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VOLUME N° 18: THIRD DEKAD OF JUNE 2026



Summaries

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

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITION

Rainfall during the Third Dekad of June 2026: The Third dekad of June 2026 was characterized by intense rainfall across the country. Nationwide, accumulated rainfall ranged from **95.0mm** to **305.0 mm**, with the southwest region recording the highest rainfall totals. Parts of Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Riverge, Grand Kru and Maryland 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 in the west and central parts of the country. However, Grand Kru and Maryland recorded below normal rainfall, while the rest of the counties experienced normal rainfall conditions (figure 2).

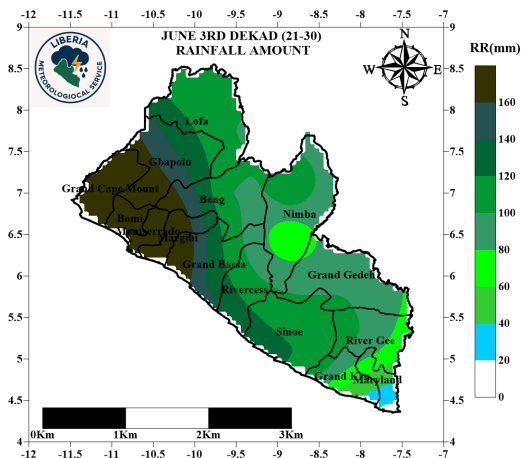


Figure 1: Rainfall Amount

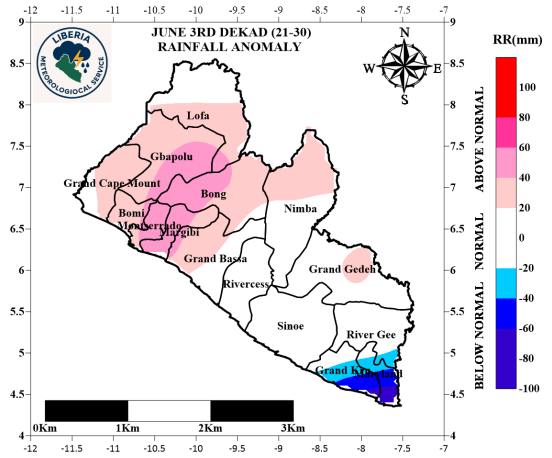


Figure 2: Rainfall Normal (1990-2020)

Number of rainy days: During the third Dekad of June 2026, most parts of the country received rainfall between six to nine days. The western parts of the Country observed highest rainy days while the southeast regions observed less rainy days (figure 3).

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

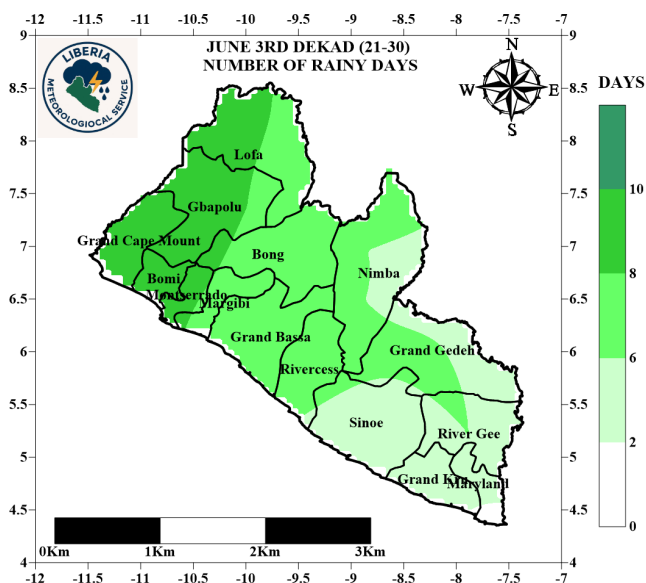


Figure 3: Number of rainy days

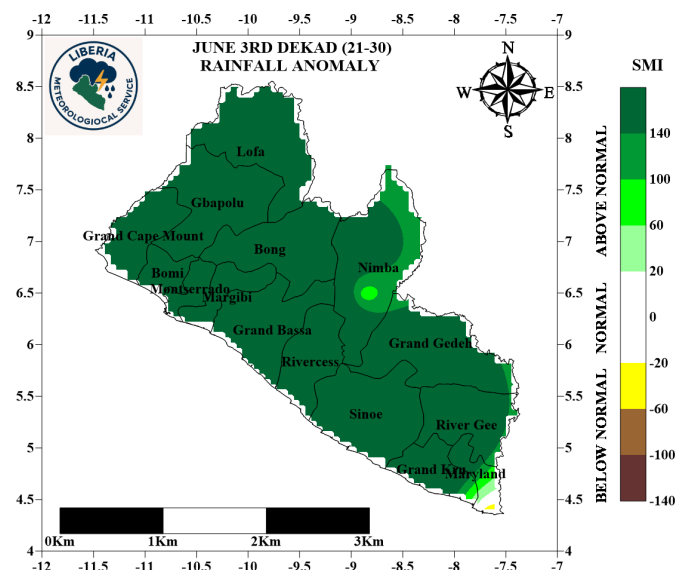


Figure 4: Soil Moisture Index

EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

Maximum Temperature: The third dekad of June 2026 was marked by variation in maximum temperature across the country. Maryland, Riverge, Grand Kru and parts of Sinoe and Lofa counties experienced relatively low maximum temperature. However, the southwest part of the central region experienced highest maximum temperature. During this period, maximum temperature ranged between 27.0°C and 28.5°C (Figure 5).

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

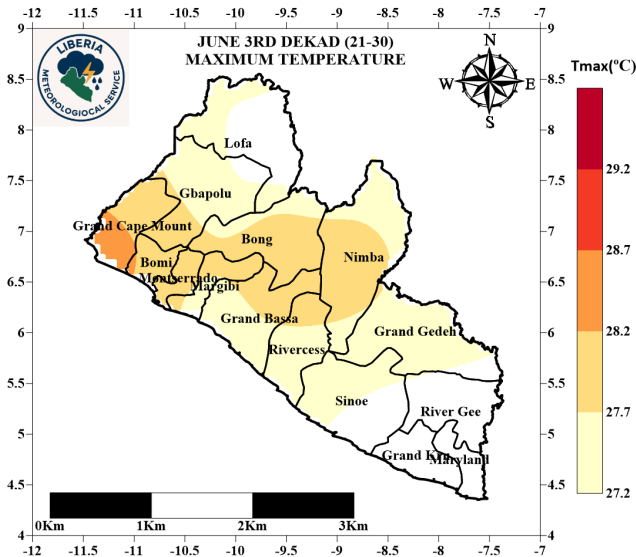


Figure 5: Maximum temperatures at 2m

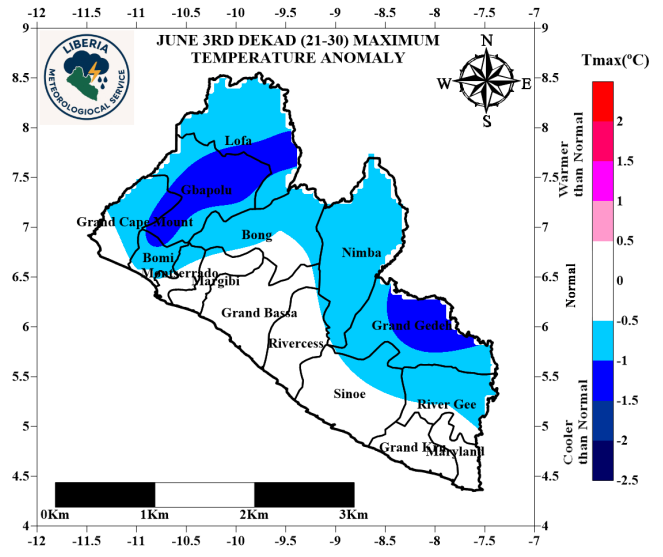


Figure 6: Maximum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

Minimum Temperature: The third Dekad of June 2026 was characterized by variation in minimum temperature. Parts of Margibi and Grand county experienced relatively high minimum temperature, while Lofa, Nimba, Grand Gedeh and the western part of Bong County experienced the lowest. Minimum temperature during this period ranged from 22.1°C to 25.0°C (figure 7).

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

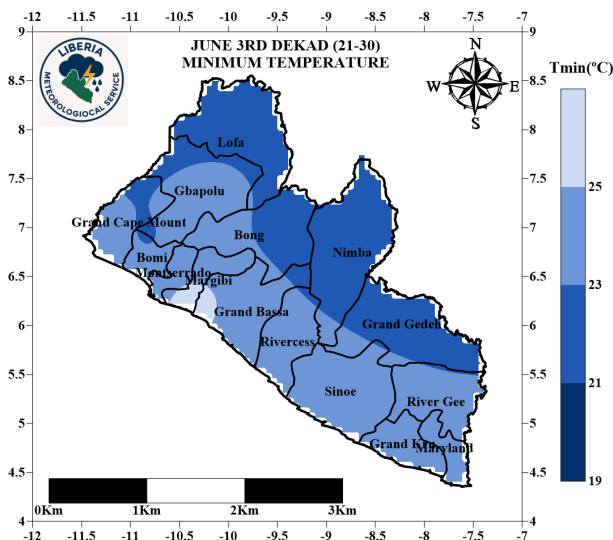


Figure 7: Minimum Temperature at 2m

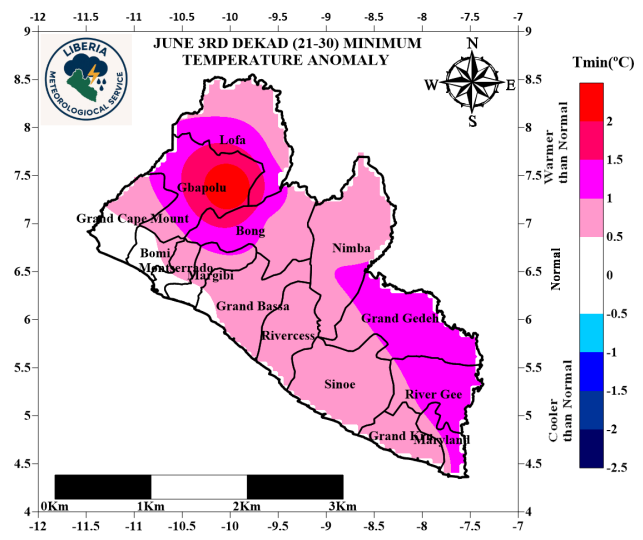


Figure 8: Minimum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

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

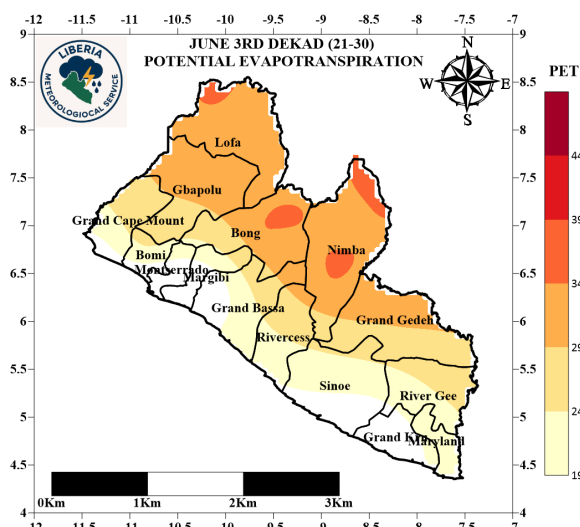


Figure 9: Third DEKAD Potential Evapotranspiration

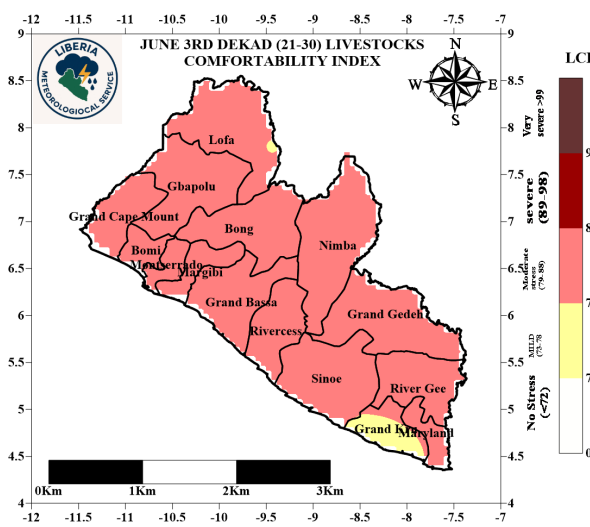


Figure 10: Third DEKAD Livestock Comfortability Index

FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2026

RAINFALL: In July 2026, cumulative rainfall is expected to increase across Liberia, with total monthly rainfall ranging from **118.3 mm to 1,045.1 mm**. The southwestern and northwestern regions are forecasted to receive the highest rainfall totals, with Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Montserrado, and Margibi Counties expected to experience the highest amounts of rainfall during the month. Nevertheless, Maryland, Grand Kru, River Gee, and the eastern parts of Grand Gedeh County are expected to record the lowest rainfall totals during the same period (figure 11).

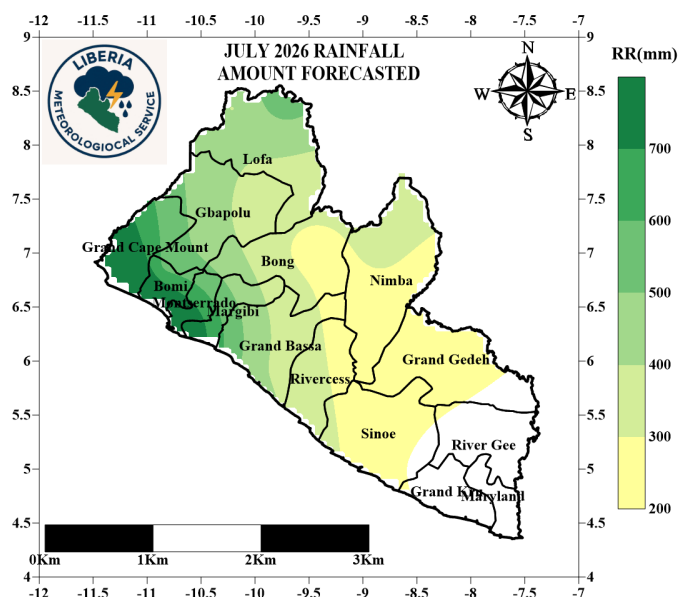


Figure 11: Rain forecasts for July 2026

FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2026

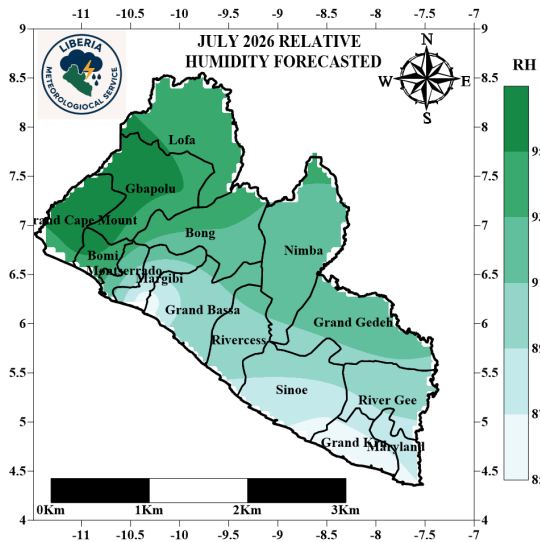


Figure 12: RH forecasts for July 2026

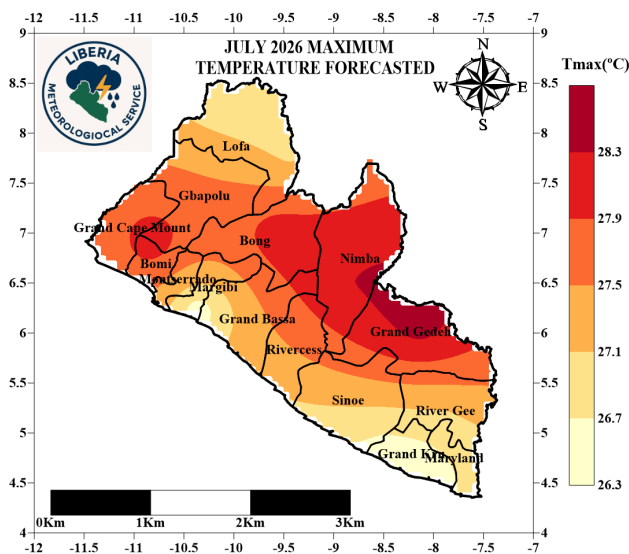


Figure 13: Tmax forecasts for July 2026

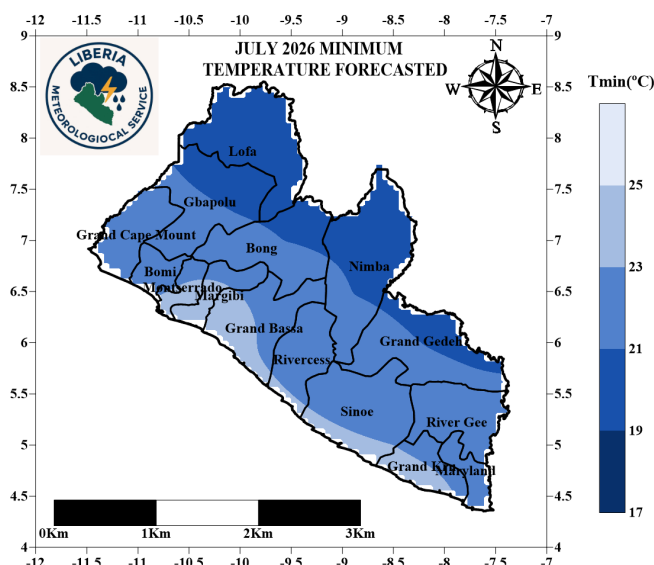


Figure 14: Tmin forecasts for July 2026

Relative Humidity (RH): In July 2026, high average relative humidity is expected to increase across the country with Grand Cape Mount, Gbapolu and Bomi counties expected to experience high relative humidity. Sinoe, Grand Kru, Maryland and parts of Margibi and Grand Bassa counties are predicted low relative humidity during this period. However, Nevertheless the other parts of the country is expected to experience moderate relative humidity during the same period. Average relative humidity during the month is forecasted to range between 85.3% and 96.3%(figure 12).

Maximum Temperature: Maximum temperature in July 2026 is anticipated to range between **26.3°C to 28.5°** C across the Country. Grand Gedeh, Nimba, east of Bong, lower Gbarpolu, northwest of Bomi and east of Grand Cape Mount counties are anticipated to experience high maximum temperature. Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Grand Kru counties are anticipated to experience low maximum temperature (figure 3). However, moderate maximum temperature is expected in the other parts of the country (figure 13).

Minimum Temperature: Minimum temperature across the country in July 2026 is anticipated to range between **21.0°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

Increased rainfall across the country has resulted in increasingly saturated soils in many areas. Rainfall is also expected to intensify in some places in the coming dekad of July 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	27.6	24.3	26.0	152	87.7
AGBEL87	27.3	24.0	25.6	130.6	91.5
AGCAR83	28.0	22.3	25.1	100.8	90.2
AGFOY86	27.3	21.4	24.3	106	89.5
AGFTI80	28.1	22.8	25.5	211.4	91.8
AGFTW82	27.0	23.4	25.2	95.2	90.5
AGGCM89	28.5	24.0	26.2	305.5	89.5
AGSAR85	27.8	22.1	24.9	111.6	90.7
AGVON84	27.3	21.4	24.3	120.3	89.5
AGZOR88	26.7	21.3	24.0	97.6	90.3
RF-06-KAB	26.9	24.3	25.6	118.1	88.2
SYGCA64	26.8	25.0	25.9	50.3	85.4
SYHAR63	27.0	24.5	25.8	14.6	86.4
SYROB60	27.5	25.9	26.7	222.8	82.7
SYSPA65	28.0	24.3	26.1	372.8	88.1
SYTPT62	27.9	22.4	25.1	62.1	90.7
SYZWD61	27.4	22.4	24.9	95.8	91.2

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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.

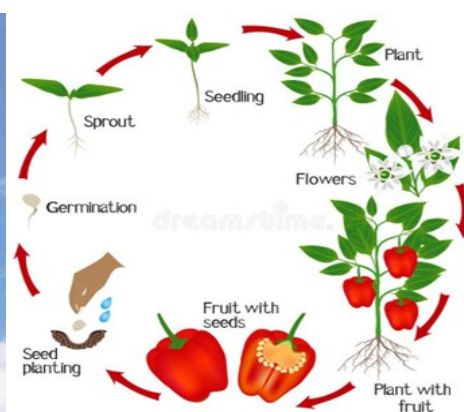
It was created by an Act of Legislation in June 1972 and was placed under the Ministry of Transport. Prior to that, it was under the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation.



Hot pepper



MET. Observation



Phenology of pepper