

NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES AGENCY
TEN-DAY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN
P.BOX 1090 ADDIS ABABA TEL 512299 FAX 517066 E-mail nmsa@ethionet.et

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SUMMARY

During the third decade of July 2014, Kiremt rain bearing meteorological phenomenon more spread over much of Kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country. In line with this, Tigray, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Gambella, western, central and eastern Oromia, northern SNNPR, Afar, Dire Dawa, Harari and northern Somali experienced normal to above normal rainfall, As a result of this, some stations reported heavy falls raining from 30.1 to 90.3 mm of rainfall in one rainy day. The situation might have favored ongoing Meher agricultural activities, water requirement for perennial plants, application of fertilizer, pasture and drinking water availabilities over pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country

During the first ten days of August 2014, Kiremt rain bearing meteorological phenomena was strengthened and bring rainfall over most of kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country. In line with this, Tigray, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, much of Oromia, SNNPR, Harari, DireDawa, southern Afar and northern Somali received light to heavy rainfall. As a result of this, Adigrat, Motta, Seru, Sirinka, Bahir Dare, Shola Gebeya, Ejaje, Aman, Debrezite, Lemugenet, Hosaena, Chefa, Wegele tena. Majeti, Mehal Meda, Gidoayana, Lalibela, Alemay, Pawe, Nefas mewcha, Aidr, received heavy falls raging from 30.0 to 100.5 mm in one rainy day. Heavy fall associated thunder might have cause river over flow and flash flood this might cause water logging and crops and animal damage. Moreover, the refit valley, eastern and southern parts of the country exhibited Kiremt rain. The situation might have favored ongoing Kerimt agricultural activities, abalibility of pasture and drinking water over postural and agro pasture parts of the country general, Tigray, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, eastern Gambella central, western and including pocket areas of southern high lands of Oromia, SNNPR and few place of eastern parts of the country received normal to above normal rainfall, while, the rest parts of the country, experienced below normal rainfall. The situation might have favored long cycle crops like Maize, sorghum and Dagusa, , land preparation, sowing of meher crops such as cereals (Teff, wheat and barley etc.), pulse (beans, peas and haricot beans) and oil crops (linseed and Nug or Niger seed etc.), perennial plant, improve pasture and drinking water availability over postural agro pastoral areas of the country. On the other hand, below normal rainfall experienced over some kiremt rain benefiting areas, might have negative impact on going agricultural activities.

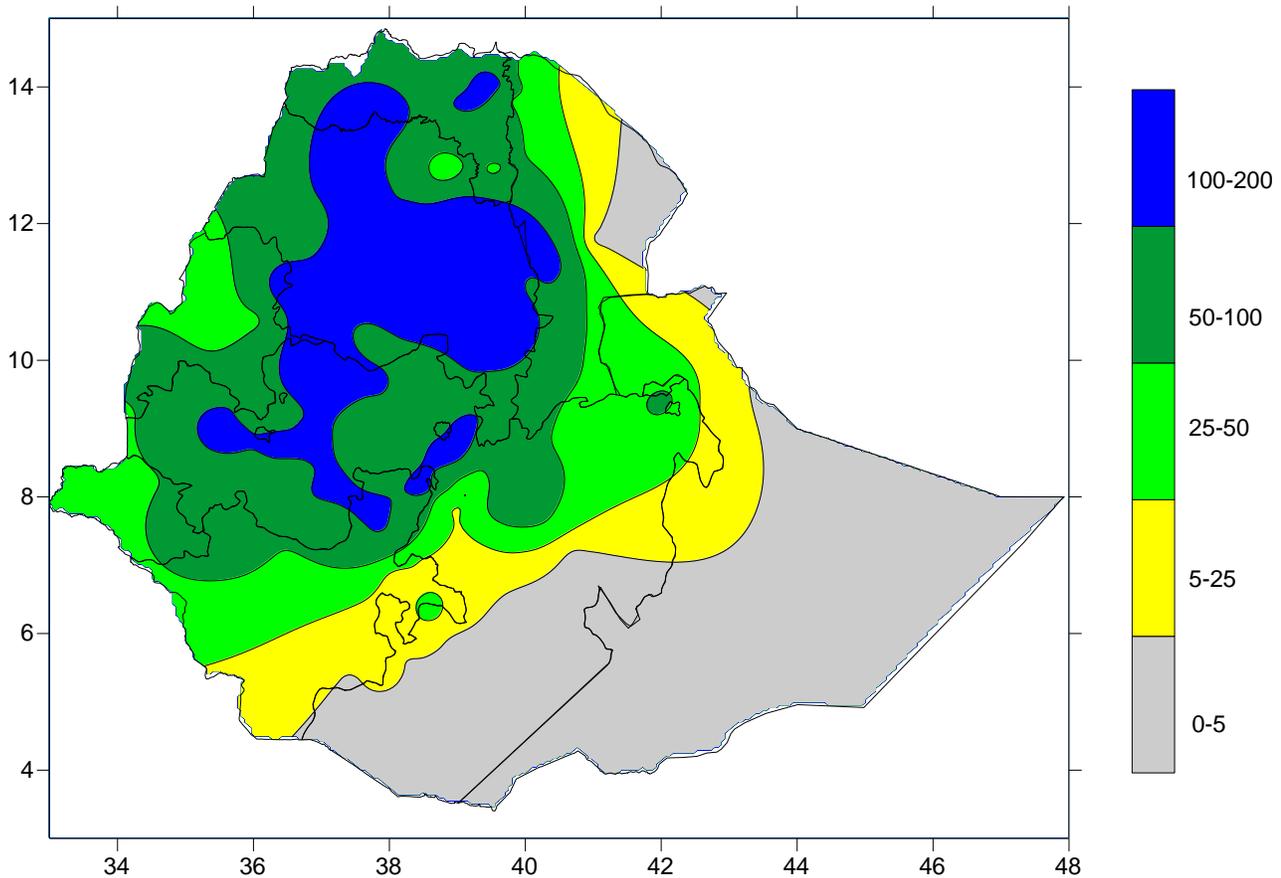


Fig. 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (1-10 August 2014)

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT (Fig.1)

Some parts of southwestern and northern Tigray, southwestern and southeastern Oromia, eastern, central and northern Amhara and adjoining areas of Afar received 100-200 mm of rainfall. Most parts of Tigray, Amhara, western Oromia, eastern Gambella, northern and eastern Benshangul-Gumuz, northern and northwestern margin of SNNPR exhibited 50-100 mm of rainfall. Western half of Gambela, eastern and southeastern Oromia, northern Somalia, western Benshagul-Gumuz and southwestern SNNPR received 25-50 mm of rainfall. Northwestern and southern Afar and northern half of Somali, pocket areas of eastern Oromia, eastern and southern half of SNNPR received 5-25 mm of rainfall. The rest parts of the country experienced little or no rainfall.

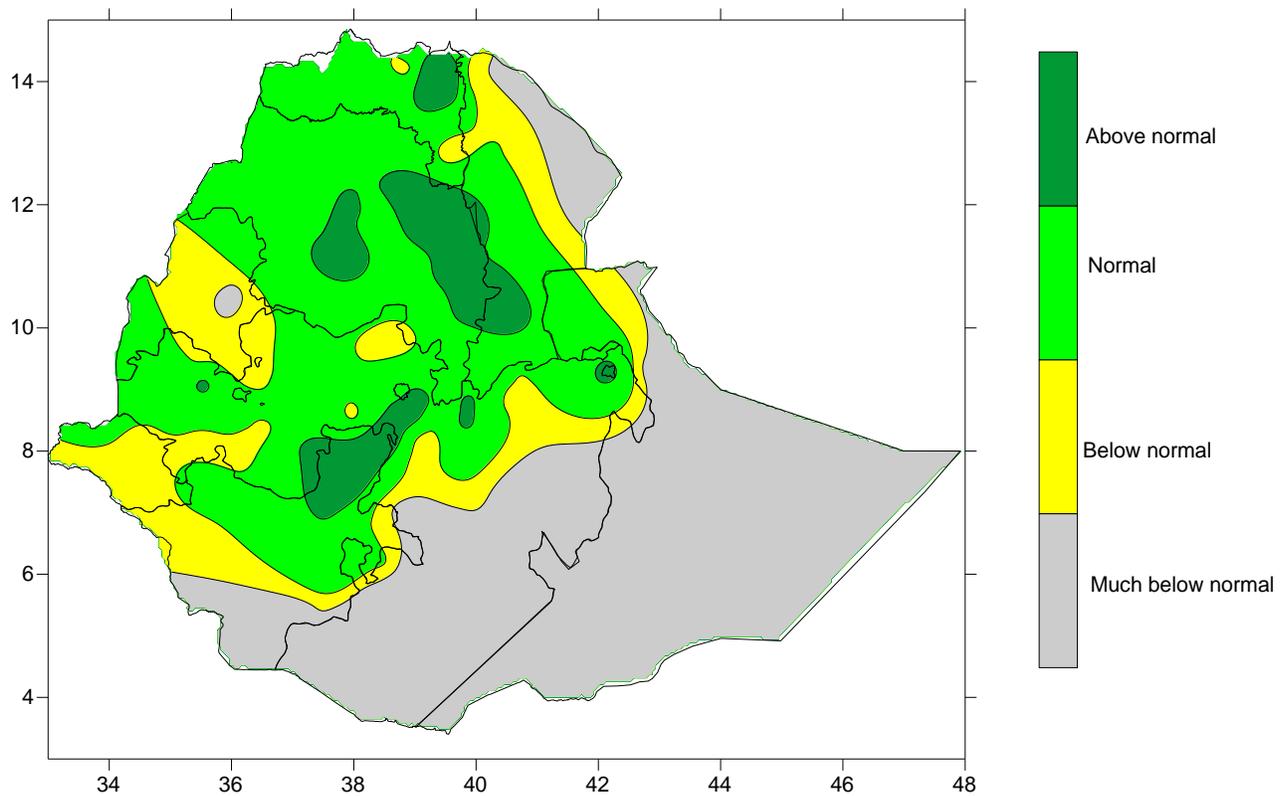


Fig2. Percent of normal rainfall distribution (1-10 August 2014)

Explanatory notes for the legend:

- < 50 -- Much below normal**
- 50—75% -- below normal**
- 75—125% --- Normal**
- >125% ---- Above normal**

1.2 RAINFALL AMOUNT (Fig.2)

Much of Tigray, Amhara, southeastern Afar, northern and western Benshangul-Gumuze northern northern tip of Gambela, northern tip of SNNPR exhibited normal to above normal rainfall. The rest parts of the country experienced below normal to much below normal rainfall.

1.3. TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Some stations in the low lands of the country reported extreme maximum temperature greater than 35°C. Among the reporting stations:, Awash Arba, Gewane, ,Metehara, Gode and Semera recorded with magnitude of 36.7, 37.4, 37.0 and 35.0 °C respectively. The situation might have a negative impact on the normal growth and development of plants and caused heat stress that reduce feed intake and yield of livestock products.

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

The dekade under view of the first ten days of August, 20014, Kiremt rain bearing meteorological phenomena was strengthened and bring rainfall over most of kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country. In line with this, Tigray, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, much of Oromia, SNNPR, Harari, DireDawa, southern Afar and northern Somali received light to heavy rainfall. As a result of this, Adigrat, Motta, Seru, Sirinka, Bahir Dare, Shola Gebeya, Ejaje, Aman, Debrezite, Lemugenet, Hosaena, Chefa, Wegele tena. Majeti, Mehal Meda, Gidoayana, Lalibela, Alemay, Pawe, Nefas mewcha, Aidr, received heavy falls raging from 30.0 to 100.5 mm in one rainy day. Heavy fall associated thunder might have cause river over flow and flash flood this might cause water logging and crops and animal damage. Moreover, the refit valley, eastern and southern parts of the country exhibited Kiremt rain. The situation might have favored ongoing Kerimt agricultural activities, abalibility of pasture and drinking water over postural and agro pasture parts of the country general, Tigray, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, eastern Gambella central, western and including pocket areas of southern high lands of Oromia, SNNPR and few place of eastern parts of the country received normal to above normal rainfall, while, the rest parts of the country, experienced below normal rainfall. The situation might have favored long cycle crops like Maize, sorghum and Dagusa, , land preparation, sowing of Meher crops such as cereals (Teff, wheat and barley etc.), pulse(bears, peas and haricot beans) and oil crops(linseed and Nug or Niger seed etc.), perennial plant, improve pasture and drinking water availability over postural agro pastoral areas of the country. On the other hand, below normal rainfall experienced over some kiremt rain benefitting areas, might have negative impact on going agricultural activities.

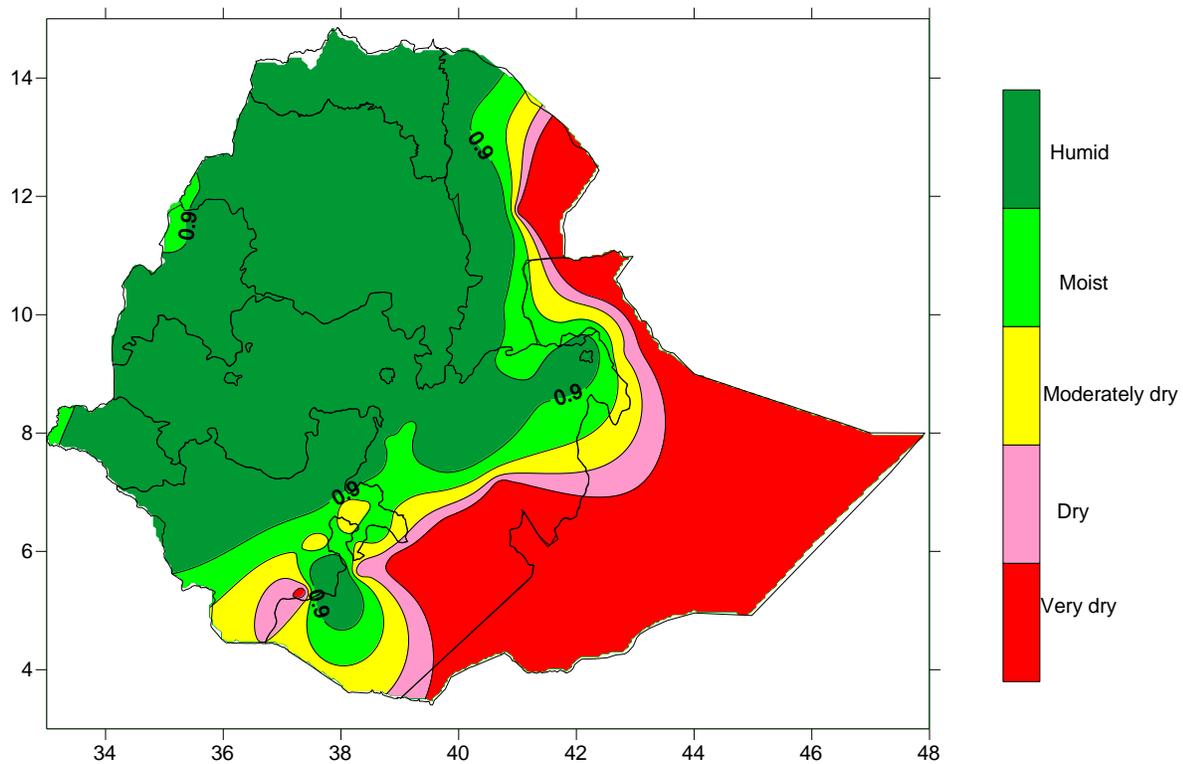


Fig.3 Moisture Status for (1-10 August 2014)

As moisture status map above indicated, moist to humid moisture condition experienced over much of Tigray, Amhara, Benshagul- Gumuz, southwestern, southeastern and central Oromia, northeastern Somalia, SNNPR and Gambella. The rest parts of the country exhibited dry to very dry moisture statuses.

2.2 EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING DEKAD

In the coming second dekad of August 2014, Kiremt rain bearing meteorological phenomenon was strengthened and increase in amount and distribution over most kiremt rain benefitting areas of the country. Much of Tigray, much Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella western and central Oromia, northern SNNPR will expect to receive normal to above normal with expectation of heavy falls over some areas. In addition to this, southern SNNPR, Afar, eastern and southern Oromia, Harari, DireDawa and northern Somali will expect to exhibit near normal rainfall. The situation will expect to favor ongoing seasonal agricultural activities like sowing of short cycle meher crops particularly Teff which need saturated soil moisture condition, fulfill water requirement of long cycle meher crops, perennial plants, improve pasture and drinking water availability in postural and agro pastoral areas of the country. Besides, heavy fall will expect over some place may have cause flash flood and river over flow that result in soil and crop erosion, water logging over plain and low lying areas of the country. In order to reduce excessive moisture effect farmers advised row planting, furrow and channel making, terracing and plant moisture tolerant crops in areas where water logging is reveal.