No. 2, 2008/09 Cropping Season

September 11-20, 2008

#### SYNOPTIC SITUATION

During the dekad, 11- 20<sup>th</sup> September 2008, the northern hemisphere anticyclones (Azores and Siberian) intensified slightly while the St. Helena and Mascarene anticyclones remained relatively strong. The intensification of the Azores anticyclone reinforced a low level wind convergence over the Lake Victoria basin and western parts of the country. Sea Surface Temperature conditions over the Global Oceans were near neutral conditions.

### RAINFALL SUMMARY

During September 11-20, seasonal dry condition persisted over much of the country, except for very few localized areas over Lake Victoria basin and northern Kigoma where significant amount of rainfall was reported.

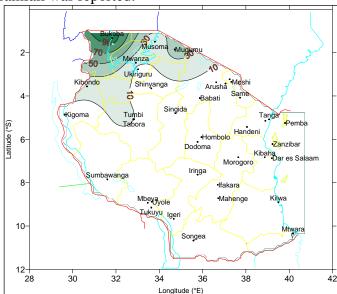


Figure indicating rainfall distribution (mm) during September 11-20, 2008

The highest 10-days rainfall amount was received at Bukoba 105.6 mm followed by Mugumu in Mara region 45.0 mm. Generally, much of the country remained seasonally dry as shown in the Figure.

# **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

#### **Agrometeorological and Crop Summary**

Land preparation for the 2008/09 new cropping season was the major activity among farmers over some areas with a bimodal rainfall over Lake Victoria Basin (Kagera region), western, northeastern highlands, and northern coast. A few farmers over Bukoba rural in Kagera region started planting beans following soil moisture replenishment that was observed during the dekad. Elsewhere, over the unimodal rainfall regime areas farmers among other things were engaging themselves in acquiring farm inputs for the new farming season which is expected to start in November 2008.

Market supply for cassava and sweet potatoes over several areas of the country continued fairly well, while pasture condition and water availability for livestock and wildlife continued deteriorating.

### Hydrometeorological Summary

Low humidity and windy conditions persisted during the dekad resulting into higher evaporation rates and further reduction in water levels in lakes, and dams, and river discharges. In view of that, water for domestic and industrial purposes should be used sparingly.

# **Environmental Summary**

Night temperatures have started picking up over most parts of the country except over high altitude areas in northeastern and southwestern highlands where temperatures remained low.

## EXPECTED SYNOPTIC SYSTEMS DURING SEPTEMBER 21-30, 2008

During the third dekad of September, the northern hemisphere anticyclones (Azores and Siberian) are expected to continue intensifying while the St. Helena and Mascarene anticyclones are expected to relax. The intensification of the Azores and Siberian anticyclones are likely going to allow low level convergence of the moist air mass from Congo forest over the western side of the Lake. Near neutral Sea Surface Temperature conditions are expected to persist over the global Oceans. The zonal arm of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) will gradually migrate towards the Great Horn of Africa. This configuration is expected to allow normal weather conditions over most parts of the country.

#### EXPECTED WEATHER DURING SEPTEMBER 21-30, 2008

The Lake Victoria basin and northern Kigoma are expected to feature partly cloudy conditions with isolated showers and thunderstorms. Towards the end of this dekad a few showers are expected over the northern coast, Isles of Zanzibar and Pemba together with northeastern highlands. The central regions, southwestern highlands, southern coast and Southern areas are expected to feature mainly partly cloudy conditions and sunny periods. maximum temperatures are expected to be higher over the western sector of the country (Tabora, Kigoma and Shinyanga) and northeastern highlands.

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