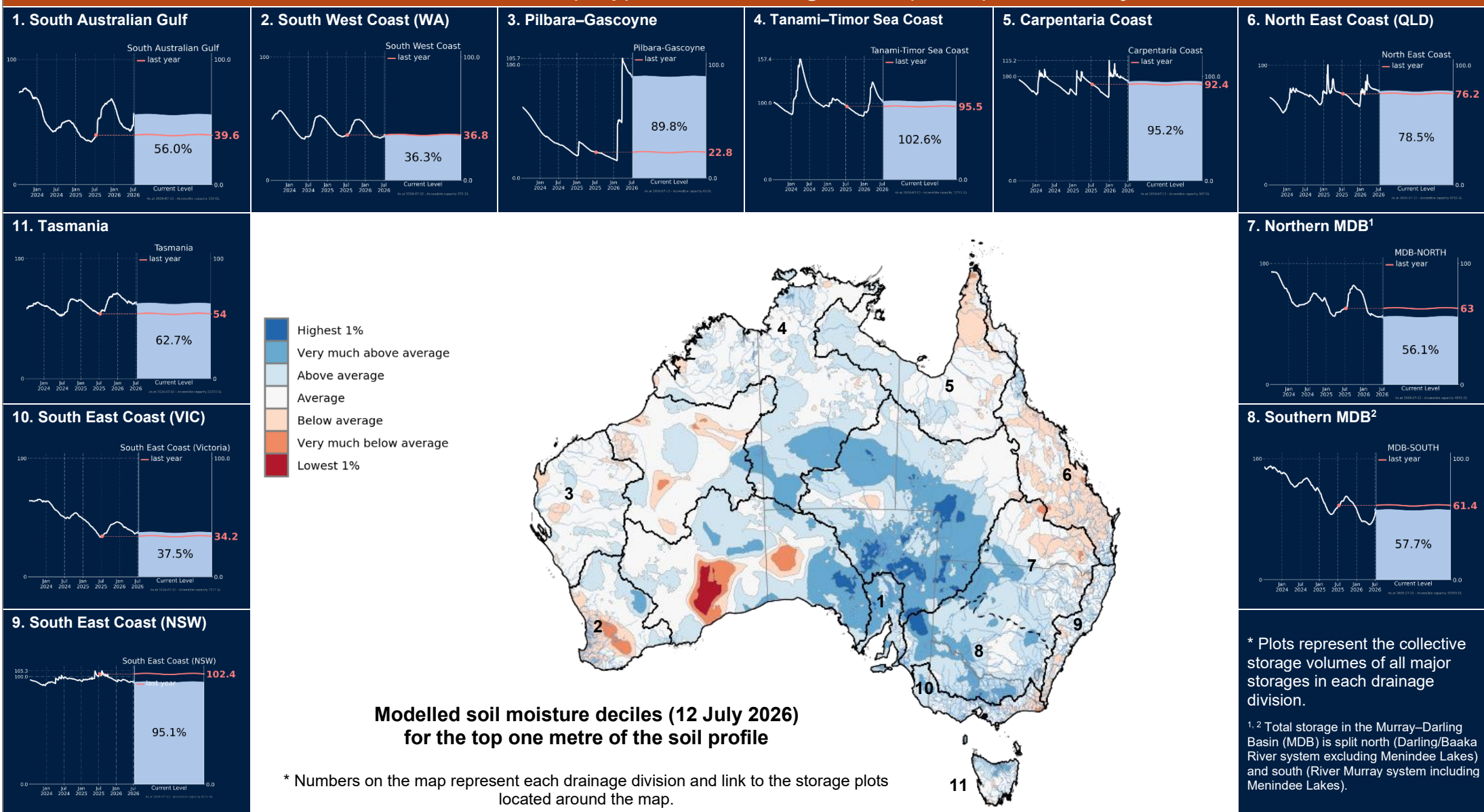


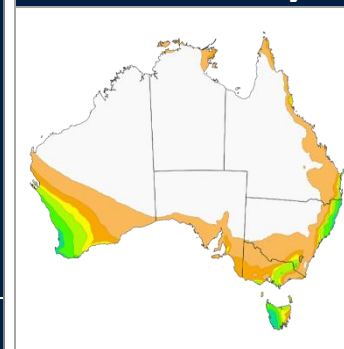


Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 13 July 2026

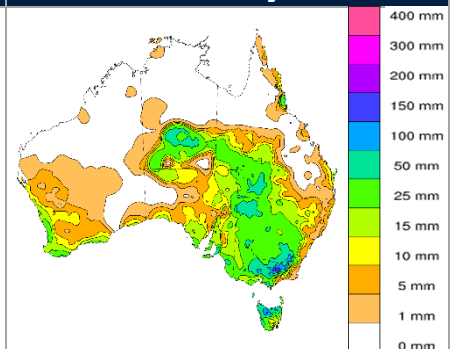
Root zone soil moisture (map) and water storage levels (charts) as of 12 July 2026



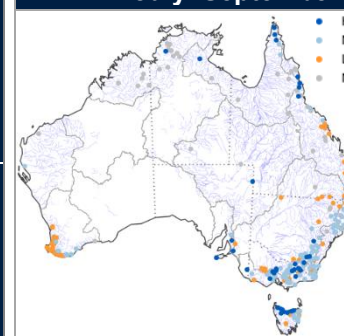
Rainfall forecast this week, 13–19 July



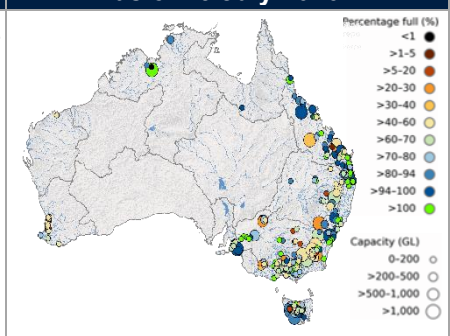
Rainfall in the last week, 6–12 July*



Streamflow forecast, July–September



Water storage levels, as of 13 July 2026



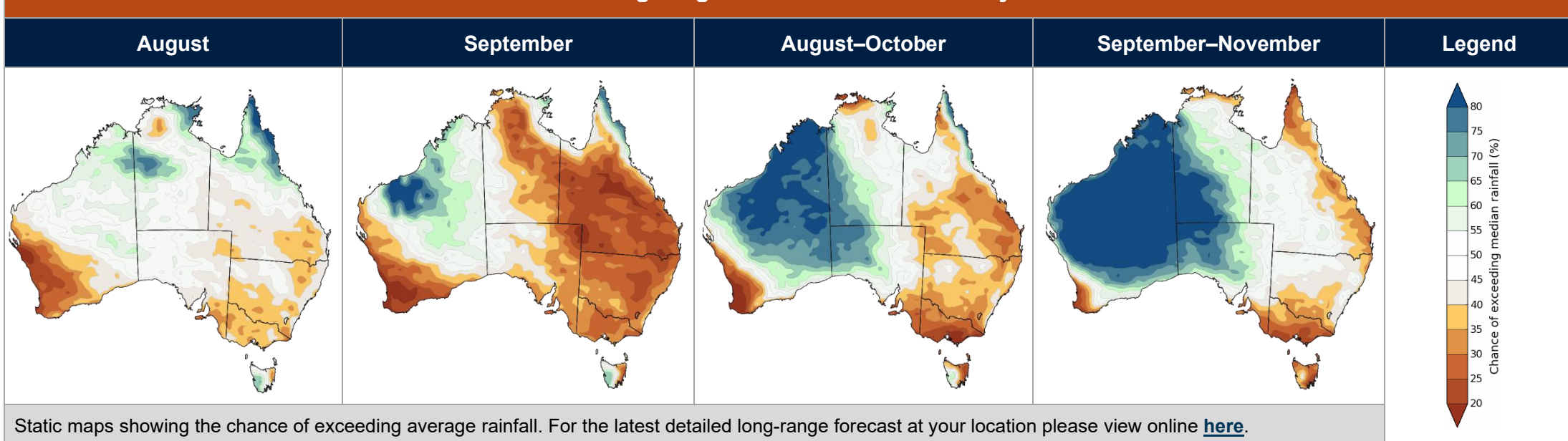
* Includes the seven days of rainfall to 9:00am on Sunday.

Key Points

- For July to September, high flow (for this time of year) is likely at 16% of sites, mainly across northern Australia, and across south-eastern Australia including northern Tasmania.
- Near median flow is likely at 39% of sites across southern Australia including eastern Tasmania.
- Low flow (for this time of year) is likely at 29% of sites, generally in the south-west and much of south-eastern Australia, south-east of Queensland and northern New South Wales.
- Total water storage across Australia is at 67% of capacity, 2% higher than at the same time last year. Combined water storage levels in the Murray–Darling Basin are at 57% of capacity, which is 4% lower than at the same time last year.
- July to August [root zone soil moisture](#) is likely below average in parts of eastern, southern and western Australia, including much of eastern and northern Queensland, and parts of Victoria and south-west Western Australia, during July and August.
- For August to October, rainfall is likely to be below average across south-west Western Australia, most of south-east Australia, parts of eastern Australia, and parts of eastern and southern Queensland.
- There is an increased chance of [unusually low rainfall](#) for parts of far south-east and south-west mainland Australia.
- Rainfall is likely to be above average for some parts of the north-west extending into the interior. The likelihood is highest towards the end of the season, when rainfall over northern Australia is transitioning from the dry to the wet season.
- Both [daytime](#) and [overnight](#) temperatures are likely to be above average south of the tropics.

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 9 July 2026





Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 13 July 2026

Agriculture climate and conditions assessment as of 13 July 2026

Summary

- From **August to October**, rainfall is likely to be **below average** across much of the agricultural production regions of **southern and eastern Australia**, with the strongest dry signal in **south-west Western Australia** (see maps above).
- There is an **increased chance of exceeding average rainfall** along the north tropical coast of **Queensland** during August to October. Above average rainfall is also likely over much of the **central and north-west regions of Australia** during this time but rainfall in these regions is typically very low at this time of year.
- Maximum and minimum temperatures** are **highly likely to be above average** over **most of Australia** during August to October, except for the **north tropical coast of Queensland**. Periods of frost are still possible.
- 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, north-west 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** which had previously experienced prolonged rainfall deficiencies.

In contrast, below-average rainfall occurred along parts of **eastern Queensland, Gippsland in Victoria, south-west Western Australia** and parts of the **Gascoyne and Kimberly 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**.

Early July has seen the emergence of frosty conditions over growing regions in **New South Wales, northern Victoria and Tasmania**. Frosts were less common or widespread in June, supporting rapid growth of crops and pastures.

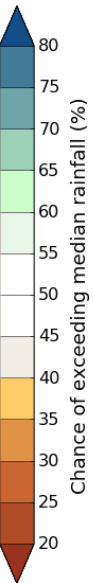
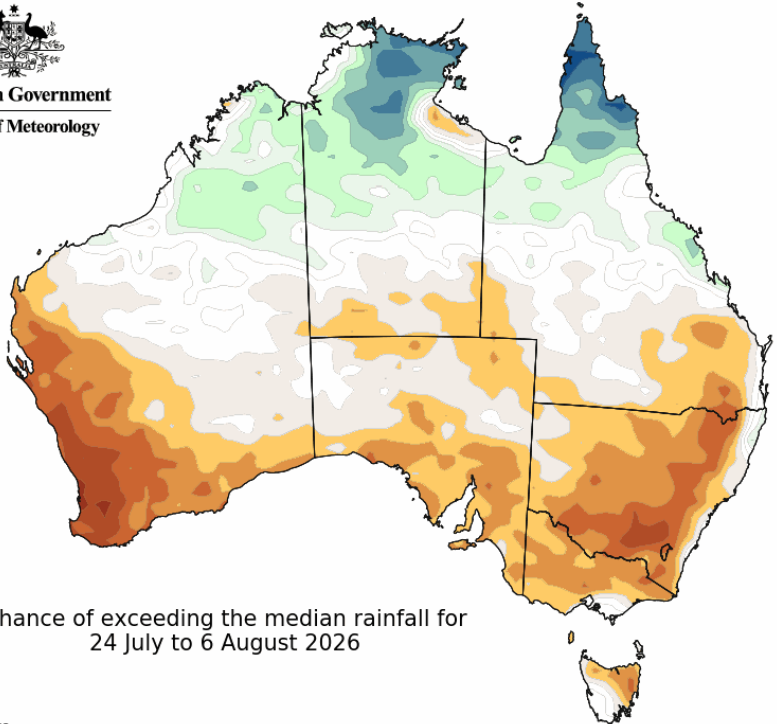
Agriculture Watch Points

	→	Northern Territory mango growers are reporting patchy flowering responses in trees that they attribute to warmer than average maximum and minimum temperatures.
	→	Central and western Victoria areas continue to maintain above average soil moisture supporting crop and pasture growth, with some rivers in the north and north-east under minor flood warnings from recent rain.
	→	Root zone soil moisture remains below average in parts of central and south-east Queensland . 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.
	↓	The Queensland cane harvest is underway. Some northern mills are reporting harvest delays due to persistent wet weather and waterlogging. The seasonal outlook indicates an increased chance of above median rainfall north of Townsville suggesting that harvest delays may remain a problem in that region.
	↑	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.

- ↑ Conditions improving
→ Conditions unchanged
↓ Conditions degrading



Fortnight Outlook 24 July to 6 August 2026



Chance of exceeding the median rainfall for
24 July to 6 August 2026

Model: ACCESS-S2
Data period: 1981-2018

Model run: 10/07/2026
Issued: 12/07/2026

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.**