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Monitoring of Meteorological Dryness Through Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) at the end of November_2022

(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 November 2022 (Fig 1) monthly received rainfall as a percentage with respect to 30 year average (1981-2010) for November 2022 (Fig 2).

Slightly above normal rainfalls were reported over few pockets in Monaragala and Hambanthota districts.

Below normal rainfalls were reported over remaining area of the country during the month of November 2022 (Fig 1 & Fig 2).

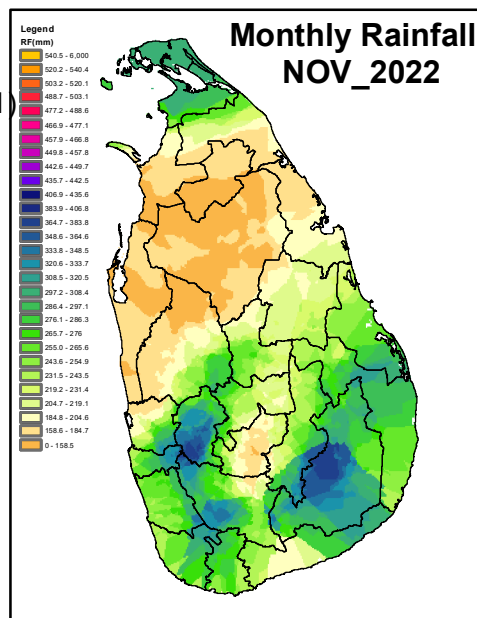


Fig 1 : Monthly accumulated rainfall

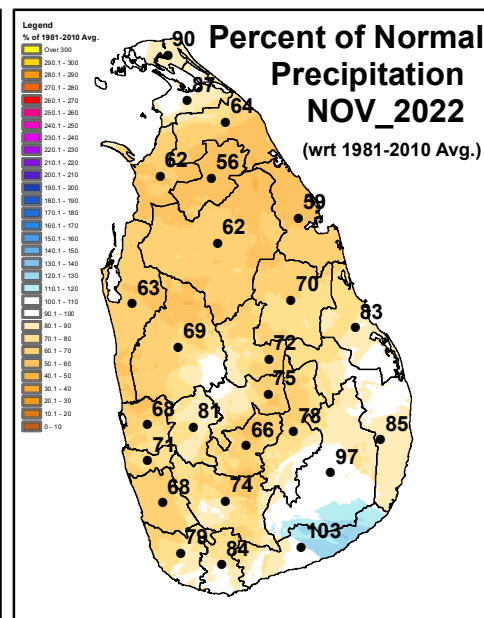


Fig 2 : Monthly Rainfall as a percentage from long-term average (1981-2010) map

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

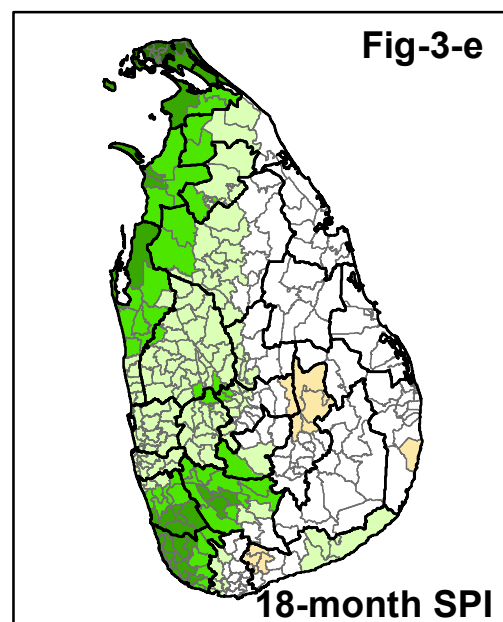
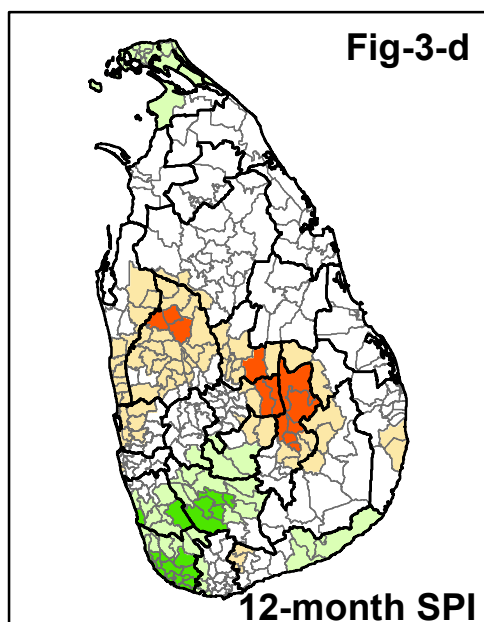
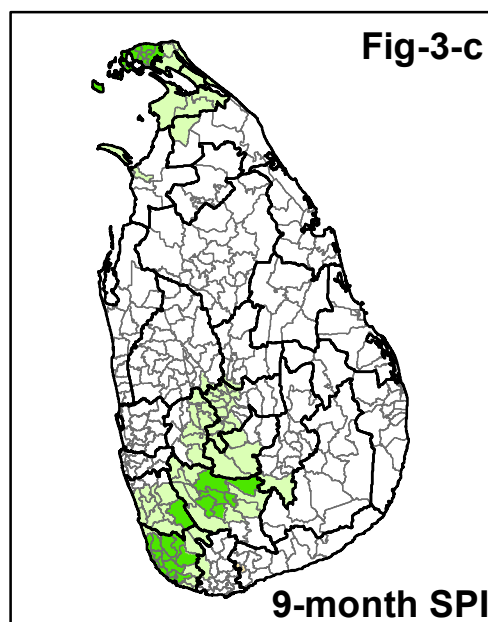
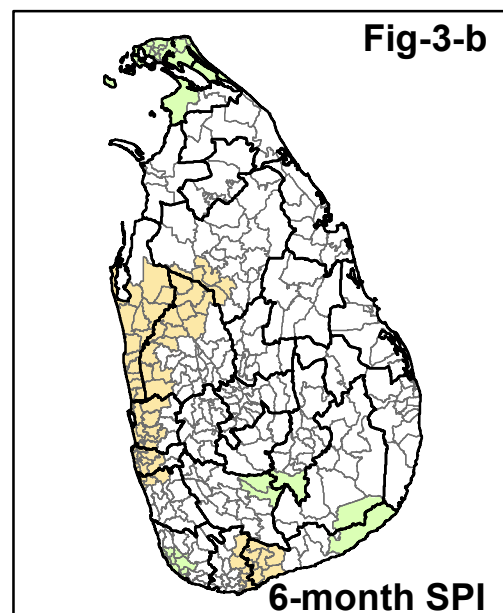
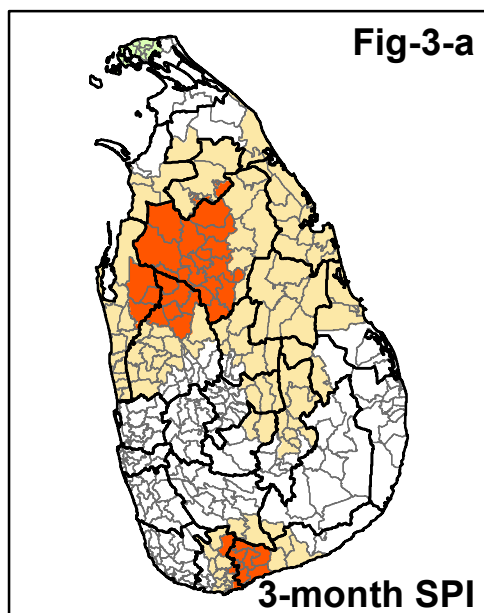
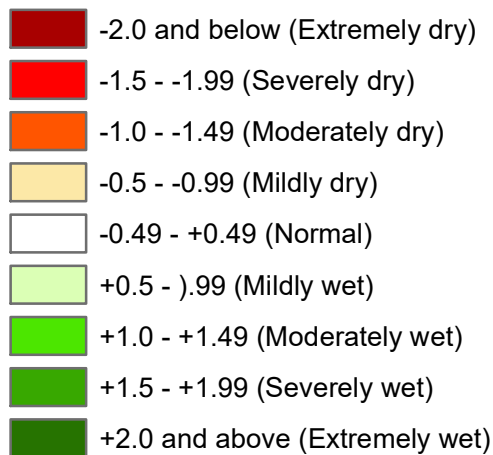


Fig 3 : 3 month (3-a), 6 month (3-b), 9 month (3-c) , 12 month (3-d) , and 18 month (3-e) SPI values through the end of November 2022 for the 331 Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSD) in Sri Lanka

Moderately dry conditions were observed in some parts of Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Puttalam and Hambanthota districts with some isolated pockets in Vavuniya and Mathara districts under short term SPI scales (Fig 3-a, Fig 3-b).

Some parts in Badulla, Kurunegala, Mathale and Kandy districts show dry conditions under long term SPI scale (Fig 3-d).