

Weather Events Impacting Agriculture

Precipitation – things to consider:

- Seasonal accumulation (Excess / Deficit)
- Frequency
- Timeliness



Temperature – things to consider:

- Accumulated heating units
- Heat stress
- Freezes
- Season Length (time between last spring freeze / first of autumn)



Potentially Damaging Extreme Events:

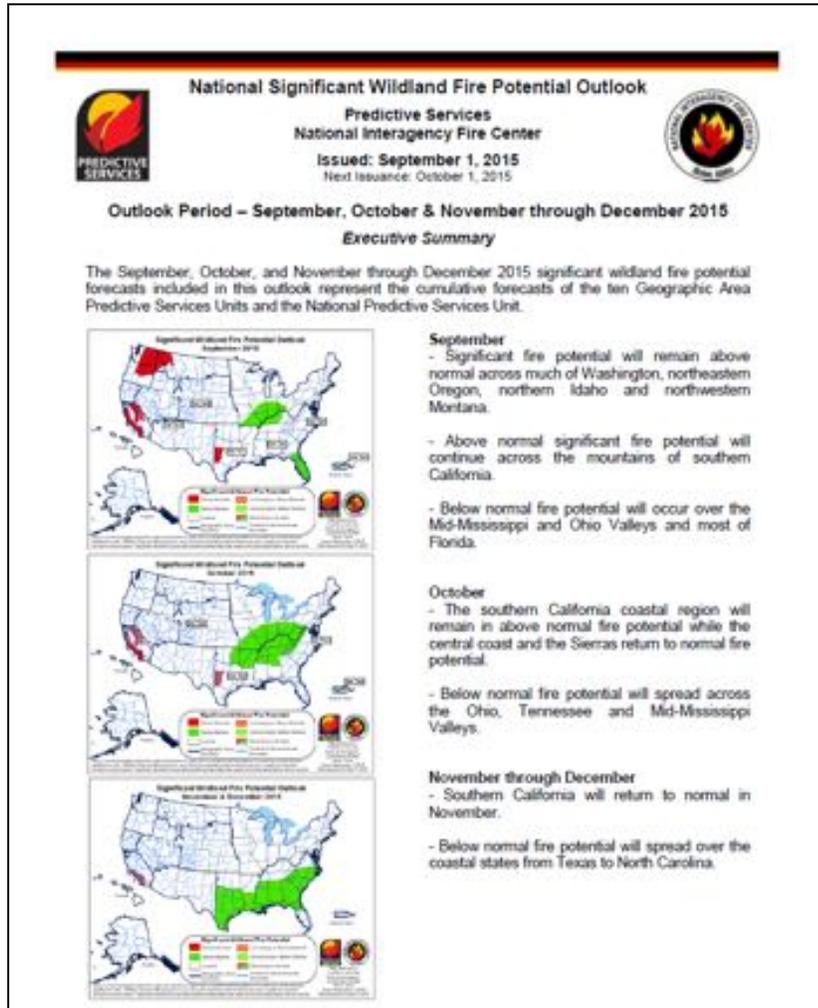
- Flash Flooding
- Hail
- High winds
- Lightning (forest fires)



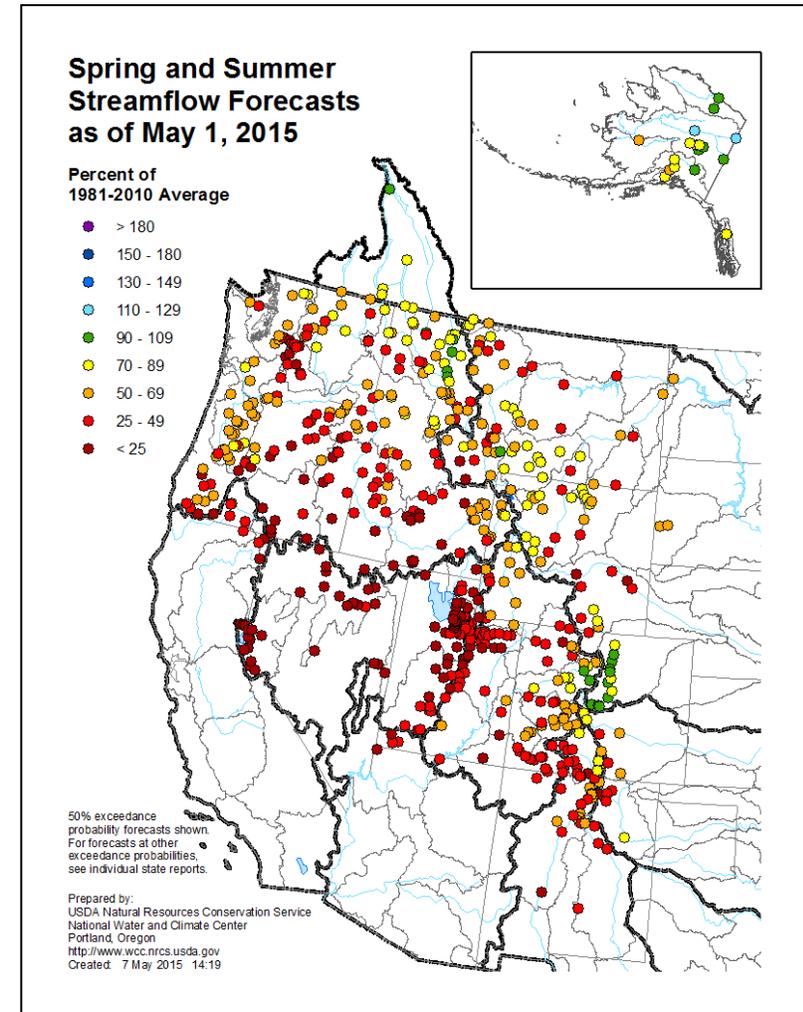
USDA Forecasting Activities

(in partnership with NOAA and others)

Fire Weather (Forest Service)



Western Water Supply Forecasting (Natural Resources Conservation Service)



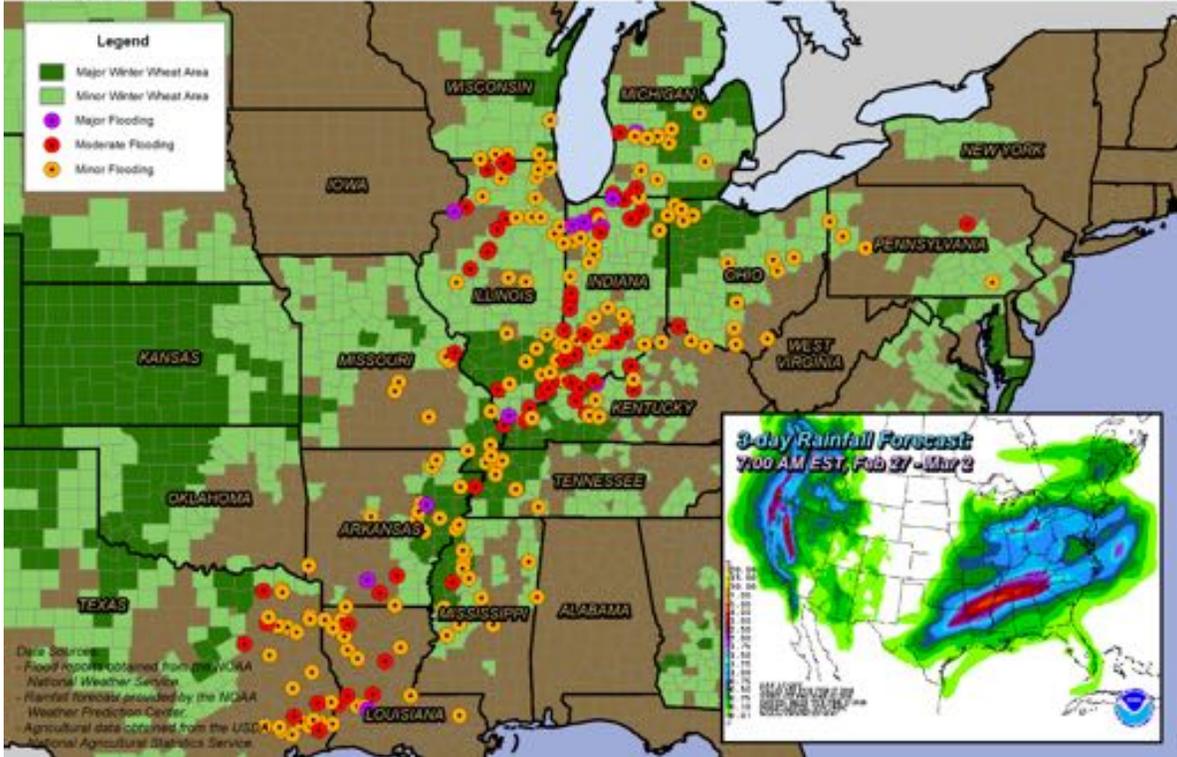
Monitoring and Assessment

(Domestic and International)

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
 This product was prepared by the USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

Flooding in the Central United States

Reported Flooding @ 7:24 AM EST - February 27, 2018



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Hurricane Irma

September 8, 2017 - 11:00 AM EDT Advisory
 Max. Sustained Winds: 150 mph - Movement: WNW @ 14 mph

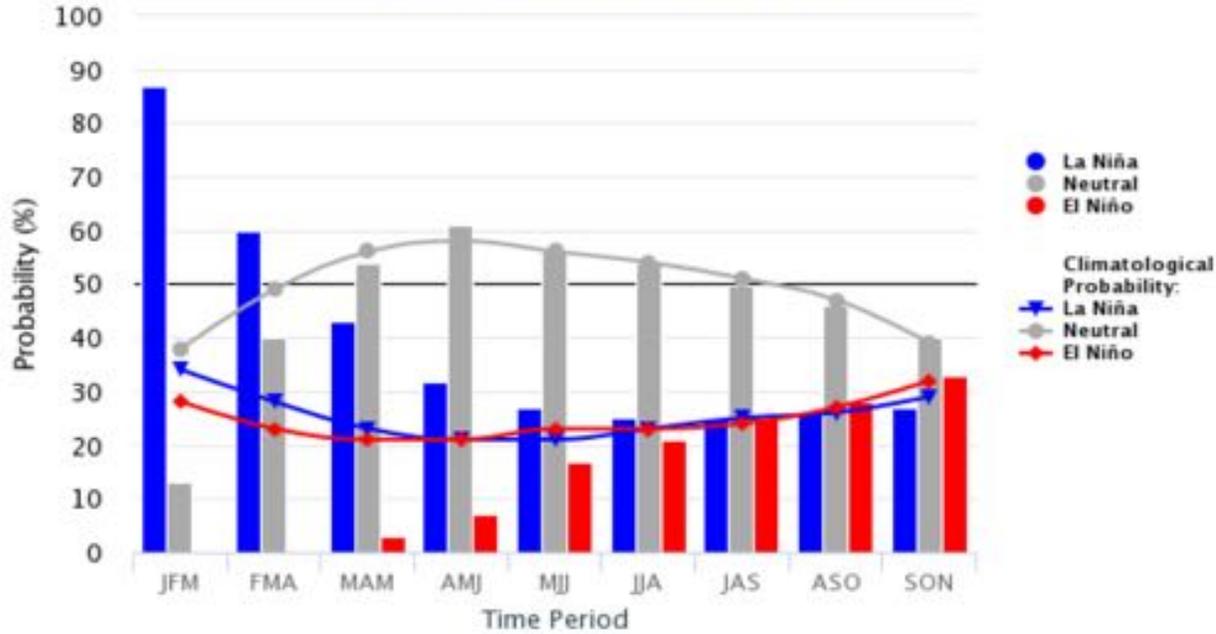


Monitoring and Assessment

(Domestic and International)

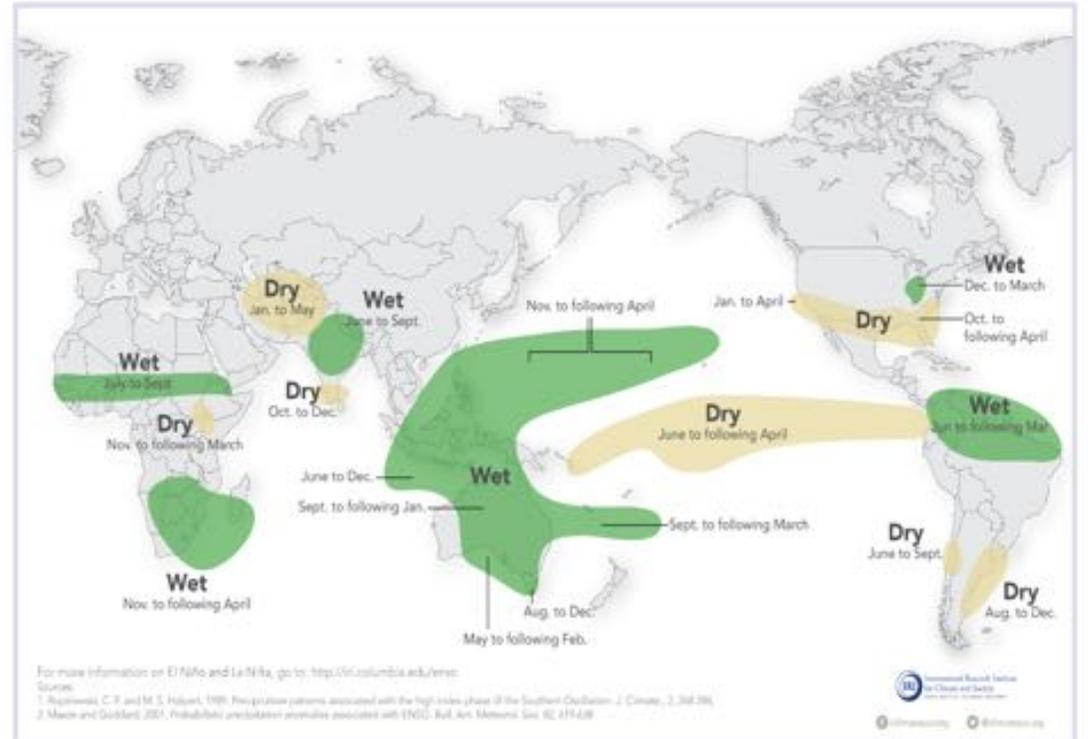
Early-Feb CPC/IRI Official Probabilistic ENSO Forecasts

ENSO state based on NINO3.4 SST Anomaly
Neutral ENSO: -0.5 °C to 0.5 °C



La Niña and Rainfall

La Niña conditions in the tropical Pacific are known to shift rainfall patterns in many different parts of the world. Although they vary somewhat from one La Niña to the next, the strongest shifts remain fairly consistent in the regions and seasons shown on the map below.



Outreach

(Conveying Forecasts to the Ag Community)

