

## CLIMATOLOGIST

Climate influences a wide variety of human activities and is very important for social and economic well-being. Climate varies naturally from year to year and may lead to extreme weather events such as severe storms, floods and droughts.

At the TTMS the Climatologist monitors the long term variability in the weather. The main duties of the Climatologists are:

- \* To monitor the climate by tabulating and analysing weather data over a long period of time, usually about 30 years.
- \* To produce climate summaries of this information.
- \* To provide an outlook on weather for a longer term than the meteorologists' forecasts.

## AGROMETEOROLOGIST

Agrometeorologists provide services based on an understanding of the interaction of weather and agricultural activities by using data which concern the development of crops, including damage by pests, diseases and soil moisture. Each day, farmers need to make decisions about their weather dependent activities. Some of the duties of the Agrometeorologist at the TTMS are:



- \* To make extensive studies of rainfall records to assess the frequency, duration and severity of droughts and the prediction of their occurrence.
- \* To assess the likely variability in the relationship between climate and agriculture for the future.

## METEOROLOGICAL TECHNICIAN



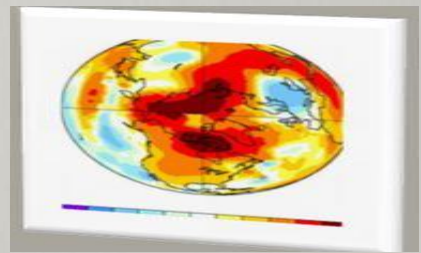
Accurate observations about the current weather are the basis of a good weather forecast. This information is also required to monitor the climate. At the TTMS, Meteorological Technicians are specially trained to observe and monitor the weather and their main duties are:

- \* To make and record hourly observations of the state of the sky and present weather.
- \* Transmission and reception of meteorological data via the global network.
- \* To use weather instruments, as well as gather, interpret and record the data obtained.

## COMPUTER TECHNICIAN

Computers are widely used in Meteorology for the retrieval and dissemination of weather data from satellites, radars and the global weather network. In recent times, numerical weather prediction models that are run on computer systems have played an important role in weather forecasting. At the TTMS, Computer Technicians are responsible for:

- \* The maintenance and management of the hardware and software used within the meteorological office.



- \* The management of the computer network, both internally and externally.

## EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN

All of the weather equipment used in the meteorological service requires specialised assembly and maintenance. The Equipment Technicians at TTMS are specially trained:

- \* To assemble, maintain and repair all meteorological equipment.
- \* To have a thorough understanding and working knowledge of all the meteorological equipment used within the service.



## METEOROLOGIST

At the TTMS, Meteorologists provide services in three main areas: forecast, aeronautical and broadcast meteorology. Some of their duties are:



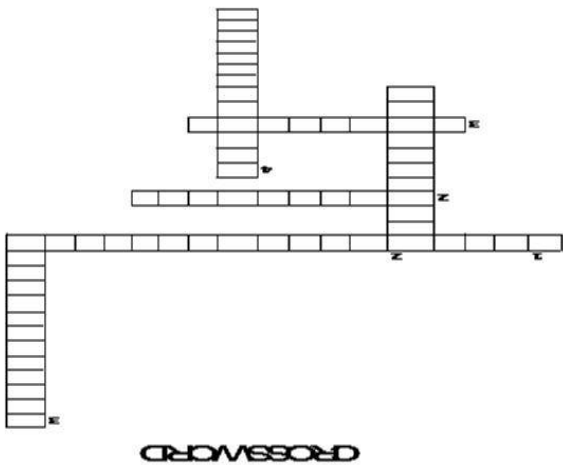
- \* To identify weather events in the early stages and monitor their progress.
- \* To forecast development of weather events.
- \* To provide weather information to both the general public and the relevant authorities.
- \* To inform the public, local & national disaster prevention and preparedness authorities and the media, about the onset of *severe* weather events and their likely impacts.
- \* To provide the aviation sector with continuous weather updates, as well as provide specific forecasts for the aerodrome.

**Across:**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ provides services based on an understanding of the interaction of weather, etc
- 2. Which technician assemble, maintain and repair?
- 3. This technician maintains and manages hardware and software?

**Down:**

- 2. Computers are widely used in \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Who monitor the climate by tabulating and analysing weather data?
- 4. Provides services in three areas: forecast, etc



**History**

The Meteorological Services evolved from the post-war years of World War II. The Air Ministry of the British Government established it in 1946 as a forecasting office.

In 1951 it became part of the British Caribbean Meteorological Service, although control resided in the local government. In the period 1958-1962, during the West Indian Federation, it formed part of the West Indies Meteorological Services.

In 1963, following the dissolution of the Federation it became the Trinidad and Tobago Meteorological Service. The current, regional English-Speaking umbrella grouping carries the name Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO), with headquarters in Trinidad.

**Vision**

To improve the quality and expand the variety of services provided: advance the science of meteorology, by acquiring the best of technology and training: and by having a happy and contented staff to meet tomorrow's challenges adequately.

**Mission**

To provide meteorological information and advice consistent with international standards towards the pursuit of national, scientific, social, economic and cultural goals and sustainable development.



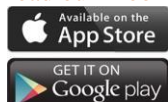
**Trinidad and Tobago Meteorological Service**

**Contact information:**

<b>Rawinsonde Building</b> South Terminal Piarco International Airport Piarco Trinidad Phone: 868-669-5465/3964 Fax: 868-669-4009	<b>Synoptic Branch</b> South Terminal Piarco International Airport Piarco Trinidad Phone: 868-669-4392 Fax: 868-669-4727
<b>Crown Point Meteorological Office</b> A.N.R Robinson International Airport Crown Point Tobago Phone: 868- 639- 8780 Fax: 868-639-9987	<b>Mailing Address:</b> <b>Trinidad and Tobago Meteorological Service</b> P.O. Box 2141 National Mailing Centre Piarco Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Website: [www.metoffice.gov.tt](http://www.metoffice.gov.tt)  
 Email: [dirmet@metoffice.gov.tt](mailto:dirmet@metoffice.gov.tt)  
 Find us on Facebook:  
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**Trinidad and Tobago Meteorological Service**

**Come and be part of our dynamic team!**

