



Kindly find the Weather Warning information as received from the Department Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. You are kindly requested to disseminate this information as widely as possible.

Dear All,

Kindly receive the warning below and disseminate widely as stipulated in the NAC and EWC terms of reference.

In the light of this warning as produced by the South African Weather Service (SAWS) and other centres, the following advisory guidelines are suggested. It is emphasized that these advisories are broad guidelines and should be interpreted considering the local aspects of the region such as soil types, cultural preferences and farming systems. Depending on the particular region, the prioritization of the guidelines will differ. The basic strategy to follow would be to minimize and diversify risk. The province should further simplify, downscale and package the information according to their language preference and if possible use local radio stations and farmers' days in disseminating the information.

Special Weather Advisories issued by SAWS valid for 29 June 2018

An intense cold front is expected over the Western Cape and southern Northern Cape on Sunday into Monday. The public and small stock farmers are advised that strong winds over the interior, localised flooding over the South-western Cape, heavy rain in mountainous regions, as well as very cold conditions and possible snowfalls over high-lying areas can be expected.

Advisory (colour coded yellow), meaning "be aware". This indicates that a potential hazard may occur in the next 2 to 6 days. It is aimed as a "heads up" and raises awareness of potential hazardous conditions.

Heavy rainfall raises the water level. When the water level is higher than the river banks or the dams, water comes out from the river and flooding occurs.

Preventive measures:

- Construct proper drainage system – Shallow drains due to silts must be cleaned constantly as they ensure proper water irrigation.

- Increased evaporative losses, mechanical land treatment of slopes, such as contour ploughing or terracing, to reduce the runoff coefficient.
- Construction of small water and sediment holding areas.
- The construction of floodways (man-made channels to divert floodwater).
- [Terracing](#) hillsides to slow flow downhill.

What to do when heavy rainfall is forecasted:

Avoid-

- Cutting grass in the rainy season (nutrient depletion).
- Applying fungicides and pesticide (plants and animals).
- Applying N fertilizer (burning of plants) (Nitrogen loss is higher during heavy rain), immediately follows a surface application of fertilizer, especially on sloped areas.
- Dumping fertilizer in one spot can cause the roots below the fertilizer to be burned and die).
- Irrigation (waterlogging can occur, nutrient depletion).
 - Cover Urea licks to prevent them from becoming toxic.
 - Provide shelter for animals (young ones die easily).
 - Leave cultivated areas coarse.
 - Relocate/ Move animals to a safe place.

Following are a number of concerns and recommendations:

- Be extra cautious for pest and diseases after rain has fallen, as high moisture content and the high temperatures may trigger these.
- Assume that flood water contains sewage and might be harmful for human and livestock consumption.
- Before leading livestock across a river, check whether the water level is rising. This is especially necessary if it is already raining, but remembers that there could be a storm further upstream and floodwaters could be on the way

A comprehensive list of strategies can be found in the monthly NAC Advisory. It can be accessed from the following websites: www.daff.gov.za and www.agis.agric.za . For more information contact:-

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