



SOI FAX HOTLINES

(Southern Oscillation Index)

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this page is updated each Wednesday, usually by 5pm



SOI MESSAGE - 13 January 1999

SOI (a) AVERAGES / PHASE

October 98	*	+11.2
November 98	*	+13.3
December 98	*	+11.7

Last 30 days		+ 11.7
Last 90 days (b)		+ 12.6

SOI trend (b) during November-December was Phase 2 (i.e. positive ▲).

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.

In summer-cropping areas, where there is good soil moisture, consider planting some crop into winter crop residues after harvesting. There is a strong probability of high potential yields for dryland and irrigated cotton this year provided appropriate disease management can be achieved.

Colder-than-normal, equatorial sea-surface temperatures are now present from around the International Dateline to the eastern Pacific Ocean. In addition, temperatures are considerably warmer than normal in waters off northern Australia.

The average SOI over the last 30 days was +11.7 . The probabilities of exceeding median rainfall remain relatively high for many areas of Queensland especially for the Central Highlands, the central coast and parts of the northern inland.

THE BOTTOM LINE

REVIEW OF CLIMATIC FORECASTS AND INFORMATION

Probabilities of receiving above median rainfall remain comparatively high for many regions of Queensland especially the Central Highlands, central coast and also parts of the northern inland.

In more detail, probabilities of exceeding median rainfall are 60-80% in the Central Highlands and central coast of Queensland, southern coastal regions of NSW and the far north-west of NSW. Conversely, there is only a 20-40% probability of exceeding median rainfall in south-western Victoria and south-western Tasmania. Remaining areas of eastern Australia have a rainfall probability little different from the 'normal' for this time of year.

La Niña pattern is now firmly established in the Pacific Ocean. In general terms a La Niña pattern means reduced rainfall for our trade competitors in south-western USA, Argentina and central Asia.

Above-average pasture growth is likely over much of Queensland during the January-March period. The favourable outlook may provide opportunities for burning native pasture, and sowing improved pastures.

The last passage of the 30- to 50-day Oscillation was during the fourth week of December, the most likely return period would be the end of January.

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:
20th January 1999

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 extension officers at the DPI in Charters Towers, Emerald, Gympie, Kingaroy, Longreach, Mackay, Mareeba, Roma and Toowoomba.

Some information courtesy Bureau of Meteorology, CSIRO and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, USA