The Bureau of Meteorology

Water Sector Climate & Water Briefing

Water Sector Services
Bureau of Meteorology

29 October 2026



Acknowledgment of Country

Indigenous weather knowledge | The Bureau of Meteorology

Indigenous Weather Knowledge (www.bom.gov.au/reasource/indigenous-weather-knowledge)

Formal recognition of traditional weather and climate knowledge that has been developed and passed down through countless generations by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

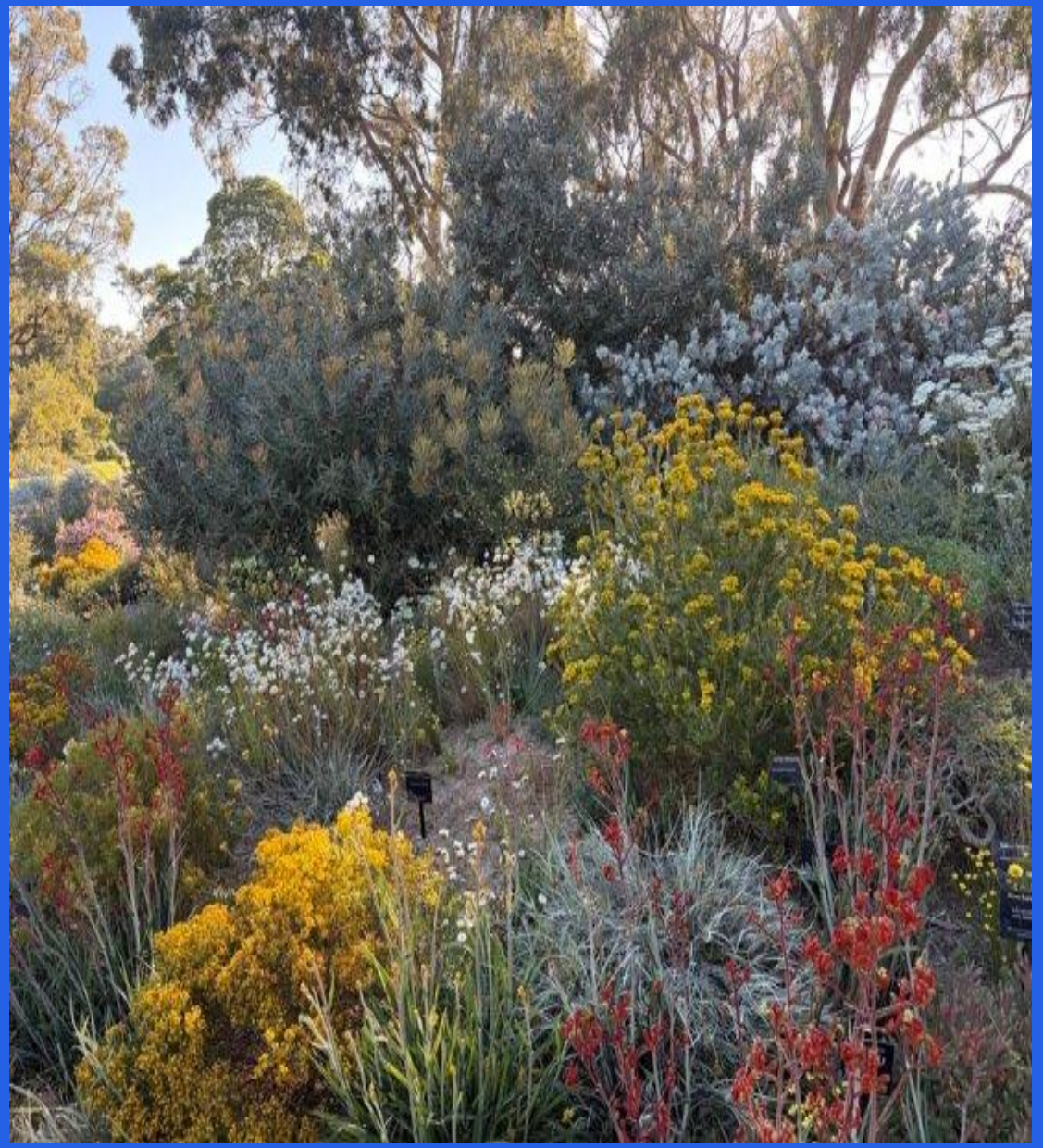


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Introduction

National Water Sector Briefing aims to:

- Pilot a response to demand for seasonal forecasts tailored to water decisions
- Provide insights on forecast certainty to help plan for the season ahead
- Support decision-makers and water managers consider forecasts in a non-stationary climate
- Guide where to go for insights to support decision-making.
- Support consistency in conveying forecast to decision-makers



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Key points

- The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is in an El Niño phase and is at near-record levels.
- November to January rainfall is likely to be above average for much of Australia, and below average in parts of the far north and south-east.
- Both daytime and overnight temperatures likely to be unusually warm for the same period.
- Long-range forecasts are updated weekly and are the best guidance for the weeks, months and seasons ahead.



- **Recent conditions**
- Climate indicators & long-range forecast
- High-risk weather season outlook



The Bureau of Meteorology

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Recent Conditions

- Rainfall and temperature
- Soil Moisture
- Rainfall deficiencies



Murray River (2025)

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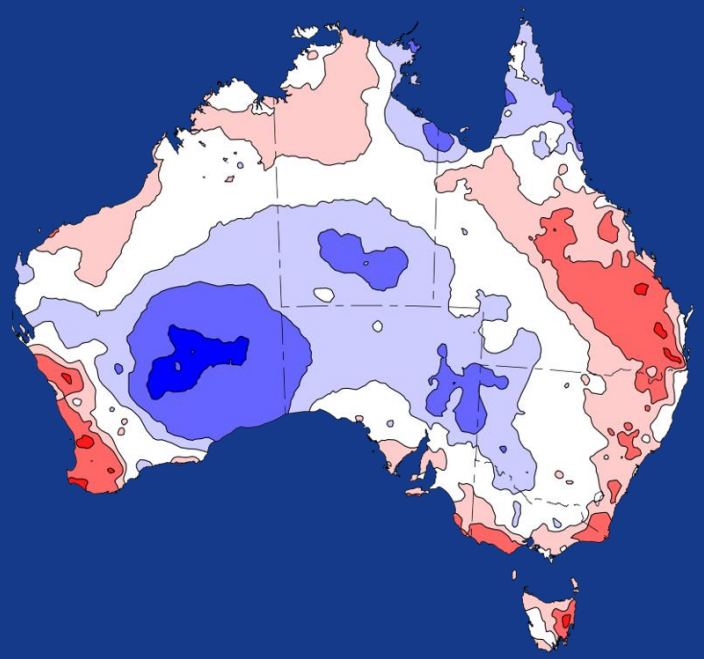
Rainfall and temperature

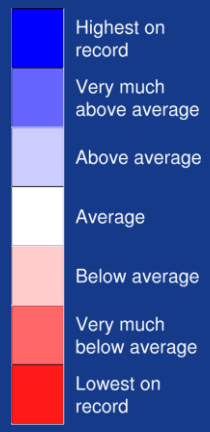
Latest 3 months (July – September 2026)

Rainfall maps

Temperature maps

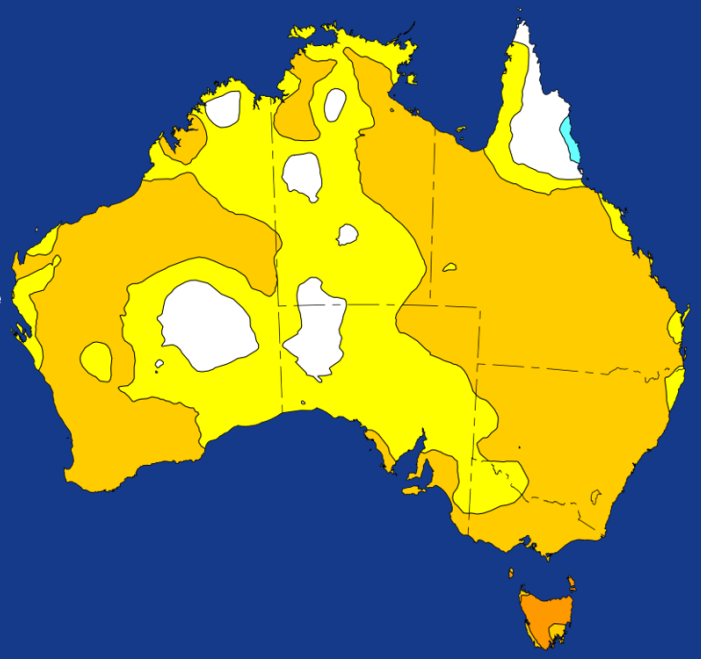
Rainfall

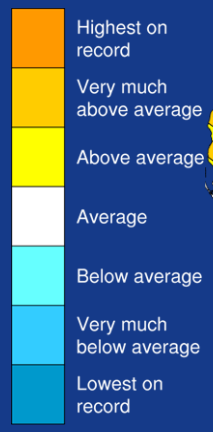




Reference period: 1900-2025

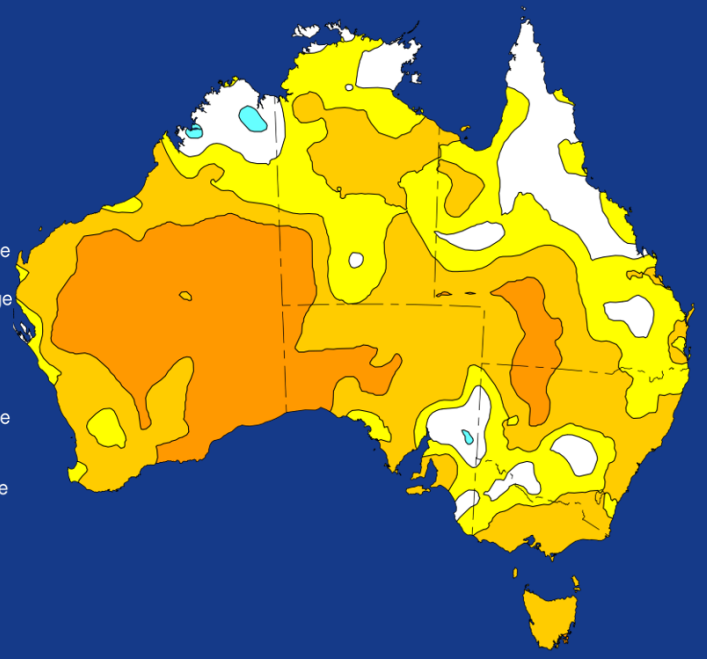
Maximum temperature





Reference period: 1910-2025

Minimum temperature



- The national area-averaged rainfall total for July–September was 10% below the 1961–1990 average.
- Large contrasts: record dry in the south-west and east and record wet through inland Western Australia.
- Mean temperature fourth-highest on record nationally, all States and Territories within top 10 warmest.
- Mean maximum temperature the sixth-highest on record. Tasmania highest on record. Only SA out of top 10.
- Mean minimum temperature the second-highest on record (behind 1998). WA highest on record. Only Queensland out of top 10.

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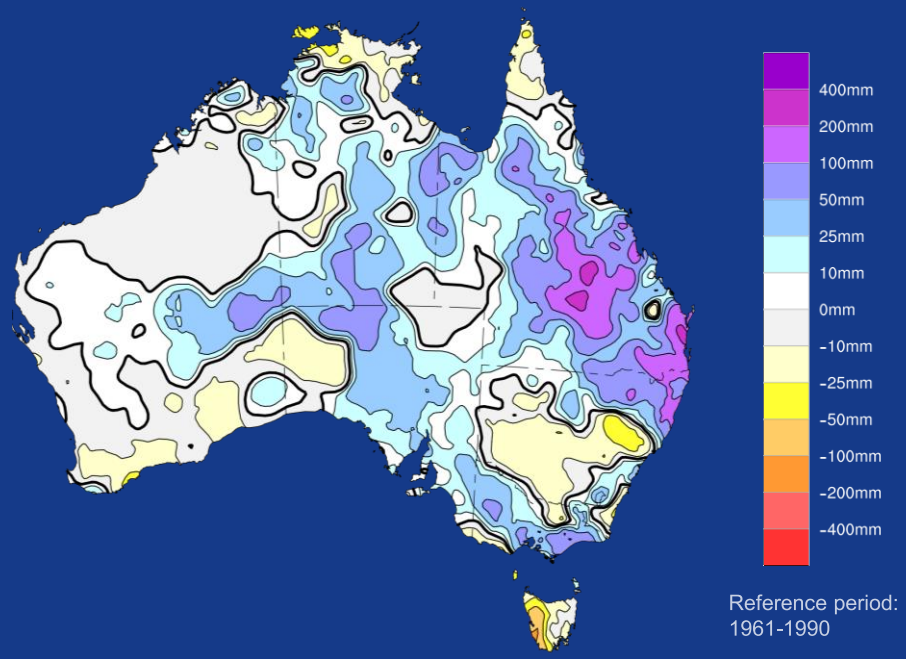
Rainfall and temperature

Anomalies for month-to-date (October 2026)

Rainfall maps

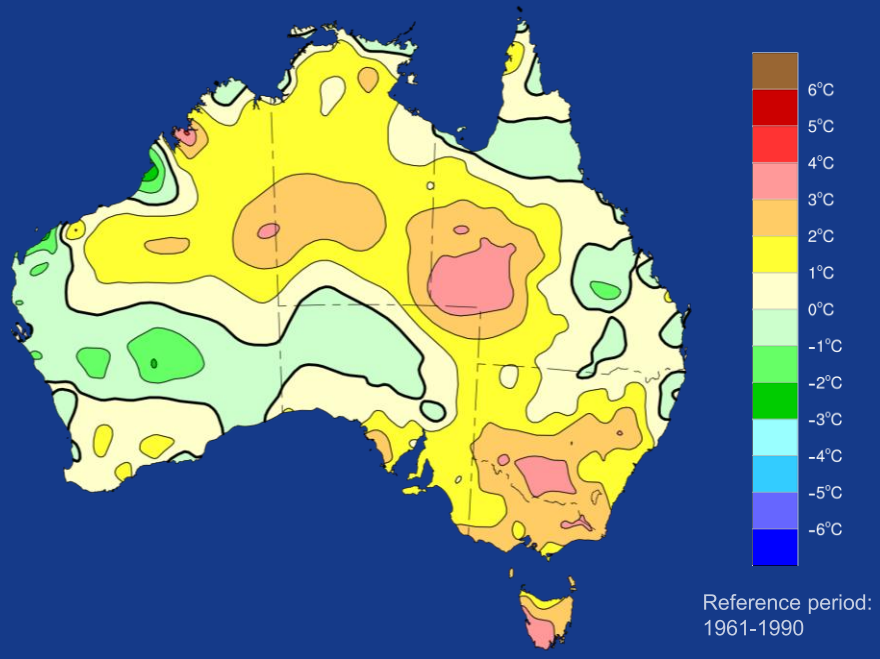
Temperature maps

Rainfall



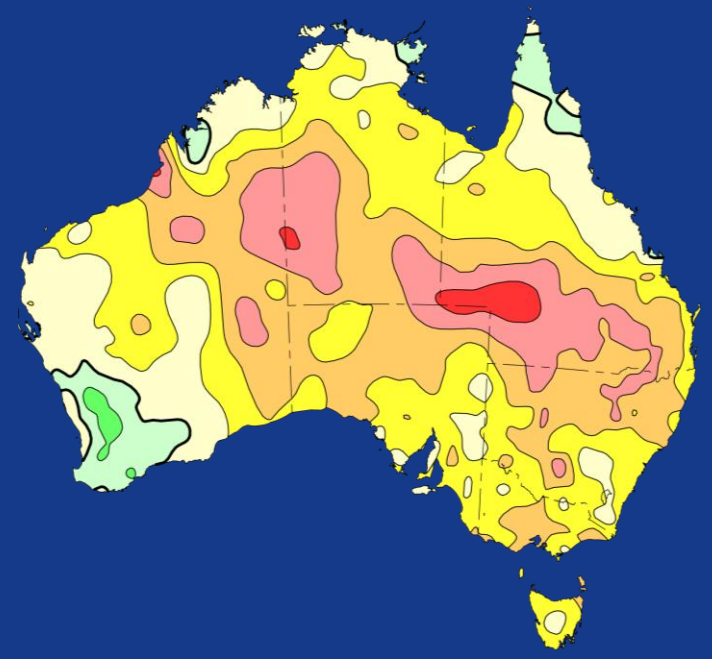
Reference period: 1961-1990

Maximum temperature



Reference period: 1961-1990

Minimum temperature



- Rainfall anomalies for October are mixed, with positive rainfall anomalies across areas with recent storms, showers and rain.
- Daytime temperatures mostly warmer than usual, but generally cooler days in areas with persistent rain.
- Overnight temperatures warmer than usual, more so through the interior. Cloudy conditions tend to result in warmer nights.

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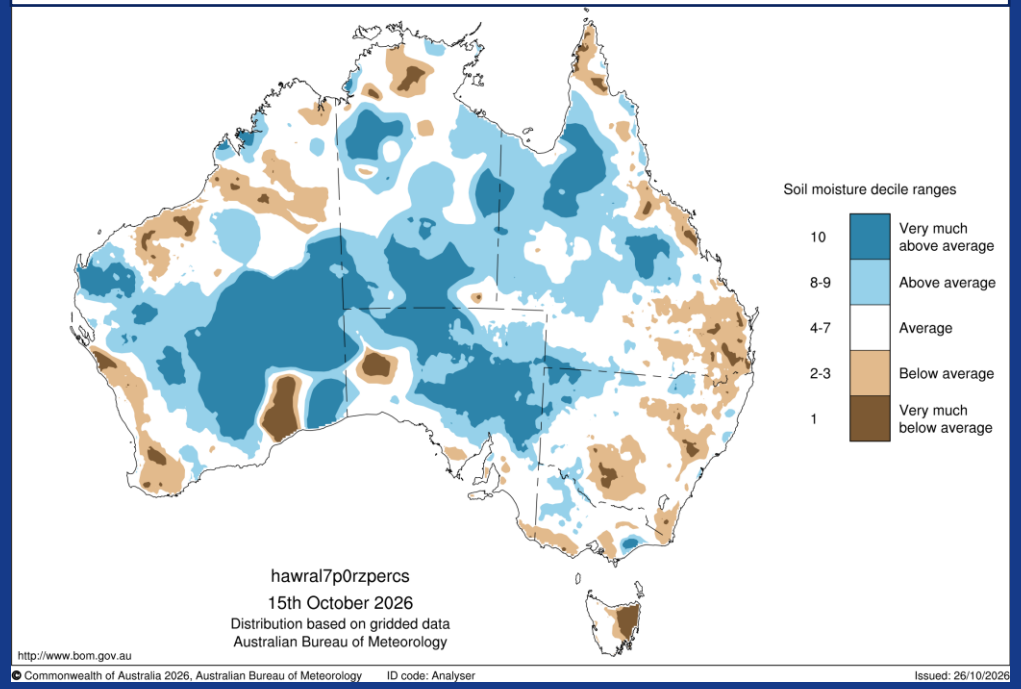
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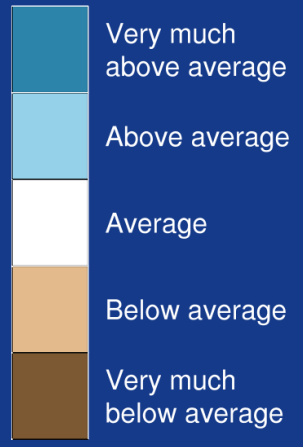
Soil moisture

15 October 2026

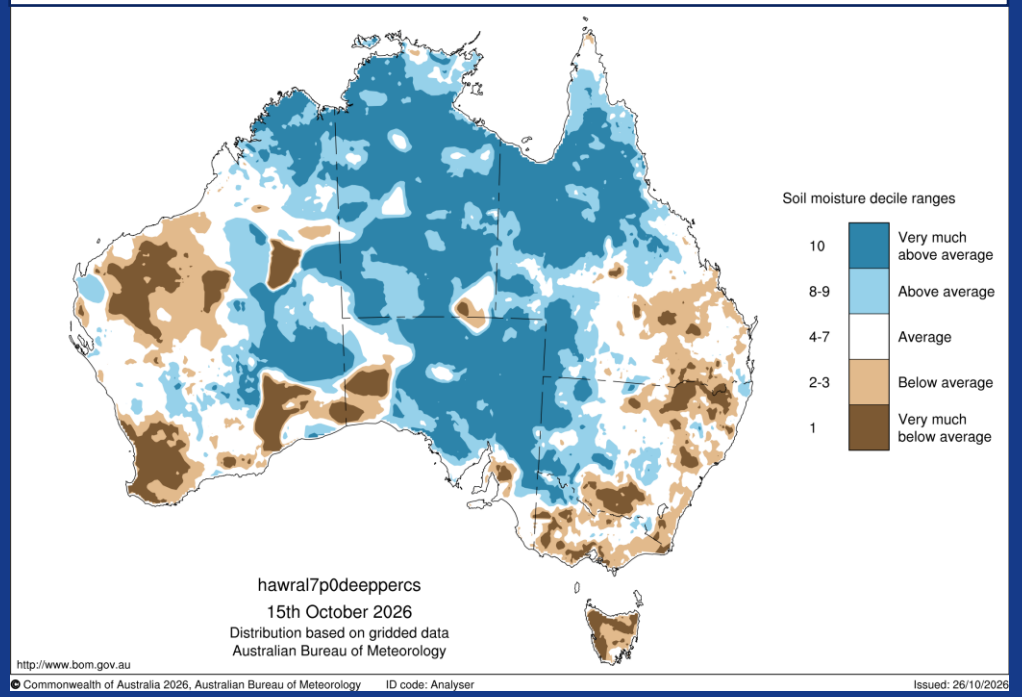
Australia Water Outlook

Root zone (top 1m)





Deep layer (1-6m depth)



- Root zone soil is above to very much above average across large parts of central and northern Australia, and below to very much below average for parts of the south-west and the east.
  - **Root zone soil moisture more relevant to cropping and pasture growth, and streamflow.**
- At depth (>1m), soil moisture is above average for large parts of northern and central-southern areas but remains drier than average across the west, eastern and south-eastern parts of Australia.
  - **Deep layer soil moisture is relevant to deep rooted vegetation and has an impact on fire risk.**

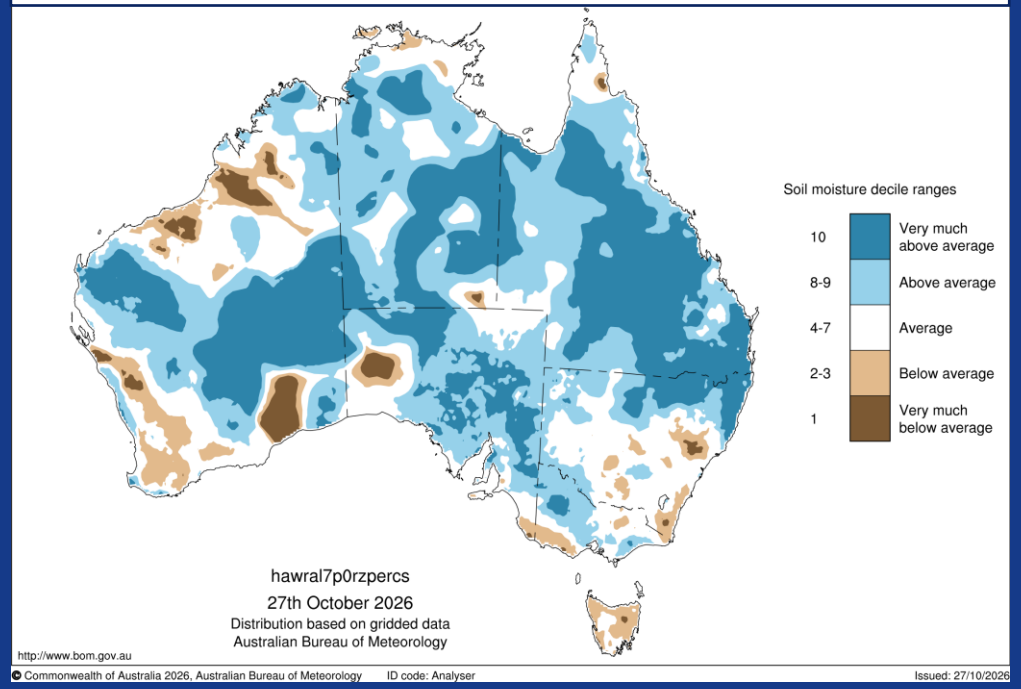
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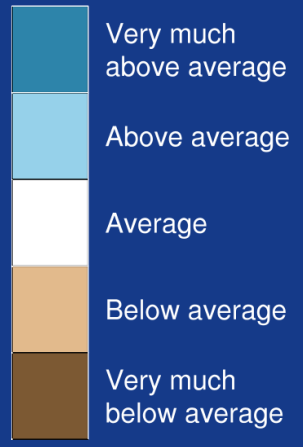
Soil moisture

27 October 2026

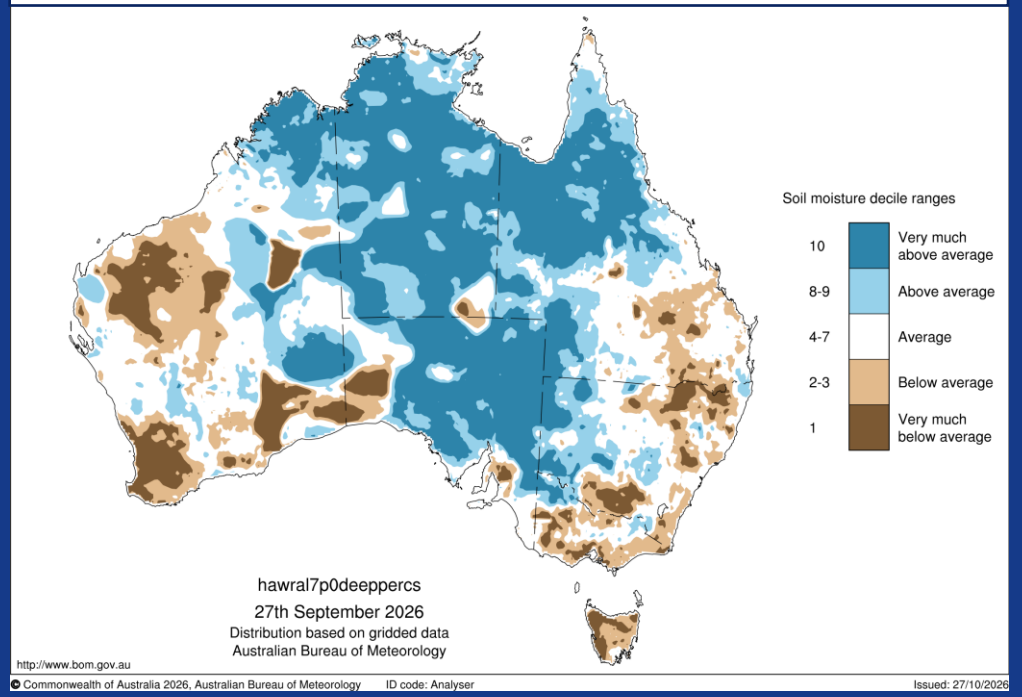
Australia Water Outlook

Root zone (top 1m)





Deep layer (1-6m depth)



- 12 days later → Root zone soil has increased substantially in places, particularly the east. Below average soil moisture persists in parts of the south.
  - **Root zone soil moisture more relevant to cropping and pasture growth, and streamflow.**
- At depth (>1m), soil moisture was largely unaffected by recent rainfall, with large parts of northern and central-southern areas above average while it remains drier than average across the west, eastern and south-eastern parts of Australia.
  - **Deep layer soil moisture is relevant to deep rooted vegetation and has an impact on fire risk.**

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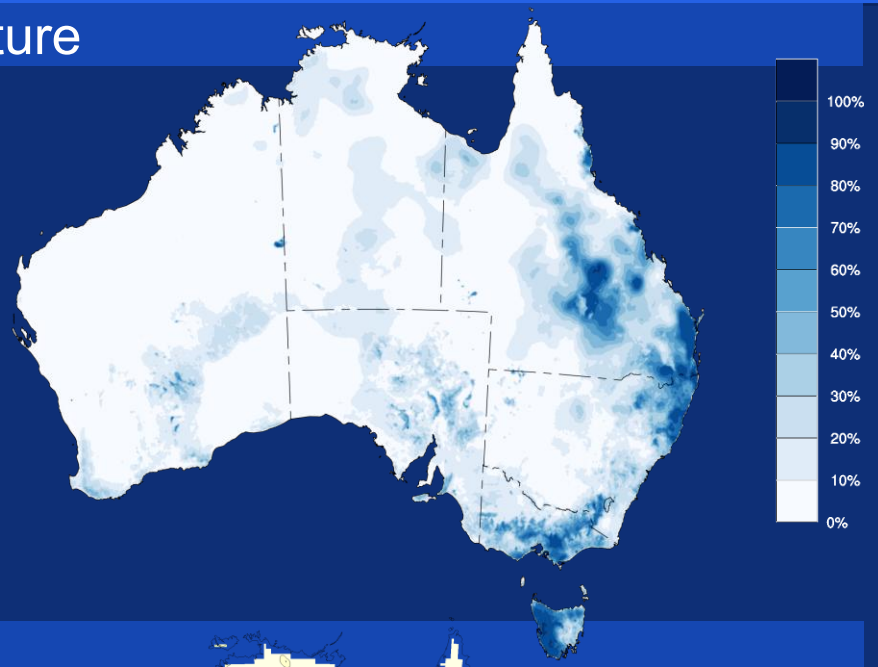
Recent Climate and Water conditions: October

Australia Water Outlook

Australia Water Storages

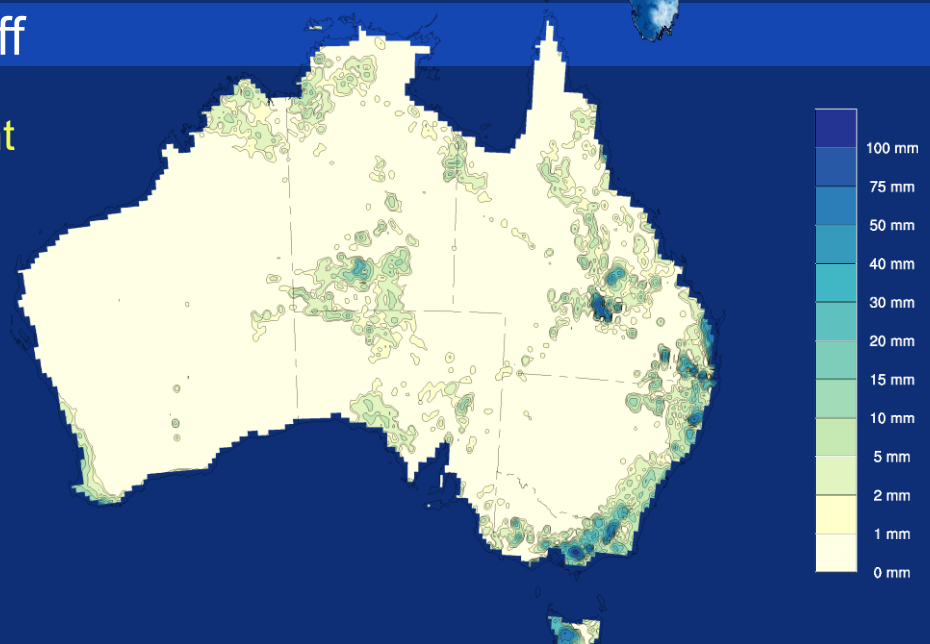
Soil moisture

Recent wet soils



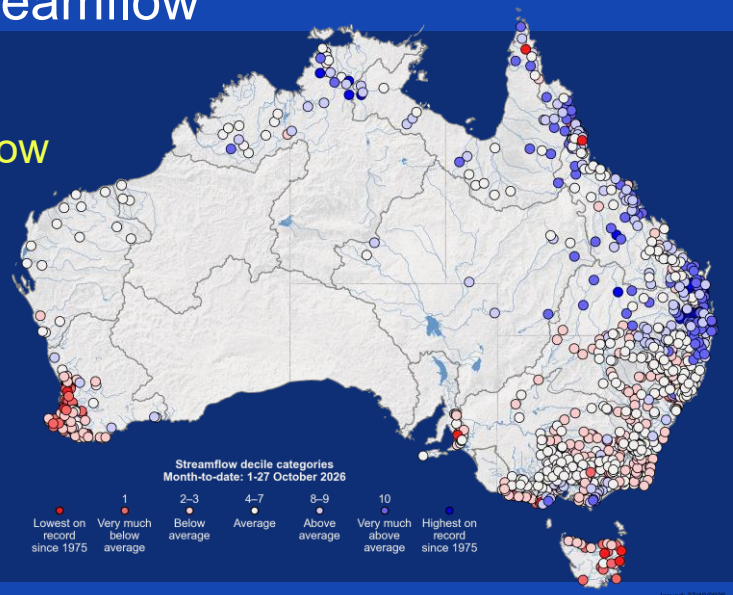
Runoff

Recent runoff



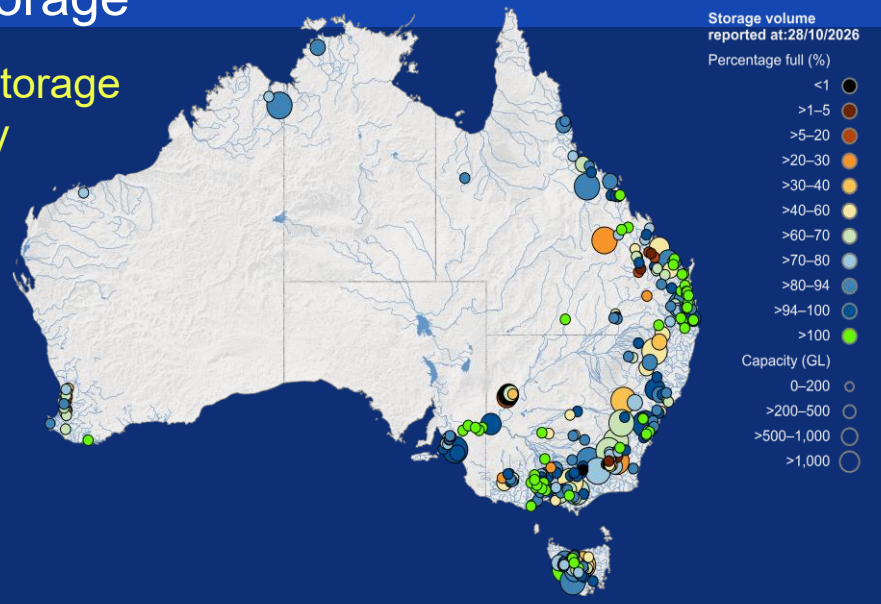
Streamflow

Mixed streamflow



Storage

Mixed storage capacity



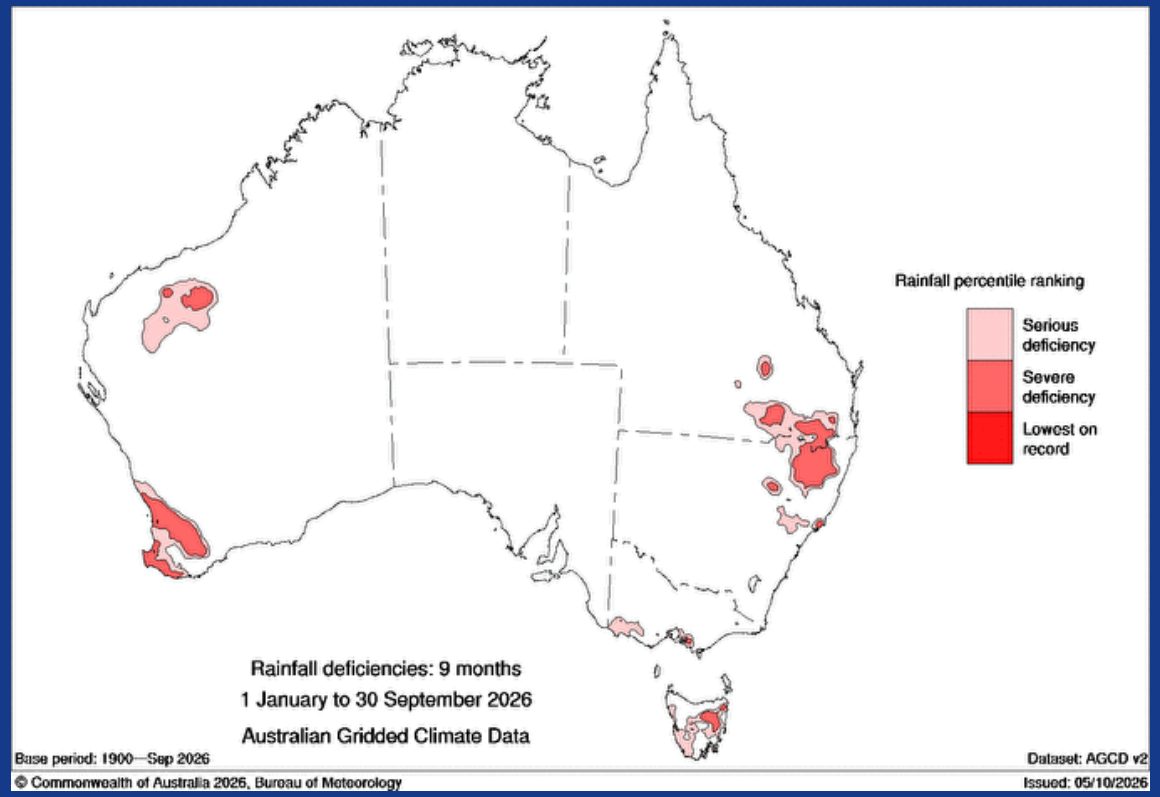
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Long-term rainfall deficiencies

9 months: January – September 2026

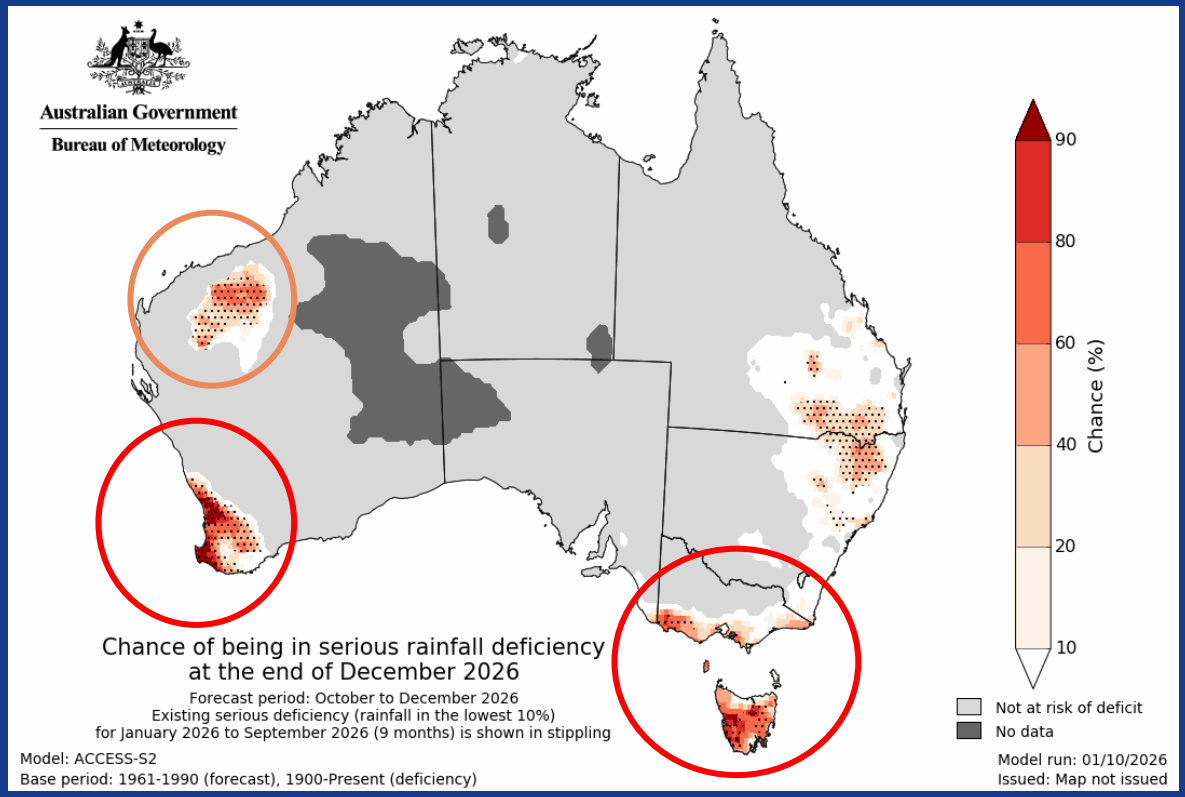
Drought – Australian rainfall deficiencies and water availability

January to September 2026



Areas with severe or serious rainfall deficiencies (rainfall totals in the lowest 5% or 10% of years, respectively, since 1900)

Chance of serious deficiency end of December



Chance of being in serious deficiency at the end of December

Meteorological drought **develops** and **intensifies** largely through an *absence* of synoptic processes responsible for strong moisture transport and heavy precipitation. The subsequent presence of these synoptic processes is **key to drought termination**.

- Recent conditions
- **Climate indicators & long-range forecast**
- High-risk weather season outlook



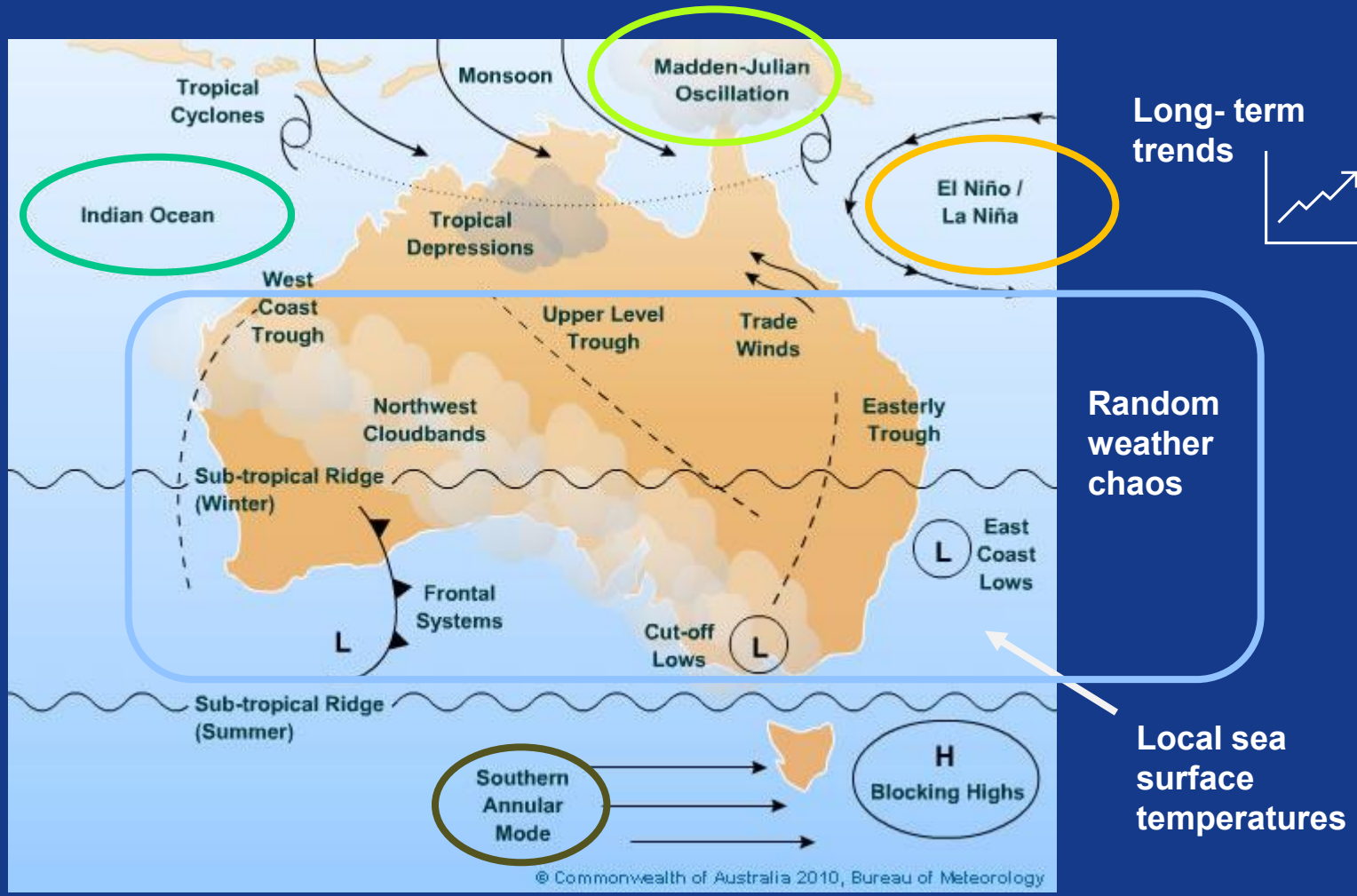
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Influences on our climate

"Climate indicators load the dice, but they don't decide the outcome."

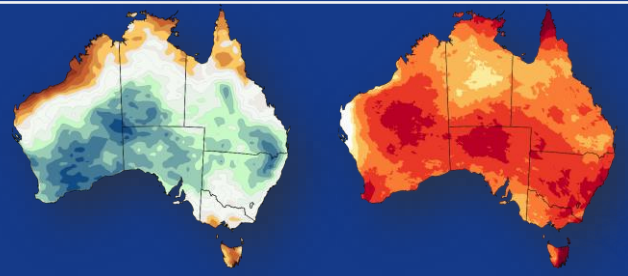


Long- term trends

Random weather chaos

Local sea surface temperatures

- There are many factors that contribute to Australian climate – as well as ENSO
- Some can enhance, others may off-set, El Niño influence
- Tropical influences such as the monsoon can play a dominant role during summer
- Our long-range forecast takes into account all these factors
- ENSO, SAM and IOD account for less than 45% of spring rainfall variability



Covariability in Large-Scale Climate Modes: Implications for Australian Precipitation Variability

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Ocean and atmosphere

- Sea-surface temperatures
- El Niño–Southern Oscillation
- Indian Ocean Dipole
- Southern Annular Mode
- Madden-Julian Oscillation

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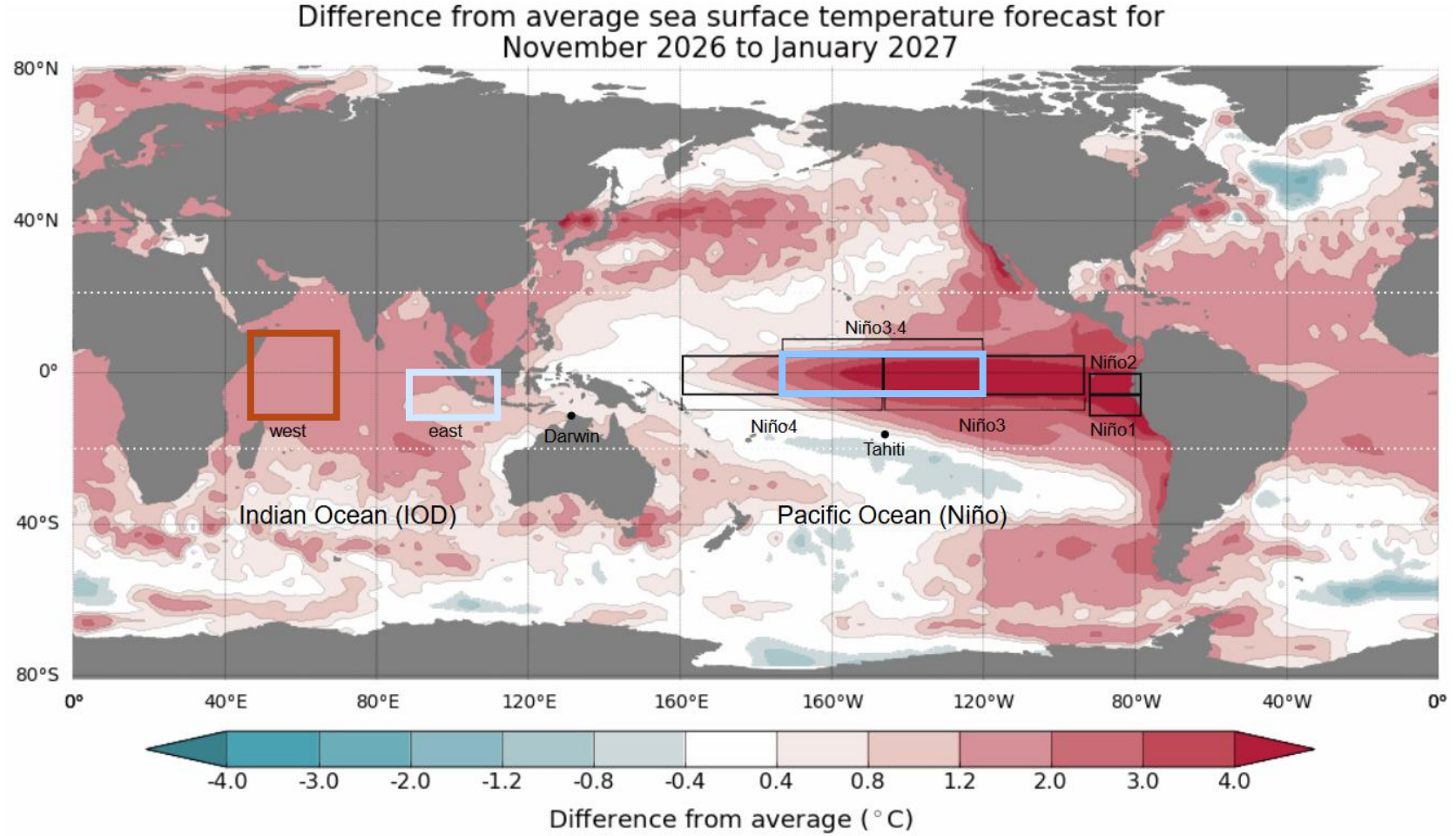
Reeds in lake (2010)

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Sea surface temperature forecast

November 2026 to January 2027

Southern hemisphere outlooks



- Equatorial Pacific continues to warm, as well as much of the Indian Ocean.
- Sea surface temperatures in the Australian region are forecast to warm in the coming months.
- Warmer waters can enhance atmospheric moisture and energy that can fuel storms and rain systems, increasing potential for high-intensity rainfall.
- Warm SSTs in the Indian Ocean are contributing to wet conditions across southern and eastern Australia, offsetting the drying influence of El Niño.

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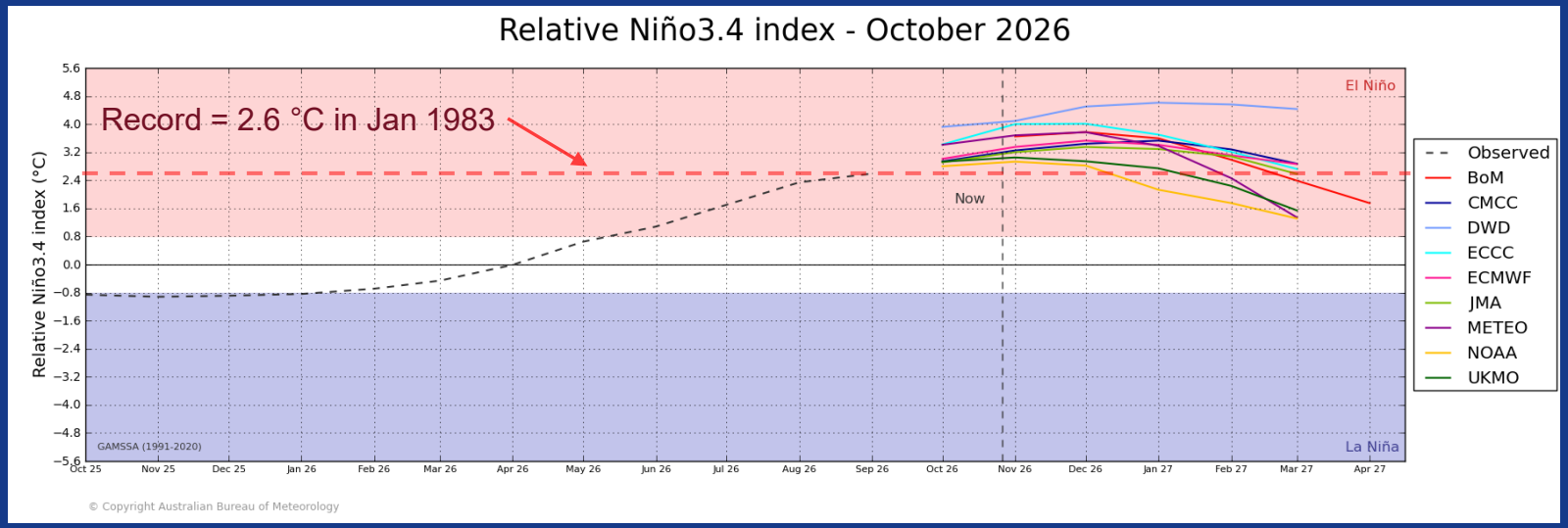
Model run 24 Oct 2026

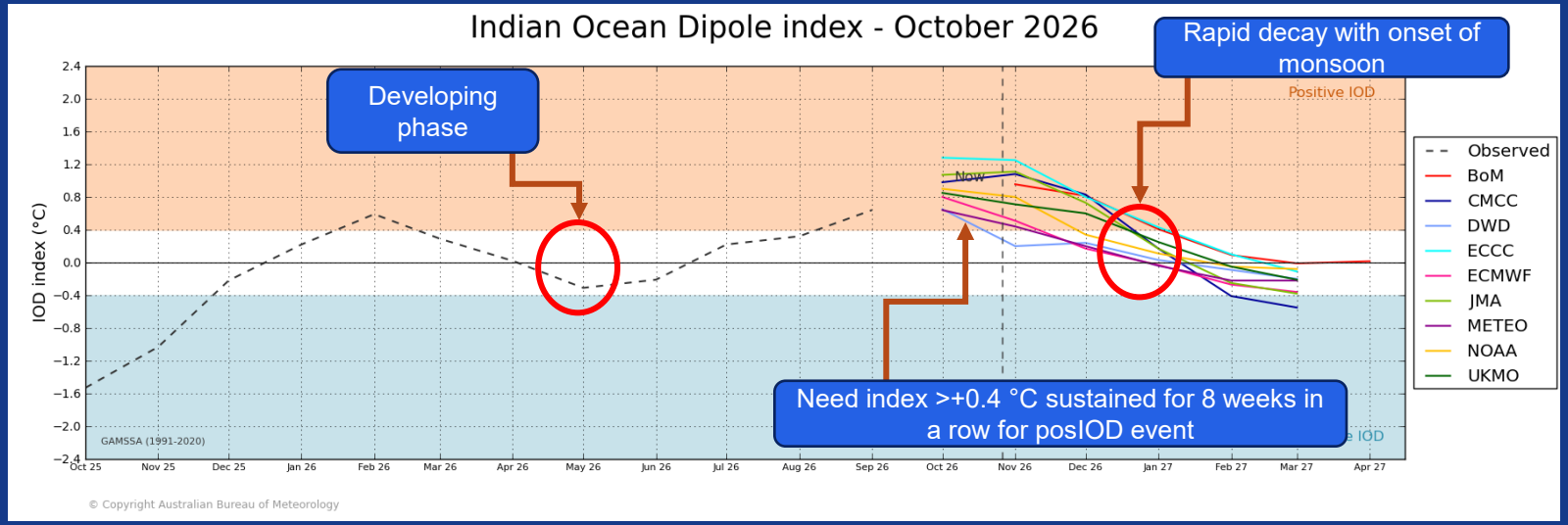
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ENSO / IOD forecasts

Key international models (Copernicus)







- The El Niño is at near-record levels. However, **the strength of an El Niño is not proportional to the rainfall impacts *in Australia*.**
- Climate models forecast that this El Niño event will likely peak around November or December and persist into autumn 2027.
- A positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is underway, and likely to be at least moderate strength.
- This event is likely to be short lived with most models forecasting a return to neutral in early summer.

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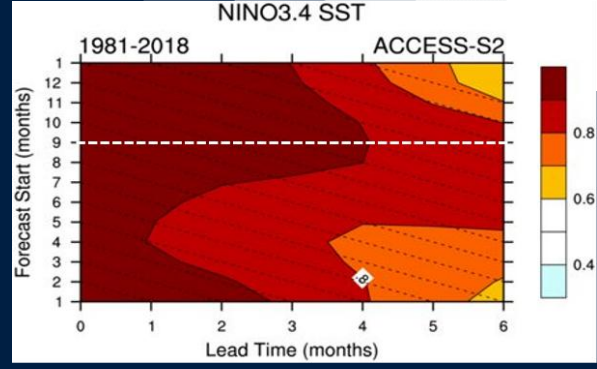
El Niño–Southern Oscillation forecast

Southern hemisphere monitoring

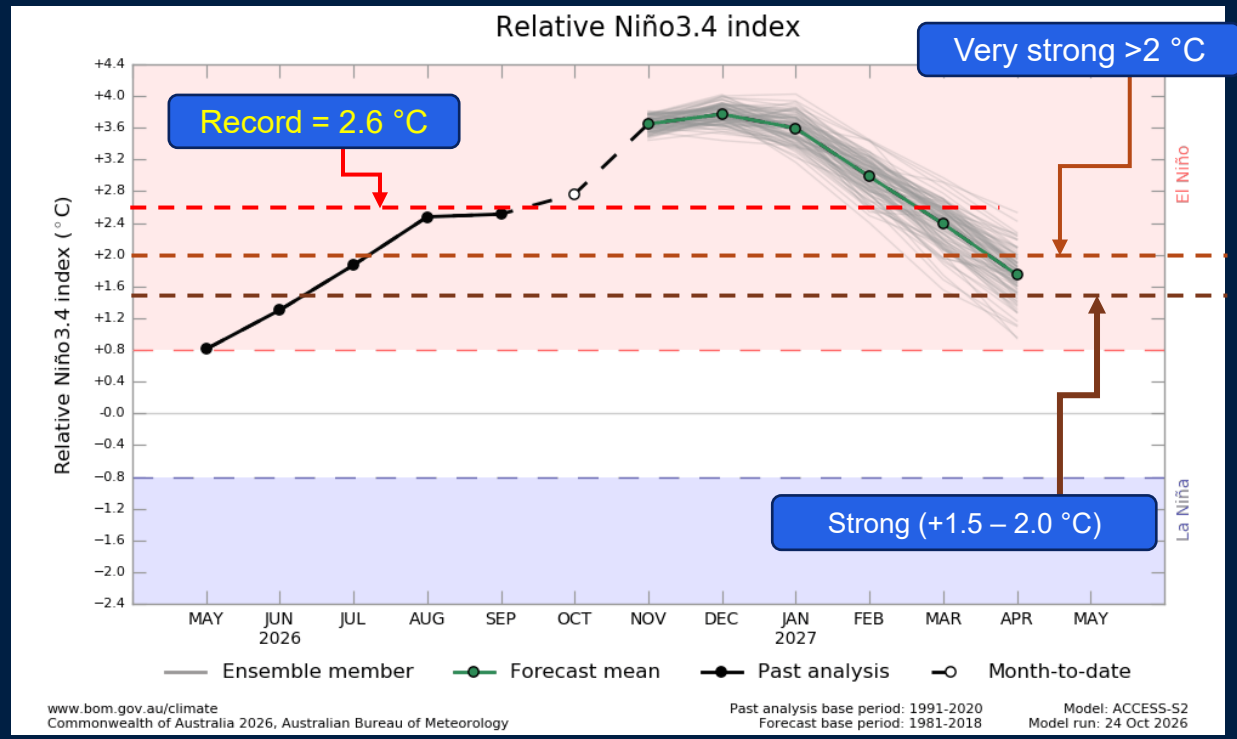
NINO3.4 region
Sea surface temperature anomaly **observations**



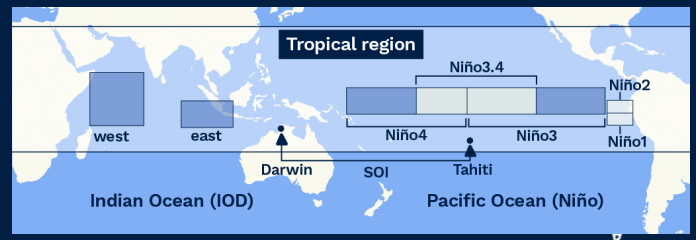
Southern hemisphere outlooks



NINO3.4 region
Sea surface temperature **forecast**



- Observations of Niño3.4 show the **rapid** warming since March this year, and the previous El Niño in late 2023.
- The bureau's climate model forecasts this El Niño event to exceed 3 °C.
  Note skill: near the most skillful time of the year, for 3-4 month lead time.



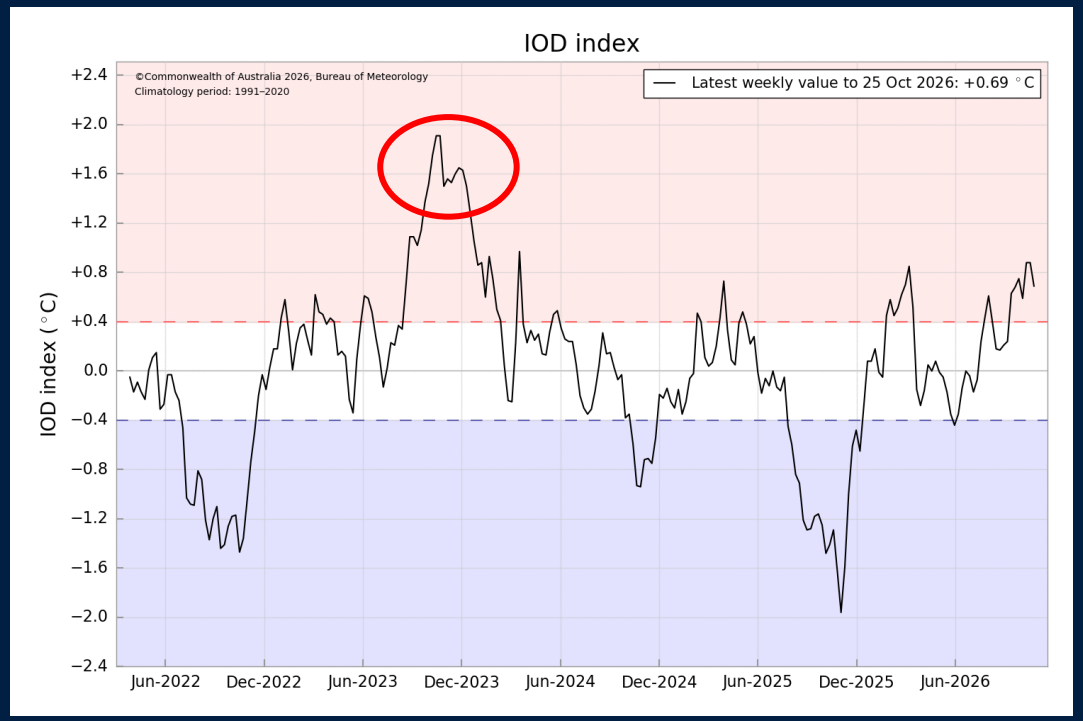
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Indian Ocean Dipole forecast

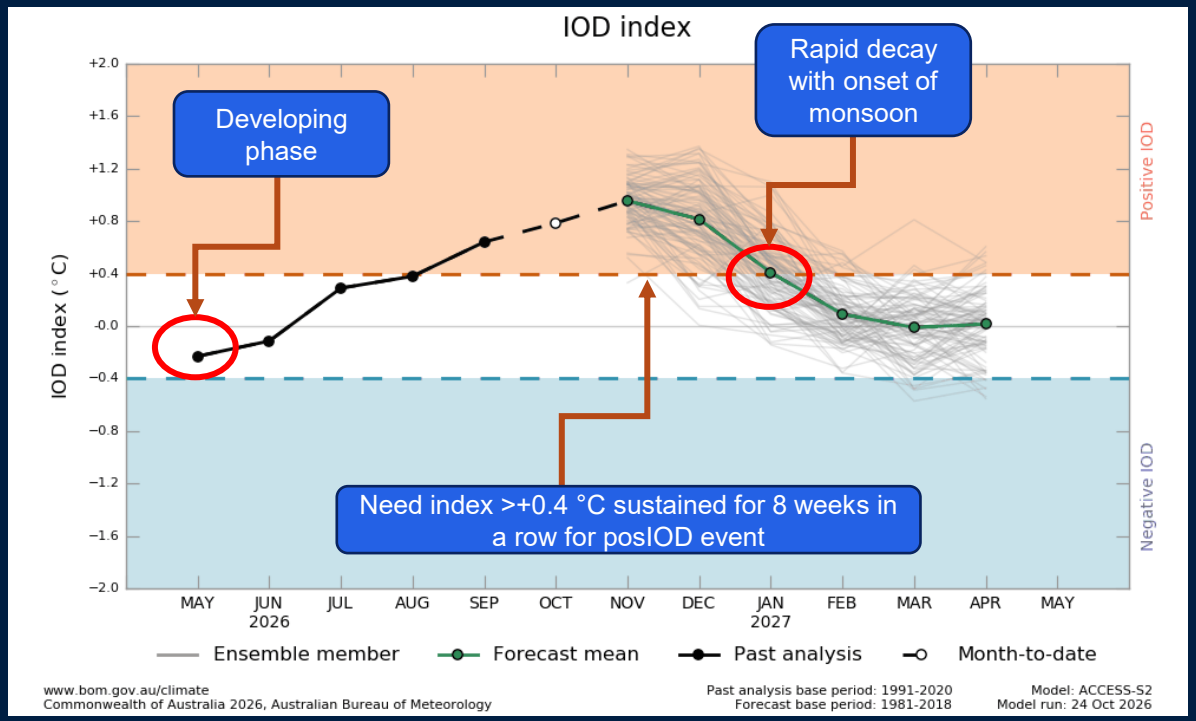
Southern hemisphere monitoring

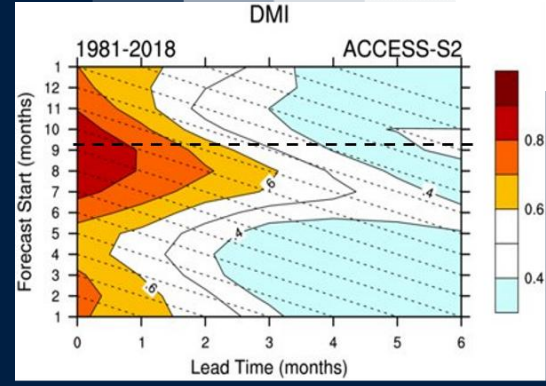
IOD index
Index anomaly **observations**



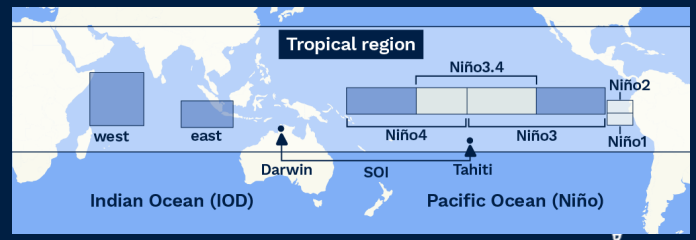
Southern hemisphere outlooks

IOD index
Index **forecast**





- Observations of the IOD show weekly values fluctuation between negative and positive values (note: monthly values on the right). The IOD is in a positive phase.
- The bureau's climate model suggests a positive IOD is likely to develop but uncertainty remains around the strength and duration. Note skill: beyond 1 month, skill declines



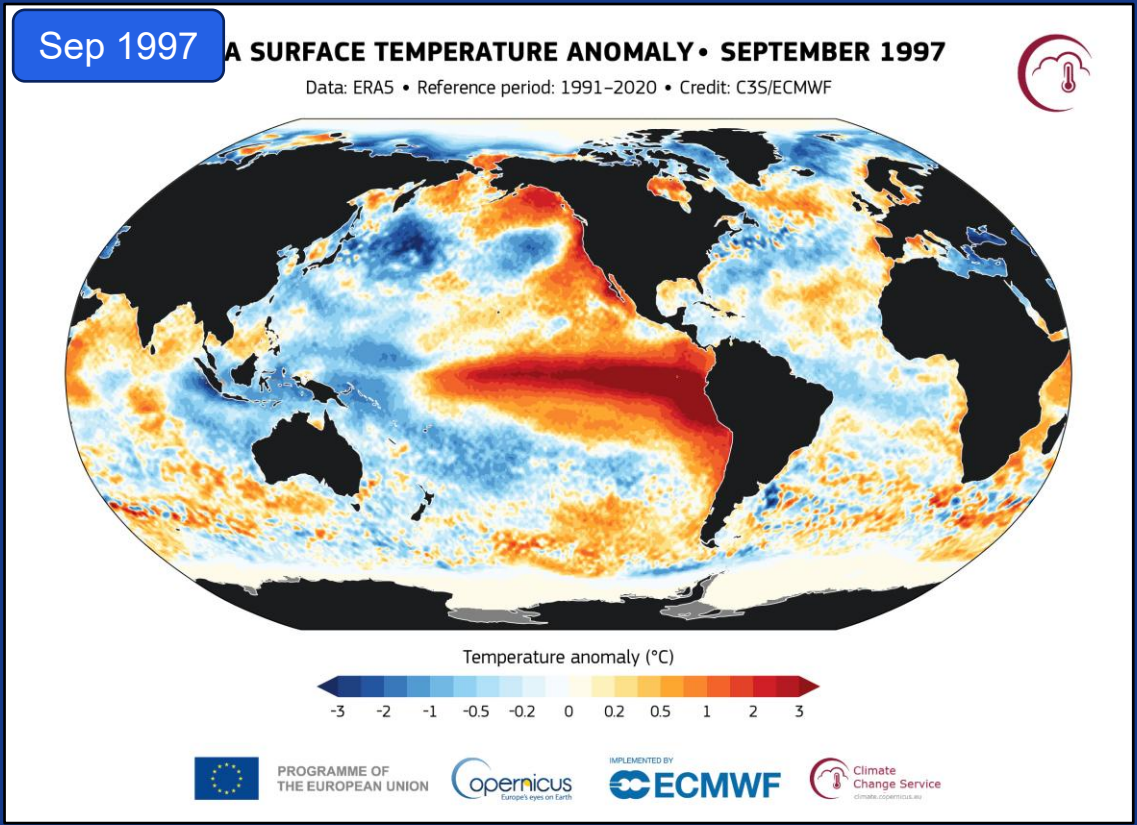
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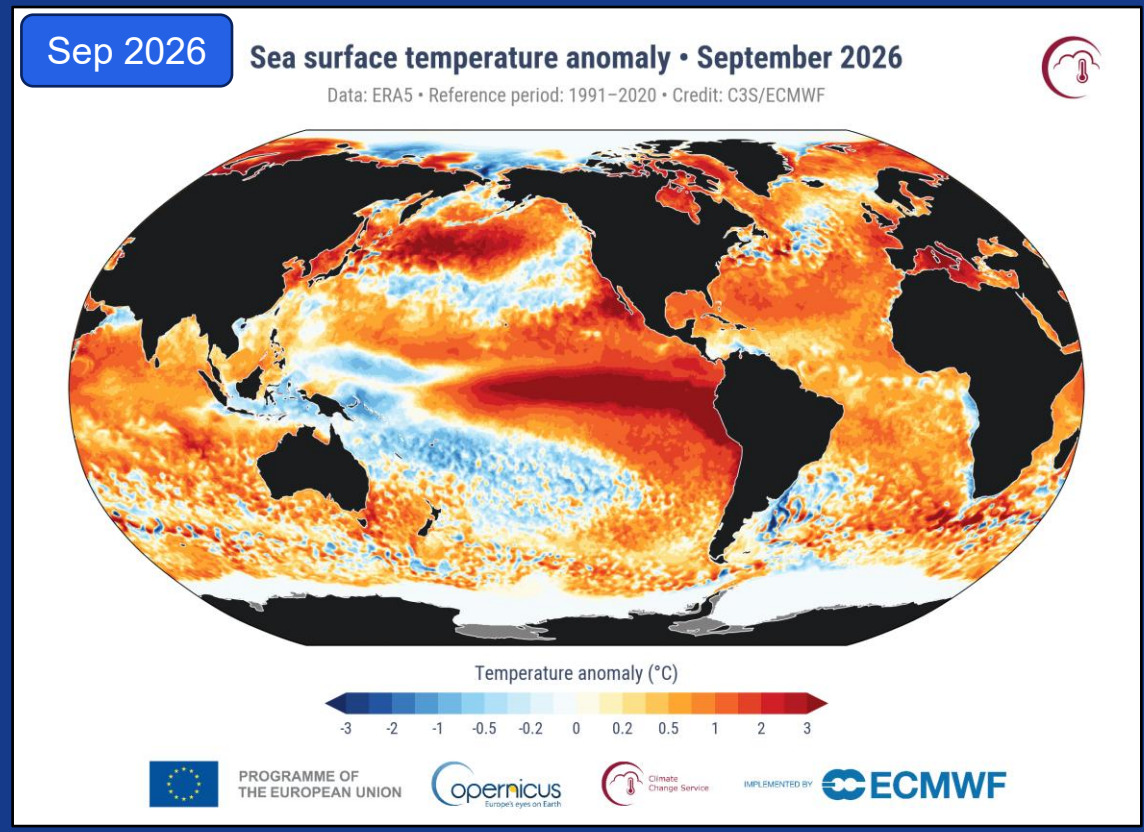
El Niño and global ocean temperatures

https://pulse.climate.copernicus.eu/

Sep 1997



Sep 2026



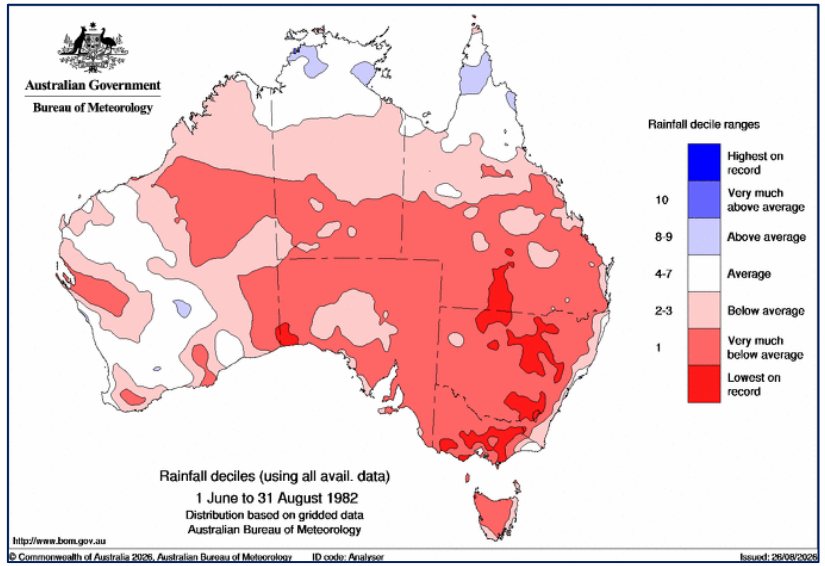
Rising temperatures are accelerating the global hydrological cycle

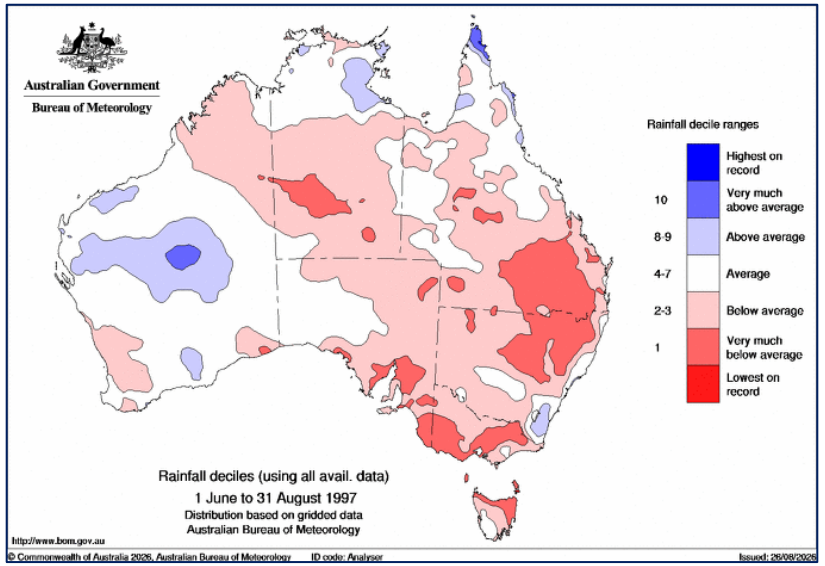
- More extreme rainfall and more extreme droughts
- More rapid swings from one to the other – climate 'whip-lash'

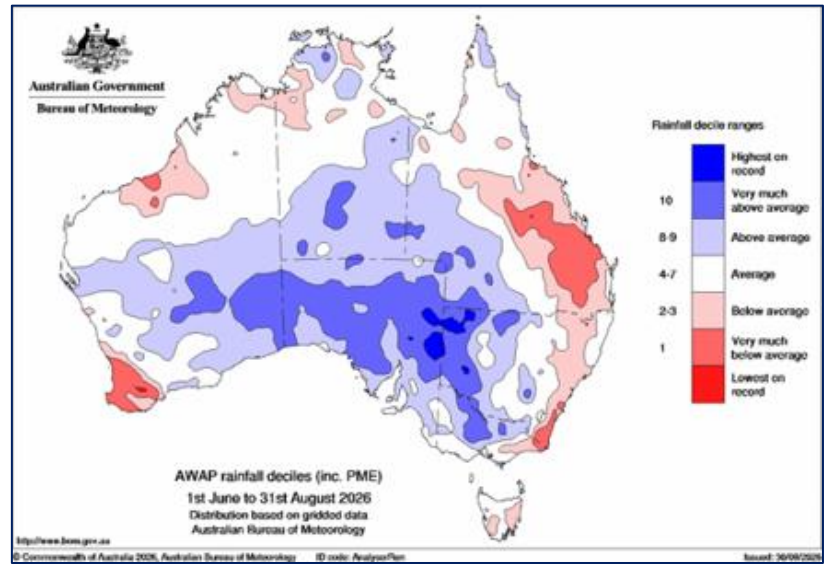
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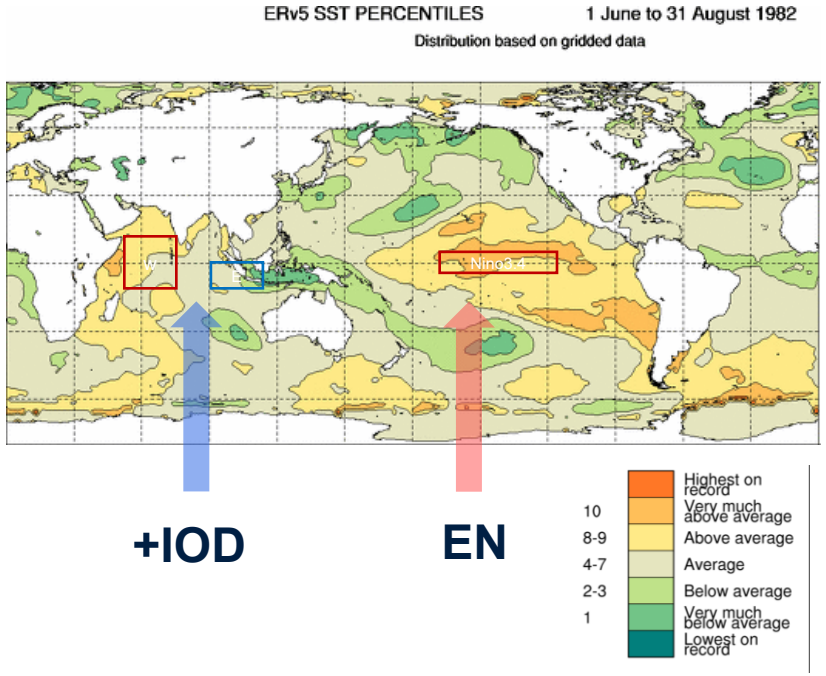
1982	+IOD, +SAM	1997	+IOD, +SAM	2026	neut IOD +SAM Jun &Jul

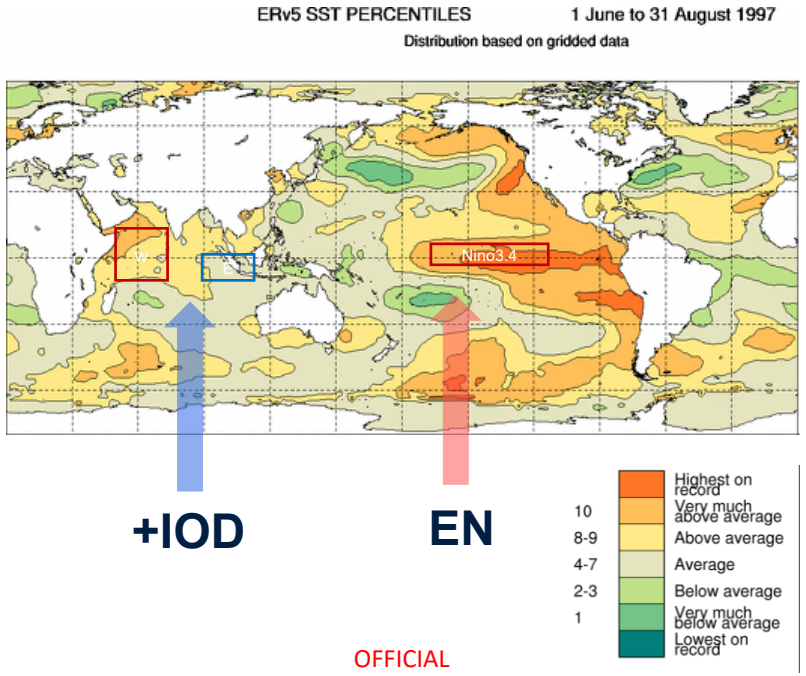
Rainfall maps

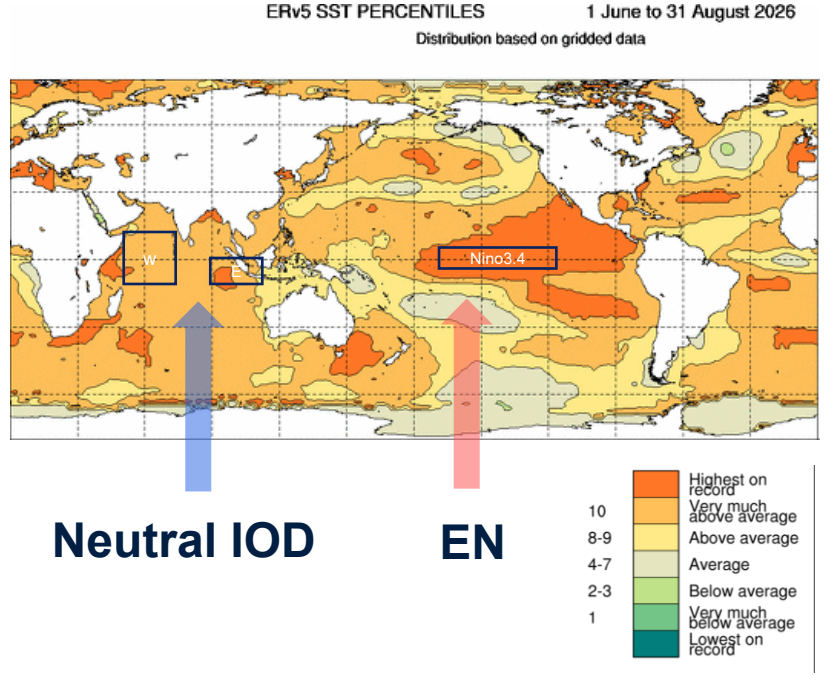










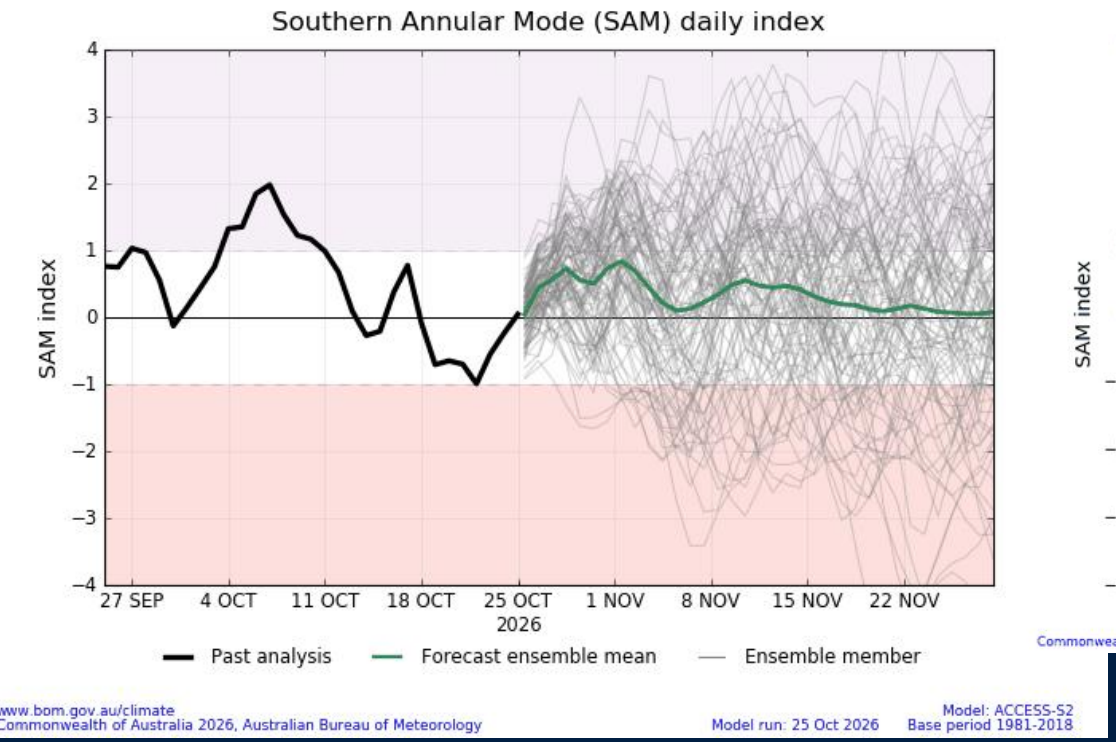


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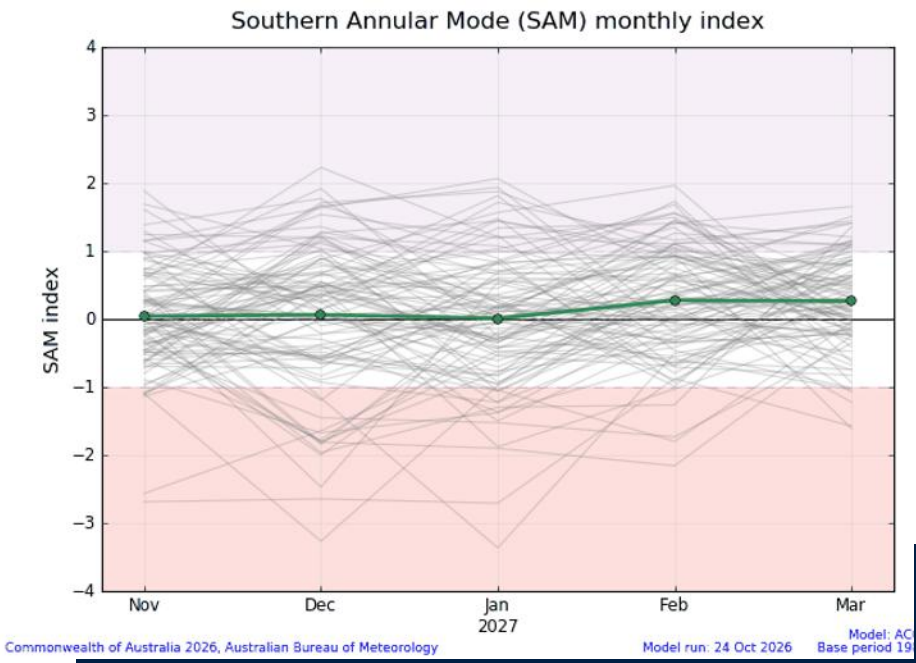
Southern Annular Mode (SAM) long-range forecast

Southern hemisphere outlooks

SAM Index daily forecast



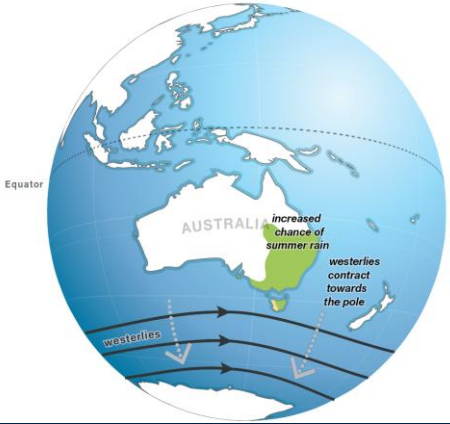
SAM Index monthly forecast



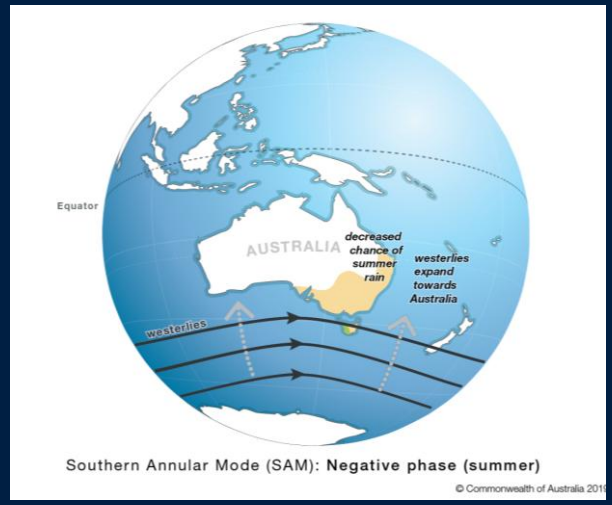
https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ocean/outlooks/?index=samL#tabs=Graphs

- Recent observations of the SAM show large weekly fluctuations between negative and positive values.
- The bureau's climate model forecast ranges from strongly positive to strongly negative values, suggesting limited predictability beyond the next week or two.
- *SAM more likely* to be positive in spring/summer from stronger-than-normal polar vortex.

SAM positive phase spring/summer



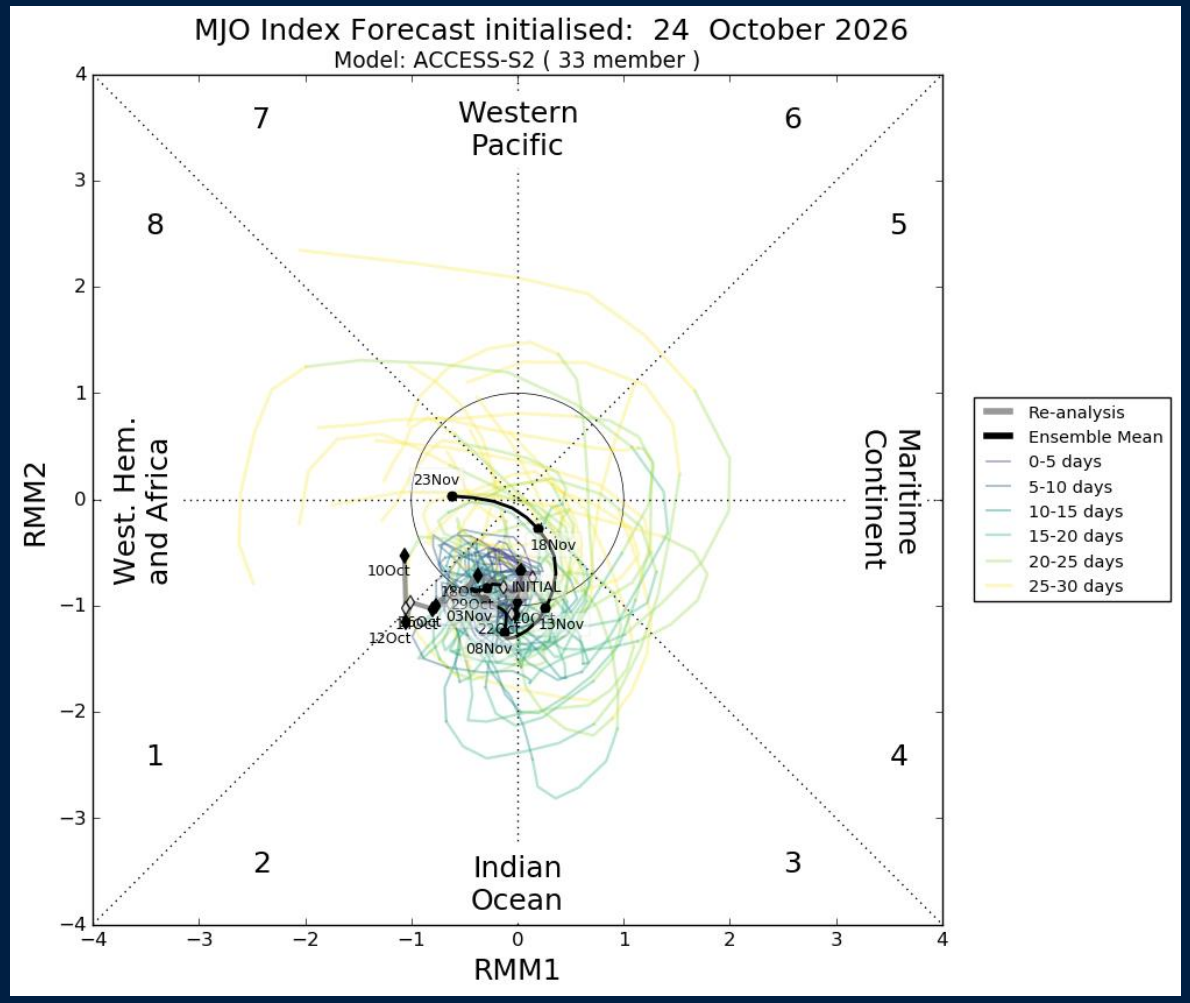
SAM negative phase spring/summer



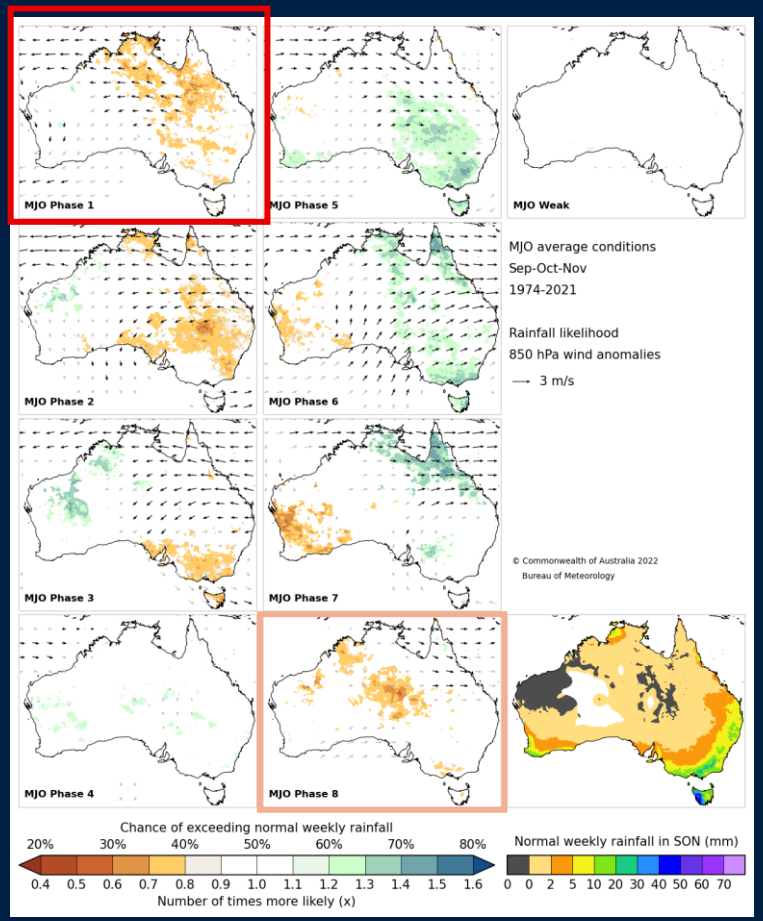
Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) long-range forecast

[Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) monitoring]

MJO Index daily forecast



MJO Influence



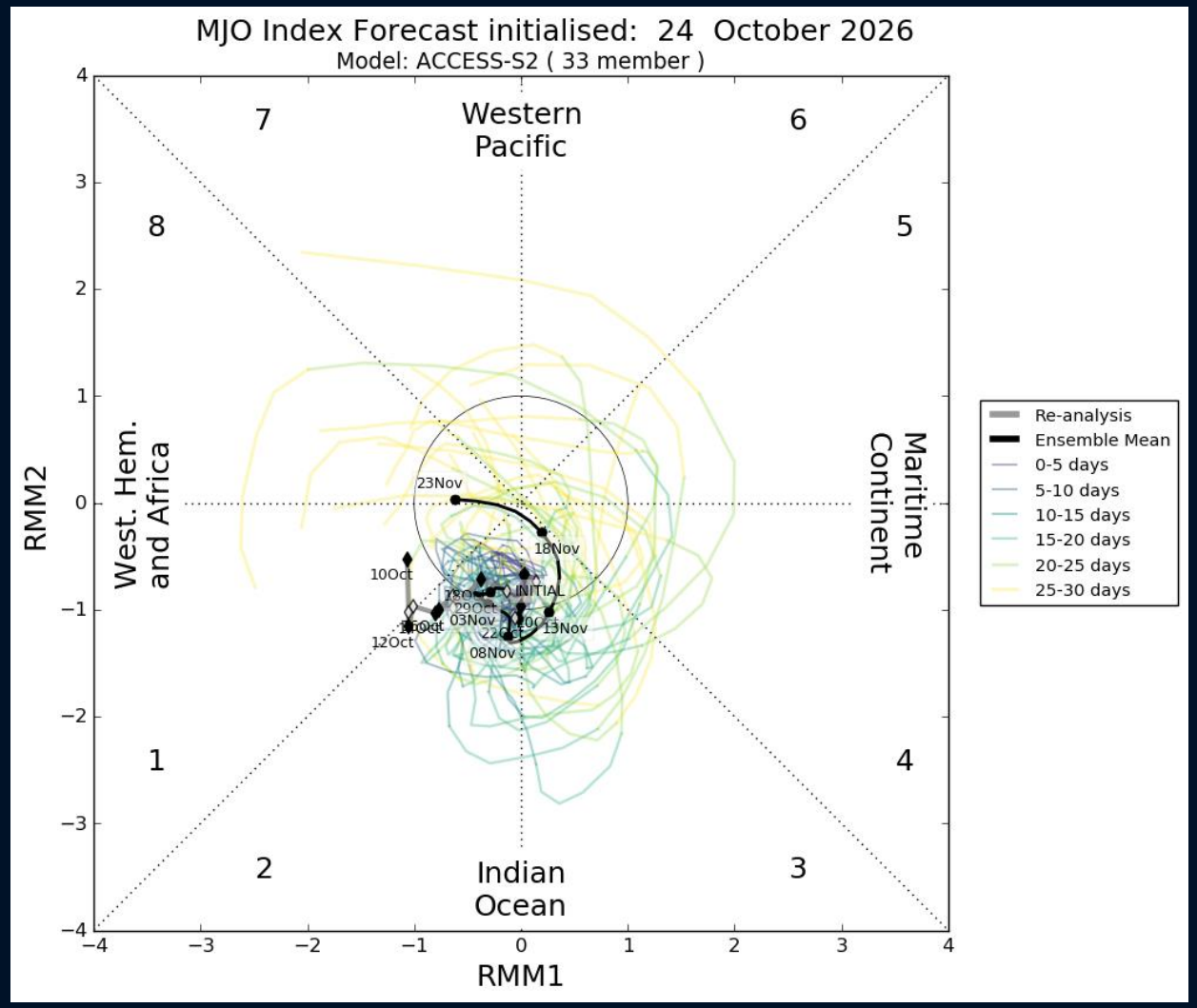
The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) is characterised as an eastward moving 'pulse' of cloud and rainfall that recurs near the equator every 30 – 60 days.

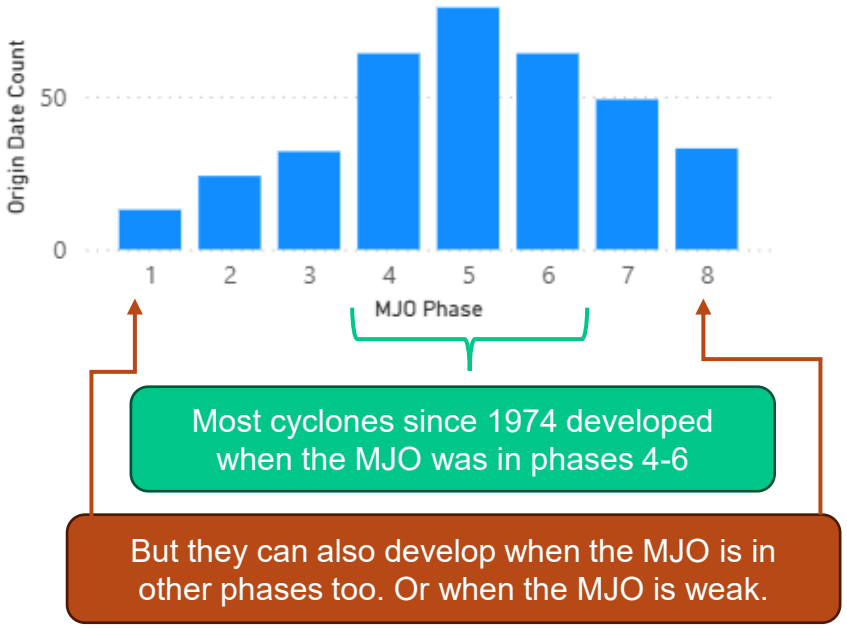
[Understanding the MJO]

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Madden-Julian Oscillation

Recent analysis and forecast





And there's no guarantee a cyclone will form when a moderate to strong MJO enters phase 4-6 – just that conditions become more favourable

http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/mjo/

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Long-range forecast

- Rainfall
- Maximum temperature
- Minimum temperature
- Runoff and soil moisture



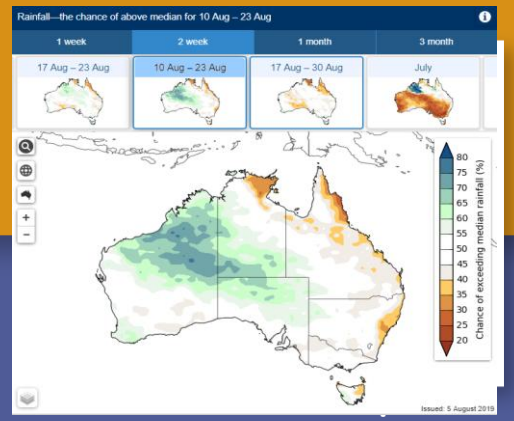
OFFICIAL

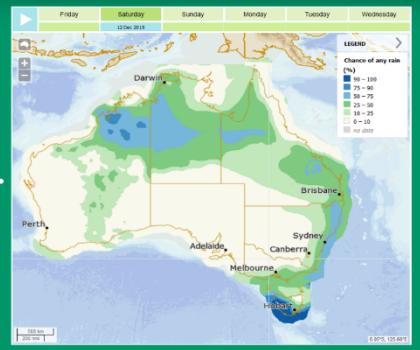
Forecast range (uncertainty) vs lead time

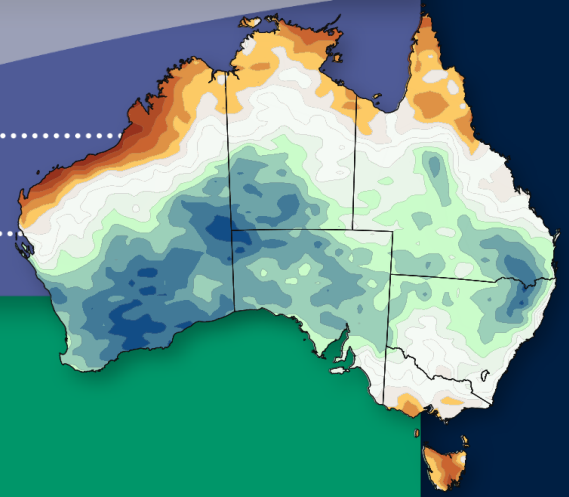
Climate Change
- Scenarios

Climate variability
- Outlooks
- Guidance

Weather
- Forecasts
- Alerts
- Watches
- Warnings







Centuries
Decades
Years
Seasons
Months
Weeks
Week
Days
Hours
Minutes

Forecast uncertainty

Emergency response

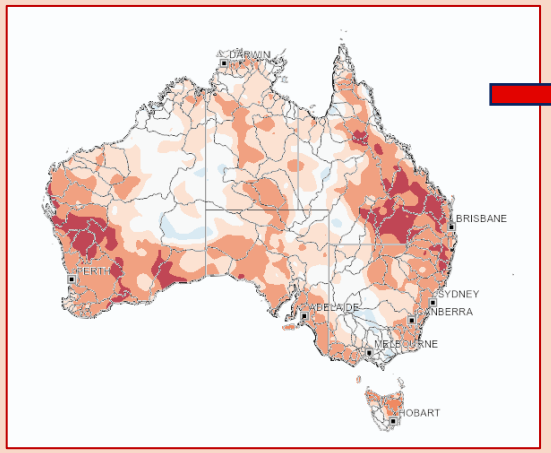
Sectoral preparedness planning

Strategic planning

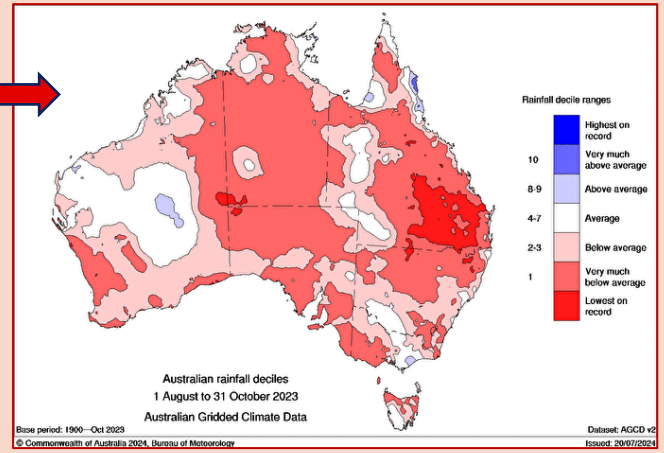
International policy negotiation

OFFICIAL

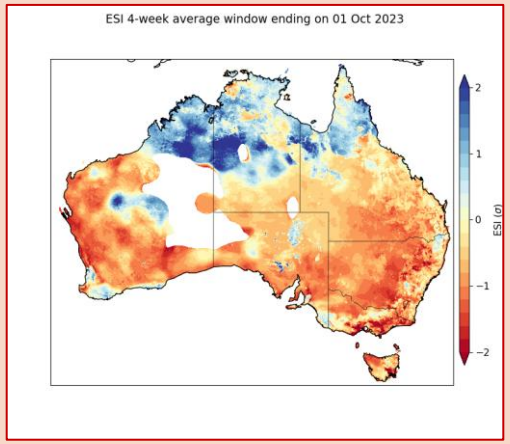
Why antecedent conditions matter for interpreting seasonal outlooks



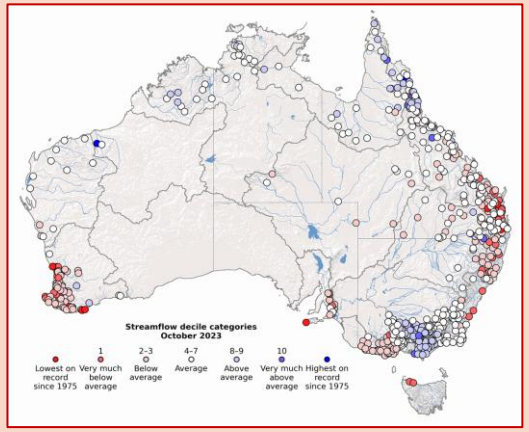
Sep 2023 antecedent landscape



Aug to Oct 2023 rainfall

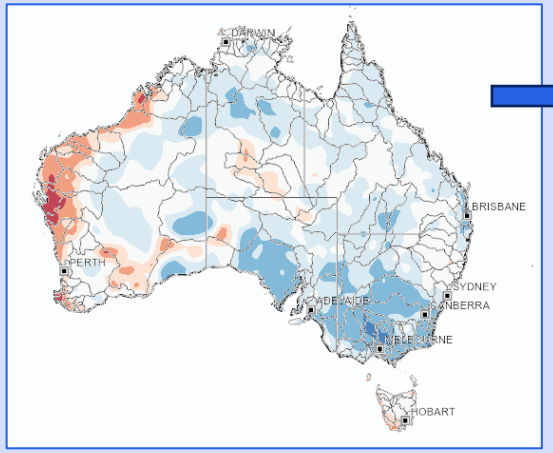


Evaporative stress over Sep 2023

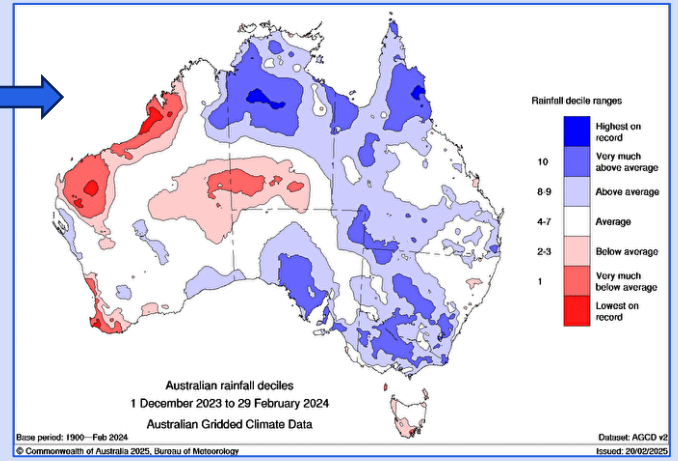


Streamflow in Oct 2023

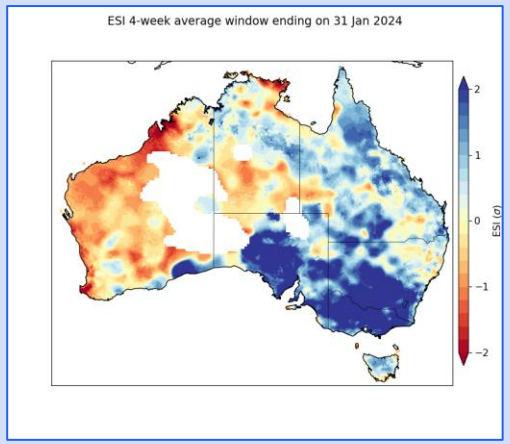
- Dry antecedent soil moisture
- Driest 3-month period on record (wet July in north)
- High evaporative stress & resulting streamflow



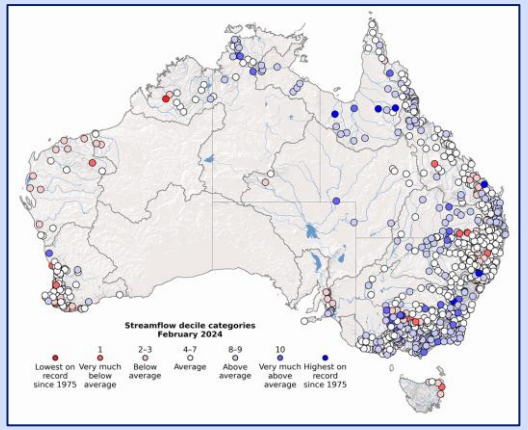
Jan 2024 antecedent landscape



Dec 2023 to Feb 2024 rainfall



Evaporative stress over Jan 2024



Streamflow in Feb 2024

- Wet antecedent soil moisture
- Significant flooding in northern Aus
- Low evaporative stress (east/south) & streamflow

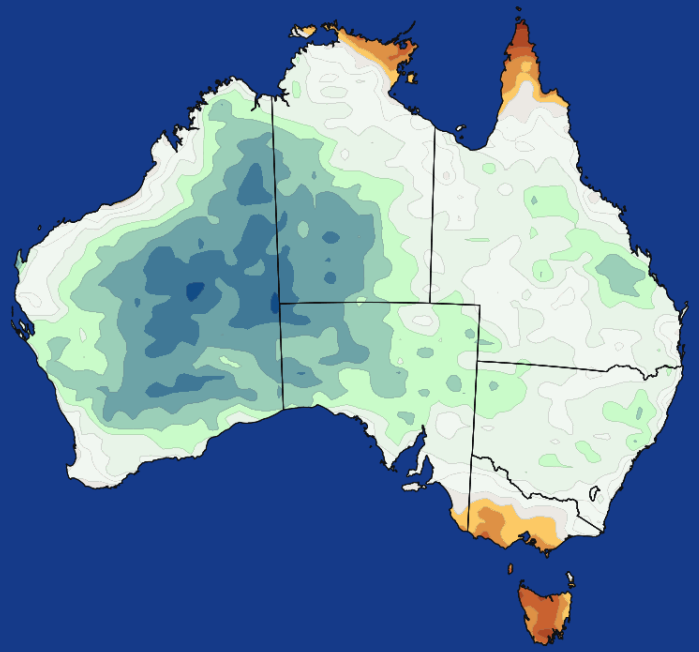
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Rainfall: Chance of above median

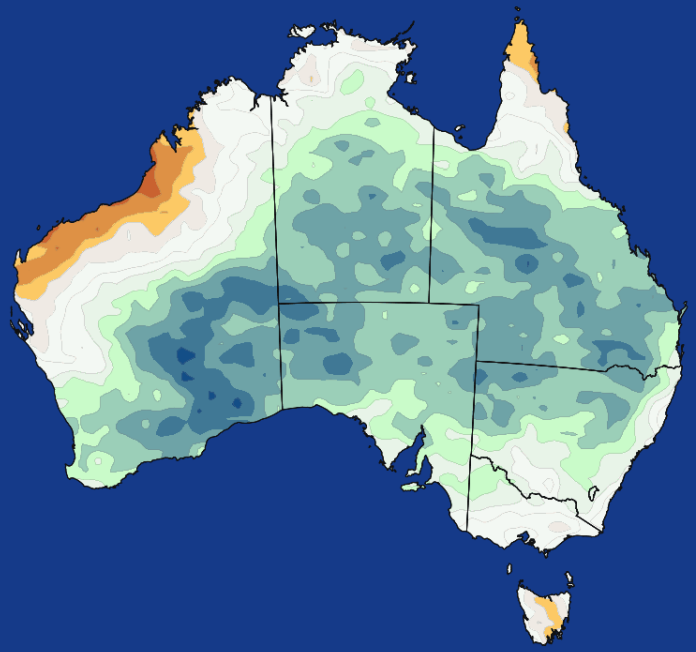
November, December, January 2026

Overview – Summary - Long-range forecasts

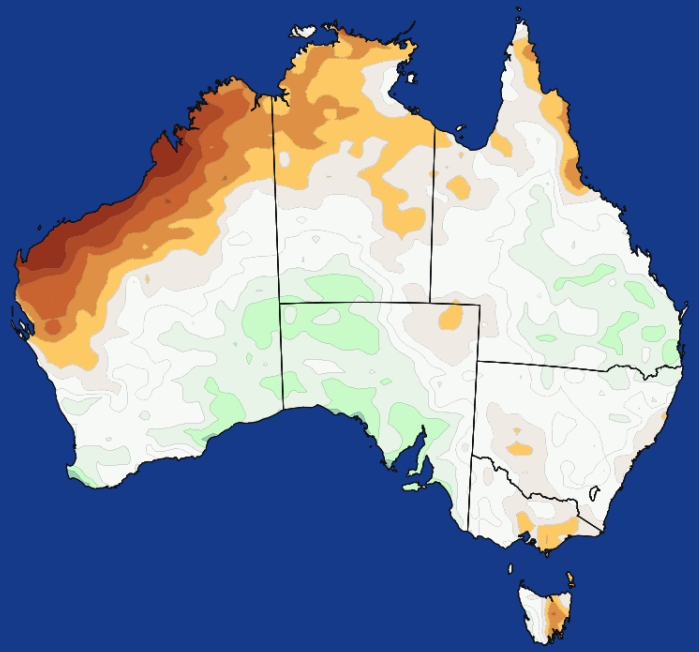
November

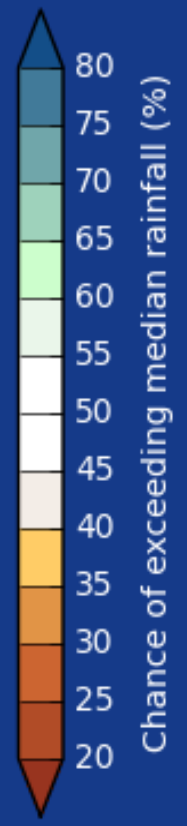


December



January





Model run: 26 Nov 2026

Reference period: 1981-2018

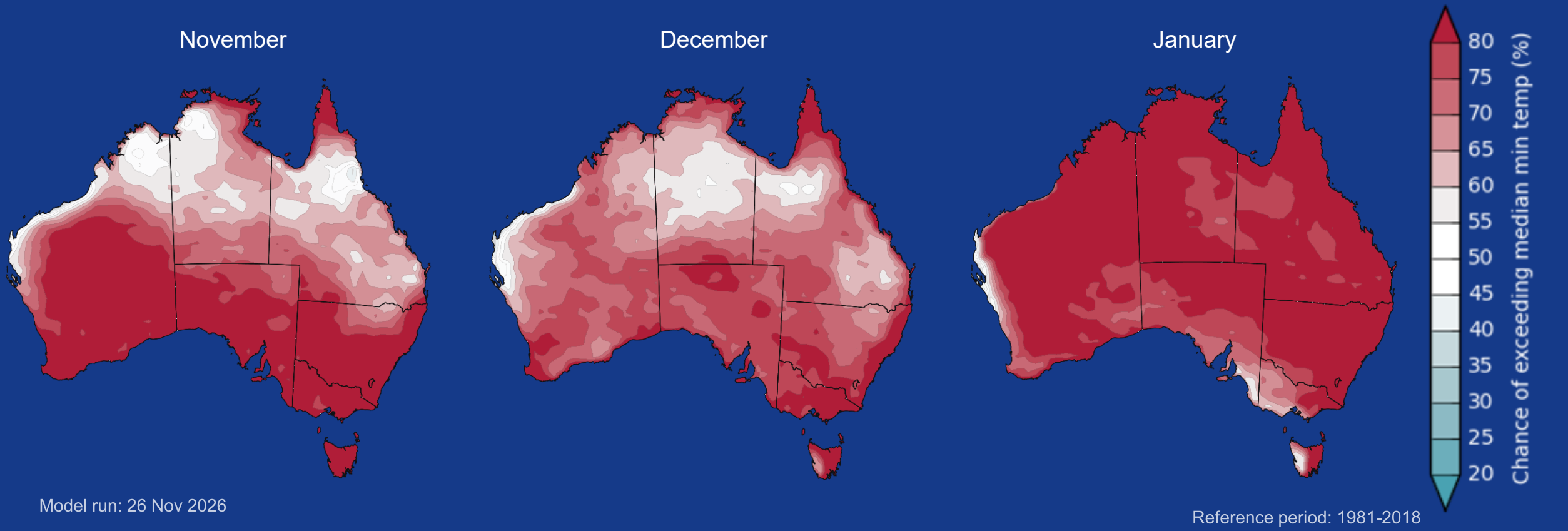
- November rainfall is likely to be below average across parts of the far north and southeast. Much of the western half, central and parts of eastern Australia are likely to be wetter than average, with an increased chance of unusually high rainfall.
- The wet signal is forecast to ease in January
- Dry conditions likely in parts of Tasmania, Victoria and the far tropical north.
- *Remember:* Areas in white show no clear signal, meaning there are roughly equal chances of above or below average

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Maximum temperature: Chance of above median

November, December, January 2026

Overview – Summary - Long-range forecasts



Model run: 26 Nov 2026

Reference period: 1981-2018

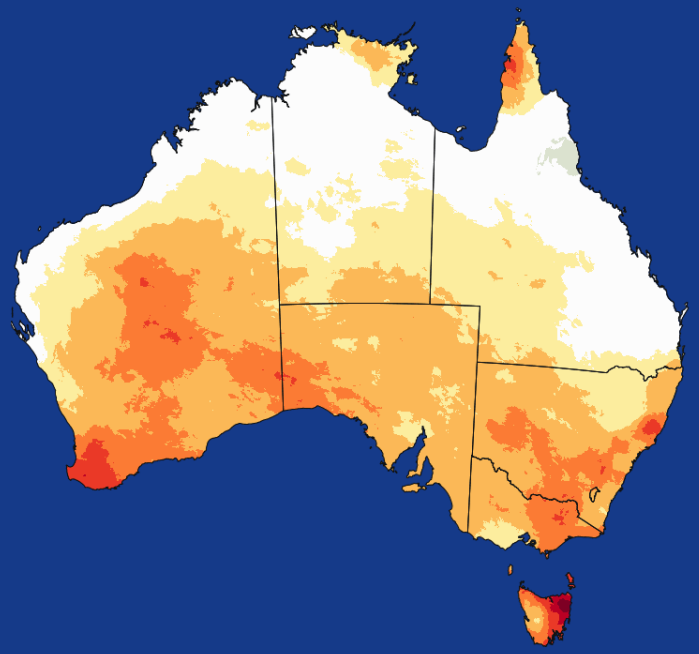
- For November to January, maximum temperatures are likely to be above average across most of Australia, except in parts of northern and western Australia during November.
- *Remember:* Areas in white show no clear signal, meaning there are roughly equal chances of above or below average

Maximum temperature: Chance of unusually warm

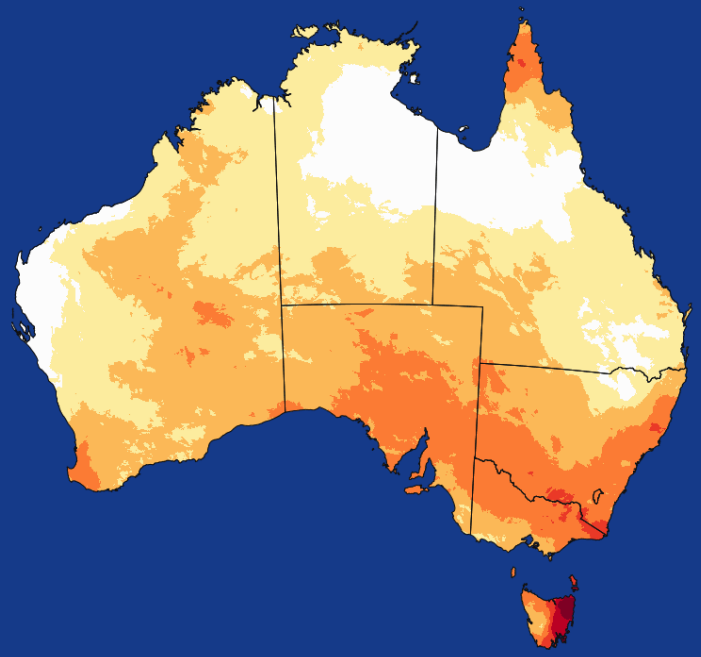
November, December, January 2026

Overview – Summary - Long-range forecasts

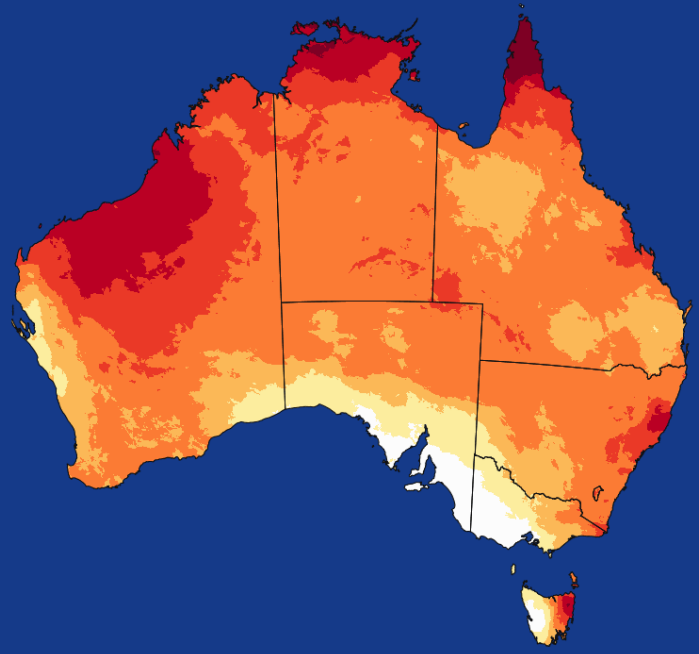
November

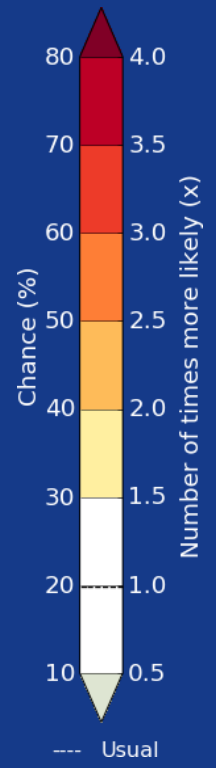


December



January





Model run: 26 Nov 2026

Reference period: 1981-2018

- Increased likelihood of unusually warm maximum temperatures (in the top 20% of the historical range) across the southern two-thirds of Australia for November and over much of Australia during December and January.

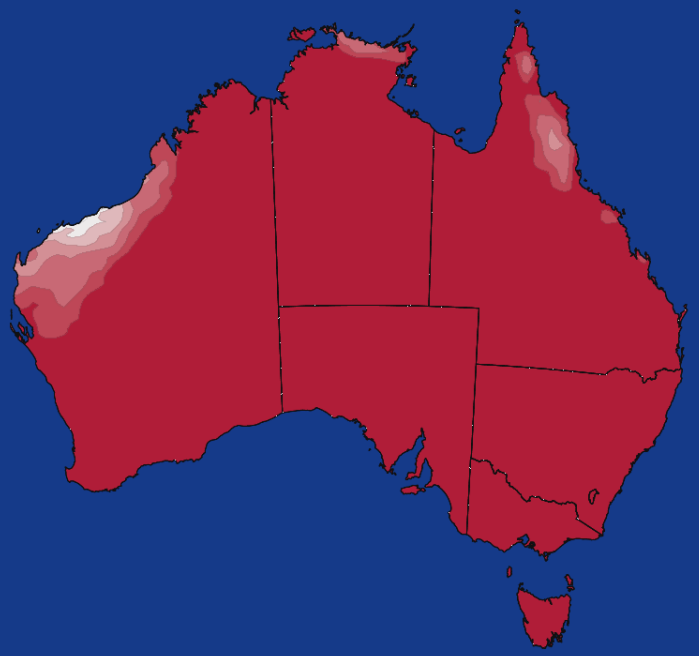
OFFICIAL

Minimum temperature: Chance of above median

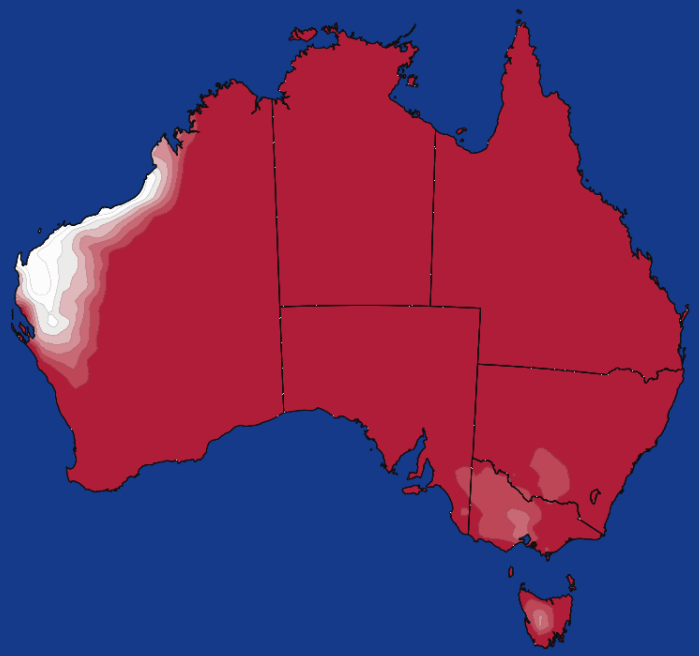
November, December, January 2026

Overview – Summary - Long-range forecasts

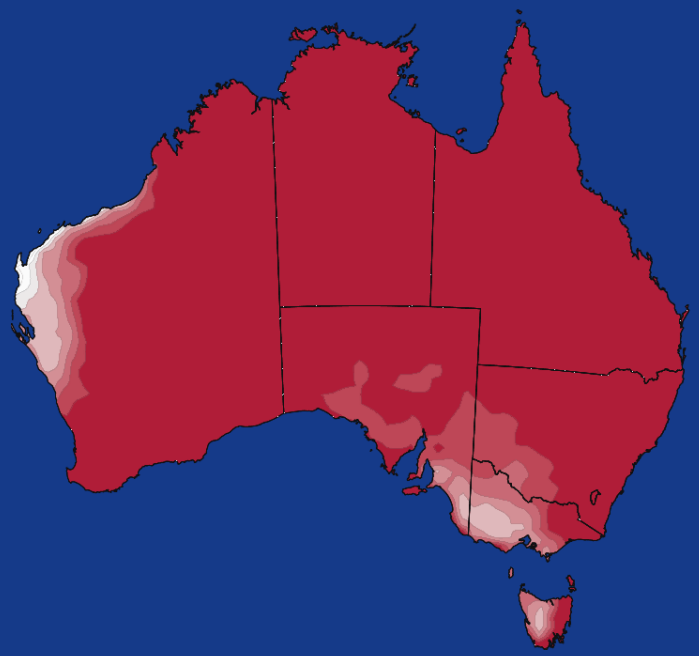
November

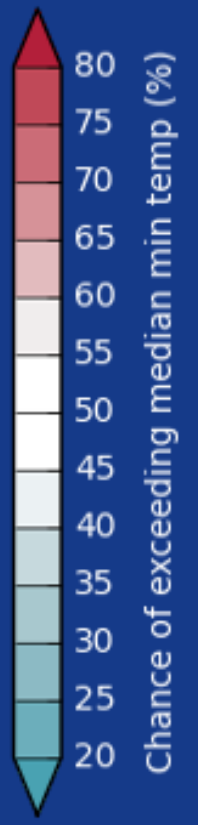


December



January





Model run: 26 Nov 2026

Reference period: 1981-2018

- November to January overnight temperatures are very likely to be above average across most of the country.

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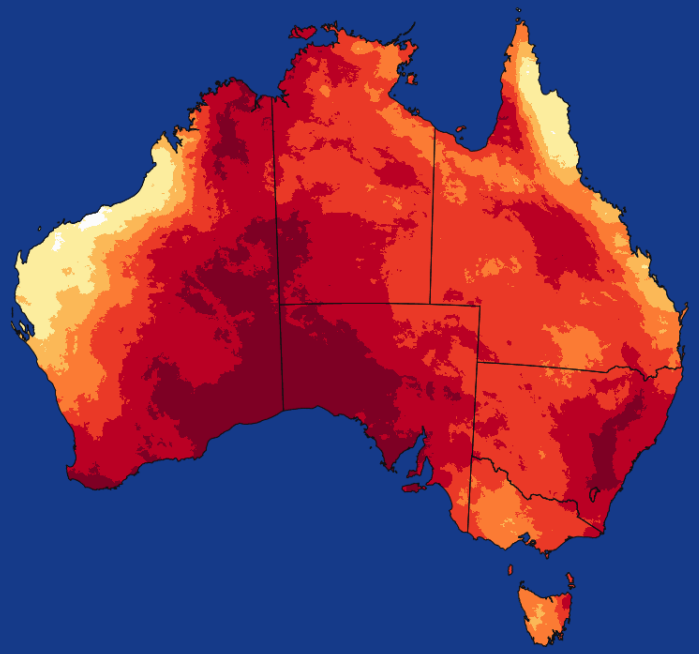
OFFICIAL

Minimum temperature: Chance of unusually warm

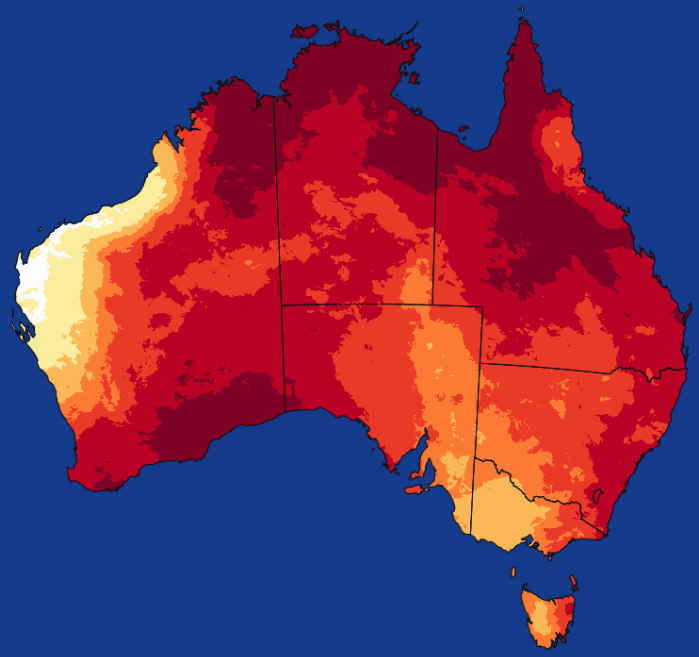
November, December, January 2026

Overview – Summary - Long-range forecasts

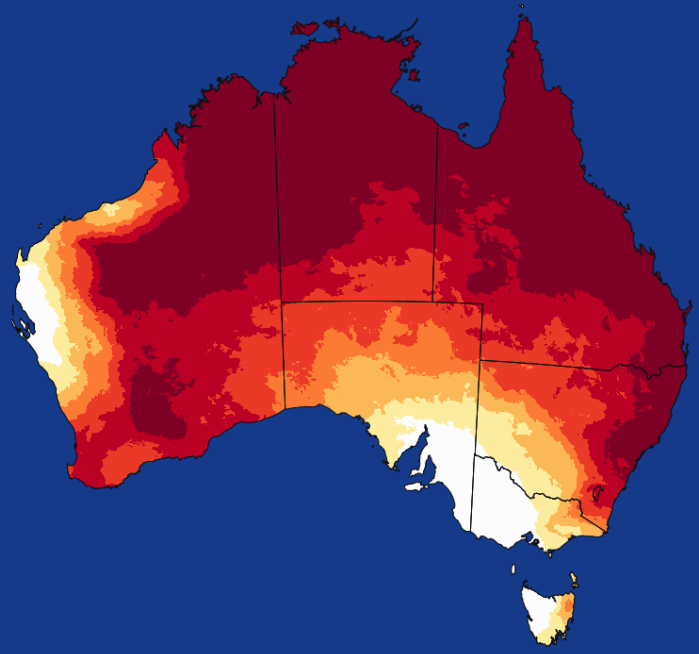
November

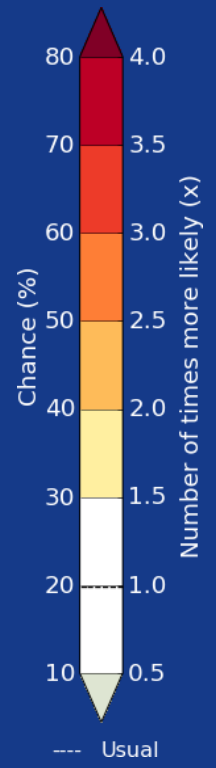


December



January





Model run: 26 Nov 2026

Reference period: 1981-2018

- Increased likelihood of unusually warm overnight temperatures (in the top 20% of the historical range) across most of the country, strengthening in the north in December and January.

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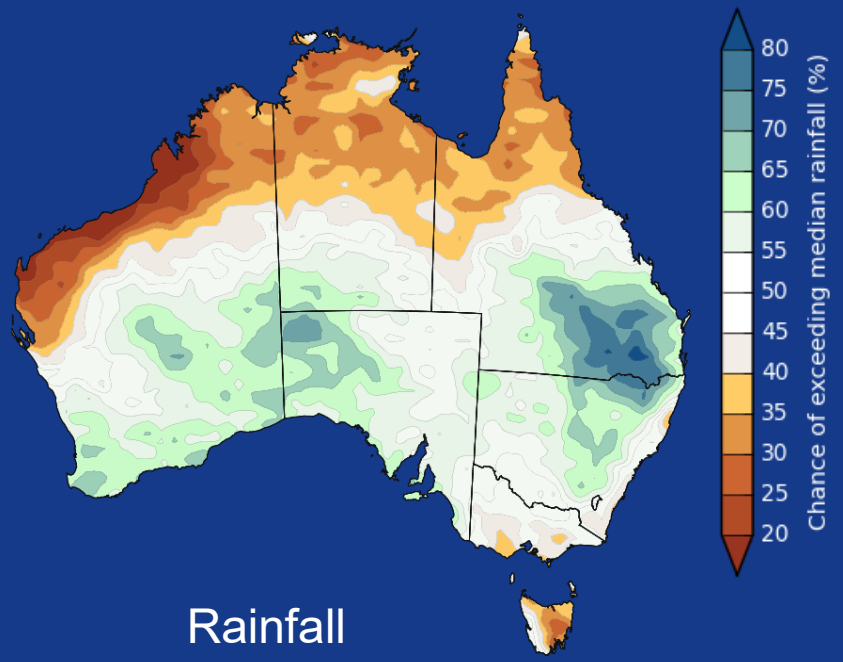
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Looking ahead: December 2026–February 2027

Chance of above median rainfall

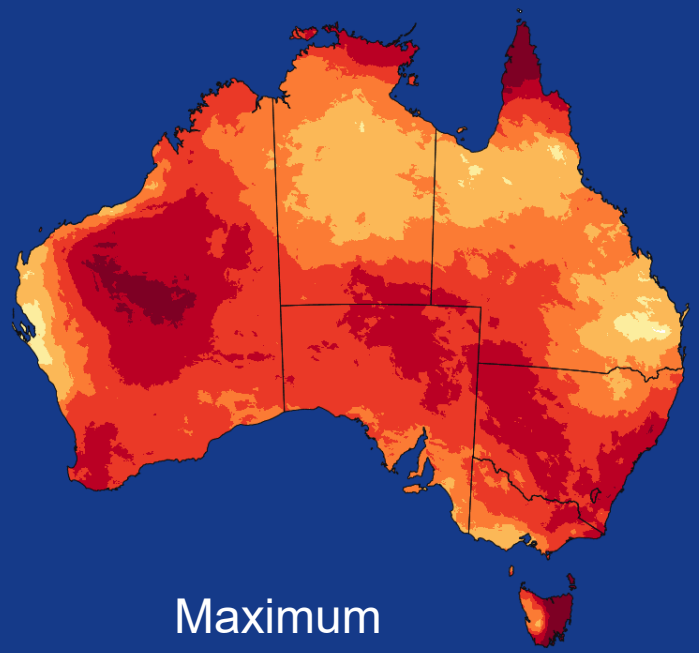
Chance of unusually warm maximum and minimum temperature

Overview – Summary - Long-range forecasts

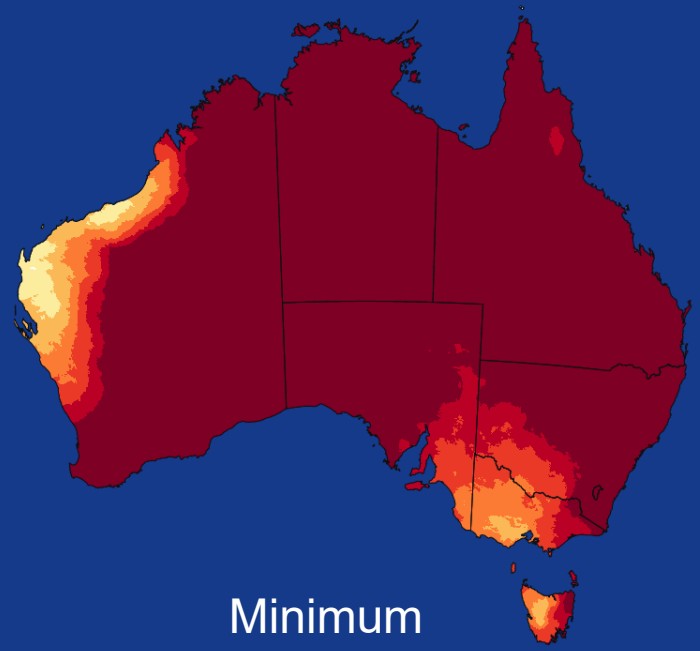


Rainfall

Model run: 26 Nov 2026



Maximum temperature



Minimum temperature

- For summer, below average rainfall is likely for parts of the north and far south-east, weak wet signal across southern, central and eastern regions.
- Increased likelihood of unusually warm days, high likelihood of unusually warm nights.
- *Note – skill at this lead time is typically lower than at shorter lead-times | Not available on public website*

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Soil moisture and runoff outlook - relative

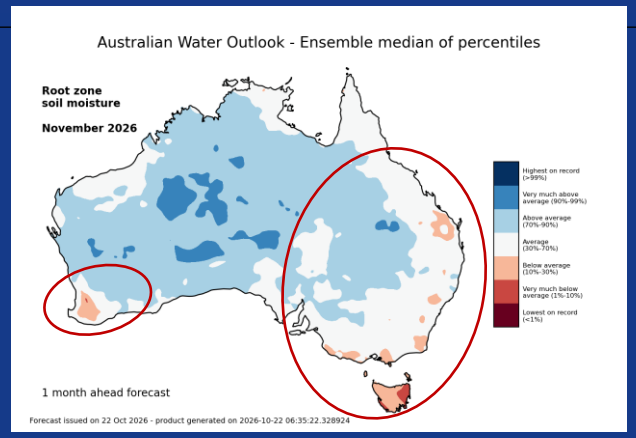
Australian Water Outlook

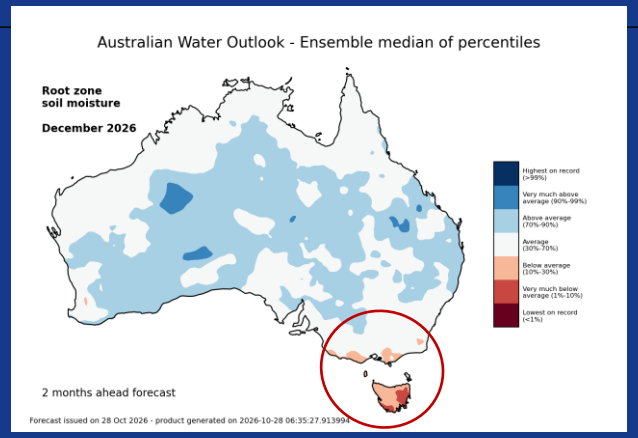
Month1: November 2026

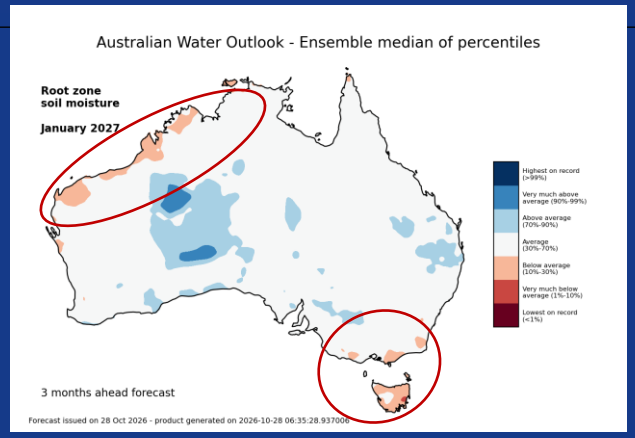
Month2: December 2026

Month3: January 2027

Soil moisture

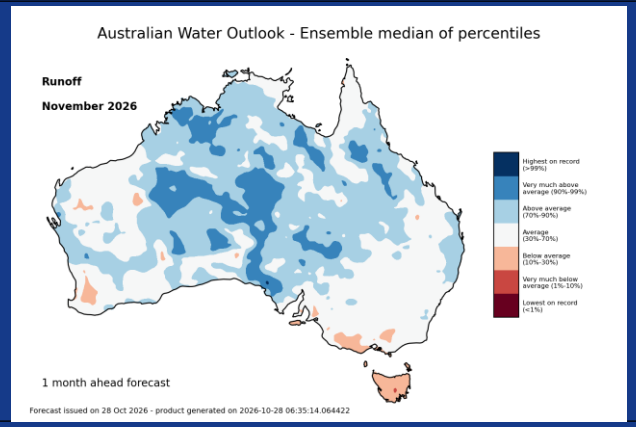


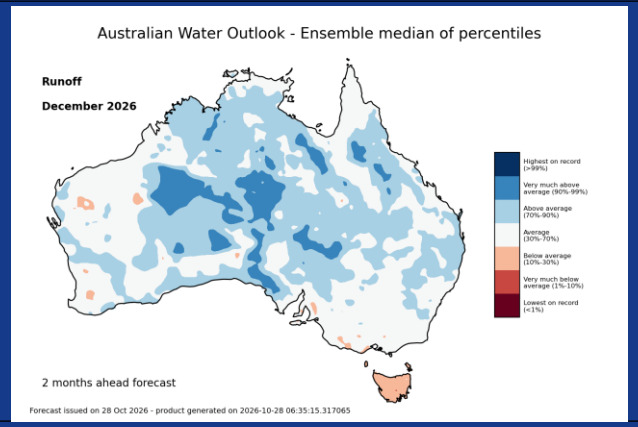


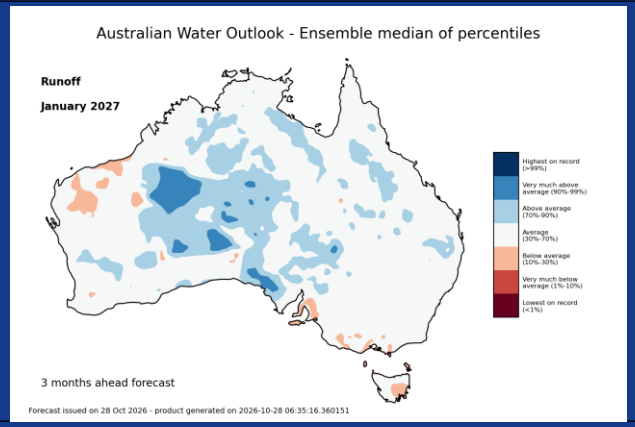


Highest on record
Very much above average
Above average
Average
Below average
Very much below average
Lowest on record

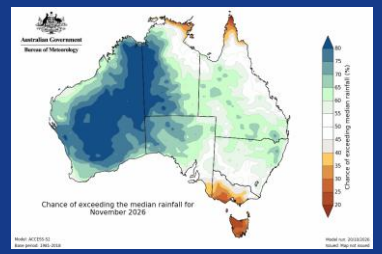
Runoff

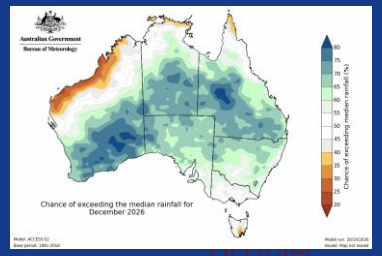


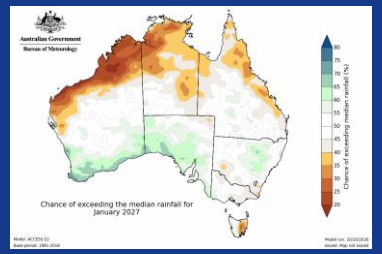




Rain







Chance of exceeding median rainfall (%)
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20

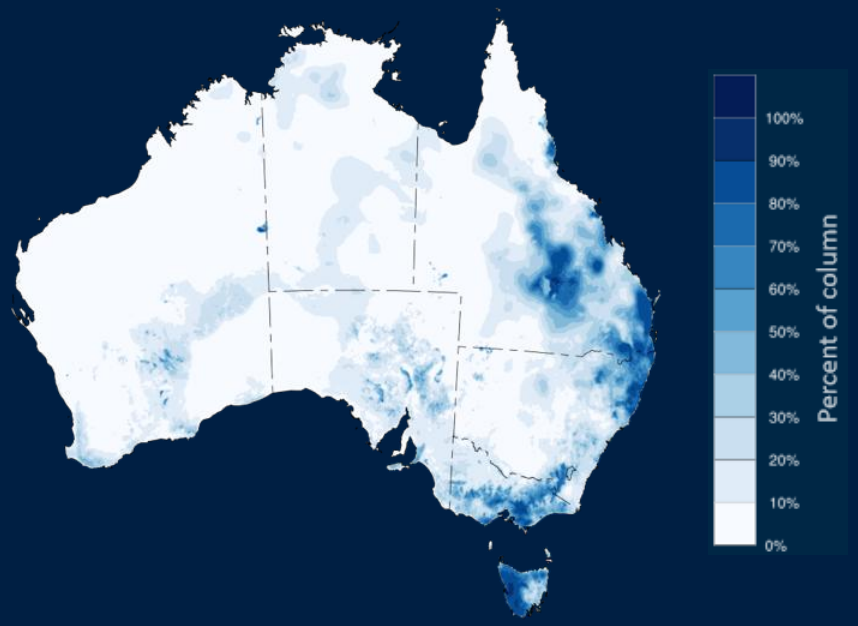
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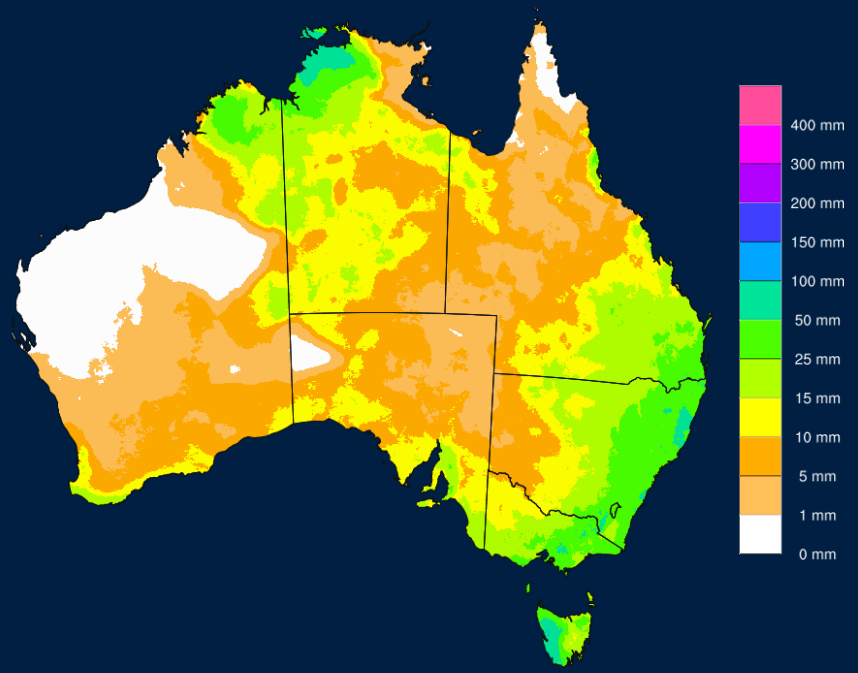
Landscape moisture observed and long-range forecast

Seasonal Streamflow Forecasts: Water Information: Bureau of Meteorology

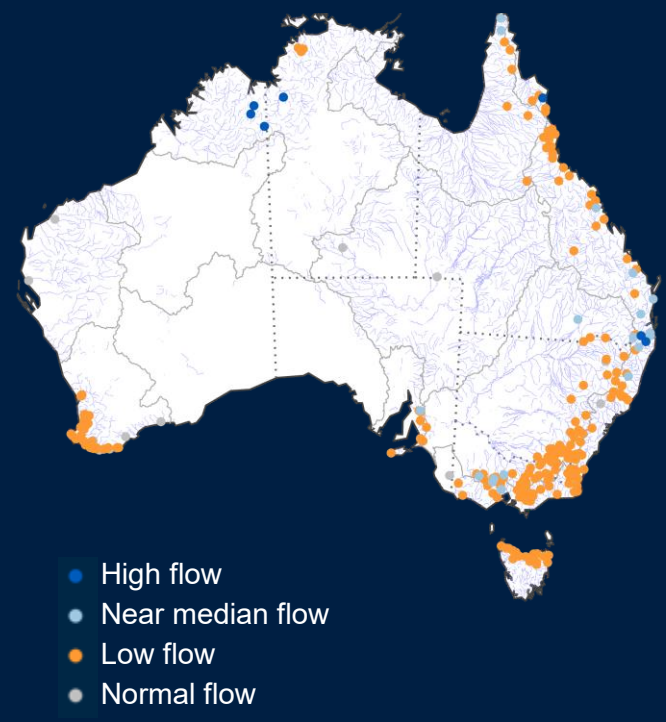
Top metre soil moisture (% column)
28 October 2026



Forecast rainfall totals (50% chance of exceeding in mm)
1 – 14 Nov 2026



Streamflow outlook
October – December 2026



Forecast generated 6 October 2026

CIA

- Recent conditions
- Climate indicators & long-range forecast
- **High-risk weather season outlook**

The Bureau of Meteorology

OFFICIA



Werribee River (2004

High risk weather season outlook

- Thunderstorms
- Tropical cyclones
- Flood risk
- Heatwaves



Australian climate hazard risks, October 2026 to February 2027

Reviewed: 26 October 2026

- The qualitative assessment of the listed hazards is based on an understanding of climatology, antecedent conditions and relevant forecast guidance.
- The hazard level risk is relative to long-term climatology; it is unrelated to potential impacts resulting from hazardous weather.
- The position of the hazard icons displayed on the maps roughly correlates to locations assessed as having an increased risk for the particular hazard.
- Hazardous weather may also occur at locations where icons are not displayed.

Near-average risk
Above-average risk
Below-average risk



Fire danger

AFAC spring outlook released 19 August.
Summer outlook due ~26 Nov 2026



Rainfall deficiencies

Long-term deficiencies persist in areas of southern Australia
Short-term deficiencies in SW WA, far SE Aus, N-NSW



Tropical cyclones / severe storms

TC season is Nov–Apr across the north.
Peak period for severe storms in eastern Australia is Oct-Jan.

Unusually warm temperatures

Unusually high maximum and minimum temperatures

Dust

Below average dust risk likely in typically dry-soil areas

Riverine flooding / flash flooding

Increased riverine flood risk
Increased risk of flash flooding from severe storms during Oct-Jan

Marine heatwave

Pollen, thunderstorm asthma

Thunderstorm asthma peaks in Oct-Nov

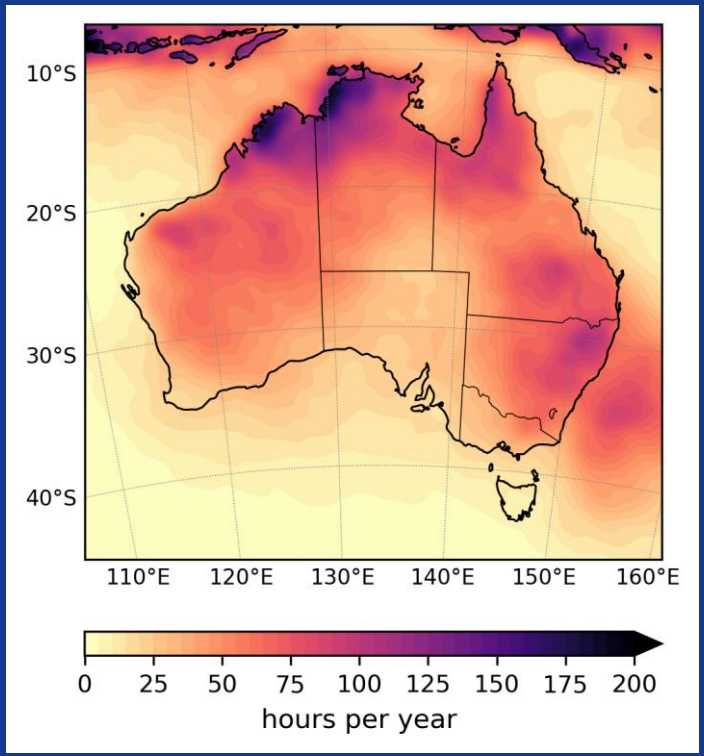
Coastal erosion, flooding, sea level

Average seasonal risk of coastal flooding for most of Australia.
Low sea levels in northern Australia.

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Thunderstorms in the Australian region

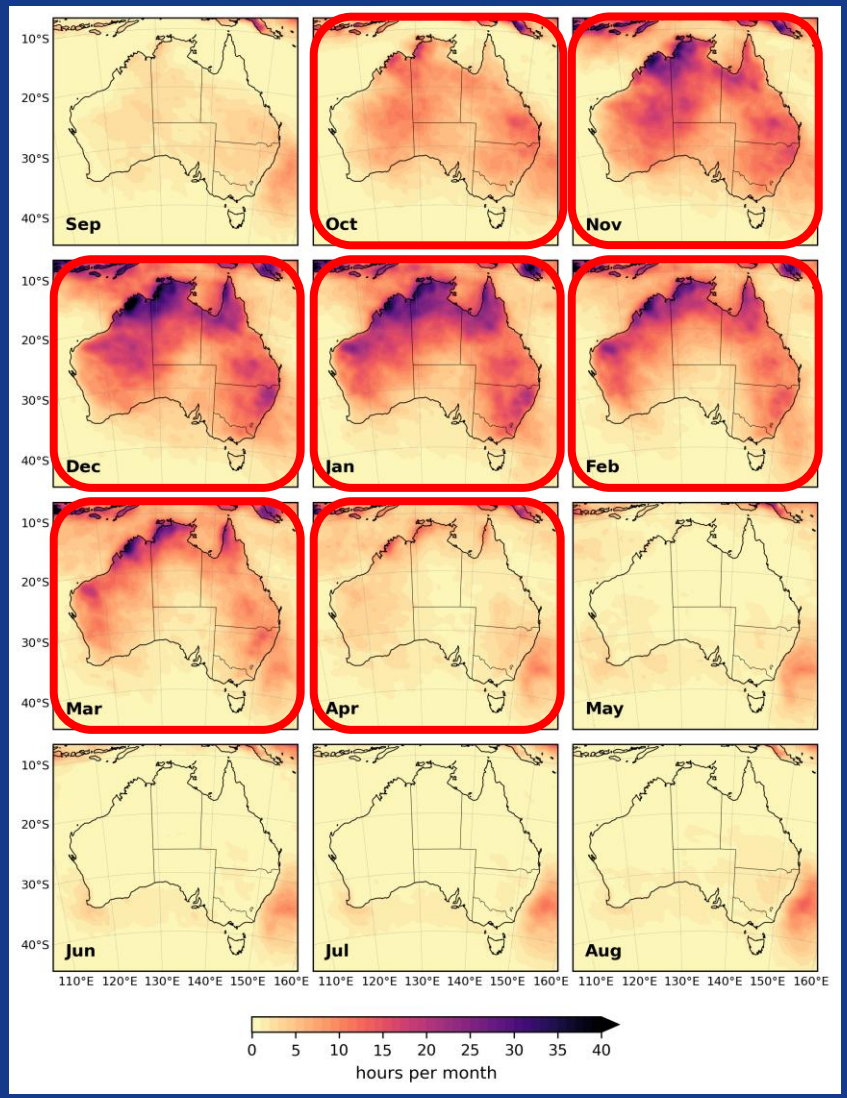
Annual thunderstorm hours



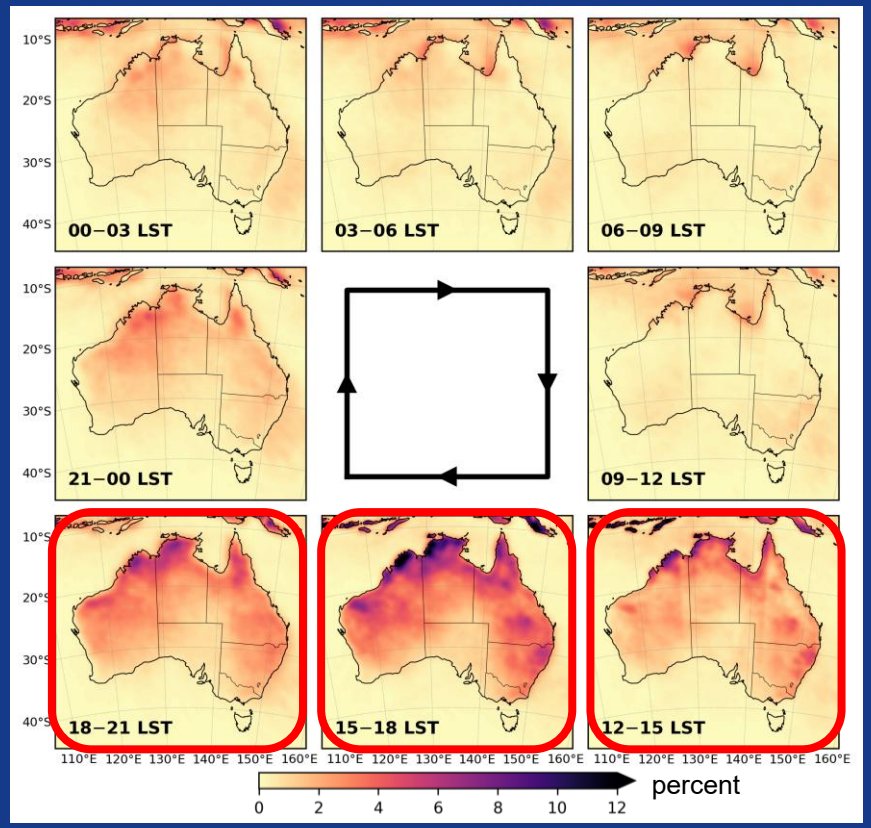
The number of hours per year that thunderstorms occur (using 10 years of lightning data)

Courtesy of:
Dr Robert A. Warren
Research Scientist (Thunderstorms)
Research Program, Science & Innovation Group

Monthly thunderstorm hours



Diurnal thunderstorm frequency for Oct–Apr (warm season)



Severe thunderstorms (criteria for warnings):

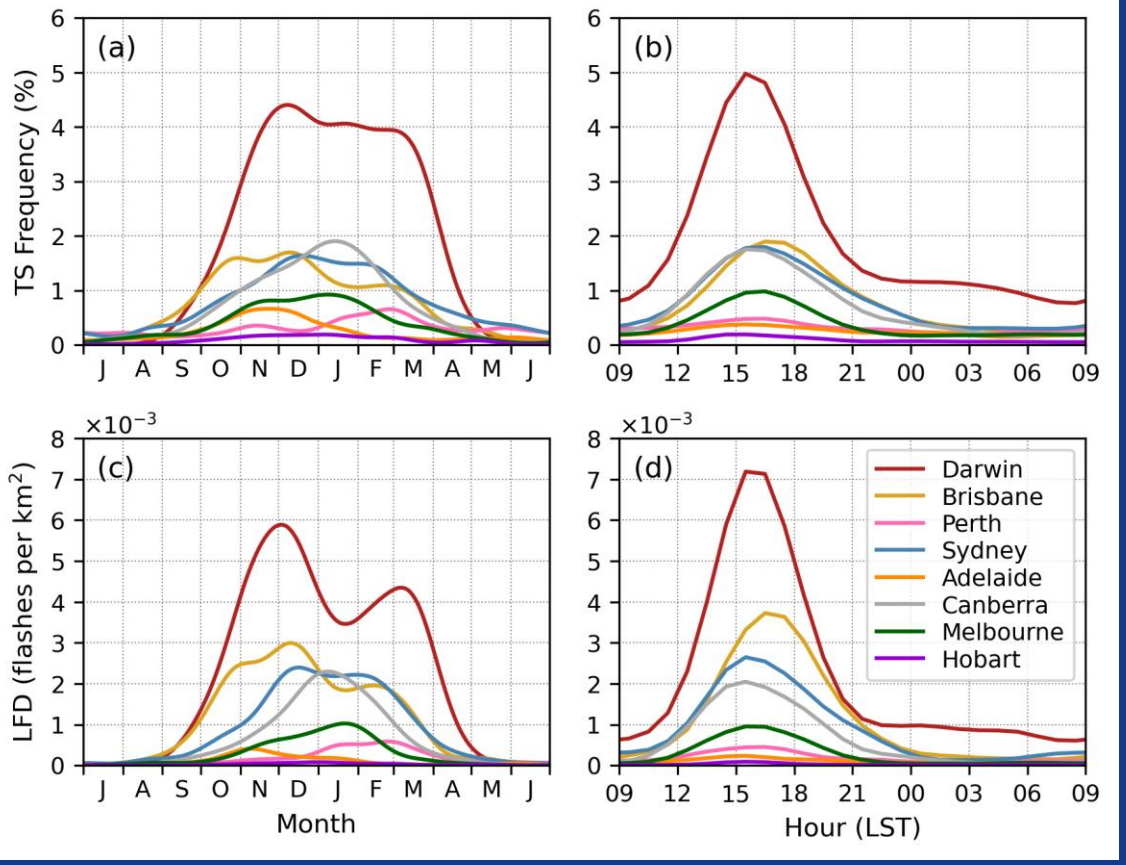
- Large hail – 2 cm or more in diameter, and/or
- Damaging wind gusts => 90 km/h, and/or
- Tornadoes, and/or
- **Heavy rainfall leading to flash flooding (10% AEP)**

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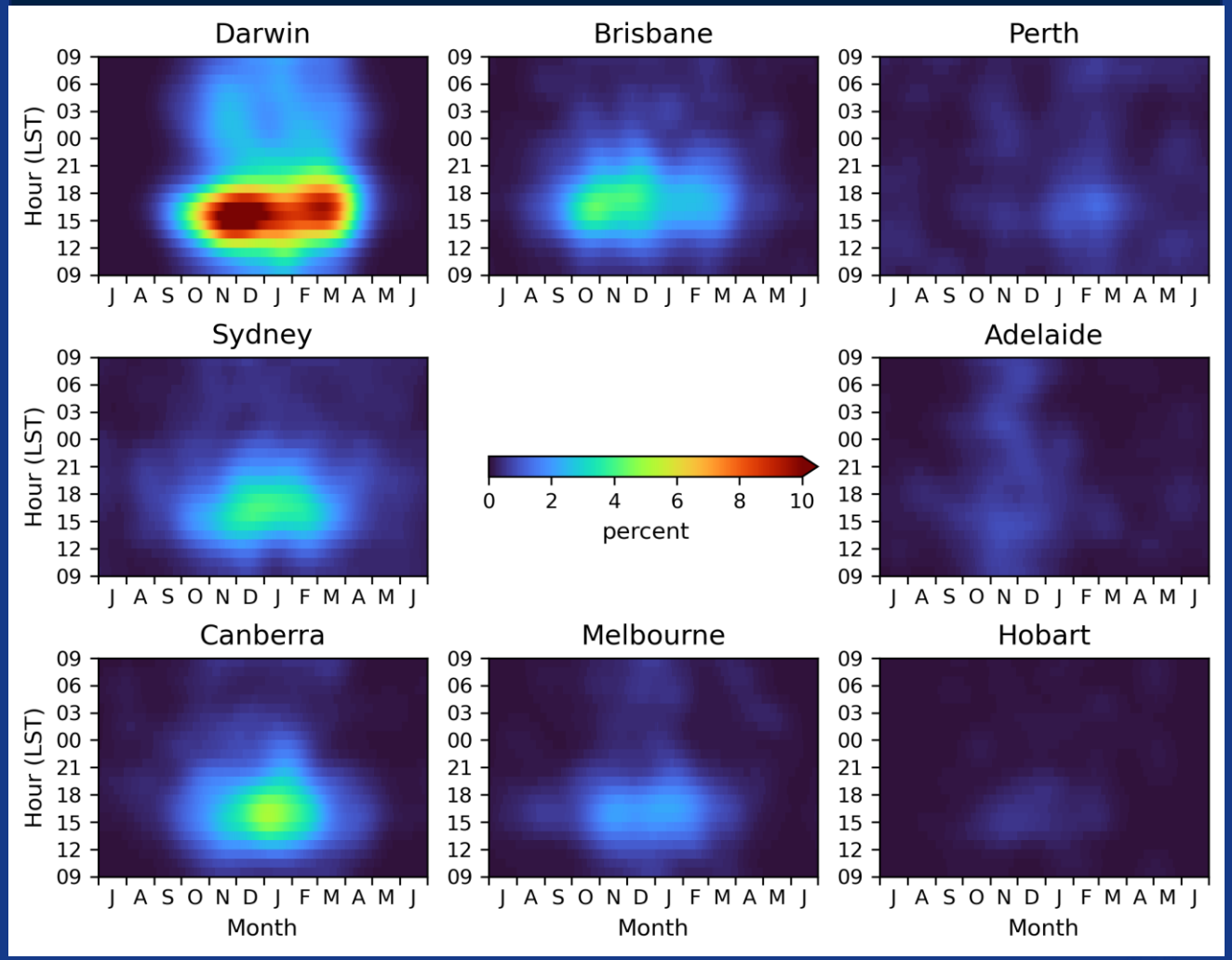
Thunderstorms in capital cities

Capital Cities mean diurnal cycles for thunderstorms

(a) TS frequency % for each month for capital cities
(b) TS frequency % for each hour of the day for capital cities
(c) Lightning Flash Density (flashes/km^2) for each month for capital cities
(d) Lightning Flash Density (flashes/km^2) for each hour of the day for capital cities



Capital Cities flash density heatmaps (peak time of year and time of day)

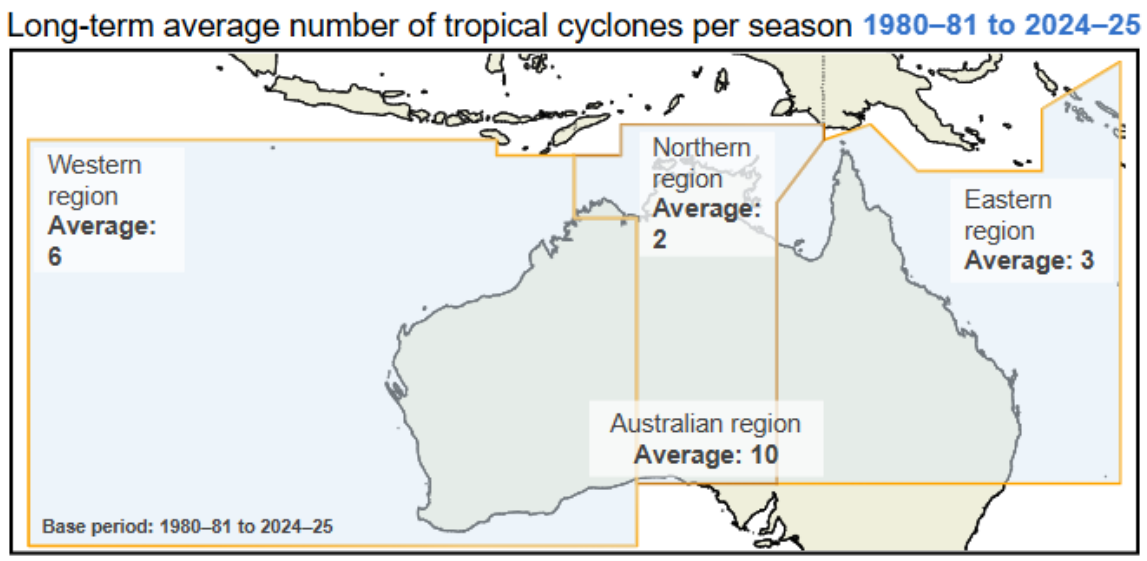


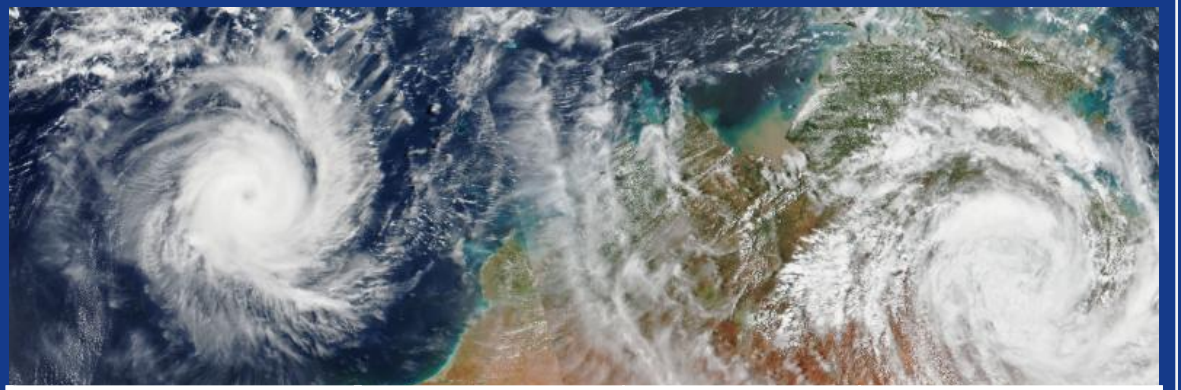
Watch for: short-duration heavy rainfall events leading to flash flooding

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Tropical cyclone seasonal guidance

Australian tropical cyclone season monitoring





2025-26 Season As of 14 May 2026	Tropical cyclones	Severe tropical cyclones	Landfall
	11	7	6

- Australia's tropical cyclone season runs from November to April.
- On average, there are 10 cyclones in the Australian region each season; 3-4 making landfall (all seasons since 1980-81).
- With warmer sea surface temperatures there is the increased potential for severe tropical cyclones.
- There has always been **at least one tropical cyclone impact** the Australian coast each season.
- Tropical cyclone formation is rarely evenly spread throughout the season; quiet periods are often followed by bursts of activity.
- Tropical lows can also cause damaging winds, widespread rainfall and dangerous flooding, and can impact areas further inland.
- Coastal impacts can still occur from cyclones that don't make landfall.
- Rising sea levels are increasing the risk of coastal impacts from storm surge.
- Future cyclones may be fewer but stronger, bringing more intense rainfall, damaging winds and dangerous storm surge.

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Tropical cyclone climatology

Heat maps for landfall (across whole season): 1973–1974 to 2024–2025

10.6

Average TC Genesis per Year

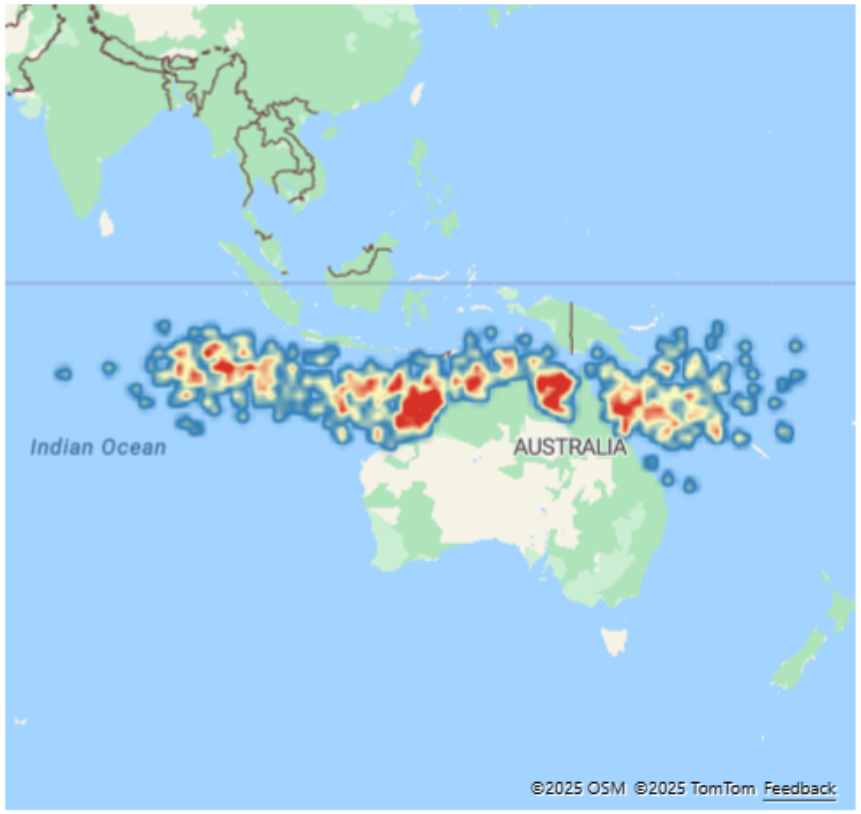
3.5

Average TC Landfall per Year

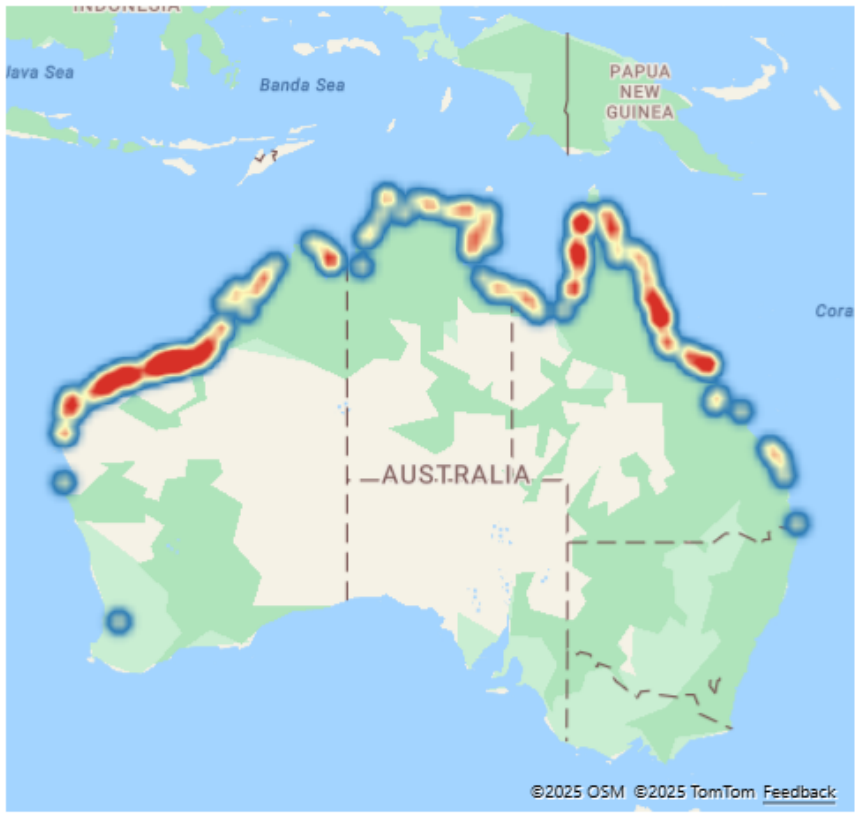
1973–1974 to 2024–2025

Low Moderate High

Cyclone Genesis Location



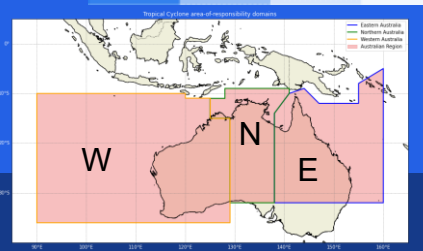
Cyclone Landfalling Location

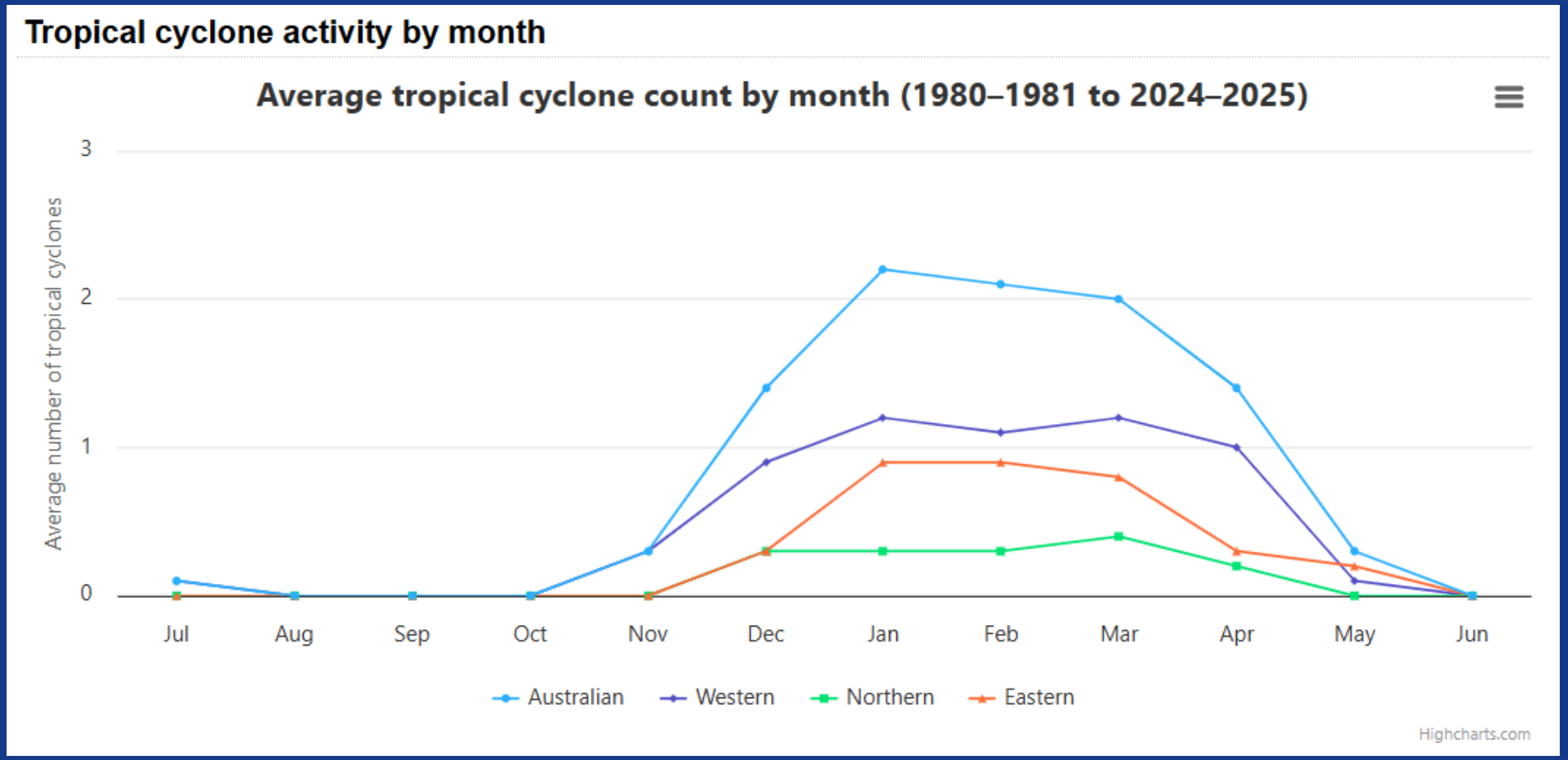


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Seasonal patterns

Previous years – average TC frequency through the season





[Australian tropical cyclone season monitoring]

Watch for: extended periods of heavy rainfall over large areas leading to riverine flooding (and flash flooding from embedded thunderstorms)

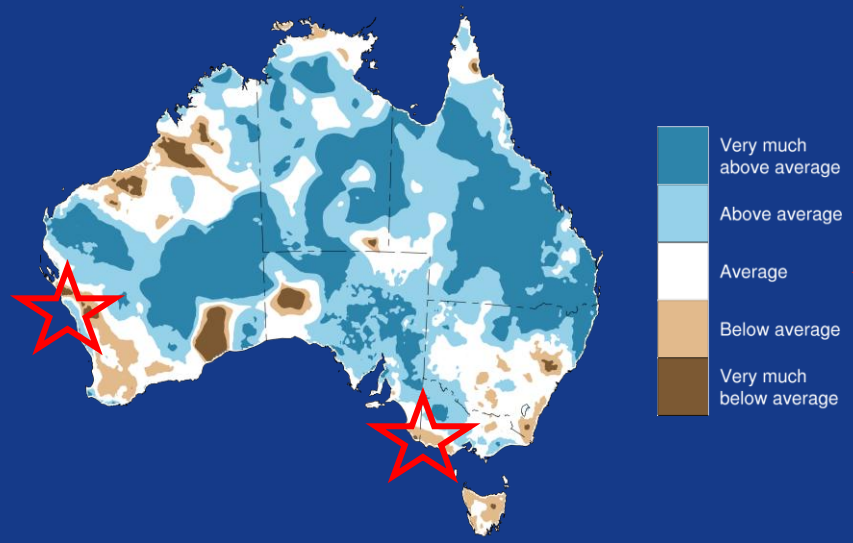
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Flood risk

November 2026–January 2027

27 October 2026
Observed top metre soil moisture



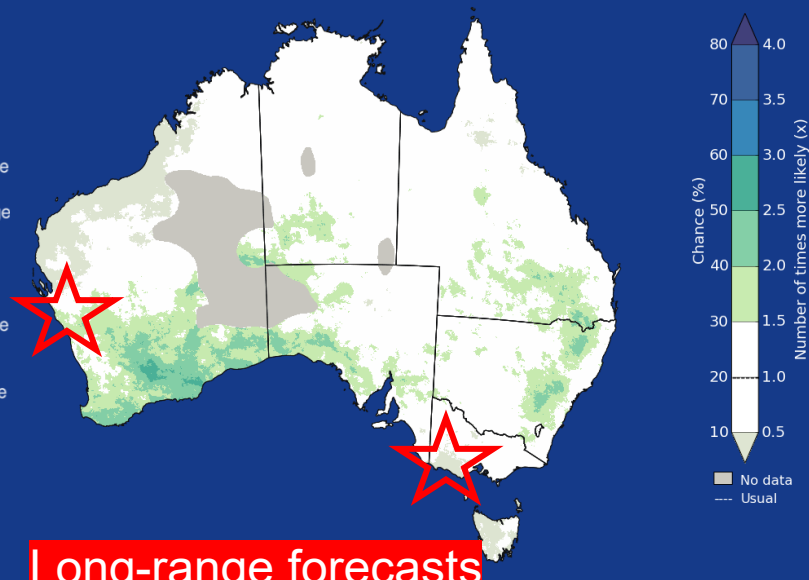
Australian Water Outlook

November 2026
Forecast runoff



Australian Water Outlook

November–January
Forecast chance of unusually high rainfall



Long-range forecasts

- Flood risk is often driven by major weather events that are difficult for long-range forecast models to predict, especially at longer lead times.
- Heavy rain on already wet soils can increase runoff and flood risk.
- Use AWO to monitor recent soil moisture, and for forecast runoff. SCO for chance of extreme rainfall (high/low)

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Heatwaves – EHF (Excess Heat Factor)

About heatwaves

Heatwaves in Australia

Severe and extreme heatwaves have claimed more lives than any other natural hazard in Australia.

How we classify heatwaves

We use the excess heat factor (EHF) in Australian heatwave monitoring and forecasting. Using this index, we classify heatwaves by intensity.

The EHF combines:

- a comparison of the average temperatures for a 3-day period with what would be considered hot at that location
- the observed temperatures at that location over the past 30 days.

In simple terms, the EHF measures how much of a shock to the body the forecast temperatures will be, compared to the weather over the past month.

Heatwave intensity

Low-intensity heatwaves are frequent during summer. Most people can cope during these heatwaves.

Severe heatwaves are less frequent. They are likely to be more challenging for vulnerable people. This can include older people, particularly those with medical conditions.

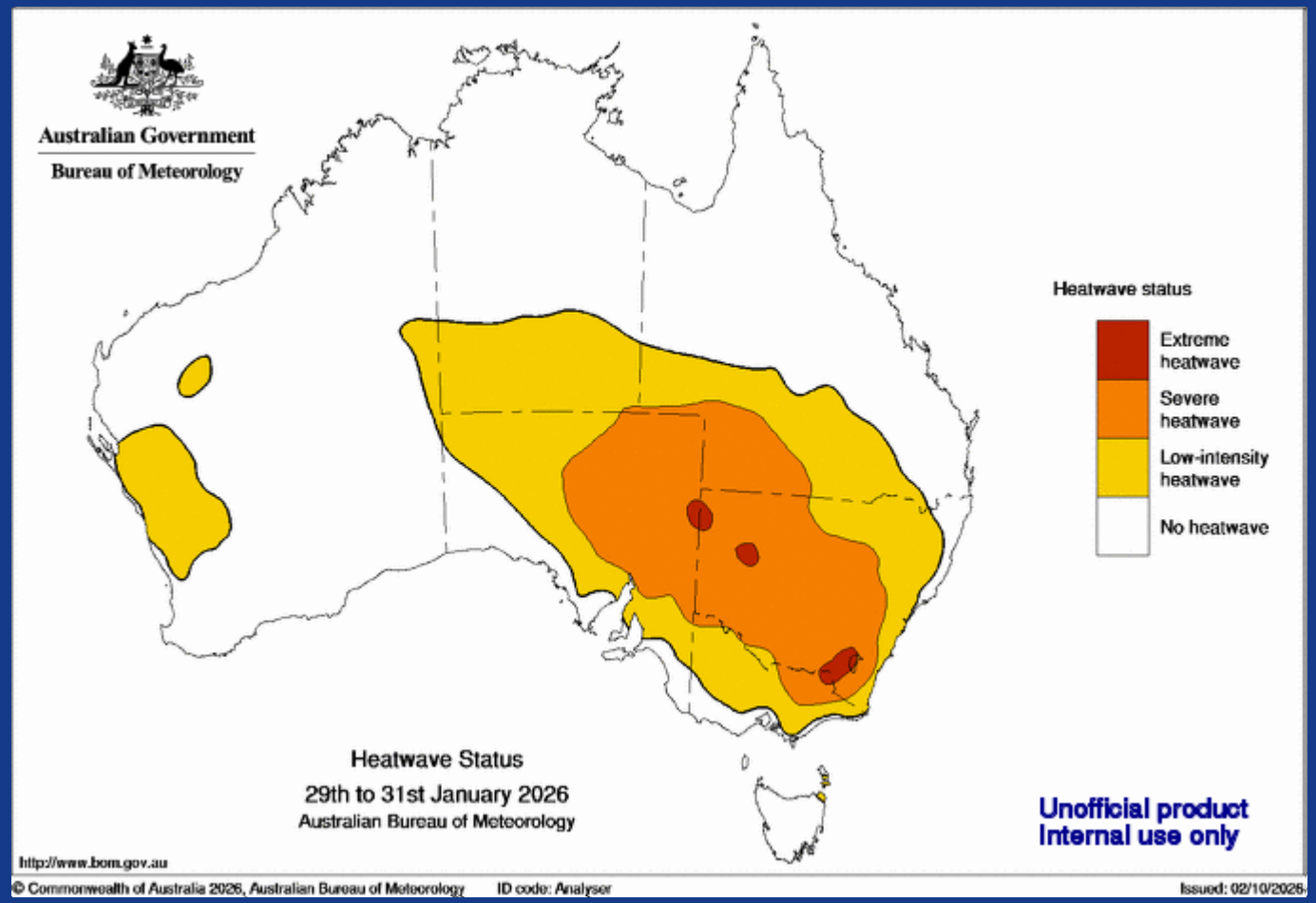
Extreme heatwaves are rare. They are a problem for people who don't take precautions to keep cool – even for healthy people. Anyone who works or exercises outdoors can be at risk.

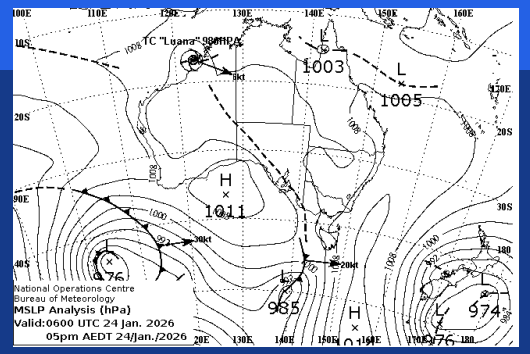
https://www.bom.gov.au/resources/learn-and-explore/heatwave-knowledge-centre/heatwave-services

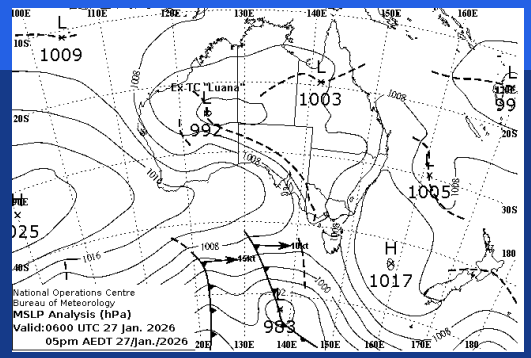
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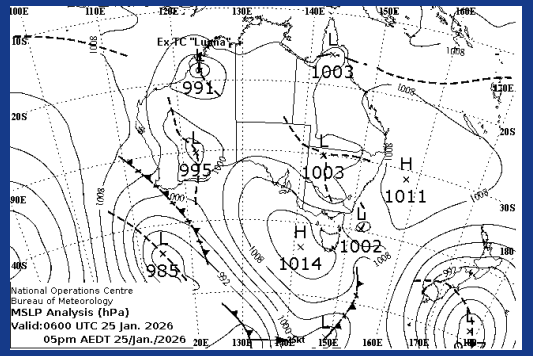
Heatwaves – EHF (Excess Heat Factor)

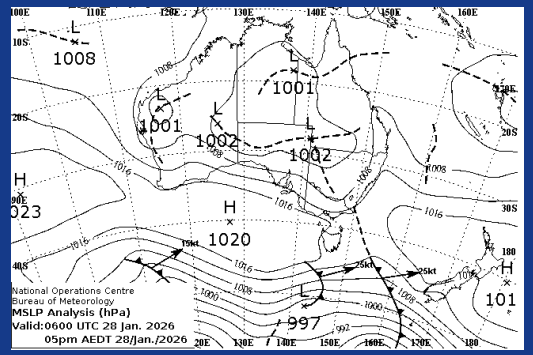
About heatwaves

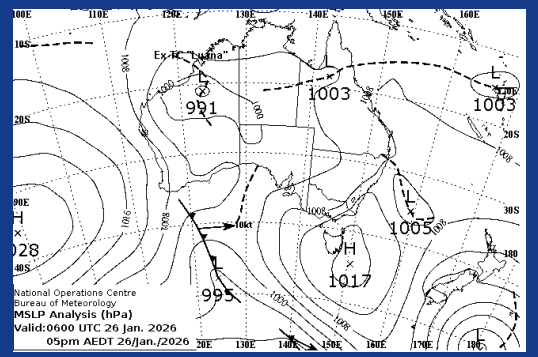


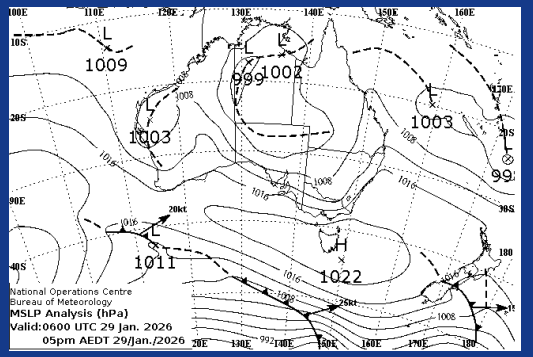












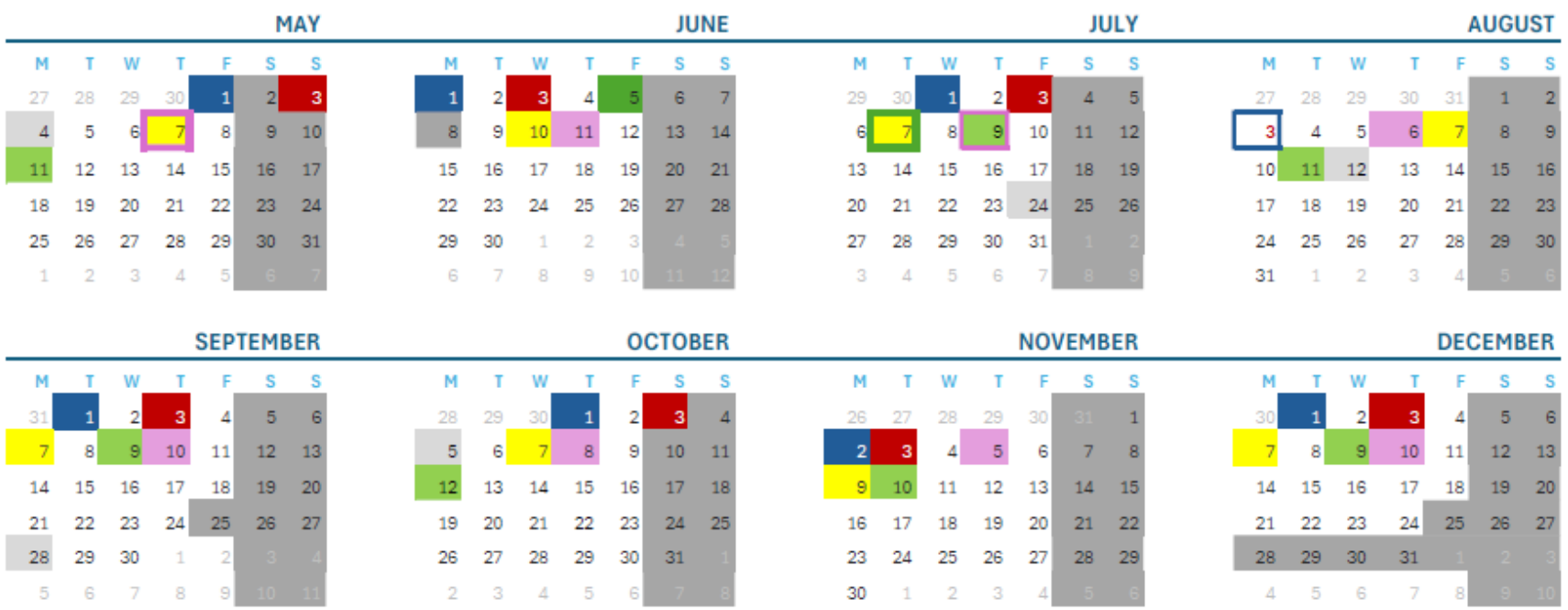
Watch for: Slow-moving high pressure systems or heat lows over inland areas that linger for several days.

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Climate and water products

Release dates for rest of 2026



National Monthly/Seasonal summaries (Regional summaries issued 2 business days after) https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/
Drought Statement https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/drought/
Seasonal Streamflow Forecasts Release https://www.bom.gov.au/water/ssf/index.shtml
Australian Water Outlook (3rd of the month) https://awo.bom.gov.au/
New Climate Outlook month appears on www (updates on 5th, published on a Thursday) https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks
Public holiday/weekend
Public holiday (non-Vic)

Outlook maps update every THURSDAY. New outlook month starts from the 5th

Weekly rainfall update occurs MONDAYS unless public holiday.

Tropical climate update occurs FORTNIGHTLY during May to September; every TUESDAY from Oct to Apr (unless public holiday)

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The Bureau of Meteorology

Bureau Water Information

Australian Water Outlook

Australian Water Data Service

Email us: water@bom.gov.au

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The Bureau of Meteorology

Feedback

National Water Sector Briefing - Oct 2026. Quick survey...

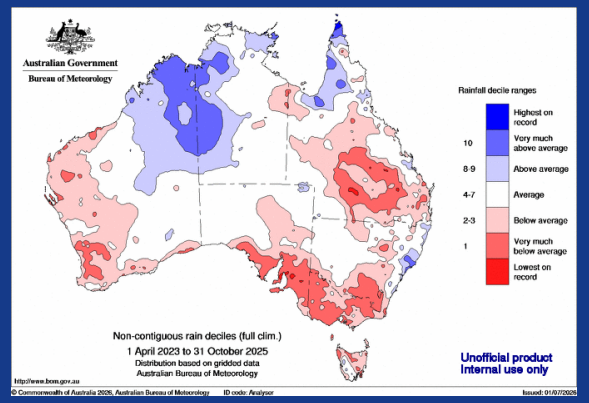
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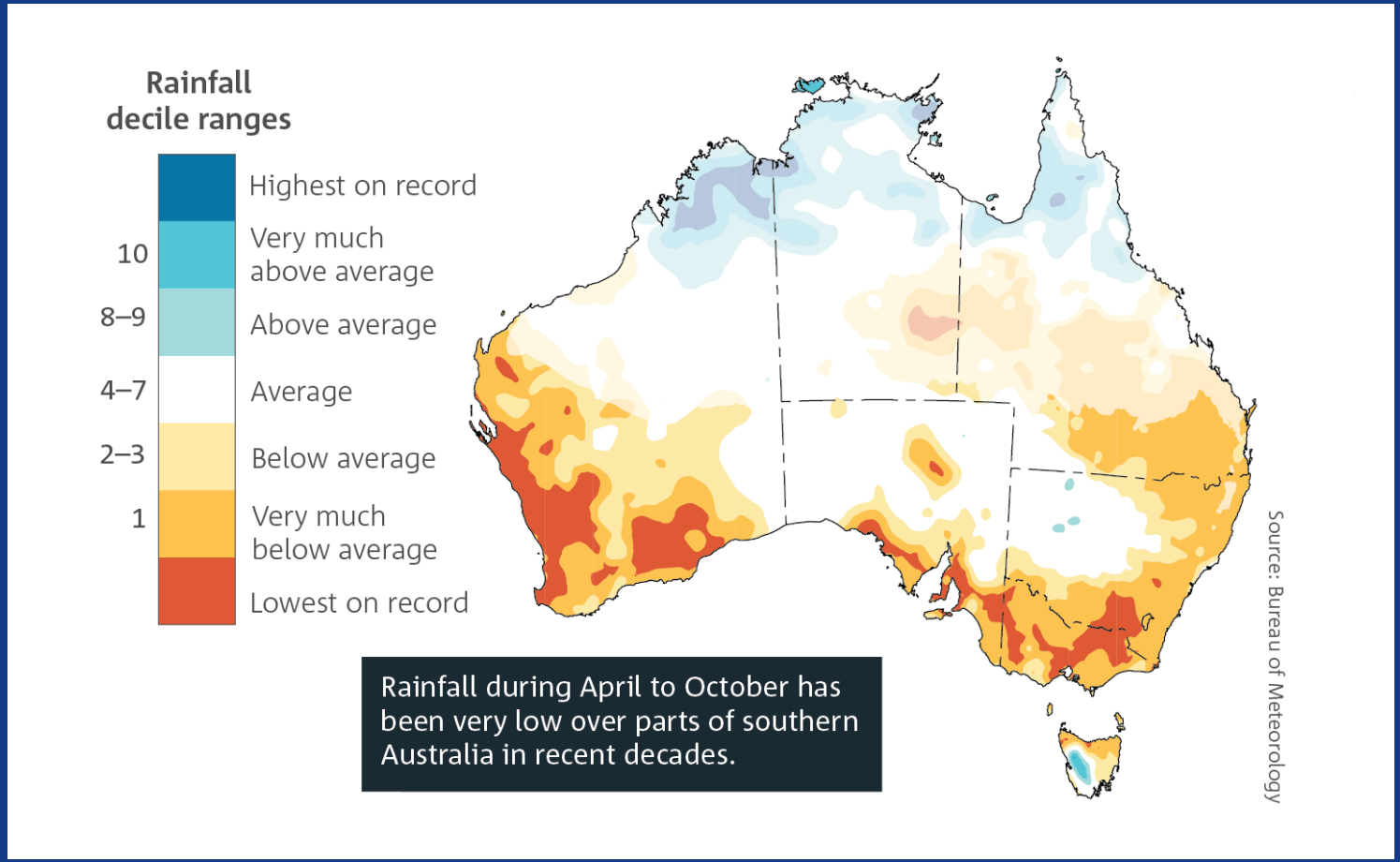
Long-term rainfall trends

Southern growing season (April-October)

- The recent rainfall patterns have been consistent with longer-term trends that have been observed in recent decades, as described in the Bureau/CSIRO State of the Climate reports
- State of the Climate 2024: Bureau of Meteorology



Rainfall deciles
April-October 2023 to April-October 2025



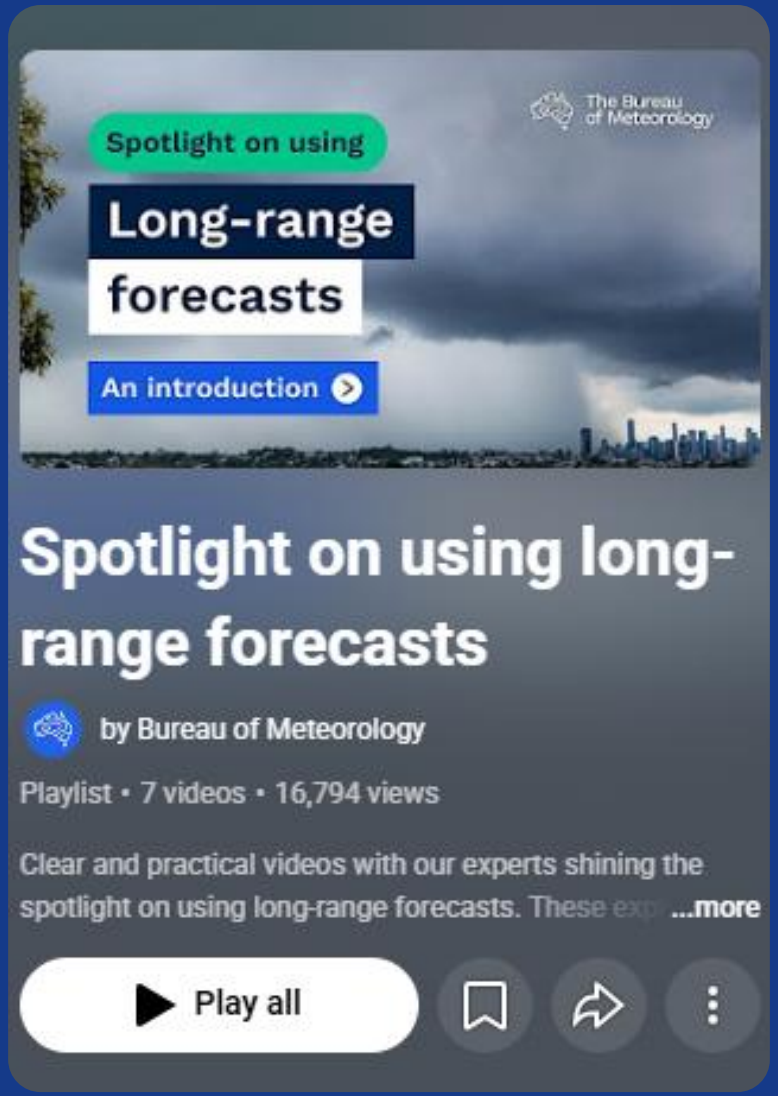
April to October rainfall deciles for the 30 years 1994 to 2023 (relative to all years from 1900 to 1993)

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Understanding long-range forecasts

Find out more via the Bureau's webpage – and subscribe for latest updates





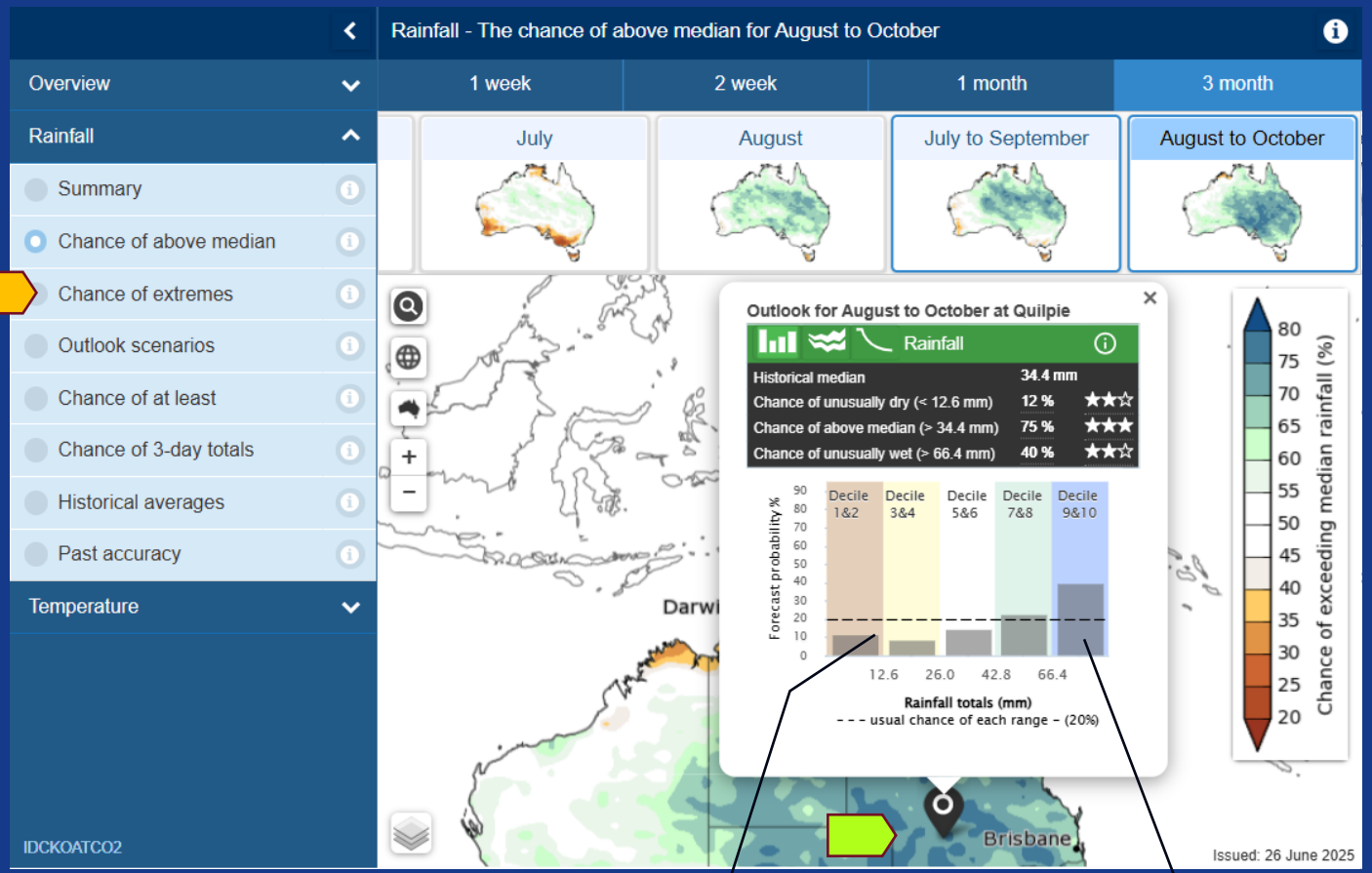
- Find out more about using the long-range forecast via our short explainer videos on Youtube
- Subscribe to our long-range forecasts to get the latest information

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Explore our long-range forecasts

There's a range of maps to choose from, including location-specific information



- Click in the left menu to see additional forecast maps.
- Click on the map to get more information for your location, including:
  - the median rainfall for this time of year
  - the chance of rainfall being in the top or bottom 20% of the historical record
  - Whether the forecast is weighted towards being wetter or drier, or near average – or equal chances of each

Our long-range forecasts update every week – check back in regularly

Horsham: August 2025
Chances are evenly spread across the above – near – below average rainfall buckets

Quilpie: Aug-Oct 2025
Increased chance of rainfall being in the highest 20% or the historical range

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