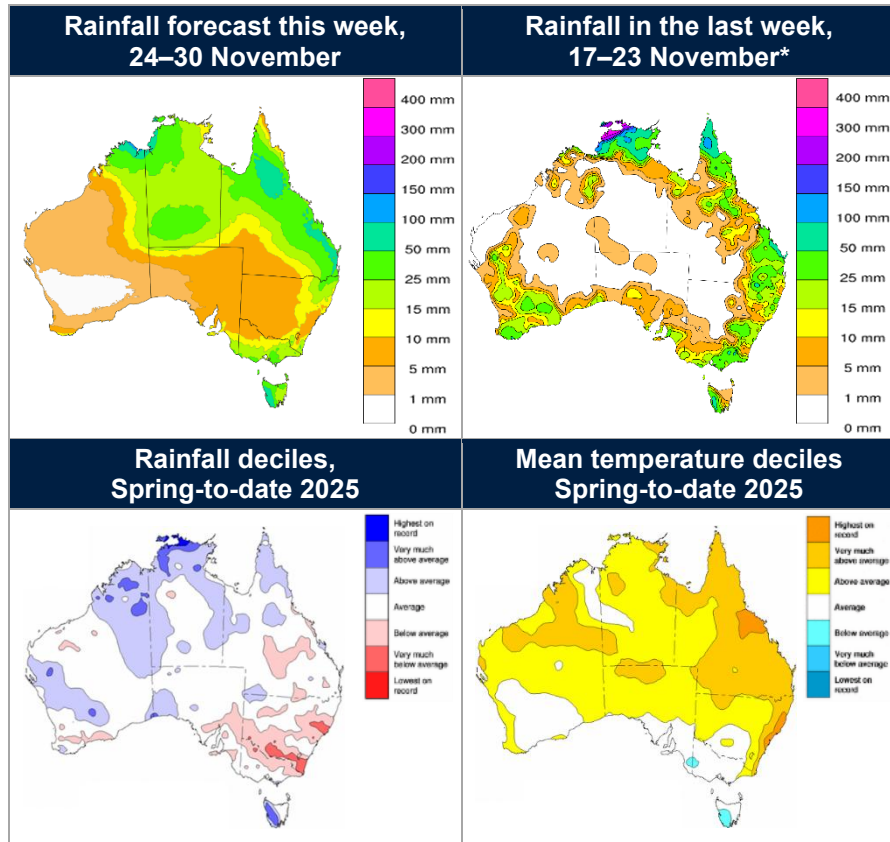
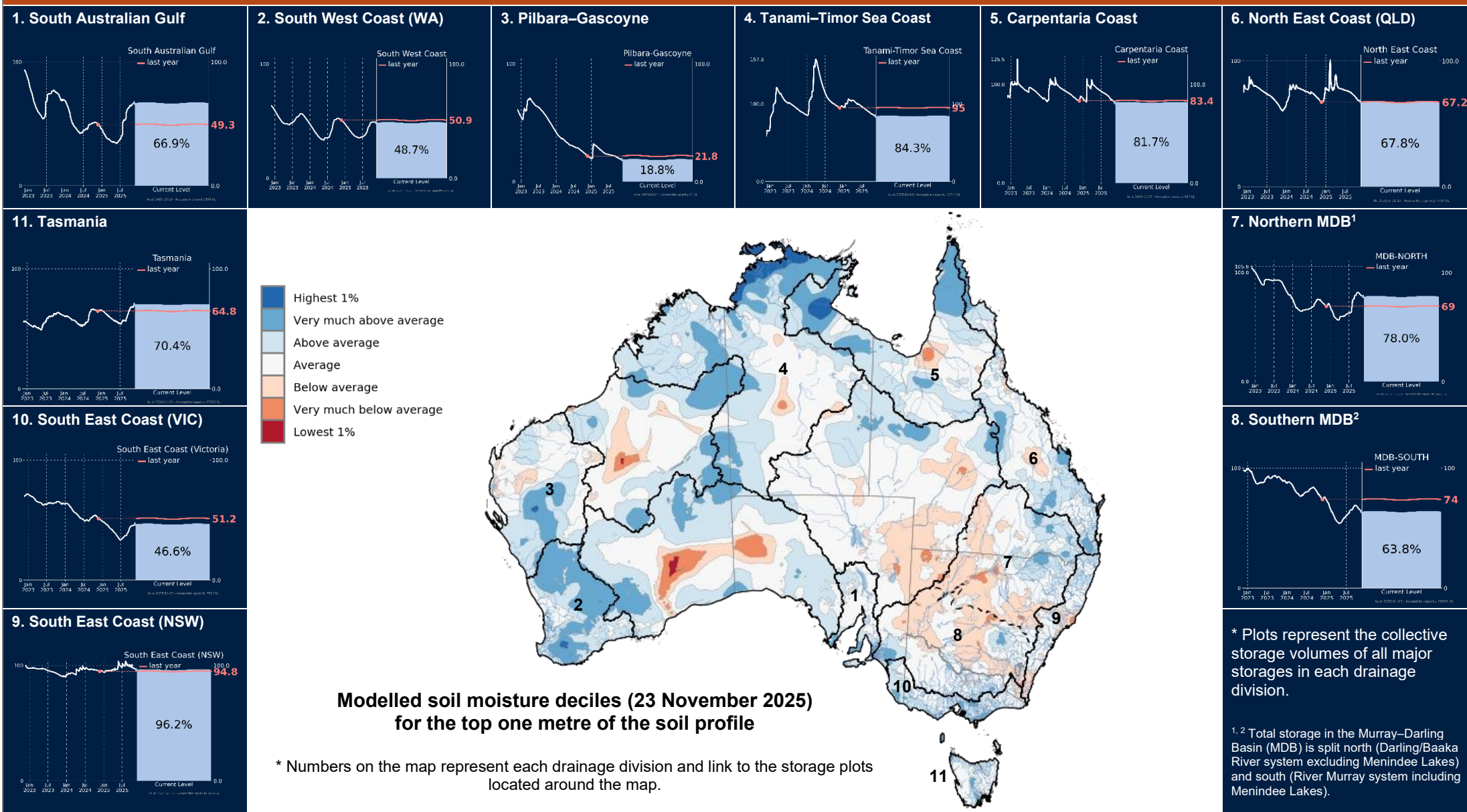




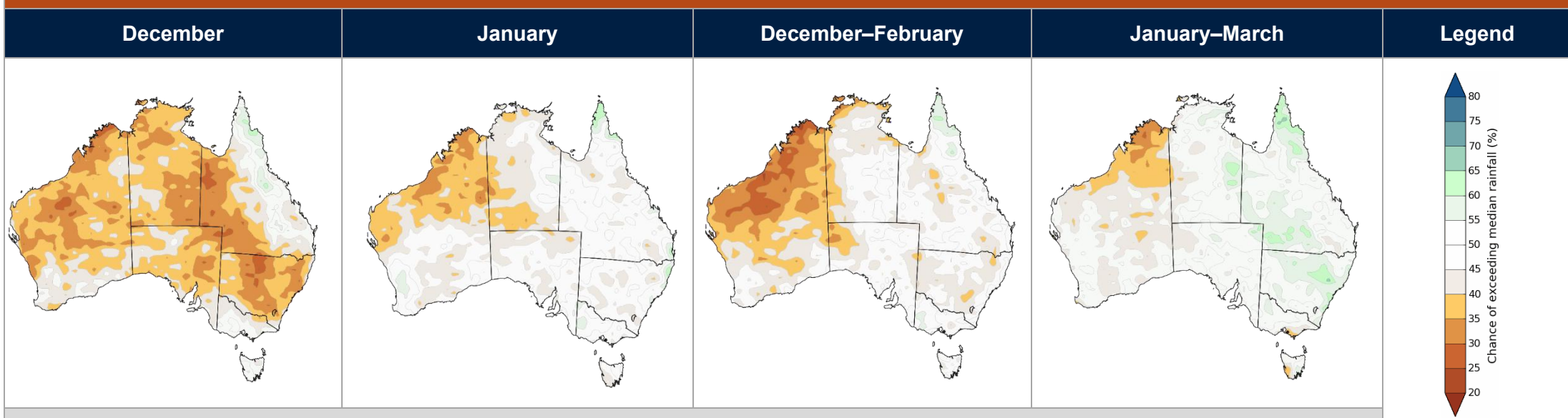
Root zone soil moisture (map) and water storage levels (charts) as of 23 November 2025



Key Points

- **Tropical Cyclone Fina** brought widespread rainfall to the Top End, with Darwin Airport recording its wettest November day of 168.2 mm for the 24 hours to 9 am on 23 November. The most notable rainfall observation to date is at Middle Point, ~60km south-east of Darwin, recording 430.0 mm for the same period.
- TC Fina remains a category 4 cyclone as it tracks west-southwest across the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf. Fina is forecast to weaken slightly but remain as a category 3 cyclone as it approaches the north-east Kimberley coast this afternoon, expected to cross the coast near King George River Mouth this evening.
- For spring-to-date, rainfall has been below average in parts of the south-east, and above average in the north and in western Tasmania.
- Spring-to-date mean temperatures have been very much above average for most of Queensland, eastern New South Wales and northern Western Australia. Mean temperatures have been close to or below average for parts of the southern mainland and in Tasmania.
- The Bureau's **long-range forecast** indicates summer rainfall is likely to be below average in parts of the western half of the mainland. For much of eastern Australia, there is roughly an equal chance of above or below average rainfall.
- Warmer than average **days** and **nights** are likely across most of Australia for summer.

Rainfall long-range forecasts – Issued 20 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 24 November 2025

Agriculture zone climate and conditions assessment as of 24 November 2025

Summary

- For much of eastern Australia, there is roughly an equal chance of above or below average rainfall, over the three months long-range forecast for December to February.
- Rainfall is likely to be below average (60 to 80% chance) for parts of the western half of the mainland.
- Chances of above average rainfall have generally decreased over recent forecasts, with a dry signal now more pronounced for the month of December.
- With the rain in October, year-to-date rainfall deficiency areas have reduced in extent and severity in Tasmania and Victoria.
- Severe Tropical Cyclone Fina (02U) remains at category 4 intensity as it approaches the northeast Kimberley coast. Fina is expected to weaken slightly but remain as a category 3 cyclone as it moves towards the coast and crosses the northeast Kimberley coast in the late afternoon or evening of Monday 24th November. See also Tropical cyclone 7-day forecast.

Key

	Favourable		Conditions improving
	Average		Conditions unchanged
	Unfavourable		Conditions degrading

Region / Zones	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 contributed to widespread improvements in soil moisture and easing rainfall deficiencies.	Root zone soil moisture has decreased after a drier period. Recent rain and storm activity has caused interruptions to grain harvest.	December to February rainfall is forecast 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. Progress varies between regions due to the late establishment of some crops caused by low rainfall in autumn and early winter.
 Eastern wheat-sheep	Rainfall deficiencies have expanded and intensified in southern New South Wales. Lowest on record rainfall deficiencies have contracted slightly since September.	There has been a decline in soil moisture deciles in large parts of New South Wales.	December to February rainfall is forecast to be equally likely to be above or below average (low confidence). Chances of above rainfall have generally decreased over recent weeks.	↓	Harvest continues, and cooler weather has slowed progress in the south. This weather has also impacted baling of cut crops and hay which need warmer weather to assist with curing.
 Southeastern coastal	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 and parts of Victoria, where it has increased to above average due to recent rainfall. Widespread thunderstorms over the weekend have seen wind, hail and rain hit south-east Queensland and northern New South Wales.	December to February rainfall is forecast to be equally likely to be above or below average (low confidence). Chances of above average rainfall have generally decreased over recent weeks.	↑	Victorian dairy industry leaders have cautioned that although pastures have rebounded after good spring rain, the economic impacts of previous dry conditions will be felt for some time, while producers re-build herds.
 Northern cropping	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 or above average. Winter grain harvest is near completion in the north, and producers are facing regular interruptions in the south due to rain and storm activity. Rain will, however, be beneficial for summer crop production.	December to February rainfall is forecast to be equally likely to be above or below average (low confidence). Chances of above rainfall have generally decreased over recent weeks.	→	Winter crop harvest continues and is producing favourable yields. In parallel, summer crop planting continues with most crops establishing well and progressing at various growth stages. Recent rainfall may encourage a greater area planted to dryland operations.
 Northeastern coastal	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.	The December to February forecast indicates a 60-70% chance of above average rainfall in likely for northern Queensland (high confidence). Elsewhere, the wet signal continues to ease each week (low to moderate confidence).	→	Continuing from the weekend, widespread upper troughs combining with the warm humid air across northern and eastern Australia are expecting to produce widespread thunderstorms day after day this week for south-east Queensland. Meanwhile, graziers will welcome the rainfall to improve pasture growth.
 Extensive pastoral	August to October rainfall 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 indicates a generally equal likelihood of above or below average rainfall across Queensland and the Northern Territory (low confidence). For the Pilbara/Kimberley, the forecast indicates a generally low (30%) chance of above average rainfall (high confidence).	→	Tropical Cyclone Fina brought over 500 mm rainfall to both Charles Point and Middle Point near Darwin over the weekend with several other rainfall records broken for November. Despite these high falls, the cyclone brought little rainfall to grazing regions further inland. Impacts on farming in the Top End are still being assessed.
 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 over most of the rangelands, except in western New South Wales, where it is dry. Pasture biomass ranks well above average in south-west Queensland and the southern Northern Territory.	December to February indicates a low chance (25%) of above average rainfall in most of the Western Australian rangelands (high confidence). Elsewhere, there is a generally equal likelihood of above or below average rainfall across most of the rangelands.	→	Hot weather is forecast to return to the rangelands in the week ahead with large areas of south-west Queensland and north-east South Australia likely to exceed 42 °C. Widespread thunderstorm activity is forecast over the rangelands in the week ahead, likely bringing rainfall over large areas.