



SOI FAX HOTLINES

(Southern Oscillation Index)

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this page is updated each Wednesday, usually by 5pm

PLEASE NOTE THE NEW FAX NUMBER !!



SOI MESSAGE - 22 April 1998

SOI (a) AVERAGES / PHASE		
January 98	*	-22.1
February 98	*	-22.2
March 98	*	-26.1

Last 30 days		-20.3
Last 90 days (b)		-23.6

SOI trend (b) during February - March was Phase 1 (i.e. negative ▼).		
NOTE : (a) SOI values calculated using mean barometric pressures from 1880 to 1992 - subject to revision by Bureau of Meteorology. * Preliminary value ** Revised value (b) See AUSTRALIAN RAINMAN for effects of SOI on rainfall at your location.		

REVIEW OF CLIMATIC FORECASTS AND INFORMATION

The April-June period is the critical time when the SOI can dramatically change its pattern. The 30-day average SOI has recently risen to -20.3 (up from -29.5 a week ago). While this is a good sign, the trend in SOI will have to be maintained for another month before we can have confidence the climate patterns have completely changed.

Use of the AUSTRALIAN RAINMAN package indicates that the probabilities of exceeding median rainfall during the April-June period are mostly around 50% in the eastern States. However, probabilities are about 65% in parts of: central Queensland, far central-western Queensland, western NSW and northern Victoria. That is, in years when the SOI trend was similar to the present one, at least median rainfall was received in about 2-in-3 years depending on location. However, probabilities are only about 35% (i.e. one year in three years) in part of the north coast of NSW, coastal areas around the NSW - Victoria border and in parts of northern Tasmania.

It is important to note that sea-surface temperatures have continued to cool around the International Dateline. However, although the El Niño pattern is continuing to

weaken, waters remain warmer than normal in a large area of the far eastern equatorial Pacific

A pasture growth model indicates that the chances of exceeding median pasture growth during the April - June period are about 65% in parts of central Queensland and far central-western Queensland.

The chances of rain damaging summer crops prior to harvest during autumn are slightly above average. Therefore we suggest that farmers adopt appropriate risk reduction strategies for harvesting crops such as peanuts and cotton.

The 30-50 day oscillation is expected again about the third week of May.

An initial assessment indicates that the probabilities of late frosts this year are slightly higher than normal. However, the probabilities regarding the date of first frost indicate no bias towards earlier or later than normal. This analysis will be updated at the end of May.

We advise regular monitoring of the SOI, sea-surface temperature patterns and published seasonal climate outlooks over the next two months.

The average SOI is continuing to rise quite rapidly. The latest 30-day average value is -20.3, up from -29.5 a week ago. The probability of exceeding median rainfall for the April-June period for Qld remains quite reasonable at 50% - 70% for most of the State.

THE BOTTOM LINE

To obtain more detailed information for your location, we recommend combined use of the AUSTRALIAN RAINMAN package and the Bureau of Meteorology's Seasonal Climate Outlook. Also a lot of additional information is available on our SOI Fax Hotlines, our Internet World Wide Web service called 'The Long Paddock', and on BoM's fax and Internet information services.

NEXT UPDATE of the SOI MESSAGE:
29th April 1998

Climate Impacts and Grazing Systems - Department of Natural Resources

Compiled by Col Paull and Dr Roger Stone, QDPI.

If you would like any further information, please contact Col Paull on (07) 389 69587, or one of the Climate Risk Co-Ordinators located at Longreach (076) 584 418 Charters Towers (077) 872 155, Emerald (079) 828 801, Kingaroy (071) 600 717 and Roma (076) 229 999

Some information courtesy Bureau of Meteorology,

CSIRO and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, USA