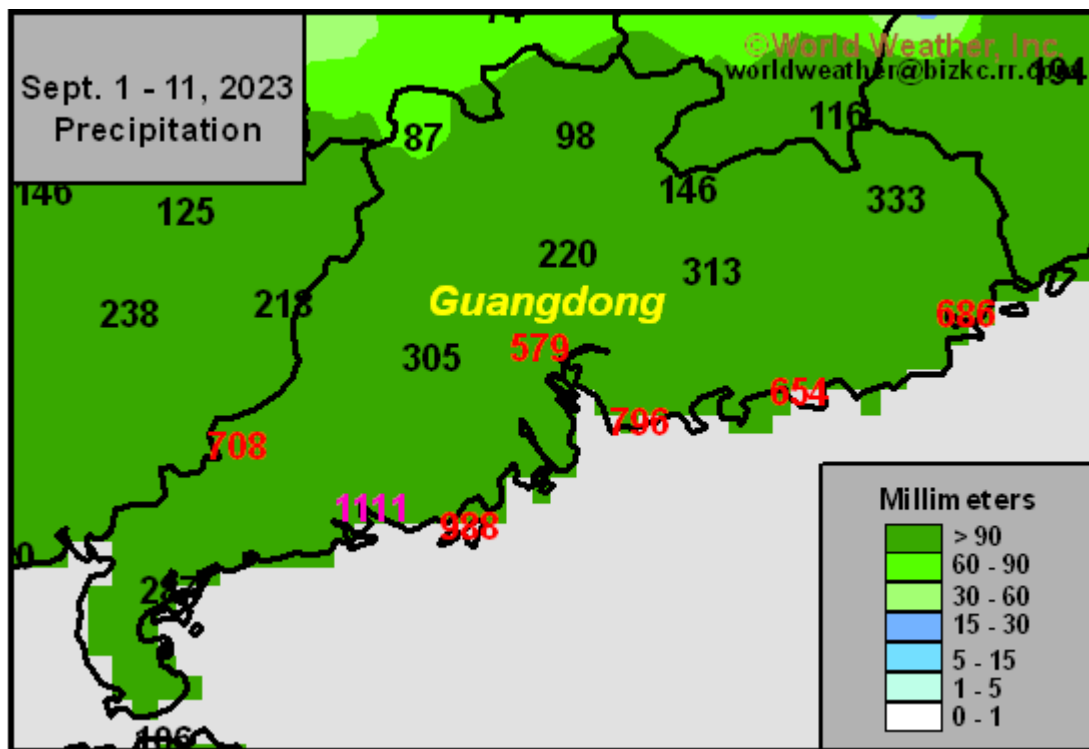


Guangdong, China Still Being Impacted By Flooding Rain

By Scarlett Waters

Kansas City, September 11 (World Weather Inc.) – Copious amounts of rain have fallen over southeastern China so far in the month of September. In the 72-hour period ending at 0001 UTC today, up to 36.25 inches of rain was reported near Yangjiang, Guangdong. Generalized rainfall of 12.00 to 31.34 inches occurred in the southern half of the province. Multiple rainfall records were broken near Hong Kong and Shenzhen on September 8th due to rainfall from the remnants of Typhoon Haikui. Severe flooding and landslides have been reported as a result of the torrents of rain. Damage to rice has likely occurred from the significant impacts of excessive rain, although the extent of damage is unknown at the time of this writing.

Extreme torrents of rain have occurred over southeastern China since the month of September began. Typhoon Saola made landfall near Macao in Guangdong on September 1, bringing significant rainfall of 10.00 and 20.00 inches to areas of eastern Guangdong and southern Fujian. That storm saturated the soil. Typhoon Haikui also made landfall during the first days of September and induced some very impressive rainfall in southern Fujian. In the most recent 72-hours ended at dawn (China time) today remnants of Typhoon Haikui brought another 36.25 inches of rain near Yangjiang in Guangdong. Since the month of September began, up to 43.75 inches of rain has been recorded in Guangdong, far surpassing the normal monthly amounts of rain for this region.



Severe flooding and landslides are being reported across southeastern China from the recent deluges. Between 5 and 7 feet of standing water have been reported throughout southern Guangdong and parts of Guangxi. A record 6.22 inches of rain fell in one hour

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near the Hong Kong Observatory. In the 24-hour period ending September 8th, rainfall totals in Hong Kong exceeded 31.00 inches of rain, with the monthly average for September in Hong Kong being around 12.65 inches. These recent tropical cyclones have helped to induce some of the greatest rainfall and worst flooding since records began, especially in the Hong Kong and Shenzhen areas. Some of the weather records go back the 1800s.

Significant property damage and multiple fatalities have been reported in relation to the storm damage across the region. Flooding has likely impacted rice production as well as some other crops like sugarcane and groundnuts, although the extent of the damage to these crops was not fully known at the time of this writing.

China has been enduring multiple years of adverse weather with excessive rain and flooding leading the way for crop and property damage in each of those years. Much of the heavy rain can be attributed to the 22-year solar cycle, although the warmer climate has certainly helped to induce greater volumes of rain. Damage to all kinds of agriculture has occurred multiple times in China over the past three years with the Yangtze River Basin impacted in 2020 and 2021 and then both the Yangtze River Basin and the Yellow River Basin were impacted in 2022. So far this year, the rainfall extremes and flooding in the nation have been similar to that of last year. In addition to the moisture excesses, China also endured drought and excessive heat in north and east-central parts of nation for a brief period of time.

Production damage to rice, corn and oilseeds in northern China is still being assessed from earlier this summer when Henan, Hebei, Shandong and southeastern Shanxi were impacted with torrential rain and there have been reports of significant flooding in northeastern China this season as well. Damage has been confirmed, but it is still hard to determine how much damage has occurred. Watching closely how much China buys of international grain and oilseed can help to provide a clue as to how severe the flood impact has been. Purchases have been up in recent months.

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