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VOLUME N° 02: SECOND DEKAD OF JANUARY 2026



Summaries

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

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITION

Rainfall during the second Dakad of January 2026: The second DEKAD of January 2026 were characterized by low rainfall across most parts of the country. However, Grand Kru received the highest rainfall amount during this period with rainfall at 24.0mm. Nationwide, rainfall amounts ranged from **0.00mm** to **24.0mm** (Figure 1).

Normal rainfall (1990-2020): As compare to the normal rainfall, majority parts of the country received above normal rainfall accept parts of Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado, Margibi and Lofa counties which experienced normal rainfall (figure 2).

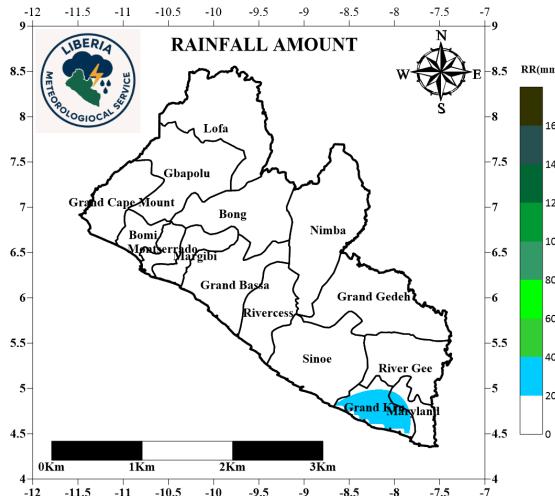


Figure 1: Rainfall amount

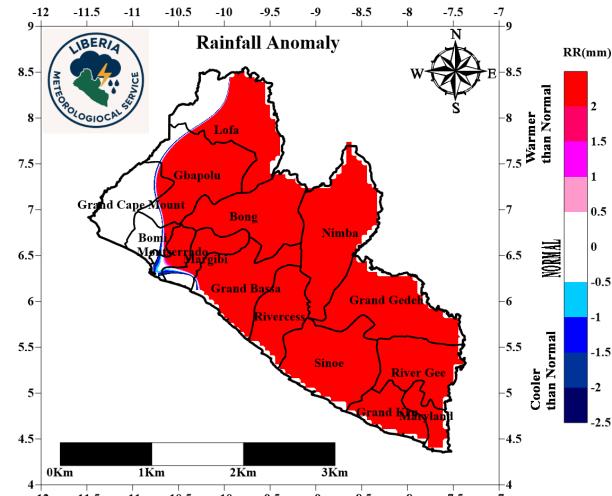


Figure 2: Rainfall Normal (1990-2020)

Number of rainy days during the first DEKAD of January 2026: During the second DEKAD of January 2026, most parts of the country received rainfall between two to six days. However, the southern extending to the central region recorded the highest rainy days while parts of Nimba, Bong, Lofa, Gbapolu and Bomi counties recorded less rainy days (figure 3).

Soil Moisture Index (SMI) during the second DEKAD of January 2026: The second DEKAD of January 2026 shows every part of the country experienced above normal moisture content in the soil (figure 4).

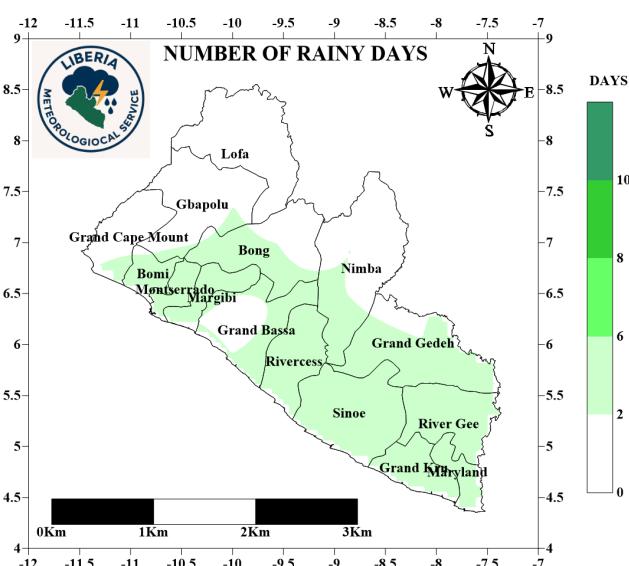


Figure 3: Number of rainy days

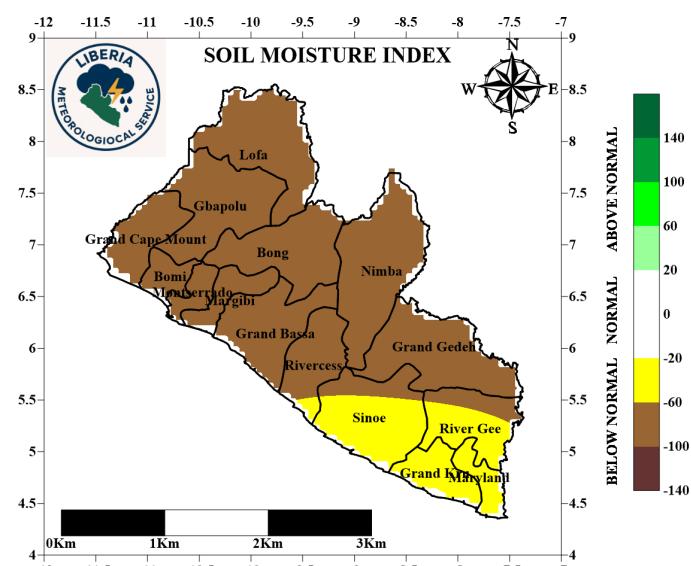


Figure 4: Soil Moisture Index

EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURES

Maximum Temperature: The second DEKAD of January 2026 was marked by an increase in maximum temperatures in Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and parts of Montserrado, Bong, Nimba, River Gee and Maryland while Lofa and part of Gbapolu recorded the lowest. During this period maximum temperature ranged between **28.8°C** and **30.2°C** (Figure 6).

Compared to the long-term mean (1990–2020), majority parts of the country is cooler than normal as shown in blue. However, part of Maryland, Grand Kru, River Gee, Bassa Margibi and Montserrado counties experienced normal temperature (Figure 7).

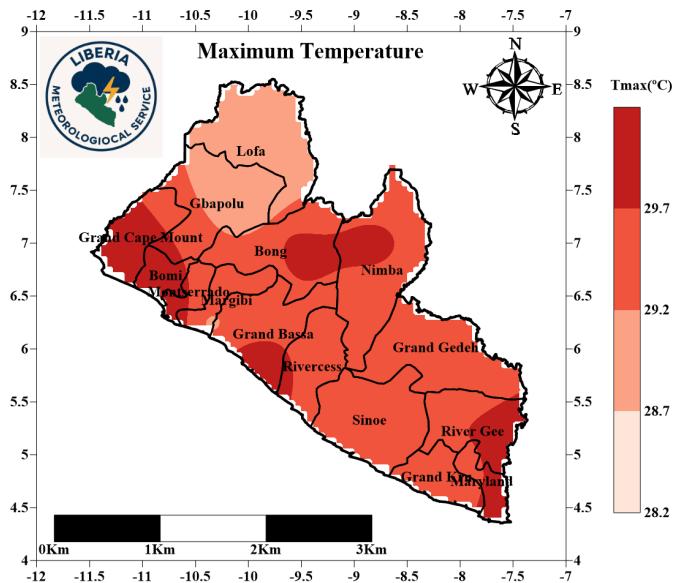


Figure 5: Maximum temperatures at 2m

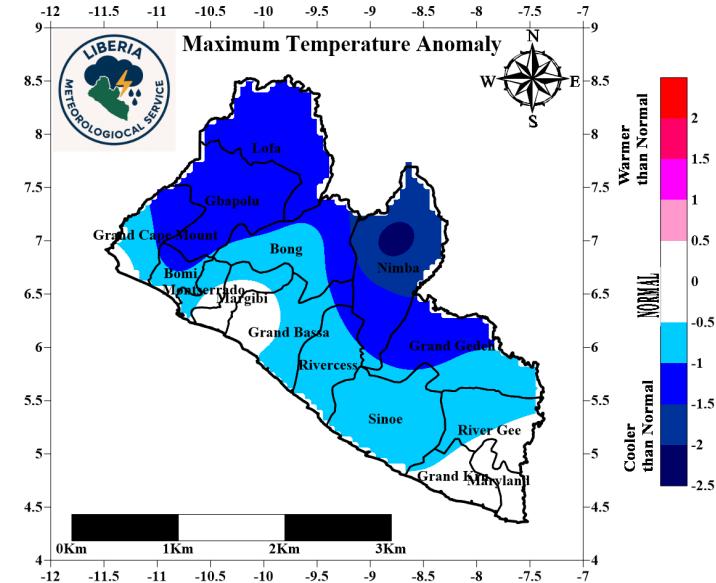


Figure 6: Maximum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

Minimum Temperature: The second DEKAD of January 2026 were marked by variation in minimum temperature. The southern (costal) region experienced highest value, while the northern and northwestern region experienced the lowest. Minimum temperature during this period ranged from **18.9°C** to **26.8°C** (figure 7).

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

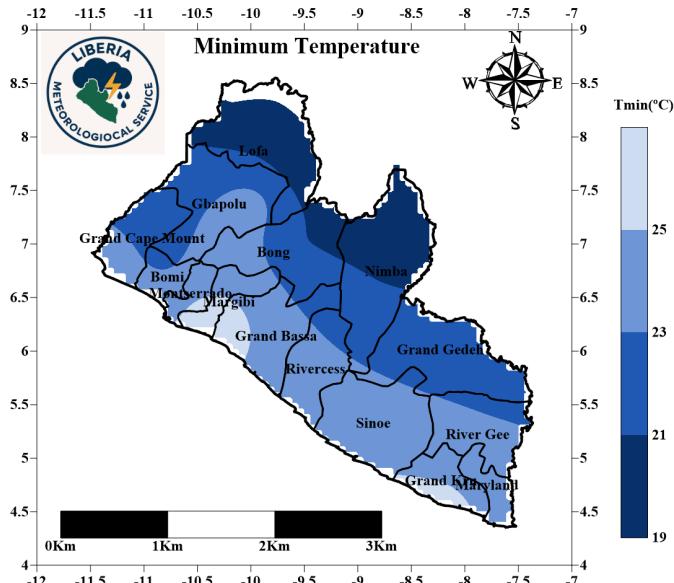


Figure 7: Minimum temperatures at 2m

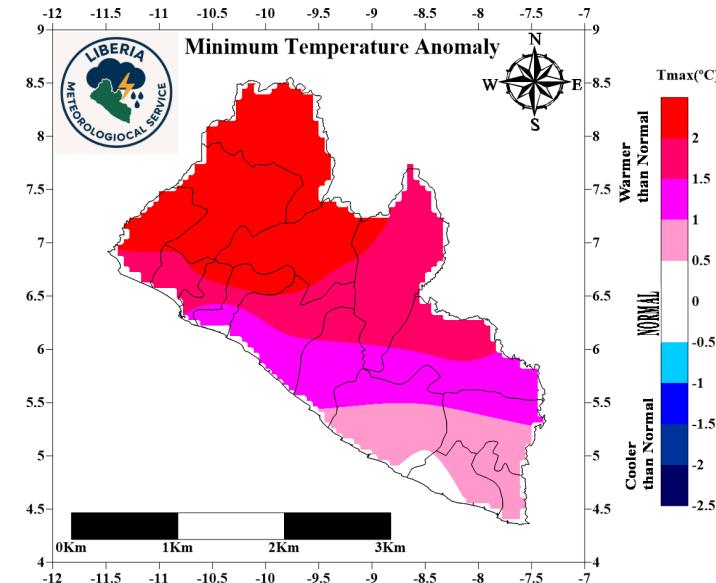


Figure 8: Minimum Temperature Anomaly (1991-2020)

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

During the second DEKAD of January 2026, the north and northwest, parts of the central region experienced instanced sunshine with high evapotranspiration rates. The southern region experienced low evapotranspiration rate with Montserrado and Grand Bassa experiencing the lowest (Figure 9).

Livestock Comfortability Index (LCI): During the second DEKAD of January 2026, livestock experienced moderate thermal stress due to rising daytime temperature, moderate humidity, and reduced wind speed. Animals show moderate discomfort and reduced feeding during peak afternoon hour, but no major health risk are anticipated with proper shade and hydration (Figure 10).

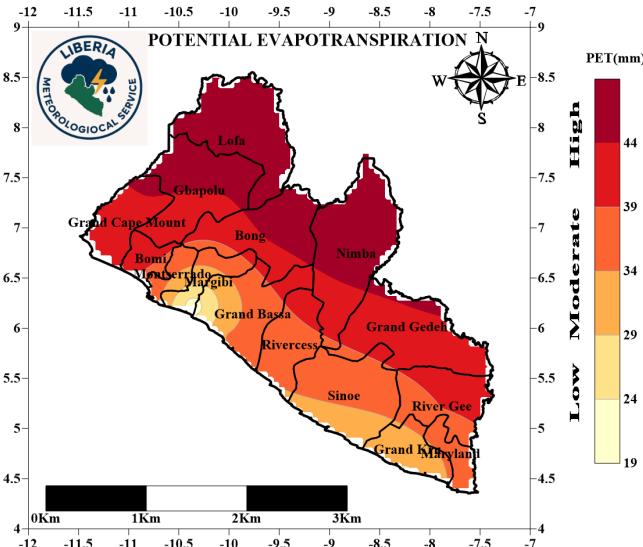


Figure 9: DEKAD one Potential Evapotranspiration

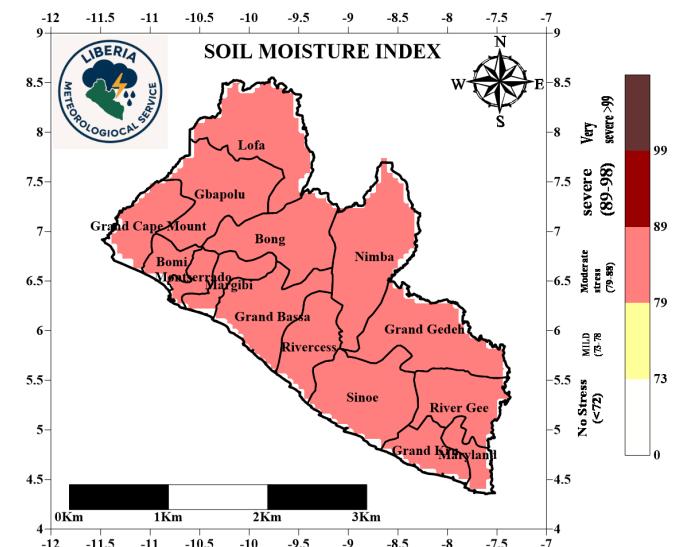


Figure 10: DEKAD one Livestock Comfortability Index FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2026

Normalized difference Vegetation Index (NDVI): During the second DEKAD of January 2026 majority part of the Country experienced decrease in vegetation. However, Maryland and the southern part Montserrado experienced dense vegetation (Figure 10).

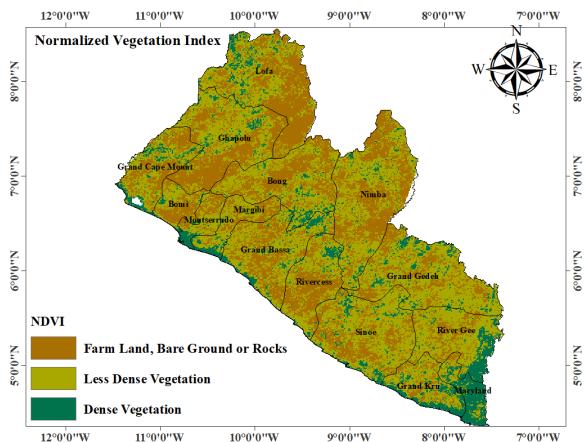


Figure 11: First DEKAD NDVI

RAINFALL: In January 2026, the forecasted cumulative rainfall amount across the counties are 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 below 20.0mm are predicted in upper Lofa and Nimba counties (figure 11).

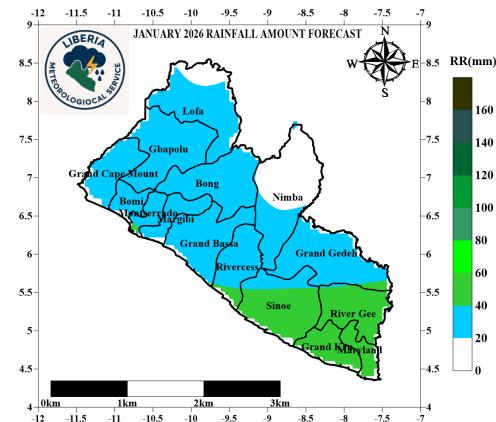


Figure 12: Rain forecasts for January 2026

FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2026

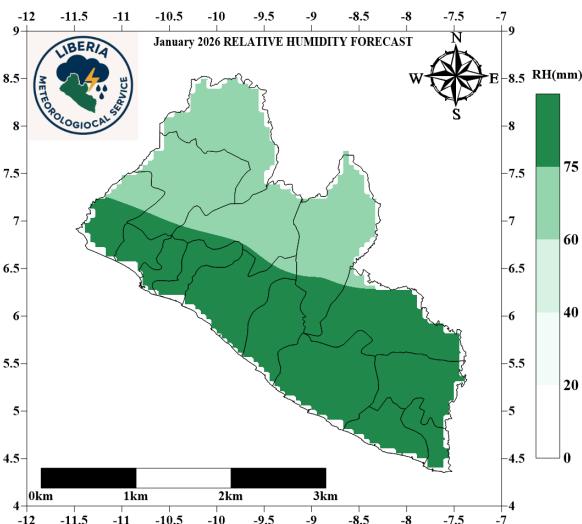


Figure 13: Relative humidity forecasts for January 2026

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 value (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%.

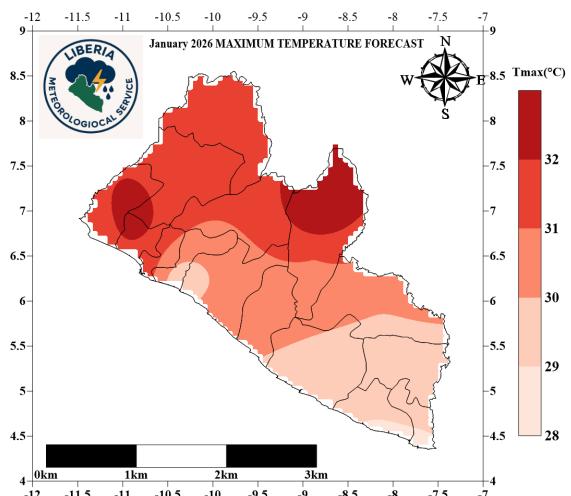


Figure 14: Tmax forecasts for January 2026

Maximum Temperature: The maximum temperature in January 2026 is anticipated to be 28.9°C to 32.1°C across the counties. The lowest and highest maximum daytime temperature of 28.9°C and 29.4°C are predicted over Maryland, Grand Cess and Sinoe counties (figure 13).

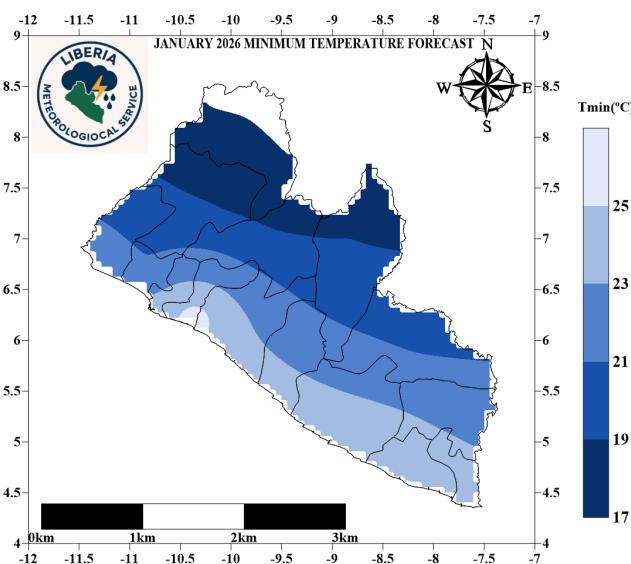


Figure 15: Tmin forecasts for January 2026

Minimum Temperature: Nighttime temperatures across the country in January 2026 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 part of Margibi County (Figure 14).

Farmers Advisories

As rainfall is expected to decrease in the last dekad of January 2026, and soil moistures 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 variety to reduce the risk of losses.

Monitor crops regularly for sign 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 second DEKAD of January 2026

Stations	Temperature at two (2) meters			Precipitation	Humidity
	Ave. Tx	Ave. Tn	Ave. Temp	Rainfall Sum	Ave. Hum.
AGBAS81	29.9	24.8	27.4	10.7	82.1
AGBEL87	28.7	24.0	26.4	12	82.9
AGCAR83	29.8	21.2	25.5	15.6	84.2
AGFOY86	29.0	18.9	23.9	0	78.0
AGFTI80	29.9	22.4	26.1	5.2	86.1
AGFTW82	29.7	23.5	26.6	18.3	86.0
AGGCM89	30.4	24.4	27.4	7.5	83.4
AGSAR85	29.9	20.6	25.2	10.5	84.2
AGVON84	29.0	18.9	23.9	3.5	78.0
AGZOR88	28.9	19.2	24.0	9.8	78.8
RF-06-KAB	29.2	24.6	26.9	19.2	82.9
SYGCA64	29.3	25.6	27.4	24	81.7
SYHAR63	29.9	24.7	27.3	18.3	83.0
SYROB60	29.1	26.8	27.9	5.9	78.4
SYSPA65	30.2	24.6	27.4	10.1	82.8
SYTPT62	29.4	21.3	25.4	8.5	85.8
SYZWD61	29.4	21.8	25.6	8.2	83.2

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Motto: Weather is everybody business



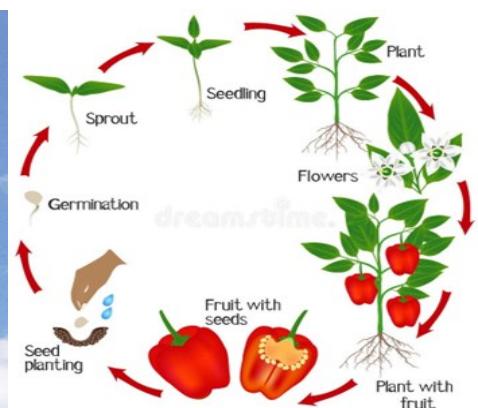
Hot pepper

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