AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.16, JUNE 1ST DEKAD (1-10) 2025

GMET/AGROMET/010625 **FORM910**

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

SUMMARY

- Generally, more rains were recorded within the Southern sector as compared to the Northern sector. **Ada**, in the East Coast, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 166.8mm whereas **Cape Coast** recorded 2.2mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation within the dekad. **Babile** recorded no rains within the entire dekad. Stations such as **Akatsi, Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Wenchi, Atebubu, Kintampo Goaso Koforidua** and **Akuse** recorded surpluses with **Akatsi** recording the highest surplus for the dekad. **Axim**, and **Akuse** recorded normal rainfall when compared to its dekadal climatology (1991-2020). The rest of the country recorded deficits.

- The Northern sector recorded warmer temperatures within the dekad. **Wa** recorded the highest average maximum temperature across the entire country with 35.3°C. **Kete-Krachi** in the Transition zone recorded 33.0°C. **Sefwi Bekwai** recorded 33.3°C as the highest within the Southern sector. In contrast, **Awudome** recorded 26.6°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the country within this dekad.

- Generally, the country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures with the most noticeable stations being **Wa, Yendi, Akatsi, Axim, Sefwi Bekwai and Akim Oda. Navrongo** and **Sunyani** recorded normal temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020). **Ho** recorded cooler temperatures during the dekad.

- The country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 1 – 7 mm/day. **Navrongo** and **Babile** recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 6.9 mm/day with **Kete-Krachi** recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.2 mm/day.

- The entire country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 75-90% except for the extreme parts of the **Northern** sector together with **Kpando** and **Ada** recording soil moisture content ranging from 60-70%.

- In the next dekad, above normal rainfall is expected over the **Southern half** of the country. The rest of the country is expected to experience normal rainfall.

- The entire country is expected to experience normal temperatures except for places around the **East Coast** and its inland areas.

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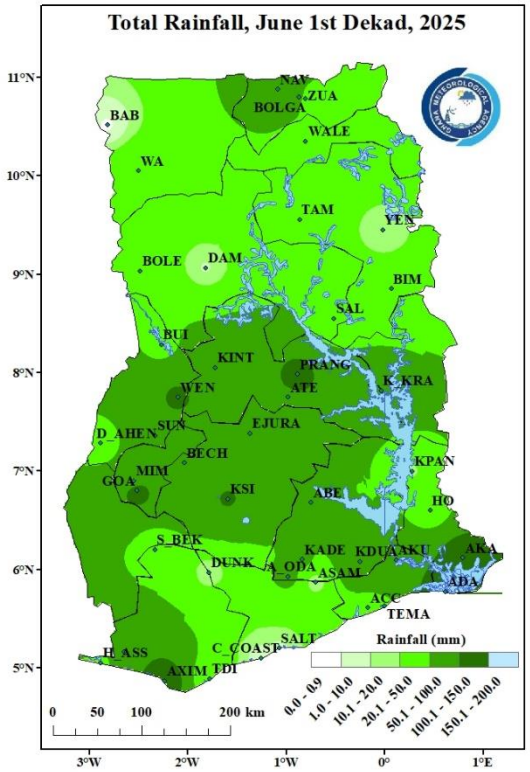
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (JUNE 1ST DEKAD 2025)

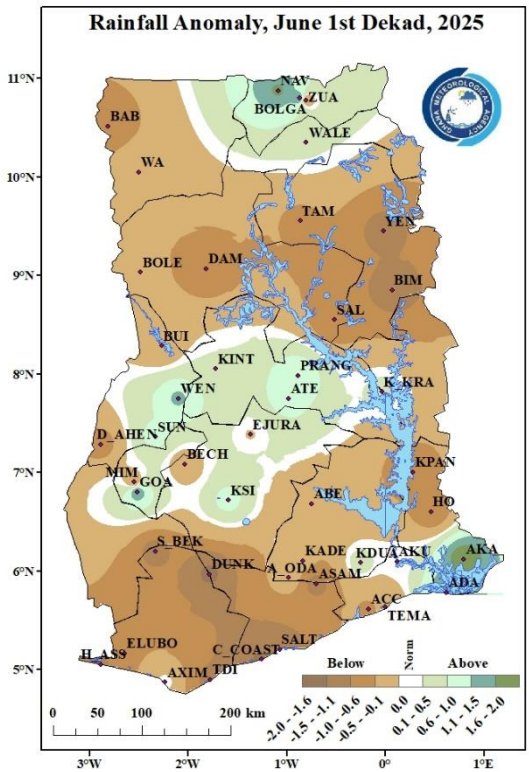
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

Generally, more rains were recorded within the Southern sector as compared to the Northern sector. Ada, in the East Coast, recorded the highest rainfall of 166.8mm whereas Cape Coast recorded 2.2mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation within the dekad. Babile recorded no rain within the entire dekad. Navrongo recorded 85.3mm of rain, the highest within the Northern sector. In the Transition, Prang recorded 115.0mm as the highest rainfall accumulation whereas Kintampo recorded 57.6mm as the lowest within the zone. The Forest zone recorded rainfall accumulation above 20mm except for Dunkwa and Asamankese which recorded, 12.4mm and 9.7mm respectively. Along the Coast, Axim recorded 143.3mm whereas Akatsi recorded 136.5mm.

Akatsi recorded the highest surplus across the entire country. Other noticeable stations which recorded surpluses include Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Wenchi, Atebubu, Kintampo Goaso and Koforidua. Axim, and Akuse 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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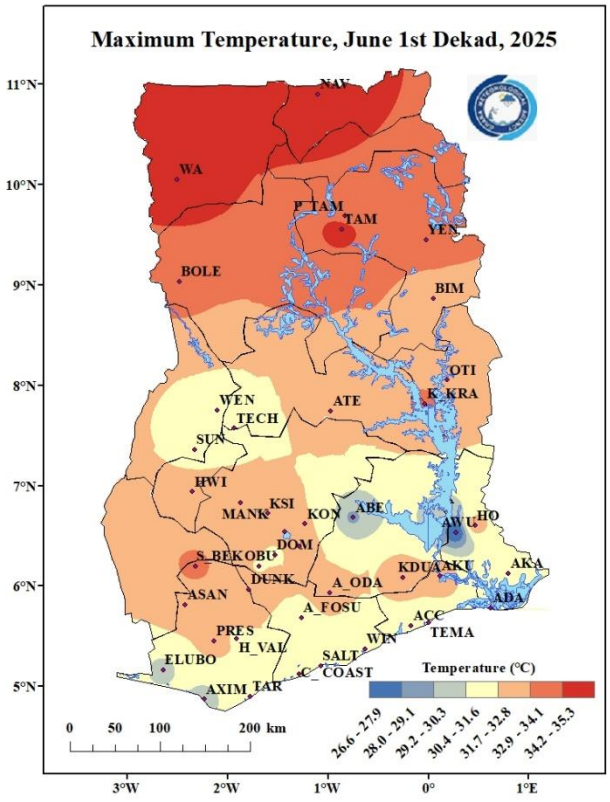
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

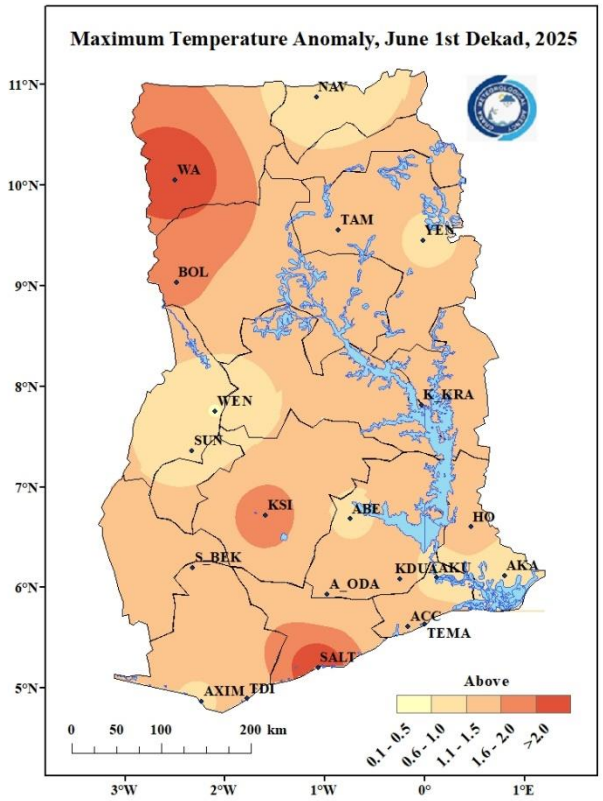
The Northern sector recorded warmer temperatures within the dekad. Wa recorded the highest average maximum temperature across the entire country with 35.3°C. Kete-Krachi in the Transition zone recorded 33.0°C. Sefwi Bekwai recorded 33.3°C, the highest within the Southern sector.

In contrast, Awudome recorded the lowest average maximum temperature for the dekad. It recorded 26.6°C. Abetifi recorded 28.9°C.

The entire country recorded warmer average day-time temperatures. Stations such as Wa, Bole, Kumasi and Saltpond were amongst the most noticeable stations.



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.



Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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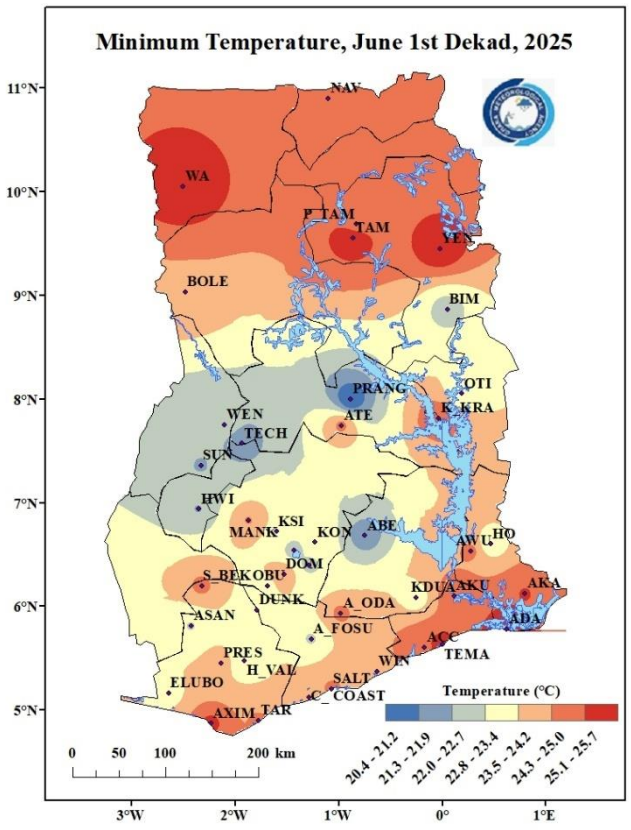
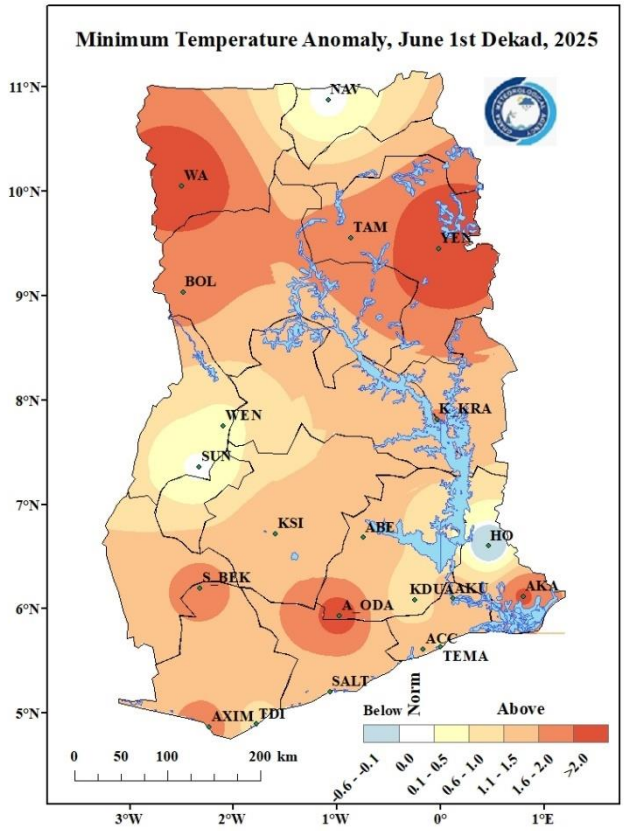
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Most parts of the country experienced temperatures ranging from 23℃ to 26℃. Wa recorded the highest average minimum temperature of 25.7℃ across the entire country. The lowest temperature for the dekad, 20.4℃, was recorded at Prang within the Transition zone. Sunyani recorded 21.9℃. Ada recorded 25.6℃, the highest temperature along the Coast. Axim and Accra recorded 25.2℃ and 24.9℃ respectively.

Generally, the country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures with the most noticeable stations being Wa, Yendi, Akatsi, Axim, Sefwi Bekwai and Akim Oda. Navrongo and Sunyani recorded normal temperatures as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020). Ho recorded cooler temperatures during the dekad.



Map 5: Minimum Temperature Map.



Map 6: Minimum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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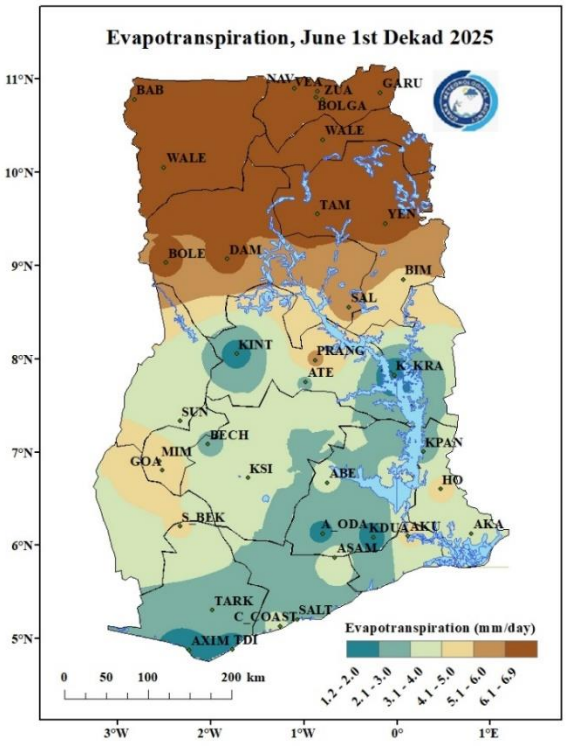
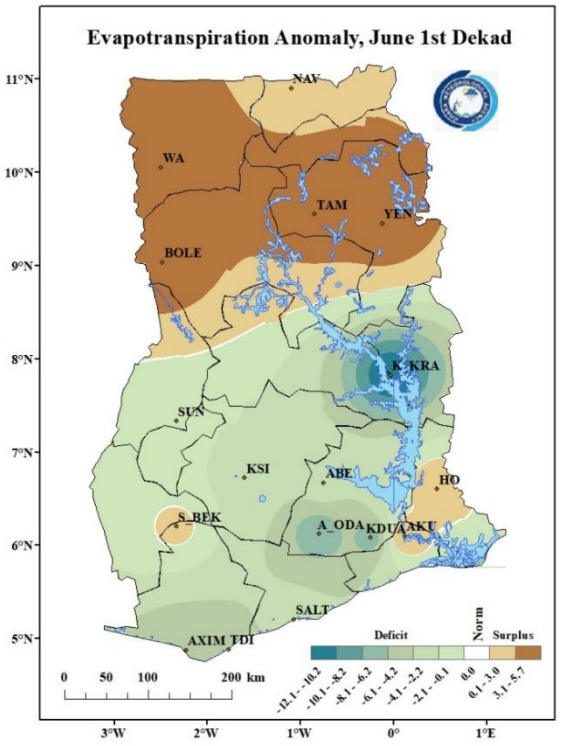
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 1 – 7 mm/day. Navrongo and Babile recorded the highest evapotranspiration rates of 6.9 mm/day with Kete-Krachi recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.2 mm/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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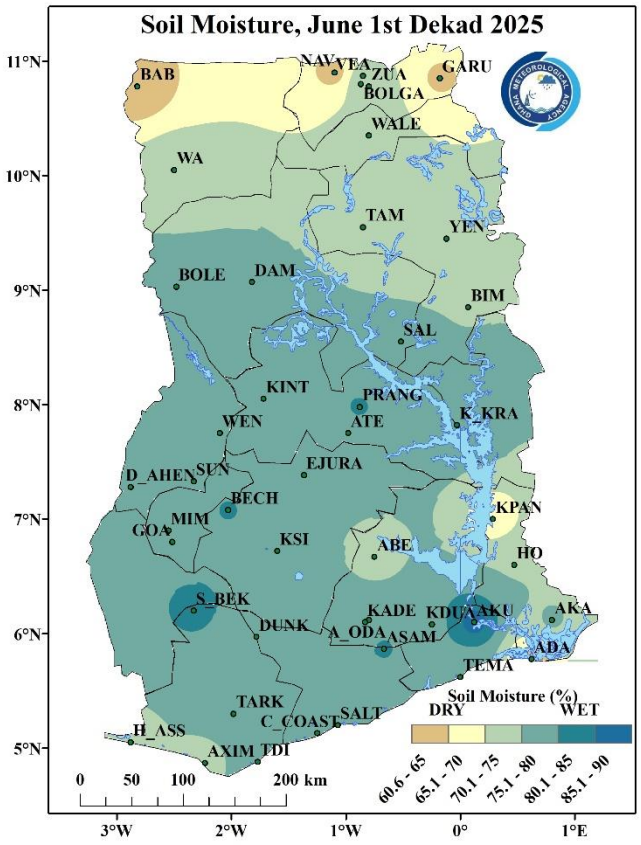
1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

The entire country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 70.1-90% except for the extreme north part of the Northern sector together with Kpando and Ada recording soil moisture content ranging from 60-70%. Babile recorded 60.6% as the lowest soil moisture content in the Northern sector of the country. The Forest zone recorded soil moisture content ranging from 75-90% whiles 75.1-85% soil moisture content was recorded in the Transition zone. Along the Coast, soil moisture content ranged from 70 – 80% except for Ada which recorded 65.5%.



Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

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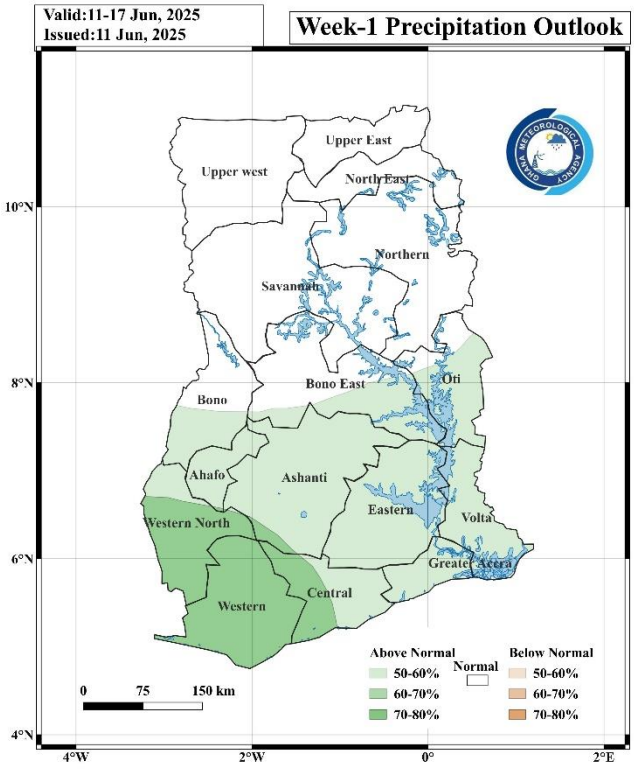
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR JUNE 2ND DEKAD 2025

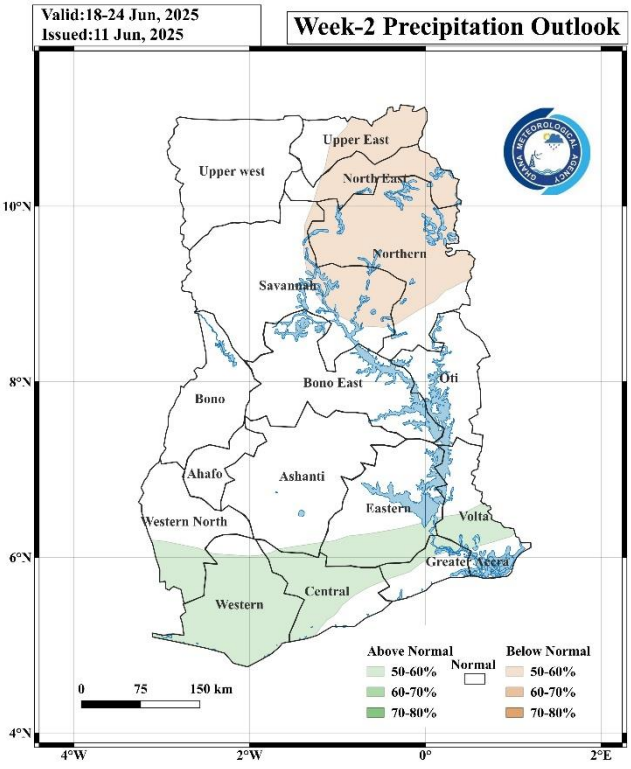
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Above normal rainfall is expected over the Southern half of the country. The rest of the country is expected to experience normal rainfall.

Week 2: The North-eastern part of the Northern sector is likely to experience Below normal rainfall whereas the West Coast and inland areas, together with some parts of the Forest zone is expected to record above normal rainfall.



Map 10: Rainfall Outlook for Week 1.



Map 11: Rainfall Outlook for Week 2.

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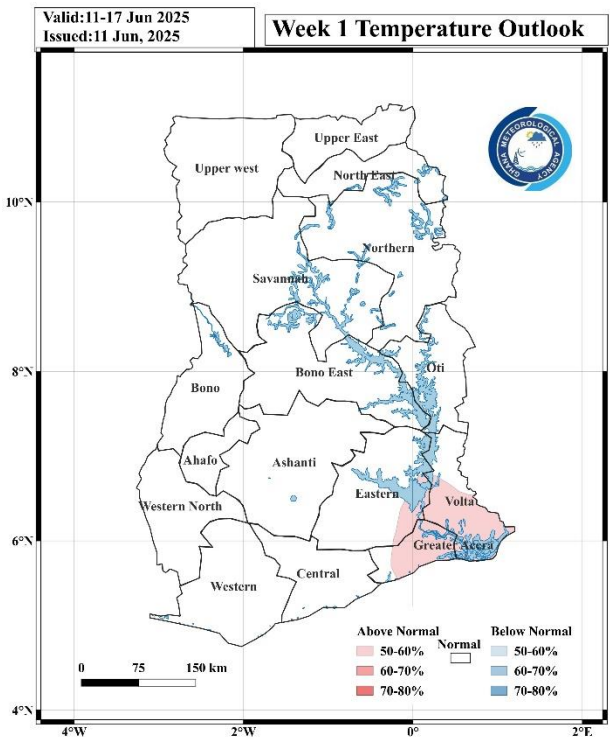
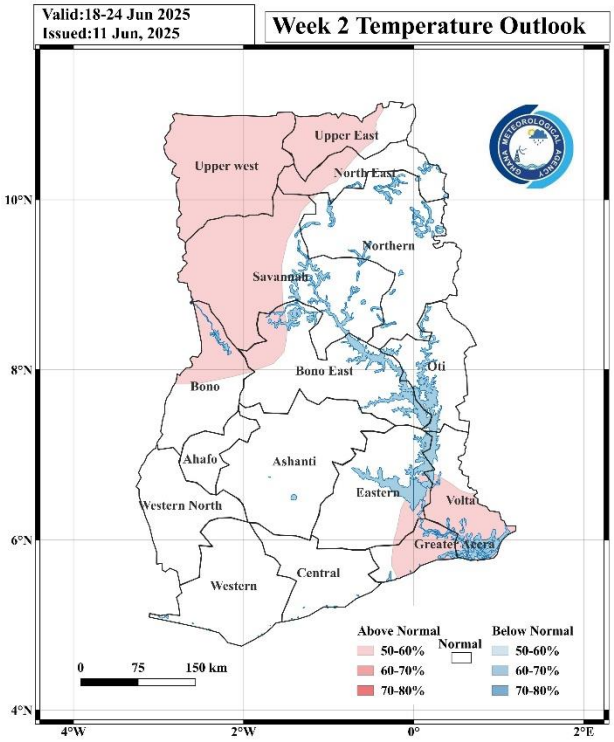
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: The entire country is expected to experience normal temperatures except for places around the East Coast and its inland areas.

Week 2: The North-western flanks of the country is expected to record above normal temperatures.



Map 12: Temperature Outlook for Week 1.



Map 13: Temperature Outlook 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				
June 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Tomato	Transplanting 	Field transplanting from nursery	4-5 weeks old seedlings were transplanted to main fields
	Sorghum	Vegetative (3-4 weeks)	Third weeding, fertilizer application	Third weeding was completed, NPK fertilizer was applied
	Soyabean	Vegetative (2-3 weeks)	Second weeding, nodulation check	Plants were weeded, nodulation was assessed
	Maize	Vegetative (4-5 weeks) 	Side dressing, pest monitoring	Second fertilizer application was done, fall armyworm was monitored
	Rice	Vegetative/Tillering (3-4 weeks) 	Weeding, fertilizer application	Second weeding was done, nitrogen fertilizer was applied
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
June 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Maize	Tasselling/ Grain filling/ Establishment 	Pollination support, water management	Pollination was monitored, adequate moisture was ensured
	Rice		Pre-harvest activities, water withdrawal	Water was gradually drained, harvest preparation began
	Tomato		Post-transplant care, watering	Newly transplanted seedlings were cared for
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
June 1 - 10, Dekad 1	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	Establishment (1-2 weeks) 	Post-transplant care, watering	Newly transplanted seedlings were established
	Maize	Grain filling 	Pre-harvest monitoring, field drying	Grain moisture was monitored, harvest preparation began
	Rice	Ripening 	Daily bird scarring	Rice bird scaring was ongoing, grains were protected

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3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR JUNE 2ND 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 vegetative stress	Side dressing and pest monitoring	Continue nutrient schedule, monitor for fall armyworm
Rice			Minimal tillering stress	Weeding and fertilizer application	Support tillering development, maintain water levels
Sorghum			Potential nutrient stress	Third weeding and fertilizer application	Monitor plant vigor, ensure adequate nutrition
Soyabean			Low nodulation stress	Second weeding and nodulation check	Monitor nitrogen fixation, control competing weeds
Tomatoes			Low transplant shock risk	Field transplanting from nursery	Provide adequate water, monitor establishment

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B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low pollination stress	Pollination support and water management	Monitor grain filling, ensure adequate moisture
Rice			Minimal harvest preparation issues	Pre-harvest activities and water withdrawal	Complete harvest preparation, monitor grain moisture
Tomatoes			Low establishment stress	Post-transplant care and watering	Monitor establishment, provide plant support

C. For the East and West Coast regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low harvest preparation stress	Pre-harvest monitoring and field drying	Monitor grain moisture, prepare harvest equipment
Rice			Minimal post-harvest issues	Active harvesting and threshing	Continue processing, ensure proper drying
Tomatoes			Low establishment stress	Post-transplant care and watering	Monitor establishment, provide adequate support

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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	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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