

# **Seasonal Climate Forecasting using Climate Predictability Tool (CPT)**

**A Collaborative Project..**

**Senaka Basnayake**

**Scientist – Theoretical Division**

**SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC)**



# SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC)



Links to Met. Dept. Member State

Links

## Welcome to SMRC

- ⌘ Afghan Meteorological Authority
- ⌘ Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)
- ⌘ Meteorology Unit, Department of Energy (MTI) Bhutan
- ⌘ India Meteorological Department (IMD),
- ⌘ Department of Meteorology Maldives
- ⌘ Department of Hydrology & Meteorology Nepal
- ⌘ Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD),
- ⌘ Department of Meteorology Sri Lanka

### Introduction to SMRC

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SAARC Meteorological Research Centre ( SMRC )  
Plot No. E-4/C, Agargaon  
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar



- ⌘ Afghanistan **NEW**
- ⌘ Bangladesh
- ⌘ Bhutan
- ⌘ India
- ⌘ Maldives
- ⌘ Nepal
- ⌘ Pakistan
- ⌘ Sri Lanka

### Weekly Sen

W M O

NOAA

ECMWF

IPCC

NCMRWF

NWS USA



Seasonal

# Motivation....

- Seasonal climate forecasting, especially during monsoon seasons, is an utmost urgency for many important sectors such as agriculture, water resources, energy, health, etc.

# Objective....

- To make seasonal climate forecasts for Sri Lanka and Bangladesh using CPT.
- It is hoped to extend this study to other SAARC regional countries.

# SAARC Region



# **Collaborative Institutions:**

- **SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC)**
- **Department of Meteorology, Sri Lanka (DMS)**
- **Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)**
- **International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) &**
- **Seoul National University (SNU).**

# Seasonal Forecasting for Sri Lanka



**Topography map  
of Sri Lanka**

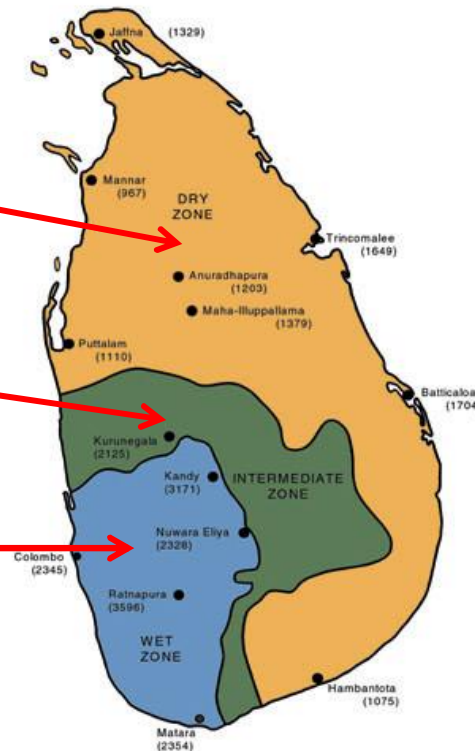
# Climatic Zones in Sri Lanka

Three Climatic Zones are identified based on Annual Precipitation

1750 mm >  
(Dry Zone)

Between 1,750 mm and  
2500 mm  
(Intermediate Zone )

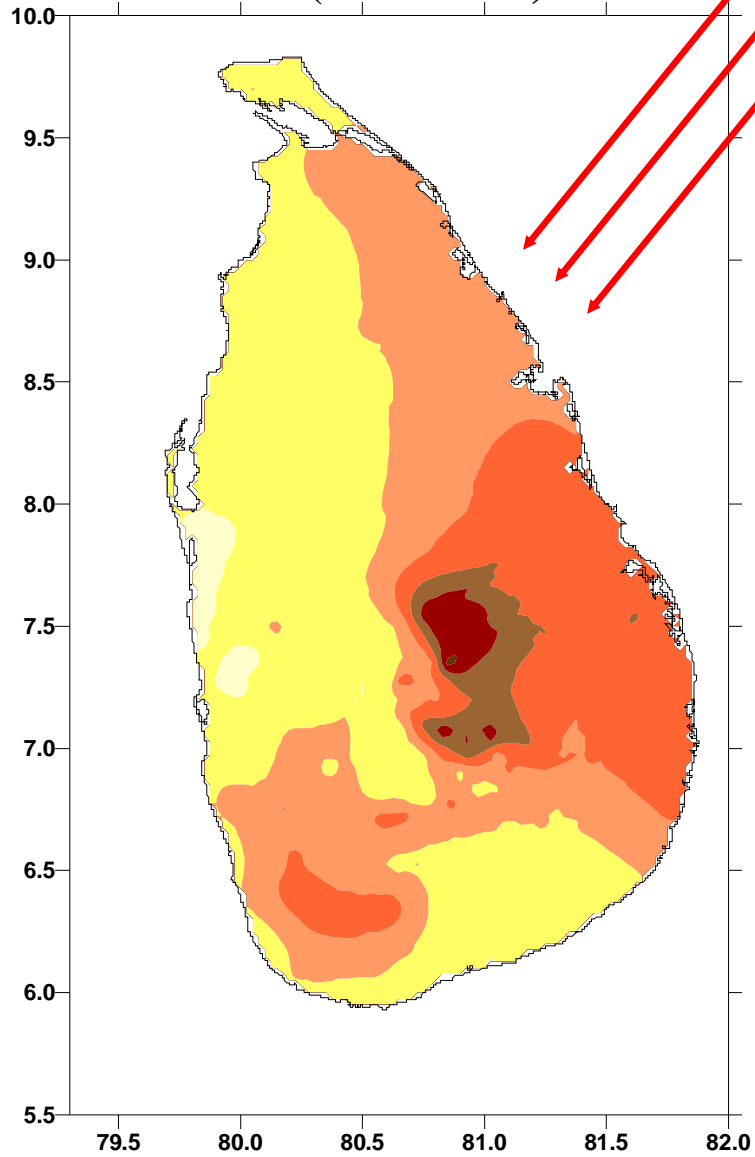
2500 mm <  
(Wet Zone)





# Northeast Monsoon

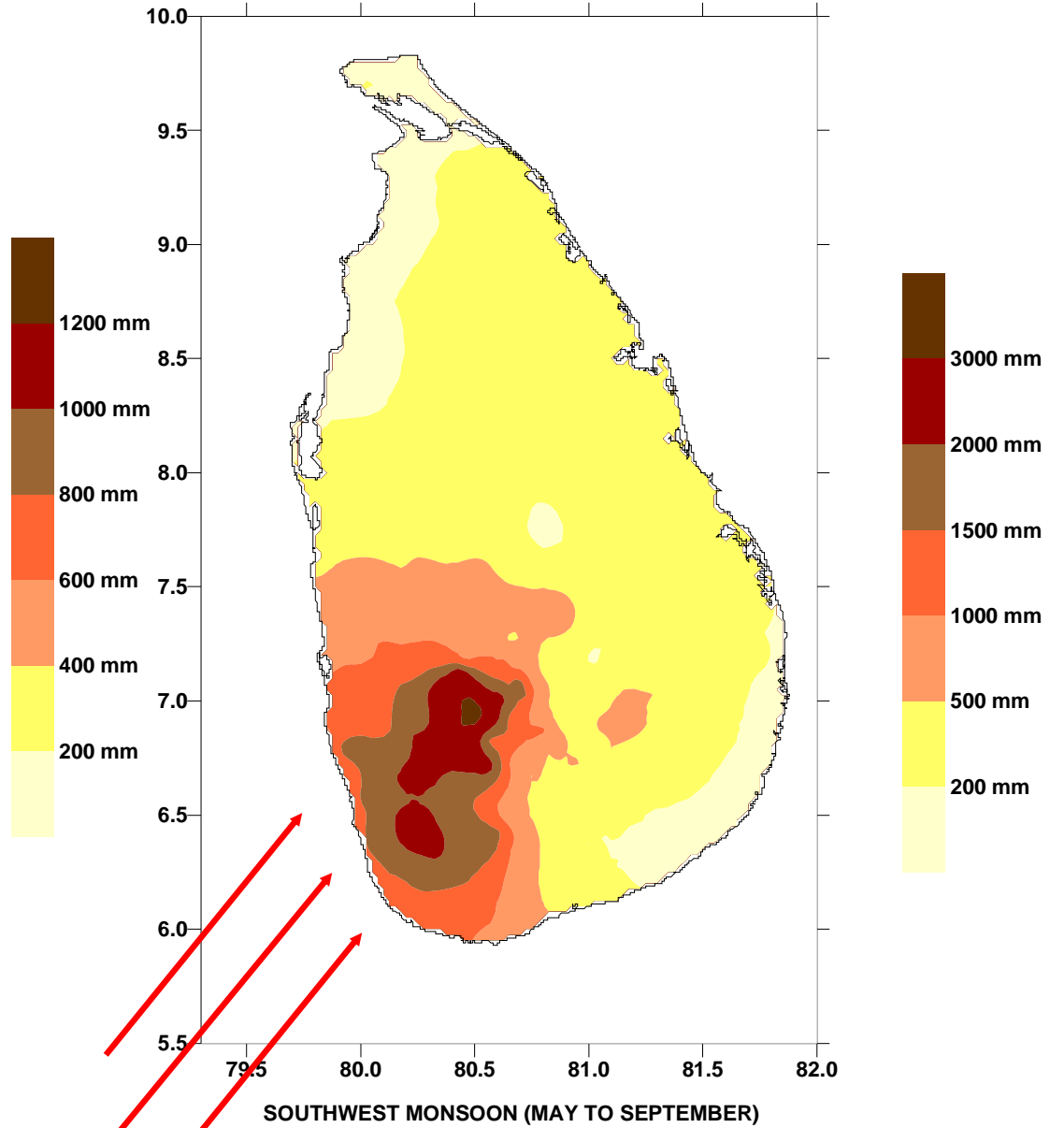
(1961-1990)



NORTHEAST MONSOON (DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY)

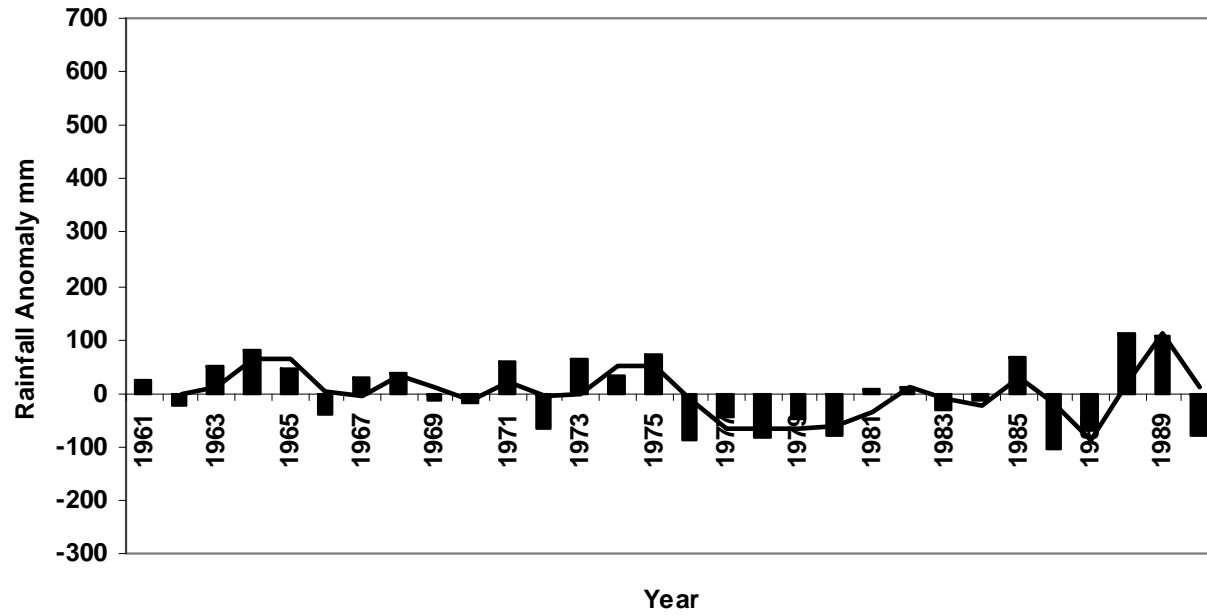
# Southwest Monsoon

(1961-1990)

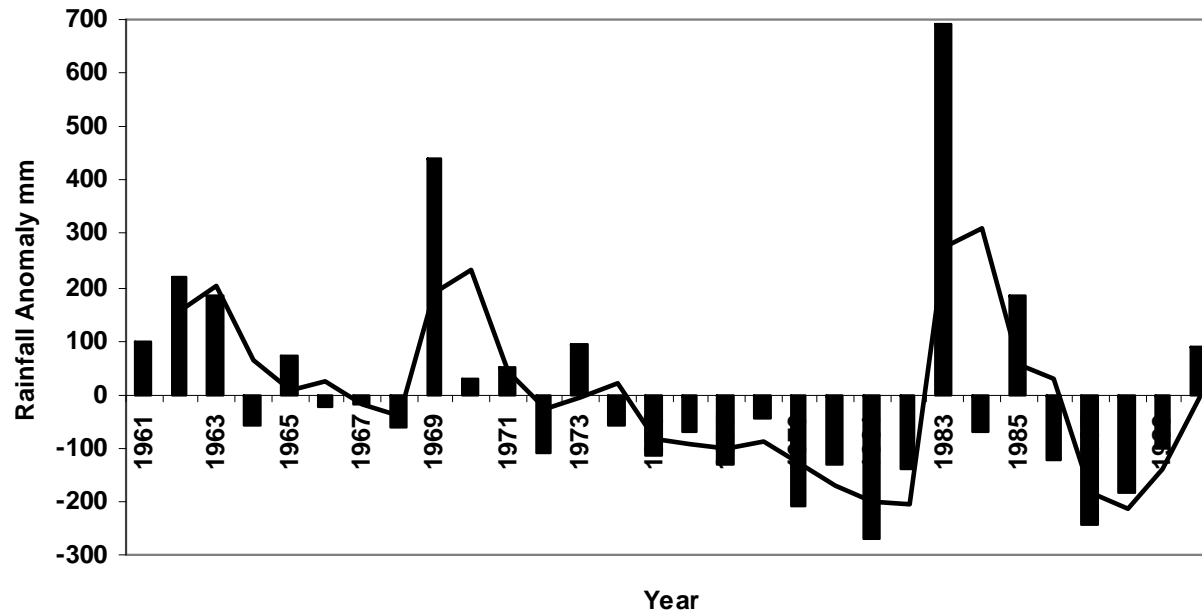


SOUTHWEST MONSOON (MAY TO SEPTEMBER)

(a)



(b)



Temporal variation of All-Sri Lanka aerial rainfall (a) June-July-August (JJA) (b) December-January-February (DJF) with three year moving average.

Season	Coefficient of Variation of all Sri Lanka Rainfall	
	1931 – 1960	1961 – 1990
Northeast Monsoon (Dec. to Feb.)	31%	42%
First Inter-monsoon (Mar. to Apr.)	23%	27%
Southwest Monsoon (May. to Sep.)	21%	16%
Second Inter-monsoon (Oct. to Nov)	22%	23%
Annual (Jan. to Dec.)	12%	14%

**The Coefficient of Variation of all-Sri Lanka Rainfall during the periods 1931-1960 and 1961-1990, (Chandrapala, 1997)**

Station	Topographical Location	Coefficient of Variation (%)	
		1981 – 1990	1991 - 2000
Colombo	Low Country	21%	20%
Galle	Low Country	28%	12%
Ratnapura	Low Country	23%	15%
Kandy	Mid Country	21%	22%
Kenilworth	Mid Country	37%	17%
Talawakelle	Up Country	28%	21%
Nuwara-Eliya	Up Country	26%	13%

**The Coefficient of Variation of southwest monsoon rainfall at selected stations in low, mid and up country regions during 1981-1990 and 1990-2000 periods**

**(Basnayake and Punyawardane, 2003)**

# **CPT**

## **Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA)**

**Forecast for JJA 2008**

**GCM Fields – SNU – Tier 1**

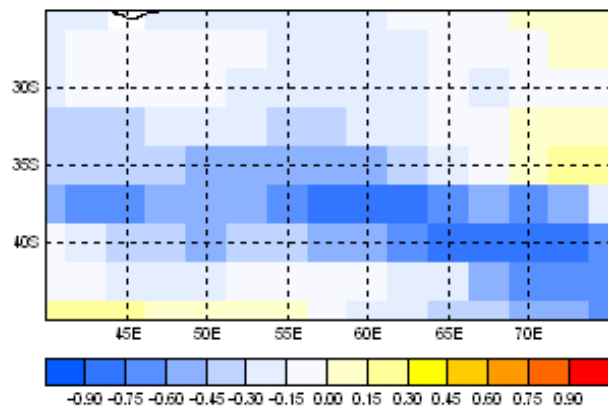
**Predictor – SST**

**Predictands – Aerial RF:-**  
**All-Sri Lanka,**  
**9 Districts,**  
**Stations**  
**JJA - 1981 – 2007**

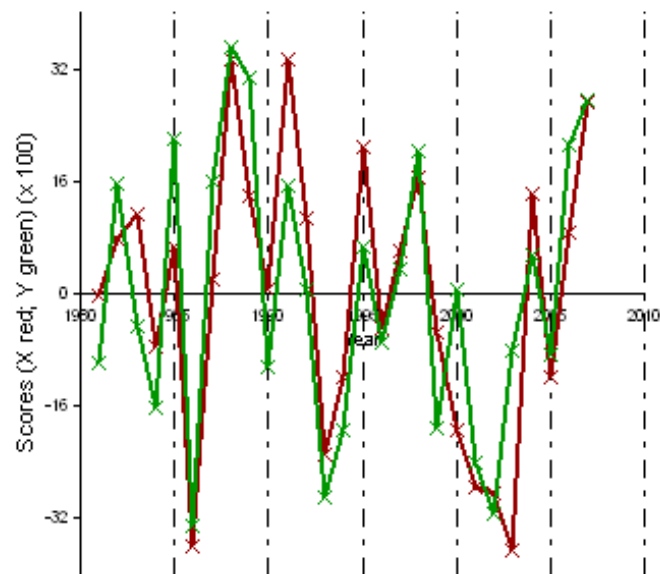
mode: 1

Canonical correlation: 0.8132

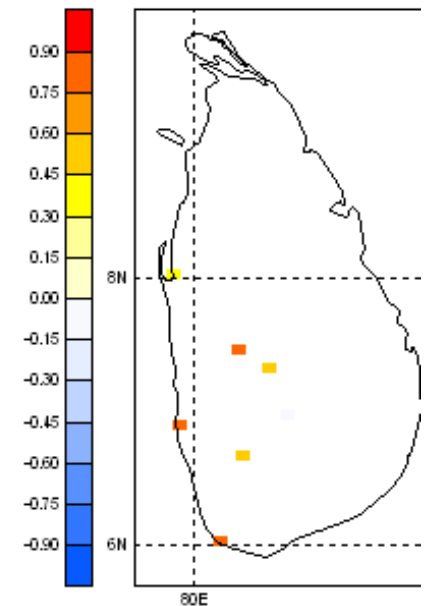
X Spatial Loadings (Mode1)



Temporal Scores (Mode1)



Y Spatial Loadings (Mode1)

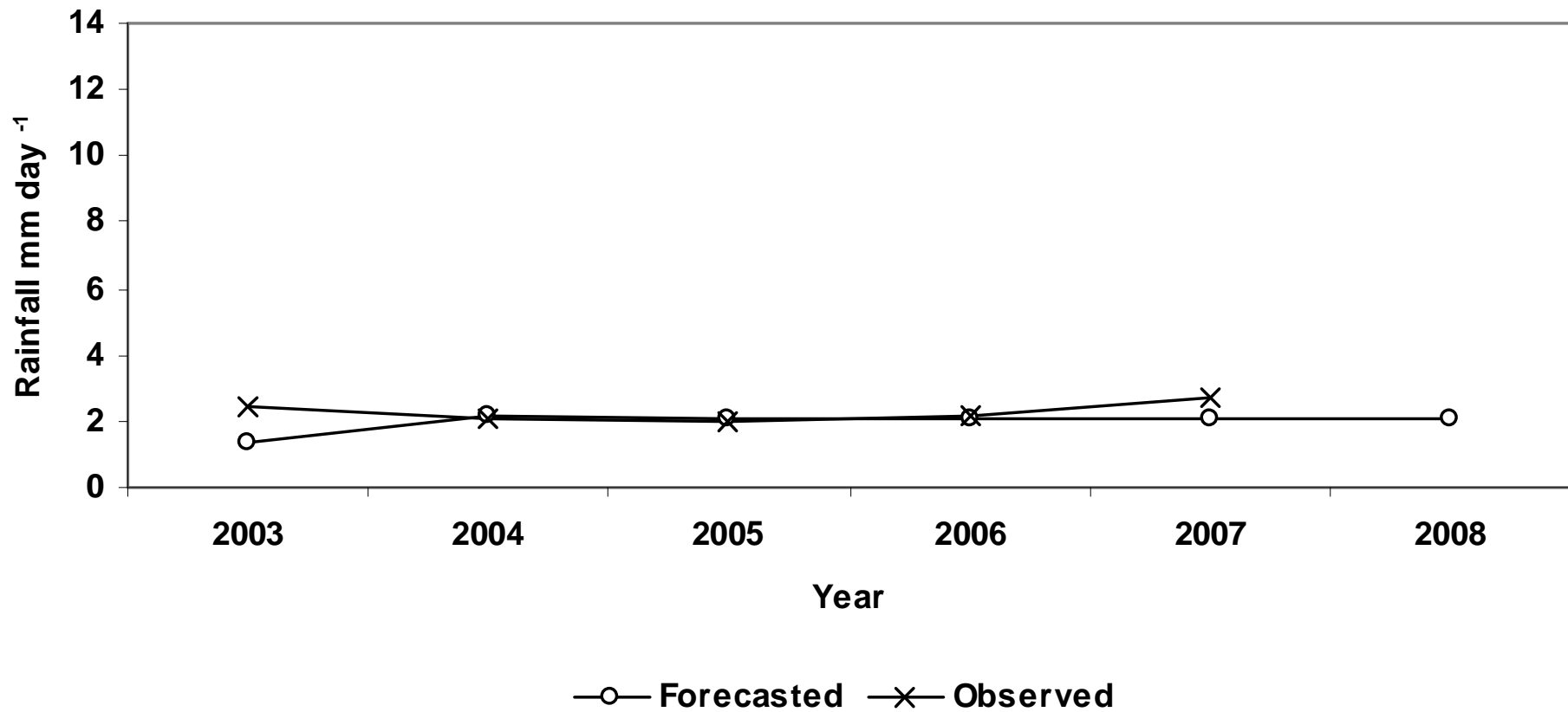


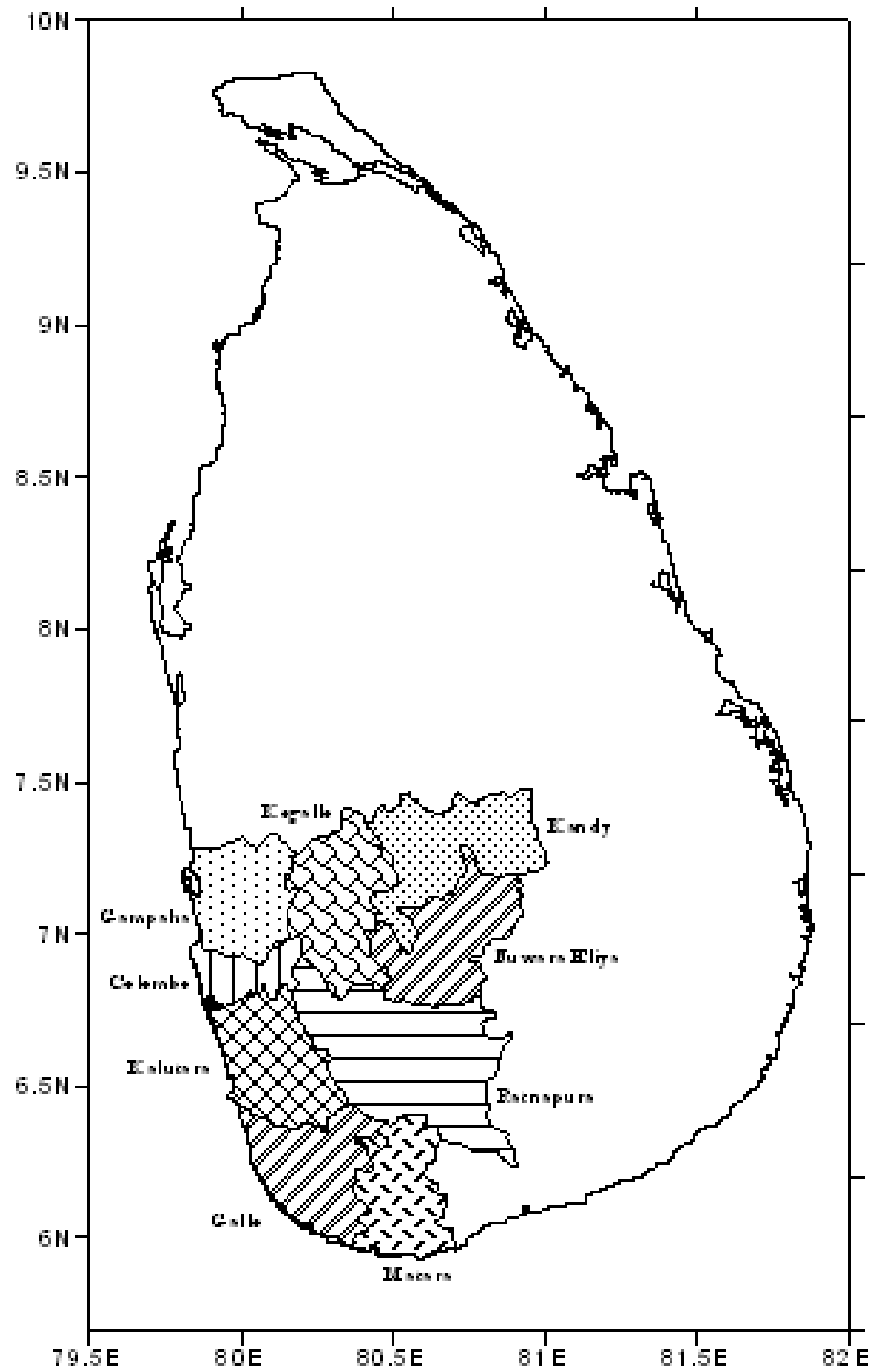
5	5	1	0.325	5	2	2	0.416
5	5	2	0.352	5	2	2	0.416
5	5	2	0.352	5	2	2	0.416
5	5	3	0.418	5	5	3	0.418

Constructing model using full training period (1981 to 2007), ...  
Identifying categories ...  
Done!

	<b>Pearson's correlation</b>	<b>RMSE</b>	<b>Hit Score</b>	<b>Bias</b>	<b>Mean absolute error</b>	<b>P value at 95% confidence level</b>	<b>2008-JJA forecast mm/day</b>	<b>Probability of occurrence (%)</b>
<b>All-Sri Lanka</b>	<b>0.5773</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>48.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.0020</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>49 (*BN)</b>
<b>*BN = Below Normal</b>								

### All-Sri Lanka





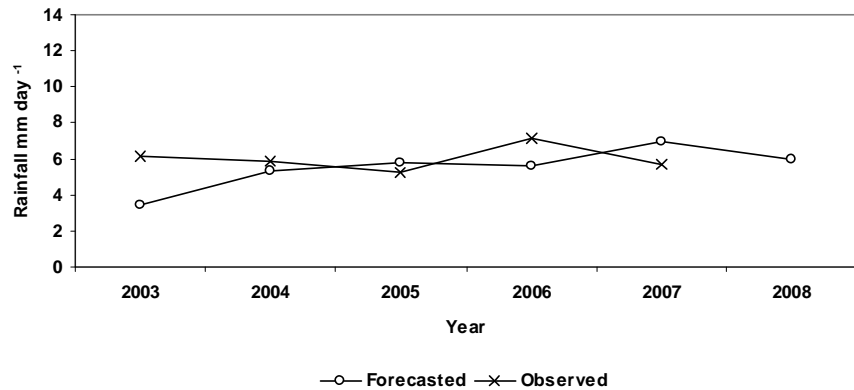
**Selected Districts for JJA forecast**



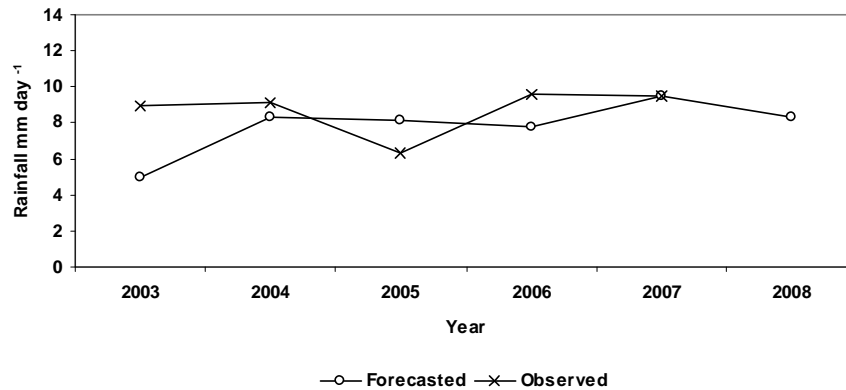
## JJA forecast for Districts

	Pearson's correlation	RMSE	Hit Score	Bias	Mean absolute error	P value at 95% confidence level	2008-JJA forecast mm/day	Probability of occurrence %
Colombo	0.7460	1.33	48.15	-0.01	1.09	0.0000	6.0	37 (*AN)
Kalutara	0.7088	1.75	48.15	+0.01	1.44	0.0000	8.3	40 (*N)
Galle	0.6600	1.86	48.15	+0.02	1.54	0.0000	7.3	40 (*N)
Matara	0.5633	1.72	55.56	+0.03	1.38	0.0000	4.8	55 (*BN)
Gampaha	0.6166	1.32	51.85	-0.03	1.10	0.0000	4.6	38 (*BN)
Kegalle	0.6585	1.95	62.96	-0.05	1.56	0.0000	7.8	56 (*BN)
Ratnapura	0.6748	1.11	62.96	-0.04	0.92	0.0000	6.2	52 (*BN)
Kandy	0.4822	1.38	62.96	0.00	1.04	0.0020	2.9	66 (*BN)
Nuwara Eliya	0.5737	1.70	51.85	-0.02	1.35	0.0000	5.9	70 (*BN)
*BN=Below Normal *N=Normal *AN-Above Normal								

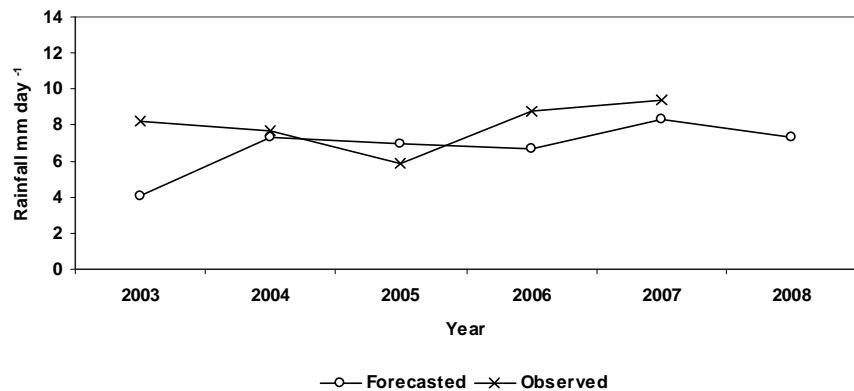
Colombo District



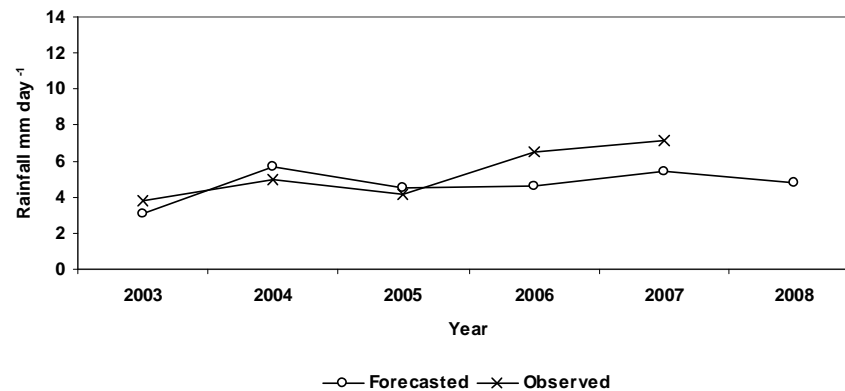
Kalutara District



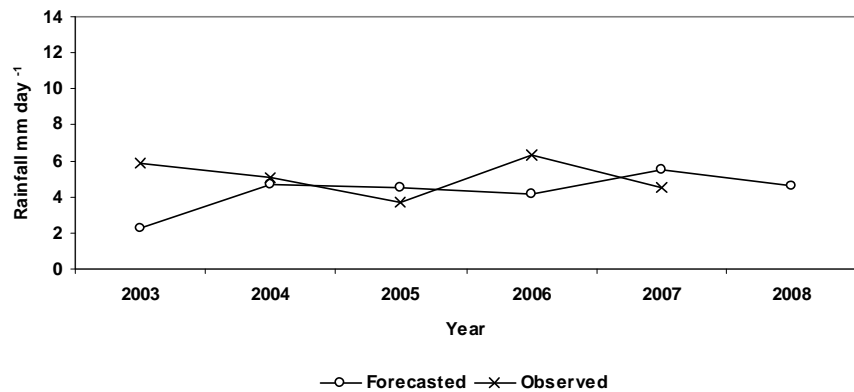
Galle District



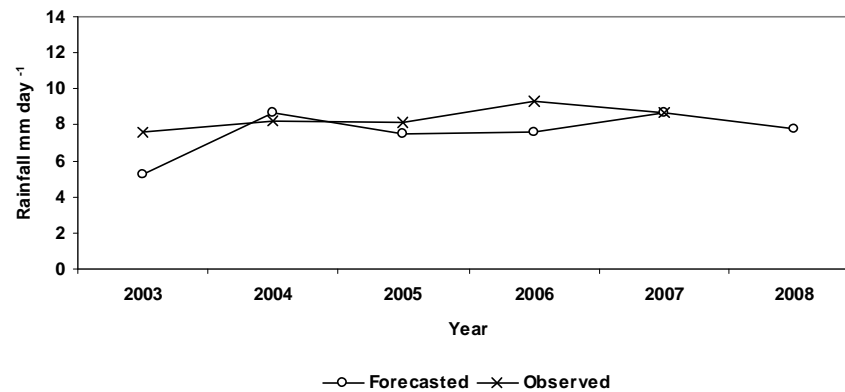
Matara District



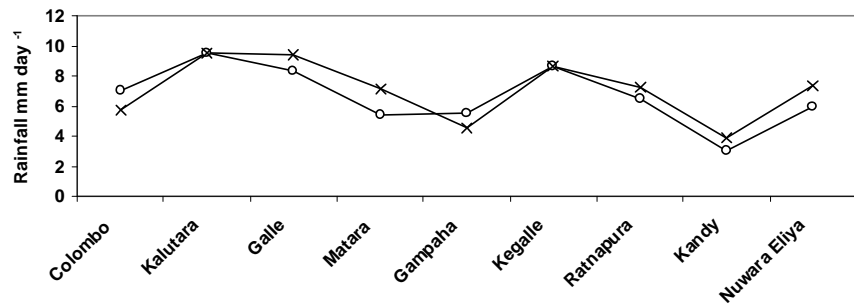
Gampaha District



Kegalle District



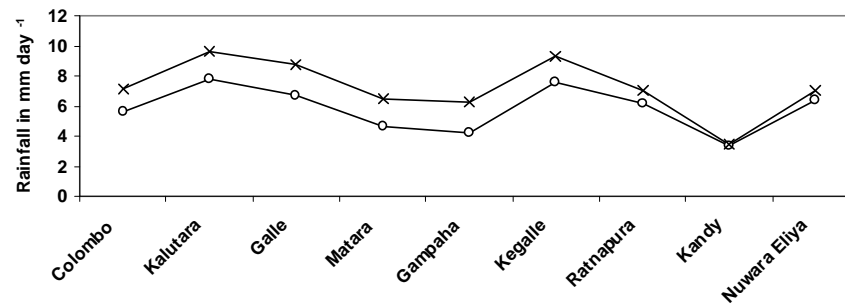
2007



Districts in Sri Lanka

○ Forecast × Observed

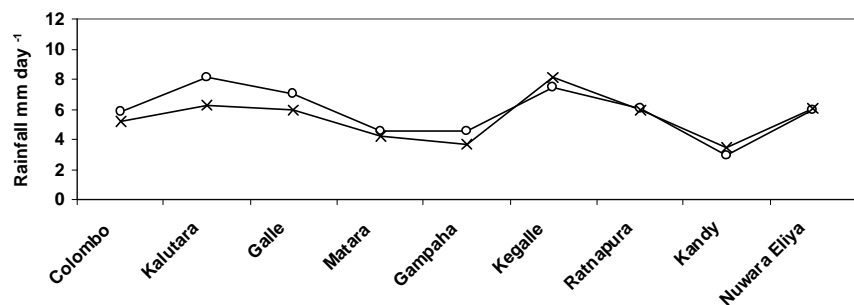
2006



Districts in Sri Lanka

○ Forecast × Observed

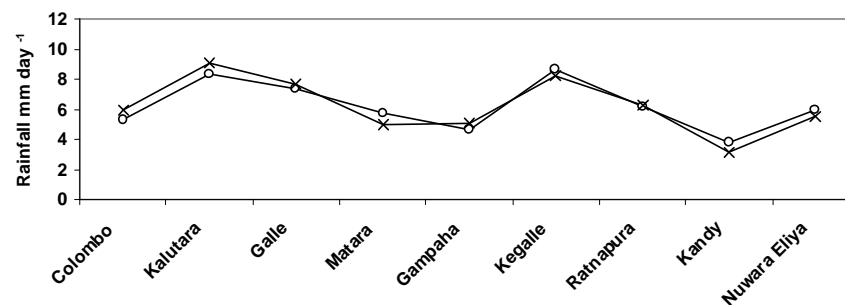
2005



Districts in Sri Lanka

○ Forecast × Observed

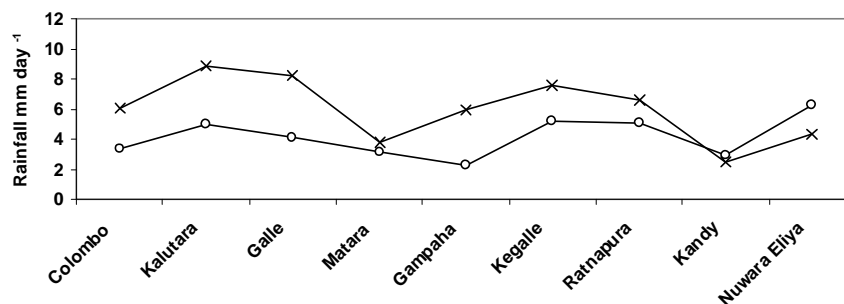
2004



Districts in Sri Lanka

○ Forecast × Observed

2003



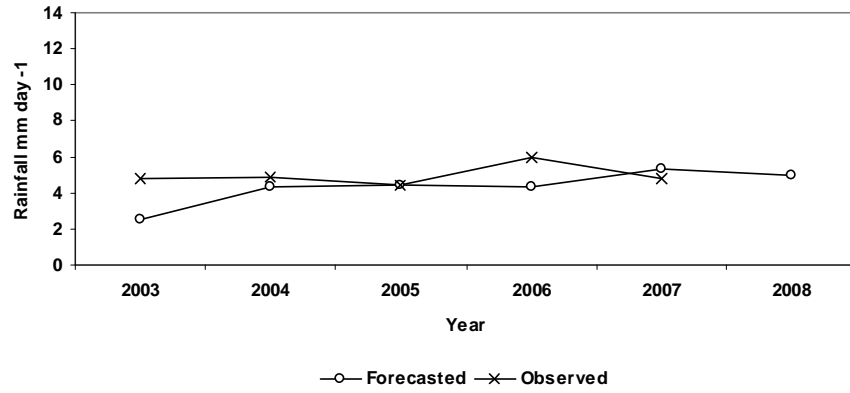
Districts in Sri Lanka

○ Forecast × Observed

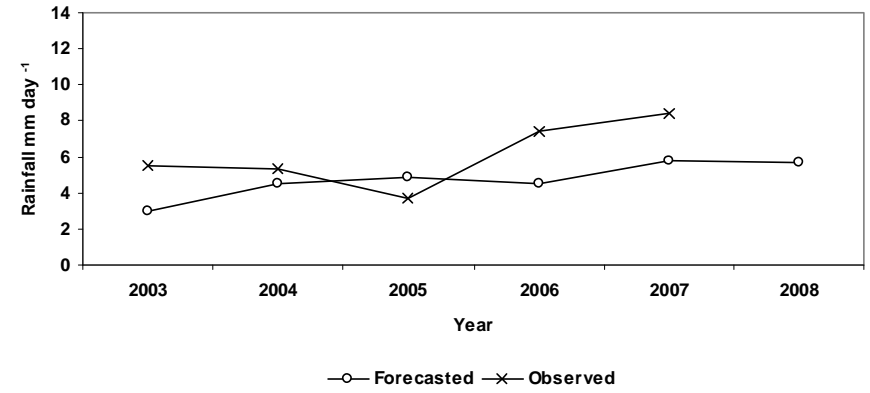
## JJA forecast for meteorological stations

	Pearson's correlation	RMSE	Hit Score	Bias	Mean absolute error	P value at 95% Confidence level	2008 JJA forecast mm/day	Probability of occurrence %
Colombo	0.6675	1.06	66.67	0.02	0.83	0.0000	5.0	48 (*AN)
Galle	0.5446	1.47	55.56	0.00	1.17	0.0040	5.7	51 (*AN)
Kandy	0.3349	1.14	44.44	0.02	0.94	0.0620	2.9	60 (*BN)
Ratnapura	0.4781	1.95	66.67	-0.14	1.36	0.0100	9.3	45 (*BN)
Kurunegala	0.6294	1.10	62.96	0.03	0.92	0.0000	3.0	42 (*BN)
Nuwara Eliya	0.2045	3.04	44.44	-0.03	2.03	0.1460	3.0	65 (*BN)
*BN=Below Normal *N=normal *AN=Above Normal								

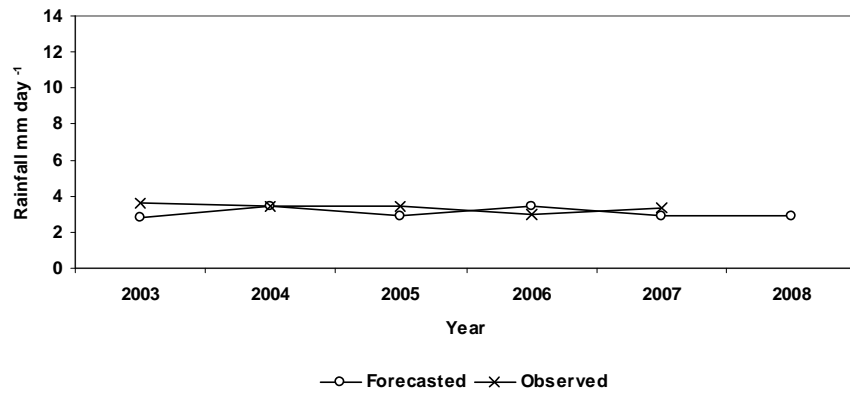
Colombo meteorological station



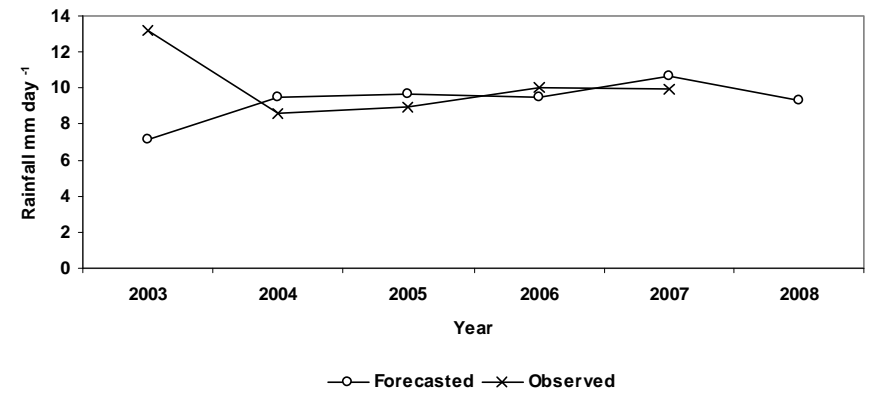
Galle meteorological station



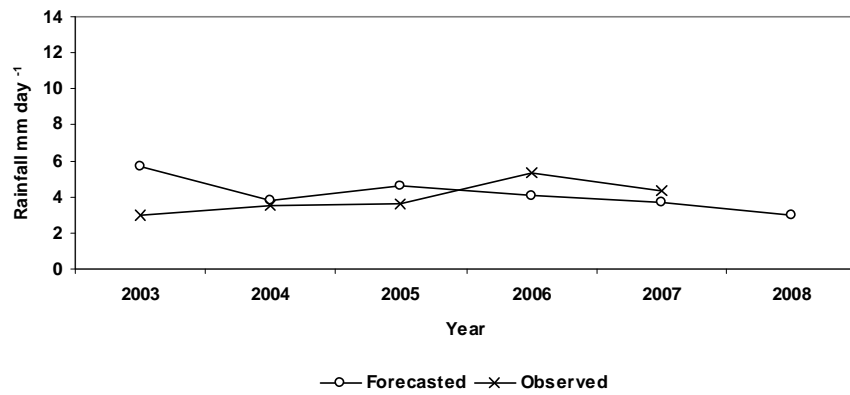
Kandy meteorological station



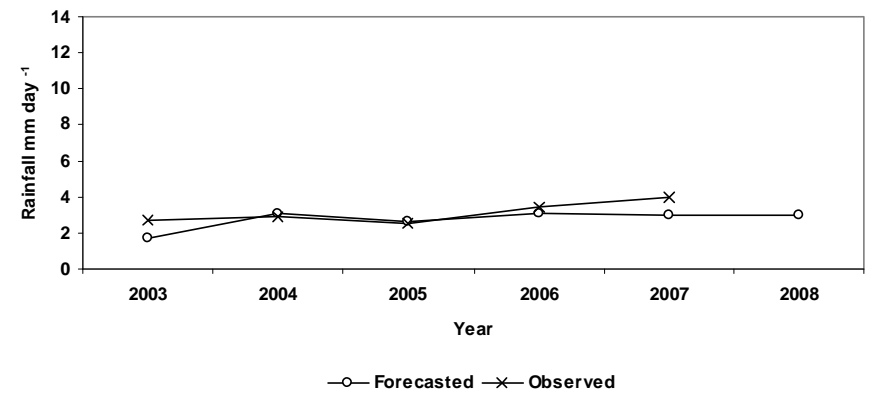
Ratnapura meteorological station



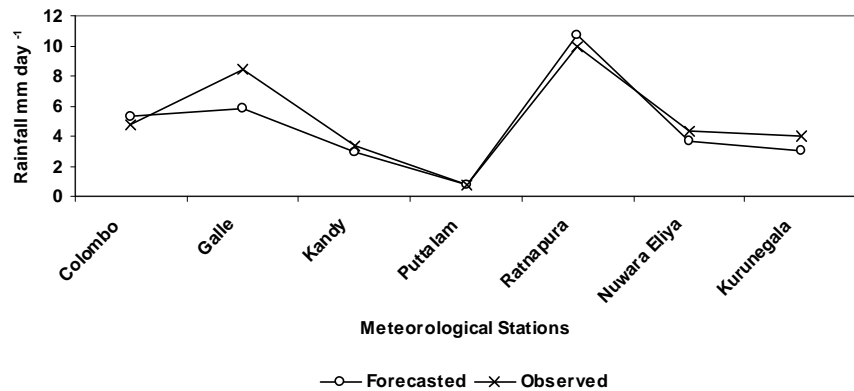
Nuwara Eliya meteorological station



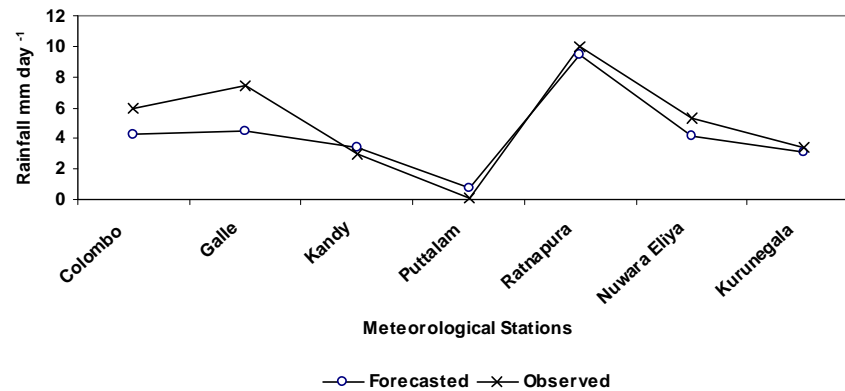
Kurunegala meteorological station



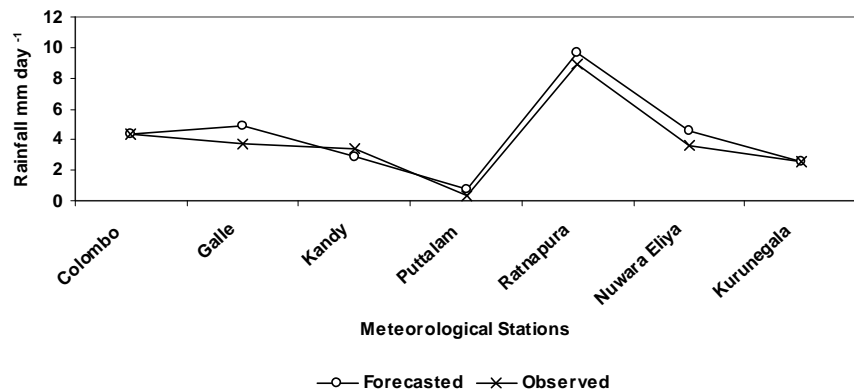
2007



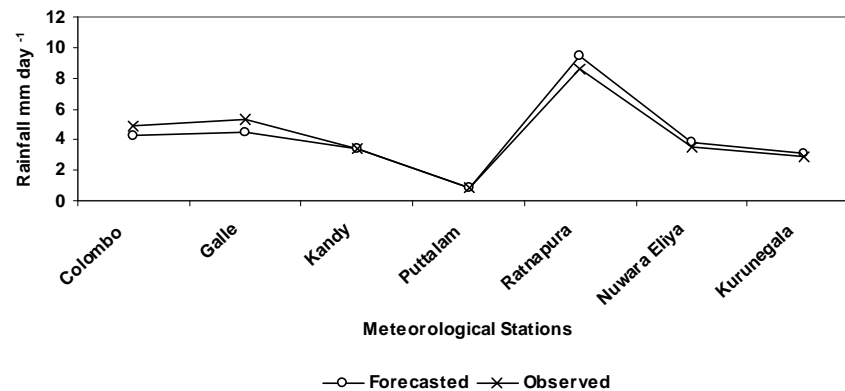
2006



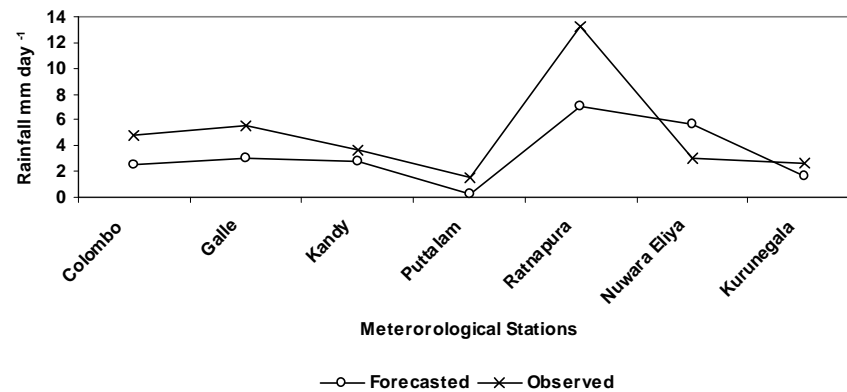
2005



2004



2003



**CPT**  
**Canonical Correlation Analysis**  
**(CCA)**

**Forecast for August 2008**

**Predictor – Observed SST over**  
**Nino 3.4 region (June 2008)**

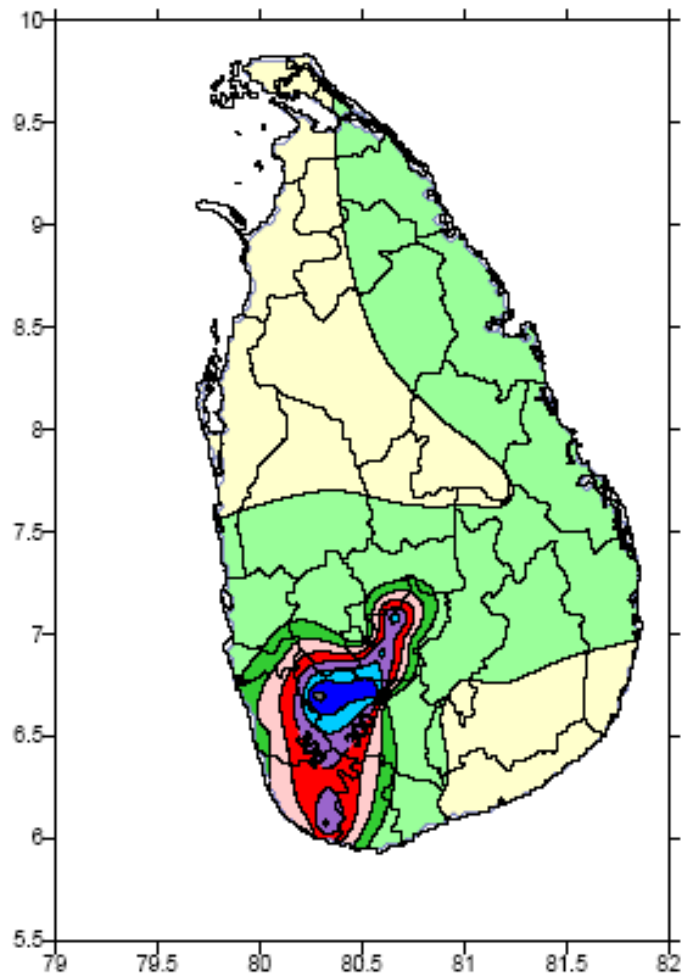
**Predictands – Station RF**

### Rainfall Forecast - August 2008

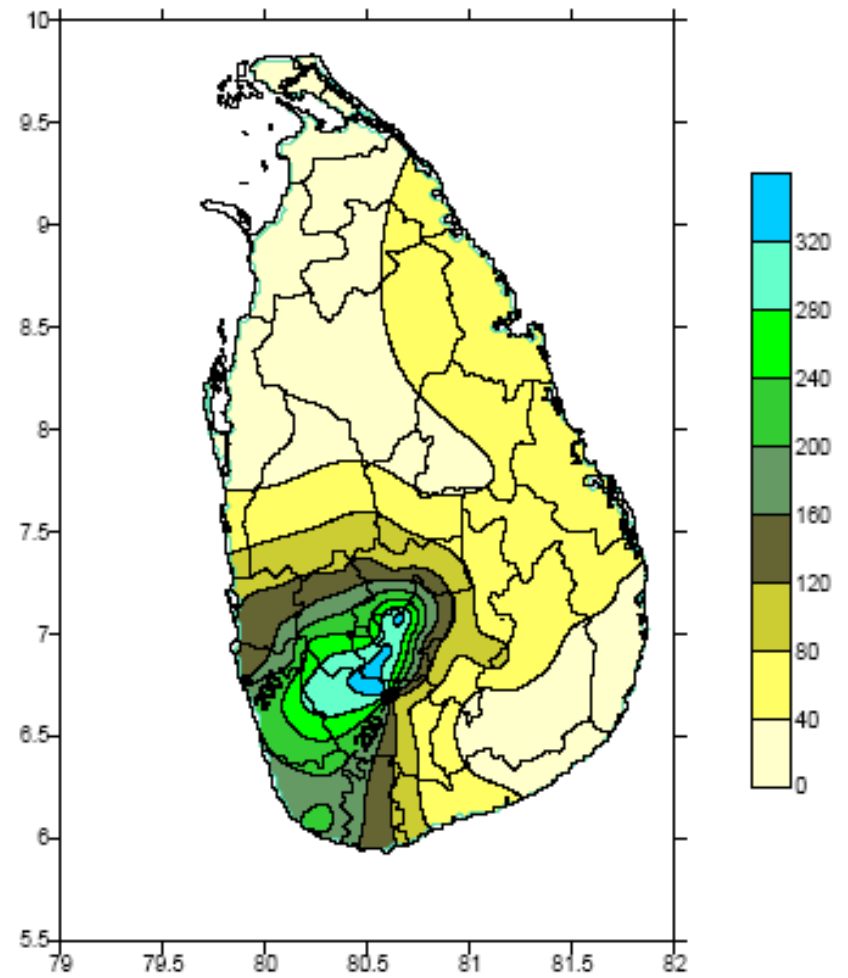
District	Prediction (Station)-mm [* Predicted Probability (%)]			
	AN - Above Normal, N - Near Normal, BN - Below Normal			
Colombo	Colombo 120 50% N* [Avg:119.5]	Hanwella 200 51% AN* [Avg:-]	Awissawella 221 50% BN* [Avg:251.8]	Angoda 118 46% BN* [Avg:124.3]
Hambantota	Hambantota 45 46% BN* [Avg:56.3]	Ambalantota 48 48% BN* [Avg:59.6]	Angunukola... 47 43% AN* [Avg:-]	Yala 14 50% N* [Avg:19.2]
Rathnapura	Balangoda 112 68% AN* [Avg:96.7]	Aluppola 434 68% AN* [Avg:335.7]	Galtura 476 60% AN* [Avg:310.2]	Ratnapura 410 65% AN* [Avg:304.1]
Galle	Galle 189 59% N* [Avg:185.9]	Baddegama 246 61% N* [Avg:-]	Labuduwa 224 60% N* [Avg:239.4]	-
Kaluthara	Clyde 228 56% N* [Avg:230.6]	Halwatura 317 43% AN* [Avg:298.5]	Neboda 252 46% AN* [Avg:-]	Vincent 157 52% BN* [Avg:203.2]
Matara	Denagama 125 62% AN* [Avg:109.4]	Kekanadura 127 64% N* [Avg:139.1]	Deniyaya 205 67% AN* [Avg:-]	Telijjawila 63 67% BN* [Avg:-]
Nuwara Eliya	Nuwara Eliya 155 48% N* [Avg:161.0]	Kotagala 367 46% AN* [Avg:-]	Ginigathena 629 45% BN* [Avg:-]	Katukitula 388 46% AN* [Avg:-]



**Predicted Rainfall – August 2008**



**Average Rainfall – August 2008**



## → Concluding Remarks..

- CPT has shown some skills in forecasting JJA & monthly rainfall in Sri Lanka
- Forecasting skill in JJA is higher than DJF, as the variability of DJF  $>$  JJA
- **Limitations:** allows only one predictor at a time

# Acknowledgement ..

**ICTP**

**SNU**

**Dr. Jin Ho Yoo**

**Prof. In-Sik Kang & Team**

Thank you

### Rainfall Anomaly – August 2008

