

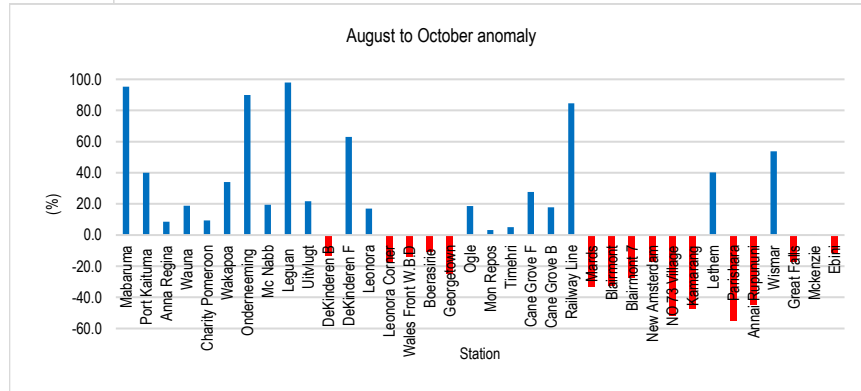
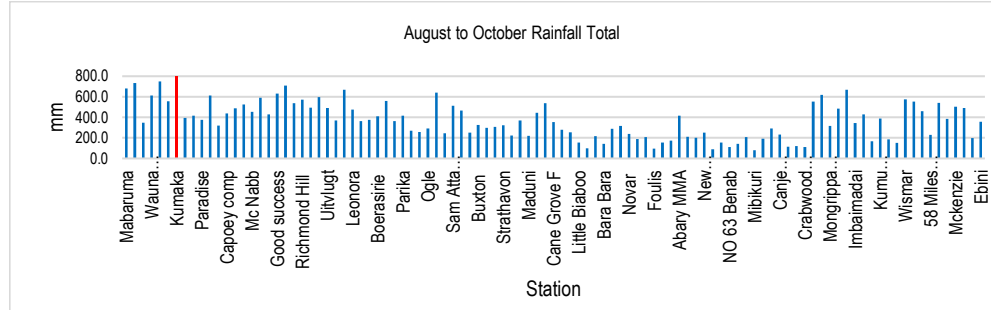
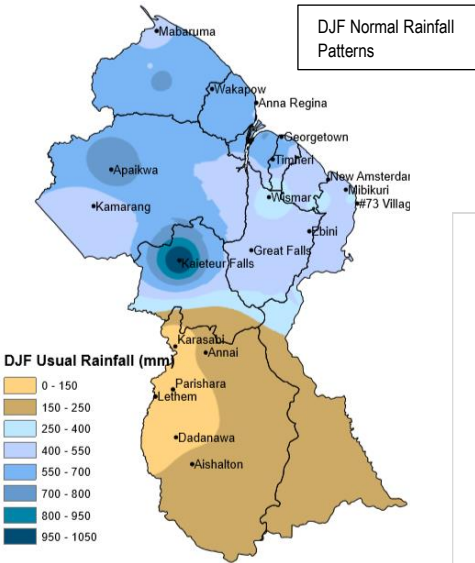


Climatology for December-January-February (DJF)

Review for August-September-October (ASO)2018

During DJF, northern Guyana is usually wet until the end of January then transitions into the short dry season. The southern part of Guyana is usually dry for DJF 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 1 to 3, 7 and 8 as seen in the DJF Normal Rainfall Patterns map below.

The average total rainfall (355 mm) recorded across Guyana was slightly below the climatological average (366 mm). The highest rainfall total (809.6 mm) for the period was recorded at Kumaka, Region 1 as seen in chart (August to October Rainfall Total) below. Some stations in Regions 1, 3, and 7 received rainfall in the excess of 600 mm which resulted in very wet surface early in the season. Forty two percent (42%) of stations recorded rainfall below their climatological averages with the majority in Regions 3, 5 to 7 and 10 as shown in the anomaly chart below. The anomaly is expressed in percentage (%); blue means increase in rainfall while red means decreases.



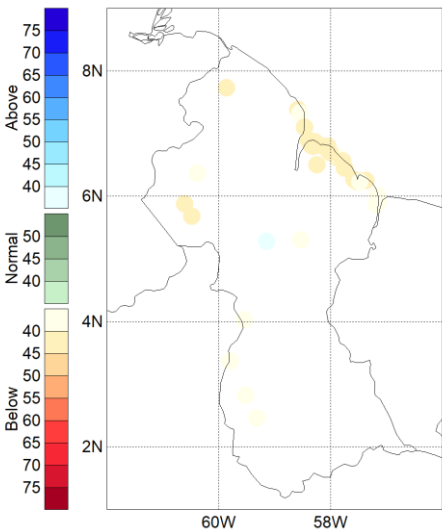
Mean Maximum Temperature recorded across Guyana was 0.3 C above climatological average (32.2 C).
Mean Minimum Temperature recorded across Guyana was 0.2 C below climatological average (22.8 C).

Monthly Precipitation Outlook for December 2018

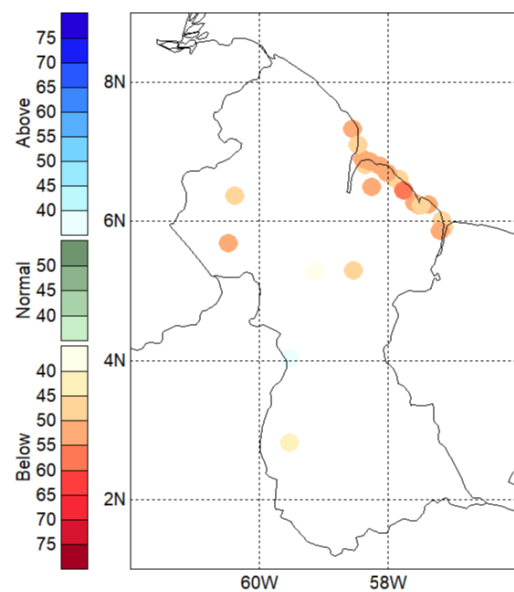
All Regions are likely to be less wet than usual conditions in December as seen in probabilistic forecast map below.

Seasonal Precipitation Outlook for December-January-February (DJF)2018 - '19

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



Reliable rains for agriculture but slower increase in surface wetness across the country can be expected. Slower recharge rate of conservancies and large reservoirs.



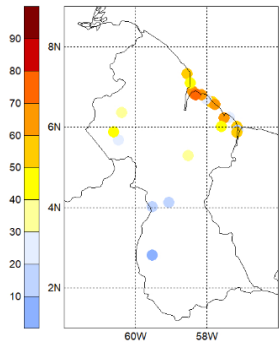
Citizen are advised to conserve water during the season. Reduced long-term flooding potential and slow recharge rates of large water reservoirs can be expected.

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

Wet days and Wet spells for December 2018 to February 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 forecast maps can be seen below. The forecast suggests that there are still chances for downpours which can lead to flooding but with low possibilities.

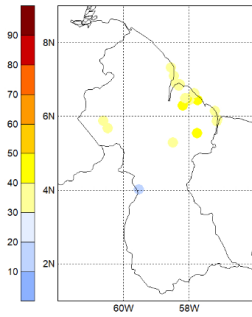
Usually No. of wet days ($\geq 1\text{mm}$) across Guyana is 34 to 44, a decrease in this range is expected.

Probability of decrease in No. of wet days per locations



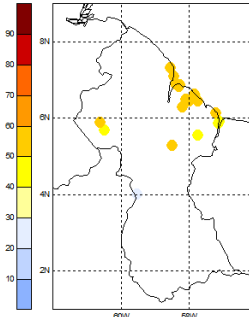
Usual No. of 7-days wet spells (20% wettest) is 1 to 4 across Guyana. Northern Guyana can expect a decrease in this range.

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



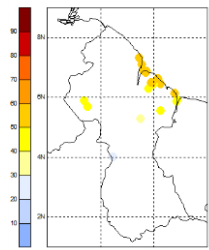
Usual amount of 7-days very wet spells (10% wettest) is up to 2 across Guyana. Northern Guyana can expect a decrease in this range.

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



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

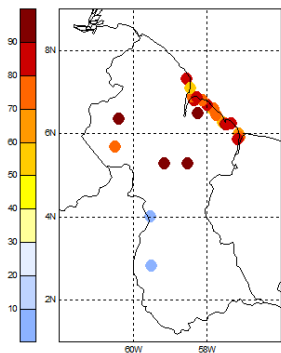
Probability of decrease in No. of 3-day extremely wet spells



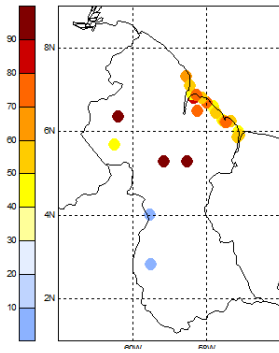
Probability of Exceedance

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 left) says there is only 20 % chance of two locations experiencing more than 200 mm of rainfall but higher chance elsewhere during the season.

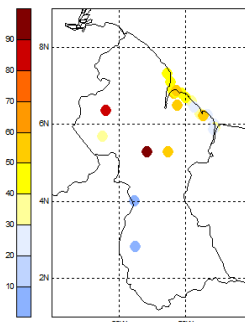
Probability of exceeding 200mm



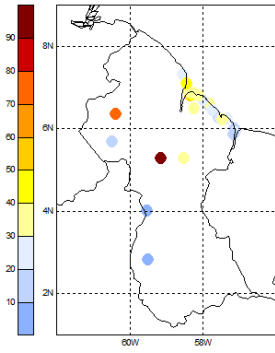
Probability of exceeding 300mm



Probability of exceeding 400mm



Probability of exceeding 500mm



Temperatures: Warmer than usual day-time and night-time temperatures for Region 4 and cooler day and warmer night for Region 6 can be expected for this season.

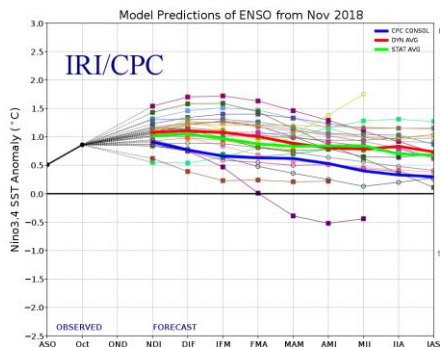
Drought: The current forecast is indicating little concern in Regions 3 to 5. However, the forecast rains can alleviate their intensity.

Extended Outlook for March-April-May(MAM) 2019

The forecast El Niño (~80-85%) conditions for MAM 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 (90 – 95% confidence) as per chart to the right. During El Niño conditions rainfall trends to less than average which leads to drier conditions in Guyana.

