Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

ABARES

Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update

No. 50/2025 18 December 2025

Season's Greetings and all the best for the new year. This is the last weekly Climate Update for 2025. The next Update will be published on 15 January 2026

Summary of key issues

- In the week ending 17 December 2025, rainfall was recorded across northern, eastern, and western regions of Australia, while central and some southern areas remained comparably dry.
  - Across cropping regions, rainfall was high in the east, and comparatively dry in the south.
    - Across those areas of Queensland and New South Wales which recorded rainfall this week, these falls have likely provided some benefit to soil moisture levels and supported the growth of summer crops already in the ground and could encourage further planting.
- Over the coming eight days to 25 December 2025, limited rainfall is expected across most southern cropping regions, with higher rainfall totals expected in the east.
  - The expected heavier falls across northern New South Wales and Queensland are likely to support soil moisture storage in summer cropping regions.
  - The relatively dry expected conditions across most southern cropping regions are likely to support harvest activities.
- Global production conditions in November were generally favourable for maize, rice, and soybeans, but more varied for wheat. According to the most recent crop estimate numbers released by the USDA, global production conditions have been slightly more favourable to those used to formulate ABARES 2025–26 forecasts of global grain supplies and world prices in the December 2025 Agricultural Commodities Report. As a result, global grain and oilseed production is likely to increase beyond the numbers in the December forecast.
- According to the Australian Agricultural Drought Indicators December 2025 estimates, broadacre farm profits for 2025–26 at a national level are forecast to be Very Much Above Average (88th percentile) compared to the past 33 years. These projections are consistent with the broader farm performance forecasts for 2025–26 outlined in the December 2025 Agricultural Commodities report.
- Water storage levels in the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) decreased by 174 gigalitres (GL) between 11 December 2025 and 18 December 2025. The current volume of water held in storages is 13,788 GL, equivalent to 62% of total storage capacity. This is 16% or 2,650 GL less than the same time last year. Water storage data is sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology.
- Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from $364/ML on 11 December 2025 to $379/ML on 11 December 2025. Trade from the Goulburn to the Murray is closed. Trade downstream through the Barmah Choke is closed. Trade from the Murrumbidgee to the Murray is closed.

1. Climate

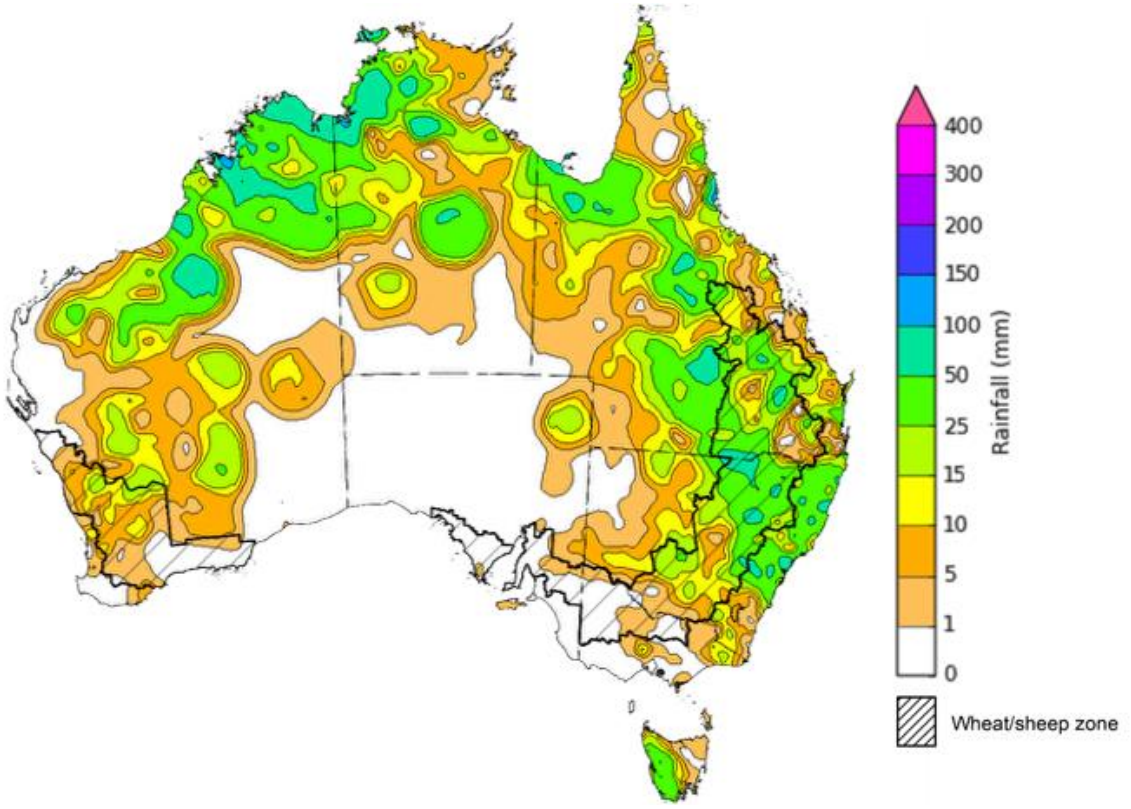
1.1. Rainfall this week

In the week ending 17 December 2025, a low-pressure trough brought showers and thunderstorms to parts of northern, western and eastern Australia. Central and some southern regions remained largely dry.

Across cropping regions, rainfall was high in the east, and comparatively dry in south.

- Much of Queensland and New South Wales saw 5-50 millimetres of rainfall, with scattered areas seeing up to 100 millimetres. In Western Australia, falls of up to 25 millimetres were recorded in the northwest.
    - Across those areas of Queensland and New South Wales which recorded rainfall this week, these falls have likely provided some benefit to soil moisture levels and supported the growth of summer crops already in the ground and could encourage further planting.
- Little to no rainfall was recorded across much of Victoria, South Australia, and southern Western Australia.
    - Three consecutive weeks of little to no rainfall across these cropping regions would have continued to support the harvesting of winter crops.

Rainfall for the week ending 17 December 2025



 Issued: 17/12/2025
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/

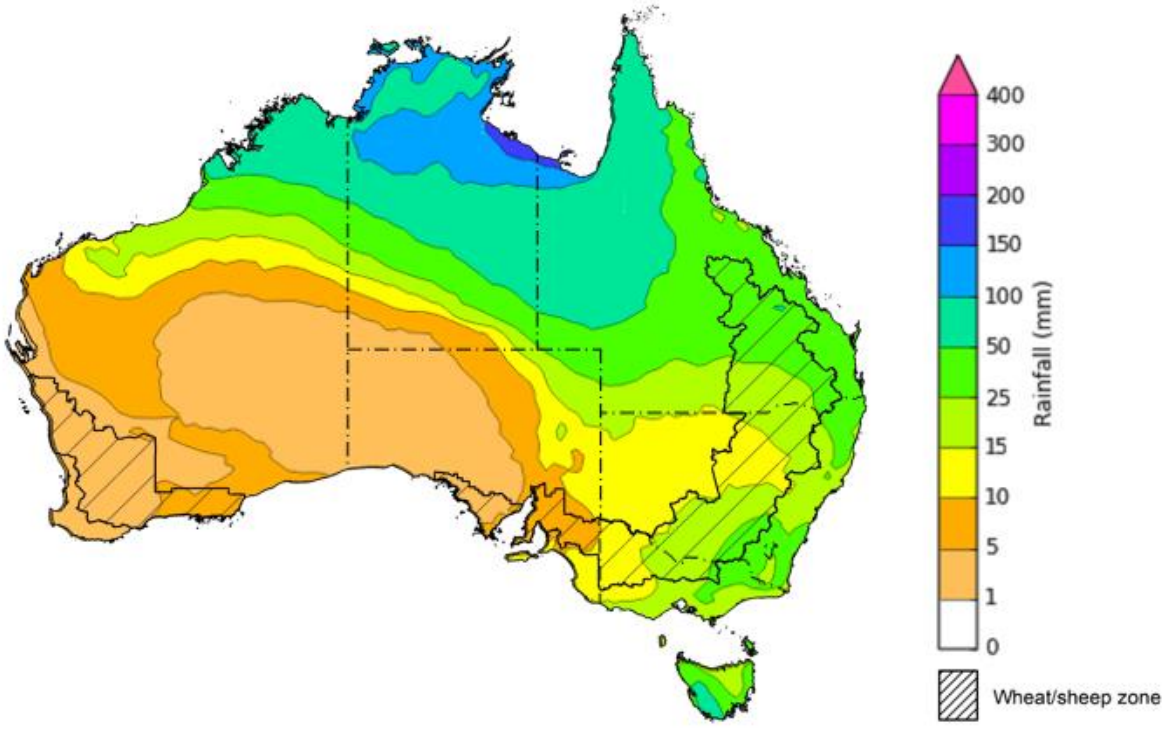
1.2. Rainfall forecast for the next eight days

Over the 8 days to 25 December 2025, monsoon conditions are forecast to bring heavy rainfall to northern Australia, and low pressure systems are expected to bring rainfall to much of eastern Australia. Much of southwest Australia is expected to remain largely dry.

Limited rainfall is expected across western and central cropping regions this week, with eastern regions expected to receive heavier falls.

- Falls of between 15-50 millimetres are forecast for most cropping regions in Queensland and southern New South Wales, while northern New South Wales and Victoria are expected to see 10-25 millimetres.
    - These expected heavier falls across New South Wales and Queensland are likely to support soil moisture storage in summer cropping regions, but the falls across southern cropping regions may result in some harvest delays for winter crops.
- Remaining cropping regions, including Western Australia and South Australia, are forecast to receive little to no rainfall.
    - These relatively dry conditions are likely to support harvest activities following a slow start due to cool wet conditions during much of November.

Total forecast rainfall for the period 18 December to 25 December 2025



 Issued 18/12/2025
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.

1.3. November precipitation percentiles and current production conditions

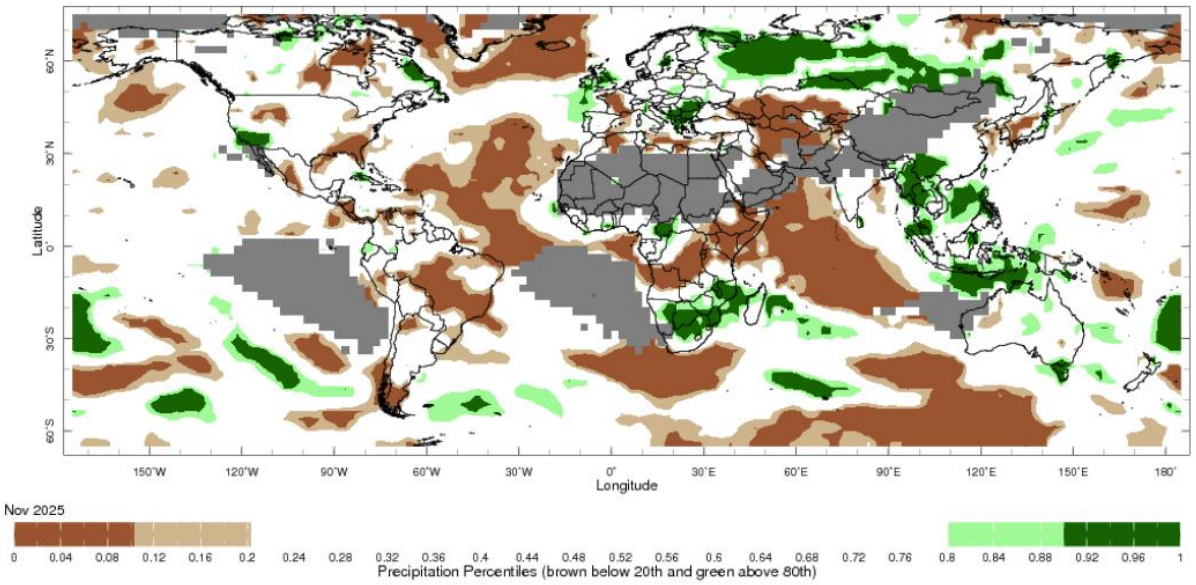
Crop production is affected by long-term trends in average rainfall and temperature, interannual climate variability, shocks during specific growth stages, and extreme weather events. Some crops are more tolerant than others to certain types of stresses, and at each growth stage, different types of stresses affect crop species in different ways.

Precipitation anomalies and outlooks presented below indicate the current and expected future production conditions for major grain and oilseed producing countries (responsible for over 80% of global crop production). This is an important input to assessing the global grain supply outlook.

Precipitation in November 2025 was variable across the world's major grain- and oilseed-producing regions:

- In the **southern hemisphere**, precipitation was above average across much of southern Africa and Southeast Asia, including Malaysia and Indonesia, as well as isolated parts of Australia. Below average precipitation occurred in much of central Brazil and parts of southern and northern Argentina. Precipitation was generally average across the remaining major southern hemisphere grain- and oilseed-producing regions.
- In the **northern hemisphere**, precipitation was below average across much of southern Kazakhstan, the far south of the Russian Federation, and parts of western Europe, south-eastern and north-eastern United States and eastern Canada. Precipitation was above average across parts of the south-western United States, much of the Russian Federation, and parts of southern Europe and southern China. Precipitation was generally average across remaining major northern hemisphere grain- and oilseed-producing regions.

Global precipitation percentiles, November 2025

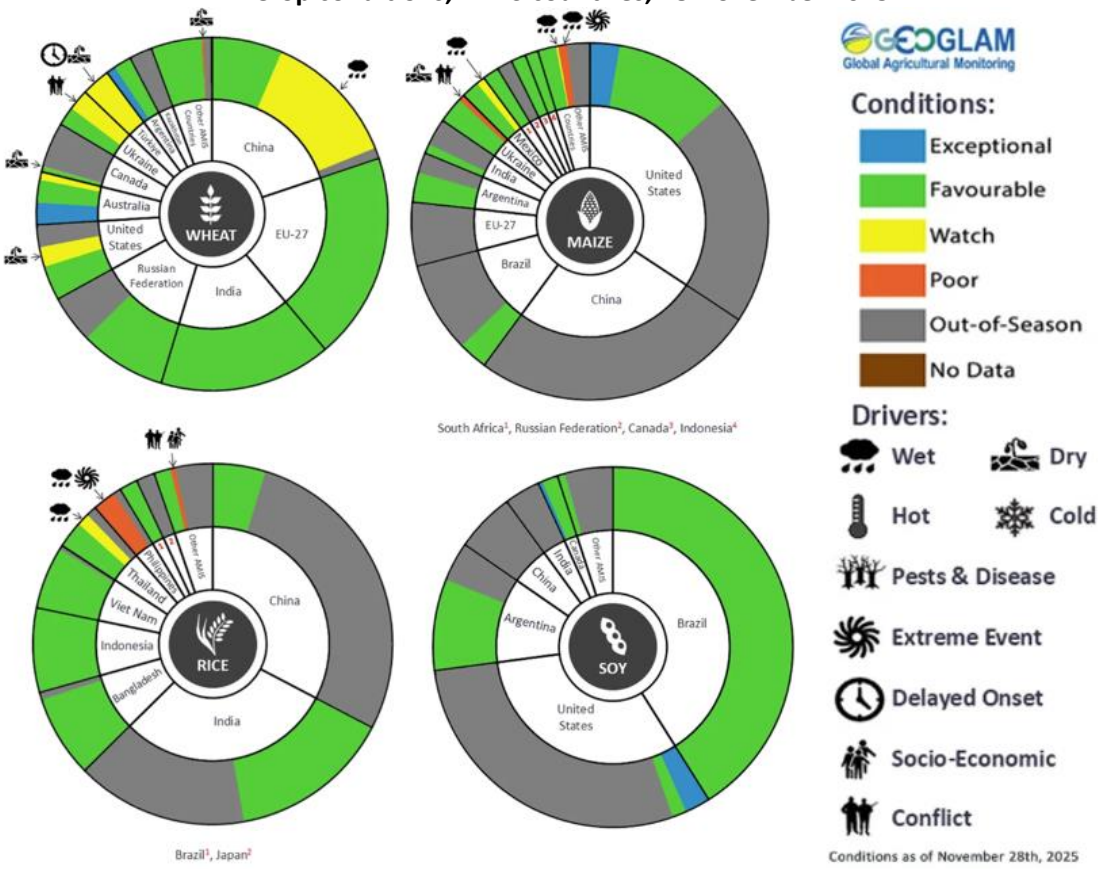


Note: The world precipitation percentiles indicate a ranking of precipitation for November, with the driest (0th percentile) being 0 on the scale and the wettest (100th percentile) being 1 on the scale. Percentiles are based on precipitation estimates from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center's Climate Anomaly Monitoring System Outgoing Precipitation Index dataset. Precipitation estimates for November are compared with rainfall recorded for that period during the 1981 to 2010 base period.
Source: International Research Institute for Climate and Society

As of 28 November 2025, global production conditions were generally favourable for wheat, maize, rice and soybeans:

- **Wheat –** In the **northern hemisphere**, sowing is progressing or nearing completion in most areas under broadly favourable conditions, however, dryness in the United States and Türkiye, the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and excessive moisture in northern China continues to weigh on production outcomes. In the **southern hemisphere**, crop harvest is continuing under largely favourable conditions.
- **Maize –** In the **southern hemisphere**, favourable conditions are supporting increased plantings in South Africa as well as Brazil and Argentina, despite some dryness during November. In the **northern hemisphere**, harvesting is ongoing under generally favourable conditions in the United States, Canada, and Mexico while poor conditions are evident across parts of Ukraine due to prolonged drought and war in the southern and eastern regions. In India sowing of the *Rabi* crop is beginning under favourable conditions.
- **Rice –** Global conditions are broadly favourable for major rice production regions, with exceptions in parts of Southeast Asia, including the Philippines and parts of Thailand which are experiencing poor conditions due to widespread flooding caused by several typhoons.
- **Soybeans –** In the **northern hemisphere**, crop harvest is nearing completion with generally favourable conditions across most major growing regions. In the **southern hemisphere**, sowing is progressing with generally favourable crop expectations, despite some climate variability during November.

Crop conditions, AMIS countries, 28 November 2025



AMIS Agricultural Market Information System.
Source: AMIS

The global climate outlook for January 2026 to March 2026 indicates that mixed rainfall conditions are expected for the world's major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions. Outlooks and potential production impacts for major grain- and oilseed-producing countries are presented in the following table.

Rainfall outlook and potential impact on the future state of production conditions, January 2026 - March 2026

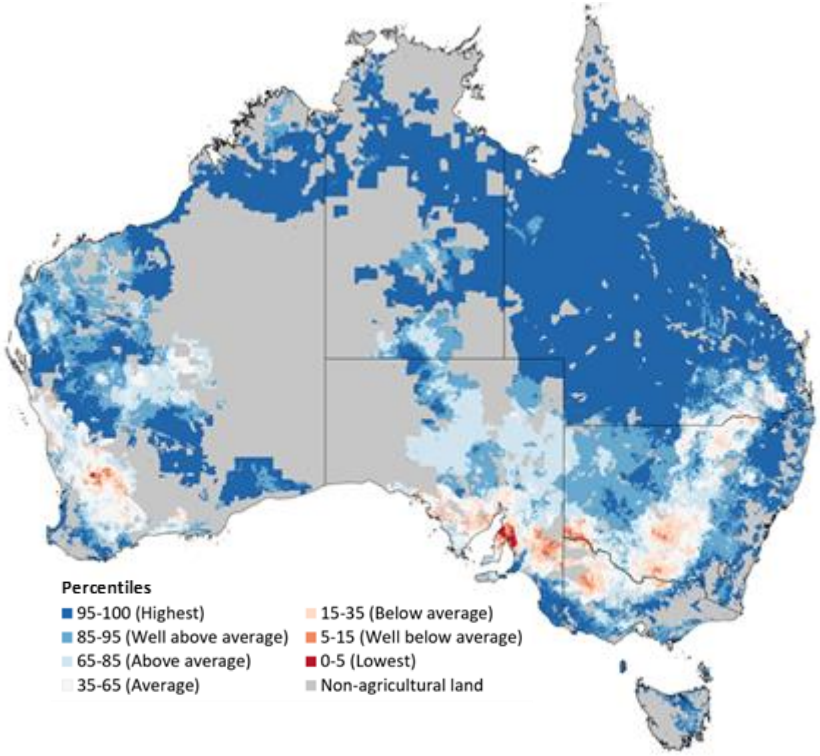
Region	Rainfall outlook	Potential impact on production
Argentina	Below average rainfall is likely across parts of north-eastern and central Argentina, with above average rainfall more likely in the far south and northwest.	Ample soil moisture reserves are likely to support the flowering and silking of many major grains and oilseeds, including corn, sorghum, rice, soybeans and cotton, despite below average expected rainfall over the January 2026 - March 2026 period.
Black Sea Region	Above average rainfall is expected across western Ukraine and parts of the south of the Russian Federation.	Over the coming months winter wheat and canola will enter dormancy, and above average rainfall in much of the Black Sea region is likely to provide sufficient snowpack to prevent winterkill.
Brazil	Rainfall outcomes across Brazil are expected to be above average in the north. In the south, below average rainfall is more likely.	Above average expected rainfall in the north will support crop production. However, below average expected rainfall in parts of southern Brazil may impair crop development stages over the coming months, including the critical flowering period for soybeans, corn, and cotton, as well as grain heading for key grains such as rice and sorghum.
Canada	Rainfall across Canada is expected to be average to above average in southern regions.	Average rainfall is likely to provide sufficient snowpack to prevent winterkill of winter wheat in December through to February.
China	Below average rainfall is expected across parts of eastern and northern China, with average falls expected elsewhere.	Anticipated rainfall is likely to reduce the level of snowpack during crop dormancy in some areas and increase the risk of winterkill.
European Union	Average rainfall is more likely for much of the European Union, with parts of Germany, northern Italy, and eastern Europe likely to see above average falls.	Average rainfall across much of the European Union is likely to support the dormancy of winter wheat and canola.
South Asia (India)	Below average rainfall is expected across much of northern India, while above average rainfall is expected in central regions.	Anticipated rainfall is likely to support the harvesting and planting of crops in many areas, but below average rainfall could adversely affect the heading of wheat and canola in northern regions.
Southeast Asia (SEA)	Above average to average rainfall is likely across much of Southeast Asia.	Above average rainfall in SEA is likely to support the growth of dry season crops.
The United States	Below average rainfall is likely for much of southern United States, with above average rainfall more likely across the north and east.	Above average to average rainfall conditions expected across the northern US is likely to provide sufficient snow cover through January and March to protect winter wheat and canola through dormancy. Below average rainfall may negatively impact cropping outcomes in the south.

1.4. Climate and price impacts on broadacre farm profits

The Australian Agricultural Drought Indicators (AADI) project combines climate and economic modelling to produce monthly forecasts of broadacre farm profits. The AADI profit (climate and prices) indicator brings together forecast seasonal conditions (using Bureau of Meteorology climate data) and commodity prices (drawn from the quarterly ABARES Agricultural Commodities). This indicator provides the most accurate representation of forecast farm profits, presented as percentiles relative to the last 33 years (which provide a long-term historical benchmark). For more information, see *Australian Agricultural Drought Indicators*.

Australian broadacre farm business profits are forecast to be well above average across much of Australia in 2025–26, tracking at the 88th percentile of the last 33 years. This positive outlook extends across Queensland, the northern tropics, west Western Australia, eastern and western New South Wales and the southern regions of Victoria.

Broadacre farm business profit indicator, 2025–26



Note: The percentile ranges cover the forecast profitability of broadacre farms in 2025–26 based on forecast climate conditions and prices and current farm characteristics. They are calculated compared to simulated farm performance over the past 33 years, based on historical climate conditions and prices.
Source: ABARES farmpredict; AADI

This result is primarily driven by high commodity prices (particularly for livestock), which are compensating for "average" climate conditions. When isolating climate conditions, the AADI profit (climate only) indicator is tracking at the 44th percentile. The significant gap between the two indicators highlights a decoupling of production and profit: while the physical environment is providing only average support, robust commodity prices - particularly in the beef and sheep sectors - are sustaining profitability well above the long-term average across the majority of Australia.

The interplay between climate and price drivers is also creating distinct regional outcomes:

- The strongest forecasts are concentrated in the Northern Territory and Queensland, both tracking at the 98th percentile. Here, favourable conditions are aligning with strong market prices to lead to historically high farm profits.

- In southern cropping regions, specifically South Australia, northern Victoria. southern New South Wales, and parts of Western Australia, climatic conditions are tighter. However, the strength of commodity prices is acting as a buffer. Even in South Australia, where the outlook is lowest nationwide, the Profit (Climate and Prices) indicator for the state remains at the 64th percentile ("Average"), significantly outperforming the underlying climate conditions.

These projections are consistent with the broader farm performance forecasts for 2025–26 outlined in the December quarter ABARES Agricultural Commodities report.

Conditions as of December 2025 are expected to be broadly above average:

- Nationally, profit (climate and price) for Australian broadacre farms in 2025–26 is forecast to be Very Much Above Average (88th percentile of the last 33 years) but may range from the 87th to the 89th percentile of the last 33 years.
- The national 12-month average profit (climate and price) for Australian broadacre farms is Very Much Above Average (87th percentile). The national 24-month average profit (climate and price) for Australian broadacre farms is Average (54th percentile).
- Profit (climate and price) is forecast to be lowest in South Australia (Average at 64th percentile), and second lowest in Western Australia (Above Average at 75th percentile).
- Profit (climate and price) is forecast to be highest in Northern Territory (Highest at 98th percentile), and second highest in Queensland (Highest at 98th percentile).

Australian Agricultural and Grazing Industries Survey (AAGIS) Wheat-sheep and High rainfall regions profit (climate and price) forecast – Lowest performing 5 regions

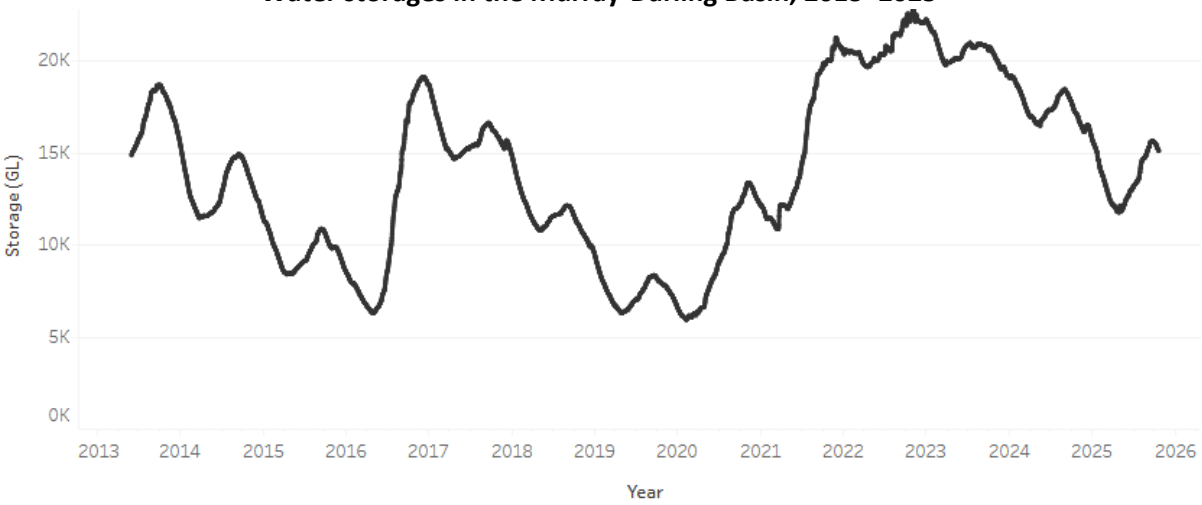
AAGIS Wheat-sheep and High rainfall regions^	FY25*	FY26*	Area Very Much Below Average in 2026 (%)**
SA: Murray Lands and Yorke Peninsula	6	24	21
VIC: Mallee	41	39	4
SA: Eyre Peninsula	9	41	3
NSW: Riverina	56	62	1
VIC: Wimmera	25	63	6

Note: ^Displaying AAGIS Wheat-sheep and High rainfall regions sorted by lowest values in "FY26 *Percentile values for specified financial year. **Percentage of area in region where conditions are Very Much Below Average (less than 15th percentile).

1.5. Water markets – current week

Water storage levels in the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) decreased by 174 gigalitres (GL) between 11 December 2025 and 18 December 2025. The current volume of water held in storages is 13,788 GL, equivalent to 62% of total storage capacity. This is 16% or 2,650 GL less than the same time last year. Water storage data is sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology.

Water storages in the Murray-Darling Basin, 2013–2025



Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from $364/ML on 11 December 2025 to $379/ML on 11 December 2025. Trade from the Goulburn to the Murray is closed. Trade downstream through the Barmah Choke is closed. Trade from the Murrumbidgee to the Murray is closed.

Water market prices, Southern Murray–Darling Basin

Region	$/ML
NSW Murray Above	315
NSW Murrumbidgee	365
Vic Greater Goulburn	359
Vic Murray Below	379

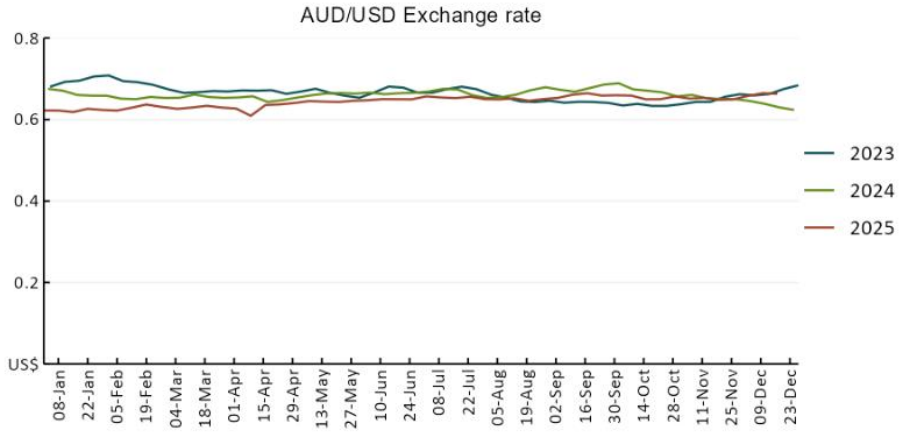
Note: The water allocation prices shown are volume weighted average prices based on the last 10 trades. Price data is sourced from Waterflow and current as at 11 December 2025.

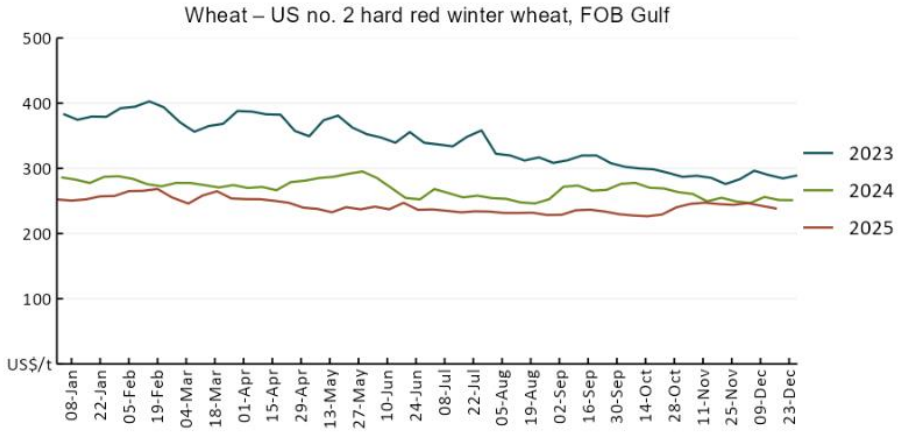
To access the full, interactive, weekly water dashboard, which contains the latest and historical water storage, water market and water allocation information, please visit https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/weekly_update/weekly-update-181225

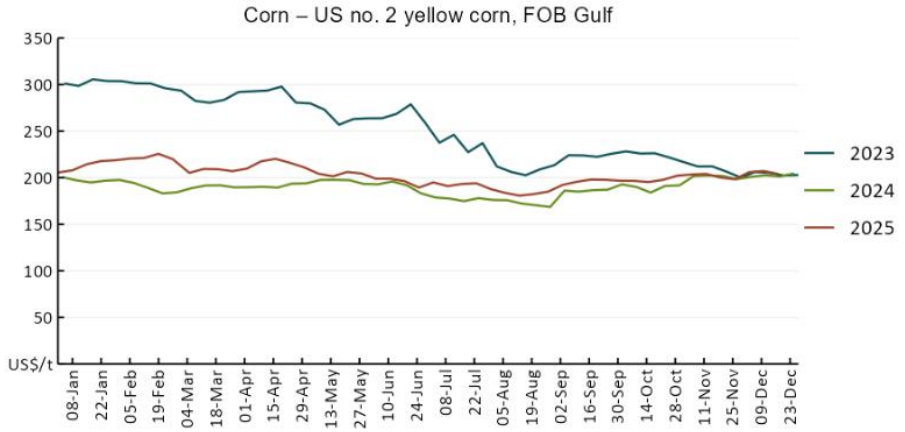
2. Commodities

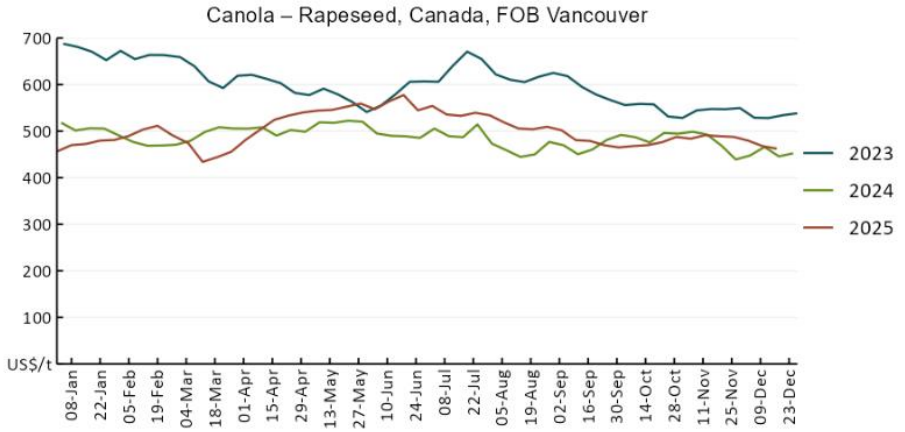
Indicator	Week average	Unit	Latest Price	Previous Week	Weekly change	Price 12 months ago	Annual change
Selected world indicator prices							
AUD/USD Exchange rate	17-Dec	A$/US$	0.66	0.66	0%	0.63	5%
Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, FOB Gulf	17-Dec	US$/t	238	242	-2%	252	-5%
Corn – US no. 2 yellow corn, FOB Gulf	17-Dec	US$/t	204	207	-1%	202	1%
Canola – Rapeseed, Canada, FOB Vancouver	17-Dec	US$/t	462	468	-1%	453	2%
Cotton – Cotlook A Index	17-Dec	USc/lb	73.9	74.0	0%	79.9	-8%
Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract	17-Dec	USc/lb	14.9	14.9	0%	20.1	-26%
Wool – Eastern Market Indicator	17-Dec	Ac/kg clean	1,541	1,542	0%	1,145	35%
Wool – Western Market Indicator	17-Dec	Ac/kg clean	1,715	1,712	0%	1,288	33%
Selected Australian grain export prices							
Australian Premium White (APW) Wheat, FOB Port Adelaide, SA	17-Dec	A$/t	362	366	-1%	403	-10%
Australian Standard White (ASW) Wheat, FOB Port Adelaide, SA	17-Dec	A$/t	360	364	-1%	393	-8%
Feed Barley – FOB Port Adelaide, SA	17-Dec	A$/t	348	348	0%	366	-5%
Canola – FOB Kwinana, WA	17-Dec	A$/t	793	792	0%	856	-7%
Grain Sorghum – FOB Brisbane, QLD	17-Dec	A$/t	421	417	1%	402	5%
Selected domestic livestock indicator prices							
Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator	17-Dec	Ac/kg cwt	860	866	-1%	668	29%
Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), VIC	17-Dec	Ac/kg cwt	713	756	-6%	379	88%
Lamb – National Trade Lamb Indicator	17-Dec	Ac/kg cwt	1,067	1,073	-1%	880	21%
Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), NSW buyer price	3-Dec	Ac/kg cwt	468	468	0%	455	3%
Live cattle – Light steers to Indonesia	10-Dec	Ac/kg lwt	455	450	1%	350	30%
Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices							
Dairy – Whole milk powder	17-Dec	US$/t	3,161	3,364	-6%	3,897	-19%
Dairy – Skim milk powder	17-Dec	US$/t	2,431	2,498	-3%	2,803	-13%
Dairy – Cheddar cheese	17-Dec	US$/t	4,646	4,639	0%	4,686	-1%
Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat	17-Dec	US$/t	5,602	5,902	-5%	7,425	-25%

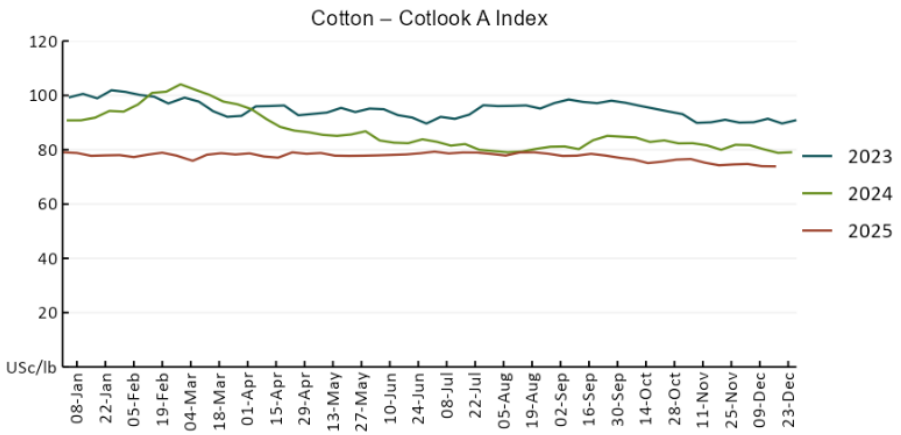
2.1. Selected world indicator prices










Cotton – Cotlook A Index
120
100
80
60
40
20
USc/lb
08-Jan
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
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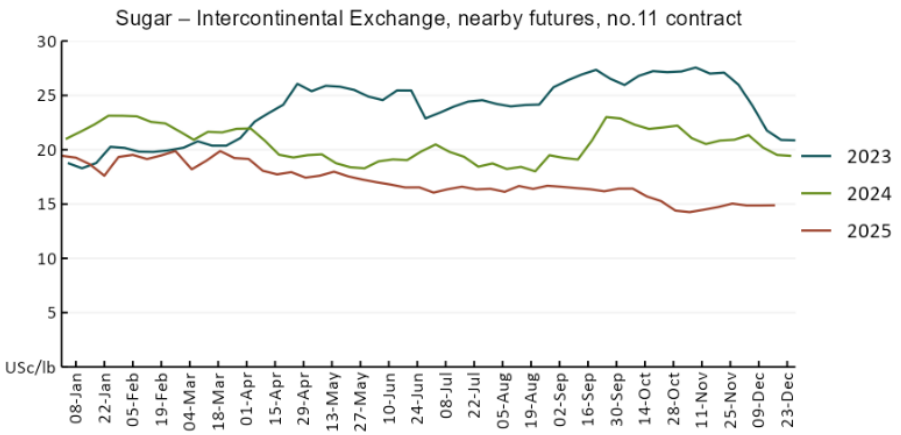
25-Nov
09-Dec
23-Dec
2023
2024
2025


Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract
30
25
20
15
10
5
USc/lb
08-Jan
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
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25-Nov
09-Dec
23-Dec
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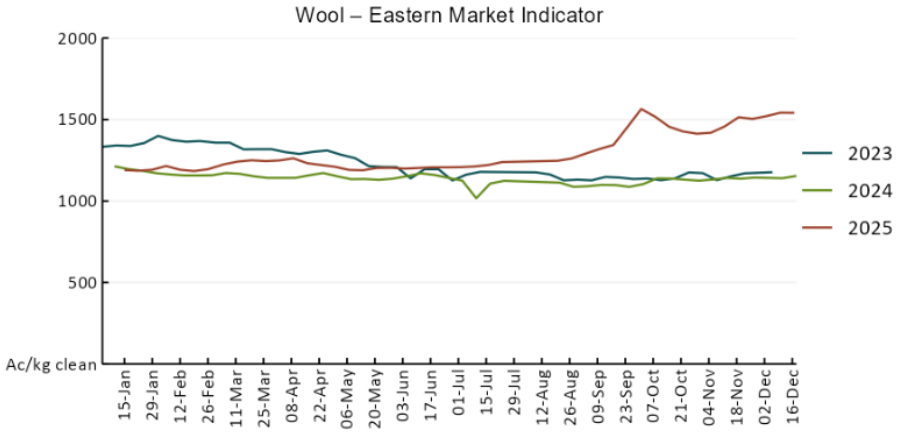
2024
2025


Wool – Eastern Market Indicator
2000
1500
1000
500
Ac/kg clean
15-Jan
29-Jan
12-Feb
26-Feb
11-Mar
25-Mar
08-Apr
22-Apr
06-May
20-May
03-Jun
17-Jun
01-Jul
15-Jul
29-Jul
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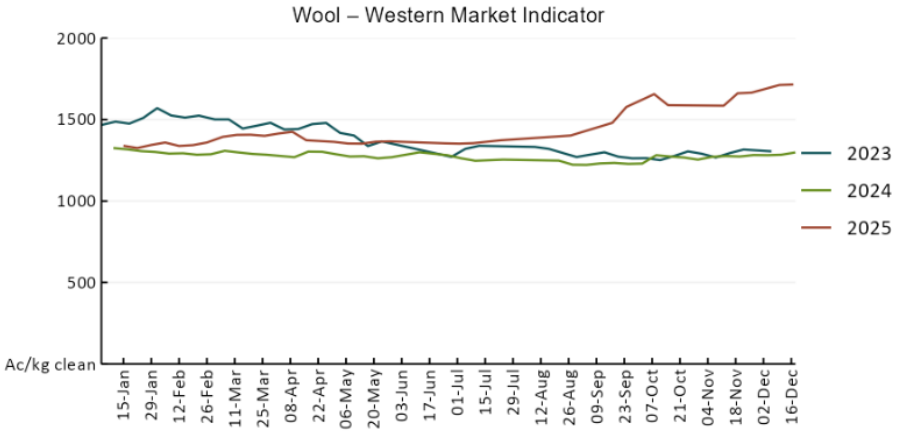
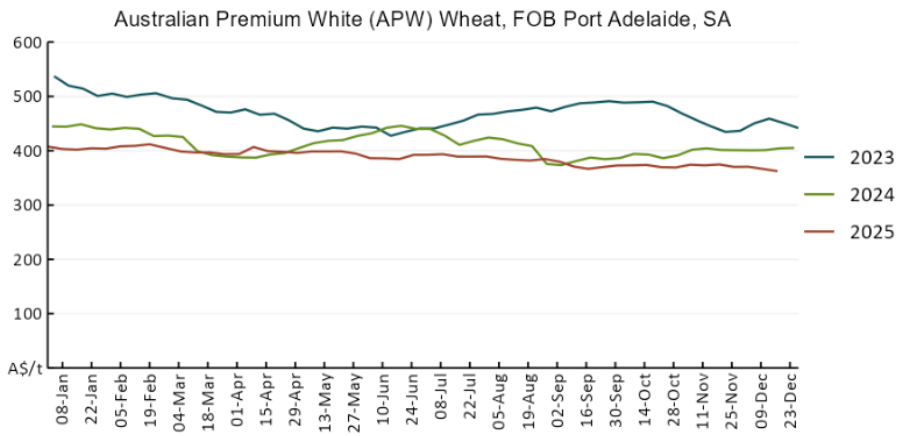
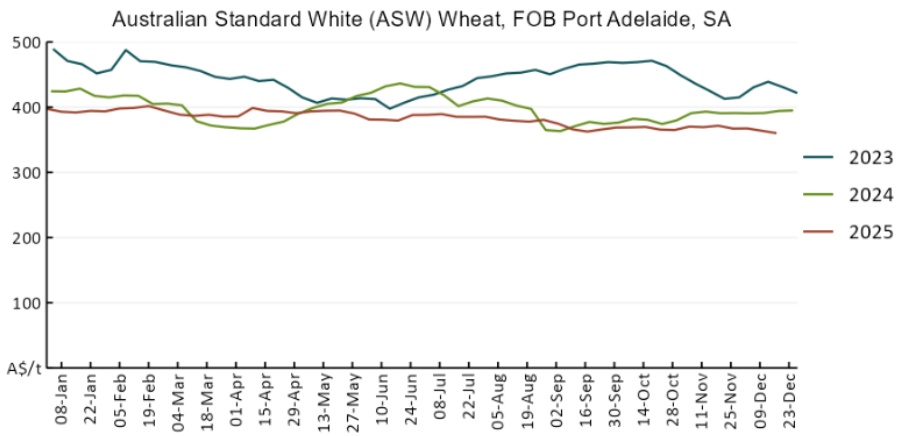
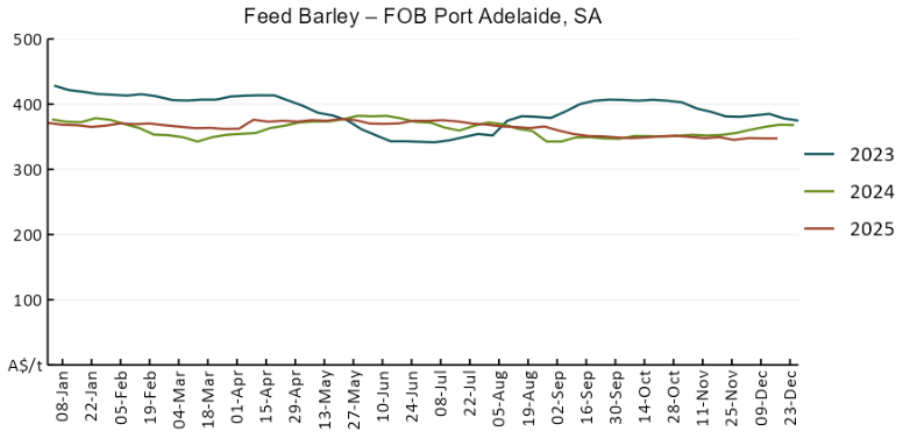
07-Oct
21-Oct
04-Nov
18-Nov
02-Dec
16-Dec
2023
2024
2025

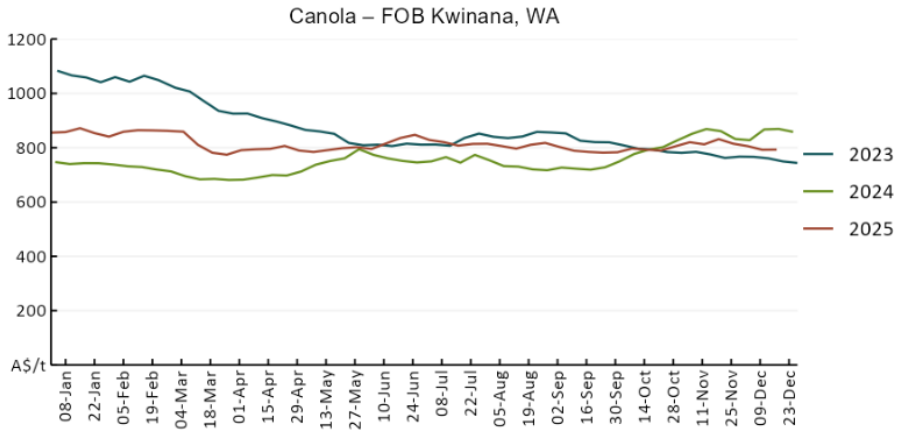

Wool – Western Market Indicator
2000
1500
1000
500
Ac/kg clean
15-Jan
29-Jan
12-Feb
26-Feb
11-Mar
25-Mar
08-Apr
22-Apr
06-May
20-May
03-Jun
17-Jun
01-Jul
15-Jul
29-Jul
12-Aug
26-Aug
09-Sep
23-Sep
07-Oct
21-Oct
04-Nov
18-Nov
02-Dec
16-Dec
2023
2024
2025

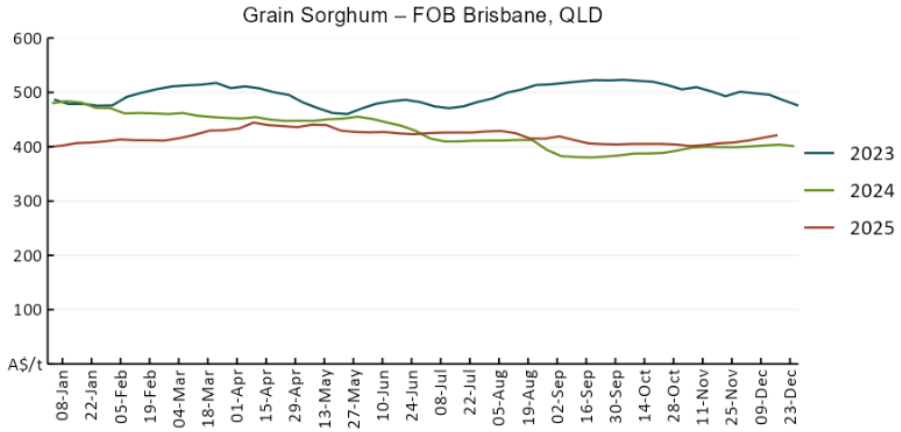
3.2 Selected domestic crop indicator prices



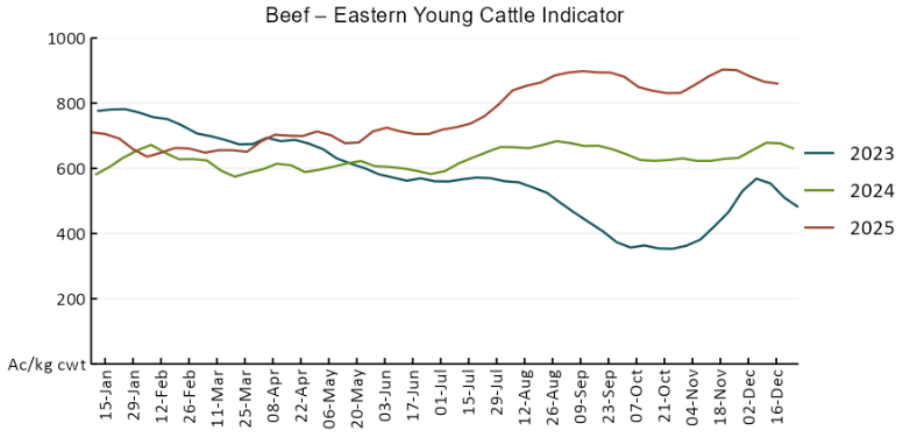


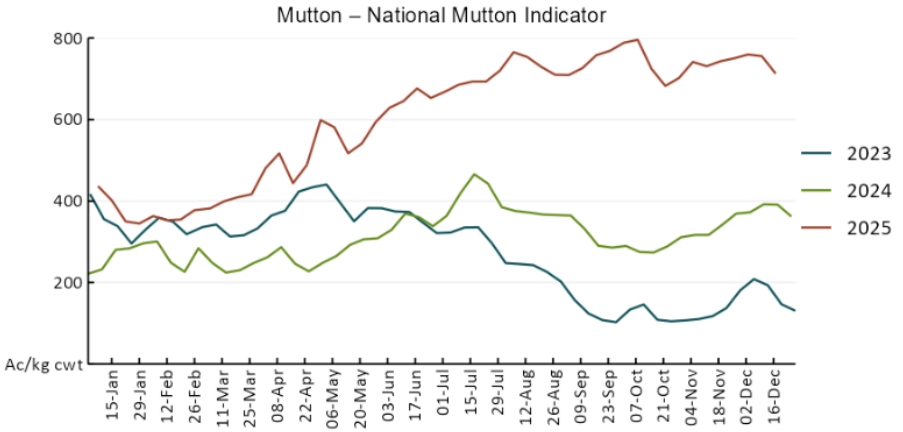


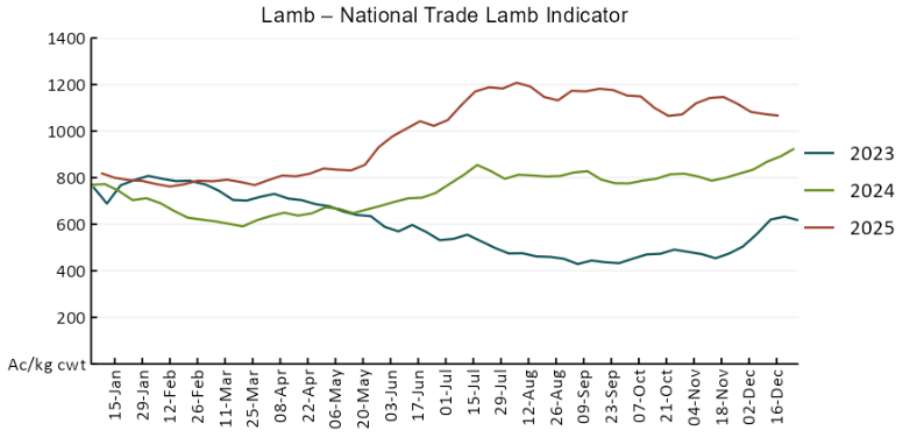


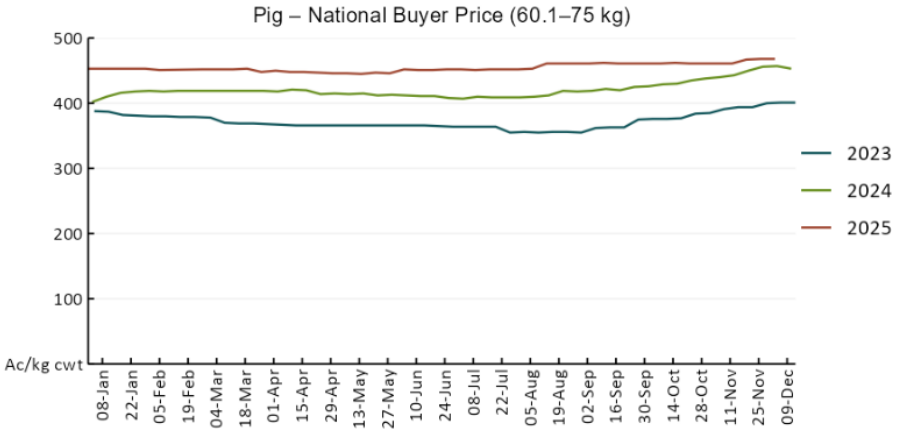

Grain Sorghum – FOB Brisbane, QLD
600
500
400
300
200
100
A$/t
08-Jan
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
19-Aug
02-Sep
16-Sep
30-Sep
14-Oct
28-Oct
11-Nov
25-Nov
09-Dec
23-Dec
2023
2024
2025

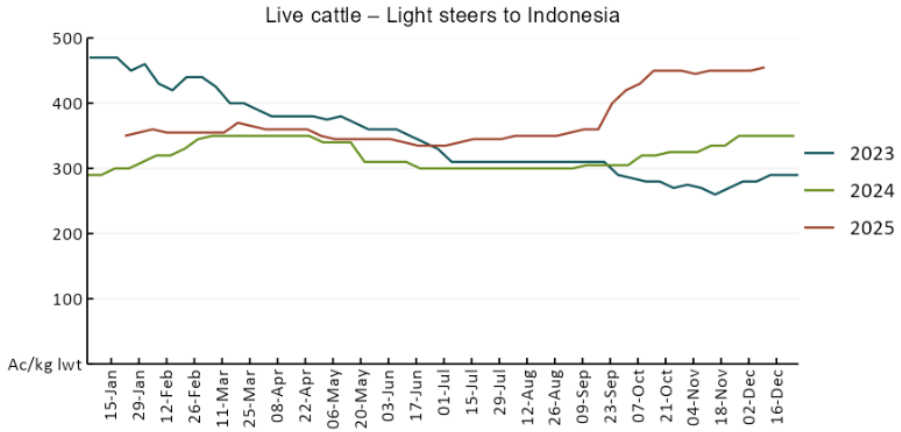
3.3 Selected domestic livestock indicator prices



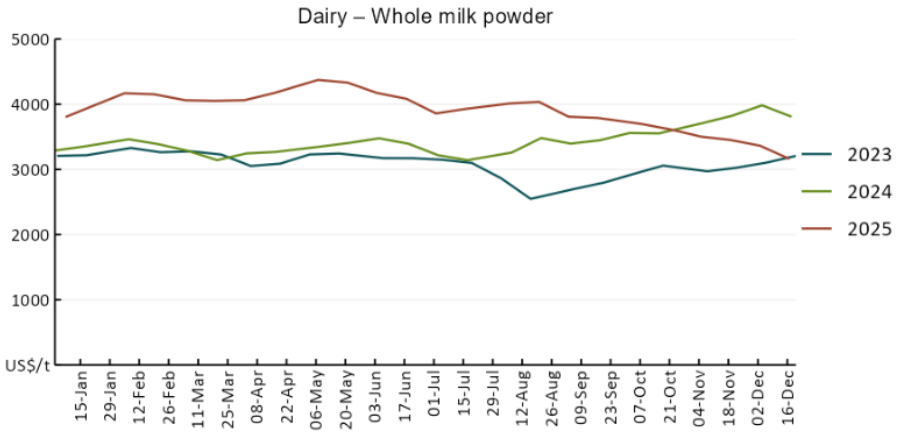


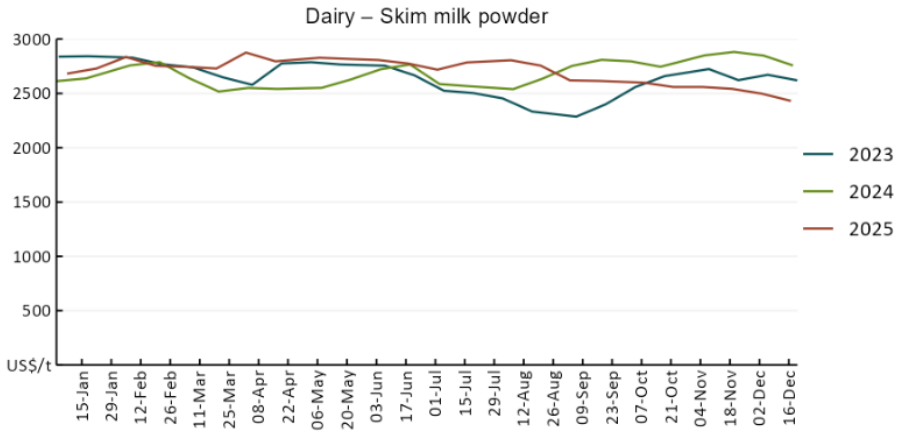


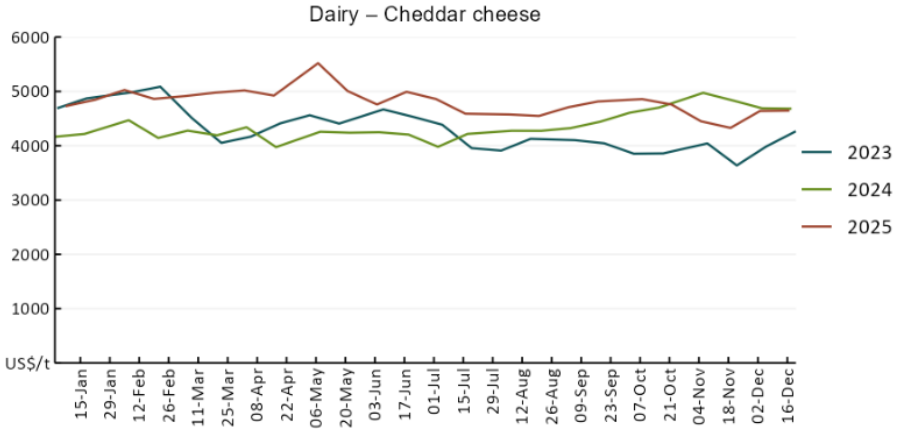


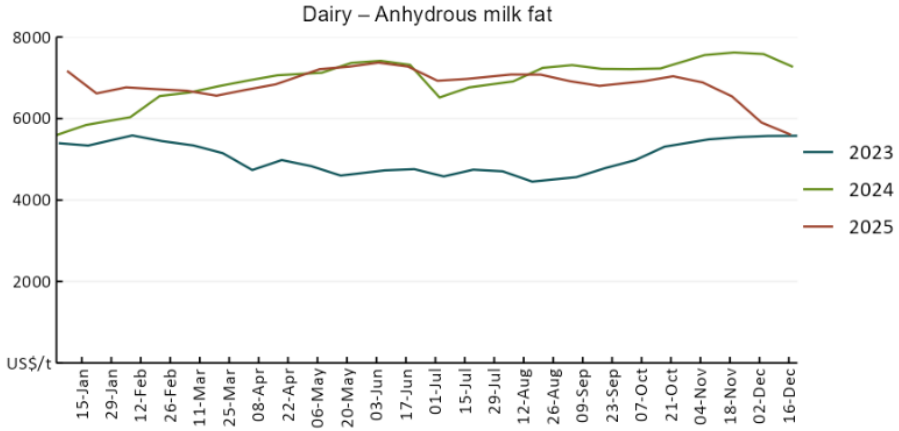

Live cattle – Light steers to Indonesia
500
400
300
200
100
Ac/kg lwt
15-Jan
29-Jan
12-Feb
26-Feb
11-Mar
25-Mar
08-Apr
22-Apr
06-May
20-May
03-Jun
17-Jun
01-Jul
15-Jul
29-Jul
12-Aug
26-Aug
09-Sep
23-Sep
07-Oct
21-Oct
04-Nov
18-Nov
02-Dec
16-Dec
2023
2024
2025

3.4 Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

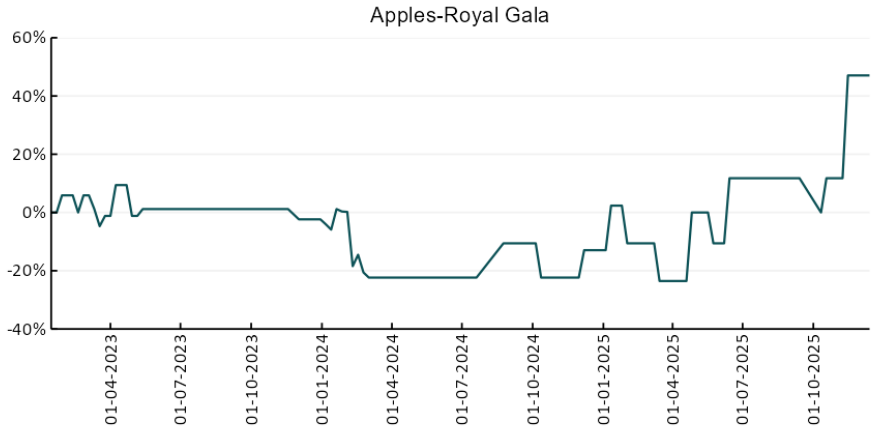


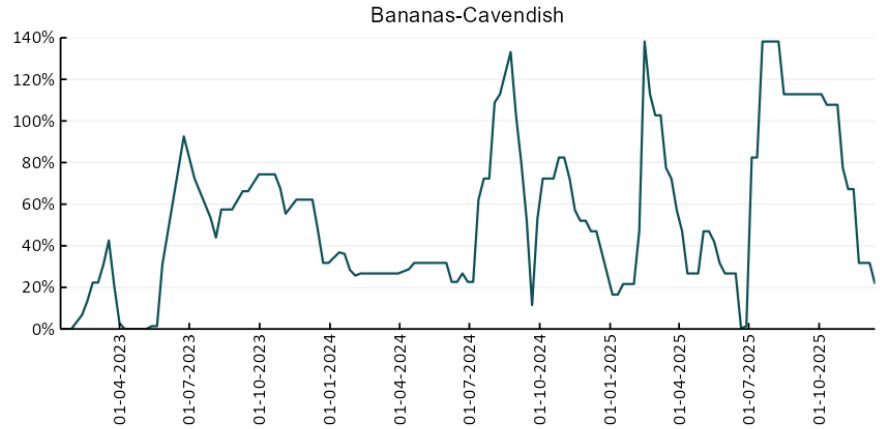


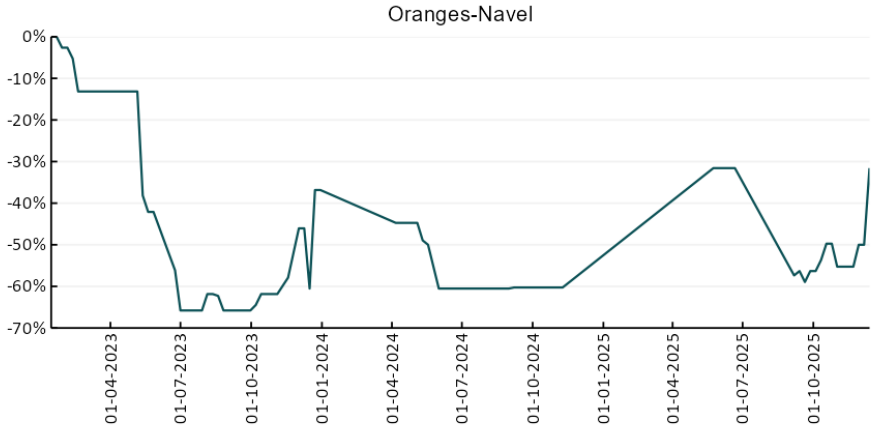


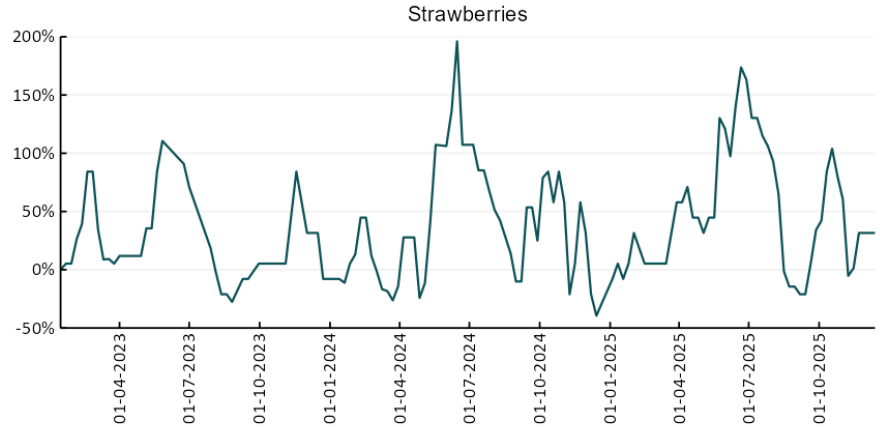


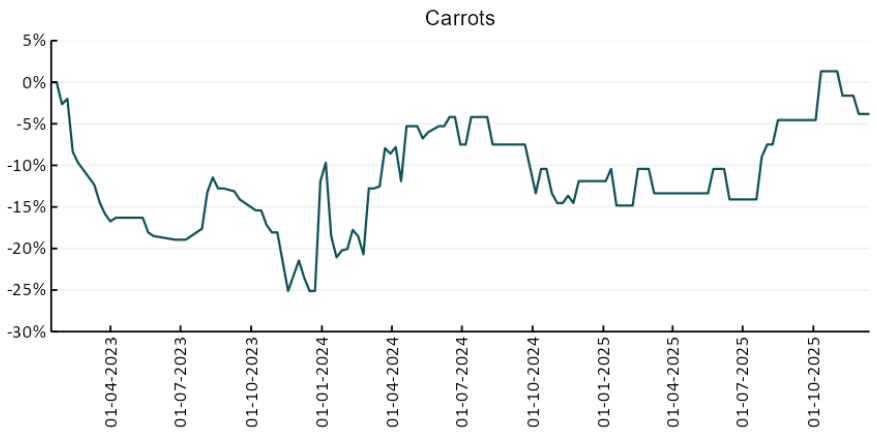
3.5 Selected fruit and vegetable prices

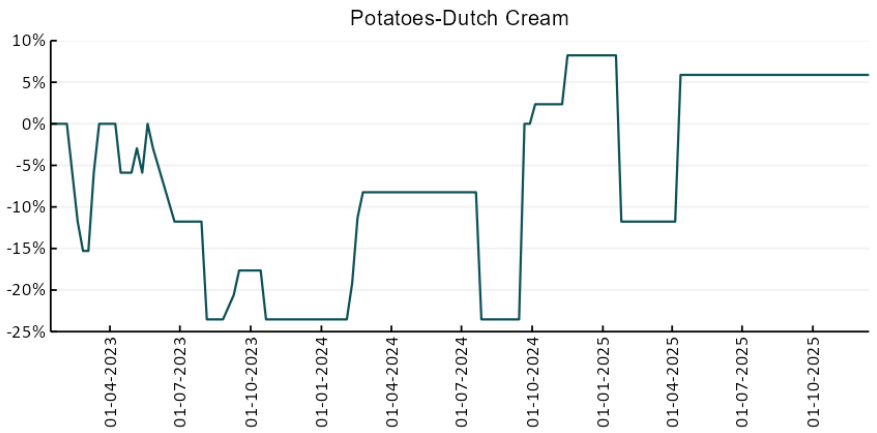


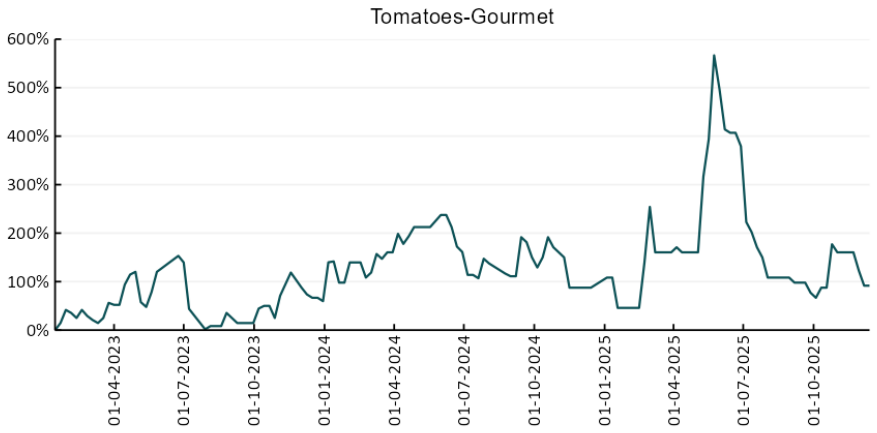


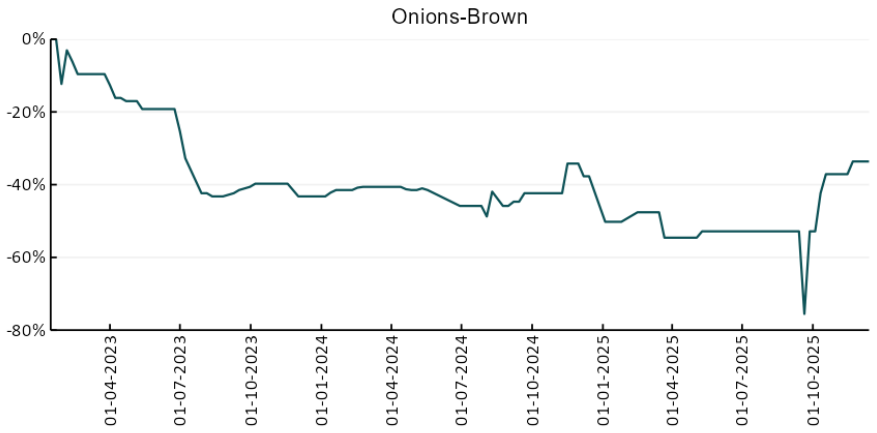




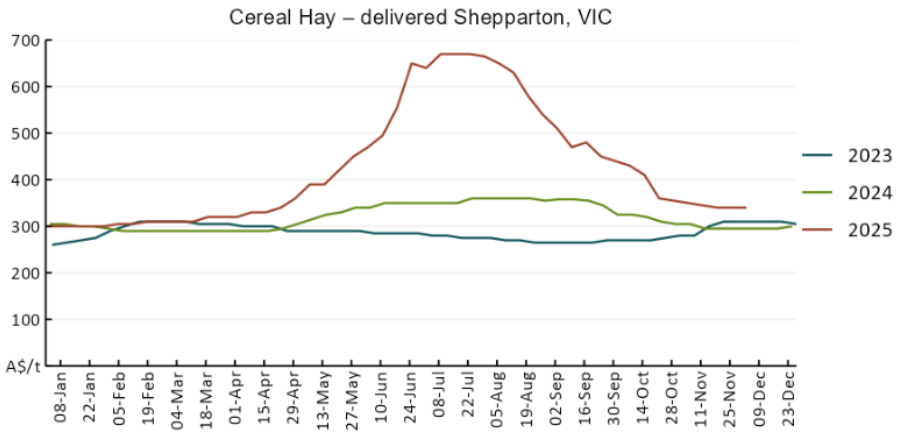

Carrots
5%
0%
-5%
-10%
-15%
-20%
-25%
-30%
01-04-2023
01-07-2023
01-10-2023
01-01-2024
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025

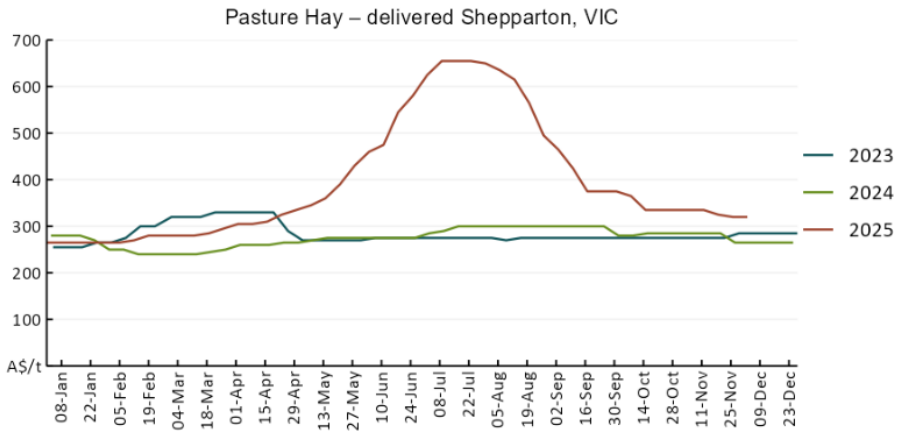

Potatoes-Dutch Cream
10%
5%
0%
-5%
-10%
-15%
-20%
-25%
01-04-2023
01-07-2023
01-10-2023
01-01-2024
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025

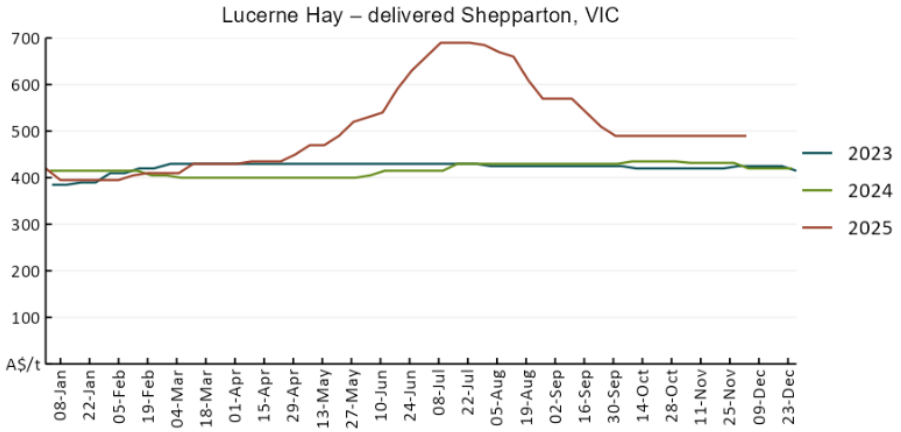

Tomatoes-Gourmet
600%
500%
400%
300%
200%
100%
0%
01-04-2023
01-07-2023
01-10-2023
01-01-2024
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025


Onions-Brown
0%
-20%
-40%
-60%
-80%
01-04-2023
01-07-2023
01-10-2023
01-01-2024
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025

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: https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ahead/outlooks/#moreMaps
- 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: https://awo.bom.gov.au/products/historical/soilMoisture-rootZone/

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
- https://www.igc.int/en/default.aspx
- 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: Jumbuk AG | Agriculture Consulting

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

- Meat and Livestock Australia: https://www.mla.com.au/prices-markets/

Australian Agricultural Drought Indicators

About Australian Agricultural Drought Indicators

The Australian Agricultural Drought Indicators (AADI) links weather and agricultural data with a range of scientific and economic models to measure and forecast the effects of climate variability and drought on agricultural outcomes.

On AADI, projected broadacre farm profits are presented as percentile outcomes relative to simulated historical outcomes using the groupings:

Highest	95-100th percentile
Very much above average	85-95th percentile
Above average	65-85th percentile
Average	35-65th percentile
Below average	15-35th percentile
Very much below average	5-15th percentile
Lowest 5%	0-5th percentile

There are two AADI farm profit indicators:

- The AADI farm profit climate and price indicator shows the effect of climate and prices on broadacre farm business profits of current farms compared to the last 33 years.
- The AADI farm profit climate only indicator isolates the effect of climate on profits by holding prices fixed.

Cataloguing data
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