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VOLUME N° 36: THIRD DEKA OF DECEMBER 2025



Summaries

- ◆ Rainfall Analysis
- ◆ Temperature Analysis
- ◆ Potential Evapotranspiration
- ◆ Livelihood Comfortability Index
- ◆ Vegetative Condition
- ◆ Monthly Forecast
- ◆ Farmer Advisory

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITION

Rainfall during the third Dakad of December 2025: The third DEKAD of December 2025 were characterized by moderate rainfall in the south and southeast parts of the country. Some parts of Lofa, Gbapolu, Nimba counties recorded low rainfall during this period. Nationwide, rainfall amounts ranged from **00.0mm** to **94.1mm** (Figure 1).

Normal rainfall (1990-2020): As compare to the normal rainfall, majority parts of the country received above normal rainfall. However, Lofa county experienced normal rainfall (figure 2).

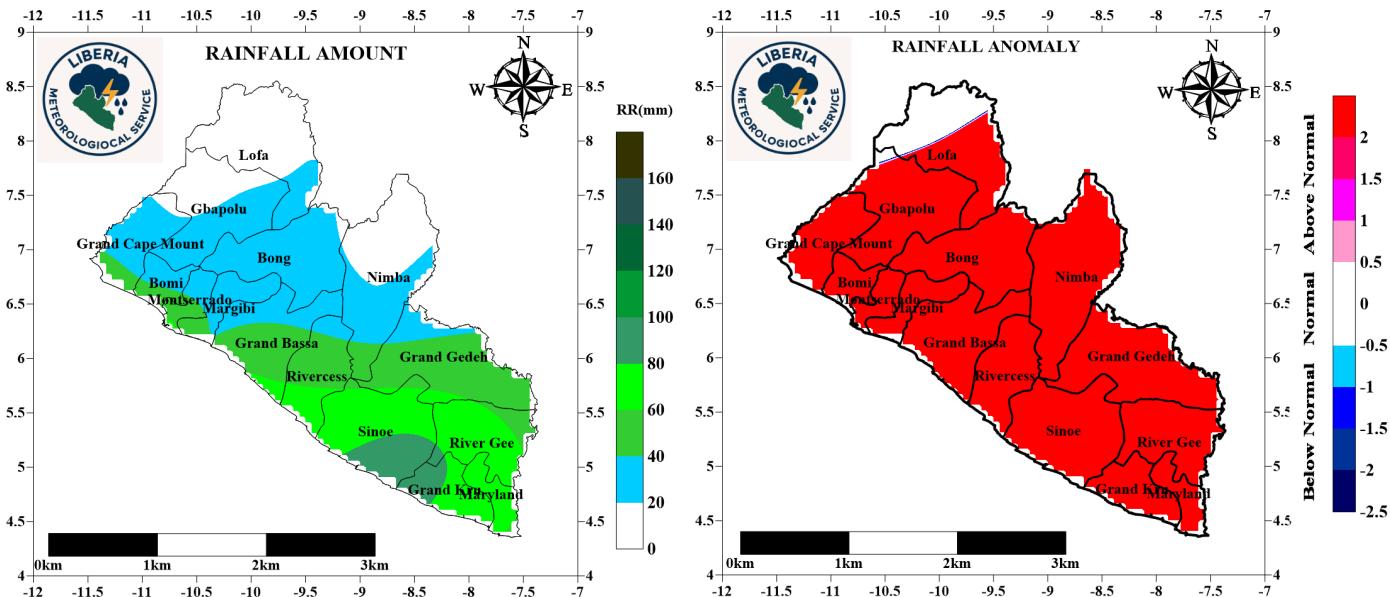


Figure 1: Rainfall amount

Figure 2: Rainfall Normal (1990-2020)

Number of rainy days during the third DEKAD of December 2025: During the third DEKAD of December 2025, most parts of the country received rainfall between one to seven days. However, Maryland and Grand Kru, River Gee, Sinoe and River Cess counties recorded the highest rainy days while the northern part of Lofa recorded no rainfall (figure 3).

Soil Moisture Index (SMI) during the third DEKAD of December 2025: The third DEKAD of December 2025 shows that the costal region experienced above normal moisture content in the soil. Additionally, northern and central parts of the country observed below normal moisture content in the soil (figure 4).

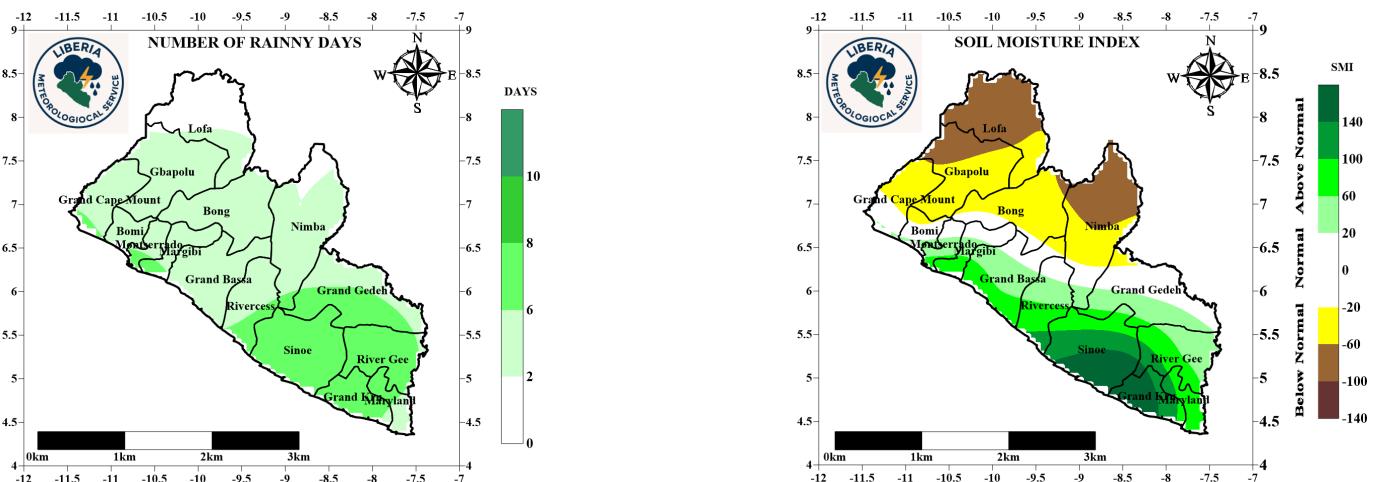


Figure 3: Number of rainy days

Figure 4: Soil Moisture Index

EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

Maximum Temperature: The third DEKAD of December 2025 was marked by an increase in maximum temperatures in River Gee, Maryland, Rivercess, parts of Nimba, Bong, G. Bassa, Montserrado, Bomi and G. Cape Mount. The rest of the country received low temperature. Maximum temperatures ranged between **28.6°C** and **30.0°C** (Figure 6).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), the western and northern parts of the countries experienced below normal maximum temperature as shown in blue. However, Maryland, Grand Kru, G. Bassa, Margbi and part of Rivercess, Sinoe and River Gee counties experienced normal temperature (Figure 7).

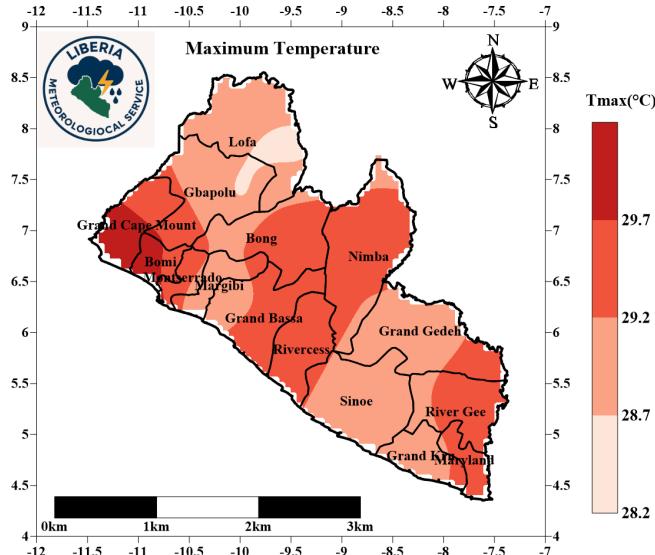


Figure 5: Maximum temperatures at 2m

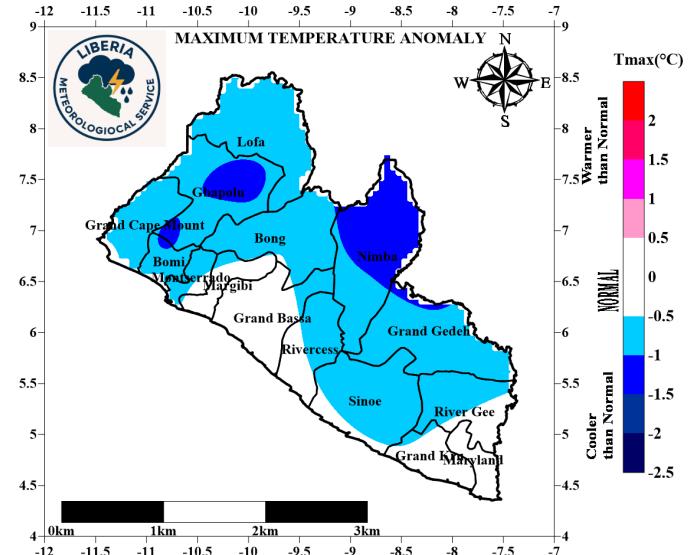


Figure 6: Maximum Temperature (1991-2020)

Minimum Temperature: The third DEKAD of December 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 **19.6°C** to **26.5°C** (figure 7).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), majority part of the country experienced a warmer condition. However, Maryland, Grand Kru and part of River Gee and Sinoe counties experienced normal condition (figure 8).

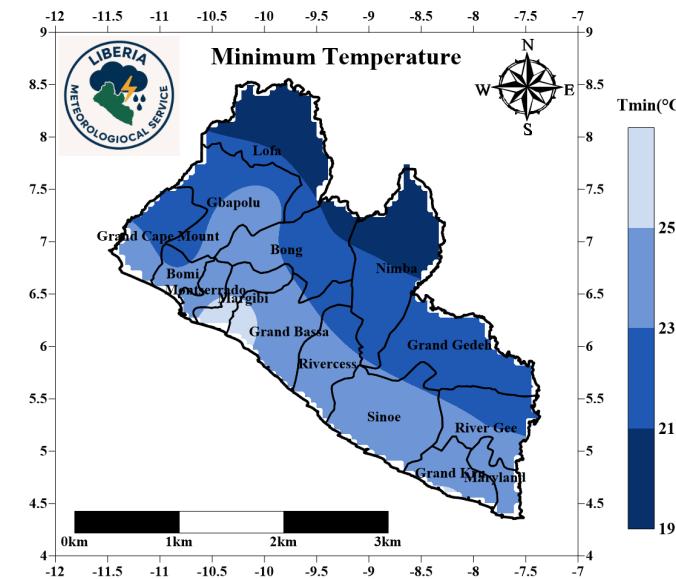


Figure 7: Minimum temperatures at 2m

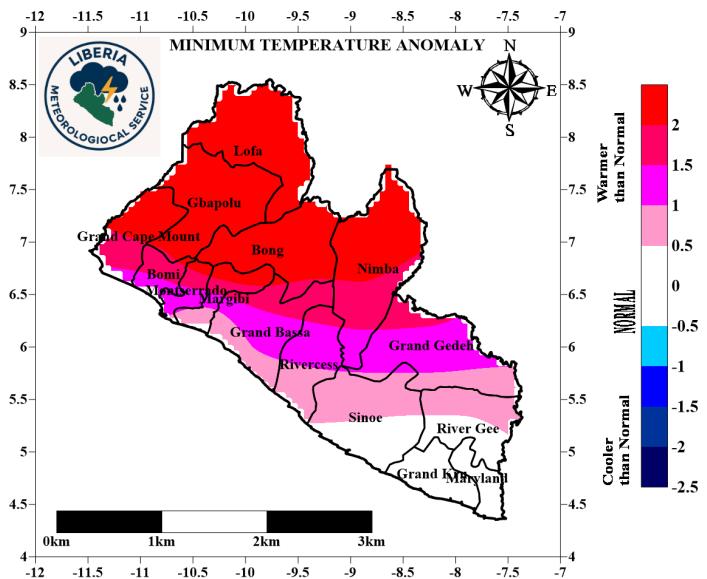


Figure 8: Minimum Temperature Normal (1991-2020)

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

During the third DEKAD of December 2025, the north and northwest parts of the country experienced instant sunshine with high evapotranspiration rates. The central to the western region experienced moderate evapotranspiration rate while the coastal region experienced low evapotranspiration rates (Figure 9).

Livestock Comfortability Index (LCI): During the third DEKAD of December 2025, livestock experienced moderate thermal stress due to rising daytime temperatures, moderate humidity, and reduced wind speeds. Animals show moderate discomfort and reduced feeding during peak afternoon hours, but no major health risks are anticipated with proper shade and hydration (Figure 10).

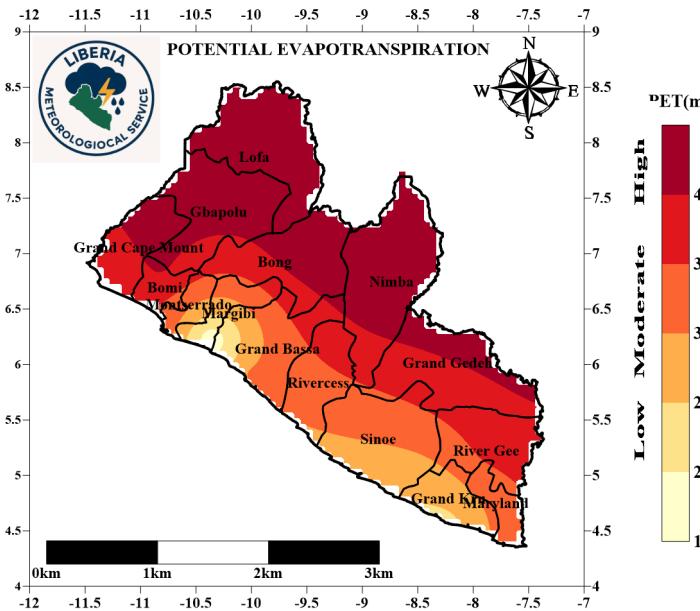


Figure 9: DEKAD three Potential Evapotranspiration

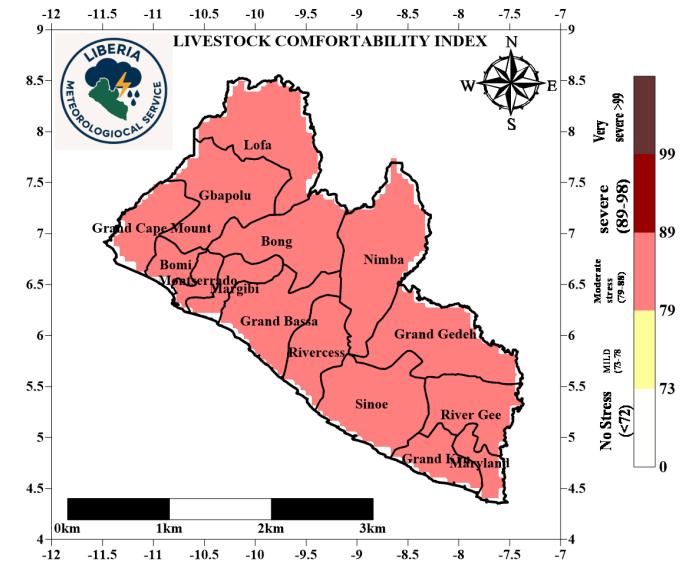


Figure 10: DEKAD three Livestock Comfortability Index FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 2025

Normalized difference Vegetation Index (NDVI): During the third DEKAD of December 2025, the southeast part of the country was covered by dense vegetation. However, the Southwest region experienced less dense vegetation (Figure 10)

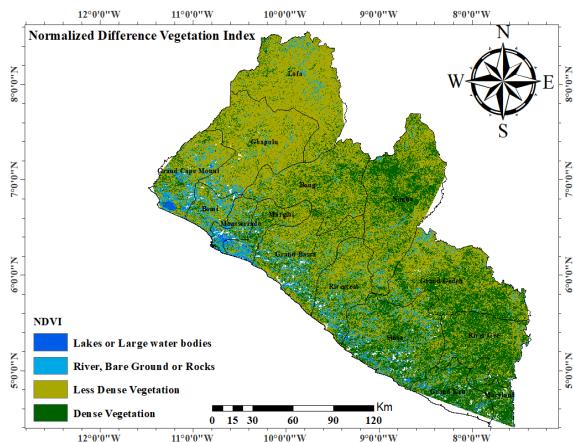


Figure 11: Third DEKAD NDVI

RAINFALL: In January 2026, the forecasted cumulative rainfall amount across the counties is anticipated to be between 20.9 mm and 58.0 mm. The southeast coastal counties are expected to record rainfall amounts between 48.9mm and 58.0mm. Rainfall amounts of below 20.0mm are predicted in upper Lofa and Nimba counties (figure 11).

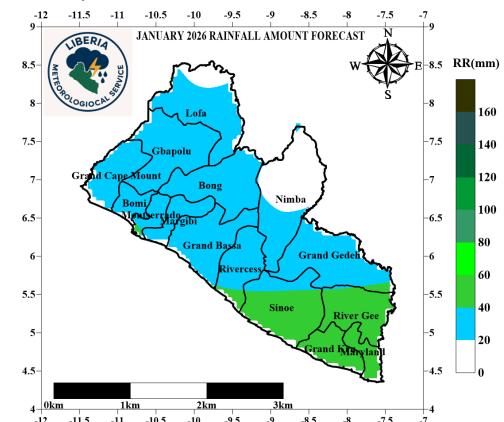


Figure 12: Rain forecasts for January 2026

FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 2025

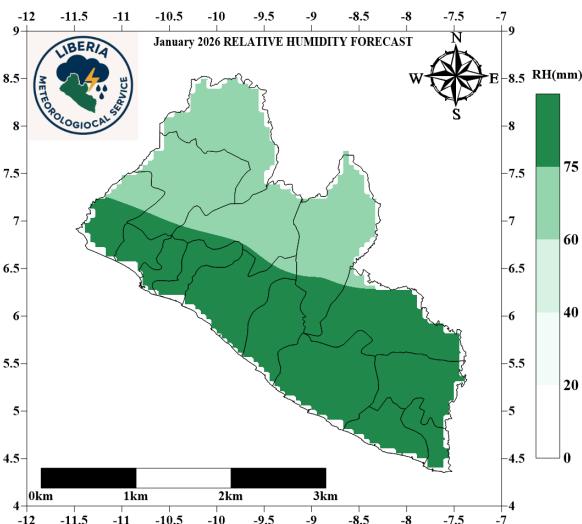


Figure 13: Relative humidity forecasts for January 2026

Relative Humidity: Relative humidity across Liberia for January 2026 is predicted to range from 62.4% to 81.8%, as shown in Figure 12. The highest range of values (79.5–81.8%) is expected in the southern counties. The extreme north is expected to record the lowest relative humidity, 62.4% while the rest of the country is expected to record a range of 62.7% to 77.1%.

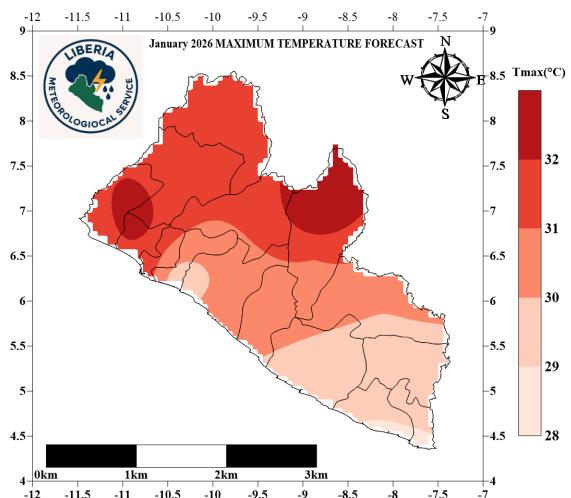


Figure 14: Tmax forecasts for January 2026

Maximum Temperature: The maximum temperature in January 2025 is anticipated to be 28.9°C to 32.1°C across the counties. The lowest and highest maximum daytime temperatures of 28.9°C and 29.4°C are predicted over Maryland, Grand Cess and Sinoe counties (figure 13).

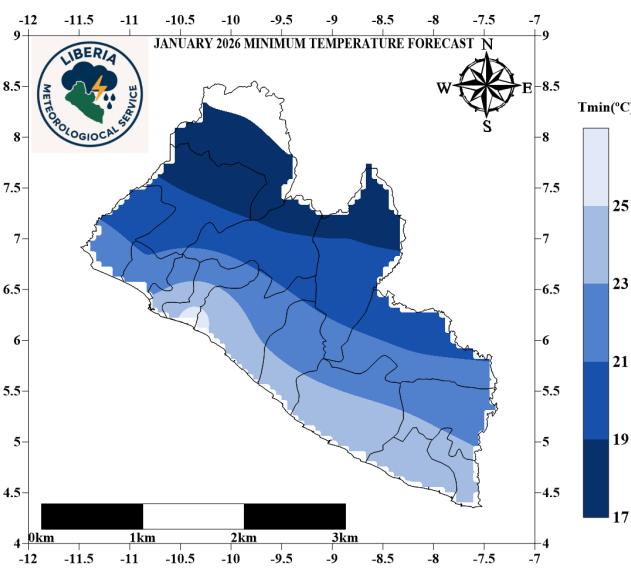


Figure 15: Tmin forecasts for January 2026

Minimum Temperature: Nighttime temperatures across the country in December 2025 are anticipated to range between 17.4°C and 25.9°C. The lowest nighttime temperature range of 16.9°C to 19.1°C is anticipated in parts of Lofa, Gbapolu, Bong and Nimba counties, while the highest nighttime temperature of 25.9°C is expected in the southern parts of Margibi County (Figure 14).

Farmers Advisories

As rainfall is expected to decrease in the coming dekads of January 2026, and soil moistures remain expected to decrease, farmers are strongly encouraged to take the following precautions in their agricultural practices:

- Field Preparation:**

Move to low lying areas for vegetable production, this will reduce the risk of wilting and maximize yield of vegetables.

Create drainage channels where possible to prevent water logging in case of heavy rainfall.

- Crop Management:**

Plant drought tolerant crop varieties to reduce the risk of losses.

Monitor crops regularly for signs of disease or stress caused by lost to high evapotranspiration.

Irrigate when you observe high evaporation and evapotranspiration.

- Livestock Management:**

Move animals to low lying areas to avoid heat stress.

Ensure animals are properly housed and maintain good hygiene to prevent disease outbreaks.

Provide clean drinking water regularly to prevent dehydration and heat stress.

Check livestock frequently for symptoms of illness and provide timely treatment when needed

- 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 third DEKAD of January 2026

Stations	Temperature at two (2) meters			Precipitation	Humidity
	Ave. Tx	Ave. Tn	Ave. Temp	Rainfall Sum	Ave. Hum.
AGBAS81	29.4	24.4	26.9	58.8	83.2
AGBEL87	28.7	24.0	26.3	23.9	83.6
AGCAR83	29.6	21.5	25.5	25.1	85.7
AGFOY86	28.9	19.6	24.2	0	79.5
AGFTI80	29.8	22.4	26.1	24	87.1
AGFTW82	29.4	23.1	26.2	68.1	86.7
AGGCM89	30.0	24.2	27.1	49.9	84.6
AGSAR85	29.5	20.8	25.1	16.4	86.0
AGVON84	28.9	19.6	24.2	7.6	79.5
AGZOR88	28.6	19.5	24.1	21.2	80.2
RF-06-KAB	28.9	24.4	26.7	94.1	84.2
SYGCA64	28.8	25.2	27.0	72.4	82.4
SYHAR63	29.6	24.4	27.0	60	83.4
SYROB60	28.7	26.5	27.6	38.9	78.9
SYSPA65	29.7	24.3	27.0	62.5	83.7
SYTPT62	29.2	21.5	25.4	22.2	87.1
SYZWD61	29.1	21.7	25.4	45.6	86.4

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Motto: Weather is everybody business



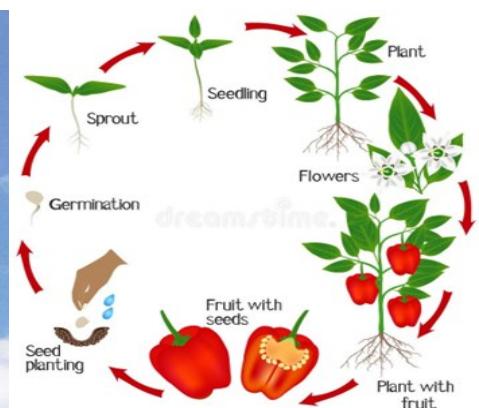
Hot pepper

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.



MET. Observation



Phenology of pepper