AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN NO.18, JUNE 3RD DEKAD (21-30) 2025

GMET/AGROMET/210625 **FORM910**

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

SUMMARY

- **Cape Coast**, in the West Coast, recorded the highest rainfall accumulation of 317.6mm whereas **Akuse** recorded 8.9mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation within the dekad. **Cape Coast** recorded the highest surplus across the entire country. **Yendi, Ho** and **Accra** recorded normal rainfall when compared to its dekadal climatology (1991-2020).

- Generally, the country recorded warmer temperatures within the dekad. **Akatsi** recorded 33.7℃ as the highest average maximum temperature whereas **Awudome** recorded 25.4℃, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country. Warmer average day-time temperatures were mostly recorded across the country.

- **Abetifi** recorded 24.4℃ as the highest average minimum temperature within the Southern sector whiles **Bole** also recorded 24.4℃ the highest in the Northern sector of the country. **Awudome** in the Forest zone recorded 19.9℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature across the entire country. Generally, the country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures with the most noticeable stations being **Wa, Yendi**, **Kete-Krachi**, **Kumasi**, **Sefwi Bekwai** and **Akatsi**.

- The country recorded evapotranspiration rates between 1 – 7 mm/day. **Navrongo** recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 6.4 mm/day whereas **Kete-Krachi** recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.1 mm/day.

- The entire country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 20-80%. **Navrongo** recorded 20.8% the lowest soil moisture content and **Koforidua** recorded 80% as the highest soil moisture content across the country.

- In the next dekad, above normal rainfall is expected over the entire country except for The **East Coast** which is likely to experience normal rainfall.

- For Temperatures, the entire **Northern** sector is expected to experience below normal conditions whiles the **Southern** sector will experience normal temperatures.

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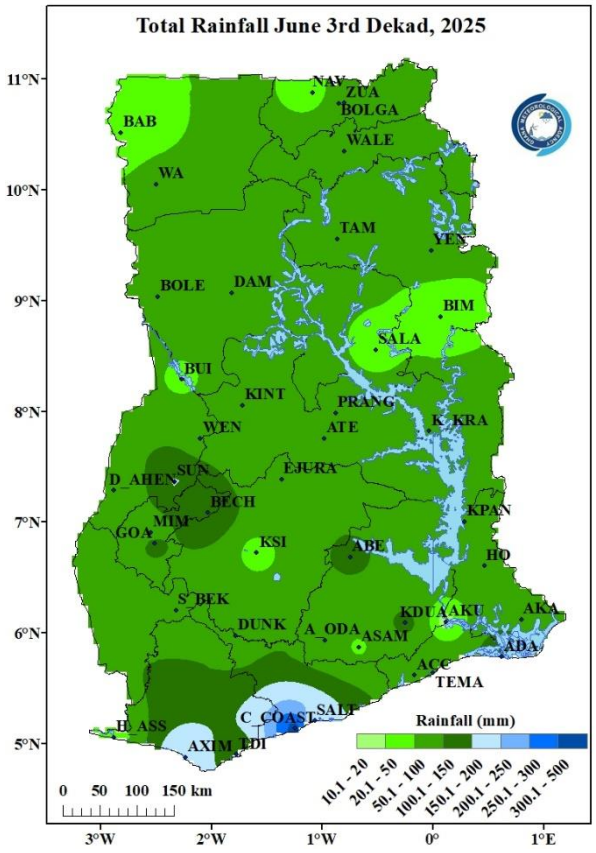
1.0 CLIMATIC ASSESSMENT (JUNE 3RD DEKAD 2025)

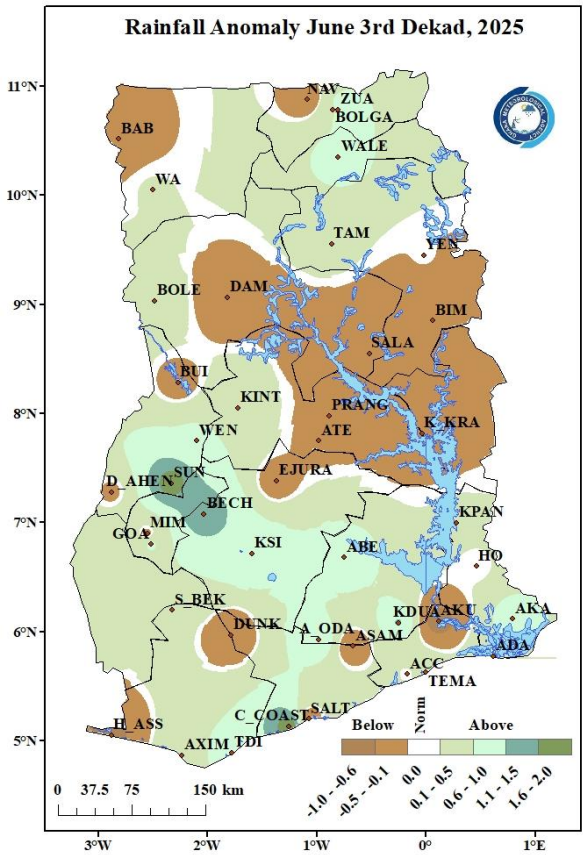
1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT

Cape Coast, in the West Coast, recorded the highest rainfall of 317.6mm whereas Akuse recorded 8.9mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation within the dekad. Bole recorded 78.0mm of rain, the highest whereas Bimbila recorded 27.6mm as the lowest rainfall accumulation within the Northern sector. In the Transition, Kete-Krachi recorded 98.3mm as the highest rainfall accumulation. The Forest zone recorded rainfall accumulation ranging from 20mm – 150mm except for Akuse which recorded 8.9mm. Along the Coast, Axim recorded 195.6mm whereas Akatsi recorded 94.5mm.

Generally, rainfall surpluses were recorded across the country, with Cape Coast recording the highest surplus. Other noticeable stations which recorded rainfall deficits include Akuse, Asamankese, Saltpond, Half Assini, Dunkwa, Ejura, Atebubu, Prang, Kete-Krachi, Salaga, Bimbila, Damango, Babile and Navrongo.
Accra, Ho and Yendi recorded normal rainfall when compared to its dekadal climatology (1991-2020).



Map 1: Total Rainfall Map.



Map 2: Rainfall Anomaly Map.

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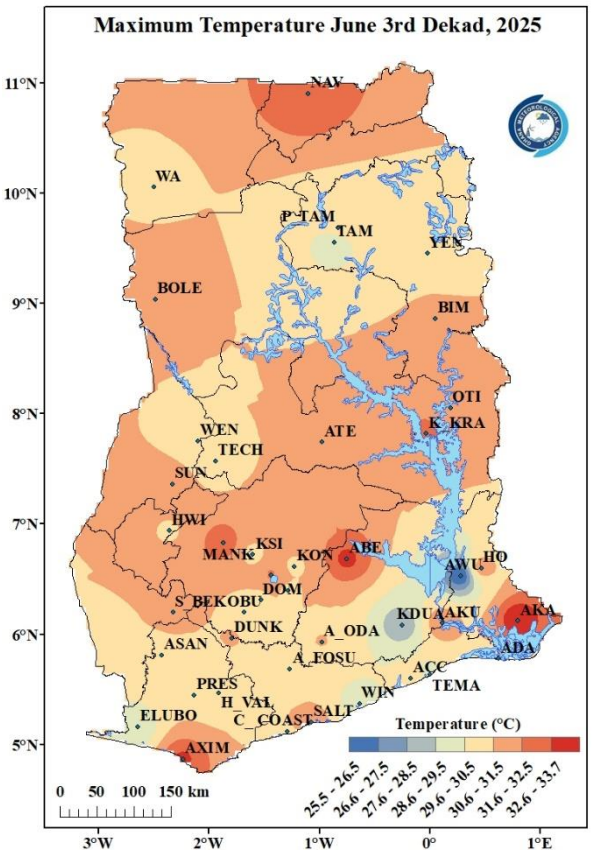
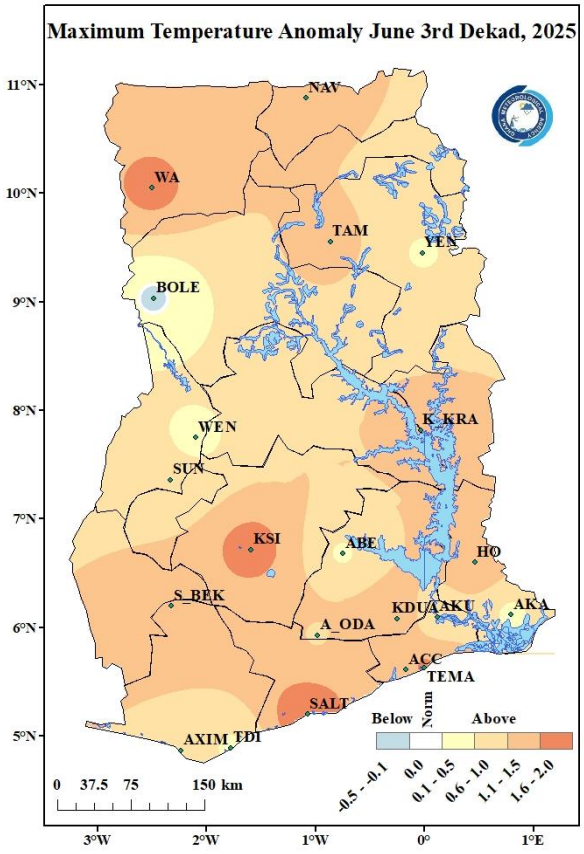
1.2 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Generally, the country recorded warmer temperatures within the dekad. Akatsi recorded 33.7℃ as the highest average maximum temperature whereas Awudome recorded 25.4 ℃, the lowest average maximum temperature across the entire country. In the Northern sector, Navrongo recorded 32.4℃ as the highest. Kete-Krachi in the Transition zone recorded 31.7℃. Axim recorded 32.7℃, the highest along the Coast.

The country recorded warmer average day-time temperatures. Stations such as Wa in the Northern sector and Kumasi, and Saltpond in the Southern sector were amongst the most noticeable stations. Bole and its surroundings 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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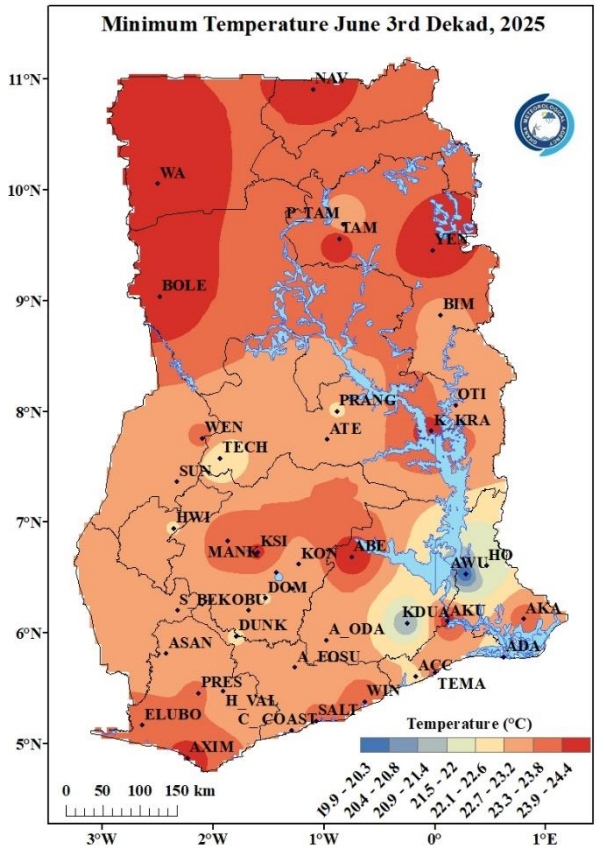
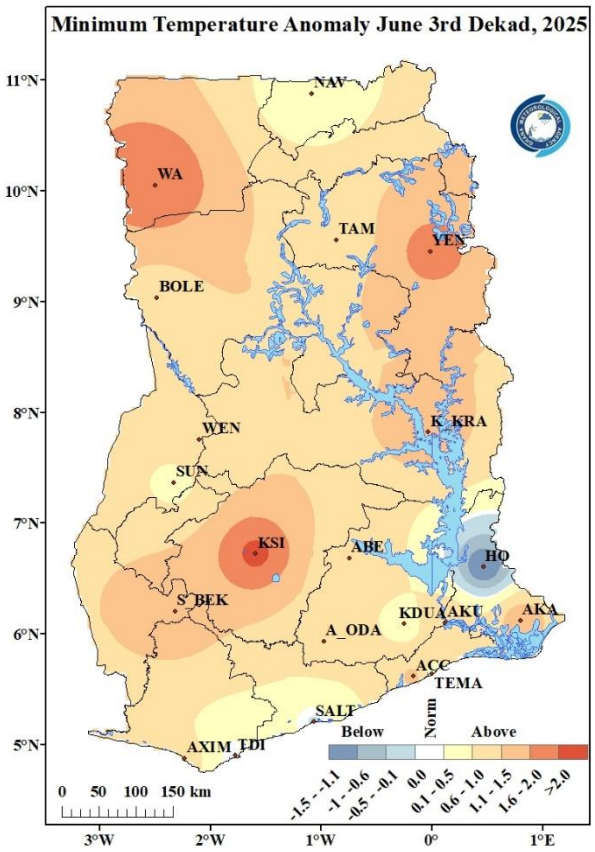
1.3 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Most parts of the country experienced temperatures ranging from 22.0℃ to 24.4℃. Abetifi recorded 24.4℃ as the highest average minimum temperature within the Southern sector whiles Bole also recorded 24.4℃ the highest in the Northern sector of the country. Kete-Krachi recorded 24.1℃, the highest within the Transition zone. Awudome recorded 19.9℃ as the lowest average minimum temperature across the entire country.

Generally, the country recorded warmer average night-time temperatures with the most noticeable stations being Wa, Yendi, Kete-Krachi, Kumasi, Sefwi Bekwai and Akatsi.
Ho, Saltpond and Takoradi 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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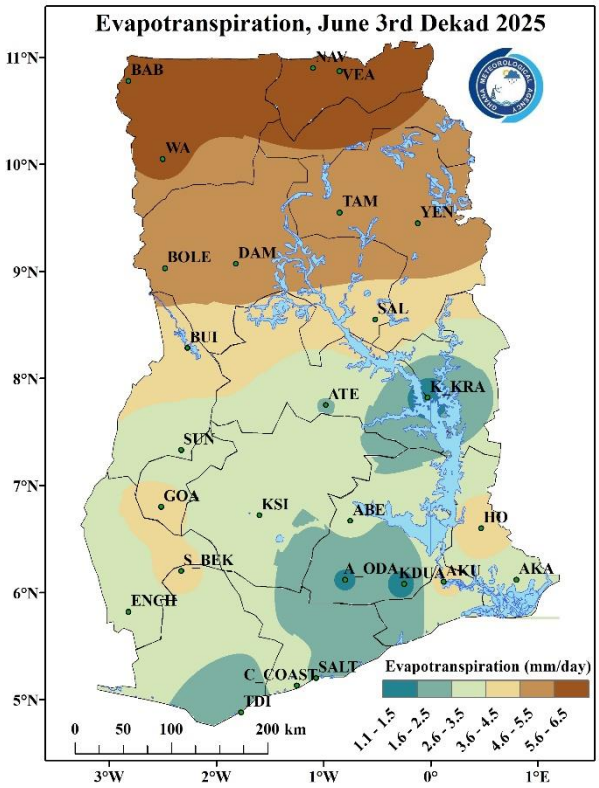
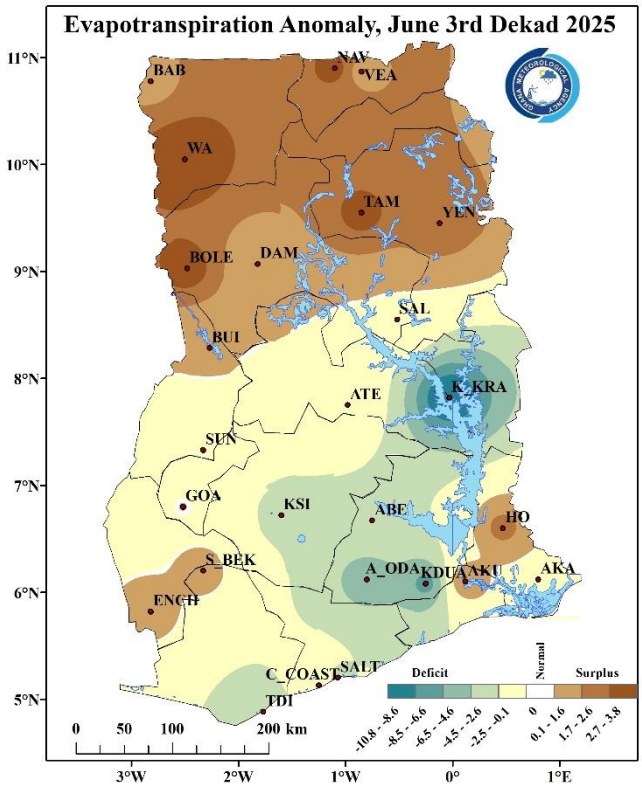
1.4 EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

The country recorded evapotranspiration rates between 1 – 7 mm/day. Navrongo recorded the highest evapotranspiration rate of 6.4 mm/day whereas Kete-Krachi recording the lowest evapotranspiration rate of 1.1 mm/day.

The Northern sector together with Ho, Akuse, Sefwi Bekwai and Enchi 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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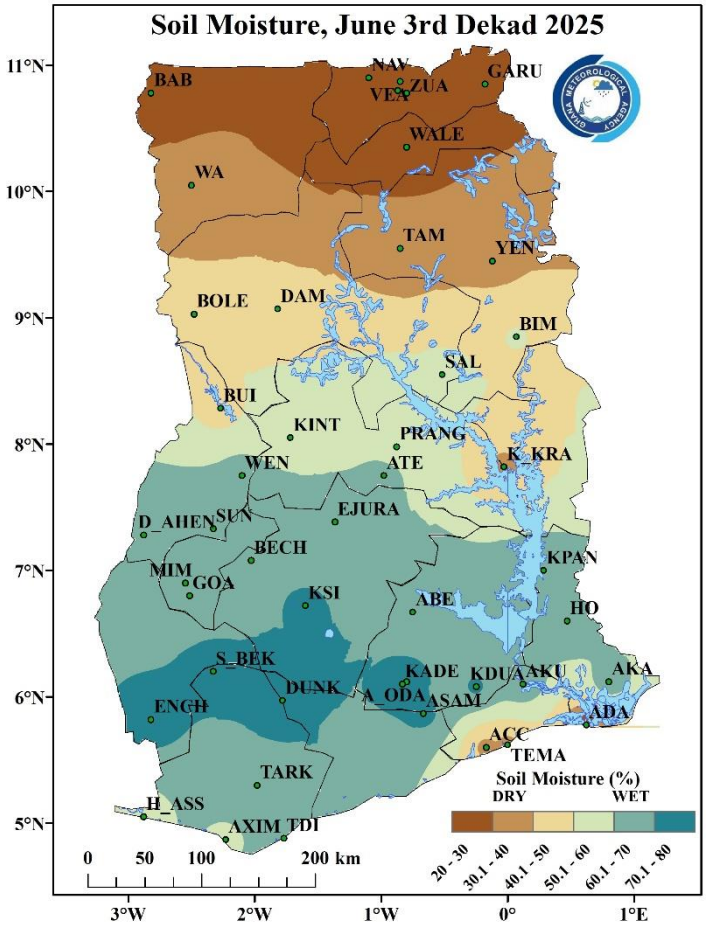
1.5 SOIL MOISTURE

The entire country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 20-80%. Navrongo recorded 20.8% the lowest soil moisture content and Koforidua recorded 80% as the highest soil moisture content across the country.

The Northern sector of the country recorded soil content ranging from 20% - 50% except for Bimbila and Salaga recording 52.5% and 57.2% soil moisture content respectively. The rest of the country recorded soil moisture content ranging from 58% - 80%.



Map 9: Soil Moisture Map.

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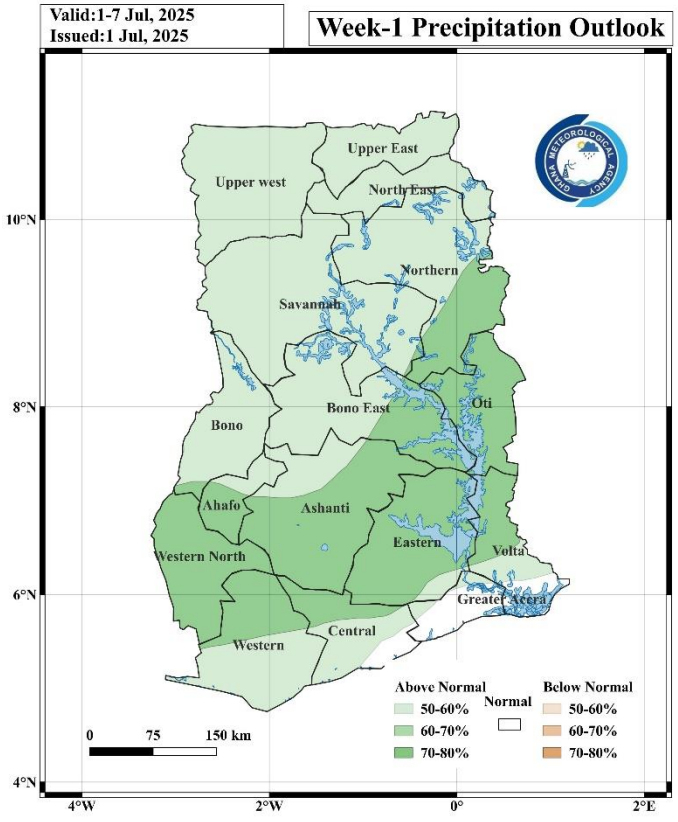
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FOR JULY 1ST DEKAD 2025

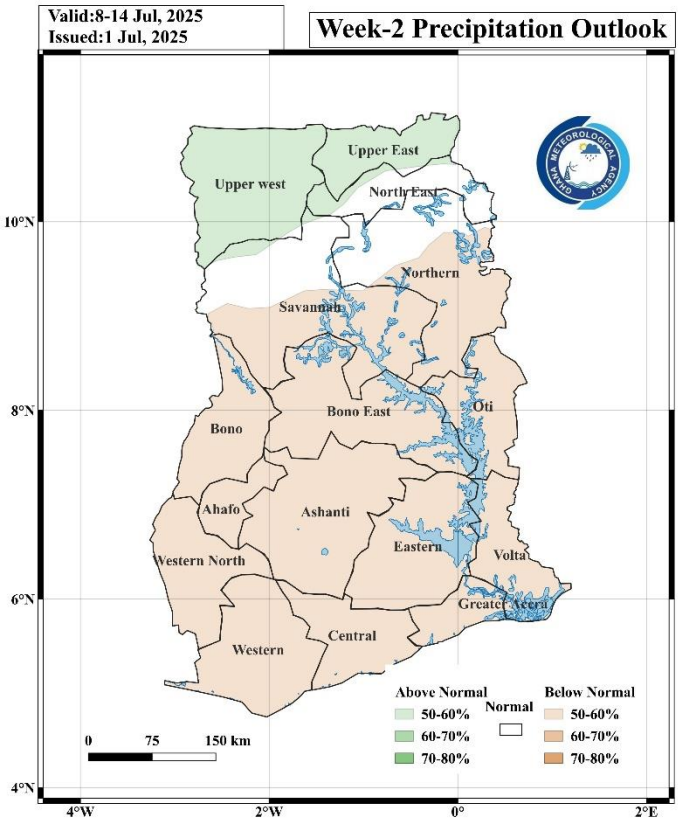
2.1 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Week 1: Above normal rainfall is expected over the entire country except for The East Coast which is likely to experience normal rainfall.

Week 2: Generally, the entire country is likely to record below normal rainfall. However, the Upper East and West regions are likely to experience Above normal rainfall.



Map 10: Rainfall Outlook for Week 1.



Map 11: Rainfall Outlook for Week 2.

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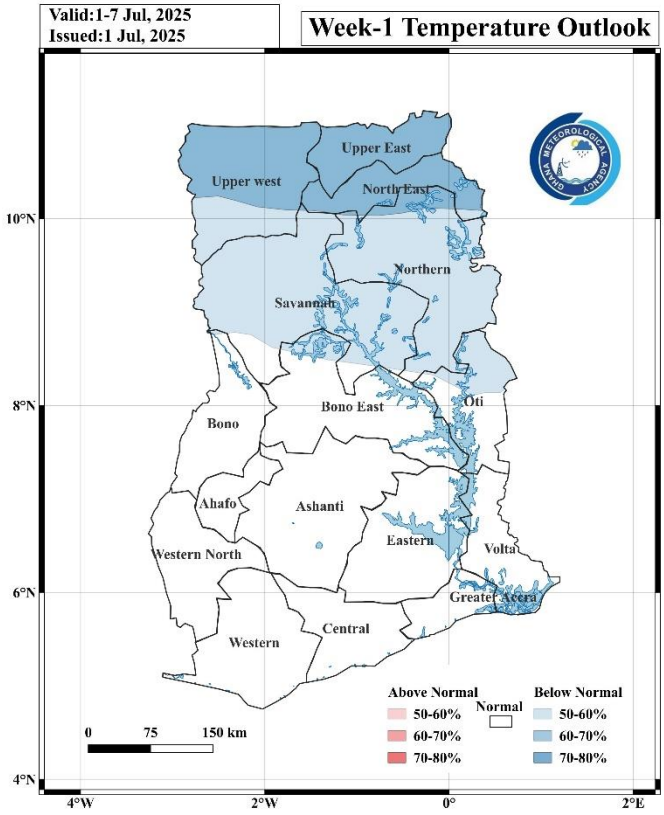
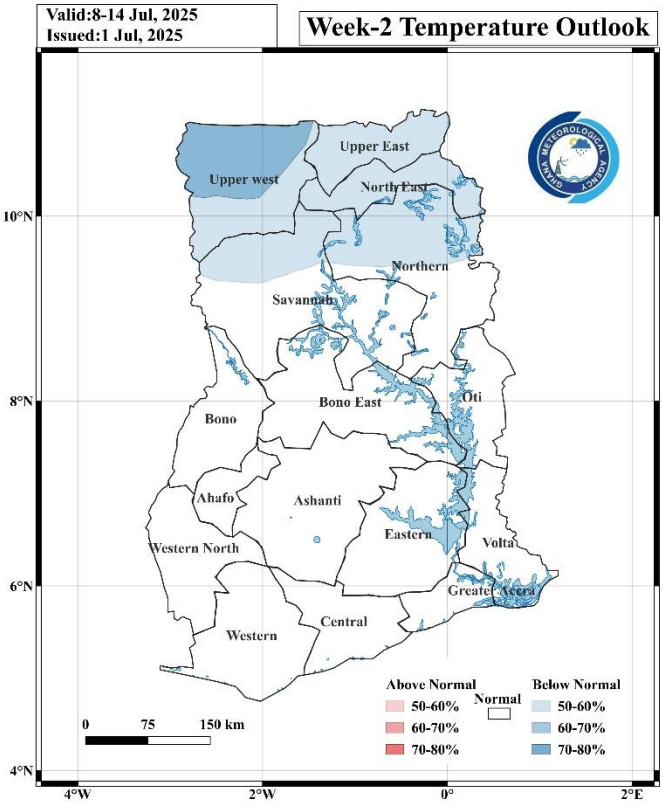
2.2 TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

Week 1: The entire Northern sector is expected to experience Below normal temperatures whiles the Southern sector will experience normal temperatures.

Week 2: The Upper East and Upper West regions together with some parts of the Northern and Savannah regions are expected to record below 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 21 - 30, Dekad 3	Tomato	Vegetative/Early flowering (4-5 weeks) 	Flowering preparation, plant support	Plants were prepared for flowering, support was provided
	Sorghum	Tasseling/Early flowering (7-8 weeks)	Flowering support, water management	Tasseling was supported, adequate moisture was maintained
	Soyabean	Flowering/Early pod formation (6-7 weeks)	Flowering support, pest management	Pod formation was supported, pod borers were controlled
	Maize	Tasseling/Silking (8-9 weeks) 	Pollination monitoring, pest control	Pollination was monitored, ear pests were controlled
	Rice	Booting/Early flowering (7-8 weeks) 	Water management, flowering support	Water levels were optimized for flowering
FOREST & TRANSITION ZONE				
June 21 - 30, Dekad 3	Maize	Harvesting/post-harvest  	Active harvesting, storage preparation	Harvest was completed, grains were prepared for storage
	Rice		Field preparation, land clearing	Fields were prepared for second season planting
	Tomato	Vegetative/Flowering 	Flowering support, pruning	Flowering was supported, plants were pruned
EAST COAST & WEST COAST				
June 21 - 30, Dekad 3	Tomato (45 – 55 days)	Vegetative/Flowering (5-6 weeks) 	Flowering support, pruning	Flowering was supported, plants were pruned
	Maize	Harvesting  	Active harvesting, storage preparation	Harvest was completed, grains were prepared for storage
	Rice		Active harvesting, storage preparation	Harvest was completed, grains were prepared for storage

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3.1 AGRO - ADVISORIES FOR JULY 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 pollination stress	Pollination monitoring and pest control	Support grain filling, monitor ear development
Rice			Minimal flowering disruption	Water management and flowering support	Optimize water for grain filling
Sorghum			Potential flowering stress	Flowering support and water management	Monitor flower development, ensure adequate moisture
Soyabean			Low pod formation stress	Flowering support and pest management	Support pod development, control pod borers
Tomatoes			Low flowering preparation stress	Flowering preparation and plant support	Support transition to flowering

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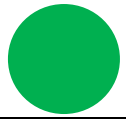
B. For the Forest and Transition regions

Crops	Dominant stages of development	Weather	Risks	Cultivation operations planned	Recommendations
Maize			Low harvest completion issues	Active harvesting and storage preparation	Complete harvest operations, ensure proper storage
Rice			Low field preparation stress	Field preparation and land clearing	Continue processing, ensure proper drying
Tomatoes			Low flowering stress	Flowering support and pruning	Support flowering 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 post-harvest issues	Active harvesting and threshing	Continue post-harvest activities, ensure quality
Tomatoes			Low flowering stress	Flowering support and pruning	Support flowering development

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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		

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