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Shukurat Adunni Sanni, Kolapo Olatunji Oluwasemire, Nnadozie Okonkwo Nnoli					Frequently Asked Questions		
ABSTRACT This paper is based on the results of a pilot project conducted to strengthen Nigerian Meteorological Agency' s (NIMET) capacity to provide reliable planting date forecast in Nigeria. This aspect of the project					Recommend to Peers	ommend to Peers	
aimed at underst	anding traditional kno	wledge base and fa	rmers' prediction me	thods community			

aimed at understanding traditional knowledge base and farmers' prediction methods, community perceptions of impacts of rainfall variability, coping strategies and opportunities in Sokoto, Kano, Jigawa, Kaduna, Bauchi states of Nigeria. Based on prevalence of drought, a community was selected for survey in each of the five states. Semi-structured interview and focus group discussion were used to sources for information. The survey indicates that the farmers had good understanding of weather and climatic dynamics of their community. The farmers in the study locations characterize a year into five seasons based on the atmospheric temperature as felt by the body, changes in wind direction, farming activities, and the behavioral changes of some animal and birds and phenological changes in plant species. Rainfall variability in the community has altered the farming systems, either in terms of changes in cropping pattern, elimination/reduction in the level of producing some crops or introduction of new crop varieties that are drought resistant and early maturing, and diversification of source of livelihood (non-farm activities). Impacts of rainfall variability in the communities were asserted to include; poor yield, low prices of crop/livestock, low dowry for their daughters, high cost of labor as a result of migration to urban centers, inadequate water for dry season farming, low income, low standard of living, and high level of poverty. Farmers recommended an integration of traditional proven methods of rainfall prediction with scientific methods to evolve reliable forecast that will reduce risks in their rainfed farming systems.

KEYWORDS

Traditional Knowledge Base; Rainfall Prediction; Crop Production; Northern Nigeria

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