

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



SUMMARY

- Most stations across the country recorded rainfall except for **Kete-Krachi**, **Navrongo**, **Salaga**, **Wa** and **Zuarungu**. The Forest zone, especially the Southwestern portions, recorded rainfall above 50mm. **Mim** recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 187.7mm. With the rains recorded, most parts of the country recorded rainfall deficits. The entire Northern half of the country recorded deficits except for **Tamale** and **Yendi**. Surpluses were recorded at stations within the Forest zone.
- The Northern sector recorded warmer temperatures as compared to the Southwestern portion and areas along the Coast in this dekad. **Abetifi** and **Navrongo** recorded the lowest and highest average maximum temperatures across the entire country with 30.1°C and 38.3°C respectively.
- Most parts of the country experienced temperature ranging from 24°C to 28°C. However, few places within the Forest zone recorded temperatures ranging from 21°C to 23°C. **Techiman** recorded 21.8°C as the lowest average minimum temperature and **Ada** recorded 27.5°C as the highest average minimum temperature within the dekad.
- **Navrongo** recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 7.7 mm/day with **Half Assini** recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.2 mm/day.
- The Forest and Transition zones recorded soil moisture content ranging from 80.1% - 90%. The rest of the country recorded soil moisture ranging from 50.1% - 80%.
- In the next dekad, above normal rainfall is expected over the entire Southern half of the country, especially along the entire Coast and inland areas. Also places such as **Salaga**, **Bui**, **Bimbila**, **Yeji** and **Yendi** in the Northern sector are likely to experience above normal rainfall. The rest of the country is expected to experience normal rainfall.
- Above normal temperatures are expected over the entire country with places around **Kumasi**, **Sunyani**, **Goaso** and **Mim** having higher chances of recording higher temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (MAY 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 MAY 2ND DEKAD 2025	9
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK	9
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK	10
3.0 REVIEW OF CROP GROWTH AND FIELD ACTIVITIES:	11
3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR MAY 2ND DEKAD 2025	12
4.0 APPENDIX	14
TABLE OF STATIONS	14

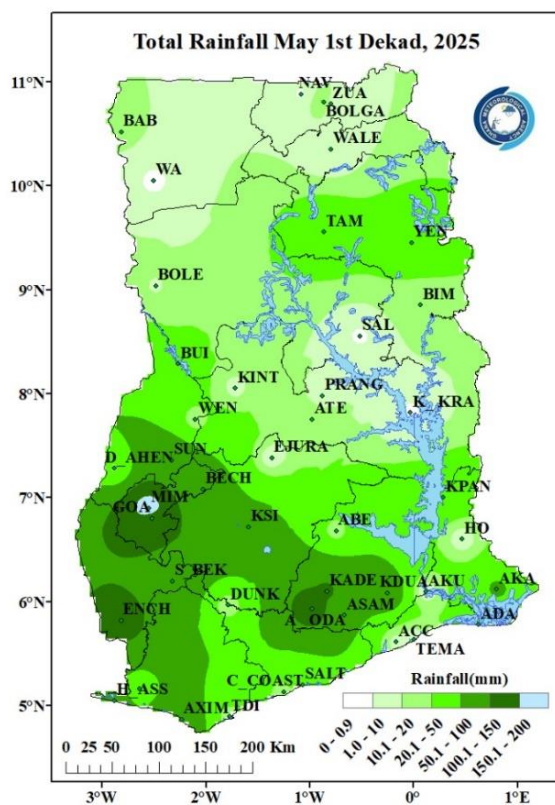


1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (MAY 1ST DEKAD 2025)

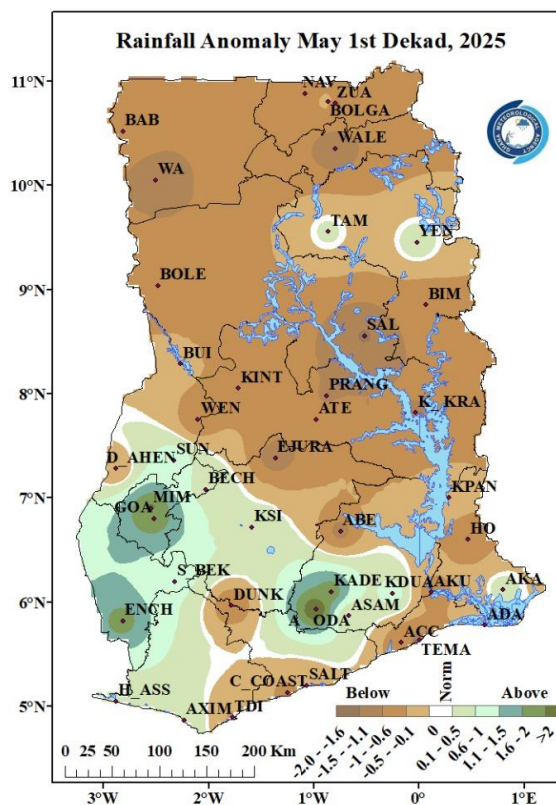
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

Most stations across the country recorded rainfall except for Kete-Krachi, Navrongo, Salaga, Wa and Zuarungu. The Forest zone, especially the Southwestern portions, recorded rainfall above 50mm. Mim recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 187.7mm whereas Walewale recorded the lowest with 1.2mm. Goaso, Kade, Axim and Sunyani recorded 119.2mm, 106mm, 86.5mm and 78.9mm respectively. Bole, Prang, Kintampo, Ejura, Ho, Akuse, Tema and Accra all recorded rainfall accumulation below 10mm for the dekad.

Most parts of the country recorded rainfall deficits. The entire Northern half of the country recorded deficits except for Tamale and Yendi. Surpluses were recorded at stations within the Forest zone. These include Mim, Goaso, Half Assini, Kade, Koforidua and Akim Oda.



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.

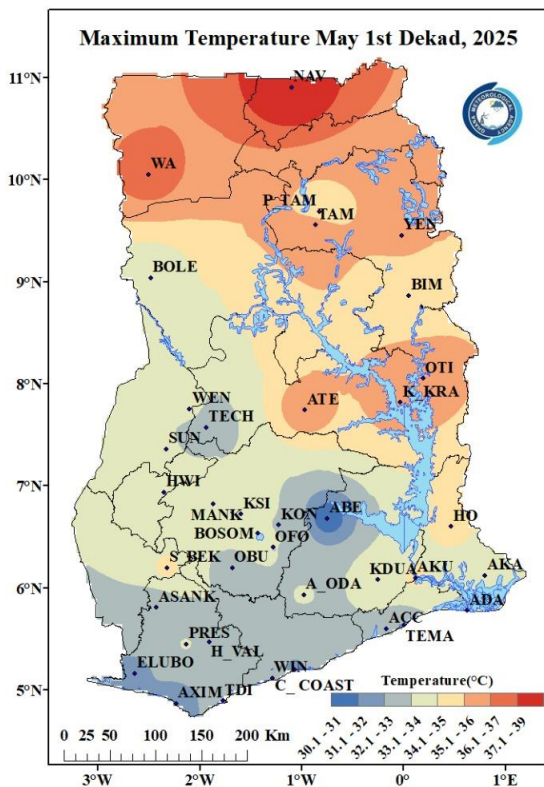


Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

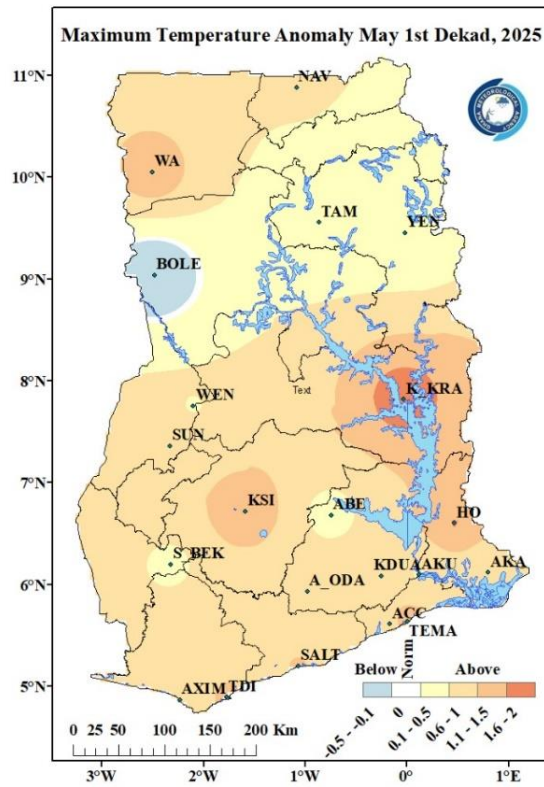
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

The Northern sector recorded warmer temperatures as compared to the Southwestern portion and areas along the Coast in this dekad. Abetifi and Navrongo recorded the lowest and highest average maximum temperatures across the entire country with 30.1°C and 38.3°C respectively. Bole recorded 33.1°C. In the Transition zone, Atebubu recorded the highest average maximum temperature of 35.9°C in the zone, with Akatsi recording 33.2°C, as the highest average maximum temperature along the coast.

The entire country experienced warmer temperatures except for Bole which recorded cooler temperatures within the dekad as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020). Kete-Krachi, Ho, Kumasi and Wa are the most noticeable stations which recorded warmer temperatures.



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.

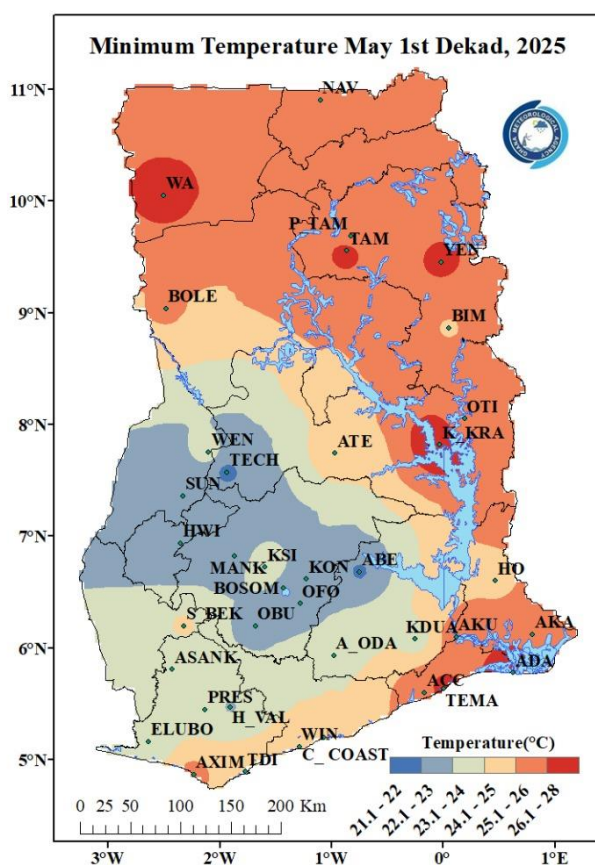


Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

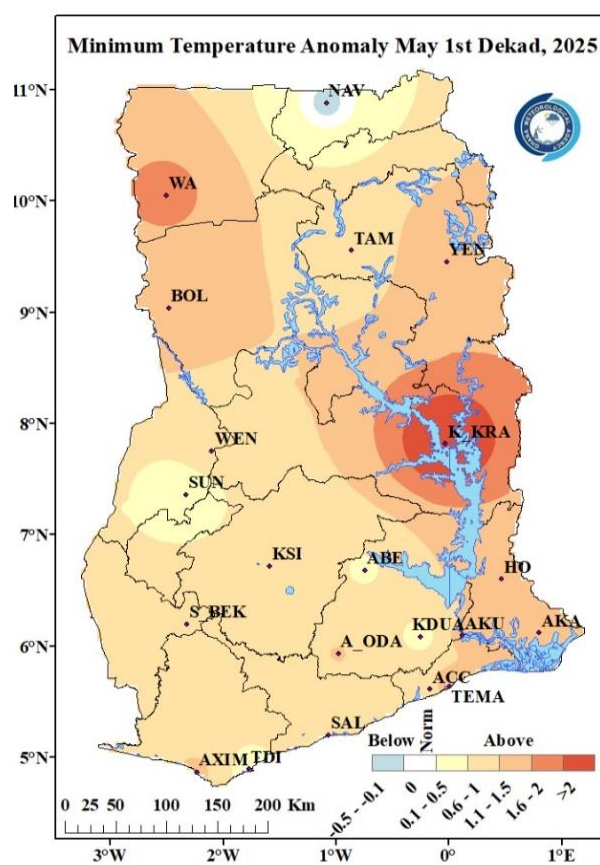
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Most parts of the country experienced temperature ranging from 24°C to 28°C. However, few places within the Forest zone recorded temperatures ranging from 21°C to 23°C. Techiman recorded 21.8°C as the lowest average minimum temperature. Abetifi recorded 21.9°C. Ada recorded 27.5°C as the highest average minimum temperature. Wa, Kete-Krachi and Yendi recorded 26.3°C, 27.0°C and 26.1 respectively.

Generally, the country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures except for Navrongo which recorded cooler temperature during the dekad, as compared to its climatological mean (1991-2020).



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.

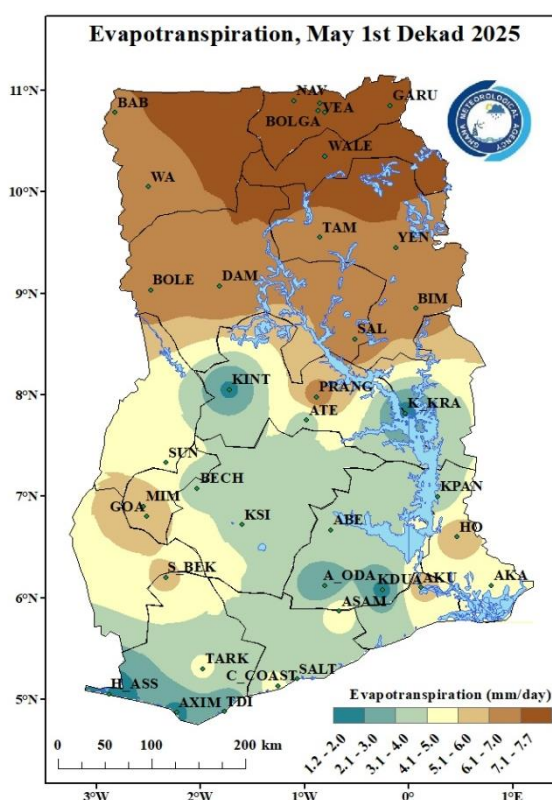


Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

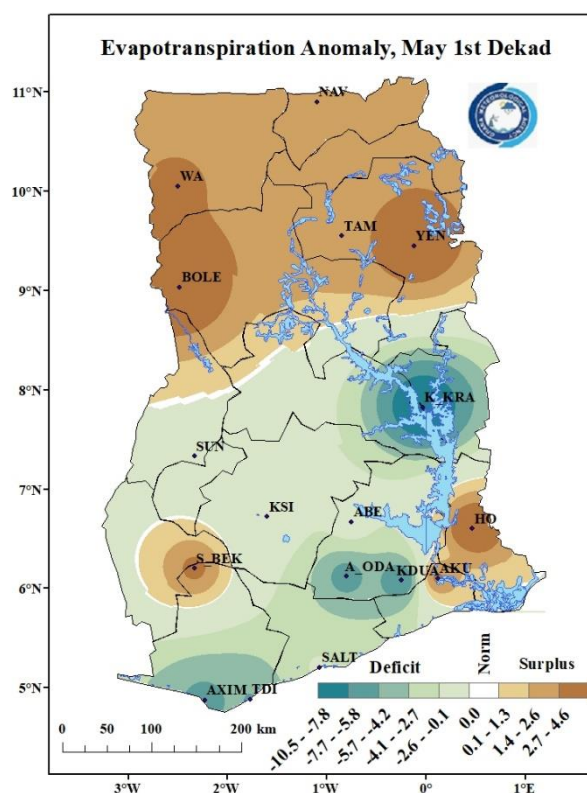
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 1 – 8 mm/day. Navrongo recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 7.7 mm/day with Half Assini recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.2 mm/day.

The Northern sector together with Ho, Akuse and Sefwi Bekwai experienced a positive anomaly. The rest of the country experienced a negative anomaly indicating a slower rate of evapotranspiration.



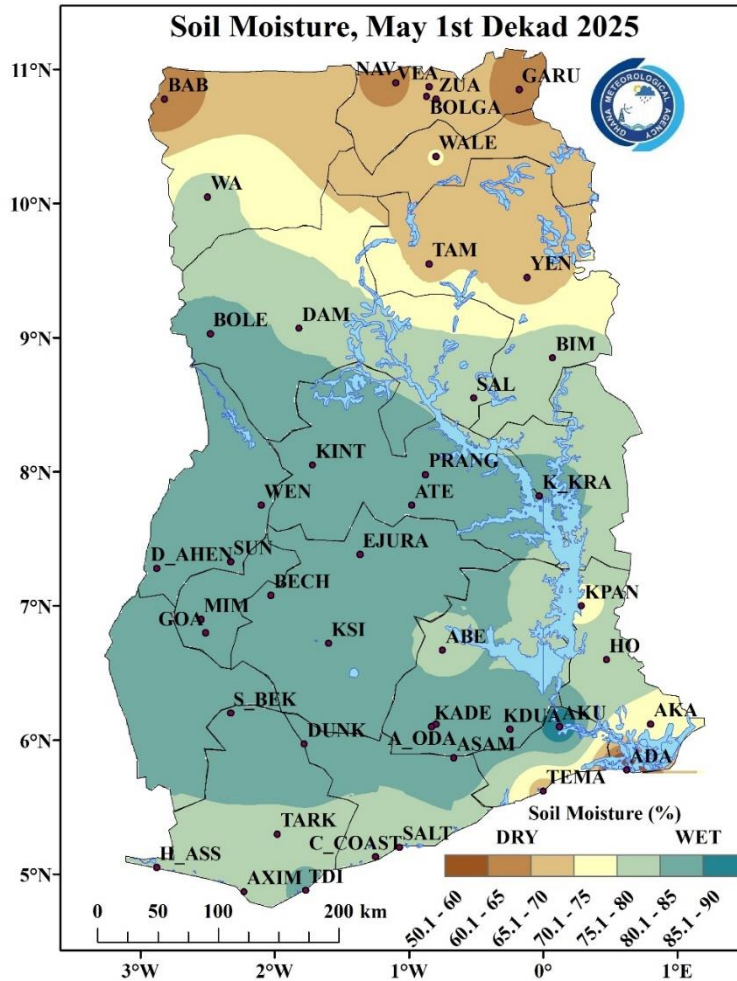
Map 7: Evapotranspiration Map.



Map 8: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

The Upper East and West regions recorded soil moisture content ranging from 60.1% - 70% within the dekad. The Forest and Transition zones recorded soil moisture content ranging from 80.1% - 90%. Areas along the West coast such as Takoradi, Axim and Half Assini together with their environs recorded soil moisture content of 75.1% - 85%. The East coast recorded soil moisture content of 65.1% -75%.



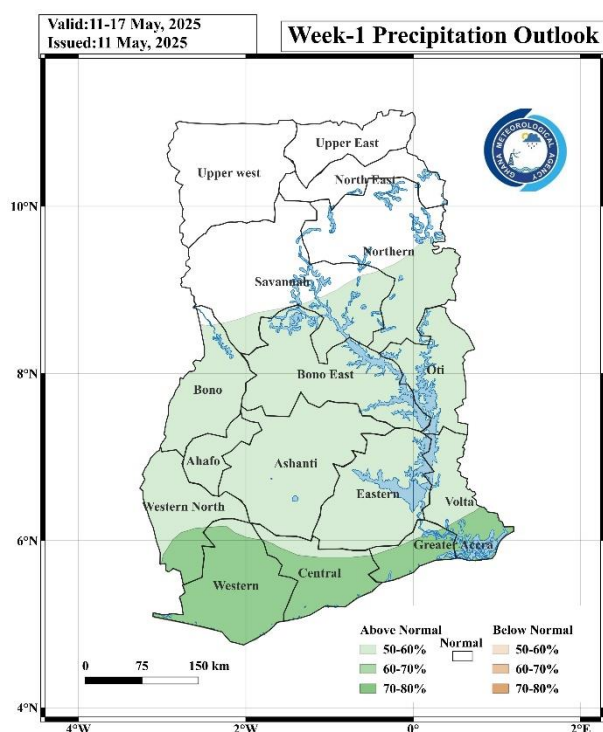
Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR MAY 2ND DEKAD 2025

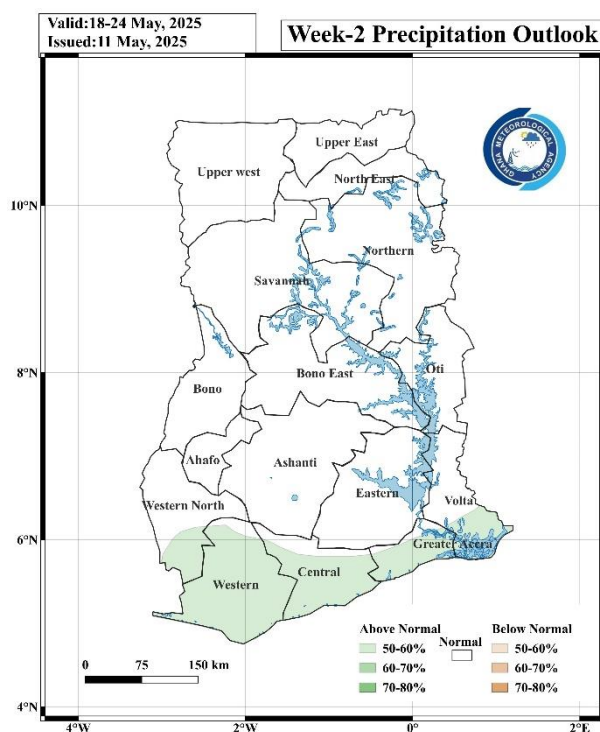
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Above normal rainfall is expected over the entire Southern half of the country. The Coastal and inland areas are likely to be most affected. Also places within the Northern sector such as Salaga, Bui, Bimbila, Yeji and Yendi are likely to experience above normal rainfall. The rest of the country is expected to experience normal rainfall.

Week 2: The entire country is expected to experience normal rainfall except for the Coast and inland areas which are likely to receive above normal rainfall.



Map 10: Rainfall Outlook Map for Week 1.

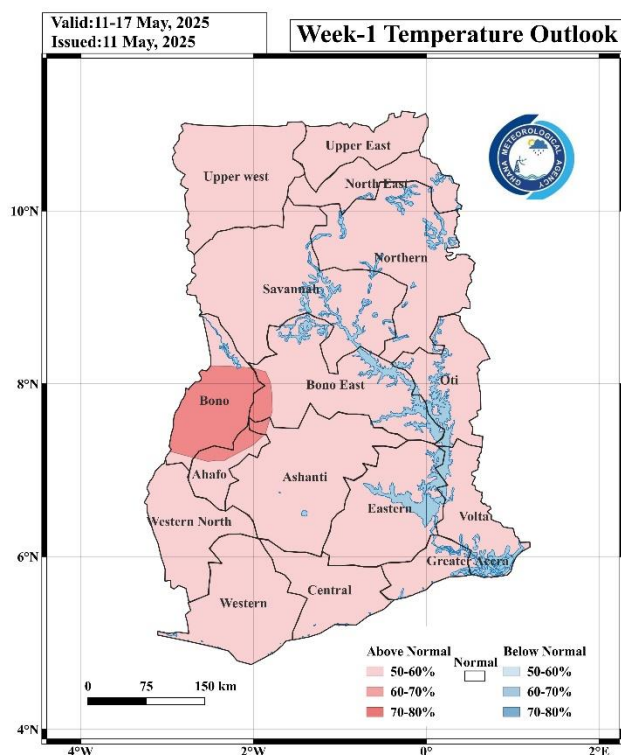


Map 11: Rainfall Outlook Map for Week 2.

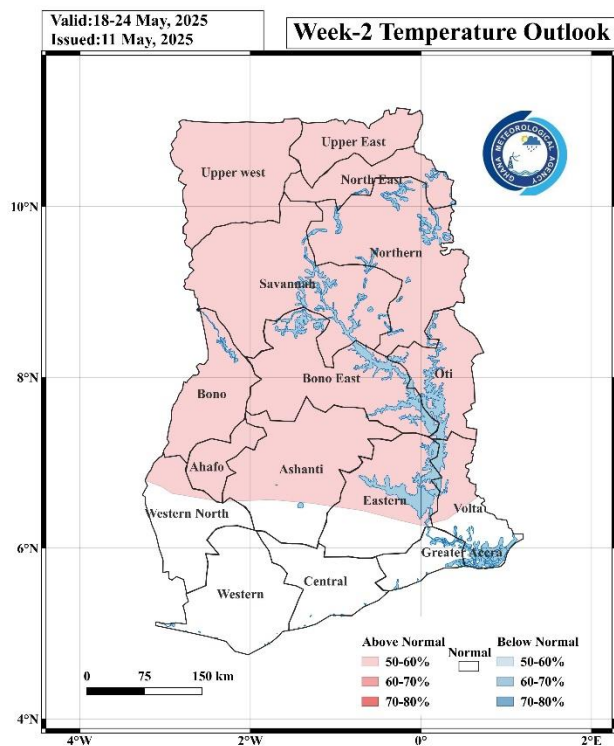
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: Above normal temperatures are expected over the entire country.

Week 2: Above normal temperatures are expected over the entire Northern and Transition sectors. Areas around Mim, Goaso, Sunyani, and Kumasi are also likely to record above normal temperature.





Map 12: Temperature Outlook Map for Week 1.






Map 13: Temperature Outlook Map for Week 2.

3.0 REVIEW OF CROP GROWTH AND FIELD ACTIVITIES:



Dekadal	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN ZONE				
May 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Tomato	Nursery establishment	Seed sowing in nursery	Tomato seeds were sown in seedbeds for new farmers
	Sorghum	Sowing/Planting	Land preparation completed, sowing began	Fields were final prepared, seeds were sown
	Soyabean	Land preparation	Final field preparation	Fields were prepared for planting
	Maize	Sowing/Planting	Direct seeding, fertilizer application	Maize was planted with basal fertilizer
	Rice	Transplanting	Seedling transplanting from nursery	4-5 weeks old seedlings were transplanted
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
May 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Maize	Vegetative/Flowering 	Plant care, pest monitoring	Plants were monitored, pests were controlled
	Rice		Flowering management, water control	Rice began flowering, water levels were managed
	Tomato	Nursery establishment	Seed sowing in nursery	Tomato seeds were sown in seedbeds for new farmers
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
May 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	Vegetative/Flowering 	Seed sowing in nursery	Tomato seeds were sown in seedbeds for new farmers
	Maize		Side dressing, plant maintenance	Second fertilizer application was done
	Rice		Water management, pest monitoring	Rice flowering was managed

3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR MAY 2ND DEKAD 2025



	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

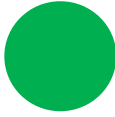
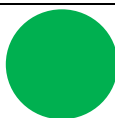
A. For the Northern sector

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low risk of poor germination and establishment	Direct seeding with basal fertilizer should have been completed	Use certified seeds, ensure proper planting depth
Rice			Minimal transplant shock risk	4-5 weeks old seedlings should be transplanted from nursery	Maintain shallow water depth, avoid deep transplanting
Sorghum			Potential planting delays, soil compaction issues	Final land preparation should be completed, sowing begins	Monitor soil moisture, avoid planting in waterlogged conditions
Soyabean			Low preparation and soil structure risks	Final field preparation should be completed	Ensure good drainage, prepare for timely planting
Tomatoes			Low seed germination and nursery establishment risks	Ensure that tomato seeds are sown in seedbeds	Provide adequate shade, maintain consistent moisture

B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low stress during rapid growth phase	Plant care and pest monitoring should be conducted	Continue scheduled fertilizer applications, scout for fall armyworms
Rice			Minimal flowering disruption risk	Flowering management and water control should be maintained	Maintain optimal water levels, monitor for blast disease
Tomatoes			Low nursery stress and disease pressure	Tomato seeds should be sown in seedbeds	Maintain nursery hygiene, provide proper ventilation

C. For the East and West Coast regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low nutritional stress risk	Side dressing and plant maintenance should be completed	Continue nutrient program, monitor for lodging
Rice			Favorable flowering conditions	Water management and pest control should be maintained	Ensure consistent water supply, monitor for insect damage
Tomatoes			Low stress for nursery activities	Tomato seeds should be sown in seedbeds	Quality nursery management for future transplanting

4.0 APPENDIX

TABLE OF STATIONS

STATION	ABBREVIATION	STATION	ABBREVIATION	STATION	ABBREVIATION
ABETIFI	ABE	DUNKWA	DUNK	OTI	OTI
ACCRA	ACC	ELUBO	ELUBO	PRANG	PRANG
ADA	ADA	EJURA	EJURA	PRESTEA	PRES
AKATSI	AKA	ENCHI	ENCHI	PONG TAMALE	P_TAM
AKIM ODA	A_ODA	GARU	GARU	SALAGA	SALA
AKUSE	AKU	GOASO	GOA	SALTPOND	SALT
ASAMANKESE	ASAM	HALF ASSINI	H_ASS	SEFWI BEKWAI	S_BEK
ASSIN FOSU	A_FOSU	HO	HO	SUNYANI	SUN
ATEBUBU	ATE	HWIDIEM	HWI	TAKORADI	TDI
AWUDOME	AWU	HUNI VALLEY	H_VAL	TAMALE	TAM
AXIM	AXIM	KADE	KADE	TARKWA	TARK
BABILE	BAB	KETE KRACHI	K_KRA	TEMA	TEMA
BECHEM	BECH	KINTAMPO	KINT	TECHIMAN	TECH
BIMBILA	BIM	KOFORIDUA	KDUA	VEA	VEA
BOLE	BOLE	KONONGO	KON	WA	WA
BOLGATANGA	BOLGA	KPANDO	KPAN	WALEWALE	WALE
BUI	BUI	KUMASI	KSI	WENCHI	WEN
CAPE COAST	C_COAST	MANKRANSO	MANK	WINNEBA	WIN
DAMANGO	DAM	MIM	MIM	YENDI	YEN
DOMPOASE	DOM	NAVRONGO	NAV	ZUARUNGU	ZUA
DORMAA AHENKRO	D_AHEN	OBUASI	OBU		

For further inquiries, clarification, information or assistance, Contact:

The Director General – Ghana Meteorological Agency

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