Summary of key issues

- During the week ending 4 October 2017 rainfall totals between 5 and 100 millimetres were recorded in south-eastern Queensland, north-eastern New South Wales, western Tasmania, northern South Australia and the adjacent parts of the Northern Territory.

- For the week ending 3 October 2017 maximum temperatures were above average (2°C to 4°C) across most of New South Wales, Queensland, and parts of the Northern Territory and below average (-2°C to -6°C) in northern South Australia and southern parts of the Northern Territory.

- According to a Special Climate Statement released by the Bureau of Meteorology on 5 October 2017, Australia had its warmest September day on record on 22 September 2017.

- Rainfall for September 2017 was below average across much of eastern and south-eastern Australia and above average in parts of Western Australia, central Australia, coastal Victoria, far south-eastern South Australia and western Tasmania. September rainfall was the lowest on record for New South Wales.

- Upper and lower layer soil moisture for September 2017 were well below average over much of eastern, south-eastern and parts of northern Australia. In contrast, upper and lower layer soil moisture were above average in western parts of Western Australia, central Australia, along the Victorian coastline and in western Tasmania.

- For the next eight days, rainfall is forecast for central, southern and eastern Australia. Totals between 5 and 50 millimetres are forecast for most of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. Similar totals are forecast for south-eastern and far western Queensland and western parts of Western Australia.

- Water storage levels in the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) decreased during the week ending 5 October 2017 by 156 gigalitres (GL) to 16,662 GL and are at 74 per cent of total capacity. This is 6 percentage points or 1,312 GL less than at the same time last year.

- Water allocation prices in the southern Murray–Darling Basin climbed in the week to 5 October 2017 to $133 per ML. This is an increase of $10 from the same time last week.
1. Climate

1.1. Rainfall this week

During the week ending 4 October 2017 widespread rainfall was recorded across eastern, central and parts of northern Australia. Rainfall totals between 5 and 100 millimetres were recorded in south-eastern Queensland, north-eastern New South Wales, western Tasmania, northern South Australia and the adjacent parts of the Northern Territory. Totals between 5 and 50 millimetres were recorded in northern Western Australia and across the Top End. Totals between 5 and 25 millimetres were recorded in south-western Western Australia, southern Victoria and alpine regions of New South Wales. The highest recorded weekly total was 350 millimetres at Bundaberg in Queensland.

An upper level low brought widespread rainfall to south-eastern Queensland on October 2 2017. While there were reports of crop damage from heavy downpours and localised flooding in the region, the rainfall is likely to improve soil moisture and on farm water storages after a very dry winter. Some areas have already recorded more than twice their monthly average rainfall for October.
1.2. Temperature anomalies this week

During the week ending 3 October 2017 maximum temperatures were above average (2°C to 4°C) across most of New South Wales, Queensland, and parts of the Northern Territory. Maximum temperature anomalies were higher (4°C to 6°C) in central and south-eastern Queensland. Maximum temperatures were below average (-2°C to -6°C) in northern South Australia and the adjacent parts of the Northern Territory. Maximum temperatures were close to average for the remainder of Australia. Minimum temperatures were above average (2°C to 6°C) across much of northern and north-eastern Australia and below average (-2°C to -4°C) in isolated parts of Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales.

On 5 October 2017, the Bureau of Meteorology released a *Special Climate Statement* on the recent exceptional heat in eastern Australia. According to the report, Australia had its warmest September day on record on 22 September 2017, with New South Wales recording its warmest September day on September 23 2017, and Queensland on September 27 2017.

Maximum temperature anomalies for the week ending 3 October 2017

Minimum temperature anomalies for the week ending 3 October 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

September 2017 was drier than average across much of eastern and south-eastern Australia. September rainfall was the lowest on record for New South Wales at 86 per cent below the average. Well below average rainfall was also recorded in northern and far eastern Victoria, south-eastern South Australia, eastern Tasmania and south of the Cape York Peninsula in Queensland. Rainfall was below average between the Kimberley and western Queensland, although much of this area is seasonally dry during September.

Parts of Western Australia and central Australia recorded above average September rainfall totals. September was also wetter than average in coastal Victoria, far south-eastern South Australia, western Tasmania, and parts of Queensland’s north tropical coast.

In the cropping regions, September 2017 rainfall was well below average to severely deficient in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. In Western Australia’s cropping regions, rainfall ranged from average to well above average.

Rainfall percentiles for September 2017

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

Note: Rainfall for September 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/
1.4. Monthly soil moisture

The combination of warm and dry conditions during September 2017 has seen a decrease in upper and lower layer soil moisture levels across much of eastern and southern Australia.

Relative upper layer soil moisture for September 2017 was well below average over much of eastern, south-eastern and parts of northern Australia. In contrast, upper layer soil moisture was above average for western parts of Western Australia, isolated parts of central Australia, along the Victorian coastline and in western Tasmania. The pattern of relative upper layer soil moisture reflects September 2017 rainfall.

In the cropping regions, upper layer soil moisture ranged from well below average to extremely low in Queensland, New South Wales, parts of northern Victoria and northern South Australia. It was average in the remainder of cropping regions in Victoria and South Australia. In Western Australia upper layer soil moisture ranged from average to above average.

Modelled upper layer soil moisture for September 2017

Source: Bureau of Meteorology (Australian Water Resources Assessment Landscape model)

Note: This map shows the levels of modelled upper layer soil moisture (0 to 10 centimetres) during September 2017. This map shows how modelled soil conditions during September 2017 compare with September conditions modelled over the reference period (1911 to 2015). Dark blue areas on the maps were much wetter in September 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 lower layer soil moisture for September 2017 was well below average across most of New South Wales and Queensland, parts of eastern Victoria, eastern Tasmania and central South Australia. Lower layer soil moisture was well above average in isolated parts of Western Australia and the Northern Territory, far northern Queensland, coastal Victoria and western Tasmania.

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

**Modelled lower layer soil moisture for September 2017**

Source: Bureau of Meteorology (Australian Water Resources Assessment Landscape model)

Note: This map shows the levels of modelled lower layer soil moisture (10 centimetres to 1 metre) during September 2017. This map shows how modelled soil conditions during September 2017 compare with September conditions modelled over the reference period (1911 to 2015). Dark blue areas on the maps were much wetter in September 2017 than during the same period over the reference period. 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.
1.5. **Rainfall forecast for the next eight days**

Rainfall is forecast for central, southern and eastern Australia during the next eight days. Totals between 5 and 50 millimetres are forecast for most of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. Similar totals are forecast for south-eastern and far western Queensland, and western parts of Western Australia.

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 5 to 12 October 2017**
2. Water

2.1. Water availability

Water storage levels in the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) decreased during the week ending 5 October 2017 by 156 gigalitres (GL) to 16,662 GL and are at 74 per cent of total capacity. This is 6 percentage points or 1,312 GL less 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 5 October 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 September 2017 and the previous 12 months are summarised in the table and graph below (current at 5 October 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>
<th>Annual change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murray–Darling Basin (MDB)</td>
<td>22,559</td>
<td>16,662</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>-35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1,312</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray–Darling Basin Authority (MDBA) controlled storages</td>
<td>9,352</td>
<td>7,229</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland MDB</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>-11</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-52</td>
<td>-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Queensland</td>
<td>3,154</td>
<td>2,402</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>-135</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-221</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-east Queensland</td>
<td>3,517</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-59</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-239</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales MDB</td>
<td>13,884</td>
<td>9,750</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-197</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1,763</td>
<td>-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal New South Wales</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>-16</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-68</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria MDB</td>
<td>8,488</td>
<td>6,776</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State water storages in the Murray–Darling Basin (NSW, Victoria and Queensland)**

![Graph showing water storages in the Murray–Darling Basin](image-url)
2.3. Water allocations

On 3 October 2017 NSW DPI - Water announced allocation increases of:

- 1% for NSW Murray general security to 29%

On 2 October 2017 the Resource Manager for Northern Victoria announced seasonal determination increases of:

- 5% for Victoria Broken High Reliability to 41%
- 8% for Victoria Campaspe Low Reliability to 24%
- 10% for Victoria Goulburn High Reliability to 81%
- 10% for Victoria Loddon High Reliability to 81%
- 2% for Victoria Murray High Reliability to 100%

### Water allocations in the Murray–Darling Basin (NSW, Victoria and South Australia)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New South Wales</th>
<th>5 October 2017</th>
<th>15 September 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General security</td>
<td>High security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Murray</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Murrumbidgee</td>
<td>33%</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>12%</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>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victoria</th>
<th>Low reliability</th>
<th>High reliability</th>
<th>Low reliability</th>
<th>High reliability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Murray</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Goulburn</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Campaspe</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Loddon</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Bullarook</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Broken</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South Australia</th>
<th>Class 3a/3b</th>
<th>Class 3a/3b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 climbed in the week up to 5 October 2017 in most systems. Average prices across the whole southern system increased to $133 per ML, an increase of $10 from the same time last week. This contrasts with an average price of $122 per ML in September 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 5 October 2017. Trade activity is shown as colour density.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation trade prices, southern Murray–Darling Basin trade zones (price per ML)</th>
<th>Southern MDB</th>
<th>Victoria Goulburn</th>
<th>SA Murray</th>
<th>NSW Murrumbidgee</th>
<th>Victoria Murray</th>
<th>NSW Murray</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current week: 29/09/17 - 05/10/17</td>
<td>$132.71</td>
<td>$114.97</td>
<td>$122.00</td>
<td>$140.61</td>
<td>$140.74</td>
<td>$142.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last week: 22/09/17 - 28/09/17</td>
<td>$122.57</td>
<td>$105.38</td>
<td>$124.67</td>
<td>$129.96</td>
<td>$134.54</td>
<td>$134.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2017</td>
<td>$122.15</td>
<td>$102.41</td>
<td>$148.68</td>
<td>$127.75</td>
<td>$130.27</td>
<td>$131.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2016</td>
<td>$96.51</td>
<td>$119.58</td>
<td>$172.27</td>
<td>$64.04</td>
<td>$119.94</td>
<td>$109.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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>04-Oct</td>
<td>US$/A$</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>-1% ↓</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>1% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf</td>
<td>03-Oct</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↓</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>13% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Grains – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf</td>
<td>04-Oct</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>1% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola – Rapeseed, Europe, fob Hamburg</td>
<td>03-Oct</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>-1% ↓</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>0% ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index</td>
<td>04-Oct</td>
<td>USc/lb</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↓</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract</td>
<td>04-Sep</td>
<td>USc/lb</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>0% ●</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>-39% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool – Eastern Market Indicator</td>
<td>28-Sep</td>
<td>Ac/kg clean</td>
<td>1,522</td>
<td>1,525</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↓</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>18% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool – Western Market Indicator</td>
<td>22-Sep</td>
<td>Ac/kg clean</td>
<td>1,572</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↑</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>14% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected domestic crop indicator prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milling Wheat – ASW1, track quote, Port Adelaide, SA</td>
<td>03-Oct</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>6% ↑</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>16% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Wheat – General purpose, Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>04-Oct</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>0% ●</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>13% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Barley – Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>04-Oct</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>0% ●</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>39% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola – Portland, Vic.</td>
<td>02-Oct</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>6% ↑</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Sorghum – Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>04-Oct</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>56% ↑</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>28-Sep</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>-2% ↓</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>-29% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), Vic</td>
<td>29-Sep</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>-6% ↓</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>-11% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamb – Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator</td>
<td>28-Sep</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↑</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>&lt;1% ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), average of buyers &amp; sellers</td>
<td>22-Sep</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>-2% ↓</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>-27% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)</td>
<td>02-Oct</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>-2% ↓</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>-22% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia</td>
<td>30-Sep</td>
<td>Ac/kg lwt</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>-10% ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live sheep – Live wether (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East</td>
<td>02-Oct</td>
<td>$/head</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>0% ●</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>22% ↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

<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>Dairy – Whole milk powder</td>
<td>03-Oct</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>3,037</td>
<td>3,122</td>
<td>-3% ▼</td>
<td>2,681</td>
<td>13% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy – Skim milk powder</td>
<td>03-Oct</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>1,895</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>-1% ▼</td>
<td>2,209</td>
<td>-14% ▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy – Cheddar cheese</td>
<td>03-Oct</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>4,109</td>
<td>4,032</td>
<td>2% ▲</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>20% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat</td>
<td>03-Oct</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>6,504</td>
<td>6,764</td>
<td>-4% ▼</td>
<td>4,954</td>
<td>31% ▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 3 October 2017

- World coarse grains indicator price
  US corn No. 2, fob Gulf
  Week ended 4 October 2017

- World canola indicator price
  Europe fob Hamburg
  Week ended 3 October 2017

- World cotton indicator price
  Cotlook ‘A’ index
  Week ended 4 October 2017
2.6. Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

- Whole milk powder price
  - 3 October 2017

- Skim milk powder price
  - 3 October 2017

- Cheddar cheese price
  - 3 October 2017

- Anhydrous milk fat price
  - 3 October 2017
2.7. Selected domestic crop indicator prices

- Grain sorghum indicator price
  - Sydney, NSW
  - Week ended 4 October 2017

- Feed barley indicator price
  - Sydney, NSW
  - Week ended 4 October 2017

- Feed wheat indicator price
  - General Purpose, Sydney, NSW
  - Week ended 4 October 2017

- Milling wheat indicator price
  - ASW1, track quote, Port Adelaide, SA
  - Week ended 3 October 2017
2.8. Selected domestic livestock indicator prices

- Eastern Young Cattle Indicator
  - Week ended 28 September 2017

- Mutton indicator price in Victoria
  - (18–24 kg fat score 2–3)
  - Week ended 29 September 2017

- Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator
  - Week ended 28 September 2017

- Pig indicator price Eastern Seaboard
  - (60.1–75 kg)
  - Week ended 22 September 2017
2.9. Selected fruit and vegetable prices – week ended 29 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