AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.11, APRIL 2ND DEKAD (11-20) 2025

GMET/AGROMET/110425 **FORM910**

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

SUMMARY

- Most stations across the country recorded rainfall except for **Accra, Tema, Takoradi Akatsi, Kete-Krachi,** and **Mim**. There was a significant increase in rainfall at the end of 2nd dekad of April as compared to the previous dekad. However, most stations recorded negative rainfall anomalies (deficits) when compared to their respective long-term means.

- Most stations over the country experienced warmer day-time temperatures except for **Bole** and **Sefwi Bekwai** which experienced cooler day-time temperatures as compared to their climatological means. The entire country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures except for Tamale and its environs which recorded cooler temperatures.

- In terms of evapotranspiration, the Southern sector together with the Transition experienced positive anomalies (surpluses) except for **Ejura** and **Axim** which recorded deficits. On the contrary, the Northern sector except for **Bole** recorded deficits.

- The Transition sector recorded the highest soil moisture content for the dekad. The Upper East region recorded soil moisture content ranging from 20-35%. Babile, Wa, Damongo, Bole, Tamale, Yendi and places along the Coast recorded soil moisture content of 45-65%.

- In the next dekad, below normal rainfall is expected in most places within the Northern and Coastal sectors of the country. Places around **Bono** are likely to experience above normal rainfall with the rest of the country experiencing normal rainfall amounts.

- Also, above normal temperatures are expected across the entire country.

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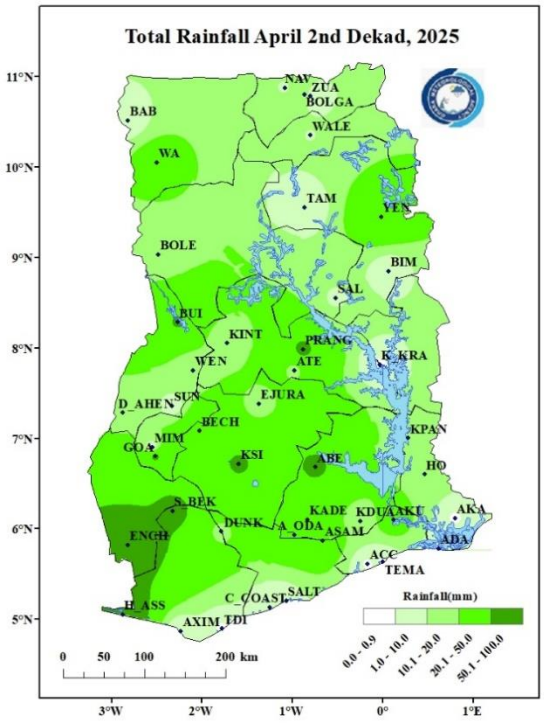
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (APRIL 2ND DEKAD 2025)

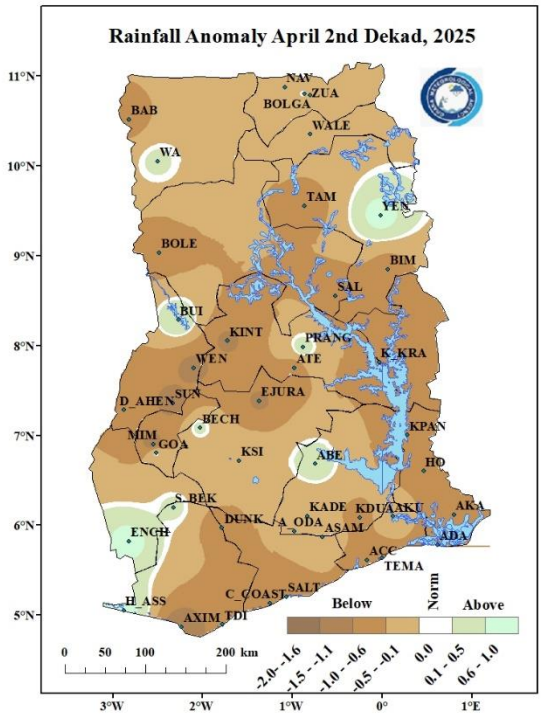
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

Most stations across the country recorded rainfall except for Accra, Tema, Takoradi Akatsi, Kete-krachi, and Mim. Enchi recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of about 85mm whereas Axim recorded the lowest rainfall accumulation of 1.1mm in the dekad (refer to map 1).

In the dekad under review, most parts of the country recorded negative rainfall anomalies (deficits). However, stations such as Wa, Yendi, Bui, Prang, Bechem, Abetifi, Sefwi Bekwai and Enchi all recorded positive anomalies (surpluses) as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

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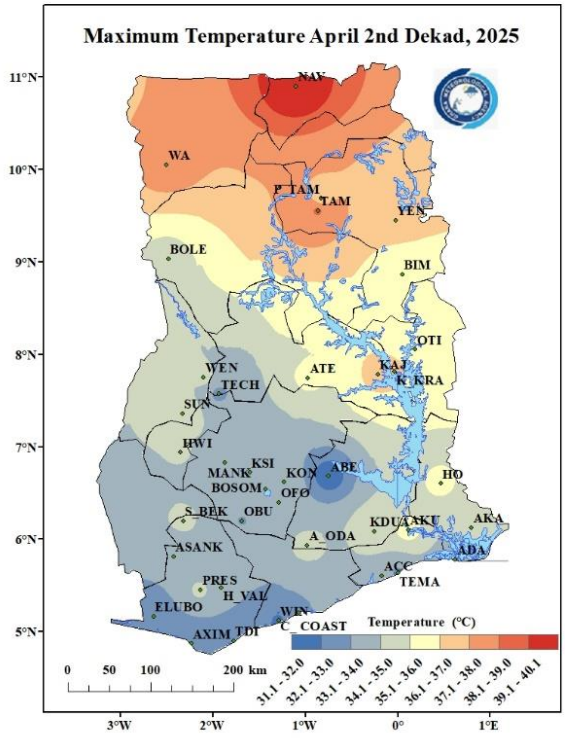
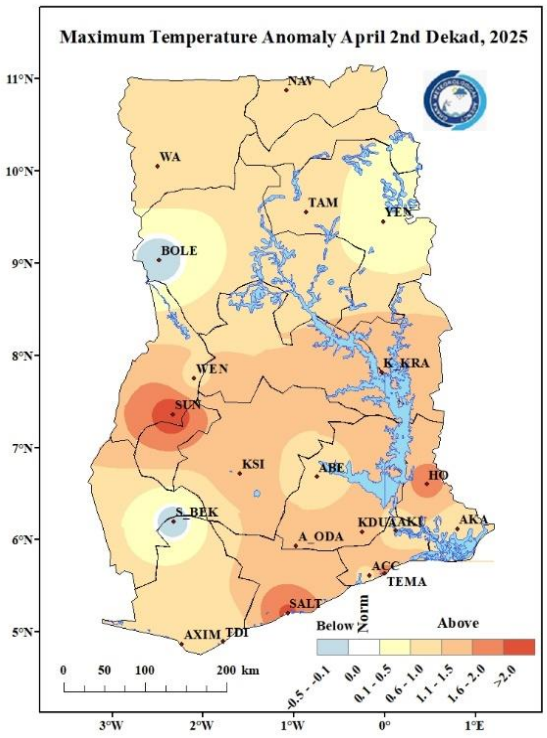
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Abetifi and Navrongo recorded the lowest and highest average maximum temperatures across the entire country with 31.1℃ and 40.1℃ respectively. Most parts of the Coastal and Forest zones recorded temperatures ranging from 31.1℃ to 35.3℃. The Northern sector recorded temperatures ranging from 35.1℃ to about 40.1℃ with Bole recording 34.7℃, the lowest within the sector (refer to map 3).

Most stations over the country experienced warmer day-time temperatures except for Bole and Sefwi Bekwai which experienced cooler day-time temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.



Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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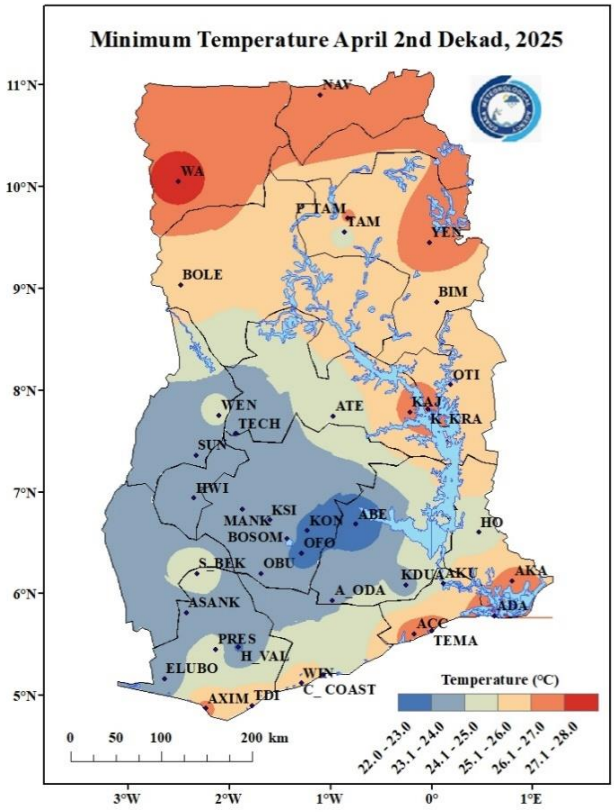
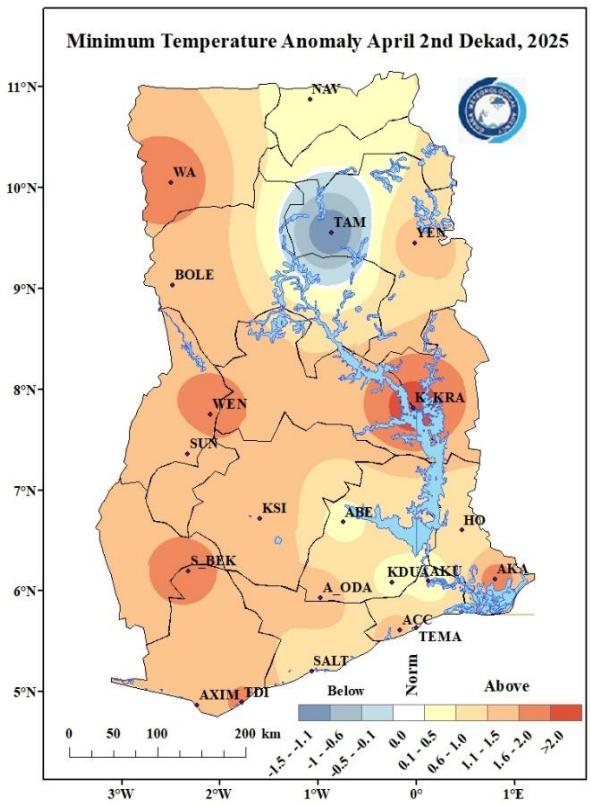
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The country recorded minimum average night-time temperatures ranging from 22℃ to about 28℃. Abetifi recorded 22.0℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas Ada recorded 27.6℃ as the highest average minimum temperature. The forest zone recorded cooler temperatures as compared to the Northern and Coastal sectors with temperatures ranging from 22.0℃ to about 25.0℃ (refer to map 5).

The entire country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures except for Tamale and its environs which recorded cooler temperature as compared to its climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.



Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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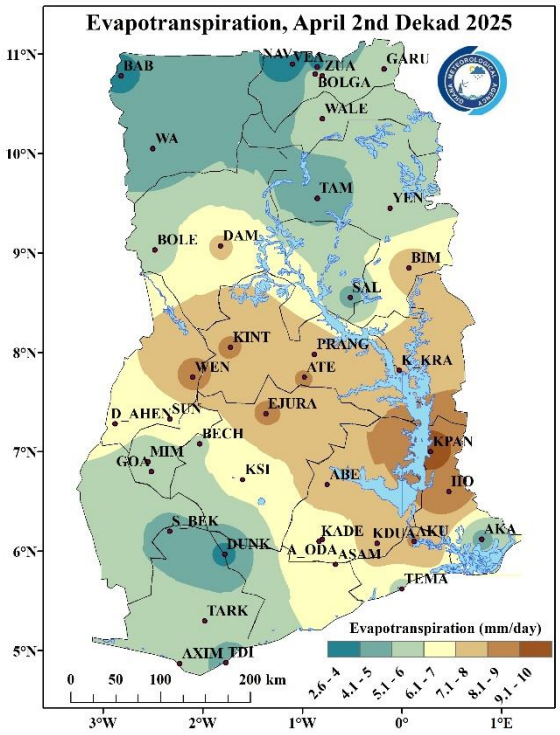
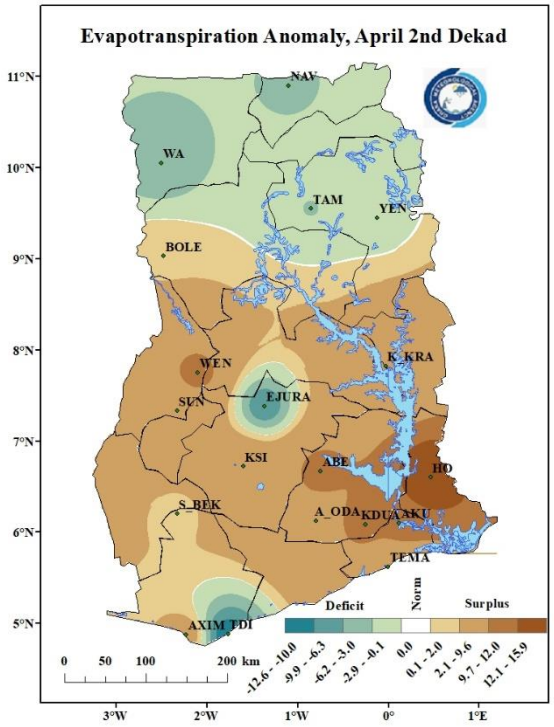
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 2 – 10 mm/day. Kpando recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 9.6 mm/day with Navrongo recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 2.6 mm/day.The Southern sector together with Transition, experienced positive anomalies (surpluses) except for Ejura and Axim which recorded deficits. On the contrary, the Northern sector except for Bole recorded deficits.



Map 7: Evapotranspiration Map.



Map 8: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

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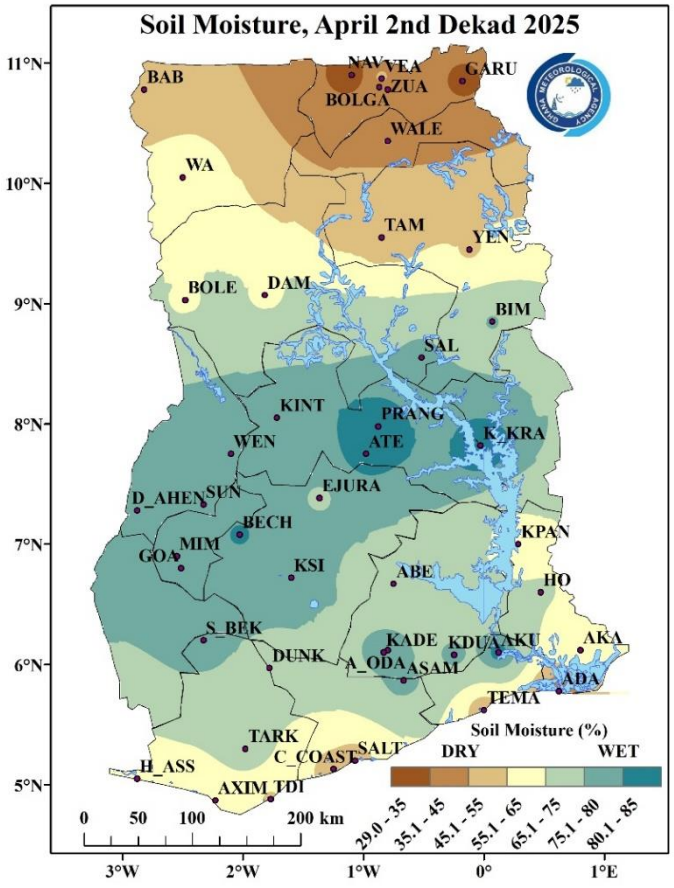
1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

The Upper East region recorded soil moisture content ranging from 20-35%. Prang, Kete-Krachi, Atebubu and Bechem recorded soil moisture content ranging from 80-85%. Most areas within the Forest zone recorded soil moisture content ranging from 65-80%. Babile, Wa, Damongo, Bole, Tamale, Yendi and places along the Coast recorded soil moisture content of 45-65%.



Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

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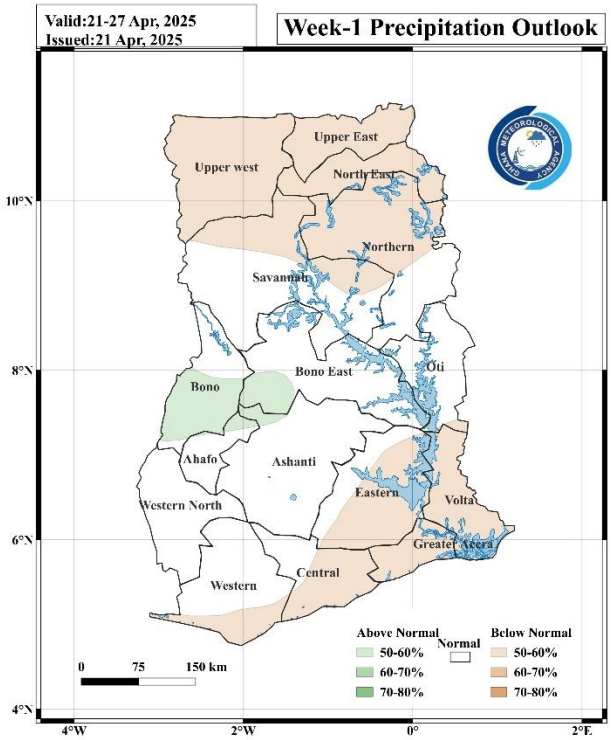
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR APRIL 3RD DEKAD 2025

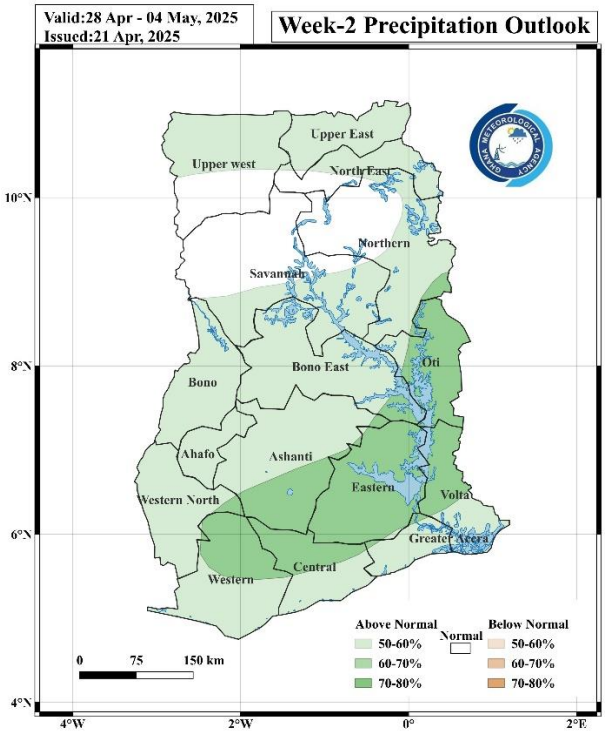
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Below normal rainfall is expected in most places within the Northern and Coastal sectors of the country. Places around Bono are likely to experience above normal rainfall with the rest of the country experiencing normal rainfall amounts.

Week 2: Most places within the country are expected to record above normal rains except for a few areas within the Upper West, Savannah and Northern regions.



Map 10: Rainfall Outlook Map for Week 1.



Map 11: Rainfall Outlook Map for Week 2.

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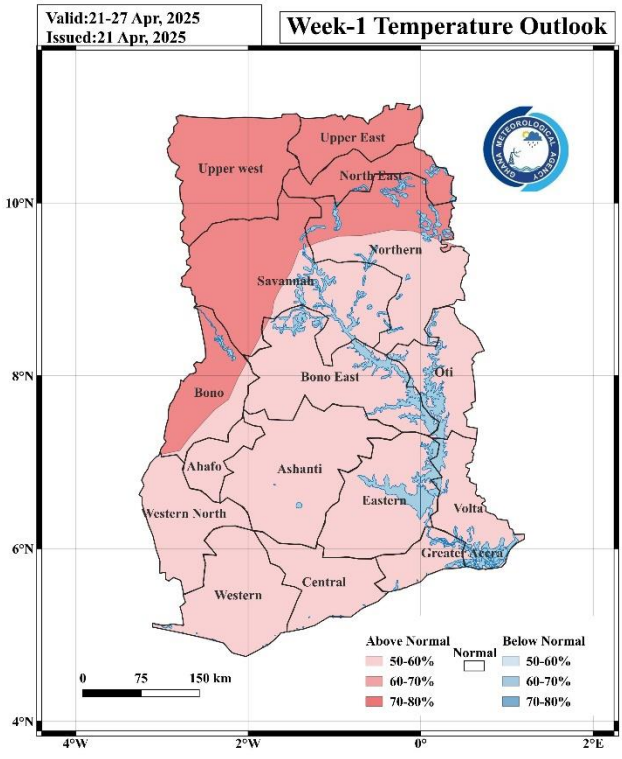
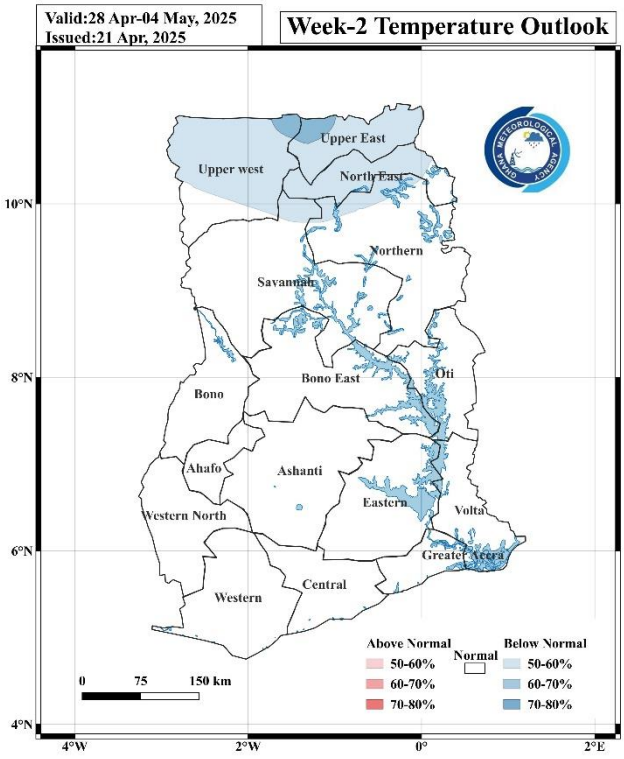
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

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

Week 2: The entire country is expected to record normal temperatures except for places within Upper East, Upper West and North East regions which are likely to record cooler day-time temperatures.



Map 12: Temperature Outlook Map for Week 1.



Map 13: Temperature Outlook Map for Week 2.

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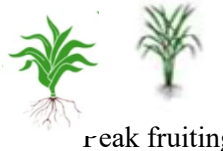
3.0 REVIEW OF CROP GROWTH AND FIELD ACTIVITIES:

Dekadal	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN ZONE				
April 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	Peak fruiting/Maturity 	Peak harvesting, post-harvest handling	Peak harvest period occurred, fruits were processed
	Sorghum	Land preparation	Field clearing, first plough	Prepare for May planting. Clear weeds and crop residues.
	Soyabean	Land preparation	Field assessment, soil testing	Select well-drained fields for May-June planting season.
	Maize	Land preparation	Field selection, initial clearing	Prepare for late May to mid-June optimal planting.
	Rice	Land preparation	Bund repair, field leveling	Prepare lowland fields for rainy season transplanting.
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
April 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Maize	Vegetative/Tillering 	Second weeding, side dressing	Seedlings emerged, first weeding was done
	Rice		Weeding, fertilizer application	First weeding was done, nitrogen fertilizer was applied
	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	Peak fruiting 	Continuous harvesting	Peak harvest continued
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
April 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	Peak fruiting 	Peak harvesting	Peak harvest was ongoing
	Maize	Vegetative/Tillering 	Second weeding, fertilizer application	Plants were weeded and fertilized
	Rice		Water management, weeding	Water levels were maintained, weeds were controlled

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3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR MAY 1ST 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			Minimal preparation issues	Field preparation	Finalize preparations for May planting
Rice			Low nursery establishment risks	Establish rice nurseries	Maintain nursery conditions, prepare for transplanting
Sorghum			Potential delays in field preparation	Fields ploughing	Monitor soil conditions, avoid waterlogged areas
Soyabean			Low preparation stress	Land preparation continues	Complete preparation, procure quality seeds
Tomatoes			Low flowering and fruit set risks	Plants fertilization in Upper East	Support fruit development, monitor for pests

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B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low vegetative stress	Second weeding and fertilizer application	Continue tillering support, monitor for fall armyworm
Rice			Minimal tillering stress	Tillering management and fertilizer application	Support tiller development, maintain water depth
Tomatoes			Low harvest stress	Peak harvesting and plant maintenance	Continue regular harvest, maintain plant support

C. For the East and West Coast regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low tillering stress	Tillering support and fertilizer application	Monitor tiller development, continue nutrient program
Rice			Minimal tillering disruption	Tillering management and water control	Optimize water for tillering, apply nitrogen fertilizer
Tomatoes			Low harvest and fruit quality issues	Peak harvesting and plant support	Continue quality harvest, monitor post-harvest handling

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4.0 APPENDIX

TABLE OF STATIONS

STATION	ABBREVATION	STATION	ABBREVATION	STATION	ABBREVATION
ABETIFI	ABE	DORMAA AHENKRO	D_AHEN	OBUASI	OBU
ACCRA	ACC	DUNKWA	DUNK	OFOASE	OFO
ADA	ADA	ELUBO	ELUBO	OTI	OTI
AKATSI	AKA	EJURA	EJURA	PRANG	PRANG
AKIM ODA	A_ODA	ENCHI	ENCHI	PRESTEA	PRES
AKUSE	AKU	GARU	GARU	PONG TAMALE	P_TAM
ASAMANKESE	ASAM	GOASO	GOA	SALAGA	SAL
ASANKRAGWA	ASANK	HALF ASSINI	H_ASS	SALTPOND	SALT
ASSIN FOSU	A_FOSU	HO	HO	SEFWI BEKWAI	S_BEK
ATEBUBU	ATE	HWIDIEM	HWI	SUNYANI	SUN
AWUDOME	AWU	HUNI VALLEY	H_VAL	TAKORADI	TDI
AXIM	AXIM	KADE	KADE	TAMALE	TAM
BABILE	BAB	KAJAJI	KAJ	TARKWA	TARK
BECHEM	BECH	KETE KRACHI	K_KRA	TEMA	TEMA
BIMBILA	BIM	KINTAMPO	KINT	TECHIMAN	TECH
BOLE	BOLE	KOFORIDUA	KDUA	VEA	VEA
BOLGATANGA	BOLGA	KONONGO	KON	WA	WA
BOSOMTWE	BOSOM	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

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