

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.4, FEBRUARY 1ST DEKAD (1-10) 2025

GMET/AGROMET/010225

FORM910

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



SUMMARY

During the period under review, there was an increase in rainfall across the country compared to the previous dekad, the 3rd dekad of January. **Ho** recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 108.9mm in the Forest zone.

Rainfall surpluses were recorded in the Southern part of the country where as the North, Transition zone, and few areas in the forest zone such as **Dormaa Ahenkro, Goaso, Mim, Bechem, Sunyani** and areas along the coast such as **Akatsi, Axim and Takoradi** recorded rainfall deficits.

Axim and **Tamale** recorded the lowest and highest average maximum day-time temperatures across the entire country with 31.8°C and 38.5°C respectively. The country recorded average minimum temperatures ranging from 20°C to 27°C. Bole recorded 21.5°C as the lowest average minimum night-time temperature across the country.

In terms of evapotranspiration, most stations across the country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 2 - 8 mm/day. **Wa, Navrongo, Tamale, Kete Krachi, Akim Oda, Ejura, Koforidua** and **Accra** experienced a negative anomaly indicating a slower rate of evapotranspiration.

In the 1st dekad of February, soil moisture across Northern Ghana, forest zone and most parts of the Transition zone was estimated to be less than 60%.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (FEBRUARY 1ST DEKAD 2025).....	4
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT.....	4
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	5
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE.....	6
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION	7
1.5 SOIL MOISTURE.....	8
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR FEB. 2ND DEKAD 2025 ...	9
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK	9
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK	10
3.0 AGRO – ADVISORIES:	11
4.0 APPENDIX.....	14
TABLE OF STATIONS	14

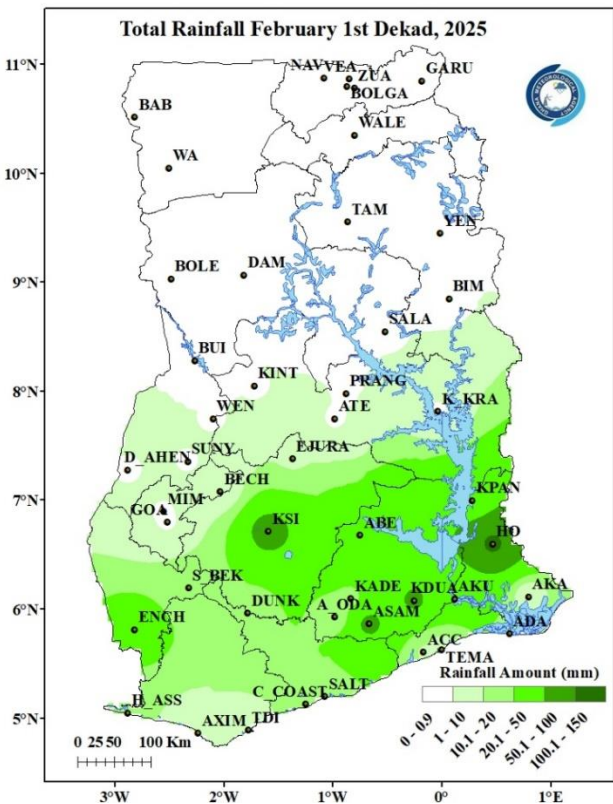


1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (FEBRUARY 1ST DEKAD 2025)

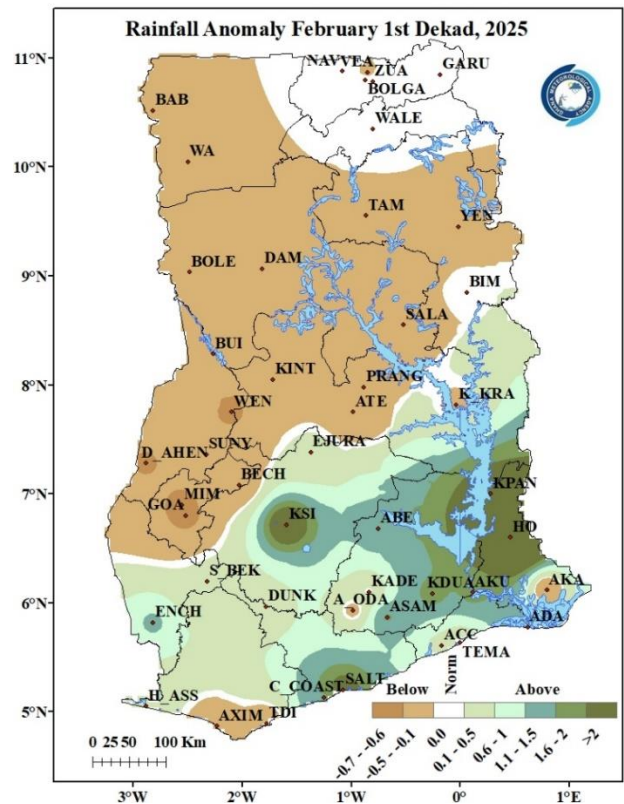
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

Most stations across the country recorded rainfall with the exception of the North, Transition zone and some portions of the Forest zone. Ho recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 108.9mm in the Forest zone. Areas along the coastline such as Ada, Saltpond, and Cape Coast experienced total rainfall amount ranging from 0.7mm – 17.8mm with Ada recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 17.8mm and Takoradi recording the lowest rainfall accumulation of 0.7mm. In the 1st dekad of February, the country experienced an increase in rainfall amount as compared to the 3rd dekad of January.

In the dekad under review, Kumasi, Kpando, Ho, Saltpond, Cape Coast and its surroundings recorded positive (surplus) rainfall anomaly with the rest of the country recording negative rainfall anomalies (deficit). Navrongo, Ve, Bolgatanga, Garu, Walewale and Bimbila experienced normal conditions as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



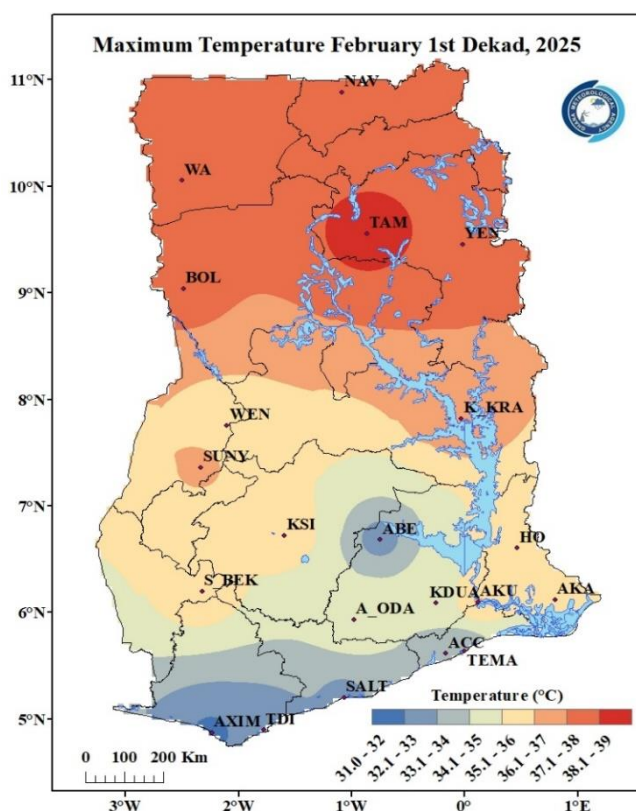
Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



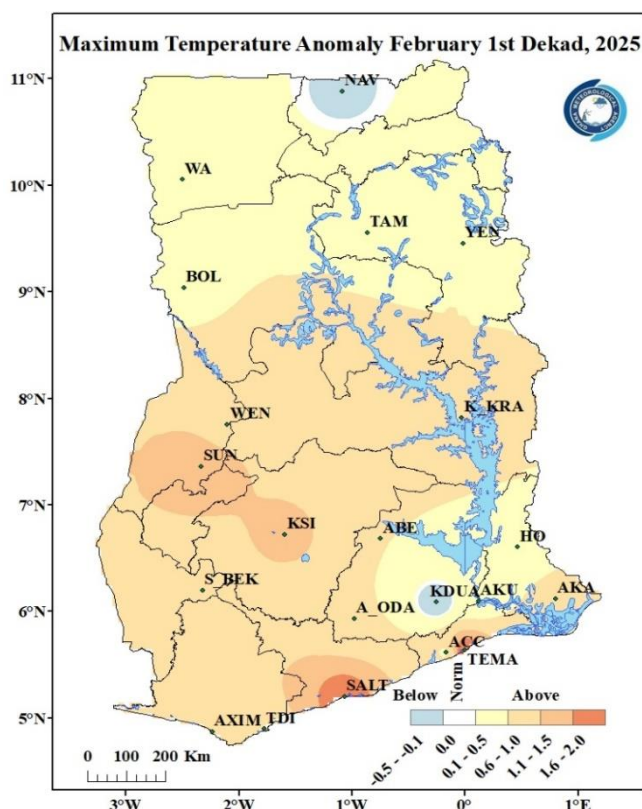
Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Axim and Tamale recorded the lowest and highest average maximum temperatures across the entire country with 31.8°C and 38.5°C respectively. Navrongo and Wa both recorded 37.2°C average maximum temperature in the North, with Sunyani recording 36.2°C, as the highest in the Southern part of the country. Kete – Krachi recorded the highest average maximum temperature of 36.8°C in the Transition zone. Most stations all over the country experienced warmer day-time temperatures with the exception of Navrongo and Koforidua which experienced cooler day-time temperatures in their average maximum temperatures as compared with their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 4: Maximum Temperature Map.

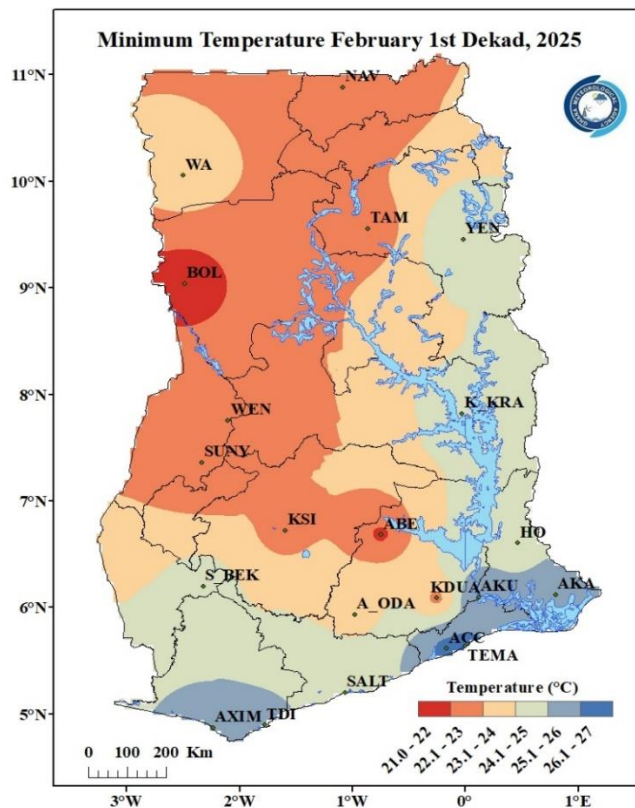


Map 5: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

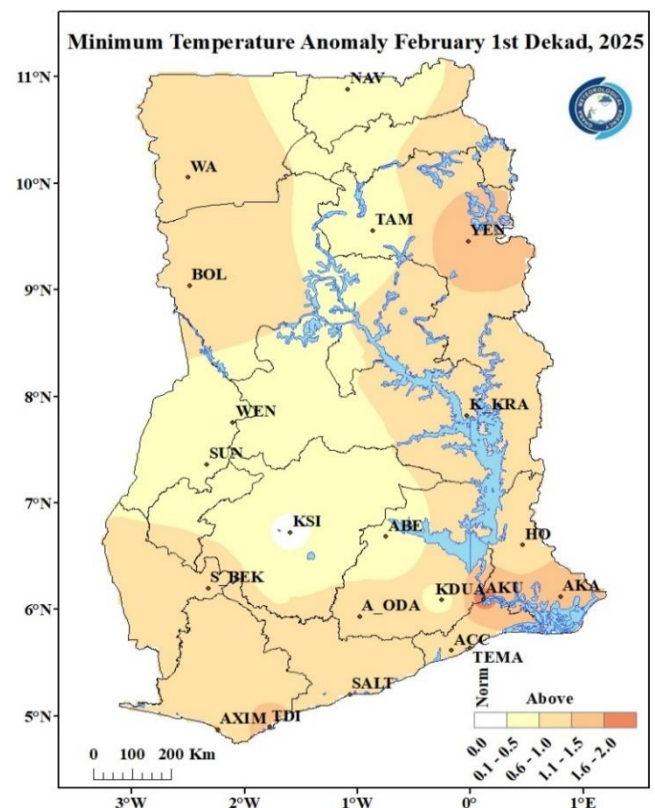
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The country recorded cooler average night time temperatures ranging from 20°C to 27°C. Bole recorded 21.5°C as the lowest average minimum temperature and Tema recorded 26.4°C as the highest average minimum temperature in the first ten days of February.

Most stations in the country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures with the exception of Kumasi, which experienced normal conditions as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 6: Minimum Temperature Map.

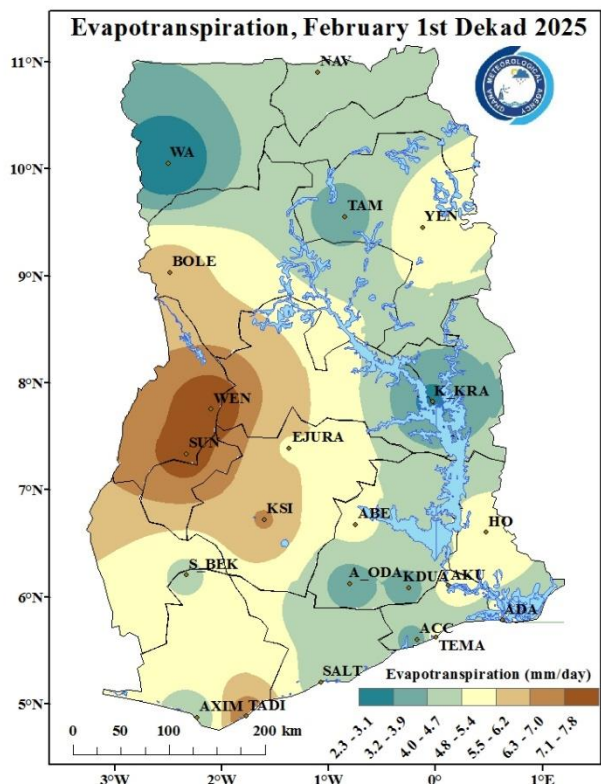


Map 7: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

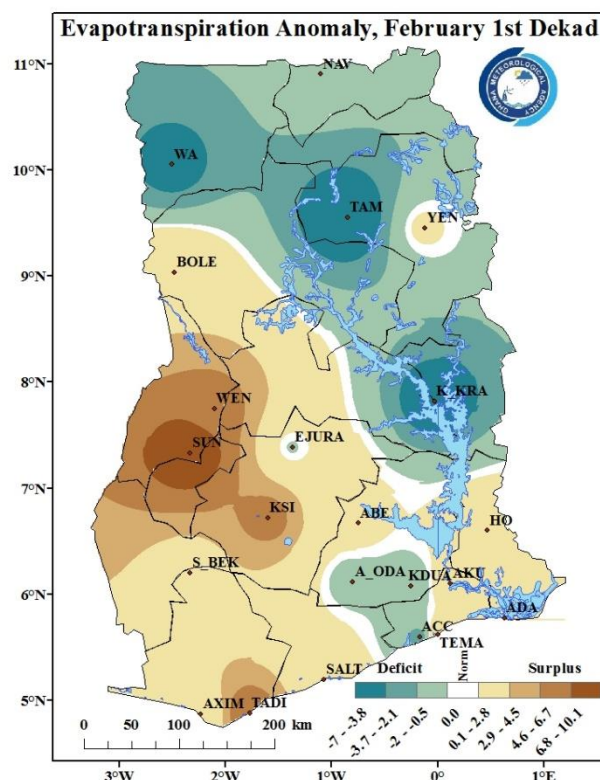
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 2 – 8 mm/day. Wenchi recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 7.8 mm/day with Wa recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 2.3 mm/day.

Generally, the country experienced a positive anomaly with Sunyani showing the highest amount of evapotranspiration as 10.1. Wa, Navrongo, Tamale, Kete Krachi, Akim Oda, Ejura, Koforidua and Accra experienced a negative anomaly indicating a slower rate of evapotranspiration.



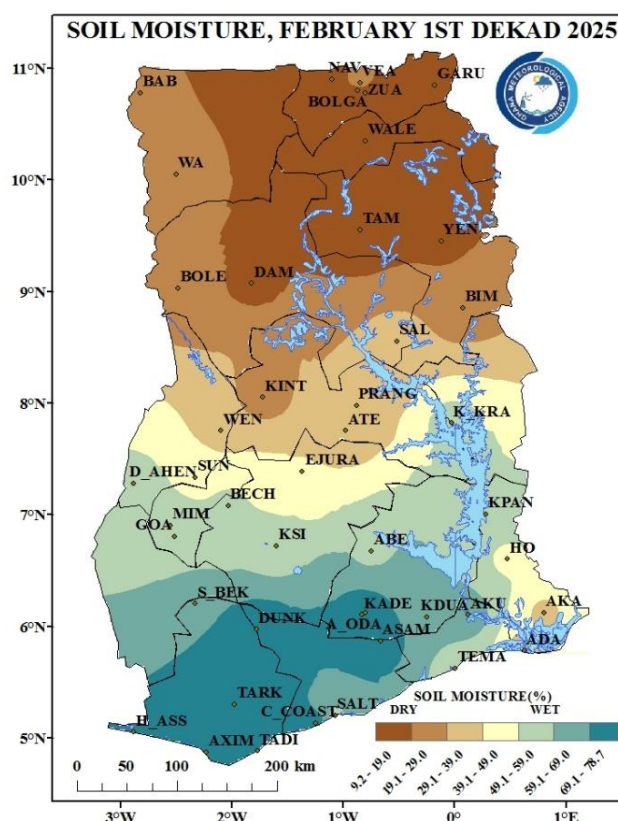
Map 8: Evapotranspiration Map.



Map 9: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

The Northern zone recorded soil moisture content ranging from 9.2 - 29%. Transition zone recorded soil moisture content ranging from 29.1 - 39%. Areas in the Forest zone recorded soil moisture content ranging from 49.1 – 69%. Along the coast, Takoradi, Axim and its environs in the South western portions of the country recorded soil moisture content of 69.1 -78.7% with East coast recording soil moisture content of 11-30%.



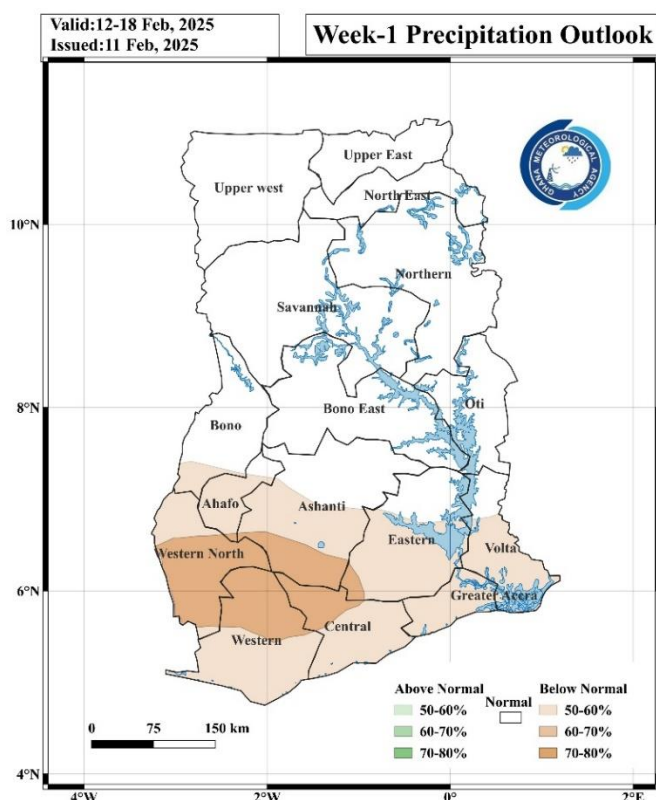
Map 10: Soil Moisture Map.

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR FEBRUARY 2ND DEKAD 2025

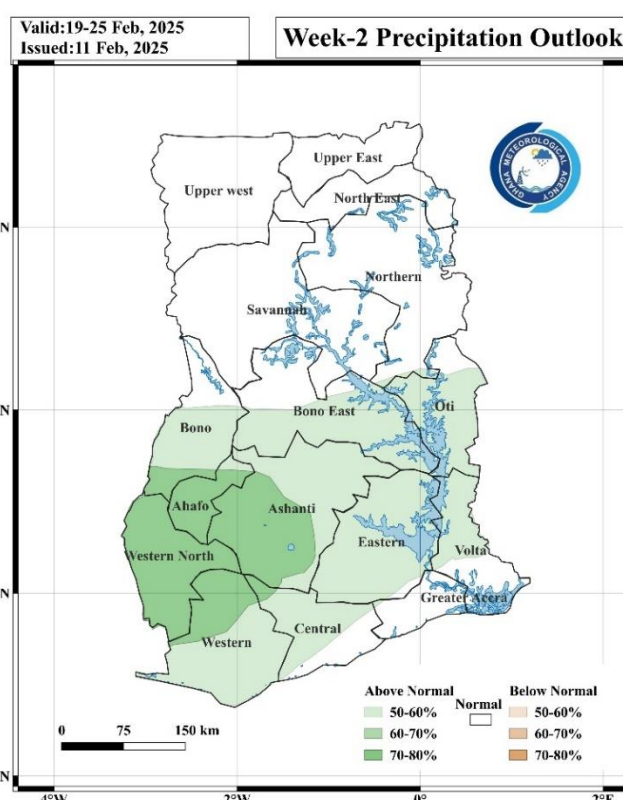
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

In week 1, Below Normal rainfall is expected in the Forest and Coastal zones of the country. However, the rest of the country is expected to experience Normal conditions.

For Week 2, Above Normal rainfall is expected in the Transition zone, Forest zone, and the western portions of the country. Meanwhile, East coast and the Northern part is expected to experience Normal conditions.



Map 11: Rainfall Outlook Map for Week 1.

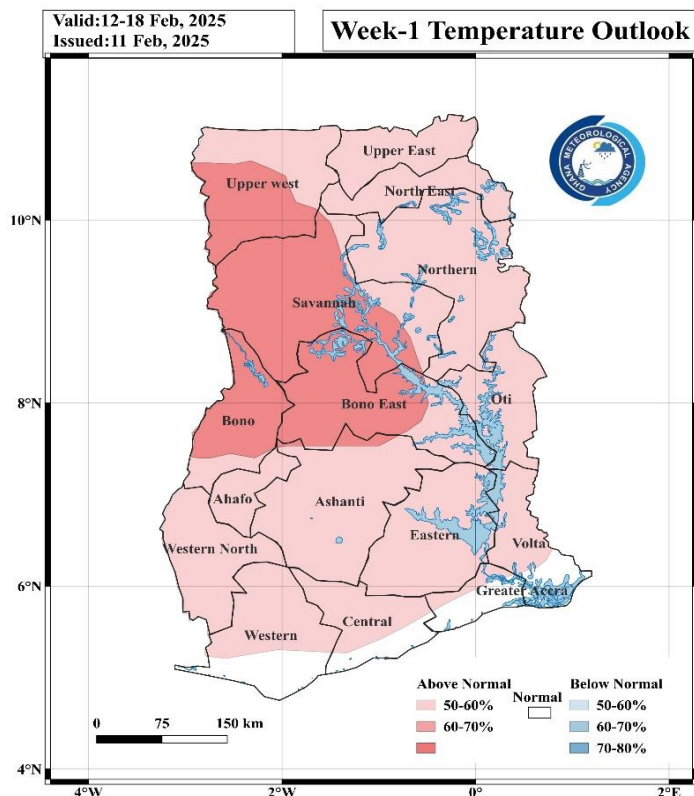


Map 12: Rainfall Outlook Map for Week 2.

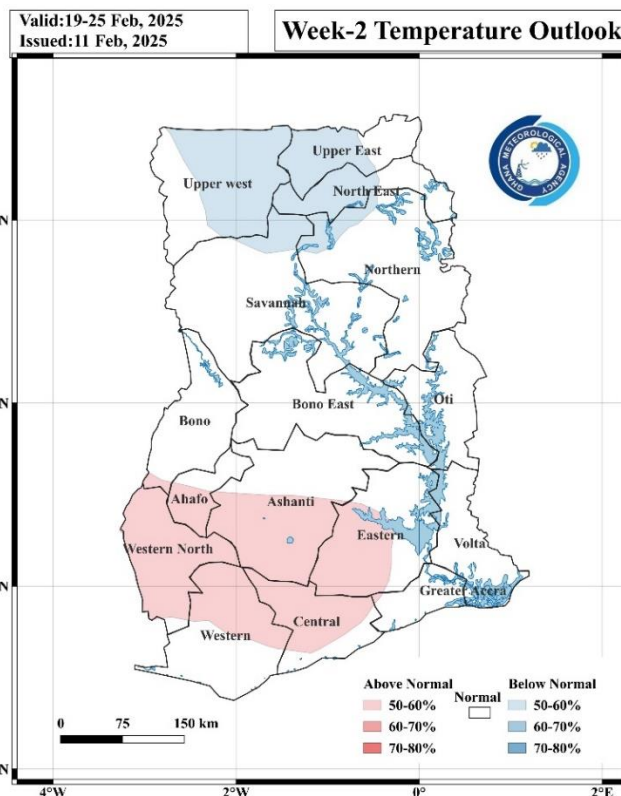
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

In week 1, the entire country is expected to experience Above Normal temperatures with the exception of the Coastal zone which is expected to experience Normal conditions.

In week 2, Below Normal temperature is expected in most areas in the Upper West, Upper East and North East regions, whereas Above Normal temperatures is expected in the western portions of the Forest zone.



Map 13: Temperature Outlook Map for Week 1.



Map 14: Temperature Outlook Map for Week 2.

3.0 AGRO – ADVISORIES:

Dekadal	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN ZONE				
February, 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				
February, Dekad 1	Maize	Land preparation		The locality concerned are Akumadan and Offinso
	Rice	Land preparation		
	Tomato (20 – 25 days)	Flowering Stage 		
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
February, Dekad 1	Tomato (20 – 25 days)	Flowering Stage 		The locality concerned is LaDMA
	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

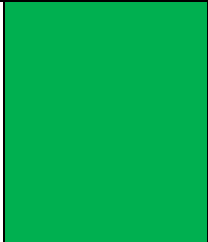
Dominant stages of development	Land Preparation	Germination / Emergence	Vegetation	Maturity (Flowering and fruiting)	Aging

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	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					

Tomatoes			• Wilting of plant • Pest and Disease outbreak	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	Maintenance	Irrigation is recommended.

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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