

The Canadian Agriculture Weather Prognosticator

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Reminders

It is very frustrating for all of us to have to deal blocked and bounced messages. We at World Weather, Inc. find this to be the number one biggest problem with our products and services.

Sasktel.net, Hot-mail.com and outlook.com are frequently blocking our services. There is not much we can do about it, but if you use those domains and do not get your products periodically the following items can help you deal with the situation.

- 1) First be sure to whitelist our email addresses. If you need help with this send us a note or call the office
- 2) Always remember a copy of the daily forecast and all of the prognosticators as well as the audio and video links are available under your log in credentials on our website
- 3) We strongly encourage those who are using the above domains to get a gmail address and use that for our services. We rarely have a problem with gmail accounts.

Drought, Dryness Still Plaguing Many Areas

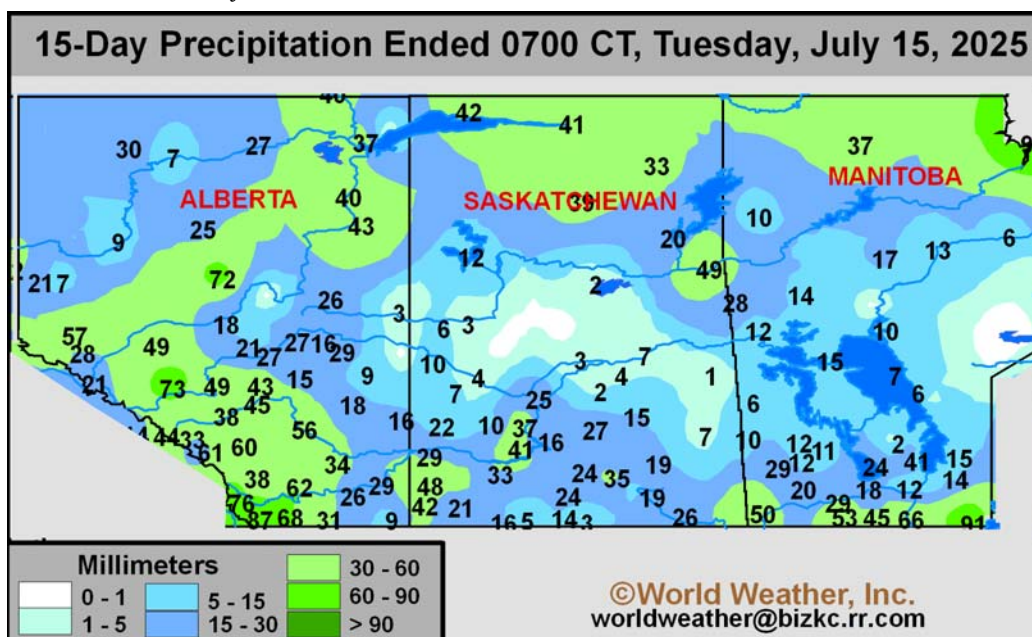
Crop conditions vary greatly across the Prairies. Drought and dryness are still plaguing many areas with the Peace River region and areas north of the Highway 16 corridor in Alberta and northwestern Saskatchewan among some of the driest areas as well as northeastern Saskatchewan and a big part of central and northern Manitoba. Out of all these areas the Peace country has been driest for the longest period of time with its drought extending back to late last summer.

An unusually long stretch of dry weather has also plagued northern Alberta crop areas from Cold Lake and Lloydminster to areas north of Edmonton including the Athabasca and Slave Lake areas where drought and dryness are rarely a problem. The same can be said of northwestern Saskatchewan from Prince Albert west to Cold Lake and Lloydminster.

Another area of prolonged drought this year is in northeastern Saskatchewan and northwestern Manitoba where rainfall since the beginning of this calendar year has been well below normal. More recent drying of significance has also impacted central, northern and western Manitoba with only areas in the far south getting some significant rain most recently.

The past two weeks have generated little to no rain across northern Saskatchewan, central and northern Manitoba and far northeastern Alberta. Several pockets in the Peace Country and the Athabasca area have all been dealt a poor hand this month with an inadequate amount of rain to counter evaporation.

In contrast, recent rain has brought 1.00 to 2.00 inches of moisture and some local totals of 2.00 to 3.00 inches in southwestern Alberta. A few other 1.00- to 2.25-inch amounts of rain have occurred in scattered



Drought, Dryness Still Plaguing Many Areas (from page 1)

locations in the Highway One Corridor in Saskatchewan and near the U.S. border in far southern Manitoba. The highly varying rainfall has crop and field conditions varying greatly from one location to another and assessing crop production will be extremely difficult for the entire Prairies because of this variability.

July is only half over, but the potential for serious changes in the erratic rainfall pattern in the next few weeks is low. Rain is expected to fall periodically, but amounts will vary greatly and large areas of dryness will prevail. The greatest hope is that enough "timely" rain will fall to briefly bolster soil moisture long enough to spur on a little more growth and development to add a little more yield.

There is rising support for stronger ridge building in western and central North America for a period of time during late July and early to mid-August. That puts huge amounts of pressure on rainfall during the next two weeks because without significant rain in these next two weeks the driest areas in the Prairies will be subjected to too much heat for just long enough in August to burn up the crop that is struggling most.

Areas that have the best soil moisture prior to the arrival of hotter weather will still be subjected to some quick crop stress and a real threat to crop conditions, but they will have a better potential to get through the dry and warmer biased period better than the drier areas.

There is very little potential for general soaking rain to finish out the

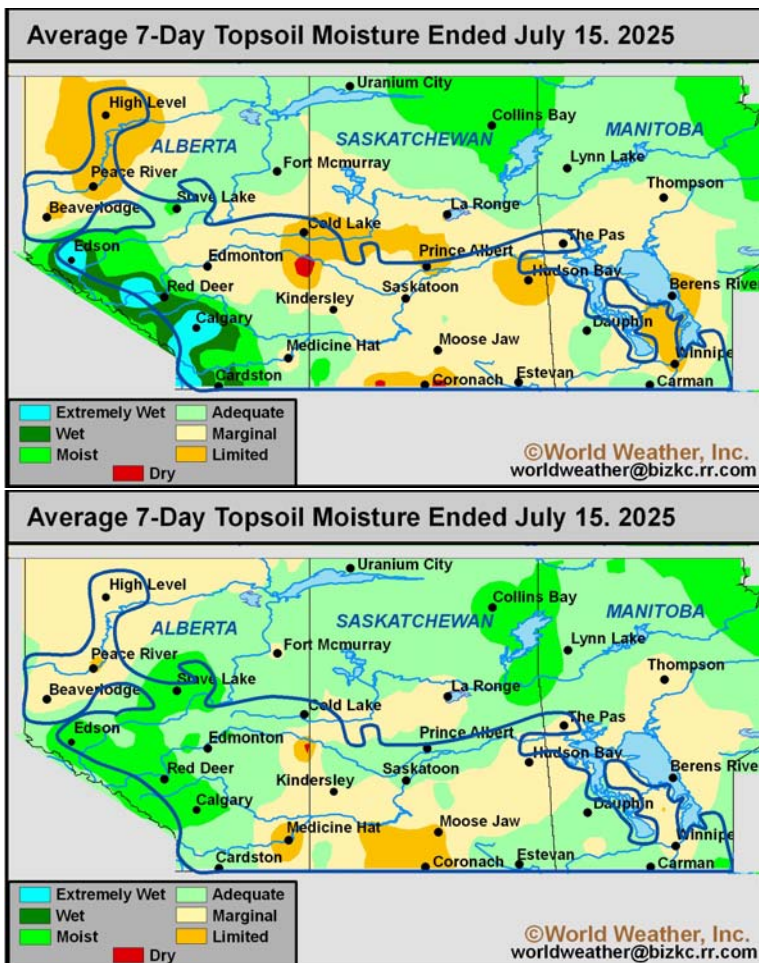
growing season across the Prairies. There will, however, be some cool air to the north and warm conditions to the south that will help induce scattered showers and thunderstorms. The problem is still the level of atmospheric moisture will remain too low for the big soaking rains that are so badly needed.

One of the great comforts from July weather this year has been the lack of oppressive heat. Even though the rain distribution looks a little like that of 2021 it has not been nearly as hot and that has helped to stave off a big disaster for the Prairies, although if you are in one of the drier areas in the Prairies you might already argue that disaster has occurred.

Frost was noted on several occasions during July one of which occurred on July 15 from Meadow Lake through northern Alberta where lows of zero to +3 were noted. Earlier in the month frost and a few light freezes occurred in southwestern Alberta. Farther to the east smoke filled sky conditions resulting from forest fires to the north may have helped keep temperatures down in recent weeks.

Overall, conditions this summer have been very taxing and stressful for the Prairies and unfortunately these conditions have occurred while market prices have been depressed. Change is needed in both rainfall and futures prices—both may be hard to come by.

There is some potential for two rounds of timely rain for some of the driest areas in the north-east half of the Prairies prior to the return hotter weather later this month. Those two rain events are expected late this weekend into early next week and again late next week. No general soaking is likely, but it is hoped that enough rain will fall to briefly perk up the most stressed crops and to put enough moisture in the ground to get crops through the next bout of heat.



There is still some hope that the U.S. monsoon moisture will be drawn northward through the Rocky Mountains and can be used as a moisture source for some parts of the Prairies during August, but a high pressure ridge during early to mid-month may hinder its potential impact. Many producers, though, will be quick to point out that rain in August will be largely too late to seriously change or save crops and the outlook is not very comforting.

Erratic Late July, August Rain

The set up for rain this coming late weekend into early next week and possibly again a little later next week is relatively good for some of the driest areas in northern and eastern Saskatchewan and parts of Manitoba. Rain is expected in most of the region, although amounts will vary widely benefiting some areas far more than others.

The coming rain is extremely important not only in providing some relief from terribly dry conditions in some areas during the first half of this month, but because the odds are relatively good that a bout of drier and warmer than usual weather will follow the event in the last days of July and early August.

Some crop areas have already been too dry for too long for any kind of serious turnaround in production potential while others have had just

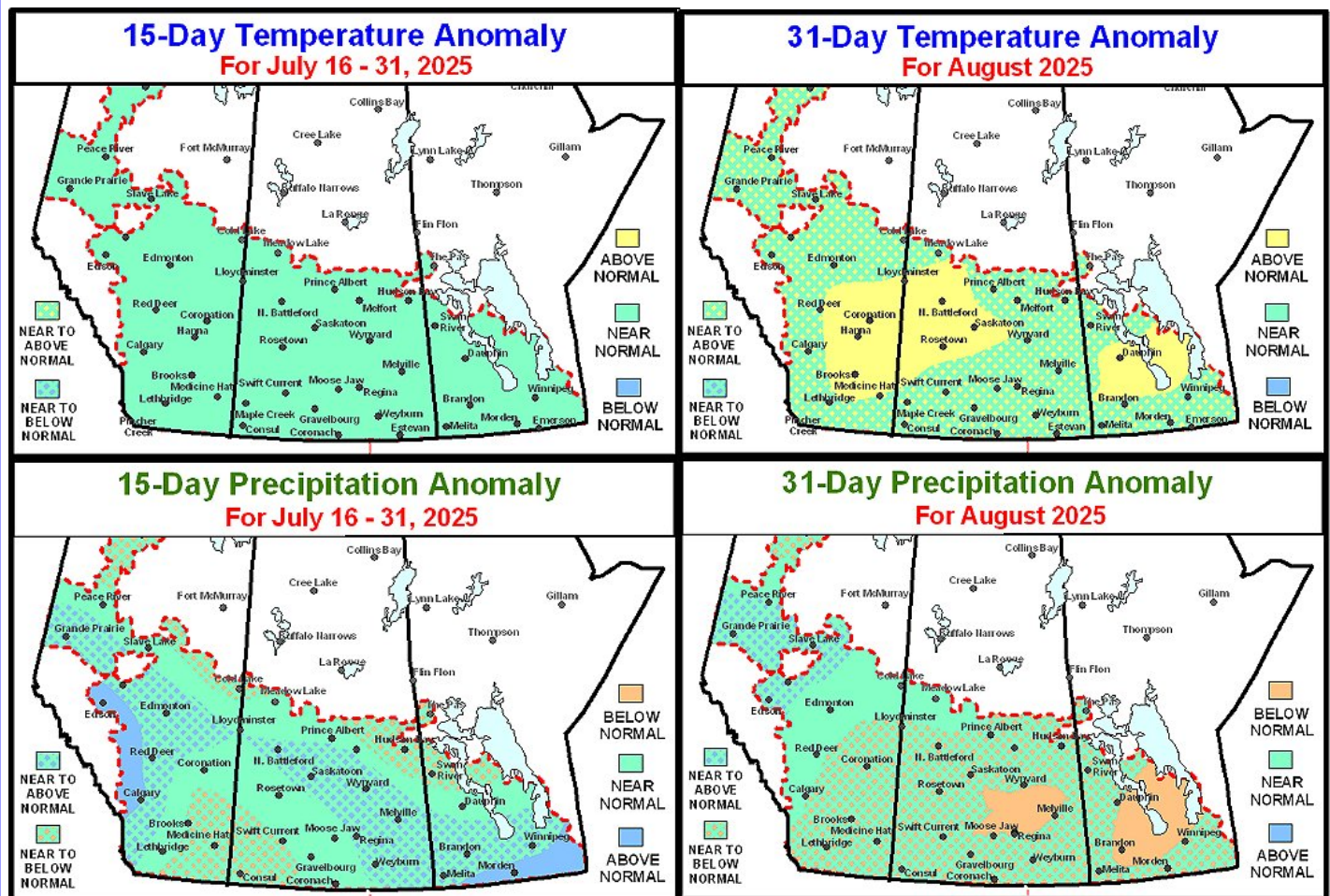
enough rain to keep crops viable and rain in the next week to ten days could be just exactly what is needed to ensure the best possible yield. Unfortunately for many crop areas in the eastern Prairies there will likely be as many crop areas that benefit from the rain as there will likely be that do not get quite enough rain.

The precipitation that comes will be so very important because August weather is likely to fall back to an erratic rain distribution except possibly in the Peace River region in late August when rain may occur more often to improve soil moisture and crop conditions. The change toward wetter weather in the western Prairies will come too late for some areas in British Columbia and Alberta's Peace region, but the moisture is necessary for use next year. Some crops would still benefit from the precipitation and no one will complain about

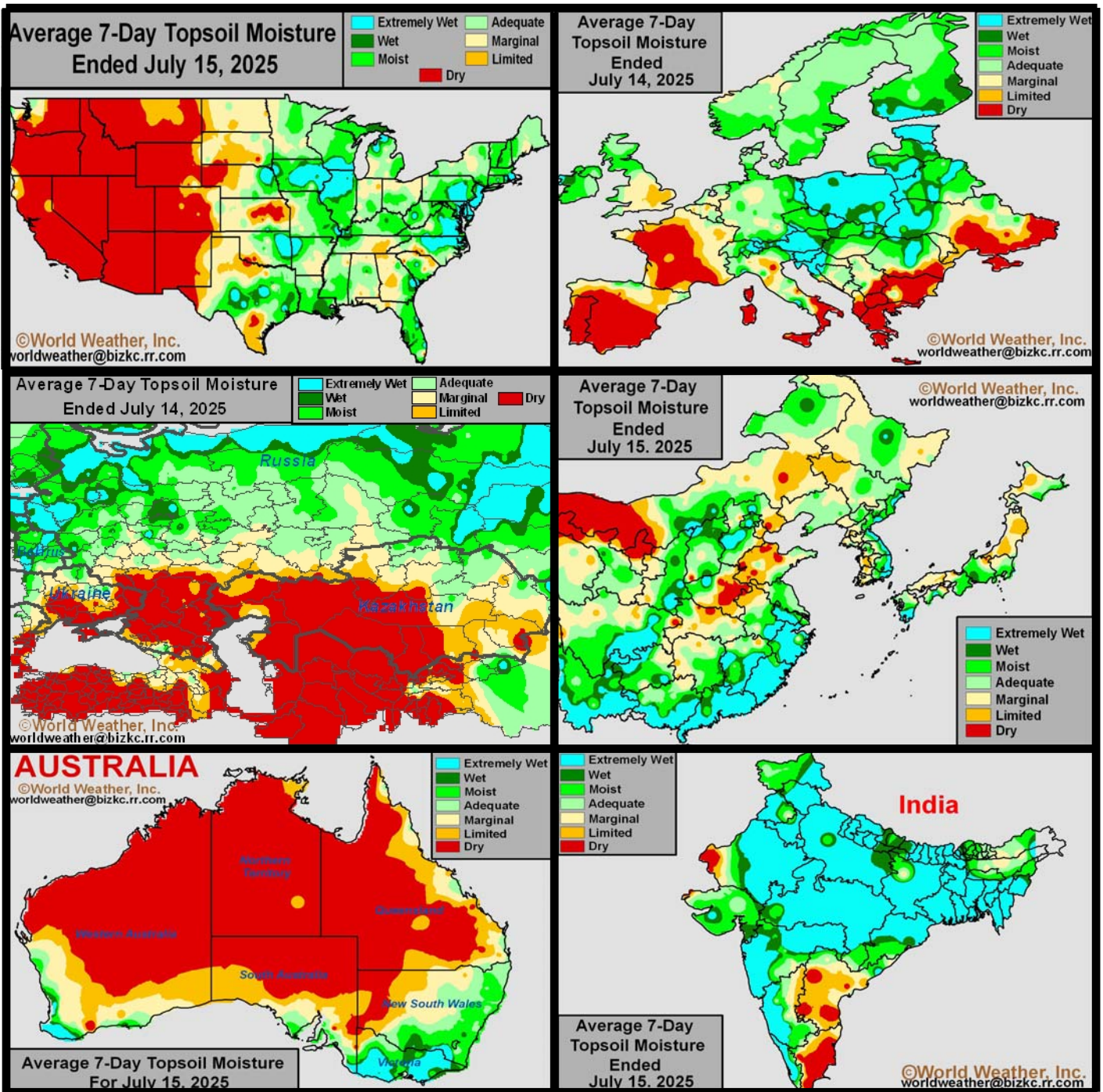
the precipitation if there is any.

Temperatures in the Prairies during the coming two weeks will average close to normal, but readings in parts of the region will be cooler than usual in this first week of the outlook followed by the last week of this month which is expected to be trending warmer than usual once again. The average of temperatures will end up close to normal with a slight warmer than usual bias.

An early look at September suggests that alternating periods of rain and sunshine are likely to occur and temperatures may drop below average for brief periods of time in the first and third weeks of the month. The widely varying temperatures will help fuel periodic rainfall and with less heat during that month some improvement in soil moisture will be possible in some areas.



Selected Weather Images From Around The World



U.S. soil moisture is rated favorably in most of the region east of the high Plains region, despite some dryness in the topsoil. Additional rain in the coming week will help maintain the status quo and then a short term bout of dry and very warm conditions will occur in the July 24-30 period that will accelerate drying in some areas. Europe is still much too dry in France, parts of the U.K., Germany and the southern Balkan Countries. Partial relief is likely to dryness in northwestern Europe, but dryness will remain in the southeast. Dryness from eastern Ukraine to western Kazakhstan will be good for winter crop harvesting, but summer crops in the region need rain. Dryness in east-central China has returned and will fester for another week before relief comes in the last week of July. Australia winter crops are not as well established as they should be, but late winter rainfall should help improve crop and field conditions. India's monsoon has performed quite well except in the south where some rain is likely in the next two weeks.

Weakening Cold Signal For September

Frost has been reported in a part of the Prairies every month this growing season and the cool conditions occurred most often in Alberta. During July, the coldest conditions occurred near the front range of the Rocky Mountains in southwestern Alberta and from the Meadow Lake and Spiritwood areas west toward Cold Lake. Most of the temperatures were not cold enough to induce permanent harm to crops, although that may not have been true for areas near the Sundre area of Alberta where temperatures slipped to -1°C .

One of the most important saving graces for this particular growing season has been temperatures. Even though the precipitation pattern looked much like that of 2021 the temperatures were no where near as hot. The combination of occasionally smoke-filled skies and cool temperatures at times helped to keep moisture stress lower than it might have otherwise been. Crops were and are still plenty stressed, despite the cooler tendencies.

Despite the notable cool mornings, there were also some very warm afternoons, but nowhere near as many hot days as there were in 2021. Regardless, the environment was still stressful and damaging to crop production potentials in those areas that were and continue to be too dry.

Cool weather surges in the Prairies have been more frequent this summer than in recent past years and the same can be said of the Northern Hemisphere in general and

that is one of the reasons why the jet stream has been so active and why a blocking summertime ridge of high pressure is not nearly as likely as it was in the 2020-2024 period when the 22-year solar cycle had the jet stream slower and weaker.

World Weather, Inc. identified a 45-day cool cycle last autumn that

when Meadow Lake slipped to zero. A close watch on next week's temperatures will be warranted, although early indications suggest that readings may not be colder than those of this week.

If we assume for a moment that the 45-day cycle verifies on July 23 then we might also expect the cycle to

make one more attempt of repeating and that would occur between September 5 and September 7 which just happens to coincide with the full moon in early September. Confidence in this return of cold weather is not very great today, but a close watch on next week's weather is warranted to help support the early September cold surge potential.

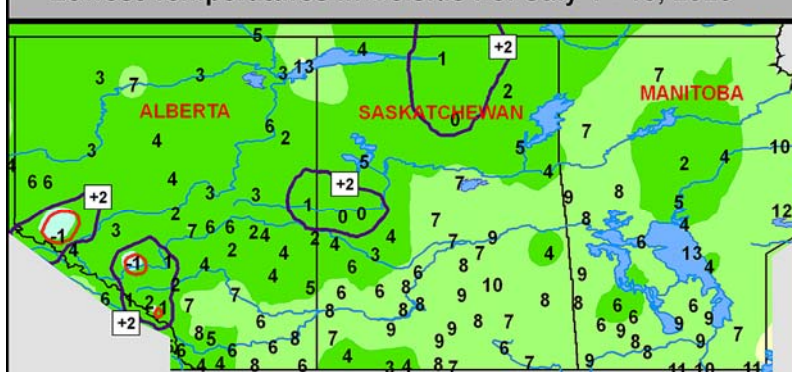
If this 45 day cycle survives into early September there could be some frost in the eastern half of the Prairies, but the overall condition of crops this year may reduce the potential impact of such conditions with crops already maturing and being harvested at that time.

There is a secondary minimum of cool conditions that has also appeared a little later in the 45 day cycle that

may bring about another potential cold morning in the third week of September, but by then all crops should be mature and unlikely to be impacted by any frost or freeze that occurs at that time.

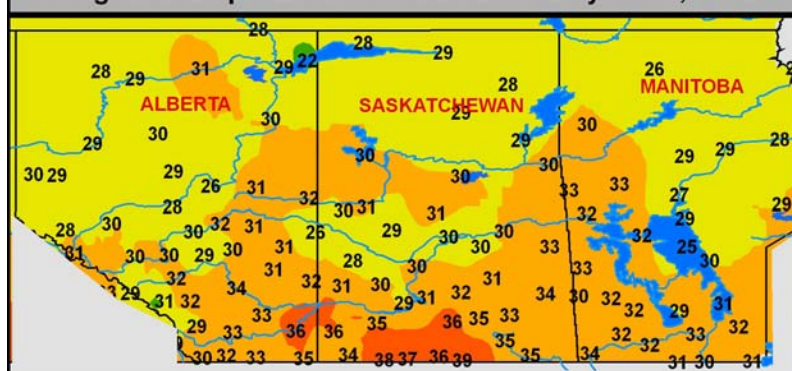
Most likely the 45-day cold cycle will break down soon preventing the tool from being of use in predicting the first frost and freeze event of the season. No such event is likely in August, though.

Lowest Temperatures In Celsius For July 1 - 16, 2025



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Highest Temperatures In Celsius For July 1 - 15, 2025



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has repeated routinely through the winter and spring. These intra-annual cycles are usually only sustained for six to nine months. There are times when the patterns can repeat for nearly a full year, but that is rare. The latest cycle anniversary for the coldest temperatures was slated for July 23 (next week). Forecasters will be watching for that occurrence, although it looks like the coldest temperatures in this cycle may have occurred Tuesday morning (July 15)

East Ukraine, Southern Russia Drying Out Again

Precipitation was limited from eastern and central Ukraine into Russia's USDA defined 'Southern Region' and the Volga River Basin during the past week. These areas have dried down significantly, which was beneficial for winter grain and oilseed maturation and harvesting. However, the environment deteriorated for the summer grains and oilseeds produced in these areas. Eastern Ukraine and the 'Southern Region' will remain drier and warmer biased during the coming week. Moisture stress will be a growing concern for the summer crops. Other locations in Russia have ample moisture for the summer crops and conditions will remain favorable in the coming week.

In addition to the lack of rain during the past week, many areas in Russia's Volga River Basin and 'Southern Region' saw daytime temperatures climb above 38 degrees Celsius at times. Other production areas near and west of the Ural Mountains into Ukraine saw highest readings climb into the range of 30-35.

Aggressive drying was noted from the eastern two-thirds of Ukraine into the Volga River Basin, 'Southern Region', and western Kazakhstan during the past week. These areas have short or critically short topsoil moisture. Other locations in Russia and northern Kazakhstan have adequate amounts of moisture.

Maturation and harvesting of the winter wheat, barley, rye, and rapeseed advanced swiftly in the main production areas of the Volga River Basin, 'Southern Region', western Kazakhstan, and the eastern two-

thirds of Ukraine. Production potentials were unchanged despite periods of hot weather. The environment for unirrigated summer grain and oilseeds otherwise deteriorated for these locations as the ground firmed. The need for significant rain is high

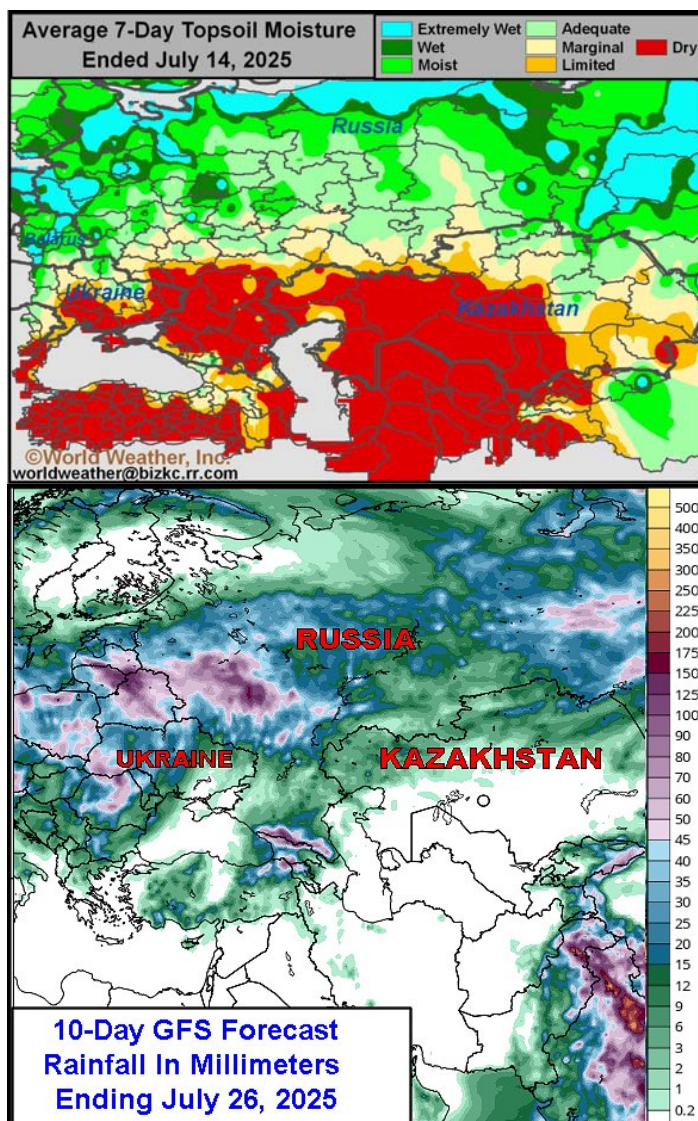
received light rain in recent days.

Drier- and warmer-than- normal weather will prevail from eastern Ukraine into the 'Southern Region' during the coming week. A high-pressure ridge will remain over the region and limit rainfall most days. Periods of spotty rain will still occur, though resulting rainfall will be lost to evaporation. Daytime highs will peak to the upper 30-38 with pockets warming above 38 degrees late this week into early next week. Aggressive drying will prevail and the ground will remain dry to critically dry. Maturation and harvesting of the winter grain and oilseeds will continue with few disruptions. Unirrigated summer grain and oilseed conditions will otherwise remain less than favorable to poor.

Western Russia, the Volga River Basin, and the remaining production areas in Ukraine will have several opportunities for rain during the coming week. Scattered showers will begin today and Wednesday as an upper-level disturbance approaches from the west. More widespread and significant rain will occur later this week and weekend due to the disturbance. Moisture totals by next Tuesday morning

will range from 0.50 to 2.00 inches with local amounts of 3.00 inches or more in western Russia.

Temperatures will be near normal with daytime highs often reaching the range of 21-31C. The rain and warm weather will support a good environment for the summer grains, oilseeds, and other crops produced this time of year.



to reduce concerns for moisture stress that may reduce production potentials.

The remaining locations in Russia and northern Kazakhstan still have enough moisture to maintain a good environment for the summer grains and oilseeds. These areas still had enough moisture to support aggressive growth, even in areas that only

East Australia Winter Crops May Be Poorly Established

Winter crops in Australia are still trying to become better established after delayed autumn rainfall prevented planting in some parts of the nation until June and early July. Some areas that were planted early have not had as much rain as usual and those planted late need greater soil moisture to induce better stands. Unirrigated Queensland and portions of western New South Wales' crops continue to struggle with significant moisture deficits. These areas are too dry for the best wheat, barley, and canola prospects and the need for rain is high.

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Vegetative Health Index clearly shows the under-developed crop situation across Australia this year relative to that of last year. The yellow, orange and red colorings on the images above reflect less developed vegetation relative to the average for this time in July. Crops last year were in much better shape in Queensland and New South Wales than at the same time this year. A similar comment can be made in regard to Victoria and South Australia crops. The situation in Western Australia is more similar to that of last year at this time.

The under-developed crops are the result of significantly delayed planting and the index fails to show production potential, which could easily improve greatly during the early spring if seasonal warming and rainfall increase normally so that crops

quite dry in late June are getting enough moisture to improve the moisture profile even though soil moisture is still notably below normal. If timely rain continues through the winter while air temperatures are seasonably cool there

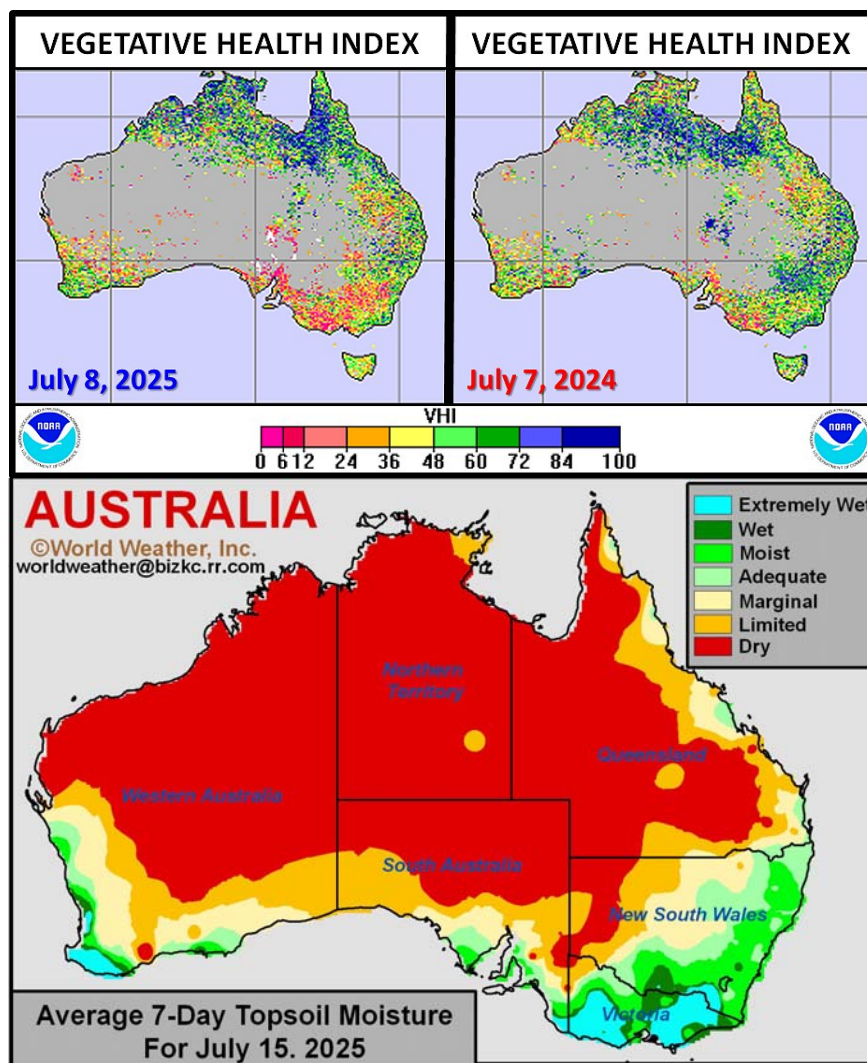
is potential that the moisture will be conserved in the soil through lower evaporation rates and crops might be poised well to improve greatly before the more aggressive part of spring growth begins.

For unirrigated areas of Queensland and northern New South Wales the need for rain is more urgent since warmer temperatures in late August and September usually spur on more aggressive crop development rates.

Much improved soil moisture will have to be present by the latter part of August to ensure the best development potential. In the meantime, crops farther to the south have a longer period of time to accumulate soil moisture before aggressive growth evolves which leaves

the door wide open for improved stands and production potentials over the next few weeks.

Overall, Australia may not be poised for bumper yields, but it may still have very good production.



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Western Europe Drought To Be Eased; SE To Stay Dry

Crop moisture stress and downward pressure on this year's spring and summer crop production potential continued over the past week in unirrigated fields of France, parts of the U.K., western Germany, the Low Countries and the lower Danube River Basin. These areas experienced very little rain and seasonably warm (not hot) temperatures. France, southern England, Belgium, Netherlands and Germany will receive some rain through the middle of next week that will alleviate some of the dryness; however, much more will be needed to restore soil moisture and water supply to normal. Meanwhile, the lower Danube River Basin will remain drier and warmer biased through the middle of next week resulting in additional crop moisture stress. Other areas in Europe will see a good mix of rain and sunshine that will maintain good crop conditions.

Moisture shortages are prevailing in much of France, southern England and portions of both Italy and Germany as well as in the lower Danube River Basin and the eastern two-thirds of Ukraine due to the lack of rain and warm weather during the past week. Dryness in Spain and Portugal is normal for this time of year. Other locations generally have adequate to excessive soil moisture,

though pockets in Germany have marginally adequate moisture.

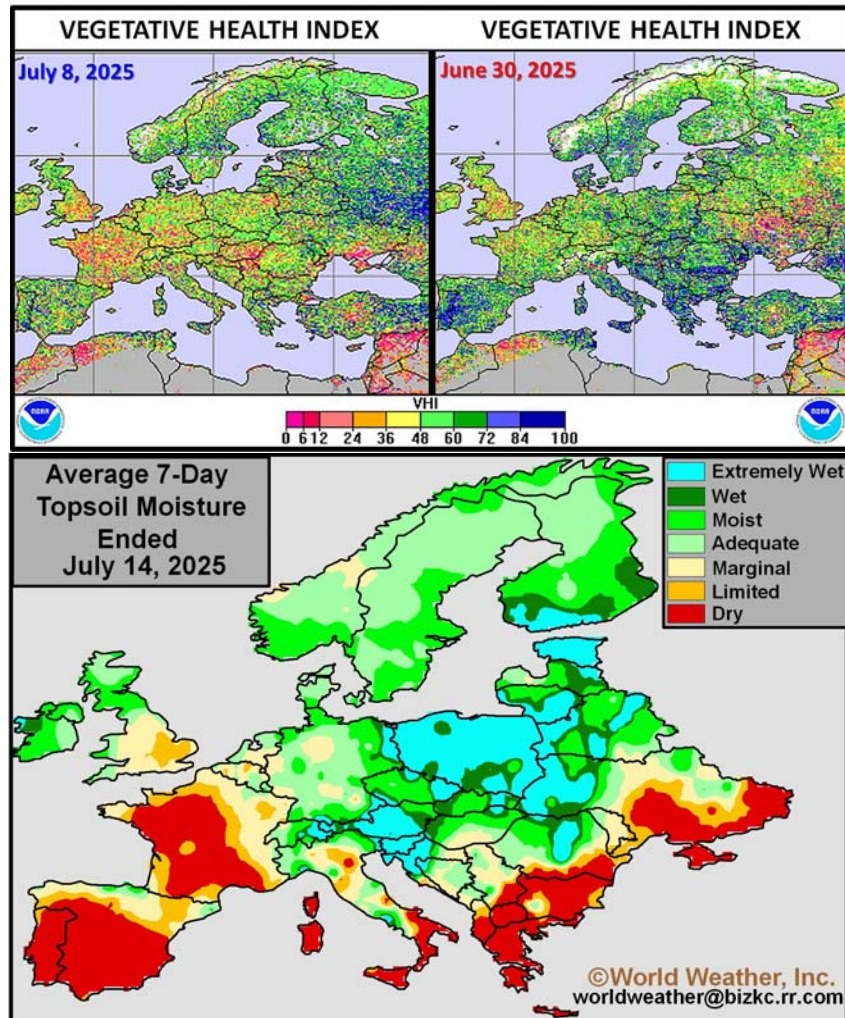
France, southern England, the lower Danube River Basin, and eastern Ukraine remain too dry to support unirrigated spring and summer crops. Production cuts have already been widespread this year since the below

Other production areas in Europe generally have enough moisture to maintain a good environment for aggressive crop growth. Rainfall was spread out enough to limit flooding in most locations. As long as timely rain continues in the coming weeks, production potentials will remain relatively favorable.

Rainfall in western Europe through the middle of next week will be very important for improving short-term development conditions in the driest areas of France. Precipitation totals will be too light to fix the dryness in most locations. With drier and warmer weather potentially returning later this month, conditions for the crops may again deteriorate for France and southern England. Other locations in Western Europe will have some moisture to support new growth late in July, though the need for timely rain will likely increase.

In Eastern Europe, the ground will continue to firm in the lower Danube River Basin through the middle of next week.

The lack of rain and warm weather may further stress crops. Production may be reduced due to the ongoing dryness. Other locations in Eastern Europe will either receive enough rain or have enough moisture to maintain aggressive growth.



normal precipitation bias began in January and February and has prevailed in some areas since that time. Significant rain must fall immediately to stop the decline in production potential.

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