



Department of Meteorological Services

Period: 11 – 20 December 2005

Season: 2005/2006 Release date: 22 December 2005 Issue No.8

HIGHLIGHTS

- Slight improvement in rainfall poor distribution experienced...
- Land preparation and weeding remained major activities...
- A pick up in activity is expected during 21 to 31 December 2005...



. WEATHER SUMMARY

1.1 RAINFALL

The period under review showed some significant pick up in rainfall activities as compared to the previous one, especially in the southern region of Malawi. The northern region remained relatively dry with poor distribution during the dekadal period. Small pockets of rains were reported around Chitipa and some parts over Mzimba. Southern Malawi benefited from the trough that transicated the southern half of South Africa during the period under review. For instance, Nsanje Boma received above normal rainfall amounts (260%) as the highest. Kasinthula had (252%) well above normal. See Table 1 and Map 1.

Cumulative rainfall for the period 1st October to 10th December 2005 expressed as a percentage of normal rainfall indicates that southern region, parts of Mchinji and Lilongwe were under wet conditions. Significant rains were reported over northern tip of the country. See Table 1 and Map 2.

. MEAN AIR TEMPERATURE

Temperatures over Malawi were in the range of hot to very hot during the period. The mean maximum temperatures ranged between of between 28 and 36°C. However low temperatures were reported at Bvumbwe and Mzuzu. Ngabu was very hot (40°C) absolute maximum qu to temperature, while the rest faired below this. See Table 2.

MEAN DAILY WIND SPEEDS

Daily wind speeds measured at a height of 2 meters above the ground were in the range of 0.9 to 2.6 m/s (See Table 2) reported at Chitipa and Ngabu respectively.

MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY

The daily average relative humidity values over Malawi were a bit higher this time with 55% at Bolero and 79% at Bvumbwe in Thyolo. See Table 2.

. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Rainfall activities were mainly confined to southern areas of the country. As a result major agricultural activities were weeding and land preparation continued in areas where sufficient rains for planting crops have not yet been received. Dry conditions some areas contributed to poor in germination of seeds. In the south and some parts of the centre where sufficient rains have been received maize is at various stages of development ranging from germination to early vegetative stage. To achieve good yields, agricultural extension officers should encourage farmers to adhere to principles of good crop husbandry. Good crop husbandry practices include early land preparation, use of improved seed, timely planting, implementation of proper plant population and spacing, control of weeds, pests and diseases and timely fertiliser application. The rains have improved pasture availability in all communal grazing areas.

> . FORECAST FOR – DECEMBER

The rain bearing systems in the country are gradually setting in. Currently, there will be a drop in rainfall activities but a pick up is projected to set in at the end of the dekadal period as the troughing from the southern tip of South Africa sets in again.

Mzuzu Met.

NkhataBay Met.

Vinthukutu Agric

STATION NAME DEKADAL DEKADAL DEKADAL TOTAL NORMAL RAINY TOTAL τО TOTAL NORMAL TOTAL ΤO TO DATE DAYS RAINFALL DATE DATE AS % AS % SOUTHERN REGION mm NORMAL mm NORMAL mm mm Bvumbwe Met. 61.5 59.5 103 5 259.8 274.1 95 **Chancellor College** 71.8 90 80 169.1 335.4 50 7 8 Chichiri Met. 68.8 57.2 120 190.7 279.4 68 Chileka Airport 13.3 57.3 23 181.8 237.1 77 3 Chiradzulu Forest 42.7 77 55 219.7 251.2 87 4 3 Kasinthula Res. Stn. 116.7 46.3 252 217.1 175.6 124 Liwonde Township 77 57.6 134 184 181.6 101 3 79.8 45.5 52.3 87 183.9 4 Mangochi Met. 43 Mulanie Boma 194.9 87.3 223 464.4 428.4 108 3 2 62.5 203.8 Mwanza Boma 82.9 249 82 133 3 Namiasi Agric 59.4 47 126 109.5 156.6 70 5 52.4 70.5 74 129.5 249.4 52 Naminjiwa Agric 4 Namwera Agric 104.4 76.5 136 132.9 245.1 54 3 Ngabu Met. 52.7 48 110 179.2 200.6 89 135.1 51.9 260 295.6 223.6 132 5 Nsanje Boma 3 Ntaja Met. 25.5 62.8 41 72.8 212.2 34 Satemwa Tea Est. 86.9 87.8 99 211.4 354.8 60 5 No 1 89.5 261.6 279.5 94 Thyolo Boma 81.2 110 4 73 78.7 93 180.9 302.3 60 6 Thyolo Met 4 Zomba Land Hus. 73.9 95 78 219.9 316.5 69 **CENTRAL REGION** 66.9 40 6 Chitedze Met. 20.6 31 88.8 220.7 70.2 84.8 251.7 2 Dwangwa Sugar Corp. 2.9 Δ 34 2 67.1 21 33 Kaluluma DTC 14 175.7 19 L.I.A. Met. 58.1 58 100 105.1 175.4 60 6 4 Lifuwu 75.1 66.3 113 91 200.9 45 Madisi Admarc 45.3 69.4 65 92.5 173.4 53 3 Mchinji Boma 62.4 74.3 84 313.7 245.1 128 4 27.4 40 116.4 3 Mlangeni Njolomole 69 217.7 53 Mwimba Research 20.2 69.9 29 20.2 194.8 10 1 14.5 72.1 38 5 Natural Res. College 46.3 31 189.9 Ntchisi Boma 59.2 67.5 59.2 166.4 36 3 88 NORTHERN REGION 53.1 84.5 63 85.2 208.8 41 3 Salima Met 2 Baka Res. Stn. 54.8 85 64 61.5 182.3 34 4 Bolero Met 7.4 49.6 15 12.8 178.3 7 Chitipa Met 12.6 67.7 19 119.9 200.8 60 4 Emfeni Agric 29.5 55 54 29.5 170 17 3 2 70.8 75.8 Karonga Met. 85.8 83 171.7 44 5 Mzimba Met 44.7 68.5 65 87.8 187.9 47 3

TABLE 1: DEKADAL RAINFALL FOR SELECTED STATIONS FOR DEKAD 2 OF DECEMBER 2005: PERIOD 11 - 21

82

62

15

76.9

84.8

13.5

279.7

457.5

202.7

27

19

7

3

2

82.6

98.8

75.8

68

11

61.2

STATION	MAX TEMP	MIN TEMP	ABS MAX	ABS MIN	WIND SPEED	RH
	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	m/s	%
BVUMBWE	27	16.9	30.5	14.5	1.7	79
BOLERO	32.2	20.4	36.5	18	1.8	55
CHICHIRI	27.6	18.8	31.6	16.4	0.7	73
CHIKWEO	31.2	22.2	36.2	20.4	2.4	68
CHITEDZE	29.7	19	33.5	17.5	0.9	69
CHITIPA	30	19.2	33.5	15.6	2.6	61
KARONGA	33.3	23.4	37	20	2	58
LIA	28.3	18.5	32.4	17.2	1.7	70
MANGOCHI	32.9	23.4	38.1	21.8	2	65
MZIMBA	29.9	18.8	33.3	17.5	1.2	61
MZUZU	28.4	17.1	32.6	15.7	2.1	68
NGABU	35.8	24.1	40	21.6	2.6	61
NKHATA BAY	33.1	21.3	37.5	20.3	N/A	66
SALIMA	32.1	24.1	35.1	21	2.3	65

TABLE 2: AGROMETEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERSFOR DEKAD 2 OF DECEMBER 2005

Glossary of some terms on this table

- RH = Relative Humidity
- Mean Temperature of the day =(Max of the day + Min of the same day)/2
- ABS Max (Min) = Absolute Maximum (minimum) is the highest (lowest) of maximum (minimum) temperatures observed for a given number of days (calendar month) of a specified period of months (years).
- To convert Meters Per Second (mps) to Kilometers per hour (Km/hr) = mpsx3.6