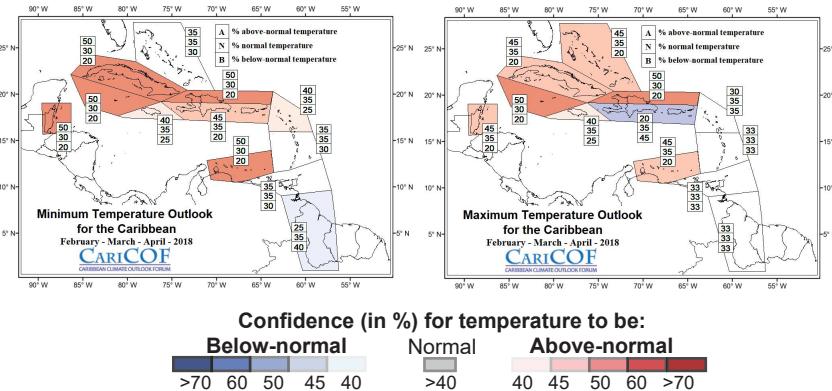




## More on the climate outlook

February to April 2018

### Night- and day-time temperatures up to April



FMA night-time (minimum) and day-time (maximum) temp. in the Caribbean are likely to be above- to normal, except day-time S. Hispaniola and U.S. Carib. territories and, at night, Guyana. Temperatures will feel cool enough for most.

### Wet days and wet spells up to April

What usually happens from February to April?

- Number of wet days: roughly 15 to 30 (ABC Is. 5-15 & coastal Guianas: 20-45).
- # of wet spells: up to 3 (coastal Guianas: up to 4), of which up to 1 is very wet (coastal Guianas: up to 2).
- # of extreme wet spells: up to 1 in mountainous areas.

Forecast and Implications:

- Flash flood and long-term flooding** from wet spells not a major concern in the upcoming period.
- Surface dryness increasing as usual along the dry season, with relatively few rain disruptions.
- A higher number of wet days in Guianas to limit dust haze and fires.
- Limited **recharge of large water reservoirs** related to the usual small # of wet spells during the dry season.

### Drought conditions up to April

Drought situation:  
(as of November 2017)

Central parts of The Bahamas and southeastern Haïti are under a long term drought, while short term drought is seen in southeastern Haïti, western-most portions of Jamaica and Martinique.

Shorter term outlook:

No shorter term drought conditions present at this time.

Long term concern:

Long term drought is evolving in southern Haïti.

### BRIEF CLIMATE OUTLOOK - May to July 2018

The transition period between the dry and wet season is expected to be accompanied by increasing temperatures. This implies a gradual build-up of heat discomfort from April onwards, when heat waves become possible in Belize and Trinidad. The precipitation outlook trends to a usual or a wetter than usual period, with the possible exception of Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago and the Windwards. Surface dryness will likely build up until May north of 16°N. Finally, with the onset of the wet season in Haïti in April or May, long term drought concerns may ease there into July.

For detailed temperature and precipitation outlooks for MAM 2018, please visit [rcc.cimh.edu.bb/caricof-climate-outlooks/](http://rcc.cimh.edu.bb/caricof-climate-outlooks/)

### What influences the next season?

#### El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

**Recent observations:** Cooler than usual sea-surface temperatures (SSTs) of around 0.8°C below average have been in place in the equatorial eastern Pacific (NINO3.4), meaning weak La Niña conditions are in place.

**Model forecast and guidance:** A majority of models suggest La Niña conditions to be in place for FMA (50-60% confidence), but a likely return to ENSO neutral conditions by MJJ (55-65% confidence).

**Expected impacts on rainfall and temperatures:** A weak La Niña state will drive chances of drier conditions slightly upwards in the northwest of the region (in particular The Bahamas and Cuba) until April, while slightly increasing chances of wetter conditions in most of the lesser Antilles.

#### Climate conditions in the Tropical North Atlantic and Caribbean

**Recent observations:** SSTs Tropical North Atlantic (TNA) and Caribbean Sea SSTs have very recently been up from 0-0.5°C above average in November in most places to 0.5-1°C in December.

**Expected conditions:** In contrast to the most recent observations, most models indicate near-average SSTs east of the Caribbean (or even below average offshore West Africa) and in the Caribbean Sea. However, unusual warmth to the north of the region is forecast for FMA and MJJ.

**Expected impacts:** Slightly warmer SSTs around the Caribbean may lead to slightly above-average humidity, as well as atmospheric instability in those areas. Those factors tilt the odds towards a relatively wet transition between the dry and wet season.

### Climate outlooks - background

The Caribbean Climate Outlooks are prepared by the Caribbean Regional Climate Outlook Forum (CariCOF). The Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology, in its role as WMO Regional Climate Centre in demonstration phase, coordinates the CariCOF process. Contributors to the Outlooks are the Meteorological Services from the region. For more information on how the outlooks are produced, please visit [rcc.cimh.edu.bb](http://rcc.cimh.edu.bb).

The Precipitation and Temperature Outlooks are issued in the form of a map, which shows regions where the forecast rainfall or temperatures have the same probabilities to be:

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Above-normal (A) | - within the wettest/hottest third of the historical record |
| Near-normal (N)  | - within the middle third of the historical record          |
| Below-normal (B) | - within the driest/coldest third of the historical record  |

### DISCLAIMER

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