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Montego bay jamaica weather in march

Daily maximum temperatures are around 84°F, rarely dropping below 81°F or exceeding 86°F. Daily minimum temperatures are around 74°F, rarely dropping below 71°F or exceeding 77°F. For reference, on August 1, the hottest day of the year, temperatures in Montego Bay typically range from 78°F to 89°F, while on February 16, the coldest day of the year, they range from 73°F to 83°F. The figure below shows you a compact characterization of average hourly temperatures for the quarter of the year centered on March. The horizontal axis is the day, the vertical axis is the time of day, and the color is the average temperature for that hour and day. Recife, Brazil (3,462 miles away) is far away foreign place with the most similar temperatures to Montego Bay (comparison view). March in Montego Bay essentially experiences constant cloud coverage, with the percentage of time the sky is overcast or mostly cloudy remaining about 22% over the month. The clearest day of the month is March 14, with clear conditions, mostly clear, or partly cloudy 80% of the time. For reference, on 13 June, the cloudiest day of the year, the chances of cloudy or predominantly cloudy are 80%, while on 30 January, the most serene day of the year, the chances of clear skies, mostly clear or partly cloudy is 81%. A wet day is one with at least 0.04 inches of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. In Montego Bay, the chance of a wet day throughout March gradually increases, starting the month at 14% and ending it at 17%. By reference, the highest daily chance of the year of being wet day is 54% on September 27, and the lowest chance is 11% on December 26. Rainfall To show variations within the month and not just the monthly total, we show the accumulated rainfall over a 31-day sliding period centered around each day. The average slip 31 days of precipitation during March in Montego Bay is essentially constant, remaining about 1.0 inches throughout, and rarely exceeds 2.1 inches or falling below 0.1 inches. Throughout March in Montego Bay, the duration of the day is increasing. From the beginning to the end of the month, the duration of the day increases by 31 minutes, which implies an average daily increase of 1 minute, 3 seconds and a weekly increase of 7 minutes, 20 seconds. The shortest day of the month is March 1, with 11 hours, 48 minutes of light, and the longest day is March 31, with 12 hours, 19 minutes of light. The most recent sunrise of the moon in Montego Bay is 6:30 a.m. on March 1 and the oldest sunrise is 24 minutes earlier at 6:06 a.m. on March 31. The oldest sunset is 18:17 on March 1, and the most recent sunset is 8 minutes later at 6:25 pm on March 31. Daylight saving time is not observed in Montego Bay in For reference, on 20 June, the longest day of the year, the Sun rises at 5:36 AM and sets 13 hours, 14 minutes later, at 6:50 PM, PM, on December 21, the shortest day of the year, amounts to 6:39 AM and sets 11 hours, 1 minute later at 5:40 PM. The figure below shows a compact representation of the key monthly data for March 2020. The horizontal axis is the day, the vertical axis is the time of day, and the colored areas indicate when the moon is above the horizon. Grey vertical bars (New Moons) and blue bars (Full Moons) indicate the key phases of the Moon. The label associated with each bar indicates the date and time at which the phase is obtained, and the accompanying time labels indicate the moon's sunrise and set times for the nearest time frame the Moon is above the horizon. We base our humidity comfort level on the dew point, as it determines whether the sweat will evaporate from the skin, thus cooling the body. Lower dew points feel drier and higher dew points feel wetter. Unlike temperature, which usually varies significantly between day and night, the dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature can drop at night, a long day is usually followed by a muggy night. The chance that a given day will be smug in Montego Bay is gradually increasing during March, increasing from 91% to 95% over the course of the month. The lowest chance of a muggy day during March is 90% on March 9. By reference, on August 9, the ugliest day of the year, there are conditions 100% of the time, while on March 7, the least smug day of the year, there are conditions 90% of the time. This section discusses the average hourly wind vector (speed and direction) 10 metres above the ground. The wind experienced in any location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors, and the speed and instantaneous direction of the wind vary more than the hourly averages. Average hourly wind speed in Montego Bay is decreasing during March, dropping from 12.5 miles per hour to 11.1 miles per hour over the course of the month. For reference, on December 21, the windiest day of the year, the average daily wind speed is 13.5 miles per hour, while on October 2, the calmest day of the year, the average daily wind speed is 9.4 miles per hour. The average hourly wind direction in Montego Bay throughout March is predominantly in the east, with a maximum of 75% as of March 1. Montego Bay is located near a large body of water (eg, ocean, sea, or large lake). This section reports on the average surface area of the water concerned. The average surface water temperature in Montego Bay is essentially constant in March, remaining around 80°F throughout. The definitions of the growing season vary around the world, but for the purposes of this report, we define it as the longest period temperatures ($\geq 32^\circ\text{F}$) in the year (calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere or from 1 July to 30 June in hemisphere). Temperatures in Montego Bay are warm enough throughout the year that it is not entirely significant to discuss the growing season in these terms. However, we include the chart below as an illustration of the distribution of year-round temperatures. Growing days are a measure of the annual heat accumulation used to predict the development of plants and animals and defined as the integral heat above a base temperature, giving up any excess above a maximum temperature. In this report, we use a base of 50°F and a cap of 86°F. The average number of days accumulated in Montego Bay is growing rapidly in March, rising by 849°F, from 1,659°F to 2,507°F, during the month. This section discusses the total daily number of shortwave solar energy reaching the surface of the soil over a wide area, taking full account of seasonal variations in the length of the day, the altitude of the Sun above the horizon and the absorption by clouds and other atmospheric constituents. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation. The daily average shortwave solar energy in Montego Bay gradually increases during March, increasing by 0.7 kWh, from 6.4 kWh to 7.0 kWh, during the month. For the purposes of this report, the geographical coordinates of Montego Bay are 18,471 deg latitude, -77,919 deg longitude and 39 ft altitude. The topography within a 2-mile radius of Montego Bay contains significant variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 712 feet and an average altitude above sea level of 131 feet. Within 10 miles it contains significant variations in altitude (1985 feet). Within 50 miles it contains large variations in altitude (3291 feet). The area less than 2 miles from Montego Bay is covered by grassland (30%), water (25%), cultivated land (22%), and trees (13%), within 10 miles of water (47%) and trees (26%), and within 50 miles of water (74%) trees (13%). This report illustrates the typical weather in Montego Bay, based on a statistical analysis of historical hourly weather reports and model reconstructions from 1 January 1980 to 31 December 2016. Temperature and Dew Point There are 2 weather stations close enough to help estimate our temperature and dew point in Montego Bay. For each station, the records are corrected for the altitude difference between that station and Montego Bay in accordance with the International Standard Atmosphere and for the relative change present in the REVIEW of the MERRA-2 satellite age between the two locations. The estimated value of Montego Bay shall be calculated as a weighted average of the individual contributions of each station, with proportional weights inverse of the distance between Montego Bay and a particular station. The stations contributing to this reconstruction are: Sangster Sangster International Airport 3.7 kilometres, north) and Norman Manley International Airport (0.5%, 134 kilometres, southeast). Other data All data relating to the position of the Sun (e.g. sunrise and sunset) are calculated using astronomical formulas from the book, Astronomical Algorithms 2nd edition, by Jean Meeus. All other weather data, including cloud cover, precipitation, wind speed and direction, and solar flow, come from NASA's retrospective analysis of MERRA-2 Modern-Era. This re-analysis combines a variety of large-area measurements into a state-of-the-art global weather model to reconstruct the world's hourly weather history on a 50-kilometre grid. Land use data come from the Global Land Cover SHARE database, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Elevation data comes from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM), published by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The names, locations, and time zones of places and some airports come from the GeoNames geographic database. Time zones for airports and weather stations are provided by AskGeo.com . The maps are © Esri, with data from National Geographic, Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA and iPC. Disclaimer Information on this site is provided so it is, without any assurance as to its accuracy or suitability for any purpose. Weather data are prone to errors, interruptions and other defects. We assume no responsibility for any decision made based on the content presented on this site. We draw particular attention to our dependence on MERRA-2 model-based reconstructions for a series of important data. With the extraordinary advantages of temporal and spatial completeness, these reconstructions: (1) are based on computer models that may have model-based errors, (2) are coarsely sampled on a 50 km network and are therefore unable to reconstruct local variations in many microclimates, and (3) have particular weather difficulties in some coastal areas, especially in small islands. We also warn that our travel scores are as good as the underlying data, that weather conditions at any location and time are unpredictable and variable, and that the definition of scores reflects a certain set of preferences that may not agree with those of a particular reader. Reader.

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