

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.7, MARCH 1ST DEKAD (1-10) 2026

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FORM910

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



SUMMARY

- In this dekad, **Cape Coast** in the Southern sector, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 100.5mm across the entire country whereas **Atebubu** recorded 3.9mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation.
- Generally, the **country** recorded significant rainfall surpluses as compared to the dekadal climatology (1991-2020).
- **Navrongo** and its environs recorded 39.7°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad whereas **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 30.6°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country.
Cooler average day-time temperatures were recorded across the country except for **Ho, Axim, Bole, Kete-Krachi, Accra, Tema, Saltpond** and its environs which recorded warmer day-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020).
- For average minimum temperatures, **Abetifi** and its environs recorded 21.4°C as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas **Ada** and its environs recorded 28.3°C as the highest average minimum temperature across the entire country.
Generally, the country recorded warmer night-time temperatures with the exception of **Abetifi** and **Wenchi** which recorded cooler night-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020).

In the next dekad,

- Most places in the **Northern sector, Forest zone, and Transition zone** are expected to experience above normal rainfall. Areas along the Coast are expected to record below normal rainfall.
- The **Northern part** of Ghana is likely to experience above normal temperatures with the remaining parts of the country likely to record normal temperatures.

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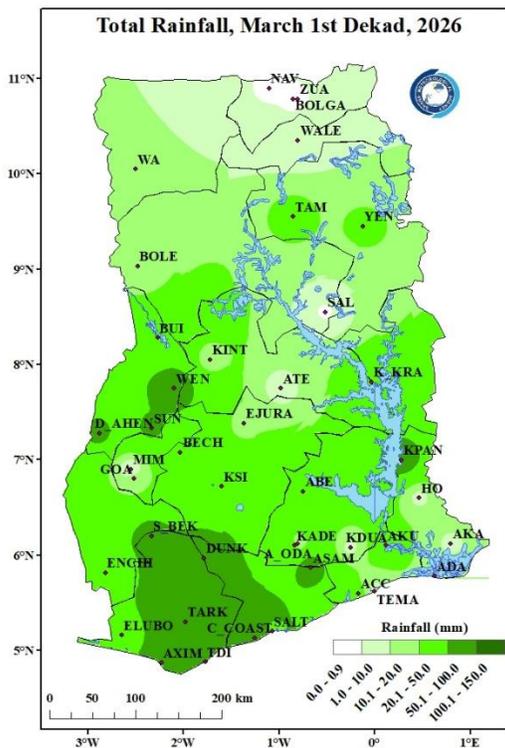
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (MARCH 1ST DEKAD 2026)

1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

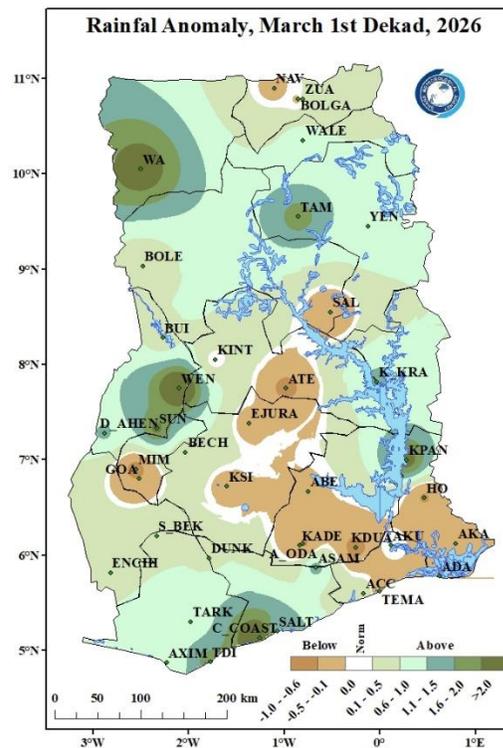
In this dekad, Cape Coast in the Southern sector, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 100.5mm across the entire country whereas Atebubu recorded 3.9mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation.

Wenchi recorded 77.7mm, the highest within the Transition zone. Along the Coast, Axim and its environs recorded the highest amount of rainfall of 51.7mm. Areas such as Bolgatanga, Mim, Navrongo, Salaga and their environs recorded no amount of rainfall.

Generally, the country recorded significant rainfall surpluses as compared to the dekadal climatology (1991-2020). However, Akim Oda, Koforidua, Mim, Atebubu, Ho, Goaso, Akatsi, Salaga, Tema, Kumasi, Ejura, Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Kade, Abetifi recorded rainfall deficits. Akuse recorded normal rainfall.



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



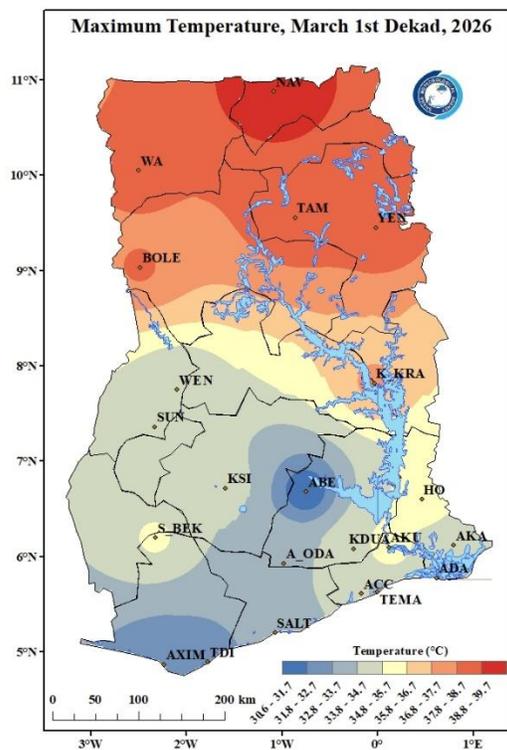
Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

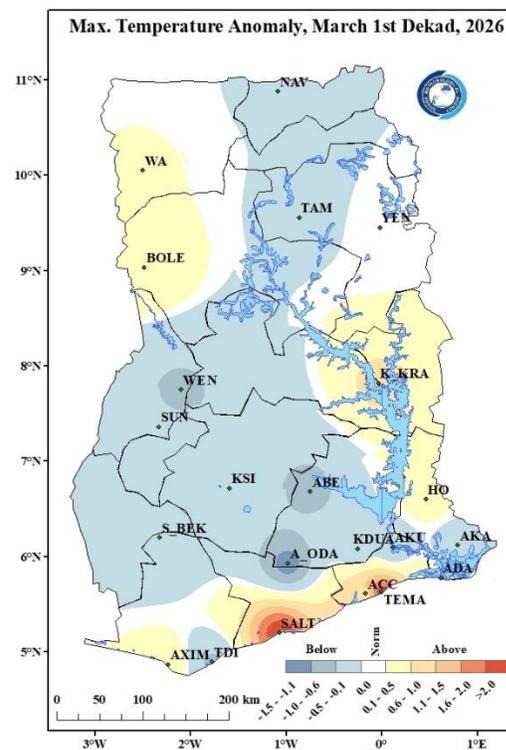
Navrongo and its environs recorded 39.7°C, the highest average maximum temperature for the dekad whereas Abetifi and its environs recorded 30.6°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country.

Kete-Krachi recorded 36.9°C as the highest in the Transition zone. Akuse, Ho and Sefwi Bekwei within the Forest zone recorded 35.6°C, 35.4°C, and 34.9°C respectively. Along the Coast, Accra, Tema and Saltpond recorded 33.8°C, 33.5°C, and 33.4°C respectively.

Cooler average day-time temperatures were recorded across the country except for Ho, Axim, Bole, Kete-Krachi, Accra, Tema, Saltpond and its environs which recorded warmer day-time temperatures as compared to their dekad climatological means (1991-2020). Ada, Yendi, Wa and their environs recorded normal temperatures.



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.



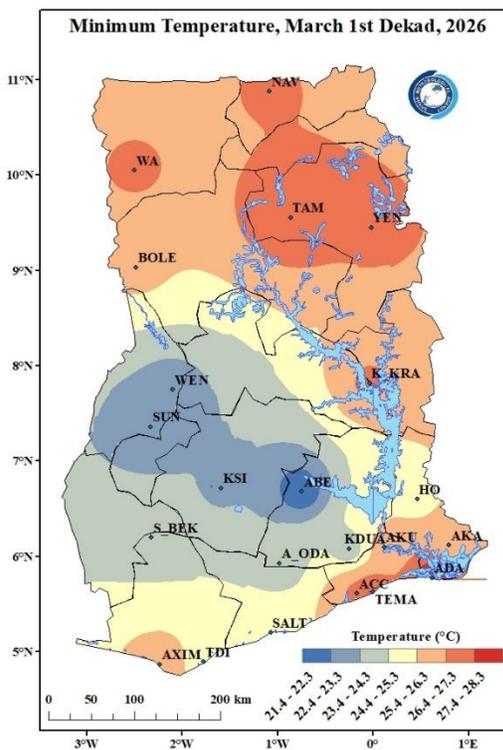
Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

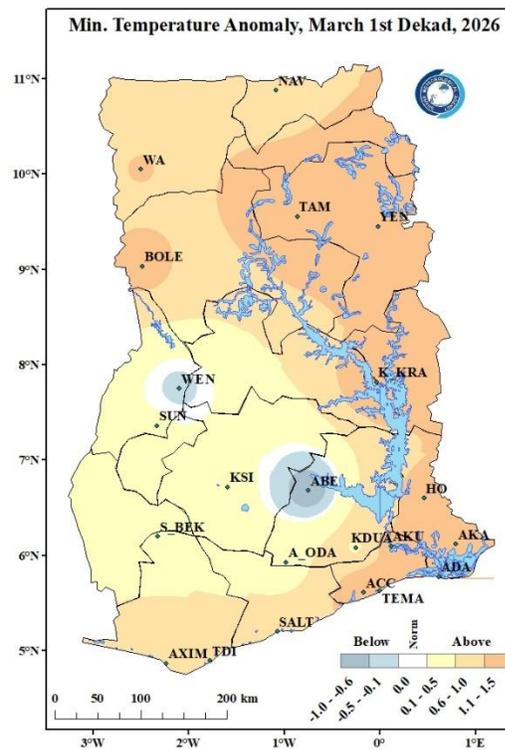
The country recorded average minimum temperatures between 21.0°C to 29.0°C. Abetifi and its environs recorded 21.4°C as the lowest average minimum temperature whereas Ada and its environs recorded 28.3°C as the highest average minimum temperature across the country.

In the Northern sector, Tamale and its environs recorded 27.3°C as the highest average minimum temperature. Kete-Krachi recorded 26.5°C, the highest within the Transition zone Along the Coast, Tema, Accra, and Axim (with their environs) recorded 27.3°C 26.5°C, and 26.0°C respectively.

Generally, the country recorded warmer night-time temperatures with the exception of Abetifi and Wenchi which recorded cooler night-time temperatures as compared to their dekadal climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.



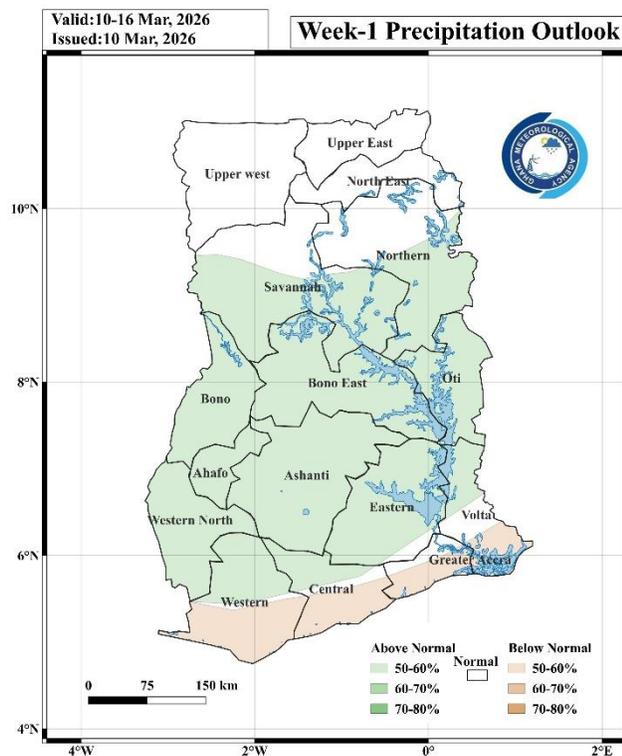
Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR MARCH 2ND DEKAD 2026

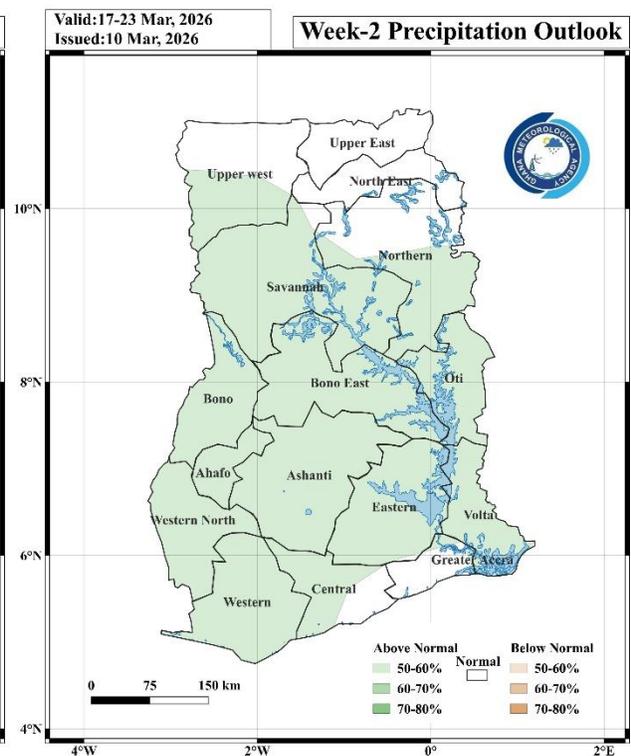
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Most places in the Northern sector, Forest zone, and Transition zone are expected to experience above normal rainfall. Areas along the Coast are expected to record below normal rainfall.

Week 2: Generally, the country is expected to record above normal rainfall except for areas within the Upper East, Upper West, North East, Northern, Greater Accra, and Central regions likely to experience normal conditions.



Map 7: Rainfall Outlook for Week 1.

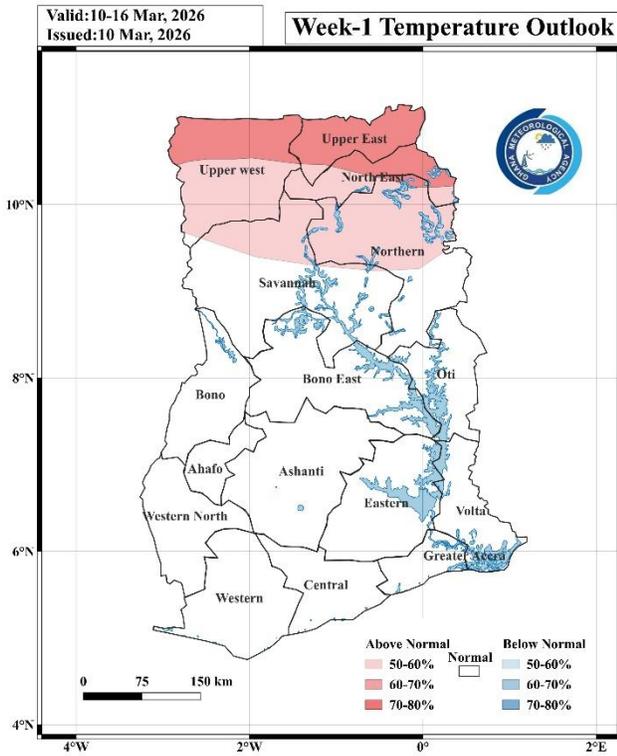


Map 8: Rainfall Outlook for Week 2.

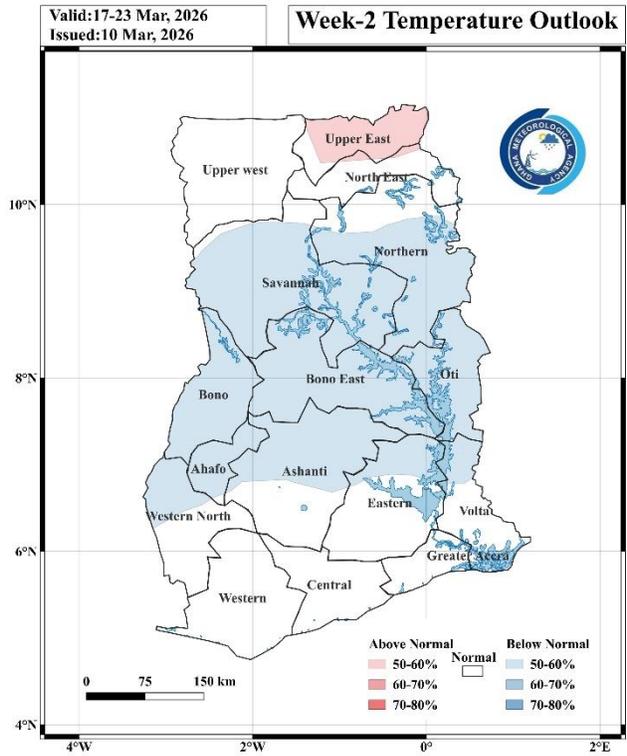
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: The Northern part of Ghana is likely to experience above normal temperatures with the remaining parts of the country likely to record normal temperatures.

Week 2: The Upper East region with its environs is expected to record above normal temperatures. Whereas, most areas in the North, Transition and Forest zones are likely to experience below normal temperatures.



Map 9: Temperature Outlook for Week 1.



Map 10: Temperature Outlook for Week 2.

3.0 REVIEW OF CROP GROWTH AND FIELD ACTIVITIES:

Sowing date probables/Planting/ Subculturing	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN SECTOR				
March 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Tomato (20 – 30 days)	Fruit formation 	Tied plants to sticks, watering done often, checked for pests	Kept soil wet but not flooded, checked for worms, sprayed when needed. Removed extra leaves to help fruits grow.
FOREST & TRANSITION SECTOR				
March 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Maize	Sowing / Planting 	Cleared land, planted seeds, covered with dry grass	Dug land well, planted seeds 2–3 fingers deep, covered to keep soil wet. Made sure it was warm (not too cold).
March 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Rice	Early Growth 	Field was flooded, planted seedlings, field was made flat	Poured water in field (ankle-deep), planted 2–3 seedlings together, flattened the field. Unwanted grass was removed early.
	Tomato		Removed weeds, watering was done, added manure	Pulled out weeds, watered every few days, added manure for growth. Checked for leaf spots or sickness.
COASTAL SECTOR				
March 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Maize	Sowing / Planting 	Cleared land, planted seeds, covered soil with dry grass	Dug land well, planted seeds 2–3 fingers deep, covered to keep soil wet. Made sure it was warm (not too cold).
	Rice		Kept water in field, removed weeds	Kept water ankle-deep, pulled-out weeds. Looked for small insects that harmed plants.
March 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Tomato	Early Growth 	Removed weeds, watering was done, added manure	Pulled out weeds, watered every few days, added manure for growth. Checked for leaf spots or sickness.

3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR MARCH 2ND DEKAD 2026

	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 regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Dry spells, poor soil moisture Erosion, low germination Wind damage, dry soil High heat, pest attack	Plowing, clearing land Digging, adding organic matter Tilling, mulching Sowing seeds, watering	Start early, use manure to hold water, check weather forecasts. Protect soil with cover crops, plant after first rain. Water daily, use nets for pests, shade young plants.
Rice					
Sorghum					
Soyabean					
Tomatoes					

B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Heavy rain, waterlogging	Planting seeds, draining	Plant on raised beds, avoid water pools, check rain forecasts.
Rice			Flooding, poor seedling survival	Transplanting, water control	Keep water shallow, use healthy seedlings, monitor floods.
Tomato			Excessive moisture, fungal disease	Sowing, mulching	Drain excess water, apply fungicide, space plants well.

C. Coastal sectors

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks		Recommendations
Maize			Salinity, strong winds.	Planting seeds, windbreaks	Use tolerant seeds water well.
Rice			Salinity, tidal flooding.	Transplanting, raised beds	Use raised fields, rinse soil with fresh water, monitor tides.
Tomato			Salinity, pest surge.	Sowing, mulching	Use drip irrigation, apply pest repellent, check soil salt

4.0 APPENDIX

TABLE OF STATIONS

STATION	ABBREVIATION	STATION	ABBREVIATION	STATION	ABBREVIATION
ABETIFI	ABE	DUNKWA	DUNK	OFOASE	OFO
ACCRA	ACC	ELUBO	ELUBO	OTI	OTI
ADA	ADA	EJURA	EJURA	PRANG	PRANG
AKATSI	AKA	ENCHI	ENCHI	PRESTEA	PRES
AKIM ODA	A_ODA	GARU	GARU	PONG TAMALE	P_TAM
AKUSE	AKU	GOASO	GOA	SALAGA	SALA
ASAMANKESE	ASAM	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	KADJEBI	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
BONGO	BON	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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