

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



SUMMARY

Across the rainfall stations spread throughout the entire country, a total of **413.1mm** of rainfall was recorded from the **21st of February to the 28th of February**. Places around **Sunyani, Mim, Goaso, Axim, Half Assini, Kintampo, Kpando, Dormaa Ahenkro and Atebubu** recorded **no rainfall** in the 3rd dekad despite recording significant rainfall amounts in the previous dekad. The Northern sector recorded no rain except for areas in and around **Salaga**.

Salaga, Dunkwa, Kumasi, Abetifi, Asamankese together with their environs recorded rainfall amounts above their Climatological Means with the rest of the country recording deficits.

Most parts of the country experienced **warmer night-time** temperatures with the most noticeable stations being Yendi, Tamale, Navrongo, Yendi, Bole, Ada, Akatsi and Accra. Wa recorded the most deficit within the dekad with areas around Abetifi, Akim Oda, Koforidua, Salpono and Axim also experiencing cooler nights as compared to their respective Climatological Means.

With the Southern sector continuing to record rain as their season approaches, farmers are advised to continue preparing their lands. Salaga within the Northern region of the country recorded significant amounts of rainfall this dekad. **However, it is to be noted that the farming season for the Northern sector usually starts within April and May.**

Above normal rainfall amounts are expected over most parts of the country with places in and around **Bole, Wenchi, Dormaa Ahenkro, Mim, Goaso, and Bibiani** expected to be mostly affected in the upcoming dekad. Areas around **Babile, Funi, Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Ve, Walewale, Bawku and Garu** in the Upper East, North-East and Upper West regions, also have higher chances of experiencing **warmer maximum and minimum temperatures**.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (FEBRUARY 3RD DEKAD 2025)	4
1.1 RAINFALL	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 MARCH 1ST DEKAD 2025	9
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK	9
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK	10
3.0 AGRO – ADVISORIES:	11
4.0 APPENDIX	13
TABLE OF STATIONS	13

(GMet)

Website: www.meteo.gov.gh

Tel: 0307010019

Email: info@meteo.gov.gh



: @GhanaMet



: Ghana Meteorological Agency

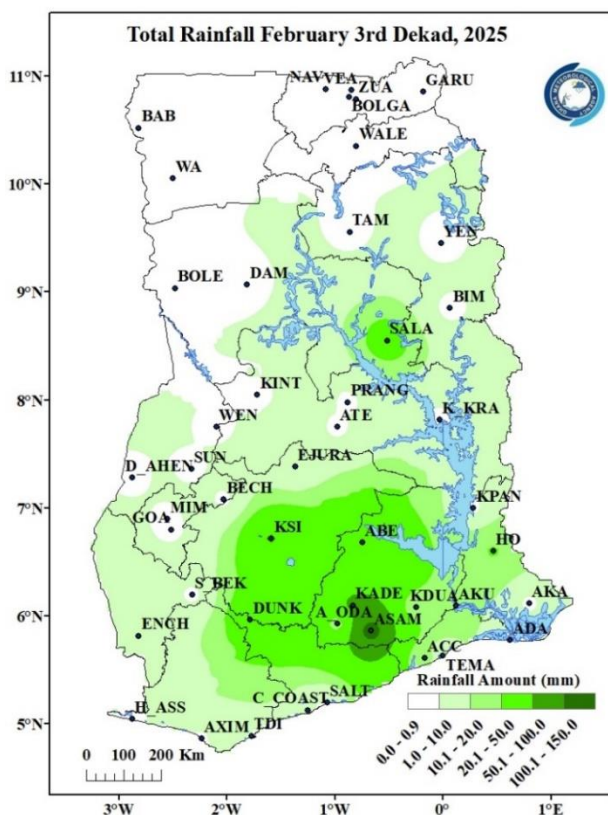
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (FEBRUARY 3RD DEKAD 2025)

1.1 RAINFALL

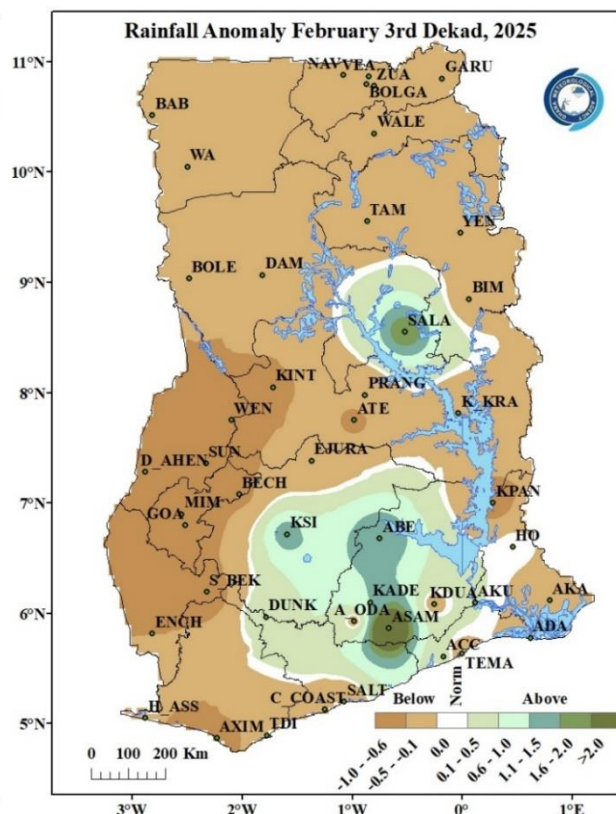
Across the rainfall stations spread throughout the entire country, a total of 413.1mm of rainfall was recorded from the 21st of February to the 28th of February. Asamankese, which recorded 42.9mm of rain in the previous dekad, recorded a total of 118.8mm of rain, making it the highest for the dekad. Kade and Kumasi recorded total rainfall amounts of 52.4mm to 51.2mm respectively. Abetifi, Akuse and Accra which recorded no rains in the 2nd dekad, recorded rainfall amounts of 40.5mm, 10.3mm and 14.0mm respectively.

Places around Sunyani, Mim, Goaso, Axim, Half Assini, Kintampo, Kpando, Dormaa Ahenkro and Atebubu recorded no rainfall amounts in the 3rd Dekad despite recording significant rainfall amounts in the previous dekad. Ejura recorded a total of 2.0mm, same as in the previous dekad. Areas around Ada, Prang and Kete-krachi continue to remain dry as they recorded no rain within this dekad as well. Also, areas within the Northern sector recorded no rain except for areas in and around Salaga which recorded 28.4mm. (refer to map 1).

Salaga, Dunkwa, Kumasi, Abetifi, Asamankese together with their environs recorded rainfall amounts above their respective Climatological Means with the rest of the country recording deficits (refer to map 2).



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



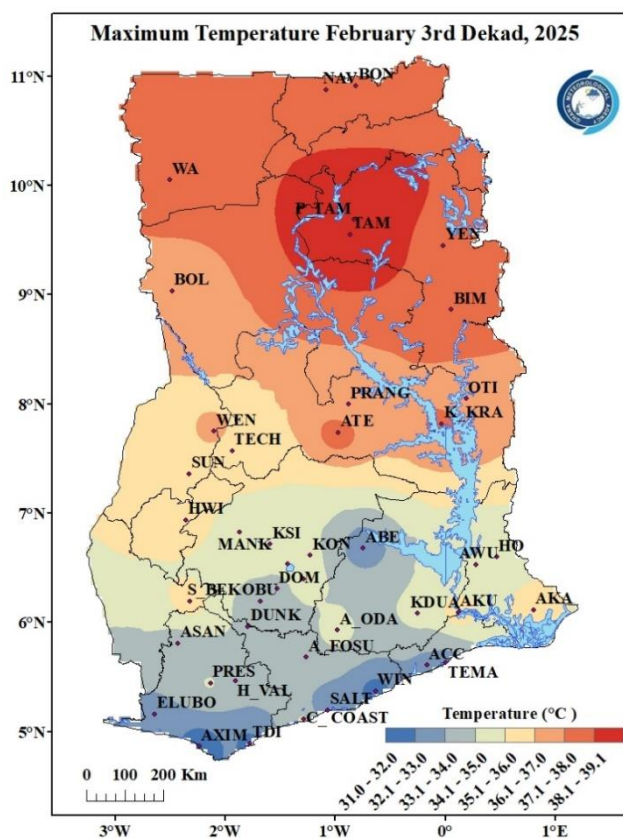
Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

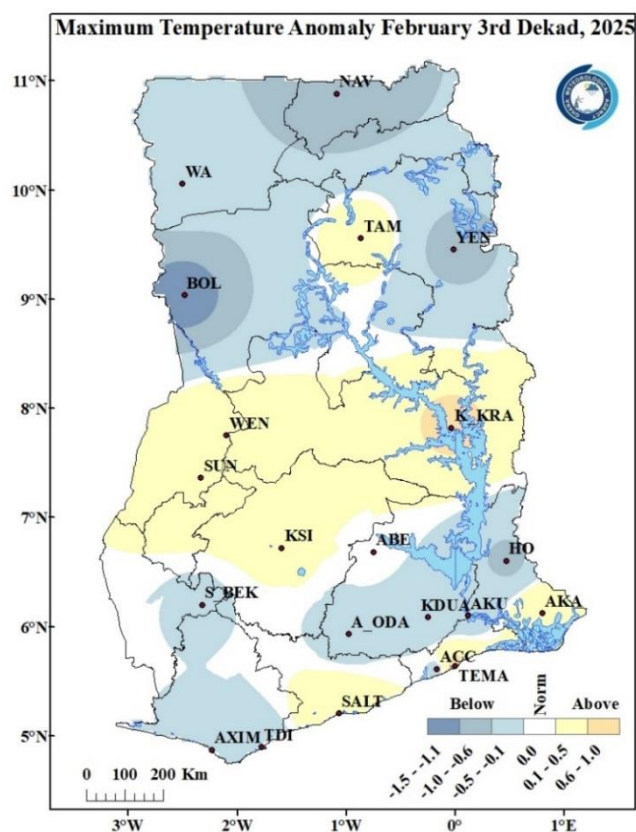
As compared to the previous dekad, temperatures across most stations decreased slightly, with the warmest periods of the dekad been experienced within the Northern sector of the country. Temperatures within this sector ranged from 36.1°C to 39.1°C with the highest average temperature of 39.1°C been recorded by Tamale. Areas in and around Bimbila, Navrongo, and Wa all recorded 37.8°C. Yendi, Bongo and Bole also recorded 37.7°C, 37.5°C and 36.1°C respectively.

Conversely, the Transition and Southern sectors recorded cooler temperatures as compared to that of the Northern sector. Axim recorded the lowest average maximum temperature of 31.2°C. Kete-Krachi recorded 37.2°C, same temperature as it recorded in the previous dekad. Akuse, Accra, Takoradi, Sunyani, Kumasi, Saltpond and Ho all recorded slight decreases in temperatures this dekad. They recorded 35.6°C, 32.8°C, 31.8°C, 35.8°C, 34.8°C, 32.0°C and 34.8°C respectively (refer to map 3).

Areas around Kumasi, Tamale, some parts of the Coastal sector and the entire Transition recorded surpluses as their temperatures for the dekad were higher than their respective Climatological Means. The rest of the country experienced deficits with areas in and around Abetifi, Tarkwa and Enchi experiencing normal temperatures. (as seen in map 4).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.

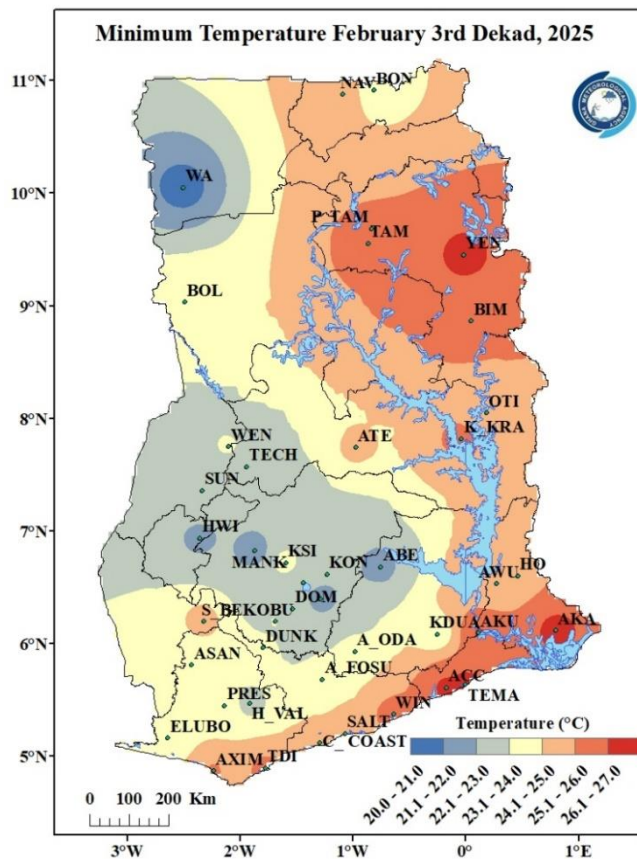


Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

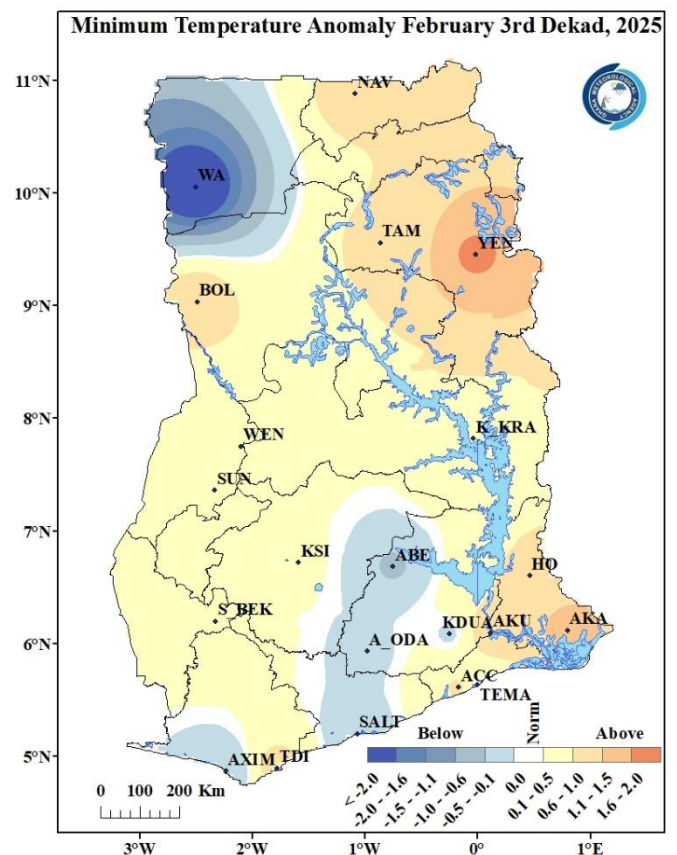
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Generally, the Eastern flanks of the country together with most areas around the Coast recorded higher temperatures as compared to the rest of the country (refer to map 5). Akatsi, Tema and Yendi recorded average minimum temperature of 26.3°C, the highest within the dekad. Accra recorded 26.2°C whereas Takoradi recorded 25.3°C. Kete-Krachi and Sefwi Bekwai stations recorded 25.3°C and 24.6°C respectively. Wa recorded the lowest average minimum temperature of 20.6°C. Abetifi and Sunyani recorded 21.7°C recorded 23.0°C respectively.

Most parts of the country experienced warmer night-time temperatures with the most noticeable stations being Yendi, Tamale, Navrongo, Yendi, Bole, Ada, Akatsi and Accra. Wa recorded the most deficit within the dekad with areas around Abetifi, Akim Oda, Koforidua, Saltpong and Axim also experiencing cooler nights as compared to their respective Climatological means (refer to map 6).



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.

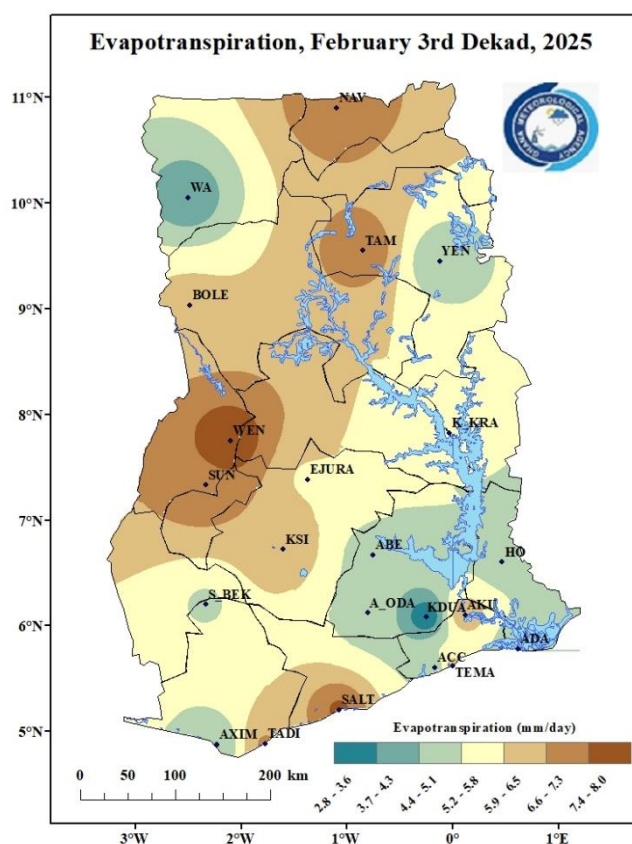


Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

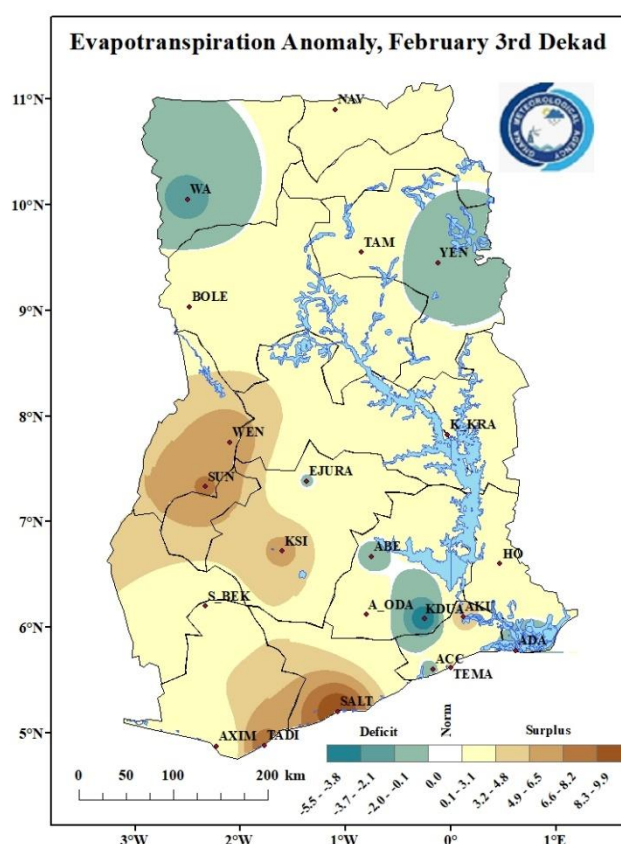
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

Most parts of the country recorded average evapotranspiration rates ranging from 5.2mm/day to 8.0mm/day. Wenchi recorded the highest rate of 8.0mm/day whereas the lowest for the dekad was recorded by Koforidua with an average evapotranspiration rate of 2.84mm/day. Tamale, Kete-Krachi, Ejura, Sunyani, Sefwi Bekwai and Saltpond recorded 7.1mm/day, 5.3mm/day, 5.7mm/day, 7.2mm/day, 4.92mm/day and 7.4mm/day respectively (refer to map 7).

Areas around Wa, Yendi, Abetifi, Koforidua and Accra recorded lower rates of evapotranspiration as compared to their respective Climatological means. The rest of the country experienced higher rates of evapotranspiration with Sunyani, Wenchi, Kumasi, Axim, Akuse and Saltpond, the most noticeable stations (refer to map 8).



Map 7: Evapotranspiration Map.

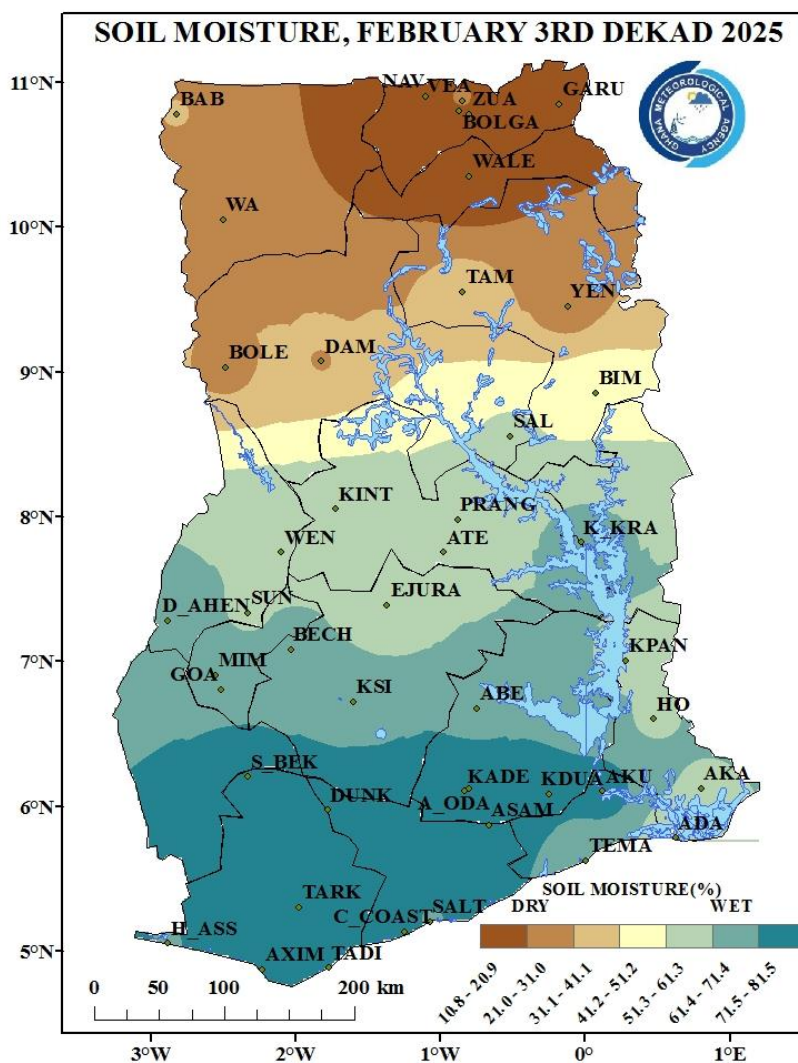


Map 8: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

Most parts of the Northern sector continue to remain dry except for Salaga which recorded about 50% soil moisture content because of the rains it recorded within the dekad. The Upper East region recorded below 21%, the lowest amount of soil moisture as it recorded no rain throughout the entire month of February.

Areas around Axim, Takoradi, Akim Oda, Dunkwa, Ho, Koforidua, Asamankese, Kade, Tarkwa and Saltpong all in the forest recorded soil moisture above 70%.

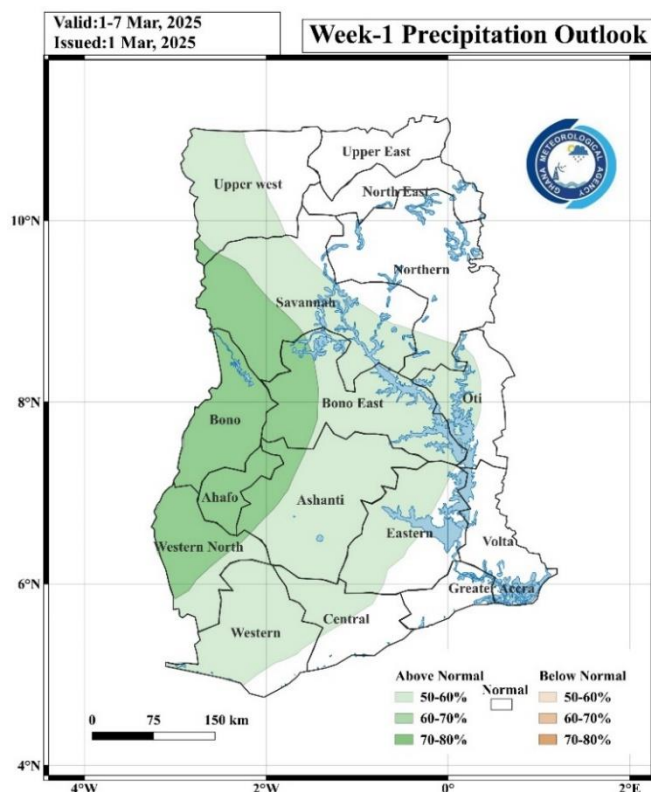


Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

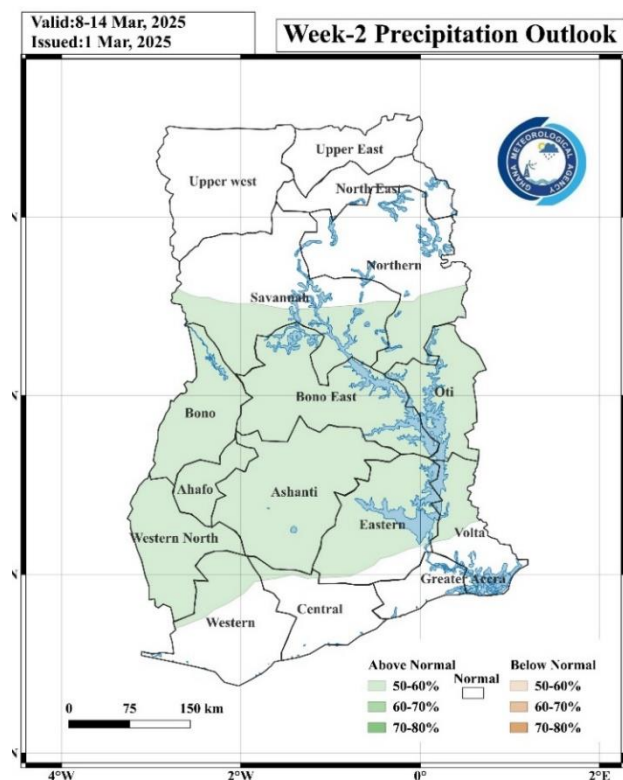
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR MARCH 1ST DEKAD 2025

2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Above normal rainfall amounts are expected over most parts of the country with places in and around Bole, Wenchi, Dormaa Ahenkro, Mim, Goaso, and Bibiani are expected to be mostly affected. The Coast and some parts of the Northern sectors are expected to have normal rainfall.



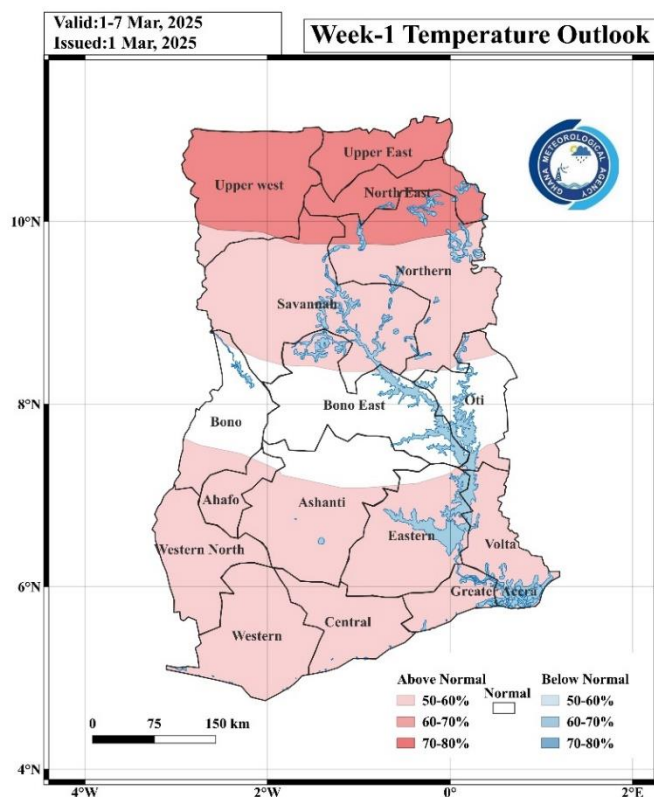
Map 10: Rainfall outlook Map for week 1.



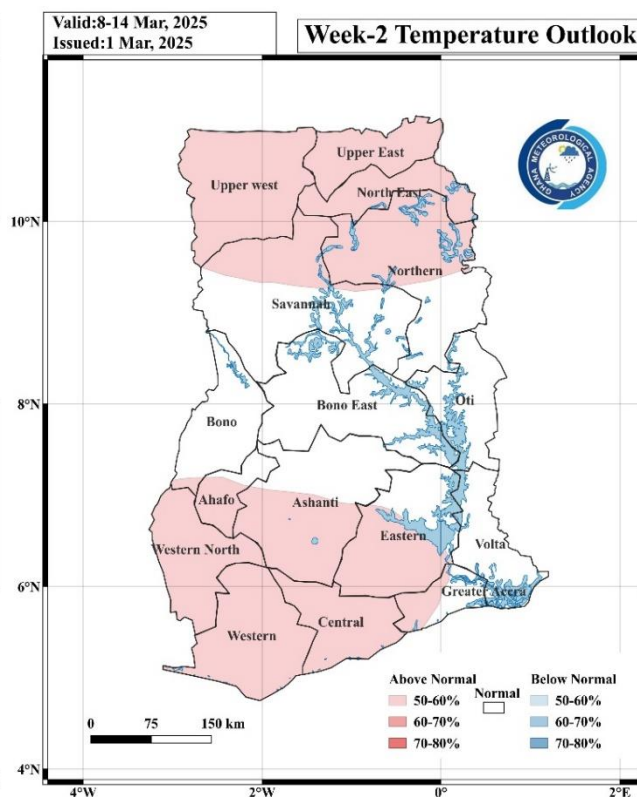
Map 11: Rainfall outlook Map for week 2.

2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Generally, places within the Northern and Southern sectors are likely to experience warmer maximum and minimum temperatures with areas around Babile, Funsì, Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Veà, Walewale, Bawku and Garu however, having higher chances of experiencing this condition. Temperatures are expected to be normal within the middle belt.



Map 12: Temperature outlook Map for week 1.



Map 13: Temperature outlook Map for week 2.

3.0 AGRO – ADVISORIES:

Dekadal	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN ZONE				
February, Dekad 3	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 3	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 3	Tomato (20 – 25 days)	Flowering Stage 	Maintenance	The locality concerned is LaDMA
	Maize	Land preparation		
	Rice	Land preparation		

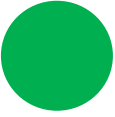
	Weather conditions are favourable for crops
	Weather conditions are not very favourable for crops
	Weather conditions are unfavourable for crops

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

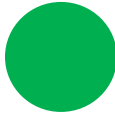
A. For the Northern sector.

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. Spraying synthetic insecticide against mites is not recommended. Irrigation is recommended.
Rice					
Sorghum					
Soyabean					
Tomatoes			- Wilting of plant - Pest and Disease outbreak		

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

C. 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	

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

For further inquiries, clarification, information or assistance Contact:

The Director – General

Tel. +233 (0)30 701 0019 or clients@meteo.gov.gh/info@meteo.gov.gh