5 MAY 2023

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

Wind

Monitored & Predicted

Rainfall Prediction

mm) is predicted for the Sabaragamuwa, and Western provinces and fairly heavy rainfall (75mm - 100mm) is predicted for rest of the country during 3rd - 9th May.



•During the last week, average daily rainfall over Sri Lanka was 13.2 mm and hydro catchment areas received 7.8 mm.

 Highest average rainfall 16.0 mm/day was received to Western plains.



From 24th - 30th Apr, up to 4 m/s of Easterly winds were experienced at 850 mb level (1.5 km).
During 5th - 11th May, up to 10 m/s of Westerly winds are expected at 850 mb level (1.5 km).



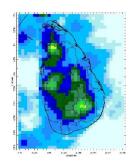
Monitored Sea & Land Temp

•Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was about 1 - 1.5 degree above the seasonal norm.

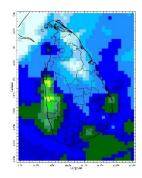
•Land surface temperature remained near normal.

Monitoring Rainfall -

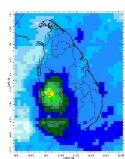
Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 24th April – 1st May 2023



24 April

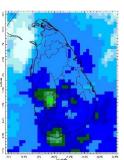


28 April

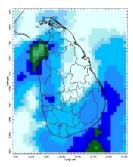


25 April

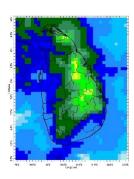
29 April



26 April



27 April



1 May

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

Federation for Environment, Climate and Technology

30 April

Federation for Environment, Climate & Technology

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Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)

Pacific sea state: May 1, 2023

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are near-to-above average across most of the Pacific Ocean early- May. 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 4th – 10th April, 2023.

Predictions

Rainfall _____

14-day prediction: NOAA NCEP models

From 3rd May – 9th May:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

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

From 10th May – 16th May:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

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

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall moderately enhance the rainfall during $3^{rd} - 6^{th}$ May, slightly enhance the rainfall during $7^{th} - 11^{th}$ May, and slightly suppress the rainfall during $12^{th} - 16^{th}$ May for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

Monitoring-

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been heavy rainfall over the following areas: Moneragala, Kilinochchi Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of $(26^{th} \text{April} - 3^{rd} \text{May}) = 13.2 \text{ mm}$

Maximum Daily Rainfall: 87.7 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Region	Average rainfall for the Last 8 days
Northern Plains	12.5 mm
Eastern	11.7 mm
Western	16.0 mm
Southern Plains	8.8 mm

The Hydro Catchment Areas recorded 7.8 mm of average rainfall for the last week. Maximum Daily Rainfall: 53.0 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

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

Temperatures: The temperature anomalies were near normal for the whole country driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week (3^{rd} May – 9^{th} May), heavy rainfall (> 100 mm) is predicted for the Sabaragamuwa, and Western provinces and fairly heavy rainfall (\ge 75 mm) is predicted for rest of the country.

Temperatures: The temperature will remain above normal for some parts of the Eastern province and below normal for some parts of the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa provinces during 5^{th} May – 11^{th} 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 $3^{rd} - 6^{th}$ May, slightly enhance the rainfall during $7^{th} - 11^{th}$ May, and slightly suppress the rainfall during $12^{th} - 16^{th}$ 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, 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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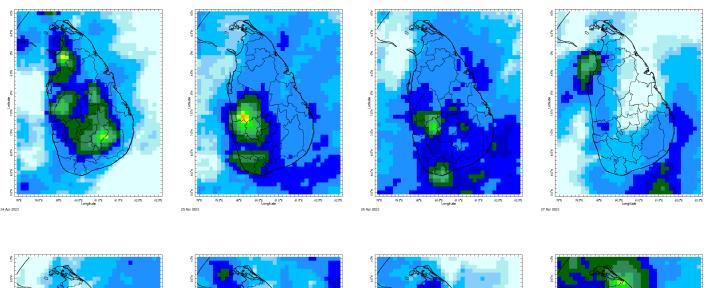
- Monitoring
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 b. Weekly Rainfall Monitoring
 c. Monthly Rainfall Monitoring
 d. Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates
 e. Weekly Temperature Monitoring
 f. Weekly Wind Monitoring
 g. Weekly Average SST Anomalies
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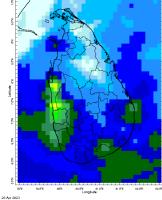
 - f Seasonal Predictions from IRI

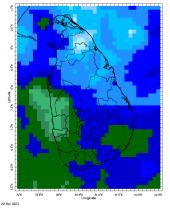
MONITORING

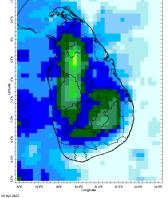
Daily Rainfall Monitoring

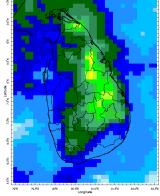
The following figures show the satellite observed rainfall in the last 7 days in Sri Lanka.







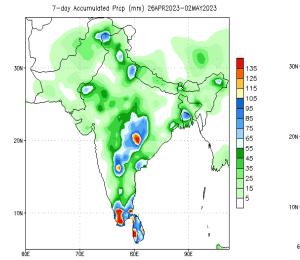


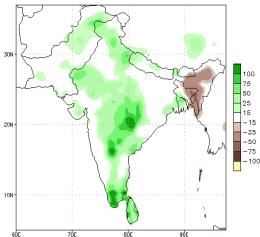


80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 Estimated Precipitation [mm/day] 0 20 40 60

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.





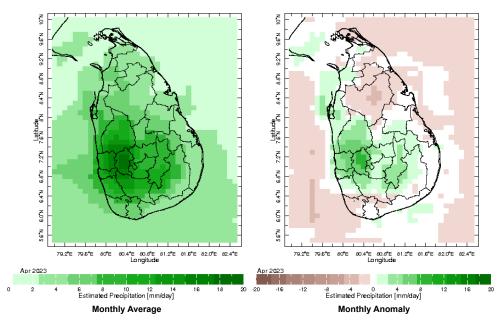
7-day Prop Anomalies (mm) 26APR2023-02MAY2023

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

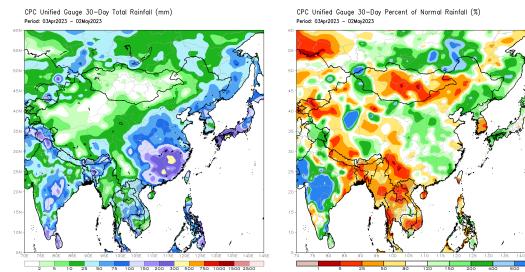
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis Climatology (1991-2020)

Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

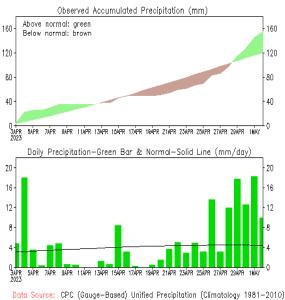
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places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



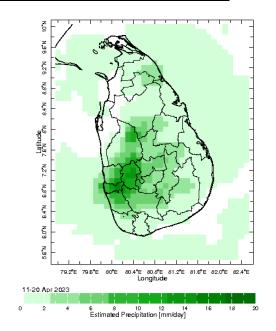
The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.

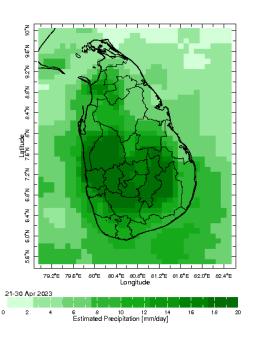


Sri-Lanka

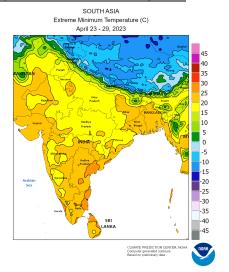
(updated on DOZD2MAY2023)

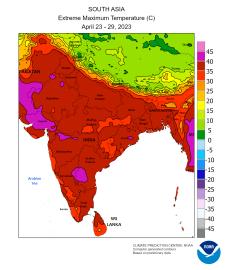
Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates

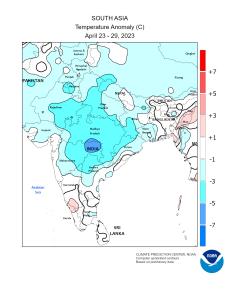




Weekly Temperature Monitoring

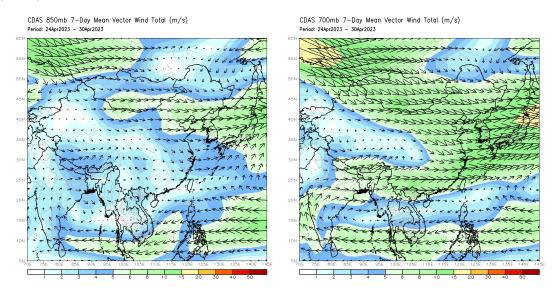






Weekly Wind Monitoring

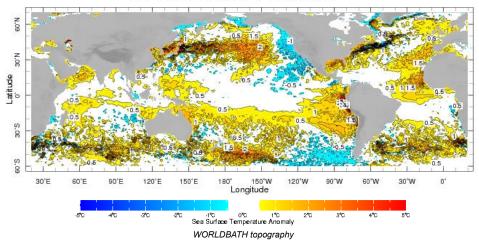
The following figures show the mean vector wind total of the past 7 days near Sri Lanka at two levels. The figure on the left shows 850 mb (~1500 m) level and the figure on the right shows 700 mb (~3000 m) level.



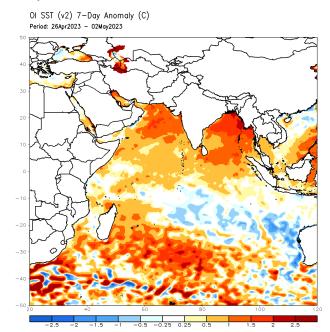
Weekly Average SST Anomalies

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

zlev 0.0 meters Time 4-10 Apr 2023

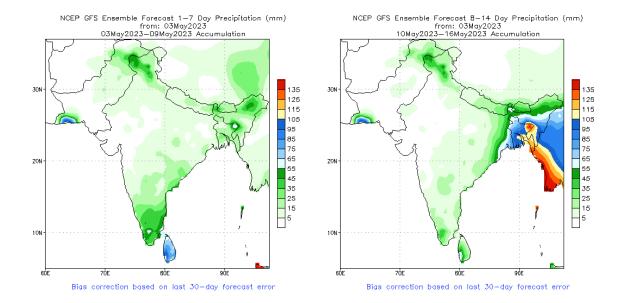


Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC

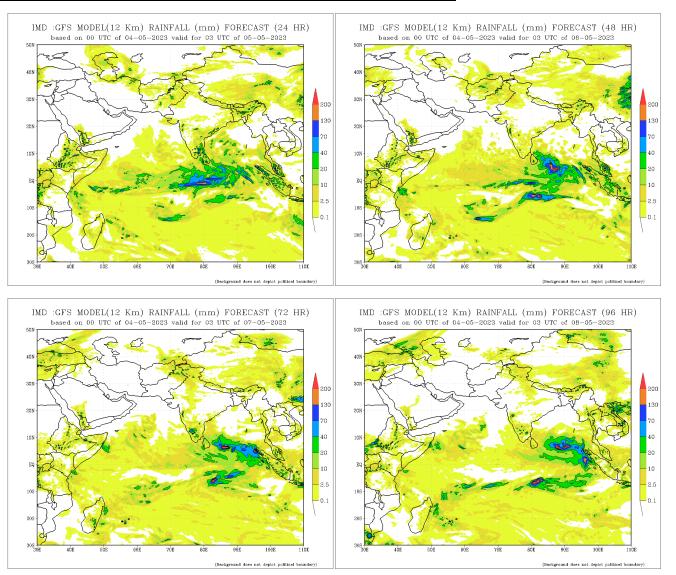


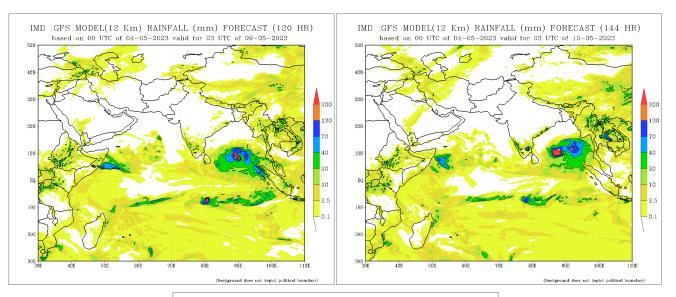
PREDICTIONS

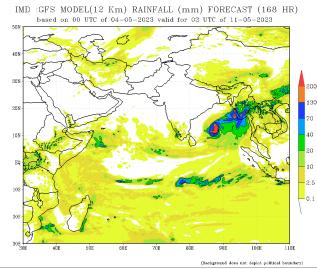
NCEP GFS 1-14 Day prediction



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

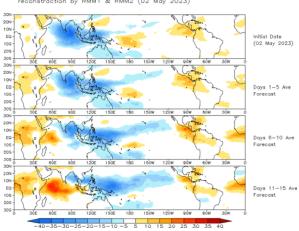






Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

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.

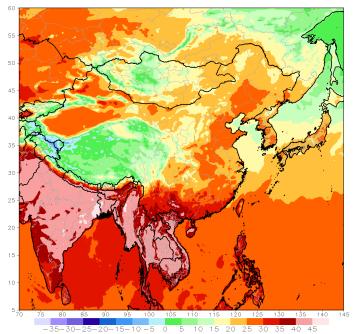


OLR prediction of MJO-related anomalies using CA model reconstraction by RMM1 & RMM2 (O2 May 2023)

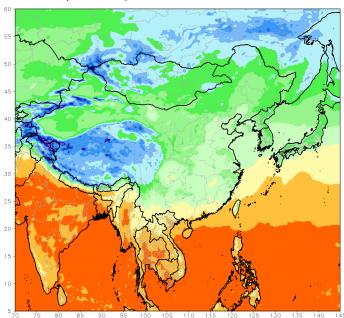
Weekly Temperature Forecast

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

GFS week1 Temperature Max (C) Period: 00z05May2023 - 00z11May2023



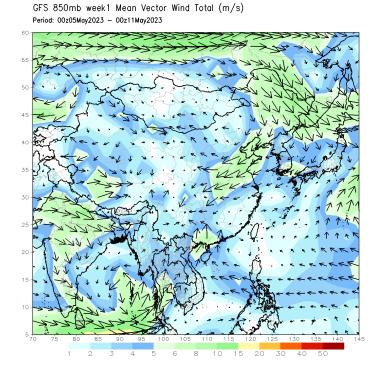
GFS week1 Temperature Min (C) Period: 00z05May2023 - 00z11May2023



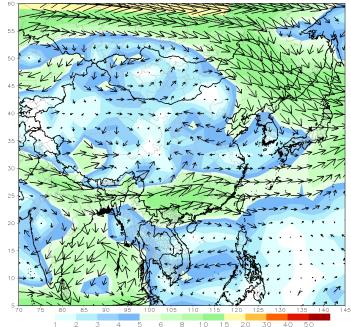
-35-30-25-20-15-10-5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45

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)

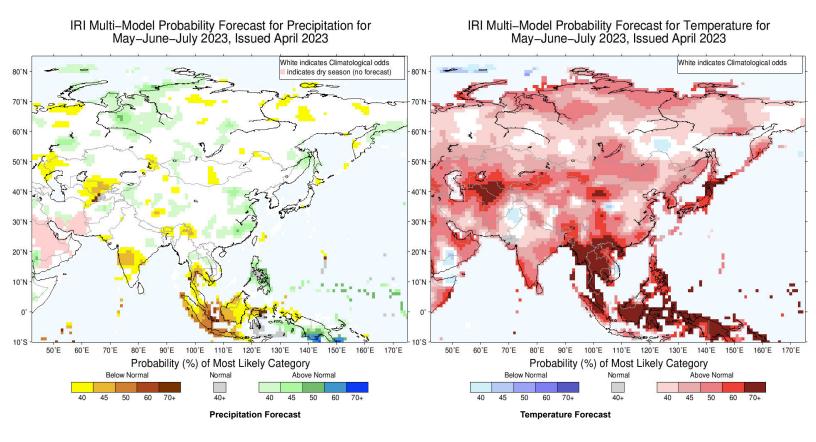


GFS 700mb week1 Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s) Period: 00205May2023 - 00211May2023



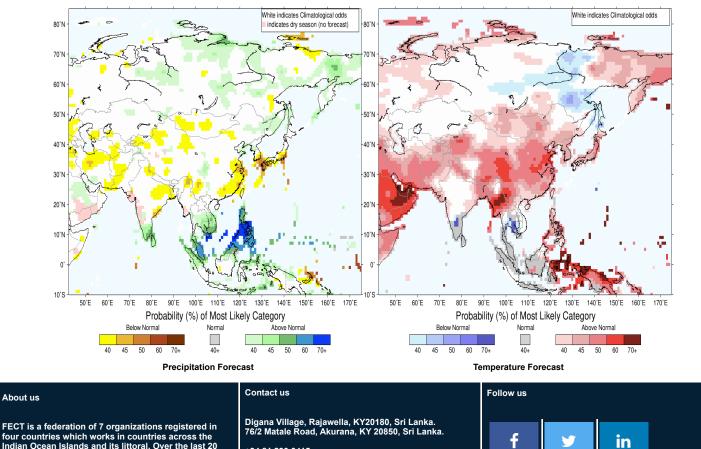
Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

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%).





IRI Multi–Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for January–February–March 2023, Issued December 2022



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