

NWS Form E-5
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(PRES. BY NWS Instruction 10-924)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

HYDROLOGIC SERVICE AREA (HSA)
San Juan, Puerto Rico

MONTHLY REPORT OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

REPORT FOR:
MONTH YEAR
September 2016

TO: Hydrologic Information Center, W/OS31
NOAA's National Weather Service
1325 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3283

SIGNATURE
Odalys Martinez - FIC

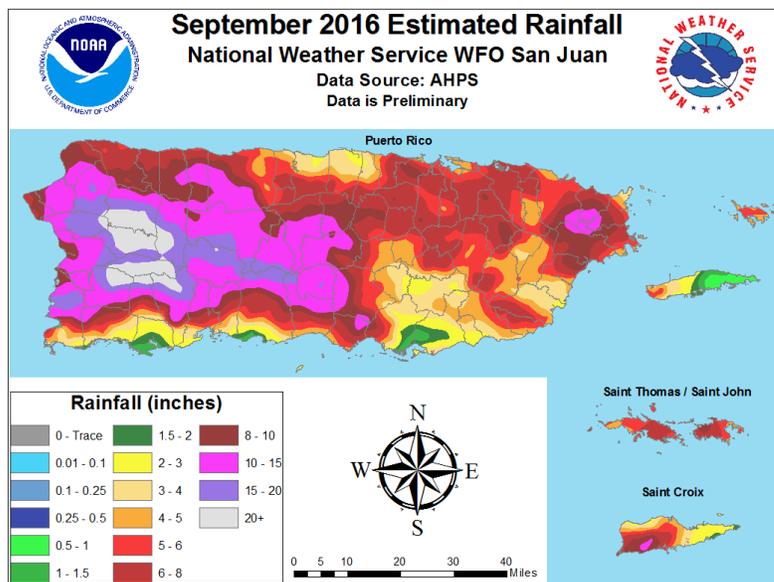
DATE
10/15/2016

When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions below the small box, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow cover, droughts, and hydrologic products issued (NWS Instruction 10-924).

An X inside this box indicates that no flooding occurred within this hydrologic service area.

Summary: A seasonable weather pattern prevailed across Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands throughout the month. Diurnal and locally induced convection was observed most afternoons across portions of interior and western PR, resulting locally heavy rainfall activity. Two significant weather events affected the islands during the month. On September 5th, a strong tropical wave affected the islands, producing squally weather conditions with periods of heavy showers producing wind gusts over 30 mph in several locations across Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. On September 28th-30th tropical cyclone Matthew, which passed 300-400 miles south of the region, produced hazardous seas along with periods of squally weather that also resulted wind gusts at times over 30 mph.

Based on the Cooperative Observer Network Data (COOP), 65 percent of the normal rainfall was observed across Puerto Rico. Preliminarily, an average rainfall total of 5.07 inches was measured, which is 2.74 inches below normal. Shower and thunder activity in September mainly missed the southwestern and south-central sections of the island where abnormally dry conditions as well as moderate drought conditions are still observed. Across the U.S. Virgin Islands, 31 and 57 percent of the normal rainfall was observed across Saint Thomas and Saint Croix, respectively.



Please also see September 2016 Climate Report:
http://www.srh.noaa.gov/images/sju/climo/monthly_reports/2016/Sep2016.pdf.

River and Drought Conditions: Based on the 28-day average streamflow from the USGS, the majority of streamflows across Central and West Puerto Rico are running between the 25th and the 90th percentile, which is in the normal to above normal range. Across the Eastern Interior and Southeast Puerto Rico some of the streamflows are now running below the normal range. In fact, abnormally dry and moderate drought conditions are observed across south central Puerto Rico.

Water Supply: Lake levels at water supply reservoirs continue at optimum levels.

Flood Conditions: Widespread flooding was not observed across the forecast area. Urban and small stream flooding was observed during the month and mainly associated with locally induced showers and thunderstorms.

Non-Routine Hydrologic Products Issued:	Approximate number of Products for the month
Hydrologic Outlooks (SJUESFSJU)	0
Flood Watches (SJUFFASJU)	0
Flood Warnings (SJUFLWSJU)	11
Flash Flood Warnings (SJUFFWSJU)	0
Flash Flood Statements (SJUFFSSJU)	0
Urban/Small Stream Flood Advisories (SJUFLSSJU)	64

General Hydrology Information:

Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) in El Niño region are currently slightly below. A large majority of models suggests temperature anomalies to remain slightly negative, with either a developing weak La Niña or cold-neutral ENSO conditions. Tropical North Atlantic SSTs tend to be warmer than average during a developing La Niña, and are currently slightly above average throughout the Caribbean Islands. Small positive SST anomalies are expected to persist throughout the region and portions of the Tropical North

Atlantic during SON and DJF. At this time, rainfall is likely to be near to above normal across the local islands during OND. Therefore as we moves into a potentially wetter period, the chance of wet spells and flooding increases.

More Info: <http://rcc.cimh.edu.bb/long-range-forecasts/caricof-climate-outlooks/>