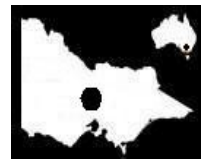


THE SUMMER FORECAST

FOR CENTRAL VICTORIA 2013-14



As predicted by Kevin Long 28-11-2013 ph (03) 5441 2394

“GLOBAL SEA ICE EXTENT” SETS NEW RECORDS - GLOBAL COOLING START TO SHOW!

In recent months, new Antarctic sea ice records were set - exceeding all previous satellite records. This embedded growth trend of recent decades is now showing up in the Arctic as well this year, with a massive 50% more sea ice left at the end of the Summer melt period compared to the year before. Already since mid-September, record growth rates of the Arctic sea ice and the slow melt rates of the Antarctic have driven the “global sea ice extent” up to levels not seen for more than a decade. In the future these higher sea ice averages will become one of the dominant drivers of eastern Australia’s developing Mega-Drought cycle. Australia’s climate records show very good correlations with the Antarctic sea ice changes (i.e. higher sea ice periods go hand-in-hand with below-average rainfall and heavier late season frosts).

EL NINO DEVELOPMENT DELAYED

Good news. The cool seas that have been dominating the east coast of Australia during the last 15 months have recently warmed significantly. This will help promote a better wet season for the top half of Australia this Summer. But the next lunar standstill (occurring during 2015) will soon become a strong driver for the next El Nino cycle. Consequently I forecast a continuation of neutral ENSO till midyear, after which the developing El Nino conditions will play a big part in reducing many of the MDB’s rainfall events from mid-Winter onwards.

THE NORTHEAST LUNAR AIR TIDES WILL BE STRONGEST DURING EARLY DECEMBER

During early December the strongest surges of the northeast lunar air tides for this year will be at work again. In recent years this part of the lunar cycle has produced the heaviest Summer rains and floods. But not this year, due to most of the supporting climate drivers being out of phase or much weaker than they were in 2010/11. Therefore I forecast only average rain events during early Summer, with the strongest thunder storms occurring close to the 8th of December and again during the first week of January. Then as we move through the dryer transition phase of the lunar air tide cycle I forecast well below-average rains during February and March.

(For more details refer to the “LUNAR AIR TIDE CYCLE EXPLAINED” document available on www.thelongview.com.au)

A GOOD LATE AUTUMN BREAK MOST LIKELY

The close passage of Mars and Saturn during late-Autumn together with the strongest surges of the southern air tides (centered around 31st May) will help to produce the first soaking rains of the next growing season. Furthermore, if the El Nino cycle is entrenched by then and the Antarctic sea ice extent has continued its expanding trends, then I forecast this good rain period will only last to the end of June. Thereafter the late Winter and Spring rains will become unreliable. Subsequently there will be a very high risk of the MDB’s crops running out of soil moisture during mid-Spring.

THE SUMMER FORECAST In brief: **A dry Jan / Feb, with THE MOST EXTREME FIRE RISK.**

Due to the extremely wet years of 2010-11, and the inappropriate forest management policies since then, the fuel loads have generally been allowed to build up to extremely dangerous levels. This cyclic condition will most likely produce the highest fire risk ever experienced since Black Friday 1939. During that year, four times more area of Victoria was burnt than during the Black Saturday fires of 2009 which claimed 173 Victorian citizens. Any fires running on a bad day this summer will very quickly develop into large uncontrollable killer fire storms!

From a lunar cycle point of view, some of the most extreme fire risk periods traditionally develop 2 to 3 years after the peak of the 18.6 year lunar flood cycle (this is one of those seasons). If you count back from 2014 in 18.6 year steps, many of the worst seasons are revealed, hence the 1939 reference which was close to 4x 18.6 years ago.

So I warn of a dry and windy Summer, followed by a below-average Autumn. Average rains during early Winter, before below-average rains together with high frost risk sets in again during late Winter and Spring.

The long term forecast for the Lower Murray Darling Basin regions is for generally dry conditions for the majority of the year, with mostly small rainfall events which will struggle to accumulate 70% of average rainfall.

I wish you all the best for what I believe will be a very challenging year for most people on the land.

For more information:

www.TheLongView.com.au