Summary of key issues

- Rainfall was recorded across winter cropping regions in Western Australia and the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia during the week ending 26 June 2019. These falls are likely to support crop germination and growth and have improved soil moisture levels in these regions.

- Cropping regions in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the remainder of South Australia recorded little to no rainfall during the week ending 26 June 2019.

- Indian Ocean temperature forecasts indicate that a positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is expected to persist through winter and into spring. A positive IOD at this time of year typically brings drier conditions to much of southern and central Australia.

- Across Australia’s winter cropping regions, the 8-day rainfall forecast indicates moderate falls of between 5 and 25 millimetres for most cropping regions in Victoria, southern New South Wales, Western Australia and South Australia. Little to no rainfall is expected in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland cropping regions.

- Water storage levels in the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) increased between 19 June and 25 June 2019 by 55 gigalitres (GL). Current volume of water held in storage is 8,865 GL which represents 35% of total capacity. This is 34% or 4,652 GL less than at the same time last year.

- Allocation prices in the southern Murray-Darling Basin decreased from $541 per ML in the week ending 10 June 2019 to $524 per ML in the week ending 17 June 2019. Water volume traded remains low as we approach the end of the current water season and water demand declines.
1. Climate

1.1. Rainfall this week

During the week ending 26 June 2019 rainfall was recorded across western Australia, and scattered areas of south-eastern and southern Australia. Little to rainfall was recorded across the rest of Australia.

Rainfall totals of between 5 to 50 millimetres were recorded across winter cropping regions in Western Australia and the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia during the week ending 26 June 2019. Following on from favourable rain in the start of June, these falls are likely to support crop germination and growth and have improved soil moisture levels in these regions.

Cropping regions in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the remainder of South Australia recorded little to no rainfall during the week ending 26 June 2019. Large areas of the winter cropping region in central and northern New South Wales and southern Queensland have received less than 50 millimetres of rainfall since the start of April. These low rainfall totals are less than 40% of long-term average for this time of year and will be significantly limiting crop prospects in affected regions.
1.2. Temperature anomalies this week

For the week ending 25 June 2019, maximum and minimum temperatures were 2°C to 4°C above average across western Australia. In contrast, across much of eastern and central Australia, maximum and minimum temperatures were -2°C to -6°C and -2°C to -8°C below average respectively. Average (-2°C to 2°C) minimum and maximum temperatures were recorded across the remainder of the country.

Maximum temperature anomalies for the week ending 25 June 2019

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. National Climate Outlook

The rainfall and temperature outlooks presented here 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. These climate outlooks are generated by ACCESS-S (Australian Community Climate Earth-System Simulator—Seasonal). ACCESS-S is the Bureau of Meteorology’s dynamical (physics-based) weather and climate model used for monthly, seasonal and longer-lead climate outlooks.

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

The Bureau of Meteorology’s ENSO Outlook has been reset to INACTIVE. This does not mean the chance of El Niño is zero, but that ENSO-neutral is now the most likely outcome for the remainder of 2019 following a return to neutral sea surface temperatures values in the tropical Pacific Ocean. A positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is likely underway and is expected to be the dominant driver of climatic condition in Australia during winter and spring. A positive IOD typically brings below average winter–spring rainfall to southern and central Australia, and warmer days for southern Australia.

The current state of the key climate drivers mean that higher than average pressure is more likely over southern and eastern Australia. This can act to suppress cloud formation and to keep cold fronts further south than normal, thereby reducing rainfall for the southern states.

The latest rainfall outlook released by the Bureau of Meteorology suggests that a drier than average July is more likely for parts of eastern New South Wales, southern Queensland and south-west Western Australia. There is no strong shift towards a wetter or drier than average July for the remainder of the country (Bureau of Meteorology ‘National Climate Outlook’, 27 June 2019).

Chance of exceeding the median rainfall July 2019
The Bureau of Meteorology’s climate outlooks are given as a probability (or chance) of exceeding a specified rainfall or temperature threshold. In the case of the Bureau’s rainfall outlook, it is provided as the chance of rainfall being above median, expressed as a percentage. While this probabilistic forecast indicates that the chance of exceeding median rainfall is quite low in some parts of Australia, it does not mean that these areas will receive no rainfall during July to September 2019.

The rainfall outlook for July to September 2019 indicates that a drier than average 3-months is more likely across much of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and parts of Western Australia, south-eastern South Australia and north of the Northern Territory. Across the remainder of the country, there is no strong shift towards a wetter or drier than average three months (Bureau of Meteorology ‘National Climate Outlook’, 27 June 2019).

Chance of exceeding the median rainfall July to September 2019
There is a significant chance that areas that are less likely to exceed median rainfall will receive rainfall sufficient to sustain crop and pasture production through the low evapotranspiration months of winter where successful establishment has occurred.

In cropping regions, for example, there is a 75% chance of receiving between 25 and 100 millimetres across much of New South Wales and Victoria between July and September 2019. There is a similar probability of receiving between 50 and 200 millimetres for most cropping regions in South Australia and Western Australia.

Across Queensland, there is a 75% chance of receiving between 10 and 50 millimetres. In areas with low soil moisture, these probable low three-month rainfall totals are unlikely to be sufficient to sustain substantial crop and pasture production.

Rainfall totals that have a 75% chance of occurring July to September 2019
The temperature outlook for July to September 2019 indicates that daytime temperatures are more likely to be warmer than average for the north-eastern half of the country. Night-time temperatures are also likely to be warmer than average for much of northern Australia and parts of the eastern coast, with average minimum temperatures forecast for the remainder of Australia. The forecast drier than average conditions and dry soils could bring more cloud-free nights, increasing the risk of frost in susceptible areas (Bureau of Meteorology ‘National Climate Outlook’, 27 June 2019).

**Chance of exceeding the median maximum temperature July to September 2019**

![Map of Australia showing chance of exceeding the median maximum temperature July to September 2019]

**Chance of exceeding the median minimum temperature July to September 2019**

![Map of Australia showing chance of exceeding the median minimum temperature July to September 2019]
1.4. Rainfall forecast for the next eight days

During the next eight days, rainfall is expected across south-western, southern and eastern Australia. Rainfall totals of between 10 and 25 millimetres are forecast for parts of southern New South Wales, Victoria, the far south-west of Western Australia, south-eastern South Australia and Tasmania. Rainfall in excess of 25 millimetres is forecast for central Victoria, the south-west coast of Western Australia and western Tasmania.

In cropping regions, rainfall of between 5 and 25 millimetres is expected across southern New South Wales, Victoria, eastern and central Western Australia and South Australia. Lighter falls of between 1 and 5 millimetres are expected in central New South Wales, eastern and central Queensland cropping regions, and the remaining cropping regions in Western Australia. Little to no rainfall is expected in the northern New South Wales and southern Queensland cropping regions.

Total forecast rainfall (mm) for the period 27 June to 4 July 2019

©Commonwealth of Australia 2019, Australian Bureau of Meteorology
Issued: 27/06/2019

Note: This rainfall forecast is produced from computer models. As the model outputs are not altered by weather forecasters, it is important to check local forecasts and warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology.
2. Water

2.1. Water markets – current week

Water storage in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 55 gigalitres (GL) between 19 June and 25 June 2019. The current volume of water held in storage is 8,865 GL, which represents 35% of total capacity. This is 34% or 4,652 GL less than at the same time last year.


Allocation prices in the southern Murray-Darling Basin decreased, moving from $541 per ML in the week ending 10 June 2019 to $524 per ML in the week ending 17 June 2019. Water volume traded remains low as we approach the end of the current water season and water demand declines.

Surface water trade activity, Southern Murray–Darling Basin

To access the full, interactive, weekly water dashboard, which contains the latest and historical water storage, water market and water allocation information, please visit http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/publications/weekly_update/weekly-update-270619

Note: The trades shown reflect estimated market activity and do not encompass all registered trades. The price line reflects value weighted average prices for the entire southern Murray-Darling Basin. Data shown is current as at 25 June 2019, and encompasses water activity until 17 June 2019. ABARES has changed the data source for this output. Data is now sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology water dashboard.
### 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>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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Dollar – AUD/USD Exchange Rate</td>
<td>26-Jun</td>
<td>US$/A$</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0% ●</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>-7% ↓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf</td>
<td>25-Jun</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>&lt;1% ▼</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>-3% ▼</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Grains – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf</td>
<td>26-Jun</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1% ↑</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>25% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola – Rapeseed, Europe, fob Hamburg</td>
<td>25-Jun</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>2% ↑</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>6% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index</td>
<td>26-Jun</td>
<td>USc/lb</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>&lt;1% ▼</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>-18% ▼</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract</td>
<td>26-Jun</td>
<td>USc/lb</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>-3% ▼</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>3% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool – Eastern Market Indicator</td>
<td>20-Jun</td>
<td>Ac/kg clean</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td>1,823</td>
<td>-3% ▼</td>
<td>2,073</td>
<td>-15% ▼</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool – Western Market Indicator</td>
<td>14-Jun</td>
<td>Ac/kg clean</td>
<td>1,937</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>2,188</td>
<td>-11% ▼</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected domestic crop indicator prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milling Wheat – ASW1, track quote, Port Adelaide, SA</td>
<td>25-Jun</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>-4% ▼</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>-4% ▼</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Wheat – General purpose, Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>26-Jun</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>0% ●</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>1% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Barley – Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>26-Jun</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>0% ●</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>4% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola – Portland, Vic.</td>
<td>29-Oct</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>11% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Sorghum – Sydney, NSW</td>
<td>26-Jun</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>0% ●</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>-13% ▼</td>
<td></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator</td>
<td>20-Jun</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>4% ↑</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>2% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), Vic</td>
<td>21-Jun</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>-3% ▼</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>11% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamb – Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator</td>
<td>20-Jun</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>5% ↑</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>36% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), average of buyers &amp; sellers</td>
<td>14-Jun</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>&lt;1% ▼</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>39% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)</td>
<td>24-Jun</td>
<td>Ac/kg cwt</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>&lt;1% ▼</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>82% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia</td>
<td>22-Jun</td>
<td>Ac/kg lwt</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>0% ●</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>5% ↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live sheep – Live wether (Mucchea WA saleryard) to Middle East</td>
<td>13-May</td>
<td>$/head</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>23% ↑</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>42% ↑</td>
<td></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>18-Jun</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>3,006</td>
<td>3,138</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>3,189</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy – Skim milk powder</td>
<td>18-Jun</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>2,358</td>
<td>2,436</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>2,003</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy – Cheddar cheese</td>
<td>18-Jun</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>3,781</td>
<td>3,950</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>3,847</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat</td>
<td>18-Jun</td>
<td>US$/t</td>
<td>5,530</td>
<td>5,752</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>6,060</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- World wheat indicator price
  US No. 2, hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf
  Week ended 25 June 2019

- World coarse grains indicator price
  US corn No. 2, fob Gulf
  Week ended 26 June 2019

- World canola indicator price
  Europe fob Hamburg
  Week ended 25 June 2019

- World cotton indicator price
  Cotlook ‘A’ index
  Week ended 26 June 2019
3.2. Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

Whole milk powder price
18 June 2019

Skim milk powder price
18 June 2019

Cheddar cheese price
18 June 2019

Anhydrous milk fat price
18 June 2019
3.3. Selected domestic crop indicator prices

Grain sorghum indicator price
Sydney, NSW
Week ended 26 June 2019

Feed barley indicator price
Sydney, NSW
Week ended 26 June 2019

Feed wheat indicator price
General Purpose, Sydney, NSW
Week ended 26 June 2019

Milling wheat indicator price
ASW1, track quote, Port Adelaide, SA
Week ended 25 June 2019
3.4. Selected domestic livestock indicator prices

[Graphs showing selected domestic livestock indicator prices for different commodities and weeks]
### 3.5. Selected fruit and vegetable prices – week ended 27 June 2019

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

![Graph showing weekly wholesale prices for blueberry, pineapple (smoothleaf), watermelon (seedless) & banana (cavendish)](image1)

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

![Graph showing weekly wholesale prices for kiwifruit (hayward), strawberry, apple (royal gala) & avocado (hass)](image2)

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

![Graph showing weekly wholesale prices for onion (brown), cauliflower, potato (white, brushed) & tomato (field gourmet)](image3)

#### Weekly wholesale prices for broccoli, lettuce (iceberg), pumpkin (grey bulk) & bean (round stringless)

![Graph showing weekly wholesale prices for broccoli, lettuce (iceberg), pumpkin (grey bulk) & bean (round stringless)](image4)
4. 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