

2025

CLIMATE BULLETIN



DEKAD 2, JULY (11-20)

GMET/CLIMATE/020725

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FORM337

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**

- Most areas received substantial amount of rainfall more than **10mm**.
- The northern sector and few areas within the transitional zone reported rainfall more than 20mm.
- Navrongo recorded the highest amount of rainfall of about **98mm**.
- The southern sector experienced rainfall less than **10mm**.

- **Rainfall Anomalies:**

- Deficit rainfall across the entire country.
- Surplus rainfall over the extreme north particularly over Navrongo.

- **Relative Humidity:**

- Relative Humidity ranging from 60%-90% over the country.
- RH anomaly shows deficit RH across the country during the dekad

- **Temperatures:**

- **Maximum:**

- Higher temperatures over the Northern and parts of the transitional zones.
- The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 31.3°C and 30.9°C was recorded in Navrongo and Tamale respectively.
- Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast and in select forested areas.
- The lowest maximum temperature of 26.7°C over Abetifi in the southern sector.

- **Minimum:**

- Warmer in Northern regions, Transitional zone, and Coastal areas.
- The maximum of the minimum temperature of **24.1°C** was recorded over Tamale, Yendi in the north and Kete Krachi over the south
- The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Abetifi in the southern sector, reaching **19.5°C**.

1.0 RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION

1.1 RAINFALL

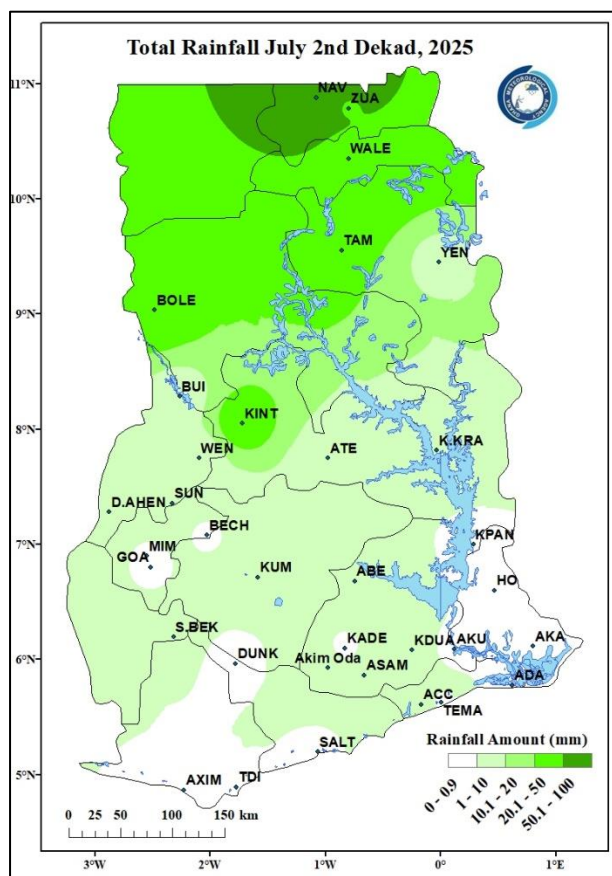


Figure 1a: Total Rainfall July 2nd Dekad, 2025

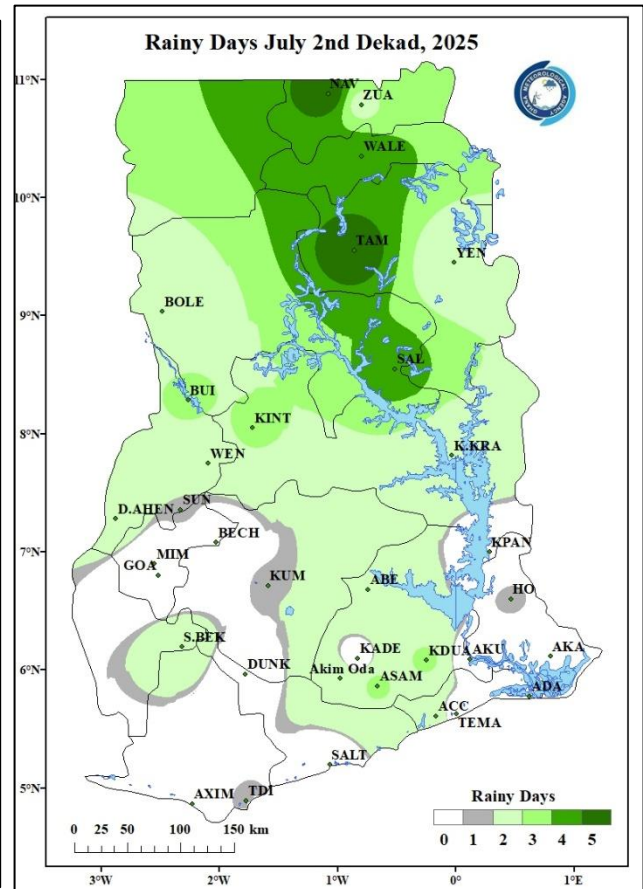


Figure 1b: Rainy Days July 2nd Dekad, 2025

Figure 1a demonstrates the rainfall distribution during 2nd dekad of July. The northern sector and few areas of the transitional zone received significant rainfall amount from about 50mm -100mm. Navrongo received the highest rainfall amount of about **97.5mm**. The lowest rainfall amount was recorded over Yendi (**4.2mm**). Stations within the southern sector recorded lower amount of rainfall of about **0mm- 10mm**. Ada, Akatsi, Akuse, Axim, Bechem, Dunkwa, Goaso Kade, Kpando, Mim, Saltpond and Tema recorded no rainfall.

Figure 1b illustrates the frequency of rainfall during the dekad. The country had a distributed rainfall shared within the ten- day period. The northern had rainfall in **2-5 days** with the maximum number of **5 days** recorded over Navrongo and Tamale. In the southern sector, Koforidua and Asamankese recorded the maximum number of rainfalls in 3 days whilst the rest of the stations recorded no rainy and 2 rainy days.

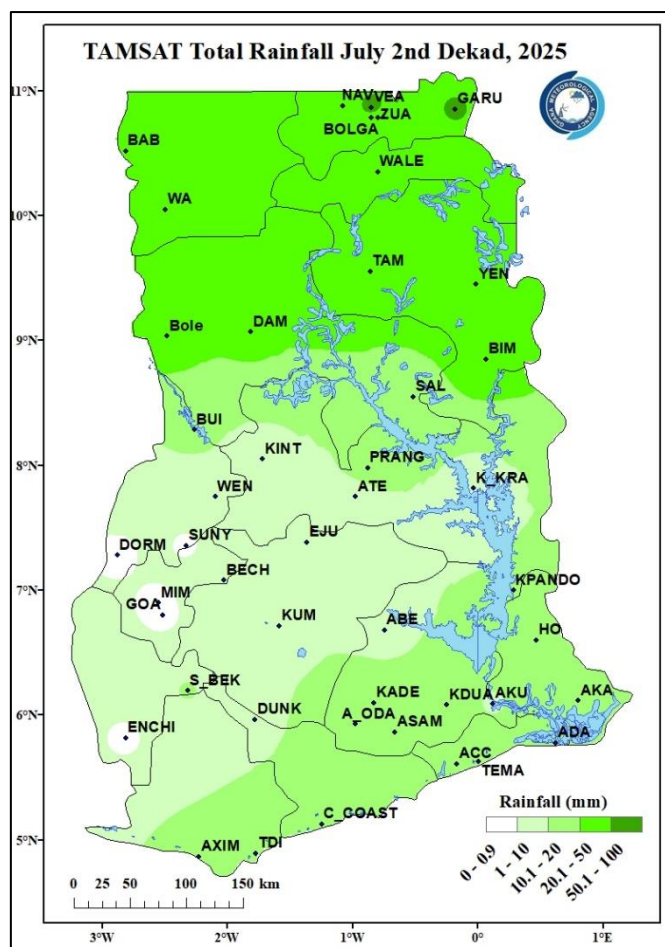


Figure 2. TAMSAT Total Rainfall July 2nd Dekad, 2025

Figure 2 also shows the total rainfall derived from the TAMSAT rainfall estimate which shows rainfall amounts equivalent to the observed total rainfall. The northern sector shows comparable rainfall amounts while the southern sector, most especially the coastal areas showed an over estimated rainfall amounts.

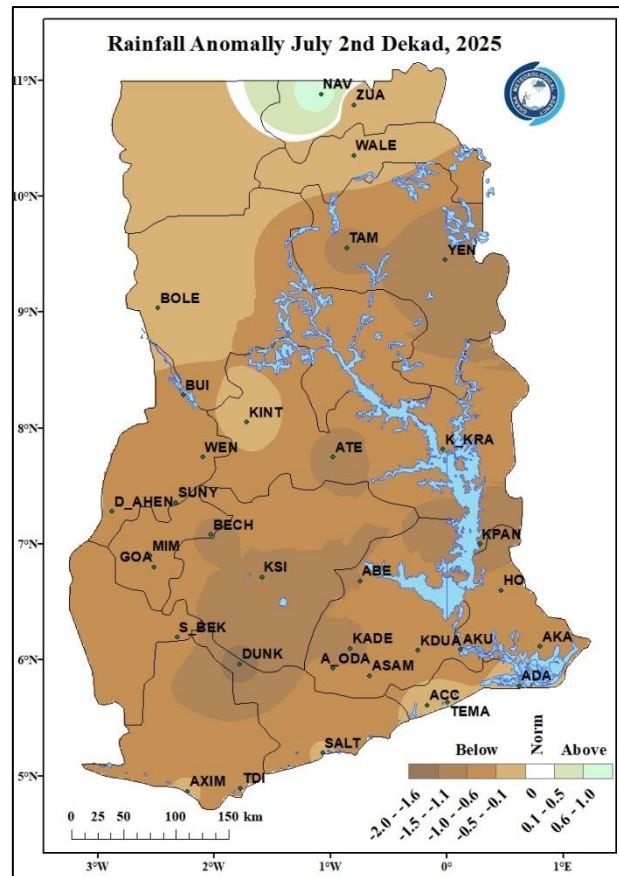


Figure 3: Rainfall Anomaly for July 2nd Dekad, 2025

Figure 3 also highlights rainfall anomaly for the 2nd dekad of July. The entire country experience a below normal rainfall conditions with the exception of Navrongo in the northern part of the country which had above normal rainfall situation.

1.1 TEMPERATURE

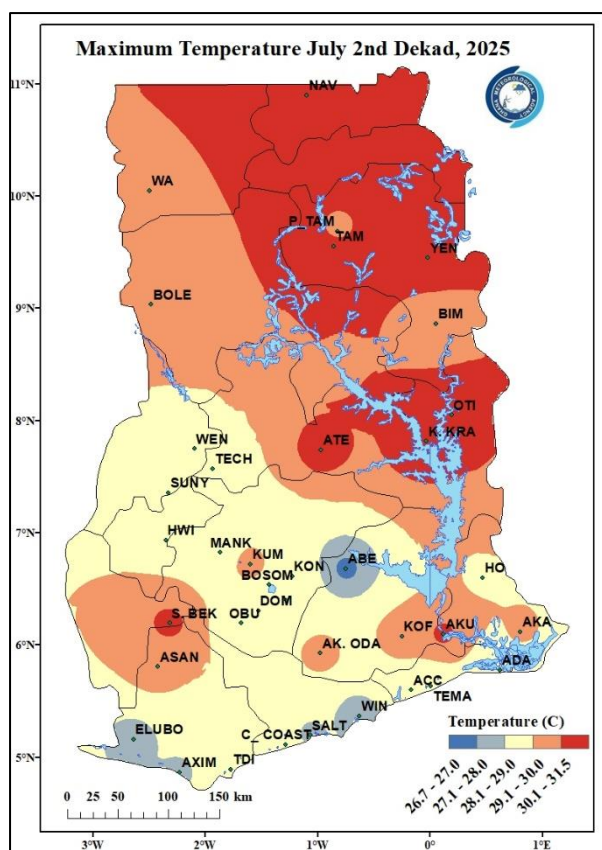


Figure 4a. Maximum Temperature July 2nd Dekad, 2025

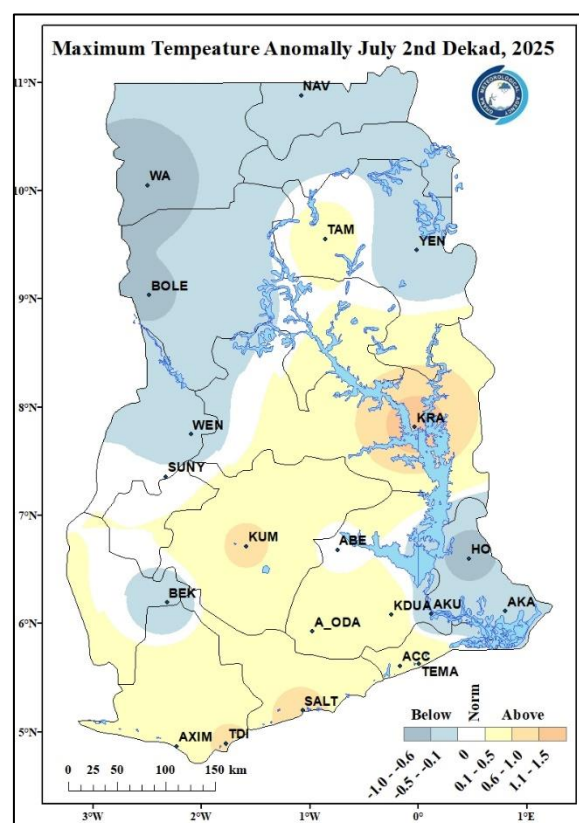


Figure 4b. Maximum Temperature Anomaly July 2nd Dekad, 2025

Figure 4a shows the distribution of average maximum temperatures across the country. The northern belt, and parts of the transition zone, as well as few areas within the southern sector recorded higher temperatures, ranging from **29°C to 31.5°C**. The highest temperature of **31.3°C** was recorded in Navrongo, while the lowest temperature of **29.7°C** was observed in Pong Tamale. The southern sector, especially the coastal sector, experienced relatively cooler temperatures ranging from **26.7°C to 29.0°C**. Areas such as Sefwi Bekwai (**30.4°C**), Kumasi (**29.5°C**), Akim Oda (**29.5°C**), Koforidua (**29.5°C**) and Akuse (**30.3°C**) recorded relatively higher temperatures. Stations that recorded relatively lower temperatures were Abetifi (**26.7°C**), Elubo (**27.7°C**), Saltpond (**27.9°C**), Winneba (**27.5°C**), and Ada (**28°C**) were Abetifi recorded the lowest maximum temperature during the dekad.

Maximum Temperature Anomaly is represented in figure 4b above. The northern sector and part of the transitional zone recorded mostly below normal temperatures over places such as Wa, Bole, Navrongo, Yendi and Wenchi in the transitional zone, as well as few areas such as Sefwi Bekwai, Ho, Akatsi and Akuse within the southern sector. The rest of the country experienced an above normal temperature.

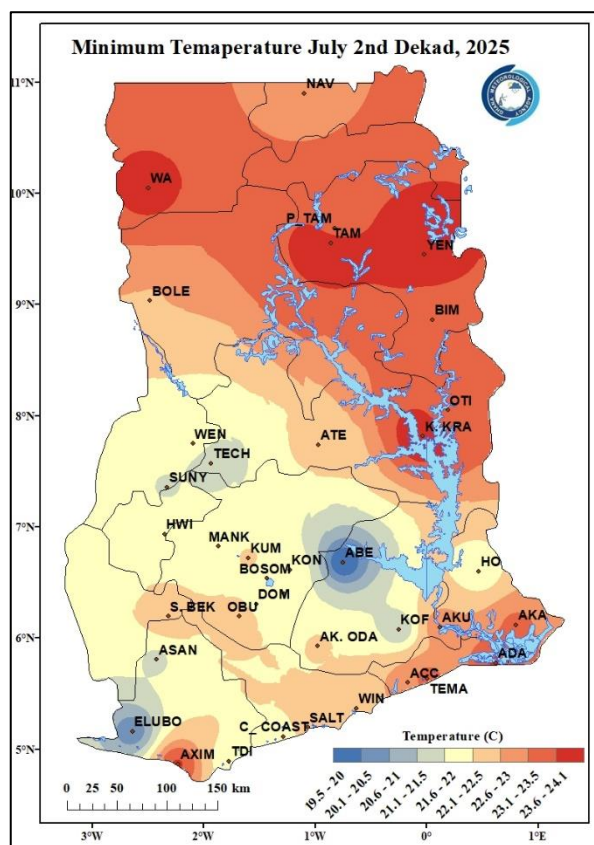


Figure 5a. Minimum Temperature July 2nd Dekad, 2025

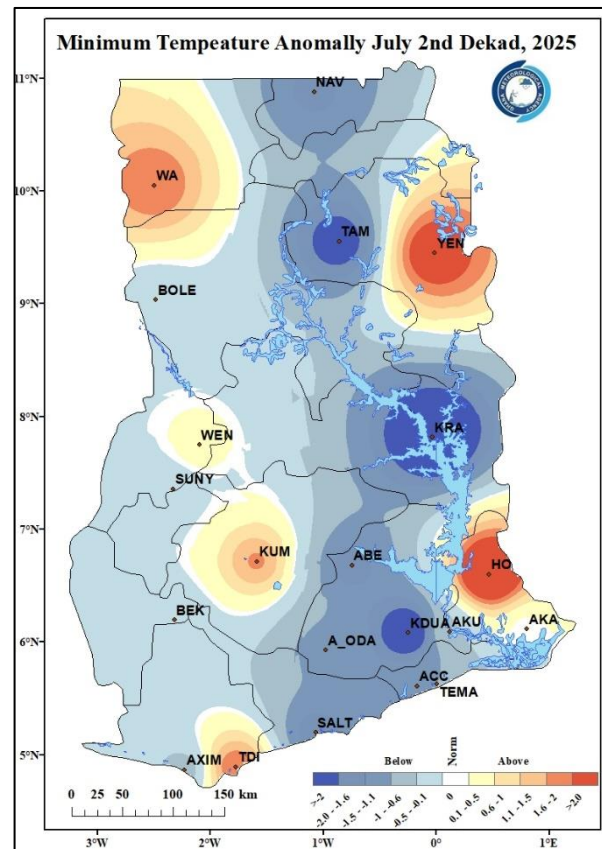


Figure 5b. Minimum Temperature Anomaly 2nd July Dekad, 2025

Figure 5a shows the average minimum temperatures ranging from about **19.5°C to 24.1°C** over the country. The northern Sector, parts of the transitional zone as well as areas along the coastal such as Axim, Accra, Ada, Akatsi and Akuse and Tema experienced relatively warmer temperatures with average values ranging from **22.1°C to 24.1°C**. Wa, Tamale and Yendi in the north recorded the highest minimum average temperatures of **23.1°C, 24.1°C and 24.1°C** respectively whereas Accra, Akuse, Akatsi, Ada and Axim recorded the highest temperatures of **22.8°C, 22.9°C, 23.1°C, 23.6°C, and 23.6°C** respectively in the south. Abetifi recorded the lowest minimum temperature of **19.5°C**.

In figure 5b, depicts the Minimum Temperature Anomaly where below normal temperatures dominated the entire country except for few areas such as Wa and Yendi in the northern sector, Wenchi in the transitional zone, Kumasi, Takoradi, Akatsi and Ho in the southern sector which experienced above normal temperatures during the period.

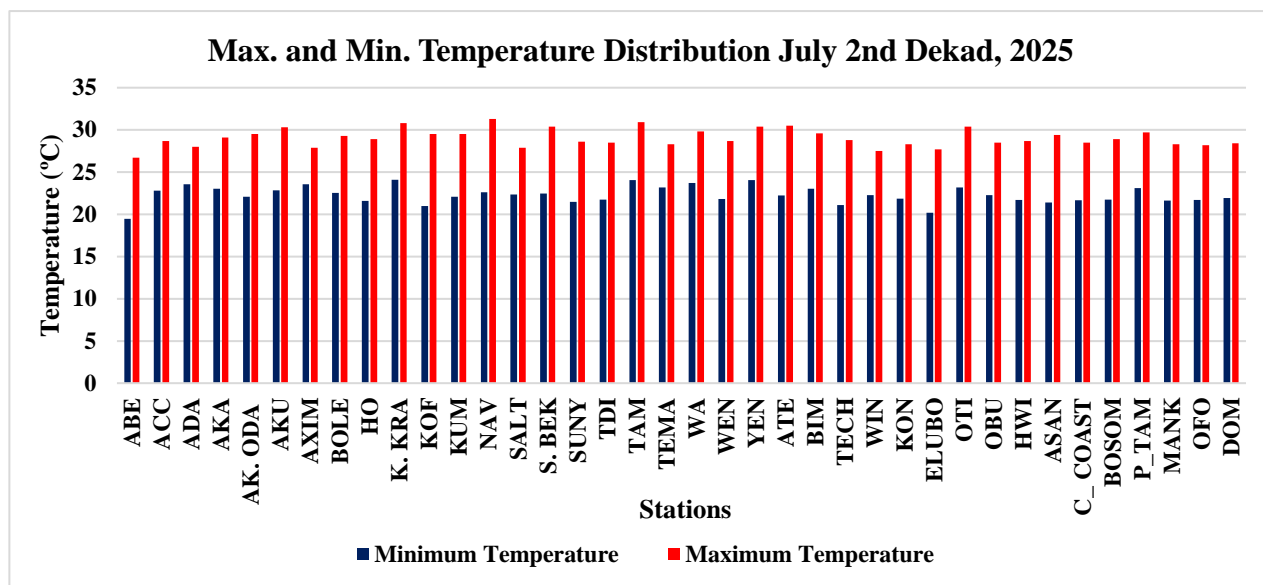


Figure 6. Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for July 2nd Dekad, 2025

1.3 RELATIVE HUMIDITY

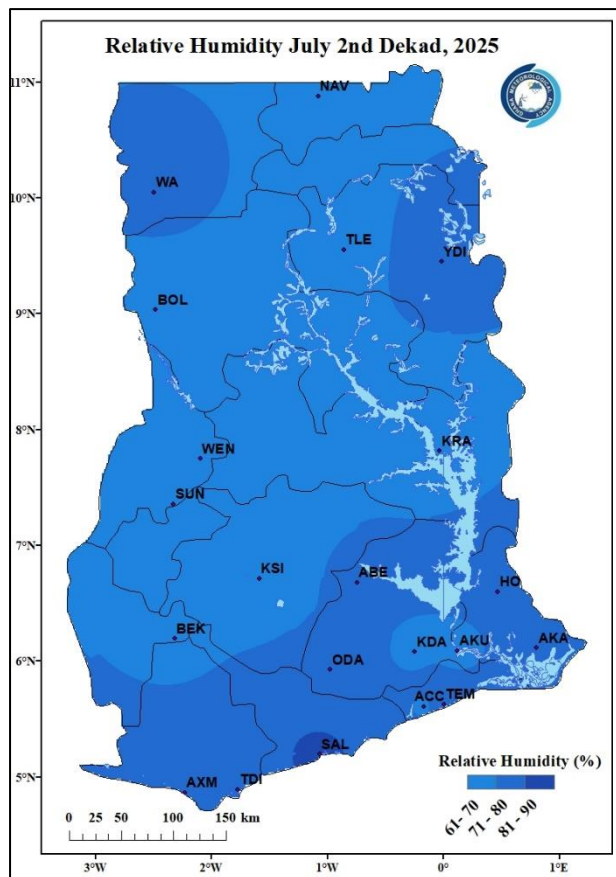


Figure 7a. Average Relative Humidity
July 2nd Dekad, 2025

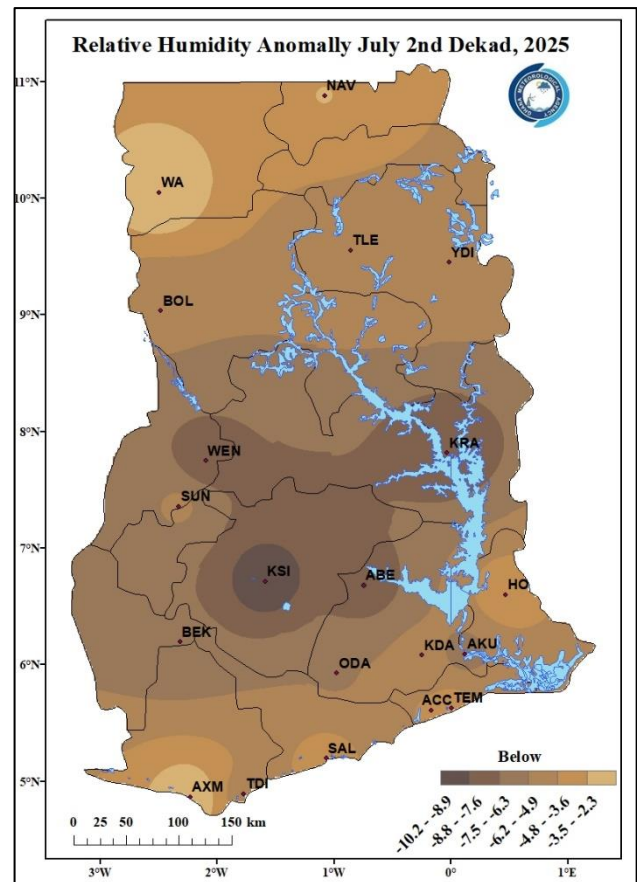
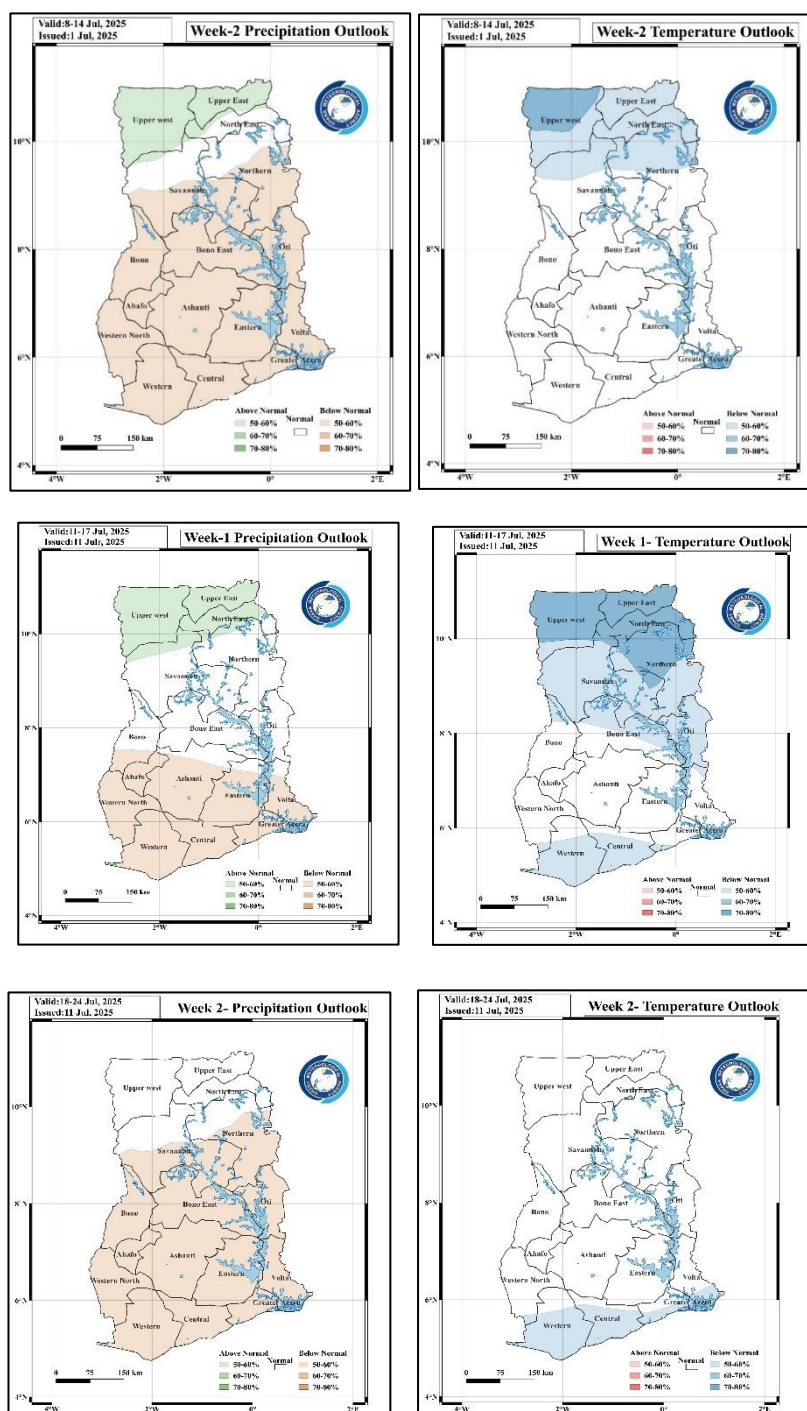


Figure 7b. Average Relative Humidity
Anomaly July 2nd Dekad, 2025

The observed Relative Humidity (RH) over the 2nd dekad period is displayed in *figure 7a* below. The country generally experienced very humid atmosphere of about **61%-90%**. The Northern areas experienced RH values ranging from **61% to 70 %**. The highest RH of **82.9%** over the coastal area such as Saltpond. The lowest RH of 63% was over Kumasi.

Average RH Anomaly is also presented in *figure 7b*. Generally, a well below normal RH is observed over the entire country.

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 8TH -24TH JULY 2025



In 14th -24th July, rainfall is projected to have an above normal rainfall over the extreme portions of the northern sector while the rest of the country would experience below normal rainfall. The temperatures are expected to be below normal in most parts of the North whilst the rest of the country is predicted to be normal.

In 11th – 17th July, rainfall is projected to still portray an above rainfall over the upper part of the northern sector whilst the southern sector would experience a below normal rainfall. The Rest of the northern sector and the transitional zone projected to have a normal rainfall. Temperatures are

projected to be mostly below normal with areas within the the forest zone, parts of the transitional zone and the east side of the coast to have normal conditions.

In 18th – 24th July, parts of the northern sector, transitional zone and the southern sector is projected to be below normal rainfall conditions whereas the the upper part of the north projected to have normal rainfall conditions. Temperatures within the coastal sector is projected to be below normal whilst the rest of the country would have normal conditions.

3.0 ADVISORIES

1. Health Sector

- Cool temperatures may trigger respiratory diseases
- Mosquito breeds might increase and cause malaria

2. Water Resources Management Sector

- Conserve water and use it efficiently.
- Create storage for irrigation purposes.

3. General Public

- The general public should wear protected clothes due to the cool temperatures.
- The use of fans or air conditioning should be reduced.
- Stay hydrated, avoid prolonged outing during night hours, and wear heavy clothing.
- Avoid eating cold foods as it might cause illness.
- Stay updated on weather forecasts from the Ghana Meteorological Agency.

4.0 APPENDIX

4.1 TABLE OF STATIONS

STATIONS	Abreviation	STATIONS	Abreviation	STATIONS	Abreviation
Abetifi	ABE	Bui	BUI	Salaga	SALA
Accra	ACC	Cape Coast	C. COAST	Saltpond	SALT
Ada	ADA	Damongo	DAM	Sefwi Bekwai	S. BEK
Agona Kwanyako	AG. KWA	Dorma Ahenkro	D. AHEN	Sefwi Wiawso	S. WIAW
Agona Swedro	AG. SWE	Duayaw Nkwanta	D. NKWA	Sunyani	SUNY
Akatsi	AKA	Dunkwa	DUNK	Techiman	TECH
Akim Oda	AK. ODA	Goaso	GOA	Tafo	TAFO
Akropong Akwapim	A. Akwap	Ho	HO	Takoradi	TADI
Akuse	AKU	Kade	KADE	Tamale	TAMA
Asamankese	ASAM	Kete Krachi	K. KRA	Tarkwa	TARK
Asankragwa	ASANK	Kintampo	KINT	Tema	TEMA
Atebubu	ATE	Koforidua	KOF	Twifo Praso	T. PRA
Atieku	ATIEKU	Kpando	KPAN	Vea Dam	VEA
Axim	AXIM	Kumasi	KSI	Wa	WA
Babile	BABILE	Manga Bawku	M. BAWKU	Walewale	WALE
Bechem	BECH	Mim	MIM	Wamfie	WAMF
Bibiani	BIB	Navrongo	NAV	Wassaw Akropong	W. AKR
Bimbila	BIMB	Nsoatre	NSOA	Wenchi	WEN
Bole	BOLE	Obuasi	OBUASI	Winneba	WINN
Bolgatanga	BOLGA	Pong Tamale	P. TAM	Yendi	YEN
Bompata	BOMPA	Prang	PRANG	Zuarungu	ZUA
Breman Asikuma	B. ASIK				

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