21 JUNE 2024

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

Rainfall Prediction

- During 18 - 24 June, high likelihood of fairly heavy rainfall (50 - 100 mm) is predicted for the North Western, Western, Sabaragamuwa provinces; moderate rainfall (25 - 50 mm) is predicted for the Southern, Central provinces and less rainfall is predicted for the rest.

Monitored Rainfalls

- On average, 1.2 mm was received in SL and rainfall was concentrated in the Western plains (3.3 mm) and hills (1.8 mm).
- Daily average rainfall in this week (1.2 mm) was lower than previous week (2.4 mm).
- Highest daily rainfall was in Guruluwana (Ratnapura) on 18 June. (95.4 mm).

Monitored & Predicted Wind

- From 9 - 15 June, winds at 850mb (1.5km) north westerly, reaching up to 15 m/s.
- From 19 - 25 June, winds are predicted to be north westerly, reaching up to 20 m/s.

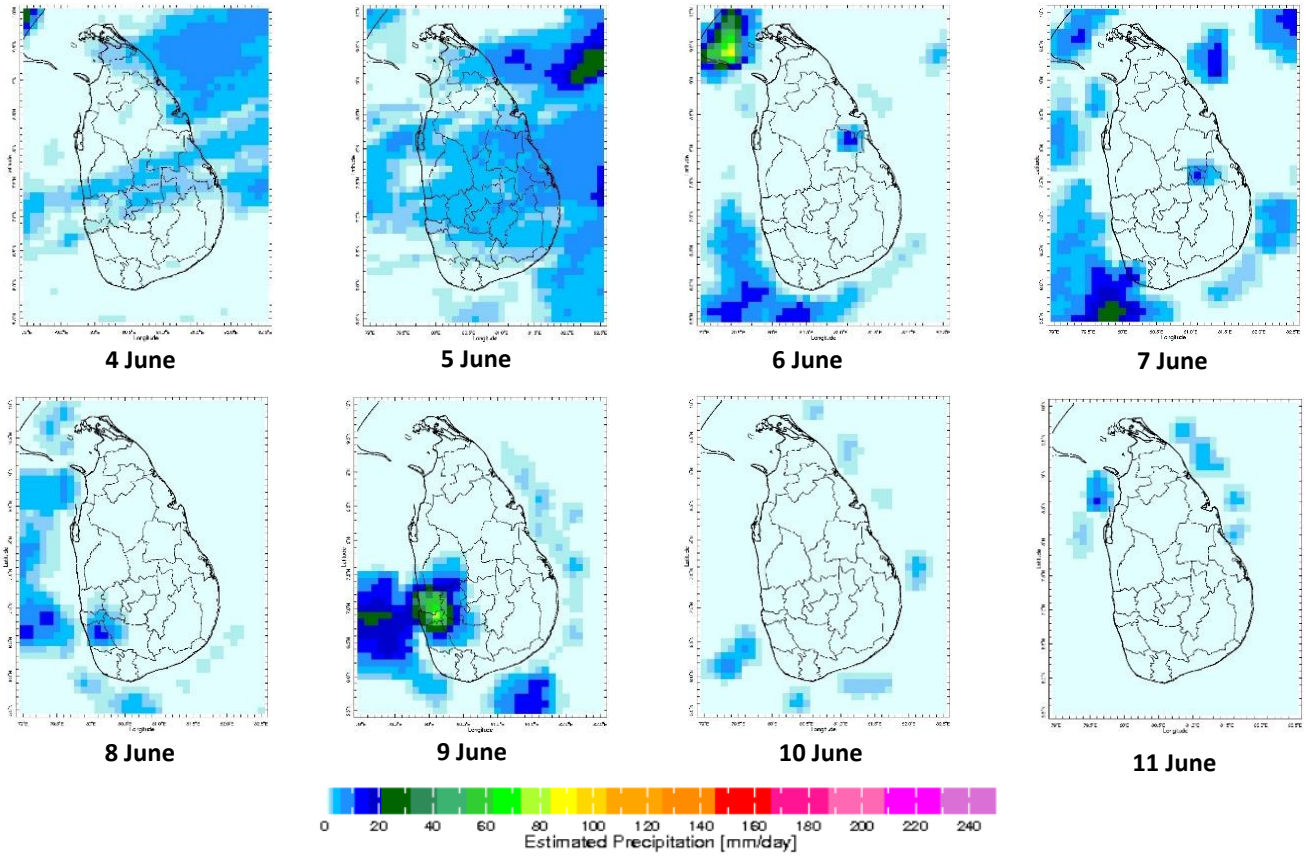
Monitored Sea & Land Temp

- Average land surface temperature was 32.2°C in the last week with warmer anomalies from seasonal average of +1°C - 3°C.
- Eastern plain was more warmest followed by Northern and Southern plains.
- Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.25 - 1.5°C above average.

Monitoring

Rainfall

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



Federation for Environment, Climate & Technology

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Ocean State *(Text Courtesy IRI)*

Pacific sea state: June 17, 2024

ENSO-neutral conditions are present. Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are above average in the west-central Pacific Ocean, near average in the east-central Pacific Ocean, and below-average in the far eastern Pacific Ocean mid-June. La Niña is favored to develop during July-September (65% chance) and persist into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2024-25 (85% chance during November-January).

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.5℃ above average to the Northern and Eastern half of the country in 28th May - 3rd June 2024.

Predictions

Rainfall

14 - Day prediction: NCEP GFS models

From 18th June - 24th June:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

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

From 25th June - 1st July:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall (mm)	Provinces
65	North Western, Western, Sabaragamuwa
55	Southern
45	Central
25	North Central
15	Northern, Uva, Eastern

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall near neutral the rainfall during 18th - 22nd June, slightly enhance the rainfall during 23rd - 27th June, and moderately enhance the rainfall during 28th June - 2nd July for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

Monitoring

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been fairly heavy rainfall over the following area:
Guruluwana (Ratnapura)

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of (11th June - 18th June) = 1.2 mm

Maximum Daily Rainfall: 37.0 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Region	Average rainfall for last 8 days (mm)	Average temperature for last 8 days (°C)	
		Maximum	Minimum
Northern plains	0.7	33.1	26.9
Eastern hills	0.9	29.8	18.4
Eastern plains	0.0	35.0	25.5
Western hills	1.8	27.8	20.1
Western plains	3.3	31.6	26.3
Southern plains	0.1	32.2	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	1.2	37.0	0.0
Hydro catchment	2.5	37.5	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 (18th June - 24th June), fairly heavy rainfall (50 - 100 mm) is predicted for the North Western, Western, and Sabaragamuwa provinces, moderate rainfall (25 - 50 mm) is predicted for the Southern and Central 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 19th June - 25th June.

Teleconnections: MJO shall near neutral the rainfall during 18th - 22nd June, slightly enhance the rainfall during 23rd - 27th June, and moderately enhance the rainfall during 28th June - 2nd July for Sri Lanka.

Seasonal Precipitation: The precipitation forecast for the July-August-September, 2024 season shows a 40 - 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.

Federation for Environment, Climate & Technology

FEDERATION FOR ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND TECHNOLOGY

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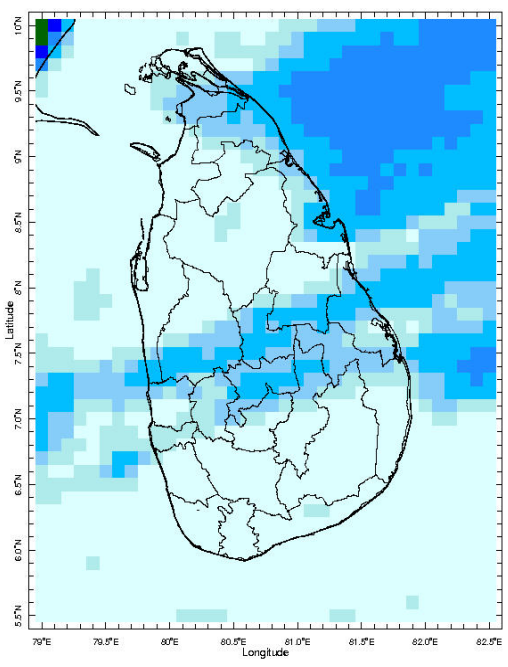
Weekly Climate Bulletin for Sri Lanka

Inside This Issue

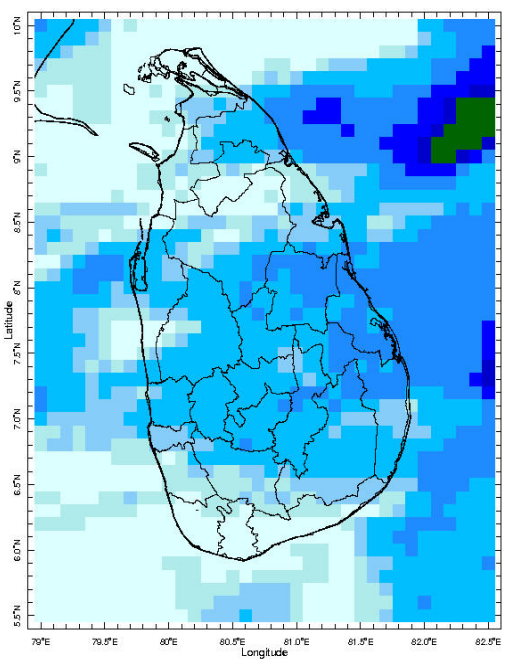
MONITORING

Daily Rainfall Monitoring

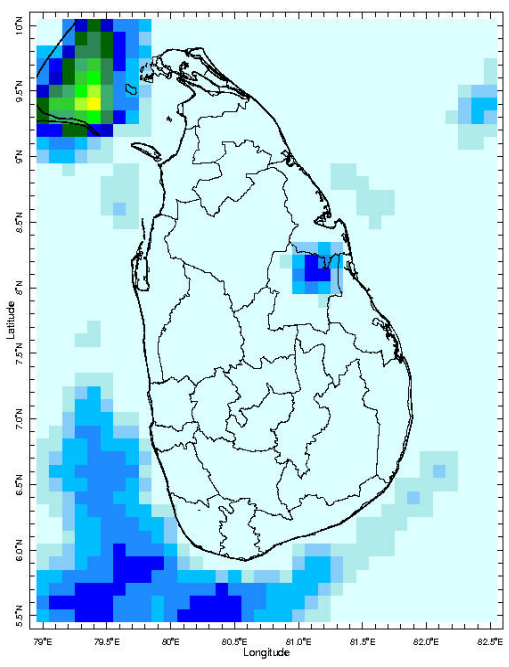
The following figures show the satellite observed rainfall in the last 7 days in Sri Lanka.



4 June 2024



5 June 2024



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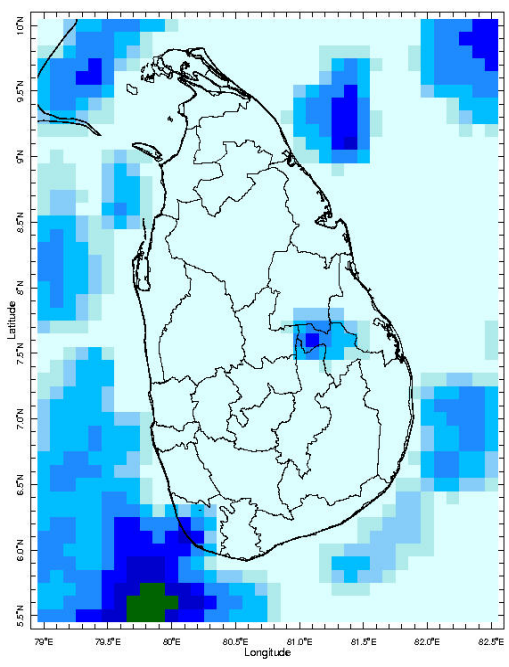

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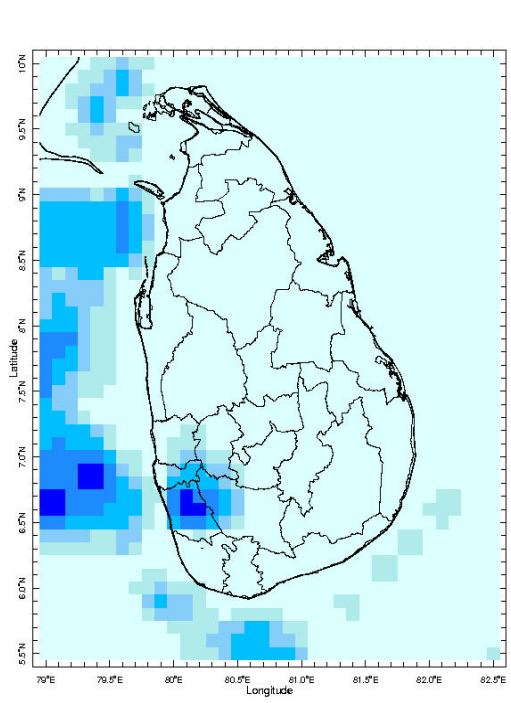
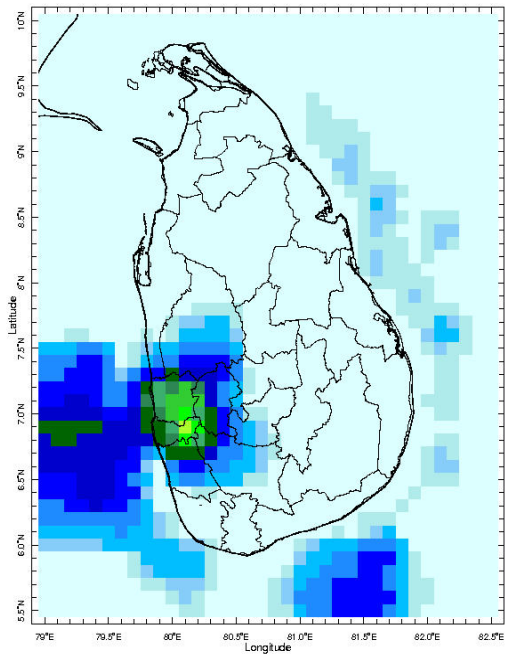
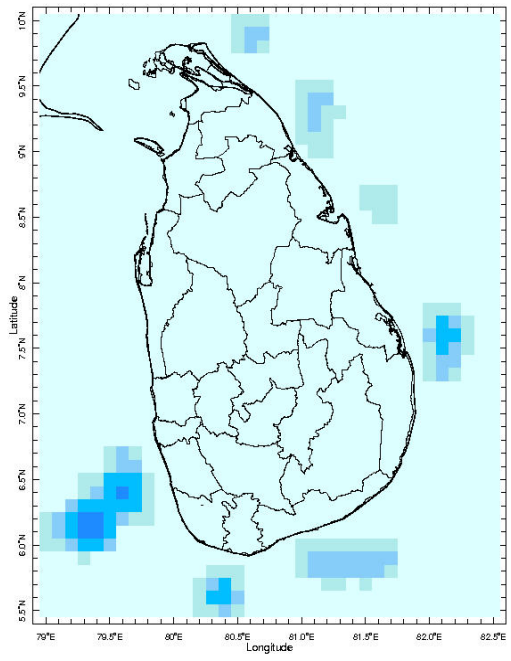


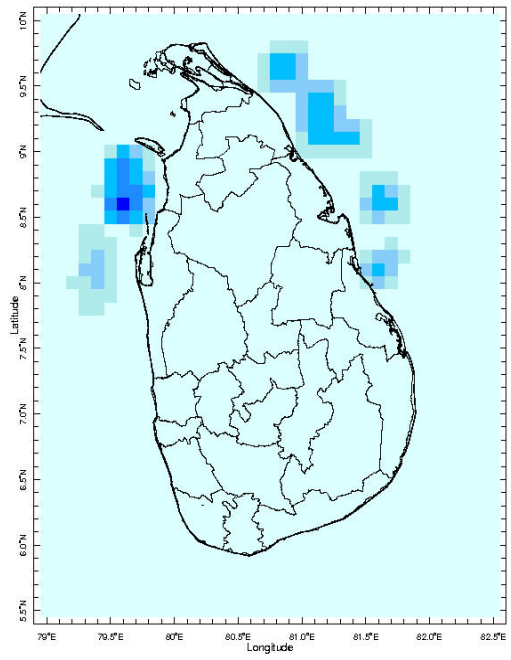
8 June 2024



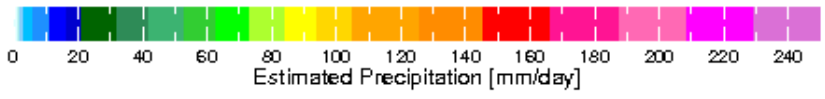
9 June 2024



10 June 2024

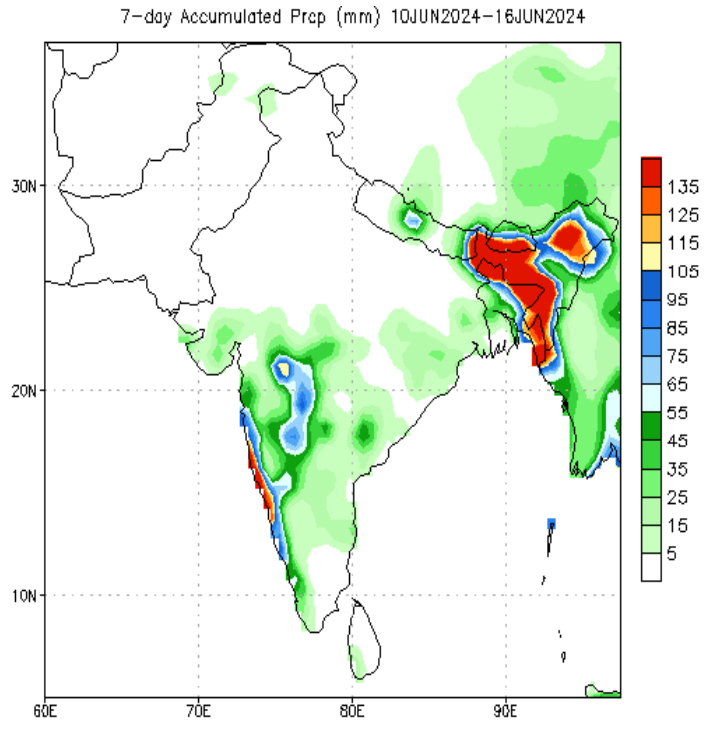


11 June 2024

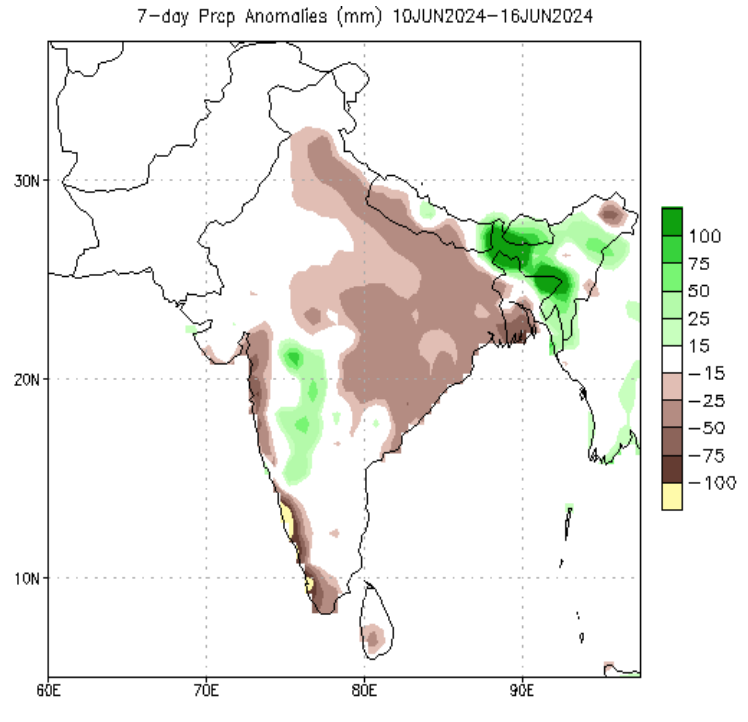


Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

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.



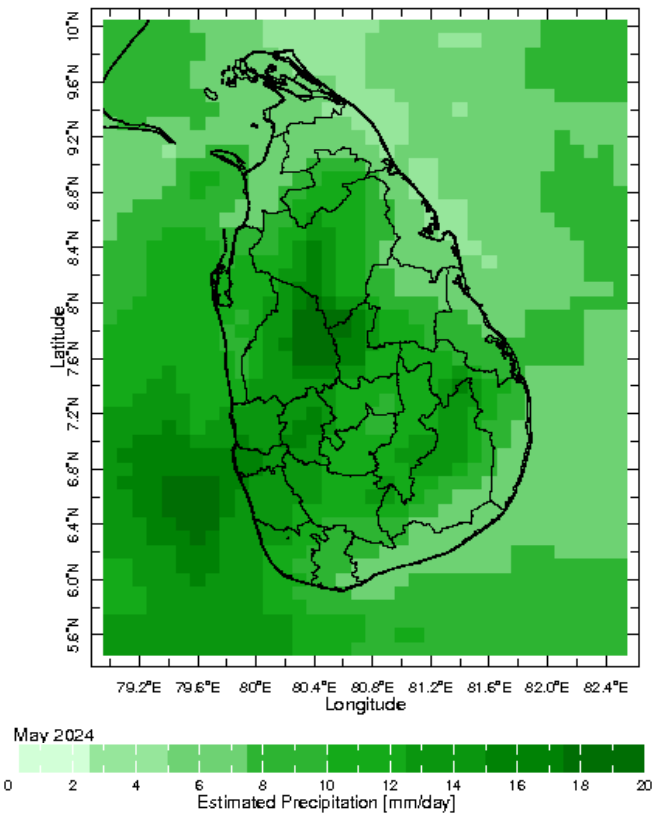
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis



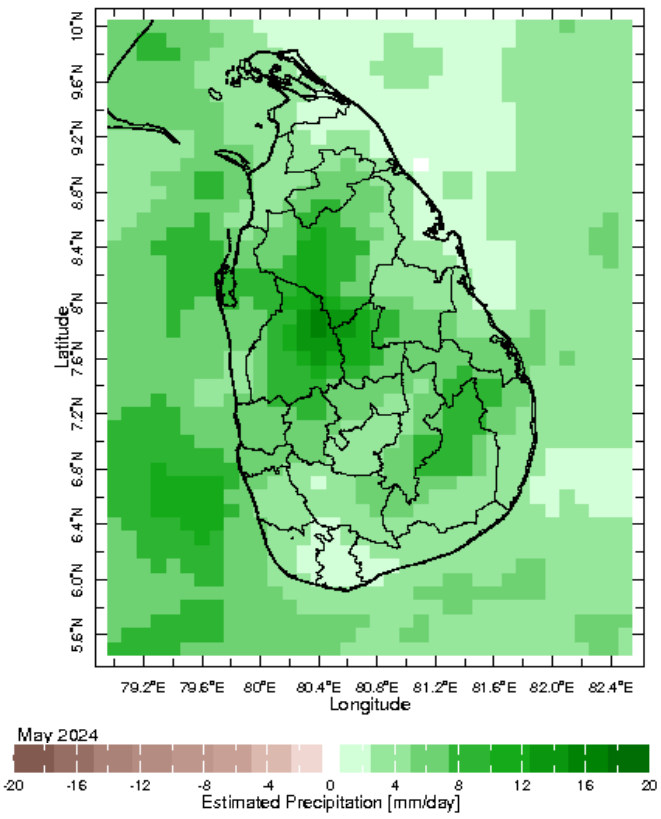
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis
Climatology (1991-2020)

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

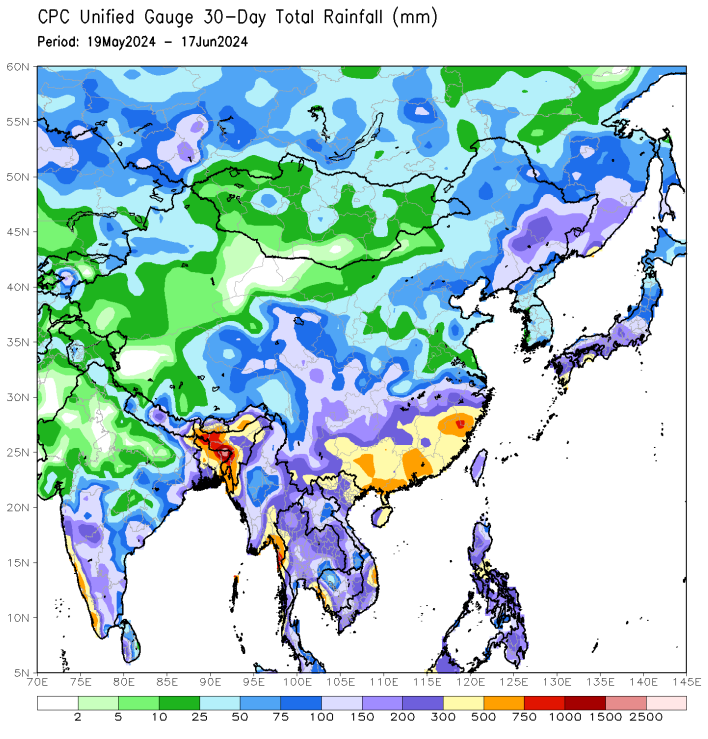


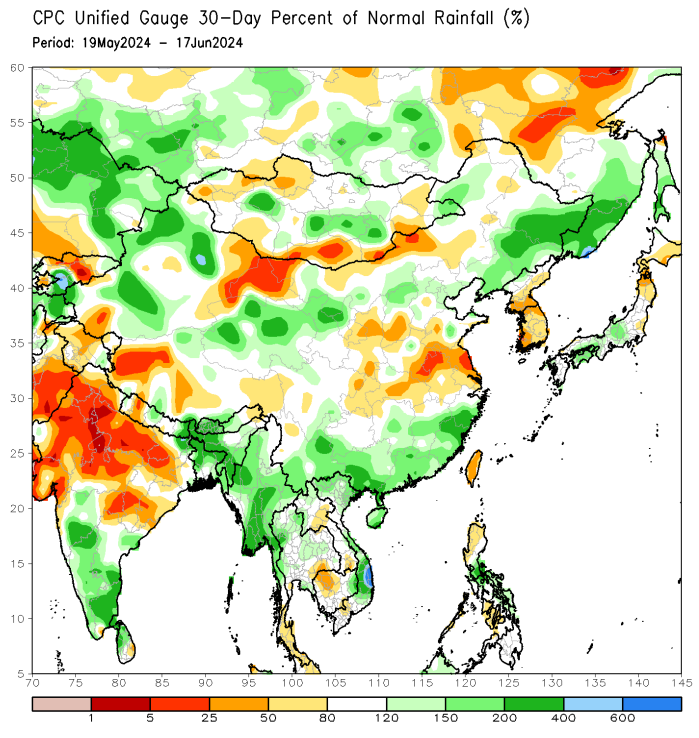
Monthly Average



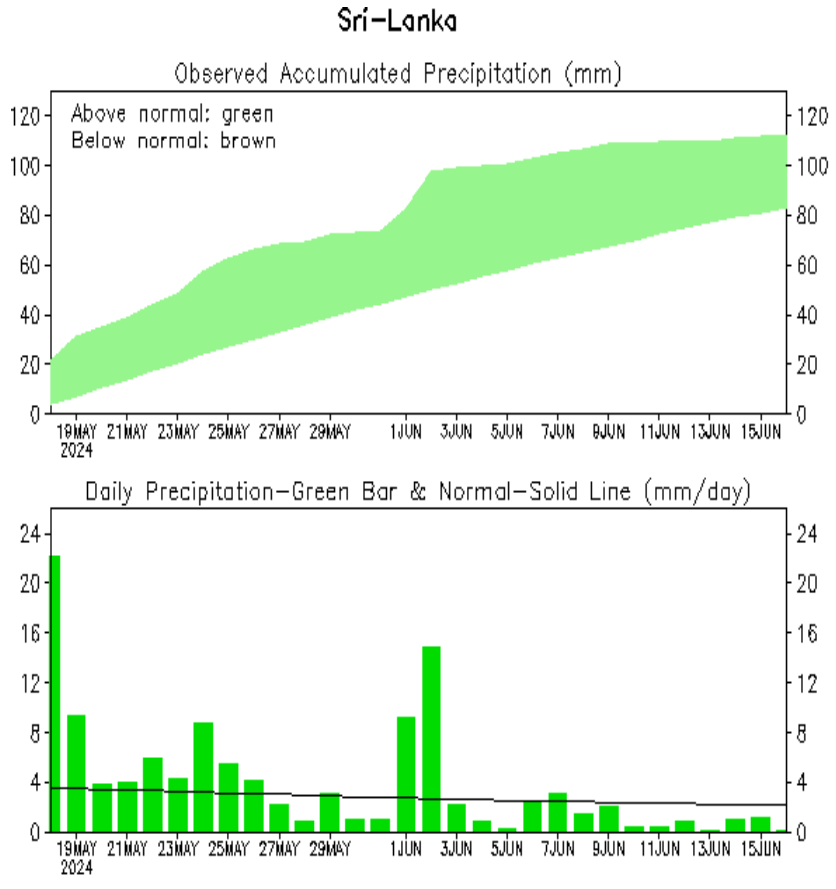
Monthly Anomaly

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.

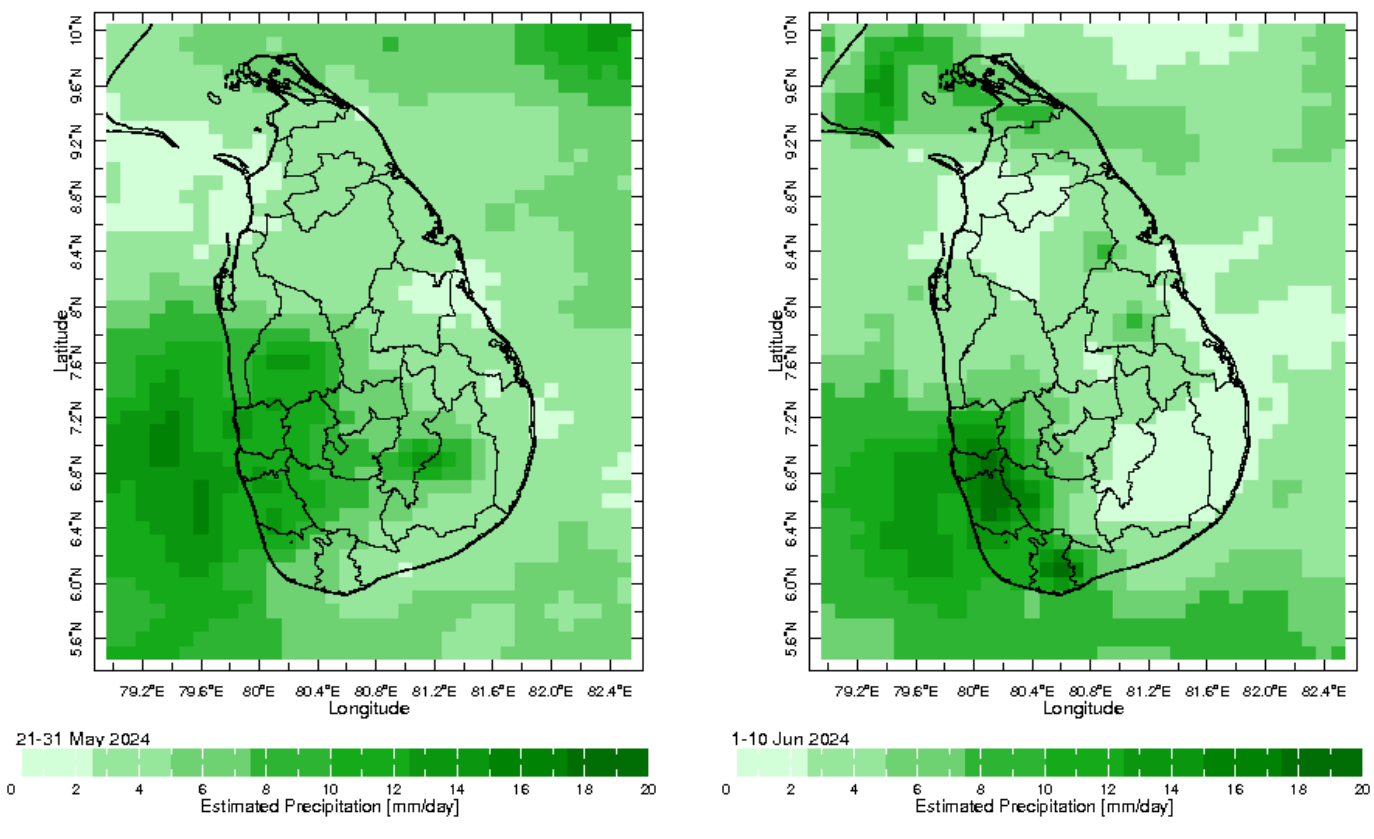




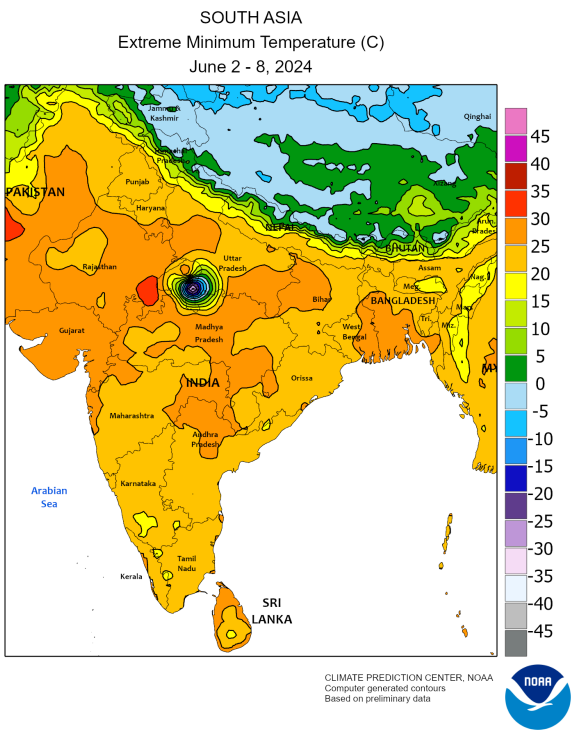
The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.

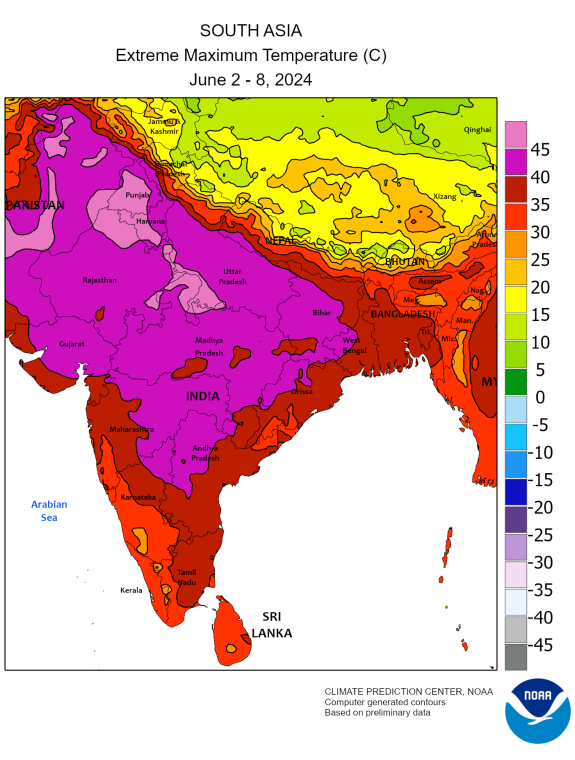


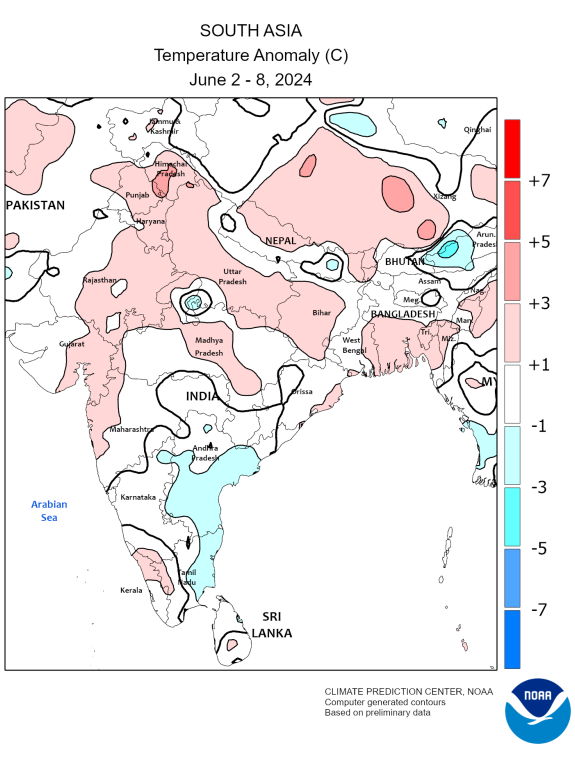
Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates



Weekly Temperature Monitoring

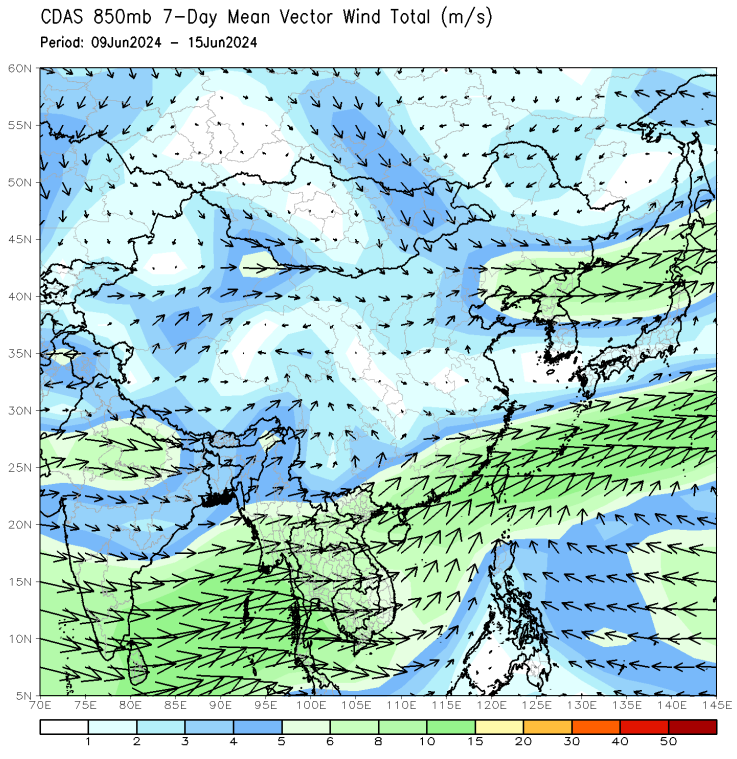


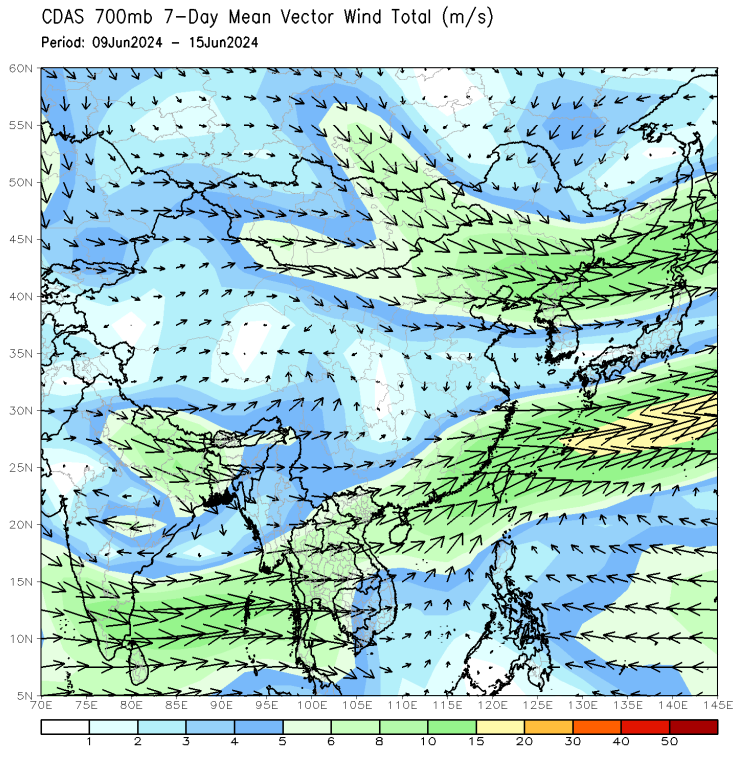




Weekly Wind Monitoring

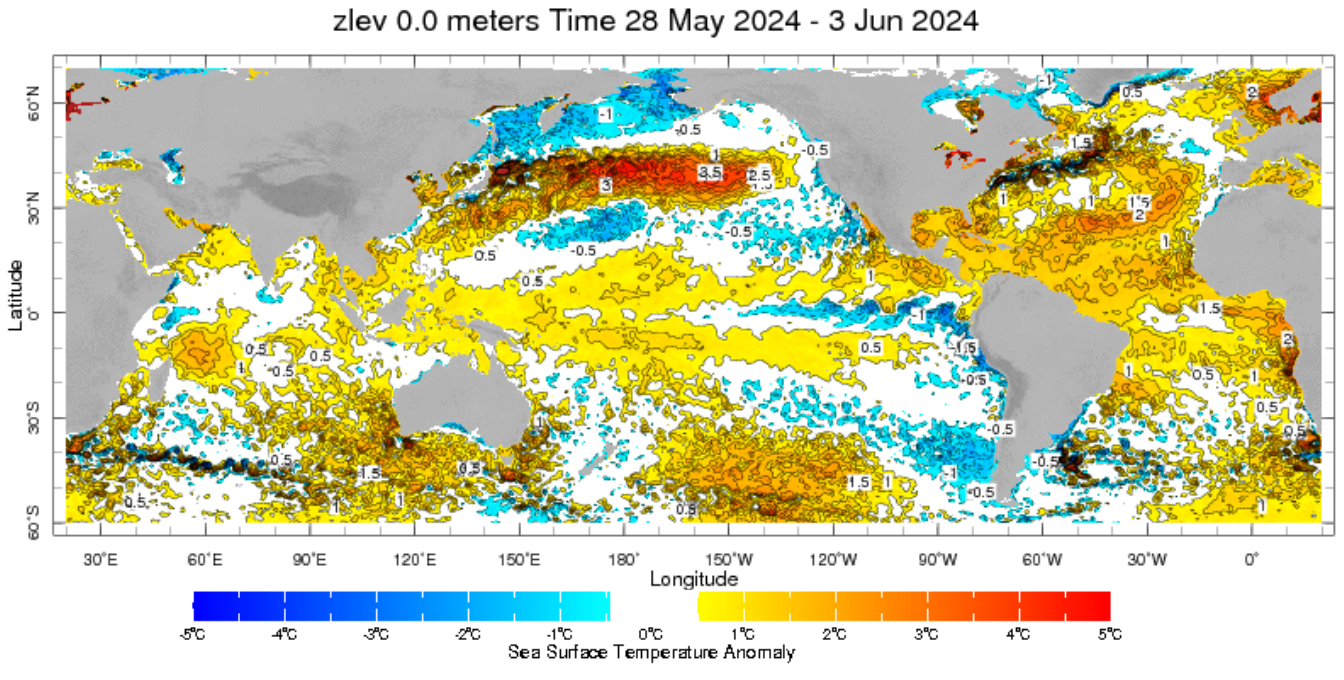
The following figures show the mean vector wind total of the past 7 days near Sri Lanka at two levels. The figure on the left shows 850 mb (~1500 m) level and the figure on the right shows 700 mb (~3000 m) level.



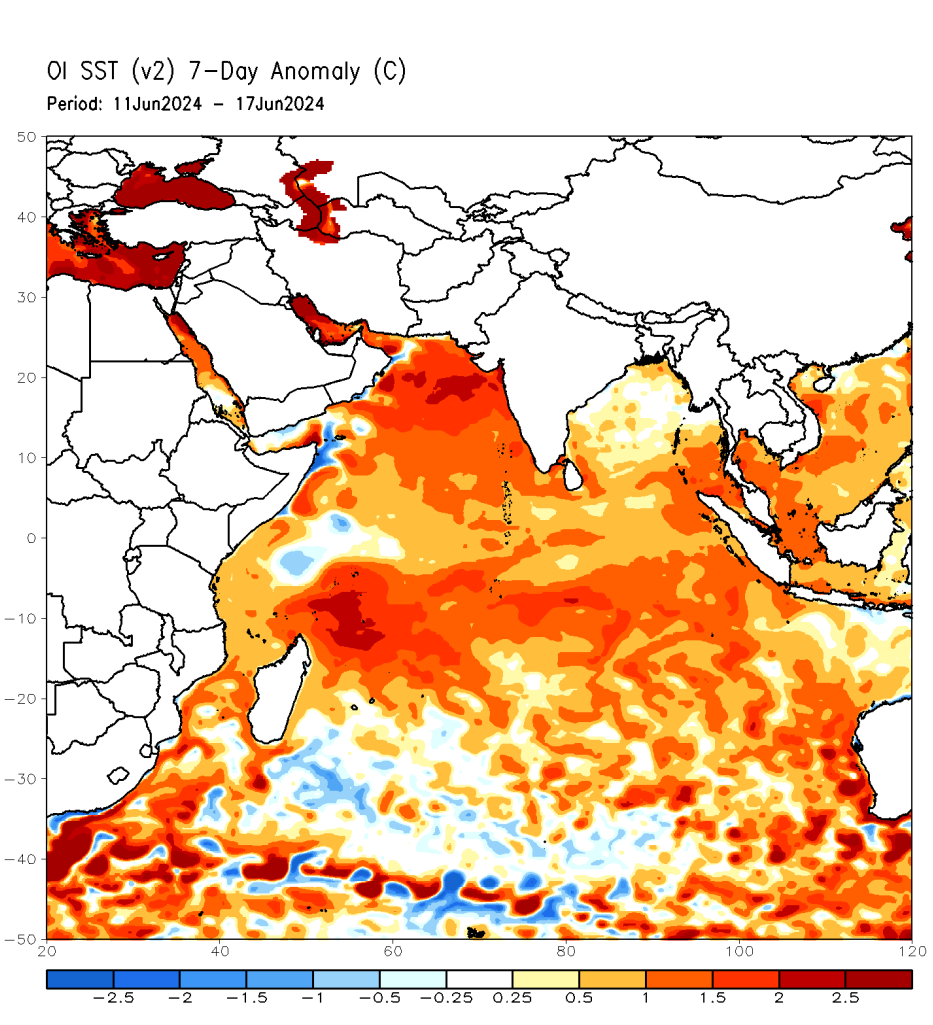


Weekly Average SST Anomalies

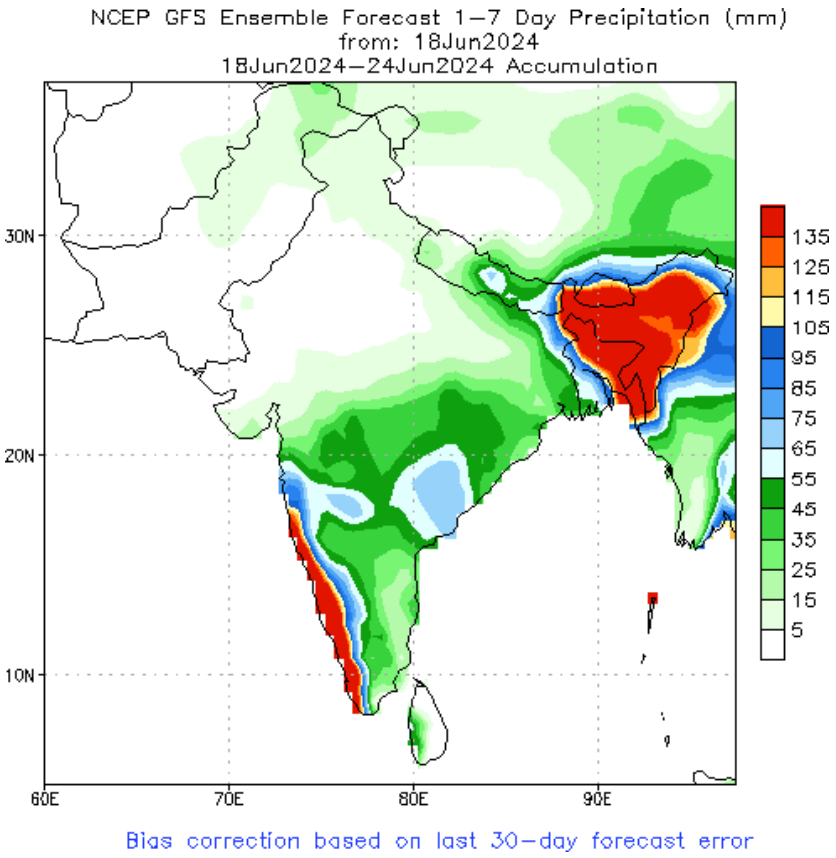
Weekly average Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the world from NOAA NCEP

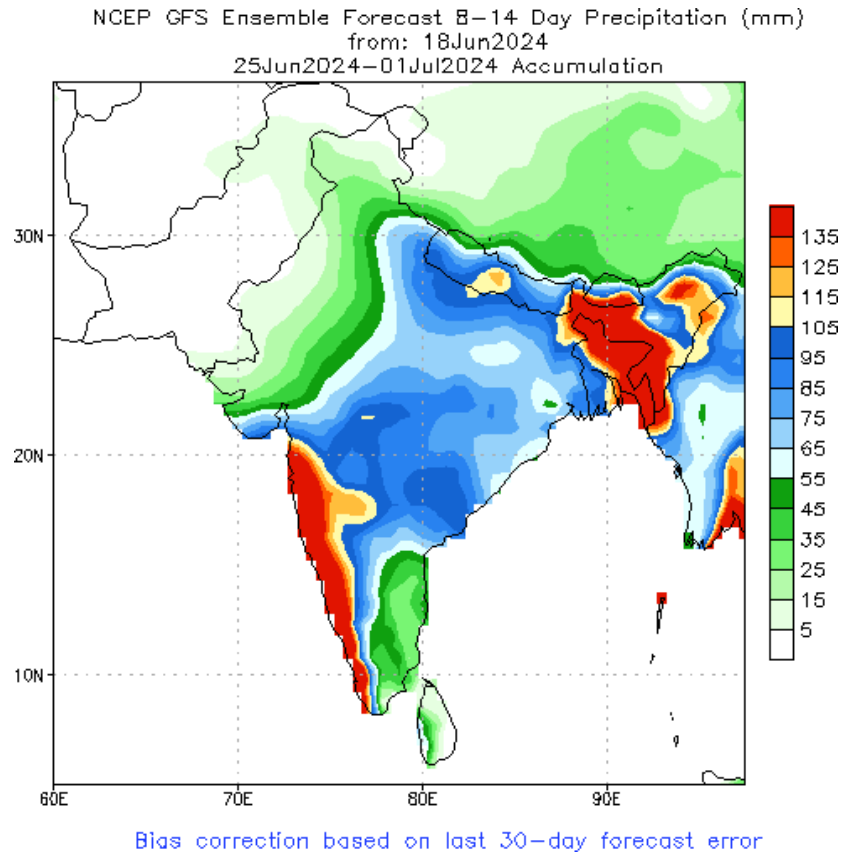


Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC

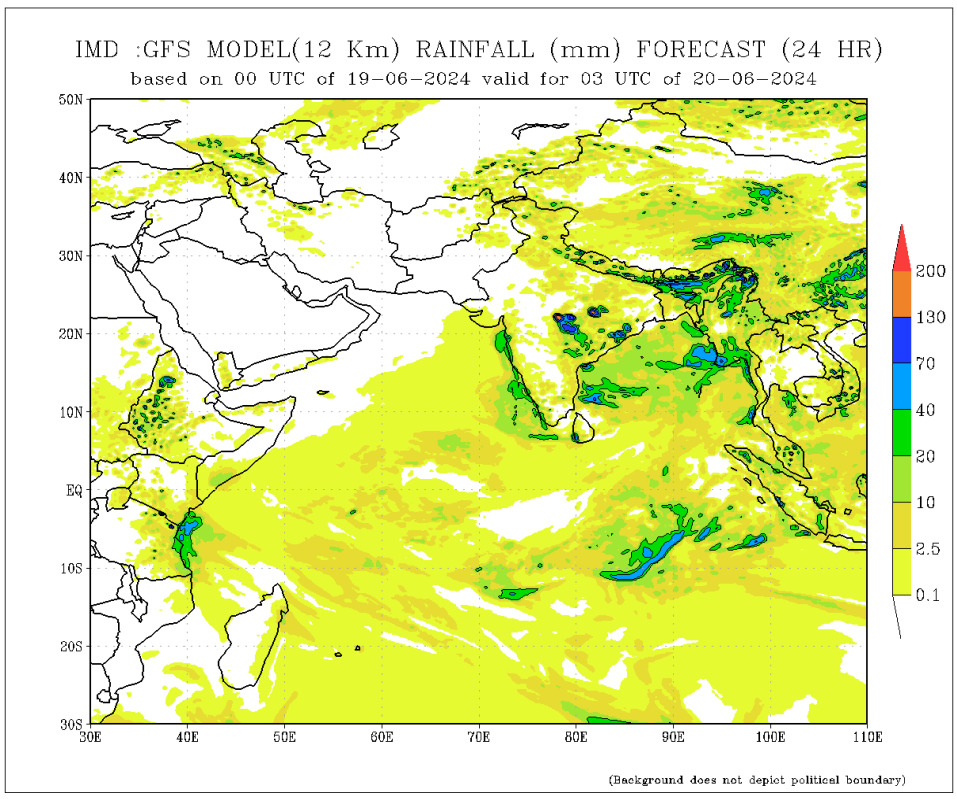


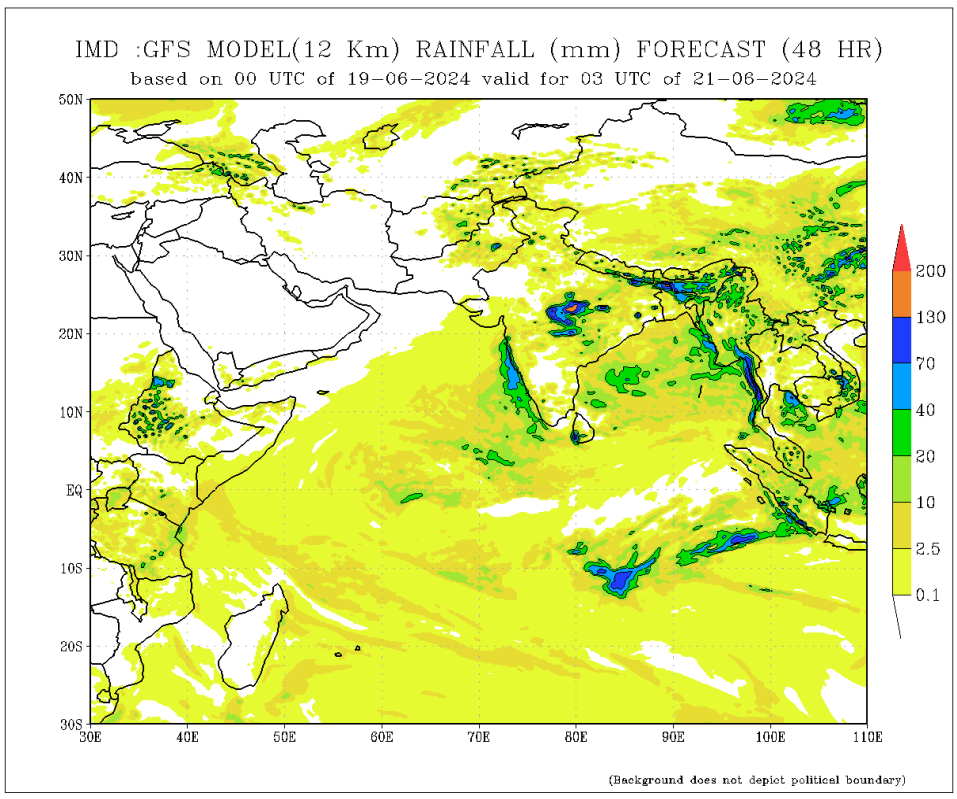
NCEP GFS 1- 14 Day prediction

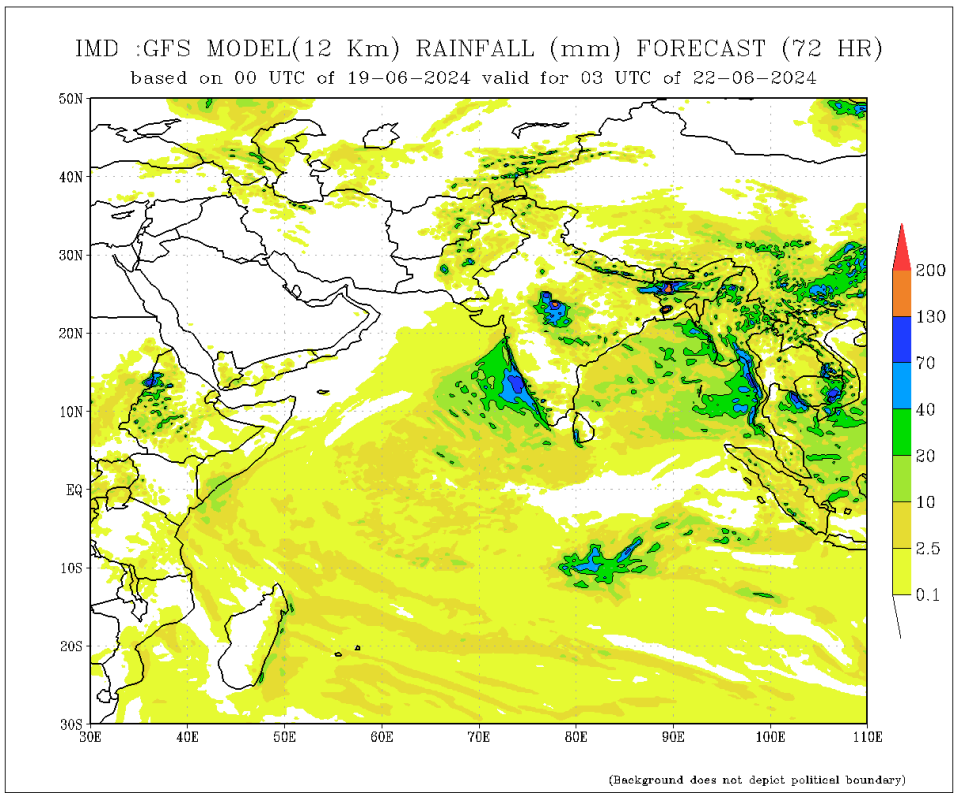


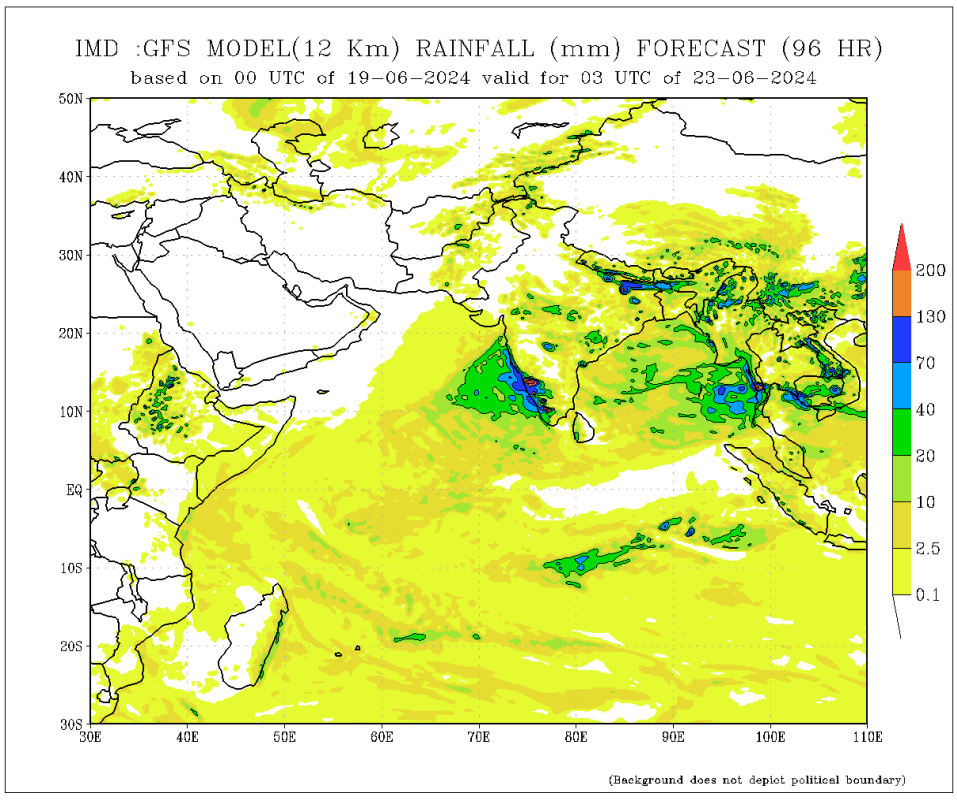


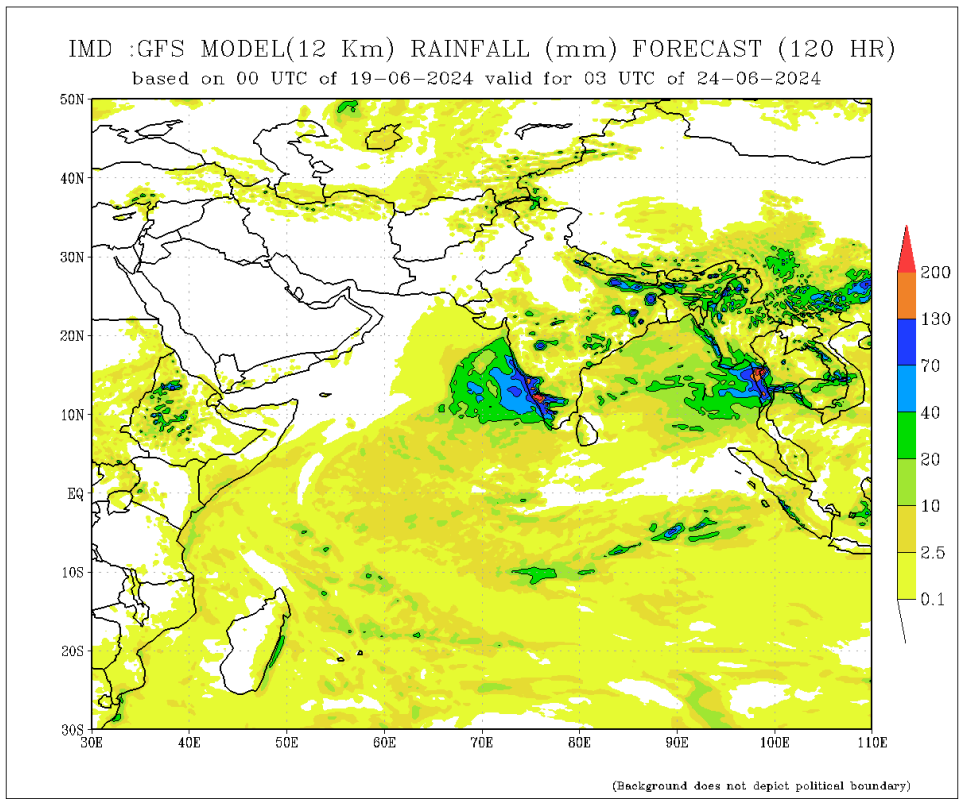
IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India

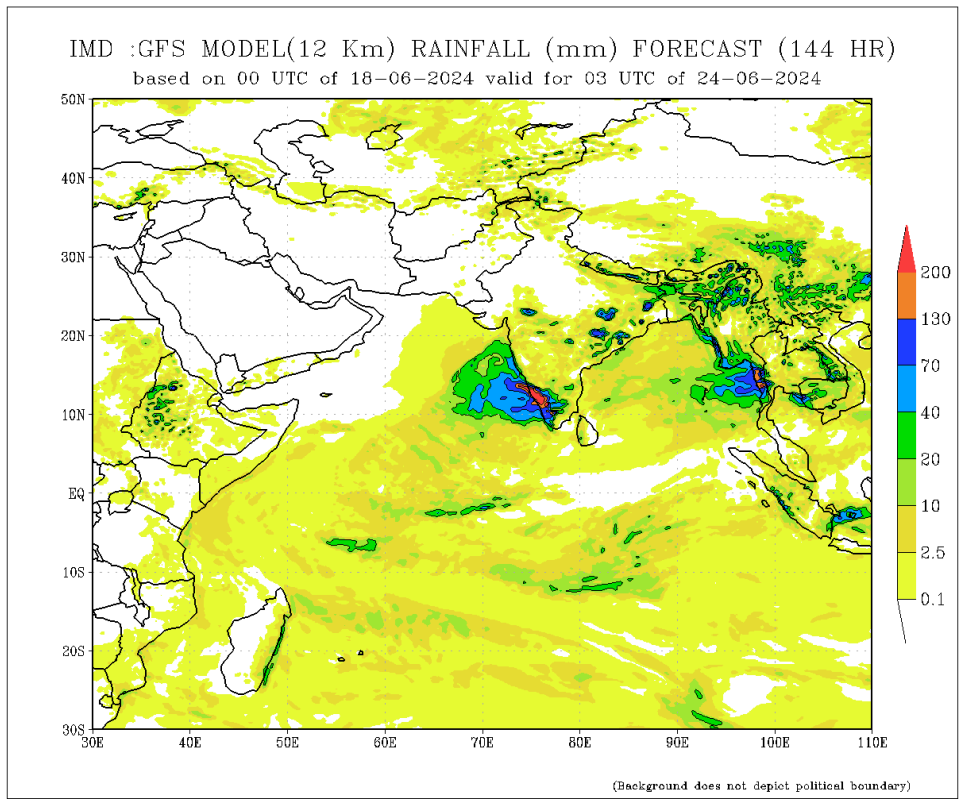


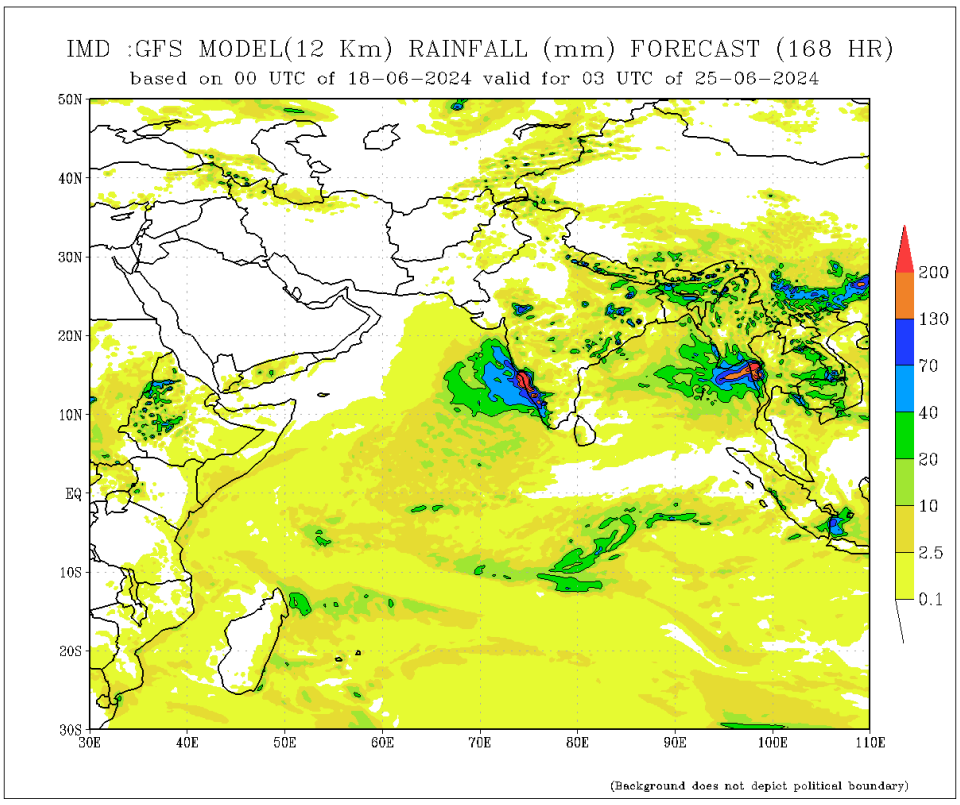






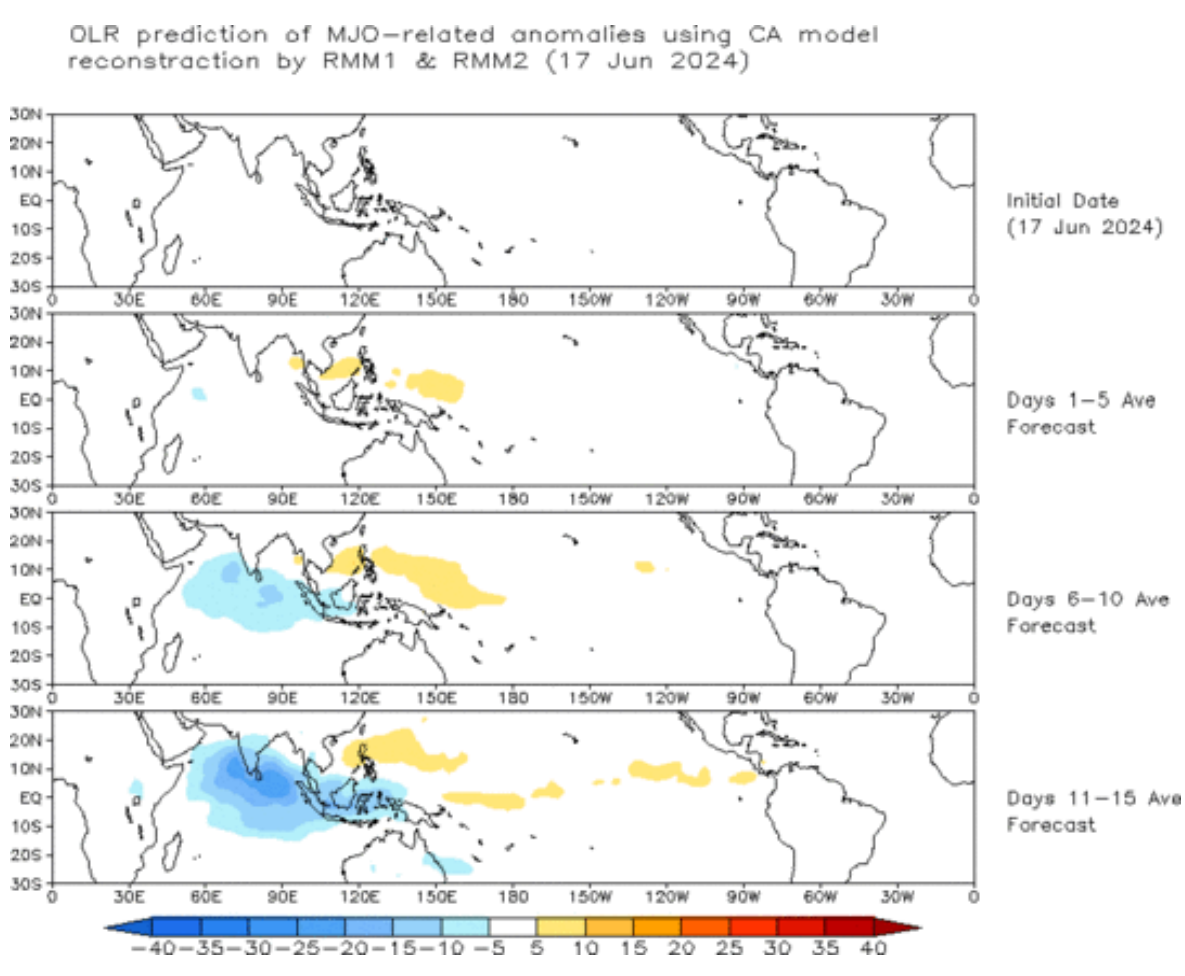






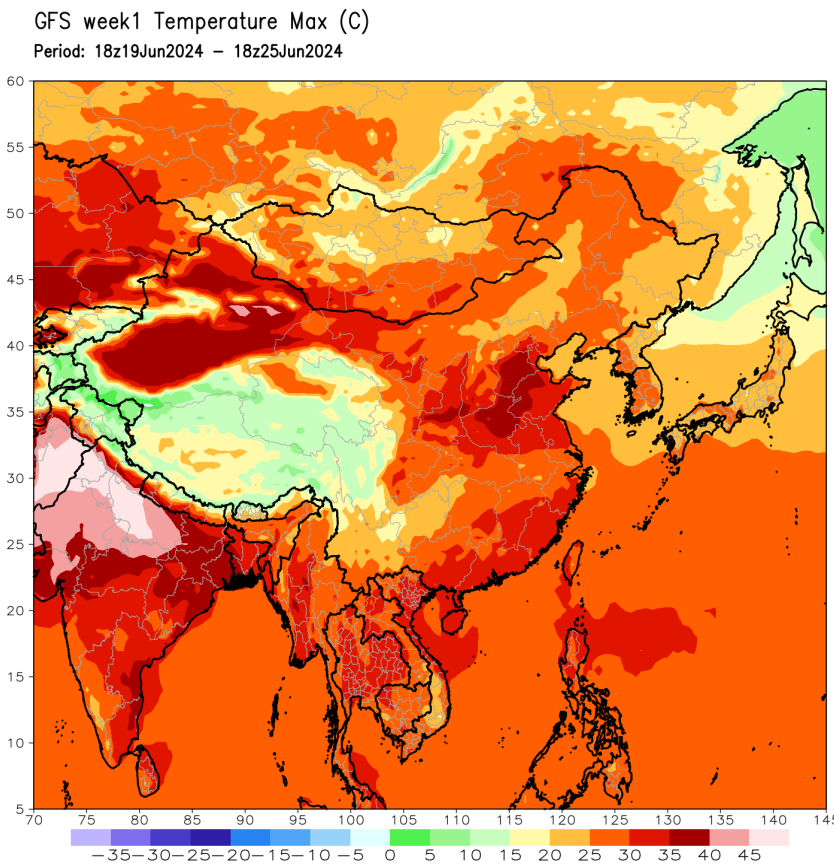
Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

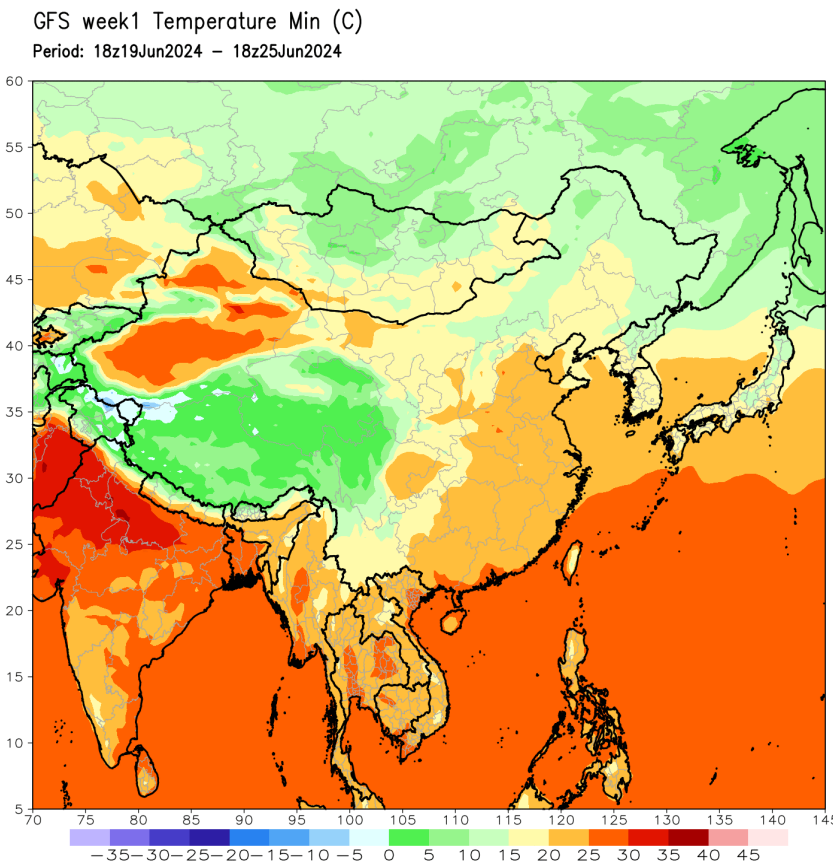
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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



Weekly Temperature Forecast

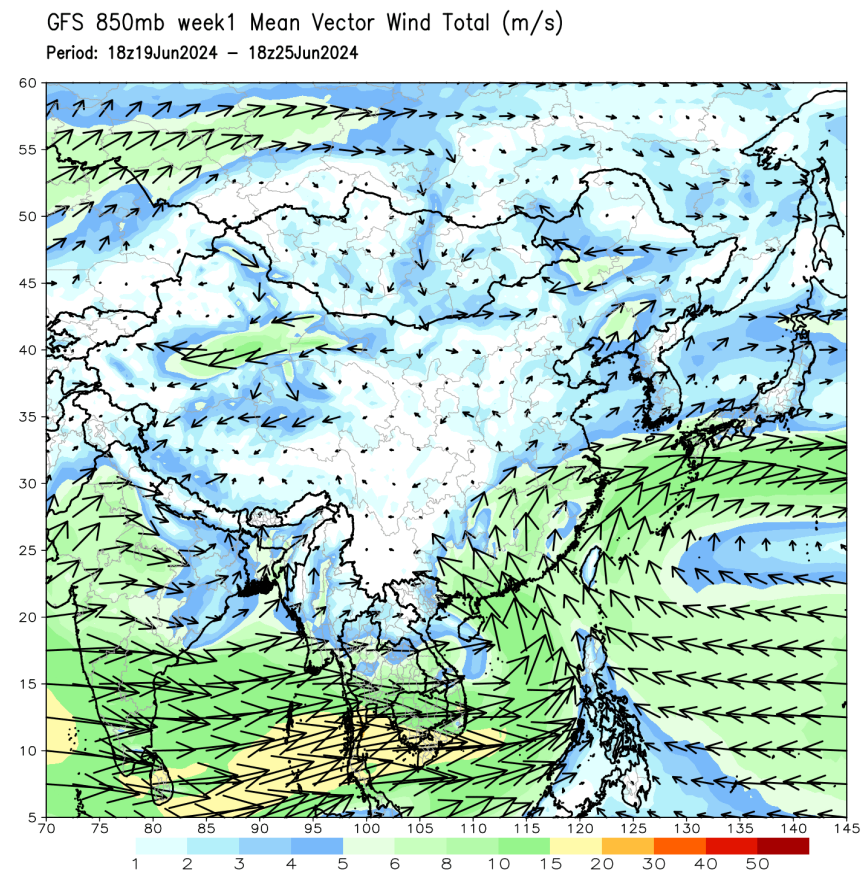
Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)

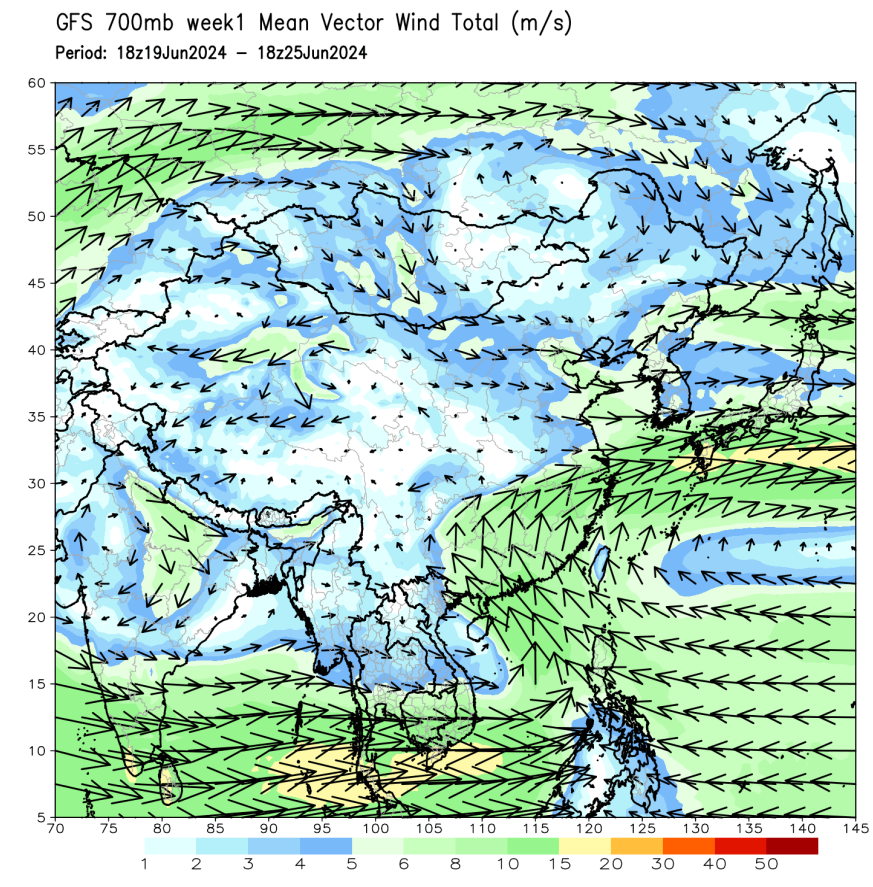




Weekly Wind Forecast

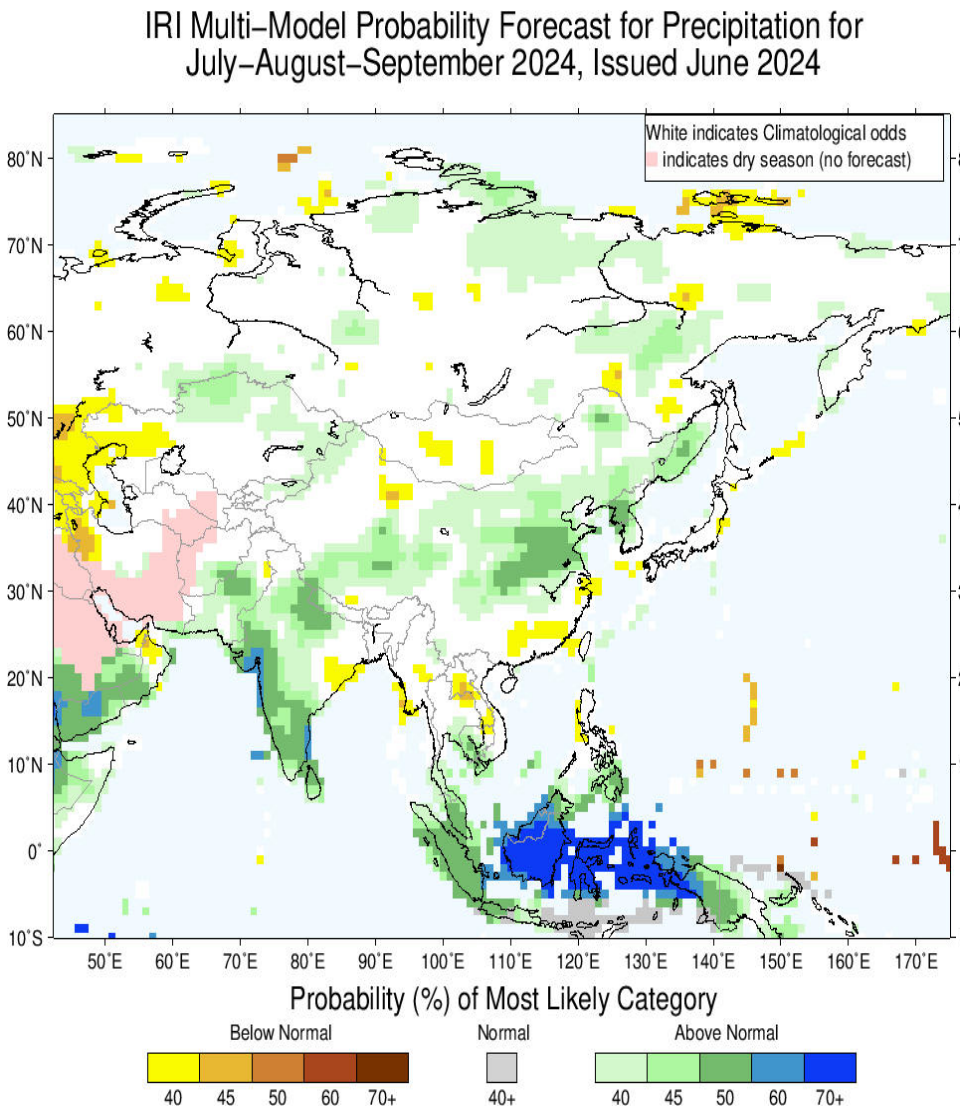
Weekly mean vector wind total prediction from the GFS model at 850 mb (left) and 700 mb (right) levels. (from NOAA CPC)



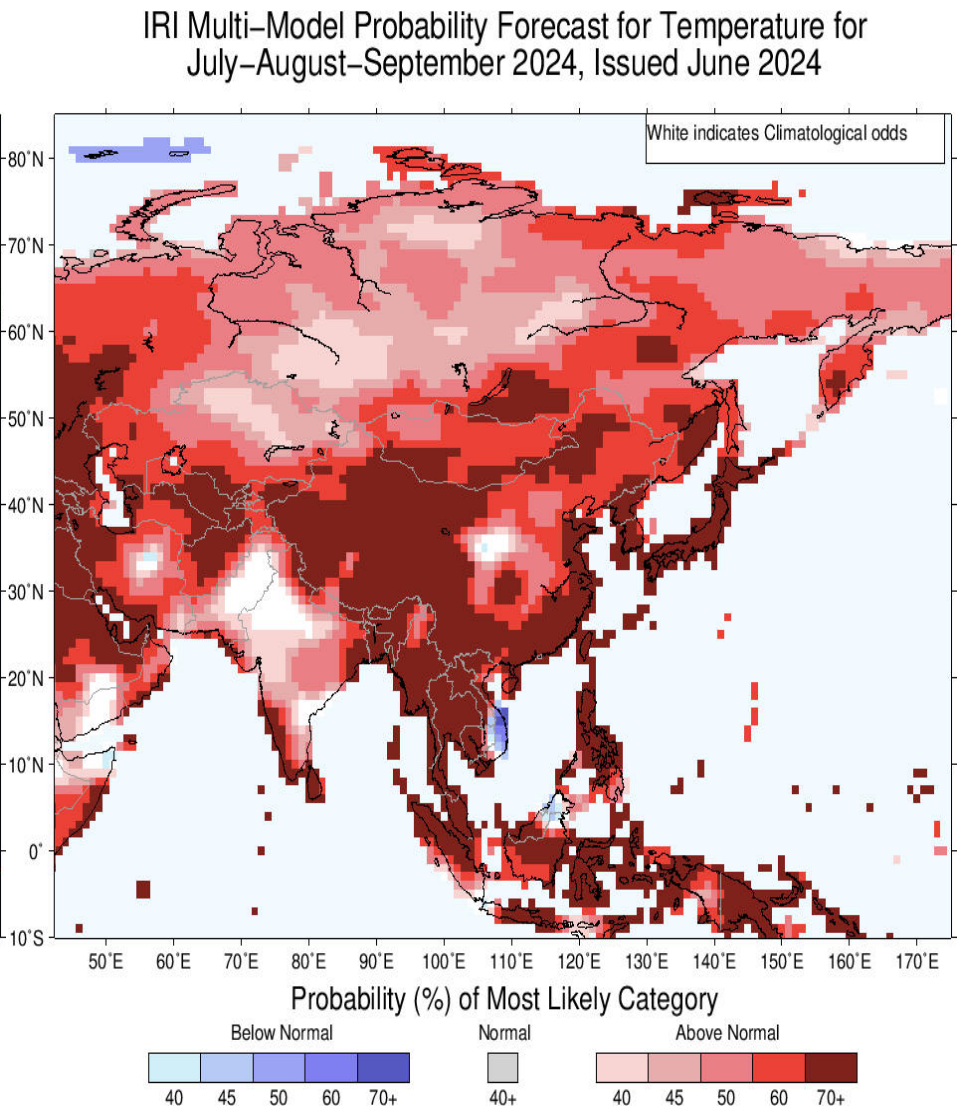


Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

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%).



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 20years, we have had operations in Africa, South Asia,South-East Asia but now it is mostly in the IndianOcean Islands.

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