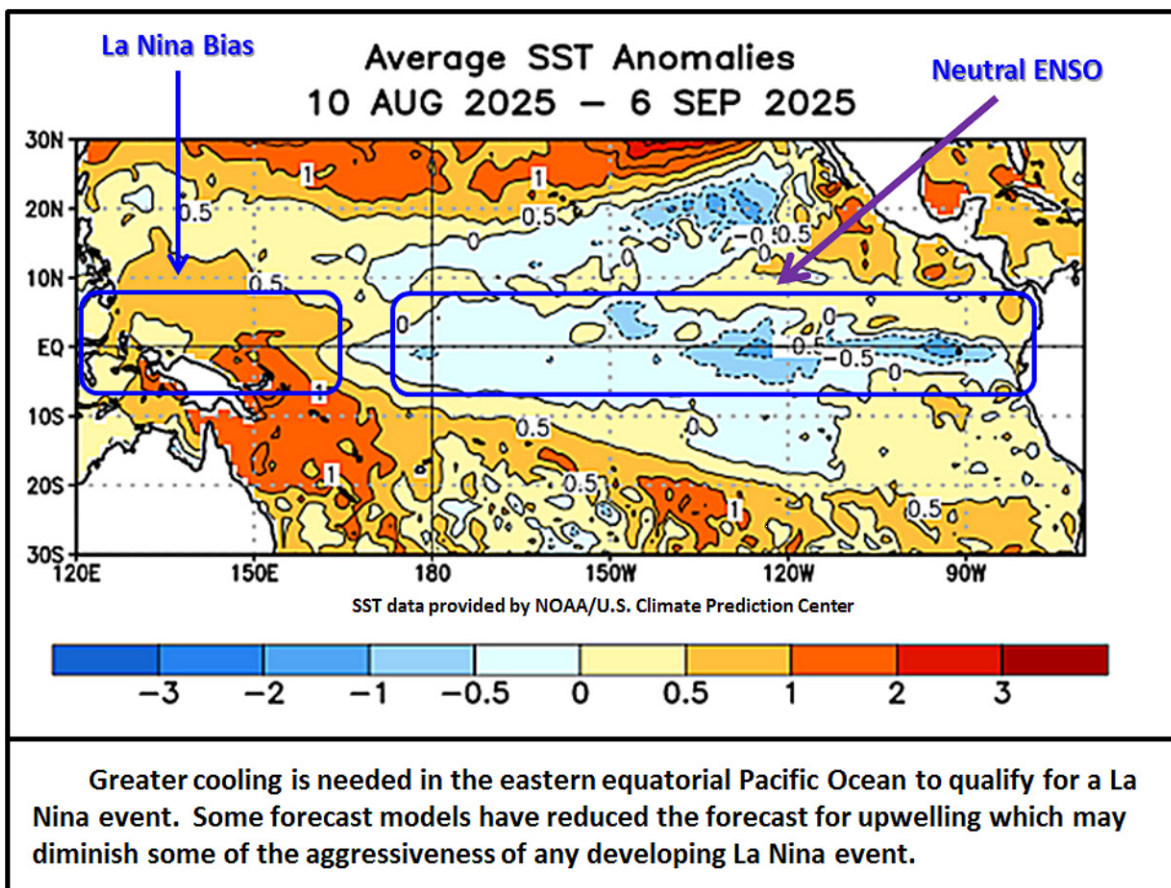


October Will Arrive Without La Nina; Is It Still Expected?

By Drew Lerner

Kansas City, September 30 (World Weather Inc.) – [Similar to last year, NOAA's CFSv2 ENSO forecast model has been predicting La Nina and yet it still does not exist. October will begin with neutral ENSO conditions which is different from what was predicted in recent weeks. NOAA's forecast model suggested La Nina would evolve in September and be well under way in October, but recent data suggests a much less aggressive evolution toward the phenomenon.](#) World Weather, Inc. suggests caution is needed when forecasters and analysts start blaming the lack of rain in center west and center south Brazil on La Nina development since it has not evolved. Weather around the world looks and feels much like that of last year which was another year in which La Nina was predicted and yet it did not evolve until briefly in the December through February period.

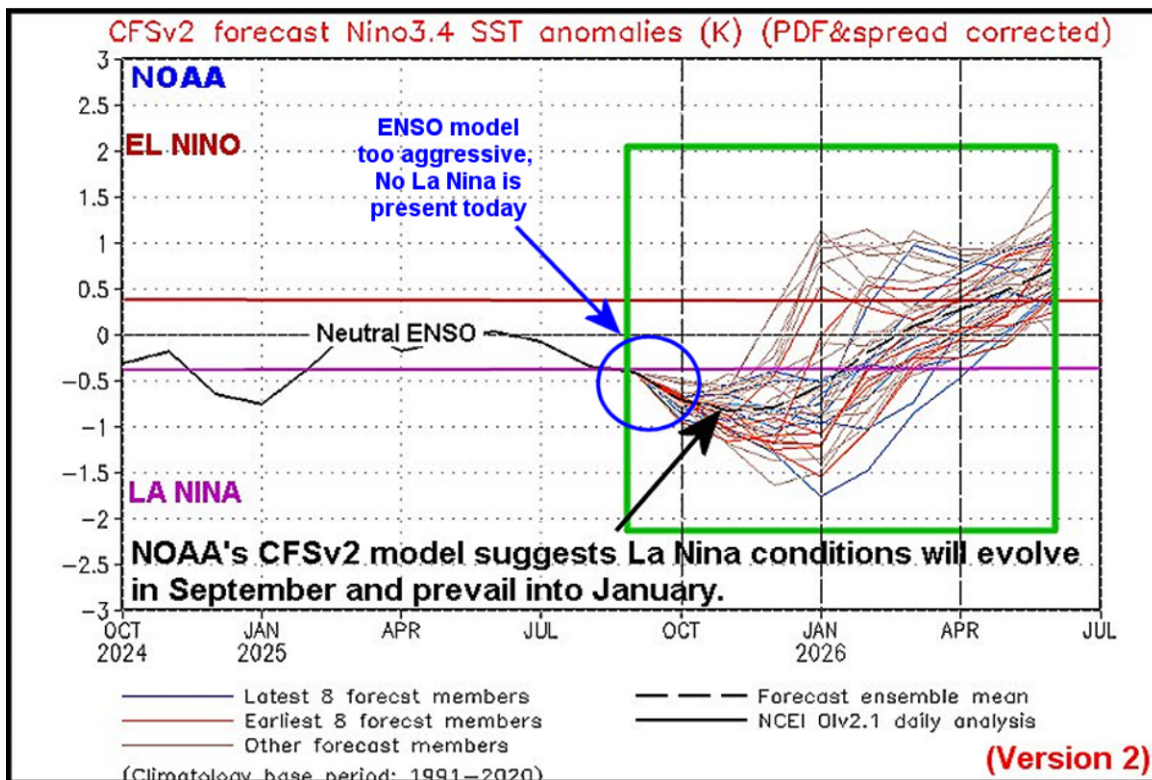


Ocean surface water temperatures between the International Dateline and the coast of South America within 10 degrees of latitude north and south of the equator are relatively close to normal. A few pockets of cool weather were noted; though, the average temperature of the ocean's surface is not nearly cool enough to qualify for La Nina. In addition to that, strong easterly trade winds that were noted in August and early September have abated reducing upwelling conditions in the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean leaving a cooler bias in subsurface ocean water.

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ENSO forecast models are designed to focus on upwelling currents in the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean and when the wind blows strongly from the east cooler subsurface ocean water (when present) is often lifted toward the surface. Lighter winds reduce upwelling and often are not capable of bringing colder water to the surface. Similarly, a strong westerly wind blowing across the same water tends to bring warmer water to the region.

The reduction of a moderately strong easterly trade wind blowing across the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean in recent weeks has reduced upwelling leaving ocean surface temperatures mixed and mostly near normal. Some computer forecast models have suggested increased upwelling will resume later in October and November returning the prospects of La Nina development because of cool water that remains below the surface in the region. *That part of the forecast is fine, but there is no La Nina today and no anomalous weather pattern in the world can be blamed on the phenomenon or its development because neither is in place today.*



World weather today is very similar to that of a year ago with pre-monsoonal precipitation in South America more limited and sporadic than usual resulting in concern about delayed planting and/or slow emergence and establishment for early season soybeans in center west and some northern center south production areas. The dryness is associated with an anomalous high pressure center aloft that is over these production areas of Brazil suppressing convection. The same phenomenon was present last year and it is not unusual for anomalous weather patterns to set up and repeat over a 2-year period.

Weather conditions in many other areas around the world are also looking like those of last year with dryness in the Black Sea region, across central North America and in portions of northern Mexico. Rain has been greater than usual in parts of east-central China

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and has recently diminished in Australia while Southeast Asia rainfall is favorably distributed. These are all traits similar to those of last year and disassociated with La Nina which was also not present at this time last year.

World Weather, Inc. does offer a word of caution, though. ***Despite similarities to conditions of last year when early season soybean planting was delayed in Brazil causing a delay in Safrinha corn planting, similar conditions in 2025-26 are unlikely to result in the same timeliness of rain in April, May and June of 2026 to support a large Safrinha crop. A drier weather bias is possible in the coming year (April through June 2026) which should restore some concern about delayed soybean planting from a corn perspective in 2026.***

La Nina or La Nina-like conditions are still possible during the fourth calendar quarter this year, but it is not present today. Its development later this year may help enhance center west and center south Brazil rainfall while reducing eastern Argentina, Uruguay, southern Paraguay and southern Brazil rainfall. Its development should also reduce rain in the U.S. central and southwestern Plains and limit rain in northern Mexico and southwestern parts of the United States. Eastern Australia should trend wetter if La Nina or La Nina-like conditions evolve and India's winter should be wetter biased and a little cooler than usual in the north and east. The tropics should trend wetter than usual with La Nina as well. These are all traits that may evolve later this year, but may not be present over the next few weeks until La Nina begins to evolve.

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