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World Weather To Watch

- Brazil weather has been nearly ideal in recent weeks and sufficient drying time has occurred to support soybean harvesting and Safrinha corn planting.
- Argentina continues to deal with some areas of dryness; though there have been some bouts of timely rain that have prevented a serious loss in production potential.
- Most of Europe, the former Soviet Union, Turkey, North Africa and central portions of both Argentina and Brazil were wetter than usual in February
- Eastern Australia weather has been a little extreme this summer with oppressive heat and dryness occurring at times.
- U.S. hard red winter wheat areas are too dry in the west and some crop damage may have occurred this winter

Dryness Relief In Northern Canada, East U.S.

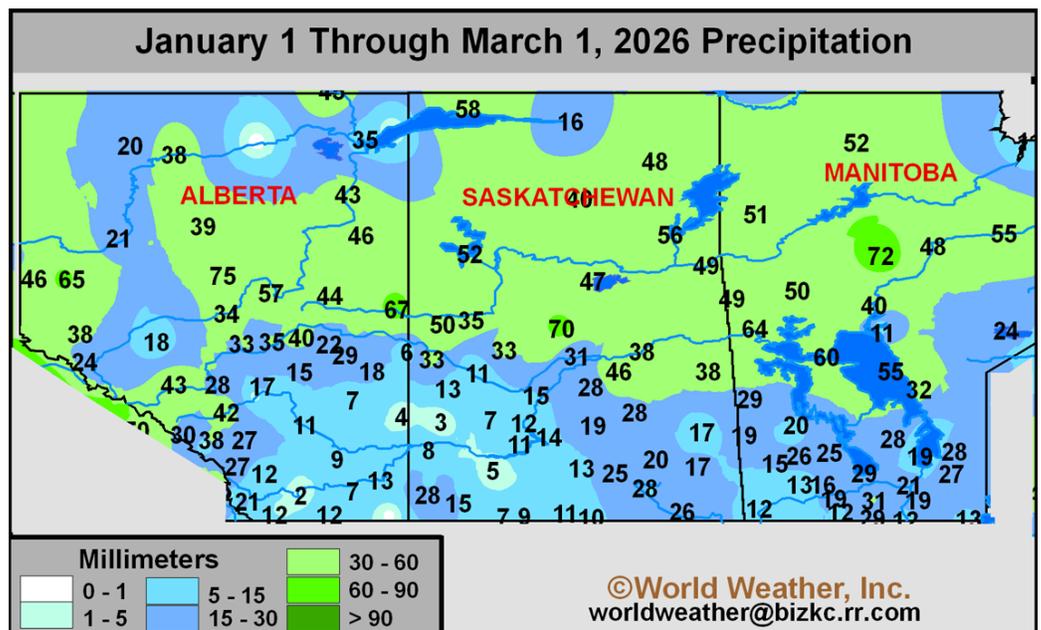
Drought and dryness have been an ongoing concern for North America—not only in this year, but frequently since 2020. Autumn and winter dryness this year was most significant in areas north of the Prairies and in the southwestern Prairies as well as in numerous areas across the United States.

Recent weather trend changes have brought significant precipitation to areas north of the Prairies. Some of that wetter bias also impacted northernmost Alberta and in northern and eastern Saskatchewan. Most of that change occurred in the past few weeks.

Now there is a significant precipitation event under way in the U.S. Midwest, Delta, southeastern Plains and Tennessee River Basin. Rain in these areas is expected over the next two weeks. Both of these North America regions of precipitation are very important because they ei-

ther have or soon will put a notable dent in drought across portions of North America. Massive droughts like those of the past few years from Mexico to Canada are often hard to break because of such a large amount of real estate suffering from dryness. Major droughts have to be whittled down and rarely just breakdown all at once. These two events represent a possible breakdown in persistent drought.

The arrival of El Nino later this year will continue to raise moisture in the mid-latitudes in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. That should raise the potential for notable changes in North America weather over the next few months and eventually should move the continent away from this prolonged period of drought and dryness. The process will take a while, though. Confidence is rising that better precipitation years lie ahead. Temperatures this year should not be extremely warm either.



Snow Depths Rise in Northeast Prairies During February

February's snow depths rose greatly from northeastern Alberta through northern Saskatchewan. A boost in snow cover also occurred across the remainder of northern Alberta which was quite welcome; though there is still some concern about frost in the ground limiting the melting snow from improving subsoil moisture. In the meantime, southern Manitoba still has a significant amount of snow on the ground.

Some of the snow depths surpassed two feet (24 inches of 60 cm) across northern Saskatchewan which should help raise soil moisture and return water to some of the sloughs across that part of the Prairies. The same is expected in southern Manitoba, although snow depths are not quite as significant.

The one region of greater interest

because of the lack of snow is in the central and southern parts of Alberta and from west-central and southwestern Saskatchewan into southeastern Saskatchewan. Some fields are fully exposed to the weather elements with no snow on the ground and other areas only have a light amount of snow. Some of these same snow-free areas do not have much frost in the ground while others do. It has been a while since bitter cold weather occurred in the Prairies; however, most of the Palliser's triangle area has been warm more than it has been cold this winter which is sure to have frost out of the ground soon if not already.

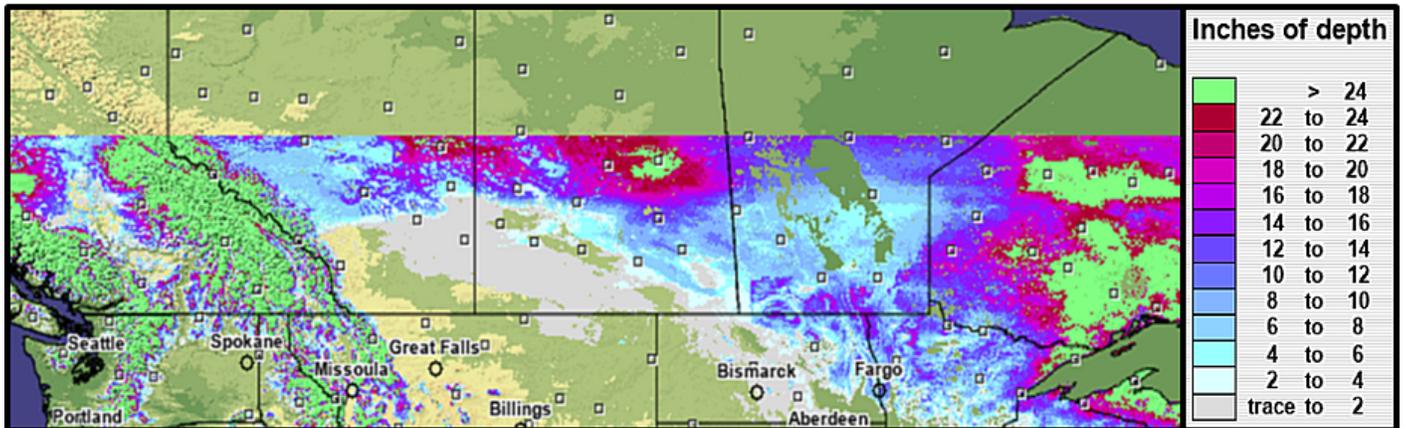
The areas that have the least snow are also driest and may have the lowest frost levels in the Prairies. That implies a certain amount of ur-

gency in planting this spring if and when significant precipitation falls.

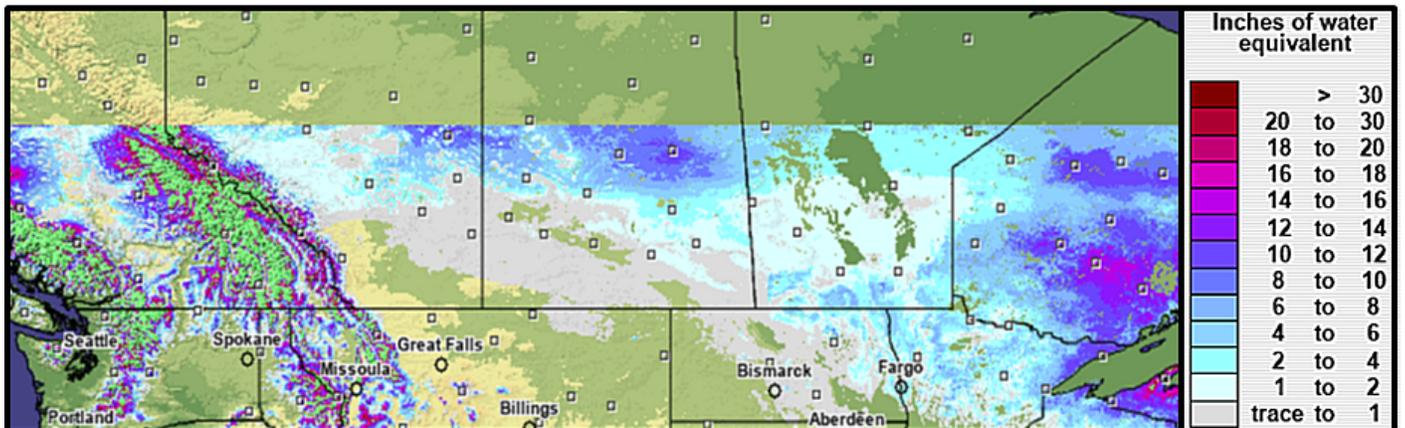
Winter is not over for these southwestern Prairies locations; though there will be many warm-biased days coming up periodically this spring. That will scare some producers because there is not much moisture in the ground in some areas and with a warm start to spring there could be a negative impact on early season planting, emergence and establishment.

World Weather, Inc. still believes a better distribution of precipitation will occur this spring and summer than last year, although getting greater precipitation into the region this spring may take some time and patience. Southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan will be last to get significant precipitation.

Computer Modeled Snow Depth Across The Prairies On March 2, 2026



Computer Modeled Snow Water Equivalency Across The Prairies On March 2, 2026



Encouraging Signs For Spring and Summer 2026

Spring will be the most challenging period of the growing season for the southwestern Prairies where soil moisture is quite limited today. A general lack of snow cover, warm temperatures and limited precipitation will continue to dominate the late winter and spring in much of the central and southwestern Prairies raising much concern over planting conditions. The late spring and early summer should bring moisture to the southwestern dry areas.

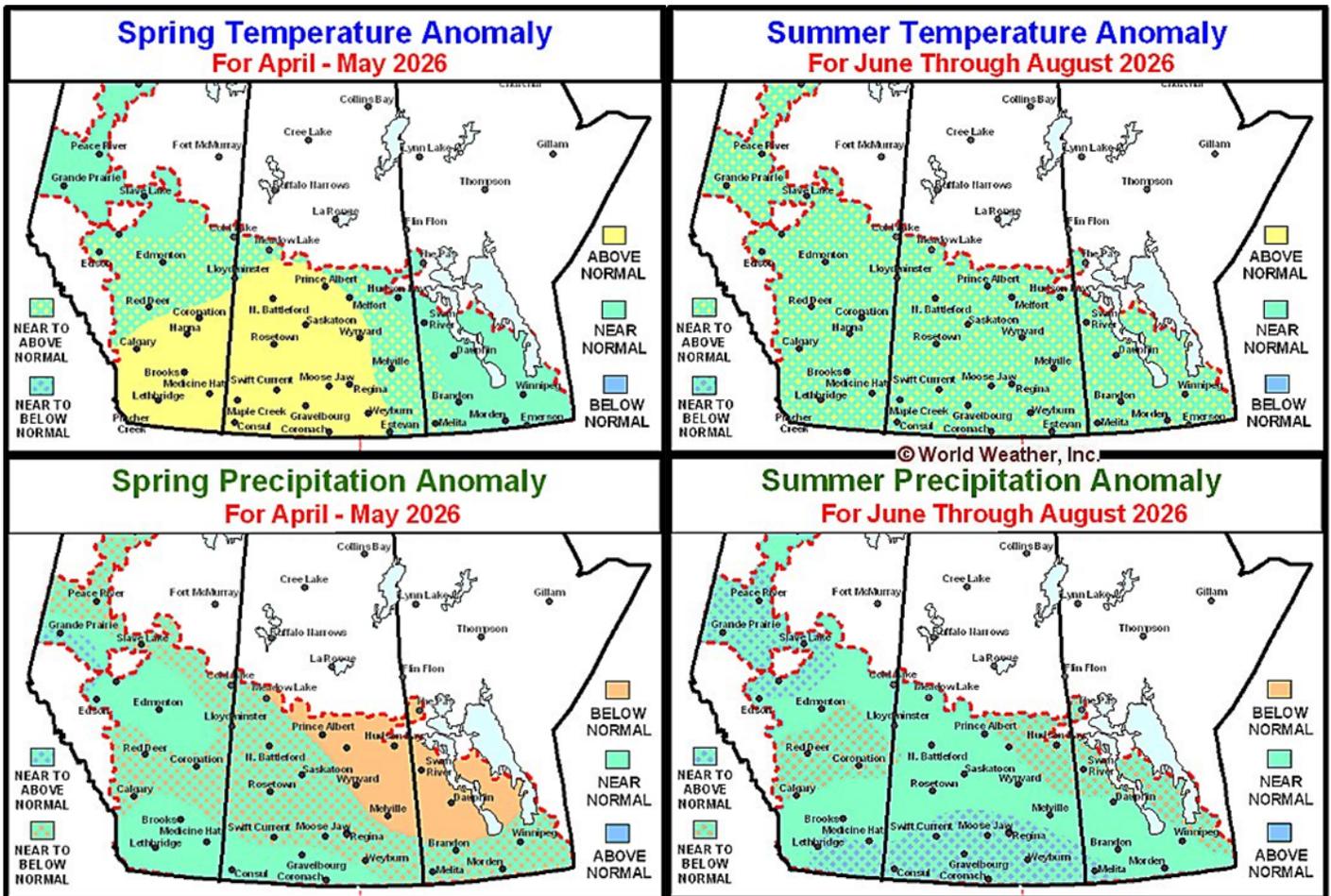
There appears to be a 45-day repeating cycle dominating the winter and it is expected to continue through the spring. This cycle includes a dominating pattern of high pressure aloft over western North America and a trough of low pressure in the east. This pattern has been responsible for the warm bias this winter in the western Prairies and it will linger through at least the first

half of spring resulting in warmer than usual conditions and lighter than usual precipitation for March and probably again in May. There is potential, though, for some unsettled conditions during the last days of March and April that should bring all of the Prairies moisture for planting and the early development part of the growing season. For some areas in the northernmost areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan there is already much snow on the ground and as it melts it will create much runoff and induce some muddy conditions. The April precipitation could exacerbate that situation briefly; though May is expected to be drier and warmer again which should promote aggressive fieldwork and some needed drying for the wetter areas. As for the driest areas in the southwestern Prairies there will be some timely moisture for planting, but subsoil moisture will

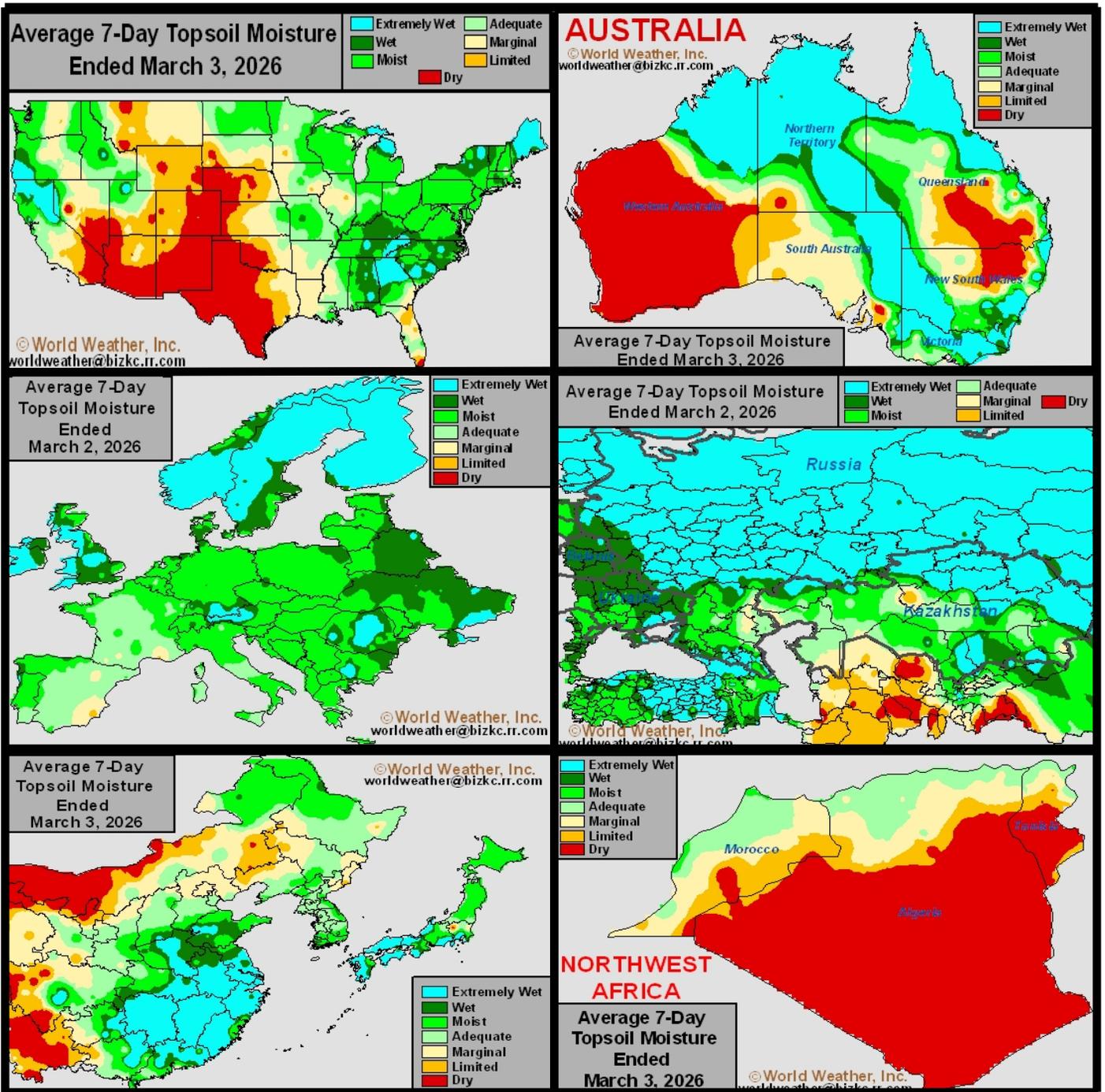
likely stay low until early summer when precipitation is expected to finally become more routine and significant. The pattern may not be much different from last year, although we will not finish out the growing season with dryness.

Most of the summer is expected to be dominated by alternating periods of rain and sunshine that should provide a favorable environment for growing crops. It will not be a perfect year, but once we get past the spring season conditions during the summer will likely be favorable. There might be a chance for a few areas to get too wet, but a widespread problem like that is not very likely.

Temperatures may be most anomalously warm in the western Prairies this spring. Summer temperatures should be close to normal with just a slight warmer than usual bias.



Selected Weather Images From Around The World



U.S. soil moisture on March 3 was rated favorably, though, still below average in the Midwest, Delta and across much of the west-central and southwestern Plains. The high Plains region will stay dry, but notable rainfall is under way at the time of this writing in the Midwest and Delta that promises to eliminate drought in some areas. China's rapeseed and wheat areas have ideal soil moisture for early spring and that situation is expected to prevail. Most of Europe is also reporting adequate to abundant soil moisture for its start to spring. Spain, Portugal and France are in the best shape and have the warmest soil temperatures today suggesting a good start to the growing season. North Africa has been drying out for the past week to ten days, but rain should resume this weekend through mid-month restoring a very good durum wheat and barley production potential. Western portions of the Former Soviet Union have much snow on the ground and saturated soil beneath it which could delay the onset of spring planting.

U.S. Midwest Drought Relief Under Way

Drought or drier than usual conditions have dominated key U.S. crop areas from portions of the central and southern Great Plains into the Midwest, Delta and southeastern states since late last summer. Some of the dryness has certainly been impressive—at least from a longevity perspective. Amazingly, last year’s crops yielded well and for the same reason the Prairies did well last season. Rain was often lighter than usual, but still significant enough to support crop development.

The U.S. dryness has been a concern in recent weeks because of spring’s quick approach, but weather patterns seem to be temporarily changing bringing some relief. Most of the U.S. Midwest, Delta and Tennessee River Basin are receiving significant rain now and it will prevail through the next ten days.

Sufficient rain will fall through mid-March to bolster soil moisture to the point of saturation. Instead of drought dominating portions of the Midwest and Delta those regions will soon be excessively wet. Rain totals in the next ten days will likely be measured in multiple inches. Some areas will get 3.00 to 7.00 inches and a few could end up with more than 10.00 inches.

Rainfall in early March will so anomalously great that the entire month will be notably above average from the southeastern portions of the Great Plains through the Delta and Tennessee River Basin to the lower and eastern Midwest. There is a chance that rainfall will be great enough make the March/April period wetter than usual, but there will still be need for timely rain in late April.

The second half of March is predicted to trend drier and cooler across the Midwest, Delta and southeastern

states and that should translate into slow drying rates. The next big bout of precipitation is predicted to occur in late April and/or early May.

As long as soil temperatures rise

southwestern high Plains region where soil moisture is lacking and temperatures are warm-biased. Much of the dryness in the west-central and southwestern Plains is similar to that of the southwestern Prairies and for

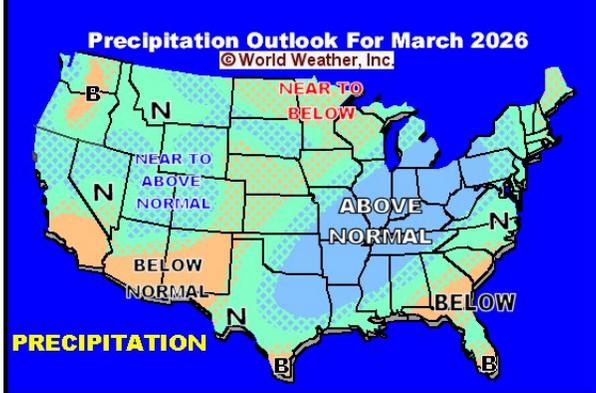
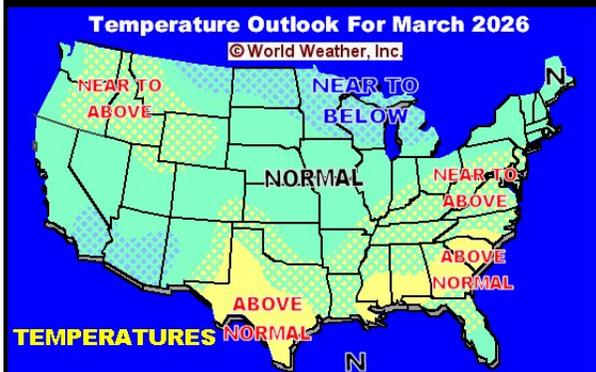
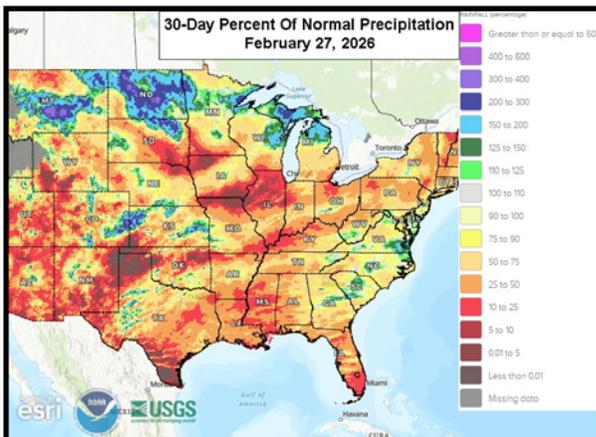
winter wheat in the U.S. there is some concern over cold damage that occurred during mid-winter.

Some of the temperatures in wheat areas of Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, northeastern Colorado, and from northern Missouri to Ohio were at or near the damage threshold for wheat for at least two days and in some areas for three days. The extreme cold occurred while snow cover was minimal leaving the crown of many plants exposed to potentially damaging conditions.

Wheat that was damaged, but did not die during the extreme cold period will have an opportunity to recover, but only if the early spring is wet and cool. Those conditions will induce new tillers and give the recovering crop a chance to produce normally.

Unfortunately for the winter wheat crop, the outlook for early spring is expected to be warmer and drier than usual which may not favor new tillers leaving the potentially damaged wheat crop vulnerable to losses. This concern is greatest for wheat in the Plains and not so much for soft wheat in the Midwest. Most of the Midwest crops will be sufficiently wet and mild to cool this spring for new tillers to be set and that should lead to new tillers and at least some potential for production to recover.

In the meantime, the interior parts of the Pacific Northwest will be drier than usual as will the southwestern and southeastern corners of the United States.



enough to support planting in early to mid-April some fieldwork should begin at that time in April. However, some planting in the Delta is expected to be delayed because of this next ten day period of wet weather.

In the meantime, there is much interest over soil moisture and crop conditions in the west-central and

Brazil Soil Moisture Should Improve Before Monsoon Ends

Brazil's growing season for soybeans and first season corn has been quite good this year. The nation experienced a slow start to monsoonal rainfall early in the spring raising concern over soybean yields and production, but a big turn around in weather took place in December with frequent rain and seasonable temperatures occurring. The weather change lasted through early February and induced some very nice yields for the bulk of summer crop production.

The frequent rain in January and early February started to delay early soybean maturation and harvesting raising a little speculation over the planting of Safrinha corn. However, just like Canada's Prairies and the U.S. Midwest the timing of weather changes was just about ideal. Drier weather biased conditions evolved in mid- to late-February reducing the rain frequency and intensity at just about the right time.

Recent harvest progress of soybeans and the planting of Safrinha corn was greatly increased by the lighter and less frequent rainfall. Soil conditions in many locations from Mato Grosso do Sul into Rio Grande do Sul turned drier in the past couple of weeks. For now, the drier bias is perfect for getting the remaining early season crops harvested and the balance of Safrinha crops planted. Once fieldwork diminishes the focus of attention on Brazil weather will change again.

The new concern will be over the dryness in Safrinha corn production areas. As a rule, the ground in

Brazil's late corn areas needs to be saturated with moisture on the last day of the monsoon season to ensure crops have sufficient soil moisture to feed upon after the rainy season ends. The rainy season traditionally ends in early April. That leaves just a few weeks for the ground to be adequately recharged with moisture to suffice the needs of Safrinha corn and cotton after the monsoon ends.

Assuming the monsoon season

cast.

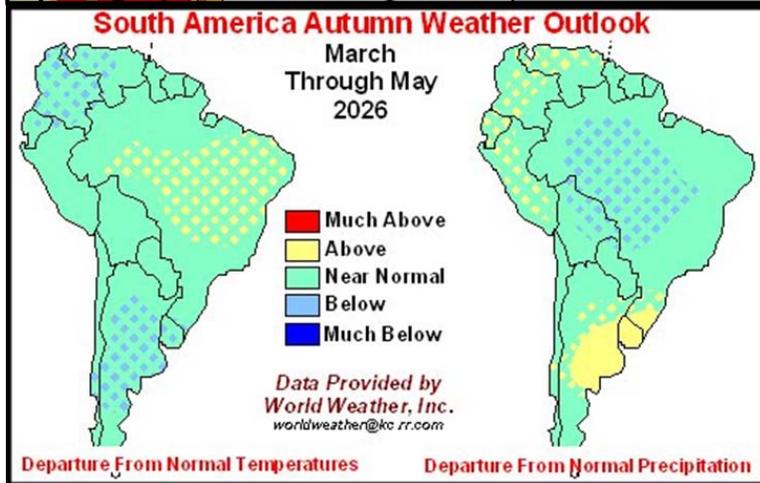
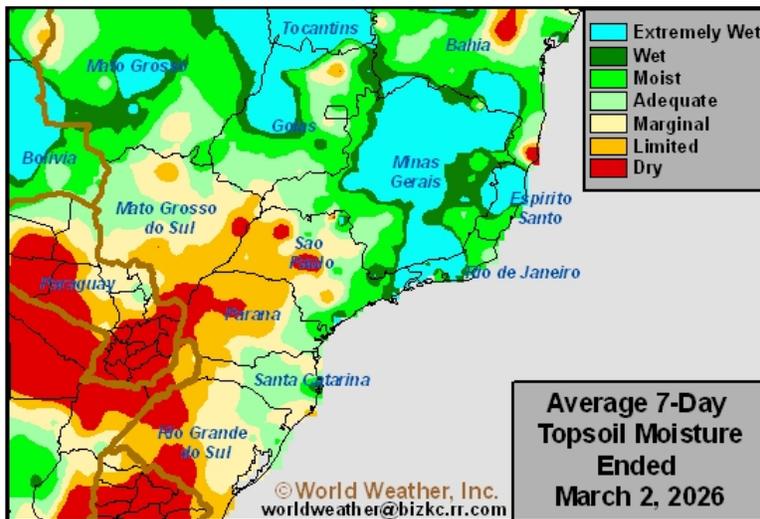
Increasing rainfall is predicted for the next two weeks and many of the driest areas will get some periodic rain. The majority of rainfall is not expected to be heavy; though, there may be enough frequency in the rain to bring back abundant soil moisture. The next few weeks will be very important in ensuring the best possible soil moisture is in place during early April.

World Weather, Inc. is expecting rainfall to be near to below normal during the March through May period and, unlike last year, the rainy season should end in early April. The lighter than usual post monsoon season rainfall makes the need for saturated soil at the end of the monsoon season very important especially since temperatures in April and May are likely to be a little warmer than usual. The above normal temperatures are likely to induce faster drying rates which could deplete usable soil moisture a little faster than usual once season rains end.

The bottom line for Brazil remains mostly good for Safrinha production potentials, but that is not set in stone and the timing of when seasonal rains end and the amount of rain that

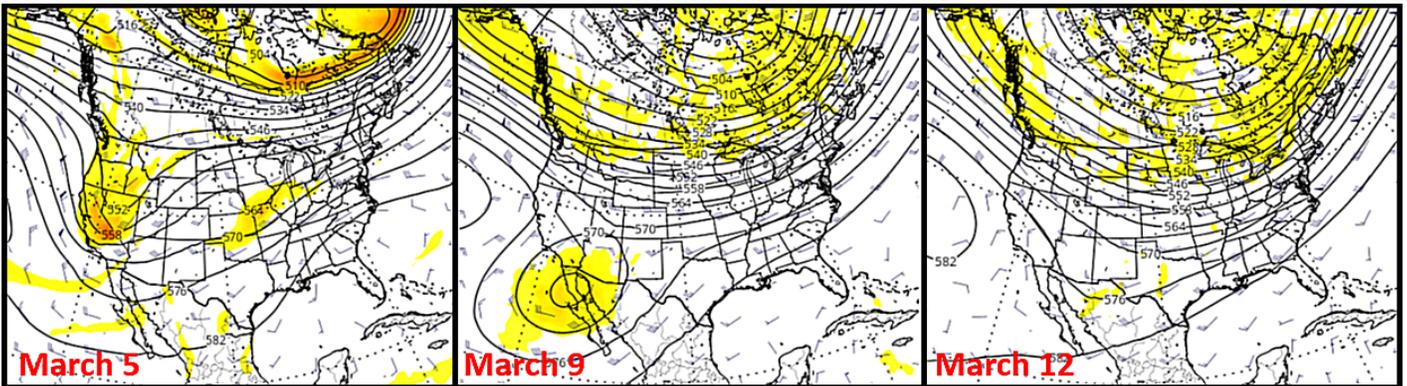
falls between now and then along with temperatures during the dry season could still have a notable impact on production.

The slower arrival of El Nino may help late season crops finish a little better than they might have had El Nino arrived by June.

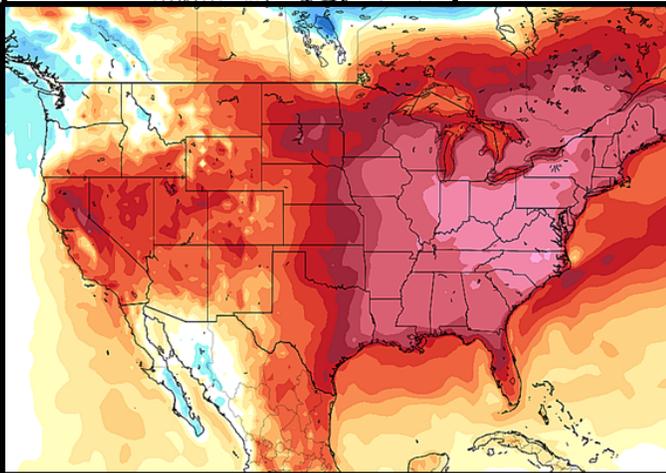
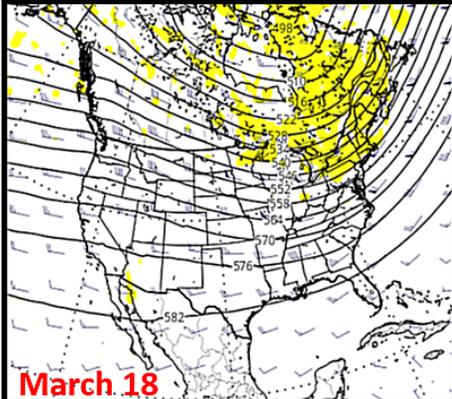


will end normally this year in early April, the late crop will need sufficient subsoil moisture to support reproduction in late April and May. Today's soil moisture is not great enough in some areas south of Mato Grosso to support reproduction and filling if season rains were to stop today. However, that is not the fore-

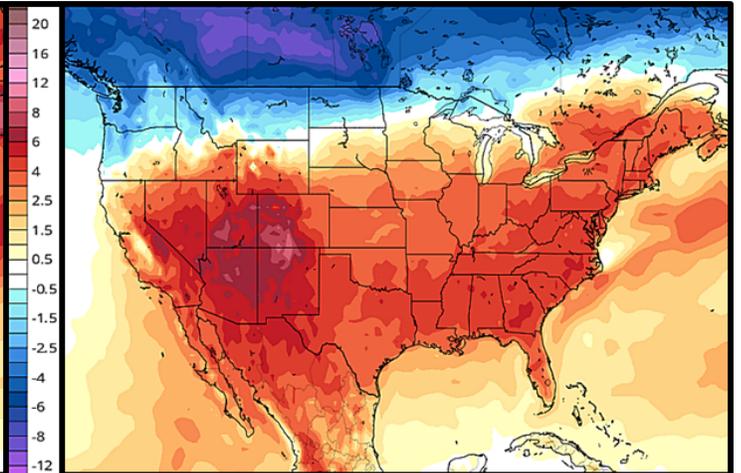
Canada Weather Changes In March Bring Back The Cold



The trend changes advertised for the next two weeks will not offer much precipitation, although snow will fall as the temperatures trend colder during the next week to ten days. No large scale storm systems are expected for a while. The earliest that greater rain can fall will be in late March and early April starting in the western Prairies and advancing to the east over time.



Mar. 6-11 Temperature Anomalies (°C)



Mar. 13-18 Temperature Anomalies (°C)

Changing weather in the next two weeks will end this current bout of near to above normal temperatures and turn the pattern back to a colder than usual one as we move into next week. The colder bias will then be

present through mid-month. The earliest opportunity for a return of warmer-than-usual conditions will come in late March and early April and it may favor the western Prairies at that time.

Precipitation is expected to increase in the Peace River Region and western Alberta as the warming trend evolves late this month. The moisture may stream east across the Prairies in early to mid-April.

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Argentina Production Cuts Not Enough To Move Markets

Argentina rain during the past week was more than sufficient to bring back soil moisture to nearly ideal levels after bouts of dryness and some heat occurred in various areas during January and February..

other southern Argentina locations at times, but quite often there would be a little rain event that came along to improve crops and field conditions just enough to keep the crop viable.

Soil moisture today is rated almost ideally in central parts of Argentina including the bulk of most important coarse grain and oilseed production areas.

Sufficient dryness occurred at times to stress crops in the nation and World Weather, Inc. believes some yield potential was lost; however, the losses in production for Argentina will not be enough to move the futures markets because of the very large Brazil crop. Production from Argentina may be down a bit, but whatever is lost in that nation will be made up by the huge crop in Brazil.

There were times during the summer that Argentina had short to very short top and subsoil moisture. Most of the dryness did not last long enough to cause big time yield losses, but some decline in production likely occurred. Parts of Buenos Aires were most impacted by the driest and warmest conditions for the longest period of time. The biggest area impacted by dryness for the longest period of time was in central and northeastern Buenos Aires and some neighboring areas of Uruguay and southern Rio Grande do Sul.

Some of the dryness also impacted

Late season crops, like peanuts,

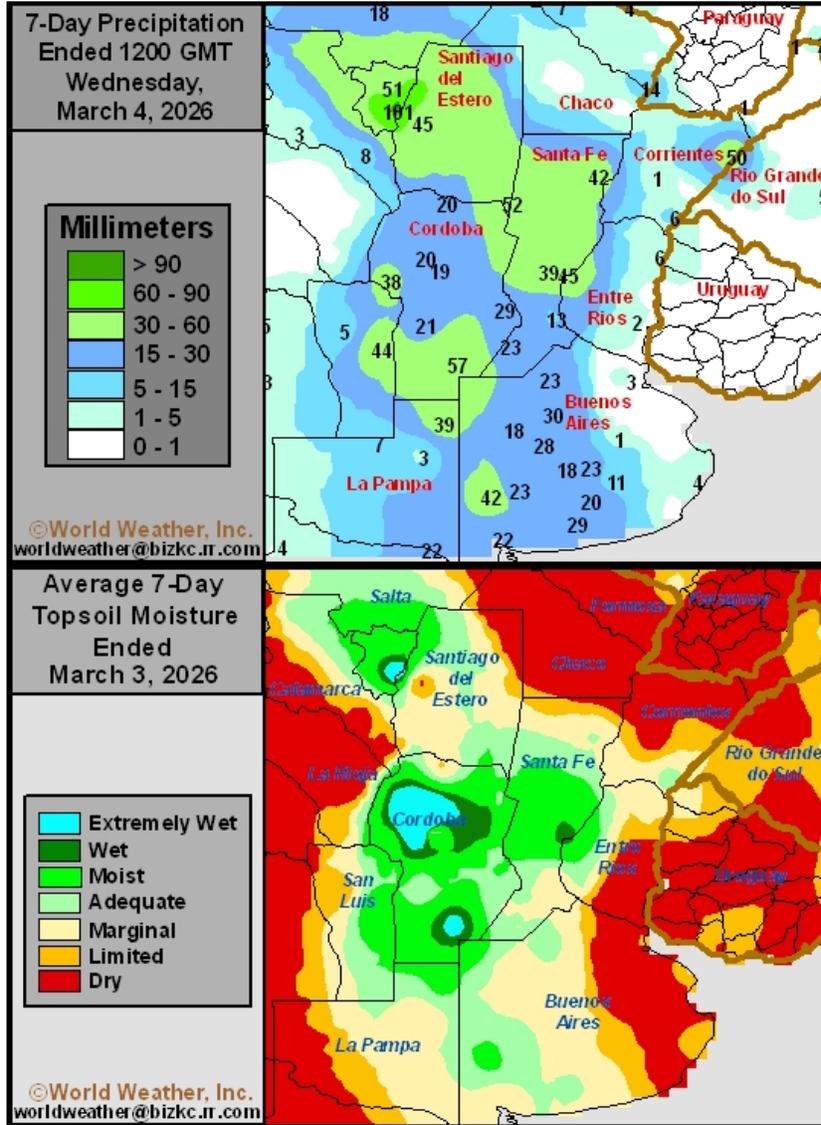
Some of the early-planted summer crops like corn and sunseed may have yielded best

late in the growing season for some of those crops and their deep root systems were sufficient to maintain normal crop development while rain was not falling.

The late crop was stressed during germination, emergence and establishment and an uneven emergence and development rain was suspected. Recent rain has likely stimulated aggress new crop development and yield potentials may be rising as each new rain event takes place.

Not all of Argentina is out of the stressful environment . Eastern Buenos Aires is still critically dry along with Uruguay. Far northeastern parts of Argentina have also been quite dry recently and the

need for has been high; however, both of these areas in Argentina are minor production areas and any yield losses are not likely to have a big impact on the bottom line for production.



sorghum and late planted corn may turn out to yield best this summer even though dryness was a problem early in the development of these crops.

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