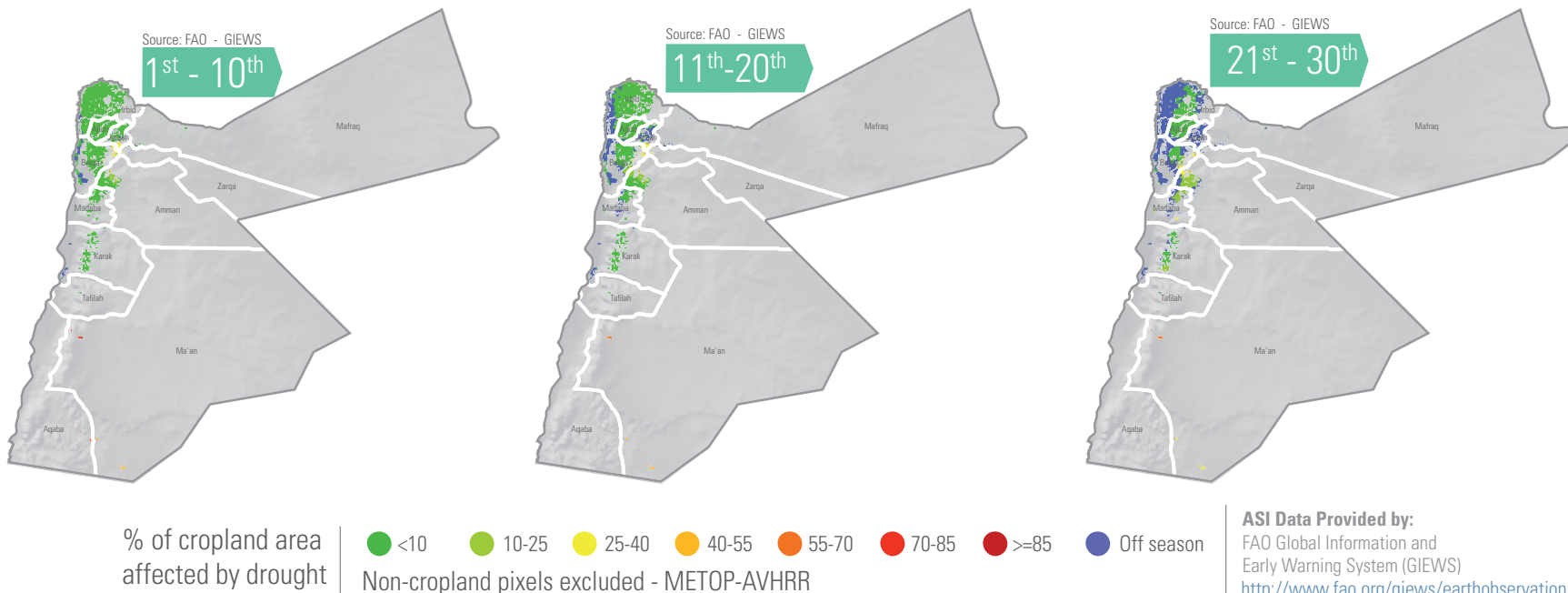


ASI

The Agricultural Stress Index (ASI) combines vegetation condition and temperature variables to illustrate the level of water stress experienced by crops in specific geographic areas. The compiled results are analysed longitudinally by comparing current values to the long-term minimum and maximum values and by spatially aggregating agricultural areas by administrative area.

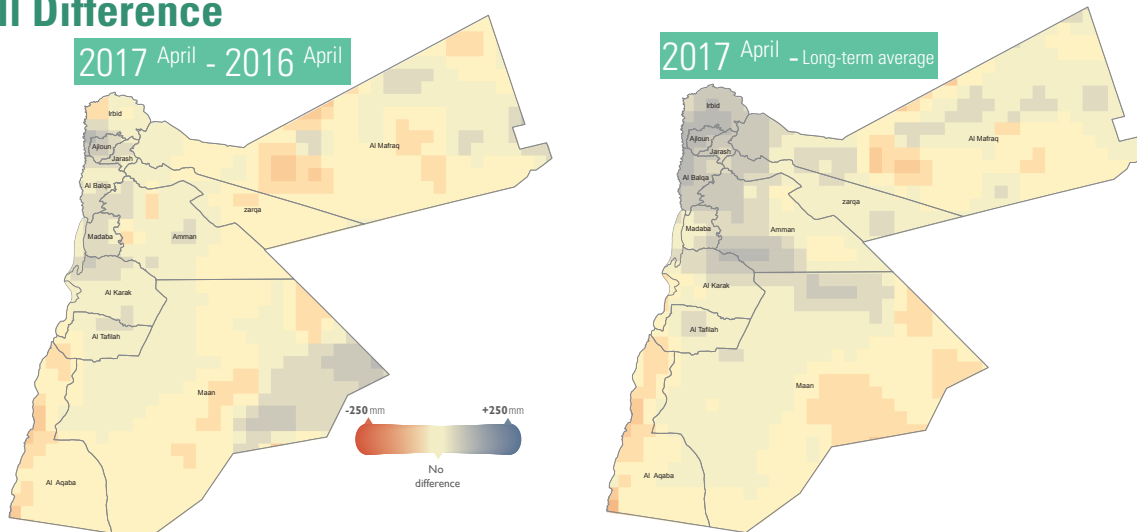


Analysis

Crop growing governorates in the northern (Adjloun, Jarash, Irbid) and central (Al-Balqa, Madaba, Al-Karak and Amman) regions of Jordan received average to above-average precipitation in April 2017. These areas received greater amounts of monthly rainfall compared to the same period in the previous year.

ASI for April shows healthy vegetation cover across the crop growing governorates in the north and the Jordan valley. Winter crops such as barley and spring wheat, primarily grown in rain-fed upland areas of the country, are normally harvested during May-June 2017. However, Jordan's cereal production is minimal due to climatic and geographic conditions of the country. The ASI for the second and third decades of April indicates that harvesting of winter wheat already began in parts of Irbid, Jarash and Al-Balqa.

Rainfall Difference



REF Data Sources:

RFE 2.0: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Climate Prediction Center (CPC) Rainfall Estimator (RFE). Daily data is downloaded from CPC and monthly 15 year averages and monthly anomalies are processed by RFSAN.

Date of Production. 21.05.2017

Please note that the ASI is based on remotely sensed data only; there is no confirmation on what crops have been planted.