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

GMET/AGROMET/110725 **FORM910**

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

SUMMARY

- The Northern sector of the country recorded the most rains within the country whereas the southern sector recorded few to zero rainfall amounts. **Ada** and **Akatsi** still recorded no rains at the close of the dekad just like the previous dekad. **Navrongo,** in the Northern sector, recorded the highest rainfall of 97.5mm whereas **Ho** recorded the lowest amount of 0.4 mm. With this, the entire country recorded rainfall deficits when compared to the dekadal climatology (1991-2020), except for places around **Navrongo** which recorded significant rainfall surplus.

- **Navrongo** recorded 31.3℃, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad whereas **Abetifi** recorded 26.7 ℃, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country. Most places within the Northern sector of the country recorded cooler average day-time temperatures. However, places in and around **Tamale, Wenchi** and **Kumasi** recorded warmer day time temperatures during the dekad, as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).

- Temperatures recorded within this dekad were relatively low compared to the previous dekad. The country recorded temperatures between 19℃ to 25℃. **Abetifi** recorded 19.5℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature. **Tamale** and **Yendi** both recorded 24.1℃, the highest temperature across the entire country. The Southern sector recorded cooler average night-time temperatures with the most noticeable stations **being Koforidua, Ho, Abetifi, Akim Oda, Takoradi, Saltpond, Accra** and **Tema**.

- The country recorded evapotranspiration rates between 1 – 5 mm/day. **Damongo** and **Ho** both recorded evapotranspiration rates of 4.9 mm/day, the highest across the dekad. **Koforidua** recorded the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.4 mm/day.

- Most parts of the country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 60-70%. **Ada** recorded 24.5% with the lowest soil moisture content and **Enchi** recorded 71% as the highest soil moisture content across the country.

- In the next dekad, below normal rainfall is expected over the **Upper West region** and the **South-Eastern** portions of the country. The rest of the country is likely to experience normal rainfall.

- The extreme portions of the **Upper East** and **West regions** are likely to record below normal temperatures. The **East Coast** is, likewise, anticipated to record below normal temperatures. **The Transition sector** will, however, experience above normal temperatures with the rest of the country experiencing normal temperatures.

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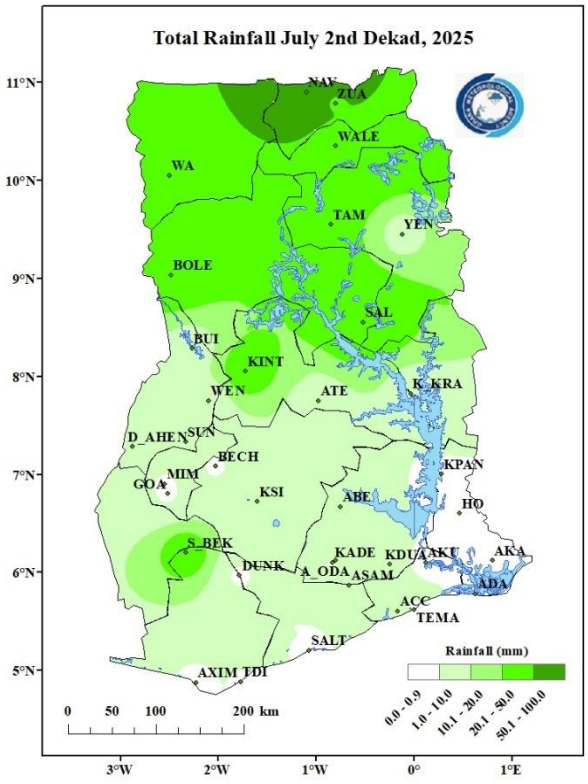
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (JULY 2ND DEKAD 2025)

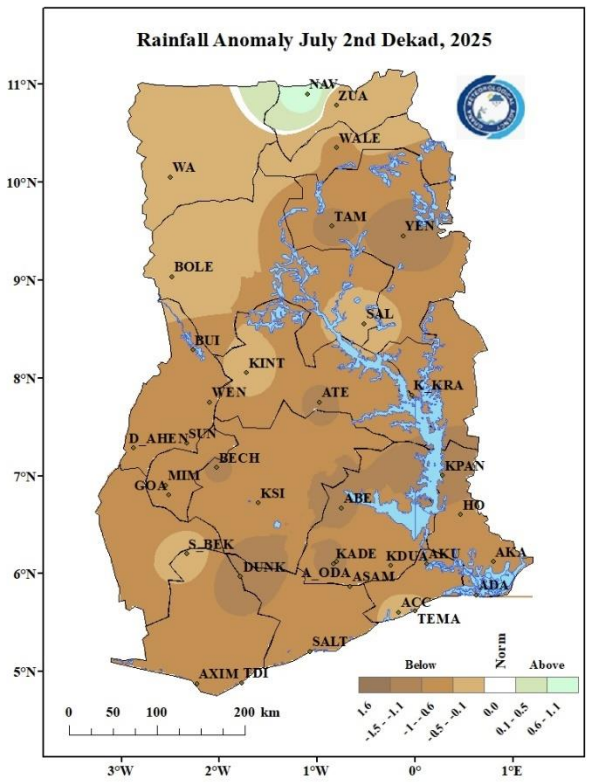
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

The Northern sector of the country recorded the most rains within the country whereas the southern sector recorded few to zero rainfall amounts. Ada and Akatsi still recorded no rains at the close of the dekad just like the previous dekad. Other stations which recorded no rain within the dekad include, Akuse, Axim, Bechem, Goaso Kpando and Tema. Navrongo, in the Northern sector, recorded the highest rainfall of 97.5mm whereas Ho and Takoradi recorded 0.4 mm and 0.7mm respectively as the lowest rainfall accumulations within the dekad. Kintampo recorded 34.2mm, the highest within the Transition sector. Sefwi Bekwai recorded 33.5mm, the highest accumulation within the Forest zone. Almost all stations along the Coast recorded no rainfall except for Accra which recorded 6.5mm across the entire 2nd dekad of July.

The entire country recorded rainfall deficits when compared to the dekadal climatology (1991-2020), except for places around Navrongo which recorded significant rainfall surplus.



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

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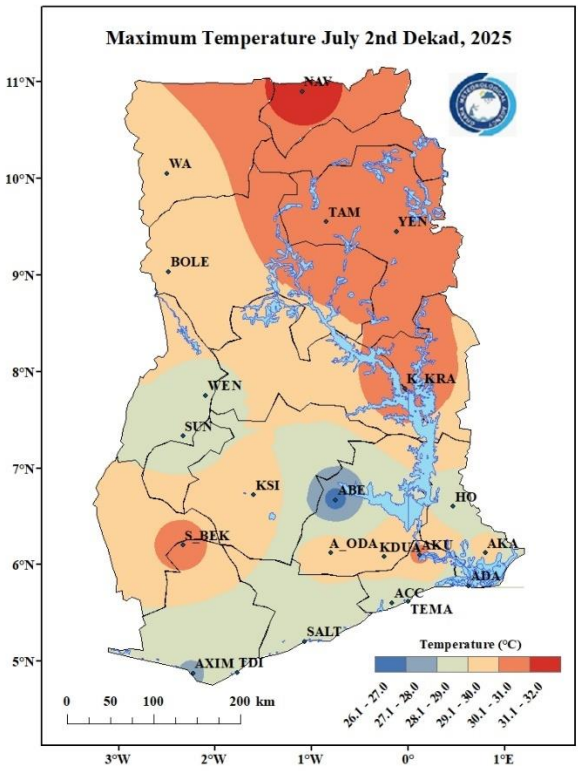
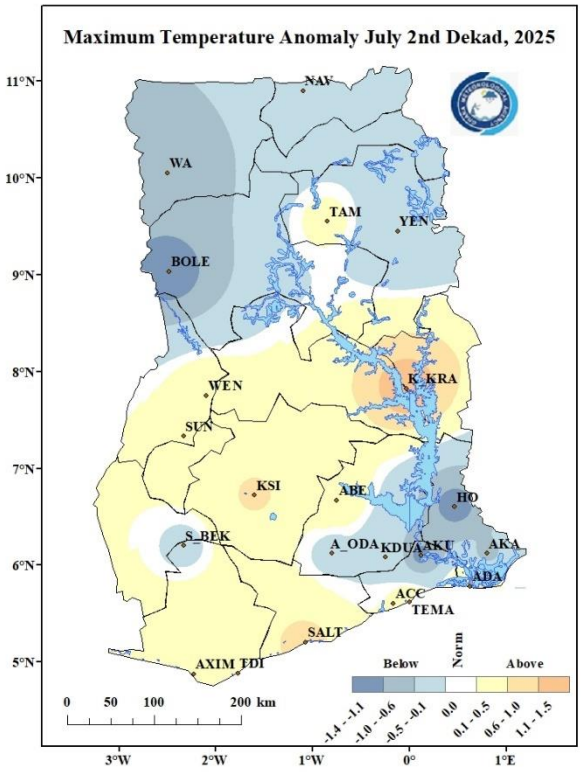
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Navrongo recorded 31.3°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad whereas Abetifi recorded 26.7 °C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country. Kete-Krachi in the Transition zone recorded 30.8°C. Sefwi Bekwai and Akuse within the Forest zone recorded 30.5°C and 30.3°C respectively. Along the Coast, Axim, Accra and Akatsi recorded 27.9°C, 28.7°C, 29.1°C respectively.

Most places within the Northern sector of the country recorded cooler average day-time temperatures. Stations such as Sefwi Bekwai, Akim Oda, Ho, Koforidua and Akuse all recorded relatively cooler day time temperatures. However, places in and around Tamale, Wenchi, Kumasi, Abetifi, Kete-Krachi, and most places along the Coast recorded warmer day time temperatures during the dekad, as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.



Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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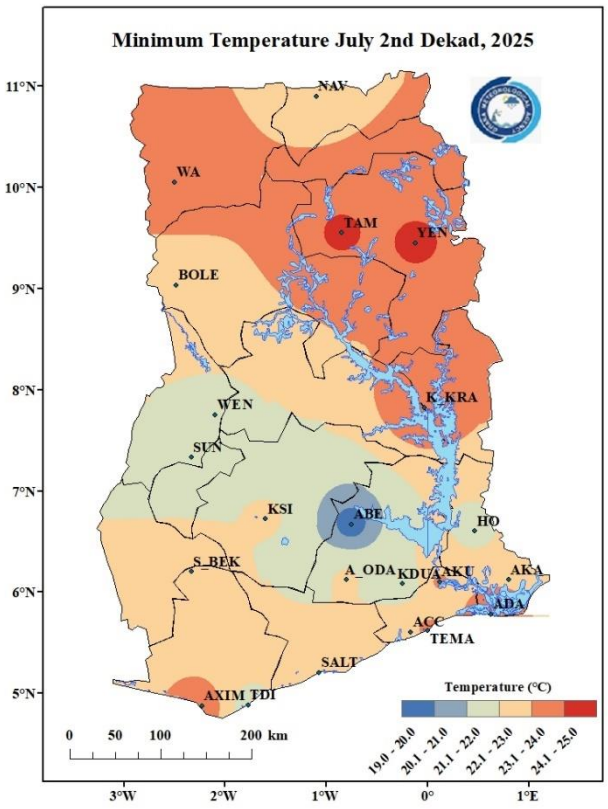
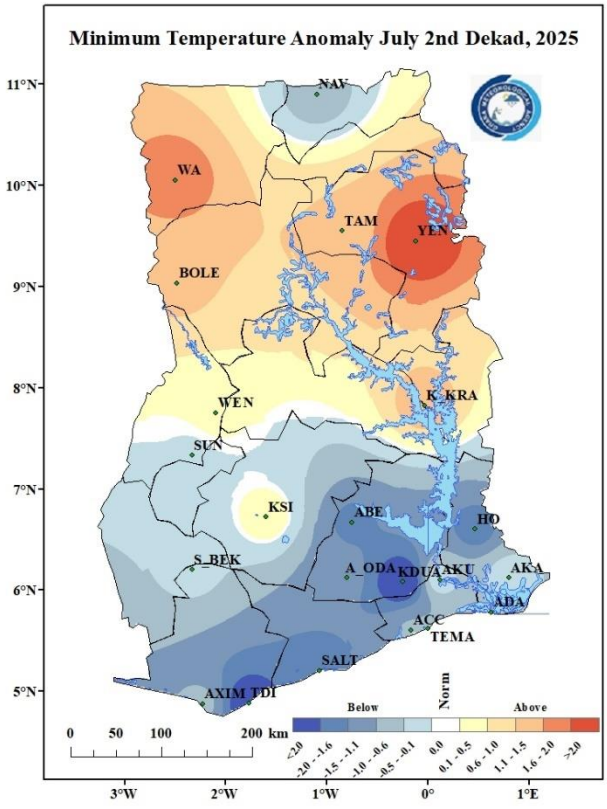
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Temperatures recorded within this dekad were relatively low compared to the previous dekad. The country recorded temperatures between 19℃ to 25℃. Abetifi recorded 19.5℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature. Tamale and Yendi both recorded 24.1℃, the highest temperature across the entire country. Kete-Krachi recorded 24.0℃, the highest within the Transition zone. Both Axim and Ada recorded 23.6℃, the highest temperature recorded along the Coast.

The Southern sector recorded cooler average night-time temperatures with the most noticeable stations being Koforidua, Ho, Abetifi, Akim Oda, Takoradi, Saltpond, Accra and Tema.
The entire Northern half of the country recorded warmer night time temperatures except for Navrongo. Yendi, Wa, Kete-Krachi, Bole, Tamale, Kumasi and Wenchi recorded warmer temperatures during the dekad, as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.



Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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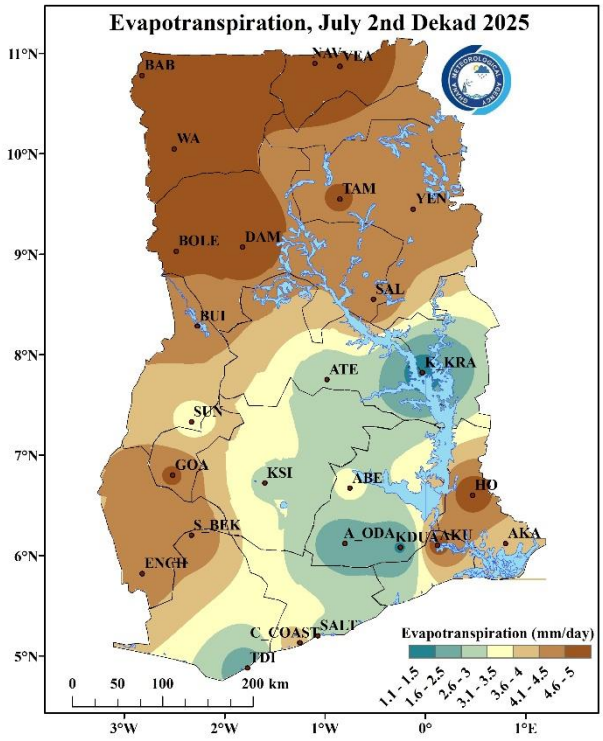
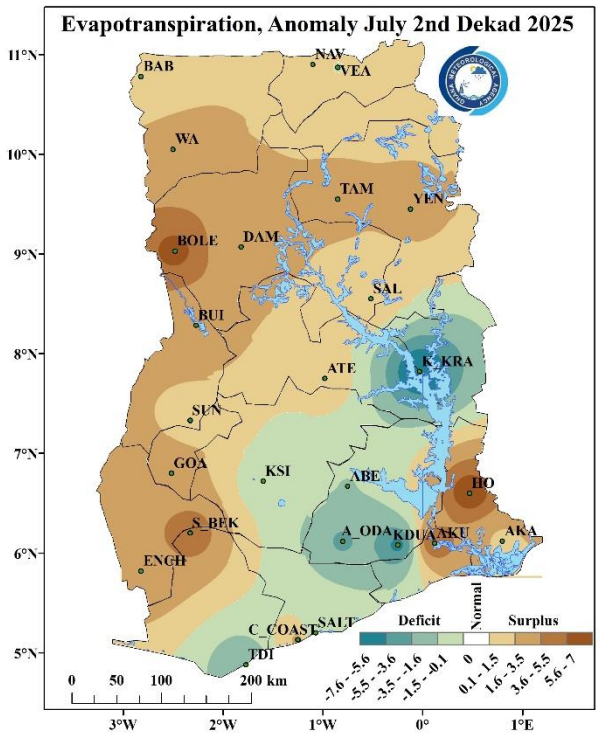
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The country recorded evapotranspiration rates between 1 – 5 mm/day. Both Damongo and Ho recorded evapotranspiration rates of 4.9 mm/day the highest across the dekad. Koforidua recorded the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.4 mm/day.

Most places within the country experienced positive anomalies, indicating a higher rate of evapotranspiration. However, Kete-Krachi, Kumasi, Abetifi, Akim Oda, Koforidua, Takoradi, and Saltpond recorded lower rates of evapotranspiration when compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 7: Evapotranspiration Map.



Map 8: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

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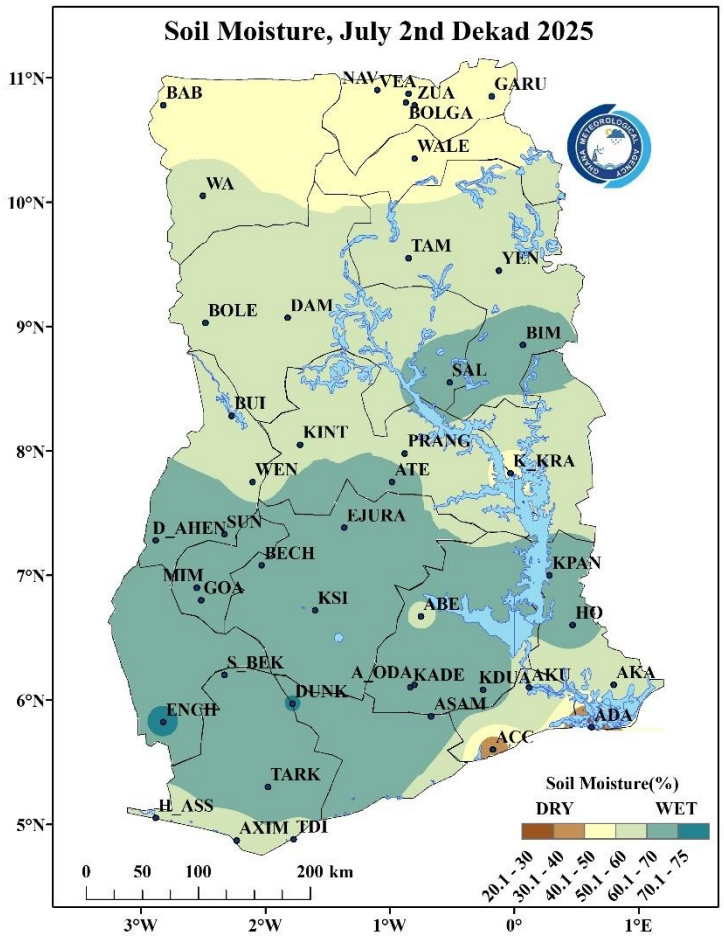
1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

Most parts of the country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 60-70%. Ada recorded 24.5% with the lowest soil moisture content and Enchi recorded 71% as the highest soil moisture content across the country.

The Northern sector of the country recorded soil content ranging from 40% - 60% except for Bimbila and Salaga recording 63.8% and 63.3% soil moisture content respectively. Accra recorded 34.4% as its soil moisture content for the dekad.



Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

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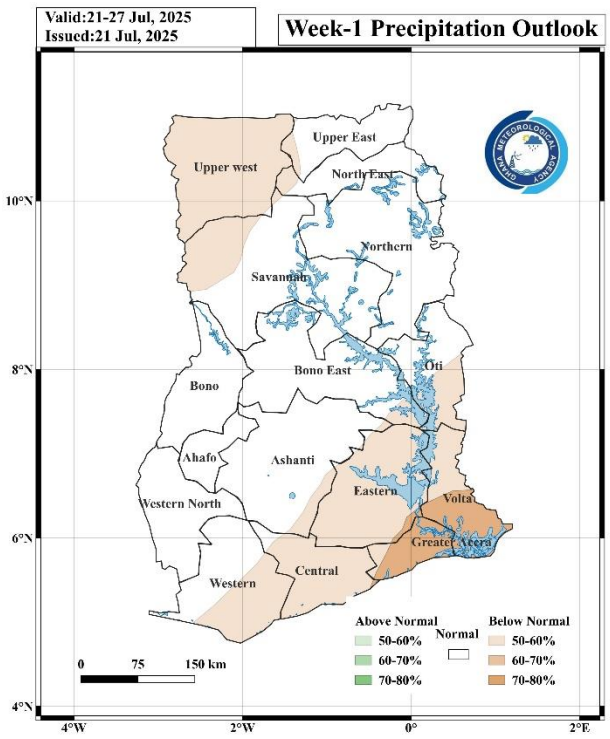
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR JULY 3RD DEKAD 2025

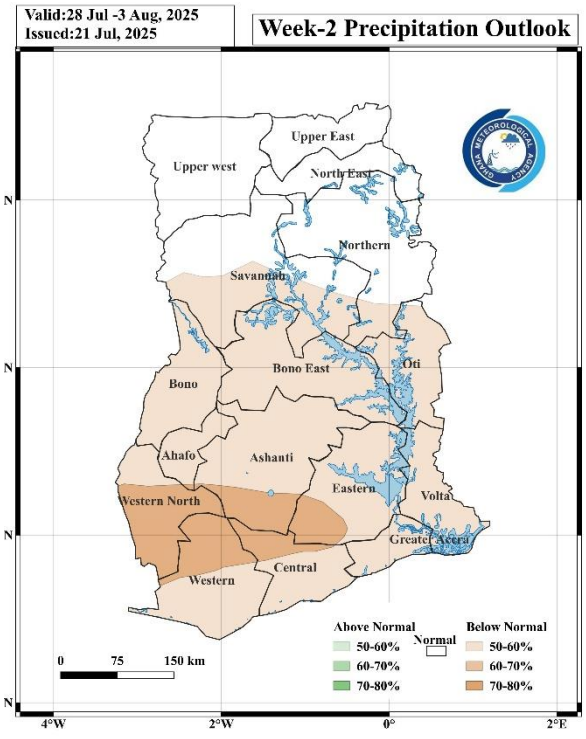
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Below normal rainfall is expected over the Upper West region and the South-Eastern portions of the country. The rest of the country is likely to experience normal rainfall.

Week 2: The entire Southern half of the country is likely to record below normal rainfall. However, normal rainfall amounts are anticipated for the Upper East, Upper West, North East and few places within the Savannah and Northern regions.



Map 10: Rainfall Outlook for Week 1.



Map 11: Rainfall Outlook for Week 2.

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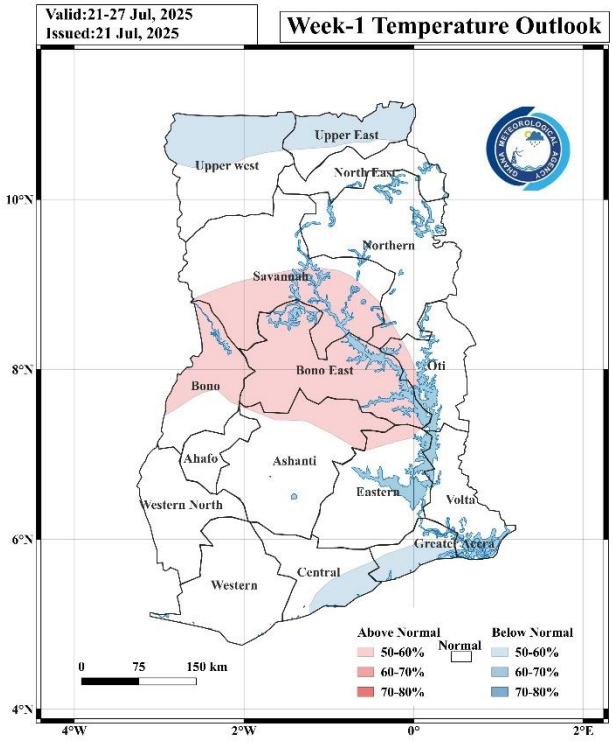
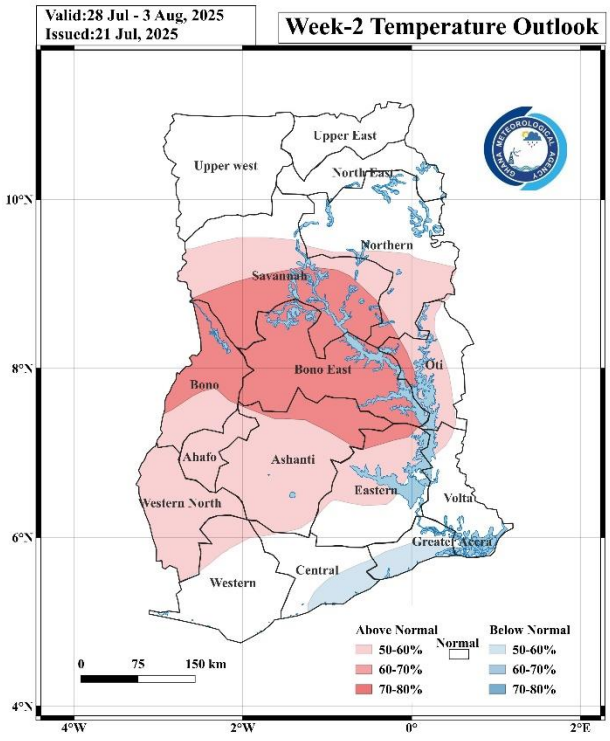
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: The extreme portions of the Upper East and West regions are likely to record below normal temperatures. The East Coast is, likewise, anticipated to record below normal temperatures. The Transition sector will, however, experience above normal temperatures with the rest of the country experiencing normal temperatures.

Week 2: The Transition sector will continue to record above normal temperatures. Also, the Western north and some parts of the Savannah and Northern regions are expected to experience similar conditions. The East Coast is likely to record Below normal temperatures.



Map 12: Temperature Outlook for Week 1.



Map 13: Temperature Outlook for Week 2.

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3.0 APPENDIX

TABLE OF STATIONS

STATION	ABBREVATION	STATION	ABBREVATION	STATION	ABBREVATION
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
DAMONGO	DAM	MIM	MIM	YENDI	YEN
DOMPOASE	DOM	NAVRONGO	NAV	ZUARUNGU	ZUA
DORMAA AHENKRO	D_AHEN	OBUASI	OBU		

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