26 APRIL 2024

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

Rainfall Prediction

•High likelihood of moderate rainfall (25 - 50mm) is predicted for Western, Sabaragamuwa and Central provinces and less rainfall (< 20 mm) is predicted for the rest during 24 April - 1 May.

Monitoring

Rainfall

HIGHLIGHTS

Monitored & Predicted Wind



Monitored Rainfalls

3/5 of expected rainfall was received over the Sri Lanka during 25 Mar - 23 April.

•Average rainfall for SL was 2.6mm and for the hydrocatchment areas was 2.3mm.



•Winds at 850mb (1.5 km) were south easterly from 16 - 22 Apr reaching up to 3 m/s.

•Winds at 850mb (1.5 km) are predicted south eastely from 25 Apr - 1 May reaching up to 2 m/s.



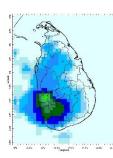
Sea & Land Temp

Monitored

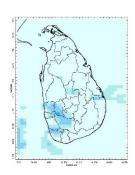
•Average land surface temperature was *33.9°C in the last week* and warmer anomalies of +1-3°C were higher in the western slopes and coast compared to the northern and southern regions.

•The temperature in SL has peaked for the year.

Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 1st April - 8th April 2024



1 April

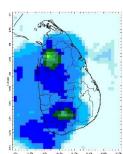


5 April

Federation for

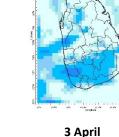
& Technology

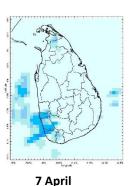
Environment, Climate

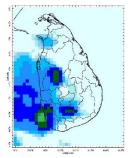


2 April

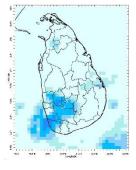
6 April







4 April



8 April

Federation for Environment, Climate and Technology

200 220

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

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Ocean State (*Text Courtesy IRI*)

Pacific sea state: April 22, 2024

The SST Anomalies for the NINO3.4 region show a +1.2 °C on the week ending 22nd April, and a weak El Nino is sustained. Consensus of models predict a continuation of the El Niño event until May 2024 before weakening thereafter.

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 1.0°C above normal to the country in 2nd - 8th April 2024.

Predictions

Rainfall _

1 - 7 Day prediction: IMD GFS models

From 25th April - 1st May:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall (mm)	Provinces	
20 - 40	Western, Sabaragamuwa, Central	
10 - 20	Southern, North Central	
< 10	North Western, Northern, Eastern, Uva	

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall near neutral the rainfall during 15th - 29th April for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

Monitoring

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

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of (17th April - 24th April) = 2.6 mm Maximum Daily Rainfall: 53.7 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Pagion	Average rainfall for last	Average temperature for last 8 days ($^{\circ}C$)	
Region	8 days (mm)	Maximum	Minimum
Northern plains	0.6	35.4	26.6
Eastern hills	0.3	29.7	19.8
Eastern plains	0.0	34.7	26.0
Western hills	3.3	31.7	19.9
Western plains	9.6	33.6	26.1
Southern plains	0.0	34.3	26.3

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	2.3	49.5	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 North Western, Western, Sabaragamuwa, Central, North Central, and Eastern provinces of the country, driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week (25th April - 1st May), moderate rainfall (25 - 50 mm) is predicted for the Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Central provinces and less rainfall (< 20 mm) is predicted for the rest.

Temperatures: The temperature will remain above normal for some parts of the Northern, North Central, Uva, Eastern, and North Western provinces during 25th April – 1st May.

Teleconnections: MJO shall near neutral the rainfall during 15th - 29th April for Sri Lanka.

Seasonal Precipitation: The precipitation forecast for the May-June-July, 2024 season shows a 70% 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.



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Weekly Climate Bulletin for Sri Lanka

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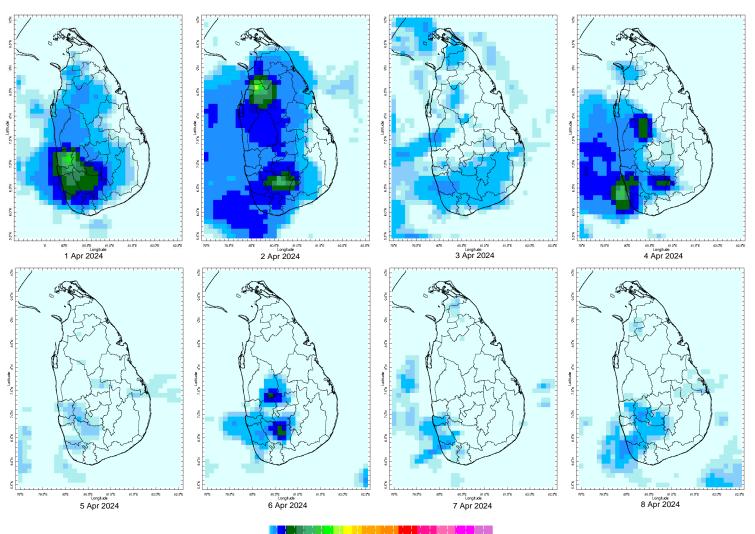
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 b. Weekly Rainfall Monitoring
 c. Monthly Rainfall Monitoring
 d. Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates
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MONITORING

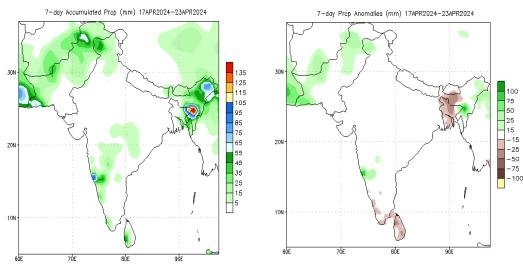
Daily Rainfall Monitoring

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



80 100 120 140 160 1 Estimated Precipitation [mm/day] 220 240 0 20 40 60 180 200

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.

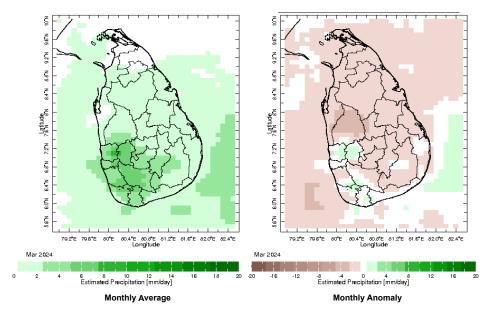


Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis

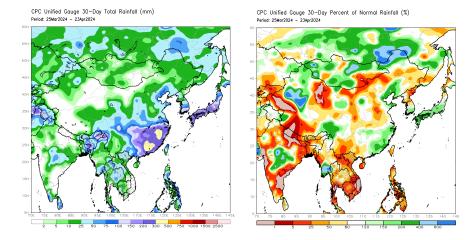
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis Climatology (1991-2020)

Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

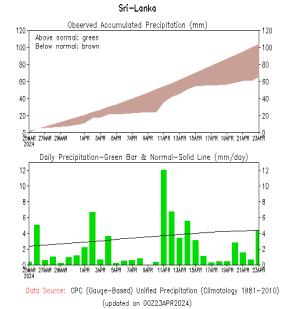
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places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



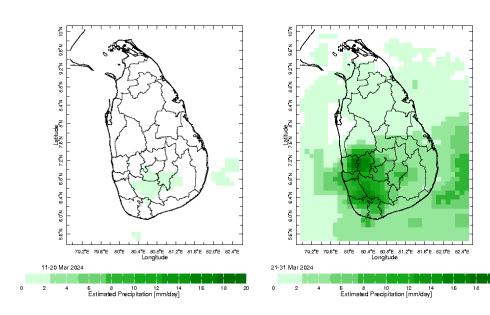
The figure in the top-left shows the total rainfall in the past 30 days from CPC Unified Precipitation Analysis while the figure in the top-right shows the total rainfall for the same period from RFE 2.0 Satellite Rainfall Estimates. The bottom two figures show the percentage of rainfall received in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



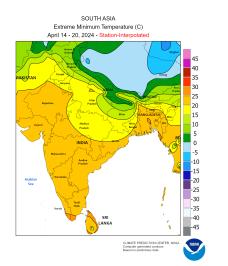
The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.

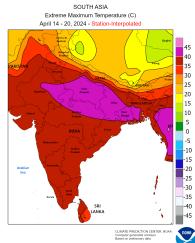


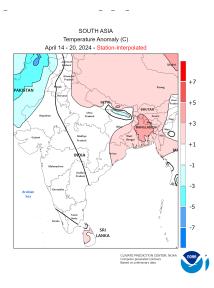
Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates



Weekly Temperature Monitoring

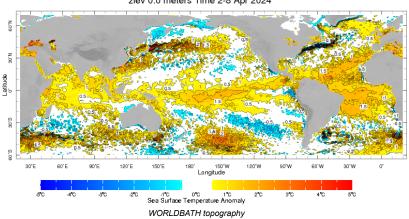






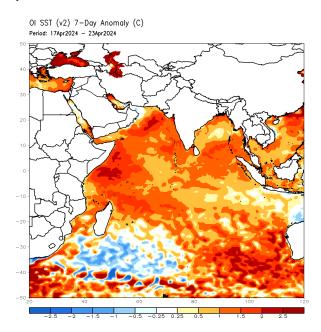
Weekly Average SST Anomalies

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



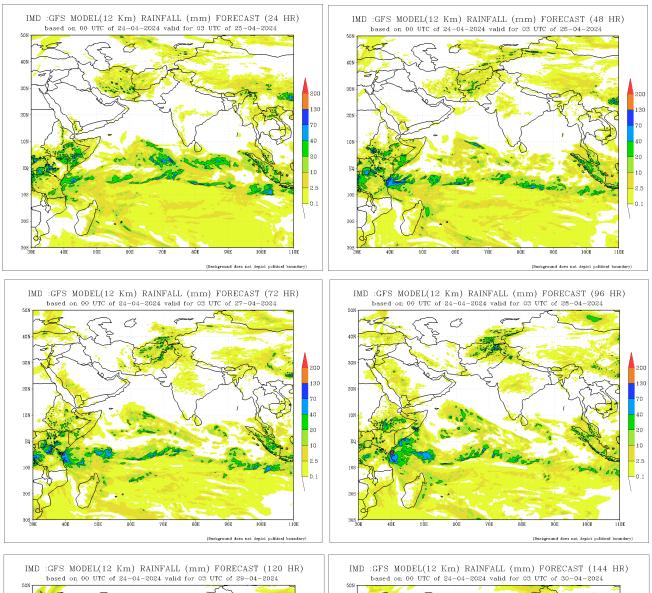
zlev 0.0 meters Time 2-8 Apr 2024

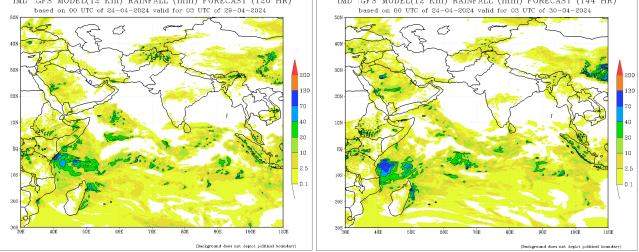
Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC

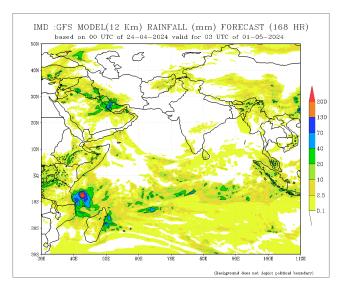


PREDICTIONS



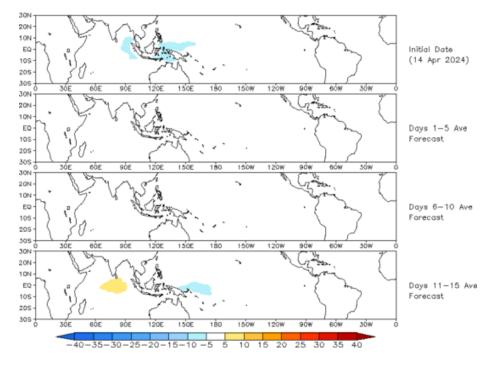






Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

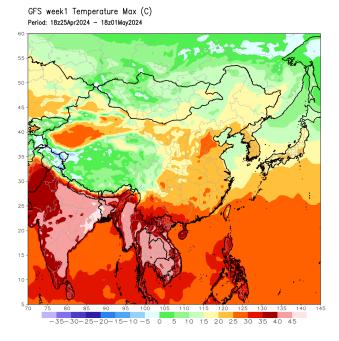
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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

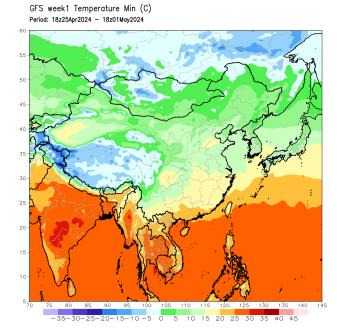


OLR prediction of MJO-related anomalies using CA model reconstraction by RMM1 & RMM2 (14 Apr 2024)

Weekly Temperature Forecast

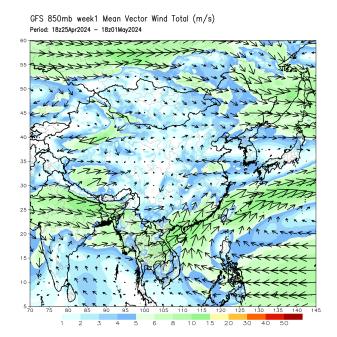
Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)



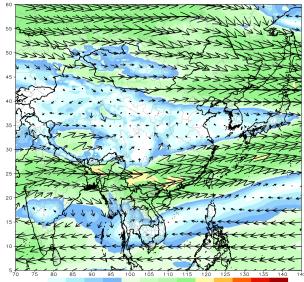


Weekly Wind Forecast

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



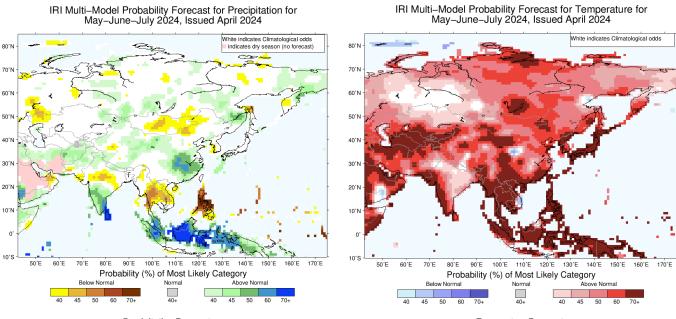
GFS 700mb week1 Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s) Period: 18z25Apr2024 - 18z01May2024



1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 15 20 30 40 50

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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