Project 1: Data Analysis of Singapore's Rainfall and its influence on Singapore's Seafood Trade Kenneth Lim

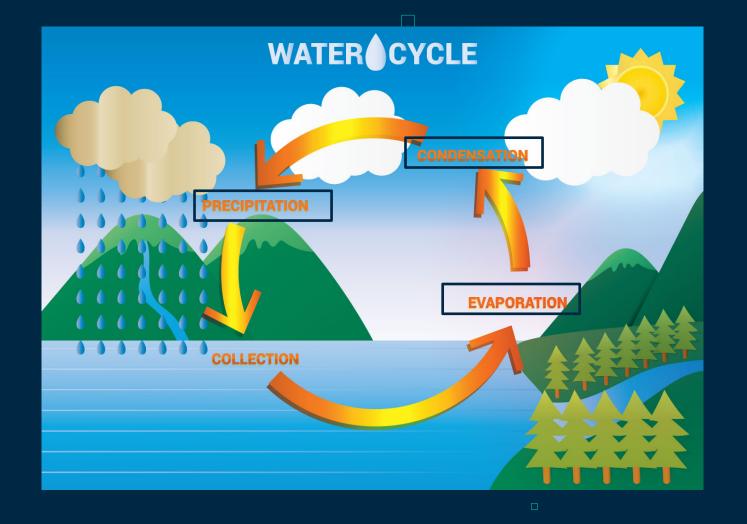
Table of Contents

01 Background, Problem Statement

02 Research Objective

03 Technical Analysis

04 Recommendations, Conclusions



Background

- Singapore is a tropical climate with abundant rainfall year round
- Proximity to the equator gives features such as high temperature, high humidity
- 2 Monsoon seasons: Northeast Monsoon, Southwest Monsoon
- Data Analyst employed by Singapore Food Agency





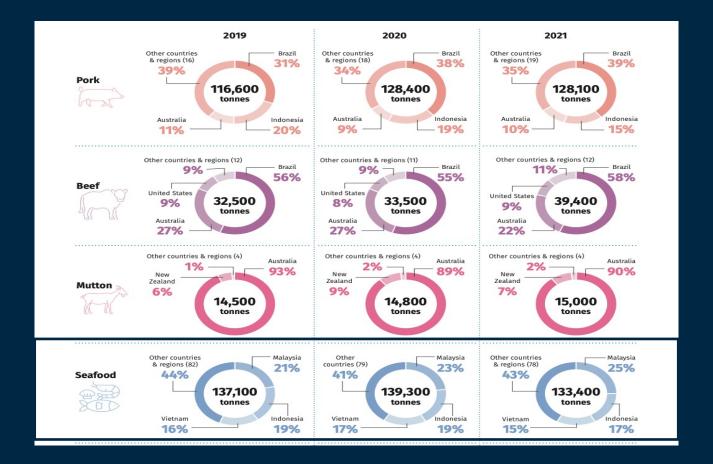
Problem Statement

How does Singapore's weather parameters affect the overall seafood supply in the market?



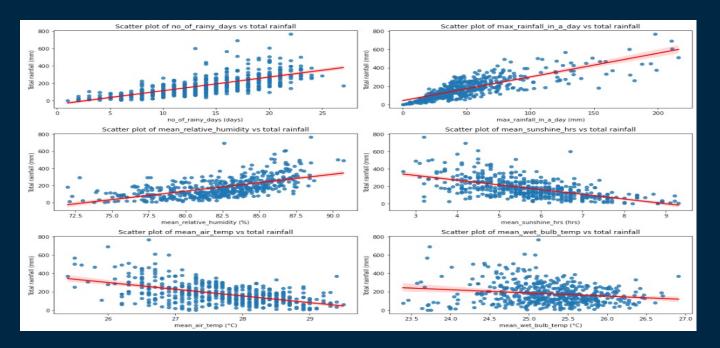
Research Findings

More than 90% of Singapore's food reserves are imported.



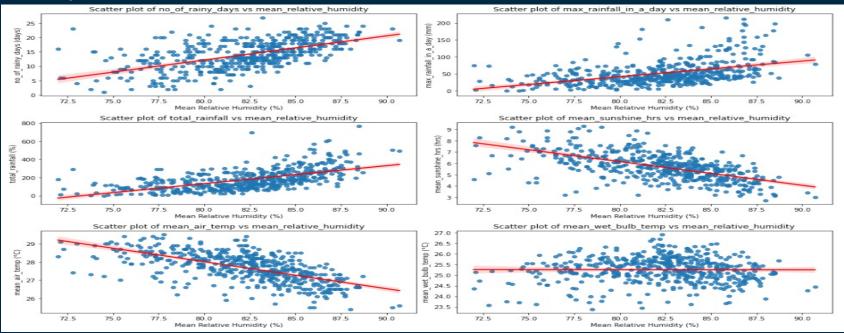
Technical Analysis

Analysis Trends of Total Rainfall & other Rainfall related parameters



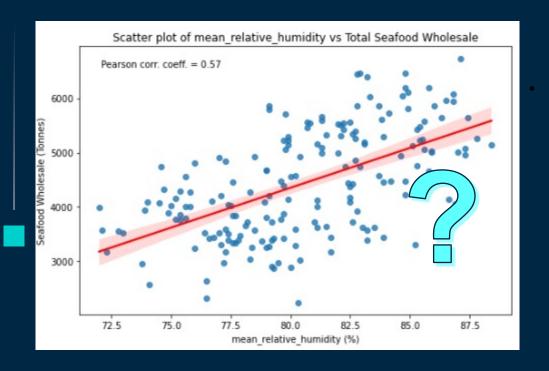
- Higher relative humidity -> More rainfall
- Higher sunshine hours and air temperature -> Less rainfall
- More Rainy days -> More rainfall

Analysis Trends of Relative Humidity & other Rainfall related parameters



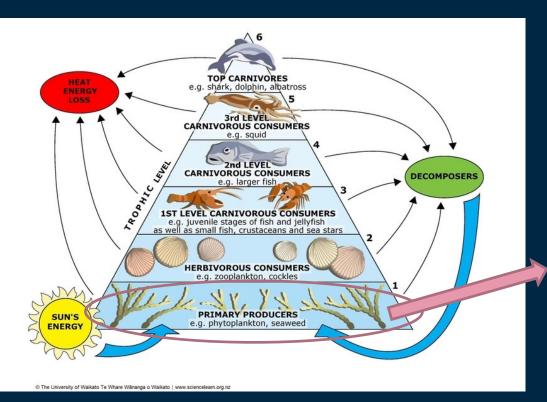
- Higher relative humidity -> More rainfall, more rainy days
- Higher relative humidity -> Lesser sunshine
- Higher relative humidity -> Lower air temperature

Analysis Trends of Relative Humidity & Total Seafood Wholesale



Higher relative humidity -> More
Seafood catches from the ocean

The Marine Food Chain





Tiny microorganisms in the oceans that are generate their own energy using CO2 and sunlight

Conclusion

- Rainfall in Singapore is commonly influenced by common weather metrics such as air temperature, relative humidity, sunshine hours.
- Relative humidity is suggested to be the key variable influencing rainfall patterns
- Seafood supply and wholesale trade in Singapore is dependent on the relative humidity
- Disruptions to plankton population in the ocean can threaten the marine ecosystem.

Recommendations







First level	Second level	Final level
 Quantify the relationship of other weather related variables E.g. Atmospheric Pressure, Wind Speed, Cloud Cover 	IncorporatePollutant/Environmental MetricsE.g. CO2, Methane emissions	 Quantify relationship between sales of seafood sub-types Relationship between seafood prices with weather variables
Weather	Environment	Economic

Thank You

Sources

- 1. IPCC Sixth Assessment Report 2022: Chapter 10: Asia. In Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability
- 2. A sustainable food system for Singapore and beyond, SFA Singapore, 11 Nov 2022: https://www.sfa.gov.sg/food-for-thought/article/detail/a-sustainable-food-system-for-singapore-and-beyond
- 3. IN FOCUS: How climate change can threaten food production in Singapore, CNA Singapore, 19 Dec 2020: https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/climate-change-singapore-food-production-fish-eggs-1340266
- 4. Enhanced phytoplankton bloom triggered by atmospheric high-pressure systems over the Northern Arabian Sea, Prasad G.Thoppil, 14 Jan 2023: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-023-27785-z
- 5. Climate change effects on aquaculture production, Global Seafood Alliance, 20 Sept 2021: https://www.globalseafood.org/advocate/climate-change-effects-on-aquaculture-production/
- 6. Climate of Singapore: http://www.weather.gov.sg/climate-climate-of-singapore/
- 7. National Geographic: Hydrologic Cycle: https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/hydrologic-cycle
- 8. What are Phytoplankton? NASA Earth Observatory: https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/Phytoplankton
- 9. Singapore food statistics 2021: https://www.sfa.gov.sg/docs/default-source/publication/sg-food-statistics/singapore-food-statistics-2021.pdf