

El Niño impacts on agriculture in Australia

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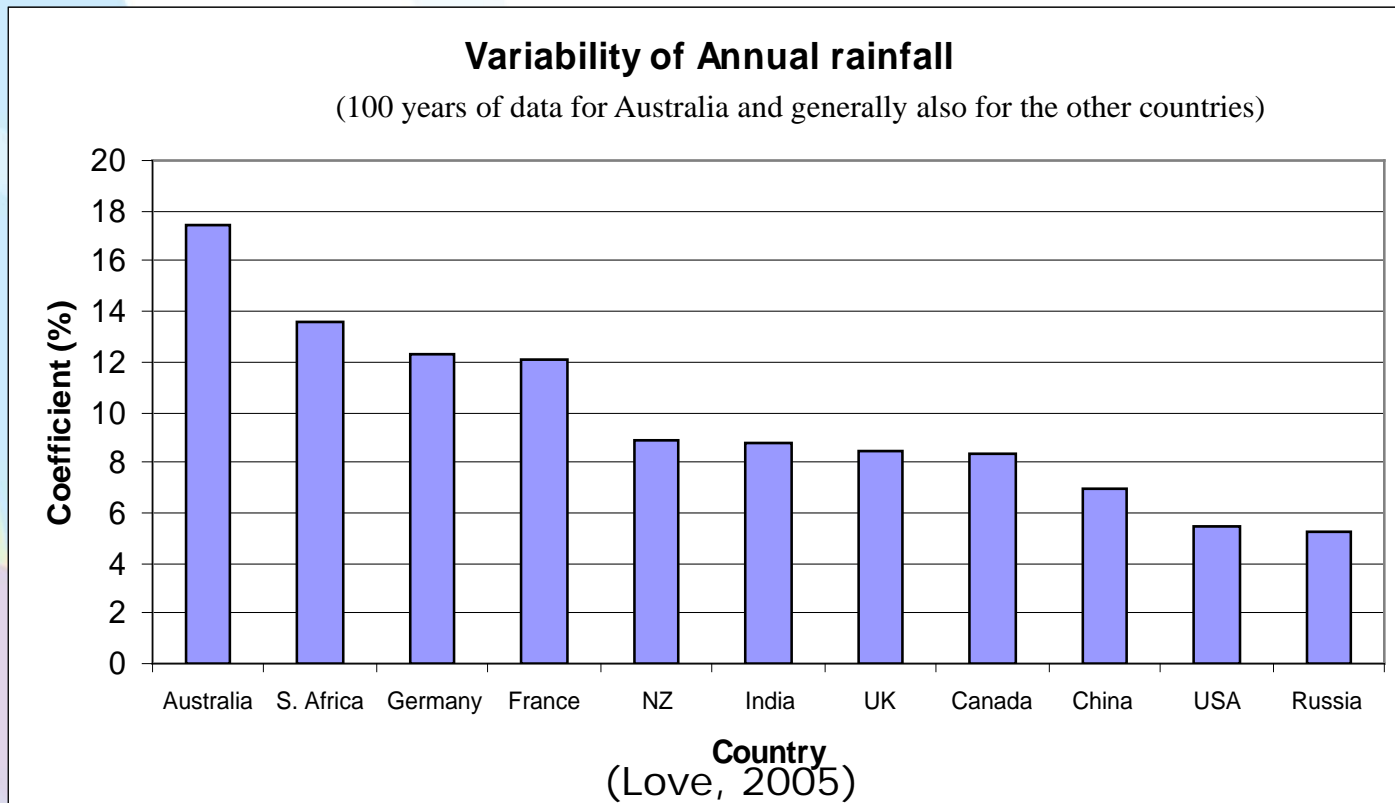
The Primary Industries Climate Challenges Centre (PICCC) is a joint venture between



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- Australia is one of the most climatically variable countries
 - El Niño is part of this variability





Physical Impacts of Climate Change

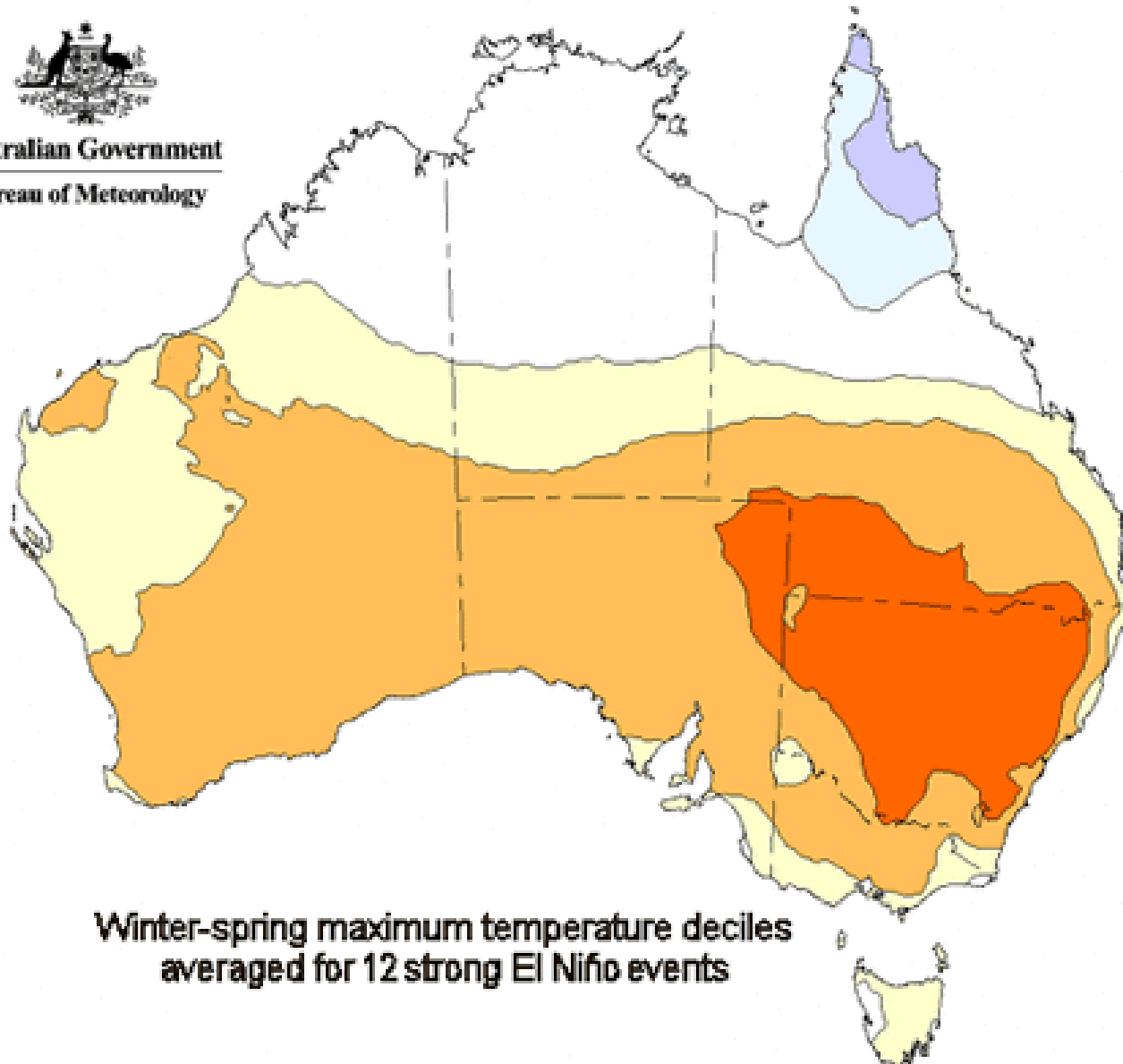
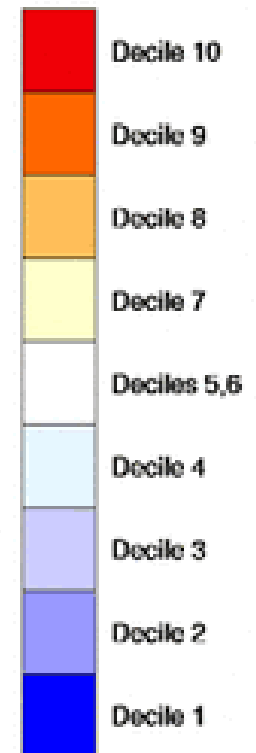
- Agriculture relies on a predictable climate
- Potential effects of El Niño on Australia include:
 - Reduced rainfall
 - winter–spring in the eastern and northern Australia
 - Increased frost risk
 - (15–30% more frost days in SE)
 - Later monsoon onset
 - Northern tropics below average rain in early wet season
 - Warmer temperatures
 - Warmer-than-average across southern Australia, particularly during the second half of the year
 - Increased evaporative demand
 - Shift in temperature extremes
 - Wide-area heatwaves
 - Single-day extremes (particularly in the SE)
 - Long-duration warm spells (further north)

Temperature effects



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

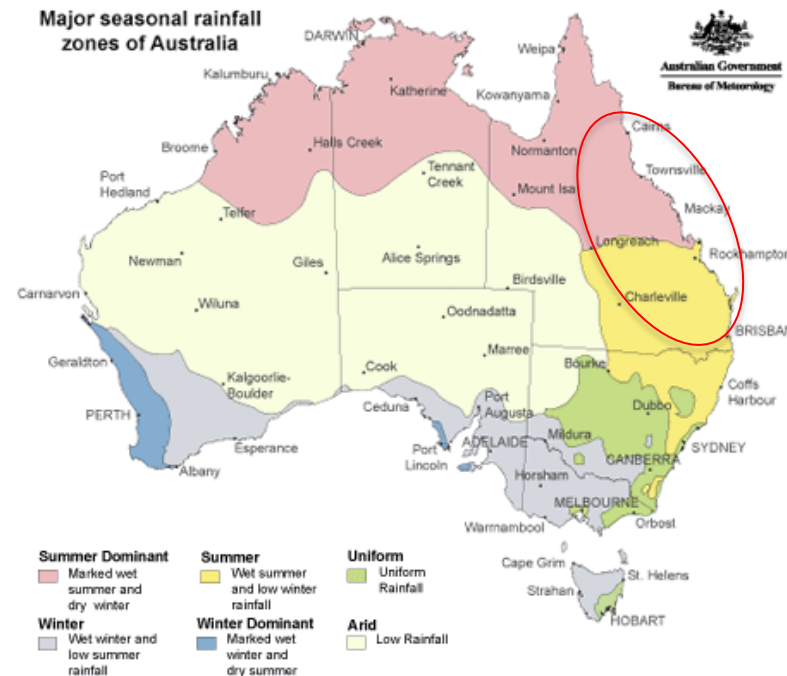
Temperature Decile Ranges



Winter-spring maximum temperature deciles
averaged for 12 strong El Niño events

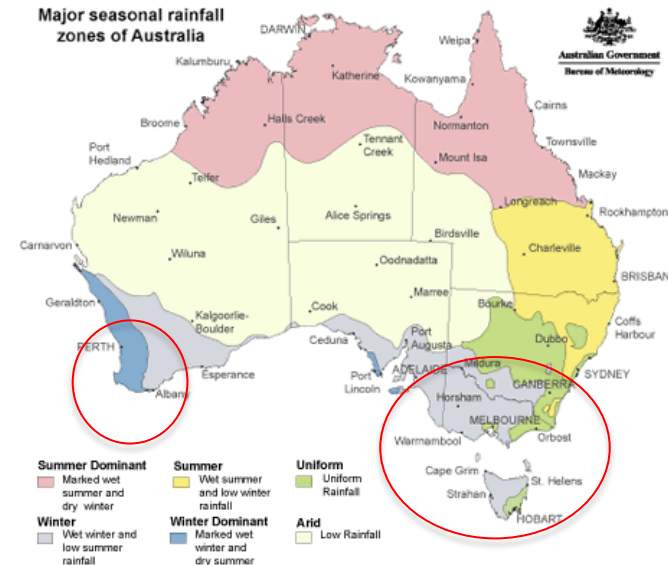
Temperature effects

- Tropical crops & pastures
 - Relatively tolerant of higher temperatures
 - But, extremes can affect
 - Reproduction, flowering, seeding, sunburn



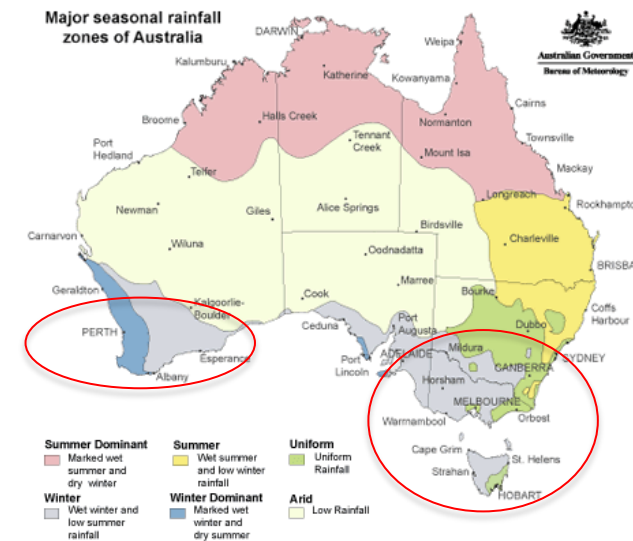
Temperature effects

- Temperature fruits & nuts
 - Winter chilling requirements
 - Cumulative number of hours below 7°C each winter
 - Sensitive to high temperatures



Temperature effects

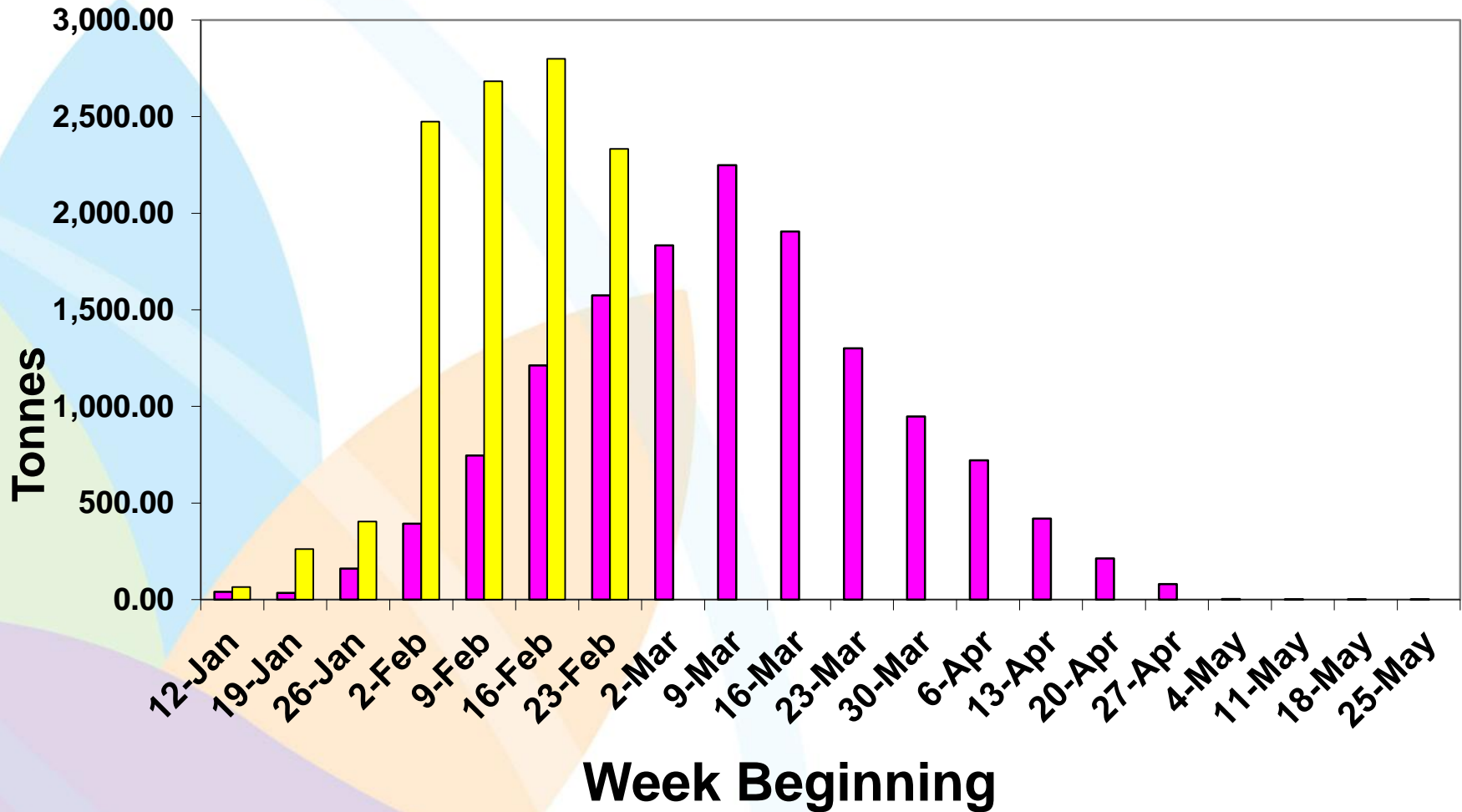
- Temperate crops & pastures
 - Sensitive to high temperatures
 - Narrow range of ideal temperatures
 - Bolting, reproduction, quality, sunburn
 - Changes in timing of frosts





Viticulture

2016 Weekly Grape Intake compare 2002 to 2015 Vintage Average

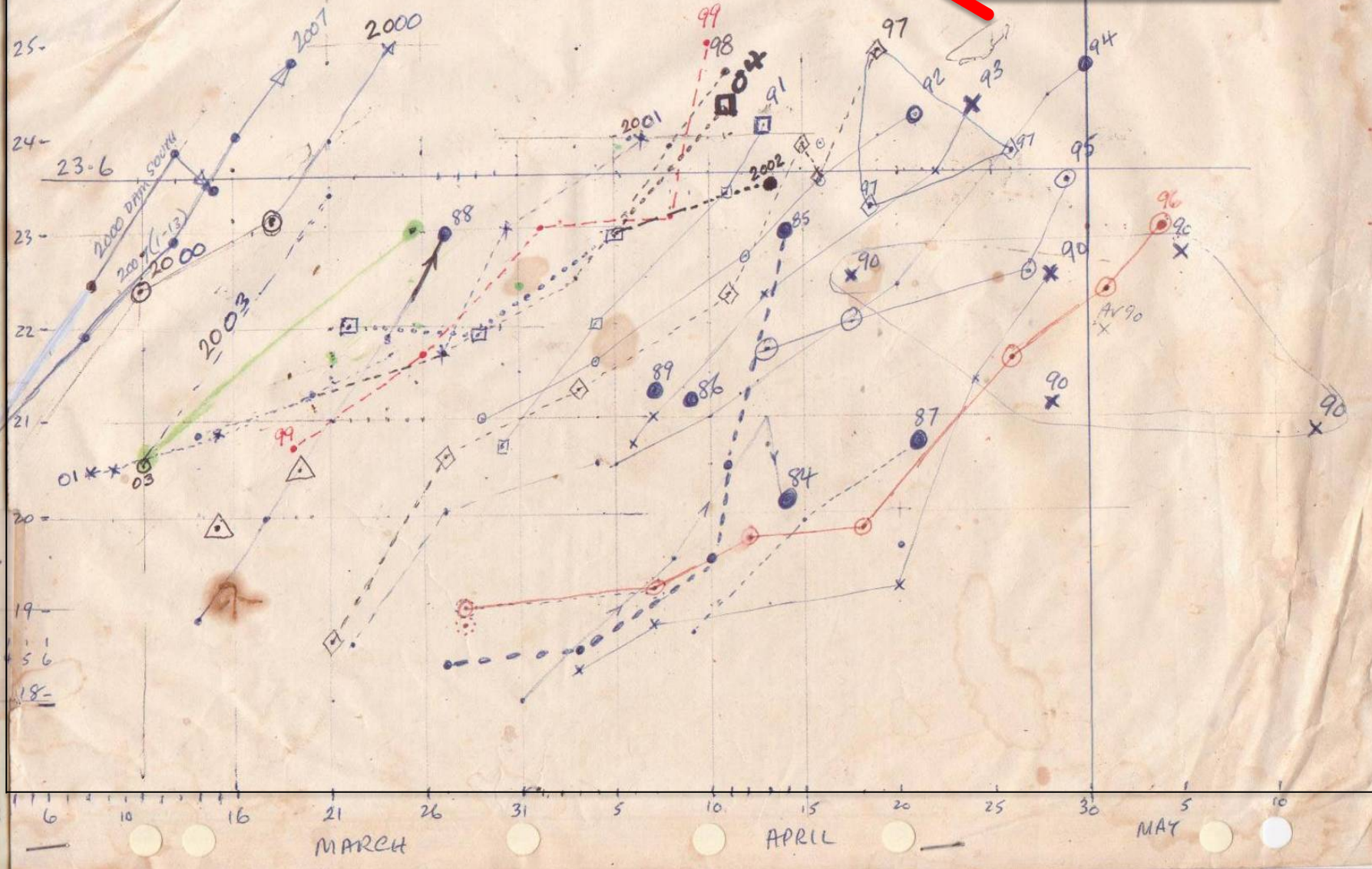


PINOT NOIR

Maturation dates advancing
about eight days per decade



Grape sugar concentration



Day of the Year

Webb et al. 2012

- **Temperature-Humidity Index (THI)**
 - Combined effects of temperature and humidity on animal health
- **Water & Shade**
 - Vital for survival in heat waves

THI between 72 and 78



mild stress

THI between 79 and 88



moderate stress

THI between 89 and 98



severe stress

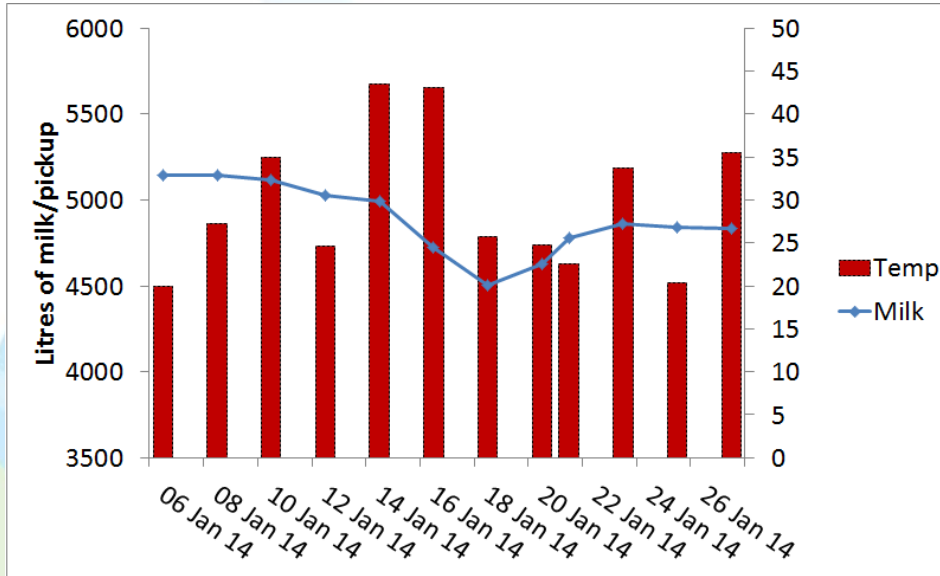
THI above 98



DEAD COWS!

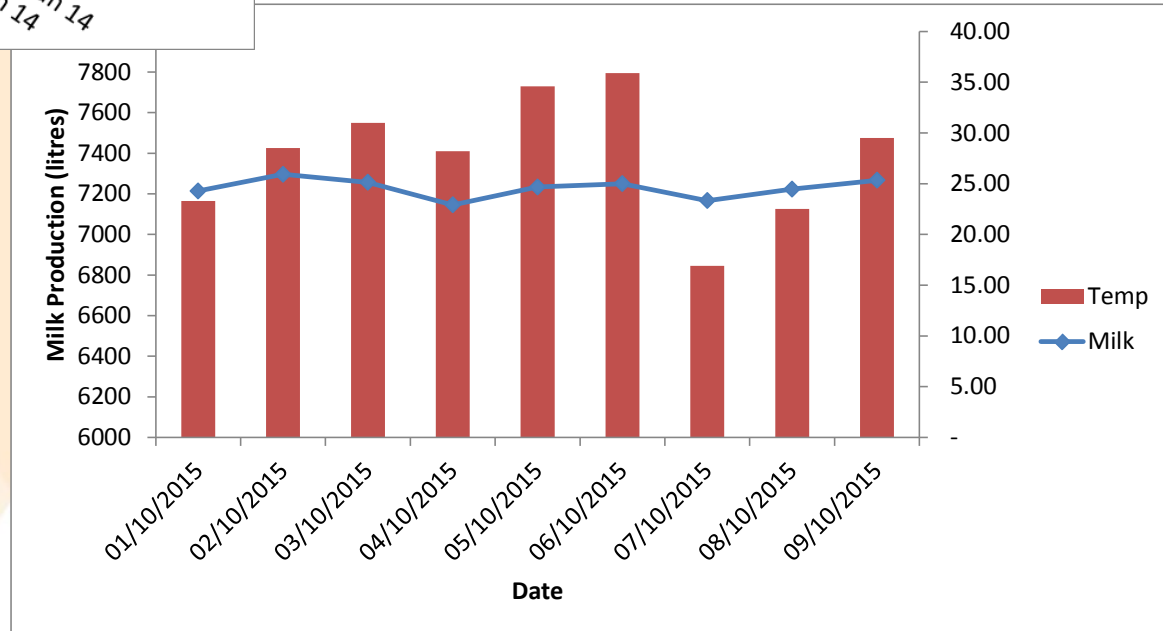


Heat waves and milk production

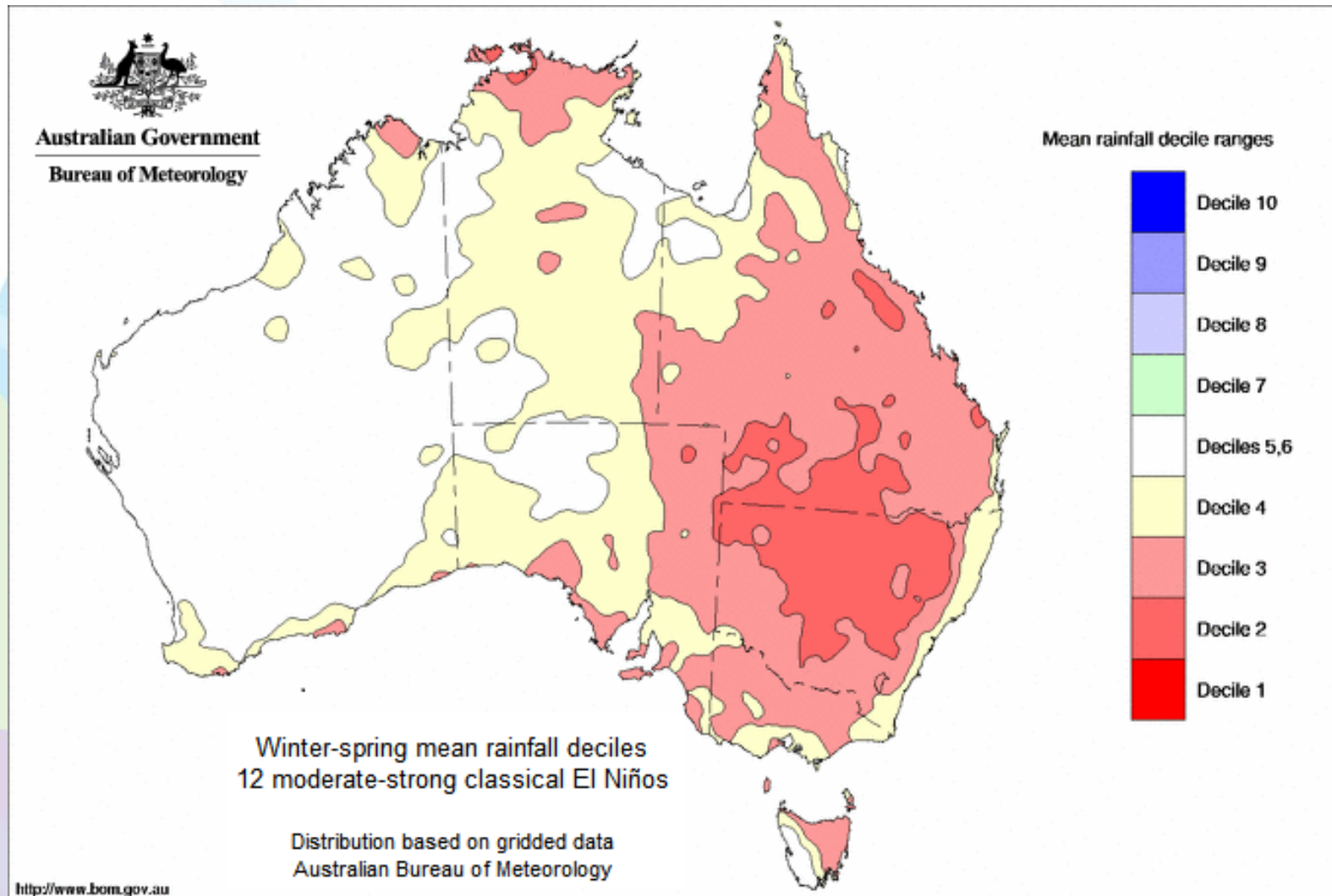


Hot days and hot nights

Hot days and cool nights

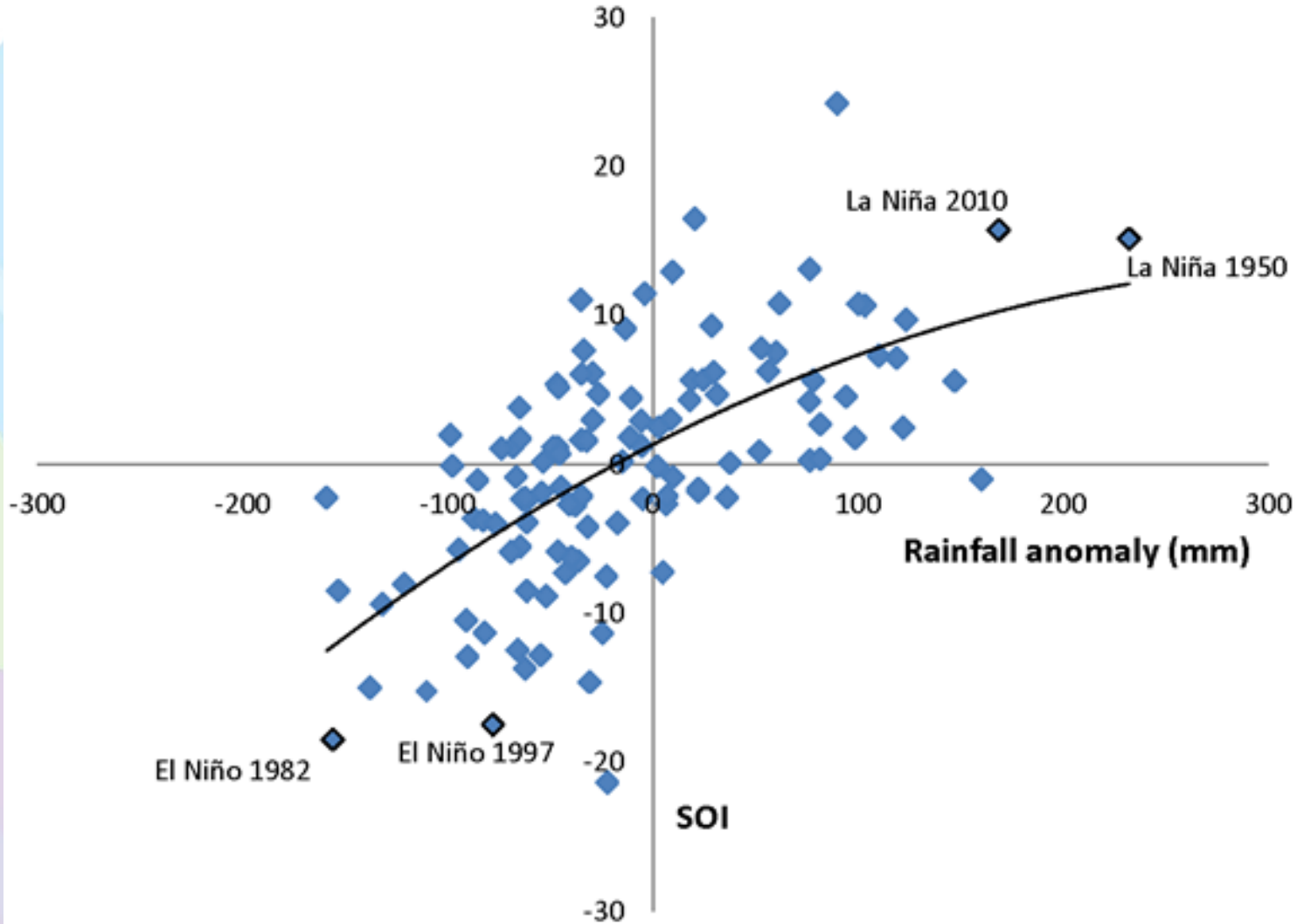


Rainfall – Winter/Spring



Rainfall anomaly

Eastern Australian growing season rainfall anomaly
vs. Apr–Nov Southern Oscillation Index

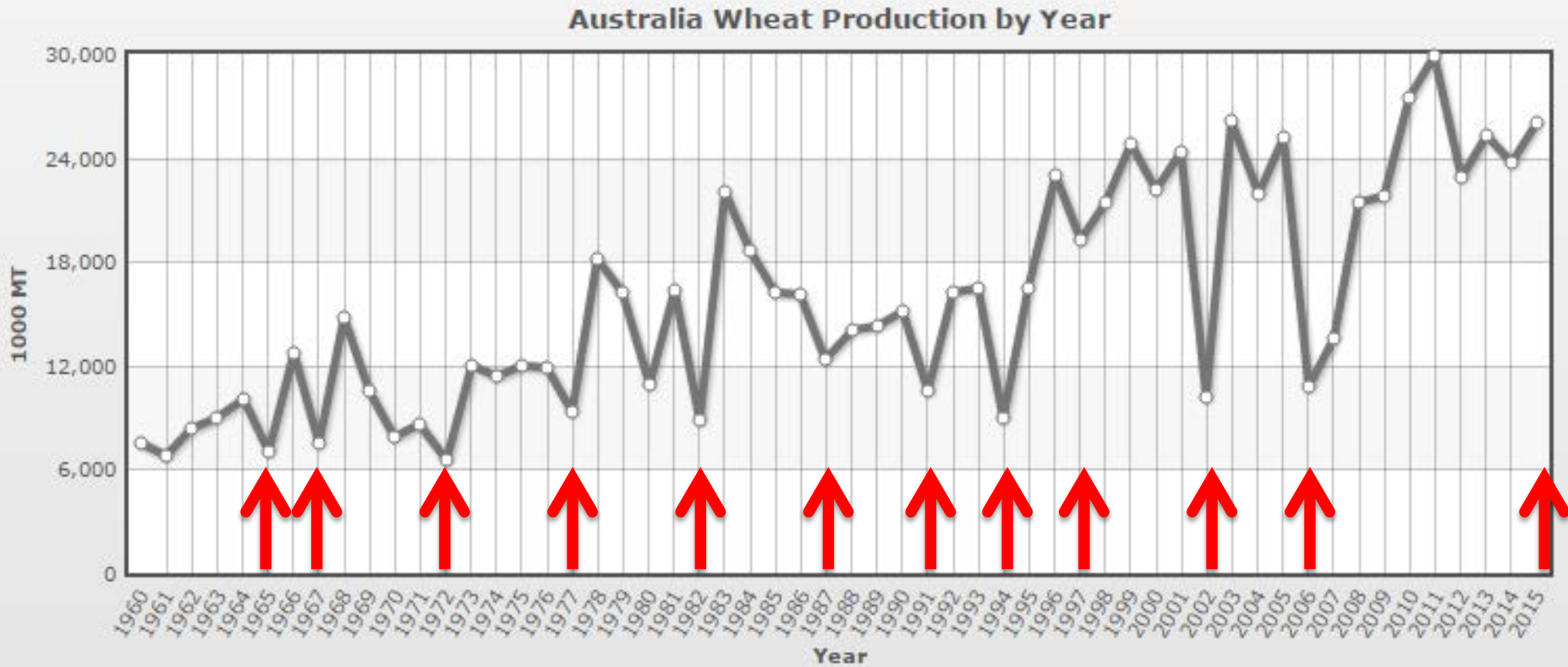




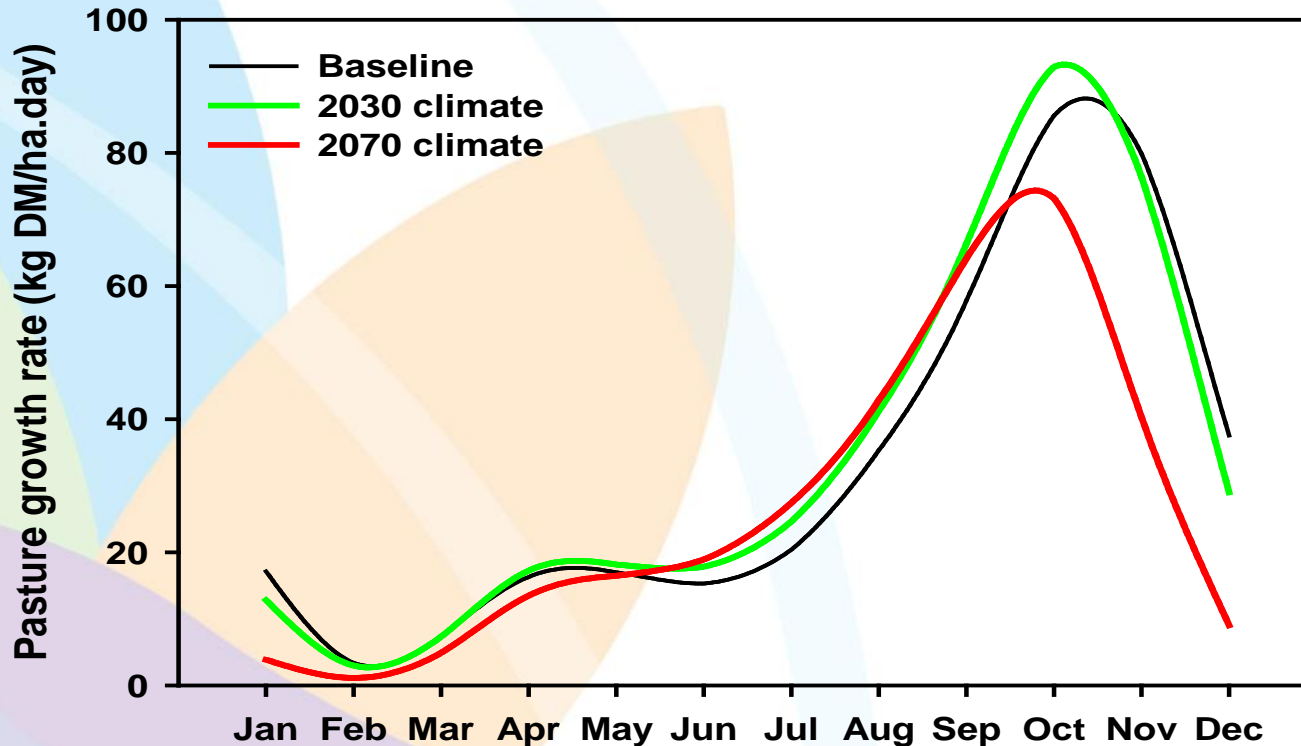
Rainfall effects

- **Summer rainfall regions**
 - Crops & pastures are reliant on summer rainfall
 - Can be more variable, with failed spring rains
- **Winter rainfall regions**
 - Crops & pastures are reliant on winter rainfall
 - Rainfall in coastal regions is more than required
 - Impact on pasture growth is limited
 - Cropping regions – major impact
 - Irrigated systems – increase price of water

Wheat and El Nino



- Changes the pattern of pasture growth
 - But most livestock producers have experienced 2030 years before



Dairy production

- No clear trend with El Nino:
 - Feed supply balanced with
 - Purchased supplements
 - Irrigation
- Major impact on economics
 - Water price
 - Purchased feed price

