

KERATAN AKHBAR-AKHBAR TEMPATAN
TARIKH: 4 APRIL 2016 (ISNIN)

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KERATAN AKHBAR
THE STAR (NATION) : MUKA SURAT 6
TARIKH: 04 APRIL 2016 (ISNIN)

Mercury in Batu Embun and Temerloh hits 37°C

PETALING JAYA: Batu Embun and Temerloh in Pahang recorded temperatures exceeding 37°C as of 4pm yesterday, says Science, Technology and Innovation Minister Datuk Seri Madius Tangau.

He said that three areas, which

have not received rainfall for more than 30 consecutive days, were Langkawi (48 days), Arau, Perlis (43 days) and Seberang Perai, Penang (34 days).

Madius said the number of hot spots in peninsular Malaysia had

gone down from nine on Saturday to seven yesterday.

But he added that the situation remained unchanged in Sabah with one hot spot observed and five in Sarawak.

The Meteorological Department

said the heavy rain early yesterday in the Klang Valley might be the start of the expected inter-monsoon season.

The monsoon rains are expected to mitigate effect of the heatwave caused by El Nino.

Agency publishes book on cyber crime

SERI KEMBANGAN — As Malaysians become increasingly dependent on the Internet, private data protection has become of greater concern to the authorities.

To raise awareness on the importance of keeping personal information secure, Putrajaya's Cybersecurity Malaysia has started publishing books on real-life horror stories from some of the cases of cyber crime it has handled over the years.

According to chief executive officer Amirudin Abdul Wahab, Cybersecurity teamed up last year with publisher

Karangkraf to publish *Kisah Benar 999*, a compilation of 27 of the most interesting cases handled by Cyber999.

Cyber999 is a hotline under the agency that handles complaints of identity theft, fraud and online harassment.

"We just listed down the real cases, changed the names, and gave it to Karangkraf to write and publish them," Amirudin told Malay Mail Online.

"This way, more people know about what is happening. These are all true stories."

After the release of *Kisah Benar 999*,

Amirudin said the agency was approached on possibly turning their stories into a TV series.

"We told them, we did not have the funding, so if they are willing to invest we are more than happy to share the content," he said.

Amirudin said a sequel to it is on the way. The second book will detail some of Cyber999's more complicated cases, he said.

"The first book was a compilation of cases based on public complaints. This second

book will be about digital forensic cases, a compilation of cases we have helped the police with in the past," he said.

Apart from the hotline to help the general public and also educate them, Cybersecurity runs a digital forensic lab — the first of its kind in Malaysia — where they help the police with digital forensic evidence.

Cybersecurity handles an average of 10,000 cases of cyber crime every year, mostly based on complaints from the public.

KERATAN AKHBAR
UTUSAN MALAYSIA (MEGA KAMPUS) : MUKA SURAT 20
TARIKH : 4 APRIL 2016 (ISNIN)

UniSZA juara Pertandingan Rekabentuk Malaysia 2015

PELAJAR Fakulti Senireka dan Teknologi Kreatif (FSTK) Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA) mencipta kejayaan cemerlang apabila muncul juara dalam Pertandingan Rekabentuk Malaysia 2015 kategori Institut Pengajian Tinggi (IPT) sekali gus membawa pulang wang tunai RM7,000 beserta trofi dan sijil penyertaan.

Muhammad Fikri Abd Aziz, 23, berkata, dia tidak menjangkakan meraih tempat pertama dalam pertandingan anjuran **Majlis Rekabentuk Malaysia (MRM)** yang julung kali disertainya itu.

"Kemenangan ini telah memberi

saya motivasi untuk terus berusaha gigih dalam memikirkan idea-idea kreatif dan bernas yang mampu memberi faedah kepada diri, masyarakat dan negara.

"Malah, dorongan daripada keluarga, pensyarah dan rakan-rakan juga telah banyak membantu serta memberi semangat untuk saya merealisasikan kemenangan ini" katanya yang merupakan pelajar Tahun 2, Ijazah Sarjana Muda Rekabentuk Perindustrian.

Pelajar yang berasal dari Kelantan itu merekabentuk alat keselamatan untuk mengukur paras air ketika musim banjir yang diberi nama "Flood Board".

Menurut Fikri, alat rekaan beliau itu sungguh unik berbanding yang sedia ada kerana mempunyai bentuk dan saiz sebenar yang membolehkan orang ramai atau pengguna menjangka kedalaman paras air ketika banjir.

"Alat pengukur ini telah dibahagikan mengikut tahap ketinggian dan juga tiga warna sebagai panduan iaitu kuning untuk paras biasa, jingga untuk peringkat berjaga-jaga dan merah untuk amaran bahaya.

"Selain itu, saya juga membahagikan alat ini mengikut enam tahap anggota badan manusia sebagai panduan untuk

mengetahui paras air banjir iaitu lutut, paha, pinggang, dada, leher dan kepala," katanya.

Tambahnya, kos menghasilkan alat pengukur itu tidak terlalu mahal dan alat ini boleh digunakan di semua kawasan terutamanya yang berisiko dilanda banjir di samping dapat membantu masyarakat untuk berjaga-jaga ketika musim tengkujuh.

"Saya berharap pihak MRM dapat mengkomersialkan alat rekaan saya ini untuk membantu orang ramai sekali gus merealisasikan impian saya untuk melihat "Flood Board" ini digunakan di negara kita", katanya.

**MUHAMMAD
FIKRI ABD AZIZ**
muncul juara dalam
Pertandingan
Rekabentuk
Malaysia 2015
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KERATAN AKHBAR
UTUSAN MALAYSIA (UTUSAN KOTA) : MUKA SURAT 26
TARIKH : 4 APRIL 2016 (ISNIN)

Aktiviti pembangunan pesat, kurangnya kawasan hijau

KL berstatus pulau haba bandar?

Oleh ROSKHOIRAH YAHYA
 kota@utusan.com.my

■ KUALA LUMPUR 3 APRIL

RAMAI yang tidak peduli tentang fenomena pulau haba bandar. Sebelum kejadian itu memberi kesan negatif kepada masyarakat, punca dan penyelesaian perlu dicari, jangan sampai 'bila sudah terhantuk baru tergedah'.

Pihak yang bertanggungjawab dalam merancang dan meluluskan kerja-kerja kemajuan dan pembangunan, jangan terlalu melihat kuantiti tanpa menghiraukan kualiti alam sekitar dan impak kepada alam sekitar dan masyarakat.

Di bandar raya Kuala Lumpur, impak aktiviti pembangunan terhadap alam sekitar semakin jelas.

Bangunan pencakar langit dibina bagi 'cendawan tumbuh selepas hujan' sekaligus mengurangkan kawasan hijau hanya kerana mahu memenuhi kehendak dan keperluan semasa.

Tinjauan Utusan Malaysia di sekitar ibu negara baru-baru ini mendapati proses pembinaan begitu pesat sehingga mampu mengubah pola suhu semula jadi di persekitaran.

Terdapat banyak bangunan konkrit berasaskan simen yang

dibina sekaligus haba tidak dapat diserap sebaliknya akan berlakunya pemantulan semula haba.

Jurucakap Jabatan Meteorologi Malaysia berkata, fenomena tersebut biasa berlaku di kawasan metropolitan seluruh negara, termasuk di Tokyo, Toronto, Boston dan tidak terkecuali Kuala Lumpur.

"Fenomena pulau haba bandar dianggap sebagai isu alam sekitar yang banyak berkait rapat dengan aspek pemuliharaan alam sekitar bandar," katanya dalam kenyataan bagi mengulas fenomena pulau haba bandar yang dialami Kuala Lumpur.

Pulau haba bandar, menurut kenyataan itu membawa maksud kawasan metropolitan yang mempunyai suhu lebih tinggi dari kawasan sekitarnya disebabkan kewujudan bangunan konkrit dan aktiviti manusia.

"Muka bumi asalnya diiluti tumbuhan telah diganti oleh bangunan konkrit yang merupakan bahan bukan pemantul dan tidak menyerap air."

"Bahan-bahan yang digunakan untuk membina bangunan ini menyerap sinaran matahari dan membebaskan haba ke atmosfera," menurut kenyataan itu.

info FENOMENA PULAU HABA

- > Bangunan konkrit dan permukaan berturap menyerap dan menyimpan haba lebih cepat daripada tanah dan tumbuhan di luar bandar
- > Susunan bangunan yang rapat menghalang laluan tiupan angin
- > Binaan bangunan yang terdiri daripada cermin dan kaca juga memerangkap haba
- > Konkrit juga membebaskan haba secara perlahan-lahan pada waktu malam
- > Sisa haba daripada penyaman udara, kilang dan kenderaan bermotor
- > Pencemaran di bandar karbon dioksida, wap air dan zarah menyerap dan membalikkan
- > Sebahagian daripada sinaran gelombang panjang. Jika tidak, sinaran ini akan terus naik ke angkasa.
- > Kekurangan tumbuh-tumbuhan untuk menyerap haba matahari. Tumbuh-tumbuhan mampu menyerap gas karbon dioksida dan menyederhanakan suhu.



FENOMENA pulau haba bandar turut berlaku di Kuala Lumpur disebabkan faktor perkembangan bandar dan perindustrian yang begitu pesat sehingga mampu mengubah pola dan trend suhu semula jadi di persekitaran bandar.



Fenomena pulau haba bandar dianggap sebagai isu alam sekitar yang banyak berkait rapat dengan aspek pemuliharaan alam sekitar bandar.

JURUCAKAP JABATAN METEOROLOGI MALAYSIA

KERJA-KERJA pembinaan bangunan pencakar langit yang giat dijalankan didakwa menjadi punca Kuala Lumpur turut mengalami fenomena pulau haba bandar.



GELAGAT seorang warga emas dirakam jurugambar Utusan Malaysia. Ghazali Basri di sebuah gerai makanan di Jalan Chow Kit, Kuala Lumpur membasuh muka ekoran cuaca panas yang melanda ibu negara sejak dua minggu lalu. - UTUSAN/ GHAZALI BASRI

KERATAN AKHBAR
NEW STRAITS TIMES (COMMENT) : MUKA SURAT 7
TARIKH : 4 APRIL 2016 (ISNIN)

COMMENT

Deep and growing fissures in the West Antarctic ice cap show creeping evidence of the disaster scenario that awaits the world's coastlines and its cities from New York to Hong Kong. Unless more stringent efforts are taken to limit emissions of greenhouse gases, US scientists say we may not duck the climatic catastrophe to come. NYT pic

Danger of Antarctica ice melt

ALARMING: The world's coastlines, including its great cities, may drown due to rapid melting of glacial ice, warn scientists

FOR half a century, climate scientists have seen the West Antarctic ice sheet, a remnant of the last ice age, as a sword of Damocles hanging over human civilisation.

The great ice sheet, larger than Mexico, is thought to be potentially vulnerable to disintegration from a relatively small amount of global warming, and capable of raising the sea level by 3.66m or more should it break up. But, researchers long assumed the worst effects would take hundreds — if not thousands — of years to occur.

Now, new research suggests the disaster scenario could play out much sooner. Continued high emissions of heat-trapping gases could launch a disintegration of the ice sheet within decades, according to a study published on March 30, heaving enough water into the ocean to raise the sea level as much as a metre by the end of this century.

With ice melting in other regions, too, the total rise of the sea could reach 1.5m to 1.8m by 2100, the researchers found. That is roughly twice the increase reported as a plausible worst-case scenario by a United Nations panel just three years ago, and so high it would likely provoke a profound crisis within the lifetimes of children born today.

The situation would grow far worse beyond 2100, the researchers found, with the rise of the sea exceeding a pace of 30.48cm per

decade by the middle of the 22nd century. Scientists had documented such rates of increase in the geologic past, when far larger ice sheets were collapsing, but most of them had long assumed it would be impossible to reach rates so extreme with the smaller ice sheets of today.

"We are not saying this is definitely going to happen," said David Pollard, a researcher at Pennsylvania State University and a co-author of the new paper.

"But I think we are pointing out that there's a danger, and it should receive a lot more attention."

The long-term effect would likely be to drown the world's coastlines, including many of its great cities.

New York City is nearly 400 years old. In the worst-case scenario conjured by the research, its chances of surviving another 400 years in anything like its present form would appear to be remote. Miami, New Orleans, London, Venice, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Sydney are all just as vulnerable as New York, or more so.

In principle, coastal defences could be built to protect the densest cities, but experts believe it will be impossible to do that along all 152,888km of the American coastline, meaning that immense areas will most likely have to be abandoned to the rising sea.

The new research, published by the journal *Nature*, is based on improvements in a computerised model of Antarctica and its complex landscape of rocks and glaciers, meant to capture factors newly recognised as imperilling the stability of the ice.

The new version of the model allowed the scientists, for the first time, to reproduce high sea levels of the past, such as a climatic period about 125,000 years ago when the seas rose to levels 6m to 9m higher than today.

That gave them greater confidence in the model's ability to project the future sea level, although

they acknowledged that they do not yet have an answer that could be called definitive.

"You could think of all sorts of ways that we might duck this one," said Richard B. Alley, a leading expert on glacial ice at Pennsylvania State University.

"I'm hopeful that will happen. But, given what we know, I don't think we can tell people that we're confident of that."

Alley was not an author of the new paper, although it is based in part on his ideas about the stability of glacial ice. Several other scientists not involved in the paper described it as significant, with some of them characterising it as a milestone.

But, those same scientists emphasised that it was a single paper, and unlikely to be the last word on the fate of West Antarctica. The effort to include the newly recognised factors imperilling the ice is still crude, with years of work likely needed to improve the models.

Peter U. Clark of Oregon State University helped lead the last effort by a UN panel to assess the risks of sea level rise; he was not involved in the new paper. He emphasised that the research, like much previous work, highlighted the urgency of bringing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases under control.

It was his panel that had estimated an upper limit of a metre on the likely sea level rise in the 21st century, while specifically warning that a better understanding of the vulnerability of Antarctic ice could change that estimate. The new research is the work of two scientists who have been at the forefront of ice-sheet modelling for years.

They are Robert M. DeConto of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and Pollard, who is a colleague of Alley's at Penn State.

In a lengthy interview, DeConto recounted years of frustration. The computer programme he had built

in a long-running collaboration with Pollard showed increasing sophistication in its ability to explain the behaviour of ice sheets, but it had some trouble analysing the past.

Unless global temperatures were raised to unrealistic levels, the model would not melt enough ice to reproduce the high sea levels known to have occurred in previous periods when either the atmosphere or the ocean was warmer.

The ability to reproduce past events is considered a stringent test of the merits of any geological model.

"We knew something was missing," DeConto said.

The new idea came from Alley. He urged his colleagues to consider what would happen as a warming climate attacked huge shelves of floating ice that help to protect and buttress the West Antarctic ice sheet.

Smaller, nearby ice shelves have already started to disintegrate, most spectacularly in 2002, when an ice shelf the size of Rhode Island, the Larsen B shelf, broke apart in two weeks.

The paper published on Wednesday does contain some good news. A far more stringent effort to limit emissions of greenhouse gases would stand a fairly good chance of saving West Antarctica from collapse, the scientists found.

That aspect of their paper contrasts with other recent studies postulating that a gradual disintegration of West Antarctica may have already become unstoppable.

But, the recent climate deal negotiated in Paris would not reduce emissions nearly enough to achieve that goal. That deal is to be formally signed by world leaders in a ceremony in New York next month, in a UN building that stands directly by the rising water.

The writer is a 'New York Times' columnist.

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JUSTIN GILLIS