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MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
DIVISION OF METEOROLOGY
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VOLUME N° 26 SECOND DEKAD OF SEPTEMBER 2026

Summaries

- RAINFALL ANALYSIS
- TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS
- POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION
- LIVESTOCK'S COMFORTABILITY INDEX
- MONTHLY CLIMATE OUTLOOK
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AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITION

Rainfall: During the second dekad of September 2026, the western parts of the country experienced relatively high rainfall, with Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Montserrado, Margibi, Gbapolu and Lofa Counties recording the highest amounts. Nevertheless, Maryland, Grand Kru, River Gee and parts of Grand Gedeh and Sinoe Counties received less rainfall during the period, while moderate rainfall was observed across other parts of the country. Nationwide, accumulated rainfall ranged from 0.0 mm to 187.2 mm during the second dekad of September 2026 (figure 1).

Rainfall Anomaly (1990-2020): Compared with the long-term climatological mean, most parts of the country observed below normal rainfall with Grand Cape Mount, Gbapolu, and Lofa counties experiencing normal condition (figure 2).

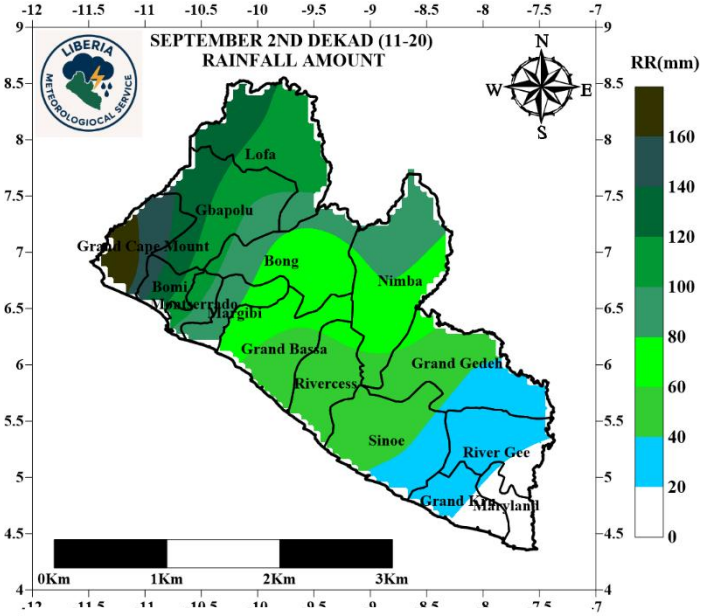

Figure 1: Rainfall Amount

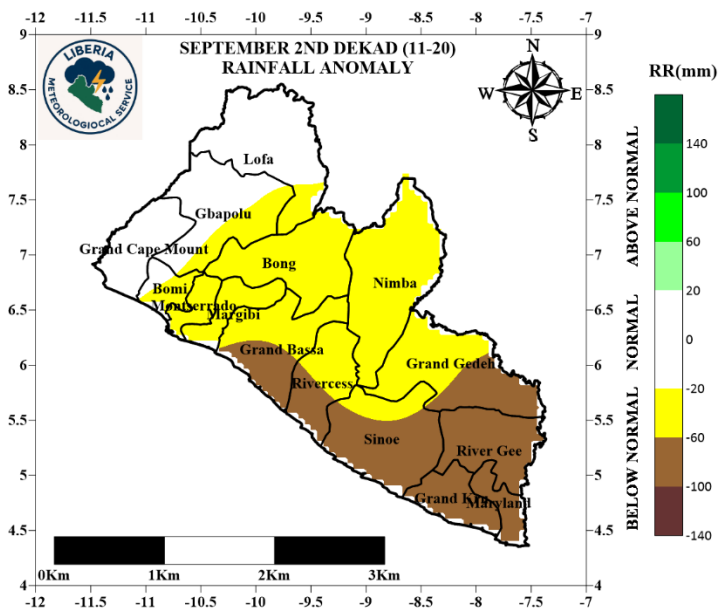

Figure 2: Rainfall Anomaly (1990-2020)

Number of rainy days: During the second dekad of September 2026, the western part of the country experienced the highest number of rainy days. Nevertheless, Maryland, Grand Kru, Sinoe, and parts of Rivercess and Grand Bassa counties experienced less or no rainy days. Nationwide, rainy days was observed between zero to eight days (figure 3).

Soil Moisture Index (SMI): During the second dekad of September 2026, soil moisture conditions were above normal in the western and central parts of the country. However, Maryland, Grand Kru, Rivergee, and parts of Grand Gedeh Counties experienced below normal soil moisture condition (figure 4).

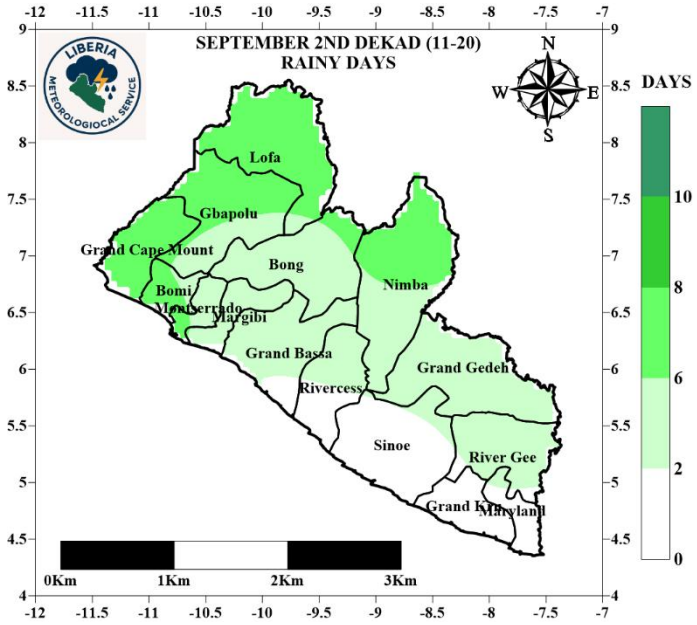

Figure 3: Number of rainy days

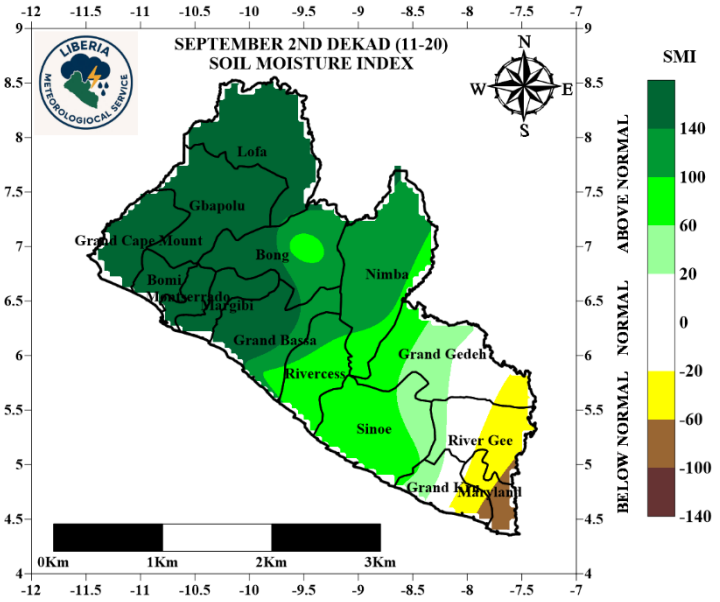

Figure 4: Soil Moisture Index

EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

Maximum Temperature: The second dekad of September 2026 was marked by variation in maximum temperature across the country. Nimba and parts of Bong, Grand Bassa, Rivercess and Grand Gedeh Counties experienced highest maximum temperature while Sinoe, Rivergee, Grand Kru and Maryland and parts of Rivercess County recorded relatively low maximum temperature. The other parts of the country experienced moderate maximum temperature. During this period, maximum temperature was observed between **26.5° C** and **28.4°C** (Figure 5).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), Maryland Rivergee, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe and parts of Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, and Gbapolu counties experienced cooler than normal conditions. However, the other parts of the country experienced normal condition during this period (Figure 6).

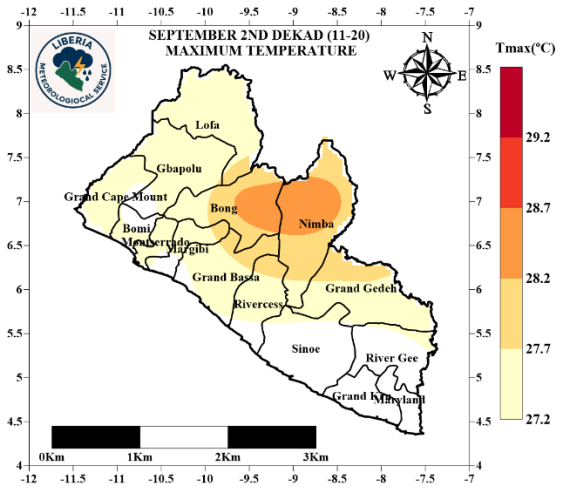

Figure 5: Maximum temperatures at 2m

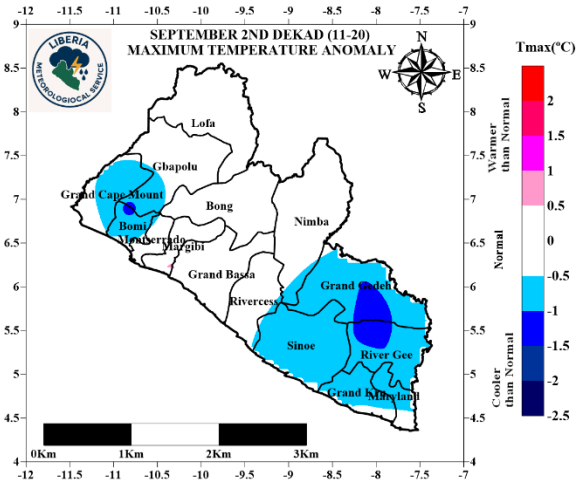

Figure 6: Maximum Temperature Anomaly

Minimum Temperature: The second dekad of September 2026 was characterized by variation in minimum temperature. The southern and central parts of the country experienced relatively high minimum temperature, while the northern region experienced the lowest. Minimum temperature during this period ranged from **21.8°C** to **25.9°C** (figure 7).

Compared to the long-term climatological mean (1990–2020), the country experienced warmer-than-normal conditions during this period (figure 8).

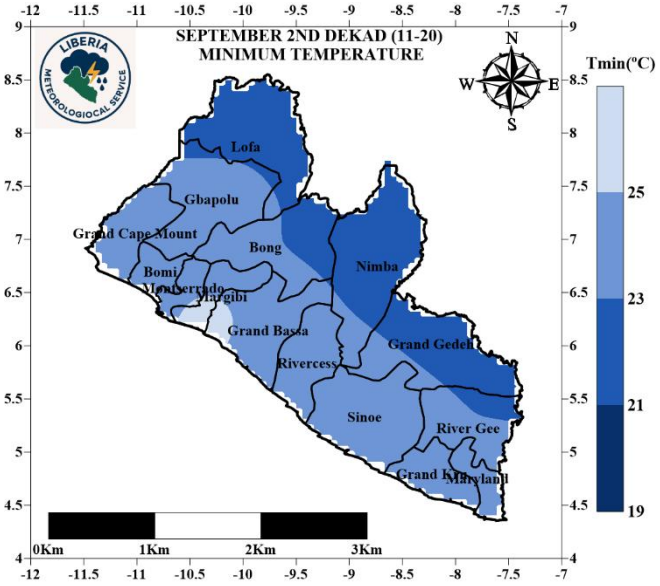

Figure 7: Minimum Temperature at 2m

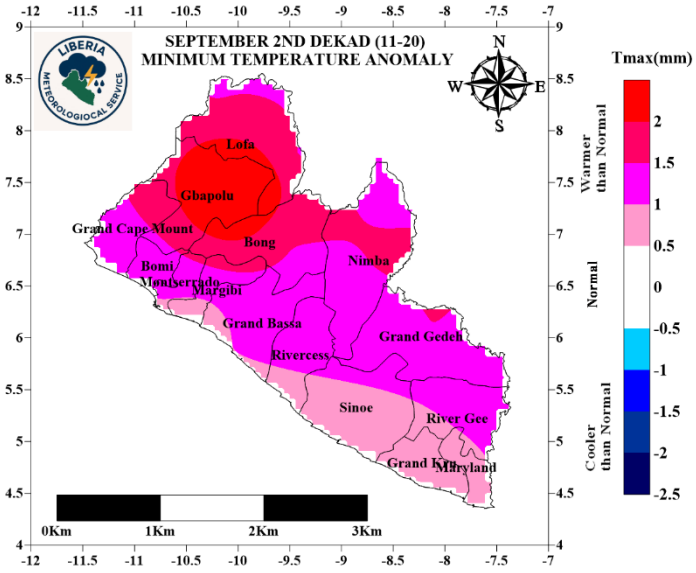

Figure 8: **Minimum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)**

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

During the second Dekad of September 2026, the north of the country experienced intense sunshine with high evapotranspiration rates however, parts of Grand Gedeh, Nimba, Bong and Lofa counties observed the highest. Nevertheless, the southern (coastal) region experienced lowest evapotranspiration rate while the central region experienced moderate evapotranspiration rate (Figure 9).

Livestock's Comfortability Index (LCI): During the second Dekad of September 2026, livestock experienced moderate thermal stress due to rising daytime temperature, moderate humidity, and reduced wind speed. Nevertheless, in Grand Kru and Sinoe Counties animals experienced mild condition while the other parts of the country show moderate discomfort and reduced feeding during peak afternoon hours (Figure 10).

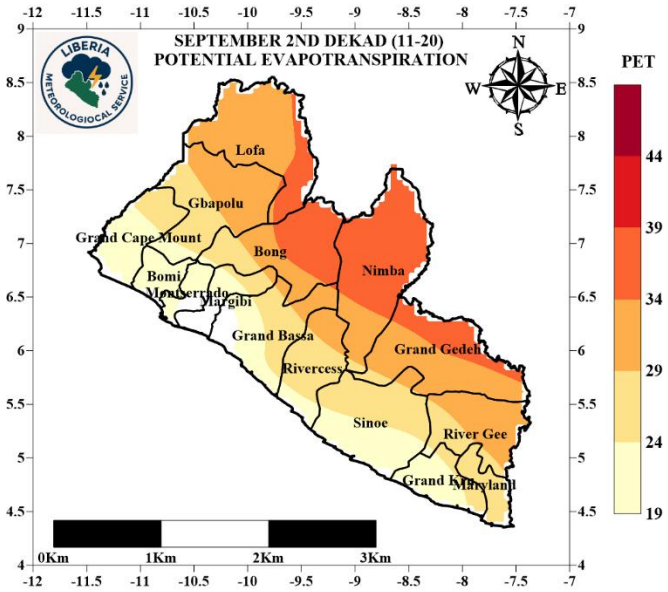

Figure 9: Potential Evapotranspiration

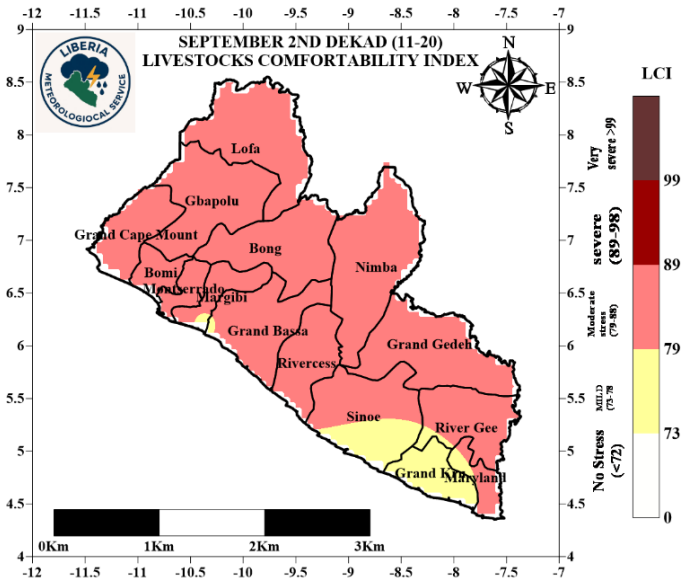

Figure 10: Livestock's Comfortability Index

WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2026

Rainfall: In **September 2026**, rainfall is expected to increase across the country, with total monthly rainfall expected to range from **352.2mm to 706.5mm**. Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Montserrado, Margibi, Grand Bassa and Rivercess counties are expected to experience the highest rainfall amount. Nevertheless, Maryland, Grand Kru, River Gee, Grand Gedeh and parts of Nimba County are expected to record the lowest rainfall totals during the same period (figure 11).

Relative Humidity: In September 2026, high average relative humidity is expected to increase in parts of Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Bong, Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Rivergee counties are expected to experience high relative humidity. Nevertheless, parts of Montserrado, Margibi, Sinoe, Grand Kru, and Maryland are predicted to experience low relative humidity during this period. Average relative humidity during the month is forecasted to range between 88.1% and 90.5% (figure 12)

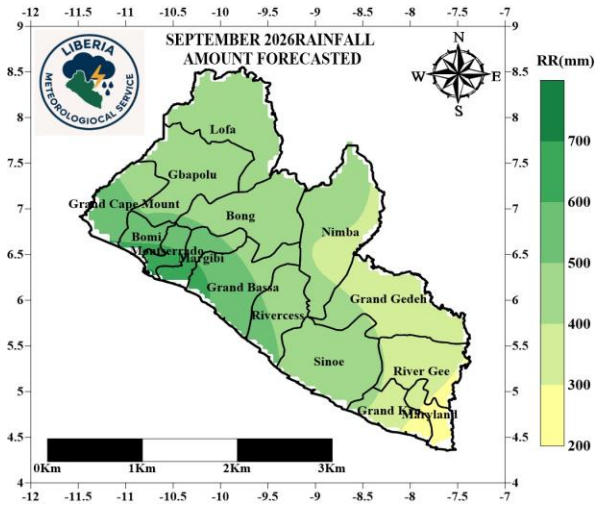

Figure 11: Rain forecasts for September

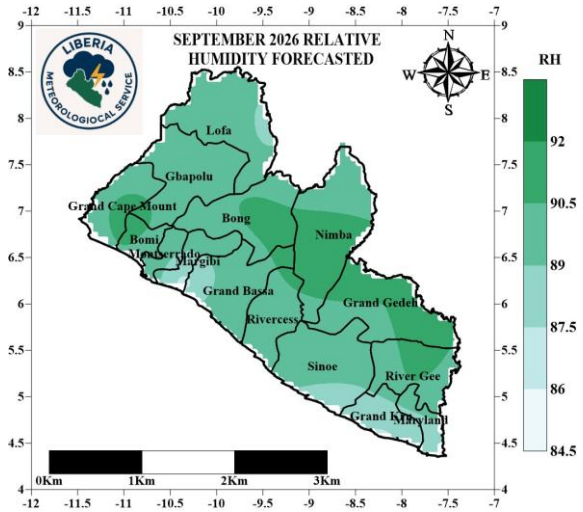

Figure 12: RH forecasts for September 2026

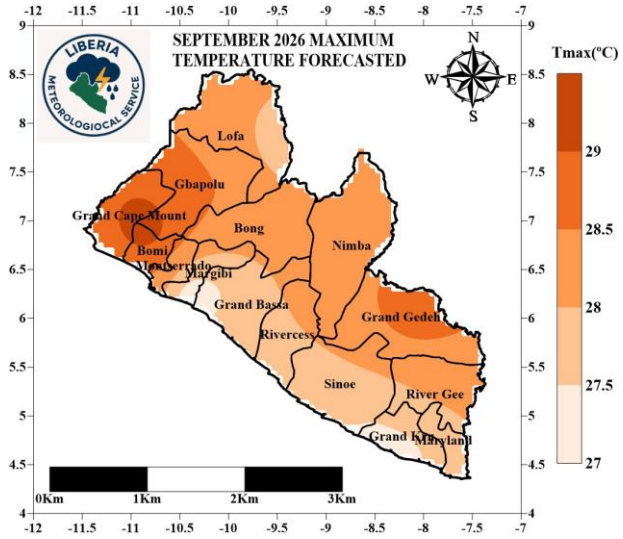

Figure 13: Tmax forecasts for September

Maximum Temperature: Maximum temperature in September 2026 is anticipated to range between **27.0°C** to **29.2°C** across the Country. Gbapolu, Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and Grand Gedeh counties are anticipated to experience high maximum temperature. Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Grand Kru counties are anticipated to experience low maximum temperature. However, moderate maximum temperature is expected in the other parts of the country (figure 13).

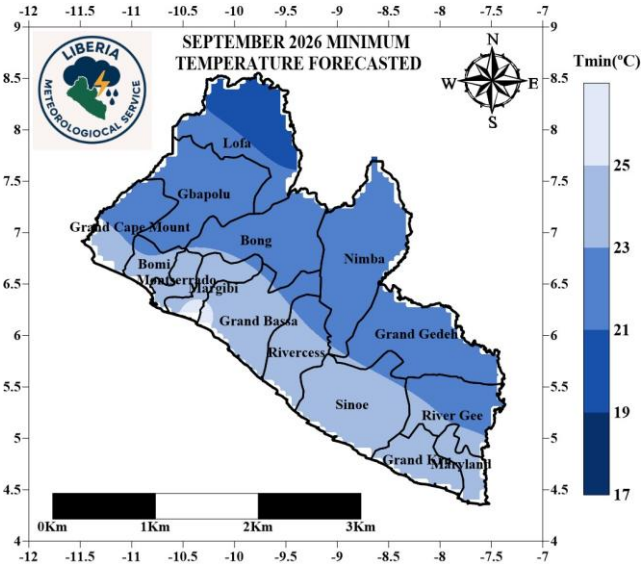

Figure 14: Tmin forecasts for September 2026

Minimum (Nighttime) Temperature: In September 2026 minimum temperature across the country is anticipated to range between **20.8°C** and **25.7°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, Montserrado, Bomi and Grand Cape Mount counties while the lowest minimum temperature is expected in Lofa County. The other parts of the country are anticipated to experience moderate minimum temperature (Figure 14).

FARMERS ADVISORIES

- As the cropping season gradually draws to a close, increased rainfall across the western and central parts of the country has resulted in progressively saturated soils. Meanwhile, parts of the southeastern region experienced reduced rainfall and declining soil moisture conditions during the second dekad of September. The forecast increase in rainfall during September may significantly affect harvesting activities and agricultural production. In this regard, farmers, agricultural stakeholders, and agro-industries are advised to take the following precautions to minimize potential impacts on agricultural activities:
- Farmers across the country are advised to take extra care in their farming activities because heavy rainfall is expected to continue. Too much rain can cause harvested crops and other farm products to spoil. It can also damage crops, delay harvesting, interrupt farm work, and make it difficult to transport

farm products. Farmers are therefore encouraged to regularly check weather updates, keep farm inputs and harvested products in safe and dry places, and avoid crossing flooded roads, rivers, or other waterways during periods of heavy rain.

- ❖ Farmers are also encouraged to regularly check their crops, as continued rainfall and wet conditions may increase the risk of pests and crop diseases. If pests or diseases are noticed, farmers should take action early by using recommended farming practices and approved pesticides, where necessary, to reduce crop damage and loss.

  Note: Farmers should seek advice from agricultural extension officers before using pesticides or taking measures to control pests and diseases.
- ❖ Livestock producers are encouraged to keep their animals in well-protected shelters, as increased rainfall can contribute to the spread of infectious animal diseases. Prolonged wet conditions may also increase the incidence of respiratory illnesses and other health complications. However, extended dry periods can expose livestock to heat stress, water shortages, reduced feed availability, and an increased risk of disease. Therefore, livestock producers are advised to closely monitor their animals for signs of illness, heat stress, dehydration, or any abnormal behavior that may indicate disease or distress. If any symptoms are observed, prompt veterinary intervention and appropriate management measures should be taken to safeguard animal health, welfare, and productivity.
- ❖ Vegetable producers are advice to continued their farming activities upland and 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 period of 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 second Dekad of September 2026

Stations	Temperature at two (2) meters			Precipitation	Humidity
	Ave. Tx	Ave. Tn	Ave. Temp	Rainfall Sum	Ave. Hum.

AGBAS81	27.2	24.5	25.9	47.5	88.8
AGBEL87	27.4	24.0	25.7	94.5	91.9
AGCAR83	28.4	22.8	25.6	65.8	91.8
AGFOY86	27.4	21.9	24.6	127.2	90.8
AGFTI80	27.1	23.4	25.2	139.1	93.5
AGFTW82	27.0	23.1	25.0	22.7	90.9
AGGCM89	27.6	24.3	25.9	187.2	90.5
AGSAR85	28.4	22.6	25.5	84.1	91.5
AGVON84	27.4	21.9	24.6	117.8	90.8
AGZOR88	27.4	21.8	24.6	115.1	90.5
RF-06-KAB	26.5	24.0	25.3	36.3	88.8
SYGCA64	26.6	24.5	25.5	16.5	86.4
SYHAR63	27.1	24.0	25.6	0	87.2
SYROB60	27.1	25.9	26.5	82.4	84.3
SYSPA65	27.3	24.4	25.9	99.2	89.7
SYTPT62	28.1	22.7	25.4	77.8	91.5
SYZWD61	27.7	22.7	25.2	42.2	91.6

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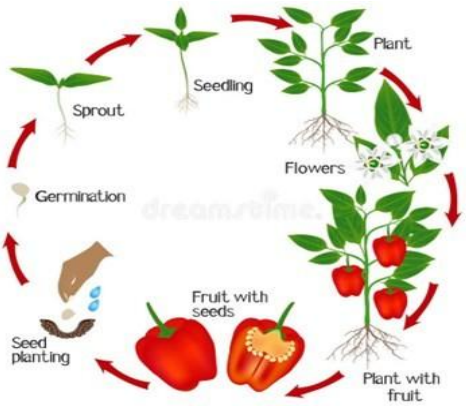
Motto: Weather is everybody's business

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 September1972 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