LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

REF 14/3/5

PROVINCIAL WEATHER WARNING VALID FOR, 12 NOVEMBER 2026.

Please find Advisories issued by LDARD and SAWS for Limpopo.



Hazard	Alert level	Valid from	Valid to
Extreme heat wave weather warning	Warning	12/11/2026 Thursday	12/11/2026 Thursday

A heat wave with persistently high temperatures is expected in places over the south - western parts of Limpopo, area highly affected will cover Waterberg and parts of Sekhukhune district)

Extremely hot and uncomfortable conditions

HEAT WAVE

Heat stress can greatly impact cattle producers through decreased milk production and subsequent calf growth, decreased reproductive performance in cows and bulls, and decreased stocker and feeder performance. Heat stress occur when the animal's attempt to dissipate heat is unsuccessful or overwhelmed, and the animal's performance or health suffers as a result.

Below are suggested strategies during hot conditions.

How to manage animals and crops during hot weather

The following strategies can be applied for livestock during times of heat wave/ stress:

1. Identify animals that are most susceptible to heat stress.
2. Develop an action plan for heat stress.
   - Animals in heat stress need to drink water
   - Move the animals' feeding time to late afternoon or evening.
   - Air movement is an additional factor that promotes animal cooling.
   - Cool the ground and the cattle gradually.
   - Provide shade if possible.
   - Adding bedding to the ground can reduce the temperature of the ground on which cattle are lying.
   - Control flies as much as possible
   - the most important, do not work cattle during temperature extremes
   - Pay attention to long- and short-term weather forecasts and have a copy of the temperature humidity index chart readily available.
     Below are suggested strategies during extremely hot conditions

The following strategies can be applied for Crop Production during times of heat wave/ stress:

- Do not irrigate during the day as more water will be evaporate.
- Irrigate early in the morning or afternoon.
- Choosing more and better heat and drought resistant crops. e.g. sorghum/ millet
- Conservation of moisture: mulching, i.e. soil covered by straw, leaves, refuse paper or polyethylene film, planting date, row spacing, planting density**.**

General

- Farm workers must drink water, wear hat and propose flexible working hour
- Do not make open water
- Farmers: monitor daily weather updates, LDARD WHATSUP GROUPS and community radio
- Watch foe heat stress signs: on crops and livestock.
- Avoid transportation of produce/ animals during interchange temperature time, consider movement before 09h00 and after 17h00

A comprehensive list of strategies can be found in the monthly NAC Advisory. It can be accessed from the following websites: www.ldard.gov.za.

The Disaster Management Act (Act No. 57 of 2002) urges Provinces, individuals, and farmers, to assess and prevent or reduce the risk of disasters using early warning

Issued by LDARD Provincial Disaster Risk Management:

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