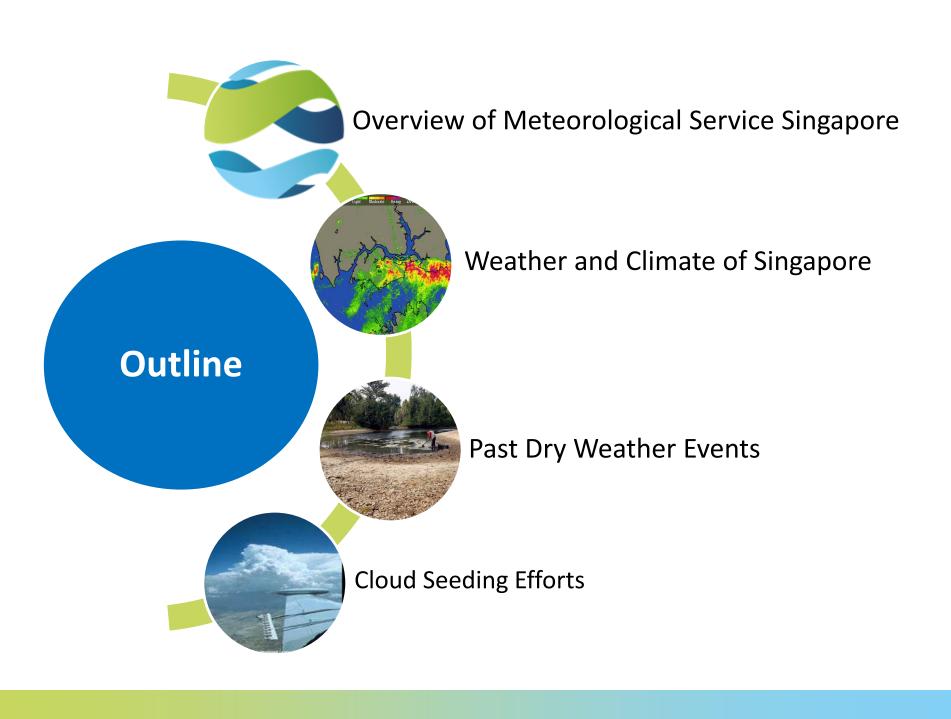
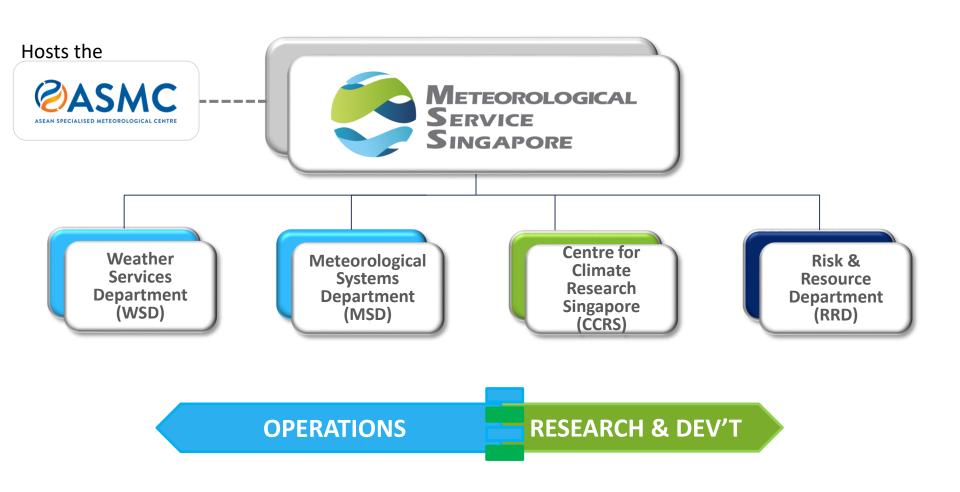


Singapore Country Report

By Leona Lim Meteorologist



Overview of Meteorological Service Singapore



Our MISSION

MISSION

To observe and understand the weather and climate affecting Singapore and to provide services in support of national needs and international co-operation.

The key areas within the mission include:

- Collecting and maintaining of reliable long-term national weather records
- Providing reliable weather and climate services
- Conducting high quality research to advance understanding and prediction of the weather and climate of Singapore and the region
- Performing risk and impact assessment of natural environmental hazards

Key Weather Services

Our services serve a wide spectrum of users/customers and sectors who rely on time-critical meteorological forecasts and information to make important decisions in operations and planning

- Weather Forecast and Warning Services
- Monitoring and Early Warning Of Multi-Hazards
- Climate Information Services





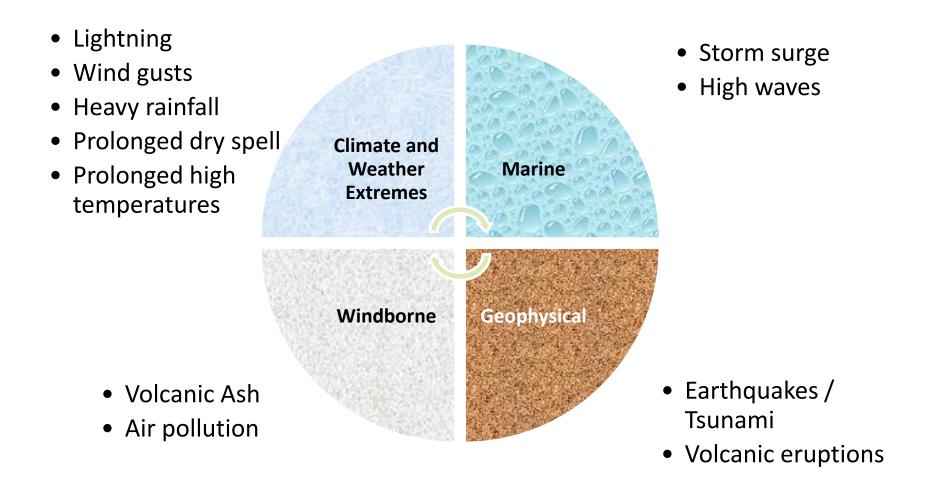
Key
Stakeholders
/Customer
Groups



Public

Business (Marine, recreation etc)

Multi-Hazard Warnings/Advisories



Centre for Climate Research Singapore

MISSION

To advance scientific understanding of tropical climate variability and change and its associated weather systems affecting Singapore and the wider Southeast Asia region, so that the knowledge and expertise can benefit decision makers and the community.

Climate Projections Subseasonal and Seasonal Predictions

Numerical Weather Prediction

Applied Modelling

Climatology & Climate
Studies

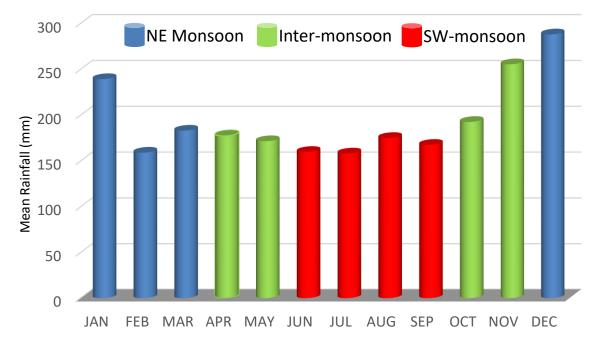
Weather and Climate of Singapore

Climate of Singapore

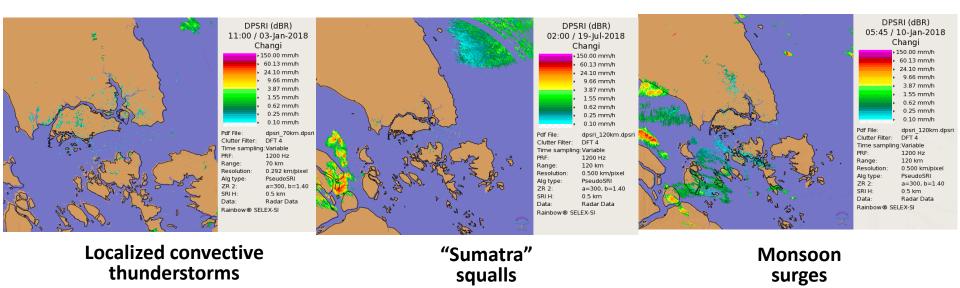
Northeast Monsoon (Dec – Mar) 2nd InterMonsoon (Oct – Nov) Southwest Monsoon (Jun – Sep)

Weather throughout the year is dominated by monsoons

Rainfall Distribution

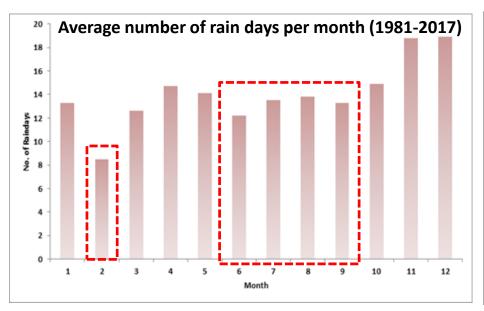


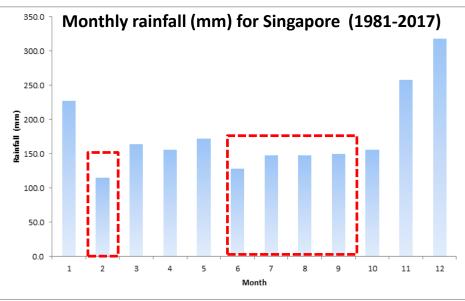
Main Weather Systems



- Convective-scale thunderstorms characterized by rapid development, short-life span and localized in extent
- Challenging to give precise forecasts of onset, location and intensity

Drier Periods in Singapore



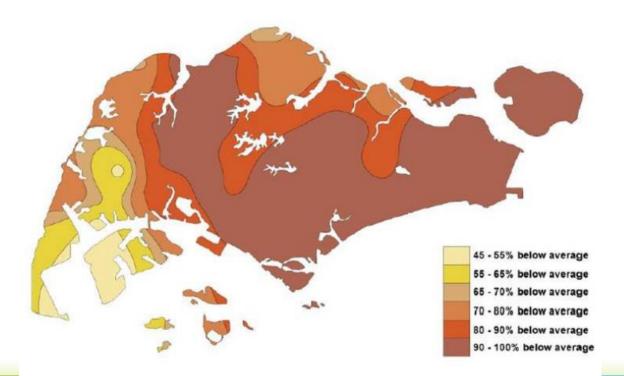


- High average annual rainfall of 2165.9mm
- Short dry spells do occur but prolonged dry periods are quite rare

Prolonged Dry Weather Events in Singapore

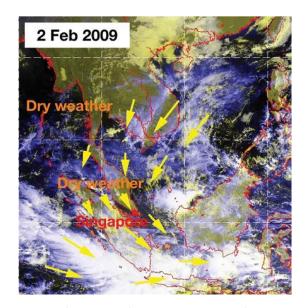
- 2 Dry spells from 13 January to 15 March 2014 longest dry spell* in Singapore since 1929
 - 26 days and 27 days respectively
- Our climate station recorded 0.2mm rainfall total in February 2014

RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION 1 - 28 FEBRUARY 2014



Prolonged Dry Weather Events in Singapore

- Other prolonged dry spell events in the last 30 years occurred during
 - the dry phase of the Northeast Monsoon season
 - 16 days in 2009
 - **1** 21 days in 2004
 - the SW Monsoon season (Jun Sep)
 - drier period of the year in Singapore
 - 3 Dry spell periods not exceeding 15 days



Dry weather conditions persisted over Singapore for several weeks in early 2009

Cloud Seeding Efforts

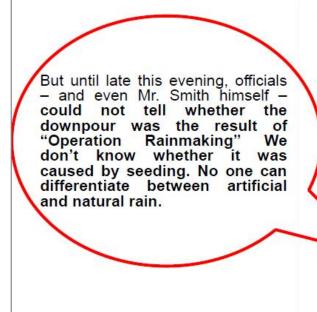
Cloud Seeding Efforts in Singapore

- Dry weather conditions in 1963
 - Expertise from Australia were sought to conduct cloud seeding
 - Seeding using silver iodide performed over a period of 7 days in July 1963

Results

- Rain followed on most occasions with only fraction of rain over catchment areas
- Results were not conclusive

Newspaper article of the cloud seeding effort in Singapore conducted in 1963



The rainmaker's riddle Was downpour caused by cloud-seeding?

AUSTRALIAN rainmaker Mr. E.J.
Smith got into the speciallyequipped Dakota and took off early
this morning, when he spotted
clouds which looked suitable for
seeding.

Two clouds moving in the direction of the catchment areas between hore and Tengah were injected with comm and allver fodids between .55 An and 7.10 a.m. Shouly after rain fell.

officials and even Mr. Smith himself could not tell whether the downpour was the result of "Operation Rainmaking."

Mr. Smith said: "We don't know whether it was caused by seeding. No-one can differentiate between artificial and natural rain." The Public Unilities Egard announced; "Rain fell from the cloud final was seeded, but owing to poor visibility it was not possible to see where the rain fell or how heavy it was."

More bids

Today's attempt followed four weeks of hopeful waiting and four postporned takeoffs since Mr. Smith. a rainmaking specialist, came to

The principal research omcer of the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation in Australia, Mr. Smith is here under the Colombo Plan to advise the Public Utilities Board.

ther attempts at cloud-seeding tomorrow morning. No rain fell in Tebrau yesterday. Negligible rain fell in

terday. Negligible rain fell i Slingapore at MacRitchie.

Our Interests

- Latest rain enhancement techniques
- Weather modification as a possible relief measure
- Rain suppression techniques



