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VOLUME N° 29 SECOND DEKAD OF OCTOBER 2026








Summaries

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

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITION

Rainfall: During the second dekad of October 2026, Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Montserrado, Margibi and parts of Lofa, Gbapolu, Bong and Grand Bassa Counties experienced high amounts of rainfall. Nevertheless, Maryland, Grand Kru and parts of River Gee County experienced less rainfall during the period, while moderate rainfall was observed across other parts of the country. Nationwide, accumulated rainfall ranged from **28mm to 185.8mm** during the second dekad of October 2026 (figure 1).

Rainfall Anomaly (1990-2020): Compared with the long-term climatological mean, most parts of the country experienced above normal rainfall with Maryland Grand Kru, and parts of Sinoe, and River Gee counties experiencing below normal condition. Nevertheless, parts of Rivercess, Sinoe, River Gee, and Grand Gedeh experienced normal rainfall (figure 2).

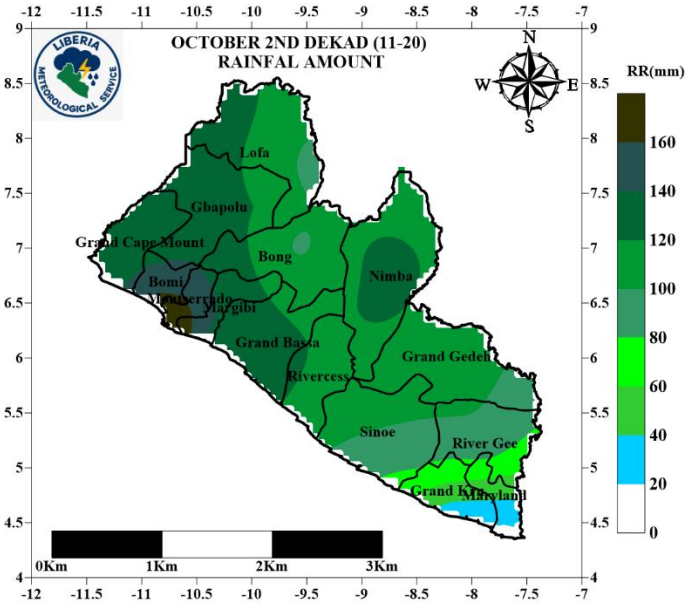


Figure 1: Rainfall Amount

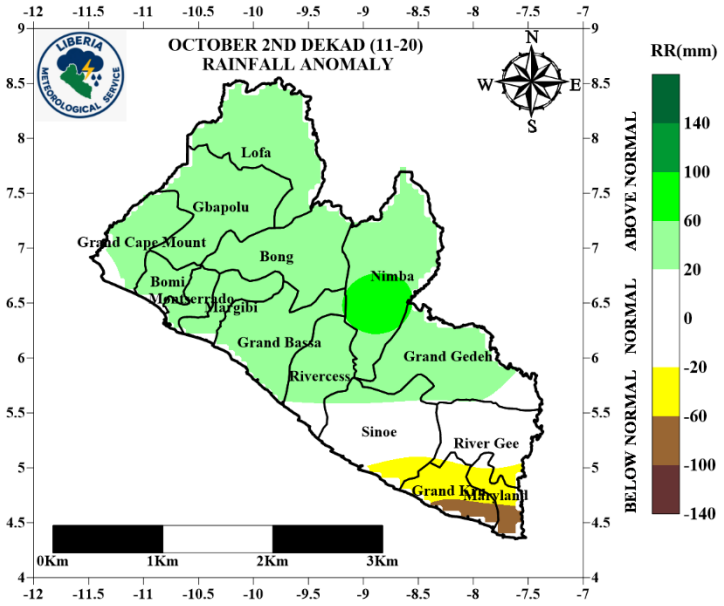


Figure 2: Rainfall Anomaly (1990-2020)

Number of rainy days: During the second dekad of October 2026, the western and northeastern parts of the country experienced the highest number of rainy days. Nevertheless, less numbers of rainy days were observed in Maryland, and Grand Kru counties. Nationwide, rainy days was observed between one to four days (figure 3).

Soil Moisture Index (SMI): During the second dekad of October 2026, soil moisture conditions were above normal across the country. Nevertheless, Maryland observed normal to below normal moisture condition during this period (figure 4).

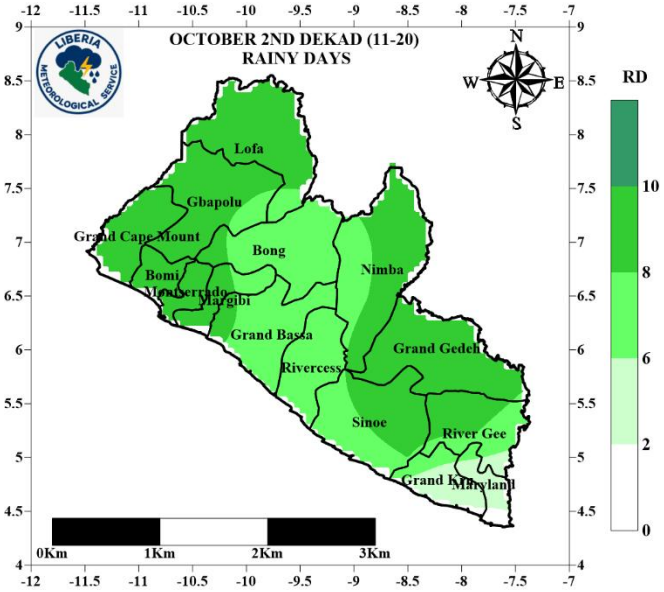


Figure 3: Number of rainy days

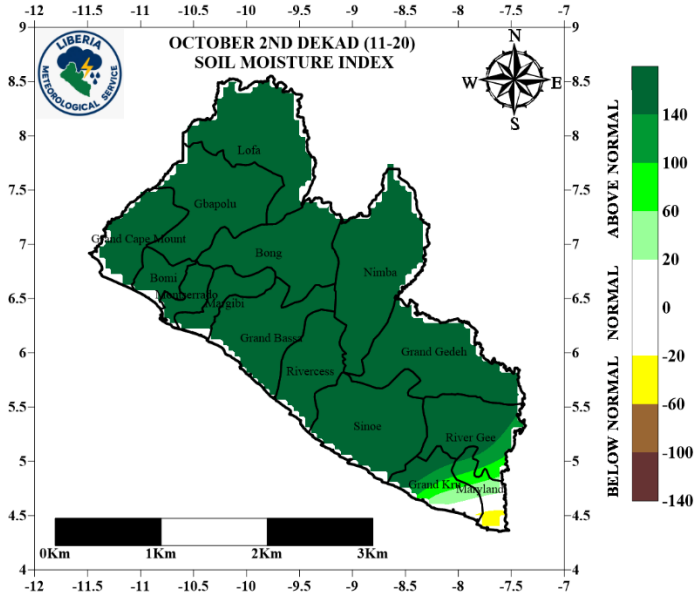


Figure 4: Soil Moisture Index

EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

Maximum Temperature: The second dekad of October 2026 was characterized by variation in maximum temperature across the country. Parts Nimba and Bong Counties experienced high maximum temperature while Lofa, and parts of Gbapolu, Montserrado, Margibi, Sinoe and Grand Kru Counties recorded relatively low maximum temperature. The other parts of the country experienced moderate maximum temperature. During this period, maximum temperature was observed between **28.0°C** and **29.4°C** (Figure 5).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), most parts of the country experienced normal condition. However, parts of Bong, Nimba, Maryland Grand Cape Mount and Bomi Counties experienced normal condition during this period (Figure 6).

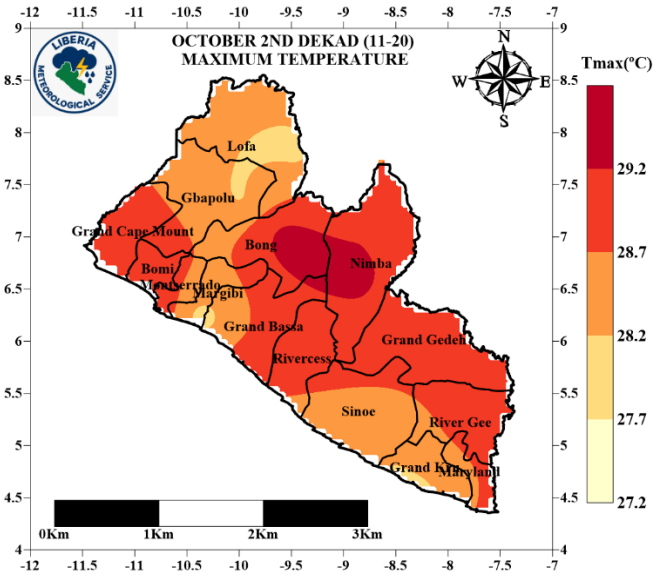


Figure 5: Maximum temperatures at 2m

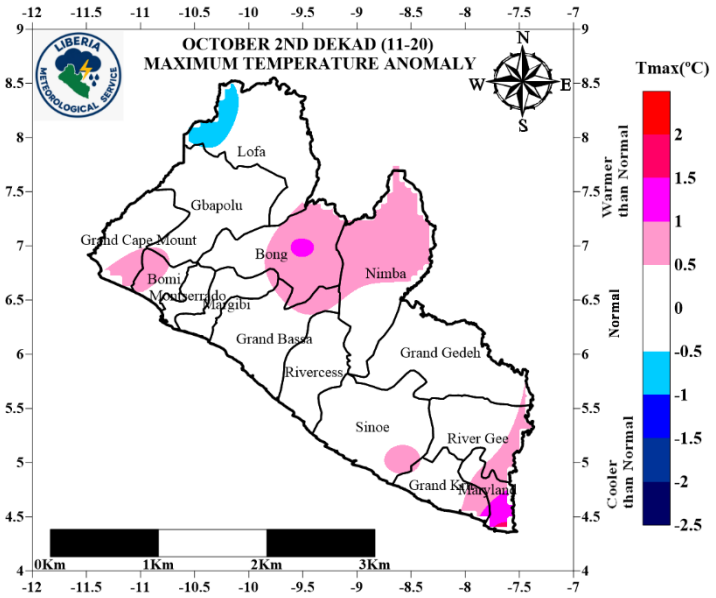


Figure 6: Maximum Temperature Anomaly

Minimum Temperature: The second dekad of October 2026 was characterized by variation in minimum temperature. Most parts of the country experienced increase in minimum temperature. However, Lofa county experienced low minimum temperature. Minimum temperature during this period ranged from **22.1°C** to **26.1°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. Nevertheless, parts of Grand Cape Mount and Bomi Counties experienced normal condition (figure 8).

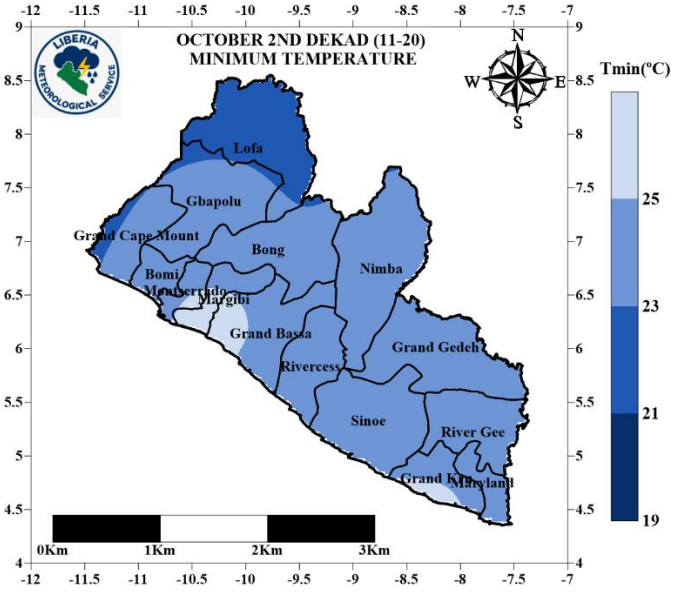


Figure 7: Minimum Temperature at 2m

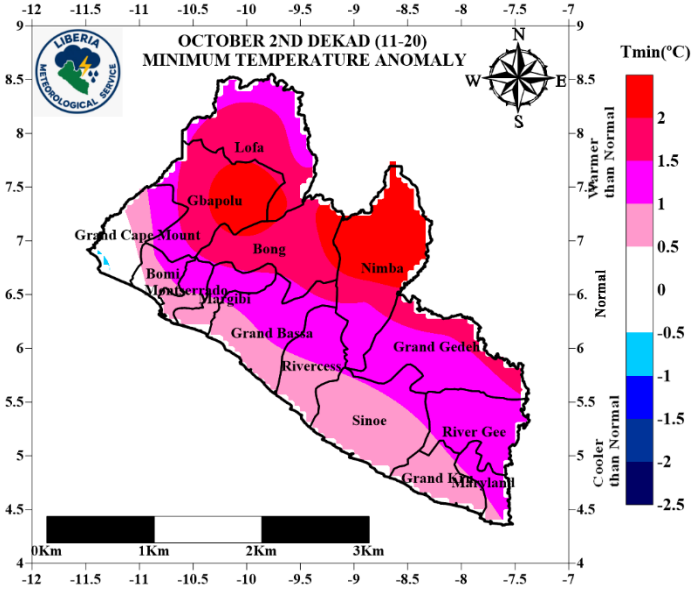


Figure 8: **Minimum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)**

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

During the second Dekad of October 2026, Lofa and parts of Bong, Grand Cape Mount, Nimba, and Grand Gedeh counties experienced intense sunshine with high evapotranspiration rates. Nevertheless, parts of Montserrado, Margibi, and Grand Bassa experienced low evapotranspiration rate while the other parts of the country experienced moderate evapotranspiration rate (Figure 9).

Livestock's Comfortability Index (LCI): During the second Dekad of October 2026, livestock experienced moderate thermal stress due to rising daytime temperature, moderate humidity, and reduced wind speed. Animal experienced mild condition and discomfort which lead to reduced feeding during the afternoon hours (Figure 10).

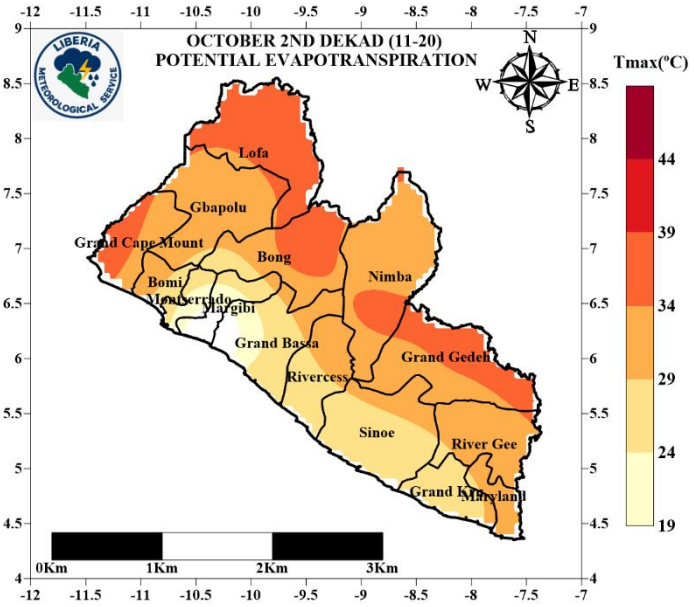


Figure 9: Potential Evapotranspiration

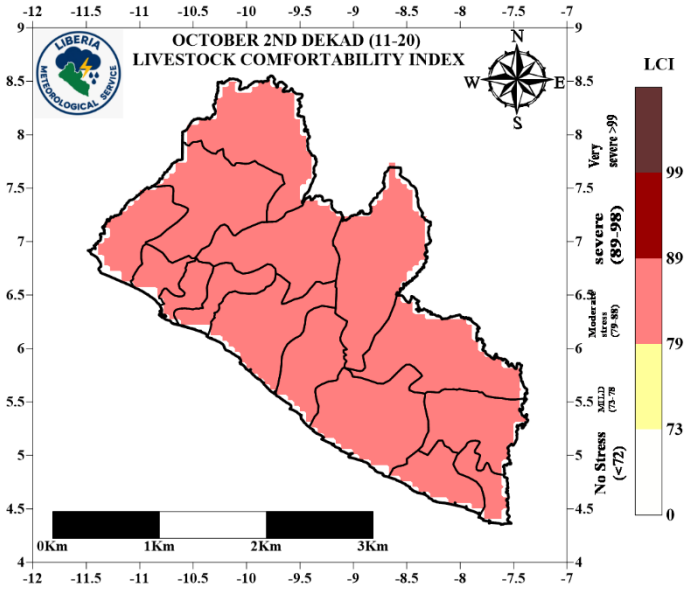


Figure 10: Livestock's Comfortability Index

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).

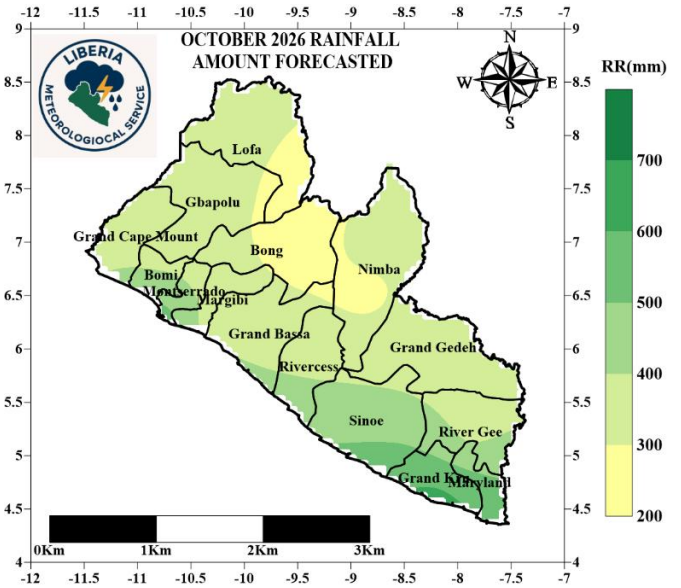


Figure 11: Rain forecasts for October 2026

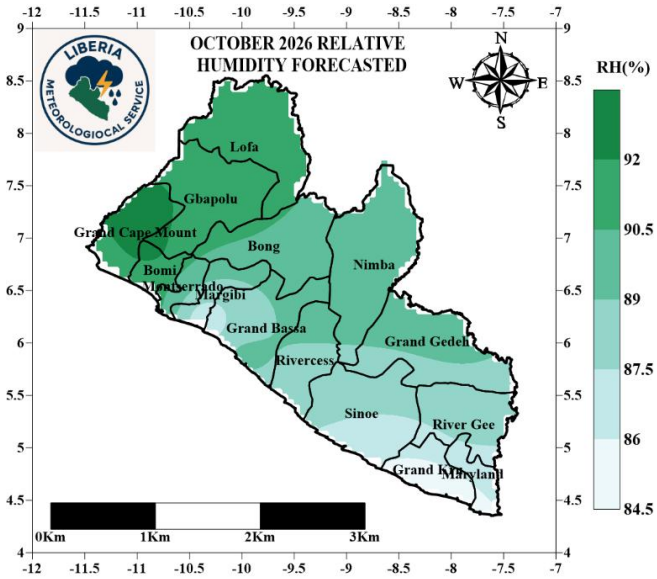


Figure 12: RH forecasts for October 2026

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).

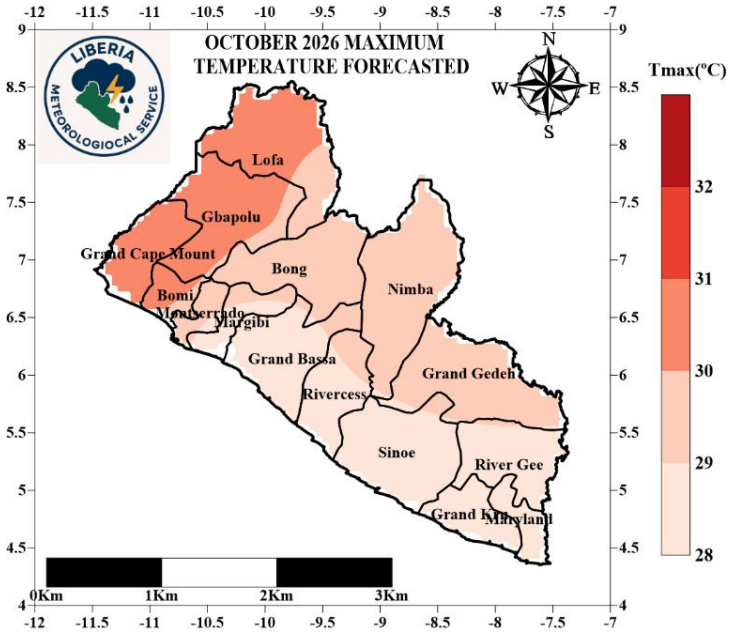


Figure 13: Tmax forecasts for October 2026

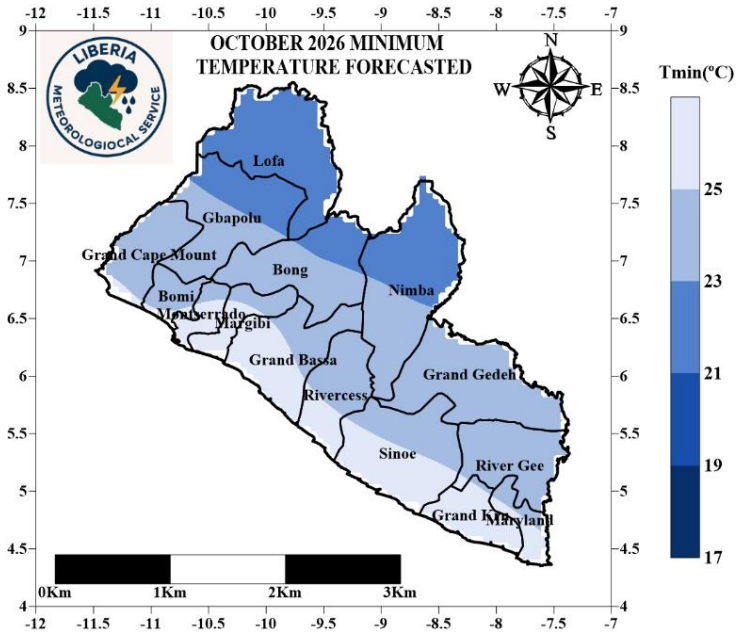


Figure 14: Tmin forecasts for October 2026

FARMERS ADVISORIES

As the cropping season gradually draws to a close, rainfall patterns vary across Liberia, with some areas experiencing declining rainfall while others continue to receive substantial amounts. These conditions may affect harvesting, crop storage, transportation, and agricultural production. Farmers and agricultural stakeholders are advised to take the following precautions:

- **Harvesting and post-harvest management:** Monitor weather forecasts and plan harvesting activities accordingly. Dry harvested crops properly and store them in clean, dry, well-ventilated facilities to minimize spoilage and post-harvest losses. Keep farm inputs and equipment protected from moisture.

- **Crop pests and diseases:** Regularly inspect crops for pests and diseases, as prolonged wet conditions may increase their occurrence. Adopt recommended crop management practices and use only approved pesticides when necessary. Consult agricultural extension officers before applying pesticides.
- **Livestock management:** Provide livestock with safe, well-ventilated shelters, clean drinking water, and adequate feed. Monitor animals for signs of illness, heat stress, dehydration, or abnormal behavior. Seek veterinary assistance promptly when necessary.
- **Vegetable production and soil conservation:** Vegetable producers are encouraged to cultivate on suitable upland sites where possible. Maintain appropriate field drainage and adopt soil conservation practices to minimize waterlogging, soil erosion, and nutrient loss during heavy rainfall.
- **Weather monitoring:** Farmers are encouraged to follow regular weather updates and agrometeorological advisories issued by the Liberia Meteorological Services (LMS) and consult agricultural extension officers for appropriate farm management guidance.

Note: Farmers should seek advice from agricultural extension officers before using pesticides or implementing pest and disease control measures.

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 first Dekad of October 2026					
Stations	**Temperature at two (2) meters**			**Precipitation**	**Humidity**
	Ave. Tx	Ave. Tn	Ave. Temp	Rainfall Sum	Ave. Hum.
AGBAS81	27.5	24.2	25.9	102.2	88.3
AGBEL87	26.6	24.0	25.3	79.3	92.1
AGCAR83	27.9	22.4	25.1	57.9	91.1
AGFOY86	26.9	21.5	24.2	60	91.5
AGFTI80	27.6	23.0	25.3	103	92.2
AGFTW82	27.5	23.2	25.3	59	89.8
AGGCM89	27.8	24.0	25.9	149.4	90.4
AGSAR85	27.7	22.2	24.9	98.2	91.2
AGVON84	26.9	21.5	24.2	87.6	91.5
AGZOR88	26.3	21.5	23.9	87.4	91.8
RF-06-KAB	27.0	24.0	25.5	92	87.6
SYGCA64	27.0	24.7	25.9	95.3	85.6
SYHAR63	27.5	24.1	25.8	96.5	86.4
SYROB60	27.3	25.7	26.5	127.5	84.0
SYSPA65	27.8	24.1	25.9	207.2	88.9
SYTPT62	27.8	22.4	25.1	81.4	91.0
SYZWD61	27.5	22.4	24.9	108.4	91.2

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Motto: Weather is everybody's business

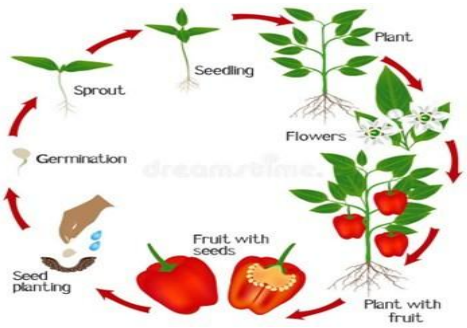
The Liberia Meteorological Service (LMS) is responsible for providing meteorological services to support the social and economic progress of Liberia, ensure the safety and well-being of its population, and fulfil its international obligations. It was created by an Act of Legislation in August 1972 and 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