



027/MET/ 016/22

## Agrometeorological Bulletin Nº 8/2025, Dekad 2-March (11th - 20th) 2025

## Issued on 23rd March 2025

## **Summary**

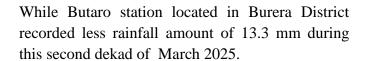
The analysis showed that during the second dekad (from 11<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>) of March 2025, many parts of country experienced rainfall surplus compared to the Long Term Mean (LTM) of this dekad, however, some parts of Northern and Western Provinces as well as Nyagatare and Gatsibo Districts experienced rainfall deficit. The number of rainy days across the country ranged between two to seven. The observed mean temperature was slightly above the range of the Long Term Mean in many parts of the country.

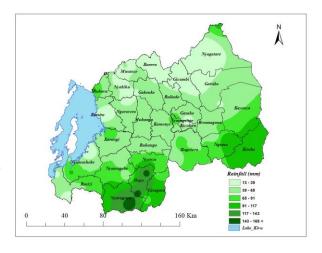
#### 1.0 Rainfall Pattern

This part contains the recorded rainfall amount, rainfall anomalies and comparison to the observed rainfall against the Long-Term Mean (LTM).

#### 1.1. Rainfall Amount

The cumulative rainfall of the 2<sup>nd</sup> dekad of March 2025 is represented in Map 1. It was noted that during this dekad; some parts of Southern Province, Kirehe and Ngoma Districts received much rainfall compared to the remaining parts of the country. The highest rainfall amount of 170.7 mm was recorded over Cyahinda station located in Nyaruguru District in 6 rainy days, followed by Rubona station located in Huye District, which observed 160.1 mm in 5 rainy days and Nyakibanda (Grand Seminaire) station located in Huye District observed 157.4 mm in 6 rainy days.





Map 1: Rainfall amount during 2<sup>nd</sup> dekad of March 2025

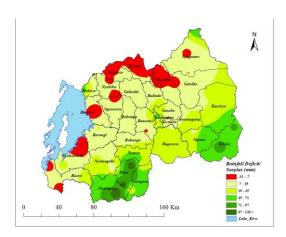




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## 1.2 Rainfall Anomaly (Deficit and Surplus)

The rainfall anomaly over the country is displayed in map 2. Compared to the Long Term Mean (LTM), the second dekad of March 2025 was characterized by rainfall surplus over many parts of the country. However some parts of Northern and Western Provinces as well as Nyagatare and Gatsibo Districts observed rainfall deficit.



Map 2: Rainfall anomaly during the 2<sup>nd</sup> dekad of March 2025

# 1.4 Number of Rain Days

The Map 3 shows the distribution of the number of rainy days across the country. A rainy day is defined as a day with at least 0.85 mm of rainfall. The analysis demonstrated that the rainy days ranged between two and seven days. Many rainy days were observed over many part of Western and Southern Provinces as well as Musanze, Gakenke, Nyarugenge, Bugesera and Ngoma Districts while few rainy days were observed over Nyagatare and Rutsiro Districts during this second dekad of March 2025.

# 1.3. Comparison of observed rainfall with LTM for the second dekad of March 2025

The comparison of recorded rainfall amount in the 2<sup>nd</sup> dekad of March 2025 and the Long-term mean (LTM) across the country is shown in both Figure 1 (a) and (b) where most parts of country observed high rainfall amount compared to the LTM. This is demonstrated by the analysis, which indicates that twenty - nine (29) stations out of 44 stations reported rainfall deficit while fifteen (15) station recorded rainfall deficit during this second dekad.

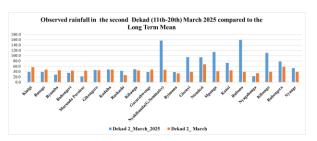




Figure 1 (a&b): Comparison of observed rainfall in the  $2^{nd}$  dekad of March 2025 with long term mean

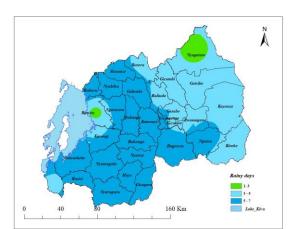
# 2.0 Temperature observation

The average Maximum and Minimum temperature across the country is highlighted in





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Map 3: Rainy days during 2<sup>nd</sup> dekad of March 2025

#### 1.5 Soil moisture condition

Soil moisture content was increased in many parts of the country during the second dekad of March 2025, and it is expected to continue increasing in the third dekad of March 2025 due to the expected rainfall which will be above compared to the rainfall in previous dekad.

## 2.2 Minimum Temperature

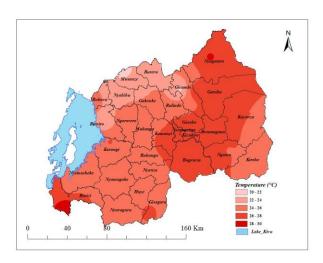
The average minimum temperature across the country is shown in Map 5. The minimum temperature was slightly above the range of the Long term mean over most parts of the country during the 2<sup>nd</sup> dekad of March 2025. The lowest minimum temperature of 12.4°C was recorded at Busogo station in Musanze District while the highest minimum temperature of 21 °C recorded over Bugarama weather station in Rusizi station. Musanze and Nyabihu Districts were highlighted

the section below.

## 2.1 Mean Maximum Temperature

Map 4: represents the mean maximum temperature distribution across the country during the 2<sup>nd</sup> dekad of March 2025. The maximum temperature was in the range of Long-Term Mean (LTM) over many parts of the country. The lowest maximum temperature of 20.4°C was recorded over Kinigi station (Musanze District) while the highest maximum temperature of 29.5°C was recorded over Bugarama station in Rusizi District.

Nyagatare and Rusizi Districts (particulary in Bugarama plain) were warmer compared to the remaining parts of country.



Map 4: Mean Maximum Temperature for the 2<sup>nd</sup> dekad of March 2025

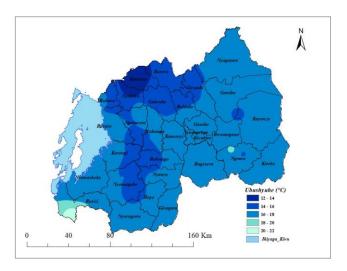
3.0 Weather Outlook and Agricultural advisories for the Third dekad of March  $(21^{th}$  to  $31^{st}$ ), 2025.





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as the coldest regions than the remaining parts of the country.



Map 5: The mean Minimum Temperature for the 2<sup>nd</sup> dekad of March 2025

# 3.1. Weather Outlook for the 21<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

Please click <u>here</u> for more information on weather forecast for the third dekad of March 2025.

## 3.2 Agricultural Activity/Advisories

As enhanced rainfall is expected in this third dekad and the soil is already saturated in many parts of the country, farmers are encouraged to continue their agricultural activities and meet agronomists for advice on the best seeds to plant in this Season B, considering both the seasonal forecast and the short-term weather forecasts (10-day and monthly forecasts).

Farmers are advised also to take measures to prevent soil erosion by digging trenches, maintaining proper drainage, and collecting rainwater for future use. These actions will help reduce the risk of floods in lowlands and landslides in mountaineous areas.

For liverstock, they are recommended to work closely with veterinarians to receive guidance on protecting their animals from the heavy rains and thunderstorms that are expected, as well as to monitor diseases that are linked to wet weather condition.

For more meteorological information, you can visit **Meteo Rwanda's website**:

<u>www.meteorwanda.gov.rw</u> or call the tollfree n number 6080.