## Climate Impact Company Sunday AG Report

## Sunday April 22, 2018

This week's Highlights: Models Inconsistent with Great Plains Rainfall.
U.S. drought: Last week NOAA indicated the Southwest Plains drought would dissipate and CIC disagrees. Rainfall forecast by the GFS is marginally beneficial (Fig. 1-2) and likely too wet for the drought area (Fig. 3-4).


Fig. 1-2: GFS ENS days 1-7/8-14 precipitation amount forecast for the U.S.


Fig. 3-4: Current U.S. soil moisture anomalies and April soil moisture change.

Europe: Models trend warmer over the next 2 weeks across Europe. The 814 day forecast is very warm! Core of that warmth is across Ukraine and the Black Sea region as temperatures average close to 20F above normal for the 7-day period (Fig. 5). Accompanying the warmth is lack of any rainfall although west/central Europe to west-central Russia is wetter than normal in the 8-14 day period (Fig. 6).


Fig. 5-6: The 8-14 day period the GFS is very warm centered on Ukraine while that same area is very dry.

South America: A climate pattern change for mid-to-late autumn across South America as Argentina is steadily wetter than normal the next 2 weeks (Fig. 7-8) while Brazil is dry. Very warm late April for northern Argentina.


Fig. 7-8: The ECM ENS percent of normal precipitation forecast for days 17/days 8-14 across South America.

Australia: The outlook is dry except for south-central Australia this week (Fig. 9. Models vary widely in the 8-14 day period as the GFS indicates a wetter trend while the ECM ENS maintains dryness (Fig. 10). The MJO is forecast to potentially strengthen in the Indian Ocean in the 8-14/11-15 day period which could allow wetter weather to shift into Australia.


Fig. 9-10: The day 1-7/8-14 percent of normal rainfall forecast across Australia.

ENSO: Upper ocean heat continues to increase rapidly in the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean implying a trend toward EI Nino (Fig. 11).


Fig. 11: Upper ocean heat in the equatorial Pacific Ocean.

