



Good day

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.

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Dear all,

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

In light of this severe weather alert as produced by the South African Weather Service (SAWS) and other centers, 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

Watches issued by SAWS valid for Friday, 28 June 2019

in the Cape Flats of the City of Cape Town, the south-western parts of the Cape Winelands and the western parts of the Overberg of the Western Cape in the morning. High seas with wave heights of 6.0m is expected between Slangkop and Cape Agulhas of the Western Cape.

Watch (colour coded amber), meaning "be prepared". Hazardous weather is likely to occur in the next 1 to 3 days. This level advises the public and response agencies to be prepared, as the risk of significant or widespread disruption increases

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](http://www.daff.gov.za) and [www.agis.agric.za](http://www.agis.agric.za) .**

## **For more information contact:-**

DAFF, Directorate: Climate Change and Disaster Management

Private Bag X93 | Pretoria 0001

Tel: 012 309 5722/23 | Fax: 012 309 5878 | Email: [MittaA@daff.gov.za](mailto:MittaA@daff.gov.za)