

**23 October
2020**

EXPERIMENTAL CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION

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HIGHLIGHTS

Rainfall Forecast



- The NOAA weekly rainfall forecast predicts up to 85 mm in Ratnapura, Kegalle and Colombo districts during 29th Oct - 4th Nov.

Monitored Rainfalls



- Between 14th - 20th Oct up to 30 mm in Trincomalee and Anuradhapura districts.

Monitored Wind



- From 14th - 20th Oct: up to 15 km/h northwesterly winds were experienced by the entire island.

Monitored Sea Surface

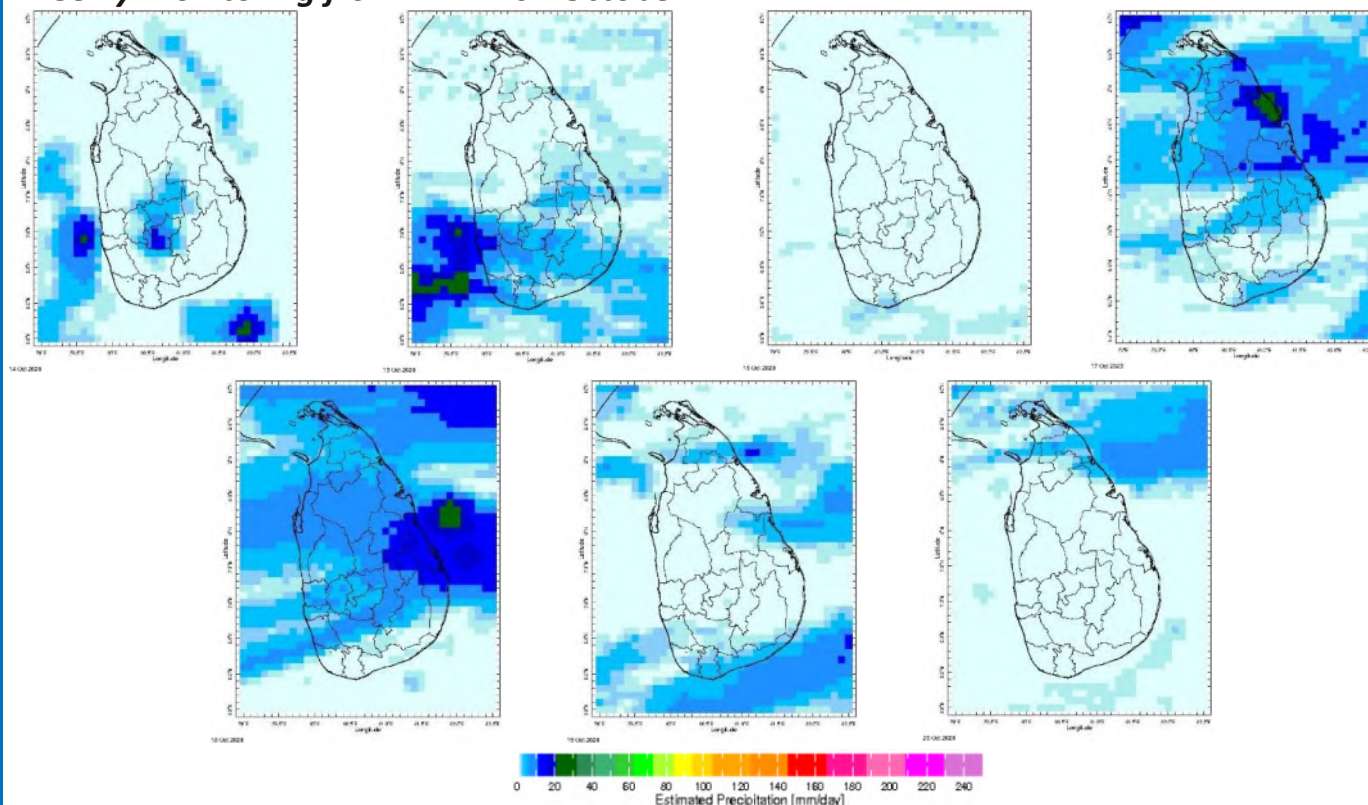


- 0.5°C above average sea surface temperature was observed in the seas around Sri Lanka.

Monitoring

Rainfall

Weekly Monitoring from 14th– 20th October





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Date	Daily Maximum Rainfall
14 th October	Up to 20 mm in Nuwara Eliya and Kandy districts.
15 th October	Up to 15 mm in Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara and Galle districts.
16 th October	No rainfall.
17 th October	Up to 30 mm in Trincomalee and Anuradhapura districts.
18 th October	Up to 20 mm in Batticaloa district.
19 th October	Up to 5 mm in Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Moneragala, Batticaloa, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Mannar districts.
20 th October	Up to 10 mm in Mullaitivu district.

Total Rainfall for the Past Week

The RFE 2.0 tool shows total up to 25 – 50 mm in Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts; up to 10 – 25 mm in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Kurunegala, Ampara, Badulla, Moneragala, Matale, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Gampaha, Kegalle, Colombo, Kalutara, Ratnapura, Galle and Matara districts; and up to 5 – 10 mm in Puttalam and Hambantota districts.

Below rainfall average up to 50 – 100 mm in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar, Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Kurunegala, Matale, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Moneragala, Ampara, Gampaha, Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Kegalle, Ratnapura and Hambantota districts; and up to 25 – 50 mm Batticaloa district.

Monthly Monitoring

During September – Above average rainfall conditions up to 12 mm in Badulla and Moneragala districts; up to 8 mm in Mannar district; up to 5 mm in Ampara, Polonnaruwa, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Jaffna districts; up to 4 mm in Puttalam, Kurunegala, Gampaha, Matale, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura and Hambantota districts; and up to 2 mm in Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Kegalle districts.

Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)

Pacific sea state: October 7, 2020

Equatorial Eastern Pacific SST decreased to near the La Niña threshold in early -October, and the atmospheric variables were either ENSO-neutral or indicative of weak La Niña conditions. The average of the forecasts of many models just short of the borderline of weak La Niña SST conditions through fall, becoming slightly weaker beginning in early winter. The official CPC/IRI outlook is somewhat similar to these model forecasts, calling for a likely continuation of ENSO-neutral in summer, with approximately equal chances of ENSO-neutral or La Niña for fall and winter.

Indian Ocean State

0.5 °C above average sea surface temperature was observed in the seas around Sri Lanka.



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Predictions

Rainfall

14-day prediction: NOAA NCEP models

From 22nd October – 28th October: Total rainfall up to 65 mm in Ratnapura, Colombo, Galle and Kegalle districts; up to 55 mm in Matara, Nuwara Eliya and Gampaha districts; up to 45 mm in Kandy and Kurunegala districts; up to 35 mm in Hambantota, Moneragala, Badulla and Matale districts; up to 25 mm in Polonnaruwa, Puttalam and Ampara districts; and up to 15 mm in Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Anuradhapura districts.

From 29th October – 4th November: Total rainfall up to 85 mm in Ratnapura, Kegalle and Colombo districts; up to 75 mm in Galle and Gampaha districts; up to 65 mm in Matara, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy and Kurunegala districts; up to 55 mm in Hambantota, Moneragala, Badulla and Puttalam districts; up to 45 mm in Matale district; up to 35 mm in Ampara, Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura districts; up to 25 mm in Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts; and up to 15 mm in Vavuniya, Mannar and Mullaitivu districts.

NOAA Model Forecast:

From 24th – 29th September: Total rainfall up to 75 mm in Badulla district; up to 50 mm in Ampara, Moneragala, Ratnapura, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Matale, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi and Jaffna districts; and up to 25 mm in Mannar, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Kegalle, Gampaha, Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Hambantota districts.

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall severely suppress during 21st– 30th Oct and significantly suppress during 31th Oct – 4th Nov.

¹ International Research Institute for Climate and Society, Columbia University Water Center, Earth Institute at Columbia University, New York.



FECT Web

<http://www.climate.lk>
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Weekly Climate Bulletin - Sri Lanka

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- Weekly Average SST Anomalies

2. Predictions

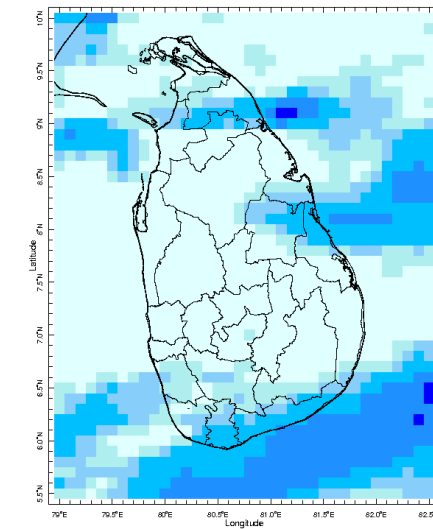
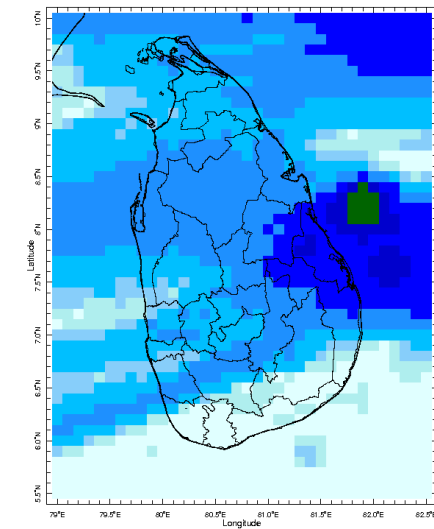
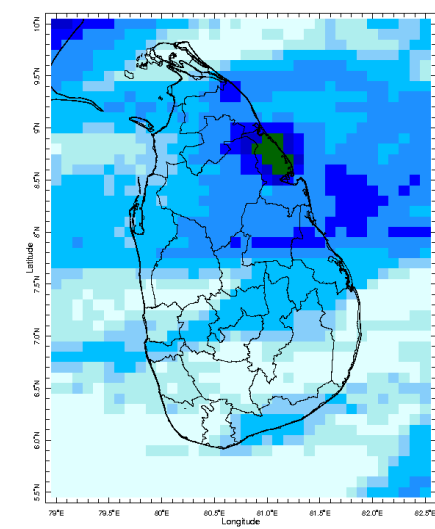
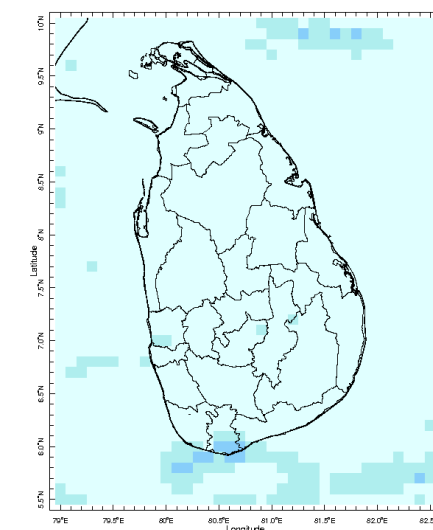
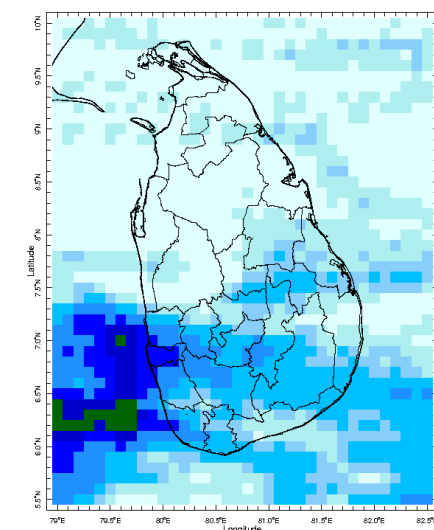
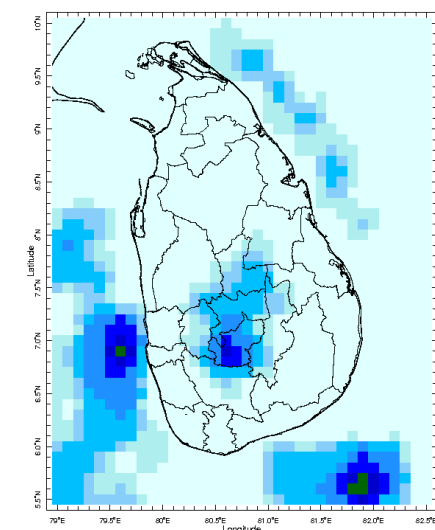
- NCEP GFS Ensemble 1-14 day Rainfall Predictions
- GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi
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- MJO Related OLR Forecast
- Weekly Precipitation Forecast from IRI
- Weekly Temperature Forecast
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- Seasonal Predictions from IRI

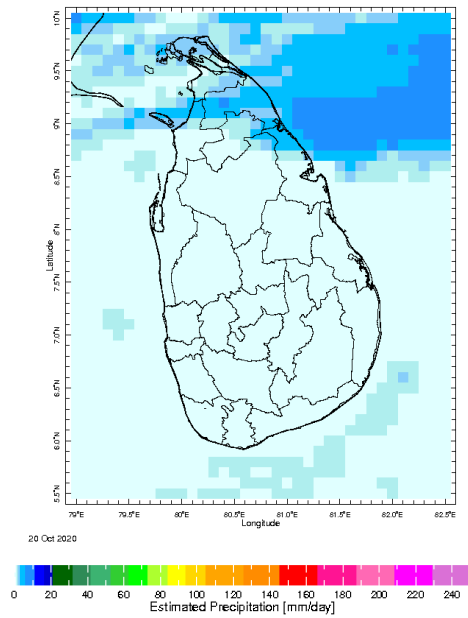


MONITORING

Daily Rainfall Monitoring

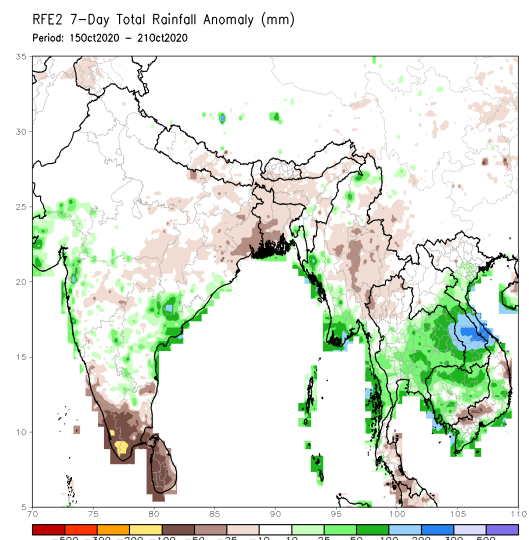
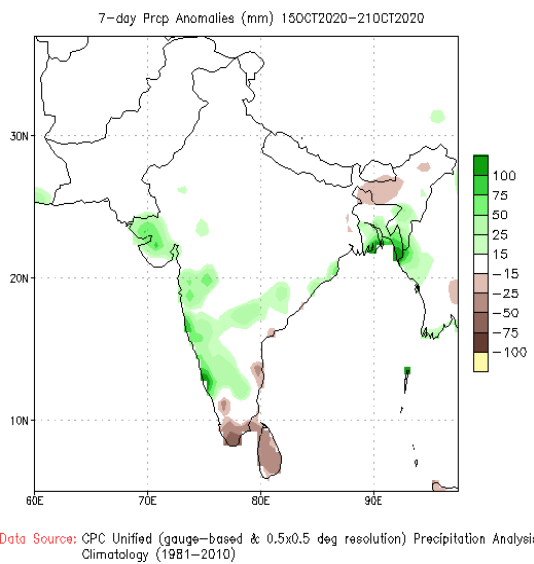
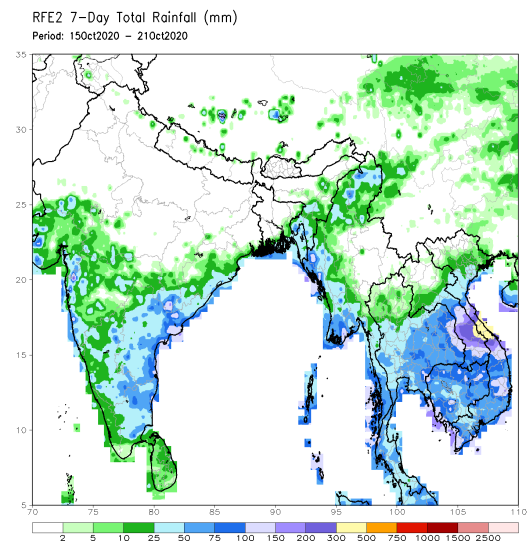
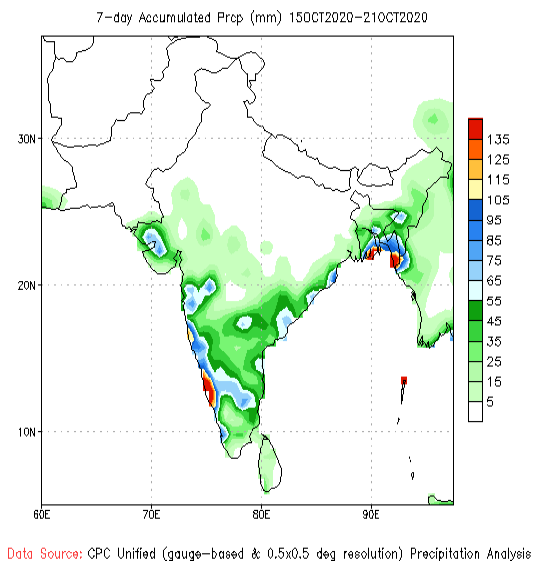
The following figures show the satellite observed rainfall in the last 7 days in Sri Lanka.





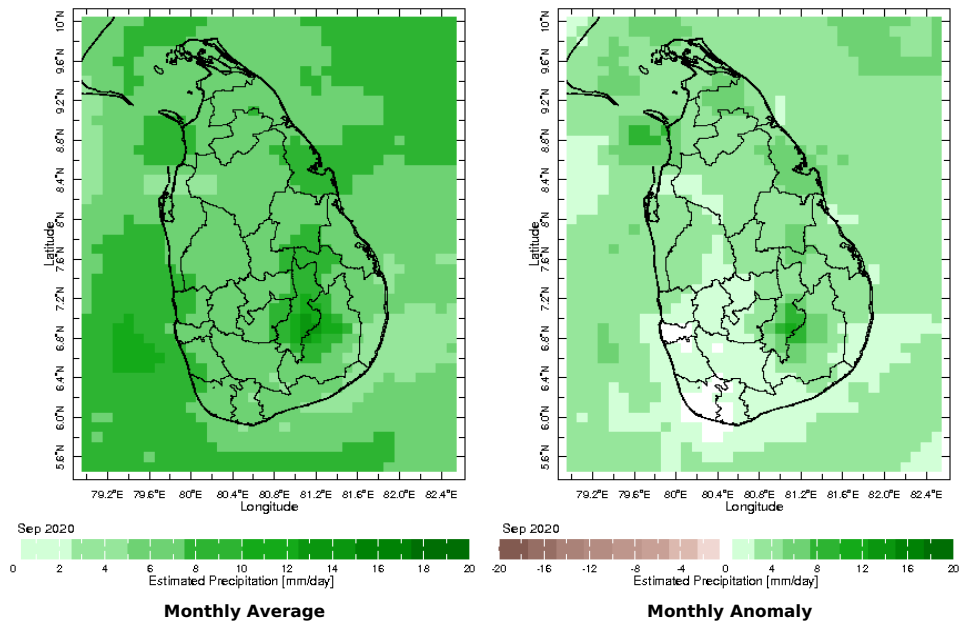
Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

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.

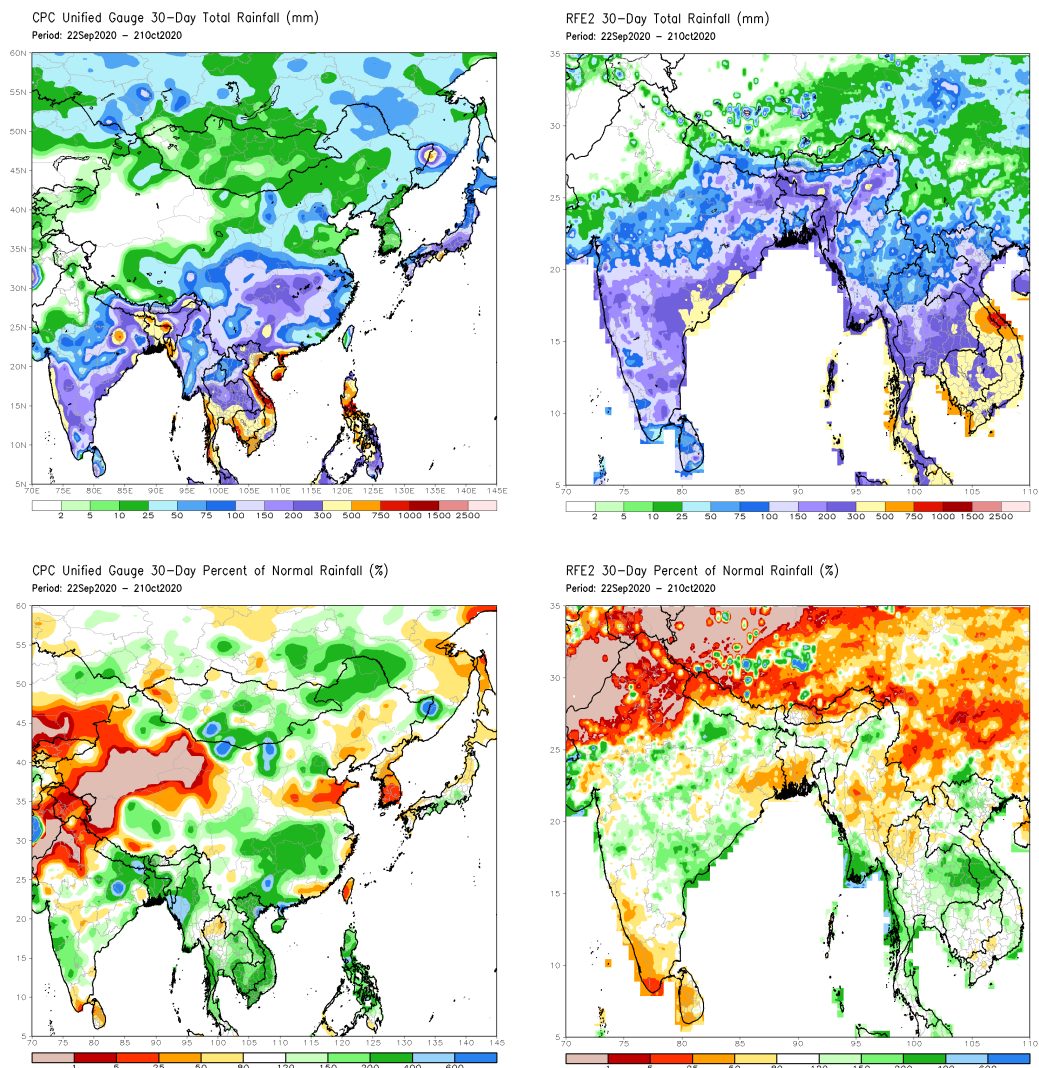


Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

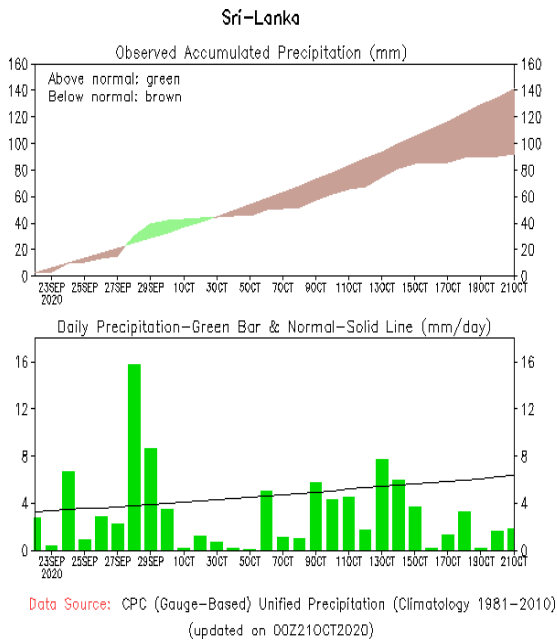
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places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



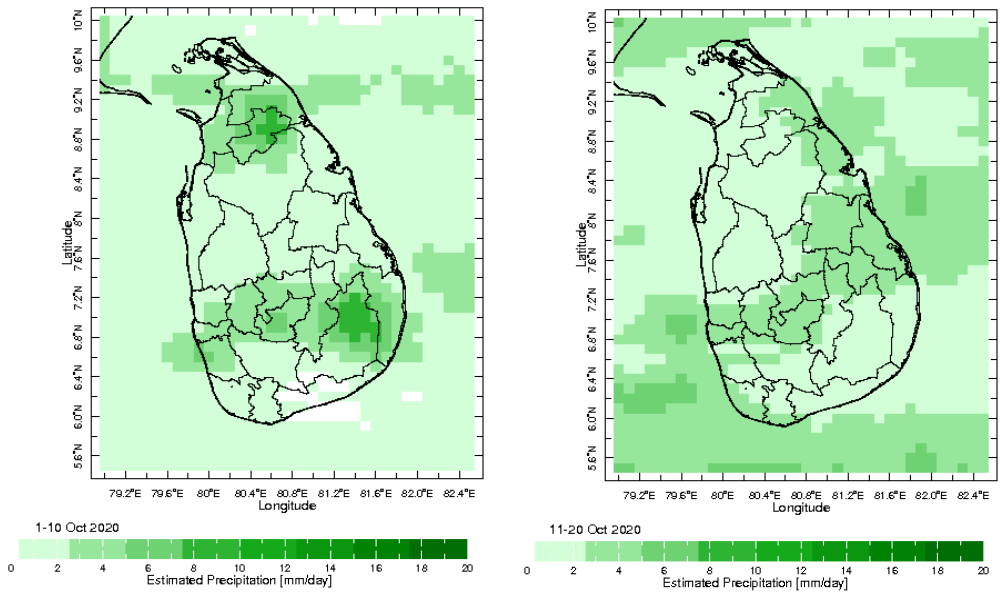
The figure in the top-left shows the total rainfall in the past 30 days from CPC Unified Precipitation Analysis while the figure in the top-right shows the total rainfall for the same period from RFE 2.0 Satellite Rainfall Estimates. The bottom two figures show the percentage of rainfall received in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



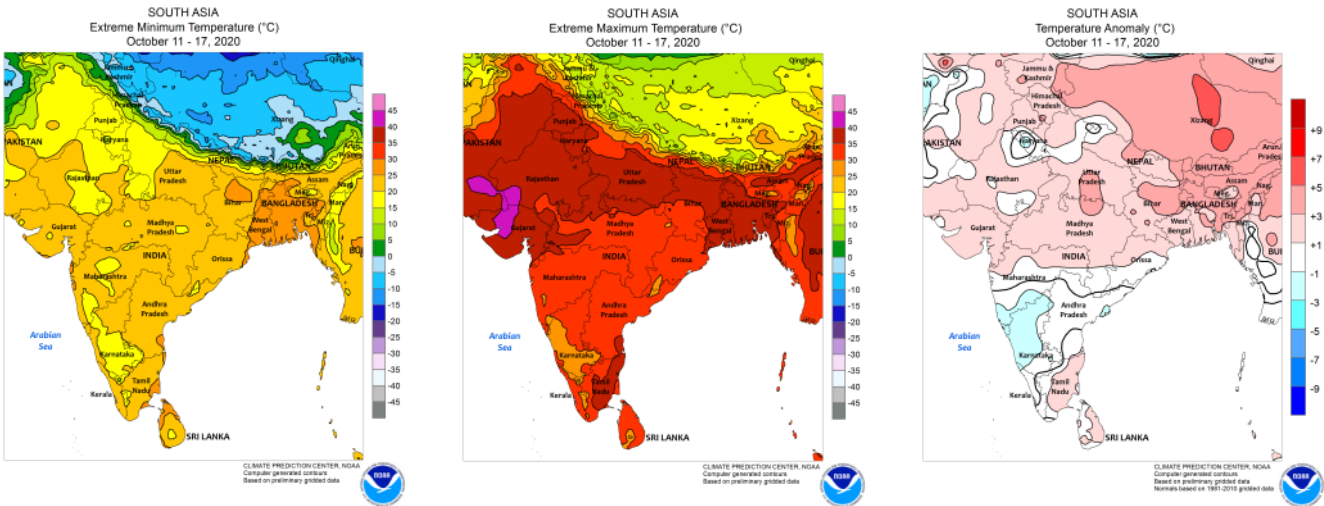
The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.



Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates

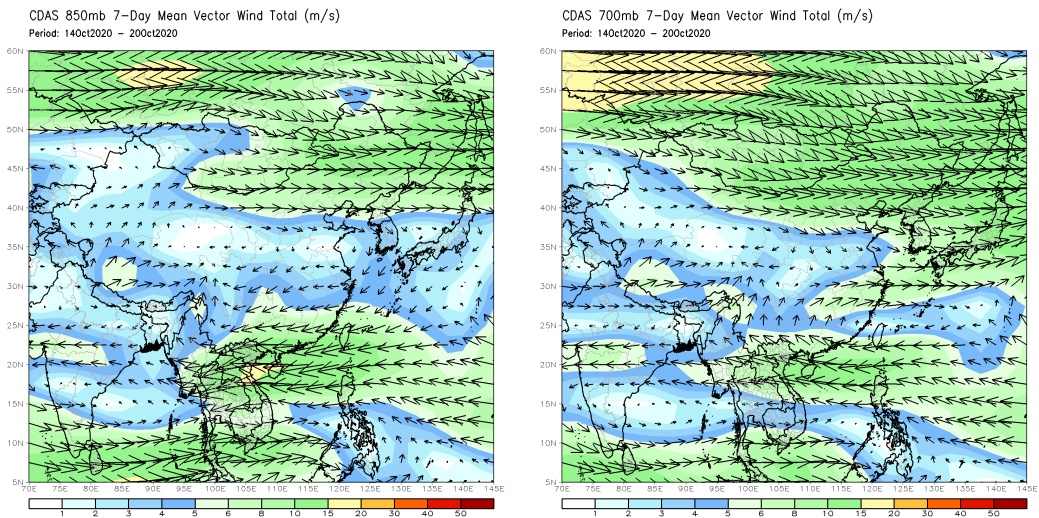


Weekly Temperature Monitoring



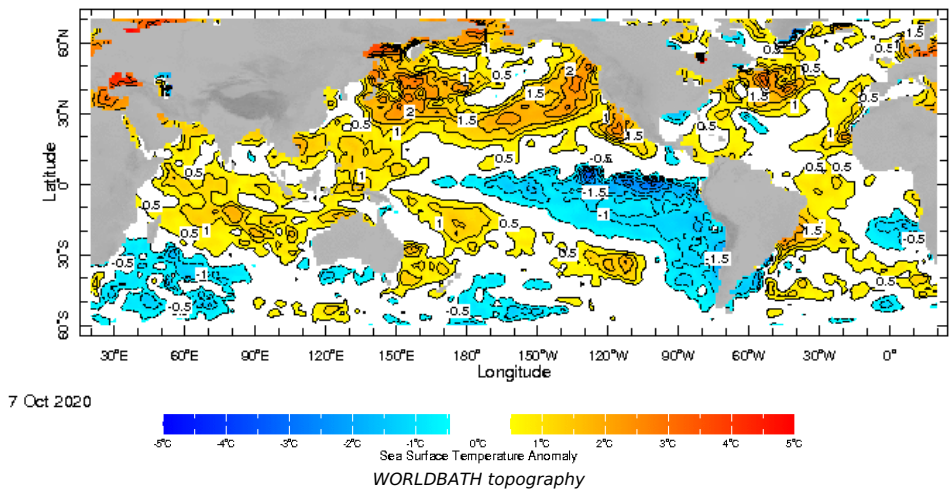
Weekly Wind Monitoring

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.

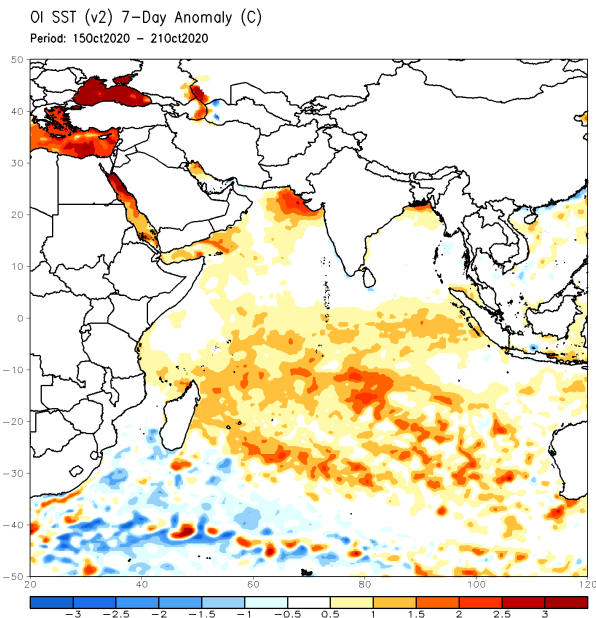


Weekly Average SST Anomalies

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

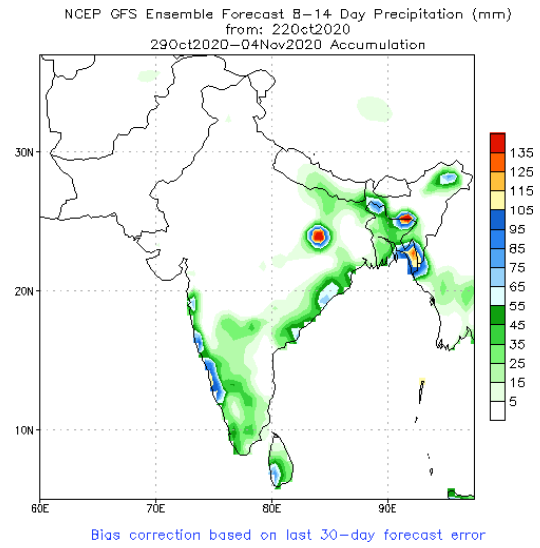
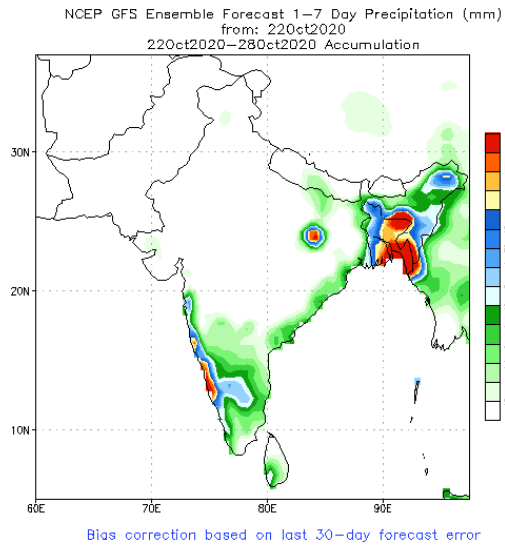


Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC

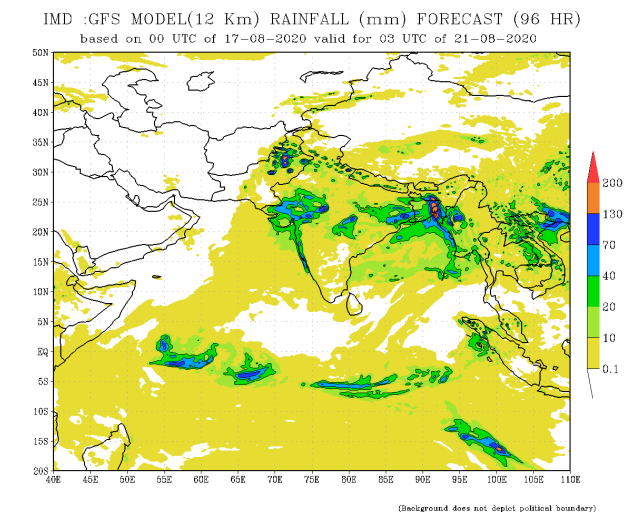
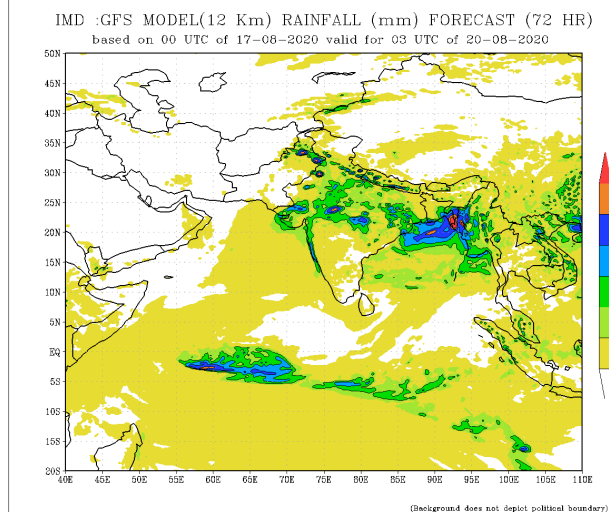
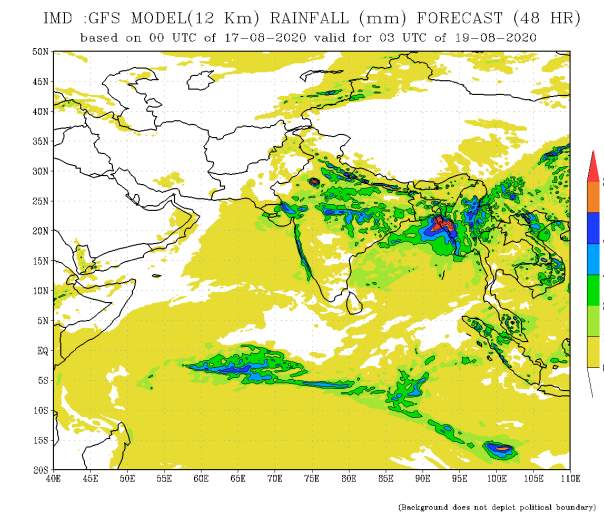
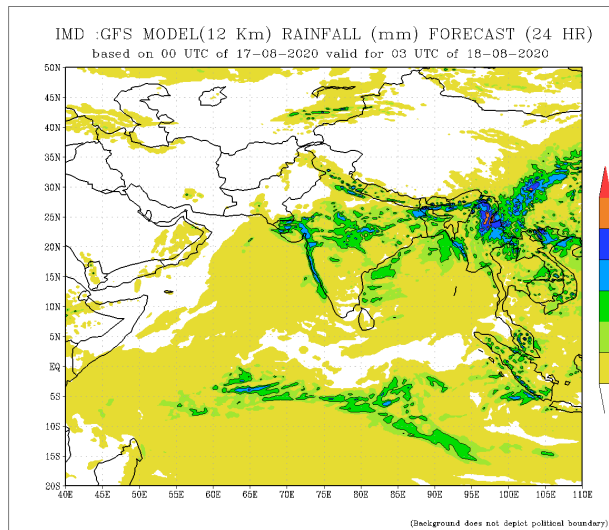


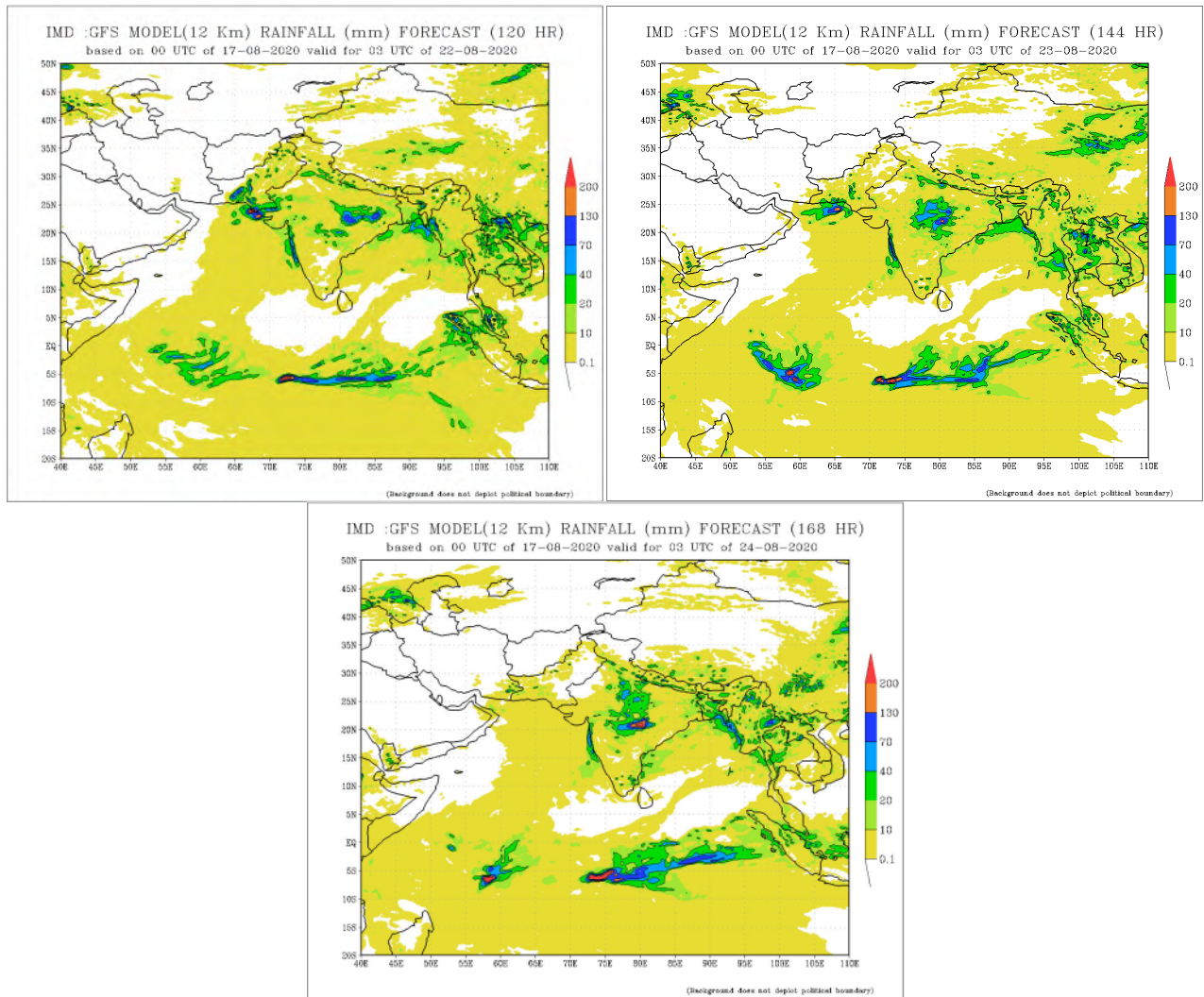
PREDICTIONS

NCEP GFS 1- 14 Day prediction



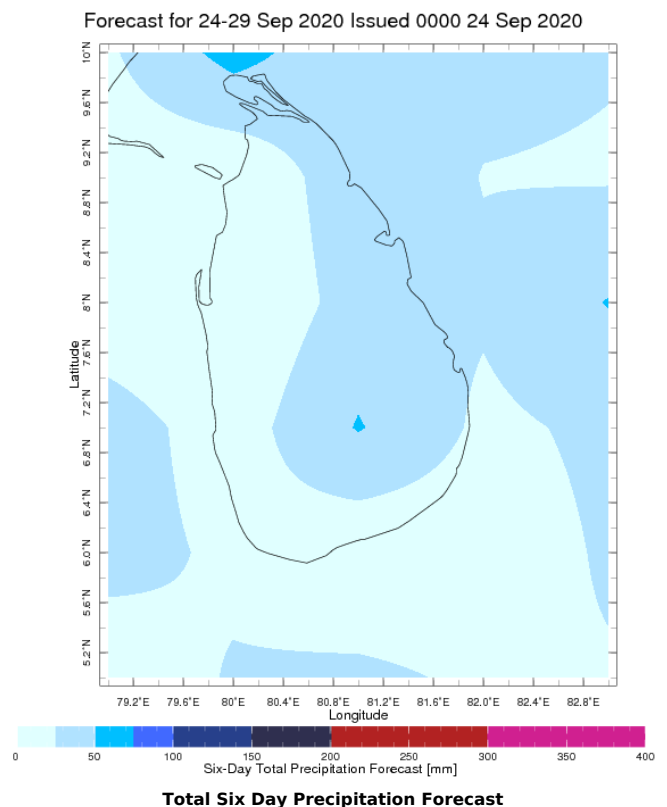
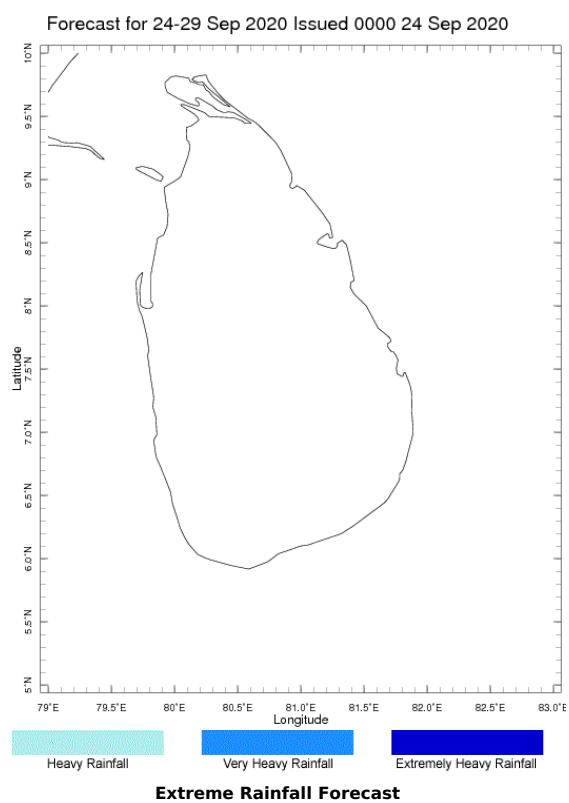
IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India





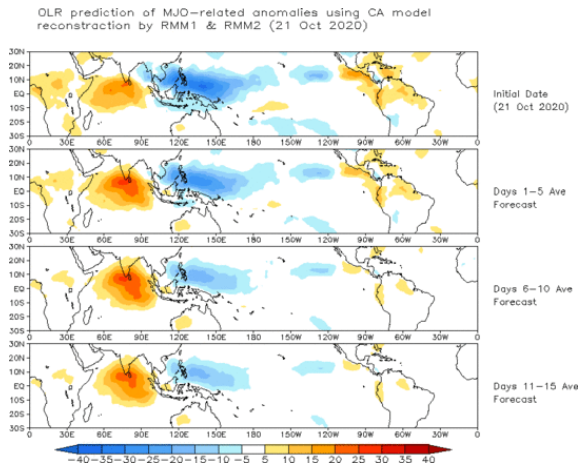
Weekly Rainfall Forecast from IRI

Total rainfall forecast from the IRI for next six days is provided in figures below. The figure to the left shows the expectancy of heavy rainfall events during these six days while the figure to the right is the prediction of total rainfall amount during this period.



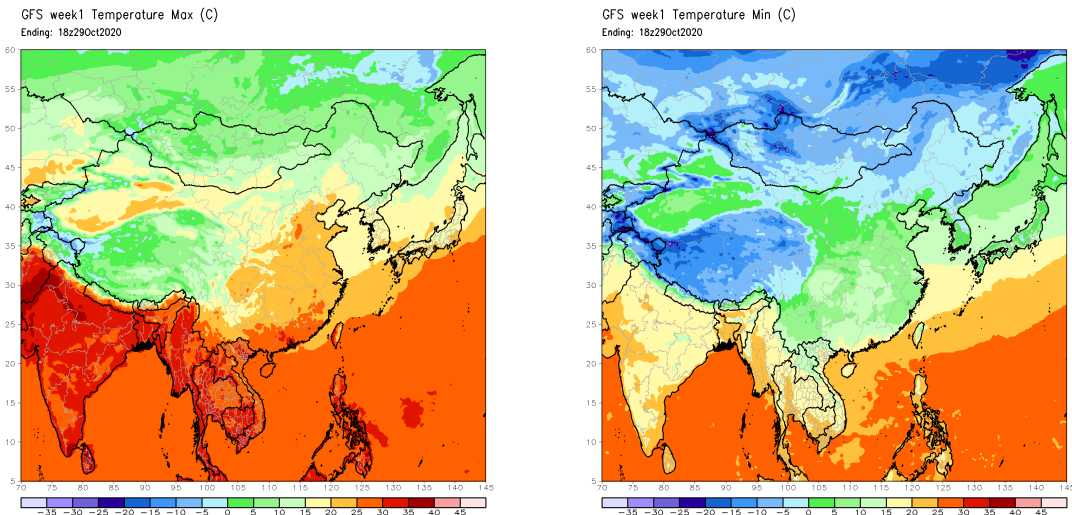
Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

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.



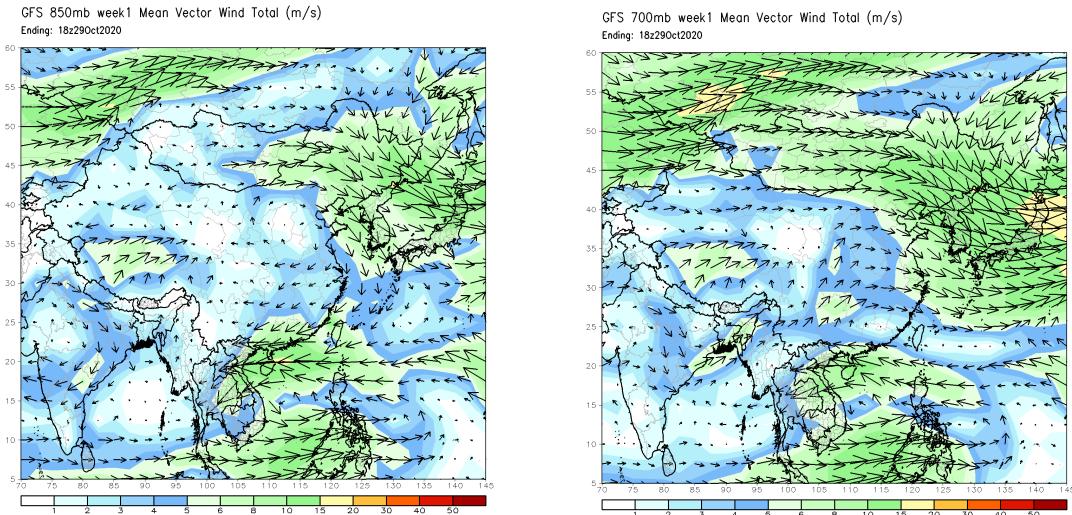
Weekly Temperature Forecast

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



Weekly Wind Forecast

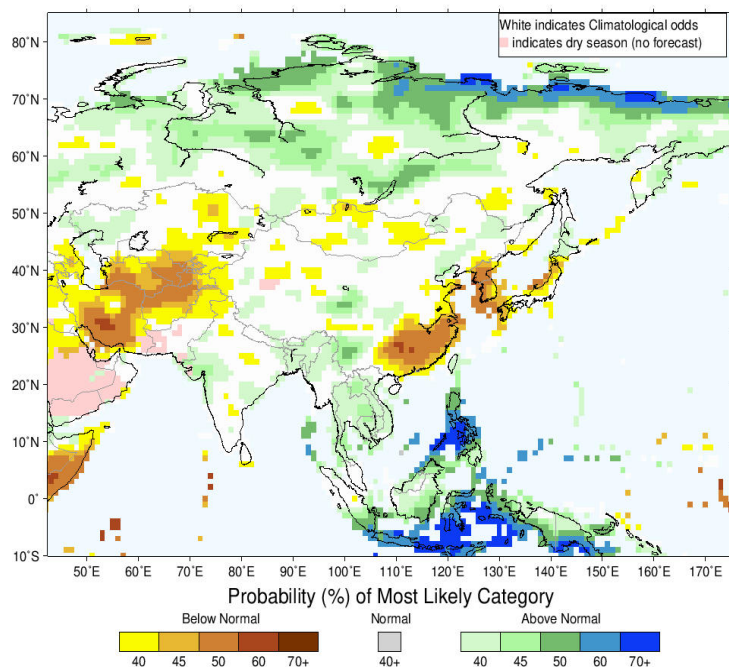
Weekly mean vector wind total prediction from the GFS model at 850 mb (left) and 700 mb (right) levels. (from NOAA CPC)



Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

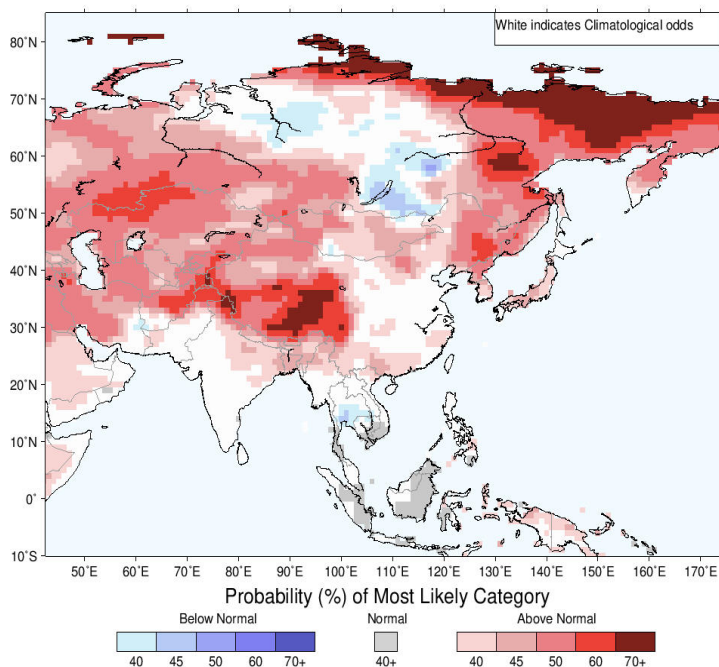
Following is the latest seasonal precipitation and temperature prediction for the next 3 months by the IRI. The color shading indicates the probability of the most dominant tercile -- that is, the tercile having the highest forecast probability. The color bar alongside the map defines these dominant 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 Precipitation for October–November–December 2020, Issued September 2020



Precipitation Forecast

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for October–November–December 2020, Issued September 2020



Temperature Forecast

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