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VOLUME N° 27 THIRD DEKAD OF SEPTEMBER 2026

Summaries

- RAINFALL ANALYSIS
- TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS
- POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION
- LIVESTOCK'S COMFORTABILITY INDEX
- MONTHLY CLIMATE OUTLOOK
- FARMER ADVISORY

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITION

Rainfall: During the third dekad of September 2026, Grand Cape Mount, Lofa and parts of Bomi Gbapolu, Bong and Nimba Counties experienced high amounts of rainfall. Nevertheless, Maryland, Grand Kru, River Gee and parts of Grand Gedeh and Sinoe Counties experienced less rainfall during the period, while moderate rainfall was observed across other parts of the country. Nationwide, accumulated rainfall ranged from **12.7 mm to 143.4 mm** during the third 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 parts Nimba and Lofa counties experiencing normal condition (figure 2).

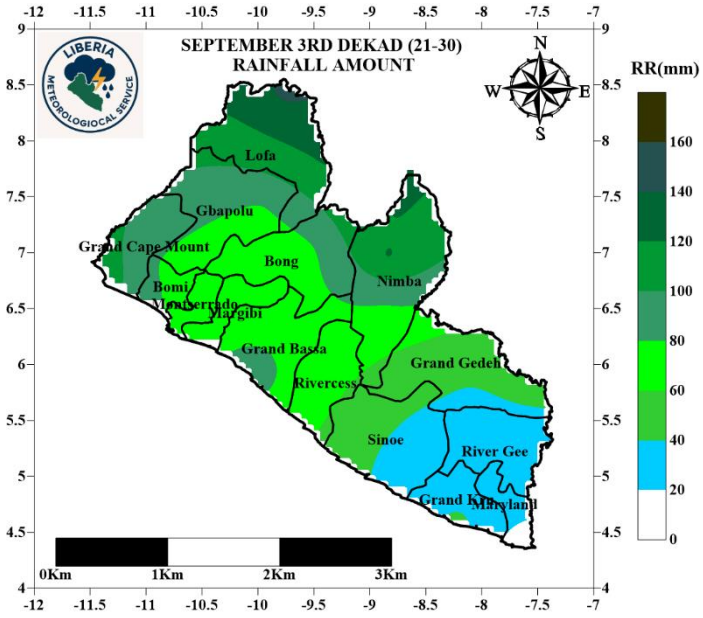

Figure 1: Rainfall Amount

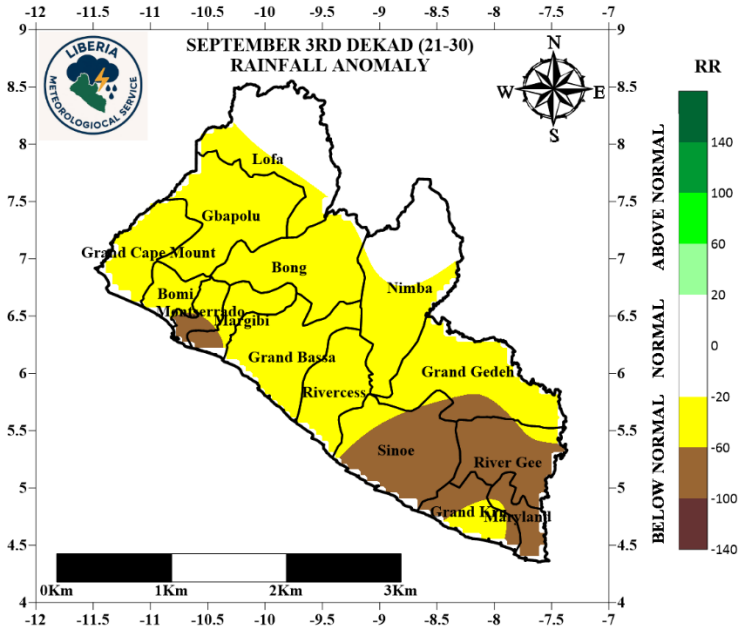

Figure 2: Rainfall Anomaly (1990-2020)

Number of rainy days: During the third dekad of September 2026, Lofa and parts of Bong and Nimba Counties experienced highest number of rainy days. Nevertheless, Maryland, and Grand Kru Counties experienced less number of rainy days. Nationwide, rainy days was observed between one to eight days (figure 3).

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

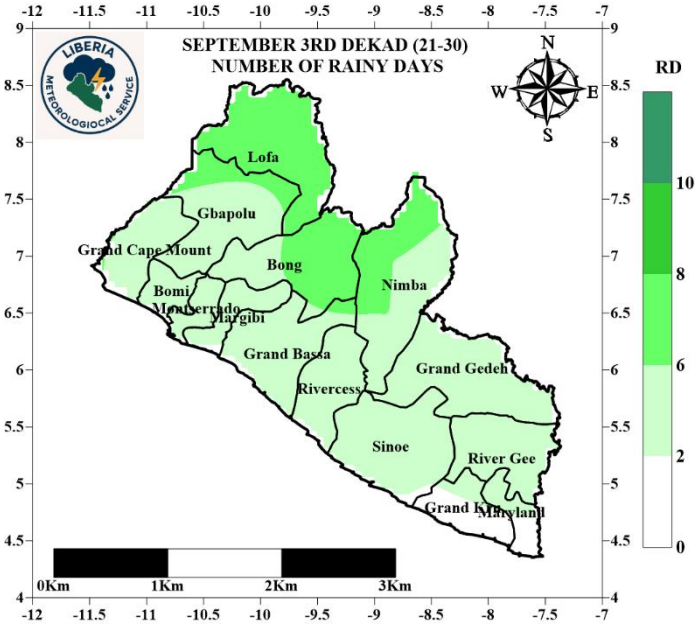

Figure 3: Number of rainy days

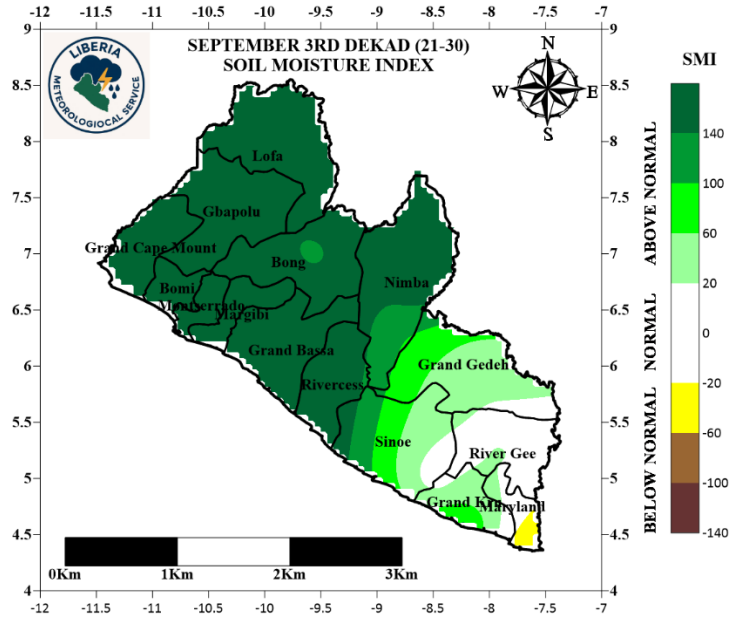

Figure 4: Soil Moisture Index

EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

Maximum Temperature: The third 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 Lofa, Grand Kru, Maryland and parts of Sinoe and Rivergee, Counties recorded relatively low maximum temperature. The other parts of the country experienced moderate maximum temperature. During this period, maximum temperature was observed between **26.6° C** and **27.9°C** (Figure 5).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), the western and southeast regions experienced cooler than normal conditions. However, Rivercess, Grand Bassa, Margibi and parts of Montserrado, Bong and Nimba Counties experienced normal condition during this period (Figure 6).

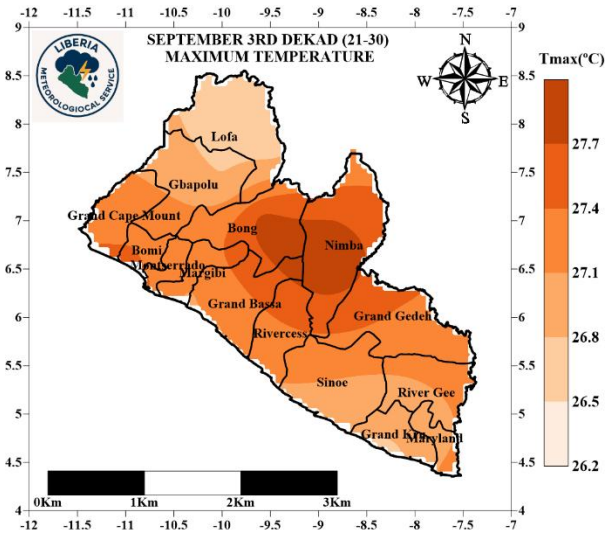

Figure 5: Maximum temperatures at 2m

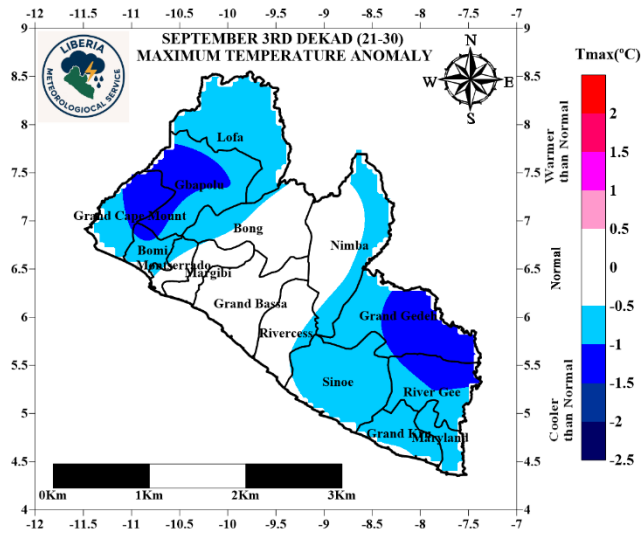

Figure 6: Maximum Temperature Anomaly

Minimum Temperature: The third 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), most parts of the country experienced warmer-than-normal conditions during this period while Maryland, Grand Kru and the southeastern part of Sinoe experienced normal condition (figure 8).

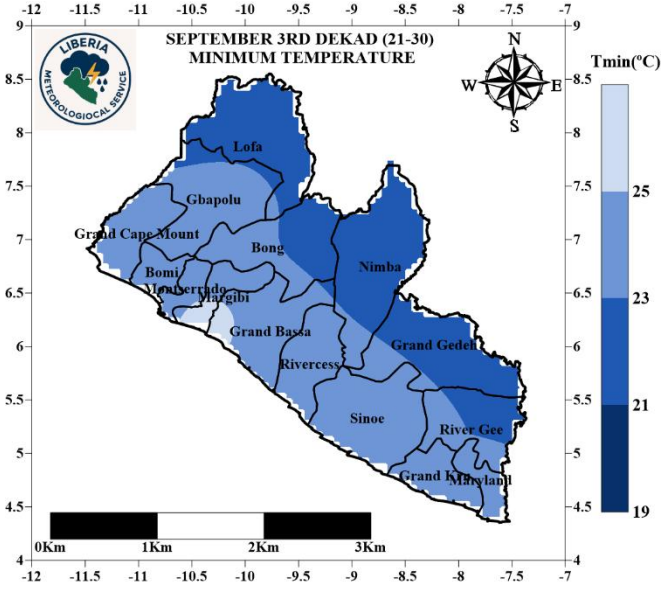

Figure 7: Minimum Temperature at 2m

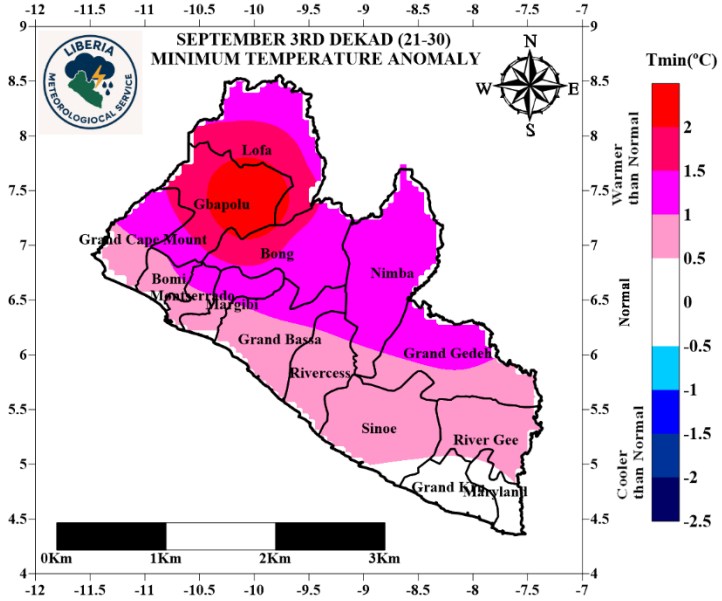

Figure 8: Minimum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

During the third Dekad of September 2026, the north of the country experienced intense sunshine with high evapotranspiration rates. 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 third 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).

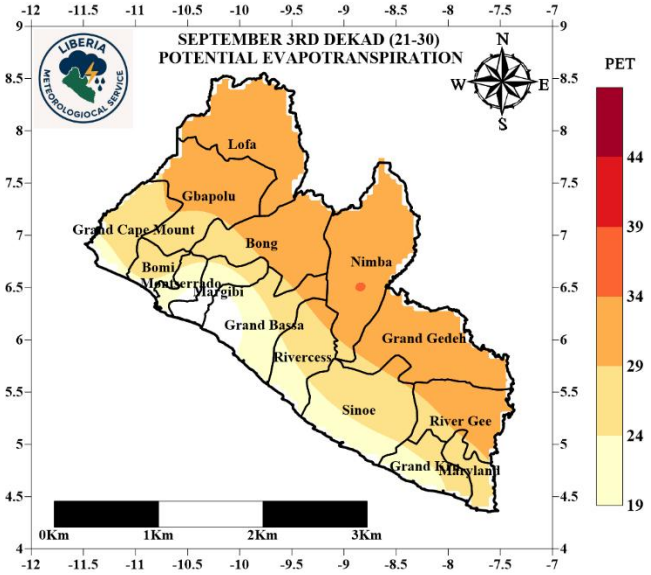

Figure 9: Potential Evapotranspiration

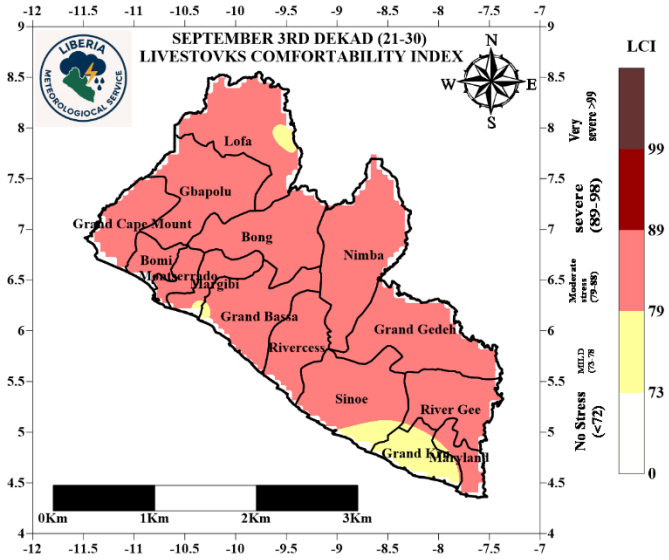

Figure 10: Livestock's Comfortability Index

WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2026

Rainfall: In **October 2026**, rainfall is expected to decrease across the country. However, Maryland, Grand Kru, Sinoe, and parts of Grand Gedeh, Rivercess, Montserrado and Bomi counties are anticipated to experience high rainfall during this period. Nevertheless, rainfall is expected to decrease in parts of Lofa Bong and Nimba counties. The total monthly rainfall is expected to range from **270.4mm to 643.7mm** (figure 11).

Relative Humidity: In October 2026, high average relative humidity is expected to increase in Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Gbapolu, Nimba, Grand and Lofa counties. Nevertheless, Margibi, Grand Bassa, 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 84.4% and 92.3% (figure 12).

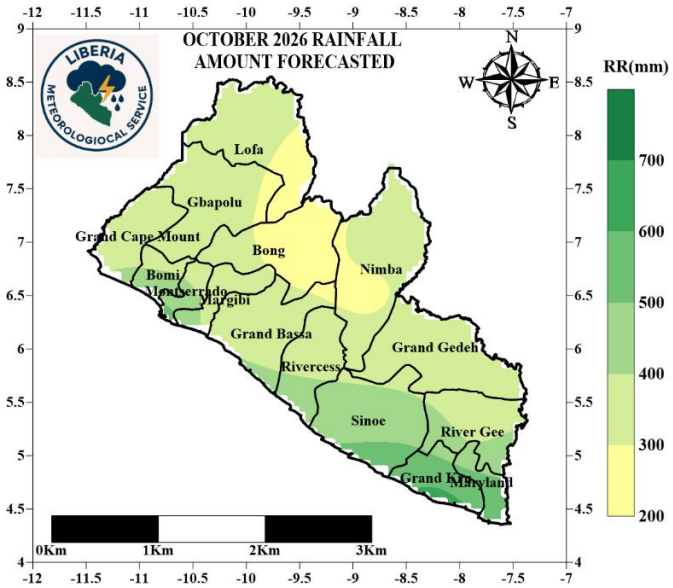

Figure 11: Rain forecasts for October 2026

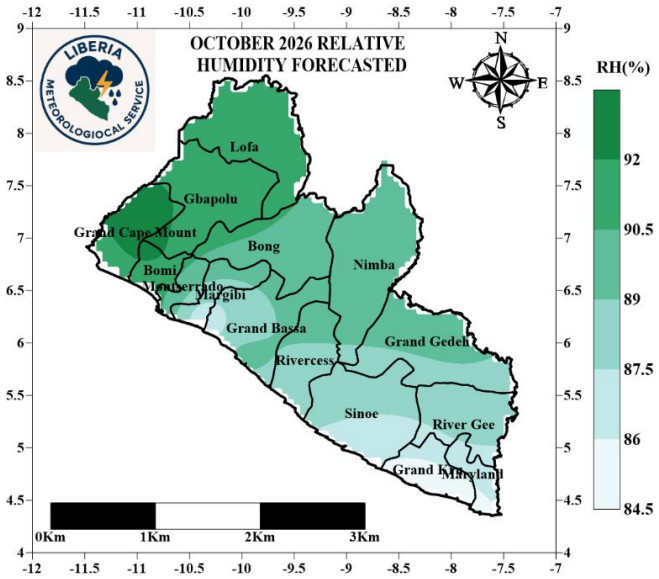

Figure 12: RH forecasts for October 2026

Maximum Temperature: Maximum temperature in October 2026 is anticipated to range between **27.7°C** to **30.8°**C across the Country. Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Gbapolu and Lofa counties are anticipated to experience high maximum temperature. Margibi, Grand Bassa, Rivercess, Sinoe, Grand Kru Rivergee and Maryland counties are anticipated to experience low maximum temperature. However, moderate maximum temperature is expected in the other parts of the country (figure 13).

Minimum (Nighttime) Temperature: In October 2026 minimum temperature across the country is anticipated to range between **21.9°C** and **27.0° 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, Montserrado, Bomi and Grand Cape Mount counties while the lowest minimum temperature is expected in Lofa and parts of Gbapolu, Bong and Nimba Counties. The other parts of the country are anticipated to experience moderate minimum temperature (Figure 14).

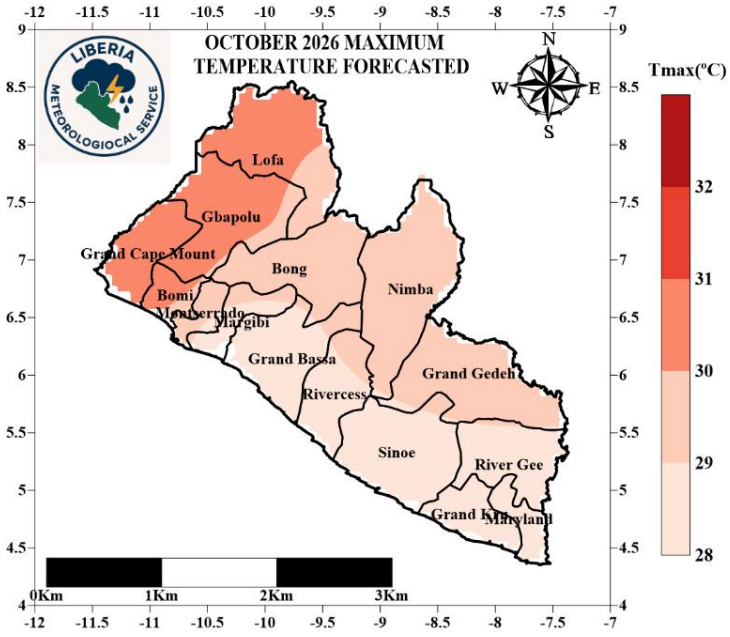

Figure 13: Tmax forecasts for September 2026

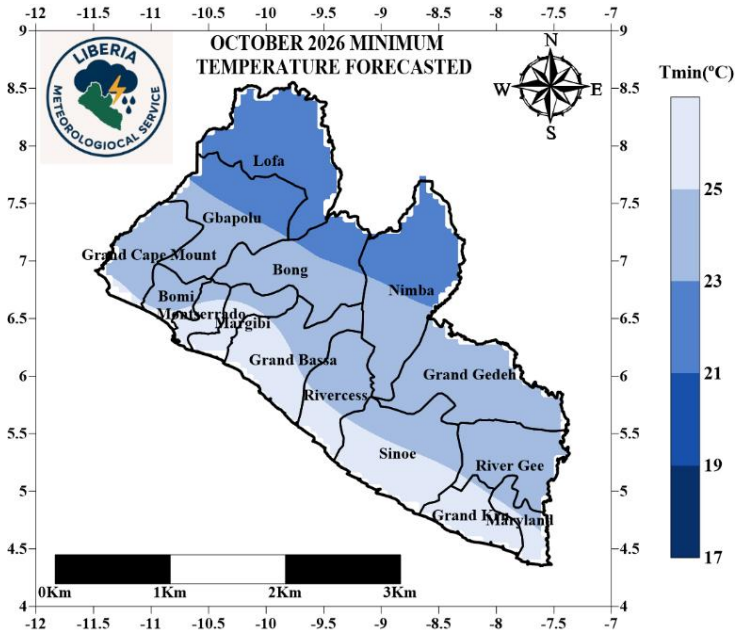

Figure 14: Tmin forecasts for September 2026

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 third dekad of September. The forecasted rainfall during the month of October 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 third Dekad of September 2026					
Stations	**Temperature at two (2) meters**			**Precipitation**	**Humidity**
	Ave. Tx	Ave. Tn	Ave. Temp	Rainfall Sum	Ave. Hum.
AGBAS81	27.1	24.5	25.8	86.1	88.8
AGBEL87	26.8	24.0	25.4	76.6	91.9
AGCAR83	27.8	22.6	25.2	74.1	91.8
AGFOY86	26.7	21.7	24.2	125.4	90.8
AGFTI80	27.4	23.1	25.3	76	93.5
AGFTW82	27.1	22.9	25.0	36.6	90.9
AGGCM89	27.4	24.2	25.8	110.2	90.5
AGSAR85	27.7	22.5	25.1	120.8	91.5
AGVON84	26.7	21.7	24.2	143.4	90.8
AGZOR88	26.6	21.7	24.2	119	90.5
RF-06-KAB	26.9	24.1	25.5	23.1	88.8
SYGCA64	26.7	24.4	25.6	45	86.4
SYHAR63	27.1	23.8	25.5	12.7	87.2
SYROB60	27.1	25.9	26.5	77	84.3
SYSPA65	27.4	24.4	25.9	76	89.7
SYTPT62	27.9	22.6	25.3	76.6	91.5
SYZWD61	27.4	22.6	25.0	43.9	91.6

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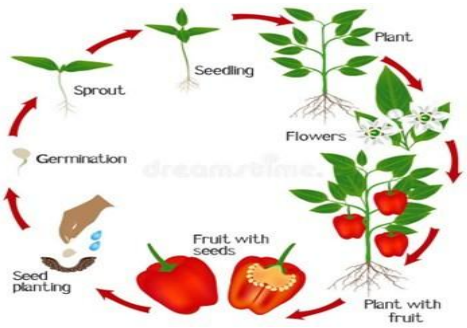
Motto: Weather is everybody's business

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 August 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