

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.24, AUGUST 3RD DEKAD (21-31) 2025

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FORM910

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



SUMMARY

- In this dekad, **Wa**, in the Northern sector of the country, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 106.3mm whereas **Accra** recorded 1.0mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation.

Generally, the country recorded significant rainfall deficits when compared to the dekadal climatology (1991-2020), except for **Wa** and its environs which recorded rainfall surpluses.

- **Navrongo** and its environs recorded 31.1°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad, whereas **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 25.7°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country.

The **Northern sector** and the **Transition zone** of the country recorded warmer average daytime temperatures whereas the **Southern sector** recorded cooler average daytime temperatures with the exception of **Kumasi, Ho, Saltpond, Tema** and their environs which recorded warmer daytime temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).

- The country recorded average minimum temperatures between 19.0°C to 24.0°C. **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 19.5°C as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas **Tamale** and its environs recorded 24.0°C as the highest average minimum temperature.

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. **Axim** and **Kumasi** recorded normal conditions as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).

- The country recorded evapotranspiration rates between 1.0 – 5.0mm/day. **Damongo** recorded evapotranspiration rate of 4.8mm/day, the highest across the dekad. **Koforidua** recorded the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.2mm/day.
- Most parts of the country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 55.1 – 70.0%. Both **Accra** and **Tema** recorded 24.2%, the lowest soil moisture content for the dekad while **Bimbila** recorded 67.9% as the highest soil moisture content across the country.
- In the next dekad, the entire **country** is expected to experience below normal rainfall with the exception of the **upper part** of the **Northern sector** of the country, which is expected to experience above normal rainfall.
- Generally, the **country** is expected to experience above normal temperatures except for **places along the Coast** and some places slightly **north of the Coast**.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

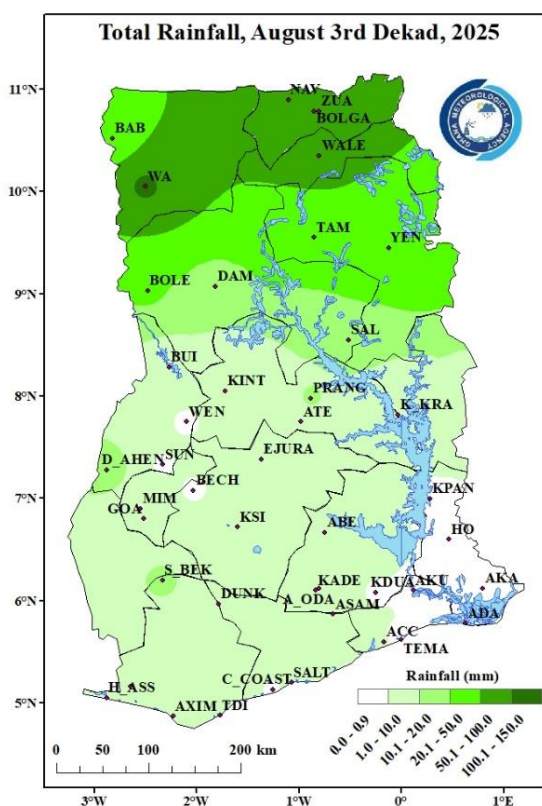
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (AUGUST 3RD DEKAD 2025).....	4
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT	4
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	5
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE	6
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION	7
1.5 SOIL MOISTURE	8
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR SEPTEMBER 1ST DEKAD 2025....	9
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK.....	9
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK.....	10
3.0 APPENDIX	11
TABLE OF STATIONS	11

1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (AUGUST 3RD DEKAD 2025)

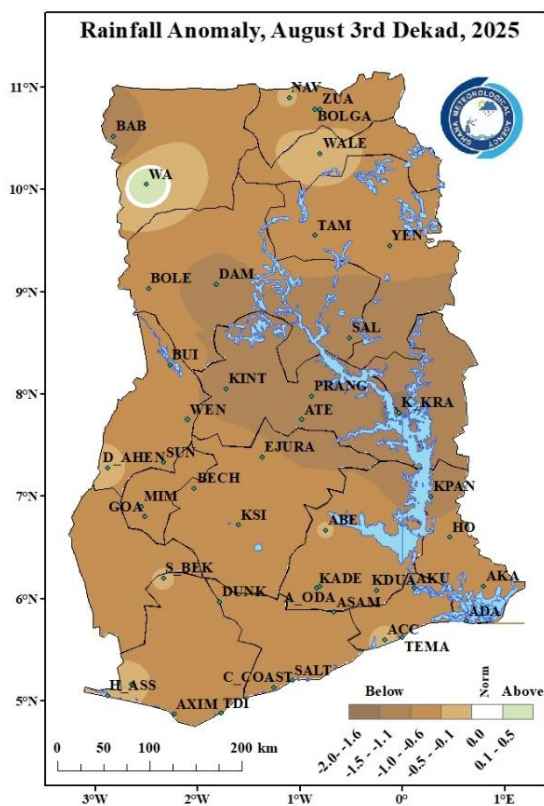
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

In this dekad, Wa, in the Northern sector of the country, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 106.3mm whereas Accra recorded 1.0mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation. Ada, Akuse, Bechem, Ho, Koforidua, Kpando, Mim, Sunyani, Tema, Wenchi, Akatsi, and Cape Coast recorded amount of rainfall ranging from 0.0mm – 0.9mm. Prang recorded 10.9mm, the highest within the Transition sector. In the Forest zone, Dormaa Ahenkro recorded the highest amount of rainfall of 17.2mm. Along the Coast, Axim recorded the highest amount of rainfall of 7.1mm across the 3rd dekad of August.

Generally, the country recorded significant rainfall deficits when compared to the dekadal climatology (1991-2020), except for Wa and its environs which recorded rainfall surpluses.



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.

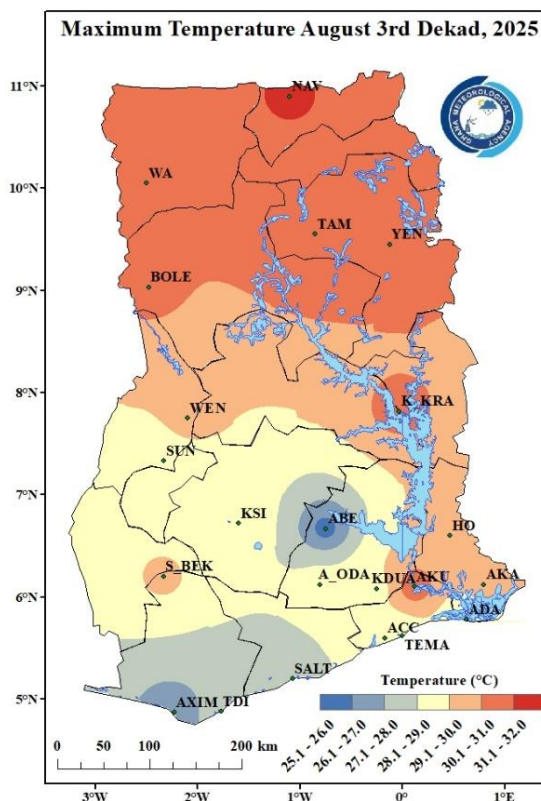


Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map

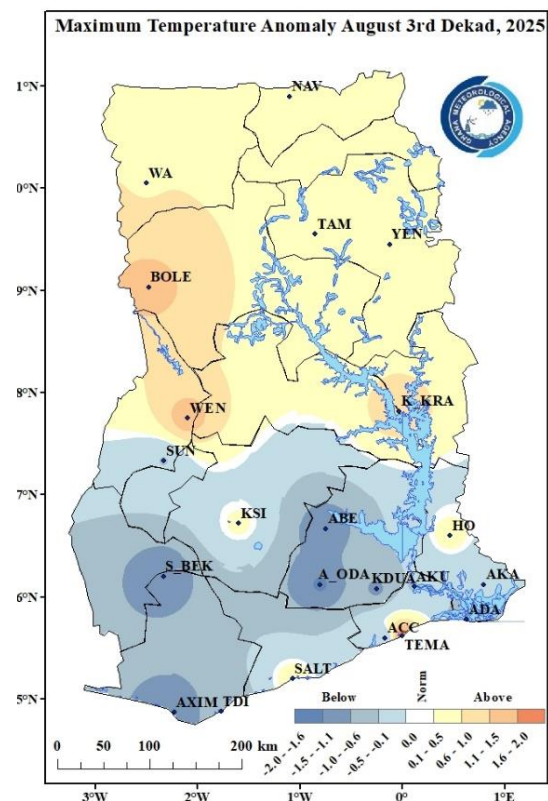
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Navrongo and its environs recorded 31.1°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad, whereas Abetifi and its environs recorded 25.7°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country. Kete-Krachi recorded 30.3°C as the highest in the Transition zone. Akuse, Ho, and Sefwi Bekwai within the Forest zone recorded 30.8°C, 29.9°C and 29.2°C respectively. Along the Coast, Tema, Accra, Ada and Akatsi recorded 28.6°C, 28.3°C, 27.8°C and 29.5°C respectively.

The Northern sector and the Transition zone of the country recorded warmer average daytime temperatures whereas the Southern sector recorded cooler average daytime temperatures with the exception of Kumasi, Ho, Saltpond, Tema and their environs which recorded warmer daytime temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.

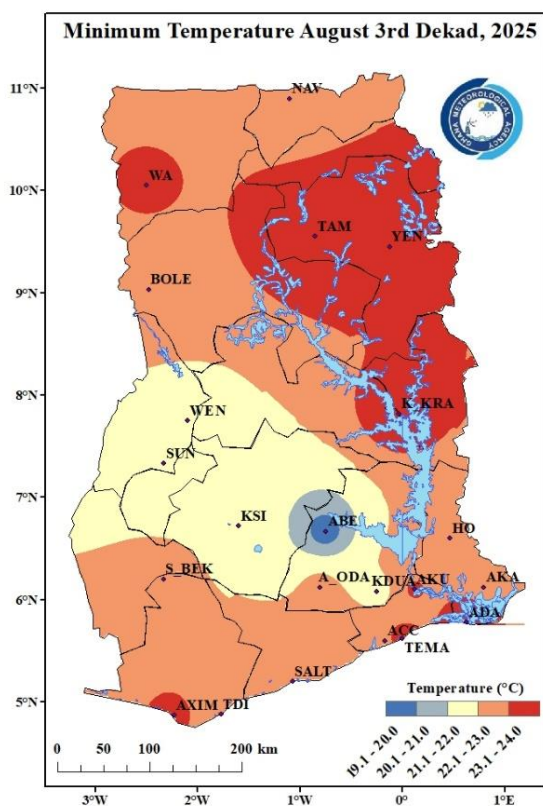


Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

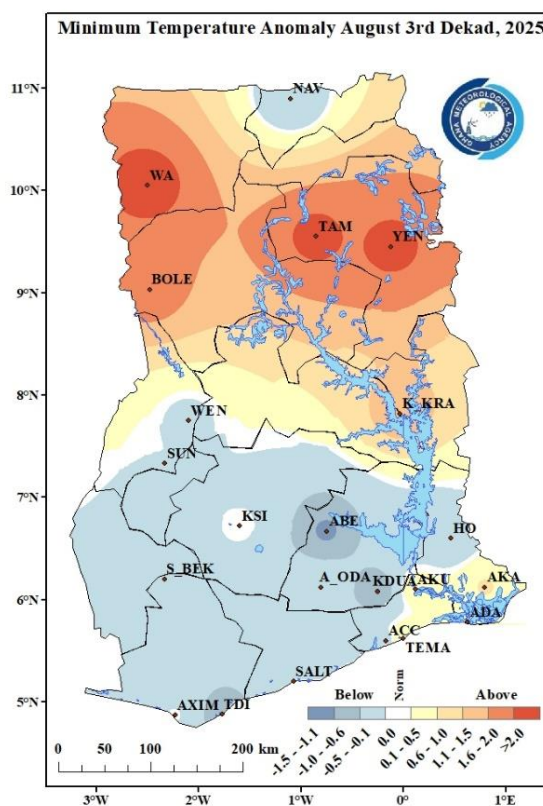
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The country recorded average minimum temperatures between 19.0°C to 24.0°C. Abetifi and its environs recorded 19.5°C as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas Tamale and its environs recorded 24.0°C as the highest average minimum temperature across the entire country. In the Northern sector, Yendi and Wa recorded 23.6°C and 23.1°C respectively. Kete-Krachi recorded 23.8°C, the highest within the Transition zone. Tema, and Axim both recorded 23.3°C whereas Ada recorded 23.5°C as the highest minimum temperature along the Coast.

The Northern sector and the Transition zone of the country recorded warmer night-time temperatures except for Navrongo, Wenchi and their 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). Axim and Kumasi recorded normal conditions.



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.

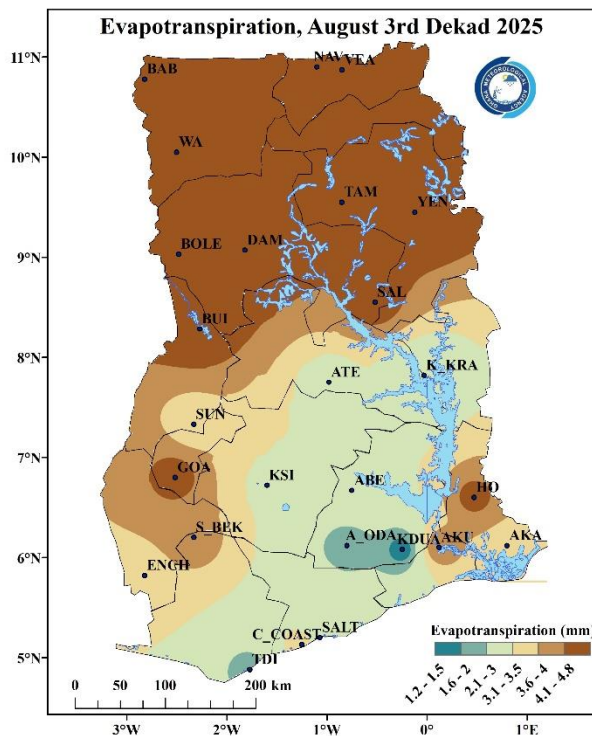


Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

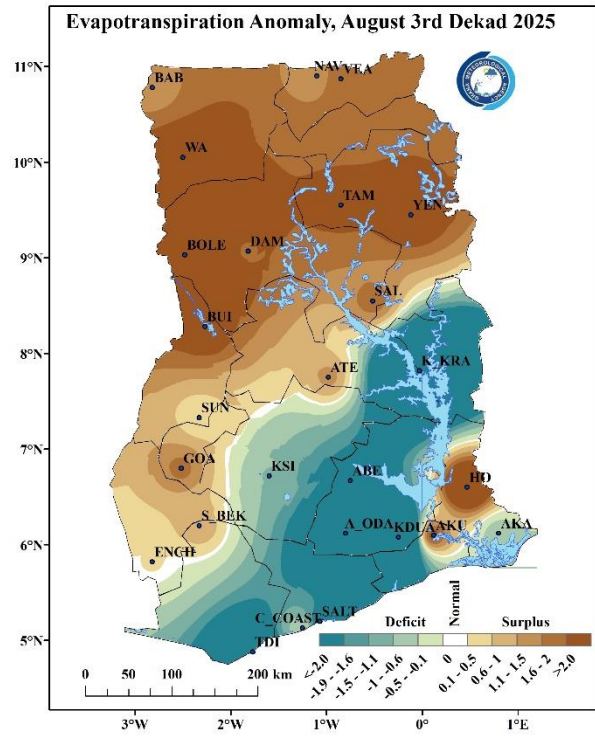
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The country recorded evapotranspiration rates between 1.0 – 5.0mm/day. Damongo recorded evapotranspiration rate of 4.8mm/day, the highest across the dekad. Koforidua recorded the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.2mm/day.

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



Map 7: Evapotranspiration Map.



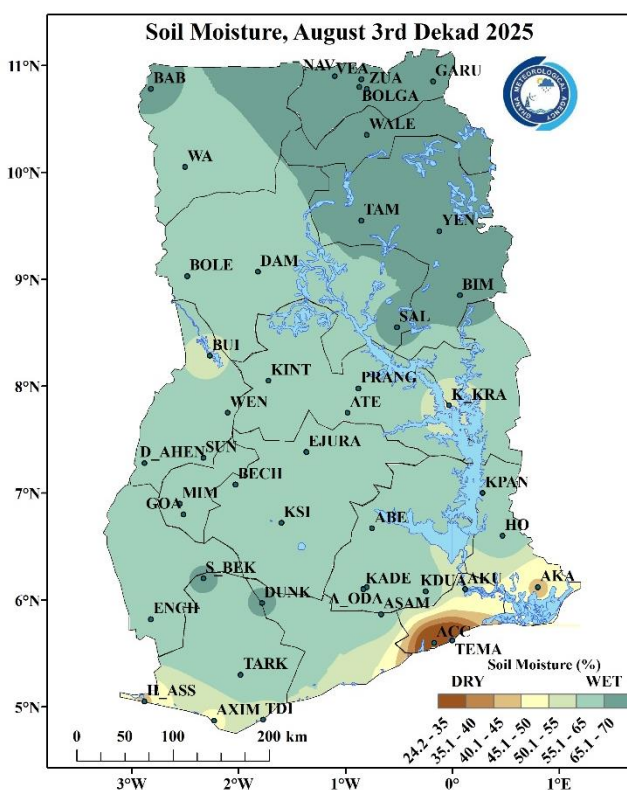
Map 8: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

Most parts of the country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 55.1 – 70.0%. Both Accra Tema recorded 24.2%, the lowest soil moisture content for the dekad whiles Bimbila recorded 67.9% as the highest soil moisture content across the country.

The Northern sector of the country recorded soil content ranging from 55.5% - 70.0%. The Transition and Forest zones recorded soil moisture content ranging from 55.1% - 66.4% with the exception of Kete Krachi and Bui in the Transition zone which recorded 49.8% and 52.5% respectively.

In contrast, Half Assini, Axim, Akuse and their environs in the Forest zone recorded soil moisture content of 44.5%, 48.7%, and 50.5% respectively. Akatsi in the East Coast recorded 44.4% soil moisture content within the dekad.



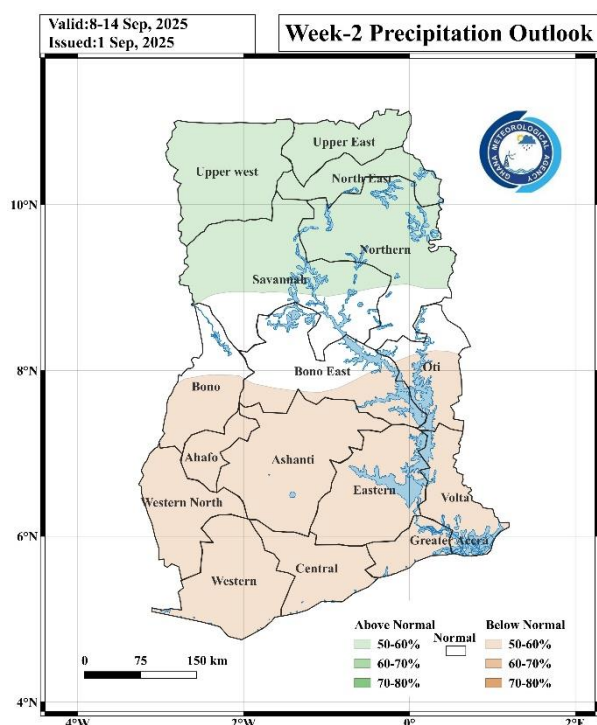
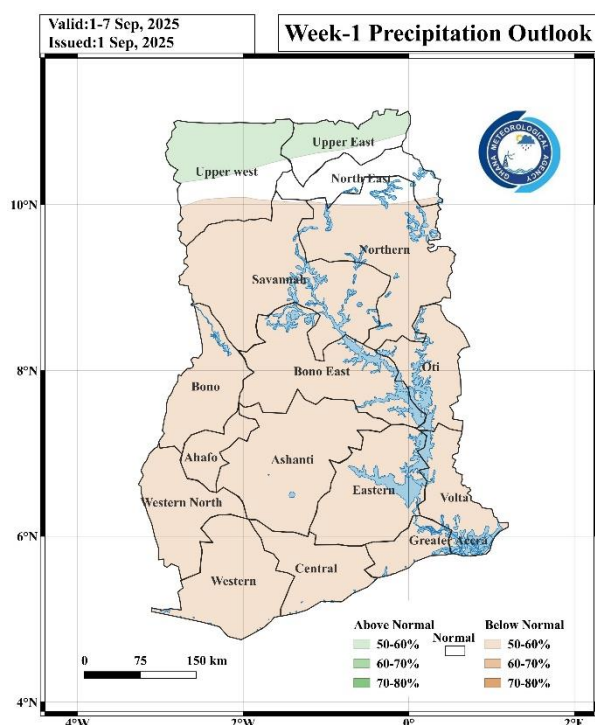
Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR SEPTEMBER 1ST DEKAD 2025

2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Generally, the entire country is expected to experience below normal rainfall with the exception of the upper part of the Northern sector of the country, which is expected to experience above normal rainfall.

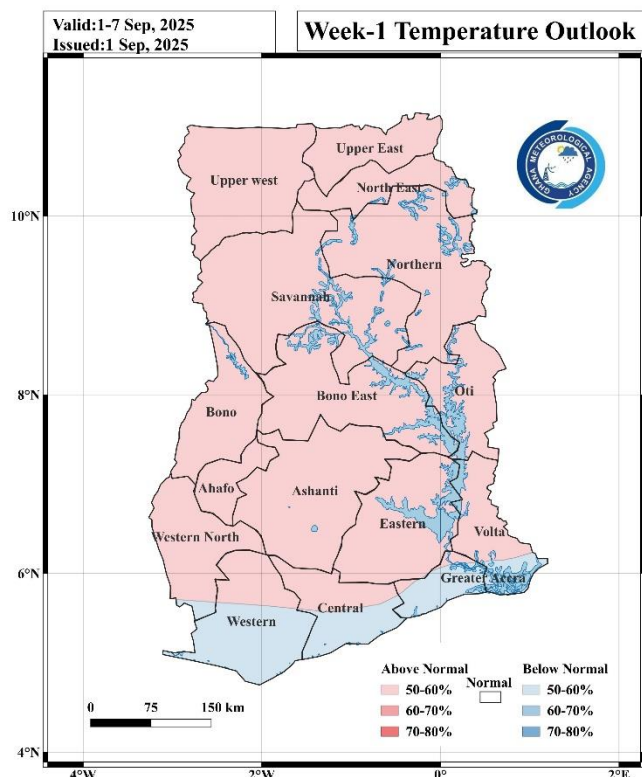
Week 2: The Northern part of the country is likely to record above normal rainfall whereas the Southern part is expected to record below normal rainfall.



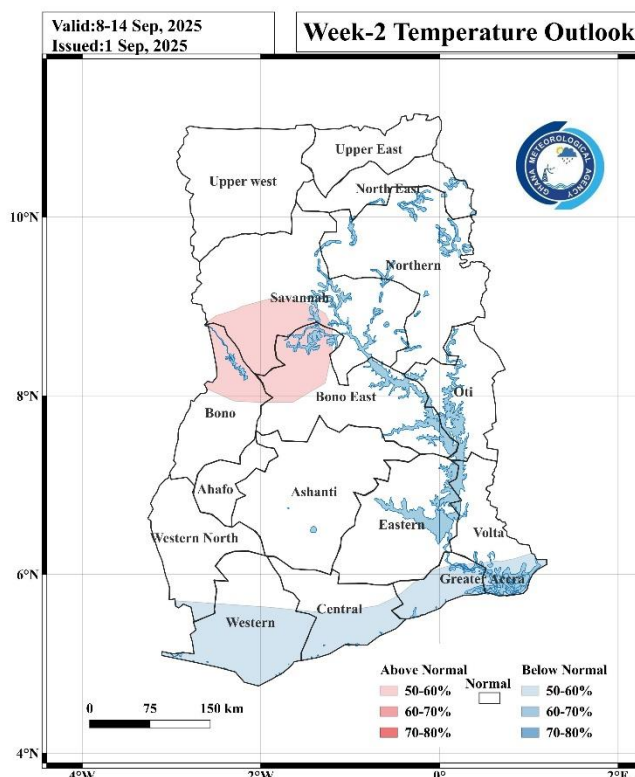
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: The entire country is expected to experience above normal temperatures except for places along the Coast and some places slightly north of the Coast.

Week 2: Generally, the entire country is expected to record normal temperatures with the exception of areas in the Savannah, Bono and Bono East regions which are expected to record above normal temperatures. Places along the Coast and some places slightly north of the Coast are likely to record 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		

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