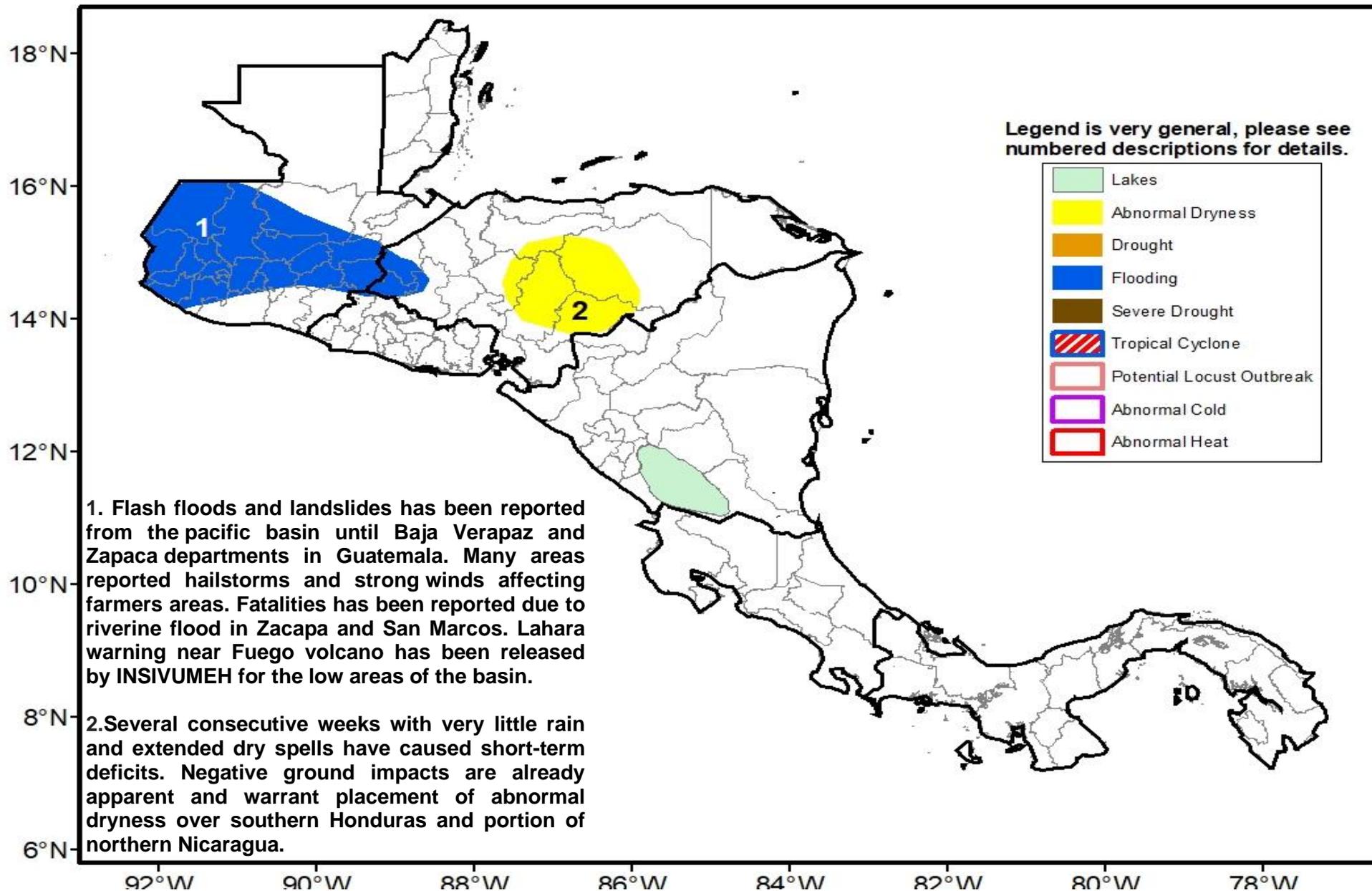




Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook 01 July – 07 July 2021

Flash floods and landslides have been reported over Baja Verapaz Department of Guatemala



Soil humidity and vegetation recovery has been observed over the Gulf of Fonseca and its surroundings areas.

Rain was generally suppressed over most part of Central America during the last 7 days. Only southern Guatemala, El Salvador and its borders with southwestern Honduras and southeastern Guatemala received near to above-average rainfall. While most areas facing Atlantic Ocean experienced rainfall deficits, the largest rainfall (over 100mm) prevailed along coastal El Salvador. During the past 30 days, portions of central Guatemala, Belize, most areas in Honduras and Nicaragua exhibited significant rainfall deficits. Noting that the recent increase in rainfall has significantly help reduce the short-term abnormal dryness across the eastern part of Honduras and the northeastern part of Nicaragua. However, suppressed rainfall persisted over the southern part of Honduras. Some of these same regions have experienced a dry spell of more than 10 consecutive days. As a result, vegetation health, according to the Vegetation Health Index (VHI) and other products, is degrading rapidly. VHI values are also low in much of western Nicaragua, despite more frequent rainfall. Meanwhile, ground conditions look favorable in the wetter regions to the south.

During the outlook period, the NCEP Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS) suggest that rains (100-200mm) are likely to continue along the Caribbean coastline of Nicaragua, eastern Honduras and along the Pacific coastline. The Gulf of Fonseca region is expected to receive between 100-150mm of rainfall which will help alleviate the recent abnormal dryness. Though some locally heavier thunderstorms may occur, the rainfall pattern over northern Guatemala and Belize is expected to be seasonable during the outlook period.

