

THE SUMMER FORECAST

FOR THE MDB REGIONS

2025 / 26



by **Kevin Long (Bendigo VIC)** 2 Dec 2025

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RECORD-LOW ATMOSPHERIC MOISTURE IS REDUCING RAINFALL AVERAGES

In the last two years, high-altitude atmospheric moisture levels have been reducing in the Southern Hemisphere. This is one of the main causes of reducing average rainfall since Jan 2024 across the southern half of Australia. Hence, rainfall in 2025 has been well below average again. This is forecast to continue for several more years. Only the next El Nino event (or another undersea volcanic eruption similar to the 2022 Tongan eruption) can reverse this building dry-climate force.

A STRONG MID-JANUARY PLANETARY ALIGNMENT WILL HELP MID-SUMMER STORM DEVELOPMENT

A mid-January alignment of Mars / Venus / Mercury / Sun / Earth / Jupiter will be the main planetary event for 2026. The heaviest Summer rains (and another little surge in the global temperature) are forecast for January. The strongest Summer storms will most likely occur during the week of the January New Moon. Thunder storm and cyclone damage will be at peak risk levels during January.

THE WARM SEA ANOMALY TO THE EAST OF AUSTRALIA IS MOVING RAPIDLY SOUTH-EASTWARDS

During late 2019, a similar warm Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly settled about 1000 kms to the east of NZ. That warm anomaly caused increased amounts of hot dry air to flow towards NZ, out of central Australia. Hence, record drought and extreme fire activity dominated eastern Australia, with extreme fire activity burning all the way to the coast at Mallacoota.

During this Summer season, lunar and planetary forces will be much stronger, so drought and fire risk will not be as extreme as in 2019. However, a very dry February with associated extreme fire risk needs to be prepared for.

A WEAK LA NINA, VERY COOL SOUTHERN SEAS AND A DRYING ATMOSPHERE

For the second year in a row, southern Australia has strong, general drought forces impacting the current climate. These dry forces will most likely limit the southern regions to about 60% of average yearly rainfall for 2026. Hence 2026 (like this year) is unlikely to deliver any decent amounts of run-off rain for the southern MDB. I forecast that these drying climate forces are very likely to be maintained for another two to three years. We will most likely have to endure a very strong and dry El Nino year to recharge the upper atmospheric moisture levels, before the following La Nina system can refill our soil profiles and reservoirs once again.

COOLER DRYER CLIMATE WILL FOLLOW ON

My analysis of planetary alignments from the last fifty years reveals a very close correlation with all fourteen of the main global warming spike periods. The strongest global warming trends are now behind us, due to the dispersal of the "Gas Giant Planet Cluster" which dominated that fifty-year period up until May 2024.

Hence, I forecast that a new wave of cooler, drier climate trends will now dominate the next 100 years. It was not "us" that caused Earth to slowly warm. It was mostly caused by enhanced planetary forces.

THE SUMMER FORECAST **IN BRIEF: Storms and cyclones forecast for mid-Jan.**

Very turbulent weather is likely during mid-January, due to the building La Nina system, strong planetary forces and weakening Northeast Lunar Air Tides. Thunder storm and cyclone damage will be at very high-risk levels.

The early and late Summer periods will be more settled, with most rain events being below average.

Cool seas dominating the "Roaring Forties" will continue to weaken the approaching cold fronts for SA & VIC.

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