Summary of key issues

- During the week ending 28 February 2018 rainfall was mainly recorded in western, northern and eastern Australia and isolated parts of southern Australia.
- Maximum and minimum temperatures were generally average across most of Australia during the week ending 27 February 2018.
- Rainfall during February 2018 was below average through large areas of central and south-eastern Australia. In contrast, February 2018 rainfall was above average to extremely high in parts of south-eastern Queensland and New South Wales and across much of Western Australia.
- Summer 2017–2018 rainfall was severely deficient to extremely low through large areas of central and western Queensland and adjacent areas of South Australia, the Northern Territory and northern New South Wales. In contrast, rainfall was well above average to extremely high in southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria, the Top End of the Northern Territory and large areas of Western Australia and western South Australia.
- Relative upper layer soil moisture for February 2018 was well above average across large areas of south-east Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia and adjacent parts of the Northern Territory and South Australia.
- The climate outlook for March to May 2018 indicates that there are higher chances of drier conditions for large parts of central Australia, including northern and eastern Western Australia, the southern and central Northern Territory, South Australia and western parts of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.
- During the next eight days, rainfall is expected mainly in north-eastern Australia, and in some areas of western and eastern Australia. A series of troughs and low pressure systems will bring rainfall exceeding 400 millimetres for northern Queensland.
- Water storage levels in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) decreased during the week ending 1 March 2018 by 203 gigalitres (GL) to 12,670 GL and are at 56 per cent of total capacity. This is 16 percentage points or 3,534 GL less than at the same time last year.
- Allocation prices in the southern Murray–Darling Basin increased in the week ending 1 March 2018 to $107 per ML. This is an increase of $4 from the same time last week.

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1. Climate

1.1. Rainfall this week

During the week ending 28 February 2018 rainfall was mainly recorded in western, northern and eastern Australia and isolated parts of southern Australia. Widespread thunderstorms brought rainfall totals exceeding 150 millimetres to the Kimberley region of Western Australia, the Top End of the Northern Territory and northern and south-eastern Queensland. Rainfall totals exceeding 50 millimetres were recorded in eastern New South Wales and Victoria, much of Queensland, western Tasmania, and parts of southern and central Western Australia. Through central Australia little to no rainfall was received. The highest recorded weekly total was 454 millimetres at Townsville in north Queensland.

Rainfall for the week ending 28 February 2018
1.2. Temperature anomalies this week

For the week ending 27 February 2018, maximum and minimum temperatures were generally average across most of Australia. Maximum temperatures were slightly above average (2°C to 6°C) around central Australia, and below average (-2°C to -6°C) in southern Western Australia. Minimum temperatures were slightly above average (2°C to 4°C) across some parts of the Northern Territory and south-eastern Australia.

Maximum temperature anomalies for the week ending 27 February 2018

Minimum temperature anomalies for the week ending 27 February 2018

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

Rainfall during February 2018 was below average through large areas of central and south-eastern Australia. Monthly totals were extremely low to below average for most of western Queensland and adjacent areas of South Australia and the Northern Territory, and western New South Wales and Victoria. In contrast, rainfall was above average in parts of south-eastern Queensland and New South Wales. Much of northern and southern Western Australia recorded extremely high rainfall in February 2018.

In cropping regions, February 2018 rainfall was extremely high in Queensland and eastern Western Australia. Rainfall was average in northern New South Wales, central South Australia, and western parts of Western Australia. It was well below average in southern New South Wales, Victoria, and eastern South Australia.

Rainfall percentiles for February 2018

Source: Bureau of Meteorology
Note: Rainfall for February 2018 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. Seasonal rainfall

Summer 2017–2018 rainfall was severely deficient to extremely low through large areas of central and western Queensland and adjacent areas of South Australia, the Northern Territory and northern New South Wales. South-east South Australia and western Victoria also recorded below average rainfall. In contrast, rainfall was well above average to extremely high in southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria, the Top End of the Northern Territory and large areas of Western Australia and western South Australia.

Summer rainfall in cropping regions was generally average in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, and above average in Western Australia.

Rainfall percentiles for summer 2017–2018 (1 December 2017 to 28 February 2018)

Source: Bureau of Meteorology
Note: Rainfall for December 2017 to February 2018 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/
1.5. Monthly soil moisture

Relative upper layer soil moisture for February 2018 was well above average across large areas of south-east Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia and adjacent parts of the Northern Territory and South Australia. In contrast, it was below average in New South Wales, Victoria, and western and northern Queensland. It was close to average across the remainder of the country. The pattern of relative upper layer soil moisture reflects February 2018 rainfall.

In cropping regions, upper layer soil moisture was above average in most of Queensland, South Australia and eastern Western Australia. It was average or below average in New South Wales, Victoria and the western half of Western Australia.

**Modelled upper layer soil moisture for February 2018**

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 February 2018. This map shows how modelled soil conditions during February 2018 compare with February conditions modelled over the reference period (1911 to 2015). Dark blue areas on the maps were much wetter in February 2018 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 February 2018 was well above average in the western half of Australia, while the eastern half of Australia was generally below average.

In cropping regions, lower layer soil moisture was mostly close to average in Queensland, eastern Victoria and central South Australia. It was well above average in Western Australia, and well below average in New South Wales, western Victoria and eastern South Australian cropping regions.

Modelled lower layer soil moisture for February 2018

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 February 2018. This map shows how modelled soil conditions during February 2018 compare with February conditions modelled over the reference period (1911 to 2015). Dark blue areas on the maps were much wetter in February 2018 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.
1.6. National Climate Outlook

The rainfall and temperature outlooks presented below show the likelihood, represented as a percentage, of experiencing wetter or drier (and warmer or cooler) than median climatic conditions for the given outlook periods. Climate outlooks are generated by the Predictive Climate Ocean Atmosphere Model for Australia (POAMA), a dynamical (physics-based) climate model developed by the Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric research division.

For further information, go to http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ahead/about/

A weak and short-lived La Niña continues its decline, with a return to neutral conditions expected in autumn. In the past, the breakdown of weak La Niña events has seen drier conditions during autumn.

Rainfall during March 2018 is more likely to be below the median across most of Australia, with the highest chances in Western Australia, South Australia, the Northern Territory, and the western parts of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. North-eastern New South Wales and south-eastern Queensland is more likely to record above the median rainfall during this time (Bureau of Meteorology ‘National Climate Outlook’, 28 February 2018).

**Chance of exceeding the median rainfall March 2018**
The rainfall outlook for March to May 2018 indicates that there are higher chances of drier conditions for large parts of central Australia, including northern and eastern Western Australia, southern and central Northern Territory, South Australia and western parts of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. The rest of Australia has roughly equal chances of a wetter or drier than normal three months (Bureau of Meteorology ‘National Climate Outlook’, 28 February 2018).

![Chance of exceeding the median rainfall March to May 2018](image-url)
The temperature outlook for March to May 2018 indicates that maximum temperatures are likely to be warmer than average for most of Australia, with the exception of eastern New South Wales and south-eastern Queensland which have roughly equal chances of a warmer or cooler than average three months. Minimum temperatures are likely to be warmer than average for the north-eastern, central and southern parts of Australia. The north-west and parts of the east have roughly equal chances of warmer or cooler than average nights. (Bureau of Meteorology ‘National Climate Outlook’, 28 February 2018).

**Chance of exceeding the median maximum temperature March to May 2018**

![Map showing chance of exceeding the median maximum temperature March to May 2018](image1)

**Chance of exceeding the median minimum temperature March to May 2018**

![Map showing chance of exceeding the median minimum temperature March to May 2018](image2)
1.7. Rainfall forecast for the next eight days

Rainfall is expected in north-eastern Australia, and in some areas of western and eastern Australia, during the next eight days. A series of troughs and low pressure systems will bring rainfall exceeding 400 millimetres for northern Queensland and totals between 50 and 200 millimetres for most of Queensland. Rainfall totals between 10 and 50 millimetres are predicted for north-eastern New South Wales, north-eastern South Australia, eastern and northern parts of the Northern Territory and western and northern 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 1 to 8 March 2018

1.8. El Niño–Southern Oscillation Update

La Niña continues its decline, with the central tropical Pacific Ocean warming over the past fortnight. Most models indicate a return to neutral conditions is likely early in the southern autumn.

The decline of this La Niña is evident in oceanic and atmospheric patterns, with several indicators recently returning to levels more consistent with a neutral ENSO phase. Sea surface temperatures are very close to neutral levels, cloudiness near the Date Line has increased, and trade winds are generally near normal across the equatorial Pacific. However, the current pulse of the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) has been strong, and the effects of wind variations associated with it are likely to have amplified the decline. As the MJO progresses east, its effect will reverse, meaning some La Niña indicators are likely to strengthen briefly.

Four of eight international climate models surveyed by the Bureau maintain La Niña values through March. By May, only one model still exceeds La Niña thresholds. For July, all eight are within the neutral range. This ENSO event has had relatively little effect on Australian rainfall patterns over the 2017–18 summer.
2. Water

2.1. Water availability

Water storage levels in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) decreased during the week ending 1 March 2018 by 203 gigalitres (GL) to 12,670 GL and are at 56 per cent of total capacity. This is 16 percentage points or 3,534 GL less than at the same time last year.

Information on water available in dams used for irrigation in the Murray–Darling Basin from 1 January 2001 to 1 March 2018 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 February 2018 and the previous 12 months are summarised in the table and graph below (current at 1 March 2018).

<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>12,670</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>−1,047</td>
<td>−5</td>
<td>−3,534</td>
<td>−16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray–Darling Basin Authority (MDBA)</td>
<td>9,352</td>
<td>5,707</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>−458</td>
<td>−5</td>
<td>−1,016</td>
<td>−11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland MDB</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>−3</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Queensland</td>
<td>3,154</td>
<td>2,921</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South–east Queensland</td>
<td>3,517</td>
<td>2,235</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales MDB</td>
<td>13,884</td>
<td>6,040</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>−817</td>
<td>−6</td>
<td>−3,614</td>
<td>−26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal New South Wales</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>−24</td>
<td>−2</td>
<td>−129</td>
<td>−12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria MDB</td>
<td>8,488</td>
<td>6,553</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>−240</td>
<td>−3</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

[Graph showing water storages from 2003 to 2019 for New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, with some data points around −100% indicating below-average storage levels.]
## 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 and charts.

| Water allocations in the Murray–Darling Basin (NSW, Victoria and South Australia) |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| **Allocations at** | **1 March 2018** | **15 February 2018** |
| **New South Wales** | **General security** | **High security** | **General security** | **High security** |
| NSW Murray | 49% | 97% | 49% | 97% |
| NSW Murrumbidgee | 34% | 95% | 34% | 95% |
| NSW Lower Darling | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| NSW Macquarie and Cuddegong | 38% | 100% | 38% | 100% |
| NSW Hunter | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| NSW Lachlan | 2% | 100% | 2% | 100% |
| NSW Lower Namoi | 7% | 100% | 7% | 100% |
| NSW Upper Namoi | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| NSW Gwydir | 18% | 100% | 18% | 100% |
| NSW Border Rivers | 100%(a)/19.62%(b) | 100% | 100%(a)/19.62%(b) | 100% |
| NSW Peel | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| **Victoria** | **Low reliability** | **High reliability** | **Low reliability** | **High reliability** |
| Victoria Murray | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Victoria Goulburn | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Victoria Campaspe | 55% | 100% | 55% | 100% |
| Victoria Loddon | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Victoria Bullarook | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Victoria Broken | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| **South Australia** | **Class 3a/3b** | **Class 3a/3b** |
| South Australia Murray | 100% | 100% |
Select water allocation percentages in the southern Murray–Darling Basin
2.4. Water markets

Allocation prices in the southern Murray–Darling Basin increased in the week ending 1 March 2018 to $107 per ML. This is an increase of $4 from the same time last week. This contrasts with an average price of $105 in February across the whole southern MDB, and $42 during the same time last year.

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 1 March 2018. 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: 23/02/18 – 01/03/18                  | $107.29       | $88.01           | $106.57    | $142.05         | $107.55         | $106.69     |
| Last week: 16/02/18 – 22/02/18                     | $103.10       | $81.91           | $109.54    | $140.08         | $106.78         | $109.13     |
| February 2018                                      | $105.14       | $82.04           | $112.90    | $130.85         | $108.25         | $108.52     |
| February 2017                                      | $41.86        | $50.76           | $54.28     | $21.49          | $49.71          | $43.83      |
## 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>28-Feb</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>27-Feb</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Grains – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf</td>
<td>28-Feb</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola – Rapeseed, Europe, fob Hamburg</td>
<td>27-Feb</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index</td>
<td>28-Feb</td>
<td>USc/lb</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract</td>
<td>28-Feb</td>
<td>USc/lb</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>-31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool – Eastern Market Indicator</td>
<td>22-Feb</td>
<td>Ac/kg clean</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1,449</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool – Western Market Indicator</td>
<td>23-Feb</td>
<td>Ac/kg clean</td>
<td>1,895</td>
<td>1,879</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected domestic crop indicator prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milling Wheat – ASW1, track quote, Port Adelaide, SA</td>
<td>27-Feb</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Wheat – General purpose, Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>28-Feb</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Barley – Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>28-Feb</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola – Portland, Vic.</td>
<td>26-Feb</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Sorghum – Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>28-Feb</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>41%</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>22-Feb</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), Vic</td>
<td>23-Feb</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>-13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamb – Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator</td>
<td>22-Feb</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), average of buyers &amp; sellers</td>
<td>16-Feb</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>-22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)</td>
<td>26-Feb</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>-28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia</td>
<td>24-Feb</td>
<td>Ac/kg lwt</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live sheep – Live wether (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East</td>
<td>26-Feb</td>
<td>$/head</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>20%</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>20-Feb</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>3,246</td>
<td>3,226</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>3,189</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy – Skim milk powder</td>
<td>20-Feb</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>1,832</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>2,574</td>
<td>-29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy – Cheddar cheese</td>
<td>20-Feb</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>3,686</td>
<td>3,739</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>3,590</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat</td>
<td>20-Feb</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>6,458</td>
<td>6,581</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>5,693</td>
<td>13%</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 27 February 2018

- **World coarse grains indicator price**
  - US corn No. 2, fob Gulf
  - Week ended 28 February 2018

- **World canola indicator price**
  - Europe fob Hamburg
  - Week ended 27 February 2018

- **World cotton indicator price**
  - Cotlook ‘A’ index
  - Week ended 28 February 2018
2.6. Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

Whole milk powder price
20 February 2018

Skim milk powder price
20 February 2018

Anhydrous milk fat price
20 February 2018

Cheddar cheese price
20 February 2018
2.7. Selected domestic crop indicator prices

- **Grain sorghum indicator price**
  - Sydney, NSW
  - Week ended 28 February 2018

- **Feed barley indicator price**
  - Sydney, NSW
  - Week ended 28 February 2018

- **General wheat indicator price**
  - General Purpose, Sydney, NSW
  - Week ended 28 February 2018

- **Milling wheat indicator price**
  - ASW1, track quote, Port Adelaide, SA
  - Week ended 27 February 2018
2.8. Selected domestic livestock indicator prices

Eastern Young Cattle Indicator
Week ended 22 February 2018

Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator
Week ended 22 February 2018

Mutton indicator price in Victoria
(18–24 kg fat score 2–3)
Week ended 23 February 2018

Pig indicator price Eastern Seaboard
(60.1–75 kg)
Week ended 16 February 2018
2.9. Selected fruit and vegetable prices – week ended 24 February 2018

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