CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

Rainfall Prediction



• Fairly heavy rainfall is predicted for Eastern, Uva, Central, North Central, Southern, Sabaragamuwa and Western provinces from 12th Feb – 15th Feb .

Monitored Rainfalls



• Fairly heavy rainfall was experienced in the Sabaragamuwa province with max of 65.4 mm in Ratnapura on 5th Feb but it was mostly dry on other days and in other places.

Monitored Wind



•From 1st Feb - 8th Feb, up to 50 km/h
Northeasterlies were experienced in the sea area surrounding the island.

•Sea surface temperatures were 0.5°C ab normal in the Northwestern

•Sea surface temperatures were 0.5°C above normal in the Northwestern seas and neutral around the rest of the island.

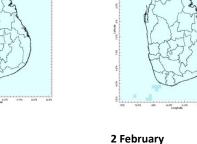
Monitoring

Rainfall

Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 1st February – 8th February 2022

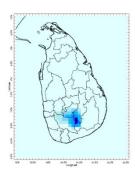








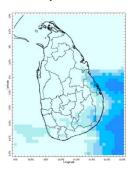
3 February



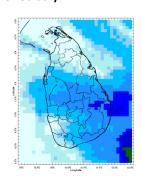
4 February



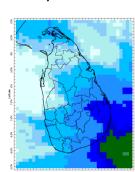
5 February



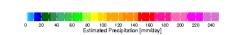
6 February



7 February



8 February





Federation for Environment, Climate and Technology

c/o, Maintenance Office, Mahaweli Authority, Digana Village, Rajawella, Sri Lanka. Phone (+94) 81-2376746, (+94) 81-2300415

FB: www.facebook.com/fectlk TW: www.twitter.com/fectlk

Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)

Pacific sea state: February 2, 2022

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are below average across the East Central and Eastern Pacific Ocean in early-February. A large majority of the models indicate La Niña to prevail (with Negative Indian Ocean Dipole) through Northern Hemisphere spring 2022. A transition to ENSO-neutral is expected by April-June 2022.

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperatures were 0.5° C above normal in the Northwestern seas and neutral around the rest of the island.

Predictions

Rainfall

14-day prediction: NOAA NCEP models

From 9th February – 15th February:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall	Provinces	
85 mm	Eastern	
75 mm	Uva	
65 mm	Central, North Central	
55 mm	Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Western	
45 mm	North Western, Northern	

From 16th February – 22nd February:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

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

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall be active from 9^{th} February – 23^{rd} February giving significantly enhanced rainfall to the entire island.

Interpretation

Monitoring

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been fairly heavy rainfall over the following provinces: Sabaragamuwa.

Wind: Northeasterly winds prevailed in the sea area surrounding the island last week.

Temperatures: The temperature anomalies were neutral for the entire island last week, driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week (12th February – 15th February) fairly heavy rainfall is predicted for Eastern, Uva, Central, North Central, Sabaragamuwa, Southern and Western provinces.

Temperatures: The temperature remains slightly above normal in the North Western province during 12^{th} February -19^{th} February.

Teleconnections:

La Nina - The SST forecast indicates that La Niña is prevailing (with Negative Indian Ocean Dipole) through the Northern Hemisphere spring.

MJO shall be active from 9^{th} February – 23^{rd} February giving significantly enhanced rainfall to the entire island.

Seasonal Precipitation:

The precipitation forecast for the Feb-Apr season show enhanced probabilities of above-normal precipitation over Sri Lanka.

Understanding the Forecast

	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.





FECT Blog

Past reports available at http://fectsl.blogspot.com/



Facebook



Twitter

www.facebook.com/fectlk

www.twitter.com/fectlk

FEDERATION FOR ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND TECHNOLOGY

www.fect.lk www.climate.lk

Weekly Climate Bulletin for Sri Lanka

Inside This Issue

- Monitoring
 a. Daily Rainfall Monitoring
 b. Weekly Rainfall Monitoring
 c. Monthly Rainfall Monitoring
 d. Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates
 Monitoring
- e. Weekly Temperature Monitoring
 f. Weekly Wind Monitoring
 g. Weekly Average SST Anomalies

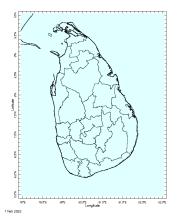
 2. Predictions

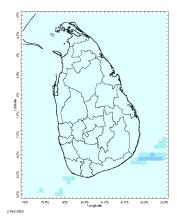
- a. NCEP GFS Ensemble 1-14 day Rainfall Predictions b. GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi c. MJO Related OLR Forecast
- d. Weekly Temperature Forecast
 e. Weekly Wind Forecast
- Seasonal Predictions from IRI

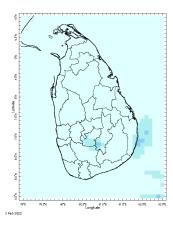
MONITORING

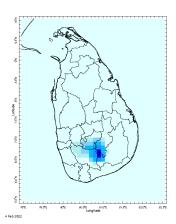
Daily Rainfall Monitoring

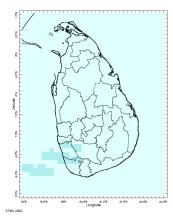
The following figures show the satellite observed rainfall in the last 7 days in Sri Lanka.

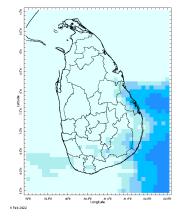


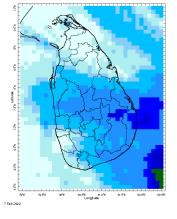


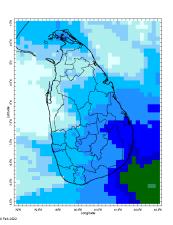






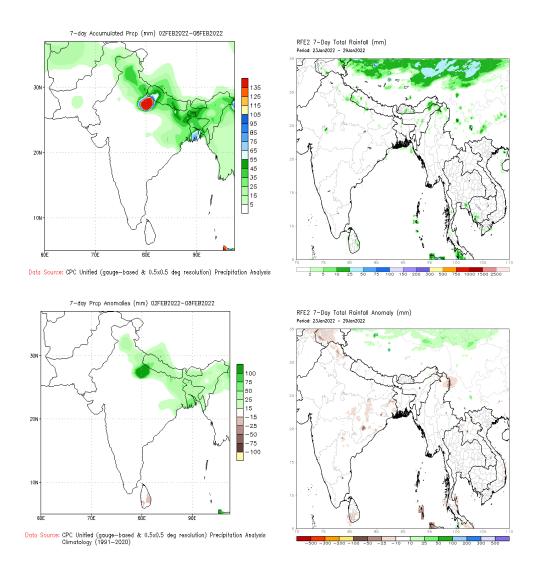






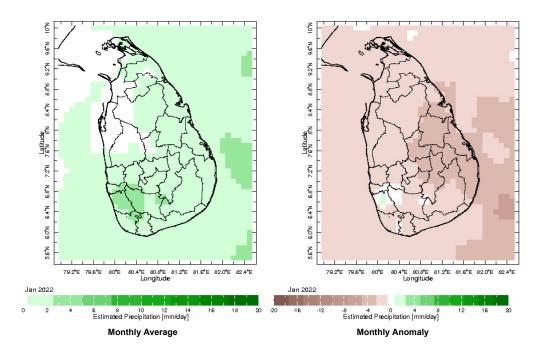
Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

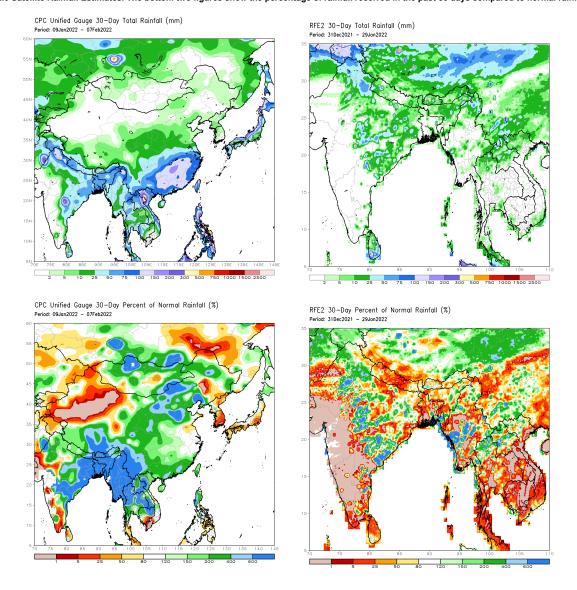
The following figures show the total satellite observed rainfall in the last week in Sri Lanka. The figure in the left is the total 7-day rainfall from NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC) Unified Precipitation Analysis and the figure in the right is the total 7-day rainfall from CPC RFE 2.0 Satellite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



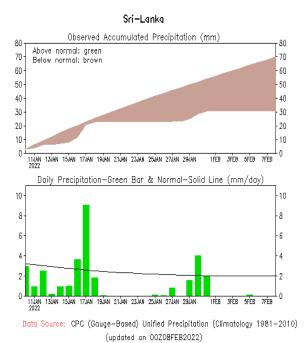
Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

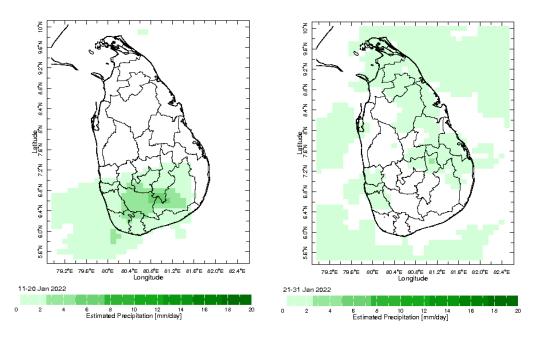
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places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



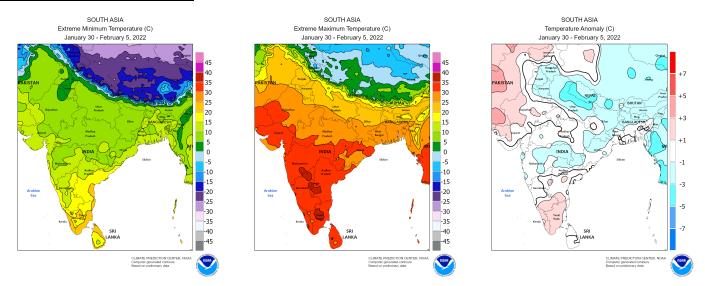


The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.



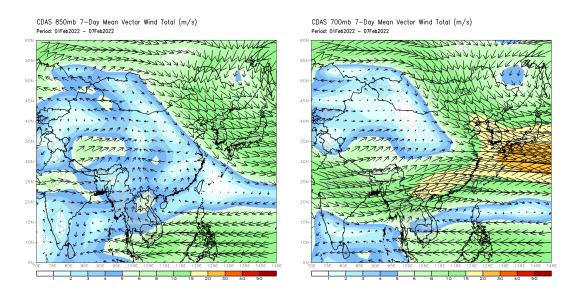


Weekly Temperature Monitoring

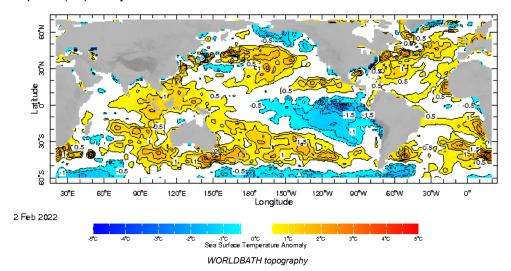


Weekly Wind Monitoring

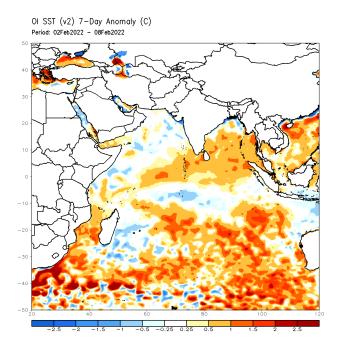
The following figures show the mean vector wind total of the past 7 days near Sri Lanka at two levels. The figure on the left shows 850 mb (~1500 m) level and the figure on the right shows 700 mb (~3000 m) level.



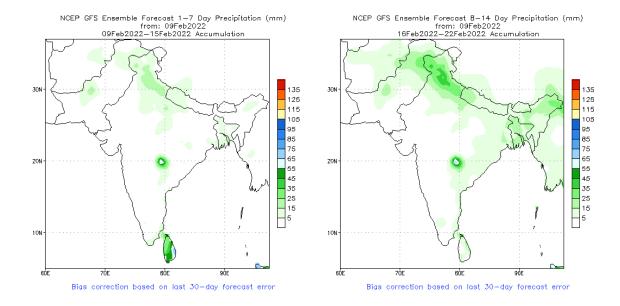
Weekly average Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the world from NOAA NCEP



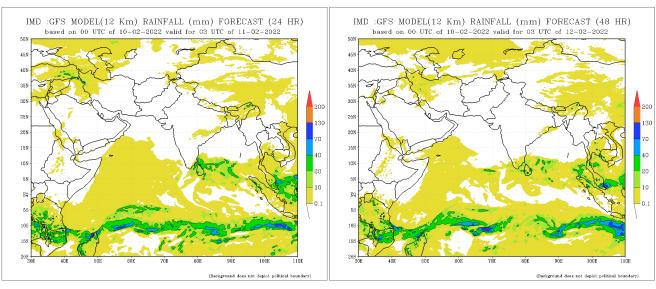
Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC

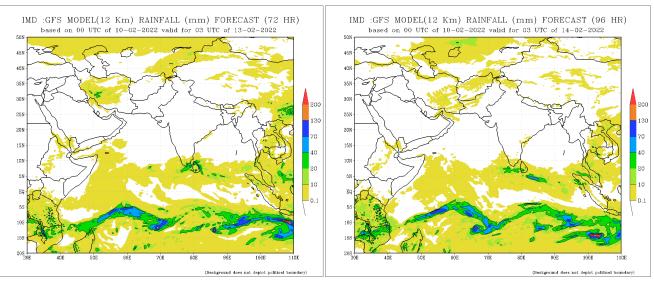


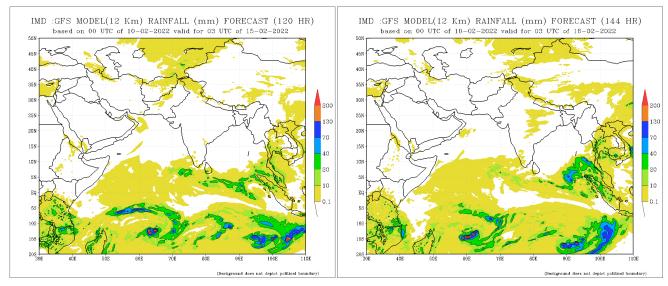
NCEP GFS 1-14 Day prediction

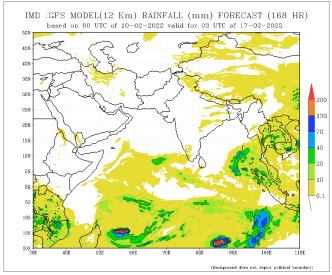


IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India





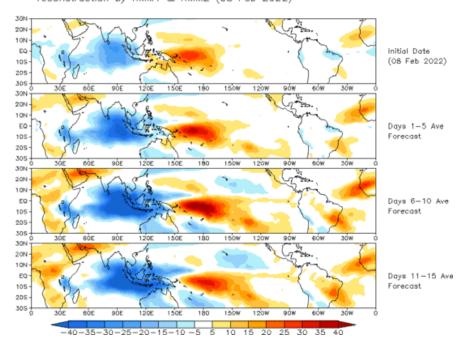




Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

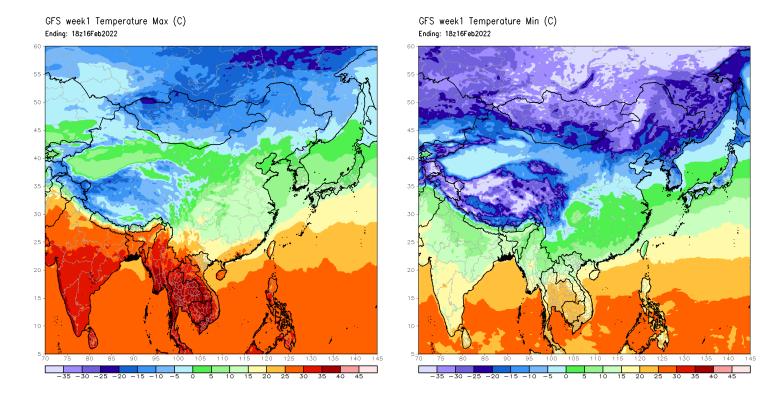
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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

OLR prediction of MJO-related anomalies using CA model reconstruction by RMM1 & RMM2 (08 Feb 2022)



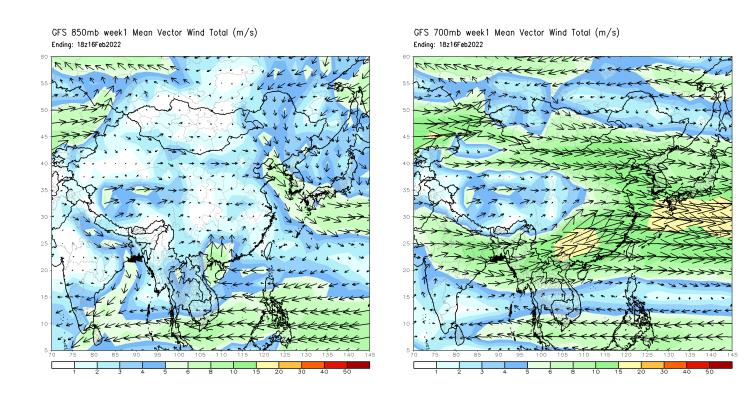
Weekly Temperature Forecast

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)

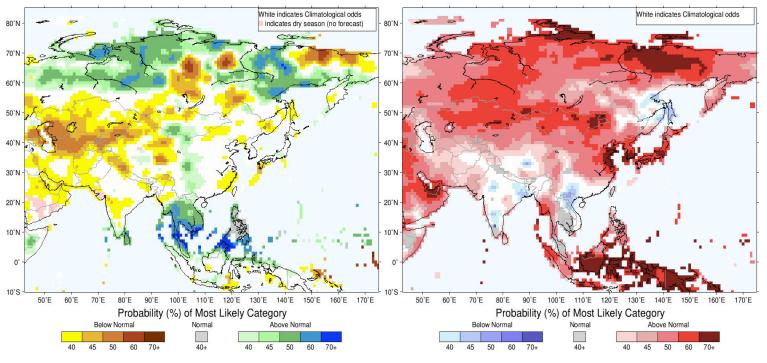


Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

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 Temperature for February–March–April 2022, Issued January 2022



Precipitation Forecast

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.

Contact us

Federation for Environment, Climate & Technology Digana Village, Rajawella, KY20180, SRI LANKA.

email: info@fect.lk phone: (+94) 81 2376746

