

**Week of
12 - 19 Feb
2021**

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

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HIGHLIGHTS

Rainfall Prediction



• Showers of 55 mm expected in Eastern province during 10th - 16th Feb. A drop in rainfall over the rest of the country.

Monitored Rainfalls



• Heavy rainfall was experienced in Eastern & Southern provinces. Up to 87 mm max in Kalutara on 8th Feb.

Monitored Wind



• From 2nd - 8th Feb: up to 8 km/h Northeasterly winds were experienced by the entire island.

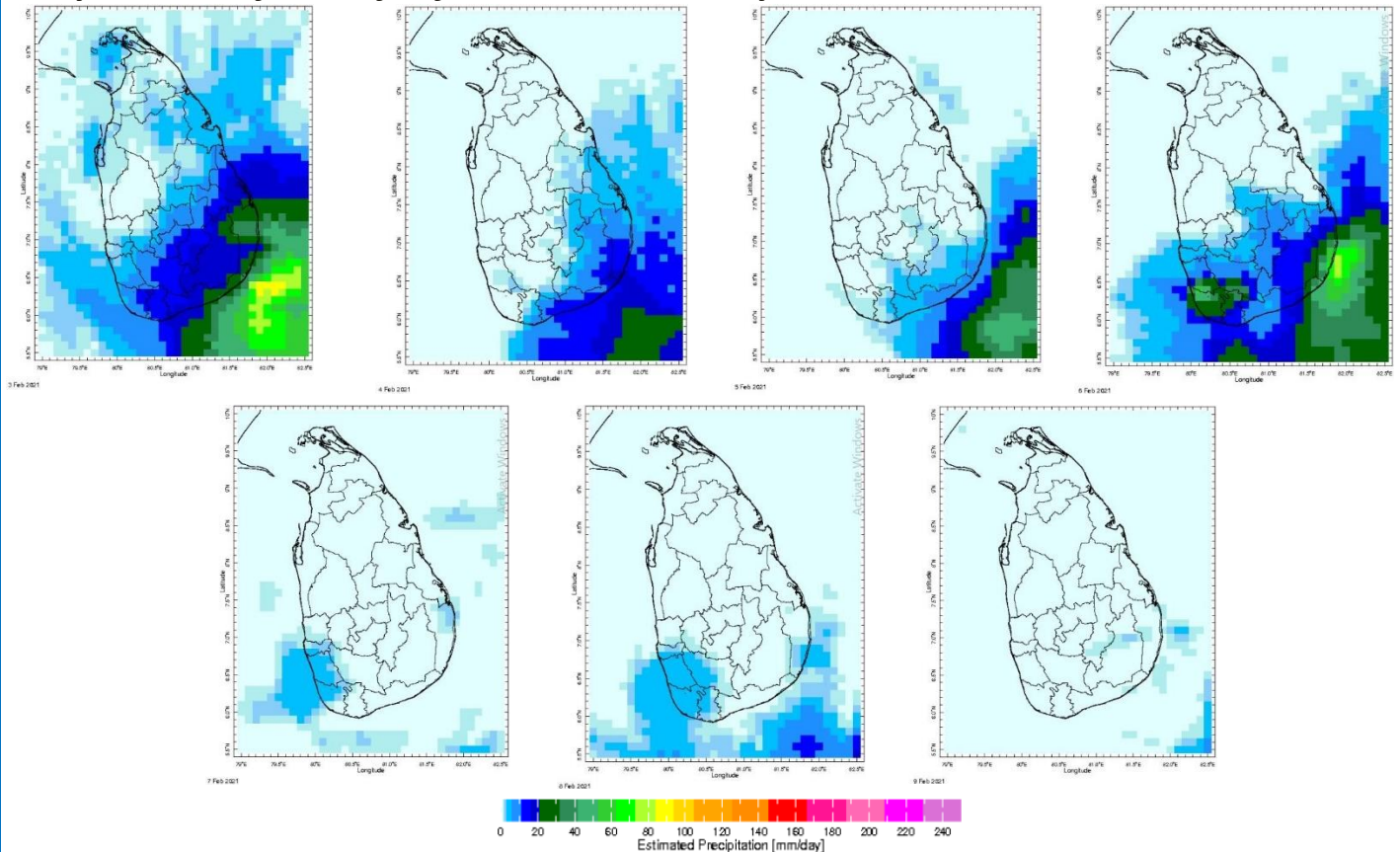
Monitored Sea Surface



• Sea surface temperature was observed above 0.5 °C to the South of Sri Lanka and neutral to the North.

**Monitoring
Rainfall**

Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 3rd – 9th February





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Total Rainfall for the Past Week

The RFE 2.0 tool shows 7-day total Cumulative rainfall by Districts:

Rainfall	Districts
100 – 150 mm	Hambantota, Ampara
75 – 100 mm	Moneragala
50 – 75 mm	Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Ratnapura
25 – 50 mm	Badulla, Batticaloa
10 – 25 mm	Polonnaruwa, Colombo, Kegalle, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Kandy
5 – 10 mm	Trincomalee, Gampaha
2 – 5 mm	Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Kurunegala

Weekly Rainfall Anomalies by Districts:

Rainfall Excess

Rainfall	Districts
50 – 100 mm	Kalutara, Galle, Hambantota, Moneragala, Ampara
25 – 50 mm	Matara, Ratnapura
10 – 25 mm	Badulla

Rainfall Deficit

Rainfall	Districts
25 – 50 mm	Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Matale, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kurunegala
10 – 25 mm	Kilinochchi, Mannar, Puttalam, Gampaha, Colombo, Kegalle, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy

Monthly Monitoring

During January, Dekadal Rainfall (mm/day) by Districts:

11th – 20th January:

Rainfall	Districts
18 mm	Galle, Matara, Kalutara, Ratnapura
16 mm	Vavuniya
14 mm	Batticaloa, Mullaitivu, Kurunegala, Kegalle, Colombo, Moneragala
12 mm	Kilinochchi, Hambantota, Ampara, Badulla, Polonnaruwa, Nuwara Eliya, Mannar, Jaffna, Trincomalee
10 mm	Puttalam, Gampaha, Kandy, Matale, Anuradhapura



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21st – 31st January:

Rainfall	Districts
12 mm	Ampara
10 mm	Batticaloa
6 mm	Moneragala, Polonnaruwa, Ratnapura
4 mm	Hambantota, Matara, Galle, Kalutara, Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Matale, Badulla, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee
2 mm	Puttalam, Kurunegala, Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Jaffna

Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)

Pacific sea state: February 3, 2021

Equatorial Eastern and western Pacific SST reached La Niña threshold in Early-February, and the atmospheric variables were either ENSO-neutral or indicative of weak La Niña conditions.

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature was observed above 0.5 °C to the South of Sri Lanka and neutral to the North.

Predictions

Rainfall

14-day prediction: NOAA NCEP models

From 10th – 16th February:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall	Provinces
55 mm	Eastern
25 mm	Northern

From 17th – 23th February:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall	Provinces
75 mm	Eastern
45 mm	Northern
25 mm	North Central



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MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall significantly suppress the rainfall during 9th – 13th Feb slightly suppressed during 14th – 23rd Feb.

Interpretation

Monitoring

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been high rainfall over the following provinces: Eastern and Western.

Wind: As is typical for February the Northeasterly winds prevailed in the sea area and around the island.

Temperatures: Cooled from November – still the temperature anomalies were slightly above normal for the Western & Sabaragamuwa provinces the last – driven by the warm SST's

Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week (10th Feb – 16th Feb), heavy rainfall is predicted for the Eastern coastal region. A drop in rainfall is predicted over the rest of the country.

Temperatures: The temperature remains slightly above normal for February. During 12th–18th Feb, the temperature remains high especially the Western, Northern, North central and North western provinces.

Teleconnections:

- MJO shall significantly suppress the rainfall during 9th – 13th Feb slightly suppressed during 14th – 23rd Feb.
- La Nina - The SST forecast is for La Nina conditions to continue through April weakening through June. So, the La Niña is expected to be moderate to strong in coming seasons.

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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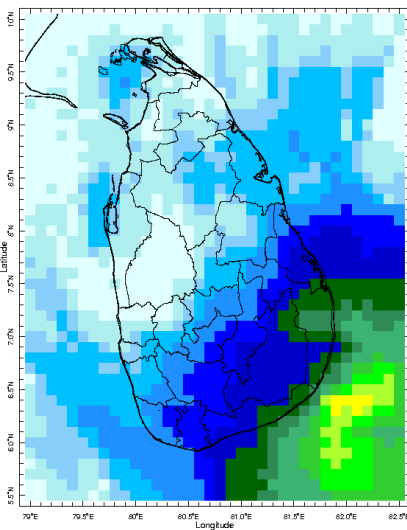
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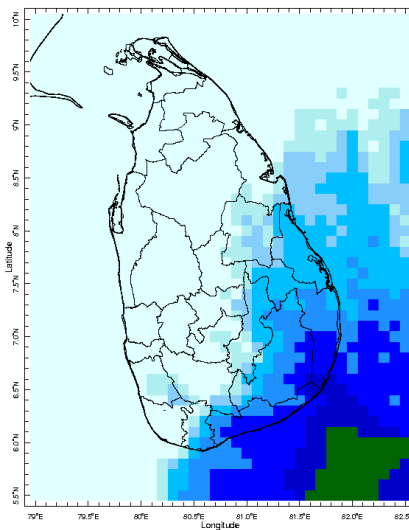
MONITORING

Daily Rainfall Monitoring

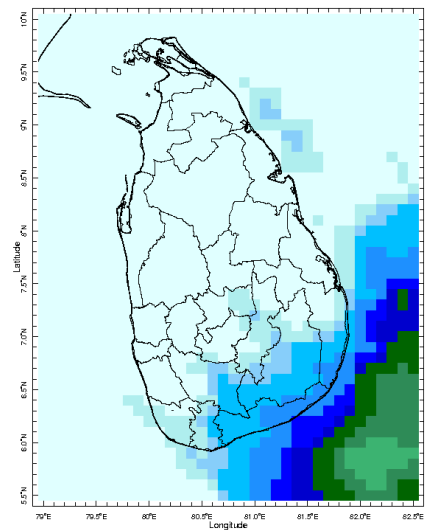
The following figures show the satellite observed rainfall in the last 7 days in Sri Lanka.



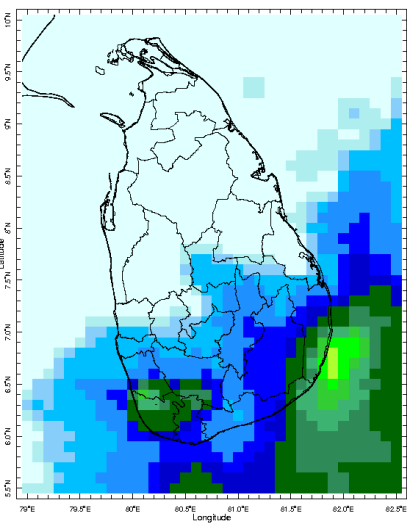
3 Feb 2021



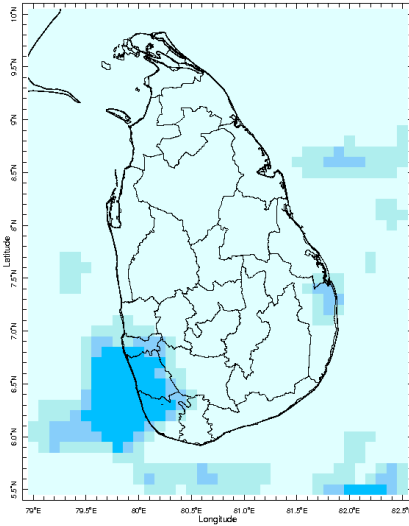
4 Feb 2021



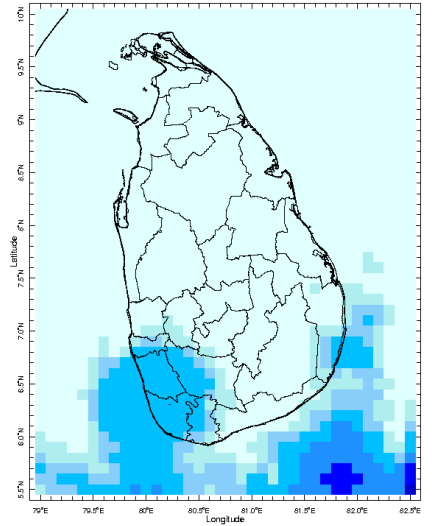
5 Feb 2021



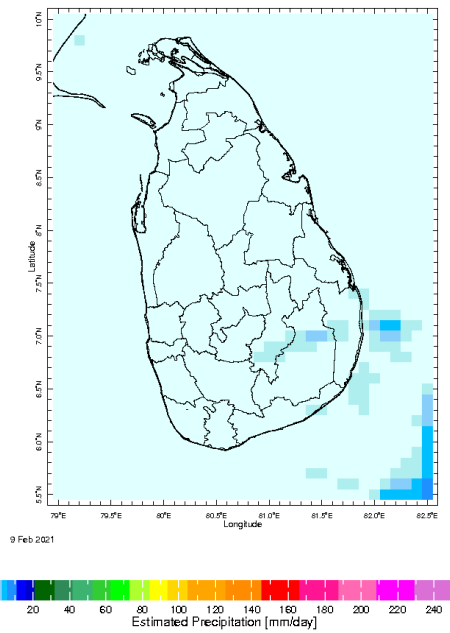
6 Feb 2021



7 Feb 2021

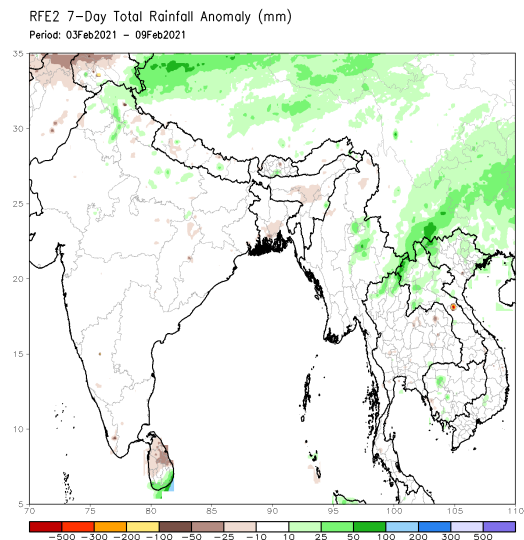
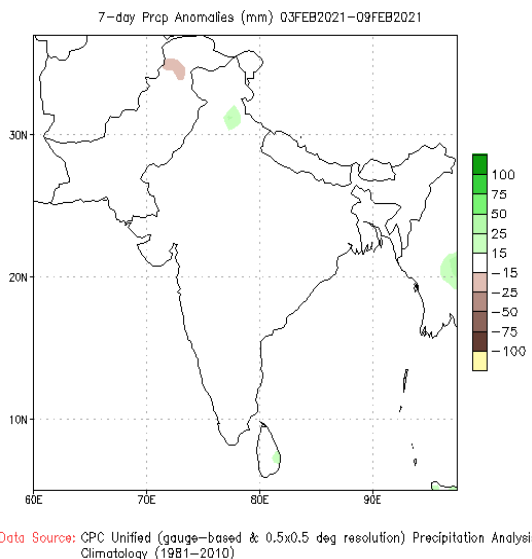
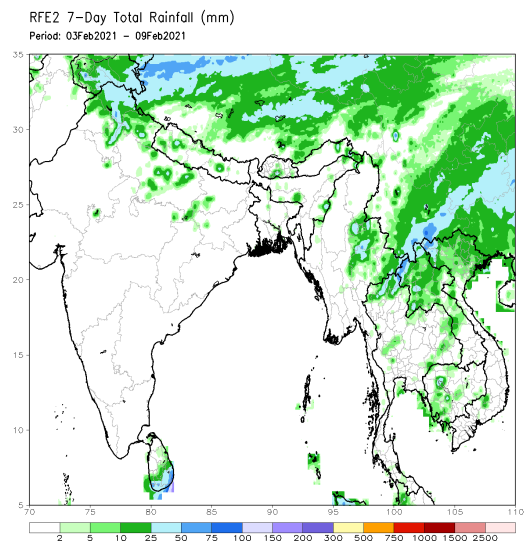
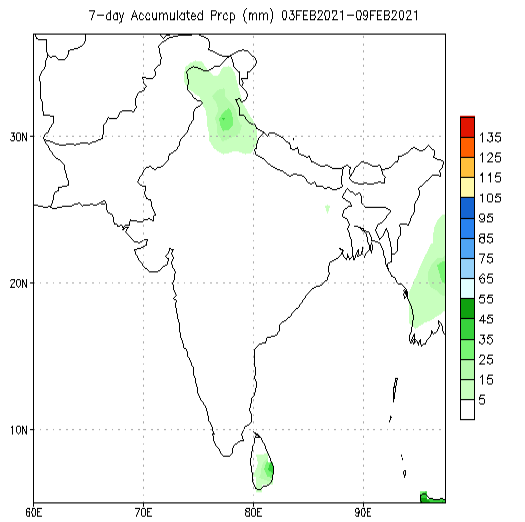


8 Feb 2021



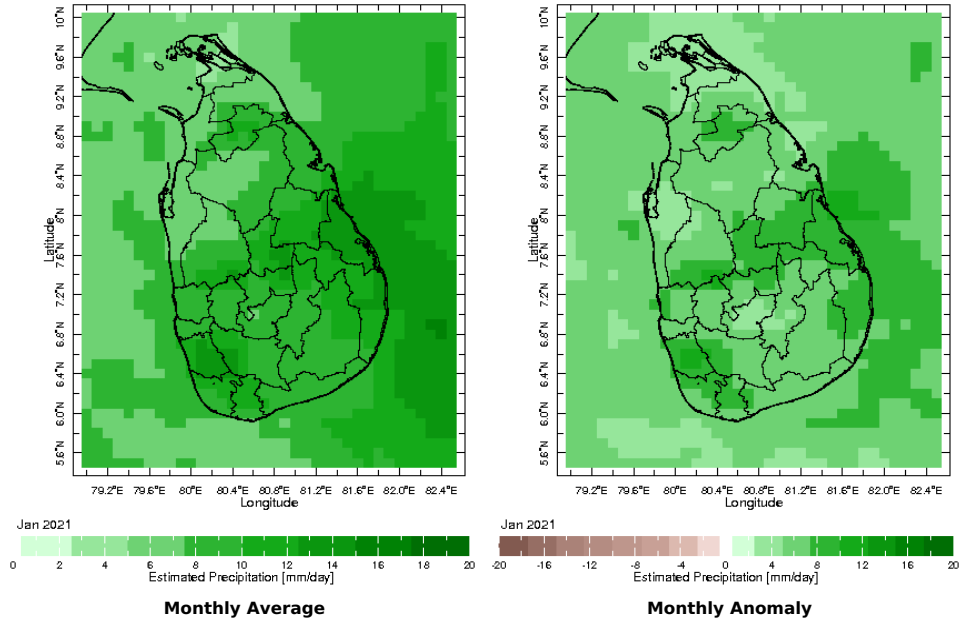
Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

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.

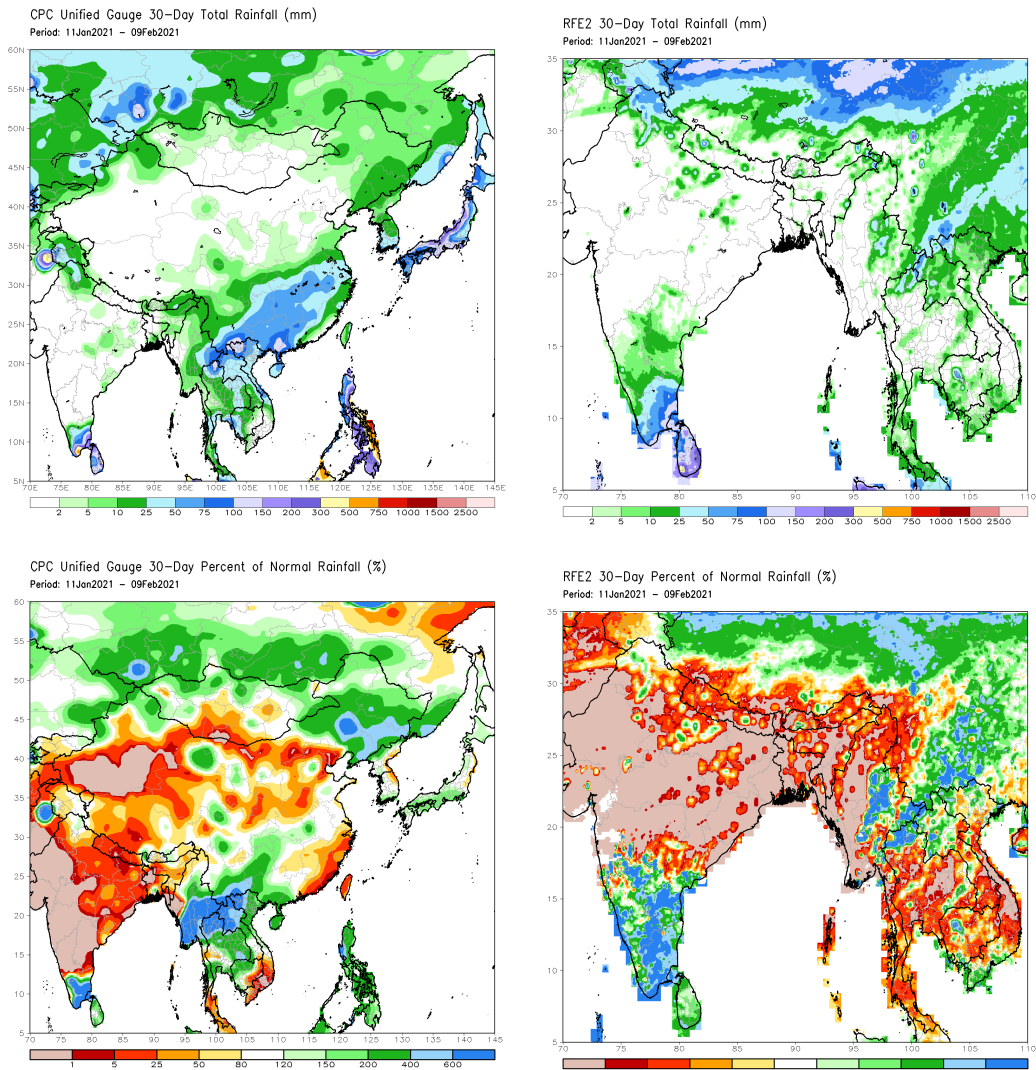


Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

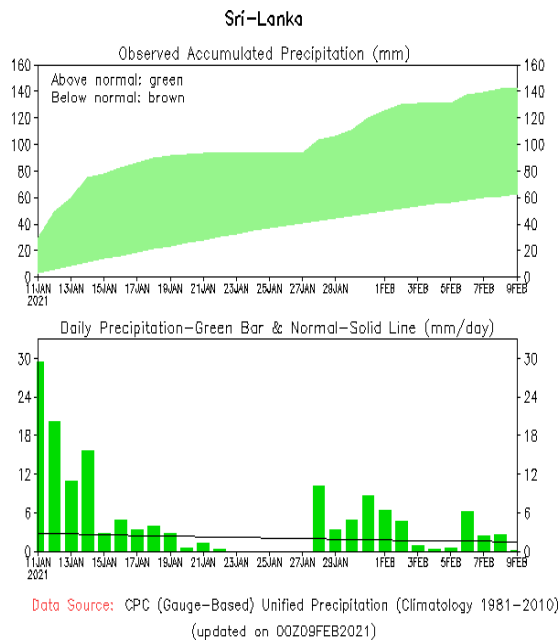
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places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



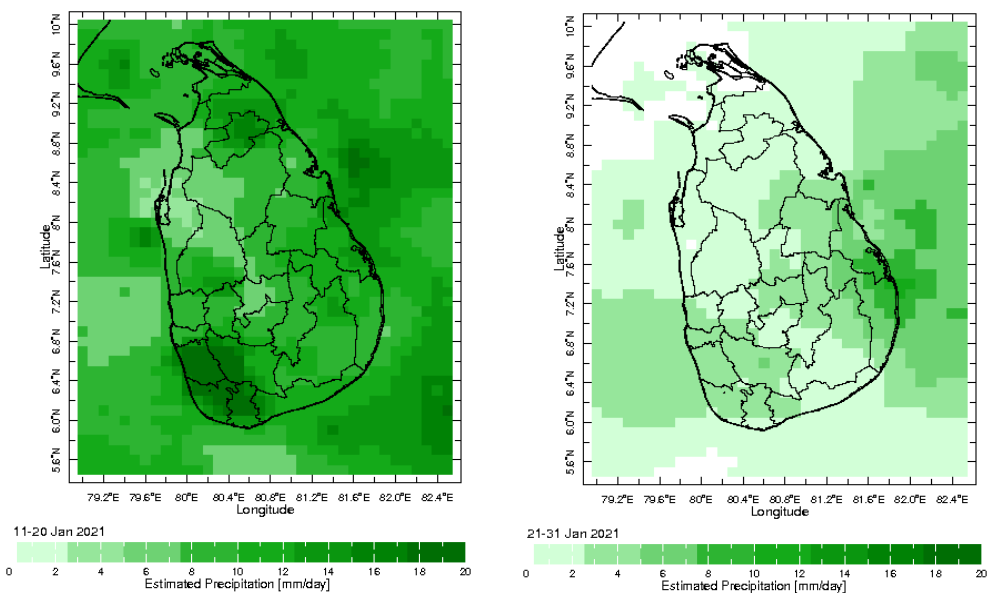
The figure in the top-left shows the total rainfall in the past 30 days from CPC Unified Precipitation Analysis while the figure in the top-right shows the total rainfall for the same period from RFE 2.0 Satellite Rainfall Estimates. The bottom two figures show the percentage of rainfall received in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



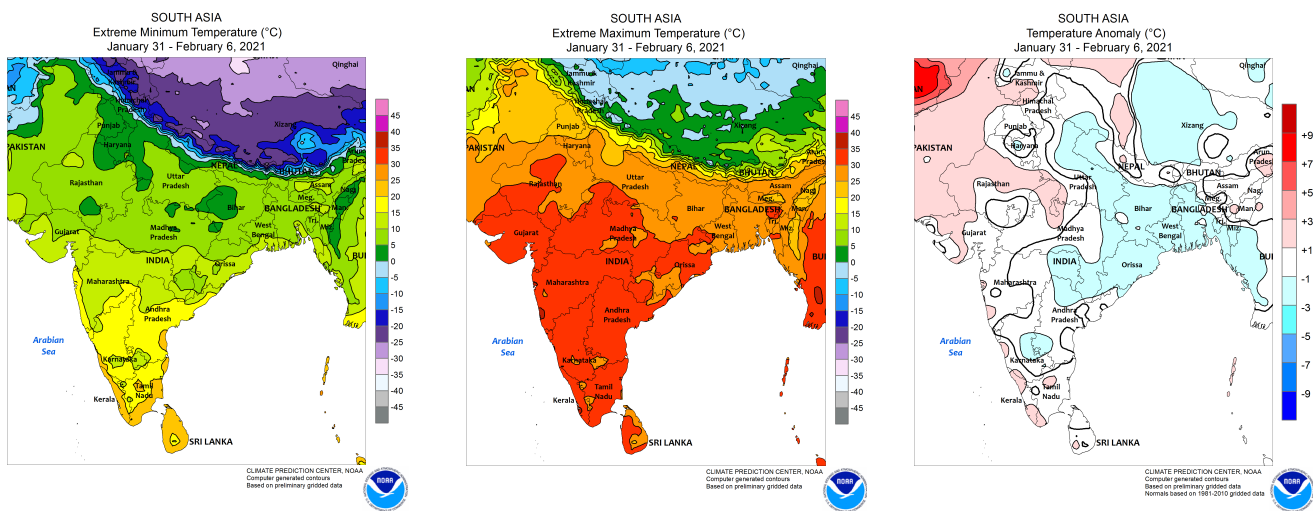
The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.



Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates

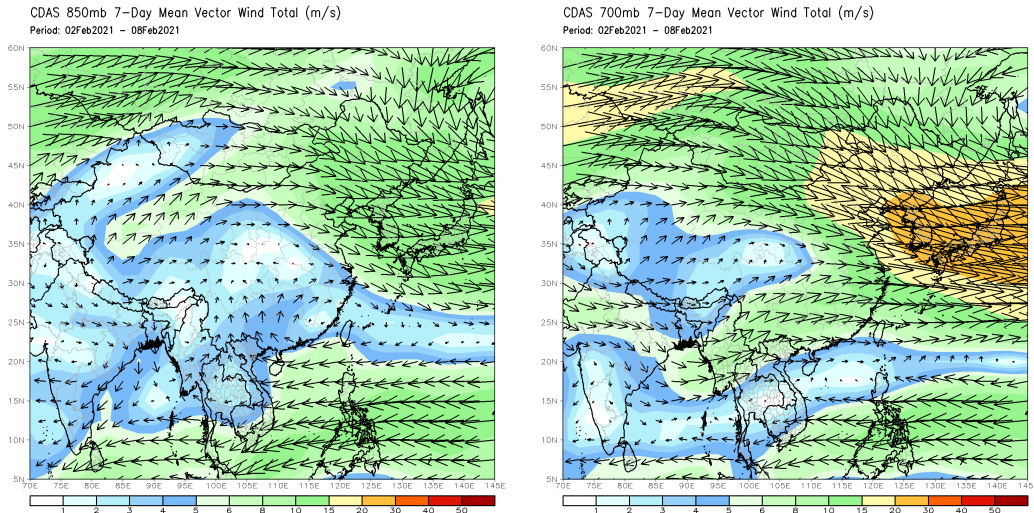


Weekly Temperature Monitoring



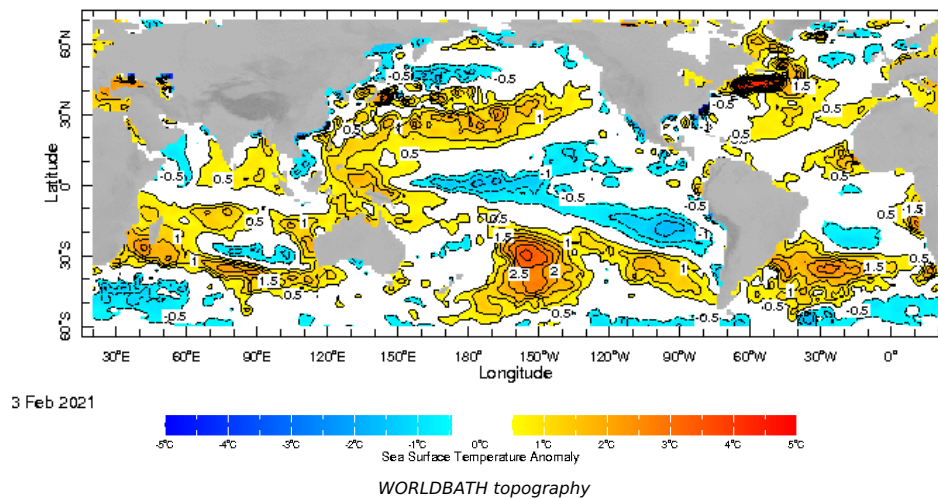
Weekly Wind Monitoring

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.

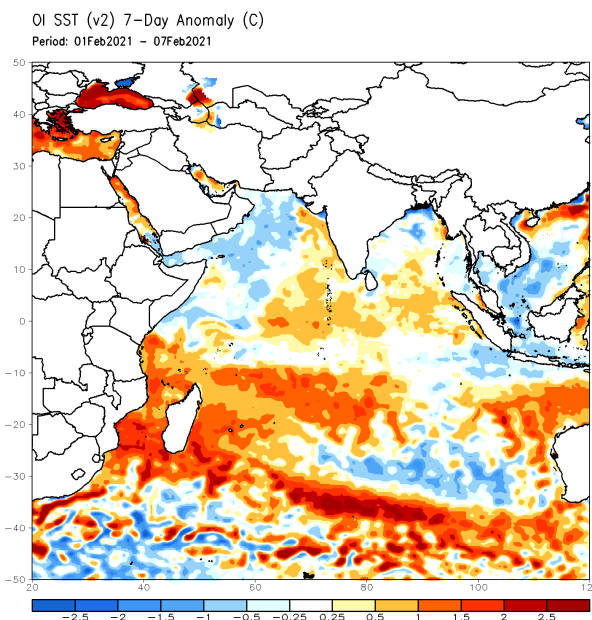


Weekly Average SST Anomalies

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

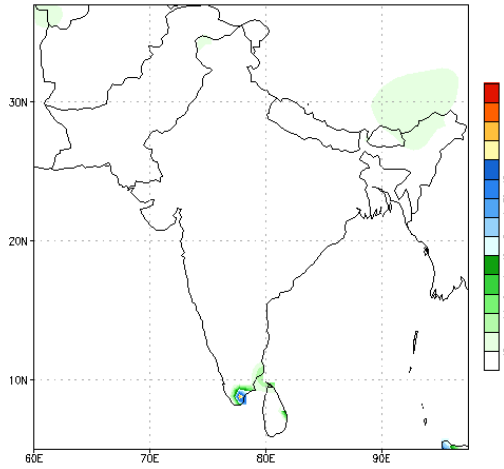


Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC



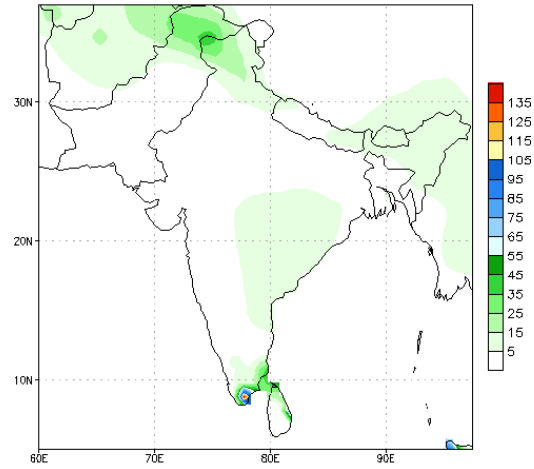
NCEP GFS 1- 14 Day prediction

NCEP GFS Ensemble Forecast 1-7 Day Precipitation (mm)
from: 10Feb2021
10Feb2021-16Feb2021 Accumulation



Bias correction based on last 30-day forecast error

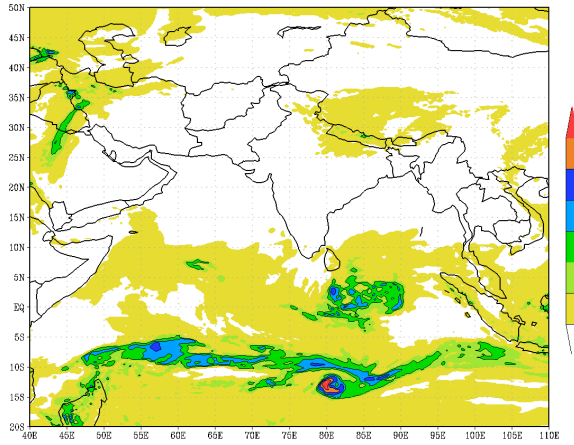
NCEP GFS Ensemble Forecast 8-14 Day Precipitation (mm)
from: 10Feb2021
17Feb2021-23Feb2021 Accumulation



Bias correction based on last 30-day forecast error

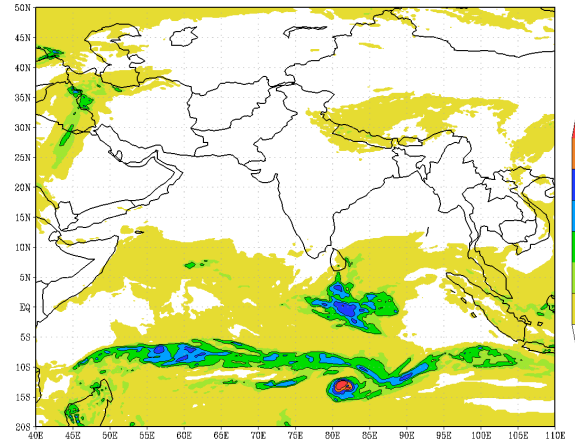
IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India

IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (24 HR)
based on 00 UTC of 05-02-2021 valid for 03 UTC of 06-02-2021



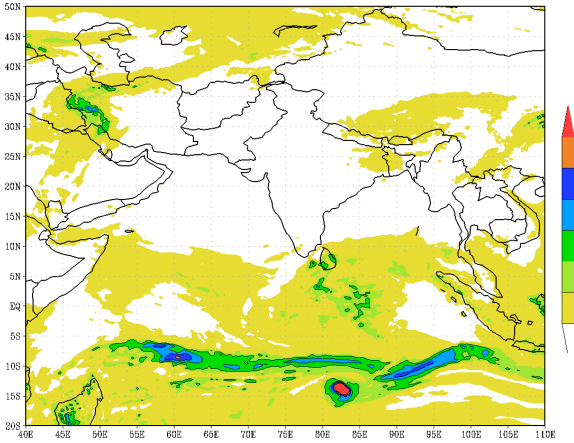
(Background does not depict political boundary)

IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (48 HR)
based on 00 UTC of 04-02-2021 valid for 03 UTC of 06-02-2021



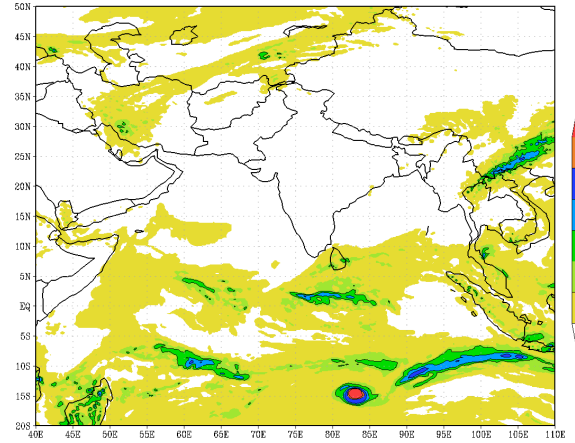
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IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (72 HR)
based on 00 UTC of 04-02-2021 valid for 03 UTC of 07-02-2021

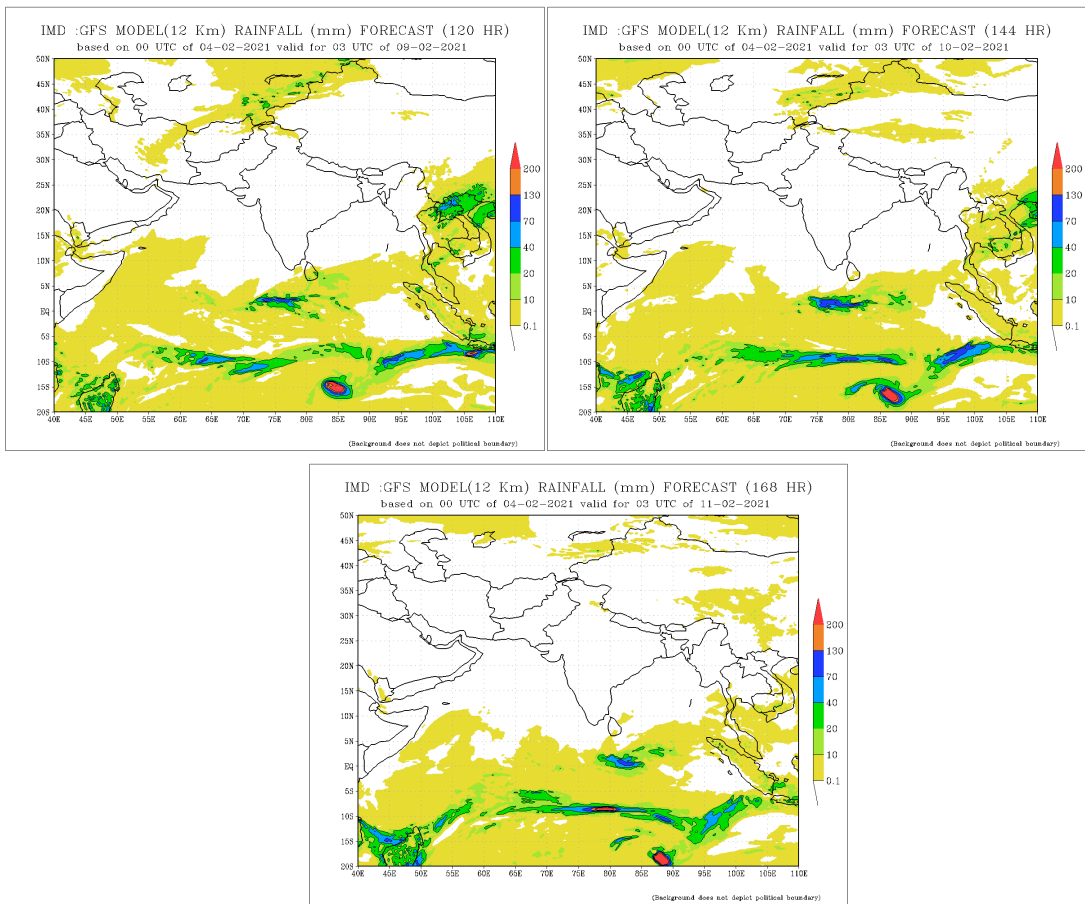


(Background does not depict political boundary)

IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (96 HR)
based on 00 UTC of 04-02-2021 valid for 03 UTC of 08-02-2021

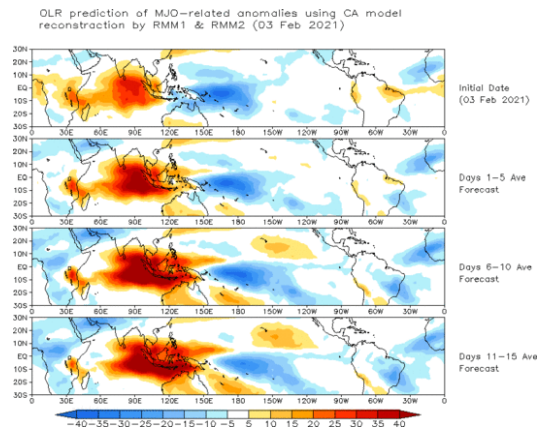


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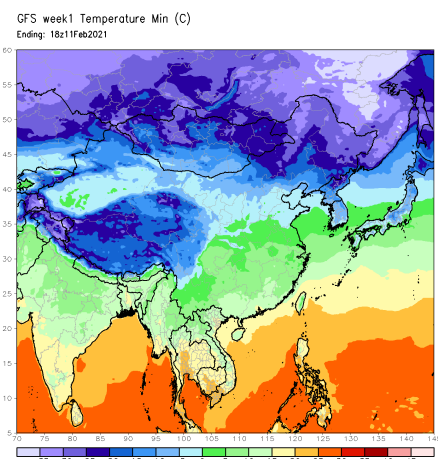
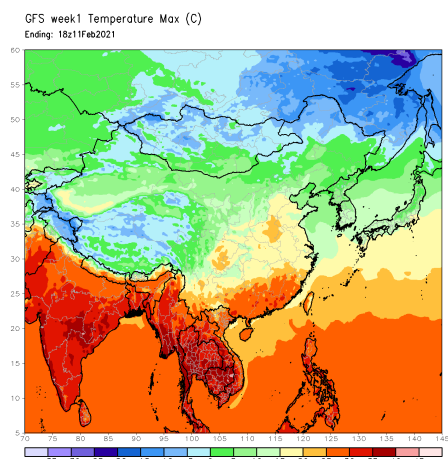
Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

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

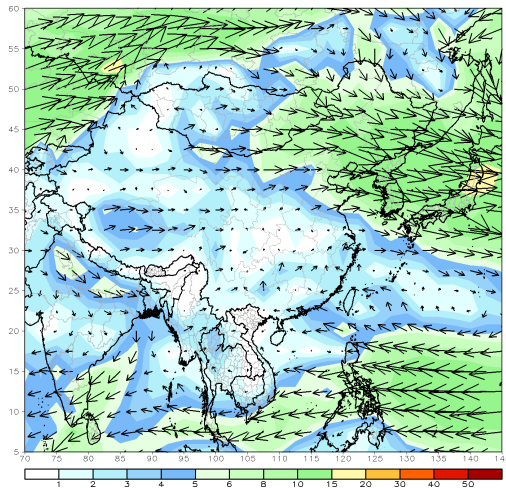
Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)



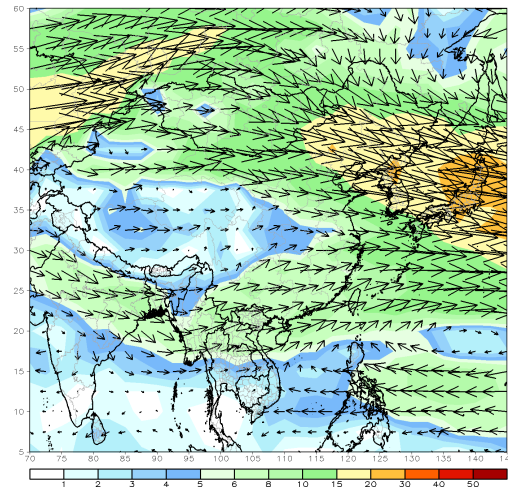
Weekly Wind Forecast

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

GFS 850mb week1 Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)
Ending: 18z11Feb2021



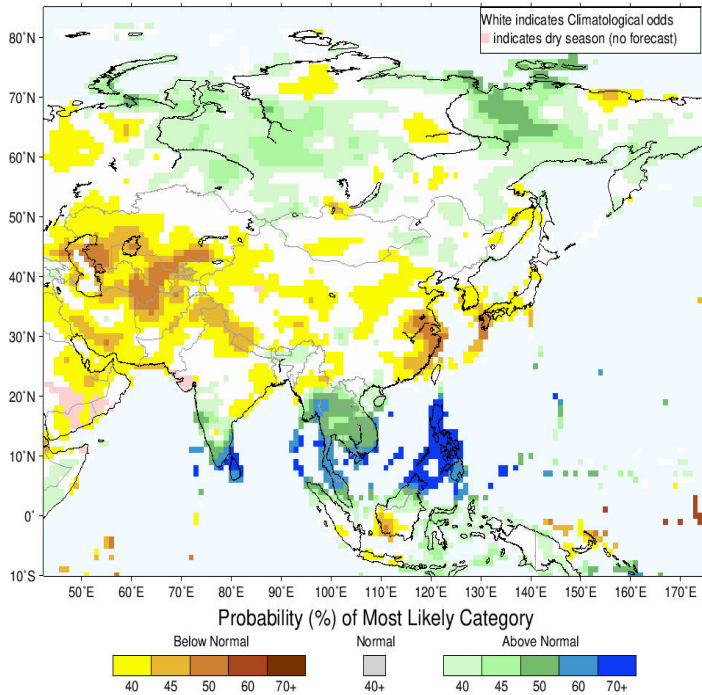
GFS 700mb week1 Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)
Ending: 18z11Feb2021



Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

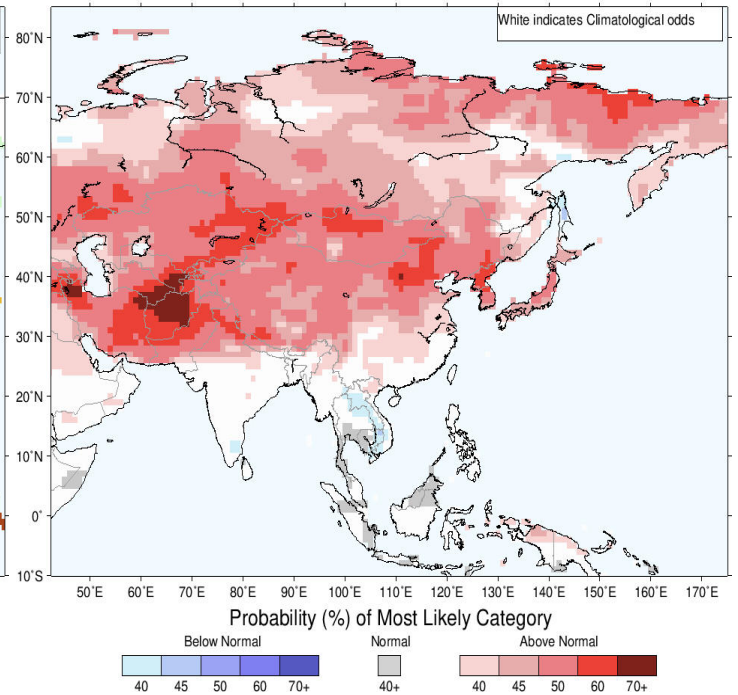
Following is the latest seasonal precipitation and temperature prediction for the next 3 months by the IRI. The color shading indicates the probability of the most dominant tercile - that is, the tercile having the highest forecast probability. The color bar alongside the map defines these dominant tercile 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 2021, Issued January 2021



Precipitation Forecast

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for February-March-April 2021, Issued January 2021



Temperature Forecast

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