

The Canadian Agriculture Weather Prognosticator

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October 3, 2025

Reminders

GMAIL users,

please note that many subscribers have reported not receiving their emails in recent weeks, but it has been discovered that the emails are in the wrong folder.

Please be sure to look in the “spam”, “all mail” and “promotions” folders to see if our emails are found there. Make sure to look in all other folders in your gmail account to determine whether there is a problem with delivery or not.

In the meantime, we are still encouraging subscribers with sasktel.net, hotmail.com, live.ca, and outlook.com to switch to a gmail account where reliability is usually better than these other services.

Central, West Prairie Back To The Dry Again

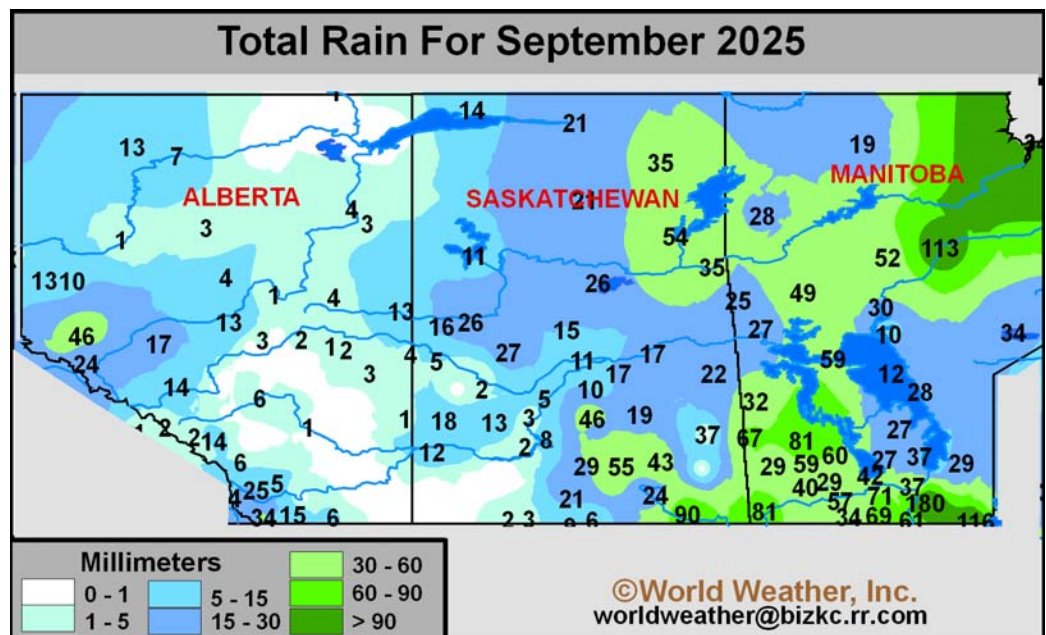
Crazy weather continues across the Prairies, but no one is complaining right now. Unusual heat and dryness has dominated much of the central and western Prairies supporting unlimited fieldwork (so it seems) during September. Some parts of central and eastern Alberta and west-central and southwestern Saskatchewan have fallen back into what seems like the same old multi-year drought scenario that dominated the first four years of this decade. Perhaps the drought never ended and the break of earlier this summer was just a fluke. Have you had such thoughts?

Producers in Palliser's Triangle have to be thinking that once in a while. The region like that in the U.S. west-central and southwestern Great Plains has always had a bias for dryness, but recently that has been a bit more of a festering feature. The soil has dried out rather dramatically in recent weeks due to the

lack of rain and unusually warm temperatures.

Dryness is not just a Palliser's Triangle issue, but in the Peace River region, too. However, that drought looks to be eased in the next couple of weeks at perhaps an inopportune time. The rain will be greatest on the British Columbia side of the River Basin leaving a more erratic pattern of moisture on the Alberta side. Getting the moisture now will help spring 2026, but it may interfere with the harvest.

Most indicators suggest that rain in the Peace River Region is not going to be a festering problem through the balance of the autumn harvest season, but it will be disruptive at times. A ridge of high pressure is expected to build over the region later in October shutting off the moisture for a while and allowing temperatures to start warming once again. Alter-



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

nating periods of rain and dry weather will occur into the November, although some of the greatest rain may be this week and next week. Drier conditions should follow in the middle of October.

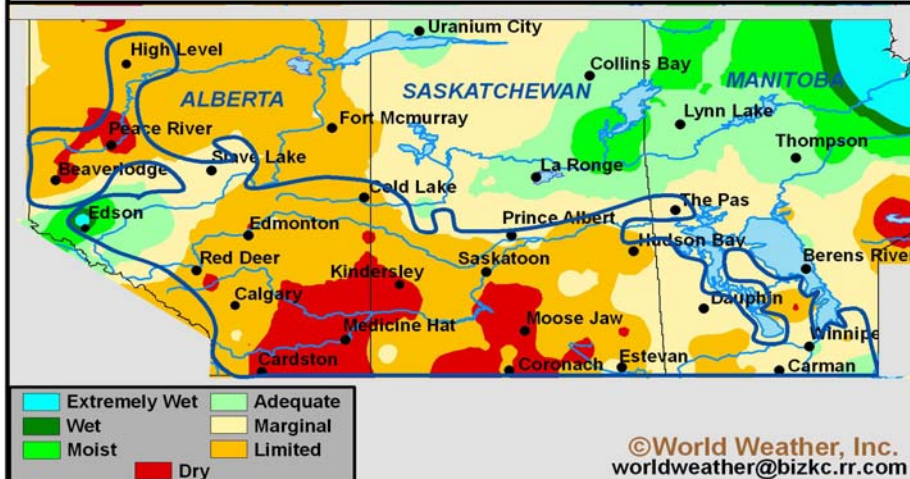
Weather in the eastern Prairies, as usual, can be much different from that of Alberta and western Saskatchewan. Indeed that was the case during September. Some impressive rainfall occurred in some locations in Manitoba bolstering soil moisture in the early part of the month with some significant rain in recent past weekends in southeastern areas.

More recently the topsoil has been firming up across Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan and that has helped to expedite fieldwork once again. Now, the clock is ticking for the region. A change to wetter conditions may be coming for parts of the region this weekend and there are a few computer forecast models out there suggesting another large storm will be possible toward the latter part of next week after a cold surge abates and warmer temperatures begin to return again. Confidence in this is very low.

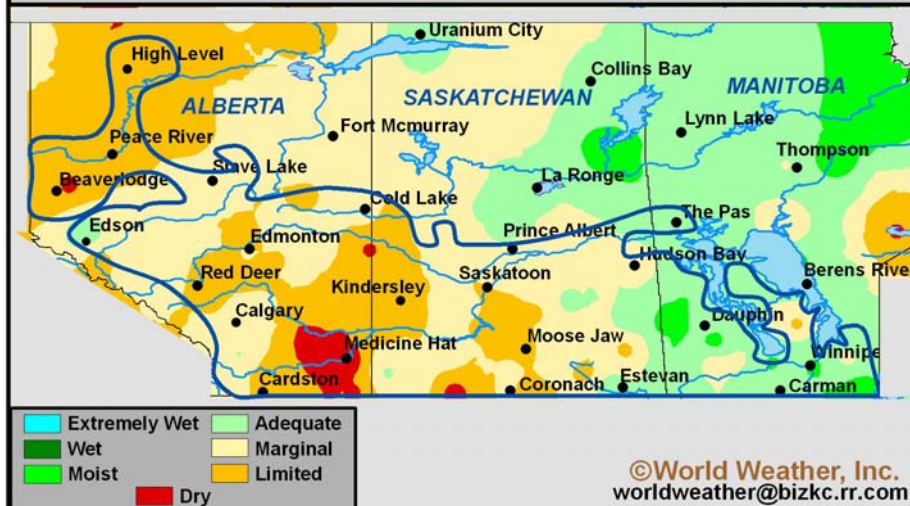
Rain in the eastern Prairies will not likely be hugely disruptive, but delays to fieldwork should be anticipated. The weekend rain event is not likely to be a huge issue, but if the second storm comes later next week that could be a little different situation. Confidence is low on next week's storm because events like that advertised rarely verify at this time of year. However, the big concern is the cold air predicted briefly next week and the quick return of warming that follows. Warm and moist air returning to the eastern Prairies after a cool down can sometime generate some significant rain and the situation does warrant a close watch and possibly a bit of planning.

The two rain events slated for the eastern Prairies do not appear to have much potential for bringing significant rain to the drier western areas of the

Average 7-Day Topsoil Moisture Ended September 30, 2025



Average 7-Day Subsoil Moisture Ended September 30, 2025



Prairies. The big hope for southwestern parts of the Prairies is on La Nina since it tends to produce greater than usual snowfall along the front range of the mountains and across southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan.

The problem with leaning on La Nina is that World Weather, Inc. is not convinced it will be a traditional La Nina and that could lead to reduced snowfall over that which is considered "normal" when La Nina is in control of the atmosphere. So far, there is no La Nina, but there is still potential for its development.

Some producers may be worried about La Nina lasting into the spring of 2026 and creating more trouble for the Prairies. Most of the computer forecast models suggest the La Nina event will be short lived, if it occurs at all, and there will be a tendency for El Nino biases to develop later in the summer of 2026. That could be encouraging for greater rainfall next year—at least for some areas in North America.

The next thing to worry about might be too much moisture in 2026, but it is much too soon to be worrying about that. Lets get the harvest done and get some moisture in the soil.

Good Harvest Weather To Prevail In September

October temperatures will still have a warmer tendency, but the anomalies will not be anything nearly as great as those seen in late September or during the first days of this month. Some cooler air is expected, but the atmosphere is not poised for a serious bout of cold anytime soon.

Cooling is likely, though, if for no other reason the shorter hours of daylight will make it much more difficult to be as warm as it has been. This week's heat was the end of 30-degree days until next summer, but that does not mean the Prairies are headed for the deep freeze. A short term bout of high pressure over Alberta and British Columbia will send a couple of waves of cooler air through eastern Canada, but the Prairies will experience the cooler conditions only briefly. Alberta's temperatures will be the most anomalously warm.

November (especially in the second half of the month) is when a ridge of high pressure will begin to set up on a more persistent basis in western Canada and that will bring some shots of cooler air around. With that said, though, November and December biases this year will favor the most anomalously cold shots of air in eastern parts of the country instead of the west. The Prairies will have its cold days, but perhaps not as persistently as in some years in the past.

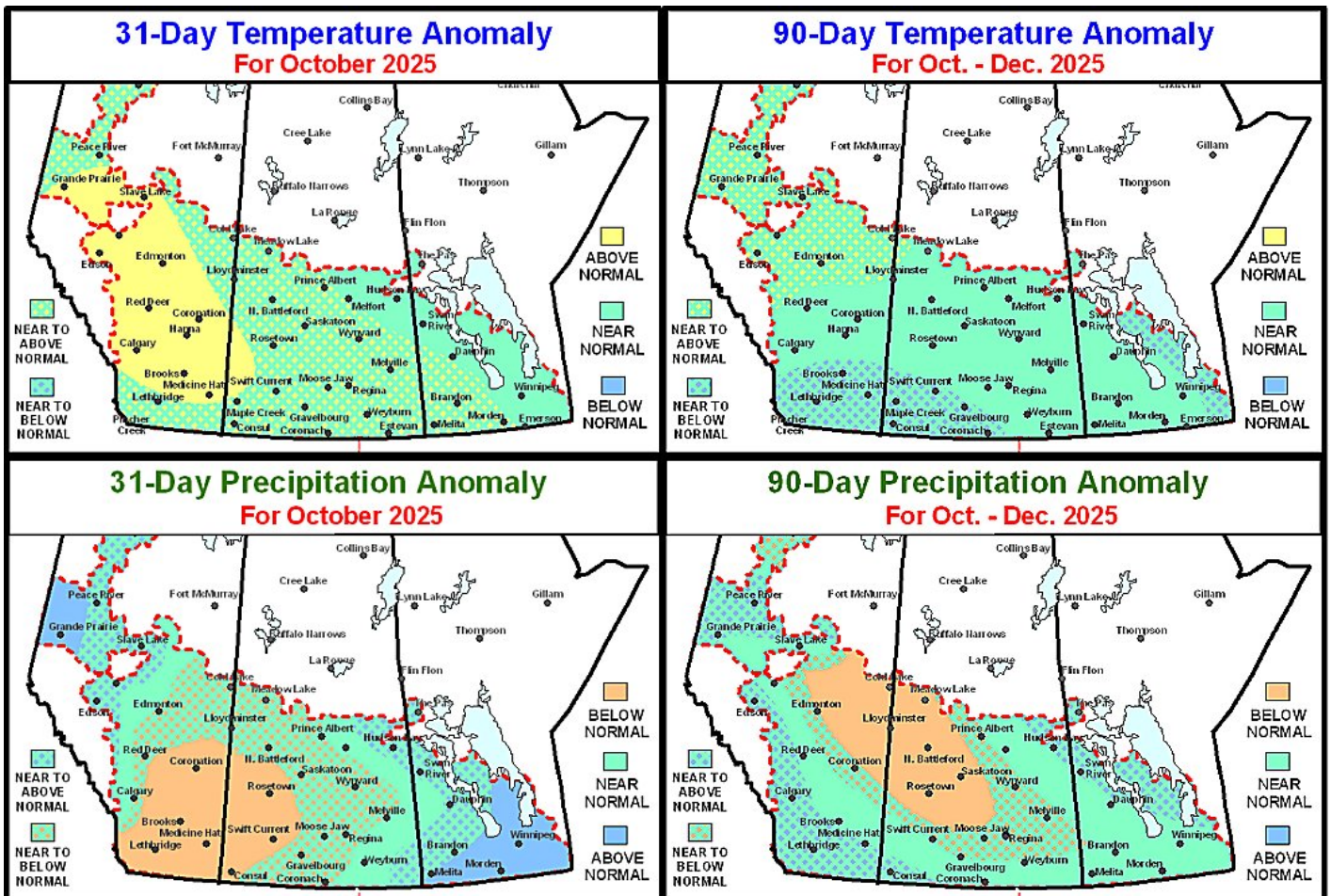
La Nina is still a possibility this winter and if that evolves it will get colder than suggested here in the late autumn and early winter before shifting to the east in 2026.

Precipitation in October will be below normal in the southwestern Prairies and only slightly greater in northeastern Alberta and central and western Saskatchewan. The Peace

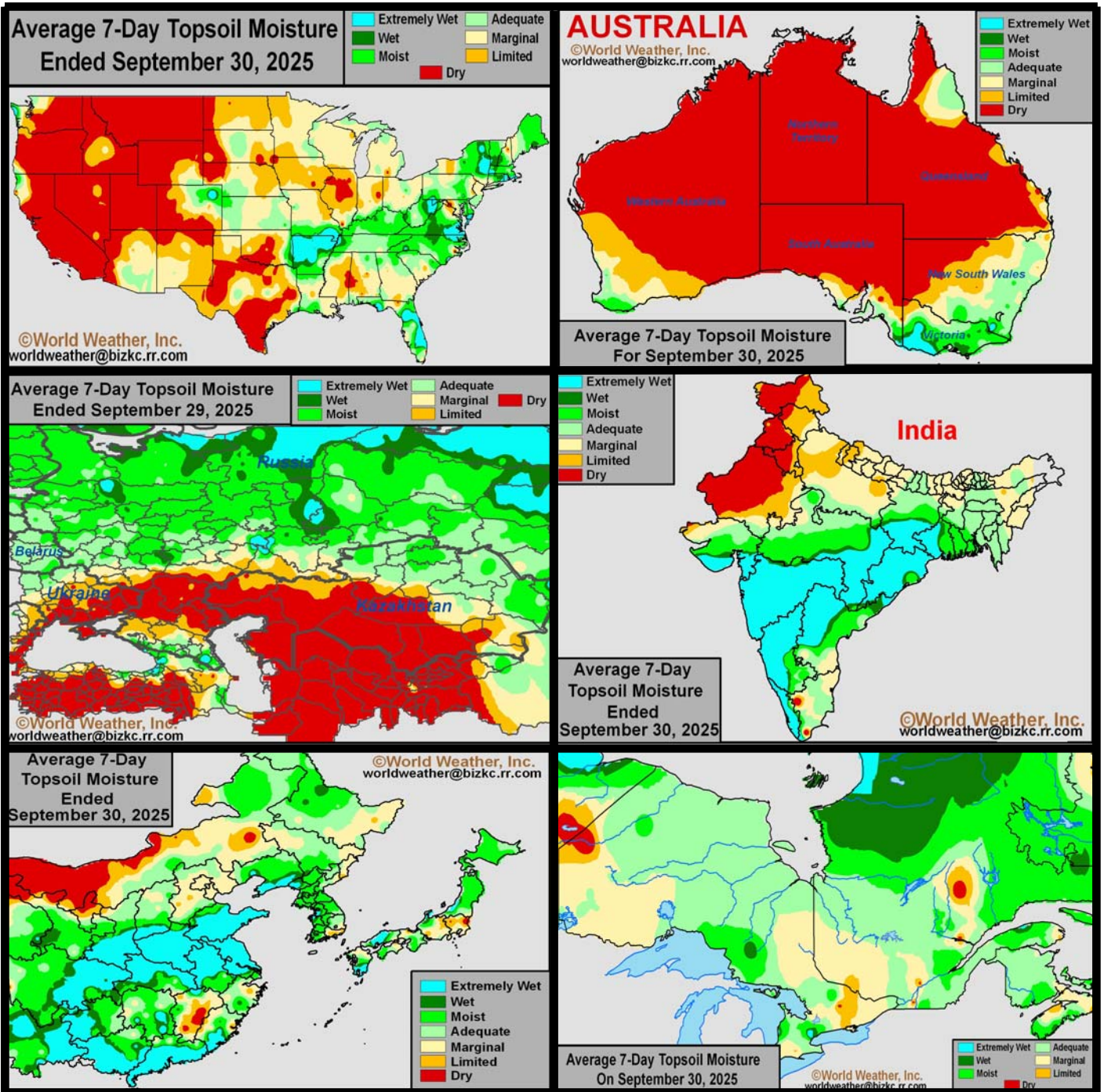
River region and eastern and southern Manitoba will have the best potential to be wetter biased during October with the Peace country receiving rain more frequently than Manitoba.

The 90-day period ending December 31 promises to be a little drier than usual from the heart of Saskatchewan into northeastern Alberta. Precipitation in the Peace River Region and areas along the front range of mountains in Alberta into far southwestern parts of Saskatchewan will get a little wetter in November and December, especially if La Nina comes into play.

Frequent disturbances moving southeast from the front side of the western Canada high pressure ridge aloft will allow some normal to above normal precipitation to impact northern Manitoba and NE Saskatchewan.



Selected Weather Images From Around The World



U.S. harvest weather is proceeding nearly as well as that in Canada's Prairies due to restricted rainfall and very warm to hot temperatures recently. Seasonal cooling in October will slow evaporation rates; although, rainfall will stay lighter than usual. Australia's weather is similar to that of last year with favorable soil moisture in the early spring, but net drying as reproduction and filling get under way. This could lead to some decrease in Western Australia yield this year. India's weather has been mostly good this year; however, some pulse crops have been dealing with greater than usual late season rainfall raising some crop quality issues. Water supply for the winter, however, is going to be better than usual supporting good rapeseed and wheat yields. Russia's Southern Region is still in need of rain and some may fall later this month. China's big potential problem is in wheat areas of the Yellow River Basin where too much rain is likely through mid-month. Eastern Canada harvest conditions have been very good this year.

No La Nina, Despite NOAA Forecast

Similar to last year a La Nina event has been predicted to evolve in the fourth calendar quarter this year, but so far it has not emerged. The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) CFSv2 ENSO model had predicted La Nina would be evolving in late September and would be in place during October of this year; however, as of the end of September neutral ENSO conditions were prevailing.

Just like last year, there are already some forecasters suggesting that the developing La Nina is responsible for the return of dry weather to center west and center south Brazil in recent days. The forecast does not allow much rain to fall in these Brazilian crop areas for another ten days to two weeks, which is similar to that of 2024. If it is not La Nina then what is causing the seasonal rains to be delayed?

First, monsoonal rain is not due into Brazil until the latter part of October. That has always been the case, but producers in Brazil decided long time ago that if they could plant their soybean crop early they could plant a short season corn crop immediately behind it making them a little richer and happier. The philosophy has worked well in most years, but pre-monsoonal showers and thunderstorms are required to get early crops into the ground, germinating and emerging in late September and early October.

There is never a guarantee of sufficient pre-monsoonal showers and thunderstorms to plant early, but the world has become so accustomed to

planting early and being successful with it that they it has been forgotten that sometimes the pre-season rain is sporadic and light leaving some field-work idle until the monsoon season arrives. The past two spring seasons have been dominated by a surface high pressure center over the heart of center west and center south Brazil blocking early season rain from moving southward into key crop areas.

This situation is no different than the North America weather pattern this year and last year being domi-

in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres this season suggesting the pattern we are seeing is the same as last year. We should anticipate the same results over the next few weeks especially with a weak and possibly ill-defined La Nina event expected to evolve in the next few weeks.

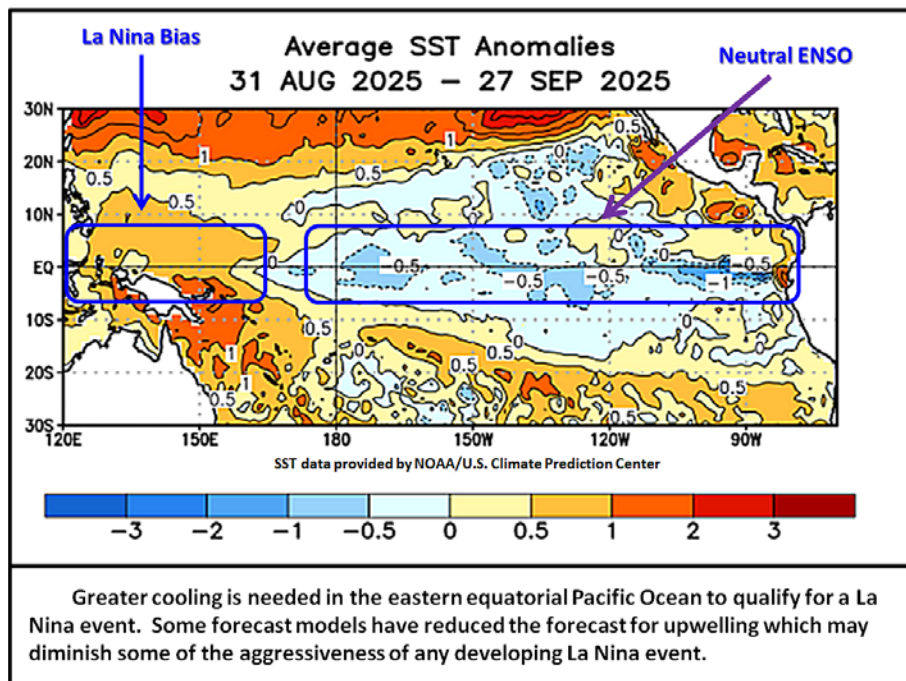
World Weather, Inc. believes a very weak La Nina or La Nina-like event similar to that of late 2024 and early 2025 is possible this year. However, other weather patterns will control South America weather and the

same can be said about other continents in the world.

Delayed pre-monsoonal showers and thunderstorms in Brazil is not an omen of a great disaster coming ahead. World Weather, Inc. believes rain will show up in late October and early November as it usually does in South America and planting will advance and early crop development will be successful. The biggest risk coming from delayed early soybean planting is

delayed Safrinha corn planting. The most recent past Safrinha corn crop turned out to be much better than expected because of timely rainfall during the pre-reproductive and reproductive part of the growing season.

A similar result to late planting in 2026 may not occur and while most traders will assume there is little reason for concern there may actually be a smaller Safrinha corn crop in 2026 if planting of early soybeans is delayed too long. In the meantime, everyone will be looking to see if La Nina will actually evolve this year or not.



U.S. Midwest October Weather To Remain Drier Biased

Seasonal changes in weather will attempt to bring some cooler temperatures to key U.S. crop areas and in the process there should be a little more rainfall. However, the odds are relatively high that the lower and eastern Midwest, Delta and south-eastern Great Plains will continue drier than usual during the month. A similar below average precipitation bias may occur in portions of the far western states with the exception of a tropical cyclone that may move through a part of the region during the first week of the month. Wet biased conditions will be confined to the southeastern corner of the U.S. and in parts of the northern Plains and upper Midwest.

October weather is expected to favorably mixed in the Great Plains and the north-western Corn and Soybean Belt. A decent mix of rain and sunshine is expected; however, there will be a warmer than usual temperature bias and that will keep evaporation rates high which could lead to greater than usual drying despite some opportunities for rain. The Dakotas, western Nebraska, southeastern Wyoming and Colorado may be among the wetter areas in October. The southeastern corner of the nation from Florida's peninsula into southern North Carolina might also be a wet biased region.

There will be some potential for a couple of eastern Pacific Ocean tropical cyclones to come into the south-

western United States producing a band or two of above normal rainfall. The first occurrence of this is likely next week when a tropical system brings rain from Baja California into the southwestern desert region. A second system later in October is likely to move through Central Mexico to West Texas and a part of Oklahoma and Kansas.

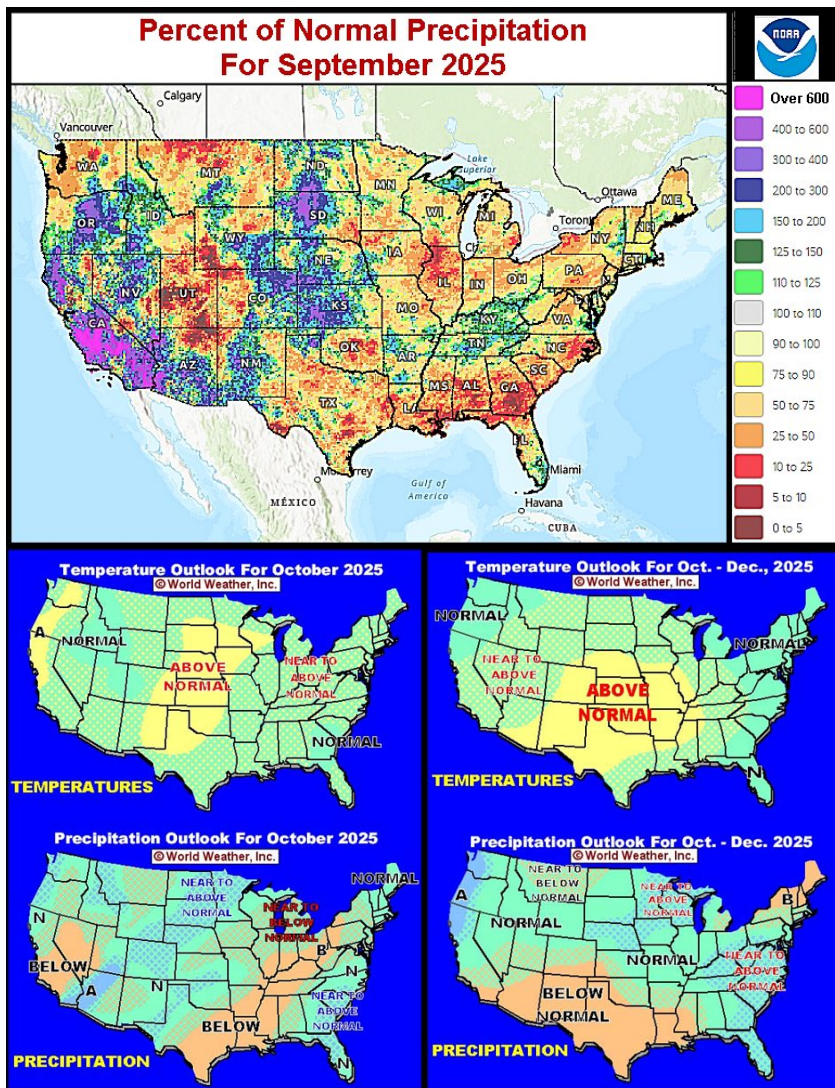
November and December weather may become influenced by La Nina like conditions. That should lead to below normal precipitation in the southwestern half of the Great Plains, the lower Delta, southern Rocky Mountain region, desert southwest and northern Mexico. The far northeastern corner of the nation should also be drier bias along with a small part of the northwestern Great Plains.

Near to above average precipitation is expected in the southeastern Midwest and from the middle through the lower Atlantic Coast States. Mostly normal precipitation is predicted for the Midwest, Great Basin and northeastern Plains while northern California and western Washington and Oregon are wetter biased.

Overall, over the next three months, drought is expected to worsen in the Midwest because of October warmth and limited rain. After that, drought will be gradually eased because of cool temperatures conserving the moisture that falls. No big soaking rain is anticipated through December that would seriously end drought conditions and worry

about river levels and long term precipitation will be rising as time moves along.

The earliest that notable cold may impact North America may be in late November when eastern parts of the continent possibly turn much colder.



Temperatures in October and most of the autumn season are predicted to warmer biased. Near to above normal temperatures should dominate through December with the most anomalously warm conditions occurring in the central and southern Plains, Delta and southwestern Corn and Soybean Belt.

Brazil October Weather To Improve; Argentina Looks Good

Weather patterns around the world in September looked much like those of 2025 with a more normal twist. However, for South America, Argentina was wetter biased while Brazil's center west and center south precipitation was lighter than expected and a little disappointing for producers wanting to get early soybeans planted quicker than last year. The first half of October will continue to produce erratic rain of limited significance in center west and center south Brazil while the second half of the month should show a slowly improving trend. Eastern Argentina and southern Brazil along with Uruguay and southern Paraguay may continue wet biased. November and December weather should be wet from center west to center south Brazil and a little drier in October's wetter biased areas in the continent.

A few areas in central Goias and western and northeastern Minas Gerais and northern Mato Grosso were among the few areas in Brazil that were wet biased during September. Much of Argentina was wetter biased except in central Santa Fe, central Entre Rios and from far northern Cordoba through Santiago de Estero into Salta. Some of these same trends were expected to prevail during the first half of October, but changes in the second half of the month will bring on a better opportunity for rain in center west and center south Brazil. The precipitation will be sporadic and light initially and it may take the balance of the month for rainfall to become better distribution.

For the month of October, rainfall is expected to be near to above normal in the Amazon River Basin and

northwestern Mato Grosso. Similar conditions are likely in southern Paraguay, far southern Brazil, Uruguay and some immediate neighboring areas of eastern Argentina. The remainder of Brazil and western Argentina will experience near to below normal precipitation.

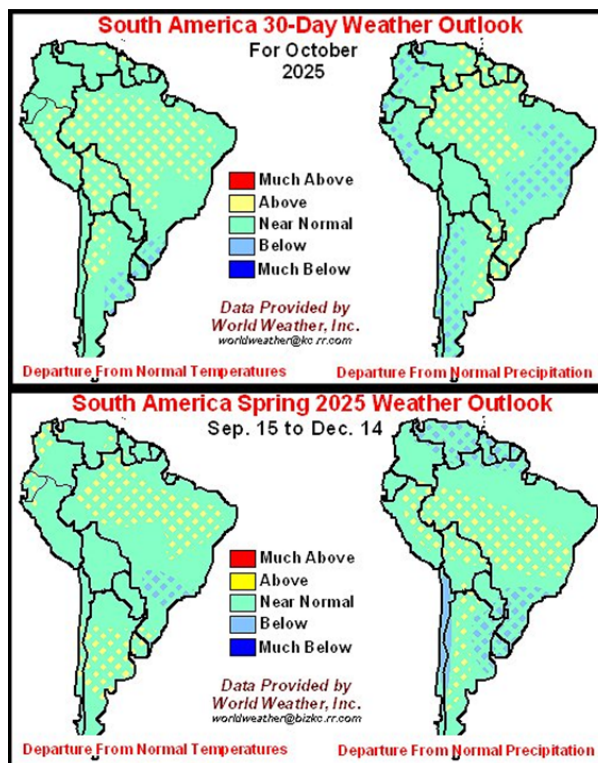
Temperatures in October will be near to above normal in the Amazon River, Basin, Peru, Bolivia, Mato Grosso and from northern Bahia into

drier bias may evolve during the same two months from Parana into Uruguay and eastern Argentina; including southern Paraguay. The remainder of Brazil will see near normal rainfall.

Western Argentina is expected to be a little wetter biased in in November and December while central Argentina gets normal rainfall.

Temperatures during November and December will be near to above normal in northern Brazil and central through southern Argentina and close to normal in most other areas. There may be a slight cooler tendency from Parana and Sao Paulo into southern Mato Grosso do Sul.

Overall, the bottom line should be favorable for spring and summer planting, germination and emergence. Despite the poor start to pre-monsoonal rainfall in Brazil's soybean and first season corn production areas, crops should get off to a favorable start. Rice should perform very well and coffee, citrus and sugarcane will see much improved conditions after the sporadic rainfall of early October. Argentina early corn and sunseed will advance well in October and soybeans will be put into the ground during November in a favorable environment as well. The drier bias in eastern Argentina and southern Brazil in November and December will have to be closely monitored for signs of it impacting summer crop development, but no dryness issues are likely before the second week of November and even then it will be debatable how significant the dryness may be toward production potentials.



Maranhao. The remainder of South America will see normal temperatures except in southeastern Argentina, Uruguay and Rio Grande do Sul where readings will be near to below normal.

A reversal in weather patterns will occur during the November and December with most of center west and northern parts of center south Brazil trending wetter than usual. A

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China's Yellow River Basin, North China Plain Too Wet

Waves of rain have been occurring in China's Yellow River Basin in recent weeks causing delays in summer crop maturation and harvest progress. Some of the rain has also delayed winter wheat planting. Northern parts of the basin experienced some welcome drying this past week while too much fell south of the river resulting in ongoing delays to farming activity.

The wet pattern is expected to continue, although it will shift northward in the coming week and fester on the northern half of the Yellow River Basin where the ground is likely to become too wet once again expanding the area impacted by too much moisture. Concern about unharvested summer crop conditions will rise and so will the concern over wheat planting, emergence and establishment. Flood potentials will also rise over time.

Several locations from the central Yellow River Basin and North China Plain into Sichuan and southwestern China have been too wet for aggressive harvesting in recent days. An extended period of drier and warmer weather is needed to dry the ground and promote better harvest conditions. Quality declines were also possible in the wettest oilseed, and cotton areas. Harvest conditions were more favorable in the remaining production areas of China due to drier soil and weather conditions.

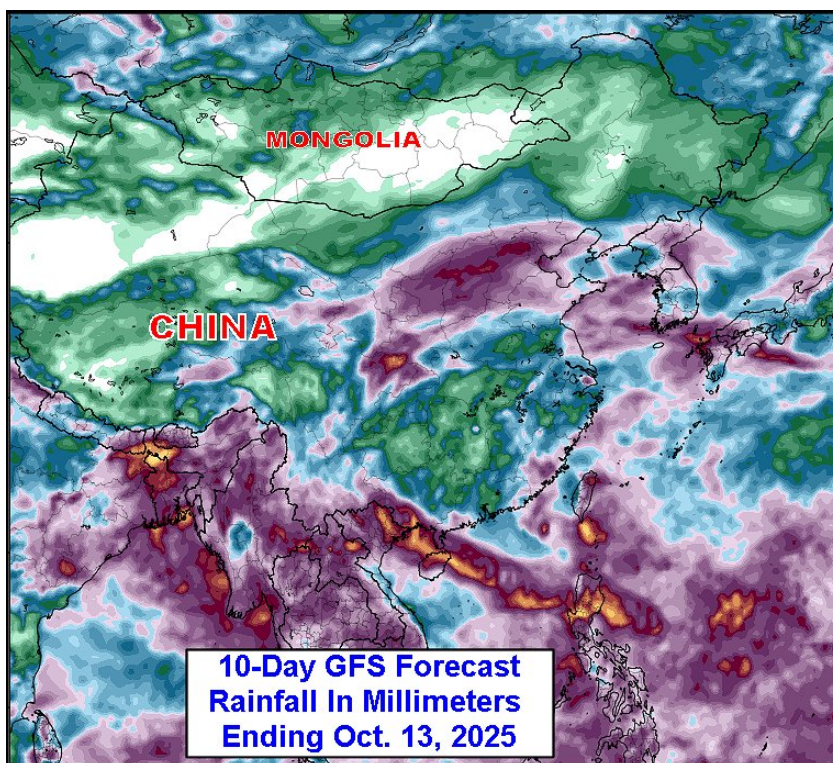
In the meantime, some early winter rapeseed planting likely advanced in the Yangtze River Basin outside the wettest locations in Sichuan. Establishment conditions are relatively favorable. The bulk of planting in that region typically occurs from mid-October through November. Winter wheat planting in the North China Plain usually occurs from late September through October and may be advancing slowly in the wettest areas.

tional rain and if the rain prevails through the entire ten-day period (as advertised) a more broad-based problem with standing water could evolve that might delay fieldwork well beyond the end of the rainy period. Some crop damage might also be a problem if the wet bias lasts too long. Harvesting, planting and general fieldwork will either be on hold or advance very slowly in much of the North China Plain and

central Yellow River Basin as the rainy pattern evolves and festers. The need for drier weather will remain high toward mid- and late-October.

Other production areas in China will generally trend drier than usual during the coming week with a few exceptions. Tropical Storm Matmo will likely promote significant rain in Yunnan and portions of Guangxi later this weekend and early next week. These areas will receive 1.00 to 4.00 inches of rain with several locations in southern Yunnan and southwestern Guangxi potentially

receiving 4.00 to over 8.00 inches of moisture. Flooding will be the greatest concern and could damage some of the unharvested rice and sugarcane. The remaining locations will have a few opportunities for spotty rain that may briefly disrupt the harvest. No major delays are expected. Winter rapeseed planting will advance swiftly in the Yangtze River Basin.



Waves of rain will prevail for the North China Plain and central Yellow River Basin into Sichuan and neighboring areas of Hubei and Guizhou. Precipitation will occur on a near daily basis with totals ranging from 0.75 to 4.00 inches by next Thursday morning. Local rain totals of 6.00 inches or more will also be possible in Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Shanxi. Localized flooding will be a concern in Shaanxi, Shanxi, and Sichuan due to the addi-

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India Rain To Maintain Slow Harvest, Raise Quality Issue

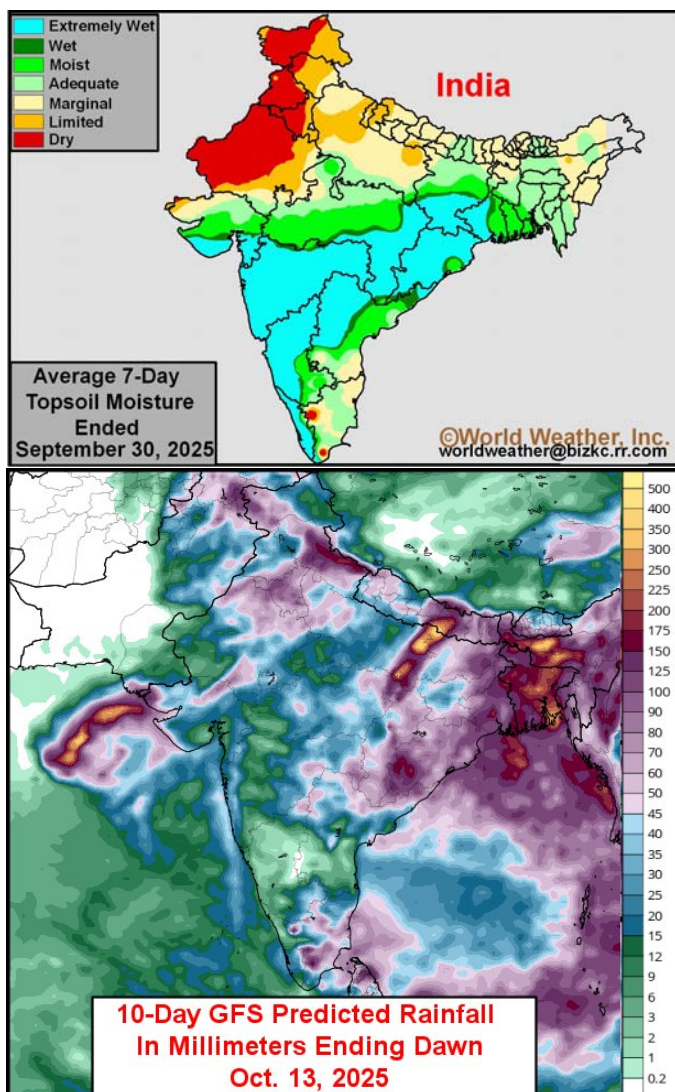
Rajasthan, Punjab, western Haryana, and neighboring locations have short to very short soil moisture due to the lack of rain and warm to hot weather in recent days, although this is normal for the beginning of October. Other locations have adequate to excessive soil moisture. Many areas in Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka, and neighboring locations may have received enough rain to promote flash flooding. Some crop damage has occurred at times this summer and that will continue until better drying evolves.

The lack of rain and warm weather for northwestern India during the past week was beneficial for aggressive maturation and harvesting. Other locations received enough rain to likely slow or delay harvesting and general fieldwork. The ground has been too wet for several locations for both ideal late-season development and crop maturation. Quality may be reduced in some of the oilseed and pulse areas of central and western India. Production potentials remain relatively favorable despite periodic flooding over the monsoon season. The need for drier weather is high in order to support better maturation and harvest conditions in much of the country. That needed drying is not likely until the second week of October leaving this first week as a potential problem for the quality of cotton, soybeans and pulse crops because of too much rain.

The wet weather pattern will pre-

vail for much of India through the middle of next week. Eastern and central India will receive some of the most frequent and significant rain in part due to Tropical Cyclone One. The disturbance was located over the

morning will range from 1.50 to 5.00 inches with several pockets in West Bengal, Bangladesh, the Eastern States, Jharkhand, and neighboring locations receiving 8.00 inches or more of rain.



Western and northern India will also have several opportunities for rain through the middle of next week. Spotty rain will occur at times through Saturday. More widespread rain will evolve later this weekend into the first part of next week as a disturbance advances into the region. Moisture totals by next Wednesday morning will range from 0.50 to 3.00 inches and locally greater amounts in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and northern India. Portions of western Rajasthan will receive little to no rain as well. Southern India will otherwise only have a few opportunities for spotty rain. Most areas will receive 0.25 to 1.50 inches of rain with locally greater amounts in Tamil Nadu.

Continued rainfall in the coming week will likely impact harvesting and general fieldwork. The ground will likely be too wet for aggressive harvesting and may even be delayed for several days in the wettest locations of eastern and central India. Quality declines and crop damage will also remain a concern in the wettest fields as well. There is

potential the monsoon will diminish rapidly during the October 9-15 period, which will gradually improve harvest conditions. However, the wettest areas may need several days of drying before aggressive harvesting can occur.

Bay of Bengal this morning and will slowly advance into eastern India Thursday and Friday. This system will help enhance rainfall Thursday through the end of the weekend. Moisture totals by next Wednesday

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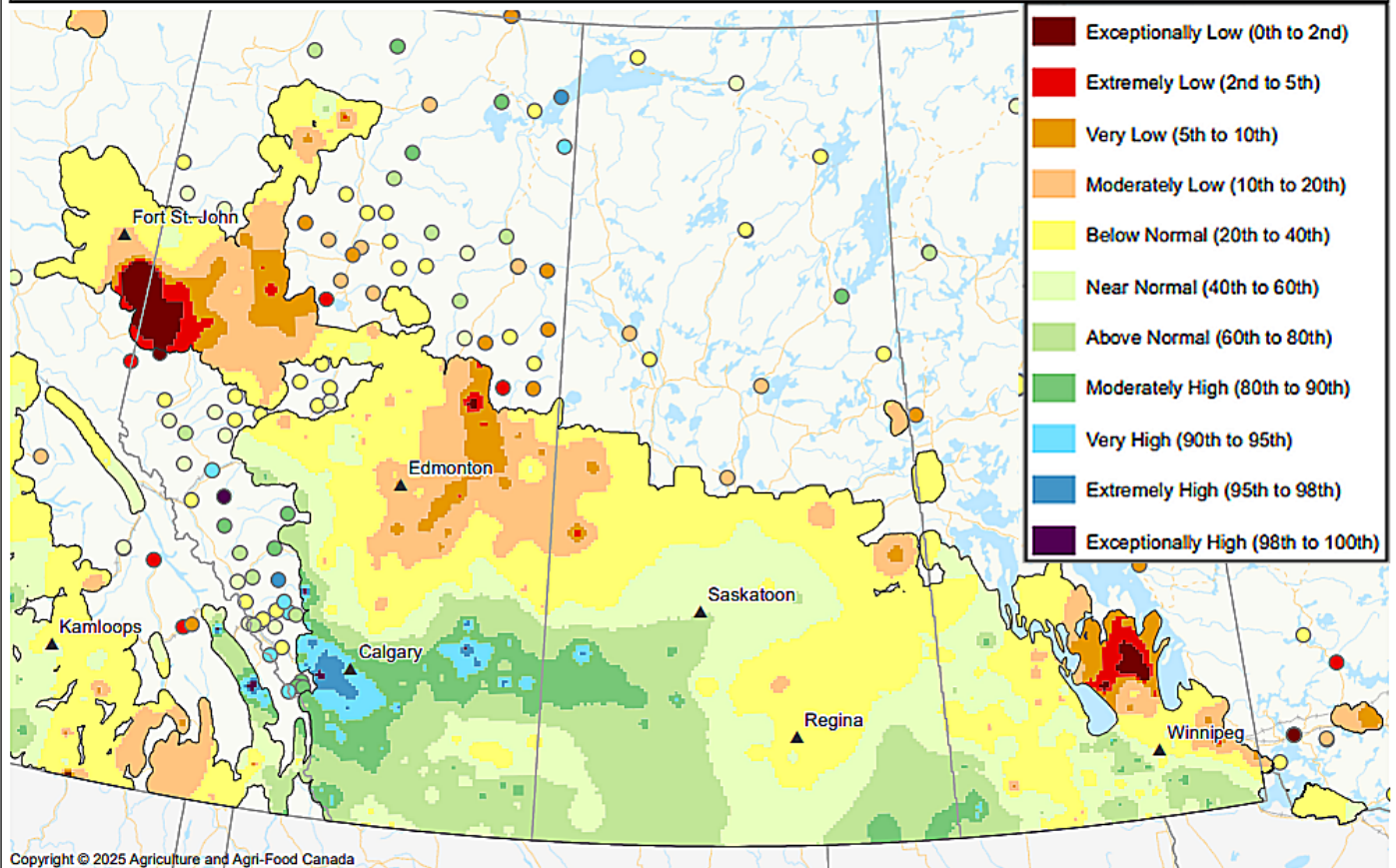
2025 Growing Season Percentile Mixed

 Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
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 Canada

Precipitation Percentiles

April 1, 2025 to October 1, 2025



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The better than expected yields in portions of the Prairies this summer stemmed from timely rain events. The precipitation was not anomalously abundant outside of a few areas from the Calgary region into west-central Saskatchewan. However, those areas that did get the most favorable rainfall have reported some very impressive yields. Not too far away, though the anomalous precipitation in the Peace River Region north-central and northeastern Alberta and in parts of the region from northeastern Saskatchewan into

northern Manitoba were a little too anomalously dry and crop yields suffered greatly. Most other areas yielded in a much more mixed manner and it all came down to the timing of what rain fell this year.

The most worrisome situation in front of the Prairies now, though, is the low soil moisture situation as the region prepares for the winter freeze up season. The Prairies need a major storm system and even though the harvest is not complete the need for moisture prior to cold season is rising

daily. Drought remains in portions of the Prairies and has been expanding across much of the U.S. key crop areas and that could set the stage for a more serious dryness problem in 2026. Already, the questions are beginning to fly about another 1988 or 2012. Typically, years like this not influenced by a 22-year solar cycle that the growing season ends with expanding dryness and drought there is often a wetter bias in the following growing season. That may be true more for the U.S. than Canada, but the situation will be closely watched.

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