



# Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update

No. 27/2021

15 July 2021

## Summary of key issues

- During the week ending 14 July 2021, low pressure troughs and cold fronts brought moderate rainfall to parts of western and eastern Australia ([see Section 1.1](#)).
- The rainfall across some south-eastern Australian cropping regions has provided much needed moisture to parts of north-western Victoria to assist with winter crop germination and establishment. However, cropping regions with below average soil moisture in eastern South Australia recorded little rainfall to assist with winter crop germination and establishment.
- As at 28 June 2021 global production conditions were generally favourable. A lack of precipitation and excessive heat has affected the production potential of wheat, corn and soy in some key grain exporters and importers ([see Section 1.2](#)).
- Production conditions for wheat and corn have declined during June in some key grain exporters when compared to those conditions that were expected back in April, which were used to formulate ABARES forecasts of global grain supplies and world prices in its June 2021 edition of Agricultural commodities.
- The global climate outlook indicates that average to above average rainfall is more likely between August and October 2021 for most of the world's major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions. If realised, this is likely to benefit corn, soybeans, sunflower, millet, rice, sorghum, groundnuts and cotton production in the northern hemisphere, and winter wheat and canola production in Australia ([see Section 1.2](#)).
- However, below average rainfall is more likely across parts of Argentina and southern Brazil. This would adversely affect the development of wheat crops. Below average rainfall between August and October 2021 is also more likely for parts of northern Europe and much of western United States of America. In these northern hemisphere growing regions, this is likely to adversely affect the development of spring wheat, canola, corn, cotton, soybeans, sorghum and sunflower.
- In the next eight days, rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres are forecast for cropping regions across much of eastern New South Wales and much of Victoria and Western Australia, as well as central and western areas of South Australia. If realised, the falls forecast across New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia will likely support the growth of early sown winter crops. However, further rainfall is likely to exacerbate the effects of waterlogging in some southern Victorian and Western Australian growing regions ([see Section 1.3](#)).
- Water storage in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 265 gigalitres (GL) between 7 July 2021 and 14 July 2021. The current volume of water held in storage is 16,695 GL, which represents 67% of total capacity. This is 47% or 5,382 GL more than at the same time last year.
- Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from \$90 per ML on 30 June 2021 to \$184 per ML on 9 July 2021. Prices are lower in the Goulburn-Broken, Murrumbidgee, and regions above the Barmah choke due to the binding of the Goulburn intervalley trade limit, Murrumbidgee export limit, and Barmah choke trade constraint.

# 1. Climate

## 1.1. Rainfall this week

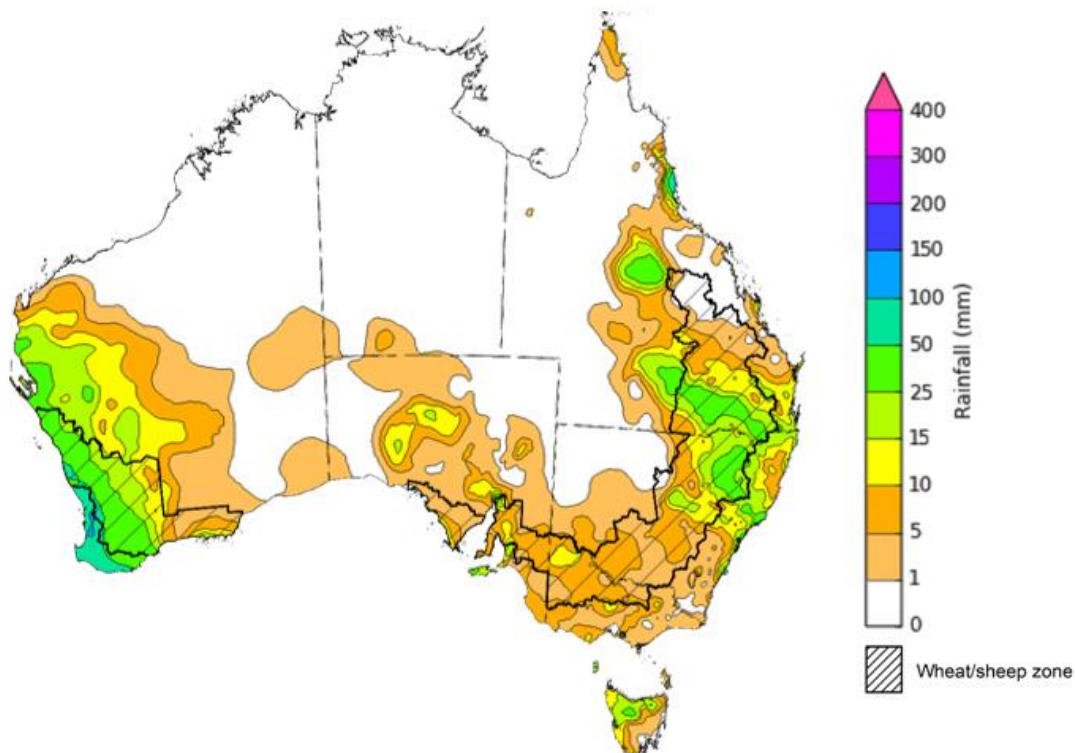
During the week ending 14 July 2021, low pressure troughs and cold fronts brought moderate rainfall to parts of western and eastern Australia. High pressure systems restricted rainfall across much of the remainder of Australia.

Rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres were recorded across parts of north-eastern New South Wales, south-eastern and central Queensland, the west of Western Australia, and scattered areas of South Australia, Victoria, and northern Tasmania. Rainfall totals in excess of 50 millimetres were recorded across the far southwest of Western Australia.

In cropping regions, rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres were recorded across much of northern New South Wales, southern Queensland, parts of western Victoria, and western and central Western Australia. Rainfall totals of between 1 and 10 millimetres were recorded across remaining cropping regions in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, central Queensland and south-eastern Western Australia during the week ending 14 July 2021.

The rainfall across some south-eastern Australian cropping regions has provided much needed moisture to parts of north-western Victoria to assist with winter crop germination and establishment. This rainfall will also support the development of established crops in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. Cropping regions with below average soil moisture in eastern South Australia recorded little rainfall to assist with winter crop germination and establishment.

**Rainfall for the week ending 14 July 2021**



©Commonwealth of Australia 2021, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Issued: 14/07/2021

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. Global production conditions and climate outlook

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 ([IPCC 2012](#)). Some crops are more tolerant than others to certain types of stresses, and at each growth stage, different types of stresses affect each crop species in different ways.

The precipitation anomalies and outlooks presented here give an indication of the current and future state of production conditions for the major grain and oilseed producing countries which are responsible for over 80% of global production. This is an important input to assessing the global grain supply outlook.

### June precipitation percentiles and current production conditions

As of the end of June 2021, rainfall was generally favourable for the world's major grain and oil producing regions.

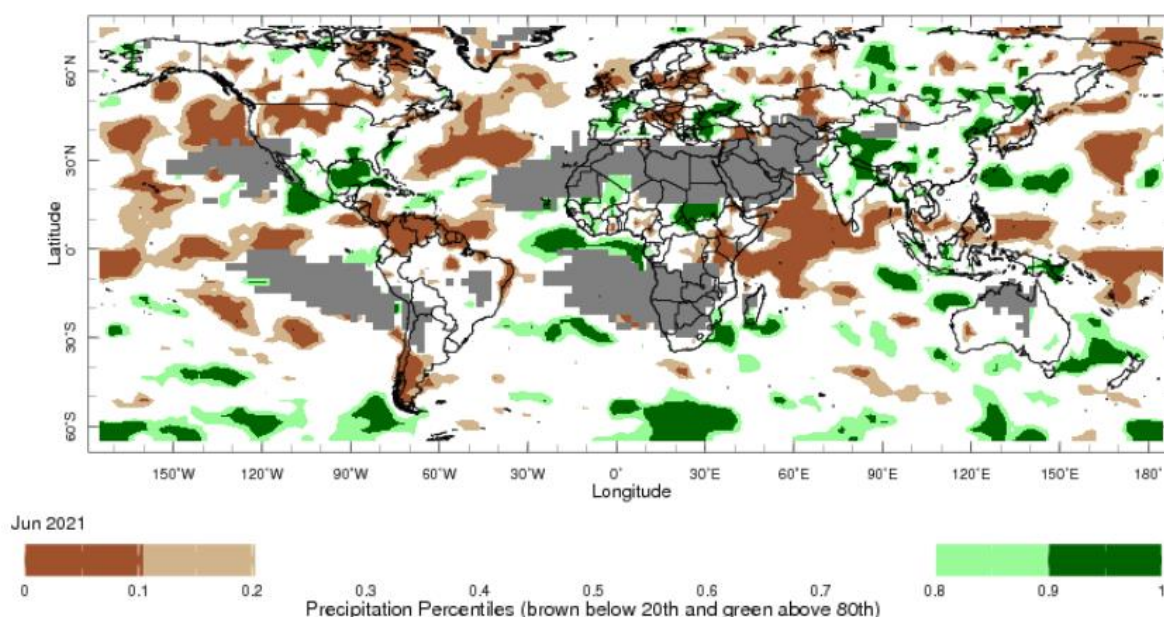
In the northern hemisphere, June precipitation was above average in parts of central Africa, south-western and north-eastern China, western Europe, India, the south-west of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Turkey, and parts of southern United States of America.

Precipitation was below average across much of southern Canada, the north of the United States of America, central and northern Europe, Kazakhstan, and the west of the Russian Federation.

Precipitation was generally average across the remainder of major grain and oil producing regions in the northern hemisphere.

In the southern hemisphere, June precipitation was below average across much of southern Argentina and parts of western Australia. Precipitation was generally average to above average across the remainder of major grain and oil producing regions in the southern hemisphere.

### Global precipitation percentiles, June 2021



Note: The world precipitation percentiles indicate a ranking of precipitation for June, with the driest (0<sup>th</sup> percentile) being 0 on the scale and the wettest (100<sup>th</sup> percentile) being 1 on the scale. Percentiles are based on precipitation estimates from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center's [Climate Anomaly Monitoring System Outgoing Precipitation Index](#) dataset. Precipitation estimates for June 2021 are compared with rainfall recorded for that period during the 1981 to 2010 base period.

Source: International Research Institute for Climate and Society

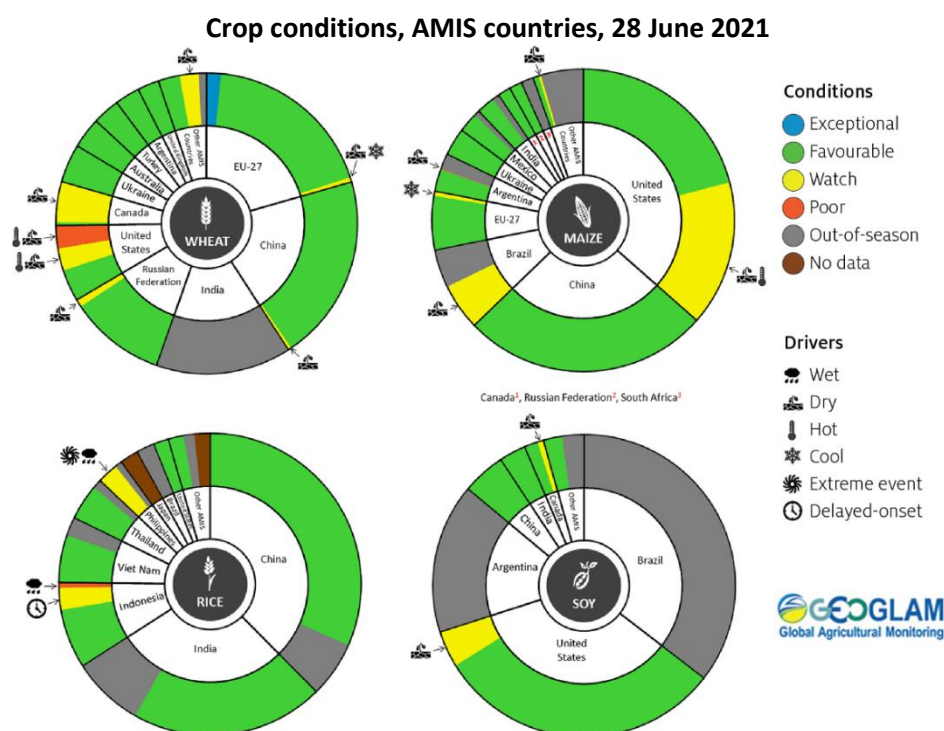
As at 28 June 2021 global production conditions were generally favourable. However, a lack of precipitation and excessive heat has affected the production potential of wheat, corn and soy in some key grain exporters and importers.

Conditions for wheat development were generally favourable in Australia, Argentina, China, the European Union, the Russian Federation, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Ukraine. Dry and unseasonably hot temperatures have resulted in variable production prospects across parts of much of Canada, Kazakhstan, for much of northern and parts of central United States of America (US).

Conditions for corn in Argentina were generally favourable as harvest commences for the late-planted crop. In Brazil, production potential is mixed as harvesting commences due to excessive dryness and frosts during the critical reproductive stage. In Mexico production conditions are favourable for the harvesting of the autumn-winter crop and for the sowing of the spring-summer crop. Conditions were favourable for crop development in China, the European Union, India, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation. In the US, production potential is mixed as persistent hot and dry conditions extend across much of the northern Corn Belt.

Conditions for rice were favourable for crop development in China and the US. Favourable growing conditions have supported average to above average production as harvesting occurs for wet-season rice in Indonesia and dry-season rice in Vietnam. Sowing of rice occurred under favourable conditions in India and Thailand, and for dry-season rice in Indonesia and wet-season rice in Vietnam. In the Philippines, production conditions are mixed for wet-season rice.

Production conditions for soybeans are mixed in Canada and in northern and western areas of the Mid-West of the US as hot and dry conditions persist. Production conditions are favourable across remaining soybean producing regions.



AMIS Agricultural Market Information System.  
Source: AMIS

The global climate outlook for August to October 2021 indicates that average to above average rainfall is more likely for most of the world's major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions. Outlooks and potential production impacts for the major grain and oilseed producing countries are presented in the table.

### Rainfall outlook and potential impact on the future state of production conditions between August to October 2021

| Region                              | August-October rainfall outlook                                                                                                                      | Potential impact on production                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Argentina</b>                    | Below average to average rainfall is expected across most of Argentina between August and October 2021.                                              | Below average rainfall is likely to adversely affect the heading and filling of wheat and planting of corn, cotton and soybeans through September and October.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Black Sea Region</b>             | Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine - No strong tendency towards either above or below average rainfall between August and October 2021.  | Average rainfall between August and October 2021 is likely to support spring wheat filling and harvesting in the north. In the south, average rainfall is likely to support cotton, corn and sunflower development and winter wheat and rapeseed harvesting and planting.                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Brazil</b>                       | Above average rainfall is more likely in northern Brazil while below average rainfall is more likely across the south of Brazil.                     | Below average rainfall in southern Brazil is likely to adversely affect wheat heading and filling in August and September leading up to harvest in October, as well as corn and soybean planting and development in September and October.                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Canada</b>                       | There is no strong tendency towards below or above average rainfall across much of Canada between August and October 2021.                           | Average rainfall is likely to benefit corn, soybeans and sunflower flowering in August and support grain development through September and October.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>China</b>                        | Above average rainfall likely across much of eastern China and below average across western China between August and October 2021.                   | Average to above average rainfall is likely to support the development and harvest of cotton, rice, corn, sorghum, soybean, sunflower, groundnuts and spring wheat. Additionally, average to above average rainfall is likely to support late rice heading in September and planting of winter wheat and rapeseed in October.                                                                 |
| <b>Europe</b>                       | Below average rainfall more likely for parts of northern Europe between August and October 2021.                                                     | Below average rainfall may adversely impact the yield prospects of corn, cotton and sorghum in northern Europe. Below average rainfall may also impact winter wheat and rapeseed planting in parts of northern Europe during October.                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>South Asia (India)</b>           | Above average rainfall between August and October 2021 is likely across much of India.                                                               | Above average rainfall is likely to benefit corn, sorghum, rice, millet, groundnuts and sunflower flowering and filling in August and September leading up to harvest in October, and cotton blooming in the south in September.                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Southeast Asia (SEA)</b>         | Above average rainfall is likely for northern SEA, with a strong likelihood of above average rainfall for Indonesia between August and October 2021. | Above average rainfall between August and October 2021 is likely to support corn and rice filling and maturing in SEA leading up to harvest in October.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>The United States of America</b> | Above average rainfall is more likely for much of eastern US and below average is rainfall more likely across much of the western half of the US.    | Across the east of the US average to above average rainfall is likely to benefit soybeans, sunflower and millet flowering in August and the development of these crops as well as rice, corn, sorghum and groundnuts leading up to harvest in October. Below average rainfall is likely to continue to adversely affect the yield prospects of corn, spring wheat and soybeans in western US. |

### 1.3. Rainfall forecast for the next eight days

Low pressure systems and troughs are likely to bring showers and storms to parts of south-eastern and south-western Australia during the 8 days to 22 July 2021. High-pressure systems are expected to keep rainfall totals low for the majority of central and northern Australia during the next 8 days.

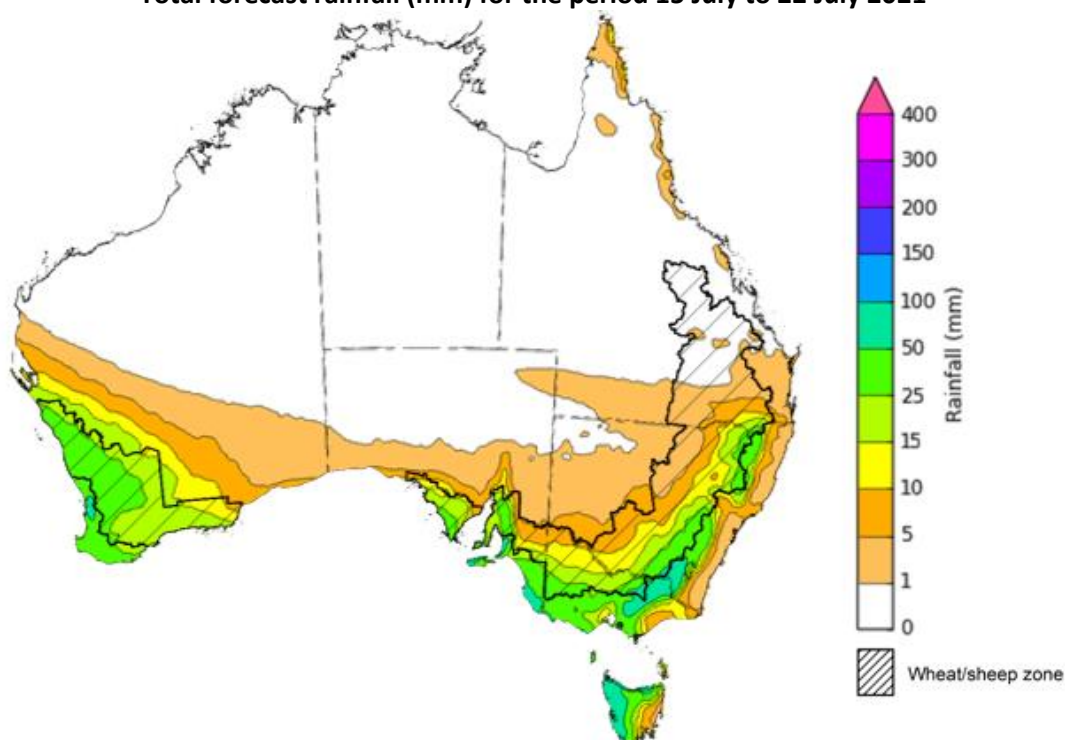
Rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres are forecast for parts of eastern New South Wales, much of Victoria, parts of southern South Australia, the southwest of Western Australia and western Tasmania. Rainfall in excess of 50 millimetres is forecast for the alpine areas of New South Wales and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

In Australia's cropping regions, rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres are forecast eastern New South Wales and much of Victoria and Western Australia, as well as central and western areas of South Australia. Rainfall totals of between 1 and 10 millimetres is expected across remaining cropping regions in New South Wales, northern Victoria and eastern South Australia and parts of southern Queensland.

If realised, the falls forecast across New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia will likely support the growth of early sown winter crops.

The dry forecast for the next 8 days across cropping regions in Queensland, western New South Wales will allow for the application of fertilizer and post-emergent weed control following this week's rain. However further rainfall is likely to exacerbate the effects of waterlogging in some southern Victorian and Western Australian growing regions.

**Total forecast rainfall (mm) for the period 15 July to 22 July 2021**



©Commonwealth of Australia 2021, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Issued: 15/07/2021

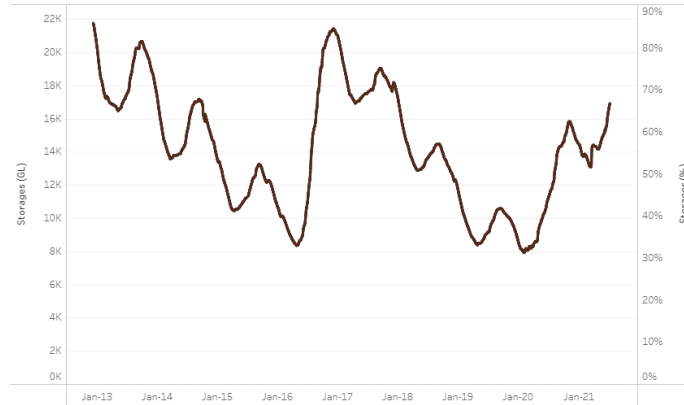
Note: This rainfall forecast is produced from computer models. As the model outputs are not altered by weather forecasters, it is important to check local forecasts and warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology.

## 2. Water

### 2.1. Water markets – current week

Water storage in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 265 gigalitres (GL) between 7 July 2021 and 14 July 2021. The current volume of water held in storage is 16,695 GL, which represents 67% of total capacity. This is 47% or 5,382 GL more than at the same time last year.

**Water storages in the Murray-Darling Basin, 2013–2021**

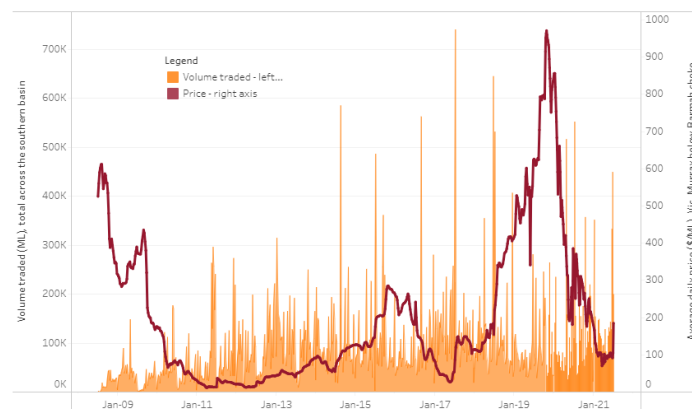


Water storage data is sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology.

- Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from \$90 per ML on 30 June 2021 to \$184 per ML on 9 July 2021. Prices are lower in the Goulburn-Broken, Murrumbidgee, and regions above the Barmah choke due to the binding of the Goulburn intervalley trade limit, Murrumbidgee export limit, and Barmah choke trade constraint.

| Region              | \$/ML |
|---------------------|-------|
| NSW Murray Above    | 116   |
| NSW Murrumbidgee    | 113   |
| VIC Goulburn-Broken | 120   |
| VIC Murray Below    | 184   |

**Surface water trade activity, Southern Murray–Darling Basin**



The trades shown reflect estimated market activity and do not encompass all register trades. The price is shown for the VIC Murray below the Barmah choke. Historical prices (before 1 July 2019) are ABARES estimates after removing outliers from BOM water register data. Prices after 1 July 2019 and prior to the 30 October 2019 reflect recorded transaction prices as sourced from Ruralco. Prices after the 30 October 2019 are sourced from Waterflow. Data for volume traded is sourced from the BOM water register. Data shown is current at 15 July 2021.

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

[http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/weekly\\_update/weekly-update-150721](http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/weekly_update/weekly-update-150721)

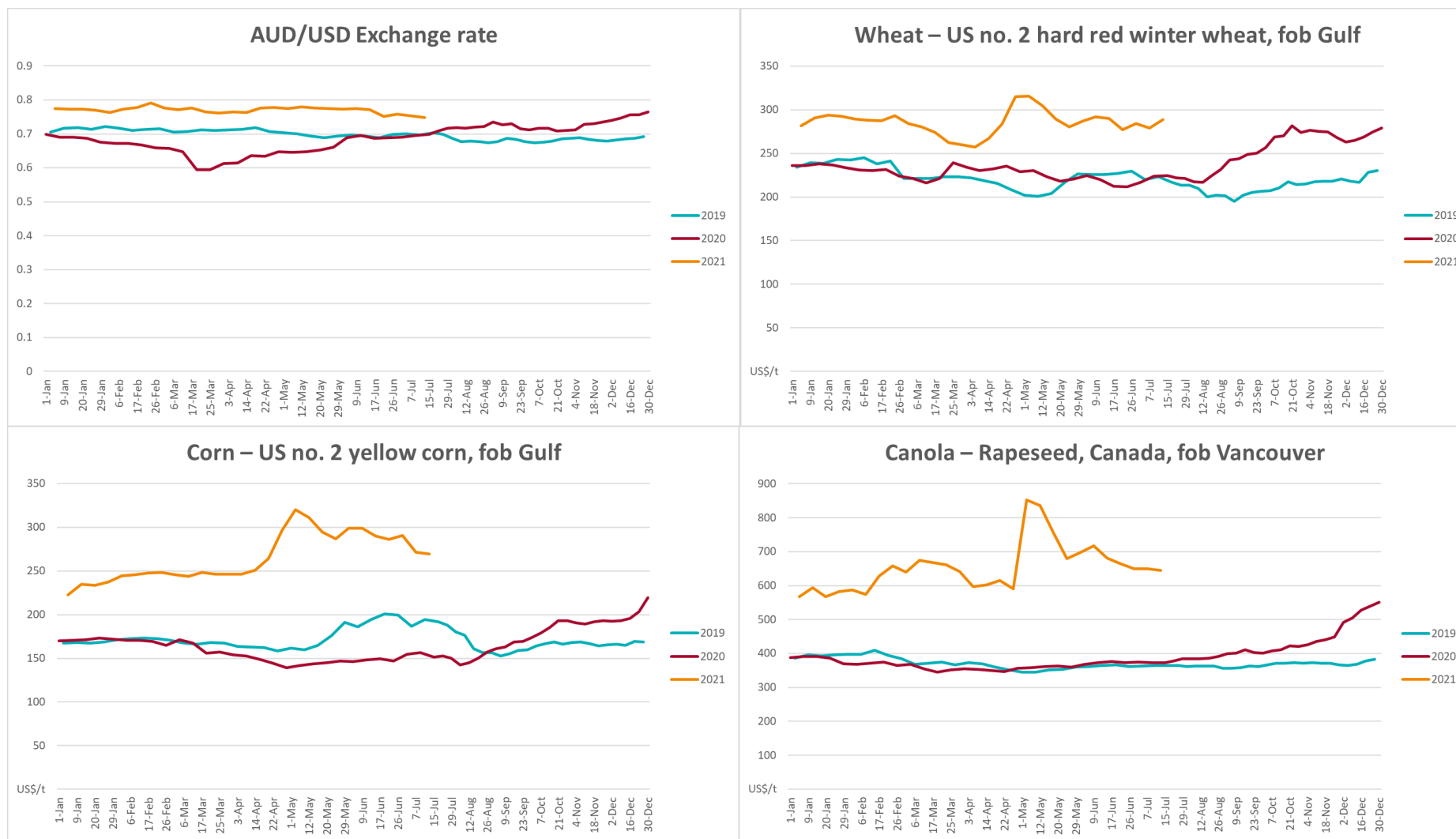
### 3. Commodities

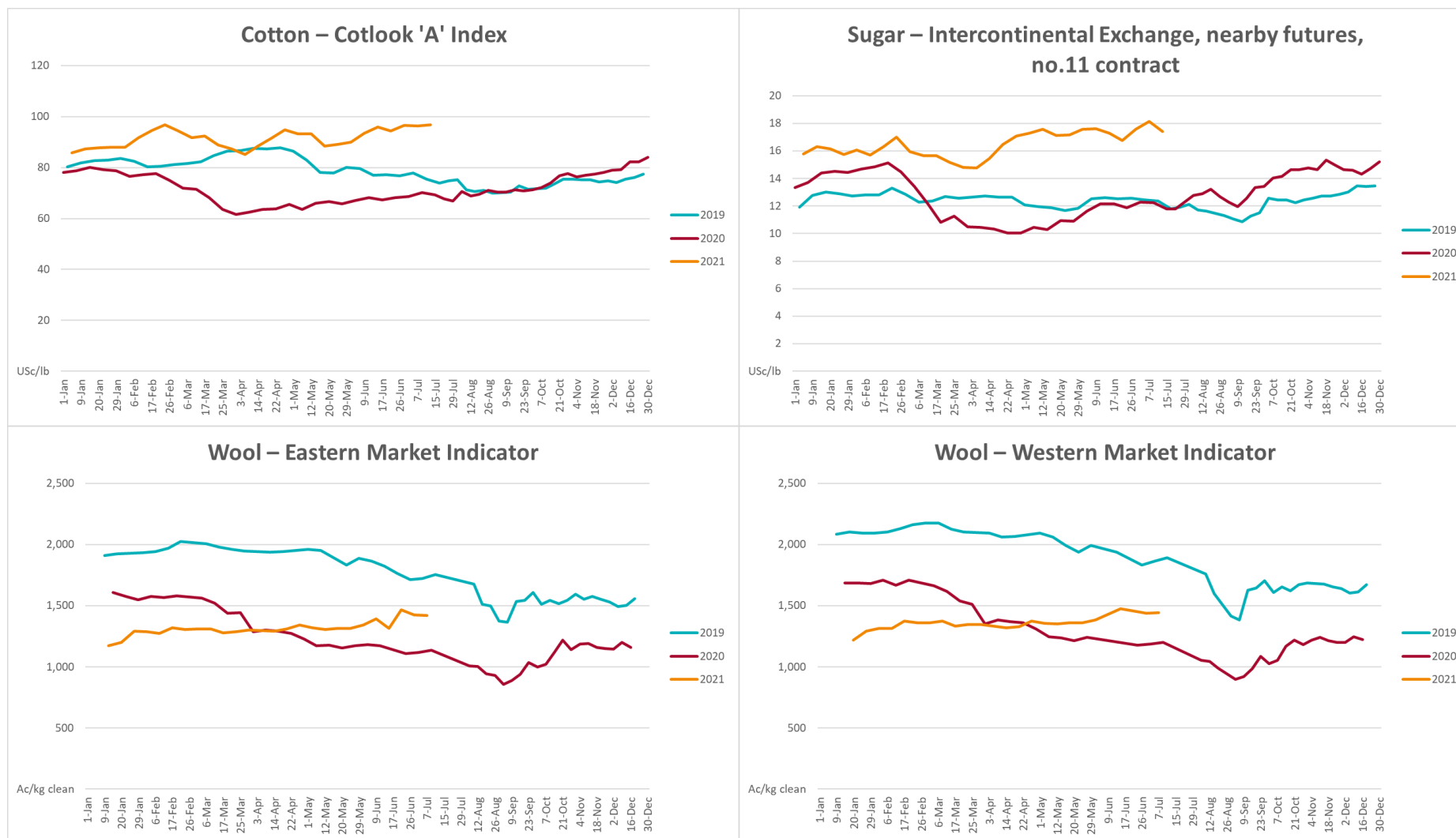
| Indicator                                                         | Week ended | Unit        | Latest price | Previous week | Weekly change | Price 12 months ago | Annual change |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <b>Selected world indicator prices</b>                            |            |             |              |               |               |                     |               |
| AUD/USD Exchange rate                                             | 14-Jul     | A\$/US\$    | 0.75         | 0.75          | -1%           | 0.71                | 6%            |
| Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf                  | 14-Jul     | US\$/t      | 289          | 279           | 4%            | 222                 | 30%           |
| Corn – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf                             | 14-Jul     | US\$/t      | 269          | 271           | -1%           | 153                 | 77%           |
| Canola – Rapeseed, Canada, fob Vancouver                          | 14-Jul     | US\$/t      | 644          | 649           | -1%           | 378                 | 70%           |
| Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index                                        | 14-Jul     | USc/lb      | 97           | 96            | 0%            | 68                  | 43%           |
| Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract | 14-Jul     | USc/lb      | 17.4         | 18.1          | -4%           | 12                  | 48%           |
| Wool – Eastern Market Indicator                                   | 07-Jul     | Ac/kg clean | 1,420        | 1,423         | 0%            | 1,170               | 21%           |
| Wool – Western Market Indicator                                   | 07-Jul     | Ac/kg clean | 1,442        | 1,440         | 0%            | 1,384               | 4%            |
| <b>Selected Australian grain export prices</b>                    |            |             |              |               |               |                     |               |
| Milling Wheat – APW, Port Adelaide, SA                            | 14-Jul     | A\$/t       | 385          | 381           | 1%            | 327                 | 18%           |
| Feed Wheat – ASW, Port Adelaide, SA                               | 14-Jul     | A\$/t       | 377          | 376           | 0%            | 310                 | 22%           |
| Feed Barley – Port Adelaide, SA                                   | 14-Jul     | A\$/t       | 317          | 326           | -3%           | 270                 | 17%           |
| Canola – Kwinana, WA                                              | 14-Jul     | A\$/t       | 751          | 740           | 1%            | 623                 | 21%           |
| Grain Sorghum – Brisbane, QLD                                     | 14-Jul     | A\$/t       | 374          | 373           | 0%            | 352                 | 6%            |
| <b>Selected domestic livestock indicator prices</b>               |            |             |              |               |               |                     |               |
| Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator                             | 14-Jul     | Ac/kg cwt   | 968          | 948           | 2%            | 760                 | 27%           |
| Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), Vic           | 07-Jul     | Ac/kg cwt   | 691          | 687           | 1%            | 607                 | 14%           |
| Lamb – Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator                        | 14-Jul     | Ac/kg cwt   | 882          | 857           | 3%            | 936                 | -6%           |
| Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), average of buyers & sellers  | 30-Jun     | Ac/kg cwt   | 318          | 318           | 0%            | 386                 | -18%          |
| Goats – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)                               | 23-Jun     | Ac/kg cwt   | 875          | 872           | 0%            | 748                 | 17%           |
| Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia                 | 17-Feb     | Ac/kg lwt   | 355          | 355           | 0%            | 360                 | -1%           |
| Live sheep – Live wethers (Mucnea WA saleyard) to Middle East     | 19-May     | \$/head     | 145          | 145           | 0%            | #N/A                | #N/A          |

| Indicator                                                            | Week ended | Unit   | Latest price | Previous week | Weekly change | Price 12 months ago | Annual change |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <b>Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices <sup>a</sup></b> |            |        |              |               |               |                     |               |
| Dairy – Whole milk powder                                            | 07-Jul     | US\$/t | 3,864        | 3,997         | -3%           | 3,180               | 22%           |
| Dairy – Skim milk powder                                             | 07-Jul     | US\$/t | 3,126        | 3,356         | -7%           | 2,529               | 24%           |
| Dairy – Cheddar cheese                                               | 07-Jul     | US\$/t | 3,949        | 4,328         | -9%           | 3,950               | 0%            |
| Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat                                           | 07-Jul     | US\$/t | 5,632        | 5,687         | -1%           | 5,752               | -2%           |

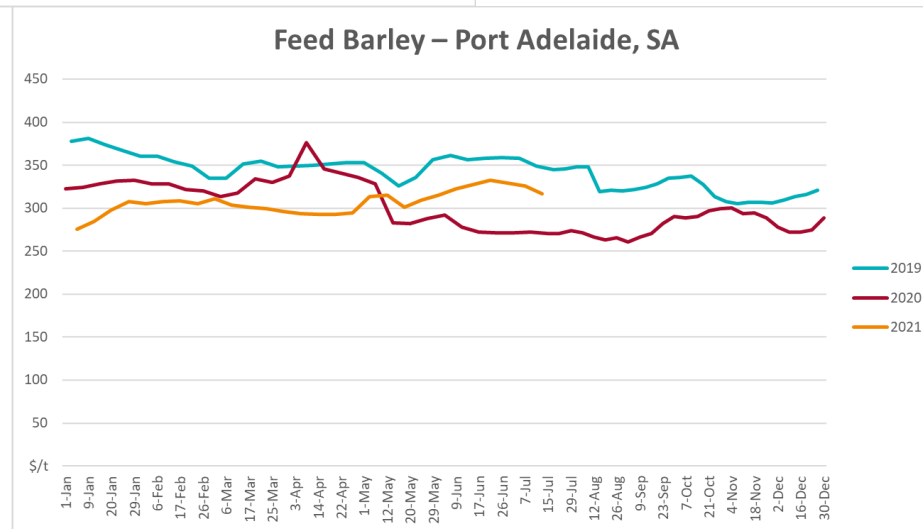
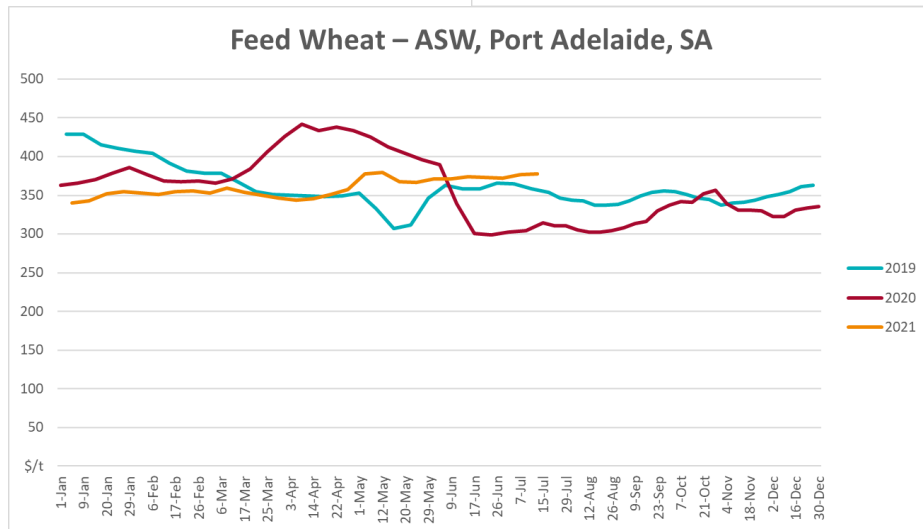
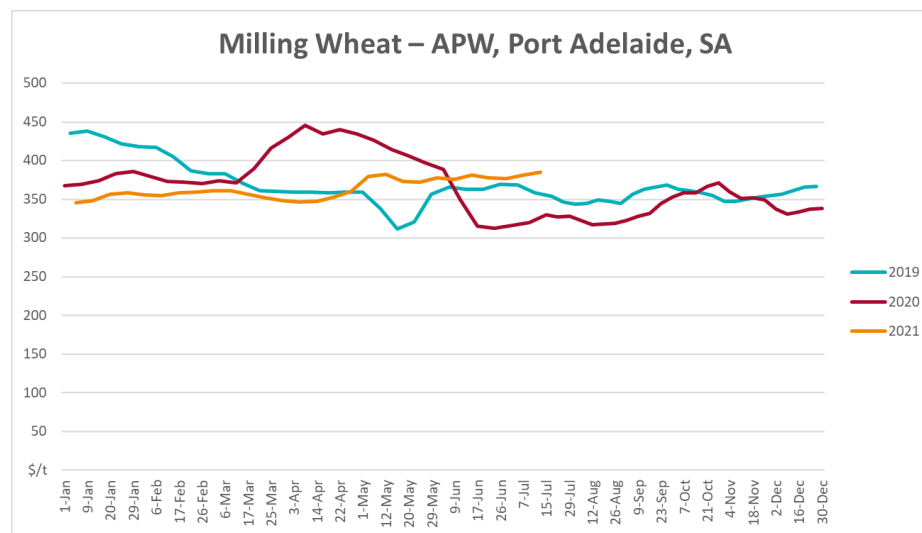
**a** Global Dairy Trade prices are updated twice monthly on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

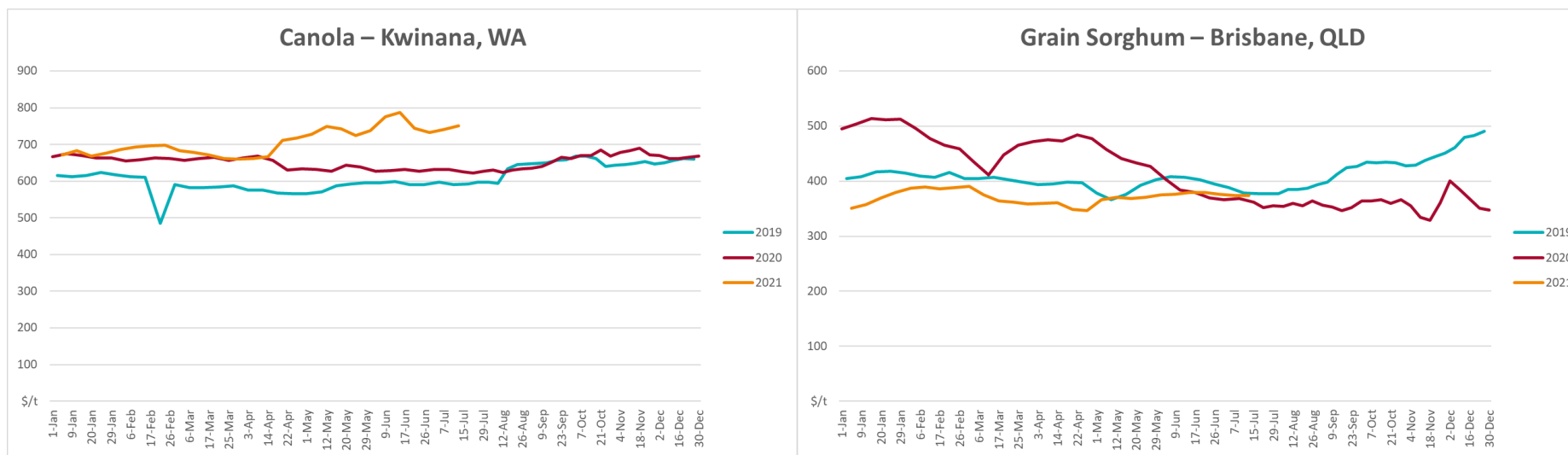
### 3.1. Selected world indicator prices



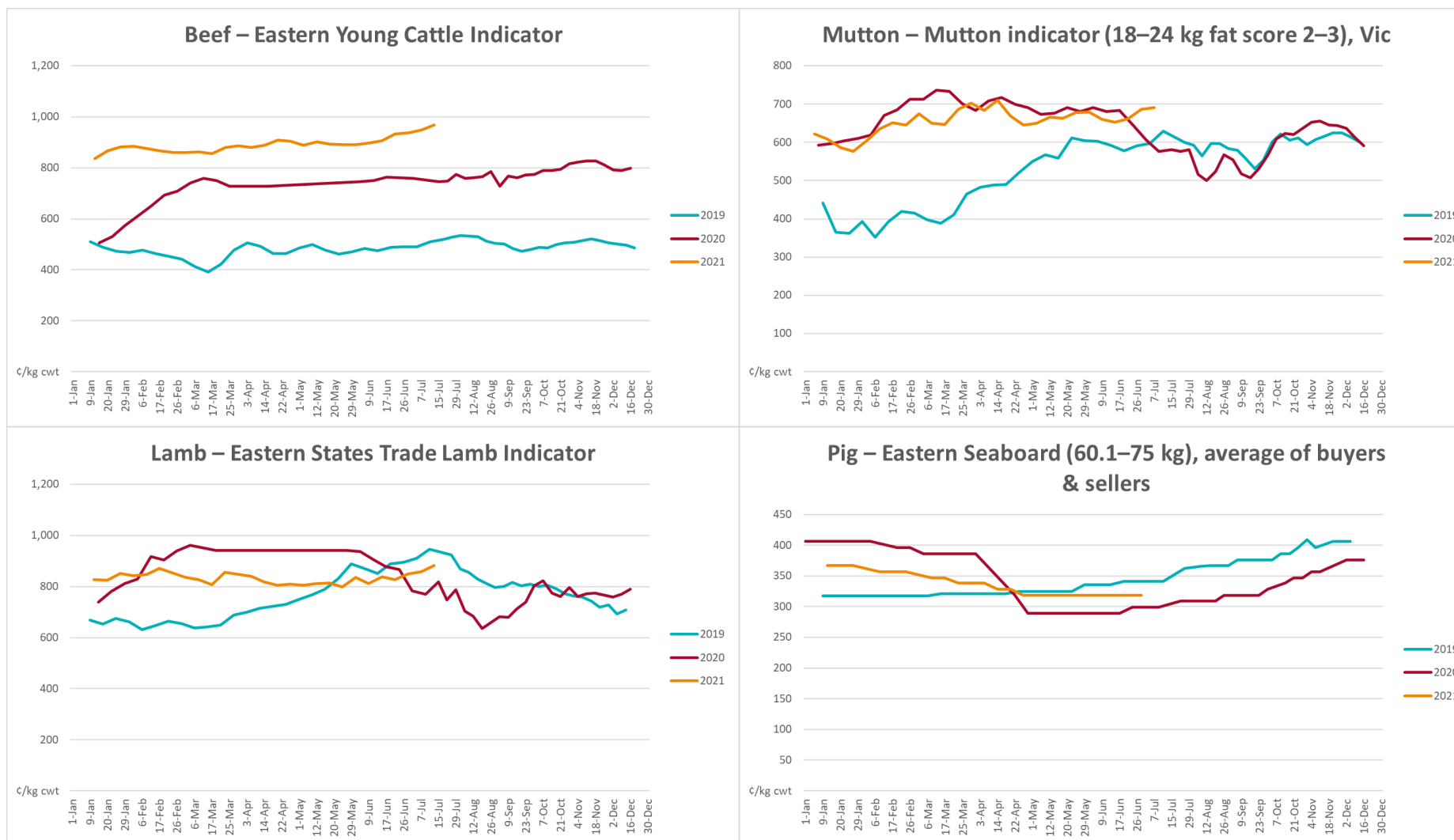


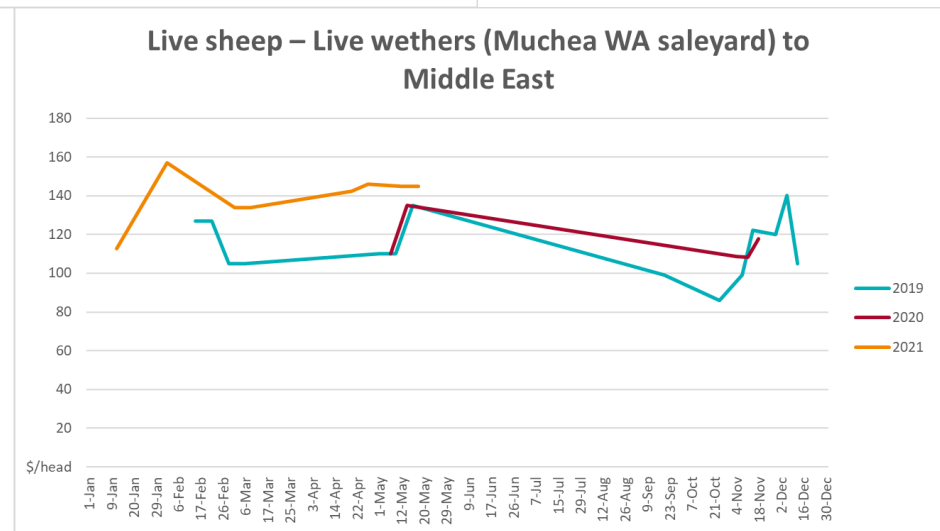
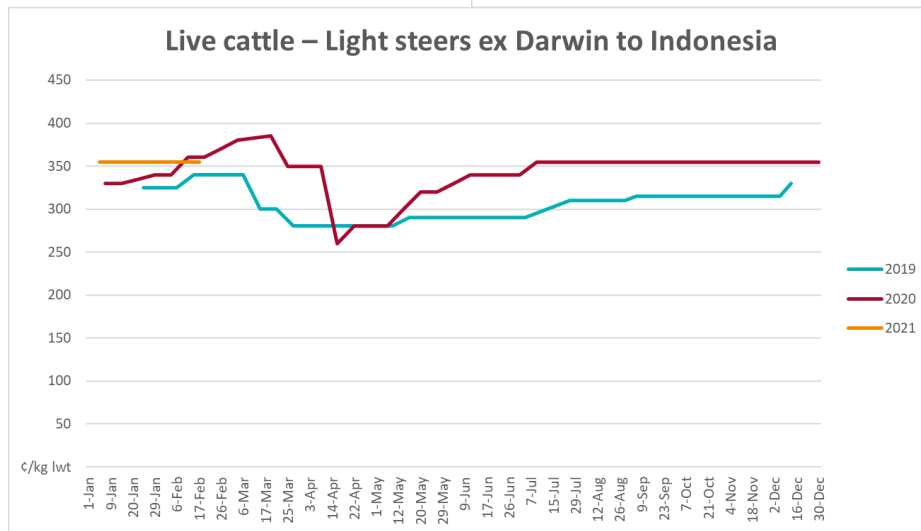
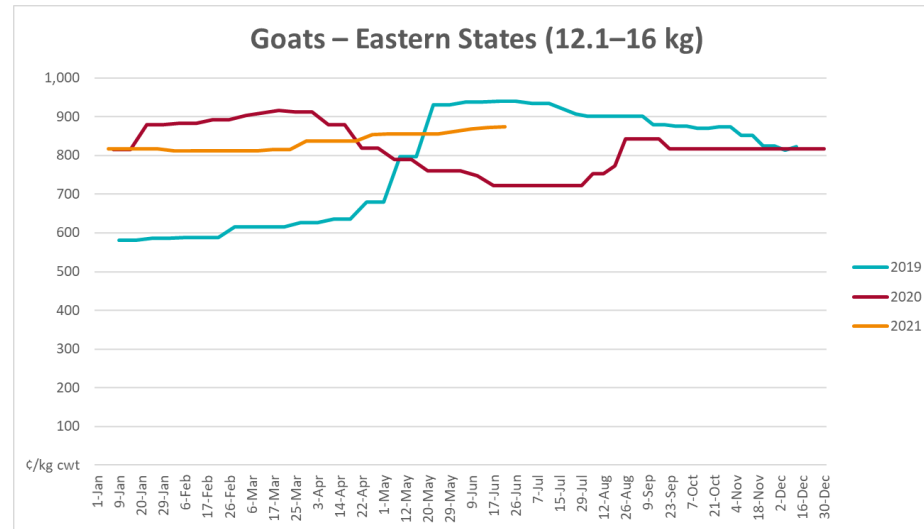
### 3.2. Selected domestic crop indicator prices



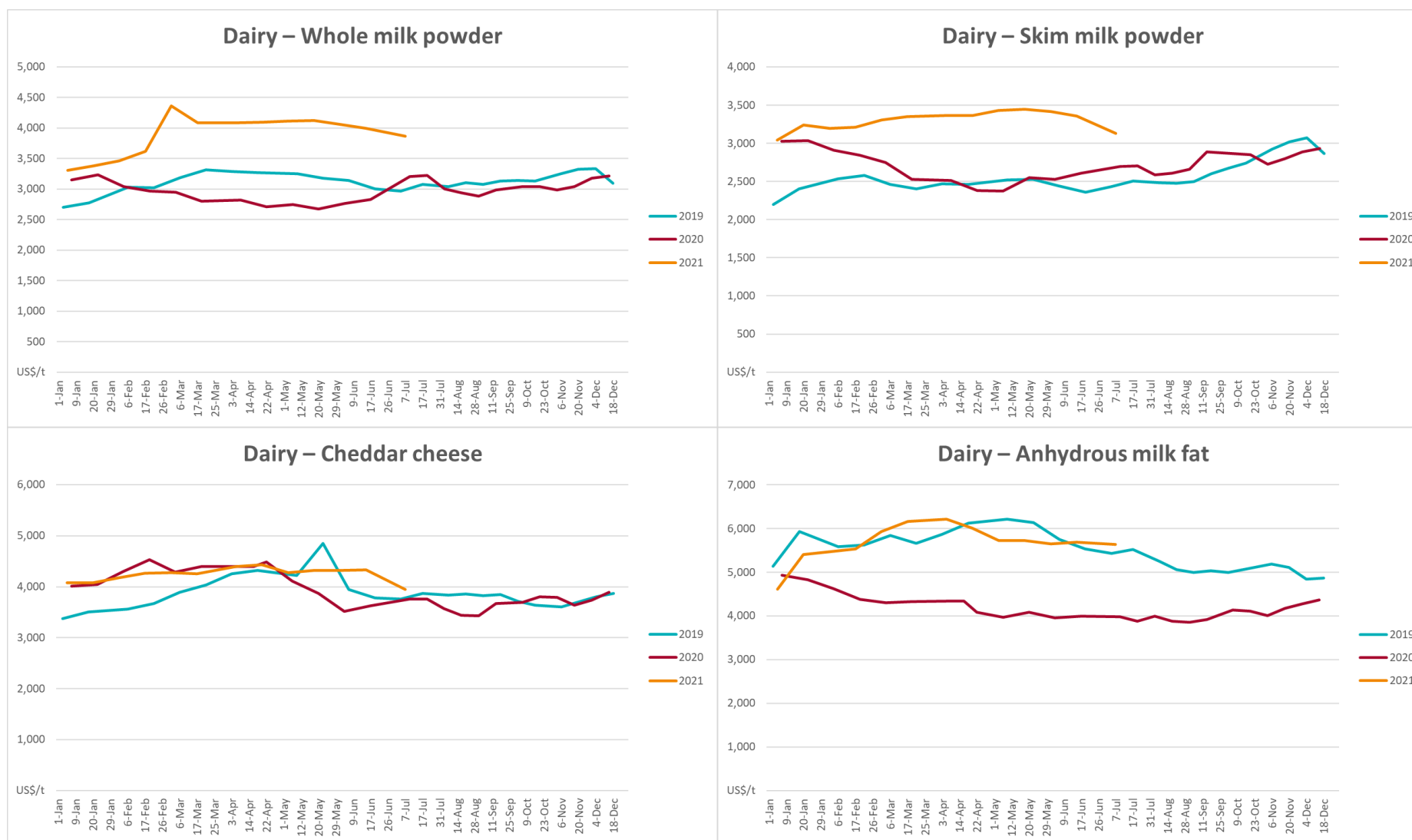


### 3.3. Selected domestic livestock indicator prices

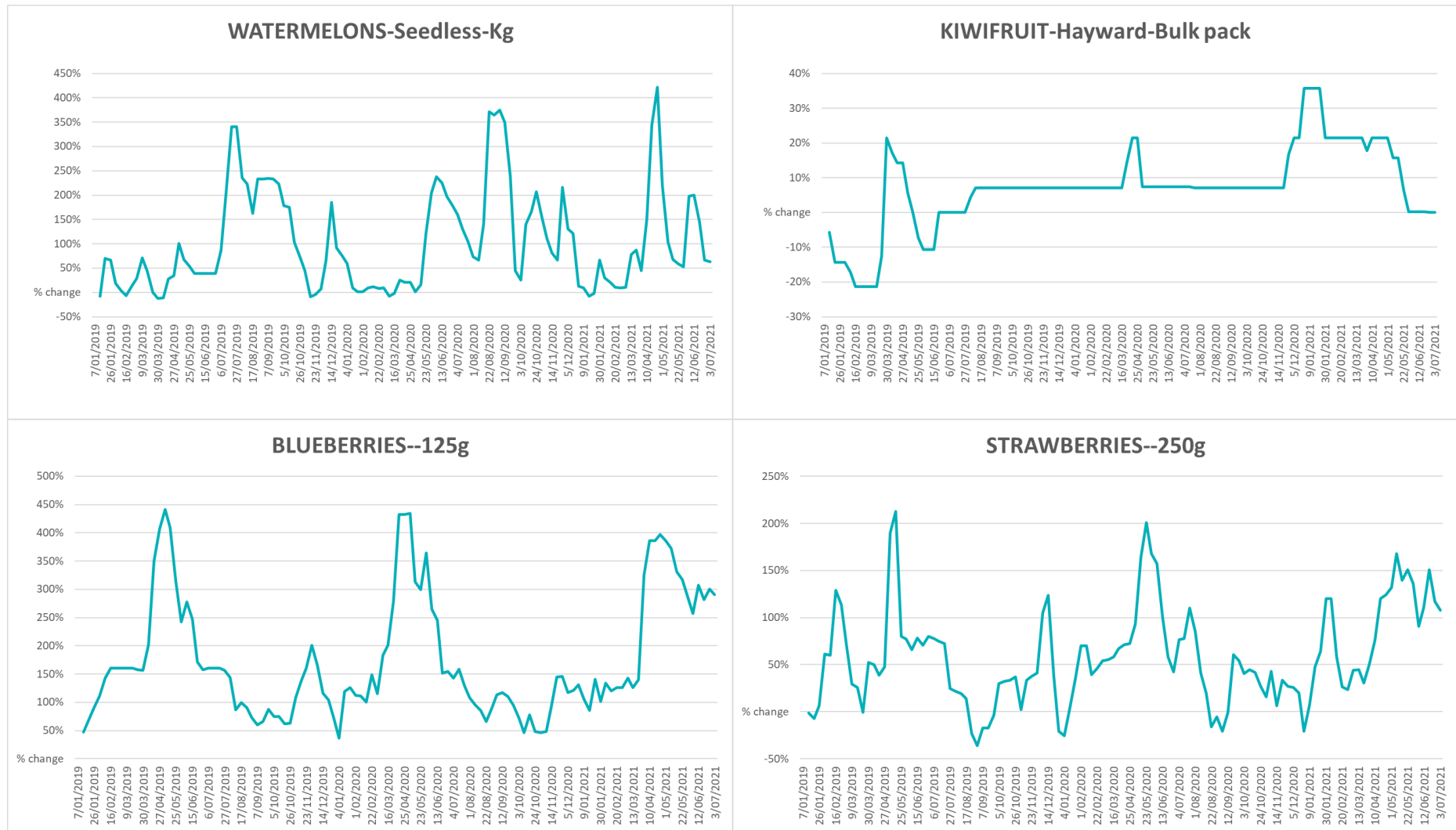




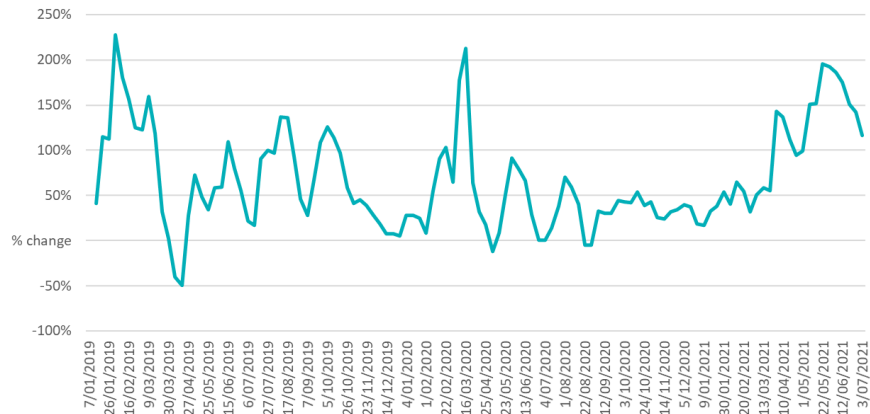
### 3.4. Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices



### 3.5. Selected fruit and vegetable prices



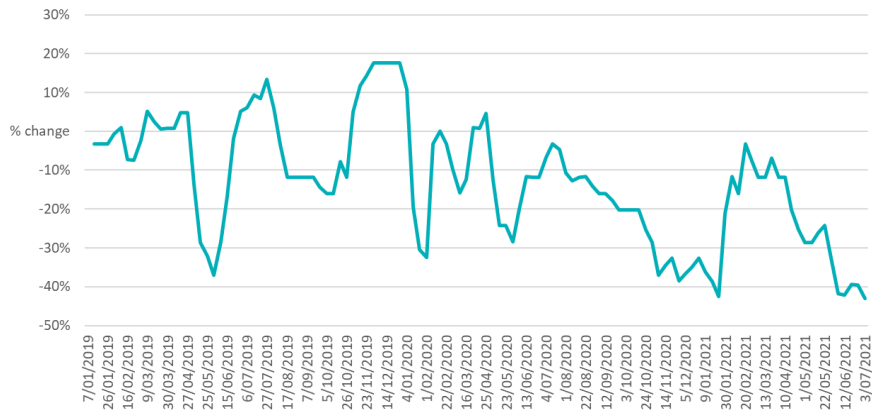
**BANANAS-Cavendish-Carton**



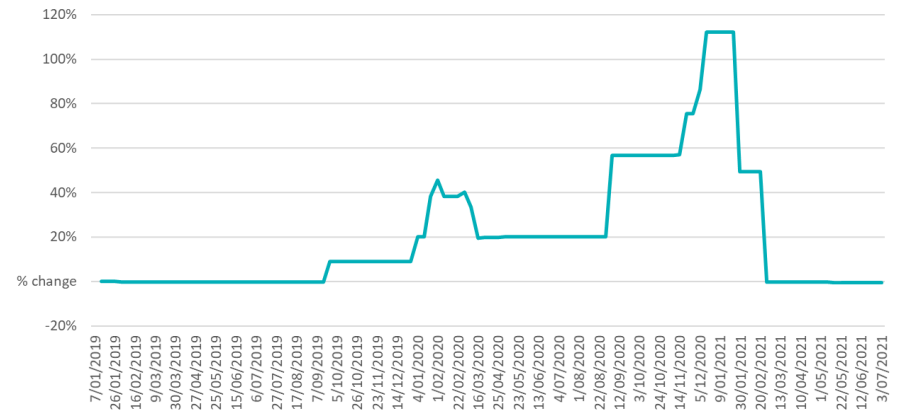
**AVOCADOS-Hass-Tray**



**PINEAPPLES-Smoothleaf-Tray**



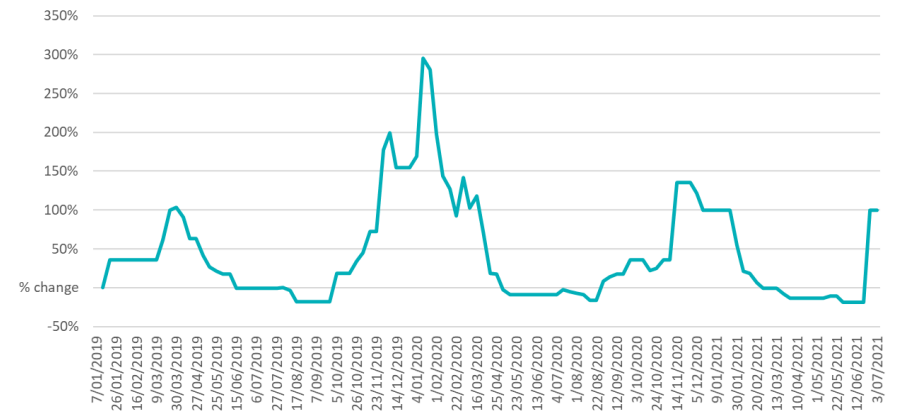
**APPLES-Royal Gala-12kg carton**



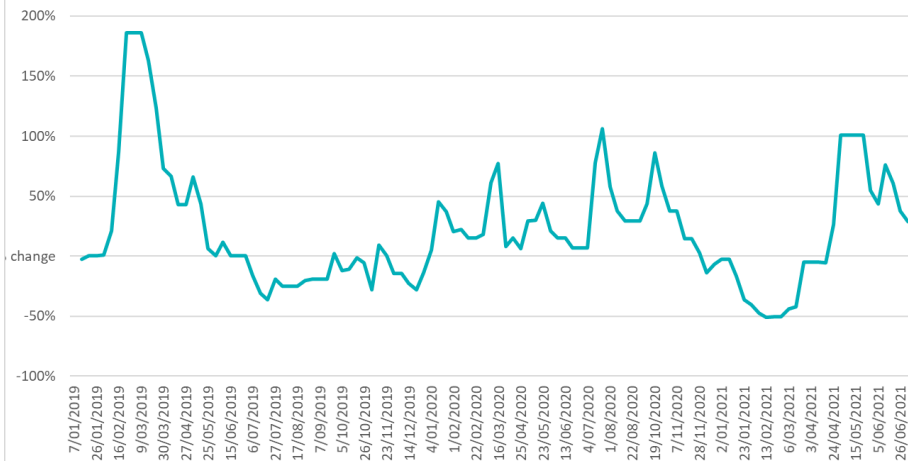
**ONIONS-Brown-20Kg bag**



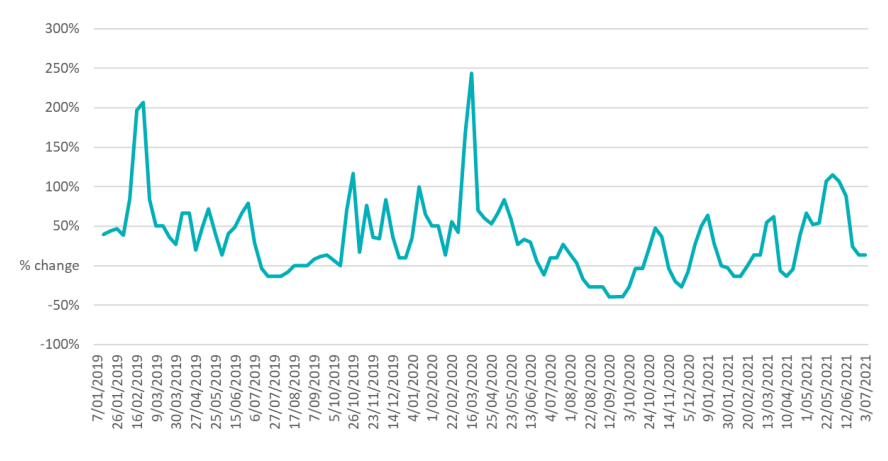
**PUMPKINS-Grey Bulk-Kg**

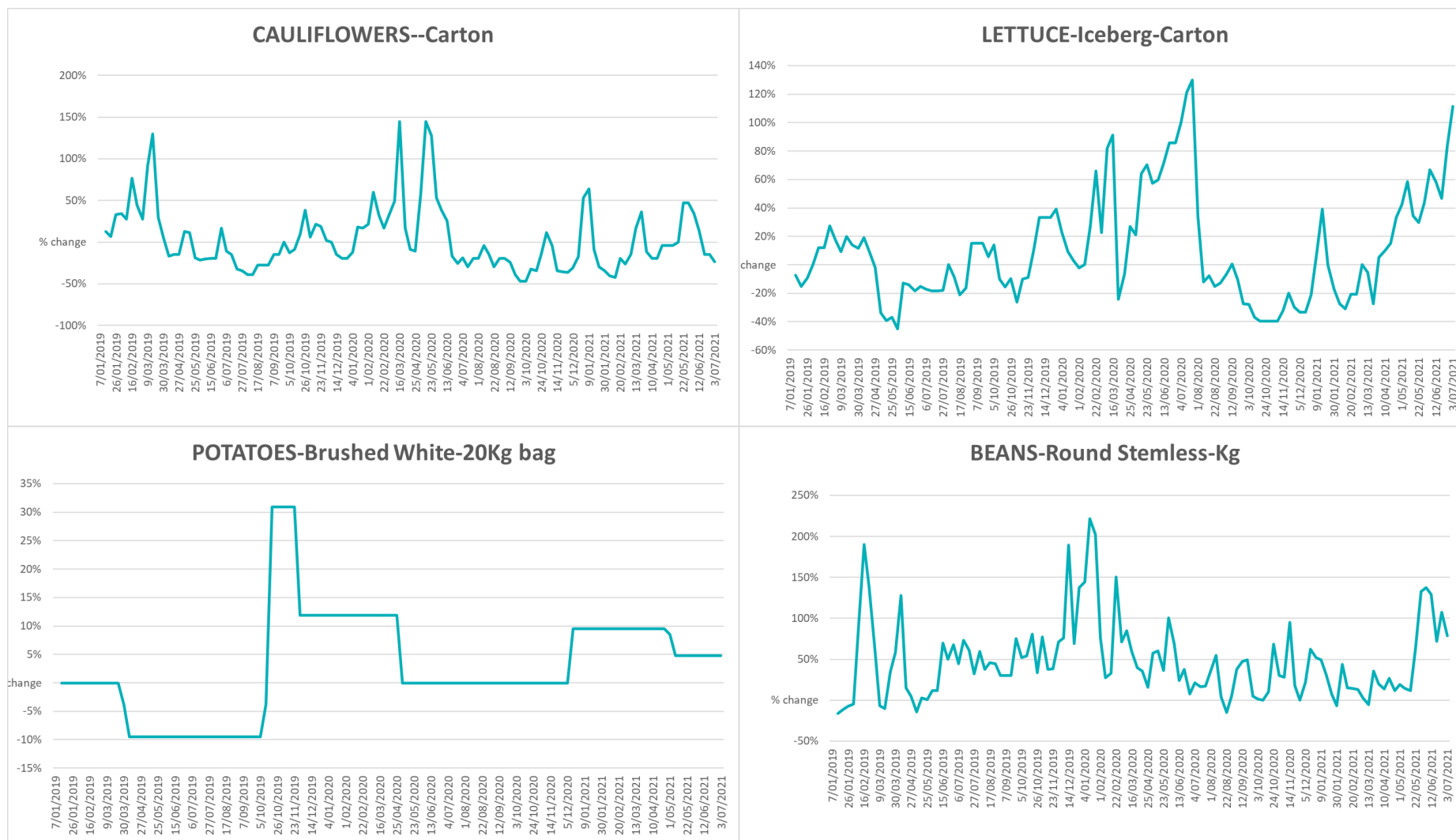


**TOMATOES-Gourmet-9Kg carton**

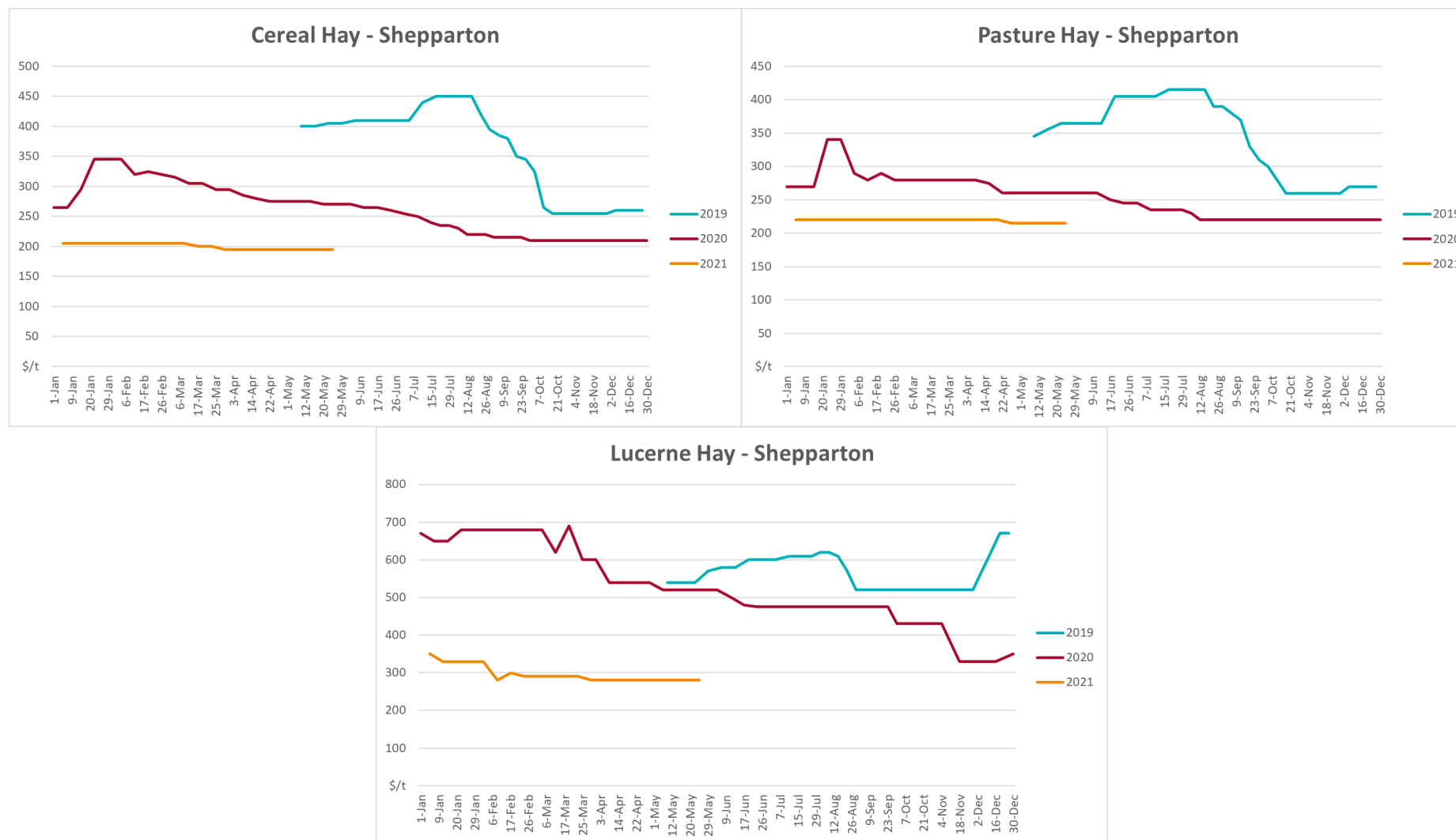


**BROCCOLI-A Grade-8Kg pack**





### 3.6. Selected domestic fodder indicator prices



## 4. Data attribution

### Climate

#### Bureau of Meteorology

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

#### Other

- Pasture growth: [www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/aussiegrass/](http://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](http://www.freshstate.com.au)

#### Pigs

- Australian Pork Limited: [www.australianpork.com.au](http://www.australianpork.com.au)

#### Dairy

- Global Dairy Trade: [www.globaldairytrade.info/en/product-results/](http://www.globaldairytrade.info/en/product-results/)

#### World wheat, canola

- International Grains Council

#### World coarse grains

- United States Department of Agriculture

#### World cotton

- Cotlook: [www.cotlook.com/](http://www.cotlook.com/)

#### World sugar

- New York Stock Exchange - Intercontinental Exchange

#### Wool

- Australian Wool Exchange: [www.awex.com.au/](http://www.awex.com.au/)

#### Domestic wheat, barley, sorghum and canola

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

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

- Meat and Livestock Australia: [www.mla.com.au/Prices-and-market](http://www.mla.com.au/Prices-and-market)

### Ownership of intellectual property rights

Unless otherwise noted, copyright (and any other intellectual property rights, if any) in this publication is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia (referred to as the Commonwealth).

### Creative Commons licence

All material in this publication is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence](#) except content supplied by third parties, logos and the Commonwealth Coat of Arms.

Inquiries about the licence and any use of this document should be emailed to [copyright@awe.gov.au](mailto:copyright@awe.gov.au).



### Cataloguing data

This publication (and any material sourced from it) should be attributed as:

ABARES 2021, Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, Canberra, 15 July 2021. CC BY 4.0 DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.25814/5f3e04e7d2503>

ISSN 2652-7561

This publication is available at [https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/weekly\\_update](https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/weekly_update)

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone 1800 900 090

Web [awe.gov.au/abares](http://awe.gov.au/abares)

### Disclaimer

The Australian Government acting through the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, represented by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, has exercised due care and skill in preparing and compiling the information and data in this publication. Notwithstanding, the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, ABARES, its employees and advisers disclaim all liability, including liability for negligence and for any loss, damage, injury, expense or cost incurred by any person as a result of accessing, using or relying on any of the information or data in this publication to the maximum extent permitted by law.

### Statement of Professional Independence

The views and analysis presented in ABARES publications, including this one, reflect ABARES professionally independent findings, based on scientific and economic concepts, principles, information and data. These views, analysis and findings may not reflect or be consistent with the views or positions of the Australian Government, or of organisations or groups who have commissioned ABARES reports or analysis. More information on [professional independence](#) is provided on the ABARES website.

### Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Matthew Miller.