5 JANUARY 2024

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS



Monitored Rainfalls

heavy rainfall (> 100 mm) is predicted for Eastern, Northern, North Central provinces and fairly heavy rainfall is predicted for *rest of the country* during 3 - 9 Jan. •Extreme rainfall is predicted for east coast of Kalmunai to Jaffna.

High likelihood of



• During the last week, average daily rainfall over Sri Lanka was 15.5 mm and hydro catchment was 21.1

mm. • Rufuskula experienced 215 mm on 30 Dec and Batuwangala

experienced 197 mm on 2 Jan.

•The rainfall of last week was twice as normal.



•From 25 - 31 Dec, up to 10 *m/s of north* easterly winds were at 850 mb (1.5 km). • During 4 - 10

Jan, up to 8 m/s of easterly winds are expected at 850 mb (1.5 km).



Sea & Land Temp

Monitored

•Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.25 - 1.5°C above normal.

•Strong EL Nino and positive indian ocean dipole patterns sustained.

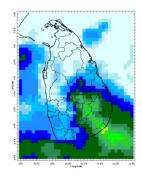
 Maximum daily temperature was in Ratnapura (35.4°C) and Ratmalana (34.0°C).

Monitoring Rainfall

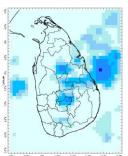
Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 25th December 2023 - 1st January 2024



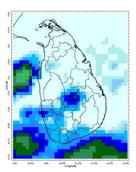
25 December



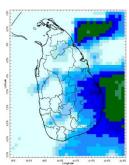
29 December



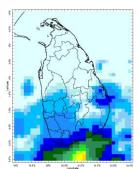
26 December



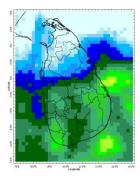
30 December



27 December



28 December



1 January

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

Federation for Environment, Climate and Technology

31 December

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: January 2, 2024

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 early January. El Niño is expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter, with a transition to ENSO-neutral favored during April-June 2024 (60% chance).

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was 0.5°C above normal to the country in 12th - 18th December 2023. A positive Dipole Mode has set in across the Indian Ocean since 8th of June.

Predictions

Rainfall .

1 - 14 Day prediction: NCEP GFS models

From 3rd January - 9th January:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall (mm)	Provinces
125	Eastern, Northern
105	North Central
95	Uva
85	Southern
75	Central, Sabaragamuwa
55	Western, North Western

From 10th January - 16th January:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall (mm)	Provinces	
> 135	Eastern, Northern	
115	North Central	
95	Uva	
85	Southern, Central	
75	Sabaragamuwa, North Western	
65	Western	

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall significantly enhance the rainfall during 3rd - 7th January, moderately enhance the rainfall during 8th - 12th January, and near normal the rainfall during 13th - 17th January for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

Monitoring_

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been very heavy rainfall over the following areas: Rufuskulam, Batuwangala.

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of (27th December - 3rd January) = 15.5 mm Maximum Daily Rainfall: 169.4 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Region	Average rainfall for last	Average temperature for last 8 days (°C)	
	8 days (mm)	Maximum	Minimum
Northern plains	6.6	29.6	24.7
Eastern hills	25.4	23.1	19.2
Eastern plains	29.7	29.0	24.4
Western hills	13.7	26.1	19.5
Western plains	9.9	31.0	24.6
Southern plains	17.9	29.6	24.0

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	21.1	134.0	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 Eastern, North Central, Central, Southern, Western, Sabaragamuwa, and North Western provinces of the country driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions -

Rainfall: During the next week (3rd January - 9th January), heavy rainfall is predicted for the Eastern, Northern, North Central provinces and fairly heavy rainfall is predicted for rest of the country. **Temperatures:** The temperature will remain seasonably near normal for the country during 4th January - 10th January.

Teleconnections: A positive Dipole Mode has set in across the Indian Ocean since 8th of June. MJO shall significantly enhance the rainfall during 3rd - 7th January, moderately enhance the rainfall during 8th - 12th January, and near normal the rainfall during 13th - 17th January for Sri Lanka. **Seasonal Precipitation:** The precipitation forecast for the January-February-March, 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
Неаvy	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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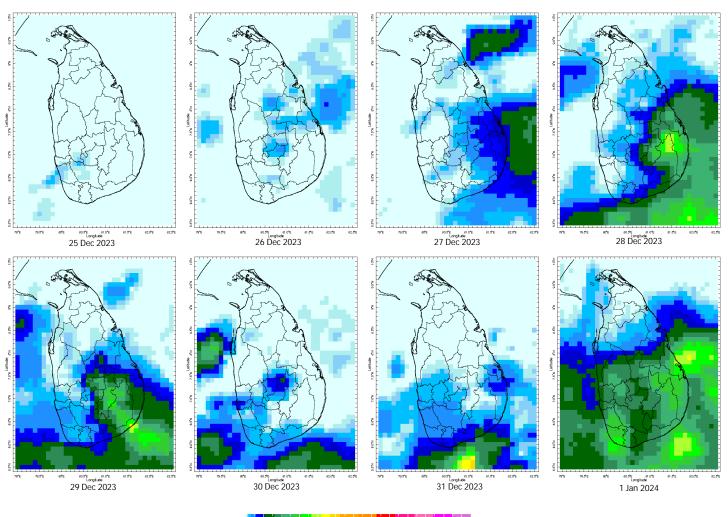
- Monitoring
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 b. Weekly Rainfall Monitoring
 c. Monthly Rainfall Monitoring
 d. Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates
 e. Weekly Temperature Monitoring
 f. Weekly Wind Monitoring
 g. Weekly Average SST Anomalies
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MONITORING

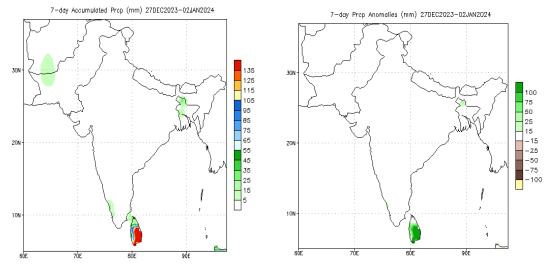
Daily Rainfall Monitoring

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



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

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.

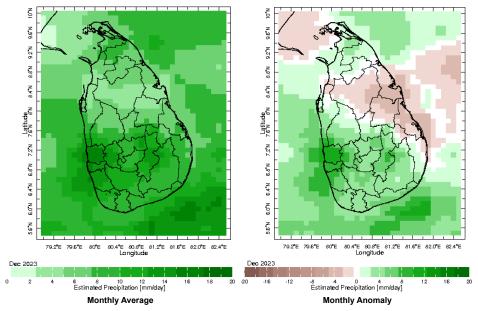


Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis

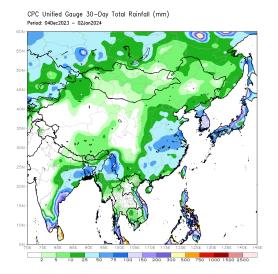
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis Climatology (1991-2020)

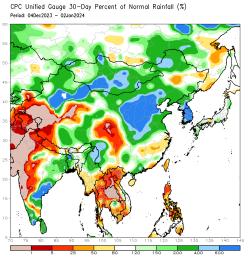
Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

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

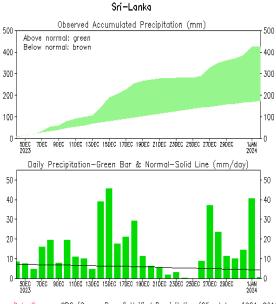


The figure in the top-left shows the total rainfall in the past 30 days from CPC Unified Precipitation Analysis while the figure in the top-right shows the total rainfall for the same period from RFE 2.0 Satellite Rainfall Estimates. The bottom two figures show the percentage of rainfall received in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



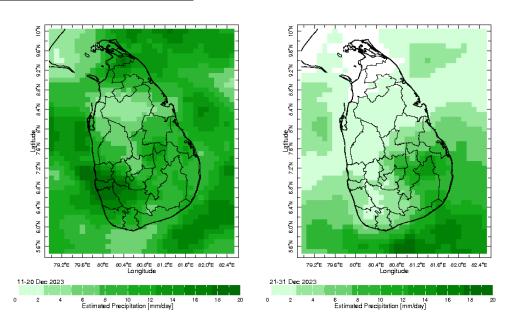


The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.

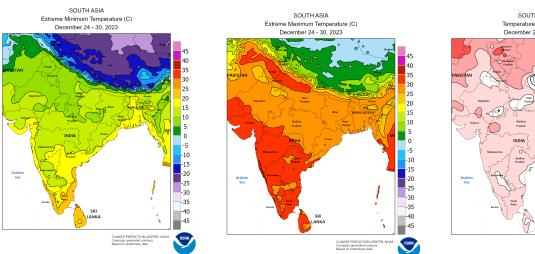


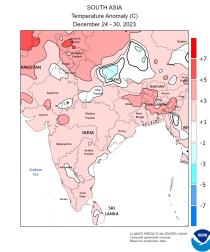
Data Source: CPC (Gauge-Based) Unified Precipitation (Climatology 1981-2010) (updated on DOZO2JAN2024)

Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates



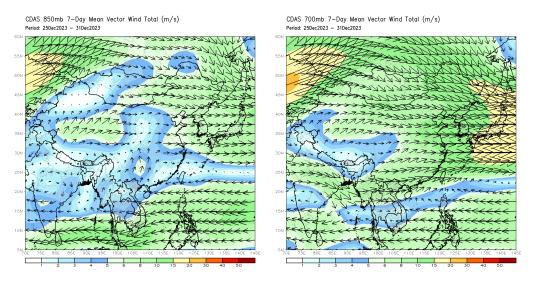
Weekly Temperature Monitoring





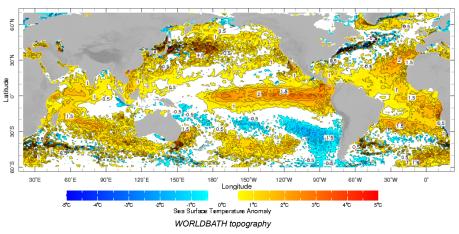
Weekly Wind Monitoring

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.



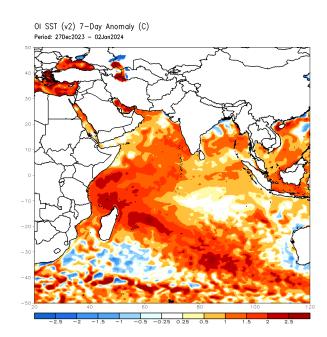
Weekly Average SST Anomalies

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

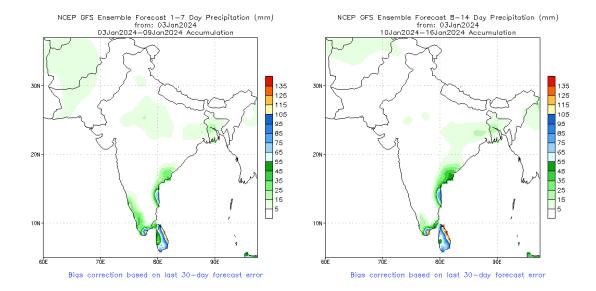


zlev 0.0 meters Time 12-18 Dec 2023

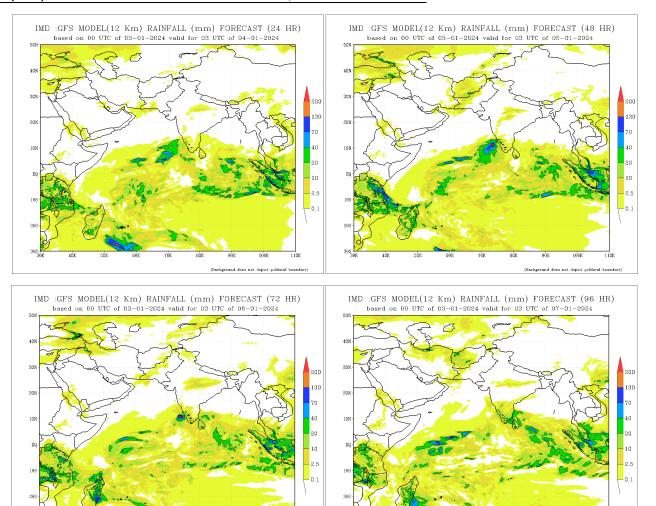
Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC



NCEP GFS 1- 14 Day prediction



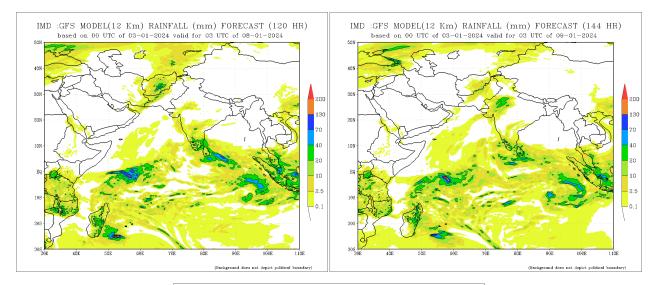
IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India

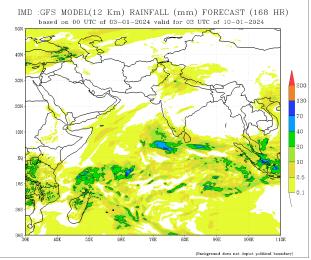


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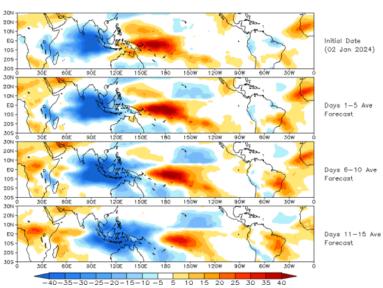
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Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

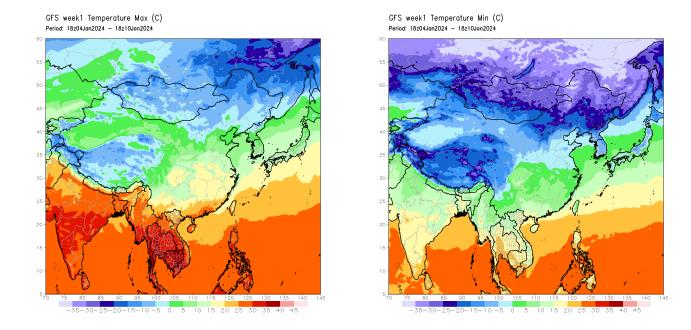
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated 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 (D2 Jan 2024)

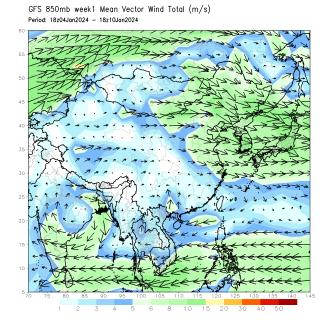
Weekly Temperature Forecast

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

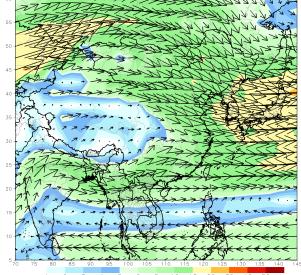


Weekly Wind Forecast

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



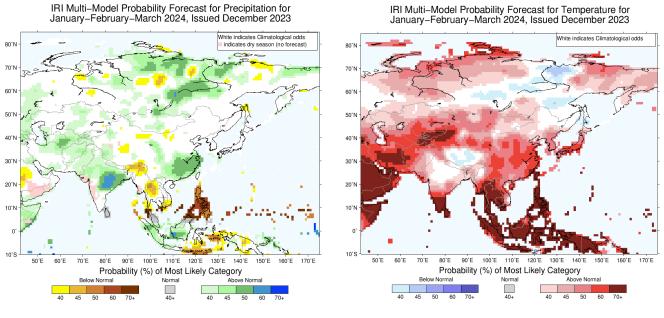
GFS 700mb week1 Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s) Period: 18z04Jan2024 - 18z10Jan2024



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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