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## ***VOLUME N° 17: SECOND DEKAD OF JUNE 2026***



### ***Summaries***

- ◆ RAINFALL ANALYSIS
- ◆ MONTHLY CLIMATE OUTLOOK
- ◆ TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS
- ◆ FARMER ADVISORY
- ◆ POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION
- ◆ LIVELIHOOD COMFORTABILITY INDEX

## AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITION

**Rainfall during the Second Dekad of June 2026:** The second dekad of June 2026 was characterized by wide-spread and intense rainfall across the country. Nationwide, accumulated rainfall ranged from **110.0 mm** to **390.0 mm**, with the coastal (southern) regions recording the highest rainfall totals. Parts of Lofa, Bong, and Grand Gedeh Counties received the lowest rainfall amounts during this period, while the remaining counties experienced moderate to high rainfall. (figure 1).

**Normal rainfall (1990-2020):** Compared with the long-term climatological average, rainfall was above normal across most parts of the country. However, the extreme southwestern region recorded normal rainfall, while the rest of the counties experienced above-normal rainfall conditions (figure 2).

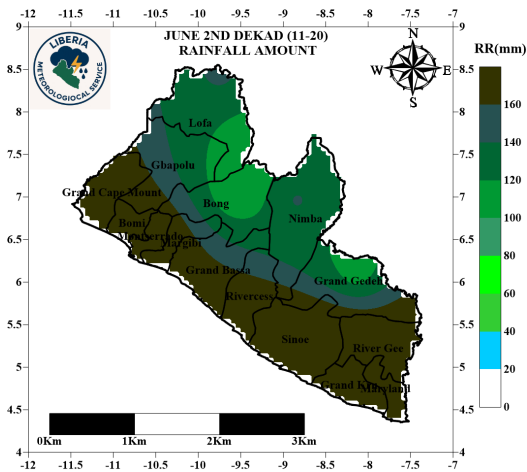


Figure 1: Rainfall Amount

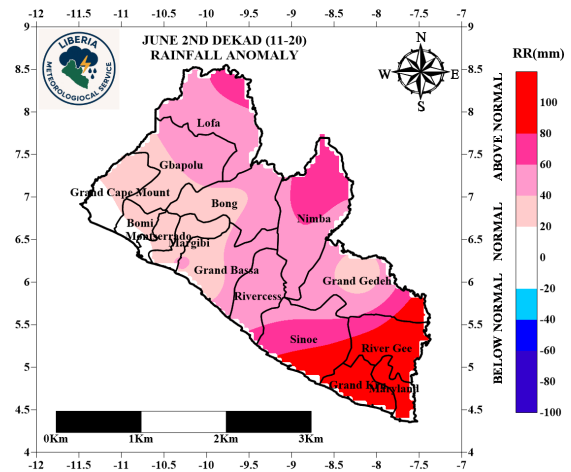


Figure 2: Rainfall Normal (1990-2020)

**Number of rainy days during the Second Dekad of June 2026:** During the Second Dekad of June 2026, most parts of the country received rainfall between seven to ten days. Grand Kru and Margibi counties observed ten days of rainfall while the northeast of Gbapolu less rainy days (figure 3).

**Soil Moisture Index (SMI) during the Second Dekad of June 2026:** During the second dekad of June 2026, soil moisture conditions were above normal across the country. The persistent rainfall led to increased soil moisture levels, resulting in saturated soils over most parts of the country (figure 4).

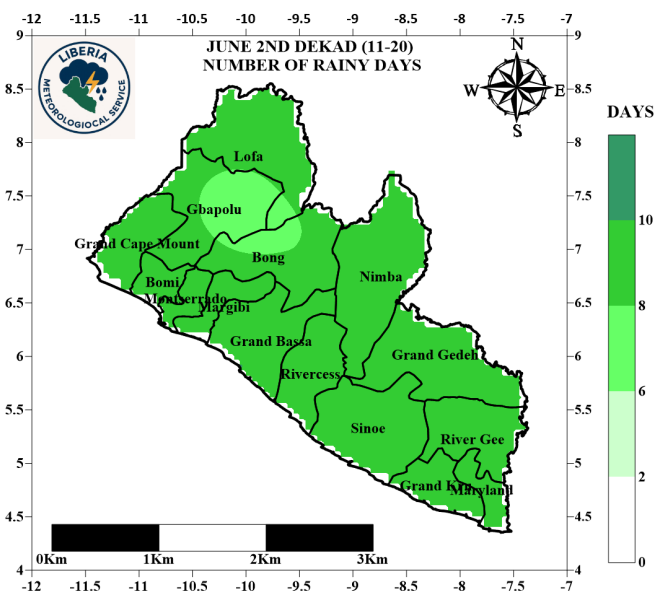


Figure 3: Number of rainy days

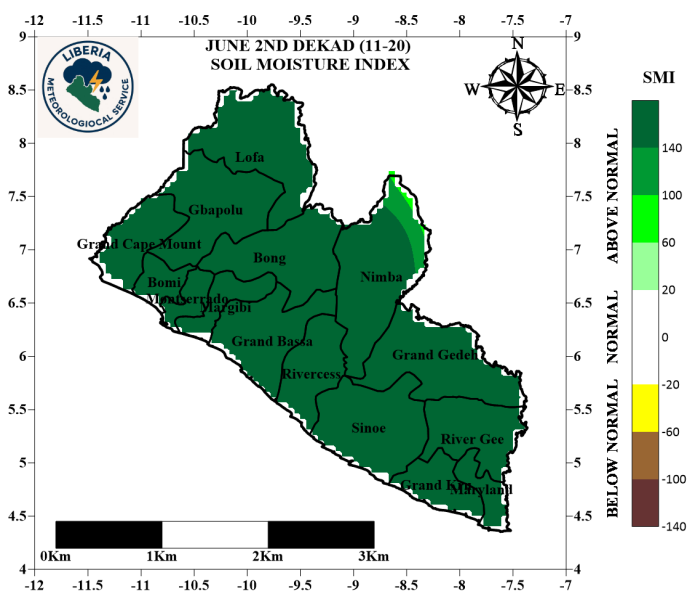


Figure 4: Soil Moisture Index

## EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

**Maximum Temperature:** The Second dekad of June 2026 was marked by variation in maximum temperature across the country. Parts of Sinoe, Rivergee, Grand Kru and Maryland counties experienced relatively low maximum temperature. However, central Nimba, east of Bong, north of Rivercess and Grand Bassa experienced highest maximum temperature. During this period, maximum temperature ranged between  $27.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $29.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Figure 5).

**Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020),** the western region experienced cooler than normal conditions while the rest of the country experienced normal conditions during this period (Figure 6).

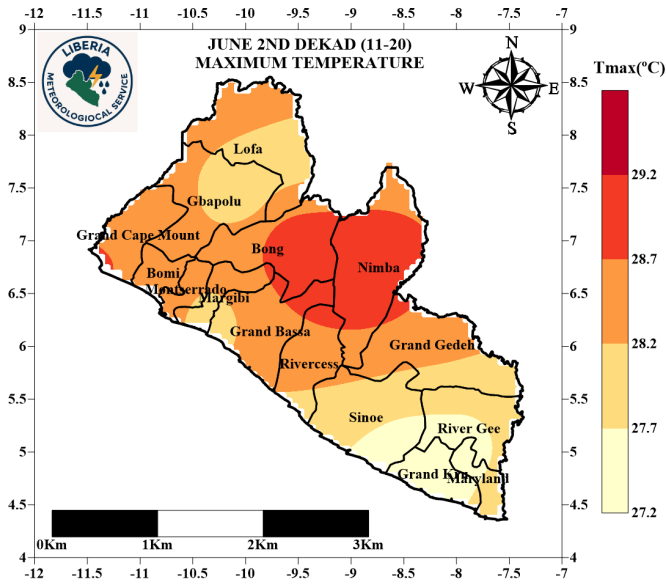


Figure 5: Maximum temperatures at 2m

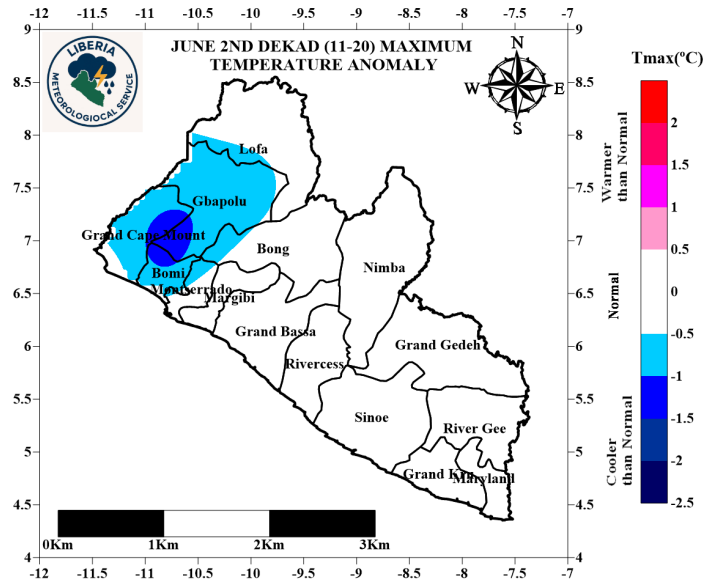


Figure 6: Maximum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

**Minimum Temperature:** The Second Dekad of June 2026 was characterized by variation in minimum temperature. Some parts of the coastal counties (south of Montserrado, Margibi, Bassa, Rivercess, Sinoe, Grand Kru and Maryland) experienced high minimum temperature, while Lofa, north, central of Nimba and extreme north of Bong county experienced the lowest. Minimum temperature during this period ranged from  $22.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $26.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  (figure 7).

**Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020),** The country experienced warmer-than-normal conditions during this period. Nevertheless, the Gbapolu county observed warmer condition as compare to the rest of the counties (figure 8).

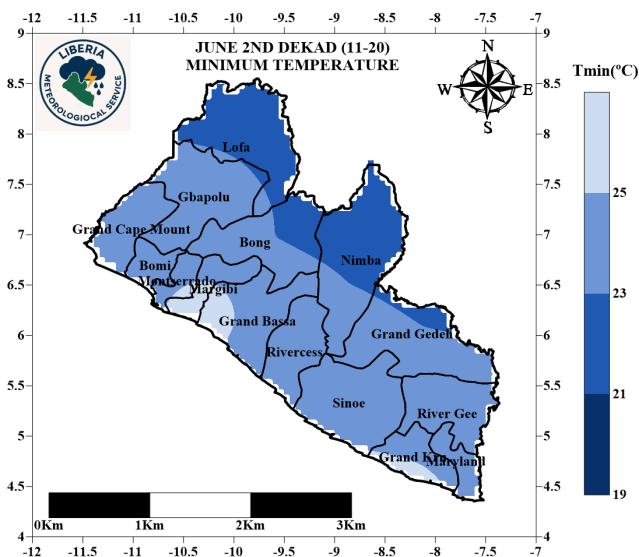


Figure 7: Minimum Temperature at 2m

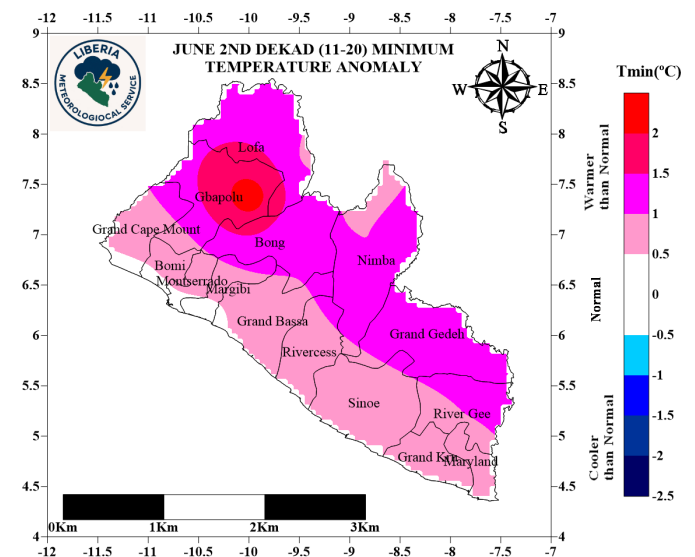


Figure 8: Minimum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

## POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

During the Second Dekad of June 2026, Lofa, Nimba and north of Bong experienced intense sunshine with high evapotranspiration rates. However, the south (coastal) region experienced lowest evapotranspiration rate while the central region experienced moderate evapotranspiration rate (Figure 9).

**Livestock Comfortability Index (LCI):** During the Second Dekad of June 2026, livestock experienced moderate thermal stress due to rising daytime temperature, moderate humidity, and reduced wind speed. Animals show moderate discomfort and reduced feeding during peak afternoon hours, but no major health risk are anticipated with proper shade and hydration (Figure 10).

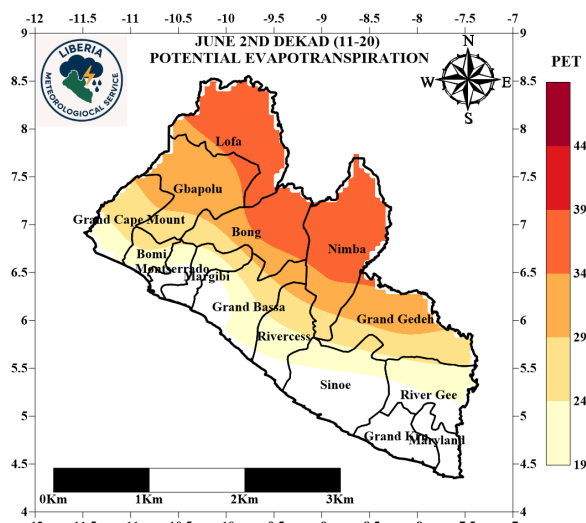


Figure 9: Second DEKAD Potential Evapotranspiration

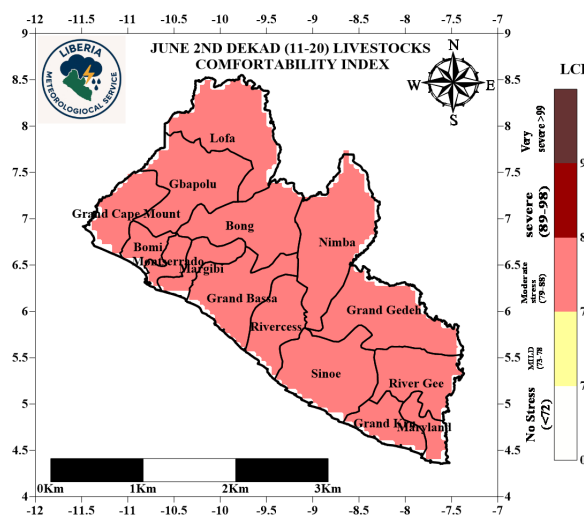


Figure 10: Second DEKAD Livestock Comfortability Index

## FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 2026

**RAINFALL:** In June 2026, cumulative rainfall across the counties is expected to increase, with total rainfall expected to ranging between 218.7mm and 754.2mm. The coastal and southern regions are forecast to receive the highest rainfall totals, while the northern parts of the country are expected to record the lowest amounts. Additionally, rainfall is expected to increase significantly in the southwestern region of the country, particularly affecting Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, and Montserrado Counties (figure 11).

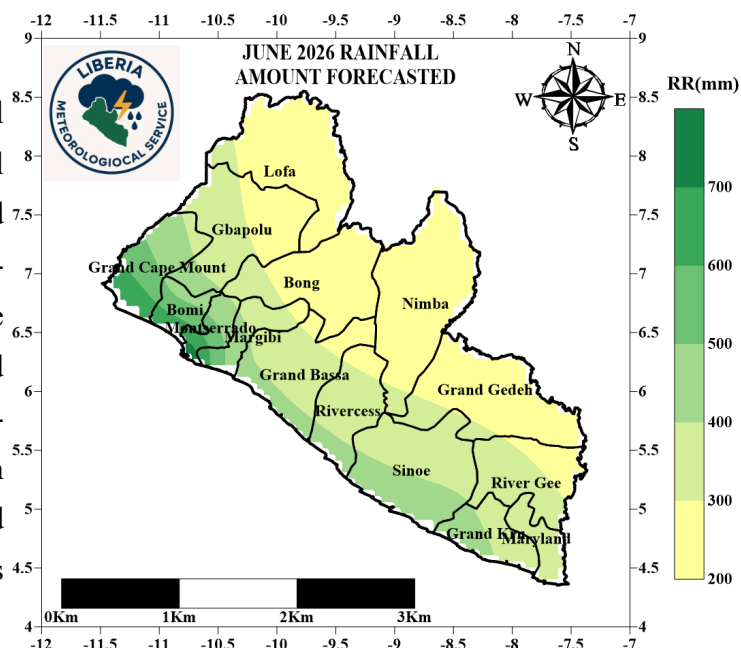
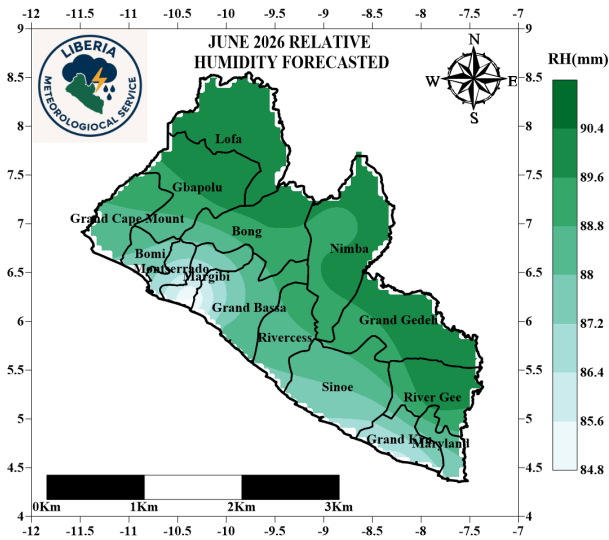


Figure 11: Rain forecasts for June 2026

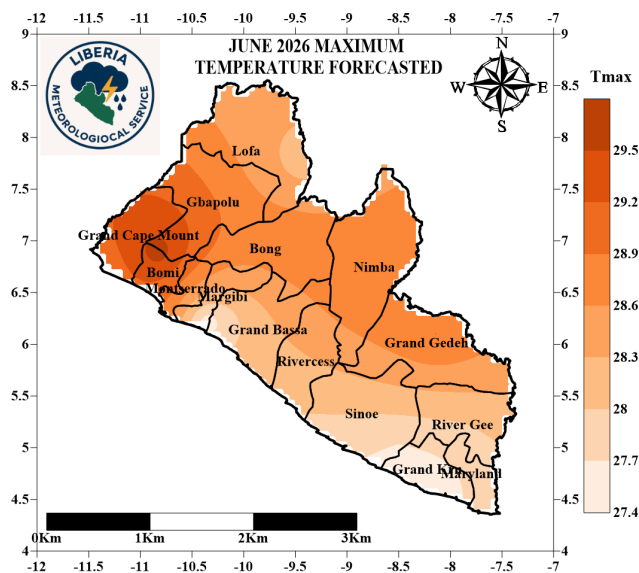
## FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 2026



**Figure 12: RH forecasts for June 2026**

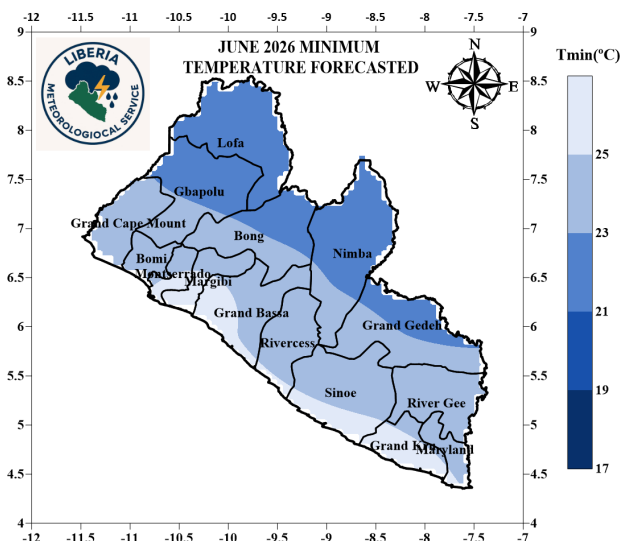
**Relative Humidity (RH):** During June 2026, high relative humidity is expected to across the north-ern parts of the country. However, low relatively humidity is anticipated in Montserrado, Margibi, Grand Kru, and the western part of Grand Bassa County.

Average relative humidity during the month is forecasted to range between 88.2% and 90.2% (figure 12).



**Figure 13: Tmax forecasts for June 2026**

**Maximum Temperature:** Maximum temperature in June 2026 is anticipated to range between 27.5°C to 29.7°C across the Country. High temperature is expected in Grand Cape Mount, Bom, west of Montserrado and the south of Gbapolu county. Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Grand Kru, Lofa and Maryland counties are anticipated to experience low maximum temperature (figure 3). However, moderate maximum temperature is expected in Bong, Nimba, north of Grand Gedeh and Gbapolu counties (figure 13).



**Figure 14: Tmin forecasts for June 2026**

**Minimum Temperature:** Minimum temperature across the country in June 2026 is anticipated to range between 21.2°C and 25.0°C. The highest minimum temperature is anticipated to occur along the coastal region including counties such as Maryland, Grand Kru, Sinoe, Rivercess, Grand Bassa, Margibi and Montserrado while the lowest minimum temperature is expected in Lofa and parts of Nimba, Bong, Gbapolu and Grand Gedeh counties (Figure 14).

## Farmers Advisories

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Increased rainfall across the country has resulted in increasingly saturated soils in many areas. Rainfall is also expected to intensify during the last dekad of June 2026. Therefore, farmers, agricultural stakeholders, and agro-industries are advised to take the following precautions in their agricultural activities:

- ♦ Farmers located along major river systems are strongly advised to take additional precautionary measures in their farming activities. This is due to the expected continuation of heavy rainfall, which may lead to rising river levels and possible flooding of nearby farmlands and access roads. Such conditions could disrupt farm operations, damage crops, and make transportation of agricultural products difficult. Therefore, farmers are encouraged to closely monitor local weather updates, secure farm inputs and harvested produce, and avoid crossing flooded roads or waterways during this period.
- ♦ Farmers are also strongly encouraged to regularly monitor their crops, as persistent heavy rainfall may create favorable conditions for increased pest infestations across farmlands. In the event of any pest outbreaks, farmers should promptly take appropriate pest control measures, including the use of recommended agricultural practices and approved pesticides where necessary, to minimize crop damage and yield losses.
- ♦ Livestock producers are encouraged to keep their animals in protected shelters, as increased rainfall may contribute to the spread of animal diseases. Prolonged wet conditions may also lead to respiratory illnesses, including colds, in livestock. Therefore, producers are advised to closely observe their animals for any signs of illness or abnormal behavior that may indicate disease. If any symptoms are detected, prompt and appropriate veterinary measures should be taken to safeguard animal health.
- ♦ Vegetable producers are advised to shift their farming activities to upland areas, as lowland fields are likely to become saturated due to persistent rainfall, which may result in crop damage and reduced yields. In addition, producers are strongly encouraged to properly design and lay out their fields, including the use of appropriate drainage and soil conservation practices, to minimize the risk of soil erosion and nutrient loss during heavy rainfall events

### General Precautions:

- ♦ Stay informed about weather updates through the Liberia Meteorological Service website (<https://meteoliberia.com>).
- ♦ Work closely with local agricultural extension officers for region-specific advice on crop and livestock management.

**By taking these proactive measures, farmers can protect their crops and livestock, reduce losses, and maintain productive agricultural practices during periods of increased rainfall.**

## Average values of meteorological parameters for the third DEKAD of JUNE 2026

| Stations  | Temperature at two (2) meters |         |           | Precipitation | Humidity  |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
|           | Ave. Tx                       | Ave. Tn | Ave. Temp | Rainfall Sum  | Ave. Hum. |
| AGBAS81   | 28.6                          | 25.2    | 26.9      | 221.5         | 86.7      |
| AGBEL87   | 27.6                          | 24.0    | 25.8      | 113.7         | 92.2      |
| AGCAR83   | 29.2                          | 23.3    | 26.3      | 99.5          | 90.3      |
| AGFOY86   | 27.9                          | 22.4    | 25.1      | 94.6          | 90.7      |
| AGFTI80   | 28.4                          | 23.5    | 26.0      | 171.9         | 92.3      |
| AGFTW82   | 28.2                          | 24.2    | 26.2      | 85.6          | 90.5      |
| AGGCM89   | 28.8                          | 24.9    | 26.9      | 272           | 88.1      |
| AGSAR85   | 29.4                          | 23.2    | 26.3      | 139.2         | 89.8      |
| AGVON84   | 27.9                          | 22.4    | 25.1      | 101.4         | 90.7      |
| AGZOR88   | 27.3                          | 22.3    | 24.8      | 90.8          | 91.5      |
| RF-06-KAB | 27.9                          | 25.2    | 26.5      | 107.6         | 88.0      |
| SYGCA64   | 27.7                          | 26.0    | 26.9      | 121.9         | 86.1      |
| SYHAR63   | 28.3                          | 25.4    | 26.8      | 77.5          | 87.2      |
| SYROB60   | 28.3                          | 26.7    | 27.5      | 200.1         | 82.1      |
| SYSPA65   | 28.7                          | 25.1    | 26.9      | 282.4         | 87.4      |
| SYTPT62   | 29.5                          | 23.2    | 26.3      | 117.8         | 89.8      |
| SYZWD61   | 29.0                          | 23.2    | 26.1      | 94            | 90.0      |

**LIBERIA METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE**

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**Motto: Weather is  
everybody's business**

The Liberia Meteorological Service (LMS) is responsible for providing meteorological services to support the social and economic progress of Liberia, ensure the safety and well-being of its population, and fulfil its international obligations.

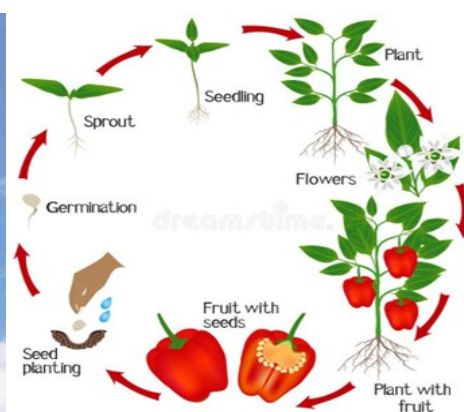
It was created by an Act of Legislation in June 1972 and was placed under the Ministry of Transport. Prior to that, it was under the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation.



**Hot pepper**



**MET. Observation**



**Phenology of pepper**