

## Jamaica climate change

This page presents Jamaica's climate context for the current climatology, 1991 ...

This page presents Jamaica's projected climate. The Mean Projections page ...

Explore historical and projected climate data, climate data by sector, impacts, key vulnerabilities and what adaptation measures are being taken. Explore the overview for a general context of how climate change is affecting Jamaica.

Jamaica is likely to undergo a warming and drying trend and is expected to endure more frequent droughts, rainfalls with increased intensity, and rising sea levels. The North Atlantic hurricane season (June 1 to November 30) coincides with Jamaica's rainy season and the Caribbean seas highest levels of conducive and convective activity. Prolonged rainfall events of more than two days are associated with 67% of severe flooding events (46% of these were from hurricanes and tropical depressions). Instances of extreme rainfall can cause flooding. (State of the Jamaican Climate)

This section provides a summary of key natural hazards and their associated socioeconomic impacts in a given country. And it allows quick evaluation of most vulnerable areas through the spatial comparison of natural hazard data with development data, thereby identifying exposed livelihoods and natural systems.

The charts provide overview of the most frequent natural disaster in a given country and understand the impacts of those disasters on human populations.

Climate change is now recognized to have a significant impact on disaster management efforts and pose a significant threat to the efforts to meet the growing needs of the most vulnerable populations. The demands of disaster risk management are such that concise, clear, and reliable information is crucial. The information presented here offers insight into the frequency, impact and occurrence of natural hazards. Source (PDF)

This page presents Jamaica's climate context for the current climatology, 1991-2020, derived from observed, historical data. Information should be used to build a strong understanding of current climate conditions in order to appreciate future climate scenarios and projected change. You can visualize data for the current climatology through spatial variation, the seasonal cycle, or as a time series. Analysis is available for both annual and seasonal data. Data presentation defaults to national-scale aggregation, however sub-national data aggregations can be accessed by clicking within a country, on a sub-national unit. Other historical climatologies can be selected from the Time Period dropdown list.

Observed, historical data is produced by the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of University of East Anglia. Data is presented at a 0.5° x 0.5° (50km x 50km) resolution.

In Jamaica, peak temperatures occur during summer months of June to September while the coolest temperatures occur during winter between December through March. The Northern portions of the island tend to be exposed to colder temperatures from occasional surges of cool air from continental North America during fall and winter months. There exists a dry season between December through March and a rainy season between April through November which are divided into early rainfall and late rainfall seasons. There exists a mid-summer minimum around July that separates early and late wet seasons. Most of Jamaica's rainfall occurs during the wet season (May and October) and experiences its driest conditions in February and March. (State of the Jamaican Climate)

Cockpit Country landscape. Jamaica.

Port of Spain, 27 June 2024-Arlette Dunkley-Fullerton is a farmer in Jamaica's Cockpit Country KBA, and over the 20 years that she has lived there, she has been observing changes in rainfall patterns and the growing seasons of crops. "The work that Jamaica Environment Trust did to help us plan for climate change in our area was not just informative about climate change, it was an eye-opener, especially for the group members," says Arlette, who is also the Vice President of the South East Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee Benevolent Society.

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