

WEEKLY RAINFALL BULLETIN

RELEASED: 30 JANUARY 2019

SEASON: 2018-2019

VALID: 31 JANUARY TO 06 FEBRUARY 2019

WEEKLY RAINFALL BULLETIN

BULLETIN N°14

Contents

Summary of the past week.....	2
Seasonal Accumulated Precipitation.....	3
Normal Precipitation Percentage.....	5
Evaporation.....	6
Weather Outlook for the Precipitation Period 31 January to 07 February 2019.....	7

for more information and daily update follow us on:

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/MSDZIM>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Meteorological-Services-Department-of-Zimbabwe-1466334176961651/>

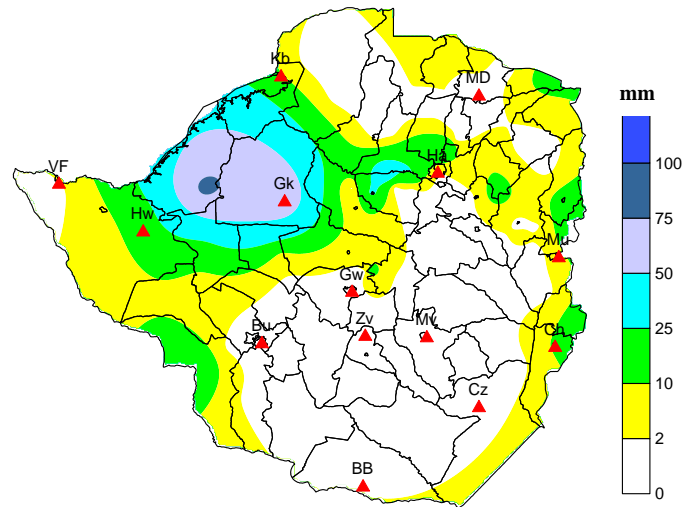
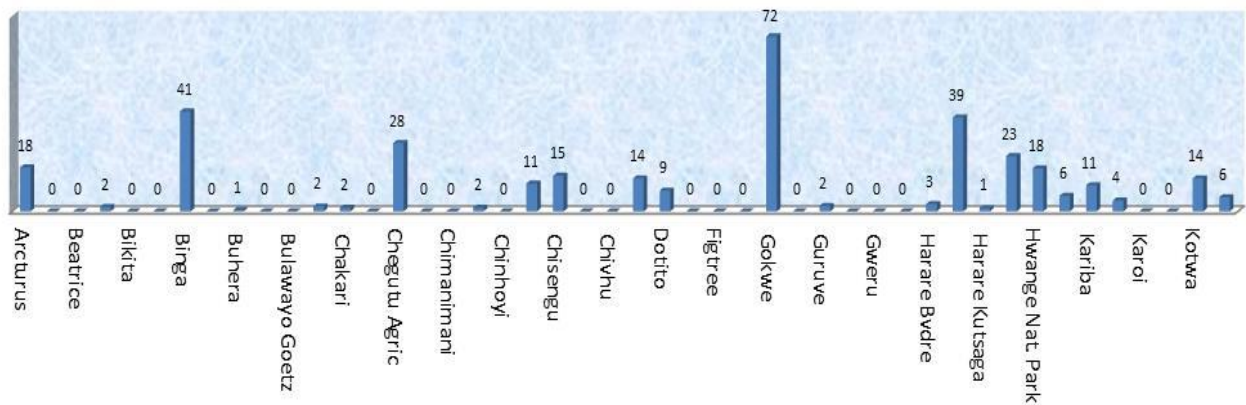


Fig 1 Weekly accumulated rainfall 24 January 2019 to 30 January 2019

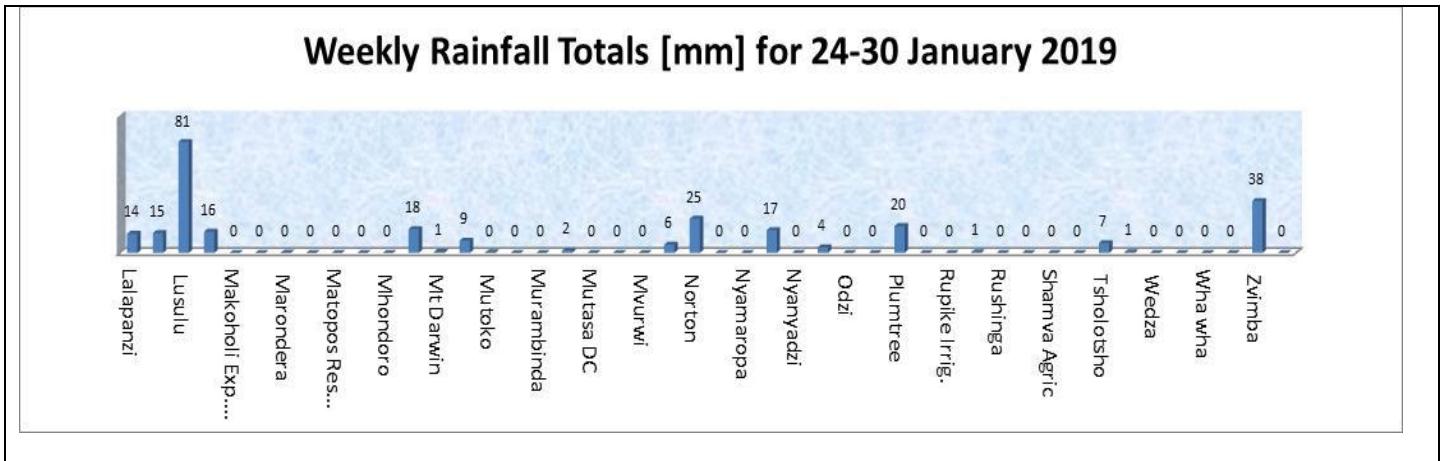
SUMMARY OF PAST WEEK

Lusulu recorded the highest weekly accumulated rainfall of 81 mm followed by Gokwe (71.7mm) and Binga (41 mm) whilst a few stations recorded between 10mm and 40 mm in the week under review. The rains were confined to the northern areas whilst the southern parts of the country did not have significant rainfall amounts. Fig 1 and graphs below show the situation across the country.

Weekly Rainfall Totals [mm] for 24-30 January 2019



Graph 1a: Weekly Rainfall Totals



Graph 1b: Weekly Rainfall Totals

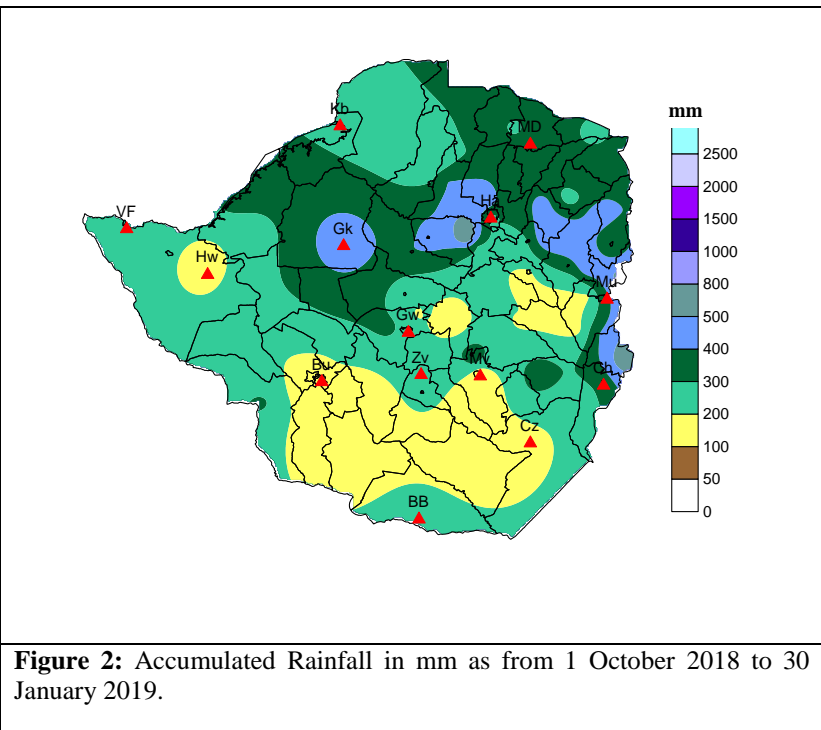
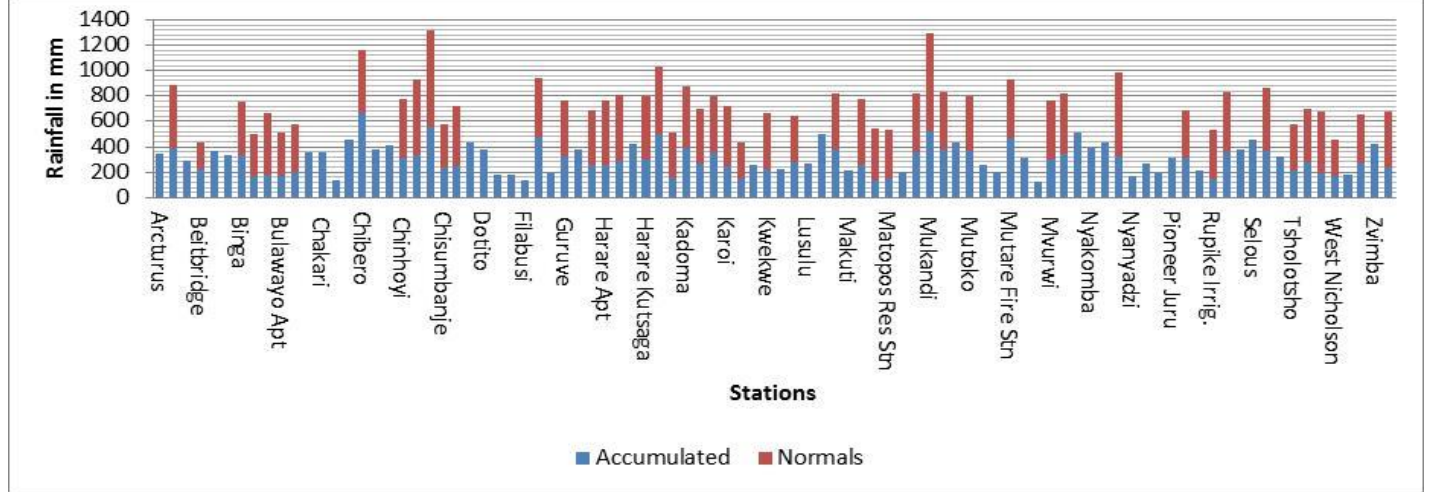


Figure 2: Accumulated Rainfall in mm as from 1 October 2018 to 30 January 2019.

SEASONAL ACCUMULATED PRECIPITATION

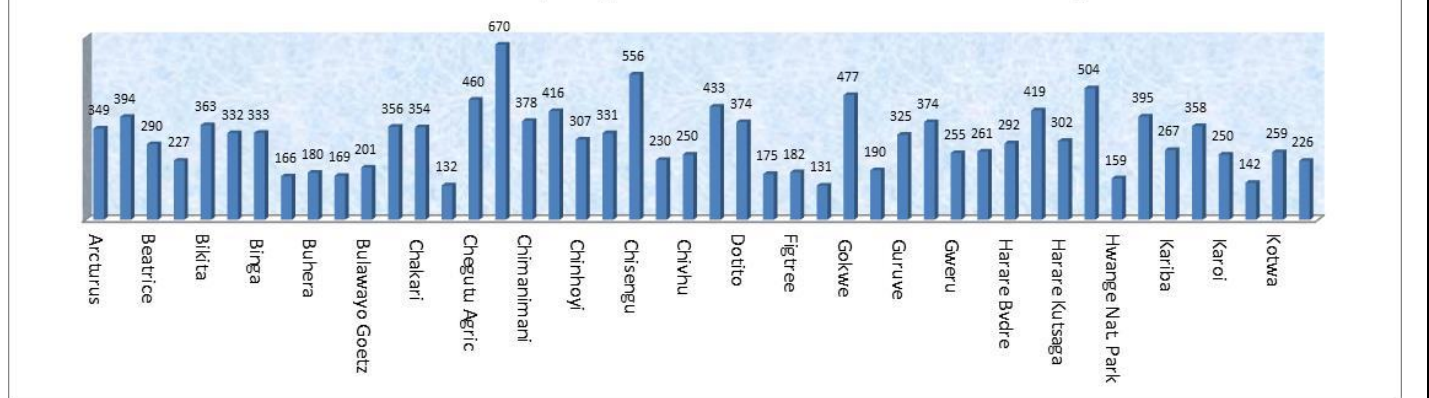
Comparison of long-term normal and current accumulated rainfall to date (from 1 October 2018 to 30 January 2019) are shown in Fig 2 and Graphs 2a, 2b and 2c below. Mashonaland Provinces and Manicaland Province have received the highest rainfall amounts since the start of the season. The highest accumulated rainfall in the season was recorded at Chibero with 670 mm followed by Chisengu (556 mm) and Mukandi (525 mm). The bulk of the stations have recorded more than 200 mm.

Comparison of long-term normal and current accumulated rainfall from 1 October 2018 to 30 January 2019



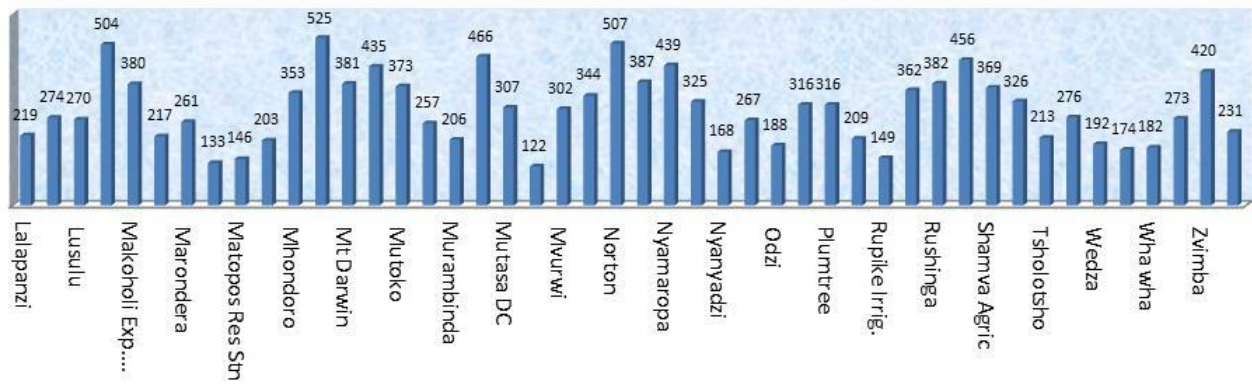
Graph 2a: Comparison of long-term normal and current accumulated rainfall

Accumulated Rainfall [mm] from 1 October 2018 to 30 January 2019

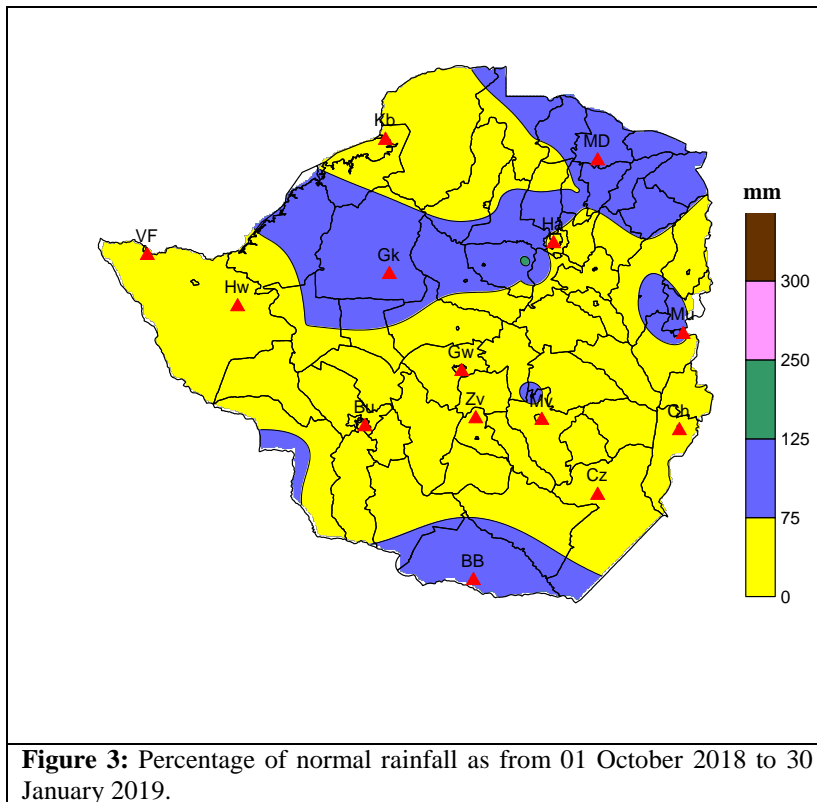


Graph 2b: Accumulated Rainfall Totals

Accumulated Rainfall [mm] from 1 October 2018 to 30 January 2019



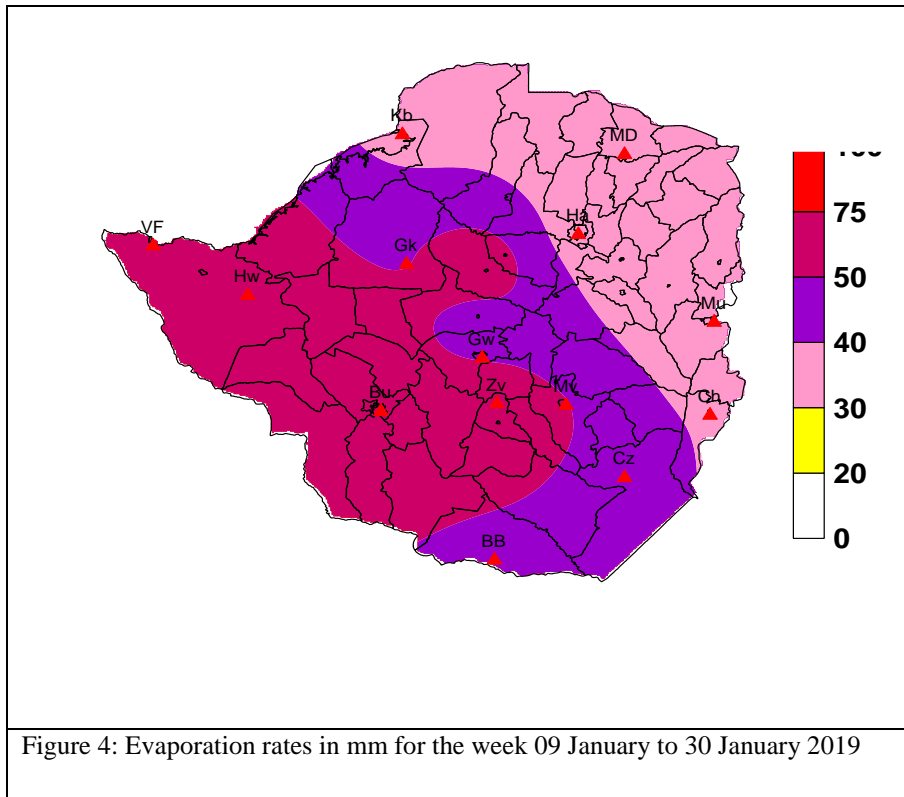
Graph 2c: Accumulated Rainfall Totals



NORMAL PRECIPITATION PERCENTAGE

Most parts of the country have to date received below normal rainfall in comparison to the long-term mean (**Fig 3**). These parts that are in the below normal range (yellow colour) have received less than 75% of their long term mean. There are parts of the country that have received normal rainfall, which is 75% to 125% of the long-term mean.

The rainfall distribution for this season has generally been poor, both spatially and temporally particularly for the period October to December 2018. An improvement in the rainfall distribution has however been observed for January 2019.



EVAPORATION

The evaporative rates were generally subdued due to the cloudy conditions that prevailed across most of the country. The highest rates were recorded in the western parts of the country (see **Fig 4**).

WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR THE PERIOD 30 JANUARY TO 07 FEBRUARY 2019

Rainfall activity above 25mm will generally be confined to the northern parts of the country. Light to moderate falls are expected during the forecast period. Accumulated rainfall for the forecast period ending 07 February 2019 is shown in **Fig 5**.

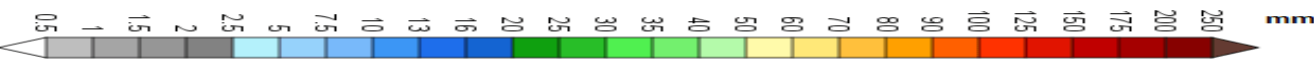
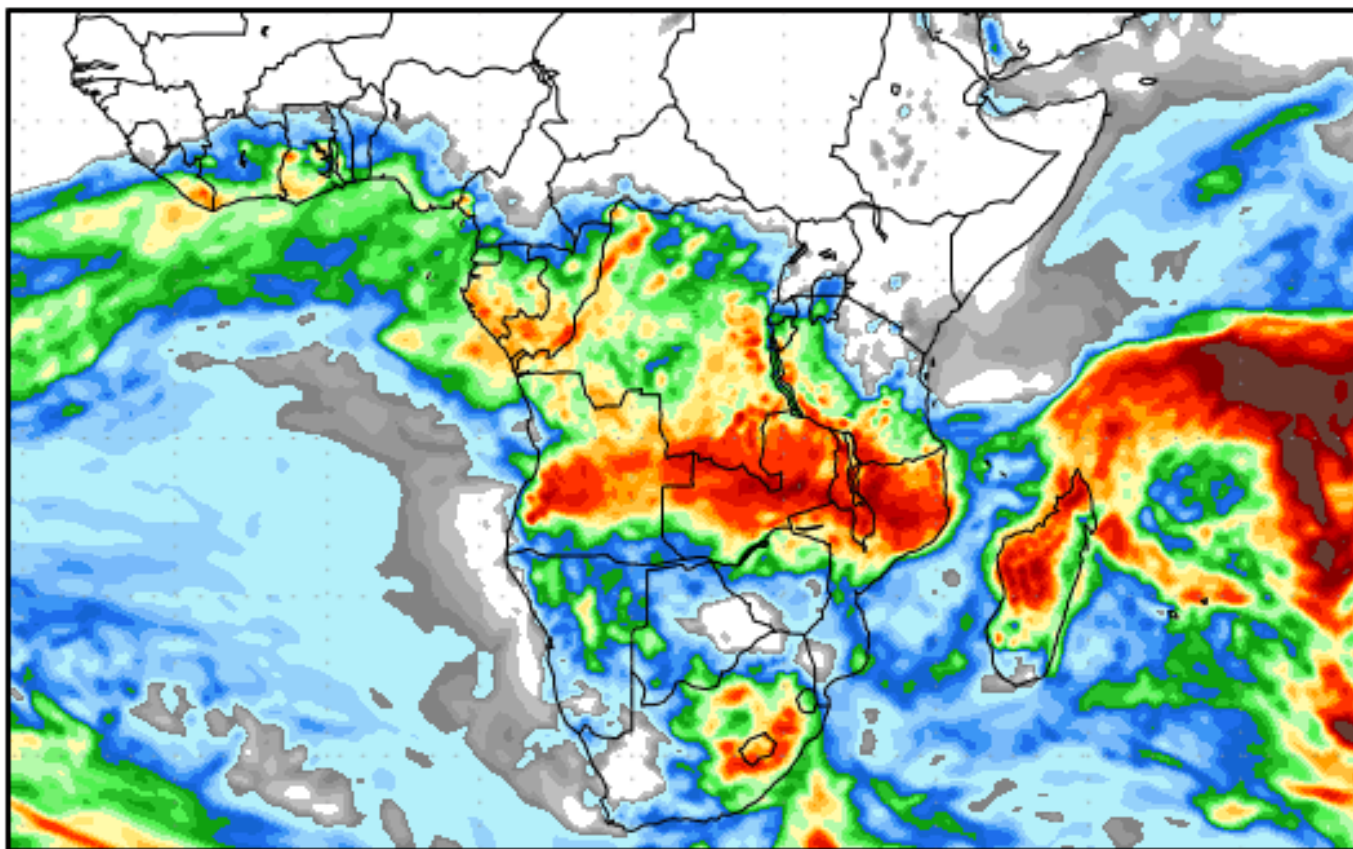


Figure 5: Accumulated precipitation forecast for the period 30 January to 07 February 2019 (courtesy of National Center for Environmental Prediction)