AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.1, JANUARY 1ST DEKAD (1-10) 2025

GMET/AGROMET/010125 **FORM910**

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

SUMMARY

During the period under review, there was a slight increase in rainfall across the country. **Axim** recorded the highest total rainfall accumulation of 47.2 mm in the dekad.
Rainfall deficits were recorded over the entire country except for **Axim, Koforidua, Accra** and its surroundings which experienced rainfall surpluses.

Axim and **Ho** recorded the lowest and highest average maximum temperatures across the entire country with 31.9℃ and 37.4℃ respectively. **Ada** recorded 28℃ as the highest average minimum temperature in the first ten days of the year with **Sunyani** recording 19.2℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature.

For evapotranspiration, most stations across the country recorded evapotranspiration rates ranging from 4 – 6 mm/day. **Tema**, **Navrongo**, **Bole** and **Ejura** experienced deficits, indicating a slower rate of evapotranspiration.

Soil moisture content ranging from 10 – 70% were recorded. **Takoradi** recorded the highest soil moisture content of 70%. **Salaga, Tamale, Walewale, Zuarungu** together with their environs recorded 10%.

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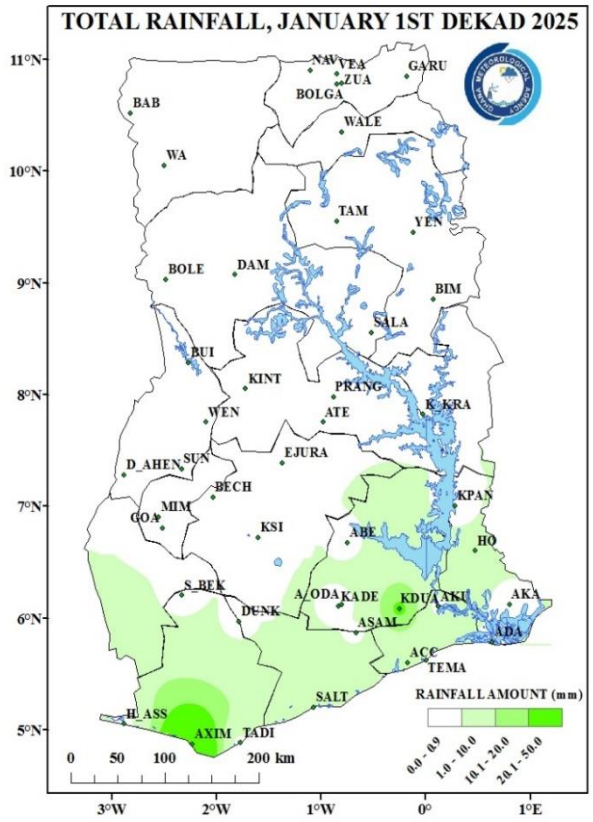
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (JANUARY 1ST DEKAD 2025)

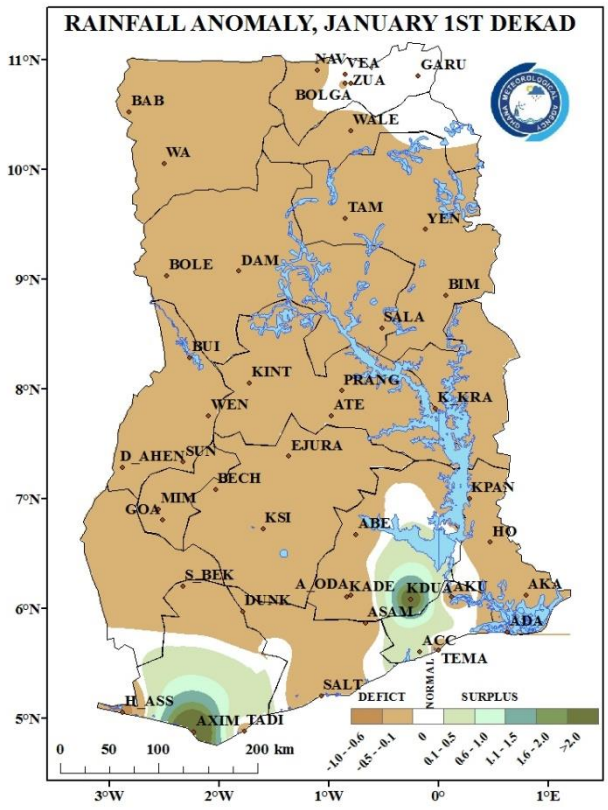
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

Stations such as Axim, Koforidua and Ho in the forest zone recorded significant rainfall amounts in the first ten days of January. Axim recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 47.2mm in the dekad. Areas along the coastline such as Accra and Saltpond recorded rainfall amount of 10mm and 1.2mm respectively.

In the dekad under review, Axim, and Koforidua recorded surpluses with the rest of the country recording deficits.



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

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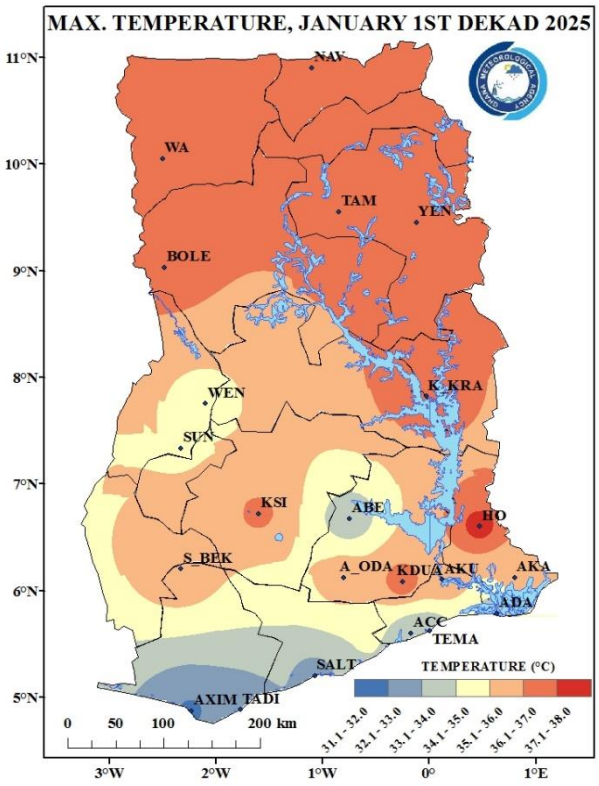
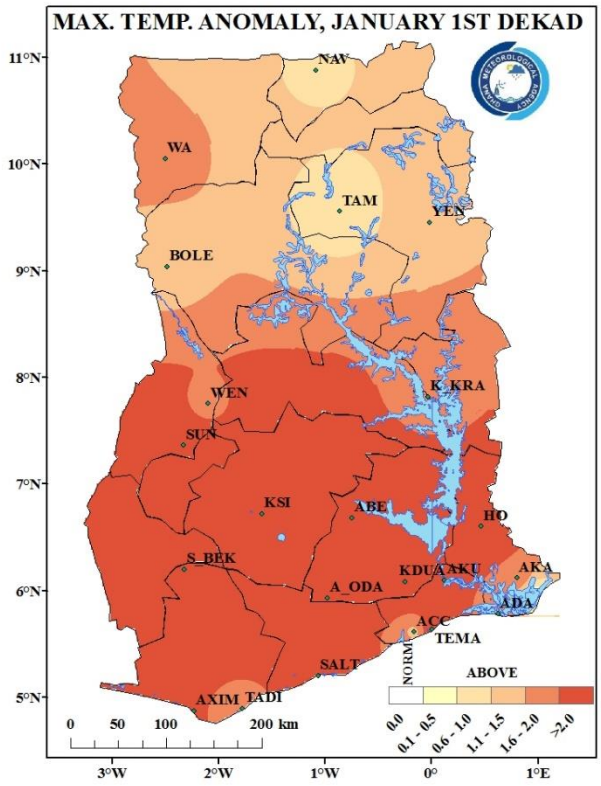
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Axim and Ho recorded the lowest and highest average maximum temperatures across the entire country with 31.9℃ and 37.4℃ respectively. Sefwi Bekwai and Akuse both recorded 35.9℃ with Koforidua recording 36.7℃, as the highest in the southern part of the country. Wa, Bole, Navrongo, and Tamale recorded 36.6℃, 36.4℃, 36.3℃, and 36.1℃ respectively with Yendi recording 36.9℃ as the highest in the Northern part of the country.

Stations all over the country experienced warmer night temperatures in their average maximum temperatures with slight increase above their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 4: Maximum Temperature Map.



Map 5: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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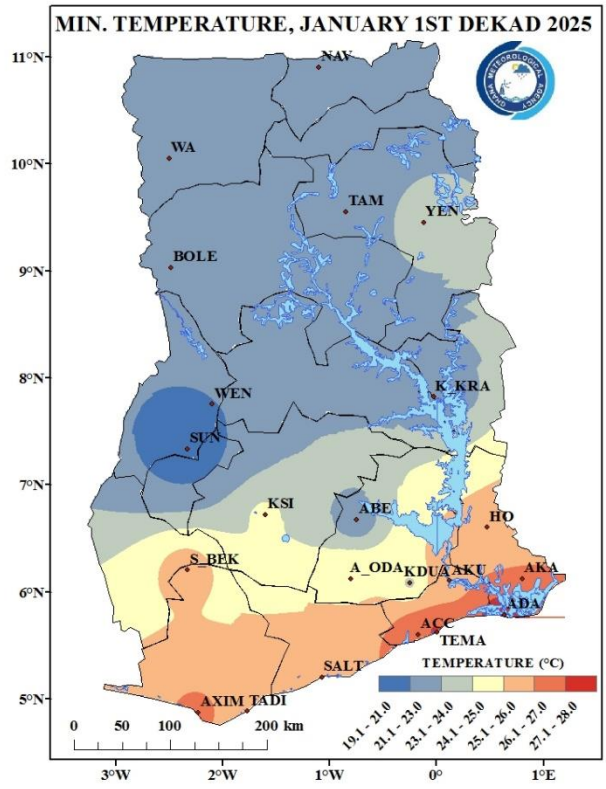
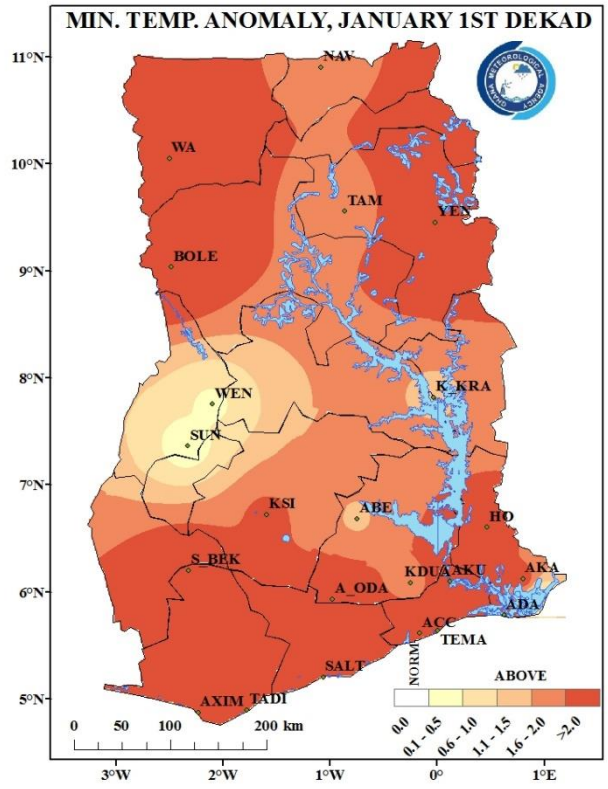
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Most stations in the country recorded cooler average night temperatures with Ada, Tema, Accra, Axim, Akatsi, Saltpond, Akuse, Takoradi and Sefwi Bekwai recording average minimum temperatures above 25℃. Ada recorded 28℃ as the highest average minimum temperature in the first ten days of the year whereas Sunyani recorded 19.2℃ as the lowest minimum temperature. Yendi recorded 23.8℃, as the highest average minimum temperature in the Northern part of the country.

Generally, the country experienced warmer night time temperatures as compared to their climatological Means (from 1991-2020) with Yendi recording the highest. Stations such as Bole, Accra, and Sefwi Bekwai all recorded significant increase in night time temperatures with Sunyani recording the lowest warmer night time temperature in the dekad.



Map 6: Minimum Temperature Map.



Map 7: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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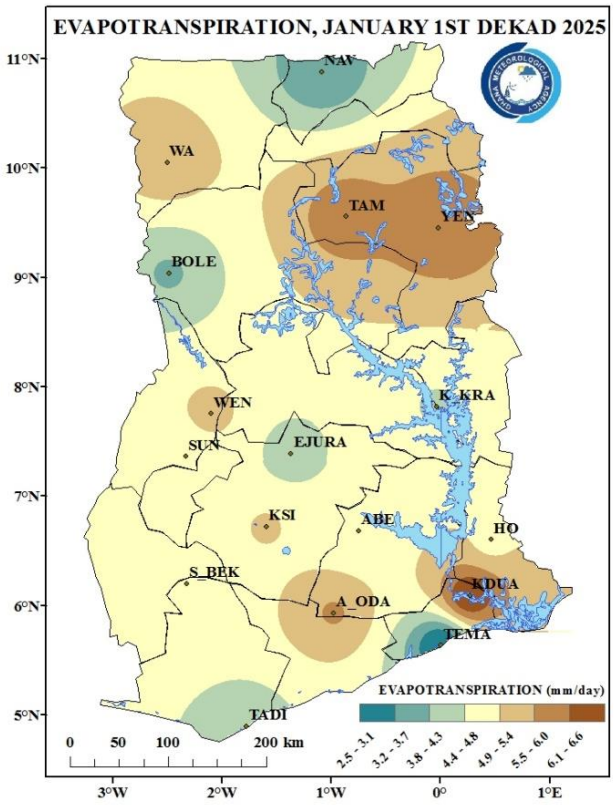
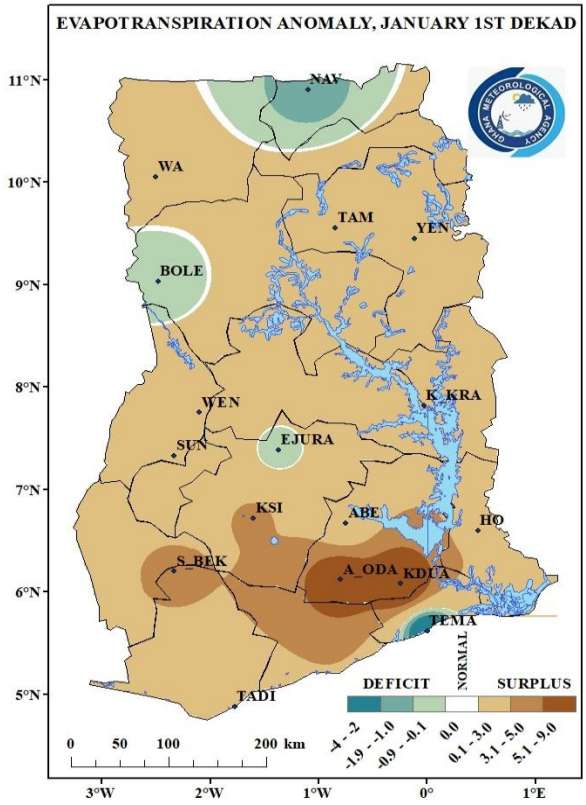
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

Most stations across the country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 4-6 mm/day. Koforidua recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 6.6 mm/day with Tema recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 2.5 mm/day.

Generally, the entire country experienced surpluses with Akim Oda and Koforidua showing the highest amount of evapotranspiration as 7.5 and 9.0 respectively. Tema, Navrongo, Bole and Ejura experienced deficits indicating a slower rate of evapotranspiration



Map 8: Evapotranspiration Map.



Map 9: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

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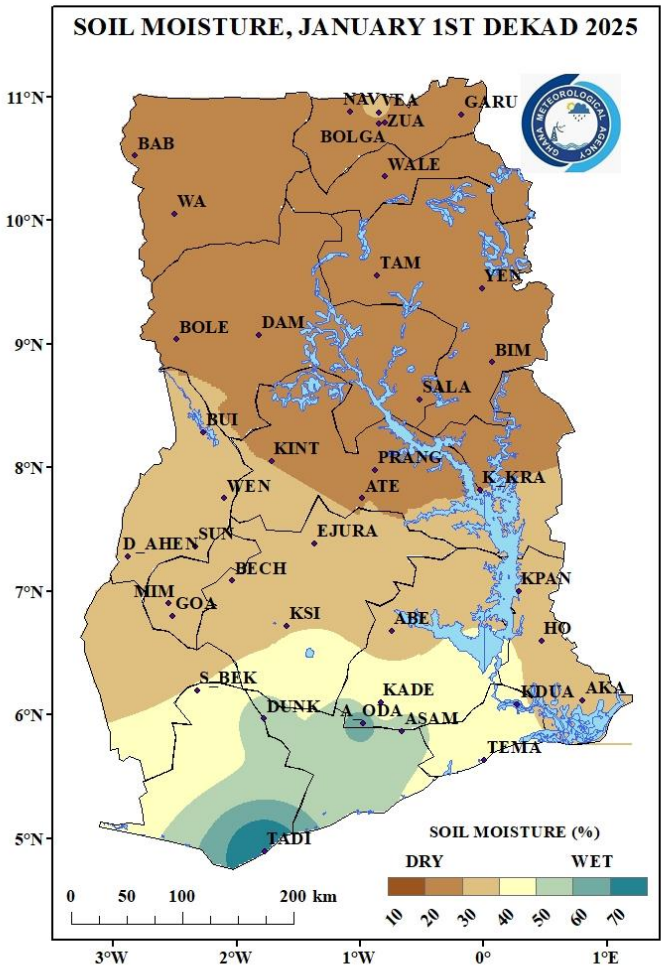
1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

The Northern and transition zones recorded soil moisture content below 30%, with most parts of the forest zone recording soil moisture content of 30-60%. Takoradi and its environs in the South western portion of the country recorded soil moisture content of 60-70%.



Map 10: Soil Moisture Map.

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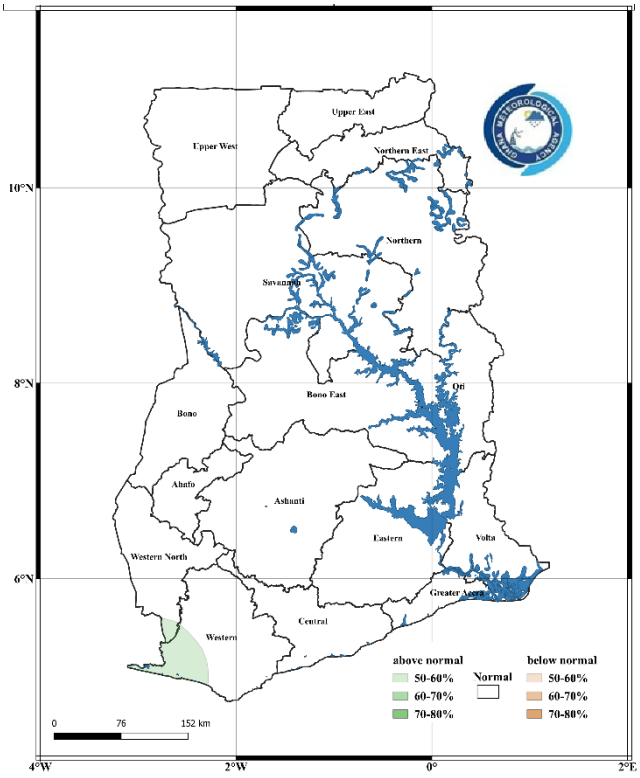
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR JANUARY 2ND DEKAD 2025

2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

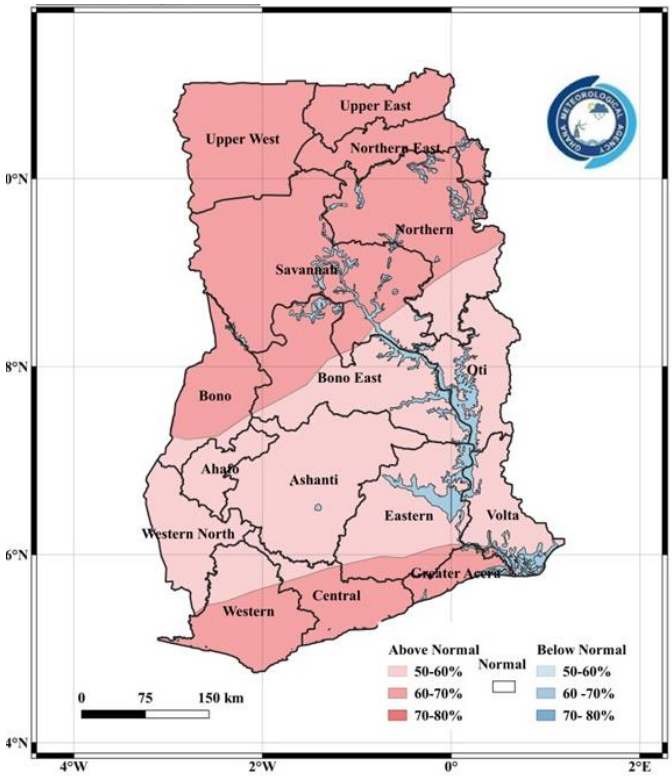
Above normal rainfall is expected in Half Assini and its surroundings. However, the rest of the country is expected to experience normal conditions.

2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Generally, the entire country is expected to experience Above Normal temperatures.



Map 11: Rainfall Outlook Map.



Map 12: Temperature Outlook Map.

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3.0 AGRO – ADVISORIES:

Dekadal	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN ZONE				
January, Dekad 1	Tomato (25 – 35 days)	Vegetative 	 Fertilization	The locality concerned is Upper East (100kg ha-1 Potassium Nitrate)
	Sorghum	Site selection		
	Soyabean	Site selection		
	Maize	Site selection		
	Rice	Site selection		
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
January, Dekad 1	Maize	Land preparation	 Fertilization	The locality concerned are Akumadan and Offinso (100kg ha-1 Potassium Nitrate)
	Rice	Land preparation		
	Tomato (20 – 25 days)	Vegetative 		
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
January, Dekad 1	Tomato (20 – 25 days)	Vegetative 	 Fertilization	The locality concerned is LaDMA (100kg ha-1 Potassium Nitrate)
	Maize	Land preparation		
	Rice	Land preparation		

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	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			• No major risk associated	Site selection	Avoid gravelly and shallow soils because these soils are easily affected by drought.
Rice					
Sorghum					
Soyabean					
Tomatoes			• Wilting of plant • Pest and Disease outbreak	Fertilization	Spraying synthetic insecticide against mites is not recommended.

A. For the Forest and Transition Regions.

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			• No major risk associated	Land preparation	Instead of clearing the forest and burning vegetation, adopt "slash- and –mulch" approach
Rice					
Soyabean					

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Tomatoes			• Wilting of plant • Pest and Disease outbreak	Fertilization Maintenance	Do not intercrop with alternative hosts e.g. peppers, tomato

B. For the East and West Coast Regions.

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			• No major risk associated	Land preparation	Plough and harrow once or twice to break soil lumps properly to get a fine field
Rice					
Tomatoes			• Wilting of plant • Pest and Disease outbreak	Fertilization Maintenance	Apply potassic soap (e.g. alata samina15g/15L), neem oil, Abamectin, Bt insecticides.

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4.0 APPENDIX

TABLE OF STATIONS

STATION	ABBREVATION	STATION	ABBREVATION
ABETIFI	ABE	KOFORIDUA	KDUA
AKIM ODA	A_ODA	KINTAMPO	KINT
ACCRA	ACC	KPANDO	KPAN
ADA	ADA	KUMASI	KSI
AKATSI	AKA	MIM	MIM
AKUSE	AKU	NAVRONGO	NAV
ASAMANKESE	ASAM	SALAGA	SALA
ATEBUBU	ATE	SALTPOND	SALT
AXIM	AXIM	SEFWI BEKWAI	S_BEK
BECHEM	BECH	SUNYANI	SUN
BOLE	BOLE	TAKORADI	TADI
BUI	BUI	TAMALE	TAM
DORMAA AHENKRO	D_AHEN	TEMA	TEMA
DUNKWA	DUNK	WA	WA
GOASO	GOA	WALEWALE	WALE
HO	HO	WENCHI	WEN
KADE	KADE	YENDI	YEN
KETE KRACHI	K_KRA	ZUARUNGU	ZUA

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