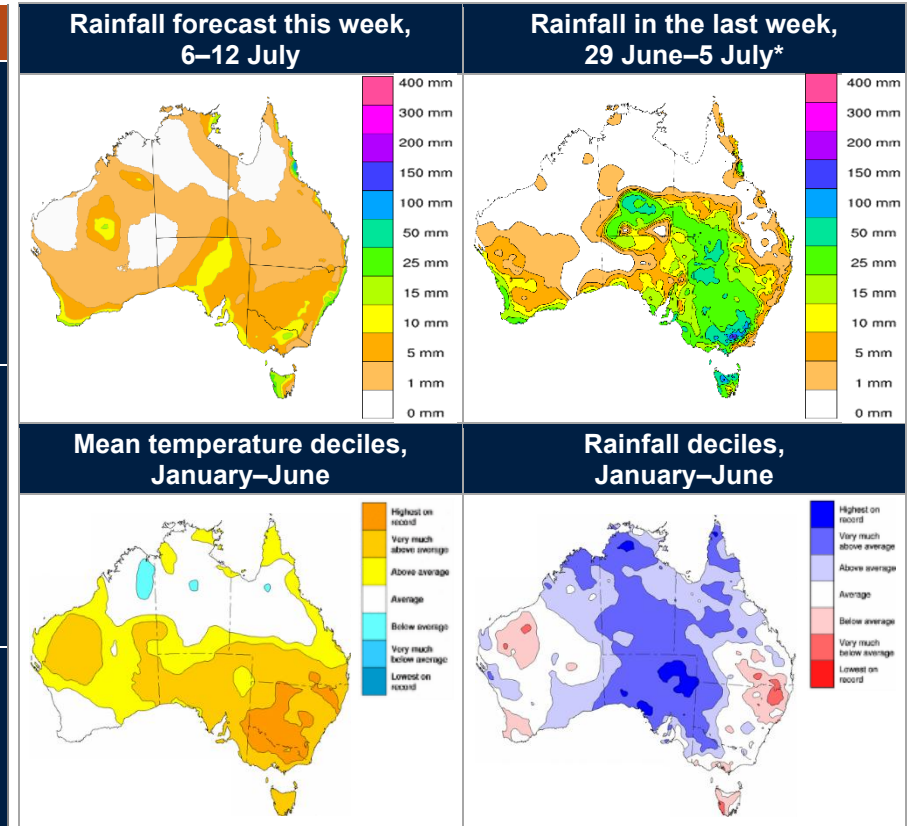
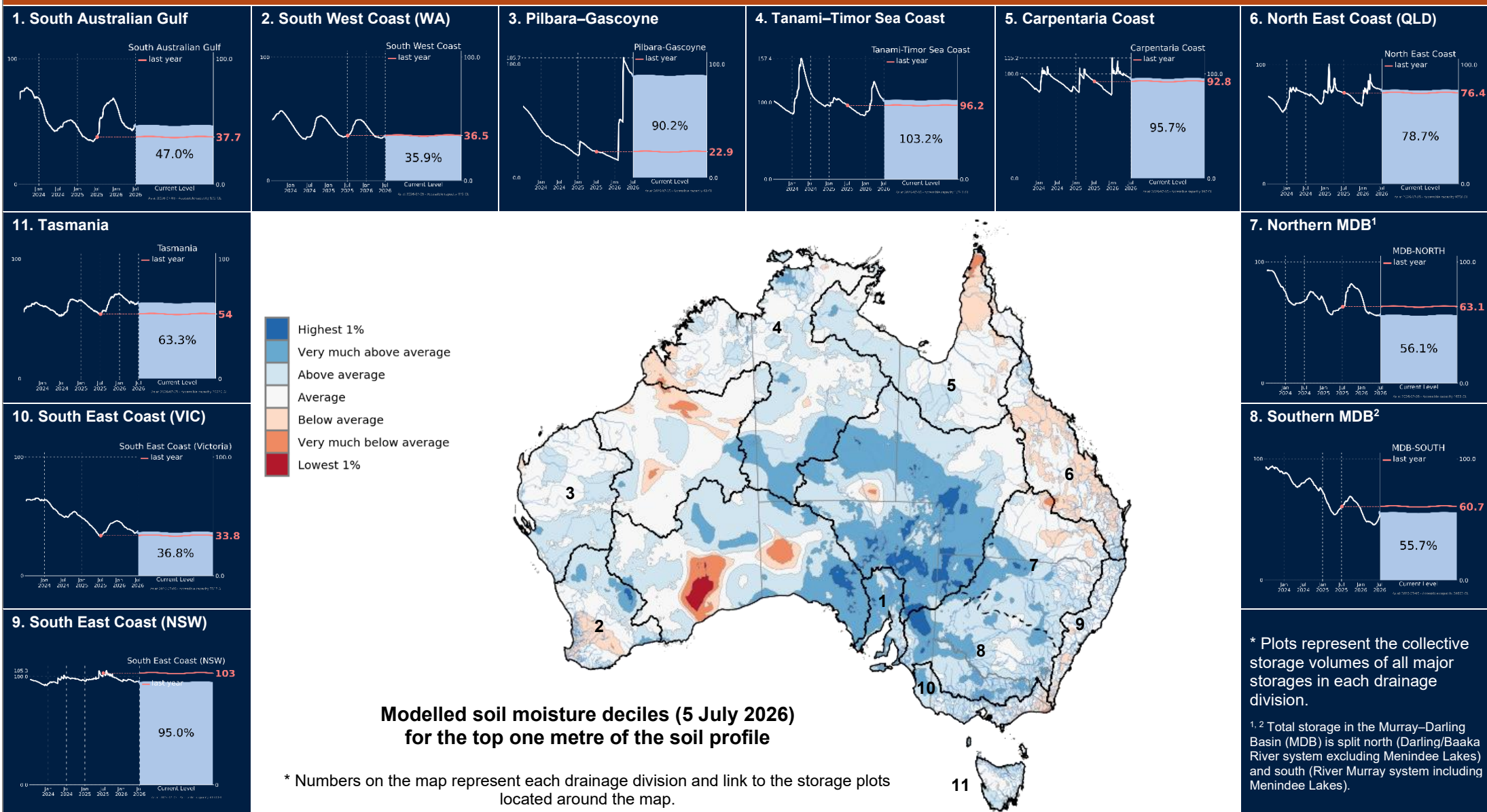




Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 6 July 2026

Root zone soil moisture (map) and water storage levels (charts) as of 5 July 2026



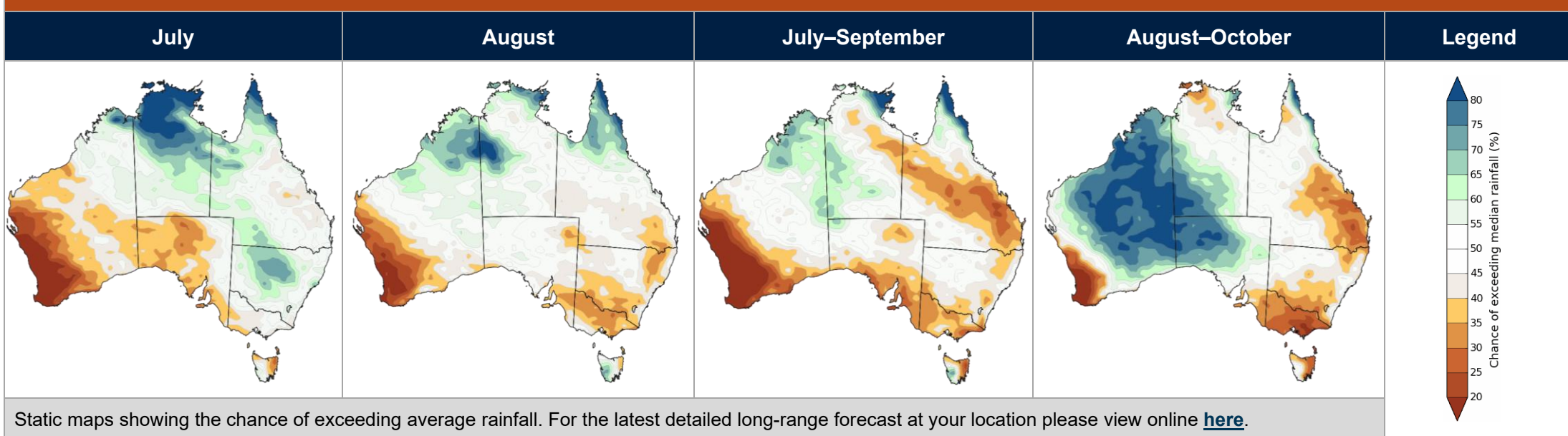
* Includes the seven days of rainfall to 9:00am on Sunday.

Key Points

- Australia's mean temperature for January to June 2026 was 0.96 °C above the 1961 to 1990 average.
- Mean temperatures were above to very much above average across southern Australia, while temperatures were generally closer to average across northern Australia. The south-east has been particularly warm, with Victoria recording its warmest January to June period on record, while New South Wales, Tasmania and South Australia recorded their second-, third- and fourth- warmest January to June periods, respectively.
- Australia's rainfall for January to June 2026 was 30% above the long-term average, making it a wet first half of the year nationally.
- South Australia has had its second-wettest January to June period on record, behind 1974.
- Rainfall for January to June was generally above average across much of central, northern and southern inland Australia, driven mainly by active tropical systems and slow-moving lows in February and March, followed by further central and southern rainfall in May and June.
- In contrast, below-average rainfall was recorded in Tasmania, north-east New South Wales, south-east Queensland, and in parts of the west, where rainfall deficiencies developed or continued through the first half of the year.
- Looking ahead, July to September rainfall is likely to be below average for most of western and southern Australia, and parts of eastern Australia, including south-east and central Queensland.
- For most other areas, there is no clear signal for either wetter or drier conditions, meaning there are roughly equal chances of above or below average rainfall.

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 2 July 2026





Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 6 July 2026

Agriculture climate and conditions assessment as of 6 July 2026

Summary

- From **July to September**, rainfall is likely to be **below average** across much of the agricultural growing areas of **southern and eastern Australia**, with the strongest signal in **southwest Western Australia** (see maps above).
- There is an **increased chance of exceeding median rainfall** in northern parts of **Queensland**, **Northern Territory** and in **Western Australia's Kimberley region**, extending into the interior of **Western Australia**. Median rainfall amounts in these regions are very low at this time of year.
- Maximum and minimum temperatures** are **highly likely to be above average** over **most of Australia**, although periods of frost are still possible.
- Early autumn moisture and consistent mild conditions across much of the southern wheatbelt has meant many grain crops are further advanced in growth stages than ideal. This is a concern as they will likely be flowering during a higher frost risk period in late winter, therefore susceptible to yield damage.
- The Bureau's **long-range forecast** responds to all ongoing changes in our climate systems and is updated regularly.

Recent Conditions

April to June rainfall was above average across much of **central and southern Australia**, particularly in parts of **South Australia**, **western New South Wales**, **northern Victoria**, and **inland Queensland** where some areas recorded very much above average rainfall. This has been remarkable for agricultural regions of **South Australia** and **Western parts of Victoria** previously experiencing prolonged rainfall deficiencies.

In contrast, below-average rainfall occurred along parts of **eastern Queensland**, **Gippsland in Victoria**, **southwest Western Australia** and parts of the **Gascoyne and Kimberley regions**, with a few isolated areas experiencing very much below average rainfall.

June mean maximum temperatures were above average for much of the country except for **southern Western Australia**, adjoining areas of **South Australia** and some inland areas of the **Northern Territory**.

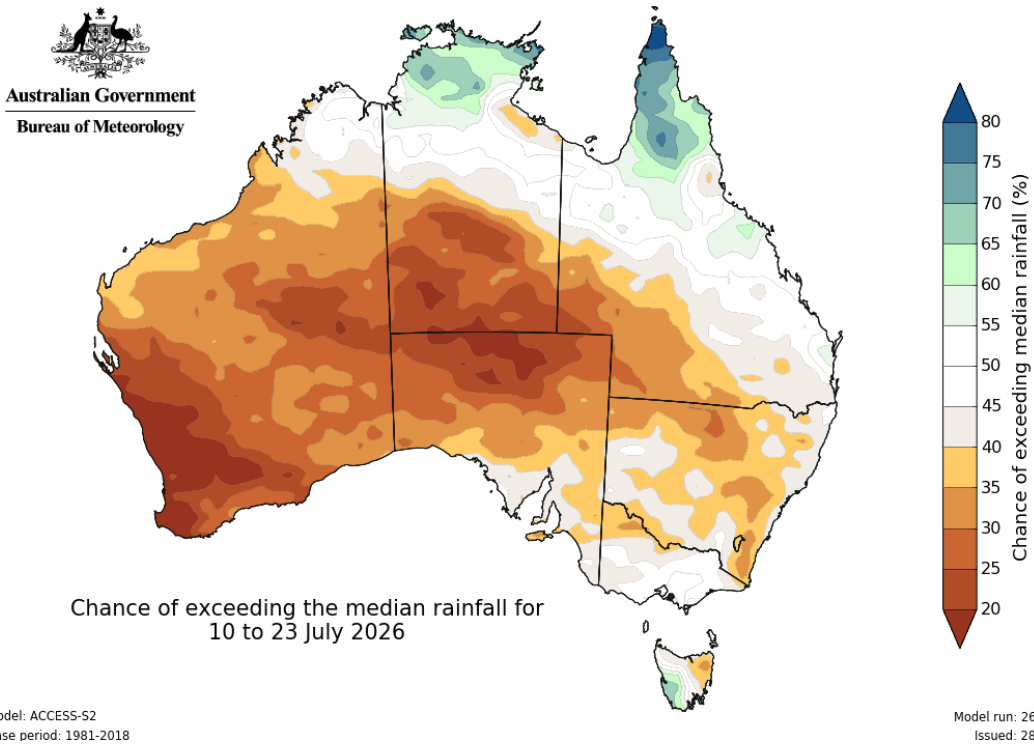
Agriculture Watch Points

	→	Winter grain crops are progressing well, albeit quickly, across most of the Western Australia's wheatbelt region due to favourable conditions.
	→	South Australia has above average soil moisture across most agricultural regions, a stark contrast to 2025. Some paddocks are experiencing waterlogging which will impact crop growth and trafficability in the short term; similar conditions are evident across isolated parts of western Victoria , with crops in both states at advanced growth stages.
	→	In parts of southern Queensland and inland northern New South Wales , rainfall has eased soil moisture deficits and winter crops are growing well due to mild temperatures, though are behind in growth due to the late break to the season. There is caution for irrigated crops due to declining water storages.
	→	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 rainfall may be less than average during July to September.
	→	Recent conditions across agricultural regions of Tasmania are supporting good growth of pasture and crops.
	↑	Above average rainfall over the first six months of the year has promoted good pasture growth in extensive parts of South Australia , the Northern Territory and Queensland . Livestock prices are high as producers compete for stock to take advantage of feed availability.
	↓	The Bureau issued flood warnings for several rivers in north-east Victoria last week, forcing producers to move livestock from low lying areas and cutting road access.

- ↑ Conditions improving
→ Conditions unchanged
↓ Conditions degrading



Fortnight Outlook 10 to 23 July 2026



The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is now in **El Niño** phase. Every El Niño is different and 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.**