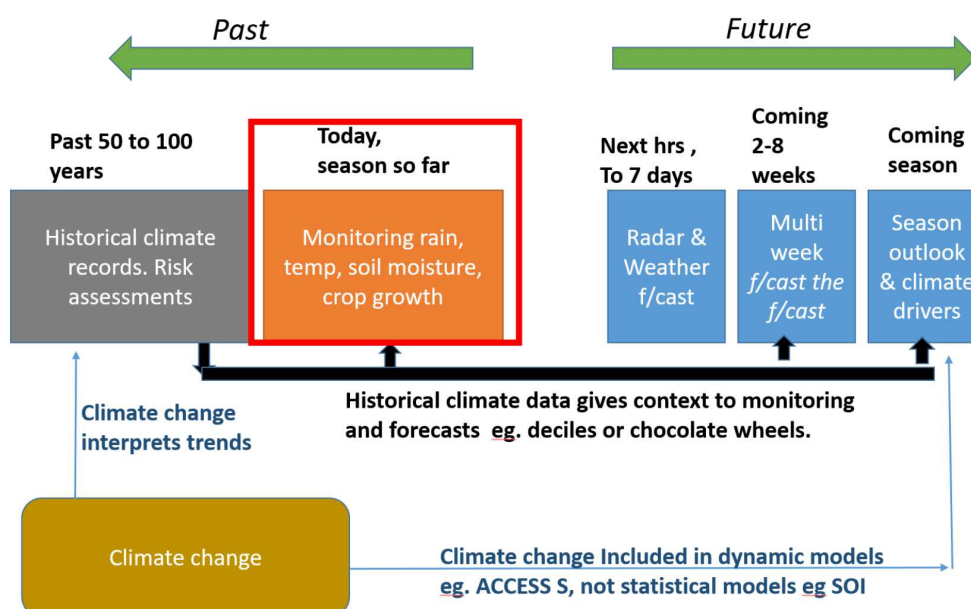


## Discussion paper on climate data for the Resilient EP Project

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22 June 2020

The Resilient EP project is about better use of data to improve on-farm decision making. Making decisions involves collating available data and information and using this to predict the future and make judgements about the best steps. The project is focussed on real time monitoring of soil moisture to assess the season to date and make decisions about the future. SARDI Climate Applications is interested in how farmers and agronomists are using other sources of information such as long term climate records, weather and seasonal climate forecasts. The Figure below is a schematic showing some of the main information components.



The main interest in this project (highlighted in the red box) is on data for monitoring with soil moisture probes. Additional information on the season to date is local weather stations and spatial measures of crop growth. Farmers and agronomists are interested in better measures of soil moisture not because they are soil scientists looking for another source of data but *because it helps to predict future crop growth*. Water that is stored in the root zone is like 'money in the bank'. Soil moisture is a relatively slow moving variable and skilled interpretation of the shape of the soil moisture probe can tell when the crop is running out of water. Other sources of monitoring the season to date come from local weather stations. In this project the information is being run through Yield Prophet to provide probability distributions of wheat yields based on simulations of the climate to date and all future finishes to the season.

Next hrs , To 7 days	Coming 2-8 weeks	Coming season
Radar & Weather f/cast	Multi week f/cast the f/cast	Season outlook & climate drivers

The future forecasts start with the next hours (radar) and the coming 7 days (short term weather). Beyond that time period, it is probably best to consider the multi-week forecast as 'forecasting the forecast' in other words providing guidance on what the 1-7 day forecast is likely to show. Seasonal outlooks are based on dynamic modes such as ACCESS S (BoM) and other models and are available on BoM website.

#### Past 50 to 100 years

Historical climate  
records. Risk  
assessments

The long term climate record helps place the current year in context. This is the value of deciles. The same historical data is valuable for forecasts, especially seasonal forecasts which are expressed as percent chance of being in a certain percentile. The seasonal outlooks are complemented by information on climate drivers (ENSO and IOD). The website Forecasts4Profit developed by Ag Vic and SARDI enables farmers to look at the impact of IOD and ENSO on rainfall at their site.

#### Climate change

Although Climate change science won't influence season by season planning, it is useful to interpret trends and projections are important data for decision making, but more for strategic decisions.

### What information to provide?

SARDI climate applications has prepared a series of graphs. These graphs are not proposed to be distributed as regular updates. Regular updates on season to date rainfall and the impact of temperature on crop development are available from the YieldProphet graphs and the CliMate app.

One exception is the decile tracking for rainfall (see 1a in the following document). We have combined the decile tracking with the climate driver. This has been requested by agronomists in the past and we are unaware that it is available at this time from other sources.

The rest of the information is more likely to be used for review and planning. Some grain enterprises do this as separate a post-harvest meeting and pre-season meeting, other conduct it as the same meeting. For these meetings it is useful to have information on the recent season and how it compared to long term historical records.

## Cummins

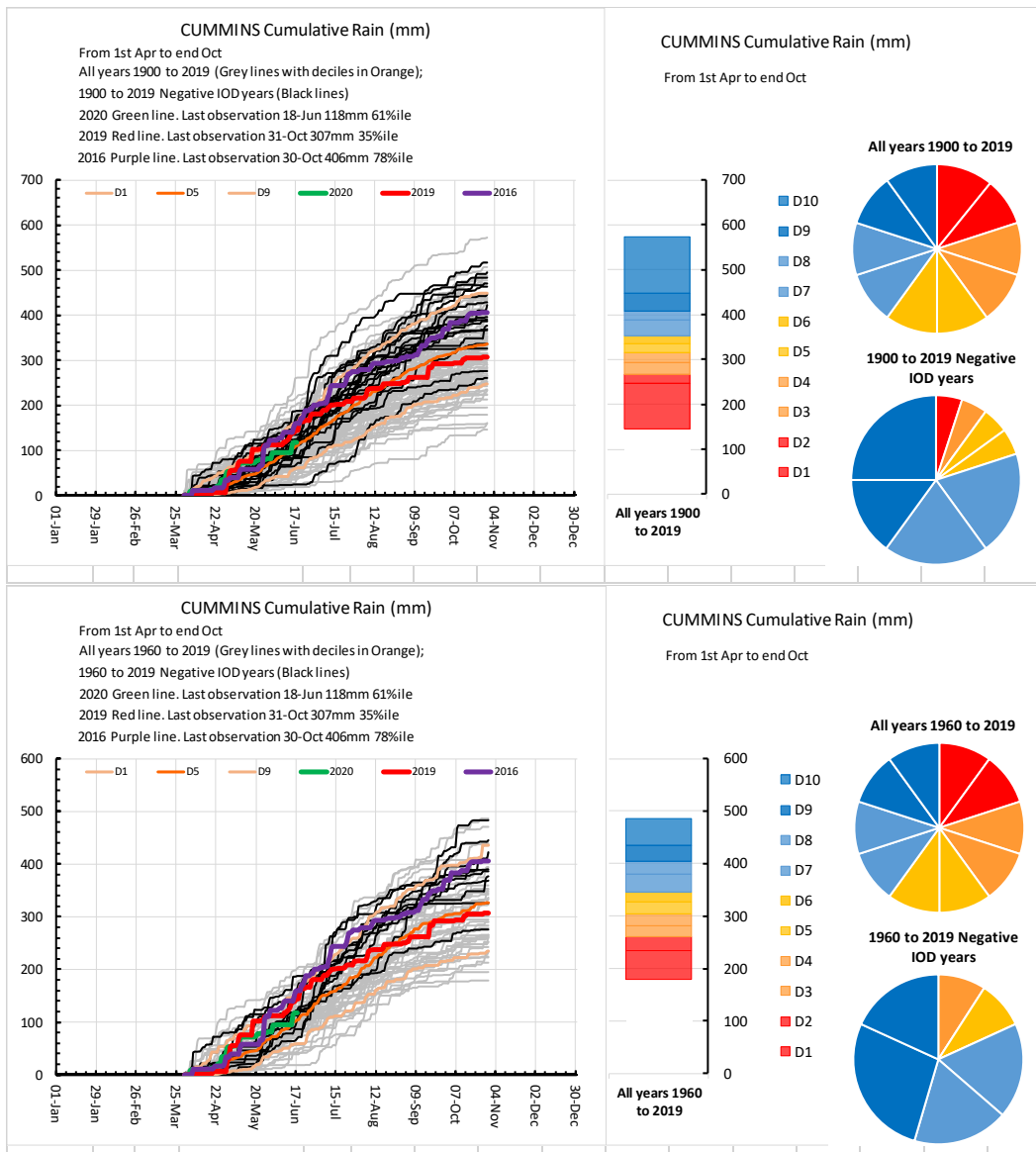
### 1a. Cumulative rainfall – How is the season tracking compared to all years, the last two years and for negative IOD years?

We have developed a spreadsheet that shows all years (grey) as a plume with deciles 1, 5 and 9 in orange. The Negative IOD years are shown as black lines. In the spreadsheet this can be changed for La Nina, El Nino or IOD positive. Three years of interest are shown as Green, Red and Purple lines. In this example green is the current year (2020), Red is 2019 (last year), Purple is 2016 (a recent Negative IOD year).

The stacked bar chart to the right of the plume shows the deciles in mm. Note that while the range from the wettest to driest year is 150mm to 580mm, the range between middle deciles of 3, 4, 5 and 6 is narrow.

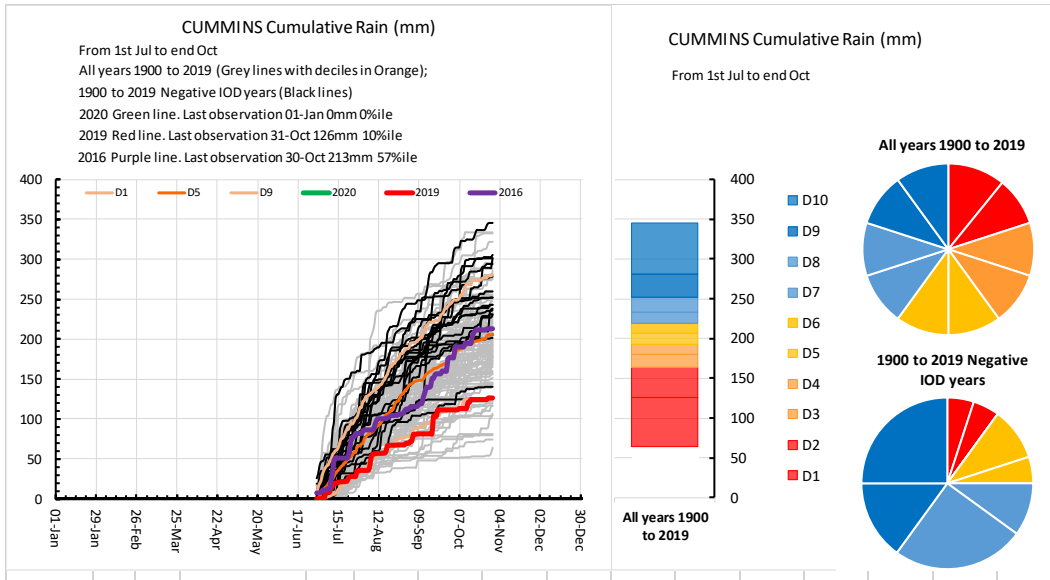
The pie chart shows the chance of rainfall being in each decile. The upper pie chart shows that for all years there is equal chance of rainfall being in each decile. The lower pie chart shows the altered chance of being in each decile when we examine only the Negative IOD years. There is a shift away from the chance of lower decile (dry years) towards higher decile (wet years).

The same colour scheme of red for deciles 1&2, orange for 3&4, yellow 5&6, light blue 7&8 and dark blue 9&10 is used throughout this document. In later parts of the document the warm colours (red) are used for D 9&10 for temperature and cool colours for D 1&2.



Impact of Negative IOD on cumulative rainfall from July to October

1900 to 2019

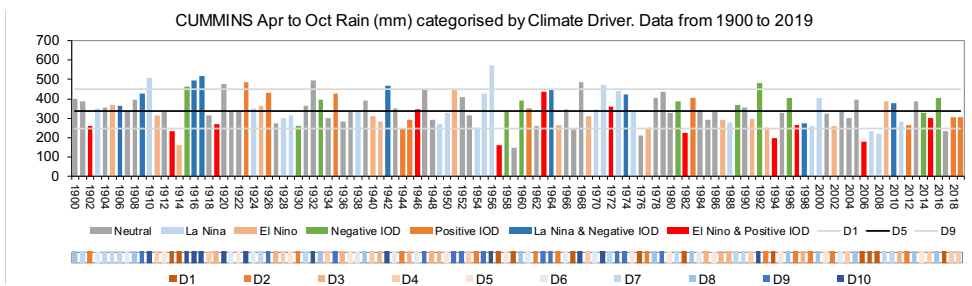


The number of Negative IOD years that have cumulative April to October rainfall in each decile of all historic years. Data used for analysis from 1900 to 2019 (left column) and from 1960 to 2019 (right column).

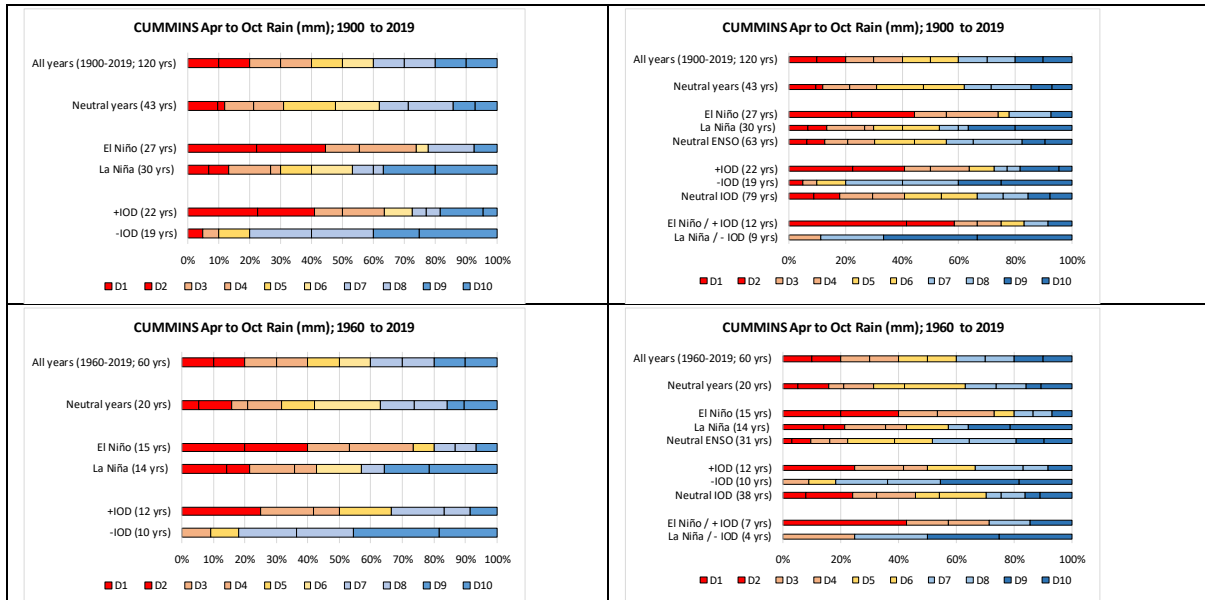
1900 to 2019 Negative IOD years		1960 to 2019 Negative IOD years	
There are a total of 20 years		There are a total of 11 years	
These correspond to 1900 to 2019		These correspond to 1960 to 2019	
Decile 1	0 years	Decile 1	0 years
Decile 2	1 years	Decile 2	0 years
Decile 3	1 years	Decile 3	1 years
Decile 4	0 years	Decile 4	0 years
Decile 5	1 years	Decile 5	1 years
Decile 6	1 years	Decile 6	0 years
Decile 7	4 years	Decile 7	2 years
Decile 8	4 years	Decile 8	2 years
Decile 9	3 years	Decile 9	3 years
Decile 10	5 years	Decile 10	2 years

1b. What has been the impact of climate drivers on season rainfall?

The next graph shows rain with the colours of the bars representing the categorization according to the phase of ENSO (La Nina or El Nino), IOD (Negative IOD or Positive IOD) or the combination of these Climate Drivers. Note not all combinations exist with only La Nina and Negative IOD; and El Nino and Positive IOD shown. Years categorised as Neutral are neutral for both ENSO and IOD. The horizontal lines showing decile 1 (D1), decile 5 (D5) and decile 9 (D9) are shown. The coloured boxes in the lower part of figure indicate the decile of each year.



Breakdown of impact of ENSO and IOD (and interaction in Right hand graph) on April to October rainfall during the period 1900 to 2019 (left column) and 1960 to 2019 (right column). El Nino and Negative IOD increase the chance of below median and in particular decile 1 and 2 years, while La Nina and Positive IOD years the chance of above median and in particular decile 9 and 10 years. The column chart (see above) shows the rainfall (mm) corresponding to these deciles.



1c. How do recent seasons compare with the long term record?

The table of monthly and cumulative rainfall shows the amounts (mm) and uses the same colours as. This table shows data from 1957 to 2020 (1957 to 2019 used to calculate deciles). The accumulation of rainfall is calculated from January. The cumulative rainfall from April to October, and the accumulation from the five months of November of previous year to March are also shown. The number of years below median in 20 years from 2000 to 2019 is also shown (expect 10). Of note is that the decile values of monthly values are much more variable than those of accumulated rainfall. That is, while an individual month with a high decile (wet) or low decile (dry) affects accumulated rainfall it does not necessarily shift the decile of the accumulated rainfall.



## 2a. How does the temperature for this season compare to long term records?

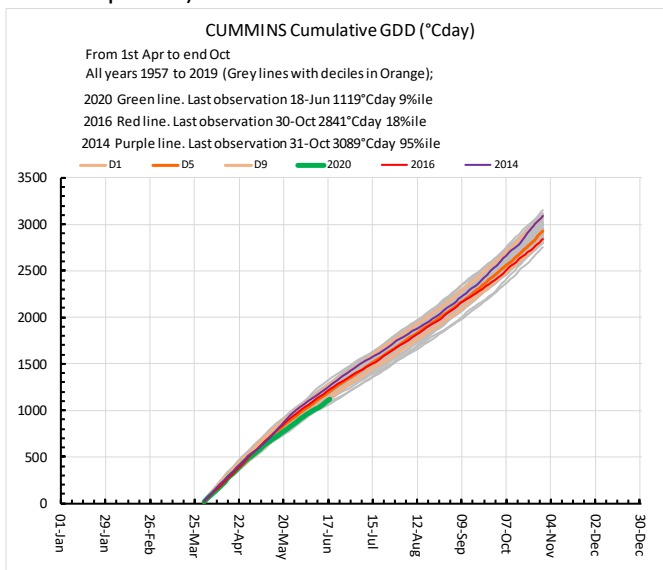
Table of mean monthly temperature is shown below. The mean temperature is the average of daily maximum and daily minimum temperature. These mean temperatures inform the accumulation of temperature which is measured as Growing degree days (GDD). A growing degree day is calculated as the mean daily temperature minus a base temperature (in this case 0°C, but other industries use different base temperatures – for example grape industry uses a base temperature of 10°C) with any negative values being given a corrected value of 0. As the base temperature used here is 0°C it is highly unlikely that the daily mean temperature will be below 0°C.

The table of monthly mean temperature, monthly mean GDD and cumulative GDD shows the amounts (°C, °Cday for GDD) and is coloured according to the decile of these values. The tables shows data from 1957 to 2020 (1957 to 2019 used to calculate deciles). The accumulation of GDD is calculated from January. The cumulative GDD from April to October is also shown.

Similar to the impact of individual monthly values on the accumulation over longer periods noted in the rainfall table, it can be seen that while an individual month may be warmer or colder than the median the value of the resulting accumulated amount (for example annual temperature, accumulation of GDD) is less effected. That is, these accumulated values have a slower moving 'memory' than the shorter individual monthly values.

Of interest is that in the period from 2000 to 2019 there have been many more warmer years, warmer months from late spring to early autumn, but this warming has had lesser effect on other months and on the April to October period.

The plume graph of accumulated GDD shows less year-to-year variation than that for accumulated rainfall. However these differences can affect plant development (phenology). All years from 1957 to 2019 are shown as grey lines with deciles in orange. Three years of interest are shown as Green, Red and Purple lines. In this example green is the current year (2020), Red is 2016 (recent Negative IOD year but mild April to October period), Purple is 2014 (recent Negative IOD year but warm April to October period).

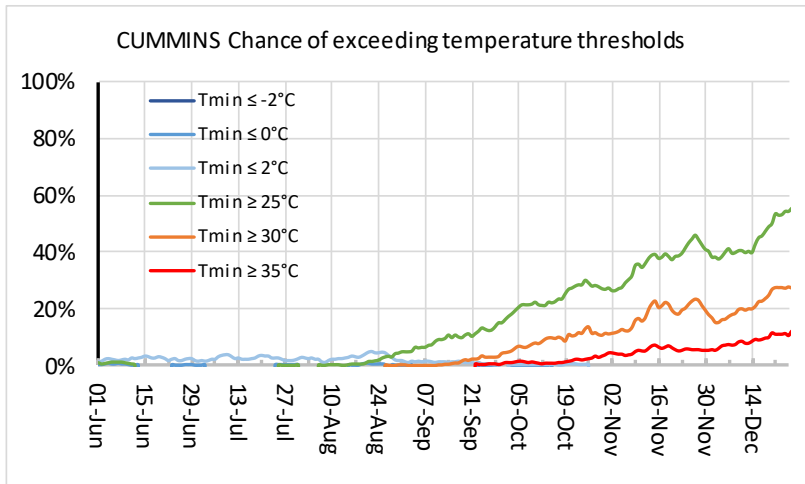


Mean monthly temperature (°C), mean annual temperature (°C) and mean temperature during April to October (°C). The number of years above median in the 20 years from 2000 to 2019 is also shown (expect 10)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Apr-Oct
1957	20.3	20.6	18.8	17.2	14.6	16.0	10.8	11.8	13.4	16.2	17.8	20.1	16.4	14.3
1958	20.5	21.1	18.8	18.2	15.9	11.4	11.4	12.0	12.2	14.7	17.4	17.6	15.9	13.7
1959	21.7	20.5	20.0	18.2	14.7	13.2	11.7	13.8	13.7	16.1	19.9	17.4	16.7	14.5
1960	22.5	19.8	20.5	15.9	12.3	10.8	10.9	11.0	12.8	16.3	16.0	20.9	15.8	12.8
1961	23.3	22.3	20.6	18.1	15.2	13.6	11.5	11.9	15.8	17.0	17.9	20.8	17.3	14.7
1962	21.5	21.1	19.6	18.2	13.7	14.5	12.6	12.7	14.3	15.1	19.1	18.5	16.7	14.4
1963	20.5	20.5	18.9	16.4	14.5	12.7	11.5	11.9	14.2	16.7	18.5	19.5	16.3	14.0
1964	20.1	18.6	19.2	17.2	14.5	12.7	12.0	12.1	13.6	14.6	17.3	17.2	15.8	13.8
1965	19.8	21.8	20.0	15.8	15.1	12.1	11.4	12.1	14.2	17.2	17.8	21.1	16.5	14.0
1966	21.8	20.7	19.8	17.2	14.4	13.0	11.0	11.2	12.8	14.3	19.0	18.4	16.1	13.4
1967	19.9	21.1	19.1	18.7	15.3	13.2	12.0	11.6	14.0	16.9	18.2	19.0	16.6	14.5
1968	23.0	23.1	20.4	18.3	13.4	12.1	10.8	11.4	12.7	16.1	16.4	18.8	16.3	13.5
1969	22.6	20.4	19.3	17.6	13.8	12.2	12.0	12.4	11.7	16.1	17.3	17.8	16.1	13.7
1970	19.3	21.7	18.7	17.3	13.6	13.1	11.9	10.9	12.0	15.3	17.5	19.3	15.8	13.4
1971	20.7	21.6	21.8	18.6	13.8	12.2	11.1	11.3	13.2	15.0	16.3	18.3	16.1	13.6
1972	19.8	21.2	19.0	17.8	15.1	11.9	12.1	12.1	14.1	15.8	16.9	20.6	16.4	14.1
1973	22.8	20.7	19.4	18.3	15.7	11.4	11.5	12.2	13.6	15.8	17.5	20.0	16.6	14.1
1974	23.2	21.0	21.6	17.0	14.1	12.4	11.8	12.2	12.4	15.4	16.6	18.6	16.3	13.6
1975	19.6	22.9	18.4	17.2	15.9	11.4	12.8	11.6	13.6	14.5	18.2	20.4	16.3	13.9
1976	20.4	21.8	19.0	16.4	13.8	11.6	10.9	11.9	13.3	13.9	16.6	20.0	15.8	13.1
1977	21.4	22.0	18.8	15.6	14.2	11.7	11.2	13.5	12.7	16.9	18.1	21.1	16.4	13.7
1978	20.3	21.0	19.9	17.0	14.2	12.3	11.3	11.3	12.2	15.6	17.6	19.0	16.0	13.4
1979	23.1	22.1	19.9	15.9	13.1	12.9	11.3	11.5	13.5	15.0	18.5	20.0	16.3	13.3
1980	19.6	20.4	19.0	18.2	15.3	11.9	11.5	12.4	14.8	16.2	19.2	21.1	16.6	14.3
1981	23.3	21.7	17.3	18.7	14.4	11.9	11.2	12.0	14.6	15.3	17.5	19.1	16.4	14.0
1982	22.6	21.2	20.1	16.6	14.2	10.5	10.1	13.6	13.2	15.7	19.7	19.9	16.4	13.4
1983	20.5	23.3	19.3	15.8	14.1	11.6	10.5	11.9	14.0	15.6	17.8	20.2	16.2	13.4
1984	20.1	21.2	18.9	16.3	14.7	11.6	10.7	12.0	11.8	15.7	18.1	19.7	15.9	13.3
1985	21.3	20.8	20.4	17.1	14.1	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.5	15.3	17.8	18.6	16.1	13.5
1986	19.9	19.9	21.5	17.0	14.3	11.9	10.8	11.7	13.1	14.0	17.8	18.6	15.9	13.2
1987	19.2	20.8	18.9	17.5	14.1	12.4	11.2	11.4	13.9	15.5	18.2	19.9	16.0	13.7
1988	21.8	19.8	20.7	17.3	15.8	12.9	11.8	12.0	15.0	17.3	17.3	20.1	16.8	14.6
1989	21.3	21.8	21.1	17.4	14.7	10.9	10.3	10.5	13.5	14.9	18.5	21.1	16.3	13.2
1990	21.0	20.2	21.0	17.8	16.0	12.1	11.6	11.5	14.3	16.6	18.9	19.2	16.7	14.3
1991	21.6	21.8	19.0	17.4	14.5	14.0	11.8	12.2	14.2	16.6	18.4	18.6	16.6	14.4
1992	18.5	21.5	19.9	17.3	13.9	12.0	11.9	11.0	11.5	15.0	15.7	18.3	15.5	13.2
1993	21.3	21.1	19.1	17.8	14.9	11.9	12.0	13.2	13.6	15.8	18.8	19.2	16.5	14.1
1994	20.3	20.7	20.1	17.7	15.6	13.1	11.8	11.2	12.7	16.1	17.0	21.0	16.4	14.0
1995	21.0	22.1	17.7	15.6	13.7	12.5	11.6	12.3	13.3	16.0	17.6	18.6	16.0	13.6
1996	18.9	21.6	20.2	15.6	14.2	12.8	11.9	11.8	13.1	15.6	16.8	19.0	15.9	13.5
1997	21.7	24.5	17.8	17.4	14.1	12.1	9.8	11.1	13.7	15.4	19.0	19.2	16.3	13.4
1998	20.8	20.1	19.7	15.9	14.7	12.1	10.2	12.6	14.1	15.5	17.7	20.2	16.1	13.6
1999	22.5	22.2	19.3	15.5	14.9	12.0	12.4	12.1	15.1	16.6	16.7	20.0	16.6	14.1
2000	21.4	24.1	20.6	17.5	13.7	12.0	11.8	11.5	14.4	15.4	19.9	20.5	16.9	13.7
2001	24.2	23.5	19.3	16.7	14.0	12.9	11.7	12.7	14.7	14.2	16.8	17.1	16.4	13.8
2002	20.1	19.3	19.1	18.2	16.0	12.7	12.3	11.4	13.7	15.6	18.6	20.4	16.4	14.3
2003	22.3	21.0	18.1	17.0	14.8	12.5	11.8	11.5	12.9	13.3	19.1	21.1	16.3	13.4
2004	18.9	22.3	19.3	17.6	14.3	13.2	11.2	12.1	12.9	16.7	18.8	20.1	16.4	14.0
2005	20.8	20.4	19.6	19.0	15.8	13.3	11.6	12.5	13.4	15.5	18.1	20.5	16.7	14.4
2006	22.5	19.5	20.2	15.9	13.0	10.3	11.4	12.8	14.6	16.8	19.1	19.9	16.3	13.5
2007	22.1	23.0	20.3	18.6	15.4	10.7	10.8	12.0	14.5	16.2	20.0	21.3	17.0	14.0
2008	22.3	21.0	23.1	17.3	14.7	12.4	10.5	9.7	13.6	16.9	17.8	19.4	16.5	13.6
2009	23.2	23.6	19.7	16.9	13.7	12.0	11.6	12.4	13.0	15.1	22.5	21.2	17.0	13.5
2010	23.1	23.2	20.8	18.2	14.3	11.4	10.5	10.8	11.8	14.5	17.4	20.0	16.3	13.1
2011	22.9	21.9	19.1	17.3	13.8	12.1	11.2	12.1	13.8	15.6	19.3	21.1	16.7	13.7
2012	23.3	21.0	19.4	17.9	13.7	11.3	10.2	10.9	13.5	16.2	19.3	20.7	16.5	13.4
2013	22.1	22.9	21.7	18.1	16.3	11.8	11.3	12.6	15.3	16.2	17.6	20.7	17.2	14.5
2014	23.4	22.5	20.0	17.6	16.2	12.3	11.3	11.1	14.5	18.1	19.4	19.3	17.1	14.4
2015	21.5	23.0	18.9	15.5	13.7	11.2	10.1	10.9	12.8	18.1	19.1	22.8	16.4	13.2
2016	22.7	20.5	20.5	17.2	15.3	11.6	10.7	11.5	11.9	14.5	16.8	21.1	16.2	13.2
2017	22.4	21.0	21.7	17.4	14.4	11.2	11.9	11.7	13.6	16.7	20.2	19.7	16.8	13.8
2018	23.1	22.6	20.5	19.5	14.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.7	16.4	17.4	20.9	16.7	13.7
2019	23.3	21.8	19.9	18.4	13.5	11.3	11.3	10.6	13.3	17.3	17.0	22.3	16.7	13.7
2020	21.8	21.1	19.9	16.5	13.0	11.4								
Number of years above median in 20 years from 2000 to 2019 (expect 10)	15	12	11	12	9	7	7	8	10	11	13	15	16	10



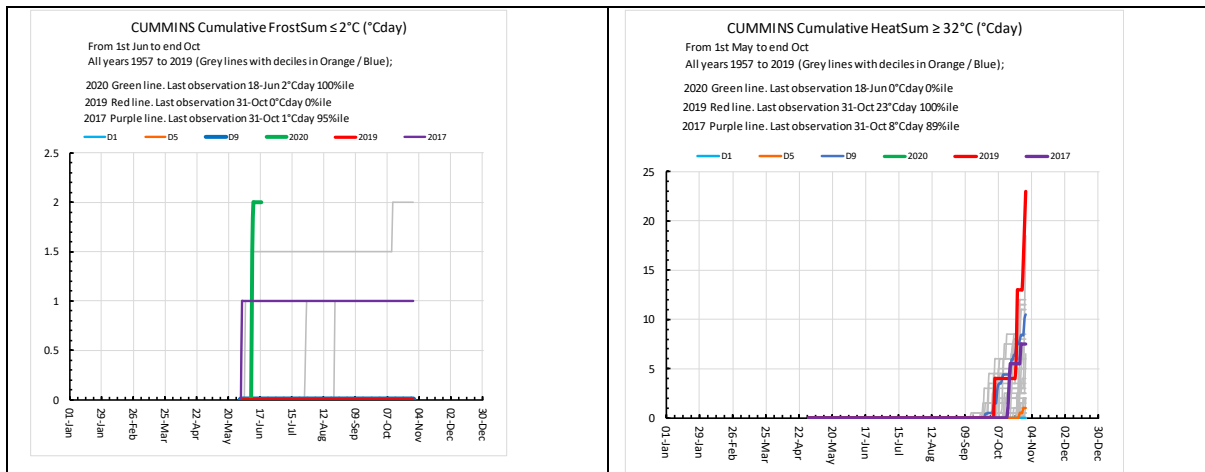




2c. How does accumulated spring frost and heat in recent years compare with long term record?

Extreme temperatures are also assessed using Frostsum and Heatsum. FrostSum is the sum of each days' difference in night minimum temperature below 0°C. For example, a night minimum temperature of 0°C counts as 0°Cday while a night minimum temperature of -1°C counts as 1°Cday. HeatSum is the sum of each days' difference in daily maximum temperature above 32°C. For example, a daily maximum temperature of 32°C counts as 0°Cday while a daily maximum temperature of 33°C counts as 1°Cday.

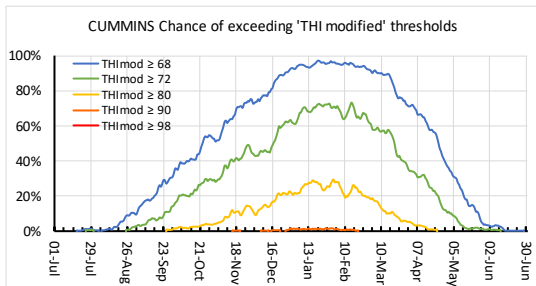
The plume chart shows the Frostsum less than or equal to 0°C and the Heatsum greater than or equal to 32°C in all years (grey) with deciles 1 and 9 shown in blue and orange. For Frostsum it is likely that decile 9 is close to or equal to zero indicating that the chance of night temperature below 0°C are a rare event. Three years of interest are shown as Green, Red and Purple lines. In this example green is the current year (2020), Red is 2019 (last year and recent hot year), Purple is 2017 (recent year with frost and also a hot year).



### 3. What is the risk of heat stress for sheep?

**THI** is a measure of animal comfort and productivity. Excessive THI can effect fertility and animal production. THI is calculated as = Maximum daily temperature (°C) + 0.36×Dew Point temperature (°C) + 41.2. We have shown the Modified THI value according to Mader et al., (2002). It is calculated as Modified THI = 4.51 + THI – 1.992 × Wind Speed (m/s) + 0.0068 × Solar Radiation (W/m<sup>2</sup>).

The chance of extremes in daily THI are shown below. The graph shows the average chance of exceeding THI thresholds in the 7 days surrounding the date (3 days before to 3 days after the date). The chance increases in the warmer months.



The components of weather that contribute to THI are shown below. Temperature has a large effect on THI, and for any temperature more humid conditions (higher dew point) will have a larger effect than less humid conditions. Sheltering from radiation (shade) will reduce THI although the effect is relatively small (difference in radiation between a cloudy and a sunny day is roughly 20MJ/m<sup>2</sup> so the 0.0068 × Solar Radiation equals roughly 0.0068×11.574 (conversion from W/m<sup>2</sup> to MJ/m<sup>2</sup>) × 20 = 1.5.

Wind speed can have a large effect (see figure below). A light breeze (2m/s = 7.2km/h = wind felt on face) lowers THI by 4 while a moderate breeze (roughly 6m/s = 20 km/h = small branches can move) lowers THI by 12, and a fresh breeze (10m/s = 35km/h = small trees sway) lowers THI by 20.

