

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



SUMMARY

During the period under review, there was a slight increase in rainfall across the southern half of the country compared to the previous dekad. **Koforidua** recorded the highest rainfall amount with 85.7 mm. Generally, the dekad experienced rainfall deficits over the North and Transition Zones and rainfall surpluses in the Forest Zone.

Axim and **Tamale** recorded the lowest and highest average maximum temperatures across the entire country with 31.8°C and 38.2°C respectively. Ada recorded 27.1°C as the highest average minimum temperature in the dekad with **Sunyani** and **Bole** recording 20.9°C as the lowest average minimum temperature for the dekad under review.

In terms of evapotranspiration, stations across the country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 3.1 – 7.2mm/day. The highest evapotranspiration rate for the dekad (7.2mm/day) was recorded in **Kete-Krachi**.

In the 3rd dekad of January, soil moisture content across Northern Ghana and most parts of the Transition and Forest zone was estimated to be less than 50%.

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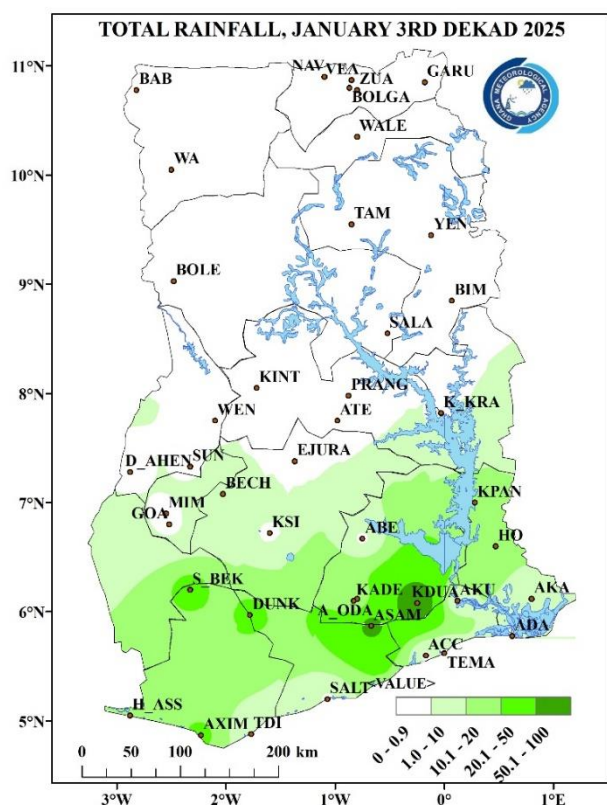
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1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (JANUARY 3rd DEKAD 2025)

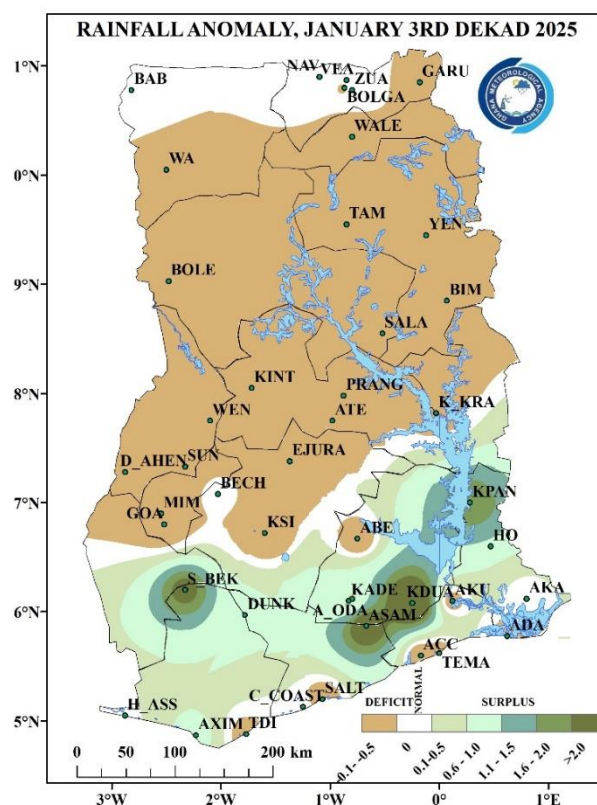
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

During the 3rd dekad of January, stations in the Northern and Transition Zones recorded no rainfall, Koforidua recorded the highest total rainfall accumulation amount of 85.7 mm. Most stations in the Forest zone recorded rainfall amounts of more than 10 mm. Rainfall amounts recorded in Southern Ghana in the 3rd dekad of January showed an increase compared to the previous dekad.

In the dekad under review, Sefwi Bekwai, Asamankese, Kpando and Koforidua along with most places in the Forest zone showed rainfall surplus when compared to their climatology. Most places in Northern Ghana and the Transition Zone along with Accra, Saltpond and Takoradi in the Coastal areas recorded deficits in terms of rainfall anomaly.



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.

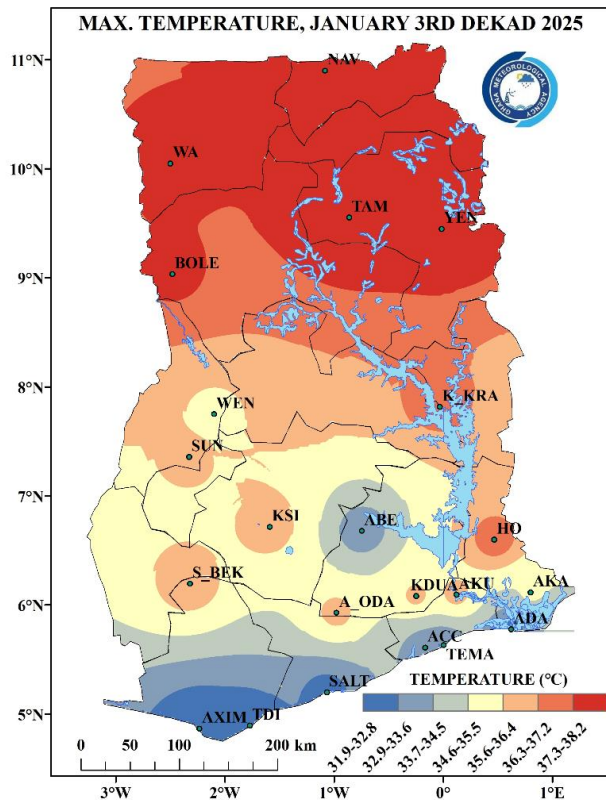


Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

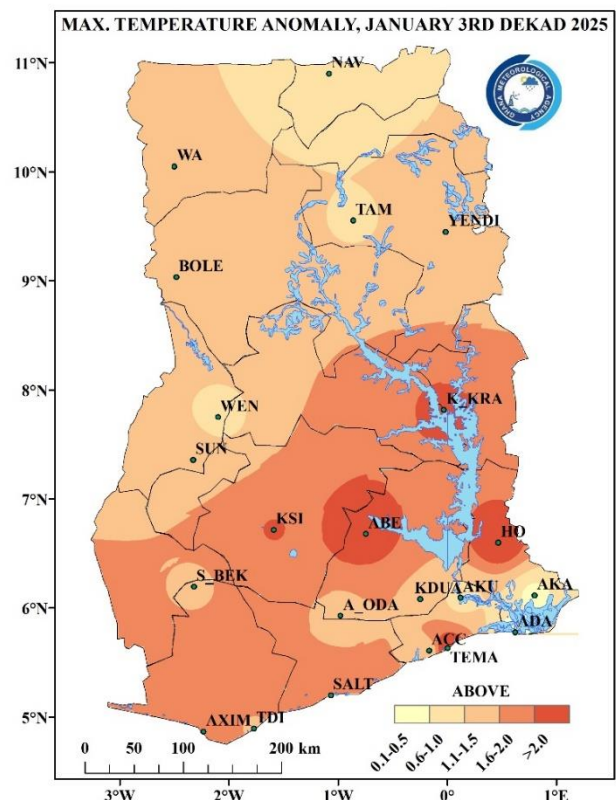
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Axim and Tamale recorded the lowest and highest average maximum temperatures across the entire country with 31.9°C and 38.2°C respectively. Ho recorded the highest average maximum in Southern Ghana during the dekad with 37.1°C.

Stations all over the country experienced warmer-than-average maximum temperatures with Ho recording the greatest shift from the normal.



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.

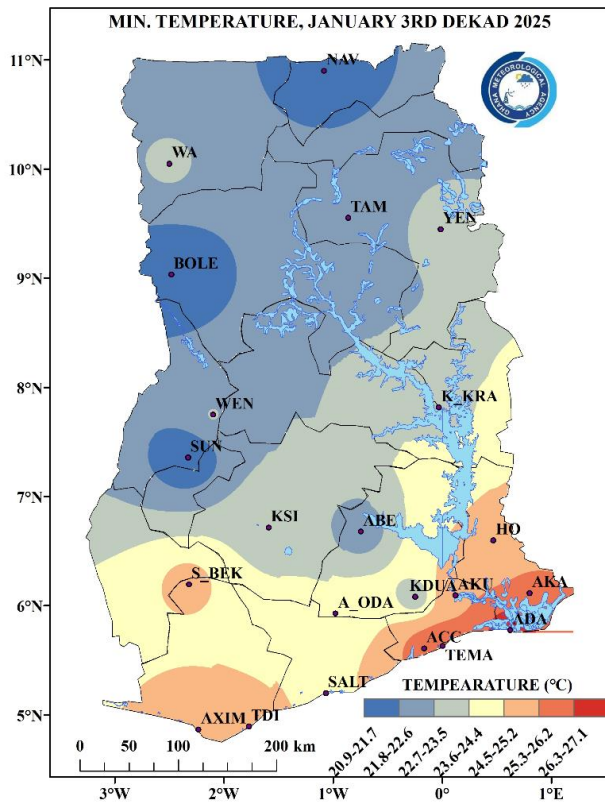


Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

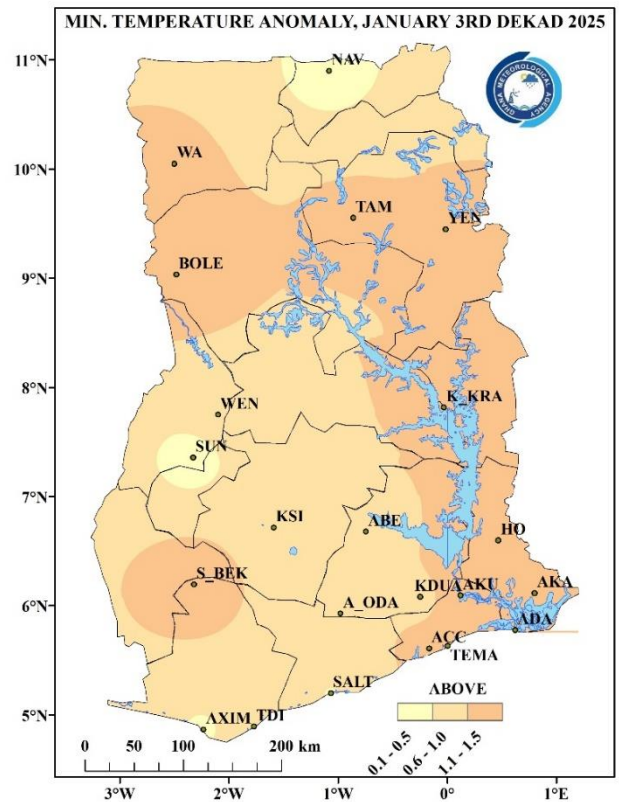
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Stations in the Forest and Coastal zones recorded relatively warmer night-time temperatures compared to stations in Northern Ghana. Ada, Tema, Accra, Axim, Akatsi, Akuse recorded average minimum temperatures above 25°C. Ada recorded 27.1°C as the highest average minimum temperature in the 3rd dekad of January, 2025 with Bole recording 19.2°C as the lowest average minimum temperature for the dekad.

Generally, the entire country experienced above normal minimum temperature anomalies. Akuse recorded the greatest shift above its normal night-time temperatures for the dekad whilst Sunyani recorded the least shift.



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.

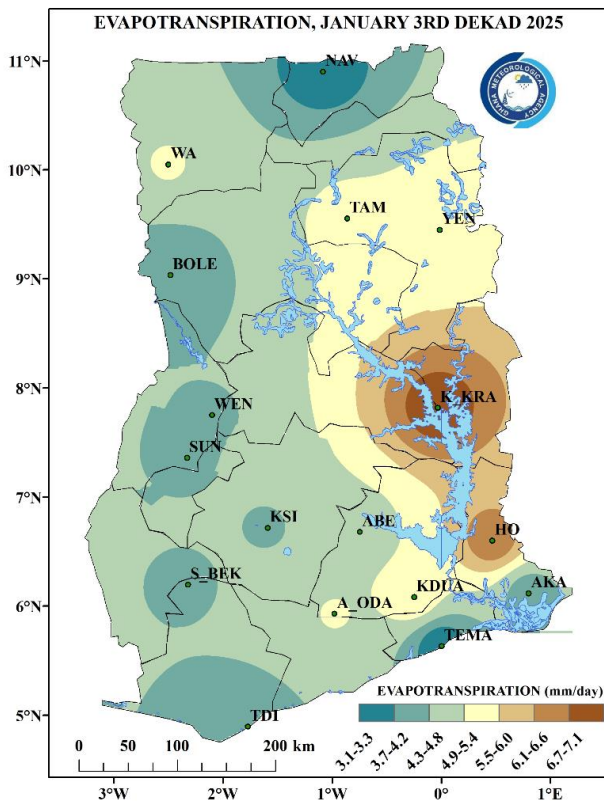


Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

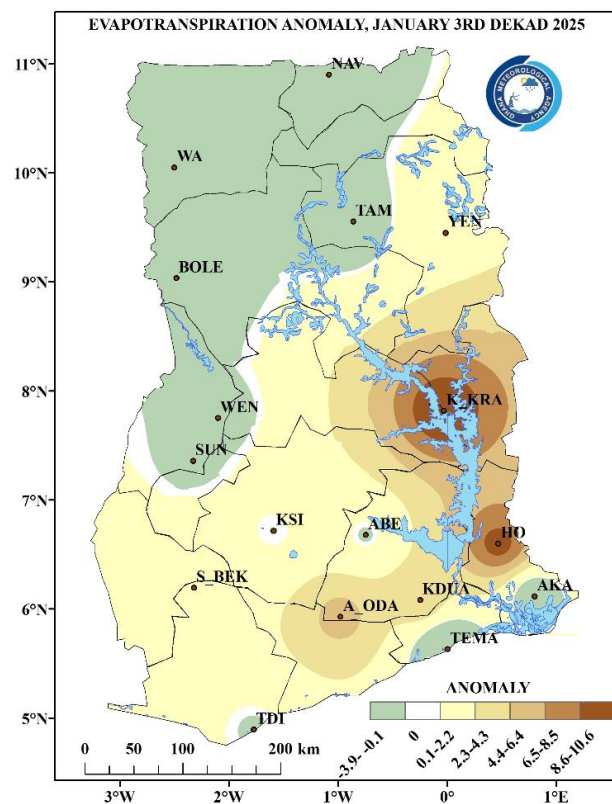
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

Most stations across the country recorded an average evapotranspiration rate ranging from 3–5mm/day. Ho, Kete Krachi and Kpando recorded evapotranspiration rate of above 6mm/day – the highest for the dekad. Most Parts of Northern Ghana recorded deficits in evapotranspiration rates for the dekad except for Yendi.

In the forest and Transition Zones, most stations recorded higher than normal evapotranspiration rates with Kete-Krachi and Ho recording the highest rates in these zones. Along the coast Takoradi, Tema and Akatsi all recorded deficits in evapotranspiration rates which implies a slower rate of evapotranspiration than their climatological means.



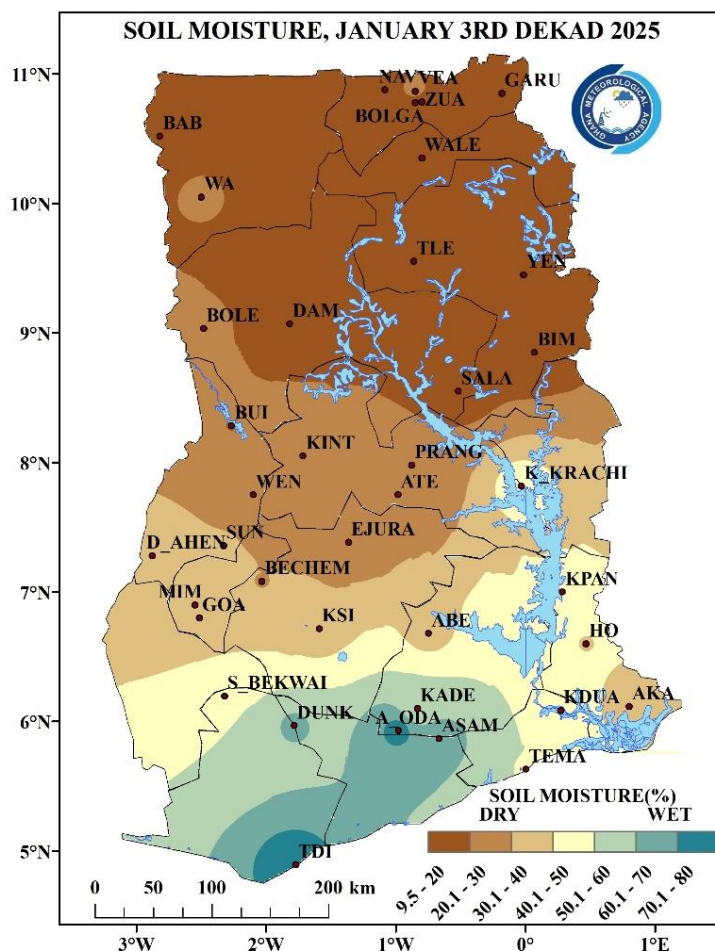
Map 7: Evapotranspiration Map.



Map 8: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

In the 3rd dekad of January, soil moisture across Northern Ghana and most parts of the Transition and Forest zone was estimated to be less than 50%. However stations like Dunkwa, Asamankese, Akim Oda, and Takoradi recorded soil moisture of more than 60%.



Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

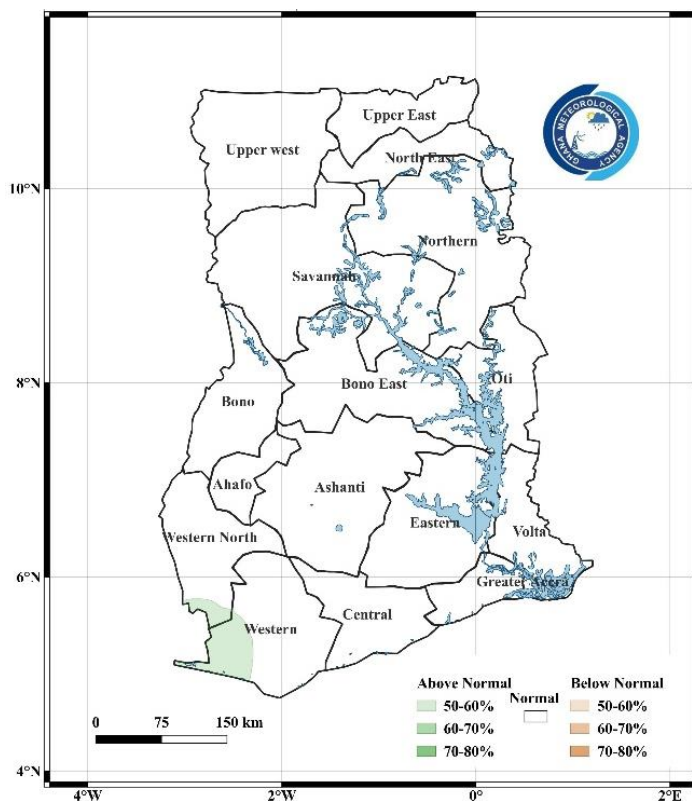
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR FEBRUARY 1ST DEKAD 2025

2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

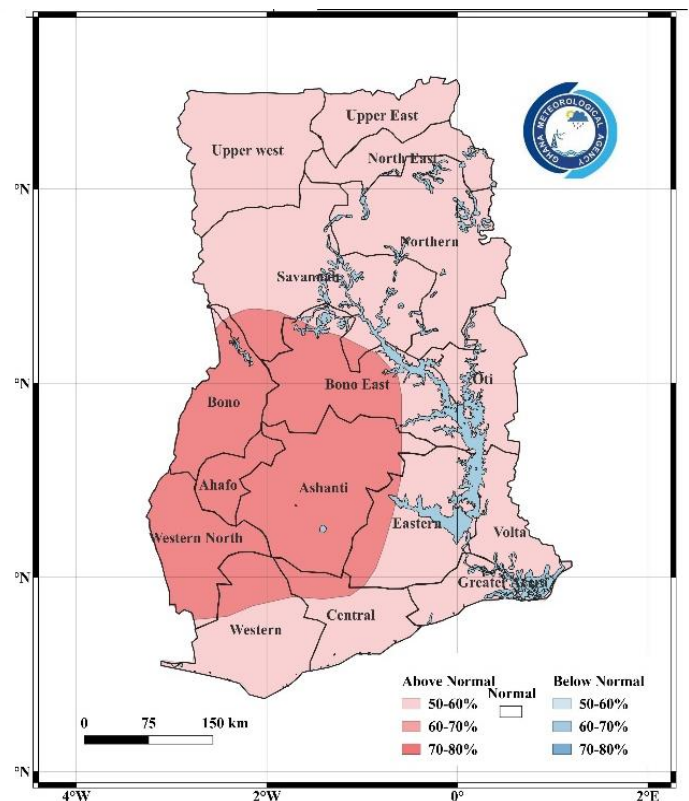
In the upcoming dekad, Above Normal Rainfall is expected around the south western portions of the country with the rest of the country expected to experience normal conditions.

2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Generally, Above Normal temperatures are expected across the entire country.



Map 10: Rainfall Outlook Map



Map 11: Temperature Outlook Map.

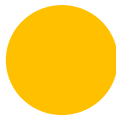
3.0 AGRO – ADVISORIES:

Dekadal	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN ZONE				
January, Dekad 3	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 3	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 3	Tomato (20 – 25 days)	Vegetative 	 Fertilization	The locality concerned is LaDMA (100kg ha-1 Potassium Nitrate)
	Maize	Land preparation		
	Rice	Land preparation		

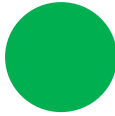
	Weather conditions are favourable for crops
	Weather conditions are not very favourable for crops
	Weather conditions are unfavourable for crops

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	Irrigation is 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					

Tomatoes			• Wilting of plant • Pest and Disease outbreak	Fertilization Maintenance	Do not intercrop with alternative hosts e.g. peppers, tomato
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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 samina 15g/15L), neem oil, Abamectin, Bt insecticides.

4.0 APPENDIX

TABLE OF STATIONS

STATION	ABBREVIATION	STATION	ABBREVIATION
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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