



MALAYSIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (MET Malaysia)

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE (MESTECC)

SHAMSHUMAR BIN SHUHANI RADAR AND SATELLITE DIVISION







Our History

- Established in 1958 under the Ministry of Transport as Malaysian Meteorological Services (MMS).
- Transferred to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) in 1984. Currently known as Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change (MESTECC)
- Malaysian Meteorological Services (MMS) was changed to Malaysian Meteorological Department (MET Malaysia) in 28 September 2006.



Our Vision and Mission

Vision

To be among the best of meteorological, climatological and geophysical service centre by 2020

Mission

To fulfill Malaysians needs on meteorological, climatological and geophysical services for national security, societal well-being and sustainable socio-economic development





Our Objectives

Three main objectives

- 1. Enhance the meteorological, climatological and geophysical service system for:
 - safety and operational efficiency in the air, land, sea and military;
 - homeland security (such as disaster management and threats from climate change, extreme weather, earthquake and tsunami);
 - public safety and comfort; and
 - social economic development planning and environmental management





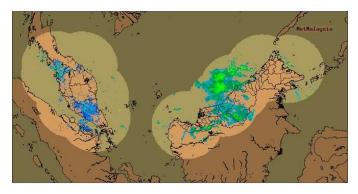


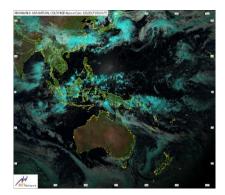


Our Objectives

- 2. Enhance the observation system, and establish and regulate the national database of meteorology, climate, seismology and tsunami to meet the needs of present and future generations.
- 3. Protecting national interests at the international level and to promote the understanding and advancement in meteorological, climatological, seismological and tsunami sciences in the country.





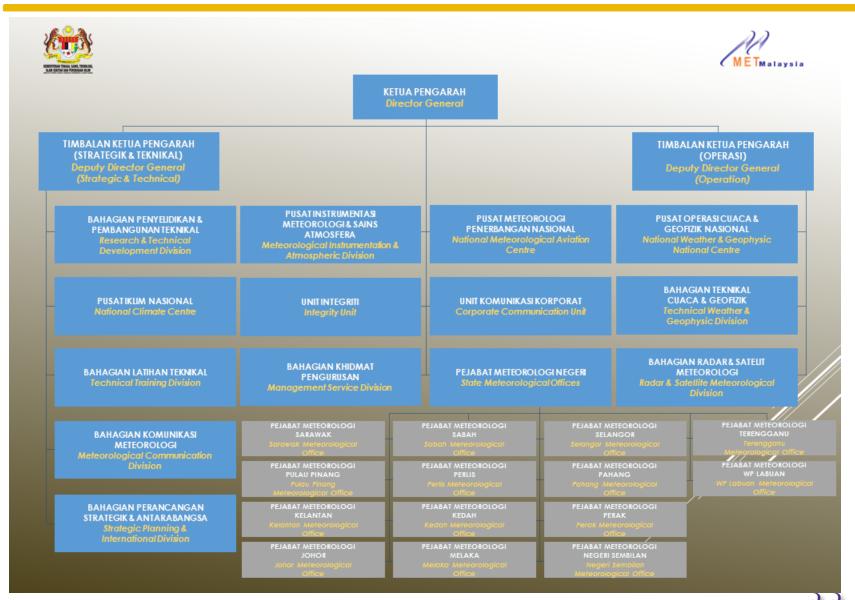








Organization Chart





Weather in Malaysia

The weather in Malaysia is characterized by two monsoon:

- 1. Northeast Monsoon (from November to March) -brings heavy rainfall, particularly to the east coast states of Peninsular Malaysia and western Sarawak.
- 2. Southwest Monsoon (from late May to September) normally signifies relatively drier weather causes haze.
- 3. The transition period in between the monsoons is known as the Intermonsoon period (from April to May and From Sept to October).
- 4. During the inter-monsoon periods, winds are light and variable. Morning skies are often clear and this favour thunderstorm development in the afternoon. In the west coast states of Peninsular Malaysia causes flash flood.
- 5. MET Malaysia also issue strong winds and rough seas warnings as well as warnings on the presence of typhoons and tropical storms in national waters.







Our Services



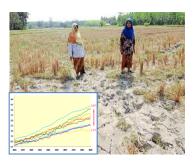
Weather and Marine Forecasts & Warnings



Earthquake Activities and Tsunami Warnings



Aviation Meteorology



Climatology and Agro-meteorology Services



Atmospheric Science and Cloud Seeding



Our Clients



Public



Special events



Aviation



Plantations



Military



Fisheries



Shipping



Sports & Recreational



Oil and Gas Exploration

METmalaysia

- 44 Principal Meteorological Stations
- 384 Auxiliary Weather Stations (Automatic Weather Stations)
- 8 Upper Air Stations
- 23 Air Pollution Stations



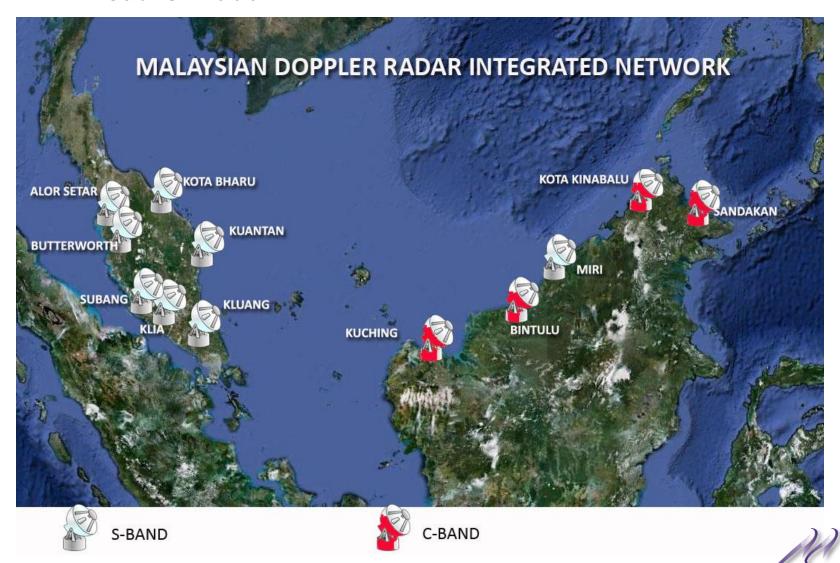








12 Weather Radar



Weather Radar Stations









Weather Monitoring

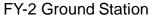
3 Geostationary Satellite Ground Stations

JCSat-2B Satellite

Himawari-8 Ground Station











CMACast Ground Station



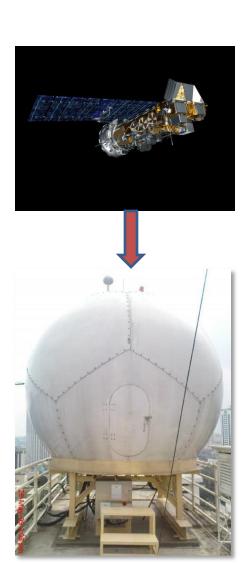
Weather Monitoring

2 Polar Orbiting Ground Stations

MODIS



SATRAX Ground Station

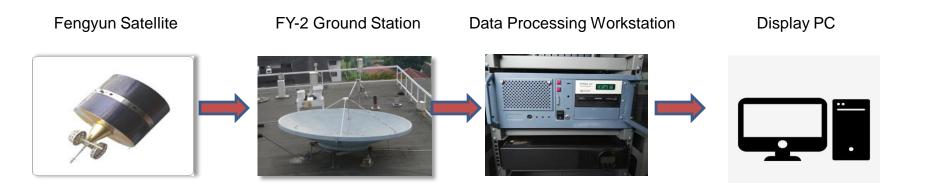


VxEOS Ground Station



NOAA-18 & NOAA-19

FY-2G Geostationary Satellite Ground Station

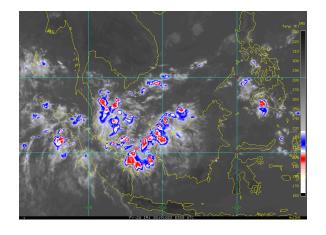


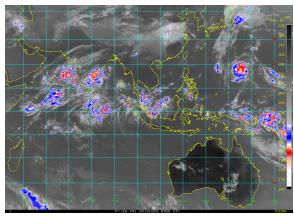
Antenna width (Meter)	Receiving Frequency (MHz)	Period	Type of Data	Product
3.7	1687.5	Hourly data (24 hours per day)Full disk observation	S-VISSR (Level 0 & Level 1B data)	Level 1B product (5 channels data: 4 Infrared and 1 Visible)

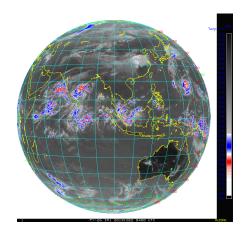


Products of FY-2G

AREA	ASEAN	BROADSCALE	GLOBAL
PRODUCT	Infrared-Grey ScaleInfrared-EnhancedVisible	Infrared-Grey ScaleInfrared-EnhancedVisibleWater Vapour	Infrared-Grey ScaleInfrared-EnhancedWater Vapour







ASEAN BROADSCALE GLOBAL



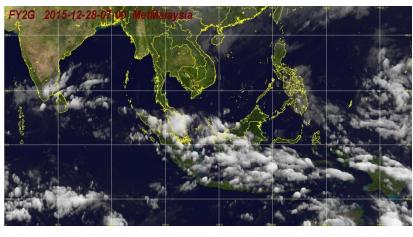
CMACast Reception System



Antenna width (Meter)	Receiving Frequency (MHz)	Period	Type of Data	Product
2.4	4037.0	Hourly data (24 hours per day)Full disk observation	S-VISSR (Level 1B data)	Level 1B product (5 channels data: 4 Infrared and 1 Visible)

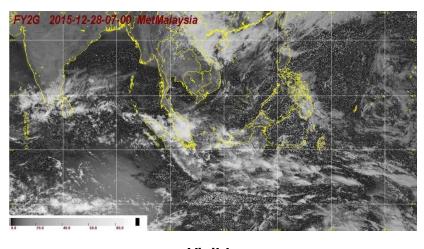


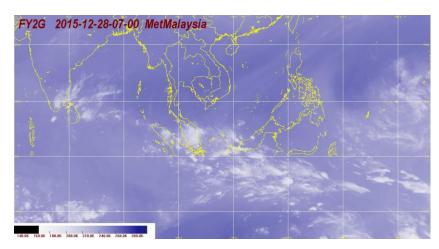
Products of CMACast





3D Infrared 1



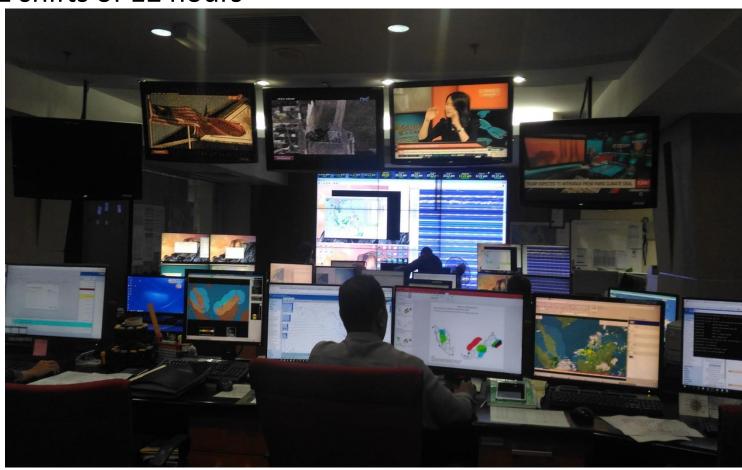


Visible Water Vapour



National Weather and Geophysics Operation Center

- Operates 24 hours and 7 days
- About 10 staffs per shift
- 2 shifts of 12 hours



Dissemination of Warning and Advisory

- Short Messaging System (SMS)
- **Broadcast on TV**
- Tsunami Coastal Siren
- Fix Lined Alert System (FLAS)
- Local Radio (Light FM, Radio 24 etc.)
- Fax (Disaster Management Agencies)
- Mass Media(printed and Electronic)
- Web: www.met.gov.my
- Social media:
- ☐ Facebook: www.facebook.com/malaysiamet/
- ☐ Twitter: twitter.com/malaysianmet
- ☐ Instagram: instagram.com/metmalaysia/













Conclusion





Satellite







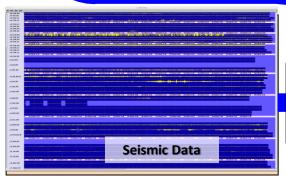


Meteorological Stations

Seismic Stations

Tide Gauge

Weather & Coastal camera

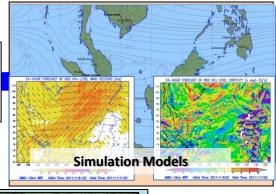


Analysis

Data Collection Centre



Analysis



DISASTER NaDMA **AGENCY**

Disaster Management Agencies

Information, Forecast and Warnings, Earthquake and Tsunami

Public



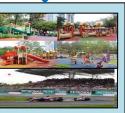












Military **Aviation**

Mass media

Fisheries

Plantation

Oil & Gas

Sports & 21 Recreational





Thank you



