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# Origins of adverse climate for wheat in Australia

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Dry and hot climate, affected by atmospheric circulation, is associated with severe wheat failure in Australia. However, upwind droughts may trigger the downwind transport of dry and hot air, which shows the possibility of climate extremes propagation in space. Here, we use a novel atmospheric Lagrangian modelling framework, along with satellite observations to delineate the source anomalies of moisture and heat during crop failure years. In the initial phase of the Millennium Drought (2002), upwind land-atmosphere feedbacks contribute to 5% lower-than-usual moisture and 2% higher-thanusual heat imports into the downwind breadbasket, thus amplifying wheat failure risks.

#### **References:**

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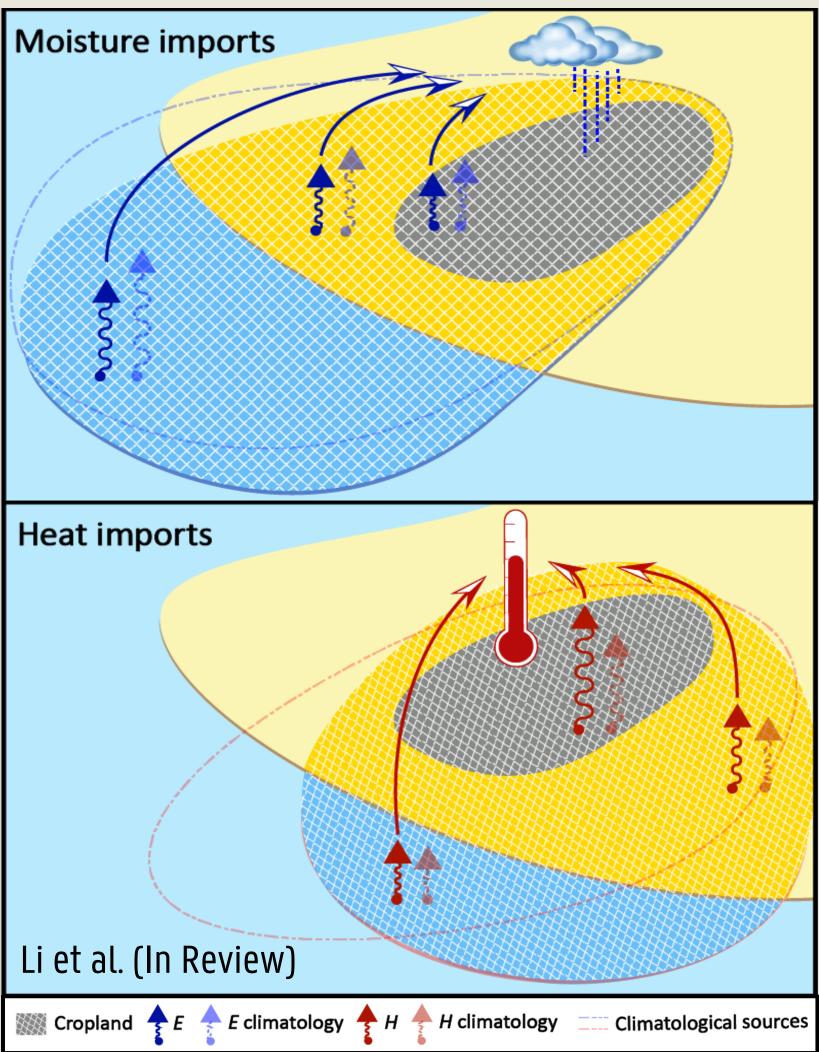
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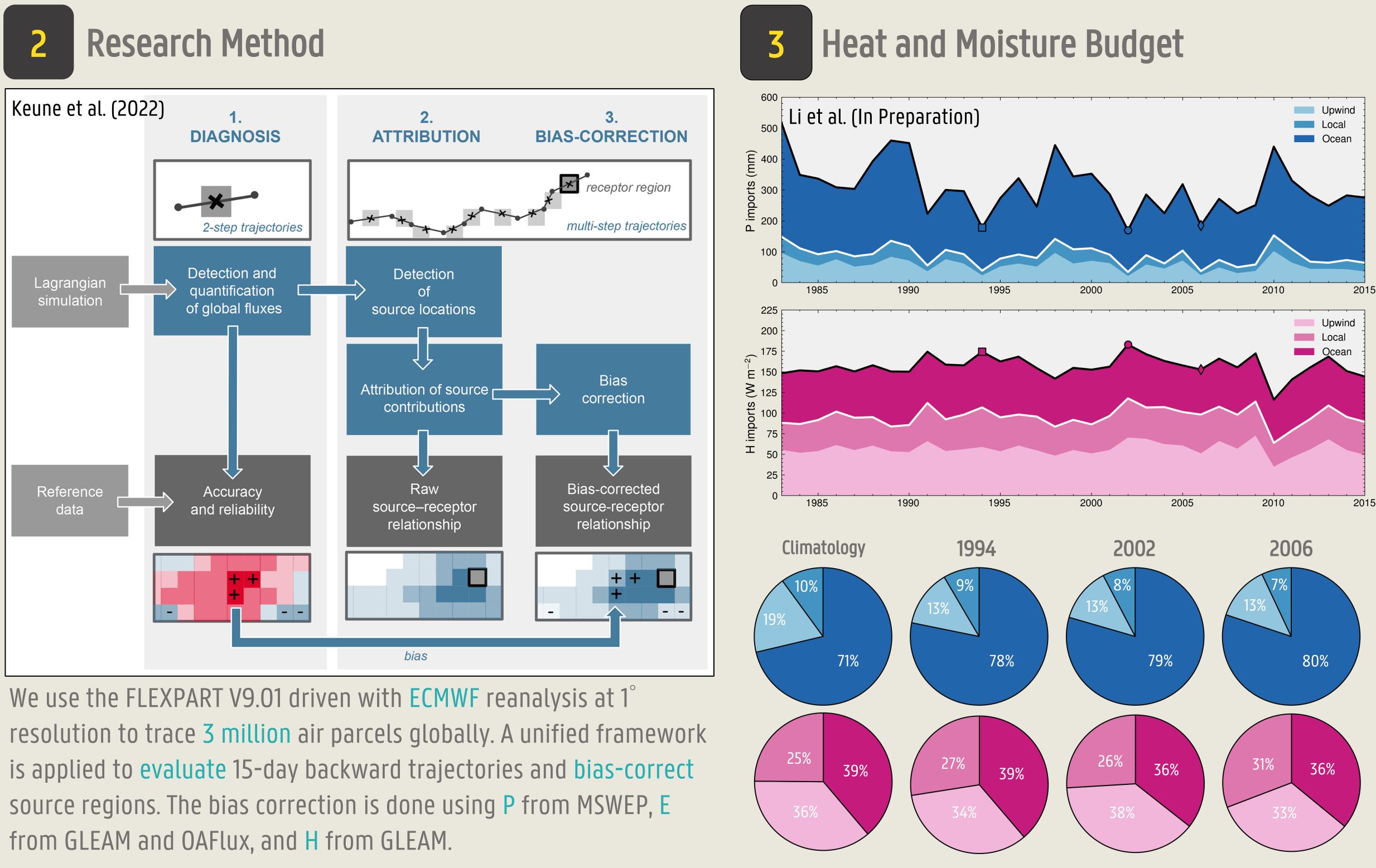
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During crop failure events, the source regions of moisture and heat may shift from the climatological ones, in which land-atmosphere feedbacks influence the contribution from upwind and local land.



### Hypothesis





## Drought Impact on Downwind Climate in the Initial Phase of the Millennium Drought (2002)

