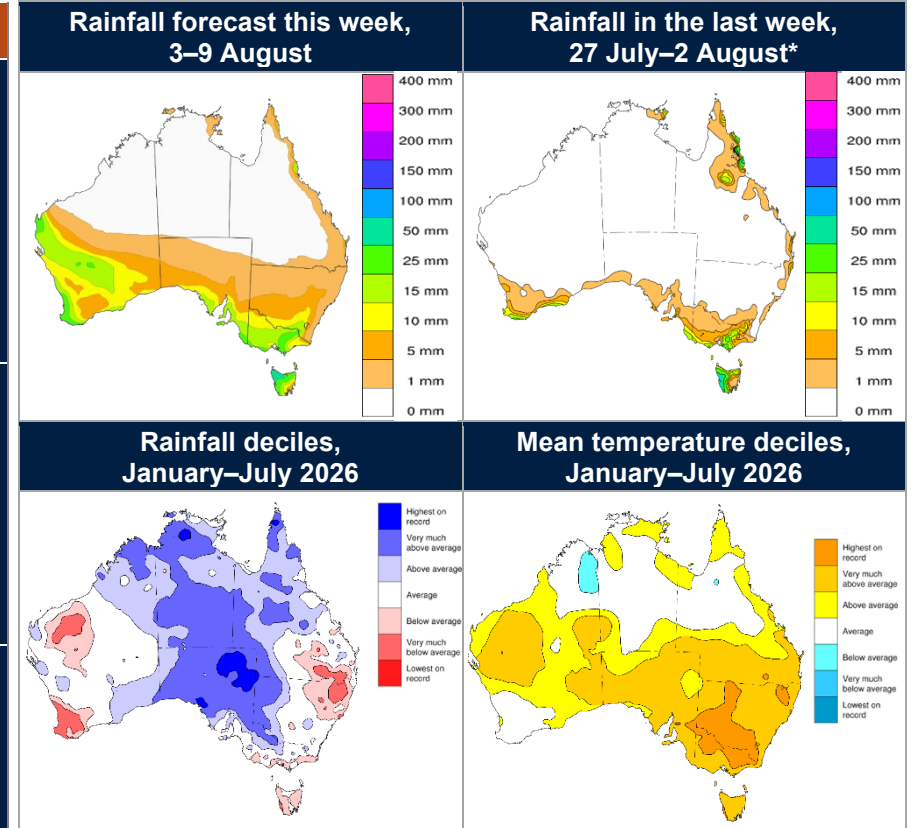
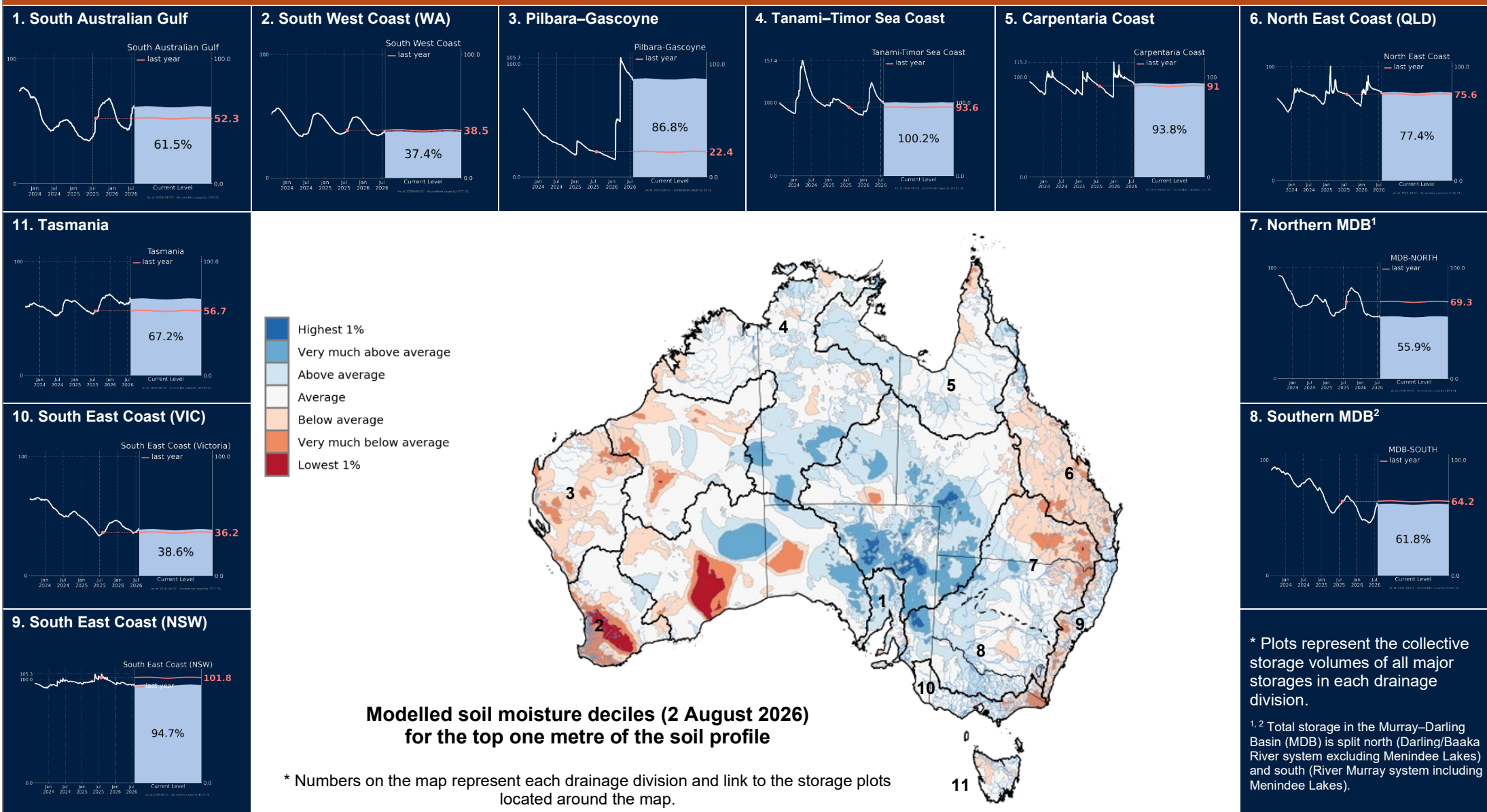




Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 3 August 2026

Root zone soil moisture (map) and water storage levels (charts) as of 2 August 2026



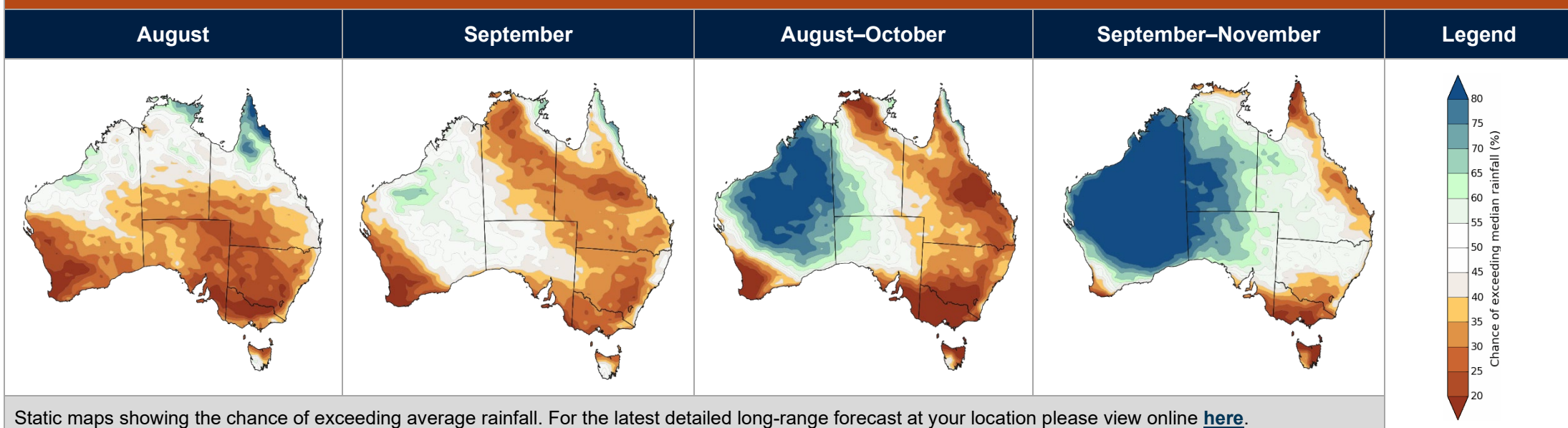
* Includes the seven days of rainfall to 9:00am on Sunday.

Key Points

- Australia's area-averaged rainfall total for January to July 2026 was 25% above the 1961–1990 average.
- Areas of central Australia, pockets of the South Australian coast and areas in the far north of the Northern Territory and Cape York Peninsula reported record high January to July rainfall, while much of the north, South Australia and adjacent areas reported above to very much above average rainfall.
- Below average January to July rainfall was reported in the Pilbara and Gascoyne, and South West Land Division in Western Australia, south-east inland Queensland and north-east New South Wales, southern Victoria and much of Tasmania.
- Australia's area-averaged mean temperature for January to July 2026 was 0.99 °C above the 1961–1990 average, the eight-warmest on record since 1910.
- Most of southern Australia had above average January to July mean temperatures, with some areas in south-east Australia reporting their warmest mean temperatures on record for the period.
- August to October rainfall is likely to be below average for most of the South West Land Division of Western Australia, south-east South Australia, most of the eastern states, and parts of the north including the Top End of the Northern Territory.
- There is an increased chance of unusually low rainfall in August to October for parts of south-west and south-east Australia, and south-east Queensland; including regions that have already experienced long term rainfall deficiencies over the past 2 years.
- Above average August to October rainfall is likely over parts of north-west Australia 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.

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 30 July 2026



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



Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 3 August 2026

Summary

- From September to November, rainfall is likely to be below average across much of the **agricultural production regions of southern and mid to northeastern Australia**. (see maps above).
- For the September to November period, there is an increased chance of unusually low rainfall for parts of **south-west Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and coastal regions of central and northern Queensland**.
- For the same period, there is an increased chance of exceeding average rainfall over much of **Western Australia** extending into the interior of the **Northern Territory** and **South Australia**. The likelihood is highest in October and November. These regions typically receive very low rainfall totals during this time of year.
- Maximum and minimum temperatures are highly likely to be above average across **most of southern Australia** during September to November, with **northern Australia** more likely to see average to cooler-than-average daytime temperatures. Periods of frost are still possible.
- The Bureau's long-range forecast responds to all ongoing changes in our climate systems and seasonal outlooks are updated weekly.

Recent Conditions

May-July rainfall was above average across much of **central and southern Australia**, particularly in parts of the **Northern Territory, 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. **South-west Western Australia** is now experiencing a severe rainfall deficit.

July mean maximum temperatures were above average for much of the agricultural regions of the country except for the interior. Minimum mean temperatures for July were very much above average with patches of highest on record for much of **eastern Victoria, south-eastern and western New South Wales. Western Australia's south-west** experienced average to below average minimum temperatures. These mild temperature conditions supported rapid growth of crops and pastures, meaning many are at advanced growth stages for this time of year.

After a mild start to winter, frosty conditions emerged in **inland and southern Australia** during July, continuing into early August.

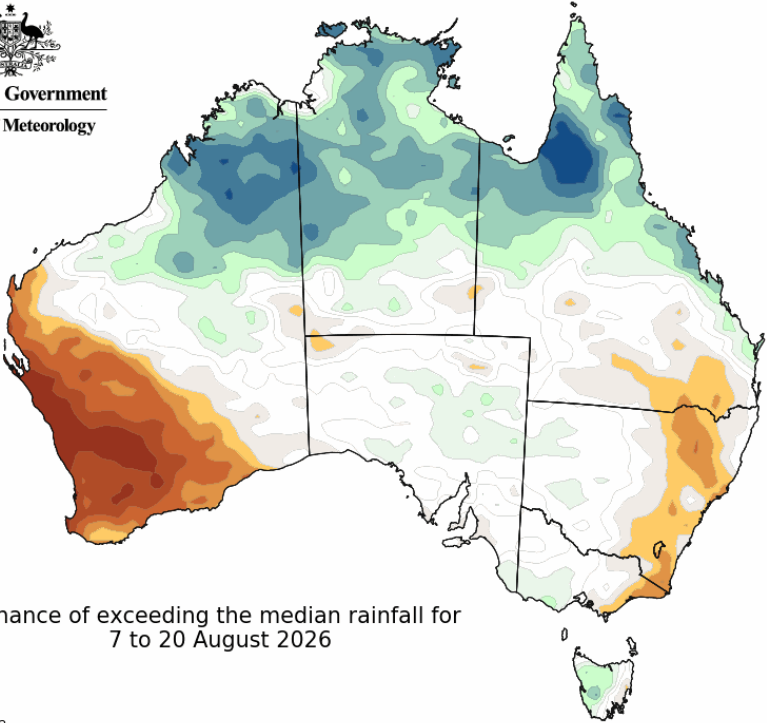
Agriculture Watch Points

		Declining soil moisture and a dry seasonal outlook may limit yield potential for Western Australian crops. This risk is heightened by the advanced stage of many crops, which will have a greater reliance on rainfall at this time of year to support grain fill and maintain production potential.
		The New South Wales Department of Primary Industries indicates that the current dry conditions coupled with a low chance of exceeding average rainfall for the period may intensify already challenging growing conditions in parts of the Hunter and Northern Tablelands regions , impacting pasture and crop growth in the affected areas.
		Most of South Australia and Victoria are maintaining above average soil moisture supporting crop and pasture growth.
		Root zone soil moisture continues to decline in south-east Queensland and northern New South Wales . 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.
		The Bureau's forecast is broadly consistent with international models, with most indicating below-average rainfall across the south-west, east and parts of the north for August to October. The Bureau's model shows the strongest signal for wetter-than-average conditions in the north-west, but there is still significant spread in the rainfall forecasts for this region, meaning a range of rainfall outcomes remain possible. 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.

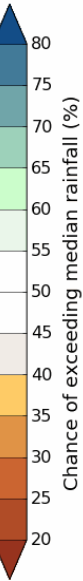
- Conditions improving
- Conditions unchanged
- Conditions degrading



Fortnight Outlook 7 to 20 August 2026



Chance of exceeding the median rainfall for
7 to 20 August 2026



Model run: 31/07/2026
Issued: 02/08/2026

Model: ACCESS-S2
Base period: 1981-2018