

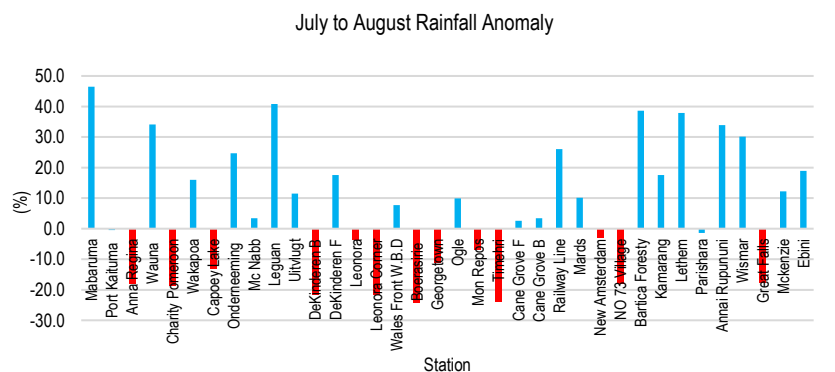
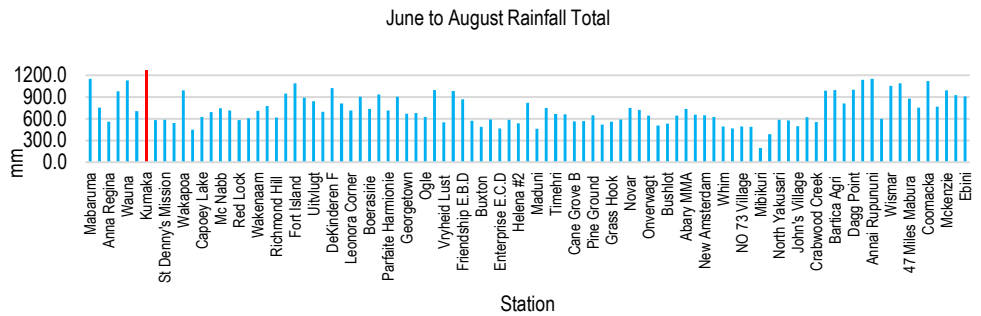
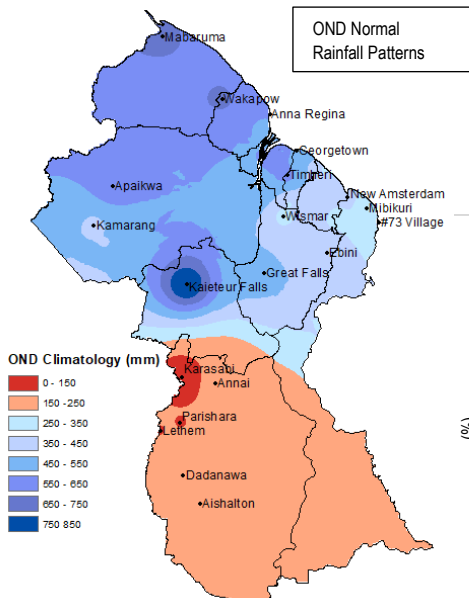


Climatology for October-November-December (OND)

Review for June-July-August (JJA)2018

During OND, the northern part of Guyana is usually dry until the latter part of November, then transitions into the short-wet season. The southern part of Guyana is usually dry for OND and through mid-April in the coming year. These conditions repeat each year unless they are being influenced by El Niño (drier conditions prevail) or La Niña (wetter conditions prevail). Normally the highest amount of rainfall is being received in Region 1, northern Regions 2, 7 and 8 as seen in the OND Normal Rainfall Patterns map below.

The average total rainfall (729.6 mm) recorded across Guyana was slightly below the climatological average (739.8 mm). The highest rainfall total (1261.6 mm) for the period was recorded at Kumaka, Region 1 as seen in chart (June to August Rainfall) below. Most stations in Regions 1, 3, and 7 to 10 received rainfall in the excess of 600 mm which resulted in floods early in the season. Forty three percent (43%) of stations recorded rainfall below their climatological averages with the majority in Regions 2, 4 and 6 as shown in the anomaly chart below. The anomaly is expressed in percentage (%); blue means increase in rainfall while red mean decreases.

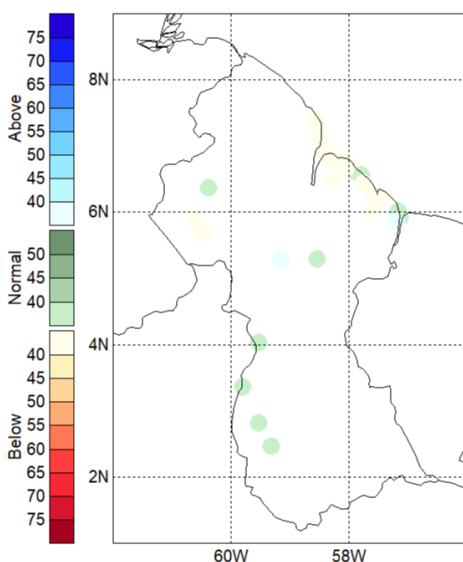


Mean Maximum Temperature recorded across Guyana was 0.2 C above climatological average (31.0 C).

Mean Minimum Temperature recorded across Guyana was 0.3 C above climatological average (22.5 C).

Monthly Precipitation Outlook for October 2018

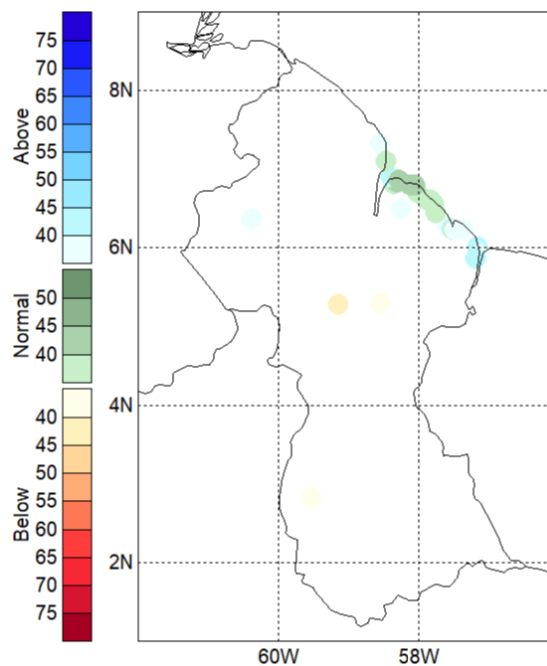
Some areas in Regions 2 to 5 are likely to receive less than usual rainfall while other Regions are likely to be as dry as usual as seen in probabilistic forecast map below.



Citizens who depend on rainfall for domestic and industrial purposes may have to utilize conservancies and other water storages during the month of October. Less reliable rains for agriculture and slower increase in surface wetness across the country can be expected.

Seasonal Precipitation Outlook for October-November-December (OND)2018

Regions 1 to northern 6 and 7 can expect dry as usual conditions until the transition into the rainy season which is expected to be wet as usual. Regions 8 and 9 can expect drier than usual conditions during the season.

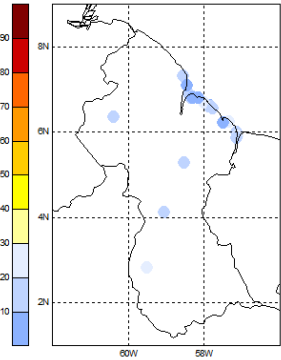


Citizen are advised to conserve water during the first half of the season. Reduced long-term flooding potential and slow recharge rates of large water reservoirs can be expected.

Wet days and Wet spells for ASO 2018 – This section indicates the amount of wet days and wet spells that enhance or suppress 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.

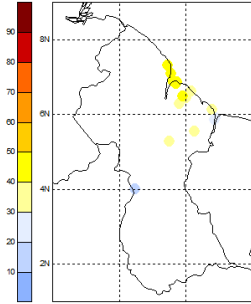
Usually No. of wet days ($\geq 1\text{mm}$) is 20 to 37, these number are expected to be the same.

Probability of less No. of wet days



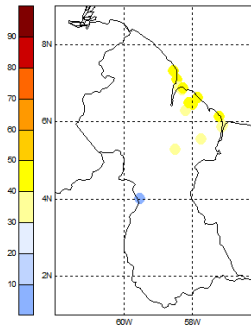
Usual No. of 7-days wet spells (20% wettest) is 0.9 to 3.8, Regions 2 to northern 6 and 10 can expect less than this range.

Probability of less No. of 7-day wet spells



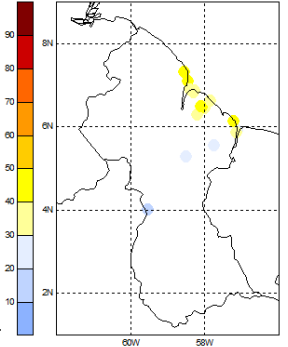
Usual amount of 7-days very wet spells (10% wettest) is 0.3 to 2.2, Regions 2 to northern 6 and 10 can expect less than this range.

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



Usual amount of 3-days extremely wet spells (1% wettest) is 0 to 1.1, Regions 2 to northern 6 can expect less than this range.

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



Probability of Exceedance

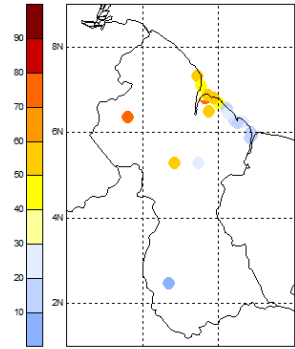
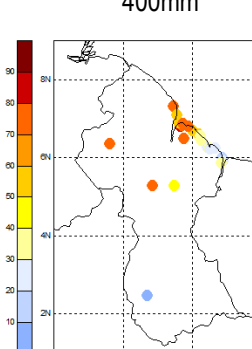
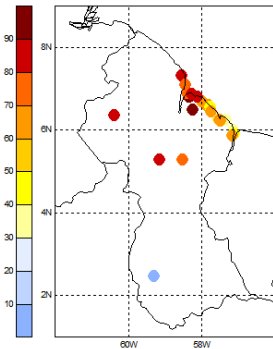
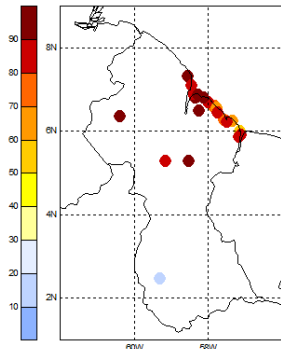
The maps below show the probability of the forecast rainfall exceeding 200mm, 300mm, 400mm and 500mm respectively. The scale of probability is from 0 to 100; towards red (70 -100) means higher chances of exceeding the amount of rainfall while towards blue (20 – 0) means lesser chances. For example, the first map (below left) says there is more than 80 % chance of most location experiencing more than 200 mm of rainfall. South Rupununi, Region 9 is not likely to exceed 200mm of rainfall during the season.

Probability of Exceeding 200mm

Probability of Exceeding 300mm

Probability of Exceeding 400mm

Probability of Exceeding 500mm



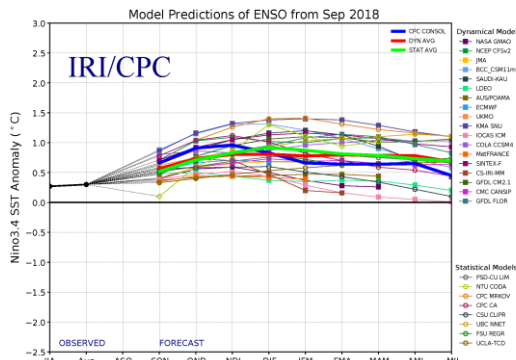
Temperatures: Cooler than usual daytime and night-time temperatures can be expected from October to December.

Drought: The current forecast is indicating no drought concerns for the OND season, however, there are slight concerns of drier than usual conditions.

Extended Outlook for January-February-March (JFM) 2019

The forecast El Niño (~70%) conditions for JFM may lead to a drier than usual period. Citizens who depends largely on the rainfall for this period may have to practice water harvesting during the short rainy season.

Recent Observation: In the most recent week, the Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the Nino3.4 region has maintained a 0.5 C within the neutral to weak El Niño range.



ENSO Outlook: Most models suggest weak to moderate El Niño conditions to be in place for OND (65 – 70% confidence) as per chart to the right. During El Niño conditions rainfall trends to less than average which leads to drier conditions in Guyana.

