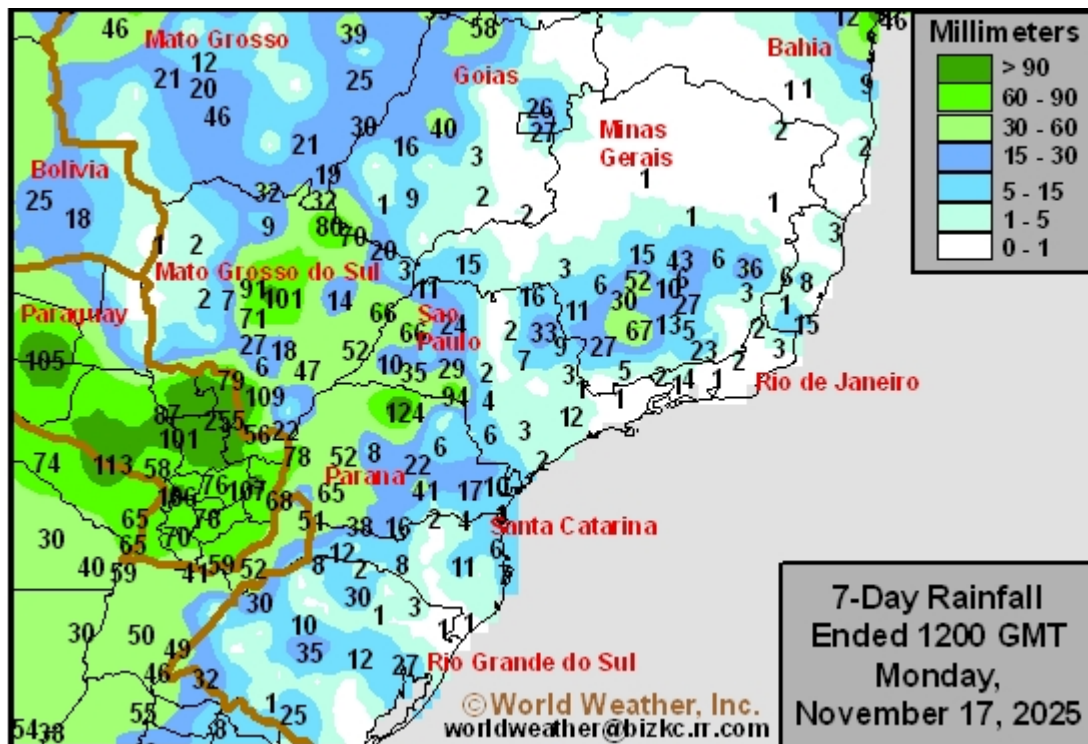


Center-West, Northeast Brazil Still In Need Of Rain

By Andrew Owen and Drew Lerner

Kansas City, November 17 (World Weather Inc.) – Northern Brazil rainfall was erratic, at best, during the past week. Some areas received enough rain to briefly improve topsoil moisture, but very few areas received enough to change subsoil moisture which continues below average. Reports from South America have begun to raise a little concern over the condition of some crops and this is consistent with World Weather, Inc.'s weekly reporting. The latest Vegetative Health Index from a week ago showed this trend of under developed crops, which might not be a problem as long as rainfall improves as advertised. However, the models have been consistently over-advertising rain events especially the ECMWF leading to many frustrations over the lack of generalized rainfall improvements. The coming week is expected to bring some better rainfall; however, how many weeks in a row has the same statement been made? Any rain that falls will be welcome and should improve or maintain establishment. The driest areas in Mato Grosso, Goias, Minas Gerais, Tocantins, Piaui and Maranhao will need additional rain to fully fix the moisture deficits.

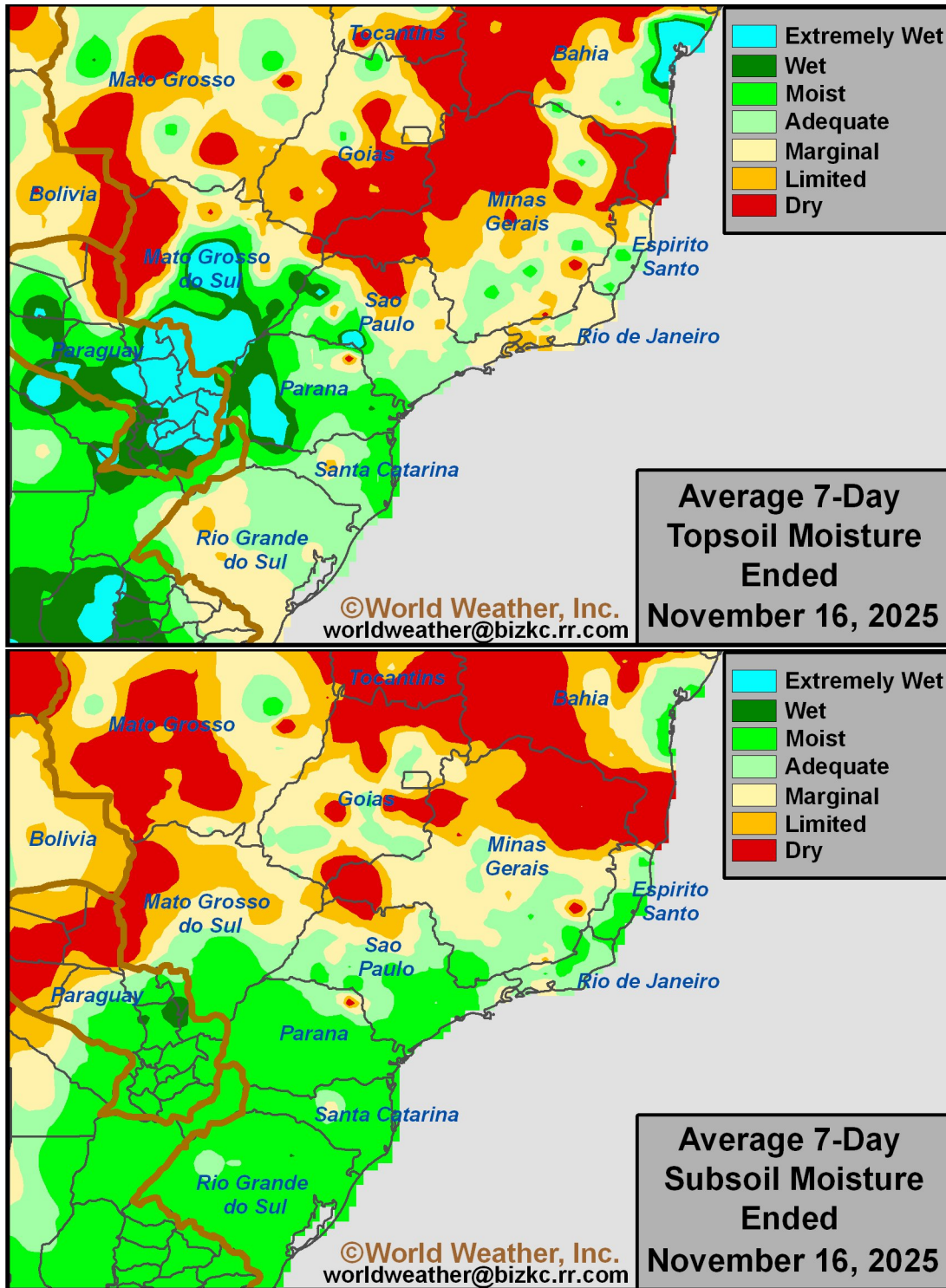
Rainfall varied greatly across Brazil during the past week with net drying occurring in Bahia, northern and western Minas Gerais, eastern Goias, portions of central Mato Grosso, central and eastern Sao Paulo and from western Mato Grosso do Sul to southwestern Mato Grosso. These areas failed to get more than 0.50 inch of moisture.



Other areas in Brazil reported greater rainfall. Central Paraguay and some immediate neighboring areas in southern Mato Grosso do Sul reported 3.00 to more than 4.00 inches and another location in central Mato Grosso do Sul reported near 4.00 inches as well. One location in northern Parana received 4.88 inches while other areas from western and

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northern Parana into eastern Mato Grosso do Sul received 0.57 inch to 2.55 inches. Several areas in northwest into interior southwestern Mato Grosso and eastern Mato Grosso to northwestern Goiás reported 1.00 to 2.28 inches of moisture while amounts in Rio Grande do Sul varied from 0.62 to 1.42 inches

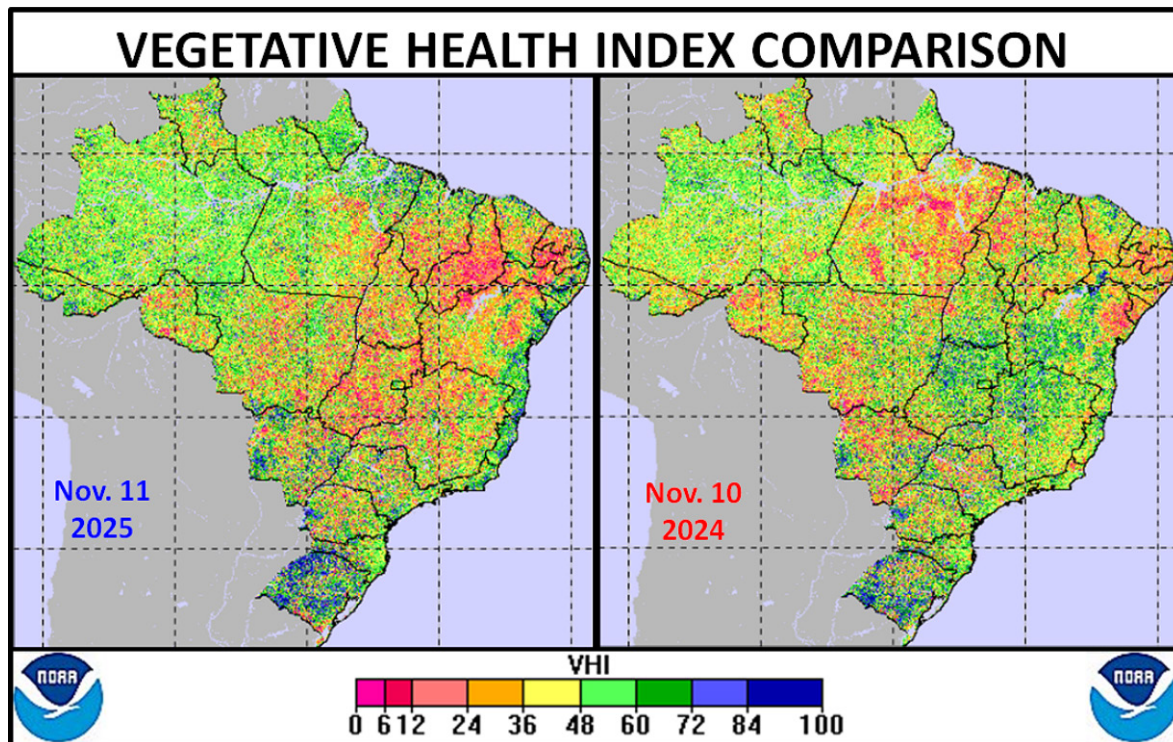


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Soil moisture is rated adequate or marginally adequate from the heart of Mato Grosso do Sul and southwestern Sao Paulo through Paraguay and much of Parana to parts of Rio Grande do Sul. Many other areas in Brazil still have short to very short soil moisture with a few areas still critically dry.

Planting is advancing swiftly in Brazil despite ongoing dryness for several locations. As of November 8, soybean planting was 58.4% complete, up slightly from the previous five-year average. First-season corn planting was 47.7% complete, up from 45.5% from the previous five-year average. Rice planting was 62.1% finished while dry bean planting was 35.2% complete. Winter wheat harvesting is also ongoing with 63.7% of the crop out of the ground, down from 66.5% for the previous five-year average.

Several areas in Mato Grosso, Goias, Minas Gerais, Bahia, and northwestern Mato Grosso do Sul remain too dry for both favorable crop establishment and long-term production potentials. Erratic rainfall in recent weeks was welcome where it occurred, though much more precipitation is needed to improve establishment and development conditions. Southern and the remaining portions of center-south and center-west Brazil have enough moisture to support relatively favorable establishment and early-season development.

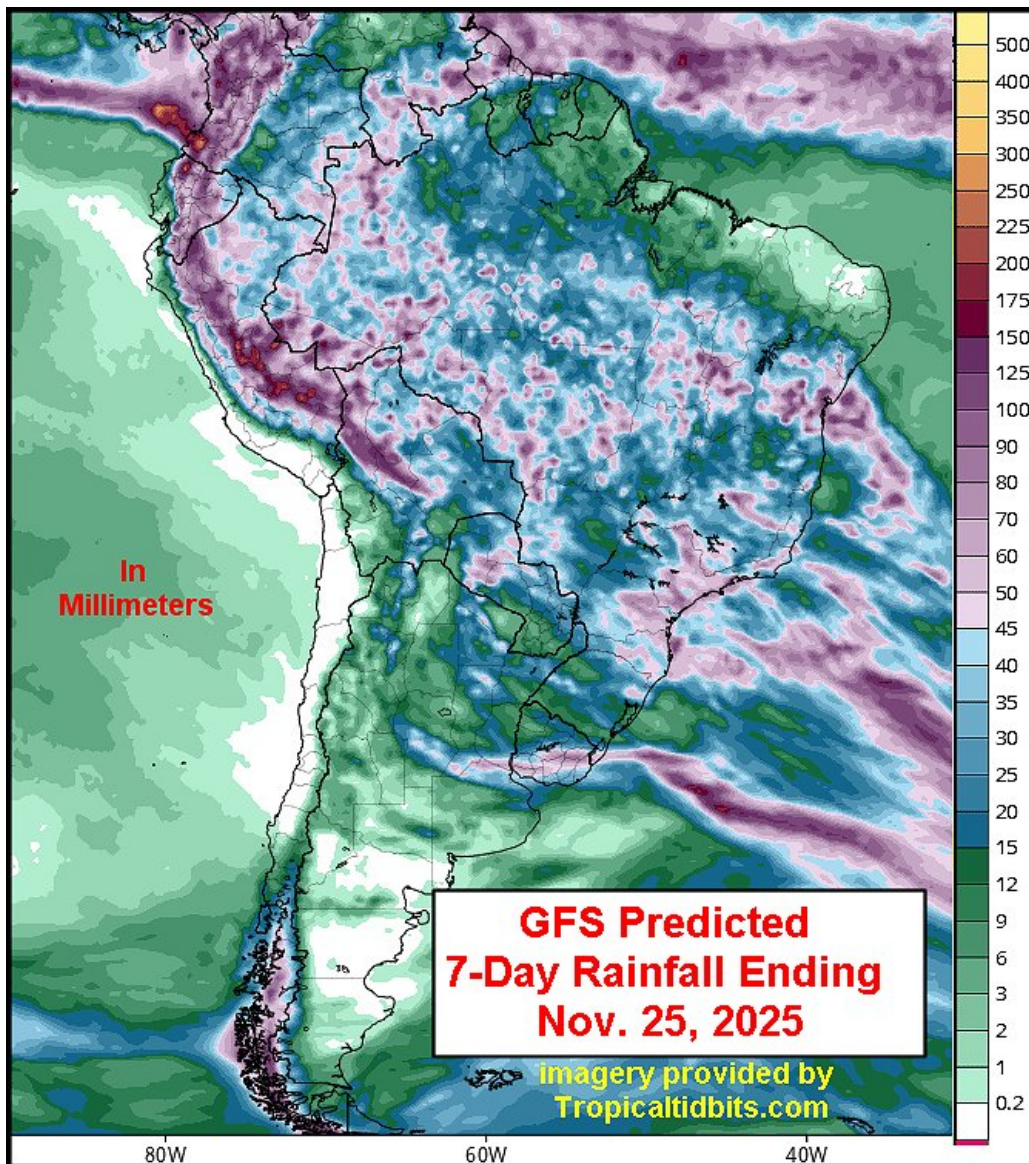


The **Vegetative Health Index (shown above)** is clearly showing the under development of crops in northern and east-central Brazil relative to last year. The index is based on “greenness” imagery. Satellite imagery looks at the earth and assesses the amount of greenness seen in farming areas and compares that to the average greenness from the past. Blue shading in the index suggests more lush growth or plant development relative to the average greenness in the past for a particular date. Red shading suggests less greenness than usual which implies either under-developed crops or crop moisture stress that has reduced vegetative health. *The index from last week showed a notable decline in greenness*

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over that of a year earlier. Given field progress across the northern part of Brazil as reported by CONAB some of the low vegetative index values are due to late planting while some of it can be attributed to poor rainfall and warm temperatures since planting leaving crops a bit under developed relative to normal.

Crop health in northern Brazil may not be at its best, although most crops have not reached the point of suffering permanent production losses. Timely rain of significance needs to fall now to stop the downward pressure on production. Some producers are beginning to think that some yield loss is inevitable, but much will be determined by rainfall in the next two weeks and that which follows through reproduction and filling. There is a growing concern, though, that delayed planting and vegetative development could lead to a second year in a row of delayed harvesting which could impact Safrinha corn planting - delaying it, as well. That could present a problem in the second quarter of 2026 if seasonal rain ends normally or earlier than usual since late-planted crops could suffer lower yields after seasonal rains end during or prior to reproduction.



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WEATHER OUTLOOK

Brazil's main production areas will see a mix of precipitation and sunshine this week. The first round of rain will occur today and Tuesday as an upper-level disturbance passes over the country. Light rain will occur in northeastern Brazil and Mato Grosso Wednesday and Thursday while most other locations are dry. The next round of rain and storms will evolve Friday and this weekend with the passage of a frontal boundary. Moisture totals by next Monday morning will range from 0.75 to 3.00 inches with locally greater amounts in center-south and northeastern Brazil. Portions of Rio Grande do Sul will also only receive 0.25 to 0.75 inch of rain. Center-south, center-west, and northeastern Brazil will again see a mix of rain and sunshine November 25 – December 1 while southern Brazil trends a little drier than usual for this time of year.

Planting and general fieldwork will advance around the periods of rain across Brazil through the end of the month. Crop establishment and early-season development conditions will either improve or remain relatively favorable in most locations. However, the driest areas in center-west and northeastern Brazil may not receive enough rain to completely fix the moisture deficits. The need for significant rain will remain high heading into early December.

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