9 AUGUST 2024

### **CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA**

# HIGHLIGHTS

Wind

& Predicted

Monitored



During 7 - 13 Aug, high likelihood of fairly heavy rainfall (50 - 100 mm) is predicted for the Sabaragamuwa, Western, North Western, and Southern provinces and moderate rainfall (25 - 50 mm) is predicted for the Uva, North Central, Central, Northern

# Monitoring Rainfall

and Eastern

provinces.

**Monitored Rainfalls** 

•On average, 2.4 mm was received in SL and rainfall was concentrated in the Eastern hills (6 mm) for last 8 days.

•On average, 3 mm was received in the hydro catchments in SL; Kukule Ganga (Kalutara District) received the highest rainfall (55 mm) for last 8 days.

•Highest daily rainfall was in Bandarawela on 5 Aug (35.6 mm). • From 24 Jul -4 Aug, winds at 850mb (1.5km) were westerly and northwesterly, reaching up to 15 m/s.

• From 8 Aug -14 Aug, winds are predicted to be northwesterly, reaching up to 3 m/s.



& Land Temp

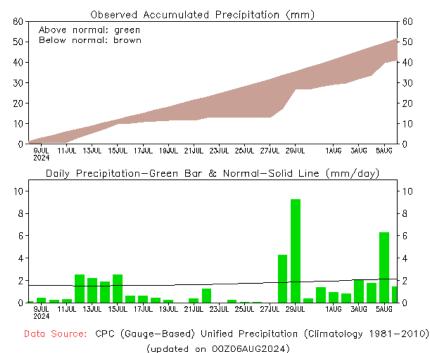
Sea

Monitored

• Average land surface temperature was 31.5°C in the last week with warmer anomalies from seasonal average of 1-3 °C.

- •Eastern plains was warmest followed by Northern and Southern plains.
- •Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was normal to the Eastern , North Eastern and some parts of the Northern side of the country and 1.0 °C above average for the other half of the country

#### Daily Estimates for Accumulated Rainfall from 8 July - 6 Aug 2024 Sri-Lanka



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### **Ocean State (Text Courtesy IRI)**

### Pacific sea state: August 5, 2024

ENSO-neutral conditions are present. Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are above average in the western Pacific, near average in the east-central Pacific, and below average in the eastern Pacific Ocean. ENSO-neutral is expected to continue for the next several months, with La Niña favored to develop during August-October (70% chance) and persist into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2024-25 (79% chance during November-January).

### Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was normal to the Eastern , North Eastern and some parts of the Northern side of the country and  $1.0^{\circ}$ C above average for the other half of the country from 16 July to 22 July 2024.

### Predictions Rainfall

### 14-Day prediction: NCEP GFS models

**From 7<sup>th</sup> August - 13<sup>th</sup> August:** Total rainfall by Provinces

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

### From 14<sup>th</sup> August - 20<sup>th</sup> August:

Total rainfall by Provinces

Rainfall (mm)	Provinces	
135≤	Southern	
115	Western	
105	Sabaragamuwa	
95	Central, Uva	
75	North Western, North Central, Eastern	
≤55	Northern	

### **MJO-based OLR predictions**

### For the next 15 days:

MJO shall near neutral the rainfall during 7th – 16th August and slightly enhance the rainfall during 17th June – 21st August for Sri Lanka.

# Interpretation

### Monitoring

**Rainfall:** During the last two weeks, there has been fairly heavy rainfall over the following area: Huruluwawa (Anuradhapura District)

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for the previous week of (1 - 8 Aug) = 2.4 mmMaximum Daily Rainfall: 35.6 mm & Minimum Daily Rainfall: 0.0 mm.

Decien	Average rainfall for 1 - 8	Average temperature for 1 - 8 Aug ( <sup>o</sup> C)	
Region	Aug (mm)	Maximum	Minimum
Northern plains	1.6	34.4	25.8
Eastern hills	6.1	29.6	18.8
Eastern plains	2.8	34.9	25.1
Western hills	2.7	27.9	20.1
Western plains	2.1	31.3	26.5
Southern plains	0.0	31.7	24.7

Region	Average rainfall <u>for</u>	Daily maximum rainfall	Daily minimum rainfall
	1 - 8 Aug <u>(mm)</u>	for 1 - 8 Aug (mm)	for 1 - 8 Aug (mm)
All SL	2.4	35.6	0.0
Hydro catchment	2.9	55.0	0.0

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

Temperatures: The temperature anomalies were above normal for Eastern, Uva and some parts of the Sabaragamuwa province for Sri Lanka driven by the warm SSTs.

### Predictions -

Rainfall: During the next week (7 August - 13 August), fairly heavy rainfall (50 - 100 mm) is predicted for the Sabaragamuwa, Western, North Western, and Southern provinces and moderate rainfall (25 - 50 mm) is predicted for the Uva, North Central, Central, Northern and Eastern provinces.

Temperatures: The temperature will remain above normal for the Northern, Eastern and North Central provinces during 8 August - 14 August.

Teleconnections: MJO shall be near neutral the rainfall during 7th - 16th August and slightly enhance the rainfall during 17th June – 21st August for Sri Lanka.

Seasonal Precipitation: The precipitation forecast for the August-September-October, 2024 season shows a 40% or more tendency toward normal precipitation for the country.

### **Terminology for Rainfall Ranges**

	Rainfall
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

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## Weekly Climate Bulletin for Sri Lanka

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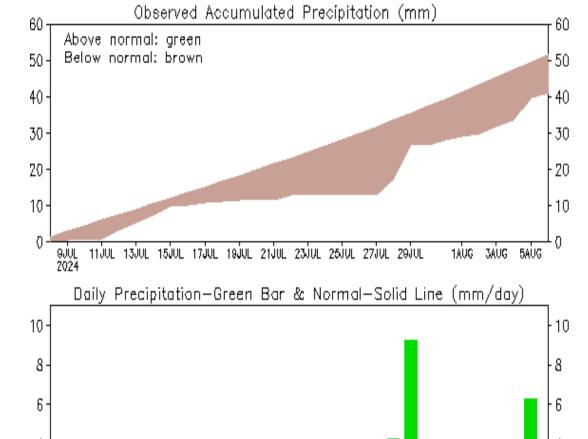
#### 2. Predictions

- a. NCEP GFS Ensemble 1-14 day Rainfall Predictions
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- c. MJO Related OLR Forecast
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- f. Seasonal Predictions from IRI

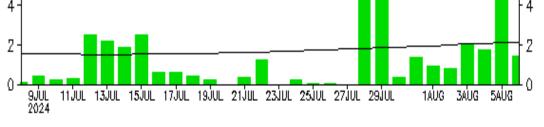
### MONITORING

#### **Daily Rainfall Monitoring**

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

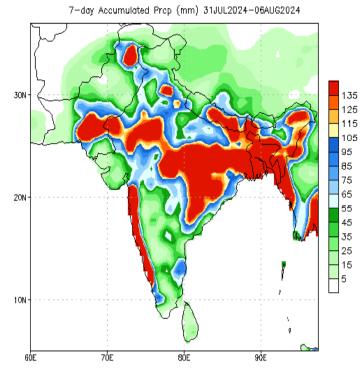


Sri-Lanka

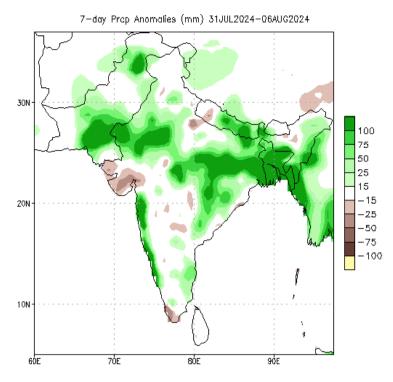


Data Source: CPC (Gauge-Based) Unified Precipitation (Climatology 1981-2010) (updated on 00Z06AUG2024)

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.



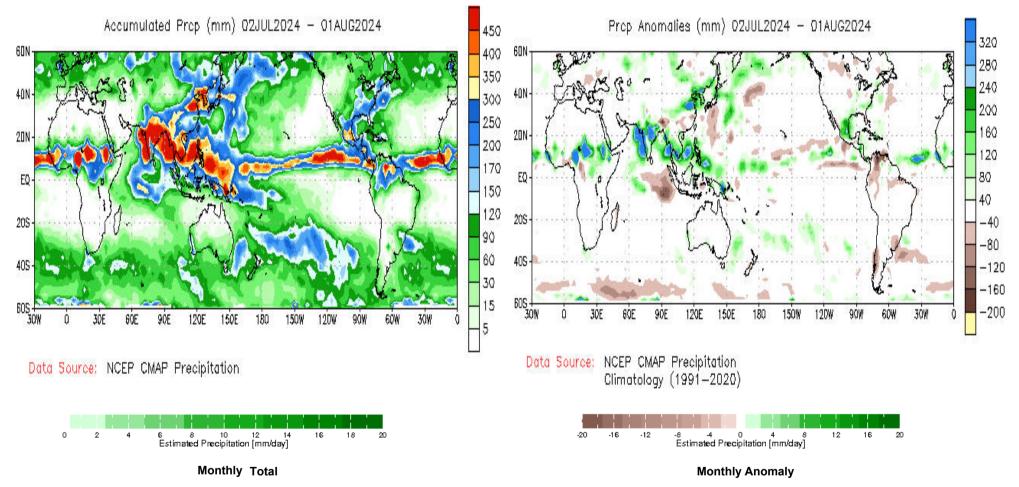
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis



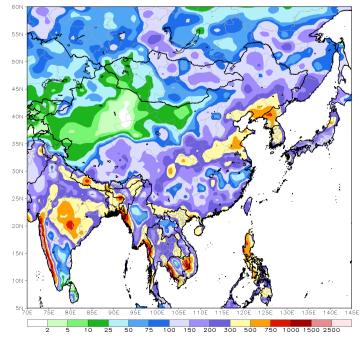
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis Climatology (1991-2020)

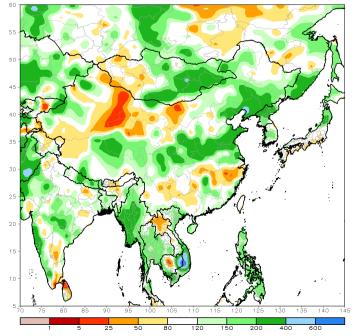
#### Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

The figure in the left shows the total 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

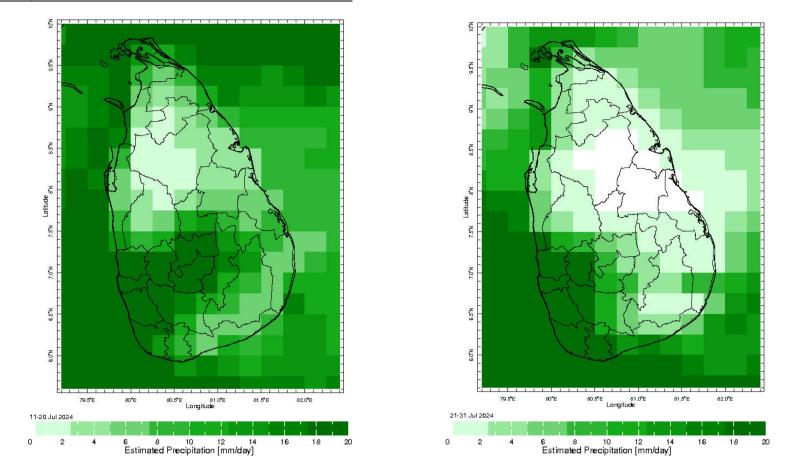


The figure in the top-left shows the total rainfall in the past 30 days from CPC Unified Precipitation Analysis while the figure in the top-right shows the total rainfall for the same period from RFE 2.0 Satellite Rainfall Estimates. The bottom two figures show the percentage of rainfall received in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

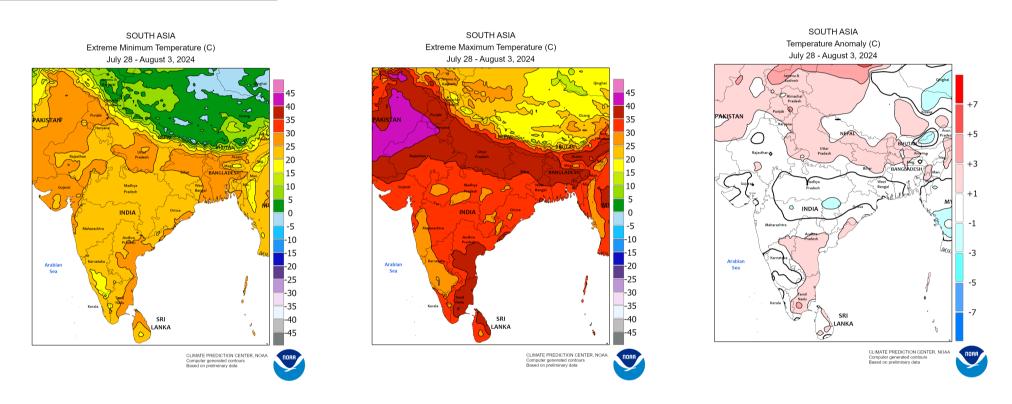




### Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates

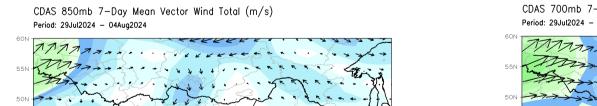


### Weekly Temperature Monitoring

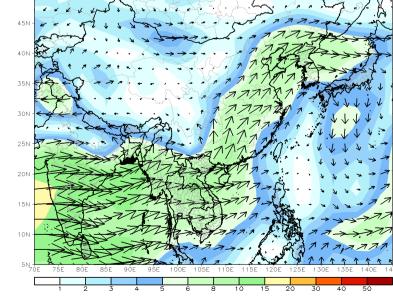


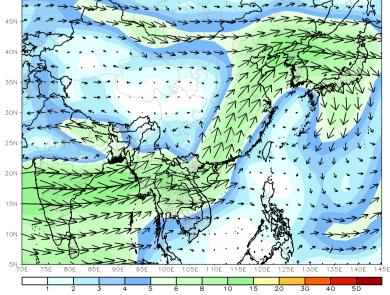
### Weekly Wind Monitoring

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.

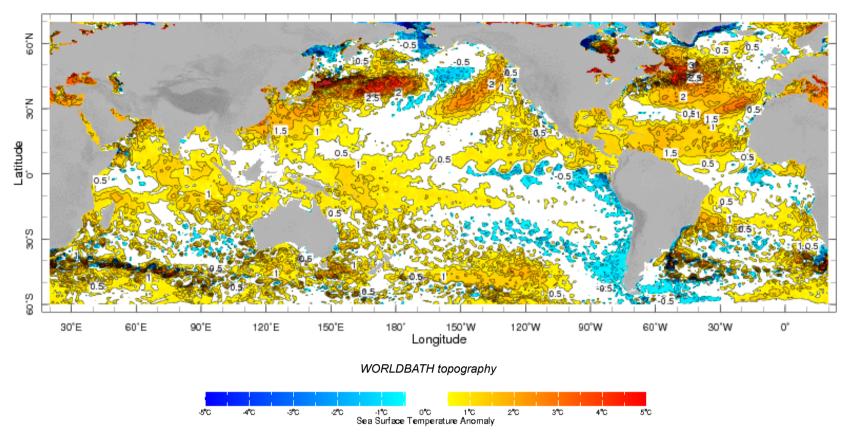


CDAS 700mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s) Period: 29Jul2024 - 04Aug2024



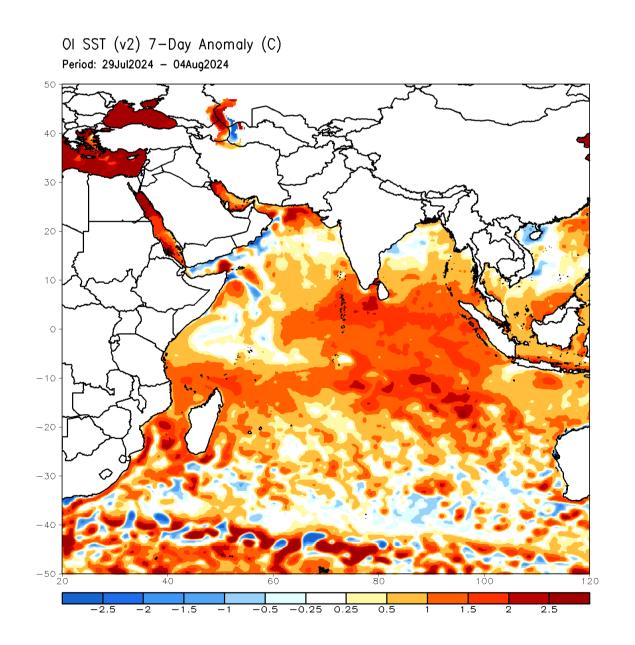


Weekly average Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the world from NOAA NCEP

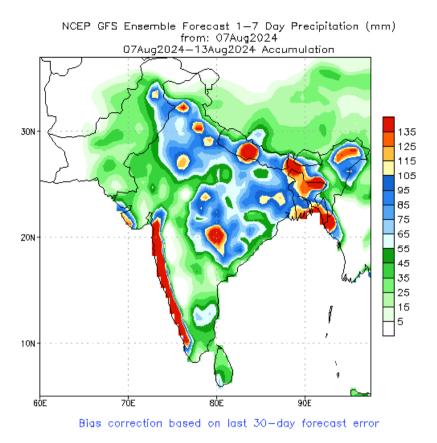


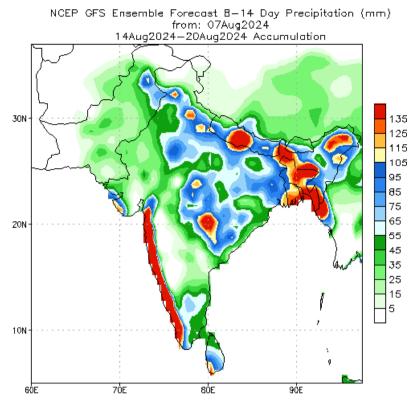
zlev 0.0 meters Time 16-22 Jul 2024

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



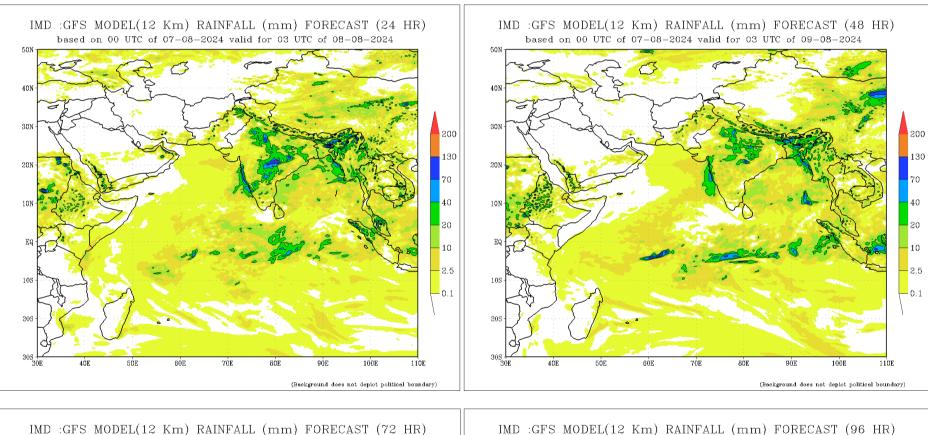
### NCEP GFS 1-14 Day prediction



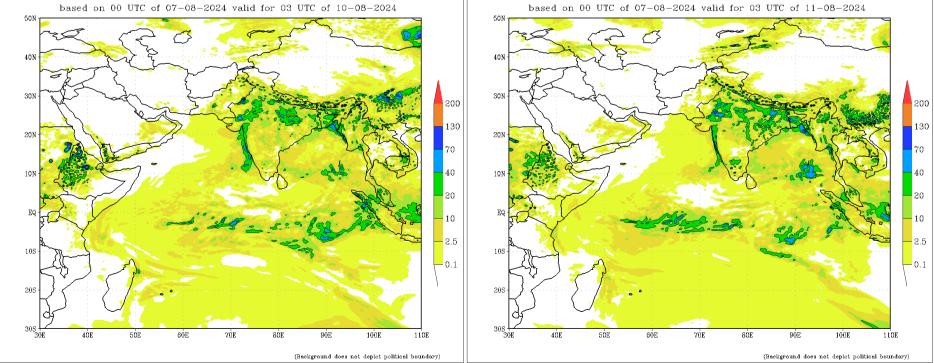


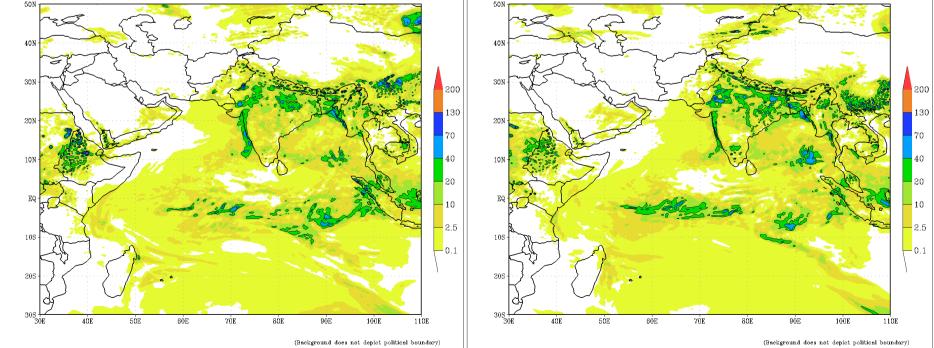
Bias correction based on last 30-day forecast error

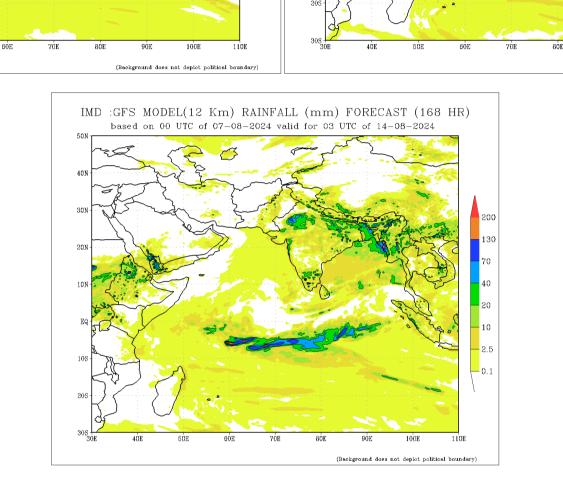
#### IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India



IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (96 HR) based on 00 UTC of 07-08-2024 valid for 03 UTC of 11-08-2024







501

401

30N

20N

10N

EQ

105

200

130

70

40

20

10

2.5

0.1

IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (144 HR)

based on 00 UTC of  $07{-}08{-}2024$  valid for 03 UTC of  $13{-}08{-}2024$ 

200

130

70

40

20

10

2.5

0.1

110E

100E

(Background does not depict political boundary)

9ÒE

63

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

IMD :GFS MODEL(12 Km) RAINFALL (mm) FORECAST (120 HR)

based on 00 UTC of  $07{-}08{-}2024$  valid for 03 UTC of  $12{-}08{-}2024$ 

501

40

301

201

101

E

10

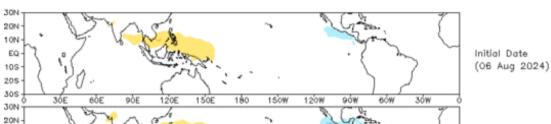
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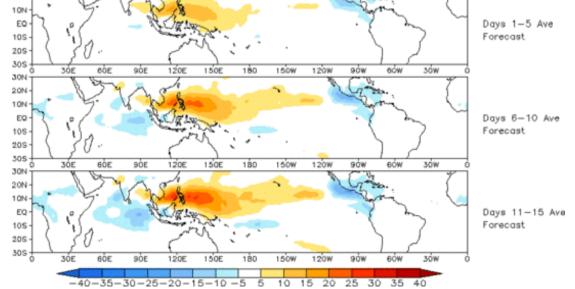
4ÓE

50E

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.

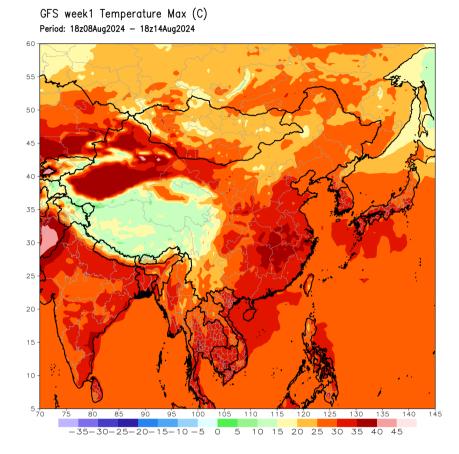


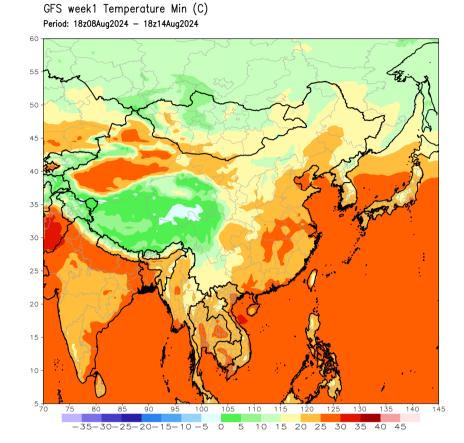
OLR prediction of MJO-related anomalies using CA model reconstruction by RMM1 & RMM2 (D6 Aug 2024)



### Weekly Temperature Forecast

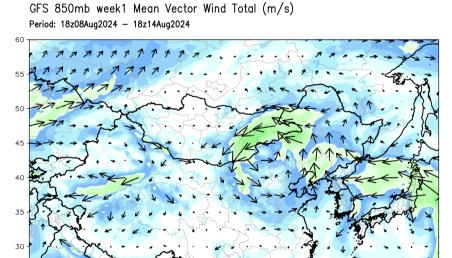
Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)



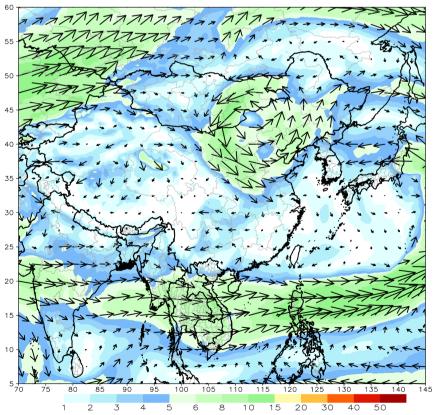


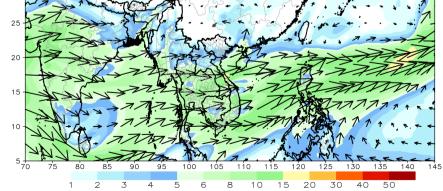
#### Weekly Wind Forecast

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





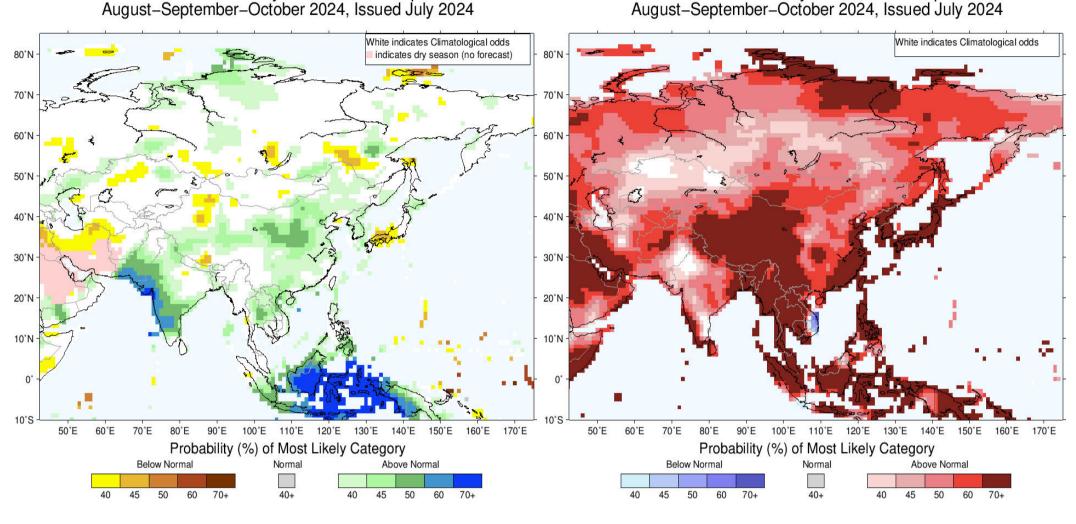




#### **Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast**

IRI Multi–Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for

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** 

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for

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