Heat Outlook for September 2025 to February 2026

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Episodes of excessive heat expected through September or October

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: Recurrent episodes of excessive heat *likely* peaking in September; regionally lower levels of impact than in 2023 or 2024

Public health:

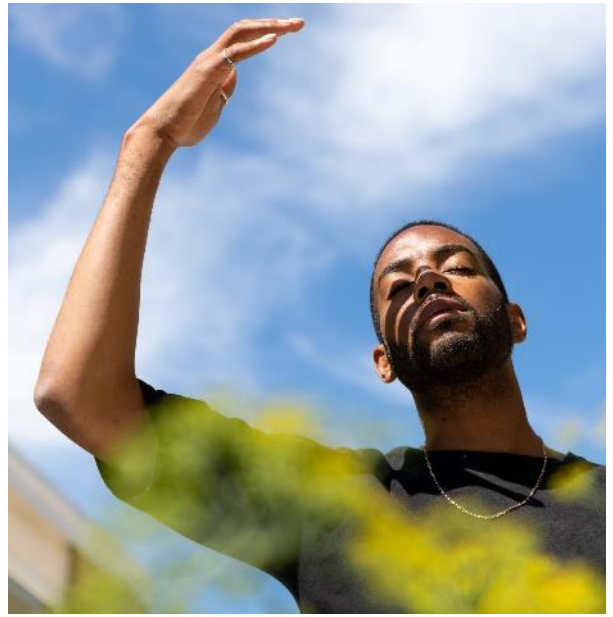
- *significant* increase in mild heat symptoms
- *likely* increase in heat illnesses, fainting episodes, hospitalisations, health services
- *likely* increase in biological risk (e.g. Aedes mosquito borne diseases, gastrointestinal disease)
- *exacerbation* of vulnerability in patients with chronic illness, 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 recurrent, 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
- *significantly* 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
- potential for coral reef bleaching as early as August

Forestry:

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

Tourism – Energy – Water: Expect impacts from recurrent, 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 recurrent, 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 (wherever 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 during the first two months of the 2025-2026 school year
- ***Child Protection:*** *potential* increase in aggression during prolonged heatwaves

TODAY
(late-August)

Number of days per month spent in heatwaves

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

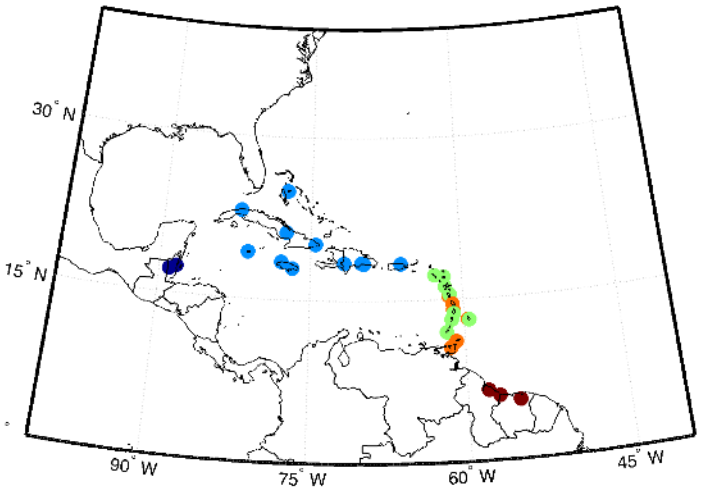
COOL SEASON

HEAT SEASON

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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

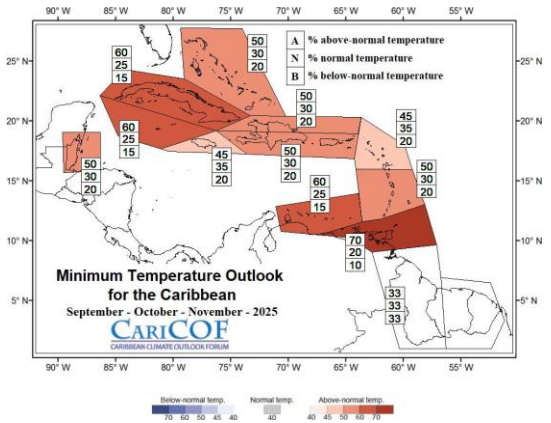
SUB-REGIONS

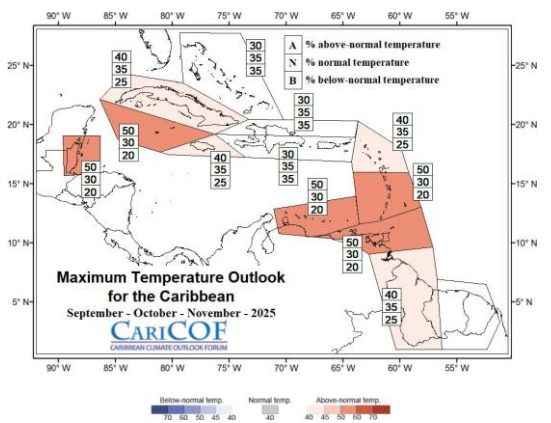


Overall, how hot will the next three to six months be?

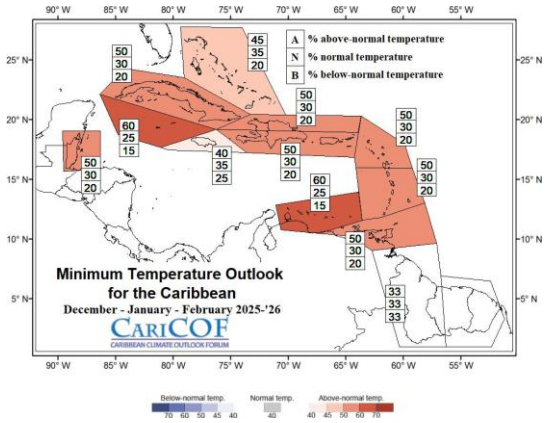
Night-time | **Daytime**

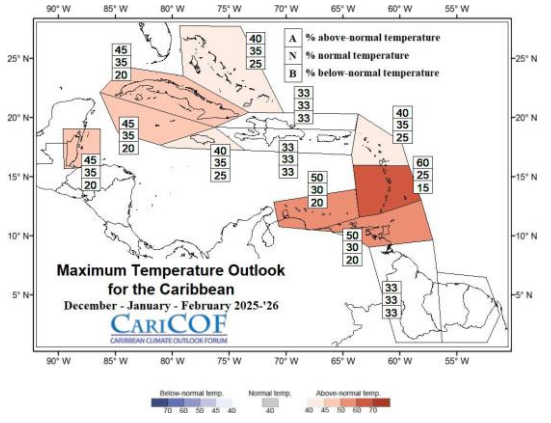
Sep-Oct-Nov 2025





Dec-Jan-Feb 2025/26





Milder — **Usual** — **Hotter**

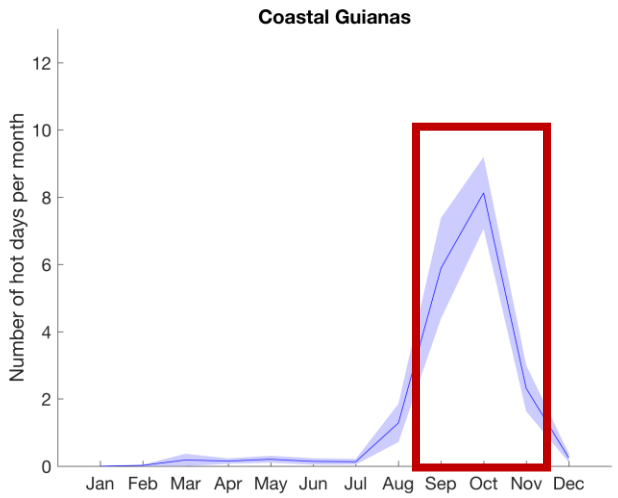
FORECAST

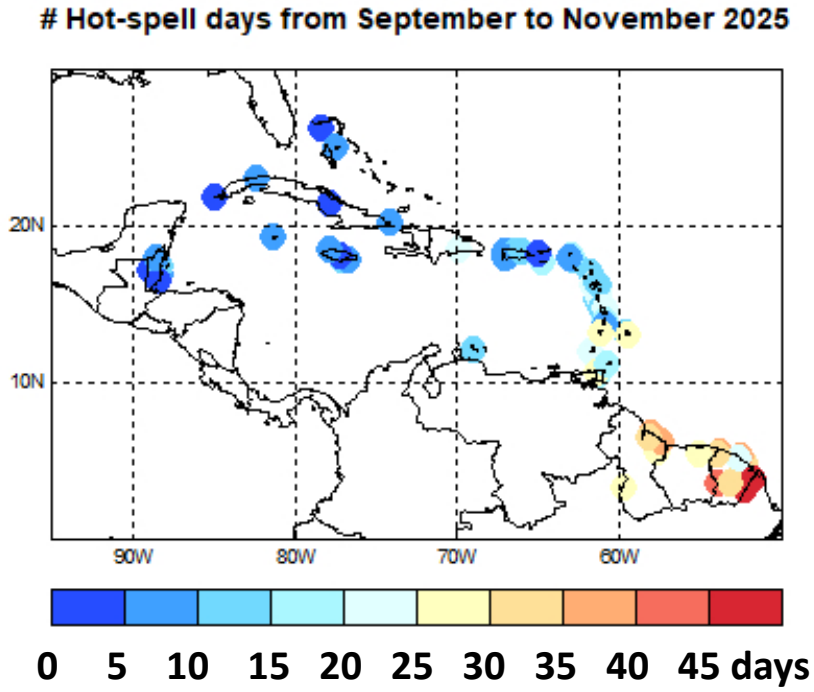
1. September to November, marking the peak of and transition out of the Caribbean Heat Season, is forecast to *likely* be at least as warm as usual, particularly at night, unless stronger than average cooling breezes maintain or cooling rains are very frequent.
2. As the Heat Season subsides after October – or November in the Guianas –, the recurrence of excessive heat decreases into the Cool Season (Dec. to Feb.).

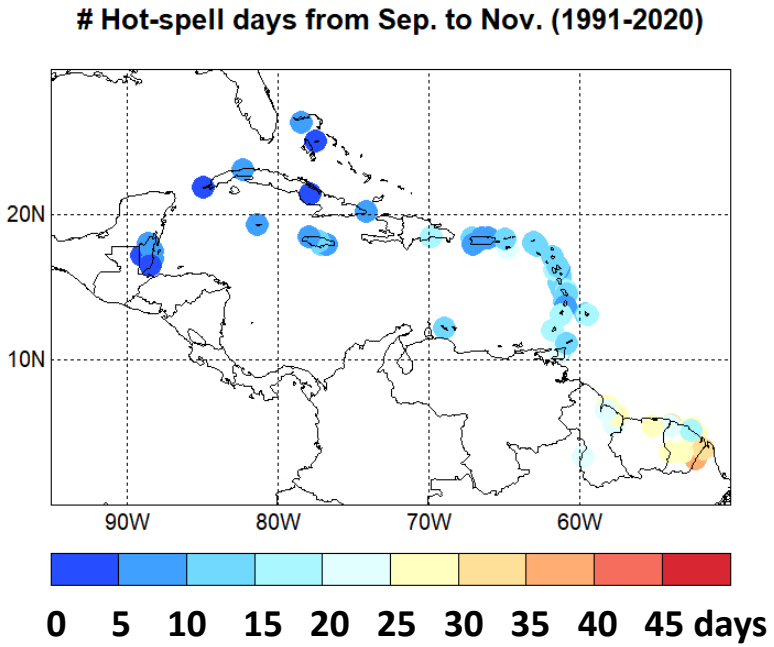
IMPLICATIONS

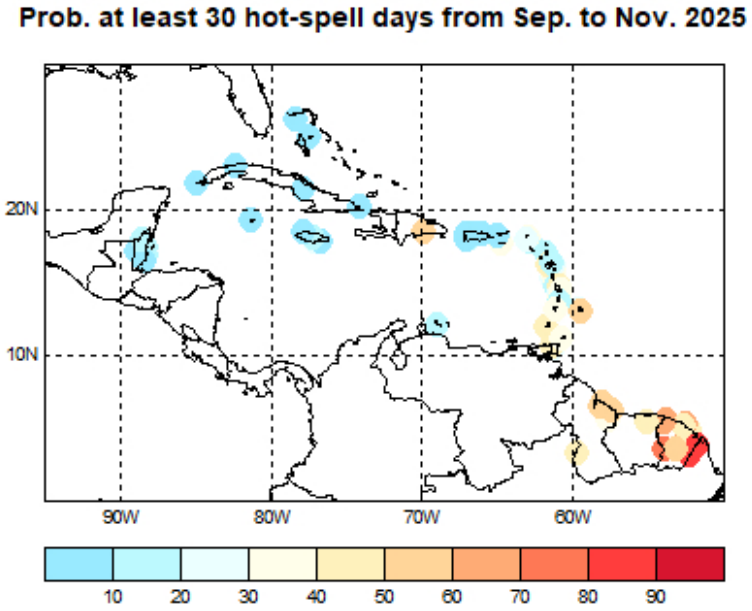
- Frequent and possibly intense episodes of heat stress in the vulnerable population & small livestock because of high temperature and increasing humidity through October.
- Cooling needs set to peak in August and September (or, in Guianas, October).

How many days spent in hot spells to expect for **September to November 2025**?







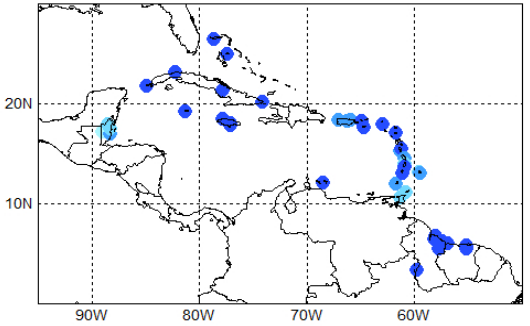


USUALLY: 25-40 hot-spell days in the Guianas, 10-25 hot-spell days in ABC Islands, Lesser Antilles and Dominican Rep.; 0-15 hot-spell days elsewhere.
FORECAST: Higher than usual number of hot-spell days in the Guianas; slightly higher than usual in Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago, the Windward Islands; little change from the usual number elsewhere (*medium confidence*); likely at least 30 hot-spell days in parts of French Guiana.

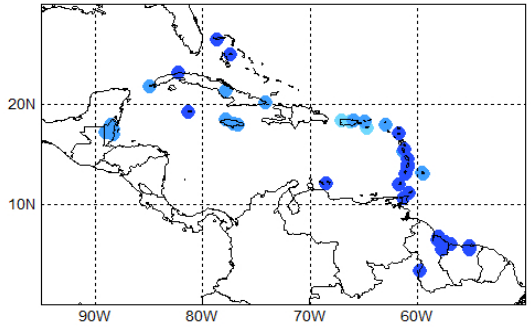
Heat impact potential due to heatwaves during the Heat Season
(historical averages)

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%

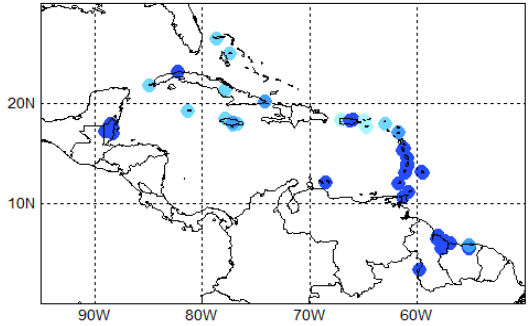
May



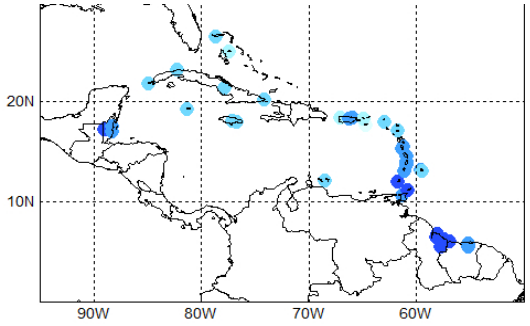
June



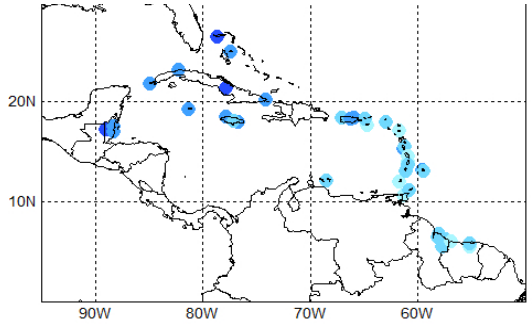
July



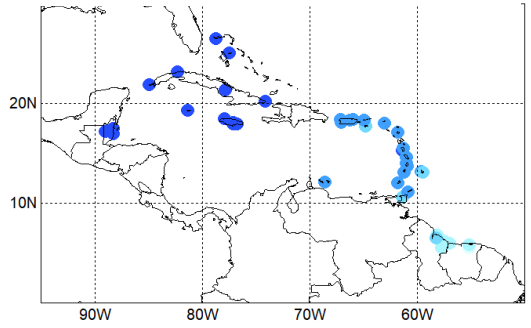
Aug



Sept



Oct



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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