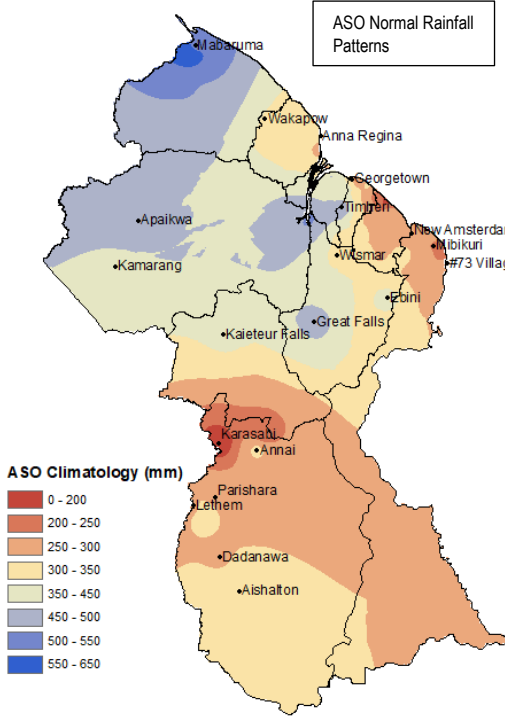




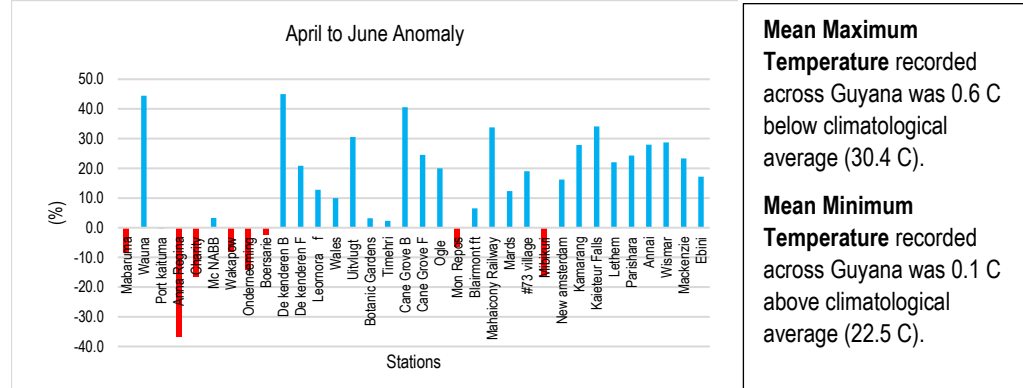
Climatology for August-September-October (ASO)

During August to October Guyana usually transitions into the long dry season. The northern portion of Guyana usually transitions during the last half of July and last half of August for Southern Guyana. These conditions repeat each year unless they are being influenced by El Niño (drier conditions prevail) or La Niña (wetter conditions prevail).



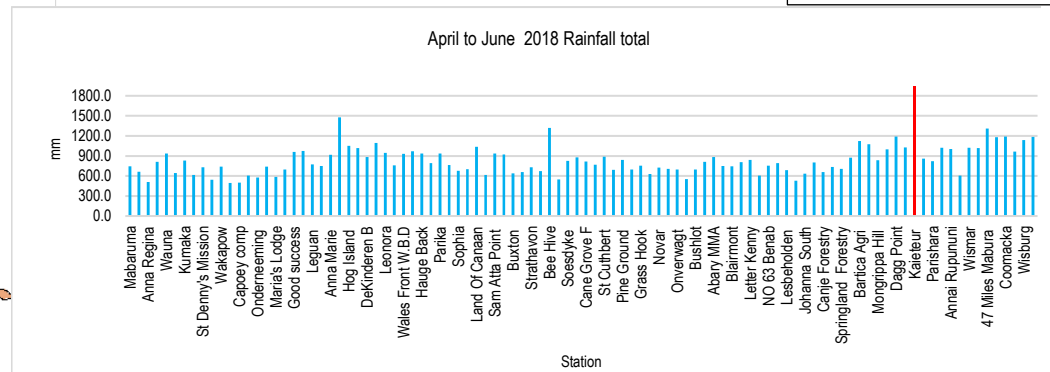
Review for April-May-June (AMJ) 2018

The average total rainfall (837 mm) recorded across Guyana was above the climatological average (729 mm). The highest rainfall total (1942 mm) for the period was recorded at Fort Island as in chart (April to June Rainfall) below. Twenty Six percent (26%) of stations recorded rainfall below their climatological averages with majority in Region 2 as shown in the anomaly chart below. The anomaly is expressed in percentage (%); blue means increase in rainfall while red means decreases.



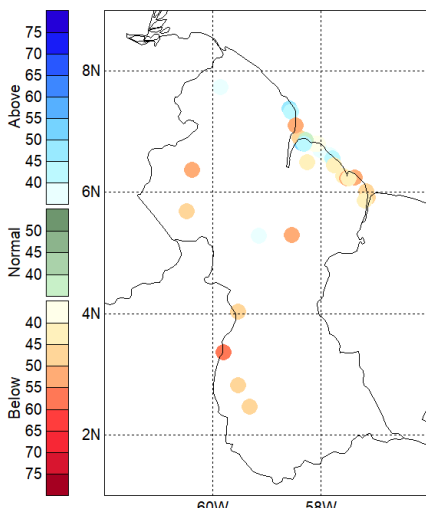
Mean Maximum Temperature recorded across Guyana was 0.6 C below climatological average (30.4 C).

Mean Minimum Temperature recorded across Guyana was 0.1 C above climatological average (22.5 C).



Monthly Precipitation Outlook for August 2018

Some areas in Regions 1 to 4 are likely to be as wet as usual, while other areas in these same Regions are likely to receive lesser rainfall than usual as in probabilistic forecast map below.

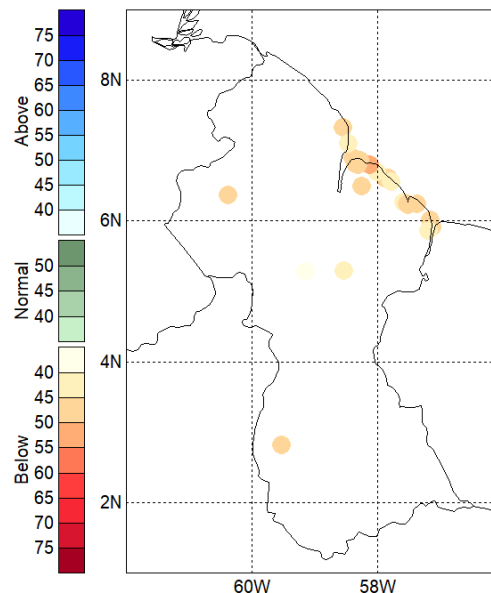


Regions 7, 9 and 10 are likely to receive lesser rainfall than it would for a regular August month. Slightly higher chance for wetter conditions in Region 8.

Citizen are advised to conserve water during the month of August. Less reliable rains for agriculture and slower increase in surface wetness across the country can be expected.

Seasonal Precipitation Outlook for August-September-October (ASO) 2018

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

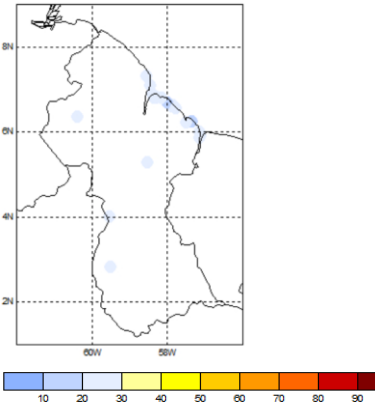


Citizen are strongly advised to conserve water during the season. Reduced long-term flooding potential and slow recharge rates of large water reservoirs can be expected.

Wet days and Wet spells for ASO 2018 – This section indicates the amount of wet days and wet spells that influence extreme conditions. The usual numbers of wet days and spells and their respective probabilistic maps can be seen below. The forecast suggests that there are still chances for downpours that can lead to flooding but with low possibilities.

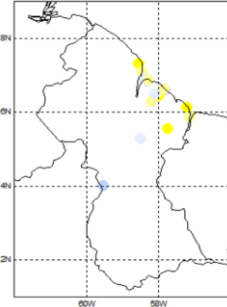
Usually No. of wet days ($\geq 1\text{mm}$) is 16 to 31, the same numbers can be expected

Probability of increased No. of wet days



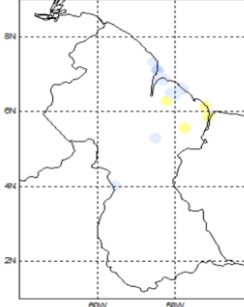
Usual No. of 7-days wet spells (20% wettest) is 0.7 to 3.0, slight chances for decrease in numbers in Regions 2 to northern 6.

Probability of increased No. of 7-day wet spells



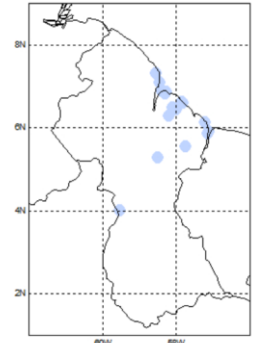
Usual amount of 7-days very wet spells (10% wettest) is 0.1 to 1.6, slight chances for decrease in numbers for Regions 10 and northern 6.

Probability of increased No. of 7-day very wet spells



Usual amount of 3-days extremely wet spells (1% wettest) is 0 to 1.9, these number are expected to be the same.

Probability of increased No. of 3-day extremely wet spells



Probability of Exceedance

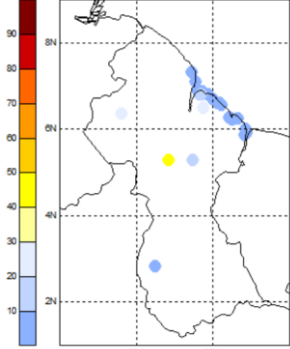
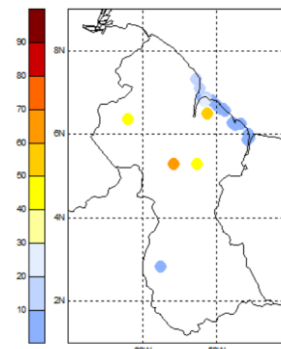
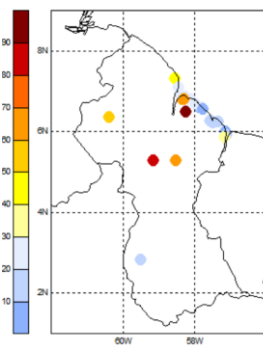
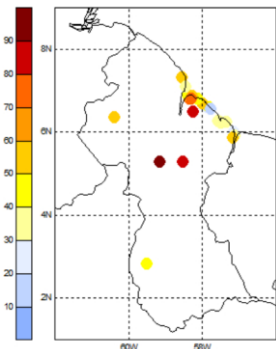
The maps below show the probability of the forecast rainfall exceeding 200mm, 300mm, 400mm and 500mm respectively. The scale of probability is from 0 to 100; towards red (70 -100) means higher chances of exceeding the amount of rainfall while towards blue (20 – 0) means lesser chances. For example, the first map (below left) says there is more than 60 % chance of most location experiencing more than 200 mm of rainfall, only one station in Region 5 on the coast is not likely to exceed 200mm of rainfall.

Probability of Exceeding 200mm

Probability of Exceeding 300mm

Probability of Exceeding 400mm

Probability of Exceeding 500mm



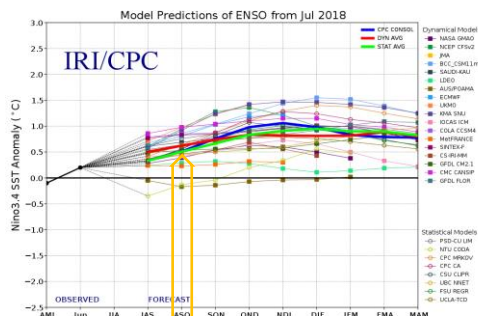
Temperatures: Cooler than usual daytime temperatures can be expected. Little can be said for the nighttime temperatures, equal chances for warmer and cooler nights.

Drought: The current forecast is indicating no drought concerns for the ASO season. However, there are increasing concerns of drier than usual conditions through November 2018.

Extended Outlook for November-December-January (NDJ) 2018-'19

The forecast El Niño (~70%) conditions for NDJ may lead to a drier than usually secondary wet season. This also implies a gradual build-up of heat discomfort during the period.

Recent Observation: In the most recent week, the Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the Niño3.4 region has increased to 0.5 within the weak El Niño range.



ENSO Outlook: Most models suggest weak to moderate El Niño conditions to be in place for ASO (50 - 55% confidence) as per chart to the right. During El Niño conditions rainfall trends to less than average which leads to drier conditions.

