Heat Outlook for June to November 2025

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Episodes of excessive heat expected to ramp up as the Caribbean enters another unusually hot Heat Season

Participating countries and territories

Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haïti, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barth's, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Maarten/St. Martin, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago and the US Virgin Islands

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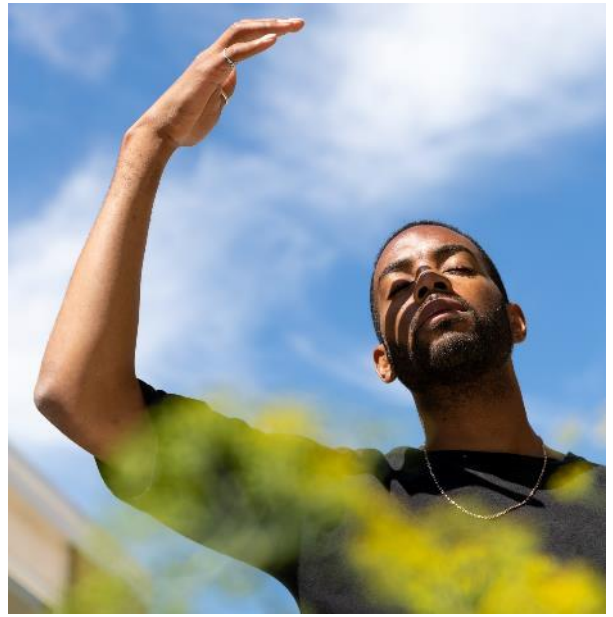
Health: Greater frequency of heat symptoms due to excessive heat, *likely* peaking in September

Public health:

- *strong* increase in mild heat symptoms
- *notable* increase in heat illnesses, fainting episodes, hospitalisations, health services
- *likely* increase in biological risk (e.g. Aedes mosquito borne diseases, gastrointestinal disease)
- *exacerbation* of vulnerability in patients with chronic illness, children, pregnant women and the elderly

Occupational health:

- *potential* increase in exhaustion during intense outdoor activity
- *significantly* reduced labour performance and productivity if unprotected



Well-being:

- *significantly* increased sweating and water consumption
- snacking/binge eating leading to acute negative health impacts (hypertension, diabetes) and weight gain
- *increased* fatigue, irritability and aggression during prolonged heatwaves

Agriculture:
Expect impacts from excessive heat, *likely* peaking in September

Livestock:

- *increased* cooling and ventilation need to mitigate heat stress in small and large livestock
- stunted growth rate of broilers and egg production of layers
- *likely* reduced dairy production

Crop agriculture:

- *exacerbation* of any evolving drought conditions leading to increased wilting
- *strongly* reduced productivity between 10 AM and 3 PM

Fisheries:

- *increased* water temperatures potentially reducing catch of reef fish, die-off and migration of pelagic fish
- *significant* potential for coral reef bleaching as early as August

Forestry:

- *exacerbation* of any evolving drought conditions
- increased wildfire potential if fuel stock is dry

Tourism – Energy – Water:
Expect impacts from excessive heat, *likely* peaking in September

Tourism:

- ***Heat adaptation*** – *significantly* increased demand for AC and refrigeration and associated costs in hotels
- ***Diving operations*** – *significant* potential coral reef bleaching, resulting in long-term reduction in demand

Energy:

- ***Production*** – reduced efficiency of power generation; potential increase in interruptions as a result of spikes in cooling demand
- ***Demand and consumption*** – *significantly* increased cooling need in households, hotels, restaurants

Water:

- ***Quantity and quality*** – recharge of water reservoirs along the wet season slowed down due to increased evapotranspiration; *potential* increase in algal blooms
- ***Consumption*** – *likely* increase in households, hotels and power utilities

DRM – Child Care & Education

Expect impacts from excessive heat, *likely* peaking in September

DRM:

- ***Risk:*** *potentially* increased mortality and increased need for cooling strategies immediately post disaster (e.g. intense heat after passage of tropical cyclone); increased wildfire potential (if fuel stock is dry)
- ***Operations:*** *likely* reduced productivity of warehouse staff if unprotected

Child care and education:

- ***Learning:*** *significantly* reduced productivity and reduced learning ability of students during the summer semester and at the start of the 2024-2025 school year
- ***Child Protection:*** *potential* increase in aggression during prolonged heatwaves

TODAY
(late-May

Number of days per month spent in heatwaves

Belize
The Bahamas & the Greater Antilles
Lesser Antilles - wind exposed
Lesser Antilles - wind sheltered
Coastal Guianas

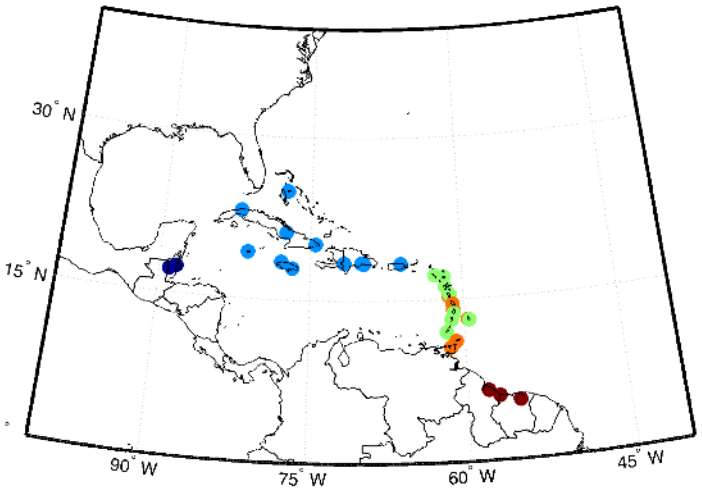
COOL SEASON

HEAT SEASON

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

SUB-REGIONS

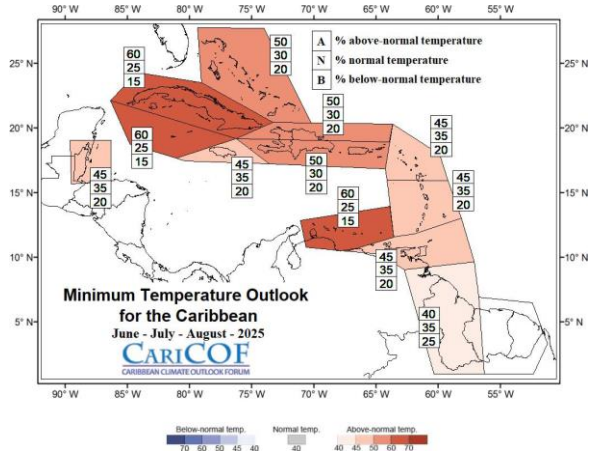


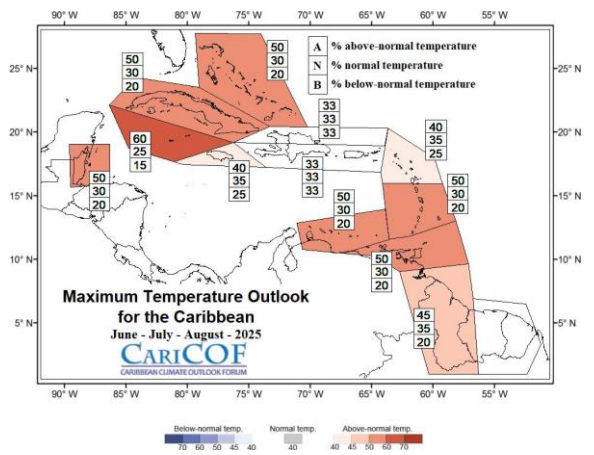
Overall, how hot will the next three to six months be?

Night-time

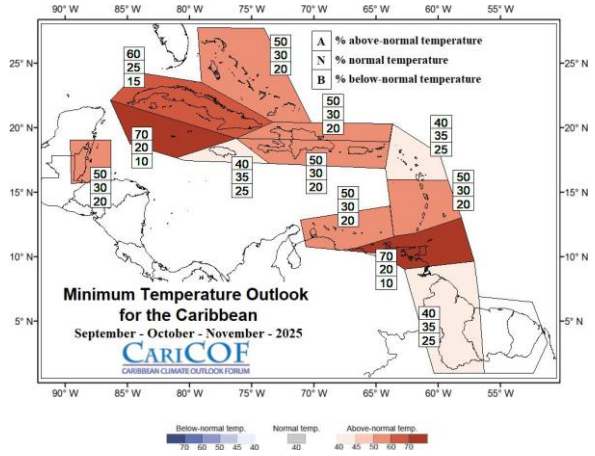
Daytime

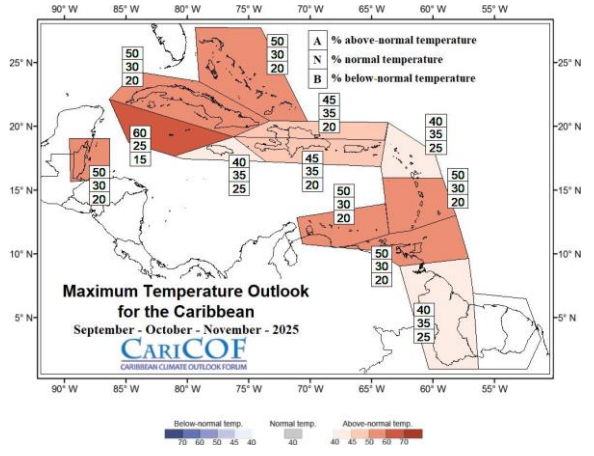
Jun-Jul-Aug 2025





Sep-Oct-Nov 2025





Milder **Usual** **Hotter**

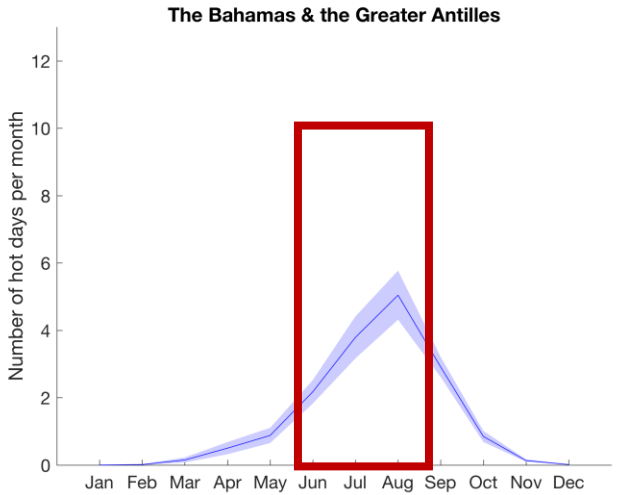
FORECAST

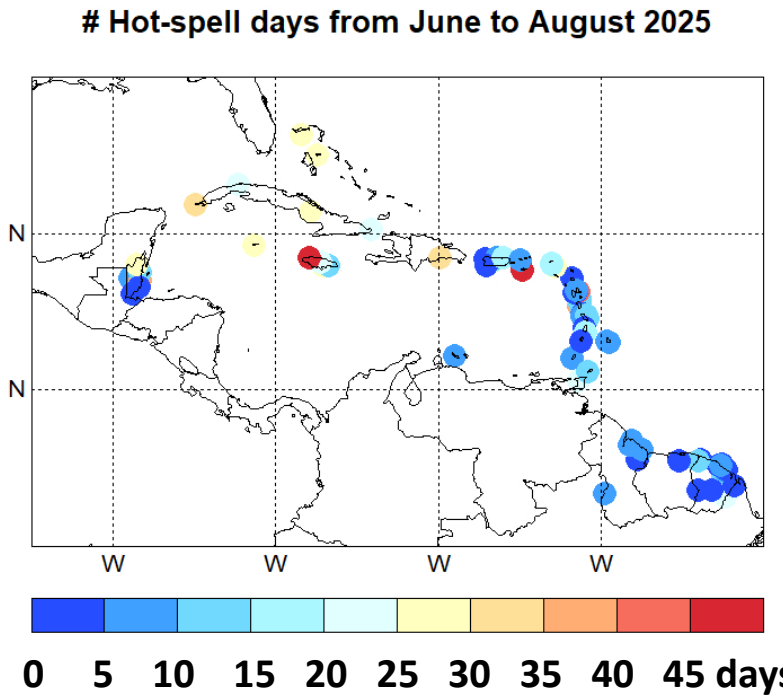
1. June to August, marking the summer part of the Caribbean Heat Season in the Caribbean Islands and Belize is forecast to *likely* be at least as warm as usual.
2. Intense night-time and daytime heat is expected, especially in August and September.

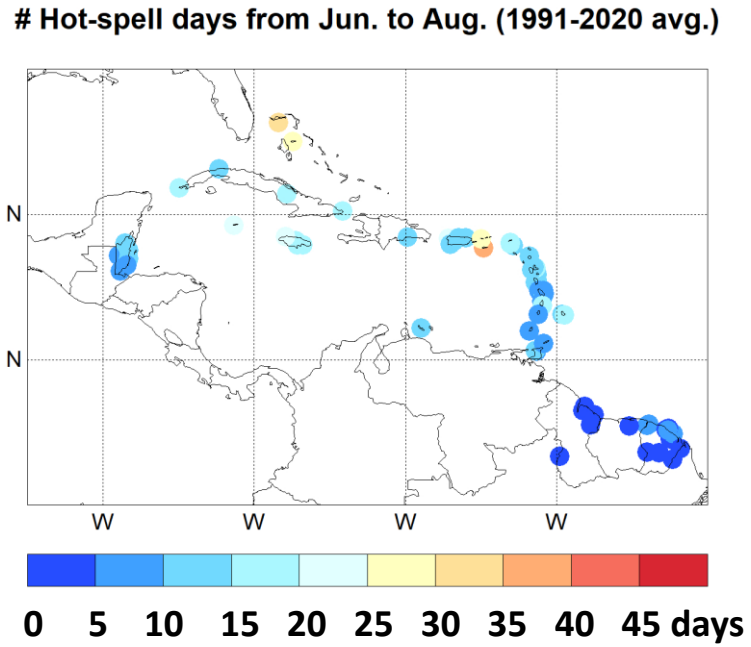
IMPLICATIONS

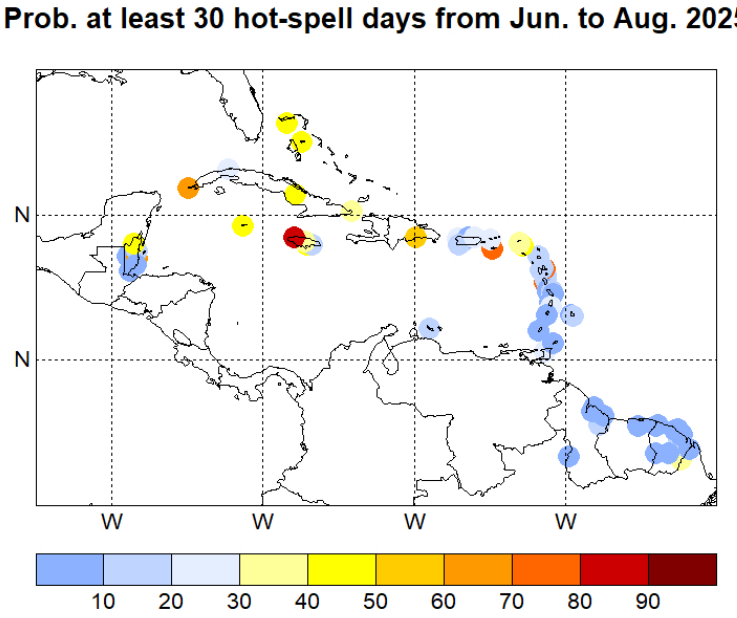
- Increasingly frequent and possibly intense episodes of heat stress in the vulnerable population & small livestock because of high temperature and increasing humidity through September.
- Cooling need rising along these months, peaking in August and September.

How many days spent in hot spells to expect for **June to August 2025**?







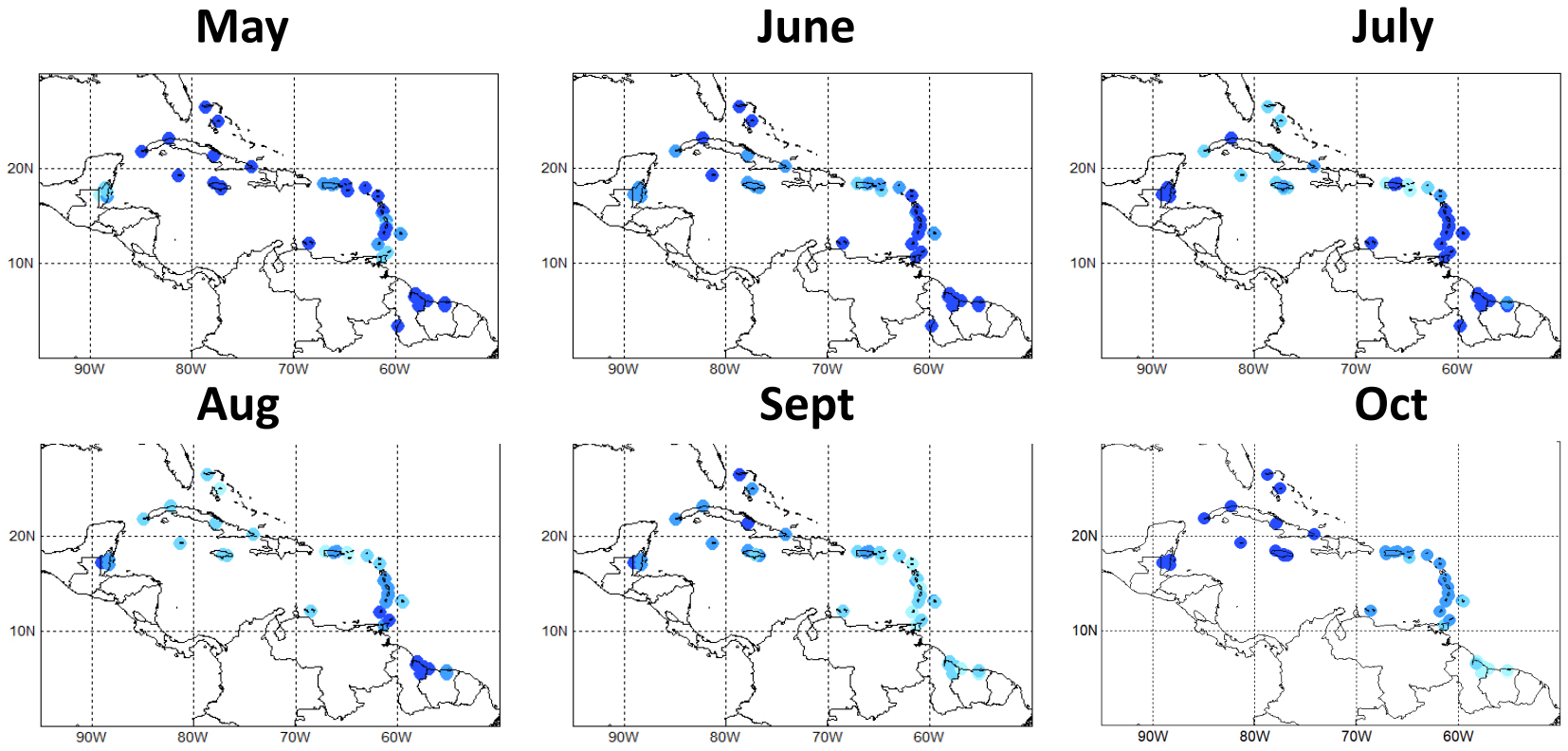


USUALLY 25-40 hot-spell days in The Bahamas, the USVI; 10-25 in the ABC Islands, Barbados, northern Belize, Dominica, the Greater Antilles, the Leeward Islands, Saint Lucia, Trinidad; no more than 15 elsewhere.

FORECAST: 25 or more hot-spell days in The Bahamas, northern Belize, Greater Antilles (except Puerto Rico), St. Croix; *likely* at least 30 heatwave days in northwest Jamaica and St. Croix.

Historical monthly heat impact potential due to heatwaves during the heat season

Heat impact potential	Colour codes	Percentage of time spent in heatwaves
EXTREMELY HIGH		>80%
HIGH		50-80%
MODERATE		20-50%
SLIGHT		10-20%
MARGINAL		0-10%



May: Moderate potential in Belize; marginal to slight elsewhere.
Jun.: Slight potential in Barbados and areas from St. Martin westwards; marginal elsewhere.
Jul.: Slight to moderate potential in the Greater Antilles & Leeward Is.; marginal to slight elsewhere.
Aug.: Moderate potential in Barbados & islands westwards of Guadeloupe; marginal elsewhere.
Sep.: Moderate potential in the ABC Is., Lesser Antilles, Guianas; marginal to slight elsewhere.
Oct.: Moderate potential in Barbados, the Guianas & St. Croix; marginal westwards of Hispaniola; slight elsewhere.

Regional climate data, information, tools, experimental and operational products are available at

rcc.cimh.edu.bb

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The prototype for this product was developed with the generous support of the American People through the USAID funded BRCCC Programme in 2017.

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