25 AUGUST 2023

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

Monitored & Predicted Wind

Rainfall Prediction



- Light showers (25 mm) are predicted for the Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Northern, Uva provinces during 24 - 30 Aug.
- •Fairly heavy rainfall (≥ 55mm) is predicted for the Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Western, Uva, Central, North Western provinces during 31 Aug 6 Sep.

• During the week, aver sail over Sri I

•During the last week, average daily rainfall over Sri Lanka was 'light' (0.9 mm) and hydro catchment areas received 'light' (1.2 mm) showers.



- From 15 21 Aug, up to 10 m/s of northwest-westerly winds were at 850 mb (1.5 km).
- •During 25 31
 Aug, up to 10 m/s
 of northwestsouthwesterly
 winds are expected
 at 850 mb (1.5
 km).



•Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.5 -2°C above normal.

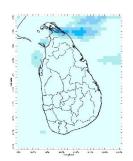
Monitored Sea & Land Temp

•From 16 - 23 Aug, maximum daily temperature was recorded in Vavuniya (38.5°C), Polonnaruwa (38.1°C) and Pottuvil (37.5°C).

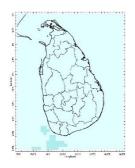
Monitoring

Rainfall

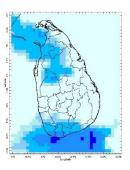
Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 15th August – 22nd August 2023



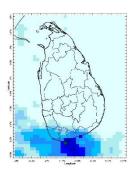
15 August



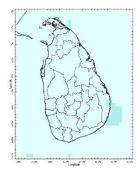
16 August



17 August



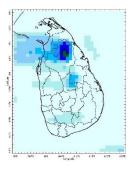
18 August



19 August

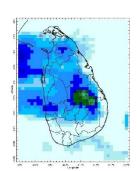


20 August



21 August

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



22 August



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Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)_

Pacific sea state: August 21, 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-August. El Niño conditions will continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter (with greater than a 95% chance through December 2023-February 2024).

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.5 °C above normal to the country in 1st - 7th August, 2023. A positive Dipole Mode has set in across the Indian Ocean since 8th of June.

Predictions

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14 - day prediction: NOAA NCEP models

From 24th August - 30th August:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

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

From 31st August - 6th September:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

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

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall near neutral the rainfall during 23^{rd} August - 1^{st} September and slightly enhance the rainfall during 2^{nd} - 6^{th} September for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

Monitoring

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been fairly heavy rainfall over the following area: Polonnaruwa

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of (16th August - 23rd August) = 0.9 mm Maximum Daily Rainfall: 29.8 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Region	Average rainfall for last	Average temperature for last 8 days	
Region	8 days (mm)	Maximum	Minimum
Northern plains	0.4	34.4	26.2
Eastern hills	0.2	30.2	18.2
Eastern plains	1.1	35.8	25.1
Western hills	1.0	29.2	20.0
Western plains	1.6	32.2	26.7
Southern plains	0.8	33.5	25.3

Region	Average rainfall for last 8 days (mm)	Daily maximum rainfall for last 8 days (mm)	Daily minimum rainfall for last 8 days (mm)
Hydro catchment	1.2	46.2	0.0

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

Temperatures: The temperature anomalies were above normal for the Western, Sabaragamuwa provinces and some parts of the Southern, Central, Uva, and North Western provinces of the country driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions _

Rainfall: During the next week (24th August - 30th August), light showers (25 mm) are predicted for the Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Northern, and Uva provinces and less rainfall is predicted for the rest of the country.

Temperatures: The temperature will remain above normal for some parts of the Eastern, Uva, Northern, North Central, Southern, and Central provinces during 25th August - 31st August.

 $\emph{Teleconnections:}\ A\ positive\ Dipole\ Mode\ has\ set\ in\ across\ the\ Indian\ Ocean\ since\ 8^{th}\ of\ June.$

MJO shall near neutral the rainfall during 23^{rd} August - 1^{st} September and slightly enhance the rainfall during 2^{nd} - 6^{th} September for Sri Lanka.

Seasonal Precipitation: The precipitation forecast for the September-October-November, 2023 season shows above normal precipitation for the country.

Terminology for Rainfall Ranges

	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

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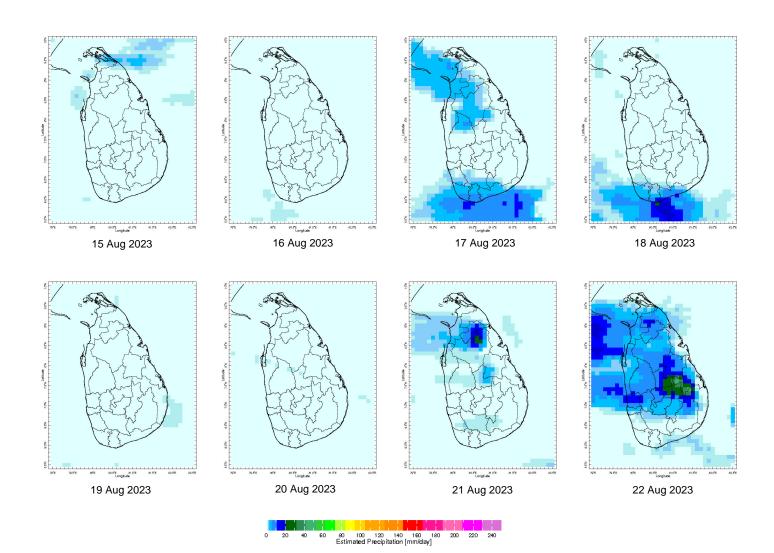
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 a. NCEP GFS Ensemble 1-14 day Rainfall Predictions
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MONITORING

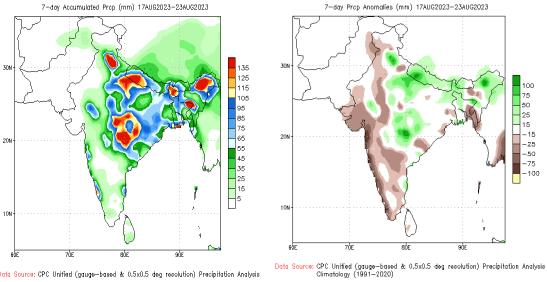
Daily Rainfall Monitoring

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



Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

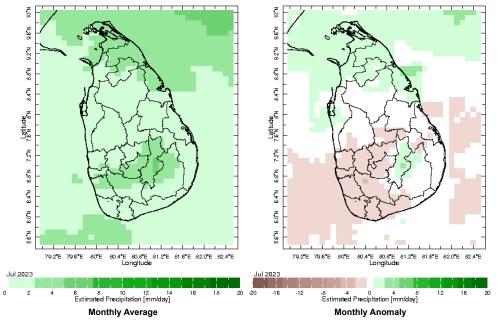
The following figures show the total satellite observed rainfall in the last week in Sri Lanka. The figure in the left is the total 7-day rainfall from NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC) Unified Precipitation Analysis and the figure in the right is the total 7-day rainfall from CPC RFE 2.0 Satellite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



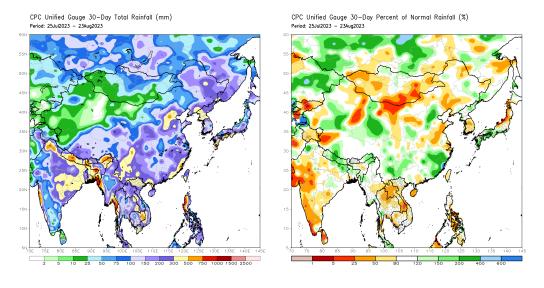
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge—based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis

Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

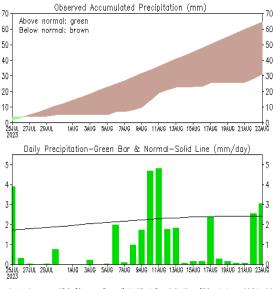
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places 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.

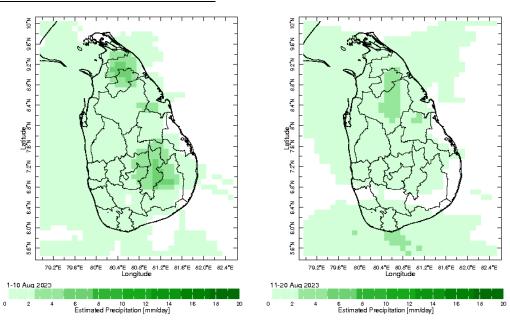




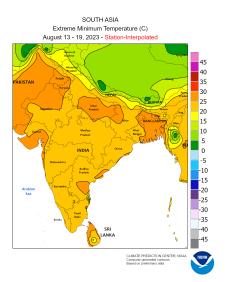


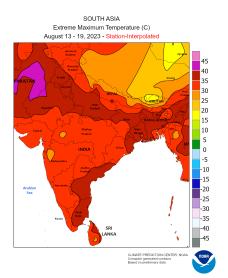
Data Source: CPC (Gauge-Based) Unified Precipitation (Climatology 1981-2010) (updated on 00Z23AUG2023)

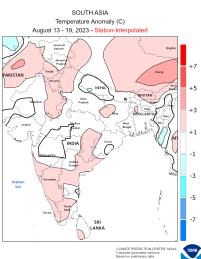
Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates



Weekly Temperature Monitoring



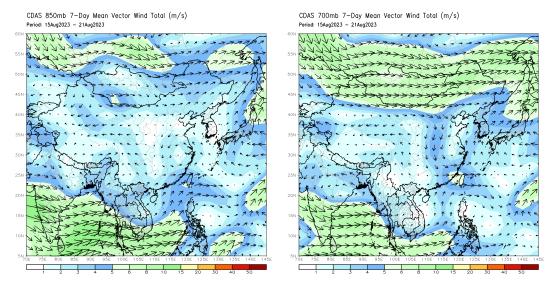






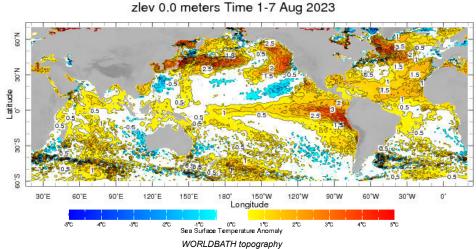
Weekly Wind Monitoring

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.

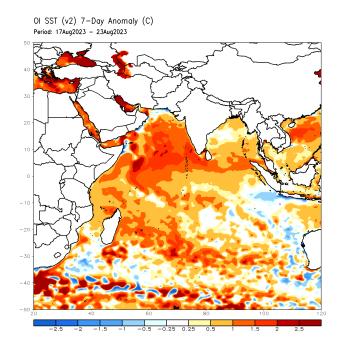


Weekly Average SST Anomalies

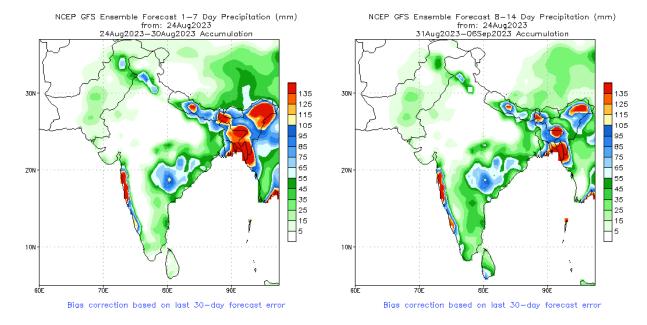
Weekly average Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the world from NOAA NCEP



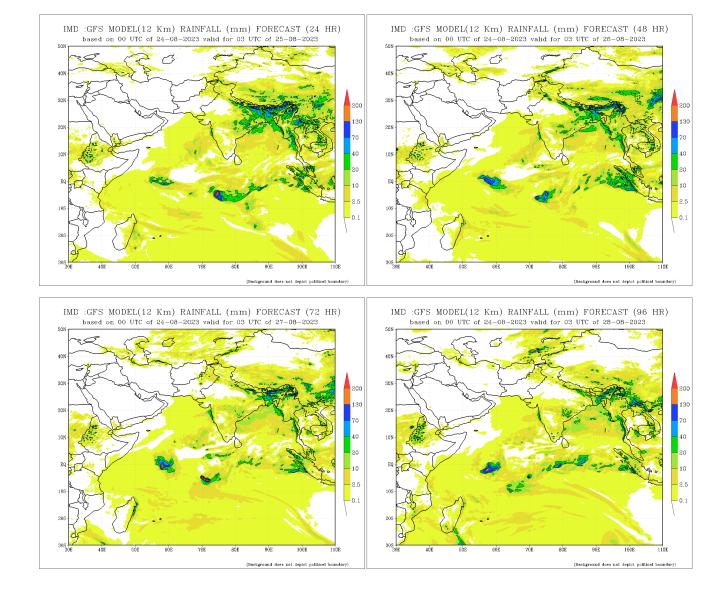
Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC

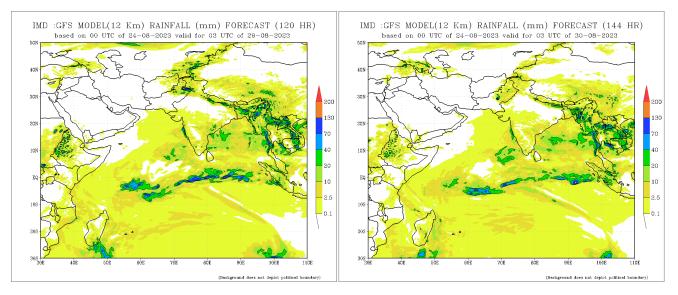


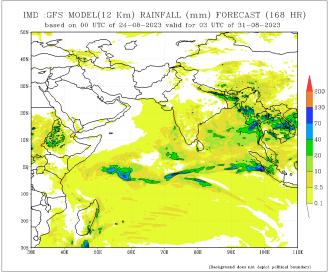
NCEP GFS 1-14 Day prediction



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



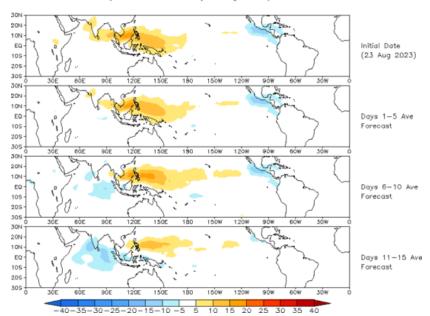




Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

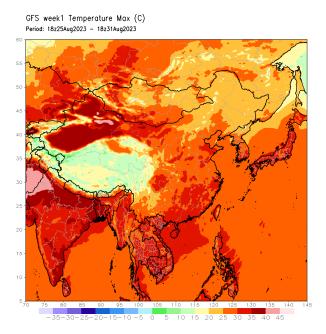
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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

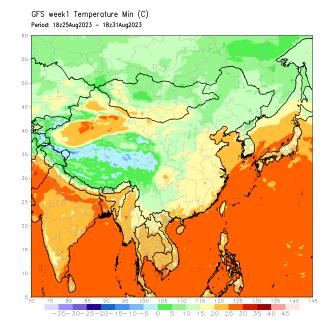




Weekly Temperature Forecast

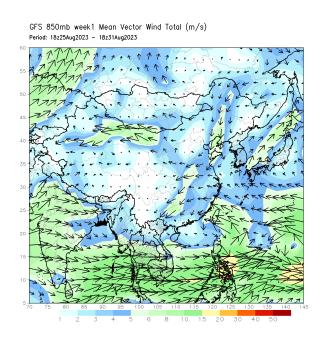
Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)

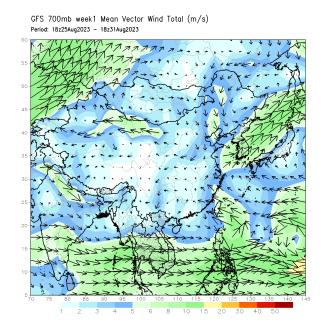




Weekly Wind Forecast

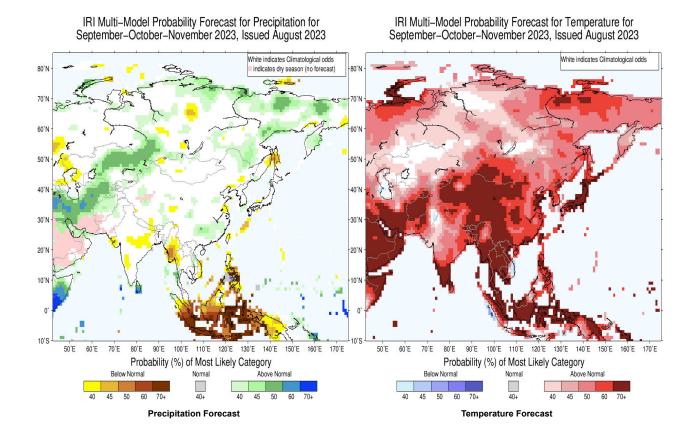
Weekly mean vector wind total prediction from the GFS model at 850 mb (left) and 700 mb (right) levels. (from NOAA CPC)





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%).





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