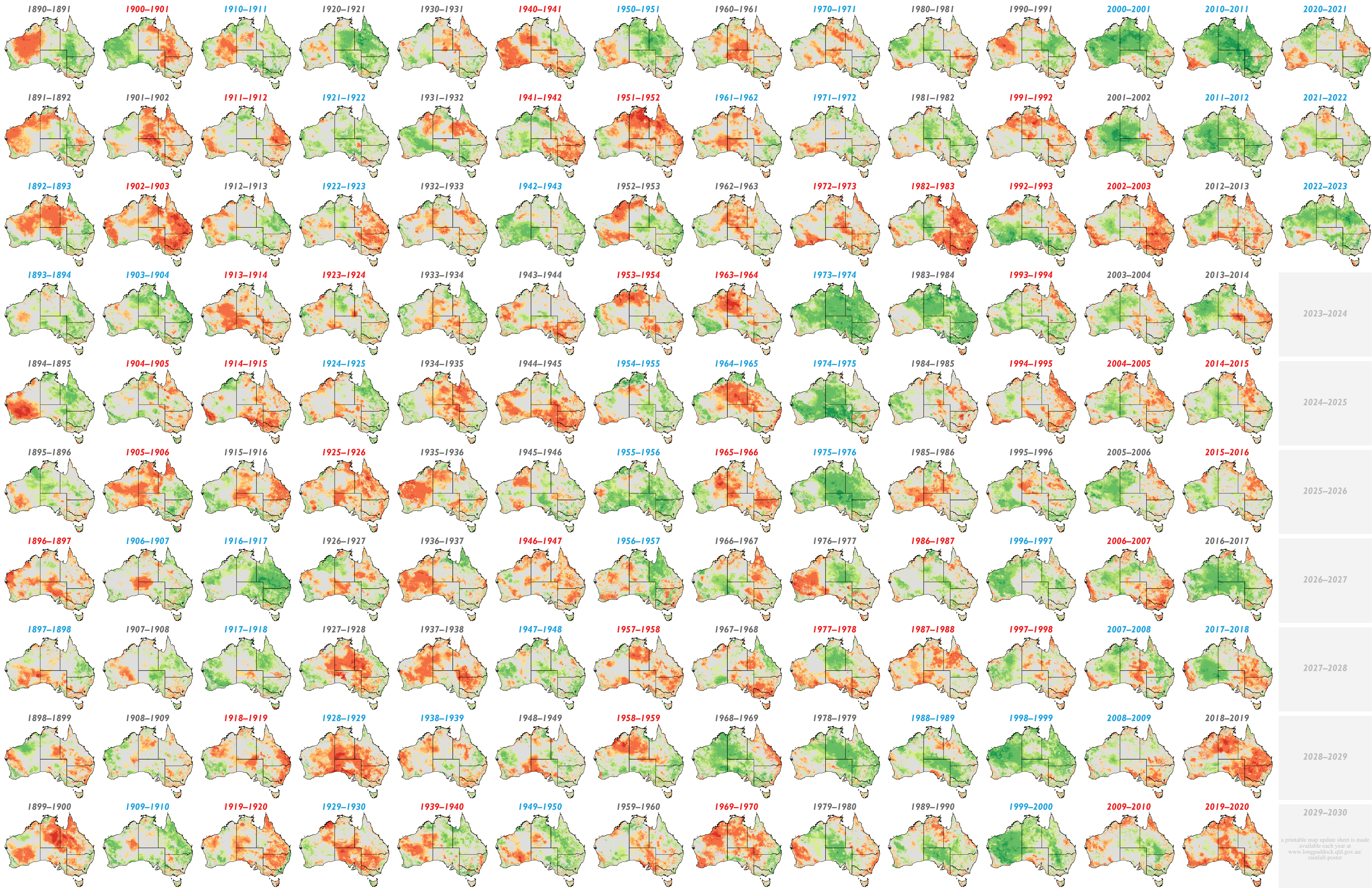


Australia's Modelled Pasture Growth

April to March Annual Australian Pasture Growth Relative to Historical Records 1890-2023



Pasture Growth modelled data
Pasture growth for this poster has been generated by the AussieGRASS model (Version src3; <https://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/aussiegrass/about>). AussieGRASS uses an advanced spatial water balance and plant growth model, producing output on a daily time-step across Australia; the model is run with interpolated climate data and is calibrated using satellite data and pasture biomass observations.

Classification of years
Years are classified, according to colour, based on whether they are either 'El Niño' years (red text year title), 'La Niña' years (blue text) or 'ENSO Neutral' years (dark grey text).

For this poster: El Niño and La Niña year classification is based on values of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI)* between June and March. An original classification proposed by Dr Rob Allan has been modified to allow for late-forming El Niño or La Niña events. Threshold values of the SOI have been adjusted such that the frequency of El Niño and La Niña years from 1950-51 to 2009-10 is similar to that obtained by the 'WMO RA IV Consensus Index and Definitions of El Niño and La Niña'**.

El Niño
Originally referred specifically to a warming of the sea surface off the coast of Peru, now more generally refers to the warming of the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, strongly associated with persistently negative values of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI). Generally associated with extended drier periods.

For this poster: An 'El Niño year' is indicated if the six-month average value of the SOI, ending in any month between November and March, was below a threshold value of negative 6.0.

La Niña
Now used to refer to the opposite of El Niño, or events associated with persistently positive values of the SOI. Generally associated with extended wetter periods.

For this poster: A 'La Niña year' is indicated if the six-month average value of the SOI, ending in any month between November and March, was above a threshold value of positive 6.0.

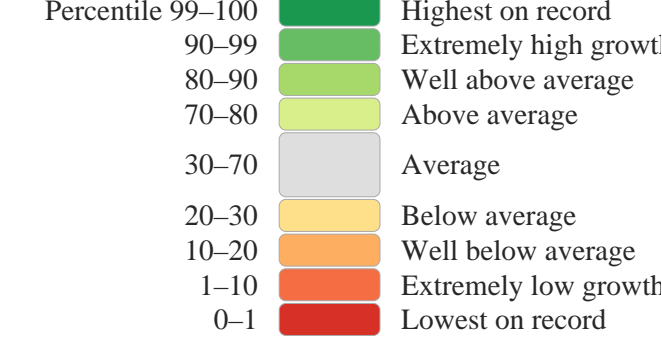
ENSO Neutral
ENSO refers to the El Niño-Southern Oscillation which fluctuates between El Niño or La Niña (above). 'ENSO Neutral' refers to neither El Niño or La Niña. Often the equatorial Pacific Ocean temperatures are near the long-term average. It is possible to have wet or dry periods associated with 'ENSO Neutral' years.

For this poster: 'ENSO Neutral' are all years which do not fall in either El Niño or La Niña categories (above).

*Monthly SOI values calculated using base period 1933-1992 inclusive (monthly values available at: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/soihtml1.shtml>)

**NOAA: World Meteorological Organisation Region IV Adopts Consensus El Niño and La Niña Index and Definitions, Press Release, April 28, 2005 (available at: <https://files.aif.org.tw/wf/archive/2005/050428/ep413.htm>)

Pasture growth classification
Maps for each year show modelled pasture growth ranked against historical records from 1890 to 2023. The ranking is expressed as a percentile. For example, a percentile rank of 0-1 indicates that pasture growth over the year ranks within the lowest one per cent of pasture growth values recorded for all annual periods, at that location.



Graph
The bottom graph shows fluctuations in the six-month moving average of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI). The SOI compares the difference in atmospheric pressure anomalies between Tahiti and Darwin. The graph also shows fluctuations in the Inter-decadal Pacific Oscillation (IPO), a slower moving fluctuation in Pacific Ocean sea surface temperatures which influences climate variability. The IPO values on the graph are the filtered time series using 11 year Chebyshev filter provided by Andrew Coleman, UK Met Office, updated to May 2020.

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Acknowledgments
♦ SOI data sourced from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (www.bom.gov.au) with monthly values smoothed using a six-month moving average.
♦ IPO data sourced under © Crown copyright, UK Met Office. Reproduced under Licence Number MetO/IPR/2/2003 0027.

