Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
ABARES

Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update

No. 22/2022

9 June 2022

Summary of key issues

- For the week ending 8 June 2022, low-pressure systems and cold fronts brought rainfall to southern and eastern parts of the country, while a north-west cloud band resulted in rainfall for north-western and central Australia. High-pressure systems dominated south-western Australia bringing clear, dry conditions (see Section 1.1).
- Planting of winter crops is well-advanced across most southern growing regions, with rainfall across south-eastern Australia this week supporting the germination and establishment of crops. However, this rainfall has likely prevented field access for remaining planting activity and post emergent weed management. Despite the dry conditions across northern New South Wales and Queensland last week, this week's rainfall coupled with above average to very much above average soil moisture levels, has likely prevented growers from completing the harvest of summer crops and planting of winter crops.
- The 2021–22 La Niña event is slowly weakening in the tropical Pacific, with oceanic indicators, particularly in the western half of the tropical Pacific, returning to near-average values. La Niña events are typically associated with above average rainfall across large parts of eastern Australia during winter. The IOD is currently neutral. All international climate models surveyed by the Bureau of Meteorology indicate a negative IOD event could develop during early to mid-winter. A negative IOD increases the chances of above average winter–spring rainfall for much of Australia (see Section 1.2).
- The outlook for July 2022 indicates that there is a 75% chance of rainfall totals between 10 and 50 millimetres across New South Wales, south-east Queensland, Victoria, southern South Australia, the southwest of Western Australia and Tasmania. Rainfall totals in excess of 100 millimetres are expected across alpine regions of New South Wales and Victoria, as well as the far southwest of Western Australia and western Tasmania (see Section 1.3).
- Over the 8-days to 16 June 2022, a trough and nearby low-pressure system in the south-west, along with cold onshore winds in the south-east, are forecast to bring light to moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, high pressure systems are expected to bring mostly dry conditions to remaining parts of the country. If realised, the forecast rainfall for Western Australia follows a number of weeks without rainfall, with soil moisture levels beginning to drop to below average for this time of year (see Section 1.4).
- Water storage in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 287 gigalitres (GL) between 1 June 2022 and 8 June 2022. The current volume of water held in storage is 21,783 GL, which represents 86 of total capacity. This is 45% or 6,701 GL more than at the same time last year.
- Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from $18 per ML on 27 May 2022 to $21 per ML on 3 June 2022. Prices are lower in the Murrumbidgee and regions above the Barmah choke due to the binding of the Murrumbidgee export limit and Barmah choke trade constraint.

1. Climate

1.1. Rainfall this week

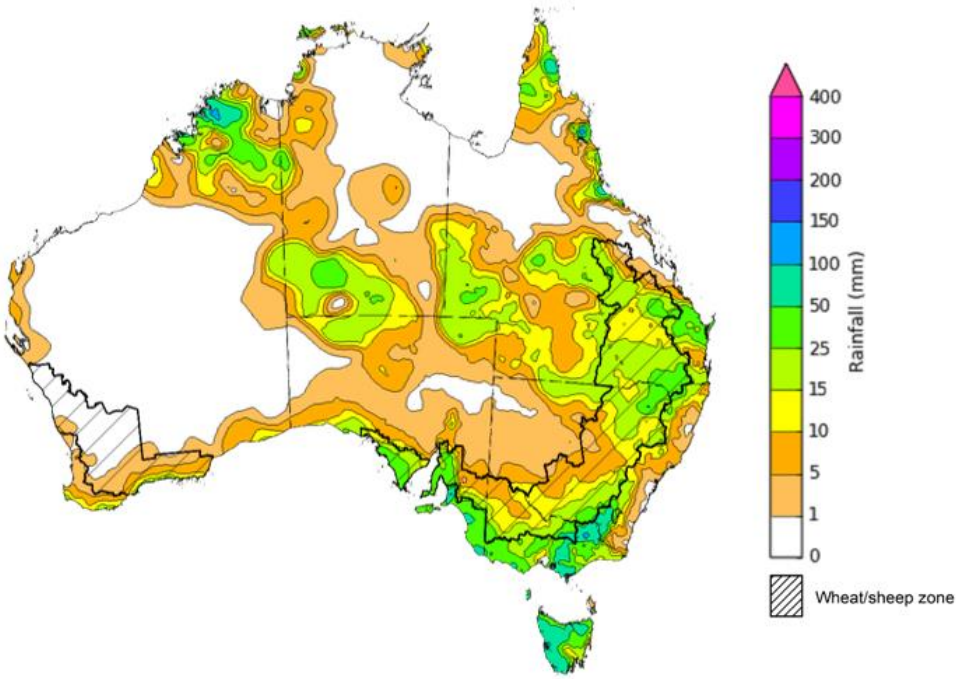
For the week ending 8 June 2022, low-pressure systems and cold fronts brought rainfall to southern and eastern parts of the country, while a north-west cloud band resulted in rainfall for north-western and central Australia. High-pressure systems dominated south-western Australia bringing clear, dry conditions.

Rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres were recorded across parts of southern and northern New South Wales and South Australia, most of Victoria, northern and far southern parts of Western Australia, large area of southern and parts of northern Queensland, parts of the south of the Northern Territory and eastern Tasmania. Rainfall totals in excess of 50 millimetres were recorded in alpine areas of New South Wales and Victoria, isolates areas of the far south of South Australia, the north-west of Western Australia and much of Tasmania. Remaining parts of Australia received little to no rainfall.

In cropping regions, rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres were recorded across southern and northern New South Wales, southern and eastern Victoria, central and western South Australia, and most of Queensland. Little to no rainfall was recorded across remaining cropping regions in New South Wales, north-western Victoria, eastern South Australia and most of Western Australia.

Planting of winter crops is well-advanced across most southern growing regions, with rainfall across south-eastern Australia this week supporting the germination and establishment of crops. As a result of the back-to-back rainfall events, soil moisture levels across many cropping regions in the south-east remain above average to well-above average. This rainfall has likely prevented field access for remaining planting activity and post emergent weed management. Despite the dry conditions across northern New South Wales and Queensland last week, this week's rainfall coupled with above average to very much above average soil moisture levels, has likely prevented growers from completing the harvest of summer crops and planting of winter crops.

Rainfall for the week ending 8 June 2022



 Issued: 8/6/2022

Note: The rainfall analyses and associated maps utilise data contained in the Bureau of Meteorology climate database, the Australian Data Archive for Meteorology (ADAM). The analyses are initially produced automatically from real-time data with limited quality control. They are intended to provide a general overview of rainfall across Australia as quickly as possible after the observations are received. For further information go to http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/rainfall/

1.2. Climate Drivers

Throughout winter, the climate drivers with the largest potential impact on Australia's climate patterns are the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO), the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) and the Southern Annular Mode (SAM). These climate drivers are likely to influence pasture growth across southern Australia and the germination and growth for winter crops.

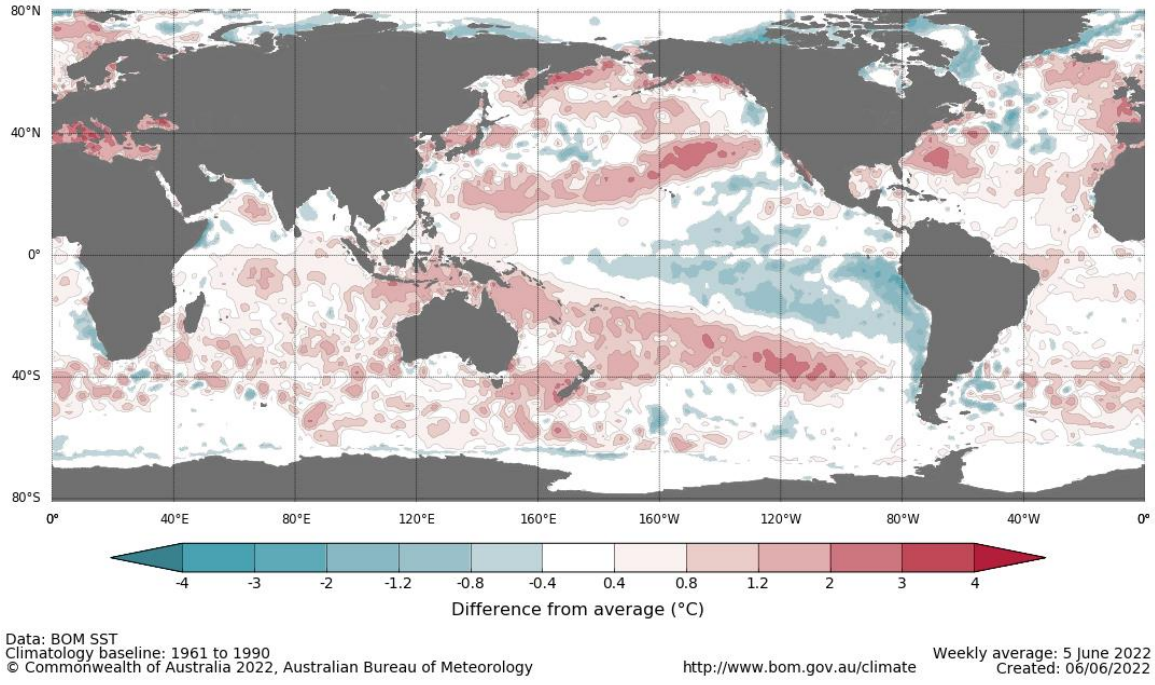
The 2021–22 La Niña event is slowly weakening in the tropical Pacific, with oceanic indicators, particularly in the western half of the tropical Pacific, returning to near-average values. However, some atmospheric indicators remain above La Niña thresholds, meaning La Niña's influence continues. La Niña events are typically associated with above average rainfall across large parts of eastern Australia during winter. Even as the event weakens, it is expected to continue influencing climate patterns in Australia over the coming months.

The IOD is currently neutral. All international climate models surveyed by the Bureau of Meteorology indicate a negative IOD event could develop during early to mid-winter. A negative IOD increases the chances of above average winter–spring rainfall for much of Australia.

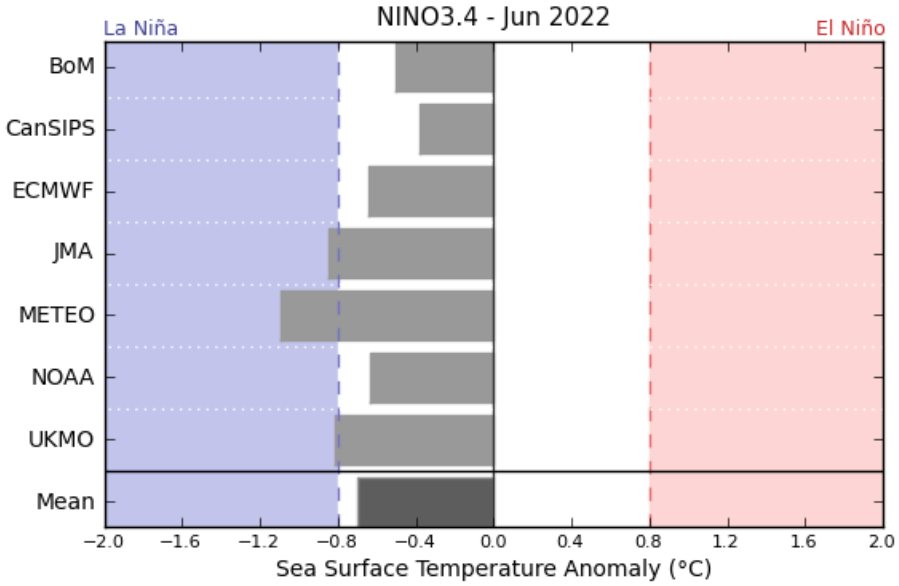
The Southern Annular Mode (SAM) index is currently positive but is expected to return to neutral values for at least the next two weeks. Neutral SAM conditions typically has little influence on Australian rainfall.

Compared to two weeks ago, tropical Pacific Ocean sea surface temperatures (SST) have warmed, particularly in the western half of the tropical Pacific, returning to near-average values. Meanwhile, warm SST anomalies throughout the Maritime Continent have strengthened slightly. Warmer than average sea surface temperatures around much of Australia are likely to be contributing to wetter outlooks over the coming months, and the forecast sea surface temperature pattern in the tropical Pacific still favours average to above average winter rainfall for eastern Australia.

Difference from average sea surface temperature observations 30 May to 5 June 2022



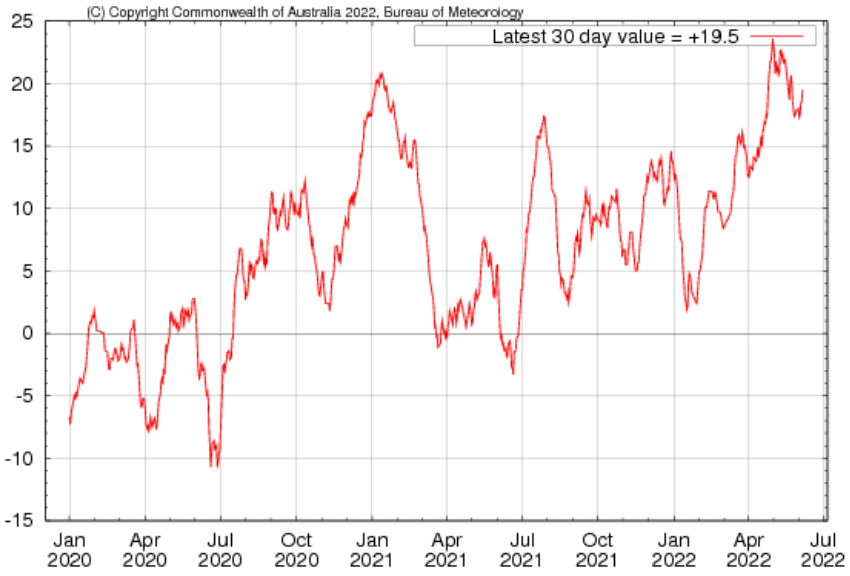
International climate model outlooks for the NINO 3.4 region in July 2022



 Issued: 7/6/2022

Most climate models surveyed by the Bureau of Meteorology indicate a return to neutral ENSO conditions (neither El Niño nor La Niña) during the southern hemisphere winter. Two models suggest La Niña values could persist throughout winter and into spring, but the majority maintain neutral-ENSO through to at least September. ENSO events are usually most active throughout spring and summer, then decay and return to neutral conditions in autumn. For the period ending 5 June 2022, the 30-day SOI value was +18.6 and the 90-day SOI value was +17.4, both well above the La Niña threshold of +7. While trade winds have returned to average strength in the Pacific, cloudiness near the Date Line remains below average. These indications are consistent with the ongoing La Niña event.

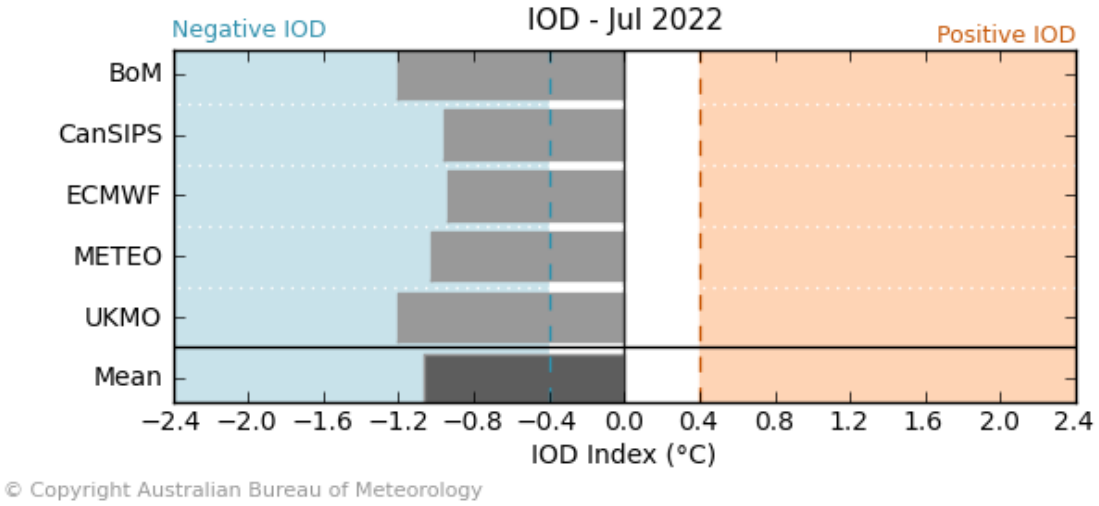
30-day Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) values ending 6 June 2022



The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently neutral. However, the IOD index has been below zero for the last four weeks with two of those weeks being around or below the negative IOD threshold (−0.4 °C). The latest IOD index value for the week ending 6 June 2022 was −0.30 °C. Over recent weeks cool anomalies have emerged near the Horn of Africa, while warm anomalies have persisted across waters to the north and north-west of Australia. The establishment of a clear gradient in the temperature anomalies across the Indian Ocean is consistent with a developing negative Indian Ocean Dipole pattern.

All international climate models surveyed by the Bureau of Meteorology indicate a negative IOD event could develop during early to mid-winter, with several forecasting strong negative values of the IOD index by August.

International climate model outlooks for the IOD index in July 2022



1.3. National Climate Outlook

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.

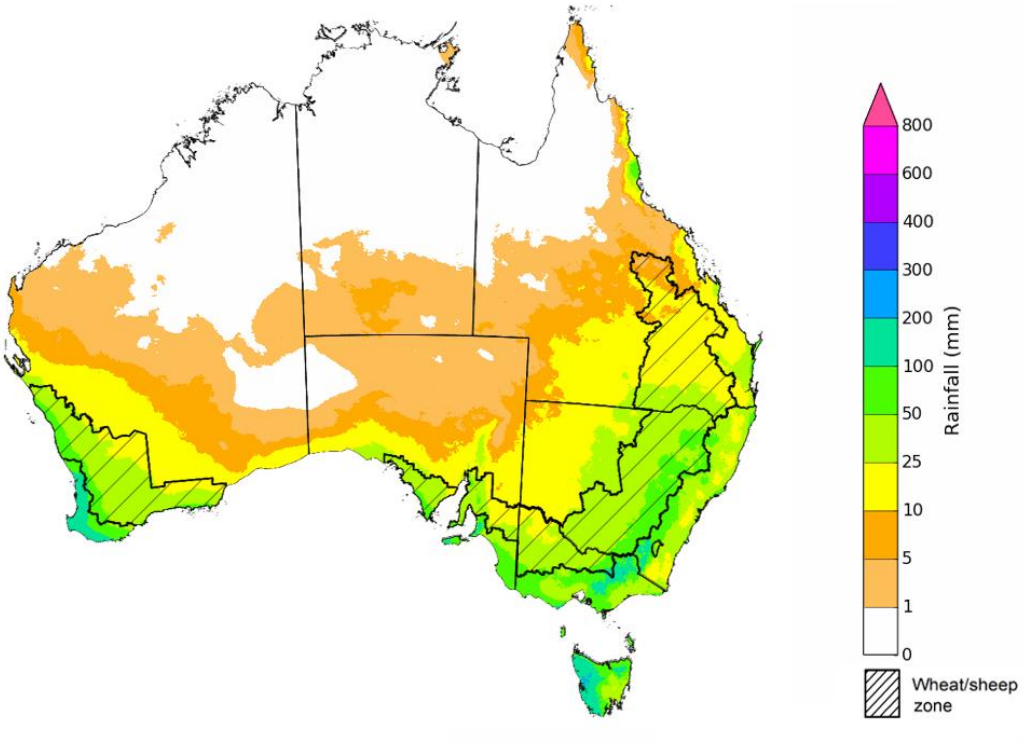
For further information, go to http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ahead/about/

The Bureau of Meteorology's latest rainfall outlook indicates wetter than average conditions are expected across the majority of Australia during July. The ACCESS-S climate model suggests there is close to a 65% chance of exceeding median for most of Australia, while the south-west and far south-east of Australia have roughly equal chances of being above or below median.

The outlook for July 2022 indicates that there is a 75% chance of rainfall totals between 10 and 50 millimetres across New South Wales, south-east Queensland, Victoria, southern South Australia, the southwest of Western Australia and Tasmania. Rainfall totals in excess of 100 millimetres are expected across alpine regions of New South Wales and Victoria, as well as the far southwest of Western Australia and western Tasmania.

Across cropping regions there is a 75% chance of rainfall totals of between 25 and 50 millimetres across most of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. There is a 75% chance of rainfall less than 25 millimetres for northwest Victoria, parts of eastern South Australia, most of Queensland, and eastern cropping regions in Western Australia.

Rainfall totals that have a 75% chance of occurring July 2022

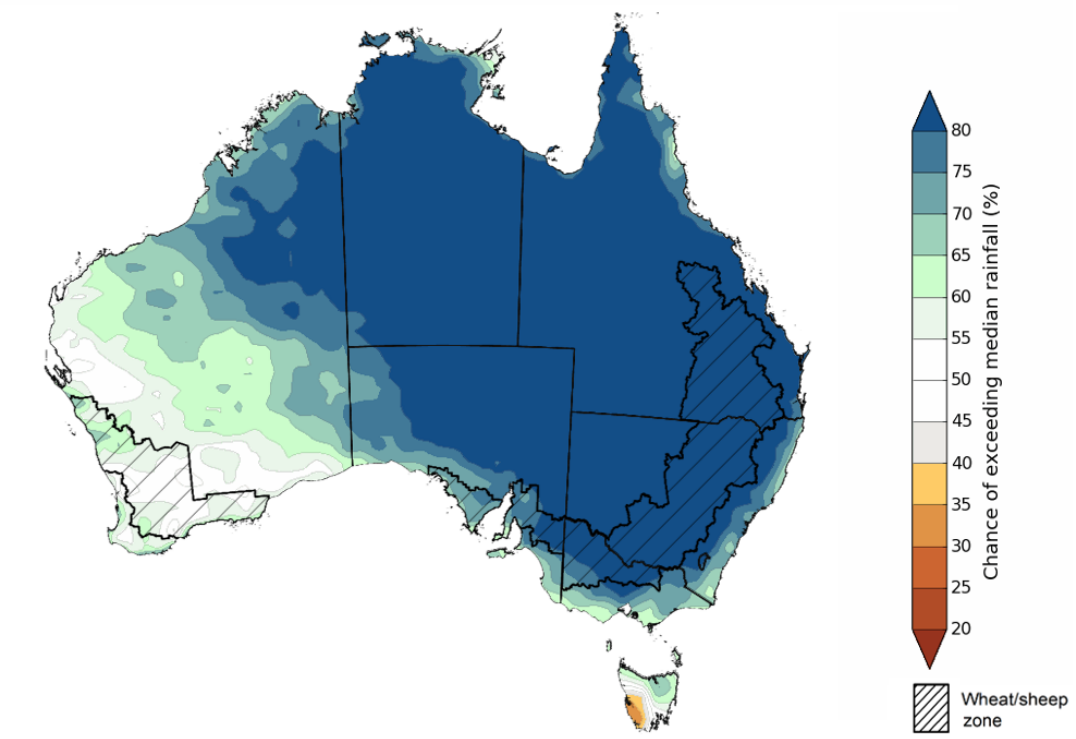


Issued: 02/06/2022

The rainfall outlook for July to September 2022 suggests there is a greater than 80% chance of exceeding median rainfall across most of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, northern Victoria, the north of Western Australia, as well as the Northern Territory. For remaining regions of Australia, there is roughly an equal chance of above and below median rainfall between July to September 2022 (Bureau of Meteorology 'National Climate Outlook', 2 June 2022).

Bureau of Meteorology rainfall outlooks for July to September have greater than 55% past accuracy across most of Australia. Outlook accuracy is greater than 65% across large areas of western and eastern Australia.

Chance of exceeding the median rainfall July to September 2022



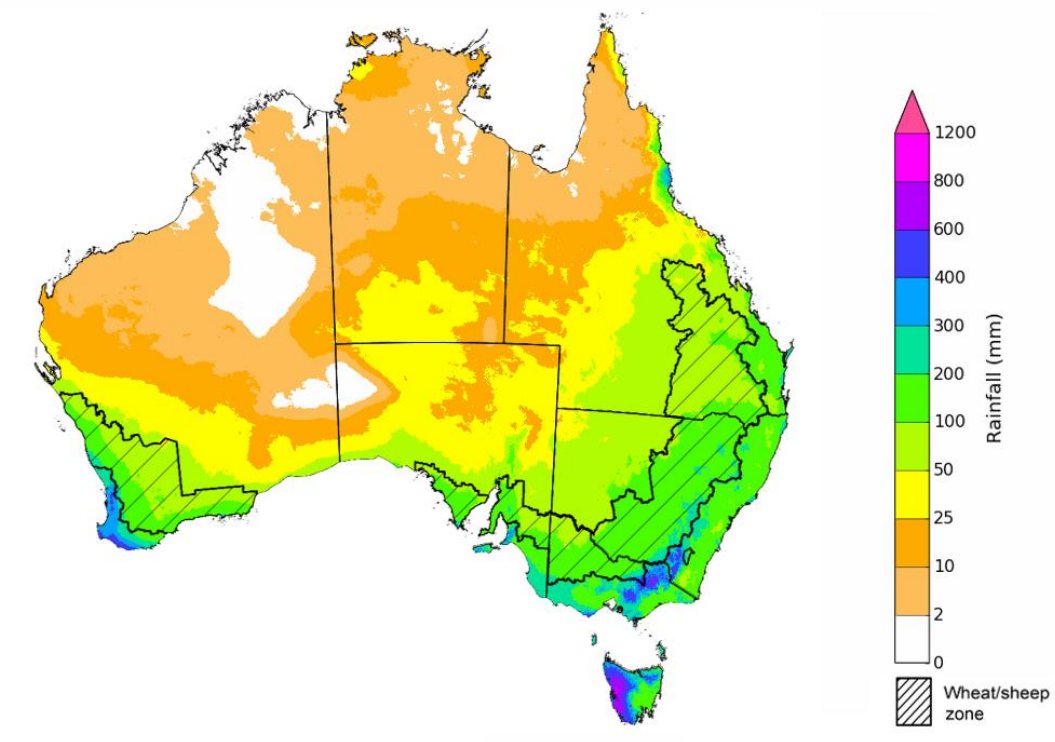
Issued: 02/06/2022

The outlook for July to September 2022 suggests there is a 75% chance of rainfall totals between 50 and 200 millimetres across much of New South Wales, south-eastern Queensland, Victoria, southern parts of South Australia, the south-west of Western Australia and Tasmania. Rainfall totals in excess of 200 millimetres are forecast for alpine regions of New South Wales and Victoria, the far southwest of Victoria, the far southeast of South Australia, the far south-west of Western Australia, and western and northern Tasmania.

Across cropping regions, there is a 75% chance of receiving between 50 and 100 millimetres across much of Queensland, northern Victoria, parts of eastern South Australia and the east of Western Australia. Totals of between 100 and 200 millimetres are expected across much of New South Wales, parts of southern Queensland, much of Victoria, central and western South Australia and western and southern Western Australia.

Root zone soil moisture levels are average to above average across much of the Wheat/sheep zone but below average to average across parts of Western Australia. There is a high—75%—chance that forecast rainfall totals across Western Australian cropping regions will be sufficient to support the establishment and growth of winter crops during the July to September period. In remaining cropping regions, the expectation of above average rainfall over the next three months increases the risk of waterlogging adversely affecting crop growth and development, particularly in areas with above average soil moisture levels for this time of year.

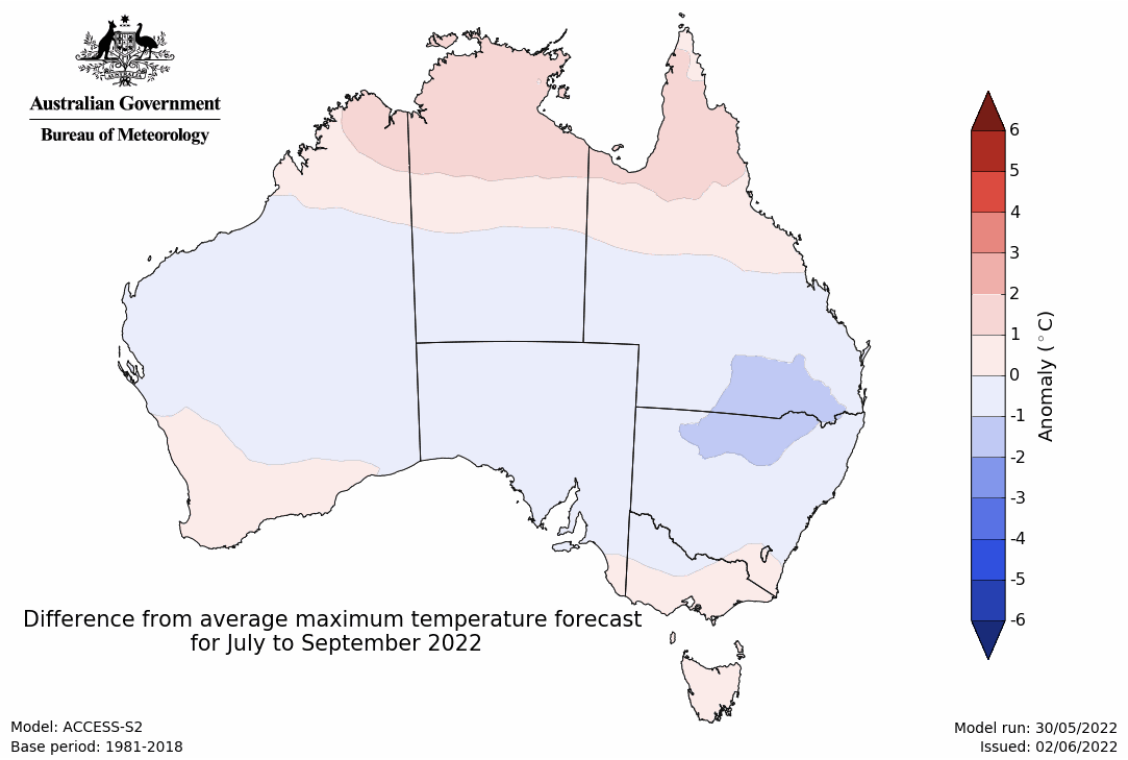
Rainfall totals that have a 75% chance of occurring July to September 2022



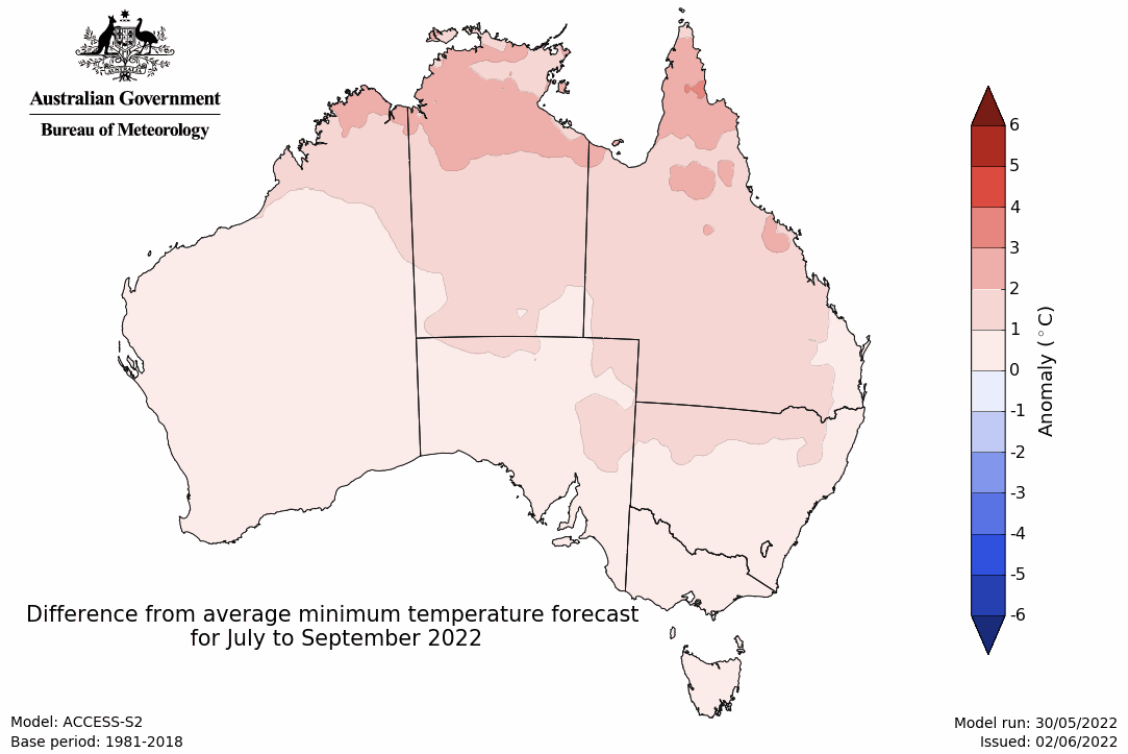
Issued: 02/06/2022

The temperature outlook for July to September 2022 indicates that maximum temperatures across most of Australia are likely to be close to the 1990-2012 average (- 1°C to 1°C), with slightly higher than average temperatures across the tropical north and slightly lower than average for a region straddling the New South Wales/ Queensland border. Minimum temperatures are expected to be slightly above average for much of the northern and eastern Australia, and close to average for the rest of Australia (Bureau of Meteorology 'National Climate Outlook', 2 June 2022).

Predicted maximum temperature anomaly for July to September 2022



Predicted minimum temperature anomaly for July to September 2022



1.4. Rainfall forecast for the next eight days

Over the 8-days to 16 June 2022, a trough and nearby low-pressure system in the south-west, along with cold onshore winds in the south-east, are forecast to bring light to moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, high pressure systems are expected to bring mostly dry conditions to remaining parts of the country.

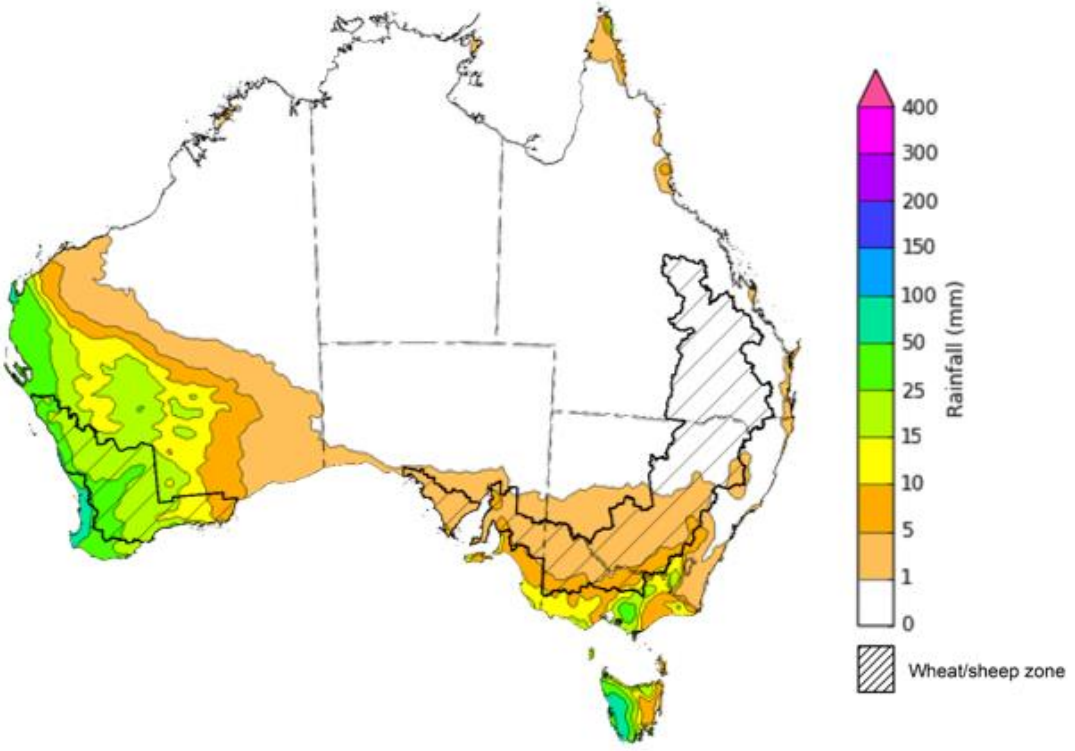
Rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres are forecast for the south-west of Western Australia, parts of southern and eastern Victoria, alpine areas of New South Wales and western Tasmania. Rainfall in excess of 50 millimetres is expected in the far south-west of Western Australia and western Tasmania.

In Australian cropping regions, rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres are expected across Western Australia. Little to no rainfall is forecast for all remaining cropping regions during the next 8-days.

If realised, the forecast rainfall for Western Australia follows a number of weeks without rainfall, with soil moisture levels beginning to drop to below average for this time of year. Soil moisture levels across cropping regions of eastern Australia remain well above average to extremely high. The forecast dry conditions for northern New South Wales and Queensland will allow soils to begin to drain again from their current saturated levels, following moderate to heavy rainfall this week. The dry conditions will also allow unharvested summer crops to dry. And if dry conditions persist, growers will be able to access fields to complete summer harvesting and sowing of winter crops.

A substantial proportion of summer crops in some areas are yet to be harvested. Likewise, the wet conditions have prevented growers from undertaking winter planting programs. The prolonged wet conditions and high wheat and canola prices have led some farmers to look for innovative ways to get crops planted, with the adoption of aerial sowing of the valuable crops across central and north-west New South Wales and into southern Queensland.

Total forecast rainfall (mm) for the period 9 June to 16 June 2022



 Issued:9/6/2022

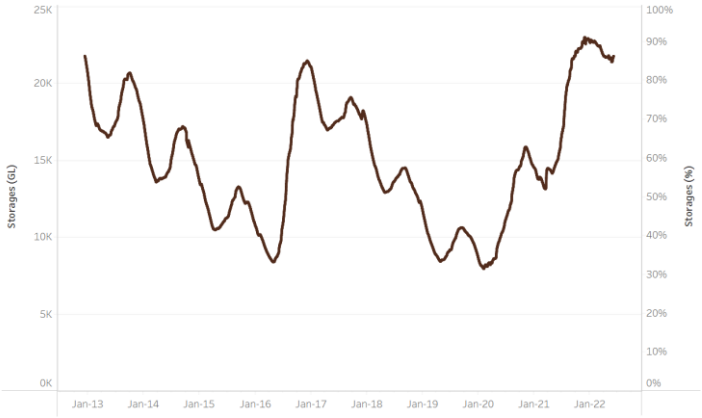
Note: This rainfall forecast is produced from computer models. As the model outputs are not altered by weather forecasters, it is important to check local forecasts and warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology.

2. Water

2.1. Water markets – current week

Water storage in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 287 gigalitres (GL) between 1 June 2022 and 8 June 2022. The current volume of water held in storage is 21,783 GL, which represents 86 of total capacity. This is 45% or 6,701 GL more than at the same time last year.

Water storages in the Murray-Darling Basin, 2013–2022

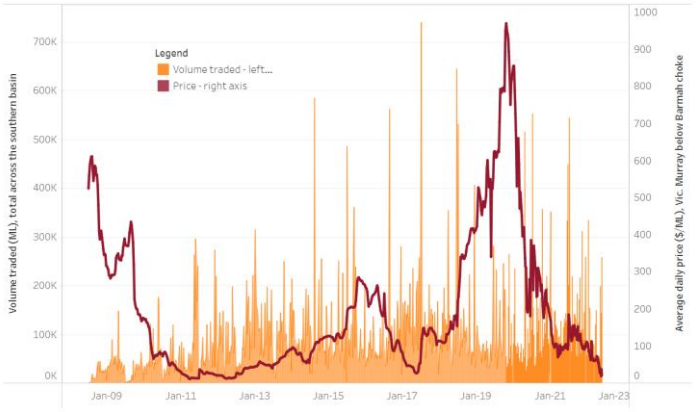


Water storage data is sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology.

Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from $18 per ML on 27 May 2022 to $21 per ML on 3 June 2022. Prices are lower in the Murrumbidgee and regions above the Barmah choke due to the binding of the Murrumbidgee export limit and Barmah choke trade constraint.

Region	$/ML
NSW Murray Above	2
NSW Murrumbidgee	1
VIC Goulburn-Broken	21
VIC Murray Below	21

Surface water trade activity, Southern Murray–Darling Basin



The trades shown reflect estimated market activity and do not encompass all register trades. The price is shown for the VIC Murray below the Barmah choke. Historical prices (before 1 July 2019) are ABARES estimates after removing outliers from BOM water register data. Prices after 1 July 2019 and prior to the 30 October 2019 reflect recorded transaction prices as sourced from Ruralco. Prices after the 30 October 2019 are sourced from Waterflow. Data for volume traded is sourced from the BOM water register. Data shown is current at 9 June 2022.

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/products/weekly_update/weekly-update-090622

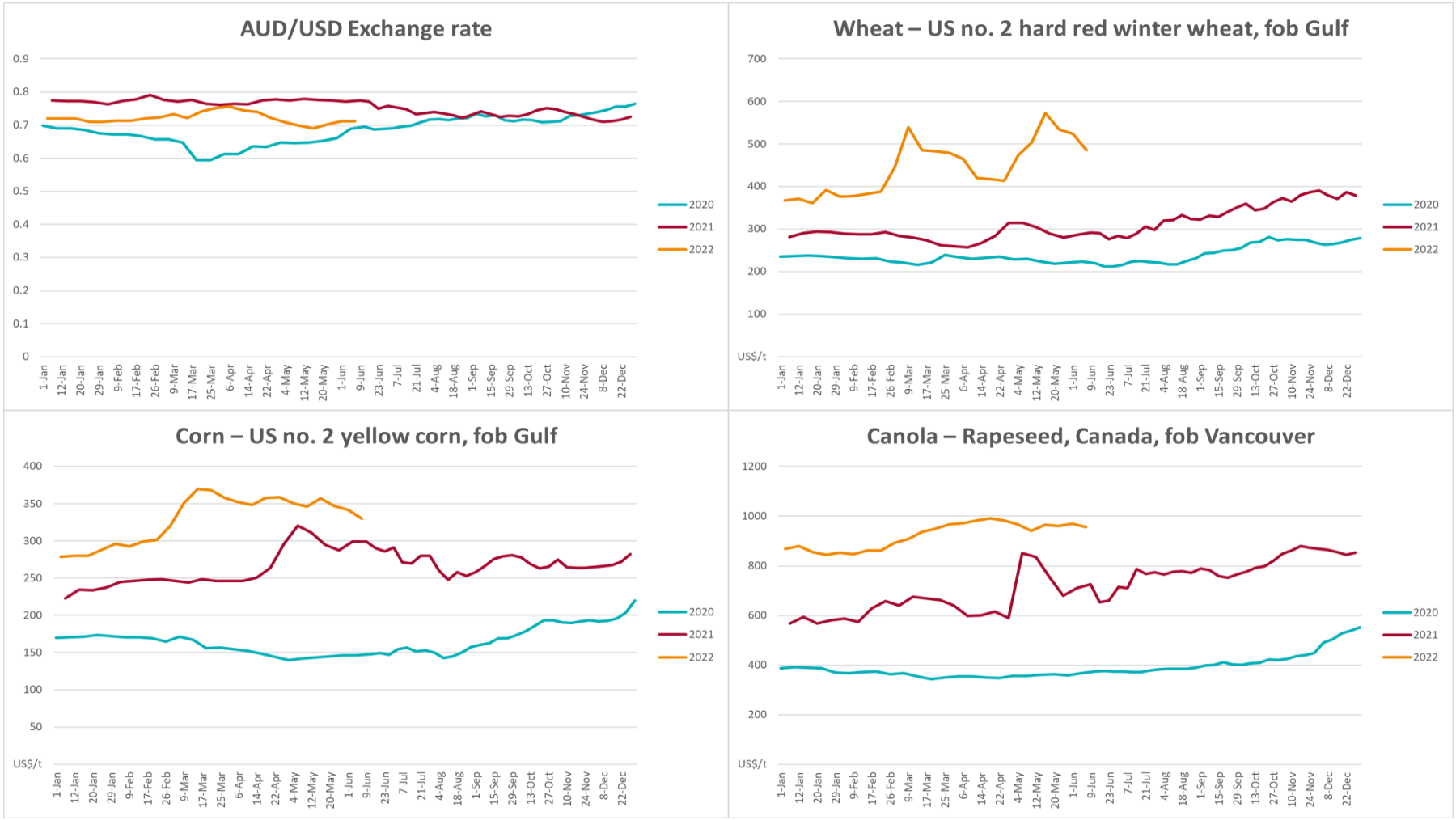
3. Commodities

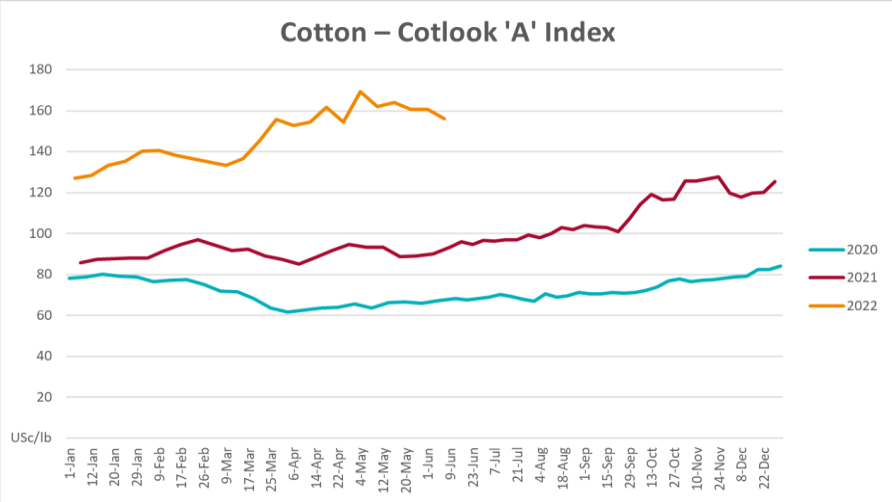
Indicator	Week ended	Unit	Latest price	Previous week	Weekly change	Price 12 months ago	Annual change
Selected world indicator prices							
AUD/USD Exchange rate	08-Jun	A$/US$	0.71	0.71	0%	0.77	-8%
Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf	08-Jun	US$/t	485	523	-7%	290	67%
Corn – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf	08-Jun	US$/t	330	342	-3%	290	14%
Canola – Rapeseed, Canada, fob Vancouver	08-Jun	US$/t	956	969	-1%	654	46%
Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index	08-Jun	USc/lb	156	161	-3%	96	63%
Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract	08-Jun	USc/lb	19.5	19.8	-1%	17	13%
Wool – Eastern Market Indicator	08-Jun	Ac/kg clean	1,400	1,420	-1%	1,342	4%
Wool – Western Market Indicator	06-Apr	Ac/kg clean	1,417	1,421	0%	1,222	16%
Selected Australian grain export prices							
Milling Wheat – APW, Port Adelaide, SA	08-Jun	A$/t	629	615	2%	381	65%
Feed Wheat – ASW, Port Adelaide, SA	08-Jun	A$/t	593	580	2%	374	59%
Feed Barley – Port Adelaide, SA	08-Jun	A$/t	554	546	1%	328	69%
Canola – Kwinana, WA	08-Jun	A$/t	1,272	1,281	-1%	787	62%
Grain Sorghum – Brisbane, QLD	08-Jun	A$/t	471	458	3%	380	24%
Selected domestic livestock indicator prices							
Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator	08-Jun	Ac/kg cwt	1,122	1,105	2%	890	26%
Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), Vic	01-Jun	Ac/kg cwt	621	673	-8%	663	-6%
Lamb – Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator	08-Jun	Ac/kg cwt	813	800	2%	798	2%
Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), average of buyers & sellers	30-Mar	Ac/kg cwt	368	357	3%	347	6%
Goats – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)	12-Jan	Ac/kg cwt	879	879	0%	818	8%
Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia	01-Jun	Ac/kg lwt	480	480	0%	320	50%
Live sheep – Live wethers (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East	20-Apr	$/head	113	113	0%	122	-7%

Indicator	Week ended	Unit	Latest price	Previous week	Weekly change	Price 12 months ago	Annual change
Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices [a]							
Dairy – Whole milk powder	08-Jun	US$/t	4,158	3,934	6%	2,707	54%
Dairy – Skim milk powder	08-Jun	US$/t	4,240	4,116	3%	2,380	78%
Dairy – Cheddar cheese	08-Jun	US$/t	5,365	5,635	-5%	4,480	20%
Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat	08-Jun	US$/t	6,201	6,043	3%	4,083	52%

a Global Dairy Trade prices are updated twice monthly on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

3.1. Selected world indicator prices




Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
USc/lb
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
23-Jun
7-Jul
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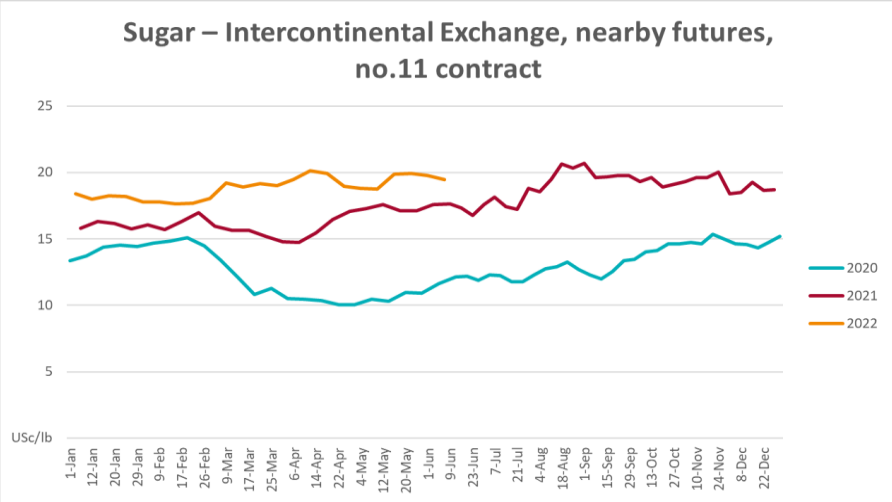
8-Dec
22-Dec
2020
2021
2022


Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract
25
20
15
10
5
USc/lb
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
23-Jun
7-Jul
21-Jul
4-Aug
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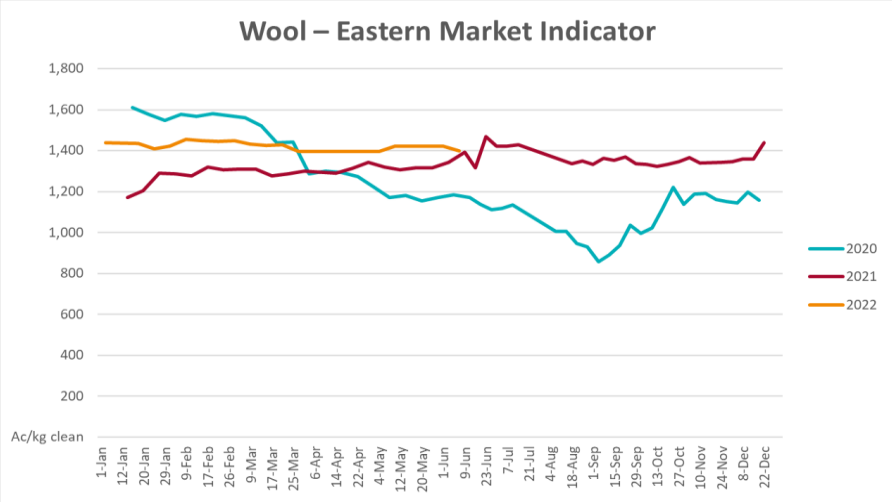
24-Nov
8-Dec
22-Dec
2020
2021
2022


Wool – Eastern Market Indicator
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
Ac/kg clean
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
23-Jun
7-Jul
21-Jul
4-Aug
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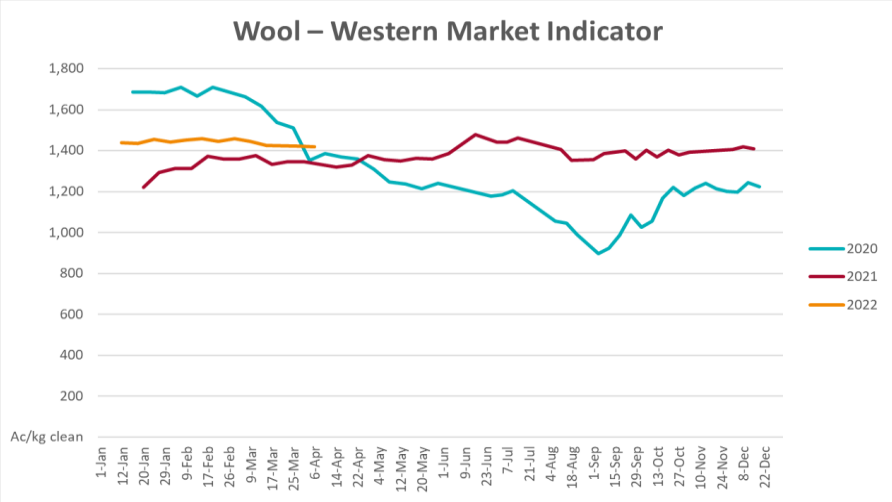
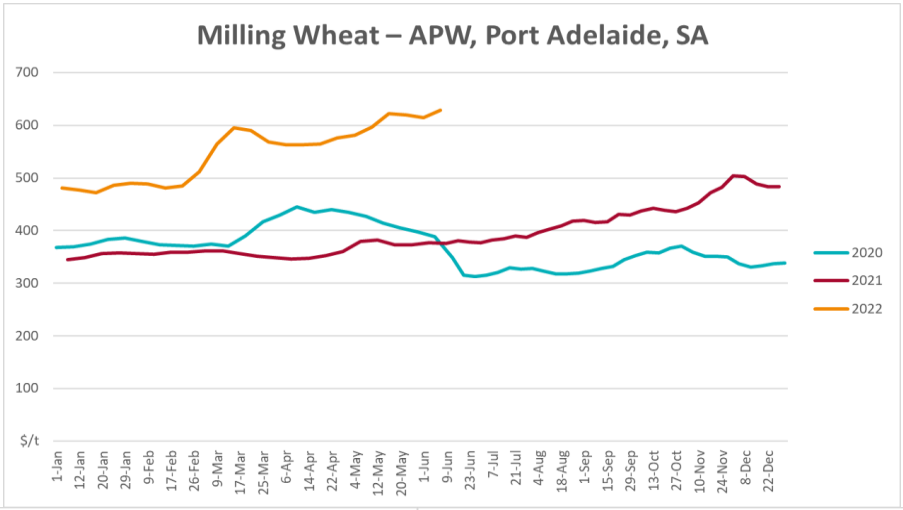
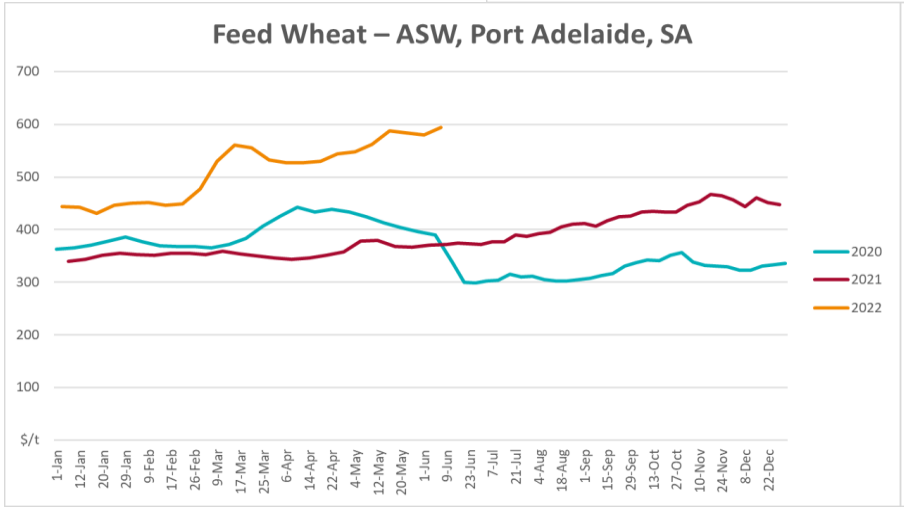
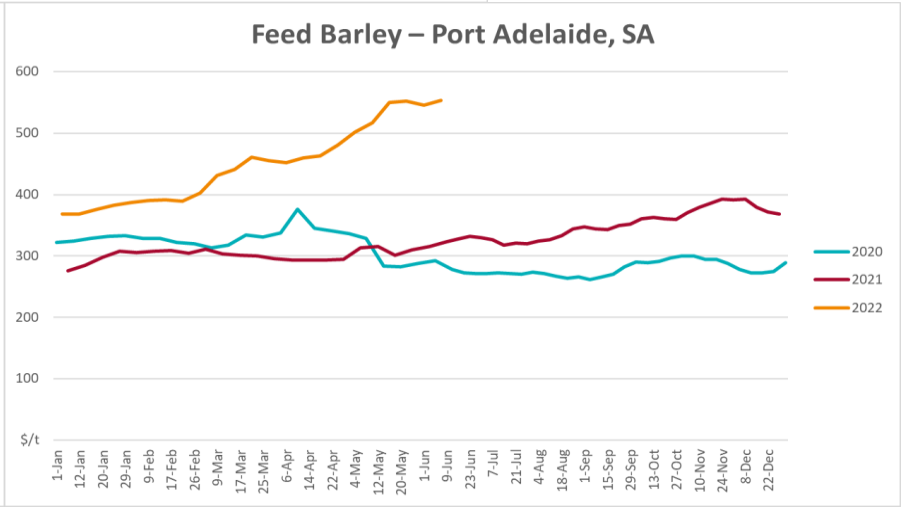
10-Nov
24-Nov
8-Dec
22-Dec
2020
2021
2022

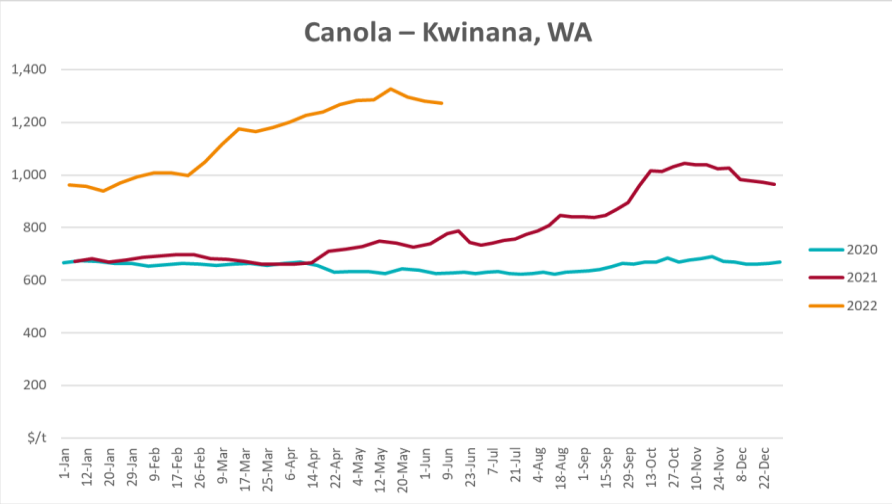

Wool – Western Market Indicator
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
Ac/kg clean
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
23-Jun
7-Jul
21-Jul
4-Aug
18-Aug
1-Sep
15-Sep
29-Sep
13-Oct
27-Oct
10-Nov
24-Nov
8-Dec
22-Dec
2020
2021
2022

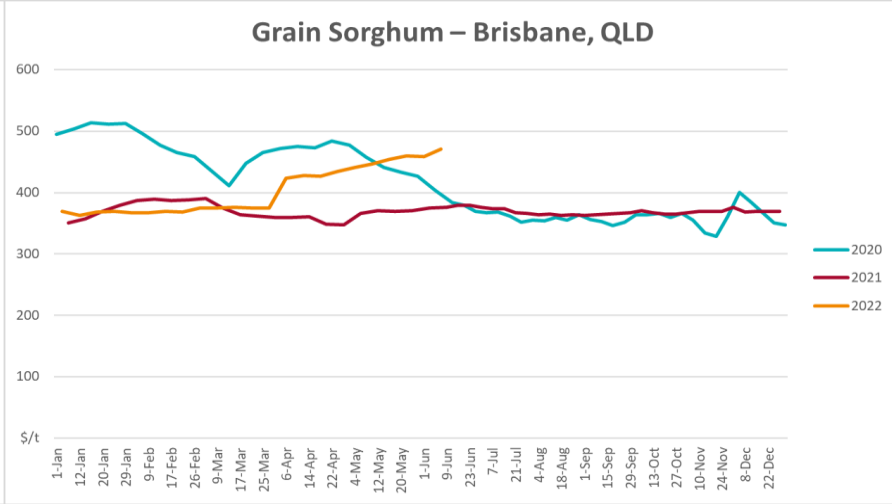
3.2. Selected domestic crop indicator prices



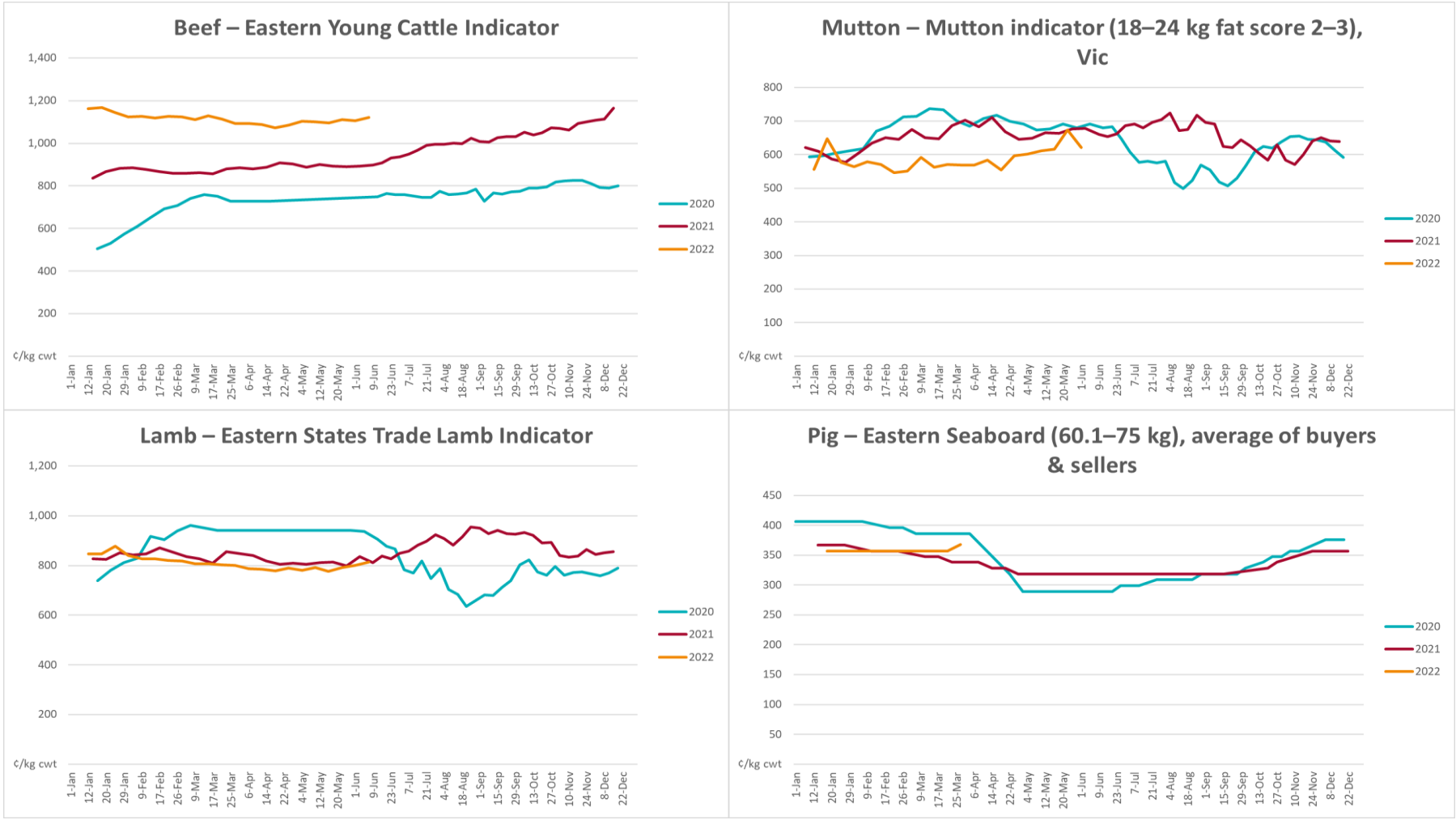


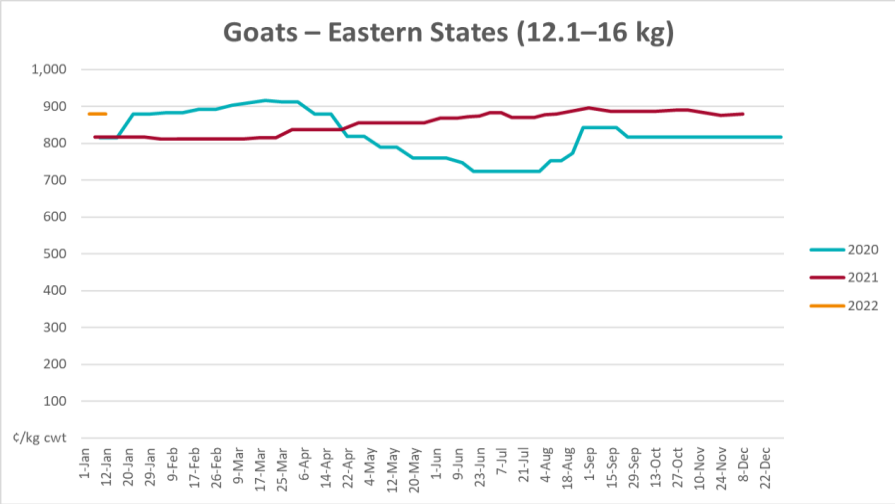


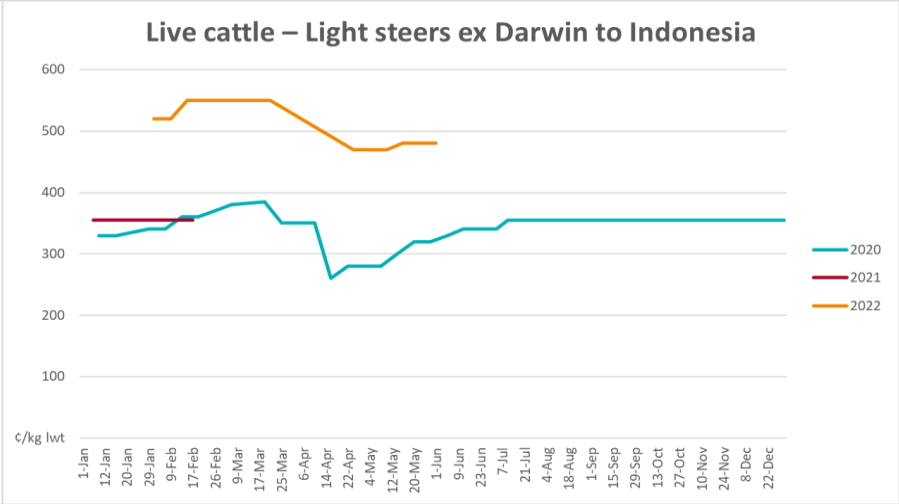

Canola – Kwinana, WA
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
$/t
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
23-Jun
7-Jul
21-Jul
4-Aug
18-Aug
1-Sep
15-Sep
29-Sep
13-Oct
27-Oct
10-Nov
24-Nov
8-Dec
22-Dec
2020
2021
2022

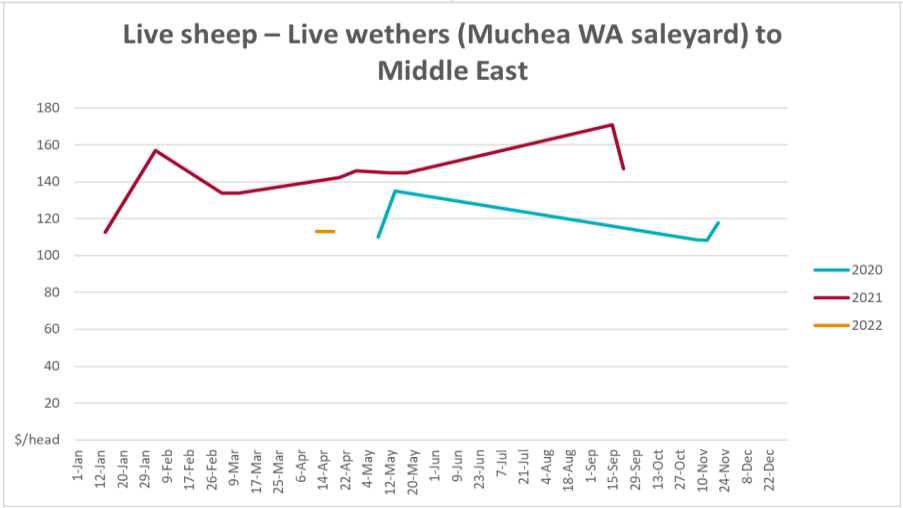

Grain Sorghum – Brisbane, QLD
600
500
400
300
200
100
$/t
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
23-Jun
7-Jul
21-Jul
4-Aug
18-Aug
1-Sep
15-Sep
29-Sep
13-Oct
27-Oct
10-Nov
24-Nov
8-Dec
22-Dec
2020
2021
2022

3.3. Selected domestic livestock indicator prices

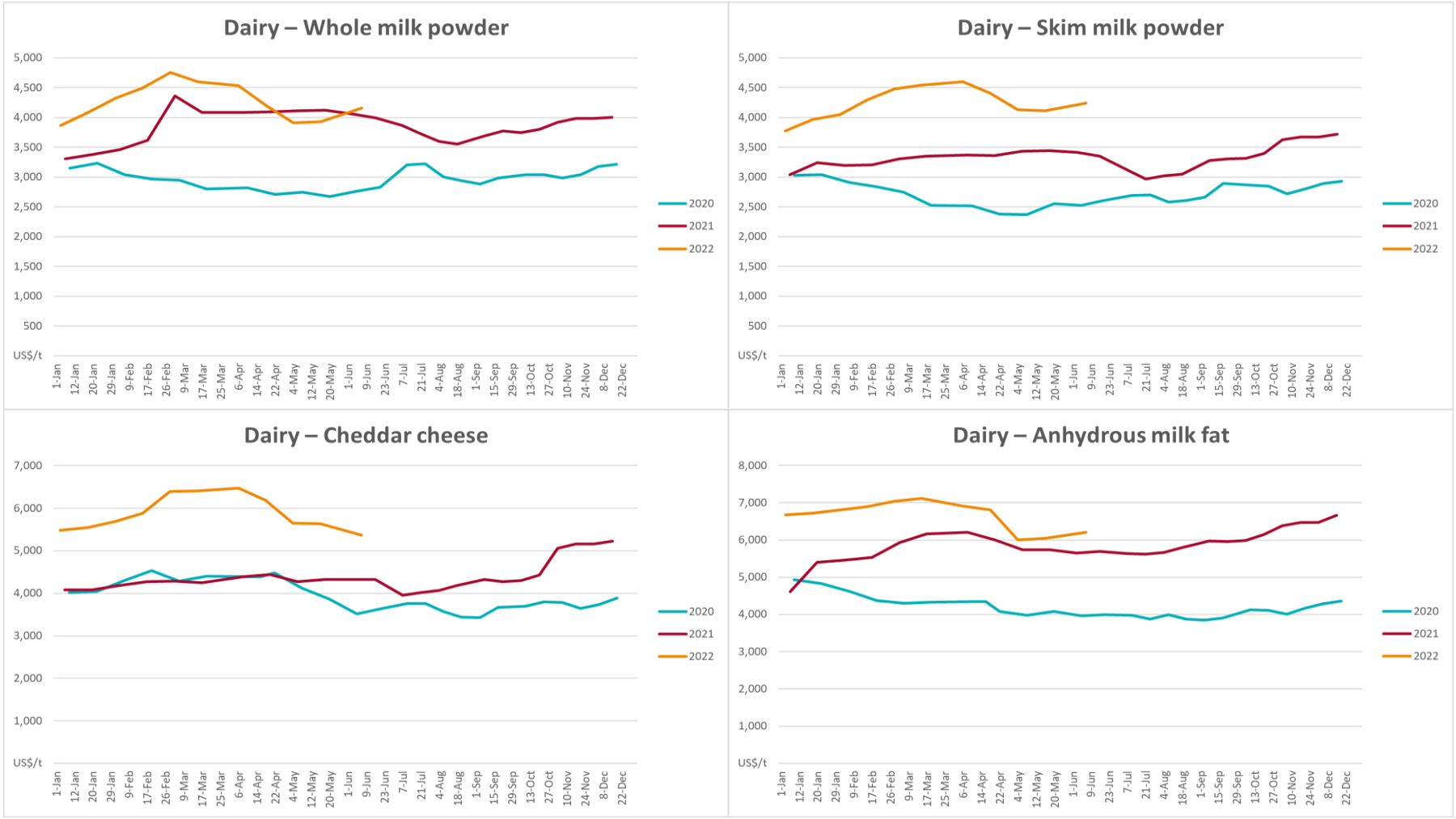



Goats – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
¢/kg cwt
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
23-Jun
7-Jul
21-Jul
4-Aug
18-Aug
1-Sep
15-Sep
29-Sep
13-Oct
27-Oct
10-Nov
24-Nov
8-Dec
22-Dec
2020
2021
2022

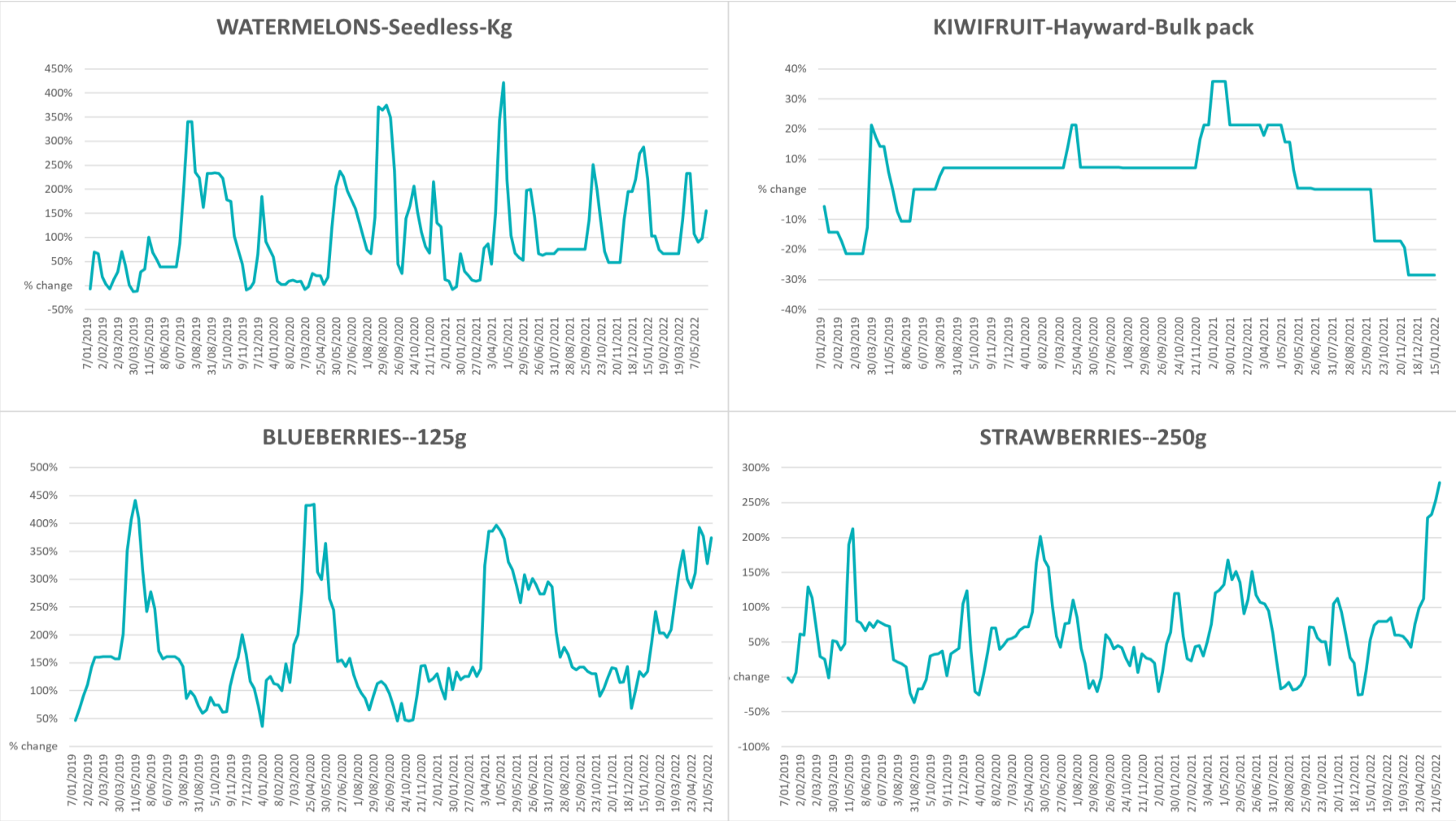

Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia
600
500
400
300
200
100
¢/kg lwt
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
23-Jun
7-Jul
21-Jul
4-Aug
18-Aug
1-Sep
15-Sep
29-Sep
13-Oct
27-Oct
10-Nov
24-Nov
8-Dec
22-Dec
2020
2021
2022

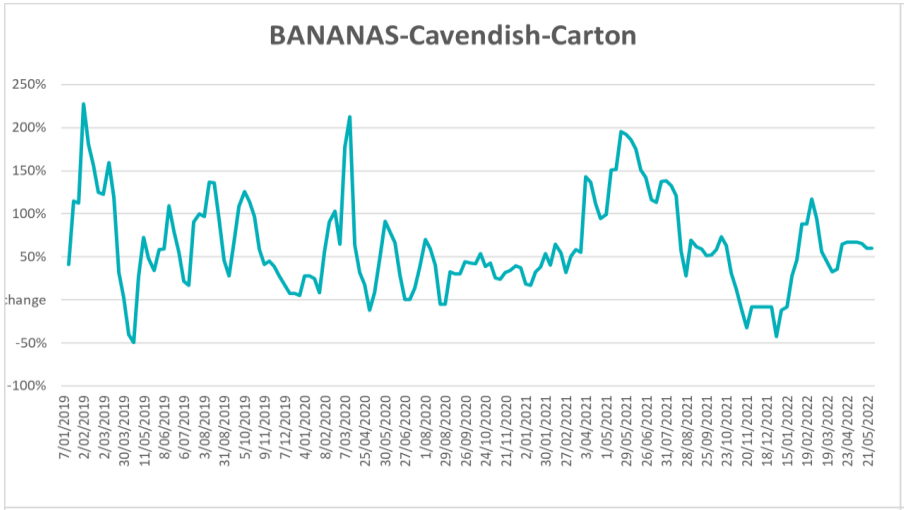

Live sheep – Live wethers (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
$/head
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
23-Jun
7-Jul
21-Jul
4-Aug
18-Aug
1-Sep
15-Sep
29-Sep
13-Oct
27-Oct
10-Nov
24-Nov
8-Dec
22-Dec
2020
2021
2022

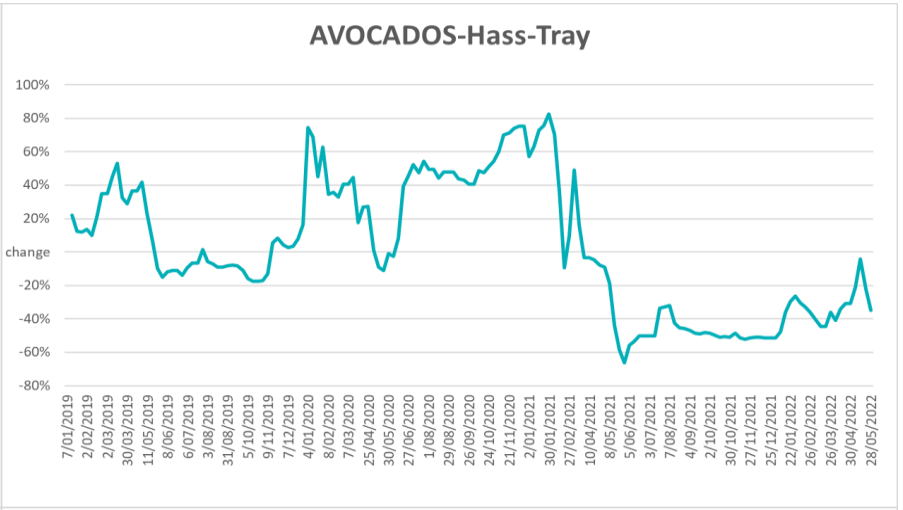
3.4. Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

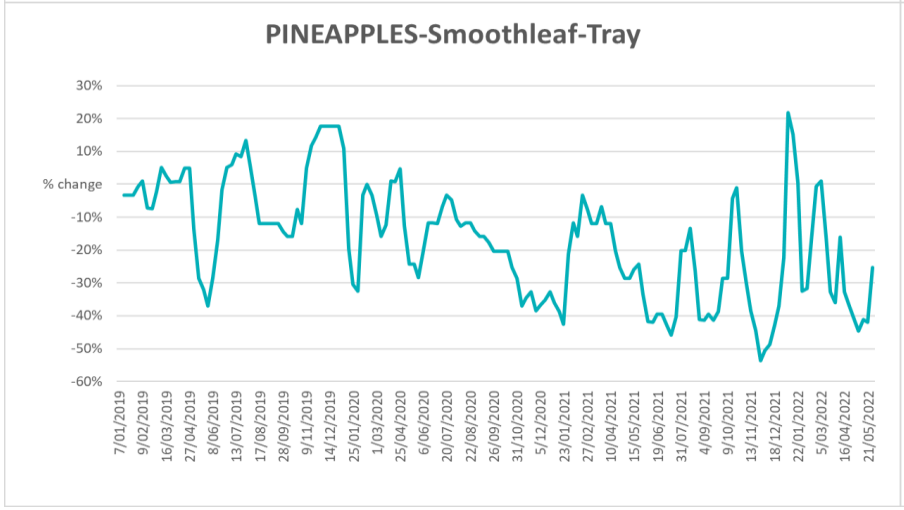


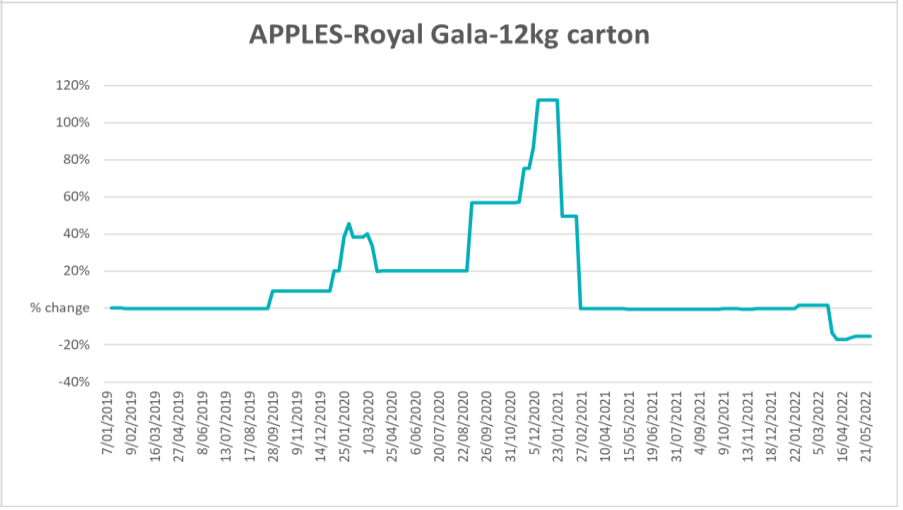
3.5. Selected fruit and vegetable prices

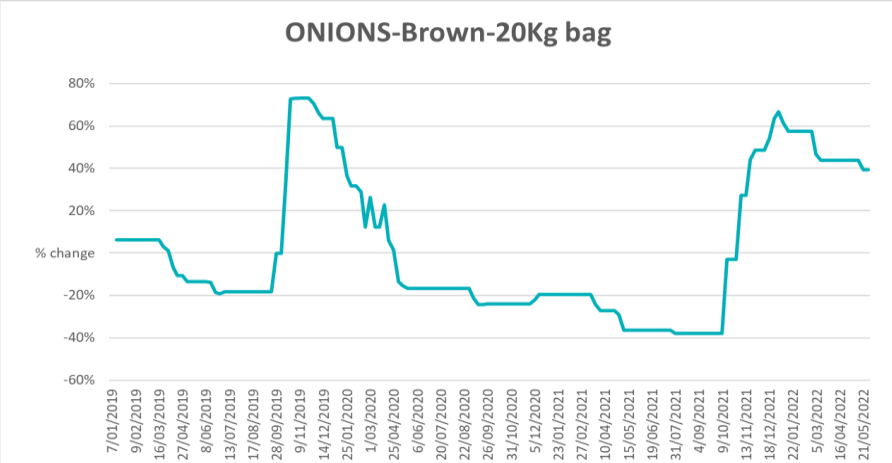


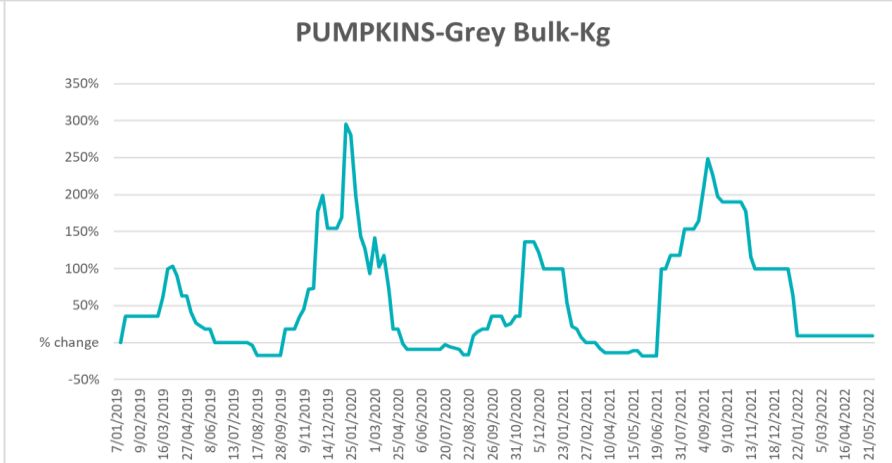

BANANAS-Cavendish-Carton
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021
25/09/2021
23/10/2021
20/11/2021
18/12/2021
15/01/2022
19/02/2022
19/03/2022
23/04/2022
21/05/2022

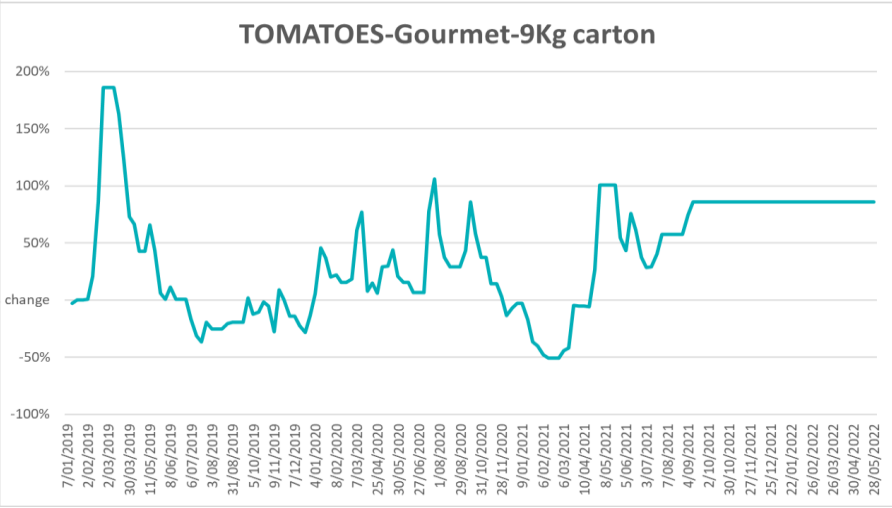

AVOCADOS-Hass-Tray
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
change
-20%
-40%
-60%
-80%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
8/05/2021
5/06/2021
3/07/2021
7/08/2021
4/09/2021
2/10/2021
30/10/2021
27/11/2021
25/12/2021
22/01/2022
26/02/2022
26/03/2022
30/04/2022
28/05/2022

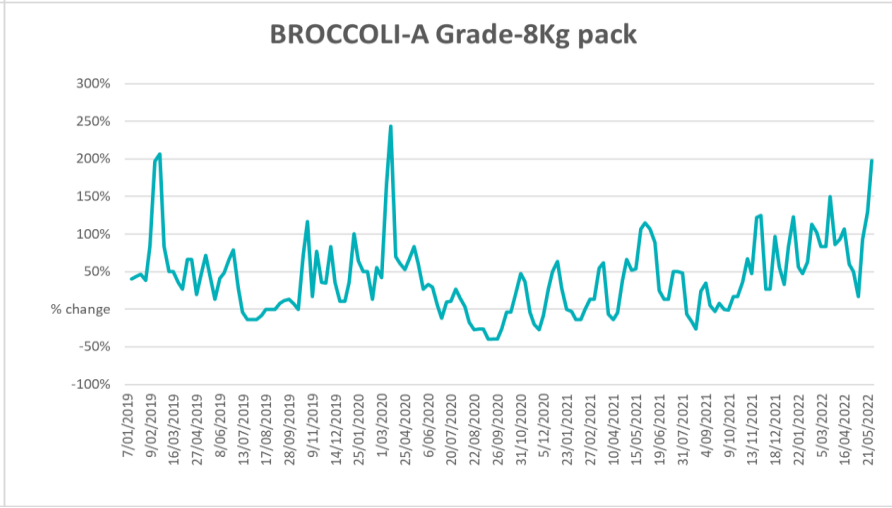

PINEAPPLES-Smoothleaf-Tray
30%
20%
10%
% change
-10%
-20%
-30%
-40%
-50%
-60%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022

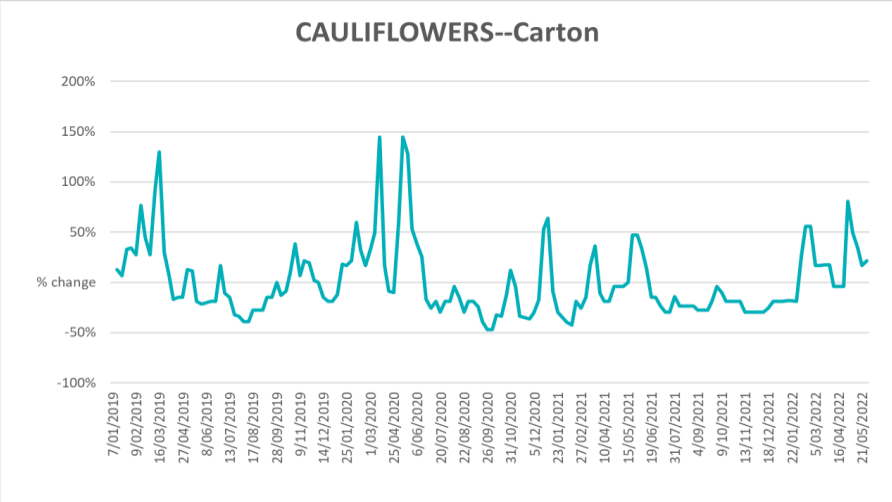

APPLES-Royal Gala-12kg carton
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
% change
-20%
-40%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022

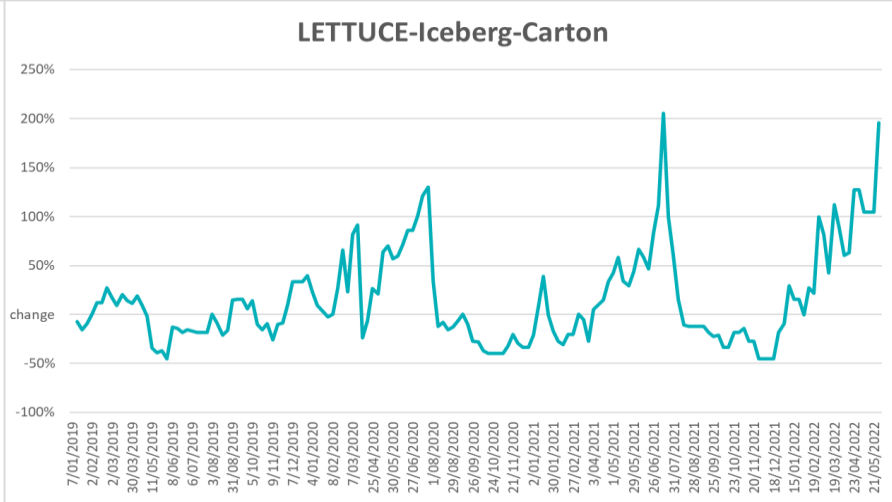

ONIONS-Brown-20Kg bag
80%
60%
40%
20%
% change
-20%
-40%
-60%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022

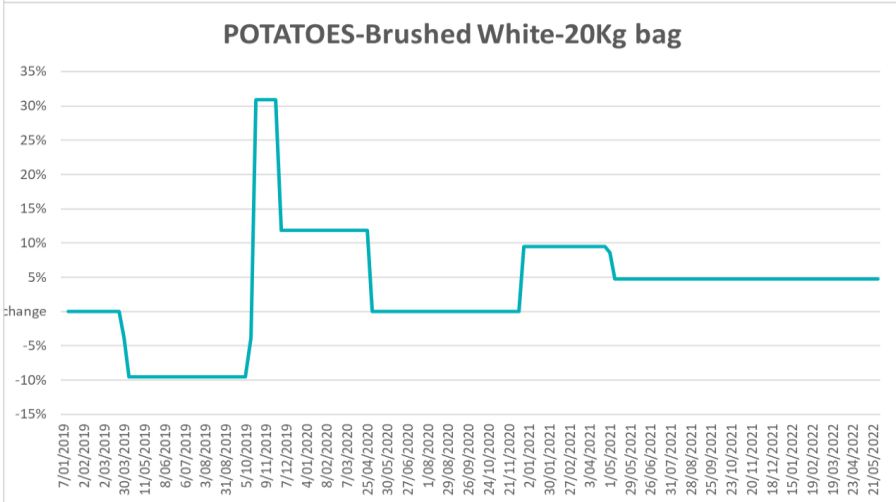

PUMPKINS-Grey Bulk-Kg
350%
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022

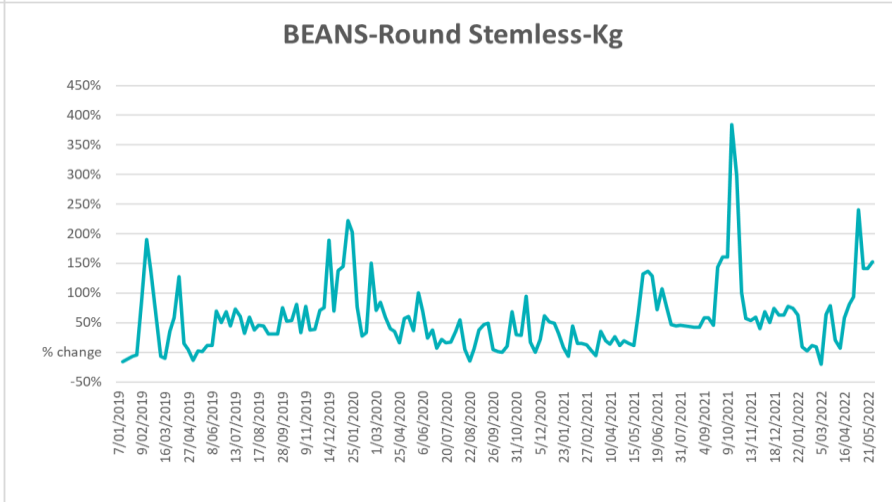

TOMATOES-Gourmet-9Kg carton
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
31/10/2020
28/11/2020
9/01/2021
6/02/2021
6/03/2021
10/04/2021
8/05/2021
5/06/2021
3/07/2021
7/08/2021
4/09/2021
2/10/2021
30/10/2021
27/11/2021
25/12/2021
22/01/2022
26/02/2022
26/03/2022
30/04/2022
28/05/2022


BROCCOLI-A Grade-8Kg pack
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022

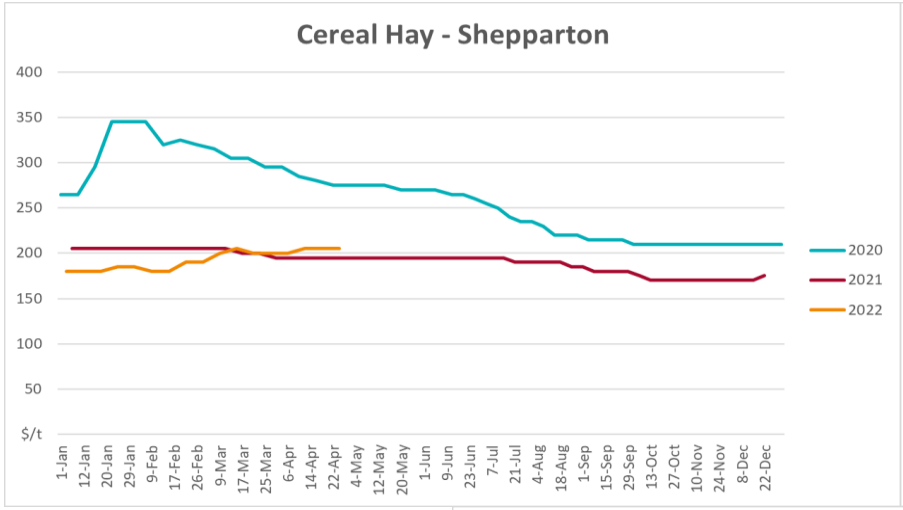

CAULIFLOWERS--Carton
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022

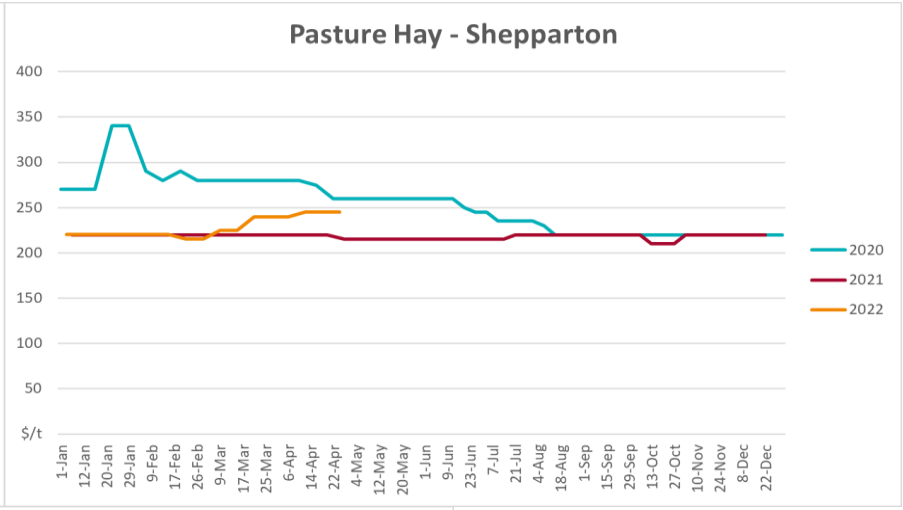

LETTUCE-Iceberg-Carton
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021
25/09/2021
23/10/2021
20/11/2021
18/12/2021
15/01/2022
19/02/2022
19/03/2022
23/04/2022
21/05/2022

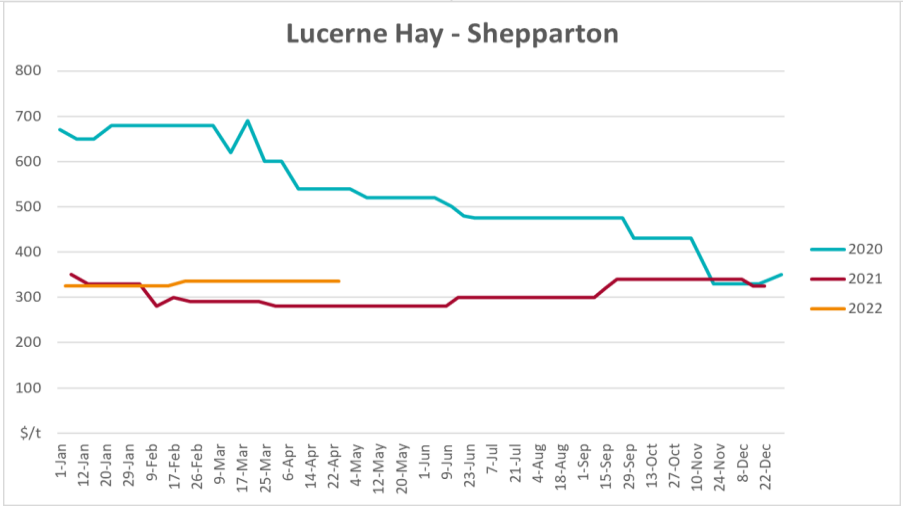

POTATOES-Brushed White-20Kg bag
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
change
-5%
-10%
-15%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021
25/09/2021
23/10/2021
20/11/2021
18/12/2021
15/01/2022
19/02/2022
19/03/2022
23/04/2022
21/05/2022


BEANS-Round Stemless-Kg
450%
400%
350%
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022

3.6. Selected domestic fodder indicator prices







4. Data attribution

Climate

Bureau of Meteorology

- Weekly rainfall totals: www.bom.gov.au/climate/maps/rainfall/
- Monthly and last 3-month rainfall percentiles: www.bom.gov.au/water/landscape/
- Temperature anomalies: www.bom.gov.au/jsp/awap/temp/index.jsp
- Rainfall forecast: www.bom.gov.au/jsp/watl/rainfall/pme.jsp
- Seasonal outlook: www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/overview/summary/
- Climate drivers: http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/
- Soil moisture: www.bom.gov.au/water/landscape/

Other

- Pasture growth: www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/aussiegrass/
- 3-month global outlooks: Environment and Climate Change Canada, NOAA Climate Prediction Center, EUROBRISA CPTEC/INPE, European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, Hydrometcenter of Russia, National Climate Center Climate System Diagnosis and Prediction Room (NCC), International Research Institute for Climate and Society
- Global production: https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/ogamaps/cropmapsandcalendars.aspx
- Autumn break: Pook et al., 2009, https://rmets-onlinelibrary-wiley-com.virtual.anu.edu.au/doi/epdf/10.1002/joc.1833

Water

Prices

- Waterflow: https://www.waterflow.io/
- Ruralco: https://www.ruralcowater.com.au/

Bureau of Meteorology:

- Allocation trade: http://www.bom.gov.au/water/dashboards/#/water-markets/mdb/at
- Storage volumes: http://www.bom.gov.au/water/dashboards/#/water-storages/summary/drainage

Trade constraints:

- Water NSW: https://www.waternsw.com.au/customer-service/ordering-trading-and-pricing/trading/murrumbidgee
- Victorian Water Register: https://www.waterregister.vic.gov.au/TradingRules2019/

Commodities

Fruit and vegetables

- Datafresh: www.freshstate.com.au

Pigs

- Australian Pork Limited: www.australianpork.com.au

Dairy

- Global Dairy Trade: www.globaldairytrade.info/en/product-results/

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

- Australian Wool Exchange: www.awex.com.au/

Domestic wheat, barley, sorghum, canola and fodder

- Jumbuk Consulting Pty Ltd: http://www.jumbukag.com.au/

Cattle, beef, mutton, lamb, goat and live export

- Meat and Livestock Australia: www.mla.com.au/Prices-and-market

Cataloguing data
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Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone 1800 900 090

Web awe.gov.au/abares

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