

# Integrating user perception into climate based research: how Caribbean farmers drive climate research.



Teddy Allen

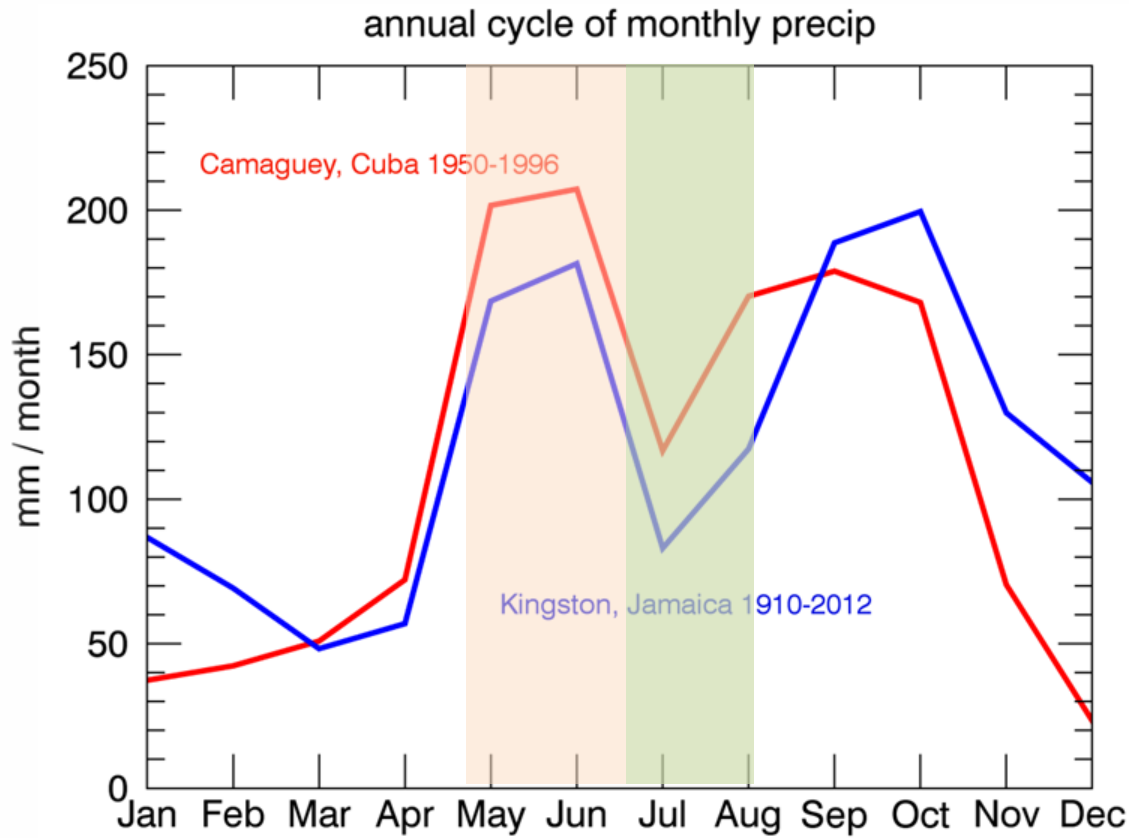
[www.iedro.org](http://www.iedro.org)

teddy.allen@iedro.org

The University of Miami



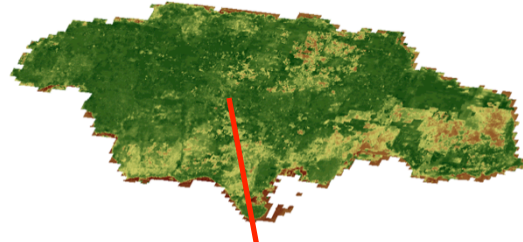
# Caribbean bi-modal rainfall pattern



# The impact of ERS rains and the MSD response: *why important*



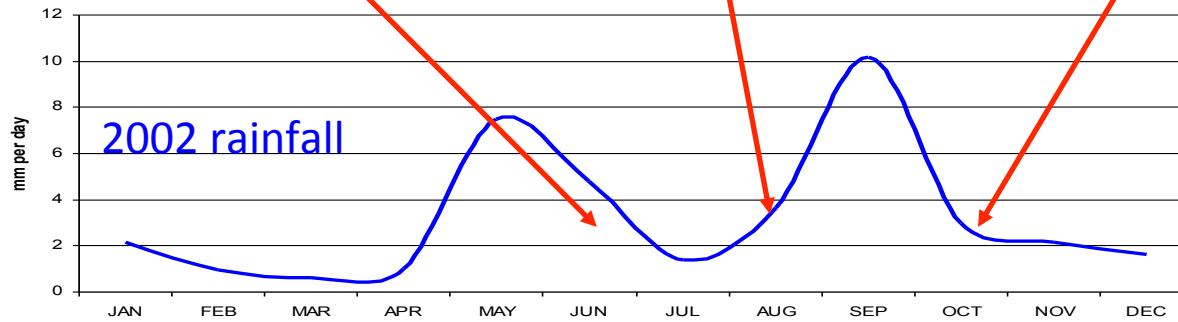
June 10, 2002 NDVI 0.625



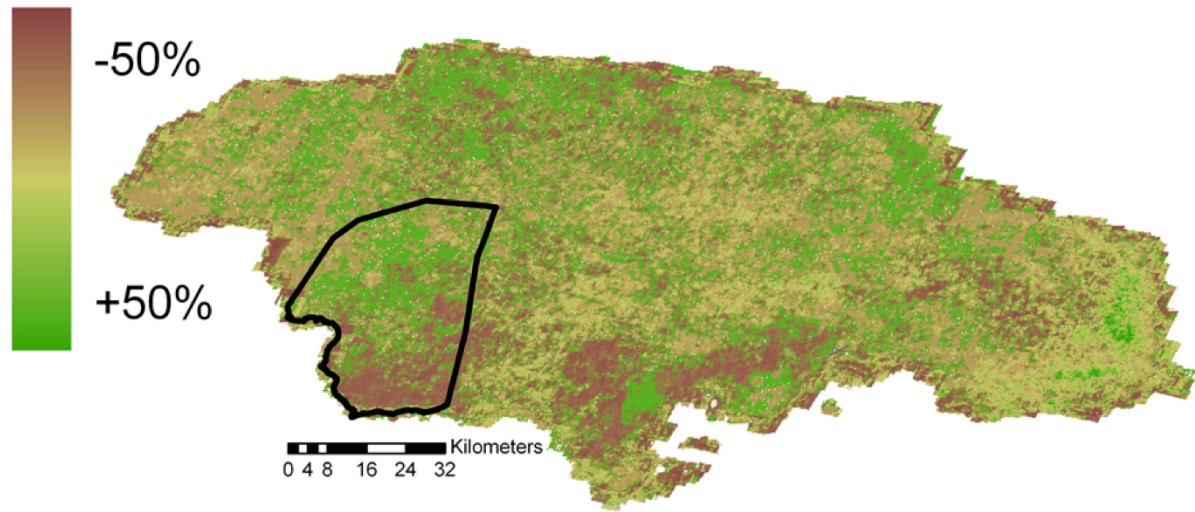
August 13, 2002 NDVI 0.519  
GPCP Montego Bay



October 16, 2002 NDVI 0.672



## NDVI % Change



# Farmer Interviews

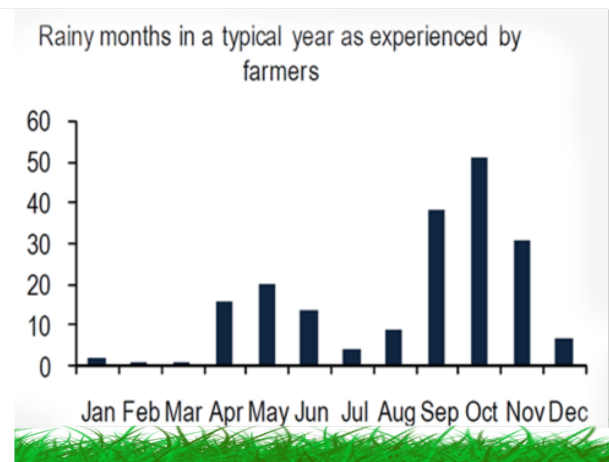
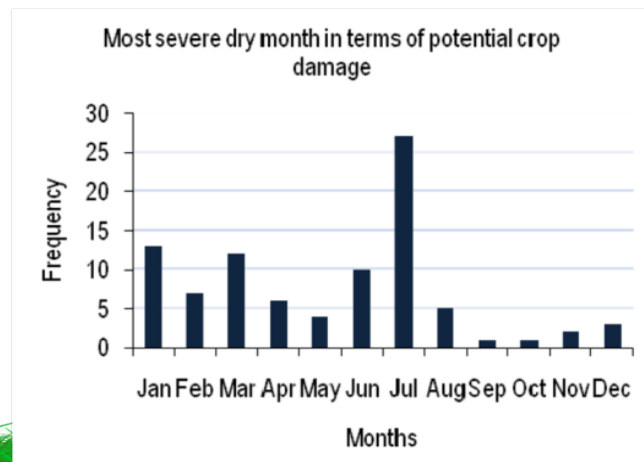


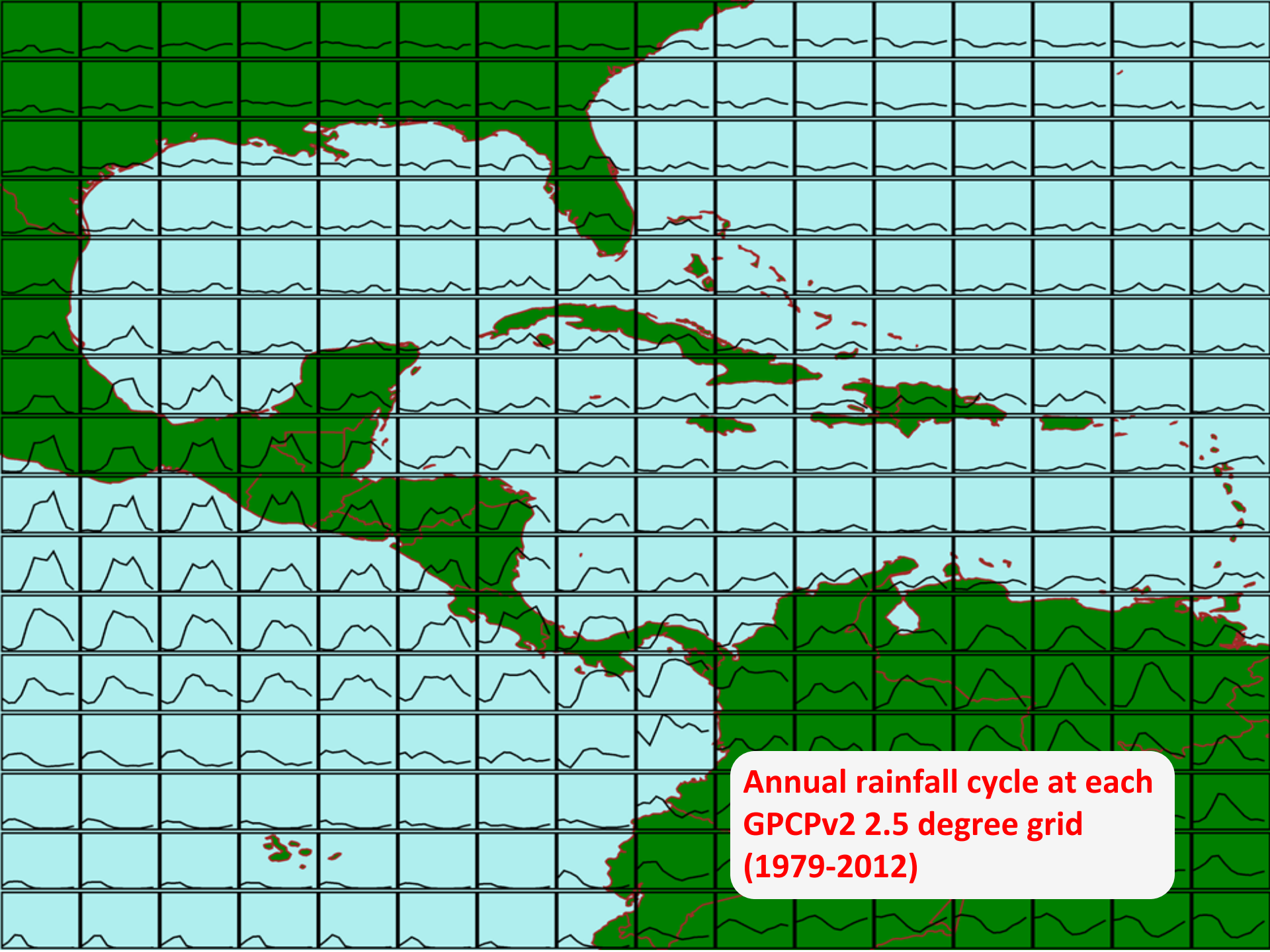
Farmer  
St. Elizabeth



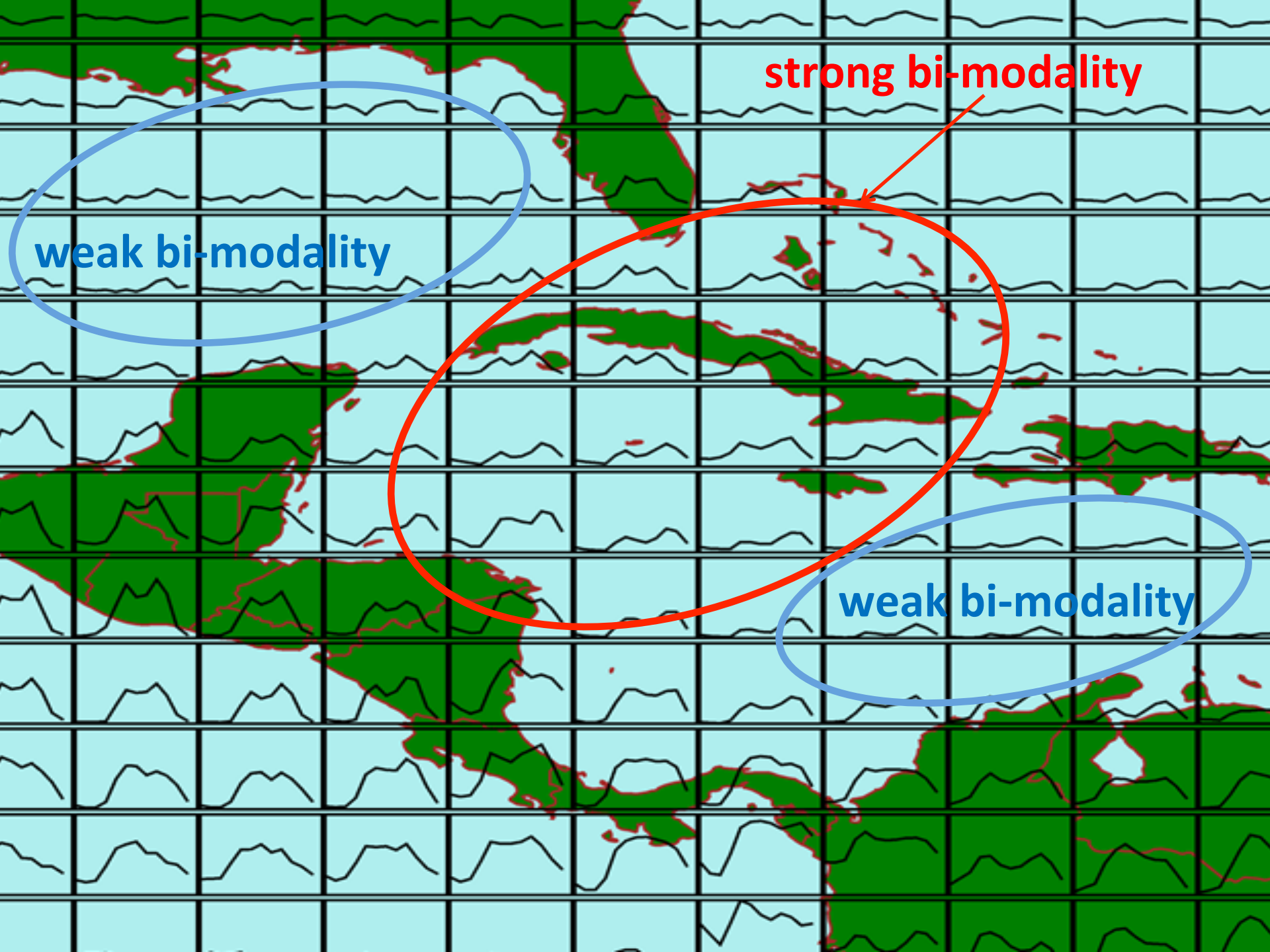
*guinea grass in July*

*We perceive the presence of the mid-summer dry spell in Jamaica and it has a significant impact on our crops. In fact, it represents a very high period of potential crop damage for us.*





**Annual rainfall cycle at each GPCPv2 2.5 degree grid (1979-2012)**



*In the eastern Caribbean we don't feel the mid-summer dry spell even though it is present in the rainfall records. But, for us, it is getting hotter just like what the model projections describe.*

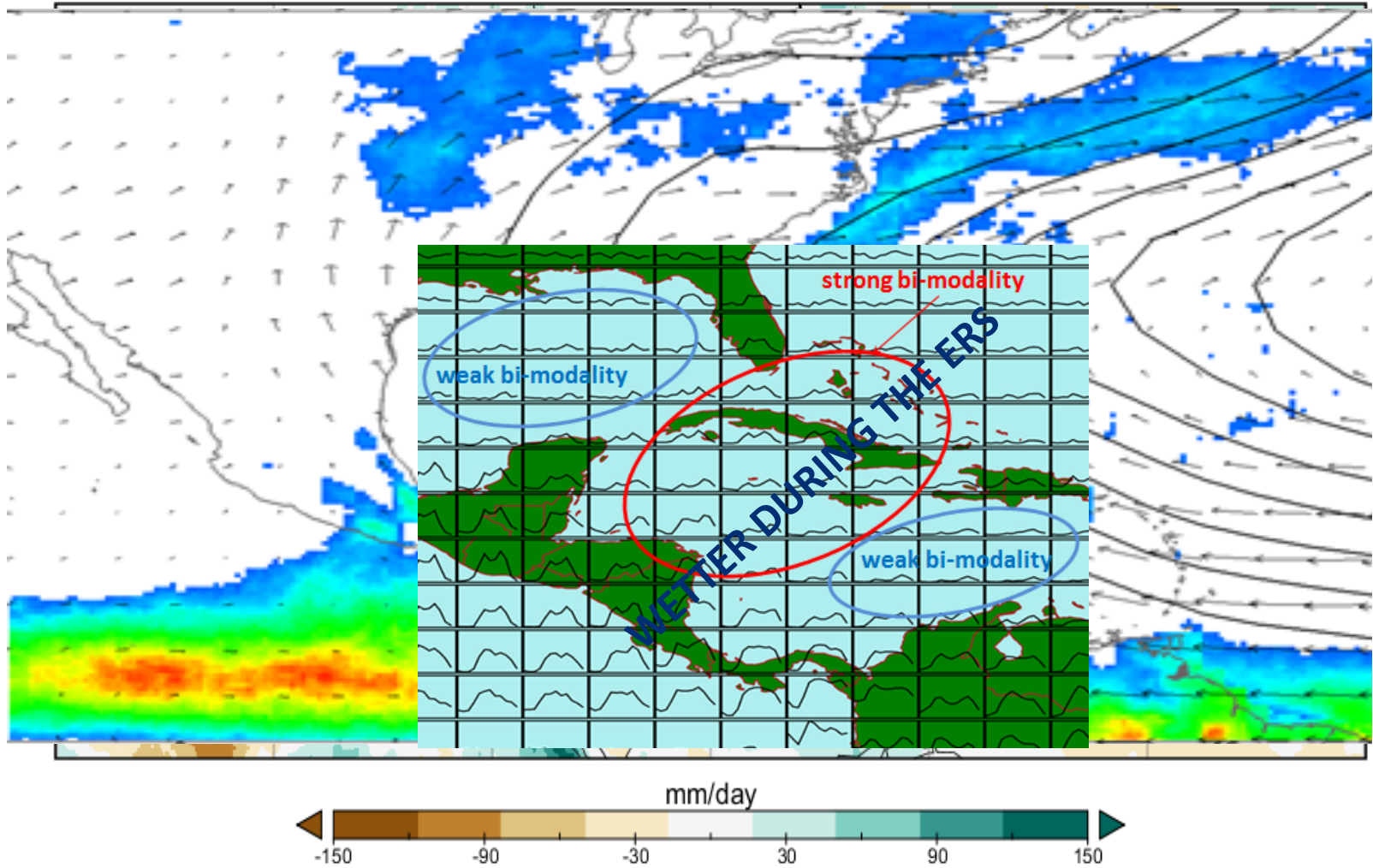


## ***Eastern Caribbean Farmers***



# Early Rain Season (ERS)

accumulated precip ERS - JUNE (1998-2012)



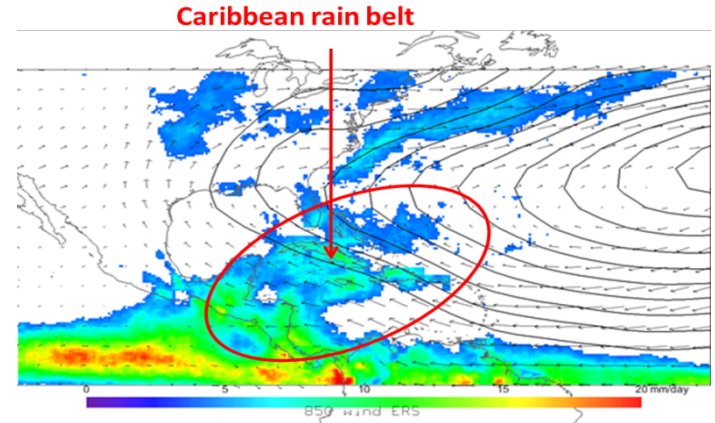


# Induction of Caribbean rain-belt rainfall:

What makes it rain in the Caribbean rain-belt time/space pattern?

rainfall = moisture + uplift

moisture advection from the tropics  
(PW > 50mm)



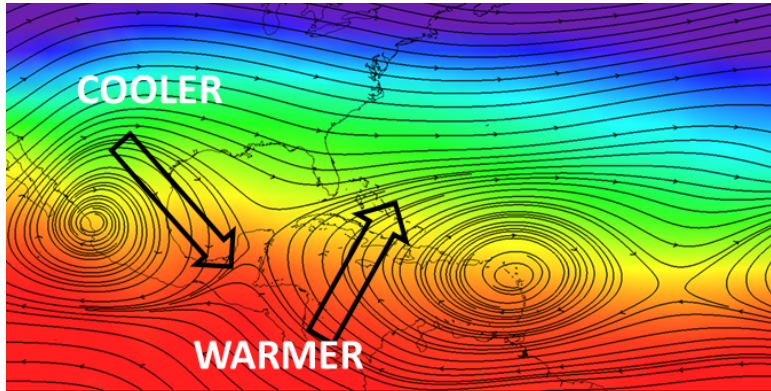
$$\left( \nabla^2 + \frac{f_0^2}{\sigma} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial P^2} \right) \omega = \underbrace{-\frac{f_0}{\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial P} \left( -\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla \eta_g \right)}_{\text{DIFFERENTIAL VORTICITY TERM}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sigma} \nabla^2 \left[ -\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial P} \right) \right]}_{\text{THICKNESS ADVECTION TERM}}$$

**DIFFERENTIAL VORTICITY TERM**  
(jet streaks and troughs)

**THICKNESS ADVECTION TERM**  
(horizontal temperature advection)

QG forcings for ascent

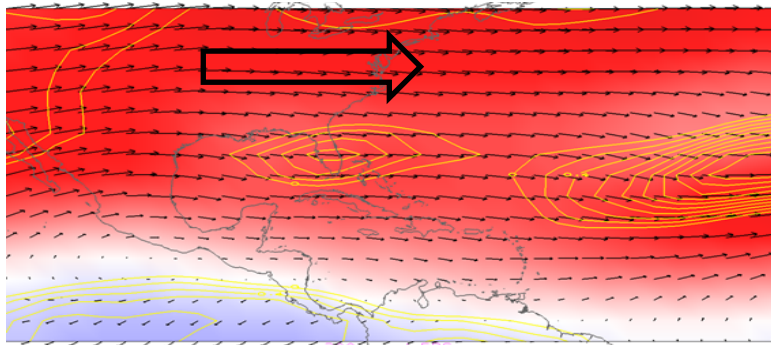
# Early Rainfall Season dynamics



Warm air from the tropics in the middle troposphere

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \nabla^2 \left[ -\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial P} \right) \right]$$

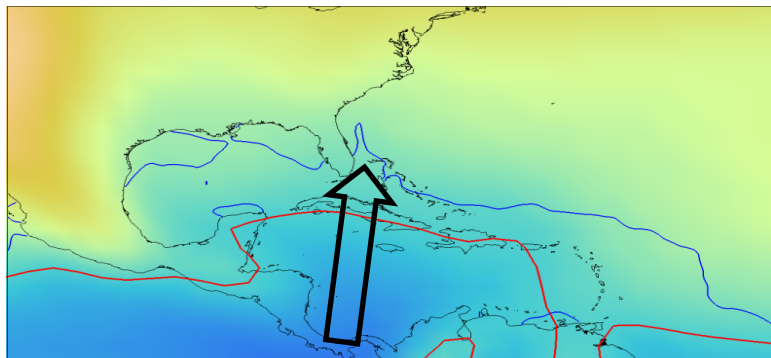
***thermal advection term***



Upper level troughs propagating into the area

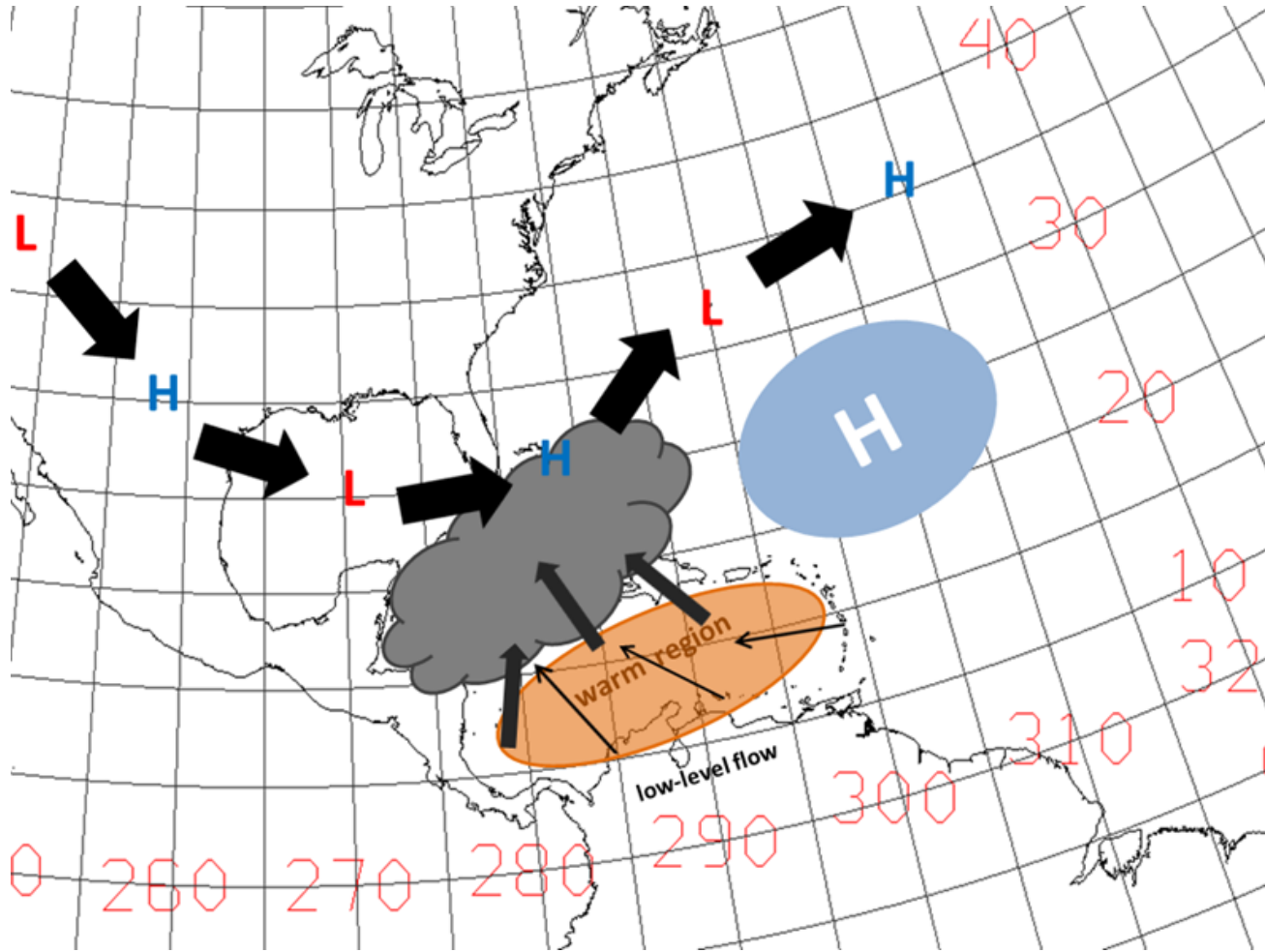
$$-\frac{f_0}{\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial P} \left( -\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla \eta_g \right)$$

***differential vorticity advection term***








***Low level moisture advection***

# Early season Caribbean rainfall conceptual model



   upper-troposphere circulation

   mid-troposphere circulation

   lower-troposphere circulation

# conclusions

1. “users” can be “providers”
2. “providers” can reality check the direction of applied climate science – understanding the Early Rain Season is more important than the mid-summer drought period!
3. The researcher becomes the user and can provide information to local agencies who have the expertise at the interface of climate services.



The Dominican Weather Service  
Trinidad Ministry of Agriculture  
The Jamaican Weather Service  
The University of the West Indies  
Donovan Campbell  
Hamish Muhammad



-PEOPLE DONT CARE HOW MUCH  
YOU KNOW, UNTIL THEY KNOW HOW  
MUCH YOU CARE. FAITH WITHOUT WORKS