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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 2026

ባለፉት የጁን የመጀመሪያዎቹ አስር ቀናት በምዕራብ፣ በደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ በጥቂት የመካከለኛው እና የምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ከእርጥበታማ እስከ በጣም እርጥበታማ ሁኔታ ነበራቸው። ይህም ሁኔታ ፍሬ በማፍራት ላይ ለሚገኙ የተለያዩ የበልግ ሰብሎች፣ ለጓሮ አትክልቶችም ሆነ ለቋሚ ተክሎች የውኃ ፍላጎት መሟላት ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ከኤፕሪል ጀምሮ ለሚዘሩ እንደ ቦቆሎና ማሽላ ለመሳሰሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች እድገት እና የመኸር ወቅት የመካከለኛ ጊዜ ሰብሎችን ለመዝራት የማሳ ዝግጅት ለማከናወን እንዲሁም ለአርብቶ አደርና ለከፊል የአርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው። በአንጻሩ ግን በመካከለኛውና በሰሜን ምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ ቦታዎች ላይ የተስተዋለው ደረቃማ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ በተለያየ እድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ ሰብሎች ዕድገት አሉታዊ ጎን እንደነበረው የተተነተኑ የግብርና ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ።

ባለፉት የጁን የሁለተኛው አስር ቀናት በምዕራብ፣ በሰሜን ምዕራብ እና በጥቂት የመካከለኛው የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ከእርጥበታማ እስከ በጣም እርጥበታማ ሁኔታ ነበራቸው። ይህም ሁኔታ ከኤፕሪል ጀምሮ ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ለመሳሰሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎችም ሆነ ከክረምቱ መጀመሪያ ጀመሮ ለሚዘሩ የመካከለኛ ጊዜ ሰብሎችን ለመዝራት የማሳ ዝግጅት ለማከናወን አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅኦ ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ፍሬ በማፍራት ላይ ለሚገኙ የተለያዩ የበልግ ሰብሎች፣ ለጓሮ አትክልቶችም ሆነ ለቋሚ ተክሎች የውኃ ፍላጎት መሟላት ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። ከዚህ በተጨማሪ በአርብቶ አደርና በከፊል የአርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የነበረው አነስተኛ እርጥበት ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት ጠቀሜታ ቢኖረውም የሰብሎችን የውሃ ፍላጎት ከማሟላት አንጻር መጠነኛ እጥረት እንደነበረው የተተነተኑ የግብርና ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ።

ባሳለፍናቸው የጁን የመጨረሻዎቹ አስር ቀናት በተለይም በምዕራብና በመካከለኛዉ እንዲሁም በአብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከቦታ ቦታ በመጠን ቢለያይም በስርጭት ረገድ አብዛኛዉን ቦታዎች ያዳረሰ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ነበረ። ይህም የተገኘዉ እርጥበት ለመኸር የእርሻ ስራ እንቅስቃሴ፣ ለዘር፣ ለማሳ ዝግጅት፣ ለቋሚ ተክሎች፣ እንዲሁም በምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ ለረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች የዉሃ ፍላጎት መሟላትና ለአርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች ለመጠጥ ውሃና ለግጦሽ ሳር ልምላሜ ጥሩ አስተዋጽኦ ነበረው። በሌላ በኩል በሰሜን ምስራቅ፤ በመካከለኛውና በምስራቅ አርብቶ አድርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች ላይ ደረቅ ሁኔታ ከመኖሩ ጋር ተያይዞ ለእንስሳት የመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦትም ሆነ ለግጦሽ ሳር ልምላሜ እንዲሁም የተፈጥሮም ሆነ የሰው ሰራሽ የውሃ ምንጮችን ከማጎልበት አንጻር አሉታዊ ጎን ነበረው።

በአጠቃላይ ባሳለፍነው በጁን ወር በተለይም በደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ በምዕራብ፣ በሰሜን ምዕራብና በመካከለኛው የመኸር ሰብል አብቃይ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ የእርጥበት መጠኑ እየተስፋፋ በመጠንም ሆነ በስርጭት ረገድ እየተሻሻለ የመጣበትና ሁሉንም ያዳረሰ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ነበረ። ከዚህም ጋር ተያይዞ ከጁን ጀምሮ የዘር ጊዜና የማሳ ዝግጅት በሚካሄድባቸው አካባቢዎች በወቅቱ ለመዝራት አመቺ ሁኔታ የፈጠረ ሲሆን፤ ዘግይተዉ ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የበልግ ሰብሎች የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከሚሟላት አንፃር የጎላ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ከኤፕሪል ጀምሮ ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ለመሳሰሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች በተገቢዉ ሁኔታ እድገታቸዉን እንዲቀጥሉ የጎላ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው። በሌላ በኩል በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው ከባድ ዝናብ በተለይም በምዕራብ የአገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ የአፈር ውስጥ እርጥበት መብዛት የነበረ ቢሆንም፤ በግብርናዉ አንቅስቃሴ ላይ ያደረሰዉ የጎላ ጉዳት አልነበረም። በአንጻሩ ግን በምስራቅ የአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የነበረው እርጥበት አነስተኛ ቢሆንም ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው።

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.

During the third dekade of June, particularly over the western and central parts of the country, as well as in most areas benefiting from the Kiremt (main rainy season) rainfall, favorable moisture conditions were observed. Although the amount varied from place to place, the moisture was well distributed across most areas. The moisture plays positive contribution to Meher season agricultural activities, including land preparation, sowing, and seedbed preparation, as well as supporting perennial crops. It also helped satisfy the water requirements of long-cycle crops that had been planted earlier in the western parts of the country. In addition, it contributed positively to the availability of drinking water and the improvement of grazing pasture in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand, dry conditions persisted over the northeastern, central, and eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. This had negative impacts on livestock drinking water availability, pasture regeneration, and the replenishment of both natural and man-made water sources.

Overall, during the month of June, particularly over the southwestern, western, northwestern, and central Meher crop-producing areas of the country, moisture conditions showed gradual expansion and improvement in both amount and distribution, resulting in favorable and widespread moisture coverage. In connection with this, the moisture created favorable conditions for timely sowing and land preparation in areas where planting activities normally begin in June. It also played a significant role in meeting the water requirements of Belg crops that were planted late and are currently at different growth stages. Moreover, the moisture made a substantial contribution to the continued proper growth of long-cycle Meher crops, such as maize and sorghum, which were planted earlier starting from April. On the other hand, heavy rainfall recorded in some areas, particularly in the western parts of the country, increased soil moisture content. However, it did not cause significant adverse impacts on agricultural activities. Conversely, although moisture availability remained limited in the eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, it still contributed positively to pasture regeneration and the availability of drinking water.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1 Rainfall amount (21 – 30) Jun 2026

Assessment of the rainfall received during third dekade of jun 2026 the rainfall distribution in terms of spatial coverage across the country indicated that rainfall amounts ranging from 21–226 mm were recorded over Illubabor, Buno Bedele, Jimma, Kellem Wollega, West Wollega, East Wollega, and Horo Guduru Wollega Zones; all Shewa Zones, Sheger City, West Arsi, Arsi, Bale, and Guji Zones of the Oromia Region Oromia Region; North, West, Central, and South Gondar, Bahir Dar surroundings, and North, West, and East Gojjam Zones of the Amhara Region Amhara Region; West and Northwestern Tigray Zones and Awi; Kamashi, Metekel, Assosa, and Mao Komo Special Woreda of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region Benishangul-Gumuz Region; Anywaa, Majang, Nuer, and Itang Special Woreda of the Gambela Region Gambela Region; Sheka, Bench Sheko, Kaffa, Konta, and Dawuro Zones of the Southwest Ethiopia Region; zones of the Sidama Region Sidama Region; Gurage, Silt'e, Hadiya, Kembata, and Yem Zones of the Central Ethiopia Region; Wolayita and Gofa Zones of the South Ethiopia Region; and Addis Ababa Addis Ababa.

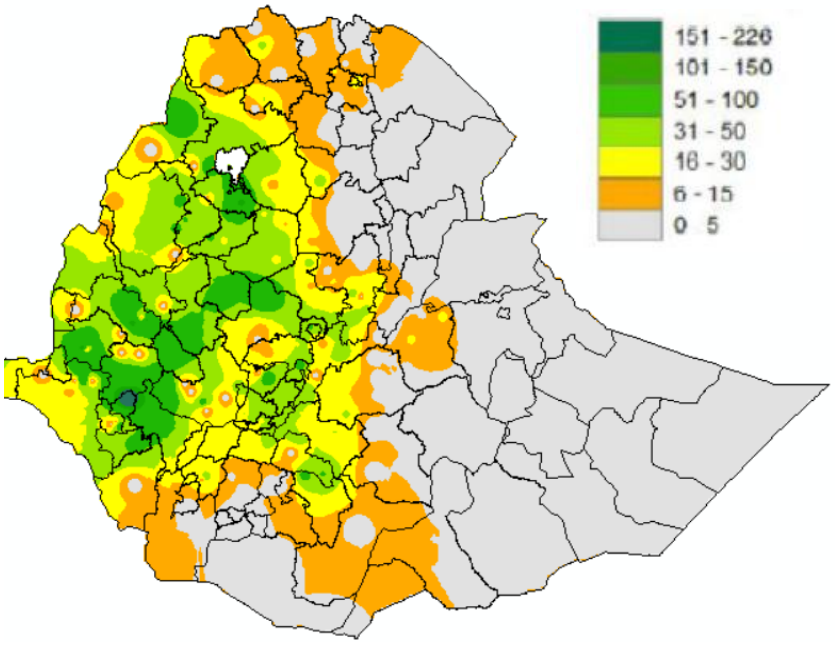


Figure1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 30) Jun 2026

1.2 Rainfall Anomaly (21 – 30 Jun 2026)

During the third dekade of Jun 2026, the rainfall anomaly map indicated normal to above-normal rainfall amounts were recorded over Illubabor, Buno Bedele, Jimma, Kellem Wollega, West Wollega, East Wollega, and Horo Guduru Wollega Zones; North and East Shewa Zones, Sheger City, West Arsi, Arsi, Bale, and Guji Zones of the Oromia Region Oromia Region; North, West, Central, and South Gondar, Bahir Dar surroundings, Awi, and North, West, and East Gojjam Zones of the Amhara Region Amhara Region; Northwestern Tigray Zones of the Tigray Region Tigray Region; Kamashi, Assosa, and Mao Komo Special Woreda of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region Benishangul-Gumuz Region; Anywaa, Majang, Nuer, and Itang Special Woreda of the Gambela Region Gambela Region; Sheka, Bench Sheko, Kaffa, Konta, and Dawuro Zones of the Southwest Ethiopia Region; zones of the Sidama Region Sidama Region; Gurage, Silt'e, Hadiya, Kembata, and Yem Zones of the Central Ethiopia Region; Wolayita and Gofa Zones of the South Ethiopia Region; and Addis Ababa Addis Ababa.

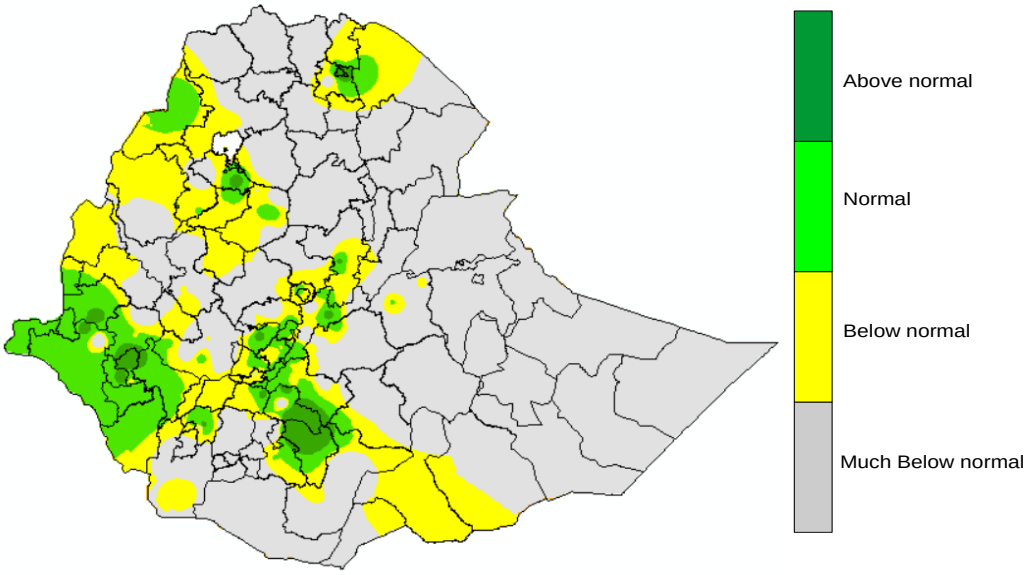


Figure 2. Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21 – 30 Jun 2026)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.3.Moisture Condition (21 – 30 Jun 2026)

During third dekade of Jun 2026, favorable moisture conditions were observed over the western and central parts of the country, as well as most Kiremt rainfall-receiving areas, with good spatial distribution despite variations in amount. The moisture supported Meher agricultural activities, including land preparation, sowing, perennial crop development, and meeting the water requirements of long-cycle crops. It also improved drinking water availability and pasture regeneration in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. However, dry conditions persisted in the northeastern, central, and eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, negatively affecting livestock water supply, pasture conditions, and the replenishment of natural and artificial water sources.

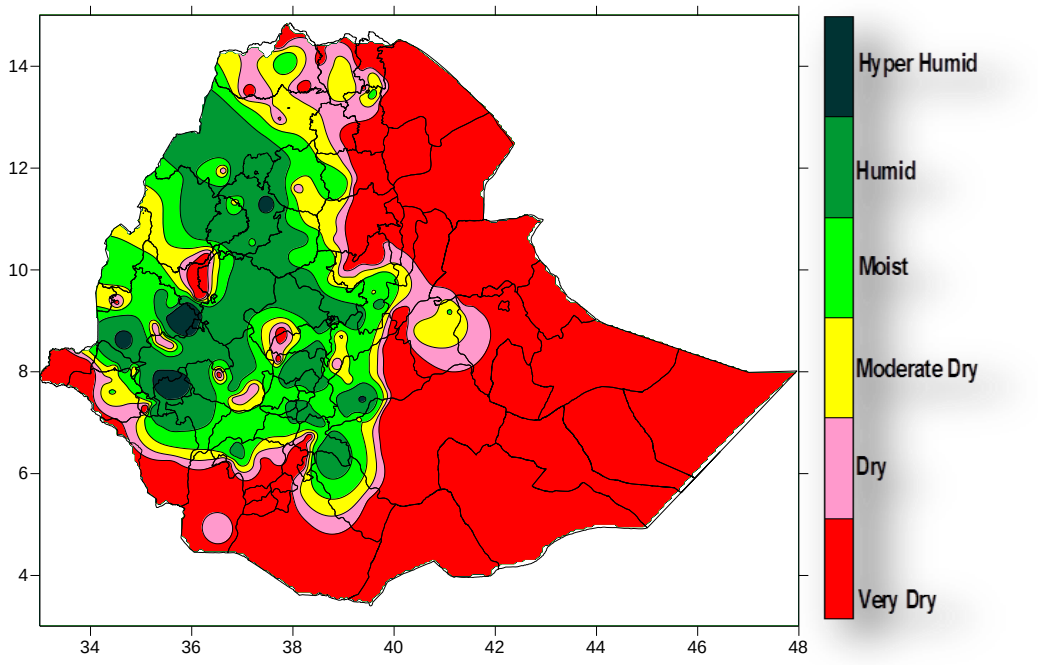


Figure3. Moisture status for (21 – 30 Jun, 2026)

1.4 Rainfall amount on the month of Jun 2026

Assessment of the rainfall distribution during the month of June in terms of spatial coverage across the country indicated that rainfall amounts ranging from 41–350 mm, with about 6–25 rainy days, were recorded over Illubabor, Buno Bedele, Jimma, Kellem Wollega, West Wollega, East Wollega, and Horo Guduru Wollega Zones; all Shewa Zones, Addis Ababa Sheger City, and Guji Zones of the Oromia Region Oromia Region; North, West, Central, and South Gondar, Bahir Dar surroundings, and North, West, and East Gojjam Zones of the Amhara Region Amhara Region; some parts of Western and Northwestern Tigray Zones and Awi; Kamashi, Metekel, Assosa, and Mao Komo Special Woreda of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region Benishangul-Gumuz Region; Anywaa, Majang, Nuer, and Itang Special Woreda of the Gambela Region Gambela Region; Sheka, Bench Sheko, Kaffa, Konta, and Dawuro Zones of the Southwest Ethiopia Region; zones of the Sidama Region Sidama Region; Gurage, Silt'e, Hadiya, Kembata, and Yem Zones of the Central Ethiopia Region; Wolayita and Gofa Zones of the South Ethiopia Region; and Addis Ababa Addis Ababa.

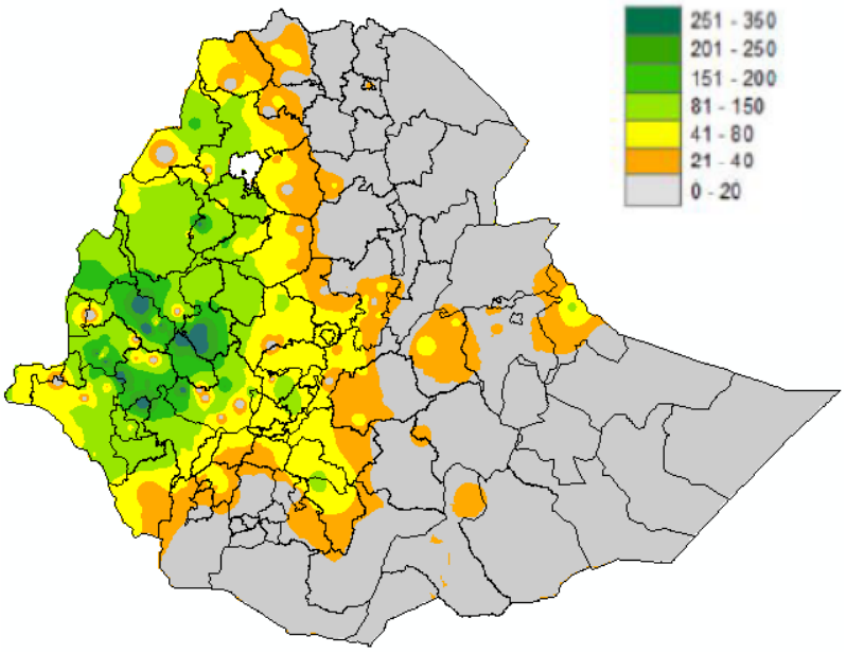


Figure4. Rainfall amount in mm for the month of Jun 2026

1.5 Rainfall Anomaly on the month of Jun 2026

During the month of Jun 2026, the rainfall anomaly map indicated normal to above-normal rainfall amounts were recorded over Illubabor, Buno Bedele, Jimma, Kellem Wollega, West Wollega, East Wollega, Horo Guduru Wollega, and East Shewa Zones of the Oromia Region Oromia Region; North, West, and Central Gondar, Bahir Dar surroundings, Awi, and North Gojjam Zones of the Amhara Region Amhara Region; Northwestern Tigray Zone of the Tigray Region Tigray Region; Kamashi, Assosa, Metekel, and Mao Komo Special Woreda of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region Benishangul-Gumuz Region; Anywaa, Majang, Nuer, and Itang Special Woreda of the Gambela Region Gambela Region; Sheka, Bench Sheko, Kaffa, Konta, and Dawuro Zones of the Southwest Ethiopia Region; and the zones of the Sidama Region Sidama Region.

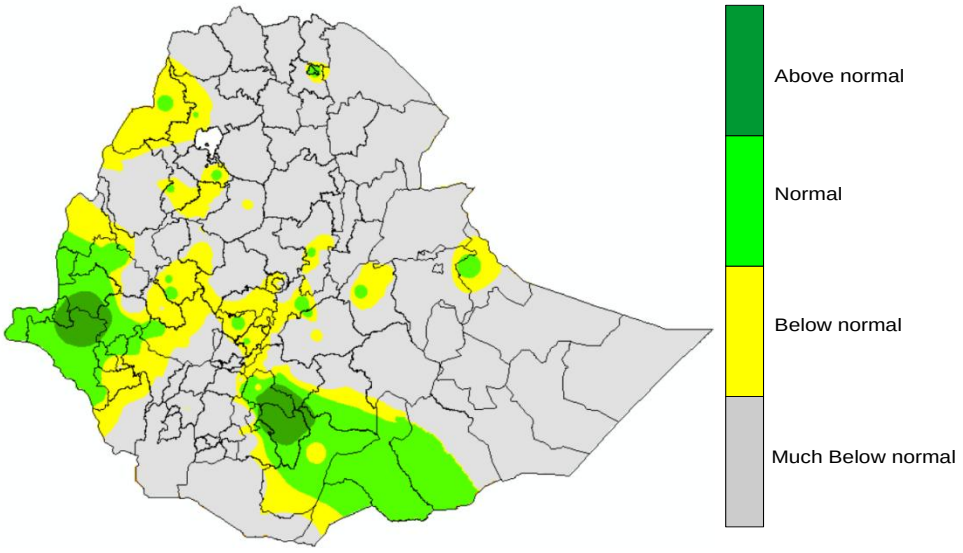


Figure5. Percent of Normal Rainfall for the month of Jun 2026

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 Jun 2026

During the month of June, moisture conditions improved in both amount and distribution across the southwestern, western, northwestern, and central Meher crop-producing areas, resulting in favorable moisture availability. This supported timely land preparation and sowing, met the water requirements of late-planted Belg crops, and promoted the growth of long-cycle Meher crops such as maize and sorghum. Although heavy rainfall in some western areas increased soil moisture, no significant adverse impacts on agricultural activities were observed. In the eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, moisture remained limited but still contributed to pasture regeneration and improved drinking water availability.

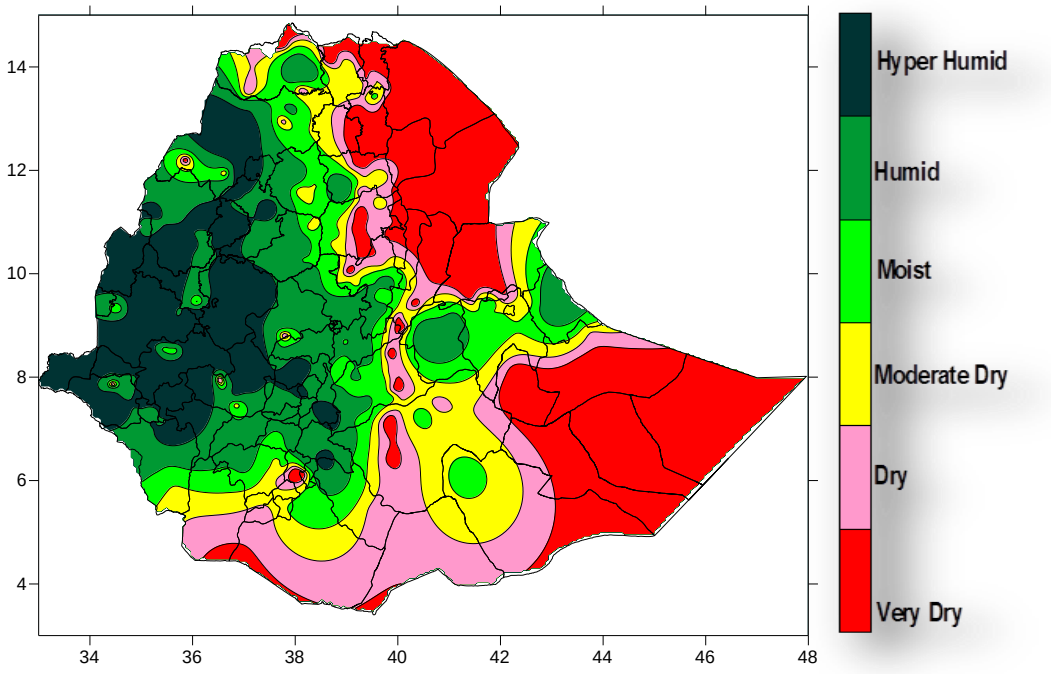


Figure6. Moisture status for the month of Jun 2026

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

During the month of Jun, due to the relative strengthening of rain bearing meteorological systems good moisture conditions has been experienced over Meher Growing a and particularly Western and South Western, central and Easter areas of the country, according to this increment the vegetation condition expanded across that area Fig.4. (NDVI) however Rangeland WRSI are still poor condition on kirmet rain benefiting areas of postural and agro postural areas.

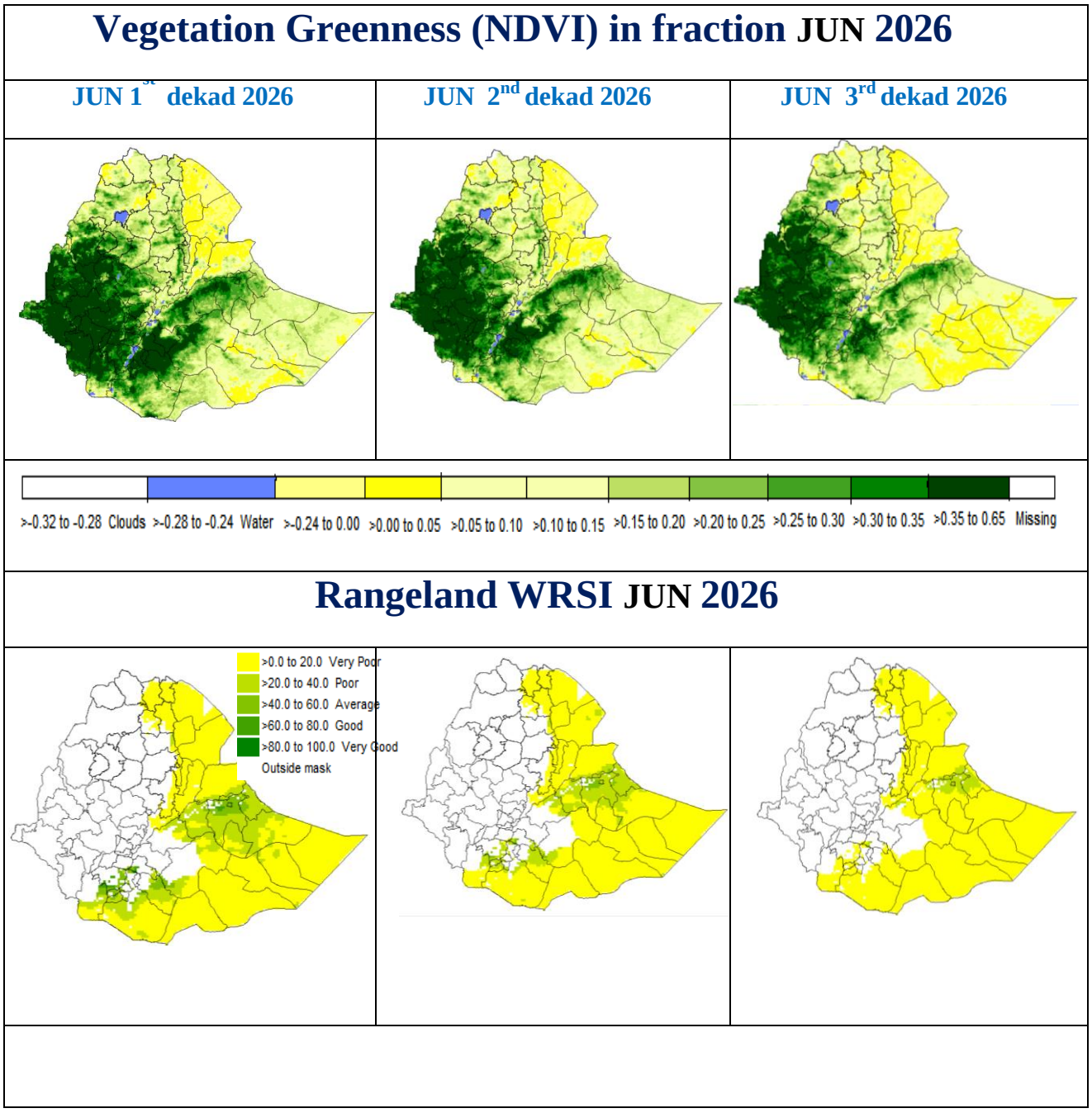


Figure4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in % Jun, 2026

2.2.EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 2026

During the upcoming month of July 2026, particularly in the first two weeks of the month, moderate to heavy rainfall is expected over many parts of the country, playing favorable moisture conditions for agricultural activities. The anticipated rainfall is expected to significantly improve soil moisture availability, thereby creating conducive conditions for timely sowing and other ongoing agricultural operations. It will support the germination and establishment of newly planted crops and promote the growth and development of Meher season crops currently at different growth stages. In addition, the expected moisture will help meet the water requirements of perennial crops and horticultural crops, contributing to improved crop performance and productivity. The favorable moisture conditions are also expected to enhance pasture regeneration and improve the availability of water for livestock and domestic use. However, in areas where heavy rainfall is likely or where excess moisture commonly occurs, excessive soil moisture and waterlogging may develop, potentially affecting root aeration, delaying field operations, and reducing crop performance. Such conditions may also encourage the rapid growth of weeds and increase the incidence of crop pests and diseases, posing risks to agricultural production. Therefore, farmers are advised to undertake proper drainage and water management practices to prevent water accumulation in farmlands, while also implementing timely weed control and appropriate pest management measures based on agricultural expert recommendations. Furthermore, the application of fertilizers and agrochemicals, including pesticides, should be carefully scheduled in accordance with rainfall conditions to maximize effectiveness and minimize losses. Special attention should also be given to mature Belg crops to reduce possible rainfall-related damage, and harvesting activities should be carried out during available dry periods to minimize post-harvest losses.

3. DEFNITION OF TERMS

ABOVE NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall in excess of 2125% of the long termmean

BELOW NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall below 75 % of the long term mean.

NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall amount between 75 % and 2125 % 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 April to June 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.

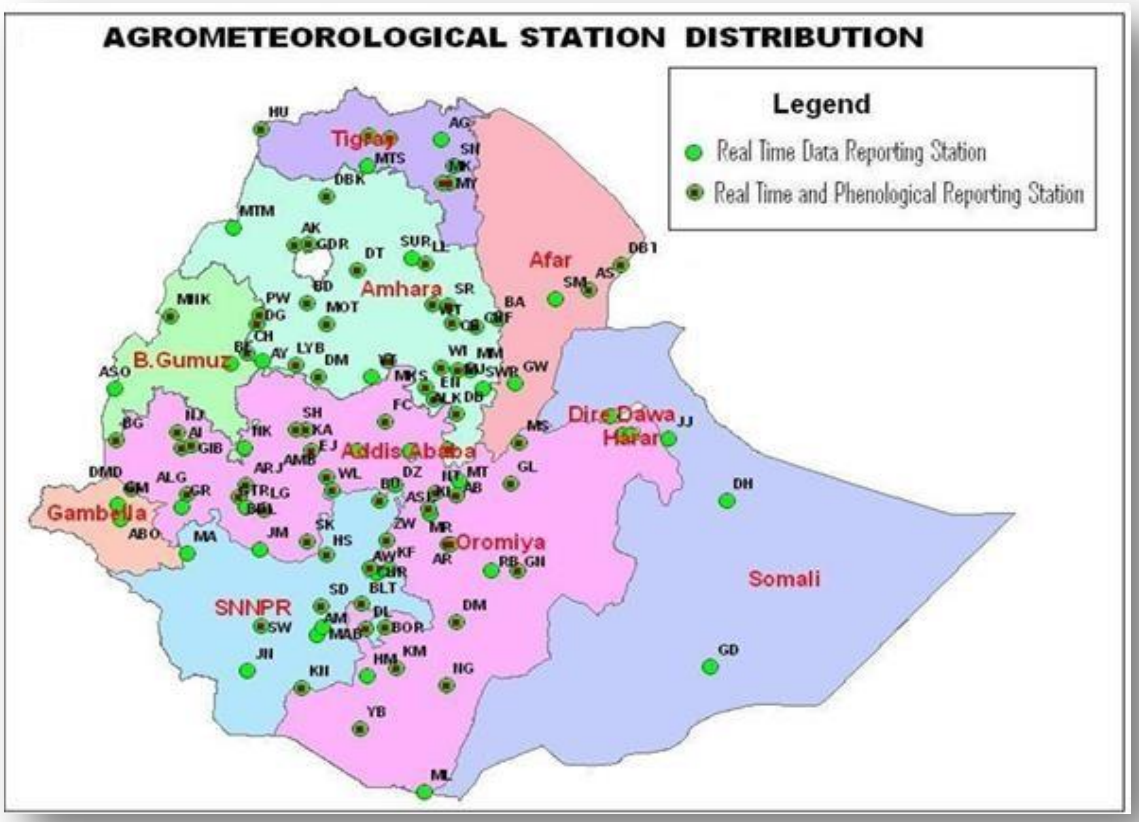
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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 21 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
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 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		