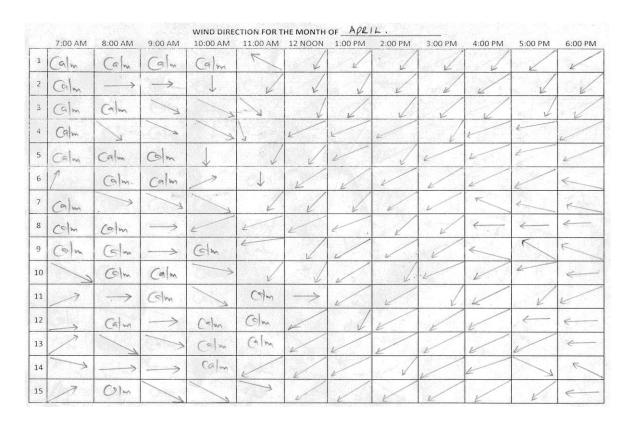


Otieno Oyoo High School gathered weather data from the Met Office at Kisumu airport. The students decided to plot the wind direction on calendar sheets.



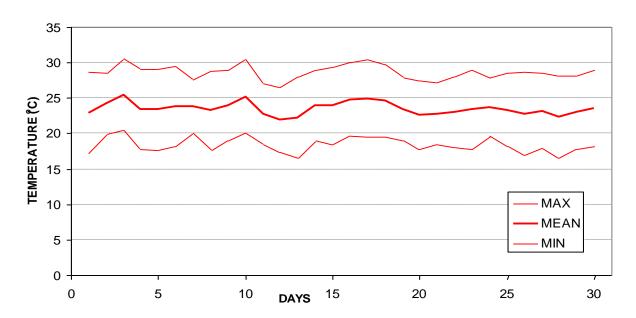
Whistling of the wind, Sends dust into the air, Watering eyes

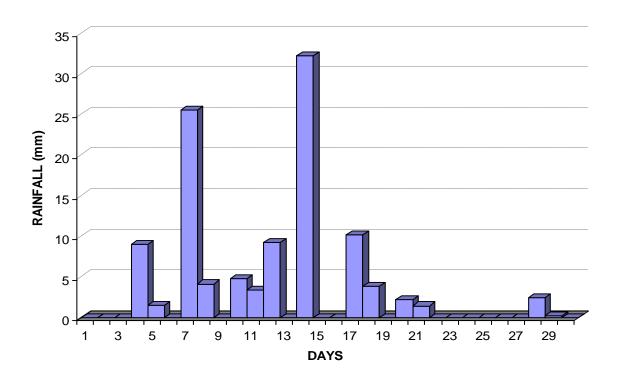
The violent wind
Whirled around
Our homestead

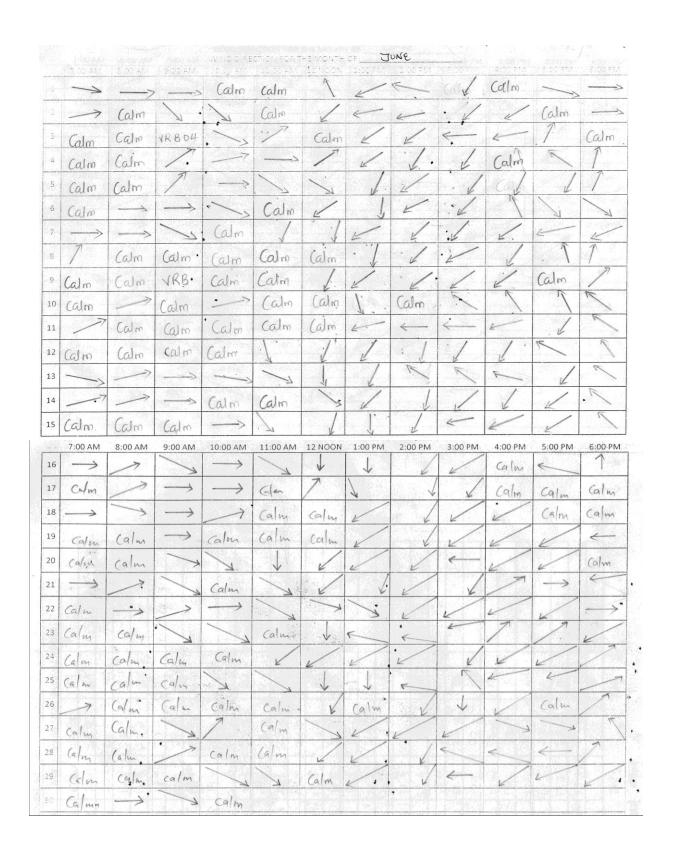
Whirling wind blew on dry land
Carrying clouds of dust
People cried with hunger

Whistling wind, destroying properties, drought and famine

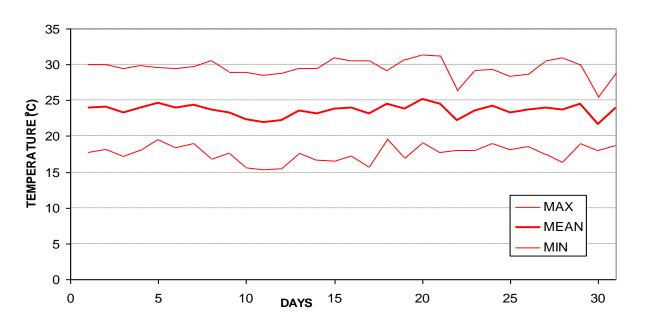
JUNE 2011

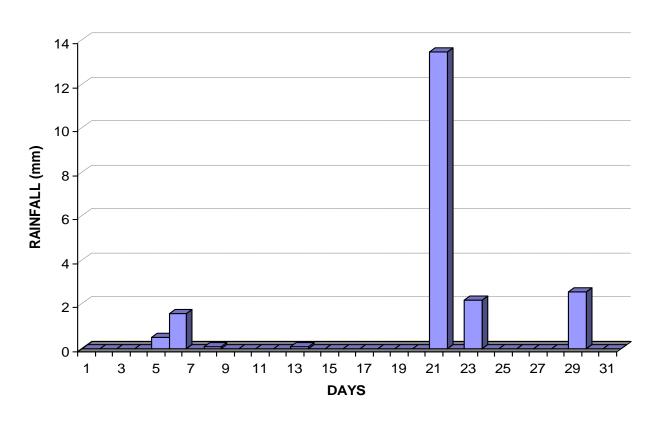


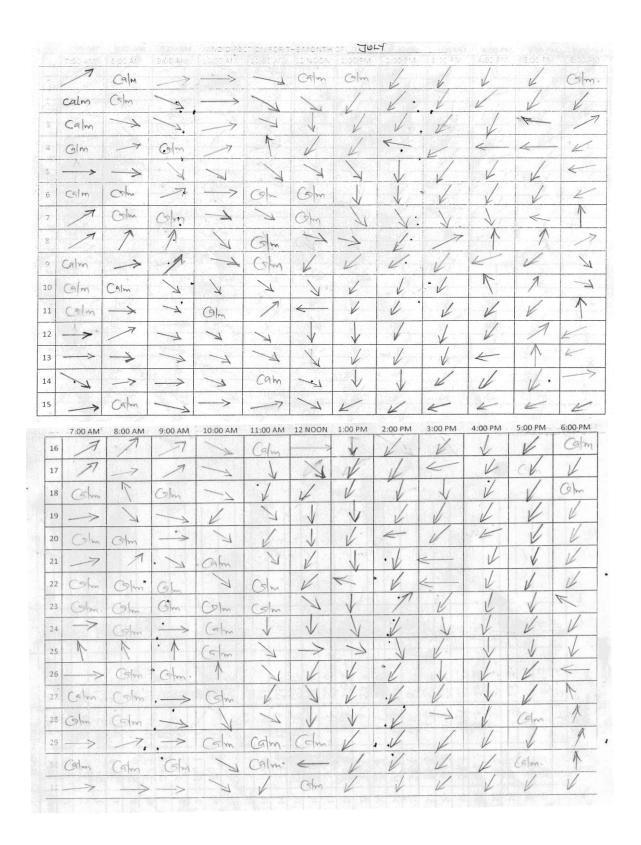




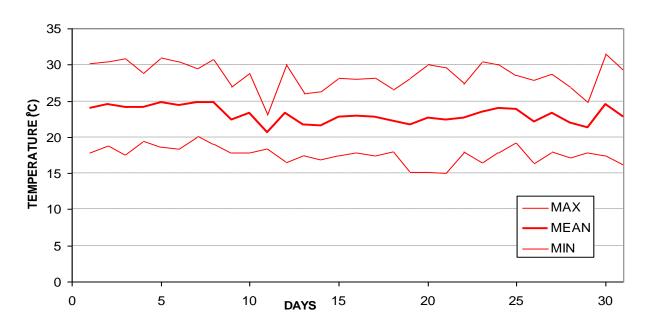
JULY 2011

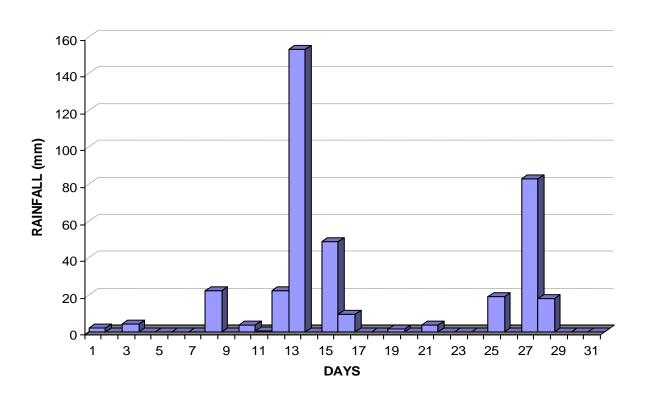


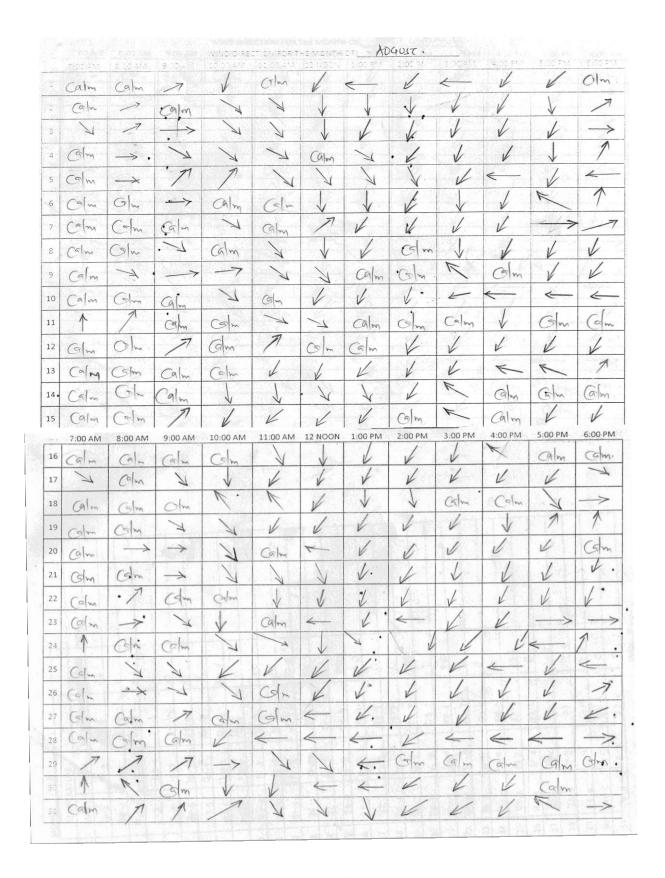




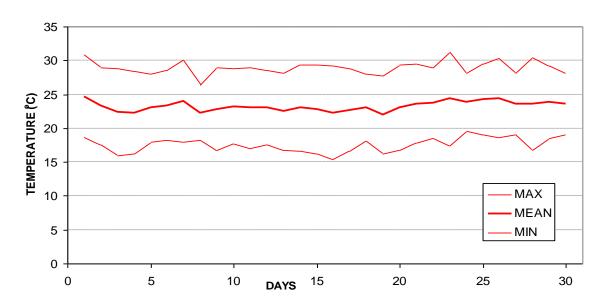
AUGUST 2011

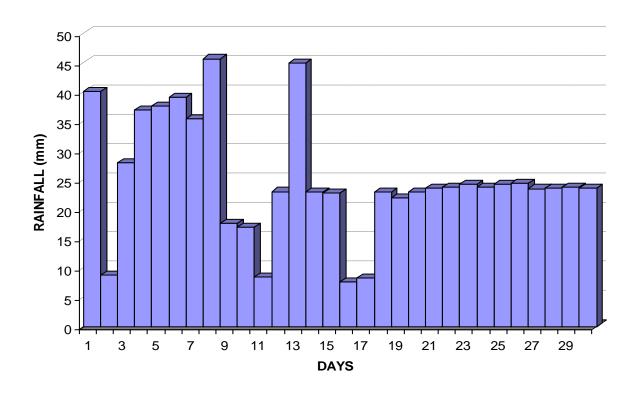




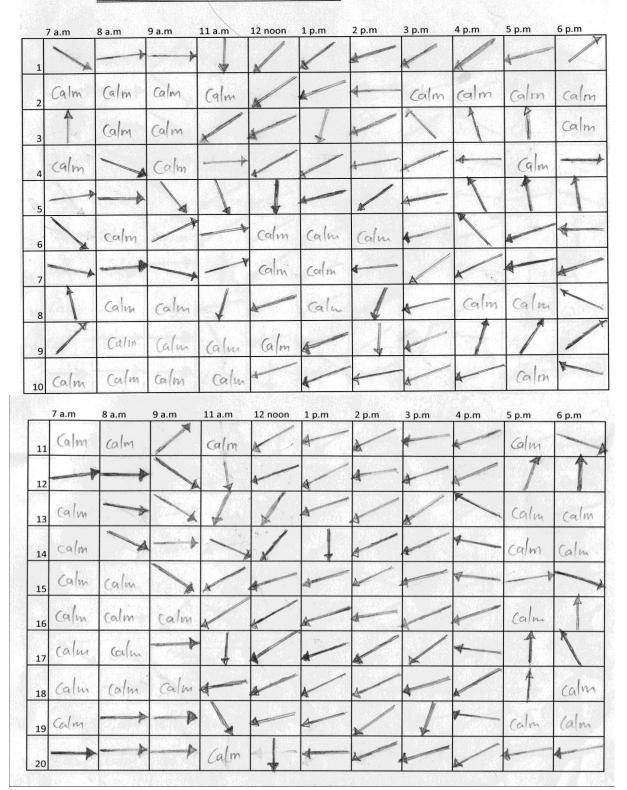


SEPTEMBER 2011





WIND DIRECTION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2011



Kakamega Forest



Influence of the Forest on Rainfall

Large areas of forests such as Kakamega give off large quantities of moisture into the atmosphere through evapo-transpiration. Rain-bearing winds on passing over large forests pick up this moisture and this allows more rainfall to occur in the forested areas than in the neighbouring areas. Forests also provide friction to the rain-bearing winds making them slow down. If the winds are already moisture-laden and saturated, they are likely

