

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



SUMMARY

Most parts of the country recorded significant rainfall amounts within this dekad. **Goaso** recorded 43.6mm, the highest across the entire country. However, stations within **Accra, Cape Coast, Ada, Bui, Wenchi, Abetifi, Navrongo, Babile, Wa, Tamale and Garu** recorded no rain throughout the dekad.

Compared to the previous dekad, a steady increase in both day-time and night-time temperatures was observed across most stations within the country. This is expected as we gradually approach the warmest month (March) of the year. Also, the entire country experienced warmer temperatures as compared to their respective minimum and maximum Climatological Means, with **Tamale, Yendi, Wa, Bole, Akatsi, Akuse and Accra** amongst the most noticeable stations.

With the Southern sector continuing to record rain as their season approaches, farmers are advised to continue preparing their lands. Within the dekad, some parts of the Northern sector such as **Yendi, Salaga** and **Damongo** recorded their first share of rainfall for the year. **However, this is not enough to sustain farming activities.**

In the next dekad, above-normal rainfall is expected around places such as **Half Assini, Elubo, Tarkwa, Sefwi Bekwai, Enchi, Dunkwa, Saltpong, Oda** and **Asamankese**. Warmer temperatures are also expected across most parts of the country with few places within the Upper East and West regions experiencing below-normal temperatures.

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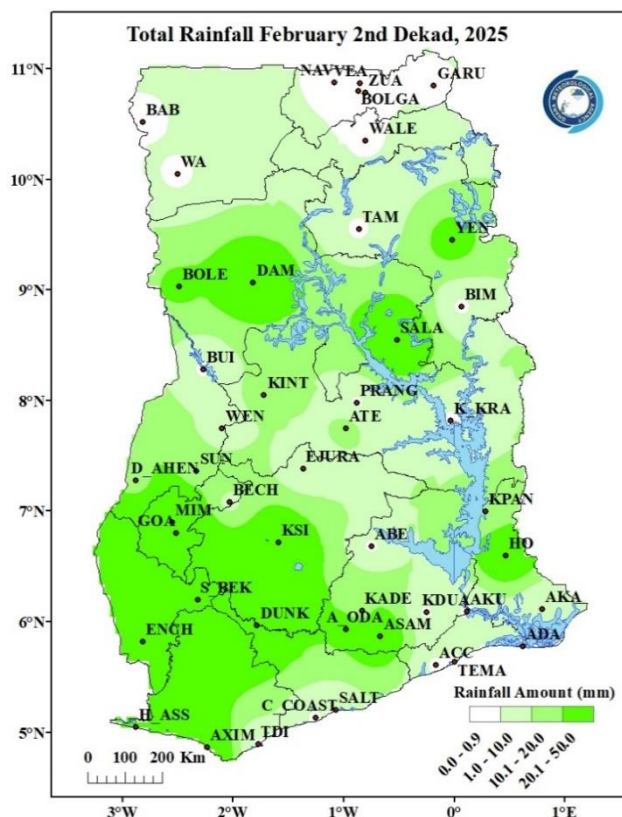
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1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (FEBRUARY 2ND DEKAD 2025)

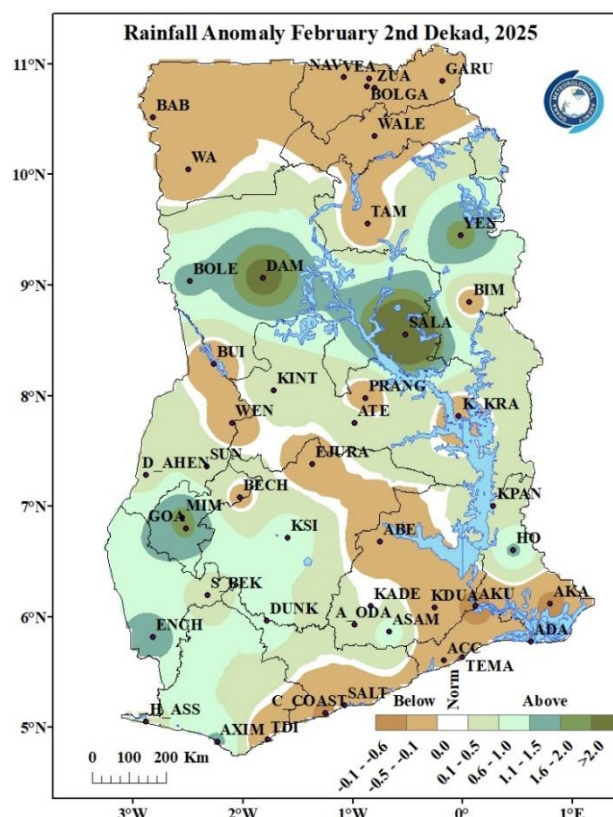
1.1 RAINFALL

Across the rainfall stations spread throughout the entire country, a total of 631.7mm of rainfall was recorded from the 11th of February to the 20th of February. Goaso and its surrounding areas recorded 46.3mm of rainfall, the highest total rainfall for the dekad. Mim, Salaga, Asamankese, Dunkwa, Ho and Enchi all recorded total rainfall amounts ranging from 45.5mm to 41.0mm. Kumasi recorded 39.7mm as its total dekad rainfall. Salaga, Damongo, Yendi and Bole recorded total rainfall amounts of 43.7mm, 37.0mm, 25.0mm and 21.7mm respectively. However, Accra, Tema, Ada, Abetifi, Cape Coast, Kete-Krachi, Bui and most parts of the Northern sector recorded no rainfall across the entire dekad (refer to map 1).

The distribution of rainfall within the dekad showed that, most areas within the Northern (specifically, the upper west and east regions) and Coastal sectors record rainfall amounts below their Climatological means. Also, areas such as Abetifi, Koforidua, Akuse, Ejura, Bechem, Bui, Prang and Wenchi within the Forest and Transition zones all recorded rainfall deficits. The rest of the country recorded surpluses with Salaga, Damongo, Mim, Yendi and Goaso amongst the most noticeable stations (refer to map 2).



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



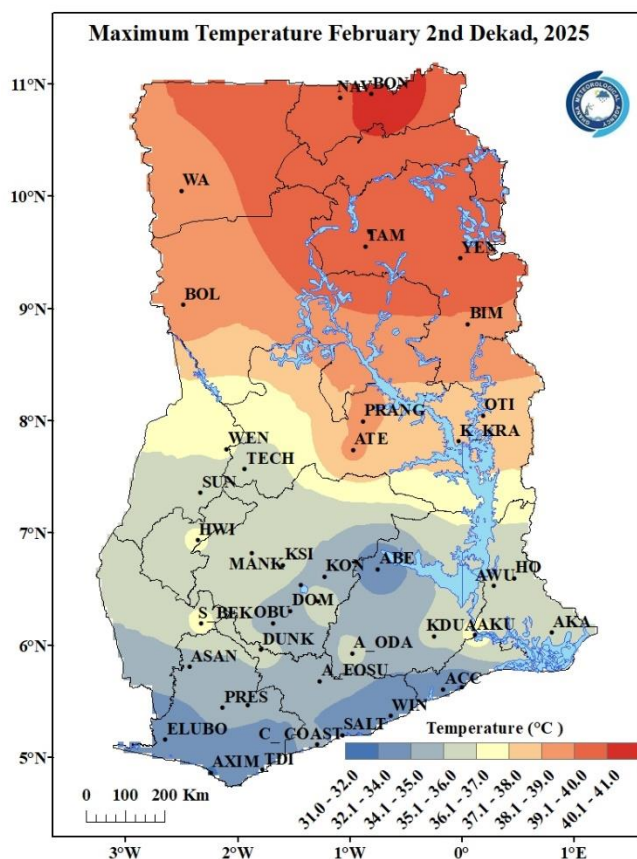
Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

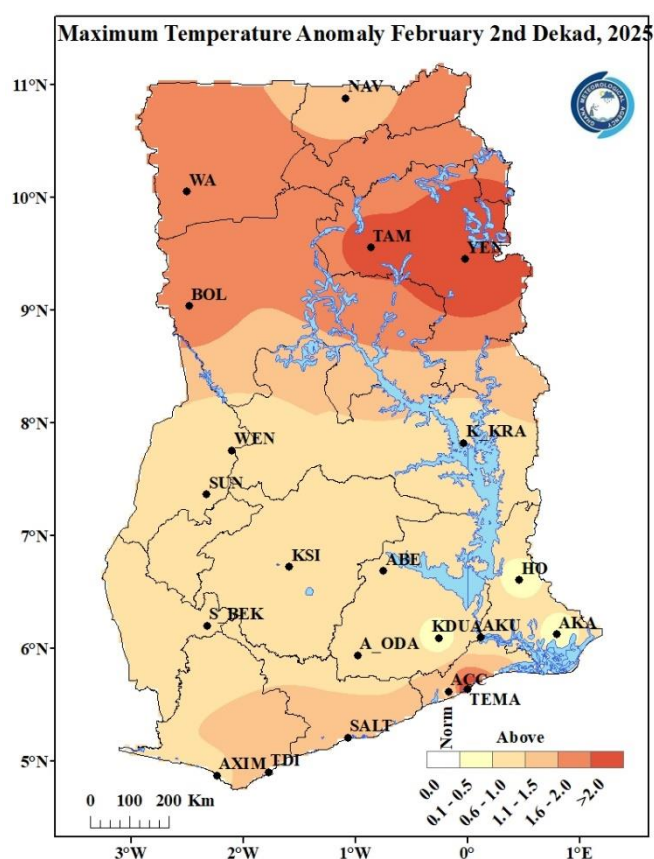
The warmest periods of the dekad were experienced within the Northern sector of the country. Temperatures within the sector ranged from 40.5°C to 38.5°C with the highest average temperature of 40.5°C being recorded by Bongo. Areas in and around Tamale, Wa, Bole, and Navrongo recorded 40°C, 38.8°C, 38.5°C and 39.8°C respectively.

Conversely, the Transition and Southern sector recorded cooler temperatures as compared to that of the Northern sector. Axim recorded the lowest average maximum temperature of 31.9°C. Kete-Krachi recorded 37.2°C, a 0.4°C gain as compared to the previous dekad. Akuse, Accra, Takoradi, Sunyani, Kumasi, Saltpond and Ho recorded 36.6°C, 33.6°C, 32.5°C, 35.9°C, 35.3°C, 32.6°C and 36.0°C respectively.

Generally, the entire country, especially the Northern and Coastal areas, experienced warmer temperatures as compared to their Climatological means, with Tamale, Yendi, Wa, Bole Saltpond, Takoradi and Accra amongst the noticeable stations (as seen in map 4).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.

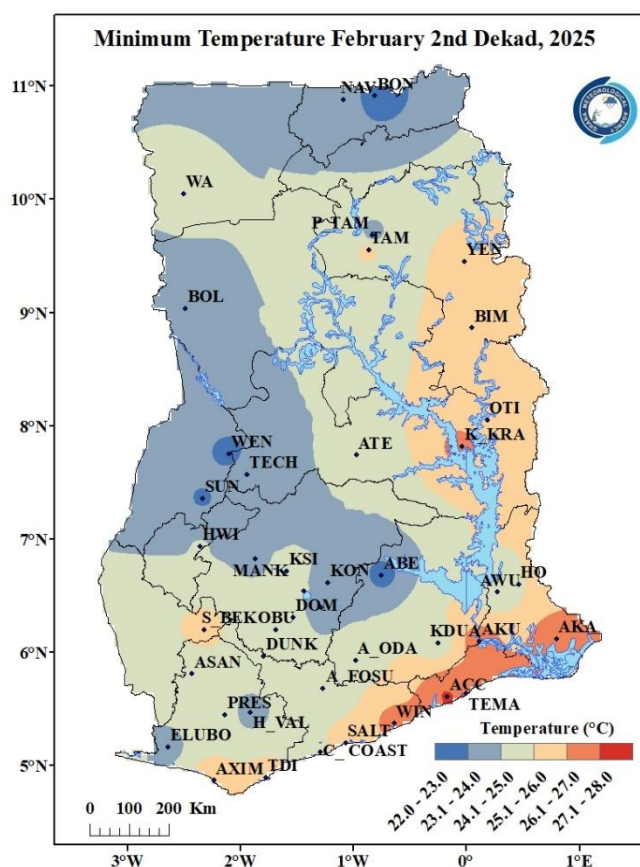


Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

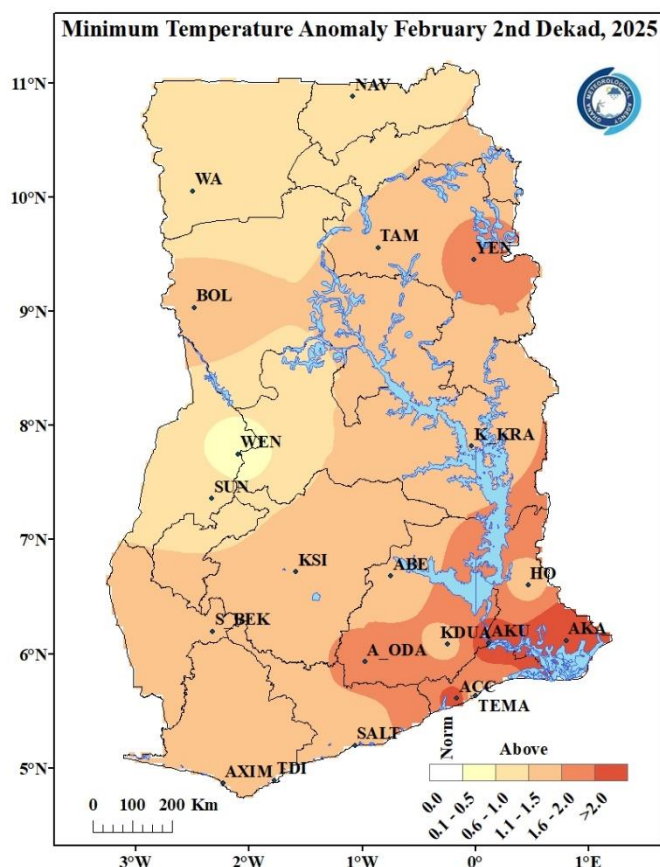
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

In the previous dekad, Abetifi, Wenchi, Yendi, Ho, Koforidua and Accra recorded average minimum temperatures of 21.9°C, 22.5°C, 25.0°C, 24.4°C, 22.8°C and 26.2°C respectively. However, these stations all experienced significant increase in temperatures in the dekad under review. Accra recorded the highest average minimum temperature of 27.1°C, almost a degree warmer than the previous dekad. Areas in and around Abetifi, Wenchi, Yendi, Ho, and Koforidua recorded temperatures of 22.7°C, 22.8°C, 25.5°C, 25.0°C and 24.3°C respectively. This signifies a gradual steady increase in night-time temperatures across most stations within the country. Bongo in the Upper East region, recorded the lowest average minimum temperature of 22.4°C (refer to map 5).

The entire country experienced warmer temperatures as compared to their Climatological Means with the most noticeable stations being Yendi, Akim Oda, Akuse, Akatsi and Accra (refer to map 6).



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.

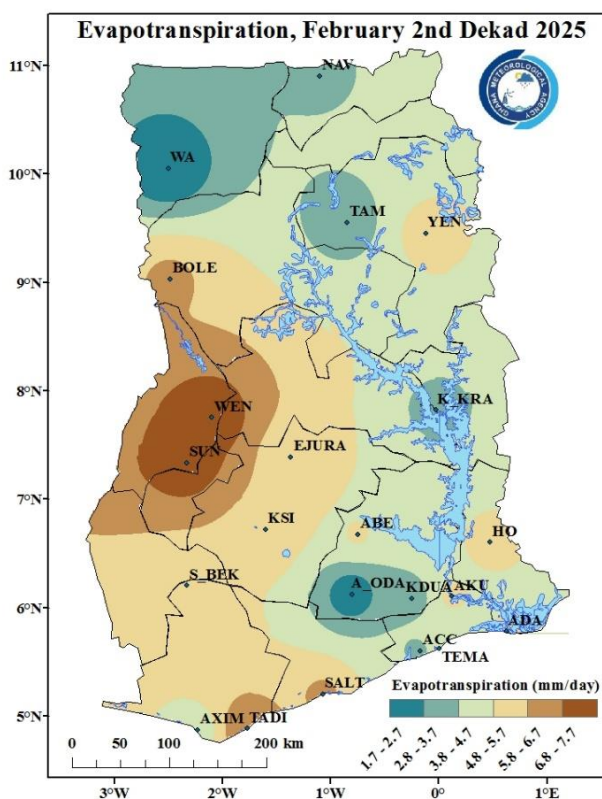


Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

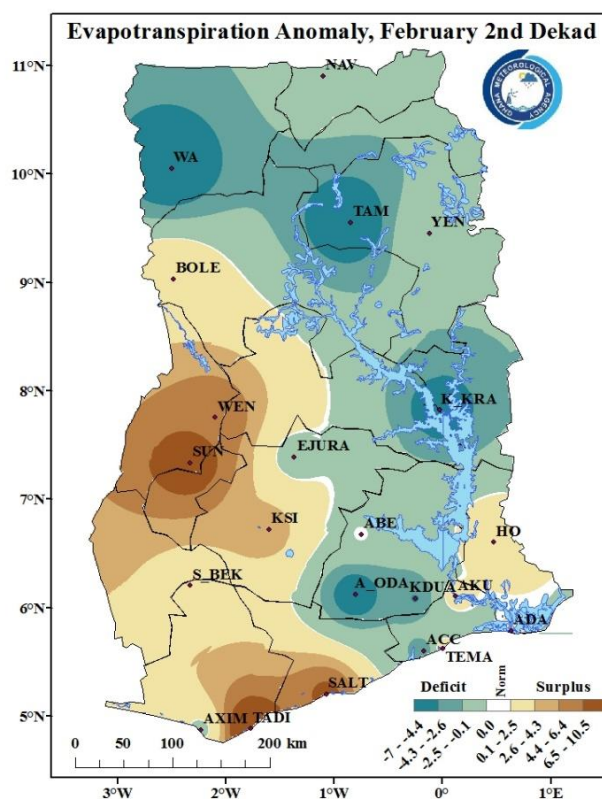
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

Wa and Akim Oda both recorded 1.9mm/day, the lowest rates of evapotranspiration for the dekad. Wenchi, Bole, Sunyani, Takoradi and Saltpond recorded rates ranging from 5.8mm/day to 7.7mm/day (refer to map 7).

Areas around Ho, together with some portions of the Western flanks of the country such as Sunyani, Wenchi, Axim, Takoradi and Saltpond, recorded evapotranspiration rates higher than their respective Climatological Means. The rest of the country recorded deficits with the most noticeable stations been Wa, Tamale, Kete-Krachi and Akim Oda (refer to map 8).



Map 7: Evapotranspiration Map.

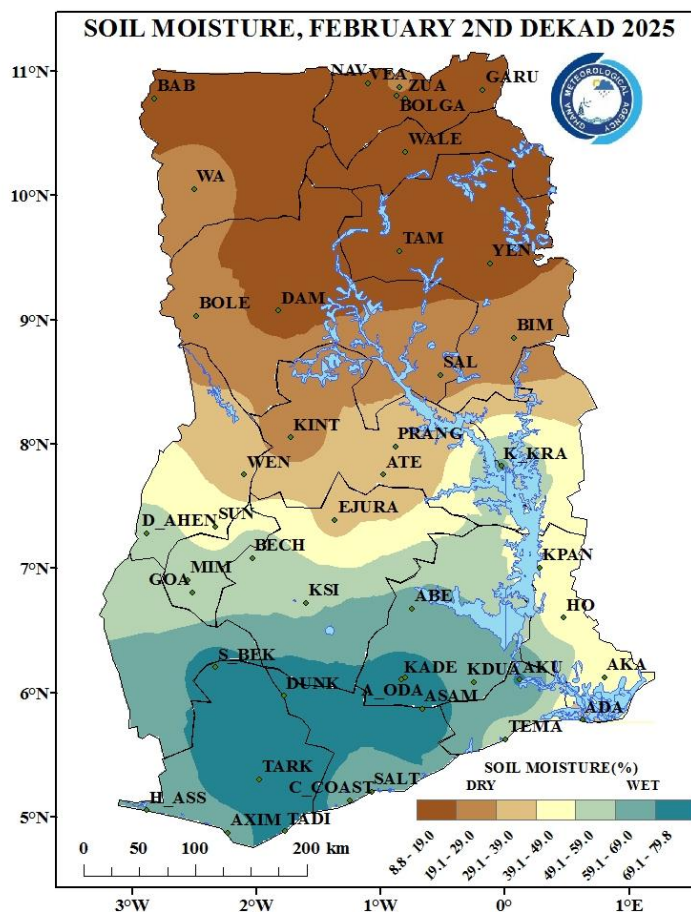


Map 8: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

The Northern and Transition parts of the country recorded lower soil moisture content as compared to the forest and coastal areas. Ho, Kpando and Akatsi together with the Northern and Transition zones recorded soil moisture below 40% except for Kete-Krachi which recorded soil moisture close to 60%.

Areas around Axim, Takoradi, Akim Oda, Dunkwa, Tarkwa, Koforidua, Asamankese and Tema all in the forest and coastal zones recorded soil moisture between 50-80%.

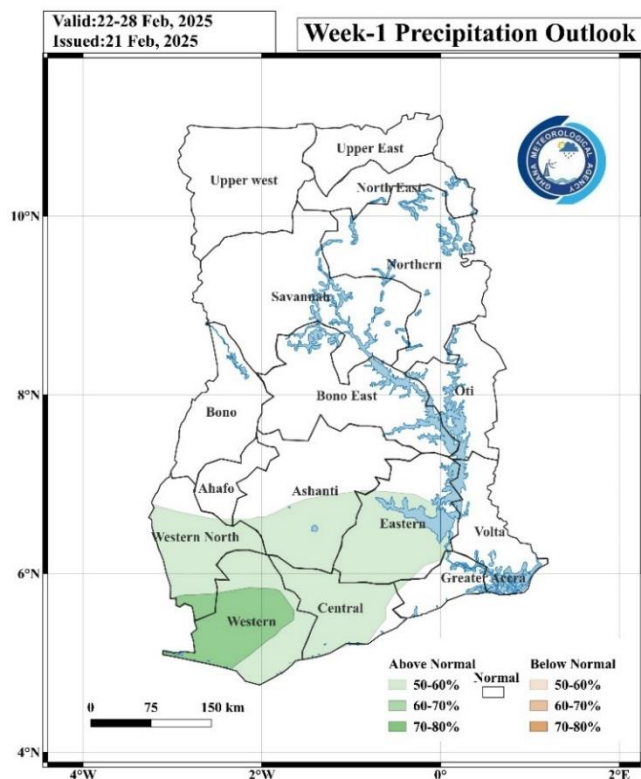


Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

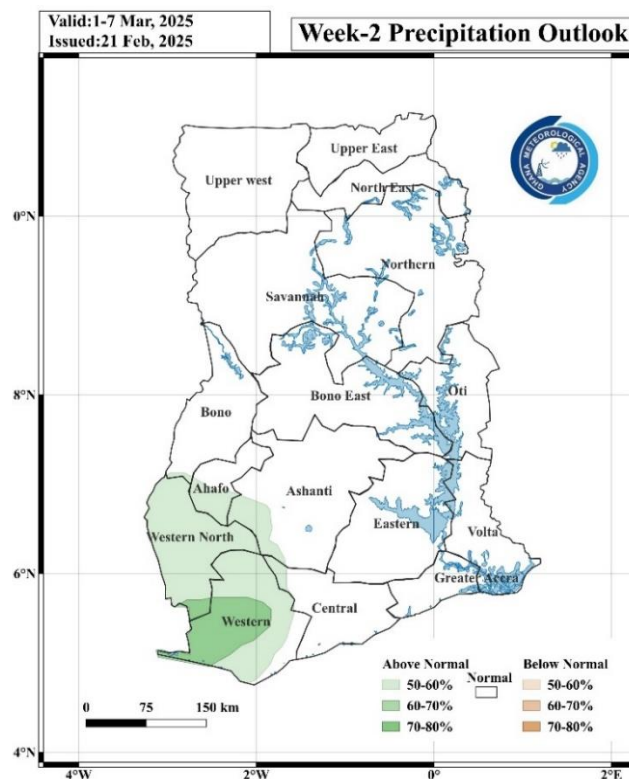
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR FEBRUARY 3RD DEKAD 2025

2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

For the next Dekad, above normal rainfall amounts are expected over some parts of the Southern sector (refer to maps 10 and 11) of the country with places around Half Assini, Elubo, Tarkwa, Sefwi Bekwai, Enchi, Dunkwa, Saltpong, Oda and Asamankese expected to be mostly affected. The East Coast, Transition and Northern sectors are likely to record normal rainfall amounts.



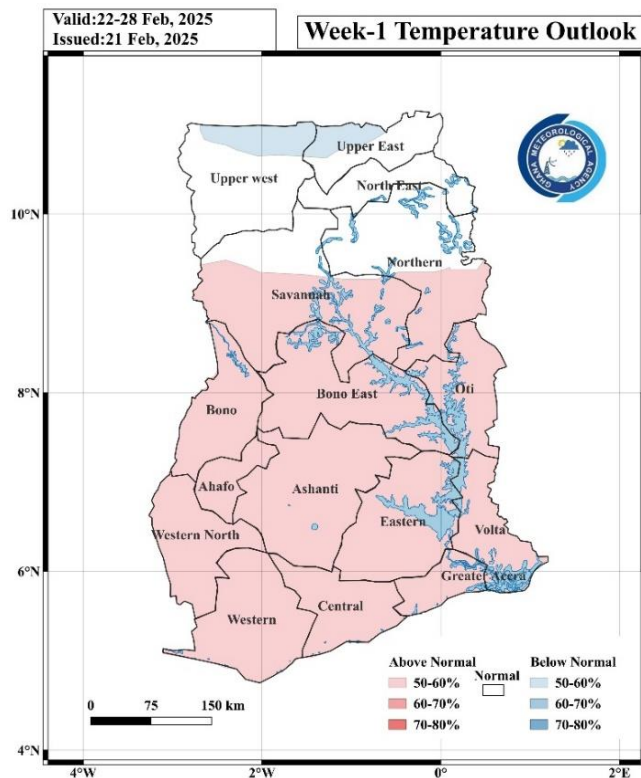
Map 10: Rainfall outlook Map for week 1.



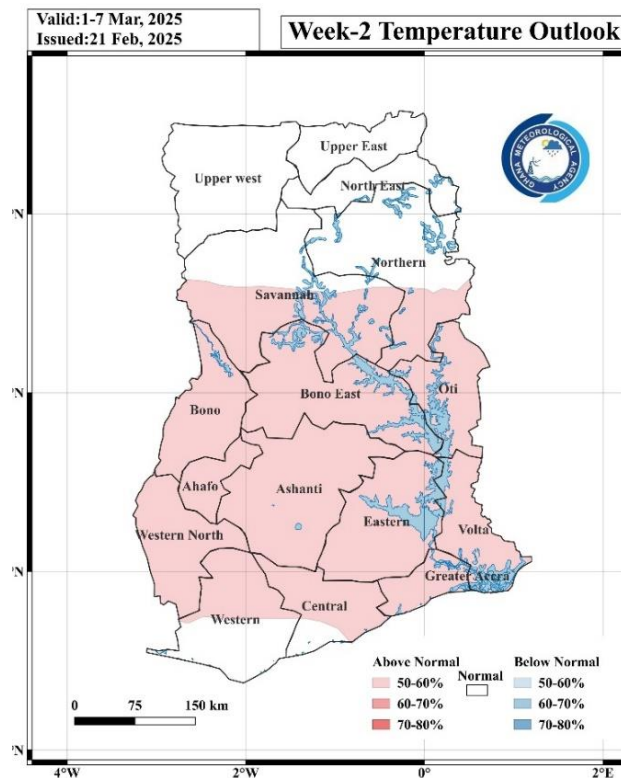
Map 11: Rainfall outlook Map for week 2.

2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Warmer temperatures are expected across most parts of the country except for few places within the Upper East and West regions, namely Tamale, Tumu, Nakong, Navrongo and their surroundings, which are likely to experience below normal temperatures.



Map 12: Temperature outlook Map for week.



Map 13: Temperature outlook Map for week 2.

3.0 AGRO – ADVISORIES:

Dekadal	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN ZONE				
February, Dekad 2	Tomato (25 – 35 days)	Flowering Stage 	Maintenance	The locality concerned is Upper East
	Sorghum	Site selection		
	Soyabean	Site selection		
	Maize	Site selection		
	Rice	Site selection		
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
February, Dekad 2	Maize	Land preparation	Maintenance	The locality concerned are Akumadan and Offinso
	Rice	Land preparation		
	Tomato (20 – 25 days)	Flowering Stage 		
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
February, Dekad 2	Tomato (20 – 25 days)	Flowering Stage 	Maintenance	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	Maintenance	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					Instead of clearing the forest and burning vegetation,
Rice					

Soyabean			No major risk associated	Land preparation	adopt “slash- and – mulch” approach
Tomatoes			- Wilting of plant - Pest and Disease outbreak	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	Maintenance	Farmers in East Coast should consider irrigation where possible.

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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