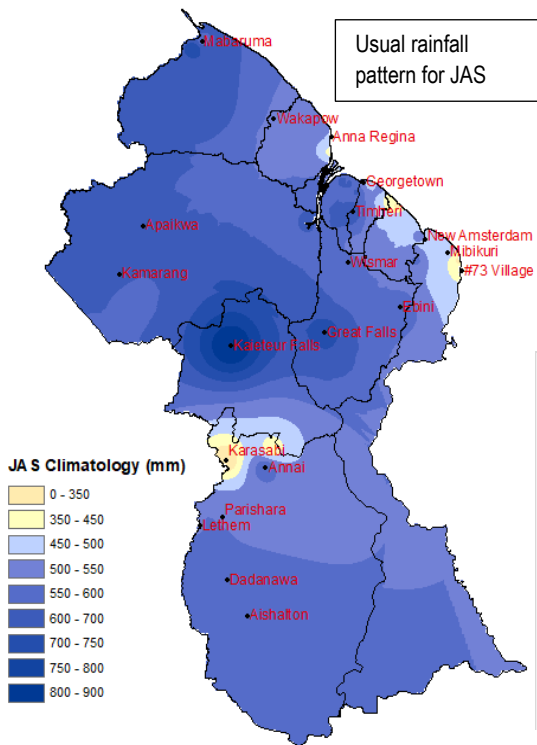




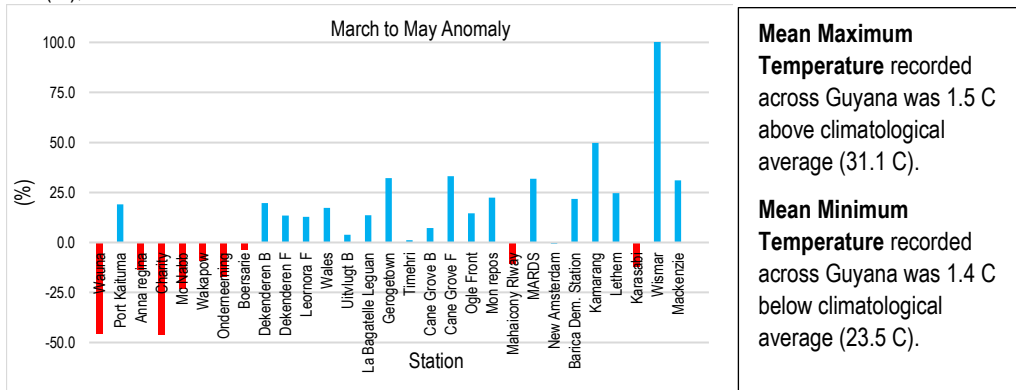
## Climatology for July-August-September (JAS)

During July to September Guyana usually transitions out of the primary wet season into the long dry season. The northern portion of Guyana is usually wet until early July and mid-August for Southern Guyana. These conditions repeat every year unless they are being influenced by El Niño (drier conditions prevail) or La Niña (wetter conditions prevail).



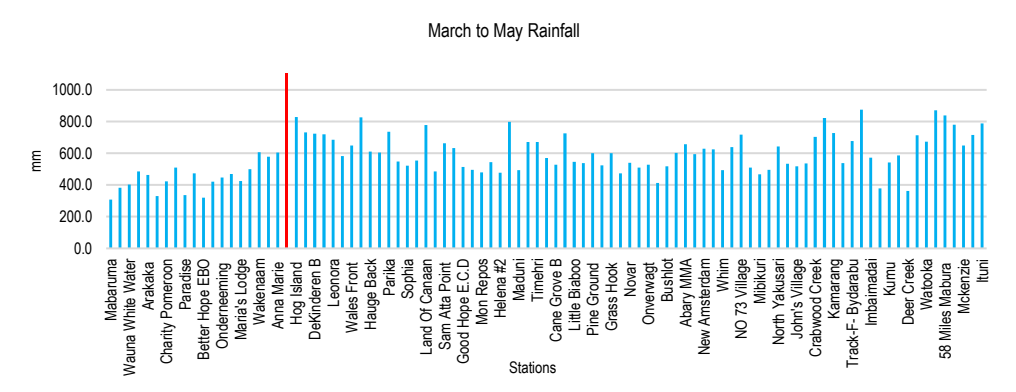
## Review for March-April-May (MAM)2018

The average total rainfall (586.5 mm) recorded across Guyana was above the climatological average (516.2 mm). The highest rainfall total (1108.4 mm) for the period was recorded at Fort Island as in chart (March to May Rainfall) below. Thirty one percent (31%) of stations recorded rainfall below their climatological averages as shown in the anomaly chart below. The anomaly is expressed in percentage (%); blue means increase in rainfall while red means decreases.



**Mean Maximum Temperature** recorded across Guyana was 1.5 C above climatological average (31.1 C).

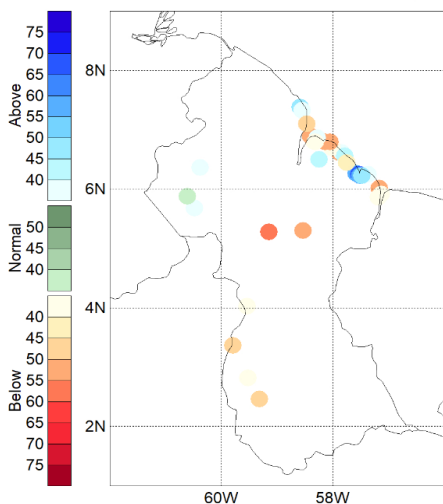
**Mean Minimum Temperature** recorded across Guyana was 1.4 C below climatological average (23.5 C).



## Outlook for July-August-September (JAS) 2018

### Monthly Precipitation Outlook for July 2018

Some areas in Regions 2 to northern Region 6 are likely to be as wet as usual, while others in these same Regions are likely to be drier than usual as in probabilistic forecast map below.

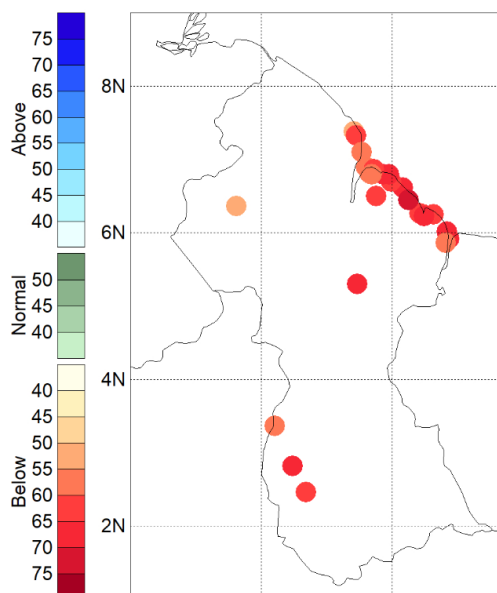


Region 7 is likely to be as wet as usual. Southern Region 8, southeastern Region 10 and Region 9 are likely to be drier than usual.

Citizens are advised to harvest water during the month of July. Less reliable rains for agriculture and slower increase in surface wetness across the country can be expected for the months that follow.

### Seasonal Precipitation Outlook for July-August-September (JAS)2018

All Regions can expect drier than usual conditions. During this period water conservancies and other water bodies are expected to deplete faster than usual.



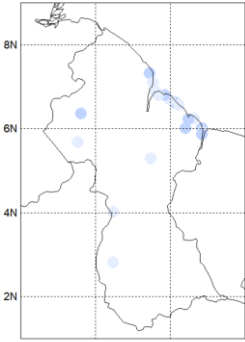
Citizens are strongly advised to conserve water during the season.

The forecast is also implicating reduced long-term flooding potential and slow recharge rates of large water reservoirs.

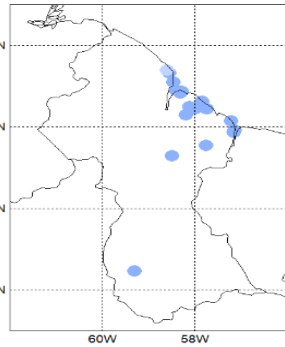
## Wet days and Wet spells for JAS 2018

Usually from July to September Guyana would experience 27 to 43 wet days, 2.1 to 5.1 seven-days wet spell, 0.9 to 2.6 seven-days very wet spells and 0 to 1.0 three-days extremely wet spells. The chance of these wet days and wet spells increasing for the season is very low as seen in their respective maps below. During the first part of the season there is chance for at least 1 extremely wet spell which may cause flooding in interior locations.

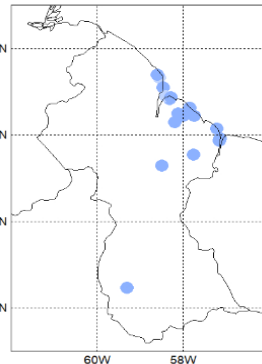
Probability of increase No. of wet days ( $\geq 1\text{mm}$ )



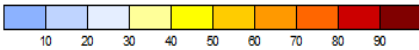
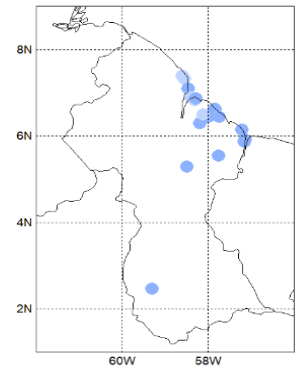
Probability of increase No. of 7-day wet spells (20% wettest)



Probability of increase No. of 7-day very wet spells (10% wettest)



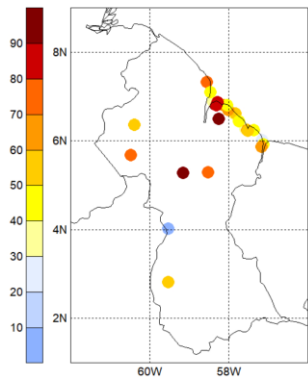
Probability of increase No. of 3-day extremely wet spells (1% wettest)



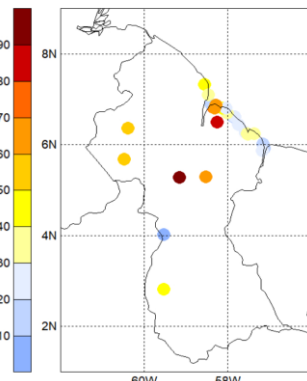
## Probability of Exceedance for JAS 2018

The maps below show the probability of the forecast rainfall exceeding 300mm, 400mm, 500mm and 600mm respectively. The scale of probability is from 0 to 100; towards red (70 -100) means higher chances of exceeding the amount of rainfall while towards blue (20 - 0) means lesser chances. For example, the first map (below left) says there is more than 60 % chance of most location experiencing more than 300 mm of rainfall, only one station in the South Pakarima is not likely to exceed 300mm of rainfall.

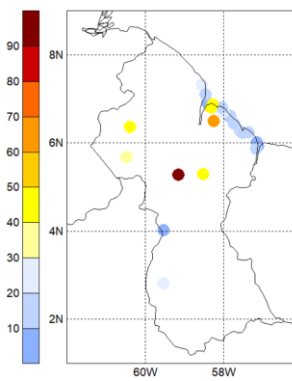
Probability of Exceeding 300mm



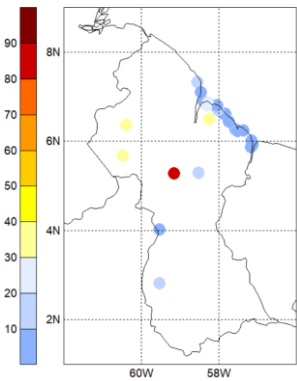
Probability of Exceeding 400mm



Probability of Exceeding 500mm



Probability of Exceeding 600mm



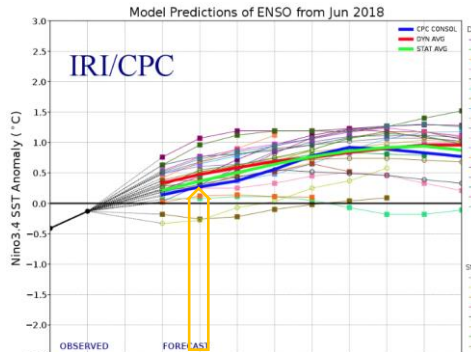
**Temperatures Outlook:** Slightly higher chance for cooler than usual daytime temperatures and slightly higher chances for warmer nighttime temperatures during this season can be expected.

**Drought Outlook:** The current forecast is indicating no drought concerns for the JAS season. However, there are increasing concerns for drier than usual conditions from September through November 2018.

## Extended Outlook for October-November-December (OND) 2018

The transition period between the wet and dry season is expected to be accompanied by increasing temperatures. This implies a gradual build-up of heat discomfort from mid-August to October. The precipitation outlook trends to a drier than usual season with increasing chance of El Niño developing later in the year.

**Recent Observation:** In the most recent week, the Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the Nino3.4 region was 0.2 C, in the neutral range (see chart to the right), and -0.13 C for the month of May, also at a neutral level. All of the key atmospheric variables now reflect neutral conditions.



**ENSO Outlook:** Most models suggest ENSO neutral conditions to be in place for JAS (50 - 55% confidence) as per chart to the right. During ENSO neutral conditions rainfall trends to usual patterns. There are increasing chances of El Niño developing in the coming months.

