



# NIGERIAN METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

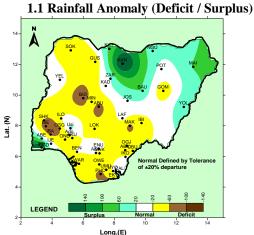
NATIONAL WEATHER FORECASTING AND CLIMATE RESEARCH CENTRE, BILL CLINTON DRIVE, NNAMDI AZIKIWE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, P.M.B. 615, GARKI, ABUJA, NIGERIA

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## SUMMARY

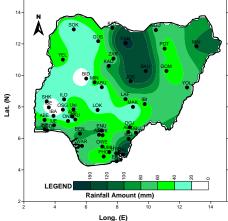
The dekad under review witnessed persistent position of the Inter Tropical Discontinuity (ITD) remaining above the country and widespread rainfall activities across the country. However, below-normal rainfall was recorded across the country except Kano, Maiduguri, Nguru, Bauchi, Calabar and Lagos that recorded above normal rainfall. The stations at north-east had started recovering from prolong dry-spells. The highest rainfall amount was recorded at Kano with 213.9mm in 3 raindays, followed by Calabar with 201.3mm in 10 rain-days and Bauchi with 164.8mm in 7 rain-day. Maximum temperature values continued to remain high especially in Maiduguri and environs. Harvest of new yam, sweet potatoes, fresh vegetables and corn/maize continued across the country; In the extreme North planting of early maturing Sorghum, earthen and fertilizer application were major activities during the dekad and would continue in the next dekad.

#### **1.0 RAINFALL PARTERN**



**Fig.1: 3<sup>RD</sup> DEKAD JULY RAINFALL ANOMALIES** Rainfall anomaly over the country as shown in *Fig.1* above shows that most parts of the country experienced deficit rainfall anomalies as compared to the normal (1981-2010). However, Kano, Katsina, Nguru, Yola and Maiduguri in the North and Abeokuta, Ikeja and Oshodi in the South recorded surplus rainfall anomalies.



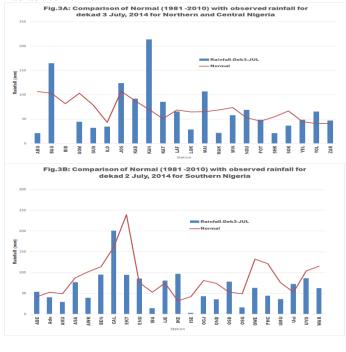


*Fig.2* above shows the actual observed rainfall amount measured over the country for the  $3^{rd}$  dekad of July. Stations across the country recorded moderate to good rainfall except Bida, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Iseyin and

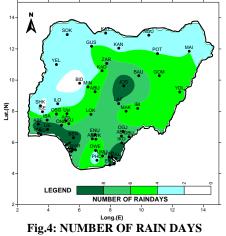
Oshogbo that had reported less than 20mm. The highest rainfall amount was recorded at Kano with 213.9mm in 3 rain-days, followed by Calabar with 201.3mm in 10 rain-days and Bauchi with 164.8mm in 7 rain-day. These stations especially Kano and Bauchi with high values should monitor their farmlands to avoid possible flooding.

#### 1.3 COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR THE 3<sup>RD</sup> DEKAD OF JULY

The comparison of the actual rainfall amounts measured and normal during the dekad over the northern and southern parts of the country is shown below in *Fig.3A and Fig.3B* respectively. Above-normal condition was experienced over Kano, Maiduguri and Bauchi in the North, while Sokoto, Bida, Abuja, Lokoja and Makurdi recorded below normal rainfall (*Fig.3A*). Most stations in the South in *Fig.3B* recorded normal to below-normal rainfall except Abeokuta, Ikeja, Oshodi and Calabar that had above normal.



#### 1.4 Number of Rain Days.



The *Fig. 4* above is the distribution of rainfall across the country and it shows that most stations in the country recorded at least 2 rain-days except Bida that had 0 rainday and Iseyin that had only 1 rain-day within the dekad; Stations in the South recorded as high as 6 to 10 raindays. The distribution was adequate and good for rain-fed agriculture and it favoured crops growth and development in the country.

## 2.0 SOIL MOISTURE CONDITION

*Fig.* 5 below shows the soil moisture indices across the country in the  $3^{rd}$  dekad of July and it indicates that the country was under normal to surplus soil moisture conditions except the Bida, Iseyin, Gusau and Makurdi that experienced deficit soil moisture.

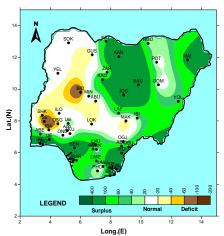


Fig.5: 3<sup>RD</sup> DEKAD OF JULY SOIL MOISTURE INDEX (SMI)

## **3.0 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE TREND**

#### 3.1 Maximum Temperature Anomaly

*Fig.6* below shows the maximum temperature anomaly across the country. It indicates that the country, generally experienced normal to colder than normal maximum

temperature with the exception of Gusau, Bida, Minna, Ondo and environs that had warmer than normal maximum temperatures.

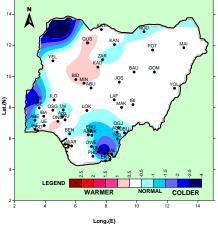


Fig.6: Maximum Temperature Anomaly. 3.2 Maximum Temperature Values.

The actual mean maximum temperature distribution across the country is shown in *Fig.7* below and it reveals that the extreme North of the country with exception of Sokoto and Gusau recorded maximum temperatures in the range of  $32^{\circ}C$  to  $34^{\circ}C$ . The Central states had ranges from  $24^{\circ}C$  to  $31^{\circ}C$ . Stations in the southern states recorded  $31^{\circ}C$  and below.

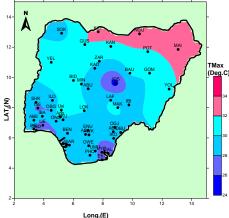
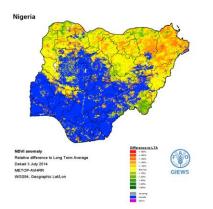
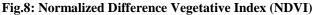


Fig. 7: Mean maximum Temperature





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## WEATHER/AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR DEKAD 1 (1 TO 10), OF AUGUST 2014 4.1 Weather Outlook

The movement of Inter Tropical Discontinuity (ITD) is expected to fluctuate between latitudes 20deg. N and 22degN. This extreme position of ITD is expected to place the northern part of the country under cloudy weather conditions with thunderstorms/rains. The central part is expected to be cloudy with thunderstorm/rains while the inland and coastal areas are expected to be cloudy with rains, however, little-dry season (reduced rainfall activity) is expected to set in over the south-west.

The mean maximum temperatures in the North and the central will range from  $25 {}^{o}C$  to  $31 {}^{o}C$ , while the mean minimum temperature will be between  $17 {}^{o}C$  and  $24 {}^{o}C$ .

In the inland and coastal areas, the mean maximum temperatures are expected to lie between  $26^{\circ}C$  and  $28^{\circ}C$ , while the mean minimum temperature will range from  $20^{\circ}C$  to  $23^{\circ}C$ .

## 4.2 Agricultural Activity/Outlook

Harvesting of new yam, sweet potatoes, fresh corn and fresh vegetables was the major activity in the central southern states and will continue. In the North, farmers were engaged in harvesting of fresh vegetables and sweet potatoes, earthen, fertilizer application and sowing of early maturing Sorghum and will continue. Farmers are advised to use the NiMet's 2014 Seasonal Rainfall Prediction (SRP) for good agricultural planning and increased yields and other relevant publications/weather information like the Drought and Flood Monitor bulletin.

STATION	RAINFALL	RAINDAY	PET	тмах	TMIN	GDD	RAD	MAKURDI	21.7	4	43.9	30.1	21.7	196.8	17.1
ABEOK	54	10	32.9	28.5	23.8	199.4	12.7	MINNA	58	5	40.5	30	22.8	202.4	15.6
ABUJA	21.1	5	40.5	29.3	21.9	193.5	15.8	NGURU	69.2	3	52.4	33.6	22	218.1	19.6
AKURE	29.2	5	38.3	28.8	22.3	193.1	15	OGOJA	43.1	7	39.2	29.6	23.1	201.9	15.1
ASABA	77.1	6	42.3	30.1	22.5	201.4	16.3	ONDO	35.6	8	36.9	28.8	22.8	195.7	14.4
AWKA	39.5	5	34.8	28.9	23.7	201.6	13.4	OSHODI	78.3	9	31.4	28.1	23.9	198	12.2
BAUCHI	164.8	7	43.8	30.4	22	200.5	16.9	OSOGBO	16.2	6	34.7	27.9	22.5	189.6	13.7
BENIN	95.1	10	31.4	28	23.7	196.2	12.2	OWERRI	62.9	4	34.9	28.4	23.1	195.5	13.6
BIDA	0	0	41.2	31.2	24.1	216	15.5	РНС	44.4	3	36.7	28.6	22.7	194.4	14.3
CALABAR	201.3	10	32.4	27	22.1	182.4	12.9	POT	48.5	4	44.4	31.7	23.3	214.8	16.8
EKET	94.2	8	46.7	27.9	17.3	160.6	19.3	SHAKI	21.3	2	38.1	28.4	21.9	188.5	15
ENUGU	85.6	8	40	28.4	21.2	184.6	15.9	SOKOTO	36.5	3	39.1	29.1	22.1	193.5	15.2
GOMBE	44.7	5	43.3	30.1	21.9	197.8	16.7	UMUAHIA	36.2	5	35.9	28.7	23.1	196.7	14
GUSAU	32.2	4	46.8	32	22.5	212	17.8	UYO	86.5	9	27.8	26.6	23	184.4	10.9
IBADAN	14	7	35.8	28.5	22.9	194.8	13.9	WARRI	62.7	8	35.2	29.2	23.9	204.2	13.5
IJEBU	80.8	10	30.4	27.4	23.3	191.1	11.9	YELWA	48.5	4	41.4	31.8	24.6	221.9	15.4
IKEJA	96.7	7	32.2	27.9	23.3	193.3	12.6	YOLA	65.5	4	41.9	31.8	24.7	222.6	15.6
ILORIN	34.9	3	38.4	29.1	22.6	196.8	14.9	ZARIA	47.2	7	43.1	30	21.7	196	16.8
ISEYIN	3	1	36.2	27.7	21.8	184.3	14.4	ADO-EKITI	29	7	36.4	28.1	22.2	188.5	14.3
SOL	124	10	39.8	24.9	16.3	138.2	17.1	USI-EKITI	47.1	3	46.4	27.9	17.3	160.6	19.2
KADUNA	92.1	4	42	29.6	21.6	193.3	16.4								
KANO	213.9	3	44.6	31.5	22.8	210.7	16.9	Note:	Note: RAINFALL (mm)						
KATSINA	85.6	3	45.9	32.6	23.8	222.2	17.1	RAINFALL (mm) PET (mm/day) TMAX ( <sup>o</sup> C) TMIN ( <sup>o</sup> C) GDD (day)							
LAFIA	65.8	8	40	30	23.1	203.8	15.4								
LOKOJA	28.7	6	38.6	30.1	23.8	208	14.7								
MAIDU	106.8	4	47.2	32.9	23.4	221.6	17.6	RAD (MJ/m <sup>2</sup> /day)							

## TABLE OF AGROMETEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE DEKAD

Dear All,

Comments and suggestions on how to improve this publication are welcome. Agrometeorologists, Agriculturists, Extension Workers, Research Officers, Users and the General Public should kindly send feedback to: The Director-General/CEO, Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet), National Weather Forecasting and Climate Research Centre, Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport, PMB 615 Garki, Abuja. E-mail: agrometbulletin@nimet.gov.ng; NiMet WEB SITE: www.nimet.gov.ng

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