28 APRIL 2023

## CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

# **HIGHLIGHTS**

Wind

**Monitored & Predicted** 



Central, Uva, North Western, North Central, and Eastern provinces during 27<sup>th</sup> Apr - 3<sup>rd</sup> May.



**Monitored Rainfalls** 

daily rainfall over mm and hydro received 7.6 mm.



experienced at 850

• During 28<sup>th</sup> Apr - 4<sup>th</sup> May, up to 4 m/s of Westerly winds are expected.



**Monitored** Sea & Land Temp

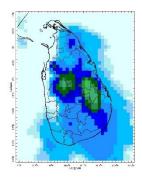
was about one degree above the seasonal norm. •The maximum land surface across Sri Lanka ranged from 30 - 35°C with a drop in the hills.

## Monitoring Rainfall

## Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 18<sup>th</sup> April – 25<sup>th</sup> April 2023



18 April

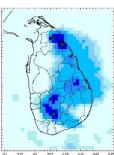


22 April

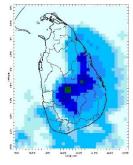


19 April

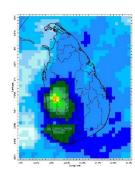
23 April



20 April



21 April



25 April

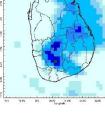
80 100 120 140 160 180 Estimated Precipitation [mm/day] 220

## Federation for Environment, Climate and Technology

24 April

Federation for Environment, Climate & Technology

c/o, Maintenance Office, Mahaweli Authority, Digana Village, Rajawella, Sri Lanka. Phone (+94) 81-2376746, (+94) 81-2300415 Web Site: www.fect.lk E mail: info@fect.lk LI: www.linkedin.com/in/fectlk FB: www.facebook.com/fectlk TW: www.twitter.com/fectlk



## Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)

## Pacific sea state: April 24, 2023

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are near-to-above average across most of the Pacific Ocean late- April. The tropical Pacific atmosphere is consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions. A large majority of the models indicate ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring, followed by a 62% chance of El Nino developing during May-July 2023.

## Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was near normal to the country in 4<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2023.

# **Predictions**

## Rainfall \_\_\_\_

## 14-day prediction: NOAA NCEP models

From 27<sup>th</sup> April – 3<sup>rd</sup> May:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall	Provinces	
135 mm	Sabaragamuwa, Western	
125 mm	Southern, Central	
115 mm	Uva, North Western	
105 mm	North Central, Eastern	
85 mm	Northern	

## From 4<sup>th</sup> May – 10<sup>th</sup> May:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

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

## **MJO based OLR predictions**

## For the next 15 days:

MJO shall moderately enhance the rainfall during 27<sup>th</sup> April – 11<sup>th</sup> May for Sri Lanka.

# Interpretation

## Monitoring-

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

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of  $(18^{th} \text{ April} - 25^{th} \text{ April}) = 6.5 \text{ mm}$ 

Region	Average rainfall for the Last 8 days
Northern Plains	4.0 mm
Eastern	8.9 mm
Western	7.7 mm
Southern Plains	4.1 mm

Maximum Daily Rainfall: 142.0 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

The Hydro Catchment Areas recorded 7.6 mm of average rainfall for the last week.

Maximum Daily Rainfall: 52.3 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Wind: Southerly 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, Southern, Western, and Central provinces and near normal for rest of the country driven by the warm SST's.

## **Predictions**

**Rainfall:** During the next week ( $27^{th}$  April –  $3^{rd}$  May), heavy rainfall ( $\ge 125$  mm) is predicted for the Sabaragamuwa, Western, Southern, and Central provinces and  $\ge 105$  mm rainfall is predicted for the Uva, North Western, North Central, and Eastern provinces of the country.

**Temperatures:** The temperature will remain above normal for some parts of the Northern, North Western, North Central, Uva, Eastern, and Southern provinces during 28<sup>th</sup> April – 4<sup>th</sup> May.

**Teleconnections:** ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring, followed by a 62% chance of El Nino developing during May-July 2023.

MJO shall moderately enhance the rainfall during 27<sup>th</sup> April – 11<sup>th</sup> May for Sri Lanka.

*Seasonal Precipitation:* The precipitation forecast for the May-June-July, 2023 season shows near 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, <sup>1</sup> 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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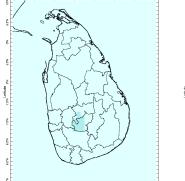
  - f Seasonal Predictions from IRI

### MONITORING

### **Daily Rainfall Monitoring**

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

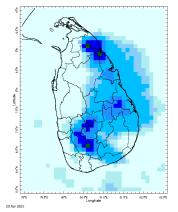
19 Apr 2023

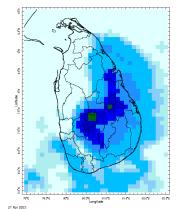


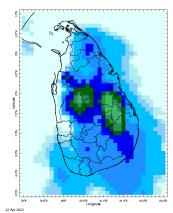
81

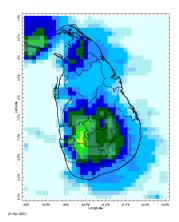
18 Apr 2023

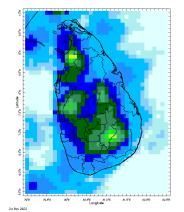


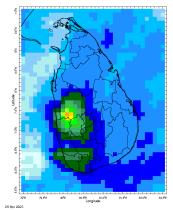








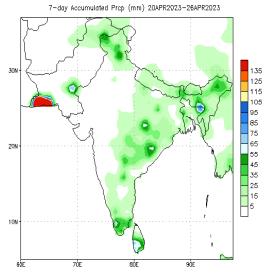


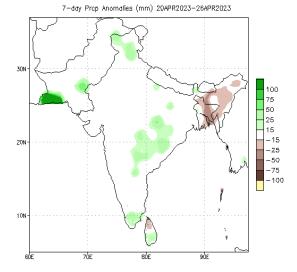


80 100 120 140 160 180 Estimated Precipitation [mm/day] 200 220 240 0 20 40 60

### 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.



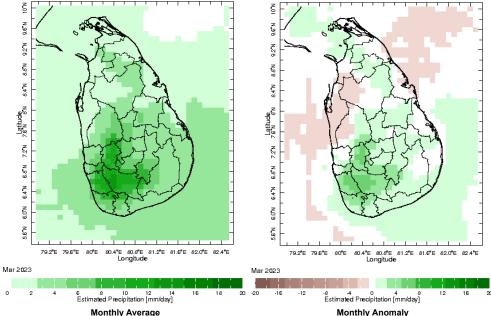


Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis

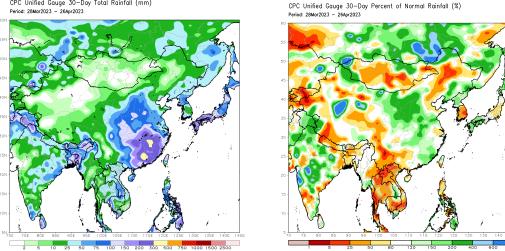
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis Climatology (1991-2020)

### Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

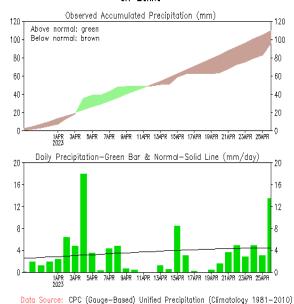
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places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



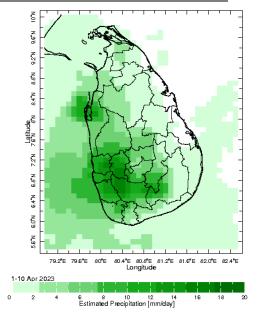
CPC Unified Gauge 30-Day Total Rainfall (mm)

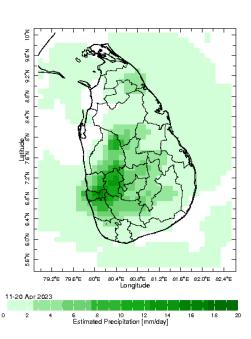


Sri-Lanka

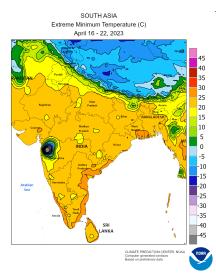
(updated on OOZ26APR2023)

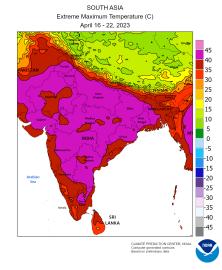
## Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates

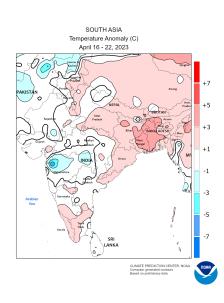




## Weekly Temperature Monitoring

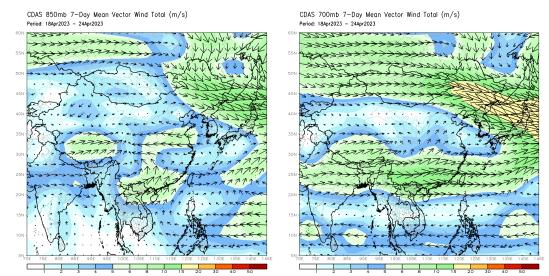






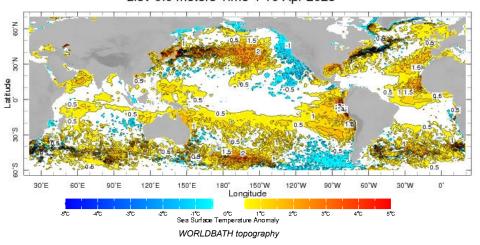
### Weekly Wind Monitoring

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.



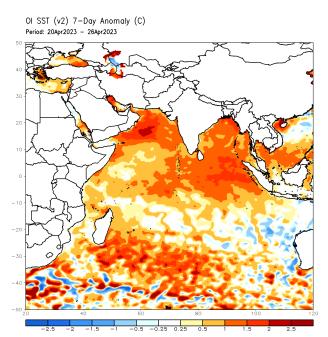
Weekly Average SST Anomalies

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



zlev 0.0 meters Time 4-10 Apr 2023

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



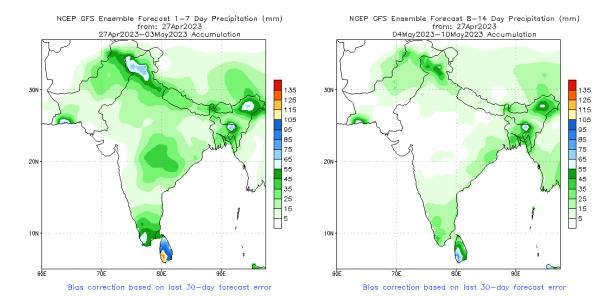
### PREDICTIONS

### NCEP GFS 1-14 Day prediction

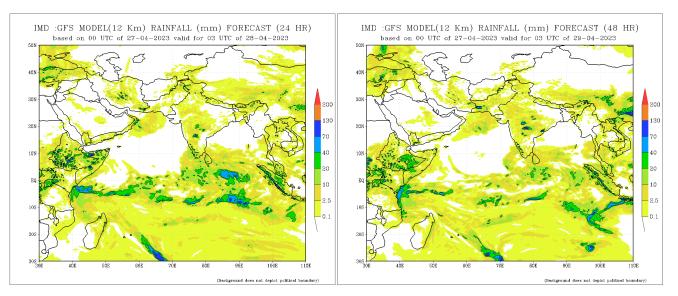
40N

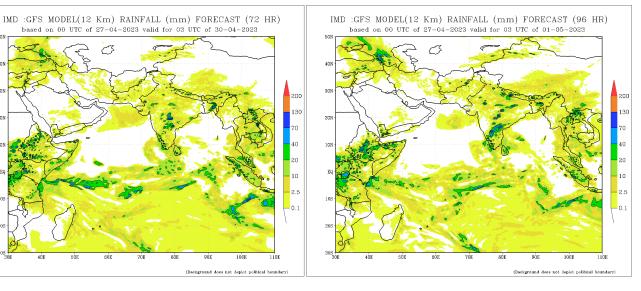
30 20

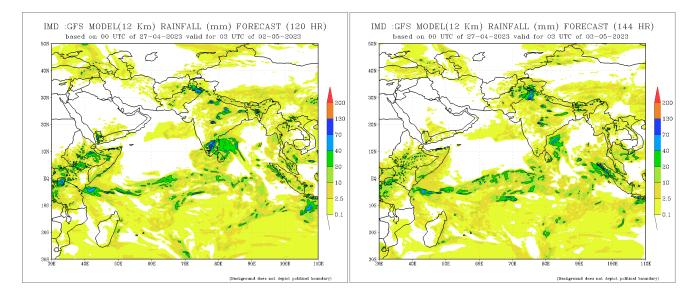
10N

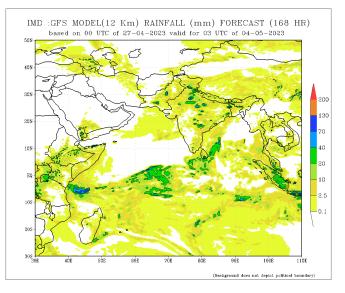


## IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India



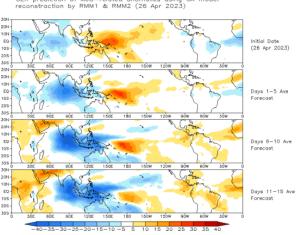






### Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

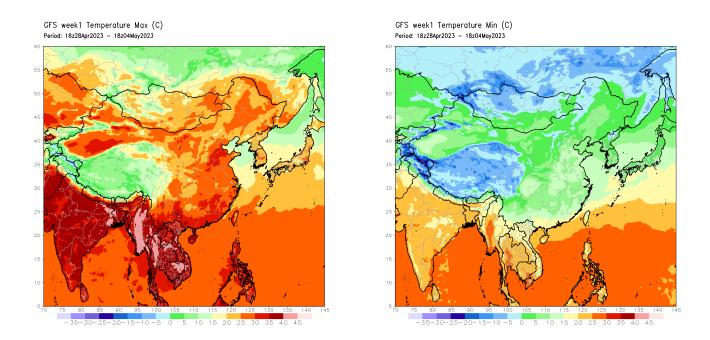
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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



OLR prediction of MJO-related anomalies using CA model reconstruction by RMM1 & RMM2 (26 Apr 2023)

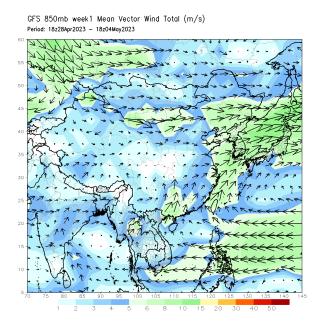
### Weekly Temperature Forecast

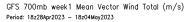
### Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)

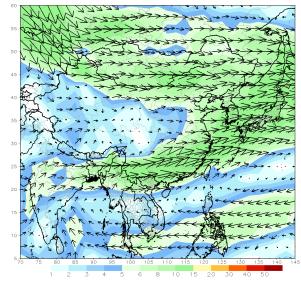


### Weekly Wind Forecast

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

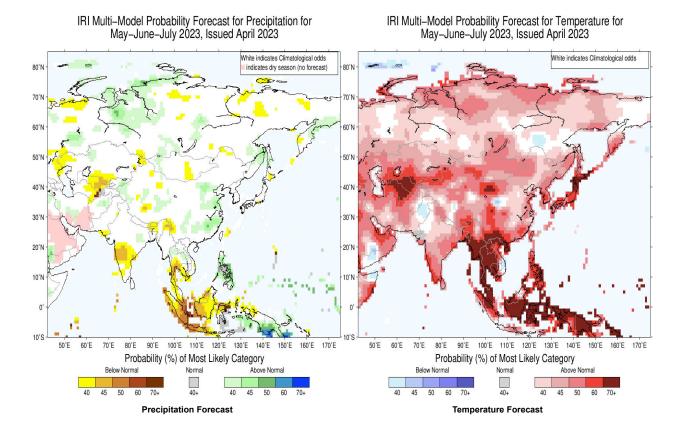






### Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

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%).



### 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 20 years, we have had operations in Africa, South Asia, South-East Asia but now it is mostly in the Indian Ocean Islands.

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