AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.15, MAY 3RD DEKAD (21-31) 2025

GMET/AGROMET/210525 **FORM 910**

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

SUMMARY

- **Dunkwa**, in the Forest zone, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 174.3mm and highest rainfall surplus for the dekad. **Akatsi** recorded the lowest rainfall accumulation of 2.2mm. Other noticeable stations which recorded surpluses include **Navrongo, Yendi, Bole, Dormaa Ahenkro**, **Bechem, Atebubu** and **Kpando**. **Tamale** recorded normal rainfall when compared to its dekadal climatology (1991-2020). The rest of the country recorded deficits.

- The Northern sector together with the Eastern flanks of the country recorded warmer temperatures within the dekad. **Abetifi** and **Navrongo** recorded the lowest and highest average maximum temperatures across the entire country with 28.9℃ and 35.1℃ respectively.

- For minimum temperatures, **Tema** recorded the highest average minimum temperature of 25.8℃ and **Abetifi** recorded 21.2℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature. Generally, the country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures.

- The country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 1 – 8 mm/day. **Navrongo** recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 7.3mm/day with **Axim** recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.2mm/day.

- The entire country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 75-90% with the exception of the Eastern flanks of the Northern sector together with **Kpando** and **Ada** recording soil moisture content ranging from 45-75%.

- In the next dekad, below normal rainfall is expected over areas in the Upper West and East regions. Above normal rainfall is expected in the Southern half and the Transition zone of the country.

- Above normal temperatures are expected over the Western half of the Northern sector, with the rest of the country likely to record normal temperatures.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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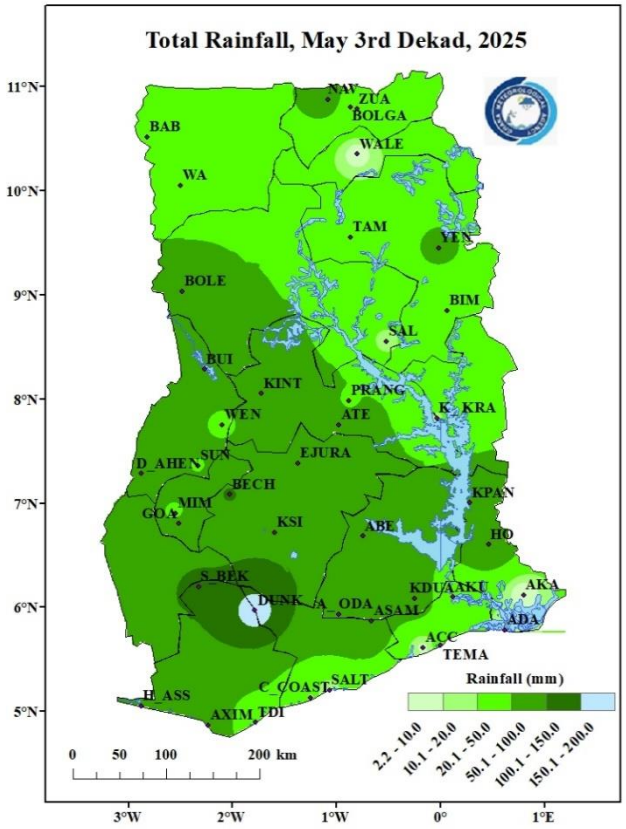
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (MAY 3RD DEKAD 2025)

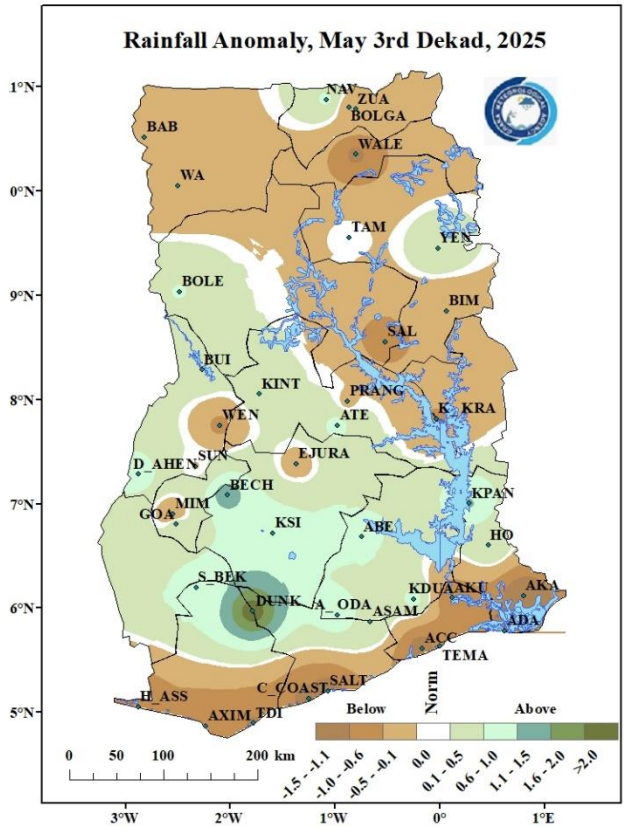
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

Generally, the country recorded rainfall with the Western portions recording the most. Dunkwa, in the Forest zone, recorded the highest rainfall of 174.3mm with Akatsi recording 2.2mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation within the dekad. Bole recorded 69.9mm of rain, the highest within the Northern sector. In the Transition, Atebubu recorded 91.4mm as the highest rainfall accumulation whereas Kete-Krachi recorded 19.1mm as the lowest within the sector. Along the Coast, Axim recorded the highest rainfall with 64.7mm.

Dunkwa recorded the highest surplus across the entire country. Other noticeable stations which recorded surpluses include Navrongo, Yendi, Bole, Dormaa Ahenkro, Bechem, Atebubu and Kpando. Tamale recorded normal rainfall when compared to its dekadal climatology (1991-2020). The rest of the country recorded deficits.



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

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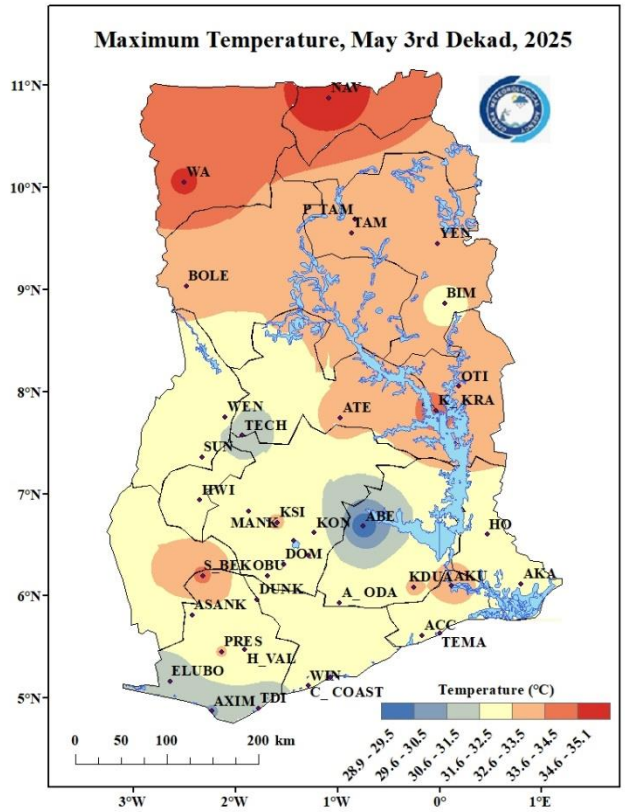
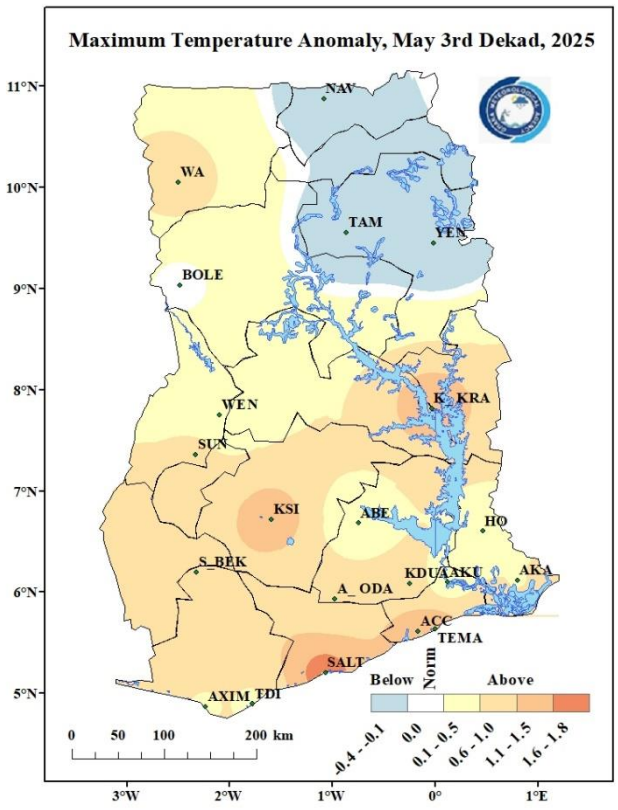
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

The Northern sector together with the Eastern flanks of the country recorded warmer temperatures within the dekad. Abetifi and Navrongo recorded the lowest and highest average maximum temperatures across the entire country with 28.9°C and 35.1°C respectively. Kete-Krachi recorded the highest average maximum temperature with 34.0°C in the Transition zone. Accra recorded 32.5°C as the highest along the Coast.

Most stations over the country experienced warmer day-time temperatures with the exception of Navrongo, Tamale and Yendi which recorded deficits (cooler day-time temperatures). Bole with its surroundings experienced normal temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.



Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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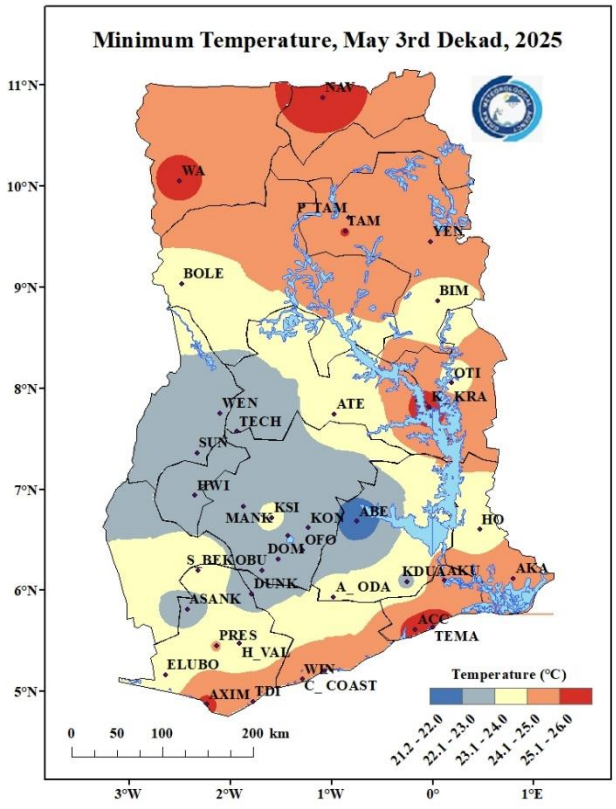
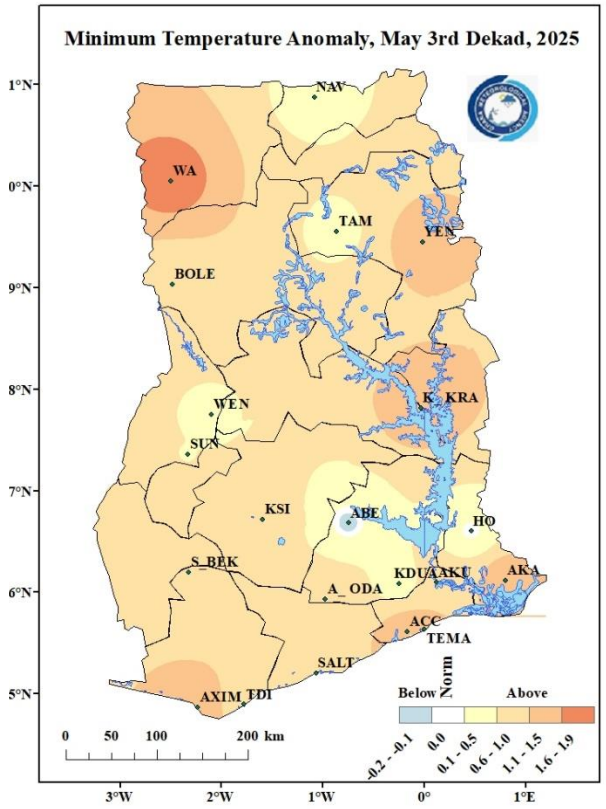
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The country experienced minimum average night-time temperature ranging from 21.2℃ to 26.0℃. Tema recorded the highest average minimum temperature of 25.8℃ and Abetifi recorded 21.2℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature. In the Northern sector, Navrongo recorded 25.4℃ as the highest minimum temperature with Wa recording 25.2℃ within the sector. Kete-Krachi recorded 25.7℃ as the highest minimum temperature within the Transition zone.

Generally, the country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures with the most noticeable stations being Wa, Yendi, Kete-Krachi, Axim, Accra and Akatsi.
Abetifi and Ho recorded cooler temperatures during the dekad, as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.



Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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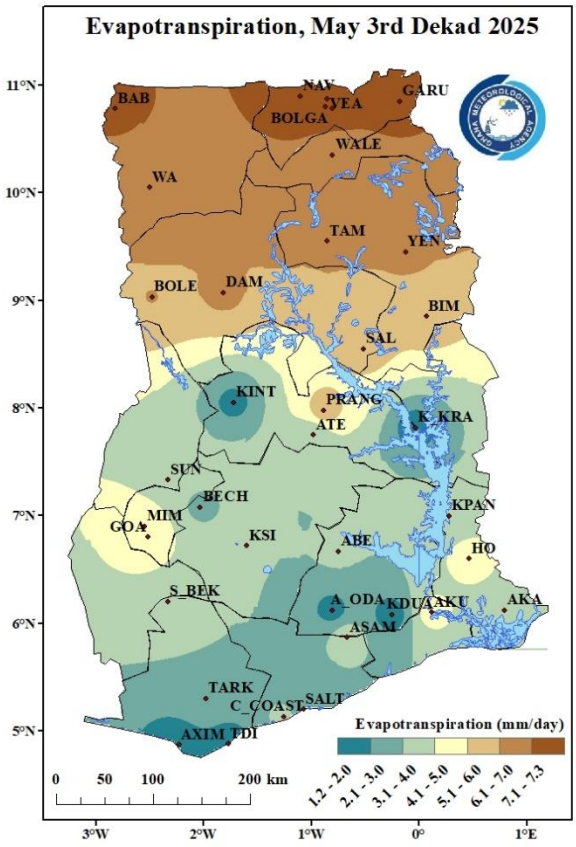
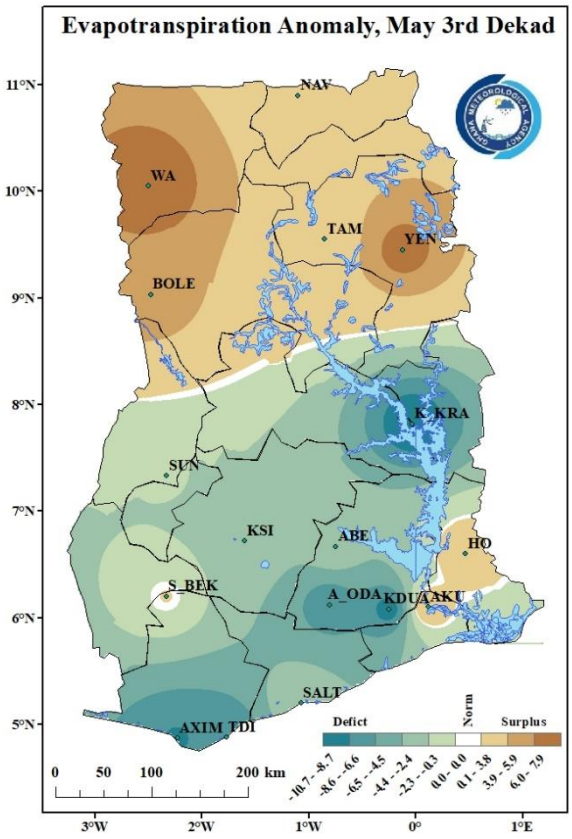
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 1 – 8 mm/day. Navrongo recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 7.3mm/day with Axim recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.2mm/day.

The Northern sector together with Ho, Akuse and Sefwi Bekwai experienced a positive anomaly. The rest of the country experienced a negative anomaly, indicating a slower rate of evapotranspiration.



Map 7: Evapotranspiration Map.



Map 8: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

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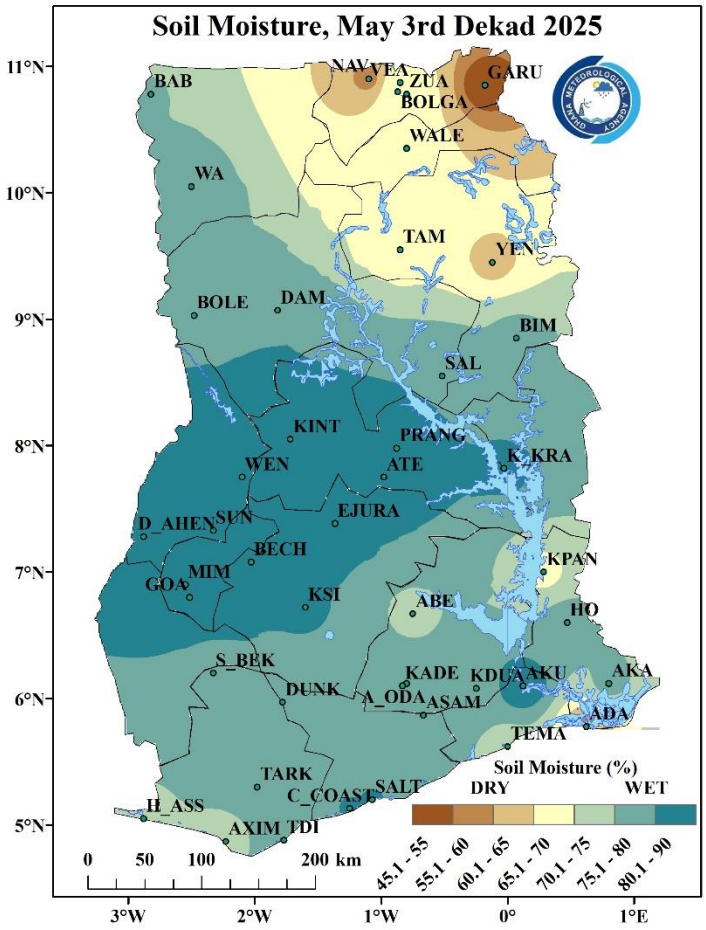
1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

The entire country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 75-90% with the exception of the Eastern flanks of the Northern sector together with Kpando and Ada recording soil moisture content ranging from 45-75%.

Garu recorded 48.8% as the highest soil moisture content in the Northern sector of the country.

The Forest zone recorded soil moisture content ranging from 70-80% whiles 80.1-90% soil moisture content was recorded in the Transition zone.

Along the coast, soil moisture content ranged from 70 – 90% with the exception of Ada which recorded 56.5%.



Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

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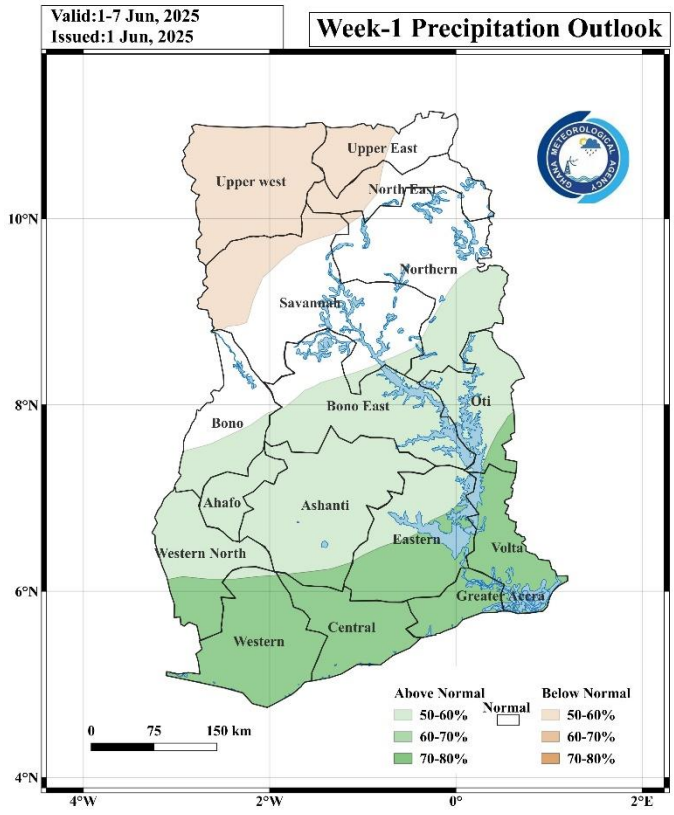
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR JUNE 1ST DEKAD 2025

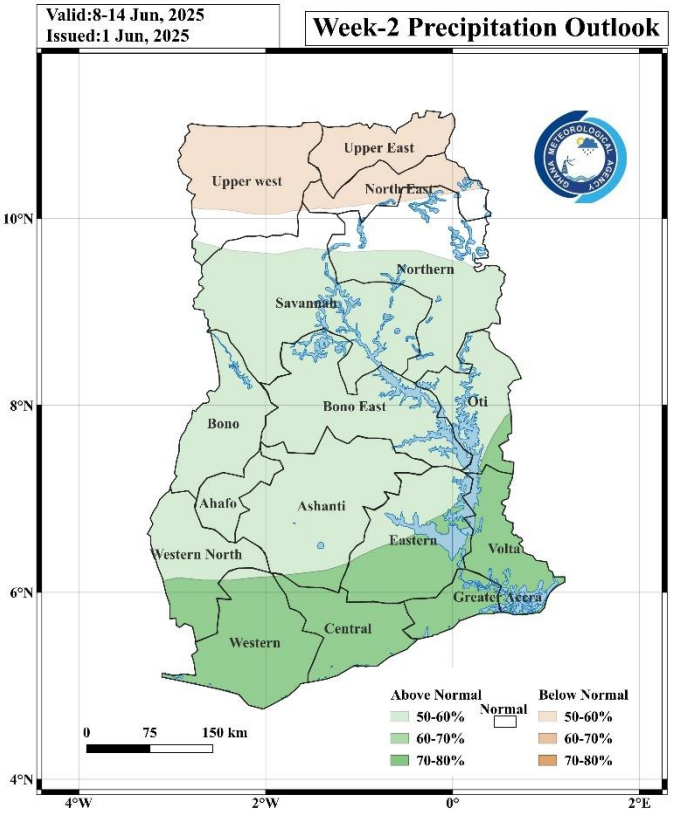
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Below normal rainfall is expected over areas in the Upper West and East regions. Above normal rainfall is expected in the Southern half and the Transition zone of the country. However, Bono, Savannah, Northern and areas within the Upper East and North East regions are expected to experience normal rainfall.

Week 2: The Southern half of the country is expected to experience above normal rainfall. Below normal rainfall is expected in Upper West and East regions.



Map 10: Rainfall Outlook Map for Week 1.



Map 11: Rainfall Outlook Map for Week 2.

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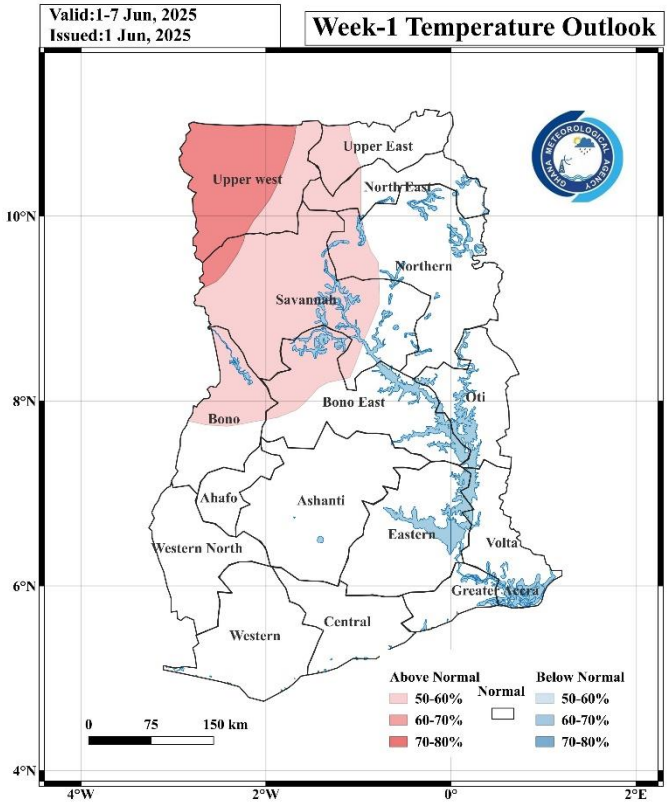
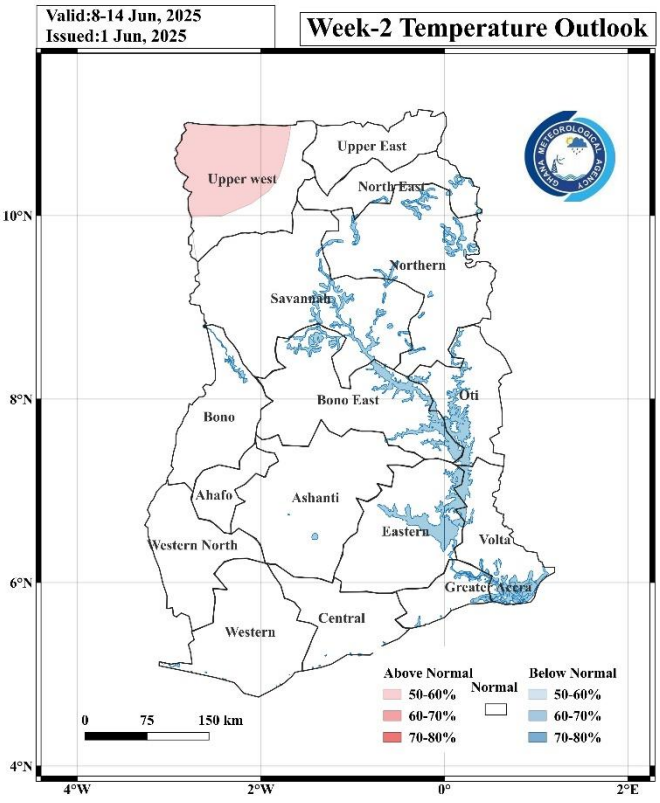
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: Above normal temperatures are expected over the Western half of the Northern sector, with the rest of the country likely to record normal temperatures.

Week 2: Above normal temperatures are expected in the Upper West region and its surroundings. The rest of the country is expected to record normal temperatures.



Map 12: Temperature Outlook Map for Week 1.



Map 13: Temperature Outlook Map for Week 2.

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3.0 REVIEW OF CROP GROWTH AND FIELD ACTIVITIES:

Dekadal	Crops	Development Stage	Main cultivation operation	Comments
NORTHERN ZONE				
May 21 - 31, Dekad 3	Tomato	Nursery/Land preparation	Seedling hardening, field preparation	Seedlings were hardened, fields were prepared for transplanting
	Soyabean	Emergence/Vegetative/ Tillering 	First weeding, pest monitoring	Seedlings were weeded, pests were monitored
	Sorghum		Second weeding, fertilizer application	Plants were weeded, NPK fertilizer was applied
	Maize		Second weeding, side dressing	Second weeding was completed
	Rice		First weeding, fertilizer application	Rice was weeded and fertilized
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
May 21 - 31, Dekad 3	Maize	Vegetative/ Grain filling 	Plant monitoring, pest control	Plants were monitored for pests and diseases
	Rice		Water management, pest monitoring	Grain filling continued, water levels were maintained
	Tomato	Nursery /Land preparation	Seedling hardening, field preparation	Seedlings were hardened, fields were prepared for transplanting
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
May 21 - 31, Dekad 3	Tomato	Nursery /Land preparation	Seedling hardening, field preparation	Seedlings were hardened, fields were prepared for transplanting
	Maize	Silking/Grain filling 	Pollination monitoring, plant care	Pollination was monitored, plants were cared for
	Rice		Water control, nutrient monitoring	Grain filling progressed, nutrients were monitored

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3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR JUNE 1ST DEKAD 2025

	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 sector

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low germination and establishment risks	Sowing, weeding and fertilizing	Continue scheduled fertilizer applications, monitor for fall armyworm
Rice			Minimal transplant shock and establishment issues	Transplanting and first weeding	Maintain water levels, apply nitrogen for tillering
Sorghum			Potential slow growth and pest pressure	Emergence, weeding and fertilization	Monitor growth rate, consider supplemental watering if needed
Soyabean			Low establishment and nodulation risks	Planting with inoculation and first weeding	Monitor nodulation success, control weeds regularly
Tomatoes			Low seedling mortality and field prep issues	Nursery establishment, seedling hardening, field preparation	Prepare for June transplanting, ensure quality seedlings

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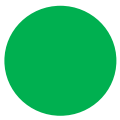
B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low stress during critical growth phases	Multiple weeding, fertilizer applications and monitoring	Continue pest monitoring, prepare for August harvest
Rice			Minimal flowering disruption and grain filling issues	Water management, fertilizer applications	Monitor grain development, maintain water levels
Soyabeans			Low establishment stress	Weeding and mounding activities	Monitor nodulation, continue weed control
Tomatoes			Low nursery stress and disease pressure	Seedling care and hardening activities	Prepare quality seedlings for transplanting

C. For the East and West Coast regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low reproductive stress	Side dressing, monitoring and pollination support	Monitor grain filling, prepare for July harvest
Rice			Favorable grain development conditions	Water control and fertilizer applications	Continue grain filling support, monitor maturity
Tomatoes			Low stress for nursery and field activities	Nursery management and field preparation	Quality seedlings ready for transplanting

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4.0 APPENDIX

TABLE OF STATIONS

STATION	ABBREVATION	STATION	ABBREVATION	STATION	ABBREVATION
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	SALA
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
DAMANGO	DAM	MIM	MIM	YENDI	YEN
DOMPOASE	DOM	NAVRONGO	NAV	ZUARUNGU	ZUA
DORMAA AHENKRO	D_AHEN	OBUASI	OBU		

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