

# The Canadian Agriculture Weather Prognosticator

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November 2, 2025

## World Weather To Watch

- Southeastern Australia is becoming too wet for small grains, canola and pulses.
- China's flooding in the Yellow River Basin has abated and wheat planting re-planting is improving
- Black sea region drought has been eased and improved winter crop establishment is resulting
- France continues in a drought, despite some light precipitation recently
- North Africa needs rain for autumn planting
- Brazil's erratic early season rainfall may have delayed some planting and establishment is not up to par, but much improved rainfall is forthcoming
- U.S. winter crops are establishing well
- India's winter crops are going to be well established this year

## Drought Refuses To Abate From SW Prairies

September and October precipitation in the southwestern Prairies was well below normal and the extended summer like temperatures at times certainly did not provide any help conserving moisture that accumulated in the soil briefly during the June through August period. Some areas in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan have slipped back to some extremely dry conditions and that has raised worry over the longer term outlook.

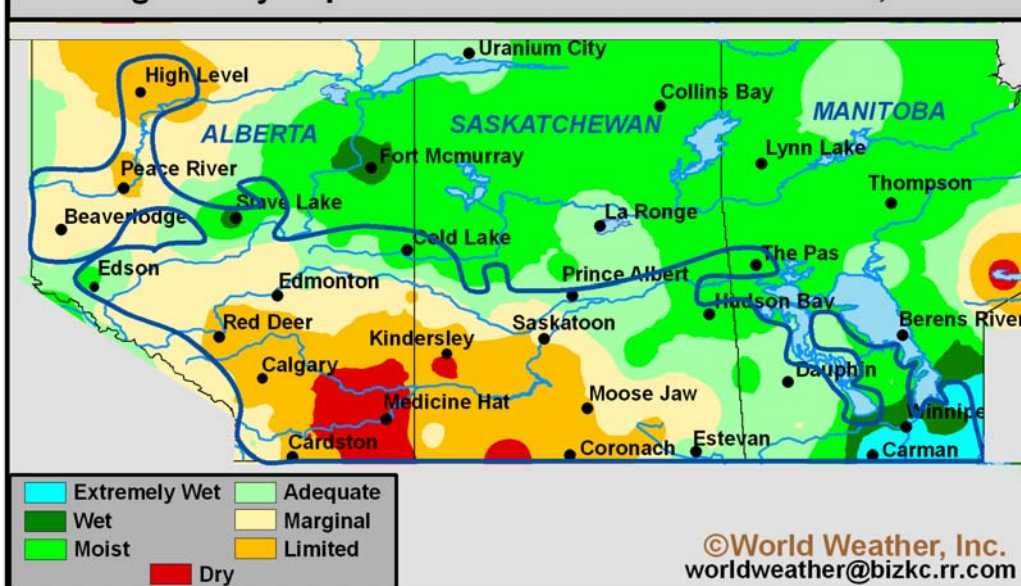
In the meantime, precipitation over the past couple of months in north-central and eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba was frequent and significant enough to bolster the moisture profile and for some areas that was so very important after dryness earlier in the year. Late season fieldwork was slowed by the precipitation, although with most of the crops harvested when the wettest conditions evolved it

might have been worth the delay to get some moisture into the soil.

Dryness has certainly not been limited to the southwest, although that is an area that has seen drought conditions during much of the last 8-9 years at least in portions of the region. The better timed precipitation that occurred this growing season did help production for many areas, although the return of dryness this autumn has returned worry about 2026.

The Peace River Region is another part of western Canada that has been teased by precipitation at times this growing season. Drought was relentless in this region with today's moisture profile only slightly better than it was a year ago and concern about the winter ahead is high especially as La Nina brings down the temperatures so that the ground freezes before good moisture arrives.

### Average 7-Day Topsoil Moisture Ended October 31, 2025



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

La Nina like conditions have been evolving in recent weeks. The biggest debate about weather this winter is over how much La Nina will influence the Prairies and how long will it last. This event is expected to be of very short duration, although it will easily dominate November and December with some of the pattern still lingering in January.

La Nina conditions should abate in January, although some lingering biases will remain into February, but the best news for southwestern producers is that La Nina will not be around in the spring and summer of 2026 leaving the door of opportunity for timely spring precipitation relatively good.

Preliminary indications for spring suggest relatively normal weather and hopefully that will include some timely precipitation for the drought stricken areas in the Peace River Region, Palliser's Triangle and immediate neighboring areas.

In the meantime, what will winter bring to the Prairies? November is unlikely to bring much anomalous precipitation. The month may bring a favorable mix of precipitation and dry conditions. No big soaking of moisture is likely, though. Topsoil moisture should be increased in parts of the Prairies; although it is doubtful that drought conditions in any area noted above will go away. That implies dryness will be left in the soil for those areas dealing with that bias today.

Northeastern parts of Saskatchewan and some areas in Manitoba will receive additional precipitation during

the month and that will maintain soil moisture close to that of today's levels. Temperatures will have a slight warmer than usual bias, but enough cooling has already occurred in the atmosphere to prevent much moisture loss because of excessively warm temperatures.

Early indications suggest December and January weather will be wetter biased in the western and south-

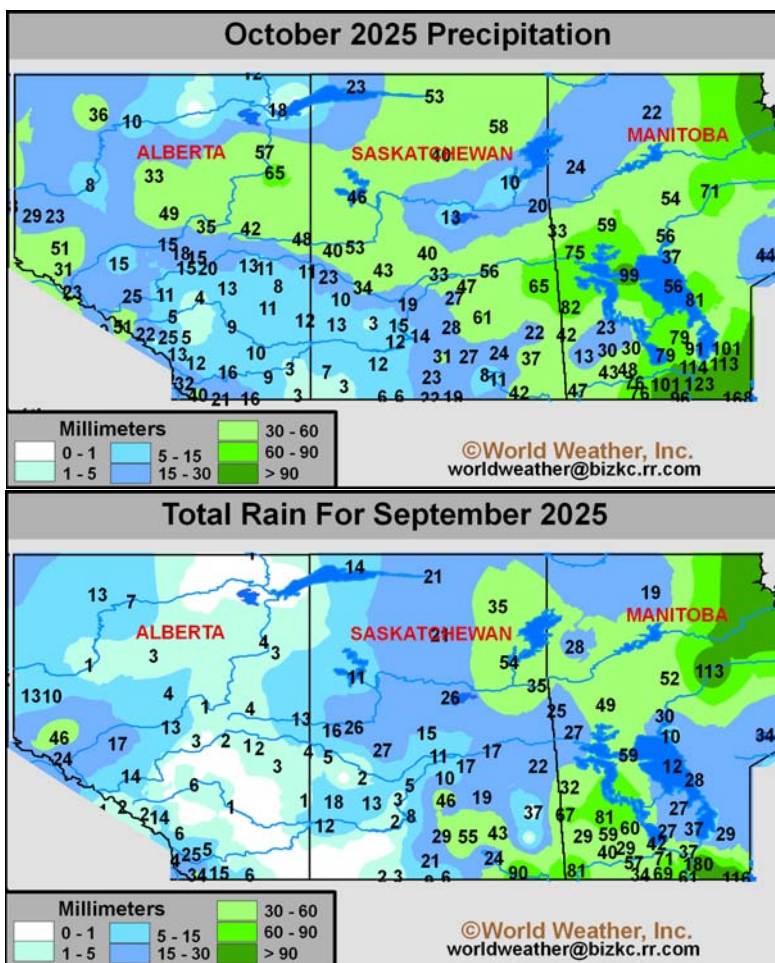
There is one concern about this potential La Nina bias and that is coming from lunar cycle. This cycle suggests two patterns will dominate the winter in North America. The first will favor the southwestern parts of Alberta and in many areas in southernmost parts of the Prairies. However, most of the wet anomaly may be in the northern U.S. Plains.

The second pattern to dominate North America will be a cold one for eastern Canada and the eastern United States leaving western Canada drier and warmer biased for periods of time.

These two winter weather patterns will not likely promote an abundance of snowfall in central parts of the Prairies, although the region will not be snow free. Central through north-western Saskatchewan to the northeastern half of Alberta may see a light amount of snowfall this winter while north-eastern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba should have abundant snow as will the Peace River Region and the front range area of Alberta.

The precipitation biases suggested for winter and today's soil moisture

anomalies suggest the eastern and far western parts of the Prairies will have the most moisture to deal with when spring arrives while east-central and interior southern Alberta as well northwest and west-central Saskatchewan into the interior southern parts of Saskatchewan will not likely have quite as much snow to melt in the spring as these other areas.



ern parts of the Prairies. This wetter bias should be in a traditional La Nina manner. The Peace River region and many areas from Swan Hills southward along the front range of the Rocky Mountains to southern Alberta and far southwestern Saskatchewan will receive frequent snow. The same may also occur in neighboring areas of Montana.



# Winter Unlikely To Change Drought Status

November will be a relatively tranquil month of weather. It will begin with some quick moving weather disturbances that will produce some light amounts of rain and snow periodically across the region. Temperatures will continue warmer than usual—at least early in the month.

Some cooling is expected during mid-month that will allow some greater snow accumulation to take place in portions of the region. No major storm systems are currently foreseen during the first half of November and that may keep snow depths a little light in many areas.

The cooling that impacts the Prairies during the middle of November should eventually shift to the eastern parts of North America. Some of the temperature anomalies in eastern Canada and especially the eastern United States could become signifi-

cant and if that occurs western Canada, especially the far west, will experience more notably warm biased conditions. If the temperatures are well above normal in far western parts of the Prairies some of the snow may melt.

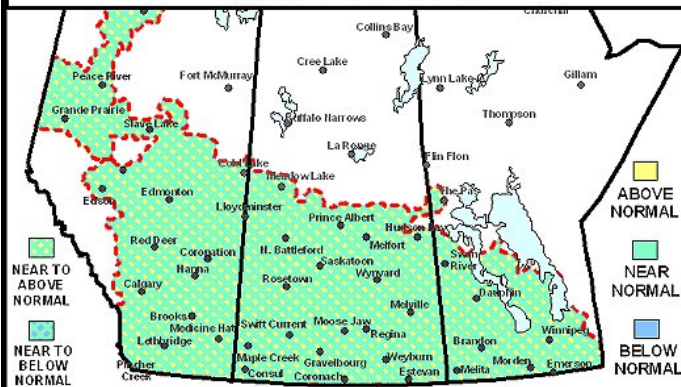
The lack of significant cold during November will limit the accumulation of frost in the ground, although there will be enough cooling for some freeze up to begin during mid-month. There is some hope that the weak weather systems that occur in early November will bring a little rain and snow along with sufficient warmth to put a little moisture in the soil.

The second half of November is likely to see less frequent and less significant precipitation except possibly in the Peace River region where some increase in moisture may occur briefly.

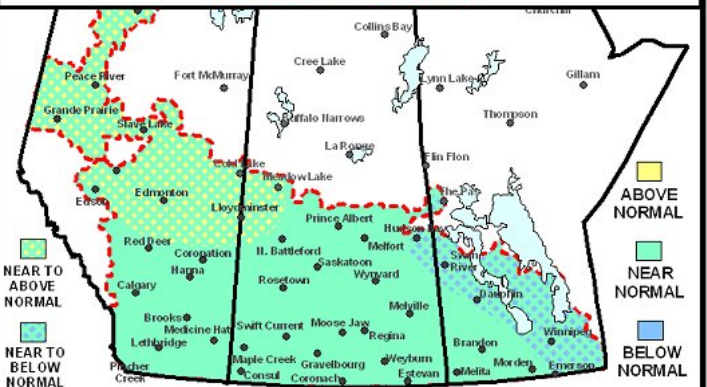
Periodic precipitation events are likely in northeastern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba during November. The moisture profile in that part of the Prairies will either be held close to today's levels or there may be a slight additional increase. Cooling in this part of the Prairies will be greatest in November and the ground is likely to be cold enough in the second half of the month for snow to accumulate without much melting.

Forecasters are watching for a possible change in weather during February and March as La Nina dissipates, but for now winter will be warm in the northwestern Prairies and cool in the far eastern parts of the Prairies. Precipitation will be greatest near the U.S. border and in northern and eastern Manitoba and the Peace River Region while near to below normal elsewhere.

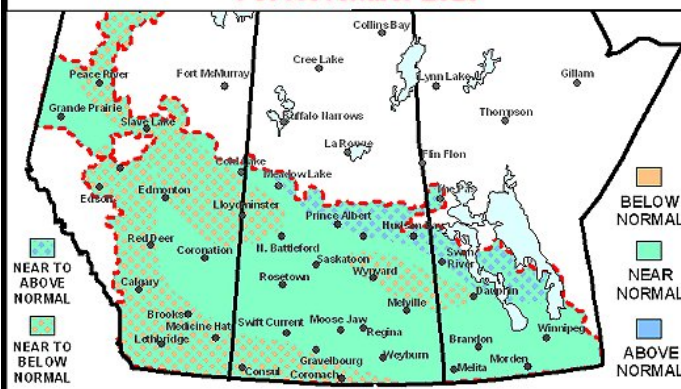
**30-Day Temperature Anomaly  
For November 2025**



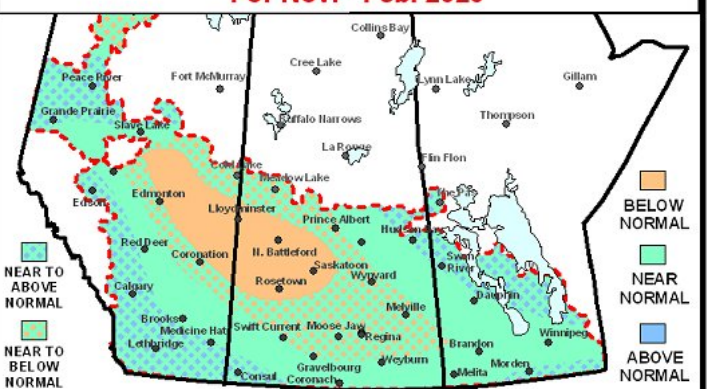
**Winter Temperature Anomaly  
For Nov. - Feb. 2026**



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

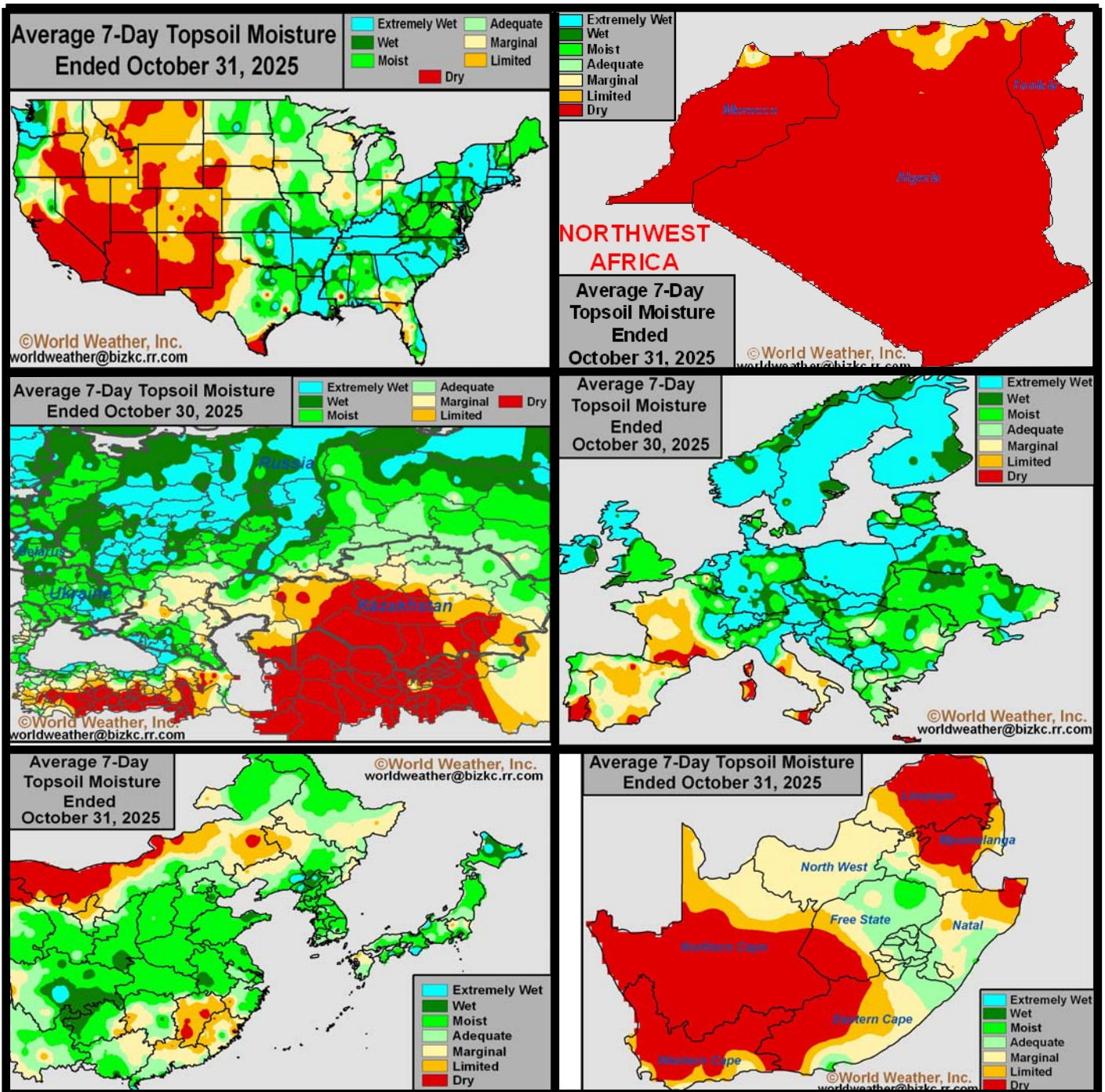


**Winter Precipitation Anomaly  
For Nov. - Feb. 2026**





# Selected Weather Images From Around The World



US. soil moisture improvements occurred in the past week in the Midwest and the moisture will help improve winter crop establishment. Drying is expected in November for many areas and some timely rain may be needed again. North Africa wheat and barley production areas are still quite dry and in need of rain to support planting. The former Soviet Union has seen much improved soil conditions in recent weeks that should translate into better winter wheat, barley, rye and rapeseed establishment in Ukraine and southern Russia. France continues too dry and there is need for greater rain in western Spain as well. These areas in western Europe should get some additional moisture soon. China's winter crop areas are finally drying down after too much rain in the Yellow River Basin in late September and early October. South Africa is starting to see improving rainfall, although much more rain is needed to get soil conditions in favorable shape for the planting of summer coarse grain, oilseeds and cotton.



## Southeast Australia Harvest May Be Impacted By Rain

Winter grain and oilseed harvesting continued to expand across Australia during the past week. Crops in the far south of the nation were still approaching and entering reproduction with Victoria and southeastern South Australia having the most immature crops.

There is some growing concern about a wetter than usual bias that has been prevailing for a while in southeastern Australia. That wet bias is likely to prevail into November and may raise the potential for some wet weather disease for wheat and barley and could reduce the quality of some of those crops as well as canola, lentils and chick peas as they move into the maturation and harvest season later this season.

Victoria has adequate to excessive soil moisture from the recent rain. South Australia and portions of southern New South Wales have adequate amounts of moisture as well, although with more rain coming to southeastern New South Wales it, too, may become too wet. Western Australia, Queensland, and the remaining portions of New South Wales have short to very short soil moisture.

The winter wheat, barley, and canola harvest is underway in portions of Australia. Most of the aggressive fieldwork is occurring in the interior parts of central and northern Western Australia and New South Wales. Crops in Victoria, southern New South Wales and southeastern South Australia are most immature and may

still be approaching and entering reproduction with some filling under way. Most of the harvest has advanced well this year with only a few minor disruptions suspected.

The biggest concern is for wheat, barley and canola in Victoria and

Waves of rain are expected to impact southeastern Australia through the next couple of weeks and possibly longer. The wet pattern will be supported by negative phase of Indian Ocean Dipole and La Nina. Both patterns promote frequent precipitation.

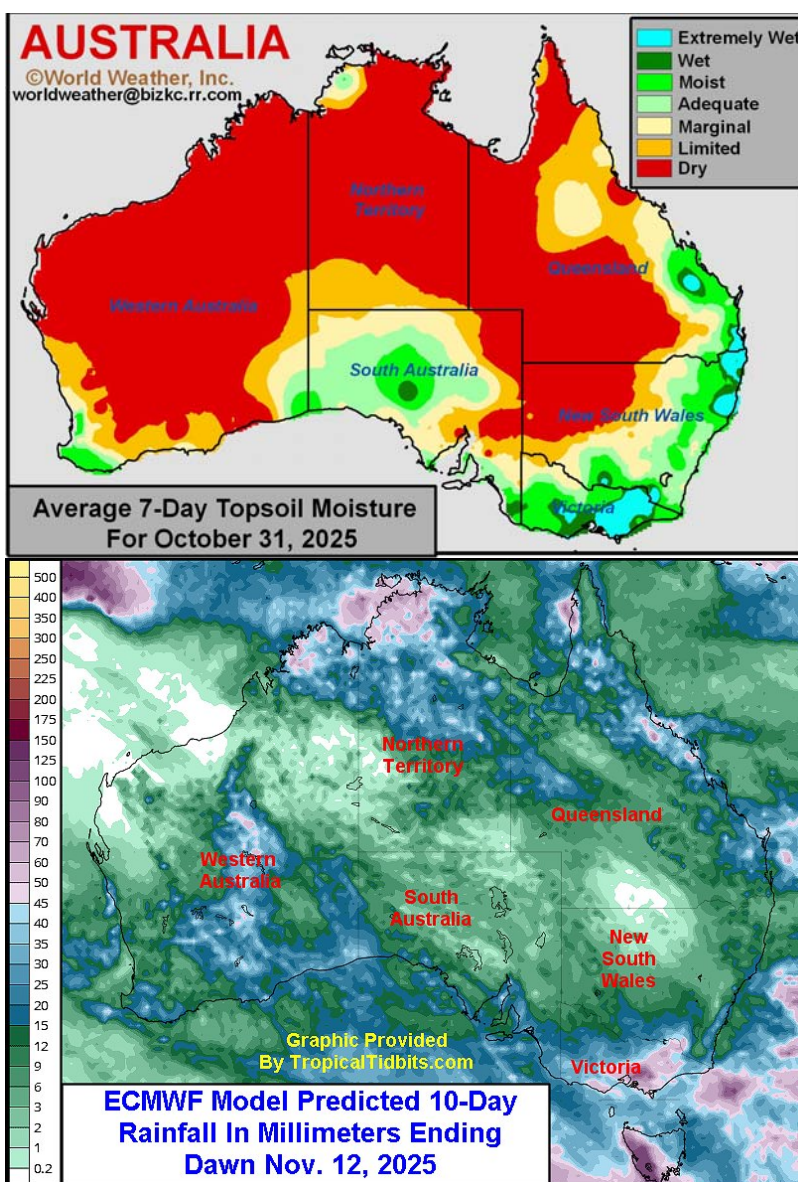
Additional bouts of rain in areas that are already quite wet could lead to some local flooding, but more likely it will be wet weather disease issue of wheat and barley with the quality of both crops possibly declining. Some decrease in crop quality may also impact the region's canola, lentils and other pulse crops. The situation should be closely monitored.

In the meantime, eastern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales may also trend wetter favoring improved dryland summer crop planting and emergence conditions.

Australia is expecting a huge winter crop this year, but the wet finish in the southeast could dim some of that hope, although the area impacted is relatively small in size. Summer sorghum, cotton and other crops produced in east-central Australia may be greater than usual this year because of La Nina improving soil moisture for a much

larger area of dryland production.

La Nina's influence on Queensland and New South Wales rainfall will not just be an issue for November, but for much of the summer this year. Rainy weather in the southeast of Australia should end in December.



## U.S. Winter 2025-26; Stormy, Cold East

November weather is expected to return below-normal precipitation to most of the Midwest, Great Plains and southwestern states. Temperatures should be cooler than usual in the eastern United States and warm in the northwest half of the nation.

Winter 2025-26 is expected to perpetuate some of these anomalies with a part of the Rocky Mountain region warmer than usual while the eastern United States is cooler and wetter biased. The winter may have multiple storms that evolve along the middle and lower Atlantic Coast and move northward into New England. The stormy weather in the east will lead to greater snow depths in some areas and that may help reinforce a cooler-biased winter that may raise supplemental heating fuel demand and induce some frequent travel issues.

The most significant anomaly coming in November will be the continuation of drought like conditions in many areas across the nation. Below normal precipitation is expected in the heart of the Midwest, in the lower Mississippi River Basin and from the majority of the Great Plains into the southwestern desert region, northern Mexico and portions of both southern California and the Great Basin. That drier bias will contrast with some late month storminess in the Atlantic Coast States.

The first half of November should be warmer than usual in the central and western United States and a more seasonable range of temperatures will occur in the eastern one third of the nation. A buildup of cold air in Canada should surge southward into the north-central and eastern parts of the nation during the second half of the month. This surge of cold may come with more than one

storm center and each round of cooling may induce some precipitation in the Atlantic Coast States.

The eastern Midwest may also be impacted to some degree by the late November cooling, although the timing of this trend change will determine how anomalous the temperatures and precipitation become in the eastern states.

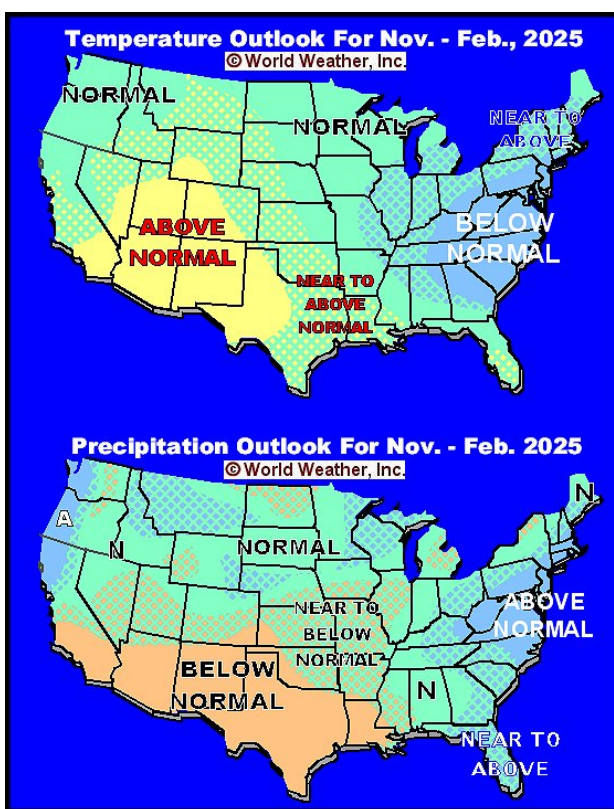
The winter outlook is of interest this year especially with drought prevailing today. La Nina conditions

outlook in the Plains will be drier biased and the same is true of the southwestern states. Precipitation events in these areas should develop better in February and March.

Two weather patterns are likely this winter. The most frequent pattern will be a northwesterly flow pattern aloft in the eastern half of the nation sending waves of cold air periodically into the Midwest, Southeastern States and Mid-South regions as well as the Atlantic Coast States.

These cold shots of air will help to stimulate periodic storm systems in the eastern United States generating above normal rain, freezing rain and snow in the eastern Midwest and Atlantic Coast States. This pattern will tend to keep the Rocky Mountain States and neighboring areas a little warmer and drier biased.

The second pattern for winter will generate frequent storms coming into the Pacific Northwest with the Cascade Mountains and coastal areas getting well above average precipitation. The northern Rocky Mountains may also experience near to above normal snowfall while the interior parts of the Pacific Northwest may not get quite as much moisture. This second weather pattern should push a weak ridge of high pressure into the central and southern Great Plains and western



are evolving today and should continue to do so in November. La Nina will begin to diminish or weaken in December and ENSO conditions may become more neutral with a very weak La Nina bias in January and February. The influence of La Nina should be greatest in the first half of winter and will diminish late in the season. This will open the door of opportunity for improved second half of winter precipitation in the southwestern states and southern Great Plains. For now, though, the winter

Midwest occasionally sending storms from the Pacific Northwest into the upper Midwest. This will result in greater than usual precipitation in Minnesota, Wisconsin and a few neighboring areas. Montana and neighboring areas of the Pacific Northwest should experience near to above normal precipitation from this pattern as well. The central and southern Plains and southwestern states, however, will not likely see any big change in the drier bias when this pattern is prevailing.



# Argentina Planting Conditions Improve From Recent Rain

Argentina has seen a good mix of rain and sunshine during much of the spring season and that has supported winter wheat and barley development as well as favorable early spring planting progress.

Rain reported during the past week in the main Pampas farming region and surrounding areas significantly improved the moisture profile. Planting and establishment conditions are now more favorable and should promote more aggressive fieldwork in coming weeks.

Recent rainfall helped bolster soil moisture to adequate or excessive levels in a large section of Argentina. However, Santiago del Estero and several areas in northern and western Cordoba and San Luis still had a shortage of moisture.

Planting will likely expand in the coming weeks due to recent rainfall across Argentina. As of October 23, corn planting was 30% complete, ahead of last year's pace of 24%. Sunseed planting was 46% while rice planting was 50% finished. Significant harvest progress was likely made in recent days and will continue in the coming days and weeks. Establishment conditions improved for much of crop country, though Santiago del Estero and portions of Cordoba still need additional

rain to completely fix the moisture deficits.

Some frost and freezes occurred this past week in southern Buenos Aires and La Pampa as well as a few

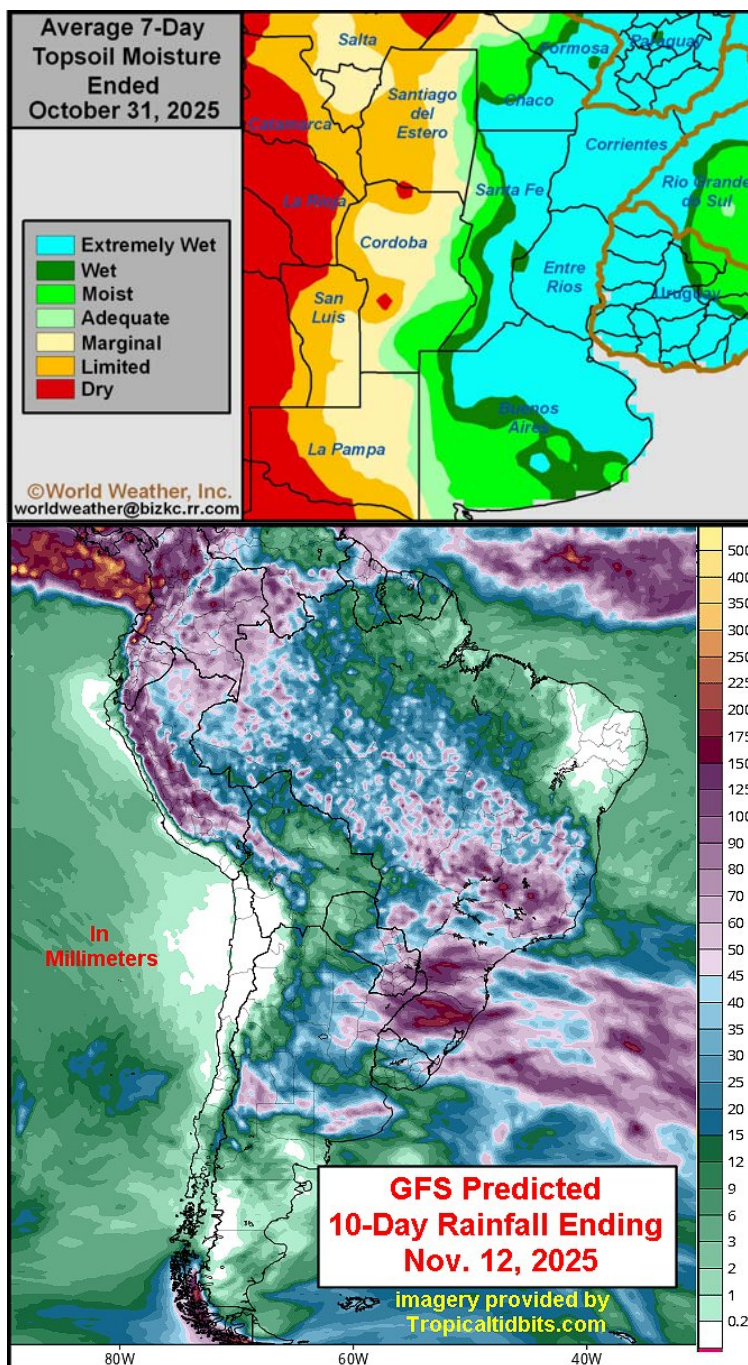
locations in San Luis; however, the cold had no seriously bad impact on reproducing and filling wheat or barley. Most of the cold also occurred in areas not yet planted with corn and sunseed. If there were a

few corn and sunseed crops impacted by the cold, temperatures were not likely low enough for a long enough period of time to induce serious damage.

Argentina will continue to receive periodic rain and thunderstorms through the next two weeks. The month of November may trend a little drier in the east, but there should not be any area that experiences serious moisture shortages during the month.

Most of the nation will get rain frequently enough to support soybean planting emergence and establishment. Early planted corn and sunseed should continue to evolve favorably, as well. Winter wheat and barley may need a little more drying to protect the crop from a quality decline prior to harvesting.

The temperature profile will trend near to below normal in much of Argentina during the coming week which may slow drying rates between rain events. A more seasonable temperature pattern is expected November 8-14.



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## India's Winter Crops To Establish Well

India experienced a notable increase in precipitation across the central part of the nation this past week. The moisture boost came from Tropical Cyclone Montha that moved inland through northeastern Andhra Pradesh and another tropical cyclone along the central west coast.

Moisture from Montha moved into southern Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra while that from the Arabian Sea storm spread through Gujarat into Rajasthan. Some of the western storm also produced abundant rain in western and northern Maharashtra and northern Madhya Pradesh.

Sufficient rain fell from these two storms to bolster topsoil moisture to adequate and surplus levels. The moisture fell just a few weeks after monsoonal rain withdrew from the region and that has left subsoil moisture levels greater than usual.

Earlier in September and early October northern India also experienced later than usual rainfall and that has soil moisture in nearly all of the nation's winter crop areas better than usual. The wet bias will translate into improved dryland winter crop performance this winter and planting should advance aggressively with quick emergence and good establishment.

Weather in the next two weeks should calm down and become drier biased once again—which is normal for this time of year. That will allow fieldwork to advance more readily and concern about summer crop quality

this time of year is always a threat to cotton, but it can be a problem for rice, as well. Soybeans were probably not impacted nearly as much as cotton and rice. Nonetheless drier weather is needed and it should

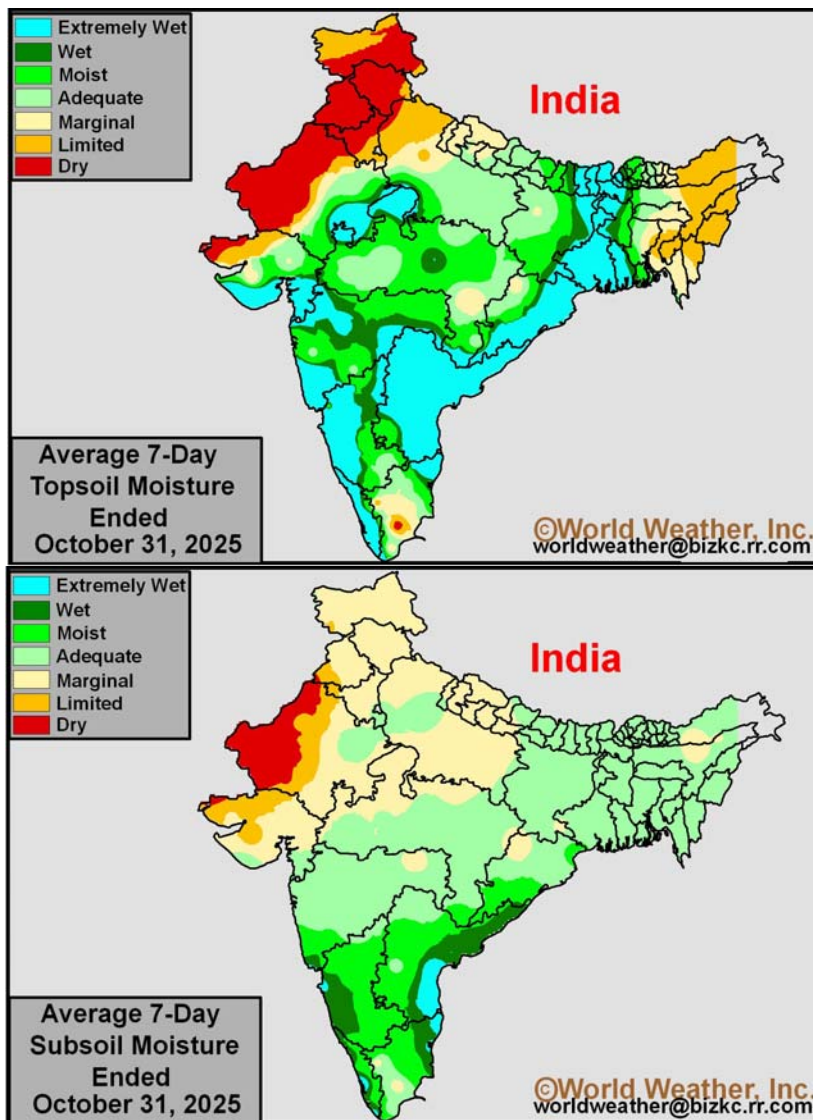
evolve just in time to protect the crop. Cotton may have suffered a permanent decline in fiber quality.

There is a small region of pulse crops that might have also been negatively impacted by the past week of rain; however, from a pulse production perspective the rain will likely have a very good influence on the establishment and planting of winter crops.

La Nina's presence over the next couple of months may help other rain events to evolve especially in northern and eastern India later in the autumn and early winter. That, too, could lead to better than expected production this year.

In the meantime, late season summer crops in southern and eastern India are rated quite favorably and weather conditions will continue well mixed with periods of rain and sunshine continuing to support average to above average yields.

The planting of winter crops will increase as drier weather evolves in the north.



will diminish.

The rain reported in Gujarat and Rajasthan this past week likely induced some concern over cotton, rice and soybean quality. Too much rain at

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## Southern Oscillation Index Soars In Support Of La Nina

A strong rise in the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) was noted during the second half of October. Rises like this that are sustainable are usually associated with the presence of La Nina and or its strengthening.

Up until late October the La Nina influence around the world was very hard to find mainly because the event was struggling in its development. The recent rise in the SOI reflects changes in surface air pressure across the equatorial Pacific Ocean. The index is based on pressure differences between the Pacific island of Tahiti and Darwin, Australia. When the pressure is strongly higher over Tahiti than it is in Australia the SOI is strongly positive and if that strongly positive SOI is sustained it is usually a byproduct of La Nina conditions because the surface ocean air pressure changes when water temperatures near the surface of the ocean drop below normal in a La Ni-

na event.

The strong rise in the SOI this past week suggested that air pressure changes occurred quickly in the region and the anomalies were finally great enough to start changing world weather patterns.

Indeed those changes have been noted with a significant increase in predicted center west and center south Brazil rainfall expected over the next couple of weeks. There is also potential for less than usual rain in eastern Argentina. Uruguay and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil which is typical of La Nina events.

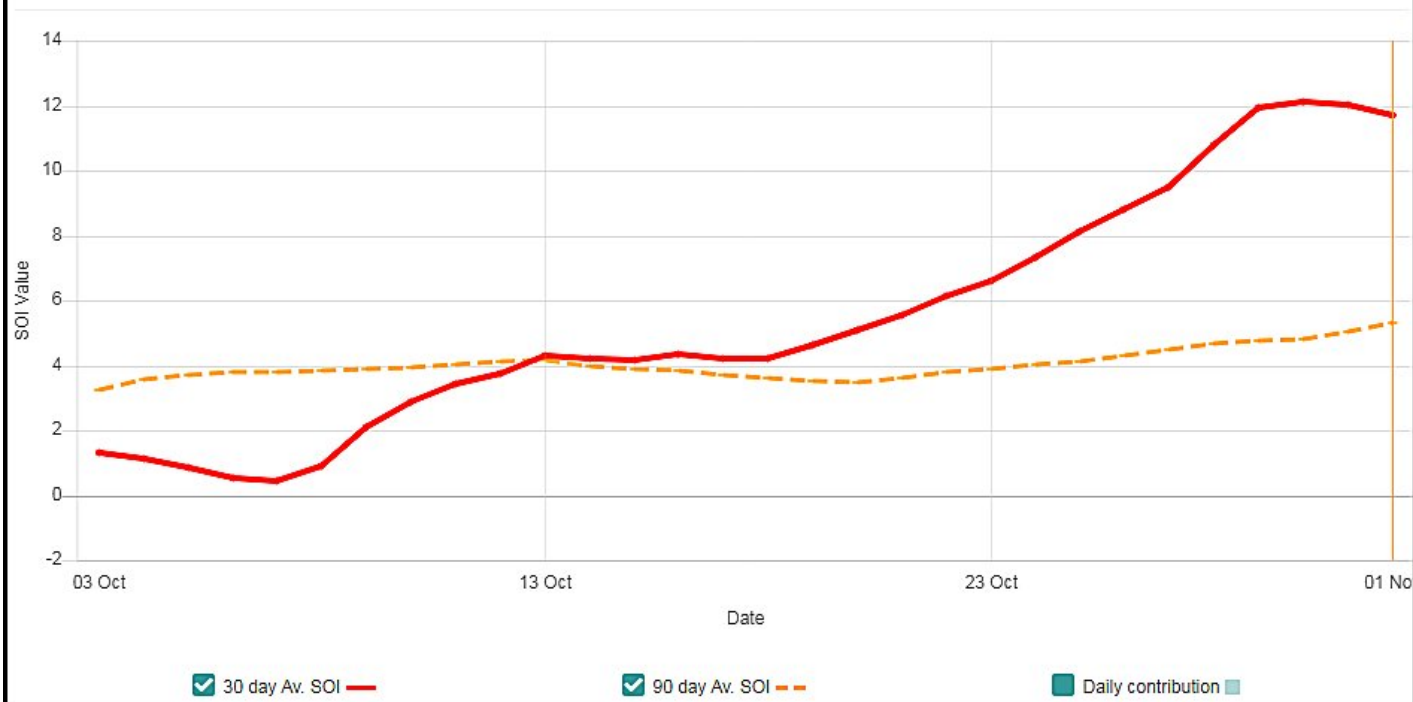
In North America, La Nina typically prevents rain from falling in the southwestern United States, northern Mexico and in portions of both the U.S. west-central and southwestern Plains. These trends have been noted recently and were expected to

prevail for a while. Similarly, the wetter bias in India can be associated with La Nina and the same is likely to evolve in Southeast Asia and northeastern and east-central Australia. Rain in North Africa and southwestern Europe should increase this season as well.

All of these weather anomalies are associated with La Nina, but just because the SOI has risen significantly does not mean that these world weather anomalies will prevail for a long enough period of time to become problematic. The situation should be closely monitored.

Most of the ENSO forecast models have suggested La Nina will be short-lived lasting through December and diminishing in January. That seems to be a logical forecast and one World Weather, Inc. supports. Neutral ENSO conditions should be back in the late winter and spring 2026.

### Recent (preliminary) Southern Oscillation Index values



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