

Climate Impact Company Early AG Wire

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Wednesday April 11, 2018

**Today's Highlight: Spiking U.S. Wheat/Corn Temperatures followed By
Historical Snows. Models: El Nino 2018 Ahead!**

El Nino 2018: All NOAA dynamic models are now forecasting El Nino to develop for northern hemisphere autumn 2018 (*Fig.1*). The northern hemisphere summer will watch ENSO trend from weak La Nina toward El Nino climate.

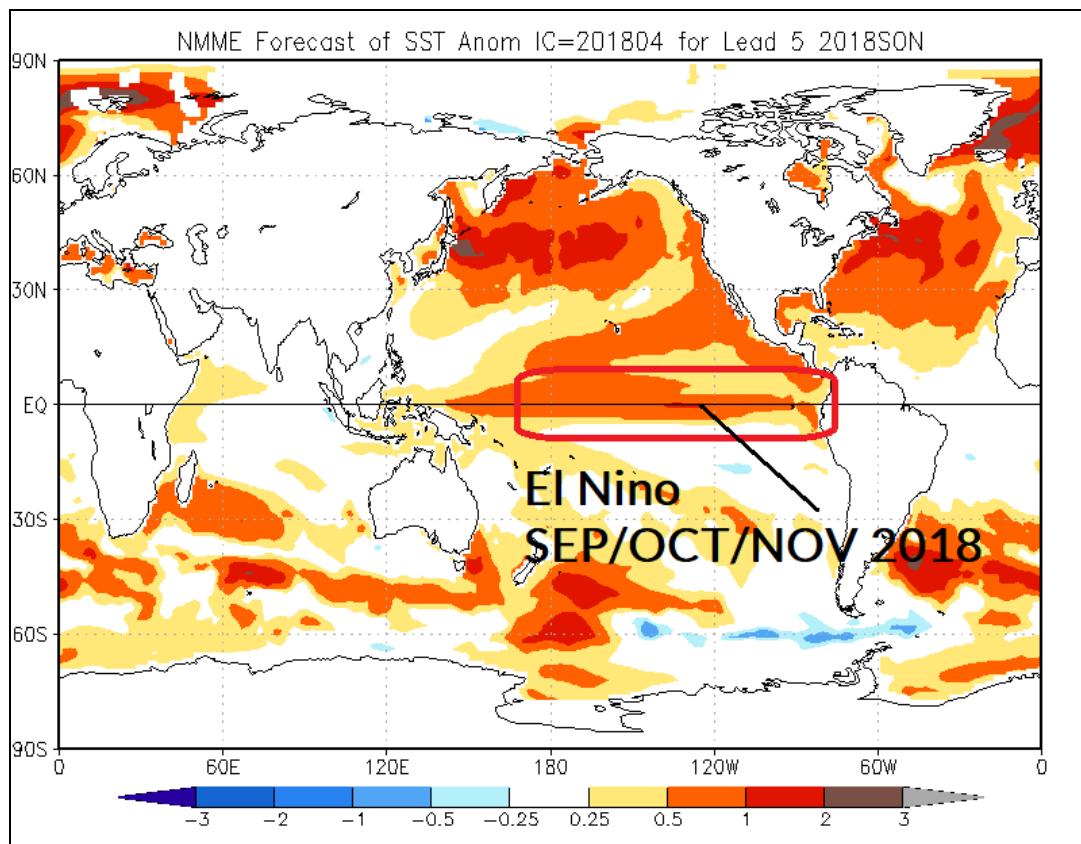


Fig. 1: Lead NOAA dynamic global SSTA forecast model indicates EL Nino has developed for SEP/OCT/NOV 2018.

U.S. Wheat/Corn temperatures: The persistent biting cold of early spring is easing and cold is becoming increasingly choppy. In-between cold outbreaks from snow covered middle North America warm spikes are increasing. Dodge City is in the middle 80's today and soars to 92 on Thursday (*Fig. 2*). Another strong cold front drives temperatures to 40/25 Saturday. Farther north in the heart of corn country Des Moines enjoys 80 on Friday plummeting to 35/25 on Saturday (*Fig. 3*). Dodge City returns to 80 next Monday as the spiking thermal pattern continues. Both locations are cooler than normal (not cold) for later next week into the following week.

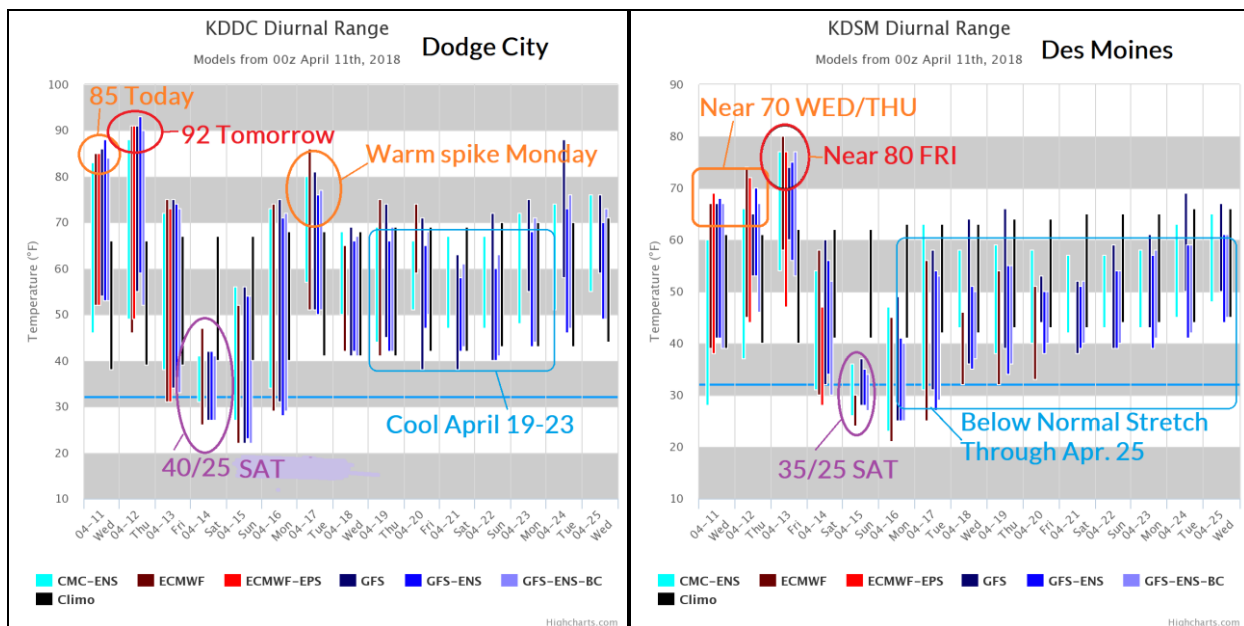


Fig. 2-3: 15-day forecasts using all models for Dodge City, KA and Des Moines, IA.

Central U.S. snow cover update: Above normal snow cover persists across the North-Central U.S. acting as a source region to pool late season cold air masses. All of Canada remains covered in snow including the Montana to much of Wisconsin in the Midwest U.S. (*Fig. 4*). The northern hemisphere departure from normal snow cover for April 10 identifies the North-Central U.S. as the lone above normal snow cover zone (*Fig. 5*).

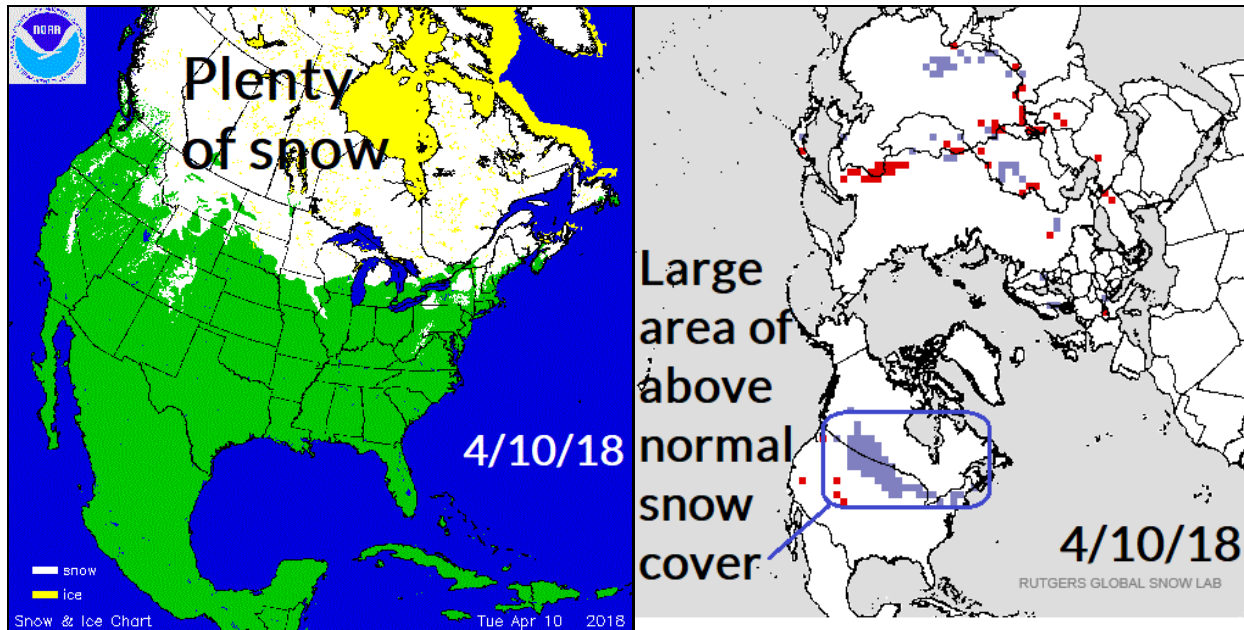


Fig. 4-5: Current North America snow cover and northern hemisphere snow cover anomalies (for April 10, 2018).

More heavy snow ahead: While wheat areas are occasionally cold with sharp warm spikes in-between and some warm air visits the Corn Belt in the short-term the late this week to early next week forecast for the North-Central U.S. to Midwest States features historic late season snows (*Fig. 6*). A trail of storms with heavy precipitation in a cold atmosphere will dump a lot of heavy wet snow with wind over Nebraska and South Dakota northeastward to Wisconsin and Michigan. The northern Corn Crop areas are certainly affected. Forecast amounts are insane by both the GFS and ECM operational models showing 30+ in. in several areas. The GFS forecast shown identifies a broad area of 2 feet of snow.

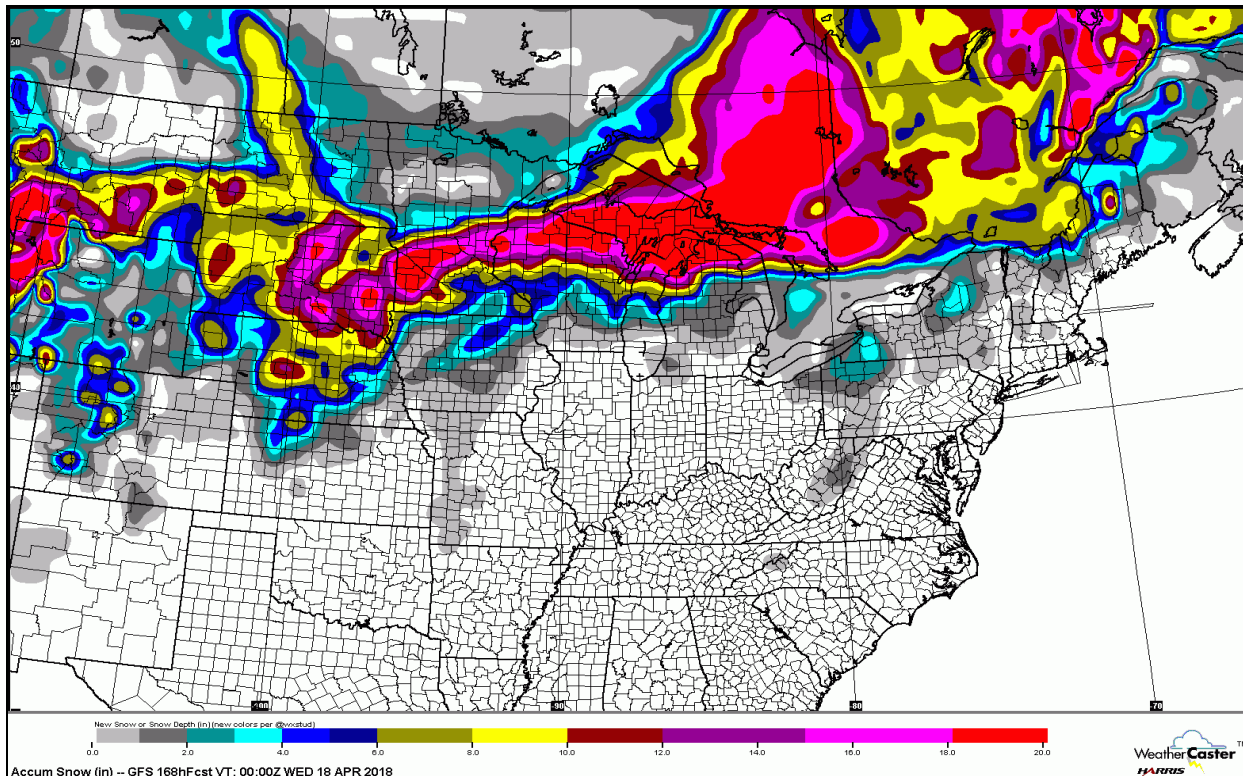


Fig. 6: The GFS OP snowfall forecast through 168 hours.

Argentina/Brazil: Central Brazil has benefited from periodic wet weather this past summer while drought developed in Argentina. This condition has not changed. The tendency is for Southeast Brazil to turn drier and climate forecasts indicate this zone may stay dry through winter while short-term dryness continues in Argentina with marginal beneficial rains days 8-14 (*Fig. 7-8*).

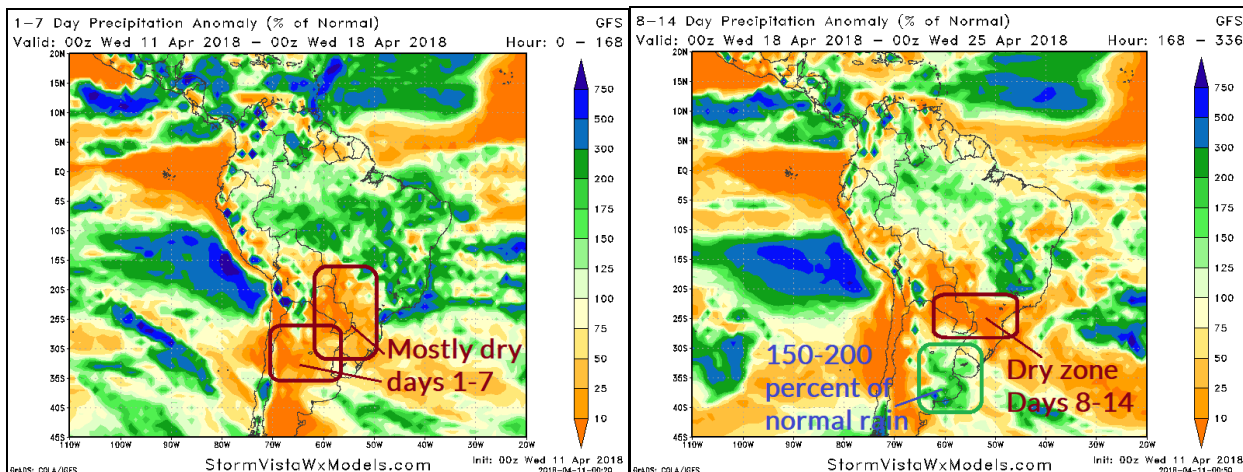


Fig. 7-8: The day 1-7/8-14 % of normal rainfall across South America.

Madden Julian oscillation: Looking for MJO to ignite pattern change later April to the first third of May? The ECMWF 30-day MJO forecast (*Fig. 9*) issued yesterday suppresses the MJO to inactive in the 11-30 day period. Pattern change in the tropics to mid-latitude GLOBAL climate will not be driven by the MJO.

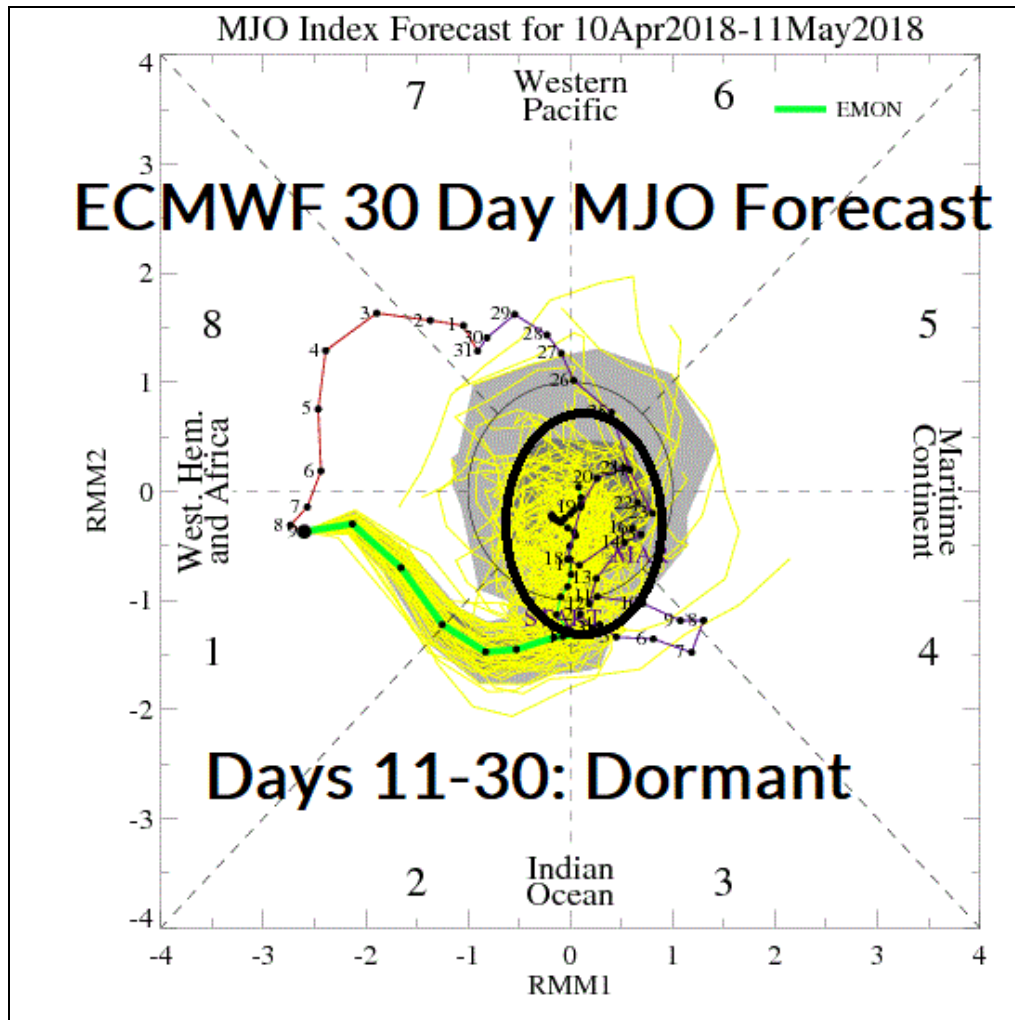


Fig. 9 The ECMWF 30-day MJO forecast.