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## ***VOLUME N° 26 FIRST DEKA OF SEPTEMBER 2025***



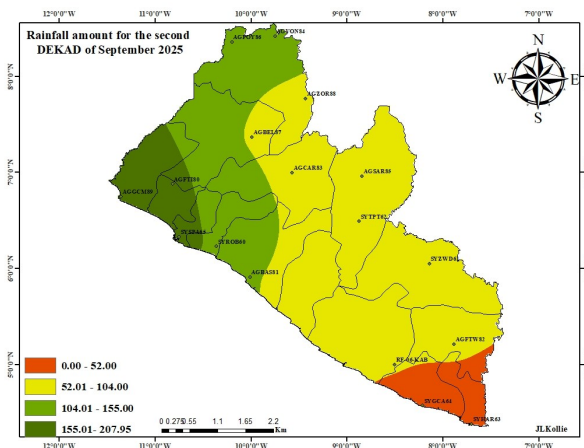
### ***Summaries***

- ◆ Rainfall Analysis
- ◆ Temperature Analysis
- ◆ Evapotranspiration
- ◆ Vegetative Condition
- ◆ Seasonal Forecast
- ◆ Farmer Advisory

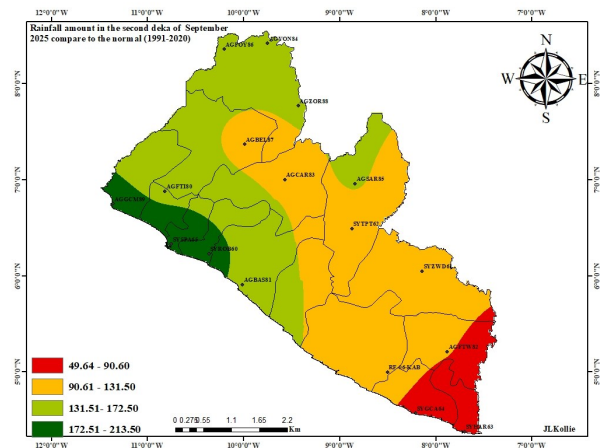
## Rainfall Analysis

The second DEKAD of September 2025 were characterized by heavy rainfall in the northwest and southwest parts of the country, represented in deep green and light green shades. In contrast, the central region received moderate rainfall during the same period, as shown in orange color. Nationwide, rainfall amounts ranged from **00.00mm** to **207.95mm**, and soil moisture levels remained very high. Parts of Maryland, Grand Kru, River Gee and Grand Gedeh recorded the lowest rainfall, which may be linked to shifts in the movement of the ITCZ over the country (Figure 1).

When compared to the climatological mean (1991–2020) for the same period, the southeastern region received below-average rainfall, indicated in red, while the northwestern, and southwestern regions experienced above-average rainfall. Historically, rainfall during this period typically ranges between **49.64 mm** and **213.59 mm** (Figure 2).



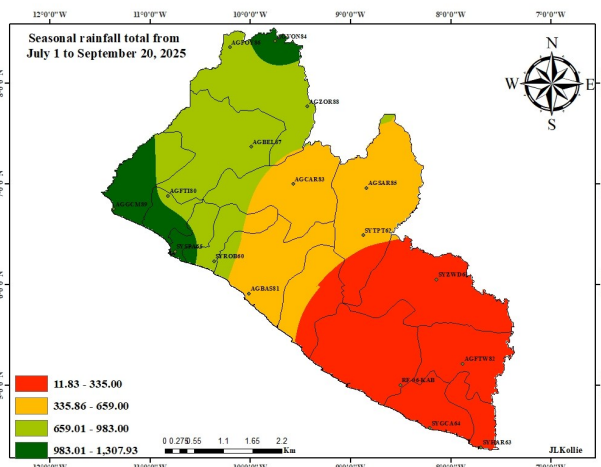
**Figure 1: Rainfall amount during the second DEKAD of September 2025**



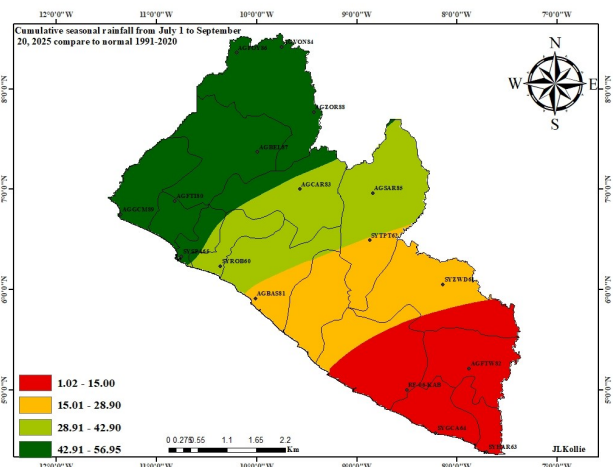
**Figure 2: Cumulative rainfall in the second DEKAD of Sept. 2025 compare to the normal (1991-2020)**

Considering the seasonal rainfall from July 1, 2025, to September 20, 2025, total rainfall during this period ranged from **11.83mm** to **1,307.93mm**. The northwestern and southwestern regions recorded the highest rainfall, represented in deep green and light green shades, while the southeastern region experienced the lowest, as shown in orange color (Figure 3).

When compared to the climatological normal (1991–2020), the southeastern counties received below-average rainfall, whereas the northwestern and southwestern counties recorded above-average rainfall. The central region experienced near-normal to moderate rainfall conditions (Figure 4).



**Figure 3: Seasonal rainfall total from July 1 to September 20, 2025**

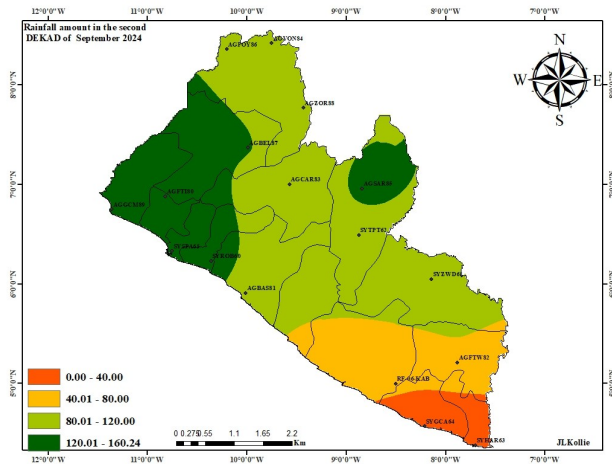


**Figure 4: Cumulative seasonal rainfall from July 1 to September 20, 2025 compare to normal 1991-2020**

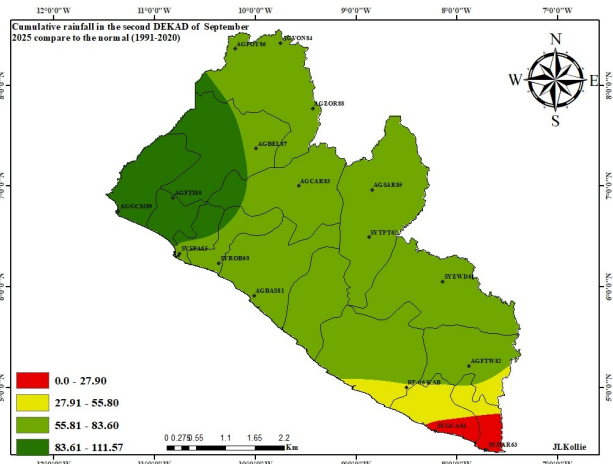


During the second ten days of September 2024, rainfall decrease compared to the same period in 2025 (Figure 5). The total rainfall recorded during the second dekad of September 2025 range from **0.00mm to 160.24mm**, whereas in 2025 it range from **00.00mm to 207.95mm**(Figure 5).

Considering the historical normal most part of the country received above normal to average rainfall except parts of Sinoe, Maryland and Grand Kru whose recorded below normal. The normal average rainfall range between **0.00mm and 111.57mm** (Figure 6).



**Figure 5: Rainfall amount for the second DEKAD of September 2024**

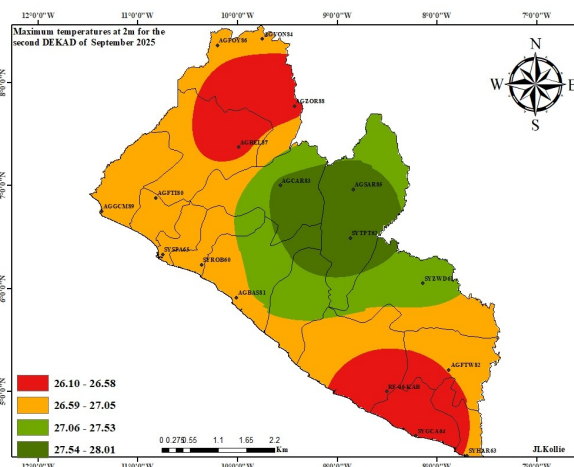


**Figure 6: Difference in rainfall amount considering the normal (1991-2020)**

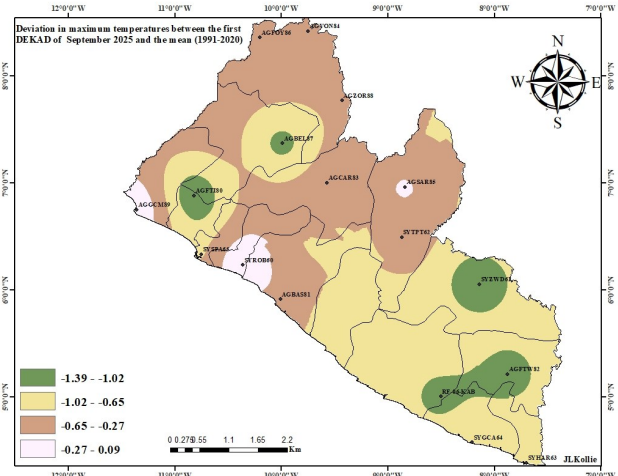
## EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

The second DEKAD of September 2025 was marked by a decrease in maximum temperatures across the country. Areas shaded in green indicate locations that recorded the lowest maximum temperatures, while those marked in red recorded the highest. During this period, average maximum temperatures ranged between **26.10°C and 28.01°C** (Figure 7).

Compared to the long-term mean (1991–2020) for the same period, most parts of the country experienced a decrease in maximum temperature. The anomaly in maximum temperature ranged from **−1.39°C to 0.09°C** (Figure 8)



**Figure 7: Maximum temperatures at 2m during the second DEKAD of September 2025**



**Figure 8: Deviation in maximum temperatures between the second DEKAD of September 2025 and the mean (1991-2020)**

The second dekad of September 2025 were marked by variations in minimum temperatures. The southern (costal) region experienced highest values, while the northern and northwestern region experienced the lowest. Minimum temperature during this period ranged from **21.20°C** to **25.29°C** (figure 7).

Compared to the long-term mean (1991–2020) for the same period, maximum temperature increased in the costal region while the central, north and northwestern regions recorded the lowest. The differences ranged between **0.18°C** and **1.75°C** (figure 8)

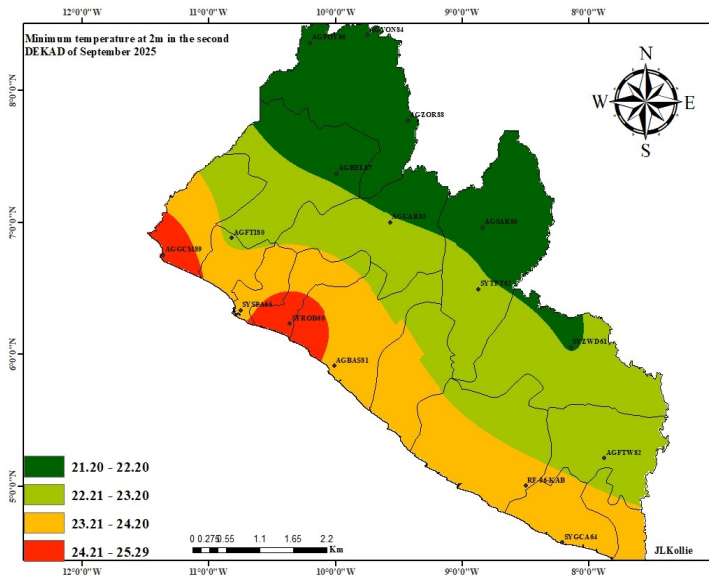


Figure 7: Minimum temperature at 2m in the second DEKAD of September 2025

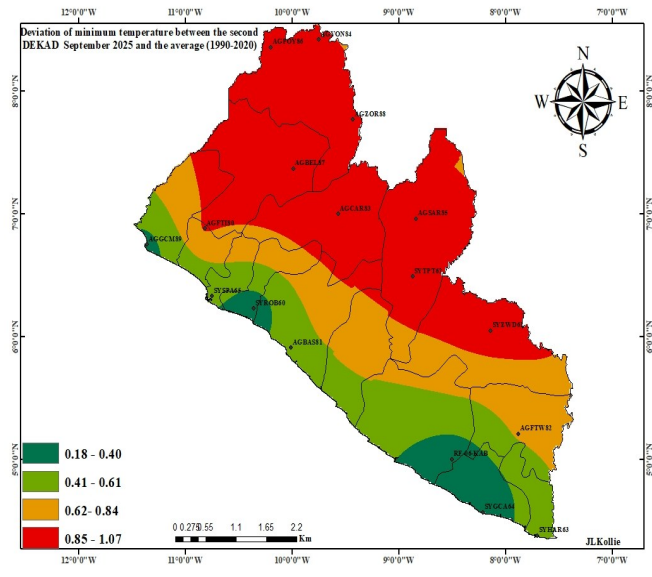


Figure 8: Deviation of minimum temperature between the Sec-ond DEKAD September 2025 and the average (1991-2020)

## EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

During the second dekad of September 2025, most parts of the country experienced high evapotranspiration rates. The northern region recorded the highest rates, while the southern region experienced comparatively lower values (Figure 9).

During the second DEKAD of September 2025, the north and the northwestern part of country were covered by dense vegetation. However, the southern region experienced less dense vegetation (Figure 10).

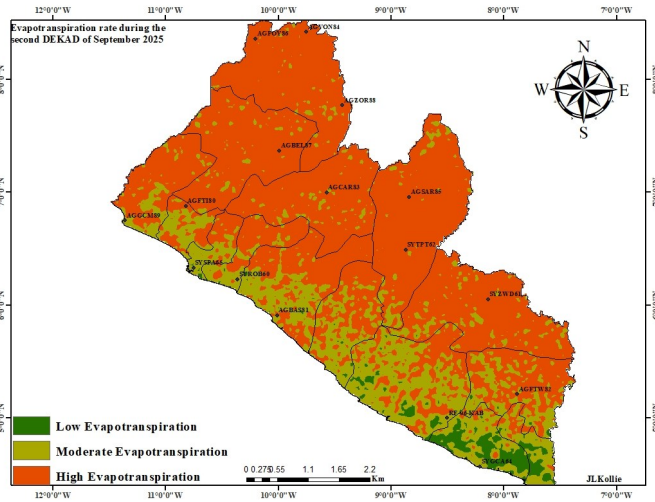


Figure 9: ETO during the first dekad of Sept. 2025

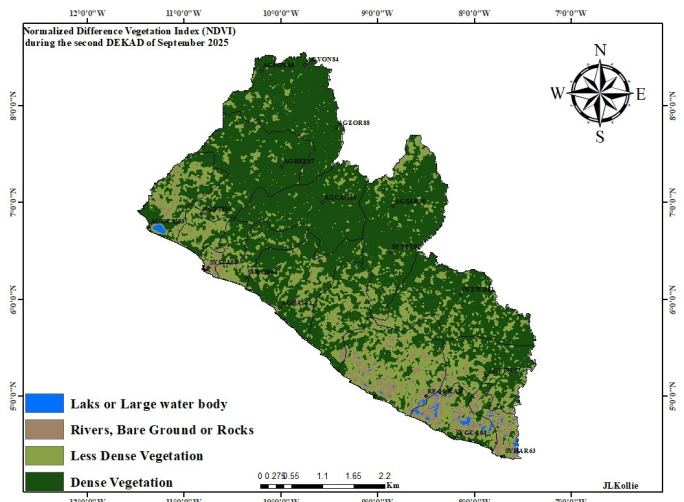
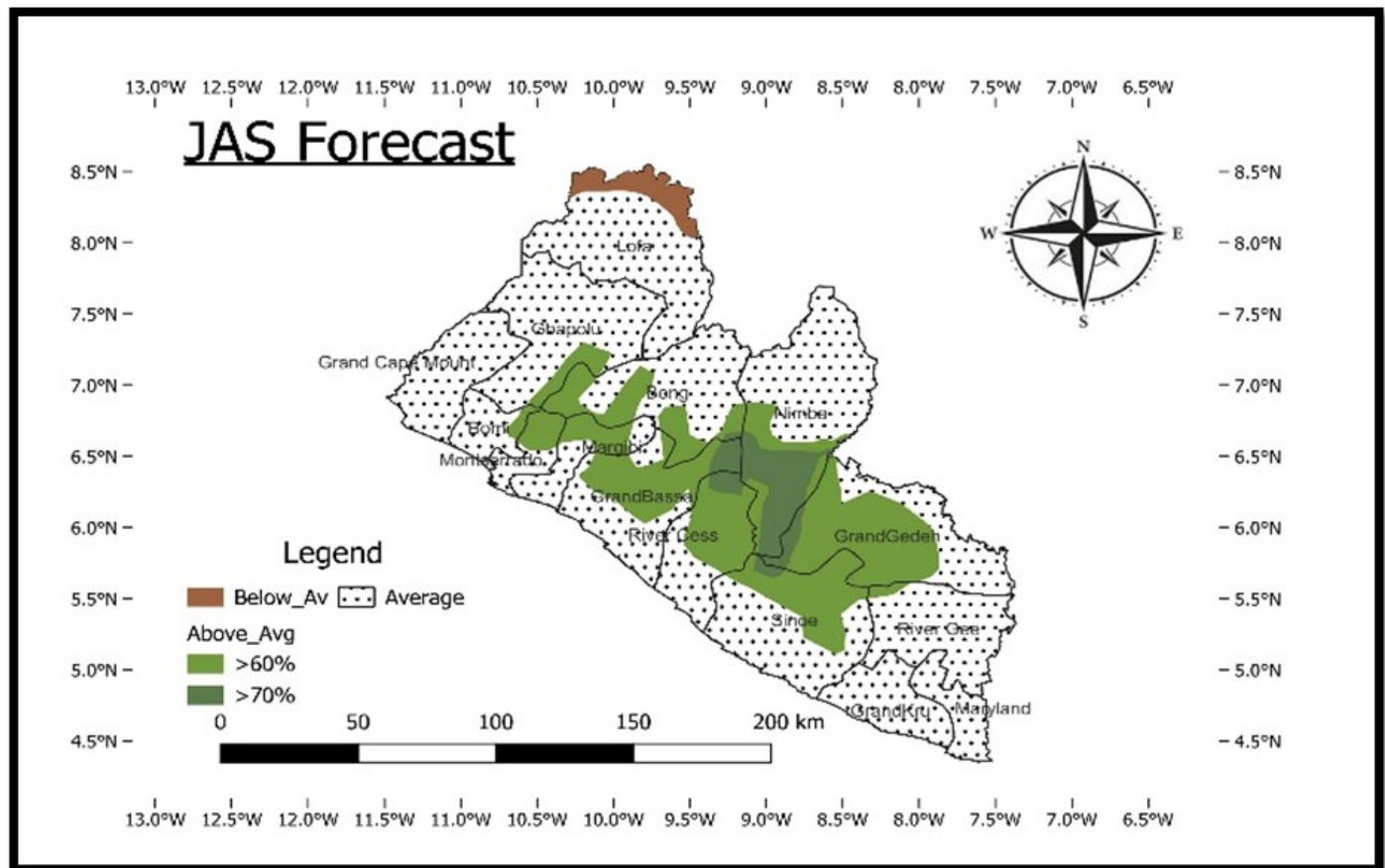


Figure 10: NDVI during the first dekad of Sept. 2025

## **FORECAST FOR JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER (JAS) SEASON**

During the period July, August and September Southeast of Gbarpolu, North east of Bomi North of Montserrado, Margibi, Southwest and southeast Bong, Central and Northeast Grand Bassa, Central and southern Nimba, Central and North of Rivercess, North of Sinoe, Central and Western Grand Gedeh are expected to receive sixty percent (60%) above average rainfall while Southeast Bong, Northeast Grand Bassa, North Rivercess, Central and south Nimba, West Grand Gedeh and Northwest Sinoe are expected to receive seventy percent (70%) above average rainfall. All other areas are expected to receive average rainfall. However, Northern 'Lofa is expected to receive sixty percent (60%) below average rainfall.



## Farmers Advisories

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As rainfall is expected to increase and soils are already saturated, farmers are strongly encouraged to take the following precautions in their agricultural practices:

- **Field Preparation:**
  - Properly prepare your fields to reduce the risk of flooding and minimize damage to crops.
  - Consider creating drainage channels where possible to prevent waterlogging.
- **Crop Management:**
  - Plant water-resistant or flood-tolerant crop varieties to reduce losses.
  - Monitor crops regularly for signs of disease or stress caused by excess moisture.
- **Livestock Management:**
  - Move animals to higher ground to avoid flooding and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.
  - Ensure animals are well-housed and maintain hygiene to prevent disease outbreaks.
  - Regularly check livestock for symptoms of illness and provide prompt care when needed.
- **General Precautions:**
  - Stay informed about weather updates through the Liberia Meteorological Service to anticipate sudden changes in weather conditions.
  - Collaborate 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 heavy rainfall.**



## Average values of meteorological parameters for the second dekad of second 2025

| Stations  | Temperature at ten (10) meters |         |           | Precipitation | Humidity  |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
|           | Ave. Tx                        | Ave. Tn | Ave. Temp | Rainfall Sum  | Ave. Hum. |
| AGBAS81   | 27.0                           | 24.0    | 25.5      | 108.7         | 89.2      |
| AGBEL87   | 26.4                           | 22.1    | 24.3      | 98.1          | 92.5      |
| AGCAR83   | 27.7                           | 22.3    | 25.0      | 93.9          | 91.5      |
| AGFOY86   | 26.7                           | 21.3    | 24.0      | 113.9         | 90.6      |
| AGFTI80   | 26.8                           | 23.0    | 24.9      | 171.8         | 93.4      |
| AGFTW82   | 26.6                           | 22.8    | 24.7      | 67.8          | 91.1      |
| AGGCM89   | 26.7                           | 25.3    | 26.0      | 208           | 86.4      |
| AGSAR85   | 27.9                           | 22.1    | 25.0      | 83            | 90.0      |
| AGVON84   | 26.7                           | 21.3    | 24.0      | 119.6         | 90.6      |
| AGZOR88   | 26.4                           | 21.2    | 23.8      | 97.4          | 90.9      |
| RF-06-KAB | 26.1                           | 23.6    | 24.9      | 58.4          | 89.4      |
| SYGCA64   | 26.3                           | 24.0    | 25.2      | 16.5          | 90.9      |
| SYHAR63   | 26.6                           | 23.7    | 25.2      | 0             | 87.1      |
| SYROB60   | 26.6                           | 25.2    | 25.9      | 150.6         | 85.6      |
| SYSPA65   | 26.9                           | 24.0    | 25.5      | 166.4         | 90.3      |
| SYTPT62   | 28.0                           | 22.3    | 25.2      | 84.3          | 90.9      |
| SYZWD61   | 27.3                           | 22.2    | 24.8      | 69.8          | 91.6      |

**LIBERIA METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE**

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**Motto: Weather is everybody  
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.

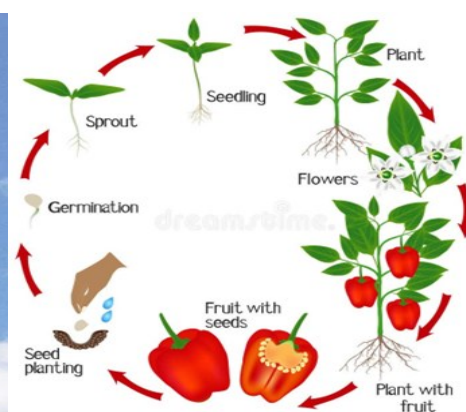
It was created by an Act of Legislation in April 1972 and was placed under the Ministry of Transport. Prior to that, it was under the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation.



**Hot pepper**



**MET. Observation**



**Phenology of pepper**