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வளிமண்டலவியல் திணைக்களம்

Department of Meteorology

TP : 011 2694846
: 011 2694847 Ext -554
Fax : 011 2698311
E-mail : met.droughtmonitoring@gmail.com
Web : www.meteo.gov.lk
: <https://www.facebook.com/SI.MetDept/>



Monitoring of Meteorological Dryness Through Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) at the end of May_2021

(Drought Monitoring Division, Centre for Climate Change Studies, Department of Meteorology)

PREAMBLE

In order to provide latest information regarding meteorological drought to improve the nation's preparedness for drought and more specifically, enhance drought readiness the Department of Meteorology initiate a monthly drought monitoring bulletin since January 2018.

Meteorological drought is usually defined on the basis of the degree of dryness (in comparison to some "normal" or average amount) and the duration of the dry period. This Drought Monitoring Bulletin has been prepared using the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) recommended Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) technique. Monthly rainfall data from more than 250 stations were used to prepare this high resolution maps.

INTERPRETATION OF MAPS

The 3-month SPI provides a comparison of the precipitation over a specific 3-month period with the precipitation totals from the same 3-month period for all the years included in the historical record. A 3-month SPI reflects short and medium term moisture conditions and provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation. In primary agricultural regions, a 3-month SPI might be more effective in highlighting available moisture conditions.

The 6-month SPI compares the precipitation for that period with the same 6-month period over the historical record. For example, a 6-month SPI at the end of March compares the precipitation total for the October previous year to March this year period with all the past totals for that same period.

The 9-month SPI provides an indication of inter-seasonal precipitation patterns over a medium timescale duration. Droughts usually take a season or more to develop. SPI values below -1.5 for these timescales are usually a good indication that dryness is having a significant impact on agriculture and may be affecting other sectors as well.

12-month SPI reflects long-term precipitation patterns. A 12-month SPI is a comparison of the precipitation for 12 consecutive months with that recorded in the same 12 consecutive months in all previous years of available data. Because these timescales are the cumulative result of shorter periods that may be above or below normal, the longer SPIs tend to gravitate toward zero unless a distinctive wet or dry trend is taking place. 12-month SPI tied to stream flows, reservoir levels, and even groundwater levels at longer timescales.

OBSERVED FEATURES

The maps represent monthly accumulated rainfall (mm) during May 2021 (Fig 1), monthly received rainfall as a percentage with respect to 30 year average (1981-2010) for May 2021 (Fig 2). Excess of rainfall was recorded over most parts of the island except in Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee districts and few pockets in Batticaloa and Mullaitive districts where deficit of rainfalls reported during the month of May 2021 (Fig 2). Gampaha, Kegalle, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Mathale and Mannar districts received around 200% of their normal rainfall while Kurunegala and Puttalam received more than 300% of their normal.

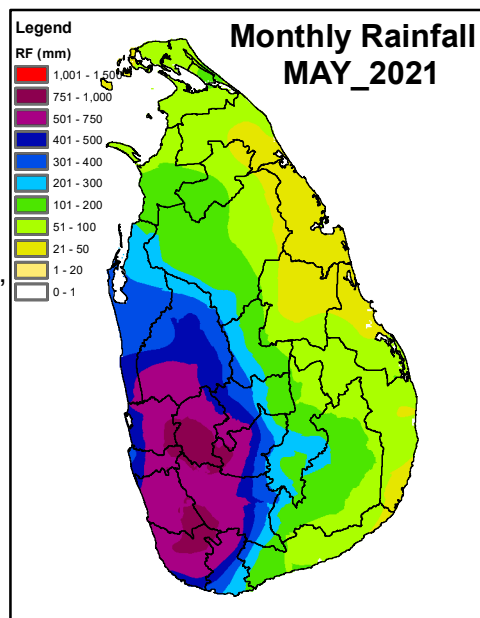


Fig 1 : Monthly accumulated rainfall

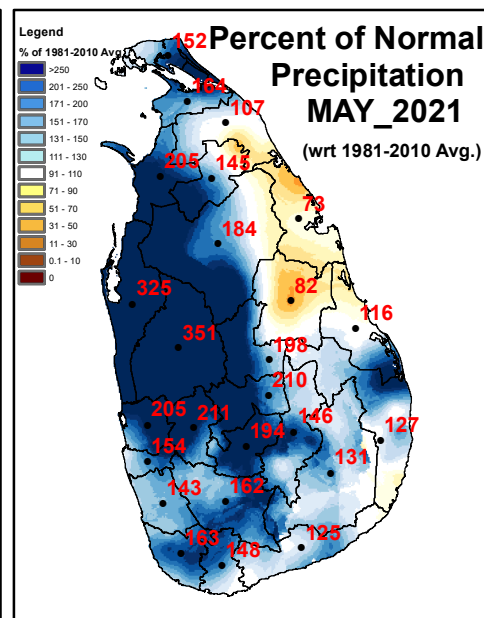


Fig 2 : Monthly Rainfall as a percentage from long-term average (1981-2010) map

Figure 3 a, b, c, d, e represents 3-month, 6-months, 9-month, 12-month and 18-months SPI calculations using standardized color code provided by WMO respectively. They show the degree of wetness and dryness across the country during the periods under review.

Legend

SPI Classification

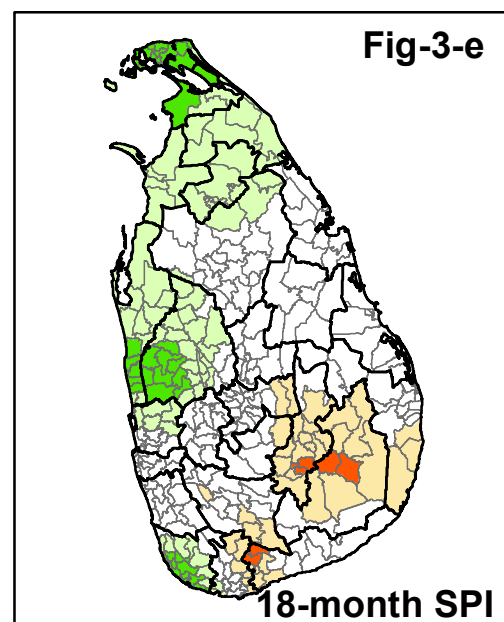
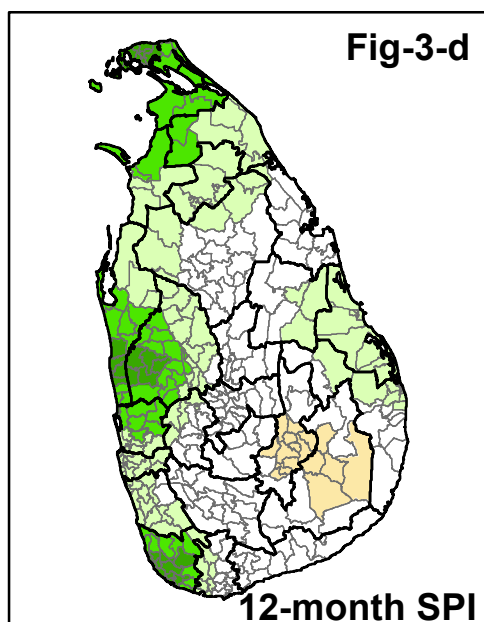
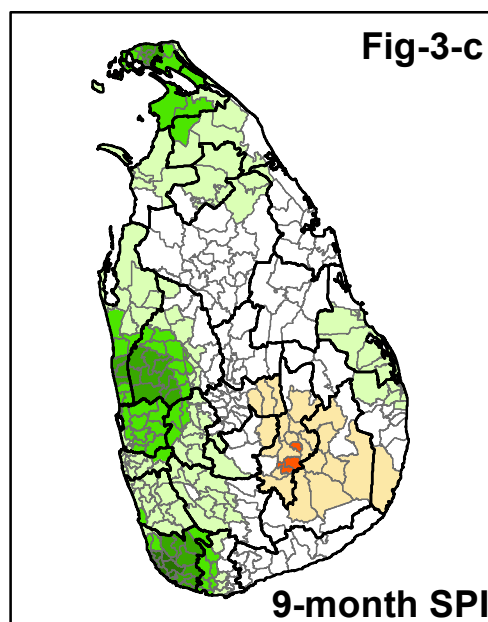
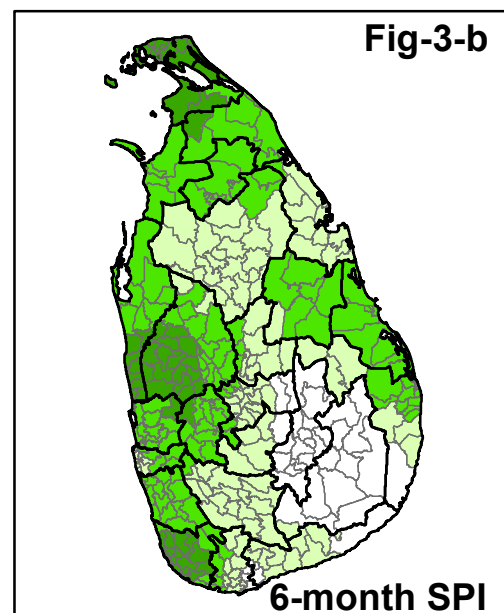
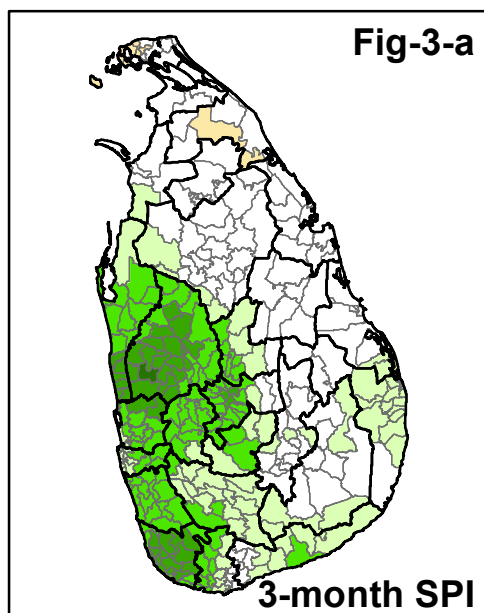
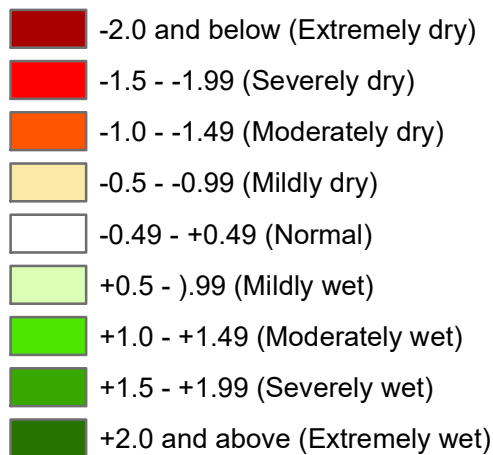


Fig 3 : 3 month (3-a), 6 month (3-b), 9 month (3-c) , 12 month (3-d) , and 18 month (3-e) SPI values through the end of May 2021 for the 331 Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSD) in Sri Lanka

Most of the SPI scales indicate normal and wet conditions in most parts of the island (Fig 3-a, Fig 3-b, Fig 3-c, Fig 3-d).

Moderate dry conditions were observed in few pockets in Badulla, Monaragala and Hambanthota districts under long term SPI scales (Fig 3-e).