

Climate Impact Company Early AG Wire

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Thursday March 8, 2018

Today's Highlight: Decelerating La Nina climatology

Decelerating La Nina: The Climate Impact ENSO analog years (2012, 2009 and 2001) indicate mature La Nina NOW followed by neutral ENSO phase (*Fig. 1*) for meteorological spring (MAR/APR/MAY) continuing through meteorological summer (JUN/JUL/AUG). There are many climatology assessments for the presence of La Nina. Appropriate for the first and second quarter of 2018 is climatology for a decelerating La Nina. This morning's report takes a look at APR/MAY/JUN precipitation patterns coupled with current global soil moisture (*Fig. 2*) making an assessment of drought risk approaching mid-summer in the northern hemisphere.

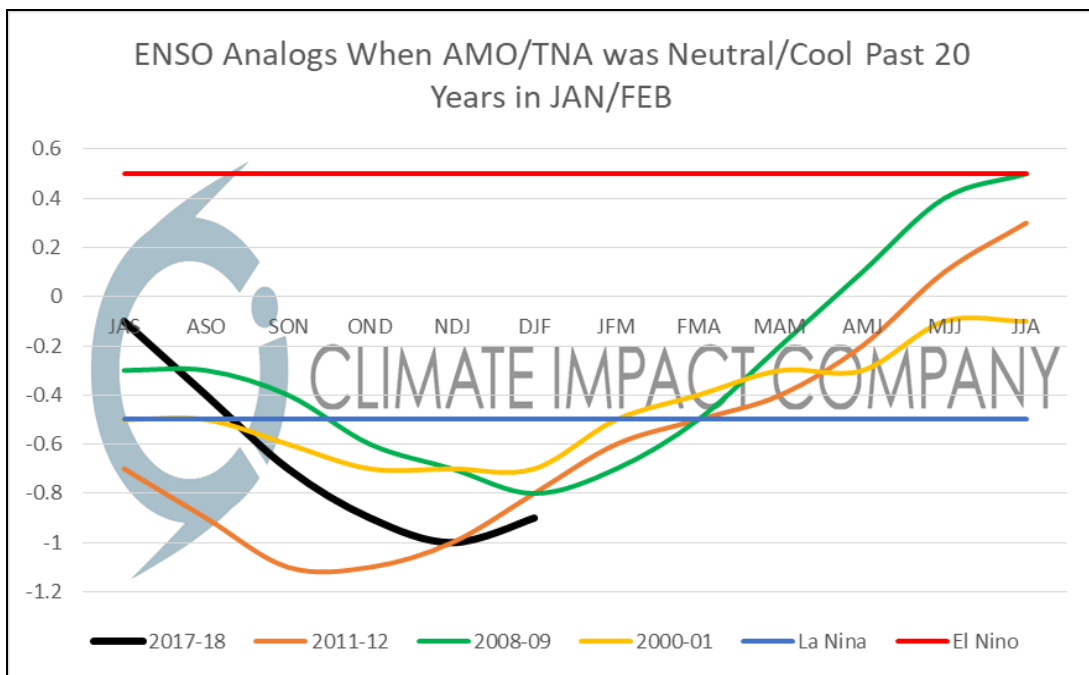


Fig. 1: The Climate Impact Company ENSO analog forecast using NOAA operational Nino index for the Nino34 SSTA region.

Global Soil Moisture Anomalies as of March 1

Calculated Soil Moisture Ranking Percentile
FEB 2018

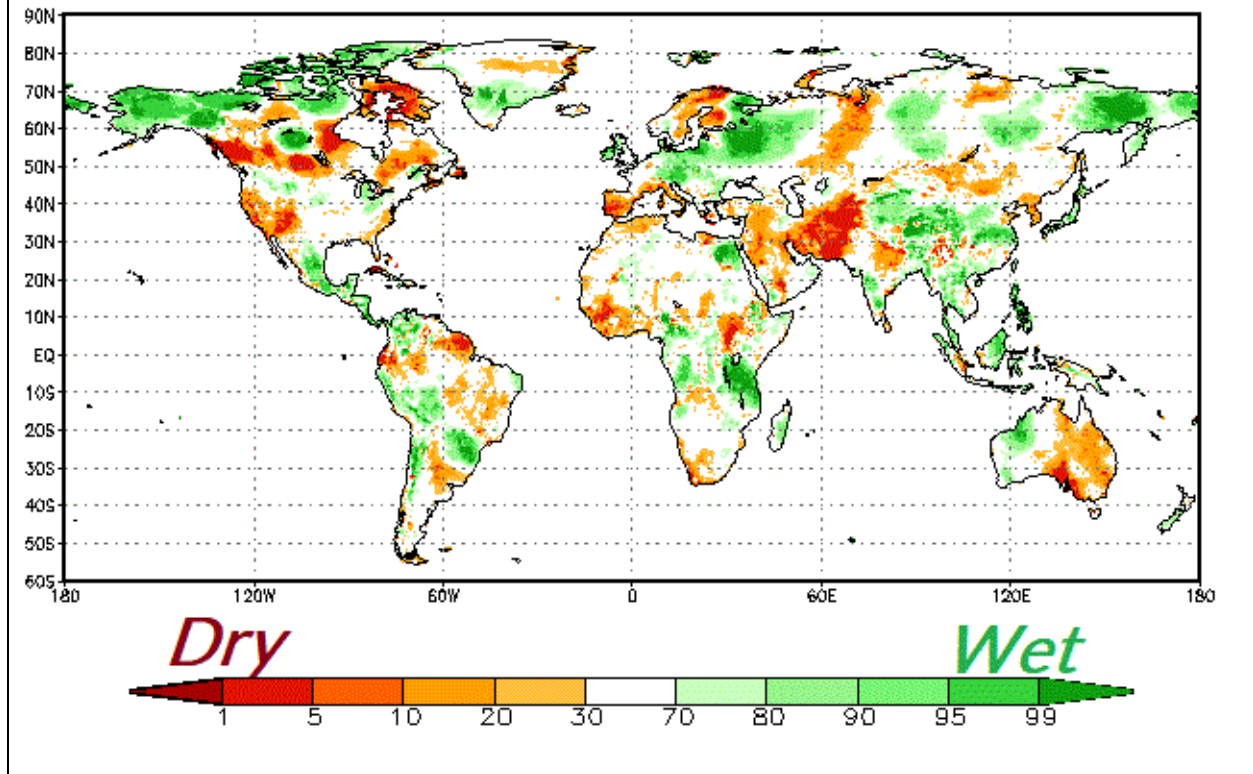


Fig. 2: Global soil moisture percent of normal ranking percentile for the month of February 2018 is indicated.

United States: The decelerating La Nina climatology based on Climate Impact ENSO analog years indicates the South-Central U.S. goes dry (*Fig. 3*). The eastern half of this dry zone was hit hard by late winter heavy rains. However, central and western Texas to the southwest Great Plains is dry and likely to turn much drier which also increases the risk of anomalous heat for early in the warm season ahead.

Europe: Europe avoids a drought scenario except for Spain where harsh drought strengthens (*Fig. 4*). Foreshadowed by a lot of late season snowfall much of Europe/Western Russia is wetter than normal for APR/MAY/JUN.

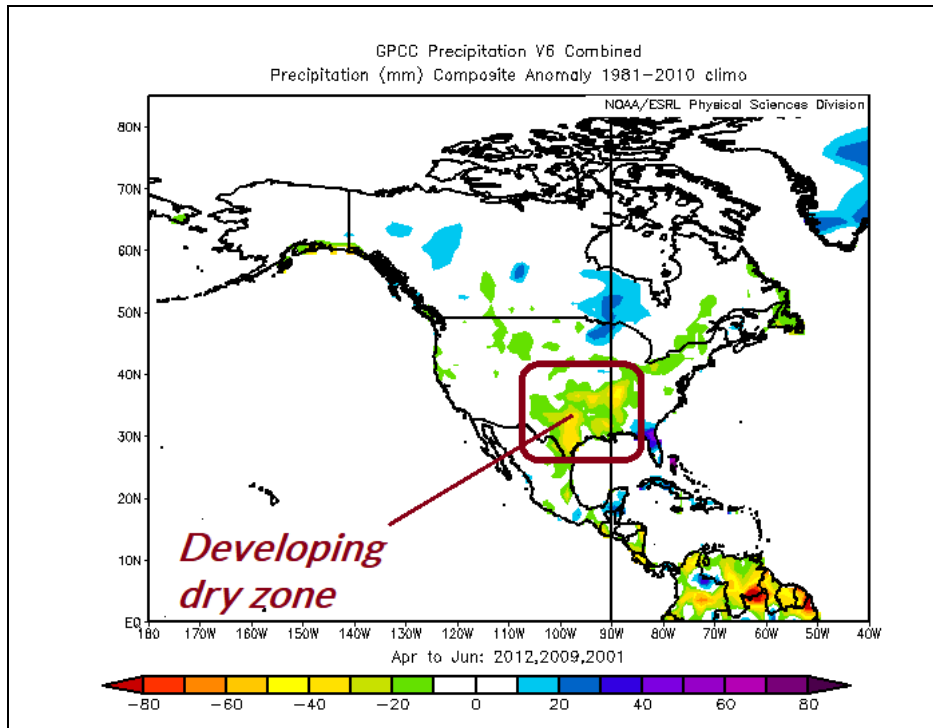


Fig. 3: Based on decelerating La Nina, the APR/MAY/JUN precipitation anomalies across North America.

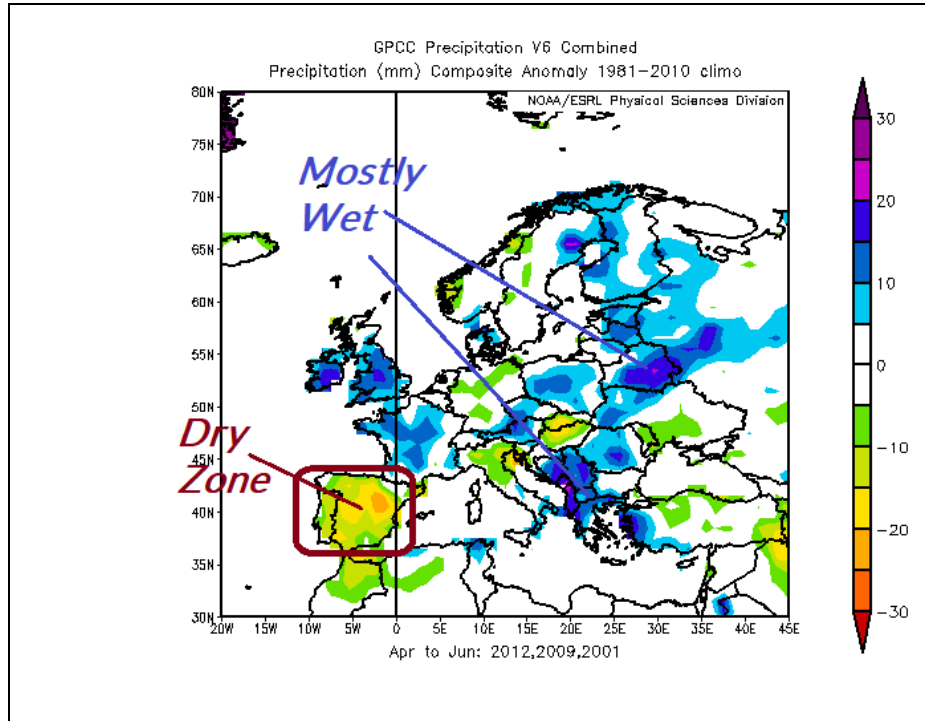


Fig. 4: Based on decelerating La Nina, the APR/MAY/JUN precipitation anomalies across Europe.

Asia: Tale of two precipitation regimes is indicated. Southeast Asia is wetter than normal while areas of dryness affect southwest and northeast India, Pakistan and eastern China (*Fig. 5*). A mix of very dry and wet conditions are indicated in Indonesia. Heading into APR/MAY/JUN only northeast India is at serious drought risk which is likely to continue.

Australia: West, northwest and northeast coastal areas are marginally dry (*Fig. 6*) but needed relief for east/south Australia drought is limited.

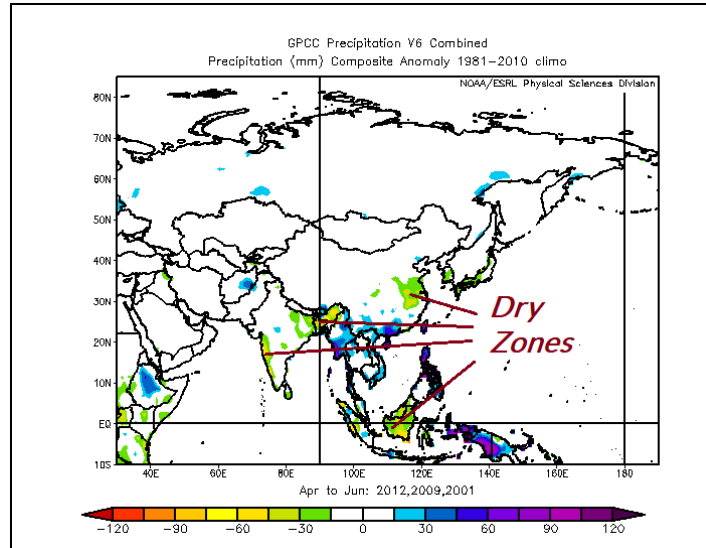


Fig. 5: Based on decelerating La Nina, the APR/MAY/JUN precipitation anomalies across Asia.

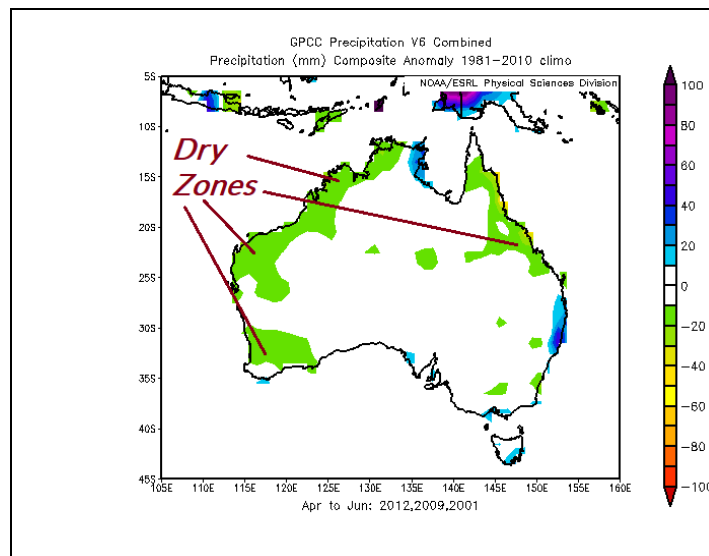


Fig. 6: Based on decelerating La Nina, the APR/MAY/JUN precipitation anomalies across Australia.

Africa: Interestingly, the current MJO regime has been soaking East Africa. However, decelerating La Nina climatology indicates East Africa goes dry (*Fig. 7*). The South Africa drought is likely to continue as near normal rainfall is not enough to reverse the harsh drought.

South America: The Argentina dry summer is likely to continue across northeast sections into the winter season (*Fig. 8*). Implied is accelerating drought. Meanwhile interior/northern Brazil is quite wet.

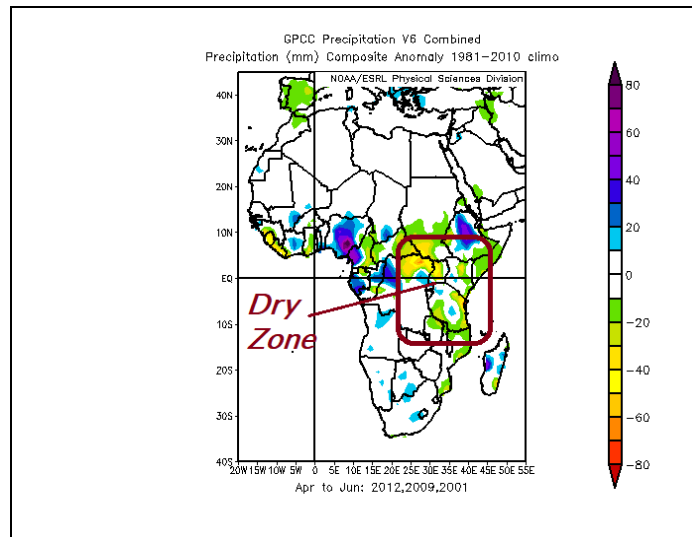


Fig. 7: Based on decelerating La Nina, the APR/MAY/JUN precipitation anomalies across Africa.

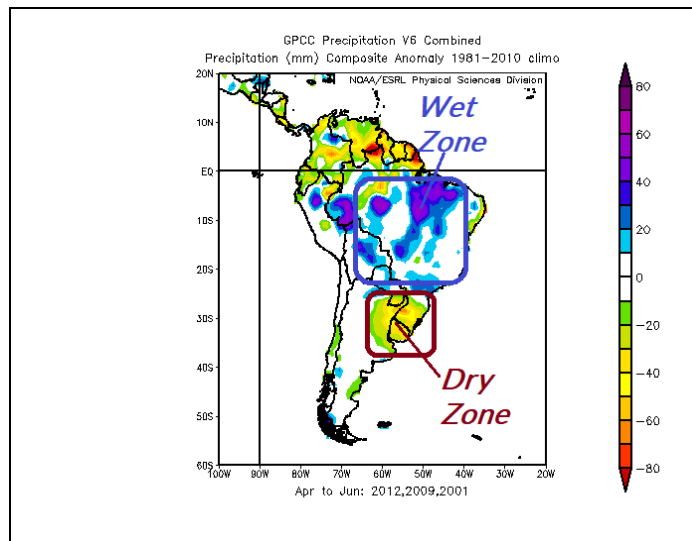


Fig. 8: Based on decelerating La Nina, the APR/MAY/JUN precipitation anomalies across South America.