

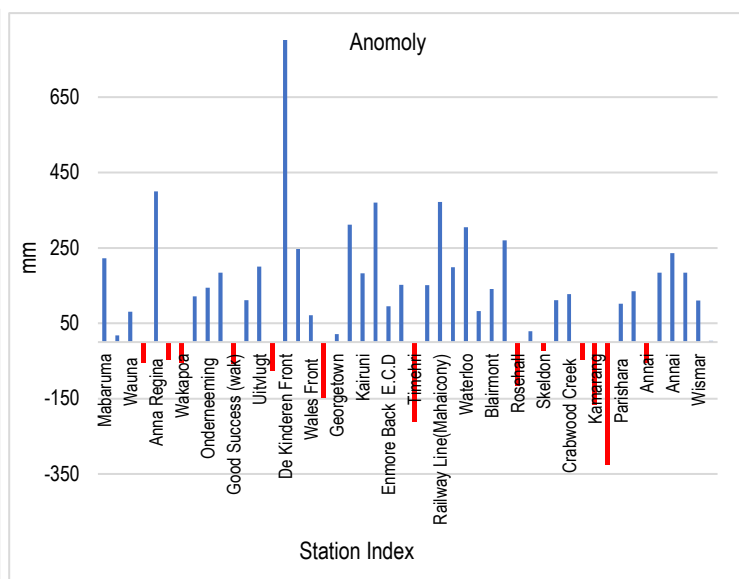
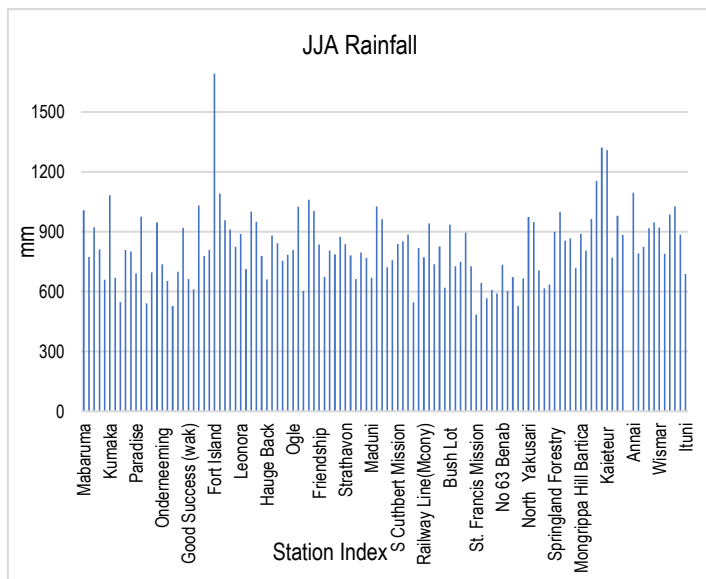


Climatology: Guyana is currently in its primary dry season. The dry season in the north is expected to last until mid-November 2017 and March 2018 for southern Guyana. During the dry season, occasional short duration rainfall can be expected.

REVIEW FOR JUNE-JULY-AUGUST (JJA)

Mean Seasonal Rainfall recorded across Guyana for JJA was 823 mm; above normal (740 mm) rainfall was forecasted. All regions across Guyana experienced more than 800 mm of rainfall as in chart below (left); few in the excess of 1000 mm with highest of 1700mm at Fort Island, Region 3. These excessive rainfalls led to flooding in some areas. Few stations recorded rainfall below their climatological normal as seen in rainfall anomaly chart below(right).

Mean Maximum Temperatures recorded across Guyana for JJA was 0.1°C above normal (31.4°C) and **Mean Minimum Temperature** was 0.1°C below normal (23.1°C).



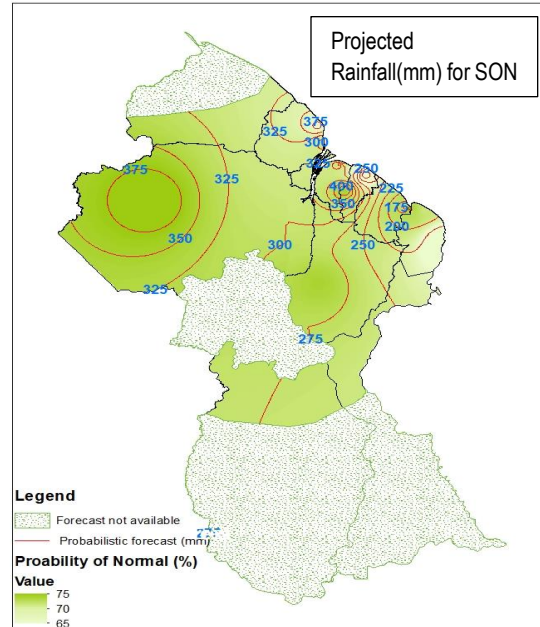
OUTLOOK FOR SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER-NOVEMBER (SON)

Precipitation: Southern Region 1; northern 6 and 9; 2 to 5, 7 and 10 can expect near-normal rainfall; little can be said for other locations. The map on the right shows the probability of the forecast and the projected rainfall.

Normally, Guyana would experience 18 to 31 rain days for SON, however, 14 to 30 are expected with the maximum in Region 7.

Temperature: Mean temperatures across Guyana is expected to be above normal(28°C).

Drought: Drought is not a concern at this moment. The rainfall experienced during JJA recharged reservoirs, conservancies and aquifers to satisfactory levels.



BRIEF CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR DECEMBER-JANUARY-FEBRUARY(DJF) 2017/18: All Regions can expect above-normal rainfall. Slightly warmer temperatures are expected throughout Guyana.

EL NINO-SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) UPDATE

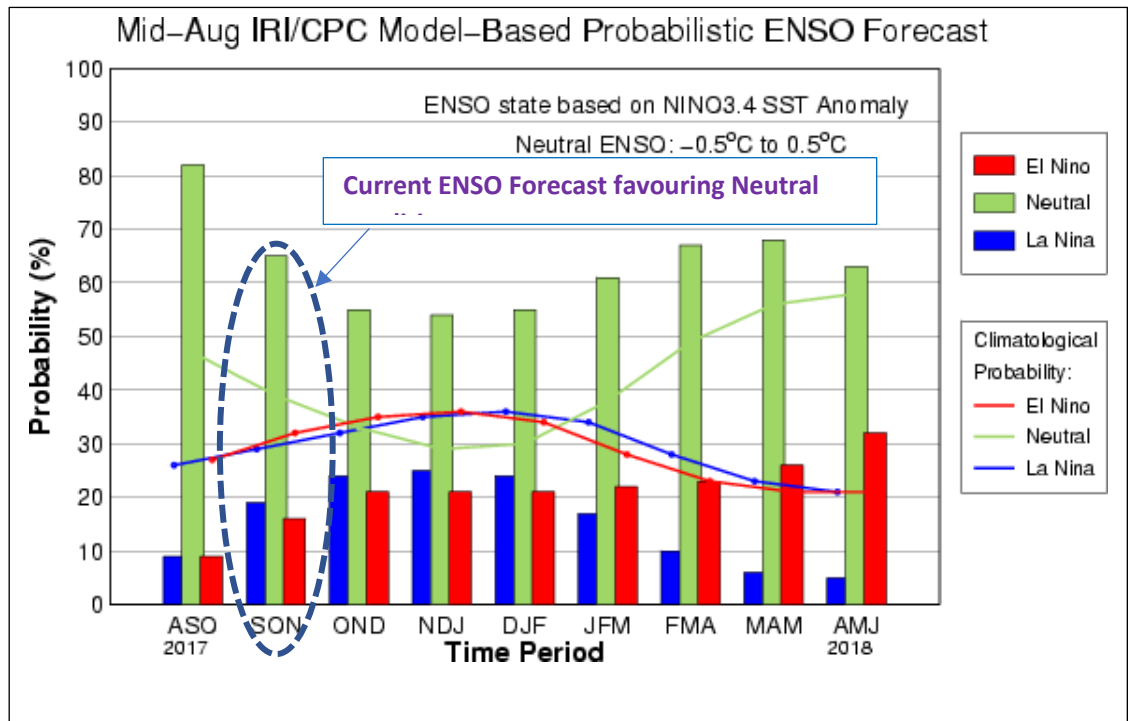
Recent observation: During mid-August 2017, the tropical Pacific remained in an ENSO-neutral state, with near-average Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) in the east-central tropical Pacific and the atmosphere also maintaining ENSO-neutral patterns.

Model forecast and guidance: Most models, suggest temperature anomalies to remain slightly positive by SON and DJF, favouring neutral (65% probability) over weak El Niño (16% probability) and La Niña (24% probability).

Expected impacts on rainfall and temperatures: Warmer air temperatures, and more heatwaves, are expected until the end of October, especially during dry spells.

El Niño: In general, El Niño reaches a peak during November–January and then decays over the first half of the following year. It occurs every two to seven years and can last up to 18 months. During an El Niño episode, Guyana would experience less or no rainfall in some locations.

La Niña: During a La Niña episode, Guyana would experience excessive rainfall which could lead to floods.



This consensus outlook is produced by combining global, regional and national forecasts and expert (Regional and Local) interpretation. National and region-wide forecasts produced using the Climate Prediction Tool (CPT) are considered together with global dynamical climate models. Global forecasts that are examined include those from the IRI, the U.K. Met Office, ECMWF, Météo-France, NOAA CPC, the WMO LRF-MME, the APCC, JMA, Environment Canada CMC and the US/Canada National Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME).

This is a seasonal outlook valid for three months, which would be updated monthly. Please be guided by the daily weather forecasts and updates provided by the National Weather Watch Centre for any changes relating to atmospheric conditions.

For location specific seasonal forecast, kindly contact Mr. Komalchand Dhiram at 225-9303 or kdhiram@hydromet.gov.gy

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