TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

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Dryness/Drought Indicator, Monitor and Outlook by End of November 2025

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No concerns of dryness or short-term drought were observed in June through August with similar conditions forecast through November 2025.

No dryness concerns existed for the majority of Trinidad and Tobago during June-July-August, with only pockets of Borderline Dry conditions noted around Brazil/Talparo, Trinidad and Hillsborough, Tobago during the past 3-month period. The outlook for September-October-November 2025 shows no significant dryness concerns or drought in the short-term.

Recent Rainfall and Wet Days.

Trinidad experienced above-normal rainfall in June then near-normal rainfall in July and August. The rainfall totals at Piarco for June, July and August are: 386.9 mm (159% of average), 194 mm (85% of average) and 216.7 mm (85% of average) respectively. Meanwhile, Crown Point experienced above-normal rainfall during June and July then near-normal rainfall in August. The rainfall totals in Crown Point for June, July and August are: 222 mm (143% of average), 202 mm (126% of average) and 163.1 mm (97% of average) respectively. In June, Piarco had nine wet days and one excessively wet and one extremely wet day, while Crown Point had eight wet days and one excessively wet day. In July, three extremely wet days occurred in both Piarco and Crown Point, meanwhile five wet days occurred in Piarco and three wet days occurred at Crown Point. In August, Piarco observed four wet days while Crown Point observed six wet days.

From June to August 2025, in Trinidad, the severity level ranged from near normal dryness to extremely wet as the 3-month dryness indicator ranged from -0.35 to +2.38, so there was no dryness concern during the period (see Figure 1). In Tobago, the severity level ranged from near normal dryness to wet as the 3-month dryness indicator July to August 2025 ranged from -0.32 to +0.96, so there was no dryness concern (see Figure 2).

The colour-coded dryness indicator map showing observed level of dryness is based solely on rainfall and can be used for decision-making or for heightening awareness on dryness.

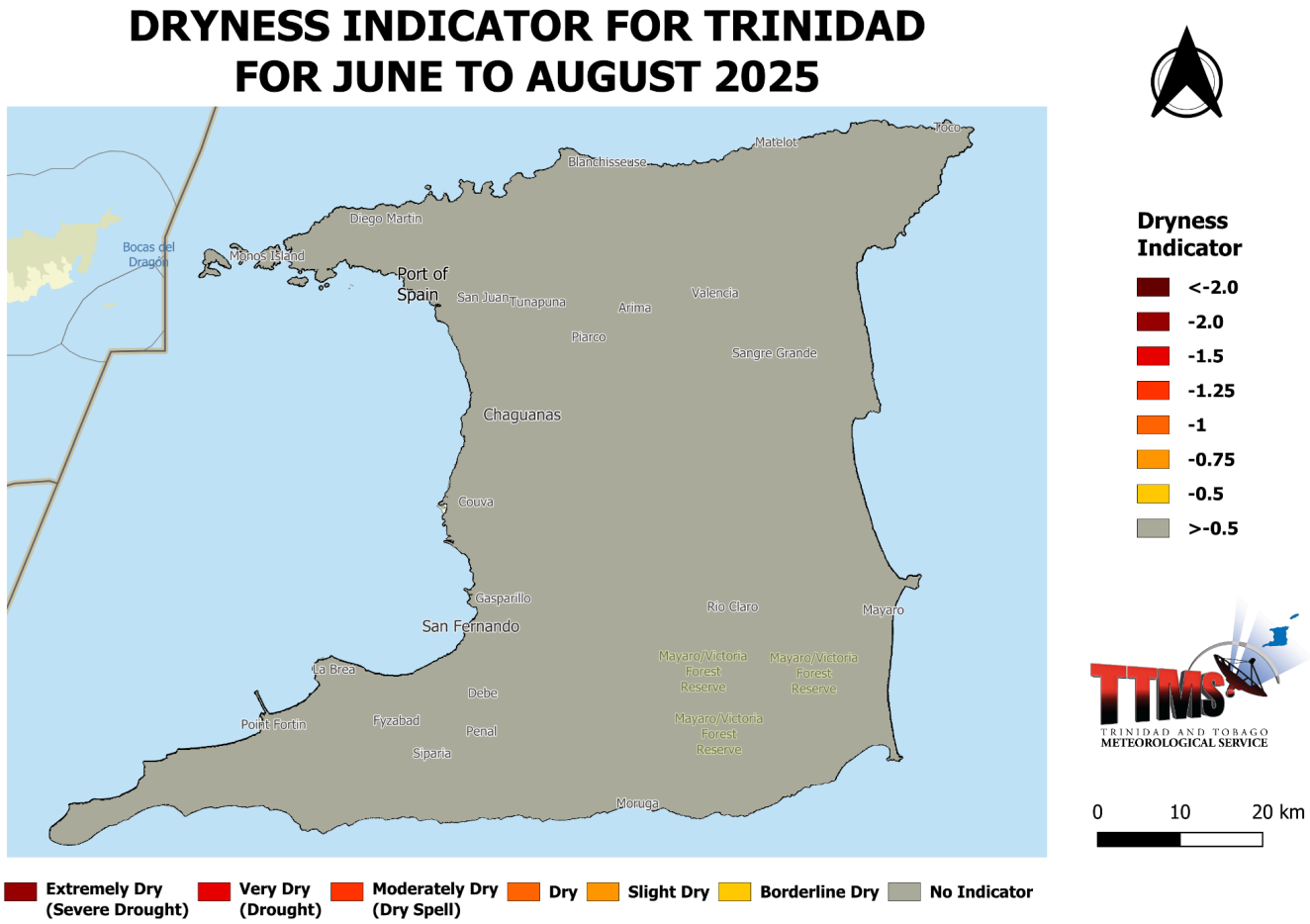

Figure 1. The colours on this map show observed dryness levels based on the rainfall differences from average, which have been standardized and expressed as the number of standard deviations less than average. The 3-month period used to compute the dryness is June to August 2025 compared to the historical average for the same 3-month period. The yellow to red colours on the map indicate areas with borderline-dry to extremely dry levels of dryness. The grey colour indicates areas where there are no significant dryness concerns.

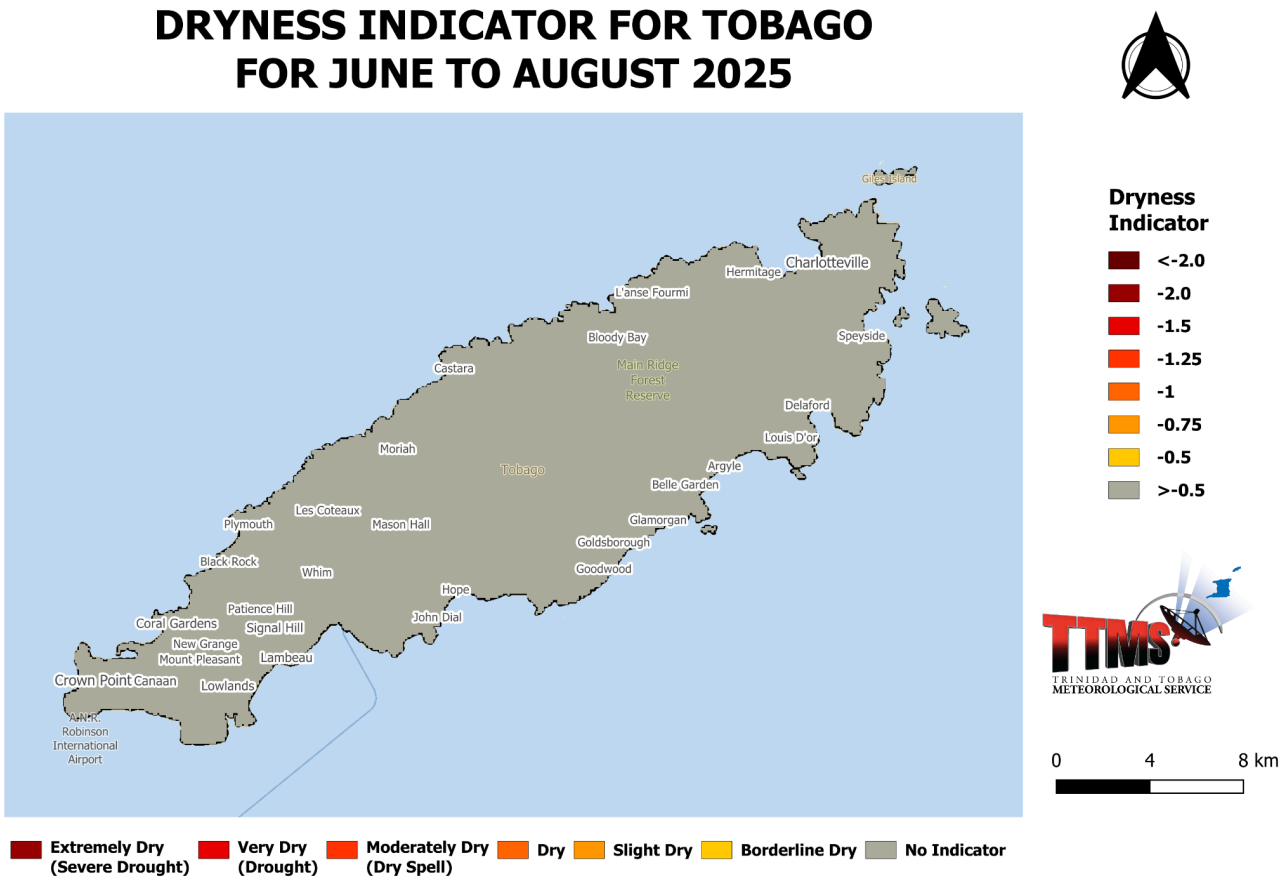

Figure 2. The colours on this map show observed dryness levels based on the rainfall differences from average, which have been standardized and expressed as the number of standard deviations less than average. The 3-month period used to compute the dryness is June to August 2025 compared to the historical average for the same 3-month period. The yellow to red colours on the map indicate areas with borderline-dry to extremely dry levels of dryness. The grey colour indicates areas where there are no significant dryness concerns.

Dryness Outlook for September to November 2025:

The outlook for September-October-November 2025 shows no significant dryness concerns or drought in the short-term. The risk of extremely drier than normal conditions is low as the Dryness Indicator values will range between -0.3 near to +0.58 across Trinidad and Tobago for the three-month period (see Figures 3 and 4).

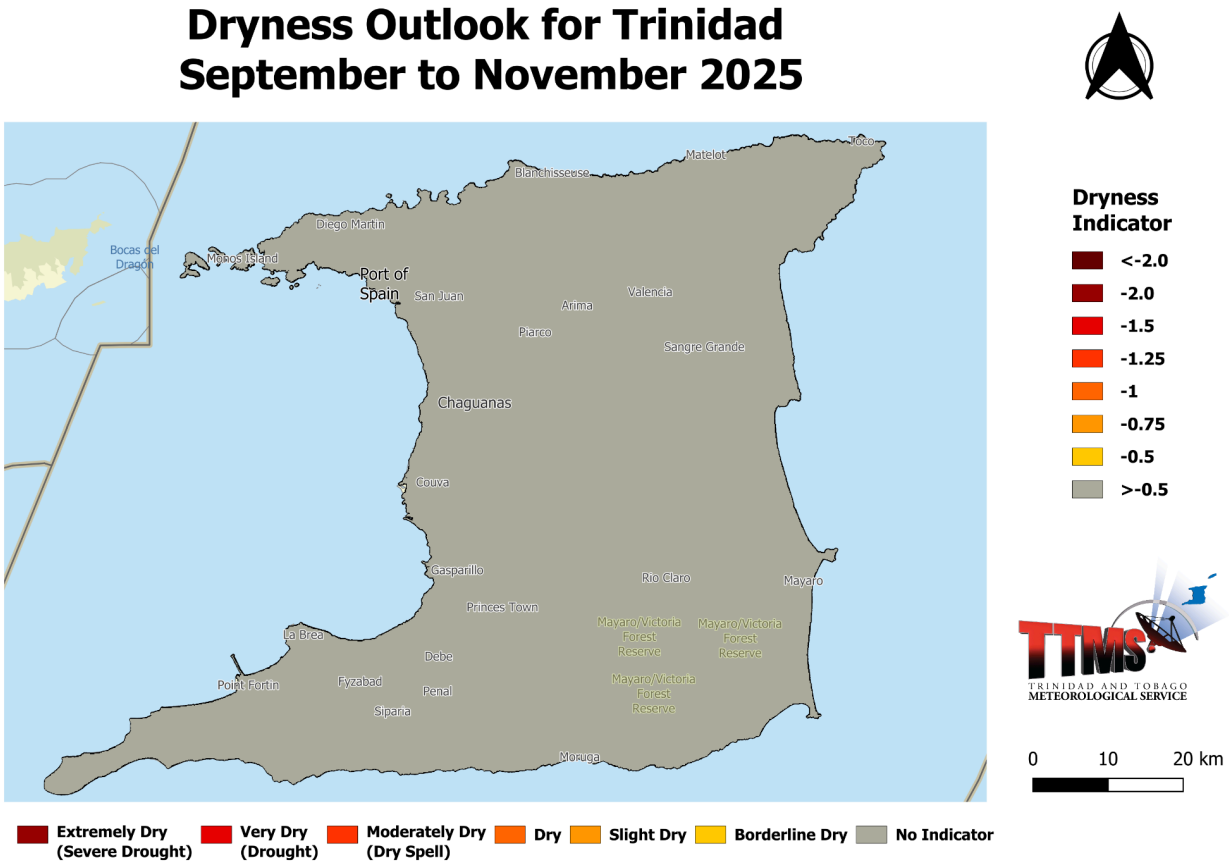

Figure 3. The colours on this map show the predicted levels of dryness for the period September to November 2025. It is based on the difference between standardized accumulated rainfall (observed and predicted) from September to November 2025 and the historical average rainfall for the same period. The yellow to red colours indicate borderline dry to extremely dry levels. The grey colour indicates areas where there are no significant dryness concerns.

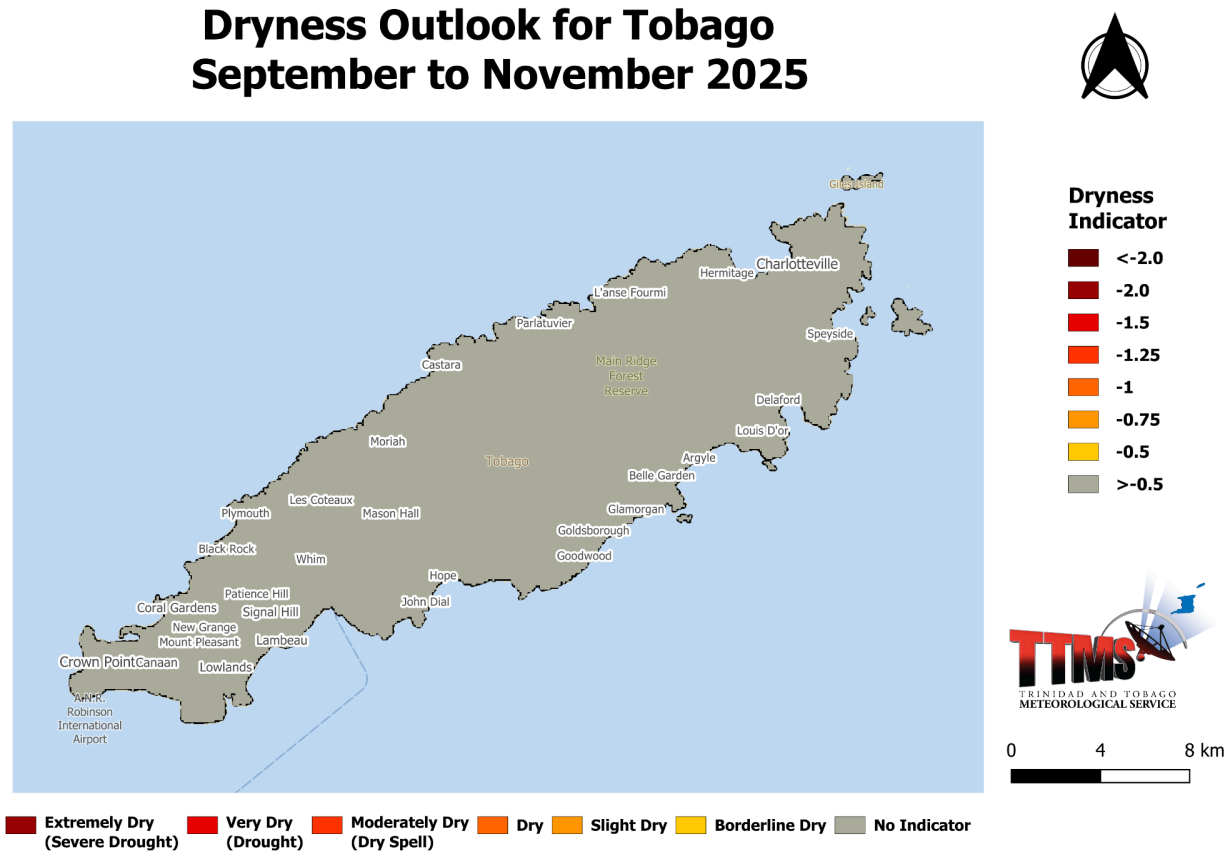

Figure 4. The colours on this map show the predicted levels of dryness for the period September to November 2025. It is based on the difference between standardized accumulated rainfall (observed and predicted) from September to November 2025 and the historical average rainfall for the same period. The yellow to red colours indicate borderline dry to extremely dry levels. The grey colour indicates areas where there are no significant dryness concerns.

The predicted near-normal rainfall totals during September to November 2025 are expected to maintain soil moisture, streams and river levels within catchment areas and replenish reservoirs, see Rainfall and Temperature Outlook Update | Trinidad & Tobago. Local and regional weather systems (ITCZ) will mainly influence rainfall amounts throughout September to November. Heavy rainfall as usual is expected during the second rainfall peak of the local wet season in November. However, brief, weak La Niña conditions possible from November 2025 to January 2026 may begin to boost rainfall during late November, see ENSO Monitor Update (https://www.metoffice.gov.tt/enso).

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Standardized Precipitation Index:

The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) is an index showing the severity and rarity of dryness or wetness of an area. Negative values of SPI indicate less than median rainfall and drier conditions; positive values indicate greater than median rainfall and wetter conditions. In general, dryness impacts are expected when the value of the 3-month SPI lies near-1.0. As the negative SPI value becomes smaller in amount than -1.0, the severity of impacts increases. For Trinidad and Tobago, extreme dryness occurs in the dry season when negative SPIs are larger than -1.25.