

10 FEBRUARY
2023

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

Rainfall Prediction



- Moderately heavy rainfall is predicted for the Northern, Eastern, and North Central provinces, and less rainfall is expected for rest of the country during 9th Feb - 15th Feb.

Monitored Rainfalls



- During the last week, maximum daily rainfall over Sri Lanka was 189 mm in Vavuniya & 144 mm in Moneragala on 2nd February by storm '90B' and hydro catchment areas received 56.0 mm.
- Highest average rainfall 20.1 mm/day received to southern plains of the country.

Monitored Wind



- From 31st Jan - 6th Feb, up to 10 m/s of north easterly winds were experienced at 850 mb level over the island.
- During 10th - 16th Feb, north easterly winds are expected for the country.

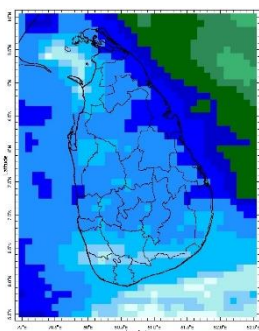
Monitored Sea & Land Temp



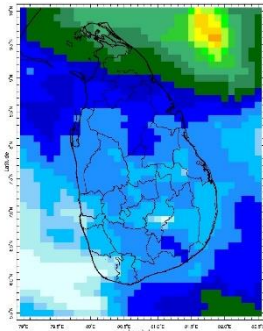
- Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was near-neutral for the entire island.
- Land surface temperature remained near normal.

Monitoring Rainfall

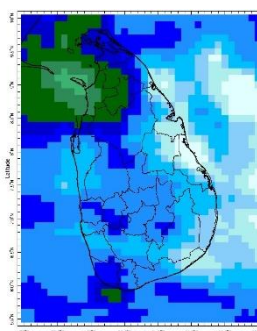
Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 31st January – 7th February 2023



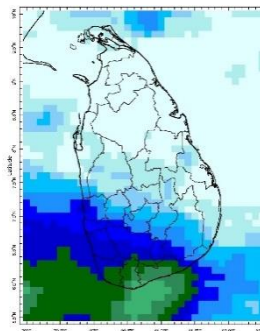
31 January



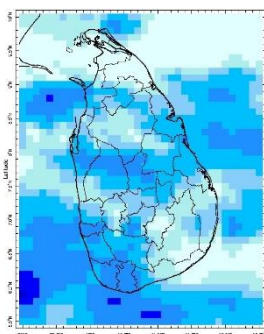
1 February



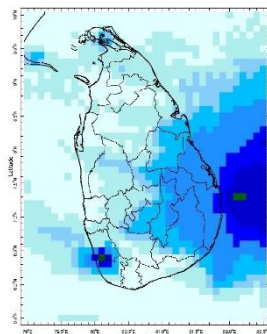
2 February



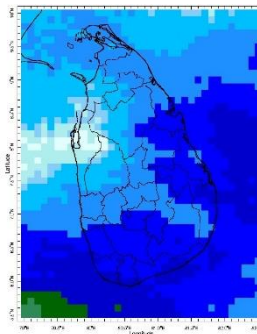
3 February



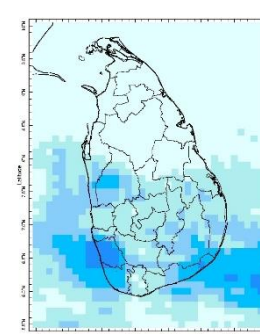
4 February



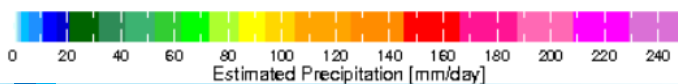
5 February



6 February



7 February



Estimated Precipitation [mm/day]



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Ocean State *(Text Courtesy IRI)*

Pacific sea state: February 6, 2023

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are below average across most of the Pacific Ocean early - February. The tropical Pacific atmosphere is consistent with La Niña. A large majority of the models indicate a transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutral anticipate during the February-April 2023 season by Northern Hemisphere spring (March-May 2023), the chance for ENSO-neutral is 82%.

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was near neutral for the whole country in 25th January, 2023. Across the Indian Ocean, a classical negative Indian Ocean Dipole prevails as is typical during a La Niña.

Predictions

Rainfall

14-day prediction: NOAA NCEP models

From 9th February – 15th February:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall	Provinces
35 mm	Northern
25 mm	Eastern, North Central
15 mm	North Western
≤ 5 mm	Central, Western, Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva

From 16th February – 22nd February:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall	Provinces
35 mm	Northern
25 mm	Eastern, North Central, Southern
15 mm	North Western, Central, Uva
≤ 5 mm	Western, Sabaragamuwa

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall slightly enhance the rainfall during 9th – 13th February, moderately suppress the rainfall during 14th – 18th February, and significantly suppress the rainfall during 19th – 23rd February for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

Monitoring

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been very heavy rainfall over the following area:
Vavuniya

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of (1st February – 8th February) = 11.8 mm

Rmax: 189.2 mm & Rmin: 0.0 mm.

Region	Average rainfall for the Last 8 days
Northern Plains	14.6 mm
Eastern	12.5 mm
Western	6.6 mm
Southern Plains	20.1 mm

The Hydro Catchment Areas recorded 4.6 mm of average rainfall for the last week

Rmax: 56.0 mm & Rmin: 0.0 mm.

Wind: North easterly winds prevailed in the sea area and around the island last week.

Temperatures: The temperature anomalies were below normal for some parts of the Eastern, North Central, and Western provinces, driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week (9th February – 15th February), moderately heavy rainfall (≥ 25 mm) is predicted for the Northern, Eastern, and North Central provinces, and less rainfall is expected for rest of the country.

Temperatures: The temperature will remain below normal for some parts of the Central and Uva provinces during 10th – 16th February.

Teleconnections: A transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutral is anticipated during the February-April 2023 season by Northern Hemisphere spring (March-May 2023), the chance for ENSO-neutral is 82%. MJO shall slightly enhance the rainfall during 9th – 13th February, moderately suppress the rainfall during 14th – 18th February, and significantly suppress the rainfall during 19th – 23rd February for Sri Lanka.

Seasonal Precipitation: The precipitation forecast for the February-March-April 2023 season shows a higher tendency of near-normal precipitation for the country.

Terminology for Rainfall Ranges

	Rainfall (During 24 hours of period)
Light Showers	Less than 12.5 mm
Light to Moderate	Between 12.5 mm and 25 mm
Moderate	Between 25 mm and 50 mm
Fairly Heavy	Between 50 mm and 100 mm
Heavy	Between 100 mm and 150 mm
Very Heavy	More than 150 mm

Tropical Climate Guarantee, Federation of Environment, Climate and Technology, Columbia University Water Center, ¹ International Research Institute for Climate and Society, , Earth Institute at Columbia University, New York.



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Weekly Climate Bulletin for Sri Lanka

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2. Predictions

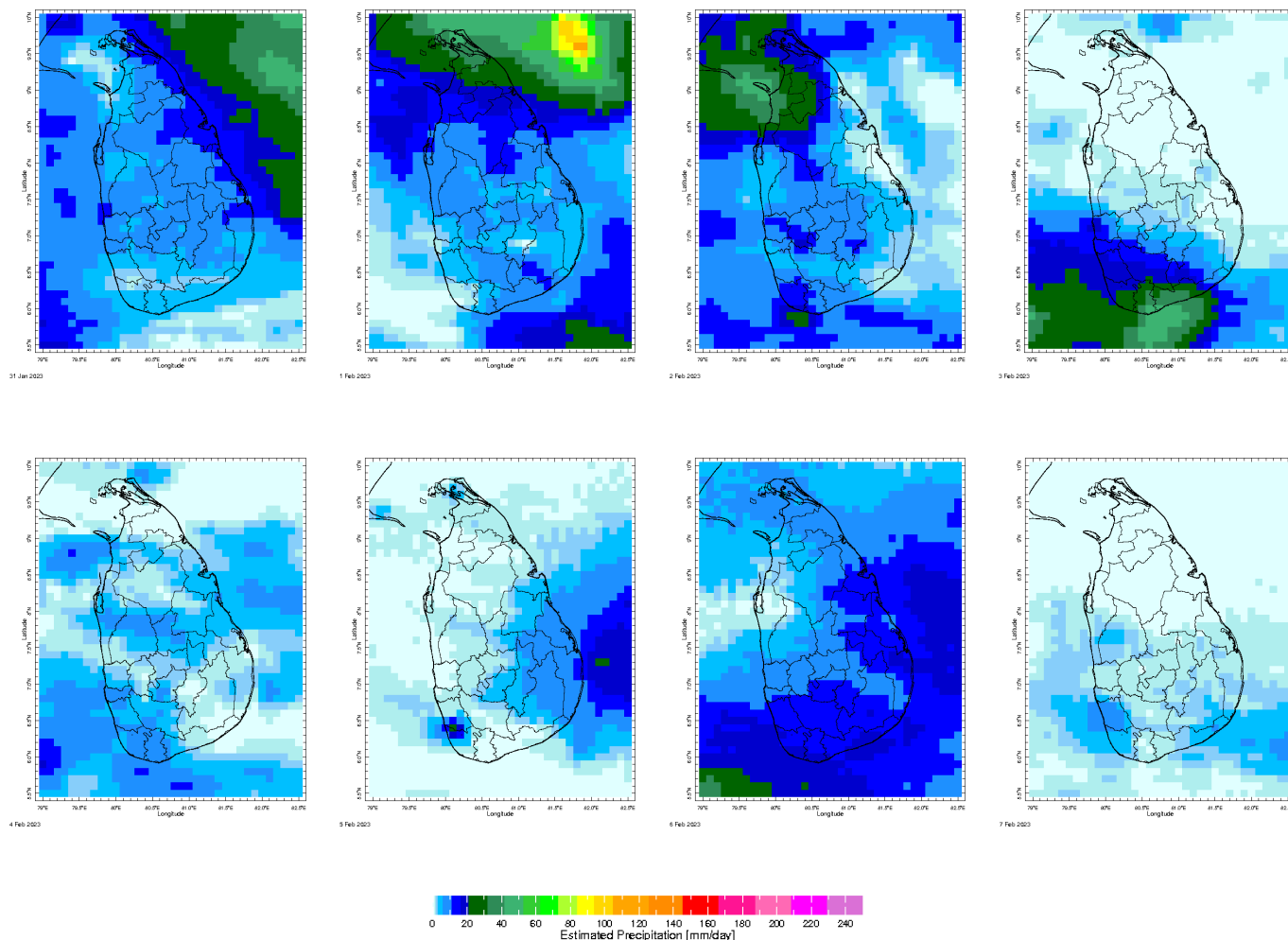
- NCEP GFS Ensemble 1-14 day Rainfall Predictions
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MONITORING

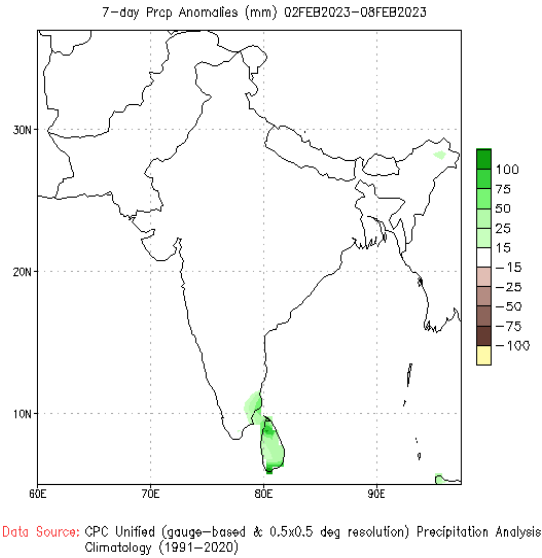
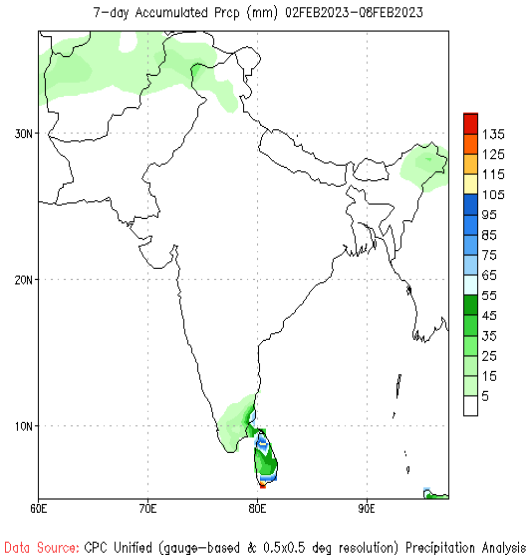
Daily Rainfall Monitoring

The following figures show the satellite observed rainfall in the last 7 days in Sri Lanka.



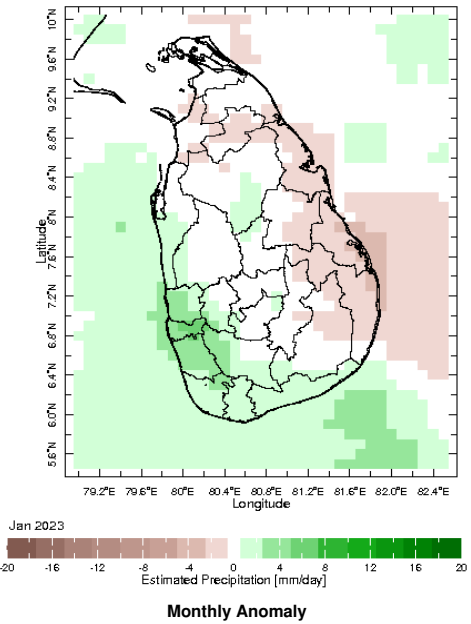
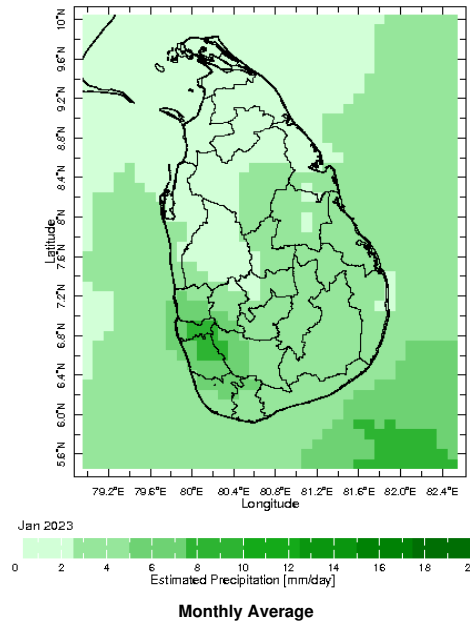
Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

The following figures show the total satellite observed rainfall in the last week in Sri Lanka. The figure in the left is the total 7-day rainfall from NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC) Unified Precipitation Analysis and the figure in the right is the total 7-day rainfall from CPC RFE 2.0 Satellite Rainfall Estimates. The bottom two figures are the respective anomalies.

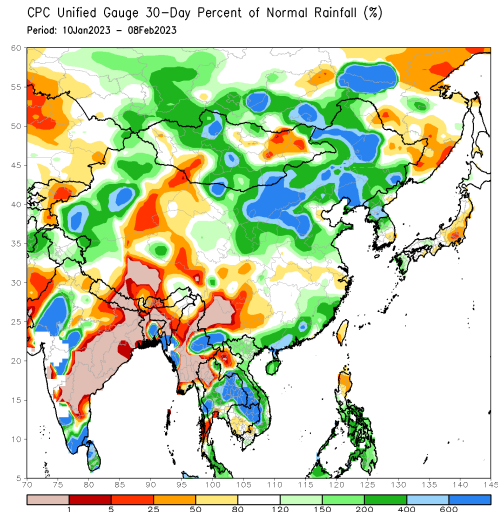
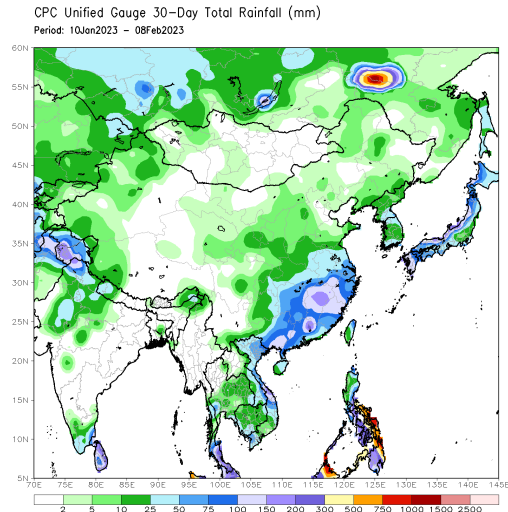


Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

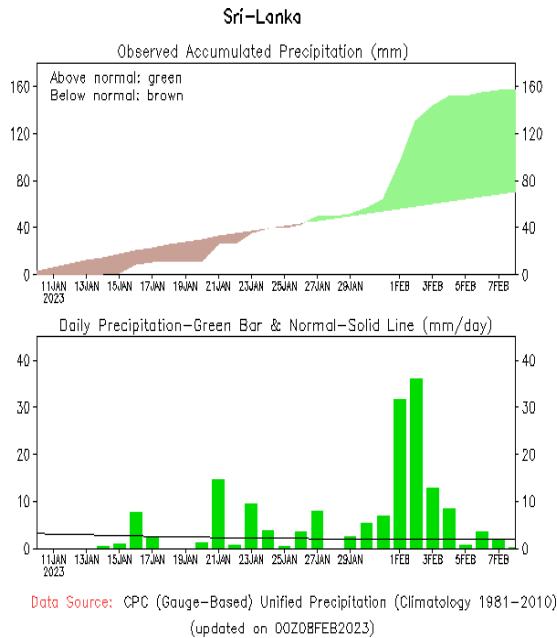
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places with above average rainfall. Darker shades show higher magnitudes in rainfall



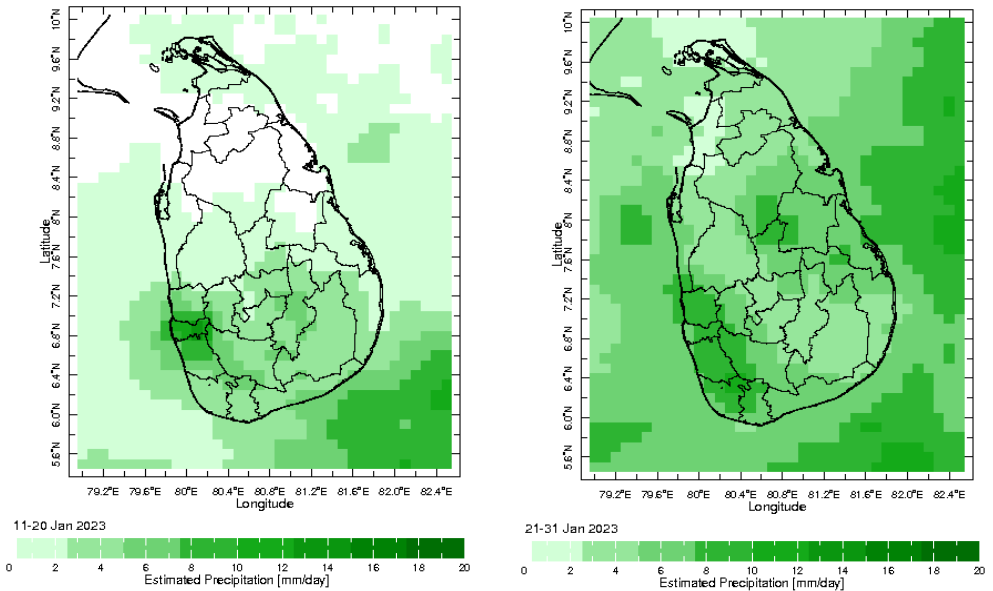
The figure in the top-left shows the total rainfall in the past 30 days from CPC Unified Precipitation Analysis while the figure in the top-right shows the total rainfall for the same period from RFE 2.0 Satellite Rainfall Estimates. The bottom two figures show the percentage of rainfall received in the past 30 days compared to normal rainfall in this period.



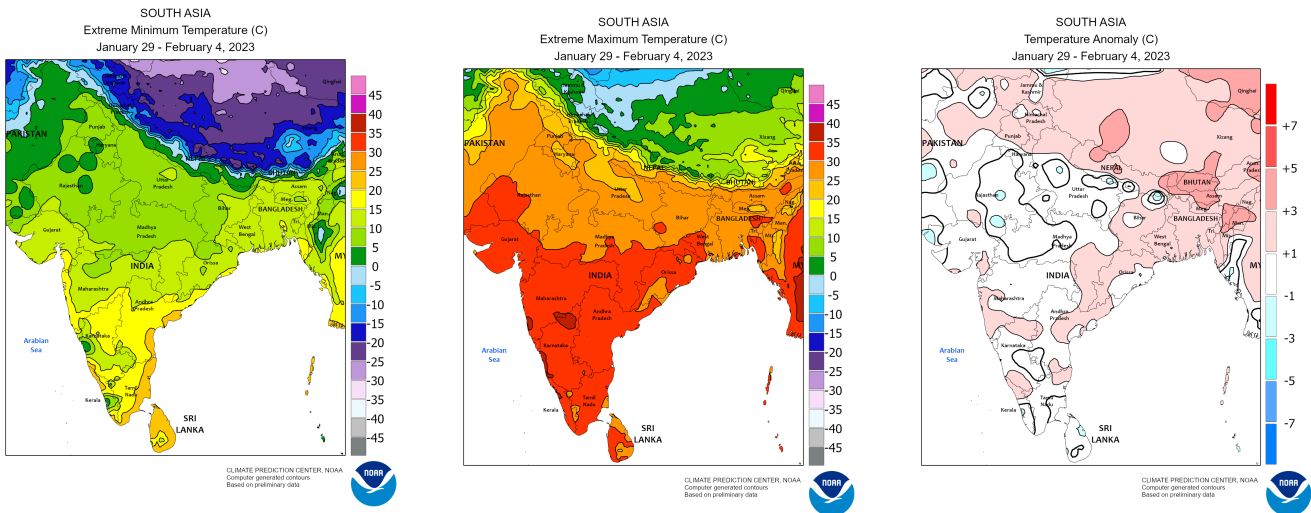
The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.



Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates

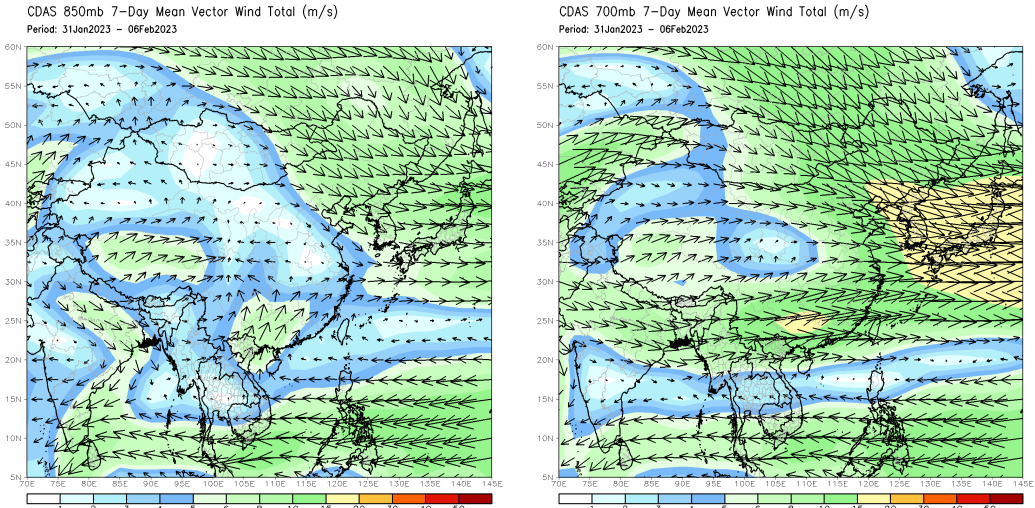


Weekly Temperature Monitoring



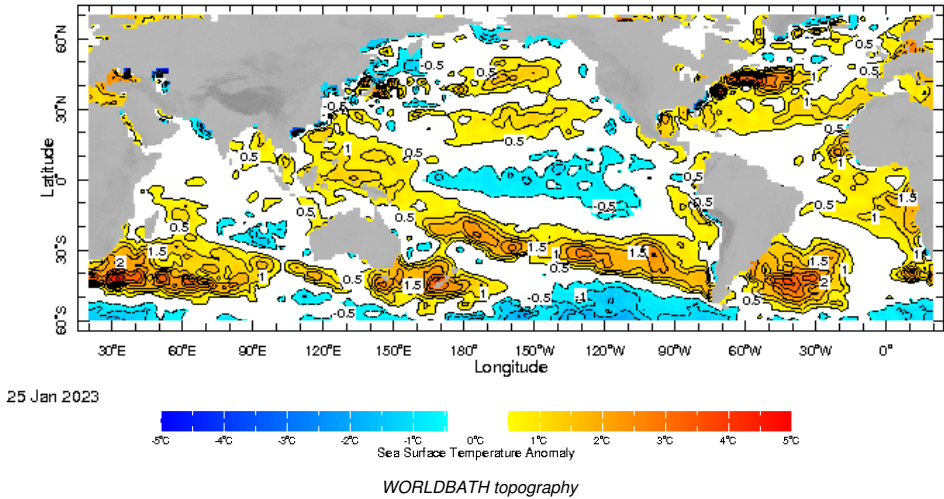
Weekly Wind Monitoring

The following figures show the mean vector wind total of the past 7 days near Sri Lanka at two levels. The figure on the left shows 850 mb (~1500 m) level and the figure on the right shows 700 mb (~3000 m) level.

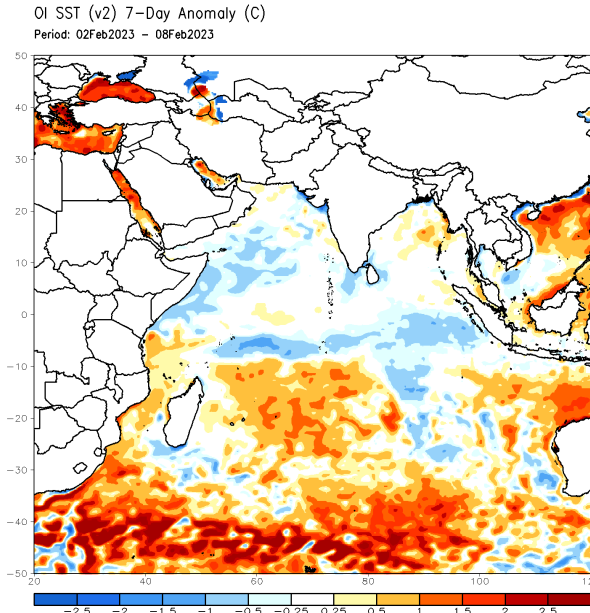


Weekly Average SST Anomalies

Weekly average Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the world from NOAA NCEP

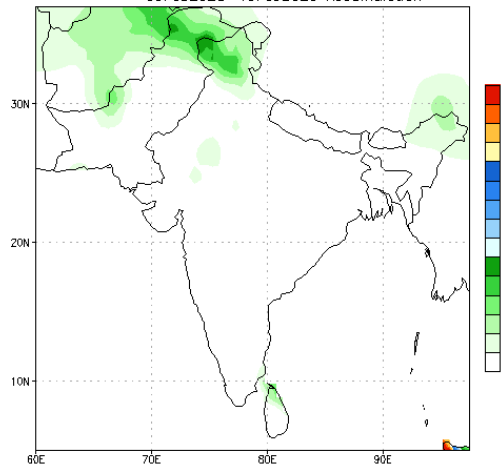


Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC



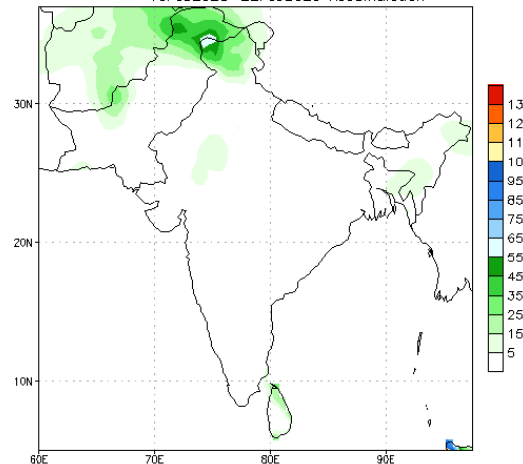
NCEP GFS 1- 14 Day prediction

NCEP GFS Ensemble Forecast 1-7 Day Precipitation (mm)
from: 09Feb2023
09Feb2023-15Feb2023 Accumulation



Bias correction based on last 30-day forecast error

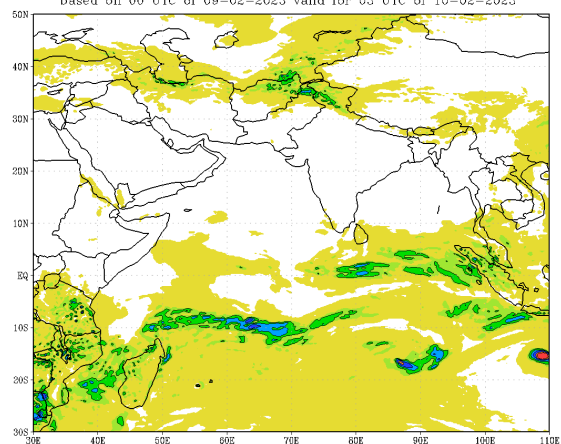
NCEP GFS Ensemble Forecast 8-14 Day Precipitation (mm)
from: 09Feb2023
16Feb2023-22Feb2023 Accumulation



Bias correction based on last 30-day forecast error

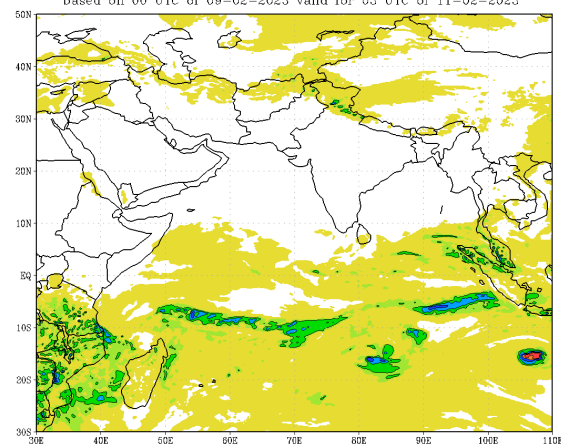
IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India

IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (24 HR)
based on 00 UTC of 09-02-2023 valid for 03 UTC of 10-02-2023



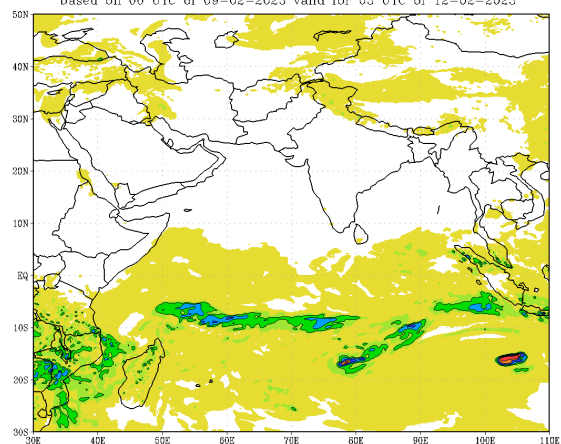
(Background does not depict political boundary)

IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (48 HR)
based on 00 UTC of 09-02-2023 valid for 03 UTC of 11-02-2023



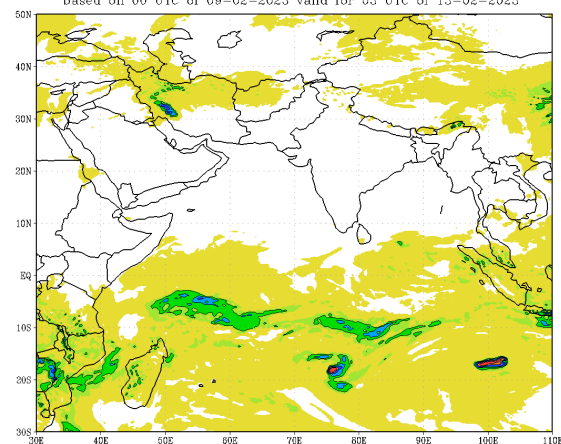
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IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (72 HR)
based on 00 UTC of 09-02-2023 valid for 03 UTC of 12-02-2023

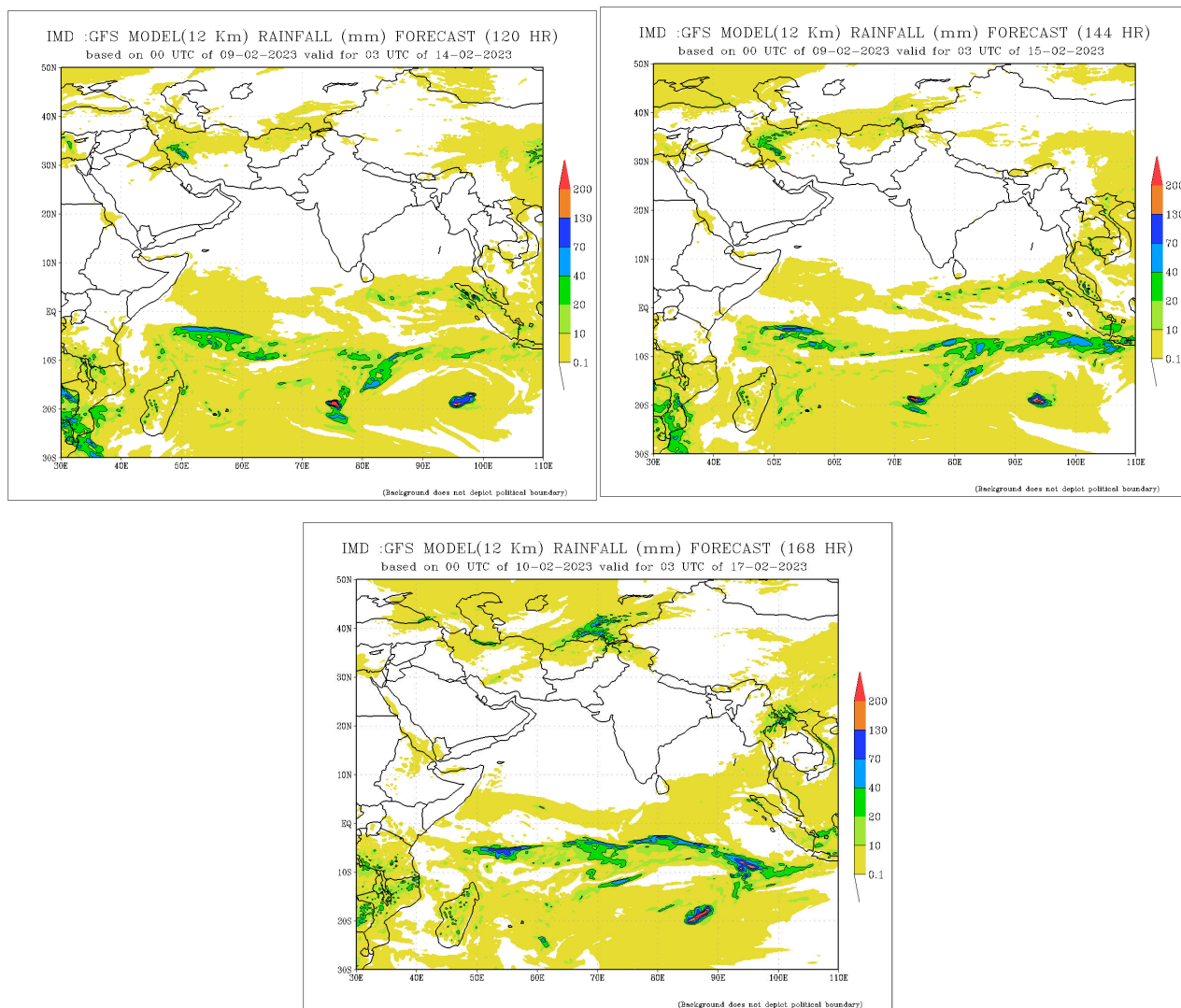


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IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (96 HR)
based on 00 UTC of 09-02-2023 valid for 03 UTC of 13-02-2023

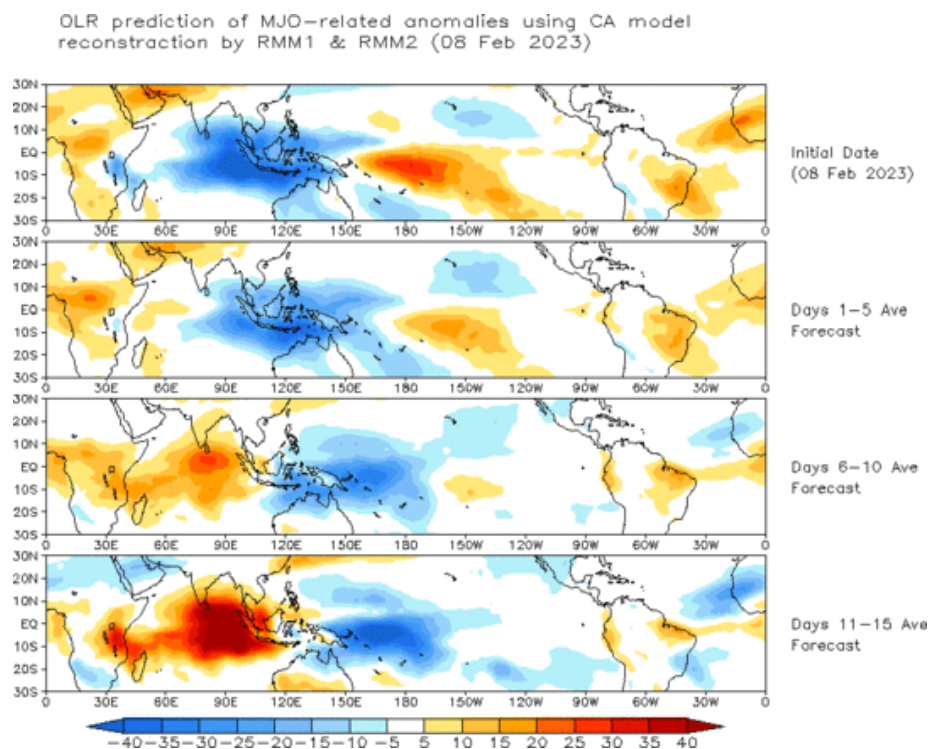


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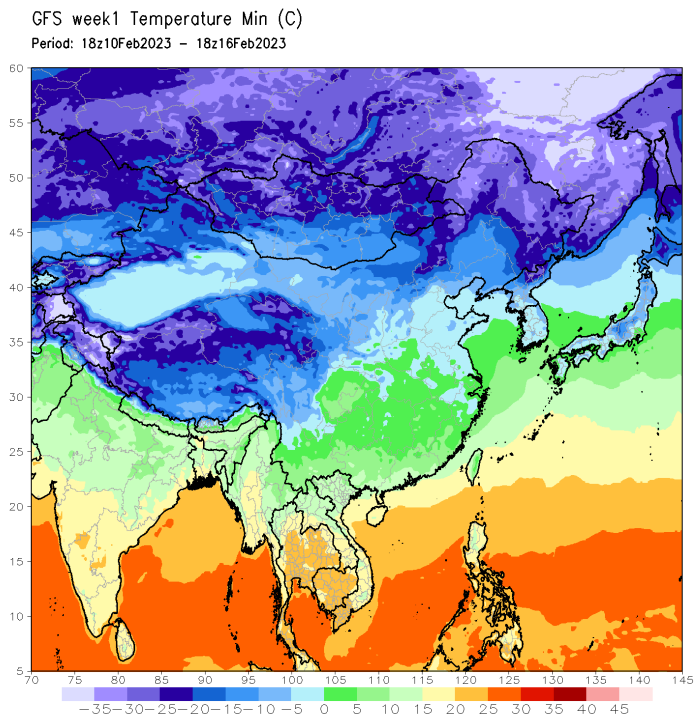
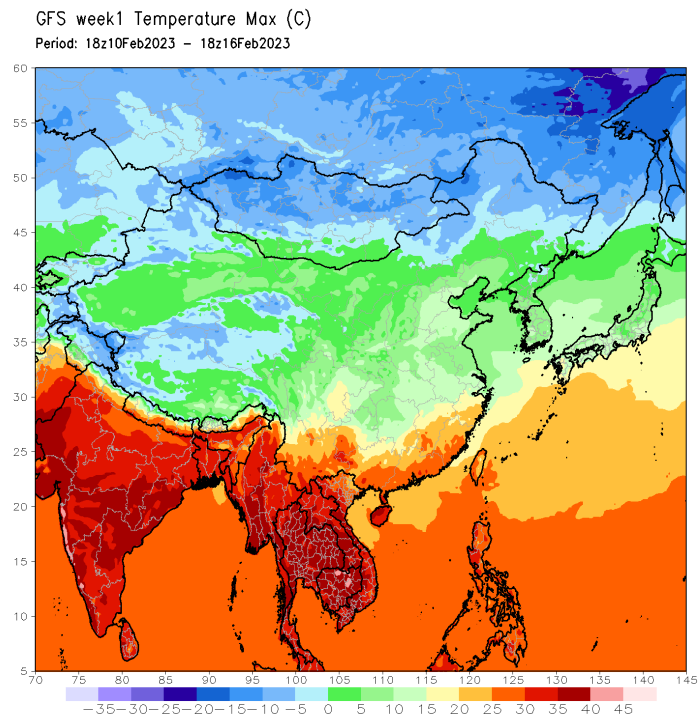
Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated anomalous OLR for the next 15 days from the Constructed Analogue (CA) model forecasts.



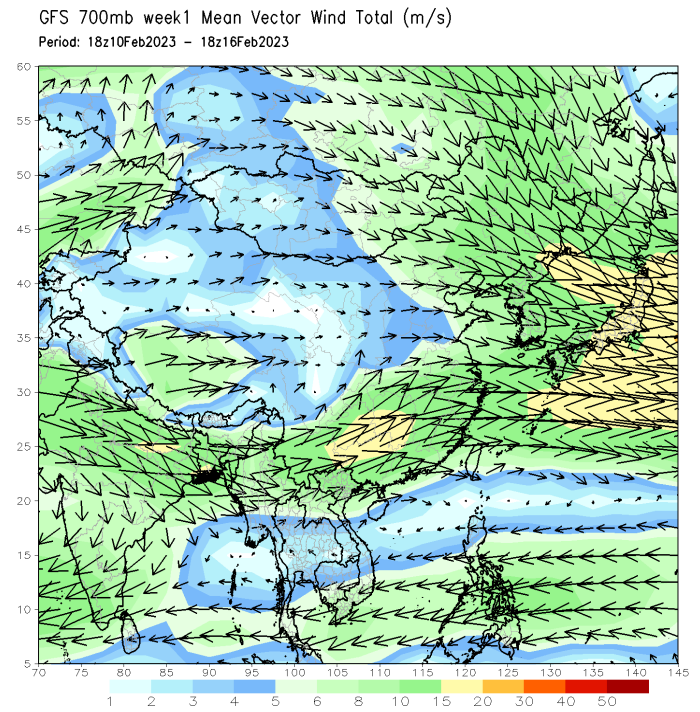
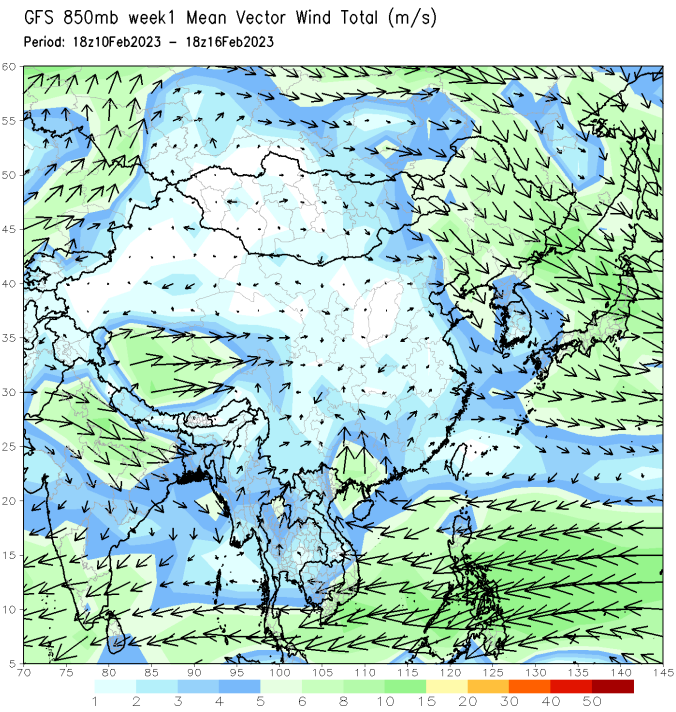
Weekly Temperature Forecast

Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)



Weekly Wind Forecast

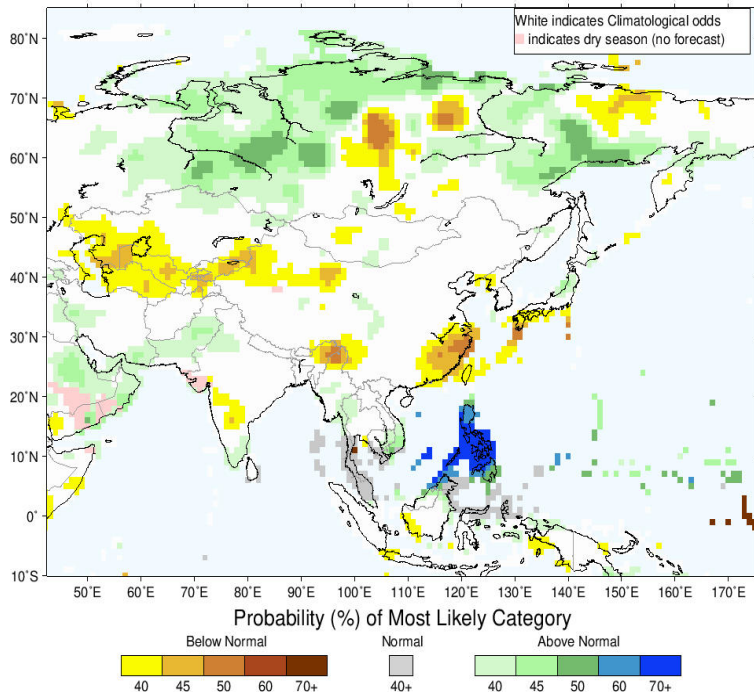
Weekly mean vector wind total prediction from the GFS model at 850 mb (left) and 700 mb (right) levels. (from NOAA CPC)



Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

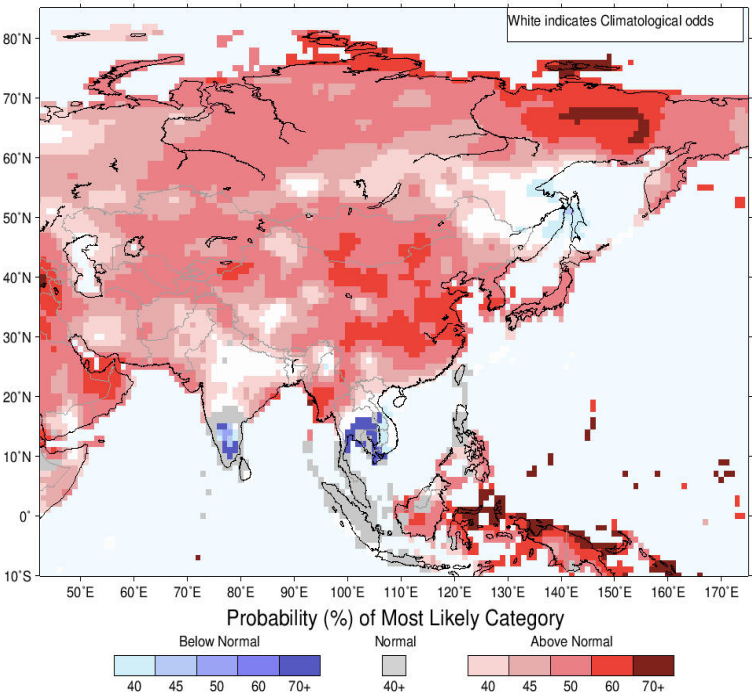
Following is the latest seasonal precipitation and temperature prediction for the next 3 months by the IRI. The color shading indicates the probability of the most dominant tercile -- that is, the tercile having the highest forecast probability. The color bar alongside the map defines these dominant tercile probability levels. The upper side of the color bar shows the colors used for increasingly strong probabilities when the dominant tercile is the above-normal tercile, while the lower side shows likewise for the below-normal tercile. The gray color indicates an enhanced probability for the near-normal tercile (nearly always limited to 40%).

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for February-March-April 2023, Issued January 2023



Precipitation Forecast

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for February-March-April 2023, Issued January 2023



Temperature Forecast

About us

FECT is a federation of 7 organizations registered in four countries which works in countries across the Indian Ocean Islands and its littoral. Over the last 20 years, we have had operations in Africa, South Asia, South-East Asia but now it is mostly in the Indian Ocean Islands.

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