ETHIOPIA METEOROLICAL INSTITUTE

Agrometeorological Bulletin

TEN DAY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN

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FORE WARD

This Agro met Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the Ethiopian 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 Institute 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 August 2025 under normal circumstance the rainfall activity has been expanded to eastern and north-eastern parts of the country. In the current dekad rain bearing meteorological conditions intensified over most of Kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country, this moisture is available for sowing of various mid-term crops that are sown from July. Also it was great importance in terms of meeting their water needs for Meher crops that were sown earlier and are at different stages of development, as well as for long-cycle Meher crops such as Maize and sorghum that were sown from April. Moreover it was a significant contribution to the growth of various perennial plants, Fruits and vegetables. Occasionally, the moisture that spread to the northeast and east of the country contributed to the agricultural activities in the area, as well as the availability of pasture and drinking water over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand, the heavy and continuous moisture for the past few days may cause flood, land slid, water logging and excessive moisture caused the infestation of weeds. In related with this, In Gurage zone Mehur Aklil woreda caused flash floods and land slide affected properties and crop lands, In Gambela region most areas flood damage properties and crops and also in Amhara region north Shewa zone Efratana Gidem woreda heavy rain with high wind caused flood and land slide affected people and properties.

During the second dekad of August 2025, there have been widespread moisture conditions in parts of the country that benefit from the kiremt rains. This situation has created favourable conditions for the water needs of long-term crops such as sorghum and maize, which were previously sown in April and May and are in their mid- and late-season stages, as well as recently sown and at various stages of development, such as wheat, barley, oats and Teff, pulses and oilseeds, and perennial crops. It has also had a positive role in improving the supply of drinking water and pasture grass for pastoralists and semi-pastoralists in the east and northeast. On the other hand, floods, landslides, as well as waterlogging and inundation of crops, have occurred in some parts of the country due to heavy and continuous rains. In particular, heavy rains in Gewane Woreda of Afar Region caused damage to livestock, while heavy rains mixed with hail in Gazgibla Woreda of Wagihimra zone damaged crops. In addition, heavy rains in Shire and Bisheftu towns caused damage to property.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (11 – 20 August 2025)

During Second dekade of August 2025 the rain fall distribution was good particularly kiremt rain benefiting areas. Over Central Tigray zones observed 200-300mm rainfall. Over Bench Maji, Keffa, Jimma, Kamashi, south west Shewa, East Shewa, West Harergie, Metekel, East Gojam, Bahirdar, South Gonder, North Gonder, south & north Wollo, Oromia special zone, Wagihimra, Afar zone 2 & 4, south Tigray, Mekele, central, west & east Tigray received 100-200mm rainfall. Over south Omo, Burji, Basketo, Dawuro, Sidama, Yem, Gurage, Godere, Sheka, Gambela zone 1, 2 & 3, Illubabor, Gurage, Arsi, Addis Ababa, west Shewa, east Wellega, north Shewa, west Wellega, Tongo, Agew Awi, west Gojam, east Harergie, Afar zone 1,3 & 5 and Shinile Zones are received 50-100mm rainfall. Over Amaro, Konso, Drashe, Gamogofa, Gedeo, Guji, Welayita, Hadiya, Alaba, Selti, Jijiga and Assosa Zones are received 25-50mm rainfall. Over Borena, Bale, Fike and Deghabur zones are received 5-25 mm rainfall. The rest part of the country <5 mm rain fall.

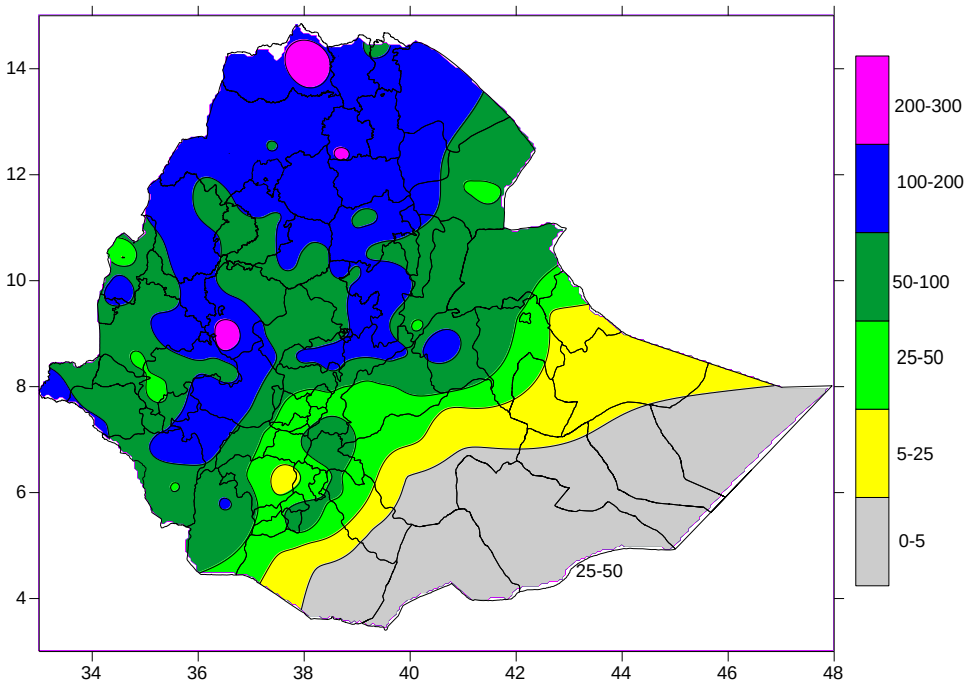


Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (11 – 20) August 2025

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (11 – 20 August, 2025)

During second dekade of August 2025, percent of Normal rain fall distribution was most part of Kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country except central parts of south eastern Somali was exhibited Normal to Above Normal rainfall condition..

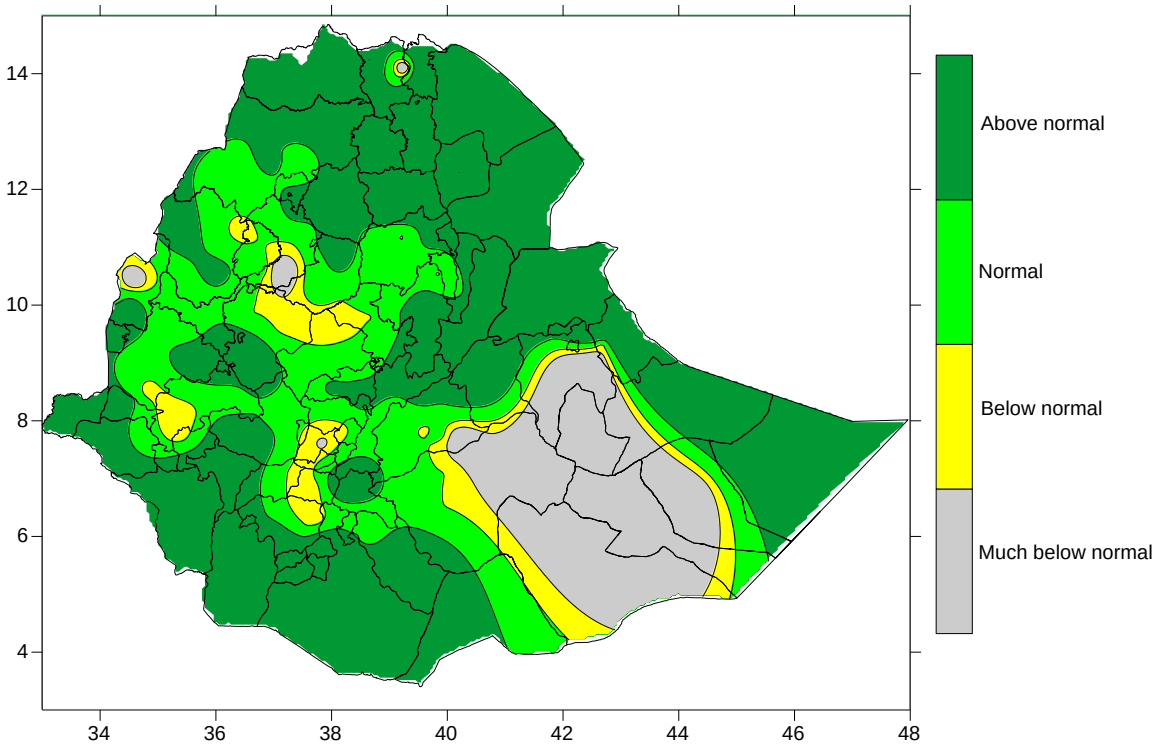


Fig.2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (11 – 20 August, 2025)

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 August 2025)

As indicated on the moisture status map above, during the second dekad of August 2025, western half central and eastern parts of the country exhibited Hyper Moist to Moist. The rest parts of the countries exhibited moderately dry to very dry.

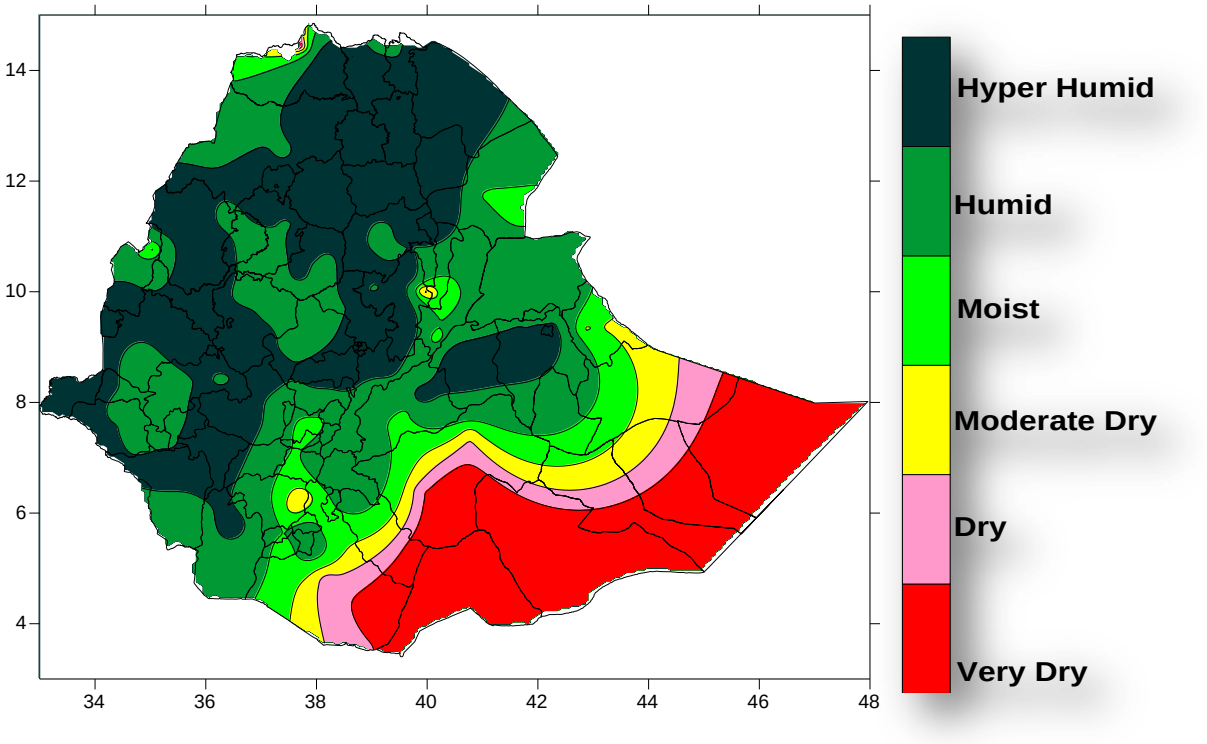


Fig. 3 moisture status for (11 – 20 August, 2025)

2.0. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. OBSERVED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING SECOND DEKAD OF AUGUST 2025

During the second dekad of August, 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 increment the vegetation condition enhancing across the eastern and north-eastern parts of the country (Fig.4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in %). This condition might have positive impact to perform meeting their water needs for Meher crops that were sown earlier and are at different stages of

development, as well as the water need of perennial plants, availability of pastors and drinking water over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.

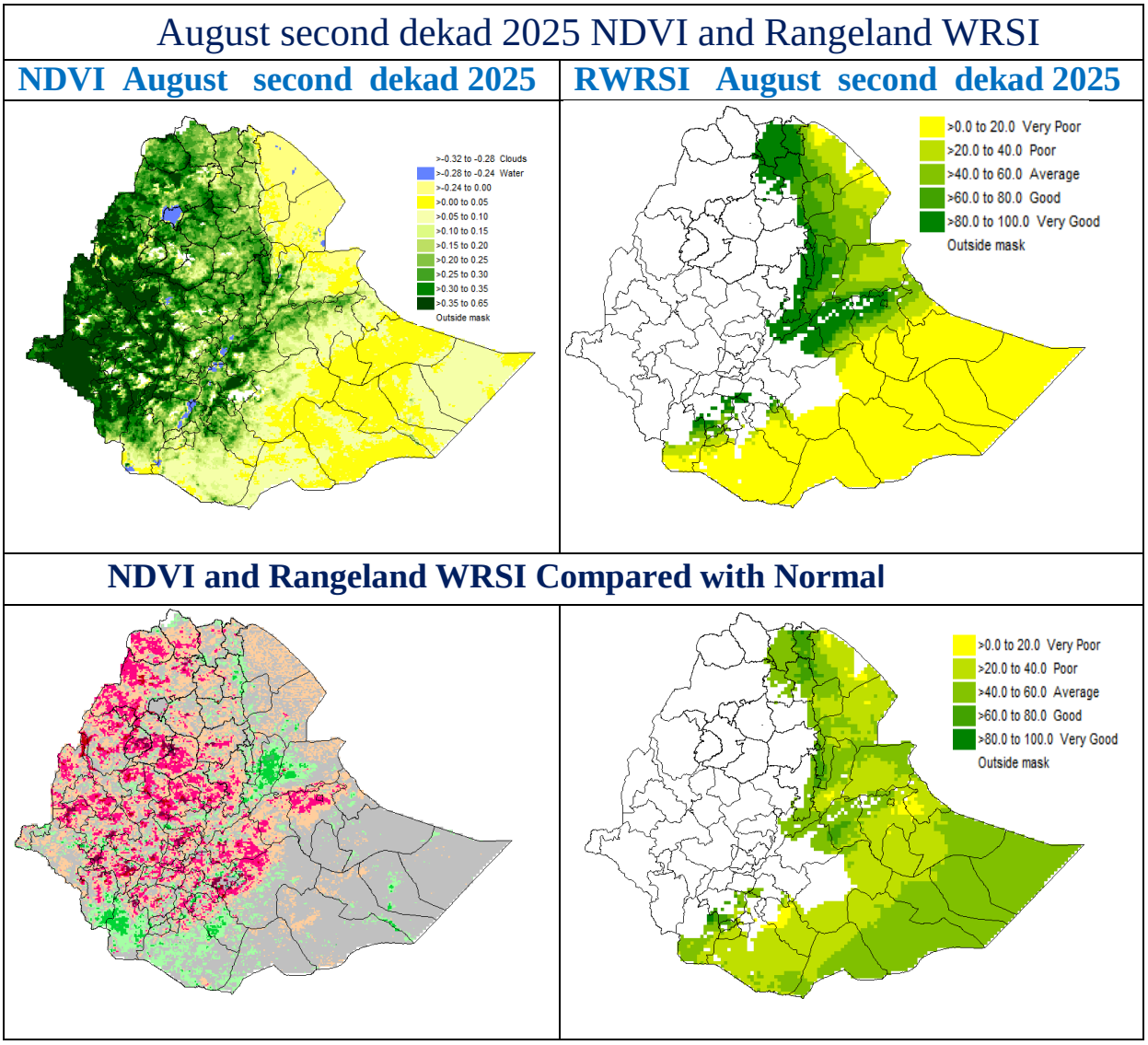


Fig.4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in % and Compared to Normal - August 11-20, 2025

2.2. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING THIRD DEKAD OF AUGUST 2025

In the upcoming third dekad of August 2025, various parts of Ethiopia are expected to experience different levels of soil moisture that will have both positive and negative implications for agricultural activities. Western, northwestern, northeastern, eastern, and central parts of the country are likely to receive moderate to heavy soil moisture, while southern and southwestern areas will experience light to moderate moisture. This situation will benefit the water needs of various Meher crops and permanent plants at different stages of development, improve the supply of pasture and drinking water for pastoral and semi-pastoral areas in the east and northeast, and create favourable conditions for collecting and harvesting rainwater. On the other hand, in the west, southwest, northeast, and central parts of the country, where above-normal rainfall is expected and repeated wet conditions are observed, crops at different stages of growth may be negatively affected by the occurrence of flash floods. In areas where heavy rain is expected, which are vulnerable to flooding and prone to waterlogging, farmers and relevant bodies should work together to remove excess water from crop fields. They should prepare canals to divert floodwater and take proper precautions to prevent damage to crops and livestock. Additionally, there is a possibility of landslides and cracks in sloping areas, so it is necessary to move communities away from the areas prone to landslides. In terms of crop protection, the increased excessive moisture may create favourable conditions for the growth of weeds and crop pests. Therefore, relevant bodies should regularly inspect farms, remove weeds in a timely manner, and apply herbicides and pesticides as advised by agricultural experts.

3.0. 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.

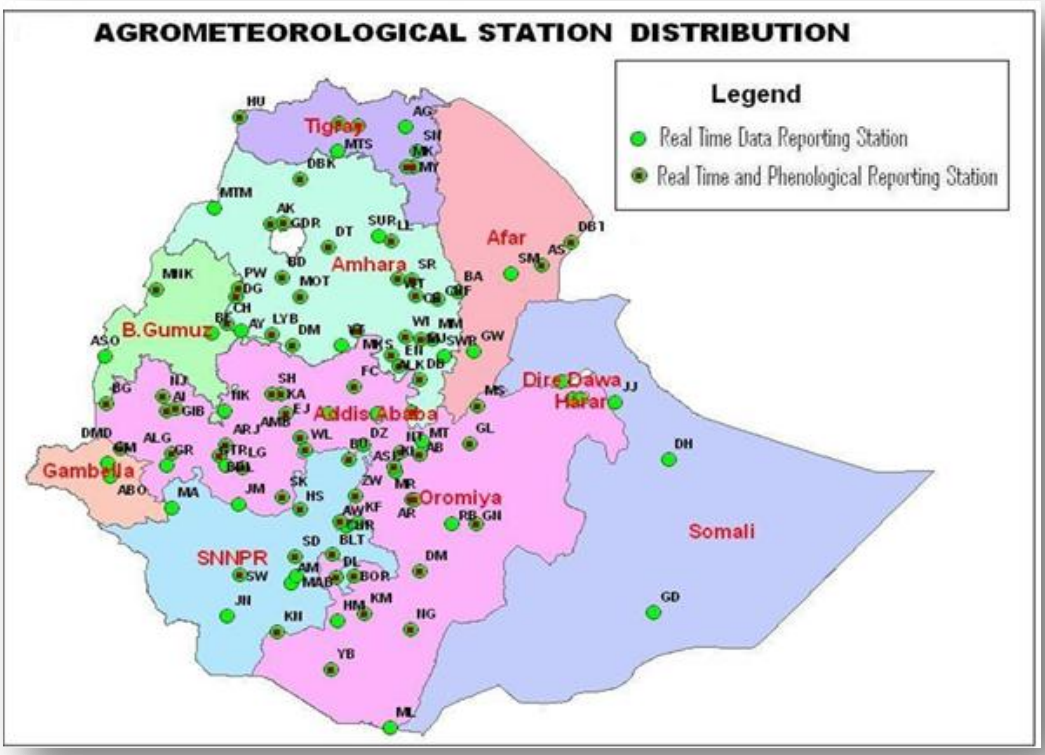
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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		