



AGROMET BULLETIN



Volume 5. No. 5 | May 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- ✚ **All stations experienced above-normal rainfall and very wet conditions.**
- ✚ **Above normal rainfall resulted in repeat flooding in sections of eastern and central parishes.**
- ✚ **Above normal rainfall is forecast for most areas for June through August.**
- ✚ **Wet conditions in southern parishes now a concern for pest and disease outbreaks in farming areas.**
- ✚ **Above normal temperatures are forecast for June to August.**

Weather Summary May 2017

During the month of May, the daily weather was dominated by troughs and high pressure ridges. Throughout the month unstable weather conditions associated with these troughs, impacted weather conditions across the island. This resulted in flooding and landslides across eastern and central parishes.

During the month, Sangster in the northwest recorded 309.7 mm of rainfall, while Norman Manley in the southeast recorded 121.8 mm of rainfall. Sangster received 291% of its 30-year mean rainfall, while Manley received 162% of its 30-year mean rainfall. There were fourteen (14) rainfall days recorded for Sangster Airport, while Manley Airport recorded seven (7) rainfall days.

The highest maximum temperature recorded for Sangster Airport was 34.8°C (on May25) meanwhile Manley Airport reported 33.4°C (on May 31).



Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), developed by T.B. McKee, N.J. Doesken, and J. Kleist in 1993, is a tool used to monitor drought conditions based on precipitation. The SPI can be used to monitor conditions on a variety of time scales namely 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, 9-month and 12-month periods. This temporal flexibility allows the SPI to be useful in both short-term agricultural and long-term hydrological applications by providing early warning of drought and for making assessments on the severity of a drought. The Meteorological Service, Jamaica (MSJ) calculates an observed SPI (see Table 1 and Figure 1) and a forecast SPI (see Figure 2) using a 3-month and 6-month time interval, respectively.

Parish	Station	May Rainfall Total (mm)	Percent of 30-year Mean (%)	Observed SPI for March-April-May
Hanover	Mount Peto	535	133	1.37
Westmoreland	Savanna-La-Mar	414	173	1.24
Westmoreland	Frome	426	149	1.29
Manchester	Sutton	626	253	2.23
St. Elizabeth	Y.S. Estates	432	132	1.17
St. Elizabeth	Potsdam	280	159	1.58
Clarendon	Beckford Kraal	589	253	2.16
St. Catherine	Tulloch	369	104	1.23
St. Catherine	Worthy Park	449	241	2.09
Trelawny	Orange Valley	303	338	2.46
St. James	Sangster	310	291	1.85
St. Ann	Cave Valley	632	329	3.15
St. Mary	Hampstead	290	202	0.78
Portland	Shirley Castle	431	140	1.61
St. Thomas	Serge Island	380	168	1.56
KSA	Langley	299	115	1.02
KSA	Manley Airport	122	182	1.11

Table 1: Observed SPI for Selected Stations across Jamaica during the March-May Period.



SPI Value	Category	SPI Value	Category
0.00 to -0.50	Near Normal	0.00 to 0.50	Near Normal
-0.51 to -0.79	Abnormally Dry	0.51 to 0.79	Abnormally Wet
-0.80 to -1.29	Moderately Dry	0.80 to 1.29	Moderately Wet
-1.30 to -1.59	Severely Dry	1.30 to 1.59	Severely Wet
-1.60 to -1.99	Extremely Dry	1.60 to 1.99	Extremely Wet
-2.00 or less	Exceptionally Dry	2.00 or more	Exceptionally Wet

Table 2: Severity Classes of the SPI

Standardized Precipitation Index Discussion

Based on the SPI figures for the March-April-May period all seventeen (17) stations experienced wet conditions. Five stations namely, Suttons, Beckford Kraal, Worthy Park, Orange Valley and Cave Valley recorded exceptionally wet conditions, while Tulloch Sangster and Shirley Castle recorded extremely wet conditions. Three other stations, namely Mount Peto, Potsdam and Serge Island were severely wet, Savanna-La-Mar, Frome, Y.S. Estates, Langley and Manley Airport experienced moderately wet conditions, while Hampstead experienced abnormally wet conditions.

All seventeen stations across the island experienced from abnormal to exceptionally wet conditions for the three month period.

With wet conditions being experienced, the rains (over the March/April/May period) have provided relief from any dry conditions which were being experienced in farming communities. Central and eastern parishes in particular, may now be experiencing an excess in rainfall, which is a reversal of the conditions experienced during the dry season months of December to February. See Figure 1 below for the graphical representation of observed SPI values for the March-April-May period.

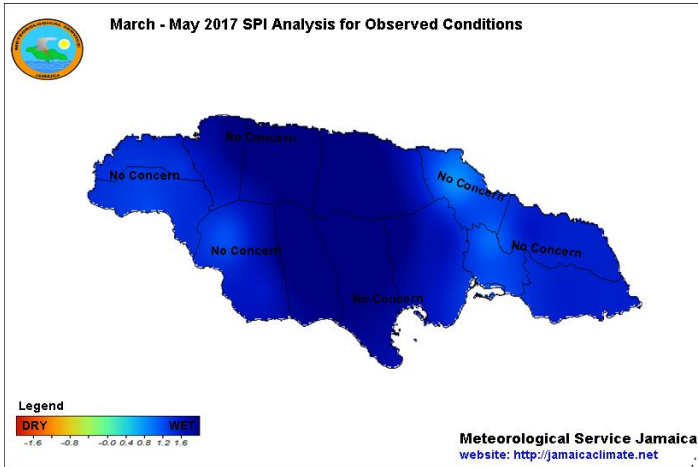


Figure 1: March-April-May SPI Analysis for Observed Conditions

The forecast through August (see Figure 2 below) has determined that there should be wet conditions over eastern and central parishes, with some mild drying over western parishes. This forecast may not be very welcomed by farmers in eastern and central parishes who would have fears of more damage from flooding as was experienced in May.

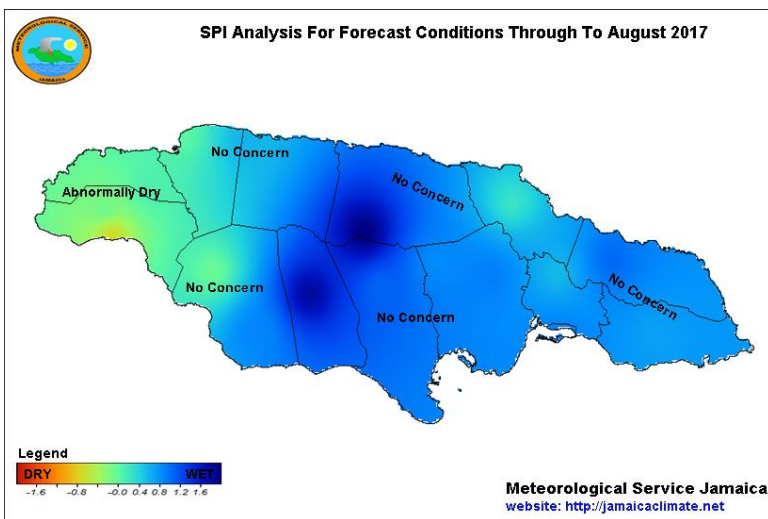


Figure 2: Forecast Drought Conditions through to August 2017



Seasonal Forecast – June to August 2017

The MSJ makes seasonal climate forecasts using the Climate Predictability Tool (CPT). The CPT was developed by the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) in order to create and communicate seasonal forecasts that address the needs of different user groups.

As we approach the next three months (June/July/August) which includes the mid-Summer dry month of July, the forecasts are indicating above normal rainfall across most stations, with above normal temperatures.

Over the past three months (March, April and May) the island recorded significant increases in rainfall amounts, which offset the deficit in rainfall that was observed over most central and western parishes during the period of December through to February.

The current projections are not indicating any significant decline in rainfall amounts over the next three months (June-August). The rains experienced from March to May and which caused wet/flooding conditions in many farming areas, have also resulted in crop losses with outbreak of pests affecting some areas. Should the projections of more rains materialize, this could result in more concerns for crop damage in farming areas especially those in the eastern and central parishes.

	% Below (B)	% Normal (N)	% Above (A)
Jamaica Rainfall Outlook	30	25	45
Jamaica Temperature Outlook	30	20	50
Key A: Above-normal rainfall means greater than 66 percentile of the rank data N: Near-normal rainfall means between 33 and 66 percentile of the rank data B: Below-normal rainfall means below 33 percentile of the rank data			

Table 3: Jamaica Rainfall and Temperature Probability for June to August 2017.

Table 4 below, shows the precipitation outlook for selected stations across Jamaica as analysed by the Climate Predictability Tool. Eleven (11) of the seventeen (17) stations are indicating higher probabilities for above-normal



rainfall for the June to August 2017 period, while six (6) stations are indicating probability for below-normal rainfall.

Stations	Below (B) %	Normal (N) %	Above (A)%
Manley (Kingston)	20	30	50
Sangster (St. James)	20	30	50
Savanna-la-mar (Westmoreland)	60	25	15
Beckford Kraal (Clarendon)	20	25	55
Serge Island (St. Thomas)	55	25	20
Cave Valley (St. Ann)	10	20	70
Tulloch Estate (St. Catherine)	30	25	45
Y.S. Estate (St. Elizabeth)	20	25	55
Hampstead (St. Mary)	40	25	35
Orange Valley (Trelawny)	55	25	20
Langley (Kingston)	15	25	60
Mount Peto (Hanover)	40	25	35
Shirley Castle (Portland)	40	25	35
Suttons (Manchester)	10	15	75
Potsdam (St. Elizabeth)	20	25	55
Frome (Westmoreland)	30	25	45
Worthy Park (St. Catherine)	30	25	45
Key			
A: Above-normal rainfall means greater than 66 percentile of the rank data			
N: Near-normal rainfall means between 33 and 66 percentile of the rank data			
B: Below-normal rainfall means below 33 percentile of the rank data			

Table 4: Precipitation Outlook for Selected Stations for June to August 2017.



Summary and Expected Agricultural Impacts

The CPT is indicating that Jamaica is generally expected to experience above-normal rainfall during the June to August period.

With the rainfall received from March to May, the concerns would be for wet/flooding conditions and loss of crops in many farming communities therefore, the current forecast of no significant reduction in rainfall will be of concern to farmers especially in eastern and central parishes. Additionally the increased temperatures which are forecast could cause heat stress for animals and crops and therefore close monitoring is required in the farming communities.

The Met Office will continue to closely monitor conditions and disseminate advisories as necessary.

Issued by the
Climate Branch
Meteorological Service, Jamaica
65 ¾ Half Way Tree Road
Kingston 10
Telephone: 929-3700/3706
Email: datarequest@metservice.gov.jm