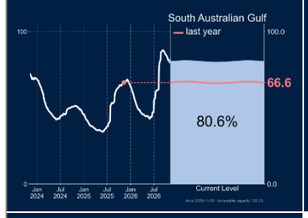
Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

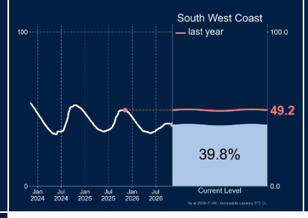
Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 9 November 2026

Root zone soil moisture (map) and water storage levels (charts) as of 8 November 2026

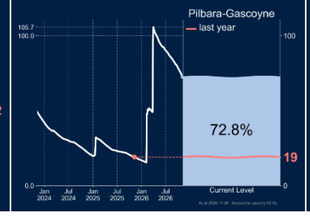
1. South Australian Gulf



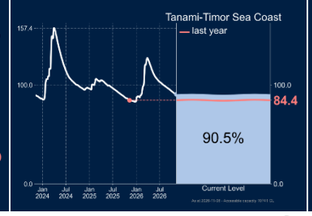
2. South West Coast (WA)



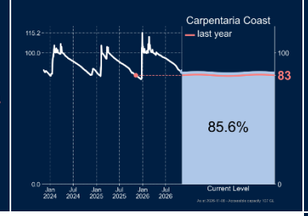
3. Pilbara–Gascoyne



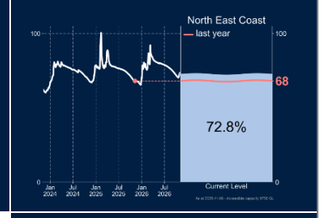
4. Tanami–Timor Sea Coast



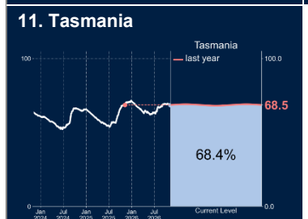
5. Carpentaria Coast



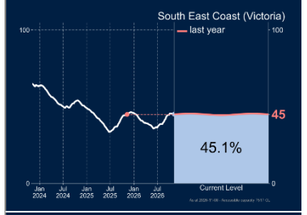
6. North East Coast (QLD)



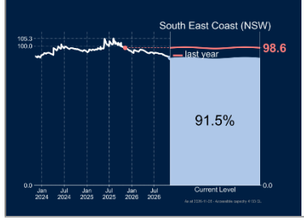
11. Tasmania



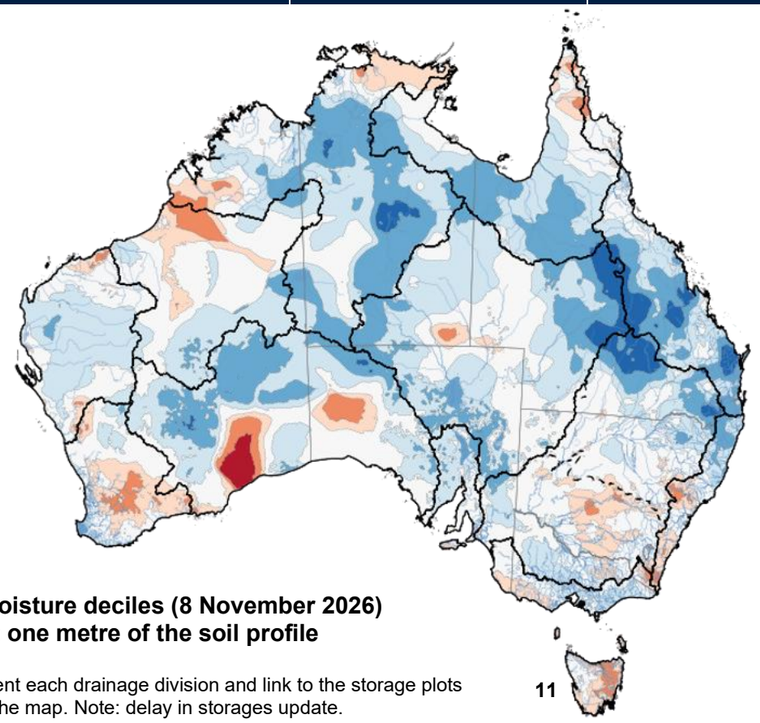
10. South East Coast (VIC)



9. South East Coast (NSW)



- Highest 1%
- Very much above average
- Above average
- Average
- Below average
- Very much below average
- Lowest 1%

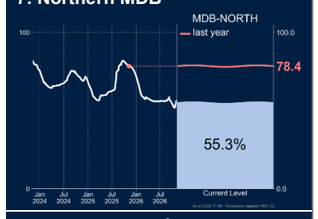


Modelled soil moisture deciles (8 November 2026) for the top one metre of the soil profile

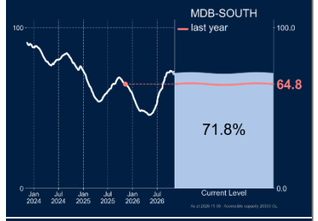
* Numbers on the map represent each drainage division and link to the storage plots located around the map. Note: delay in storages update.

11

7. Northern MDB[1]



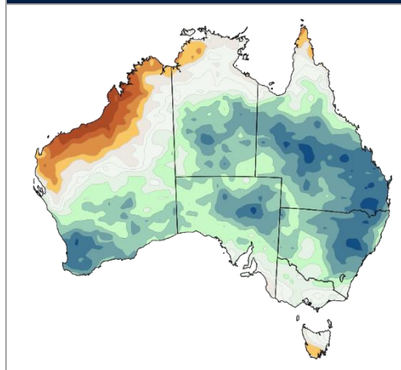
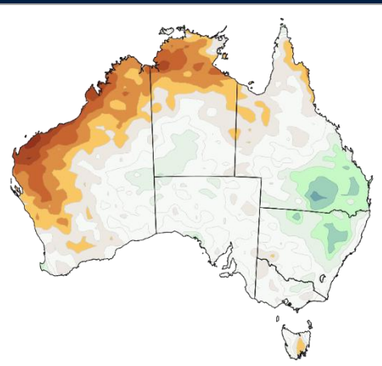
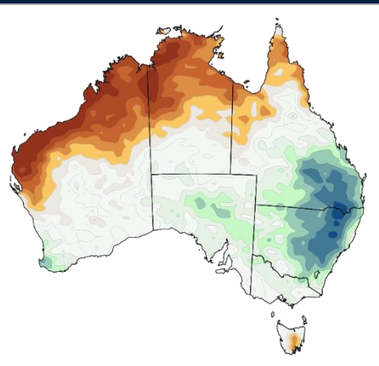
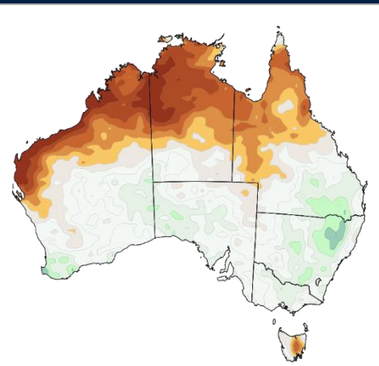
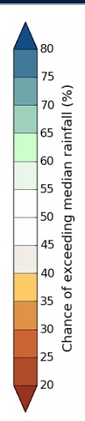
8. Southern MDB[2]



* Plots represent the collective storage volumes of all major storages in each drainage division.

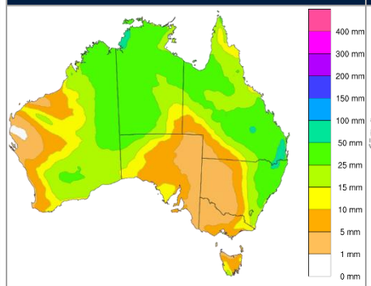
[1, 2] Total storage in the Murray–Darling Basin (MDB) is split north (Darling/Baaka River system excluding Menindee Lakes) and south (River Murray system including Menindee Lakes).

Rainfall long-range forecasts – Issued 5 November 2026

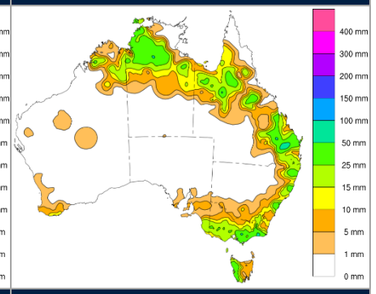
December	January	December–February	January–March	Legend
				

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

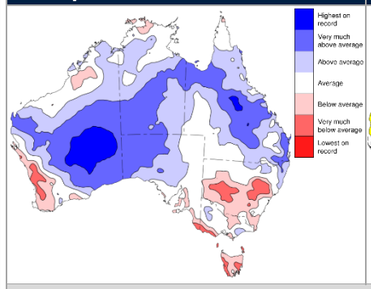
Rainfall forecast this week, 9–15 November



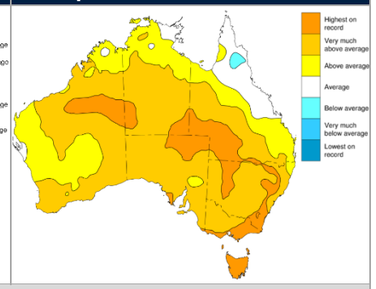
Rainfall in the last week, 2–8 November*



Rainfall deciles, September to October 2026



Mean temperature deciles, September to October 2026



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

Key Points

- Minor to Moderate Flood Warnings remain in southern and western Queensland, with flooding easing.
- Root-zone soil moisture continues to remain above average in central and eastern Australia follow recent rainfall.
- October to April is the peak time for severe weather in Australia, with increased risk of thunderstorms, tropical cyclones, flooding, heatwaves and bushfires.
- Australia's area-averaged September to October rainfall total was 46% above the 1961–1990 average. Large parts of Western Australia and Queensland recorded above to well above average rainfall, with some areas experiencing record-high totals.
- Western Australia recorded its ninth-wettest September to October period on record, while Tasmania recorded its fifth-driest for the same period.
- Australia's area-averaged mean temperature for September to October was 2.21 °C above the 1961–1990 average, the third-highest on record.
- September to October was record warm for New South Wales and Tasmania, equal-warmest in South Australia, and second-warmest in Victoria.
- September to October mean temperatures were above average to record warm for most of Australia apart from north-east Queensland.
- December to February rainfall is likely to be above average across much of south-eastern Queensland and eastern New South Wales, and below average in much of the north.
- Warmer than average days and nights are likely across Australia for December to February.

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.

Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

Weekly Agriculture, Climate and Water Update – Monday 9 November 2026

Agriculture and climate conditions assessment as of 9 November 2026

Summary

- December to February rainfall is likely to be above average across most of **south-eastern Queensland and New South Wales except in the western-most parts of the state**. Small areas of **central South Australia** and **south-west Western Australia** also have an increased chance of above average rainfall. The wet signal is more pronounced during December.
- Below average rainfall is likely for December to February for most of the **tropical north**. The dry signal is more pronounced during February.
- 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.
- Maximum and minimum temperatures are very likely to be above average across almost all of Australia, which will increase evaporative stress and soil moisture deficits in regions also experiencing rainfall deficiencies.
- For the outlook at your location, please refer to the bureau's long-range forecast which responds to all ongoing changes in our climate systems. These seasonal outlooks are updated weekly.

Recent Conditions

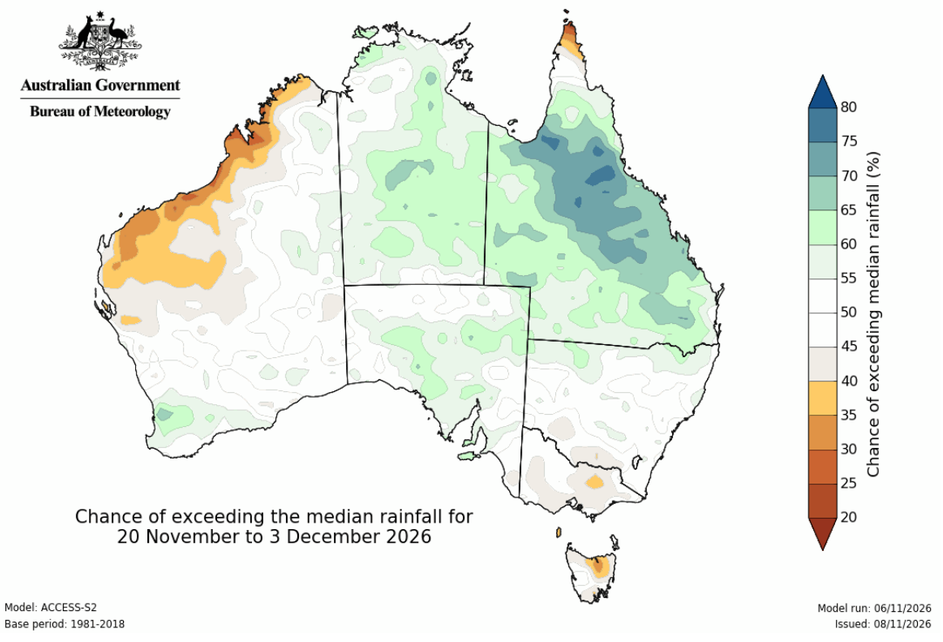
October rainfall was very much above average for large parts of central Australia (throughout **Western Australia, South Australia, Northern Territory**, and **Queensland**). Isolated areas in central **Queensland** received highest on record rainfall amounts.

Australian rainfall update: Severe thunderstorms and widespread rainfall have settled but expected to persist across key production areas in **Queensland** and **northern New South Wales**. As a result, associated catchments are still experiencing minor and moderate flooding, disrupting harvest and other operational activities but significantly easing soil moisture deficits.

Maximum temperature anomalies for October were 2 to 4 degrees above average for large parts of **south-west Queensland**, much of **southern New South Wales**, **Victoria**, and **Tasmania**. For the same period, **minimum temperatures** were above average to very much above average for most of Australia, excluding **southern and western Western Australia**, with areas in **south-west Queensland** and **south-west Victoria** experiencing highest minimum temperatures on record.

Existing August to October **rainfall deficiencies** are very likely to persist during November along the parts of the **west coast of Western Australia, the far south-east of South Australia, south-western Victoria**, and much of **Tasmania**.

Fortnightly Rainfall Outlook 20 November to 03 December 2026



Agriculture Watch Points

	↑	Widespread October rainfall was recorded over most of **central and south-east Queensland** as well as in the **Northern Tablelands and North West Slopes and Plains regions of New South Wales**. This has significantly improved soil moisture, summer crop prospects, pasture growth and an expectation of better feed availability heading into late spring and summer.
	↓	Forecasted rainfall this week **across Queensland and New South Wales** will be a watch point. Minor and moderate flooding is still occurring in **central Queensland and northern New South Wales** due to earlier widespread October and November to date rainfall. This has resulted in paddock access issues, winter-crop harvest delays, horticulture crop harvest disruptions as well as sugarcane harvest delays around **Mackay**. Increased risk to crop quality through disease pressure has also been noted.
	↓	**Central West New South Wales** continues to remain dry following below-average rainfall since September. Reduced soil moisture along with increased temperatures, has seen an increased reliance on irrigation and may see restricted growth and lower resilience heading into summer. Evaporative stress and moisture deficits during flowering, fruit set and early fruit development can affect fruit size and yield potential if not offset by irrigation.
	↓	A late season frost event on Sunday 8 November 2026 occurred in **parts of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and pockets of South Australia.** Localised production risks for flowering winter, and sensitive horticulture crops with impacts expected to be patchy and damage concentrated in low-lying frost pockets.
	→	Recent rainfall in **Victoria** has been disruptive to winter crop harvest and horticulture planting and harvesting activities. Whilst there has been an easing of soil moisture deficits, a reprieve from rainfall will be welcomed to avoid further disruptions. Alternatively, southern livestock industries remain largely in a favourable position with strong spring pasture growth in areas of improved soil moisture.
	↓	Producers in **Tasmania** are experiencing very much below average root zone soil moisture, with warmer than average temperatures, and reduced water allocations. Existing August to October **rainfall deficiencies** are very likely to persist during November. There is no clear signal for either wetter or drier conditions for December to February, meaning there are roughly equal chance of above or below average rainfall.
	→	Harvest is in full swing across **Western Australia's** grain belt. Periodic rainfall has caused some local delays for broadacre crops; however, generally drier conditions remain favourable for harvest, logistics and grain quality retention. Soil moisture deficits, combined with above-average temperatures continue to increase irrigation demand and place pressure on water availability for horticulture.
	↓	Heatwaves persist across **northern Australia** with both high maximum and minimum temperatures with potential impacts to people, plants and animals. Heat combined with increased moisture is providing favourable conditions for thunderstorm development. A watch point is the increased potential for dry lightning strikes causing wildfires in areas of dry vegetation.

↑ Conditions improving
→ Conditions unchanged
↓ Conditions degrading

