



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 - 1 July 1998

SOI (a) AVERAGES / PHASE		
April 98	*	-22.5
May 98	*	-0.4
June 98	*	+8.2

Last 30 days		+8.2
Last 90 days (b)		-3.9

SOI trend (b) during May - June was Phase 4 (i.e. rising ↗).		
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.		

Wheat production models indicate high probabilities of above average yield potential in all major production areas of Australia. This requires optimum management (adequate fertiliser, pest and disease management). Producers should also be aware of the risk of waterlogging on susceptible areas.

It is important to note that equatorial sea-surface temperatures have continued to cool around the International Dateline and in the central Pacific Ocean. Waters remain warmer than normal in the far eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Growth of tropical grasses during the winter months is usually low due to temperature, nutrient and moisture constraints.

The average SOI over the last 30 days was +8.2 . The probabilities of exceeding median rainfall for the July-September period are about 50% for most of the eastern States, and 65% for much of central Queensland, coastal southern Queensland and cropping areas of NSW and eastern Victoria.

THE BOTTOM LINE

REVIEW OF CLIMATIC FORECASTS AND INFORMATION

Most climatic indicators suggest continuing improvement in the rainfall outlook.

Use of the AUSTRALIAN RAINMAN package indicates that the probabilities of exceeding median rainfall during the July-September period are mostly around 50% in the eastern States of Australia. Exceptions are much of central Queensland, parts of coastal southern Queensland and much of the cropping areas of NSW and eastern Victoria where the probabilities are about 65%. That is, median rainfall or better can be expected in about two years in three years.

Some USA agencies are predicting the development of a La Nina (above average rainfall) pattern this year. Such a development would probably result in reduced rainfall for our trade competitors in south-western USA, Argentina and central Asia.

The next passage of the 30- to 50-day Oscillation is expected about the fourth week of July.

The April-May SOI Phase indicates that there is generally a low probability of late, damaging frosts this year.

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:
8th July 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