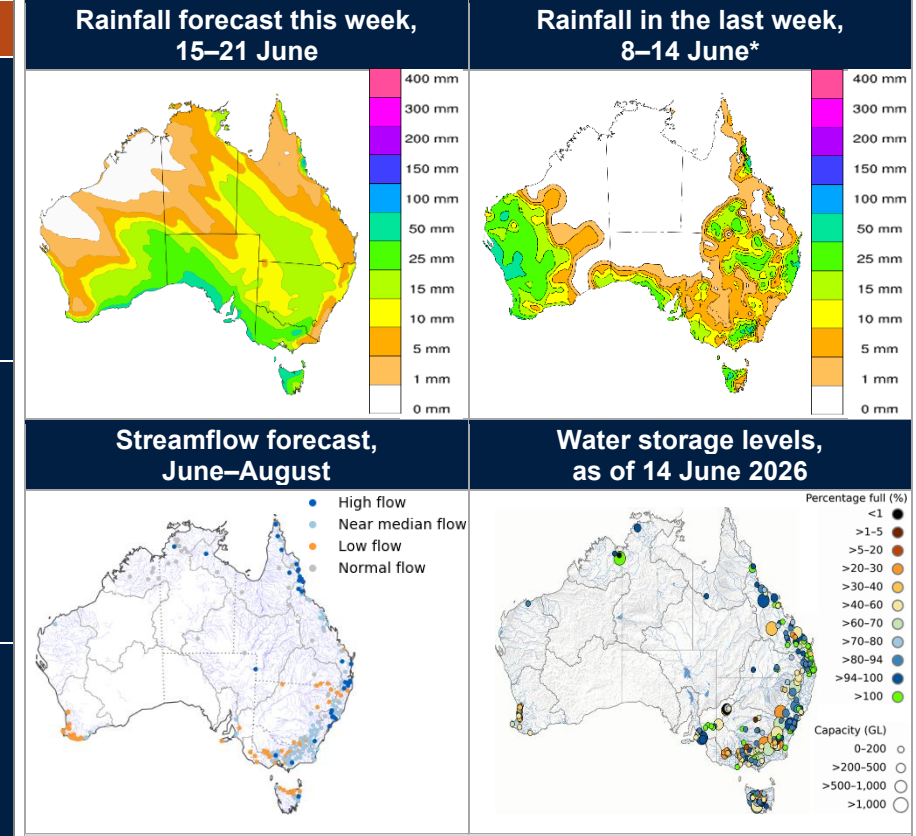
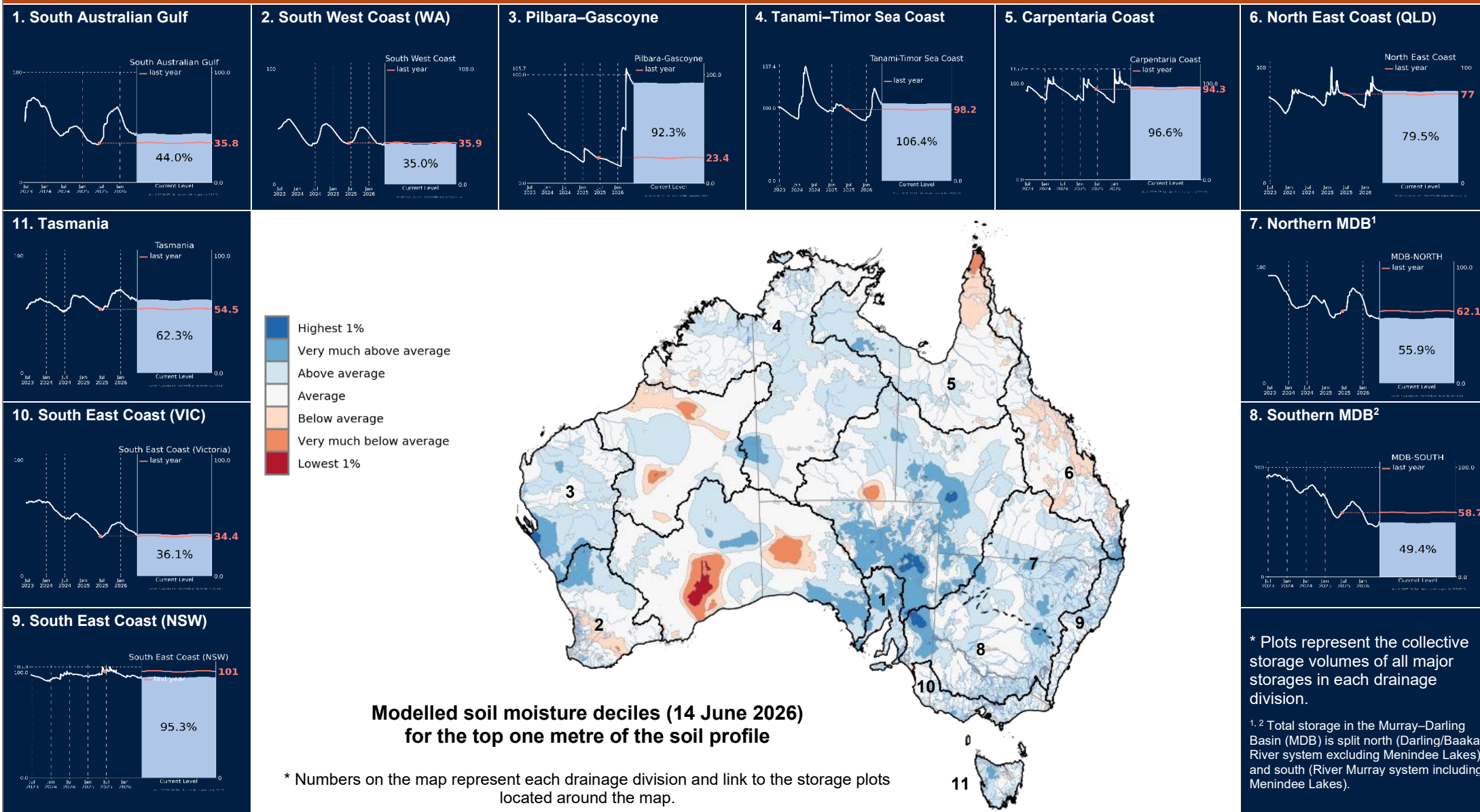




Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 15 June 2026

Root zone soil moisture (map) and water storage levels (charts) as of 14 June 2026



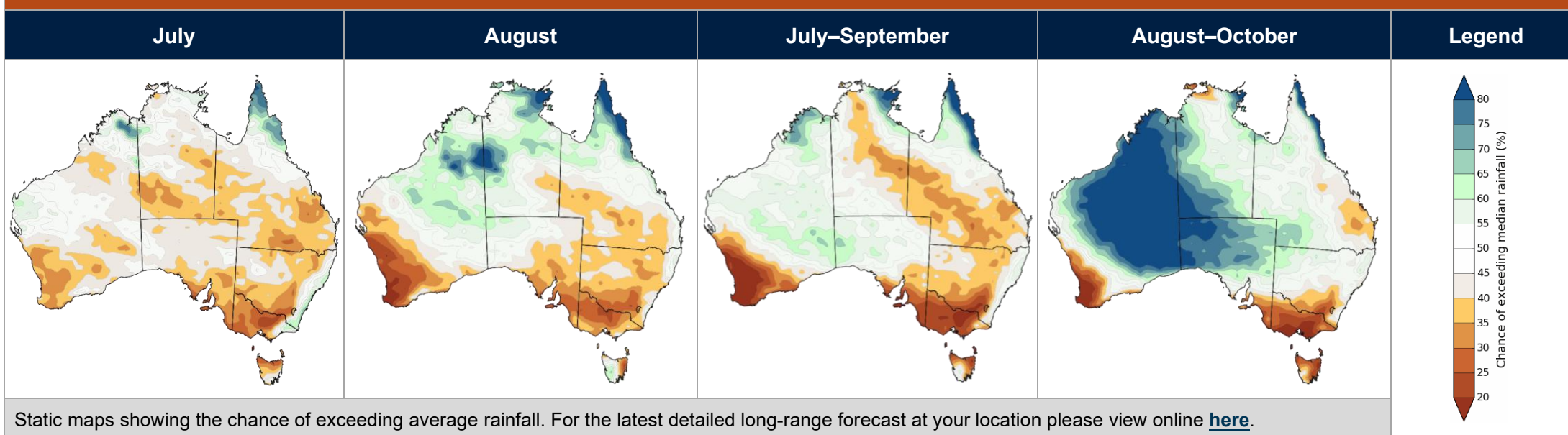
* Includes the seven days of rainfall to 9:00am on Sunday.

Key Points

- For June to August, high flow (for this time of year) is likely at 15% of sites, mainly across northern Australia, and some sites in the east and south-east.
- Near median flow is likely for 41% of sites across large areas of eastern Australia.
- Low flow (for this time of year) is likely at 30% of sites, generally in the south-west and much of south-eastern Australia, including northern Tasmania.
- Total water storage across Australia is at 66% of capacity, 1% higher than at the same time last year. Combined water storages across the southern mainland, excluding the east coast, remain below 50% capacity.
- Combined water storage levels in the Murray–Darling Basin are at 51% of capacity, which is 8% lower than at the same time last year.
- Root zone soil moisture remains above average across large parts of Australia; however below average soil moisture persists in parts of the west and in some northern and coastal parts of Queensland.
- The July to September forecast indicates below average rainfall is likely across large parts of southern Australia. In the north, rainfall is expected to be above average; however, as it is the dry season, totals are likely to remain low. Elsewhere, there are roughly equal chances of above or below average rainfall.
- Temperatures are likely to be above average across most of the country.

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.

Rainfall long-range forecasts – Issued 11 June 2026





Summary

- From **July to September**, rainfall is likely to be **below average** across much of the agricultural growing areas of **southern Australia, southern central Queensland and north-eastern Tasmania**, (see maps above).
- There is an **above average chance** of **exceeding median rainfall** in northern parts of **Queensland, Northern Territory and in Western Australia's Gascoyne, Pilbara and Kimberley regions**.
- From **July to September**, **maximum and minimum temperatures** are **highly likely to be above average** over **most of Australia**, although periods of frost are still possible.
- National planting of winter crops has been impacted by soil moisture availability and high input costs. Despite this, area planted for the 2026–27 crop is expected to remain relatively high at 23.6 million hectares according to the Australian Crop report.
- The Bureau's **long-range forecast** responds to all ongoing changes in our climate systems and is updated regularly.

Recent Conditions

March to May rainfall was below average in **northern New South Wales** and inland **south-east Queensland**. Severe deficiencies that developed in this region since January eased with rain in late May. Parts of the **Western Australia wheatbelt** and **Tasmania** also experienced below average rainfall from March to May. Well above average rainfall was recorded in the Northern Territory and a band extending through **South Australia** into **western Victoria**.

Parts of the **Gascoyne** have received totals of 25mm and above, providing some relief to livestock producers in the region. Consecutive cold fronts over the fortnight have delivered rainfall totals of between 40 to 70mm to **south-western Western Australia** and into **South Australia**, with growers in the **Eyre Peninsula** experiencing a highly favourable season so far.

March to May maximum temperatures were below average for the **Northern Territory**, and **central Australia** but very much above average in most of **New South Wales** and **Tasmania**.

At 14 June 2026, root zone soil moisture was average to above average over most of the country, except for areas of southern **Western Australia** and **coastal Queensland**.

Agriculture Watch Points

		Winter grain crops are progressing well across most of the Western Australia's wheatbelt region due to favourable conditions.
		The Eyre Peninsula is celebrating favourable conditions for both winter grain crops and livestock production, with above to very much average rainfall from March to May.
		In southern Queensland and inland New South Wales , soil moisture has improved after further weekly rainfall totals of above 25mm. Despite the recent rainfall improving soil moisture and on farm water storage levels, the ideal sowing window for winter crop is rapidly closing.
		Persistent rain along the coastal areas of the Northern Rivers and mid North Coast regions of New South Wales disrupted the Macadamia harvest season which peaked during May. Similarly, rainfall in southeast coastal Queensland has created issues for strawberry production.
		Rain during late May in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland has prompted producers to restock, driving a rapid increase in cattle prices. However, the long-range forecast indicates that rainfall is likely to be less than average during July to August.
		Pasture growth across most of the northern rangelands of Australia has now ceased as expected with the seasonal dry season established. The wet summer has supported feed availability, and mustering has commenced for live export shipments.
		Recent rainfall across northern Tasmania has somewhat eased widespread soil moisture deficiencies, though areas of below average soil moisture remain in the central north region . Unirrigated pasture and crop producers will be cautious with the below average rainfall forecast for July to September.
		Parts of the Gascoyne and Pilbara regions of Western Australia have received rainfall to boost short term soil moisture, while this is an improvement to prior conditions, pasture growth will remain limited without further rainfall.
		The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is approaching El Niño establishment. El Niño is only one of several factors influencing Australia's climate. The Bureau's long-range outlook is the best guide to seasonal conditions. It reflects probabilities of rainfall patterns across regions rather than certainty about what will occur at a local level, so local forecasts should continue to be monitored.

- Conditions improving
- Conditions unchanged
- Conditions degrading



Fortnight Outlook 13 to 26 June 2026

