

# **THE SPRING FORECAST**

## **FOR THE MDB REGIONS 2024**



by Kevin Long (Bendigo VIC) 12 Sept 2024

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### **THE “LA NINA” ANOMALY IS STILL SLOWLY DEVELOPING**

During Winter, neutral ENSO forces dominated the Australian climate, while average Sea Surface Temperatures (SST) dominated most coastal regions. Cooler-than-average SST between southern Africa and Tasmania has strengthened the high-pressure cells, and weakened the lows and cold fronts - resulting in very dry climate for most of southern Australia. This strong dry climate driver is forecast to persist during Spring.

Positive La Nina forces are forecast to keep building during the rest of 2024, resulting in above average rain during early Summer.

### **THE 2022 TONGAN VOLCANIC MOISTURE BOOST IS STILL MINIMISING ANTARCTIC SEA ICE**

This year Antarctic Sea Ice has remained just above the record low levels that were recorded in 2023. Today as I write this forecast, a new lower yearly maximum level is about to be recorded.

Lower levels of Antarctic Sea Ice usually help to deliver improving rainfall trends. Currently, sea ice remains well below average, during another “ice melt” season. Therefore, as several other positive climate drivers are now also building, we should see improving rainfall totals for the rest of 2024.

### **NORTHEAST LUNAR AIR TIDES WILL REACH PEAK FORCE DURING LATE SPRING / EARLY SUMMER**

The heaviest Spring rains are forecast to fall during the last few days of each Spring month, close to each New Moon phase. These increasing rainfall trends should see the heaviest storms between Christmas and New Year.

This means that most of the Spring rains will be too late to help this year’s very dry Winter growing season to reach full potential. Also, the very much-needed hay making season is very likely to be impacted by several rain events in late October, and again in late November / December.

### **GLOBAL TEMPERATURES ARE COOLING ONCE AGAIN, AFTER A RECORD LONG WARM SPIKE PERIOD.**

We are moving back towards a general cooling effect due to factors including : reducing planetary alignments ... an increasing sea ice trend (after last year’s record low levels) ... slowly building La Nina forces ... and reducing atmospheric moisture levels. Rapid global cooling is forecast for 2026 / 2027).

**These changing global climate forces are explained in my subscription forecast, which is available via the details at the top of this page.**

### **THE SPRING FORECAST IN BRIEF: Improving Spring rains, close to New Moons.**

Only weak cold fronts are forecast for the southern half of Australia, continuing through until Autumn 2025.

The Northeast Lunar Air Tide peaks will build during Spring and early Summer, to deliver above-average December rains for most regions of the Murray Darling Basin.

A strengthening La Nina anomaly will help produce good late-Spring and early-Summer rains.

Northern MDB regions will receive a good early start to this year’s monsoon season.

Note that the strengthening La Nina forces, the strengthening Northeast Lunar Air Tides and strong planetary forces will once again help to produce a warmer and wetter finish to this year.

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