

Climate Impact Company Early AG Wire

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Wednesday March 7, 2018

Today's Highlight: No beneficial rain to Argentina next 30 days. China very dry to very wet. Warming Europe.

Argentina: While traders “debate worst drought on record” across Argentina the operational models squeeze out some rainfall in both the 5-day (*Fig. 1*) and 6-10 day (*Fig. 2*) forecast according to the ECMWF. The overnight GFS is drier. The potential rainfall is nowhere near beneficial to dry soils across the wheat and soybean growing areas. The MJO is stalled in the Indian Ocean and yesterday's ECMWF 30-day MJO outlook indicates no eastward migration is indicated. Therefore we cannot say there is any support for needed rainfall to douse the Argentina drought through early April.

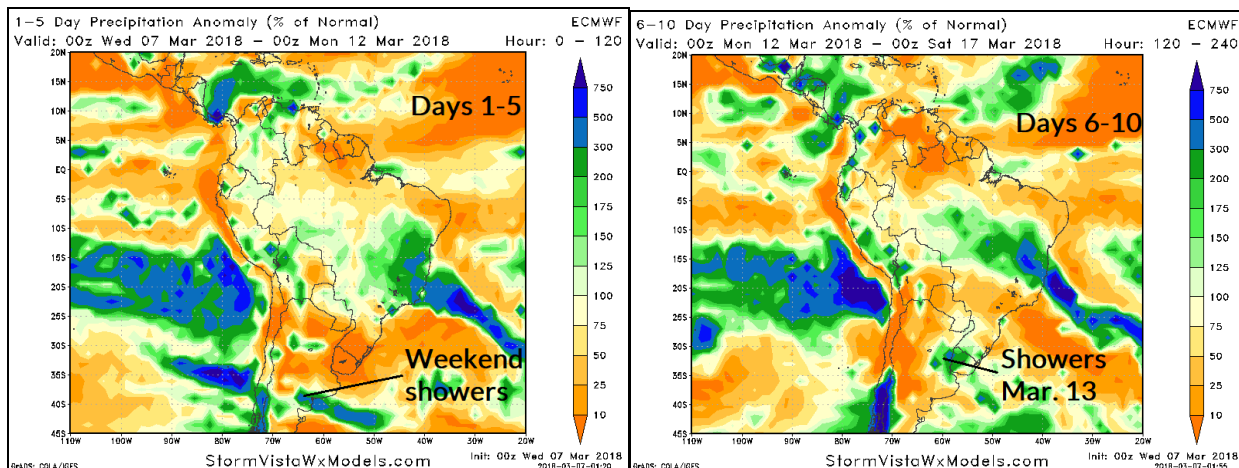


Fig. 1-2: The ECMWF day 1-5/day 6-10 percent of normal rainfall across South America indicating “spotty” Argentina rainfall.

Australia: The February Australia soil moisture analysis maintains the wet West/dry East signature (*Fig. 3*). The catalyst to this wet/dry pattern has been a mean upper trough near the cool SSTA west of Australia while a

strong subtropical ridge causing the eastern Australia drought is linked to warm SSTA east of Australia to New Zealand. The warm SSTA east of Australia is fading. The Indian Ocean MJO reach to cause Australian rains is an on again/off again proposition. There his heavy rain across interior northeast Argentina (at times) the next 4 days reversing dry next week (*Fig. 4*). Tropical cyclone activity is mostly well east of Australia and may affect the north coast only (*Fig. 5*) over the next 2 weeks.

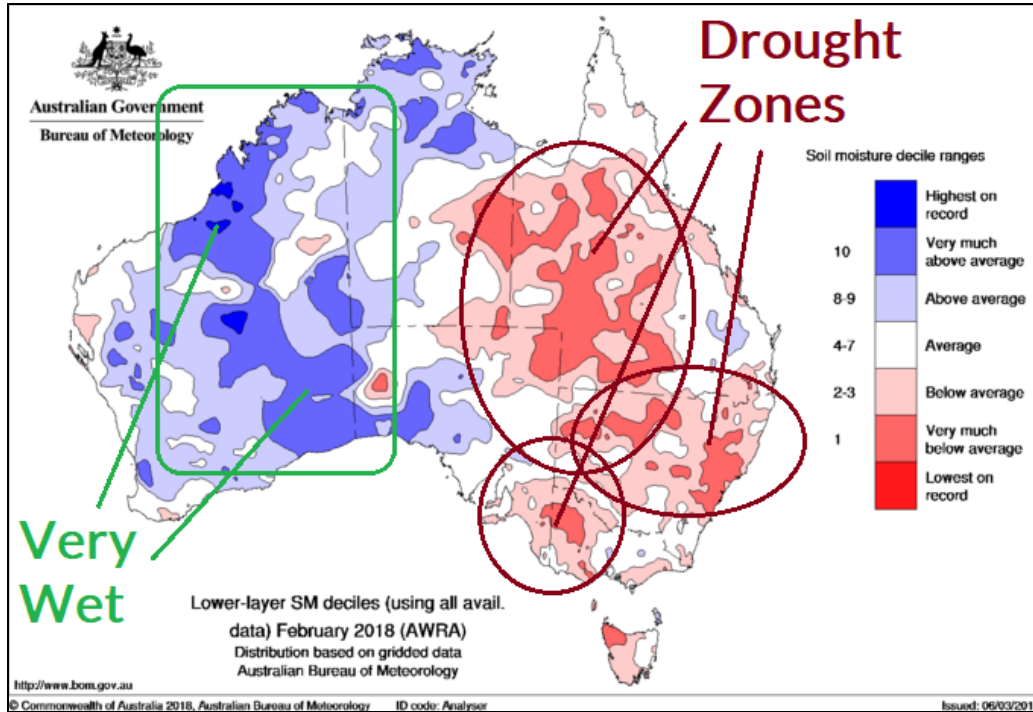


Fig. 3: The February 2018 soil moisture anomaly analysis across Australia.

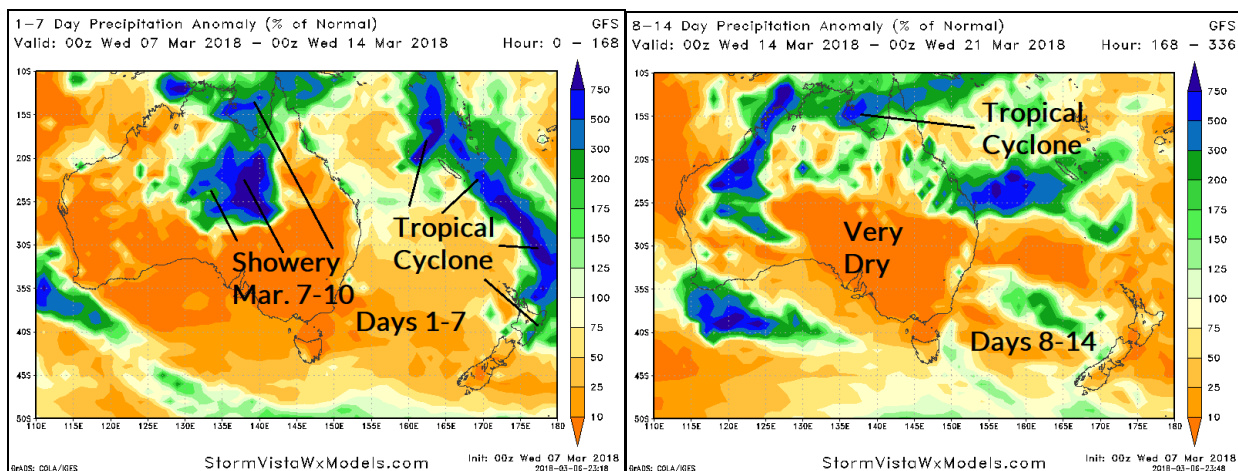


Fig. 4-5: Day 1-7/day 8-14 percent of normal precipitation forecasts across Australia.

China: An extended area of high pressure and dry weather south of the central/north Eurasia snow cover keeps China very dry the next 7-10 days (*Fig. 6*). However, an upper trough over the Bay of Bengal vaults moisture northeastward across eastern Asia in the 10-14 day period causing a wet reversal across China (*Fig. 7*). The pattern change may be related to the Indian Ocean MJO.

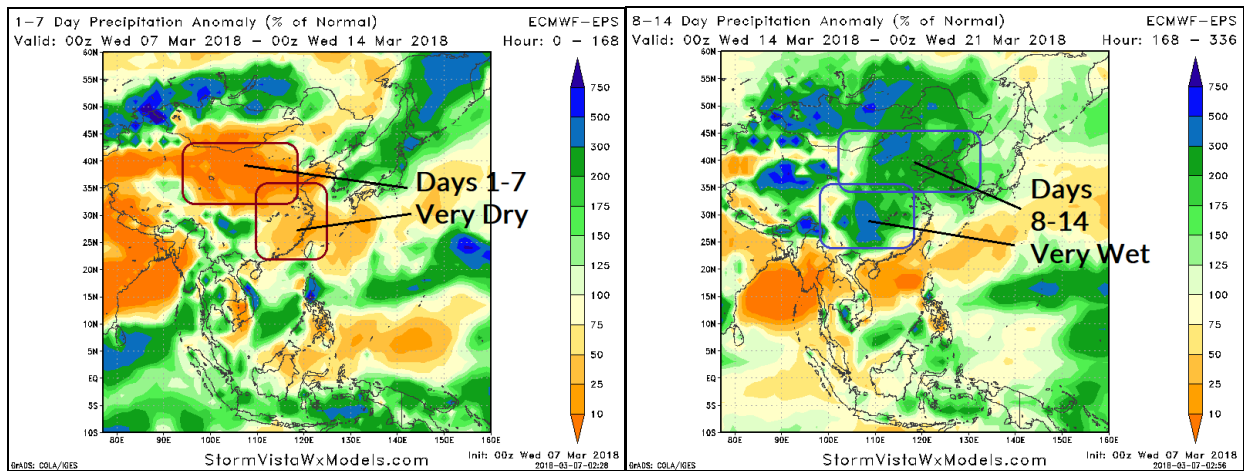


Fig. 6-7: Day 1-7/day 8-14 percent of normal precipitation forecasts across China using the ECMWF ENS.

Europe: The late winter cold and snowy pattern in Europe eases reversing quite warm in Southeast Europe the next 7 days (*Fig. 8*) expanding across Eastern Europe in the 8-14 day period (*Fig. 9*).

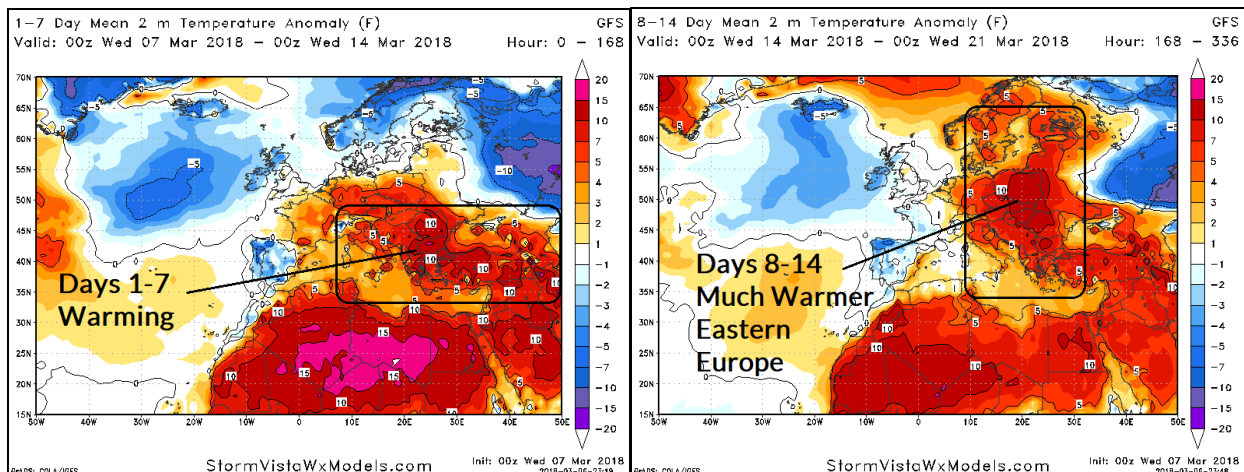


Fig. 8-9: Day 1-7/day 8-14 temperature anomaly forecast across Europe and Western Russia using the GFS OP.

United States: A dramatic change overnight in the medium-range by forecast models particularly the GFS OP indicates an emerging very warm pattern in the East while the West is apparently the early spring cold target. The precipitation outlook indicates most of the U.S. is dry days 1-7 (*Fig. 10*). In the 8-14 day period the West turns snowy (*Fig. 11*). Given the cold West/warm East thermal contrast there is risk the Central U.S. could turn wetter toward the end of the 8-14 day period.

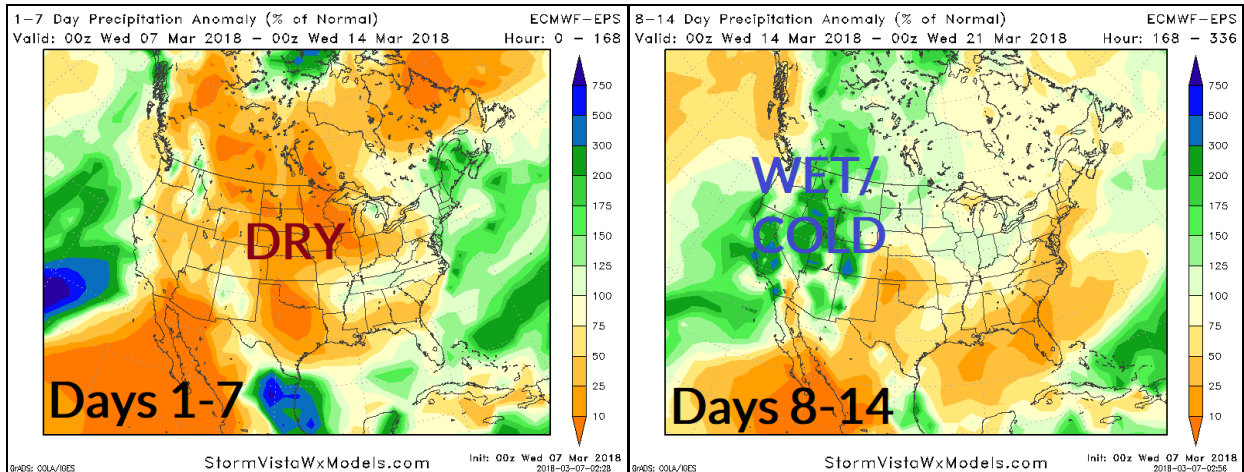


Fig. 10-11: Day 1-7/day 8-14 percent of normal precipitation forecast across the U.S. according to the ECM ENS.