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UMLINDI The Watchman

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NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING
Soil, Climate and Water

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agriculture, land reform & rural development
Department: Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

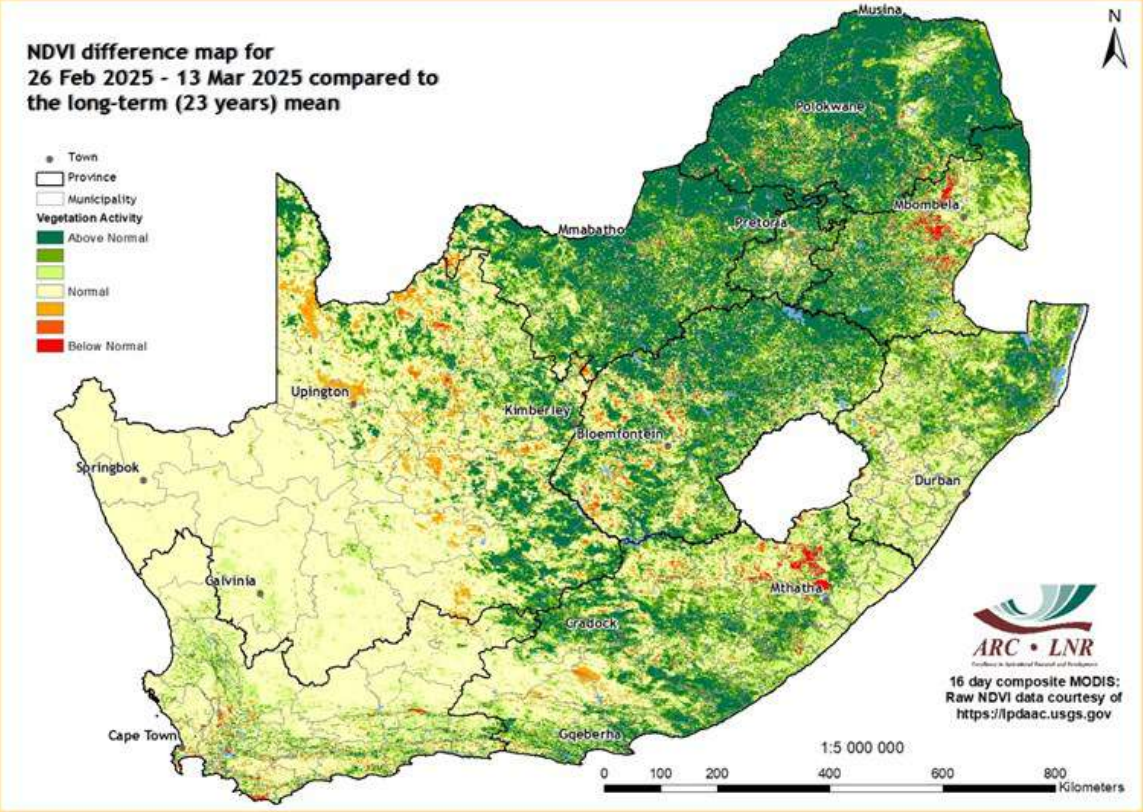
South African Weather Service

249th Edition

Image of the Month

Improved vegetation conditions following good summer rains

The 2024/25 summer rainfall season has proven to be relatively wet, with large parts of the country receiving above-normal rainfall since November 2024. As shown on the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) map for the 16-day period between 26 February and 13 March 2025 below, recent rainfall has significantly improved vegetation activity across the eastern half of the country, resulting in widespread above-normal conditions. In contrast, the western areas experienced near-normal conditions. While the rainfall has caused localized flooding in some areas, it has positively impacted soil moisture levels and increased water levels in major dams that supply agricultural water, benefiting both crop and livestock production. Livestock farmers, in particular, should see improvements in grazing conditions. Given these favourable conditions, it is recommended that farmers capitalize on the current rainfall to plan for the remainder of the season, ensuring efficient water management and maintenance of livestock health. However, as the dry winter months approach, the risk of wildfires increases, particularly in areas with dense vegetation. Thus, farmers should prepare for the upcoming fire season by taking proactive measures to mitigate fire risks, such as clearing excess vegetation and maintaining firebreaks.



The Agricultural Research Council - Natural Resources and Engineering (ARC-NRE) Soil, Climate and Water campus collected the data, generated the products and compiled the information contained in this newsletter, as part of the Coarse Resolution Imagery Database (CRID) project that was funded by the Department of Agriculture and Department of Science and Technology at its inception and is currently funded by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD).

1. Rainfall

Overview:

The rainfall patterns from January persisted in February 2025, resulting in above-normal conditions across the summer rainfall region. The hot conditions at the end of January continued into February, with showers and thunderstorms initially confined to the eastern parts of the country. These conditions gradually extended into the interior and western interior during the first dekad of the month. However, the western areas, including parts of the Karoo, experienced dry and hot conditions, with maximum temperatures reaching around 40° C, accompanied by strong winds during this period. By mid-month, a tropical low over Botswana and an upper-level trough caused significant rainfall in Limpopo, with cooler conditions and persistent showers over the Highveld and adjacent Bushveld areas. As the month progressed into the final dekad, rainfall remained persistent across the summer rainfall region, with particularly heavy downpours in the interior and parts of the Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, leading to localized flooding in certain areas.

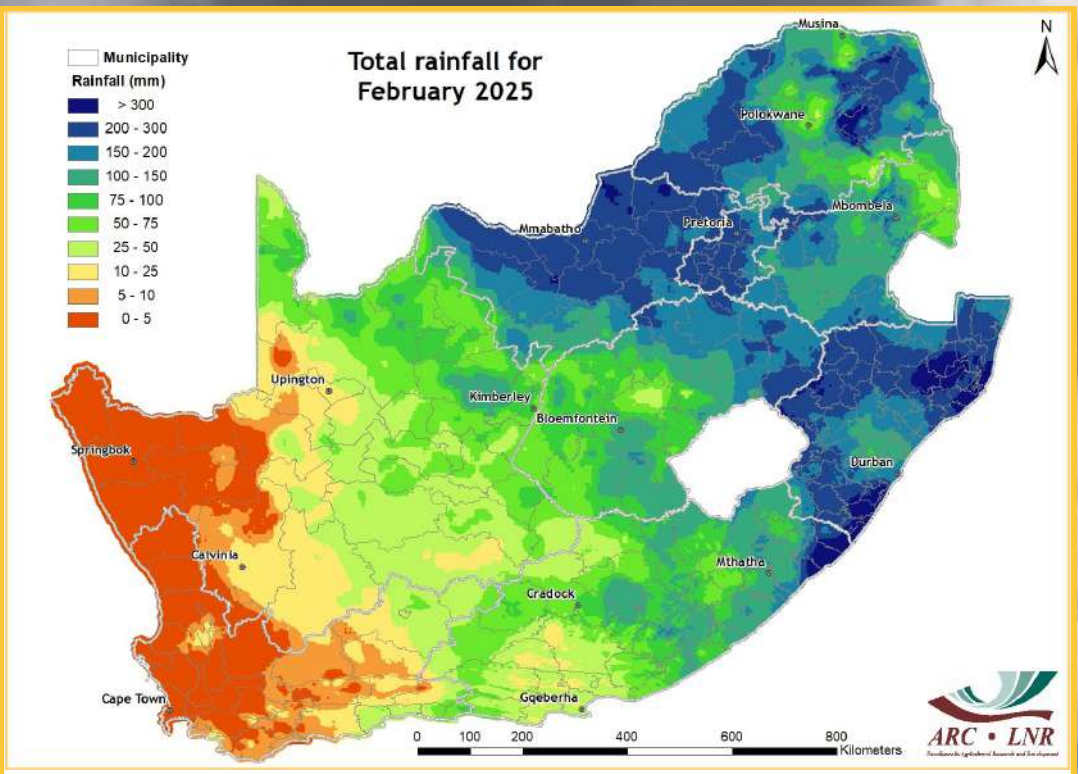


Figure 1

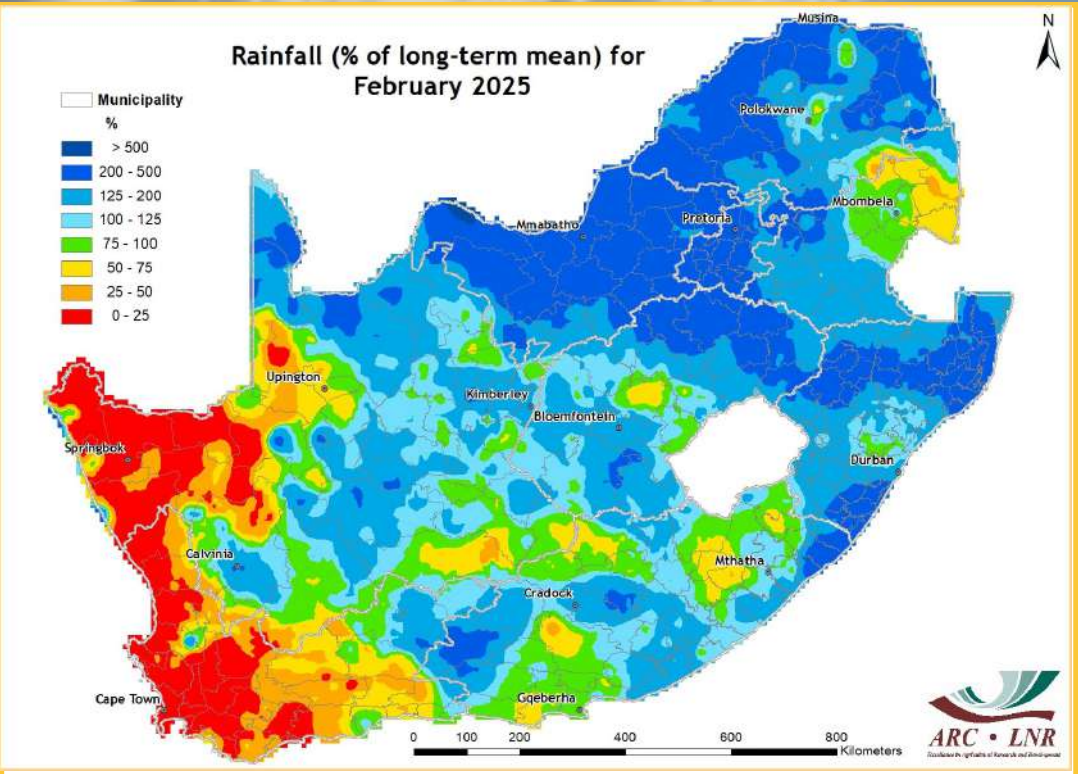


Figure 2

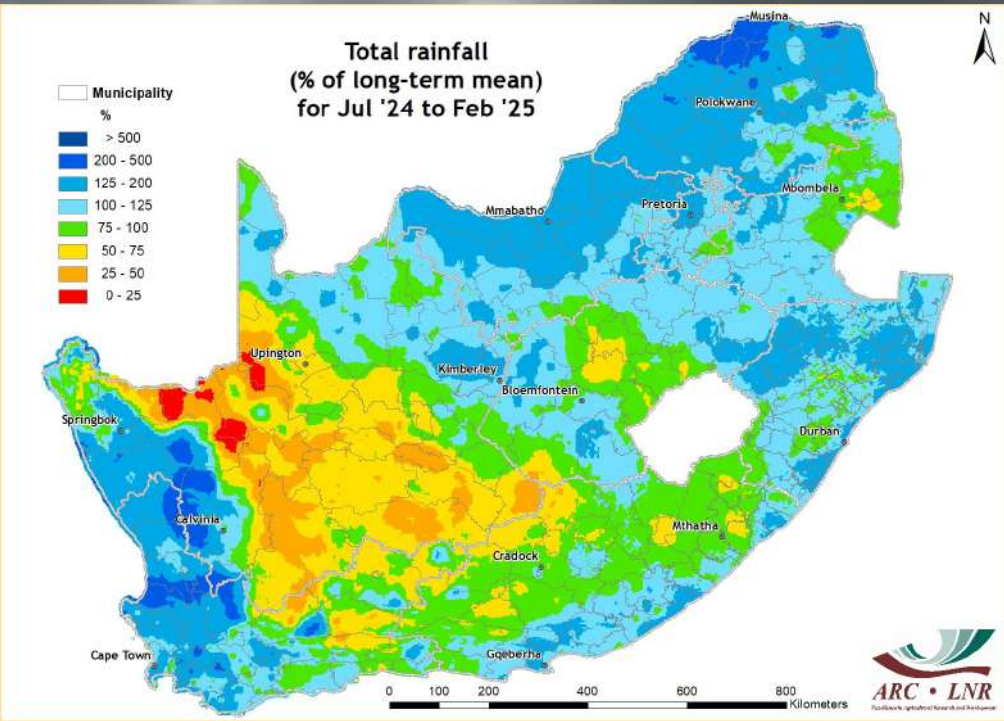


Figure 3

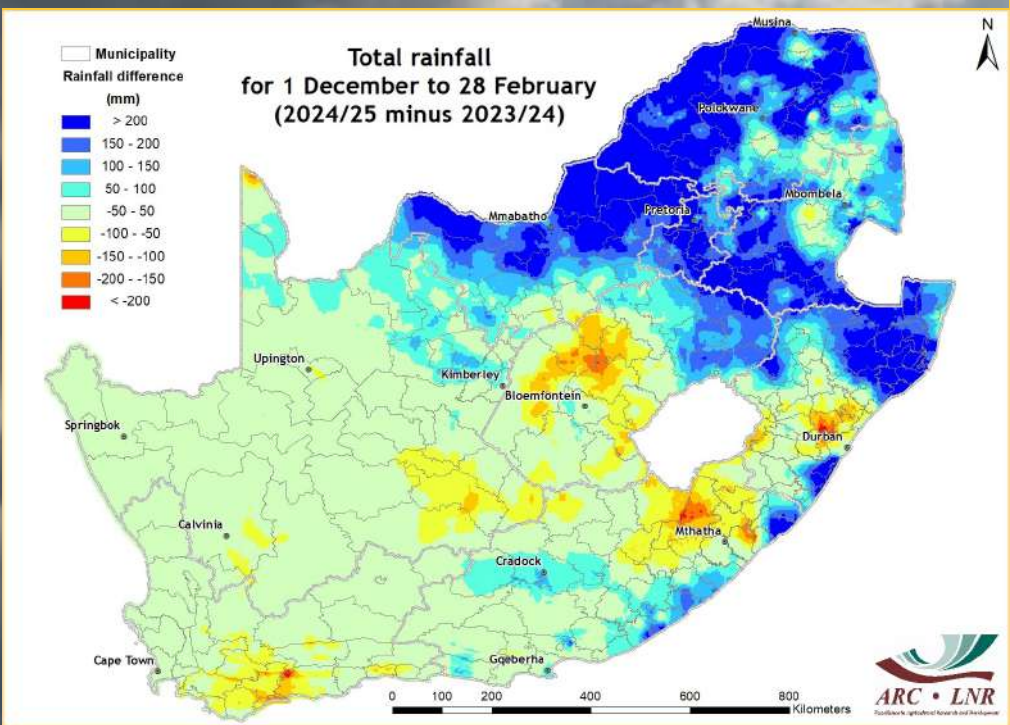


Figure 4

Figure 1:
Accumulated rainfall during February 2025 ranged from 100 mm to over 300 mm in parts of the eastern half of the country, while the western region recorded between 5 and 50 mm for the month.

Figure 2:
Greater parts of the country experienced above-normal rainfall in February, while below-normal conditions were observed over the winter rainfall region and adjacent areas in the Northern Cape.

Figure 3:
From July 2024 to February 2025, greater parts of the country experienced above-normal rainfall conditions, except for the Karoo region and areas extending into the northern parts of the Northern Cape.

Figure 4:
When comparing rainfall accumulation from December 2024 to February 2025 with the same 3-month period in the previous year, the north-eastern regions received between over 150 mm more rain. In contrast, the central interior, extending towards parts of KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape, recorded deficits ranging from 100-200 mm.

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2. Standardized Precipitation Index

Standardized Precipitation Index

The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI - McKee *et al.*, 1993) was developed to monitor the occurrence of droughts from rainfall data. The index quantifies precipitation deficits on different time scales and therefore also drought severity. It provides an indication of rainfall conditions per quaternary catchment (in this case) based on the historical distribution of rainfall.

REFERENCE:
McKee TB, Doesken NJ and Kliest J (1993) The relationship of drought frequency and duration to time scales. In: Proceedings of the 8th Conference on Applied Climatology, 17-22 January, Anaheim, CA. American Meteorological Society: Boston, MA; 179-184.

The SPI maps revealing short-term (6-month), medium-term (12-month) and long-term (24- and 36-month) drought conditions ending in February 2025 are shown in Figures 5-8. The short-term SPI map indicates near-normal conditions across most of the country, with moderate to extreme drought observed in the Karoo and areas within and surrounding the city of Cape Town. In contrast, moderate to extremely wet conditions were observed over much of Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal, extending down along the eastern coast. On the medium-term SPI map, these wet conditions are visible over the Western Cape, while moderate to severe drought conditions can be seen across much of the interior. The long-term maps indicate contrasting conditions, with the 24-month SPI revealing severe drought conditions in Northern Cape and the Highveld, while widespread near-normal to wet conditions are visible on the 36-month map.

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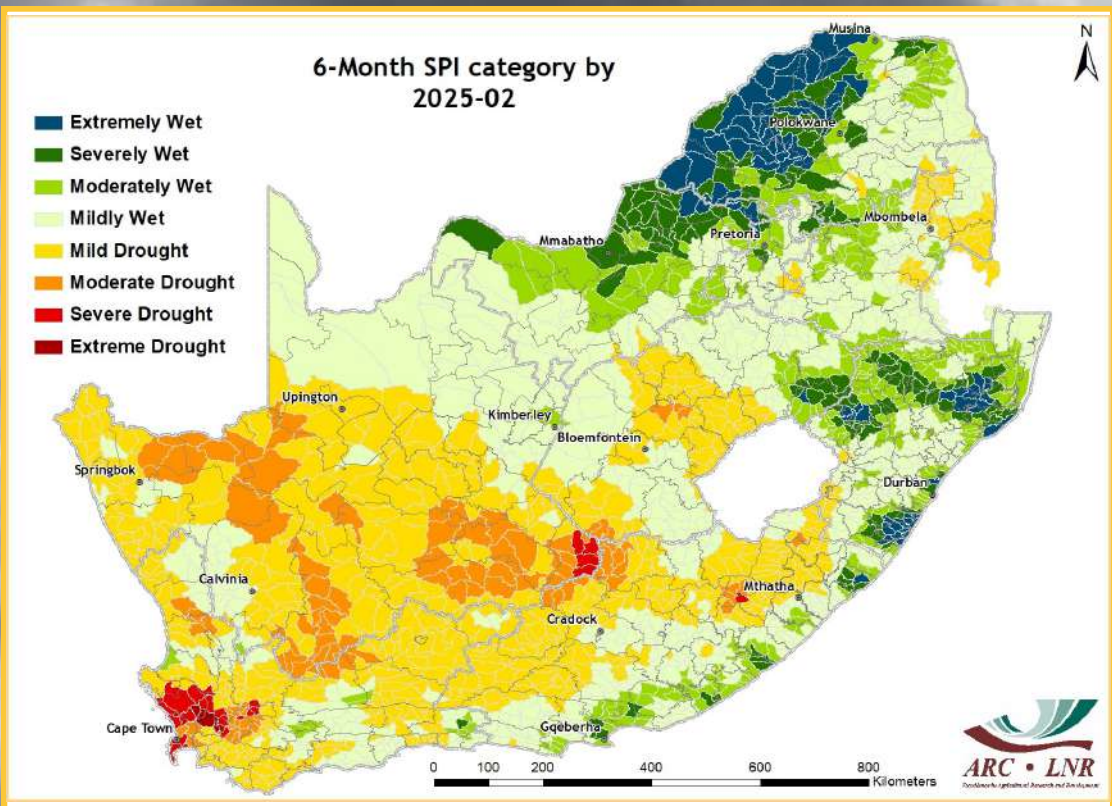

Figure 5

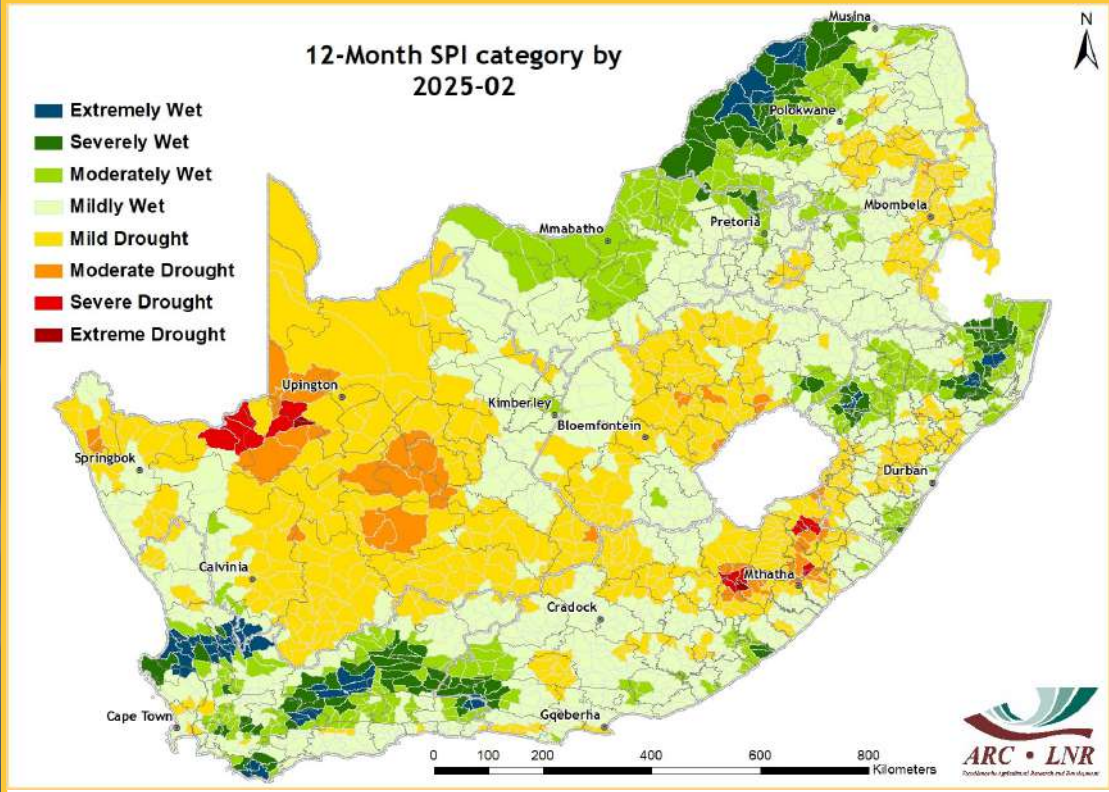

Figure 6

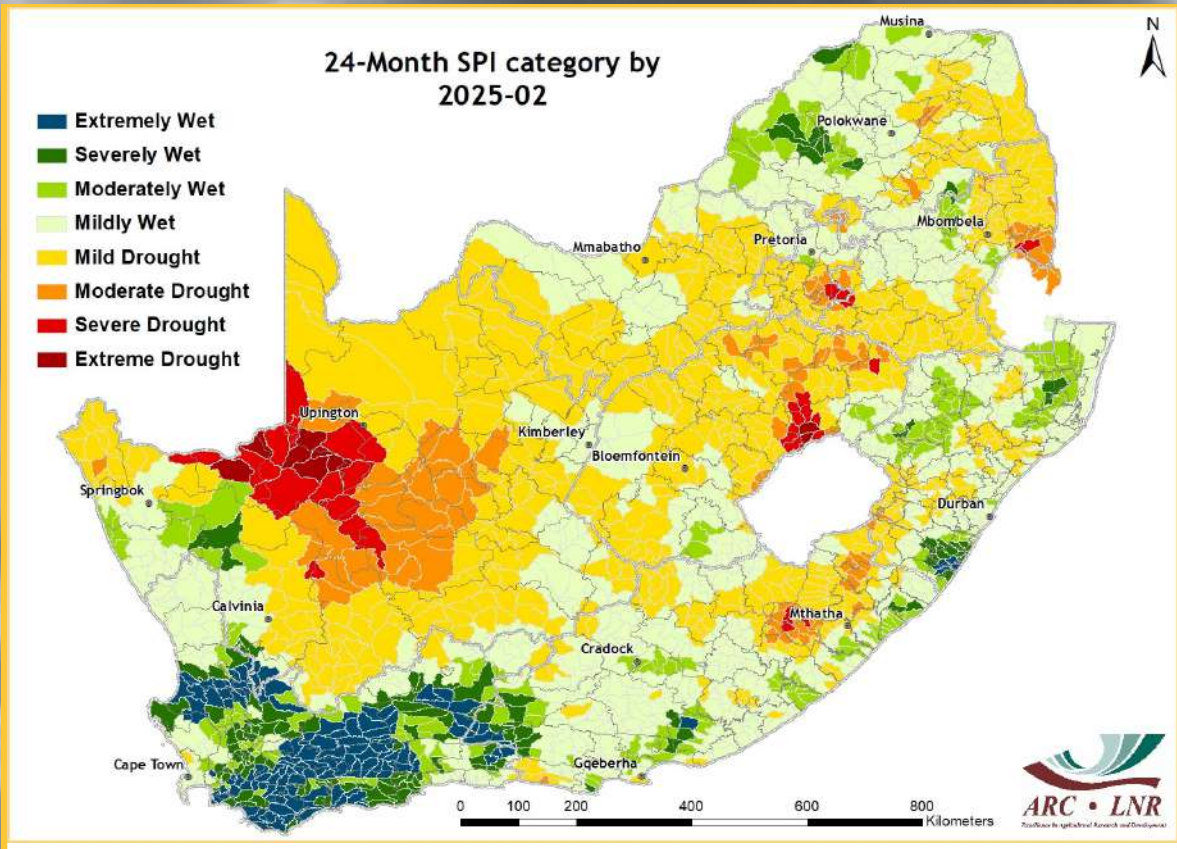

Figure 7

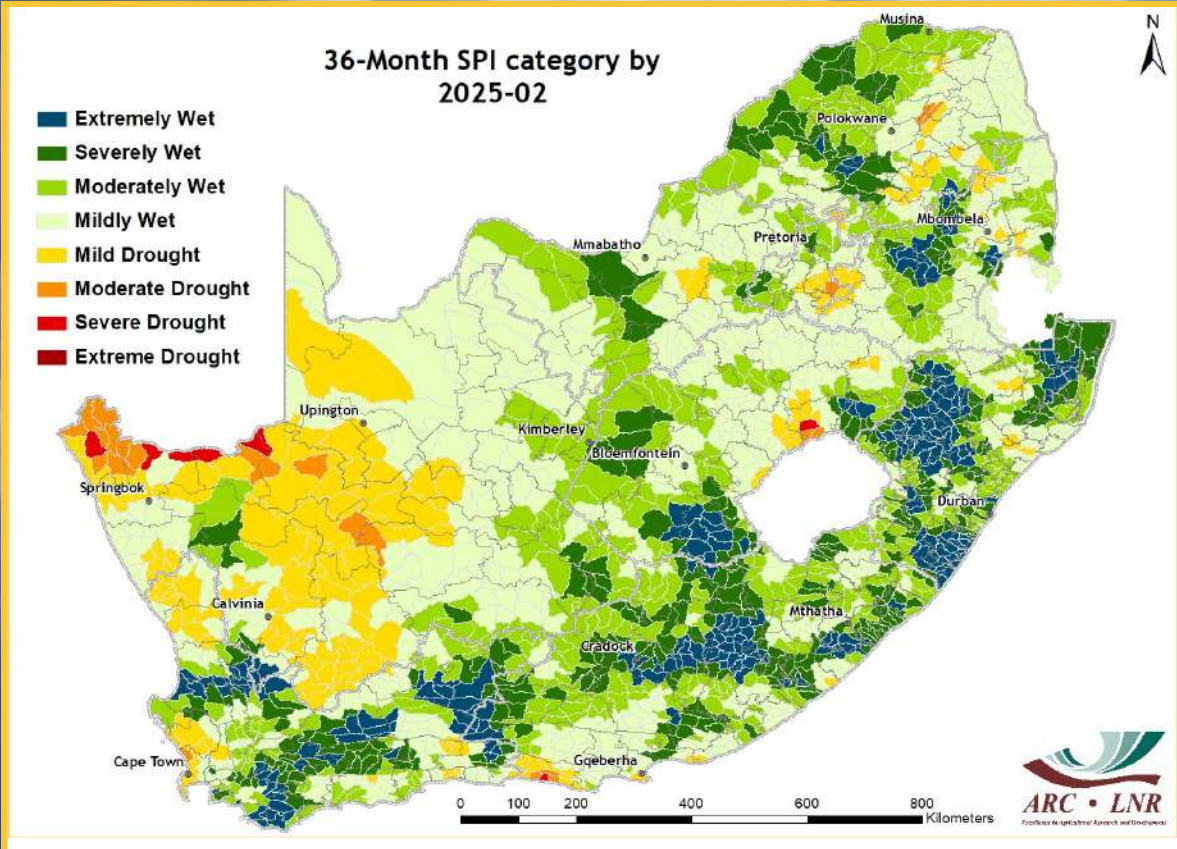

Figure 8

3. Rainfall Deciles

Deciles are used to express the ranking of rainfall for a specific period in terms of the historical time series. In the map, a value of 5 represents the median value for the time series. A value of 1 refers to the rainfall being as low or lower than experienced in the driest 10% of a particular month historically (even possibly the lowest on record for some areas), while a value of 10 represents rainfall as high as the value recorded only in the wettest 10% of the same period in the past (or even the highest on record). It therefore adds a measure of significance to the rainfall deviation.

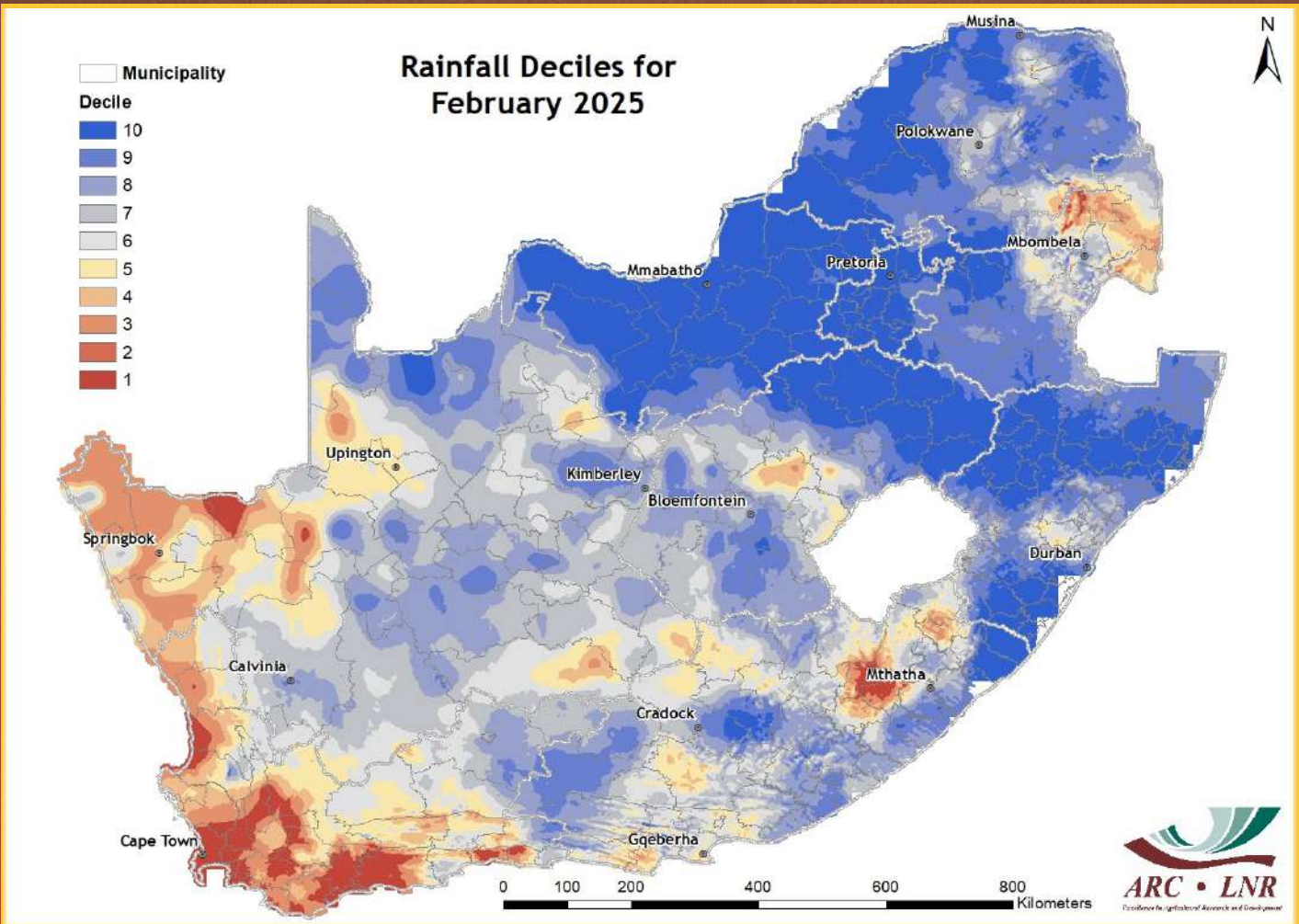

Figure 9

Figure 9:
The widespread above-normal rainfall experienced during February 2025 compares well with historically wetter February months, while areas that recorded rainfall totals similar to historically drier February months included the winter rainfall region and isolated parts of the interior.

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4. Vegetation Conditions

Vegetation Mapping

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is computed from the equation:

NDVI=(IR-R)/(IR+R)

where:
IR = Infrared reflectance &
R = Red band

NDVI images describe the vegetation activity. A decadal NDVI image shows the highest possible "greenness" values that have been measured during a 10-day period.

Vegetated areas will generally yield high values because of their relatively high near infrared reflectance and low visible reflectance. For better interpretation and understanding of the NDVI images, a temporal image difference approach for change detection is used.

The Standardized Difference Vegetation Index (SDVI) is the standardized anomaly (according to the specific time of the year) of the NDVI.

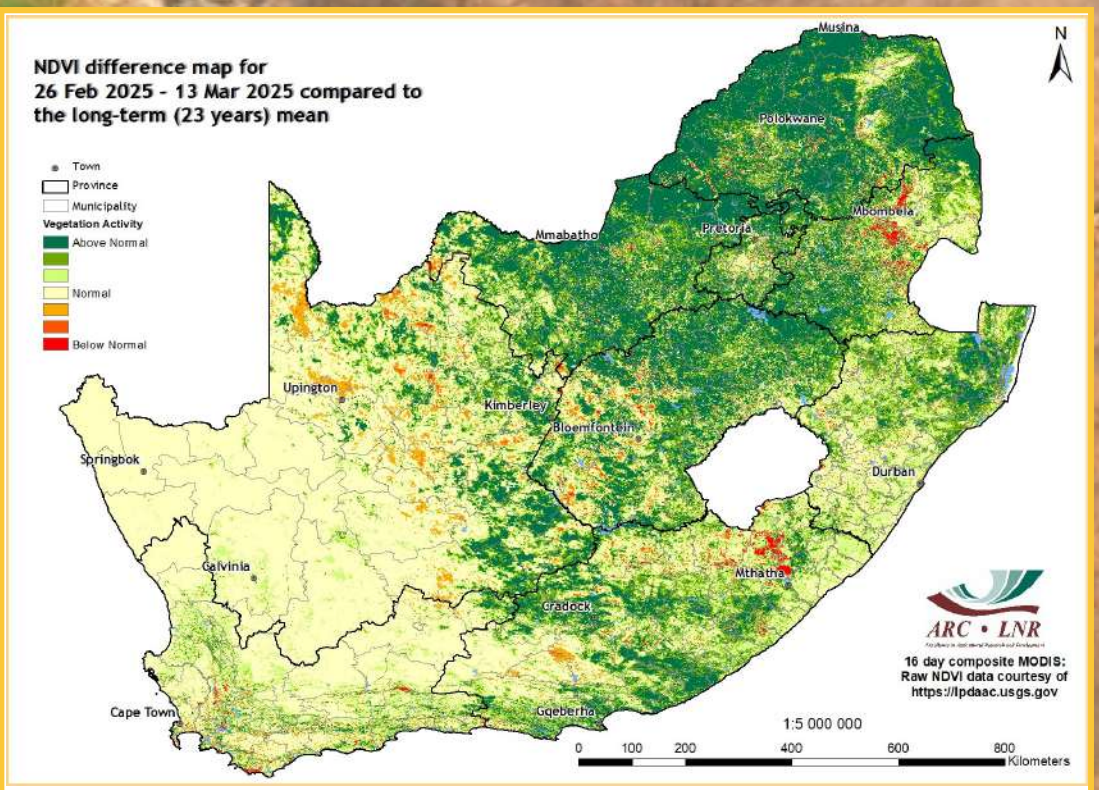

Figure 10

Figure 10:
Compared to the historical averaged vegetation conditions, the 16-day NDVI map for February 2025 shows that the eastern half of the country experienced mainly above-normal conditions while the western half experienced normal vegetation activity, with patches of below-normal activity in isolated areas.

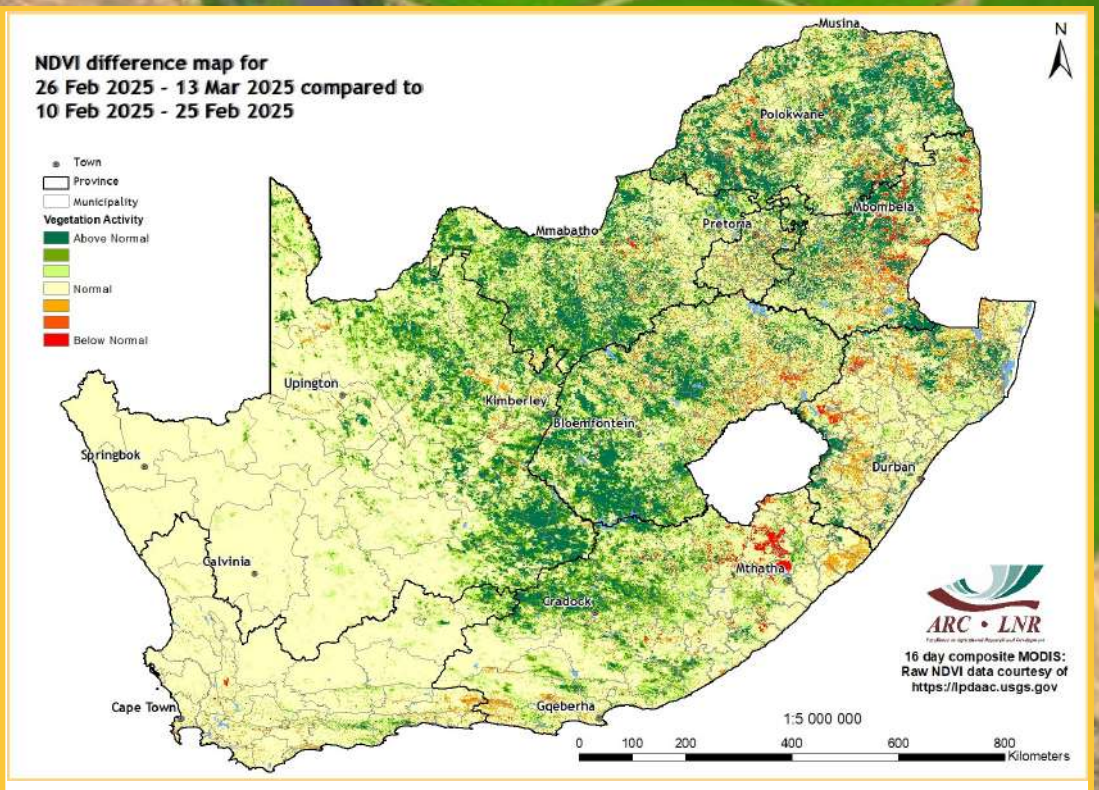

Figure 11

Figure 11:
The 16-day NDVI difference map for February 2025 compared to the preceding 16-day period shows that the western half of the country continued to experience normal vegetation conditions while the eastern half experienced above-normal activity, with patches of below-normal activity in isolated areas.

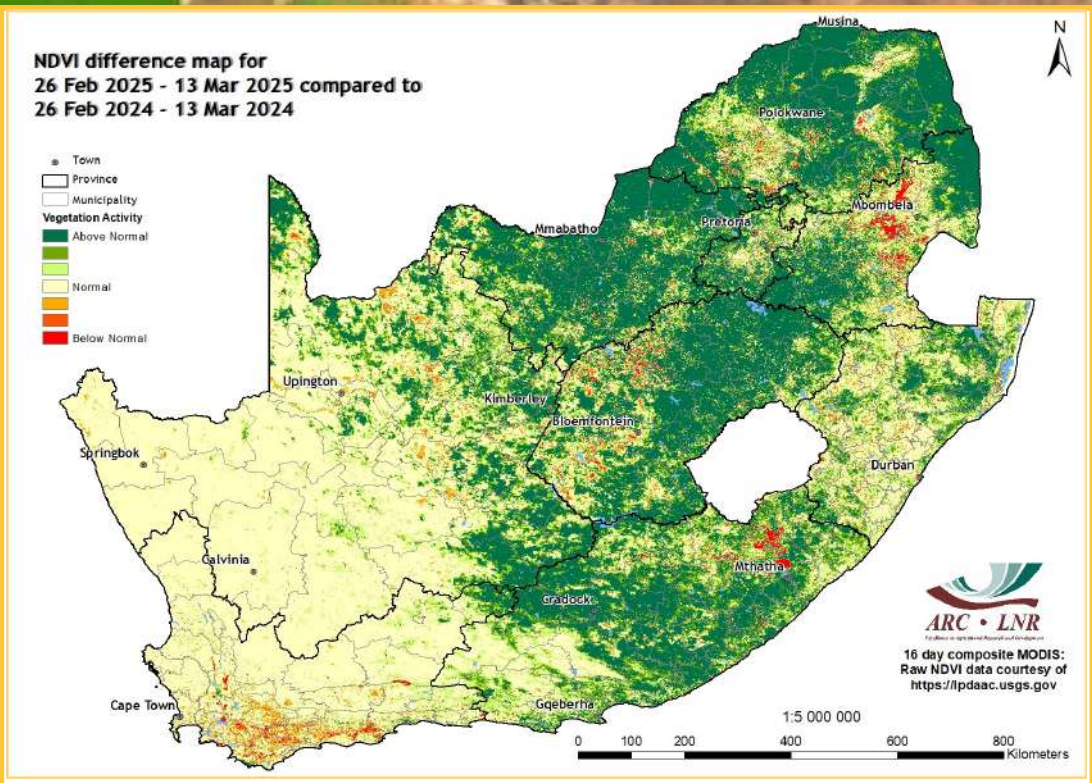

Figure 12

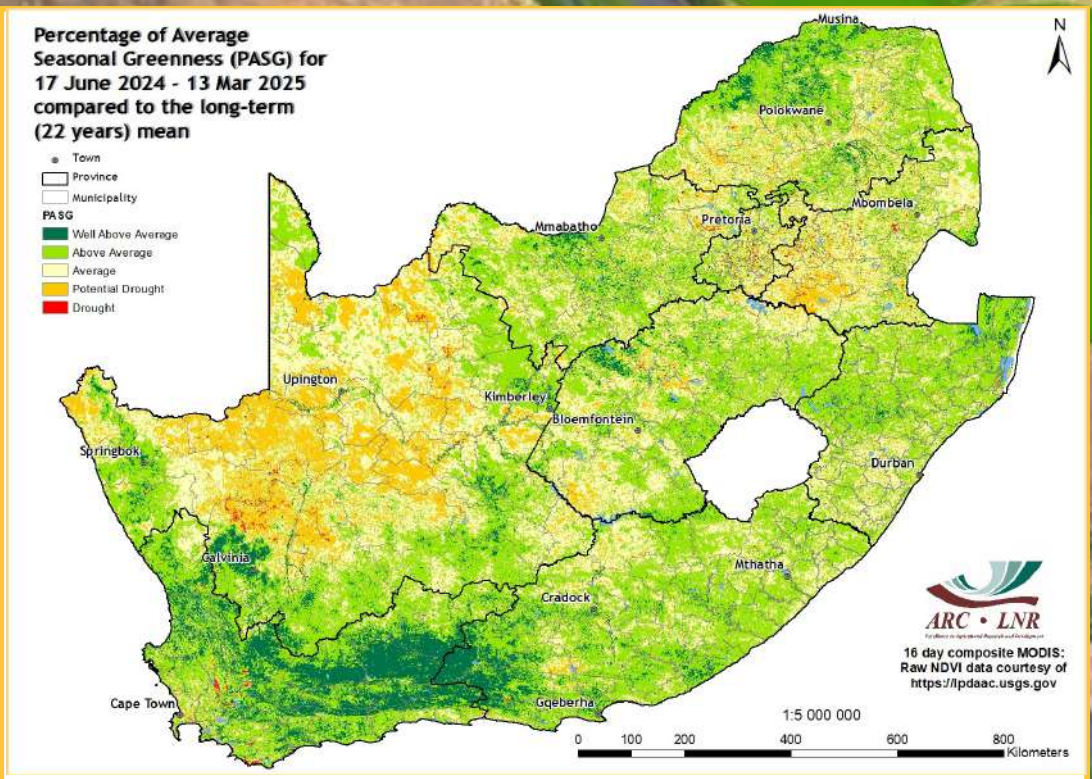

Figure 13

Vegetation Mapping
(continued from p. 7)

Interpretation of map legend

NDVI-based values range between 0 and 1. These values are incorporated in the legend of the difference maps, ranging from -1 (lower vegetation activity) to 1 (higher vegetation activity) with 0 indicating normal/the same vegetation activity or no significant difference between the images.

Cumulative NDVI maps:

Two cumulative NDVI datasets have been created for drought monitoring purposes:

Winter: January to December
Summer: July to June

Figure 12:
The 16-day NDVI difference map for February 2025 compared to the same period last year shows that the eastern half of the country experienced a mix of normal to above-normal vegetation conditions. The western half of the country continued to experience mainly normal conditions.

Figure 13:
The Percentage of Average Seasonal Greenness (PASG) map for the past 8 months shows that the coastal regions continued to experience above-average vegetation conditions in the current season. An exception was observed in the northern and northwestern areas which experienced potential drought.

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5. Vegetation Condition Index

Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

The VCI is an indicator of the vigour of the vegetation cover as a function of the NDVI minimum and maximum encountered for a specific pixel and for a specific period, calculated over many years.

The VCI normalizes the NDVI according to its changeability over many years and results in a consistent index for various land cover types. It is an effort to split the short-term weather-related signal from the long-term climatological signal as reflected by the vegetation. The VCI is a better indicator of water stress than the NDVI.

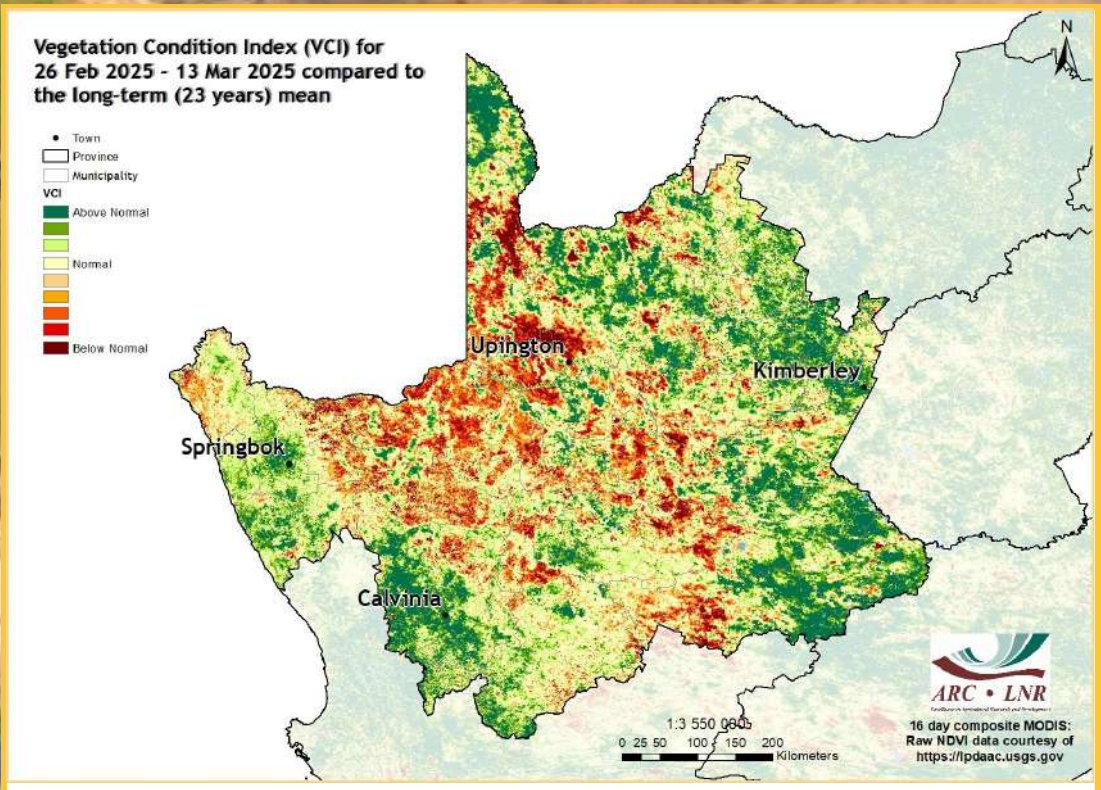

Figure 14

Figure 14:
The 16-day VCI map for February 2025 indicates that many parts of the Northern Cape experienced below-normal vegetation conditions, with isolated areas of above-normal activity.

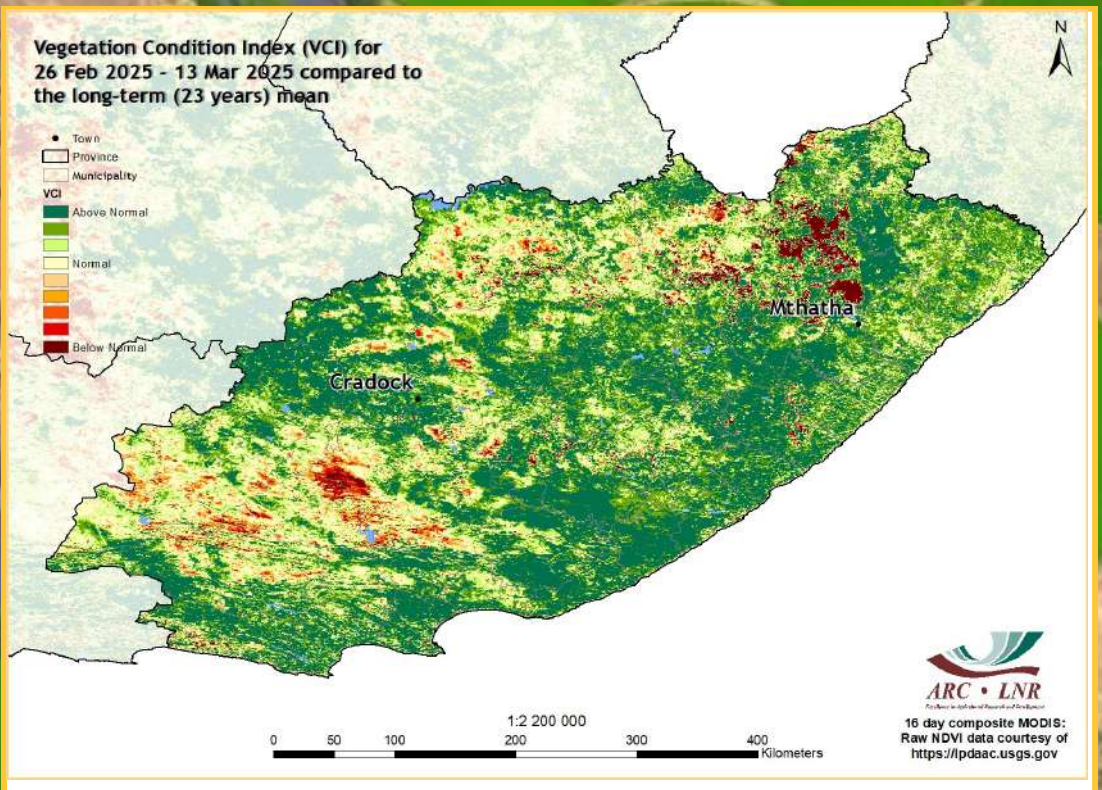

Figure 15

Figure 15:
The 16-day VCI map for February 2025 indicates that many parts of the Eastern Cape experienced above-normal vegetation conditions, with below-normal activity in isolated areas.

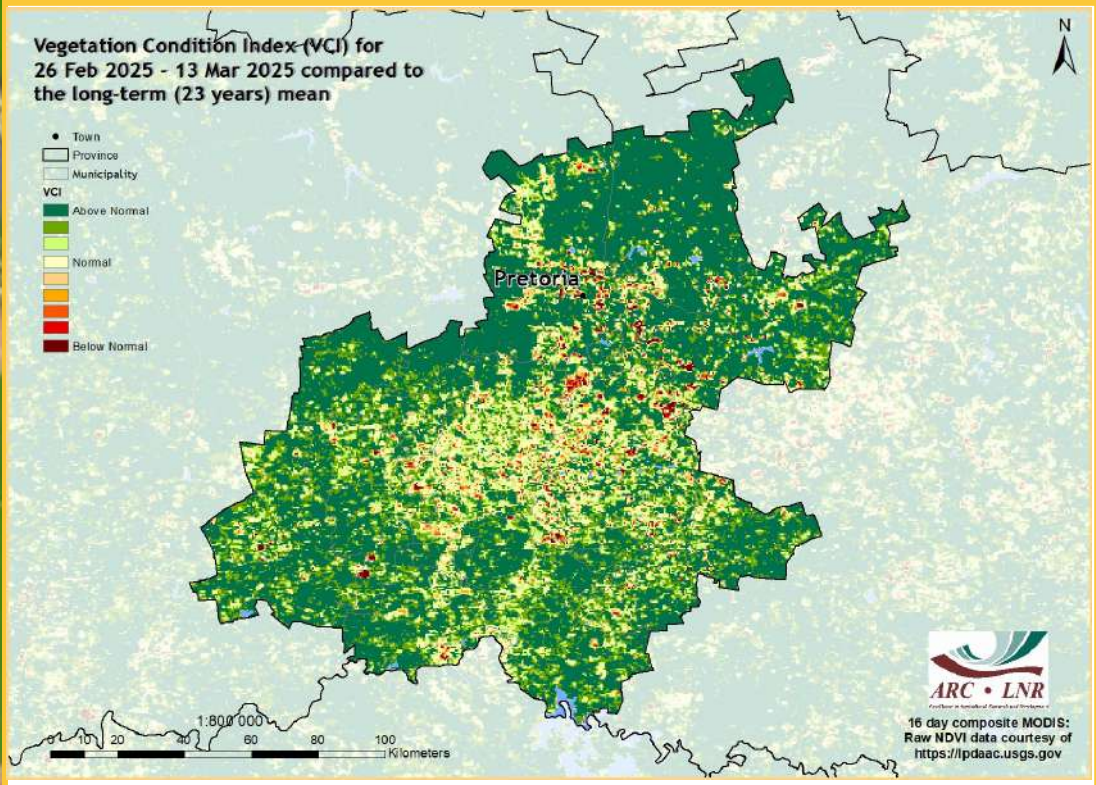

Figure 16

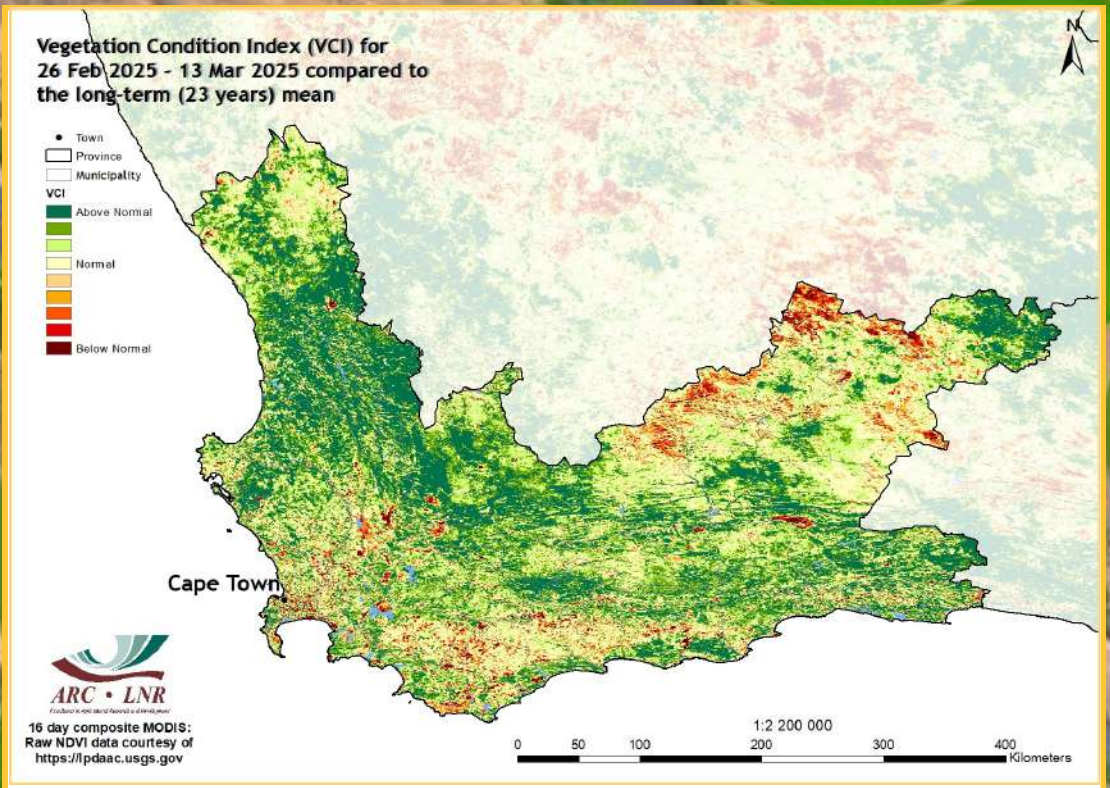

Figure 17

Figure 16:
The 16-day VCI map for February 2025 indicates that most parts of Gauteng experienced above-normal vegetation conditions, with patches of below-normal activity in isolated areas of the central parts of the province.

Figure 17:
The 16-day VCI map for February 2025 indicates that the far eastern parts of the Western Cape and isolated areas in the western parts experienced below-normal vegetation conditions while the remaining parts of the province experienced mainly above-normal activity.

Questions/Comments:
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6. Vegetation Conditions & Rainfall

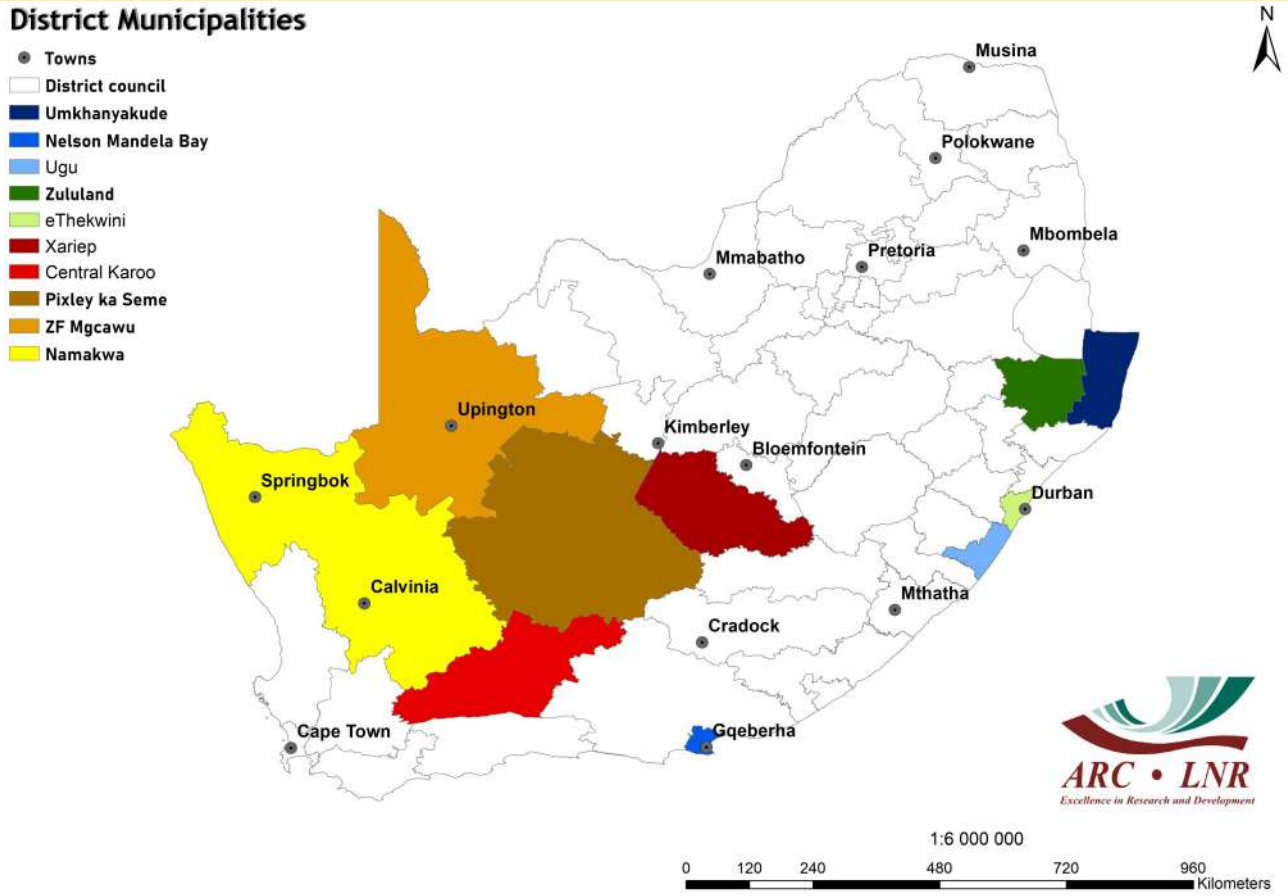

Figure 18

Rainfall and NDVI Graphs

Figure 18:
Orientation map showing the areas of interest for February 2025. The district colour matches the border of the corresponding graph.

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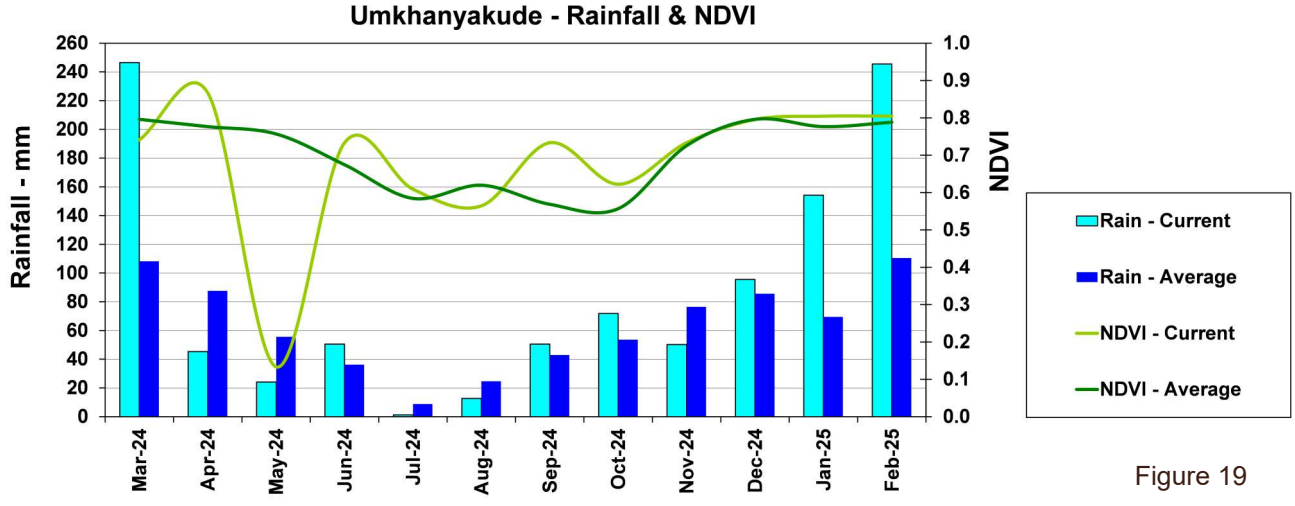
Figures 19-23:
Indicate areas with higher cumulative vegetation activity for the last year.

Figures 24-28:
Indicate areas with lower cumulative vegetation activity for the last year.



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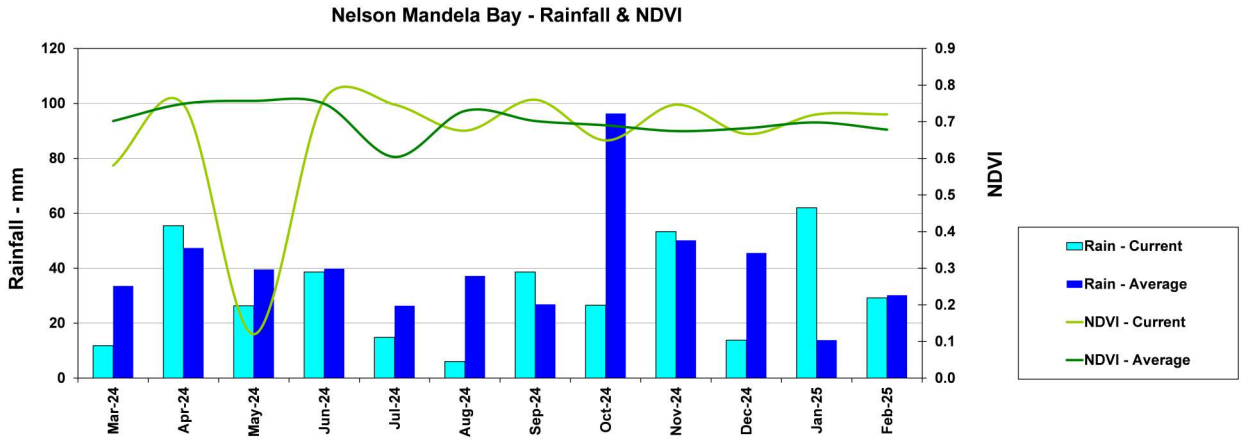

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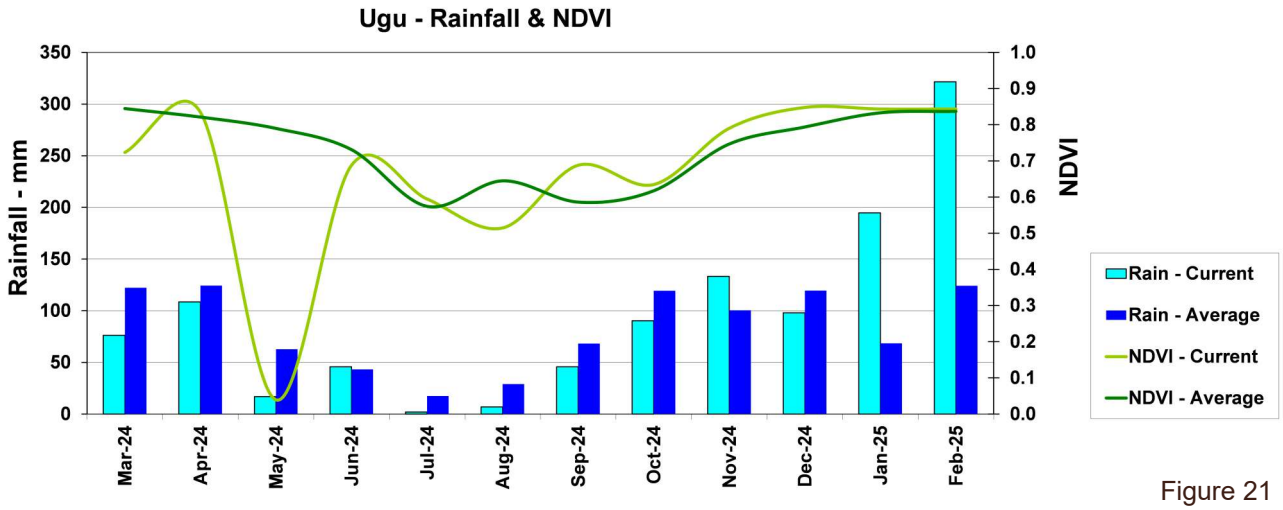

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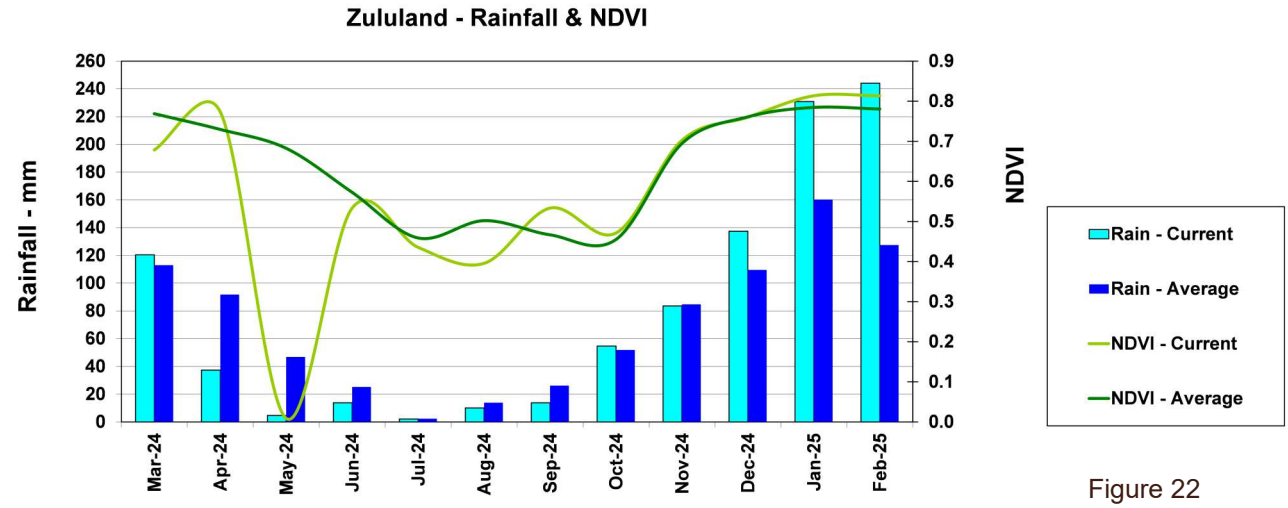

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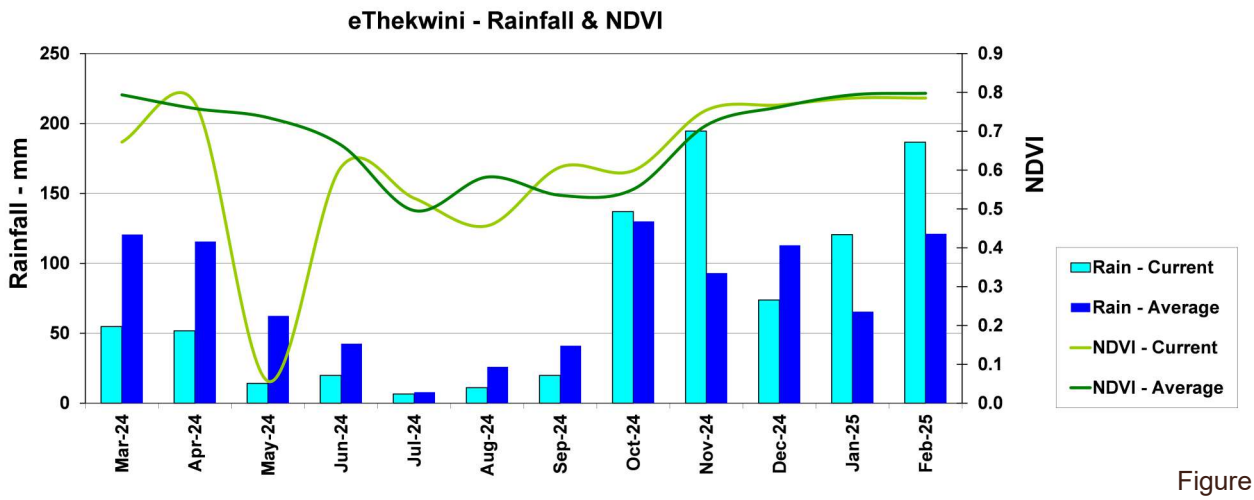

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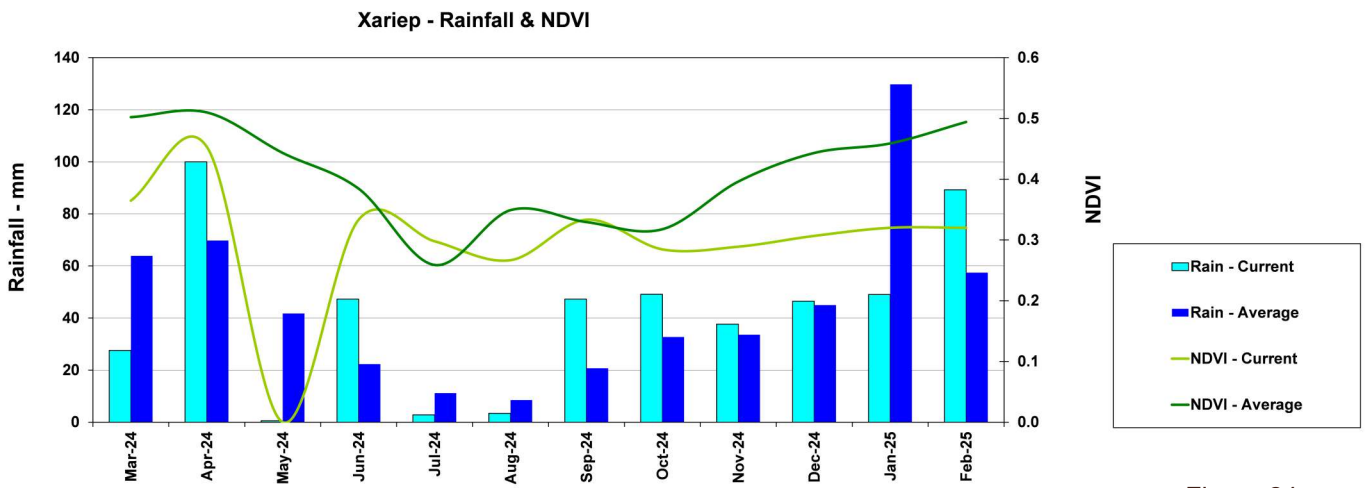


Figure 24

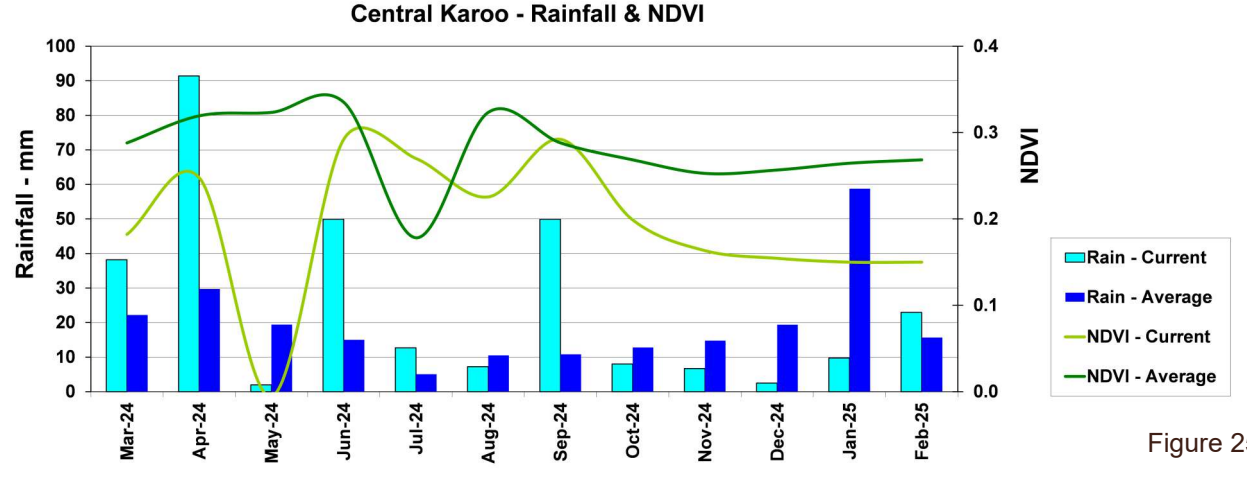
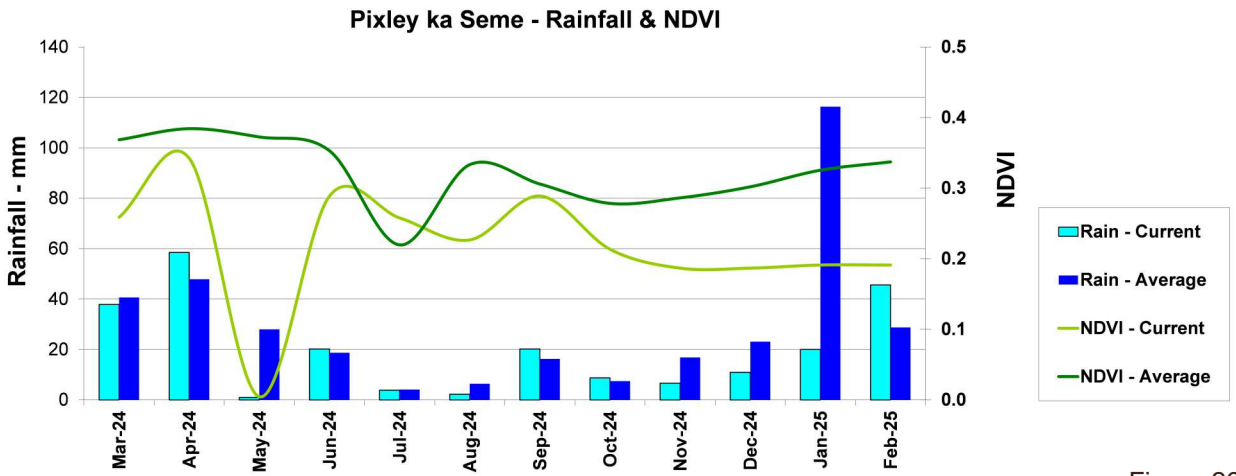


Figure 25



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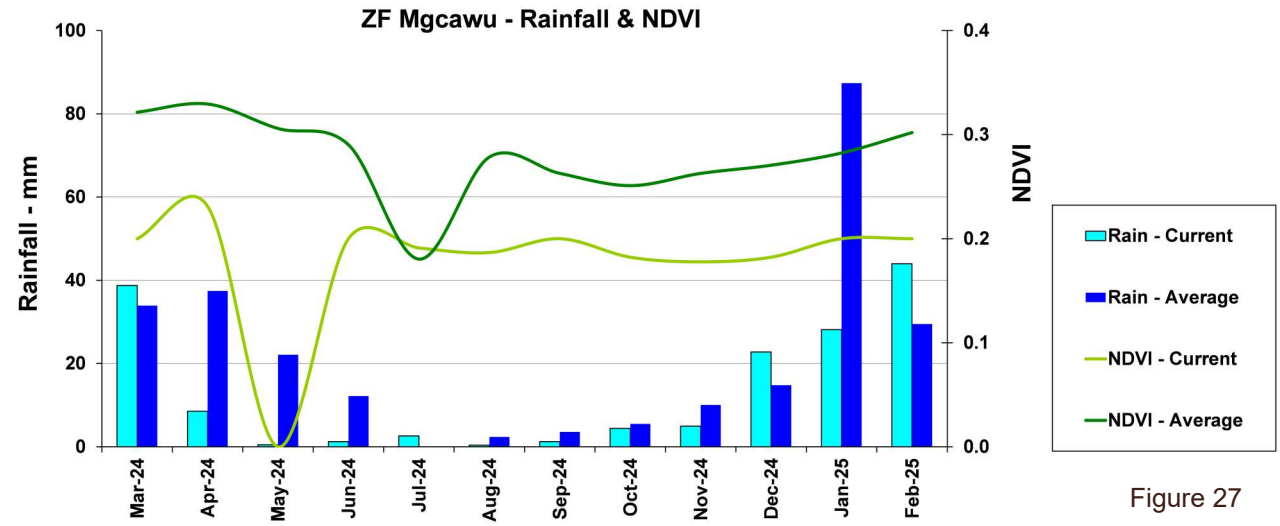

Figure 27

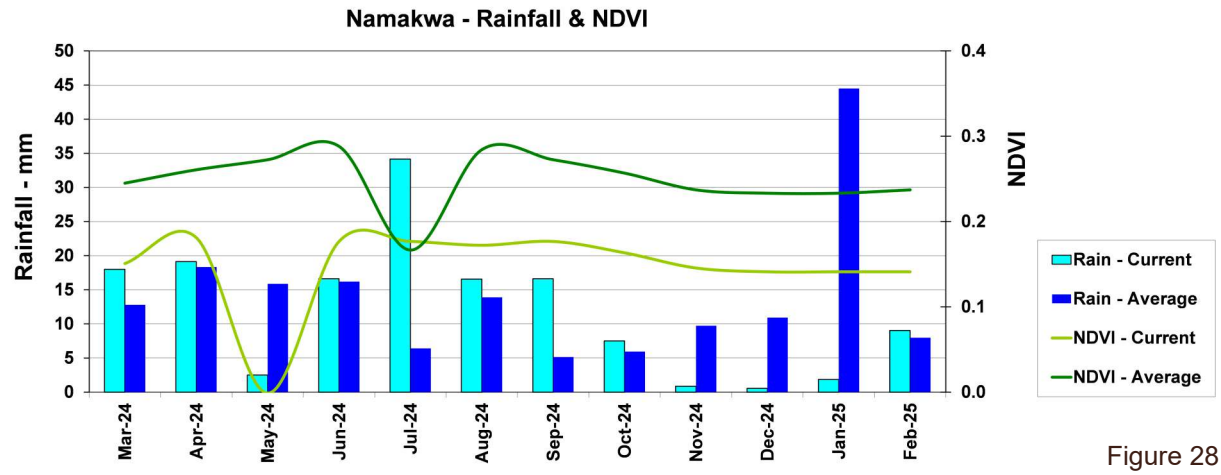

Figure 28

7. Fire Watch

Active Fires *(Provided when data is available)*

Forest and vegetation fires have temperatures in the range of 500 K (Kelvin) to 1000 K. According to Wien's Displacement Law, the peak emission of radiance for blackbody surfaces of such temperatures is at around 4 µm. For an ambient temperature of 290 K, the peak of radiance emission is located at approximately 11 µm. Active fire detection algorithms from remote sensing use this behaviour to detect "hot spot" fires.

Figure 29:
The graph shows the total number of active fires detected from 2 to 25 February 2025 per province. Fire activity was higher in Gauteng and Limpopo compared to the long-term average.

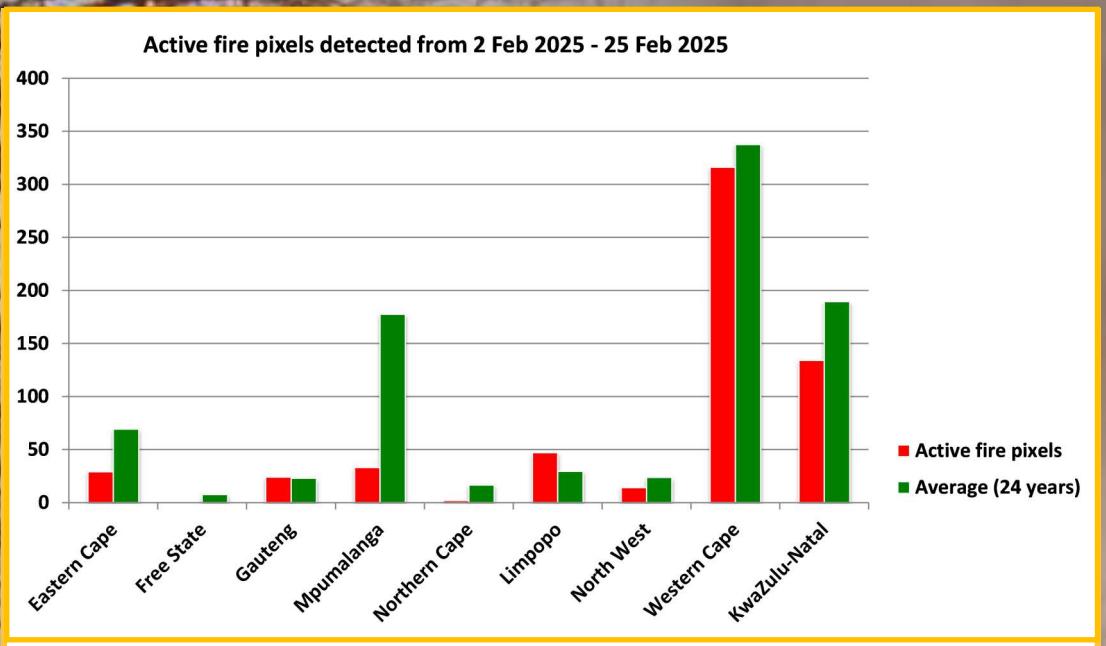

Figure 29

Figure 30:
The map shows the location of active fires detected between 2-25 February 2025.

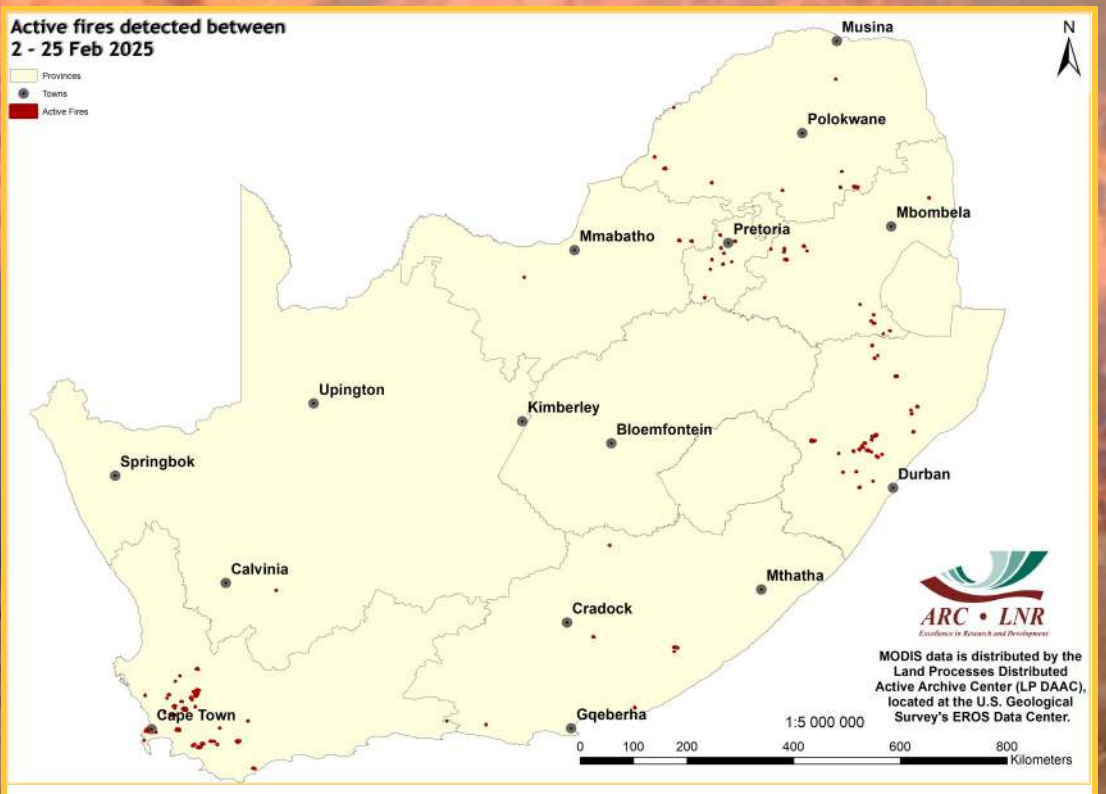

Figure 30

Active Fires *(Provided when data is available)*

Forest and vegetation fires have temperatures in the range of 500 K (Kelvin) to 1000 K. According to Wien's Displacement Law, the peak emission of radiance for blackbody surfaces of such temperatures is at around 4 µm. For an ambient temperature of 290 K, the peak of radiance emission is located at approximately 11 µm. Active fire detection algorithms from remote sensing use this behaviour to detect "hot spot" fires.

Figure 31:
The graph shows the total number of active fires detected from 1 January to 25 February 2025 per province. Fire activity was higher in Gauteng and the Northern Cape compared to the long-term average.

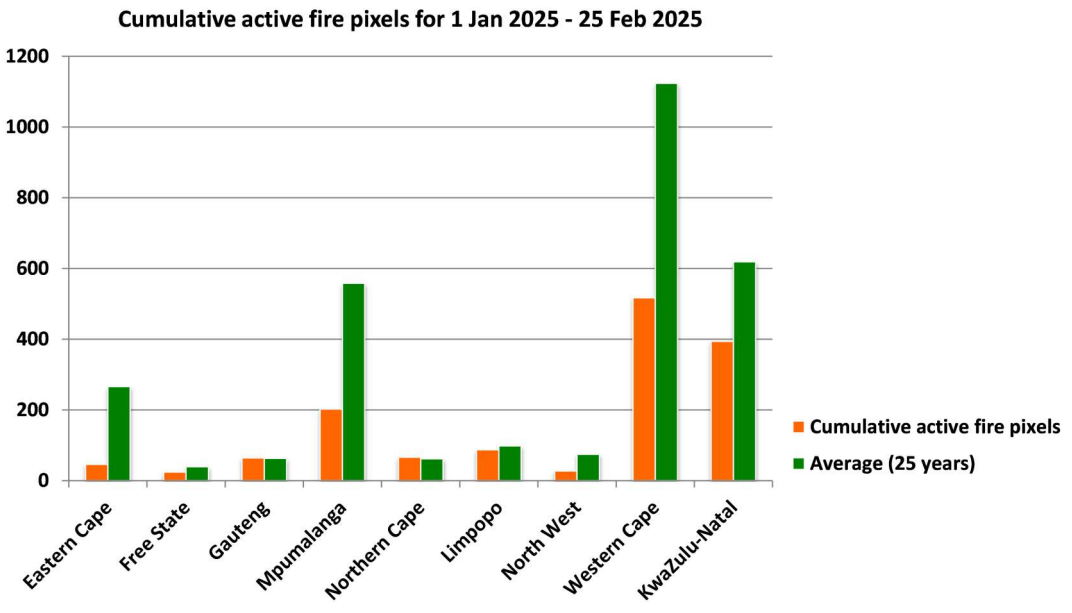

Figure 31

Figure 32:
The map shows the location of active fires detected between 1 January and 25 February 2025.

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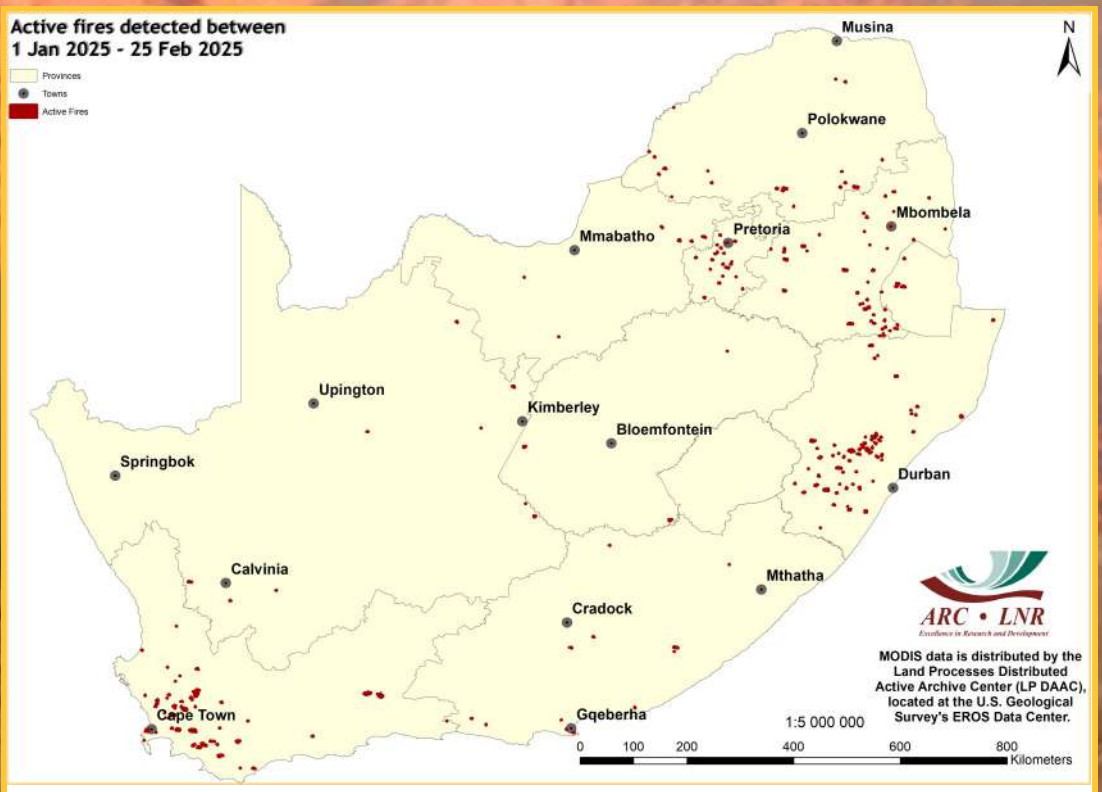

Figure 32

8. Surface Water Resources

Countrywide surface water areas (SWAs) are mapped on a monthly basis by GeoTerraImage using Sentinel-2 satellite imagery from the start of its availability at the end of 2015.

Figure 33 represents a comparison between the area of water available now and the maximum area of surface water recorded in the last 8 years. This 8-year historical window represents the operational period of the satellite from which the water information has been generated. In this map, any value less than 100 represents water catchments within which the current month's total surface water is less than the maximum extent recorded for the same area since the end of 2015.

Figure 34 represents a comparison between the area of surface water now and for the same month last year. In this map, any value less than 100 represents water catchments within which the current month's total surface water is less than that recorded in the same water catchment, in the same month, last year.

The long-term map for February 2025 continues to show significant increases in water levels across the summer rainfall region, central Karoo and Northern Cape, compared to the previous month. This can be attributed to the impact of the significant, ongoing rainfall received in these regions during January and February. Western Cape water levels remain high, similar to the January 2025 long-term comparison.

The comparison between February 2025 and February 2024 shows a marked improvement in water levels across the country, compared to the pattern observed in the previous month. Apart from very localized low water levels in the central Karoo, the rest of the country shows levels of 50% or more, with most of Mpumalanga, Limpopo and northern KwaZulu-Natal being at 100% or greater.

The SWA maps are derived from the monthly data generated and available through GeoTerraImage's 'Msanzi Amanzi' web information service: https://www.water-southafrica.co.za

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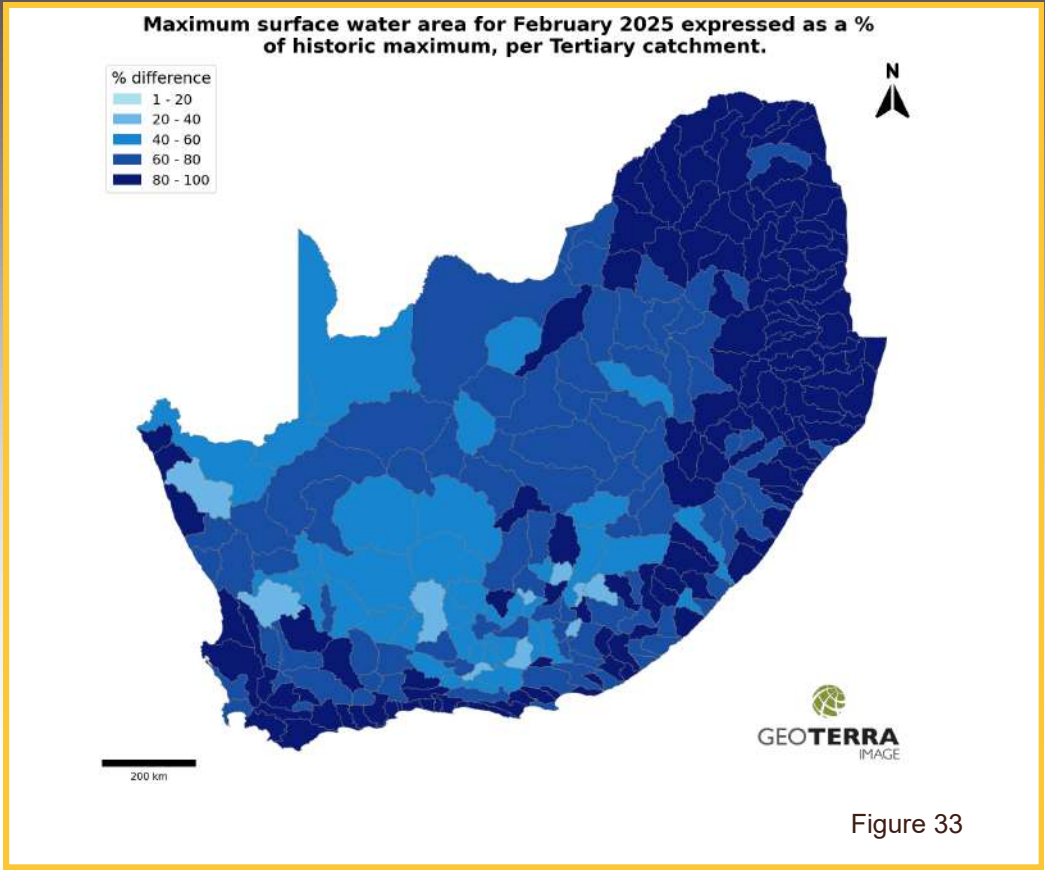

Figure 33

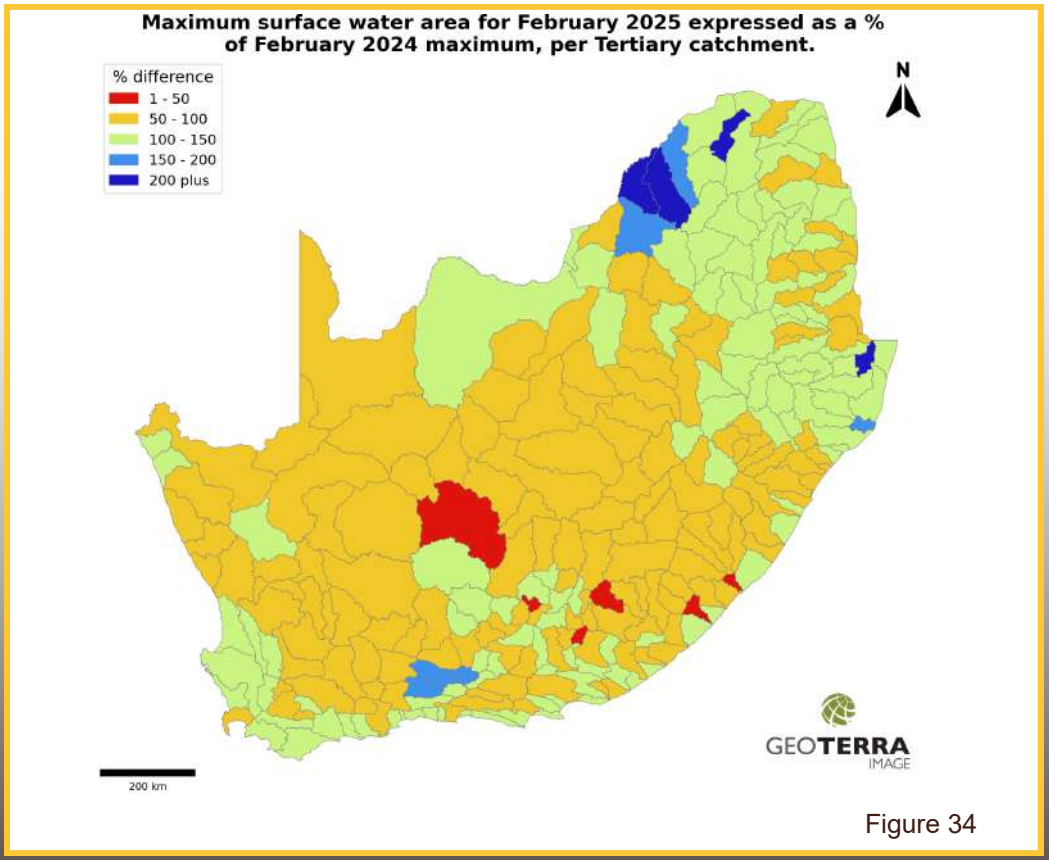

Figure 34

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SOIL, CLIMATE AND WATER

Agrometeorology

The programme uses weather and climate information for agricultural planning and the enhancement of crop and livestock production systems. The impact of climate variability and change in the agricultural sector is investigated. Due to the increasing pressure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally, climate change mitigation is also an important facet of our activities. The Weather Station Network and Climate Database are maintained as a national asset for the benefit of the agriculture sector.

Activities

Agrometeorology and Crop Modelling

- Assessing climate risk for an area in relation to a particular crop
- Agroclimatological analysis of the suitability for crop production at a particular location
- Development of early warning systems for climate hazards (e.g. drought, floods)
- Agrometeorological forecasting and advisory services
- Crop modelling to assess the impact of weather conditions and climate on agriculture
- Conducting crop yield forecasting exercises, hydrological modelling, hydrometeorology and biometereology studies

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

- Conducting research on possible impact of projected climate change on agricultural activities, potential, greenhouse gas emissions from various land use, climate change, mitigation and adaptation strategies for agriculture
- Developing greenhouse gas inventories at farm and national levels
- Conducting research on climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies for agriculture
- Promoting low-carbon technologies

Climate Monitoring, Products and Services

- Developing and maintaining a network of over 500 weather stations distributed all over the country
- Archiving historical and current weather data of good quality with some datasets dating back to 1900
- Developing weather/climate products and services together with stakeholders and clients to meet their specific requirements
- Disseminating weather/climate data, products and services via multiple platforms

Contact Person: *Dr Mokhele Moeletsi*
Tel: 012 310 2537 • E-mail: moeletsim@arc.agric.za

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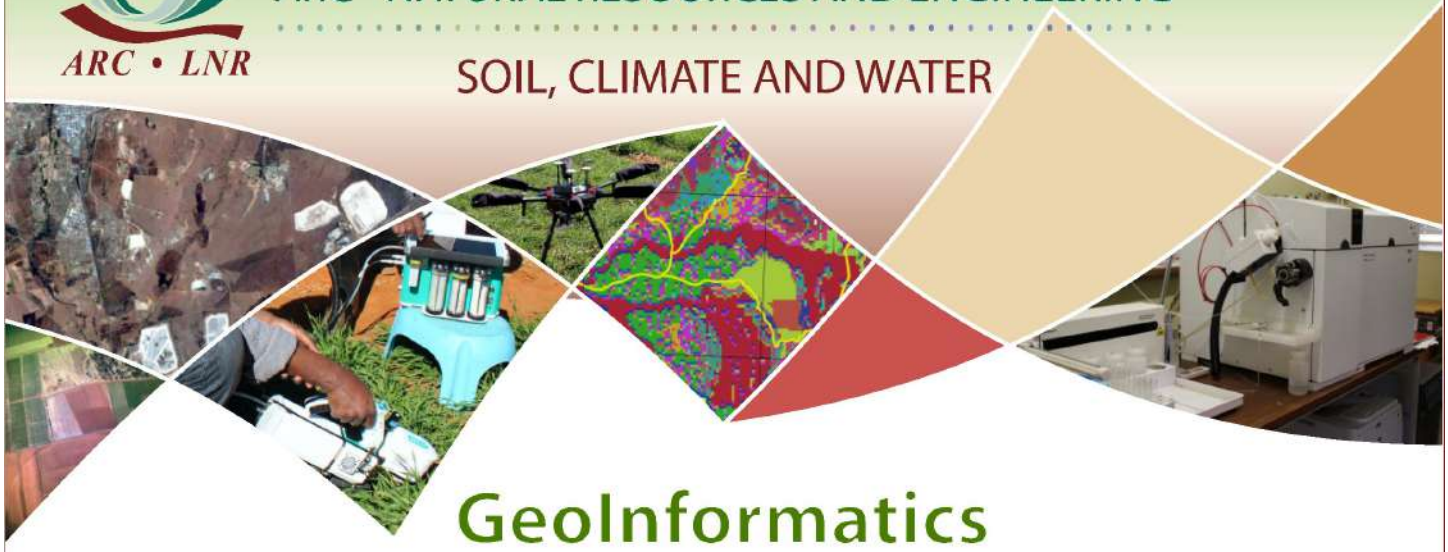

GeoInformatics

The programme focuses on applied Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and provides leadership in GIS products, solutions and decision support systems for agriculture and natural resources management. The Coarse Resolution Satellite Image Archive and Information Database is maintained as a national asset.

Activities

Digital/Smart Agriculture/Drone Platform - Applications

- Yield & production estimation
- Insurance index
- Mapping crop types
- Monitoring growth stages
- Weed/invasive sp. mapping
- Water requirement
- Smart & digital agriculture
- Disease/pests

Applications in Natural Resources/National Assets

- Early warnings
- National & Provincial advisories
- Crop suitability changes
- Crop statistics
- Crop stress
- Spatially explicit information dissemination systems, e.g. Umlindi newsletter

Applications in Rangelands, Livestock and Wildlife

- Early warnings
- National & Provincial advisories
- Rangeland suitability
- Rangeland dynamics
- Rangeland stresses
- Spatially explicit information dissemination systems, e.g. Umlindi newsletter

Contact Person: *Dr George Chirima*
Tel: 012 310 2672 • E-mail: chirimaj@arc.agric.za

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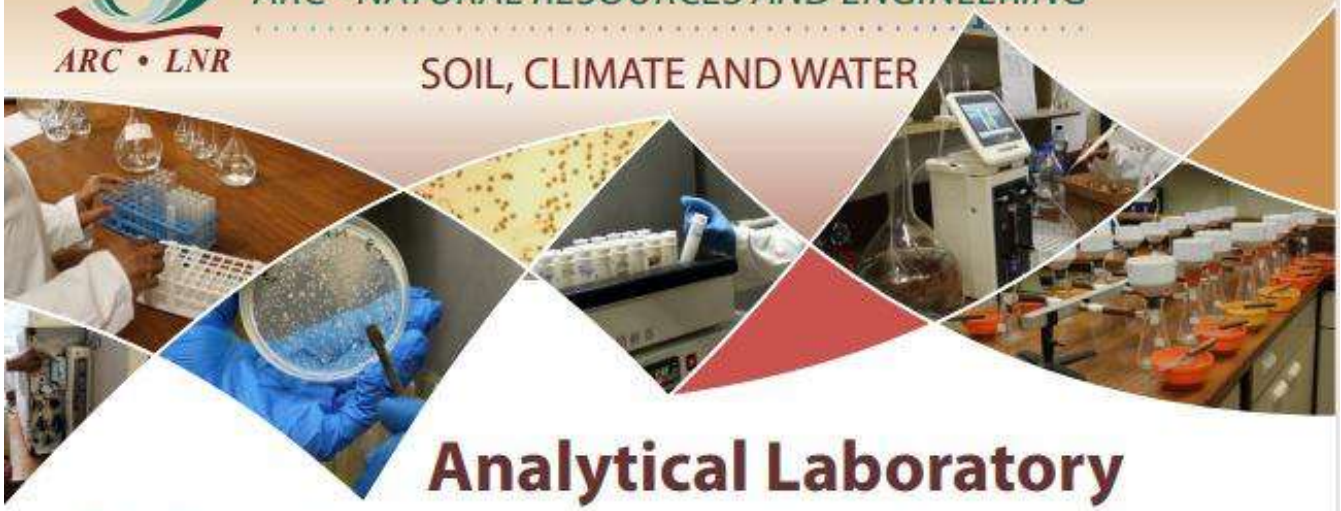

Analytical Laboratory

The unit focuses on the various procedures to analyze and determine the properties of soil, water and associated materials, mainly for agricultural purposes. The laboratory operates a range of equipment and participates in various quality control schemes, both local and international. The water analysis for anions is SANAS-accredited and other accreditations are underway.

Analyses and Services

Soil Physical Analysis

- Texture (sand, silt and clay content)
- Water-holding capacity
- Soil moisture content
- Bulk density
- Shrink-swell capacity

Soil Chemical Analysis

- pH
- Exchangeable and extractable cations
- Acidity
- Soil Organic Carbon
- Nitrogen content and C/N ratio
- Phosphorus
- Micronutrients

Soil Fertility

- Analysis package for farmers & gardeners
- Fertilizer recommendations for specific crops

Water Analysis

- pH, EC, anions, cations
- Water quality

ICP Scan

- Semi-quantitative scan for a range of elements (Li, Be, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Se, Rb, Sr, Mo, Cd, Sn, Sb, Te, Cs, Ba, La, W, Pt, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, U), can be done on soil, water and plant

Plant Material Analysis

For example: leaves, roots, growth media, etc. – drying, milling, pH, EC, C, N, nutrients and toxic elements

Special Sample Analysis

- For example: sludges, compost, fertilizers – composition and other properties
- Elemental analysis of animal tissue (e.g. hair, bones, liver, muscle, milk)

For more information or to obtain prices or quotation, contact the Laboratory Manager: *Ms. Zanele Hlam*
Tel: 012 310 2531 • E-mail: HlamZ@arc.agric.za

In order to assist clients who wish to send samples to ARC, the courier costs can be borne by ARC for analysis packages of R10 000 or more.

Contact the Laboratory Manager for details.

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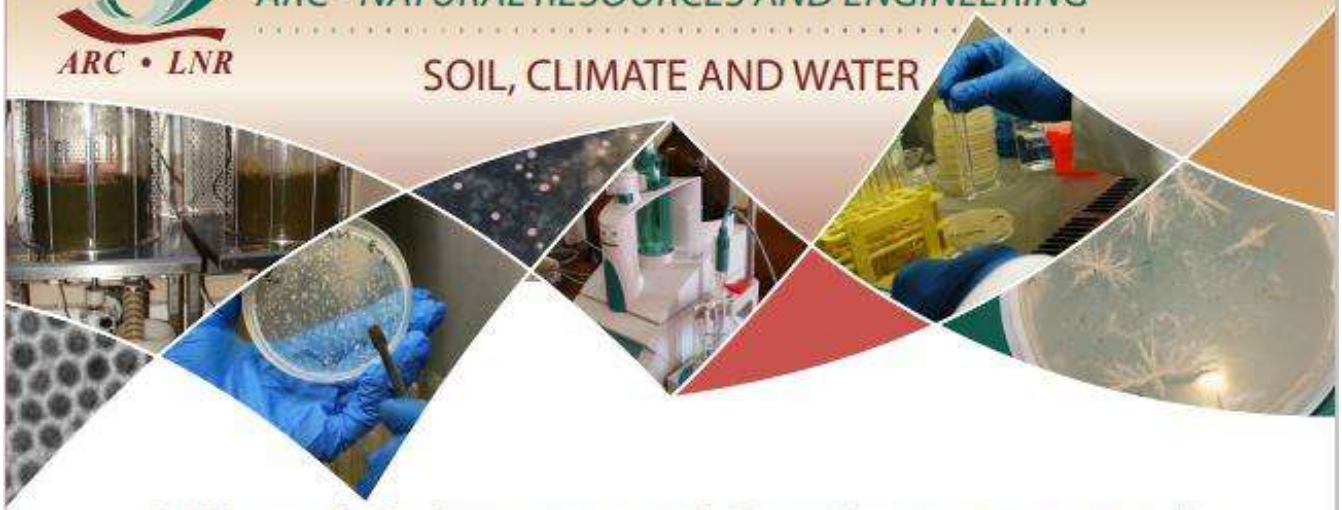

Microbiology and Environmental Biotechnology Laboratory

The Microbiology and Environmental Biotechnology Research Group forms part of the Soil Science Programme at ARC-SCW. The research group utilizes both fundamental as well as applied microbiology and biotechnology approaches to address soil, climate and water related problems in a sustainable and eco-friendly manner.

Analyses and Services

Renewable energy generation

- Gas Chromatography analysis of biogas - methane and carbon dioxide content measurements

Nanotechnology

- UV-Visible spectrophotometer analysis for colloidal nanoparticle synthesis

Phytochemical extraction

- Hotplate extraction of phytochemicals
- Soxhlet extraction of phytochemicals
- Microwave-assisted extraction of phytochemicals

Community-Level Physiological Profiling (CLPP)

- Microbial functional analysis using Biolog 31C plates

For information on microbiological analyses contact
Dr Ashira Roopnarain
Tel: 012 310 2650 • E-mail: RoopnarainA@arc.agric.za

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The Coarse Resolution Imagery Database (CRID)

NOAA AVHRR

ARC-NRE has an archive of daily NOAA AVHRR data dating from 1985 to 2004. This database includes all 5 bands as well as the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Active Fire and Land Surface Temperature (LST) images. The NOAA data are used, for example, for crop production and grazing capacity estimation.

MODIS

MODIS data is distributed by the Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center (LP DAAC), located at the U.S. Geological Survey's EROS Data Center. The MODIS sensor is more advanced than NOAA with regard to its high spatial (250 m^2 to 1 km^2) and spectral resolution. ARC-NRE has an archive of MODIS (version 4 and 5) data.

- MODIS v4 from 2000 to 2006
- MODIS v5 from 2000 to present

Datasets include:

- MOD09 (Surface Reflectance)
- MOD11 (Land Surface Temperature)
- MOD13 (Vegetation Products)
- MOD14 (Active Fire)
- MOD15 (Leaf Area Index & Fraction of Photosynthetically Active Radiation
- MOD17 (Gross Primary Productivity)
- MCD43 (Albedo & Nadir Reflectance)
- MCD45 (Burn Scar)

Coverage for version 5 includes South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.
More information:
http://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov

VGT4AFRICA and GEOSUCCESS

SPOT NDVI data is provided courtesy of the VEGETATION Programme and the VGT4AFRICA project. The European Commission jointly developed the VEGETATION Programme. The VGT4AFRICA project disseminates VEGETATION products in Africa through GEONETCast.

ARC-NRE has an archive of VEGETATION data dating from 1998 to the present. Other products distributed through VGT4AFRICA and GEOSUCCESS include Net Primary Productivity, Normalized Difference Wetness Index and Dry Matter Productivity data.

Meteosat Second Generation (MSG)

ARC-NRE has an operational MSG receiving station. Data from April 2005 to the present have been archived. MSG produces data with a 15-minute temporal resolution for the entire African continent. Over South Africa the spatial resolution of the data is in the order of 3 km. ARC-NRE investigated the potential for the development of products for application in agriculture. NDVI, LST and cloud cover products were some of the initial products derived from the MSG SEVIRI data. Other products derived from MSG used weather station data, including air temperature, humidity and solar radiation.

Rainfall maps

- Combined inputs from 450 automatic weather stations from the ARC-NRE Soil, Climate and Water weather station network, 270 automatic rainfall recording stations from the South African Weather Service (SAWS), satellite rainfall estimates from the Famine Early Warning System Network: **http://earlywarning.usgs.gov** and long-term average climate surfaces developed at the ARC-NRE.

Solar Radiation and Evapotranspiration maps

- Combined inputs from 450 automatic weather stations from the ARC-NRE Soil, Climate and Water weather station network.
- Data from the METEOSAT Second Generation (MSG) 3 satellite via GEONETCAST: **http://www.eumetsat.int/website/home/Data/DataDelivery/EUMETCast/GEONETCast/index.html**.

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The operational Coarse Resolution Imagery Database (CRID) project of ARC-NRE is funded by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). Development of the monitoring system was made possible at its inception through LEAD funding from the Department of Science and Technology.

For further information please contact:
Reneilwe Maake – 012 310 2533, MaakeR@arc.agric.za

To subscribe to the newsletter, please submit a request to:
MaakeR@arc.agric.za

What does Umlindi mean?
UMLINDI is the Zulu word for "the watchman".