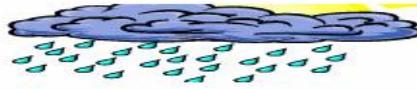




TANZANIA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



DEKADAL WEATHER REVIEW

No. 30 2006/07 Cropping Season

June 21-30, 2007

SYNOPTIC SITUATION

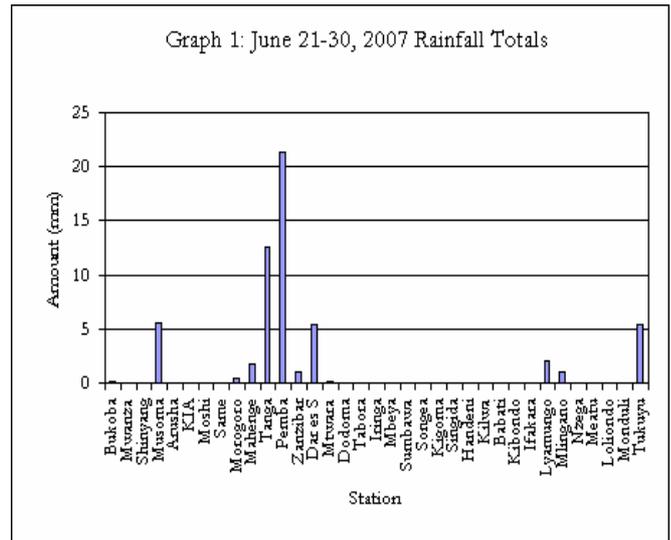
During the period 21st to 30th June, the southern hemisphere systems, the St. Helena and Mascarene anticyclones, and the East African ridge were intense, hence making southerly wind flow to be dominant over the coastal strip turning to northeasterly over northern coast. The Near Equatorial Trough (NET) was still located over northwest Indian Ocean, influencing diffluent flow pattern over northern coast. The cold dry southerly flow was dominant over inland. The Azores and Arabian anticyclones in the northern hemisphere were relaxed. However with the intensification of the southern anticyclones had maintained the position of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). The persistence of the weak trough over Lake Victoria continued to influence light thundershowers over the Lake Victoria Basin.

RAINFALL SUMMARY

During the third dekad of June 2007 a few rainfall activities were observed over localized areas in the country. The highest 10-day rainfall amount reported was 21.4 mm at Pemba, followed by Tanga 12.6 mm, and about 5 mm at Musoma, Dar es Salaam, and Tukuyu.

Over bimodal regime (Lake Victoria basin, northeastern highlands, and northern coast) the dry conditions which set in the first dekad of June continued to spread covering more areas following normal cessation of *Masika* rains in those areas. In the unimodal rainfall regime areas; the central, western, southwestern highlands and southern regions remained seasonally dry.

Graph 1: June 21-30, 2007 Rainfall Totals



Agrometeorological

Soil moisture levels continued to maintain a downward trend across the country, indicating a normal feature during this time of year when dry season sets in. Most parts across the country engaged in harvesting activities mainly of maize and paddy except over a few pockets areas in the upper lands of southwestern highlands (Njombe district) and northeastern highlands (Tarime and Loliondo districts) where maize crop was reported as being at roasting stage.

Generally, crops over bimodal areas performed between moderate to poor states while over unimodal areas crops` situation was rated between good and moderate. Poor crop performance was attributed to irregular supply of soil moisture caused by late onset of the rain season, dry spells and early cessation of rains. The 2007 crop harvest is generally anticipated to be below that of 2006.

Cassava and sweet potatoes progressed well at various growth stages, while pasture conditions and

water availability for livestock and wildlife continued to be adequate across the country.

Hydrometeorological

Water levels in lakes, and rivers and dams are good over much of the country. However, water for industrial and domestic purposes should be used sparingly.

Environmental

The country experienced generally cool temperatures and comfortable conditions.

EXPECTED SYNOPTIC SYSTEMS DURING JULY 1 – 10, 2007

During the dekad, the southern hemisphere systems, the St. Helena and Mascarene anticyclones, and the East African ridge are expected to remain intense, hence cold dry southerly winds will continue to dominate over the country

The Azores and Arabian anticyclones in the northern hemisphere are expected to relax, enhancing cold conditions to prevail over much of the country.

EXPECTED WEATHER DURING JULY 1 – 10, 2007

Cold dry weather conditions is expected to prevail over much of the country, except over extreme northern coast and Lake Victoria basin where light rains and thundershowers are respectively anticipated. Further outlook; little change is expected.

Prepared by

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