24 NOVEMBER 2023

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

Monitored & Predicted Wind



High probability of heavy rainfall (> predicted for Sabaragamuwa, Uva provinces and fairly heavy rainfall is predicted for Central, Southern, Western provinces during 23 - 29 Nov.



Monitored Rainfalls

•During the last week, average daily rainfall over Sri Lanka was 16.3 mm and hydro catchment was 22.8 mm.

- •Extreme rainfall (> 150 mm/day) was in Nuwara Eliya and Jaffna.
- •The rainfall of last week was twice as normal.



•From 13 - 19 Nov, up to 3 m/s of south westerly winds were at 850 mb (1.5 km).

• During 23 - 29 Nov, up to 5 m/s of north easterly winds are expected at 850 mb (1.5 km).

• Wind direction will predominantly transition from SW to from NE.



Land Temp

Sea & I

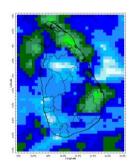
Monitored

•Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.5 - 1.5°C above normal.

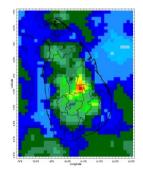
•From 16 - 22 Nov, maximum daily temperature was recorded in Ratnapura (35.0°C) and Moneragala (33.4°C).

Monitoring Rainfall

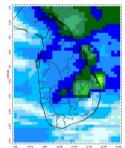
Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 14th November - 21st November 2023



14 November

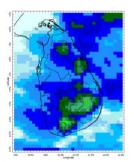


18 November

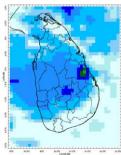


15 November

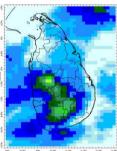
19 November



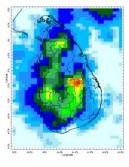
16 November



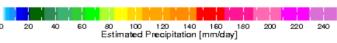
20 November



17 November



21 November



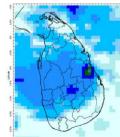
Federation for Environment, Climate and Technology



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Ocean State (*Text Courtesy IRI*)

Pacific sea state: November 20, 2023

El Nino Mode has set in according to NOAA since 8th of June. Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are above average across the central and eastern Pacific Ocean mid-November. El Niño is anticipated to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring (with a 62% chance during April-June 2024).

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.5 °C above normal to the country in 31st October - 6th November, 2023. A positive Dipole Mode has set in across the Indian Ocean since 8th of June.

Predictions

Rainfall_

1 - 7 Day prediction: IMD GFS models

From 23rd November - 29th November:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall (mm)	Provinces
> 130	Sabaragamuwa, Uva
70 - 130	Central
40 - 70	Southern, Western
20 - 40	Eastern, North Central, North Western, Northern

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall significantly enhance the rainfall during 22nd November - 1st December and moderately enhance the rainfall during 2nd - 6th December for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

Monitoring _

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been very heavy rainfall over the following areas: Nuwara Eliya, Jaffna

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of (16th November - 22nd November) = 16.3 mm

Maximum Daily Rainfall: 96.3 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Region	Average rainfall for last	Average temperature for last 8 days (°C)	
Negion	8 days (mm)	Maximum	Minimum
Northern plains	14.8	30.5	24.7
Eastern hills	15.3	26.8	19.0
Eastern plains	14.9	31.6	24.6

Western hills	25.3	28.4	19.7
Western plains	20.2	31.4	24.7
Southern plains	6.6	31.5	24.9

Region	Average rainfall for	Daily maximum rainfall	Daily minimum rainfall
	last 8 days (mm)	for last 8 days (mm)	for last 8 days (mm)
Hydro catchment	22.8	185.5	0.0

Wind: South 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 Sabaragamuwa, Central, Western, Uva, and Eastern provinces of the country driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week (23rd November - 29th November), heavy rainfall is predicted for the Sabaragamuwa, Uva provinces and fairly heavy rainfall is predicted for the Central, Southern, and Western provinces, and less rainfall is predicted for rest of the country.

Temperatures: The temperature will remain seasonably near normal for the country during 23rd November - 29th November.

Teleconnections: A positive Dipole Mode has set in across the Indian Ocean since 8th of June. MJO shall significantly enhance the rainfall during 22nd November - 1st December and moderately enhance the rainfall during 2nd - 6th December for Sri Lanka.

Seasonal Precipitation: The precipitation forecast for the December-January-February, 2024 season shows near normal precipitation.

	Rainfall (During 24 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, 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

Inside This Issue

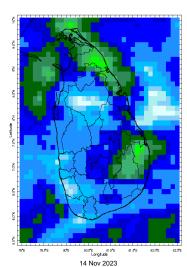
- Monitoring
 a. Daily Rainfall Monitoring
 b. Weekly Rainfall Monitoring
 c. Monthly Rainfall Monitoring
 d. Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates
 e. Weekly Temperature Monitoring
 f. Weekly Wind Monitoring
 g. Weekly Average SST Anomalies
 2. Predictions

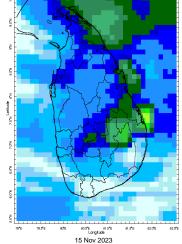
- g. Weekiy Average 351 Frankriker 2. Predictions a. NCEP GFS Ensemble 1-14 day Rainfall Predictions b. GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi c. MJO Related OLR Forecast d. Weekiy Winerature Forecast e. Weekiy Wine Forecast f. Seasonal Predictions from IRI

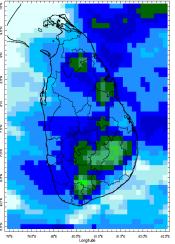
MONITORING

Daily Rainfall Monitoring

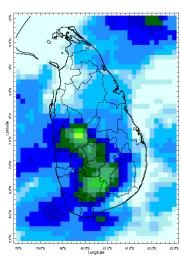
The following figures show the satellite observed rainfall in the last 7 days in Sri Lanka.



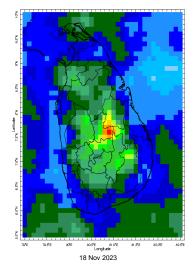


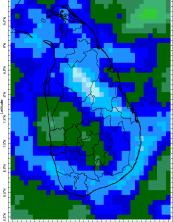


16 Nov 2023



17 Nov 2023

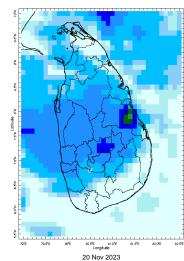




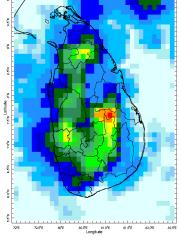
80°E 81.5" 80.5°E \$1.0°E Longitude 19 Nov 2023

> 40 20

60



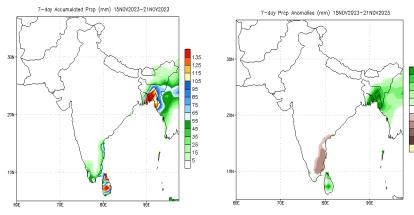
80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 Estimated Precipitation [mm/day]



21 Nov 2023

Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

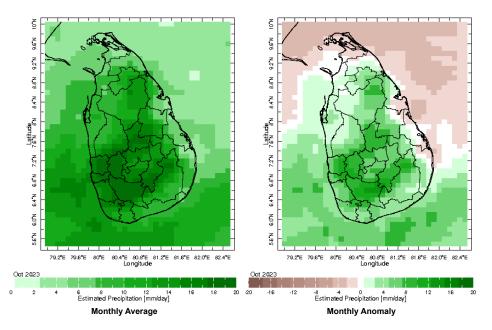
The following figures show the total satellite observed rainfall in the last week in Sri Lanka. The figure in the left is the total 7-day rainfall from NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC) Unified Precipitation Analysis and the figure in the right is the total 7-day rainfall from CPC RFE 2.0 Satellite Rainfall Estimates. The bottom two figures are the respective anomalies.



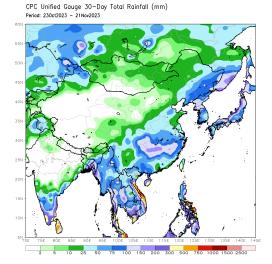
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis Climatology (1991-2020)

Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

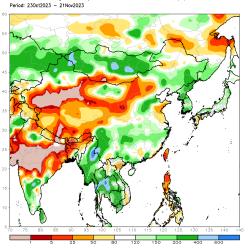
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places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



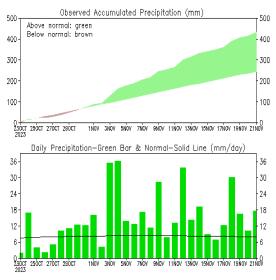
The figure in the top-left shows the total rainfall in the past 30 days from CPC Unified Precipitation Analysis while the figure in the top-right shows the total rainfall for the same period from RFE 2.0 Satellite Rainfall Estimates. The bottom two figures show the percentage of rainfall received in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



CPC Unified Gauge 30-Day Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)

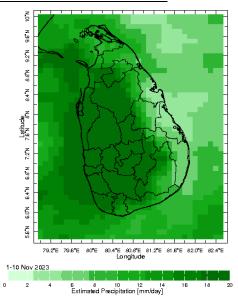


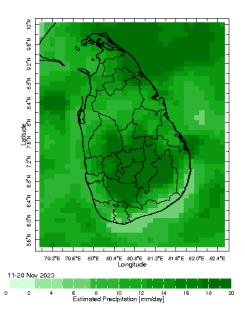
- 15 -25 -50 -75 100 The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.



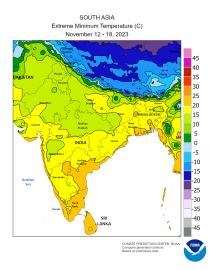
Data Source: CPC (Gauge-Based) Unified Precipitation (Climatology 1981-2010) (updated on D0Z21N0V2023)

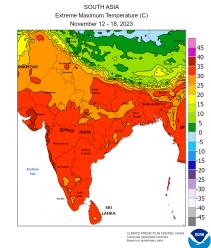
Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates

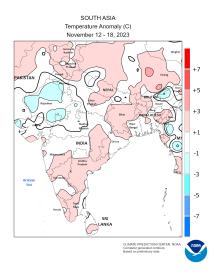




Weekly Temperature Monitoring



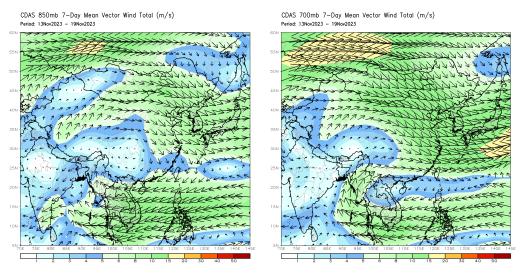




Sri-Lanka

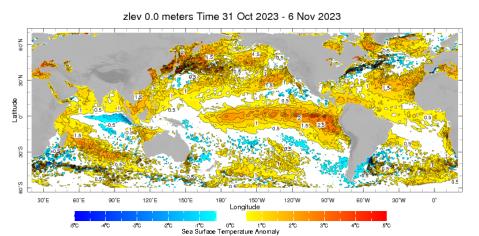
Weekly Wind Monitoring

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.



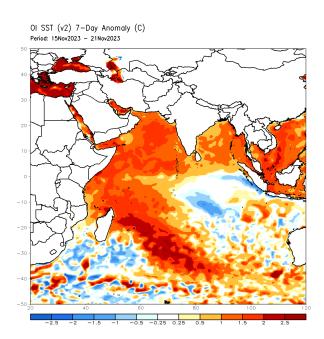
Weekly Average SST Anomalies

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

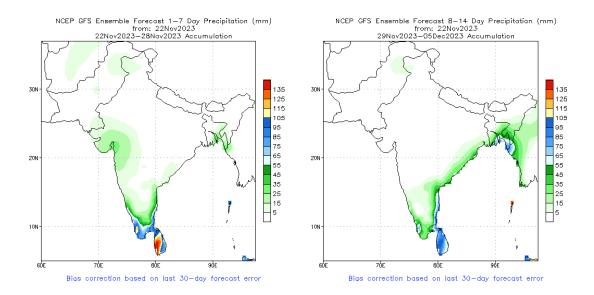


WORLDBATH topography

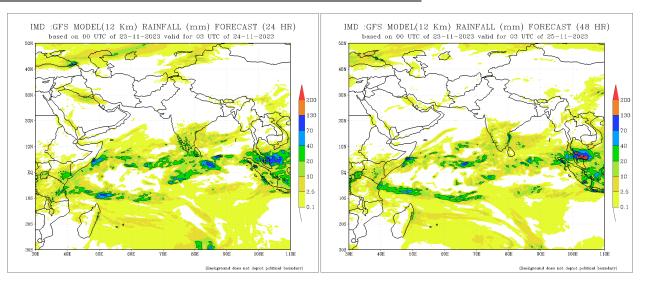
Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC

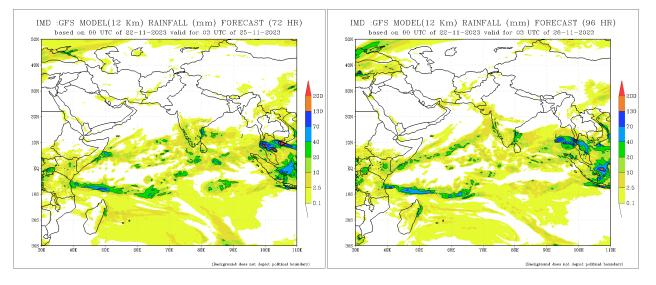


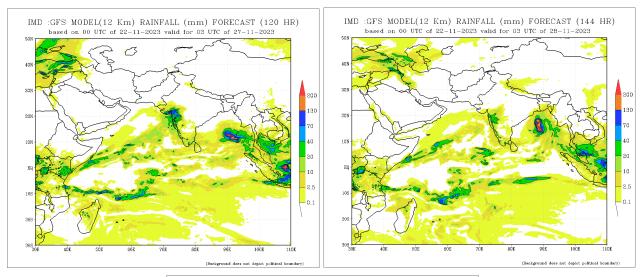
NCEP GFS 1- 14 Day prediction

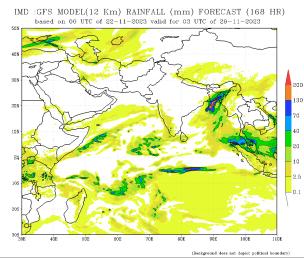












Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

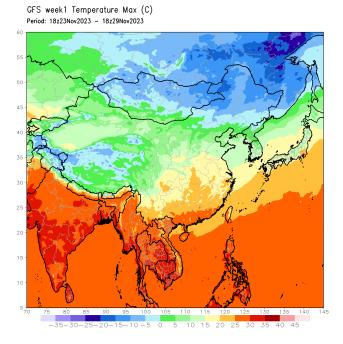
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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

30N 20N 10N EQ-Initial Date (21 Nov 2023) 105 205 305 6Å 30N Q 20N-10N Days 1-5 Ave EQ 10S Forecast 205 305 90 RÓI 30N 20N 10N Days 6-10 Ave EQ 15 22 105 Forecast 20S 305 608 1504 120 90 604 30N 20N-10N EQ Days 11-15 Ave 105 Forecast 205 30S 150% 120% 30 608 1206 50E 180 900 40-35-30-25-20-15-10-5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

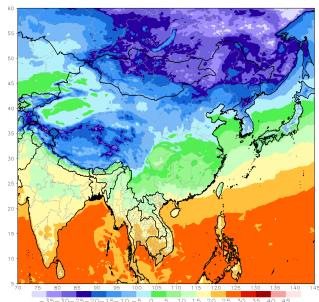
OLR prediction of MJO-related anomalies using CA model reconstruction by RMM1 & RMM2 (21 Nov 2023)

Weekly Temperature Forecast

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

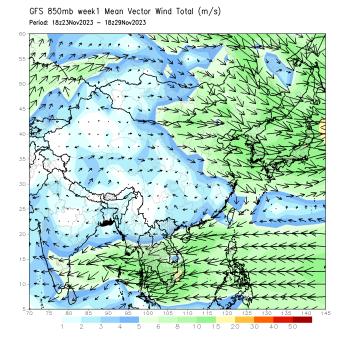


GFS week1 Temperature Min (C) Period: 18z23Nov2023 – 18z29Nov2023

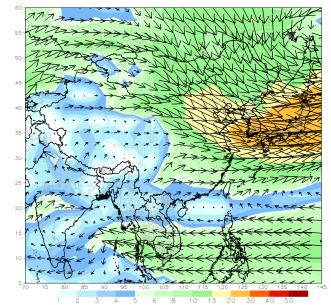


Weekly Wind Forecast

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

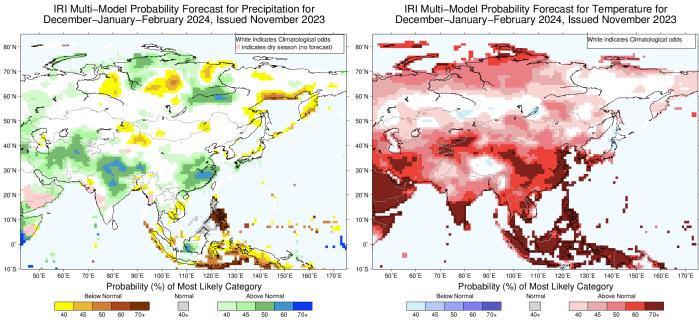


GFS 700mb week1 Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s) Period: 18223Nov2023 - 18229Nov2023



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 increasingly strong probabilities for the restrict the strong 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 December–January–February 2024, Issued November 2023

Precipitation Forecast

Temperature Forecast

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