31 MARCH 2023

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

Wind

Monitored & Predicted

Rainfall Prediction

Monitored Rainfalls

• Fairly heavy rainfall is predicted for the Southern province and less rainfall is expected for rest of the country during the 30th March - 5th April.



week, average daily rainfall over Sri Lanka was 3.0 mm and hydro catchment areas received 4.7 mm.



- •From 21st 27th Mar, up to 1 m/s of North easterly winds were experienced at 850 mb level almost over the island.
- •During 31st Mar 6th Apr, up to 2 m/s of South easterly winds are expected for the country.



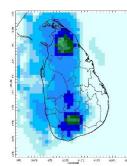
Monitored Sea & Land Temp

 Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was below normal for northern half of the island.
 Land surface

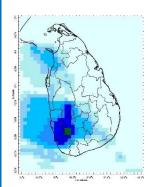
•Land surface temperature remained near normal.

Monitoring Rainfall -

Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 22nd March – 29th March 2023



22 March

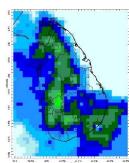


26 March

Federation for

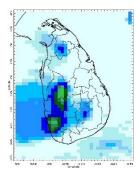
& Technology

Environment, Climate

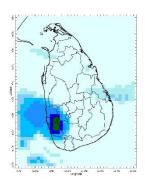


23 March

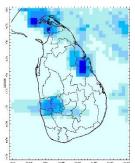
27 March



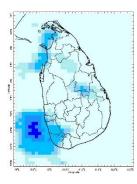
24 March



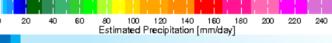
28 March



25 March



29 March



Federation for Environment, Climate and Technology

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Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)

Pacific sea state: March 27, 2023

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are near average across most of the Pacific Ocean late -March. The tropical Pacific atmosphere is still consistent with a weak La Niña signal. A large majority of the models indicate ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring and early summer 2023.

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was below - 0.5 °C to the northern half of the country in 1st February, 2023. Across the Indian Ocean, a classical negative Indian Ocean Dipole prevails as is typical during a La Niña.

Predictions

Rainfall _

14-day prediction: NOAA NCEP models

From 30th March – 5th April:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall	Provinces	
55 mm	Southern	
45 mm	Sabaragamuwa, Western	
35 mm	Eastern	
25 mm	North Western, Central, North Central, Uva	
15 mm	Northern	

From 6th April – 12th April:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall	Provinces	
75 mm	Southern	
65 mm	Sabaragamuwa, Western	
45 mm	Eastern, Central	
35 mm	North Central, North Western, Uva	
25 mm	Northern	

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall slightly suppress the rainfall during 30th March – 13th April for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

Monitoring ____

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

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of $(22^{nd} March - 29^{th} March) = 3.0 mm$

Maximum Daily Rainfall: 76.2 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Region	Average rainfall for the Last 8 days
Northern Plains	1.8 mm
Eastern	0.8 mm
Western	6.9 mm
Southern Plains	0.1 mm

The Hydro Catchment Areas recorded 4.7 mm of average rainfall for the last week Maximum Daily Rainfall: 69.4 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Wind: North easterly winds prevailed in the sea area and around the island last week.

Temperatures: The temperature anomalies were below normal for some parts of the North Central and North Western provinces driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week (30th March – 5th April), fairly heavy rainfall (55 mm) is predicted for the Southern province, and less rainfall is expected for rest of the country.

Temperatures: The temperature will remain above normal for some parts of the Northern, North Western, North Central, and Uva provinces and below normal for some parts of the Central province during 31st March – 6th April.

Teleconnections: ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring and early summer2023.

MJO shall slightly suppress the rainfall during 30th March – 13th April for Sri Lanka.

Seasonal Precipitation: The precipitation forecast for the April-May-June 2023 season shows a higher tendency of below-normal precipitation for the country except Northern Province.

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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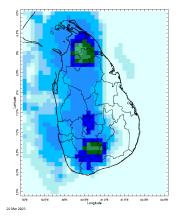
 - f Seasonal Predictions from IRI

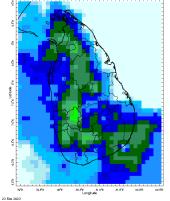


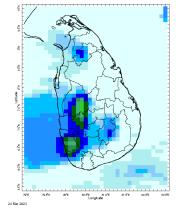
MONITORING

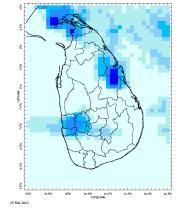
Daily Rainfall Monitoring

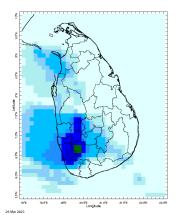
The following figures show the satellite observed rainfall in the last 7 days in Sri Lanka.

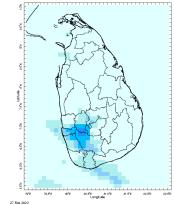


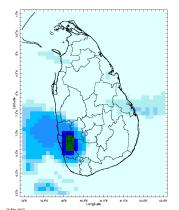


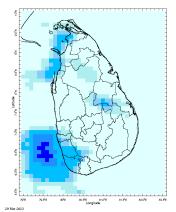








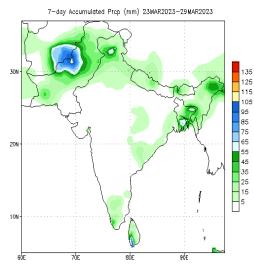




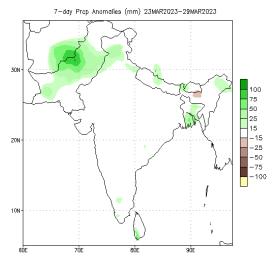
60 80 100 120 140 160 Estimated Precipitation [mm/day] 180 200 220 240

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.



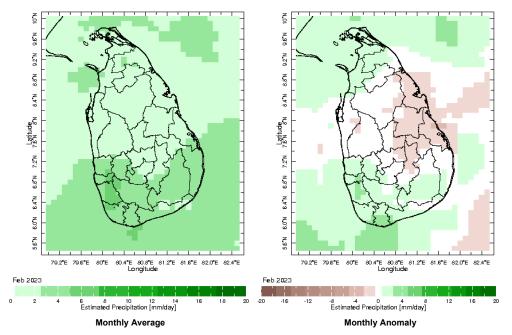
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis



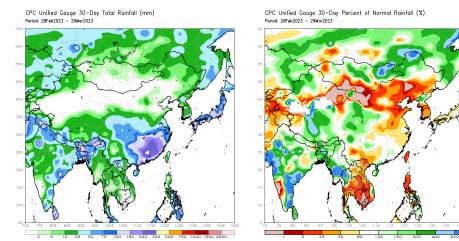
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis Climatology (1991-2020)

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

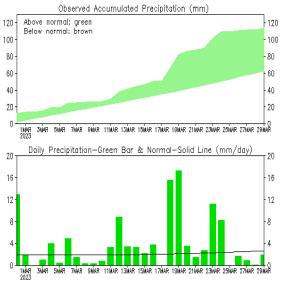


The figure in the top-left shows the total rainfall in the past 30 days from CPC Unified Precipitation Analysis while the figure in the top-right shows the total rainfall for the same period from RFE 2.0 Satellite Rainfall Estimates. The bottom two figures show the percentage of rainfall received in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



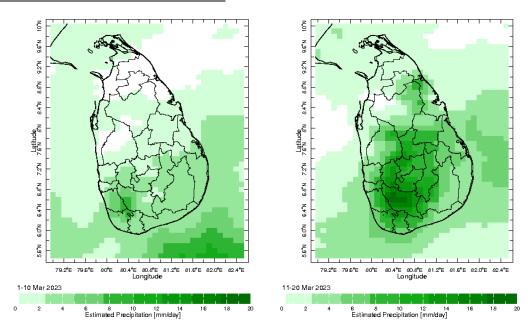
The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.

Sri-Lanka

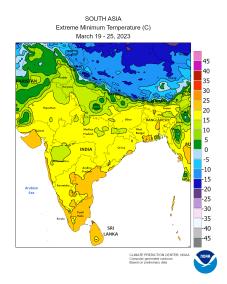


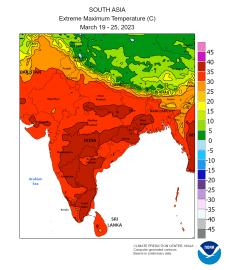
Data Source: CPC (Gauge-Based) Unified Precipitation (Climatology 1981-2010) (updated on D0Z29MAR2023)

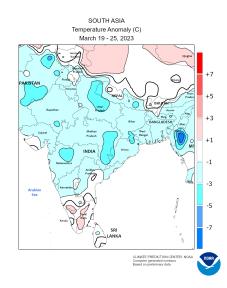
Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates



Weekly Temperature Monitoring

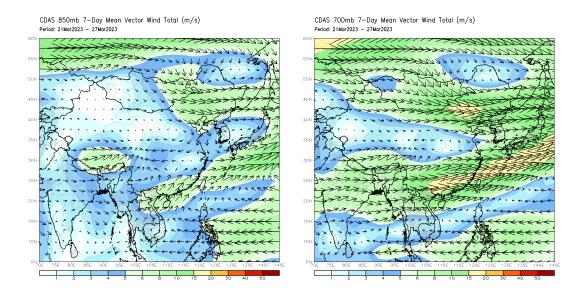






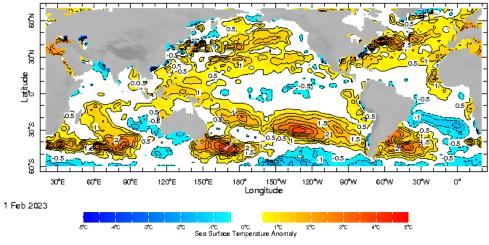
Weekly Wind Monitoring

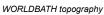
The following figures show the mean vector wind total of the past 7 days near Sri Lanka at two levels. The figure on the left shows 850 mb (~1500 m) level and the figure on the right shows 700 mb (~3000 m) level.



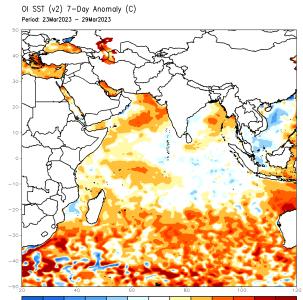
Weekly Average SST Anomalies

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



-2.5 -2 -1.5 -1 -0.5 -0.25 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5

PREDICTIONS

NCEP GFS 1-14 Day prediction

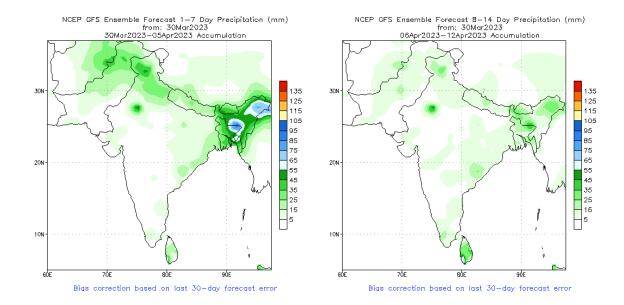
50N

40N

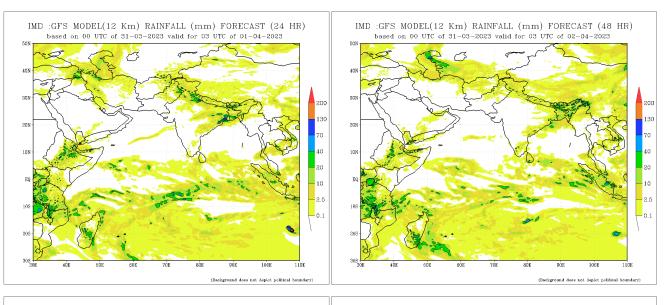
an

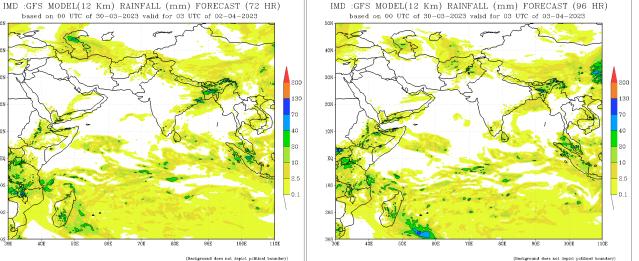
20N

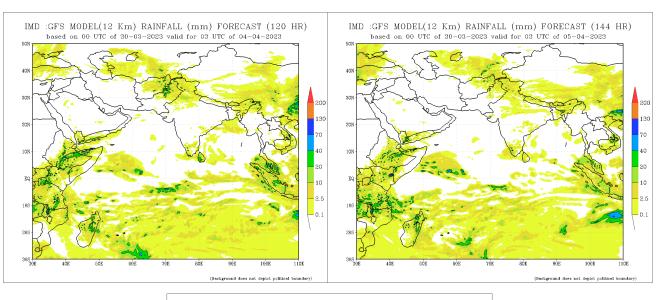
10N

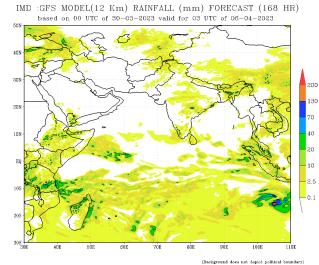


IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India



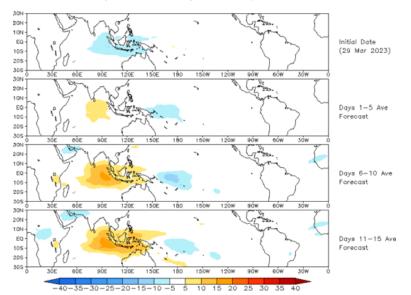






Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

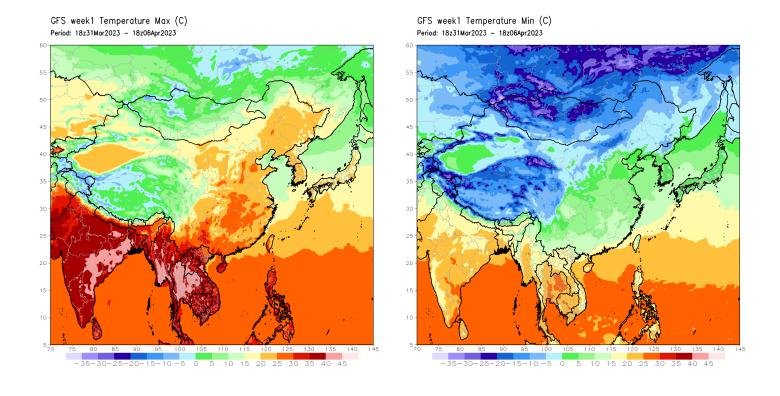
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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



OLR prediction of MJO—related anomalies using CA model reconstraction by RMM1 & RMM2 (29 Mar 2023)

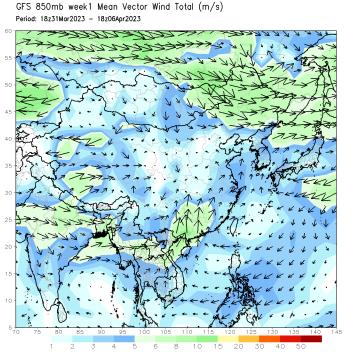
Weekly Temperature Forecast

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

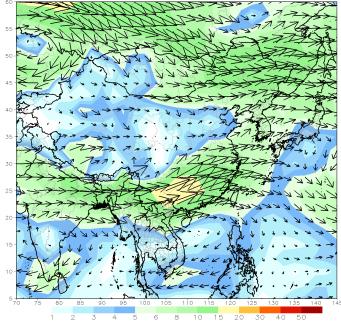


Weekly Wind Forecast

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

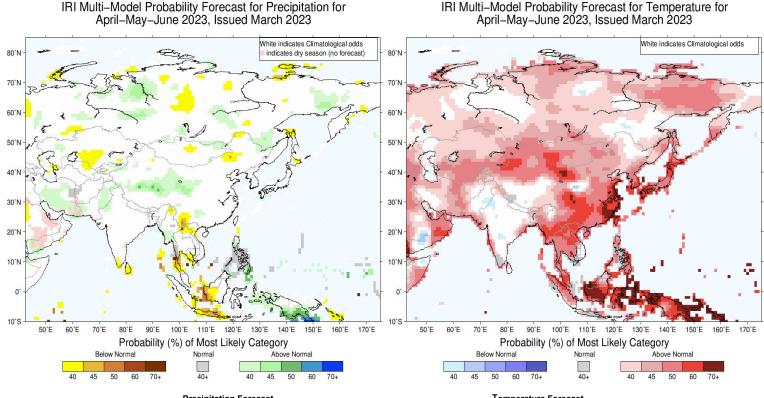


GFS 700mb week1 Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s) Period: 18z31Mar2023 - 18z06Apr2023



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 organi zations 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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