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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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እ.ኤ.አ ጁን 2025

ባለፈው የጁን የመጀመሪያው አስር ቀናት በተለይም በደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ በምዕራብ አና በመካከለኛዉ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ የነበረው ከቀላል እስከ ከባድ መጠን ያለዉ እርጥበት የአፈር ውስጥ እርጥበትን ከማሻሻል አንፃር አስቀድመው የተዘሩና በተለያየ የዕድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የበልግም ሆነ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች፣ የመኸር ወቅት የመካከለኛ ጊዜ ሰብሎችን የማሳ ዝግጅት ለማከናወን እንዲሁም ለተለያዩ የቋሚ ተክሎችና የጓሮ አትክልቶች የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከማሟላት አንፃር ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረዉ፡፡ ከዚህ በተጨማሪ በአርብቶ አደርና በከፊል የአርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የነበረው አንስተኛ እርጥበት ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅያ ነበረው፡፡ በሌላ በኩል በአንዳንድ ቦታዎች ላይ አልፎ አልፎ የነበረው ከባድ መጠን ያለው ዝናብ ለአብዛኛው የእርሻ እንቅስቃሴ ጠቀሜታው የጎላ የነበረ ቢሆንም በተወሰኑ ቦታዎች ላይ መጠነኛ አሉታዊ ጎን ነበረዉ፡፡

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የጁን ሶስተኛው አስር ቀናት በተለይም በደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ በምዕራብ፣ በሰሜን ምዕራብ እና በመካከለኛዉ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ከመካከለኛ እስከ ከባድ መጠን ያለዉ እርጥበት በአብዛኛው የመኸር ሰብል አብቃይ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረ ሲሆን ይህም የእርጥበት ሁኔታ አስቀድመው ለተዘሩና በተለያየ የዕድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የበልግም ሆነ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎችም ለተለያዩ የቋሚ ተክሎችና የጓሮ አትክልቶች የውሀ ፍላጎታቸውን ከማሟላት አንፃር ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረዉ፡፡ በአንጻሩ ግን በተጨማሪ የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑ በጥቂት የአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የነበረው አንስተኛ መጠን ያለው እርጥበት ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦት አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው፡፡ እንዲሁም በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው ከባድ ዝናብ ባሳለፍናቸው ቀናት ከነበረው ተከታታይ ዝናብ ጋር ተዳምሮ በአንዳንደ አካባቢዎች የአፈር ውስጥ እርጥበት መብዛት የተስተዋለ ቢሆንም በግብርናዉ አንቅስቃሴ ላይ የጎላ አሉታዊ ተጸዕኖ አልነበረዉም።

ባሳለፍነው የጁን ወር በተለይም በደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ በምዕራብ እና በመካከለኛው የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከቦታ ቦታ በመጠን ቢለያይም በስርጭት ረገድ አብዛኛዉን ቦታ ያዳረሰ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ነበረ፡፡ ከዚህም ጋር ተያይዞ ከጁን ወር ጀምሮ የዘር ጊዜና የማሳ ዝግጅት በሚካሄድባቸው አካባቢዎች በወቅቱ ለመዝራት አመቺ ሁኔታ የፈጠረ ሲሆን፤ ዘግይተዉ ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙና በምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ለመሳሰሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች የውኃ ፍላጎታቸውን እንዲያማሉና እድገታቸዉን እንዲቀጥሉ አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው፡፡ በተጨማሪም ክረምት እርጥበት ተጠቃሚ በሆኑት የአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የተገኘው መጠነኛ እርጥበት ለመጠጥ ውሃና ለግጦሽ ሳር ልምላሜ ጥሩ አስተዋጽኦ ነበረው፡፡ በሌላ በኩል በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው ከባድ ዝናብ ተከታታይነት የነበረው ዝናብ በአብዛኛው ለግብርና ስራ አንቅስቃሴ አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረዉ።

SUMMARY

JUNE 2025

During the first dekad of June 2025 under normal circumstance the rainfall activity expanded over western, central, East and southern parts of the country. In the current dekad rain bearing meteorological conditions intensified over most Kiremet rain fall benefiting parts of the country, in line with this particularly south-western, western and central parts of the country had received slight to heavy moisture condition. The observed moisture could have a positive contribution for Belg crops, land preparation of the coming Meher season crops, the water need the already sowed of long cycle Meher crops like maize and sorghum including pulse crops like haricot bean and also fevered for pasture and drinking water over the low lands pastoral and agro postural area of the country. On the other hand, the observed heavy rainfall over some parts of the country might have positive impact on the on-going Belg agricultural activities normally moisture deficit areas and water harvesting where that can be used in time of deficit. However the observed extreme heavy fall greater than 30mm in one rainy day may cause flood and water logging on crops field in low lying areas and soil erosion on sloppy areas as well as it could affect by washing away nearly sown crops.

During the second dekad of June 2025, when we under review the dekad, rain bearing meteorological phenomena was strengthening in amount and distribution over western half of the country including south-western, western, and north-western parts received slight to heavy amount of moisture. This situation would have significant contribution for water need of early sown long cycle crops like maize and sorghum including pulse crops like haricot bean, Belg crops which were at grain filing phenological stage, perennial plants, fruits and vegetables, and also fevered for sowing and land preparation for Meher crops which sown after June. Moreover the experienced little moisture over some parts of eastern Oromia has positive contribution regeneration of pasture and drinking water over pastoral and agro postural area. On the other hand, occasional heavy fall observed over some western and south-western parts of the country which have positive contribution for general agricultural activities.

During the third dekad of June 2025, over the southwest, west, northwest and central parts of the country, moderate to heavy moisture was observed in most of the areas where kiremt crops were grown. This moisture was of great importance for the already sown and at different stages of development of Belg and long-term meher crops, as well as for various perennial crops and garden vegetables. On the other hand, the low moisture in some pastoral and semi-pastoral areas also has a positive impact on the supply of pasture grass and drinking water. Also, the heavy rain in some areas, combined with the continuous rains that have occurred in the past few days, has resulted in increased soil moisture in some areas, but it has not had a significant negative impact on agricultural activities.

In general, during the last month of June 2025, due to the intensification of weather events that create favourable conditions for the existence of Kiremt rains, especially the southwest, west and central parts of the country, there was a widespread across kiremt benefiting areas of the country. This condition was favourable for timely sowing in the areas where seeding time and land preparation have been held since June. In addition to having a significant role in satisfying the water needs of Meher crops that are sown late and at different stages of development, it also had a significant contribution to long-term crops such as maize and sorghum that were sown early, from April, to continue their growth under appropriate conditions. In addition, the moderate moisture obtained in the pastoral and semi-pastoral areas that have contributed to the provision of drinking water and the growth of pasture grass. On the other hand, the heavy rains in some areas, which were consistent, were mostly positive for agricultural activities.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (21 – 30) June 2025

During third dekad of Jun the rain fall distribution over, tip areas of Jimma, Illubabur, and East Wellega Zones are received 100-200 mm rainfall. Over Bahir Dar, Agew Awi, Metekel, Kamashi, West and East Wellega, West and South West Shewa, Illubabur, Jimma, Gambela Zone 1, Sheka, Keffa, Gurage, South Omo, Konso and tip areas of Sidama Zones are received 50-100mm rainfall. Over Waghimira, pocket areas of North and South Gonder, Metekel, Bahir Dar, Assosa, West Wellega, Gambella Zone 1, 2 & 3, Sheka, Maji, Basketo, Amaro, tip areas of Dawuro, Hadiya, Alaba, Gedeo and Guji, zones are 25-50 mm rainfall. Over west, east, central and south Tigray, North and South Gonder, Afar all Zones , north and south Wollo, east Gojjam, Shinile, west and east Harergie, Arsi, Silti, Bale, Liben, Borena, Bench Maji, Godere Zones are 5-25mm rainfall. The rest part of the country was received 0-5mm rainfall.

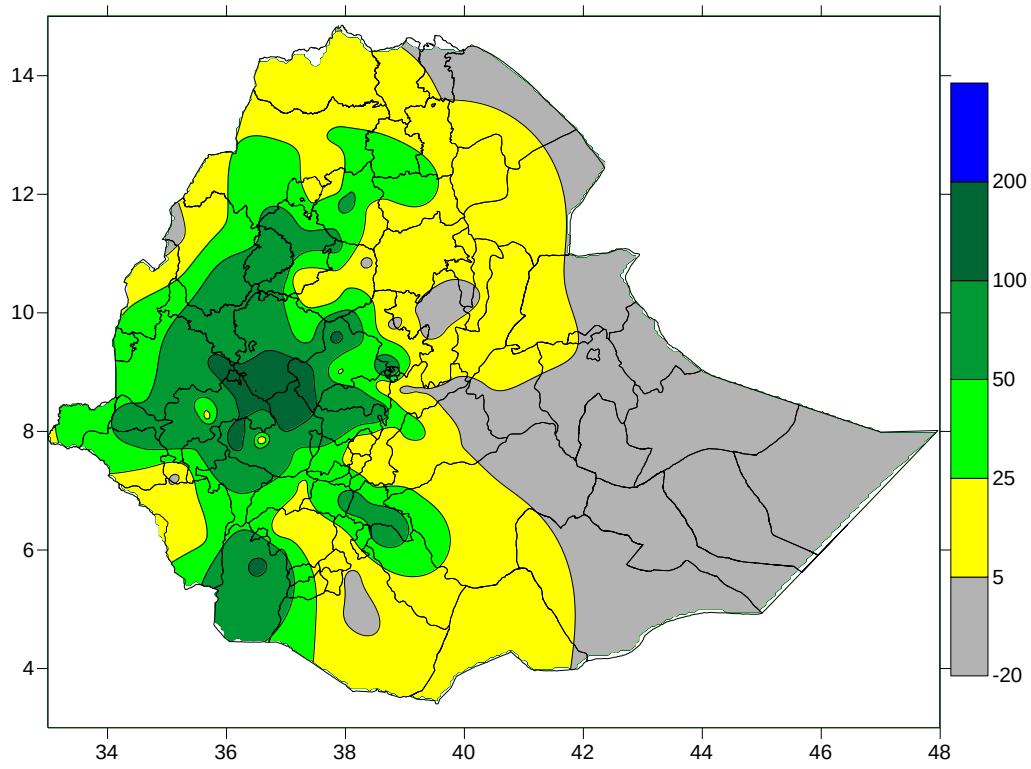


Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 31) June 2025

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (21 – 30 June 2025)

During third dekad of Jun percent of normal rainfall distribution was over Western and South Western areas , some part of north Western and Central part of the country was exhibited Normal to Above Normal rainfall condition. On the other hand the rest part of the country was exhibited much below normal to below normal rainfall.

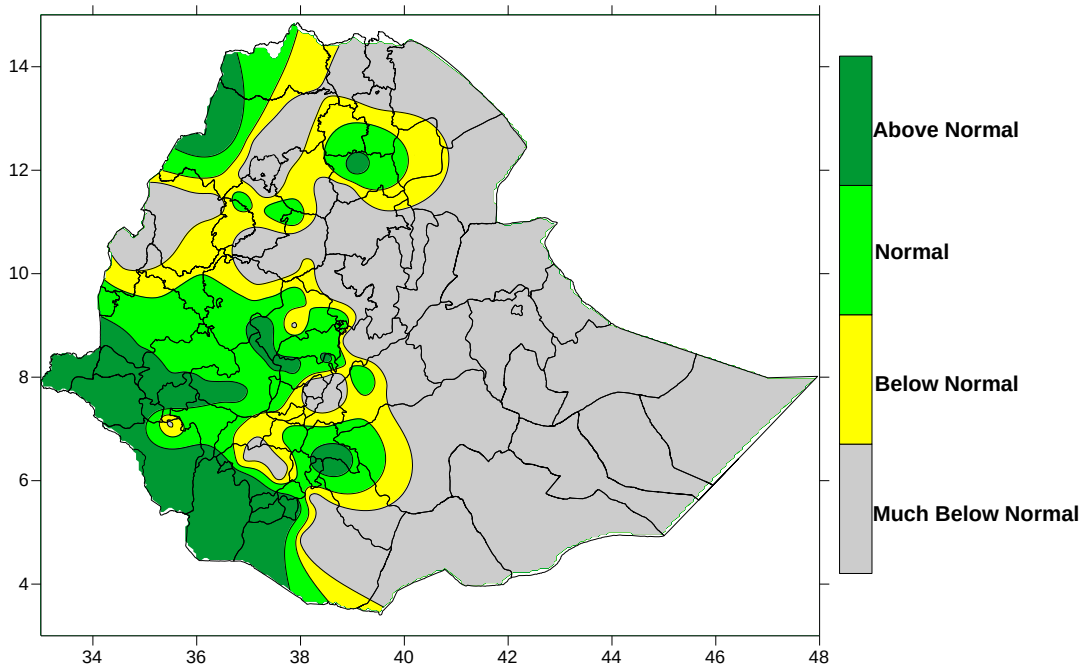


Fig. 2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21 – 30) June 2025

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.3. Moisture Condition (21 – 30 June 2025)

As indicated on the moisture status map below during third dekad of June 2025, over south western, western, central and north western parts of the country exhibited Moist to Hyper Humid moisture condition. The rest parts of the countries exhibited moderately Dry too Very Dry.

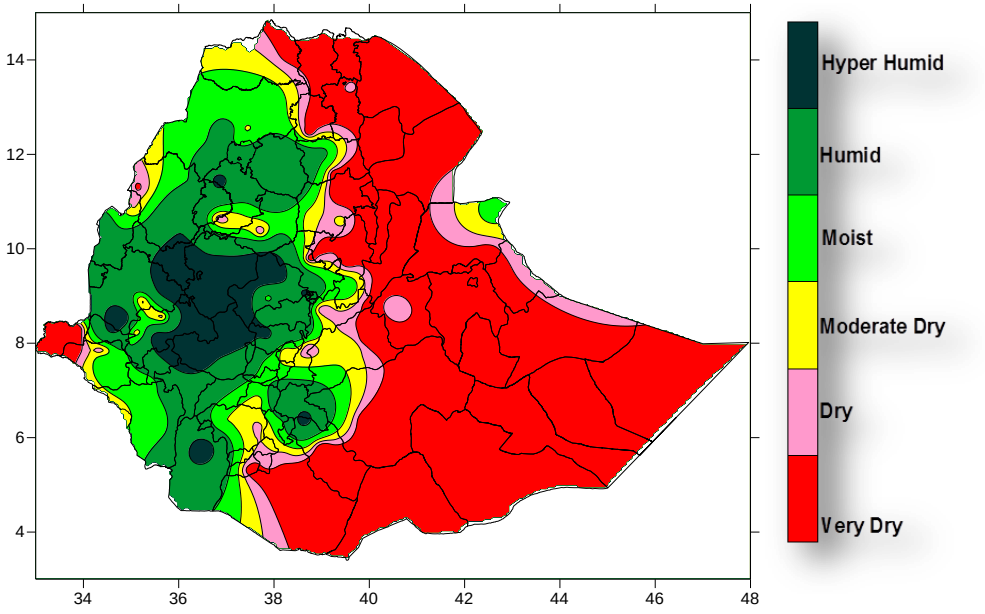


Fig. 3. Moisture status (21 – 30) June 2025

1.4. Rainfall amount on the month of June 2025

During the month of June, the rainfall distribution over most parts of Kamashi, West and East Wellega, Illubabor, Jimma, Keffa, Sheka, West and Southwest Shewa, and the tip areas of Gurage Zones received more than 200 mm of rainfall. Over north and south Gondar, Bahir Dar, Agew Awi, Metekel, Assosa, West and East Wellega, West and Southwest Shewa, Gambela Zones 1 and 2, Godere, Bench Maji, Dawro, Basketo, South Omo, Konso, Guji, Gedeo, Dawro, Wolayita, Sidama, Hadiya, Alaba, Gurage, Silti, and Addis Ababa Zone received 50-200mm of rainfall. Over east, central, and South Tigray; Afar Zones 2 and 4, north Wollo, north Gondar; east Gojjam, Arsi, and the tip areas of Bale, Jijiga, and Degehabur Zones received 25-50 mm of rainfall. Over west Tigray, Afar all zones , Oromia Special zone, south Wollo, Shinile, west and east Hararghe, Bale, Fik, Gode, Korahe, and Warder Zones received 5-25mm of rainfall. The rest of the country received 0- 5 mm of rainfall.

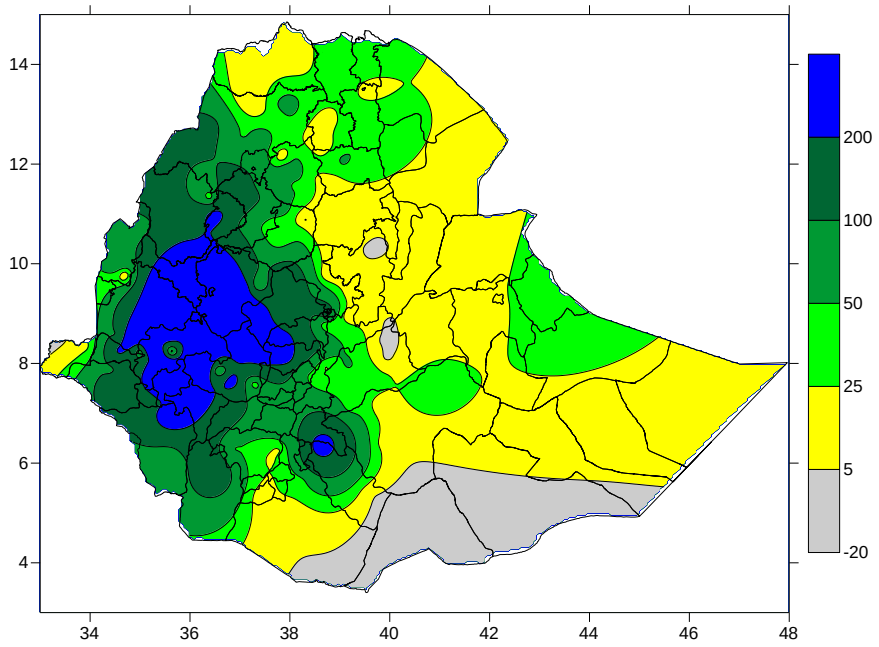


Fig 4.Rainfall amount in mm for the month of June 2025

1.5. Rainfall Anomaly on the month of June 2025

During the month of Jun percent of Normal rainfall over western, some part of north Western, Central, South Western, and some part of south and north Eastern part of the country was exhibited Normal to Above Normal rainfall. While the rest part of the country was exhibited Much Below Normal to Below Normal rainfall distribution.

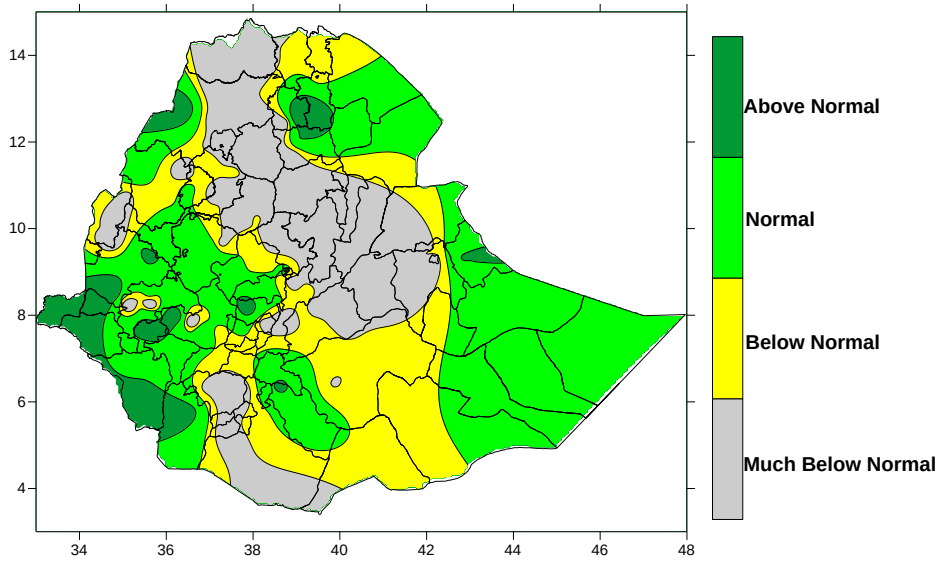


Fig. 5 Percent of Normal Rainfall for the month of June 2025

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.6. Moisture status on the month of June 2025

As indicated on the moisture status map below during the month of June 2025, over south western, western, central, north western and eastern parts of the country exhibited Moist to Hyper Humid moisture condition. The rest parts of the countries exhibited moderately Dry too Very Dry

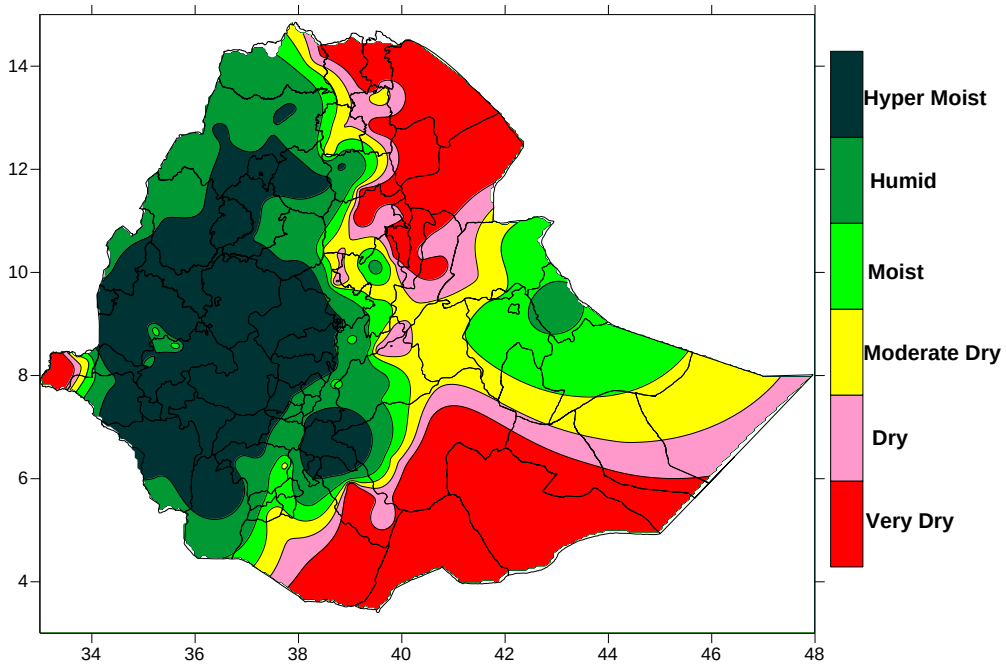


Fig. 6. Moisture status for the month of June 2025

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE ON THE MONTH OF JUNE 2025

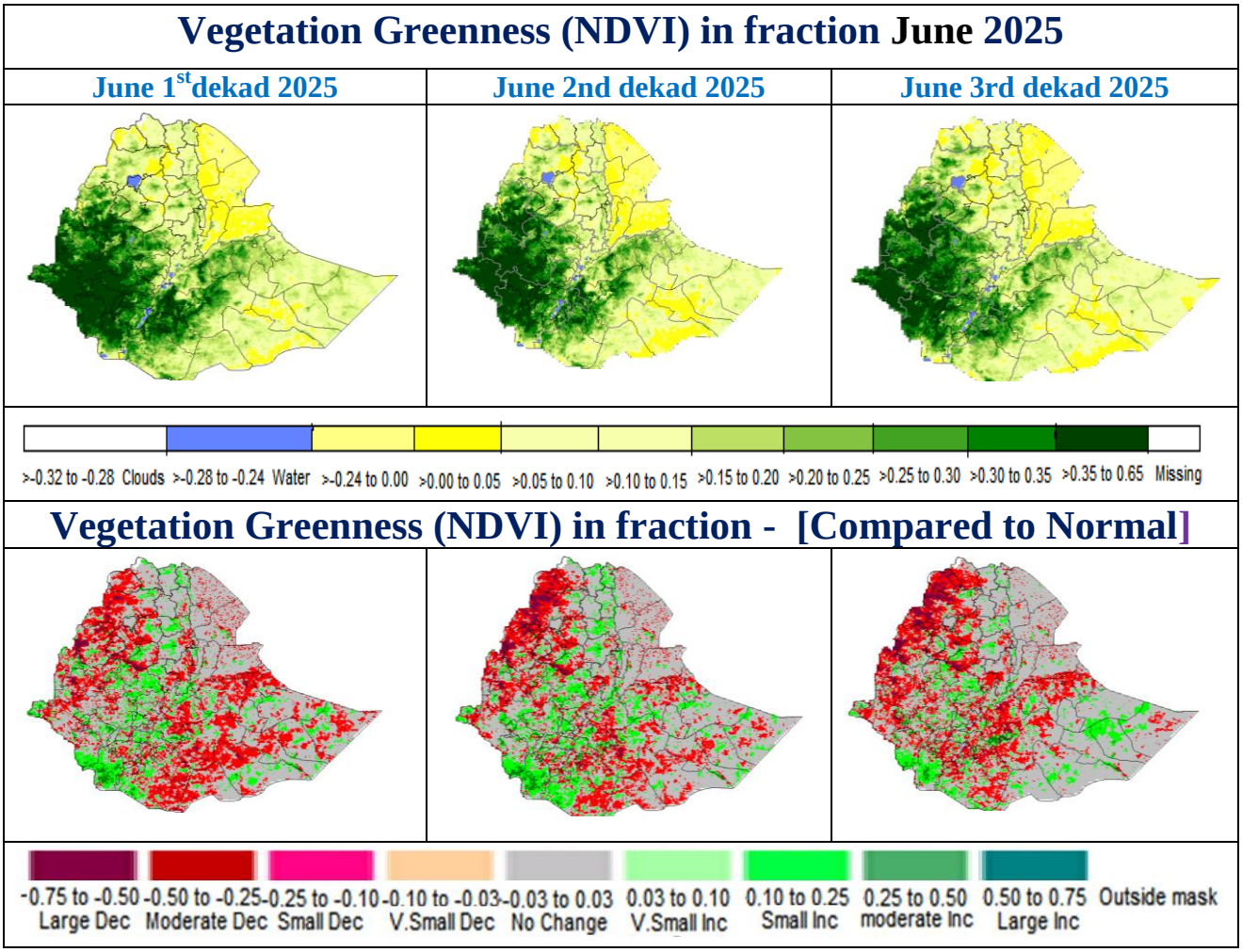


Fig. 7. Vegetation Greenness (NDVI) in fraction and Compared to Normal June 2025.

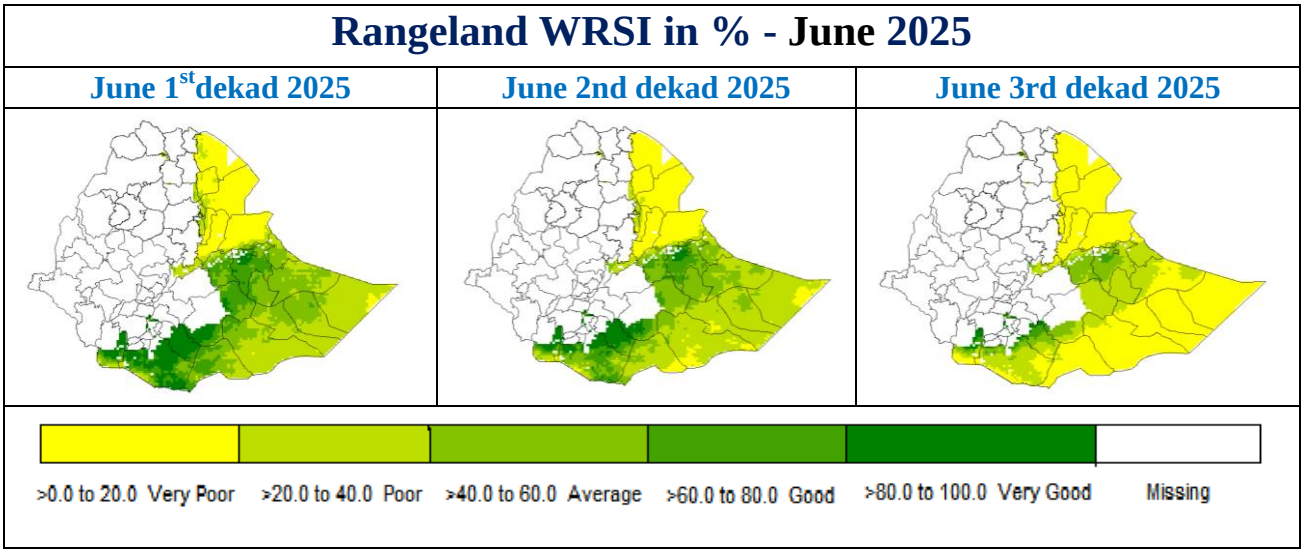


Fig.8. Rangeland WRSI in % and Compared to Normal - June 2025

2.2. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING MONTH OF JULY 2025

Normally, July is the time when most of the areas that benefit from kiremt rains get enough soil moisture for early sowing crops and for late sowing mid-season crops, as well as for pasture and drinking water supply.

In the coming month of July, most of the country's rain-fed areas are expected to experience moderate to high levels of moisture. This will improve soil conditions in the Kiremt-growing regions, supporting seed sowing, the development of early-sown Meher crops at various growth stages, and meeting the water requirements of perennial and garden crops. It will also enhance plant growth and improve access to drinking water in the pastoral and semi-pastoral areas of the east and northeast. However, in areas where heavy rainfall is expected and moisture levels are already high, precautionary measures are advised. These include digging ditches, implementing drainage systems, and conducting soil protection works to prevent waterlogging in fields. In regions experiencing excessive moisture, there may be an increase in weed growth and a higher risk of crop pests and diseases. Therefore, the use of fertilizers and pesticides should be carefully managed based on prevailing rainfall conditions. Additionally, steps should be taken to protect Belg crops from potential moisture-related damage, including ensuring that harvesting is carried out on dry days whenever possible.

3. DEFNITION OF TERMS

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

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 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.

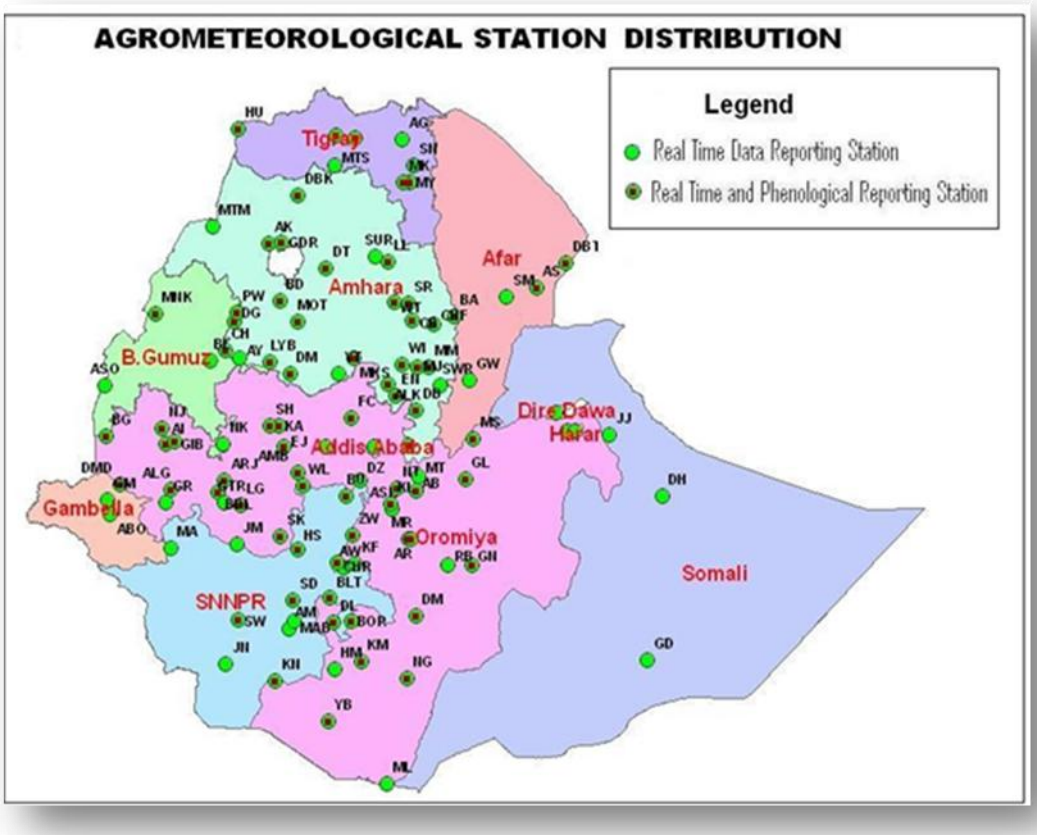
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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
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 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		