Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
ABARES

Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update

No. 45/2026 19 November 2026

Summary of key issues

- In the week ending 18 November 2026, low-pressure systems brought storms to much of the east, while northern and south-western areas also saw localised heavy falls. Most Queensland cropping regions saw between 25-100 millimetres of rainfall over the period, with south-western Queensland and much of northern New South Wales seeing lower falls of 5-15 millimetres.
    - These lower falls in the south-western Queensland and northern New South Wales are expected to facilitate field access for summer crop planting and winter crop harvest activities. However, the heavier falls across much of the remainder of Queensland have likely further disrupted planting and harvesting activities.
- Over the eight days from 19 to 26 November 2026, rainfall is forecast across much of northern and eastern Australia.
    - Across eastern cropping regions, falls are expected to be considerable, with falls of 10-100 millimetres in New South Wales and Victoria, while Queensland is forecast to receive between 10-50 millimetres.
    - If realised, these falls are likely to continues to support pasture growth across eastern and northern Australia, and the development of summer crops already in the ground in Queensland and northern New South Wales. However, these falls are likely to further delay winter crop harvest activities and increase the risk of grain quality downgrades.
- Rainfall in October 2026 was broadly positive across the world's major grain and oilseed producing regions, with some variability in crop production outcomes. Global production conditions were broadly positive for wheat, maize, soybeans, and rice. However, unfavourable conditions across parts of the United States, India, Europe and Southeast Asia are a risk to potential global production outcomes for major grains and oilseeds.
    - Global production conditions have been slightly less favourable to those used to formulate ABARES 2026–27 forecasts of global grain supplies and world prices in the September 2026 Agricultural Commodities Report. As a result, global grain and oilseed production are likely to decrease below the estimates in the September forecast, due to declines in global maize and rice production more than offsetting a small, expected increase in global wheat and soybeans production.
- According to the Australian Agricultural Drought Indicators November 2026 estimates, taking into account climate and price impacts, broadacre farm profits for 2026–27 at a national level are forecast to be above average (82nd percentile) compared to the past 33 years.
- Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke decreased from $279/ML on 12 November 2026 to $255/ML on 19 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 closed.
- No water storage level update for the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) is available this week.

1. Climate

1.1. Rainfall this week

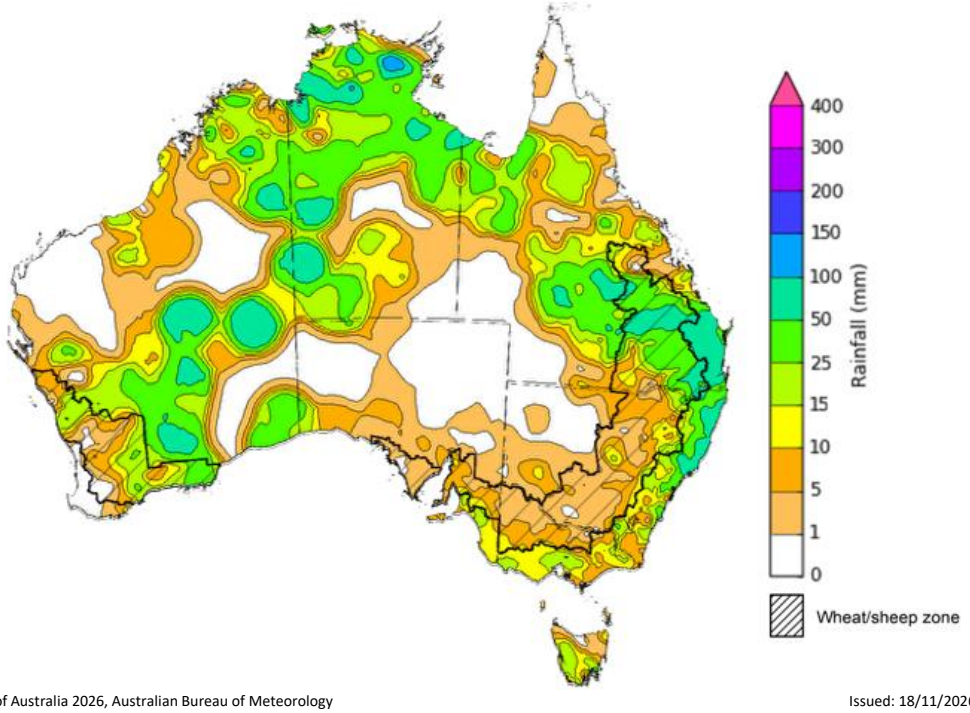
In the week ending 18 November 2026, low-pressure troughs brought storms to much of the east, while northern and south-western areas also saw localised heavy falls. Much of the remainder of Australia was comparatively dry.

- Falls of between 10-100 millimetres were recorded across much of eastern New South Wales, large areas of Queensland, parts of central, southern and northern Western Australia, and the north and west of the Northern Territory.
    - Severe weather may have disrupted agricultural activities and supply chain logistics in affected regions.
- In contrast, much of southern New South Wales, Victoria, south-eastern South Australia and Tasmania saw lower falls of 5-25 millimetres. Central regions saw little to no rainfall.

Across cropping regions, rainfall outcomes were generally low in the southeast, with north-eastern and south-western regions seeing comparatively higher falls.

- Most Queensland cropping regions saw between 25-100 millimetres of rainfall over the period, with south-western Queensland and much of northern New South Wales seeing lower falls of 5-15 millimetres.
    - These lower falls in the south-western Queensland and northern New South Wales are expected to facilitate field access for summer crop planting and winter crop harvest activities. However, the heavier falls across much of the remainder of Queensland are likely to have further disrupted planting and harvesting activities.
- Falls of between 1-15 millimetres across southern New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia may have resulted in some minor harvest delays, while heavy falls of 10-50 millimetres across parts of northern and south-eastern Western Australia are likely to resulted in more lengthy harvest delay and possible grain quality downgrades.

Rainfall for the week ending 18 November 2026



©Commonwealth of Australia 2026, Australian Bureau of Meteorology Issued: 18/11/2026
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

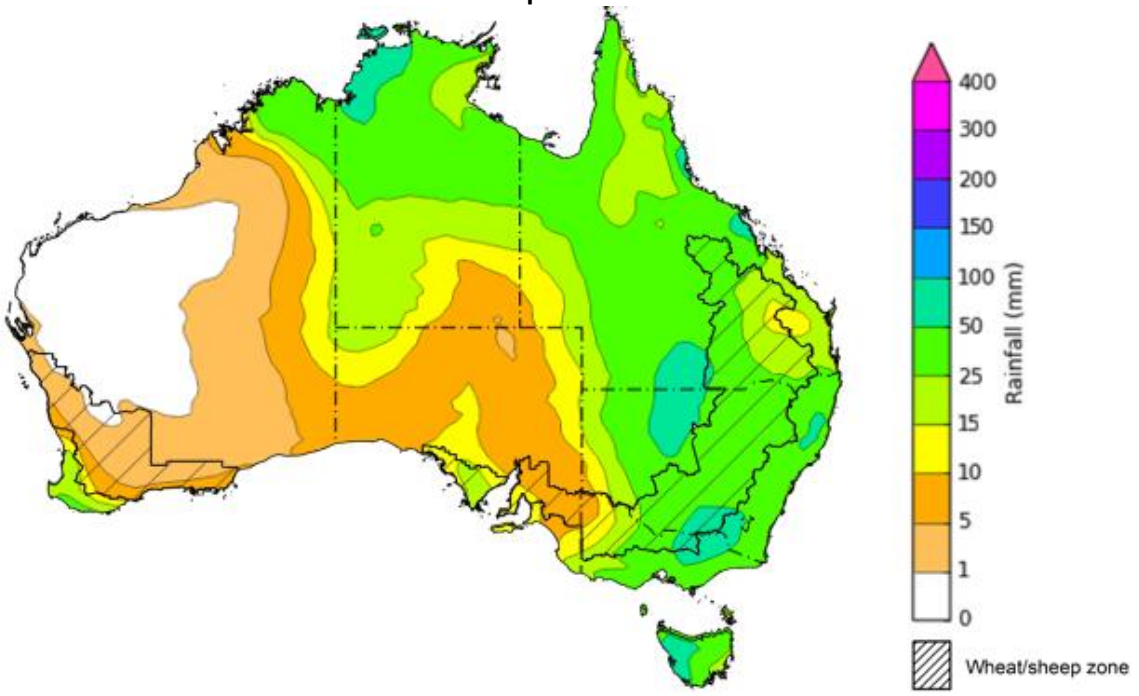
Over the eight days from 19 to 26 November 2026, rainfall is forecast across much of northern and eastern Australia. Much of western and some inland areas of Australia are likely to remain comparatively dry.

- Falls of 15-100 millimetres are forecast across much of Queensland, the north and west of the Northern Territory, New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria. Lower falls of up to 50 millimetres are forecast for parts of northern and southern regions of Western Australia and South Australia.
- Little to no rainfall is forecast for remaining regions of South Australia and Western Australia.

Across cropping regions, rainfall over the eight days to 26 November 2026 is forecast to be high in the east, with lower totals expected across the southwest.

- Across eastern cropping regions, falls are expected to be considerable, with falls of 10-100 millimetres in New South Wales and Victoria, while Queensland and western areas of South Australia are forecast to receive between 10-50 millimetres.
    - If realised, these falls are likely to continues to support pasture growth and development of summer crops already in the ground in Queensland and northern New South Wales, but 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.
    - Further south if the heavier falls are realised across southern New South Wales, Victoria, and western areas of South Australia, these falls are likely to continues to support pasture growth, but delay winter crop harvest activities and increase the risk of grain quality downgrades
- In Western Australia and eastern South Australia, lower falls of between 1-10 millimetres are forecast.

Total forecast rainfall for the period 19 to 26 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. October precipitation percentiles and current production conditions

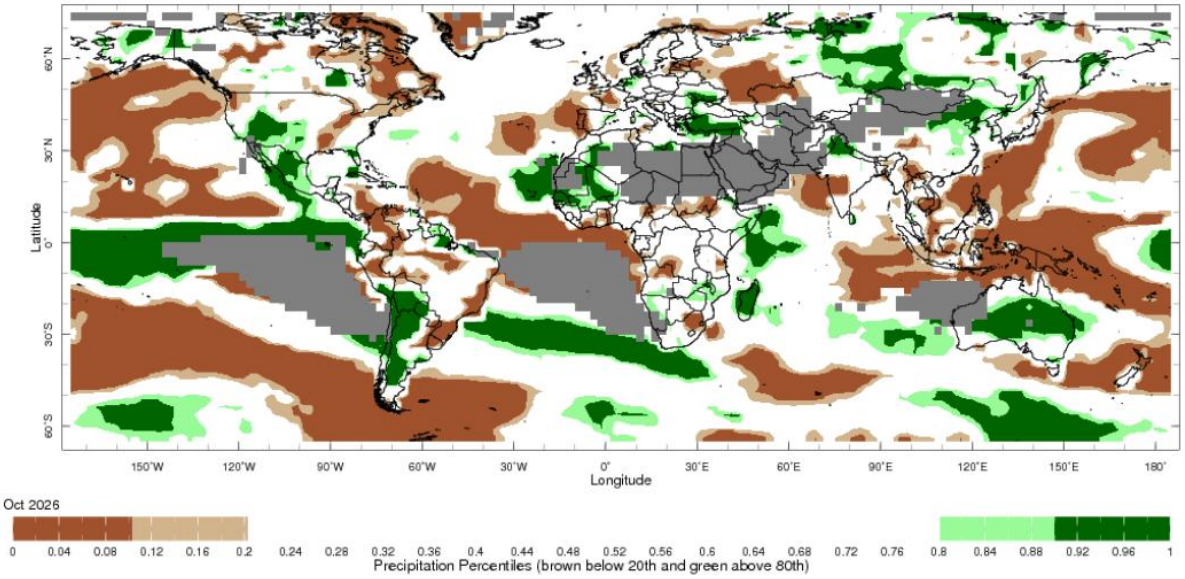
Crop production is affected by long-term trends in average rainfall and temperature, interannual climate variability, shocks during specific growth stages, and extreme weather events. Some crops are more tolerant than others to certain types of stresses, and at each growth stage, different types of stresses 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 October 2026 was variable across the world's major grain and oilseed producing regions:

- In the **northern hemisphere**, precipitation was above average in scattered central and southern regions of the United States, much of Mexico parts of the Black Sea Region, northern India, and eastern parts of China. Precipitation was generally below average in western Europe, southern and central China, southern India, and parts of the eastern United States. Precipitation was generally average across the remaining major northern hemisphere grain and oilseed producing regions.
- In the **southern hemisphere**, precipitation was below average across much of Brazil, eastern Argentina, as well as parts of Southeast Asia including Indonesia and the Philippines. Precipitation was above average across eastern Argentina and parts of central Australia. Precipitation was generally average across the remaining major southern hemisphere grain and oilseed producing regions.

Global precipitation percentiles, October 2026

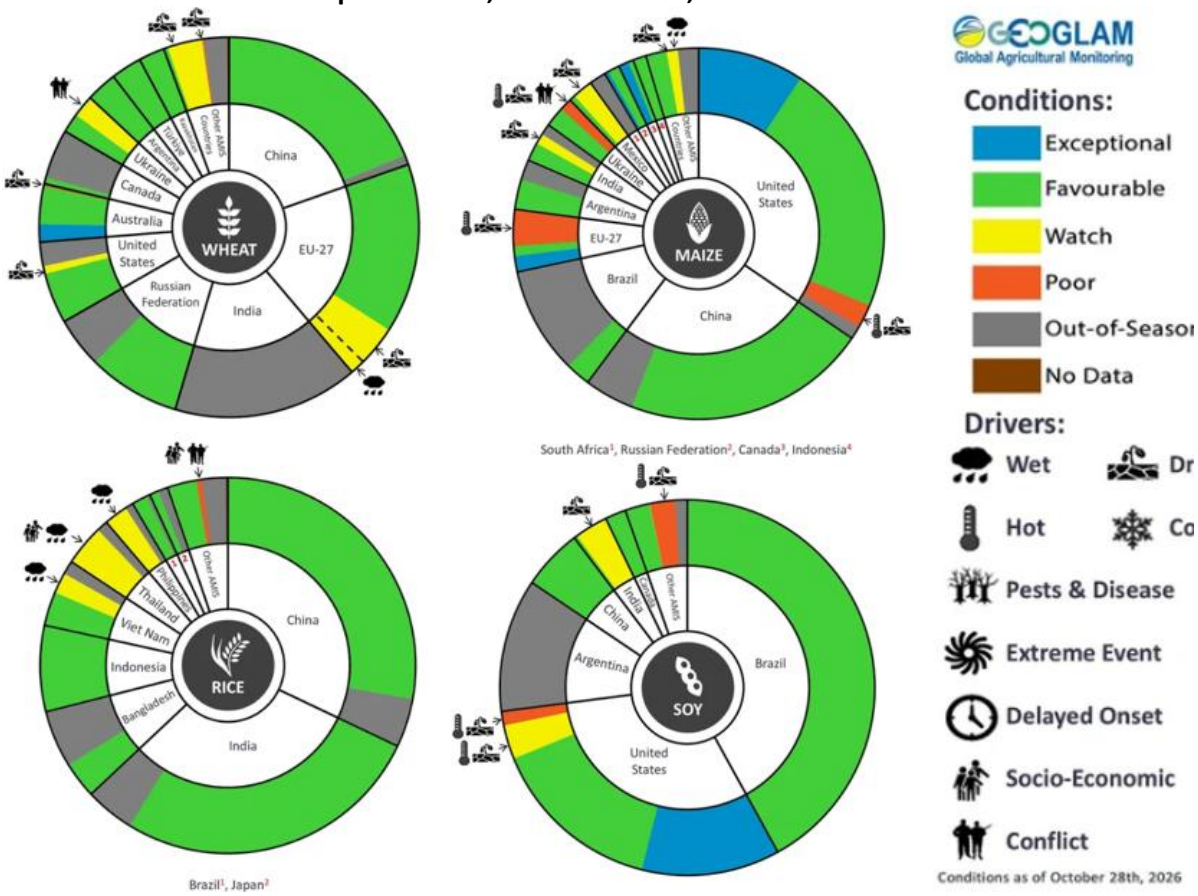


Note: The world precipitation percentiles indicate a ranking of precipitation for October, with the driest (0th percentile) being 0 on the scale and the wettest (100th percentile) being 1 on the scale. Percentiles are based on precipitation estimates from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center's Climate Anomaly Monitoring System Outgoing Precipitation Index dataset. October precipitation estimates are compared with rainfall recorded over the historical reference period.

As of 28 October 2026, global production conditions were broadly favourable for wheat, maize, rice and soybeans although conditions varied across regions.

- **Wheat –** In the **northern hemisphere**, winter wheat sowing is occurring under broadly favourable conditions in the United States, Canada, and the Black Sea region, with some production concerns in the European Union where dryness has hampered crop emergence across southern and central Europe, while excess rainfall delays sowing in the Baltic states. In the **southern hemisphere,** harvesting is beginning under favourable conditions, with exceptions in north-eastern areas of Australia.
- **Maize –** In the **southern hemisphere**, sowing of spring maize is progressing in Brazil, with harvesting in Indonesia concluding in time for wet-season sowing. Favourable conditions have been observed in the parts of the **northern hemisphere** including the United States and Canada while European regions are seeing below-average crop production outcomes.
- **Rice –** Global conditions remain broadly favourable for most major rice production regions, with exceptions in Thailand, the Philippines, and Vietnam.
- **Soybeans –** Sowing is underway in the **southern hemisphere** under favourable conditions. In the **northern hemisphere**, harvest is progressing in the United States, Canada and China under broadly favourable conditions. Meanwhile, conditions in **Ukraine** have deteriorated because of hot and dry weather.

Crop conditions, AMIS countries, 28 October 2026



AMIS Agricultural Market Information System.
Source: AMIS

The global climate outlook for December 2026 to February 2027 indicates that mixed rainfall conditions are expected for the world's major grain and oilseed producing regions. Outlooks and potential production impacts are presented in the following table.

Rainfall outlook and potential impact on the future state of production conditions, December 2026 to February 2027

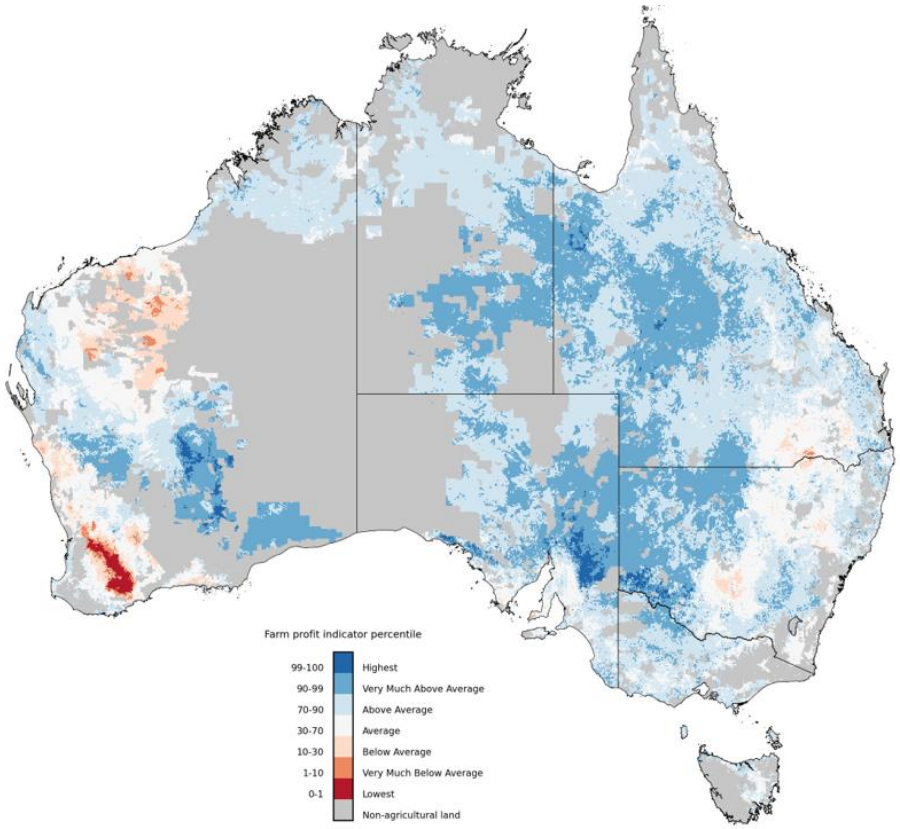
Region	Rainfall outlook	Potential impact on production
Argentina	Above average rainfall is likely across parts of central and eastern Argentina, with broadly below average rainfall in the north and west.	Generally, above average forecast rainfall is likely to support the silking of corn and the flowering of cotton, soybeans, rice, and other grains and oilseeds.
Black Sea region	Above average rainfall is expected across eastern parts of the Black Sea region, with remaining areas more likely to receive average to below average rainfall.	Average to above average rainfall is likely to support vegetative development and maturation of winter wheat and canola, as well as snowpack ahead of winter wheat dormancy.
Brazil	Rainfall outcomes across Brazil are expected to be below average in many northern and central areas, while far southern areas see broadly average to above average conditions.	Average to above average rainfall across southern Brazil is likely to benefit the critical development stages of corn, soybeans, rice, and other major grains. However, below-average forecast rainfall across central Brazil may adversely affect soybean planting and growth.
Canada	Rainfall across Canada is expected to be below average in western regions, with scattered central areas seeing average to above average rainfall.	Below average rainfall could limit snow accumulation ahead of the winter dormancy period and increase the risk of crop damage.
China	Above average rainfall is expected across parts of eastern China, with central regions seeing average to below average rainfall.	Generally average to above average rainfall across much of China is likely to support overwintering and reduce the risk of frost damage with insufficient snowpack.
European Union	Average to above average rainfall is expected for much of the European Union, with exceptions in parts of southern Europe where below average rainfall is more likely.	Close to average rainfall across much of Europe is likely to benefit harvesting and planting of major crops, as well as snowpack ahead of dormancy. Below average rainfall in parts of southern Europe could reduce yield potential.
South Asia (India)	Below average rainfall is forecast for northern and central regions of India, with isolated eastern regions more likely to see above average rainfall.	Anticipated below average to average rainfall is likely to pose a downside risk to production outcomes over the vegetative growth period, as well as flowering of wheat and canola in January.
Southeast Asia (SEA)	Below average rainfall is likely across much of Southeast Asia.	Below average rainfall in Southeast Asia is likely to impede growth and development outcomes for crops.
The United States	Above average rainfall is likely for much of the United States, with northern areas likely to see average to below average falls.	Average to above average rainfall conditions expected across the United States are likely to support soil moisture levels and the development of major crops ahead of winter dormancy, with exceptions in the north.

1.3. 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 a 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.

Considering recent and forecast climatic conditions as at the end of October 2026, Australian broadacre farm business profits are forecast to be average or better across much of Australia in 2026–27, tracking at the 82nd percentile of the last 33 years. Broadacre farm business profits are expected to be more favourable for much of Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, the Northern Territory, much of New South Wales, and parts of central and northern Western Australia. In contrast, across parts of north-western Western Australia and isolated areas of south-eastern Queensland and north-eastern and southern New South Wales, broadacre farm business profits are forecast to be below average. Meanwhile, across parts of south-western Western Australia broadacre farm business profits are forecast to be well below average.

Broadacre farm business profit indicator (climate and price), 2026–27



Note: The percentile ranges cover the forecast profitability of broadacre farms in 2026–27 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

However, it should be noted that the results presented in the map of broadacre farm business profit indicator (climate and price), 2026–27, are not a direct comparison to historical performance, they actually compare how "current" farms would have performed under previous climate, and commodity and input price conditions. Taking results across Western Australia as a whole as an

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example, while agricultural broadacre profits in historical terms are forecast to be around the 10-year average, AADI modelling suggests with the technological and productivity improvements, "current" farms would have performed much better under the climate and price conditions seen throughout the last 33 years, than these experienced in 2026–27. The relatively poor broadacre farm business profit indicator results for some areas of the central wheatbelt region of Western Australia are driven by a number of factors. Technological and productivity improvements would have contributed to better performance under historical conditions than those experienced in 2026–27, in addition to a sharp increase in input prices, like fertiliser and fuel, compared to historical prices.

The interplay between climate and price drivers has created distinct regional outcomes:

- The strongest forecast broadacre farm business profits are concentrated in the Northern Territory, Queensland, central Western Australia, eastern South Australia and western and eastern New South Wales. Here, favourable climatic conditions are aligning with strong livestock prices to lead to above average to very much above average forecast farm business profits in many areas.
- In cropping regions, specifically parts of Western Australia, but also to a lesser extent across parts of southern Queensland, and northern and southern New South Wales, less favourable climatic conditions have constrained production outcomes. This is compounded by higher input prices but partially offset by supportive commodity prices for broadacre crops and livestock.

Conditions as of the end of October 2026 are expected to be broadly above average, with significant regional variability:

- Profit (climate and price impacts) is forecast to be lowest in Western Australia (average at 34th percentile) and second lowest in New South Wales (above average at 77th percentile). The 5 lowest performing Australian Agricultural and Grazing Industries Survey (AAGIS) regions across the Wheat-sheep and High rainfall zones in 2026–27 are forecast to be:
    - WA: Central and South Wheat Belt (below average at the 29th percentile)
    - WA: North and East Wheat Belt (average at the 46th percentile)
    - NSW: North-West Slopes and Plains (average at the 57th percentile)
    - QLD: Eastern Darling Downs (average at the 61st percentile)
    - WA: Southwest Coastal (average at the 64th percentile)
- Profit (climate and price) is forecast to be highest in Victoria (above average at 87th percentile) and second highest in the Northern Territory (above average at 85th percentile). The 5 highest performing (AAGIS) regions across the Wheat-sheep and High rainfall zones in 2026–27 are forecast to be:
    - VIC: Mallee (above average at the 92nd percentile)
    - VIC: Central North (above average at the 87th percentile)
    - VIC: Wimmera (above average at the 86th percentile)
    - QLD: Central North (above average at the 85th percentile)
    - QLD: North Coastal - Mackay to Cairns (above average at the 83rd percentile

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2. Water

2.1. Water markets – current week

Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke decreased from $279/ML on 12 November 2026 to $255/ML on 19 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 closed.

Weekly water market prices, Southern Murray–Darling Basin

Region	$/ML
NSW Murray Above	172
NSW Murrumbidgee	205
Vic Greater Goulburn	231
Vic Murray Below	2255

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.

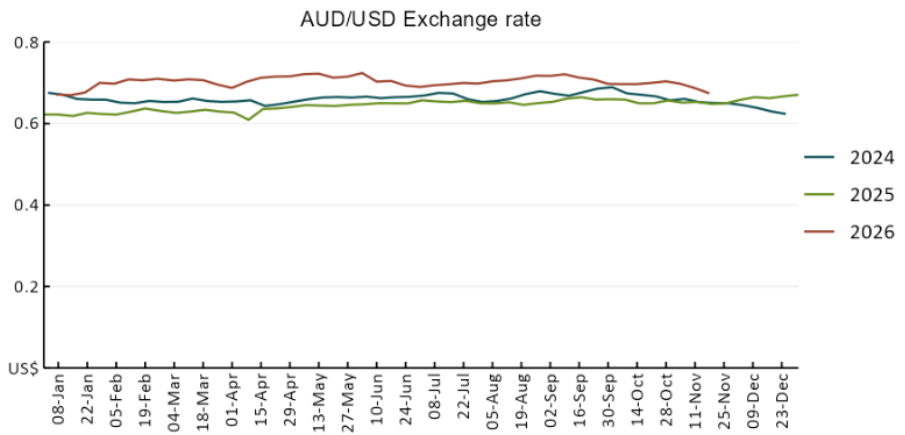
To access the full, interactive, weekly water dashboard, which contains the latest and historical water storage, water market and water allocation information, please visit https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/weekly_update/weekly-update-261112

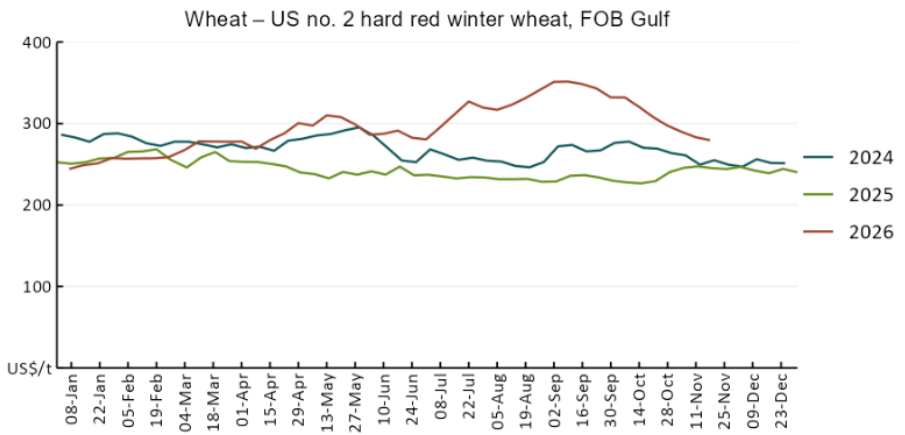
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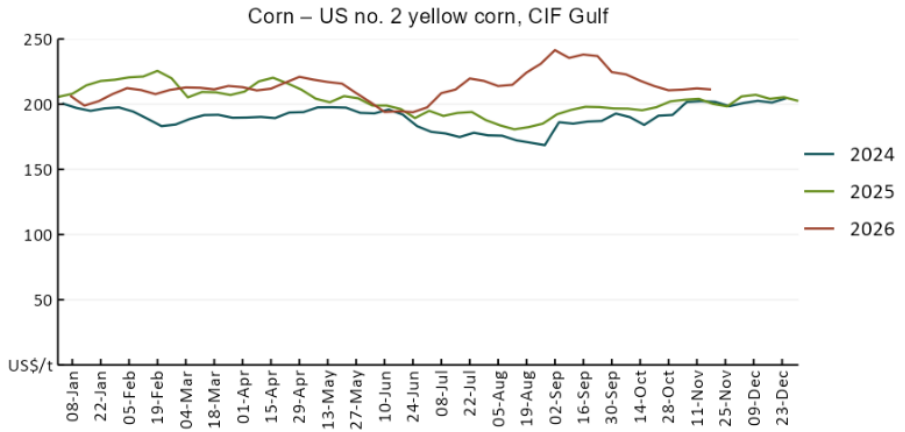
3. Commodities

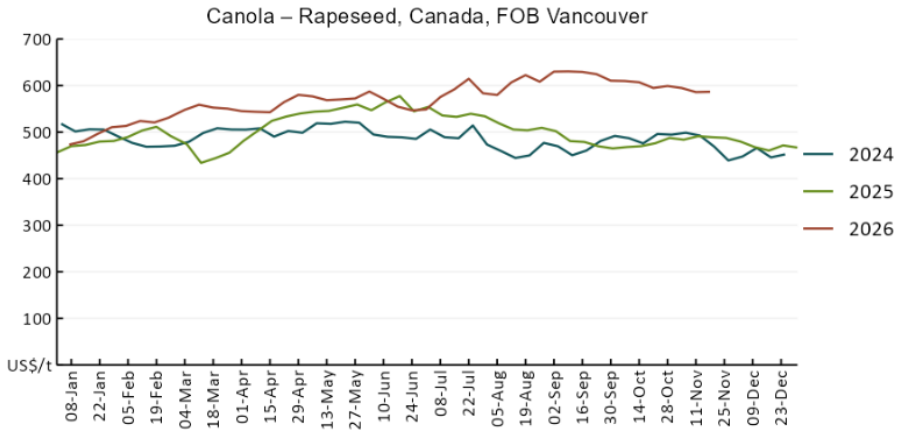
Indicator	Week average	Unit	Latest Price	Previous Week	Weekly change	Price 12 months ago	Annual change
Selected world indicator prices							
AUD/USD Exchange rate	18-Nov	A$/US$	0.67	0.69	-2%	0.65	4%
Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, FOB Gulf	18-Nov	US$/t	280	283	-1%	246	14%
Corn – US no. 2 yellow corn, FOB Gulf	18-Nov	US$/t	211	212	0%	202	5%
Canola – Rapeseed, Canada, FOB Vancouver	18-Nov	US$/t	587	586	0%	488	20%
Cotton – Cotlook A Index	18-Nov	USc/lb	90.1	90.8	-1%	75.2	20%
Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract	18-Nov	USc/lb	18.1	18.3	-1%	14.6	24%
Wool – Eastern Market Indicator	18-Nov	Ac/kg clean	1,738	1,722	1%	1,474	18%
Wool – Western Market Indicator	18-Nov	Ac/kg clean	1,902	1,884	1%	1,637	16%
Selected Australian grain export prices							
Australian Premium White (APW) Wheat, FOB Port Adelaide, SA	18-Nov	A$/t	434	419	3%	373	16%
Australian Standard White (ASW) Wheat, FOB Port Adelaide, SA	18-Nov	A$/t	421	408	3%	370	14%
Feed Barley – FOB Port Adelaide, SA	18-Nov	A$/t	371	360	3%	348	7%
Canola – FOB Kwinana, WA	18-Nov	A$/t	782	773	1%	820	-5%
Grain Sorghum – FOB Brisbane, QLD	18-Nov	A$/t	453	446	2%	405	12%
Selected domestic livestock indicator prices							
Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator	18-Nov	Ac/kg cwt	1,046	1,049	0%	886	18%
Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), VIC	18-Nov	Ac/kg cwt	879	875	1%	741	19%
Lamb – National Trade Lamb Indicator	18-Nov	Ac/kg cwt	1,160	1,171	-1%	1,132	3%
Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), NSW buyer price	4-Nov	Ac/kg cwt	362	365	-1%	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	18-Nov	US$/t	4,081	3,971	3%	3,478	17%
Dairy – Skim milk powder	18-Nov	US$/t	4,187	4,109	2%	2,551	64%
Dairy – Cheddar cheese	18-Nov	US$/t	3,815	3,970	-4%	4,389	-13%
Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat	18-Nov	US$/t	4,878	5,306	-8%	6,715	-27%

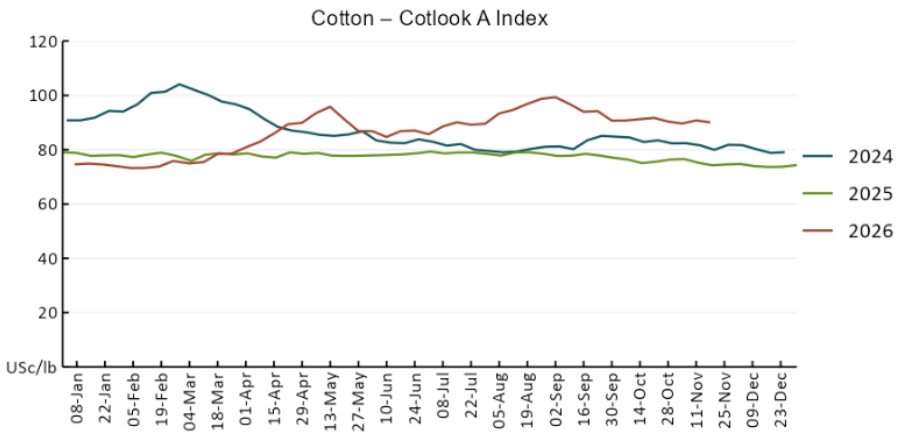
3.1. Selected world indicator prices

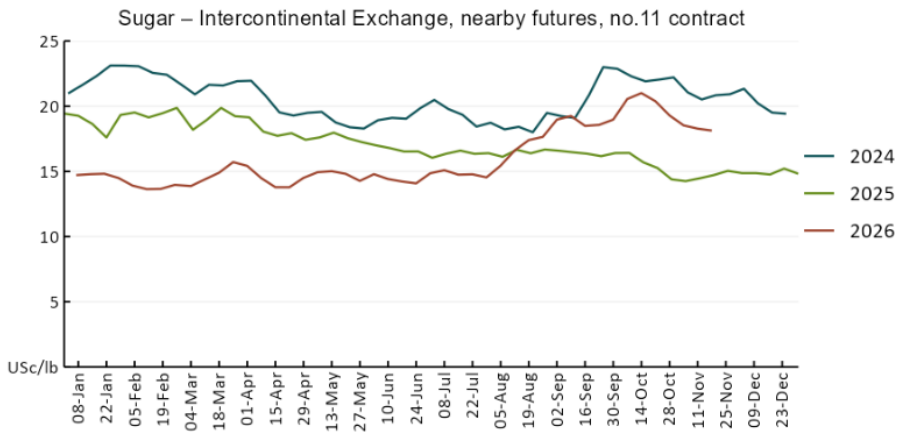


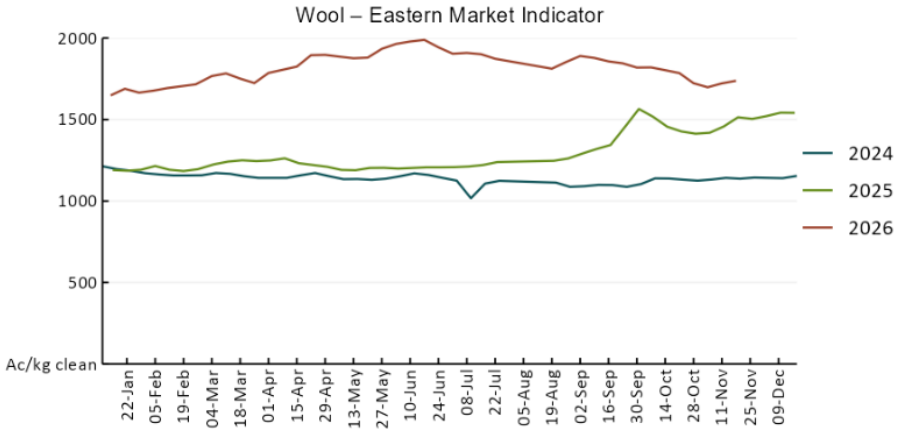


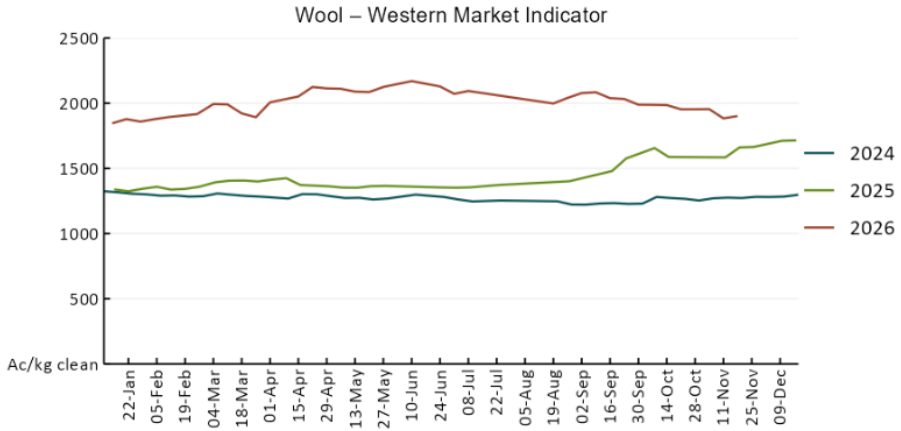




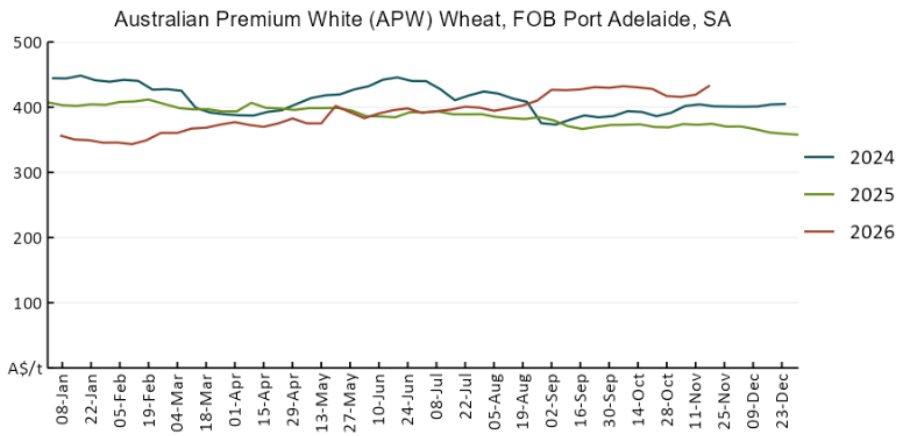

Cotton – Cotlook A Index
120
100
80
60
40
20
USc/lb
08-Jan
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
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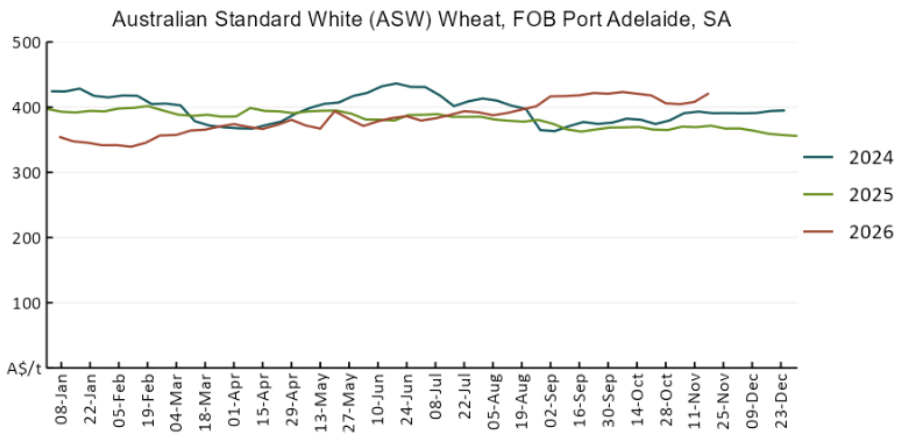

Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract
25
20
15
10
5
USc/lb
08-Jan
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
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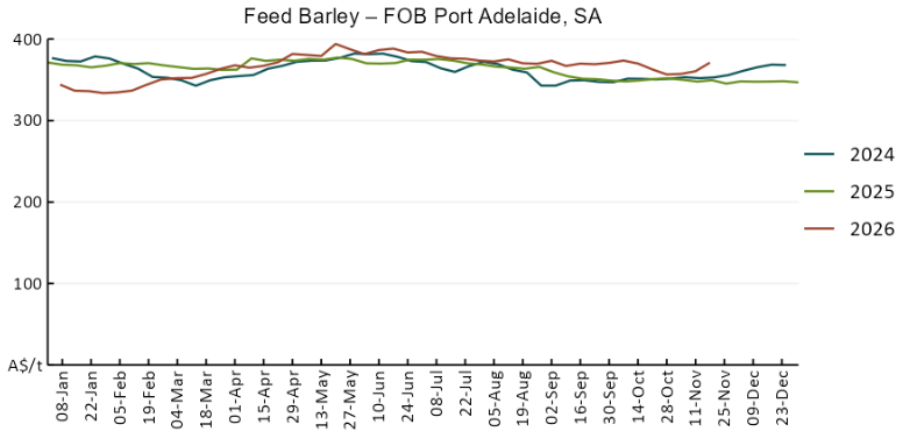

Wool – Eastern Market Indicator
2000
1500
1000
500
Ac/kg clean
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
19-Aug
02-Sep
16-Sep
30-Sep
14-Oct
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09-Dec
2024
2025
2026

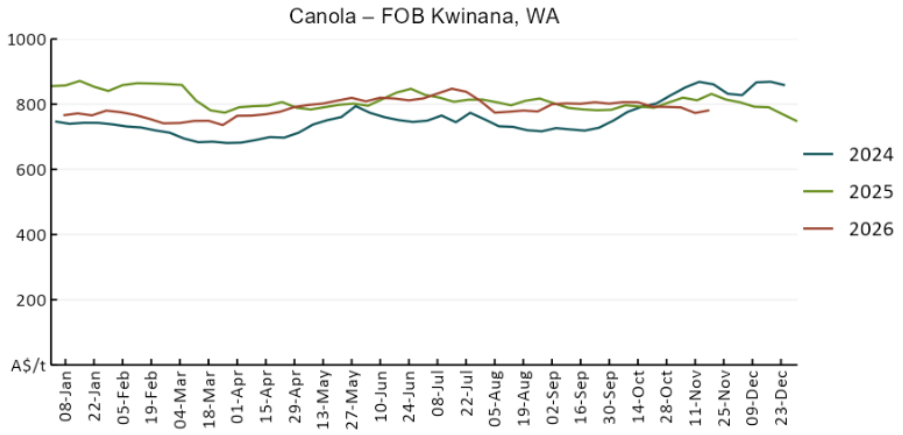

Wool – Western Market Indicator
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
Ac/kg clean
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
19-Aug
02-Sep
16-Sep
30-Sep
14-Oct
28-Oct
11-Nov
25-Nov
09-Dec
2024
2025
2026

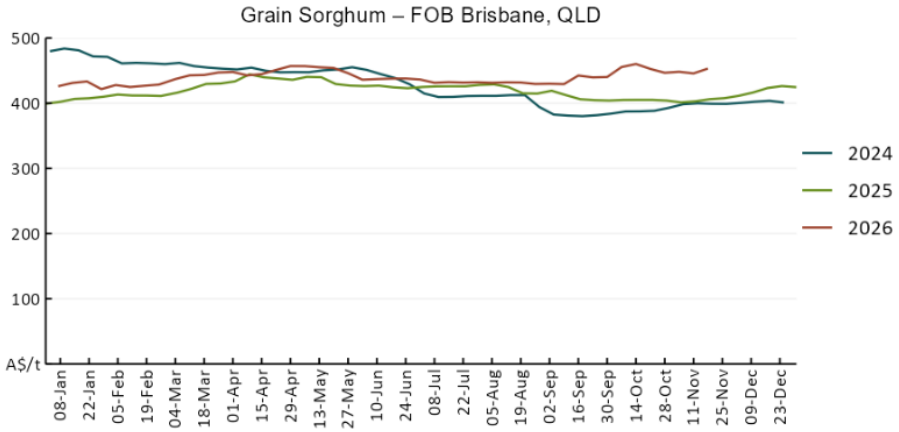
3.2 Selected domestic crop indicator prices



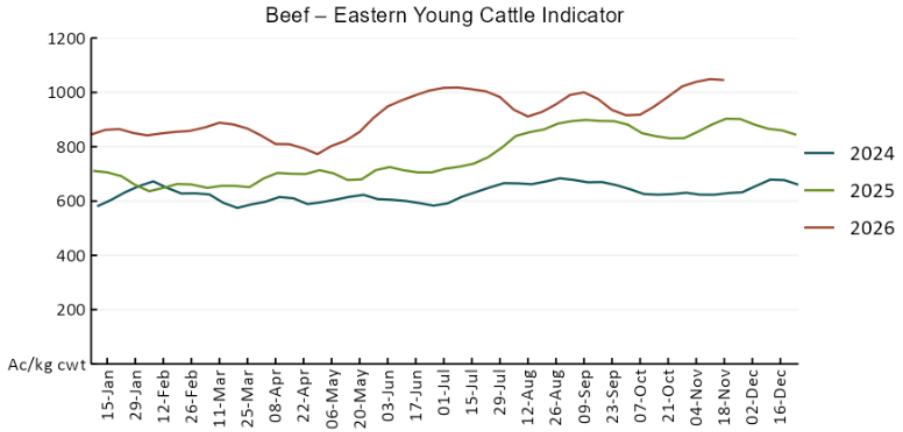


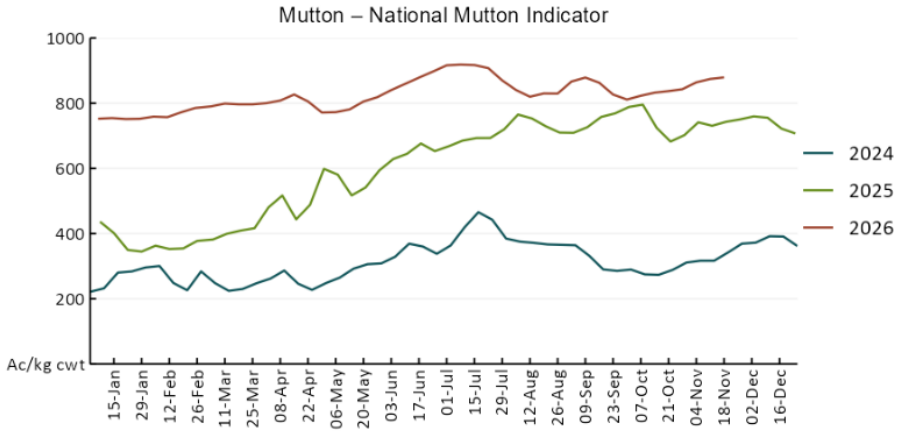


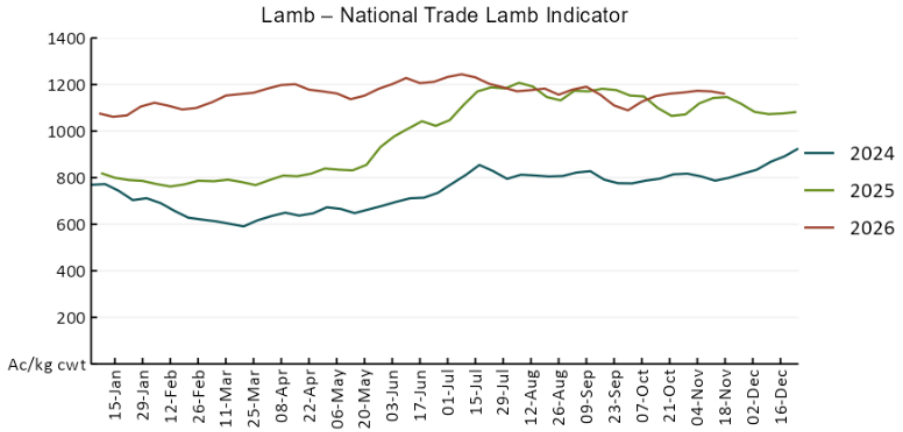


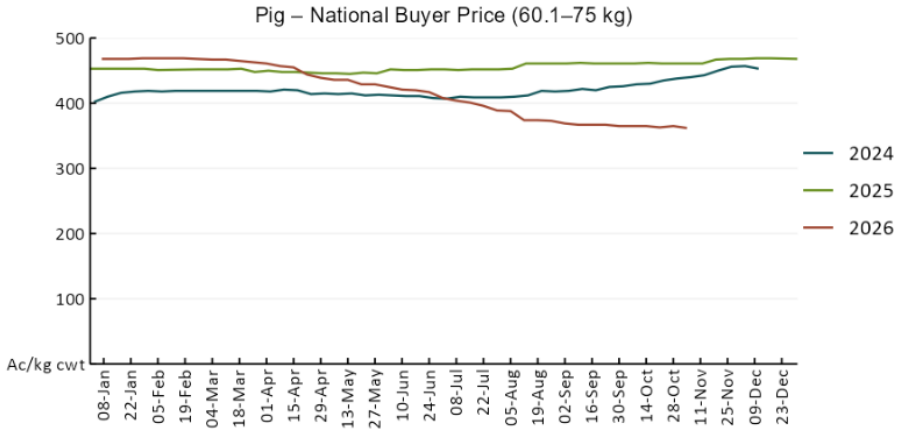

Grain Sorghum – FOB Brisbane, QLD
500
400
300
200
100
A$/t
08-Jan
22-Jan
05-Feb
19-Feb
04-Mar
18-Mar
01-Apr
15-Apr
29-Apr
13-May
27-May
10-Jun
24-Jun
08-Jul
22-Jul
05-Aug
19-Aug
02-Sep
16-Sep
30-Sep
14-Oct
28-Oct
11-Nov
25-Nov
09-Dec
23-Dec
2024
2025
2026

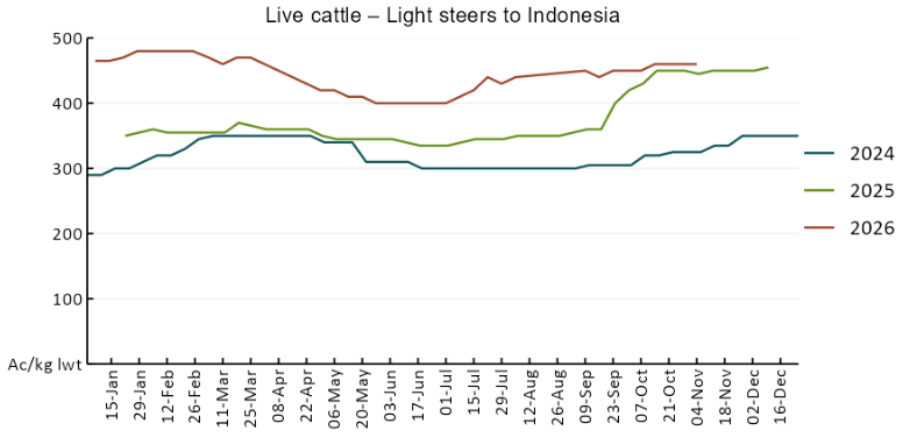
3.3 Selected domestic livestock indicator prices



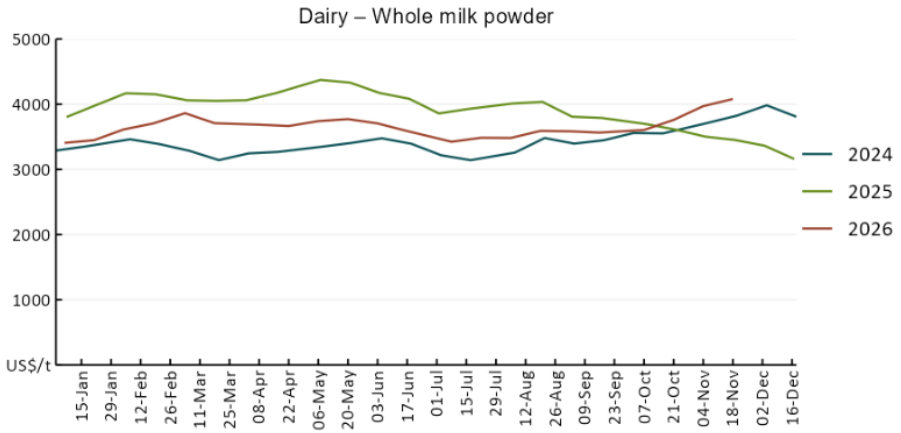


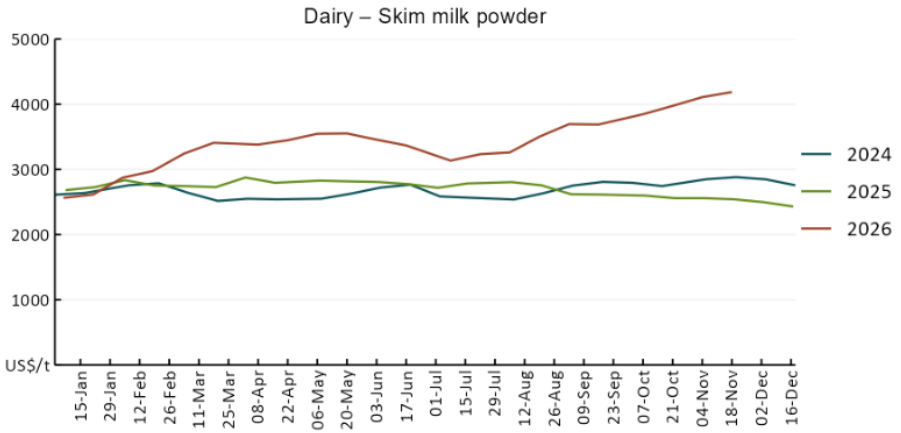


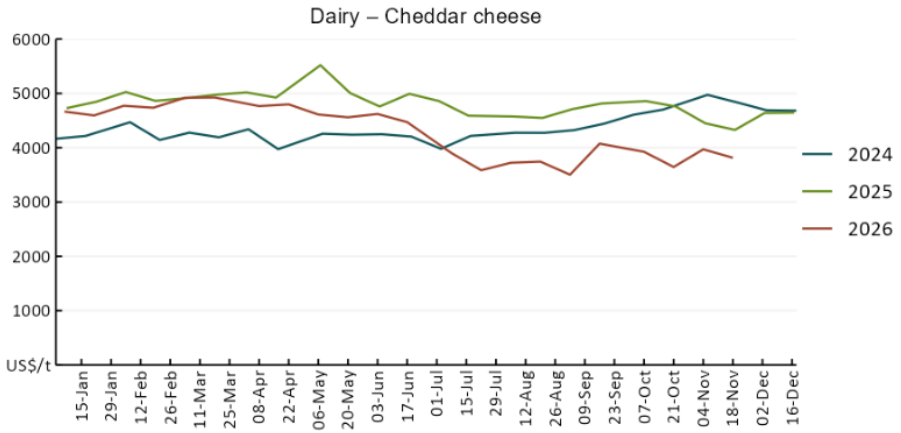


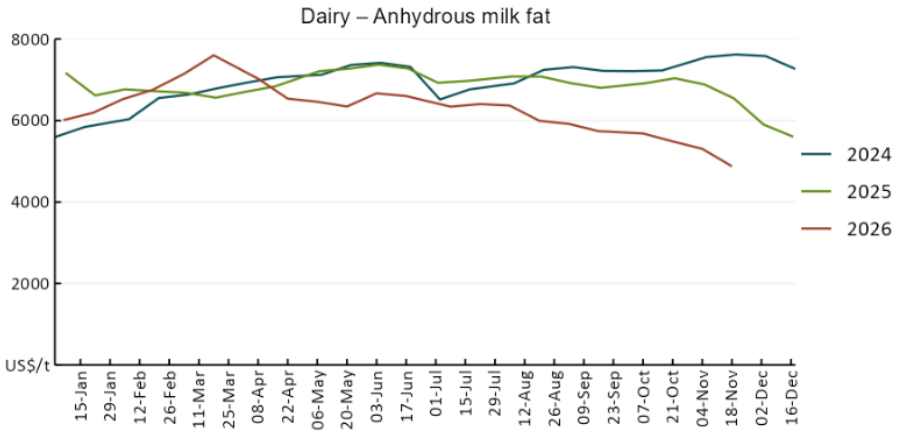

Live cattle – Light steers to Indonesia
500
400
300
200
100
Ac/kg lwt
15-Jan
29-Jan
12-Feb
26-Feb
11-Mar
25-Mar
08-Apr
22-Apr
06-May
20-May
03-Jun
17-Jun
01-Jul
15-Jul
29-Jul
12-Aug
26-Aug
09-Sep
23-Sep
07-Oct
21-Oct
04-Nov
18-Nov
02-Dec
16-Dec
2024
2025
2026

3.4 Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

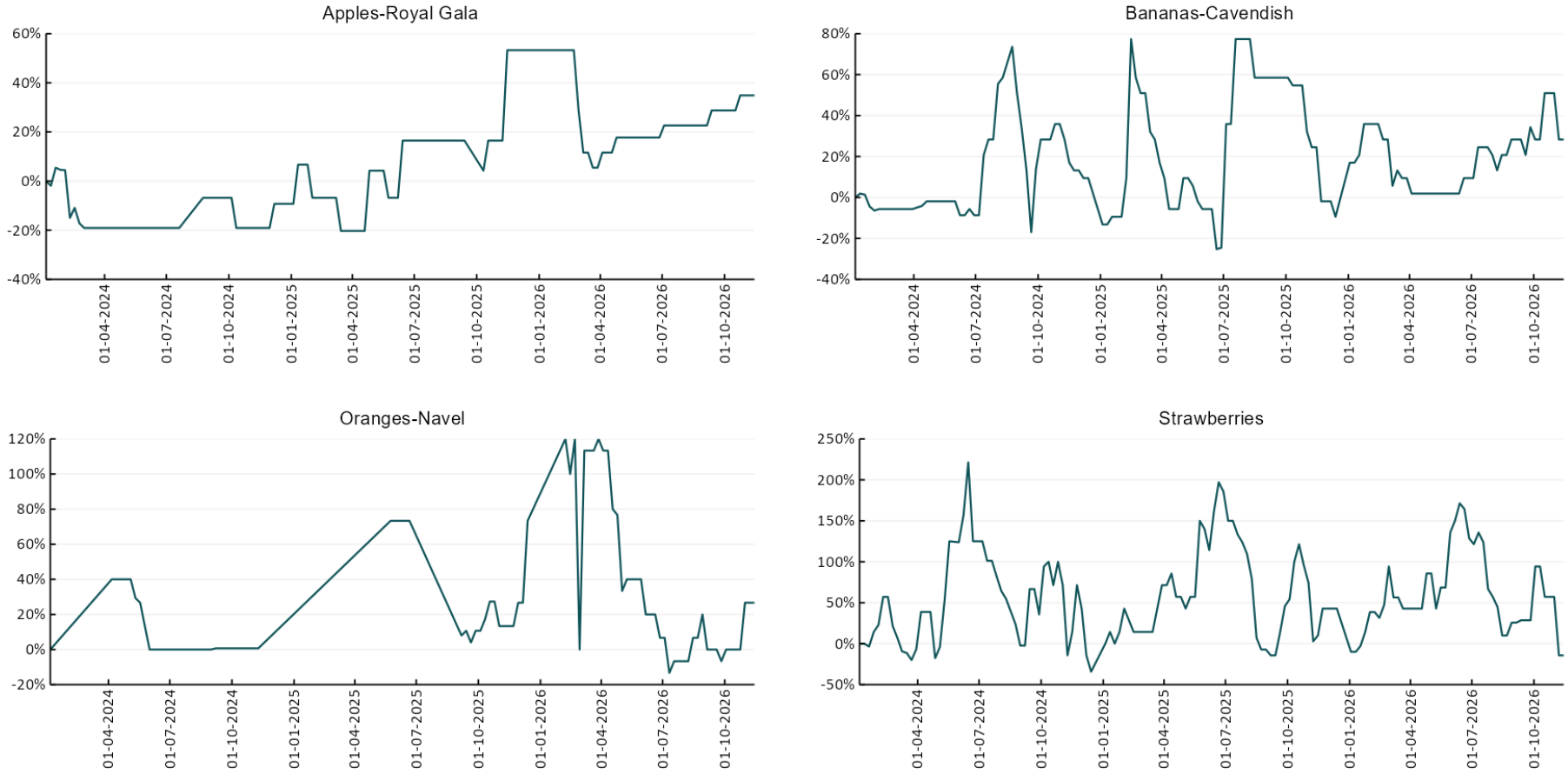


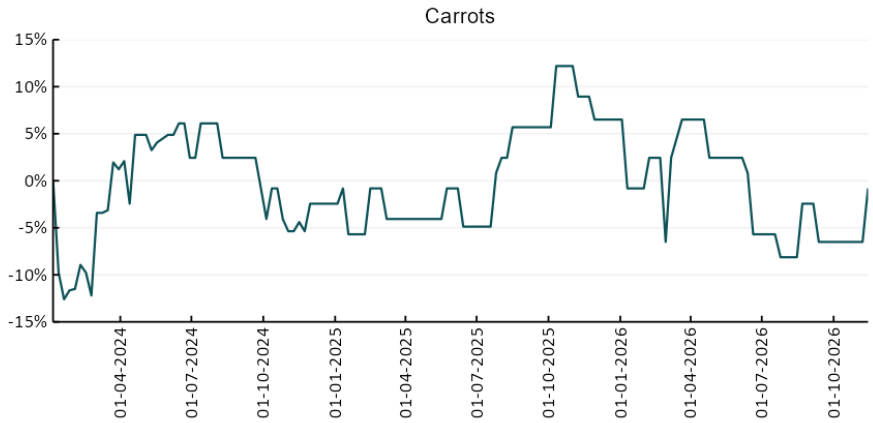


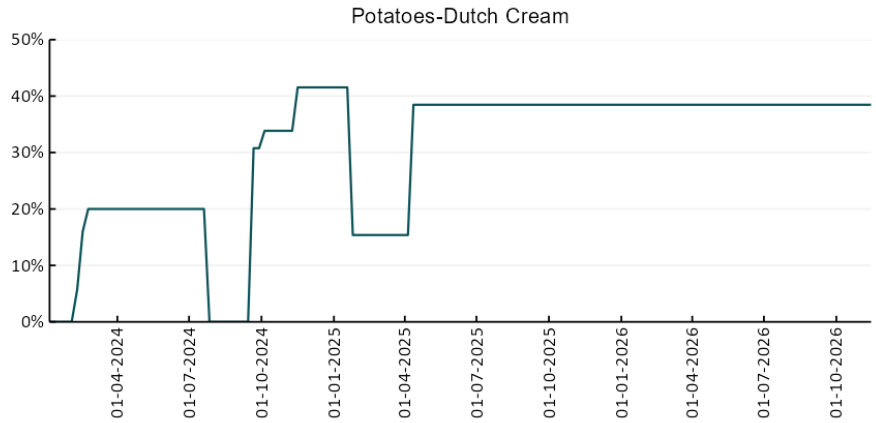


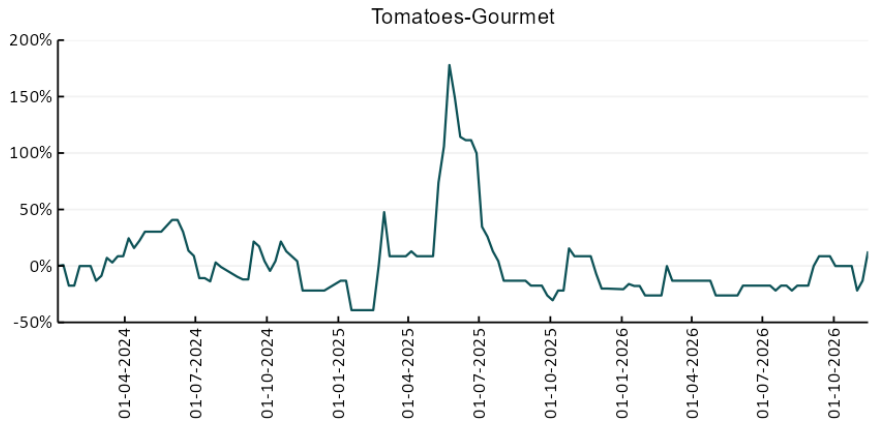


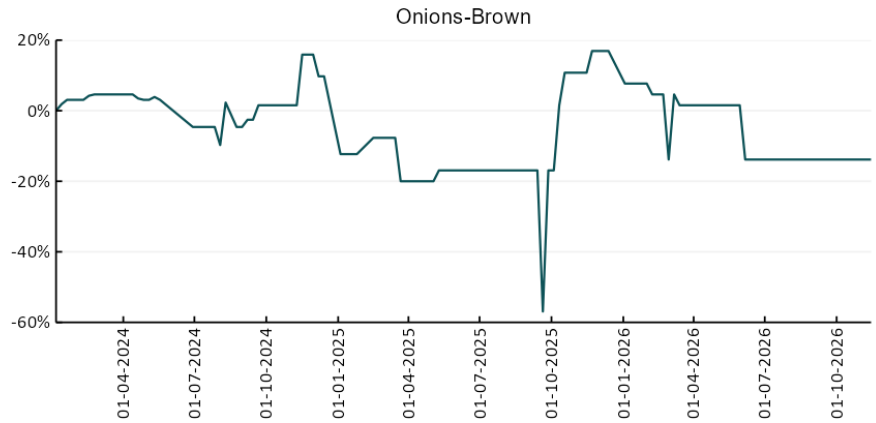
3.5 Selected fruit and vegetable prices



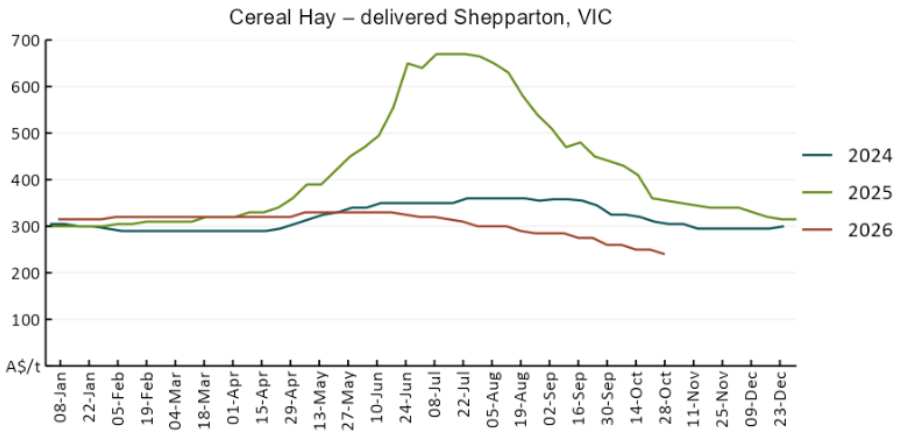

Carrots
15%
10%
5%
0%
-5%
-10%
-15%
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025
01-01-2026
01-04-2026
01-07-2026
01-10-2026

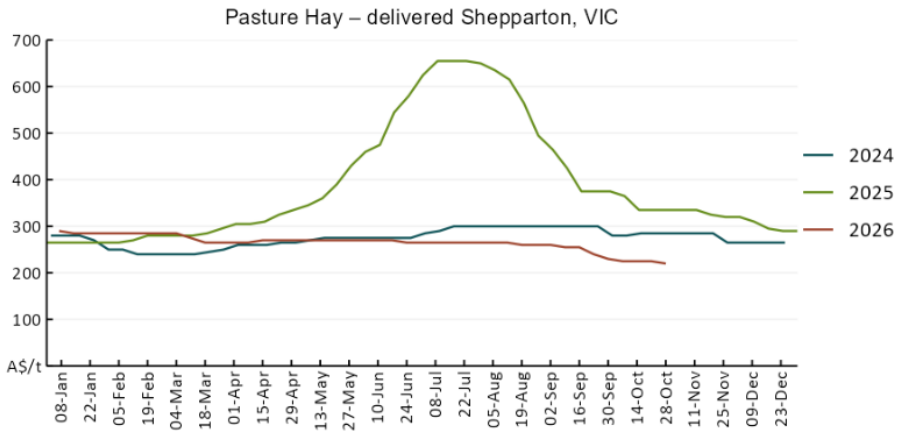

Potatoes-Dutch Cream
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025
01-01-2026
01-04-2026
01-07-2026
01-10-2026

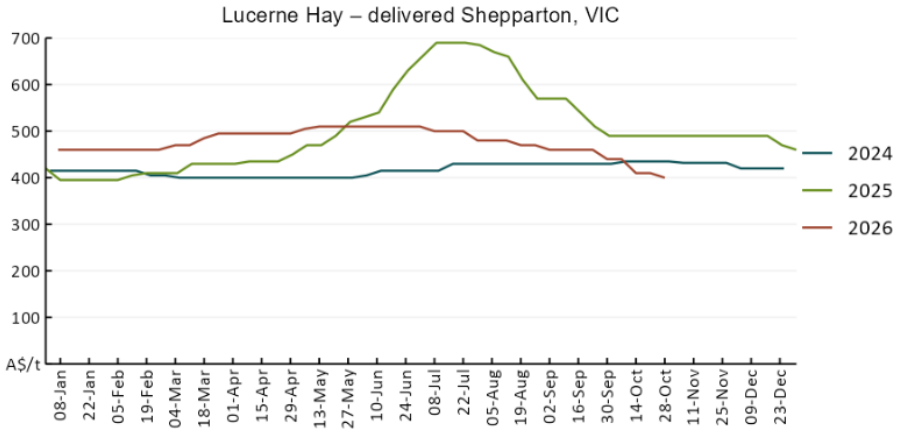

Tomatoes-Gourmet
200%
150%
100%
50%
0%
-50%
01-04-2024
01-07-2024
01-10-2024
01-01-2025
01-04-2025
01-07-2025
01-10-2025
01-01-2026
01-04-2026
01-07-2026
01-10-2026


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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