

# Global warming influence on major seasonal and intra-seasonal rainfall indicators for sustainable cocoa production in west-central Côte d'Ivoire

EHOUNOU Jean-Noël<sup>1,2\*</sup>, KOUAME Brou<sup>1</sup>, TAHI G. Mathias<sup>1</sup>,  
KASSIN K. Emmanuel<sup>1</sup>, DEKOULA S. Charles<sup>1,2</sup>, YAO Guy Fernand<sup>1</sup>,  
KOUADIO K. Hypolith<sup>1,3</sup>, N'GUESSAN B. E. Angelo<sup>1</sup> and NAGNIN Soro<sup>2</sup>

\* E-mail: [ehounouin@gmail.com](mailto:ehounouin@gmail.com)

<sup>1</sup>National Centre for Agronomic Research (CNRA, Abidjan)

<sup>2</sup>Félix Houphouët BOIGNY University (UFHB, Abidjan)

<sup>3</sup>Péléforo Gon COULIBALY University (UJLOG, Daloa)

## Authors' contributions

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript. The authors EJM, BK, TGM and NS, designed and wrote the study protocol. The author EJM, conducted the documentary research, wrote the <sup>1st</sup> draft and the revisions to the manuscript. The authors KKE, YGF and KKH participated in the elaboration of the <sup>1st</sup> draft, the statistical analysis and made a major contribution to the elaboration of the final document. The authors DSC and NBEA, took part in the interpretation of the results and contributed to the development of the final document.

---

## ABSTRACT

Ivorian cocoa production, which still remains the driving force of the national economy today, despite the increasingly pronounced diversification of the State's resources, has long benefited from relatively favorable climatic conditions. However, since the 1970s, recurrent disruptions in key rainfall indicators for cocoa production have posed significant risks to the yields and incomes of many Ivorians who depend directly or indirectly on the agronomic performance of this speculation. Using a methodological approach based on descriptive statistical analysis, this study provides an understanding of the evolution of the main climatic factors involved in cocoa production in the Central West, which is one of the country's natural cocoa production basins. To carry out this task, daily rainfall data from Divo and Gagnoa, covering the period 1946-2015, were collected and processed. The results of the various statistical analyses indicate that the seasonal and intra-seasonal rainfall indicators in Gagnoa and Divo are generally declining after the break-up years detected in 1972 in Divo and 1966 in Gagnoa. After the breaks, the Useful Rainy Season (URS) starts later and ends earlier than before, which results in a shortening of the length of the URS and a reduction in the intra-seasonal rainfall totals of the two localities. Conversely, the maximum dry sequences of URS show a slight increase after the break-up dates. The station of Gagnoa was less affected by the rainfall recession than that of Divo where the downward trend in seasonal and intra-seasonal rainfall events is more severe. This makes the Gagnoa region the one with the best rainfall capacities for cocoa production in the study area.

**Keywords:** Global warming, seasonal and intra-seasonal changes, major rainfall indicators, sustainable cocoa production, Central West Côte d'Ivoire

## 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the greatest scourges facing humanity today and which future generations will inevitably have to face is not of viral or bacterial origin, but of environmental origin. Indeed, global warming appears to be the

main concern of humankind in the 21st century. This is why each year a major supranational conference is organized to consider concerted and effective action by all countries of the world against the common enemy, whose sometimes extreme manifestations (storms, cyclones, tsunamis, torrential rains, floods, prolonged droughts, forest fires, bush fires, etc.) are becoming increasingly regular and widespread. In West Africa in general and Côte d'Ivoire in particular, climate change has long been reflected in an unprecedented reduction in rainfall amounts and river flows, as well as in a disruption of seasonality and rainfall patterns [1-3], before also resulting in increasingly recurrent flooding due to a return to better rainfall conditions from the 2000s onwards [4]. Climate variability has affected not only the rainfall regime but also the hydrological and plant resources [5] on which the country remains closely dependent. However, despite the fundamental importance of agriculture in the Ivorian economy, very few studies have been carried out on the involvement of climate factors in agricultural production; most research is devoted solely to the impact of climate variability and change on hydrological resources on the one hand and on groundwater resources on the other hand [6,7]. As Ivorian agriculture is predominantly rainfed, climate instability resulting from permanent changes in both monthly and annual rainfall amounts, as well as the sometimes unpredictable behaviour of climatic events within rainy seasons, is likely to disrupt agricultural yields and the incomes of the populations that depend on them. Cocoa farming, which is the spearhead of the country's economy, is unfortunately not spared by this situation. As a reminder, since 1977, Côte d'Ivoire has been the world's largest producer of cocoa, accounting for more than 40% of world production. Cocoa production accounts for 40% of export earnings at the macroeconomic level and contributes 10% to GDP formation. On the social level, about 600,000 farm managers provide a livelihood for nearly 6 million people [8]. Cocoa is grown mainly by small farmers on an area of more than two million hectares producing 1.2 million tonnes of merchant cocoa annually. Cocoa is therefore the driving force of the Ivorian economy.

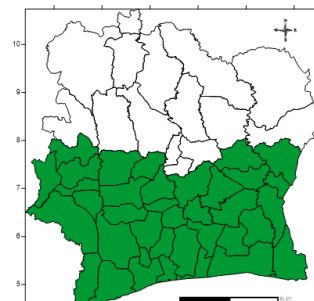
Faced with the predominant role of cocoa farming in the national economy, this study aims to analyse the evolution and potential impact of seasonal and climatic events.

intra-seasonal factors determining cocoa production in the Centre-West, which is one of the bastions of cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire. The ultimate objective is to enable the various actors in the cocoa sector to put in place more resilient measures to deal with climatic hazards

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study was carried out in the Centre-West of Côte d'Ivoire, in the regions of Lôh-Djiboua and Gôh, whose respective chief towns are Divo and Gagnoa. It is located in the second cocoa loop (1960-1970) between latitudes 5°22' and 6°26' N and longitudes 4°58' and 6°34' W and covers an area of 10792 km<sup>2</sup> (Figure 1). These regions belong to the district of Gôh-Djiboua, which is located in the humid tropical zone where rainfall fluctuates between 1200 and 1600 mm per year [9] and is divided into four seasons: a major rainy season from March to June, a small dry season in July and August, a small rainy season from mid-September to mid-November, and a major dry season from December to February. The average humidity of 85% is subject to strong seasonal variations. The average temperature is 27°C and varies annually between 19° and 33°C. The duration of annual exposure is about 1800 to 2000 hours. The predominant climax is the semi-deciduous dense rainforest. The soils are moderately to highly desaturated ferrallitic. The humus horizon is thin, but rich in organic matter, weakly acidic and well-structured under primary forest. These soils are suitable for perennial crops such as coffee and cocoa [9].





To carry out this study we used daily rainfall data from Divo and Gagnoa over the period 1946-2015. The rainfall database used comes from Meteorological Service of the Sustainable Soil Management and Water Control Program of CNRA. Excepted Divo, where missing data value of 1946 had been substituted by Tiassalé's station, both stations (Divo and Gagnoa) have complete data covering these 70 years.

## 2.2.2. Methods of analysis

### 2.2.2.1. Period selection, criticism and data filling

The temporal window chosen for this study (70 years) has the advantage of having fairly homogeneous data with complete annual series, with the exception of certain years when some data are missing, particularly on the Divo station, where the incomplete data of 1946 were replaced by those of the Tiassalé station, only 60 km away. This recent and fairly long database provides objective and more representative trends of the current climatic conditions of the departments studied.

### 2.2.2.2. Methods for determining breaks within interannual rainfall series

The "KhronoStat" software, designed by HydroSciences Montpellier was used to detect possible breaks in time series. A break can be generally defined by a change in the probability law of the time series at a given time, most often unknown [10]. This program includes many specific tests of a change in the behaviour of the variable in the time series. The detection of breaks within time series required the application of a set of methods, including the Pettitt test, the Buishand "U" method, the Bayesian procedure of Lee and Heghinian and the Hubert segmentation procedure [11, 12]. It is at the end of the application of these various tests that a failure date detected by the majority of the tests was chosen.

### 2.2.2.3. Determination of key seasonal and intra-seasonal rainfall indicators in cocoa production

The productivity of a cultivated cocoa tree requires regular growth, abundant flowering and fruiting as well as well-distributed foliar outbreaks throughout the year. To do this, the cocoa tree must be in favourable climatic conditions. To this work, we shall only study the high rainy season parameters. In fact, according to [13], annual cumulative rainfall during this period must be greater than 700 mm because it's the rain triggers the first flowering of the cocoa tree for the main harvest from september to January. As part of this work, we analyzed the seasonal and intra-seasonal rainfall descriptors of high rainy season that are critical to the success of cocoa farming, using the Instat+v.3.37 software. These are the start and end dates of the major rainy season or Useful Rainy Season (URS), the length of this season, as well as the cumulative rainfall and maximum dry sequences during the major rainy season.

### 2.2.3.1. Definition of the main rainfall indicators

The start and end dates of the URS (Useful Rainy Season) are automatically determined by the Instat+v3.37 software. This approach used is based on Sivakumar's method adapted to Ivorian climatic conditions by [14-17]. The following criteria for determining the main rainfall indicators of URS in the Guinean zone under bimodal conditions have been established:

- the date of the beginning of the main useful rainy season is after <sup>1</sup> February, when the amount of rain collected in 2 consecutive days is at least equal to 20 mm without a dry sequence of more than 7 days in the following 20 days;
- the end date of this season corresponds to the first day after <sup>1</sup> July when soil capable of containing 70 mm of available water is completely exhausted by a daily loss of evapotranspiration of 4 mm; i.e. when the water balance is zero;
- the duration of URS is obtained by differentiating between the start and end dates of the season;
- seasonal cumulative rainfall is the sum of the rainfall amounts recorded during a rainy season. It represents the amount of rain collected during the agricultural season;

a dry sequence is defined as the number of consecutive rain-free days with a height greater than the minimum value (1 mm) of the smallest of the classes of daily precipitation amounts proposed by the international standards defined by the World Meteorological Organization [18].

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1. DETECTION OF YEARS OF BREAKS IN THE RAINFALL SERIES

Most of the tests identified rainfall breaks in 1972 at Divo station and in 1966 at Gagnoa station (Table 1). These results indicate a specific change in the average in the rainfall series of the departments studied.

**Table 1: Breaks in the rainfall series established by the various tests**

Stations	Failure tests				
	Pettitt	Lee and Heghinian	Buishand	Hubert	Date indicated by the majority of tests
<b>Divo</b>	1972	1955	1972	1953; 1956	<b>1972</b>
<b>Gagnoa</b>	1966	1966	1966	1954; 1965	<b>1966</b>

#### 3.2. SEASONAL AND INTRA-SEASONAL MUTATIONS OF THE MAIN CLIMATIC VARIABLES OF THE COCOA CROP YEAR

##### 3.2.1. Start of the Useful Rainy Season (URS)

Before the break-up years, the season began on average on 7 March in Divo and 8 March in Gagnoa. On the other hand, after the breakdowns, URS begins on average on 17 March in Divo and on 7 March in Gagnoa. The onset of URS is therefore on average 10 days later in Divo (current period) than before 1972, unlike in Gagnoa, where the season is currently one day earlier than in the period before 1966 (Table 2).

**Table 2: Average start dates for URS in Divo and Gagnoa**

Station	DIVO		GAGNOA	
	1946-1971	1972-2015	1946-1965	1966-2015
<b>Average</b>	March 7	March 17	March 8	March 7
<b>Standard deviation</b>	21	27	18	19
<b>Coefficient of variation (%)</b>	31	35	26	28

##### 3.2.2. End of the Useful Rainy Season (URS)

Before the breaks, the season ends on average on 27 August in Divo and on 8 August in Gagnoa. After the breaks, the end of the season occurs on average on July 27 in Divo, i.e. one month earlier than the period before the break. It is also, on average, one day earlier (August 7) than the pre-break period in Gagnoa. The end of the season that occurred, on average, much earlier in Gagnoa (19 days earlier than in Divo) now takes place much later (11 days later than in Divo) (Table 3).

**Table 3: Average end dates of URS in Divo and Gagnoa**

Station	DIVO	GAGNOA
---------	------	--------

Period of time	1946-1971	1972-2015	1946-1965	1966-2015
<b>Average</b>	August 27th	July 27th	August 8	August 7
<b>Standard deviation</b>	55	14	29	40
<b>Coefficient of variation (%)</b>	23	7	13	18

### 3.2.3. Lengths of the URS

On average, during the period 1946-1971 in Divo, the main rainy season lasted 173 days ( $\approx$  5 months 23 days) while during the post-rupture period (1972-2015), it did not exceed 132 days ( $\approx$  4 months 12 days); a 41-day shortening ( $\approx$  1 month 11 days). On the other hand, in Gagnoa, URS has an average lengthening of 4 days compared to the period before rupture (1946-1965). It went from 154 days ( $\approx$  5 months 4 days) to 158 days (5 months 8 days). Before the breaks, the useful rainy season was on average longer in Divo, but this shortening by more than one month reversed the trend (Table 4).

**Table 4: Average length of URS in Divo and Gagnoa**

Station	DIVO		GAGNOA	
	1946-1971	1972-2015	1946-1965	1966-2015
<b>Average</b>	173 days	132 days	154 days	158 days
<b>Standard deviation</b>	63	31	29	44
<b>Coefficient of variation (%)</b>	37	24	19	29

### 3.2.4. Intra-seasonal cumulative rainfall for URS

During the two sub-series before the breaks observed at the two stations, the average Divo accumulation is 1168 mm while the Gagnoa accumulation is 886 mm. However, during the two post-rupture periods, the average intra-seasonal rainfall totals are 701 mm in Divo and 826 mm in Gagnoa respectively. The average of the cumulative heights, which was higher at Divo, experienced a clear post-breakdown regression to reach almost the required threshold. Gagnoa experienced a smaller reduction (Table 5). Regardless of the station and the observation period, the cumulative threshold (700 mm) required to meet the cocoa tree's water requirements during URS is exceeded (Table 5).

**Table 5: Average cumulative rainfall (mm) of URS in Divo and Gagnoa**

Station	DIVO		GAGNOA	
	1946-1971	1972-2015	1946-1965	1966-2015
<b>Average</b>	1168	701	886	826
<b>Standard deviation</b>	670	211	216	257
<b>Coefficient of variation (%)</b>	57	30	24	31

### 3.2.5. Maximum dry sequences

#### 3.2.5.1. Maximum intra-seasonal dry sequences of URS

Before ruptures, dry sequences within the URS last on average 8 days in Divo and 7 days in Gagnoa. On the other hand, the maximum post-rupture dry sequences of URS are up by 1 day in Divo and Gagnoa, where they are worth 9 days and 8 days respectively. It can be seen that in Divo, dry sequences greater than 20 days and 30 days are almost non-existent before rupture (respectively 1% and 0%) while during the post-rupture period, 5% of years contain dry sequences of more than 20 days and 3% have dry episodes of more than 30 days. In Gagnoa, on the other hand, the importance of non-rainfall episodes of more than 20 days in URS remains unchanged after the break (2% of years) (Table 6).

**Table 6: Descriptive statistics of the maximum dry sequences of URS in Divo and Gagnoa**

Station	DIVO	GAGNOA
---------	------	--------

Periods of time	1946-1971	1972-2015	1946-1965	1966-2015
Maximum	25	56	22	29
Minimum	2	2	2	2
Average	8	9	7	8
Standard deviation	4	8	4	4
Coefficient of variation (%)	59	80	63	58
DS ≤ 20 days (%)	99	95	98	98
DS ≤ 30 days (%)	100	97	100	100
DS ≤ 60 days (%)	100	100	100	100
DS ≤ 90 days (%)	100	100	100	100

DS: Dry Sequences

#### 4. DISCUSSION

The various statistical tests detected major rainfall accidents in the rainfall series of the two localities studied. As a reminder, many studies have identified changes in stationarity in African hydroclimatic series during the 20th century, especially those corresponding to a sudden decrease in precipitation in the late 1960s in the Sudano-Sahelian zone [19, 20] and in the Guinean and Sudano-Guinean zone [21, 22]. In our case, these break-up dates were identified in 1972 in Divo and in 1966 in Gagnoa. These dates are perfectly consistent with the break-up years indicated by [21, 23] for the same localities. These ruptures are generally part of the period designated for the majority of West African countries by [24] which is most often between 1968 and 1972. This is the same observation in our study because although the majority of authors agree that the rupture occurred in Côte d'Ivoire around 1970, this year is only given as an indication [4]. Indeed, it has been designated as a pivotal year in the evolution of time series in West Africa because it corresponds to the break-up date of most stations in the West African region. However, there are several stations that experience a break at dates other than 1970, but which are close to it. After the years of disruption, a general rainfall recession set in the regions of Gôh and Lôh-Djiboua. These post-breakdown climatic provisions are corroborated by the work of [25] in a study on the impact of climate variability on coffee and cocoa production in central-eastern Côte d'Ivoire, which was the first cocoa loop. In this region, the rainfall series in the departments of Daoukro, Bocanda, Agnibilékro, M'bahiakro and Abengourou showing a dry or deficit period after the breaks.

The study of the evolution of the high rainy season in cocoa production, commonly referred to as the "Useful Rainy Season or URS" in this work and the distribution of its main descriptors throughout the season was essential insofar as several scientists [13, 26-28]. These authors shown that it is the rains received during this period of the year that trigger the first flowering of the cocoa tree on which 90% of the harvest generally occurs between September and January depends. A better knowledge of the behaviour of these climatic variables makes it possible to better understand their impact on cocoa production in the study sector. The evaluation of the onset of URS during the wet and dry sub-periods on either side of the break-up years reveals that the post-break-up start of the season in Divo is 10 days later than the pre-break period (17 March compared to 7 March). The same trend is observed in Gagnoa with a one-day post-rupture delay (7 March instead of 8 March). This late post-rupture start is the same as that observed by [14] in southern Togo, a cocoa-producing country with similar climatic conditions to the Ivorian forest south that hosts our study area. These authors demonstrated that the arrival of the potentially useful high rainy season is later in the 1970-2000 period (post-rupture) than in the pre-break period (1950-1969). Indeed, they observed that early coastal rains that began, on average, from 15 to 28 March in the period preceding the rupture (1950-1969) are now observed only from 29 March. According to [29], a delay of at least 25 days in the beginning of the rainy seasons was observed in the Sudano-Sahelian zone of Nigeria during the 1983 drought, which was a year of extreme drought in West Africa. This delay even reaches 40 to 50 days in some parts of Nigeria during the same year. The work of [30] in relation to the impact of rainfall variability on the water balance of pineapple-grown soils in southern Benin has also shown that the seasons start with a delay of 5 to 25 days. Unlike the start of the URS, which is late after breaks, the end of URS in Divo and Gagnoa have an early start of one month and one day respectively. These results are consistent with those of [16, 31, 32].



Concerning the length of the URS, the later start and earlier end of the main rainy season observed after the rainfall accidents (1966 and 1972) in the two stations analysed necessarily leads to a post-rupture shortening of this season. This is why the duration of URS has been reduced from 173 to 132 days in Divo (shortened by more than a month). This post-rupture regression is corroborated by the work of [14] during which the statistical analysis revealed a narrowing of the duration of potentially URS, due to a delay in their installation and/or early termination. This result is also in agreement with a study by [33] in relation to the identification of rainy season start and end dates in Senegal and East Africa. In this study, these experts demonstrated that in Senegal, significant trends in start and end dates indicate a shortening of the rainy season between 1950 and 1992. Other authors such as [6] have reached the same conclusion in the N'zi catchment area, a tributary of the Bandama River in Côte d'Ivoire. Unlike Divo, we observe that in Gagnoa, on the other hand, URS increased by an average of 4 days. Two main reasons could explain this phenomenon. The first one which is more plausible is the one highlighted by [4]. This author showed that since the early 2000s, a new period of high rainfall has appeared in many localities in humid tropical climates. The second reason is that put forward by [34]. This author demonstrated that the rainy season does not always follow a trend of reduction parallel to that of the annual height.

In terms of cumulative rainfall recorded within the URS, the average intra-seasonal totals collected at Divo and Gagnoa stations (874 mm and 843 mm respectively) are well above the threshold totals required by the cocoa tree. Nevertheless, we note a worrying trend towards a reduction in these accumulations after breaks (701 mm after compared to 1168 mm before in Divo and 826 mm after compared to 886 mm before in Gagnoa). This ability to regress is confirmed by [26] who, by analyzing the sub-period 1978-2007 noted that rainfall averages tended to become insufficient (less than 700 mm) to meet the cocoa tree's water needs. Indeed, the latter discovered very low average rainfall totals (only 164.7 mm in Divo and 652.1 mm in Gagnoa).

For the maximum dry sequences of URS, the respective averages after breaks are only 9 and 8 days in Divo and Gagnoa. In addition, during the post-rupture period there are only 5% of years in Divo and 2% of years in Gagnoa that have maximum dry sequences exceeding 20 days without rain that could be harmful to cocoa tree productivity. Similarly, the increase in post-rupture intra-seasonal dry-season sequences [35] of only one day during the useful rainy season is not likely to disturb the flowering of cocoa trees.

## 5. CONCLUSION

This study updated the distribution of the main seasonal and intra-seasonal rainfall indicators influencing cocoa production in the Gôh and Lôh-Djiboua regions. The various analyses show that Divo and Gagnoa have a clear downward trend after the rainfall breaks identified in 1966 and 1972. This trend towards rainfall depreciation had a direct impact on key seasonal and intra-seasonal indicators during the periods 1972-2015 in Divo and 1966-2015 in Gagnoa. Thus, the start of the URS is now later and the endings are earlier. This leads to a shortening of URS overall in these departments, which is accompanied by an intra-seasonal decrease in cumulations and an increase in maximum dry sequences during URS. This seasonal and intra-seasonal degradation of agro-climatic variables remains insignificant and is therefore not yet a limiting factor for the sustainability of cocoa production in this historical cocoa bastion. However, if the degeneration of these descriptors continues, these areas could become marginal, which is why improved varieties that are more resistant to climatic hazards, particularly drought, should be developed and disseminated in these regions.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To the managers of the National Centre for Agricultural Research and the Meteorological Service of the Sustainable Soil Management and Water Control Program for the climate data provided to us. The CNRA Cocoa Program, which has been a wonderful research and working environment for us. To all those who have participated in one way or another in the development of this article.

## COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.



## CONSENT (IF APPLICABLE)

Not concerned

## ETHICAL APPROVAL (IF APPLICABLE)

Not concerned

## REFERENCES

1. **Kouamé B., Ehounou J.-N., Kassin K.E., Dékoula C.S., Yao F. G., N'goran E.K., Kouakou B.J., Koné B. & Soro N.** (2018). Characterization of the key agroclimatic parameters of the growing season in the forest-savannah contact zone of Côte d'Ivoire. *European Scientific Journal*, (14)13: 243-259
2. **Kouassi K.F., Diomandé B.I. & Koffi K.N.** (2015). Type of responses provided by farmers to rainfall constraints in central Côte d'Ivoire: case of Daoukro department. 18th Colloquium of the International Climate Association. Liège, 2015
3. **Soro G. E., Anouman D. G. L., BI T. G., Srohourou B. Savannah I.** (2014). Characterization of meteorological drought sequences at various weather scales in Sudanese type climates: case of the extreme northwest of Cote d'Ivoire. *LARHYSS Journal* (18), 1112-3680.
4. **Noufé D., Lidon B., Mahé G., Servat E., Brou Y.T., Koli B. Z. & Chaléard J.-L.** (2015). Climate variability and rainfed maize production in eastern Côte d'Ivoire. *Hydrol, Sci., J.* 56 (1), pp. 152-167.
5. **Aguilar L. A. A. A.** (2009). Impact of recent climate variability on Senegal's niayas ecosystems between 1950 and 2004. Thesis; university of Québec in Montreal, Québec, 185p.
6. **Kouassi A. M., Kouamé K. F., Koffi Y. B., Dje K. B., Paturel J. E. & Oulare S.** (2010). Analysis of climate variability and its influences on seasonal rainfall patterns in West Africa: the case of the N'zi (Bandama) catchment area in Côte d'Ivoire", *Cybergeog. European Journal of Geography, Environment, Nature, Paysage*, published online on 07 December 2010, modified on 10 December 2010. URL: <http://cybergeog.revues.org/23388>. Accessed May 09, 2011.
7. **Fossou R. M. N., Lasm T., Soro N., Soro T., Soro G., De Lasme O.Z., Baka D., Onetie, O.Z. Orou R.** (2015). Climate variability and its impact on groundwater resources: the case of the Bocanda and Dimbokro stations in central eastern Côte d'Ivoire (West Africa). *Larhyss Journal*. 21 : 97-120
8. **Tano A. M.** (2012). Cocoa crisis and strategies of producers in the sub-prefecture of Méadji in southwestern Côte d'Ivoire. PhD from the University of Toulouse, UMR Dynamiques Rurales, 261 p.
9. **Kassin K.E.** (2009). Studies of soil and climate conditions for cocoa replanting in southwestern Côte d'Ivoire: the case of the Divo and Gagnoa departments. PhD thesis, Félix Houphouët Boigny University of Abidjan-Cocody, 139 p.
10. **Kanga K.H.M.** (2017). Drought and socio-spatial vulnerability in the northeast quarter of Côte d'Ivoire. PhD thesis, Alassane Ouattara University, 347 p.
11. **Bouba L., Sauvagnargues S., Gonne B., Ayrat P.-A. & Ombolo A.** (2017). Rainfall trends and flood hazard in Extreme North Cameroon. *Geo-Eco-Trop*, Vol 41, N°3, 20p.
12. **Nascimento Jr., Sant'Anna Neto J.L. & Dubreuil V.** (2015). Trends, ruptures and hydroclimatic variability in the State of Parana - Brazil. 18th International Symposium on Climatology, 6p.
13. **Mian K.A.** (2007). Contribution to the agro-climatic analysis of the cocoa growing area in Côte d'Ivoire. Final thesis, AGRHYMET Regional Centre, 64p.
14. **Adewi E., Badameli K. & Dubreuil V.** (2010). Evolution of potentially useful rainy seasons in Togo from 1950 to 2000. *Climatology* 7: 89-107
15. **Sarr B.** (2007). User manual for agrometeorological engineers. AGHYMET Regional Centre, Niamey, 72p.
16. **Goula B. T., Srohourou B., Brida, A., N'zué K. A. & Goroza G.** (2010). Determination and variability of growing seasons in Côte d'Ivoire. *Int J Eng Sci*, 2(11) : 5993-6003

17. **Stern R., Rijks D., Dale I., Knock J.**, (2006). INSTAT+ for Windows V3.036 Statistical Services Center, University of Reading: Reading.
18. **O.M.M.** (1990). Guide des pratiques climatologiques, (100). Geneva, Switzerland, 515 p.
19. **Demarée G.R. & Nicolis C.** (1990). Onset of Sahelian drought viewed as a fluctuation-induced transition. *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 116, 221-238
20. **Moron V.** (1993). Precipitation variability in tropical Africa north of the equator (1933-1990) and relationship with ocean surface temperatures and atmospheric dynamics. Doctoral thesis, University of Burgundy, Climate Research Centres, Dijon, 219 pages.
21. **Soro T. D., Soro N., Oga Y. M. S., Lasmi T., Soro G., Ahoussi K. E. & Biémi J.** (2011). Climate variability and its impact on water resources in the square degree of Grand-Lahou (South-West Côte d'Ivoire). *Physio-Géo - Géographie Physique et Environnement*, (5) : 55-73. DOI: 10.4000/physioge. 158
22. **Afouda F., Salako A.P.M. & Yabi I.** (2014). Intra-seasonal instability of rains during the main agricultural season in the commune of Kétou in Benin, *Revue de Géographie du Laboratoire Leïdi - ISSN 0851 - 2515 - N°12, December 2014*
23. **Brou Y. T.** (2005). Climate, socio-economic changes and landscapes in Côte d'Ivoire. Thesis on the synthesis of scientific activities presented with a view to obtaining the Habilitation à Diriger des Recherches, Université des Sciences et Techniques de Lille, France, 212p
24. **Niasse M., Afouda N. A. & Amani A.** (2004): Reducing West Africa's vulnerability to climate impacts on water resources, wetlands and desertification. Elements of a regional strategy for preparedness and adaptation, 71p
25. **Kanohin F., Bachir M.S., Aké G. E. & Savané I.** (2012). Climate variability and coffee and cocoa production in humid tropical areas: the case of the Daoukro region (Central-Eastern Côte d'Ivoire). *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies*, (2)1: 194-215
26. **Kassin K.E., Koné D., Kouamé B., Yoro G.R. & Assa A.** (2008). Rainfall variability and prospects for cocoa replanting in West Central Côte d'Ivoire. *Journal of Applied biosciences*12: 633-641.
27. **Kassin K.E., Kouamé B., Coulibaly K., Tahi G. M., N'Guessan W.P., Aka A. R., Assi M. E., Guiraud B. H., Koné B. & Yao G.F.** (2018). Prospects for sustainable cocoa farming from the rainfall balance in the last thirty years at Lôh-Djiboua and Gôh post-pioneers regions, Côte d'Ivoire, (9)11: 188-198
28. **Dibi Kangah P.A. & Mian K.A.** (2016). Agroclimatic analysis of the cocoa zone in Côte d'Ivoire. *Journal of Geography of the University of Ouaga I Prof Joseph KI-ZERBO*, (2)5: 45-68
29. **Ouédraogo M.** (2001). Contribution to the study of the impact of climate variability on water resources in West Africa. Analysis of the consequences of persistent drought: hydrological standards and regional modelling. PhD thesis, University of Montpellier II, France. 486p.
30. **Houssou C.M.V., Hounsou M.B., Ulrich S.C.Y.A., Houssou C.S. & Agbossou K.E.** (2016). Rainfall variability and impact on soil water balance under pineapple cultivation, *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies*, (15)4: 830-845.
31. **Noufé D.** (2011) Changement hydroclimatique et transformation de l'agriculture : exemple des paysanneries de l'Est de la Côte d'Ivoire, Thèse de doctorat de géographie, hydrosociétés Montpellier, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, 375p.
32. **Dékoula C. S., Kouamé B., N'goran E. K., Yao F. G., Ehounou J. N. & Soro N.** (2018a). Impact of rainfall variability on the growing season in the cotton production area of Côte d'Ivoire. *European Scientific Journal*, ESJ, 14(12): 143-156
33. **Camberlin P., Okoola R., Diop M. & Valimba P.** (2003). Identification of rainy season start and end dates: Applications in East Africa and Senegal. *Publication of the International Climate Association* (15): 295-303.
34. **Dékoula S.C., Kouamé B., N'Goran K.E., Ehounou J.-N., YAO G.F., Kassin K.E., Kouakou B.J., N'Guessan B.E.A. & Nagnin S.** (2018b). Variability of rainfall descriptors with agricultural impact in the cotton basin of Côte d'Ivoire. *Journal of Applied Biosciences*, (130)13199-13212.
35. **Balliet R., Saley B.M., Eba E.L.A., Sorokoby V.M., N'Guessan B.H.V., N'dri O.A., Djè K.B. & Biémi J.** (2016). Evolution of extreme rainfall extremes in the Gôh Region (Central West Côte d'Ivoire), *European Scientific Journal*, (12)23: 74-87.