AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.31, NOVEMBER 1ST DEKAD (1-10) 2026

GMET/AGROMET/011126 **FORM910**

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



SUMMARY

- During the dekad, **Dunkwa** recorded the highest rainfall accumulation across the country, with 113.0mm, whereas **Yendi** recorded the lowest, with 1.4mm.
  The **middle parts** of the **Northern sector** and **areas along the coast** recorded rainfall deficits, with the exception of **Axim**, **Takoradi** and **Cape Coast** which recorded rainfall surpluses. The **upper parts** of the **Northern sector** together with the **Forest zone** recorded rainfall surpluses compared against the corresponding dekadal climatological means (1991–2020) (refer to Map 2).

- **Navrongo** and its environs recorded 39.0°C as the highest average maximum temperature, whereas **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 31.5°C, as the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country.
  Day-time temperatures across the **country** were warmer than the respective stations' dekadal climatological means (1991–2020) (refer to Map 4).

- **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 20.2°C as the lowest average minimum temperature, whereas **Ada** and its environs recorded 28.0°C as the highest average minimum temperature across the entire country.
  Night-time temperatures across the **country** were generally warmer, with the exception of **Abetifi** and its environs, which recorded cooler night-time temperatures compared with their respective stations' dekadal climatological means (1991–2020) (refer to Map 6).

For the next ten (10) days,

- Below normal rainfall is expected across the **Southern sector** and the **eastern parts** of the **Northern sector**. Above normal rainfall is expected in the **Oti Region** and **parts** of the **Volta**, **Eastern** and **Bono East regions**. The rest of the country is likely to experience normal rainfall conditions (refer to Map 7).

- Above normal temperatures are expected across the **country** (refer to Map 9).

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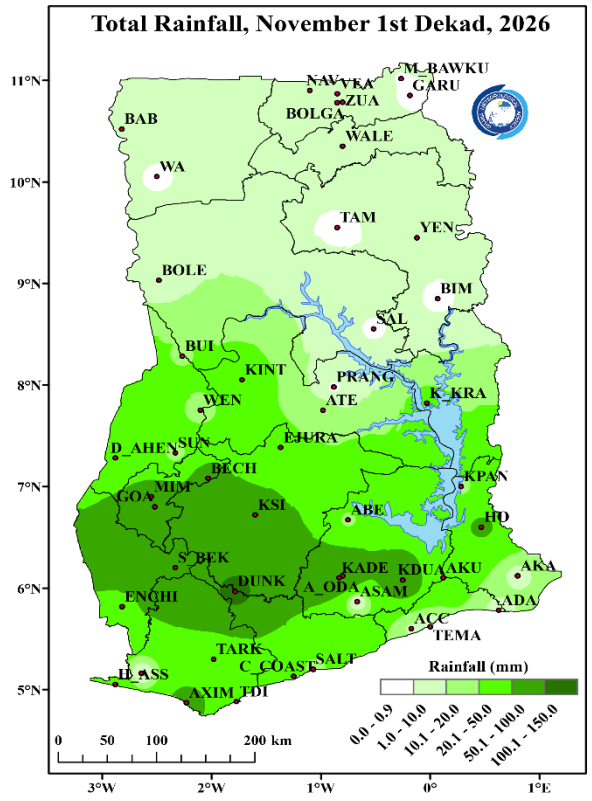
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (NOVEMBER 1ST DEKAD 2026)

1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

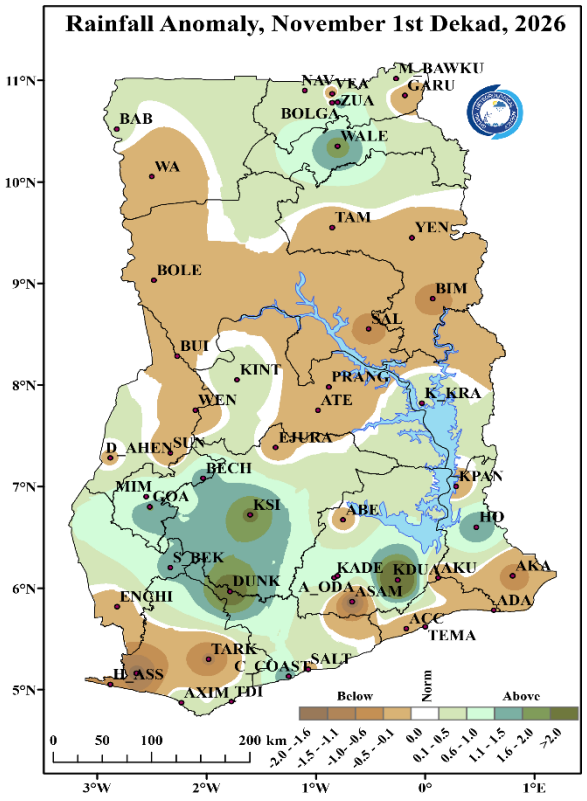
During the dekad, Dunkwa recorded the highest rainfall accumulation across the country, with 113.0mm, whereas Yendi recorded the lowest, with 1.4mm.

In the Transition zone, Kintampo recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 27.3mm. In the Northern sector, Zuarungu recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 12.3mm. Along the Coast, Axim, Takoradi and Saltpond recorded rainfall accumulations of 61.3mm, 34.5mm, and 13.8mm respectively. Asamankese, Bimbila, Elubo, Salaga, Tamale, Wa, Bolgatanga, Garu, Prang, Vea, Tema, and Manga Bawku recorded no rainfall amount.

The middle parts of the Northern sector and areas along the coast recorded rainfall deficits, with the exception of Axim, Takoradi and Cape Coast which recorded rainfall surpluses. The upper parts of the Northern sector together with the Forest zone recorded rainfall surpluses compared against the corresponding dekadal climatological means (1991–2020).



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



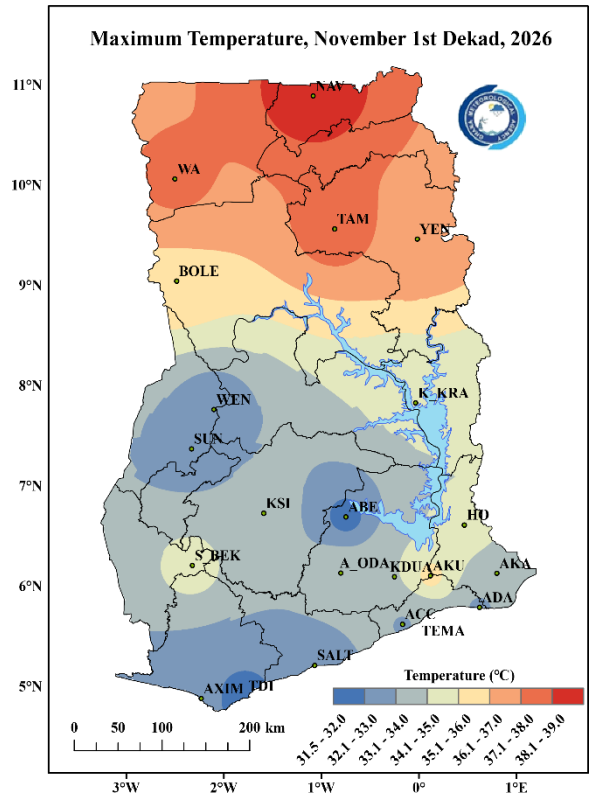
Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

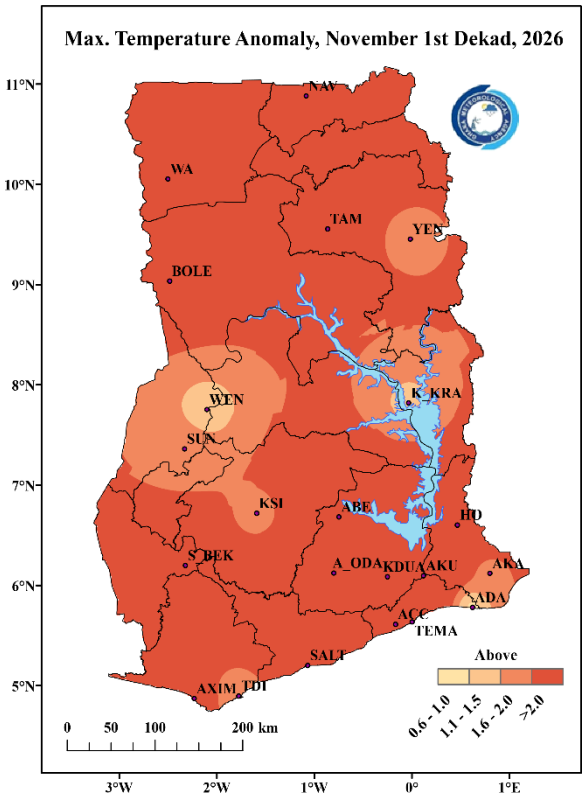
Navrongo and its environs recorded 39.0°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad whereas Abetifi and its environs recorded 31.5°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country.

Kete-Krachi recorded 34.4°C as the highest in the Transition zone. Sefwi Bekwai, Koforidua, and Ho within the Forest zone recorded 34.6°C, 34.0°C, and 34.5°C respectively. Along the Coast, Takoradi, Accra and Ada recorded 31.6°C, 32.9°C, and 32.8°C respectively.

The entire country recorded warmer average day-time temperatures when compared to their respective stations' dekadal climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.

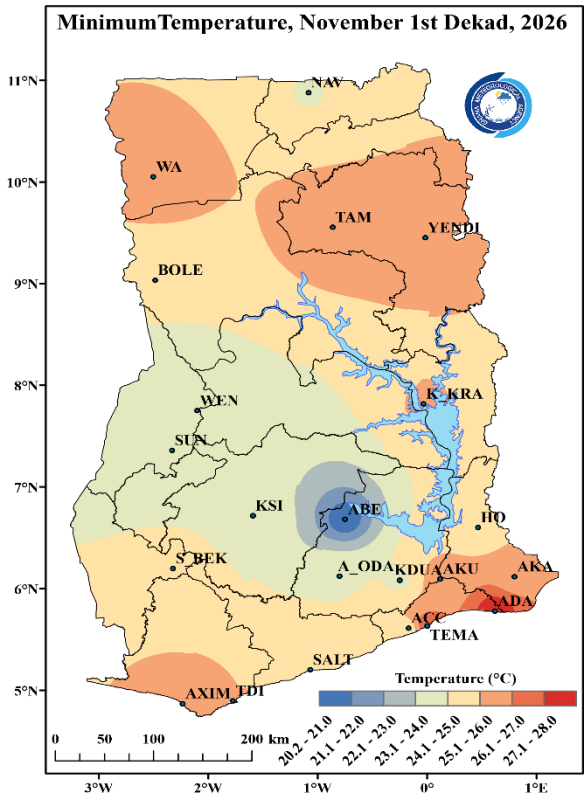


Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

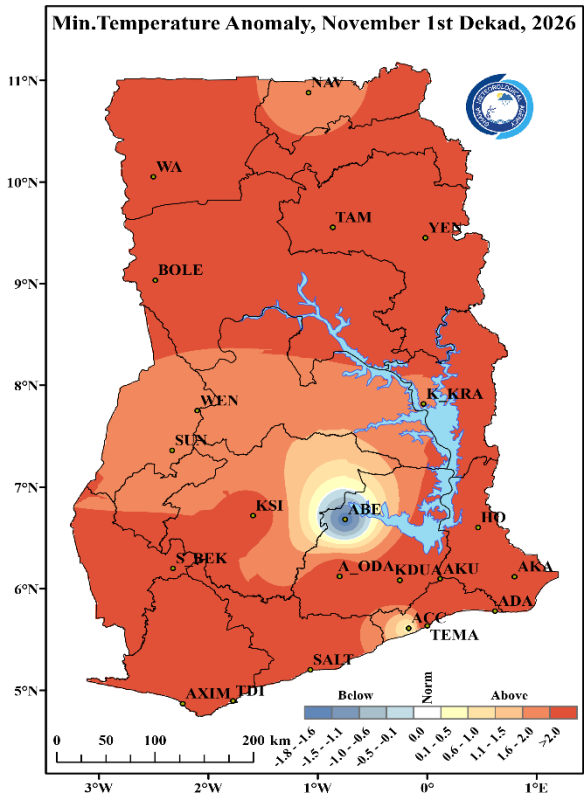
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The country recorded average minimum temperatures ranging from 20.0℃ to 28.0℃. Abetifi and its environs recorded 20.2℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature, whereas Ada and its environs recorded 28.0℃ as the highest average minimum temperature across the entire country. In the Northern sector, Wa and its environs recorded the highest average minimum temperature of 26.0℃.

Generally, the country recorded warmer night-time temperatures with the exception of Abetifi and its environs, which recorded cooler night-time temperatures compared with their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.



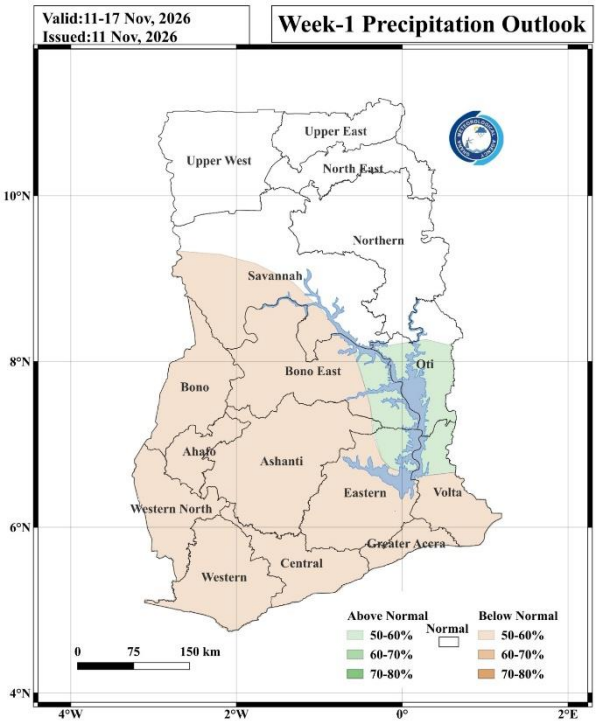
Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER 2ND DEKAD 2026

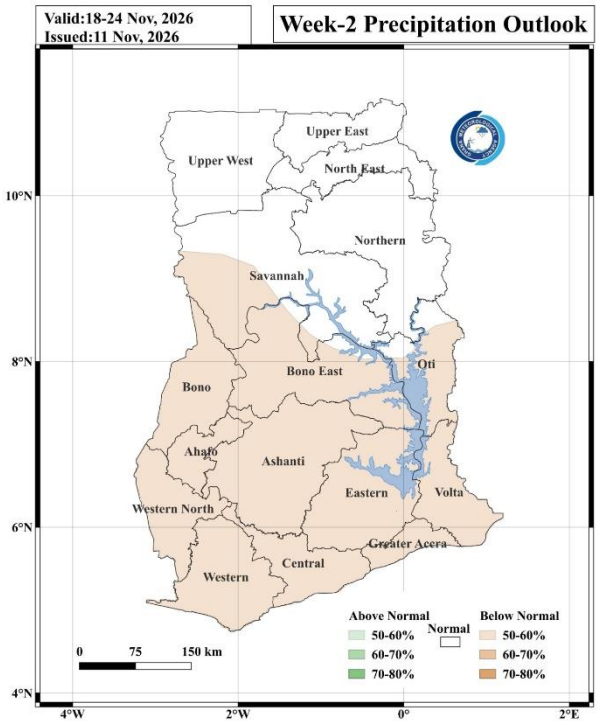
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Below normal rainfall is expected across the Southern sector and the eastern parts of the Northern sector. Above normal rainfall is expected in the Oti Region and parts of the Volta, Eastern and Bono East regions. The rest of the country is likely to experience normal rainfall conditions.

Week 2: Below normal rainfall is expected across the Southern sector, Transition zone and the eastern parts of the Northern sector. The rest of the country is likely to experience normal rainfall conditions.



Map 7: Rainfall Outlook for Week 1

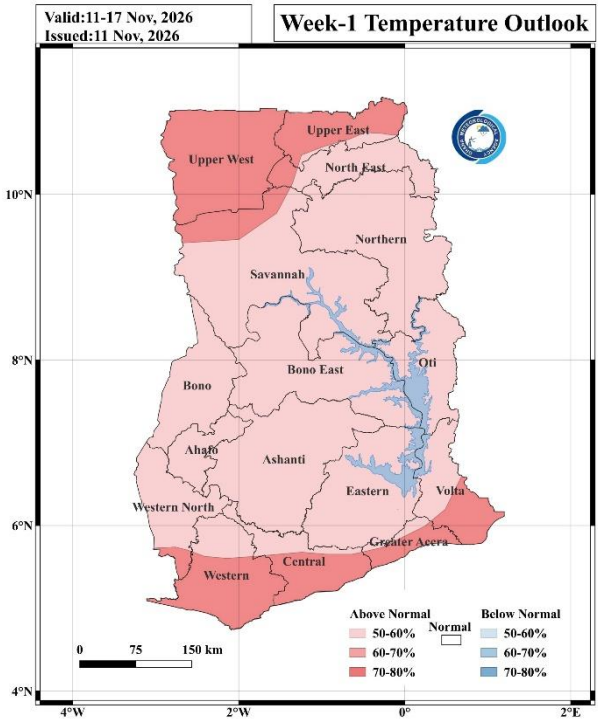


Map 8: Rainfall Outlook for Week 2.

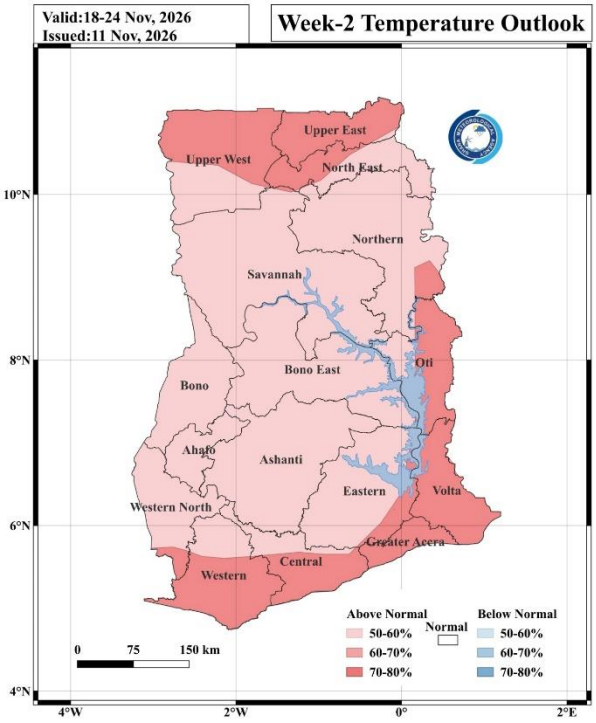
2.1 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: Above normal temperatures are expected across the country.

Week 2: Above normal temperatures are expected across the country.



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				
November 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Tomato (irrigated dry season)	Nursery / Land preparation	Nursery establishment, bed preparation, irrigation set up	Irrigated dry-season crop only
	Sorghum	Late harvest / Threshing	Harvesting late-planted heads, threshing, drying	Harvested late heads promptly
	Soyabean	Post harvest / Threshing	Threshing, drying of late planted pods, cleaning	Dried seed quickly
	Maize	Post harvest / Drying and storage	Drying cobs/grain, shelling, storage preparation	Dry weather was favourable for drying
	Rice	Late harvest / Post-harvest	Harvesting of late-planted fields, threshing, drying on tarpaulins	Completed harvest quickly
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
November 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Maize (minor season)	Grain filling (9–11 weeks)	Pest scouting, bird scaring, harvest planning	Rainfall / irrigation supported grain filling
	Rice (minor season)	Flowering / Early grain filling (10–11 weeks)	Water management, bird scaring, pest scouting	Maintained field water at flowering
	Tomato (minor season)	Flowering / Fruit set (7–9 weeks)	Staking, pruning, pest and disease control	Humidity favoured disease
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
November 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Tomato (irrigated)	Fruiting (10–12 weeks)	Harvesting, irrigation, pest and disease control	Residual showers and humidity
	Maize (minor season)	Grain filling / Maturity (9–11 weeks)	Pest scouting, harvest preparation, bird scaring	Drier spell stressed late grain filling
	Rice (minor season)	Flowering / Grain filling (11–13 weeks)	Water management, bird scaring, pest scouting	Maintained water during grain filling

3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR NOVEMBER 2ND 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			Residual showers causing grain mould, weevils and larger grain borer in store, aflatoxin if grain is stored damp	Drying cobs/grain, shelling, storage preparation	Dry grain to 13% moisture or below before storage, use hermetic bags or treated sacks and keep them off the floor.
Rice			Showers during harvest and drying causing sprouting and discolouration, bird damage, shattering losses	Harvesting of late planted fields, threshing, drying on tarpaulins	Harvest at about 85% grain maturity, thresh promptly and dry to 12–14% moisture, cover paddy if showers threaten.
Sorghum			Grain mould from showers, birds and head bugs on late fields, storage weevils	Harvesting late planted heads, threshing, drying	Cut heads when grain is hard, sun dry on raised platforms or tarpaulins and thresh at 13% moisture or below.
Soyabean			Pod shattering and seed mould from showers, loss of seed viability	Threshing, drying of late planted pods, cleaning	Dry seed to 12% moisture or below before storage, do not pile pods wet, set aside seed for next season.
Tomatoes (irrigated dry-season)			Damping off, soil borne diseases and nematodes, low water levels in shallow sources	Nursery establishment, bed preparation, irrigation set up	Sow in raised, clean nursery beds under shade confirm irrigation water from dams or dugouts before transplanting.

B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize (minor season)			Fall armyworm on late plantings, ear rots in humid spells, early cessation of rains for late planted fields	Pest scouting, bird scaring, harvest planning	Scout ears for fall armyworm and ear rots; harvest mature early-planted fields; arrange drying space (tarpaulins or cribs).
Rice (minor season)			Neck blast and sheath blight in humid spells, rice yellow mottle virus, birds	Water management, bird scaring, pest scouting	Keep 3–5 cm of water at flowering; scout for blast and RYMV and remove diseased hills; use bird scarers from heading.
Tomato (minor season)			Early and late blight and bacterial wilt in humid conditions, blossom drop, Tuta absoluta and fruit borer	Staking, pruning, pest and disease control	Apply protective fungicides (rotate active ingredients); stake and prune for airflow; avoid overhead irrigation in humid spells.

C. For the East and West Coast regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize (minor season)			Moisture stress as minor season rains recede, fall armyworm, lodging in coastal winds	Pest scouting, harvest preparation, bird scaring	Prioritize harvest of mature early plots, scout for fall armyworm, avoid late fertilizer applications.
Rice (minor season)			Water shortage in rainfed and shallow irrigated fields birds neck blast	Water management, bird scaring, pest scouting	Keep standing water at flowering and give priority to limited irrigation water at grain filling, use bird scarers.
Tomatoes (irrigated)			Fruit cracking after showers, blight, salt laden wind scorch (West Coast), fruit fly	Harvesting, irrigation, pest and disease control	Apply protective fungicide, use windbreaks on exposed West Coast fields, harvest fully coloured fruit before showers.

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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