Summary of key issues

- During the week ending 6 September 2017 an extensive cloud-band brought rainfall to southern Western Australia, southern South Australia, most of Victoria, south-eastern New South Wales and much of Tasmania.

- For the week ending 5 September 2017 maximum temperatures were generally average across Australia. Minimum temperatures were below average across parts of northern and south-eastern Australia. The remainder of the country recorded generally average minimum temperatures.

- Rainfall for August 2017 was close to average in southern states and across northern Australia, but remained below average in central and northern New South Wales, central South Australia, central and southern Queensland and southern Northern Territory.

- The national mean maximum temperature during winter 2017 was the highest on record for Australia, at 1.90°C above average. This was 0.30°C above the previous record set in 2009.

- Upper layer soil moisture for August 2017 was generally above average for large areas of southern Australia and parts of northern Australia. However, upper layer soil moisture remains below average for large areas of central and northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. Lower layer soil moisture for August 2017 was well below average in central and southern Queensland and large areas of New South Wales, eastern Victoria and northern Western Australia.

- Rainfall is expected to be restricted to western and southern parts of the country during the next eight days. Totals between 5 and 50 millimetres are forecast for the central coast of Western Australia, eastern Victoria, south-eastern New South Wales and western Tasmania. Rainfall totals are forecast to exceed 50 millimetres in western Tasmania.

- Water storage levels in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased during the week ending 7 September 2017 by 87 gigalitres (GL) to 16,697 GL and are at 74 per cent of total capacity. This is 4 percentage points or 914 GL more than at the same time last year.

- A number of New South Wales and Victorian catchments received allocation increases ranging from 6 per cent for New South Wales Murrumbidgee general security to 65 per cent for Victorian Bullarook.

- Allocation prices in the southern Murray–Darling Basin declined in the week up to 7 September 2017 in most systems. Average prices across the whole southern system decreased slightly to $124 per megalitre. This is a decrease of $3 from the same time last week. This contrasts with an average price of $131 in August across the whole southern MDB.

For more information or to subscribe, email Climate_Update@agriculture.gov.au
1. Climate

1.1. Rainfall this week

During the week ending 6 September 2017 an extensive cloud-band brought rainfall to southern Australia. Rainfall totals between 5 and 50 millimetres were recorded in southern Western Australia, southern South Australia, most of Victoria, south-eastern New South Wales, an isolated area in south-eastern Queensland and much of Tasmania. Rainfall totals exceeded 50 millimetres were recorded in south-eastern South Australia, southern and eastern Victoria and western Tasmania. The highest recorded weekly total was 123 millimetres at Falls Creek in the Victorian Snowy Mountains. Little to no rainfall was recorded in the rest of Australia.
1.2. Temperature anomalies this week

During the week ending 5 September 2017 maximum temperatures were generally average across Australia, the main exceptions being central Western Australia and south-east Queensland where they were slightly above average and southern Western Australia they were slightly below average. Minimum temperatures were below average (2°C to 8°C) across parts of northern and south-eastern Australia. The remainder of the country recorded generally average minimum temperatures.

**Maximum temperature anomalies for the week ending 5 September 2017**

**Minimum temperature anomalies for the week ending 5 September 2017**

Note: Spatial temperature analyses are based on historical weekly temperature data provided by the Bureau of Meteorology. These temperature anomaly maps show the departure of the maximum and minimum temperatures from the average over the 1961 to 1990 reference period. For further information go to: http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/awap/temp/index.jsp.
### 1.3. Monthly rainfall

August 2017 rainfall was close to average in southern states and across northern Australia, but remained below average in central and northern New South Wales, central South Australia, central and southern Queensland and southern Northern Territory.

In cropping regions, August 2017 rainfall was generally average to above average in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia—an increase from the severe deficiencies in June and July 2017. However, rainfall was below average to average New South Wales and Queensland. Although August rainfall is likely to have increased soil moisture levels, improved prospects for winter crops and benefited pasture growth in southern Australia, it may have been too late for winter crop production in northern cropping regions.

#### Rainfall percentiles for August 2017

![Rainfall percentiles for August 2017](image)

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

Note: Rainfall for August 2017 is compared with rainfall recorded for that period during the historical record (1900 to present). For further information, go to [http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/awap/](http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/awap/)
1.4. **Seasonal rainfall**

Rainfall during winter 2017 was well below average across much of eastern, western and southern Australia. In cropping regions, winter 2017 rainfall was below average to average in Victoria, South Australia and southern Western Australia and severely deficient to well below average in New South Wales, Queensland and northern Western Australia.

**Rainfall percentiles for winter 2017 (1 June to 31 August 2017)**

![Rainfall map](image)

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

Note: Rainfall for June to August 2017 is compared with rainfall recorded for that period during the historical record (1900 to present). For further information, go to [http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/awap/](http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/awap/)
1.5. Seasonal temperature

The Bureau of Meteorology report that Australia’s maximum temperatures during winter 2017 were the warmest on record for Australia. The national maximum temperature was 1.90°C above the average maximum temperature and 0.30°C above the previous record set in 2009. The warmth was especially evident in the northern half of Australia, with Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia also recording their warmest winter maximum temperatures on record. Minimum temperatures were generally above average in northern Australia and below average in southern Australia (Bureau of Meteorology, ‘Australia in winter 2017’, 1 September 2017).

Aside from the exceptional persistent high pressure anomalies to the south of Australia during June, abnormally high maximum temperatures throughout the rest of winter occurred in the absence of Australia’s most important large-scale climate drivers; both the El Niño–Southern Oscillation and the Indian Ocean Dipole were both neutral. Winter climate was however influenced by secondary climate drivers including warmer than average sea surface temperatures to the north and east of Australia, below average rainfall (resulting in lower than average soil moisture, and increased numbers of sunny days), and the long-term increasing trend in global air and ocean temperatures.
1.6. Recent soil moisture percentiles

The maps below show the levels of modelled upper layer soil moisture (0 to 10 centimetres) and lower layer soil moisture (10 centimetres to 1 metre) during August 2017. These maps show how modelled soil conditions during August 2017 compare with August conditions modelled over the reference period (1911 to 2015). Dark blue areas on the maps were much wetter in August 2017 than during the same period over the reference period. The dark red areas were much drier than during the reference period.

The bulk of plant roots occur in the top 20 centimetres of the soil profile. Soil moisture in the upper layer of the soil profile is therefore the most appropriate indicator of the availability of water, particularly for germinating plants. The lower layer soil moisture is a larger, deeper store that is slower to respond to rainfall and tends to reflect accumulated rainfall events over longer time periods.

Relative upper layer soil moisture for August 2017 was generally above average for large areas of southern Australia and parts of northern Australia, and close to average for the rest of the country. However, upper layer soil moisture remains below average for large areas of central and northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. The pattern of relative upper layer soil moisture reflects August 2017 rainfall.

Upper layer soil moisture in cropping regions in Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria and southern New South Wales was average to well above average in August 2017. In northern New South Wales and Queensland, upper layer soil moisture was well below average to average. The pattern of relative upper layer soil moisture reflects August 2017 rainfall.

Modelled upper layer soil moisture for August 2017

Source: Bureau of Meteorology (Australian Water Resources Assessment Landscape model)
Relative lower layer soil moisture for August 2017 was well below average in central and southern Queensland and large areas of New South Wales, eastern Victoria and northern Western Australia. It was well above average in central and northern parts of the Northern Territory and isolated parts of south-western and eastern Western Australia. It was close to average in the remainder of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

In cropping regions, lower layer soil moisture was generally below average to extremely low in Queensland, New South Wales and average in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

Modelled lower layer soil moisture for August 2017

Source: Bureau of Meteorology (Australian Water Resources Assessment Landscape model)
1.7. Rainfall forecast for the next eight days

Rainfall is expected to be restricted to southern and western parts of the country during the next eight days. Totals between 5 and 50 millimetres are forecast for the central coast of Western Australia, eastern Victoria, south-eastern New South Wales and western Tasmania. Rainfall totals are forecast to exceed 50 millimetres in western Tasmania.

This rainfall forecast is produced from computer models. As it contains no input from weather forecasters, it is important to check local forecasts and warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Total forecast rainfall (mm) for the period 7 to 14 September 2017
2. Water

2.1. Water availability

Water storage levels in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased during the week ending 7 September 2017 by 87 gigalitres (GL) to 16,697 GL and are at 74 per cent of total capacity. This is 4 percentage points or 914 GL more than at the same time last year.

Information on water available in dams used for irrigation the Murray–Darling Basin from 1 January 2001 to 7 September 2017 is shown above. The top horizontal (short dash) line indicates the storage level during a similar time last year. The bottom horizontal (long dash) line indicates the amount of ‘dead’ or unusable storage.
2.2. Water storages

Changes in regional water storage for August 2017 and the previous 12 months are summarised in the table and graph below (current at 7 September 2017).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total capacity (GL)</th>
<th>Current volume (GL)</th>
<th>Current volume (%)</th>
<th>Monthly change (GL)</th>
<th>Monthly change (%)</th>
<th>Annual change (GL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murray–Darling Basin (MDB)</td>
<td>22,559</td>
<td>16697</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray–Darling Basin Authority (MDBA)</td>
<td>9,352</td>
<td>6086</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland MDB</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Queensland</td>
<td>3,154</td>
<td>2624</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-east Queensland</td>
<td>3,517</td>
<td>2320</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales MDB</td>
<td>13,884</td>
<td>9453</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal New South Wales</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria MDB</td>
<td>8,488</td>
<td>6604</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State water storages in the Murray–Darling Basin (NSW, Victoria and Queensland)
2.3. Water allocations

The current water allocations for the 2017–18 water trading season for licence holders in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia water systems are summarised in the following table.

On 1 September, NSW DPI - Water announced allocation increases of:
- 6 per cent for NSW Murrumbidgee General Security to 29 per cent,
- 7 per cent for NSW Murray General Security to 20 per cent,

On the same date, the Resource Manager for Northern Victoria announced seasonal determination increases of:
- 12 per cent for Victoria Broken High Reliability to 27 per cent,
- 65 per cent for Victoria Bullarook Low Reliability to 100 per cent,
- 7 per cent for Victoria Campaspe Low Reliability to 7 per cent,
- 15 per cent for Victoria Goulburn High Reliability to 60 per cent,
- 15 per cent for Victoria Loddon High Reliability to 60 per cent,
- 20 per cent for Victoria Murray High Reliability to 90 per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocations at</th>
<th>1 September 2017</th>
<th>15 August 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New South Wales</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General security</td>
<td>High security</td>
<td>General security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Murray</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Murrumbidgee</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Lower Darling</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Macquarie and Cudgegong</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Hunter</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Lachlan</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Lower Namoi</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Upper Namoi</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Gwydir</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Border Rivers</td>
<td>100%(a)/11.1%(b)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Peel</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Victoria</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low reliability</td>
<td>High reliability</td>
<td>Low reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Murray</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Goulburn</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Campaspe</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Loddon</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Bullarook</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Broken</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Australia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 3a/3b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia Murray</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) General Security A class. (b) General Security B class
Select water allocation percentages in the southern Murray–Darling Basin
2.4. Water markets

Allocation prices in the southern Murray–Darling Basin declined in the week up to 7 September 2017 in most systems. Average prices across the whole southern system decreased slightly to $124 per megalitre. This is a decrease of $3 from the same time last week. This contrasts with an average price of $131 in August across the whole southern MDB.

The trades shown reflect market activity and do not encompass all register trades. The price line reflects locally fitted price values for the entire southern Murray–Darling Basin. Data shown is current until Thursday 7 September 2017. Trade activity is shown as colour density.

| Allocation trade prices, southern Murray–Darling Basin trade zones (price per ML) |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                               | Southern MDB    | Victoria Goulburn | SA Murray      | NSW Murrumbidgee | Victoria Murray | NSW Murray      |
| Current week: 01/09/17 - 07/09/17             | $124.44         | $97.42           | $162.71        | $128.24         | $122.28         | $128.83         |
| Last week: 25/08/17 - 31/08/17               | $127.26         | $106.95          | $161.04        | $138.28         | $128.13         | $127.21         |
| August 2017                                   | $131.28         | $110.68          | $161.23        | $127.74         | $136.69         | $137.07         |
| August 2016                                   | $111.61         | $119.52          | $126.31        | $98.09          | $147.31         | $80.97          |
## 3. Commodities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Week ended</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Latest price</th>
<th>Price week prior</th>
<th>Weekly change</th>
<th>Price 12 months prior</th>
<th>Year on year change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected World Indicator Prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Dollar – AUD/USD Exchange Rate</td>
<td>06-Sep</td>
<td>US$/A$</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>1% ↑</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>5% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf</td>
<td>05-Sep</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>4% ↑</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>13% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Grains – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf</td>
<td>06-Sep</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>6% ↑</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola – Rapeseed, Europe, fob Hamburg</td>
<td>05-Sep</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↑</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>6% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index</td>
<td>06-Sep</td>
<td>USc/lb</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>7% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract</td>
<td>06-Sep</td>
<td>USc/lb</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↑</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>-30% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool – Eastern Market Indicator</td>
<td>13-Jul</td>
<td>Ac/kg</td>
<td>1,522</td>
<td>1,524</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↑</td>
<td>1,311</td>
<td>16% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool – Western Market Indicator</td>
<td>01-Sep</td>
<td>Ac/kg clean</td>
<td>1,609</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>-4% ↓</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>16% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected domestic crop indicator prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milling Wheat – ASW1, track quote, Port Adelaide, SA</td>
<td>05-Sep</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>0% •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Wheat – General purpose, Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>06-Sep</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>4% ↑</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>5% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Barley – Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>06-Sep</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>5% ↑</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>30% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola – Portland, Vic.</td>
<td>04-Sep</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>-2% ↓</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>2% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Sorghum – Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>06-Sep</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>0% •</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>47% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected domestic livestock indicator prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator</td>
<td>31-Aug</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>-22% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), Vic</td>
<td>01-Sep</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamb – Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator</td>
<td>31-Aug</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>2% ↑</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>9% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), average of buyers &amp; sellers</td>
<td>25-Aug</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↑</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>-27% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)</td>
<td>04-Sep</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>-19% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia</td>
<td>26-Aug</td>
<td>Ac/kg lwt</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>-8% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live sheep – Live wether (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East</td>
<td>04-Sep</td>
<td>$/head</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices**

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15 | ABARES Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update • 7 September 2017
| Dairy – Whole milk powder | 05-Sep | US$/t | 3,100 | 3,143 | -1% | 2,793 | 11% | ↓ |
| Dairy – Skim milk powder | 05-Sep | US$/t | 1,944 | 1,968 | -1% | 2,224 | -13% | ↓ |
| Dairy – Cheddar cheese   | 05-Sep | US$/t | 4,118 | 4,005 | 3% | 3,436 | 20% | ↑ |
| Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat | 05-Sep | US$/t | 6,405 | 6,199 | 3% | 4,769 | 34% | ↑ |

*a Global Dairy Trade prices are updated twice monthly on the first and third Tuesday of each month.*
2.5. Selected world indicator prices

**World wheat indicator price**
US No. 2, hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf
Week ended 5 September 2017

**World coarse grains indicator price**
US corn No. 2, fob Gulf
Week ended 6 September 2017

**World canola indicator price**
Europe fob Hamburg
Week ended 5 September 2017

**World cotton indicator price**
Cotlook ‘A’ index
Week ended 6 September 2017
2.6. Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

- Whole milk powder price
  - 5 September 2017

- Skim milk powder price
  - 5 September 2017

- Cheddar cheese price
  - 5 September 2017

- Anhydrous milk fat price
  - 5 September 2017
2.7. **Selected domestic crop indicator prices**

**Grain sorghum indicator price**  
Sydney, NSW  
Week ended 6 September 2017

**Feed barley indicator price**  
Sydney, NSW  
Week ended 6 September 2017

**Feed wheat indicator price**  
General Purpose, Sydney, NSW  
Week ended 6 September 2017

**Milling wheat indicator price**  
ASW1, track quote, Port Adelaide, SA  
Week ended 5 September 2017
Canola indicator price
Portland, Victoria
Week ended 4 September 2017

A$/t

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

2015 2016 2017
2.8. Selected domestic livestock indicator prices

Eastern Young Cattle Indicator
Week ended 31 August 2017

Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator
Week ended 31 August 2017

Mutton indicator price in Victoria
(18–24 kg fat score 2–3)
Week ended 1 September 2017

Pig indicator price Eastern Seaboard
(60.1–75 kg)
Week ended 25 August 2017
2.9. Movements in selected fruit and vegetable prices – week ended 7 September 2017

Weekly wholesale prices for blueberry, pineapple (smoothleaf), watermelon (seedless) & banana (cavendish)

Weekly wholesale prices for kiwifruit (hayward), strawberry, apple (royal gala) & avocado (hass)

Weekly wholesale prices for onion (brown), cauliflower, potato (white, brushed) & tomato (field gourmet)

Weekly wholesale prices for broccoli, lettuce (iceberg), pumpkin (grey bulk) & bean (round stringless)
3. Data attribution

Climate
Bureau of Meteorology

Water
New South Wales
Queensland
- Sunwater: www.sunwater.com.au
- Seqwater: http://seqwater.com.au
South Australia
- South Australian Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources: www.environment.sa.gov.au
Victoria
- Goulburn–Murray Water: www.g-mwater.com.au

Commodities
Fruit and vegetables
- Datafresh: www.freshstate.com.au
Pigs
- Australian Pork Limited: www.australianpork.com.au
Canola
- Weekly Times: hardcopy
Dairy
World wheat, canola
- International Grains Council
World coarse grains
- United States Department of Agriculture
World cotton
- Cotlook: www.cotlook.com/
World sugar
- New York Stock Exchange - Intercontinental Exchange
Wool
Milling wheat
- ProFarmer
Domestic wheat, barley, sorghum
- The Land: hardcopy or online at www.theland.farmonline.com.au/markets
Domestic canola
- The Weekly Times: hardcopy
Cattle, beef, mutton, lamb, goat and live export