

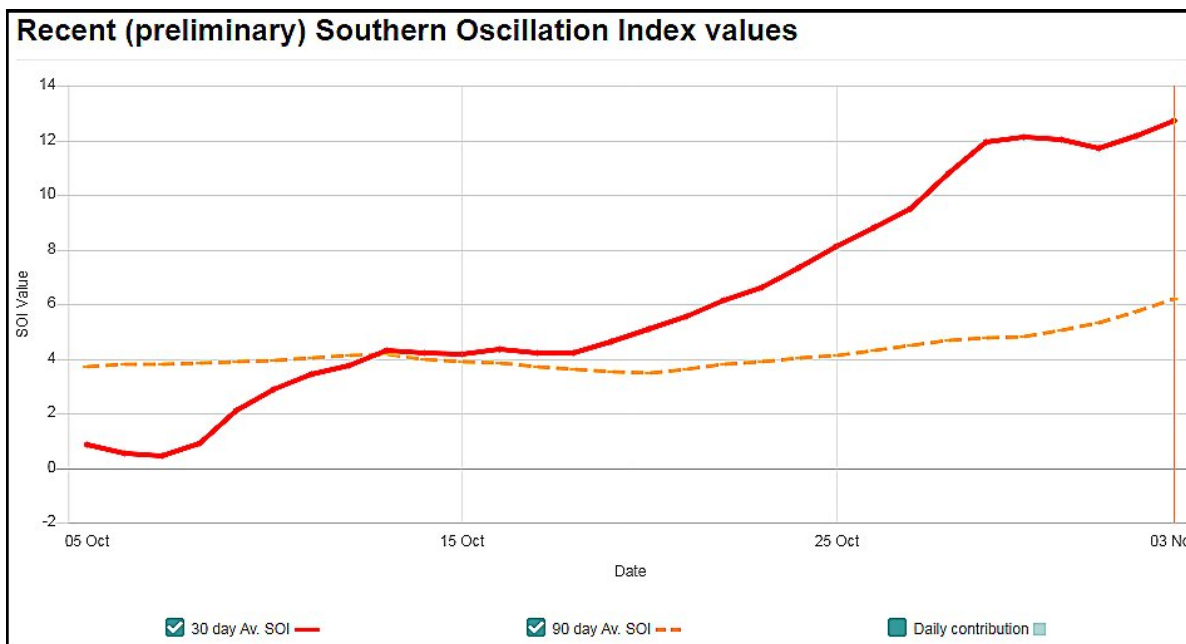
# Southern Oscillation Index Soars In Support Of La Nina

By Drew Lerner

Kansas City, November 3 (World Weather Inc.) – 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 through October the phenomenon had not developed enough to change world weather patterns, but that may begin to change now that surface pressure changes have begun in the tropical Pacific Ocean which is a byproduct of developing La Nina. ***The end result of this change may be a more visible worldwide influence from developing La Nina conditions, albeit they are supposed to be short-lived and confined to the next two months.***

---

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 Nina 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 later this month which is typical of La Nina events.

## **Southern Oscillation Index Soars In Support Of La Nina**

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 may 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 ending any anomalous weather patterns that may evolve over the next couple of months.***

---

World Weather, Inc. forecasts and comments pertaining to present, past and future weather conditions included in this report constitute the corporation's judgment as of the date of this report and are subject to change without notice. Comments regarding damage or the impact of weather on agricultural and energy as well as comments made regarding the impact of weather on the commodity and financial markets are the explicit opinions of World Weather, Inc. World Weather, Inc. can not be held responsible for decisions made by users of the Corporation's information in any business, trade or investment decision.

©2025 World Weather, Inc. Any unauthorized redistribution, duplication or disclosure is prohibited by law and will result in prosecution.