

# How Much Food Prices Will Rise After Midwest USA Floods

This article is a comparison between the Midwest 1993 flood and the flood that we had recently in terms of the way they drove up crop pricing in a 12-24 month period after the flooding. We then shall see which flood is more severe.



What you are looking right now, depicted in this image was experienced by at least seven states in growing zones of wheat and corn across the United States. This happened during the worst ever recorded flood in American history.

Iowa farmers were comparing the same event that took place in 2011, when they experienced the once in a 500-year flood, the Noah's Ark storm. Now, eight years later, we are back at square one. This image of storage bins brings a host of questions; How much grain was stored? How much was lost? How much of your food is going to increase in price in the next 12 months?



**Bill McKibben** @billmckibben · 10h

Iowa farmer: "In 2011, we thought we had the 500-year **flood** -- the Noah's Ark of all **floods**. Here, eight years later, we are right back to square one." #hotnewworld



**The Midwest flooding has killed livestock, ruined harvests and has fa...**

Farmers in parts of Nebraska and Iowa had precious little time to move themselves from the floodwaters that rushed over their lands last week, so

[cnn.com](http://cnn.com)

As we progress deeper into the Eddy Grand Solar Minimum, as shown in this graph, the solar activity forecast decline. So the storm intensity is going to get stronger every year. Therefore, these once in a 500-year and once in a 400-year storms will be normal as we move out to 2023.

## THE SUN DEFINES THE CLIMATE

*Habibullo Abdussamatov, Dr. Sc.*

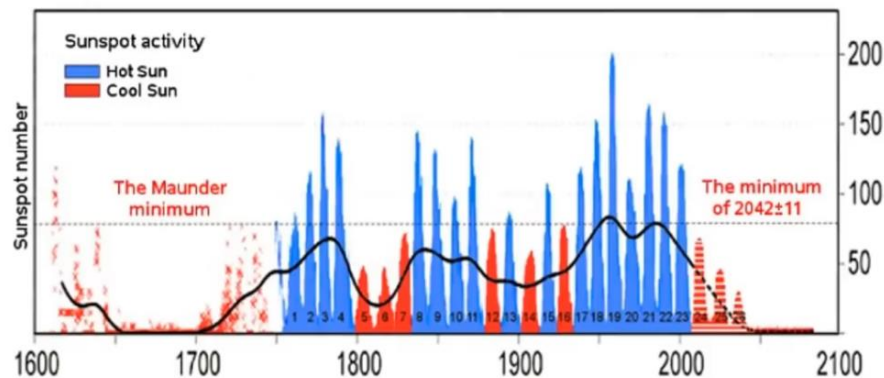


Fig. 3. Variation in the TSI drawing on the data reconstruction of Lean, J.L. (2000) and Wang Y. - M., Lean J.L., Sheeley N.R. (2005) up to 1978, sunspot activity of the Sun from 1611, and changes forecast by us after 2008 (dotted lines).

This one is an interesting article in the *New York Times* assessing flood damage as well. They did their own tour, driving about a thousand miles through effected areas.

Notice this image, like the other images, the storage facility is completely submerged. You should note that every time water touches the grain, that grain is considered adulterated. They have to destroy the grains housed in that bin or storage facility if it was contaminated river water. To vacuum out top layers of grain, that must be inspected by USDA inspector by batch to get clearance. How many inspectors will be needed and how long will it take to inspect 13 states of damaged grain storage facilities?



**Mitch Smith** @MitchKSmith · Mar 21

It's hard to sum up the damage from the **floods** in Nebraska and Iowa. But after driving 944 miles across the two states this week, I'll give it a try. To start, here's a look at how agriculture, which drives the Plains economy, was devastated:



**'It's Probably Over for Us': Record Flooding Pummels Midwest When...**

Midwestern farmers were contending with freezing floodwaters and dead livestock, only the latest crisis in farm country. "There's no harder busine...

[nytimes.com](https://www.nytimes.com)

Wherever you look across so many states, it is the exact same imagery, whether they are inland or riverside storage facilities, they do not matter. This is indeed a mega-flood.



Which brings us to Michel Schneider's site, the *End of the American Dream*. This article is making the rounds right now with a headline that says, *Catastrophic flooding in the Midwest could last “for months”, and that is going to mean a dramatic drop in US food production.*

The thing is with the US / China trade war going on, there is so much grain stored in America. Currently, in these seven states, at least 6.7 billion bushels of corn, soy and wheat are stored. This is 38% of all the total US supplies available at that time. Keep this number in mind, 6.7 billion.

# End Of The American Dream

Life As You Have Known It Will Never Be The Same Again...

## Catastrophic Flooding In The Midwest Could Last “For Months”, And That Is Going To Mean A Dramatic Drop In U.S. Food Production

March 20, 2019 by Michael Snyder

*As of Dec. 1, producers in states with flooding – including South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and Illinois – had **6.75 billion bushels of corn, soybeans and wheat stored on their farms** – 38 percent of the total U.S. supplies available at that time, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture data.*

Now however, as we look through these seven states, all that has been shown so far are these same images of inland deltas and seas forming by this massive once in a 500-year flood, yet again.



### **U.S. farmers face devastation following Midwest floods**

Midwestern farmers have been gambling they could ride out the U.S.-China trade war by storing their corn and soybeans anywhere they could - in bins...

[reuters.com](https://www.reuters.com)

Grain storage facilities and farms, totally submerged. The planting season is definitely going to be delayed this year, and in so many places, they are not even going to be able to plant. We can then put a zero production yield in so many millions of acres.



*AGCanada* had also talked about what farmers went through when the flood waters receded slightly. They found storage bags torn, bins burst open from swelling, grains washed away, as well as destroyed cattle farms. So are some farm machineries, roads, infrastructure and everything else that keeps the whole supply chain moving. Take note of the last sentence, there is so much grain stored because of the US trade war.



**AGCanada.com** @AGCanadadotcom · Mar 20

Farmers say they are now finding storage bags torn and bins burst open from swelling, and **grain** washed away or contaminated. #flood19 #nebraska

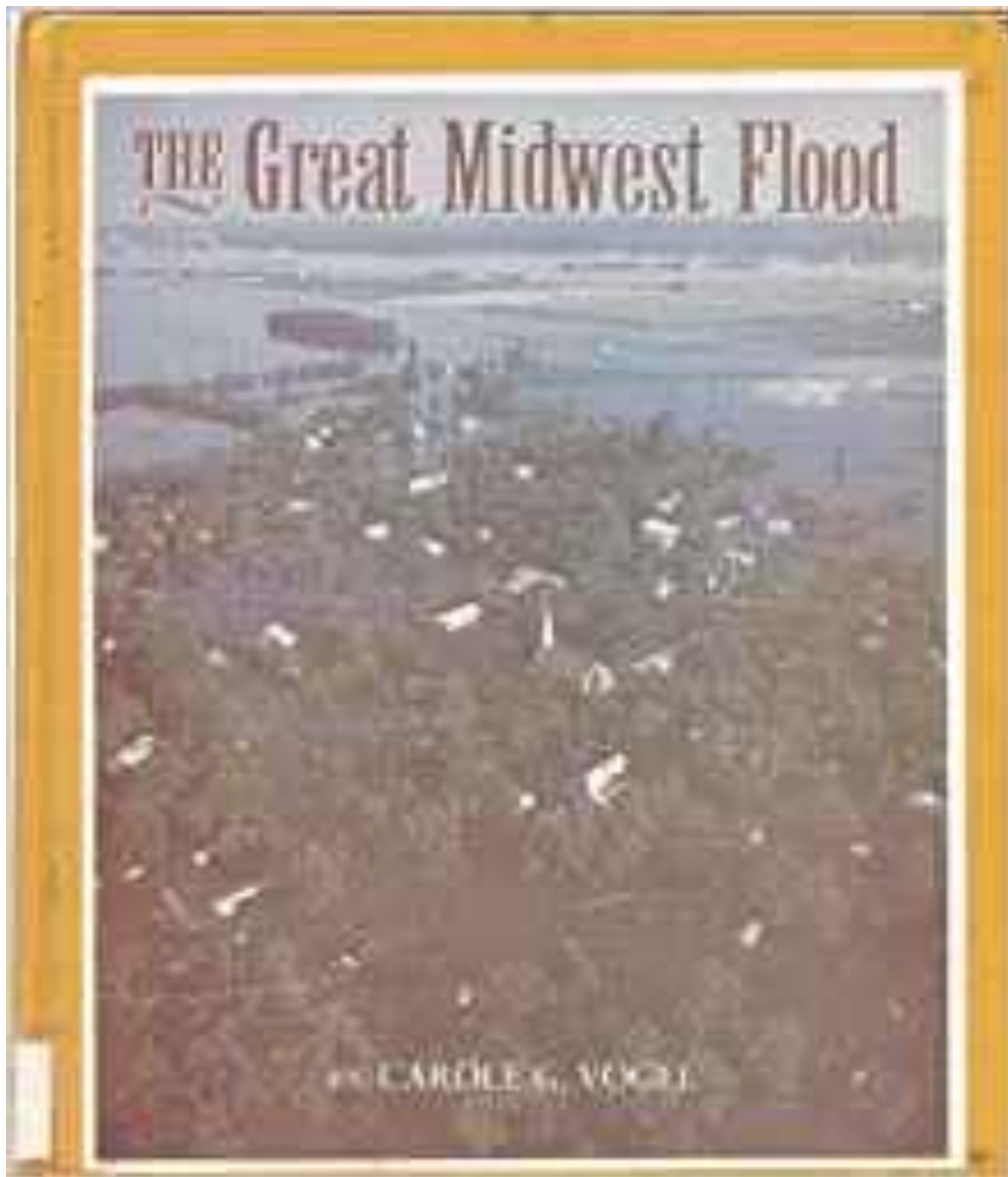


**U.S. farmers face devastation following Midwest flo...**

Winslow, Neb./Chicago | Reuters — Midwestern farmers have been gambling they could ride out the U.S.-China trade war by storing their corn and soybeans anywhere ...

[agcanada.com](http://agcanada.com)

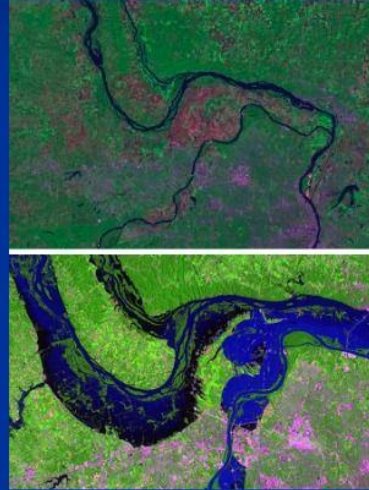
So a few of my subscribers wrote, saying that I have to check out the 1993 floods, *The Great Midwest Flood*. And I thought maybe this can give us an indication of how much our food prices will rise based on the same flood events. In my opinion however, the flood that occurred recently is more intense.



The Great Missouri Flood of 1993 occurred near St. Louis Missouri. From this image you can see how much the rivers had swollen from pre- and post-flood, with 30 billion worth of damages.

# The (forgotten) Great Missouri Flood of 1993

**Date:** May-September 1993 | **Area or Stream With Flooding:** Mississippi River Basin in Central United States |  
| **Reported Deaths:** 48  
| **Approximate Costs:** \$30.2 Billion  
| **Cause:** Long period of heavy rain  
The most destructive flood in the history of the United States affected almost the entire Midwest, across 20 million acres -- a portion of land roughly the size of the state of South Carolina. [Pictured: the rivers to the north of St. Louis under normal conditions, on top, and in 1993.]



If we compare to what happened in Nebraska, we see the same things. Rivers were swollen from before and after photos, but this is way further north up in the watershed flowing to the Mississippi.

## Waterways exploding in size



**USGS Landsat Program** @USGSLandsat  
Flooding along the Missouri & Platte Rivers in Nebraska was captured by #Landsat 8 on March 16.



**USGS Landsat Program** @USGSLandsat  
Flooding along the Missouri & Platte Rivers in Nebraska was captured by #Landsat 8 on March 16.  
308 9:14 PM - Mar 18, 2019



## Waterways exploding in size

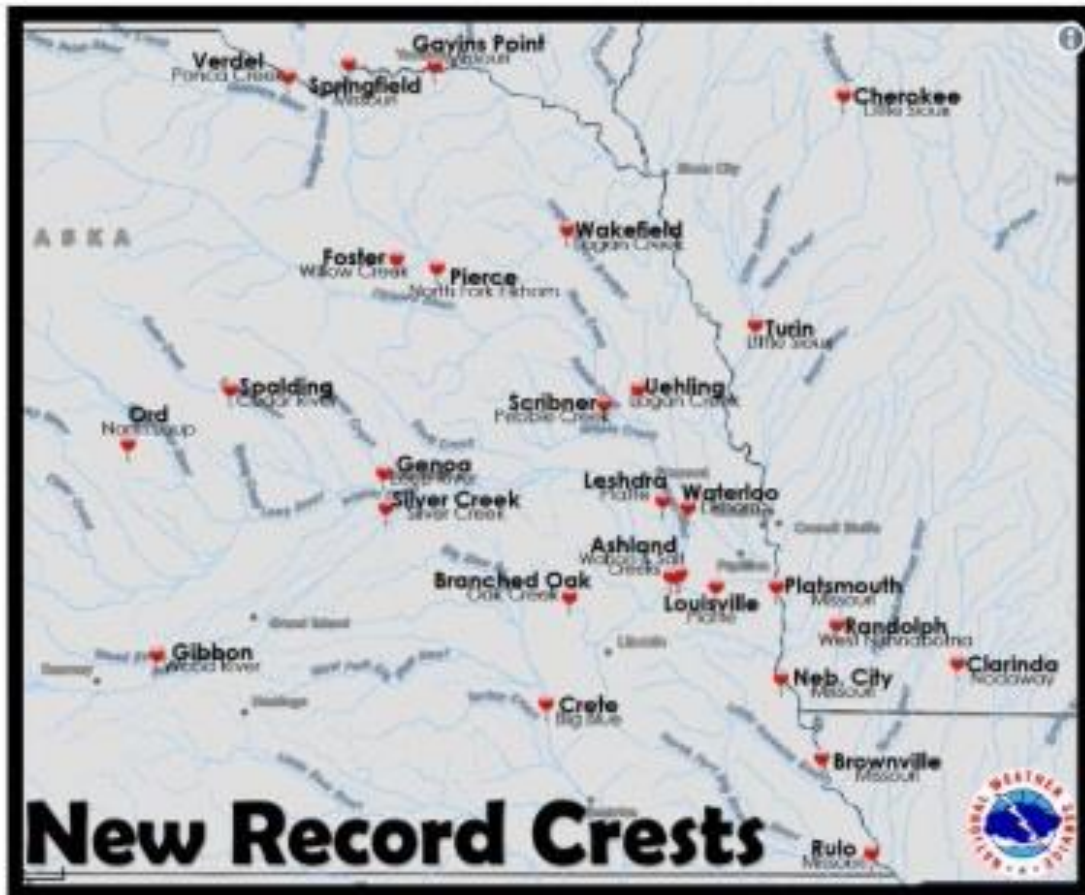


Satellite images before and after the flooding in parts of northeast Nebraska. (Sentinel 2/Mike Hollingshead)



Also inland deltas were being formed much like the Okavango Delta in southern Africa.

One of the reasons why I think this recent event is more intense than the 1993 flood is that 20 new record crest were set just on this map in Nebraska alone. As you go around in places like Iowa and Missouri, you start to see other record crests that happened, which did not happen in the 1993 flood.



NWS Omaha   
@NWSOmaha



While this is not a complete list of all the new record river levels that were set, we wanted to give an idea of just how many new records were set this week. This truly is a historic flood! #newx #iawx

133 7:48 PM - Mar 21, 2019

Meanwhile, these storage bins here looked like they are elevated, but it is hard to tell if there was any water seepage. Here is the thing though, even if only the bottom, say the bottom 3 feet or 5 feet got flooded and that thing is over a hundred feet tall, the entire grains stored in that bin needs to be destroyed. It is not allowed to just scrape the top 90 feet off that and sell it without a USDA inspector first checking for contamination.

So now, we can only wait to see how much flood damage they truly had, and how much of those that have been stored were inundated.



CORRECTS TO MARCH FROM MAY - Floodwaters surround buildings on the southwest side of Hamburg, Iowa, Sunday, March 17, 2019. Residents in parts of southwestern Iowa were forced out of their homes Sunday as a torrent of Missouri River water flowed over and through levees, putting them in a situation similar to hundreds of people in neighboring Nebraska who have been displaced by the late-winter flood. (Ryan Soderlin/Omaha World-Herald via AP)

In addition, compared to the 1993 flood, 15 bridges in Nebraska were washed away during this recent flood, dams overtopped due to tidal waves and tsunamis of water that rolled downstream. These floes were around two miles wide ripping across and washing out interstates, toppling interstate bridges and gouging four-lane highways at the pilings below.

This is just a small beginning. I hope you do your own research. Lists of topics talked about in these news stories are written at the end of the article.

## **At least 15 bridges in state have been damaged or washed out**

At least 15 bridges on the state highway system have washed out or have been damaged, the Nebraska Department of Transportation said Thursday:

- Highway 11 just south of Butte
- Highway 12 Mormon canal west of Niobrara
- Highway 12 Niobrara River west of Niobrara
- Highway 13 East of Hadar
- Highway 15: Two bridges resulting in a closure from Linwood Spur to south of Schuyler
- Highway 14: Two bridges resulting in a closure from the junction of Highway 92 to Albion
- Highway 39 just south of Genoa

Anyhow, when you see images like this, cattle being fed in a foot deep of water, you absolutely know that the planting season will be affected this year because of this event.



Similarly, during the great flood of 1993, 30,000 square miles were flooded. Now, what was interesting is, they are already putting the totals and they have not even gotten all the aerial surveys yet.

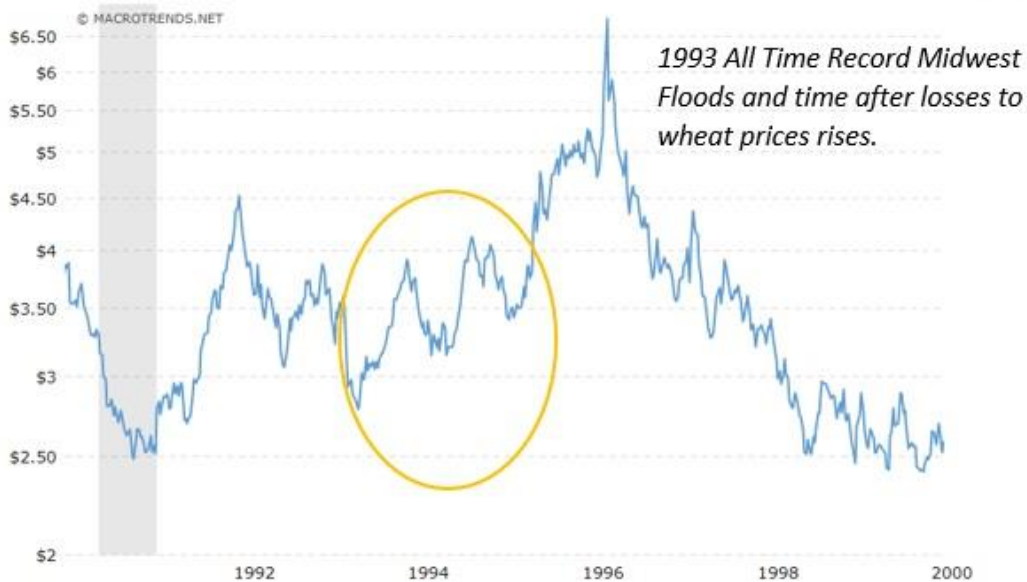
## Great Flood of 1993

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

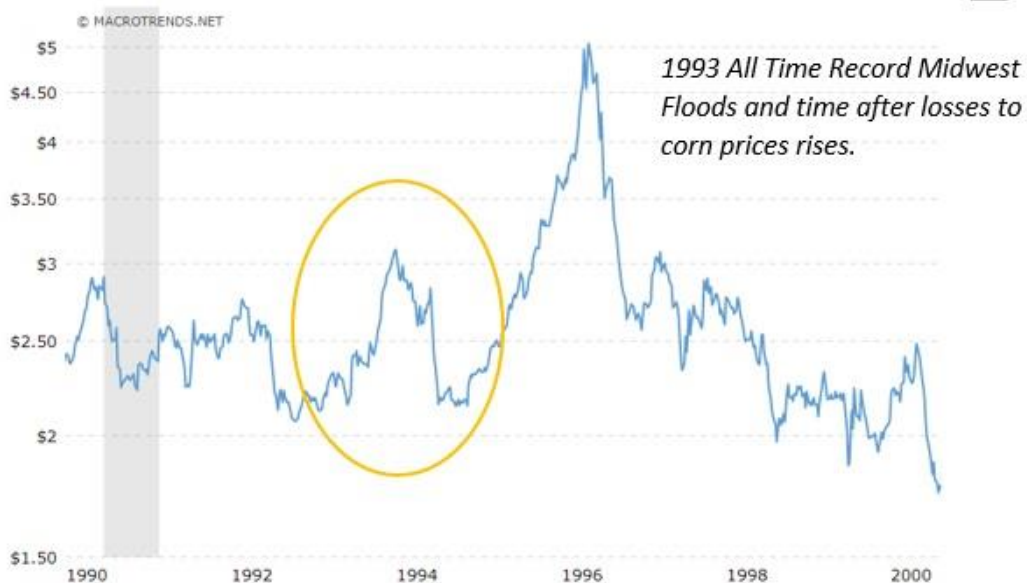
The **Great Flood of 1993** (or "**Great Mississippi and Missouri Rivers Flood of 1993**") was a flood that occurred in the **Midwestern United States**, along the **Mississippi** and **Missouri** rivers and their tributaries, from April to October 1993. The flood was among the most costly and devastating to ever occur in the United States, with \$15 billion in damages (Aprox. \$26 billion in 2018 dollars). The hydrographic basin affected over around 745 miles (1,199 km) in length and 435 miles (700 km) in width, totaling about 320,000 square miles (830,000 km<sup>2</sup>).<sup>[2]</sup> Within this zone, the flooded area totaled around **30,000 square miles** (78,000 km<sup>2</sup>)<sup>[3]</sup> and was the worst such U.S. disaster since the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927, as measured by duration, area inundated, persons displaced, crop and property damage, and number of record river levels. In some categories, the 1993 flood even surpassed the 1927 flood, at the time the largest flood ever recorded on the Mississippi.

Information on damage totals is not yet in because water coming out, of say Nebraska is still making its way, as of now, down to the Mississippi. If we survey through the side tributaries that were flooded, the Mississippi is absolutely going to flood to record levels, and that is where the major grain storage facilities are.

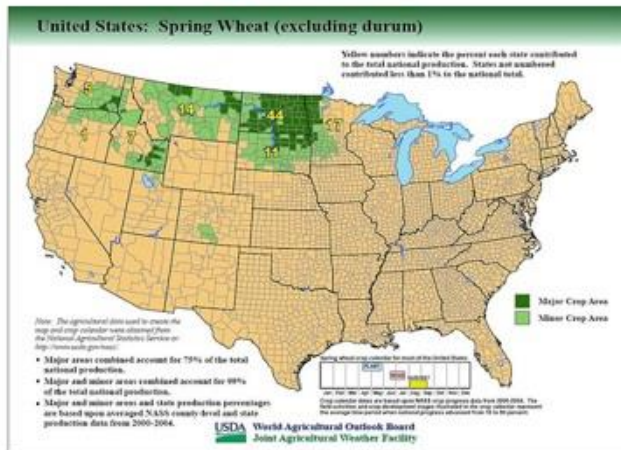
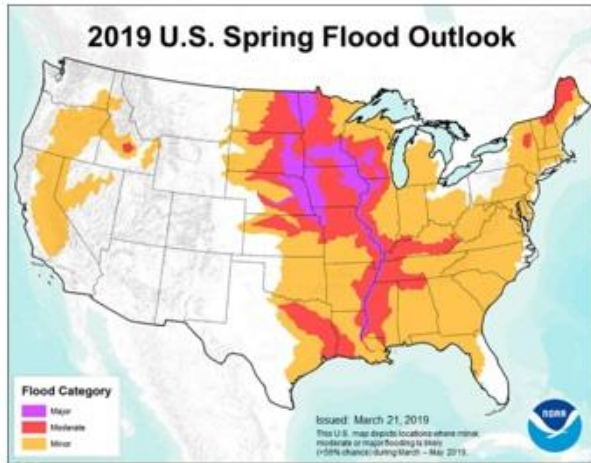
Hopefully, by then, they would have built levees and protection walls around these largest grain holding facilities in the US, but then, you saw many levees that were overtopped during Katrina should have also been shored up.



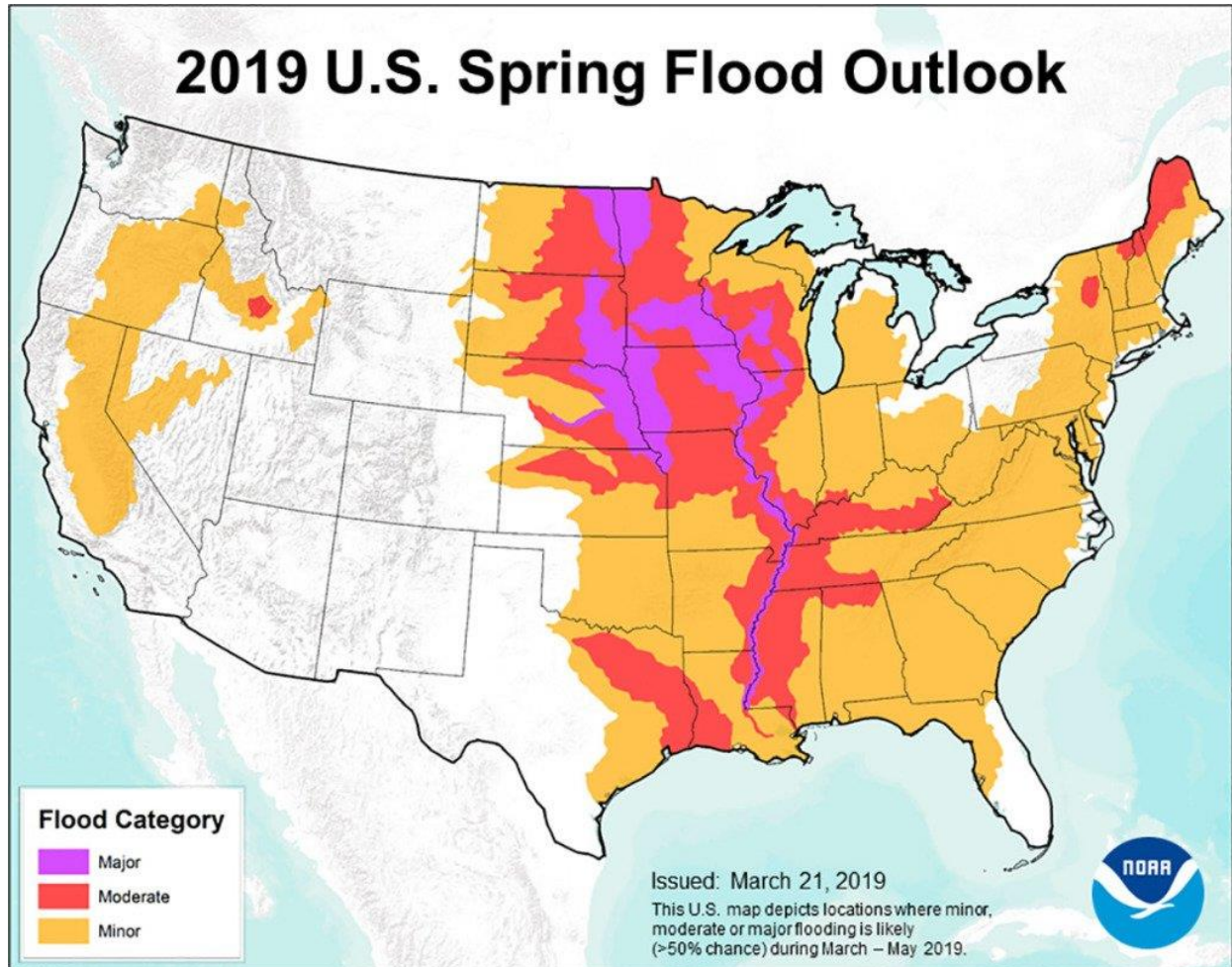
Now, let me take you back to 1993 record of Midwest floods and how much corn prices rose 12 months after the flood. It was about roughly, a 30% rise. The same rise was found in wheat prices. I'm only targeting the first 12 months after this flood event in this analyses.



Now, we add in the Spring Flood Outlook. These maps show the grow zone areas in the US. The bottom left is for corn, the top right is where the winter wheat is produced, and then the bottom right is for the spring wheat cultivation areas of the US.

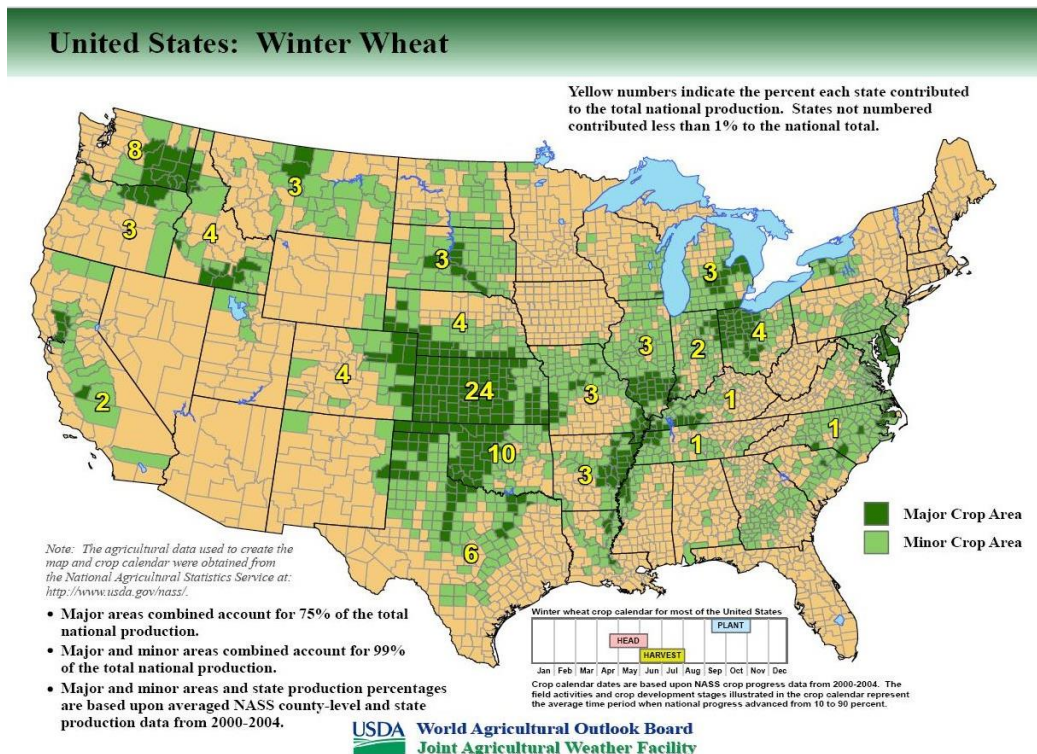


This comes off NOAA, and this is the forecast for US spring flooding. Let us really focus on the purple and the red. Yellow can be discounted because I think it is more of a scare factor. We can then start to match up these maps on where the major catastrophic, epic, and all-time flooding has been, with the moderate flooding, which is still a massive flooding.

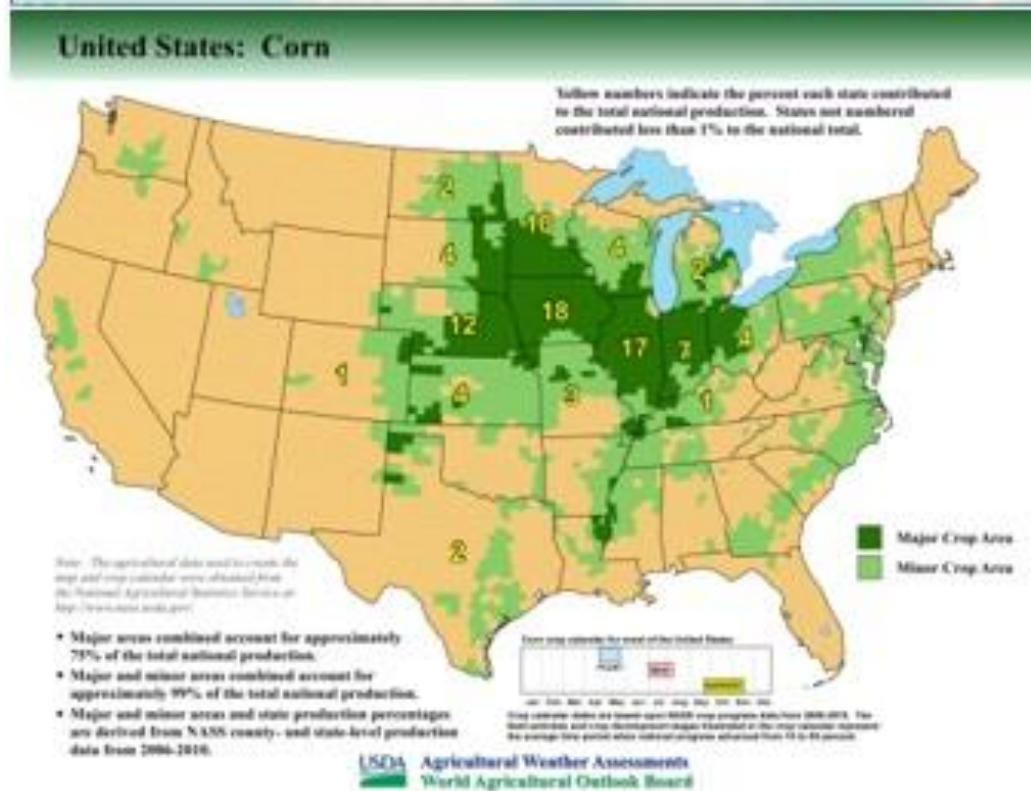
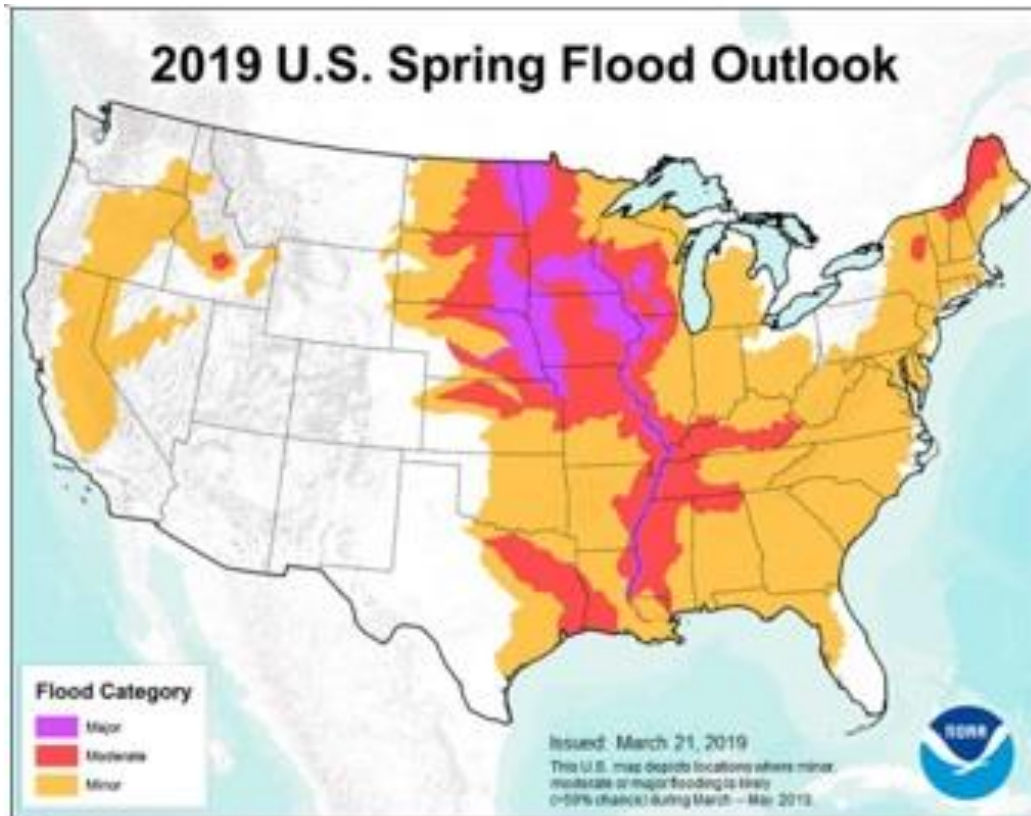




Starting over here in zone 24 right in the middle, that is Kansas. When we move East where we can see the Mississippi River, under number 3, that is Iowa. Follow that whole basin down and you see a lot of production there right along the Mississippi. All of those areas are going to be taken offline.



Kansas and Oklahoma might benefit because they suffered drought last year. This extra rain is going to benefit some areas, but part of northern Kansas will go offline as well.

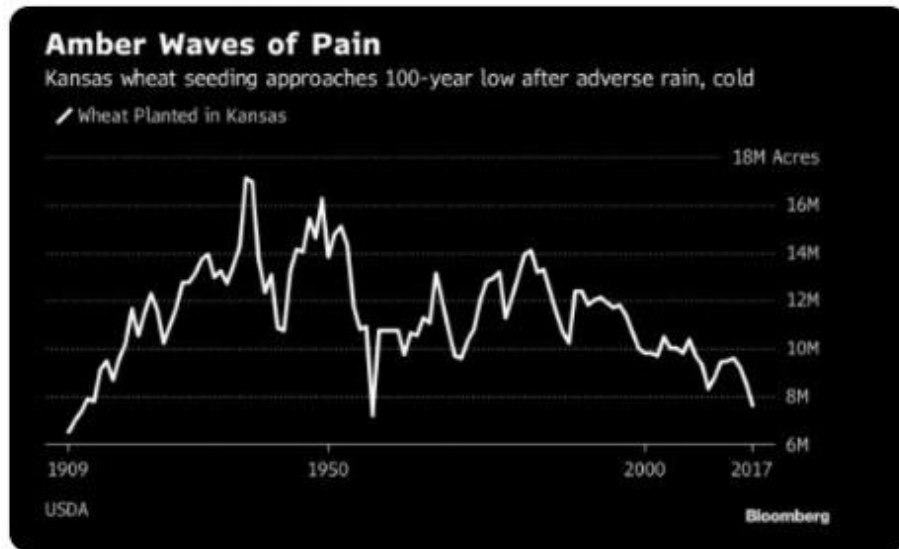


Speaking of Kansas, *Amber Waves of Pain*, this came from 2018. Kansas was then near a 100-year low in planting after the record October rainfall and early snowfalls. So, we have record rains and late season planting in the exact same areas.



Tina Davis @tina\_davis · 21 Dec 2018

Wheat planting in **Kansas** is near 100yr low after **record** Oct. rainfall and early **snow**. More on @TheTerminal



This is a glimpse to what the previous article referenced to, the second greatest snowfall on record for the month of November. New snow record totals is being set now in Kansas City.



Nick Bender @NickBenderKMBC · 26 Nov 2018

Piecing together **snow** totals from yesterday's Blizzard. **Kansas** City's 5.8" is a **record** for the day, and the 2nd greatest snowfall on **record** for the month of November. How much did you get? #MOWx #KSwx @kmbc



These are the types of events that happen during the intensification of a Grand Solar Minimum. This is what we need to talk about, so I cannot yet understand why the mainstream media does not want to discuss these issues.

## THE SUN DEFINES THE CLIMATE

Habibullo Abdussamatov, Dr. Sc.

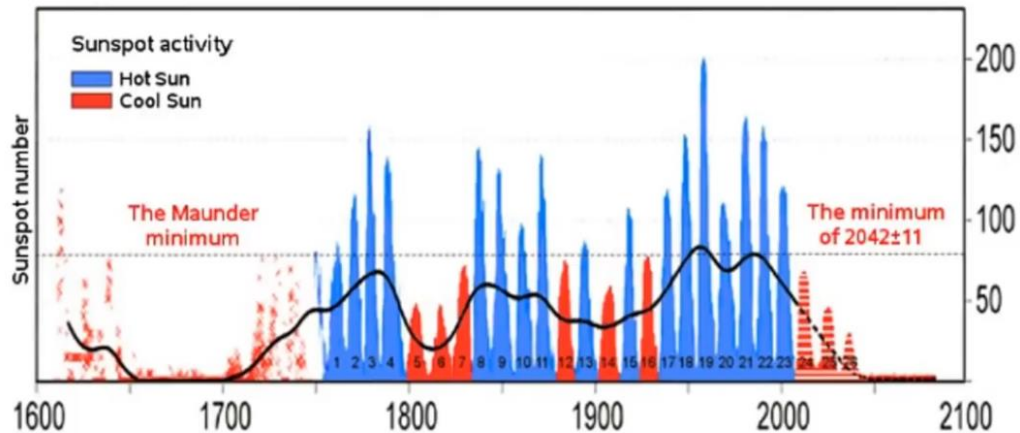
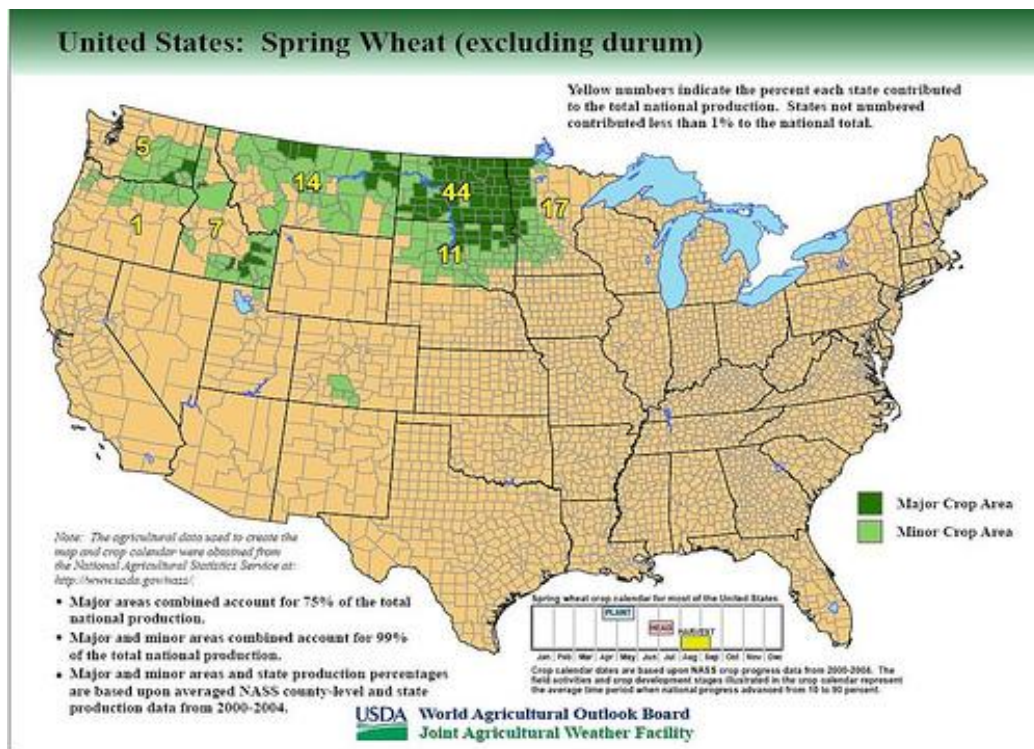


Fig. 3. Variation in the TSI drawing on the data reconstruction of Lean, J.L. (2000) and Wang Y. - M., Lean J.L., Sheeley N.R. (2005) up to 1978, sunspot activity of the Sun from 1611, and changes forecast by us after 2008 (dotted lines).

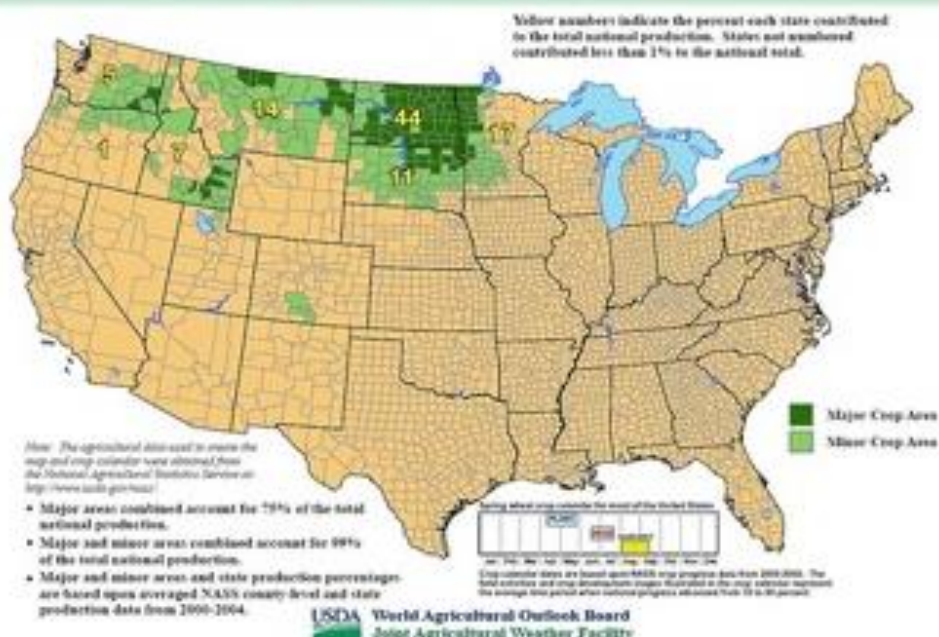
On the spring wheat, we are getting to Minnesota and Dakota.



When this Spring Wheat map is overlaid with the Spring Flood Outlook map, this major catastrophic flooding wiped out, at least 25% of all the spring wheat growing areas. That is not going to get planted on time. The fields are also below normal temperature and still incredibly wet. Spring wheat in the United States is then also down.

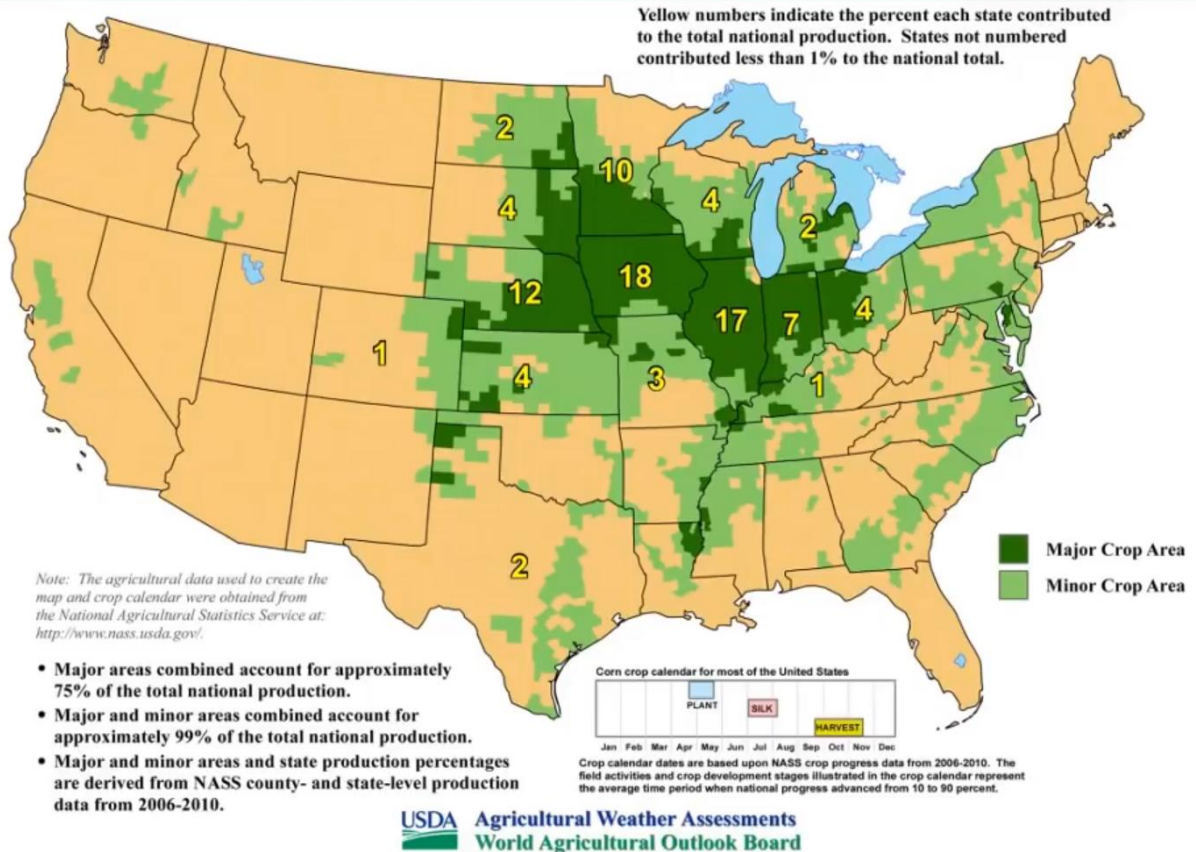


### United States: Spring Wheat (excluding durum)

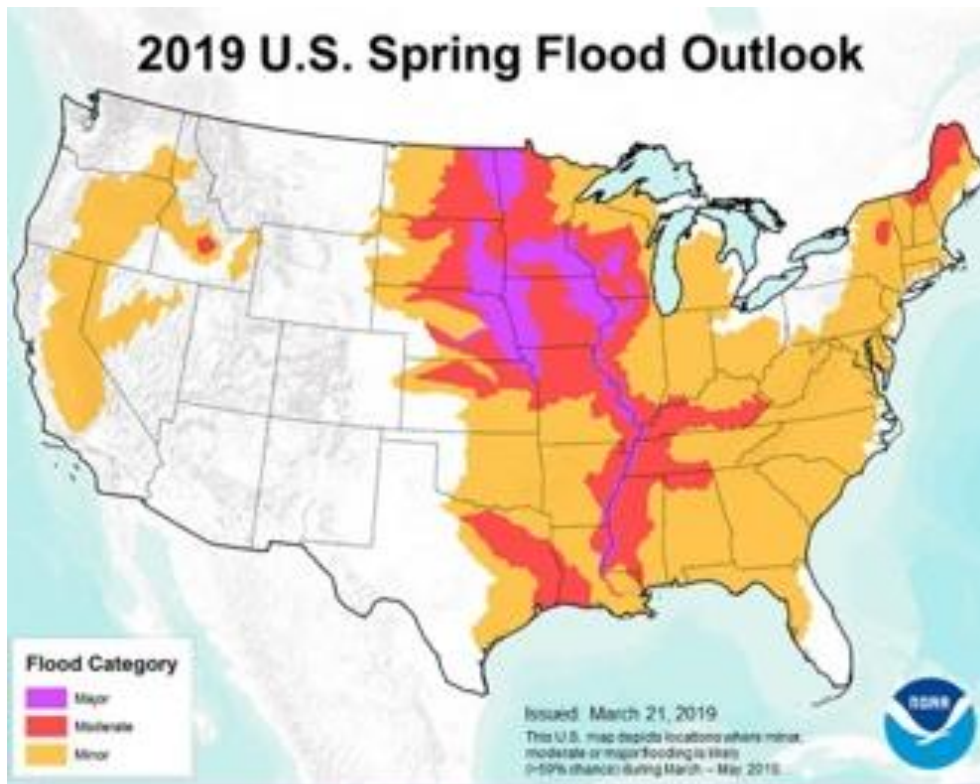


Taking a look in corn growing areas, zone 18 is Nebraska and 17 is Iowa. These are where the major floods happened recently. Governors of these states from their helicopter view said that these areas became inland seas. How do you think crop production and planting is going to go in those places?

## United States: Corn



If we overlay the flood maps again, it looks at least 50% of the corn growing areas are going to go offline. Could they still plant these later with GMO? It is possible. But what will happen if the same thing happens where early frosts and early snows occur? They will not get a crop out.



Another caveat and the thing that did not happen in the 1993 floods was because of the the trade war with China, an enormous amount of grain stockpiles were being held in the silos and bins locally, even in farm facilities, secondary facilities, and in regular warehouses. So referencing off of Michael Schneider's article, that 6.7 billion bushels of stored grain in the flood zones in those 7 states are so far, just preliminary estimates of almost all that is flooded.

So if we take a look at the USDA report on stored grains, soya beans is at 3.7 billion bushels, corn is 11.9 billion bushels, and wheat is at 2 billion bushels. Adding all these, you come out to 17.6 billion bushels throughout the United States, and then we need to subtract that 6.7 billion bushels. Literally a third of all the grains stored in America has just been lost to this flood. Not only that this will cause price increase, but affected places needs to plant to try to make up for the losses and refill the bins, if you will, for this year. This is not going to happen; it will be impossible.

 **REUTERS** Mark Weinraub MARCH 22, 2019

## Grain markets walled off from flood impacts by mountains of supplies

CHICAGO (Reuters) - A massive supply of grains has shielded the futures markets from the impact of flooding in the U.S. Midwest so far, with traders largely shrugging off this week's reports of destroyed storage bins, swamped elevators and questions about if waters will recede in time for planting.



The U.S. Agriculture Department's latest report on U.S. grain stocks showed that domestic soybean supplies stood at a record 3.736 billion bushels as of Dec. 1, 2018.

Corn stocks were 11.952 billion bushels, down 4.9 percent from a year earlier but still the third highest ever, and wheat stocks were 1.999 billion bushels, the second biggest in 31 years.

The yield will come in so low because of the non-planting of these millions of acres. Zero production has already been forecast for millions of primary acres, as well as a decrease in per acre yield due to poor conditions for growing. Anyway, after subtracting that 6.7 billion losses, that then leave us a total of 10.9 billion bushels.

Question, how do you think the US government and media will distract the populace from doubling food prices?



From another article off *Reuters* grain markets are walled off from flood impacts by mountains of supplies. In my opinion, this may be true, but once the assessment comes in and they know exactly how much is lost, this is where the increase in futures prices will come. This is not a piece of financial advice though, nor the rest of the article as I will discuss how the pricing will be. This is just an indication, by just looking at what happened during the 1993 flood. Can we gauge the behavior of food prices might be, moving forward?



**Josh M. Carney** @joshmcarney · Mar 22

"A massive supply of **grains** has shielded the futures markets from the impact of flooding in the **Midwest** so far...shrugging off this week's reports of destroyed storage bins, swamped elevators and questions about if waters will recede in time for planting."



**Grain markets walled off from flood impacts by mountains of supplies**

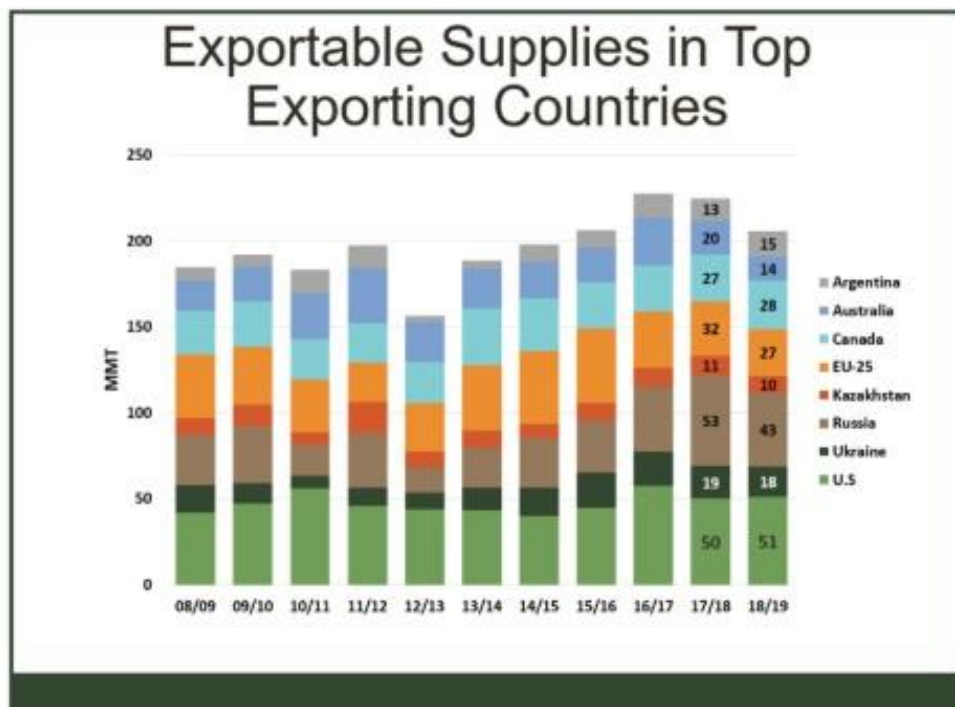
A massive supply of grains has shielded the futures markets from the impact of flooding in the U.S. Midwest so far, with traders largely shrugging off this

[reuters.com](https://www.reuters.com)

Another caveat is also seen due to a decrease of global grain production by 3% because it was down 4% during prior year as well, so we are now looking at 7% global decline in grains over the last two years. So we lost all this grain, and it is going to be more difficult to grow new grain. Prices might move a little more than what is expected.

By Claire Hutchins, USW Market Analyst

USDA updated its monthly World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) on Mar. 8, showing decreased global production and domestic consumption but steady global trade. USDA pegged 2018/19 global production at 733 million metric tons (MMT), 3 percent below last year's volume of 763 MMT. The **United States holds the most exportable supplies at 51 MMT**, while Russia's fall in at 43 MMT, Canada's at 28 MMT, and the European Union's (EU) at 27 MMT. [Read the full article here.](#)



AgriClue @agriclue · Mar 21

Alberta Farmer Express "U.S. **grains**: Corn rises as **Midwest floods** fuel planting concerns"

#### U.S. grains: Corn rises as Midwest floods fuel plant...

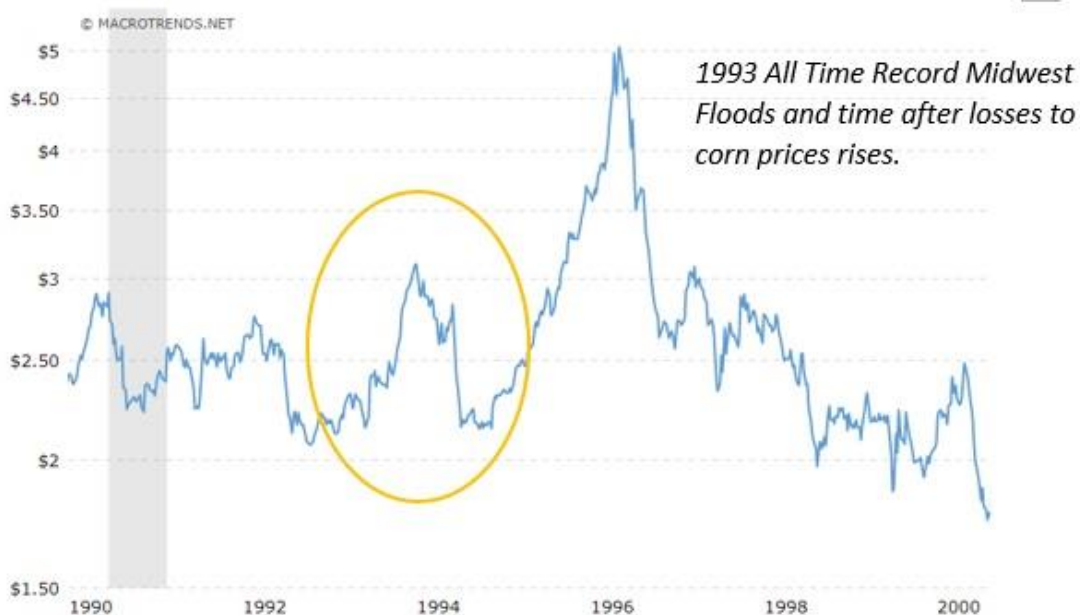
Chicago | Reuters — U.S. corn futures jumped more than one per cent on Thursday to their highest level in 2-1/2 weeks as concerns about delayed planting in the weste...

[albertafarmexpress.ca](http://albertafarmexpress.ca)

Let us take a look at the futures market off the CME Group for delivery month. I am using 30% as what had happened in the 1993 floods for corn and wheat. So if we are using 30%, we are taking out the initial May pricing call at the prior settle at 376. When it comes down to the December 2019 call, that 400 should be around 488.

CME Group												
TRADING			CLEARING		REGULATION			DATA		TECHNOLOGY		EDU
Month	Options	Charts	Last	Change	Prior Settle	Open	High	Low	Volume	Hi / Low Limit	Updated	
MAY 2019	OPT		378'6	+2'4	376'2	378'0	380'6	375'4	209,014	403'2 / 353'2	16:37:33 CT 22 Mar 2019	
JUL 2019	OPT		387'6	+2'2	385'4	387'2	389'6	384'6	110,687	412'4 / 362'4	16:36:52 CT 22 Mar 2019	
SEP 2019	OPT		393'6	+2'0	391'6	394'4	395'4	391'2	31,649	418'2 / 368'2	16:38:05 CT 22 Mar 2019	
DEC 2019	OPT		400'2	+1'4	398'6	400'0	401'6	398'0	52,153	425'0 / 375'0	16:37:03 CT 22 Mar 2019	
MAR 2020	OPT		410'0	+1'0	409'0	410'6	411'4	408'2	6,495	435'2 / 385'2	16:38:05 CT 22 Mar 2019	
MAY 2020	OPT		414'6	+0'4	414'2	415'4	416'4	413'2	1,664	440'0 / 390'0	16:37:30 CT 22 Mar 2019	
JUL 2020	OPT		417'4	+0'2	417'2	418'2	419'2	416'0	2,476	442'6 / 392'6	16:37:25 CT 22 Mar 2019	

Again, this is not a piece of financial advice, this is just my own assessment based on the 1993 pricing, moving forward. Bear in mind that there are a few other things happening and intertwining at this time, so I think these prices based on 30% might even be a little low.



Thanks for reading, I hope you got something out of the article. If you like more information like this I also produce the tri-weekly Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast, 30 minutes of in depth analysis on the GSM you can take on the go.

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Gov. Kim Reynolds on Iowa flooding: 'It looked like an ocean'

<https://www.press-citizen.com/story/news/politics/2019/03/19/iowa-flooding-2020-weather-history-farms-kim-reynolds-mike-pence-nebraska-cedar-rapids-rain-snow/3211807002/>

[https://www.desmoinesregister.com/videos/news/2019/03/20/drone-video-flood-waters-continue-inundate-southwest-iowa/3223449002/?utm\\_source=oembed&utm\\_medium=news&utm\\_campaign=storylines](https://www.desmoinesregister.com/videos/news/2019/03/20/drone-video-flood-waters-continue-inundate-southwest-iowa/3223449002/?utm_source=oembed&utm_medium=news&utm_campaign=storylines)

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