AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.17, JUNE 2ND DEKAD (11-20) 2025

GMET/AGROMET/110625 **FORM910**

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

SUMMARY

- Generally, more rains were recorded within this dekad as compared to the previous dekad. **Axim**, in the West Coast, recorded the highest rainfall of 347.6mm whereas **Babile** recorded 8.5mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation within the dekad.
  Kintampo recorded the highest surplus across the entire country. **Accra, Ejura** and **Damongo** 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. **Navrongo** recorded the highest average maximum temperature across the entire country with 33.5℃. **Sefwi Bekwai r**ecorded 33.2℃, the highest within the Southern sector. Generally, the country recorded warmer average day-time temperatures.

- **Ada** recorded the highest average minimum temperature of 25.6℃ and **Awudome** in the Forest zone recorded 19.9℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature across the entire country. Warmer average night-time temperatures were recorded across the country with the most noticeable stations being **Wa**, **Yendi**, **Kete-Krachi**, **Kumasi**, and **Akatsi**.

- The country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 1 – 7 mm/day. **Navrongo** recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 6.5 mm/day with **Takoradi** recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.1 mm/day.

- The entire country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 60-88%. **Navrongo** recorded 67.8% the lowest soil moisture content and **Akuse** recorded 88% as the highest soil moisture content across the country.

- In the next dekad, below normal rainfall is expected over the entire country with the exception of Upper West, Upper East and portions within the North East regions expected to experience normal rainfall.

- The entire country is expected to experience above normal temperatures except for places within the Western region and its inland areas likely to experience to normal conditions.

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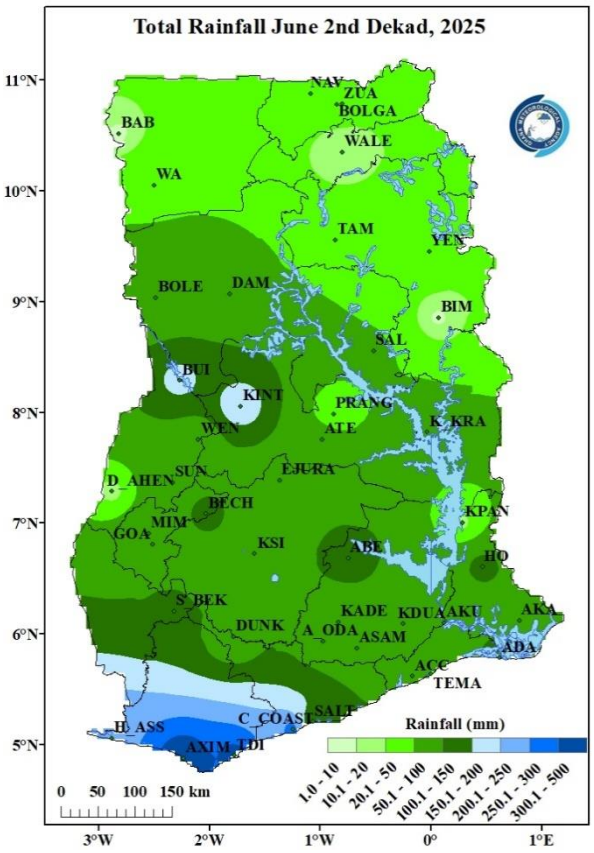
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (JUNE 2ND DEKAD 2025)

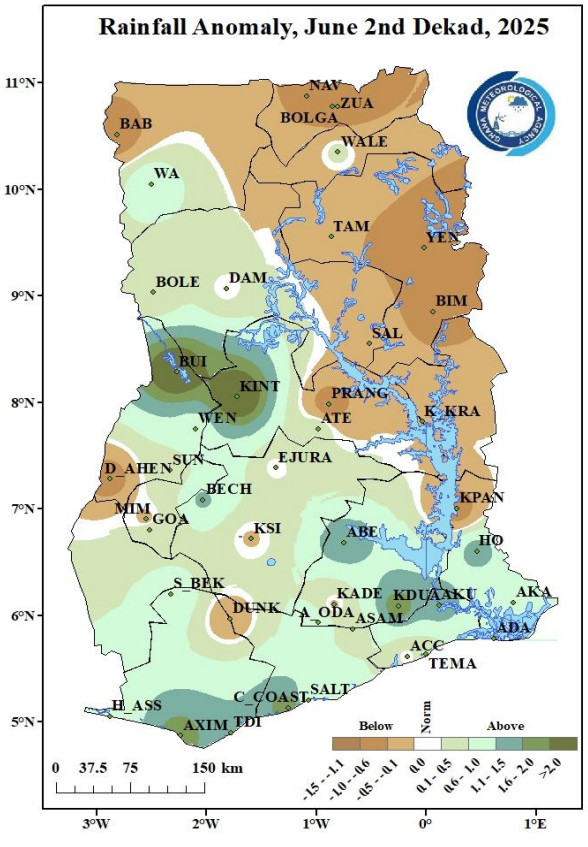
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

In this dekad, there was an increase in rainfall amount as compared to the previous dekad. Axim, in the West Coast, recorded the highest rainfall of 347.6mm whereas Babile recorded 8.5mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation within the dekad. Damongo recorded 54.2mm of rain, the highest within the Northern sector. In the Transition, Kintampo recorded 193.1mm as the highest rainfall accumulation whereas Wenchi recorded 65.2mm as the lowest within the zone. The Forest zone recorded rainfall accumulation above 20mm except for Kpando and Dormaa Ahenkro which recorded, 16mm and 11.8mm respectively. Along the Coast, Takoradi recorded 313.7mm whereas Akatsi recorded 88.2mm.

Kintampo recorded the highest surplus across the entire country. Other noticeable stations which recorded surpluses include Bui, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Axim, Abetifi, Akuse, Ho, Bechem, and Takoradi. Accra, Ejura and Damongo 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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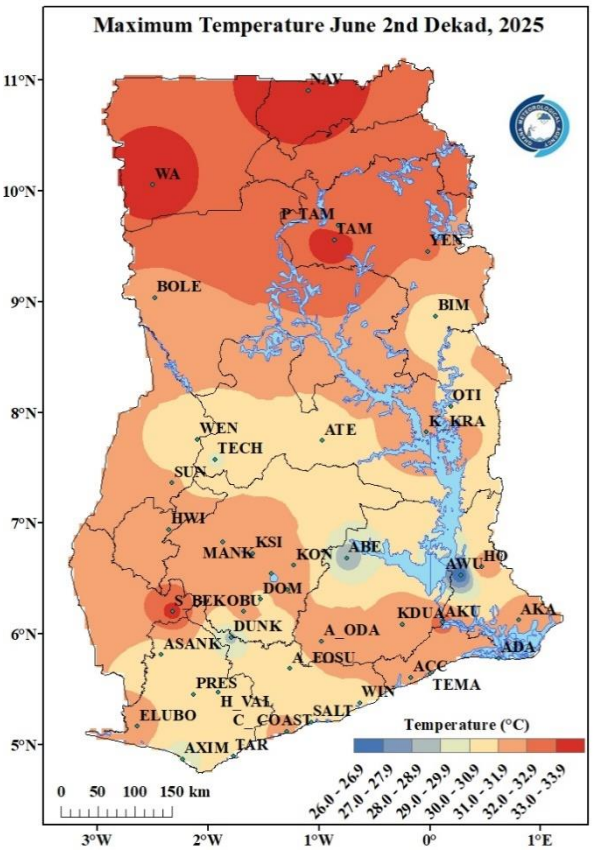
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

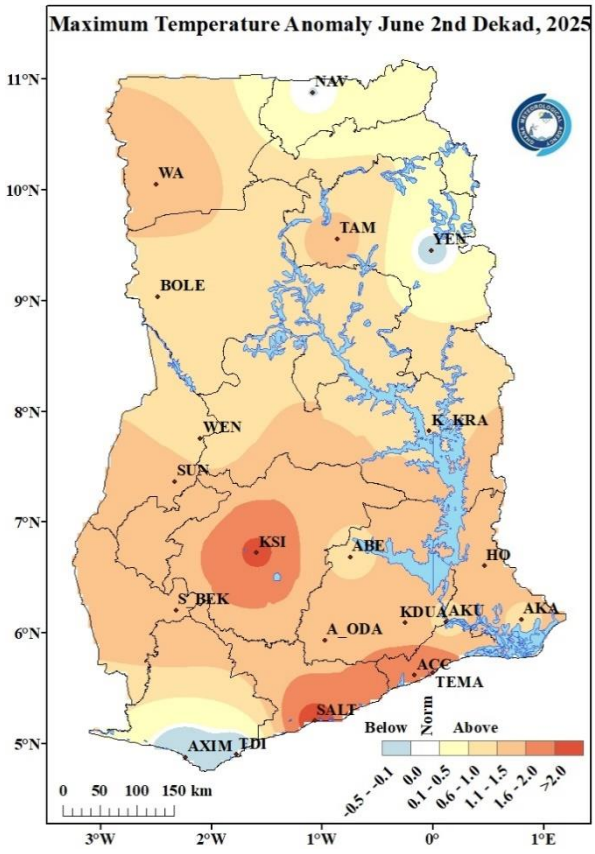
Generally, the Northern sector recorded warmer temperatures within the dekad. Navrongo recorded the highest average maximum temperature across the entire country with 33.5°C. Kete-Krachi in the Transition zone recorded 31.9°C. Sefwi Bekwai recorded 33.2°C, the highest within the Southern sector.

Awudome recorded 26.0°C, the lowest average maximum temperature across the country within this dekad.

The country recorded warmer average day-time temperatures. Stations such as Wa, and Tamale in the Northern sector and Kumasi, Saltpond and Accra in the Southern sector were amongst the most noticeable stations. Navrongo, Yendi, Takoradi and Axim recorded cooler temperatures during the dekad, as compared to their climatological means (1991-2020).



Map 3: Maximum Temperature Map.



Map 4: Maximum Temperature Anomaly Map.

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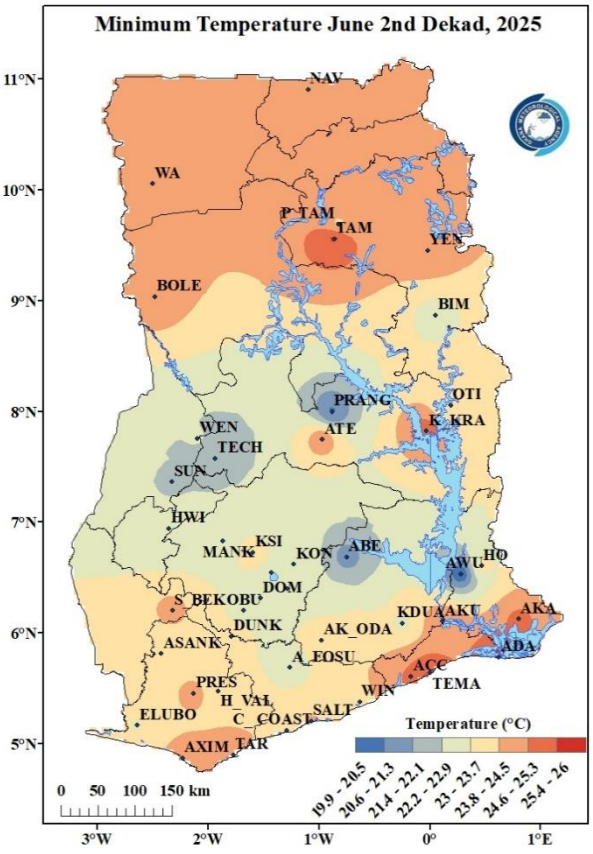
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

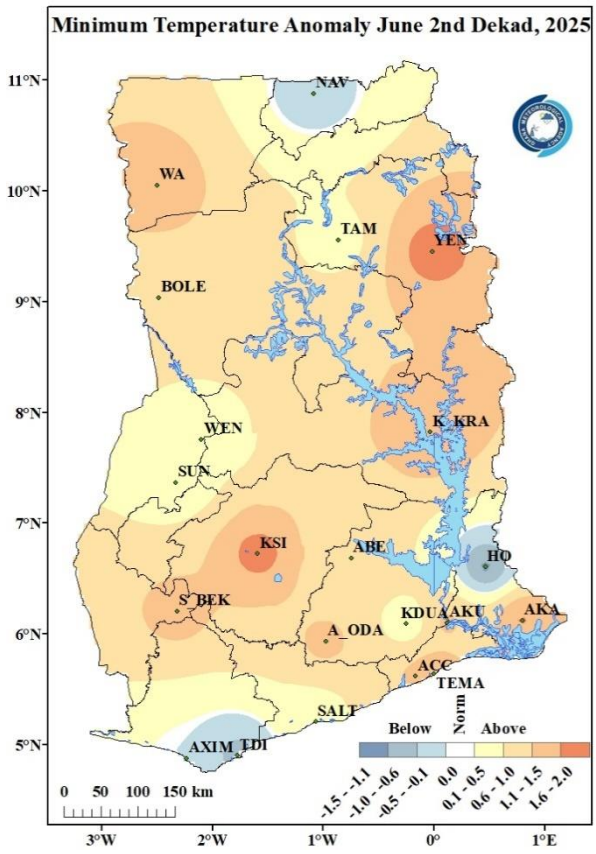
Most parts of the country experienced temperatures ranging from 22.0°C to 25.0°C. Ada recorded the highest average minimum temperature of 25.6°C and Awudome recorded 19.9°C as the lowest average minimum temperature across the entire country. Kete-Krachi recorded 24.9°C, the highest within the Transition zone whiles Tamale recorded 25.4°C also the highest in the Northern sector.

Generally, the country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures with the most noticeable stations being Wa, Yendi, Kete-Krachi, Kumasi, and Akatsi.

Axim, Takoradi, Ho and Navrongo 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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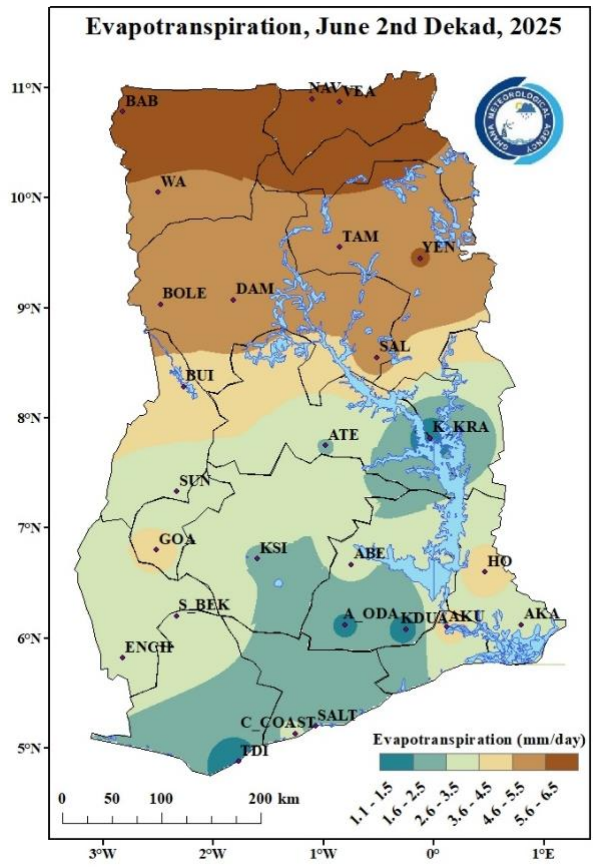
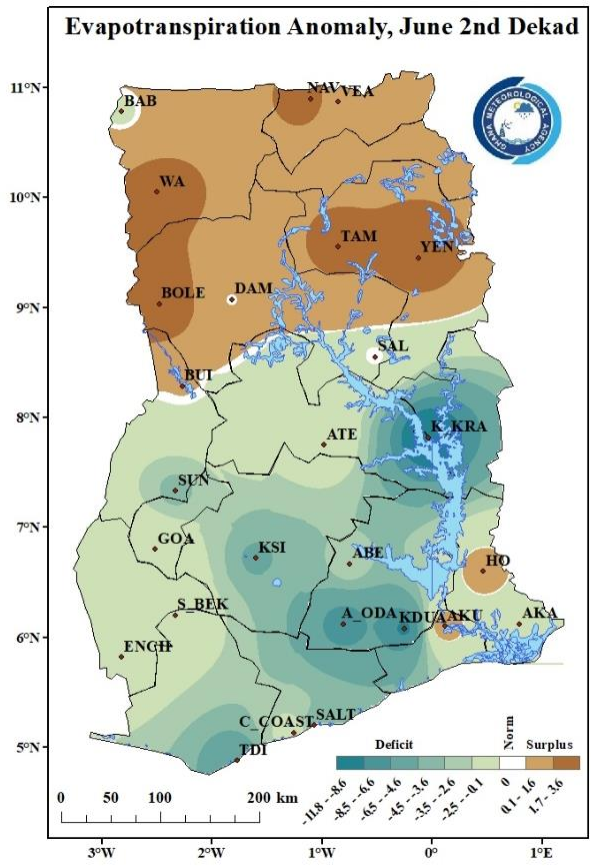
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The country recorded evapotranspiration rate ranging from 1 – 7 mm/day. Navrongo recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 6.5 mm/day with Takoradi recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.1 mm/day.

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



Map 7: Evapotranspiration Map.



Map 8: Evapotranspiration Anomaly Map.

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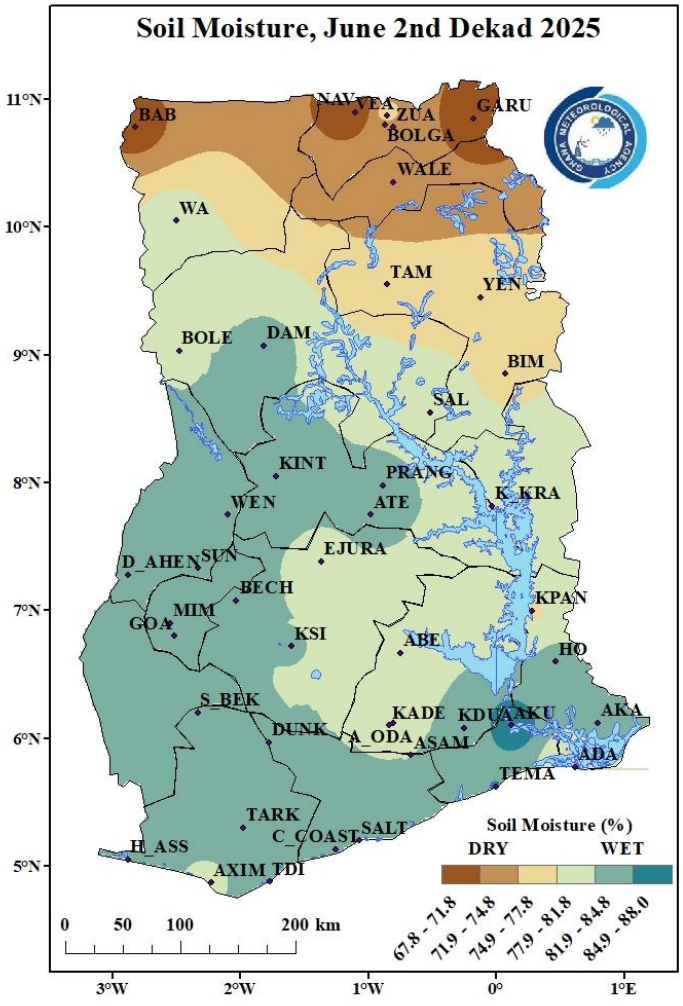
1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

The entire country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 60-88%. Navrongo recorded 67.8% the lowest soil moisture content and Akuse recorded 88% as the highest soil moisture content across the country.

The Northern sector of the country recorded soil content ranging from 67.8% - 77.8% with the exception of Bole, Damongo and Salaga recording 81.6%, 82.8% and 79.2% soil moisture content respectively. The rest of the country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 77.9% - 84.9%.



Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

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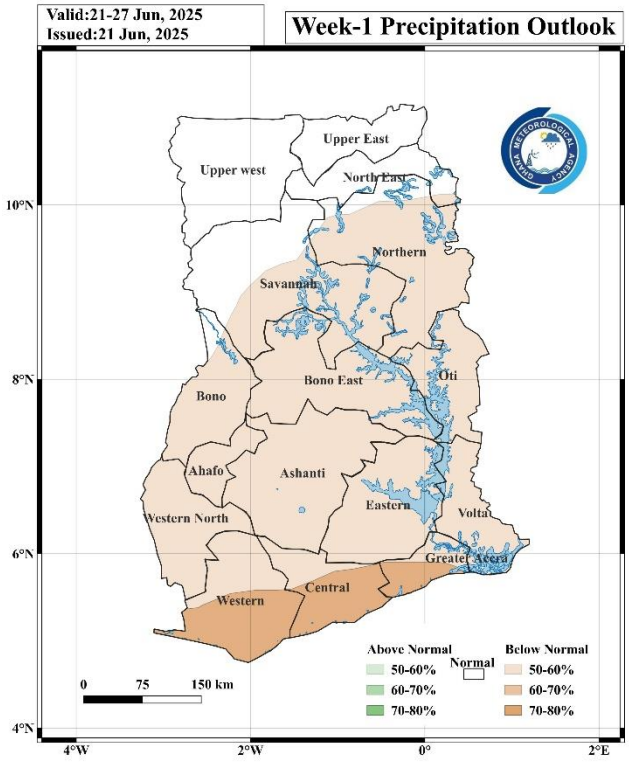
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR JUNE 3RD DEKAD 2025

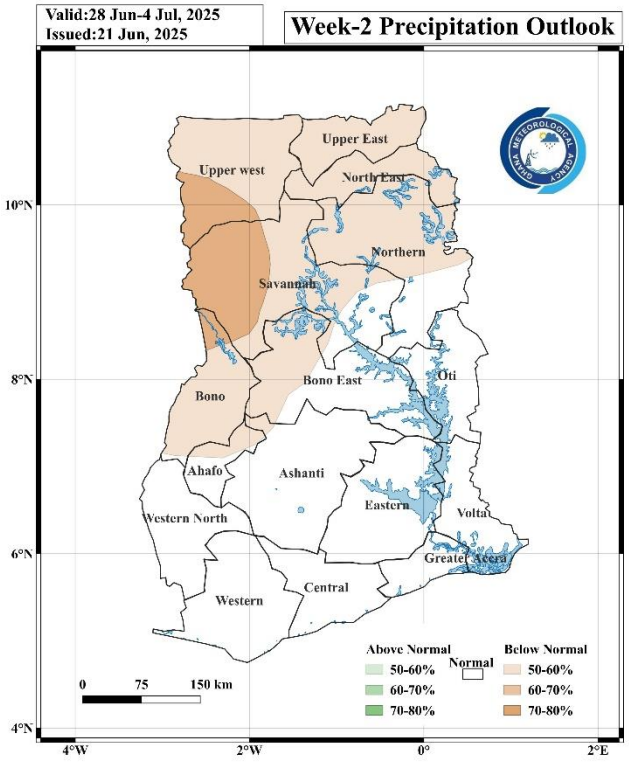
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Below normal rainfall is expected over the entire country with the exception of Upper West, Upper East and portions within the North East regions are expected to experience normal rainfall.

Week 2: The Northern sector together with Bono region and its surroundings are expected to experience Below normal rainfall.



Map 10: Rainfall Outlook for Week 1.



Map 11: Rainfall Outlook for Week 2.

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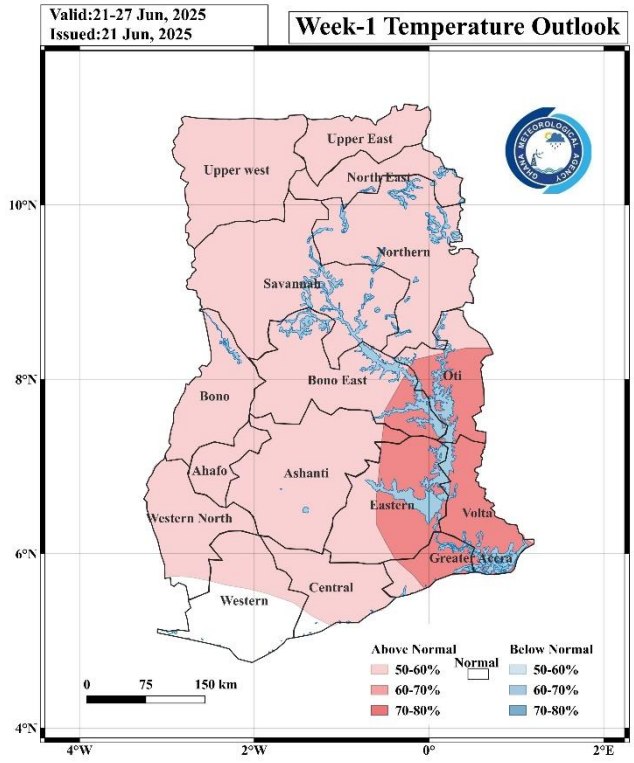
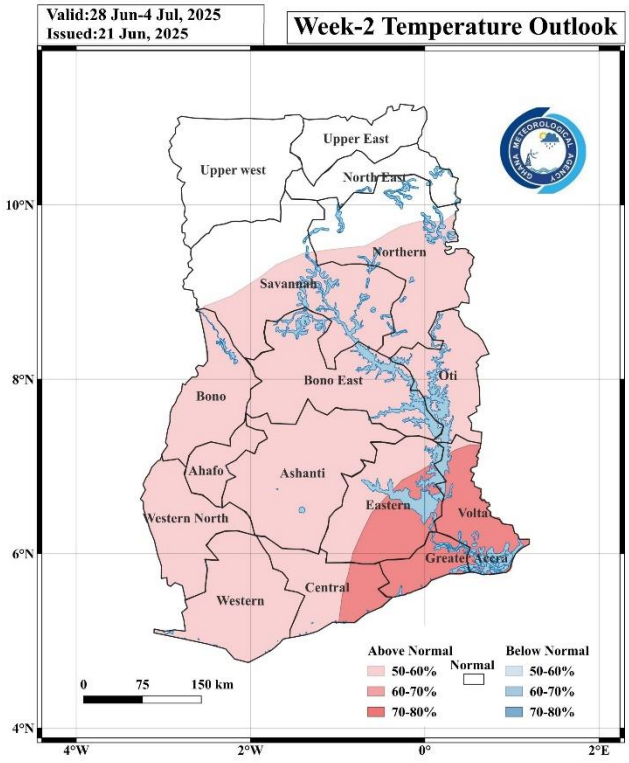
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: The entire country is expected to experience Above normal temperatures except for places within the Western region and its inland areas likely to experience to normal conditions.

Week 2: The Northern sector of the country is expected to record 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 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Tomato	Vegetative (2-3 weeks) 	First weeding, staking	Plants were weeded and staked for support
	Sorghum	Vegetative/Pre-reproductive (5-6 weeks)	Final weeding, nutrient boost	Final weeding was completed, reproductive fertilizer was applied
	Soyabean	Vegetative/Pre-flowering (4-5 weeks)	Final weeding, flowering support	Last weeding was done, plants prepared for flowering
	Maize	Vegetative/Tasseling (6-7 weeks) 	Pre-reproductive care, pest control	Plants were monitored for tasseling, pests were controlled
	Rice	Tillering/Booting (5-6 weeks) 	Water management, fertilizer application	Water levels were optimized, booting fertilizer was applied
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
June 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Maize	Grain filling/Pre-maturity (11-12 weeks) 	Harvest preparation, field monitoring	Fields were monitored for harvest readiness
	Rice	Bird Scaring/Harvesting	Active harvesting, processing	Rice harvest continued
	Tomato	  Vegetative	Weeding, fertilizer application	Plants were weeded and fertilized
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
June 11 - 20, Dekad 2	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	Vegetative (3-4 weeks) 	Weeding, fertilizer application	Plants were weeded and fertilized
	Maize	Grain filling  Harvesting 	Harvest preparation, field monitoring	Fields were monitored for harvest readiness
	Rice		Active harvesting, processing	Rice harvest continued

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3.1 AGRO-ADVISORIES FOR JUNE 3RD 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 pre-reproductive stress	Pre-reproductive care and pest control	Monitor for tasseling signs, maintain nutrition
Rice			Minimal booting stress	Water management and fertilizer application	Optimize water for booting, apply booting fertilizer
Sorghum			Potential reproductive transition stress	Final weeding and nutrient boost	Monitor reproductive development, ensure adequate nutrition
Soyabean			Low pre-flowering stress	Final weeding and flowering support	Support flowering transition, monitor nodulation
Tomatoes			Low early growth stress	First weeding and staking	Continue vegetative support, provide adequate staking

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B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low harvest readiness issues	Harvest preparation and field monitoring	Complete harvest timing assessment
Rice			Minimal processing issues	Active harvesting and processing	Continue post-harvest activities, ensure quality
Tomatoes			Low vegetative stress	Weeding and fertilizer application	Support vegetative growth, monitor development

C. For the East and West Coast regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low harvest and processing issues	Active harvesting and drying	Continue processing, ensure proper storage
Rice			Minimal field preparation issues	Processing completions	Complete field preparation for next season
Tomatoes			Low vegetative stress	Weeding and fertilizer application	Support vegetative growth

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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
DAMONGO	DAM	MIM	MIM	YENDI	YEN
DOMPOASE	DOM	NAVRONGO	NAV	ZUARUNGU	ZUA
DORMAA AHENKRO	D_AHEN	OBUASI	OBU		

For further inquiries, clarification, information or assistance, Contact:

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