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VOLUME N° 15: THIRD DEKAD OF MAY 2026






Summaries

- RAINFALL ANALYSIS
- TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS
- POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION
- LIVELIHOOD COMFORTABILITY INDEX
- VEGETATIVE CONDITION
- MONTHLY CLIMATE OUTLOOK
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AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITION

Rainfall during the third Dekad of MAY 2026: The third Dekad of May 2026 was characterized by an increase in rainfall amounts across the country. Nationwide, rainfall totals ranged from **92.2mm** to **215.6mm**, with Maryland, Grand Kru, southeast of Sinoe, Rivercess, Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and the south of Montserrado County experiencing the highest rainfall amount. The north, central and northern region experienced moderate rainfall during this period (figure 1).

Normal rainfall (1990-2020): As compare to the rainfall normal, rainfall increase across the country. This rainfall has greatly improved the moisture content of the soil. This will help crops establishment in different regions of the country (figure 2).

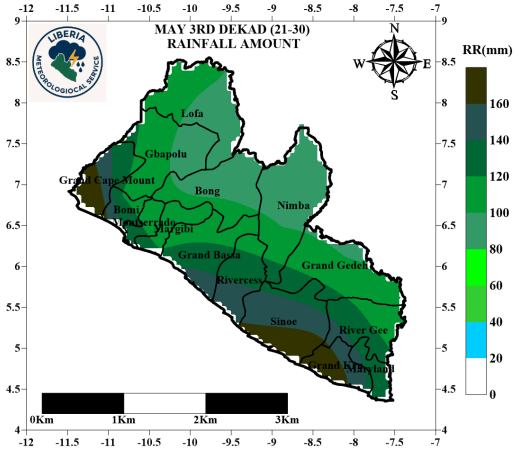

Figure 1: Rainfall Amount

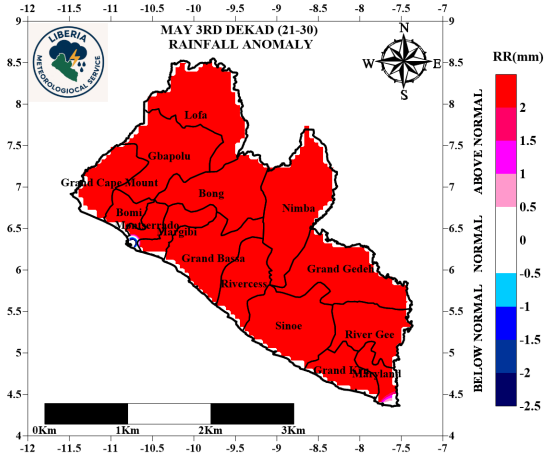

Figure 2: Rainfall Normal (1990-2020)

Number of rainy days during the third Dekad of May 2026: During the third **Dekad** of May 2026, most parts of the country received rainfall between eight to ten days. Maryland, Grand Kru, Rivergee and part of Grand Gedeh county recorded the highest number of rainy days while the rest of the counties recorded less rainy days (figure 3).

Soil Moisture Index (SMI) during the third Dekad of MAY 2026: The third DEKAD of MAY 2026 shows an increase in soil moistures content across the southern part of the Country. These area experienced above normal moisture content in the soil. However, north and central of Nimba, North of Bong and east of Lofa observed moderate increased in moisture content in the soil. This will help the establishment of crops across the country (figure 4).

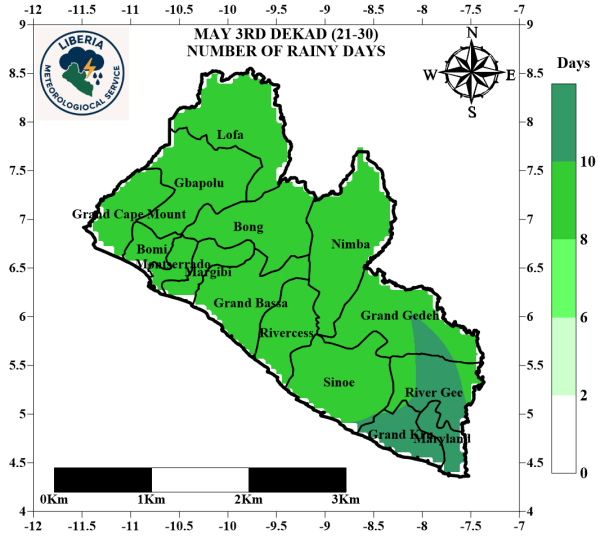

Figure 3: Number of rainy days

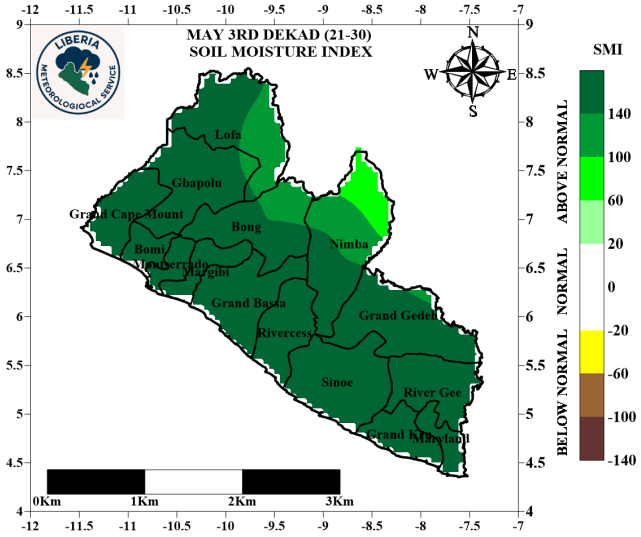

Figure 4: Soil Moisture Index

EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

Maximum Temperature: The third dekad of May 2026 was marked by variation in maximum temperature across the country. Northwest and southeast regions of the country experienced relatively low maximum temperature. However, the central and southwest regions experienced the highest maximum temperature. During this period, maximum temperature ranged between **27.9°C** and **29.2°C** (Figure 6).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), the western region, north of Nimba, north of Grand Geddeh was cooler than normal. Nevertheless, the rest of the counties experienced normal condition during this period (Figure 7).

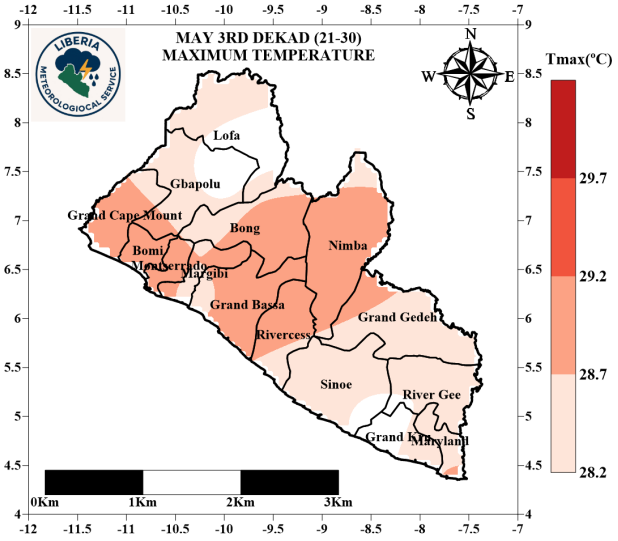

Figure 5: Maximum temperatures at 2m

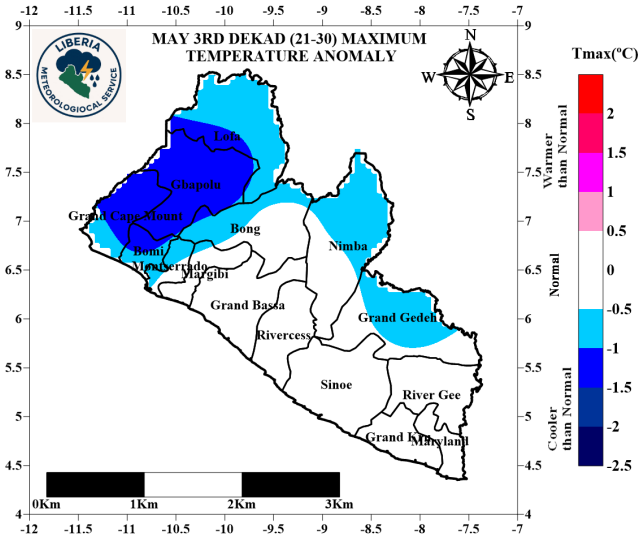

Figure 6: Maximum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

Minimum Temperature: The third Dekad of May 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 **23.3°C** to **26.0°C** (figure 7).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), Most parts of the country experienced warmer condition than normal while the southern part of the country experienced normal condition (figure 8).

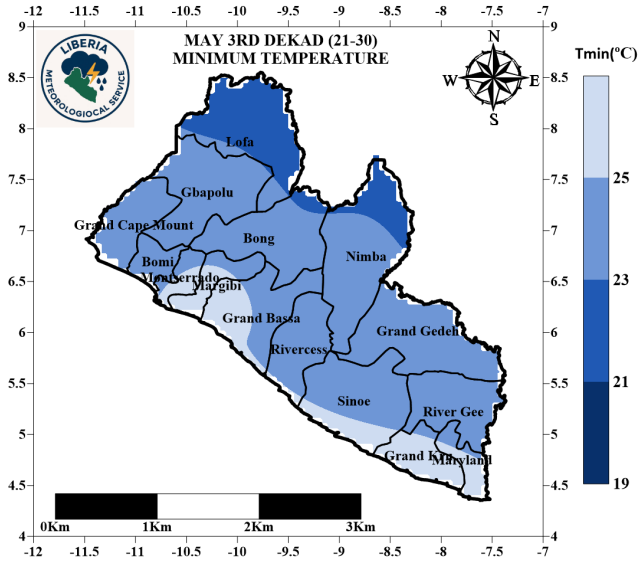

Figure 7: Minimum Temperature at 2m

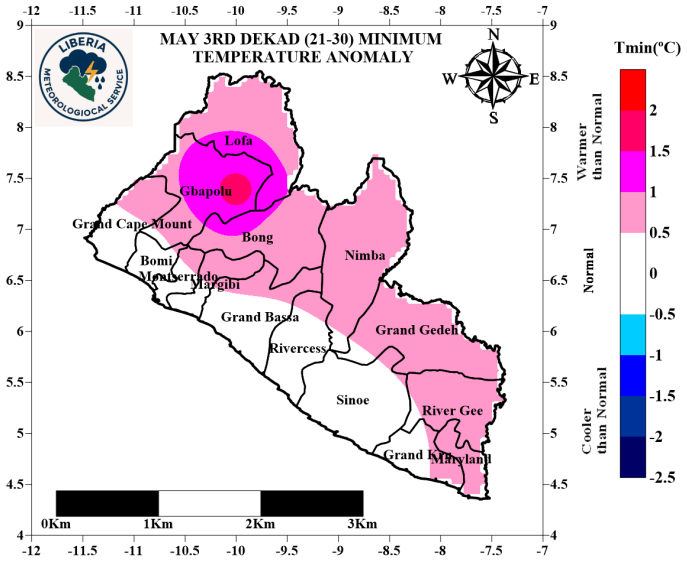

Figure 8: Minimum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

During the third Dekad of May 2026, the west and nothern region experienced intense sunshine with high evapotranspiration rates. However, west of Montserrado, south of Margibi and Grand Kru, north of Sinoe, west of Grand Bassa county experienced lowest evapotranspiration rate while the north, central of Nimba and Lofa, and northeast of Bong county experienced highest evapotranspiration rate (Figure 9).

Livestock Comfortability Index (LCI): During the third Dekad of May 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).

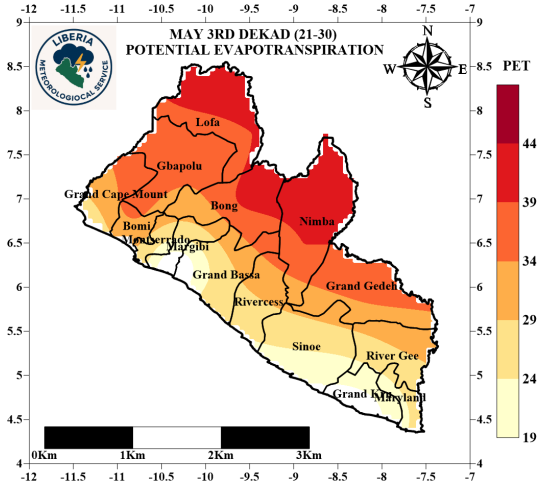

Figure 9: Third DEKAD Potential Evapotranspiration

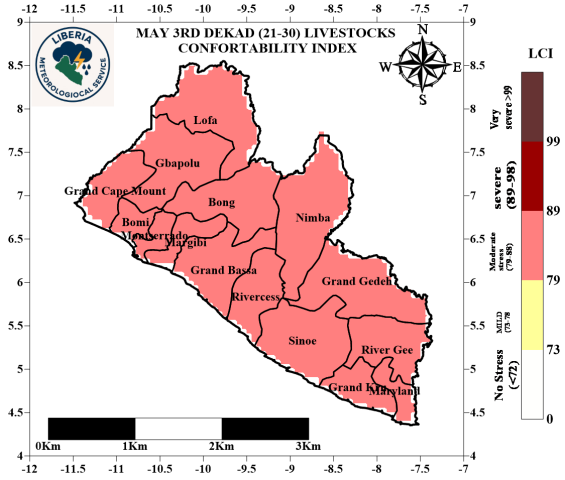

Figure 10: Third DEKAD Livestock Comfortability Index

Normalized difference Vegetation Index (NDVI): During the third Dekad of May 2026, vegetation is gradually becoming more dense. The northern, southeast and Rivercess becoming more dense. The western region experienced less dense vegetation during this period. The high vegetation increased is due to the high rainfall experienced (Figure 10).

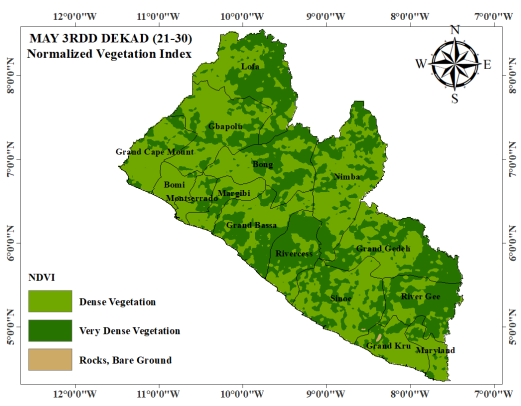

Figure 11: Third DEKAD NDVI

FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 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).

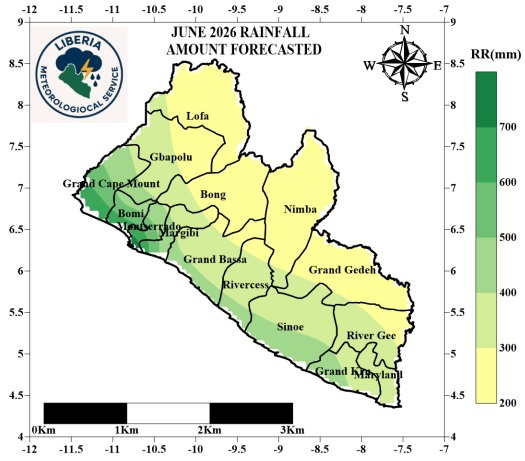

Figure 12: Rain forecasts for June 2026

FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2026

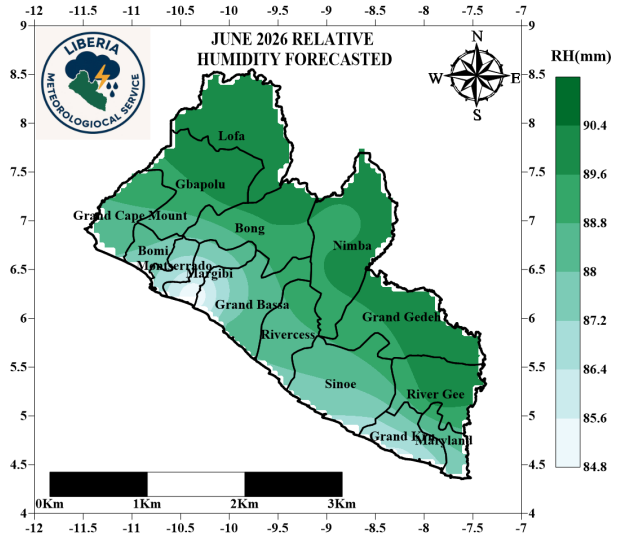

Figure 13: RH forecasts for May 2026

Relative Humidity (RH): During June 2026, high relative humidity is expected to across the northern 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 forecast to range between 88.2% and 90.2% (figure 13).

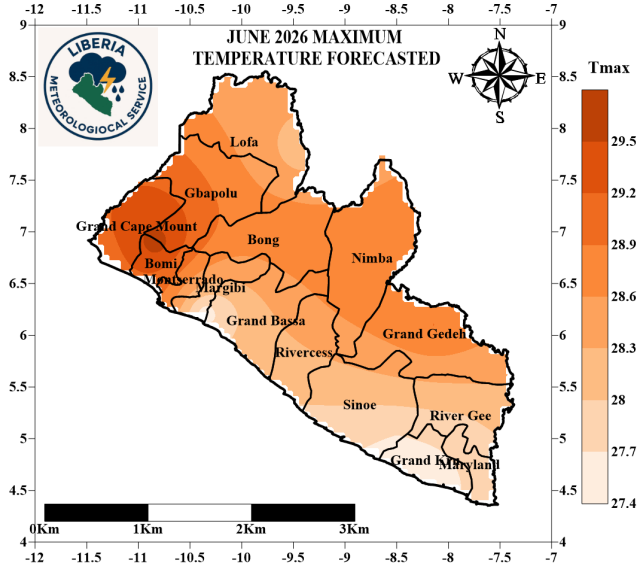

Figure 14: Tmax forecasts for May 2026

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, Bomi, 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 14).

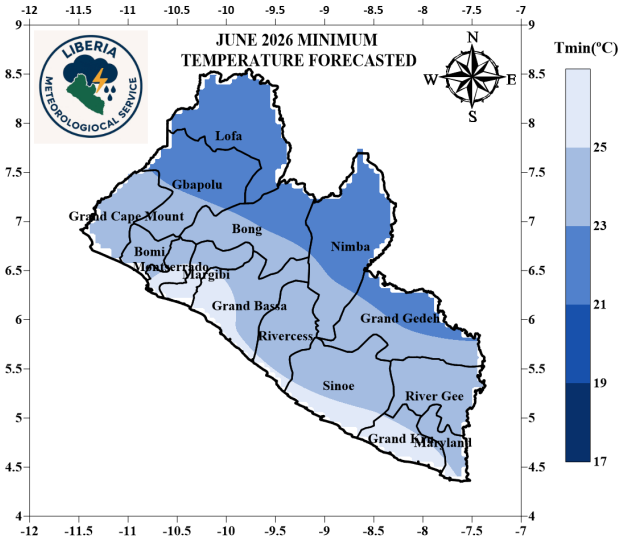

Figure 15: Tmin forecasts for May 2026

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 15).

Farmers Advisories

As rainfall gradually increases, vegetation is becoming denser, rainfall is expected to intensify during the coming dekads in June 2026, and soil moisture content expected to improve. Farmers are strongly encouraged to take the following precautions in their agricultural practices:

Field Preparation:

- Farmers are advice to continue vegetable and rice production in the upland areas; this will help reduce the risk of damage and maximize yields across the country. Properly layout field and create channel to prevent erosion in the field
- Create drainage channels in lowland areas, where possible, to prevent waterlogging during periods of heavy rainfall.
- Farmers are advised to properly lay out their fields for rice production during the growing season.
- Farmers are also encouraged to commence the planting of rice and other crops in upland areas.
- Prepare fields and transplant cocoa seedlings where necessary to ensure better establishment during the rainy season.
- Prepare nurseries and plant cocoa seeds to support better establishment during the season.

Crop Management:

- Plant drought- or water-tolerant crop varieties to reduce the risk of crop losses.
- Monitor crops regularly for signs of disease or stress caused by high evaporation and evapotranspiration.
- Clear unwanted grass and weeds from cocoa farms and other agricultural fields to improve airflow and oxygen circulation. This will help improve crop yield.

Livestock Management:

- Move animals to upland areas to reduce the risk of exposure to heavy rainfall and flooding.
- Ensure animals are properly housed and maintain good hygiene practices to prevent disease outbreaks.
- Provide clean drinking water regularly to prevent dehydration and heat stress.
- Monitor livestock frequently for signs of illness and provide timely treatment when necessary.

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 thirdDEKAD of MAY 2026

Stations	Temperature at two (2) meters			Precipitation	Humidity
	Ave. Tx	Ave. Tn	Ave. Temp	Rainfall Sum	Ave. Hum.
AGBAS81	29.7	25.4	27.6	58	83.4
AGBEL87	28.9	24.0	26.5	40.9	89.8
AGCAR83	30.2	23.0	26.6	55.8	87.8
AGFOY86	29.0	22.4	25.7	48.6	89.0
AGFTI80	30.0	23.5	26.8	66.3	89.3
AGFTW82	29.5	24.0	26.8	69.5	86.9
AGGCM89	30.2	25.0	27.6	116	86.3
AGSAR85	30.1	22.7	26.4	42	87.1
AGVON84	29.0	22.4	25.7	43.4	89.0
AGZOR88	28.5	22.1	25.3	38.7	89.5
RF-06-KAB	29.2	25.3	27.2	86.7	83.4
SYGCA64	28.8	26.2	27.5	99	82.9
SYHAR63	29.6	25.4	27.5	101.1	83.6
SYROB60	28.9	27.2	28.0	62	80.0
SYSPA65	30.1	25.2	27.6	87.5	84.2
SYTPT62	30.4	23.0	26.7	56.6	87.0
SYZWD61	30.2	22.9	26.6	67.7	86.3

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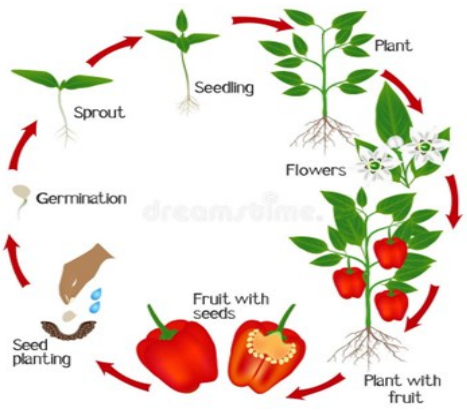
Motto: Weather is everybody's business

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 May 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