Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
ABARES

Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update

No. 35/2022

8 September 2022

Summary of key issues

- For the week ending 7 September 2022, tropical moisture combined with a range of weather systems to produce significant rainfall over large parts of the country. Weekly rainfall totals exceeding 50 millimetres mm were recorded in inland areas of Western Australia and southern Queensland as well as along the northern coastline of New South Wales. Meanwhile, high-pressure systems over remaining parts of the country resulted in clear, dry conditions (see Section 1.1).
- Modelled pasture growth was above average to extremely high across large areas of New South Wales, western Victoria, southern and central Queensland, large areas of Western Australia and parts of eastern and southern South Australia. This growth is likely to enable farmers to continue to rebuild stock numbers and provide opportunities to replenish fodder supplies during spring (see Section 1.2).
- The Australian Bureau of Meteorology's El Niño-South Oscillation (ENSO) Outlook remains at La Niña ALERT, with a 70% likelihood of a La Niña event forming over the coming months (triple the normal probability). A negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) event is underway in the tropical Indian Ocean, and the Southern Annular Mode (SAM) is currently positive and expected to remain positive over the coming months. These climate drivers are associated with above average rainfall across parts of eastern Australia (see Section 1.3).
- The outlook for October to December 2022 suggests there is a 75% chance of rainfall totals between 50 and 200 millimetres across Victoria, most of New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory, southern parts of South Australia, the south-west and far north of Western Australia and Tasmania. Rainfall totals in excess of 200 millimetres are forecast for alpine areas in New South Wales and Victoria, as well as eastern New South Wales and Victoria, parts of eastern and northern Queensland, the far north of Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and western Tasmania (see Section 1.4).
- Over the 8-days to 15 September 2022, troughs, low-pressure and frontal systems are forecast to draw down moist, tropical air, resulting in showers and scattered storms across south-eastern and south-western Australia. High-pressure systems will provide clear, dry conditions across remaining parts of the country. Waterlogging and frost events remain the biggest potential downside risk to yields over the coming weeks. For the most part, above average soil moisture levels will support strong yield potentials, with crops flowering and grain filling as we enter spring (see Section 1.5).
- Water storage in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 89 gigalitres (GL) between 31 August 2022 and 7 September 2022. The current volume of water held in storage is 23,282 GL, which represents 92% of total capacity. This is 9% or 1,826 GL more than at the same time last year.
- Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke decreased from $62 per ML on 25 August 2022 to $53 per ML on 2 September 2022. Prices are lower in the regions above the Barmah choke due to the binding of the Barmah choke trade constraint.

1. Climate

1.1. Rainfall this week

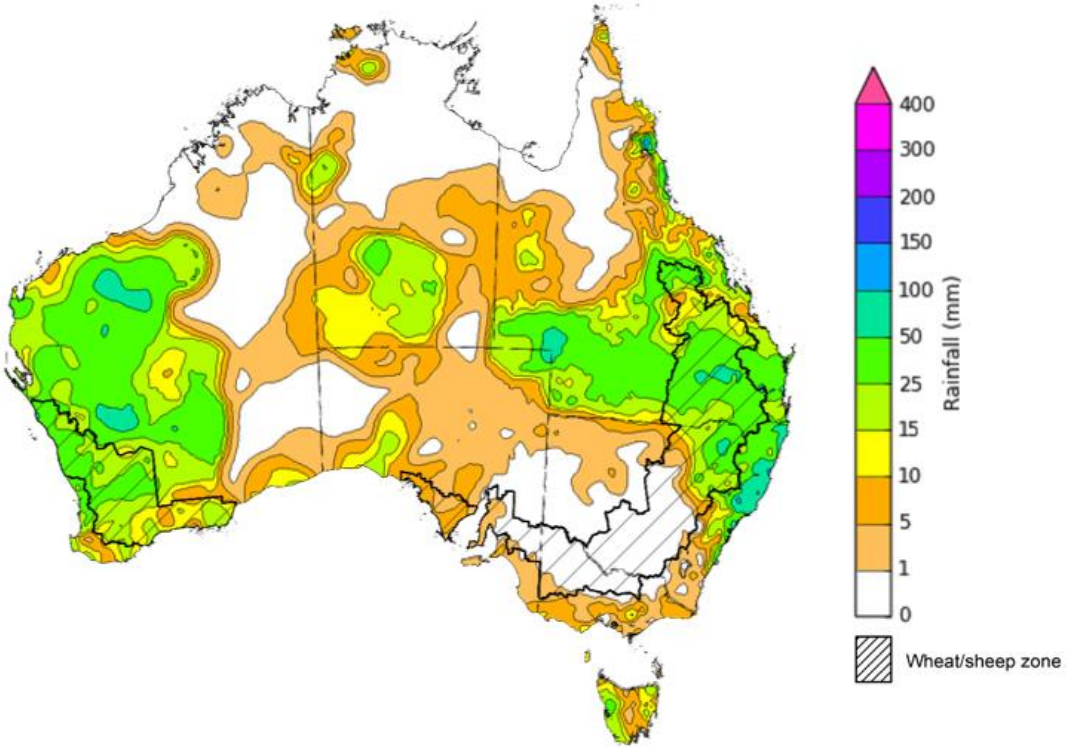
For the week ending 7 September 2022, tropical moisture combined with a range of weather systems to produce significant rainfall over large parts of the country. Weekly rainfall totals exceeding 50 millimetres were recorded in inland areas of Western Australia and southern Queensland as well as along the northern coastline of New South Wales. Meanwhile, high-pressure systems over remaining parts of the country resulted in clear, dry conditions.

In Australian cropping regions, rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres were recorded across north-eastern New South Wales, much of Queensland and Western Australia. Little to no rainfall was recorded across remaining cropping regions for the week ending 7 September 2022.

Moderate rainfalls across southern Queensland over the past week has likely seen a continuation of waterlogging in low lying areas given rootzone soil moisture levels are already well above average. Affected crops have already struggled due to exceptionally wet conditions thus far in the season. Moreover, the wet conditions across some cropping regions over recent weeks have limited field access for disease management and top dressing. Mostly dry conditions across other Australian cropping regions over the past week will have allowed soil moisture levels to subside reducing the risk of waterlogging.

The wet conditions have increased fungal disease pressure for winter crops, which may negatively impact yield potentials if not managed. As we enter spring, many producers that were unable to plant a winter crop will be keen to get their summer crop planting underway

Rainfall for the week ending 7 September 2022



 Issued:07/09/2022

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. Pasture growth

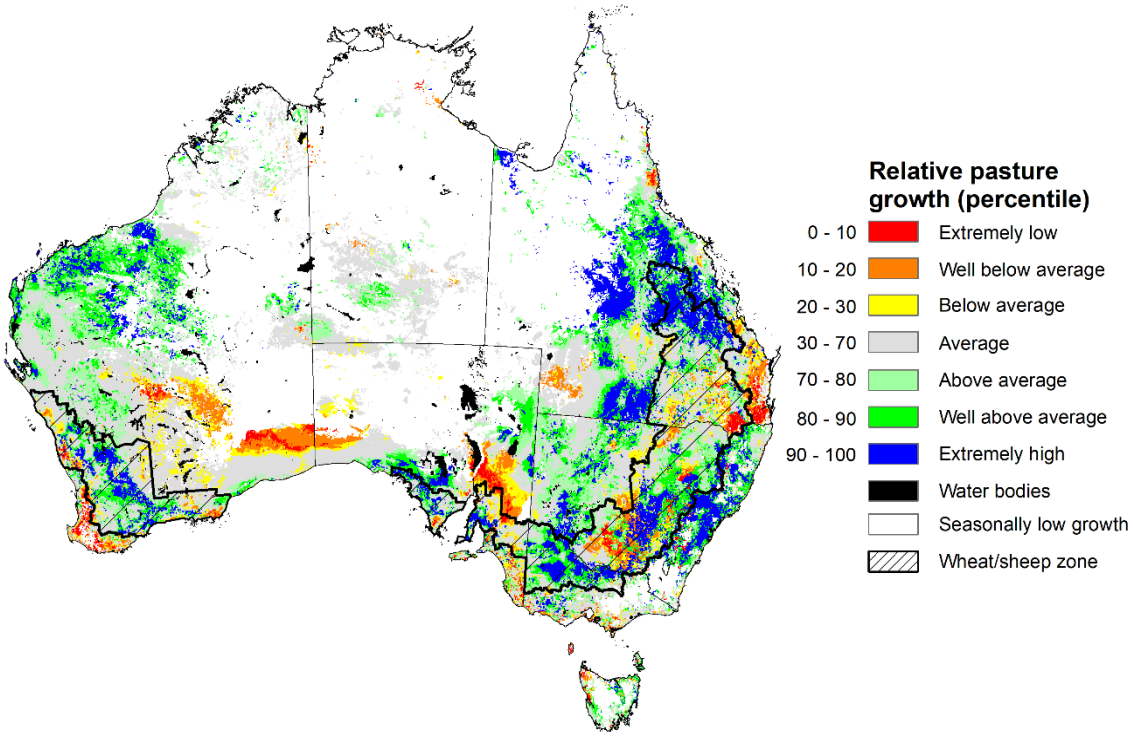
Pasture growth during the June to August period is typically low across large areas of central and northern Australia as it enters a seasonally low growth period due to cooler temperatures and little to no rainfall. Across southern Australia, June to August pasture growth influences the number of livestock than can be supported without supplementary feeding over winter and the level of reliance on hay and grain during this period.

For the 3 months to August 2022, above average rainfall totals and mild winter temperatures resulted in well above average pasture production for this time of year across most grazing regions.

Modelled pasture growth was above average to extremely high across large areas of New South Wales, western Victoria, southern and central Queensland, large areas of Western Australia and parts of eastern and southern South Australia. This growth is likely to enable farmers to continue to rebuild stock numbers and provide opportunities to replenish fodder supplies during spring. In contrast, modelled pasture growth was extremely low to below average across scattered areas of central New South Wales, parts of south-eastern Queensland, eastern South Australia, and parts of the southwest and southeast of Western Australia.

A dry start to winter and below average soil moisture levels in parts of the east of South Australia resulted in below average to average pasture growth. As a result, livestock producers in eastern South Australia will require substantial rainfalls through spring to build soil moisture levels and supplementary feed to maintain current stock numbers. In contrast waterlogging is likely to affected pasture growth rates across part of central New South Wales, southeast Queensland and the far southwest of Western Australia.

Relative pasture growth for 3-months ending August 2022 (1 June to 31 August 2022)



Notes: AussieGRASS pasture growth estimates are relative to the long-term record and shown in percentiles. Percentiles rank data on a scale of zero to 100. This analysis ranks pasture growth for the selected period against average pasture growth for the long-term record (1957 to 2016). Pasture growth is modelled at 5km2 grid cells.
Source: Queensland Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation

1.3. Climate Drivers

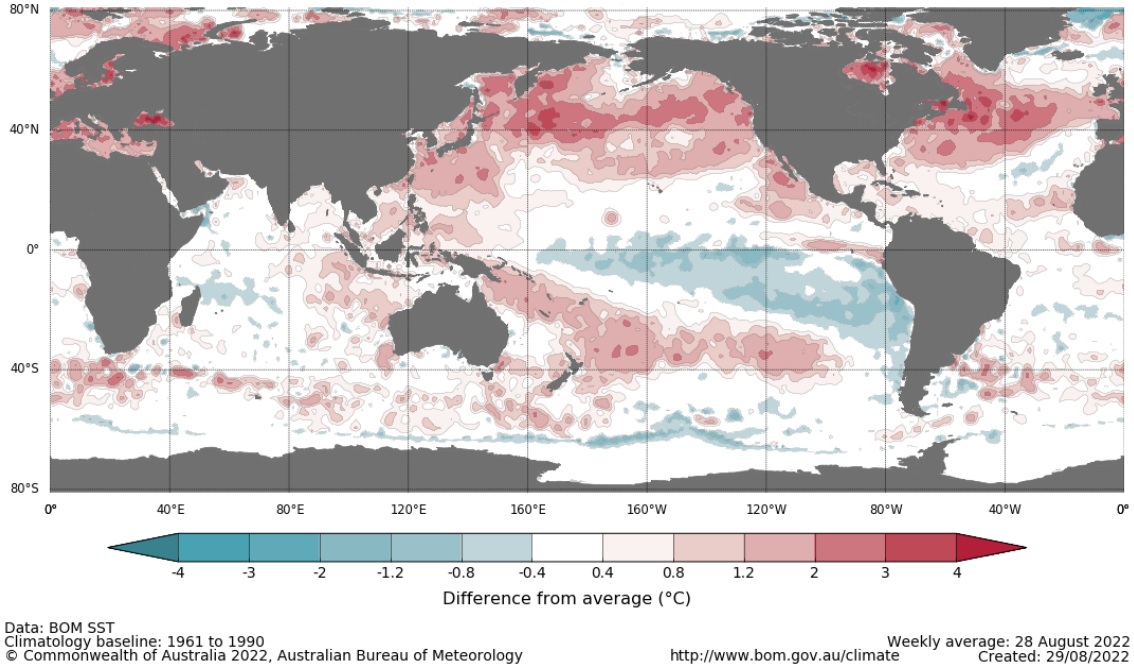
Throughout Australia's spring period the climate drivers with the largest potential impact on Australia's climate patterns are the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO), the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), the Southern Annular Mode (SAM) and the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO). These climate drivers are likely to influence pasture growth across southern Australia, the growth and yield prospects for winter crops, as well as the planting of summer crops across northern cropping regions.

The Australian Bureau of Meteorology's ENSO Outlook remains at La Niña ALERT, with a 70% likelihood of a La Niña event forming over the coming months (triple the normal probability). While the ENSO currently remains neutral, sea surface temperatures over the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean remain below average and the Southern Oscillation Index and Pacific trade winds have maintained a La Niña-like pattern. This is consistent with the possible redevelopment of La Niña by November 2022. A negative IOD event is underway in the tropical Indian Ocean, and the SAM is currently positive and expected to remain positive over the coming months. The MJO is weakening over the western Indian Ocean. Given current and expected conditions, the negative IOD event, the positive SAM and the development of a La Niña event are likely to be the major influences on spring rainfall across Australia.

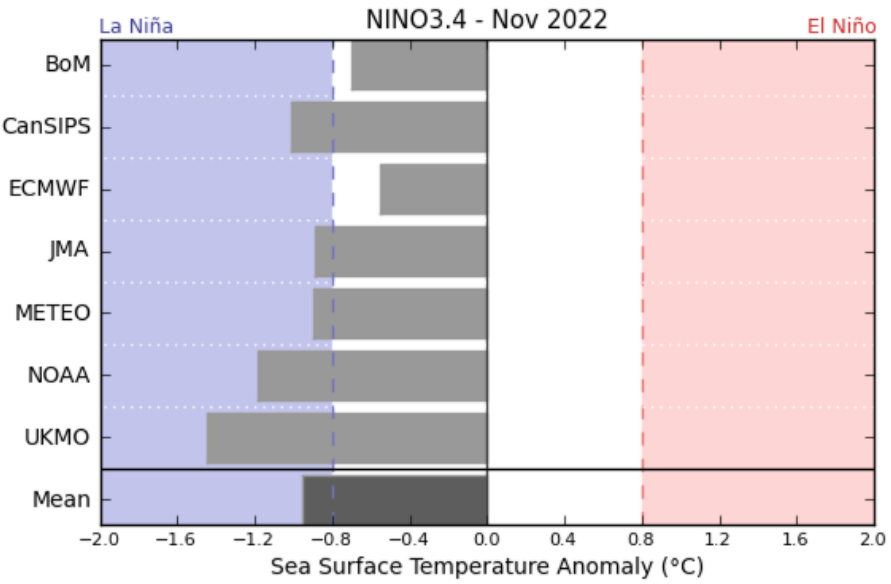
Sea surface temperature (SSTs) anomalies in the tropical Pacific Ocean close to the equator have remained below average across much of the equator. SSTs were slightly cooler than average over much of the tropical central and eastern Pacific south of the equator. A small pocket of weak warm anomalies remains in the eastern Pacific along the equator. Below average Pacific equatorial sea surface temperatures are associated with La Niña conditions.

Warm sea surface temperature anomalies continue across the eastern Indian Ocean and the southern Maritime Continent, while cool anomalies are present near the Horn of Africa and the north-west of the Indian Ocean basin. The temperature gradient established across the tropical Indian Ocean underpins the ongoing negative IOD event.

Difference from average sea surface temperature observations 22 August to 28 August 2022



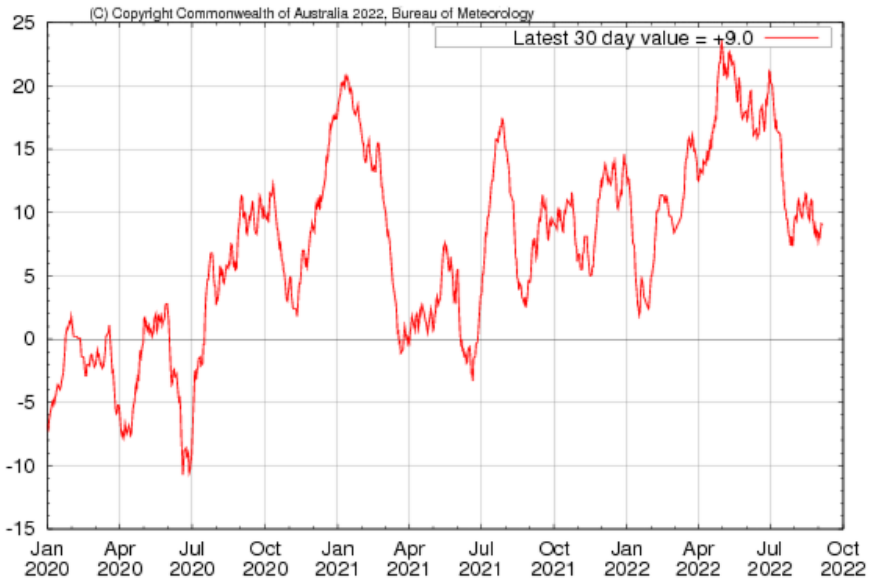
International climate model outlooks for the NINO 3.4 region in November 2022



 Issued: 30/8/2021

Five of the seven international models surveyed predict the formation of a La Niña event in November 2022, which is underpinned by atmospheric and oceanic indicators. For the period ending 5 September, the 30-day Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) value was 9.0 and the 90-day value for the period ending 28 August was 11.4, both of which are above the La Niña threshold of +7. La Niña events are associated with above average rainfall across eastern and northern Australia through spring and summer.

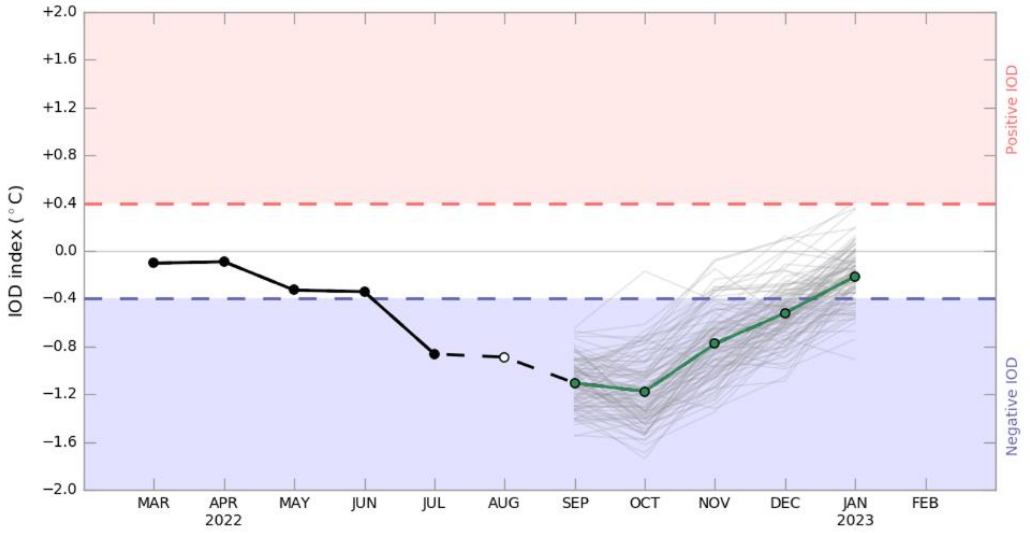
30-day Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) values ending 22 August 2021



A negative IOD event continues in the Indian Ocean, with values exceeding the negative IOD threshold (−0.4 °C) since mid-June. Warmer than average water temperatures in the east of the Indian Ocean and cooler than average temperatures in the west are associated with above average rainfall across southern Australia throughout winter and spring, as well as the far north. It is also associated with the early onset of northern Australia rainfall.

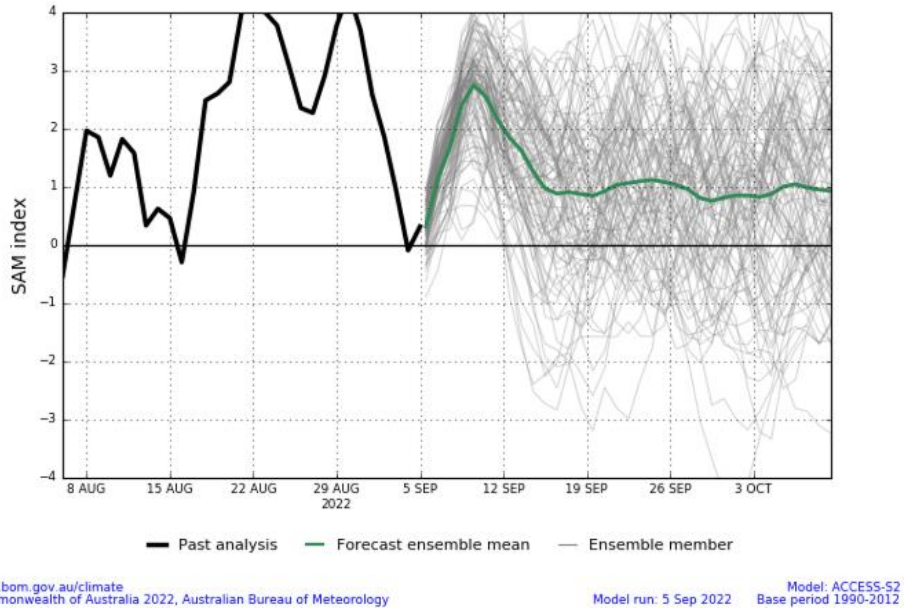
As at 28 August 2022, the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) weekly value was -0.80°C. All international climate models surveyed by the Bureau of Meteorology predict the negative IOD event to persist throughout spring, then rapidly decay in early summer.

Monthly sea surface temperature anomalies for IOD region



The Southern Annular Mode (SAM) has been predominantly positive over the past fortnight and is expected to remain positive over the coming weeks. The SAM refers to the north-south shift of the band of rain-bearing westerly winds and weather systems in the Southern Ocean compared to the usual position. A positive SAM in spring is associated with increased rainfall for parts of eastern New South Wales and Victoria as well as southern Queensland. It is also associated with decreased rainfall for parts of south-western and south-eastern Australia.

Southern Annular Mode (SAM) daily index



1.4. National Climate Outlook

These climate outlooks are generated by ACCESS–S (Australian Community Climate Earth-System Simulator–Seasonal). ACCESS–S is the Bureau of Meteorology's dynamic (physics-based) weather and climate model used for monthly, seasonal and longer-lead climate outlooks.

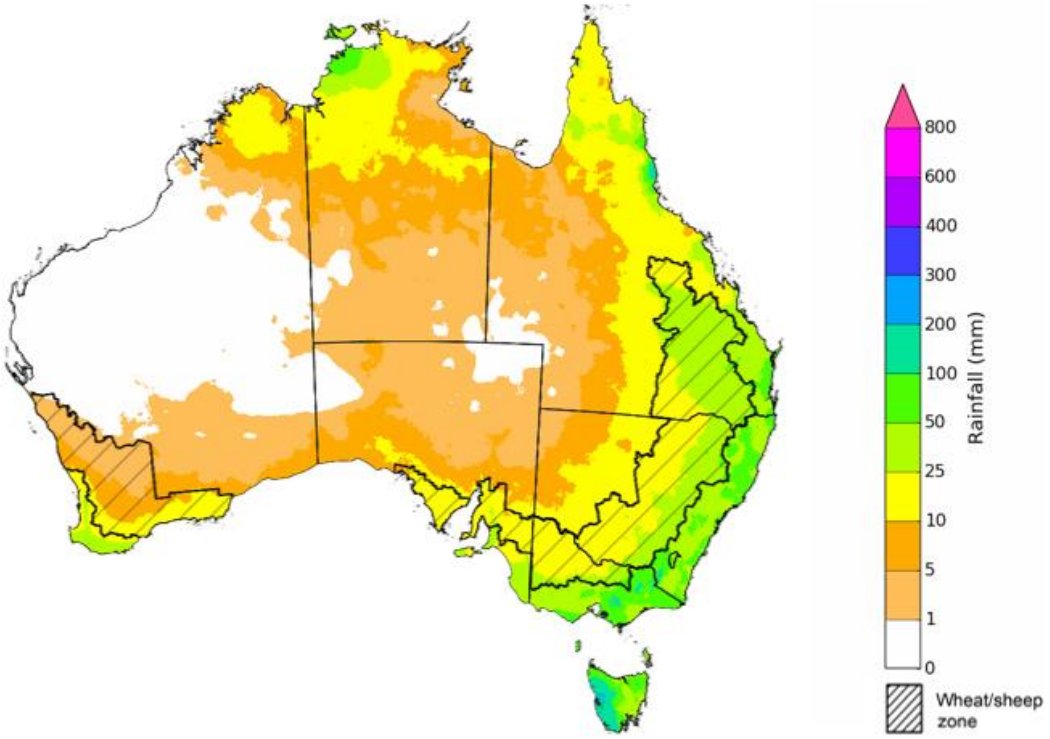
For further information, go to http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ahead/about/

The Bureau of Meteorology's latest rainfall outlook indicates wetter than average conditions are expected across parts of Australia during October. The ACCESS-S climate model suggests there is close to a 60% chance of exceeding median for parts of eastern and northern Australia, with below median rainfall likely for the south-west and central parts of Western Australia.

The outlook for October 2022 indicates that there is a 75% chance of rainfall totals between 10 and 50 millimetres across much of New South Wales, eastern Queensland, Victoria, southern South Australia, the south-west of Western Australia, Tasmania, as well as isolated parts in the north of Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Rainfall totals in excess of 100 millimetres are expected across isolated areas of alpine New South Wales and Victoria, as well as western Tasmania.

Across cropping regions there is a 75% chance of rainfall totals of between 25 and 50 millimetres across eastern New South Wales, much of Queensland, southern Victoria and isolated parts of South Australia. There is a 75% chance of rainfall less than 25 millimetres for remaining parts of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and South Australia, as well as southern cropping regions of Western Australia. These falls are likely to be sufficient to support the current yield potential of winter crops and average or better pasture growth potential, given average to above average soil moisture level across most southern Australian growing regions.

Rainfall totals that have a 75% chance of occurring October 2022

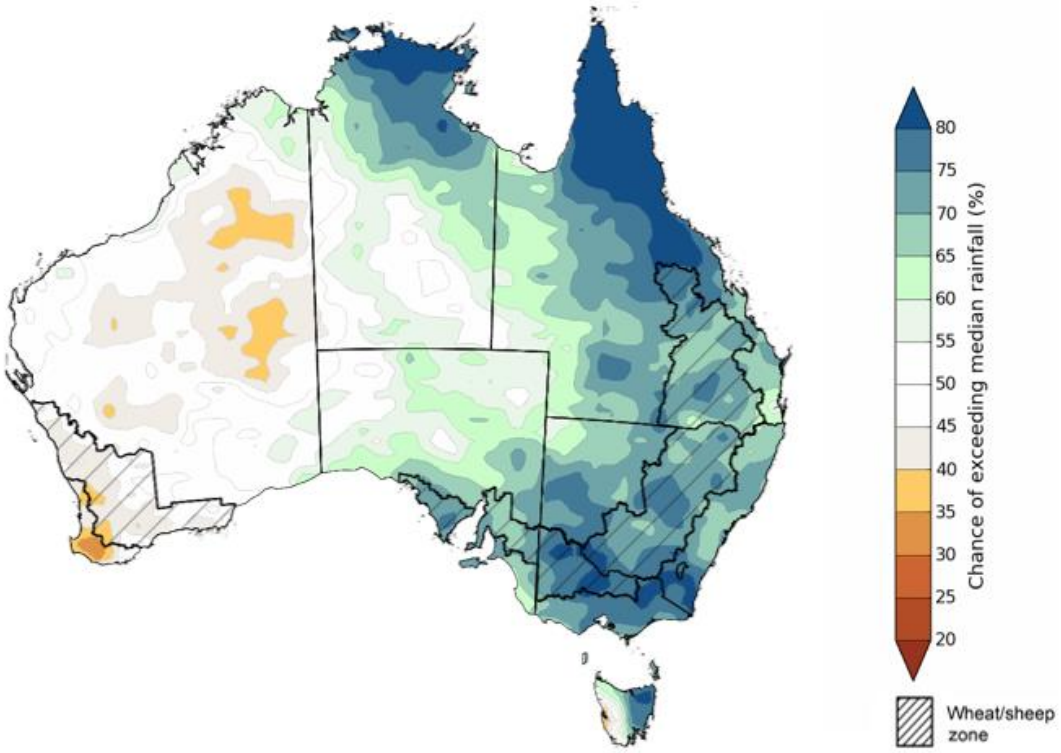


Issued: 1/09/2022

The rainfall outlook for October to December 2022 suggests there is a greater than 65% chance of exceeding median rainfall across Victoria, most of New South Wales and Queensland, the south-east of South Australia, the north of the Northern Territory and eastern Tasmania. For remaining regions of Australia, there is no strong tendency towards above or below median rainfall, except for parts of eastern and south-western Western Australia where below median rainfall is likely between October and December 2022 (Bureau of Meteorology 'National Climate Outlook', 1 September 2022).

Bureau of Meteorology rainfall outlooks for October to December have greater than 55% past accuracy across most of Australia. Outlook accuracy is greater than 65% across most of New South Wales and Victoria, as well as parts of Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Past accuracy is low (less than 50%) for the south-west of Western Australia and parts of central Australia.

Chance of exceeding the median rainfall October to December 2022



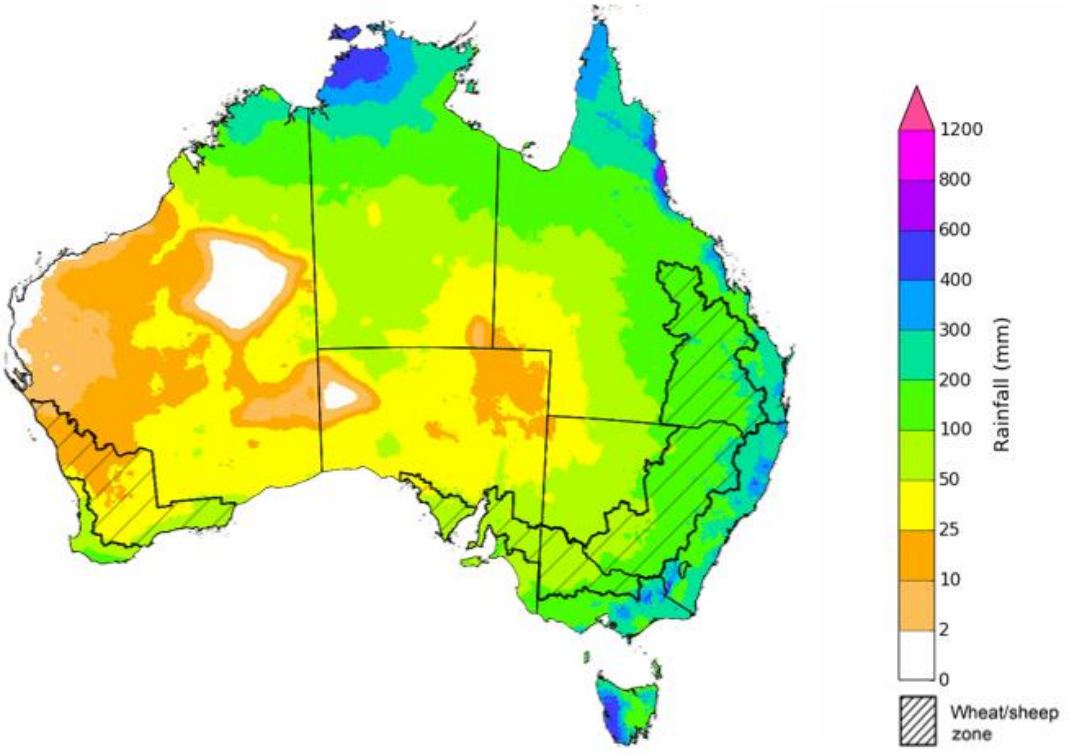
Issued: 1/09/2022

The outlook for October to December 2022 suggests there is a 75% chance of rainfall totals between 50 and 200 millimetres across Victoria, most of New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory, southern parts of South Australia, the south-west and far north of Western Australia and Tasmania. Rainfall totals in excess of 200 millimetres are forecast for alpine areas in New South Wales and Victoria, as well as eastern New South Wales and Victoria, parts of eastern and northern Queensland, the far north of Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and western Tasmania.

Across cropping regions, there is a 75% chance of receiving between 50 and 100 millimetres across south-western New South Wales, north-western Victoria, much of South Australia and south-eastern parts of Western Australia. Totals of between 100 and 200 millimetres are expected across much of New South Wales and Queensland, and eastern Victoria.

Through spring, winter crop potentials are highly sensitive to extreme weather and water availability as they progress through critical stages of flowering and grain filling. Above average rainfall over the coming months in southern New South Wales, Victoria and South Australian cropping regions, combined with below average temperatures, is likely to support strong yield potentials for winter crops. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, winter cropping has already been heavily impacted by excessive moisture. Above average rainfall through spring increases the risk of waterlogging, negatively impacting crop development. As crops mature, a continuation of wet conditions may cause quality downgrades and delay harvesting. Moreover, the wet conditions are likely to interrupt planting of summer crops, which is expected to begin in Central Queensland over the coming weeks.

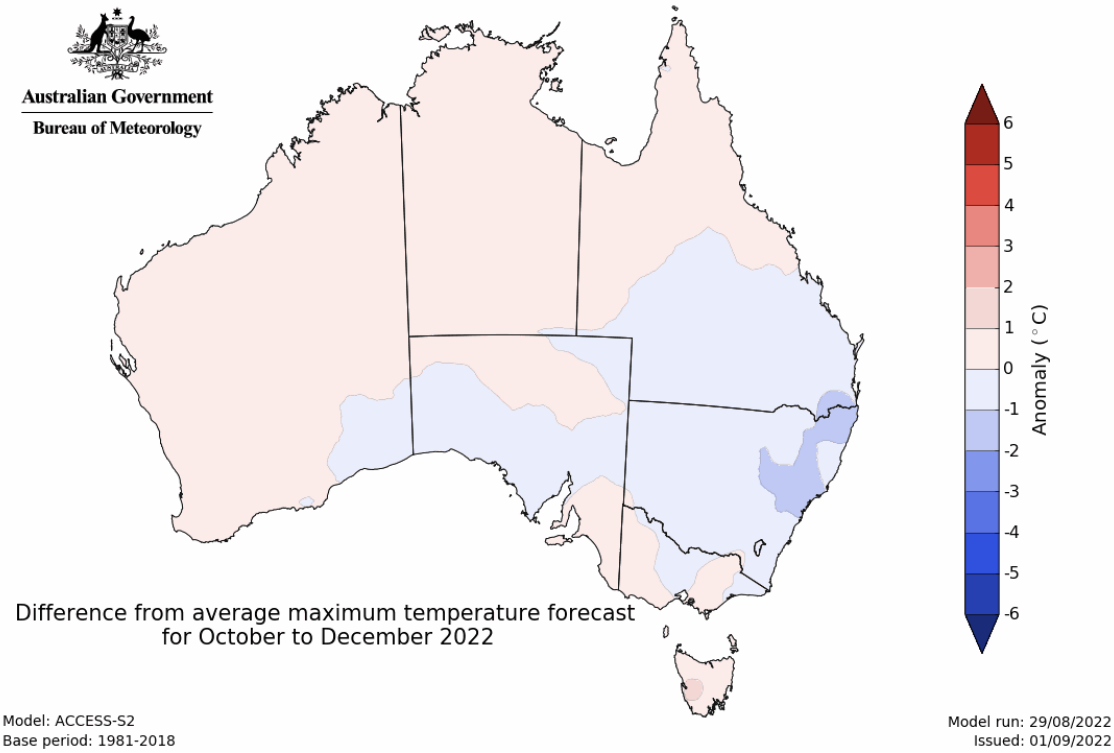
Rainfall totals that have a 75% chance of occurring October to December 2022



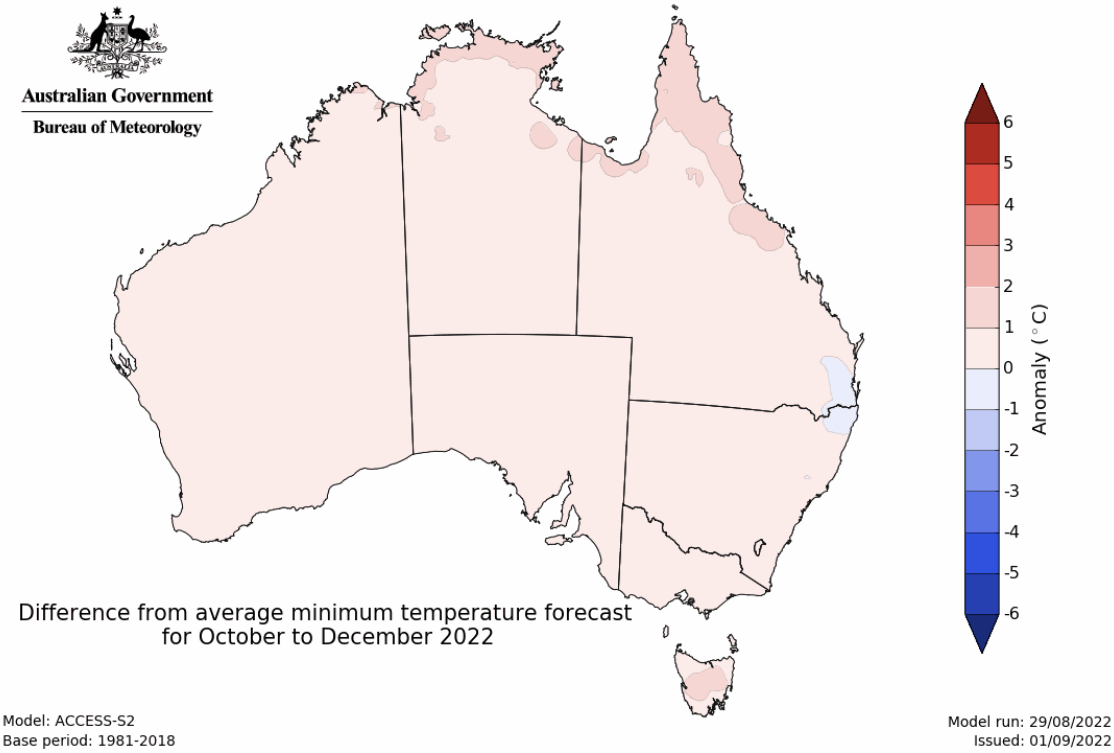
Issued: 1/09/2022

The temperature outlook for October to December 2022 indicates that maximum temperatures across most of Australia are likely to be close to the 1990-2012 average (the difference in the range of - 1°C to +1°C), with slightly lower than average maximum temperatures across north-eastern New South Wales and south-eastern Queensland. Minimum temperatures are expected to be slightly above average for parts of the northern Australia, and close to average for the rest of Australia (Bureau of Meteorology 'National Climate Outlook', 1 September 2022).

Predicted maximum temperature anomaly for October to December 2022



Predicted minimum temperature anomaly for October to December 2022



1.5. Rainfall forecast for the next eight days

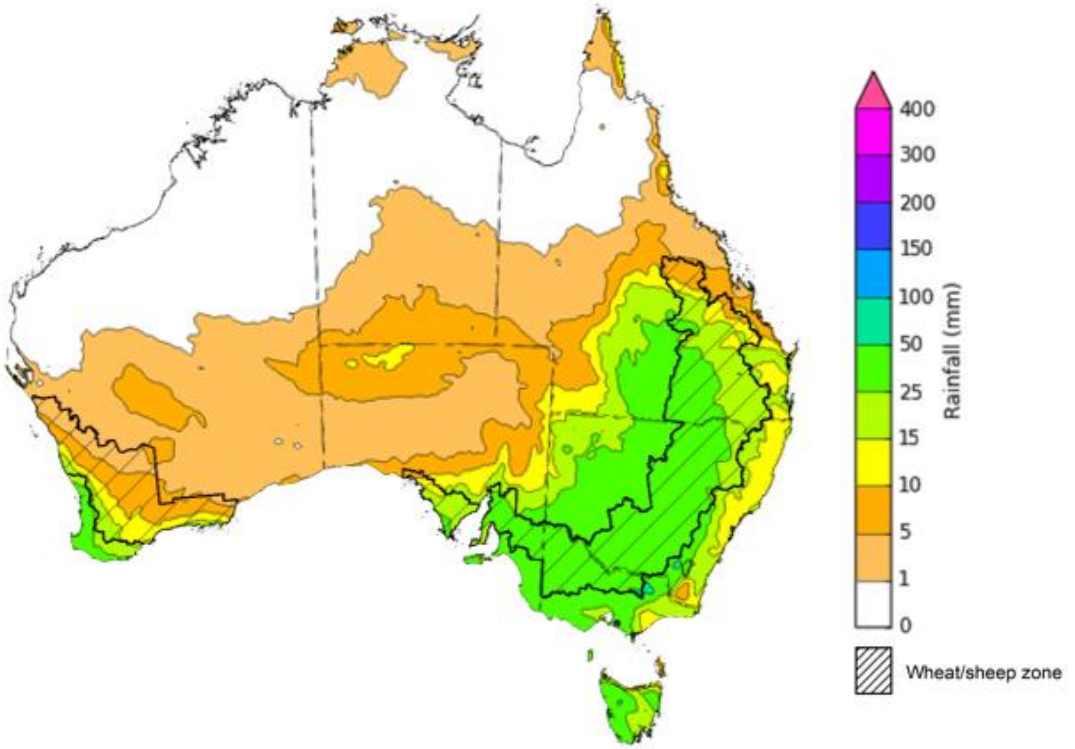
Over the 8-days to 15 September 2022, troughs, low-pressure and frontal systems are forecast to draw down moist, tropical air, resulting in showers and scattered storms across south-eastern and south-western Australia. High-pressure systems will provide clear, dry conditions across remaining parts of the country.

In Australian cropping regions, rainfall totals of between 10 and 50 millimetres are expected across New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, as well as the far southwest of Western Australia. Little to no rainfall is forecast for remaining cropping regions in Western Australia during the next 8-days.

The moderate rainfall forecast across cropping regions in northern New South Wales and southern and central Queensland will increase risk of ongoing waterlogging across low-lying areas. These wet conditions will prolong the inability to access fields for disease management and top dressing. Limited access to aerial applications of pesticides and urea will be a major limiting factor in some growing regions. This may result in increased disease pressure and delays in the timely application of urea, presenting a potential downside risk to the current well above yield expectations in some growing regions.

Waterlogging and frost events remain the biggest potential downside risk to yields over the coming weeks. For the most part, above average soil moisture levels will support strong yield potentials, with crops flowering and grain filling as we enter spring. In Central Queensland, harvesting of winter crops and planting of long-season summer crops will get underway in the coming weeks. Central Queensland growers will be hoping for clear, dry conditions to facilitate timely planting and harvesting operations.

Total forecast rainfall (mm) for the period 8 September to 15 September 2022



 Issued:08/09/2022

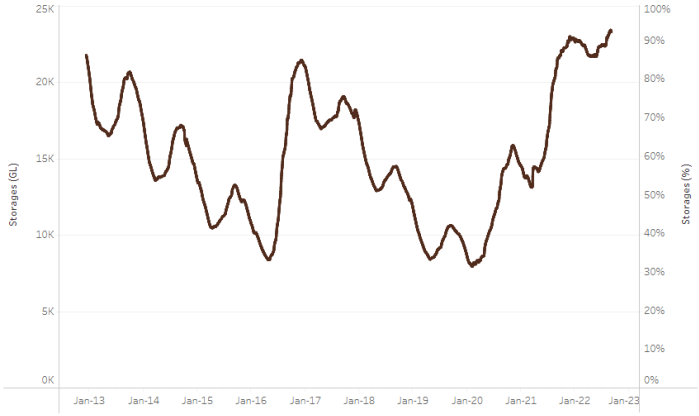
Note: This rainfall forecast is produced from computer models. As the model outputs are not altered by weather forecasters, it is important to check local forecasts and warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology.

2. Water

2.1. Water markets – current week

Water storage in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) increased by 89 gigalitres (GL) between 31 August 2022 and 7 September 2022. The current volume of water held in storage is 23,282 GL, which represents 92% of total capacity. This is 9% or 1,826 GL more than at the same time last year.

Water storages in the Murray-Darling Basin, 2013–2022

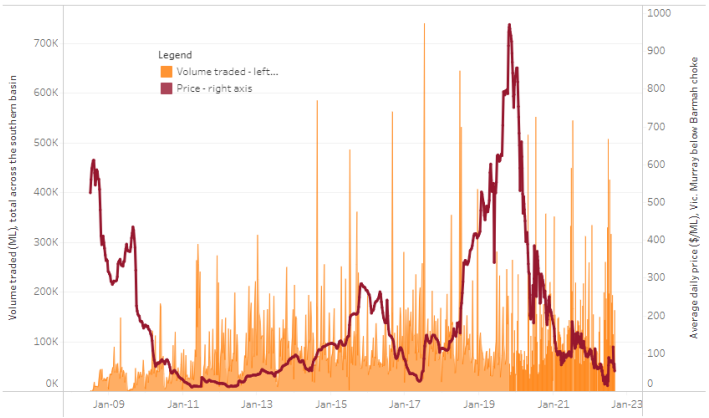


Water storage data is sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology.

Allocation prices in the Victorian Murray below the Barmah Choke decreased from $62 per ML on 25 August 2022 to $53 per ML on 2 September 2022. Prices are lower in the regions above the Barmah choke due to the binding of the Barmah choke trade constraint.

Region	$/ML
NSW Murray Above	31
NSW Murrumbidgee	89
VIC Goulburn-Broken	45
VIC Murray Below	53

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 8 September 2022.

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-080922

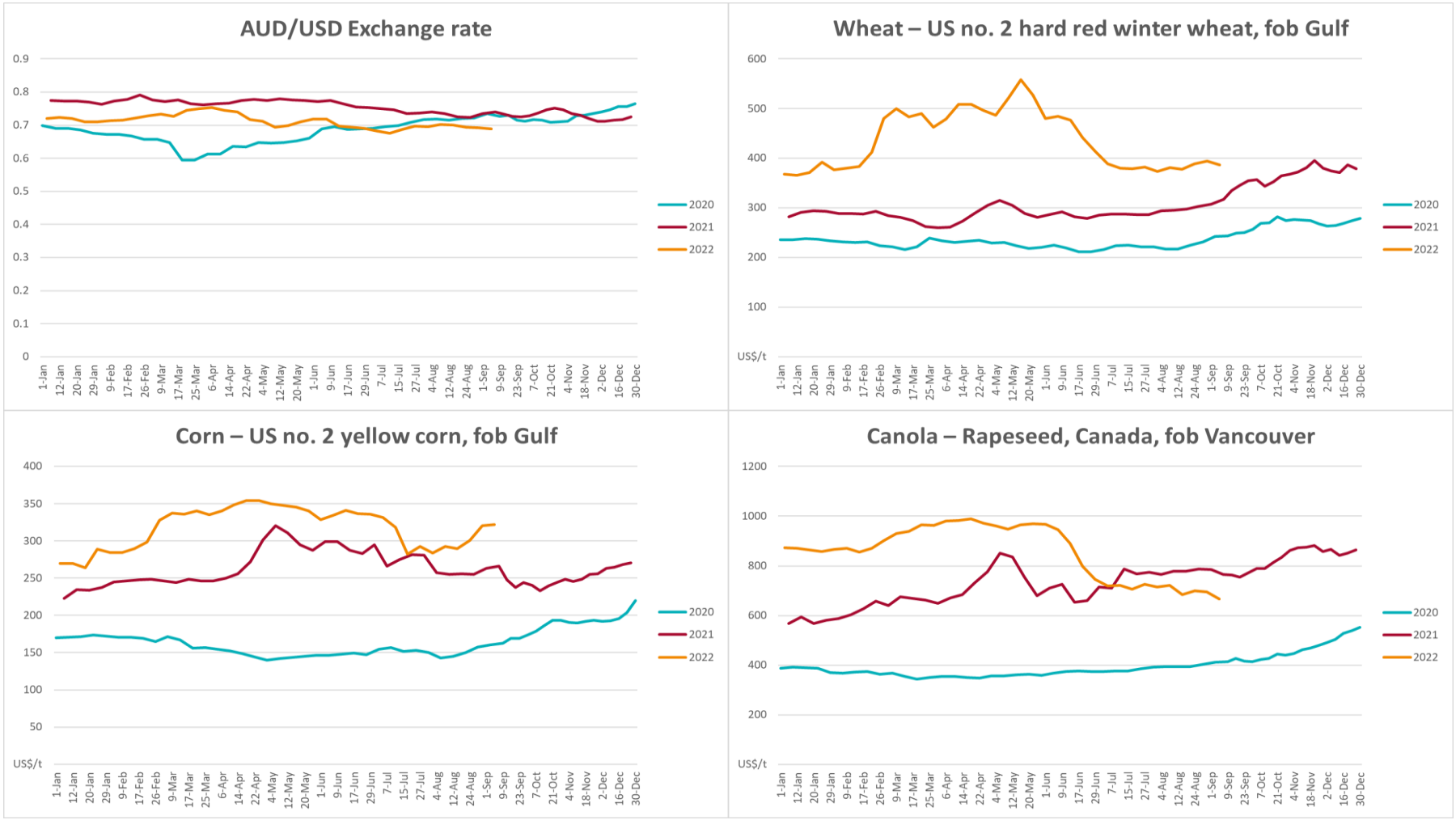
3. Commodities

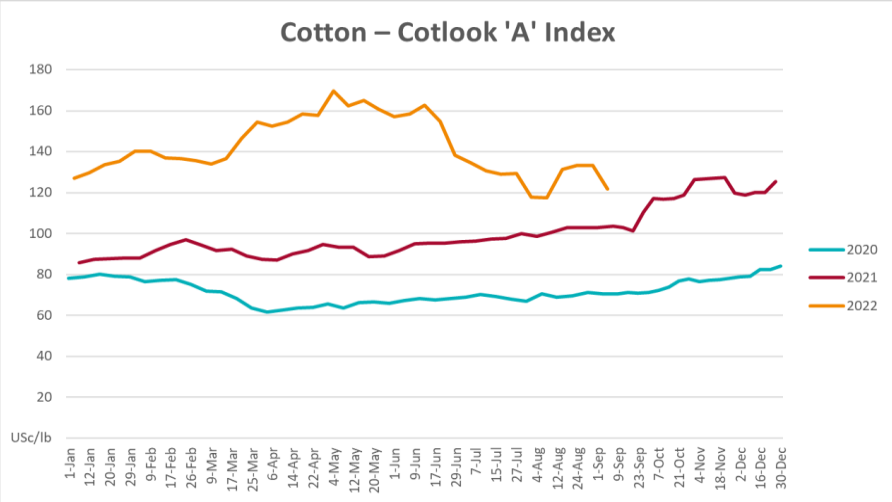
Indicator	Week ended	Unit	Latest price	Previous week	Weekly change	Price 12 months ago	Annual change
Selected world indicator prices							
AUD/USD Exchange rate	07-Sep	A$/US$	0.69	0.69	-1%	0.73	-6%
Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf	07-Sep	US$/t	386	394	-2%	335	15%
Corn – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf	07-Sep	US$/t	322	321	0%	247	30%
Canola – Rapeseed, Canada, fob Vancouver	07-Sep	US$/t	665	695	-4%	762	-13%
Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index	07-Sep	USc/lb	122	133	-9%	103	18%
Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract	07-Sep	USc/lb	17.9	18.1	-1%	20	-10%
Wool – Eastern Market Indicator	31-Aug	Ac/kg clean	1,330	1,342	-1%	1,468	-9%
Wool – Western Market Indicator	10-Aug	Ac/kg clean	1,459	1,449	1%	1,346	8%
Selected Australian grain export prices							
Milling Wheat – APW, Port Adelaide, SA	07-Sep	A$/t	538	541	-1%	420	28%
Feed Wheat – ASW, Port Adelaide, SA	07-Sep	A$/t	495	510	-3%	419	18%
Feed Barley – Port Adelaide, SA	07-Sep	A$/t	459	468	-2%	344	33%
Canola – Kwinana, WA	07-Sep	A$/t	1,022	1,076	-5%	853	20%
Grain Sorghum – Brisbane, QLD	07-Sep	A$/t	435	431	1%	364	19%
Selected domestic livestock indicator prices							
Beef – Eastern Young Cattle Indicator	07-Sep	Ac/kg cwt	1,034	1,034	0%	1,025	1%
Mutton – Mutton indicator (18–24 kg fat score 2–3), Vic	07-Sep	Ac/kg cwt	548	511	7%	693	-21%
Lamb – Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator	07-Sep	Ac/kg cwt	727	685	6%	890	-18%
Pig – Eastern Seaboard (60.1–75 kg), average of buyers & sellers	10-Aug	Ac/kg cwt	378	378	0%	318	19%
Goats – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)	29-Jun	Ac/kg cwt	1,030	879	17%	818	26%
Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia	17-Aug	Ac/kg lwt	420	480	-13%	320	31%
Live sheep – Live wethers (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East	20-Apr	$/head	113	113	0%	122	-7%

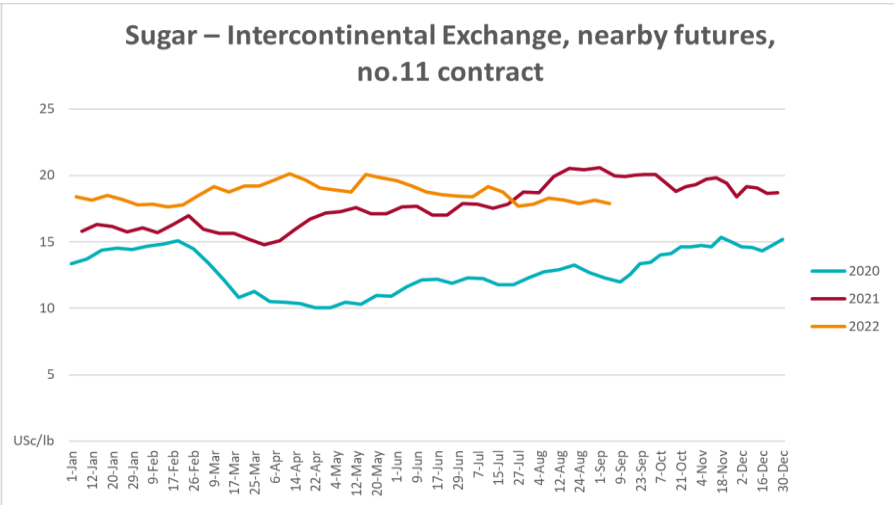
Indicator	Week ended	Unit	Latest price	Previous week	Weekly change	Price 12 months ago	Annual change
Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices [a]							
Dairy – Whole milk powder	07-Sep	US$/t	3,610	3,417	6%	2,936	23%
Dairy – Skim milk powder	07-Sep	US$/t	3,575	3,524	1%	2,608	37%
Dairy – Cheddar cheese	07-Sep	US$/t	5,046	5,005	1%	3,442	47%
Dairy – Anhydrous milk fat	07-Sep	US$/t	5,677	4,990	14%	3,873	47%

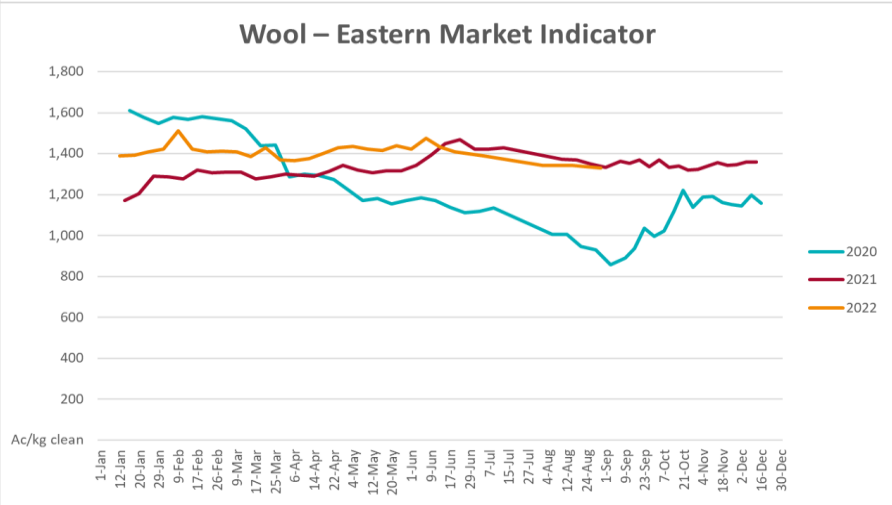
a Global Dairy Trade prices are updated twice monthly on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

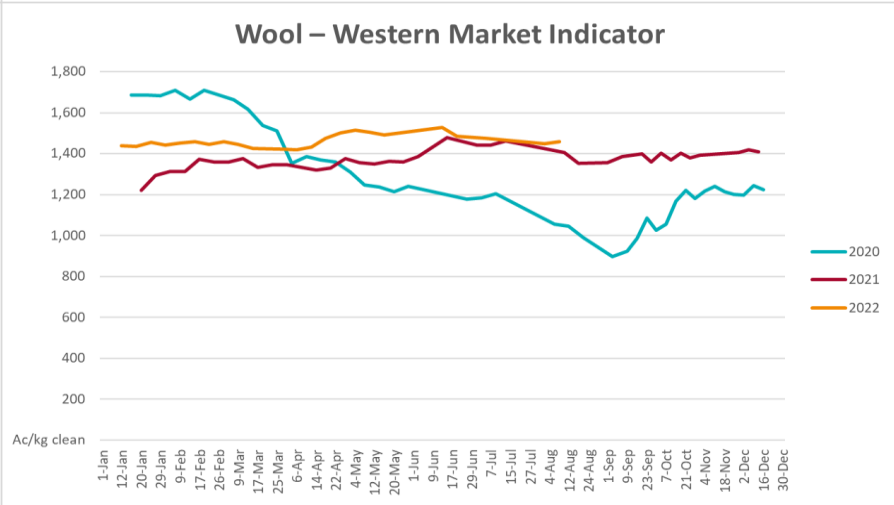
3.1. Selected world indicator prices



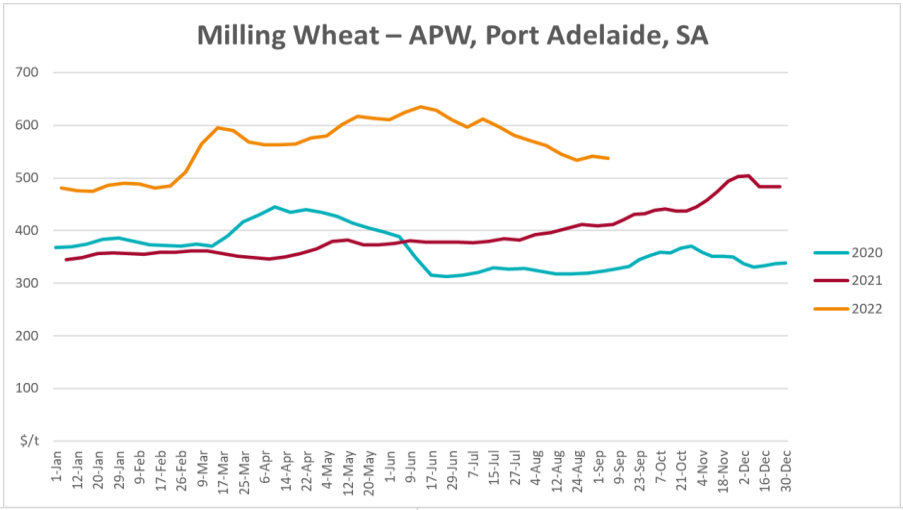

Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
USc/lb
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
17-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
15-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
12-Aug
24-Aug
1-Sep
9-Sep
23-Sep
7-Oct
21-Oct
4-Nov
18-Nov
2-Dec
16-Dec
30-Dec
2020
2021
2022

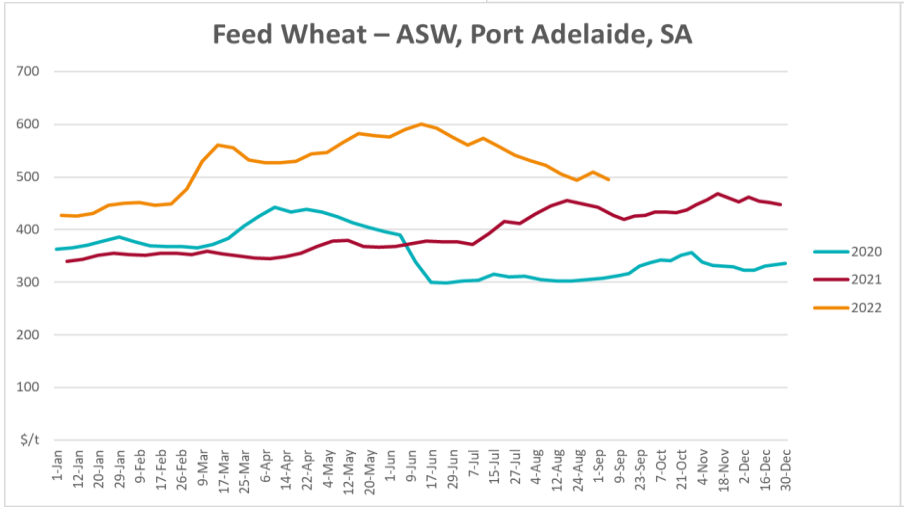

Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract
25
20
15
10
5
USc/lb
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
17-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
15-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
12-Aug
24-Aug
1-Sep
9-Sep
23-Sep
7-Oct
21-Oct
4-Nov
18-Nov
2-Dec
16-Dec
30-Dec
2020
2021
2022

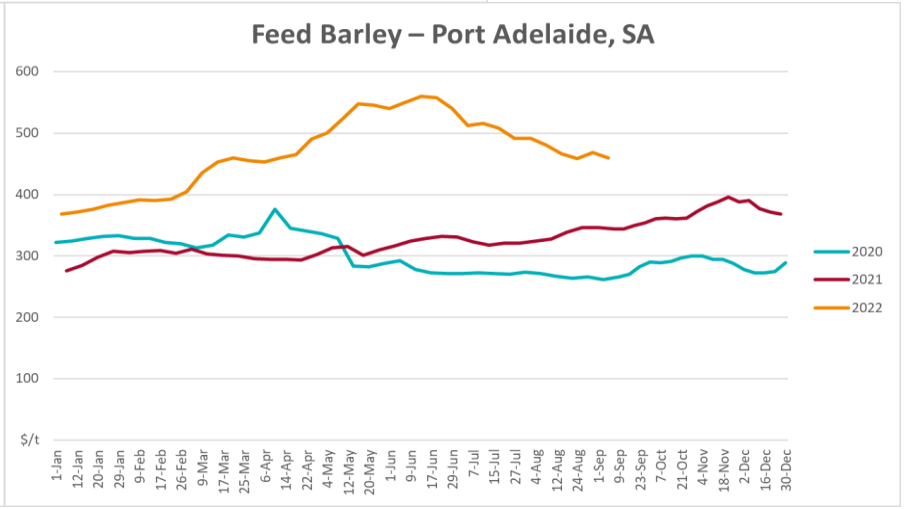

Wool – Eastern Market Indicator
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
Ac/kg clean
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
17-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
15-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
12-Aug
24-Aug
1-Sep
9-Sep
23-Sep
7-Oct
21-Oct
4-Nov
18-Nov
2-Dec
16-Dec
30-Dec
2020
2021
2022

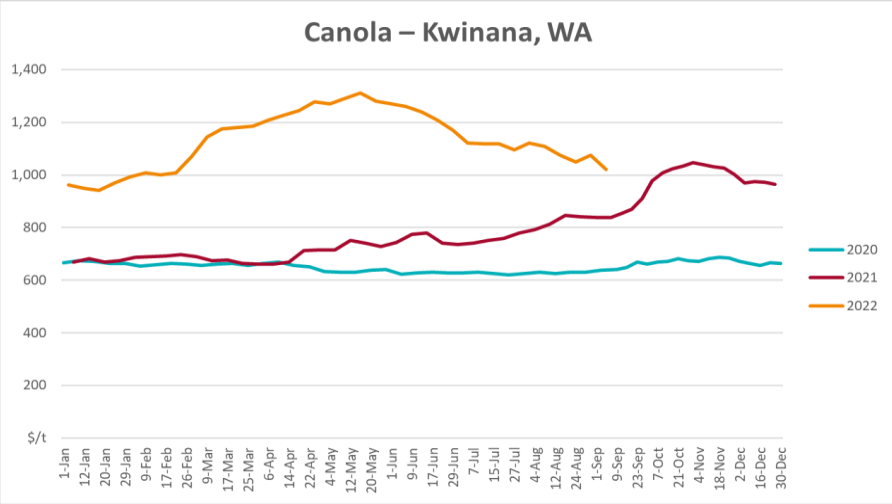

Wool – Western Market Indicator
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
Ac/kg clean
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
17-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
15-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
12-Aug
24-Aug
1-Sep
9-Sep
23-Sep
7-Oct
21-Oct
4-Nov
18-Nov
2-Dec
16-Dec
30-Dec
2020
2021
2022

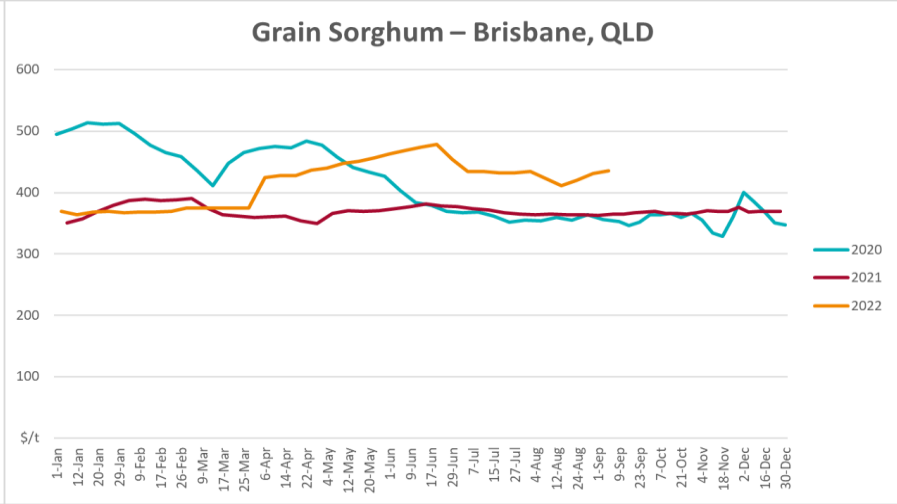
3.2. Selected domestic crop indicator prices



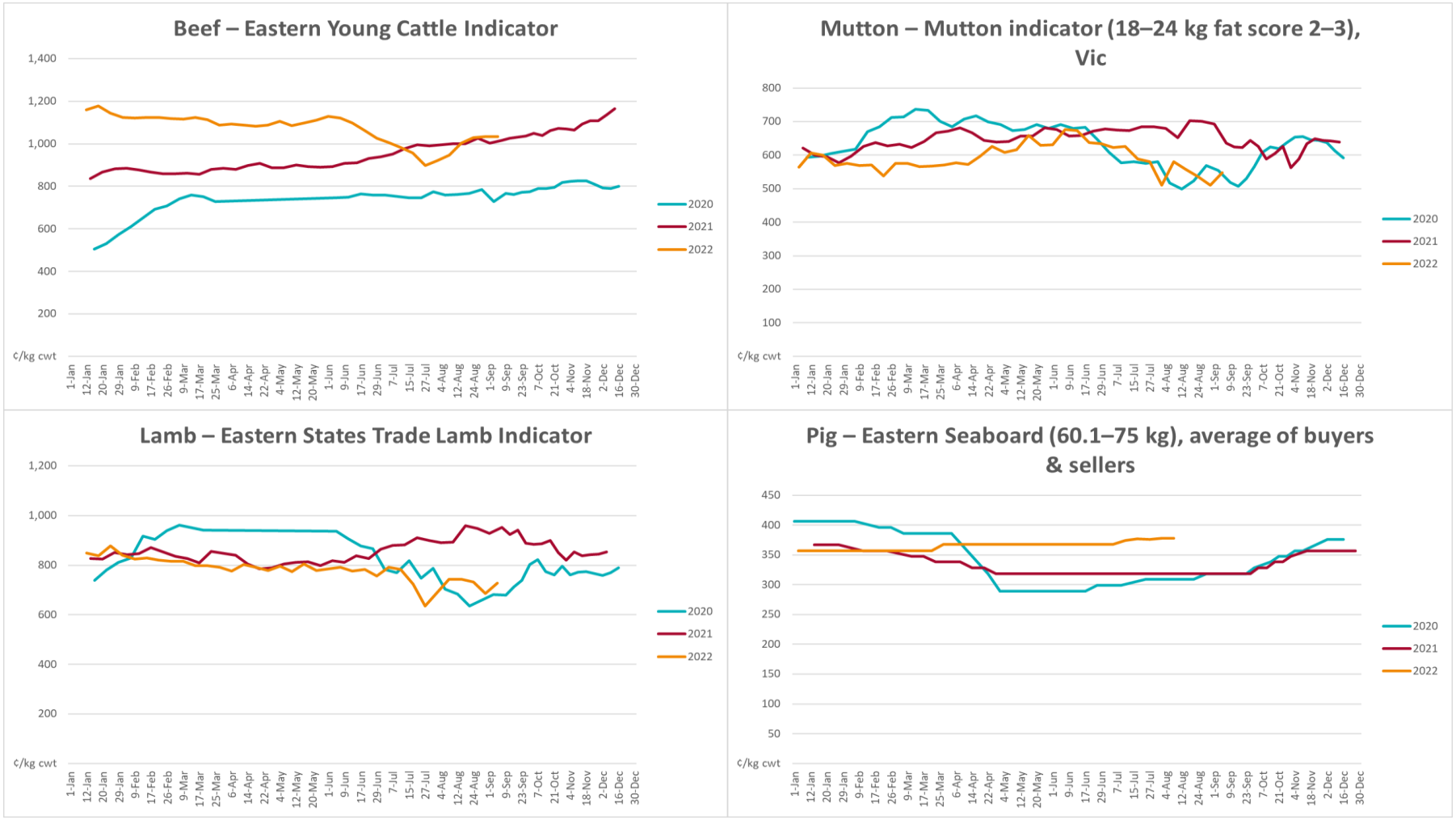


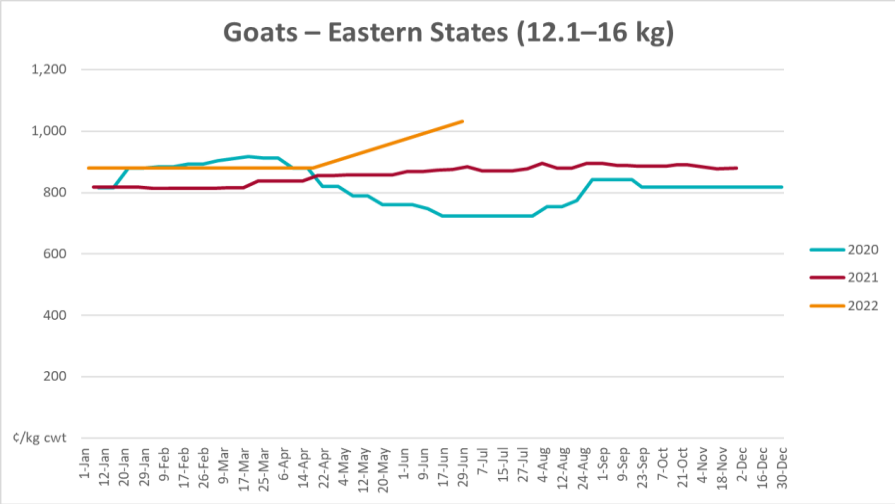


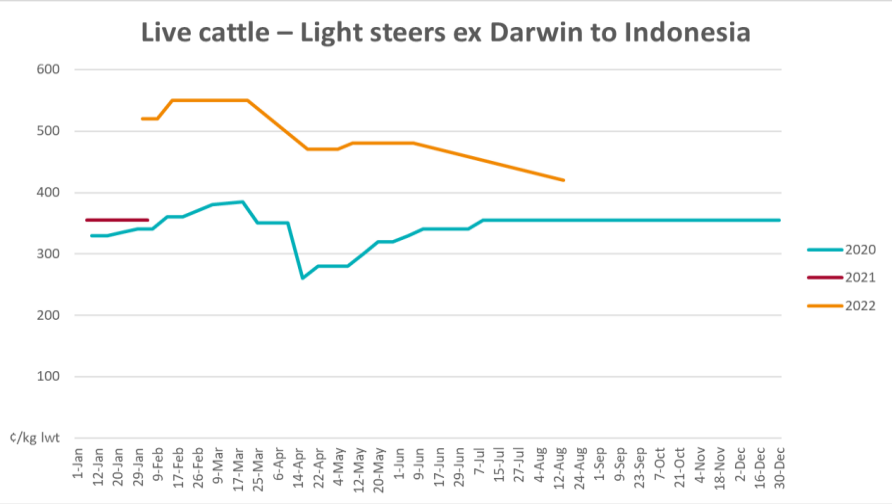

Canola – Kwinana, WA
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
$/t
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
17-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
15-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
12-Aug
24-Aug
1-Sep
9-Sep
23-Sep
7-Oct
21-Oct
4-Nov
18-Nov
2-Dec
16-Dec
30-Dec
2020
2021
2022

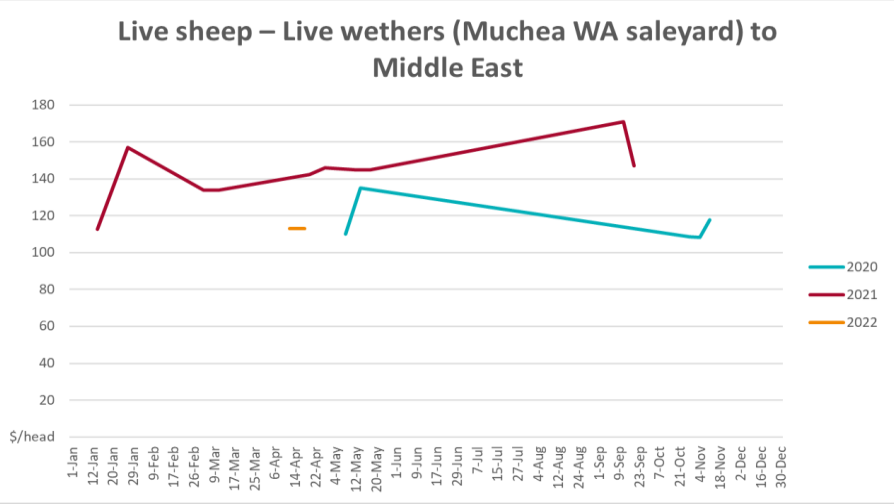

Grain Sorghum – Brisbane, QLD
600
500
400
300
200
100
$/t
1-Jan
12-Jan
20-Jan
29-Jan
9-Feb
17-Feb
26-Feb
9-Mar
17-Mar
25-Mar
6-Apr
14-Apr
22-Apr
4-May
12-May
20-May
1-Jun
9-Jun
17-Jun
29-Jun
7-Jul
15-Jul
27-Jul
4-Aug
12-Aug
24-Aug
1-Sep
9-Sep
23-Sep
7-Oct
21-Oct
4-Nov
18-Nov
2-Dec
16-Dec
30-Dec
2020
2021
2022

3.3. Selected domestic livestock indicator prices

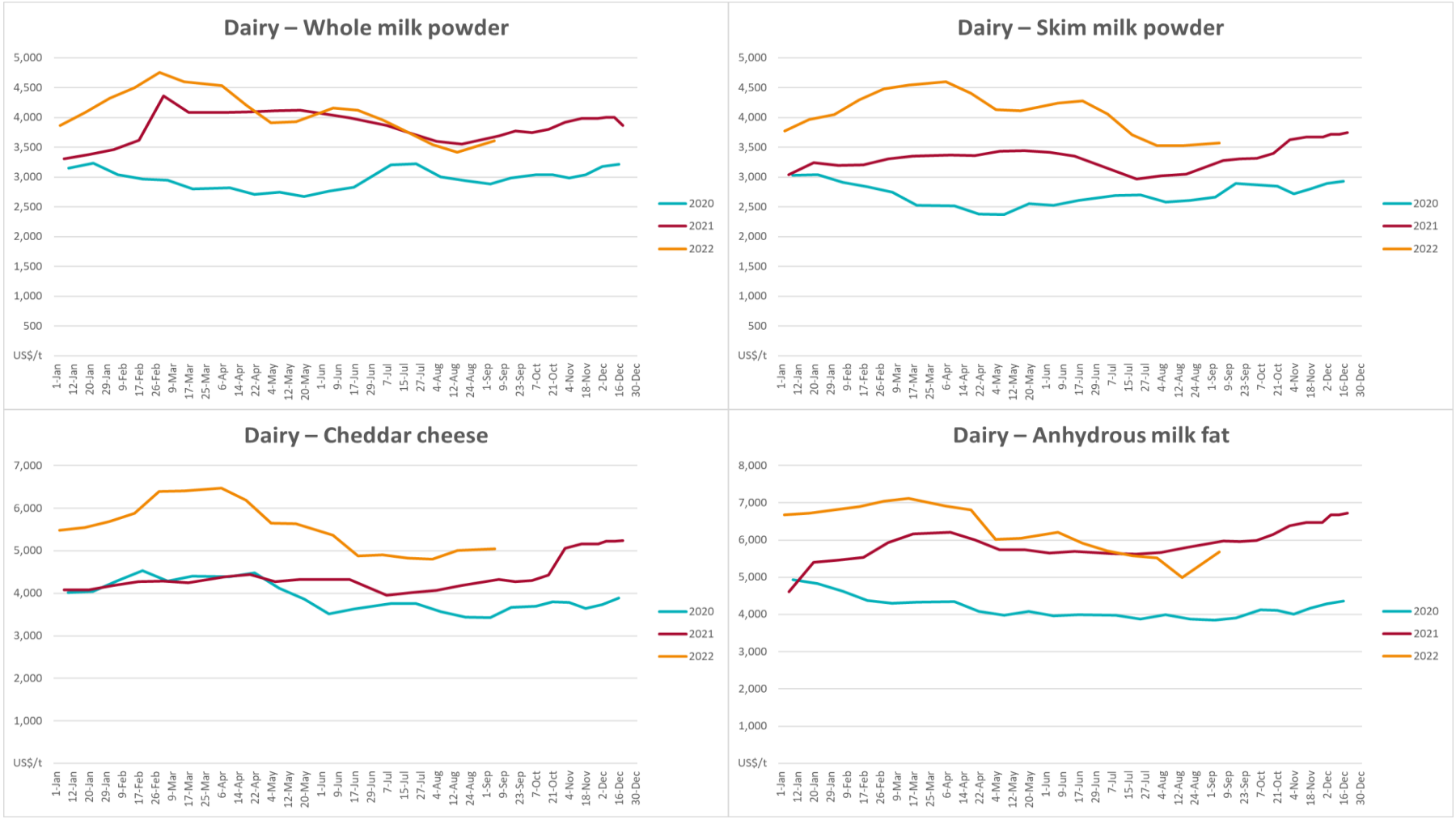



Goats – Eastern States (12.1–16 kg)
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
¢/kg cwt
2020
2021
2022

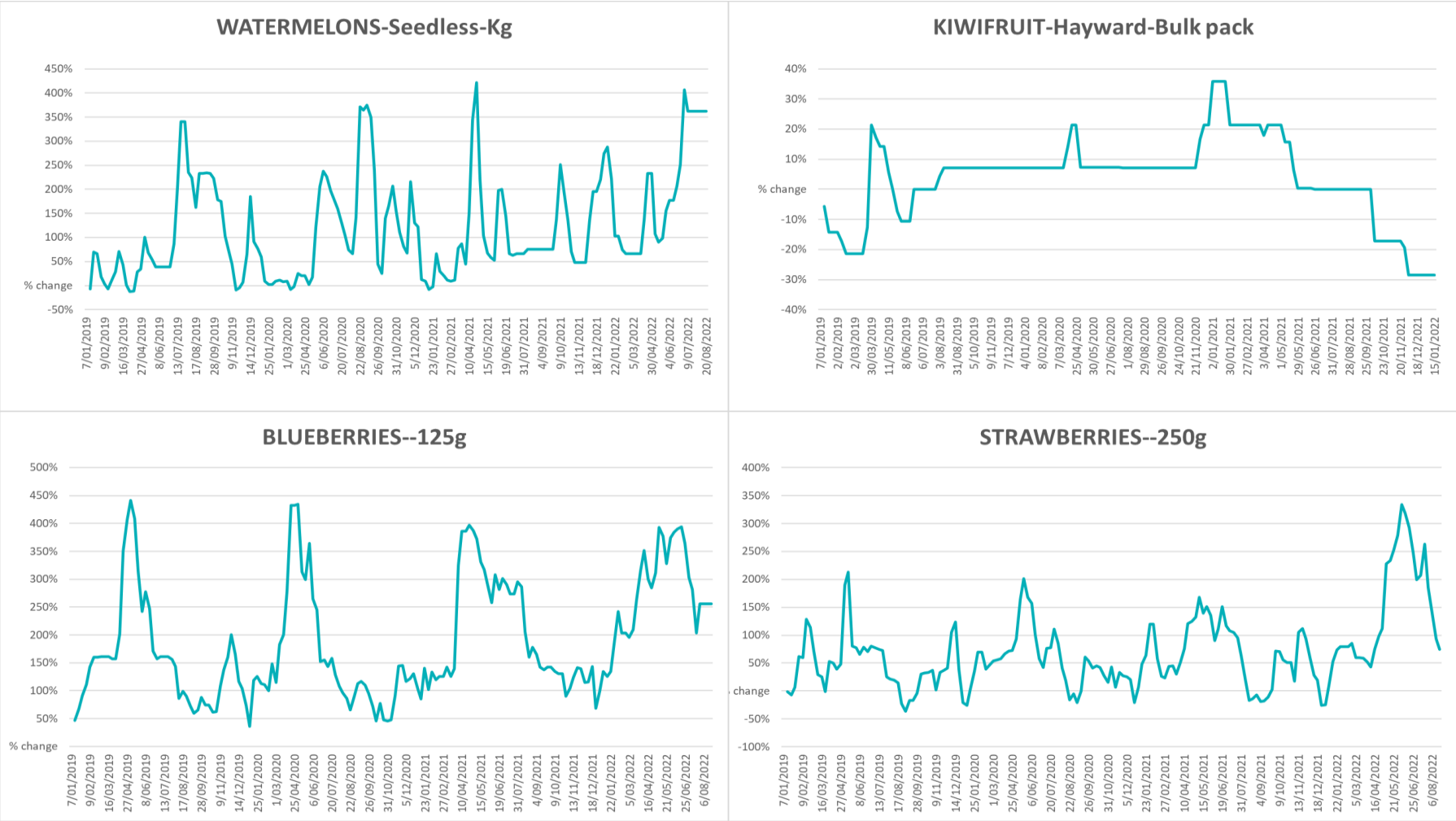

Live cattle – Light steers ex Darwin to Indonesia
600
500
400
300
200
100
¢/kg lwt
2020
2021
2022

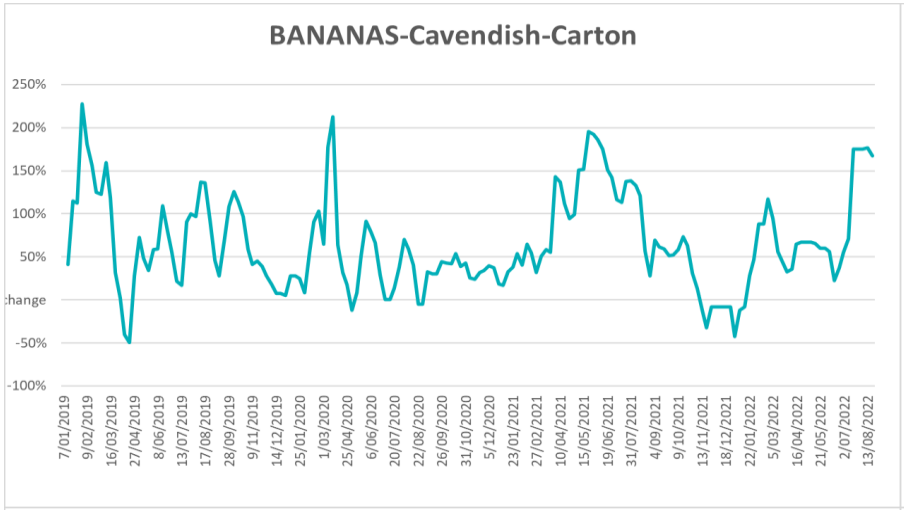

Live sheep – Live wethers (Muchea WA saleyard) to Middle East
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
$/head
2020
2021
2022

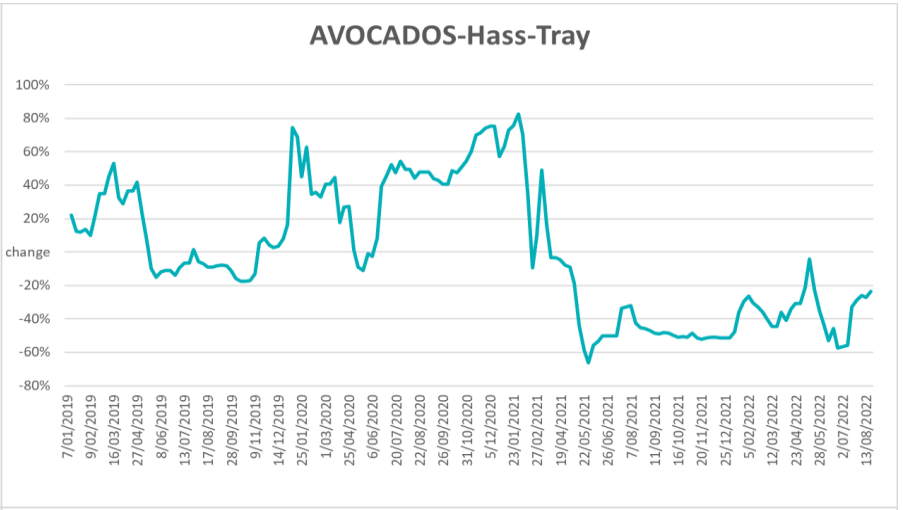
3.4. Global Dairy Trade (GDT) weighted average prices

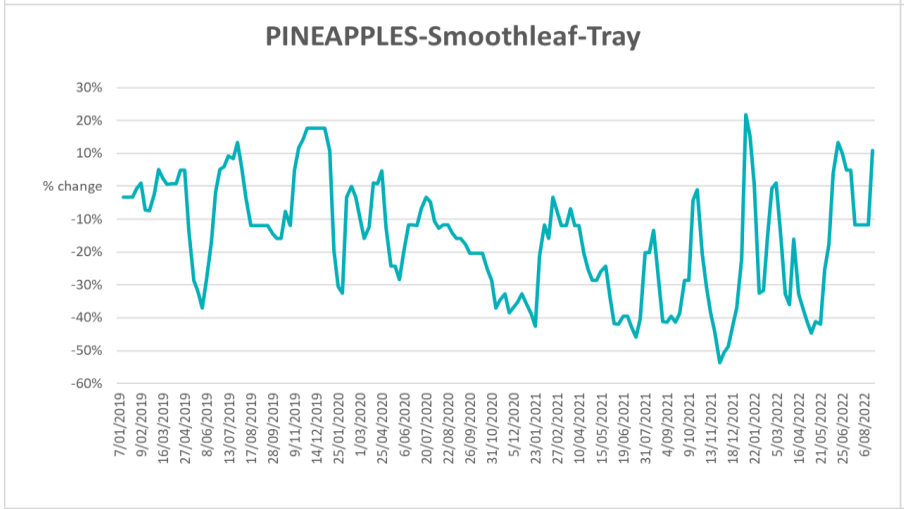


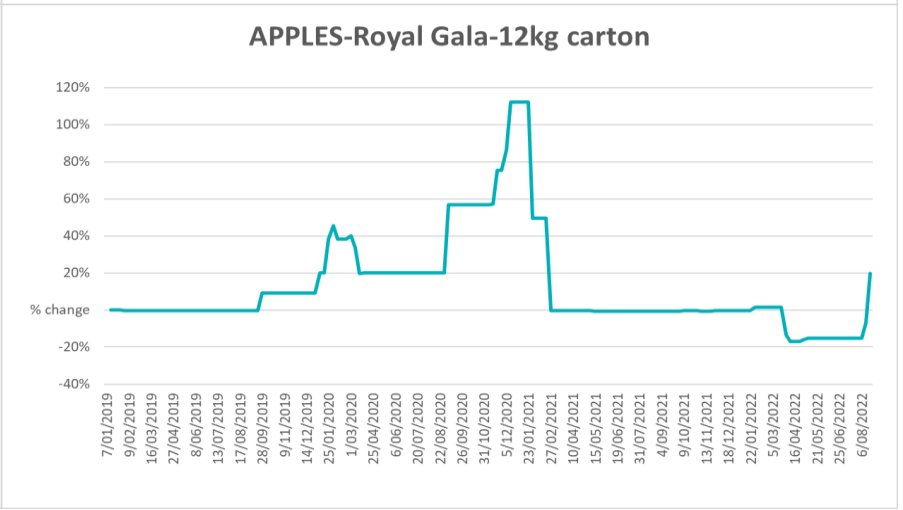
3.5. Selected fruit and vegetable prices

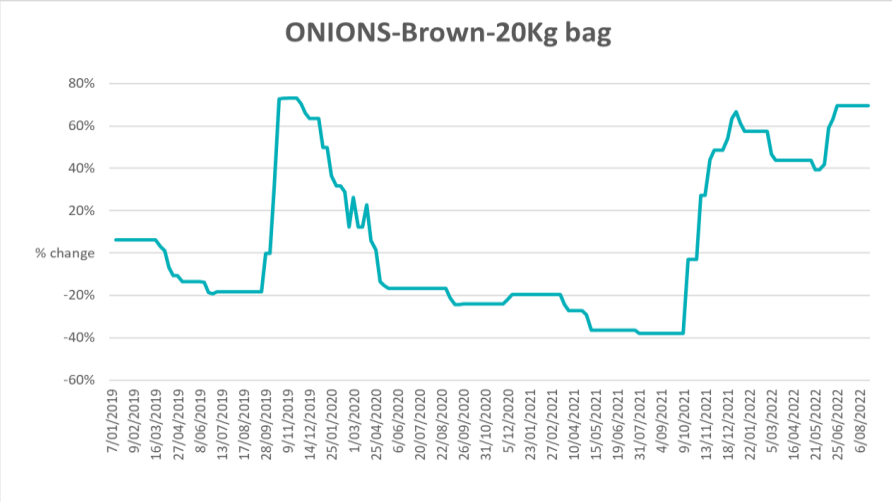


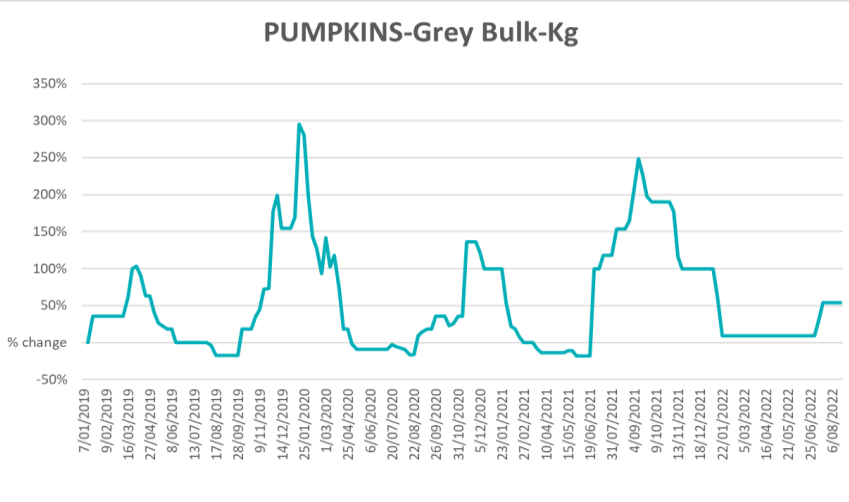

BANANAS-Cavendish-Carton
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022
2/07/2022
13/08/2022

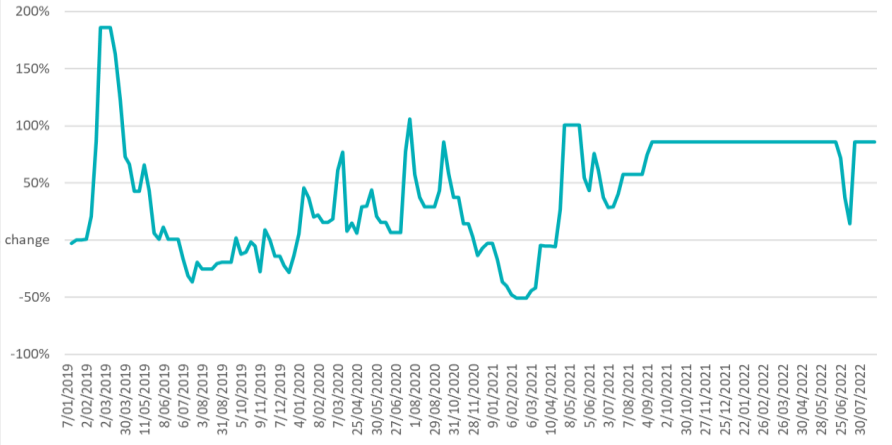

AVOCADOS-Hass-Tray
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
change
-20%
-40%
-60%
-80%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
19/04/2021
22/05/2021
26/06/2021
7/08/2021
11/09/2021
16/10/2021
20/11/2021
25/12/2021
5/02/2022
12/03/2022
23/04/2022
28/05/2022
2/07/2022
13/08/2022

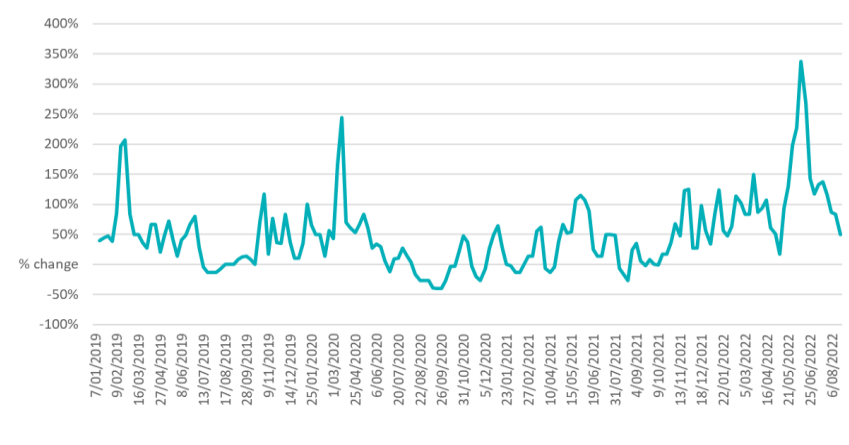

PINEAPPLES-Smoothleaf-Tray
30%
20%
10%
% change
-10%
-20%
-30%
-40%
-50%
-60%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022
25/06/2022
6/08/2022

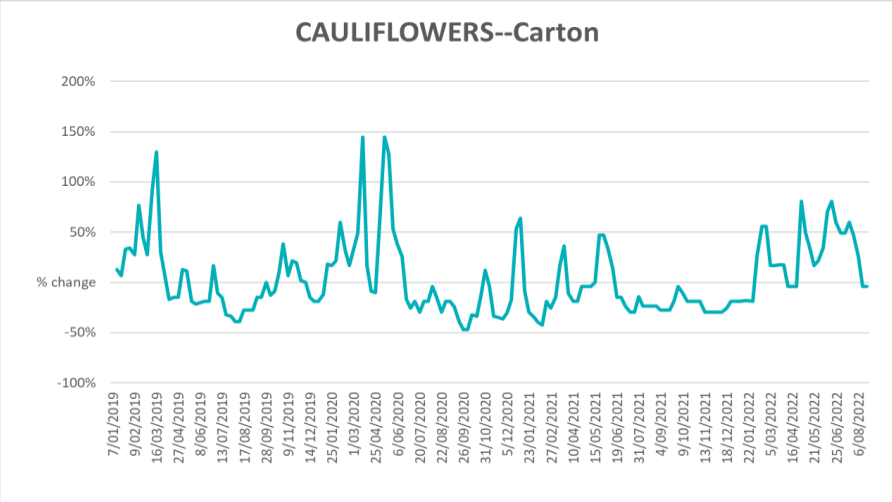

APPLES-Royal Gala-12kg carton
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
% change
-20%
-40%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022
25/06/2022
6/08/2022

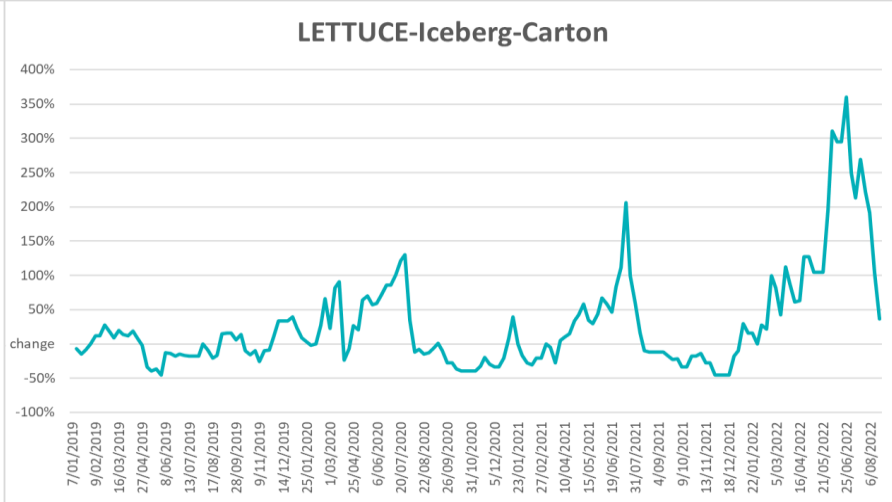

ONIONS-Brown-20Kg bag
80%
60%
40%
20%
% change
-20%
-40%
-60%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022
25/06/2022
6/08/2022

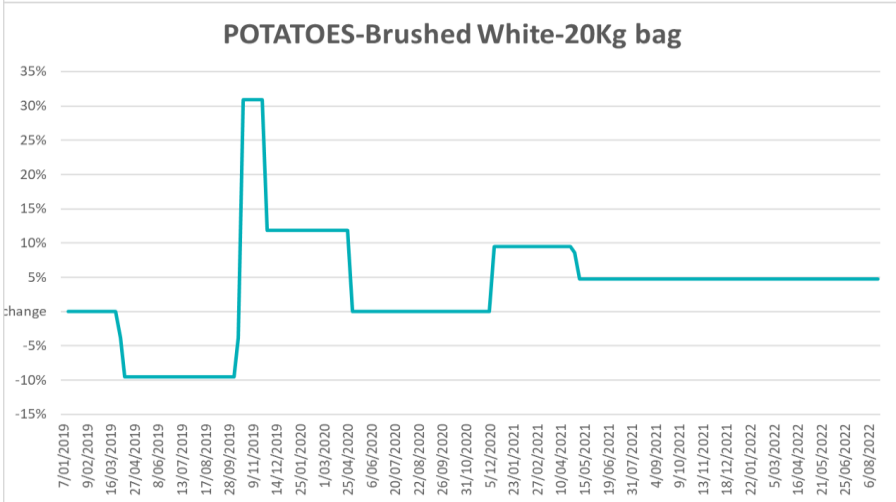

PUMPKINS-Grey Bulk-Kg
350%
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022
25/06/2022
6/08/2022

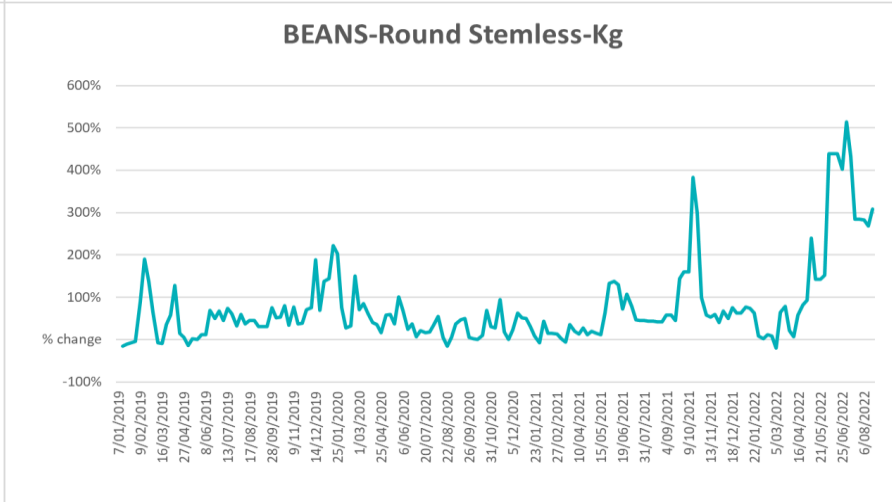

TOMATOES-Gourmet-9Kg carton
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
2/02/2019
2/03/2019
30/03/2019
11/05/2019
8/06/2019
6/07/2019
3/08/2019
31/08/2019
5/10/2019
9/11/2019
7/12/2019
4/01/2020
8/02/2020
7/03/2020
25/04/2020
30/05/2020
27/06/2020
1/08/2020
29/08/2020
31/10/2020
28/11/2020
9/01/2021
6/02/2021
6/03/2021
10/04/2021
8/05/2021
5/06/2021
3/07/2021
7/08/2021
4/09/2021
2/10/2021
30/10/2021
27/11/2021
25/12/2021
22/01/2022
26/02/2022
26/03/2022
30/04/2022
28/05/2022
25/06/2022
30/07/2022


BROCCOLI-A Grade-8Kg pack
400%
350%
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022
25/06/2022
6/08/2022

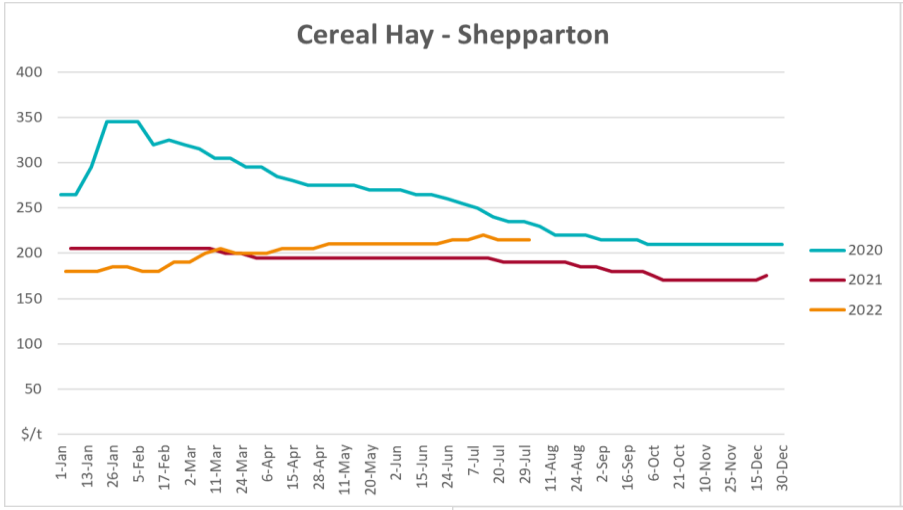

CAULIFLOWERS--Carton
200%
150%
100%
50%
% change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022
25/06/2022
6/08/2022

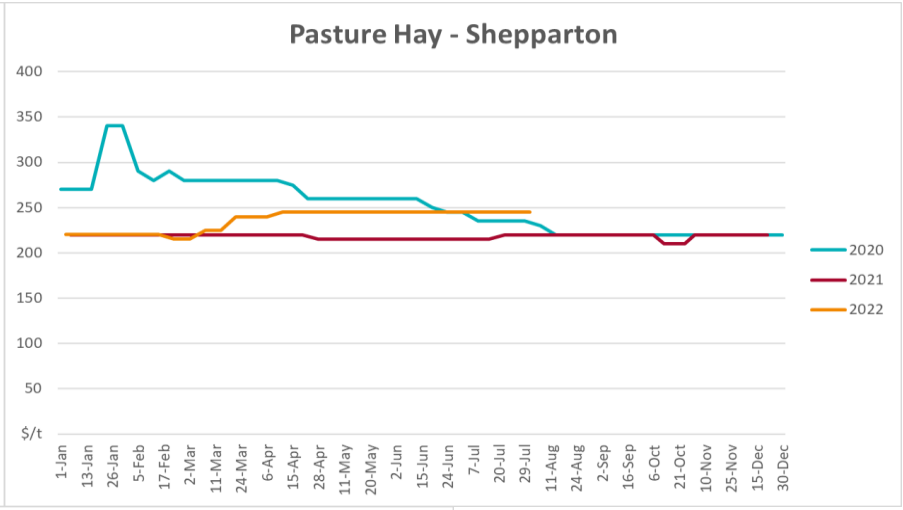

LETTUCE-Iceberg-Carton
400%
350%
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
change
-50%
-100%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022
25/06/2022
6/08/2022

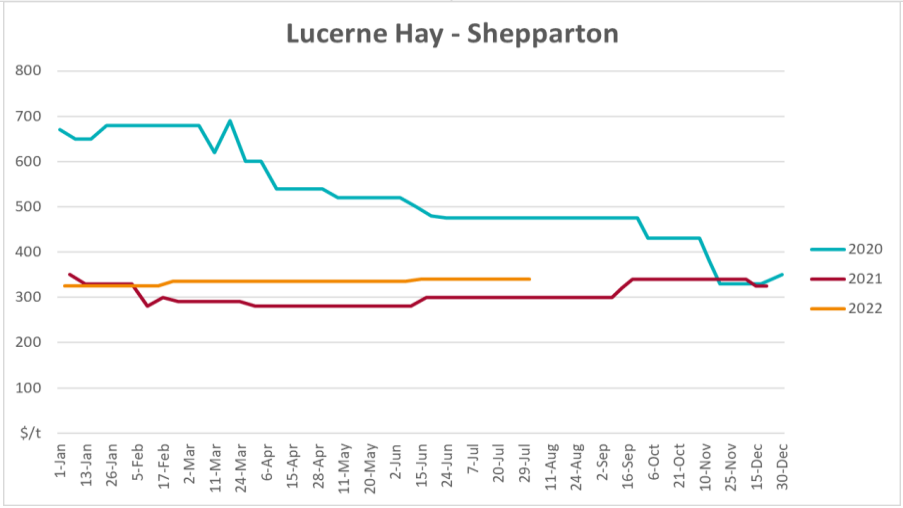

POTATOES-Brushed White-20Kg bag
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
change
-5%
-10%
-15%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022
25/06/2022
6/08/2022


BEANS-Round Stemless-Kg
600%
500%
400%
300%
200%
100%
% change
-100%
7/01/2019
9/02/2019
16/03/2019
27/04/2019
8/06/2019
13/07/2019
17/08/2019
28/09/2019
9/11/2019
14/12/2019
25/01/2020
1/03/2020
25/04/2020
6/06/2020
20/07/2020
22/08/2020
26/09/2020
31/10/2020
5/12/2020
23/01/2021
27/02/2021
10/04/2021
15/05/2021
19/06/2021
31/07/2021
4/09/2021
9/10/2021
13/11/2021
18/12/2021
22/01/2022
5/03/2022
16/04/2022
21/05/2022
25/06/2022
6/08/2022

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 2022, Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, Canberra, 8 September 2022. 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, Fisheries and Forestry

GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone 1800 900 090

Web agriculture.gov.au/abares

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 and Cameron Van-Lane.