

# The Canadian Agriculture Weather Prognosticator

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September 6, 2025

## 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.

## Early Season Cold Snap Not An Omen

This week's cold was/is the final curtain call for the 45-day cold cycle. It will not repeat again. In fact, temperatures in the balance of September and October are expected to be warmer biased, although there will be a couple of additional shots of cold weather. Many of these intra-seasonal repeating patterns dissipate long before this, but 2025 has been a very interesting year in which this cold pattern repeated multiple times since emerging last November.

The cold pattern was responsible for many bouts of cooler-than-usual weather during the growing season and probably was one of the primary reasons for the growing season to have been as successful as it was given the lack of rainfall. This year's production would have been a disaster had temperatures been warmer. The bouts of thick smoke from fires to the north also contributed, but nothing is more important in a dry summer than a

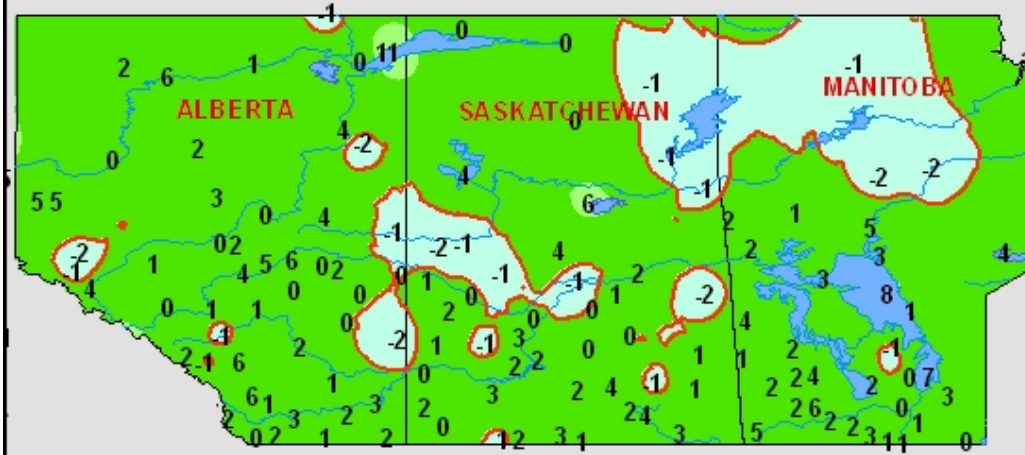
few well-timed rain events and those were answers to prayers.

Although not discussed in previous prognosticators, there has been a tendency for post sunspot maximum years like this one to be a little cooler biased at times as well.

The coldest temperatures of the season were noted in the central and eastern parts of the Prairies this week and for those of you in the east who have missed the cold, so far, there is still another night or two of cold weather lying ahead. Once we get to next week, though, the trend will be for warmer weather relative to normal and many producers will be glad for that because it will come with a drier-than-usual precipitation bias in many central and western crop areas suggesting a quick harvest.

Field progress has already advanced

Lowest Temperatures In Celsius For Aug. 30 - Sep. 5, 2025



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## Early Season Cold Snap Not An Omen For Winter (from page 1)

well in the past couple of weeks due to dry and sometimes warm biased conditions. The dry weather only followed the early August abundant rain event that bolstered soil moisture at just the right time to support filling canola and reproducing late season crops.

For the month of August, rainfall was greater-than-usual in much of Saskatchewan and parts of central and northwestern Manitoba. Rainfall in the past 30 days was below normal in interior southeastern Saskatchewan and in a few areas in southern Manitoba, but the greatest dry anomaly occurred in southwestern, central, southern and eastern Alberta as well as in western portions of the Peace River region.

Overall, for the growing season, through September 3, precipitation was near to above normal in southern and western Saskatchewan and central and southern Alberta. Dryness was most persistent from April through August in the Peace River region and in northern Manitoba, although there were places in northern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta that were also notably drier than usual.

Subsoil moisture rarely reached as critically low as it was at times in the past few years and that can be attributed to the cooler temperature bias as times. It was certainly not a perfect year, but early returns from some fields have revealed some better than expected yields. Do not be misled, though, there were other areas that suffered notable production losses because of chronic dryness.

Precipitation in the coming 30 days will be lighter than usual over much of

the central and western Prairies. There may be a few locations in the far northeast and extreme southeast that may experience normal to slightly greater than normal rainfall, although some of that precipitation has already accumulated in this first week of the month.

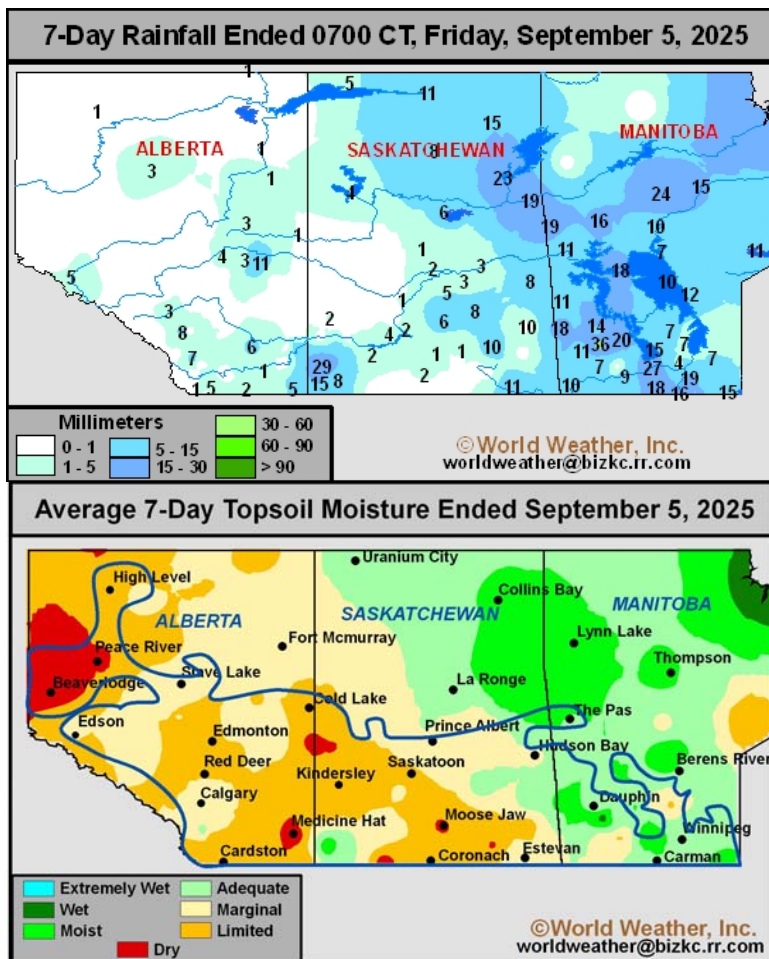
A few showers will evolve in the

The environment for the balance of September should be good for fieldwork in the central and interior western Prairies where rain amounts, frequency and distribution will be poorest allowing field progress to advance about as well as anyone can hope for. Fieldwork in the southeastern Prairies may not be quite as successful because of a couple of larger storm systems that may impact a part of the region.

For the Peace River Region, relief from dryness never came on in full strength this summer. The lack of relief hurt production and is leaving the soil quite dry going into winter which may raise some new worry over soil moisture for spring planting 2026.

There will be numerous other northern Prairies production areas that will need improved soil moisture during the winter or early spring 2026 to ensure a favorable start to the growing season. La Nina like conditions may evolve briefly late in the fourth calendar quarter this year and dissipate in the first quarter of next year. Its presence may increase snowfall along

the front range of mountains in southwestern Alberta as well as in far southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Normal to below normal winter snowfall is expected in other areas of the Prairies. However, this year's La Nina influence is expected to be minor which should limit some of the anomalies just mentioned. Certainly the driest areas in the Prairies this summer will need significant moisture prior to spring planting next year.



southeastern and south-central parts of the Prairies next week as the warm air returns and floods back over the cool airmass that will be around through Monday in the eastern Prairies. Some follow up rain will impact a larger part of the southeastern Prairies around mid-month. After that, precipitation in the Prairies will be a bit varied with much of it light and a few areas getting some moderate amounts.



# Good Harvest Weather To Prevail In September

Once the cold abates from the eastern Prairies this weekend, the balance of September is expected to fall back into a familiar drier and warmer biased pattern. The most anomalously dry region will be north-western and west-central Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta where any precipitation that evolves will be sporadic and very light.

Many other areas in the Prairies will not see a tremendous amount of rain during the balance of this month. If any part of the Prairies is more favored for rain than another it would be the southeastern corner of the Manitoba and possibly a few areas from far northeastern Manitoba into extreme northeastern Saskatchewan. Some of the rain influencing the wetter bias in the north part of this region has already occurred in the past couple of days.

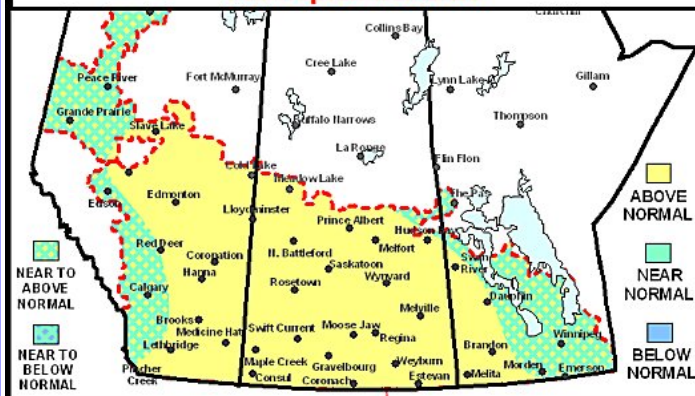
Surrounding the few wetter pockets in the eastern Prairies will be an area of relatively normal rain. Another area of relatively normal rain will occur along the front range of mountains in southwestern Alberta and in the Slave Lake to Grand Prairie and Edson area. Most other parts of the Prairies will experience a below normal precipitation bias, although totally dry weather is not likely.

Warm weather in September will continue in October. There is some potential for weak La Nina-like conditions to begin evolving in October and if that influence is great enough there would be support for continued warmer than usual conditions in the western Prairies while the remainder of the region has a little more mix of warm and cool conditions. The mixed temperature anomalies in the east will lead to a near to above normal temperature regime.

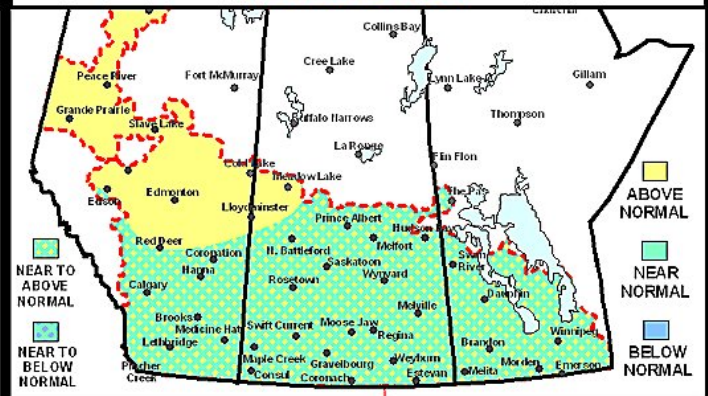
Precipitation in late September and October should increase in the Prairies and that could lead to a more normal distribution of moisture during October. Confidence in the normal precipitation outlook is not high, but the month should be wetter than September.

If La Nina or La Nina-like conditions evolve in October and continue in November, there will be a tendency for the Prairies to start cooling down especially in November with some cooler than usual conditions possible in the west and south. The contrast in air mass temperatures could lead to a couple of significant precipitation events and perhaps the season's first snow, although that is quite speculative for now. The general trend for winter this year includes near to below normal snowfall except in the southwest where near to above-normal moisture is possible.

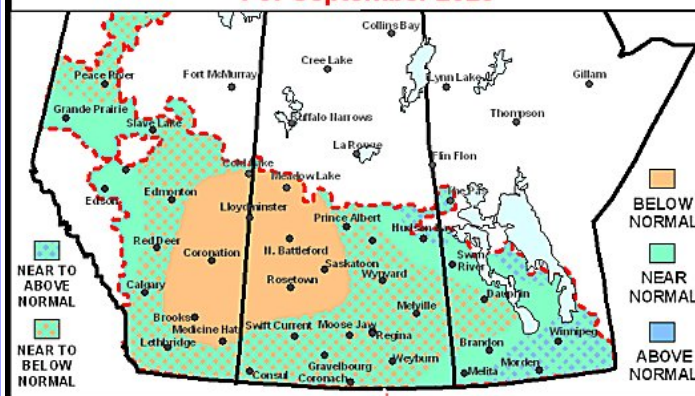
**30-Day Temperature Anomaly  
For September 2025**



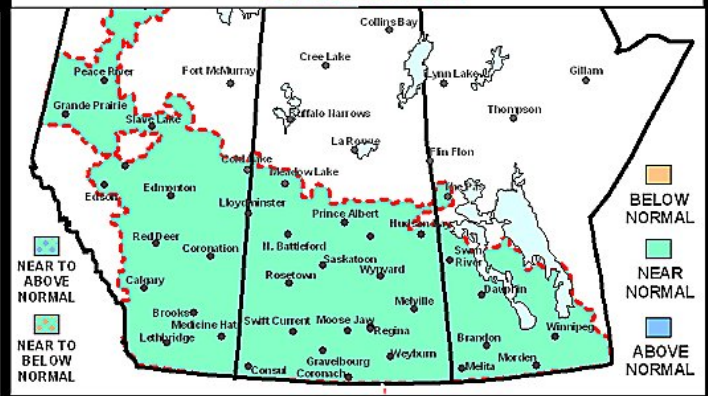
**31-Day Temperature Anomaly  
For October 2025**



**30-Day Precipitation Anomaly  
For September 2025**

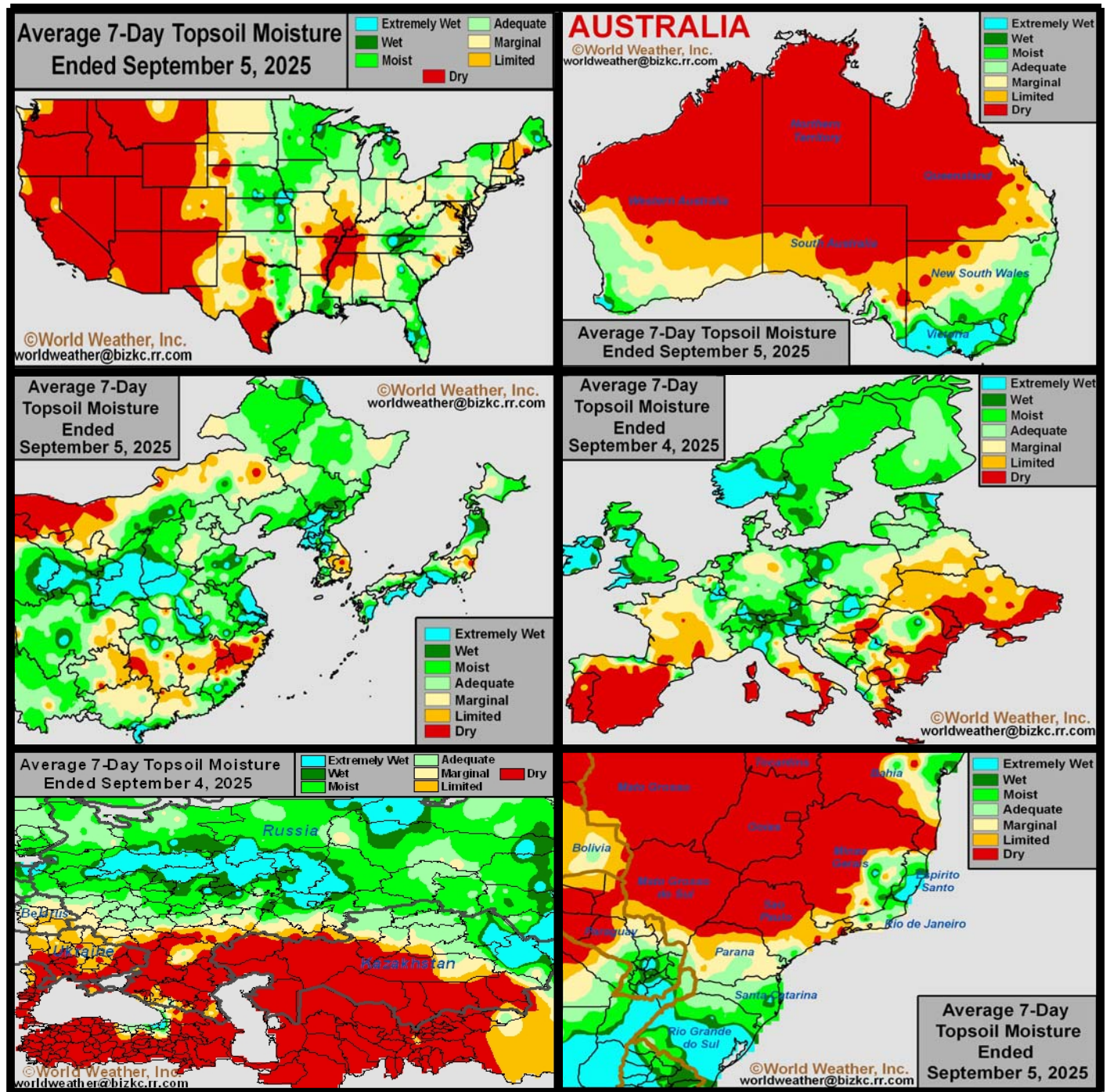


**31-Day Precipitation Anomaly  
For October 2025**





# Selected Weather Images From Around The World



U.S. dryness remains most significant in the Delta and Tennessee River Basin, although parts of the lower Midwest have also trended drier than usual raising concern over late season soybean yields. Moist soil conditions and cool temperatures in the upper U.S. Midwest will leave summer crops vulnerable to frost damage this weekend. Dryness remains a concern for France, the lower Danube River Basin and the Black Sea region; including Ukraine and Russia's Southern Region where summer crop yields may slip lower in unirrigated fields due to dryness. Winter crop planting begins in 30 days and most of the dry areas in Europe and the former Soviet Union will need rain for seedling, germination and establishment. China weather has been nearly ideal in coarse grain, oilseed and rice production areas this summer, although dryness in the interior south now is of some concern for late season crops. Brazil weather nearly ideal for wheat and much of its Safrinha corn has been harvested. Argentina received needed rain recently.

## Harvest To Advance Around Sporadic Rain Next Ten Days

A disturbance brought enough rain in portions of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan in recent days to slow harvesting and general field-work. However, a large section of the Canadian Prairies experienced relatively favorable conditions for aggressive maturation and harvesting during the past week. Progress remains a little behind normal compared to recent years in part due to periods of significant rain in August

Rain varied across the Canadian Prairies during the past week. Much of Manitoba and pockets in southwestern Saskatchewan received 0.28

to 0.79 inch of rain with local amounts up to 1.42 inches for the seven-day period ending this morning. Several areas in the eastern half of Saskatchewan and pockets in southern and northeastern Alberta received trace amounts to 0.43 inch of rain. The remaining production areas received little to no precipitation.

Harvesting is progressing relatively well in the Prairies. As of September 1, 23% of the crops were harvested in Saskatchewan, down from 40% for the previous five-year average. Manitoba had 29% of its crops out of the ground as of September 1, though corn and soybean harvesting had not yet begun. Alberta harvesting was 10.8% finished as of August 26, down from 14.7% for the previous five-year average.

Periods of rain slowed harvesting in portions of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan in recent days. Quality impacts were minimal, although cool weather limited drying rates and may have threatened some crop lying in the swath curing before being picked up and threshed. Warmer weather will be needed. Other production areas saw relatively good

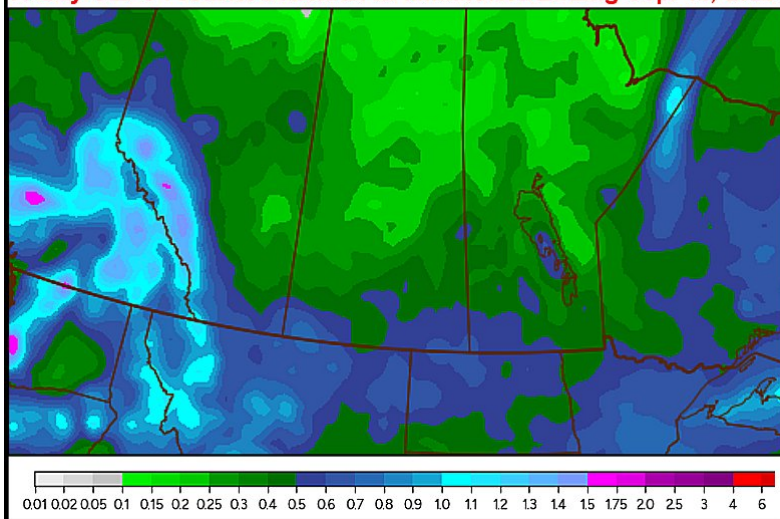
harvest weather during the past week due to the lack of abundant rain and periods of warmer or much warmer than normal weather. Overall, yields are highly variable across the Prairies due to uneven rainfall over the growing season. With that said, the word from many producers is that 'yields are higher than expected'.

Frost and light freezes were noted in portions of the Prairies during the past few mornings as an upper-level trough brought colder air to the region. Freezes were spotty while pockets of frost were more prevalent. Mi-

that will promote additional rounds of erratic precipitation. West-central and northwestern Alberta into north-eastern British Columbia will receive 0.25 to 1.00 inch of rain with local amounts of 1.50 inches or more by next Friday morning. Other production areas will receive trace amounts to 0.50 inch of rain with locally greater amounts possible in Manitoba, eastern Saskatchewan, and central Alberta. The Prairies will again see a mix of precipitation and sunshine September 13-19.

Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan will remain cooler than usual

**10-Day GEFS Predicted Rainfall In Millimeters Ending Sep. 16, 2025**



nor damage to unharvested crops was possible, though the extent of the damage was not yet known. Normal first freeze dates are mid- to late-September for much of the Prairies. Additional cold weather is expected tonight and Saturday night with a few colder temperatures possible.

The main production areas in the Prairies will have a few opportunities for erratic rainfall through the end of next week. The trough will continue to promote light and erratic rainfall for Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan today and Saturday. A disturbance will also bring erratic rainfall to Alberta and northeastern British Columbia late Saturday and Sunday. Disturbances will continue to make their way into the Prairies next week

today and Saturday due to the nearby trough. Daytime highs will be in the 50s and lower 60s while nighttime temperatures drop to the 30s and lower 40s. A few light freezes will also be possible in Saskatchewan Saturday morning. Warmer air associated with a weak ridge will otherwise spread across the Prairies later this weekend and remain through early next week, lifting temperatures near to above normal.

The temperature profile will trend near or slightly below normal later next week despite the ridge weakening. Seasonable to seasonably warm weather will be most common September 13 – 19.

The main production areas the Prairies will have several opportunities for aggressive harvesting through the end of next week. However, the wettest locations in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan may need a few days of drier and warmer weather before aggressive harvesting can resume. Harvest conditions will be more favorable for Alberta, western Saskatchewan, and northeastern British Columbia during the next few days before rain potentials increase later in the weekend and early next week.

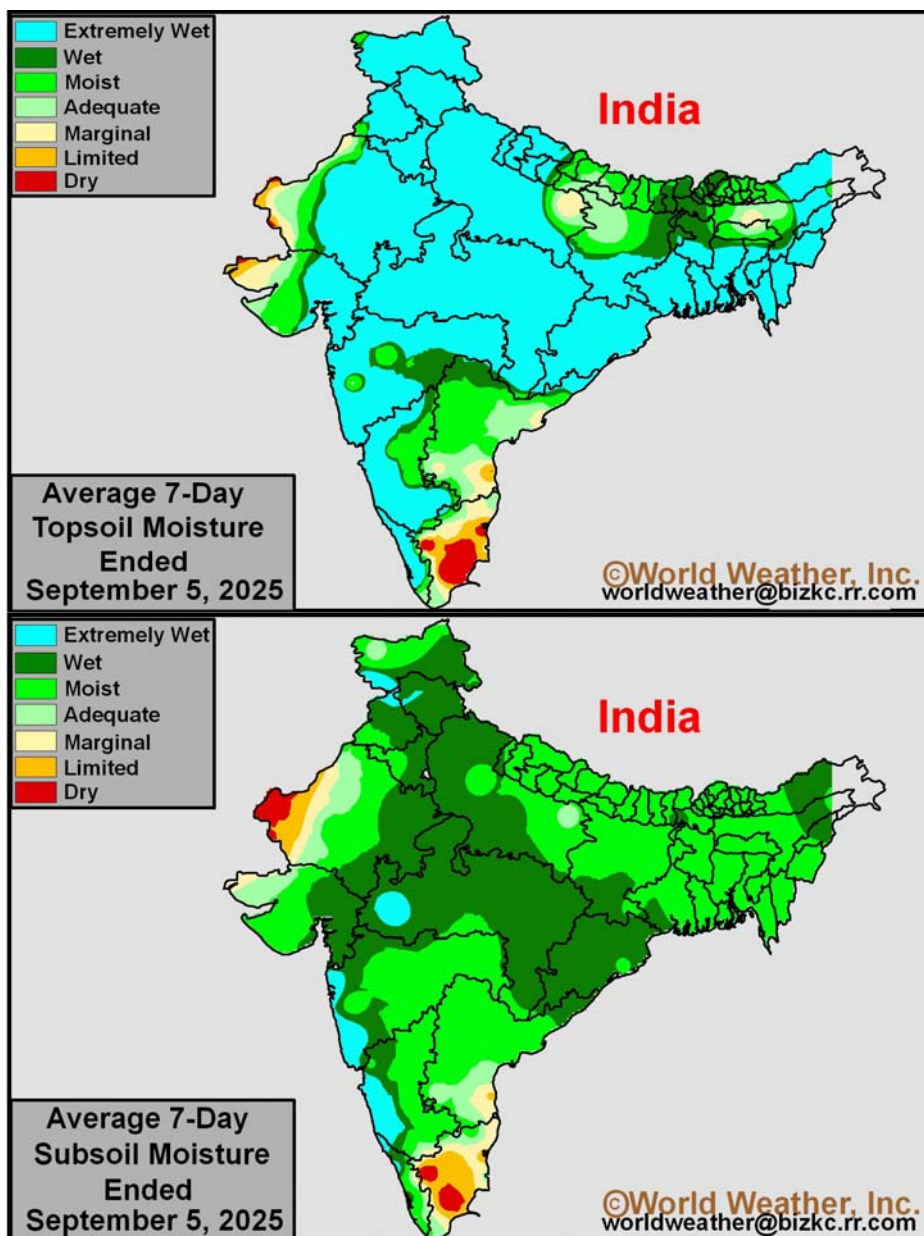


## India Remains Wet, Flood Potentials Remain High

India's monsoon again generated heavy rain for portions of India during the past week. Flooding was noted in portions of western and northern India - Punjab and coastal Maharashtra in particular. Wet weather in northern India may have reduced cotton and other early season crop quality. Some damage to agriculture may have occurred in areas of severe flooding. Monsoonal rainfall will prevail for much of the country outside the south through the middle of next week. Periods of heavy rain will occur in Gujarat and neighboring locations in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during the next few days that may promote more flooding and additional crop and property damage will be possible. Overall, production potentials remain generally good across India; though, the need for drier weather will increase toward mid-September. The frequency of excessive rain may have reduced yields in some areas.

Soil moisture is rated adequate to excessive in a large section of India. Only Tamil Nadu and western fringes of Gujarat and Rajasthan have a shortage of moisture. Flooding was noted in Punjab and a few neighboring locations in recent days due to the periods of heavy rainfall.

The remaining production areas in India had ample moisture to support relatively good crop development conditions. However, several areas in the north and pockets in Maharashtra and neighboring locations were too wet for ideal growth. Flooding was noted in Punjab and Maharashtra in recent days with some flooding in Uttarakhand and neighboring locations earlier in August. Damage to cotton, grains, oilseeds, pulses, dry beans, and other crops was likely in the wettest locations. The extent of crop losses was not known leaving much speculation over this year's production. Most of the nation that has not been subjected to flooding is poised to yield well; although the need for drier weather



is high as many crops start to mature and get ready for harvest this month.

Additional rain in the coming days will promote localized flooding, most notably in the wettest areas of western and northern India. Crop and structural damage will be possible, though overall losses should be small. Early maturing cotton quality has already been impacted by too much rain with reduced boll sizes and greater vegetative growth than usual. Early planted cotton in northern India is normally ready for har-

vesting in mid-September, but the crop may be immature and damaged by frequent rain in recent weeks. Late-season crop development conditions will otherwise remain relatively good outside the wettest locations. However, the need for drier weather will increase significantly during the second half of the month.

[NOTE: The entire soil column is saturated in central and northern India suggesting serious flooding can occur if heavy rain falls again without a period of drying first.]

## China Rain May Impact Early-Season Harvest

Crop maturation and early-season harvesting are underway in parts of China. Several areas south of the Yangtze River were dry or received limited rainfall during the past week, which was beneficial for aggressive maturation and harvesting. Areas farther north saw waves of rain that were good for crops still developing while potentially impacting early-season harvesting.

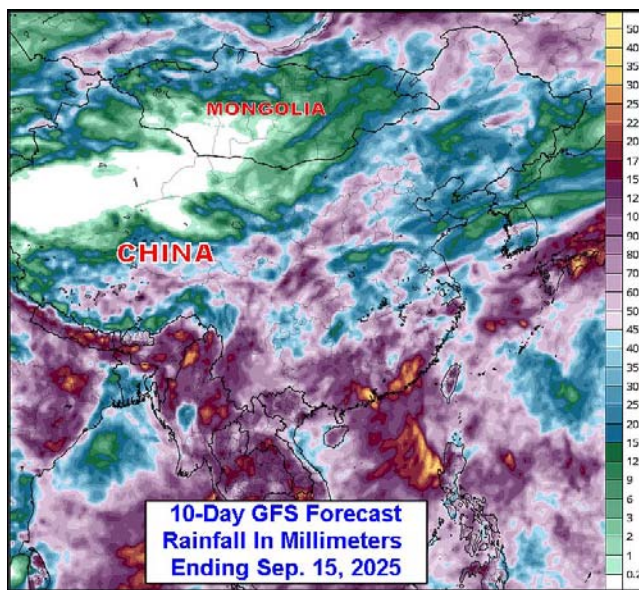
Most of China's summer crop harvest season occurs from late September through November which minimizes the impact of rain in early September. Most of eastern China will receive alternating periods of rain and sunshine over the next ten days maintaining moisture abundance for developing crops and keeping maturation and harvest rates running a little slow.

Several locations in eastern Sichuan and Guizhou into portions of Hunan, Jiangxi, and Zhejiang have a shortage of moisture in the topsoil due to the lack of rain and warm weather in recent weeks. Subsoil moisture in a part of the same region is also a little light suggesting some late season crop development may be stressed. Soil moisture in most other areas is rated adequate to excessive favoring on going crop development.

The earliest-planted crops are now maturing and getting ready for harvest in much of the country. The lack of abundant rain was welcome for areas south of the Yangtze River. Several areas near and north of the Yangtze River are likely too wet for ideal maturation and early-season harvesting and a period of drier weather would be welcome. The bulk

of harvesting is still a few weeks away and the dry season does not usually begin until late September and October. Overall, production potentials are favorable for China this season.

Rain will scatter frequently in areas near and south of the Yangtze River during the coming week. Precipitation will occur on a near daily basis. A weak tropical disturbance will also enter southern China late this weekend and Monday, which will enhance rainfall for portions of Guangdong,



Guangxi, and southern Fujian. Most locations will receive 0.75 to 4.00 inches of rain by next Thursday morning with several pockets in Guangdong, southern Guangxi, and southern Fujian getting 7.00 inches or more. Waves of erratic rain will prevail September 12-18 as well.

Late-season development conditions will remain relatively favorable in the coming weeks, though localized flooding will be a concern due to the tropical disturbance in Guangdong early next week. Minor damage will

be possible. Maturation and harvesting will otherwise advance slowly at times due to the frequent rainfall.

The North China Plain, central Yellow River Basin, and northern China will see a mix of precipitation and sunshine during the coming week. A frontal boundary will generate some of the most widespread and significant rain today into Friday. Light rain will linger in Northeast China over the weekend with a few light showers also occurring from Shaanxi and Henan into northern sections of Anhui and Jiangsu. Erratic rainfall will continue for portions of northern China at the beginning and middle of next week while the North China Plain and central Yellow River Basin receive little to no rain. Moisture totals by next Thursday morning will range from 0.50 to 3.00 inches with locally greater amounts in Shaanxi, Henan, and northern sections of Anhui and Jiangsu. Pockets in Hebei and Inner Mongolia will also only receive 0.10 to 0.50 inch of rain. Alternating periods of precipitation and sunshine will prevail for much of northern China, the North China Plain, and central Yellow River Basin September 12-18.

Maturation and harvesting may advance slowly in the North China Plain, central Yellow River Basin, and northern China during the next few days due to the periods of erratic rainfall. Drier weather later this weekend into the middle of next week will otherwise slowly improve maturation and harvest conditions. Most locations will have ample moisture to maintain aggressive late-season development.

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## U.S. Cold Impact May Be Greater Than Expected

Evidence continues to build over the potential for this week's frost and freezes in the north-central United States to be greater than advertised. There is a growing potential for more broad-based frost to occur in the northeastern U.S. Plains and upper Midwest. Predicted temperatures may not be cold enough and the impact on crops may end up being greater than expected.

There has been a trend in computer forecast model runs this week for the cold air advertised this weekend to be more broad-based and intense than that advertised earlier this week and especially relative to that of last week. Originally, the forecast models were predicting just one surge of cold air into Canada and the north-central United States with a quick return of warmer weather. That forecast was then followed with new outlooks earlier this week that included two surges of cold, each coming from the arctic and now there is a third wave of cold all pooling into a deep upper level low pressure system over Ontario, Canada.

The three shots of cold will prevent the cold air from moderating and becoming less threatening to crops in the United States. Pooling of cool air over Canada's central and eastern Prairies will become significant enough by this weekend to force colder air into the north-central United States. That will lead to much higher risk of broad-based frost in the

Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and parts of Michigan with some potential for soft frost possibly reaching into northern Iowa.

Freezes are becoming more likely in parts of North Dakota, Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan. Most of the hard freezes should stay in Canada and in U.S. areas near the border while most freezes in the U.S. will be lighter and briefer in duration. Summer crops are not fully mature in these areas and that raises the potential for crop damage. There

impacted by these conditions. If the cold temperatures last long enough and freezes are significant enough the growing season could end with some crops not fully mature resulting in production declines in some locations.

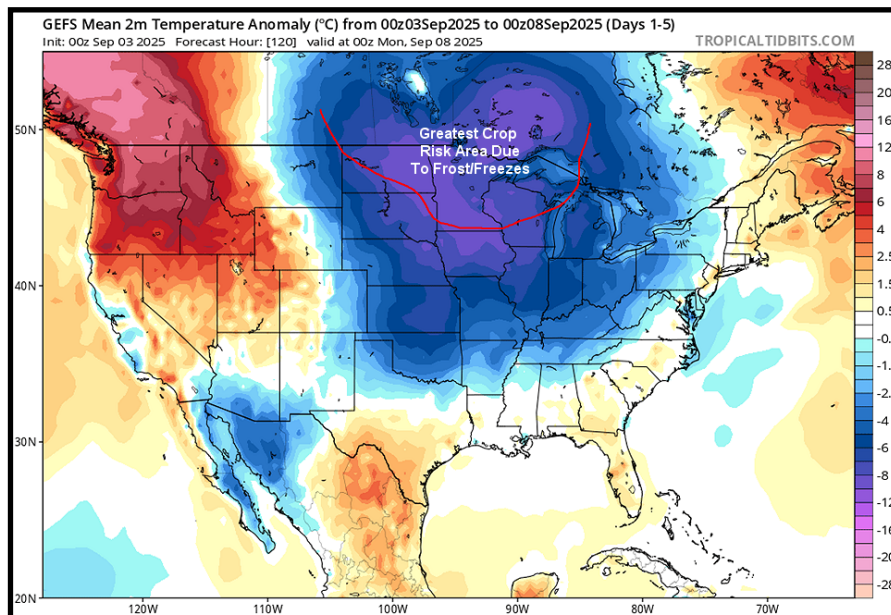
Extreme low temperatures of 29 to 32 (-2 to 0C) will occur from parts of North Dakota into northern and central Minnesota. Most of the harder freezes will be pocketed and unlikely to be widespread; however, frost is likely to be widespread impacting most areas

from extreme Saskatchewan and Manitoba through North Dakota and northern and eastern South Dakota to Minnesota, Wisconsin, upper Michigan and possibly northern Iowa.

Frost will occur with varying degrees of intensity with much of it being soft frost (temperatures near and above freezing). However, more significant

frost is expected in the central and eastern parts of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and northern and eastern parts of North Dakota into central and northern Minnesota and northern Wisconsin.

Saturday morning will be coldest from Saskatchewan into western North Dakota while Sunday will be coldest from Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan to northern Iowa. Normal first freeze dates in the upper U.S. Midwest vary from mid-September to early October.



has been a tendency for the market place to be a little complacent about the cold air coming up this week. Some of that comes from the very big crop that is predicted for this year and from the low demand for U.S. grain and oilseed; however, a frost or freeze in some of the areas noted above could have some negative impact on crops.

The impact of cold weather (if it gets as cool as suspected) will be mostly a lower crop quality issue. Canola, corn, soybeans and flax might all be

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## Western Argentina Dryness Eased

The season's greatest rain fell in the western portions of Argentina during the last weekend in August bolstering topsoil for much improved wheat and barley establishment prior to the start of aggressive spring crop development. A little farther to the east, though, the rain proved to be a little too much for some fields and local flooding resulted. Most of the precipitation event will prove to be beneficial for winter and spring crop needs, but the late harvest of summer crops was disrupted for a little while. Drier weather has already returned to the region and it will prevail for the next ten days resulting in better field working conditions and eventual improved root and tiller development in the previously driest winter crop areas of the nation.

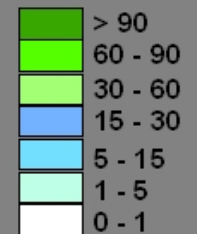
Cordoba and the southern half of Santa Fe received some of the most significant rain in Argentina during the past week. Moisture totals for the seven-day period ending this morning ranged from 0.83 to 6.10 inches. Entre Rios, Buenos Aires, La Pampa, and San Luis received 0.79 to 3.19 inches of rain. Corrientes, northern Santa Fe, and southern fringes of Santiago del Estero received 0.51 to 1.26 inches of rain. Pockets in Chaco and Formosa received up to 0.28 inch of moisture.

Soil moisture increased to adequate or excessive levels in much of Argentina. However, several locations in Santiago del Estero still have short or critically short soil moisture.

Harvesting of the summer crops is generally complete. However, corn harvesting was not yet complete as of August 28 with 96% of the crop out of the ground. Recent precipitation may have slowed or delayed any harvesting that was not yet finished. Planting of next season's sunseed was also

**7-Day Precipitation  
Ended 1200 GMT  
Wednesday,  
September 3, 2025**

### Millimeters

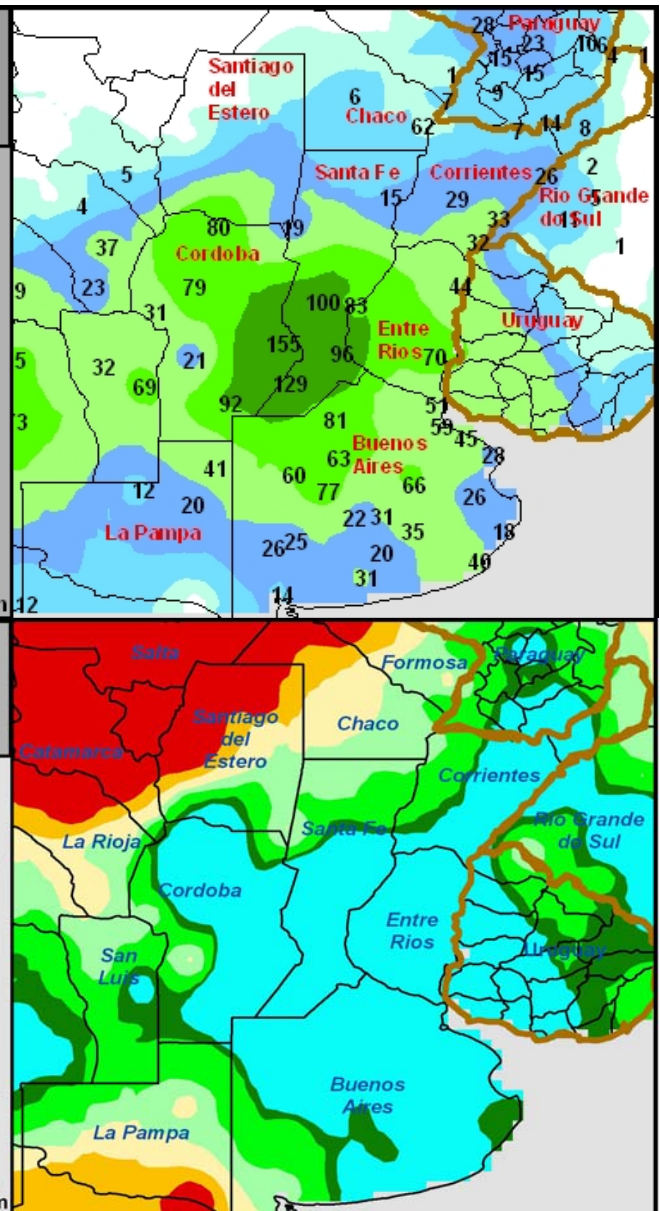


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**Average 7-Day  
Topsoil Moisture  
Ended  
September 5, 2025**



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underway with 15% of the crop in the ground. Rainfall in recent days was welcome for establishment and early-season development, though planting and general fieldwork may have advanced slowly in the wettest fields.

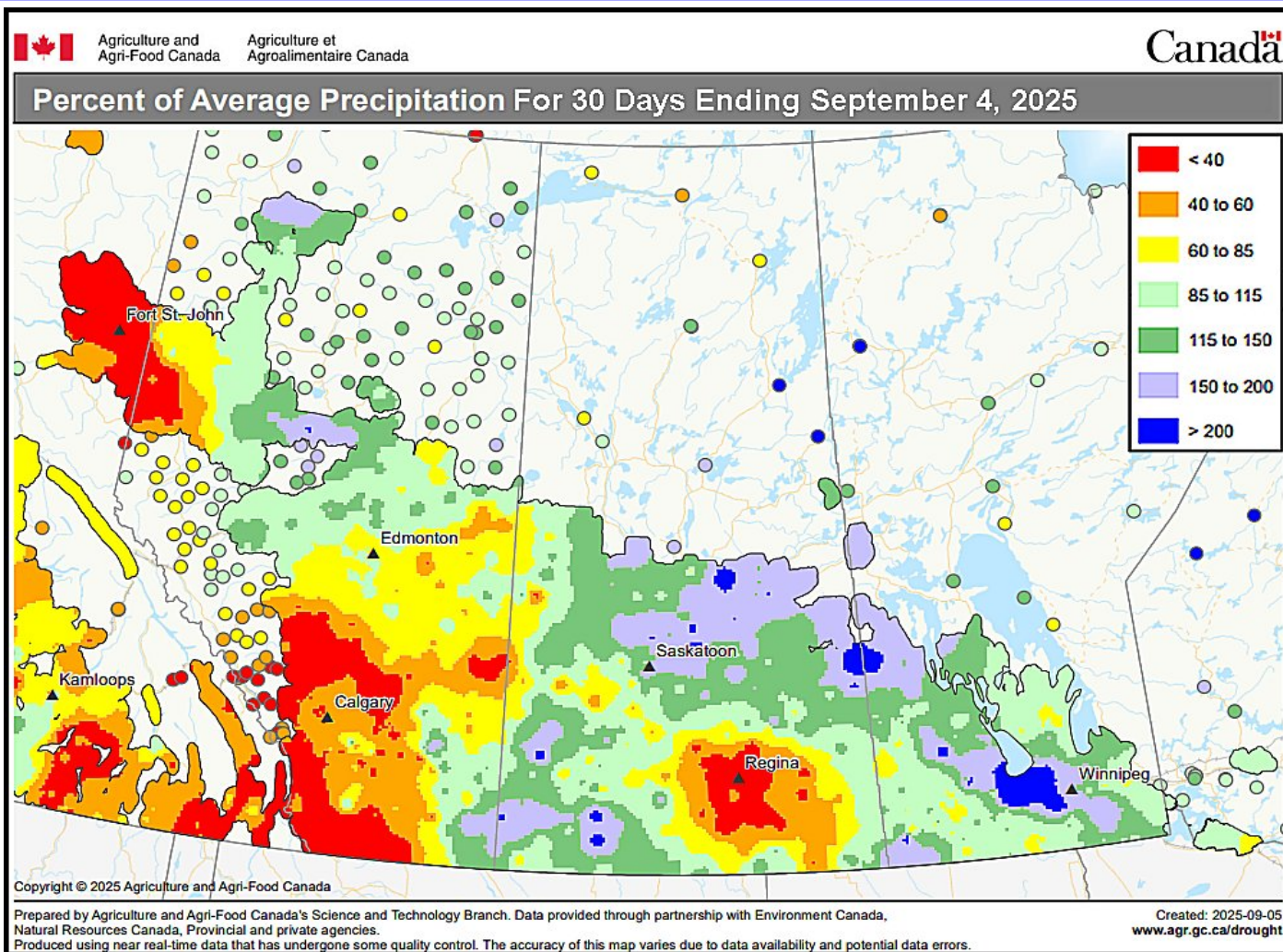
Winter wheat prospects will remain favorable across Argentina because of sufficient soil moisture

throughout the production region. Any summer crop harvesting that is not yet complete will advance under more favorable weather conditions, although some of the wettest areas will need a few days of drying before producers are able to resume fieldwork. Early-season planting of the sunseed will advance swiftly as well.

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# August Weather Helps Prairies Yield Better



Rain in August was a Godsend to say the least. It fell in many Saskatchewan and Manitoba locations that needed it most. The word during the early harvest from many fields that received the late season rain was that production was “better than expected”. That is a great thing for producers that worried, prayed and worried some more about the 2025 growing season. It still was not the best year and there were many folks in the northeast and southwest that were not lucky enough to get the rain in a timely manner and still came up very short for the season.

Crops in the Peace River region trended dry a year ago and struggled with dryness throughout the summer, although a few bouts of rain occurred briefly. Unlike the northeastern part of the Prairies where rainfall was pitifully low from January into July and then got rain, the Peace region did not get the relief that was found in August in northern Saskatchewan or northern Manitoba.

Below normal precipitation in August was a concern for other parts of Alberta and in a part of the interior southeast of Saskatchewan, but many of these areas received significant rain

at one time or another or at least got enough periodic showers to keep their crops viable.

There are many producers that have some horrific stories to tell from recent drought years and there are a few that will speak of the great timeliness of rain that saved the crop, but overall the nation's most important agricultural region managed “collectively” to eek out another successful year of farming. Congratulations to all of you and thanks for your perseverance in some very trying times. You are all appreciated!

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