BULETIN METEOROLOGI PERTANIAN 10 HARI
DEKAD KETIGA JULAI 2021
(21hb – 31hb Julai 2021)
10 DAYS AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN
THIRD DECADE OF JULY 2021
(21st – 31st July 2021)

PENDAHULUAN / *INTRODUCTION*

Pada dekad ketiga Julai (21hb – 31hb Julai 2021), Negara sedang mengalami fasa Monsun Barat Daya yang telah bermula pada 19 Mei 2021 dan dijangka berterusan sehingga September 2021. Dalam tempoh ini, angin bertiup secara konsisten dari arah barat daya dengan kelembapan udara lebih rendah yang lazimnya terjadi keadaan atmosfera yang lebih stabil menyebabkan kurangnya pembentukan awan yang menghasilkan hujan. Namun, pada masa tertentu dengan wujudnya keadaan atmosfera yang tidak stabil, boleh menyebabkan terbentuknya hujan di beberapa kawasan di Semenanjung serta Sarawak dan Sabah.

In the third decade of July (21st – 31st July 2021), the country is in the Southwest Monsoon phase which has started on 19 May 2021 and is expected to continue until September 2021. During this period, wind is consistently blowing from the southwest with lower air humidity which typically results in more stable atmospheric conditions resulting in less cloud formation producing rain. However, at certain times with the existence of unstable atmospheric conditions, can cause the formation of rain in some areas in the Peninsula as well as Sarawak and Sabah.

HUJAN / *RAINFALL*

Merujuk Rajah 1, secara umumnya kebanyakan kawasan di Semenanjung merekodkan peratusan anomali hujan dari purata hingga 60 % di bawah purata kecuali Kluang (Johor) serta Kuala Terengganu, Marang dan Hulu Terengganu (Terengganu) yang merekodkan peratusan anomali hujan 20 – 60 % atas purata. Di Sarawak, kebanyakan kawasan di

Sarawak merekodkan peratusan anomali hujan dari purata hingga 60 % bawah purata kecuali Kuching yang merekodkan peratusan anomali hujan 20 – 60 % atas purata. Di Sabah, seluruh negeri merekodkan peratusan anomali hujan dari purata hingga 60 % bawah purata.

Berdasarkan Rajah 2, terdapat empat (4) kawasan yang merekodkan bacaan jumlah hujan melebihi 80 mm iaitu di Chuping (82 mm) di Perlis, Pulau Langkawi (103 mm) di Kedah, Subang (83 mm) di Selangor dan Stesen MARDI Jerangau (191 mm) di Terengganu yang merekodkan jumlah hujan tertinggi dengan 7 hari pencerapan hujan. Stesen MARDI Jerangau merekodkan jumlah hujan harian tertinggi pada dekad ini dengan bacaan sebanyak 86.6 mm yang dicerap pada 31 haribulan. Terdapat lima (5) kawasan yang merekodkan jumlah hujan yang kurang iaitu di Ipoh (1 mm), Lubok Merbau (1 mm), Stesen FELDA Lenga (3 mm) Kota Bharu (2 mm) dan Batu Embun (2 mm).

Di Sarawak, terdapat hanya satu kawasan yang merekodkan bacaan jumlah hujan melebihi 100 mm iaitu di Kuching (148 mm) yang merekodkan jumlah hujan tertinggi dengan 6 hari pencerapan hujan. Kuching juga merekodkan hujan harian tertinggi dengan bacaan sebanyak 53.8 mm yang dicerap pada 28 haribulan. Terdapat satu kawasan yang merekodkan jumlah hujan yang kurang iaitu di Sibu (9 mm).

Di Sabah, hanya satu kawasan yang merekodkan bacaan jumlah hujan melebihi 100 mm iaitu di Labuan (132 mm) yang merekodkan jumlah hujan tertinggi dengan 6 hari pencerapan hujan. Labuan juga merekodkan hujan harian tertinggi dengan bacaan sebanyak 107.2 mm yang dicerap pada 29 haribulan. Terdapat satu kawasan yang merekodkan jumlah hujan yang kurang iaitu di Kudat (6 mm).

Referring to Figure 1, in general, most areas in the Peninsula recorded a percentage of rainfall anomalies from average to 60 % below average except Kluang (Johor) and also Kuala Terengganu, Marang and Hulu Terengganu (Terengganu) which recorded a percentage of rainfall anomalies of 20 – 60 % above average. In Sarawak, most areas in Sarawak recorded a percentage of rainfall anomalies from average to 60 % below average except Kuching which recorded a percentage of rainfall anomalies of 20 – 60 % above average. In Sabah, the whole state recorded a percentage of rainfall anomalies from average to 60 % below average.

Based on Figure 2, there are four (4) areas that recorded rainfall readings exceeding 80 mm, namely in Chuping (82 mm) in Perlis, Pulau Langkawi (103 mm) in Kedah, Subang (83 mm) in Selangor and MARDI Jerangau Station (191 mm) in Terengganu which recorded the highest rainfall volume with 7 days of rainfall observations. MARDI Jerangau Station recorded the highest daily rainfall this decade with a reading of 86.6 mm observed on the 31st day of the month. There are five (5) areas that recorded less rainfall, namely in Ipoh (1 mm), Lubok Merbau (1 mm), FELDA Lenga Station (3 mm) Kota Bharu (2 mm) and Batu Embun (2 mm).

In Sarawak, there is only one area that recorded rainfall readings exceeding 100 mm, namely in Kuching (148 mm) which recorded the highest rainfall with 6 days of rainfall observations. Kuching also recorded the highest daily rainfall with a reading of 53.8 mm observed on the 28th of the month. There is one area that recorded less rainfall in Sibu (9 mm).

In Sabah, only one area that recorded a total rainfall reading exceeding 100 mm is in Labuan (132 mm) which recorded the highest total rainfall with 6 days of rainfall observations. Labuan also recorded the highest daily rainfall with a reading of 107.2 mm observed on the 29th of the month. There is one area that recorded less rainfall in Kudat (6 mm).

SUHU / *TEMPERATURE*

Merujuk kepada Rajah 3 dan Rajah 4, kebanyakan kawasan tanah rendah menerima purata suhu harian antara 27.7 ºC hingga 30.0 ºC. Pada dekad ini, bacaan suhu tertinggi direkodkan di Stesen Haiwan Machang (Kelantan) dan Stesen MARDI Jerangau (Terengganu) dengan bacaan 36.3 ºC manakala bacaan suhu terendah direkodkan di Stesen LKM Hilir Perak (Perak) dengan bacaan 19.6 ºC. Bagi kawasan tanah tinggi pula, julat suhu purata telah direkodkan di antara 15.9 ºC hingga 24.9 ºC di Cameron Highlands.

Referring to Figure 3 and Figure 4, most lowland areas received an average daily temperatures ranging from 27.7 ºC to 30.0 ºC. In this decade, the highest temperature reading was recorded in Haiwan Machang Station (Kelantan) and MARDI Jerangau Station (Terengganu) with a reading of 36.3 ºC while the lowest temperature reading was recorded at the LKM Hilir Perak Station (Perak) with a reading of 19.6 ºC. For the highlands, the

average temperature range has been recorded between 15.9 ºC to 24.9 ºC in Cameron Highlands.

SEJATAN / *EVAPORATION*

Kebanyakan kawasan di Semenanjung secara umumnya merekodkan kadar purata sejatan harian antara 3.5 mm hingga 4.5 mm di mana Johor Bahru (Johor) mencatatkan bacaan tertinggi dengan bacaan sebanyak 5.3 mm manakala Mersing (Johor) mencatatkan bacaan terendah iaitu 2.8 mm. Manakala di Sabah dan Sarawak pula, kebanyakan stesen merekodkan purata bacaan dari 4.5 mm hingga 6.5 mm di mana Kudat mencatatkan bacaan tertinggi dengan bacaan sebanyak 7.1 mm manakala Sri Aman mencatatkan bacaan terendah iaitu 3.8 mm. Cameron Highlands pula telah merekodkan purata bacaan sejatan 2.0 mm (Rujuk Rajah 5). Pada dekad ini, Johor Bahru merekodkan purata kadar sejatan harian dengan nilai sisihan purata tertinggi iaitu +1.6mm manakala Mersing mencatatkan bacaan nilai sisihan purata harian terendah iaitu -1.4mm.

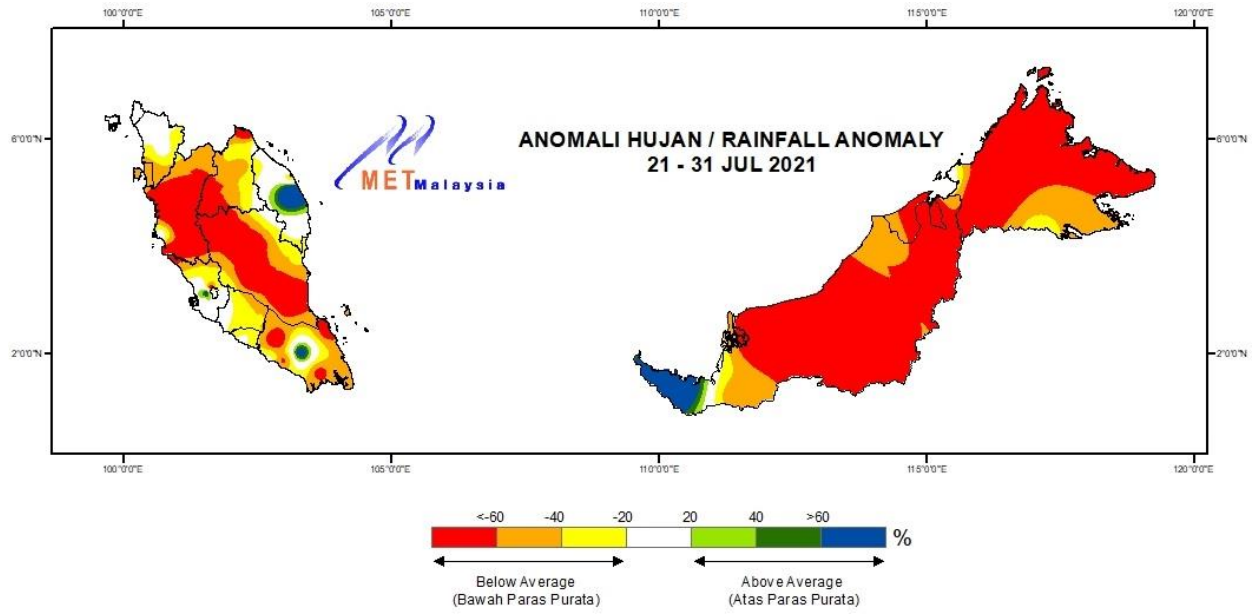
Most areas in the Peninsula generally recorded an average daily evaporation rate ranging from 3.5 mm to 4.5 mm where Johor Bahru (Johore) recorded the highest reading with a reading of 5.3 mm while Mersing (Johore) recorded the lowest reading with a reading of 2.8 mm. Meanwhile, in Sabah and Sarawak, most stations recorded average readings from 4.5 mm to 6.5 mm where Kudat recorded the highest reading with a reading of 7.1 mm while Sri Aman recorded the lowest reading with a reading of 3.8 mm. Cameron Highlands has recorded an average evaporation reading of 2.0 mm (Refer to Figure 5). In this decade, Johor Bahru recorded an average daily evaporation rate with the highest average deviation value of +1.6mm while Mersing recorded the lowest daily average deviation value reading of -1.4mm.

SINARAN SOLAR / *SOLAR RADIATION*

Pada dekad ini, kebanyakan tempat di Semenanjung merekodkan purata sinaran solar harian antara 17.5 sehingga 18.5 MJm^{-2} di mana Pulau Pinang mencatatkan bacaan

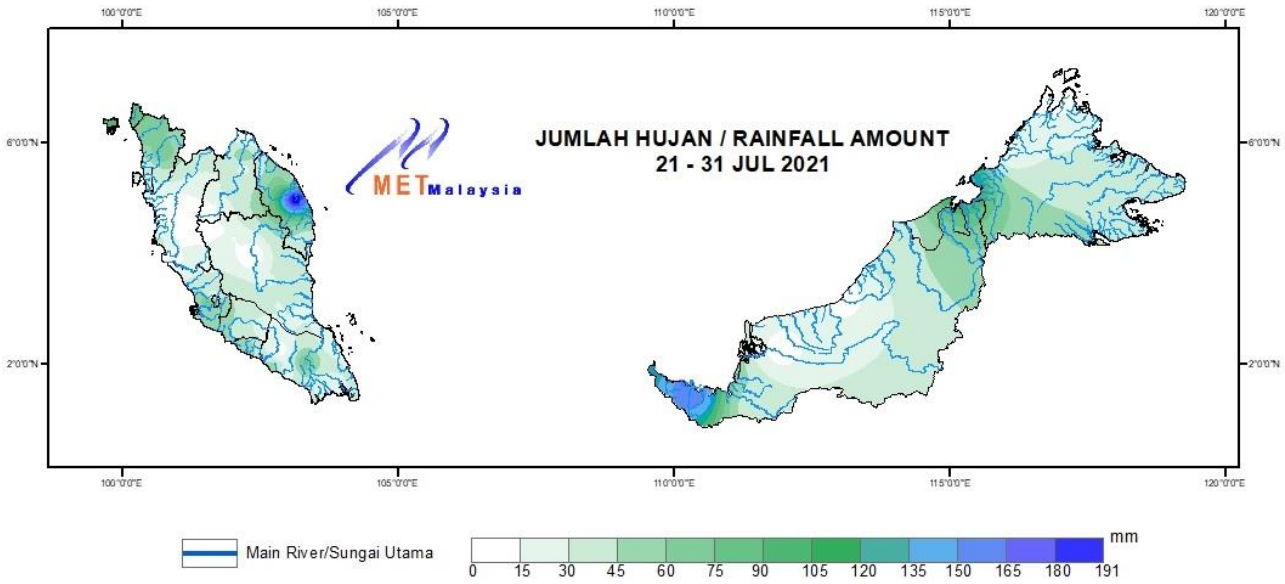
tertinggi dengan bacaan sebanyak 19.7 MJm^{-2} manakala Chuping mencatatkan bacaan terendah dengan bacaan 16.3 MJm^{-2}. Bagi Sabah dan Sarawak pula, purata bacaan harian direkodkan antara 20.0 MJm^{-2} hingga 22.0 MJm^{-2} di mana Kota Kinabalu (Sabah) mencatatkan bacaan tertinggi sebanyak 22.4 MJm^{-2} manakala Kuching mencatatkan bacaan terendah sebanyak 19.4 MJm^{-2}. Bagi kawasan tanah tinggi, Cameron Highlands mencatatkan bacaan sebanyak 18.7 MJm^{-2} (Rujuk Rajah 6).

In this decade, most places in the Peninsula recorded average daily solar radiation between 17.5 to 18.5 MJm^{-2} where Penang recorded the highest reading with a reading of 19.7 MJm^{-2} while Chuping recorded the lowest reading with a reading of 16.3 MJm^{-2}. For Sabah and Sarawak, the average daily reading was recorded between 20.0 MJm^{-2} to 22.0 MJm^{-2} where Kota Kinabalu (Sabah) recorded the highest reading of 22.4 MJm^{-2} while Kuching recorded the lowest reading of 19.4 MJm^{-2}. For the highlands, Cameron Highlands recorded a reading of 18.7 MJm^{-2} (Refer to Figure 6).



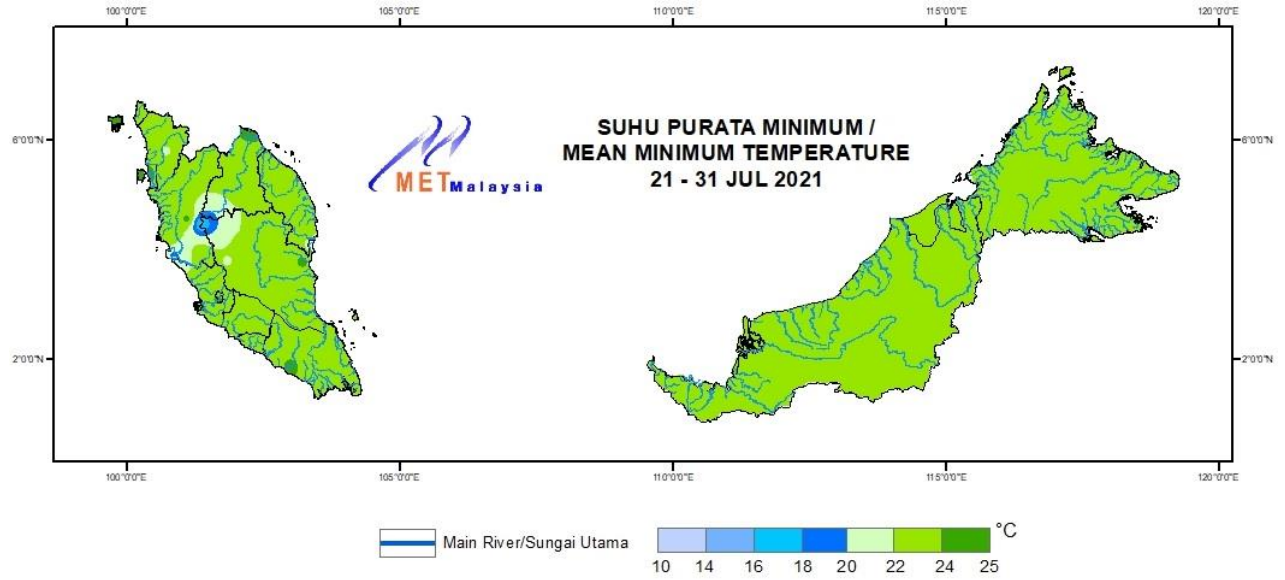
Rajah 1: Anomali Hujan

Figure 1: Rainfall Anomaly



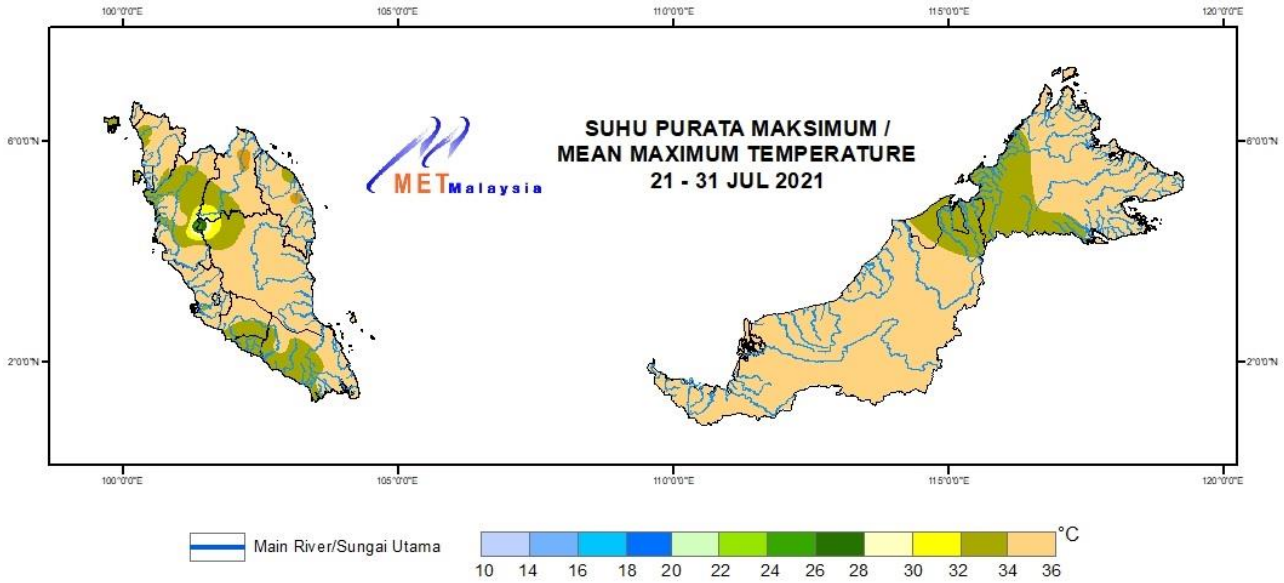
Rajah 2: Jumlah Hujan

Figure 2: Rainfall Amount



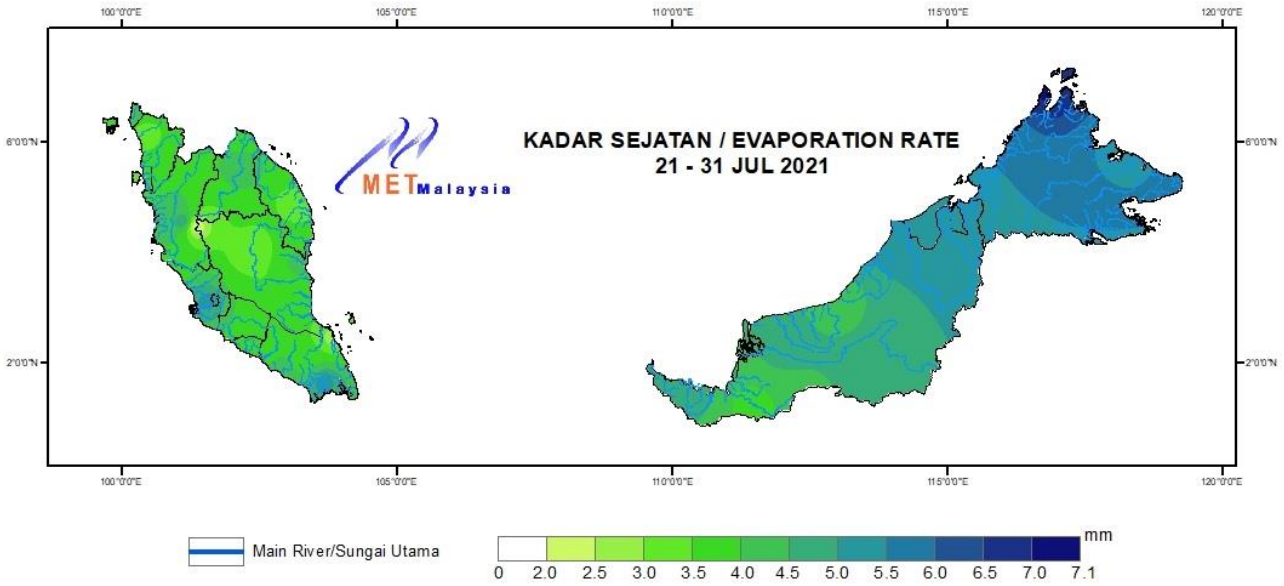
Rajah 3: Suhu Purata Minimum

Figure 3: Mean Minimum Temperature



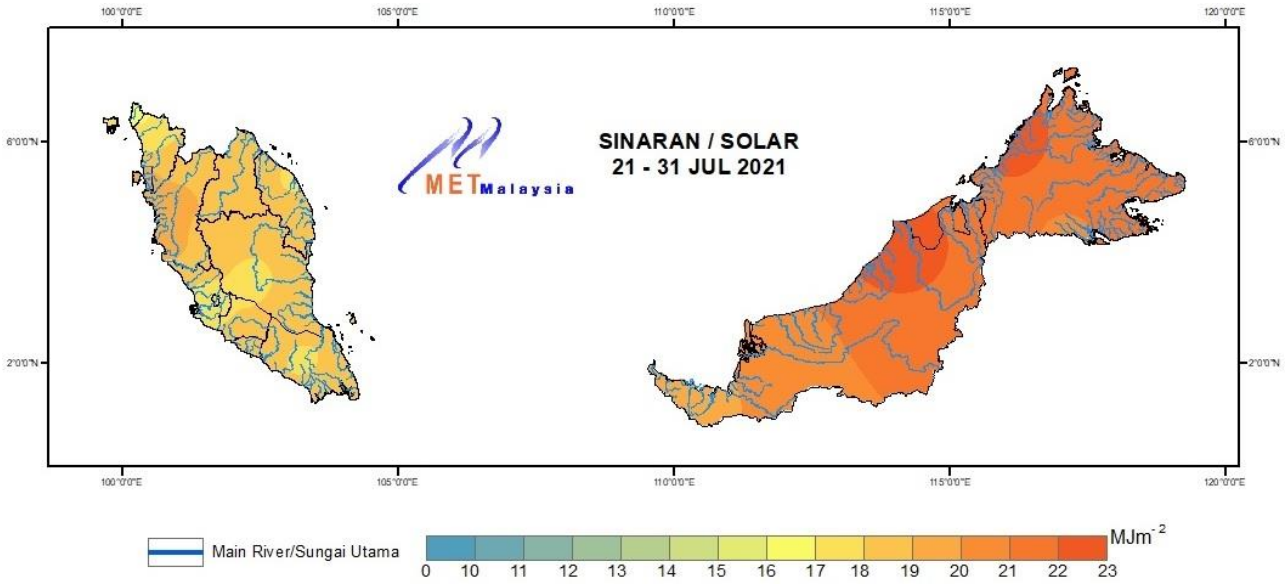
Rajah 4: Suhu Purata Maksimum

Figure45: Mean Maximum Temperature



Rajah 5: Kadar Sejatan

Figure 5: Evaporation Rate



Rajah 6: Sinaran Solar

Figure 6: Solar Radiation

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