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DIVISION OF METEOROLOGY
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VOLUME N° 27 FIRST DEKA OF SEPTEMBER 2025



Summaries

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

Rainfall Analysis

The third 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 **36.5mm** to **160.1mm**, 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 central region received below-average rainfall, indicated in red, while the northwestern region, and part Sinoe county experienced above-average rainfall. Historically, rainfall during this period typically ranges between **56.3mm** and **100.4mm** (Figure 2).

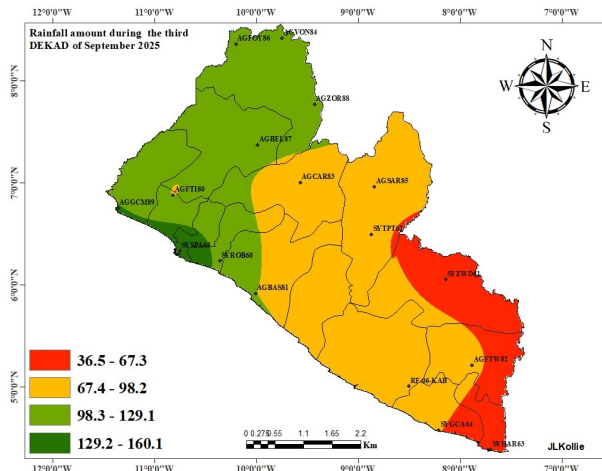


Figure 1: Rainfall amount during the third DEKAD of September 2025

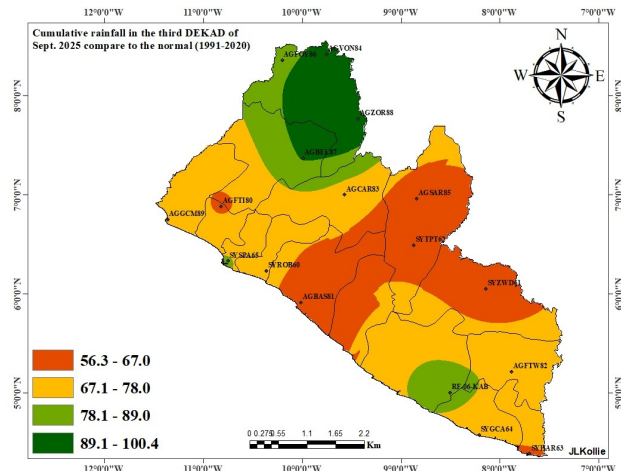


Figure 2: Cumulative rainfall in the third DEKAD of Sept. 2025 compare to the normal (1991-2020)

Considering the seasonal rainfall from July 1, 2025, to September 30, 2025, total rainfall during this period ranged from **48.3mm** to **1,439.4mm**. 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 red 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).

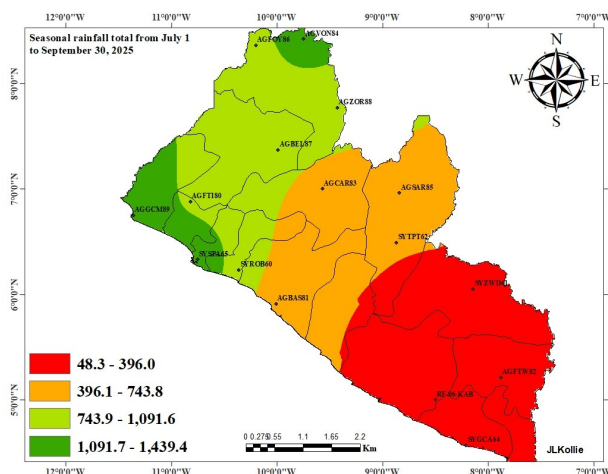


Figure 3: Seasonal rainfall total from July 1 to September 30, 2025

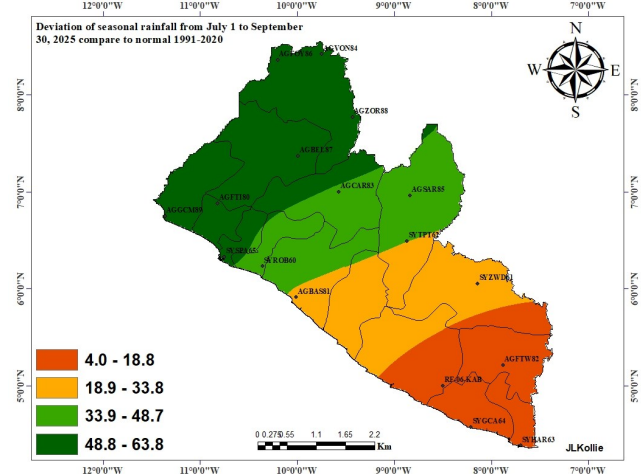


Figure 4: Cumulative seasonal rainfall from July 1 to September 30, 2025 compare to normal 1991-2020

During the third DEKARD of September 2024, rainfall increase compared to the same period in 2025. The total rainfall recorded during the season of the third dekad of September 2025 range from **48.3mm** to **1,439.4mm** , whereas in 2025 it range from **162.1mm** to **1642.1mm** (Figure 5). The northwestern and the southwestern recorded the highest rainfall while the southeastern region recorded the lowest.

Considering the historical normal, the northwestern and the southwestern regions received above normal while Sinoe, Maryland and Grand Kru recorded below normal. The normal average rainfall range between **29.6mm** and **100.4mm** (Figure 6).

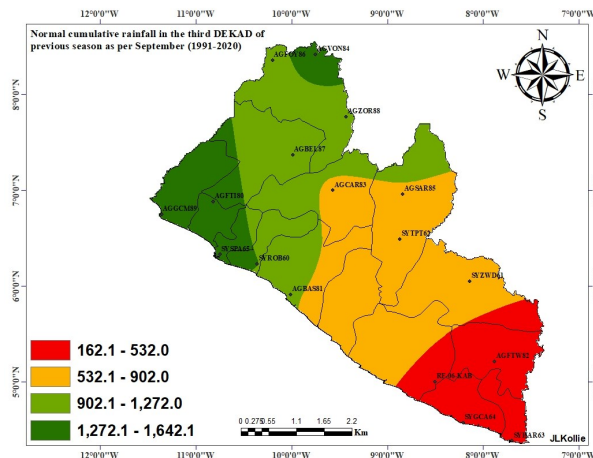


Figure 5: Normal cumulative rainfall in the third DEKAD of previous season as per September (1991-2020)

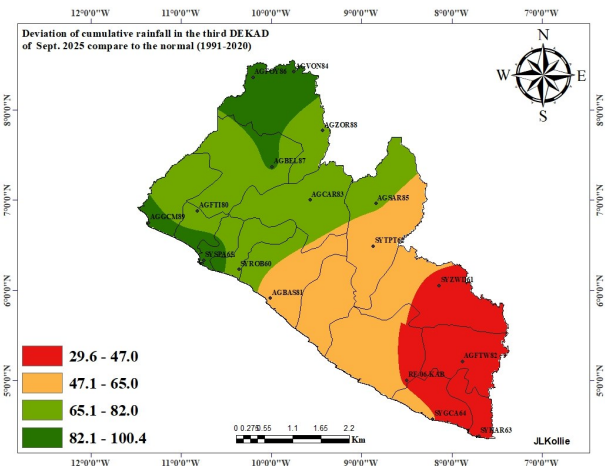


Figure 6: Deviation of cumulative rainfall in the third DEKAD of Sept. 2025 compare to the normal (1991-2020)

EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

The third 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 **26.6°C** and **28.4°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 **-0.8°C** to **0.1°C** (Figure 8).

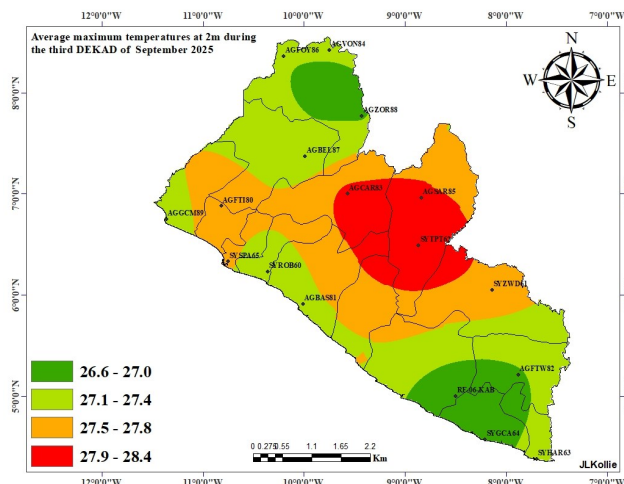


Figure 7: Maximum temperatures at 2m during the third DEKAD of September 2025

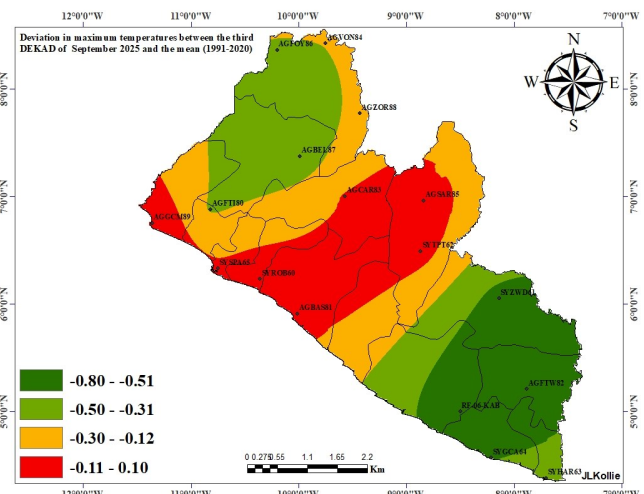


Figure 8: Deviation in maximum temperatures between the third DEKAD of September 2025 and the mean (1991-2020)

The third 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 **21.2°C** to **25.7°C** (figure 7).

Compared to the long-term mean (1991–2020) for the same period, maximum temperature increased in the northern region while the costal (southern) regions recorded the lowest. The differences ranged between **0.08°C** and **0.99°C** (figure 8)

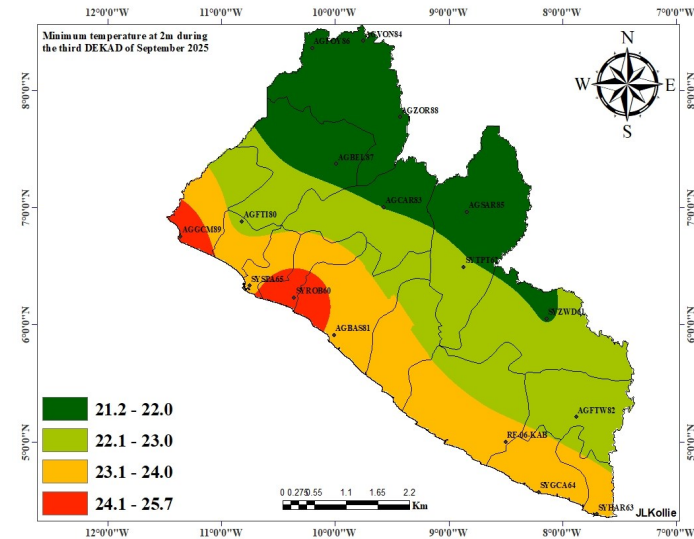


Figure 7: Minimum temperature at 2m in the third DEKAD of September 2025

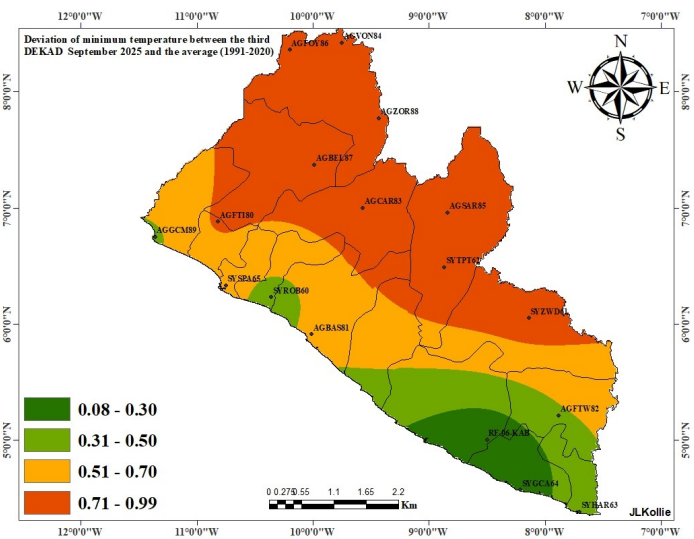


Figure 8: Deviation of minimum temperature between the third DEKAD September 2025 and the average (1991-2020)

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

During the third 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).

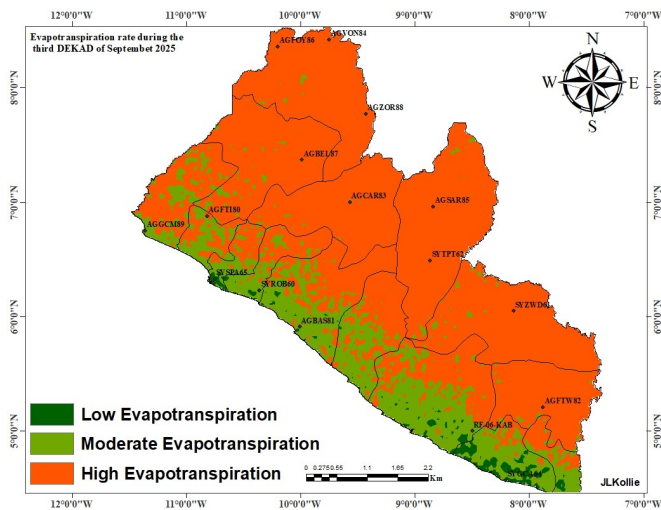


Figure 9: ETO during the third DEKAD of Sept. 2025

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

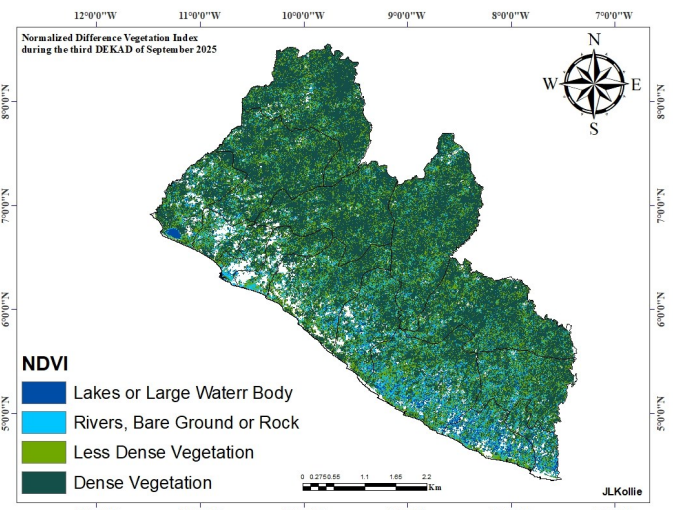
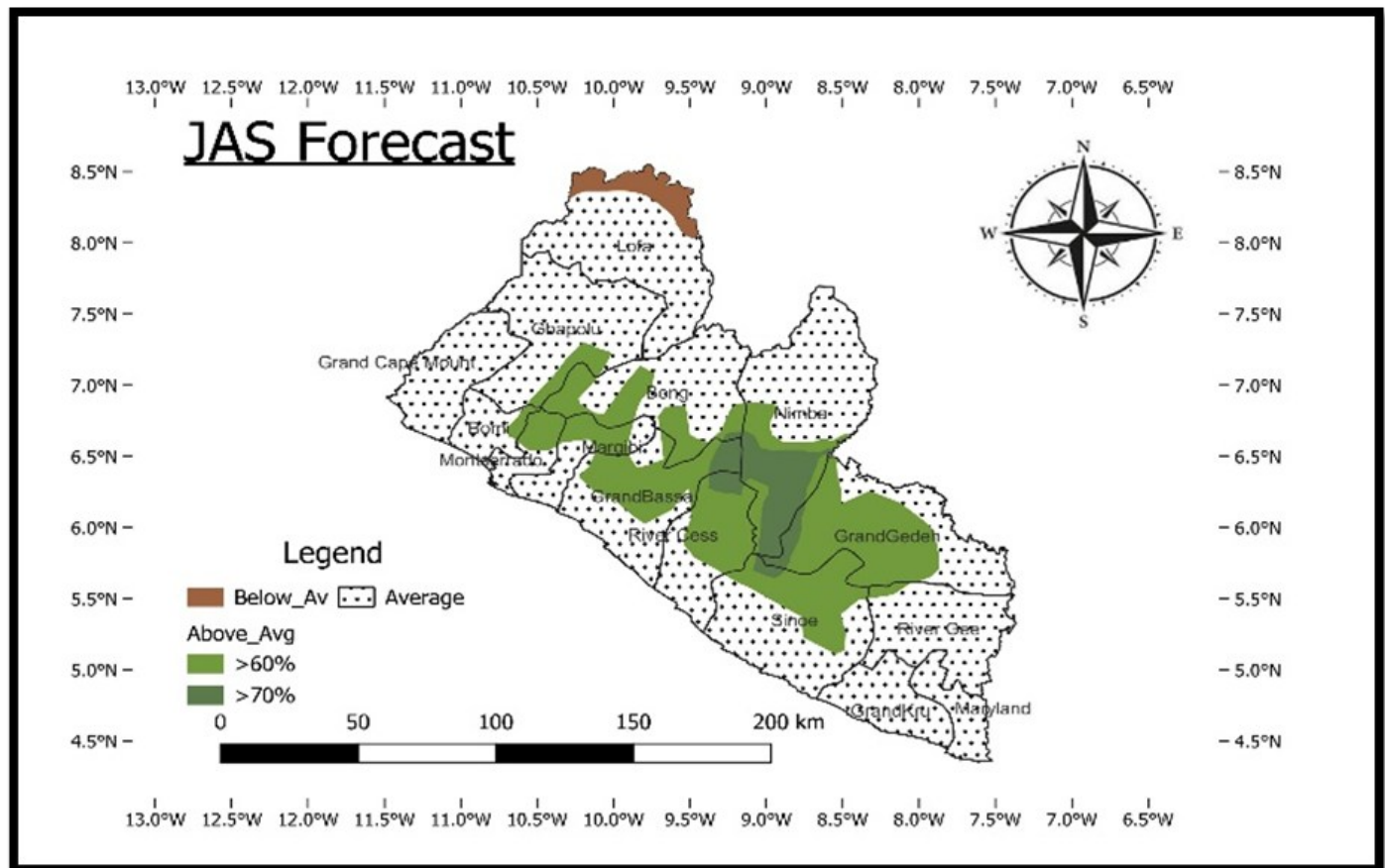


Figure 10: NDVI during the third DEKAD of Sept. 2025

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

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	27.4	24.3	25.9	98.8	87.9
AGBEL87	27.2	22	24.6	104.6	91.3
AGCAR83	28.1	22.3	25.2	85.7	91
AGFOY86	27.1	21.3	24.2	121.1	90.2
AGFTI80	27.7	23	25.4	97.1	91.8
AGFTW82	27	22.9	25.0	72.3	91.2
AGGCM89	27.3	25.7	26.5	130.7	84.5
AGSAR85	28.1	22.1	25.1	74.7	90.7
AGVON84	27.1	21.3	24.2	127.7	90.2
AGZOR88	27	21.3	24.2	121.3	90.8
RF-06-KAB	26.7	23.8	25.3	96	89.2
SYGCA64	26.6	24.3	25.5	69.2	87.5
SYHAR63	27.4	23.8	25.6	36.3	87.5
SYROB60	27.1	25.7	26.4	122.4	83.9
SYSPA65	27.6	24.3	26.0	160.4	88.6
SYTPT62	28.4	22.4	25.4	70.3	90.4
SYZWD61	27.8	22.3	25.1	57.3	90.8

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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.

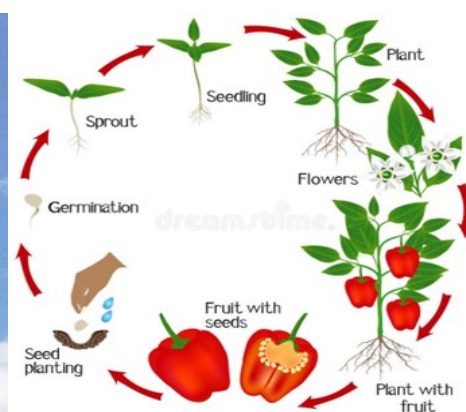
It was created by an Act of Legislation in April 1972 and was placed under the Ministry of Transport. Prior to that, it was under the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation.



Hot pepper



MET. Observation



Phenology of pepper