

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.23, AUGUST 2ND DEKAD (11-20) 2025

GMET/AGROMET/110825

FORM910

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



SUMMARY

- In this dekad, most stations recorded a decrease in amount of rainfall as compared to the previous dekad. **Yendi**, in the Northern sector, recorded the highest rainfall of 86.9mm whereas **Tema** recorded 1.1mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation within the dekad. Generally, the country recorded significant rainfall deficits when compared to the dekadal climatology (1991-2020), except for **Yendi, Ejura, Kumasi, Akim Oda, Saltpond, Cape Coast, Elubo, Half Assini, Ada** and their environs which recorded rainfall surpluses.
- **Navrongo** and its environs recorded 30.1°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad whereas **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 25.9°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country. The country recorded cooler average day-time temperatures with the exception of **Wa, Tema** and their environs which recorded warmer day time temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).
- For average minimum temperatures, **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 19.2°C as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas **Ada** and its environs recorded 23.7°C as the highest average minimum temperature across the entire country. Generally, the **Northern sector** and the **Transition zone** of the country recorded warmer night-time temperatures. Whereas, the **Southern sector** recorded cooler night-time temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).
- The country recorded evapotranspiration rates between 1.0 - 4.5mm/day. **Damongo** recorded evapotranspiration rate of 4.2mm/day, the highest across the dekad. **Koforidua** recorded the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.1mm/day.
- Most parts of the country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 55.1 - 65.0%. **Accra** and **Tema** both recorded 25.5%, the lowest soil moisture content for the dekad while **Dunkwa** recorded 68.1% as the highest soil moisture content across the country.
- In the next dekad, the entire **country** is expected to experience below normal rainfall.
- Generally, the entire country is expected to experience normal temperatures except for some places within the **Savannah** and **Bono East** regions, which are likely to record above normal temperatures. Most places in the **Southern sector** of country are expected to experience below normal temperatures.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

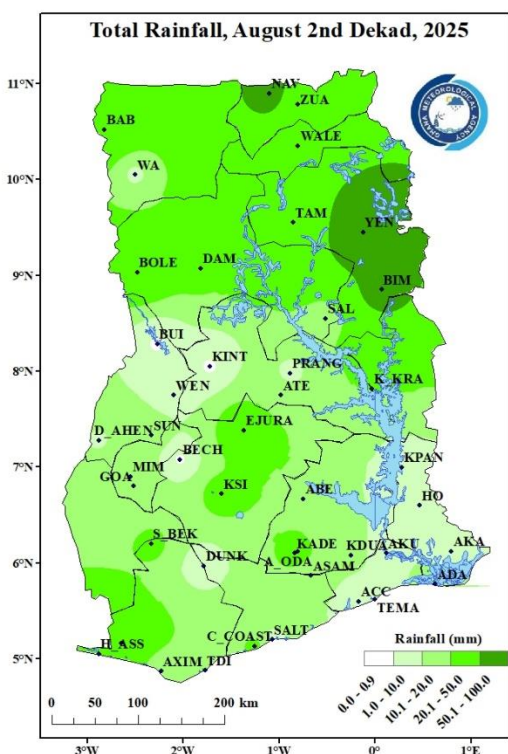
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (AUGUST 2ND DEKAD 2025)	4
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT	4
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	5
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE	6
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION	7
1.5 SOIL MOISTURE	8
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR AUGUST 3RD DEKAD 2025....	9
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK	9
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK	10
3.0 APPENDIX	11
TABLE OF STATIONS	11

1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (AUGUST 2ND DEKAD 2025)

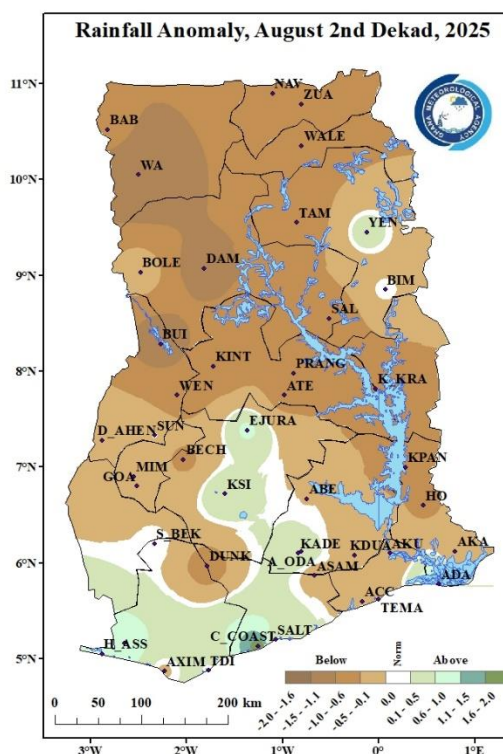
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

In this dekad, most stations recorded a decrease in amount of rainfall as compared to the previous dekad. Yendi, in the Northern sector, recorded the highest rainfall of 86.9mm whereas Tema recorded 1.1mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation within the dekad. Bechem, Bui and Kintampo recorded no amount of rainfall. Kete Krachi recorded 20.0mm, the highest within the Transition sector. In the Forest zone, Elubo recorded the highest amount of rainfall of 42.4mm. Along the Coast, Cape Coast recorded the highest amount of rainfall of 22.2mm across the 2nd dekad of August.

Generally, the country recorded significant rainfall deficits when compared to the dekadal climatology (1991-2020), except for Yendi, Ejura, Kumasi, Akim Oda, Saltpond, Cape Coast, Elubo, Half Assini, Ada and their environs which recorded rainfall surpluses. Bimbila, Takoradi, Sefwi Bekwai, Kade and their environs recorded normal conditions.



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.

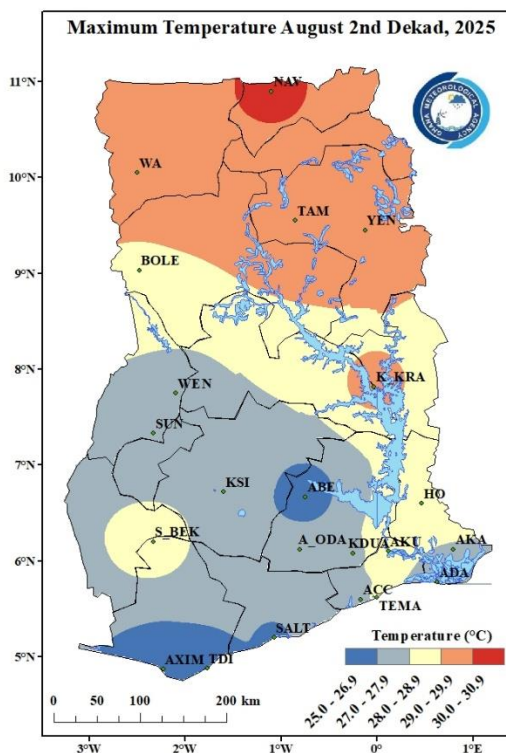


Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

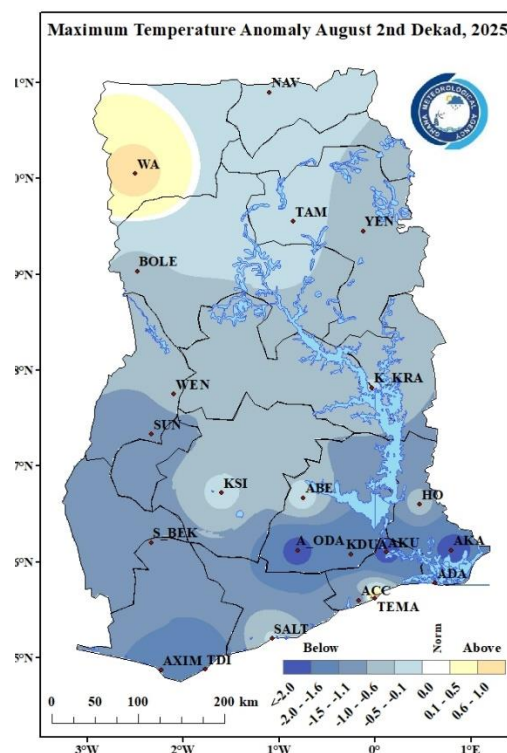
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Navrongo and its environs recorded 30.1°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad whereas Abetifi and its environs recorded 25.9°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country. Kete-Krachi recorded 29.2°C as the highest in the Transition zone. Akuse and Ho within the Forest zone recorded 28.9°C and 28.7°C respectively. Along the Coast, Tema, Accra and Ada recorded 28.1°C, 27.5°C, and 27.1°C respectively.

The country recorded cooler average day-time temperatures with the exception of Wa, Tema and their environs which recorded warmer day- time temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.

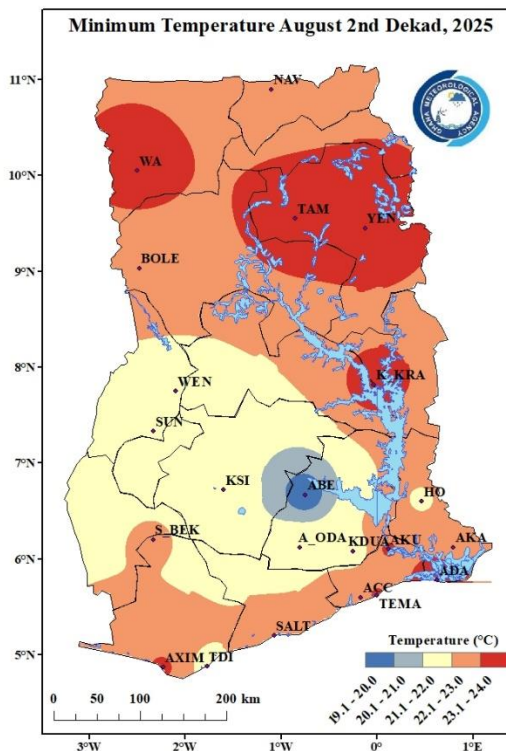


Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

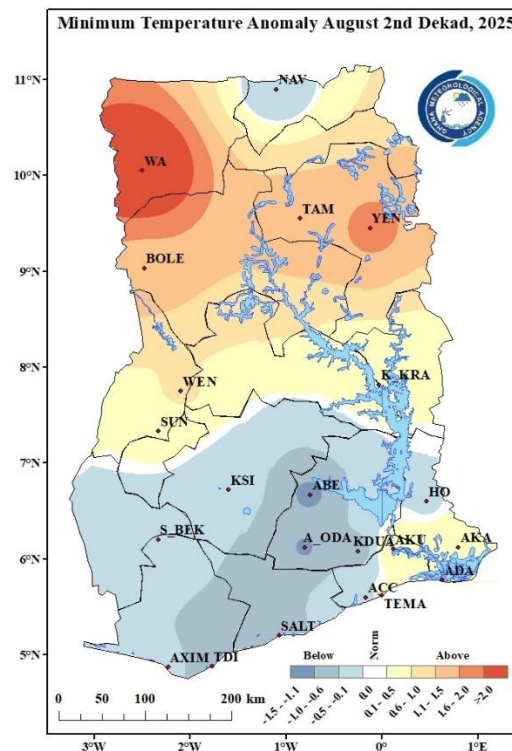
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The country recorded average minimum temperatures between 19.0°C to 24.0°C. Abetifi and its environs recorded 19.2°C as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas Ada and its environs recorded 23.7°C as the highest average minimum temperature across the entire country. In the Northern sector, Tamale and Yendi recorded 23.6°C and 23.4°C respectively. Kete-Krachi recorded 23.4°C, the highest within the Transition zone. Tema, and Axim (and their environs) both recorded 23.1°C as the highest temperatures along the Coast.

The Northern sector and the Transition zone of the country recorded warmer night-time temperatures except for Navrongo and its environs which recorded cooler night-time temperatures. Whereas, the Southern sector recorded cooler night-time temperatures with the exception of Tema, Akatsi, Akuse, Ada and their environs which recorded warmer night-time temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.

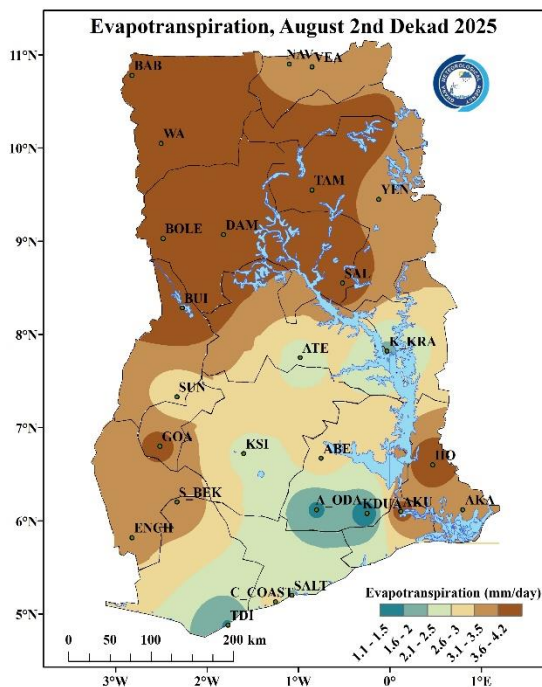


Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

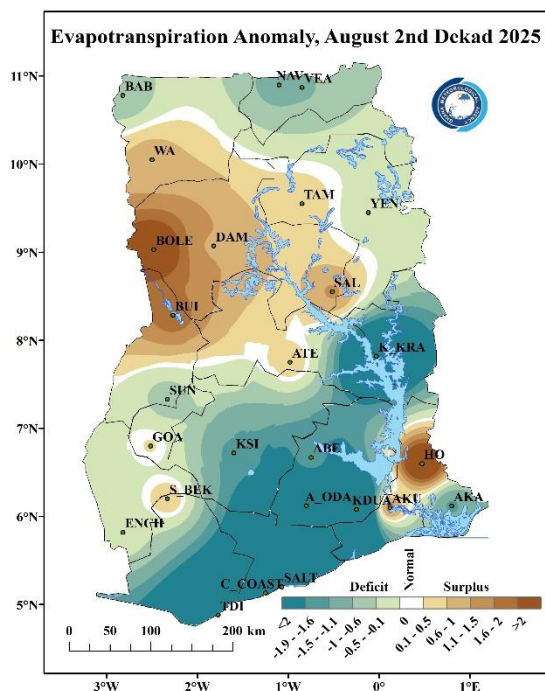
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The country recorded evapotranspiration rates between 1.0 – 4.5mm/day. Damongo recorded evapotranspiration rate of 4.2mm/day, the highest across the dekad. Koforidua recorded the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.1mm/day.

Most parts of the country experienced negative anomalies, indicating a lower rate of evapotranspiration. However, Wa, Bole, Tamale, Damongo, Salaga, Bui, Atebubu, Goaso, Sefwi Bekwai, Ho, Akuse and their environs were the most noticeable places to have recorded higher rates of evapotranspiration when compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 7: Evapotranspiration Map.

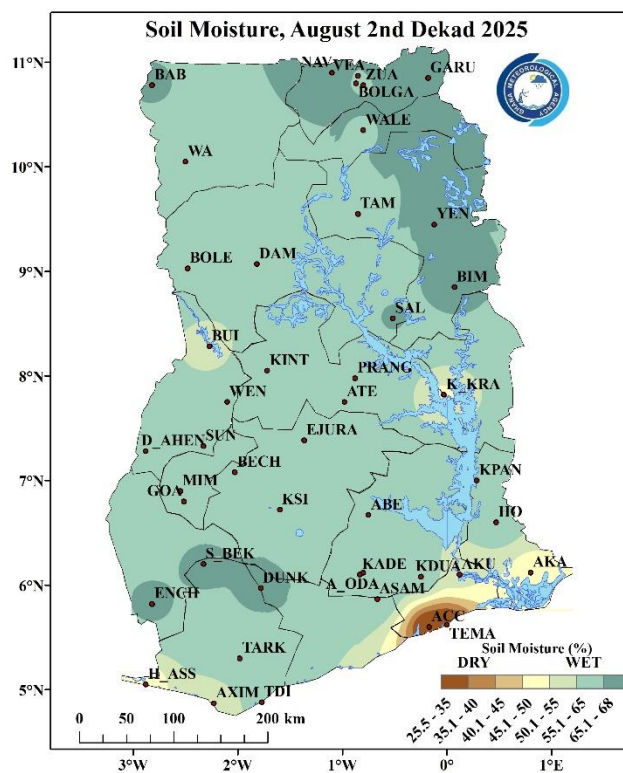


Map 8: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

Most parts of the country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 55.1 - 65.0%. Accra and Tema both recorded 25.5%, the lowest soil moisture content for the dekad whiles Dunkwa recorded 68.1% as the highest soil moisture content across the country.

The Northern sector of the country recorded soil content ranging from 55.5% - 68.0%. The Transition and Forest zones recorded soil moisture content ranging from 55.1% - 65.0% with the exception of Kete Krachi and Bui in the Transition zone which recorded 49.1% and 51.7% respectively, whereas Half Assini, Axim, Akatsi and their environs in the Forest zone recorded soil moisture content of 45.9%, 49.8% and 47.1% respectively.



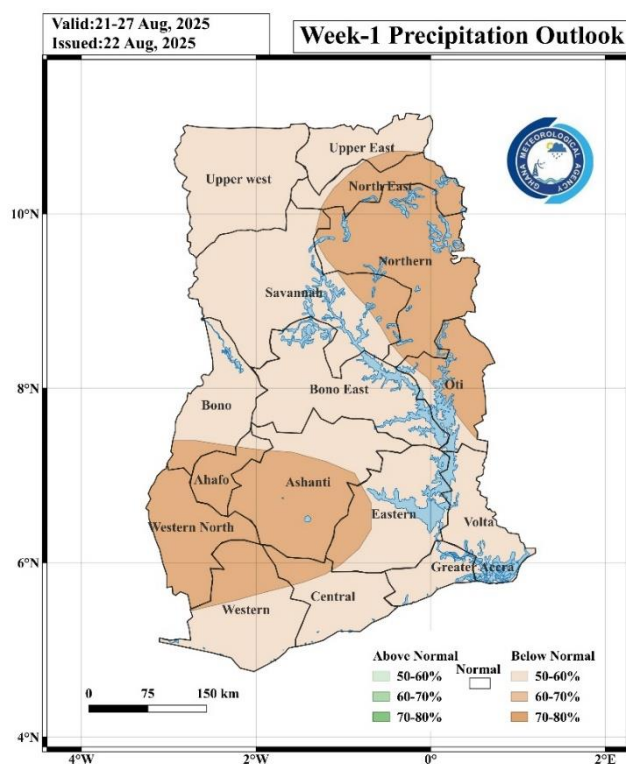
Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR AUGUST 3RD DEKAD 2025

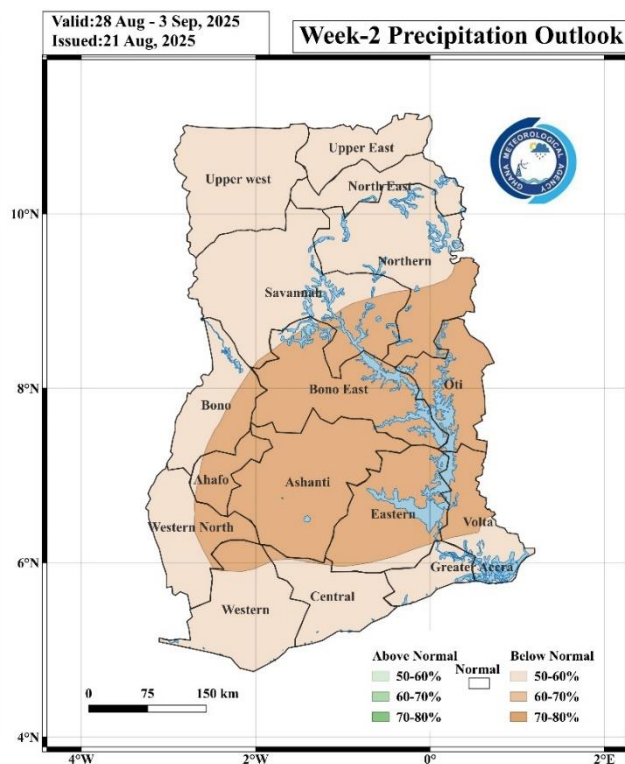
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: The entire country is expected to experience below normal rainfall.

Week 2: The entire country is likely to record below normal rainfall.



Map 10: Rainfall Outlook for Week 1.

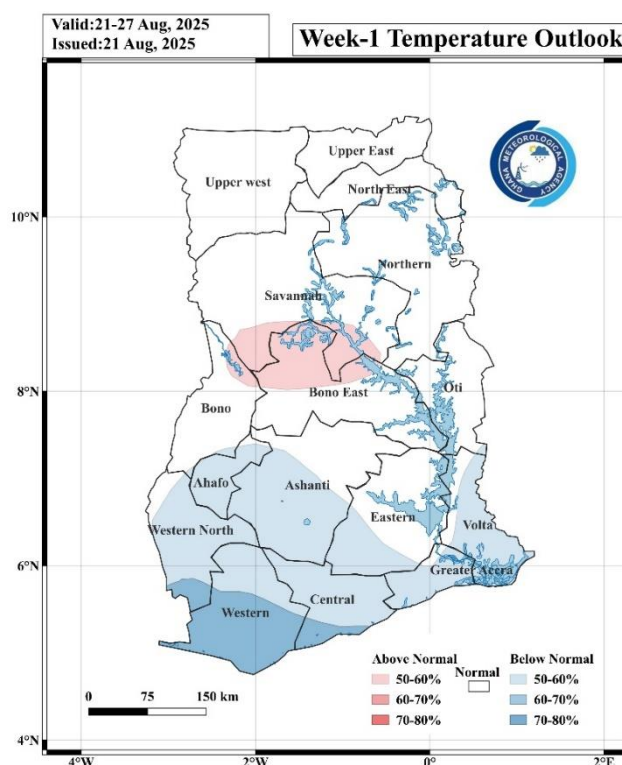


Map 11: Rainfall Outlook for Week 2.

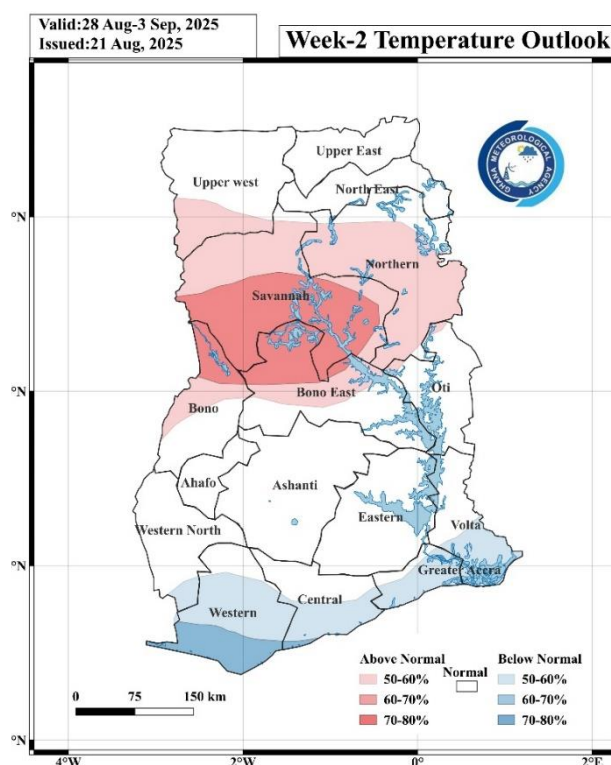
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: Generally, the entire country is expected to experience normal temperatures except for some places within the Savannah and Bono East regions, which are likely to record above normal temperatures. Most places in the Southern sector of country are expected to experience below normal temperatures.

Week 2: Places in the upper part of the Northern sector and mostly the Forest zone are expected to experience normal temperatures. Savannah region, and some portions in the Northern, Bono East, Bono and Upper west regions are likely to record above normal temperatures whereas, places along the Coast are expected to experience below normal temperatures.



Map 12: Temperature Outlook for Week 1.



Map 13: Temperature Outlook for Week 2.

3.0 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	SAL
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		

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