18 NOVEMBER 2022

CLIMATE MONITORING AND PREDICTION FOR SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

Rainfall Prediction

- *Fairly heavy (≥ 55 mm) rainfall is predicted for the Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Northern, Western, and Central provinces during 16th - 22nd November.*

Monitored Rainfalls

- *During the last week, the average daily rainfall over Sri Lanka was 14.4 mm & hydro catchment areas received 9.4 mm on average and the highest average rainfall (17 mm) was received to the Eastern and Southern plains of the country.*

Monitored Wind

- *From 7th - 13th Nov, up to 6m/s of north-easterly winds were experienced at 850 mb level over the island. During 17th - 23rd Nov, north - westerly winds are expected to the country .*

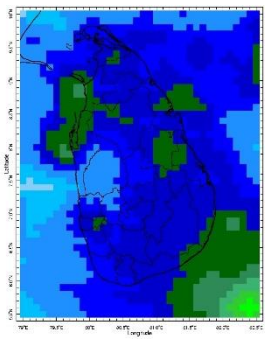
Monitored Sea & Land Temp

- *Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was above normal to the Southern half of the country.*
- *Land surface temperature remained near normal.*

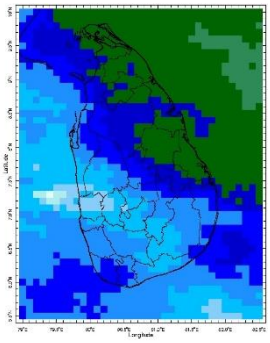
Monitoring

Rainfall

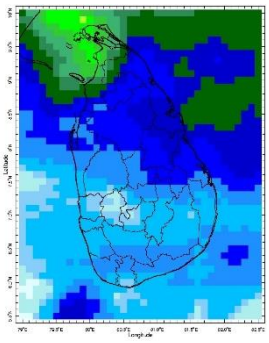
Daily Estimates for Rainfall from 8th November – 15th November 2022



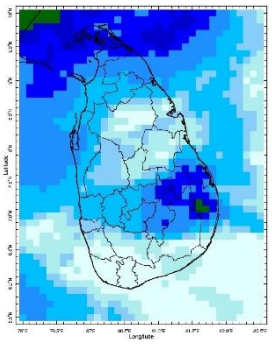
8 November



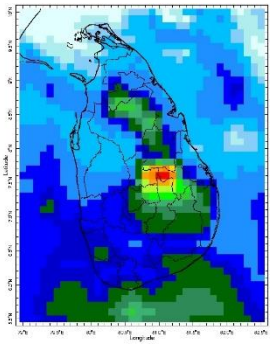
9 November



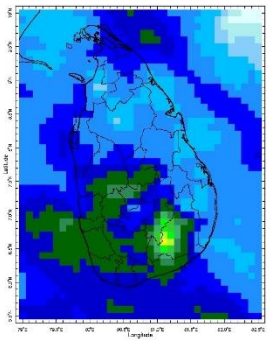
10 November



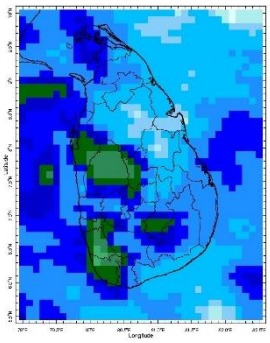
11 November



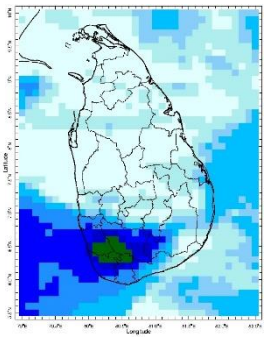
12 November



13 November



14 November



15 November

Federation for Environment, Climate & Technology

Federation for Environment, Climate and Technology

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Ocean State *(Text Courtesy IRI)*

Pacific sea state: November 14, 2022

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are below average across most of the Pacific Ocean mid - November. The tropical Pacific atmosphere is consistent with La Niña. A large majority of the models indicate La Niña is favored to continue through during the Northern Hemisphere winter (December-February) 2022-23, with a transition to ENSO-neutral favored in February-April 2023 (57% chance).

Indian Ocean State

Sea surface temperature around Sri Lanka was above 0.5℃ to the Southern half of country in 9th November, 2022. 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 16th November – 22nd November:

Total rainfall by Provinces:

Rainfall	Provinces
85 mm	Southern, Sabaragamuwa
75 mm	Northern, Western
55 mm	Central
25 mm	Eastern, Uva
< 25 mm	North Western, North Central

MJO based OLR predictions

For the next 15 days:

MJO shall moderately suppress the rainfall during 16th– 25th November and slightly suppress the rainfall during 26th – 30th November for Sri Lanka.

Interpretation

Monitoring

Rainfall: During the last two weeks, there had been very heavy rainfall over the following areas: Kegalle, Jaffna, and Avissawella

Daily Average Rainfall in the Met stations for previous week of (8th November – 15th November) = 14.4 mm

Rmax: 133.9 mm & Rmin: 0.0 mm.

Region	Average rainfall for the Last 8 days
Northern Plains	14.8 mm
Eastern	17.3 mm
Western	12.5 mm
Southern Plains	17.9 mm

The Hydro Catchment Areas recorded 9.4 mm of average rainfall for the last week
Rmax: 92.9 mm & Rmin: 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 the North Central province and some parts of the North Eastern, Eastern and Central provinces, driven by the warm SST's.

Predictions

Rainfall: During the next week (16^{th} – 22^{nd} November), fairly heavy (≥ 55 mm) rainfall is predicted for the Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Northern, Western, and Central provinces; and less rainfall is expected for the rest of the country.

Temperatures: The temperature will remain below normal for some parts of the Central and Uva provinces during 17^{th} – 23^{rd} November.

Teleconnections: La Niña is favored to continue through during the Northern Hemisphere winter (December-February) 2022-23, with a transition to ENSO-neutral favored in February-April 2023 (57% chance).

MJO shall moderately suppress the rainfall during 16^{th}– 25^{th} November and slightly suppress the rainfall during 26^{th} – 30^{th} November for Sri Lanka.

Seasonal Precipitation: The precipitation forecast for the December-January-February 2023 season shows a higher tendency for above-normal precipitation in the north half of 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.

Federation for Environment, Climate & Technology

FEDERATION FOR ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND TECHNOLOGY

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Weekly Climate Bulletin for Sri Lanka

Inside This Issue

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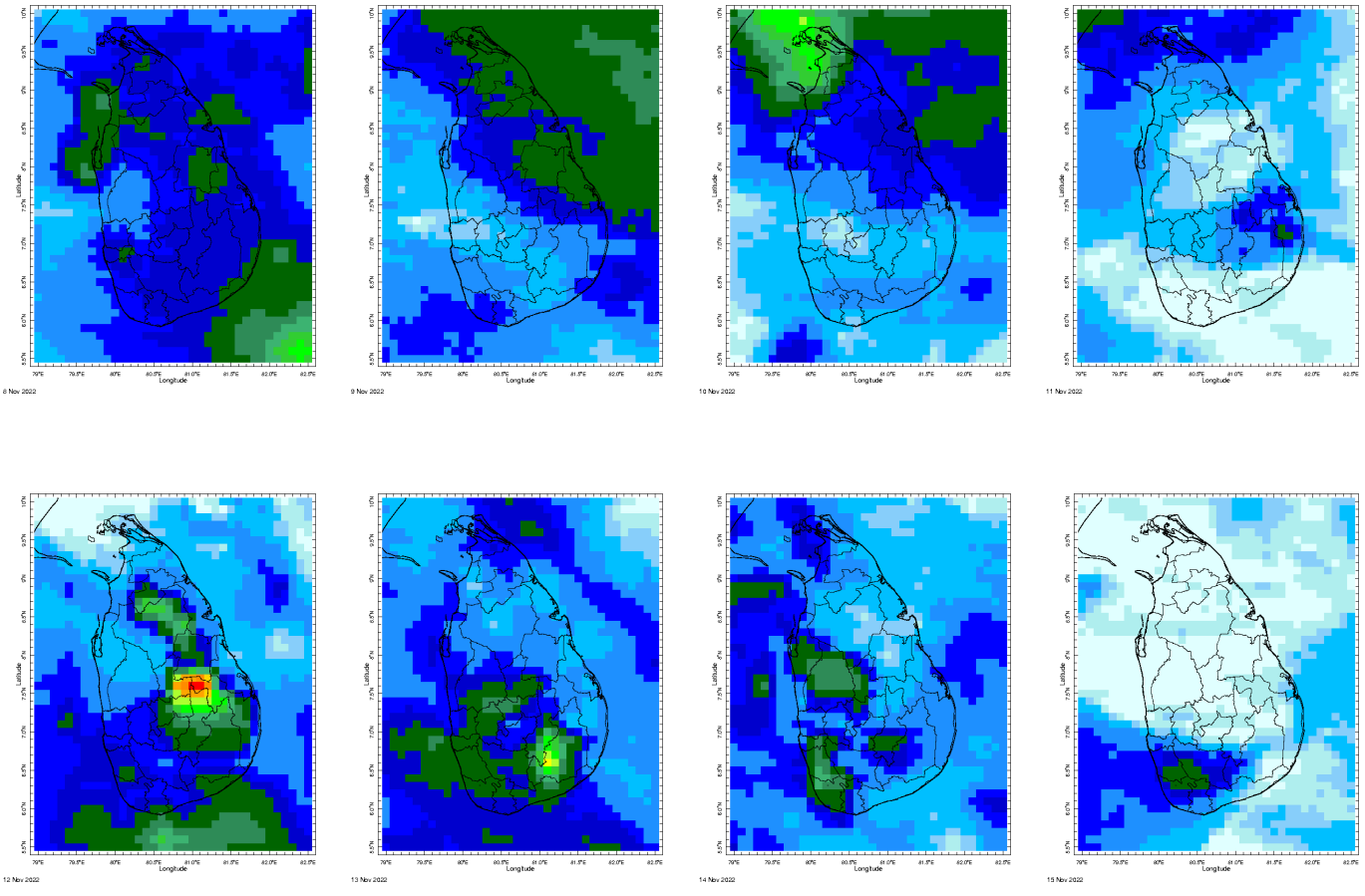
MONITORING

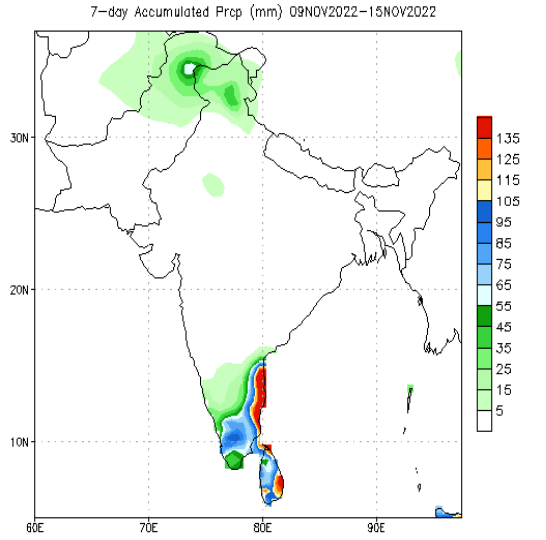
Daily Rainfall Monitoring

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

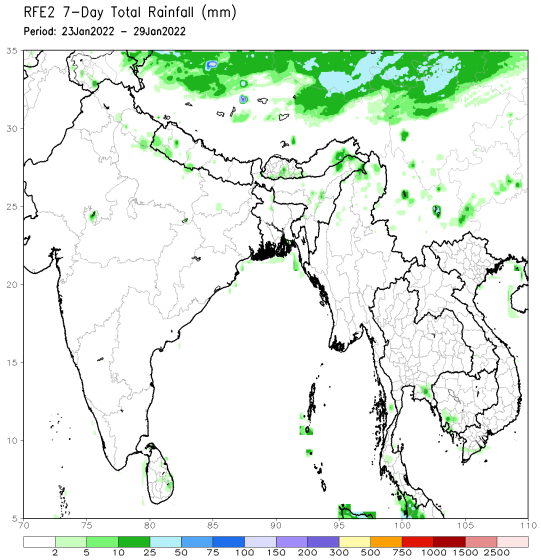


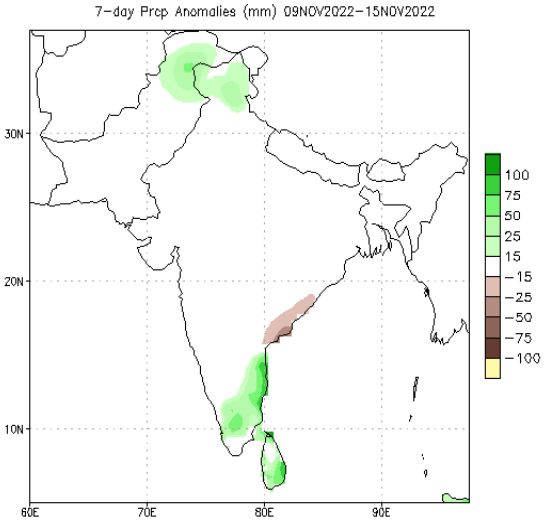
Weekly Rainfall Monitoring

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.

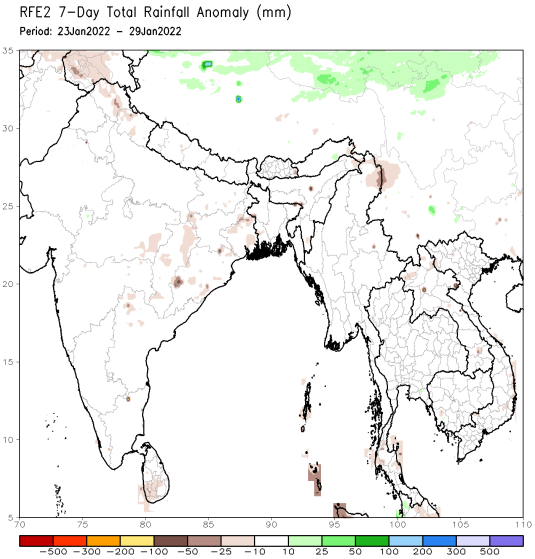


Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis



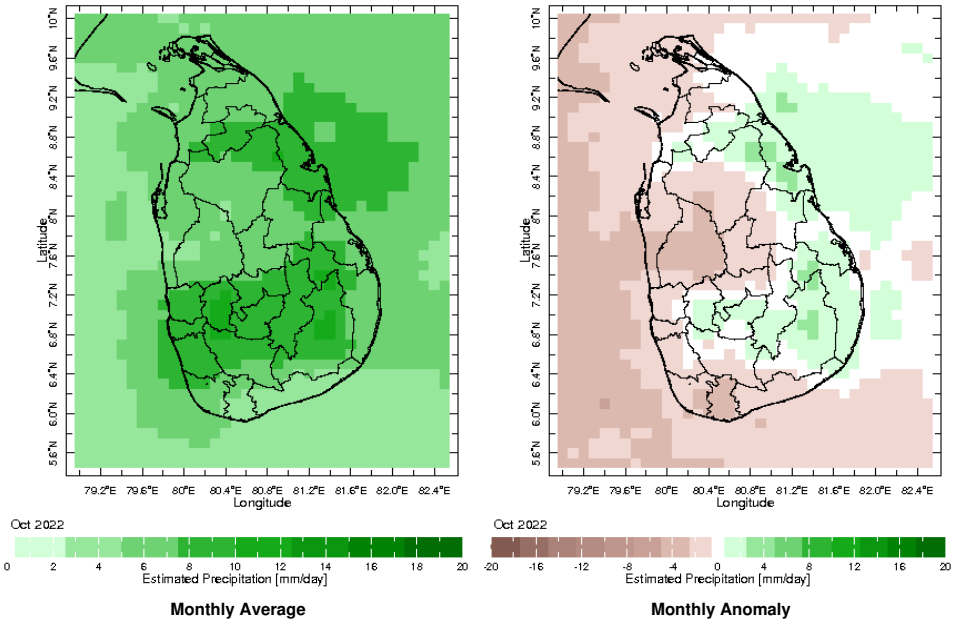


Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based & 0.5x0.5 deg resolution) Precipitation Analysis
Climatology (1991-2020)



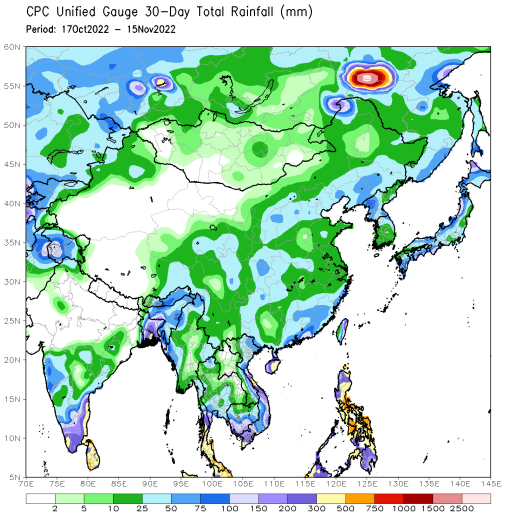
Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

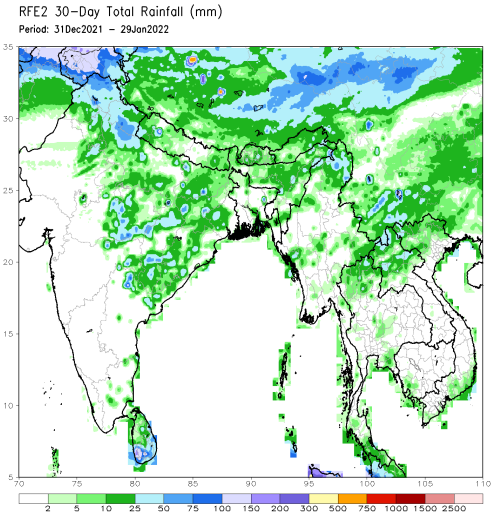
The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places with above average rainfall. Darker shades show higher magnitudes in rainfall

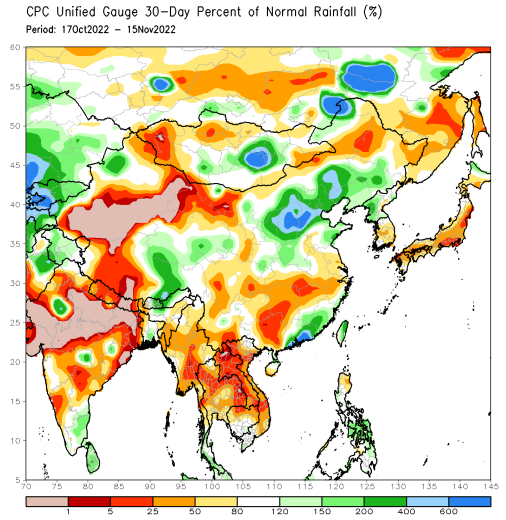


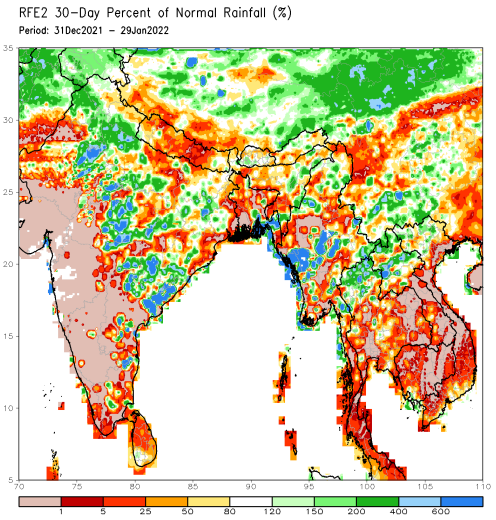
Monthly Average **Monthly Anomaly**

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.

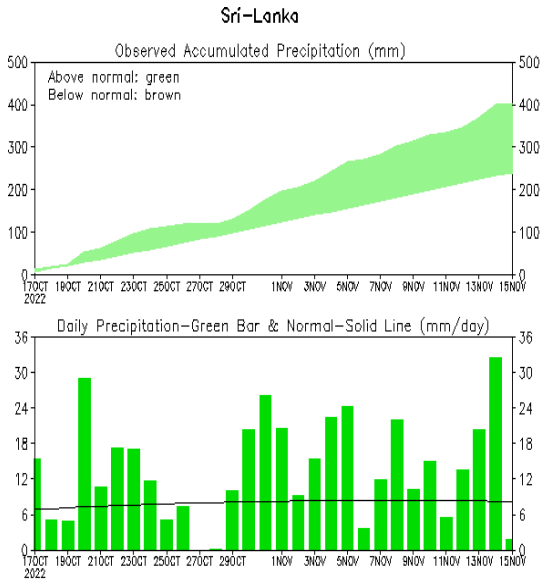




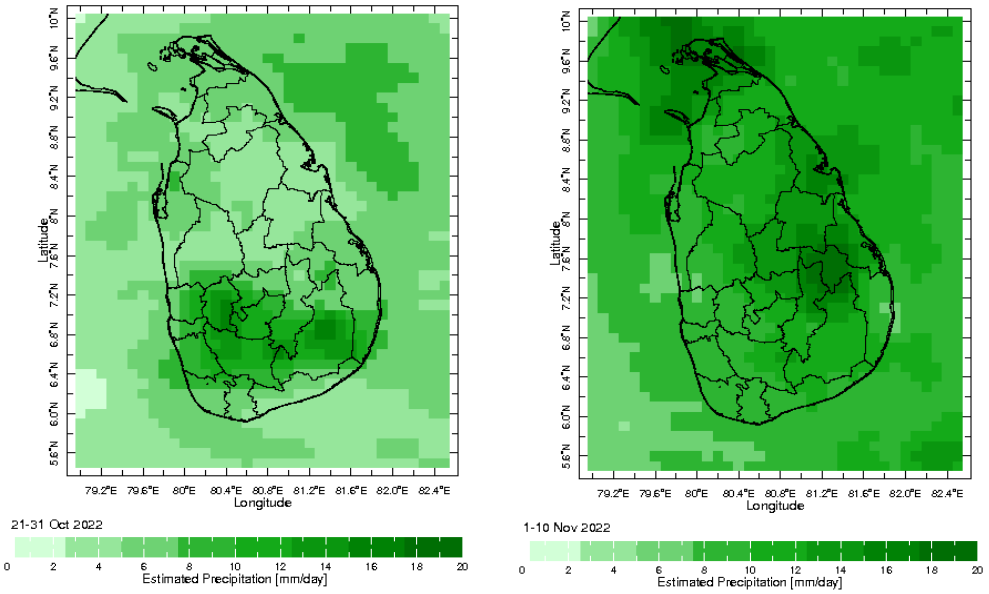




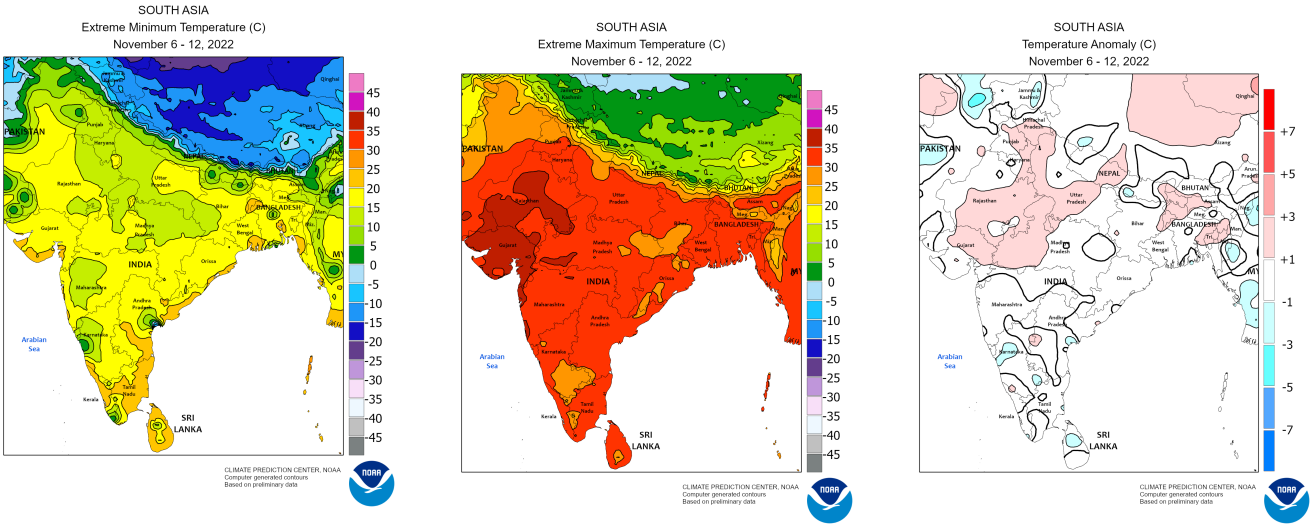
The following figure shows the observed accumulated rainfall (top) and daily observed rainfall (bottom) in Sri Lanka in the last 30 days.



Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates

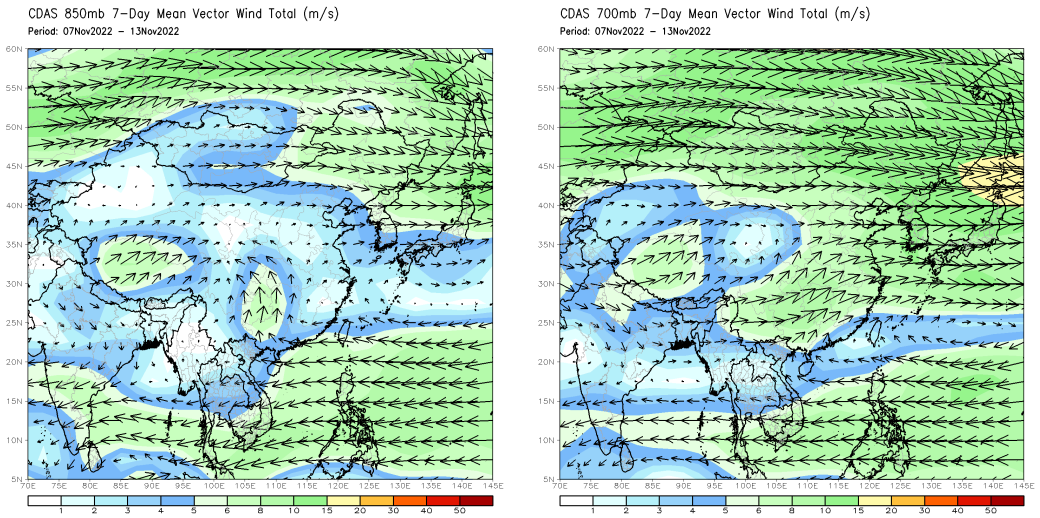


Weekly Temperature Monitoring



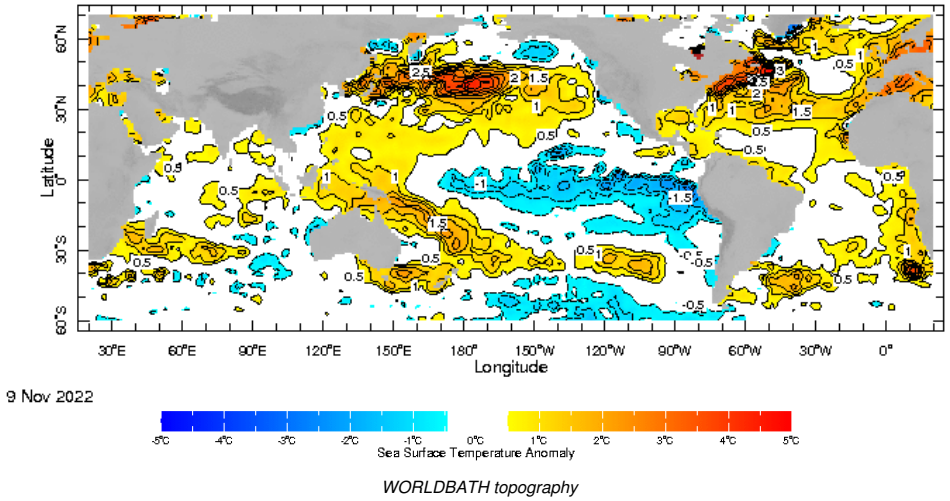
Weekly Wind Monitoring

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.



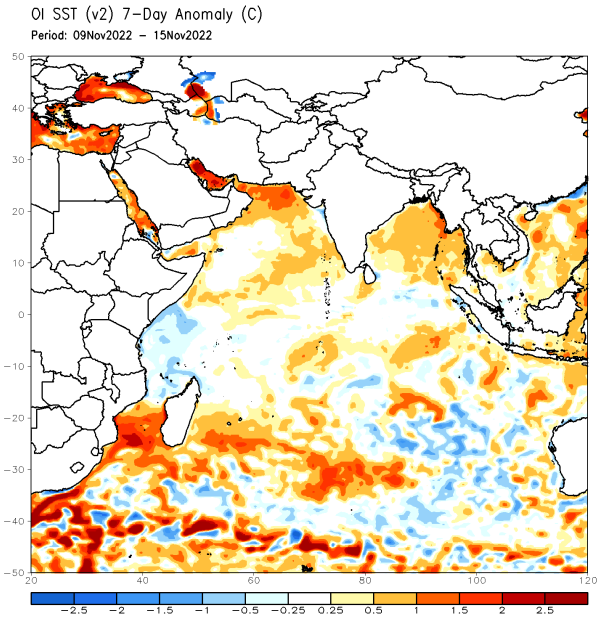
Weekly Average SST Anomalies

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



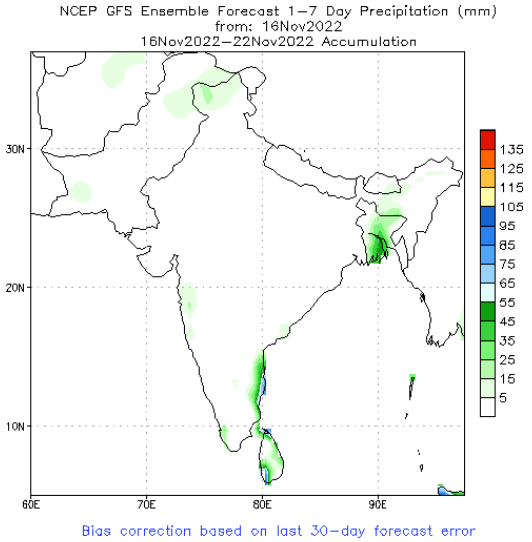
WORLDBATH topography

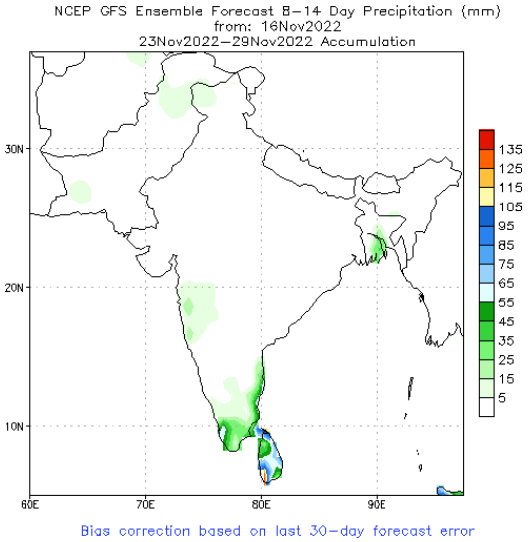
Optimum Interpolated Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly in the Indian Ocean from NOAA CPC



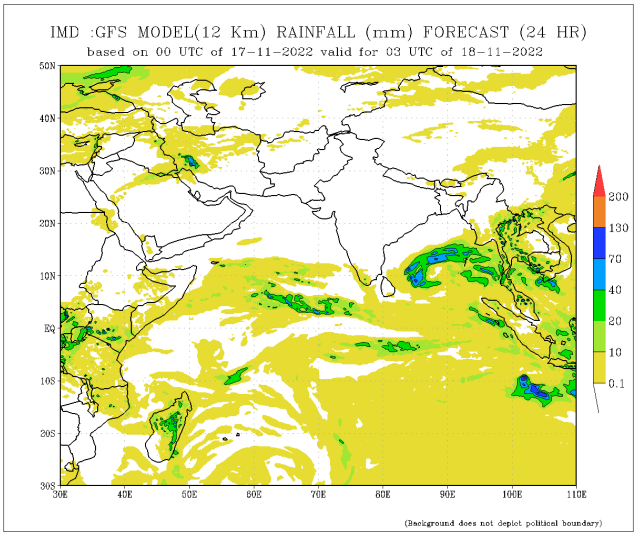
PREDICTIONS

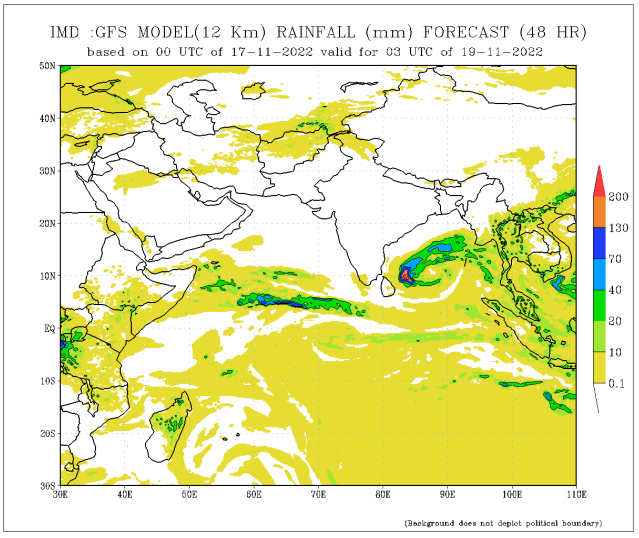
NCEP GFS 1- 14 Day prediction

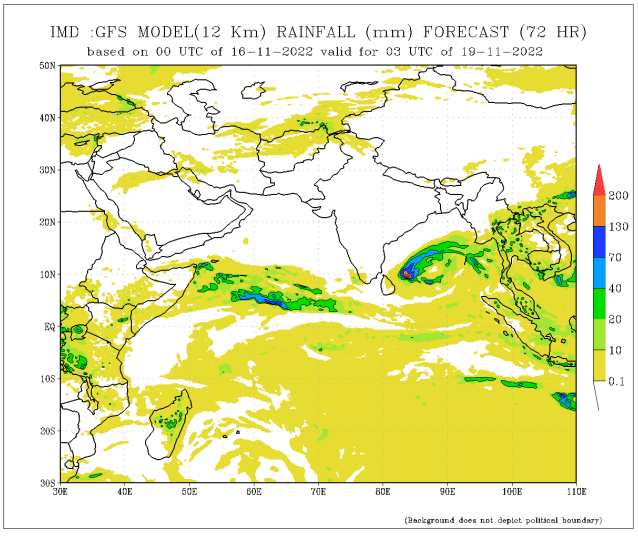


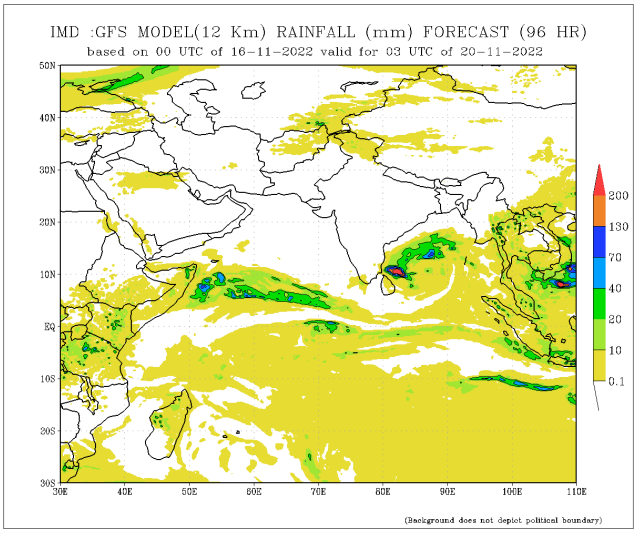


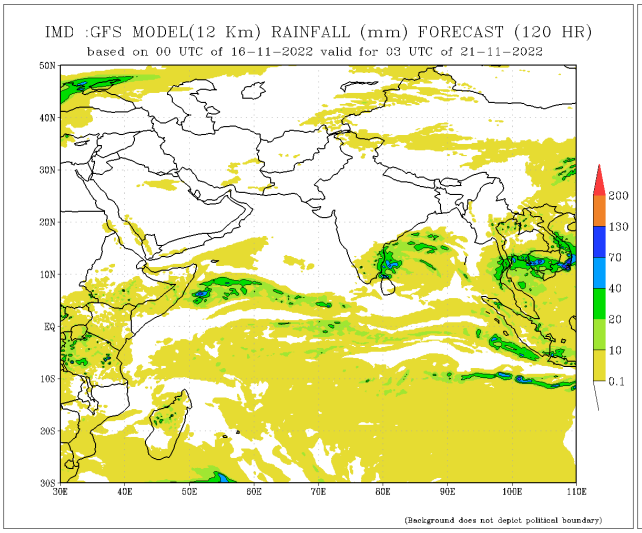
IMD GFS (T574) Model Rainfall Forecast from RMSC New Delhi, India

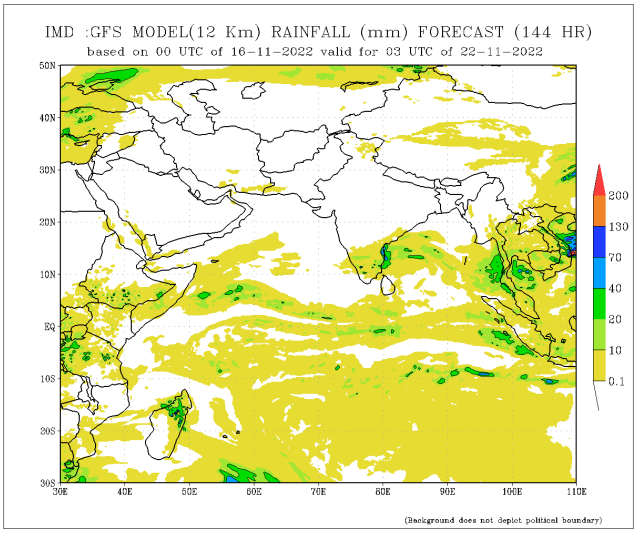


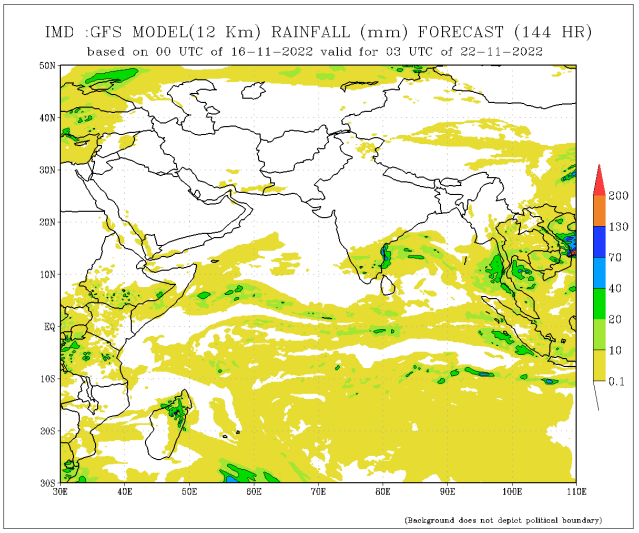






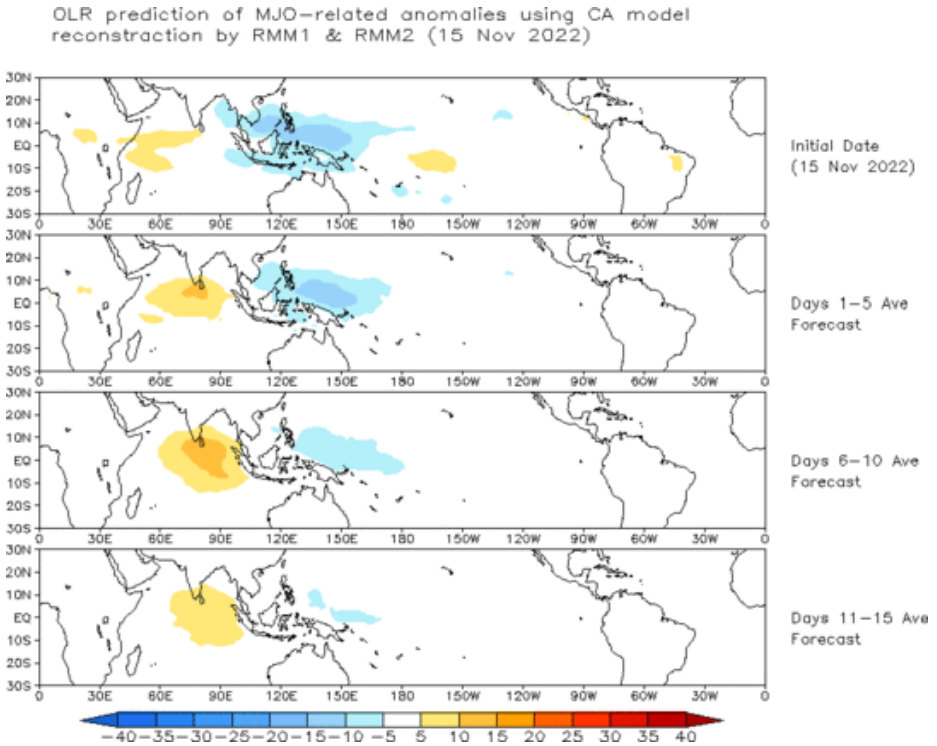






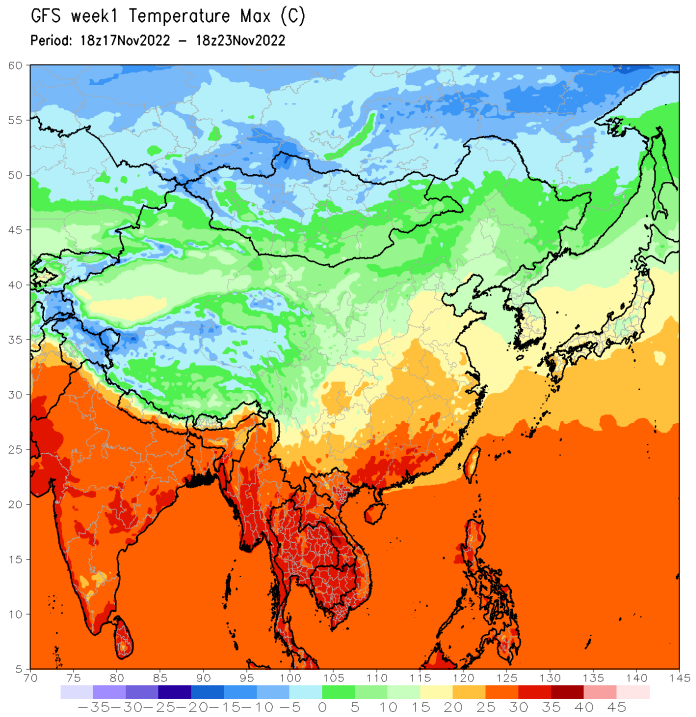
Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) related Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Forecast

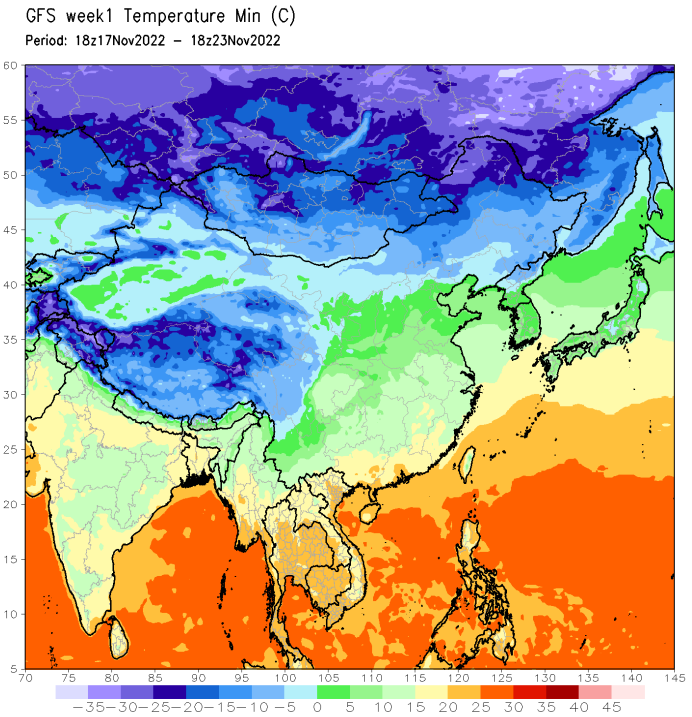
The Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) is a proxy for rainfall. This can be used to identify convective rain clouds based on the MJO phase. Violet and Blue shading indicates enhanced tropical weather and Orange shading indicates suppressed conditions. The following figure shows the forecasts of MJO associated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



Weekly Temperature Forecast

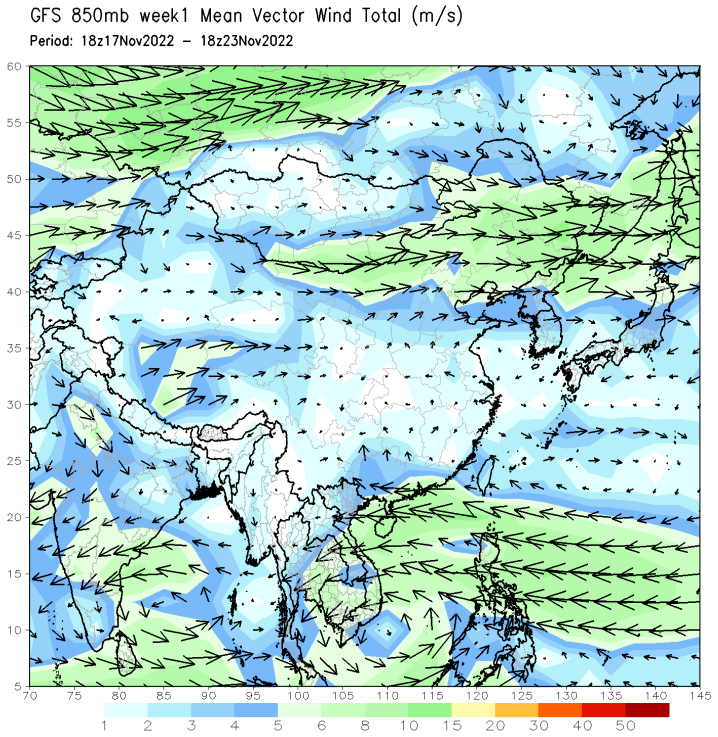
Weekly Minimum and Maximum Temperature prediction from the GFS model (from NOAA CPC)

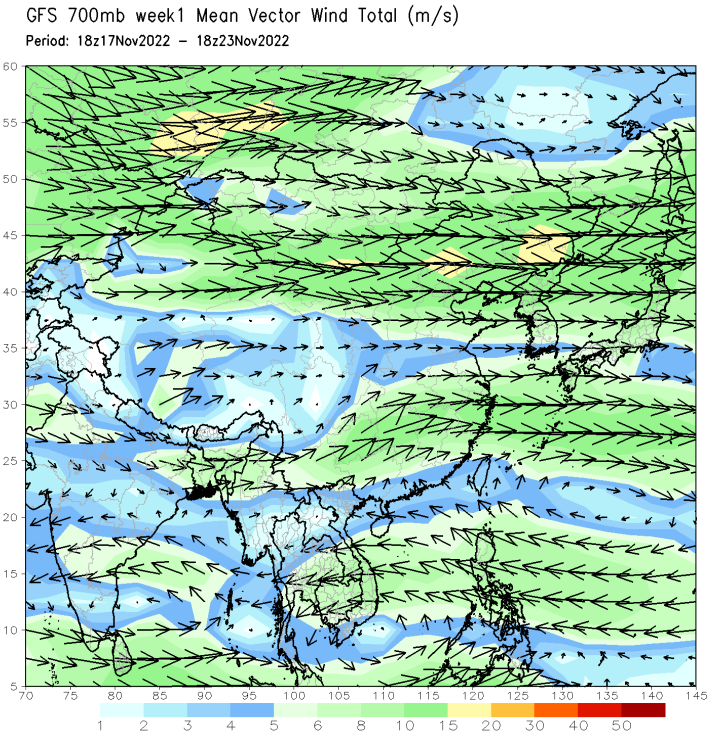




Weekly Wind Forecast

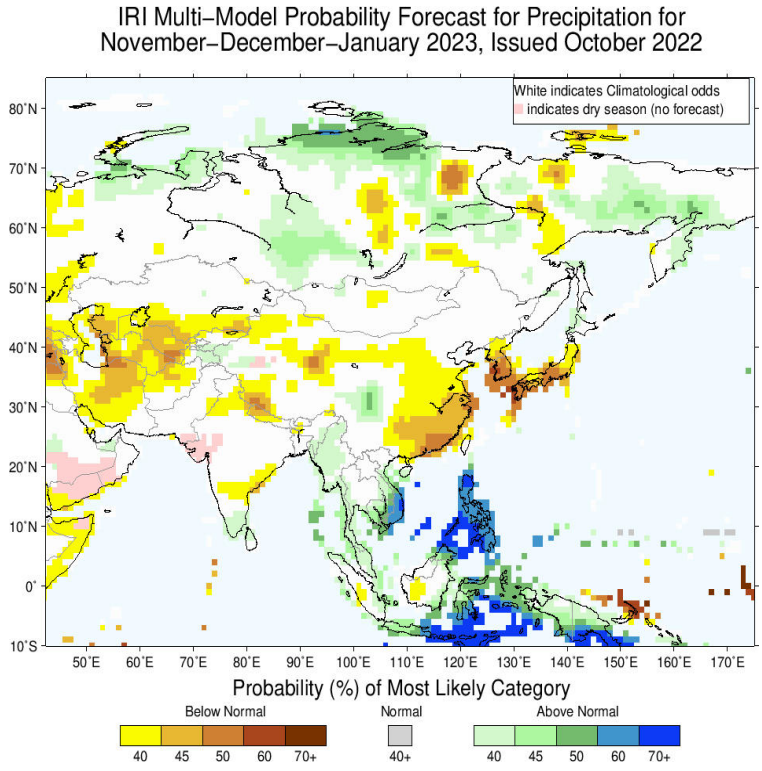
Weekly mean vector wind total prediction from the GFS model at 850 mb (left) and 700 mb (right) levels. (from NOAA CPC)



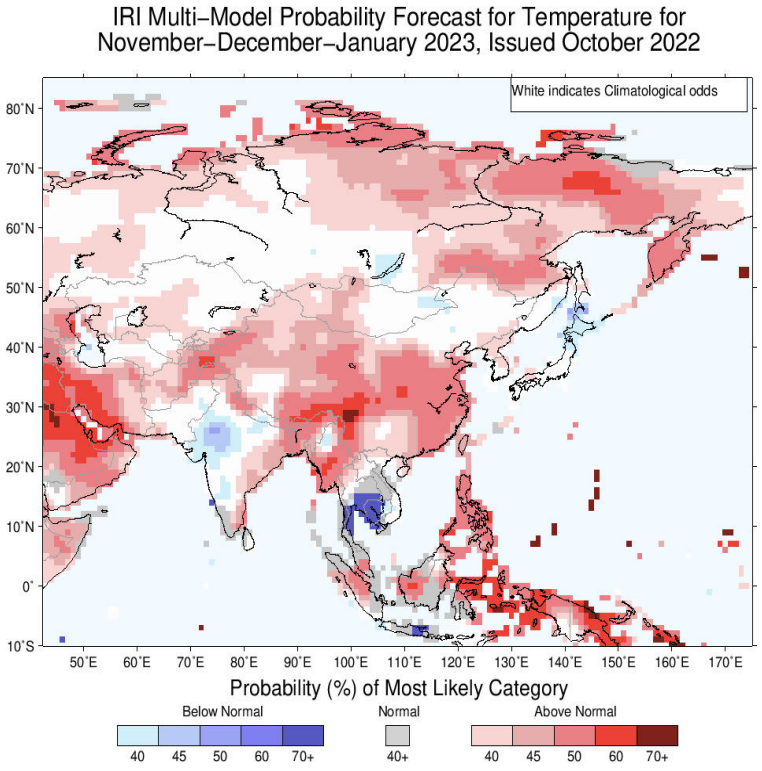


Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

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 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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