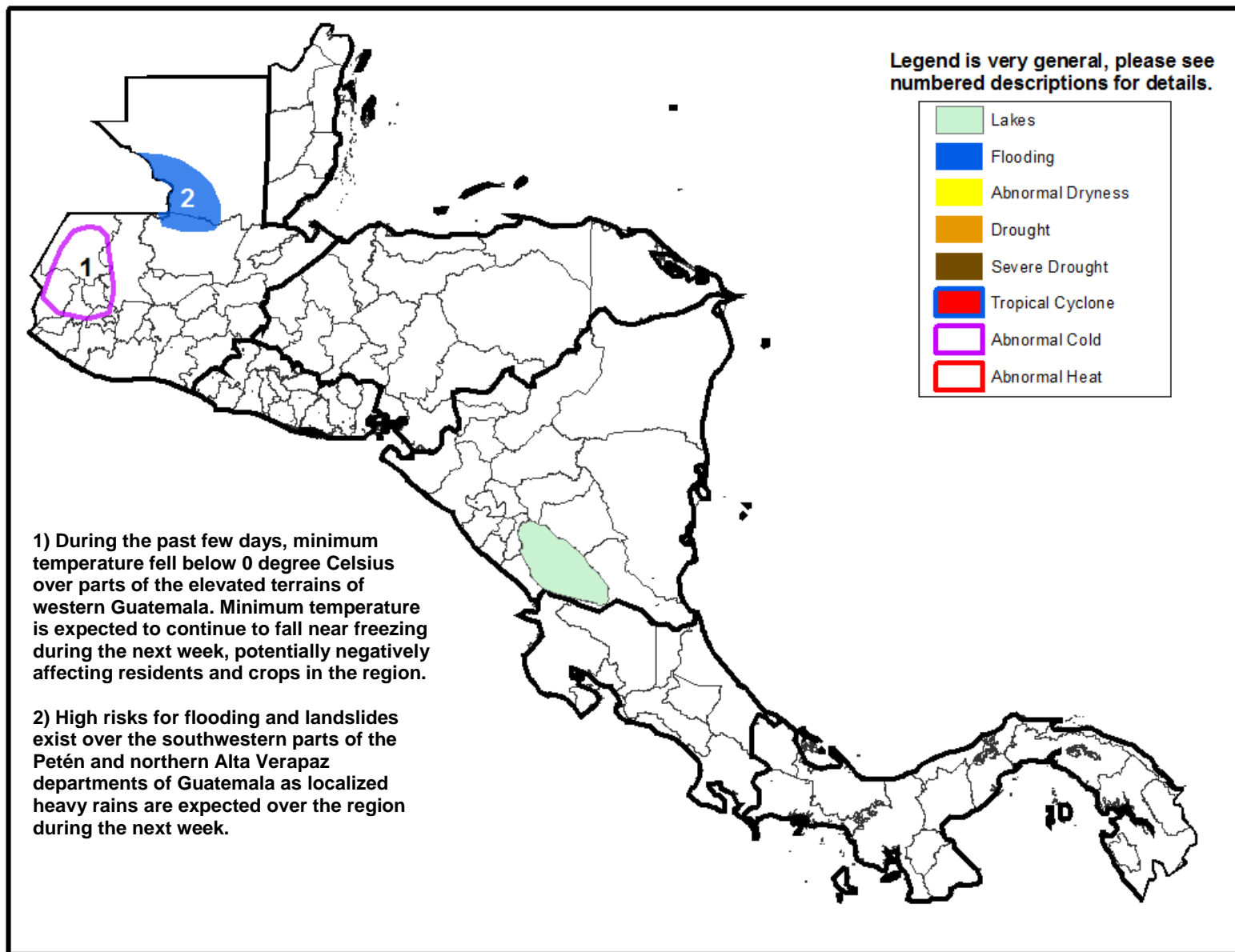




Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook November 20 – November 26, 2014

- Suppressed rains observed over Central America during the past week.



Slightly above-average rains expected over northern Central America.

During the past week, reduced rains were observed over much of Central America. While light to locally moderate rains fell over parts of northern Guatemala and eastern Honduras, little to no rains were recorded elsewhere. The heaviest rains were observed in southeastern Nicaragua. Rainfall anomalies over the past thirty days have indicated wetter than average conditions over a wide portion of Central America. However, drier than average conditions have persisted over parts of western and southern Guatemala, El Salvador, eastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua. The reduction of rainfall has helped erode moisture surpluses over many local areas over the past few weeks, but it could also negatively impact crops during their development stages over some localized dry areas. Since the beginning of the August-November rainy season, areas such as parts of the Huehuetenango department of western Guatemala, Gracias a Dios department of eastern Honduras, and the Autonomous Atlantic North Region of northeastern Nicaragua have received between only 50-80 percent of their average rains. Elsewhere, average to above-average seasonal rains have been observed.

During the next week, the passage of frontal systems and prevailing easterly winds are expected to result in heavy rains along the Atlantic coasts of Central America. Locally heavy rains are forecast over southern Petén department of northern Guatemala, potentially causing localized flood and landslides. In contrast, little to light (< 30 mm) rains are forecast over the interior of Central America. Meanwhile, minimum temperature could drop near or below-freezing over parts of the elevated terrains of western Guatemala. This could negatively impact local people and crops in the region.

