วาระเพื่อทราบ
เรื่องที่ ๖ 4/14

ด่วนที่สุด

ที่ กษ 0100/ ๑๑๐

กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์
ถนนราชดำเนินนอก
กรุงเทพฯ 10200

18 กุมภาพันธ์ 2545

สำนักเลขาธิการคณะรัฐมนตรี
รับที่ 1025
วันที่ 19 ก.พ. 2545 เวลา 14.08

สบน! 1/82
วันที่ 19 ก.พ. 45
เวลา 12.59

เรื่อง ขอความร่วมมือป้องกันและดับไฟป่า

เรียน เลขาธิการคณะรัฐมนตรี

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 1. เอกสารจาก International Research Institute for Climate Prediction จำนวน 1 ชุด
2. เอกสารจาก Climate Prediction Center/ NOAA/National Weather Service จำนวน 1 ชุด

ตามที่ International Research Institute for Climate Prediction และ Climate Prediction Center/ NOAA/National Weather Service ประเทศสหรัฐอเมริกา ได้สรุปการพยากรณ์อากาศ เมื่อเดือนมกราคม 2545 และในวันที่ 5 กุมภาพันธ์ 2545 ตามลำดับว่าจากการติดตามลักษณะการหมุนเวียนของสภาพบรรยากาศและกระแสน้ำในมหาสมุทร ทำให้คาดว่าน่าจะมีปรากฏการณ์เอลนิโน่ (EL Nino) เกิดขึ้นบริเวณแปซิฟิคเขตร้อนในช่วง 3-6 เดือนข้างหน้า ซึ่งปรากฏการณ์ดังกล่าวอาจจะส่งผลกระทบต่อสภาวะอากาศของประเทศไทย โดยจะทำให้อุณหภูมิทั่วไปสูงขึ้นอาจเกิดภาวะแห้งแล้ง ซึ่งจะง่ายต่อการเกิดไฟป่า กอปรกับในช่วง 3 ปีที่ผ่านมามีฝนตกชุก ทำให้ไฟป่าเกิดขึ้นไม่มากนัก จึงมีการสะสมของใบไม้และกิ่งไม้เป็นจำนวนมาก ซึ่งถ้ามีไฟไหม้ป่าเกิดขึ้น จะทำให้เกิดความเสียหายต่อป่าไม้และทรัพย์สินของประชาชนและประเทศชาติโดยรวม อย่างรุนแรงได้ นั้น

กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์ พิจารณาแล้วเห็นว่า เพื่อเป็นการเตรียมการป้องกันและลดความเสียหายจากกรณีดังกล่าว จึงขอความร่วมมือจากทุกหน่วยงานในการให้ความสำคัญและ

/...เป็นนโยบายให้หน่วยงาน...

5/14

เป็นนโยบายให้หน่วยงานในสังกัด ช่วยกันป้องกันและดับไฟป่า ที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นในอนาคต ต่อไป
จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณานำเรียนคณะรัฐมนตรีเพื่อโปรดทราบต่อไป

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(นายประพัฒน์ ปัญญาชาติรักษ์)
รัฐมนตรีช่วยว่าการกระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์

สำนักงานเลขานุการรัฐมนตรี
โทร 02-2800193
โทรสาร 02-2800192

จัดอยู่ในประเภทเรื่องฯ ที่เสนอคณะรัฐมนตรีได้โดยตรง

(นายวิษณุ เครืองาม)
เลขาธิการคณะรัฐมนตรี

สมป ๒๘ ๖/๘
ได้นำเสนอคณะรัฐมนตรี
เมื่อวันที่ 19 ก.พ. 2545 ลงมติว่า
ทราบ

6/4

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE PREDICTION
Linking Science to Society

Climate Outlook

ASIA February - July 2002

Issued: January 2002

The IRI has prepared this experimental Climate Outlook for Asia for February - July 2002. Of relevance in the preparation of this outlook is the prediction of near-average to warmer than average conditions in the eastern equatorial Pacific for the next 3 to 6 months. Currently the sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across most of the eastern equatorial Pacific are slightly below their long-term average (SSTs), but have been increasing during the month of January. Above average SSTs continue in the central Pacific near the international date line, extending also across the western part of the basin. During the course of the four forecast seasons February-April 2002, March-May 2002, April-June 2002, May-July 2002, the SST anomalies in the eastern tropical Pacific are expected to increase, becoming above normal by Apr-May-Jun and farther above normal by May-Jun-Jul. A developing weak El Nino is indicated in this scenario. The somewhat warmer than average SSTs that have been present over much of the Indian Ocean are expected to decrease slowly through the forecast period. The area of above-average temperature in the tropical north Atlantic Ocean is predicted to persist but slowly weaken through the period.

METHODS -

This Outlook was prepared using the following procedures and information:

A) Coupled ocean-atmosphere model predictions of tropical Pacific SST covering the forecast period. Particularly heavy weighting has been given to predictions from the coupled model operated by the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Prediction, Climate Modeling Branch. This model suggests a continuation of near-average conditions during the first forecast season. The forecast for near-neutral conditions is consistent with some, but not all, numerical and statistical forecasts of central and eastern Pacific SSTs

B) Forecasts of the tropical Indian ocean using a statistical model developed by the IRI.

7/14

C) Global atmospheric general circulation model (GCM) predictions of the atmospheric response to the present and predicted sea-surface temperature patterns.

D) Other sources of information include NASA's Seasonal to Interannual Prediction Project (GSFC-NASA) and also seasonal prediction research at COLA.

The procedures, models, and data used to derive this Climate Outlook may be somewhat different from those used by the national meteorological services in the region. Thus, this product may differ from the official forecasts issued in those areas. The Climate Outlook for February - July 2002 is dependent on the accuracy of the SST predictions. For the tropical Pacific, these predictions can be expected to provide useful information, but there is some uncertainty concerning the evolution of SSTs. Spread in global SST predictions is a source of uncertainty in the Outlook provided here. Note that even if perfectly accurate SST forecasts were possible, there would still be uncertainty in the climate forecast due to chaotic internal variability of the atmosphere. These uncertainties are reflected in the probabilities given in the forecast.

It is stressed that the current status of seasonal-to-interannual climate forecasting allows prediction of spatial and temporal averages, and does not fully account for all factors that influence regional and national climate variability. This Outlook is relevant only to seasonal time scales and relatively large areas; local variations should be expected, and variations within the 3-month season should also be expected. For further information concerning this and other guidance products, users are strongly advised to contact their National Meteorological Services.

OUTLOOK -

This Outlook covers four seasons: February-April 2002, March-May 2002, April-June 2002 and May-July 2002. Maps are given showing tercile probabilities of precipitation and temperature. The maps for precipitation indicate the probabilities that the seasonal precipitation will fall into the wettest third of the years (top number), the middle third of the years (middle number), or the driest third of the years (bottom number). The color shading indicates the probability of the most dominant tercile -- that is, the tercile having the highest forecast probability. The color bar alongside the map defines these dominant tercile probability levels. The upper side of the color bar shows the colors used for increasingly strong probabilities when the dominant tercile is the above-normal tercile, while the lower side shows likewise for the below-normal tercile. The gray color indicates an enhanced probability for the near-normal tercile (nearly always limited to 40%). As before, numbers and their associated histograms show the probabilities of the three terciles. In areas with lots of spatial detail, there may not be sufficient room on the map to allow histograms for each region. In those cases, some idea of the probabilities may be gained from the color alone. A qualitative outlook of climatology ("C") indicates that there is no basis for favoring any particular category. Areas that are marked by "D" represent

8/14

regions for which less than 3cm of precipitation typically occurs over the season. Otherwise, for example, in the case of the Philippines in February-April 2002 (Map A), there is a 40% probability that the precipitation will be in the wettest third of the years, a 35% chance it will be in the near-normal third of the years, and a 25% chance that the precipitation will be in the driest third of the years.

Maps of temperature show expected probabilities that the seasonal temperatures will fall into the warmest third of the years, the middle third of the years, or the coldest third of the years (Map A). The numbers for each region on the temperature maps indicate the probabilities of temperatures to fall in each of the three categories, above-, near-, and below-normal.

An additional precipitation map is provided for the first season indicating probabilities for extreme precipitation anomalies. Extremes are defined as anomalies that fall within the top and bottom 15th percentile of the observed records. A priori, there is a 15% probability of being within the extremely wet category, and a 15% probability of being within the extremely dry category, leaving a 70% probability that the precipitation will not be extreme. The maps indicate areas of increased risk of extreme precipitation totals. Three levels of increased risk are defined: slightly enhanced risk, enhanced risk, and greatly enhanced risk. For slightly enhanced risk, there is a 25-40% probability that precipitation will be within the indicated extreme, i.e. wet or dry. This represents an approximate doubling of the climatological risk. For enhanced risk, there is a 40-50% probability that precipitation will be within the indicated extreme. This represents an approximate tripling of the climatological risk. For greatly enhanced risk, the probability that precipitation will be within the indicated extreme exceeds 50%, i.e. the indicated extreme is the most likely outcome. A similar map is provided in the first season indicating probabilities of extreme temperature anomalies.

Boundaries between sub-regions should be considered as transition zones, and their location considered to be only qualitatively correct.

February-April 2002 through May-July 2002:

The following discussion briefly describes the probability anomaly forecasts:

Precipitation

For the Feb-Mar-Apr period, slightly enhanced probabilities for above normal precipitation are forecast for part of eastern China, while slightly enhanced probabilities for below normal are forecast for southern India, southern Malaysia and the Phillipines. During the Mar-Apr-May and Apr-May-Jun forecast periods, a slightly enhanced probabilitity of above normal precipitation is forecast for southwestern Asia and small parts of southeast Asia, while a weak tendency toward dryness is forecast in eastern China. In May-Jun-Jul a slightly enhanced probability for below normal precipitation is forecast for much of Iran

9/14

is forecast for much of Iran.

Temperature

Some level of enhancement of the probabilities for above normal temperature are forecast for all of the four forecast periods in significant portions of Asia, with stronger enhancement at the lower latitudes. The strength becomes gradually lower for the later forecast periods. Probabilities for above normal temperature are strongest and/or most consistent across the four forecast periods in parts of northern Indonesia, parts of India and parts of Saudi Arabia.

OBSERVED CLIMATOLOGY DATA for Feb-Mar-Apr, Mar-Apr-May, Apr-May-Jun and May-Jun-Jul

CLIMATOLOGICAL AVERAGE: Temperature - FMA, MAM, AMJ, MJJ

Precipitation - FMA, MAM, AMJ, MJJ

TERCILE THRESHOLDS (33%-ile & 67%-ile): Temperature - FMA, MAM, AMJ, MJJ

Precipitation - FMA, MAM, AMJ, MJJ

EXTREME THRESHOLDS (15%-ile & 85 %-ile): Temperature - FMA, MAM, AMJ, MJJ

Precipitation - FMA, MAM, AMJ, MJJ

Key

Percentage likelihood of:

A	Above-normal rainfall
N	Near-normal rainfall
B	Below-normal rainfall

รายงานสภาพอากาศในบริเวณเอเซีย
ระหว่างเดือนกุมภาพันธ์-กรกฎาคม 2545
โดย International Research Institute for Climate Prediction (IRI)
(รายงานนี้จัดทำขึ้นในเดือนมกราคม 2545)

สรุปย่อ

IRI ได้เฝ้ามองสภาพอากาศสำหรับเอเซียในช่วงเดือนกุมภาพันธ์-กรกฎาคม 2545 พบว่าบริเวณมหาสมุทรแปซิฟิคแถบเส้นศูนย์สูตรด้านตะวันออกจะมีอุณหภูมิโดยเฉลี่ยอุ่นขึ้นกว่าปกติในช่วง 3-6 เดือนข้างหน้า รวมทั้งปัจจุบันอุณหภูมิผิวน้ำทะเลบริเวณมหาสมุทรแปซิฟิคแถบเส้นศูนย์สูตรด้านตะวันออกต่ำกว่าค่าเฉลี่ยปกติเล็กน้อย แต่จะเพิ่มขึ้นในช่วงเดือนมกราคม ซึ่งจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงของสภาพอากาศในช่วงเวลาต่าง ๆกัน พบว่าอาจจะเกิดปรากฏการณ์เอลนิโนแบบไม่รุนแรงขึ้น

11/14

Outlook

Based on the observed oceanic and atmospheric circulation patterns and their recent evolution, and the time of year, it seems most likely that warm episode (El Niño) conditions will develop in the tropical Pacific during the next 3 months.

EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) DIAGNOSTIC DISCUSSION

issued by CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER/NCEP February 5, 2002

Outlook

Based on the observed oceanic and atmospheric circulation patterns and their recent evolution, and the time of year, it seems most likely that warm episode (El Niño) conditions will develop in the tropical Pacific during the next 3 months.

Discussion

The evolution towards a warm episode in the tropical Pacific continued during January 2002. By late January equatorial SST anomalies exceeding +1°C were observed in the vicinity of the date line from 170° E to 160 °W ( ). Warmer-than-normal subsurface waters continued to expand eastward beyond the date line during the month ( ).

In recent months many tropical Pacific atmospheric and oceanic variables have been influenced by intraseasonal (30-60 day) fluctuations associated with the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO). Alternating periods of low-level easterly and westerly wind anomalies over the western and central Pacific have been consistent with this activity. December 2001 featured significant low-level westerly anomalies over the western and central equatorial Pacific. This activity generated a strong eastward propagating oceanic Kelvin wave that contributed to a deepening of the oceanic thermocline and warming of the sea-surface temperatures in the vicinity of the date line during January. Due to the ongoing Kelvin wave, an increase in subsurface temperature anomalies and SST anomalies is occurring in the eastern tropical Pacific. Localized warming of SSTs is expected along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru with the arrival of the ongoing Kelvin wave. It is important to note that this warming represents the early stages of El Niño development and that mature El Niño conditions will take several months to develop.

Strong MJO activity observed over the Indian Ocean and west Pacific during late January may contribute to another period of westerly low-level wind anomalies over the central and western equatorial Pacific during February. This may be the impetus for additional Kelvin wave activity that could arrive in the eastern equatorial Pacific by late March.

The latest statistical and coupled model predictions show a spread from near-normal to moderate warm-episode conditions during the next 3-6 months. All such models have relatively low skill during the transition phases of ENSO. While the majority of the prediction techniques do indicate that a warm episode will develop, there is considerable uncertainty as to its strength.

This discussion is a team effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Weekly updates for SST, 850-hPa wind, OLR and the equatorial subsurface temperature structure are available on the Climate Prediction Center homepage at: http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov ( ). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin . To receive an e-mail notification when updated ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released please send your e-mail address to:

Climate Prediction Center
National Centers for Environmental Prediction
NOAA/National Weather Service
Camp Springs, MD 20746-4304
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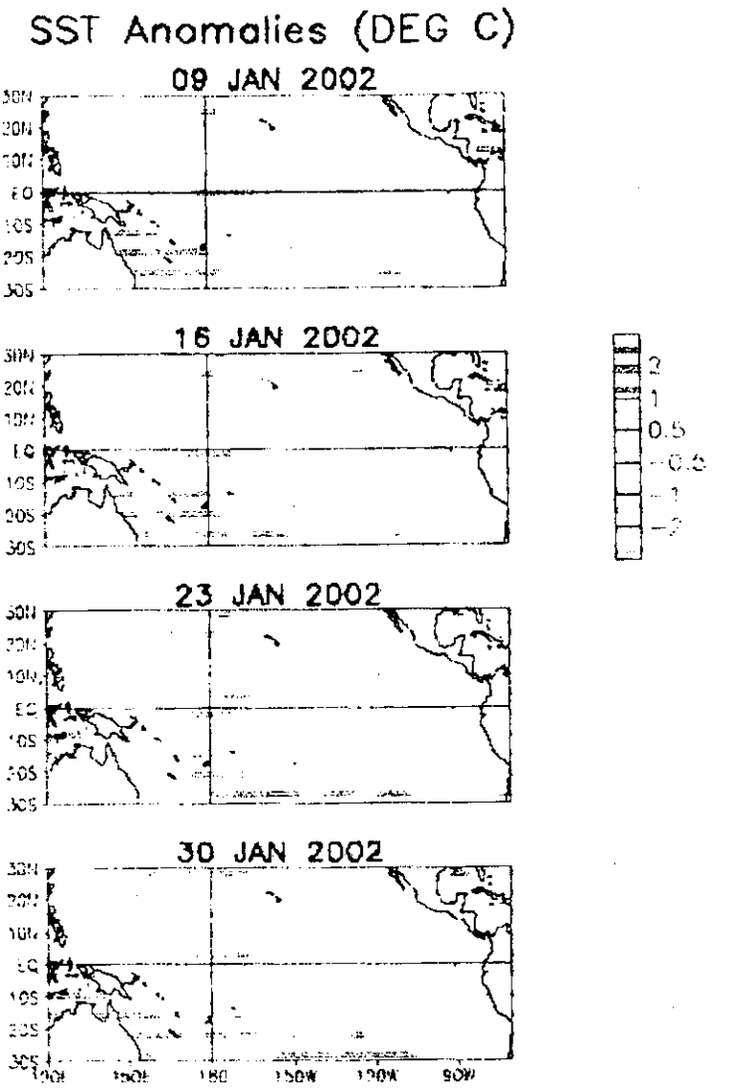

Figure 1. Recent weekly sea surface temperature (SST) anomaly patterns. Departures from average (anomalies) are computed [illegible] on the 1971-2000 base period means. Units are °C. Analysis [illegible] on NOAA/PMEL TAO buoy data, NOAA/AVHRR satellite data, and ship-of-opportunity

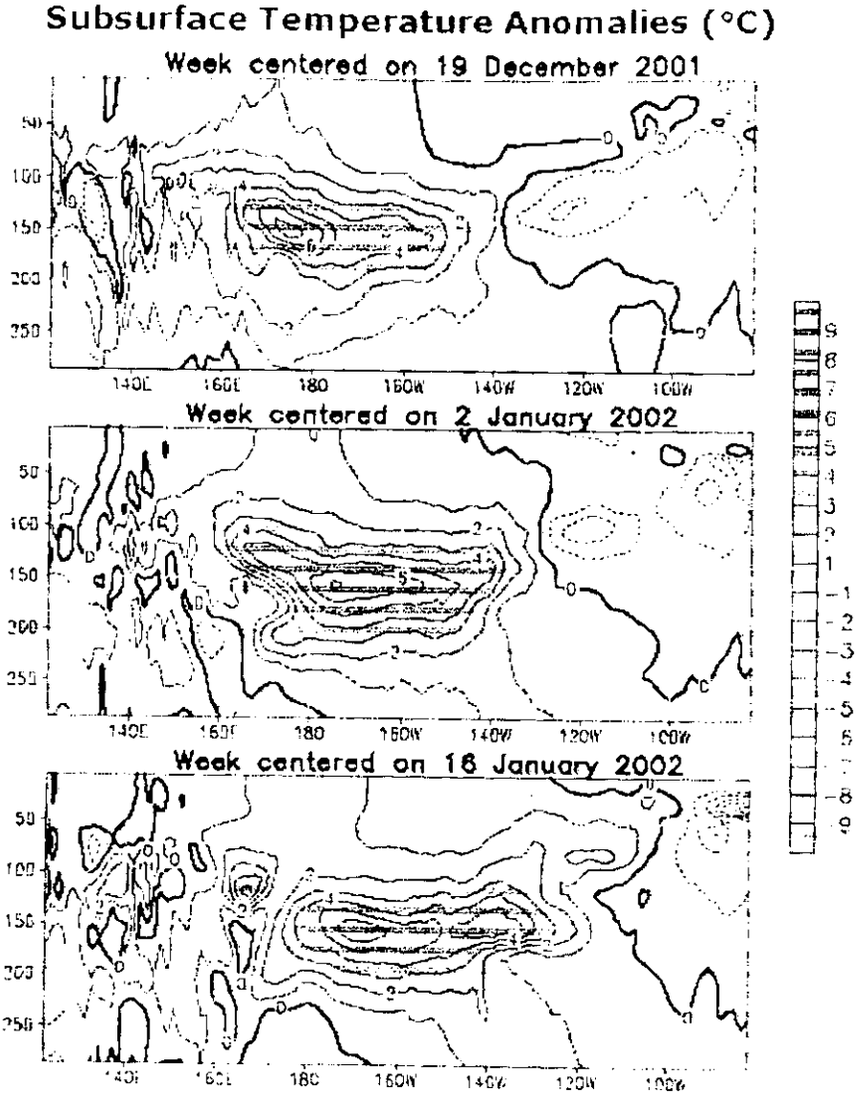

Figure 2. Depth-longitude sections of anomalous equatorial ocean temperature (°C) for recent weeks. Contour interval is 1°C. Anomalies are departures from the 1951-2000 base period means. Analyses are based on TOGA/PMEL TAO buoy data, TOPEX/POSEIDON sea-level data and ships of opportunity.

รายงานปรากฏการณ์เอลนิโน (El Nino)

โดย Climate Prediction Center/National Centers for Environmental Prediction

(รายงานเมื่อวันที่ 5 กุมภาพันธ์ 2545)

สรุปย่อ

จากการเฝ้าสังเกตรูปแบบการหมุนเวียนของบรรยากาศและมหาสมุทรและวิวัฒนาการเมื่อเร็ว ๆนี้ ดูเหมือนว่าปรากฏการณ์เอลนิโน (El Nino)จะพัฒนาขึ้นในบริเวณแปซิฟิคเขตร้อนในช่วง 3 เดือนข้างหน้า