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

A Dry Spell developed in southwest Tobago in October. For the late-Wet Season into the early Dry Season little concern for dryness/drought is expected nationwide.

Key Message:

A Dry Spell developed over southwest Tobago and dryness became more severe over northeastern Trinidad, during August, September and October. During the 3-months the level of severity increased over southwestern Tobago: from Borderline Dry to Moderately Dry (Dry Spell) near Crown Point; and from Slightly Dry to Dry near Hillsborough. In Trinidad, the Dry Spell eased across the Caroni Plains however areas near Piarco, Brazil and Valencia remained Dry by the end of October.

For November, December through January 2026 mainly near-normal levels of dryness are expected. During the next 3-month period, February, March and April 2026 there is no indication of abnormal dryness/drought. Therefore for the late-Wet Season and the early Dry Season there is little to no concern of dryness/drought expected in short- to long-term.

Recent Rainfall and Wet Days.

Rainfall amounts have improved in October to near normal in Trinidad however Tobago has remained below normal at Crown Point. The rainfall totals at Piarco for August, September and October are: 216.7 mm (85% of average), 128 mm (71.5% of average) and 146.3 mm (76% of average) respectively. The rainfall totals in Crown Point for August, September and October are: 163.1 mm (97% of average), 62.5 mm (43% of average) and 130.6 mm (73% of average) respectively.

In August, Piarco observed four wet days while Crown Point observed six wet days. In September, Piarco observed one extremely wet day (greater than 25 mm), three wet days (at least 10 mm) and thirteen relatively wet days (more than 1.0mm): Crown Point observed two wet days and ten relatively wet days in September. In October: Piarco observed one extremely wet day, five wet days and eight relatively wet days; Crown Point observed two extremely wet days, three wet days and ten relatively wet days.

Dryness Indicator Level of Severity.

From August to October 2025, the severity level ranged from Dry to No Concern in Trinidad with a dryness indicator (3-month SPI) of -0.94 to +0.54 (see Figure 1). In Tobago, the severity level ranged from Dry to Moderately Dry with SPI values from -1.22 to -0.81, (see Figure 2).

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

**DRYNESS INDICATOR FOR TRINIDAD
FOR AUGUST TO OCTOBER 2025**

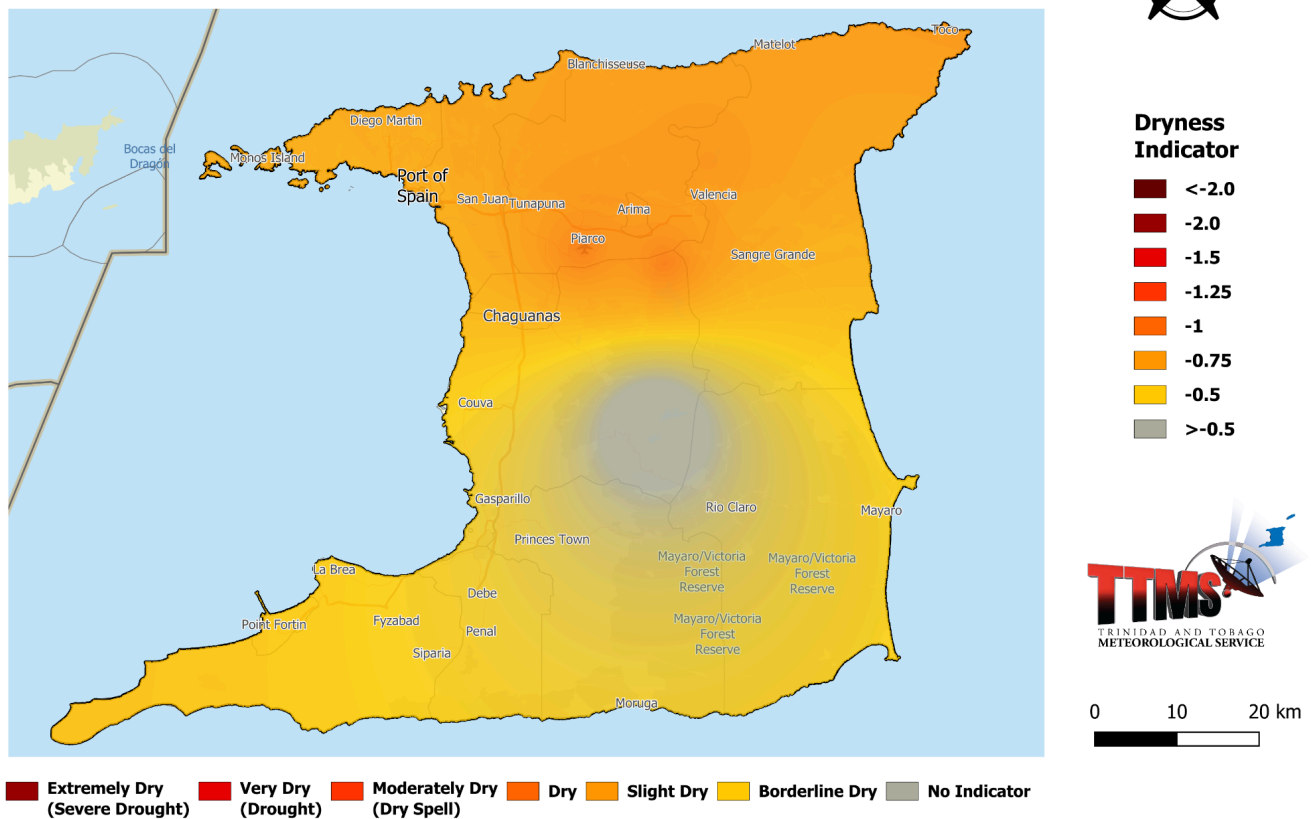
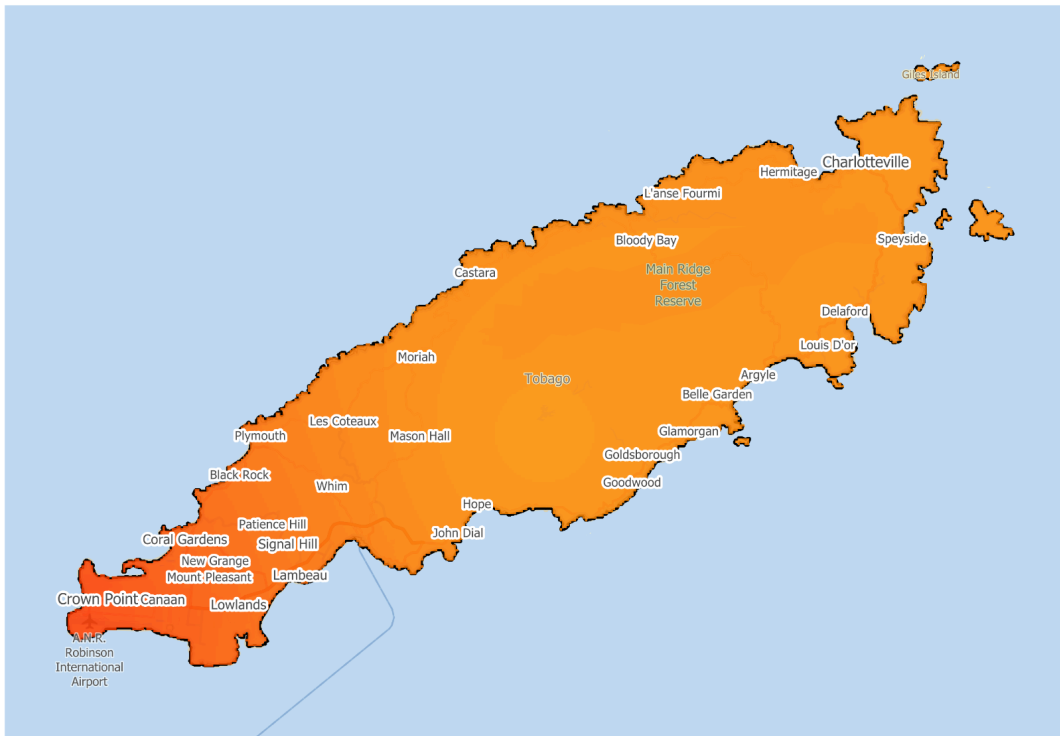
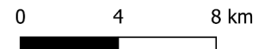


Figure 1. The colours on this map show observed dryness levels based on the rainfall differences from average, which have been standardized and expressed as the number of standard deviations less than average. The 3-month period used to compute the dryness is August to October 2025 compared to the historical 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 INDICATOR FOR TOBAGO
FOR AUGUST TO OCTOBER 2025**



Dryness Indicator



Extremely Dry (Severe Drought) **Very Dry (Drought)** **Moderately Dry (Dry Spell)** **Dry** **Slight Dry** **Borderline Dry** **No Indicator**

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 August to October 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 November 2025 to January 2026:

The 3-month outlook for the period November-December-January 2026 shows no indication of drought in the short-term for the majority of the country. The risk of extremely drier than normal conditions is low to moderate for Tobago and the majority of Trinidad. The Dryness Indicator (SPI) will range between -0.06 to +0.31 across Trinidad, and +0.40 to +0.42 in Tobago for the three-month period (see Figures 3 and 4).

**Dryness Outlook for Trinidad
November 2025 to January 2026**



Dryness Indicator

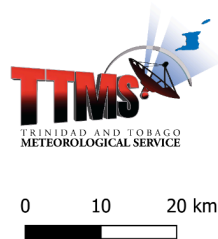
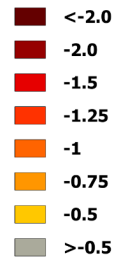


Figure 3. The colours on this map show the predicted levels of dryness for the period November to January 2026. It is based on the difference between standardized accumulated rainfall (observed and predicted) from November 2025 to January 2026 and the historical average rainfall for the same period. The yellow to red colours indicate borderline dry to extremely dry levels. The grey colour indicates areas where there are no significant dryness concerns.

Dryness Outlook for Tobago November 2025 to January 2026

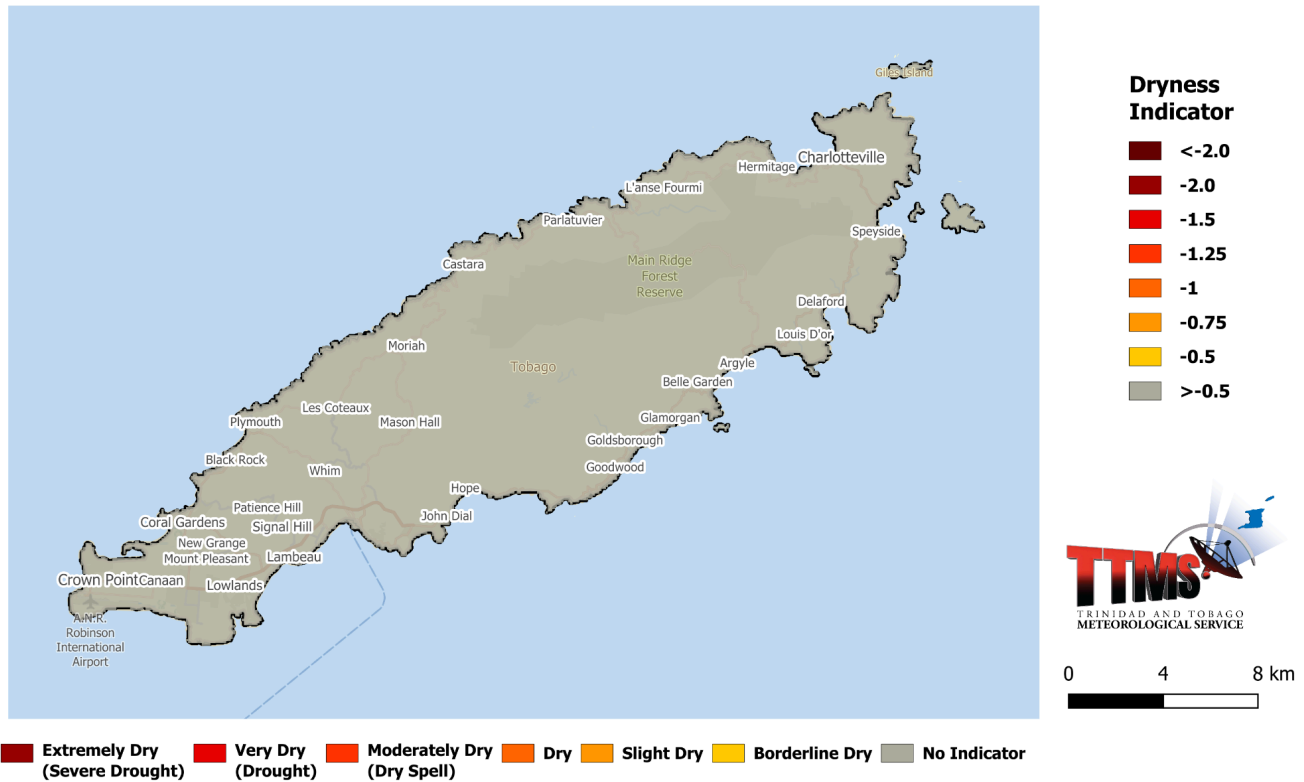


Figure 4. The colours on this map show the predicted levels of dryness for the period November to January 2026. It is based on the difference between standardized accumulated rainfall (observed and predicted) from November 2025 to January 2026 and the historical average rainfall for the same period. The yellow to red colours indicate borderline dry to extremely dry levels. The grey colour indicates areas where there are no significant dryness concerns.

Dryness Outlook for November 2025 to January 2026 (continued):

Near- to slightly below normal rainfall is expected in November during the traditional second peak of Wet Season rainfall. Local and regional weather systems (ITCZ) combined with the present atmospheric-oceanic phenomena La Niña is expected to favour at least normal rainfall totals during the 3-month period November, December and through January 2026, see [Rainfall and Temperature Outlook Update | Trinidad & Tobago](#). Overall, from November through January 2026, this should maintain soil moisture, streams and river levels within catchment areas and replenish reservoirs.



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Dryness Outlook for February to April 2026:

There is little concern for dryness/drought during the long-term. Near-normal levels of dryness are expected February-March-April 2026. The present La Niña is favoured to persist until January 2026, followed by a low probability of a return to ENSO-neutral, so neither El Niño nor La Niña conditions are expected February through April 2026, see [ENSO Monitor Update \(https://www.metoffice.gov.tt/enso\)](https://www.metoffice.gov.tt/enso).

Suggested Actions:

Persons involved in agriculture are advised to meet any added demand for irrigation by exploring alternative water sources such as recycled water, brackish water for on farm activities. Also, ensure regular weeding to reduce competition and water stress on crops.

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.