

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



SUMMARY

- In this dekad, **Sefwi Bekwai** recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 170.6mm across the entire country whereas **Yendi** recorded 1.5mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation. Most areas in the Southern sector recorded rainfall surpluses during the dekad, except for the Northern sector and few places in the Southern sector, which recorded rainfall deficits relative to their dekadal climatology (1991–2020).
- **Navrongo** and its environs recorded 38.6°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad whereas **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 30.1°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country. Warmer average day-time temperatures were recorded across the **country** except for **Akim Oda, Koforidua** and their environs.
- **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 20.9°C as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas **Ada** and its environs recorded 27.3°C as the highest average minimum temperature across the entire country. The **country** recorded warmer night-time temperatures except for **Abetifi**, and its environs which recorded cooler night-time temperatures.

In the next dekad,

- Below normal rainfall is expected in the **Northern sector** of the country whereas the **Southern sector** together with the **Transition zone** are likely to experience below normal rainfall.
- The country is expected to record above normal temperatures with the exception of the **Upper East region, North East region** and their **environs** which is likely to experience below normal temperatures.

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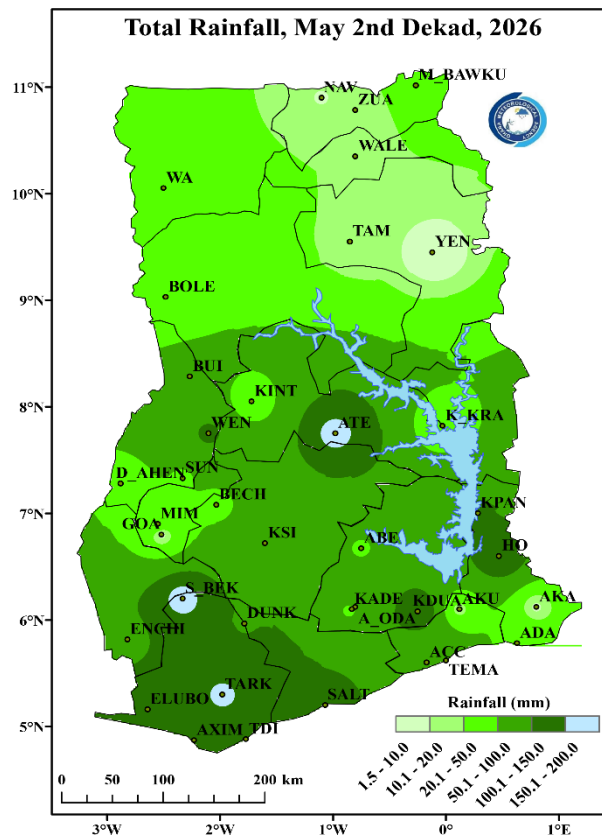
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (MAY 2ND DEKAD 2026)

1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

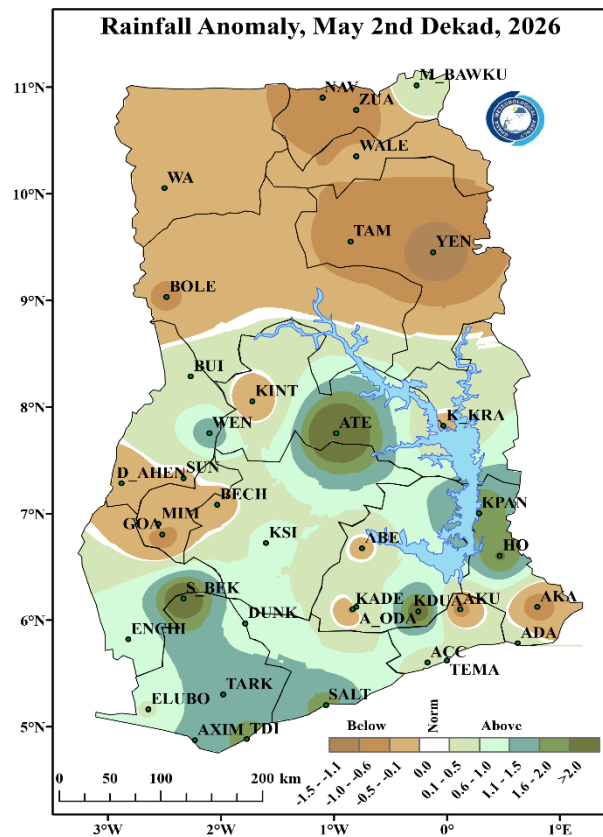
In this dekad, Sefwi Bekwai recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 170.6mm across the entire country whereas Yendi recorded 1.5mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation.

Atebubu recorded 163.7mm, the highest within the Transition zone. Along the Coast, Takoradi and its environs recorded the highest amount of rainfall of 145.5mm. In the Northern sector, Bole and its environs recorded the highest amount of rainfall of 24.2mm.

Most areas in the Southern sector recorded rainfall surpluses during the dekad, except for the Northern sector, Kintampo, Dormaa Ahenkro, Sunyani, Goaso, Mim, Bechem, Abetifi, Kete-Krachi, Kade, Akuse, Akatsi, and their surrounding areas, which recorded rainfall deficits relative to their dekad climatological (1991–2020).



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



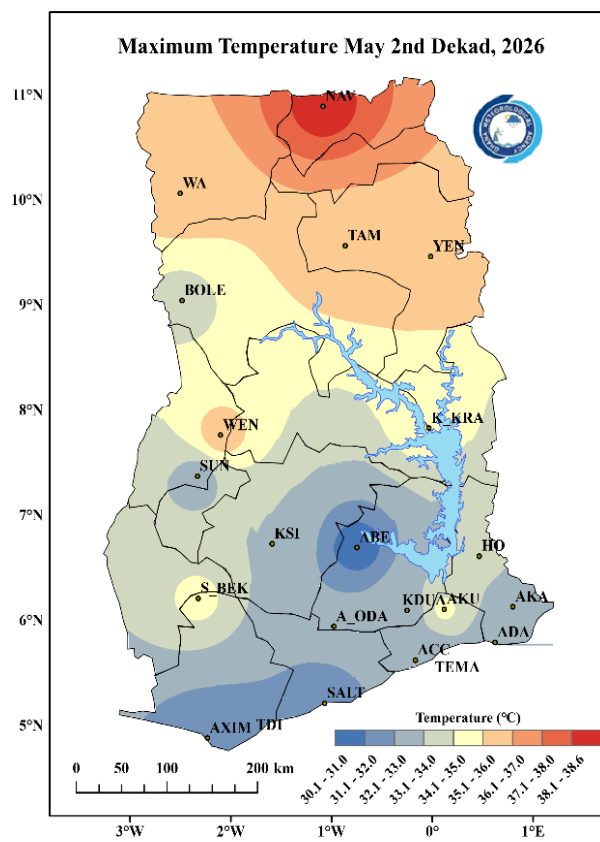
Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

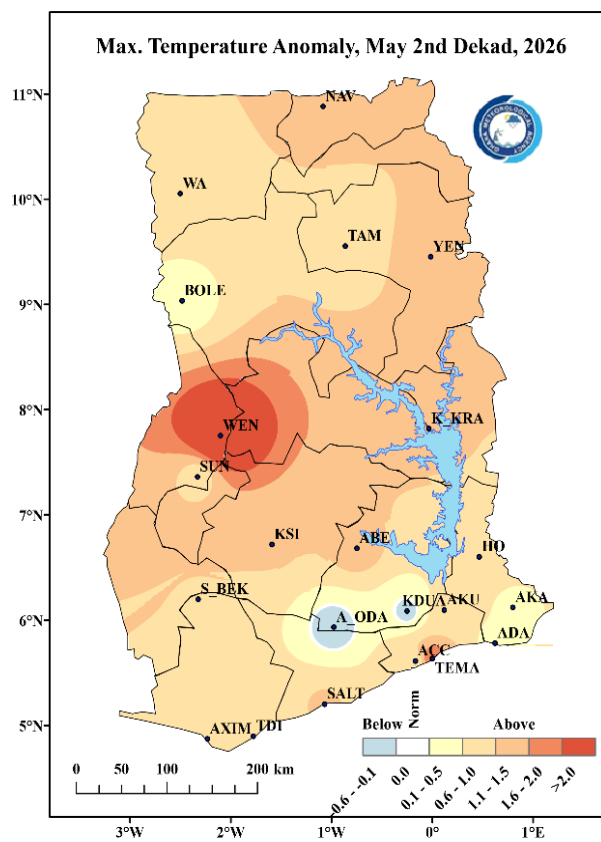
Navrongo and its environs recorded 38.6°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad whereas Abetifi and its environs recorded 30.1°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country.

Wenchi recorded 35.7°C as the highest in the Transition zone. Akuse, Ho and Sefwi Bekwai within the Forest zone recorded 34.4°C, 33.2°C, and 34.4°C respectively. Along the Coast, Accra, Tema and Saltpond recorded 32.4°C, 32.3°C, and 31.3°C respectively.

Warmer average day-time temperatures were recorded across the country except for Akim Oda, Koforidua and their environs, which recorded cooler day-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.

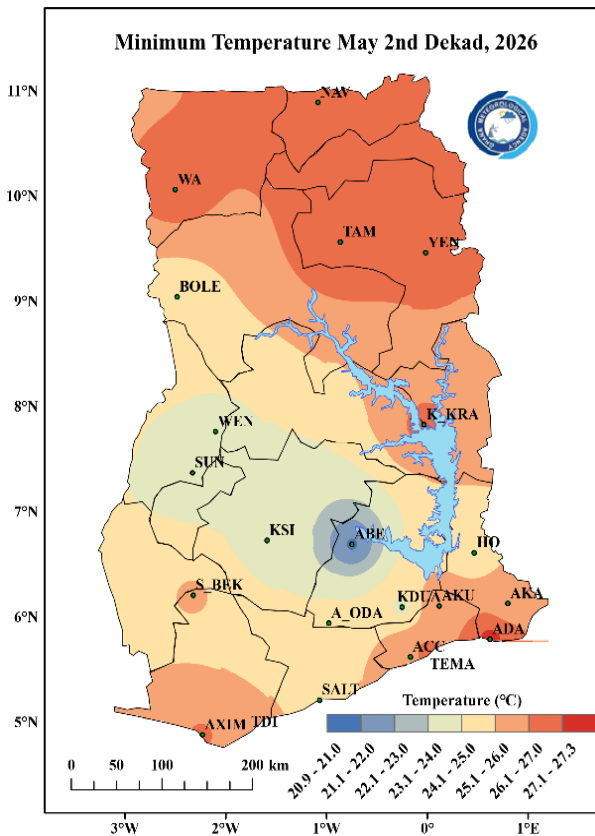


Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

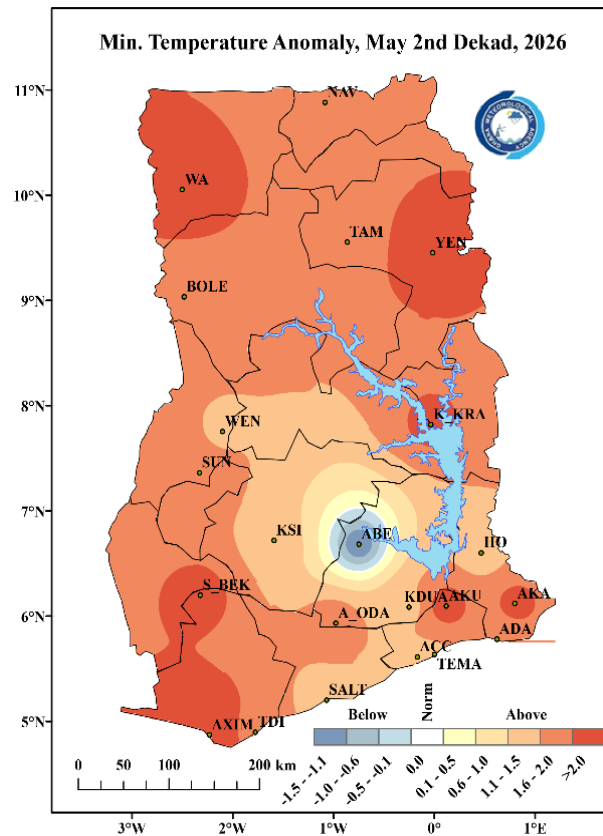
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The country recorded average minimum temperatures between 20.0°C to 28.0°C. Abetifi and its environs recorded 20.9°C as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas Ada and its environs recorded 27.3°C as the highest average minimum temperature across the entire country. In the Northern sector, Navrongo and its environs recorded 27.0°C as the highest average minimum temperature. Kete-Krachi recorded 26.2°C, the highest within the Transition zone. Along the Coast, Tema, Accra, and Axim (with their environs) recorded 26.4°C 25.8°C, and 26.1°C respectively.

The country recorded warmer night-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020), except for Abetifi, which recorded cooler night-time temperatures.



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.



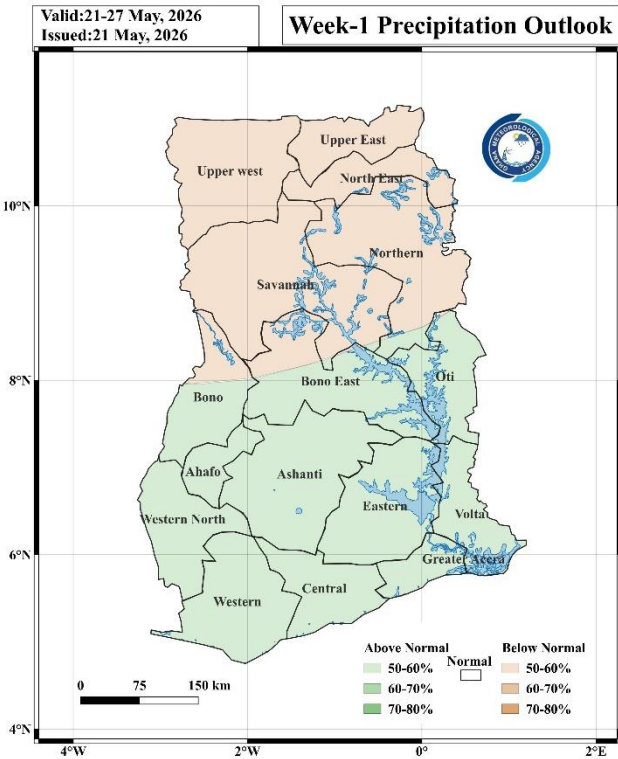
Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR MAY 3RD DEKAD 2026

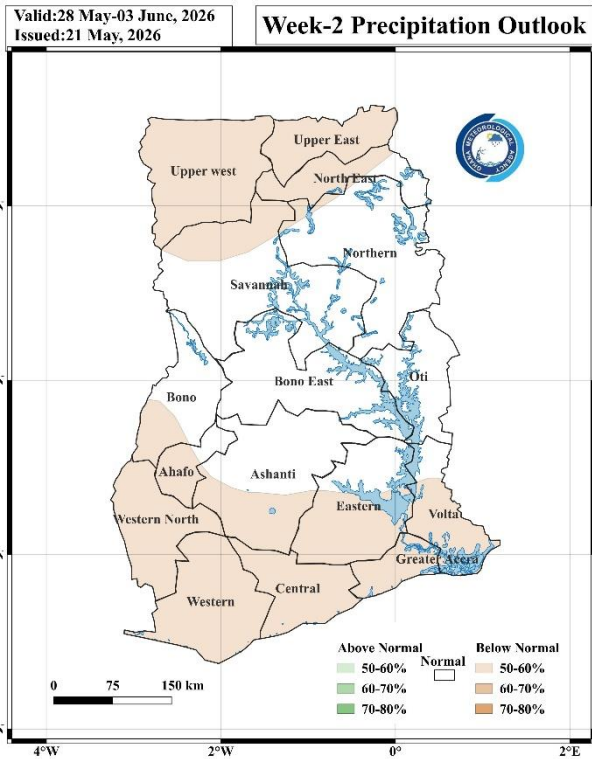
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Below normal rainfall is expected in the Northern sector of the country whereas the Southern sector together with the Transition zone are likely to experience below normal rainfall.

Week 2: Below normal rainfall is expected in the Upper West, Upper East, North East regions and their environs. Also, areas along the Coast and in the Forest zone are expected to record below normal rainfall.



Map 7: Rainfall Outlook for Week 1.

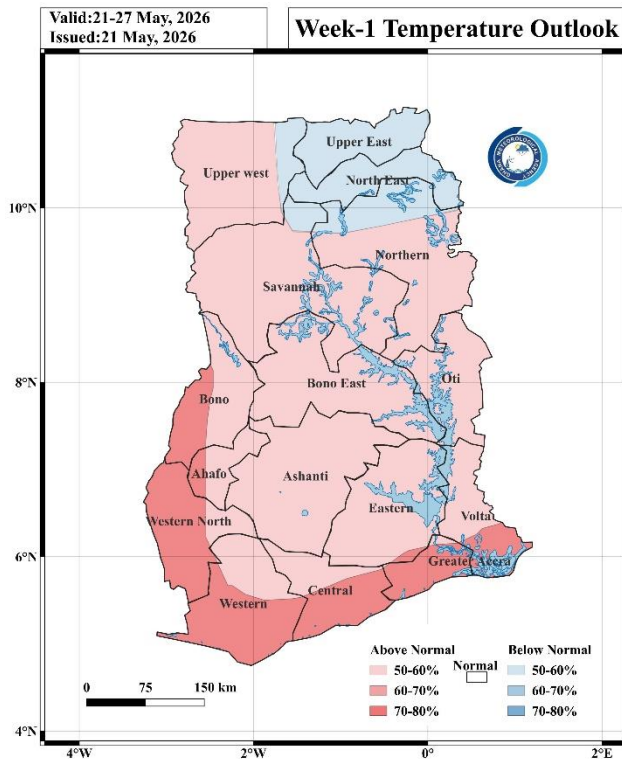


Map 8: Rainfall Outlook for Week 2.

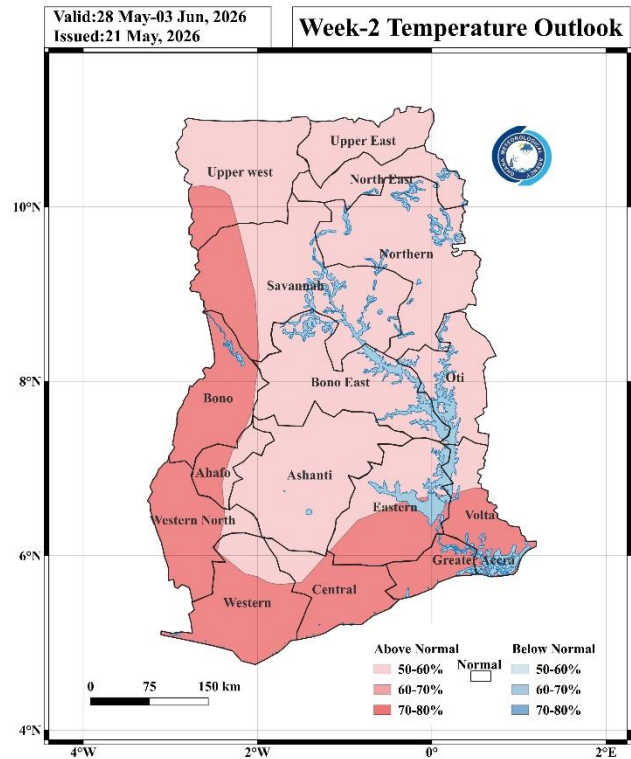
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: The country is expected to record above normal temperatures with the exception of the Upper East region, North East region and their environs which is likely to experience below normal temperatures.

Week 2: The entire country is expected to record above 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:


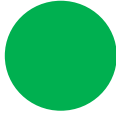
Dekadal	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN ZONE				
May 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Tomato	Nursery establishment	Seedling care, watering	Tomato seedlings were watered and cared for
	Soyabean	Sowing/Planting	Planting with inoculation	Soybean was planted with rhizobia inoculant
	Sorghum	Early Vegetative / Establishment 	First weeding, gap filling	Seedlings emerged, missing stands were replanted
	Maize	Sowing/Planting	Thinning, first weeding	Plants were thinned to proper spacing
	Rice	Transplanting	Post-transplanting care	Transplanted rice was establishing
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
May 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Maize	Vegetative/ Grain filling 	Third weeding, side dressing	Final weeding was done, fertilizer was applied
	Rice		Water management, nutrient application	Grains were filling, potassium was applied
	Tomato	Nursery establishment	Seedling care, watering	Tomato seedlings were watered and cared for
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
May 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Tomato	Nursery establishment	Seedling care, watering	Tomato seedlings were watered and cared for
	Maize	Vegetative/Grain filling 	Pollination support, water management	Pollination was monitored, water was managed
	Rice		Water control, pest monitoring	Water levels were controlled for grain filling

3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR MAY 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			Low risk of seedling mortality	Thinning and first weeding	Maintain proper plant spacing, monitor for cutworms
Rice			Minimal transplant shock risk	Post-transplanting care	Ensure adequate water depth, watch for pest damage
Sorghum			Potential slow establishment, increased pest risk	First weeding and gap filling	Monitor plant vigor, consider additional nutrient support
Soyabean			Low planting and inoculation risks	Planting with rhizobia inoculation	Ensure good seed-soil contact, monitor germination
Tomatoes			Low seedling stress and disease pressure	Seedling care and watering	Provide adequate ventilation, monitor for damping-off

B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low stress during rapid growth phase	Third weeding and side dressing	Monitor for fall armyworm, maintain fertilizer schedule
Rice			Minimal grain development disruption	Water management and potassium application	Maintain consistent water levels, monitor grain weight
Soyabeans			Low establishment stress	Weeding and mounding activities	Check nodulation success, control competing weeds

C. For the East and West Coast regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low pollination stress	Pollination support and water management	Monitor silk emergence, ensure adequate moisture
Rice			Favorable grain development conditions	Water control and pest monitoring	Maintain water depth, watch for grain filling pests
Tomatoes			Low stress conditions	Ensure seedling care and watering	Quality seedlings developing well for transplanting

4.0 APPENDIX

TABLE OF STATIONS

STATION	ABBREVIATION	STATION	ABBREVIATION	STATION	ABBREVIATION
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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