AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.11, APRIL 2ND DEKAD (11-20) 2026

GMET/AGROMET/110426 **FORM910**

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

SUMMARY

- In this dekad, **Kade** in the Forest zone, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 203mm across the entire country whereas **Navrongo** recorded 1.9mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation.

  Generally, the country recorded significant rainfall surpluses in the **Southern sector** and rainfall deficits in the **Northern sector** with the exception of **Wa** and its environs during the dekad under review.

- **Navrongo** and its environs recorded 40.7℃, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad whereas **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 30.6℃, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country.
  Koforidua and its environs which recorded cooler average day-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020).

- **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 21.4℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas **Ada** and its environs recorded 28.5℃ as the highest average minimum temperature across the country. The country recorded warmer night-time temperatures except for **Abetifi**, **Sunyani**, **Koforidua** and their surroundings which recorded cooler night-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020).

In the next dekad,

- Below normal rainfall is expected in the **entire country** except for **Western region** and its environs which is expected to record above normal rainfall.

- The **entire country** is expected to record above normal temperatures.

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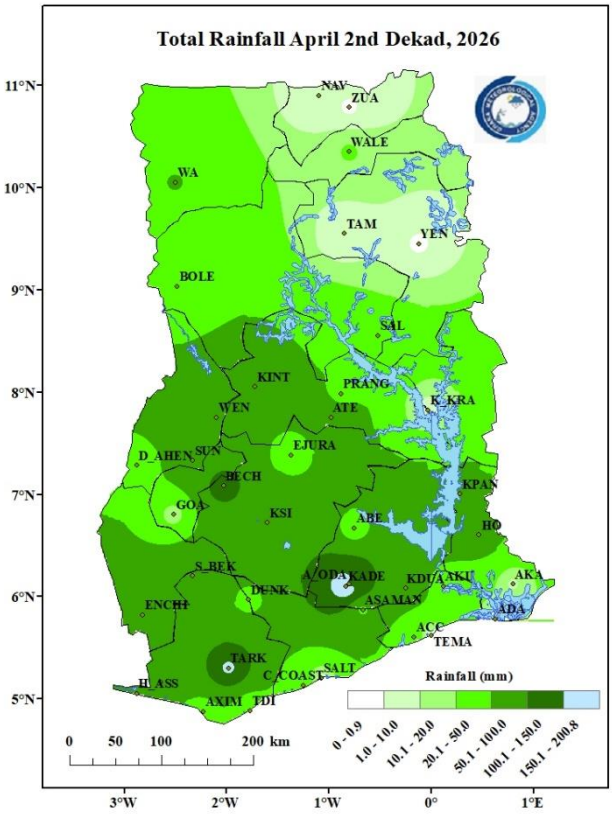
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (APRIL 2ND DEKAD 2026)

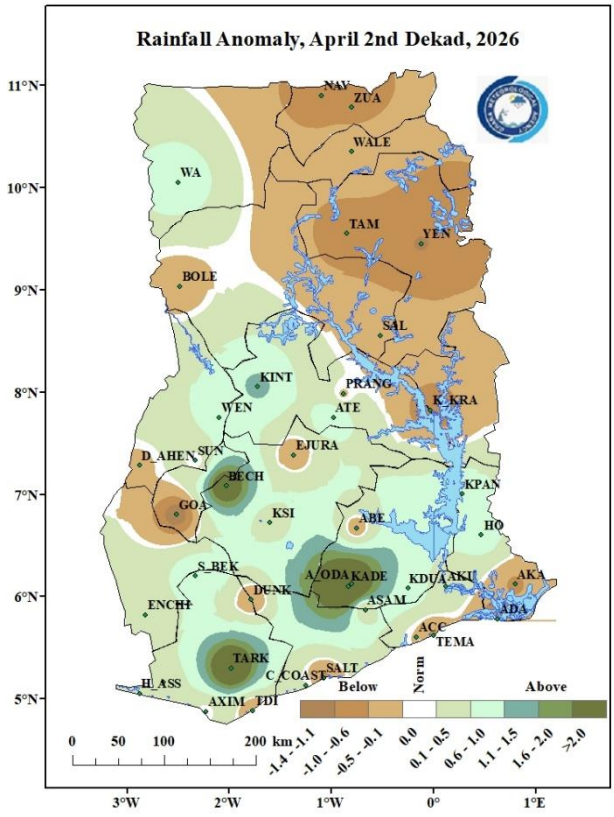
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

In this dekad, Kade in the Forest zone, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 203mm across the entire country whereas Navrongo recorded 1.9mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation. Atebubu recorded 82mm, the highest within the Transition zone. Along the Coast, Axim and its environs recorded the highest amount of rainfall of 37.4mm. Areas such as Yendi, Zuarungu and their environs in the Northern sector recorded no rainfall amounts.

The Northern sector recorded rainfall deficits except Wa and its environs which recorded rainfall surplus. Conversely, the Southern sector recorded significant rainfall surpluses whereas areas along the Coast recorded rainfall deficits as compared to the dekadal climatology (1991-2020). Cape Coast, Enchi and their environs recorded normal conditions.



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.

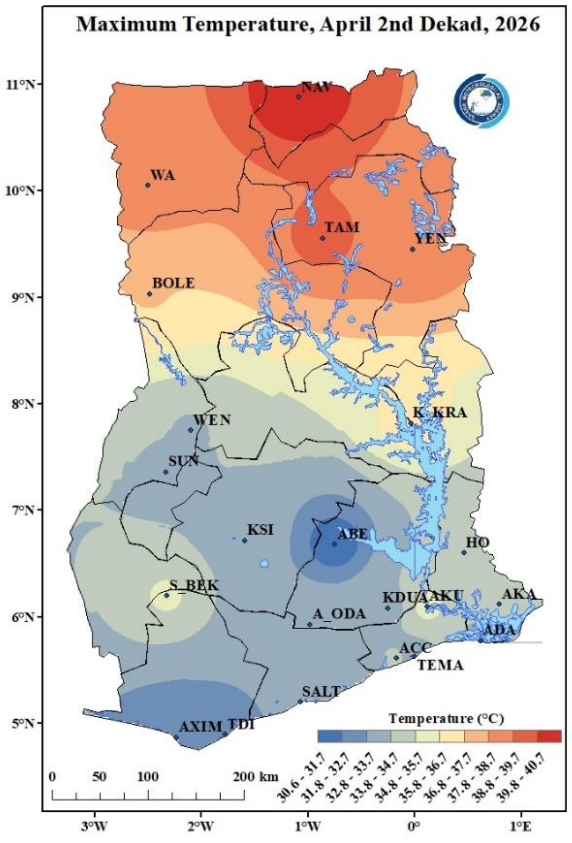


Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

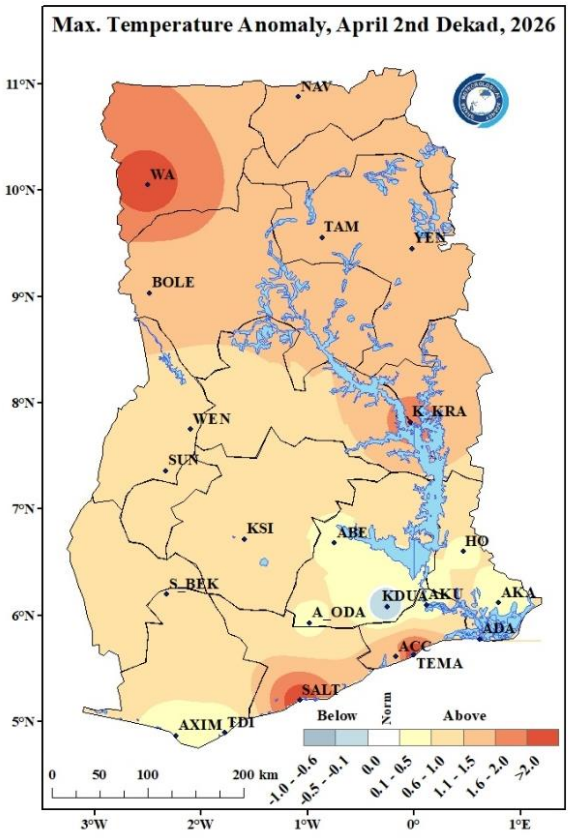
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Navrongo and its environs recorded 40.7°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad, whereas Abetifi and its environs recorded 30.6°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country.
Kete-Krachi recorded 36.2°C as the highest within the Transition zone. Akuse, Sefwi Bekwai and Ho within the Forest zone recorded 35.2°C, 34.9°C and 34.1°C, respectively. Along the Coast, Axim, Accra and Akatsi recorded 31.7°C, 33.8°C and 34.1°C, respectively.

Generally, the country recorded warmer average day-time temperatures with the exception of Koforidua and its environs, which recorded cooler average day-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.

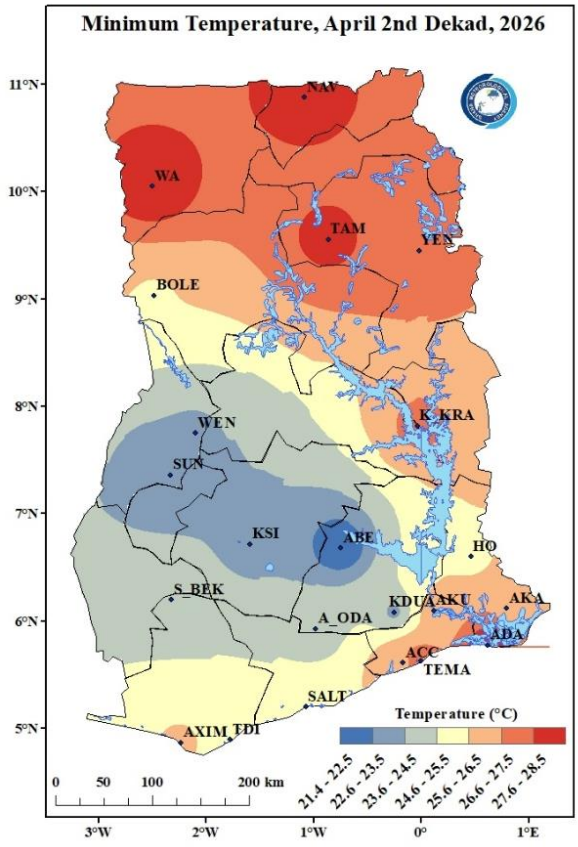


Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

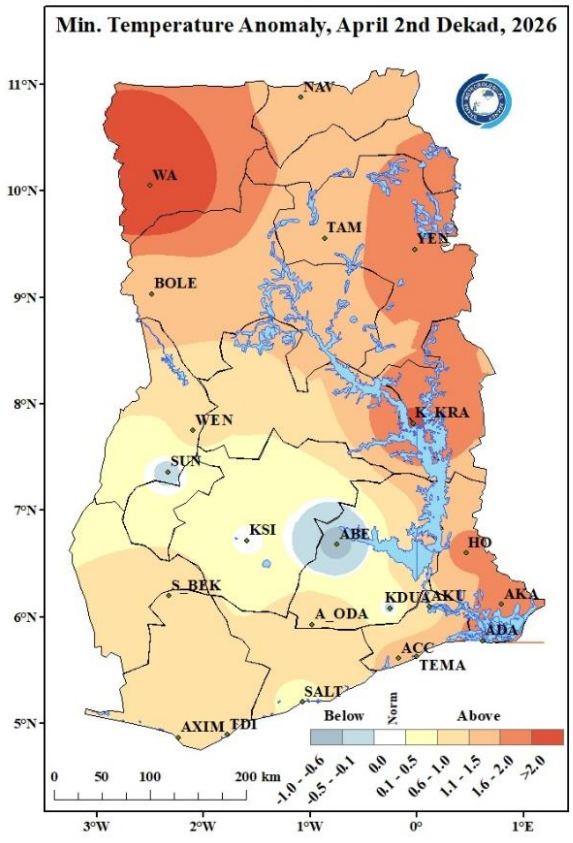
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The country recorded average minimum temperatures between 21.0°C to 29.0°C. Abetifi and its environs recorded 21.4°C as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas Ada and its environs recorded 28.5°C as the highest average minimum temperature across the country. Kete-Krachi recorded 26.8°C, the highest within the Transition zone. Along the Coast, Saltpond, Axim, Akatsi and Accra (with their environs) recorded 24.9°C, 25.6°C, 26.3°C, and 26.4°C respectively.

Generally, the country recorded warmer night-time temperatures except for Abetifi, Sunyani, Koforidua and their surroundings which recorded cooler night-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020). Kumasi recorded normal temperatures.



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.



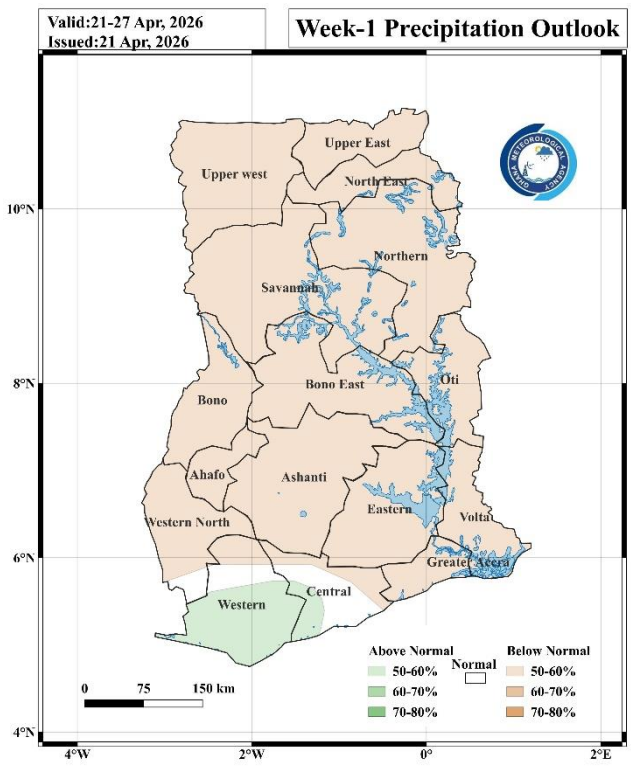
Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR APRIL 3RD DEKAD 2026

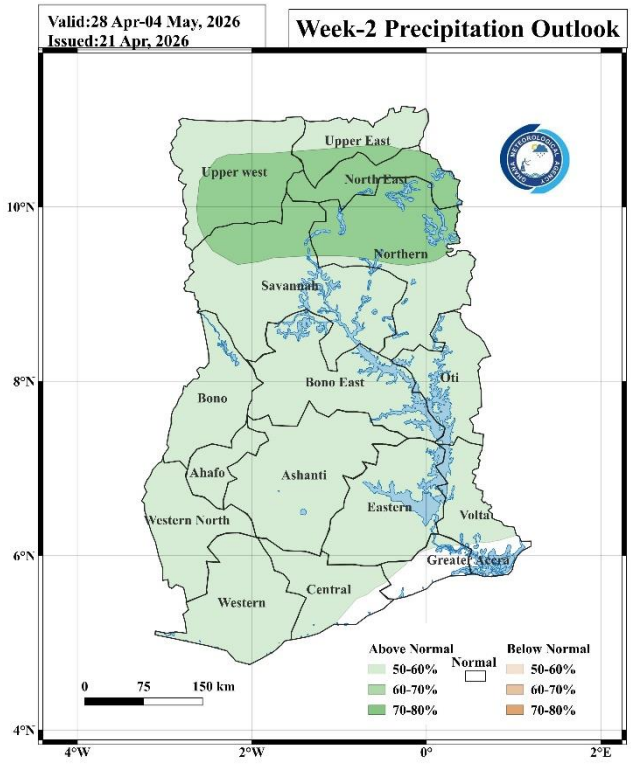
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Below normal rainfall is expected in the entire country except for Western region and its environs which is expected to record above normal rainfall.

Week 2: Generally, the country is expected to record above normal rainfall except for areas within the Greater Accra, Central and Volta regions likely to experience normal conditions.



Map 7: Rainfall Outlook for Week 1.

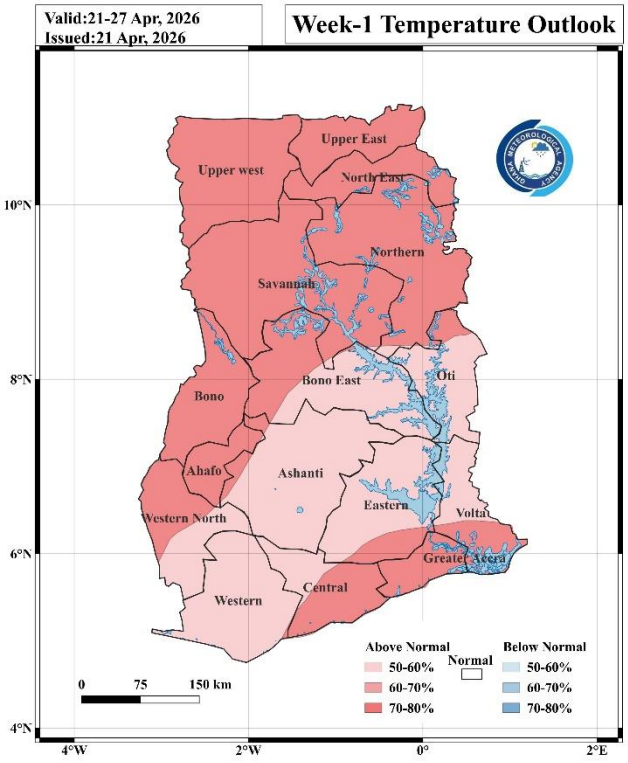


Map 8: Rainfall Outlook for Week 2.

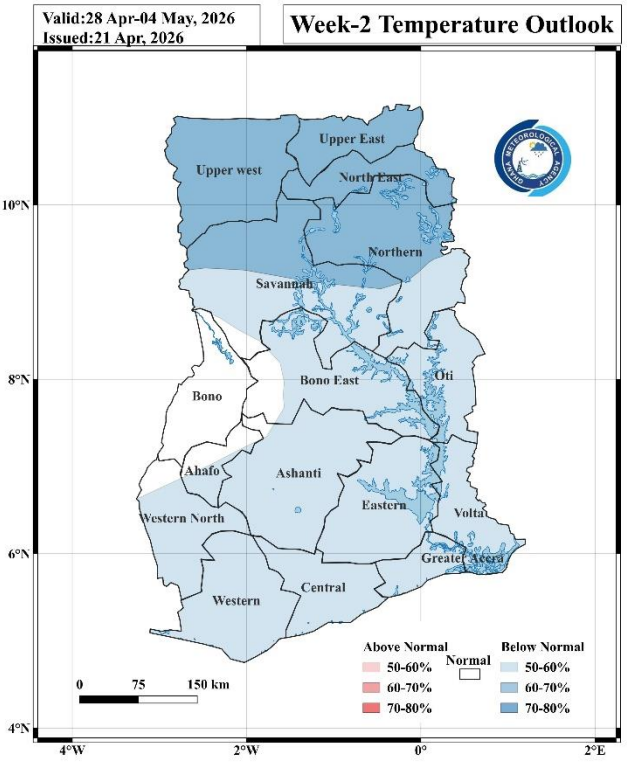
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: The entire country is expected to record above normal temperatures.

Week 2: Generally, the country is expected to experience below normal temperatures with the exception of Bono region and its environs which is likely to experience normal temperatures.



Map 9: Temperature Outlook for Week 1.



Map 10: Temperature Outlook for Week 2.

3.0 REVIEW OF CROP GROWTH AND FIELD ACTIVITIES:

Dekadal	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN ZONE				
April 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	Peak fruiting/Maturity 	Peak harvesting, post-harvest handling	Peak harvest period occurred, fruits were processed
	Sorghum	Land preparation	Field clearing, first plowing	Prepare for May planting. Clear weeds and crop residues.
	Soyabean	Land preparation	Field assessment, soil testing	Select well-drained fields for May-June planting season.
	Maize	Land preparation	Field selection, initial clearing	Prepare for late May to mid-June optimal planting.
	Rice	Land preparation	Bund repair, field leveling	Prepare lowland fields for rainy season transplanting.
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
April 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Maize	Vegetative/Tillering 	Second weeding, side dressing	Seedlings emerged, first weeding was done
	Rice		Weeding, fertilizer application	First weeding was done, nitrogen fertilizer was applied
	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	Peak fruiting 	Continuous harvesting	Peak harvest continued
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
April 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	Peak fruiting 	Peak harvesting	Peak harvest is ongoing
	Maize	Vegetative/Tillering 	Second weeding, fertilizer application	Plants were weeded and fertilized
	Rice		Water management, weeding	Water levels were maintained, weeds were controlled

3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR APRIL 3RD DEKAD 2026

	Weather conditions are favourable for crops
	Weather conditions are not very favourable for crops
	Weather conditions are unfavourable for crops

Dominant stages of development	Land Preparation	Germination / Emergence	Vegetation	Maturity (Flowering and fruiting)	Aging

A. For the Northern sector

Crops	**Dominant stages of development**	**Weather**	**Risks**	**Cultivation operations planned**	**Recommendations**
Maize			Minimal preparation issues	Field preparation	Finalize preparations for May planting
Rice			Low nursery establishment risks	Rice nurseries	Maintain nursery conditions, prepare for transplanting
Sorghum			Potential delays in field preparation	Plowing fields	Monitor soil conditions, avoid waterlogged areas
Soyabean			Low preparation stress	Land preparation	Complete preparation, procure quality seeds
Tomatoes			Low flowering and fruit set risks	Fertilization of plants	Support fruit development, monitor for pests

B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low vegetative stress	Second weeding and application of fertilizer	Continue tillering support, monitor for fall armyworm
Rice			Minimal tillering stress	Tillering management and fertilizer application	Support tiller development, maintain water depth
Tomatoes			Low harvest stress	Peak harvesting and plant maintenance	Continue regular harvest, maintain plant support

C. For the East and West Coast regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low tillering stress	Tillering support and application of fertilizer	Monitor tiller development, continue nutrient program
Rice			Minimal tillering disruption	Tillering management and water control	Optimize water for tillering, apply nitrogen fertilizer
Tomatoes			Low harvest and fruit quality issues	Peak harvesting and plant support	Continue quality harvest, monitor post-harvest handling

4.0 APPENDIX

TABLE OF STATIONS

STATION	ABBREVATION	STATION	ABBREVATION	STATION	ABBREVATION
ABETIFI	ABE	DUNKWA	DUNK	OFOASE	OFO
ACCRA	ACC	ELUBO	ELUBO	OTI	OTI
ADA	ADA	EJURA	EJURA	PRANG	PRANG
AKATSI	AKA	ENCHI	ENCHI	PRESTEA	PRES
AKIM ODA	A_ODA	GARU	GARU	PONG TAMALE	P_TAM
AKUSE	AKU	GOASO	GOA	SALAGA	SALA
ASAMANKESE	ASAM	HALF ASSINI	H_ASS	SALTPOND	SALT
ASSIN FOSU	A_FOSU	HO	HO	SEFWI BEKWAI	S_BEK
ATEBUBU	ATE	HWIDIEM	HWI	SUNYANI	SUN
AWUDOME	AWU	HUNI VALLEY	H_VAL	TAKORADI	TDI
AXIM	AXIM	KADE	KADE	TAMALE	TAM
BABILE	BAB	KADJEBI	KAJ	TARKWA	TARK
BECHEM	BECH	KETE KRACHI	K_KRA	TEMA	TEMA
BIMBILA	BIM	KINTAMPO	KINT	TECHIMAN	TECH
BOLE	BOLE	KOFORIDUA	KDUA	VEA	VEA
BOLGATANGA	BOLGA	KONONGO	KON	WA	WA
BONGO	BON	KPANDO	KPAN	WALEWALE	WALE
BUI	BUI	KUMASI	KSI	WENCHI	WEN
CAPE COAST	C_COAST	MANKRANSO	MANK	WINNEBA	WIN
DAMONGO	DAM	MIM	MIM	YENDI	YEN
DOMPOASE	DOM	NAVRONGO	NAV	ZUARUNGU	ZUA
DORMAA AHENKRO	D_AHEN	OBUASI	OBU		

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