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VOLUME N° 20: SECOND DEKAD OF JULY 2026






Summaries

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

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITION

Rainfall: The Second dekad of July 2026 was characterized by intense rainfall in the western side of the country. Nationwide, accumulated rainfall ranged from **00.0mm** to **297.4mm**, with the southwest region recording the highest rainfall totals. However, the southeast and part of the central region received low rainfall amounts during this period (figure 1).

Rainfall Anomaly (1990-2020): Compared with the long-term climatological average, the country experienced below to normal rainfall during this period (figure 2).

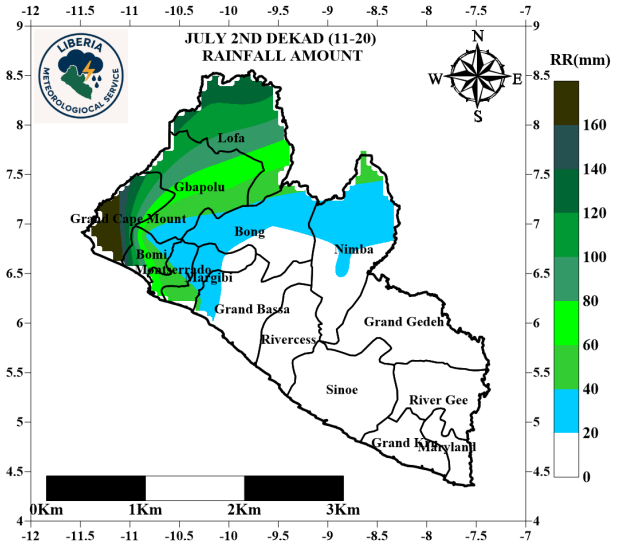

Figure 1: Rainfall Amount

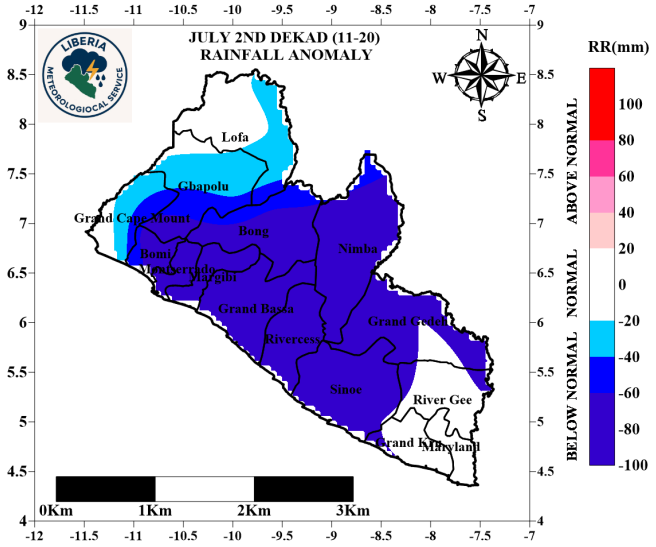

Figure 2: Rainfall Normal (1990-2020)

Number of rainy days: During the Second Dekad of July 2026, the western and north of Bong and Nimba counties received rainfall between four to seven days. Nevertheless, the central and southeast regions experienced less or no rainy days (figure 3).

Soil Moisture Index (SMI) : During the Second dekad of July 2026, soil moisture conditions were above normal in the western parts of the country. However, the central and the southeast regions observed reduction in soil moisture content (figure 4).

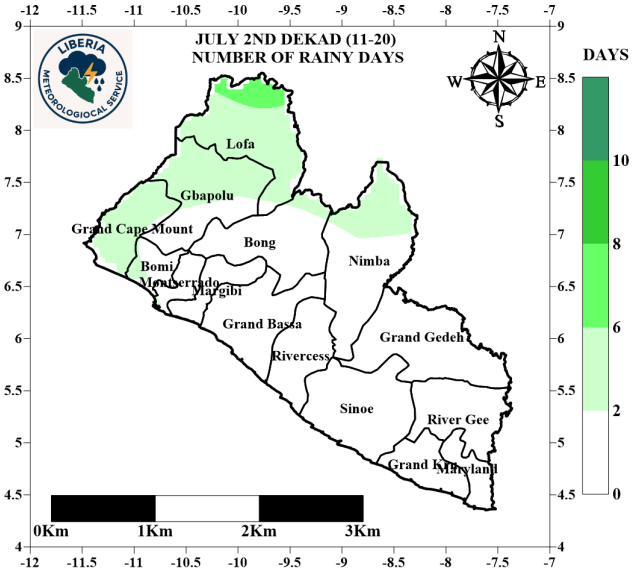

Figure 3: Number of rainy days

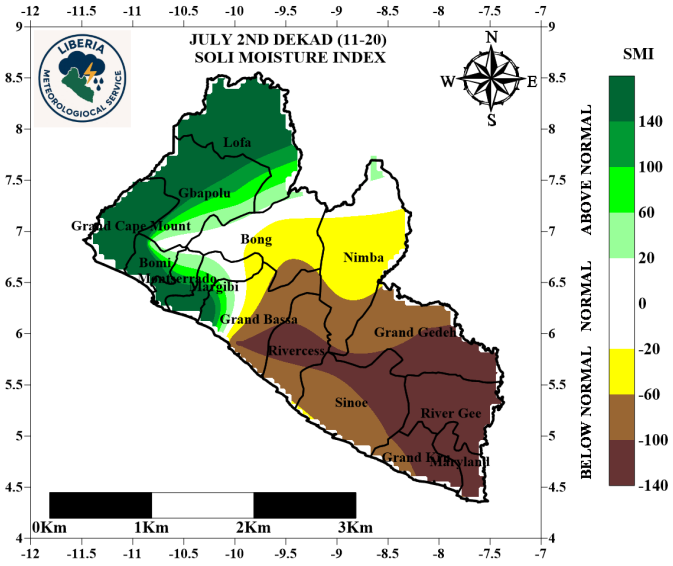

Figure 4: Soil Moisture Index

EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

Maximum Temperature: The Second dekad of July 2026 was marked by variation in maximum temperature across the country. However, east Bong and west of Nimba experienced highest maximum temperature. West, south and parts of the central region experienced relatively moderate maximum temperature while Sinoe, Grand Gedeh, Rivergee, Grand Kru and Maryland record relatively low maximum temperature. During this period, maximum temperature ranged between **25.9°C** and **27.6°C** (Figure 5).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), most parts of Country experienced cooler than normal conditions while Lofa and southeast of Margibi, Southwest of Bassa County experienced normal conditions during this period (Figure 6).

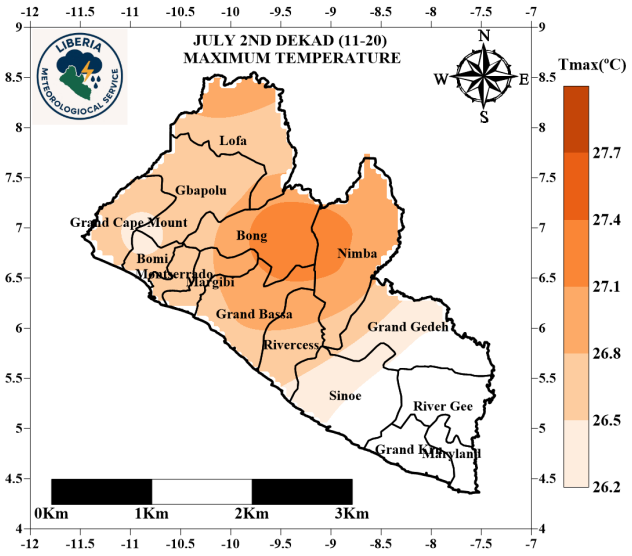

Figure 5: Maximum temperatures at 2m

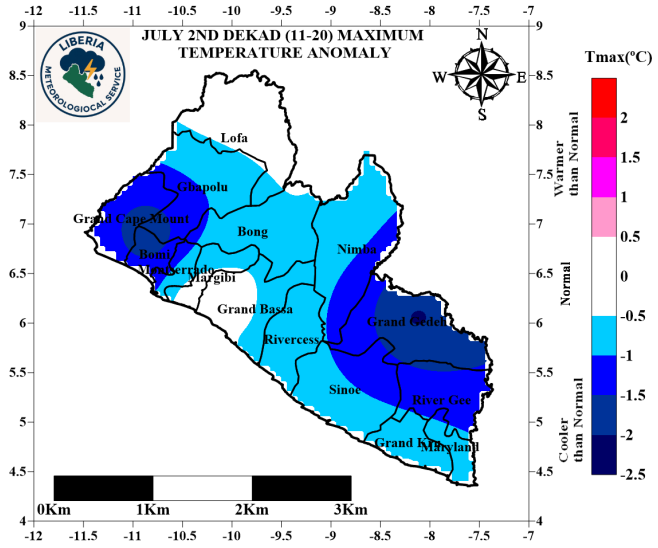

Figure 6: Maximum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

Minimum Temperature: The Second Dekad of July 2026 was characterized by variation in minimum temperature. Southern part of the country experienced relatively high minimum temperature, while the north, west and northeast of the County experienced the lowest. Minimum temperature during this period ranged from **21.3°C** to **25.5°C** (figure 7).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), The country experienced warmer-than-normal conditions during this period. Nevertheless, the Gbapolu and part of Lofa, Bong, Nimba and Grand north of Cape Mount County observed warmer condition as compare to the rest of the counties (figure 8).

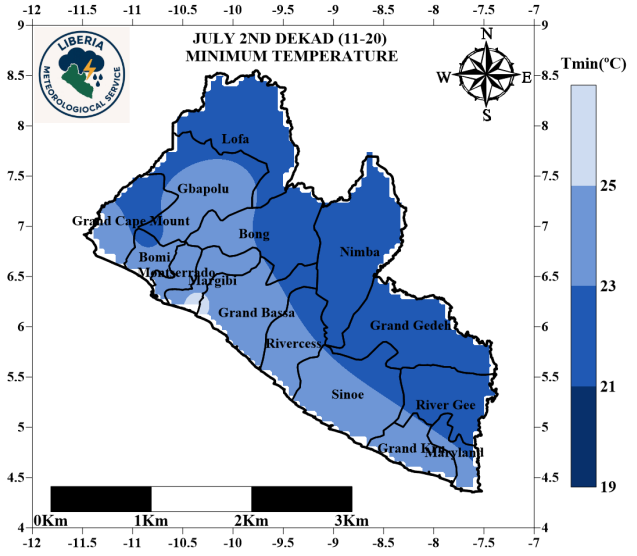

Figure 7: Minimum Temperature at 2m

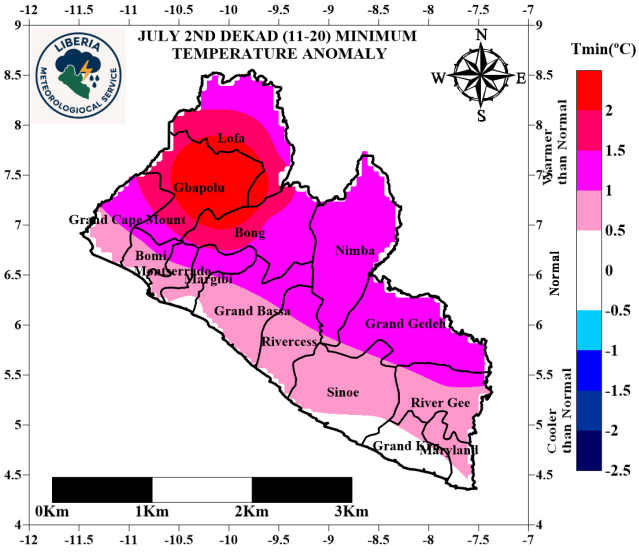

Figure 8: Minimum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

During the Second Dekad of July 2026, the north of the Country experienced intense sunshine with high evapotranspiration rates however, Nimba County observing the highest. 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 July 2026, livestock experienced moderate thermal stress due to rising daytime temperature, moderate humidity, and reduced wind speed. Nevertheless, animals in the coastal and southeast part of the country animals experienced mild condition while in the north, central and southwest regions animals show moderate discomfort and reduced feeding during peak afternoon hours (Figure 10).

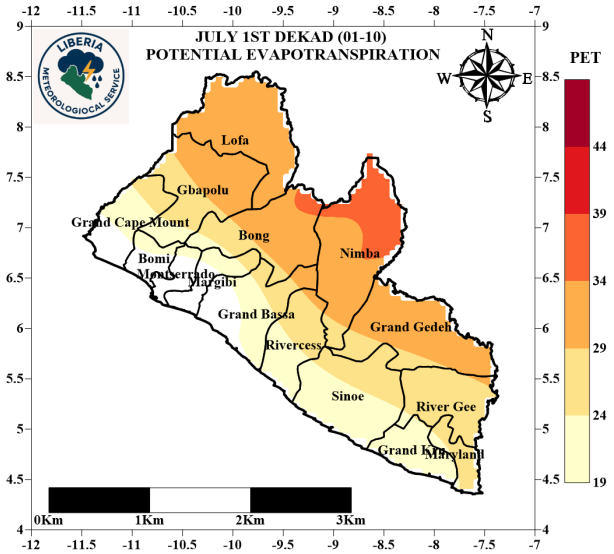

Figure 9: Second DEKAD Potential Evapotranspiration

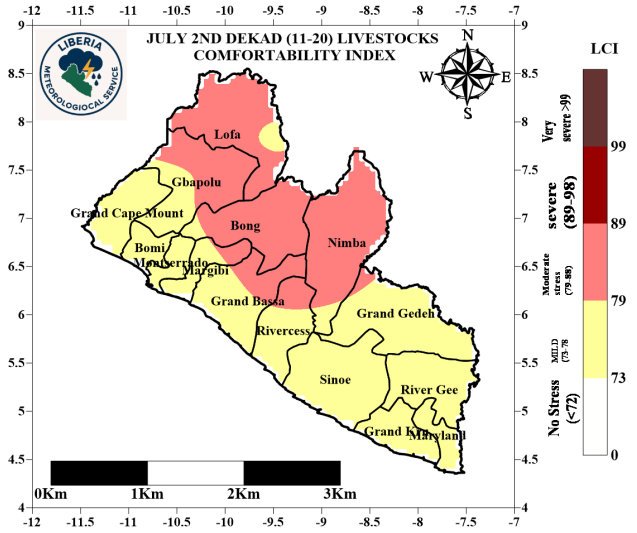

Figure 10: Second DEKAD Livestock Comfortability Index

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).

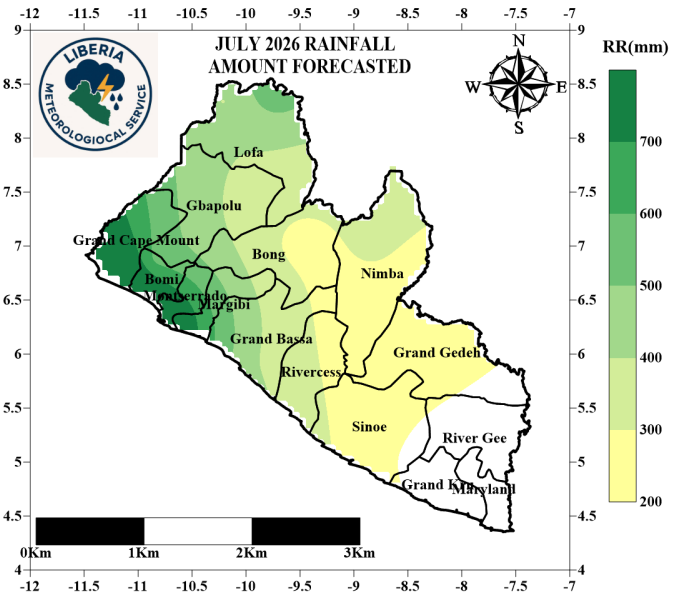

Figure 11: Rain forecasts for July 2026

FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2026

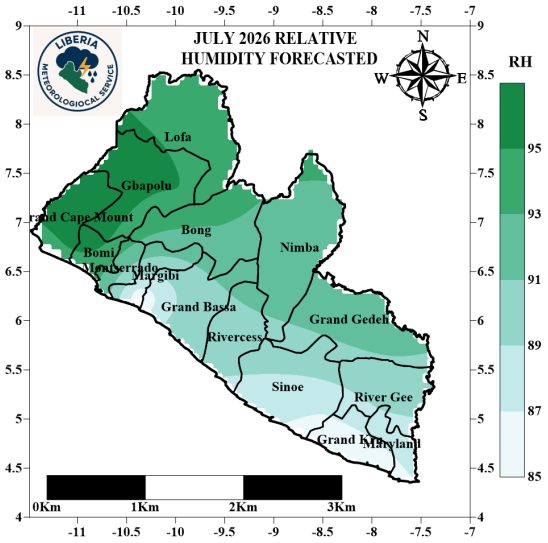

Figure 12: RH forecasts for July 2026

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 county 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).

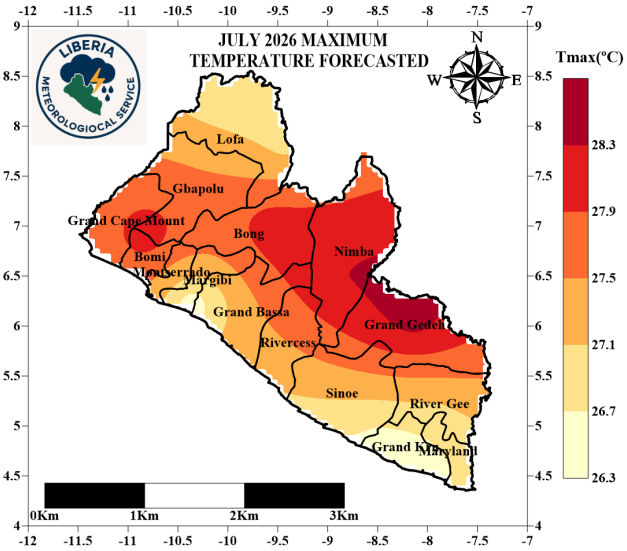

Figure 13: Tmax forecasts for July 2026

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).

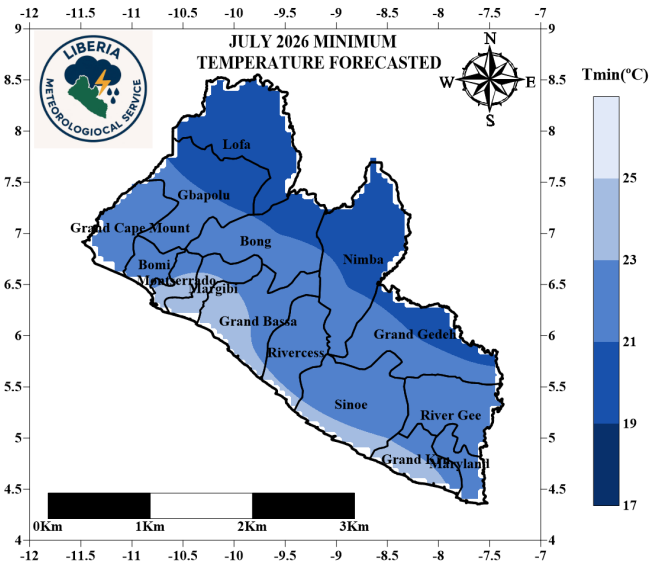

Figure 14: Tmin forecasts for July 2026

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 western part of the country has led to progressively saturated soils, while the southeastern part has experienced reduced rainfall and a decline in soil moisture conditions. As these weather patterns persist, farmers, agricultural stakeholders, and agro-industries are advised to take the following precautions to minimize potential impacts on 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 rainfall in the west and reduction in the southeast 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. **Note**: It is also recommend to seek advice from extinction officer before taking these measure.

- 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 JULY 2026

Stations	Temperature at two (2) meters			Precipitation	Humidity
	Ave. Tx	Ave. Tn	Ave. Temp	Rainfall Sum	Ave. Hum.
AGBAS81	26.8	23.9	25.3	0	87.81
AGBEL87	26.7	24.0	25.3	61.1	92.35
AGCAR83	27.4	22.1	24.8	20.7	91.85
AGFOY86	26.9	21.4	24.1	125.5	91.00
AGFTI80	26.4	22.7	24.6	32.8	93.45
AGFTW82	25.9	22.5	24.2	0	90.13
AGGCM89	26.6	23.7	25.2	297.4	91.40
AGSAR85	27.1	22.0	24.6	21.6	91.91
AGVON84	26.9	21.4	24.1	139.4	91.00
AGZOR88	26.6	21.3	24.0	73	91.59
RF-06-KAB	25.9	23.4	24.7	0	87.24
SYGCA64	26.0	23.9	25.0	0	84.95
SYHAR63	26.2	23.3	24.7	0	86.33
SYROB60	26.6	25.5	26.1	49.8	83.63
SYSPA65	26.7	23.9	25.3	68.7	89.26
SYTPT62	27.1	22.1	24.6	21.3	91.55
SYZWD61	26.3	21.9	24.1	0	91.92

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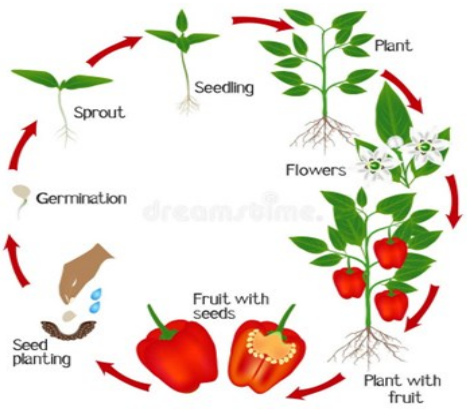
Motto: Weather is everybody's business

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 July 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