CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

8

Monitored

Rainfall Prediction

High likelihood of moderate rainfall (25 -50 mm) is predicted for the North Western, Western, Central, and Sabaragamuwa provinces and less rainfall is predicted for the rest during 12 - 18 June.

Monitored Rainfalls

- received in SL and rainfall western plains (6.2 mm) and hills (4.2 mm).
- Daily average rainfall in this week (2.4 mm) was lower than previous week (8.4 mm).
- •Highest daily rainfall was in Kirindiwela on 8 June and Moraliya Oya on 9 June (80 mm).



•From 29 May - 4 June, winds at 850mb (1.5km) north westerly, reaching up to 10 & Land Temp

Sea

•From 13 - 19 June, winds are predicted to be north westerly to south westerly, reaching up to 15

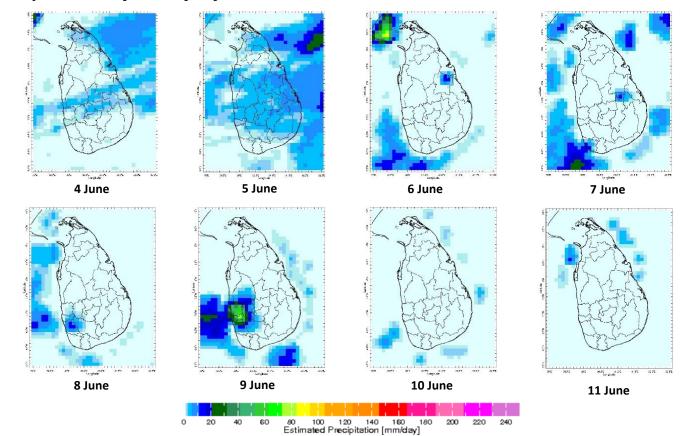


- Average land surface temperature was 31.5°C in the last week with warmer anomalies from seasonal average of +1°C to +3°C.
- •Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.25 -1.0°C above normal.

Monitoring

Rainfall

Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 4th June - 11th June 2024





Federation for Environment, Climate & Technology

Federation for Environment, Climate and Technology

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

LI: www.linkedin.com/in/fectlk Web Site: www.fect.lk E mail: info@fect.lk TW: www.twitter.com/fectlk

FB: www.facebook.com/fectlk

Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)_

Pacific sea state: June 10, 2024

El Niño is transitioning toward ENSO-neutral. Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are above average in the western and central Pacific Ocean, and below-average SSTs are emerging in east central and eastern Pacific Ocean. La Niña may develop in June-August 2024 (49% chance) or July-September (69% chance).

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.5° C above normal to the Northern and Eastern half of the country in 21^{st} - 27^{th} May 2024.

Predictions

			•		
\boldsymbol{L}	\sim	ın	+	\sim	
Γ	$\boldsymbol{\alpha}$		ш.	П	

14 - Day prediction: NCEP GFS models

From 12th June - 18th June:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

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

From 19th June - 25th June:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall (mm)	Provinces
85	North Western
65	Western, Sabaragamuwa
55	Southern, Central
35	North Central
≤ 25	Northern, Uva, Eastern

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall significantly suppress the rainfall during 12th June - 26th June for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

R A		100	
IVI	n	ITOI	ring
	011		8

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been fairly heavy rainfall over the following areas: Kirindiwela (Gampaha), Moraliya Oya (Kegalle)

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of (5th June - 12th June) = 2.4 mm

Maximum Daily Rainfall: 49.1 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Paging	Average rainfall for last	Average temperature for last 8 days (°	
Region	8 days (mm)	Maximum	Minimum
Northern plains	0.5	32.3	26.6
Eastern hills	0.4	28.6	19.7
Eastern plains	0.5	34.0	26.0
Western hills	4.2	27.7	20.7
Western plains	6.2	31.4	26.0
Southern plains	3.5	31.3	25.9

Region	Average rainfall for last 8 days (mm)	Daily maximum rainfall for last 8 days (mm)	Daily minimum rainfall for last 8 days (mm)
All SL	2.4	49.1	0.0
Hydro catchment	3.1	40.0	0.0

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

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

Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week (12th June - 18th June), moderate rainfall (25 - 50 mm) is predicted for the North Western, Western, Central, and Sabaragamuwa provinces and less rainfall is predicted for the rest.

Temperatures: The temperature will remain above normal for the Northern, Eastern, North Central and Uva provinces during 13th June - 19th June.

Teleconnections: MJO shall significantly suppress the rainfall during 12th June - 26th June for Sri Lanka. **Seasonal Precipitation:** The precipitation forecast for the June-July-August, 2024 season shows a 50% or more tendency toward above normal precipitation for the country.

Terminology for Rainfall Ranges

	Rainfall
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.





Past reports available at http://fect.lk/blog/http://fectsl.blogspot.com/





Federation for Environment, Climate FEDERATION FOR ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND TECHNOLOGY

www.climate.lk www.fect.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
 - e. Weekly Temperature Monitoring f. Weekly Wind Monitoring g. Weekly Average SST Anomalies

2. Predictions

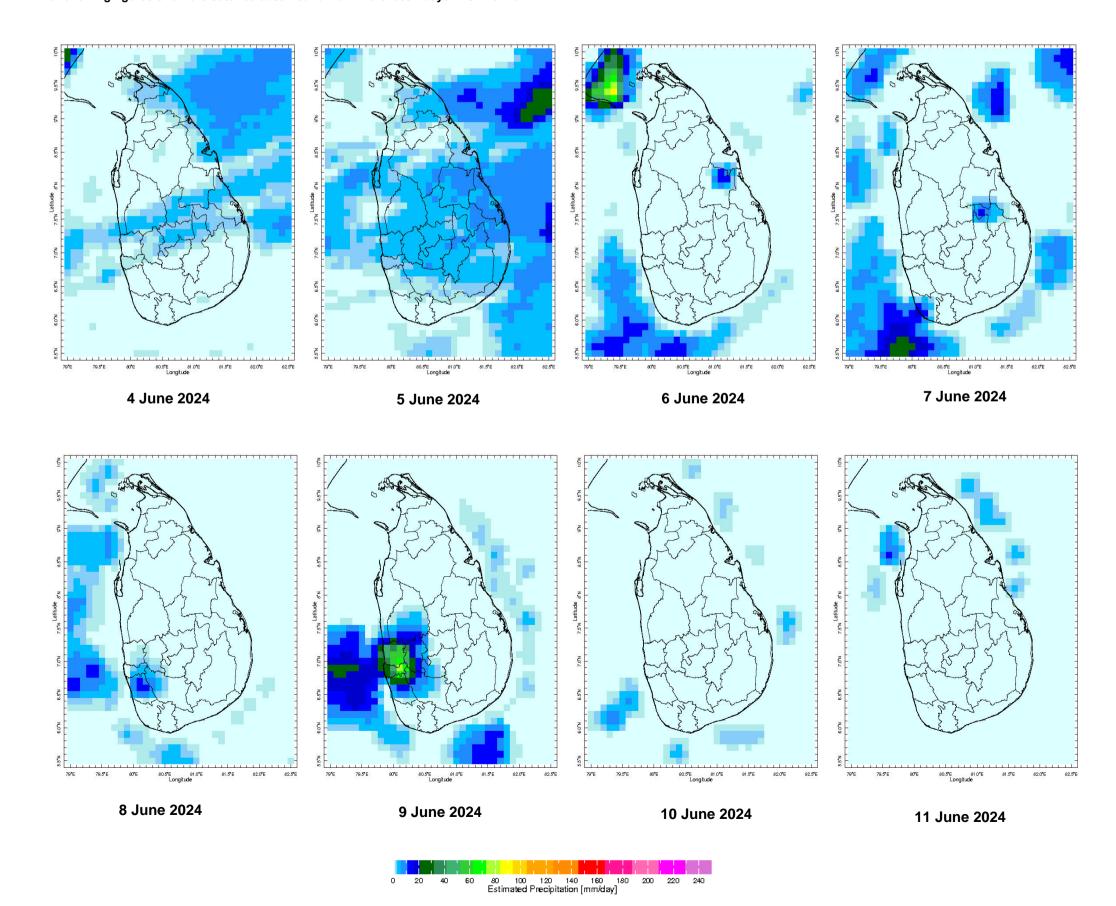
- a. NCEP GFS Ensemble 1-14 day Rainfall Predictions
 b. GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi
 c. MJO Related OLR Forecast

- d. Weekly Temperature Forecast e. Weekly Wind Forecast
- f. Seasonal Predictions from IRI

MONITORING

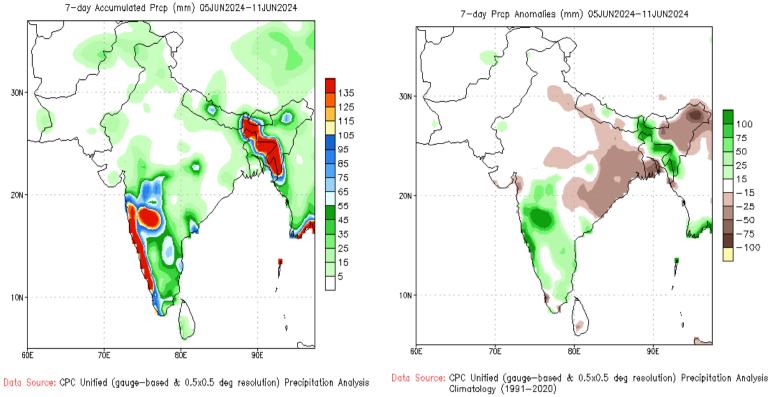
Daily Rainfall Monitoring

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



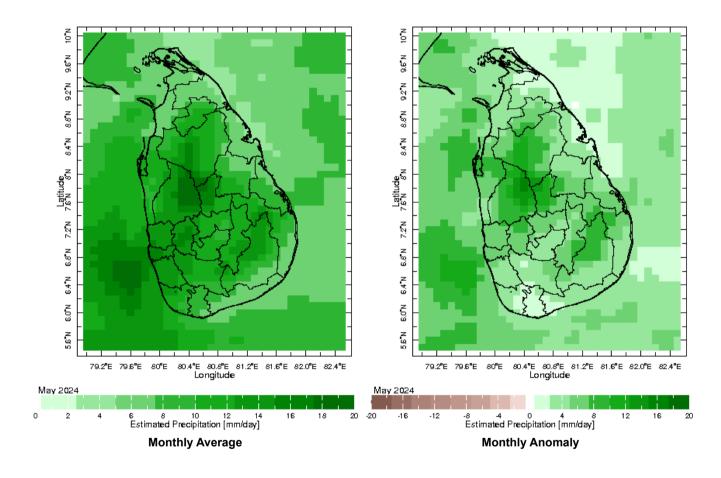
Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

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.

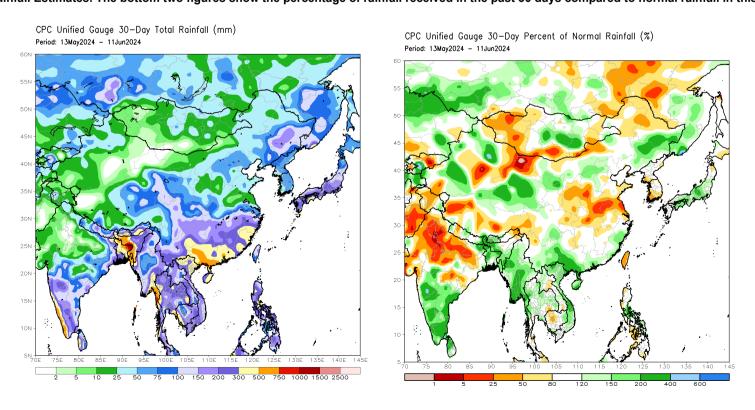


Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

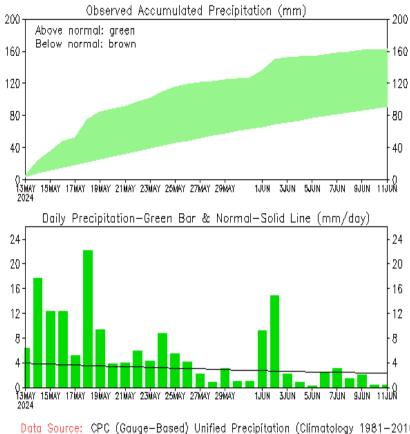
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places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



The 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.

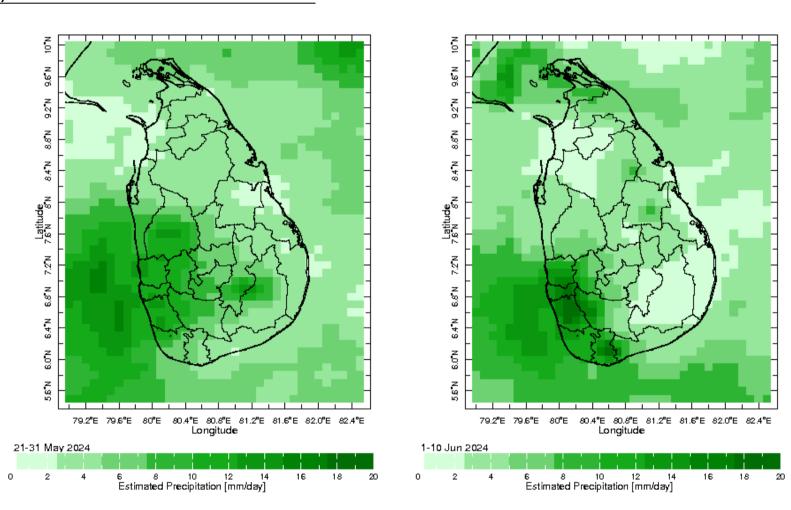


Sri-Lanka

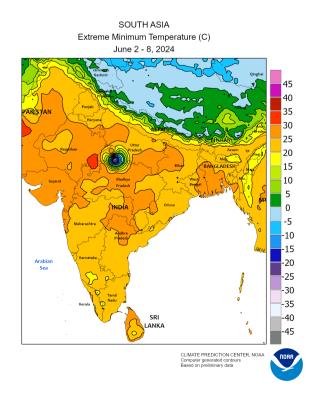


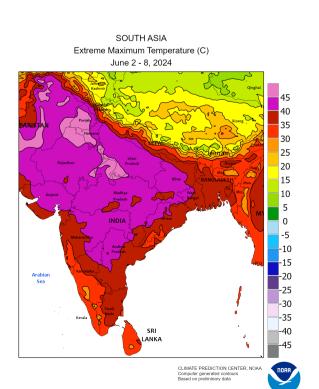
Data Source: CPC (Gauge-Based) Unified Precipitation (Climatology 1981-2010) (updated on 00Z11JUN2024)

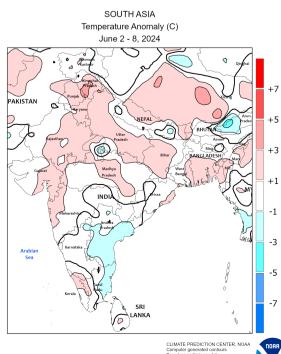
Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates



Weekly Temperature Monitoring

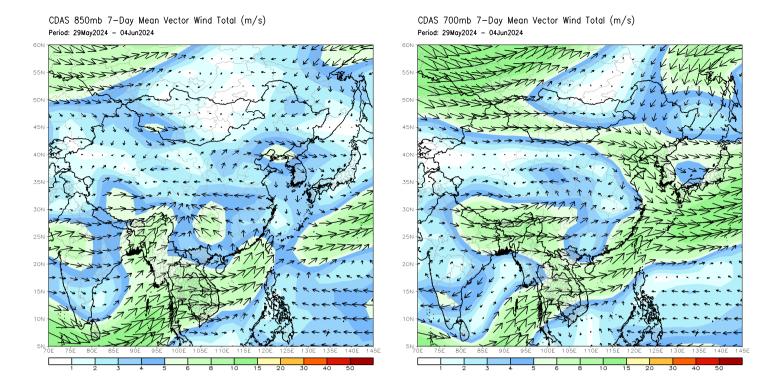






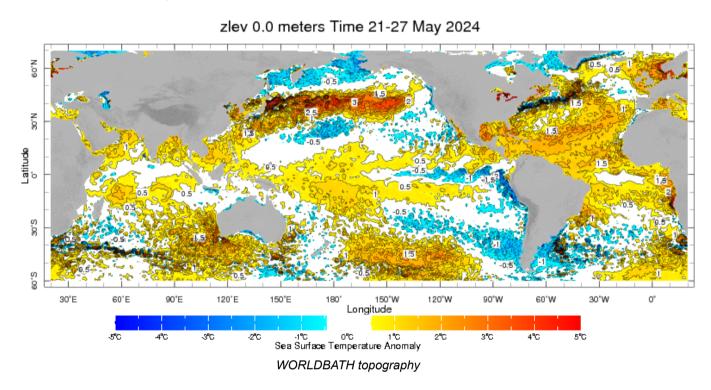


The following figures show the mean vector wind total of the past 7 days near Sri Lanka at two levels. The figure on the left shows 850 mb (~1500 m) level and the figure on the right shows 700 mb (~3000 m) level.

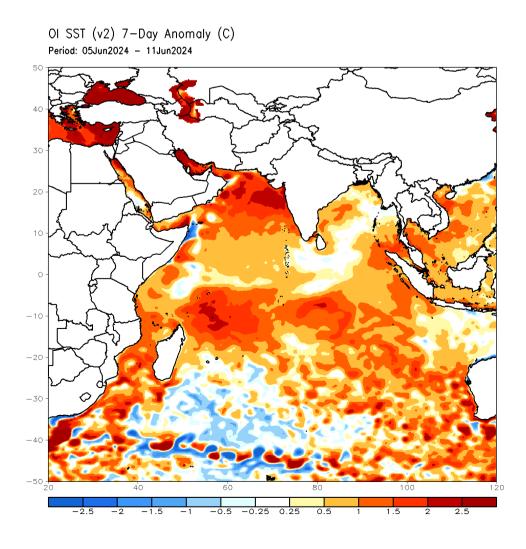


Weekly Average SST Anomalies

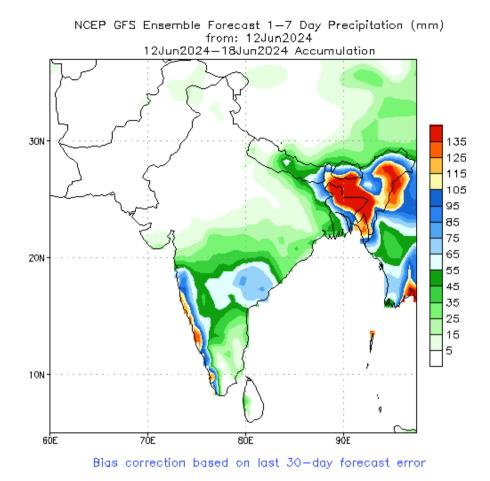
Weekly average Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the world from NOAA NCEP

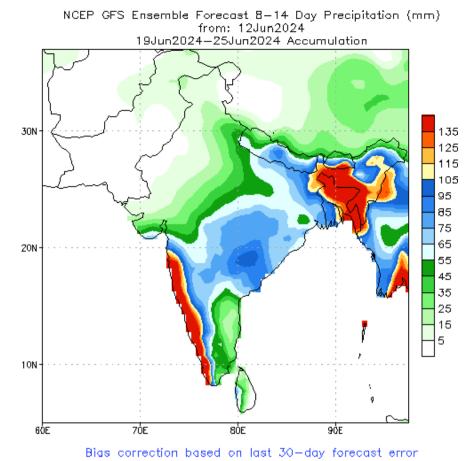


Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC

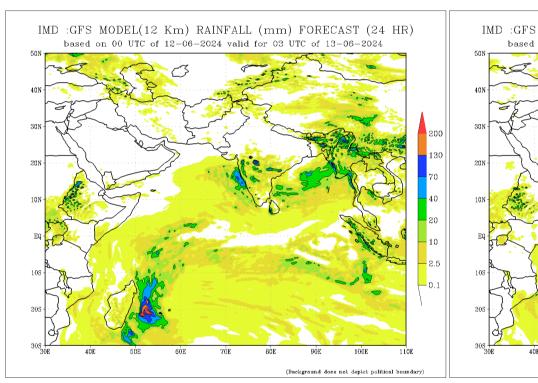


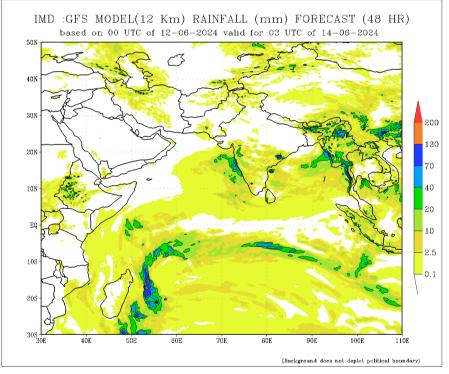
NCEP GFS 1-14 Day prediction

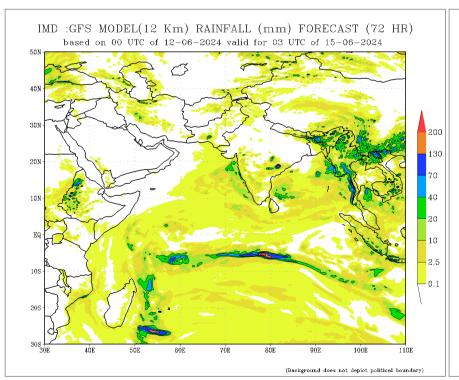


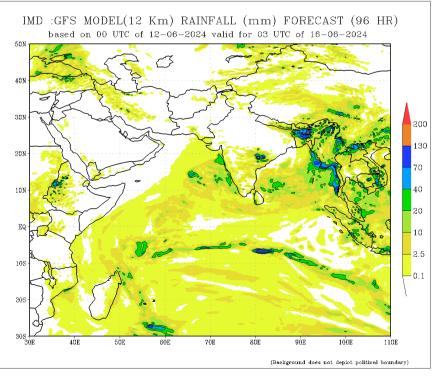


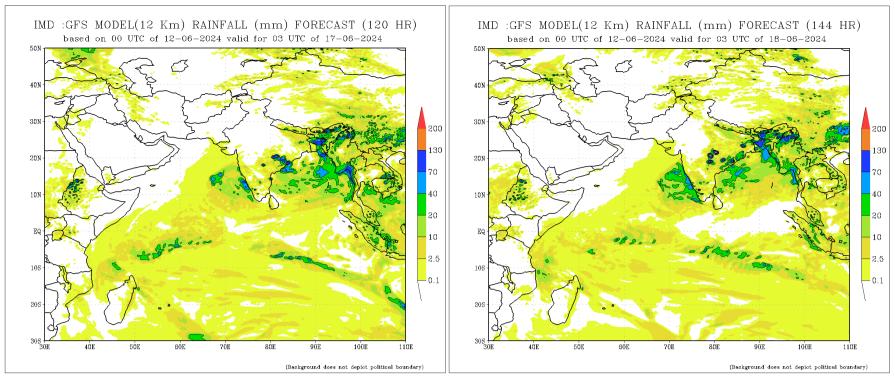
IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India

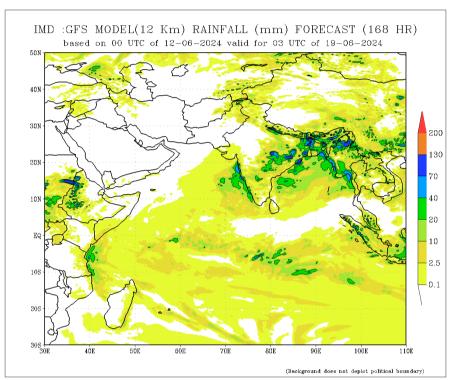






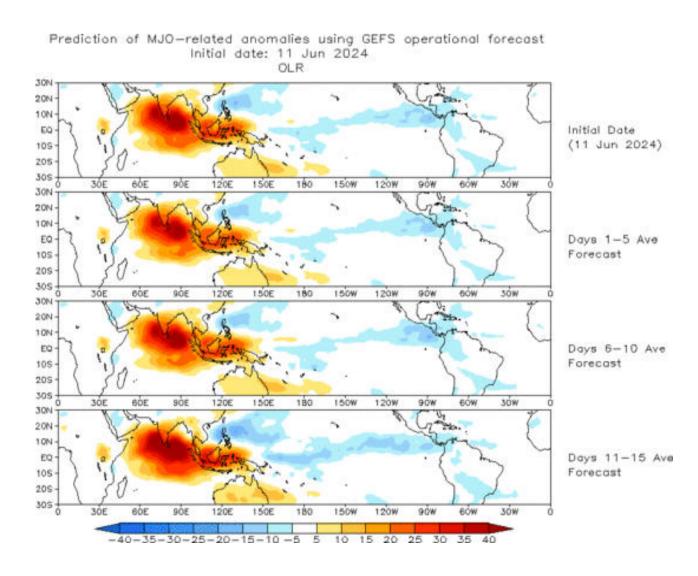






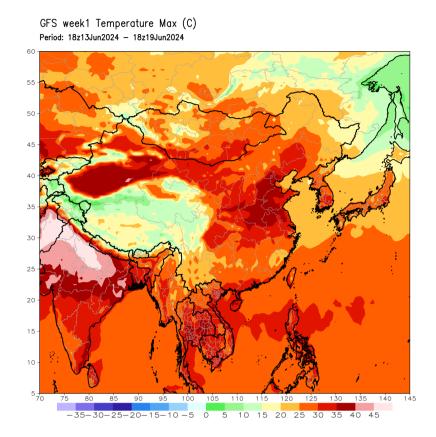
Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

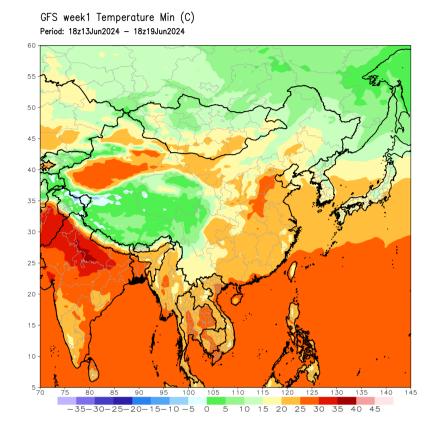
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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



Weekly Temperature Forecast

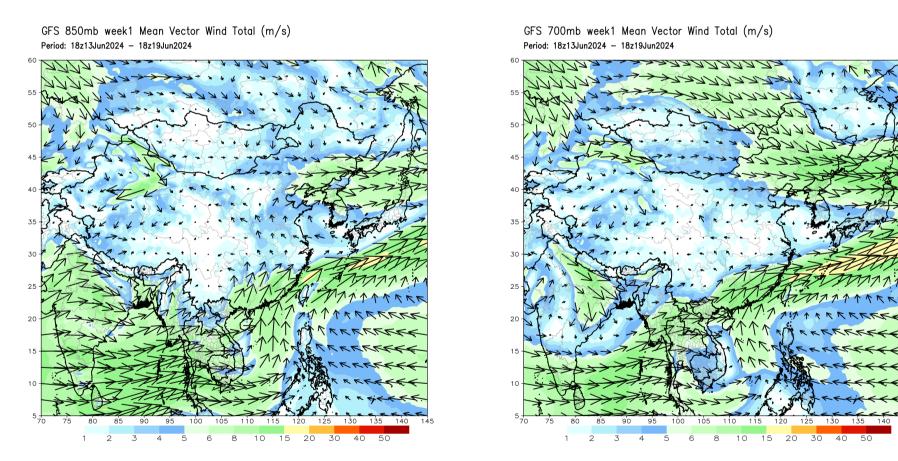
Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)

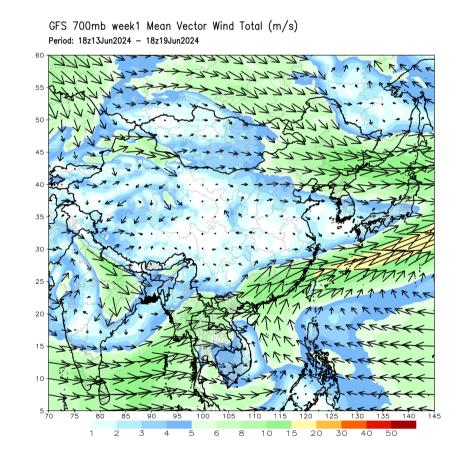




Weekly Wind Forecast

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



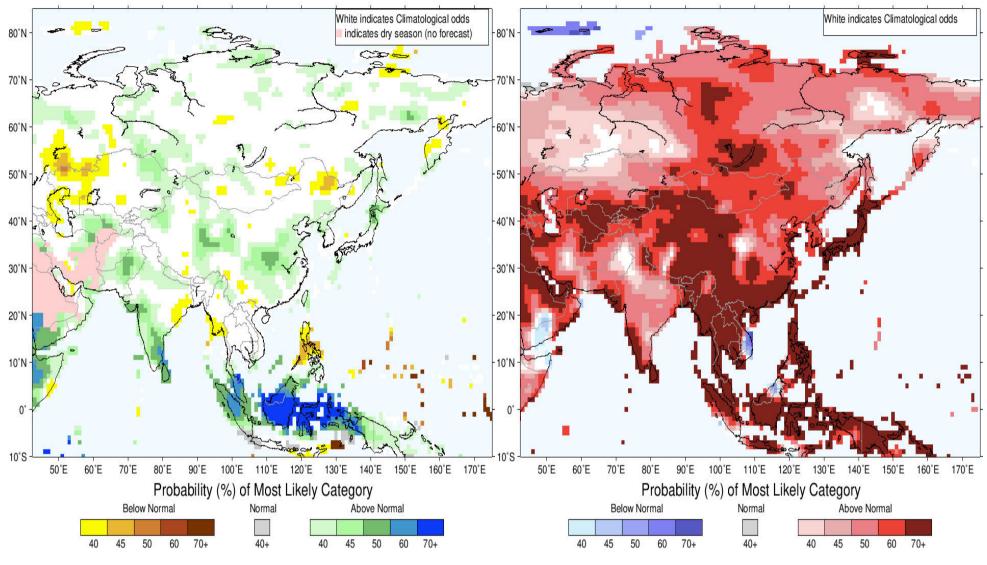


Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

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 June-July-August 2024, Issued May 2024



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

Digana Village, Rajawella, KY20180, Sri Lanka. 76/2 Matale Road, Akurana, KY 20850, Sri Lanka. +94 81 230 0415 +94 81 237 6746 info@fect.lk

