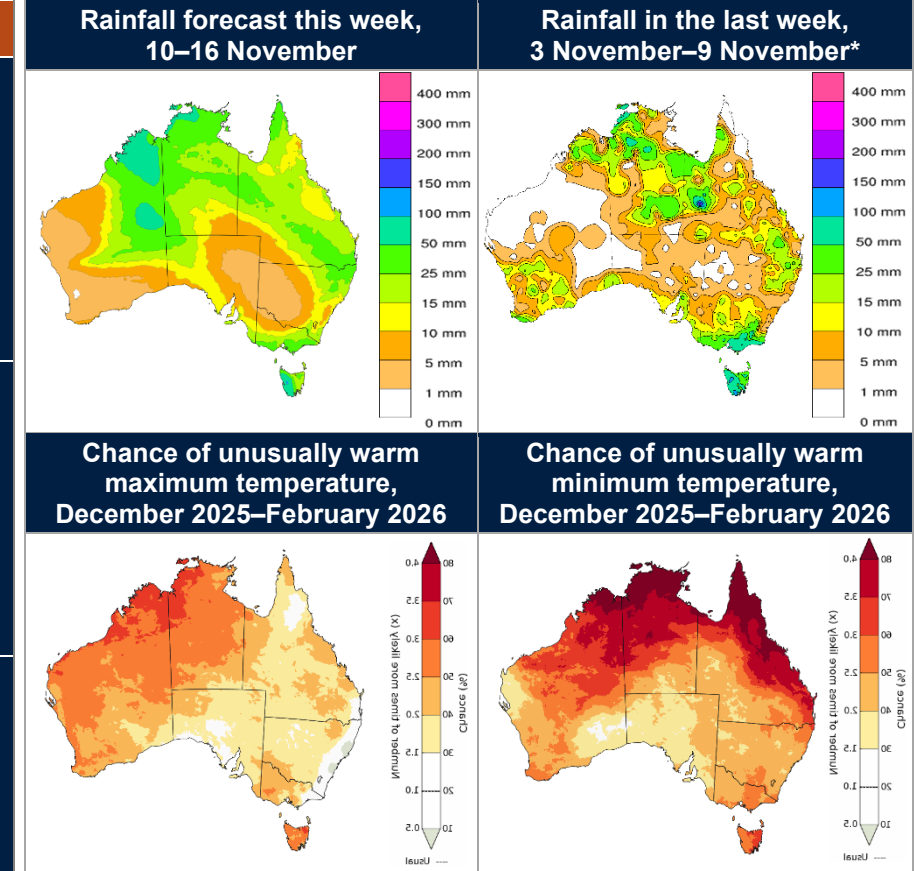
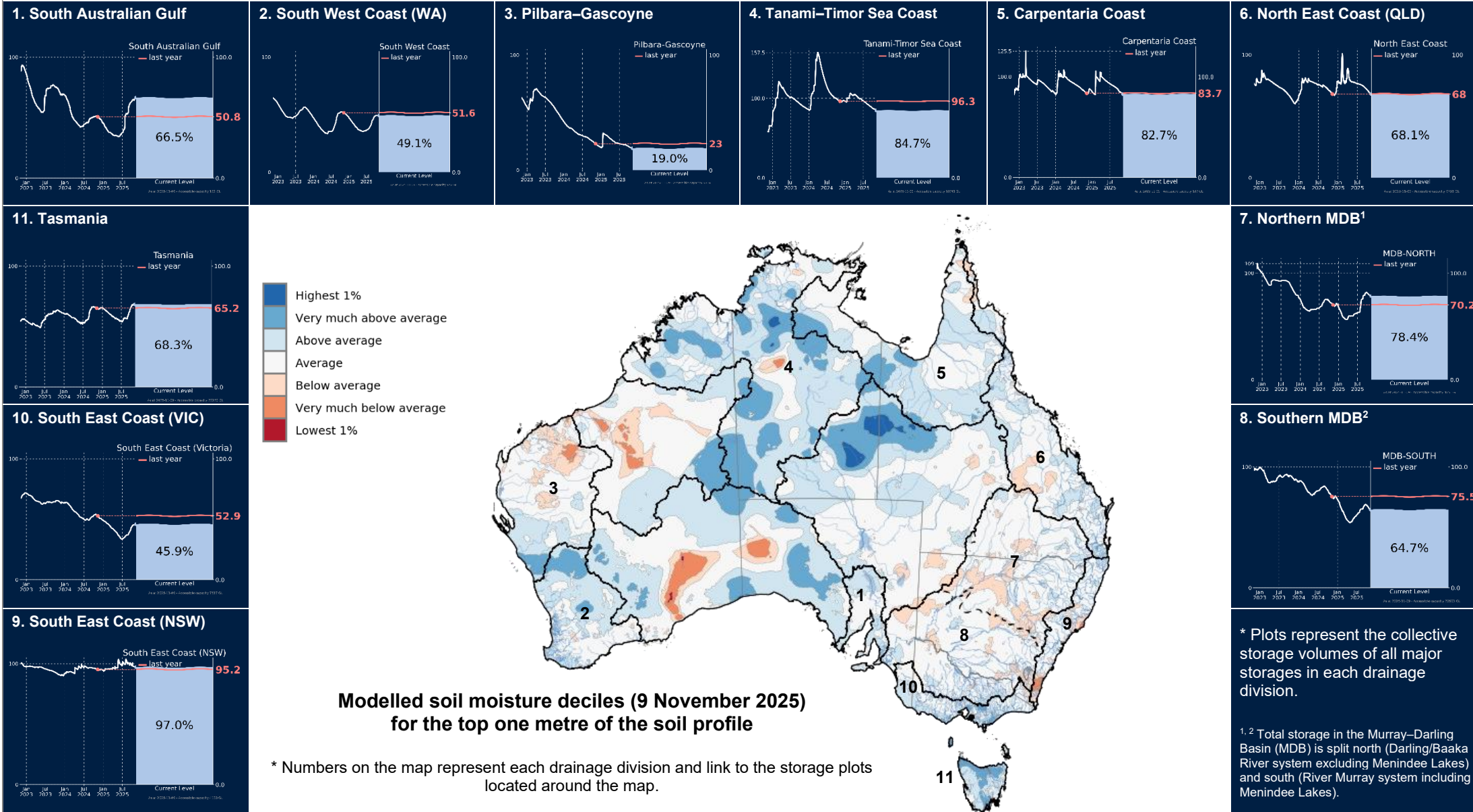




Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 10 November 2025

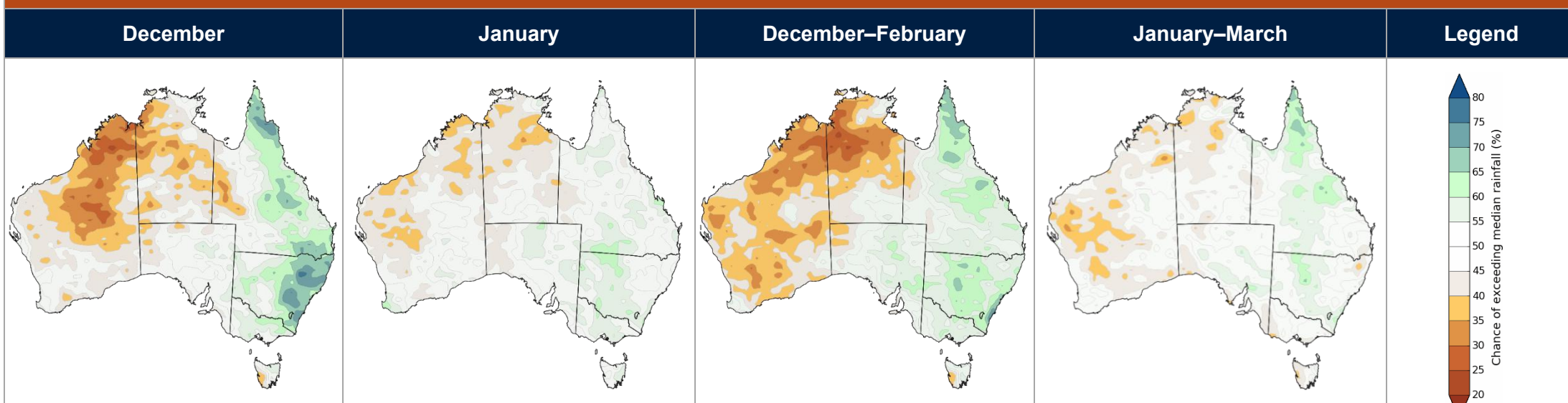
Root zone soil moisture (map) and water storage levels (charts) as of 9 November 2025



Key Points

- The long-range forecast for summer (December to February) shows maximum temperatures are likely to be above average for most of Australia, except in parts of eastern New South Wales, which have around an equal likelihood of being above or below the average.
- There is an increased chance of unusually high maximum temperatures (in the highest 20% of the historical range for December to February) in central Victoria, Tasmania, and much of northern Australia.
- Summer minimum temperatures are very likely to be above average across Australia.
- There is an increased chance of unusually high minimum temperatures across northern and eastern Australia, with the strongest chances across far northern Australia (over 80% chance).
- Summer rainfall is likely to be above average for areas of north-east and central Queensland and parts of coastal and inland New South Wales. Rainfall is likely to be below average for most of Western Australia and the northern half of the Northern Territory, and parts of south-west Tasmania. Elsewhere, the forecast signal is weak, meaning there are roughly equal chances of above or below average rainfall.
- At this time of year, northern Australia typically experiences increasing storms and showers, usually peaking in the January to March period. The tropical monitoring and outlooks page provides weekly updates.

Rainfall long-range forecasts – Issued 6 November 2025



Static maps showing the chance of exceeding average rainfall. For the latest detailed long-range forecast at your location please view online [here](#).

Email water@bom.gov.au if you would like more information about this Weekly Update or have any other climate and water related questions. Email agriculture@bom.gov.au to request more information on agriculture impacts or provide feedback.



Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 10 November 2025

Agriculture zone climate and conditions assessment as of 10 November 2025



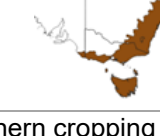

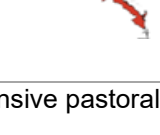
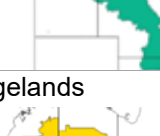

Summary

- The long-range forecast for December to February shows rainfall is likely to be above average (60-80% chance) for areas of north-east and central Queensland and parts of coastal and inland New South Wales.
- Most of Western Australia and the northern half of the Northern Territory, and parts of south-west Tasmania are indicating rainfall is likely to be below average (60-80% chance). Elsewhere there is no clear signal for either wetter or drier conditions, meaning roughly equal chances of above or below average rainfall.
- With the rain in October, year-to-date rainfall deficiency areas have reduced in extent and severity in Tasmania and Victoria. Rainfall deficiencies in northern and central Tasmania have cleared. Deficiencies in south-west Gippsland in Victoria have reduced in severity from lowest on record rainfall to severe. Severe deficiency areas in Western Australia and South Australia have reduced in extent.

Key

	Favourable
	Average
	Unfavourable

- ↑ Conditions improving
- Conditions unchanged
- ↓ Conditions degrading

Region	Previous conditions	Current conditions	Trend	Comments
 Western Australia wheatbelt	Rainfall between August to October varied between below average in the south-east to above average in the north. Areas of above average rainfall contributing to widespread improvements in soil moisture, easing rainfall deficiencies and, in isolated areas, causing waterlogging.	Root zone soil moisture has increased following recent rainfall. There have been reports of isolated crop damage, particularly in canola, from 2-3 cm hail last week.	December to February rainfall forecast is likely to be below average for much of the zone (low confidence), however no clear signal for the south-west meaning there are roughly equal chances of above or below average rainfall.	→ Harvest continues with overall yields for the region expected to be favourable. Grain quality is unlikely to be negatively impacted with recent rain, provided crops weren't affected by hail damage.
 Eastern wheat-sheep zone	Rainfall deficiencies have expanded and intensified in southern New South Wales. Lowest on record rainfall deficiencies have contracted slightly since September.	Recent rain has had a marginal benefit for soil moisture but will slow the progress of harvest.	December to February forecast shows a 60–65% chance of above-average rain in the New South Wales part of the zone (low to moderate confidence). Elsewhere, rainfall is equally likely to be above or below average (low confidence).	↓ Harvest continues, and while recent rain has not yet presented issues with grain quality, there have been reports of increasing mice activity in parts of South Australia and Victoria. In high populations, mouse damage can devastate crops, machinery, and stored grain.
 Southeastern coastal zone	For the year-to-date, areas of the central coast of New South Wales have reported record high rainfall. Parts of the Mornington Peninsula, southern central Victoria and Tasmania have reported their lowest rainfall on record.	Soil moisture across the zone is average to below average, except for Tasmania, where it has increased to mostly average due to recent rainfall.	December to February forecast indicates an increased chance of above average rainfall for most of the zone, with a higher chance for southern New South Wales (low confidence).	↑ In west Gippsland, rainfall was near average in September and October. While root zone moisture is close to normal, deeper soil layers remain significantly dry.
 Northern cropping zone	Rainfall from August to October was mostly average, with above-average totals in northern New South Wales and below-average in Queensland. Despite some waterlogging, conditions generally supported winter crop growth and the start of summer planting.	Root zone soil moisture is mostly average, with small pockets below or above average. Producers are monitoring soil moisture closely and dryland summer crops would benefit from a decent rain event to ensure both successful establishment and to entice planting of larger areas.	December to February forecast indicates a 55-65% chance of above average rainfall (low to moderate confidence), over most of the zone.	→ Winter crop harvest continues and is producing favourable yields. In parallel, cotton and sorghum planting continues with most crops establishing well and progressing at various growth stages.
 Northeastern coastal zone	For the year-to-date, areas of the north tropical Queensland coast have reported record high rainfall. Disruptions occurred in September with significantly high unexpected rainfall causing flooding of new sugarcane plantings.	Root zone soil moisture is mostly average or above average.	December to February forecast indicates a 55-65% chance of above average rainfall in the south of the zone (moderate confidence), with December showing the strongest signal for rain (moderate confidence).	→ The Queensland cane harvest is nearing completion; however, the 25+ mm forecast rain in some areas is likely to disrupt and delay harvesting. Meanwhile, graziers will welcome the rainfall to improve pasture growth.
 Extensive pastoral zone	Rainfall during August to October was mostly average in the south and above average in the north, with most of the zone receiving less than 100 mm. Rainfall is seasonally low prior to the start of the wet season during November.	Soil moisture remains mostly average to above average. Pasture ranks above average for the season across most of the zone. Conditions have improved in the Kimberley and Pilbara because of recent rainfall.	December to February forecast indicates a 55-65% chance of above average rainfall for eastern and southern Queensland. For the Top End and Pilbara/Kimberly, the forecast indicates the chance of above average rainfall is mostly less than 30%.	→ The northern rainfall onset continues to develop over northern and western Queensland, parts of the Top End and the Kimberley districts. Where it has been received, it will give an early boost to pastures.
 Rangelands	August to October rainfall was average or above across most of the rangelands. October was the hottest recorded in the Northern Territory.	Root zone soil moisture across the region is average or above except in the Gascoyne, where it is below average. Pasture biomass ranks well above average in south-west Queensland and the southern Northern Territory.	December to February forecast indicates a chance of below average rainfall over most of the northern and western rangelands (low confidence).	→ Several million hectares of pasture in the northern rangelands and the northern pastoral zone have been lost to fires in recent months.