FORE WARD

This Agro met Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the National Meteorological Agency (NMA). The aim is to provide those sectors of the community involved in Agriculture and related disciplines with the current weather situation in relation to known agricultural practices.

The information contained in the bulletin, if judiciously utilized, are believed to assist planners, decision makers and the farmers at large, through an appropriate media, in minimizing risks, increase efficiency, maximize yield. On the other hand, it is vital tool in monitoring crop/ weather conditions during the growing seasons, to be able to make more realistic assessment of the annual crop production before harvest.

The Agency disseminates ten daily, monthly and seasonal weather reports in which all the necessary current information's relevant to agriculture are compiled.

We are of the opinion that careful and continuous use of this bulletin can benefit to raise ones agro climate consciousness for improving agriculture-oriented practices. Meanwhile, your comments and constructive suggestions are highly appreciated to make the objective of this bulletin a success.

Director General
NMA
P.O.Box 1090
Tel: 011661-57-79
FAX 00251-11-6625292
E-mail nmsa@ethionet.et
Addis Ababa

አህፅሮት

እ.ኤ.አ ሴፕቴምበር 2017

በሴፕቴምበር የመጀመሪያዉ አሥር ቀናት ለዝናብ መፈጠር አስተዋፅያ የሚያደርጉ የሚቲዎሮሎጂ ገፅታዎች ተጠናክረው በመቀጠላቸው የምዕራብ፣ የመካከለኛውና የምስራቅ ትግራይ፤ የአማራ፣ የቤንሻንጉል-ጉሙዝ፣ የጋምቤላ፤ የደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ህዝቦች ክልል፤ አብዛኛው ኦሮሚያ፤ ድሬዳዋና ሐረሪ፤ እንዲሁም ከአፋር፤ ዞን 3እና 5 መደበኛ እና ከመደበኛው በላይ የሆነ የዝናብ መጠን ነበራቸው ።።በመሆኑም ከላይ በተጠቀሱት የመኸር አብቃይ አካባቢዎች ላይ ተስተውሎ የነበረው የዝናብ ሁኔታ ቀደም ሲል ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙት የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች እንደ ማሽላና በቆሎ የመሳሰሉት እንዲሁም በክረምት ወቅት ተዘርተው በቡቃያና በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ላሉት የብርዕ ሰብሎች፣ የጥራጥሬ እህሎችና የቅባት እህሎች ምቹ ሁኔታን ከመፍጠሩም በላይ በሰሜን ምስራቅና በምስራቅ ለሚገኙት አርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል አርብቶ አደሮች ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት ጠቀሜታው የጎላ ነበር ። በሌላም መልኩ ለረጅም ጊዜ ዝናብ ያልነበራቸው የደቡብ የሀገሪቱ ቦታዎች በአሥሩ የመጨረሻ ቀናት ከቀላል አስከ መካከለኛ መጠን ያለው ዝናብ በማግኘታቸው በአካባቢው ለሚካሂደው የእርሻ እንቅስቃሴ የጎላ ጠቀሜታ እንደሚኖረው እሙን ነው ። ይሁን እንጂ ከክረምቱ ዝናብ መጠናከር ጋር ተያይዞ በአንዳንድ ሥፍራዎች ላይ በረዶ ቀላቅሎ የጣለዉ ከባድ ዝናብ፣ ዝናብ አጠር ለሆኑና ዉሃን የማቆር ሥራዎችን ለመከወን፣ ለግጦሽ ሣር መሻሻልና የመጠጥ ዉሃ አቅርቦት አመቺ ሁኔታን የፈጠረ ቢሆንም።። በሌላ በኩል ምንም እንኳን የደረሰን ሪፖርት ባይኖርም በረዶ ቀላቅሎ የጣለዉ ከባድ ዝናብ በአንዳንድ ሥፍራዎች በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ በሚገኙ ሰብሎች እና ቋሚ ተክሎች ላይ አሉታዊ ተጽዕኖ እንደነበረዉ ይገመታል።። እንዲሁም በመደበኛ ባህሪያቸው በእርጥበት መብዛት የሚታወቁና የመሬት አቀማመጣቸው ተዳፋትና ውሀ ገብ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው የእርጥበት መብዛት አሉታዊ ጎን እንደነበረው እሙን ነው።።

እ.ኤ.አ ባሳለፍነው የሴፕቴምበር ሁለተኛው አስር ቀናት የእርጥበት ሁኔታው በአብዛኛው የመኸር አብቃይ በሆኑት አካባቢዎች ላይ እንደቀጠለና በሂደትም ሁለተኛ የዝናብ ወቅታቸው ወደሆኑት ወደ ደቡብና ደቡብ ምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ተስፋፍቶ እንደነበረ ከተለያዩ የሚቲዎሮሎጂ ጣቢያዎች የተሰበሰቡና የተተነተኑ የአግሮ ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ፡፡ ይህም ሁኔታ ቀደም ብለው ተዘርተው ለነበሩና በተለያየ እድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የተለያዩ የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች እንዲሁም ዘግይተውም ሆነ ተገልብጠው ለተዘሩና በቡቃያና በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የብዕር ሰብሎች እንዲሁም የጥራጥሬና የቅባት እህሎች የተገኘው እርጥበት ገንቢ ሚና ተጫውቷል፡፡ በተጨማሪም በምስራቅና በደቡብ ምስራቅ ለሚገኙ አርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል የአርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የተገኘው መደበኛና ከመደበኛ በላይ የሆነ እርጥበት የመጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦትንና የዕፅዋት ልምላሜን ካማሻሻል አንፃር ገንቢ ሚና ተጫውቷል፡፡ በአንፃሩ ባሳለፍነው አስር ቀናት በረዶ የቀላቀለ ከባድ ዝናብ እንዲሁም ቅፅበታዊ ጎርፍ በተለያዩ አካባቢዎች ላይ እንደተከሰተ መረጃዎች የሚያመለክቱ ሲሆን፤ ይህም ሁኔታ በሰዎች፤ በሰብሎች፤ በቋሚ ተክሎች፤ በእንስሳት እና በመሰረተ ልማት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፡፡

በሴፕቴምበር ሶስተኛ አስር ቀናት በአብዛኛው የሰሜን ምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከከፊል ደረቃማ እስከ ደረቃማ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ተስተውሏል፡፡ ይህም ሁኔታ ዘግይተው ለተዘሩ፤ ፍሬ በመሙላትና በአበባ ደረጃ ለሚገኙ የተለያዩ ሰብሎች የውኃ ፍላጎታቸውን ሙሉ ለሙሉ ለማሟላት የእርጥበት እጥረት እንዳጋጠማቸው መገመት ይቻላል፡፡ በተለይም ተጨማሪ የውኃ አቅርቦት ባልነበራቸውና ውኃ የመሸከም አቅማቸው ዝቅተኛ በሆኑ የአፈር ይዘት ባላቸው አካባቢዎች የእርጥበት እጥረቱ ተባብሶ እንደነበረ ይገመታል፡፡ በተጨማሪም የነበረው ሁኔታ በተለይም በሰሜንና በሰሜን ምስራቅ ለሚገኙ የአርብቶ አደርና የከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የአረንጓዴ ዕፅዋትንና የመጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦትን ከማሻሻል አኳያ አሉታዊ ጎን ነበረው፡፡በአንጻሩ በሰሜን ምዕራብና በምዕራቡ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ የቀጠለው እርጥበታማ ሁኔታ እድገታቸውን ላልጨረሱና በተለያየ እድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ ሰብሎችም ሆነ ለቋሚ ተክሎች አዎንታዊ ሚና የነበረው ቢሆንም በሌላ በኩል ቀደም ብለው ተዘርተው ለደረሱና በስብሰባና በድህረ ሰብል ስብሰባ ላይ ለሚገኙ የረጅምም ሆነ የአጭር ጊዜ ሰብሎች አሉታዊ ጎን ነበረው፡፡ በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ከባለፉት ጥቂት ወራት ጀምሮ ከፍተኛ የእርጥበት እጥረት የነበረባቸው የደቡብ ኦሮሚያና የደቡብ ምስራቅ የአርብቶ አደርና የከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የእርጥበት ሁኔታቸው እንደተሻሻለ የተሰበሰቡና የተተነተኑ የአግሮሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ፡፡ ይህም ሁኔታ በአካባቢዎቹ ቀደም ብሎ ተከስቶ የነበረውን የድርቅ ሁኔታ

ከማስታገስና የግጦሽ ሳርና የመጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦትን ከማሻሻል አንጻር በጎ ሚና ተጫውቷል፡

በአጠቃላይ ባለፈው የሴፕቴምበር ወር የክረምት ዝናብ በመጠንም ሆነ በስርጭት ረገድ በአብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ አካባቢዎችን ያዳረሰ ነበር፤ በሰሜን ምሥራቅና በምሥራቅ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎችም በመደበኛ ሁኔታ ዝናቡ ከሚወጣበት ጊዜ በተወሰኑ ቀናት መዘግይት ተስተውሏል። በተለያዩ የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ አካባቢዎች በተለይም በትግራይ፣ አማራ ፣አፋር ፣ቤንሻንጉል-ጉሙዝ ፣የደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ሕዝቦች ፣ጋምቤላ ፣አብዛኛው ኦሮሚያ፣ አዲስ አበባ ፣ድሬዳዋ ፣ሐረሪ ፣ጅግጅጋና ሺንሌ ዞኖች በመጠንም ሆነ በሥርጭት የተጠናከረና የተስፋፋ አርጥበት ነበራቸው ። በመሆኑም ከላይ በተጠቀሱት አብዛኛዎቹ የመኸር ሰብል አምራች አካባቢዎች ላይ የተሻለ እርጥበት እንዲኖራቸው አስችሏል። ይህም ሁኔታ የአፈርን እርጥበት ከማሻሻል እንዲሁም ተክሎች የሚያስፈልጋቸውን ውኃ ከማቅረብ አንጻር ገንቢ ሚና ነበረው። እንድሁም በሀገሪቱ ልዩ ልዩ ክፍሎች በሚያዝያ ተዘርተው በአበባና ፍሬ በማፍራት ላይ ለሚገኙና የውሃ ፍላጎት ደረጃ ላይ ላሉ የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች እንድሁም በክረምቱ ወቅት ለተዘሩ ለብርዕና ለጥራጥሬ ሰብሎች ለቋሚ ተክሎች የዉሃ ፍላጎት መሟላት አዎንታዊ ገጽታ ነበረዉ። በአንፃሩም ዝናብ አጠር የሆኑ የሀገሪቱ ምሥራቃዊ አጋማሽ ላይ የሚገኙ ቦታዎች የተሻለ እርጥበት በማግኘታቸው ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦት የተሻለ ጠቀሜታ እንደነበረዉ እሙን ነው ።በሌላ በኩል በአንዳንድ ሥፍራዎች ላይ በነበረዉ ከባድ ዝናብ፣ ዝናብ አጠር ለሆኑና ዉሃን የማቆር ሥራዎችን ለማከናወን፣ የግጦሽ ሣር መሻሻልና የመጠጥ ዉሃ አቅርቦት አመቺ ሁኔታን የፈጠረ ቢሆንም ከመስክ የደረሰን ሪፖርት እንደሚያመለክተው በአንዳንድ በምእራብ በመካከለኛውና በሰሜን በሚገኙ ሥፍራዎች በተለያየ እድገት ደረጃ ላይ በሚገኙ የተለያዩ ሰብሎች እና ቋሚ ተክሎች ላይ እነዲሁም በሰው ሕይወትና በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል ።

ባሳለፍነው መስከረም ወር በአንዳንድ አካባቢወች ላይ ከፍተኛ ዝናብ ተከስቶ በሰወችና በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል።

የደረሱን መረጃወች እንደሚያሳዩት ከባድ ዝናብ ከተመዘገበባቸው መካከል፡-

<u>አማራ ክልል</u>

- ✓ በቀን 21/09/2010 በቡሬ ጣቢያ ላይ ከንፋስ ጋር ቀላቅሎ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በሰብሎች ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል።
- ✓ በቀን 04/09/2010 በካራቆሬ ጣቢያ ከባድ ዝናብ ጥሎ አንድ መኖሪያ ቤት ከጥቅም ወጭ ሲያደርግ በአስር ቤቶች ላይ ደግሞ በጎርፍ ተከበው ነበር።
- ✓ በቀን 04/09/2010 በፓዊ የጣለው ዝናብ በቤቶችና ሰብሎች ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል።
- ✓ በቀን 04/09/2010 በመራዊ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በመብራት ፖሎችና ንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል።

<u>አፋር ክልል</u>

- ✓ **በቀን 01/09/2010 በኤሊዳር ጣቢያ የተመዘገበው ከባድ ዝናብ ከዝናቡ ጋር ተከትሎ በነበረው የመብረቅ አደጋ አንድ ሰው ሲሞት ሶስት ሰዎች ላይ ከባድ ጉዳት አድርሷል፡፡**

<u>ደቡብ ክልል</u>

- ✓ **በቀን 21/09/2010 ተርጫ ጣቢያ የተመዘገበው ከባድ ዝናብ በማሳወች ላይ ወሃ በመተኛት የሰብሎች ጉዳት አስከትሏል፡፡**

<u>ጋምቤላ ክልል</u>

- ✓ **በቀን 22/09/2010 ጋምቤላ ጣቢያ የተመዘገበው ከባድ ዝናብ በቤቶችና ንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አስከትሏል፡፡**

SUMMARY

September 2017

During the first dekad of September 2017, rain bearing meteorological phenomena was strengthening in amount and distribution over most kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country. In line with this, western, central and eastern zone of Tigray, Amhara, Benshangul-Gumuze, Gambela, SNNPR, much of Oromia, Dire Dawa, Harari and Afar zone 3 and 5 received normal to above normal rainfall. This situation might have positive impact on early sown long cycle crops which were at different phenological stages, perennial plant as well as late sown cereals crops, pulses and oil crops. Besides these, it improved pasture and drinking water availability in the eastern and north eastern low lands of pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country. Moreover at the end of the dekad the southern part of the country received slight to heavy rainfall the situation was favor general agricultural activities of the area. Besides, due to the recorded heavy rainfall together with hailstorm in some parts of the country might have positive impact on the ongoing Meher agricultural activities normally water deficit areas for water harvesting On the other hand, the observed heavy falls over some places of aforementioned areas may cause flood and water logging on crops field which might resulted in crop and perennial plants damage, which were attaining at different phenological stages.

During the second dekad of September good moisture condition has persisted in most part of Meher crop growing areas and has gradually extended to the second rain benefiting areas of the south and southeast part of the country. In line with this, over Mytsemri 84.9 and 45.8, Nekemt 72.0 and 31.3, Qura 65.7 and 63.0, Tercha 64.2, Sawla 64.2 and 41.4, Bahirdar 52.4, Abebo 55.5, Dangla 54.4 and 31.0, Addis Ababa (Bole) 53.5 and 33.2, Addis Abeba (Observatory) 41.7 and 37.3, Begi 44.6 and 38.1, Bore 40.9 and 35.0, Arjo 42.4 and 36.8, Aira 42.5 and 34.8, Ijaji 40.8 and 30.1, Gambella 43.0 and 30.6, Gore 37.8 and 31.2, Maji 46.4, 40.6 and 38.0, Bure 41.7 and 39.4, Alege 47.0, Bedele 47.4, Chira 46.0, Dolomena 34.0, Gimbi 38.3, Hosana 32.2 and Chewaka 43.5 mm of heavy fall was observed.

In most cases, such amount of received rain water might favors both long cycle crops which were planted at earlier time and short cycle Meher crops, such as Cereal, Pulses, and Oil crops, which were planted or re-planted lately and now found at different growing stages. In addition,

the southward advancement of the weather system might be positive particularly for the second rain benefiting areas for the overall Bega season agricultural activities, like for land preparation, collecting and storing of water, planting crops and seedling etc. Moreover, the received normal to above normal amount of moisture in the pastoral and agro pastoral areas might play significant role in improving pasture and drinking water.

On the other hand, adverse weather was reported from different regions of the country and among, heavy fall with hail, flash flood, lighting and water logging were the most and as a result various level of damage on crops, livestock, properties, infrastructures and human life has observed.

During the third dekade of September semidry moisture condition has persisted in most part of northeastern part of the country and this moisture condition caused shortage of water for late sowed and flowering stage crops to fulfill water requirement satisfaction. Moreover area which does not have additional water resource and with soil that has less water holding capacity faced more shortage of moisture. Additionally this semidry moisture condition has negative impact on agro-pastoral and pastoral areas of northern and northeastern part of the country in getting drinking water and green plants.

However the continued moisture condition in northwestern and western part of the country has positive impact for late growing crops and perennial plants. While it has negative impact on matured crops and post harvesting stage short and long cycle crops. In the same way the observed and analyzed meteorological data indicate that, highly dry moisture condition prevailed for past few months over southern Oromia and southeastern agro-pastoral and pastoral was improved. This moisture condition improved the drought condition over the area and availability of drinking water and rangeland.

Generally during the month of September the observed rainfall covers most parts of the country. Particularly, over Tigray, Amhara, Afar Benshangul-Gumuze, SNNPR, Gambela, much of Oromia, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Harari and Somali zone of Jijiga and Shinile received better rainfall in amount and distribution. This situation could have positive implication to enhance the soil moisture availability and satisfy water need of crops over Meher growing areas to fulfill crop water requirements of long cycle crops, which were matured during the month of April, and attaining mid-season and grain filling growing stage, perennial plant as well as late sown cereals, pulse and oil crops. Moreover, the extended rainfall particularly at the end of ten days of the month it improved pasture and drinking water availability over eastern and north eastern pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country, However, the observed extreme heavy fall over some places of northern, central and western parts may cause flood and water logging on crops field in low lying areas as well as in areas where the soil type is clay. Besides, due to the

pronounced widespread and intensified rainfall over some places of the aforementioned areas might resulted in crops and perennial plants negative impact and property loss, which were attaining at different growing stage

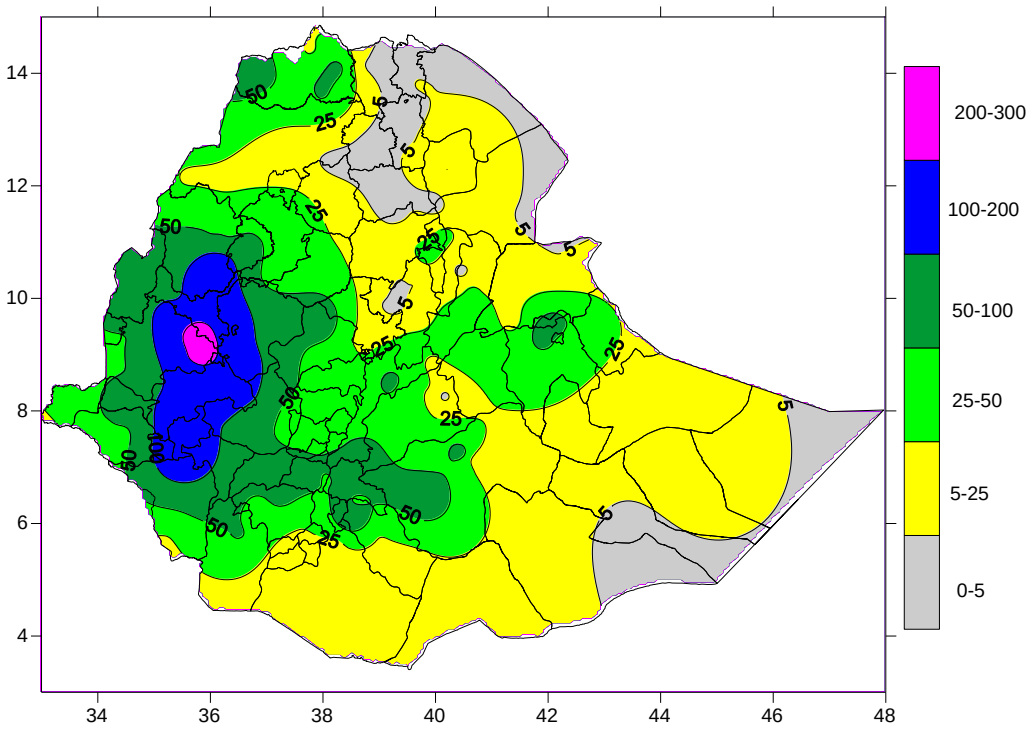


Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 30 September 2017)

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (Fig.1)

Pocket area of west Wollega and Kemashe have received >200 mm of rainfall. Most areas of Kamashi, east and West Wollega, Illuababora, Sheka, Godere and southern parts of Metekel, have received 100 – 200 mm of rainfall. Assosa, Metekel, Agew(Awi), east Wollega, north and west Shewa Jimma, Tango, Gambela Zone 1, Bench Maji, Keffa, Dawuro, Wolayita, Basketo, Hadya, Bale, Gedeo and Pocket area of west and centeral Tigray have exhibited 50-100 mm of rainfall. West Tigray, Bihar Dar, east and west Gojjam, south west Shewa, Guraghe, Silte, Alaba, Gamogofa, Afar zone 3, Jigjiga, Harer and west Harergie exhibited 25-50 mm of rainfall. North Gonder, south Wollo, Afar zone 1,2,4 &5 Shinle, east Harergie, Fik, Degahabour, Gode, Korahe, Afder, Liben, Guji, Konso, Amaro, Borena, and some part of Warder have exhibited 5-25 mm of rainfall. Some parts of Korahe, Afder, Warder, east and south Tigray, Mekele, Waghmra, north Wollo, tip of Afar zone 1&2 and Gambela zone 2&3 have received 0-5 mm of rainfall.

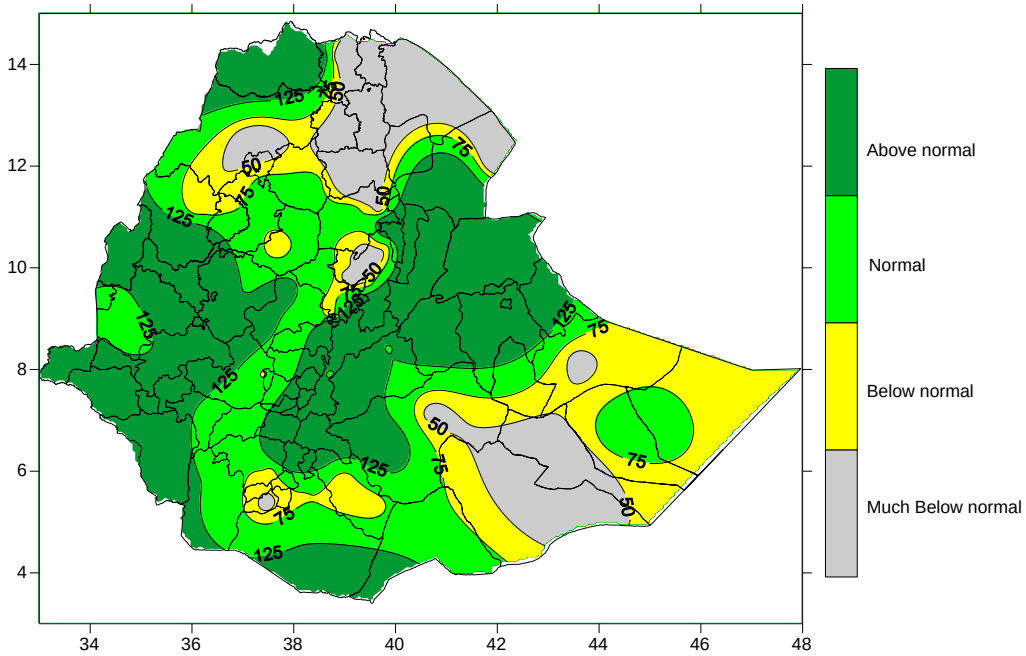


Fig. 2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21 – 30 September 2017)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.1.2 Rainfall Anomaly (Fig. 2)

Most parts of the country except east and centeral Tigray Mekele, south Tigray, Waghmra, north Gonder, north Wollo, Afar zone 2&4, Oromia special zone Degahabour, Gode, Afder, warder, Guji, and Konso have received from normal to above normal rainfall.

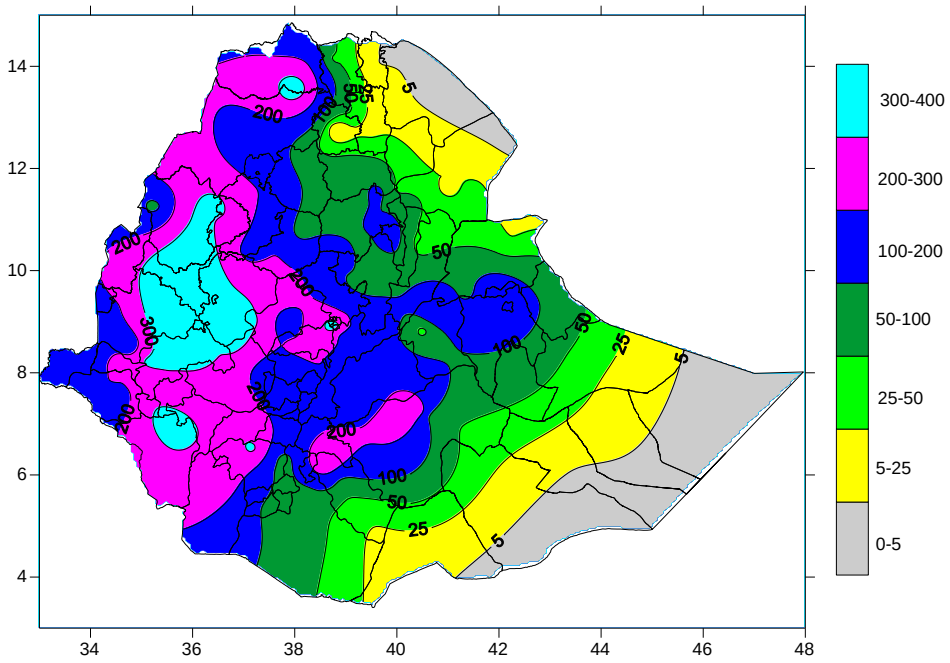


Fig. 3 Rainfall amount in mm for the month of September 2017

1.2.1 Rainfall amount (Fig.3)

Most places of Eastern part of Metekel, Kamash, Eastern parts of W.Wellega, Illubabor, Western parts of E.wellega, Northern tip of N.Gonder, Southern Pocket area of W.Tigray, Pocket area of S.W Shewa, some parts of Benchi Maji and pocket area of Gamo goffa zones received 300 – 400 mm of rainfall. Western and central parts of W.Tigray, North, south and south western parts of N.Gonder, Western parts of W.Gojjam, Agew, Eastern Metekel, Assosa, Eastern parts of W.Wellega, Eastern Parts of Zone 1 and 2 in Benshangul Gumuz, North and western parts of N.W Shewa, Jimma, Sheka, Godere, Keffa, Dawro, Benchi maji, Basketo, south Ommo, Western Gamo goffa, Western Welayita, eastern Sidama, North western pocket area of Guji, western bale and pocket areas of Gedeo exhibited 200-300 mm of rainfall. Northern and north eastern parts of W.Tigray, Central and eastern parts of N.Gonder, Western parts of C.Tigray and S.Gondar, eastern parts of W.Gojjam, Western, central and eastern parts of E.Gojjam, Eastern parts of S.Wollo, some parts of Oromia Zone, Central and Southern parts of W.Shewa, Pocket areas of S.W Shewa, Gurage, Silte, Alaba, Hadiya, Welayita, North western Sidama, Eastern gamo goffa, Western and southern Gedeo, Arsi, Central bale, Western Derashe, Konso, South eastern parts of South Ommo, Eastern shewa, North eastern and south western Hararge, northern and central parts of E.Hararge, some parts of western Jijiga and southern parts of zone 3 in Afar region exhibited 100-200 mm of rainfall. North and western parts of C.Tigray, Western and north western parts of W.Hamra, North eastern parts of N.Gonder, Eastern parts of S.Gondar,

North eastern parts of E.Gojjam, North wollo, Central western and south western parts of S.Wollo, Oromia special zone, North western parts of Zone 1 and 5 in Afar region, Central parts of zone 3, Southern parts of Shinille, Western, Central and South western parts of W.Hararge, Southern parts of E.Hararge, Jijiga, North and north western Fik, North eastern, eastern, and south eastern parts of Bale, Central Guji, Burji, Eastern konso, Amaro, and western exhibited 50-100 mm of rainfall. Central and eastern Degehabur, North eastern Fik, Pocket areas of Northeastern Kohare, Northern Gode, Northwestern Afder, Northern Liben and Eastern Borena exhibited 25-50 mm of rainfall. Eastern Degehabur, Northern Korahe, Western Warder, Northwestern Gode, Western Afder and Liben Zones exhibited 5-25 mm of rainfall. And the rest parts of the country like Northeastern Liben, Eastern Afder, Eastern Gode, Korahe, eastern warder and north eastern parts of Afar Regions exhibited 0-5 mm of rainfall.

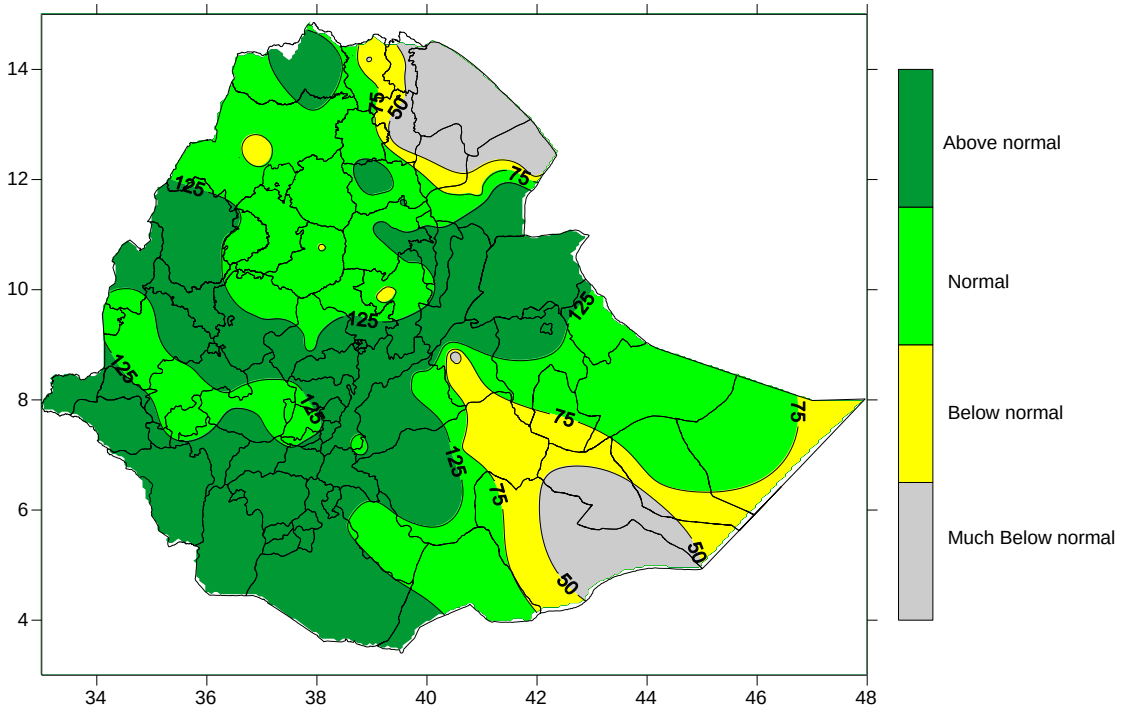


Fig. 4 Percent of Normal Rainfall for the month of September 2017

Explanatory notes for the Legend:

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

1.2.2 Rainfall Anomaly (Fig. 4)

Most parts of the country exhibited normal to above normal rainfall except pocket area of north Gonder, east Tigray, Afar zone 4 &2, southern part of Fik, Afder and Godere have received from much below normal to below normal rainfall.

1.3 TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

During the month under review, some stations found in the lowlands of the country exhibited extreme maximum temperature above 35^{o}C. Among reporting stations: :Asayita, Awash Arba, Aysha, Chifra, Dalifagi, Dubti, Elidar, Gewane, Mile , Methara, Gembela, Tsitsika, Samre and Semera recorded .The situation might have caused a negative impact on the normal growth and development of plants and livestock.

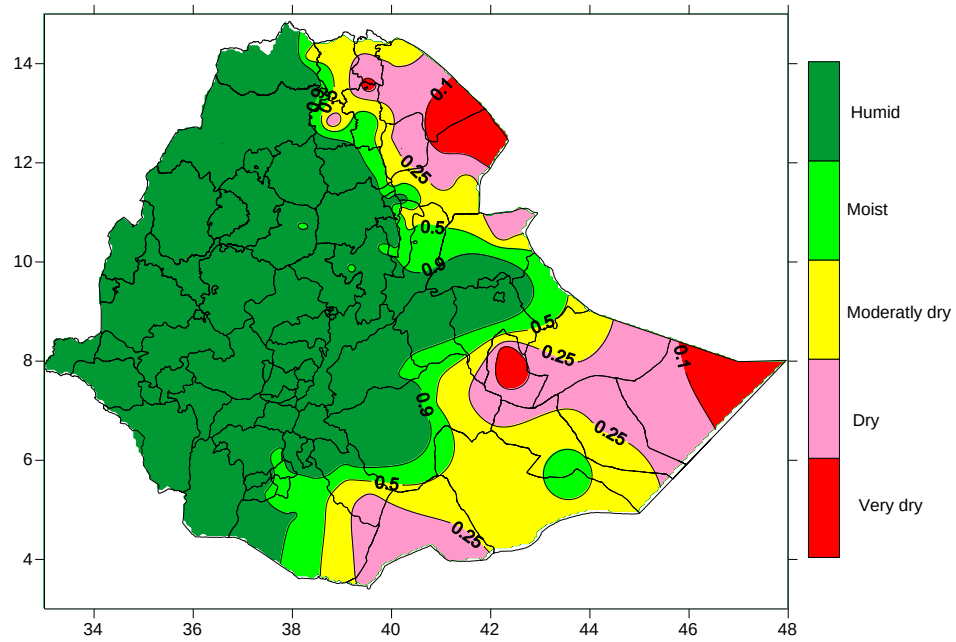


Fig. 5 moisture status for the month of September 2017

As indicated on the moisture status map above, much of Kiremt rainfall benefiting and Meher producing area of the country experienced humid to moist condition, while southeastern and Afar received moderately dry to very dry moisture condition. The situation might have favored Mehere agricultural activities, availability of drinking water and pasture, water requirement of long cycle crops.

2.2 EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING MONTH

In the coming month of October 2017, the meteorological forecast information indicates that the monthly rainfall activity is expected to continue over much of western and half of southern rainfall benefiting area of the country. In line with this much of Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR Gambela and Benshangul-Gumuze expected moist to humid moisture status. The situation will favor ongoing meher agricultural activities which are at different phonological stages in terms of crop water requirement such as water availability of perennial plants, long cycle meher crops which found at maturity stage and availability of pasture and drinking water over pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the aforementioned areas. Southern part of the country expected moistures are good condition for the second rainy season for land preparation and sowing of crops.

DEFNITION OF TERMS

ABOVE NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall in excess of 125% of the long term mean

BELOW NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall below 75 % of the long term mean.

NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall amount between 75 % and 125 % of the long term mean.

BEGA: - It is characterized with sunny and dry weather situation with occasional falls. It extends from October to January. On the other hand, it is a small rainy season for the southern and southeastern lowlands under normal condition. During the season, morning and night times are colder and daytime is warmer.

BELG: - Small Rainy season that extends from February to May and cover s southern, central, eastern and northeastern parts of the country.

CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS: - The amount of water needed to meet the water loss through evapotranspiration of a disease free crop, growing under non-restricting soil conditions including soil water and fertility.

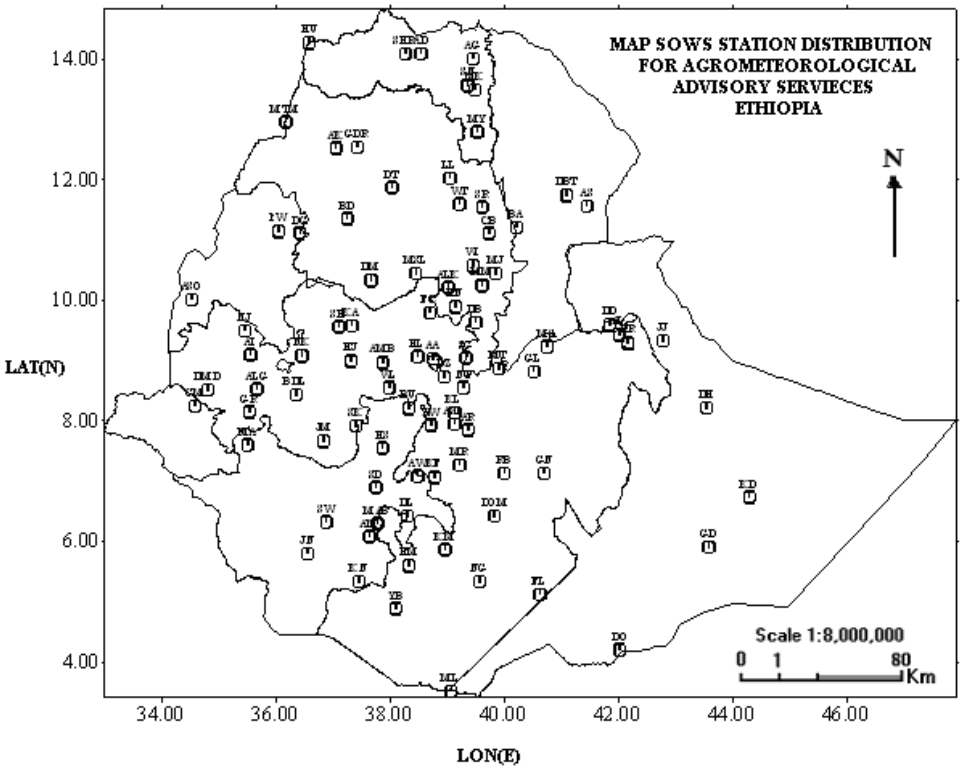
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

EXTREME TEMPERATURE: - The highest or the lowest temperature among the recorded maximum or minimum temperatures respectively.

ITCZ: - Intertropical convergence zone (narrow zone where trade winds of the two hemispheres meet.

KIREMT: - Main rainy season that extends from June to September for most parts of the country with the exception of the southeastern lowlands of the country.

RAINY DAY: - A day with 1 or more mm of rainfall amount.



Station	CODE
A. Robe	AR
A.A. Bole	AA
Adigrat	AG
Adwa	AD
Aira	AI
Alemaya	AL
Alem Ketema	ALK
Alge	ALG
Ambo	AMB
Arba Minch	AM
Asaita	AS
Asela	ASL
Assosa	ASO
Awassa	AW
Aykel	AK
B. Dar	BD
Bati	BA
Bedelle	BDL
BUI	BU
Combolcha	CB
D. Berehan	DB
D. Habour	DH

Station	CODE
D. Markos	DM
D. Zeit	DZ
D/Dawa	DD
D/Mena	DOM
D/Odo	DO
D/Tabor	DT
Dangla	DG
Dilla	DL
Dm.Dolo	DMD
Dubti	DBT
Ejaji	EJ
Enwary	EN
Fiche	FC
Filtu	FL
Gambela	GM
Gelemso	GL
Ginir	GN
Gode	GD
Gonder	GDR
Gore	GR
H/Mariam	HM
Harer	HR
Holleta	HL

Station	CODE
Hossaina	HS
Humera	HU
Jijiga	JJ
Jimma	JM
Jinka	JN
K.Dehar	KD
K/Mingist	KM
Kachise	KA
Koffele	KF
Konso	KN
Kulumsa	KL
Lalibela	LL
M.Meda	MM
M/Abaya	MAB
Maichew	MY
Majete	MJ
Masha	MA
Mekele	MK
Merraro	MR
Metehara	MT
Metema	MTM
Mieso	MS
Moyale	ML

Station	CODE
M/Selam	MSL
Nazereth	NT
Nedjo	NJ
Negelle	NG
Nekemte	NK
Pawe	PW
Robe	RB
Sawla	SW
Sekoru	SK
Senkata	SN
Shambu	SH
Shire	SHR
Shola Gebeya	SG
Sirinka	SR
Sodo	SD
Wegel Tena	WT
Woliso	WL
Woreilu	WI
Yabello	YB
Ziway	ZW