





Meteorology → weather & climate

Current weather

• Grenada's Climate

• 2010 Review



What is Meteorology?

The study of weather and climate

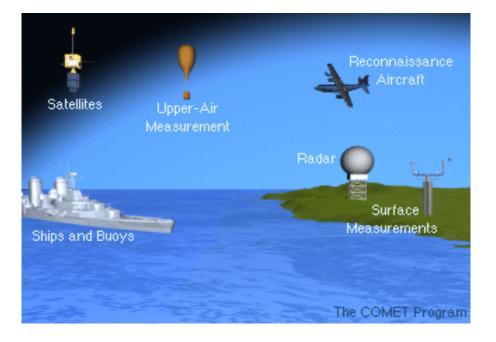


• Atmospheric Conditions at a particular area and time.

• Described by: Temperature, pressure, winds (direction & speed), humidity,

sunshine, hydro-meteors (rain) litho-meteors (haze), visibility.

Observational Basis • Satellites



- Radar
- Reconnaissance aircraft
- Dropsondes
- Balloons
- Ships
- Buoys
- Ground Stations



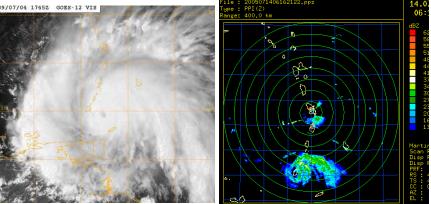


• CHARACTERISTICS OF WEATHER OVER A PERIOD OF TIME

30 YEARS

Features responsible for Grenada's weather & climate

- Tropical Waves
- Tropical Cyclones (TD; TS; H)



- Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)
- Upper Level Troughs
- Topography

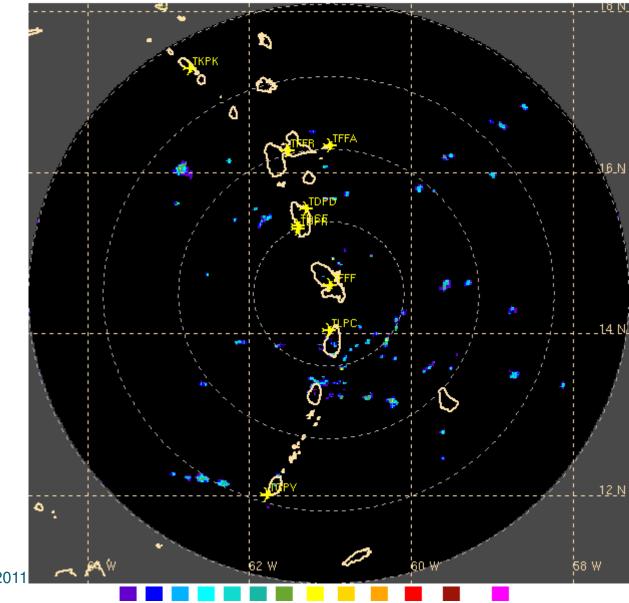


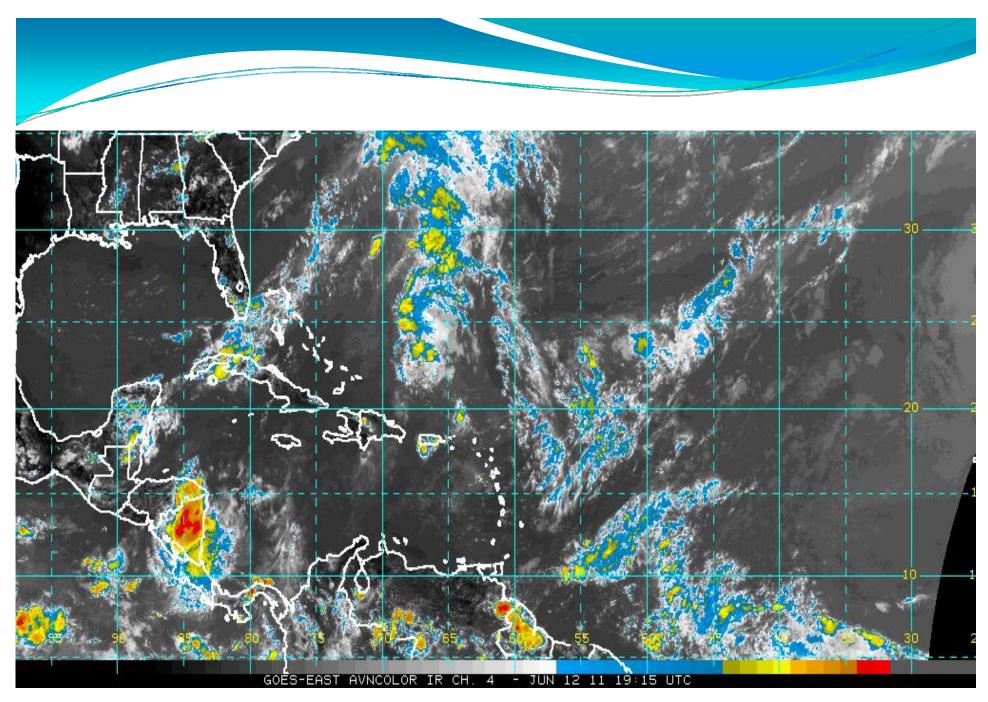


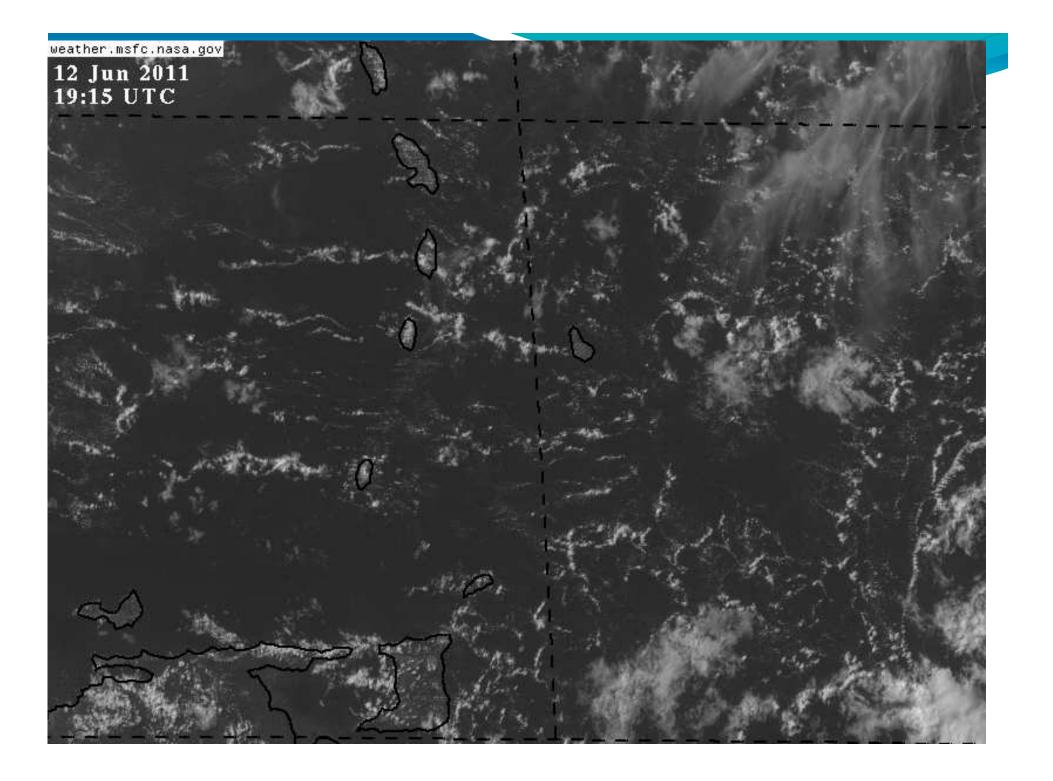
Current Weather

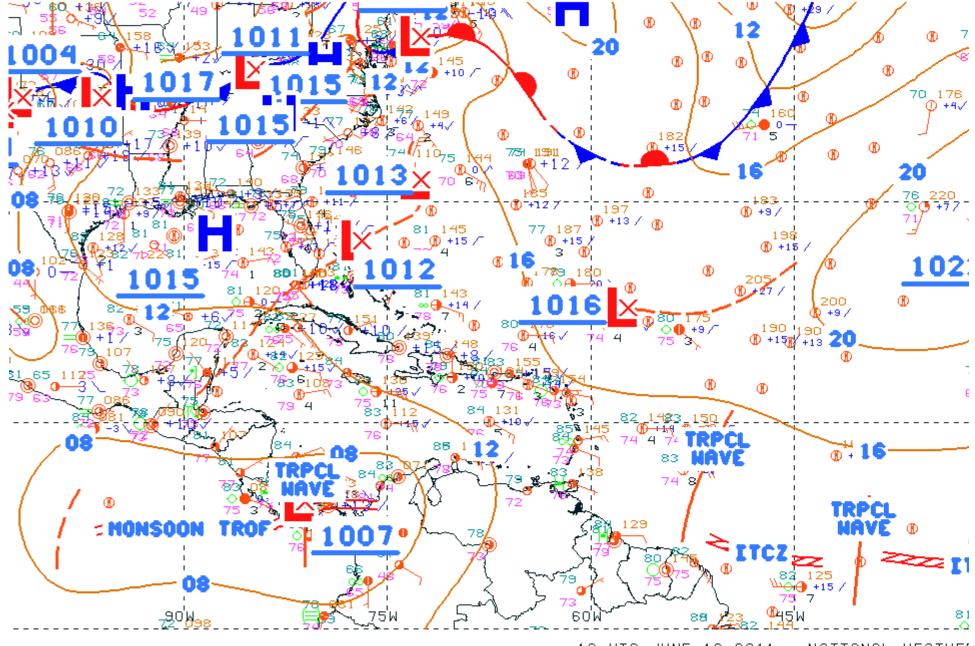
Radar MARTINIQUE (FWI) 12/06/2011 19H50 UTC (Loc+4H)

WMO: 78924 - Latitude: 14.501 N - Longitude: 61.018 W - range 400KM - Resolution 2KM









¹² UTC JUNE 12 2011 - NATIONAL WEATHER



TGPY 121900Z 15015KT 9999 SCT021 30/25 Q1012/NOSIG

TTPP 121900Z 07015KT 9999 SCT022 32/24 Q1010 NOSIG

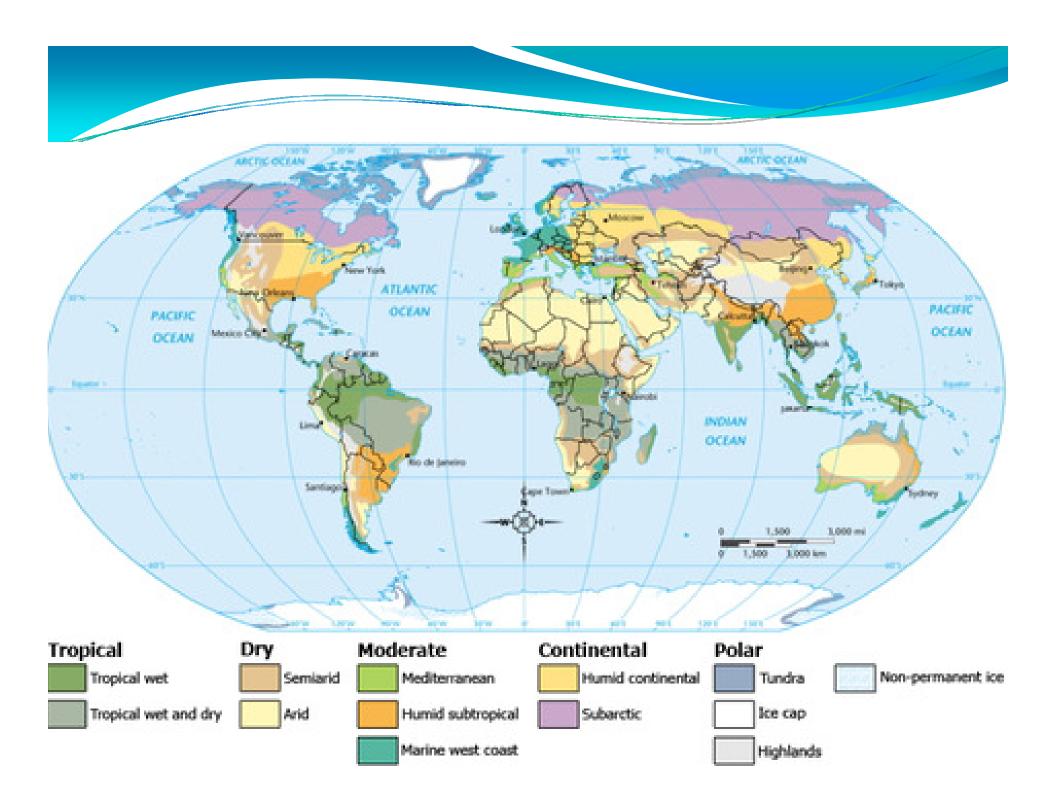
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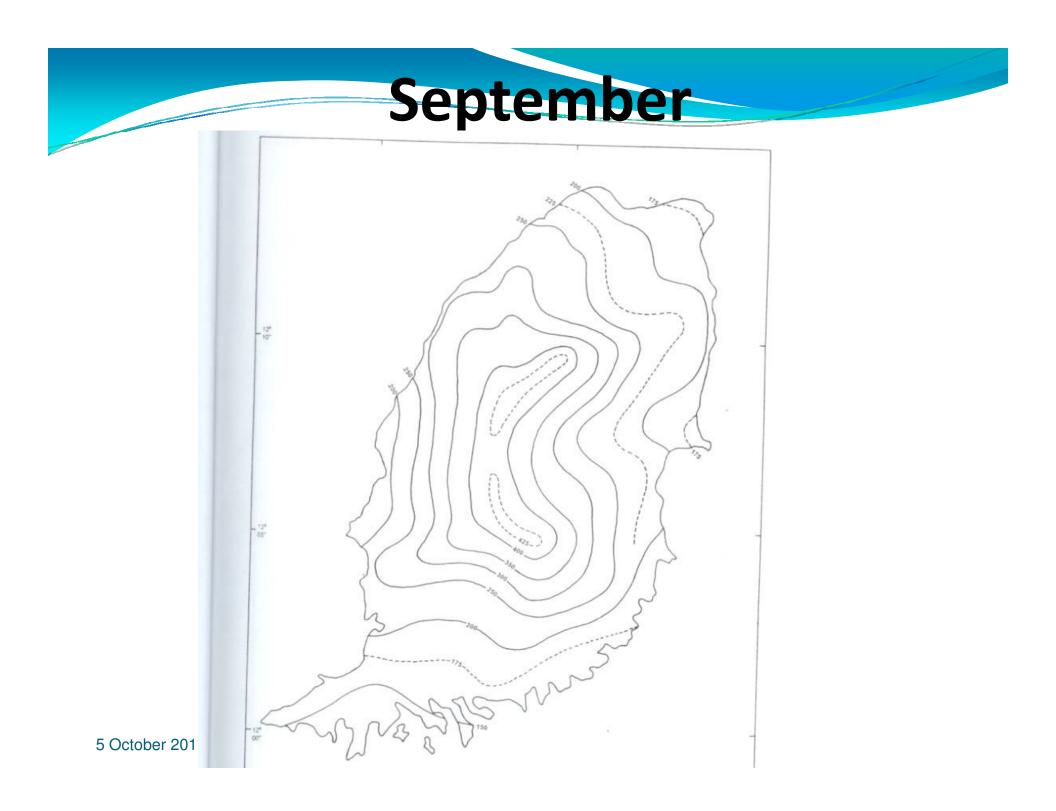
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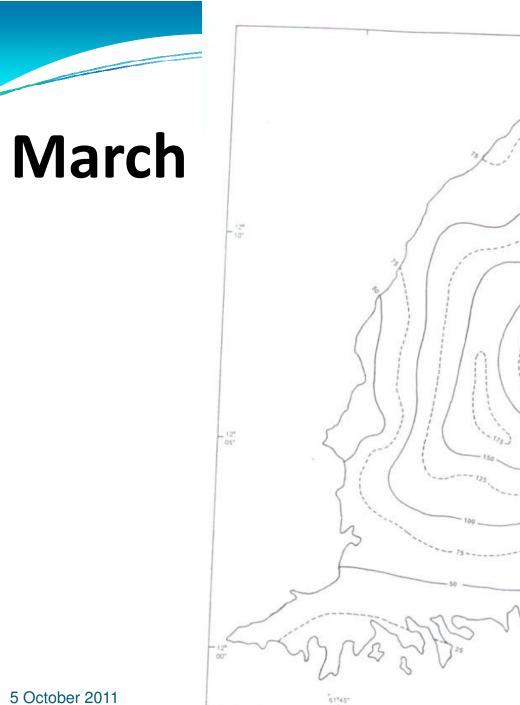


Grenada's Climate

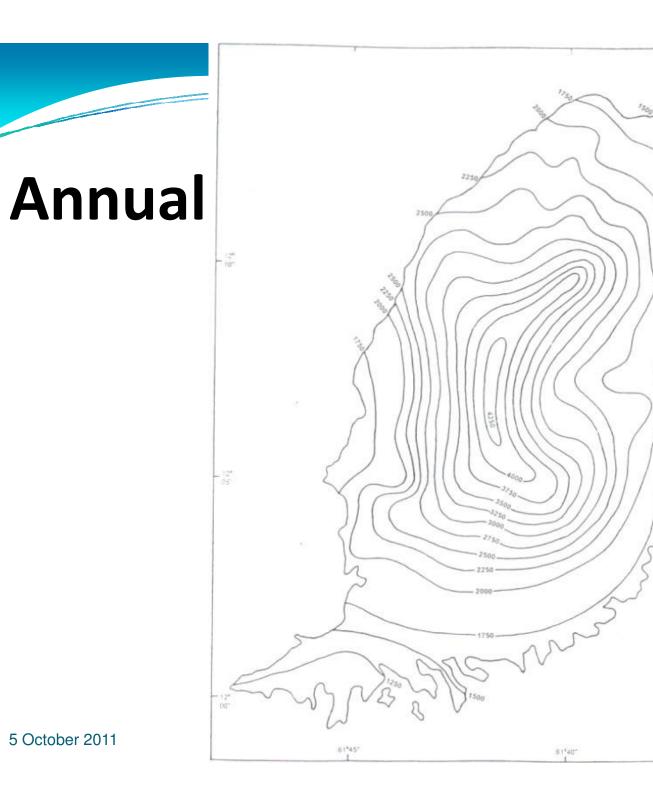
Dry & Wet Seasons





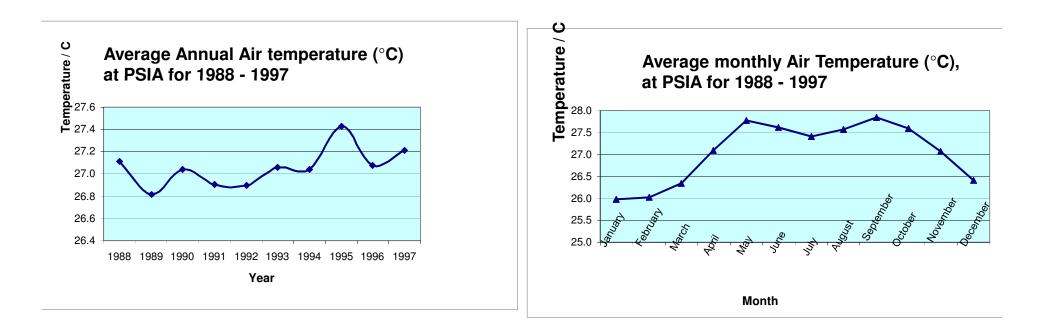


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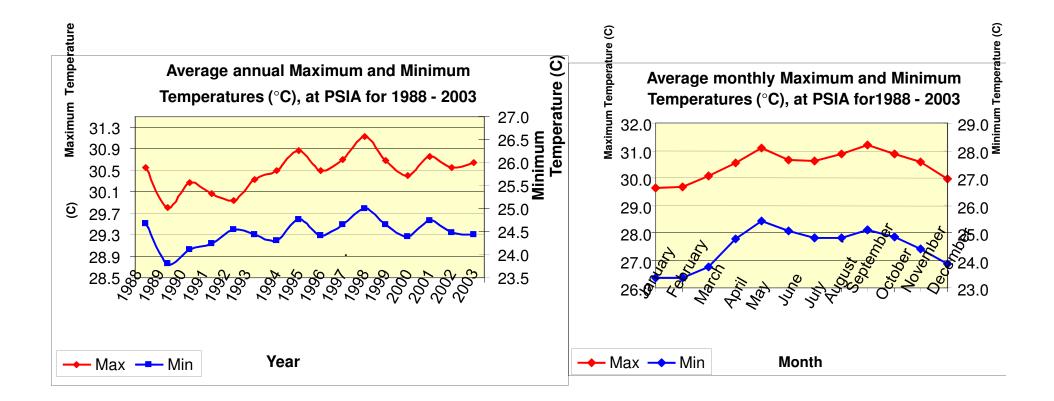




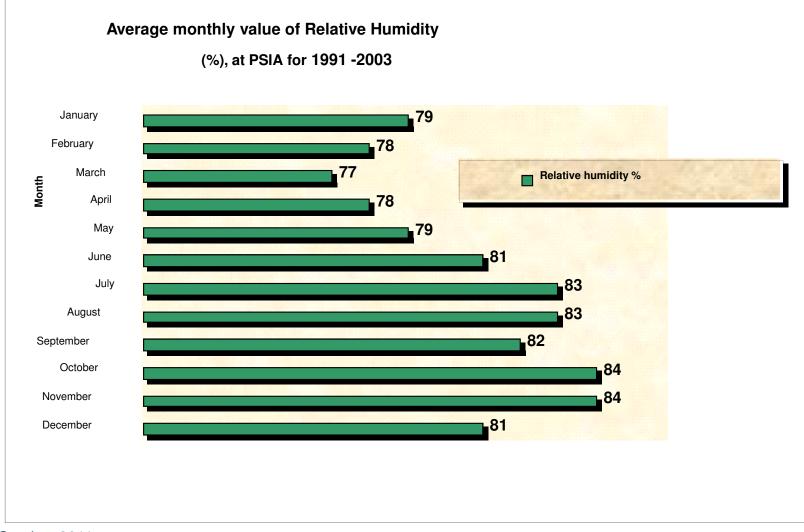
Air Temperatures

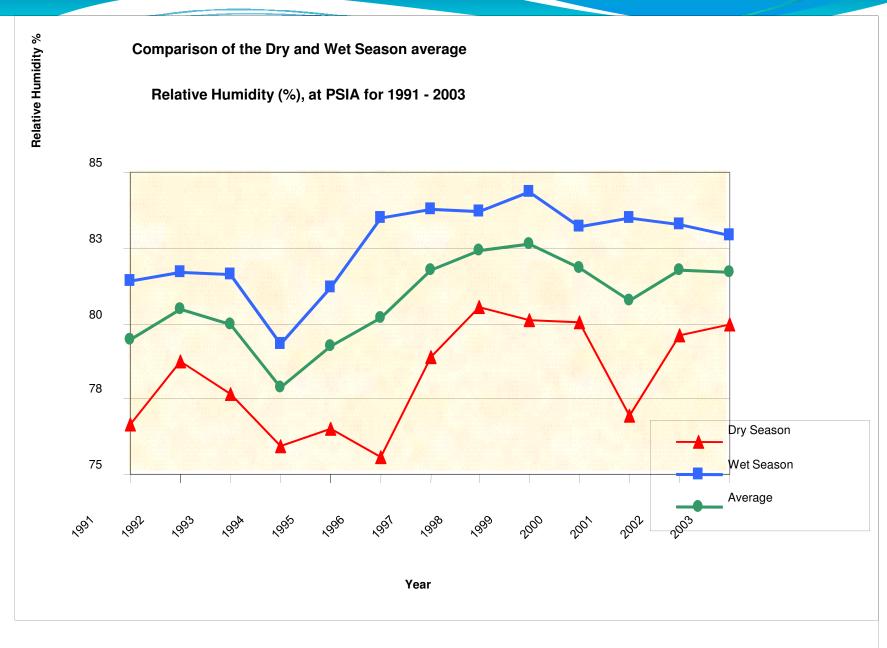


Max & Min Temperatures



Relative Humidity



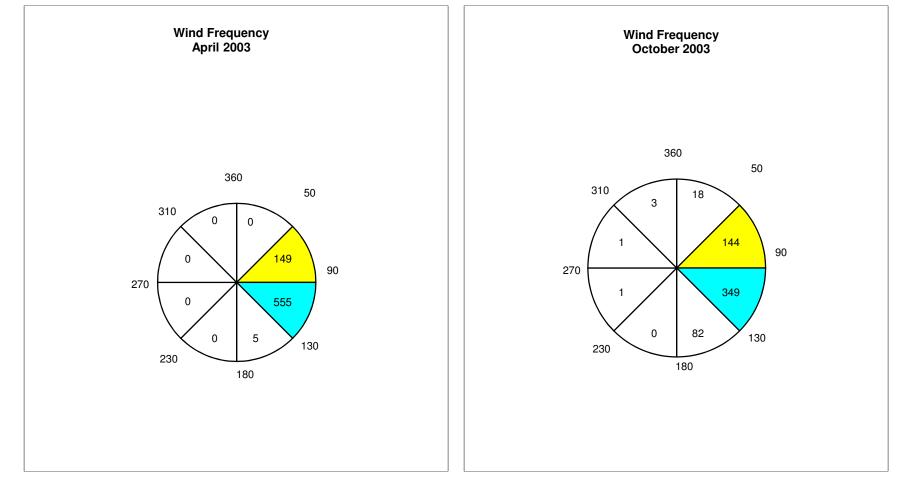


Wind Speed Wind speed / knots Average Monthly Wind Speed (kt), at PSIA for 1988 - 1997 14 12 10 8 6 4 September November December 2 Februar October Janyan Uul -0 Ward Abril Mar -June

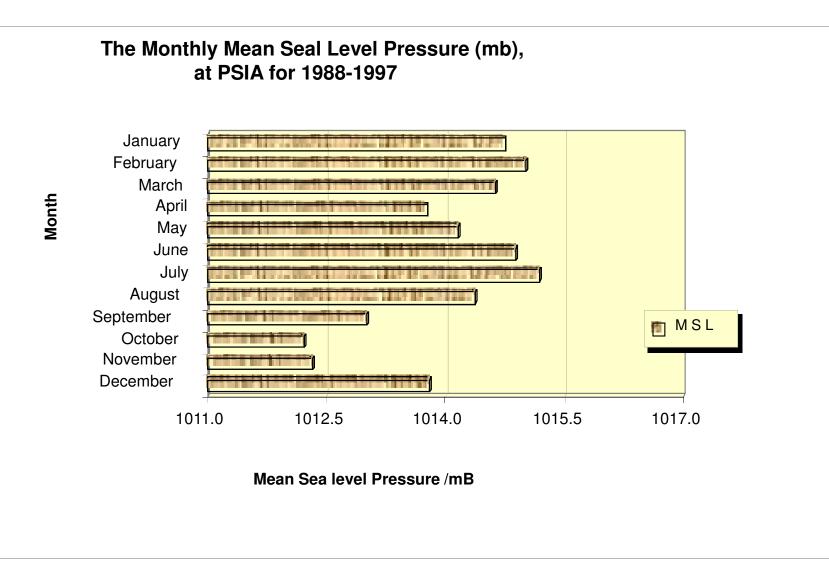
Month



Wind Direction



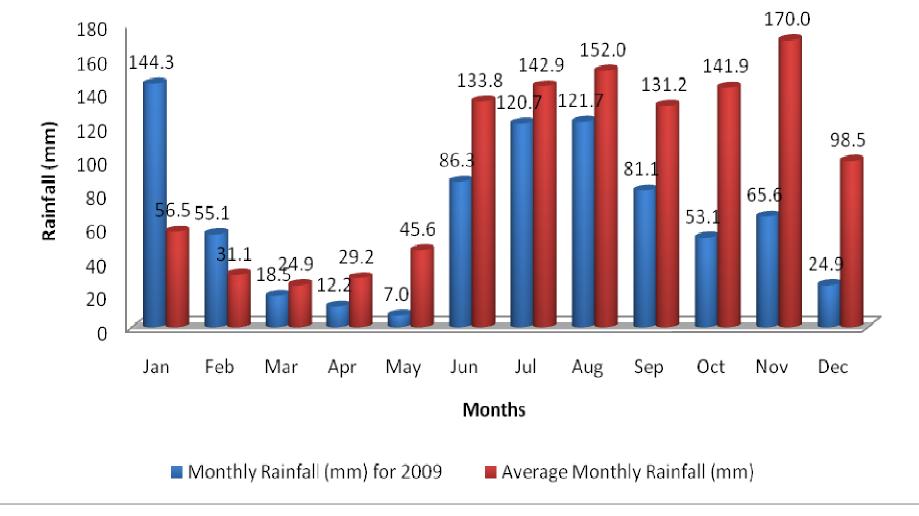


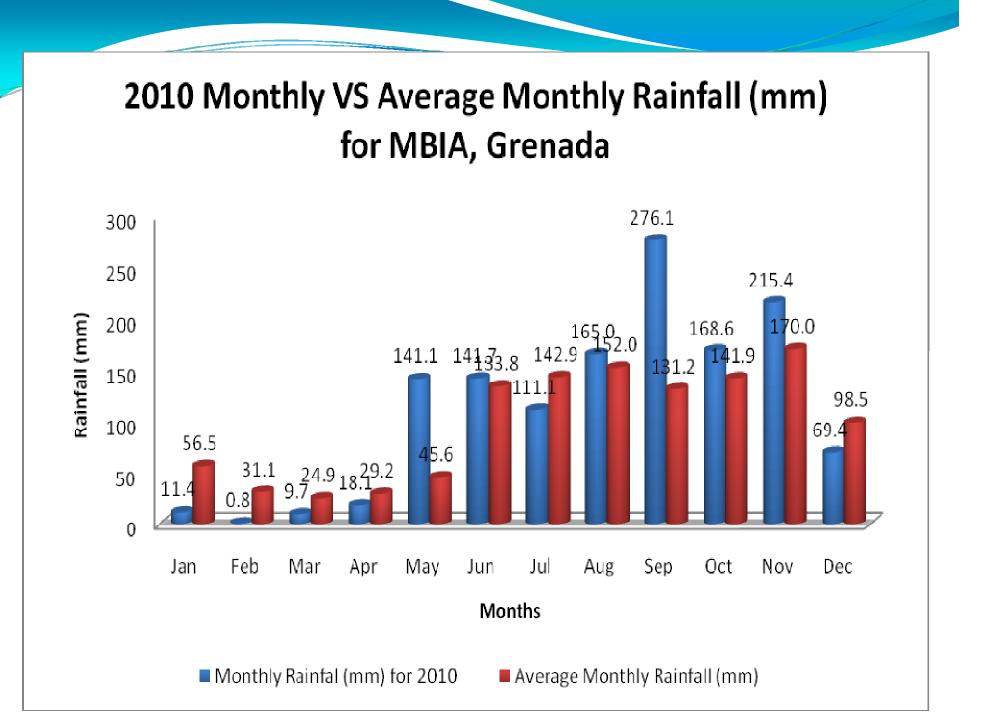




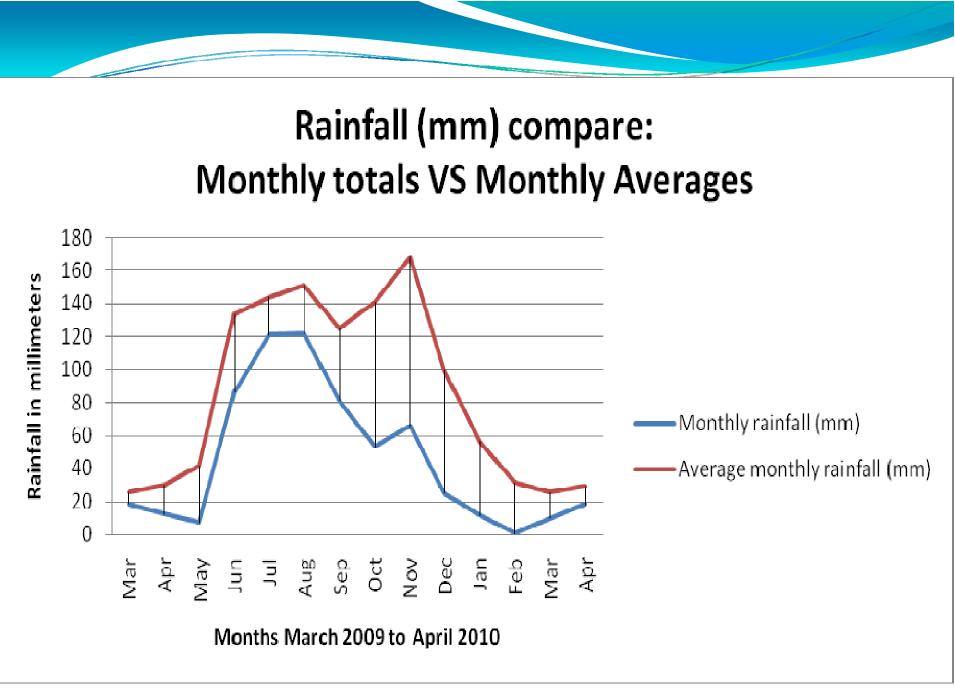
2010 Review

2009 Monthly VS Average Monthly Rainfall (mm) for MBIA, Grenada





Rainfall (mm) Comparisons 2009:2010:2011:Average 300 250 200 Rainfall (mm) 150 100 50 0 Feb Jan Mar Apr May Jul Aug Oct Nov Dec Jun Sep -Rainfall (mm) 2009 - Rainfall (mm) 2010 Average Monthly Rainfall (mm) -Rainfall (mm) 2011





		Mth's total	Ave	
2009	Mar	18.5	25.5	73%
	Apr	12.2	29.7	41%
	Мау	7.0	41.6	17%
	Jun	86.3	133.5	65%
	Jul	120.7	144.2	84%
	Aug	121.7	151.5	80%
	Sep	81.1	125.2	65%
	Oct	53.1	140.8	38%
	Νον	65.6	168.1	39%
	Dec	24.9	99.7	25%
2010	Jan	11.4	56.5	20%
	Feb	0.8	31.1	0.03%
	Mar	9.7	25.5	38%
14	Apr	18.1	28.9	62%



2009 Notables

- Only January and February rainfall amounts above the 24-year average.
- Most significant were the months October, November and December rainfall amounts less than 50% to that of the average.
- These months are usually noted for large amounts of rainfall before the onset of "dry season".
- Total rainfall for 2009 at MBIA was 790.5 mm (the <u>second</u> lowest on record) compared to annual average of 1158.4 mm.
- Only on two occasions <u>1994 (744.9 mm</u>) and 1995 (917.1 mm) annual rainfall amounts were less than 1000 mm.



1600.0 1400.0 1200.0 1000.0 Rainfall (mm) 800.0 Annual Rainfall (mm) 1986 to 2010 600.0 400.0 200.0 0.0 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Annual Rainfall (mm) at MBIA 1986 to 2010

Years



- Press Release 28th January 2010
- •
- SEVERE DROUGHT CONDITIONS TO CONTINUE OVER GRENADA FOR
- THE NEXT THREE MONTHS
- •
- Severe drought conditions currently being experienced over Grenada are expected to
- persist over the next 3 months. This is the view of scientists from the Caribbean
- Drought and Precipitation Monitoring Network (CDPMN) based at the Caribbean
- Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology, Husbands St. James, Barbados, who have
- been analysing rainfall trends in the Caribbean since January 2009.
- •
- Analyses show that severe drought conditions were experienced in Grenada for the
- year 2009, with particularly, the last 3 to 6 months being extremely dry. This is
- believed to be responsible for an increased demand for irrigation water, a reduction in
- stream flow and a general depletion in water resources.
- •
- Forecast models currently indicate that for the period January to March 2009, below
- normal conditions will persist over the southern portion of the eastern Caribbean
- exacerbating the environmental impacts, and in particular extending drought
- conditions for a further 3 months.

Drought Impact on Grenada

- 75% increase in the demand for irrigation services by farmers, as early as January.
- Stream/river flows were notably reduced.
- Early Carriacou water crisis NAWASA implemented water use restrictions throughout Grenada.
- Vegetation colour in January was what one would expect at the middle to end of the "dry season" and not at the beginning.
- Several bush fires No burn policy was implemented.



- Dominica southward to Trinidad experienced moderately to extremely dry conditions. St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada in particular were extremely dry
- Many farmers in the south eastern Caribbean have been heavily impacted by this dry spell, either due to limited rainfall (for rainfed farmers) and reduction of irrigation water.

Blame it on ????? EL Nino/...La Nina

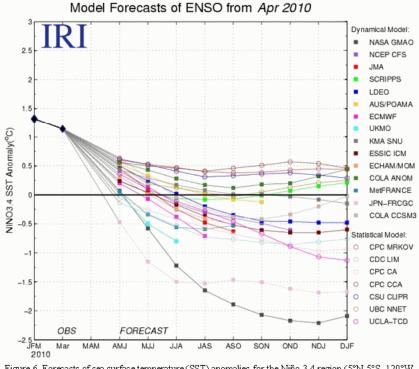
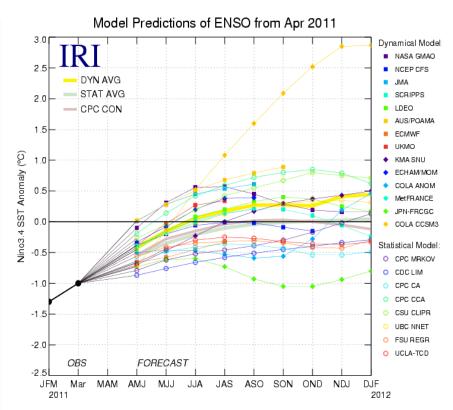


Figure 6. Forecasts of sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies for the Niño 3.4 region (5°N-5°S, 120°W-170°W). Figure courtesy of the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society. Figure updated 15 April 2010.

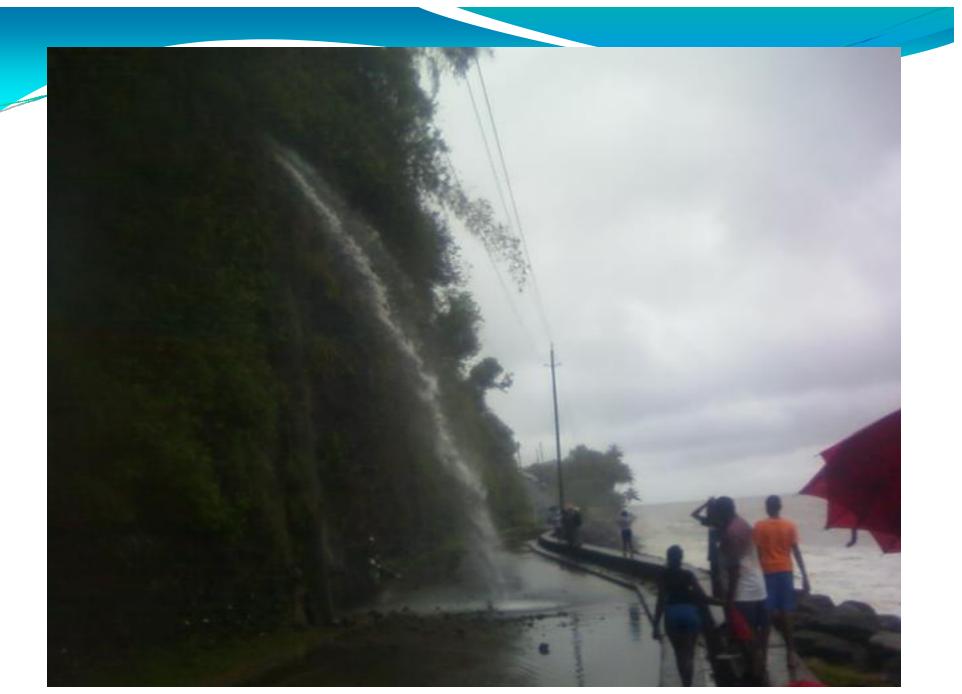




Grand Etang Lake.... Water level about 5 feet below its normal level, due to NAWASA's extraction

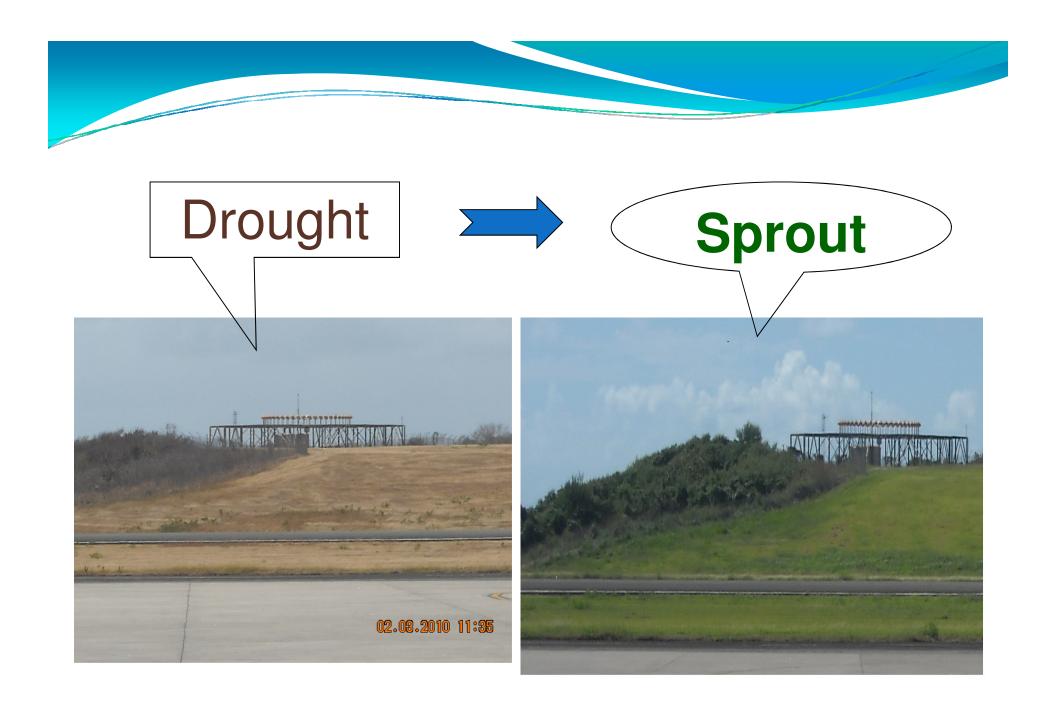


2011 "Dry Season"











THE END