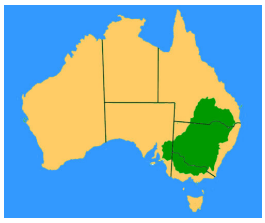
THE SUMMER FORECAST

FOR THE MDB REGIONS 2022-23



As predicted by Kevin Long Bendigo VIC 1 DEC 2022 mobile 0487 973 081

MANY WET CLIMATE FORCES COMBINED TO PRODUCE A RECORD WET SPRING

Mid-Spring saw many strong "wet forces" develop and work together, including:

(1) an enhanced La Nina system ... **(2)** record low Antarctic Sea ice … **(3)** the after-effects of the Tongan volcano
(4) Jetstream moisture from the Indian Ocean Dipole … **(5)** the strongest planetary forces for this century …
(6) enhanced Northeast Lunar Air Tides.

These forces drove our weather systems deeply into the wet zone for 10 weeks, delivering about 300+% Spring rain. (In Central Victoria, we saw 200% rain in Sept, then 500% in October reducing back to 120% during Nov.)

Sorry for under estimating this long period of constant rain (which delivered about twice the Spring rain I had forecast).

The root of my mistake was to under-estimate three very unusual forces, which we have never seen working in unison before. This important lesson shows that we should put a much higher climatic value on the following rare drivers:

1. The ongoing and still significant after-effect of the January Tongan eruption (the largest since Krakatoa in 1883)
2. Record low Antarctic Sea ice for the last 15 months
3. Century-high gravity forces arising from a rare planet cluster, involving 6 planets.

NEW CONFLICTING TRENDS ARE DEVELOPING FOR SUMMER.

The after-effects of the Tongan under-sea eruption continue to reverberate around the Southern Hemisphere, resulting in still-elevated levels of moisture in the upper atmosphere. Some of that extra moisture has now traveled to Antarctica where it is now helping to maintain a very low sea ice trend for the second season. With near-record low sea ice, again this Summer, a continued positive rain enhancement force is likely to extend well into Autumn 2023.

In contrast, we have a weakening La Nina system, together with a rapidly falling SOI trend since mid-Spring and a dominant drier Lunar air tide transition phase. Hence southern Australian rainfall intensity has been declining since late-October. This drying trend should now continue until early-Autumn.

THE LUNAR AIR TIDES "TRANSITION PHASE" WILL HELP REDUCE SUMMER RAINFALL

The drier transition phase of the Lunar Air Tides cycle will dominate the Summer months this year. This dry climate driver will help to counteract the wet forces still being produced by the now weakening La Nina anomaly. Weak planetary forces during Summer will also help to counteract those wet La Nina forces. Below average SST's are also developing around the southern half of Australia. So, overall, negative rain forces are building once more.

THE SUMMER FORECAST IN BRIEF: Average Summer rains

Rains across the southern MDB regions will reduce to about average for Summer, due to the cooling trend of sea surface temperatures around the southern half of Australia, and the drier "transition phase" of the Lunar Air Tides.

A few cyclones crossing the northern coast are likely in early and late Summer, produced by a weakening La Nina and a weak negative IOD, working together to produce generally high humidity in the northern half of Australia.

Warm sea surface anomalies along the Qld coast will continue producing wet coastal conditions and coral bleaching. Early season monsoon rains for the northern MDB, will continue until early January.

The southern MDB catchments are not forecast to receive any more flood-producing rains this year.
Maximum allocations and lower water prices are locked in for this year. A good chance to carry over to 2023-24.

I wish you all the best for the 2022-23 Summer season with a dry finish for the remaining delayed harvest season.

Kind regards, Kevin.