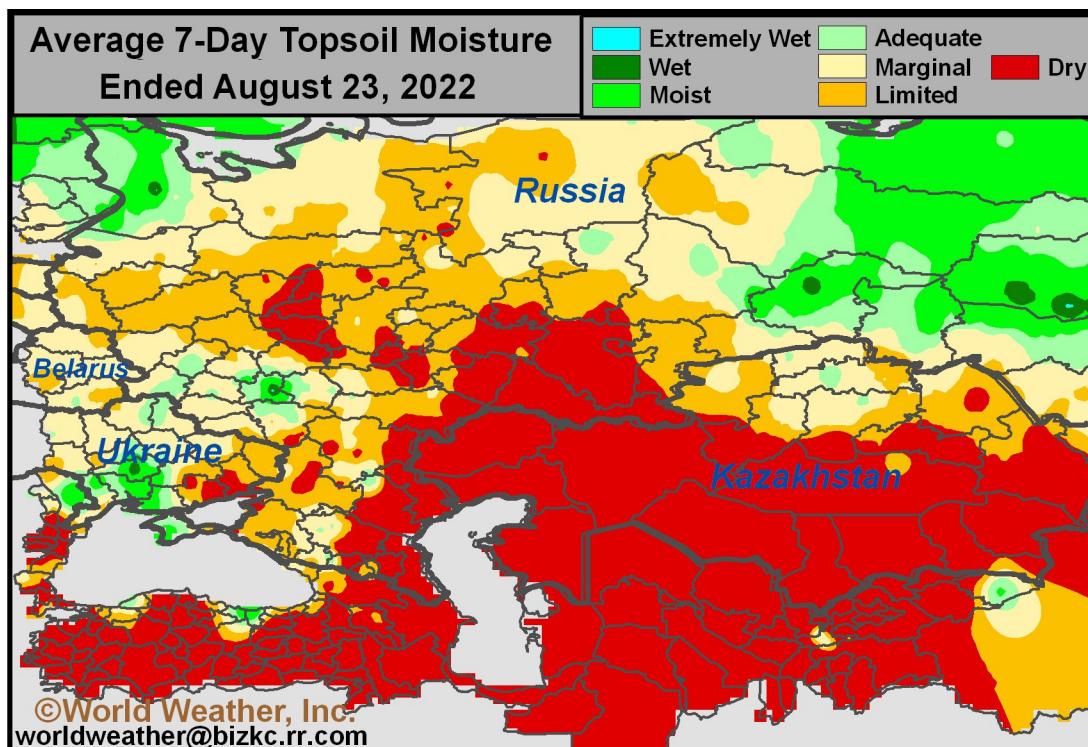


Russia Cooling In Early September Not A Problem; Rain Needed

By Drew Lerner

Kansas City, August 26 (World Weather Inc.) – It is hard to believe that summer is drawing to a close already. The quick approach of September is sure to bring cooling temperatures to some of the higher latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere and indeed today's computer forecast models have been hinting at the first frost and freeze potential event in northwestern Russia a week to ten days from now. If such an event occurs it would be considered a mostly seasonal event if it impacts mostly the far northwestern corner of the nation. Early indications suggest that frost might occur farther to the south. The cold does heighten the need for improved rainfall for better winter crop establishment.

Way back in the younger days of this forecaster's career first frost and freezes in northwestern Russia occurred around September 5 and that coincides with what some of the computer forecast models have been suggesting today. That cold surge is still a long enough out in forecast time to allow the predicted airmass opportunities to moderate, but before that occurs it is important to realize such an event in early September would be considered relatively normal.

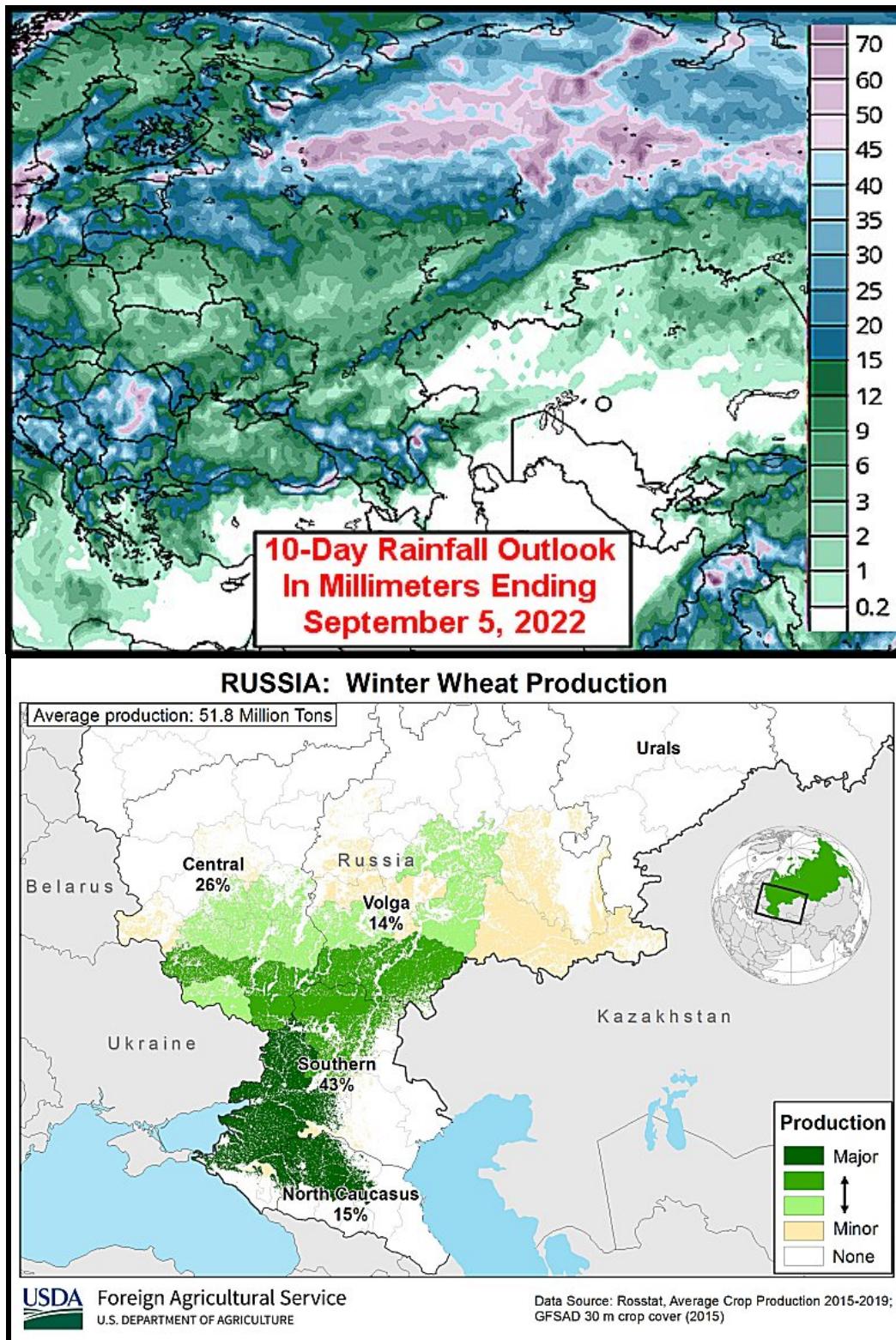


Weather conditions in northwestern Russia and Scandinavia this year have been close enough to normal that most crops would not be negatively impacted by a frost or freeze event in the first or second week of September. However, the cold does raise the level of awareness that Russia's winter crops need to get planted and be favorably established before weather becomes more persistently cold in October and November.

The recent dry and warm weather in Russia and neighboring areas has depleted soil moisture slowing winter crop emergence and establishment. Planting of wheat and rye has

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been ongoing since the beginning of August, but it has not rained much this month either raising the need for greater soil moisture for a better established wheat and rye crop.



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The potential for winter 2022-23 to be colder than that of the past two years is relatively high which adds a little more pressure on this year's winter crop to be well established prior to winter dormancy unlike the last couple of years. Winter crops in the past two autumn seasons left some important winter wheat not as well established as it needed to be when the colder days of winter arrived and shut down crop development. Last year's wheat was saved by warmer than usual winter weather and very few bouts of threatening cold. *This year could be a little different. So, getting some significant rain to fall in the next few weeks and bringing on sufficiently warm weather to support seed germination, plant emergence and establishment will be more important than usual.*

Today's forecast does not generate much rain over the next ten days, but a few showers are expected. The precipitation will not likely be enough to bolster soil moisture in a big way leaving many of the recently planted and soon-to-be-planted wheat and rye fields a bit too dry for optimum emergence and establishment. Because of this fact, there is likely to be much market trade attention applied to Russia's precipitation and temperature outlook for the second half of September and October.

World Weather, Inc. believes that precipitation will be near to below normal during that period of time and temperatures will be mostly warmer biased, but there will be a few shots of cold that will impact the region, too, bringing down soil temperatures and adding pressure for greater rainfall and better winter crop establishment before dormancy.

Winter wheat and rye usually turn dormant in Russia's southern region (where most of the winter wheat is produced) during late October. That still leaves plenty of time for weather and soil conditions to improve, but for this first ten days of the forecast period there will not be much precipitation.

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