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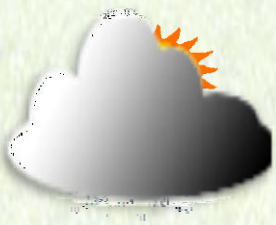


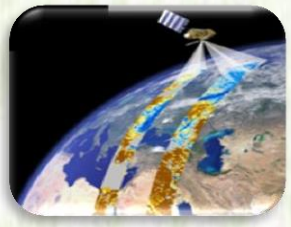

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TABLE OF CONIENTS

FORE WARD

This Agro met Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the Ethiopia Meteorology Institute (EMI). 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.

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SUMMARY

During the first dekad of June 2024, according to the analyzed agro-meteorological information, some Meher crop growing as well as Belg season rain benefiting areas experienced enhanced moisture situation in amount and distribution. In relation with the enhanced moisture condition heavy rainfall 30mm and above during 24hrs period were reported at several agro-meteorological stations. This situation might have positive impact on moisture requirement of Belg crops found at various phases of growth and water need of perennial plants. The observed condition was positive to conduct land preparation and sowing of long cycle as well as short cycle crops which will be sown in Meher. It could also give good opportunity to water need of Belg late sown cops. Moreover, the situation might have positive impact on the ongoing Meher agricultural activities normally moisture deficit areas and water harvesting where that can be used in time of deficit, the observed widespread moisture distribution could also have indispensable contribution on the availability of pasture and drinking water for pastoral areas.

During the second dekad of June 2024 the analyzed agro meteorological information indicated that the moisture condition had shown relative strength across western, northwestern and southwestern parts of the country. In line with this, south-western, western and some parts of north- western, eastern and central parts of the country experienced moisture in the range of moist to hyper moist condition which favor Belg crops which found in maturing stage as well as satisfy the water need of early sown Meher season long cycle crops, perianal plants and for availability of pastors and drinking water across the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. In addition, the received moisture during this dekad under review might have positive impact for land preparation and sown for areas which supposed to planting Meher season crops. Moreover, the received heavy rainfall could be favorable for farmers who are in moisture stress areas, to collect and store rainwater where that can be used in time of deficit.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (11 – 20 June 2024)

During the 2nd dekad of June 2024, some pocket areas of West Wellega Zones were dominated received above 200 mm of rainfall. In addition to this some parts of West Wollegta and adjacent areas of East Wellega, Illubabor, and Kemashe as well as West Tigray Zones were dominantly received 100-200mm of rainfall. On the other hand most parts of East Wellega, Illubabor, Kemashe, North Gonder, West Tigray, some parts of South Gonder and Bahirdar, Agew Awi, Metekele, North, South and West Shewa, Guraghe, Silte, Sheka, Keffa, Dawuro, Wolyta, Alaba, Hadya and some parts of West Hararghe Zones were received 50-100mm of rainfall. However, South and North and South Gonder, East and West Gojam, Central Tigray, Metekel, Addis Ababa, South West Shewa, East and West Hararghe, some parts of Gambela Zone (1,2 and 3), Godere Zones were exhibited 25-50 mm of rainfall. In adition to this most parts of Jigigiga, Harar, Fik Diedahabur, Arsi, Bale, Sidama,Gedeo, Guji, Gamo Gofa, Derashe, Basketo, Bench Maji, Konso, South Omo, Gambela Zone and some parts of North and South Wollo, Waghimira and Eastern Tigray zones were dominantly received 5-25 mm of rainfall. However, the rest parts of the country especially Eastern, Northeastern, Southern half and, Southeastern parts of the country were received 0-5 mm of rainfall compared the long Normal.

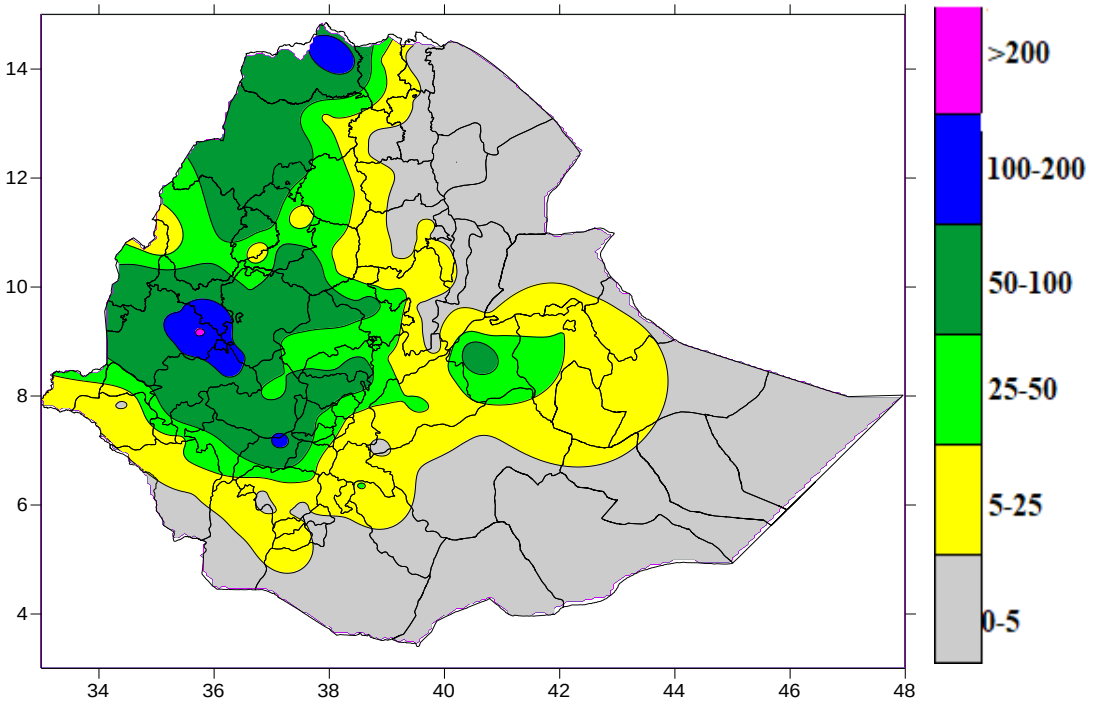


Figure.1 Rainfall distribution in mm (11 – 20) June 2024

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (11 – 20 June 2024)

When we look the rainfall anomaly map below, during the second dekad of June 2024, some parts of Central, Western half and Eastern parts of the country were exhibited Normal to Above Normal Rain fall condition. On the other hand, Most of Southern, Southeastern North Eastern, and Edge of Western and Northern parts of the country were experienced below Normal too Much below Normal rain fall condition.

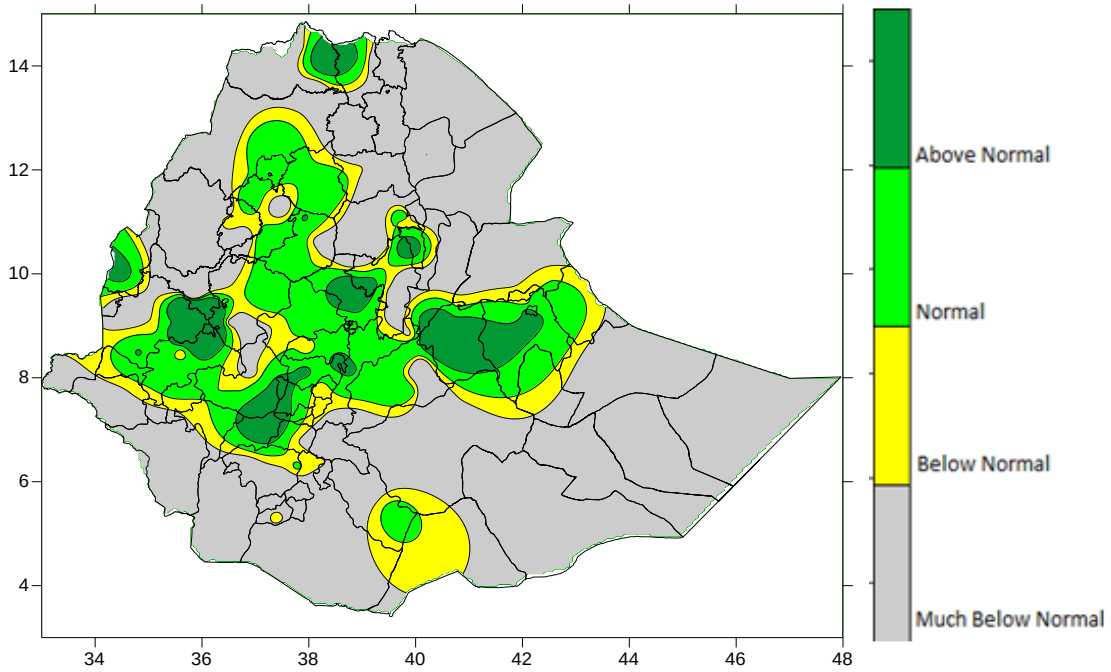


Fig.2. Percent of normal rainfall distribution (11 – 20 June, 2024)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.3. Moisture Condition (11 – 20 June 2024)

During the second dekad of June 2024 the analyzed agro meteorological information indicated that the moisture condition had shown relative strength across western and Northwestern parts of the country. In line with this, Western, Northwestern and central parts of the country experienced moisture in the range of Moist to Hyper moist, and this situation had a positive role in terms of improving soil moisture. Therefore, it was important in terms of satisfy their water needs for Belg and long-cycle Meher crops that had already been sown and are at different stages of growth, as well as for various perennial plants and garden vegetables. In addition, analyzed agricultural meteorological data indicate that there was sufficient moisture for land preparation and sowing of various Meher crops in June. On the other hand, the moisture observed in a few pastoral and semi-pastoral areas in the eastern parts of the country, which benefited from Kiremt moisture, contributed positively to the supply of pasture grass and drinking water.

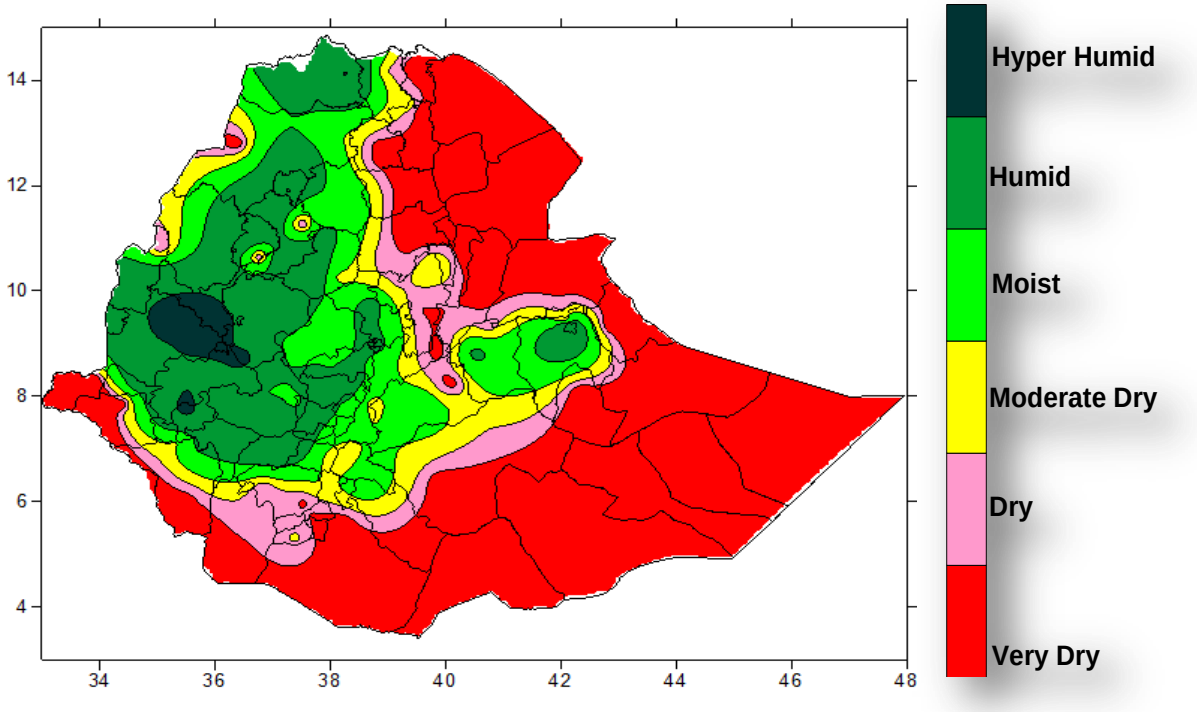


Fig. 3 moisture status for (11 – 20 June, 2024)

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

During the 2nd dekad of June, due to the relative strengthening of rain bearing weather systems, good moisture conditions has been experienced over Meher producing and rain benefiting areas of the country, according to this, the increment the vegetation condition across western half, central and eastern parts of the country (Fig.4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in %). This condition might have positive impact to perform land preparation and planting for Meher crops as well as for perennial plants and availability of pastors and drinking water over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.

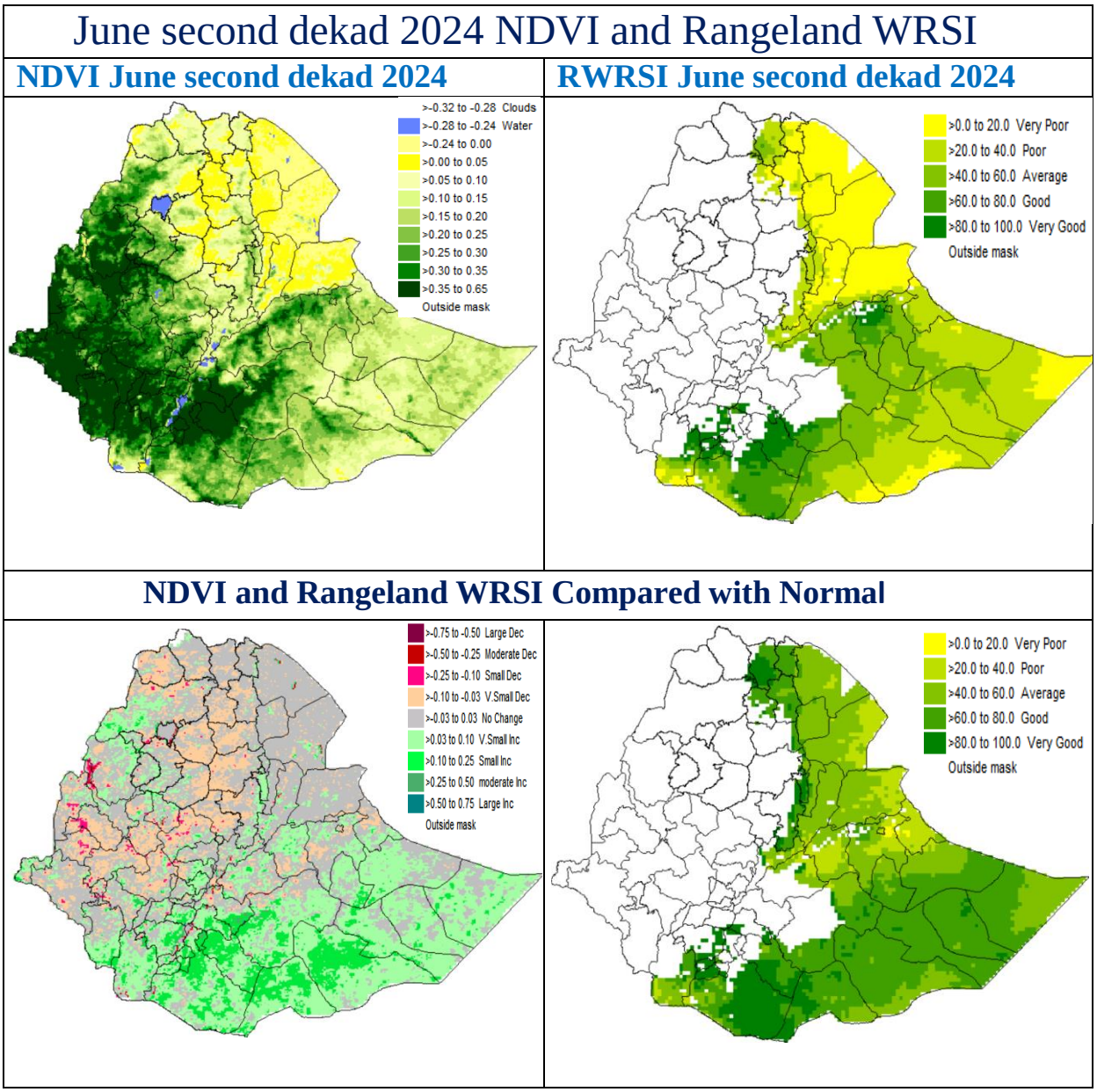


Fig.4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in % and Compared to Normal - June 11-20, 2024

2.2. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING THIRD DEKAD of JUNE 2024

In the coming third dekad of June 2024, the meteorological forecast information indicates that the seasonal rainfall activity is expected to continue to start the Meher growing and rain benefiting areas of the country. This situation expects to improve the soil moisture requirement of long cycle Meher crops found at different phases, water needs of perennial plants, fruits, vegetables, pasture and drinking water availability in pastoral and agro pastoral areas. In addition, it will contribute positively to the land preparation and sowing of Meher crops. Therefore, farmers and concerned bodies are advice to conserve available water efficiently and wisely use of moisture that will expect. On the other hand, the expected heavy rainfall over some pocket areas across thecountry will cause flash flood and water logging on crops field in low lying areas. Thus, proper attention should be given to minimizing the risk by preparing flood diversion canals, drainage systems, and channels in low-lying areas to reduce the effects of excess water.

3. 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 south eastern 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 June and cover s southern, central, eastern and north-eastern 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.

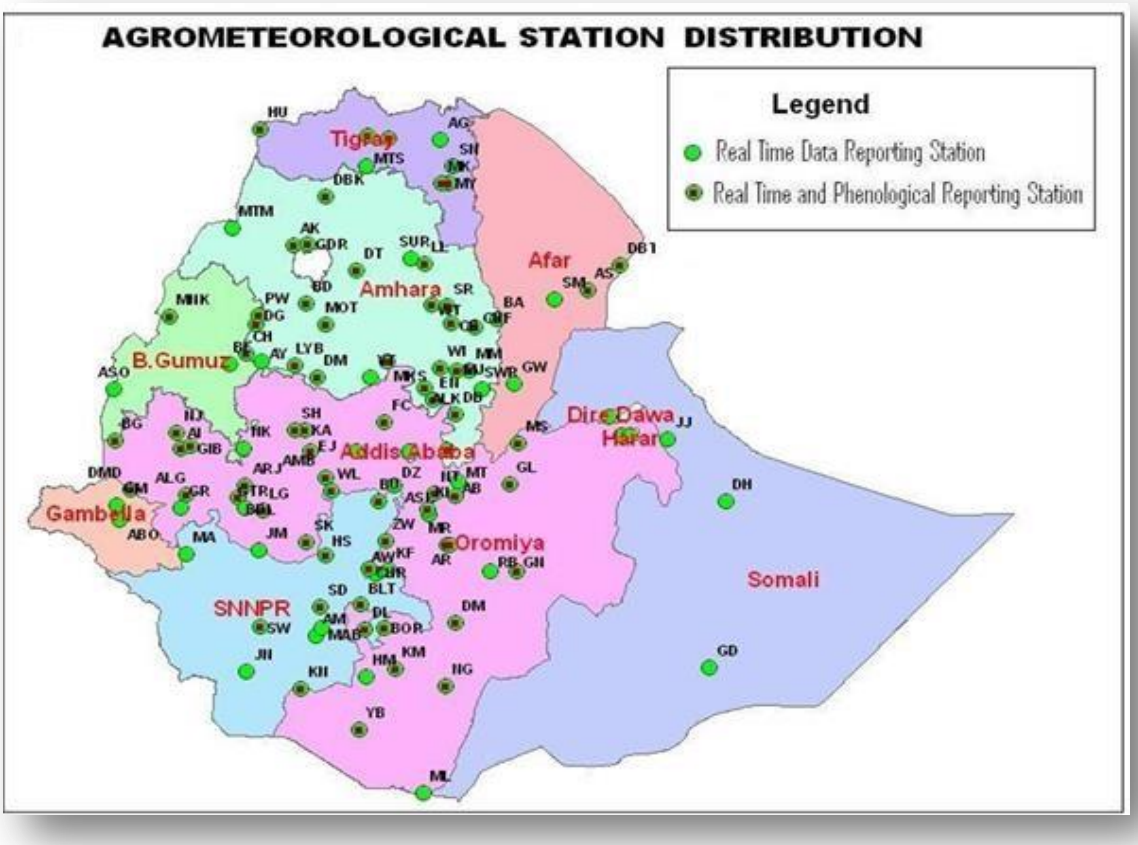
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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

ITCZ:- Inter-tropical 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 south-eastern lowlands of the country.

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



Station	Code	Station	Code	Station	Code	Station	Code
A. Robe	AR	D. Zeit	DZ	Humera	HU	Nazereth	NT
A.A. Bole	AA	D/Dawa	DD	Jijiga	JJ	Nedjo	NJ
Adigrat	AG	D/Mena	DOM	Jimma	JM	Negelle	NG
Adwa	AD	D/Odo	DO	Jinka	JN	Nekemte	NK
Aira	AI	D/Tabor	DT	K.Dehar	KD	Pawe	PW
AleJunea	AL	Dangla	DG	K/Mingist	KM	Robe	RB
AlemKetema	ALK	Dilla	DL	Kachise	KA	Sawla	SW
Alge	ALG	Dm.Dolo	DMD	Koffele	KF	Sekoru	SK
Ambo	AMB	Dubti	DBT	Konso	KN	Senkata	SN
Arba Minch	AM	Ejaji	EJ	Kulumsa	KL	Shambu	SH
Asaita	AS	Enwary	EN	Lalibela	LL	Shire	SHR
Asela	ASL	Fiche	FC	M.Meda	MM	Shola Gebeya	SG
Assosa	ASO	Filtu	FL	M/Abaya	MAB	Sirinka	SR
Awassa	AW	Gambela	GM	Maichew	MY	Sodo	SD
Aykel	AK	Gelemso	GL	Majete	MJ	WegelTena	WT
B. Dar	BD	Ginir	GN	Masha	MA	Woliso	WL
Bati	BA	Gode	GD	Mekele	MK	Woreilu	WI
Bedelle	BDL	Gonder	GDR	Merraro	MR	Yabello	YB
BUI	BU	Gore	GR	Metehara	MT	Ziway	ZW
Combolcha	CB	H/Mariam	HM	Metema	MTM		
D. Berehan	DB	Harer	HR	Mieso	MS		
D. Habour	DH	Holleta	HL	Moyale	ML		
D. Markos	DM	Hossaina	HS	M/Selam	MSL		