

ETHIOPIA METEOROLOGY INSTITUTE

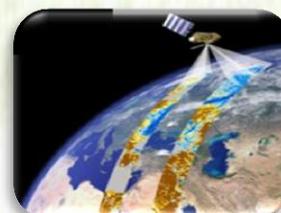
Agrometeorological Bulletin

TEN DAY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN

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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.

Director General

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SUMMARY

During the second dekad of February 2026, agro-meteorological observations and analyses revealed that **moderate soil moisture conditions** prevailed across the southern and southwestern regions of the country. These favorable moisture conditions contributed positively to several agricultural and livelihood-related activities. In particular, they supported **land preparation operations** in Belg-producing areas by improving soil moisture. In addition, the available soil moisture helped to **meet the water requirements of perennial crops**. Furthermore, the prevailing soil moisture conditions enhanced the **availability of pasture and drinking water** in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones, which is critical for maintaining livestock health and productivity during this period. Notably, in the southwestern Belg-producing areas, the relatively higher soil moisture levels created favorable conditions for the **timely preparation of agricultural fields** and facilitated the **early planting of various Belg season crops**. Overall, the moderate soil moisture conditions observed during this dekad played an important role in supporting agricultural activities, enhancing pasture resources, and improving water availability for both crops and livestock in the affected regions.

During the third decade of February 2026, agro-meteorological observations collected and analyzed from various parts of the country indicate that light to moderate moisture conditions are exhibited, particularly in the southern, southwestern, and central parts of the country, as well as in some areas of North Wollo. These areas are predominantly Belg crop-Growing areas. The observed moisture conditions were favorable for the land preparation and other agricultural activities associated with the Belg season timely. In addition, they contributed positively to meeting the water requirements of perennial crops and supported pasture regeneration and water availability for livestock in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand, moisture deficits observed across much of the eastern, northeastern, southern, and southeastern parts of the country that was negative impact on Belg seasonal agricultural activities that the areas start land preparation activities. The shortage of moisture also had negative implications the availability pasture and drinking water in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (21 – 28 February 2026)

During 3rd decade of February 2026, the rainfall distribution was over Belg rainfall benefiting areas including south omo, Basketo, Tip areas of Dawero and Keffa zones are received 50-100 mm rainfall. And also some areas of South Omo, Basketo, Dawero, Keffa, tip areas of Jimma, Keffa, wolayita, Gedo, and Hadiya zones are received 25-50mm rainfall. Furthermore most part of Borena some part of Jimma, Keffa, Basketo , Woliyta, Hadiya , tip areas of South Gonder and North Wello Zones are received 5-25 mm rainfall. On the other hand the rest part of the country was received <5mm rainfall.

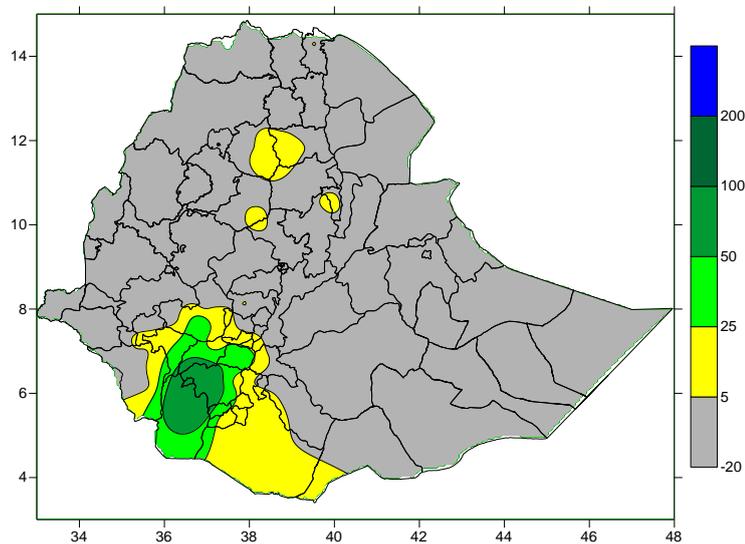


Figure.1 Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 28) February 2026

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (21 – 28 February 2026)

During 3rd decade of February 2026 percent of normal rainfall distribution was over South Western, and Southern part of the country particularly f South Omo, Basketo, Dawero, Keffa, tip areas of Jimma, Keffa, wolayita, Gedo, and Hadiya zones was exhibited Normal to Above Normal rainfall condition. On the other hand the rest part of the country was Much below Normal rainfall condition

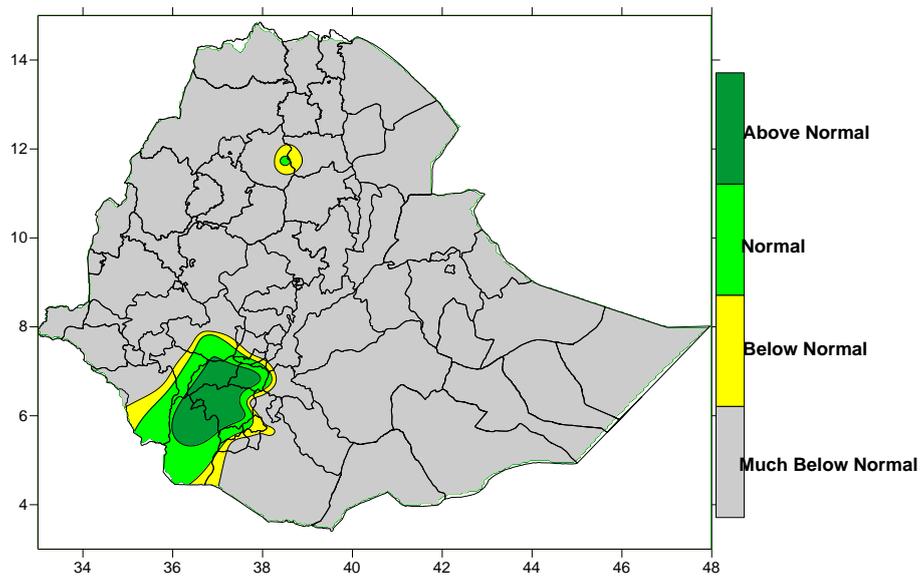


Fig.2. Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21 – 28 February, 2026)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.3. Moisture Condition (21 – 28 February 2026)

As indicated on the moisture status map below during the Third dekad of February 2026 most parts of Belg Growing areas of Southern and South Western part of the country exhibited Moist to Hyper Moist moisture condition. The rest parts of the countries exhibited moderately dry too very dry.

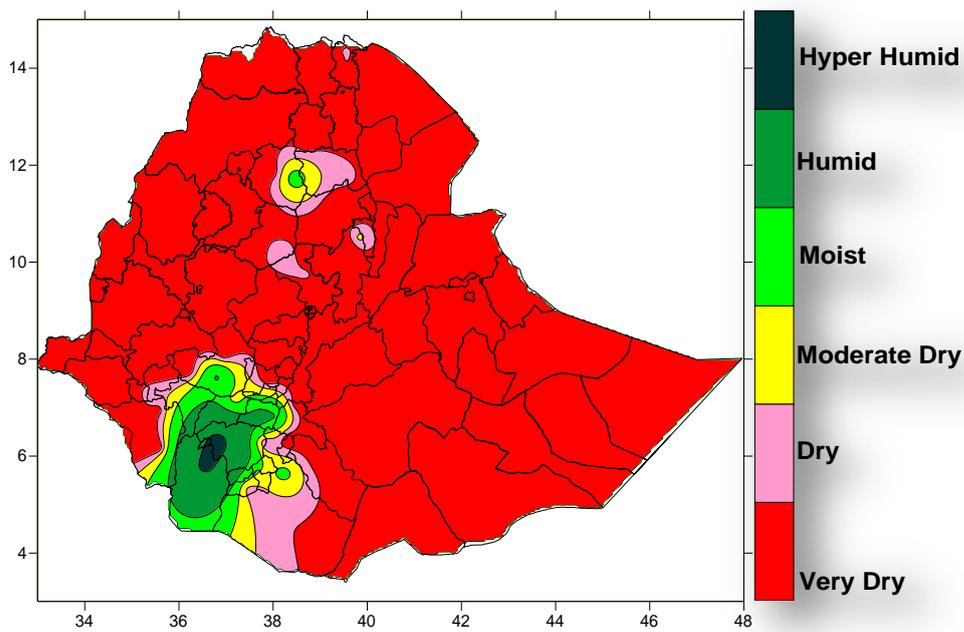


Fig. 3 moisture status for (21 – 28 February, 2026)

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING FIRST DEKAD OF MARCH 2026

Normally, the first dekad of March starts the moisture conditions begin to strengthen over most Belg crop-growing regions. This period also coincides with the time when areas that start Belg agricultural activities earlier widely undertake land preparation and sowing operations.

In the upcoming first dekade of March, Agro-meteorological analyses indicate that improved day-to-day moisture conditions are expected across most Belg rainfall benefiting areas of the country. In particular, light to moderate moisture conditions are dominated in the southern, southwestern, southeastern, northeastern, central, and eastern parts of the country. These expected conditions are likely to enhance soil moisture availability, especially in major Belg crop-growing areas favorable for land preparation and the sowing of various crops. The anticipated moisture will also have favorable implications for already sown Belg crops, perennial crops growing and for pasture improvement and livestock water availability. Moreover, it will contribute positively to land preparation activities in areas where long-cycle crops are planted early. On the other hand, areas that have experienced delays in sowing due to various constraints are advised to undertake timely and adequate preparations to effectively utilize the expected moisture. In moisture-stressed areas, it is essential to implement rainwater harvesting and water conservation practices to optimize the use of available rainfall and mitigate the impacts of potential dry spells that may occur during the season. Overall, to minimize anticipated adverse effects and capitalize on favorable conditions, it is crucial to properly implement agro-meteorological advisories due attention and diligence.

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 June 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.

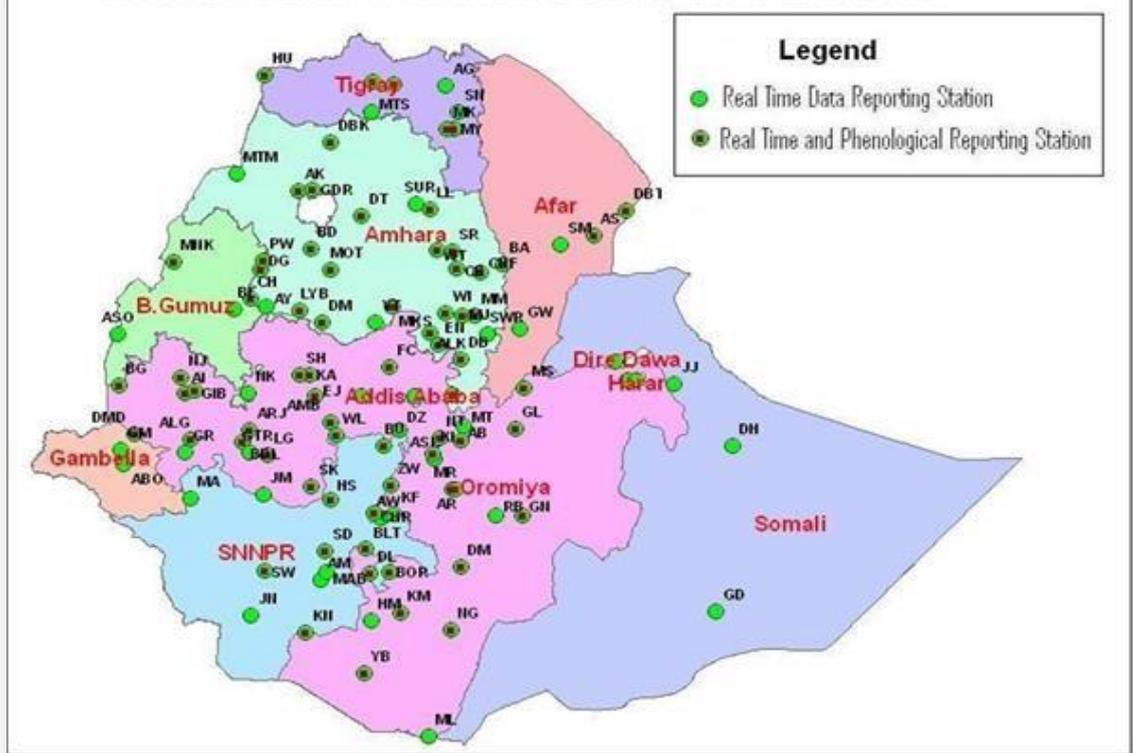
EXTREME TEMPERATURE:- The highest or the lowest temperature among the recorded maximum or minimum temperatures respectively.

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

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL STATION DISTRIBUTION



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

