

# The Canadian Agriculture Weather Prognosticator

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## Reminders

It is very frustrating for all of us to have to deal with 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.

## Post 22-Year Solar Cycle Drought Relief

Nothing has been learned in 46 years of weather forecasting! That is what it seems like across the Prairies this year. The only predictions that were made by World Weather, Inc. that verified this year were; 1) Another drought year like those of the recent past was not likely, 2) a hot, dry, year that was projected by many computer weather forecast entities and computer forecasts were not likely to verify and 3) June was likely to be wetter than usual in the western Prairies.

The rest of the forecasts for this growing season were mostly a big bust. One right after the other. A huge change in model forecasts evolved just two days after the last prognosticator was released bringing on a high confident wetter outlook. That change was nowhere to be found in the several days leading up to the release date of the last prognosticator. World Weather, Inc. staff discussed the outlook for August and September with a general consensus opinion that a short term bout of relief was going to occur in early August, but the odds were high that dryness would resume and the month would produce less than usual rain. Well, rain early in month was greater than expected and the coming rain will be lighter.

Hopefully, very few producers found good reason to complain about the situation after multiple years of dryness and drought for some areas. One challenge after another occurred for producers across the Prairies between 2020 and 2024 and it certainly looked bad in the first half of 2025's growing season.

History dictated a break from the multi-year drought would occur after the 22-year solar maximum in sunspot numbers was passed, but as has been proven over

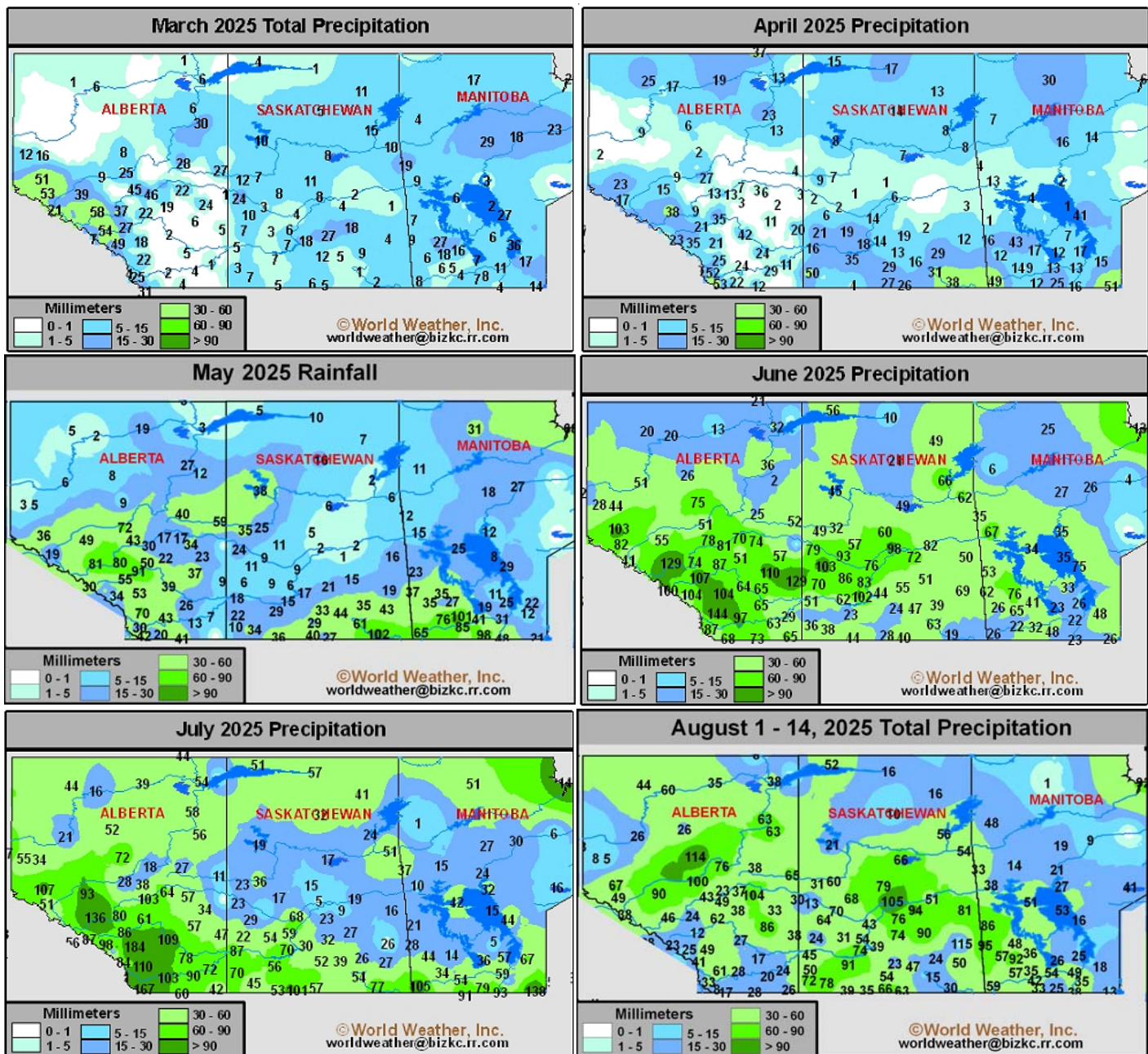
and over and over again, predicting when that break from drought would occur was nearly impossible. We knew it was coming and we tried to make it happen a few times and busted and then when we gave in to the dry pattern a few weeks ago it started raining.

The 22-year solar cycle only appears twice in one's career and maybe three times if dementia does not set in and employment can last for 66 years, but no one has managed to see it live for three cycles. Many mental notes are made the first time a forecaster encounters this weather cycle and the second time he/she is ready to jump all over the pattern to be the first to get it right, but then the details slip right through the forecasters fingers proving once again that this is God's game and not one for the gypsies, fortune tellers or meteorologists.

Nature is complex and maybe AI will be able to figure out the drought cycle in 2042-2046, but this meteorologist plans to watch from a bird's eye view (or as some subscribers might have it) from a down-under perspective where it is hot and sulphur burns steadily. Ha!

Looking back on the growing season, so far, it is easy to see the progression of drought relief that started in the western Prairies in the spring and expanded to the east during the first half of summer. The summer is not over, but sufficient rain has occurred in many areas to stop the decline in summer crop production potential for many areas. Obviously, the lateness of the season has led to a quick finish for some lentils, peas, wheat, barley and oats, but late planted canola, corn, flax and soybeans that received some timely rain during the growing season

# Post 22-Year Solar Cycle Drought Relief (from page 1)



may finish off well if there is no frost or freeze in the next few weeks and if rainfall does not become too much.

Drought is certainly not over in the Peace River region or in northern and central parts of Manitoba. Relief in north-central and northeastern Alberta has also not been great enough, yet, and neither has it been in a few north-eastern Saskatchewan crop areas. Relief to dryness has occurred in some of these areas, but much more rain will

be needed before drought is declared dead. The only reason for celebration is the fact that significant rain fell in many areas recently to stop the fall in production potentials in the driest areas and actually turn around the crop in several areas.

A few complaints have already begun to surface though for areas where it has become a little too wet. The frequency of rain has risen for some areas and there is some new

worry evolving about the harvest season. No one wants to suffer a quality loss on an already reduced crop. Unfortunately, once these patterns break there is a tendency for rain to fall more frequently. With that thought in mind we should all be praying for big enough breaks in the pattern to get fieldwork done and enough warmth to stimulate good drying conditions when it is not raining.



# Late August, September Drying In SW Prairies

Late August and September weather is expected to fall back into an older weather bias of below normal precipitation in the southwestern Prairies. The change should favor crop maturation and harvest progress and with soil moisture trending a little better this year there should be favorable conditions for late maturing crops.

Late August temperatures will be a little warmer biased across the Prairies with the drier southwestern crop areas most likely to see consistent warm-biased conditions. The warmest conditions in the Prairies are expected in this first week of the forecast with some temporary cooling expected in the last week of this month especially in the east.

Rainfall in the Prairies during the balance of this month will be lighter and a little more sporadic than that

of the past couple of weeks. Nonetheless, there will be some timely showers that will favor the north and east part of the Prairies. Sufficient rain should result to support late season crops, although some net drying is expected and some of the low moisture that remains in the subsoil may not get much bolstering in this month, but September may prove to be a little better with rainfall.

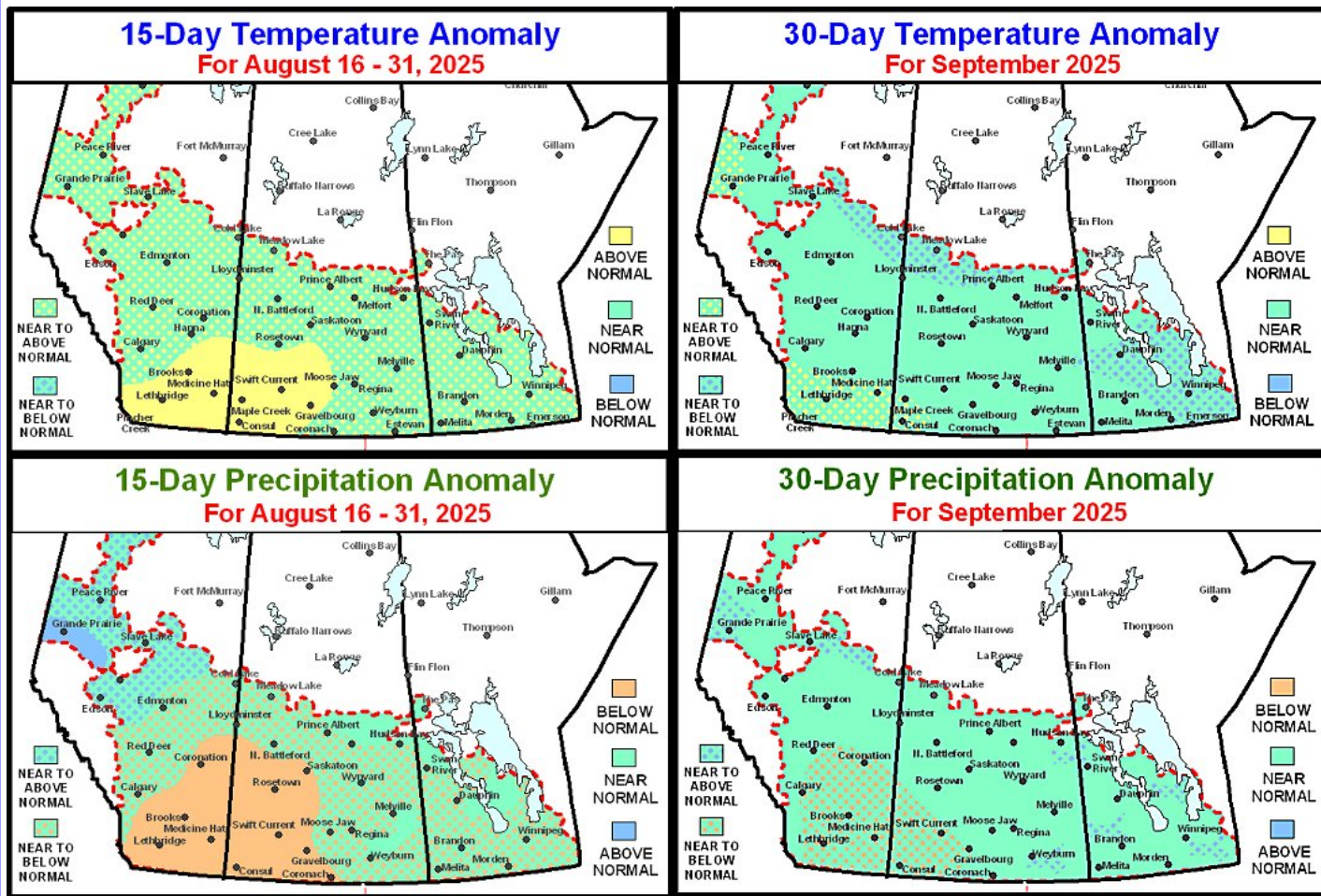
Cooler air is expected to push across the Prairies in the first and third weeks of September that should whittle down the average temperatures for the month. Much of the Prairies will see a seasonable range of temperatures and there may be a few pockets of cooler biased conditions in the north and extreme southeast.

The far southwestern Prairies may continue a little drier than usual in September with temperatures a little

warmer than usual, although the trends will be slight from those of late August suggesting rain and some cooling will occur in those areas as well as the remainder of the Prairies, although there will be some lingering warmer and drier than usual tendencies.

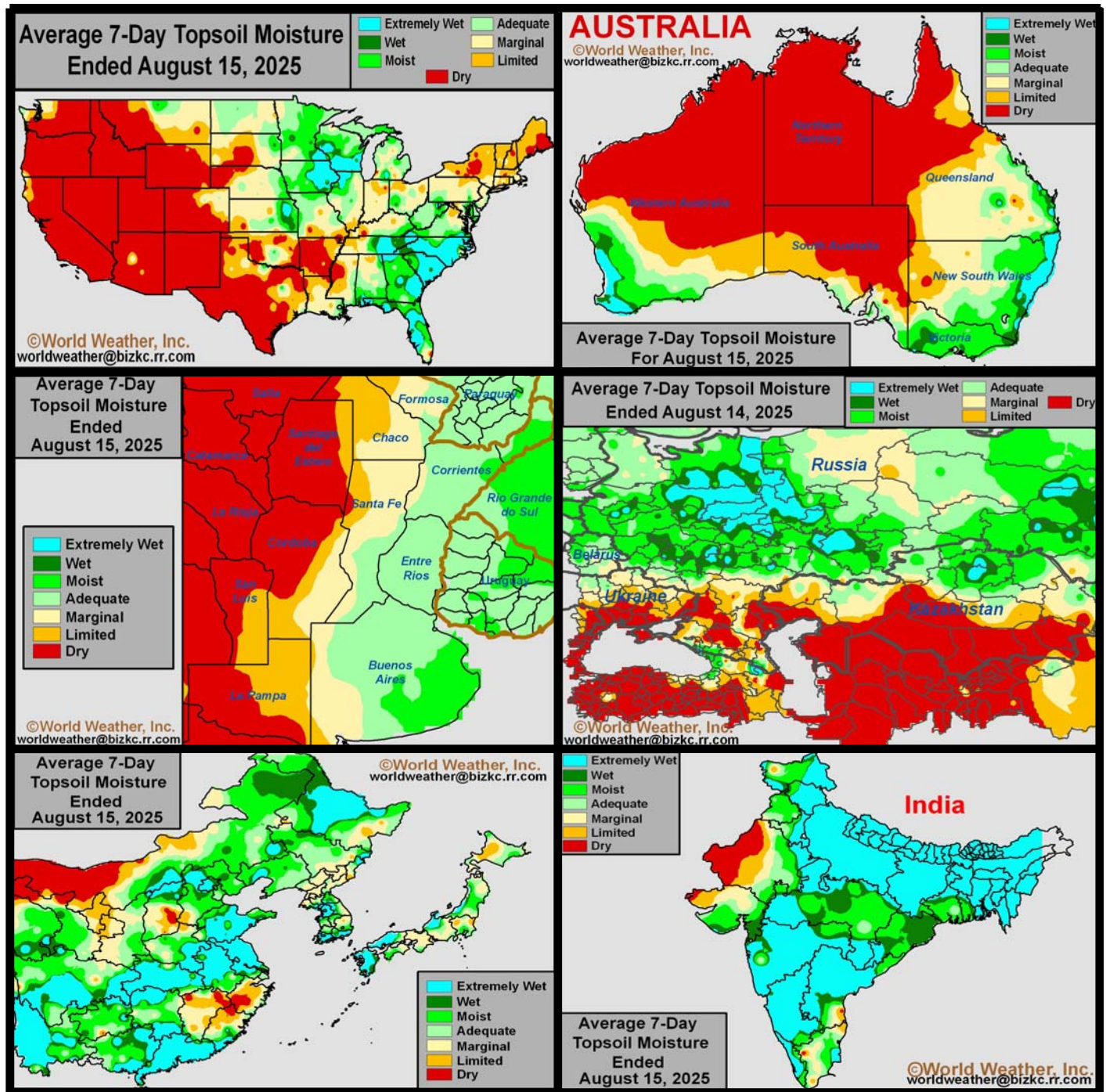
NOAA has predicted a tendency toward La Nina in the fourth calendar quarter of this year. World Weather, Inc. and the Australian Bureau of Meteorology do not agree and believe the NOAA model is too aggressive with the La Nina. More likely La Nina like tendencies will evolve, but a full blown La Nina is not likely.

Most likely September will not be influenced by any changes in ENSO, but if there is some influence the bias will be to warm up the Prairies in late September and to dry out the north-west part of the region.





# Selected Weather Images From Around The World



Dryness in the U.S. crop areas is most significant in the Delta and Tennessee River Basin, although some drying has expanded north into the Ohio River Valley where some relief from dryness is likely next week. That will maintain good production potentials for the nation. Australia's winter crops are still establishing a little better and may begin spring growth with good production potential. Rain is needed in Queensland. India's monsoon has performed quite well this year with few areas of dryness in the nation. The rain pattern should continue into early September helping to ensure good yields for many crops. China has also experienced mostly good crop conditions this year except for a period of dryness in the spring and another one in July. Argentina still needs rain in the western winter crop areas and some of that need should be fulfilled in this coming week. Dryness in the Black Sea region has been stressing dryland crops and yield potentials may be lower than usual again this year without change soon.



## Soil Moisture Reaches Best Of Season Levels For Some

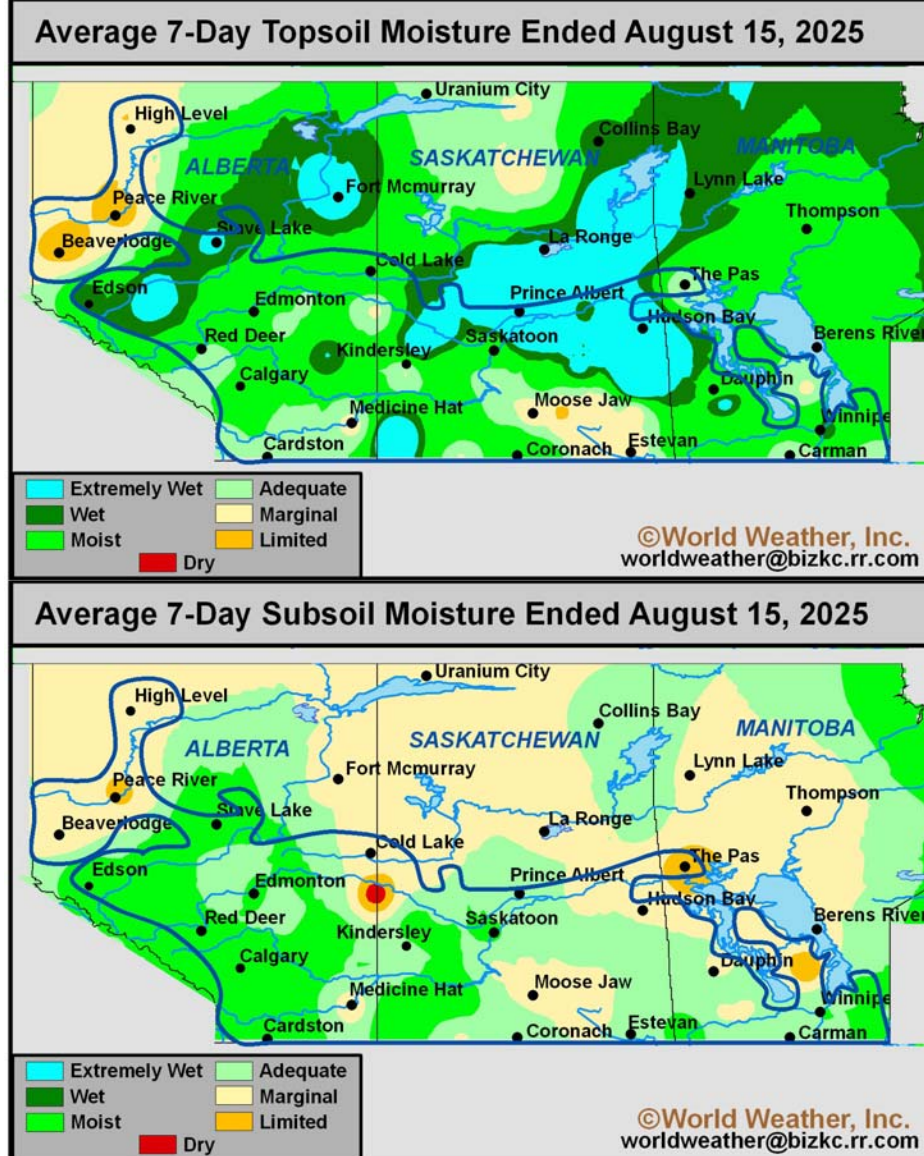
It took most of the summer, but most of the Prairies have finally reached the point of experiencing favorable soil moisture. There are still many areas dealing with long term subsoil moisture deficits and a boost in precipitation is still needed for later this year and into the winter to get the soil back into the best shape for 2026, but the profile is largely good for late season crop development.

Drought still remains in the Peace River Region and there is a new region of dryness beginning to appear in south-central into the interior southeast corner of Saskatchewan. Dryness is also prevailing in parts of Manitoba, despite some partial relief recently.

Many of the previously driest areas have had at least some rain, but the amounts vary greatly as shown on the first two pages of this prognosticator. Nonetheless, improvement has occurred and it may have to be enough for many areas at least for a while. The 2025 weather pattern has not completely broken down. Much of the rain was part of a repeating cycle that dates back to the two bigger snow events that impacted the Prairies last autumn.

The trend has been for drier weather to evolve and prevail after a period of notable precipitation pushes through the Prairies. The drier biased conditions that will return to the Prairies during the balance of this month will reflect a continuation of that trend. However, most of these intra-season patterns of repetition tend to get washed out in the autumn when seasonal cooling kicks in and that should be the case this year too.

So, the balance of August should be a little drier biased and slightly warm biased as well, but it will not likely last long. A surge of cooler air reaching the eastern Prairies in early September will bring an opportunity for some additional moisture in the east and that should be followed by additional cool weather later in Sep-



tember. The bouts of coolness will start to conserve soil moisture and limit the duration of warmer weather periods bringing an end to the 45-day cycle that has largely controlled both precipitation and temperature trends this summer.

Cooling is still probable in September and it may bring with it some risk of frost and freezes. The summer has had a tendency to be a little milder than usual at times which has greatly helped summer crops avoid a big disaster resulting from dryness early in the growing season. The cool temperatures came from the 45-day

cycle and the cycle may linger into September.

Most of the late season crops should be far enough along in their development to not be seriously impacted from any frost or freeze event that comes in September. There will be some risk of such conditions briefly late in the first week of September and again in the third week. There is no sign of unusually strong cold air which should keep the potential impact low. Nonetheless, the warmer biased late August weather will be important in reducing the damage potential from September coolness.

## Looking Back On The 2025 Growing Season

Similar to last year, this summer's weather will be defined by a notable change in rainfall patterns during the growing season. 2024 started off with a wetter bias and then ended up drier whereas 2025 took an opposite track where the first half of the growing season was dry and the second half trended wetter.

Some of the driest weather of this growing season occurred across the northern Prairies. Some of the most persistent dryness was in northeastern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba where below normal rain prevailed since the beginning of the year. Dryness in northwestern Saskatchewan and north-central through northeastern Alberta was not quite as persistent by starting later in the year, but it was stressful and still is for some areas.

No area in western Canada has been as chronically dry as that of the Peace River Region. A few bouts of timely rain did occur, but the region's rainfall has been well below normal since the end of last summer. It has been a full year and many would suggest the moisture profile may not be any better than it was last autumn even though there were a couple of fair-sized rain events.

As autumn approaches, there will be an increasing need for greater rain across the Peace River Region; however, with the harvest season pending it might not be a welcome trend change to turn wetter in the next few weeks even though the change is needed.

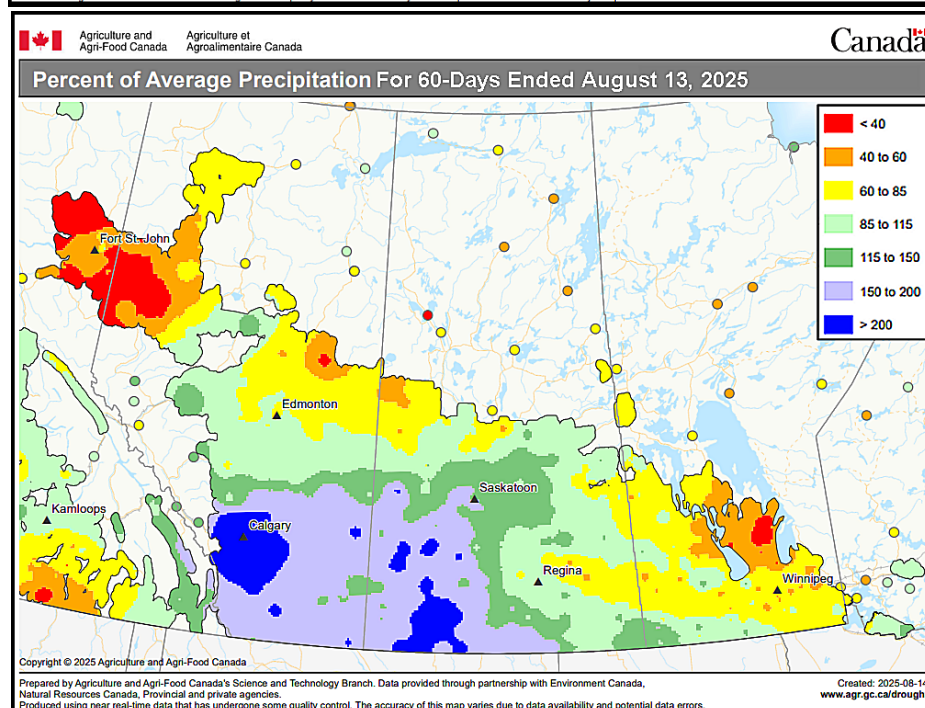
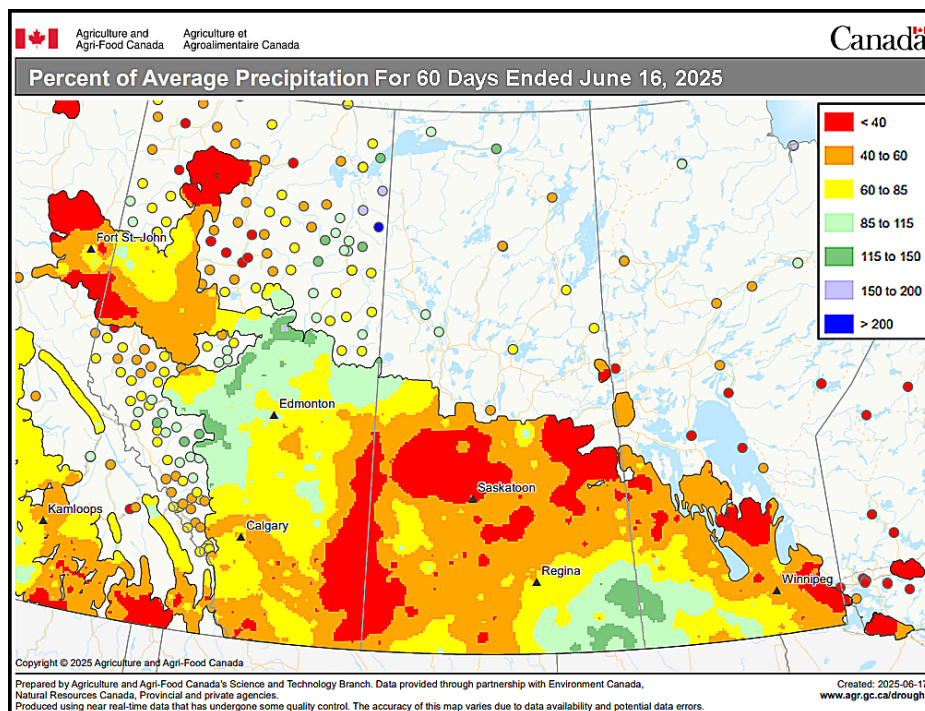
World Weather, Inc. is a little concerned about the potential for La Nina like conditions to evolve during the autumn this year. Such conditions can sometimes lead to a drier and warmer than usual autumn in the Peace River Region and many other areas in the western Prairies away from the mountains.

As noted in previous pages of this prognosticator, a full blown La Nina

is not likely to evolve, but just the tendency for such conditions may restrict rainfall and if that is the case the potential will be rising that dryness in the Peace River Region will still be in place during the early spring.

A close watch on rainfall patterns

will be warranted over the next few weeks to determine which parts of the Prairies might go to bed for the winter carrying big moisture deficits. For now, those potential areas may include the Peace River region and perhaps some other areas across the northern Prairies and in some Manitoba locations.





## Autumn, Winter La Nina Debate Erupts

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's CFSv2 ENSO model has been suggesting La Nina will develop this autumn and linger into a part of winter. World Weather Inc. remains skeptical of the proposed event and believes the odds are relatively good that neutral ENSO conditions will dominate the period with perhaps a slight La Nina bias. A full blown La Nina event seems doubtful and a close watch on ocean surface temperatures across the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean is warranted.

NOAA's forecast model had much difficulty in predicting ENSO conditions over the past year. The model began predicting La Nina conditions for late spring 2024 as early as the middle of winter 2023-24. The model continuously overreached predicting La Nina was coming month after month through most of the calendar year last year. In the meantime, the Australia Bureau of Meteorology was just as consistent predicting neutral ENSO conditions for 2024.

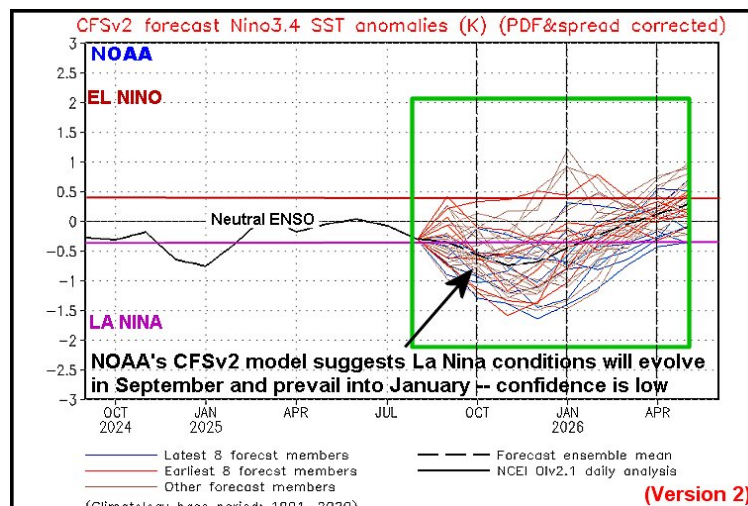
No La Nina ever officially evolved in 2024 or during the winter of 2024-25, based on the U.S. Climate Prediction Center's definition of what a La Nina event is. La Nina-like conditions occurred, but mostly from December through February of 2024-25. Many forecasters and analysts were convinced that La Nina evolved, but it never officially qualified and the same kind of thing is expected to occur again in this coming autumn and winter.

Neutral ENSO conditions are pre-

vailing today across the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean and around the world. These conditions are quite likely to prevail through the Northern Hemisphere autumn and winter, based on the Australia Bureau of Meteorology's ENSO forecast model. There is a fundamental difference between NOAA's model and the Australia Bureau of Meteorology's (BOM) model. The BOM's threshold for La Nina and El Nino is slightly more stringent than that of the NOAA model which makes it a little harder to qualify for La Nina and El Nino events, but the tougher rules may be

ocean surface temperatures are required over five consecutive three-month periods to qualify for La Nina conditions and those temperature anomalies must average at least 0.5 degree Celsius below normal within 10 degrees of latitude north and south of the equator between the International Dateline and the coast of South America. Today's cooler-biased ocean temperatures are a very small part of that defined region and cannot qualify for one of those five 3-month periods of below normal temperatures. Additional cooling is necessary to start the La Nina evolution.

There are no indications that cooling will be sustained over the next few weeks or months. In fact, there is a little more support for some warming in the next few weeks than there is support for new cooling. Perhaps later in the autumn there will be a better chance for cooling to evolve, but World Weather, Inc. remains a skeptic over the potential.



little better in ensuring that ENSO events are true events and not borderline events.

There is a cool pool of water at the surface and below the surface today in the central tropical eastern Pacific Ocean; however, there is not much evidence of additional cooling noted. It is still early, though. NOAA's model suggests La Nina will evolve in the late September and October period through January which leaves a few weeks for possible change in ocean water temperature anomalies.

By definition, cooler than usual

It is very important to note that neutral ENSO years with a slight La Nina bias do have a tendency to have cooler than usual late autumn and winter seasons in eastern North America and there is a tendency for South America precipitation to be lighter than usual in eastern Argentina, Uruguay, southern Paraguay and southern Brazil. The biggest difference between a full blown La Nina event and La Nina like conditions may be in the significance of anomalous rainfall and temperatures in South America and North America respectively.

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# Ontario Summer Crops Become Moisture Stressed

A large section of Southeast Canada was drier or much drier than normal during the past month. Most locations received less than 60% of normal rainfall for the 30-day period ending August 13, though pockets in southeastern Ontario saw near or slightly above normal precipitation during this time.

Topsoil moisture was rated short to very short in much of southeastern Canada Tuesday, although a small part of southeastern Quebec had marginally adequate soil moisture. A big part of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were also quite dry in the topsoil. Subsoil moisture, however, was still rated marginally adequate to slightly short suggesting most summer crops were not seriously stressed especially since this past week was the driest southeastern Canada's soil has been most of the summer.

Winter wheat maturation and harvest conditions were generally favorable in recent weeks due to the drier than usual weather. The periodic rain that did occur was too light and sporadic to significantly impact grain quality.

Corn conditions have been very good through reproduction and early filling. Yield potentials are very high. The biggest concern with the soil drying out quickly is over the kernel size which could end up smaller than expected if timely rain fails to evolve

soon.

Soybeans have the most to lose because of late season drying. August is the most important month in securing the best yields and quality. Moisture stress must be relieved soon to ensure that soybeans keep their highest yield potential. Dryness recently has been significant enough in Ontario and some immediate neighboring areas to raise the urgency in getting significant rain. Continued dry weather can lead to a smaller crop, although there is still time for a quick fix.

Precipitation will remain limited

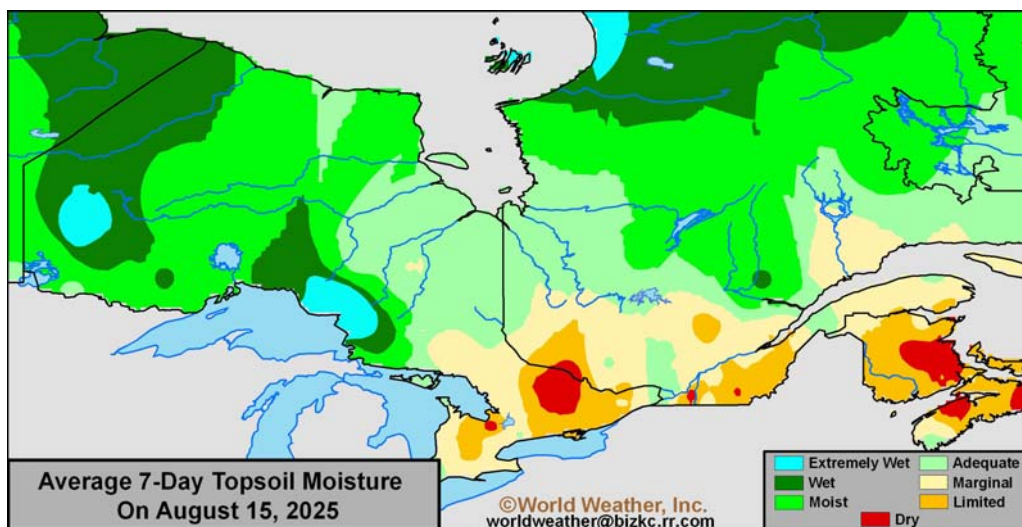
ods of light and erratic rain will still occur.

Temperatures will vary across Southeast Canada during the coming week. Seasonable to seasonably warm weather will occur through Saturday with highs in the upper 70s and 80s Fahrenheit. A few pockets will warm to the lower 90s Saturday as well. Cooler air will settle over the region Sunday through Tuesday with highs dropping to the upper 60s and 70s. Most locations will see highs settle to the 70s and lower 80s later next week. The lack of persistent heat will help

crops deal with the moisture shortage, although more rain will still be needed. The temperature profile will trend near or slightly above normal most of ten August 22-28.

The lack of rain and periods of warm weather will

maintain a good environment for winter wheat harvesting and general fieldwork. The environment will otherwise deteriorate further for corn and soybeans possibly leading to smaller yields especially for soybeans which have the longest to go in their development. Corn should fill and mature over the next few weeks and dryness may have a smaller impact on that crop relative to soybeans which are in their most moisture sensitive stage of development now and for the next few weeks.



for Southeast Canada during the coming week. High pressure will promote mostly dry weather for much of southeastern Ontario and southern Quebec through Saturday afternoon. A frontal boundary will generate mostly light rain late Saturday into Sunday. Dry weather will return to most locations Monday and Tuesday before another round of rain potentially occurs Wednesday. The main production areas will only receive 0.10 to 0.50 inch of rain with locally greater amounts by next Thursday morning. Below normal precipitation will persist for most locations August 22 – 28, though peri-

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## Argentina Rain To Benefit Western Wheat, Barley

Moisture shortages are ongoing in western Argentina's wheat and barley production areas. Cordoba, La Pampa, and neighboring locations have been quite dry during much of the winter season and concern about the dryness may begin to rise as spring approaches. Winter crops should be better established than in recent past years, but more rain is needed. Rain is advertised for most of Argentina's winter crop country next week and the moisture that falls will be welcome in all production areas, but more so in the western parts of the nation than anywhere else.

Cordoba, La Pampa, San Luis, and western fringes of Buenos Aires received near to below normal rainfall during the past month. These areas received 50% to 80% of normal rainfall for the 30-day period ending August 10, though many areas in eastern Cordoba received near normal precipitation. Other locations in Argentina received near to above normal rainfall.

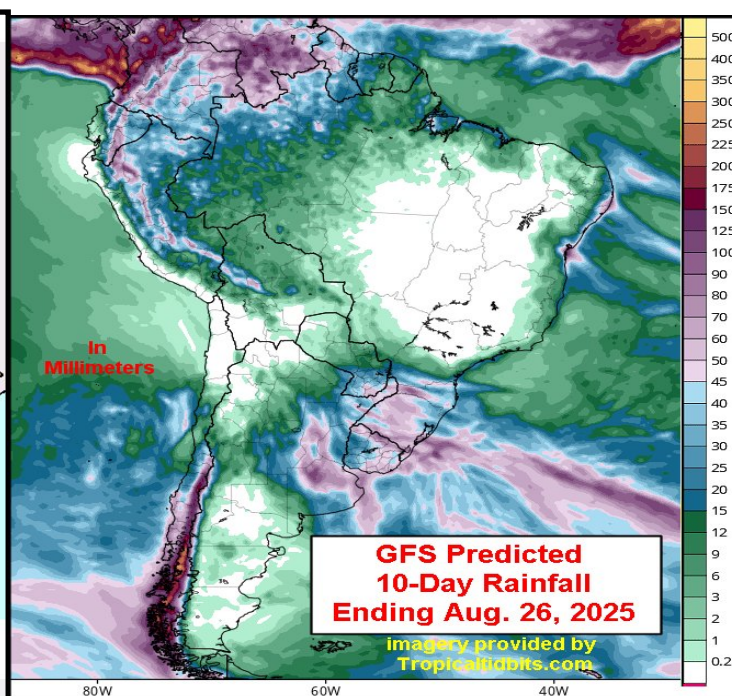
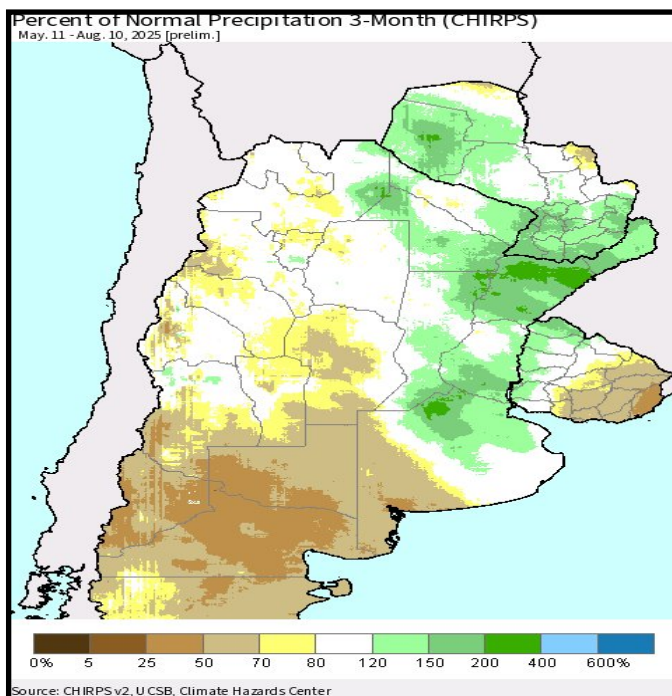
Soil moisture is far more important to crop development than percent of normal rain amounts and it is still rated short to very short from La Pampa and San Luis into much of Cordoba, Santiago del Estero, and immediate neighboring locations. Other locations in Argentina have adequate to marginally adequate moisture. Dryness is not a crisis now because of cool temperatures and limited crop development, but that will change as seasonal warming begins in September and October and western crops need a good soaking of rain to induce better establishment prior to the start of aggressive crop development.

Winter wheat and barley planting was nearly complete in Argentina as of August 14. Wheat and barley establishment conditions were generally favorable in Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and much of Santa Fe. Western Argentina's production areas otherwise remain too dry for ideal establishment and early-season growth.

Timely rain is needed in the driest fields to support better long-term prospects.

Meanwhile, summer crop harvesting was nearing completion in much of Argentina. As of August 14, corn harvesting was 94% complete while most other crops were out of the ground. The lack of rain during the past week was beneficial for aggressive late-season harvesting and general fieldwork.

The periods of rain through the end of next week will either bolster soil moisture or keep soil moisture near current levels in much of Argentina. Winter wheat and barley prospects will remain favorable for Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. The environment will also improve for Cordoba, La Pampa, and neighboring locations. Additional rain will still be needed to completely fix the moisture deficits and support ideal long-term prospects for western Argentina.



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