



# ***SURFACE, CLIMATE AND UPPER-AIR OBSERVATIONS & TRAINING SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN***

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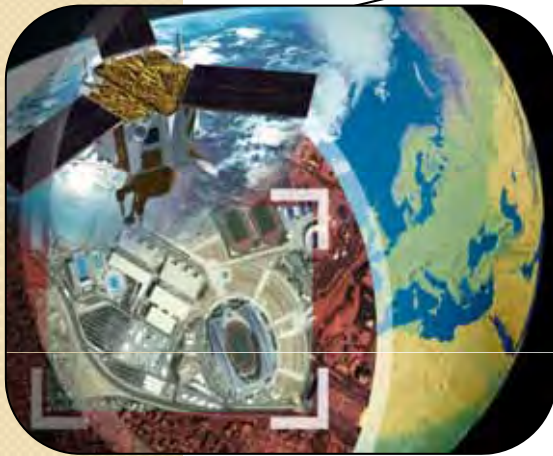
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**JMA/WMO WORKSHOP ON QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN SURFACE, CLIMATE AND UPPER-AIR  
OBSERVATIONS IN RA II (ASIA) Tokyo, Japan , 27-30 July 2010**

# PMD PRESENT SERVICES



**Meteorology**



**Hydrology**



**Seismology**

# OBJECTIVES & RESPONSIBILITIES

- To ensure timely issue of different types of weather/flood forecasts, warnings and advisories to the National News Media and concerned functionaries.



Pakistan Meteorological Department

# OBJECTIVES & RESPONSIBILITIES

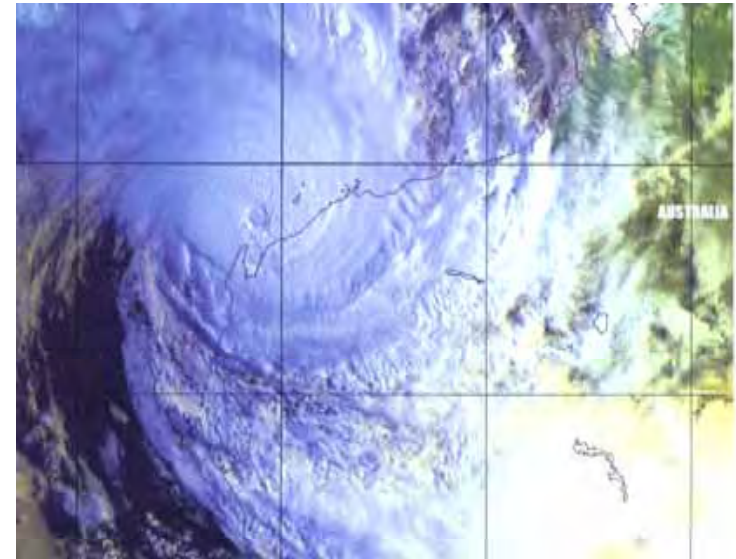
- Safety of civil aviation operations, VVIP flights and marine activities.





# OBJECTIVES & RESPONSIBILITIES

- Mitigation of disasters due to Meteorological, Hydrological & Geophysical Phenomena such as Tropical Cyclones, Heavy Rains, Floods & Earthquakes etc.

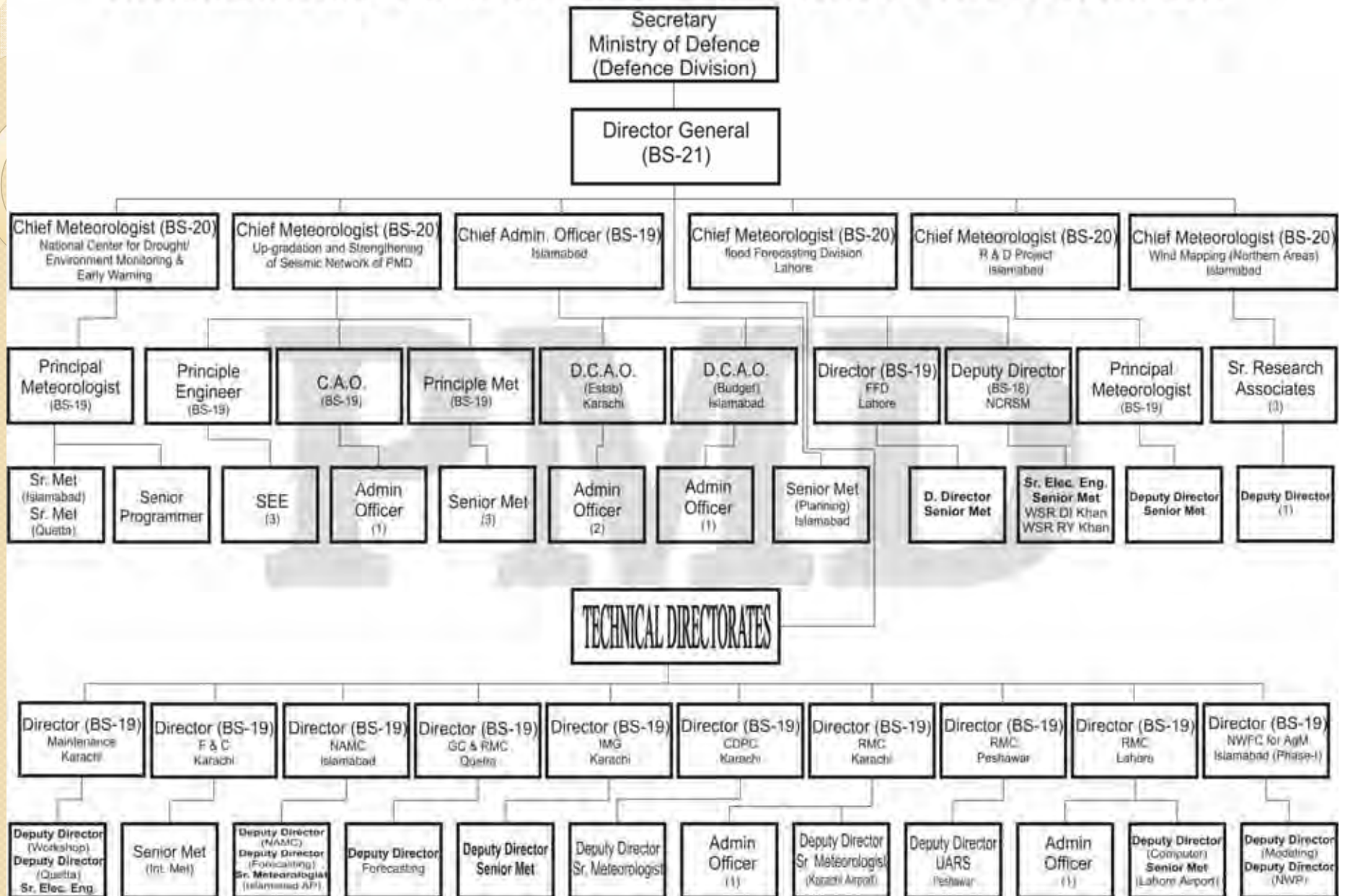


# OBJECTIVES & RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Socio-Economic Development of the country based on climatic and agro-climatic potentials of different areas.**
- **Boosting-up of Agricultural Productivity of the country by providing agromet services to the farming community.**
- **To investigate the behavior of the atmosphere and exploiting this knowledge for short and long term weather predictions.**



# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF PAKISTAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT



# MAIN AREAS OF OPERATION

1. AVIATION METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES.
2. HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES AND FLOOD FORECASTING.
3. AGRO-METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES.
4. CLIMATOLOGICAL SERVICES.
5. GEOPHYSICAL AND SEISMOLOGICAL SERVICES.
6. WEATHER FORECASTING SERVICES TO PUBLIC THROUGH ELECTRONIC & PRINT NEWS MEDIA.
7. ASTRONOMICAL INFORMATION SERVICES.
8. MET-FORECAST FOR MOUNTAINEERING EXPEDITION.
9. MARINE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES.



# Training

Pakistan Meteorological Department (P.M.D) offers professional training courses in various branches of Meteorology, Geophysics and allied sciences at the Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (I.M.G), Karachi. The courses are of various levels and are designed for the new comer to meteorology as well as for those who have acquired sufficient experience in the field and require higher training. The syllabi of courses provided at the Institute have been prepared mainly according to the pattern recommended by the World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.).

## **Training**

The courses aim to provide both theoretical and practical background to a student and to equip him fully for the job one is to take up after completion of the training. Lectures by specialists are also arranged from time to time. Revision of necessary topics in Physics and Mathematics is included in the regular courses. The Institute has its own library and a good collection of textbooks are available for the benefit of the students. New books and publications are added from time to time. The Institute also has well equipped computer laboratory



# **METEOROLOGICAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN PAKISTAN**

## **TRAININGS AT PMD**

### **INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS**

- Established in 1960, provide training to serving personnel and also to persons belonging to other government departments. Trainees from meteorological services of other countries are also welcome



## **TRAININGS AT PMD**

- **Aim:**

- To improve Weather services through education and training.

- **Object:**

- Provide in service training to new entrants and existing staff of the Pakistan Met. Department in observational method, techniques & procedure in basic meteorology, elementary Climatology, Met instruments, weather forecasting etc.
- Promote public awareness regarding Meteorology.

## **TRAININGS AT PMD**

### **Regular Course**

- Advance Met. Course  
( 52 weeks )
- Basic Forecasting Course  
( 32 weeks )
- Preliminary Met. Course  
( 18 weeks )
- Initial Met. Course  
(14 weeks )

### **Special Courses**

( 6 to 10 weeks )

- Seismology & Geomagnetism
- Marine Meteorology
- Agricultural Meteorology
- Hydrometeorology
- Satellite Meteorology
- Radar Meteorology
- Radiosonde Meteorology
- Inspection & Maintenance of Observatories

## TRAININGS AT PMD

- MASTER IN METEOROLOGY PROGRAM

Recently *MS Meteorology Program* has been commenced with collaboration of PMD and COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad. The *MS Meteorology Program* has been started from February 7, 2005

## **TRAININGS AT PMD**

### **Preliminary Meteorology Course**

The course specially meant for meteorological observer for updating & enhancing their knowledge about surface & Upper air observation.

- Physics
- Mathematics
- Earth Science
- Meteorology-I
- Meteorology-II
- Meteorological Instruments
- Surface Observations and Codes
- Upper Air Observations
- Elementary Map Analysis
- Computer Practicum.



## **TRAININGS AT PMD**

The course specially meant for meteorological observer for updating & enhancing their knowledge about surface & Upper air observation.

### **Initial Meteorology Course**

- Review of Physics
- Review of Mathematics
- Elements of Earth Science
- General Meteorology
- General Climatology
- Meteorological Instruments
- Methods of Surface Observations & Code
- Plotting of Weather Maps and Charts
- Tabulation and Compilation of Data
- Introduction to Computer Systems



# **Training Facilities for Neighbouring Developing Countries**

# **Meteorological Training Facilities for Neighbouring Developing Countries**

**Pakistan Meteorological Department has been extending its training facilities to the National Meteorological Services (NMSs) of the neighbouring countries for their capacity building through WMO Voluntary Programme.**

**Main purposes of this training course are to; improve the professional skills of Met. personnel both in theoretical and practical, collect meteorological data, operate and maintain meteorological instruments, compile and process meteorological information, undertake climatological research studies in order to assist weather forecasting tasks etc.**

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## **Meteorological Training Facilities for Neighbouring Developing Countries**

For this purpose, PMD has conducted Preliminary Meteorology Courses under Basic Instruction Package for Met Technician Programme (BIP-MT Programme) which is equivalent to WMO level III course. This programme was started in 2008 and 2009 at Institute of Meteorology & geophysics, Karachi.

The third such training course is recently commenced and is in progress at IMG, Karachi.



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## **Meteorological Training Facilities for Neighbouring Developing Countries**

In 2008 ten trainees ( 2 each from Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Nepal ) had attended the training



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# Meteorological Training Facilities for Neighbouring Developing Countries

In 2009 eleven trainees ( 2 each from Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Nepal & one from Afghanistan) had attended the training



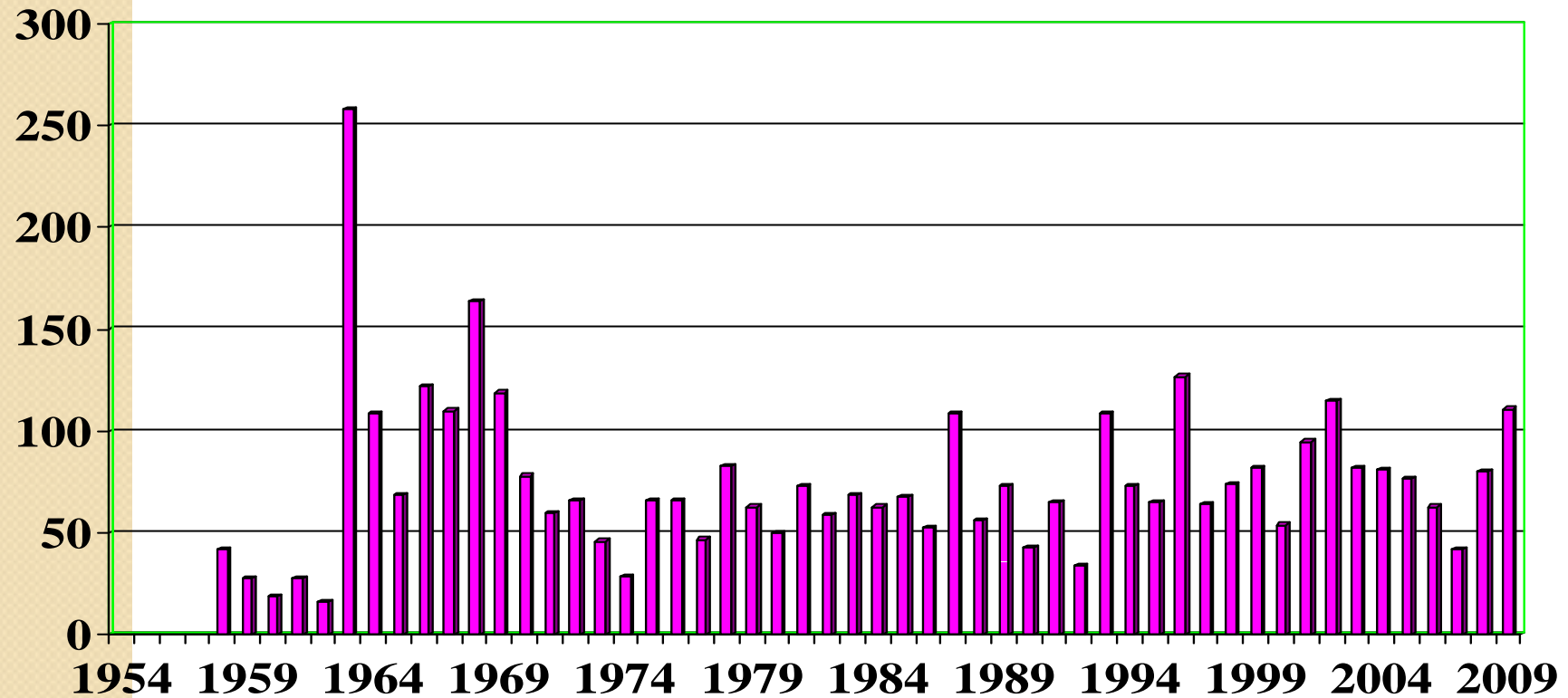
## **Meteorological Training Facilities for Neighbouring Developing Countries**

At present, 10 trainees ( two each from Bangladesh, Nepal, three from Bhutan and three from Sri Lanka ) are attending the training this year.

# PERSONS TRAINED UPTO 2009

( Year by Year )

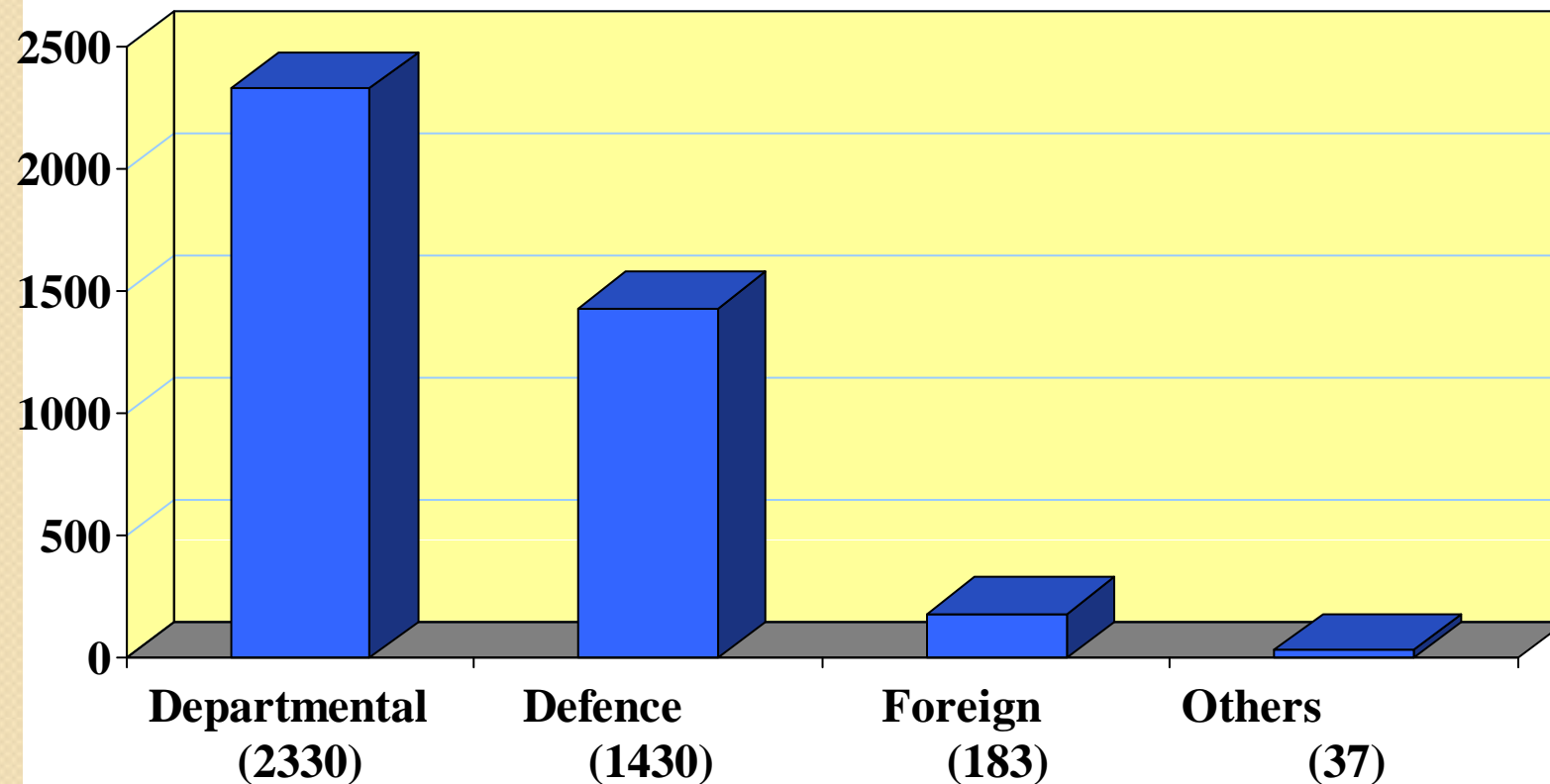
TOTAL: 3980





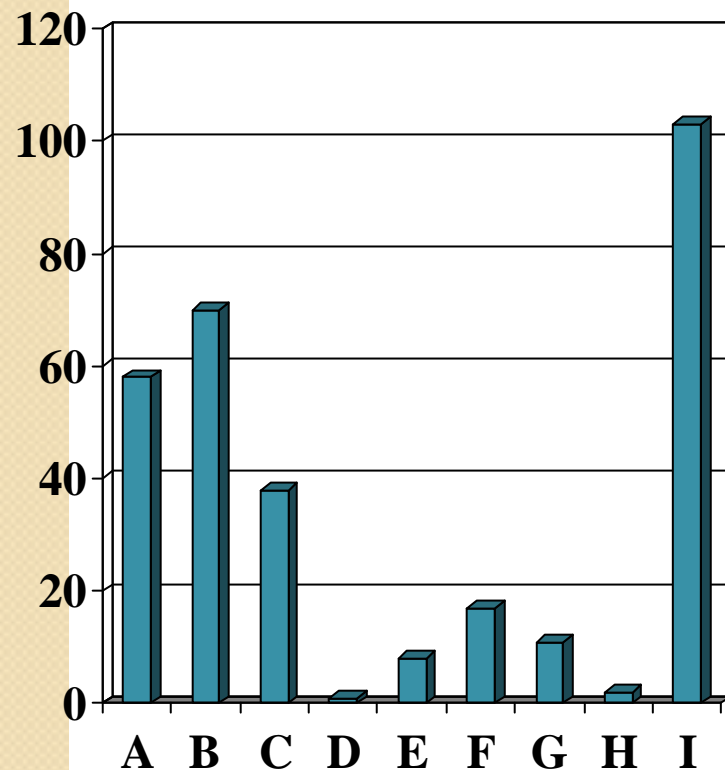
# INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

## Training received by Departmental & other organization



# INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

## Courses conducted up to 2009



A : Initial Met. Course (58)

B : Preliminary Met Course (70)

C : Basic Forecasting Course (38)

D : Advance Met. Course (01)

E : Special Seismology Course (08)

F : Special Advance Course (17)

For Air Force Personnel

G : Primary Met Course (PAF) (11)

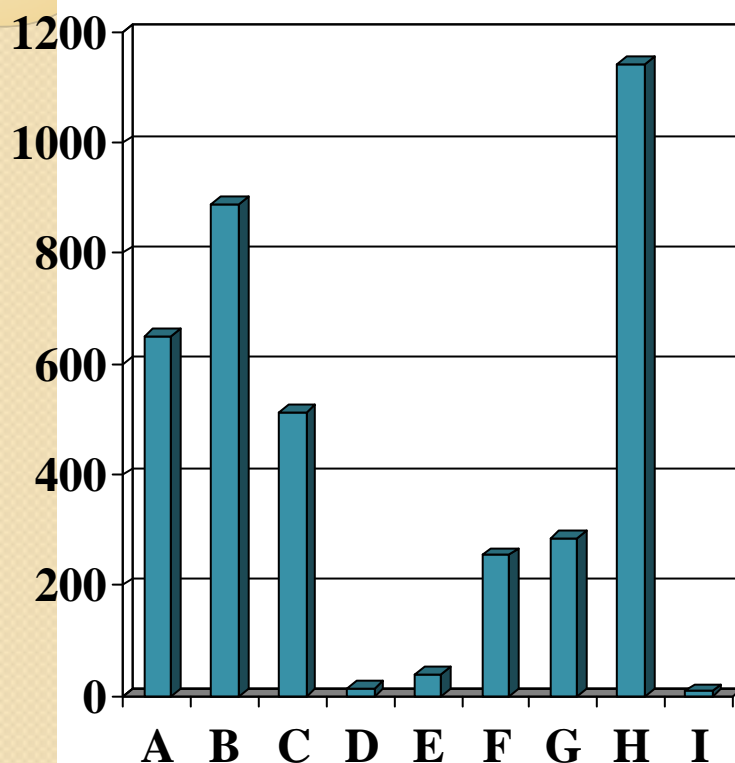
H : Higher Primary Met Course (02)

I : Other Special Courses (103)

**Total : 309 Course**

# INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

## Persons Trained in each course up to 2009



|  |        |
|--|--------|
| A : Initial Met. Course                  | (650)  |
| B : Preliminary Met Course               | (889)  |
| C : Basic Forecasting Course             | (514)  |
| D : Advance Met. Course                  | (14)   |
| E : Special Seismology Course            | (39)   |
| F : Special Advance Course               | (254)  |
| For Air Fore Personnel                   |        |
| G : Primary Met Course (PAF)             | (286)  |
| H : Other Special Courses                | (1143) |
| I : Post Graduate Diploma in Meteorology | ( 9)   |

**Total : 3950 Persons**

# Extreme weather events

- Highest recorded temperature **53.0 ° C** at TURBAT on July 3, 2002.
- Lowest recorded temperature **-24.1 ° C** at SKARDU on January 1. 1995.
- Heaviest rainfall in a day **591.9 mm** at ISLAMABAD on July 24, 2001.

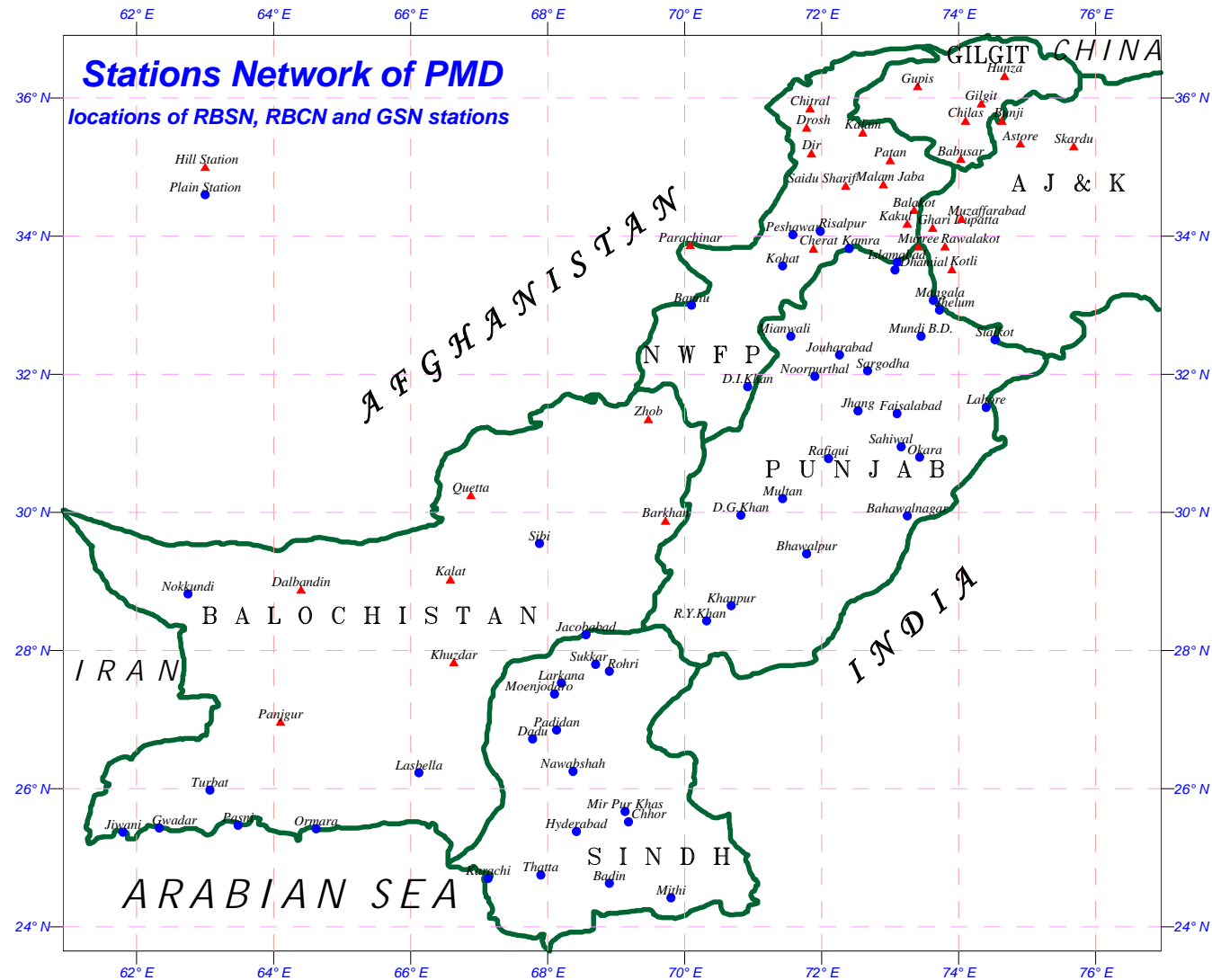


## **SURFACE**

### **RBSN, RBCN, GSN, manned stations and AWS**

|        | RBSN | RBCN | GSN | Manned<br>stations | AWS * |
|--------|------|------|-----|--------------------|-------|
| number | 92   | 55   | 6   | -                  | 50    |

# RBSN Stations



# National Drought/Environment Monitoring & Early Warning Centre

## Project Components

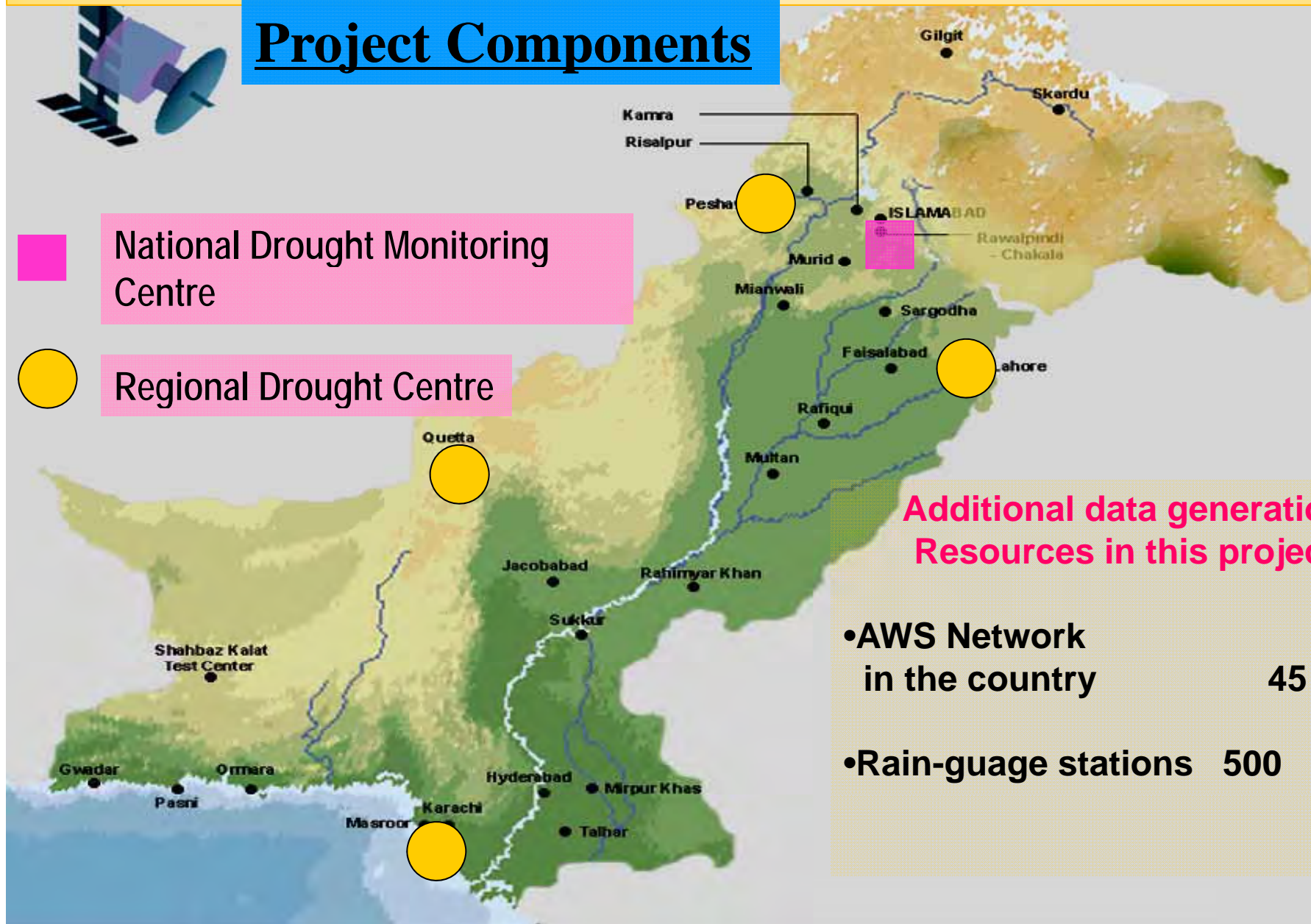


 National Drought Monitoring Centre

 Regional Drought Centre

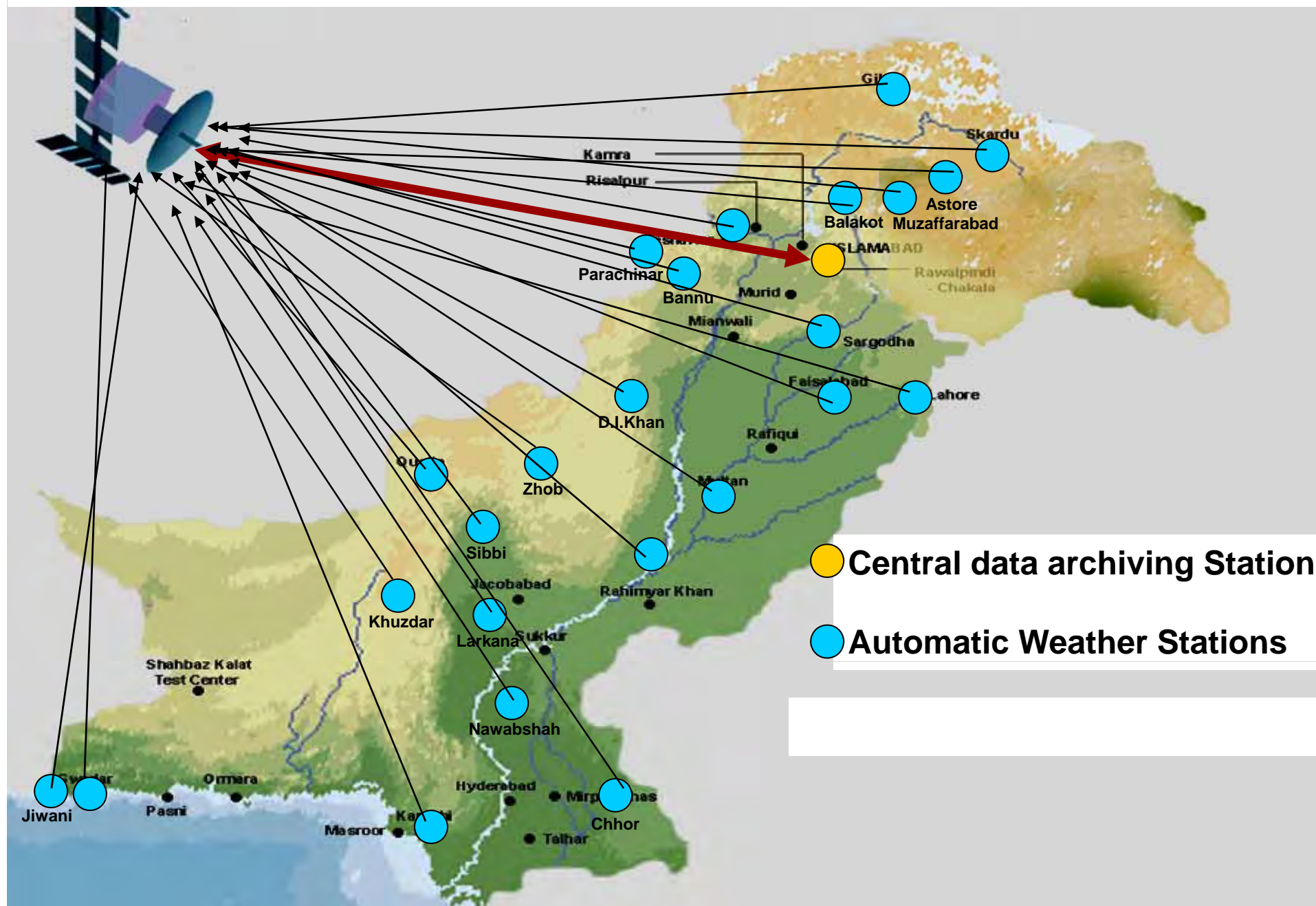
**Additional data generation  
Resources in this project**

- AWS Network in the country 45
- Rain-guage stations 500





# Automation of Meteorological Observing Network




# PAKISTAN RAINGAUGES NETWORK

The map illustrates the extensive network of rain gauges across Pakistan, categorized by province:

- NWFP RAINGAUGES NETWORK:** Located in the northwestern region, showing gauges like Ranolia Dubair, Dattu Kohistan, and Shinkiani.
- BALUCHISTAN RAINGAUGES NETWORK:** Located in the southwestern region, showing gauges like Taftan, Chagai, Dalbandin, and Nokkundi.
- PUNJAB RAINGAUGES NETWORK:** Located in the northeastern region, showing gauges like Feroza, Sadiqabad, and Khairpur.
- SINDH RAINGAUGES NETWORK:** Located in the southern region, showing gauges like Sukkur, Khairpur, and Fort Abbas.

The main map also shows numerous gauges in the central and eastern parts of the country, including locations like Quetta (G.C.), Mastung, Kalat, and Karachi. The density of gauges is highest in the central and eastern parts of the country, particularly in the Punjab and Sindh regions.

NWFP RAINGAUGES NETWORK



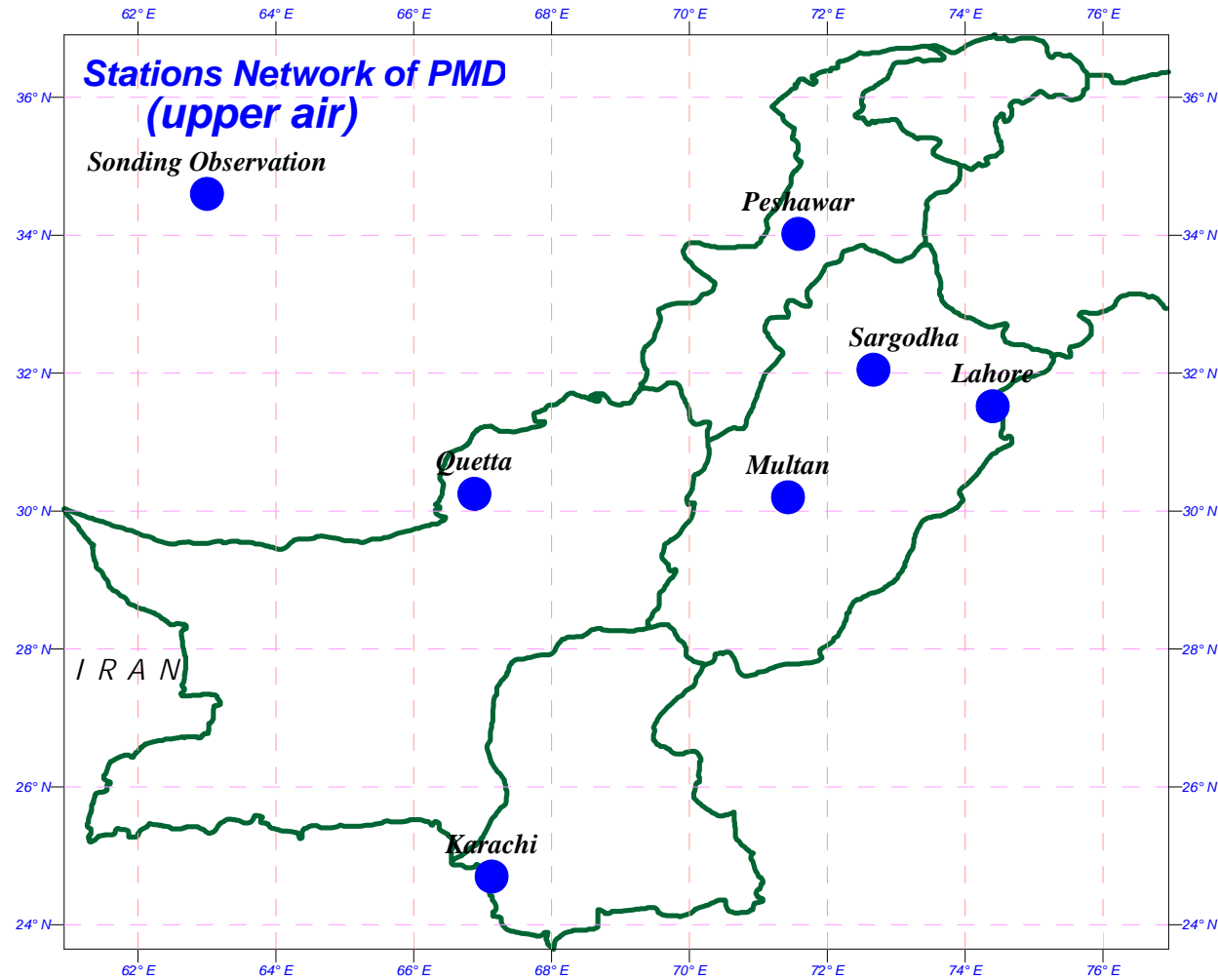
## **UPPER AIR**

### **RBSN, RBCN, GUAN, manned stations and automated system stations**

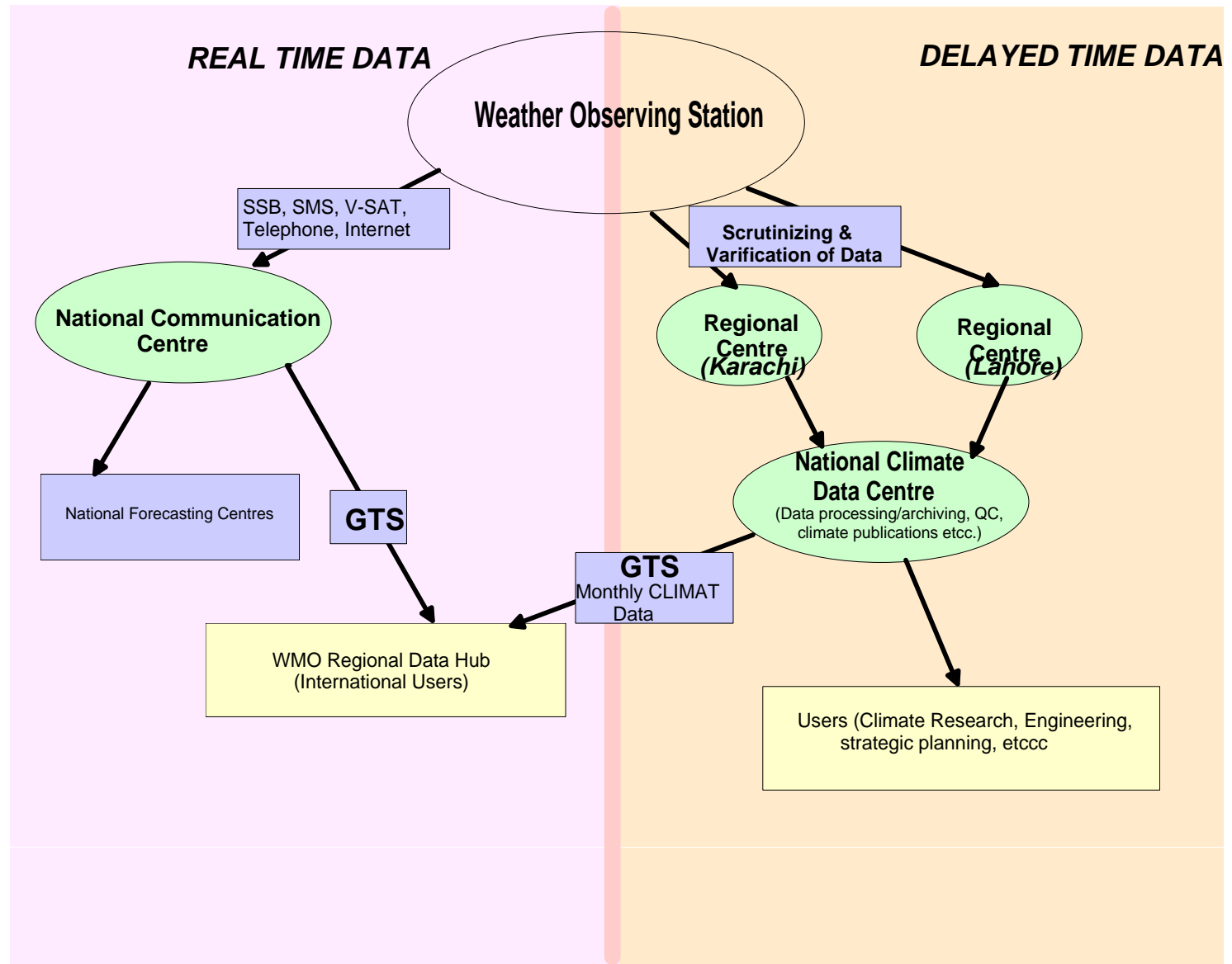
|        | RBSN | RBCN | GUAN | Manned<br>stations | Automated<br>system stations |
|--------|------|------|------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| number | 6    | 3    | 0    | -                  | -                            |

# UPPER AIR

## RBSN, RBCN, GUAN, manned stations and automated system stations



# Data flow to users and archives






## Siting and metadata

Example of metadata:

|                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| STATION NAME                       | KARACHI (AIRPORT)        |
| WMO NO                             | 41780                    |
| ICAO ID                            | OPKC                     |
| ESTABLISHED                        | 1928                     |
| LATITUDE                           | 24° 54' N                |
| LONGITUDE                          | 67° 08' E                |
| HEIGHT OF BAROMETER CISTERN AMSL   | 0073 ft (0022 m)         |
| HEIGHT OF STEVENSON SCREEN AMSL/AG | 0069 ft (0021 m) , 1.2 m |
| HEIGHT OF ANEMOMETER ABOVE GROUND  | 0023 ft (0007 m)         |
| ELEVATION                          | 21 m                     |
| TYPE OF STATION                    | HILLY/PLAIN              |



## **Quality assurance / quality control (real-time, non-real time)**

- At the observing station, officer in-charge compares and checks the data thoroughly before dissemination to National Meteorological Communication Centre. Moreover, this data is further scrutinized at Data Processing Centre, If respective Director of Regional Center feels any fault occurred in the equipment(s) then they send inspector to find out the cause of error(s) in the equipment(s) and inspector removes the defect(s) on the spot (if any).
- QC result generally communicated via various means of communication(s) Via phone, fax, email, SSB, VSAT etc. Fault/error may be rectified by verbal instruction to the officer in-charge of the observatory, otherwise inspector of the respective RC visited the observatory and he takes the remedial and necessary action.





## **Statistics and applications**

Description of statistics and application for surface and upper-air observations are:

- Aeronautical Forecast and Warning services for Aviation.
- Flood Forecast and Warning Service.
- Farmer's Weather Bulletins and Warning Services
- Public Utility and Advisory Services in various fields of :
  - Planning and Development
  - Town Planning
  - Construction: Road, Bridges, Aerodrome, Power Plant, Air-conditioning etc.



## **Current issues and future plan**

- Expansion of more data observing network.
- Up gradation of existing observing stations.
- Installation of more AWS.
- Increase in the more observational hours (24 observations per day).

**THANK YOU**