## HIGHLIGHTS



## Monitoring

Rainfall
Daily Estimates for Rainfall from $8^{\text {th }}-15^{\text {th }}$ April 2022


8 April


12 April


9 April


13 April


10 April


14 April


11 April


15 April


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## Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)

## Pacific sea state: April 6, 2022

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are below average across the East Central and Eastern Pacific Ocean in early-April. The tropical Pacific atmosphere is consistent with La Niña. A large majority of the models indicate La Niña is favored to continue into the Northern Hemisphere summer, with a 40-50\% chance of La Niña or ENSO neutral thereafter.

## Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature was above $0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to the east of Sri Lanka. A La Niña pattern is prevalent in the Pacific Ocean but not in the Indian Ocean.

## Predictions

## Rainfall

## 14-day prediction: NOAA NCEP models

From $\mathbf{1 6}^{\text {th }}-\mathbf{2 2}^{\text {th }}$ April:
Total rainfall by Provinces:

| Rainfall |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 95 mm | Western, Sabaragamuwa |
| 85 mm | Northern, North Central |
| 75 mm | Southern, Uva, Central, North Western |
| 65 mm | Eastern |

## From 23 ${ }^{\text {rd }}-29^{\text {th }}$ April:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

| Rainfall | Provinces |
| :---: | :--- |
| 95 mm | Western, Sabaragamuwa |
| 85 mm | Southern |
| 75 mm | Northern, North Central, Uva, Central, North Western |
| 65 mm | Eastern |

## MJO based OLR predictions

## For the next 15 days:

MJO shall suppress the rainfall during $16^{\text {th }}-25^{\text {th }}$ April; and slightly enhance the rainfall during $26^{\text {th }}$. $30^{\text {th }}$ April.

## Interpretation

## Monitoring

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been heavy rainfall over the following provinces:
Western, Eastern, Sabaragamuwa, Northern and North western
Wind: South-westerly winds prevailed in the sea area surrounding the island last week.
Temperatures: The temperature anomalies were below normal for the northern half and near neutral for the rest of the country, driven by the warm SST's.

## Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week ( $16^{\text {th }}-22^{\text {nd }}$ April) fairly heavy rainfall is predicted for the entire Island. Temperatures: The temperature remains slightly below normal in the central and Uva provinces during $18^{\text {th }}-26^{\text {th }}$ April.

## Teleconnections:

La Nina - The SST forecast indicates that La Niña is favored to continue into the Northern Hemisphere summer (June-August 2022).
MJO shall suppress the rainfall during $16^{\text {th }}-25^{\text {th }}$ April; and slightly enhance the rainfall during $26^{\text {th }}-$ $30^{\text {th }}$ April.

## Seasonal Precipitation:

The precipitation forecast for the May-June-July season shows below-normal precipitation for the island, but above-normal precipitation for the northern province.
Terminology for Rainfall Ranges

|  | Rainfall (During $\mathbf{2 4}$ 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, 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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## MONITORING

## Daily Rainfall Monitoring

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

 anomalies.


Doto Source: CPC Unified (gouge-based \& $0.5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{deg}$ resolution) Precipitation Anolysis


|  |  | 75 |  | 80 |  | 85 |  | 90 |  | 95 | 100 | 105 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 300 | 500 | 750 | 1000 | 1500 | 2500 |

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 23Jan2022-29Jon2022


## 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

 right shows 700 mb ( $\sim 3000 \mathrm{~m}$ ) 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





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



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


 days from the Constructed Analogue (CA) model forecasts.

OLR prediction of MJO-related anomalies using CA model reconstraction by RMM1 \& RMM2 (15 Apr 2022)


## Weekly Temperature Forecast

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


GFS week1 Temperature Min (C)
Period: 18217Apr2022-18z23Apr2022


## 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 850 mb week 1 Mean Vector Wind Total ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ )
Period: 18z17Apr2022-18z23Apr2022


GFS 700 mb week 1 Mean Vector Wind Total ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ ) Period: 18217Apr2022-18z23Apr2022


## Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

Following is the latest seasonal precipitation and temperature prediction for the next $\mathbf{3}$ 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 May-June-July 2022, Issued April 2022



IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for May-June-July 2022, Issued April 2022


Normal
$\square$
$\square$
$40+$

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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