AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.12, APRIL 3RD DEKAD (21-30) 2026

GMET/AGROMET/210426 **FORM910**

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

SUMMARY

- In this dekad, **Dunkwa** in the Forest zone, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 104.5mm across the entire country whereas **Bole** recorded 4.5mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation.
  The **Northern sector** generally recorded rainfall deficits. In contrast, **most areas** in the **Southern sector** experienced significant rainfall surpluses as compared to the dekadal climatology (1991-2020).

- **Navrongo** and its environs recorded 39.4°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad, whereas **Awudome** and its environs recorded 27.0°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country.
  Ho, **Sefwi Bekwai**, **Koforidua**, **Abetifi**, and their environs recorded cooler average day-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020).

- **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 20.4°C as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas **Ada** and its environs recorded 27.5°C as the highest average minimum temperature across the country.
  Generally, **the country** recorded warmer night-time temperatures except for **Abetifi**, **Ho**, **Saltpond**, **Koforidua**, **Kumasi** 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 **Southern sector** and the **western portions** of the **Transition zone**.

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

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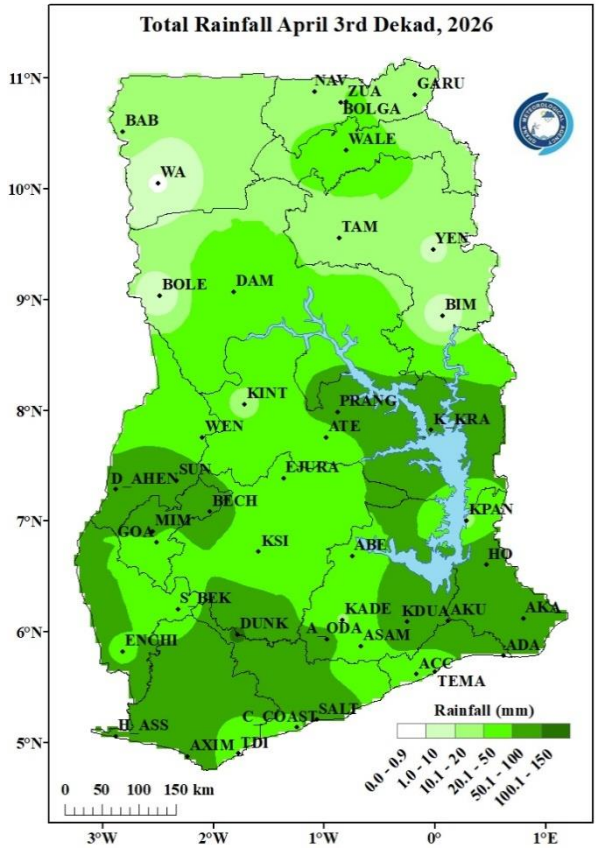
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (APRIL 3RD DEKAD 2026)

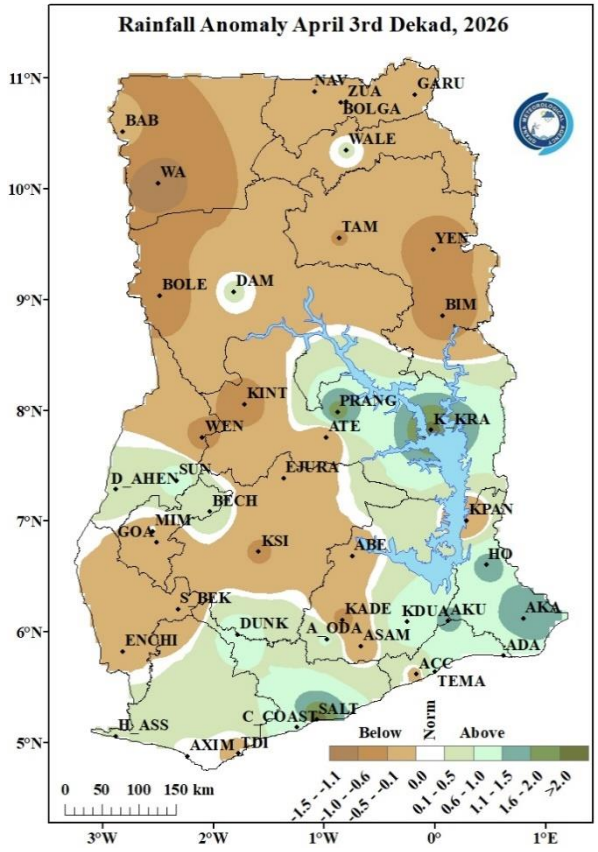
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

In this dekad, Dunkwa in the Forest zone, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 104.5mm across the entire country whereas Bole recorded 4.5mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation.
Kete Krachi recorded 99.1mm, the highest within the Transition zone. Along the Coast, Axim and its environs recorded the highest amount of rainfall of 74.1mm. Wa and its environs in the Northern sector recorded no rainfall amount.

The Northern sector generally recorded rainfall deficits during the dekad, except for Walewale, Damongo and surrounding areas, which recorded rainfall surpluses. In contrast, most areas in the Southern sector experienced significant rainfall surpluses; however, Kintampo, Wenchi, Ejura, Kumasi, Goaso, Sefwi Bekwai, Enchi, Abetifi, Kpando, Kade, Asamankese, Accra, and Takoradi recorded rainfall deficits relative to their 1991–2020 dekadal climatology.
Axim, Zuarungu, Mim and their environs recorded normal conditions.



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.

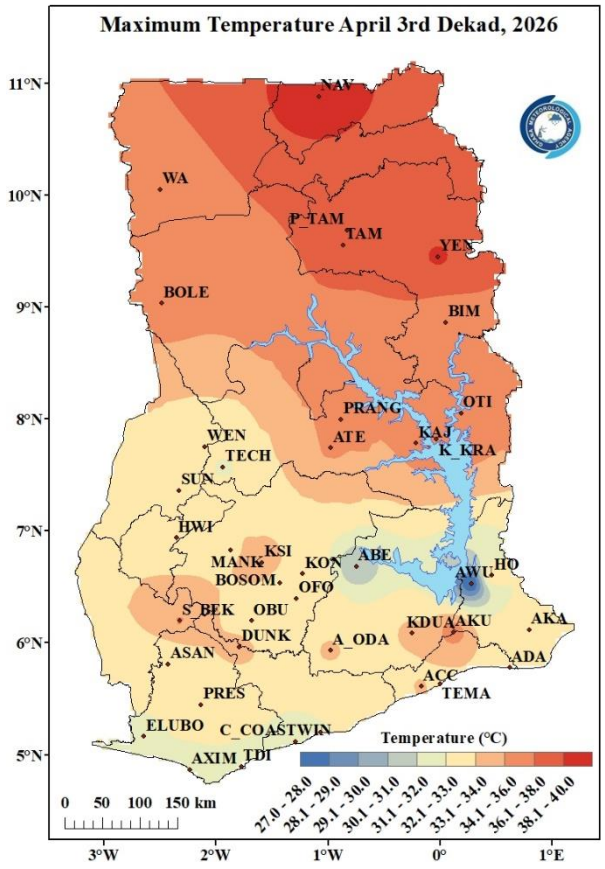


Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

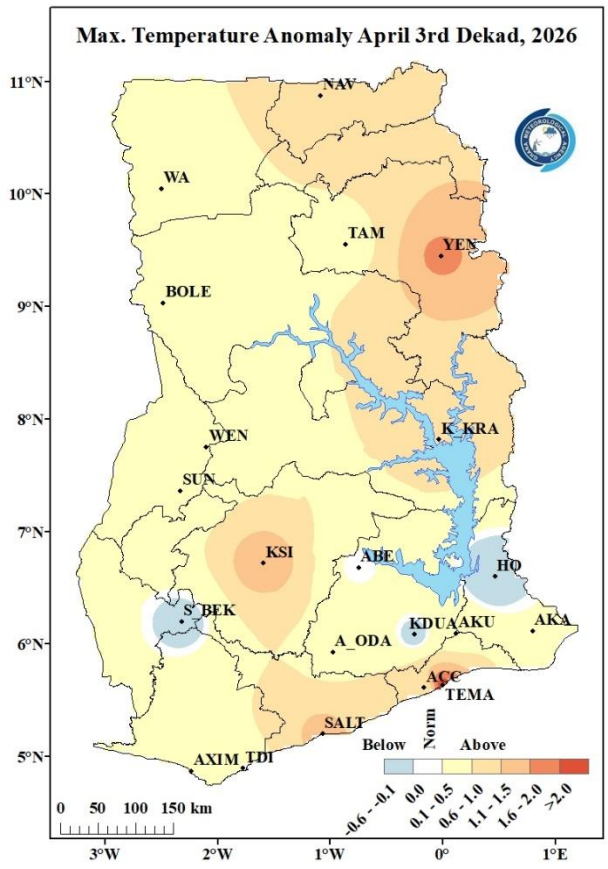
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Navrongo and its environs recorded 39.4°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad, whereas Awudome and its environs recorded 27.0°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country.
Oti recorded 35.0°C as the highest within the Transition zone. Akuse, Sefwi Bekwai and Kumasi within the Forest zone recorded 34.6°C, 34.1°C and 33.6°C, respectively. Along the Coast, Axim, Tema, Accra recorded 31.5°C, 32.9°C and 33.0°C, respectively.

Generally, the country recorded warmer average day-time temperatures with the exception of Ho, Sefwi Bekwai, Koforidua, Abetifi and their environs, which recorded cooler average day-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020). Bole, Akatsi and their envrions recorded normal conditions.



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.

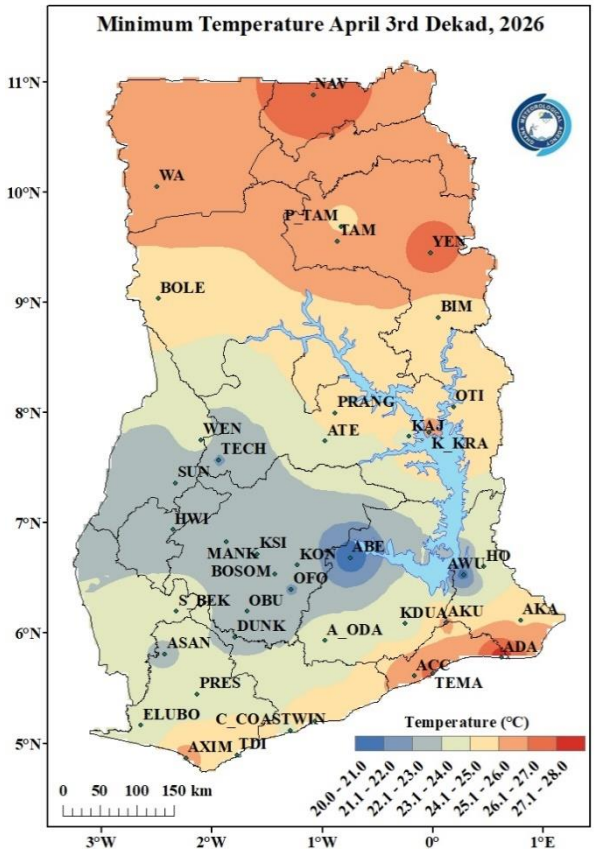


Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

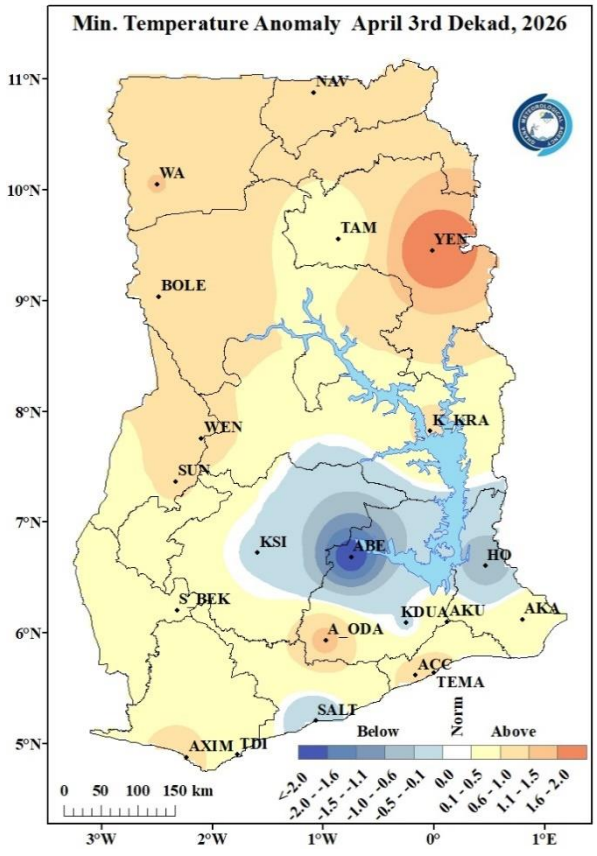
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The country recorded average minimum temperatures between 20.0℃ to 28.0℃. Abetifi and its environs recorded 20.4℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas Ada and its environs recorded 27.5℃ as the highest average minimum temperature across the country. Kete-Krachi recorded 25.6℃, the highest within the Transition zone. Along the Coast, Saltpond, Axim, and Accra (with their environs) recorded 24.4℃, 25.4℃, and 25.8℃ respectively.

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



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.



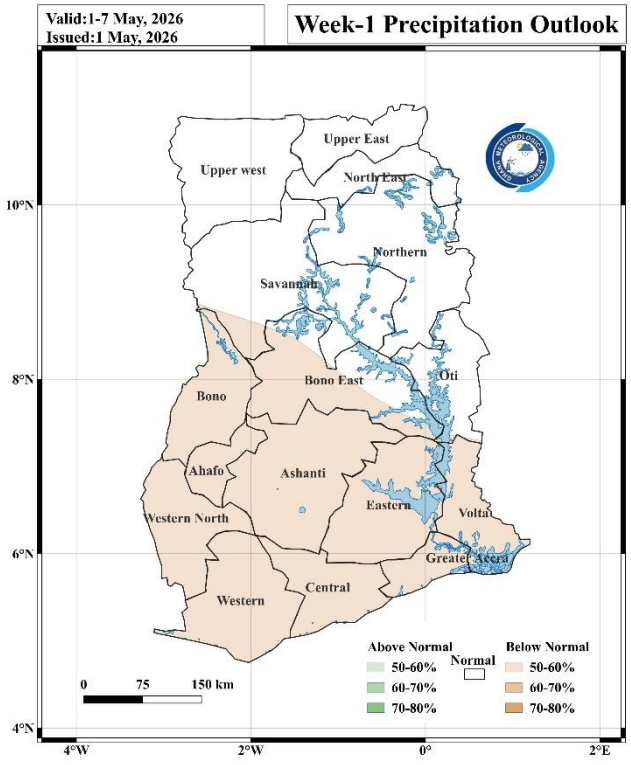
Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR MAY 1ST DEKAD 2026

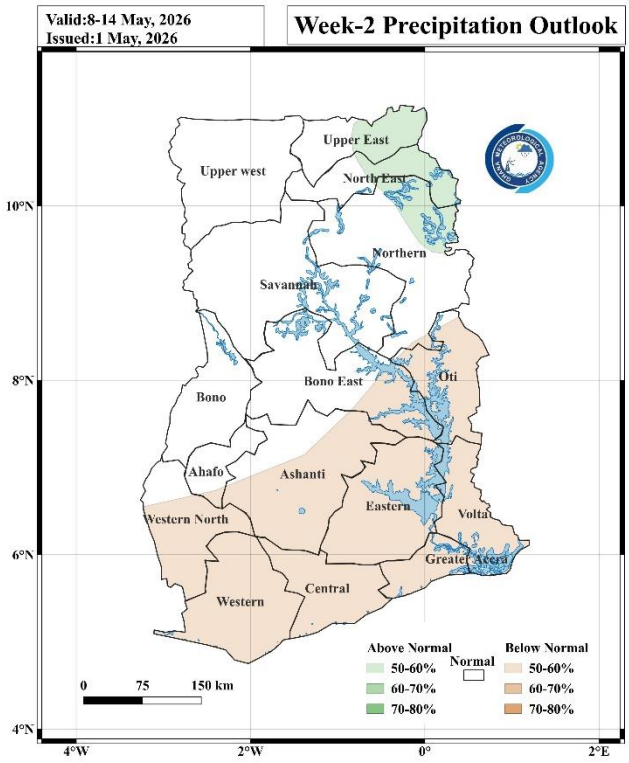
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Below normal rainfall is expected in the Southern sector and the western portions of the Transition zone.

Week 2: Above normal rainfall is expected in the eastern parts of the Northern sector whereas below normal rainfall is expected in the Southern sector and the eastern portions of the Transition zone.



Map 7: Rainfall Outlook for Week 1.

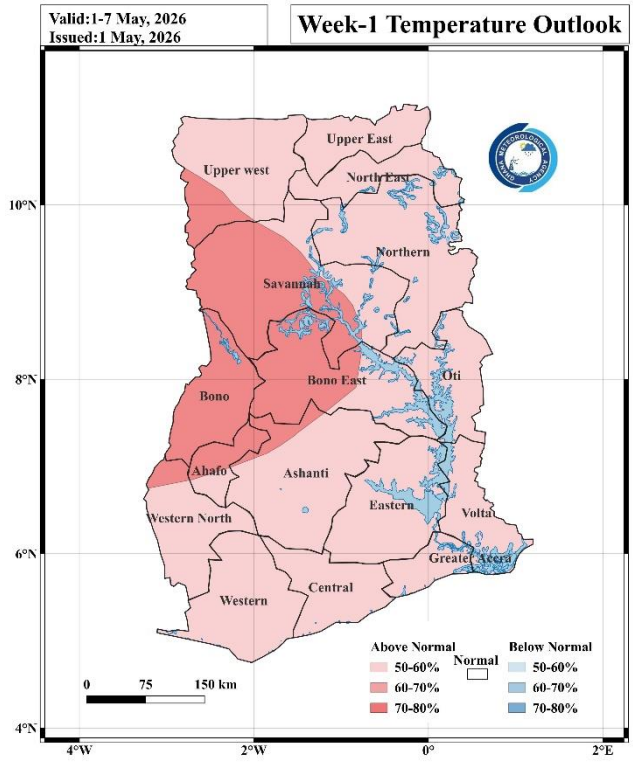


Map 8: Rainfall Outlook for Week 2.

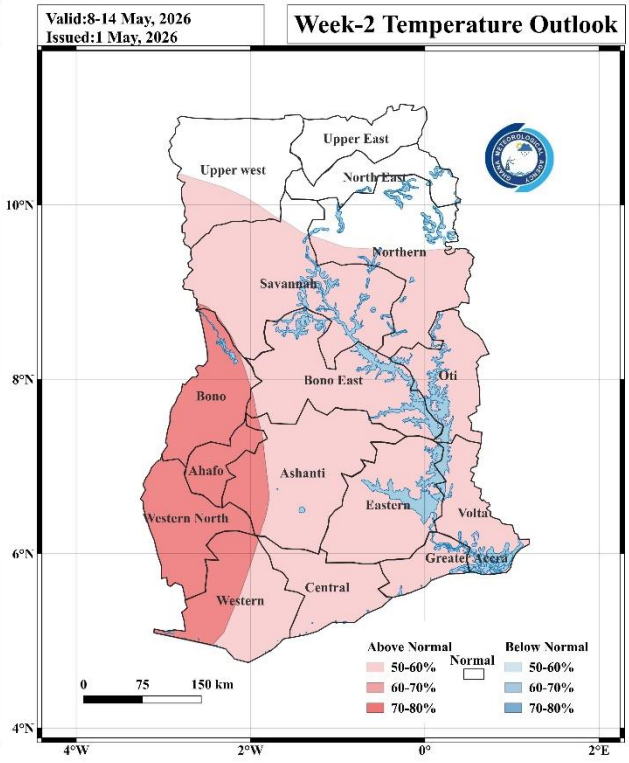
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

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

Week 2: Generally, the country is expected to experience above normal temperatures with the exception of areas in the Upper West, Upper East, North East, and Northern regions which are 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 21 - 30, Dekad 3	Tomato (55 – 65 days)	End of season/Field clearing	Final harvest, field preparation	Final fruits were collected, fields were cleared for next season
	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 21 - 30, Dekad 3	Maize	Vegetative/Tillering/ Early reproductive 	Third weeding, plant care	Final weeding was done, plants were maintained
	Rice		Second weeding, fertilizer application	Second weeding was completed, phosphorus fertilizer was applied
	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	End of fruiting 	Final harvest, plant removal	Final harvest completed, old plants were removed
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
April 21 - 30, Dekad 3	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	End of fruiting 	Final harvest, field preparation	Season ended, fields were prepared for next season
	Maize	Vegetative/Tillering/ Early reproductive	Plant maintenance, pest control	Plants were maintained, pests were controlled
	Rice		Water management, pest monitoring	Water levels were adjusted, pests were monitored

3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR MAY 1ST DEKAD 2026

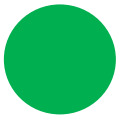
	Weather conditions are favourable for crops
	Weather conditions are not very favourable for crops
	Weather conditions are unfavourable for crops

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

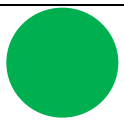
A. For the Northern sector

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Minimal preparation issues	Equipment is set	Finalize all preparations for optimal May planting
Rice			Low seedling stress	Management of seedlings	Continue nursery care, prepare for transplanting
Sorghum			Potential completion delays	Final preparations	Monitor field conditions, prepare for May planting
Soyabean			Low preparation completion risks	Land preparation	Procure seeds and inoculants for May planting
Tomatoes			Low harvest and post-harvest risks	Harvesting of tomatoes in Upper East	Continue harvest, implement proper post-harvest handling

B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low stress during critical growth phase	Third weeding and final fertilizer application	Monitor for tasseling, maintain nutrient levels
Rice			Minimal reproductive transition stress	Water management and tillering support	Prepare for flowering, optimize water levels
Tomatoes			Low end-season stress	Final major harvest and plant maintenance	Complete harvest, assess replanting needs

C. For the East and West Coast regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low pre-reproductive stress	Final weeding and nutrient management	Monitor for tasseling signs, prepare for reproductive stage
Rice			Minimal booting stage issues	Advanced tillering support and water management	Optimize conditions for booting stage
Tomatoes			Low harvest completion risks	Final harvest and end-season management	Complete harvest cycle, prepare for next planting

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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