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Week of 9 - 16 July 2021

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

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HIGHLIGHTS

Rainfall Prediction



Very heavy rainfall is predicted in Western province during 9th-10th Jul;In Sabaragamuwa during 11th-14th Jul & heavy showers in Sabaragamuwa province from 15th-21st Jul.

Monitored Rainfalls



 Dangerously heavy rainfalls were experienced in the Western province with max of 170 mm in Kalutara district on 1st July Monitored Wind



• From 30th June-6th July: up to 8 km/h from the West and South were experienced over the island.

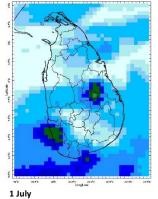
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 Sea surface temperature anomalies near SL warmer to the South and North.

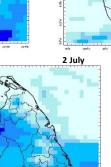
Monitoring

Rainfall

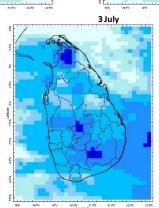
Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 1st - 7th July

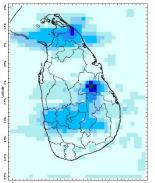


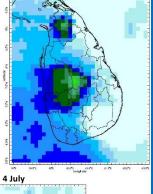
5 July

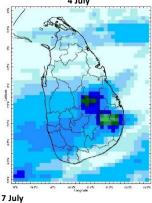














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Total Rainfall for the Past Week

The RFE 2.0 tool shows 7-day total Cumulative rainfall by Districts:

Rainfall	Districts
75 – 100 mm	Colombo, Kalutara, Gampaha, Galle, Kegalle
50 – 75 mm	Matara, Ratnapura, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Matale, Badulla, Ampara, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa
25 – 50 mm	Hambantota, Moneragala, Batticaloa, Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Jaffna
5 – 10 mm	Trincomalee

Weekly Rainfall Anomalies by Districts:

Rainfall Excess

Rainfall	Districts
50 – 100 mm	Kalutara, Galle, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Matale
25 – 50 mm	Matara, Ratnapura, Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Nueara Eliya, Kandy,
	Badulla, Moneragala, Ampara, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa,
	Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi
10 – 25 mm	Hambantota, Trincomalee, Jaffna

Monthly Monitoring

During early and middle of the June, Dekadal Rainfall (mm/day) by Districts:

11th- 20th June:

Rainfall	Districts
4 mm	Gampaha, Colombo, Kalutara, Kegalle, Ratnapura, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi
2 mm	Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Matale, Badullla,
	Moneragala, Batticaloa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura,
	Trincomalee, Polonnaruwa, Mannar, Vavuniya, Jaffna

21st- 30th June:

Rainfall	Districts
4 mm	Galle, Matara, Badulla, Moneragala, Ampara, Batticaloa, Polonnaruwa,
	Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Matale, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Trincomalee,
	Kilinochchi, Jaffna
2 mm	Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya, Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Gampaha,
	Colombo, Kalutara, Ratnapura, Hambantota



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Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)

Pacific sea state: June 23, 2021

Equatorial SSTs were below average in parts of the eastern Pacific Ocean and near average across the rest of the Pacific Ocean in late-June and most key atmospheric variables were ENSO –Neutral condition. A large majority of the model forecasts predict ENSO-neutral likely to continue through the Northern Hemisphere summer.

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature anomalies near SL warmer to the South and North.

Predictions

Rainfall

14-day prediction: NOAA NCEP models

From 8th - 14th July:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall	Provinces
105 mm	Western, Sabaragamuwa
95 mm	Southern
75 mm	North western
65 mm	Central
55 mm	Uva
35 mm	North central, Eastern
25 mm	Northern

From 15th – 21st July:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

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

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall slightly enhance the rainfall during 7^{th} - 11^{th} Jul; neutral during 12^{th} - 16^{th} Jul and slightly suppress during 17^{th} - 21^{st} Jul.



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Interpretation

Monitoring _____

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been Dangerously heavy rainfall in Western province and Heavy showers in the Southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces.

Wind: West and South winds prevailed in the sea area and around the island during last week.

Temperatures: The temperature anomalies were slightly above normal for the Uva province the last – driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions ____

Rainfall: During the next week ($9^{th} - 10^{th}$ July) very heavy rainfall are predicted for Western province; ($11^{th} - 14^{th}$ July) very heavy rainfall for Sabaragamuwa province and in Galle and Matara districts. And fairly heavy showers will occur North-western and Central provinces during next week.

Temperatures: The temperature remains slightly normal for July. During $10^{th} - 18^{th}$ July, the temperature remains high especially the Eastern and Uva provinces.

Teleconnections:

La Nina -The SST forecast indicates that the La Niña event has transitioned to ENSO-neutral and will likely remain so through the boreal summer.

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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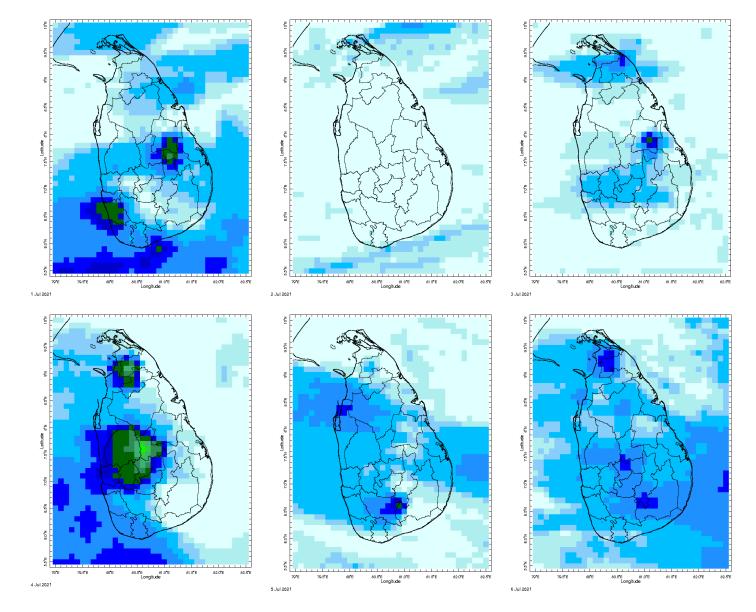
2. Predictions

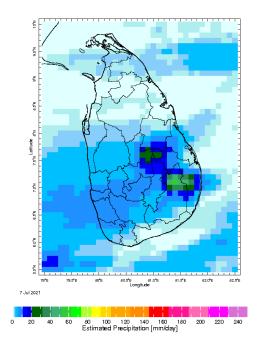
- b. GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Predictions
 b. GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi
 c. MJO Related OLR Forecast
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MONITORING

Daily Rainfall Monitoring

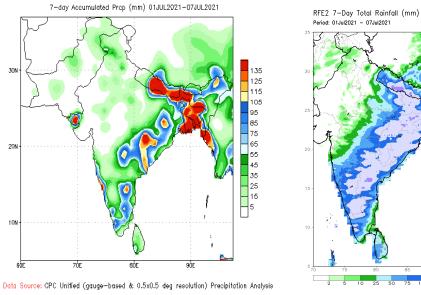
The following figures show the satellite observed rainfall in the last 7 days in Sri Lanka.

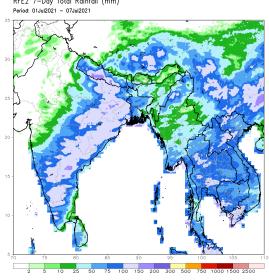


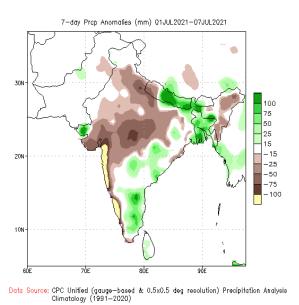


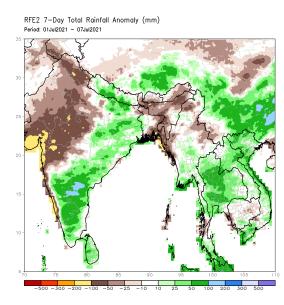
Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

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.



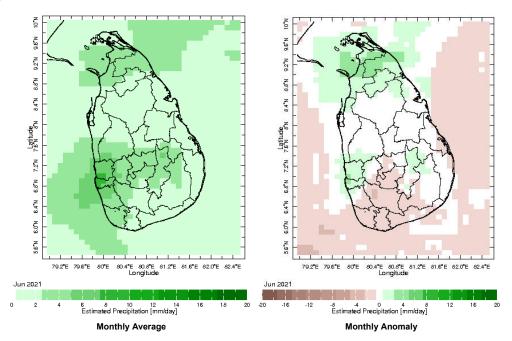




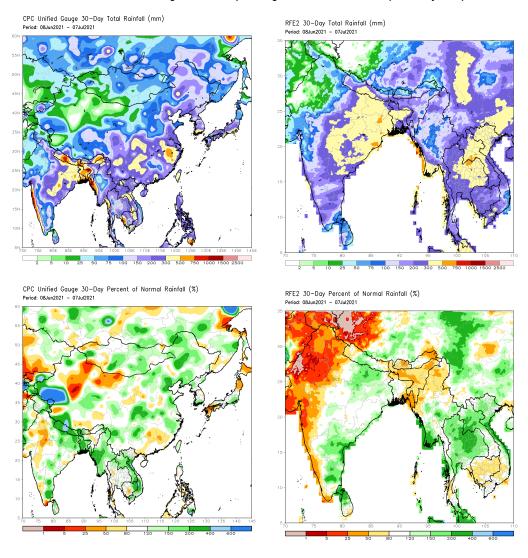


Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

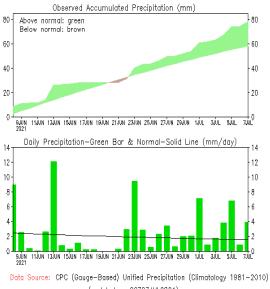
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places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

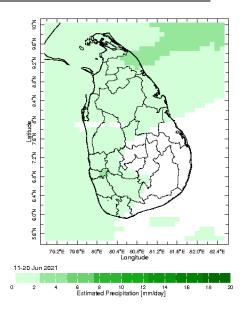


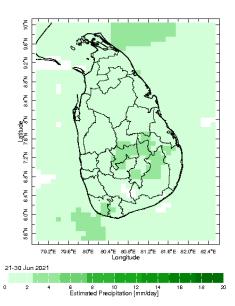




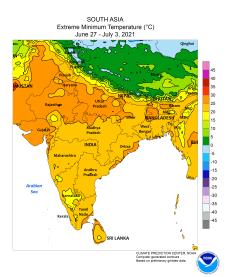
(updated on 00Z07JUL2021)

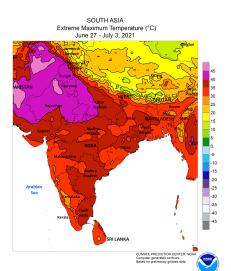
Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates

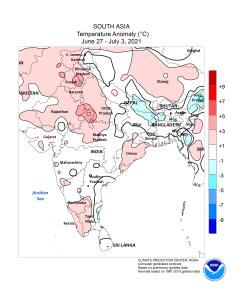




Weekly Temperature Monitoring

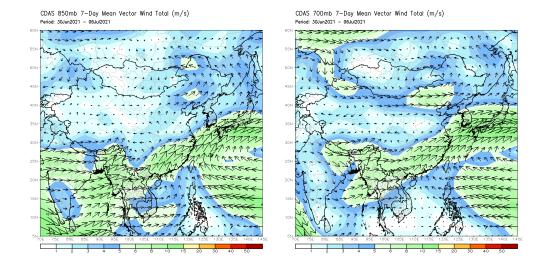






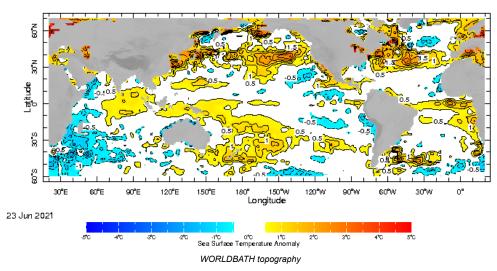
Weekly Wind Monitoring

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.

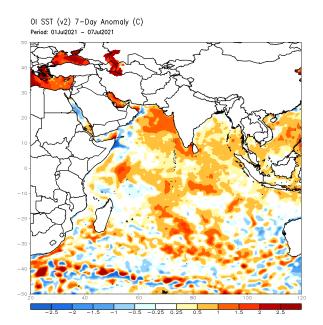


Weekly Average SST Anomalies

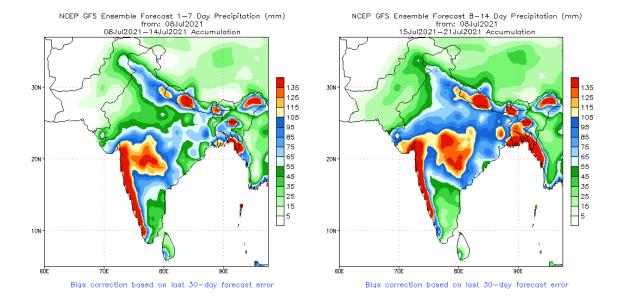
Weekly average Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the world from NOAA NCEP



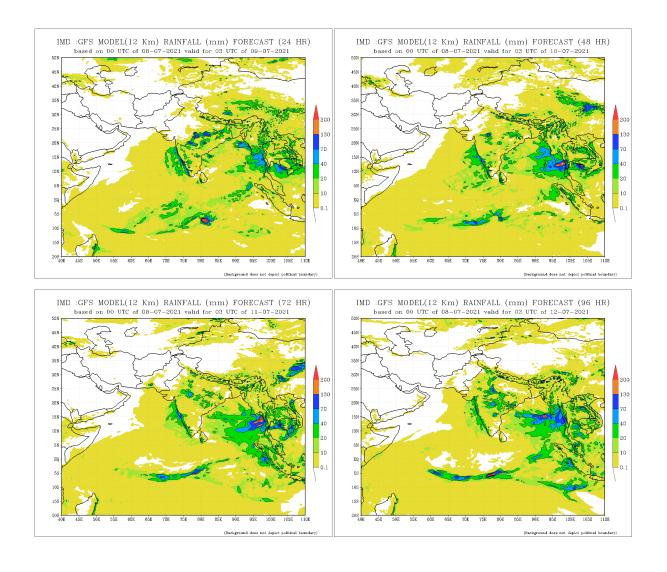
Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC

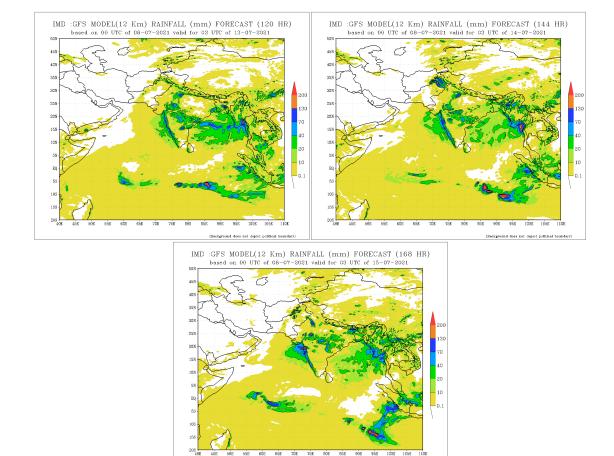


NCEP GFS 1-14 Day prediction



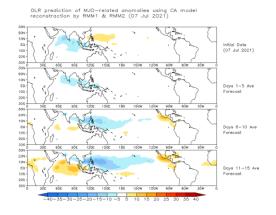
IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India





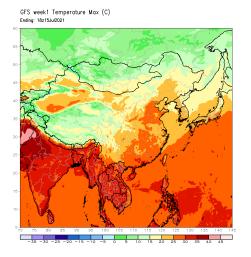
Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

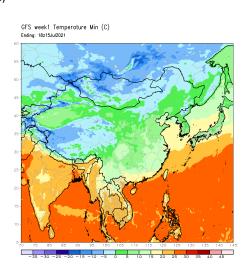
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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



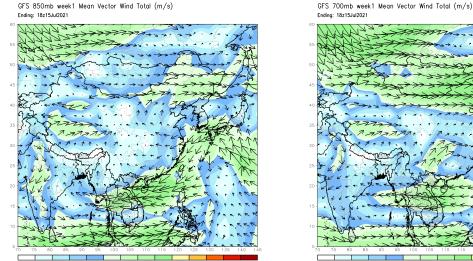
Weekly Temperature Forecast

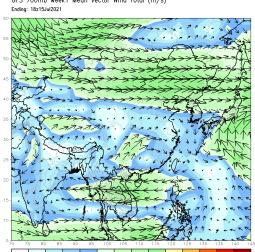
Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)





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



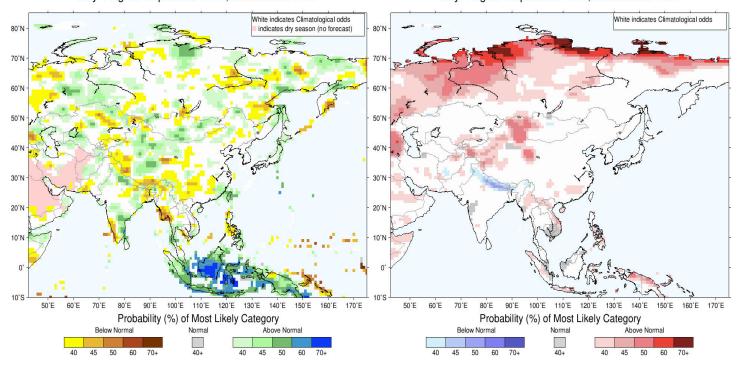


Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

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%).

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for July-August-September 2021, Issued June 2021

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for July-August-September 2021, Issued June 2021



Precipitation Forecast

Temperature Forecast