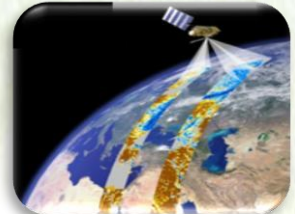


# ETHIOPIA METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

## 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 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 2026, the analyzed Agrometeorological data indicates that Moist to Humid moisture conditions prevailed over the western, south western, central, and a few eastern parts of the country. This condition was highly beneficial in meeting the water requirements of various Belg crops currently at the fruiting stage, as well as for garden vegetables and permanent plants. Additionally, it contributed positively to the growth of long-cycle Meher crops, such as maize and sorghum, which have been sown since April, and provided a favorable opportunity for land preparation to sow mid-season Meher crops. Furthermore, the limited moisture received in pastoral and semi-pastoral areas was of great significance for the availability of grazing pasture and drinking water supply.

During the second dekad of June 2026, western, northwestern, and some central parts of the country experienced moist to very humid conditions. These conditions can a positive contribution to field preparation for the planting of medium-maturing crops sown at the onset of the *Kiremt* season, as well as supporting the growth of long-cycle Meher crops such as Maize and sorghum that were planted starting in April. In addition, the moisture availability was highly beneficial in meeting the water requirements of various Belg season crops currently at the fruiting stage, as well as for home garden vegetables and perennial crops. Furthermore, although the relatively low moisture observed in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas provided some benefit for the availability of grazing pasture and drinking water supplies, analyzed agrometeorological data indicate that there was still a moderate moisture deficit in terms of satisfying crop water requirements.

# 1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

## 1.1. Rainfall amount (11 – 20 June 2026)

Assessing the rainfall received over the past decade of June 2026 in terms of the country's spatial coverage, rainfall amounts ranging from 11 mm to 187 mm were recorded in parts of Oromia Region including Illubabor, Buno Bedele, Jimma, Kellem Wollega, West Wollega, East Wollega, Horo Guduru Wollega, and Arsi; in the Amhara Region including North Gondar, West Gondar, Central Gondar, and South Gondar, areas around Bahir Dar, and the North, West, and East Gojjam zones; in the Tigray Region including the Western and North Western Tigray zones; in Awi; in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region including Kamashi, Metekel, Assosa, and Mao Komo Special Woreda; in the Gambela Region including Agnawak, Majang, Nuer, and Itang Special Woreda; in the South West Ethiopia Peoples' Region including Sheka, Bench Sheko, Kafa, and Konta zones; across the zones of the Sidama Region; in the Central Ethiopia Region including Gurage, Hadiya, Kembata, and Yem zones; and in the South Ethiopia Region particularly over Gedeo, where significant rainfall was observed.

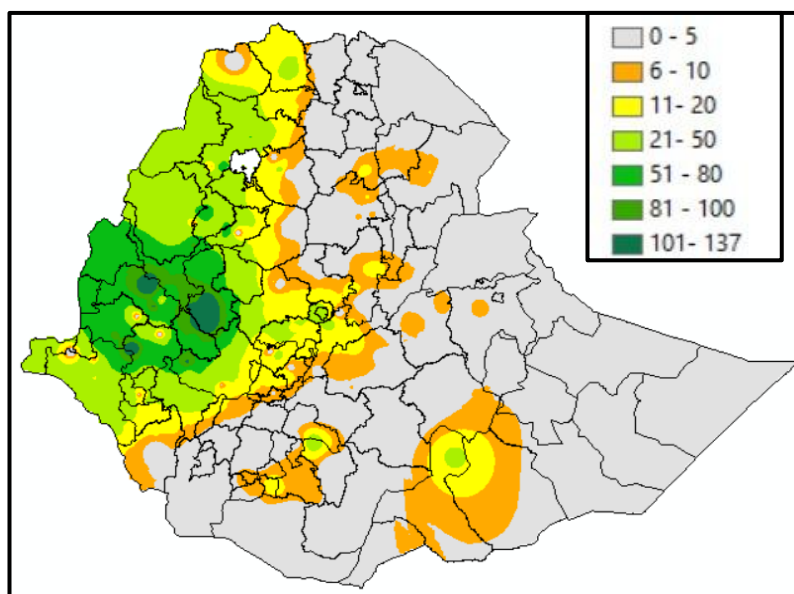


Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (11 – 20) June 2026

## 1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (11 – 20 June, 2026)

During second Dekade of Jun 2026 Percent of Normal rainfall distribution was most part of the country exhibited much below Normal to Below Normal rainfall condition. While some parts of Western areas some particularly some parts of assosa, Tango, West Wellega, Illibabur Gambela Zone Kamashi. Tip areas of West Shewa Aand North Gonder, Tip areas of North and south wello zones are are exhibited Normal Rainfall condition.

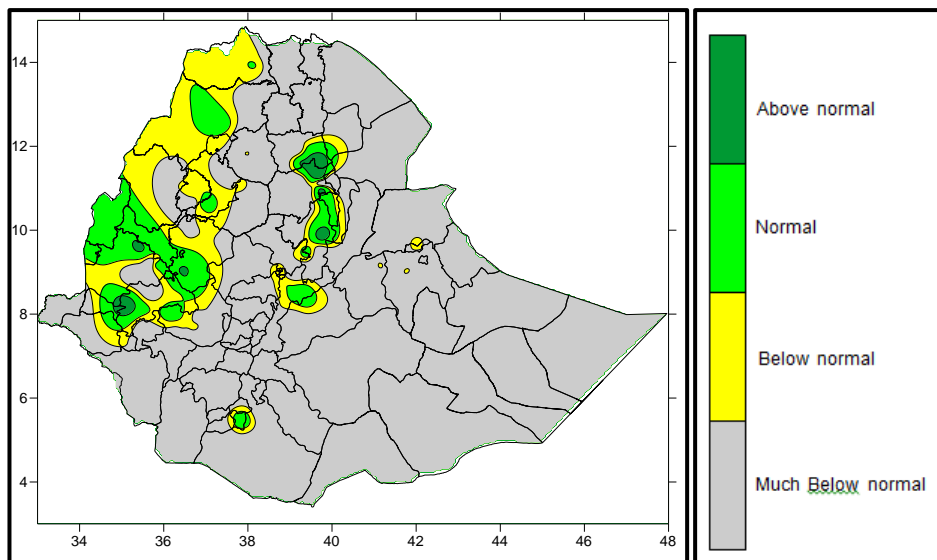


Fig.2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (11 – 20 June, 2026)

### 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 2026)

As indicated on the moisture status map below during the second dekad of June 2026, over western, and North Western are exhibited Moist to Humid moisture condition. The other parts of the countries exhibited moderately dry to very dry.

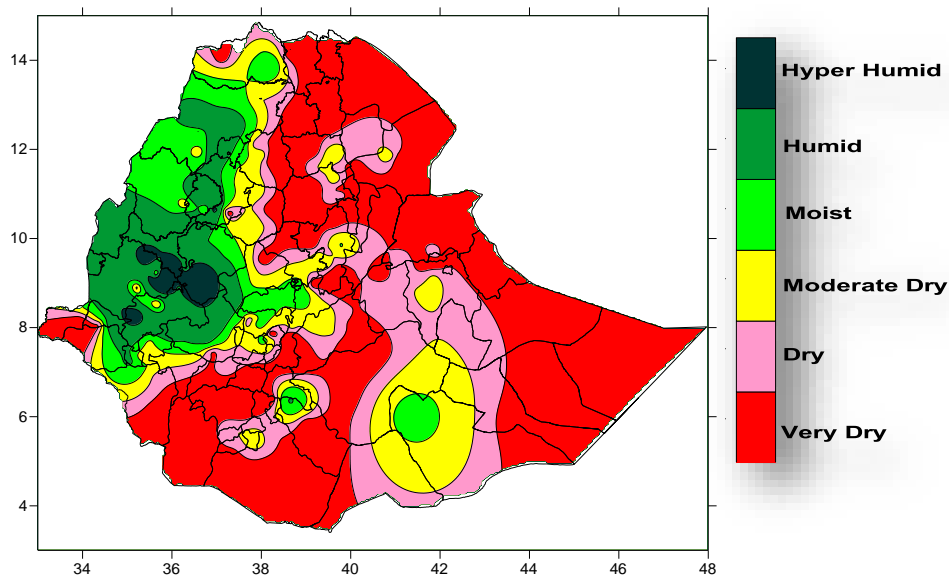


Fig. 3 moisture status for (11 – 20 June, 2026)

#### **1.4. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING THIRDED DEKAD OF JUNE 2026**

During the coming third dekad of June 2026, light to heavy moisture conditions are expected over the southwestern, western, northwestern, northern, and central Meher and Belg crop-growing areas of the country. These conditions are likely to create both favorable opportunities and potential risks for agricultural activities. To maximize the expected benefits and minimize adverse impacts, it is recommended that farmers, pastoralists, and agro-pastoral communities implement appropriate location-specific agrometeorological advisories in a timely manner to improve crop production and productivity.

In areas expected to receive moderate to heavy moisture, the anticipated positive impacts include improved growth and fruit development of Belg crops, favorable conditions for land preparation and sowing of Meher season crops, enhanced growth of already planted long-cycle crops, improved pasture availability and drinking water supply for livestock, improve natural and man-made water sources, better growth of perennial crops and green vegetation, increased water availability for urban agriculture, and opportunities for rainwater harvesting in moisture-deficit areas. However, excessive moisture may also lead to negative impacts such as waterlogging in farmlands, ponding in sloped fields, soil erosion, increased weed infestation, crop diseases and pest outbreaks, landslides, increased risks of soil and rock erosion, and a higher likelihood of hail damage. Therefore, farmers are advised to utilize the available moisture for timely land preparation and planting, maintain and repair drainage channels in sloping fields, strengthen soil and water conservation measures, implement early weed and crop disease control, intensify erosion prevention activities, reduce landslide vulnerability, practice rainwater harvesting, and apply fertilizers at the appropriate time.

## **2. 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.

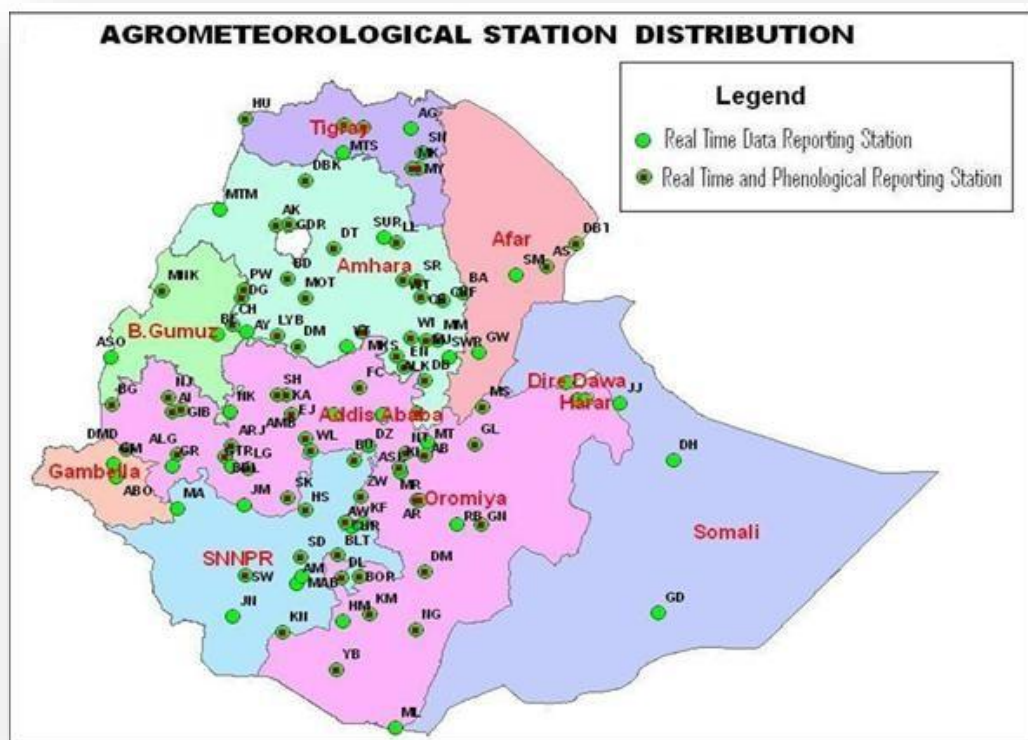
**DEKAD:** - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

**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/Abaya	MAB	Gebeya	SG
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	Meteso	MS		
D. Habour	DH	Hollela	HL	Moyale	ML		
D. Markos	DM	Hossaina	HS	M/Selam	MSL		

