

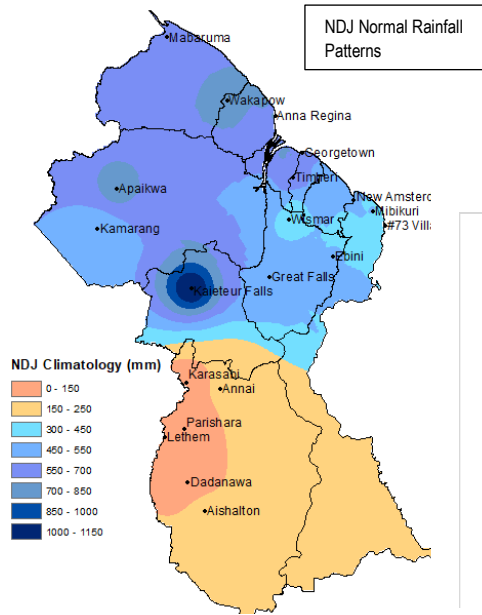


Climatology for November-December-January (NDJ)

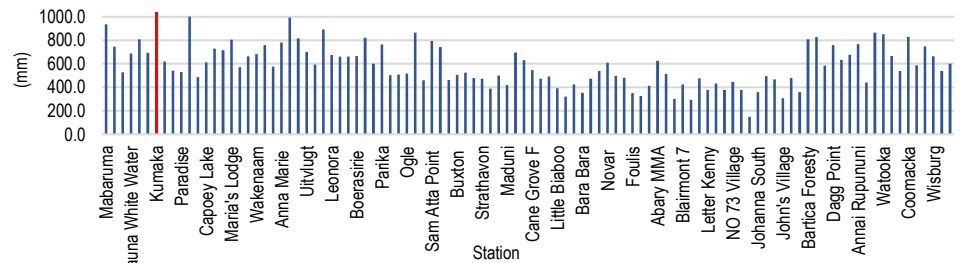
Review for July-August-September (JAS)2018

During NDJ, in the latter part of November, the northern part of Guyana usually transitions into the short-wet season and remains wet until late January. The southern part of Guyana is usually dry for NDJ 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). During NDJ the majority of rainfall is being received in Regions 2, 7 and 8 as seen in the NDJ Normal Rainfall Patterns map below.

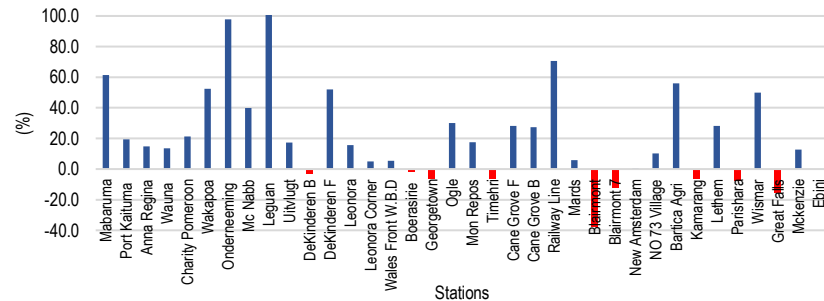
The average total rainfall (590 mm) recorded across Guyana was above the climatological average (531 mm). The highest rainfall total (1042.9 mm) for the period was recorded at Kumaka, Region 1 as seen in chart (July to September Rainfall Total) below. Most stations in Regions 1, 3, and 7 to 10 received rainfall in the excess of 600 mm which resulted in floods early in the season. Seventy two percent (72%) of stations recorded rainfall above their climatological averages with the majority in Regions 1 to 3 as shown in the anomaly chart below. The anomaly is expressed in percentage (%); blue means increase in rainfall while red mean decreases.



July to September Rainfall Total



July to September Rainfall Anomaly

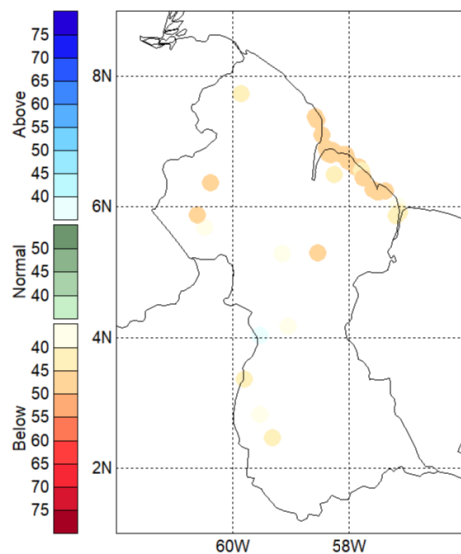


Mean Maximum Temperature recorded across Guyana was 0.1 C above climatological average (31.2 C).

Mean Minimum Temperature recorded across Guyana was same as climatological average (22.3 C).

Monthly Precipitation Outlook for November 2018

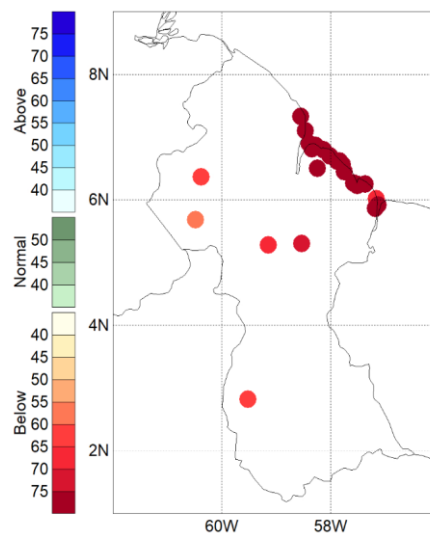
All Regions are likely to be slightly drier than usual for November as seen in probabilistic forecast map below.



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

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

All Regions can expect lesser rainfall than the usual amounts for the NDJ season. Drier than usual conditions in Region 9 can be expected. The wet season for northern Guyana is likely to be less wetter than usual, however, there are still chances for short high intensity downpours.



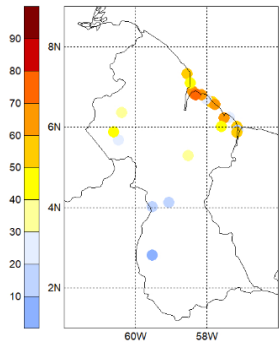
Citizen are advised to conserve water during the season. Reduced long-term flooding potential and slow recharge rates of large water reservoirs can be expected.

Large scale agriculture users who are reliant on rainfall may have to irrigate in some cases.

Wet days and Wet spells for November 2018 to January 2019 – 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.

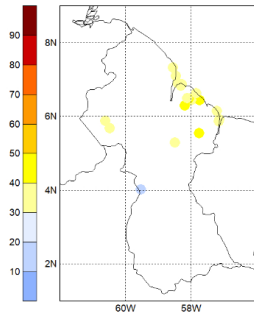
Usually No. of wet days ($\geq 1\text{mm}$) across Guyana is 26 to 47, a decrease in this range is expected.

Probability of decrease in No. of wet days



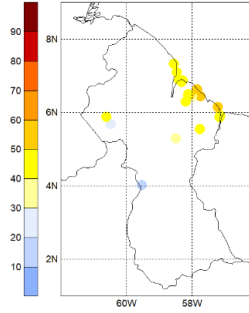
Usual No. of 7-days wet spells (20% wettest) is 0.6 to 3.5 across Guyana. Northern Guyana can expect a decrease in this range.

Probability of decrease in No. of 7-day wet spells



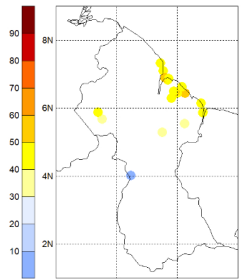
Usual amount of 7-days very wet spells (10% wettest) is up to 1.7 across Guyana. Northern Guyana can expect a decrease in this range.

Probability of decrease in No. of 7-day very wet spells



Usual amount of 3-days extremely wet spells (1% wettest) is up to 1.5 across Guyana. Northern Guyana can expect a decrease in this range.

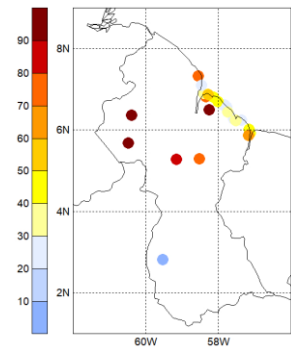
Probability of decrease in No. of 3-day extremely wet spells



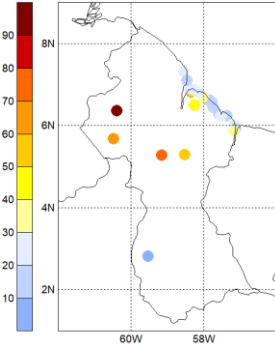
Probability of Exceedance

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 right) says there is only 20 % chance of most location experiencing more than 500 mm of rainfall during the season.

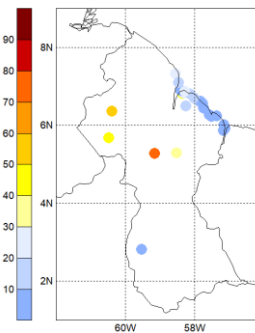
Probability of exceeding 200mm



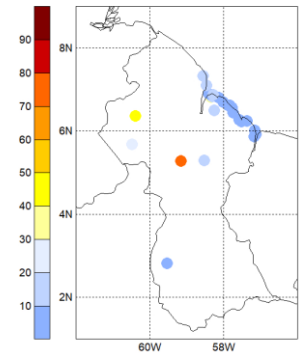
Probability of exceeding 300mm



Probability of exceeding 400mm



Probability of exceeding 500mm



Temperatures: Warmer than usual day-time and night-time temperatures can be expected from November 2018 to January 2019.

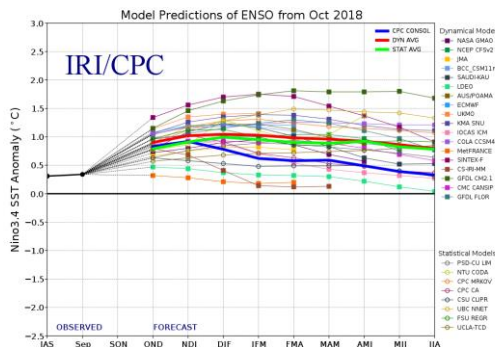
Drought: The current forecast is indicating no drought concerns for the NDJ season, however, there are concerns for drier than usual conditions.

Extended Outlook for February-March-April (FMA) 2019

The forecast El Niño (~85-90%) conditions for FMA may lead to a drier than usual conditions. 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 been near 1.0 C within the neutral to weak El Niño range.



ENSO Outlook: Most models suggest moderate El Niño conditions to be in place for NJD (80 – 90% confidence) as per chart to the right. During El Niño conditions rainfall trends to less than average which leads to drier conditions in Guyana.

