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VOLUME N° 30 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 third dekad of October 2026, Maryland, Grand Kru, Rivergee, southeastern Sinoe, southwestern Margibi, southern Montserrado, southern Bomi and southeastern Grand Cape Mount experienced high amounts of rainfall. Nevertheless, central Nimba and northwestern Grand Gedeh experienced moderate rainfall while the others parts of the country experienced less rainfall. Nationwide, accumulated rainfall ranged from **54.7mm to 103.5mm** during the second dekad of October 2026 (figure 1).

Rainfall Anomaly (1990-2020): Compared with the long-term climatological mean, Bong, Maryland, Rivergee, central and eastern Sinoe, central and eastern Grand Gedeh, central and northern Nimba, central and nothern Gbapolu and southern Lofa experiencing normal condition. Nevertheless, the others parts experienced below normal rainfall condition (figure 2).

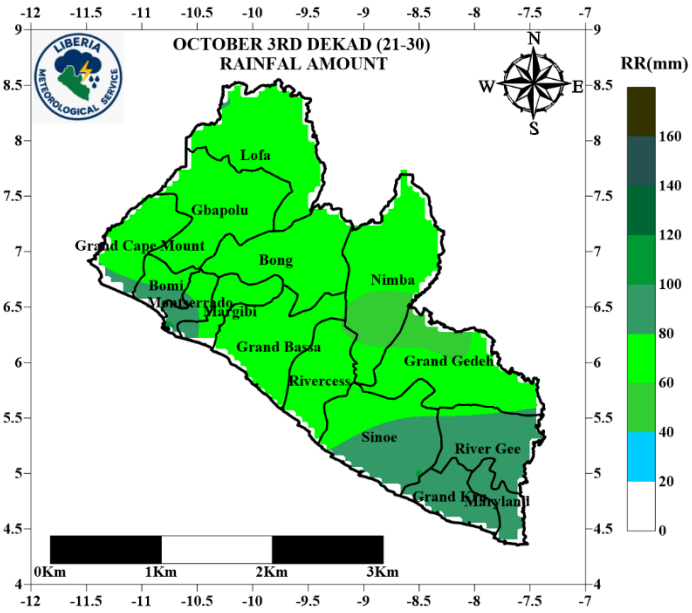


Figure 1: Rainfall Amount

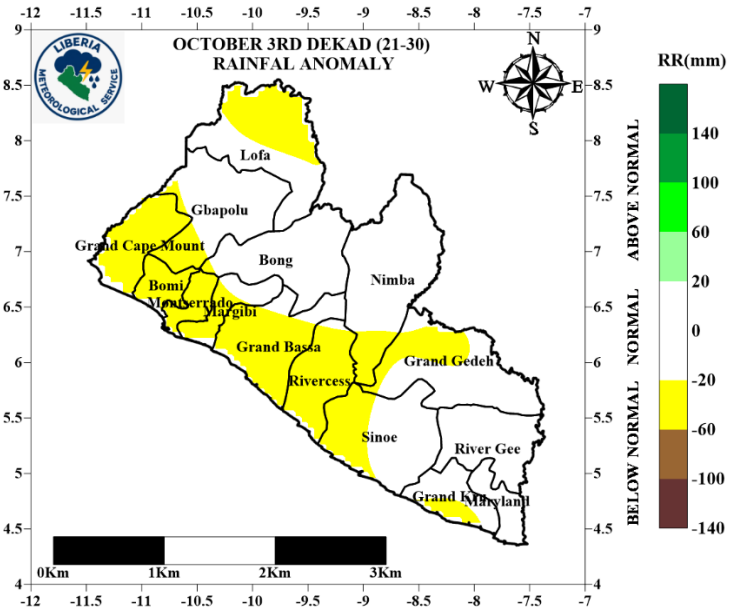


Figure 2: Rainfall Anomaly (1990-2020)

Number of rainy days: During the third dekad of October 2026, the southern parts of the country experienced the highest number of rainy days while the northern part of the country including Maryland experienced less rainy days. Nationwide, rainy days was observed between seven to nine days (figure 3).

Soil Moisture Index (SMI): During the third dekad of October 2026, soil moisture conditions were above normal across the country. Nevertheless, Maryland, Grand Kru, Rivergee, Margibi, Montserrado, Bomi and southern Grand Cape Mount, southwestern Grand Bassa, and south Rivercess County experienced the highest (figure 4).

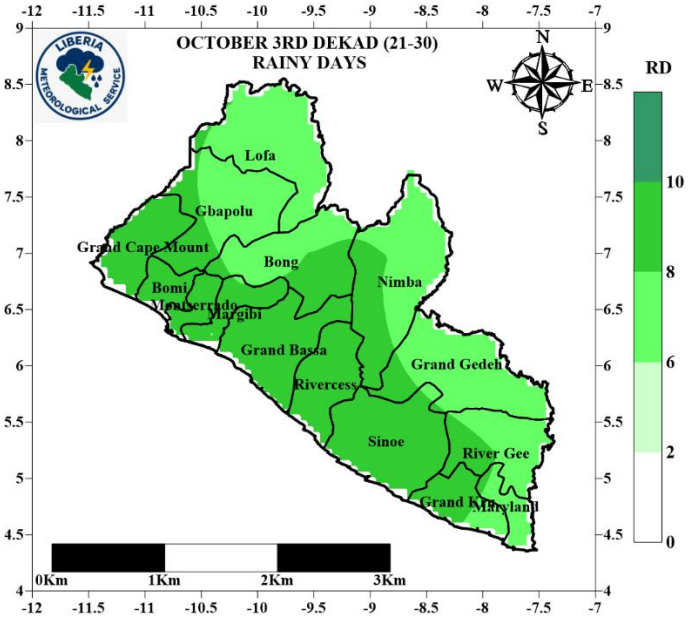


Figure 3: Number of rainy days

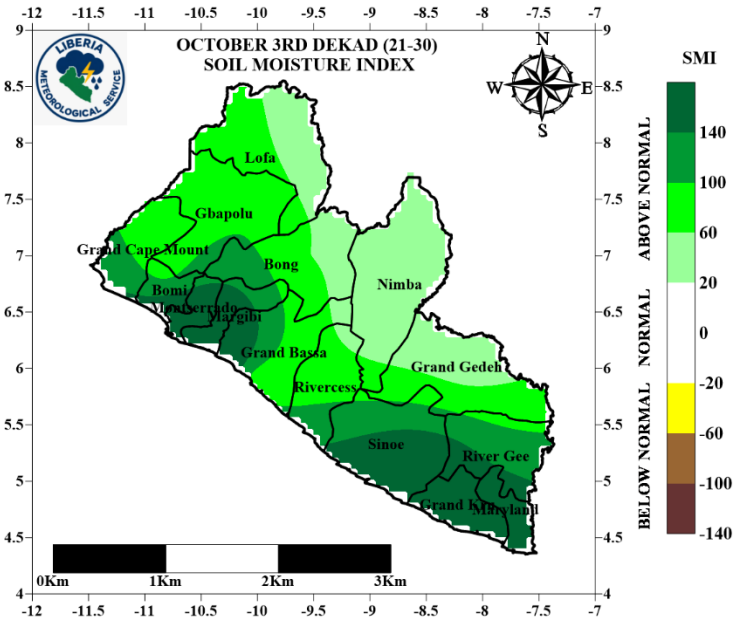


Figure 4: Soil Moisture Index

EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

Maximum Temperature: The third dekad of October 2026 was characterized by variation in maximum temperature across the country. The country observed and increase in Maximum temperature across the country. However, northern Lofa, and southern Gbapolu county observed low maximum temperature during this period. During this period, maximum temperature was observed between **28.7°C** and **29.9°C** (Figure 5).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), most parts of the country experienced warmer than normal condition. However, Lofa, Gbapolu, Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and western Bong, northern, Montserrado, and Grand Gedeh counties experienced normal condition during this period (Figure 6).

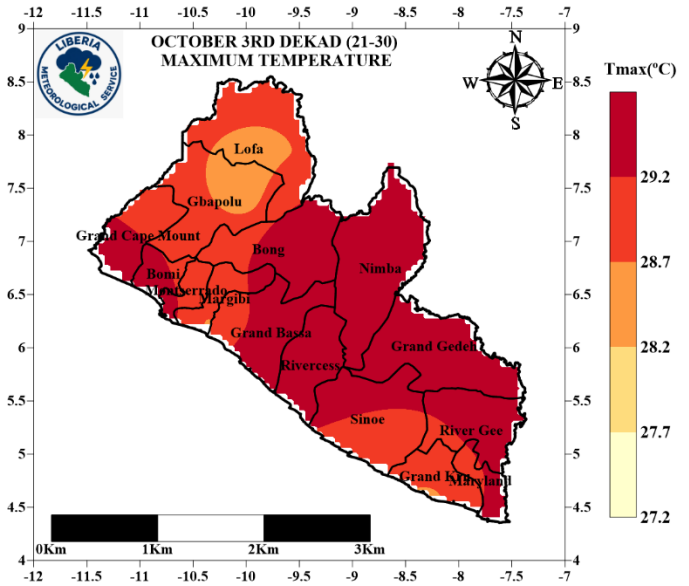


Figure 5: Maximum temperatures at 2m

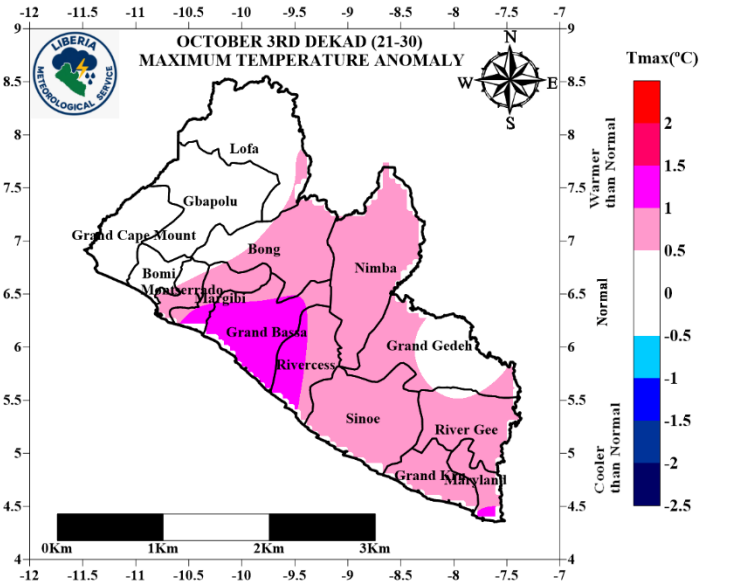


Figure 6: Maximum Temperature Anomaly

Minimum Temperature: The third dekad of October 2026 was characterized by variation in minimum temperature. Most parts of the country experienced increase in minimum temperature. However, Lofa, northern Bong, northern Nimba, northern Grand Gedeh experienced low minimum temperature while eastern Montserrado, southern and central Margibi and southwestern Grand Bassa county observed high minimum temperature. Minimum temperature during this period ranged from **23.0°C** to **26.5°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, northern Grand Cape Mount and southwestern Bomi Counties experienced normal condition (figure 8).

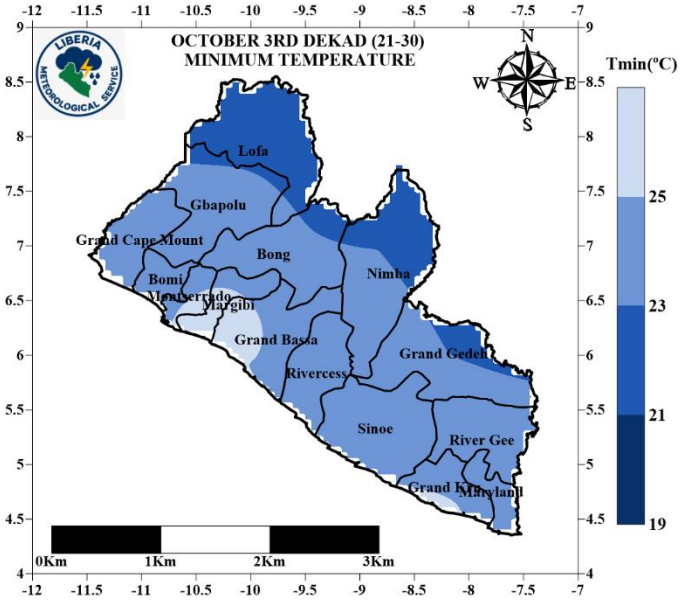


Figure 7: Minimum Temperature at 2m

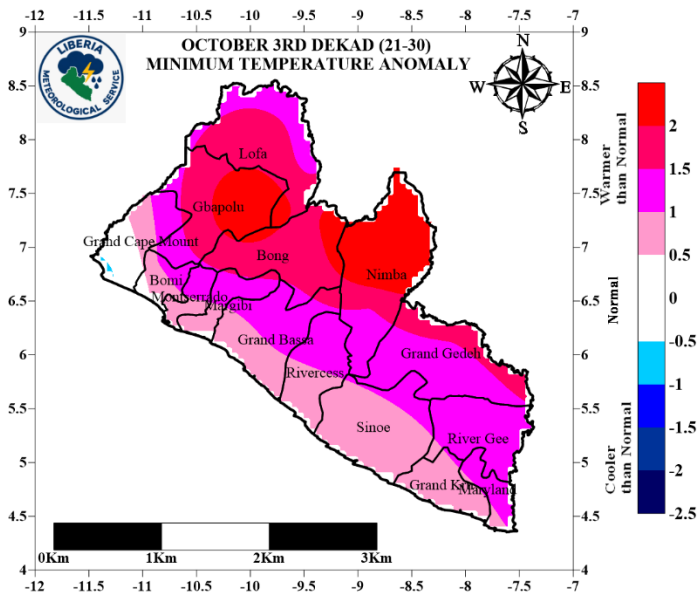


Figure 8: Minimum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

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

Livestock's Comfortability Index (LCI): During the third 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).

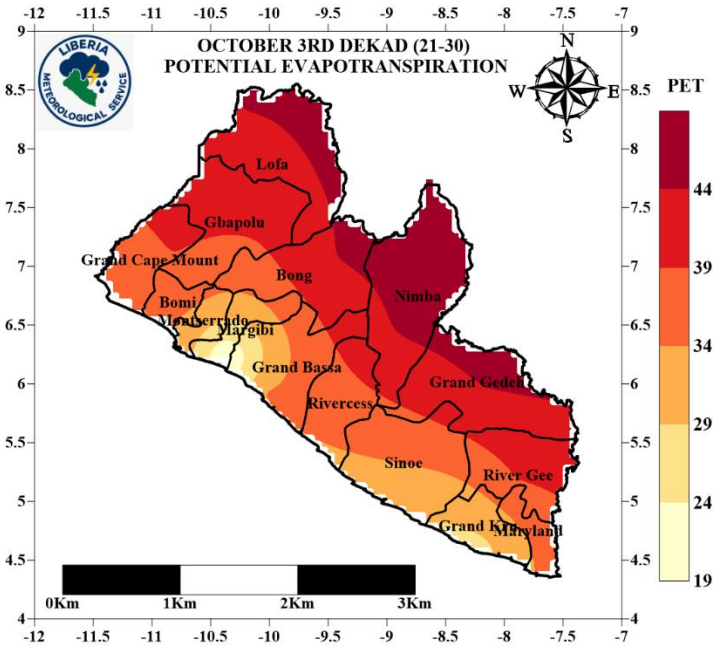


Figure 9: Potential Evapotranspiration

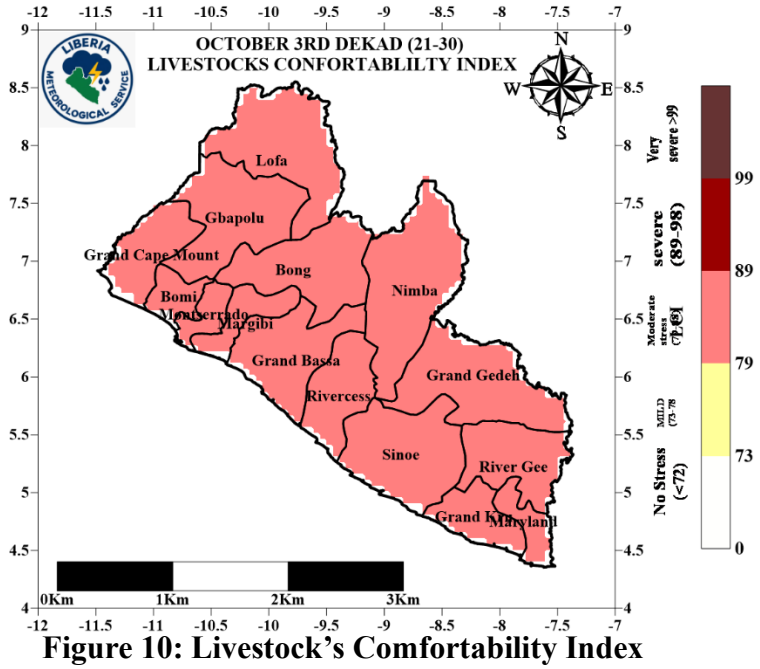


Figure 10: Livestock's Comfortability Index

WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2026

Rainfall: In November, Maryland, Grand Kru, Rivergee, Sinoe, Montserrado, Bomi, Cape Mount northern and western Gbapolu, western Lofa, southern and eastern Bassa, southern and central Rivercess, southern and eastern Grand Gedeh county are anticipated to experience high rainfall. Central and eastern Lofa, central and eastern Bong, central and northern Nimba and northwestern Grand Gedeh county are anticipated to receive low rainfall. Rainfall is anticipated to range from **105.0mm to 257.5mm** (figure 11).

Relative Humidity: Bomi, Cape Mount, Gbapolu, Lofa western and northern Bong and northern Nimba County are anticipated to experience low relative humidity. Nevertheless, the others parts of the country are anticipated to experience high relative humidity. Average relative humidity is forecasted to range between 62.7% and 86.4% (figure 12).

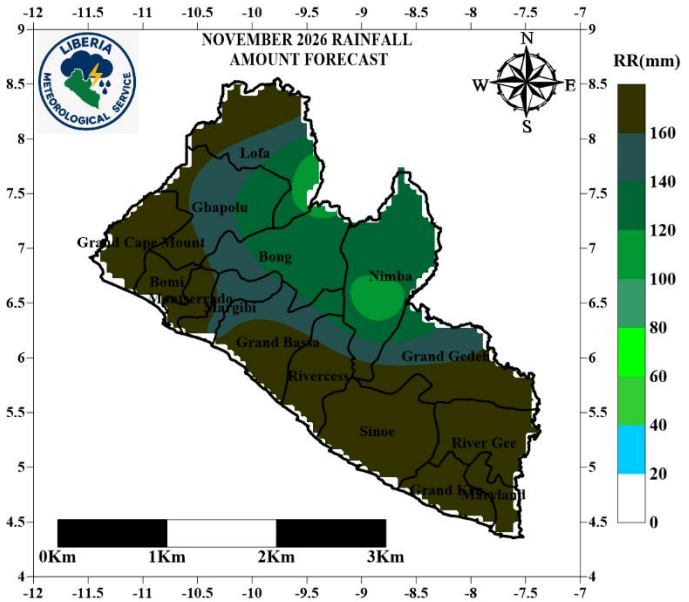


Figure 11: Rain forecasts for November 2026

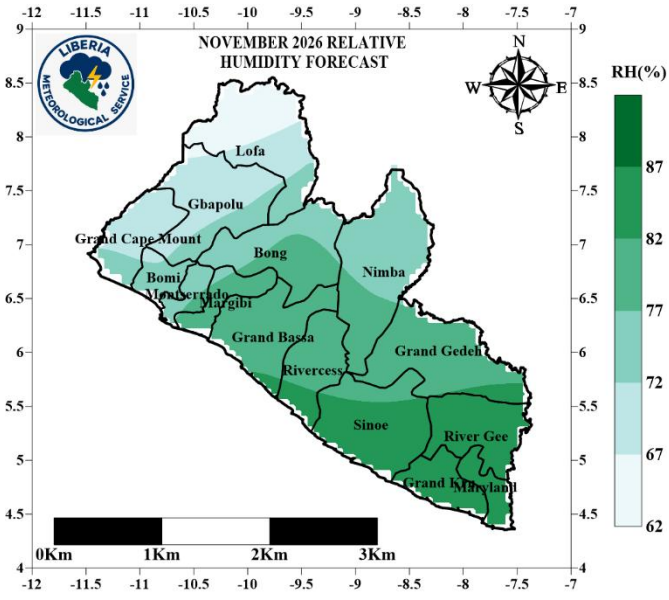


Figure 12: RH forecasts for November 2026

Maximum Temperature: Montserrado, Bomi, Cape Mount, Gbapolu, Lofa, Bong, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, western and northern Margibi, northern Bassa, and northern Rivercess county are anticipated to experience high maximum temperature. Southeastern Margibi, southwestern Bassa, southeastern Sinoe, Grand Kru and Maryland counties are anticipated to experience low maximum temperature. However, moderate maximum temperature is expected in the other parts of the country. Maximum temperature anticipated to range between **29.1°C** to **34.1°**C across the Country (figure 13).

Minimum (Nighttime) Temperature: High minimum temperature is anticipated southern and central Montserrado, southern and central Margibi, southern Bassa, southern Rivercess, southern Sinoe and Grand Kru counties while low minimum temperature is expected in Lofa northern Gbapolu, northern Bong and central and northern Nimba and northern Grand Gedeh county. The other parts of the country are anticipated to experience moderate minimum temperature (Figure 14).

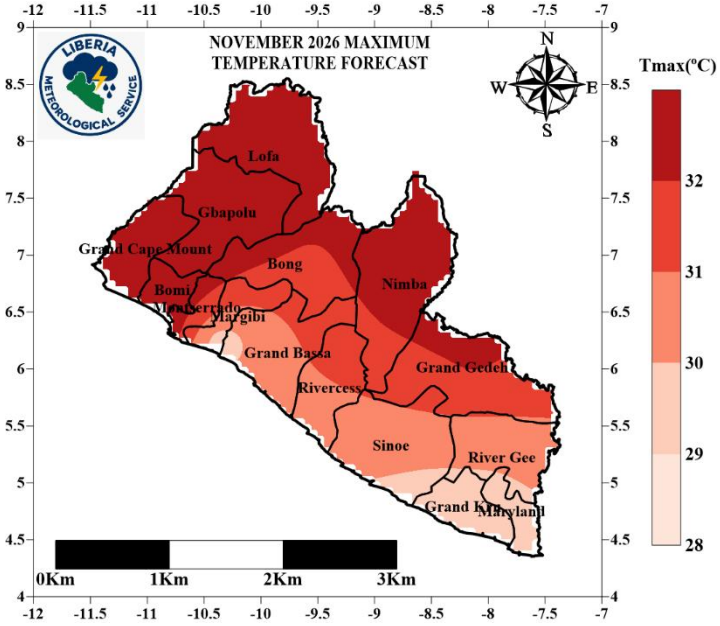


Figure 13: Tmax forecasts for October 2026

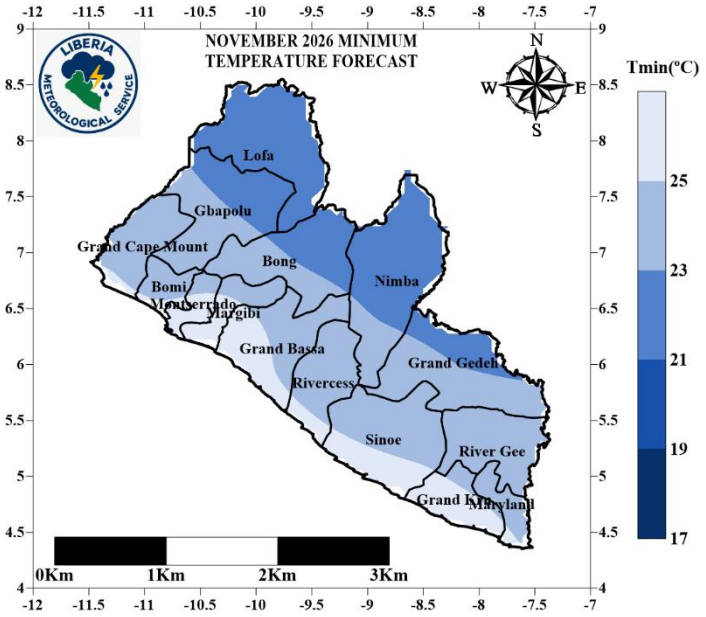


Figure 14: Tmin forecasts for October 2026

FARMERS ADVISORIES

As the cropping season gradually draws to a close, rainfall is expected to decrease across Liberia and farmers are now harvesting their crops. 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:** farmers are also advised to continue to monitor their crops for pest and disease situation. 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	29.4	25.0	27.2	61.5	85.9
AGBEL87	28.5	24.0	26.3	78.2	89.6
AGCAR83	29.8	23.3	26.5	70.2	89.4
AGFOY86	28.8	21.7	25.3	80.4	88.5
AGFTI80	29.2	23.6	26.4	68.3	90.5
AGFTW82	29.3	23.7	26.5	90.2	88.2
AGGCM89	29.4	24.8	27.1	82.1	87.9
AGSAR85	29.9	23.0	26.4	71.2	89.1
AGVON84	28.8	21.7	25.3	62.9	88.5
AGZOR88	28.7	21.7	25.2	60.7	87.5
RF-06-KAB	28.8	24.7	26.8	101	85.5
SYGCA64	28.6	25.3	26.9	82.4	84.6
SYHAR63	29.4	24.6	27.0	100.3	86.0
SYROB60	28.6	26.5	27.6	68.6	82.1
SYSPA65	29.4	24.9	27.1	103.5	86.9
SYTPT62	29.9	23.3	26.6	54.7	88.8
SYZWD61	29.6	22.9	26.3	58.7	88.2

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Motto: Weather is everybody's business

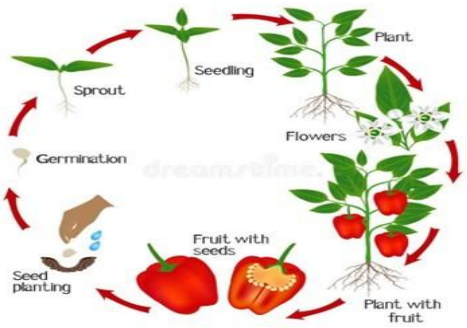
The Liberia Meteorological Service (LMS) is responsible for providing meteorological services to support the social and economic progress of Liberia, ensure the safety and well-being of its population, and fulfil its international obligations. It was created by an Act of Legislation in August 1972 and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