



Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update

No. 22/2026

11 June 2026

Summary of key issues

- In the week ending 10 June 2026, low-pressure systems brought rainfall to parts of southern Australia, as well as isolated eastern regions.
 - Most cropping regions in Western Australia, South Australia and southern New South Wales recorded falls of between 5-50 millimetres. Meanwhile, cropping regions in Victoria and northern New South Wales saw limited falls of 5-10 millimetres.
 - Scattered heavier falls have provided a boost to soil moisture levels across some southern cropping regions and where recorded are likely to benefit the establishment and growth of winter crops.
- Over the 8 days to 18 June 2026, cold fronts and low-pressure systems are expected to bring rainfall to parts of western, southern and eastern Australia.
 - Across cropping regions, falls of 25-100 millimetres are forecast for much of South Australia and Victoria, while southern New South Wales is forecast to receive 25-50 millimetres. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland falls of between 5 -25 millimetres are expected. Western Australia is likely to see 10-50 millimetres of rainfall over the period.
 - If realised, these expected falls are likely to provide an additional boost to soil moisture levels across many cropping areas. These falls are also expected to support the germination and growth of early sown winter crops.
- The national rainfall outlook for July to September 2026 indicates an increased probability of below median rainfall across parts of southern, eastern and northern Australia.
 - While the current rainfall outlook for July to September 2026 suggest below average falls across most cropping regions, favourable soil moisture levels across most of Australia's southern growing regions means that if forecast July through September rainfall totals are realised, these falls are likely be sufficient to support the establishment and growth of winter crops. However, these below average expected falls for north-eastern growing regions represents an ongoing downside production risk for the 2026–27 winter cropping season.
- Water storage levels in the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 167 gigalitres (GL) between 4 June 2026 and 11 June 2026. The current volume of water held in storages is 10,550 GL, equivalent to 47% of total storage capacity. This is 17% or 2,112 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 \$334/ML on 4 June 2026 to \$372/ML on 11 June 2026. Trade from the Goulburn to the Murray is open. Trade downstream through the Barmah Choke is closed. Trade from the Murrumbidgee to the Murray is open.

1. Climate

1.1. Rainfall this week

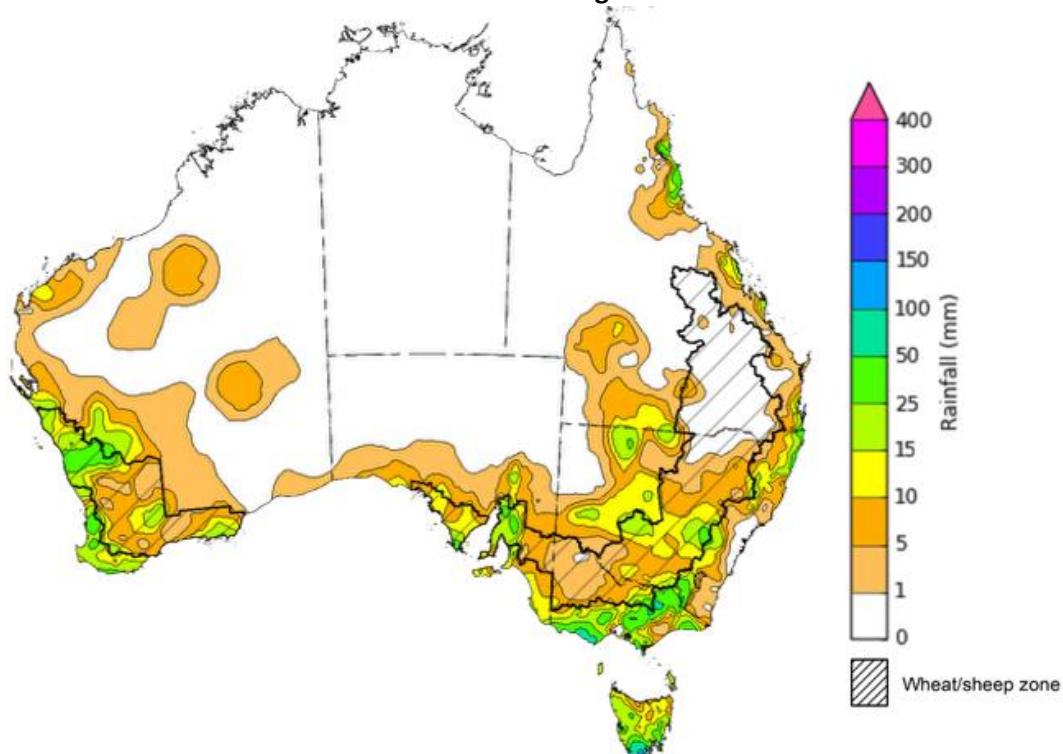
In the week ending 10 June 2026, low-pressure systems brought rainfall to parts of southern Australia, as well as isolated eastern regions. Much of the remainder of Australia was largely dry.

- Large areas of south-western Western Australia, southern South Australia, and central and southern New South Wales saw falls of 5-50 millimetres, with falls up to 100 millimetres recorded across parts of Tasmania and southern Victoria.
- Much of the remainder of Australia saw little to no rainfall.

In cropping regions, moderate falls were recorded in southern regions:

- Most cropping regions in Western Australia, South Australia and southern New South Wales recorded falls of between 5-50 millimetres. Meanwhile, cropping regions in Victoria and northern New South Wales saw limited falls of 1-10 millimetres.
 - Scattered heavier falls have provided a boost to soil moisture levels across some southern cropping regions and where recorded are likely to benefit the establishment and growth of winter crops.
- Queensland saw little to no rainfall over the period.

Rainfall for the week ending 10 June 2026



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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

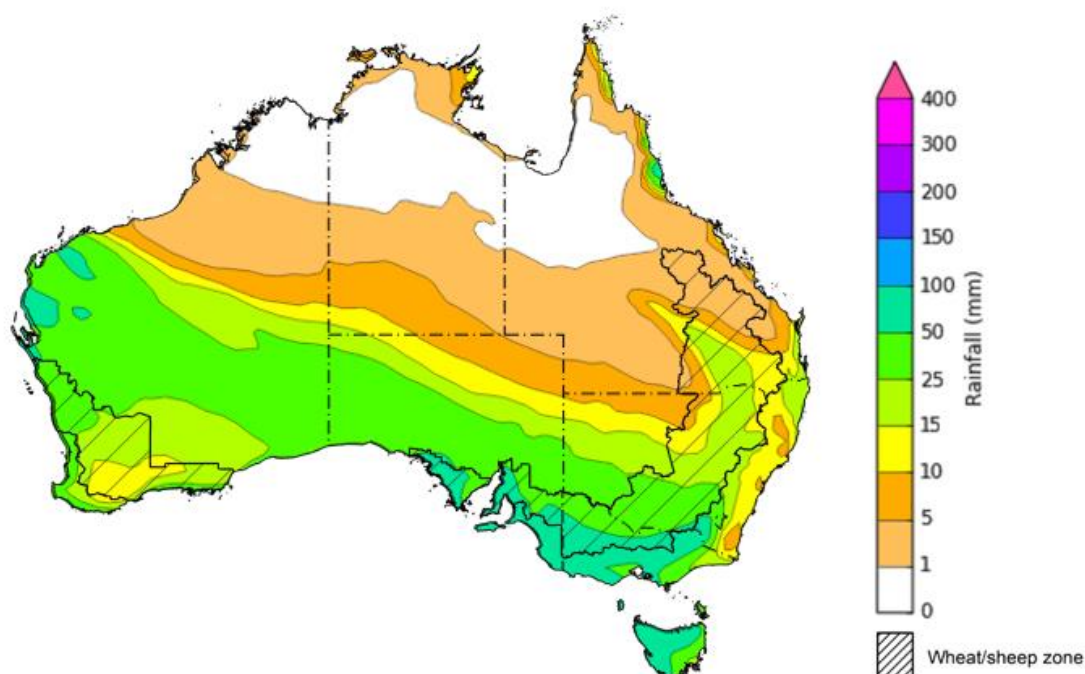
Over the 8 days to 18 June 2026, **cold fronts and low-pressure systems** are expected to bring rainfall to much of western, southern, and eastern Australia, while most of northern Australia is forecast to remain largely dry.

- In southern Western Australia, much of South Australia, Victoria, southern New South Wales and Tasmania, falls of 10-100 millimetres are forecast. Southwestern parts of Western Australia are likely to see lower falls of 10-50 millimetres.
- Lighter falls of between 5-25 millimetres are expected across northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.
- Northern regions of Australia are likely to see little to no rainfall.

Across cropping regions, substantial rainfall is forecast in the southeast:

- Falls of 25-100 millimetres are forecast for much of South Australia and Victoria, while southern New South Wales is forecast to receive 25-50 millimetres. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland falls of between 5-25 millimetres are expected. Western Australia is likely to see 10-50 millimetres of rainfall over the period.
 - If realised, these expected falls are likely to provide an additional boost to soil moisture levels across many cropping areas. These falls are also expected to support the germination and growth of early sown winter crops.
 - Across regions of northern New South Wales and south-eastern Queensland that have received high rainfall in late May, if realised these expected falls will continue to boost soil moisture levels and could incentivise some additional planting of short season winter crops.

Total forecast rainfall for the period 11 June to 18 June 2026



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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.

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1.3. National Climate Outlook

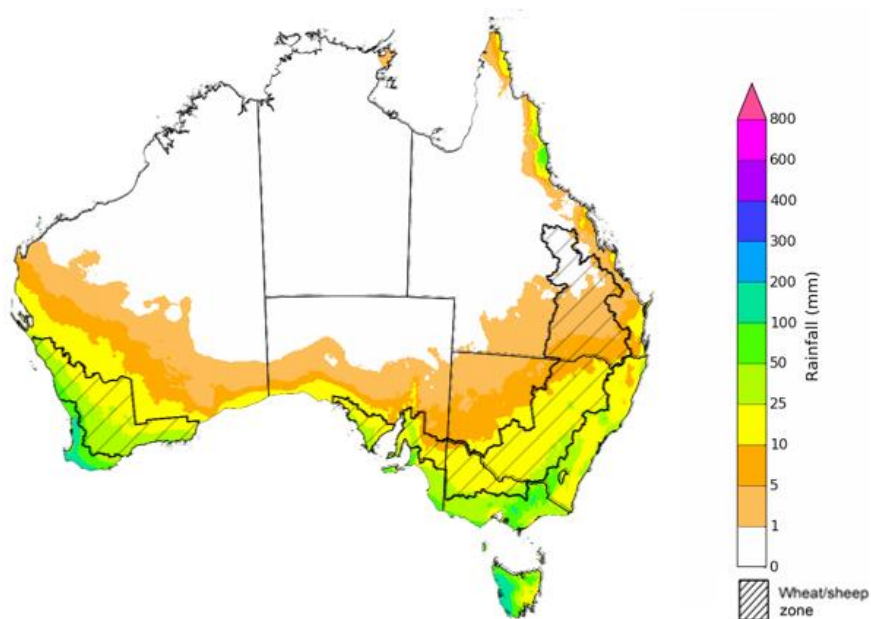
The Bureau of Meteorology has indicated that El Niño conditions are currently neutral, but signs of El Niño development in 2026–27 is continuing. All models, including the Bureau's, forecast the tropical Pacific to continue warming in the coming months, with sea surface temperatures likely to reach El Niño thresholds during early winter. For El Niño to be considered established, a corresponding atmospheric response must be observed, including large-scale changes in pressure, trade winds, and cloudiness patterns. The Southern Annular Mode (SAM) is currently positive and is forecast to return to neutral in late June. Similarly, the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) has returned to neutral conditions following a period of elevated values. There is substantial uncertainty in the forecast state of the IOD. Most models indicate the IOD is likely to remain neutral until at least early winter, with the development of a positive IOD event possible during winter–spring.

The recent rainfall outlook for July 2026 provided by the Bureau of Meteorology indicates that most of Australia is likely to see below median rainfall, while scattered areas of northern Australia are more likely to see above median falls.

The Bureau of Meteorology's climate model indicates a 75% chance of July rainfall totals between 10-100 millimetres across Victoria, Tasmania, southern South Australia, and much of south-western Western Australia. Isolated regions, including alpine regions of Victoria, and south-western Western Australia, are likely to see higher falls of up to 200 millimetres. In the east, including coastal parts of Queensland, and eastern and southern New South Wales, falls of 5-100 millimetres are expected. Much of central and northern Western Australia, the Northern Territory, and the remainder of Queensland and South Australia, are likely to see little to no rainfall.

Across southern cropping regions, there is a 75% chance of receiving rainfall totals of between 10-50 millimetres during July 2026. If these forecast falls are realised across most southern regions, they are likely to provide sufficient moisture to support the establishment and growth of winter crops. Across most cropping regions in Queensland and northern New South Wales there is a 75% chance of receiving rainfall totals of between 1-25 millimetres.

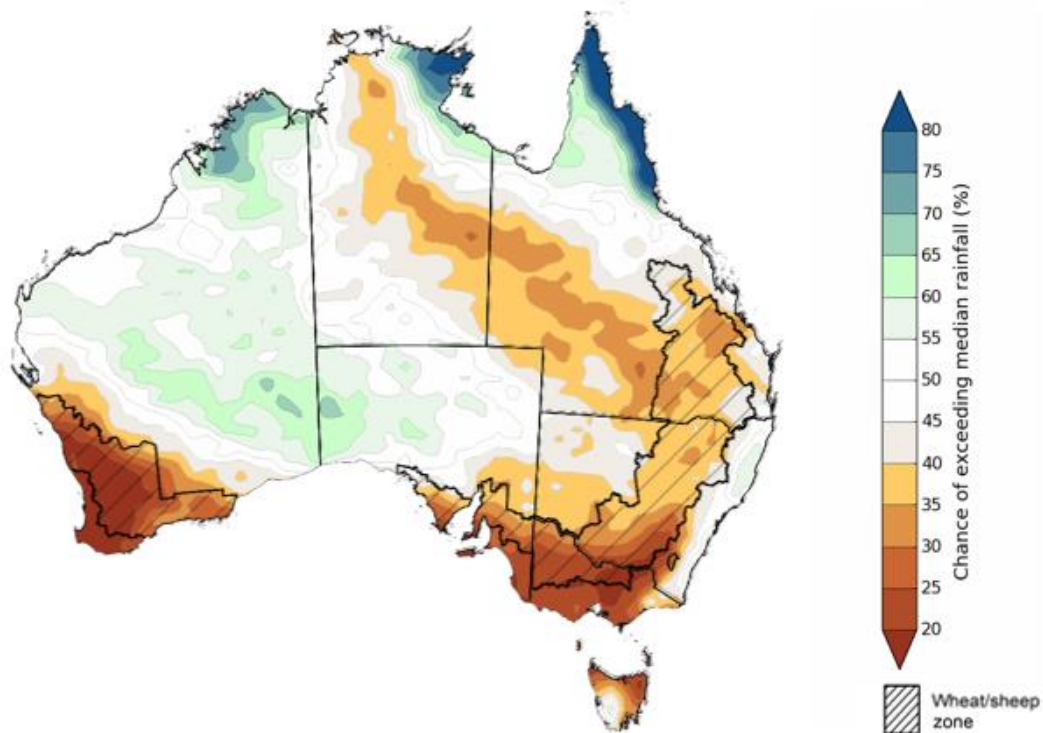
Rainfall totals that have a 75% chance of occurring in July 2026



The rainfall outlook for **July 2026 to September 2026** indicates a **strong tendency towards below median rainfall across parts of southern, eastern and northern Australia**. However, there is an **increased probability of median to above median rainfall in parts of the Northern Tropics and central Western Australia**.

Across cropping regions, the chance of receiving above median rainfall in Western Australia, South Australia and southern New South Wales is 20-40%. In northern New South Wales and Queensland, falls are likely to be closer to median, with a 30-45% chance of above median rainfall.

Chance of exceeding the median rainfall July 2026 to September 2026



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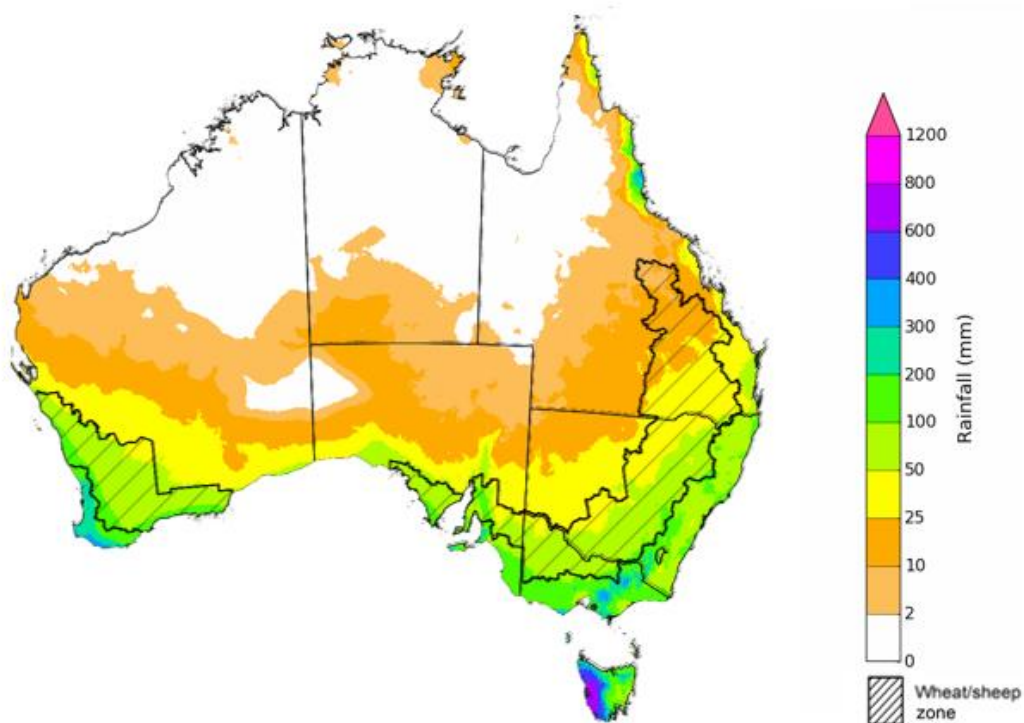
Issued: 11/6/2026

The rainfall outlook for July 2026 to September 2026 suggests a 75% chance of receiving rainfall totals of between 25-200 millimetres across parts of eastern and southern Australia. Higher falls in excess of 200 millimetres are expected across scattered areas of southwest Western Australia, western Tasmania, as well as alpine regions of Victoria and New South Wales. Lower rainfall totals are forecast for central and northern regions, with much of northern South Australia, central and northern Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland likely to see 0-25 millimetres.

In cropping regions, there is a 75% chance of receiving between 25-100 millimetres across much of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. Cropping regions in northern Queensland are likely to see lower falls of 2-50 millimetres.

Favourable soil moisture levels across most of Australia's southern growing regions means that if these forecast July through September rainfall totals are realised, these falls are likely to be sufficient to support the establishment and growth of winter crops. However, below average expected falls for north-eastern growing regions represents an ongoing downside production risk for the 2026–27 winter cropping season.

Rainfall totals that have a 75% chance of occurring July 2026 to September 2026



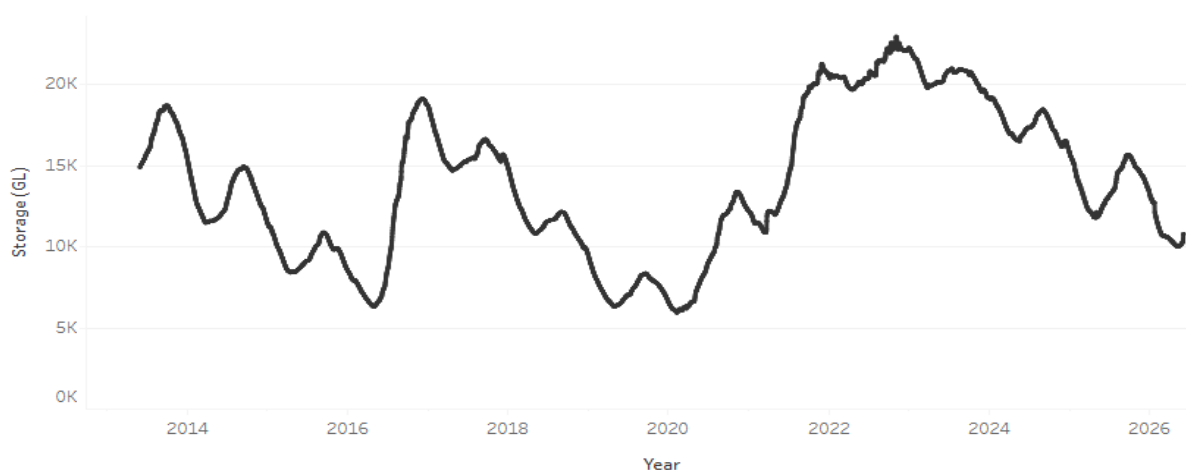
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1.4. Water markets – current week

Water storage levels in the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 167 gigalitres (GL) between 4 June 2026 and 11 June 2026. The current volume of water held in storages is 10,550 GL, equivalent to 47% of total storage capacity. This is 17% or 2,112 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, 2013–2026



Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from \$334/ML on 4 June 2026 to \$372/ML on 11 June 2026. Trade from the Goulburn to the Murray is open. Trade downstream through the Barmah Choke is closed. Trade from the Murrumbidgee to the Murray is open.

Water market prices, Southern Murray–Darling Basin

Region	\$/ML
NSW Murray Above	262
NSW Murrumbidgee	397
Vic Greater Goulburn	356
Vic Murray Below	372

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 22 January 2026.

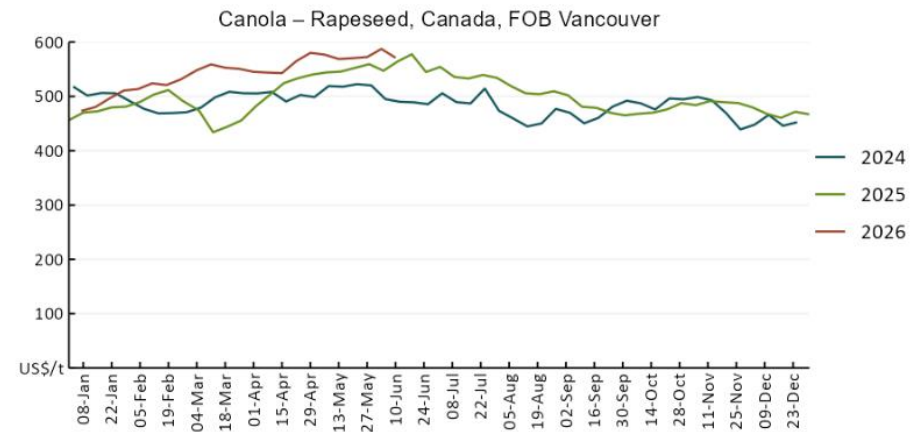
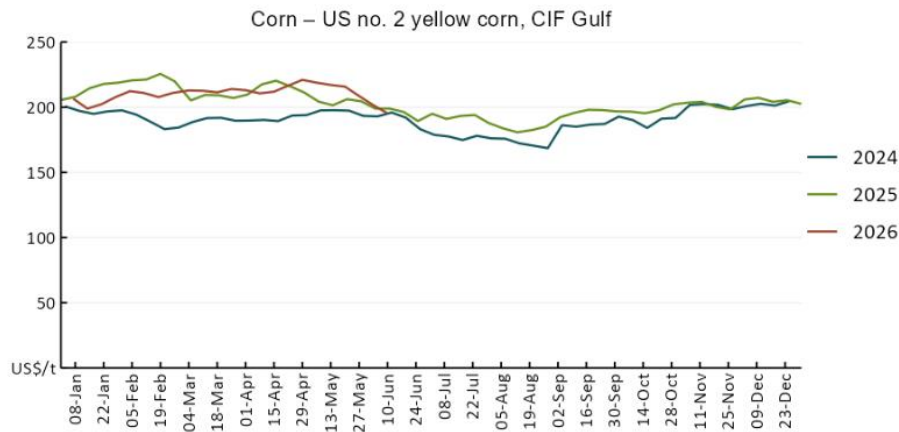
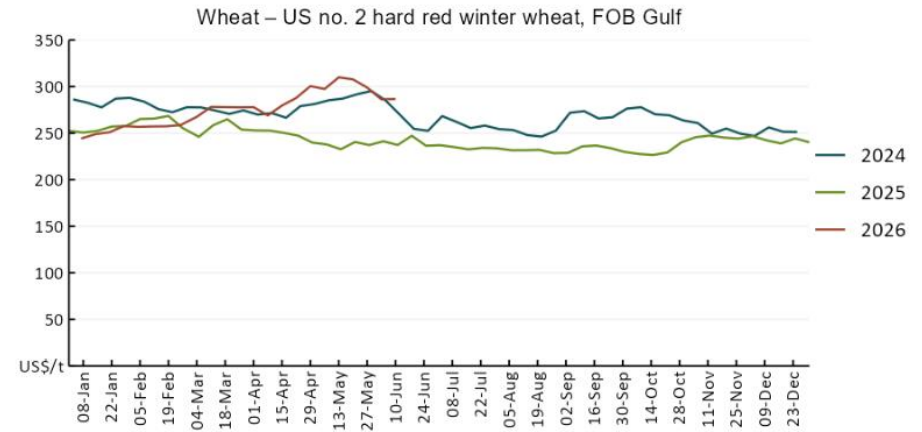
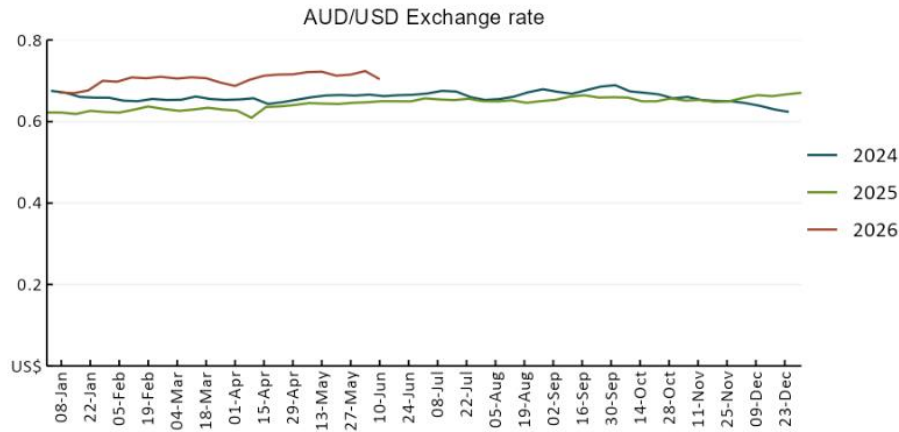
To access the full, interactive, weekly water dashboard, which contains the latest and historical water storage, water market and water allocation information, please visit

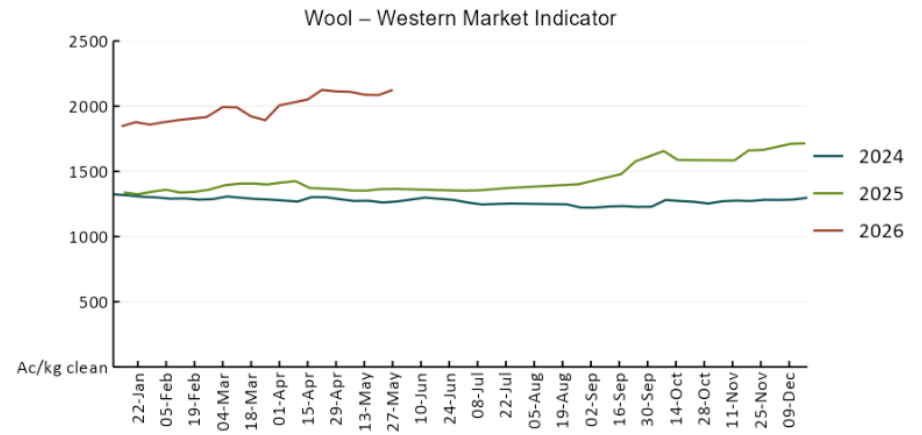
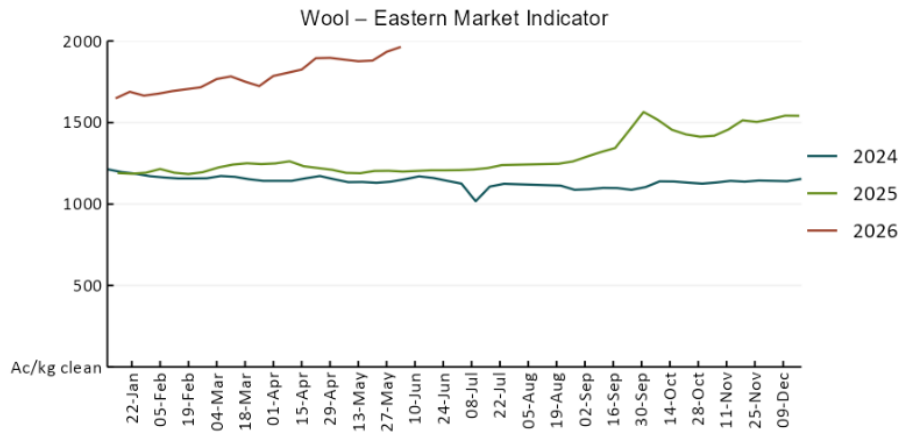
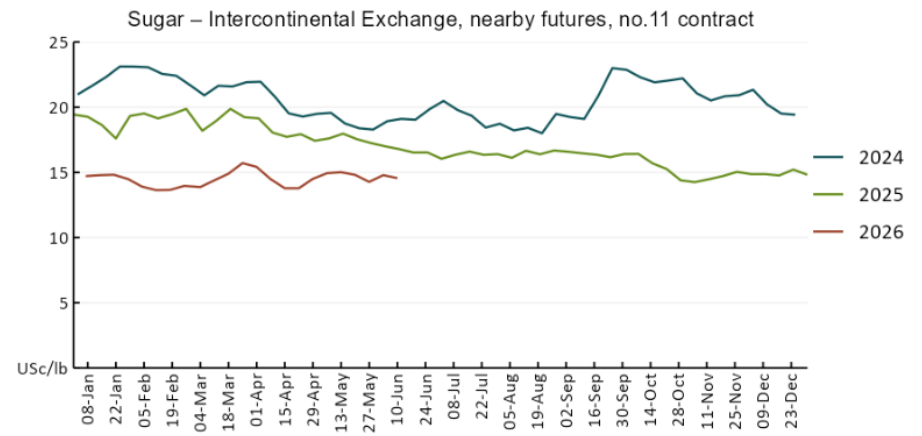
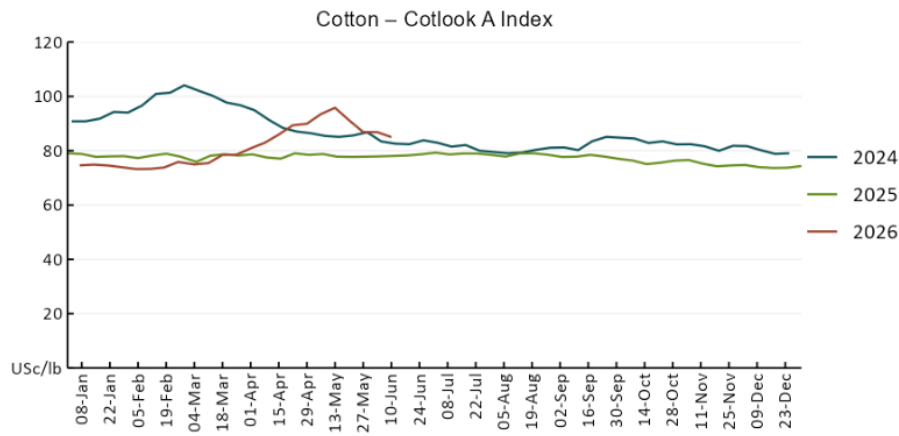
https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/weekly_update/weekly-update-260611

2. Commodities

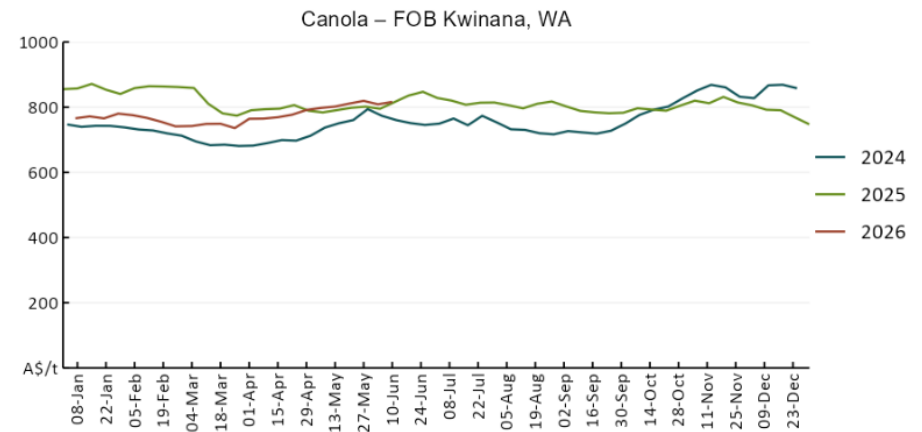
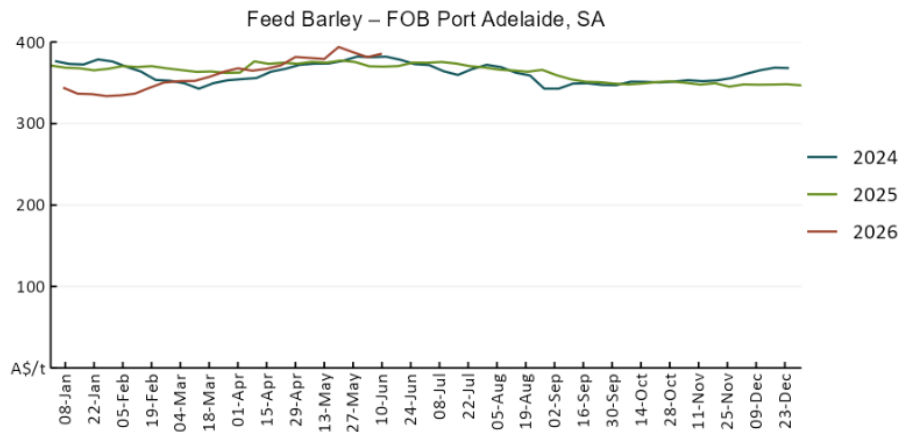
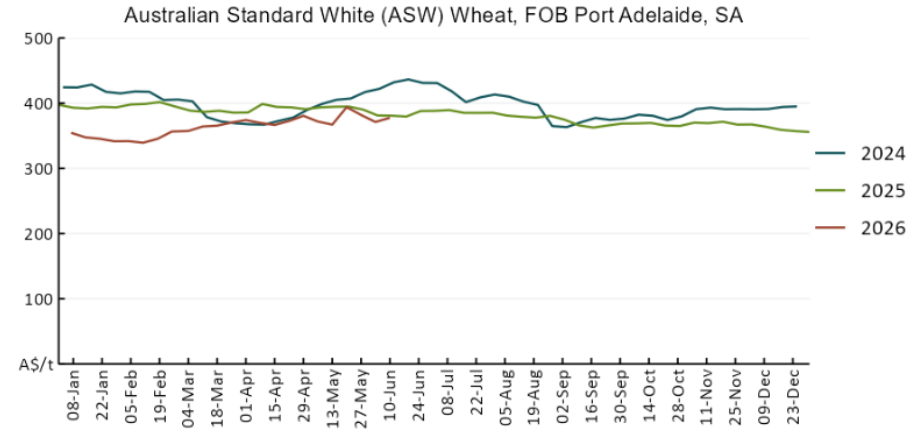
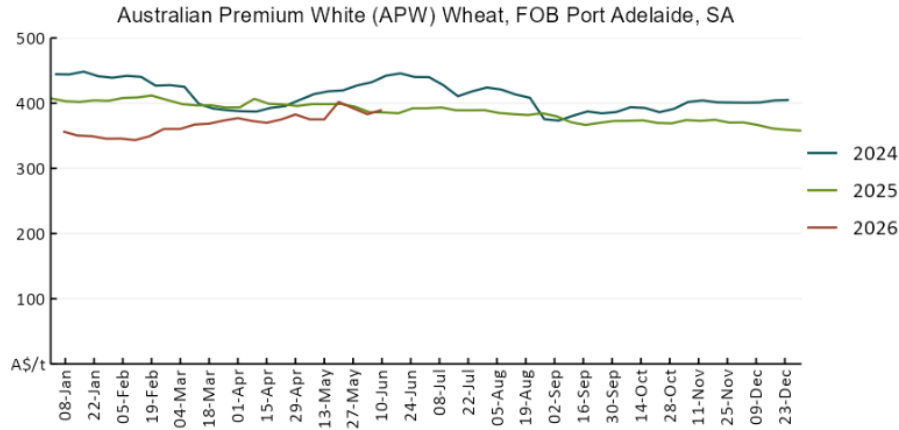
Indicator	Week average	Unit	Latest Price	Previous Week	Weekly change	Price 12 months ago	Annual change
Selected world indicator prices							
AUD/USD Exchange rate	10-Jun	A\$/US\$	0.70	0.72	-3%	0.65	8%
Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, FOB Gulf	10-Jun	US\$/t	287	286	0%	241	19%
Corn – US no. 2 yellow corn, FOB Gulf	10-Jun	US\$/t	195	202	-3%	196	0%
Canola – Rapeseed, Canada, FOB Vancouver	10-Jun	US\$/t	571	587	-3%	558	2%
Cotton – Cotlook A Index	10-Jun	USc/lb	85.0	86.8	-2%	78.2	9%
Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract	10-Jun	USc/lb	14.6	14.8	-2%	16.7	-13%
Wool – Eastern Market Indicator	3-Jun	Ac/kg clean	1,964	1,934	2%	1,204	63%
Wool – Western Market Indicator	27-May	Ac/kg clean	2,125	2,086	2%	1,354	57%
Selected Australian grain export prices							
Australian Premium White (APW) Wheat, FOB Port Adelaide, SA	10-Jun	A\$/t	390	383	2%	387	1%
Australian Standard White (ASW) Wheat, FOB Port Adelaide, SA	10-Jun	A\$/t	378	371	2%	382	-1%
Feed Barley – FOB Port Adelaide, SA	10-Jun	A\$/t	386	382	1%	371	4%
Canola – FOB Kwinana, WA	10-Jun	A\$/t	816	809	1%	824	-1%
Grain Sorghum – FOB Brisbane, QLD	10-Jun	A\$/t	437	436	0%	425	3%
Selected domestic livestock indicator prices							
Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator	10-Jun	Ac/kg cwt	969	948	2%	712	36%
Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), VIC	10-Jun	Ac/kg cwt	857	840	2%	651	32%
Lamb – National Trade Lamb Indicator	10-Jun	Ac/kg cwt	1,232	1,202	2%	1,014	22%
Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), NSW buyer price	27-May	Ac/kg cwt	429	429	0%	452	-5%
Live cattle – Light steers to Indonesia	29-Apr	Ac/kg lwt	420	430	-2%	339	24%
Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices							
Dairy – Whole milk powder	3-Jun	US\$/t	3,706	3,772	-2%	4,129	-10%
Dairy – Skim milk powder	3-Jun	US\$/t	3,457	3,552	-3%	2,791	24%
Dairy – Cheddar cheese	3-Jun	US\$/t	4,621	4,560	1%	4,876	-5%
Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat	3-Jun	US\$/t	6,668	6,344	5%	7,325	-9%

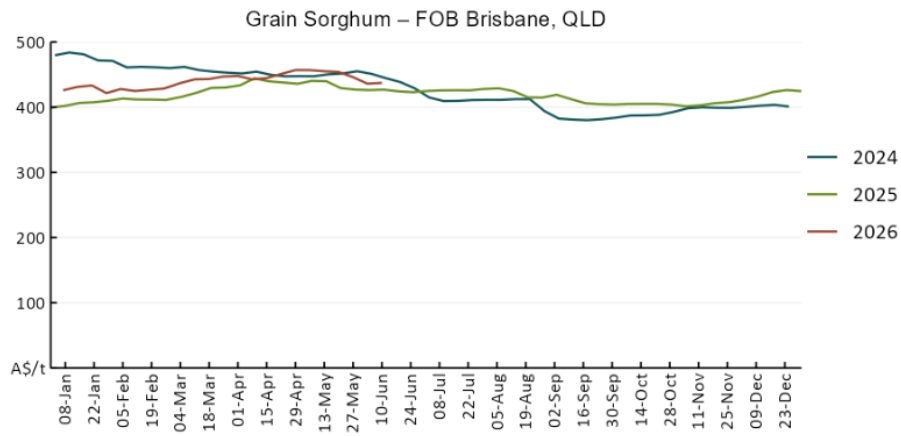
2.1. Selected world indicator prices



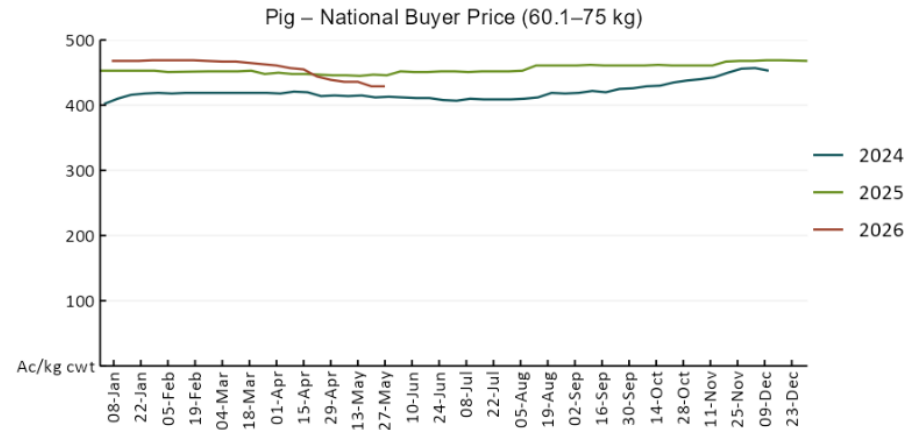
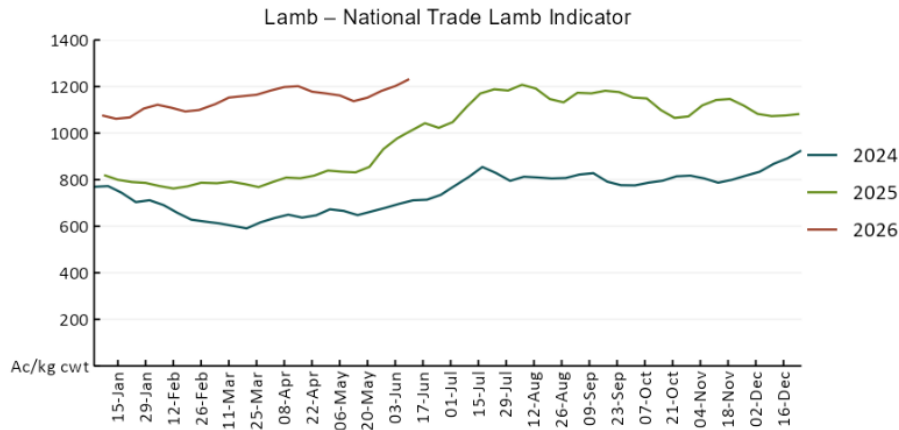
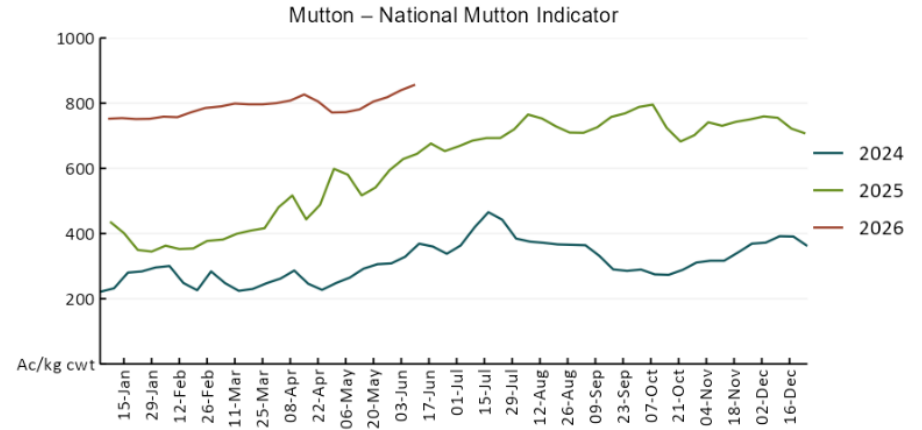
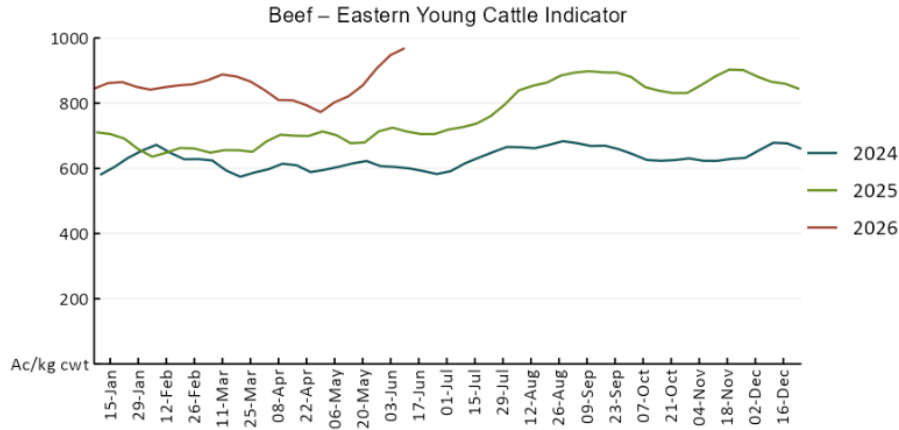


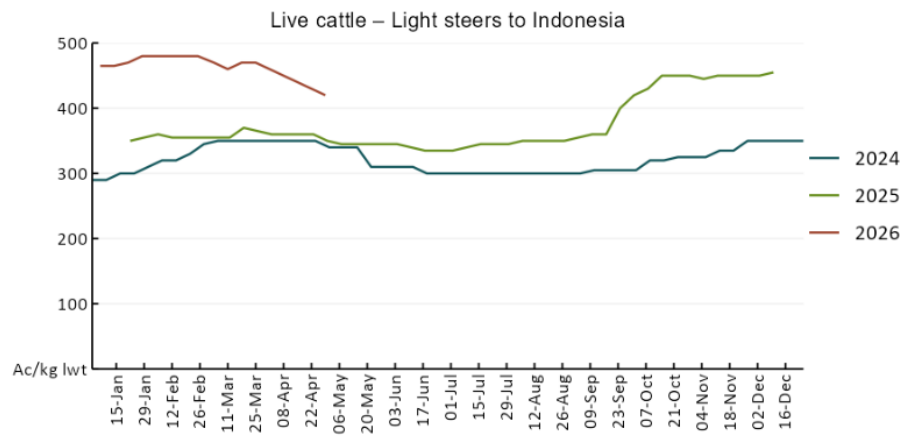
3.2 Selected domestic crop indicator prices



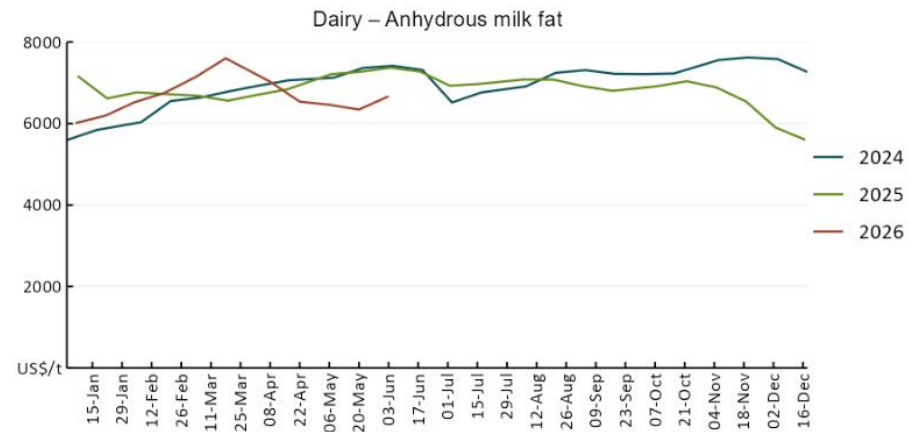
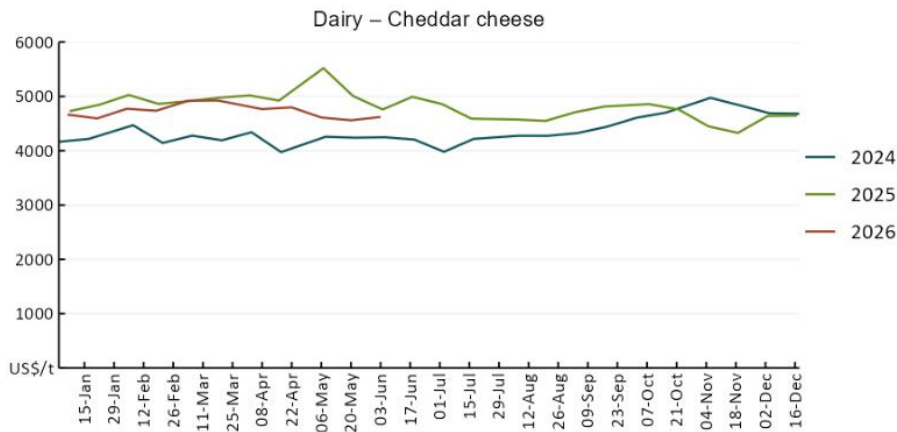
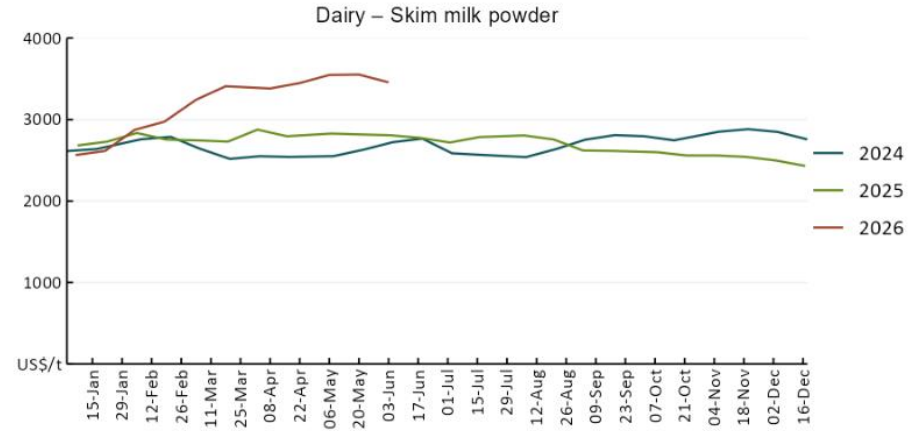
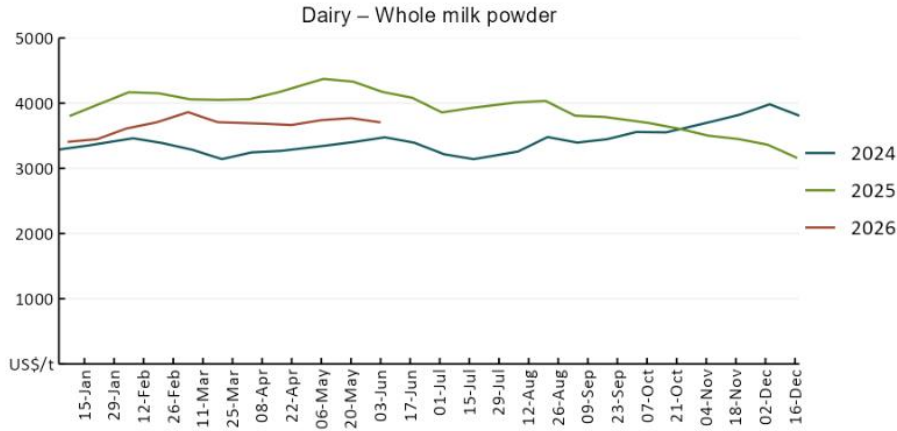


3.3 Selected domestic livestock indicator prices

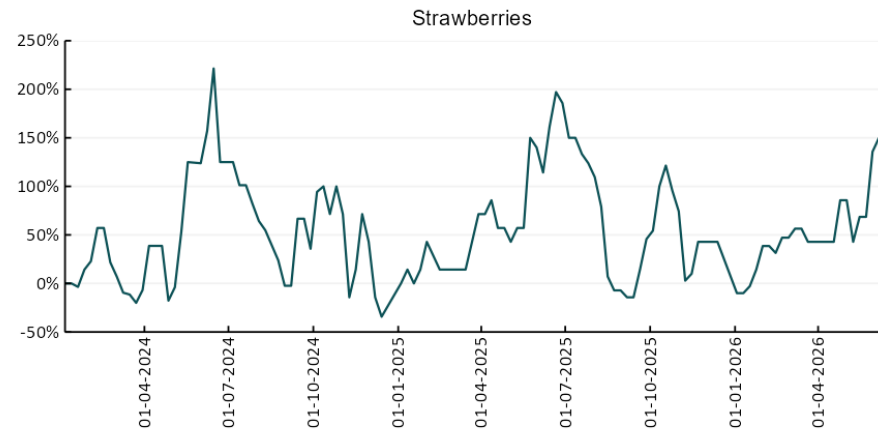
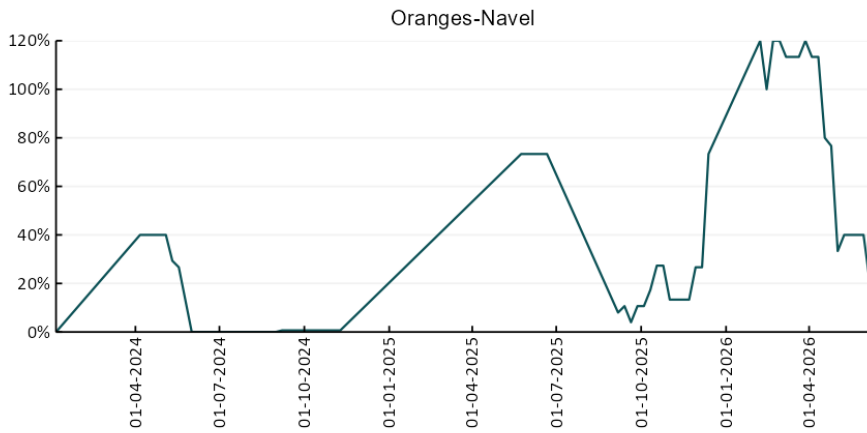
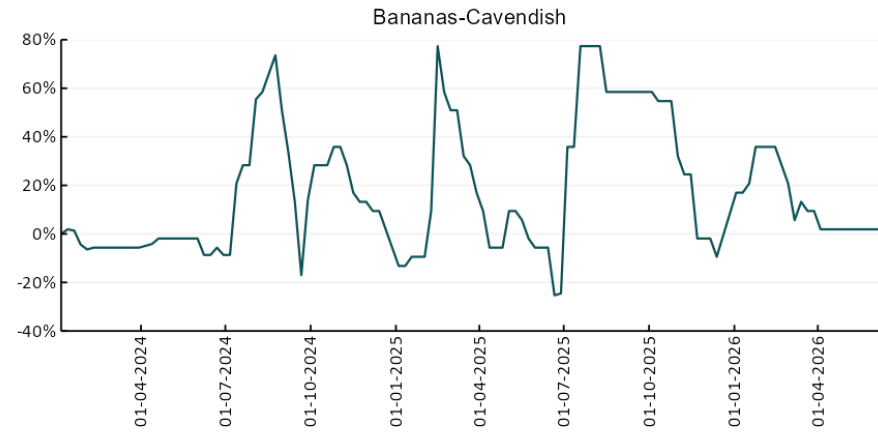
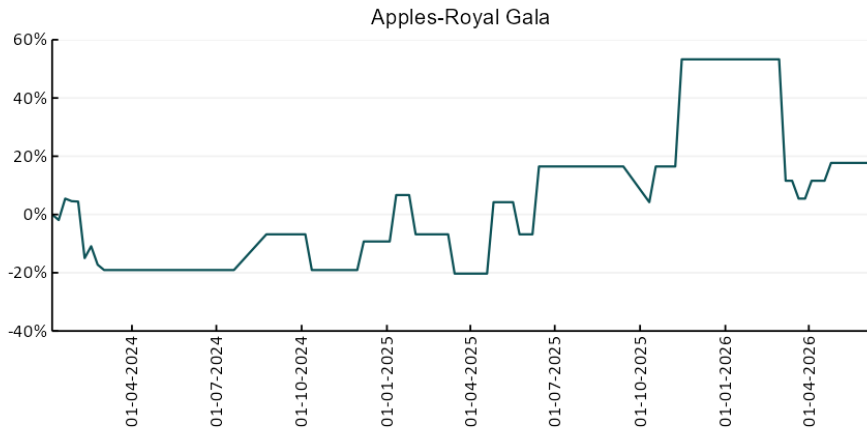


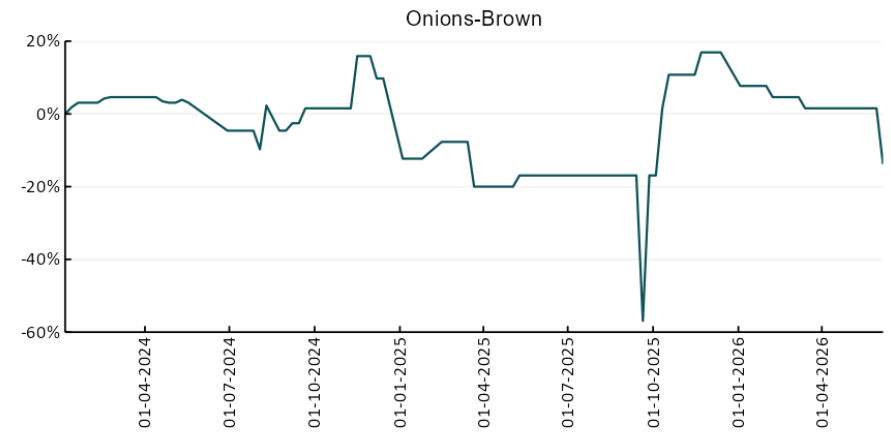
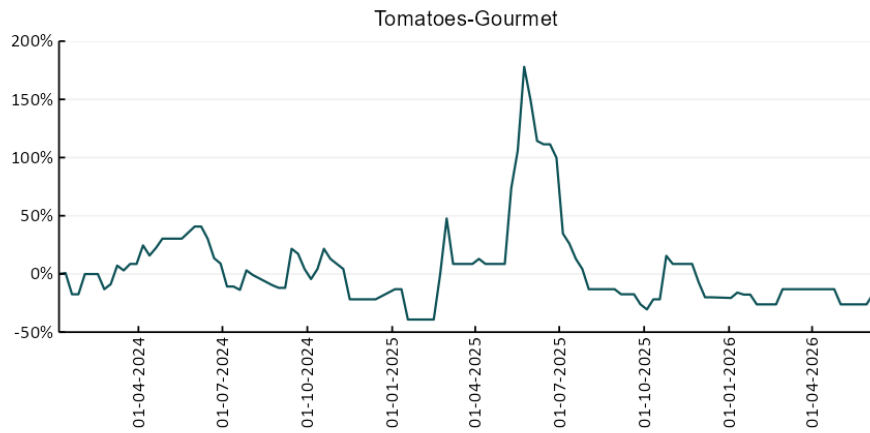
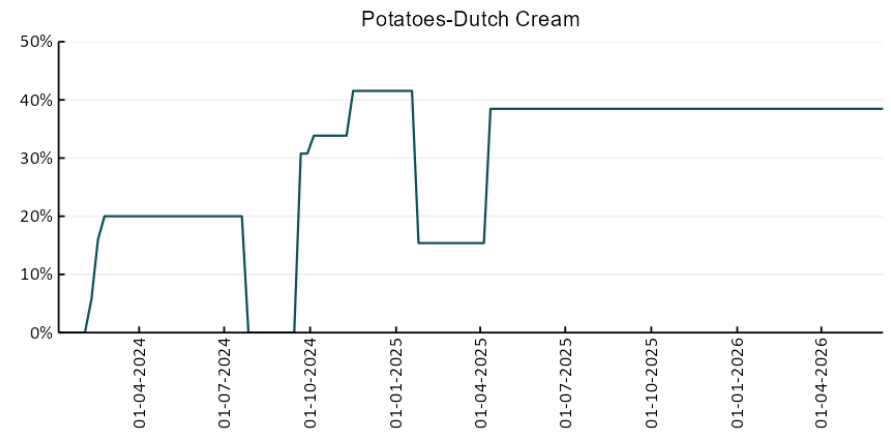
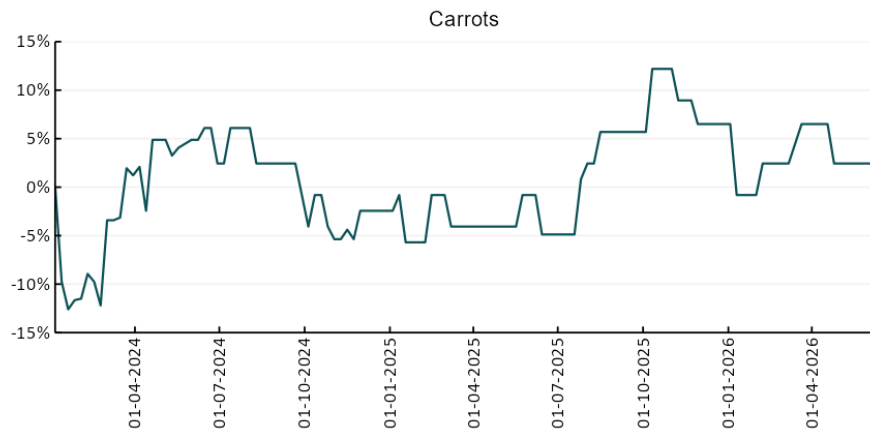


3.4 Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

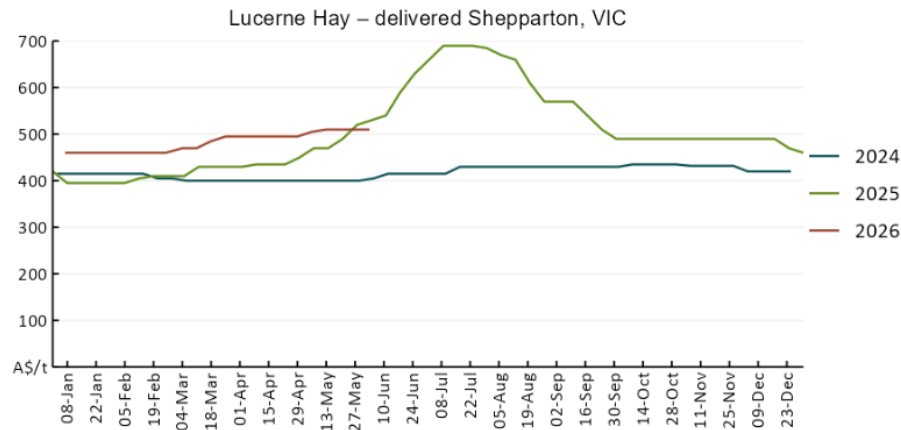
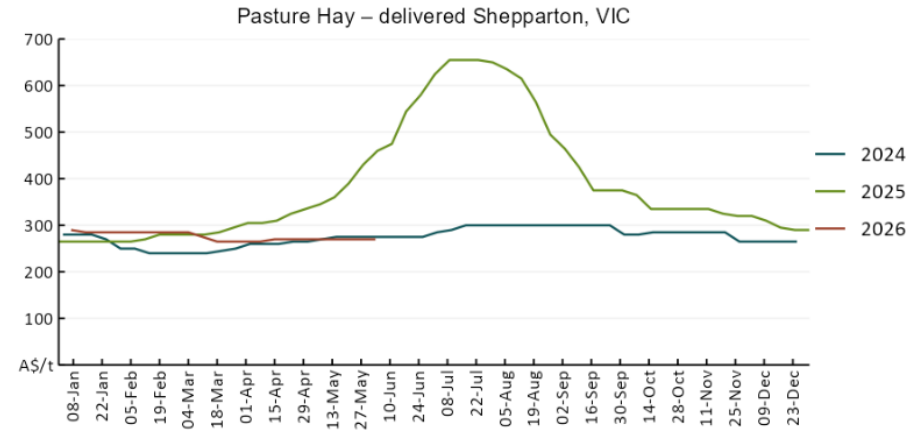
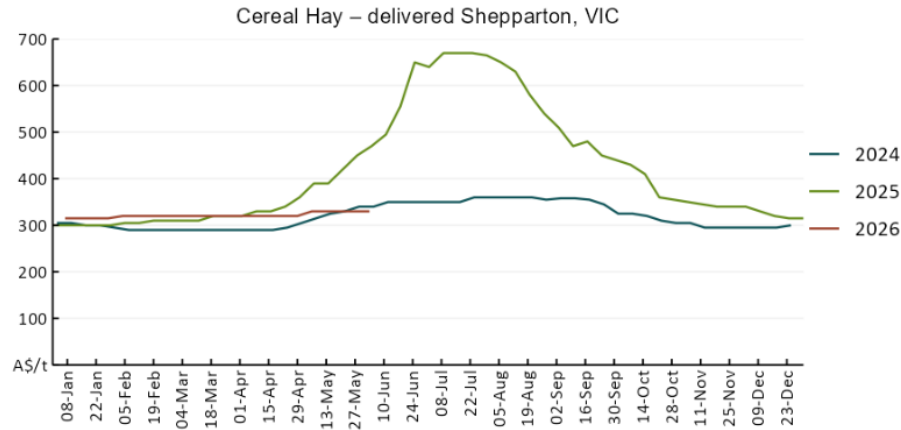


3.5 Selected fruit and vegetable prices





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/isp/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.watarnsw.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.

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