

***MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL SERVICE***

WEATHER BRIEF for Thursday October 12, 2017 from the Hydrometeorological Service, Guyana



Rainfall records for the past 24 hours, measured at 08:00hrs Thursday October 12, 2017, were available for some of the stations.

The highest rainfall of 21.1mm was recorded at Coomacka in Region 10.

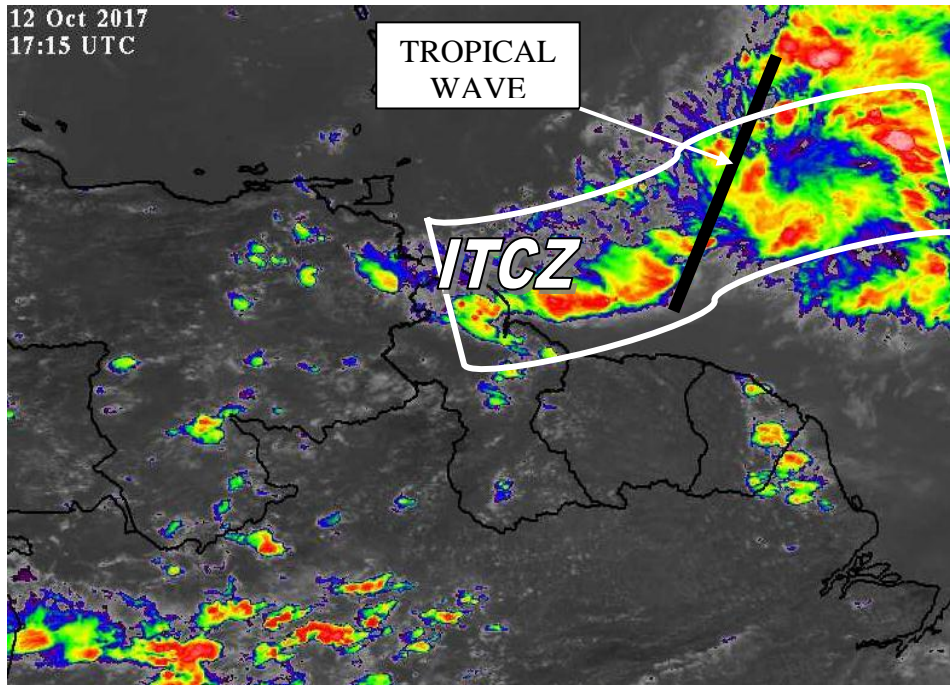
Synopsis: An approaching Tropical Wave embedded in the ITCZ is affecting Guyana. Model forecast suggests that over the next 24 hours the Tropical Wave will move into Guyana producing occasional to frequent thundershowers.

Today's weather review: All Regions observed partly cloudy and sunny skies; some coastal areas observed periods of cloudiness and thundershowers.

Table # 1 Weather forecast for the next Twenty-four hours.

Thursday October 12, 2017 (19:00 hrs – 07:00 hrs)			Friday October 13, 2017 (07:00 hrs – 19:00 hrs)		
Regions	Weather Conditions		Regions	Weather Conditions	
Regions 1 to 10	 Rainfall between: 0.0 mm to 40.0 mm.	Cloudy skies becoming overcast with frequent rain showers and thundershowers. Occasional wind gusts and downpours may be observed in some coastal areas. <u>Winds:</u> Mostly light becoming windy before and during showers <u>Minimum temperatures:</u> Coast: 20 °C – 24°C Hinterland: 18 °C – 22 °C	Regions 1 to 10	 Rainfall between: 20.0 mm and 60.0 mm, with highest in coastal areas.	Mostly overcast skies with frequent showers and intermittent rain. Isolated thundershowers can be expected in coastal areas. <u>Winds:</u> Mostly light becoming windy before and during showers <u>Maximum temperatures:</u> Coast: 28 °C – 30°C Hinterland: 29 °C – 31 °C

The long-term daily average rainfall for Georgetown, for the next 10 days, October 12 to October 21, 2017 is 2.9 mm per day.



Infra-red Satellite image valid 17:15 UTC (13:15hrs) Thursday October 12, 2017

Table # 2 Occurrences of high and low tides for the next 24 hours and the times for sunrise and sunset.

Tonight October 12,2017)	Tomorrow Morning (October 13, 2017)	Tomorrow Afternoon (October 13,2017)
High Tide 21:23hrs Height 2.58hrs	Low Tide 04:12hrs Height 1.00m High Tide 11:10hrs Height 2.43hrs	Low Tide 16:36hrs Height 1.15m
Sunrise	05:38 hrs	Sunset
		17:37 hrs

Sea conditions: MODERATE SEAS WITH WAVES REACHING HEIGHTS OF 2.0 TO 2.5 METERS IN OPEN WATERS

Our Mission: To Observe, archive and understand Guyana's weather, and Climate and provide meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic service in support of Guyana's national needs and international obligation.

***MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL SERVICE***

Extended Forecast

Saturday, Sunday & Monday: Mostly cloudy skies with occasional light to moderate showers and isolated thundershowers during the early morning, becoming fair to sunny as the day progress. **Rainfall is expected to range between 5.0 mm and 20.0 mm within a 24hrs period.**

Tuesday and Wednesday: Overcast skies with frequent rain and thundershowers can be expected throughout Guyana; occasional heavy downpours and gusty winds may be observed over some areas. **Rainfall is expected to range between 30.0 mm and 80.0 mm within a 24hrs period. With the forecasted rainfall, water accumulations / flooding may be observed in poor drainage areas.**

Seasonal Information (UPDATED 14 September, 2017) – La Niña Watch

There is an increasing chance (~55-60%) of La Niña during the Northern Hemisphere fall and winter (September to March) 2017-18.

According to the ENSO update issued on Thursday 14 September, 2017, by the Climate Prediction Centre, during August, ENSO-neutral conditions were apparent in the weekly fluctuation. While temperature anomalies were variable at the surface, they became increasingly negative in the sub-surface ocean, due to the shoaling of the thermocline across the east-central and eastern Pacific. Tropical convection was suppressed over the western and central Pacific Ocean and slightly enhanced near Indonesia. The low-level trade winds were stronger than average over a small region of the far western tropical Pacific Ocean, and upper-level winds were anomalously easterly over a small area of the east-central Pacific. Overall, the ocean and atmosphere system remains consistent with ENSO-neutral.

The majority of models favor ENSO-neutral through the Northern Hemisphere 2017-18 winter. However, the most recent predictions from the NCEP Climate Forecast System and the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) indicate the formation of La Niña as soon as the Northern Hemisphere fall (September to December) 2017. Forecasters favor these predictions in part because of the recent cooling of surface and sub-surface temperature anomalies, and also because of the higher degree of forecast skill at this time of year.

The latest Caribbean Climate Outlook Forum (CARICOF) precipitation outlook, for the period September-October-November indicates that Guyana can expect a 40% probability of below-normal, 35% normal and 25% above-normal. For a Regional forecast please see the Guyana's Seasonal Climate Outlook September-October-November produced by the Climatological section of the Hydrometeorological Service. Surface analysis shows that the Inter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is currently oscillating mostly between 06 ° North to 10 ° north. Additionally, the tropical waves are passing further north. These and other dynamic and thermodynamic features in the atmosphere indicate that Guyana is in the second dry season of the year. Considering the present conditions and forecast conditions, Guyana is likely to experience dry conditions during the next three months. Please note that the dry seasons in not a period of no rainfall, but a period significant reduction precipitation, hence, periods of heavy downpours are still likely.

Update in the bulletin is provided daily by the Hydromet Service: www.hydromet.gov.gy
Senior Meteorological Technician: E. McPherson

Our Mission: To Observe, archive and understand Guyana's weather, and Climate and provide meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic service in support of Guyana's national needs and international obligation.