Different rapports of IPCC from 1991 to these days shows the variations and the instability of the climate on a global scale. In Cameroon, the instability of climate parameter (rainfall) is manifested by the late return or early return of rain, early end of rains, irregularity of rainfall, dry and Consecutive days without rain. Farmers doesn’t know when to start sowing and when to start harvest. This study expects to identify and establish the occurrence of days without rain during the cropping seasons. The data from 1950 to 2012 had been processing in R through statistical methods such as the quartile method to evaluate the evolution of the growing seasons. The length of the growing season, the sowing date and the length of time during which crops can benefit from rainfall has been determines. Rainfall index and drought index show six months of dry period (November to April) and six months of wet period (May to October). Also, March and April has been identified as the months of critical crop growing because of their deficit and irregular rainfall. The diffusion of this information may be useful and important for the farmer practices and the agricultural administration.

**Key words:** Agriculture, climate instability, rainfall, growing season, farmer