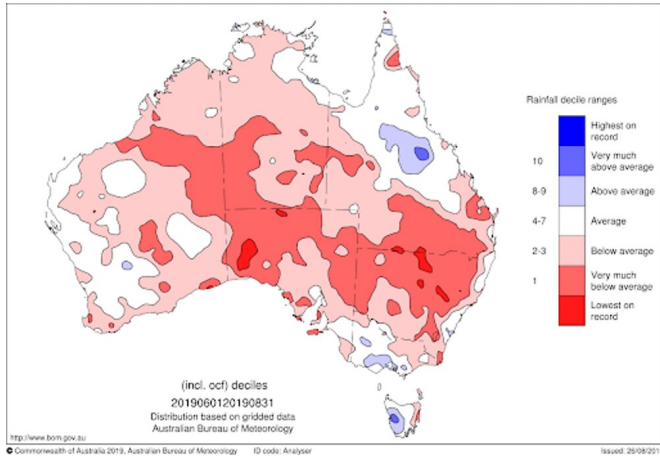


The Australian winter was dry, the spring will likely be dry

29 August 2019, by Jonathan Pollock And Andrew B. Watkins



Preliminary winter 2019 rainfall deciles. Credit: Bureau of Meteorology

Winter still has a few days to run, but it's highly likely to be one of Australia's warmest and driest on record. While final numbers will be crunched once August ends, this winter will probably rank among the top ten warmest for daytime temperatures and the top ten driest for rainfall.

While it was drier than average across most of the country, it was especially dry across South Australia, New South Wales and southern Queensland. Small areas of South Australia and New South Wales are on track for their driest winter on record.

In contrast, parts of southern Victoria, western Tasmania and central Queensland were wetter than usual.

Thirsty ground

Soil moisture normally increases during winter (except in the tropics, where it's the dry season), and while we saw that in parts of Victoria, for most

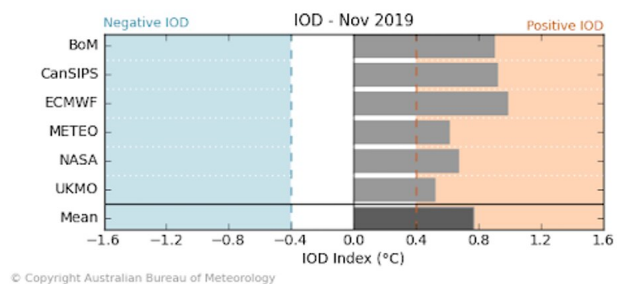
of Queensland and New South Wales the [soil moisture](#) actually decreased.

Dry soils leading into winter have soaked up the rain that has fallen, resulting in limited runoff and inflows into the major water storages across the country.

A glass half empty

Sydney's water storages dropping below 50% received considerable public attention, and unfortunately a number of other regional storages in New South Wales and the Murray Darling Basin are much lower than that.

The winter 'filling' season in the southern Murray Darling Basin has been drier than usual for the third year in a row, and storages in the northern Murray Darling basin are extremely low or empty with no meaningful inflows.



Comparison of international climate model forecasts of the IOD index for November 2019. Credit: Models from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Canadian Meteorological Centre, European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, Meteo France, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA) and the Met Office (UK)

Some rain in the west

Some regions did receive enough rainfall to grow crops this cool season. However, northern New South Wales and southern Queensland didn't see an improvement in their severe year-to-date rainfall deficiencies over winter.

In fact, the area of the country that is experiencing year-to-date rainfall in the lowest 5% of historical records expanded.

In better news, the severe year-to-date deficiencies across southwest Western Australia shrank during [winter](#).

Indian Ocean Dipole the culprit

Sustained differences between [sea surface temperatures](#) in the tropical western and eastern Indian Ocean are known as the [Indian Ocean Dipole](#) (IOD). The IOD impacts Australian seasonal rainfall and temperature patterns, much like the more well known [El Niño–Southern Oscillation](#).

Warm sea surface temperatures in the tropical western Indian Ocean and cool sea surface temperatures in the eastern Indian Ocean, along with changes in both cloud and wind patterns, have been consistent with a positive Indian Ocean Dipole since late May.

International climate models, some of which forecast the positive IOD as early as February, agree that it is likely to continue through spring.

Typically, this means below [average rainfall](#) and above average temperatures for much of central and southern Australia, which is consistent with the current [rainfall and temperature](#) outlook from the Bureau's dynamical computer model. The positive IOD is likely to be the dominant climate driver for Australia during the next three months.

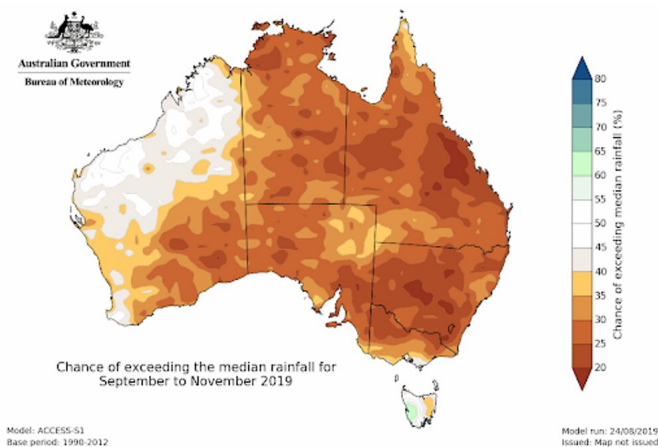
A dry end to 2019 likely

Chances are the remainder of 2019 will be drier than normal for most of Australia. The exceptions are western Tasmania, southern Victoria and western WA, where chances of a wetter or drier than average end to the year are roughly equal.

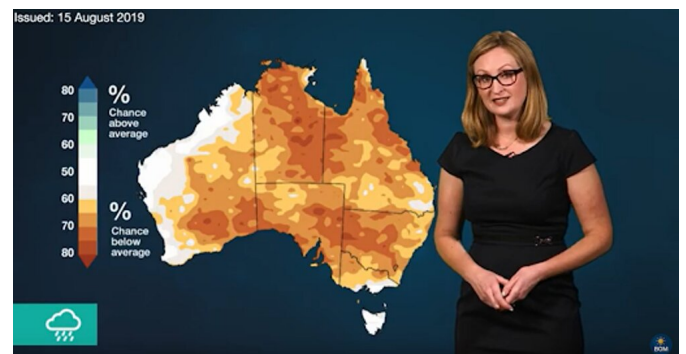
Warmer than average days are very likely (chances above 80%) for most of the country except the far south of the mainland, and Tasmania.

Nights too are likely to be warmer than average for most of the country. However, much of Victoria and Tasmania, and southern parts of South Australia and New South Wales have close to an even chance for warmer than average minimum temperatures.

Due to the warm and dry start to the year, the east coast of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, as well as parts of southern Western Australia, face [above normal fire potential this coming bushfire season](#).



The spring 2019 outlook showing low chances of above average rainfall for most of the country. Credit: Bureau of Meteorology



The Bureau's outlook videos explain the long-range forecast for the coming months. Credit: Bureau of Meteorology

Provided by The Conversation

More outlooks more often

The term "weather" describes conditions over shorter periods, such as from minutes to days, while the term "climate" describes the more slowly varying aspects of the atmosphere.

From today, the Bureau of Meteorology is closing the forecast gap between weather and climate information with the release of weekly and fortnightly climate outlooks.

For the first time, rainfall and temperature outlooks for the weeks directly after the 7-day forecast are available. One- and two-week outlooks have been added to complement the existing 1-month and 3-month outlooks.

The new outlook information for the weeks ahead also features how much above or below average temperatures are likely to be, and the likelihood of different [rainfall](#) totals.

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APA citation: The Australian winter was dry, the spring will likely be dry (2019, August 29) retrieved 13 December 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-08-australian-winter.html>

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