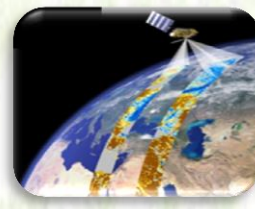


# ETHIOPIAN METEOROLOGY INSTITUTION

## Agrometeorological Bulletin

### TEN DAY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN

11-20 NOVEMBER 2024 VOLUME: - 41 No. 32 DATE OF ISSUE: - November 23, 2024



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## FOREWARD

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 November 2024 the observed dry, sunny and windy weather condition prevailed over most parts of Kiremt rain benefiting area of the country. Besides, the observed dry Bega weather condition could favour the on-going harvest and post-harvest activities. As the result harvest and post-harvest activities were under way in most parts of Meher growing areas. However, the observed enhanced moisture over central, north-eastern and eastern parts of the country had been favour the existing Meher crops, which were under different phenological phases and lately planted and currently found at various growing stages which requiring additional moisture for their further development, perennial plants, fruits and vegetables as well as it would have significant contribution for the production of pulse crops which planted at the end of the season with residual moisture. Similarly, since Bega is the second rainy season for the southern, south-eastern and south-western parts of the country. The observed enhanced moisture had positive implication for the water needs of Bega season crops particularly Borena and Guji highlands and also the observed improved moisture might be positive implication for pasture and drinking water, significantly important to regenerate natural and artificial ponds over both the southern and south-eastern pastoral and agro pastoral community. On the other hand the observed better rainfall over southern and south-eastern parts of the country had a good opportunity to collect rain water harvesting.

During the second dekad of November 2024, dry, sunny, and windy weather conditions prevailed over most parts of the Kiremt rain-benefiting areas of the country. This condition was favorable for harvest and post-harvest activities in regions where the harvest season is underway. However, some areas in the western half experienced moisture, benefiting crops that had not yet fully matured, as well as perennial crops and pulse crops like Guaya and chickpeas, which were sown using soil moisture at the end of the Meher season. Additionally, the southern and south-eastern parts of the country, currently in their second rainy season, also received moisture. This moisture has been crucial for gathering the water needs of crops planted in the highlands and for providing pasture and drinking water to pastoralists and semi-pastoralists in the lowlands. Morning and night temperatures have also been mild, without significant cold.

# WEATHER ASSESSMENT

## 1.1. Rainfall amount (11 – 20 November, 2024)

During the second dekad of November 2024, Most of the southern and some Southwester parts of the country have dominantly received some amount of rainfall. In line with thispokcet areas of Jimma and Keffa zones were received 50-100 mm rainfall. In addition to this some parts of most Gambela Zones, Godere, Sheka Bench maji, Derashe, Divdende areas of Jima and Illubabore. South Ommo zone, Konso and Amaro zones were received 25-50 mm of rain fall. East and West Wellega, Metekel (Awi), Kemashe, Illubabor and Jimma, Basketo, Keffa, Dawuro, Gammo Goffa, Gedeo, Borena, Liben, Afder and some parts of Guji and Sidama zones were dominantly received 5-25 mm rainfall. However, the rest parts of the country were received less than 5 mm of rainfall.

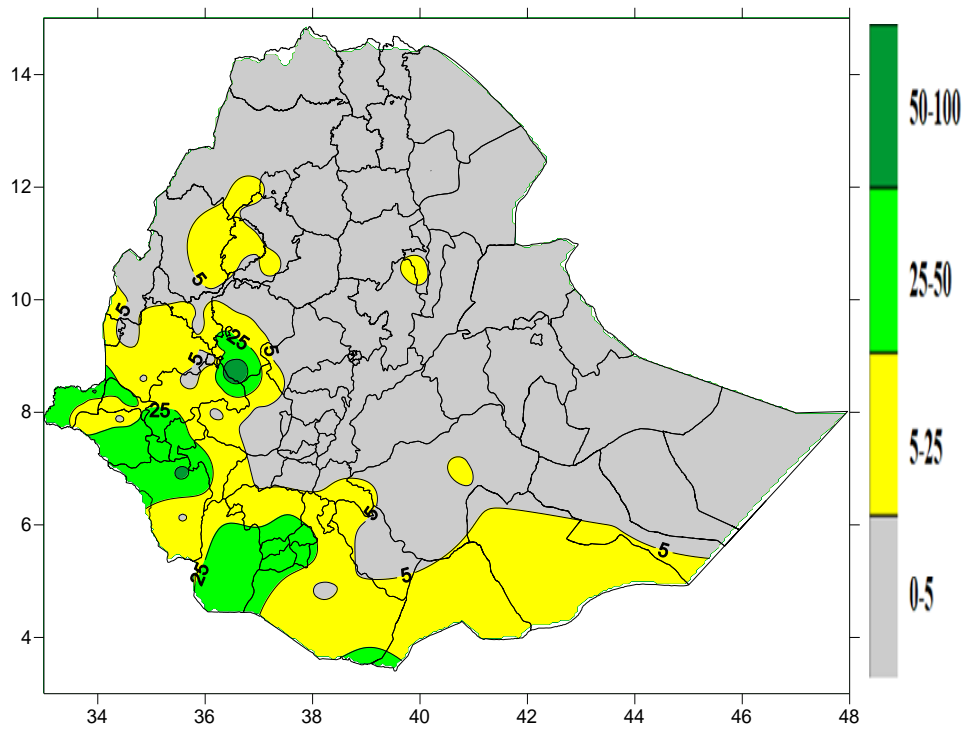


Figure 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (11- 20, November, 2024)

## 1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (11 – 20 November 2024)

During the Second dekad of November 2024, most parts of South-western and pocket areas of Southern and Northern parts of the country were exhibited Normal to Above Normal Rainfall condition. On the other hand, most parts of the country were experienced below Normal to Much below Normal rainfall condition.

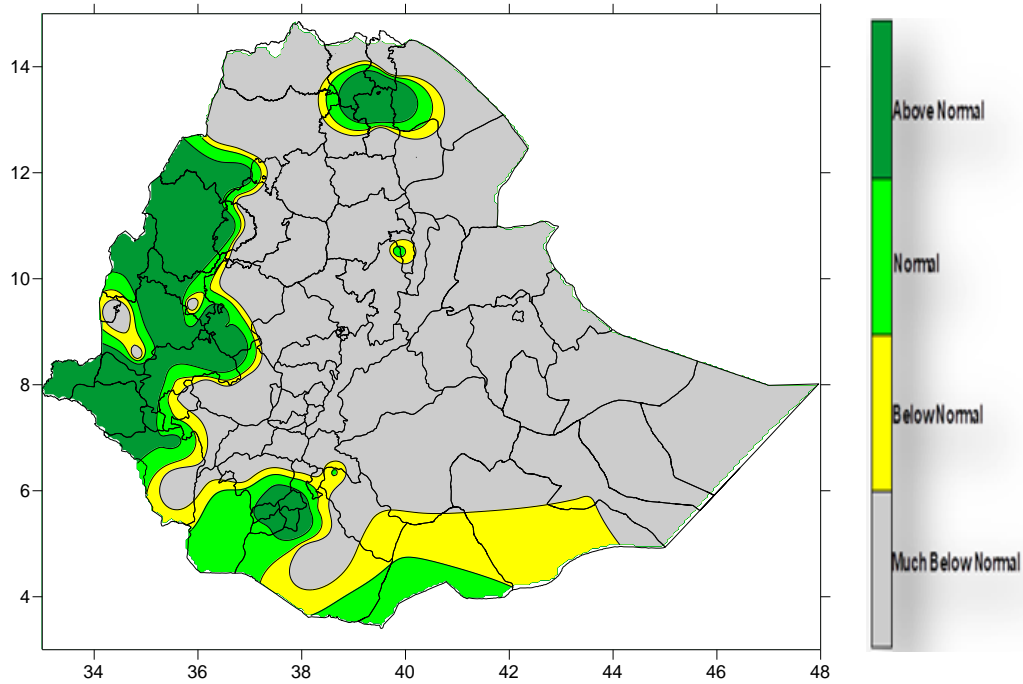


Figure 2: Percent of normal rainfall distribution (11 – 20 November 2024)

### 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 November, 2024)

During the first dekad of October 2023, most parts of western and southern half of the country including eastern Oromia, Arsi, Bale and northern Somali exhibited moist to hyper humid moisture conditions. The rest parts of the country experienced moderately dry to very dry moisture condition.

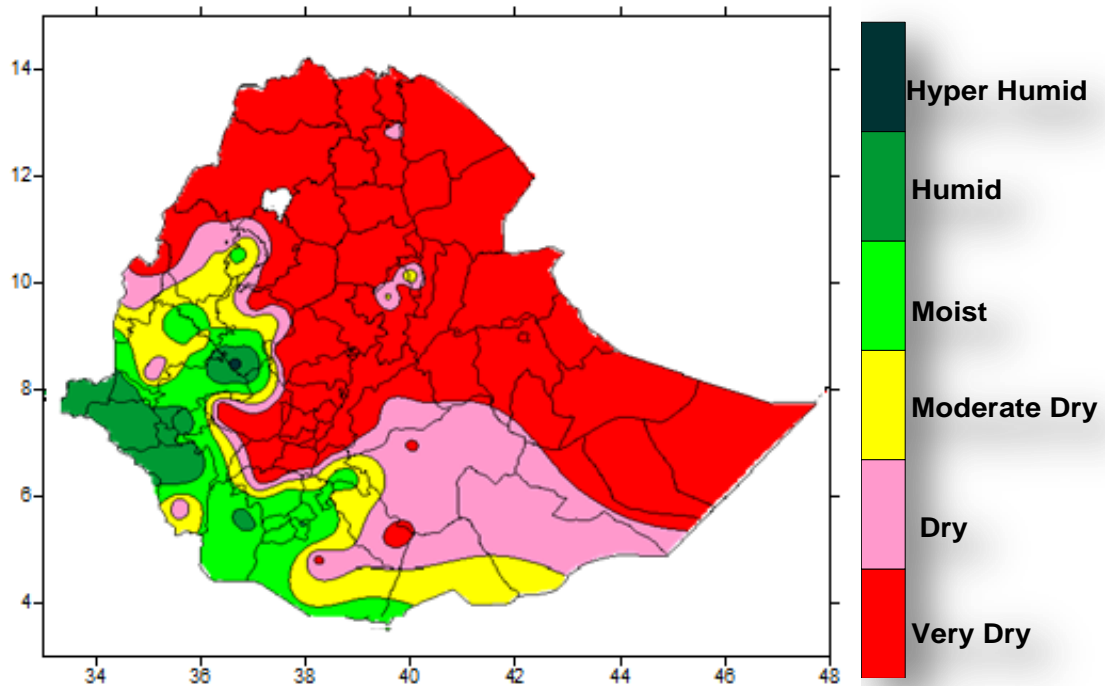


Figure.3. Moisture Status (11 – 20 November, 2024)

## 2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

### 2.1. VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

During the second dekad of November 2024, the moisture condition was enhanced over the southern and south-eastern Bega rain benefiting areas including south-western, central, eastern and western parts of the country. Due to this the NDVI Fig.4 (the green plant coverage) and RLWRSI increase in most of Bega rainfall benefiting areas. And due to the expanded green plant coverage and Rangeland indicated over southern and south-eastern pastoral and agro pastoral community might play crucial role toward improving the availability of pasture and drinking water and to regenerate natural and artificial ponds.

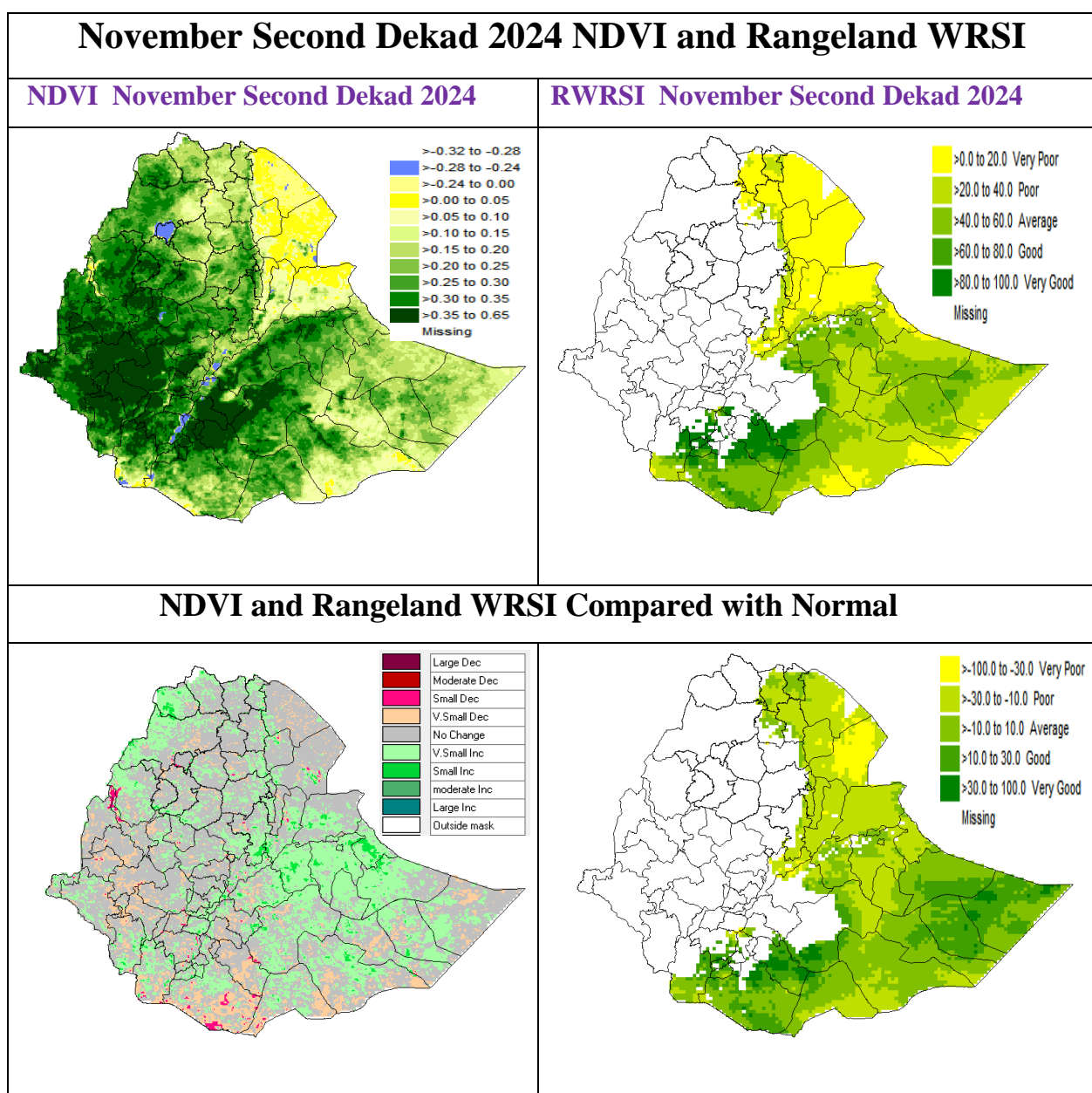


Fig.4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in % and Compared to Normal 11 – 20 November 2024



## **2.2. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING THIRD DEKADE OF NOVEMBER 2024**

In the coming third dekad of November 2024, the moisture condition is likely to have a relative strength over south-west, south and south-eastern parts of the country where Bega is second rainy season will create favourable conditions for the water needs of Bega crops over the Borena and Guji highland parts and insure the availability of pasture and drinking water to improve animals feeds and fodder as well as the enhanced moisture will have a good opportunity to collect and store rainwater. Moreover the expected enhanced moisture positive contribution to satisfy the daily water need of lately planted Meher crops that need complete growth, pulse crops that planted at the end of the season over high lands using reserved moisture in the soil, perennial plants. On the other hand, the expected unseasonable rainfall particularly over northern, central and eastern parts of the country may disrupt the on-going harvest and post-harvest activities. Thus, harvest and post-harvest activities should be undertaken on time in order to avoid unnecessary harvest and post-harvest loses.

### **3. DEFINITION 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 May and covers 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.

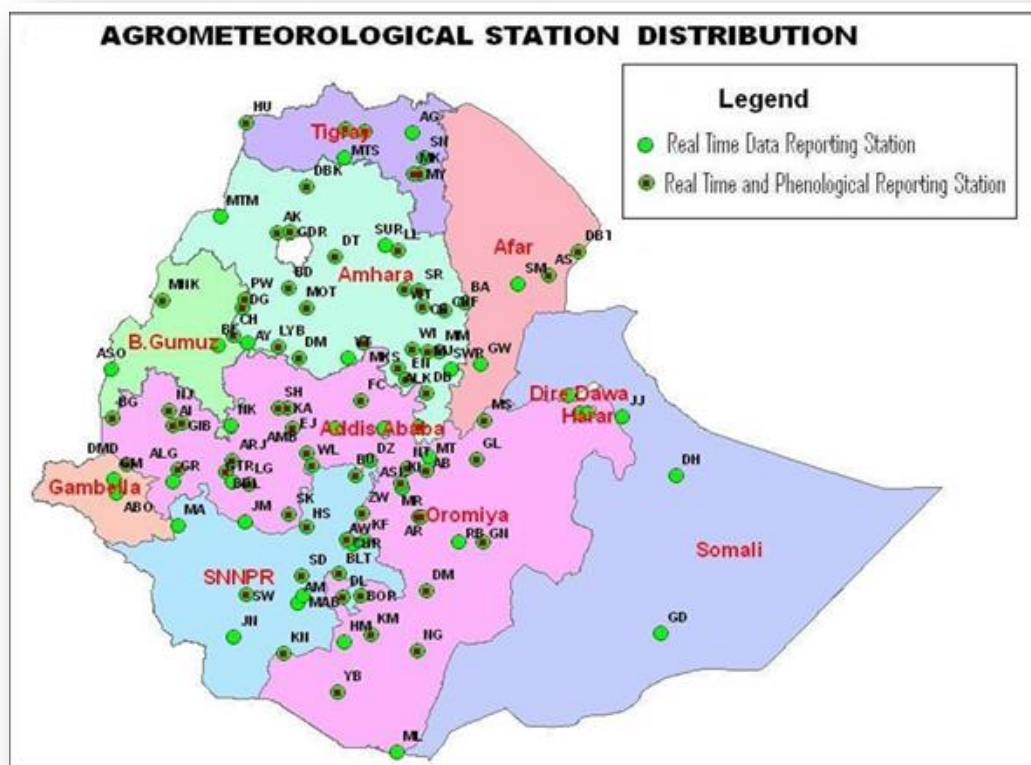
**DEKAD:** - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

**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
Alemaya	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	SG
Assosa	ASO	Filtu	FL	M.Meda	MM	Gebeya	SG
Awassa	AW	Gambela	GM	M/Abaya	MAB	Sirinka	SR
Aykel	AK	Gelemso	GL	Maichew	MY	Sodo	SD
B. Dar	BD	Ginir	GN	Majete	MJ	WegelTena	WT
Bati	BA	Gode	GD	Masha	MA	Woliso	WL
Bedelle	BDL	Gonder	GDR	Mekele	MK	Woreilu	WI
BUI	BU	Gore	GR	Merraro	MR	Yabello	YB
Combolcha	CB	H/Mariam	HM	Metehara	MT	Ziway	ZW
D. Berehan	DB	H/Mariam	HM	Metema	MTM		
D. Habour	DH	Harer	HR	Mieso	MS		
D. Markos	DM	Holleta	HL	Moyale	ML		
		Hossaina	HS	M/Selam	MSL		