26 JANUARY 2024

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

Rainfall Prediction

High likelihood of very heavy rainfall (> 100 mm) is predicted for Eastern province, fairly heavy rainfall (50 - 100 mm) is predicted for Uva province and less rainfall (≤ 45 mm) is predicted for the rest during 24 - 30 Jan.

Monitored Rainfalls



- •Rainfall on 18 & 19 Jan reached peak (164 mm & 64 mm) at Mullaitivu.
- During the last week, average daily rainfall was 6.1 mm and hydro catchment was 2.8 mm.



- Winds at 850mb (1.5 km) were north easterly from 15 - 21 Jan reaching up to 5
- •Winds at 850mb (1.5 km) are predicted north easterly from 25 -31 Jan reaching up to 6 m/s.



Monitored Sea & Land Temp

- •Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.5 - 1.5°C above normal.
- •Strong EL Nino and positive indian ocean dipole patterns sustained.
- Maximum daily temperature was in Ratnapura (35.0°C), Ratmalana (33.9°C) and Katunayake (33.9°C).

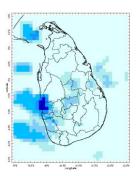
Monitoring

Rainfall

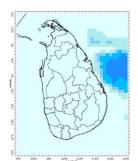
Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 16th January - 23rd January 2024



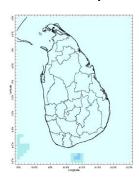
16 January



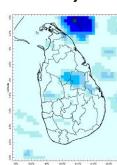
20 January



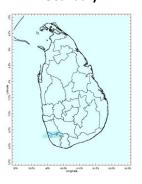
17 January



21 January

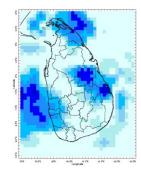


18 January



22 January

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



19 January



23 January



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Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)

Pacific sea state: January 22, 2024

El Nino Mode has set in according to NOAA since 8th of June, 2023. Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are above average across the central and eastern Pacific Ocean mid-January. El Niño is expected to continue for the next several seasons, with a transition to ENSO-neutral favored during April-June 2024 (73% chance).

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.5°C above normal to the country in 2nd - 8th January 2024. A positive Dipole Mode has set in across the Indian Ocean since 8th of June.

Predictions

Rainfall _

7 Day prediction: NCEP GFS models

From 24th January - 30th January:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall (mm)	Provinces
135	Eastern
75	Uva
45	Central, North Central, Southern
35	Northern
25	Sabaragamuwa, North Western
≤ 5	Western

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall moderately suppress the rainfall during 24th January - 7th February for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

Monitoring —

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

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of (17th January - 24th January) = 6.1 mm Maximum Daily Rainfall: 164.3 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Docion	Average rainfall for last	Average temperature for last 8 days (°C)	
Region	8 days (mm)	Maximum	Minimum
Northern plains	6.7	30.0	23.5
Eastern hills	0.9	25.7	17.4
Eastern plains	6.2	30.3	23.5

Western hills	5.3	28.6	18.0
Western plains	9.3	32.0	24.2
Southern plains	0.4	31.6	23.7

Pagion	Average rainfall for	Daily maximum rainfall	Daily minimum rainfall
Region	last 8 days (mm)	for last 8 days (mm)	for last 8 days (mm)
Hydro catchment	2.8	46.4	0.0

Wind: North easterly 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 province of the country driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week (24th January - 30th January), heavy rainfall is predicted for the Eastern province, fairly heavy rainfall is predicted for the Uva province, and less rainfall is predicted for rest of the country.

Temperatures: The temperature will remain above normal for some parts of the Western province during 25th January - 31st January.

Teleconnections: A positive Dipole Mode has set in across the Indian Ocean since 8th of June. MJO shall moderately suppress the rainfall during 24th January - 7th February for Sri Lanka.

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

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.









FEDERATION FOR ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND TECHNOLOGY

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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

 Predictions

- g. Weekly Average SST Anomalics

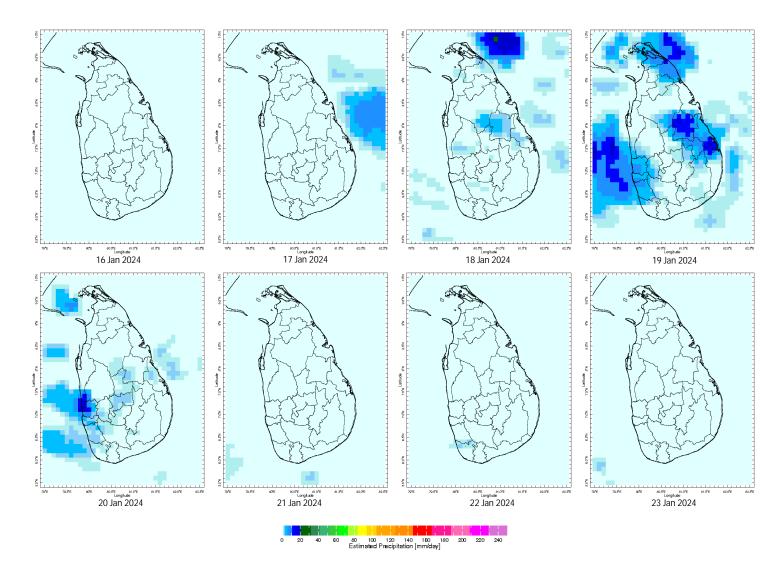
 2. Predictions

 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. Weekly Temperature Forecast
 e. Weekly Wind Forecast
 f. Seasonal Predictions from IRI

MONITORING

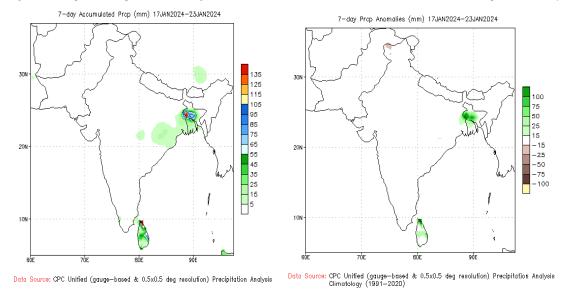
Daily Rainfall Monitoring

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



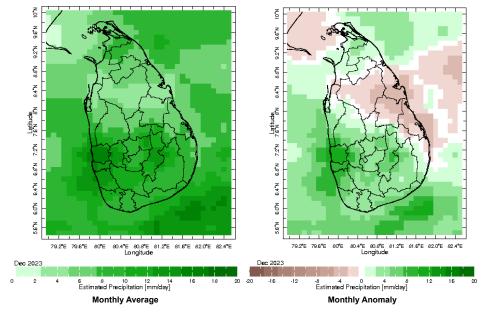
Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

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.

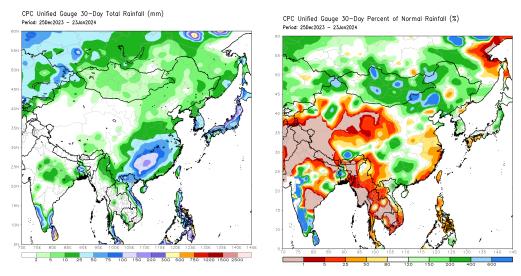


Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

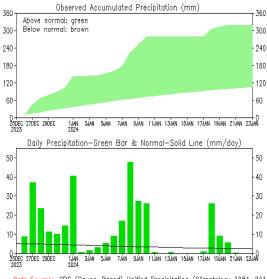
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places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

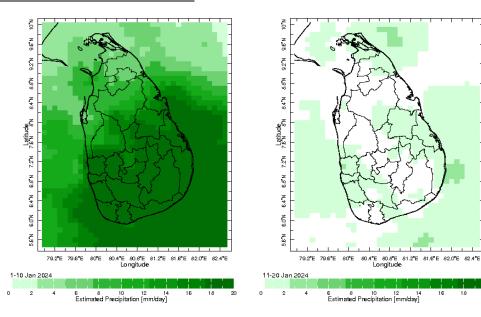




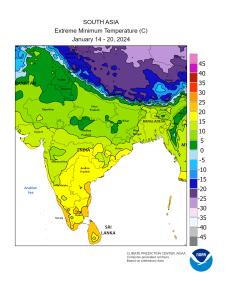


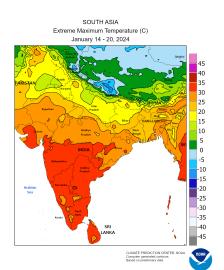
Data Source: CPC (Gauge-Based) Unified Precipitation (Climatology 1981-2010) (updated on DOZ23JAN2024)

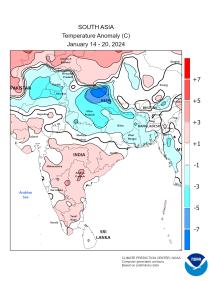
Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates



Weekly Temperature Monitoring

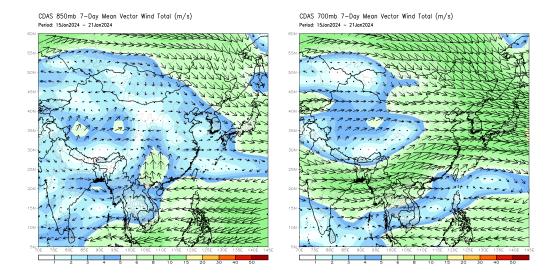






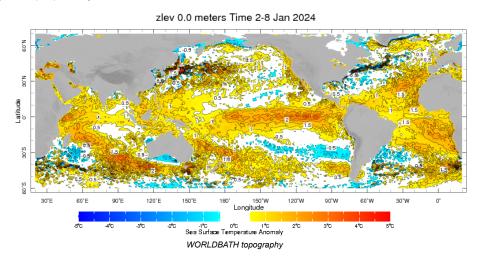
Weekly Wind Monitoring

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.

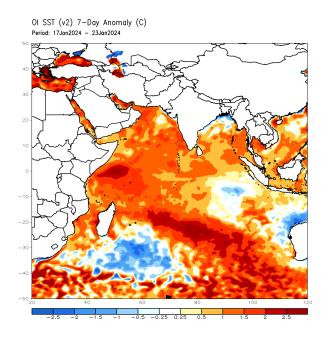


Weekly Average SST Anomalies

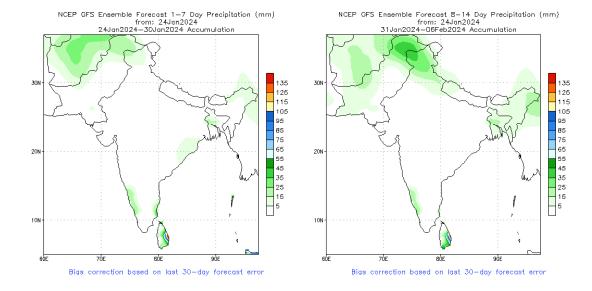
Weekly average Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the world from NOAA NCEP



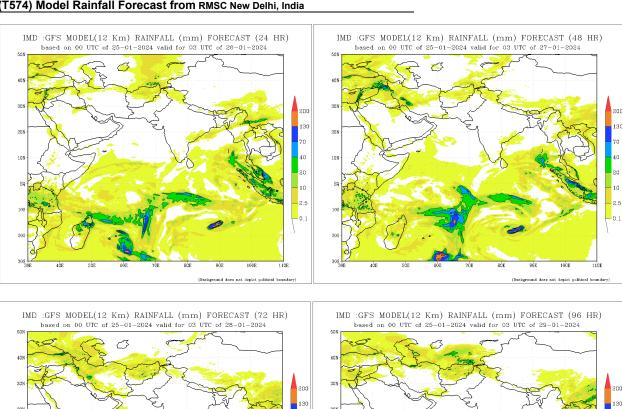
Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC

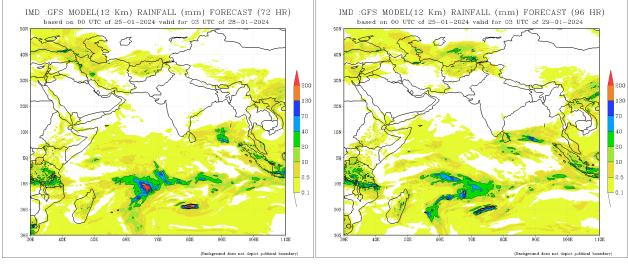


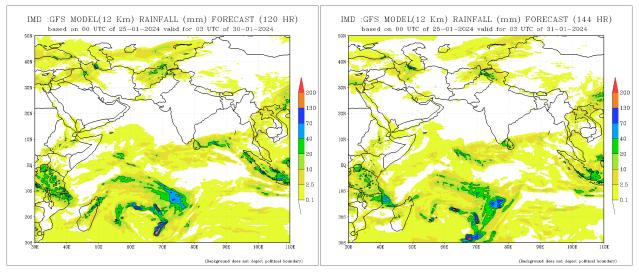
NCEP GFS 1-14 Day prediction

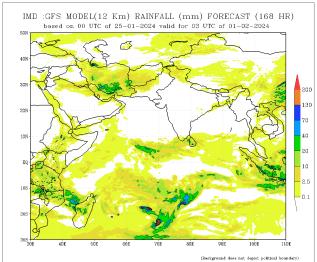


IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India





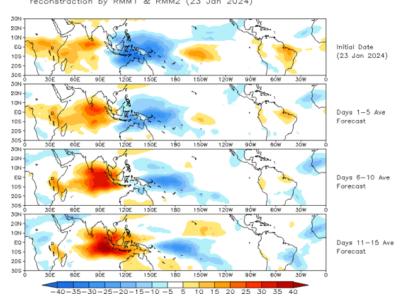




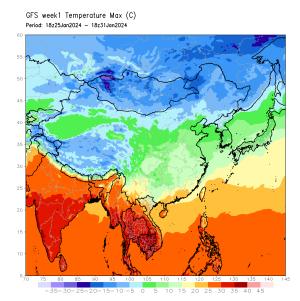
Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

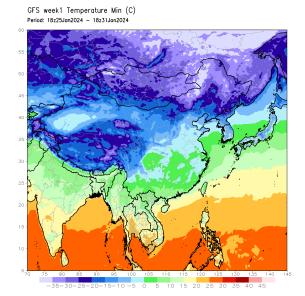
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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





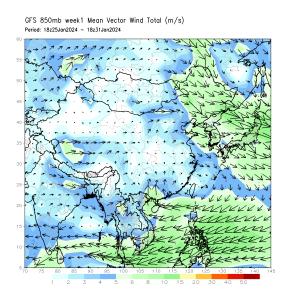
Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)

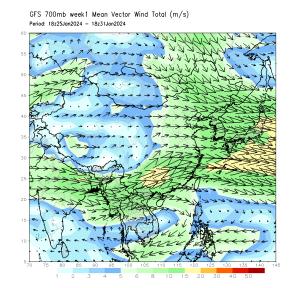




Weekly Wind Forecast

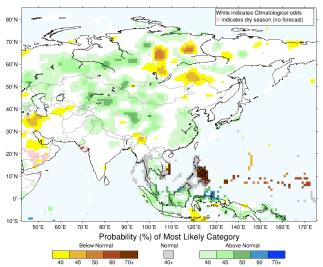
Weekly mean vector wind total prediction from the GFS model at 850 mb (left) and 700 mb (right) levels. (from NOAA CPC)



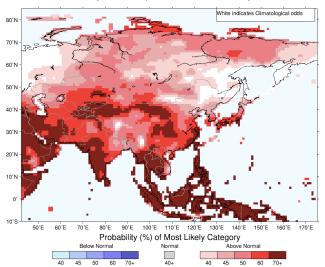


Following is the latest seasonal precipitation and temperature prediction for the next 3 months by the IRI. The color shading indicates the probability of the most dominant tercile -- that is, the tercile having the highest forecast probability. The color bar alongside the map defines these dominant 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 February-March-April 2024, Issued January 2024



IRI Multi–Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for February–March–April 2024, Issued January 2024



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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