NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES AGENCY
TEN-DAY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN
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SUMMARY

During the first dekad of June 2009, rain giving meteorological comportments do not favor in brining rain for the area were Kiremt rain is started earlier so the expected kiermt would weakened in amount and distribution so didn't extend up to northwester parts of the country while northeastern, eastern and southern portions of the country exhibited small amount of rainfall. However some pocket areas of Tigray, western and eastern Amhara, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella, western and eastern Oromiya, SNNPR and eastern parts of the country exhibited rainfall, this situation might have favored for Kiremt agricultural activities, land preparation and sowing of long cycle crops like maize and Sorghum and water satisfaction for perennial crops, as well as availability of drinking water and pasture some station on the western part of the country would report daily fall as high as 41.2, 46.7, 47.8 amd 40.0 over Arjo, Begi, Chagni and Nejo respectively. On the other hand on the northeaster low lands of the country dry and sunny conditions were prevailed during the dekad, this satiation might have a water stress impact on perennial crops as well as for pasture and drinking water availability.

During the second dekad of June 2009, the rain bearing meteorological phenomena were dominated over most of Kiremet rain benefited areas. As result, the rainfall observed over most of western half of the country, central and eastern parts of Ethiopia. Related to this, over western Tigray, most of Amhara, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambela, most of Oromia, SNNPR, southern half of Somali, and northern Afar were observed rainfall. The situation might have favored for perennial crops, Kiremt agricultural activities and for pasture and water availability over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand the dry and sunny weather condition was observed over Afar, this situation might have a negative impact for pasture and drinking water.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

11-20 June 2009

RAINFALL AMOUNT (Fig.1)

Some parts of western Oromia and pocket area of northern part of Benshangul-Gumuze received 100-200mm of rainfall. Gambela, most parts of Benshngul-Gumuze and western and pocket area of eastern Oromia, southwestern Amhara, western parts of SNNPR and western tip of Afar received 50-100mm rainfall. Northern Tigray, some parts of central and southern Amhara some parts of central and eastern Oromia and some central parts of SNNPR received 25-50mm rainfall. Western half of Tigray most parts of eastern half of Amhara, eastern and central Oromia, eastern half of SNNPR, southern half of Afar and northern parts of Somali exhibited 5-25mm rainfall. The rest parts of the country exhibited little or no rainfall.

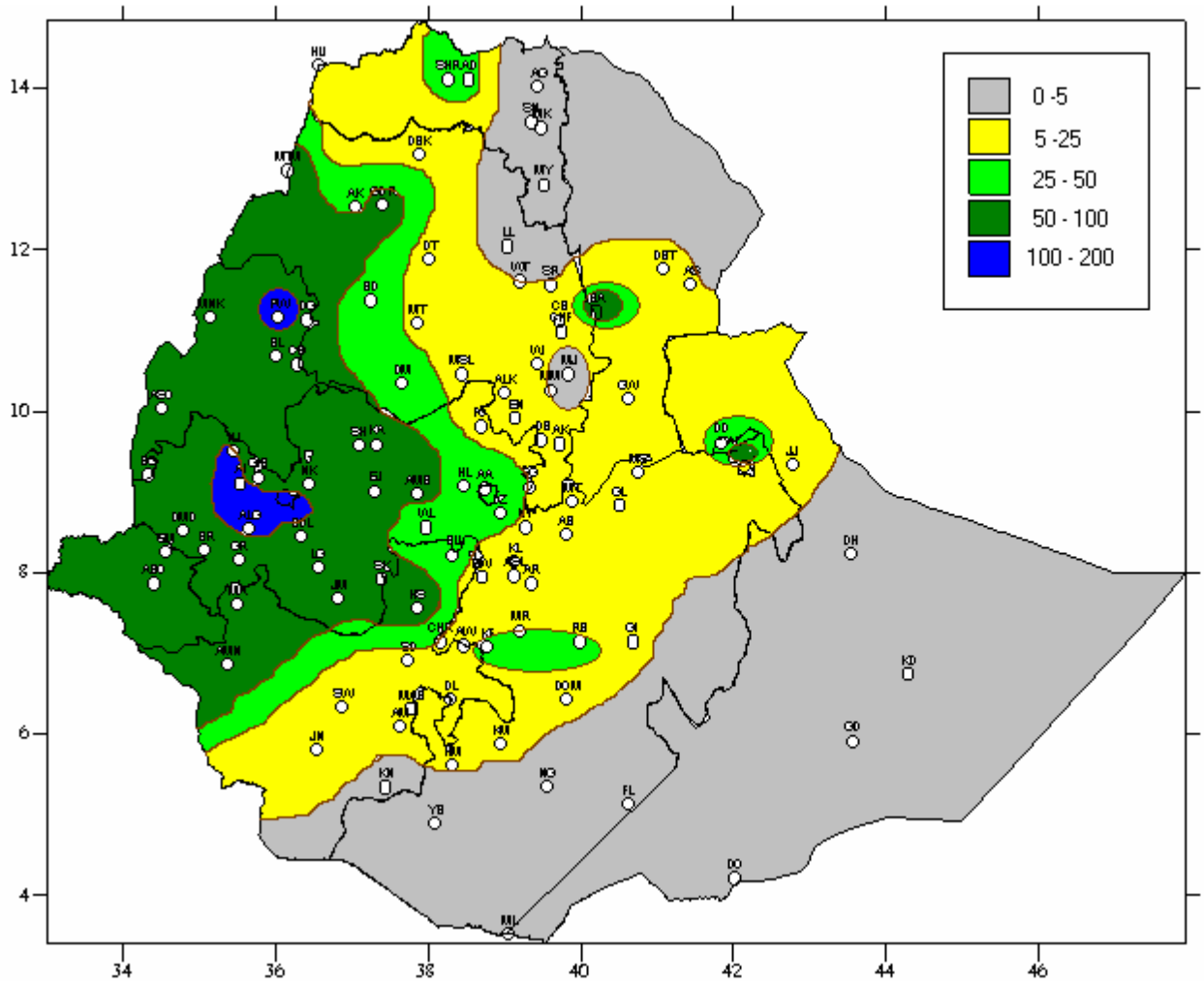


Fig 1 Rainfall distribution in mm (11-20 June 2009)

1.1.2 RAINFALL ANOMALY (Fig. 2)

Gambela, Benshangul-Gumuze, northern half of Afar, western parts of SNNPR, western, some parts of southern, centeral and eastern oromia some parts of northern Somali, northern tip of Tigray, some parts of western and eastern Amhara exhibited normal to above normal rain fall. The rest parts of the country received below normal to much below normal rainfall.

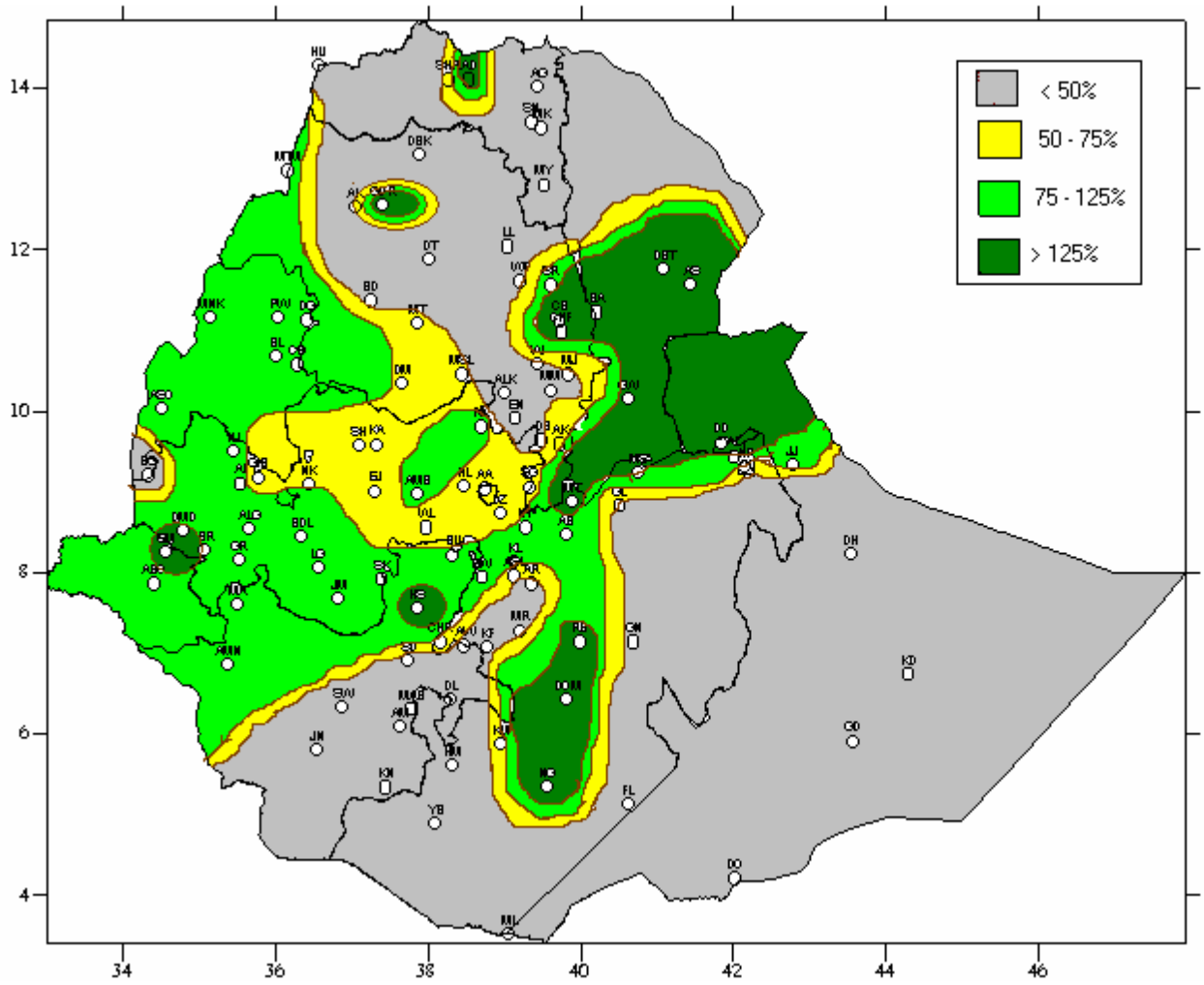


Fig.2 Percent of normal rainfall (11-20 June 2009)

Explanatory notes for the legend:
<50 -- Much below normal
50—75% -- below normal
75—125% --- Normal
125% ---- Above normal

1.1.3 TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Some stations in the low lands and western border of the country recorded extreme maximum temperature greater than 35 ^{o}C, to mention some of them Dire dawa, Gode, Metehara, Aysha, Dubti, Gambella, Humera, Majete, Mankush, Miesso, Metema, Mille, Semera and mytsemrie reported 39.5, 36.5, 41.0, 40.5, 45.0, 36.0, 41.6, 35.5, 36.0, 38.0, 38.7, 43.6, 43.5, and 37.0 ^{o}C, respectively, this situation might have a negative impact on the normal growth and development of plants and livestock.

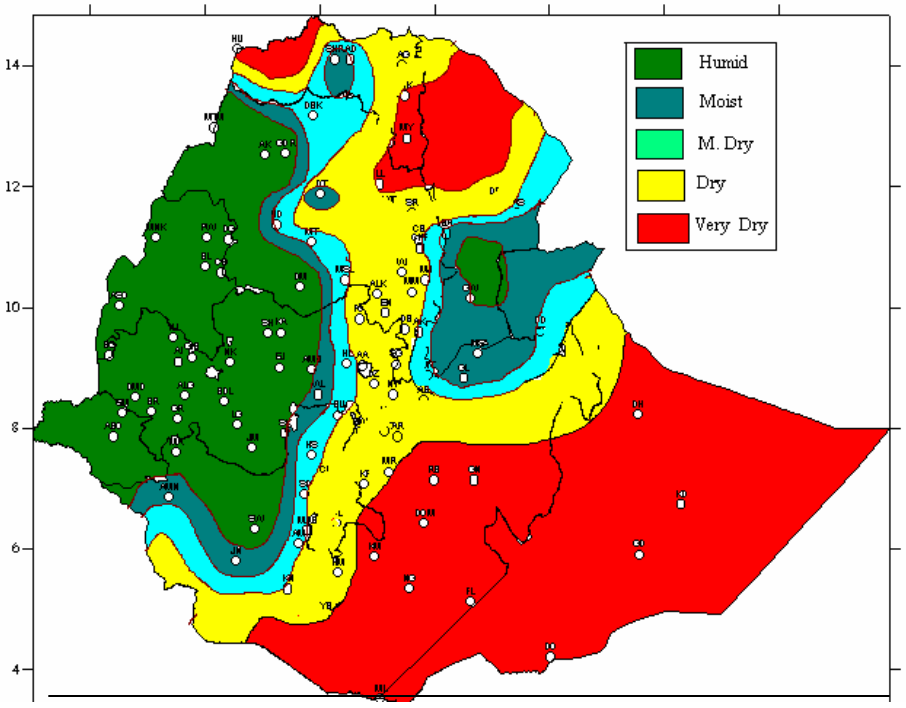
2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

The rain bearing meteorological phenomena were dominated over most of Kiremet rain benefited areas. As result, the rainfall observed over most of western half of the country, central and eastern parts of Ethiopia. Related to this, over western Tigray, most of Amhara, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambela, most of Oromia, SNNPR, southern half of Somali, and northern Afar were observed rainfall. The situation might have favored perennial crops, Kiremt agricultural activities and for pasture and water availability over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand the dry and sunny weather condition was observed over Afar, this situation might have a negative impact for pasture and drinking water.

Fig.3 Moisture Status for (11-20 June 2009)

As indicated on the moisture map below, most parts of north eastern Tigray, western and northwestern Amhara, western and northwestern Oromia, Gambela, Benshangul-Gumuz and northern and northwestern SNNPRs and pocket areas of eastern Amahara and adjoining areas of Afar, exhibited humid to moist condition, while pocket areas of eastern Amhara, Somalia, southern Afar, northwestern SNNPR, northwestern and northern Oromiya, northeastern Tigray would receive moderately dry condition, thus, the situation might have favored Kiremt agricultural activities as well as availability of drinking water and pastors and perennial crops, while the rest parts of the country observed dry to very dry condition which could have a negative impacts for Kiremt agricultural activities and availability of drinking water and pastors.



3.2 EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING DEKAD

In the coming dakad near normal rainfall will be expected over western Amhara, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambela, western Oromia, and northern half of SNNPR. In addition over most of Tigray, eastern Amhara, central and Kerimt agricultural activities, general agricultural activities, perennial crops and for drinking water and pasture over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand, dry and sunny weather condition will be dominant over Afar and northern Somali. The situation will have a negative impact for pastoral and agro pastoral activities.