Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
ABARES

Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update

No. 36/2021

16 September 2021

Summary of key issues

- During the week ending 15 September 2021, a trough of low-pressure systems across northern parts of Australia resulted in very little rainfall. High pressure systems to the south-east brought clear, dry conditions for much of eastern Australia. Cold fronts coming off the Southern Ocean brought substantial rainfall to the south-west and Tasmania (see Section 1.1).
- As at 28 August 2021 global production conditions were generally favourable for the production of rice and soybean. However, a lack of precipitation and extreme temperatures have affected the production potential of wheat and corn in some key grain exporting and importing countries (see Section 1.2).
- Precipitation was below average across much of eastern Canada, western Europe, and the west of the Russian Federation. Precipitation was generally average across the remainder of major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions in the northern hemisphere. In the southern hemisphere, August precipitation was below average across parts of Argentina and eastern Brazil. Precipitation was generally average across the remainder of major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions in the southern hemisphere.
- Temperature extremes and continued dry conditions have impacted wheat production in Canada, the Russian Federation and northern growing regions of the United States (US), with below average yield expectations for winter wheat and poor yield expectations for spring wheat. In contrast, production conditions for wheat have been favourable in China, the European Union, Turkey, the Ukraine, the United Kingdom, with average and above average yield expected.
- The global climate outlook for October to December 2021 indicates that mixed rainfall conditions are expected for the world's major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions. Below average rainfall is expected for parts of Argentina, Brazil, Europe, and the US. Above rainfall is forecast for parts of China, South Asia and Southeast Asia.
- Over the 8-days to 23 September 2021 a trough of low-pressure across central and south-eastern Australia is likely to result in limited rainfall. Low-pressure systems and associated cold fronts to the south of Australia are expected to bring moderate to high rainfall to parts of southern Australia. High-pressure systems across remaining parts of Australia are expected to provide clear, dry conditions (see Section 1.3).
- Water storage in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 35 gigalitres (GL) between 8 September 2021 and 15 September 2021. The current volume of water held in storage is 21,245 GL, which represents 84% of total capacity. This is 48% or 6,904 GL more than at the same time last year.
- Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from $155 per ML on 4 September 2021 to $129 per ML on 10 September 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

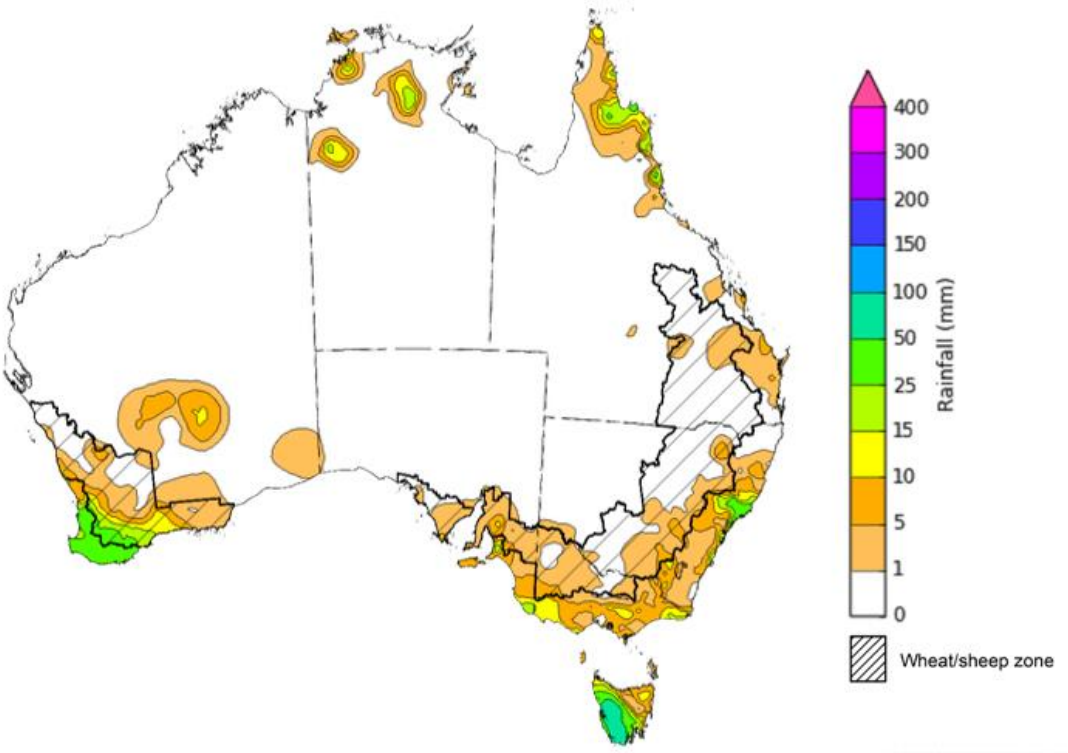
During the week ending 15 September 2021, a trough of low-pressure systems across northern parts of Australia resulted in very little rainfall. High pressure systems to the south-east brought clear, dry conditions for much of eastern Australia. Cold fronts coming off the Southern Ocean brought substantial rainfall to the south-west and Tasmania.

Rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres were recorded in isolated parts of eastern New South Wales, northern Queensland, southern Victoria, the south of South Australia and the north of the Northern Territory, as well as the southwest of Western Australia and much of Tasmania. Rainfall totals in excess of 50 millimetres were recorded in western Tasmania.

In cropping regions, rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres were recorded in southern parts of Western Australia. Little to no rainfall was recorded across remaining cropping regions.

Soil moisture levels have been average to above average across most cropping regions which likely supported ongoing crop development over the past week. However, more rainfall across southern cropping regions will be required in the coming weeks to consolidate forecast production prospects.

Rainfall for the week ending 15 September 2021



 Issued: 15/09/2021

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.

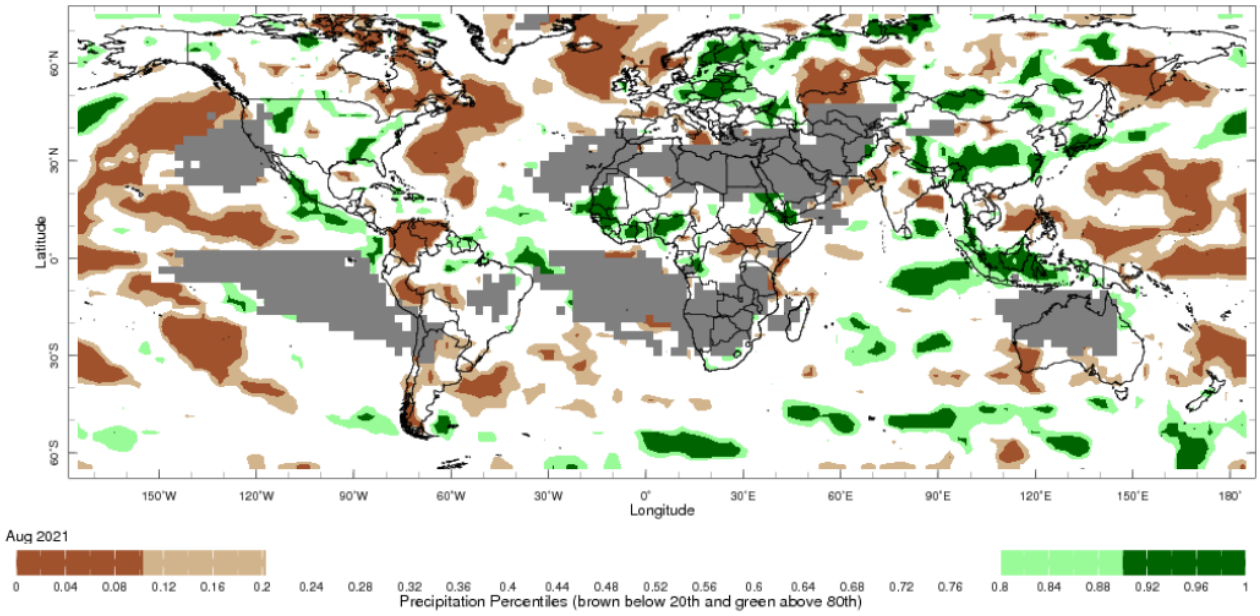
August precipitation percentiles and current production conditions

As of the end of August 2021, rainfall was favourable for the world's major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions. In the northern hemisphere, August precipitation was above average in parts of central Africa, south-western and central China, central Europe, Ukraine, and parts of north-western and south-eastern United States of America.

Precipitation was below average across much of eastern Canada, western Europe, and the west of the Russian Federation. Precipitation was generally average across the remainder of major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions in the northern hemisphere.

In the southern hemisphere, August precipitation was below average across parts of Argentina and western Brazil. Precipitation was generally average across the remainder of major grain-producing and oilseed-producing regions in the southern hemisphere.

Global precipitation percentiles, August 2021



Note: The world precipitation percentiles indicate a ranking of precipitation for August, with the driest (0th percentile) being 0 on the scale and the wettest (100th percentile) being 1 on the scale. Percentiles are based on precipitation estimates from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center's Climate Anomaly Monitoring System Outgoing Precipitation Index dataset. Precipitation estimates for August 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 August 2021 global production conditions were generally favourable for the production of rice and soybean. However, a lack of precipitation and extreme temperatures have affected the production potential of wheat and corn in some key grain exporting and importing countries.

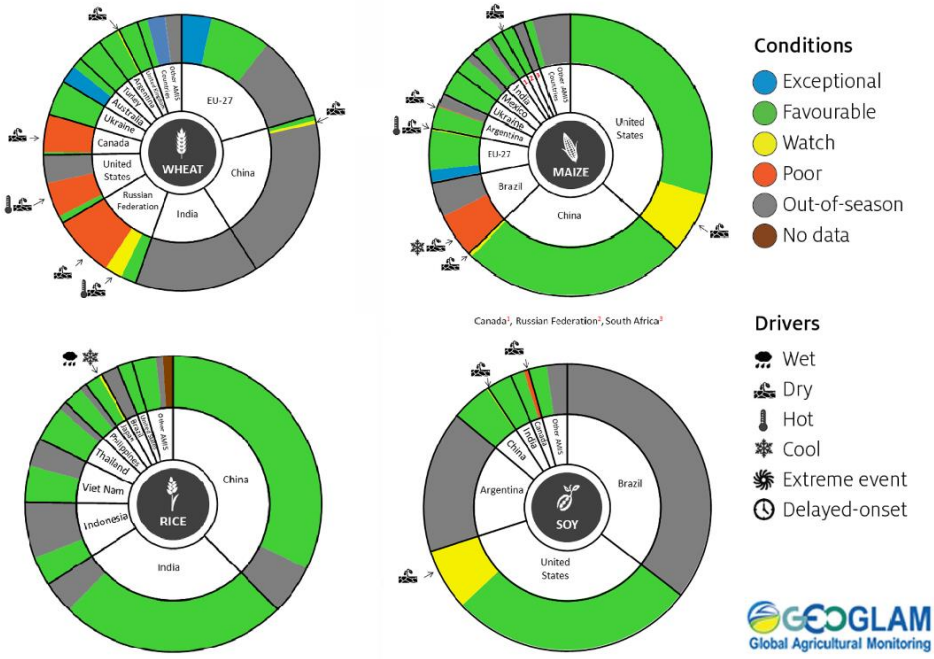
Across the northern hemisphere production conditions for wheat have been mixed. Temperature extremes and continued dry conditions have impact wheat production in Canada, the Russian Federation and northern growing regions of the United States (US), with below average yield expectations for winter wheat and poor yield expectations for spring wheat. In contrast, production conditions for wheat have been favourable in China, the European Union, Turkey, the Ukraine, the United Kingdom with average and above average yield expected. In the southern hemisphere, production conditions for wheat development in Argentina and Australia have been generally favourable, with dry conditions affecting some regions in Argentina.

Conditions for corn were favourable for crop development in Argentina, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Ukraine and much of the US. Dry conditions and periods of frost have negatively impacted summer-planted corn in Brazil. Dry conditions in parts of northern US are also expected to negatively impact yields.

Conditions for rice were favourable for crop development in most growing regions, with harvesting underway in the parts of Vietnam, Japan and the US. A cool, wet finish to the season is hampering the harvest in southern Japan.

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

Crop conditions, AMIS countries, 28 August 2021



AMIS Agricultural Market Information System.
Source: AMIS

The global climate outlook for October to December 2021 indicates that mixed rainfall conditions are expected for 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 October and December 2021

Region	October-December rainfall outlook	Potential impact on production
Argentina	Below average rainfall is expected across most of Argentina between October to December 2021.	Below average rainfall is likely to adversely affect the heading and grain development of wheat and the planting and establishment of cotton and late-planted corn in October. These conditions may also adversely impact early corn silking, and the flowering of cotton and late corn in November and December.
Black Sea Region	There is no strong tendency towards either above or below average rainfall between October to December 2021.	Average rainfall is likely to support boll development and grain filling for cotton, corn and sunflower, as well as the development of winter wheat and canola in October. In November and December winter wheat and canola will enter dormancy, and average rainfall is likely to provide sufficient snowpack to precent winterkill.
Brazil	Above average rainfall is more likely in northern Brazil and parts of the central west, while below average rainfall is more likely across the south of Brazil.	Below average rainfall in parts of southern Brazil will provide favourable conditions for harvesting of wheat in October and November. However, below average rainfall is likely to adversely affect flowering of corn and soybeans in December. In the central west, the planting, growth and flowering of soybean will be adversely impacted by dry conditions in parts but may benefit from above average rainfall in other parts.
Canada	There is no strong tendency towards above or below average rainfall across much of Canada between October to December 2021.	Average rainfall will support the harvesting of canola, corn, soybean, spring wheat and sunflower in October and November. Average rainfall is also likely to provide sufficient snowpack to prevent winterkill of winter wheat in December.
China	Above average rainfall is likely across much of southern and eastern China and below average rainfall is expected across western China between October to December 2021.	Above average rainfall in southern and eastern China is likely to impede the harvesting of cotton, corn, sorghum, soybean, sunflower, groundnuts and single rice. However, these conditions will likely benefit grain filling of late-sown rice in October and November. Above average rainfall will likely provide sufficient snowpack for winter wheat and canola as they enter dormancy in December. In western China, below average rainfall will support harvesting activities.
Europe	Below average rainfall more likely for parts of southern and central Europe between October to December 2021.	Below average rainfall may support harvesting of corn, cotton, sorghum, soybean and sunflower in southern and central Europe. Average to above average rainfall in northern Europe is likely to benefit the planting of canola and winter wheat during October to December.
South Asia (India)	Average to above average rainfall is likely across much of India. However, below average rainfall is expected in parts of northern India between October to December 2021.	Average to above average rainfall is likely to benefit cotton boll formation in the south during October and the planting of canola and winter wheat in November. However, these conditions may impede harvesting of corn, sorghum, rice, millet, groundnuts and sunflower.

Southeast Asia (SEA)	Above average rainfall is likely across much of SEA, with below average rainfall in parts of western Indonesia and northern Papua New Guinea between October to December 2021.	Above average rainfall in SEA is likely to impede corn and rice harvesting in October.
The United States of America	Above average rainfall is more likely for the north-western US and below average rainfall is more likely across much of the central and southern half of the US.	Below average rainfall across the southern US is likely to support harvesting of soybeans, sunflower, millet, cotton, rice, corn, sorghum and groundnuts in October and November. The average rainfall conditions expected across the northern US is likely to support establishment and growth of canola and winter wheat, as well as sufficient snow cover in December.

1.3. Rainfall forecast for the next eight days

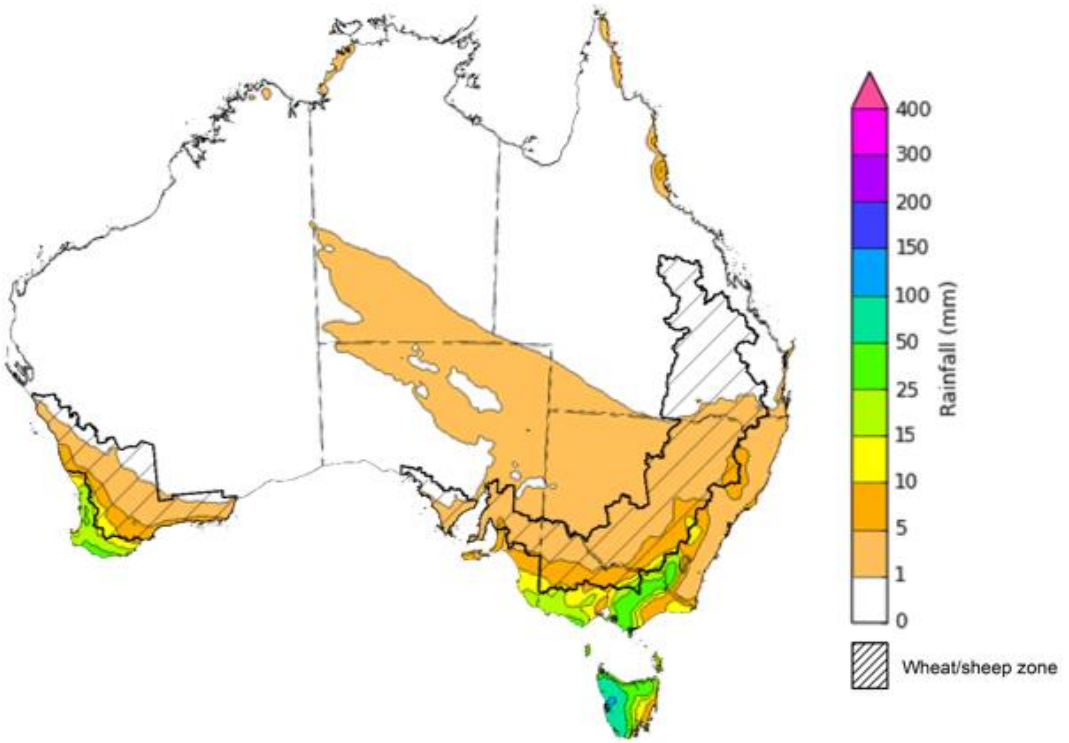
Over the 8-days to 23 September 2021 a trough of low-pressure across central and south-eastern Australia is likely to result in limited rainfall. Low-pressure systems and associated cold fronts to the south of Australia are expected to bring moderate to high rainfall to parts of southern Australia. High-pressure systems across remaining parts of Australia are expected to provide clear, dry conditions.

Rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres are forecast for parts of southern New South Wales, southern and eastern Victoria, the south of South Australia, the south-west of Western Australia and parts of Tasmania. Rainfall in excess of 50 millimetres is expected in western Tasmania.

In Australian cropping regions, rainfall totals of between 5 and 10 millimetres are expected in isolated parts of south-eastern New South Wales and southern Victoria and the far south-west of Western Australia. Little to no rainfall is forecast for cropping regions in Queensland, South Australia and remaining parts of New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia during the next 8-days.

Soil moisture levels remains average to above average across most cropping regions of Australia for this time of year. Despite the lack of rainfall over the past week, and the expectation of another dry week ahead, winter crop development is expected to continue unimpeded in most cropping regions. Further rainfall will be required through spring as crops enter stages in which they are most sensitive to water deficiencies (flowering and grain filling). The dry conditions in Queensland are continuing to assist cotton planting, with the forecast of a wet spring/summer to support dryland yield potentials.

Total forecast rainfall (mm) for the period 16 September to 23 September 2021



 Issued: 16/09/2021

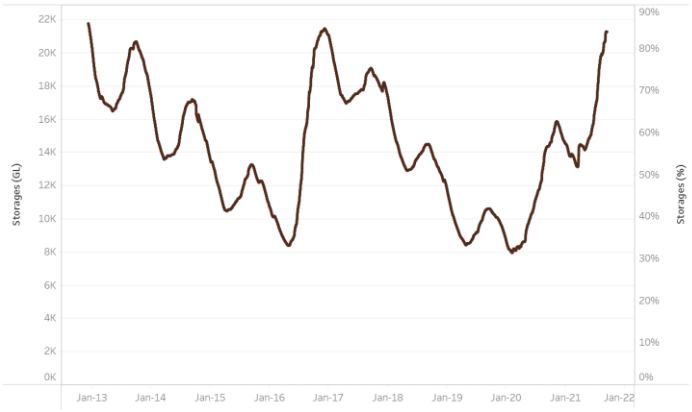
Note: This rainfall forecast is produced from computer models. As the model outputs are not altered by weather forecasters, it is important to check local forecasts and warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology.

2. Water

2.1. Water markets – current week

Water storage in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 35 gigalitres (GL) between 8 September 2021 and 15 September 2021. The current volume of water held in storage is 21,245 GL, which represents 84% of total capacity. This is 48% or 6,904 GL more than at the same time last year.

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

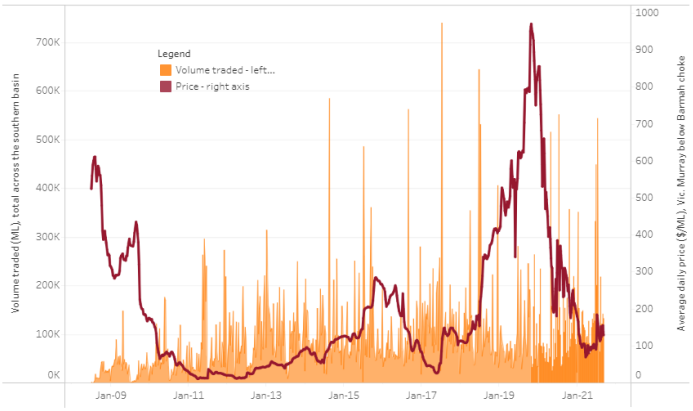


Water storage data is sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology.

Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke increased from $155 per ML on 4 September 2021 to $129 per ML on 10 September 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	110
NSW Murrumbidgee	112
VIC Goulburn-Broken	106
VIC Murray Below	129

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 16 September 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-160921

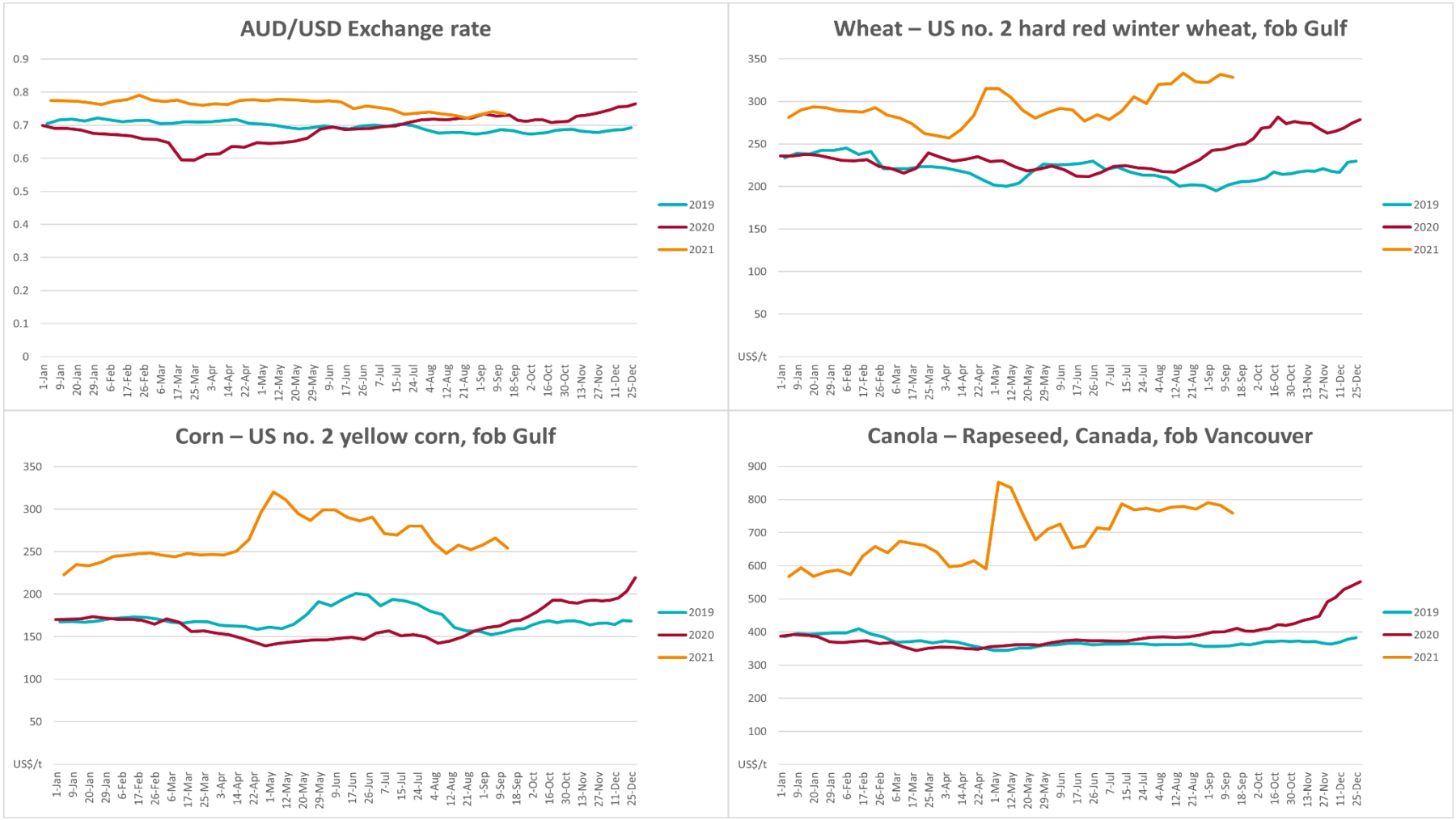
3. Commodities

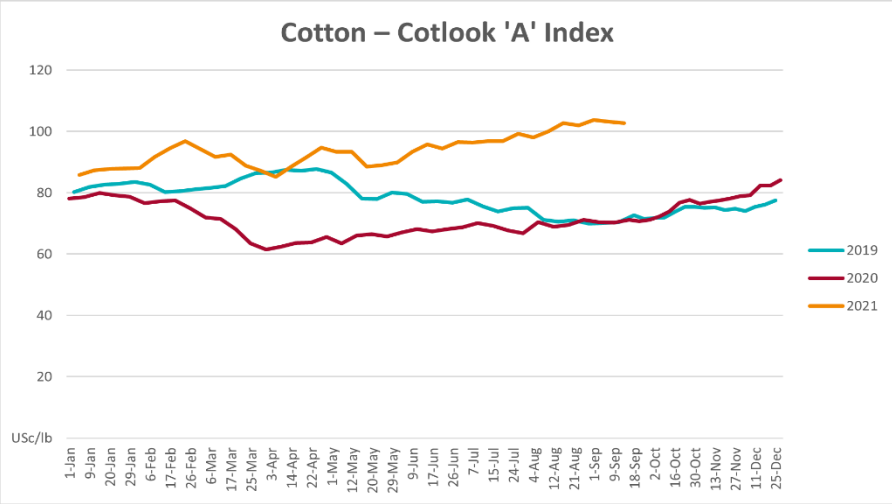
Indicator	Week ended	Unit	Latest price	Previous week	Weekly change	Price 12 months ago	Annual change
Selected world indicator prices							
AUD/USD Exchange rate	15-Sep	A$/US$	0.73	0.74	-1%	0.72	3%
Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf	15-Sep	US$/t	328	332	-1%	250	31%
Corn – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf	15-Sep	US$/t	254	266	-4%	169	50%
Canola – Rapeseed, Canada, fob Vancouver	15-Sep	US$/t	758	782	-3%	403	88%
Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index	15-Sep	USc/lb	103	103	0%	71	45%
Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract	15-Sep	USc/lb	19.7	19.6	0%	13	47%
Wool – Eastern Market Indicator	15-Sep	Ac/kg clean	1,352	1,361	-1%	1,134	19%
Wool – Western Market Indicator	15-Sep	Ac/kg clean	1,392	1,386	0%	1,237	13%
Selected Australian grain export prices							
Milling Wheat – APW, Port Adelaide, SA	15-Sep	A$/t	417	415	1%	344	21%
Feed Wheat – ASW, Port Adelaide, SA	15-Sep	A$/t	416	407	2%	330	26%
Feed Barley – Port Adelaide, SA	15-Sep	A$/t	343	344	0%	282	22%
Canola – Kwinana, WA	15-Sep	A$/t	845	837	1%	664	27%
Grain Sorghum – Brisbane, QLD	15-Sep	A$/t	365	364	0%	352	4%
Selected domestic livestock indicator prices							
Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator	15-Sep	Ac/kg cwt	1,026	1,006	2%	729	41%
Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), Vic	15-Sep	Ac/kg cwt	622	690	-10%	518	20%
Lamb – Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator	15-Sep	Ac/kg cwt	940	927	1%	703	34%
Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), average of buyers & sellers	25-Aug	Ac/kg cwt	318	318	0%	289	10%
Goats – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)	15-Sep	Ac/kg cwt	887	895	-1%	773	15%
Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia	17-Feb	Ac/kg lwt	355	355	0%	360	-1%
Live sheep – Live wethers (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East	19-May	$/head	145	145	0%	#N/A	#N/A

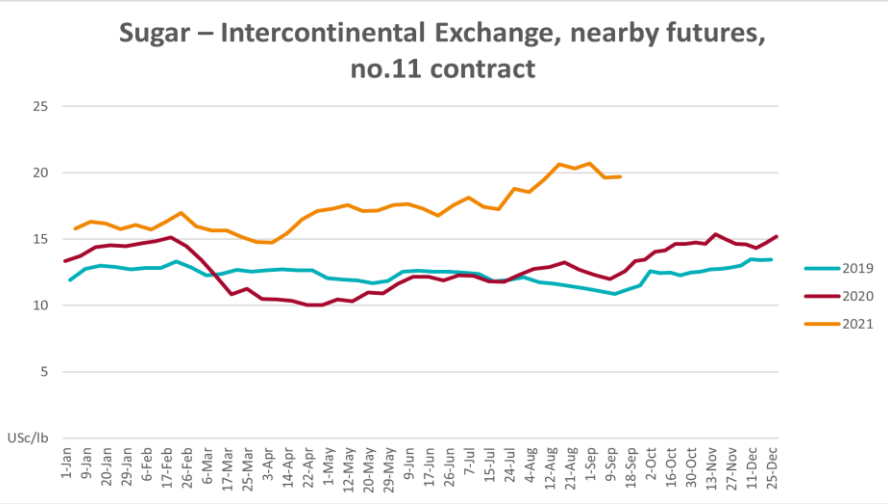
Indicator	Week ended	Unit	Latest price	Previous week	Weekly change	Price 12 months ago	Annual change
Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices [a]							
Dairy – Whole milk powder	08-Sep	US$/t	3,691	3,552	4%	3,074	20%
Dairy – Skim milk powder	08-Sep	US$/t	3,274	3,052	7%	2,505	31%
Dairy – Cheddar cheese	08-Sep	US$/t	4,328	4,184	3%	3,838	13%
Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat	08-Sep	US$/t	5,970	5,791	3%	5,246	14%

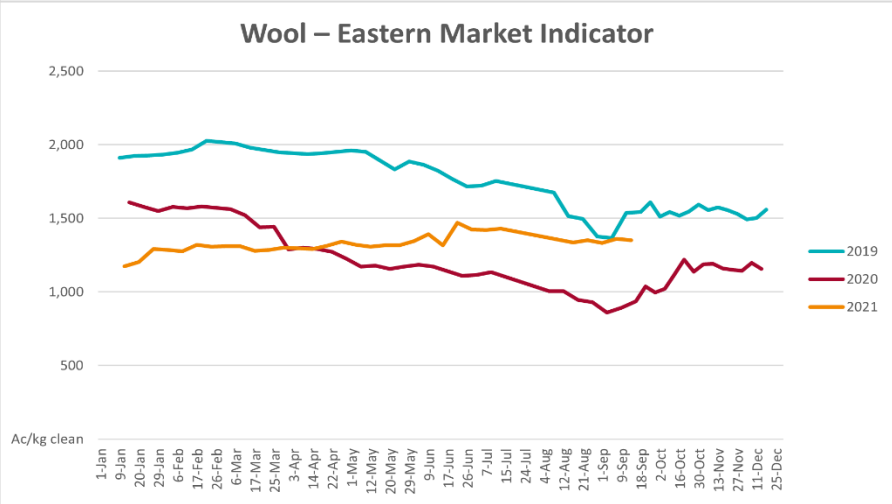
a Global Dairy Trade prices are updated twice monthly on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

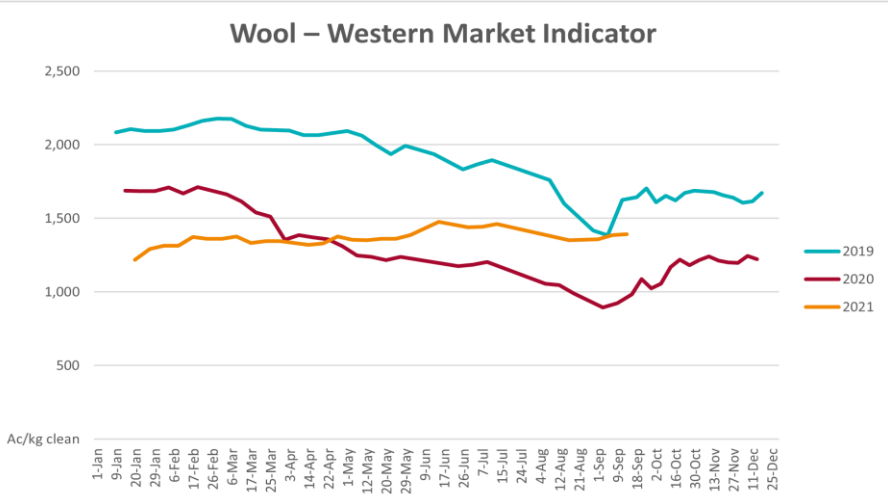
3.1. Selected world indicator prices



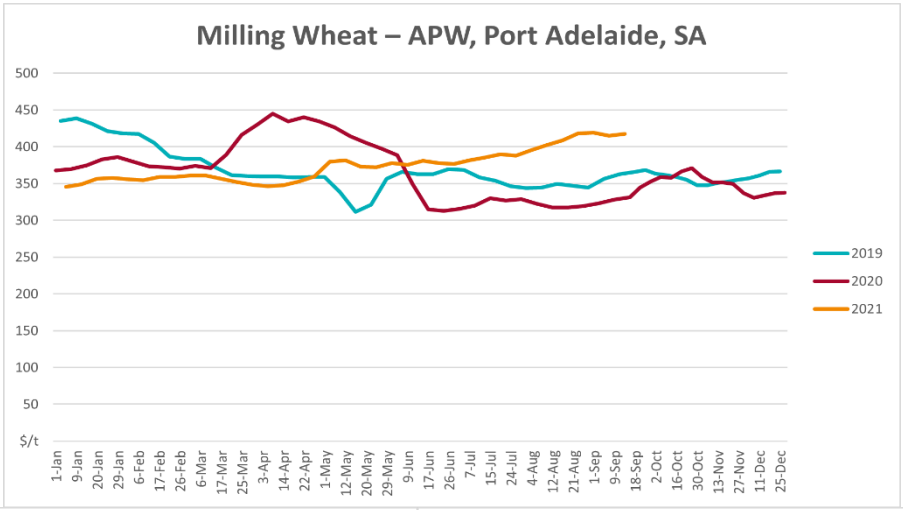

Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index
120
100
80
60
40
20
USc/lb
2019
2020
2021

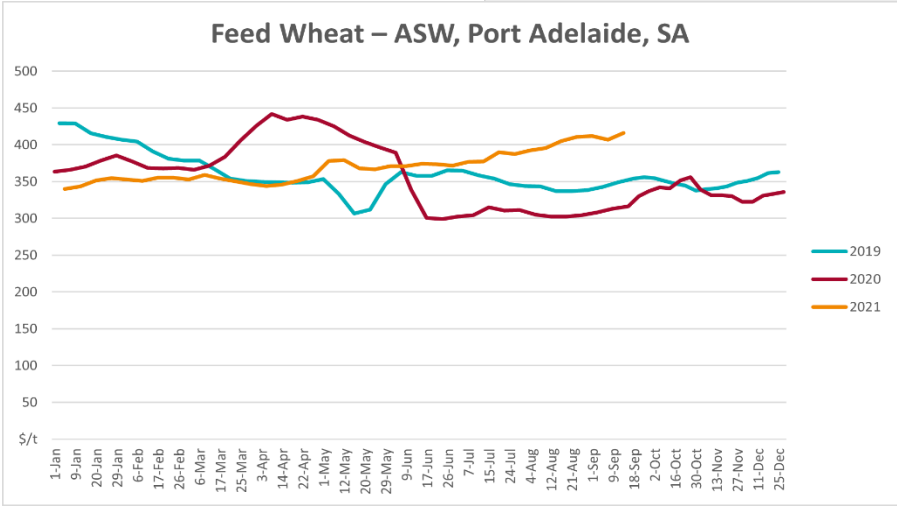

Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract
25
20
15
10
5
USc/lb
2019
2020
2021

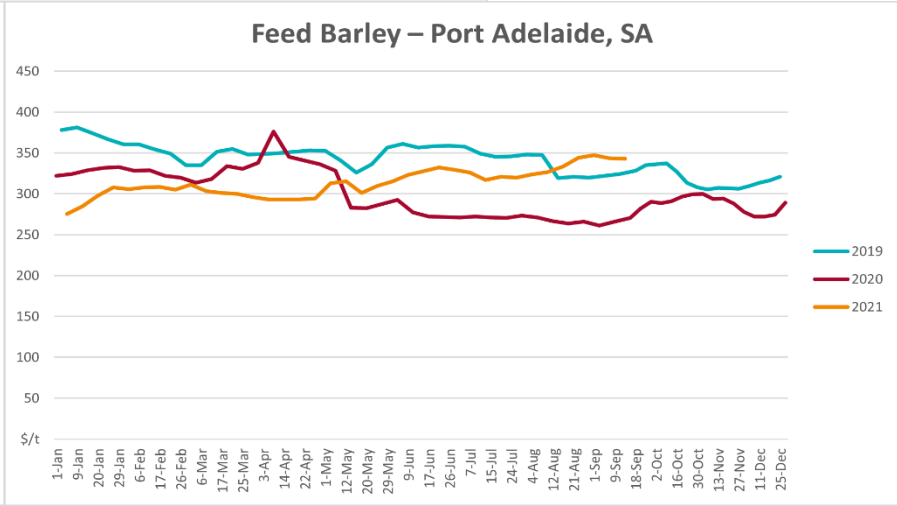

Wool – Eastern Market Indicator
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
Ac/kg clean
2019
2020
2021

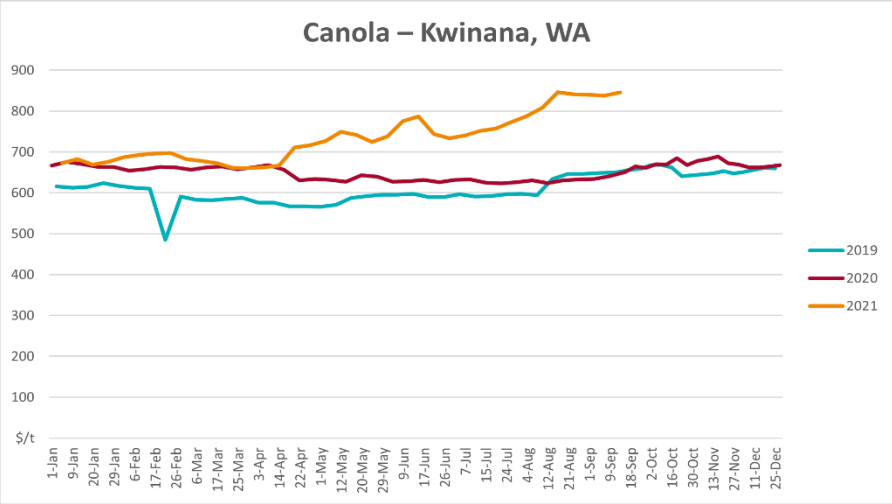

Wool – Western Market Indicator
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
Ac/kg clean
2019
2020
2021

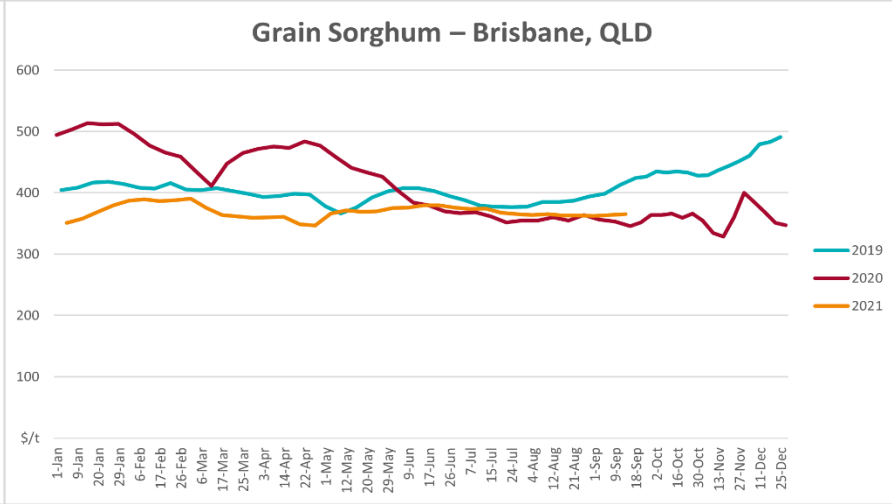
3.2. Selected domestic crop indicator prices



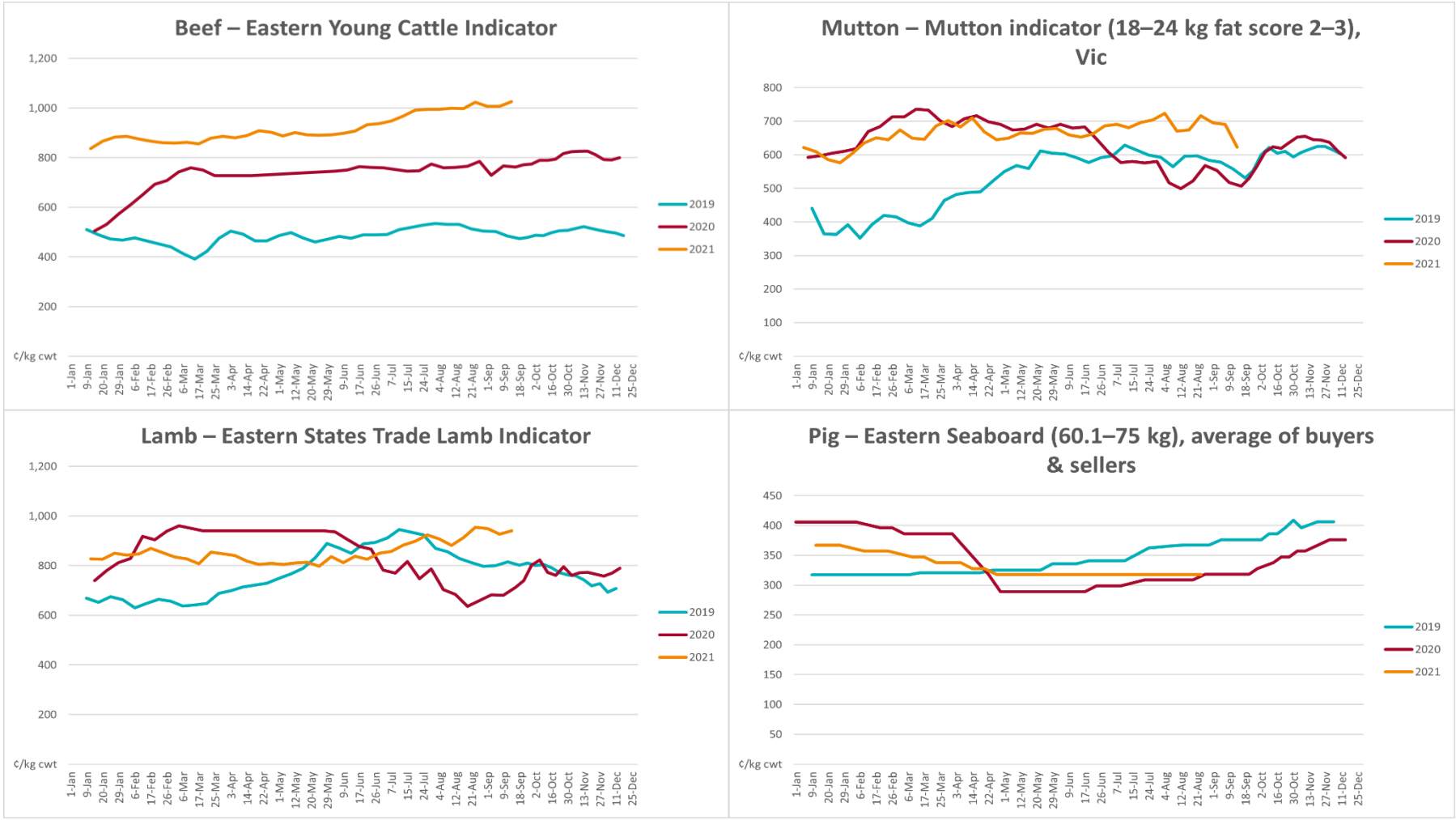


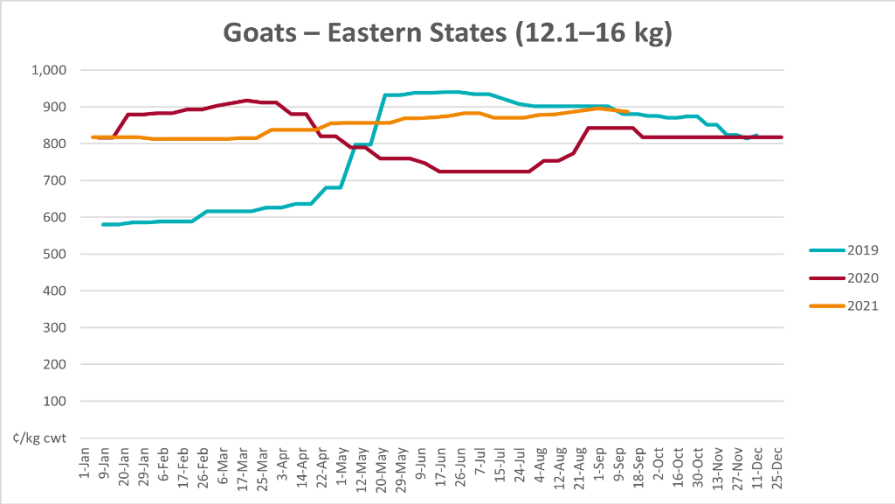


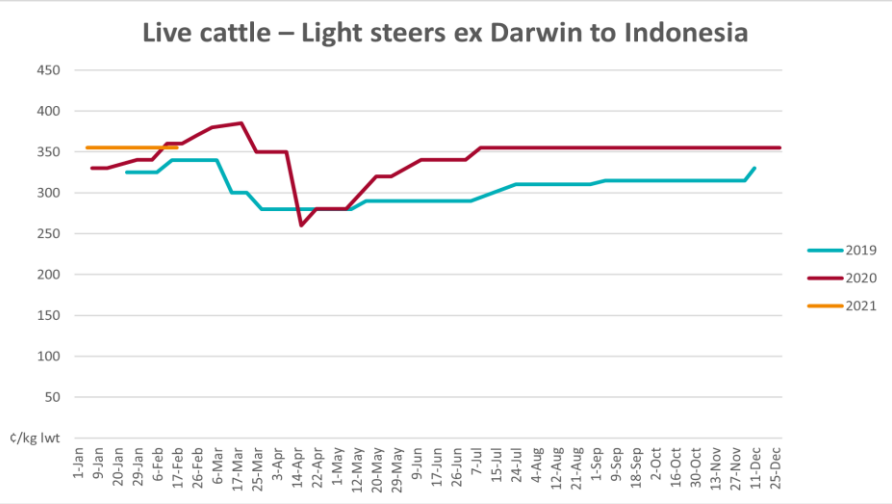

Canola – Kwinana, WA
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
$/t
1-Jan
9-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
6-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
6-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
3-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
1-May
12-May
20-May
29-May
9-Jun
17-Jun
26-Jun
7-Jul
15-Jul
24-Jul
4-Aug
12-Aug
21-Aug
1-Sep
9-Sep
18-Sep
2-Oct
16-Oct
30-Oct
13-Nov
27-Nov
11-Dec
25-Dec
2019
2020
2021

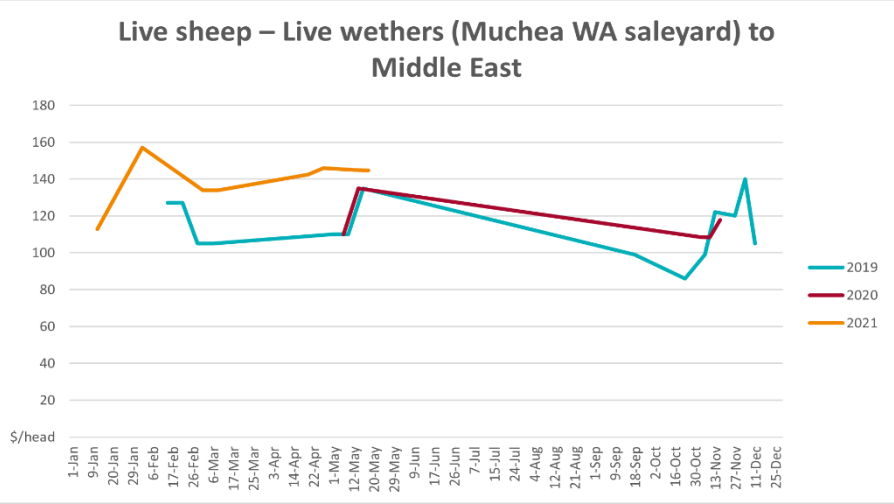

Grain Sorghum – Brisbane, QLD
600
500
400
300
200
100
$/t
1-Jan
9-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
6-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
6-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
3-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
1-May
12-May
20-May
29-May
9-Jun
17-Jun
26-Jun
7-Jul
15-Jul
24-Jul
4-Aug
12-Aug
21-Aug
1-Sep
9-Sep
18-Sep
2-Oct
16-Oct
30-Oct
13-Nov
27-Nov
11-Dec
25-Dec
2019
2020
2021

3.3. Selected domestic livestock indicator prices

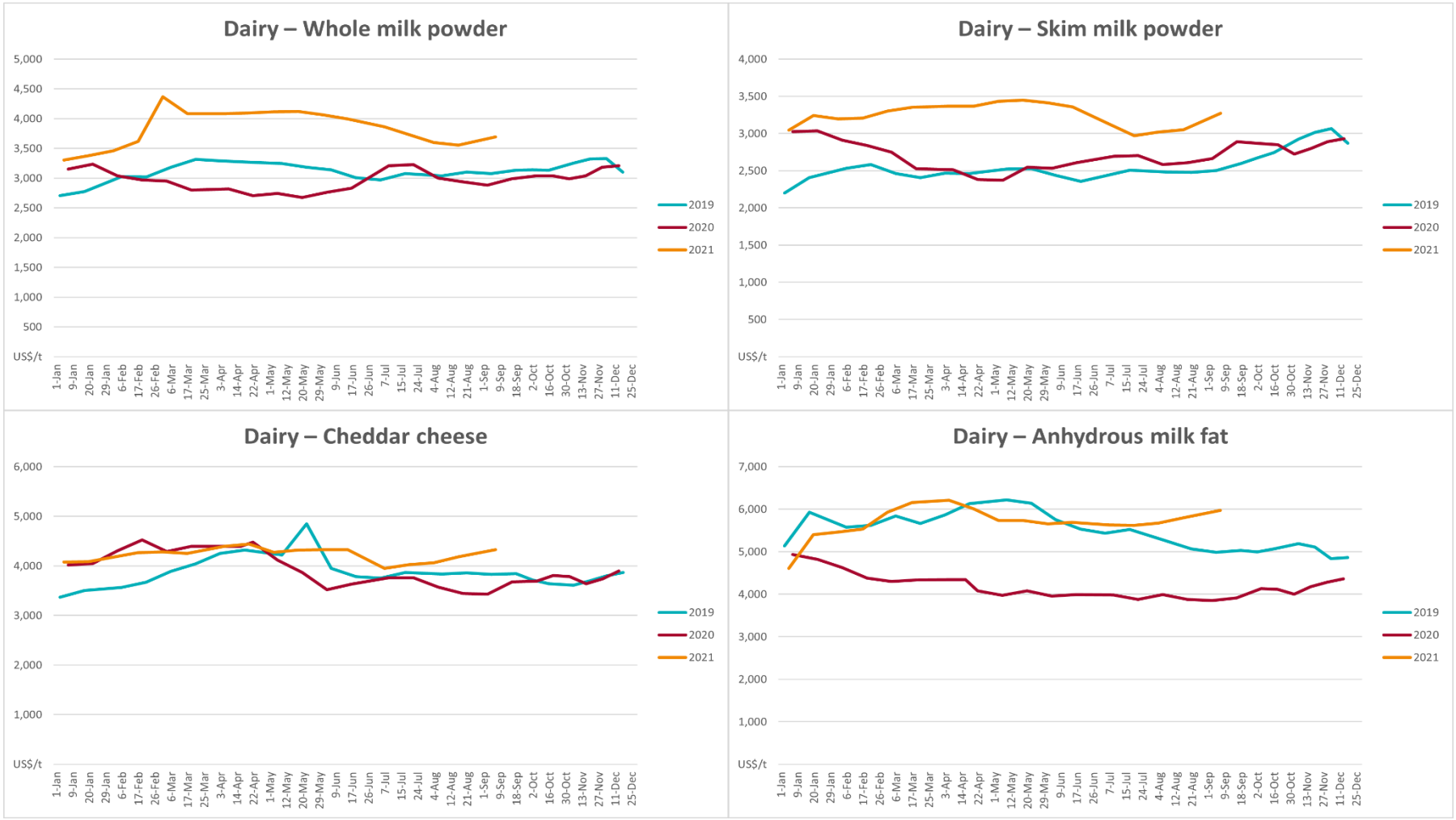



Goats – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
¢/kg cwt
2019
2020
2021

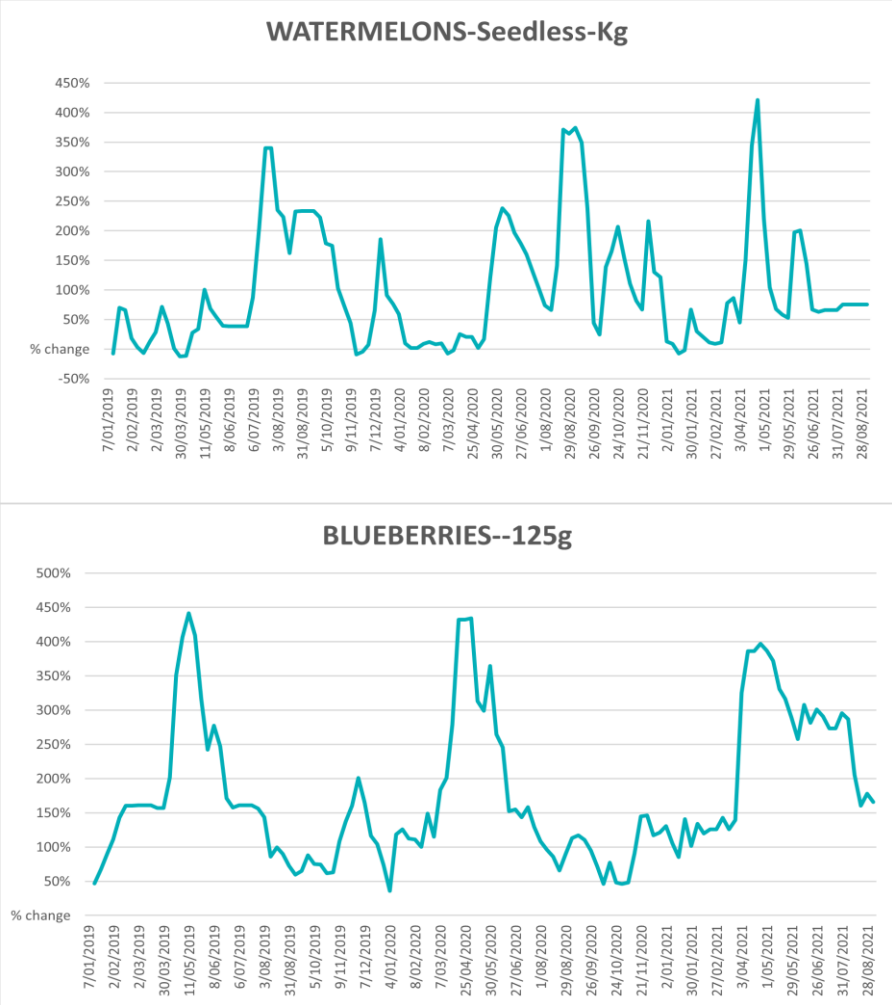

Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
¢/kg lwt
2019
2020
2021

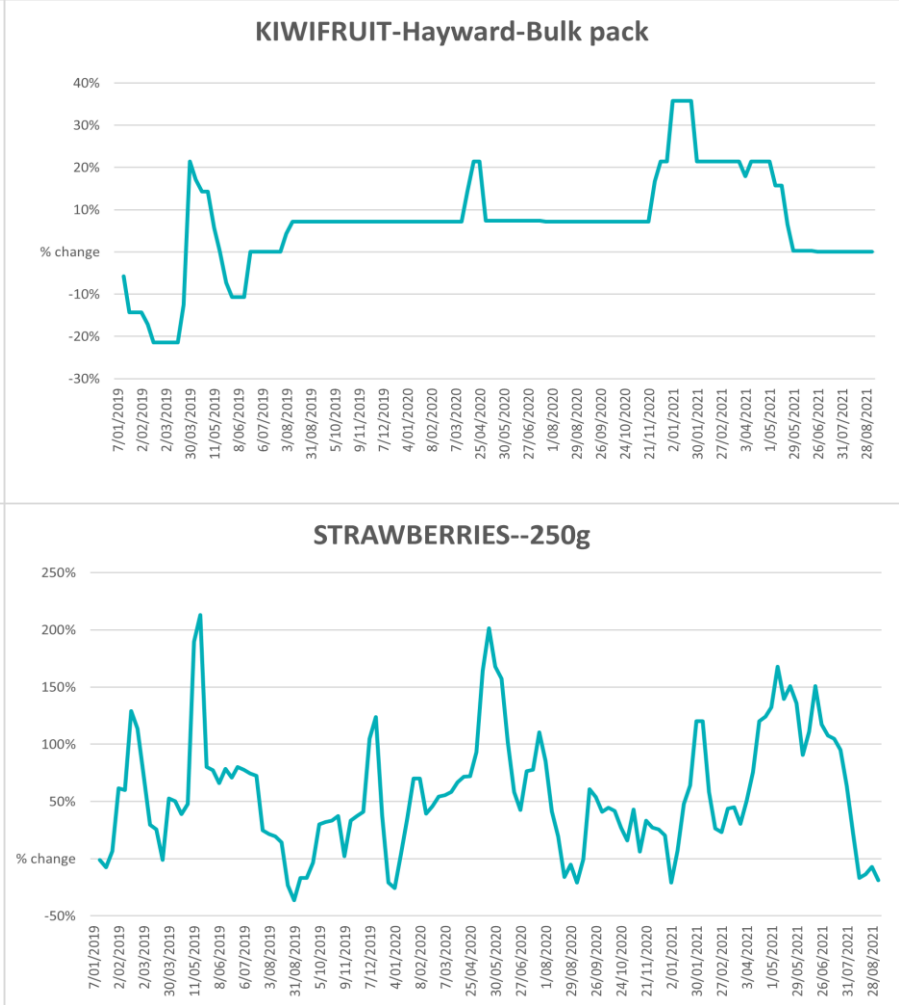

Live sheep – Live wethers (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
$/head
2019
2020
2021

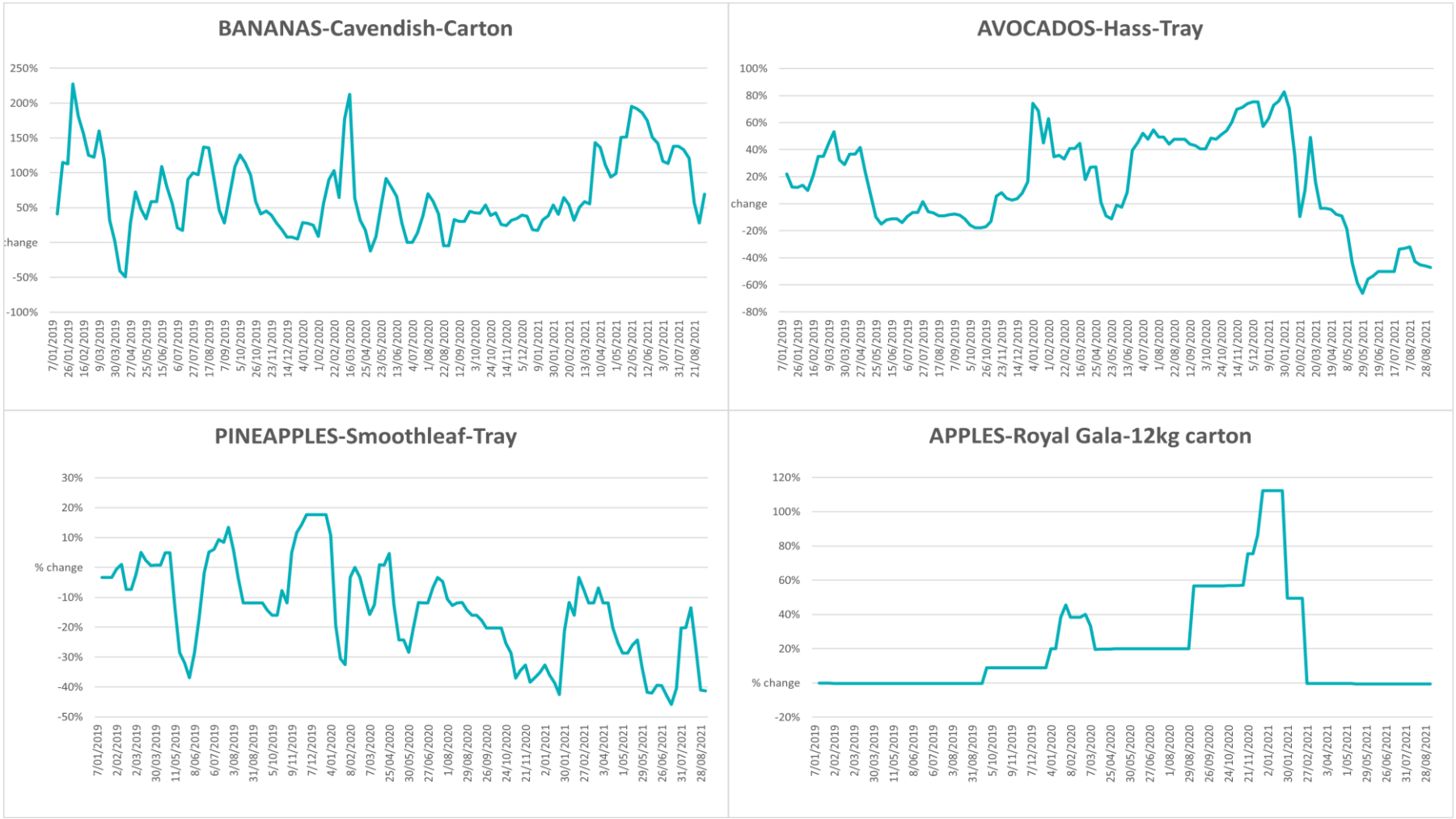
3.4. Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

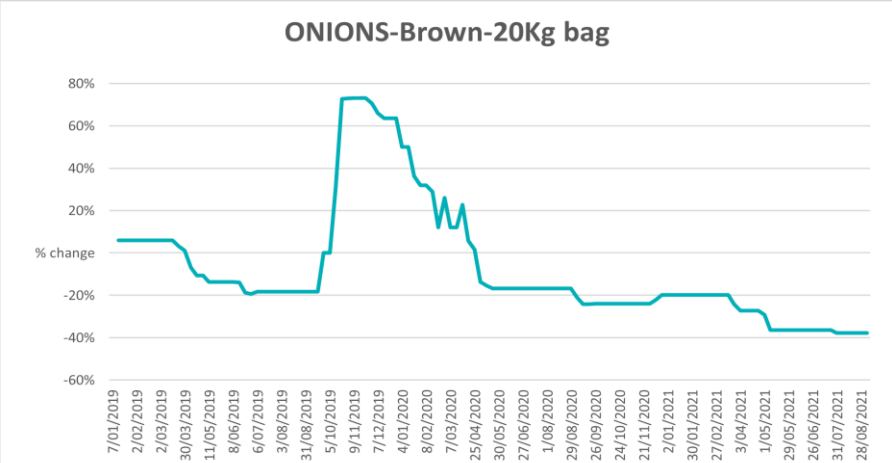


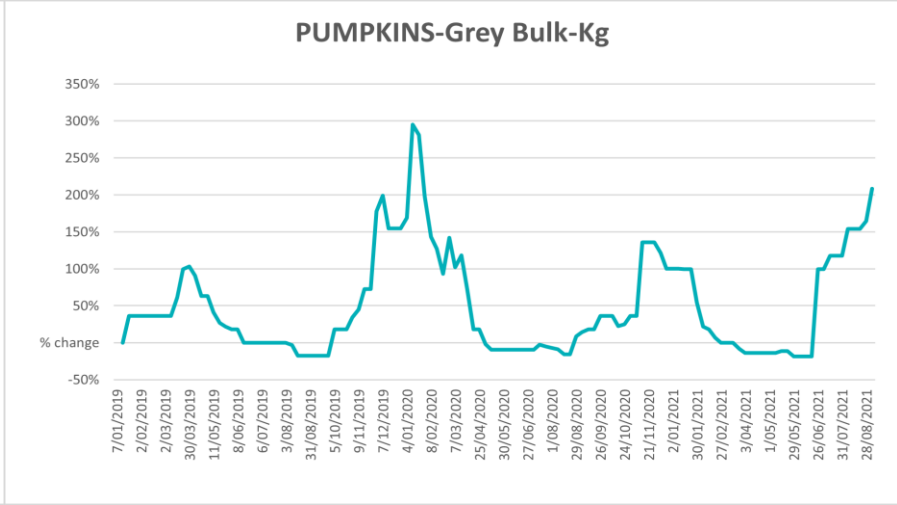
3.5. Selected fruit and vegetable prices

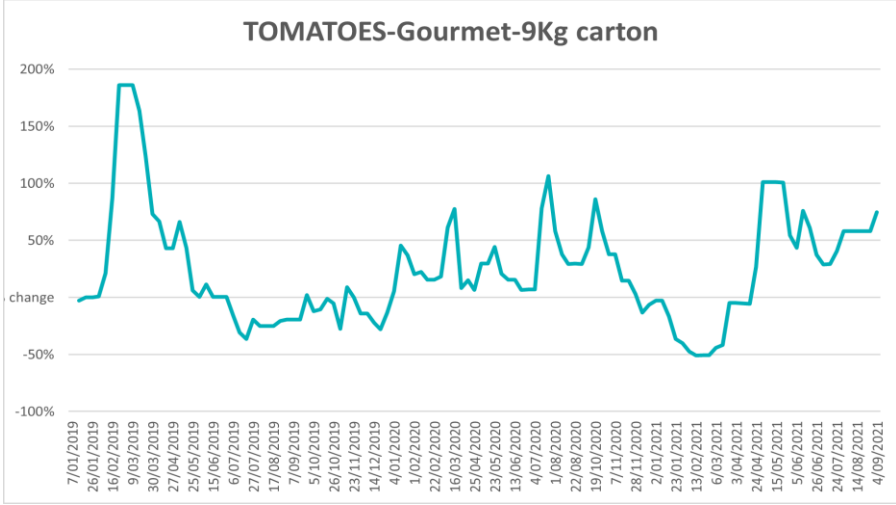


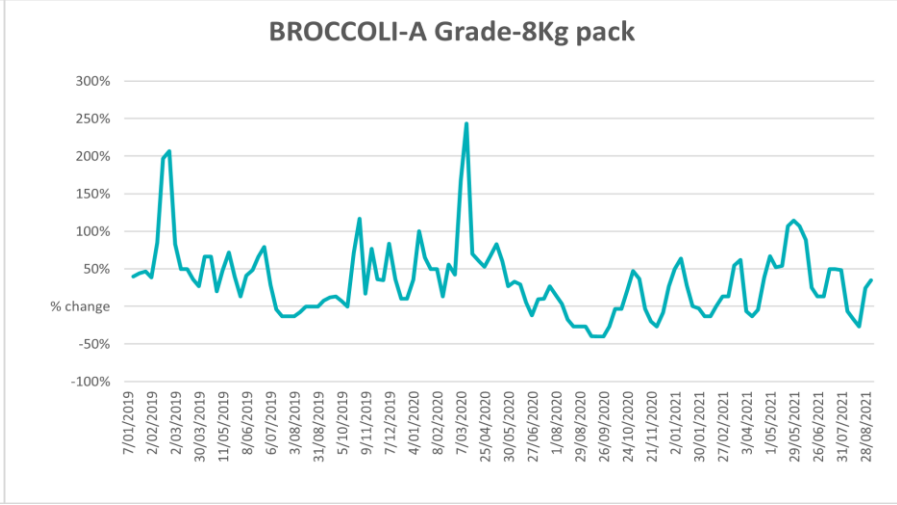


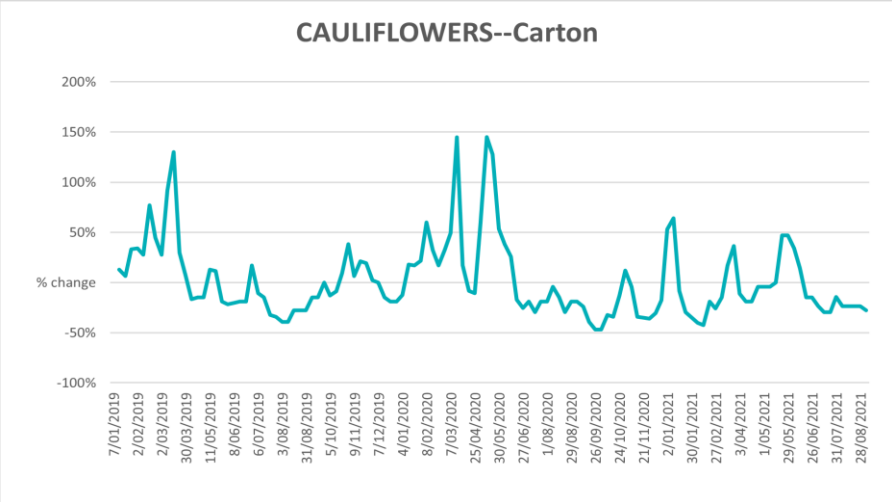

BANANAS-Cavendish-Carton
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
AVOCADOS-Hass-Tray
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
change
-20%
-40%
-60%
-80%
PINEAPPLES-Smoothleaf-Tray
30%
20%
10%
% change
-10%
-20%
-30%
-40%
-50%
APPLES-Royal Gala-12kg carton
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
% change
-20%

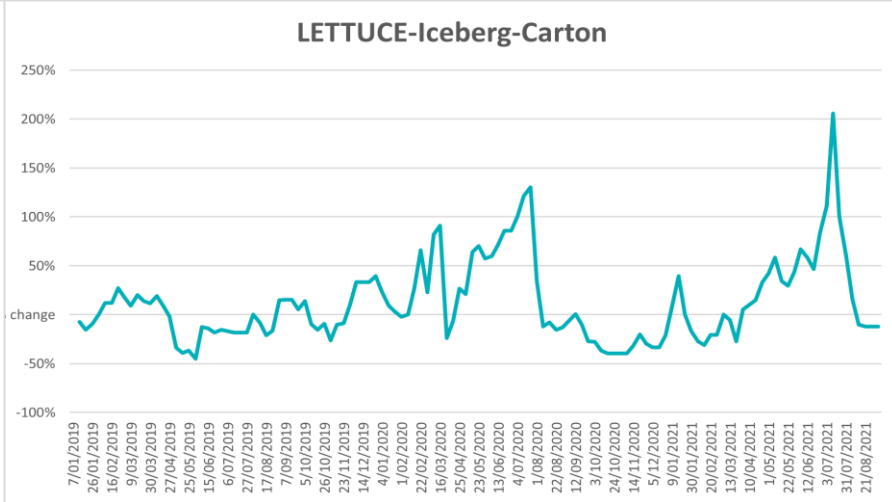

ONIONS-Brown-20Kg bag
80%
60%
40%
20%
% change
-20%
-40%
-60%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021

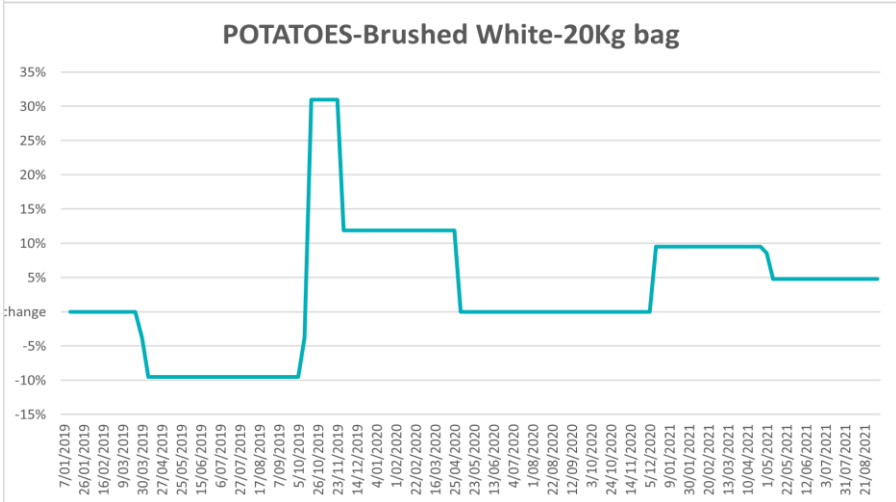

PUMPKINS-Grey Bulk-Kg
350%
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021

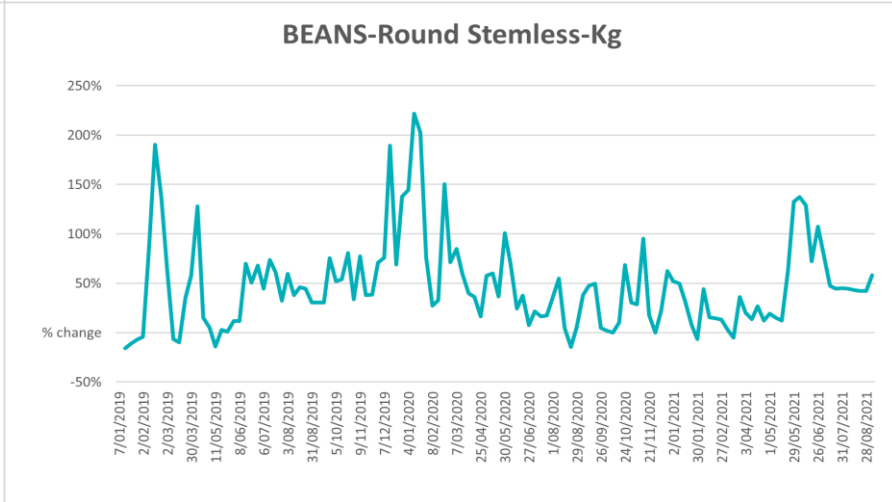

TOMATOES-Gourmet-9Kg carton
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
26/01/2019
16/02/2019
9/03/2019
30/03/2019
27/04/2019
25/05/2019
15/06/2019
6/07/2019
27/07/2019
17/08/2019
7/09/2019
5/10/2019
26/10/2019
23/11/2019
14/12/2019
4/01/2020
1/02/2020
22/02/2020
16/03/2020
25/04/2020
23/05/2020
13/06/2020
4/07/2020
1/08/2020
22/08/2020
19/10/2020
7/11/2020
28/11/2020
2/01/2021
23/01/2021
13/02/2021
6/03/2021
3/04/2021
24/04/2021
15/05/2021
5/06/2021
26/06/2021
24/07/2021
14/08/2021
4/09/2021


BROCCOLI-A Grade-8Kg pack
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021

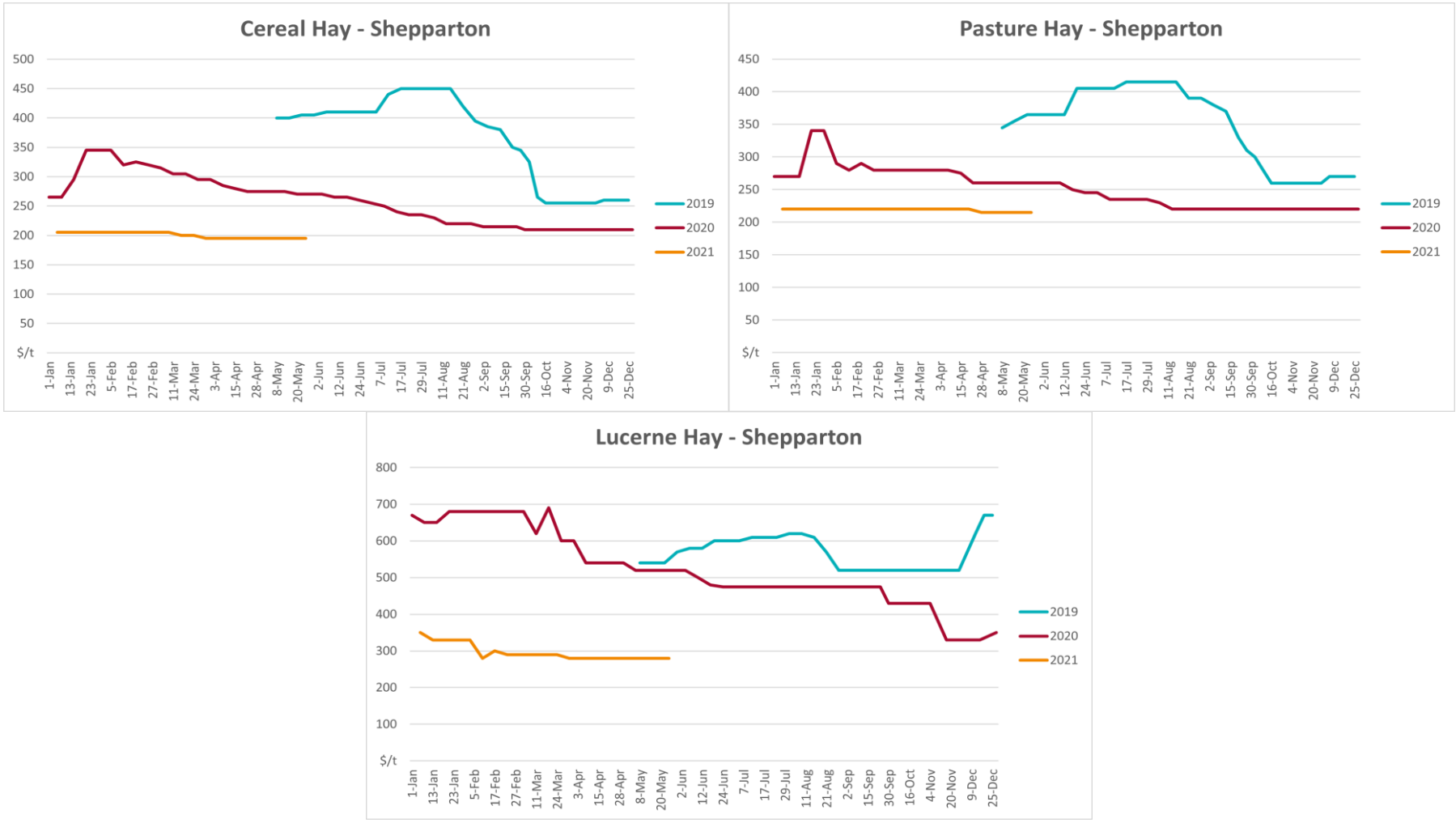

CAULIFLOWERS--Carton
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021


LETTUCE-Iceberg-Carton
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
26/01/2019
16/02/2019
9/03/2019
30/03/2019
27/04/2019
25/05/2019
15/06/2019
6/07/2019
27/07/2019
17/08/2019
7/09/2019
5/10/2019
26/10/2019
23/11/2019
14/12/2019
4/01/2020
1/02/2020
22/02/2020
16/03/2020
25/04/2020
23/05/2020
13/06/2020
4/07/2020
1/08/2020
22/08/2020
12/09/2020
3/10/2020
24/10/2020
14/11/2020
5/12/2020
9/01/2021
30/01/2021
20/02/2021
13/03/2021
10/04/2021
1/05/2021
22/05/2021
12/06/2021
3/07/2021
31/07/2021
21/08/2021


POTATOES-Brushed White-20Kg bag
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
change
-5%
-10%
-15%
7/01/2019
26/01/2019
16/02/2019
9/03/2019
30/03/2019
27/04/2019
25/05/2019
15/06/2019
6/07/2019
27/07/2019
17/08/2019
7/09/2019
5/10/2019
26/10/2019
23/11/2019
14/12/2019
4/01/2020
1/02/2020
22/02/2020
16/03/2020
25/04/2020
23/05/2020
13/06/2020
4/07/2020
1/08/2020
22/08/2020
12/09/2020
3/10/2020
24/10/2020
14/11/2020
5/12/2020
9/01/2021
30/01/2021
20/02/2021
13/03/2021
10/04/2021
1/05/2021
22/05/2021
12/06/2021
3/07/2021
31/07/2021
21/08/2021


BEANS-Round Stemless-Kg
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
26/09/2020
24/10/2020
21/11/2020
2/01/2021
30/01/2021
27/02/2021
3/04/2021
1/05/2021
29/05/2021
26/06/2021
31/07/2021
28/08/2021

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: www.bom.gov.au/water/landscape/
- Temperature anomalies: www.bom.gov.au/jsp/awap/temp/index.jsp
- 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: www.bom.gov.au/water/landscape/

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

World coarse grains

- 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: http://www.jumbukag.com.au/

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

- Meat and Livestock Australia: www.mla.com.au/Prices-and-market

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, 16 September 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

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone 1800 900 090

Web awe.gov.au/abares

Acknowledgements
This report was prepared by Cameron Van-Lane and Matthew Miller.