Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

ABARES

# Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update

No. 44/2026 12 November 2026

# Summary of key issues

- In the week ending 11 November 2026, low-pressure systems brought rainfall to scattered areas of northern, central, and southern Australia.
  - Cropping regions in northern Queensland saw between 1-15 millimetres of rainfall over the period, with southern New South Wales and Victoria seeing up to 5 millimetres.
  - These limited falls are expected to facilitate field access for summer crop planting and winter crop harvest activities, particularly in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.
- Over the eight days from 12 to 19 November 2026, rainfall is forecast across much of Australia, including eastern, northern, central, and south-western areas.
  - Across north-eastern cropping regions, falls are expected to be considerable, with falls of 15-100 millimetres in Queensland and northern New South Wales. In contrast, falls of 5-25 millimetres are forecast across southern New South Wales. In Western Australia, falls of between 10-50 millimetres are forecast, with higher totals in eastern regions, while Victorian and South Australian cropping regions are forecast to receive 1-10 millimetres
- Despite the strong El Niño, the Bureau of Meteorology's December 2026 to February 2027 outlook indicates below average rainfall is likely be restricted to the northern tropics. Above average rainfall is more likely across much of eastern and southern Australia.
  - If these forecast December to February rainfall totals are realised, they are likely to support at least average pasture growth across much of eastern and northern Australia. In Queensland and north-eastern New South Wales, forecast rainfall will aid late summer crop planting opportunities and support the growth and yield potential of early planted summer crops.
- Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke decreased from $297/ML on 05 November 2026 to $279/ML on 05 November 2026. 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 open.
- No water storage level update for the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) is available this week.

# 1. Climate

## 1.1. Rainfall this week

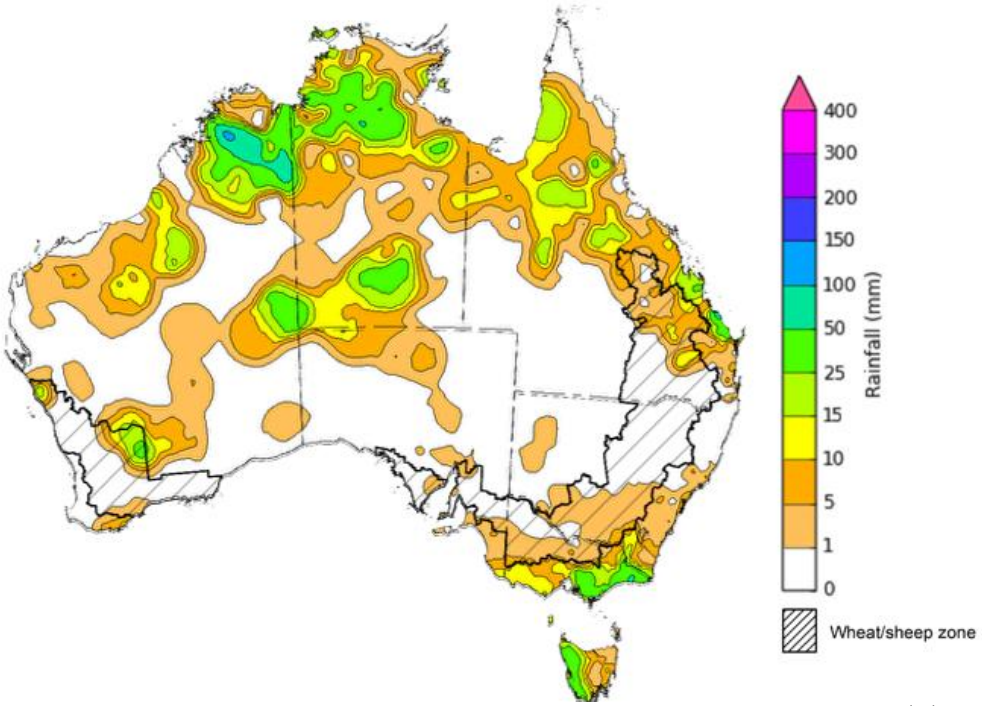
In the week ending 11 November 2026, low-pressure systems brought rainfall to scattered areas of northern, central, and southern Australia. Much of the remainder Australia was comparatively dry.

- Falls of between 5-50 millimetres were recorded across parts of the north and south of the Northern Territory, southern Victoria, north-eastern Queensland, western Tasmania, and parts of northern and southern Western Australia.
    - In northern regions of Western Australia, falls of up to 100 millimetres were recorded.
- In contrast, much of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, as well as much of South Australia, northern Victoria and remaining areas of Western Australia recorded little to no rainfall.

Across cropping regions, rainfall outcomes were generally low, with eastern and western regions seeing some rainfall and south-eastern regions remaining largely dry.

- Cropping regions in northern Queensland saw between 1-15 millimetres of rainfall over the period, with southern New South Wales and Victoria seeing up to 5 millimetres.
    - These limited falls are expected to facilitate field access for summer crop planting and winter crop harvest activities, particularly in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.
- In Western Australia, falls of between 5-25 millimetres were recorded in isolated areas, with most of the state seeing little to no rainfall.

**Rainfall for the week ending 11 November 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

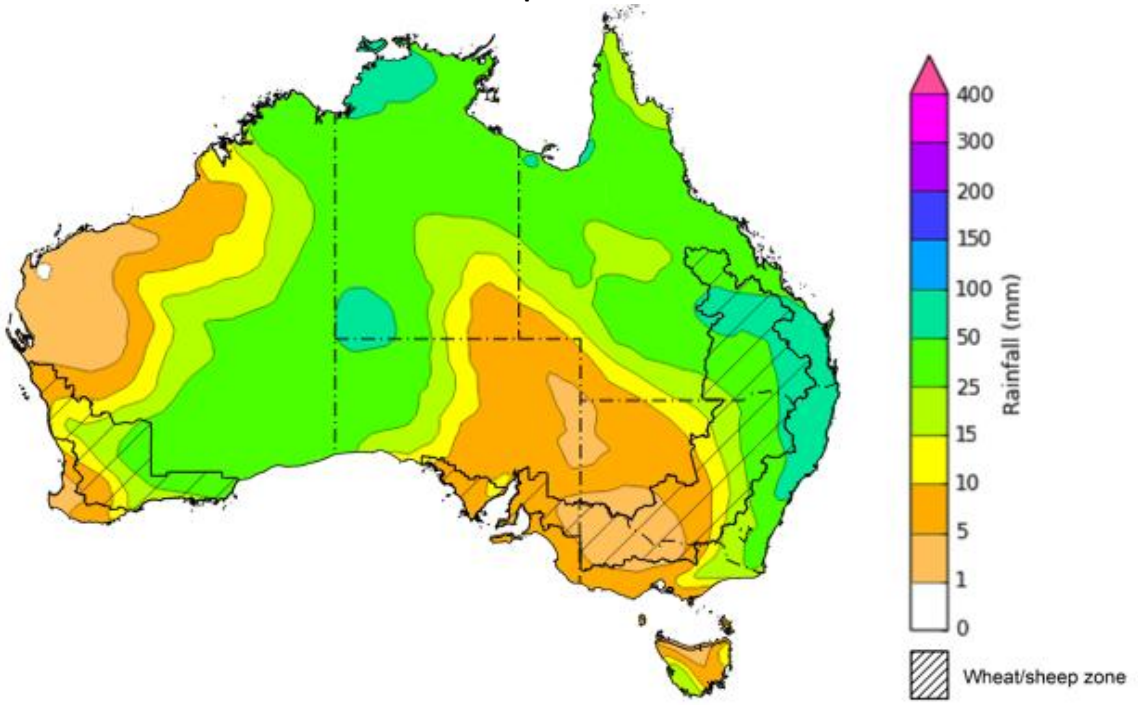
Over the eight days from 12 to 19 November 2026, rainfall is forecast across much of Australia, including eastern, northern, central, and south-western areas. Much of south-eastern Australia, as well as parts of Tasmania and northwest of Western Australia are forecast to receive low rainfall or remain largely dry.

- Falls of 10-100 millimetres are forecast across much of Queensland, the Northern Territory, eastern New South Wales, and western South Australia. Slightly lower falls of up to 50 millimetres are forecast for eastern and southern Western Australia and eastern Victoria.
- Little to no rainfall is forecast for much of Victoria, eastern South Australia, western New South Wales, or far west Western Australia.

Across cropping regions, rainfall over the eight days to 19 November 2026 is forecast to be high in the northeast and parts of the southwest, with lower totals expected across the southeast.

- Across north-eastern cropping regions, falls are expected to be considerable, with falls of 15-100 millimetres in Queensland and northern New South Wales. In contrast, falls of 5-25 millimetres are forecast across southern New South Wales.
    - If realised, these falls are likely to continues to support pasture growth and development of summer crops already in the ground. However, following rainfall across many north-eastern regions throughout October and early November, these expected falls are likely to further delay winter crop harvest activities and increase the risk of grain quality downgrades due to excess moisture at harvest, as well as delay the further planting of summer crops.
- In Western Australia, falls of between 10-50 millimetres are forecast, with higher totals in eastern regions.
- Victorian and South Australian cropping regions are forecast to receive 1-10 millimetres.

**Total forecast rainfall for the period 12 to 19 November 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.

## 1.3. National Climate Outlook

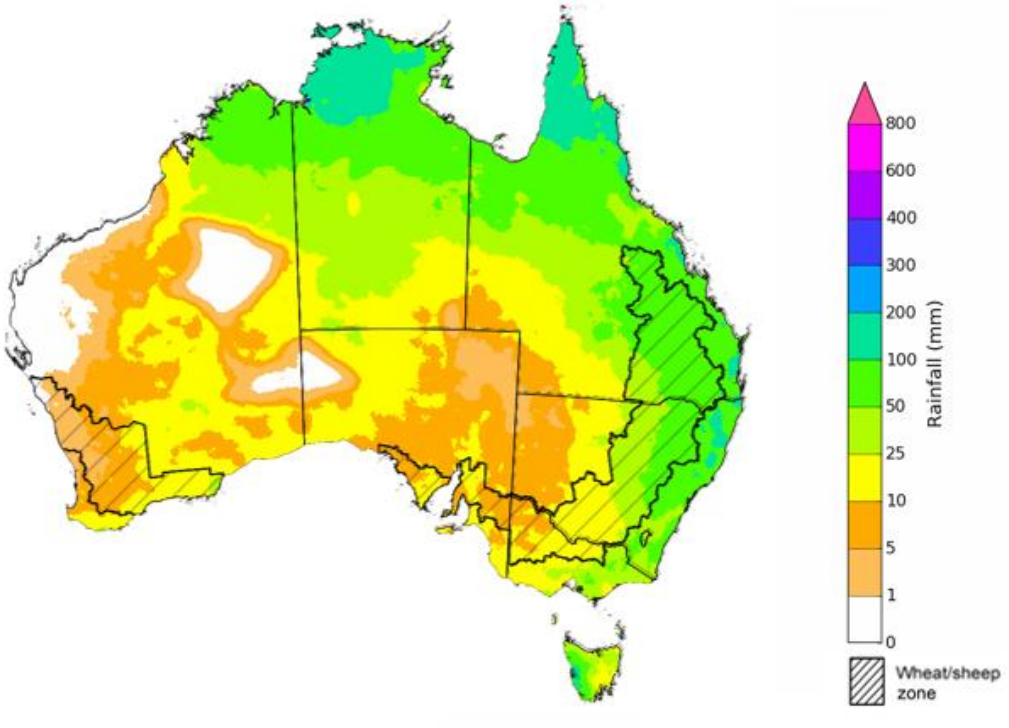
The Bureau of Meteorology indicates that strong El Niño conditions are underway in the tropical Pacific. El Niño typically increases the chance of drier conditions across parts of eastern Australia during spring, although rainfall outcomes vary depending on the strength and interaction of other climate influences. The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently positive, while the Southern Annular Mode (SAM) is trending positive and forecast to return to neutral over late November. Sea surface temperatures are forecast to remain warmer than average across much of the globe during November to January, including notably warm waters near south-eastern Australia, increasing the risk of marine heatwave conditions.

The rainfall outlook for December 2026 indicates that below median rainfall is more likely across parts of the northwest of Australia. Above median rainfall is more likely across much of eastern, central, and southern Australia, including much of Queensland, New South Wales, Southern Australia, southern Western Australia, and the Northern Territory.

The Bureau of Meteorology's climate model indicates a 75% chance of December rainfall totals between 25-200 millimetres across large areas of northern and eastern Australia. Much of southern, central, western Australia is likely to receive 5-50 millimetres of rainfall.

Across cropping regions in Queensland and northern New South Wales, there is a 75% chance of receiving rainfall totals of between 25-100 millimetres during December 2026. In southern New South Wales, falls of between 10-50 millimetres are likely, with lower falls of 5-25 millimetres in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. If realised, these expected rainfall totals are likely to support pasture growth across eastern and northern growing regions and provide additional soil moisture to support summer growth and ongoing planting activities across Queensland and northern New South Wales.

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

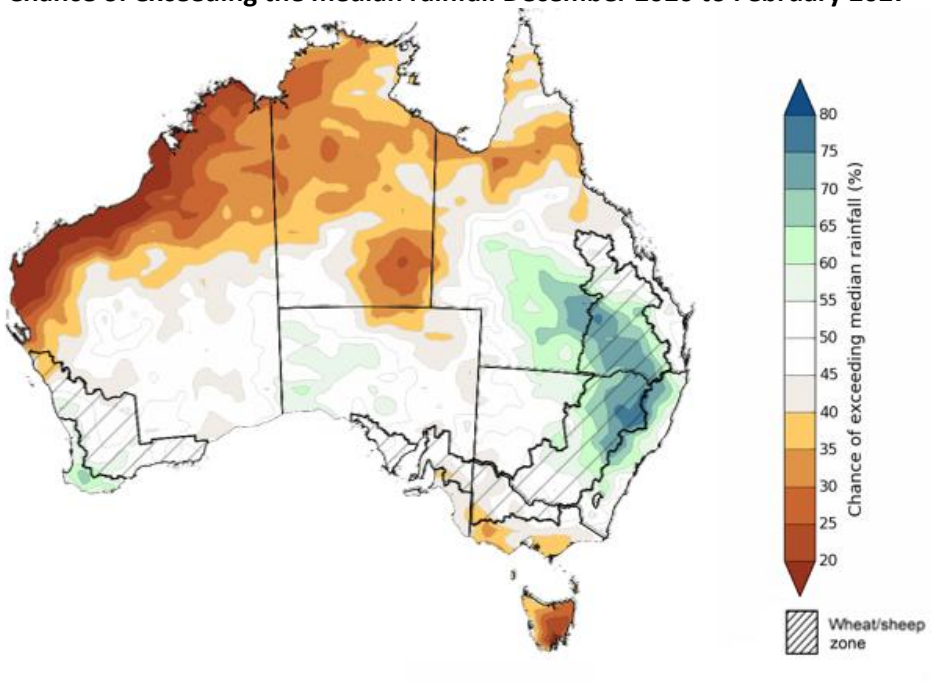



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The rainfall outlook for December 2026 to February 2027 indicates that above average rainfall is more likely across parts of the east and isolated areas of the southwest. Below average rainfall is more likely across much of the northern tropics, including much of northern Western Australia.

During the December 2026 to February 2027 period, the chance of receiving above median rainfall is highest across cropping regions in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Meanwhile, remaining cropping regions in Queensland and New South Wales, as well as South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia have a close to equal chance of above median or below median rainfall.

**Chance of exceeding the median rainfall December 2026 to February 2027**




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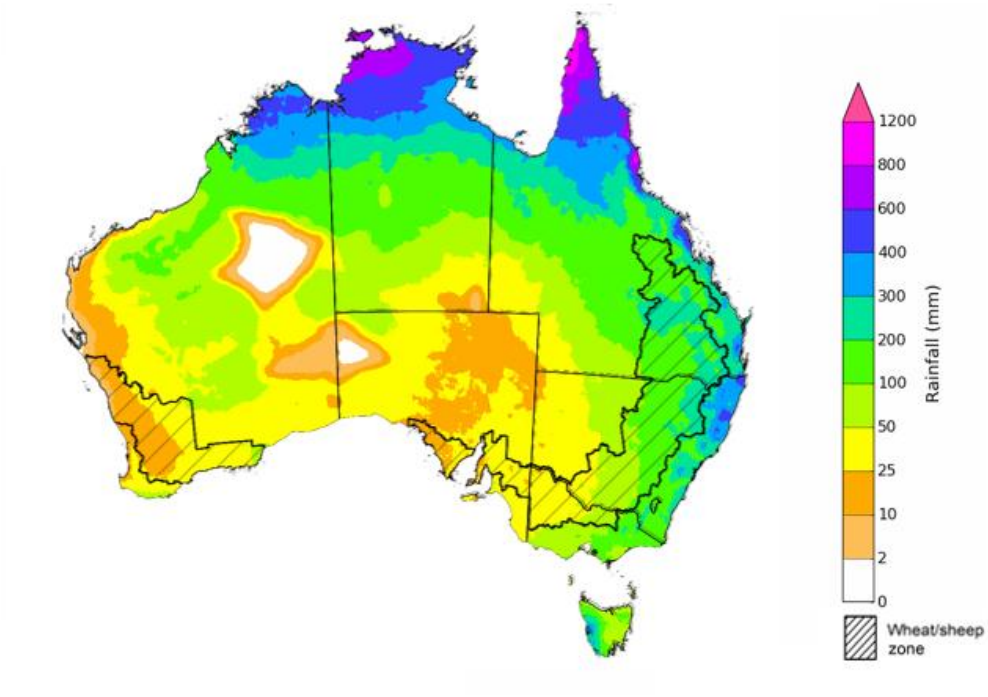
Issued: 12/11/2026

The rainfall outlook for December 2026 to February 2027 suggests a 75% chance of receiving rainfall totals of between 100–400 millimetres across large areas of eastern and northern Australia. Higher falls above 400 millimetres are possible across parts of the northern tropics and scattered eastern coastal regions. Lower rainfall totals are forecast for central and western regions, including much of Western Australia, South Australia, south-western Queensland, and western parts of New South Wales and Victoria.

In cropping regions, there is a 75% chance of receiving between 100–300 millimetres across much of Queensland and northern New South Wales, while south-western New South Wales and Victoria is forecast to see 25-100 millimetres. Remaining cropping regions, including Western Australia and South Australia are more likely to receive lower totals of 10-50 millimetres.

If these forecast December to February rainfall totals are realised, they are likely to support at least average pasture growth across much of eastern and northern Australia. In Queensland and north-eastern New South Wales, forecast rainfall will aid late summer crop planting opportunities and support the growth and yield potential of early planted summer crops.

**Rainfall totals that have a 75% chance of occurring December 2026 to February 2027**




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# 2. Water

## 2.1. Water markets – current week

Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke decreased from $297/ML on 05 November 2026 to $279/ML on 05 November 2026. 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 open.

**Weekly water market prices, Southern Murray–Darling Basin**

| Region | $/ML |
|---|---|
| **NSW Murray Above** | 192 |
| **NSW Murrumbidgee** | 216 |
| **Vic Greater Goulburn** | 242 |
| **Vic Murray Below** | 279 |

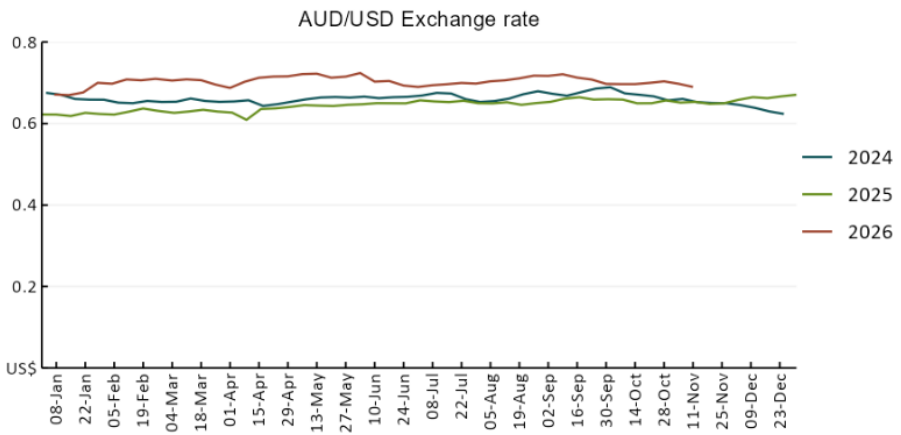
Note: The water allocation prices shown are volume weighted average prices based on the last 10 trades. Price data is sourced from Waterflow and current as at 5 November 2026.

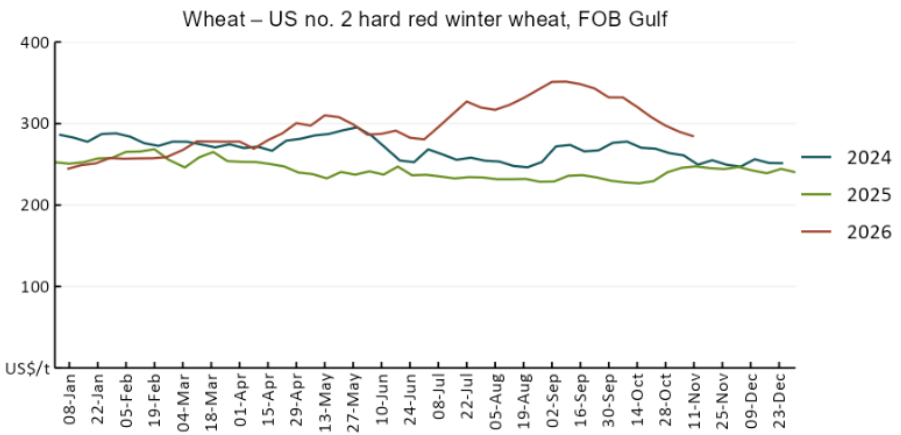
To access the full, interactive, weekly water dashboard, which contains the latest and historical water storage, water market and water allocation information, please visit https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/weekly_update/weekly-update-261112

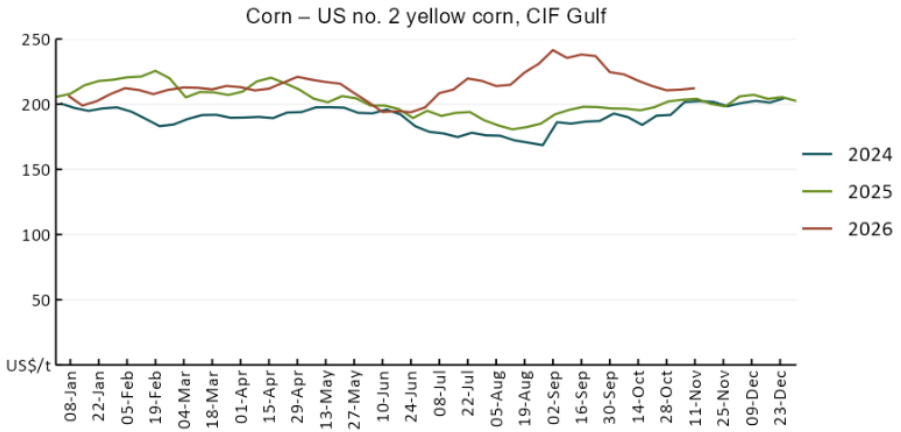
# 3. Commodities

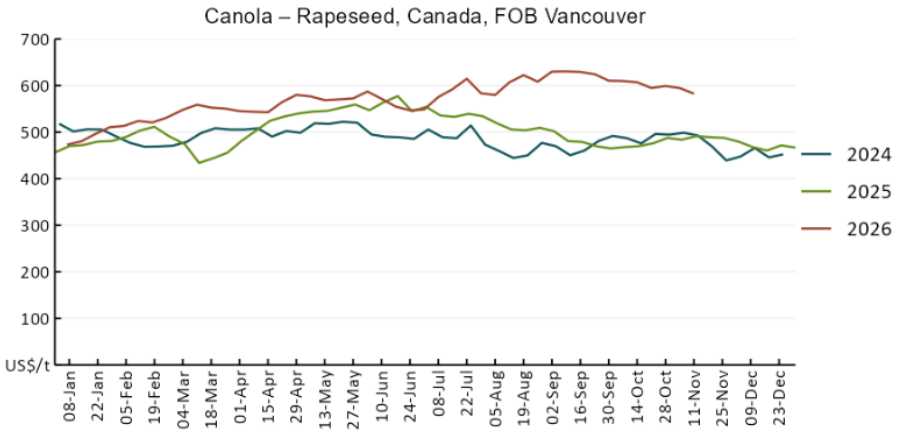
| Indicator | Week average | Unit | Latest Price | Previous Week | Weekly change | Price 12 months ago | Annual change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Selected world indicator prices** | | | | | | | |
| AUD/USD Exchange rate | 11-Nov | A$/US$ | 0.69 | 0.70 | -1% | 0.65 | 6% |
| Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, FOB Gulf | 11-Nov | US$/t | 284 | 290 | -2% | 246 | 16% |
| Corn – US no. 2 yellow corn, FOB Gulf | 11-Nov | US$/t | 212 | 211 | 1% | 202 | 5% |
| Canola – Rapeseed, Canada, FOB Vancouver | 11-Nov | US$/t | 583 | 595 | -2% | 488 | 19% |
| Cotton – Cotlook A Index | 11-Nov | USc/lb | 90.8 | 89.6 | 1% | 75.2 | 21% |
| Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract | 11-Nov | USc/lb | 18.2 | 18.5 | -2% | 14.6 | 24% |
| Wool – Eastern Market Indicator | 11-Nov | Ac/kg clean | 1,722 | 1,723 | 0% | 1,474 | 17% |
| Wool – Western Market Indicator | 11-Nov | Ac/kg clean | 1,884 | 1,955 | -4% | 1,637 | 15% |
| **Selected Australian grain export prices** | | | | | | | |
| Australian Premium White (APW) Wheat, FOB Port Adelaide, SA | 11-Nov | A$/t | 417 | 416 | 0% | 373 | 12% |
| Australian Standard White (ASW) Wheat, FOB Port Adelaide, SA | 11-Nov | A$/t | 406 | 405 | 0% | 370 | 10% |
| Feed Barley – FOB Port Adelaide, SA | 11-Nov | A$/t | 360 | 357 | 1% | 348 | 3% |
| Canola – FOB Kwinana, WA | 11-Nov | A$/t | 770 | 791 | -3% | 820 | -6% |
| Grain Sorghum – FOB Brisbane, QLD | 11-Nov | A$/t | 443 | 448 | -1% | 405 | 10% |
| **Selected domestic livestock indicator prices** | | | | | | | |
| Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator | 11-Nov | Ac/kg cwt | 1,048 | 1,039 | 1% | 886 | 18% |
| Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), VIC | 11-Nov | Ac/kg cwt | 875 | 864 | 1% | 741 | 18% |
| Lamb – National Trade Lamb Indicator | 11-Nov | Ac/kg cwt | 1,172 | 1,174 | 0% | 1,132 | 4% |
| Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), NSW buyer price | 11-Nov | Ac/kg cwt | 362 | 362 | 0% | 464 | -22% |
| Live cattle – Light steers to Indonesia | 4-Nov | Ac/kg lwt | 460 | 460 | 0% | 449 | 3% |
| **Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices** | | | | | | | |
| Dairy – Whole milk powder | 4-Nov | US$/t | 3,971 | 3,760 | 6% | 3,478 | 14% |
| Dairy – Skim milk powder | 4-Nov | US$/t | 4,109 | 3,975 | 3% | 2,551 | 61% |
| Dairy – Cheddar cheese | 4-Nov | US$/t | 3,970 | 3,645 | 9% | 4,389 | -10% |
| Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat | 4-Nov | US$/t | 5,306 | 5,488 | -3% | 6,715 | -21% |

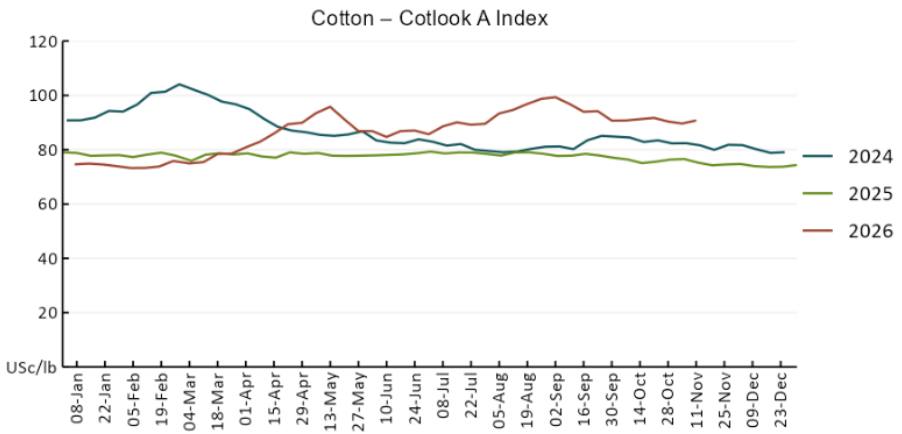
## 3.1. Selected world indicator prices

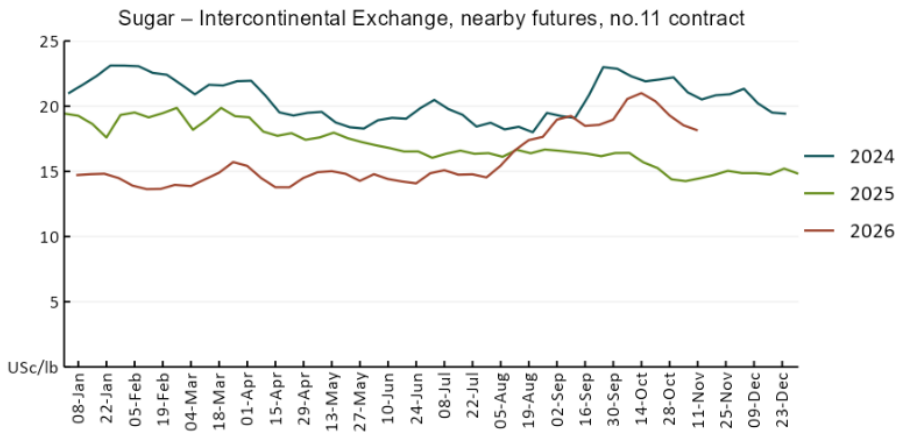


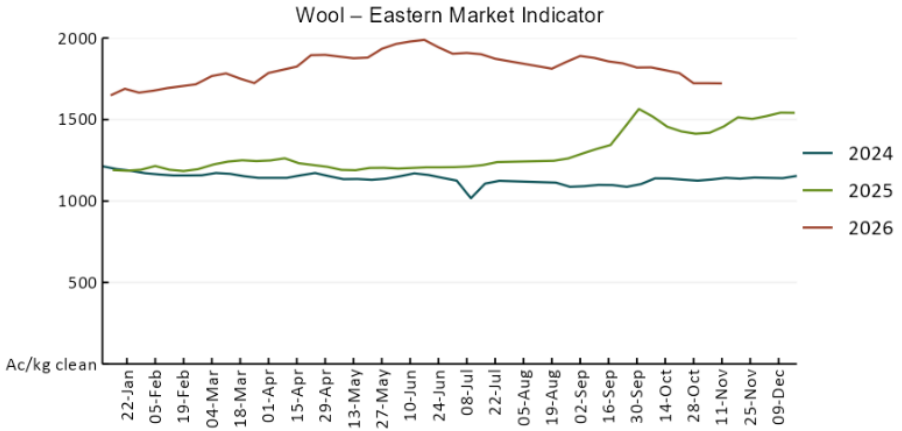



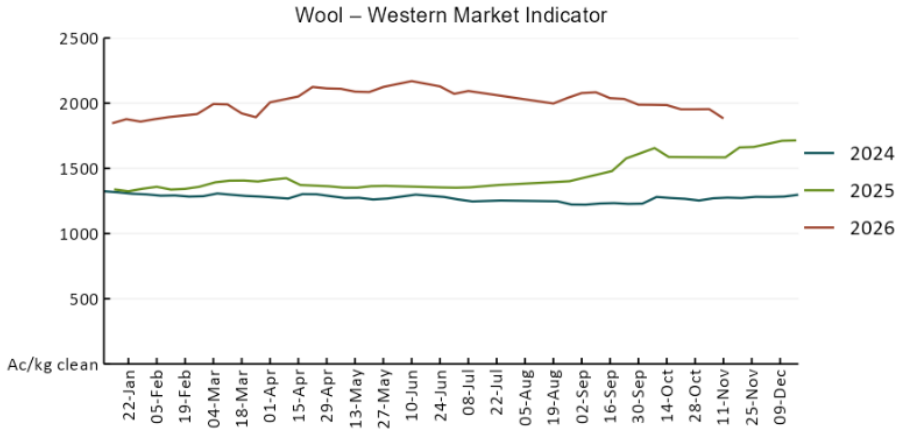



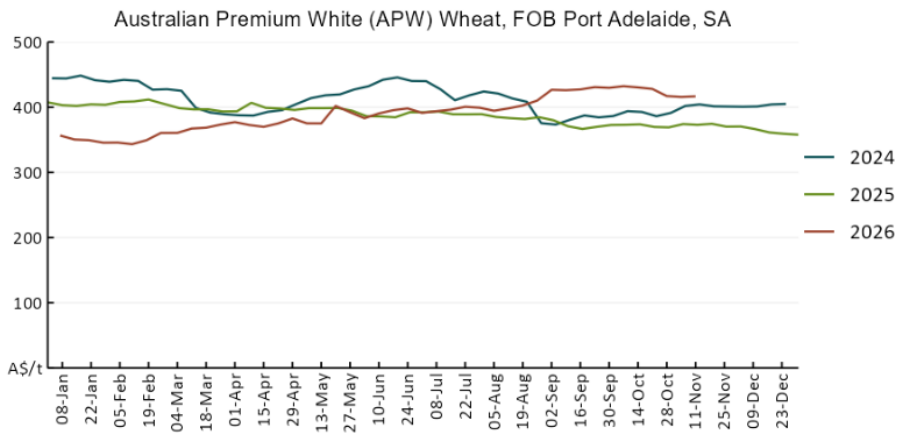

Cotton – Cotlook A Index
120
100
80
60
40
20
USc/lb
08-Jan
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
19-Aug
02-Sep
16-Sep
30-Sep
14-Oct
28-Oct
11-Nov
25-Nov
09-Dec
23-Dec
2024
2025
2026

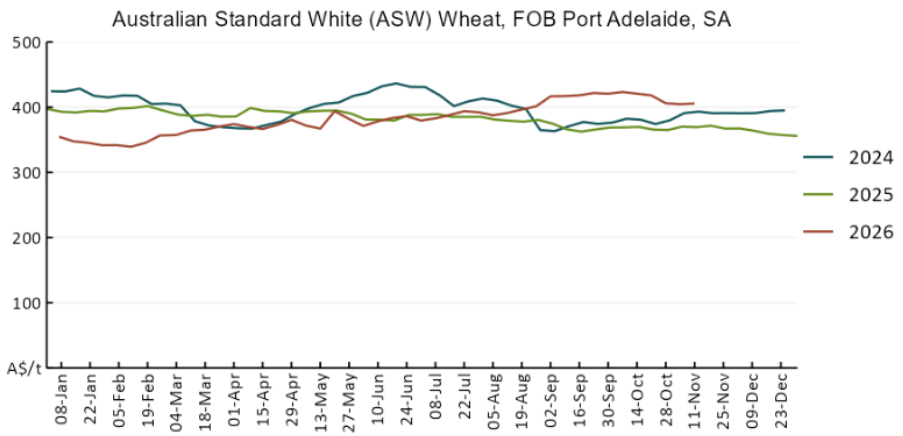

Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract
25
20
15
10
5
USc/lb
08-Jan
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
19-Aug
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30-Sep
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09-Dec
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2026

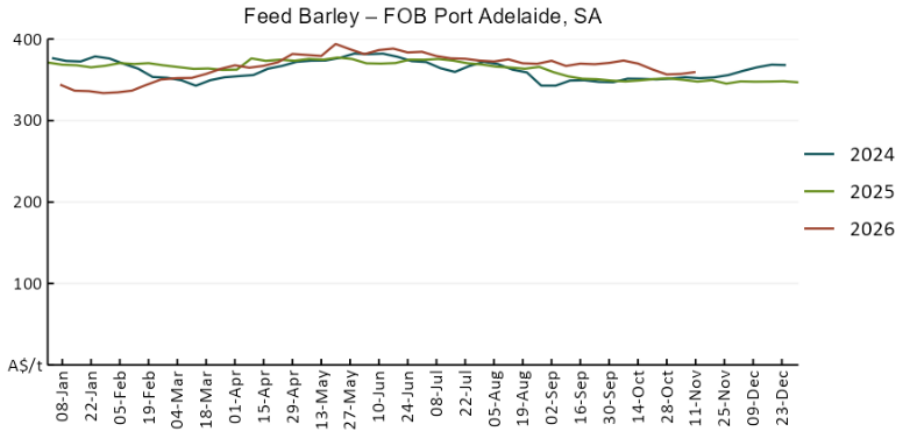

Wool – Eastern Market Indicator
2000
1500
1000
500
Ac/kg clean
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
19-Aug
02-Sep
16-Sep
30-Sep
14-Oct
28-Oct
11-Nov
25-Nov
09-Dec
2024
2025
2026

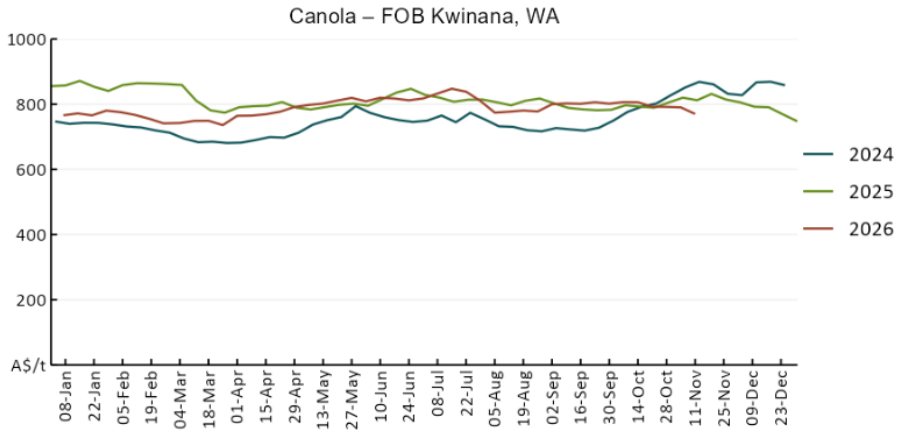

Wool – Western Market Indicator
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
Ac/kg clean
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
19-Aug
02-Sep
16-Sep
30-Sep
14-Oct
28-Oct
11-Nov
25-Nov
09-Dec
2024
2025
2026

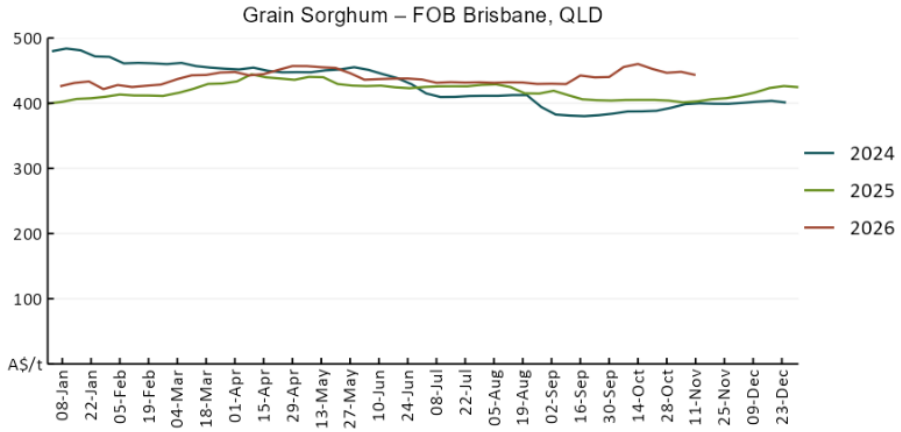
## 3.2 Selected domestic crop indicator prices



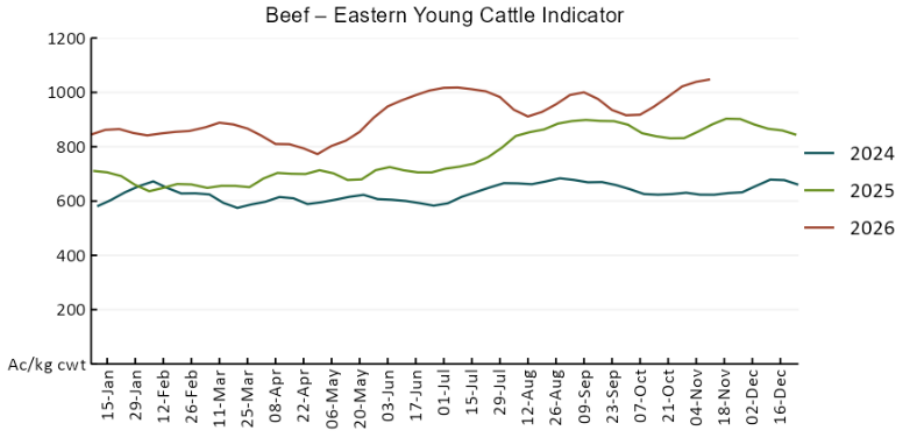



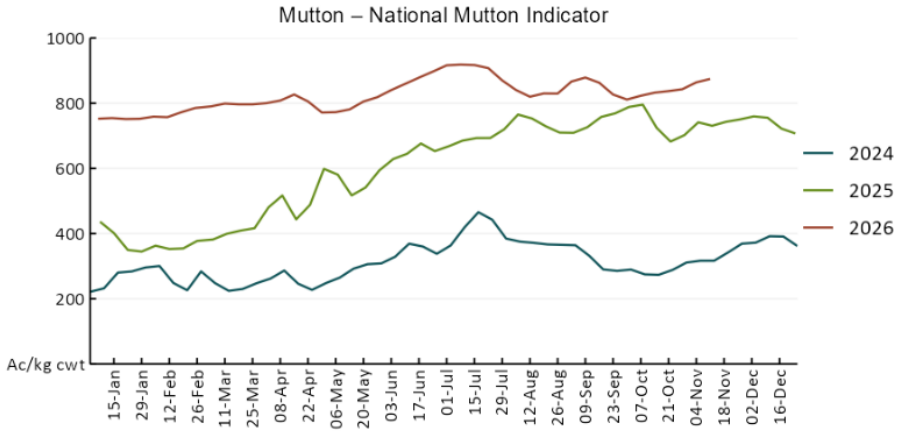



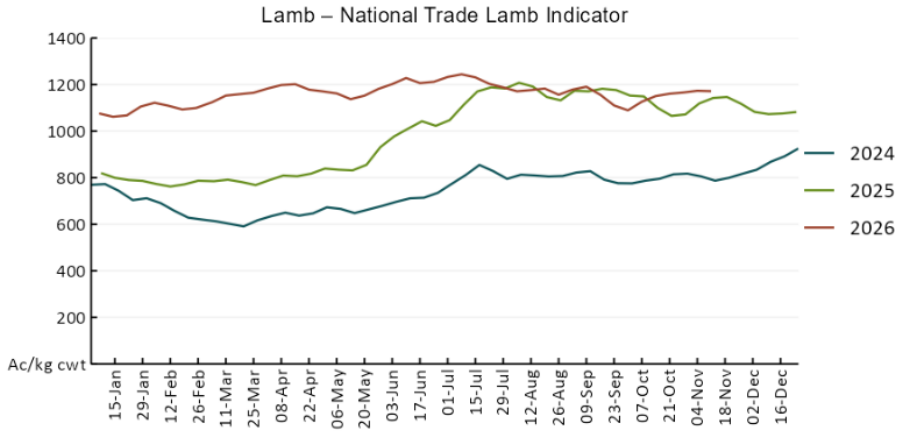



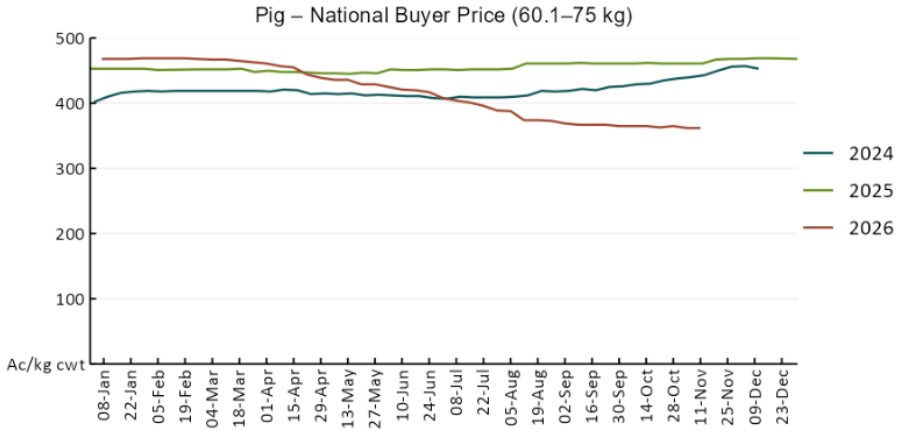

Grain Sorghum – FOB Brisbane, QLD
500
400
300
200
100
A$/t
08-Jan
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
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11-Nov
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23-Dec
2024
2025
2026

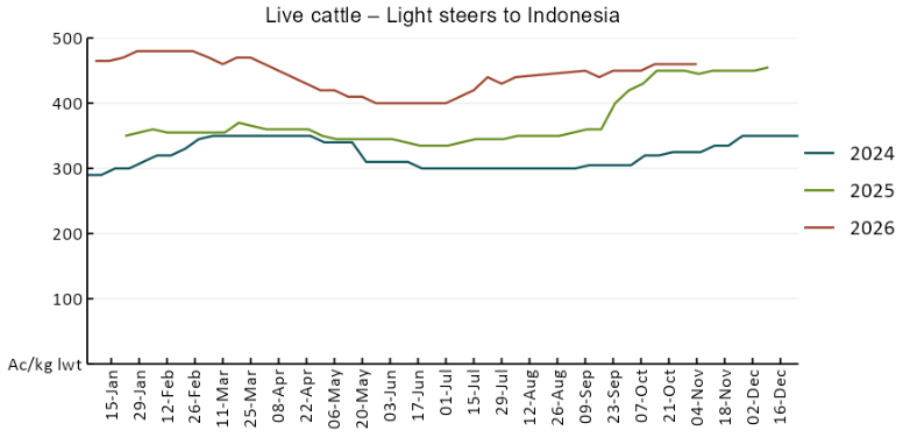
## 3.3 Selected domestic livestock indicator prices



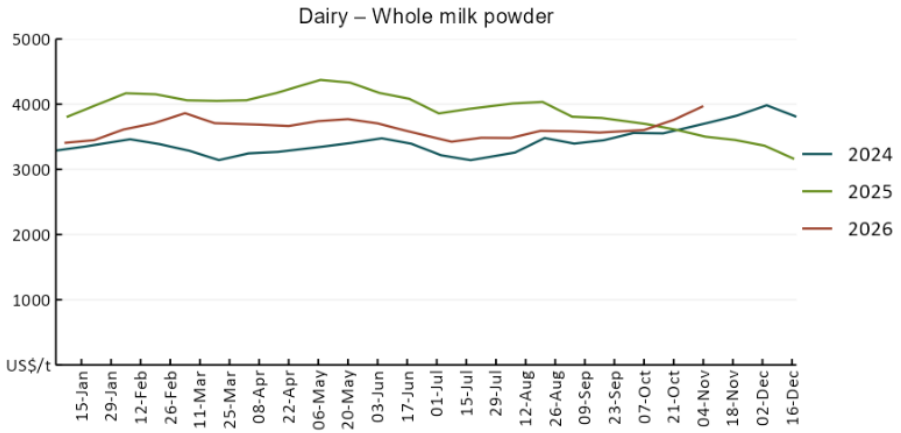



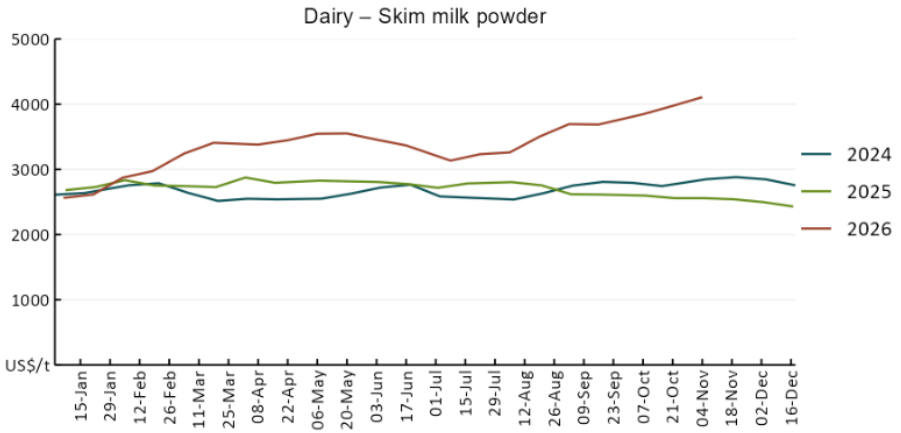



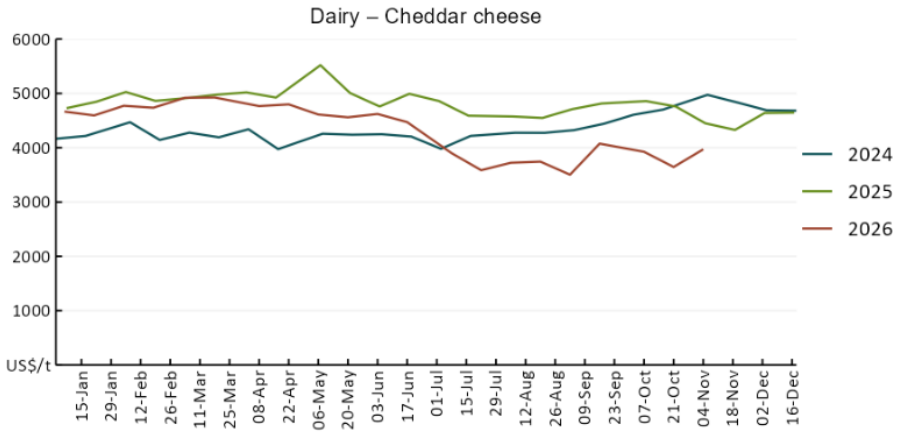



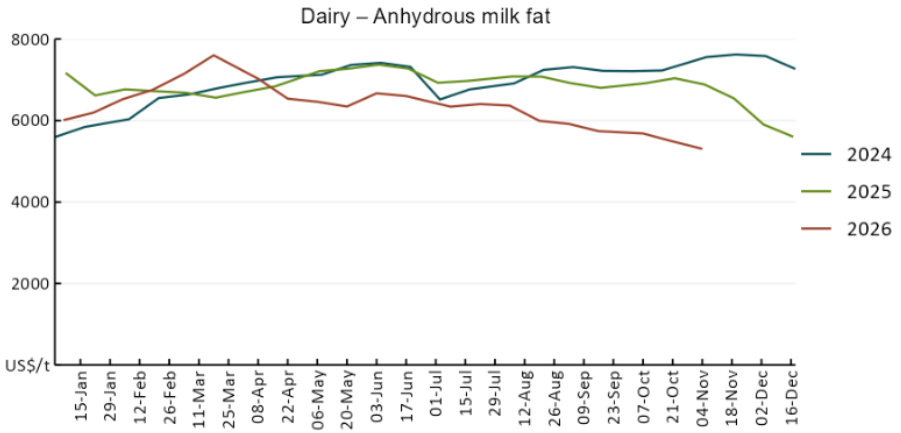

Live cattle – Light steers to Indonesia
500
400
300
200
100
Ac/kg lwt
15-Jan
29-Jan
12-Feb
26-Feb
11-Mar
25-Mar
08-Apr
22-Apr
06-May
20-May
03-Jun
17-Jun
01-Jul
15-Jul
29-Jul
12-Aug
26-Aug
09-Sep
23-Sep
07-Oct
21-Oct
04-Nov
18-Nov
02-Dec
16-Dec
2024
2025
2026

## 3.4 Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

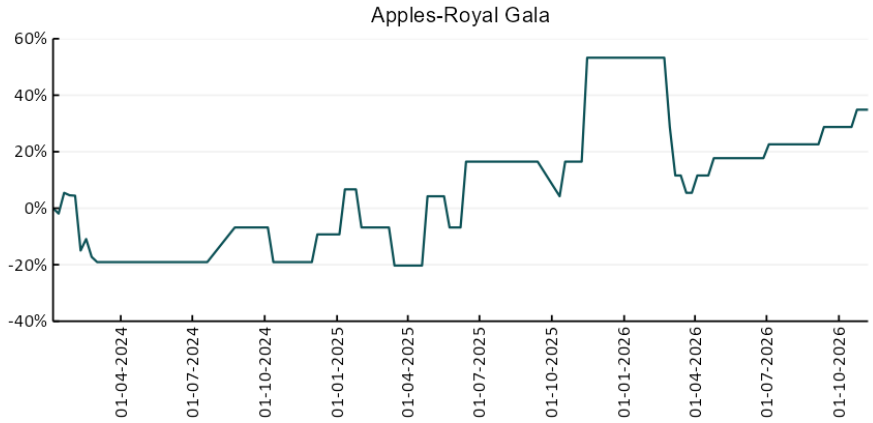


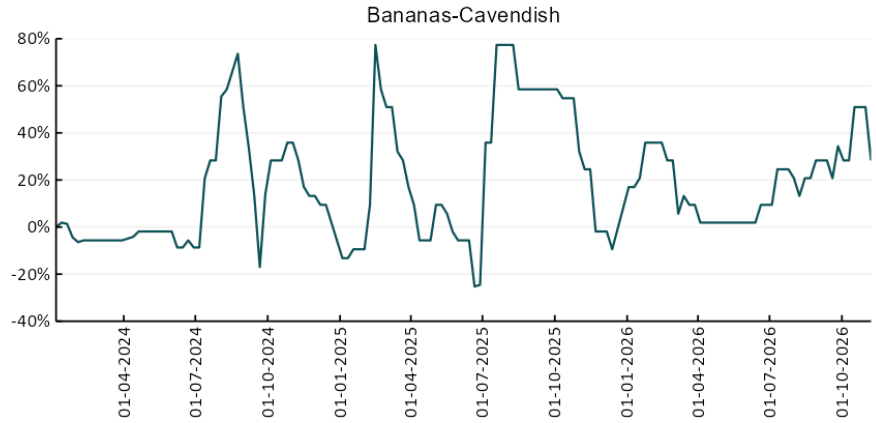



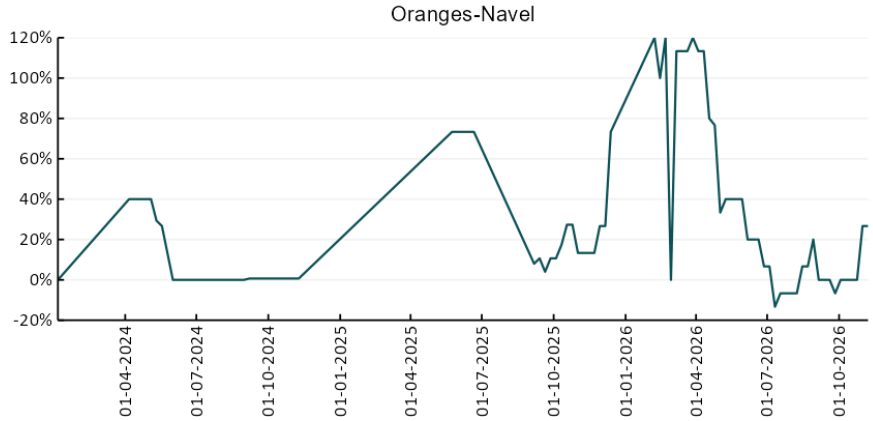



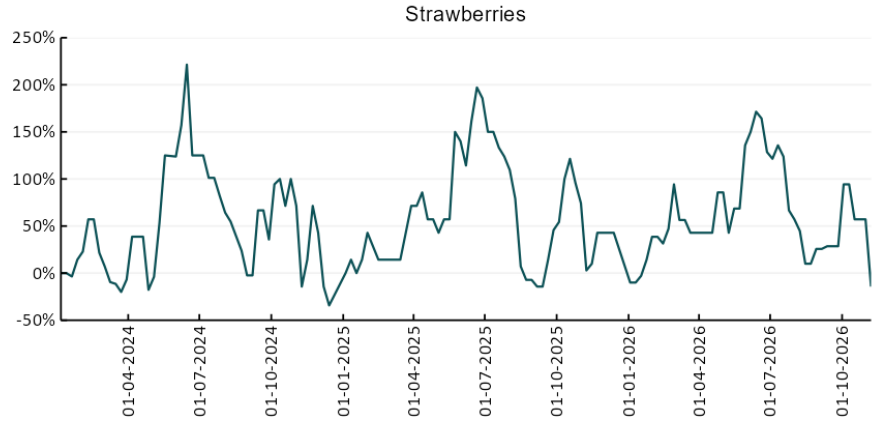



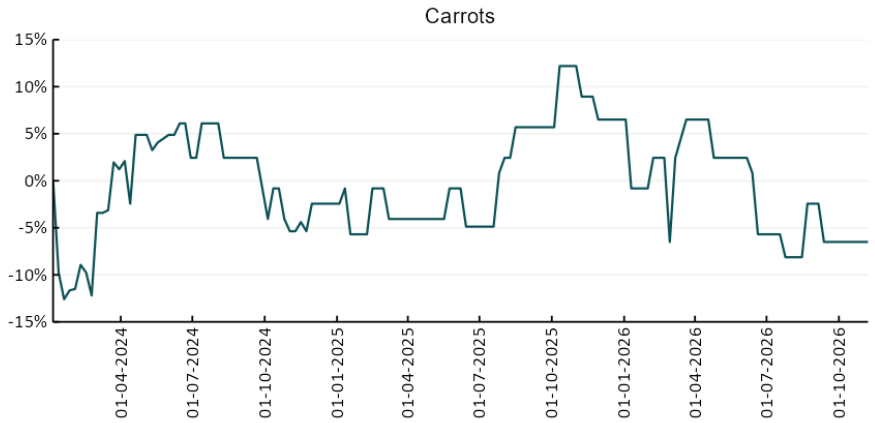
## 3.5 Selected fruit and vegetable prices

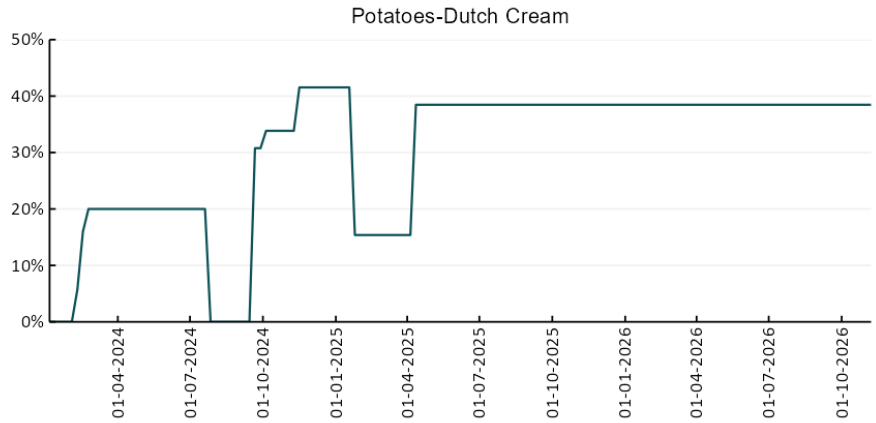


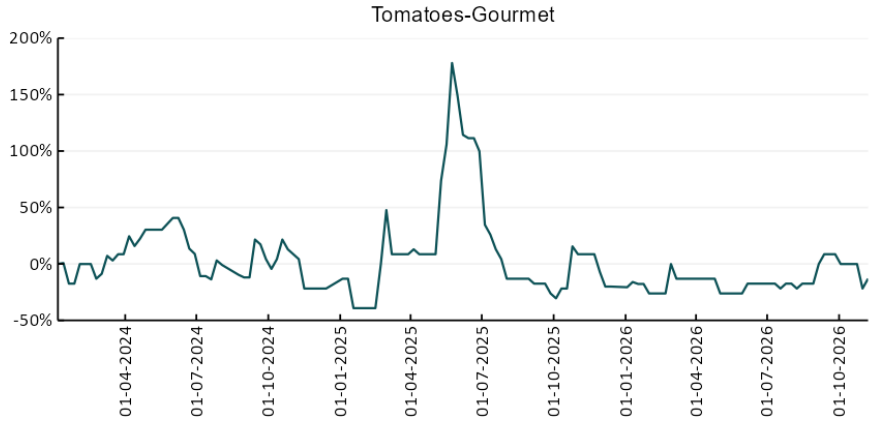



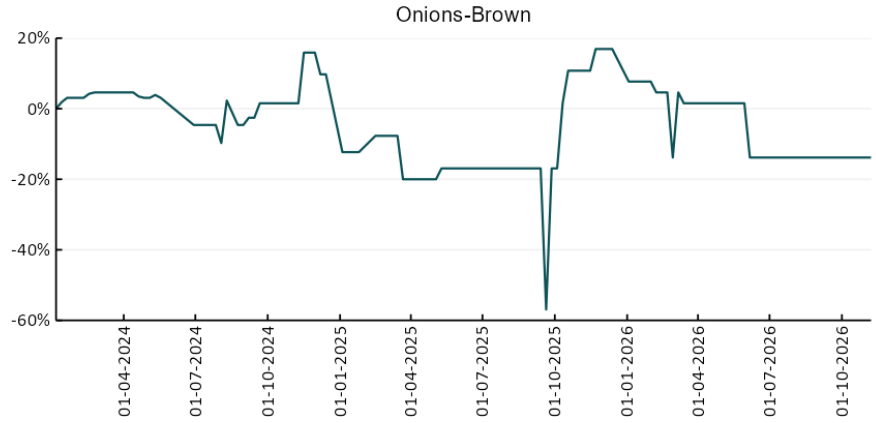



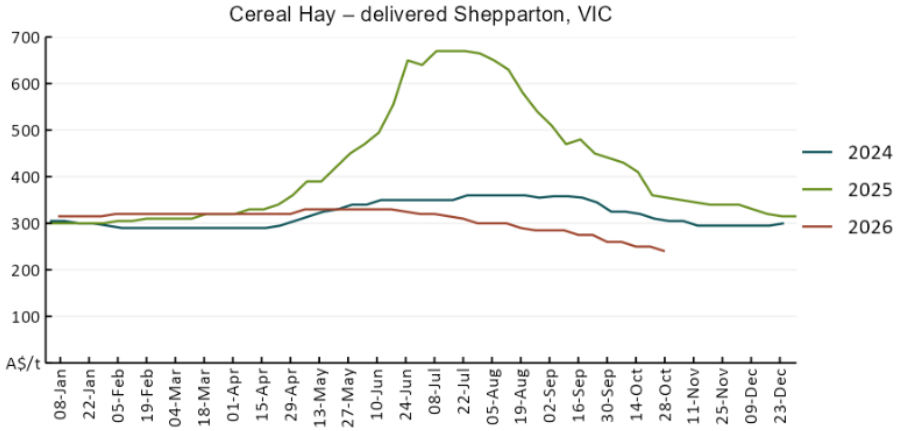

Carrots
15%
10%
5%
0%
-5%
-10%
-15%
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025
01-01-2026
01-04-2026
01-07-2026
01-10-2026

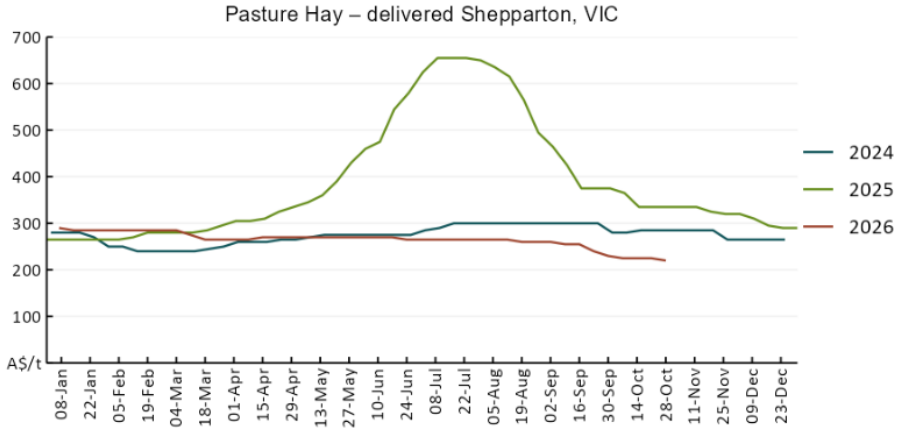

Potatoes-Dutch Cream
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025
01-01-2026
01-04-2026
01-07-2026
01-10-2026

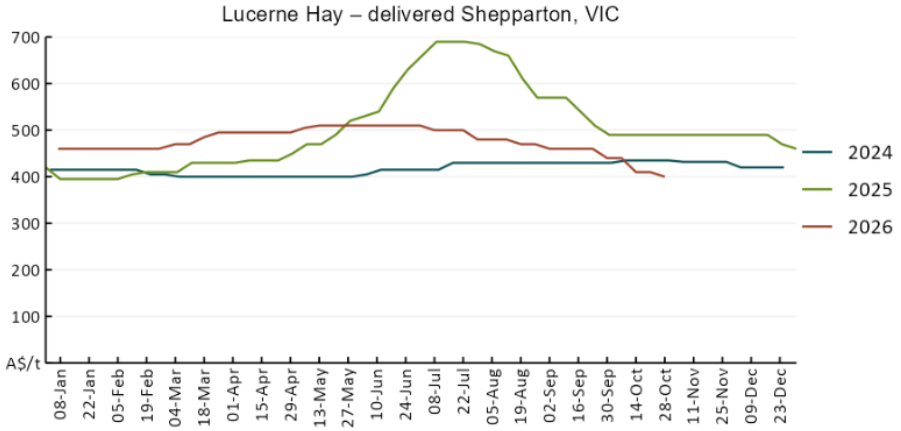

Tomatoes-Gourmet
200%
150%
100%
50%
0%
-50%
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025
01-01-2026
01-04-2026
01-07-2026
01-10-2026


Onions-Brown
20%
0%
-20%
-40%
-60%
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025
01-01-2026
01-04-2026
01-07-2026
01-10-2026

## 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) project 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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