



# Lot feeding brief

## Results for the June quarter 2025 feedlot survey

Erin Lukey – Acting Market Information Manager – insights@mla.com.au

August 2025

### National summary

- Australian feedlots now have a capacity of 1,706,272 head, up 3% after a slight slowdown of growth in the previous quarter.
- Capacity lifts have enabled more cattle to be housed on feed. There was a record 1,579,175 head in National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme (NFAS) accredited feedlots. This is up 5% on the last quarter and 11% above June 2024.
- Utilisation of feedlots as a finishing and quality tool, alongside the sector's adoption for drought mitigation, has caused a subsequent lift in utilisation, with national pens 93% utilised – another record.
- Turn-off of grainfed cattle reached a record 894,178 head, leading to record grainfed export volumes.
- National comparisons over five years show the change in the feedlot system. Numbers on feed have lifted 38%, capacity has lifted 23% and turn-off is up 13%, while grainfed exports are up 42%.

### State by state:

- Queensland weather outcomes and market conditions continue to support growth. The state reached record capacity (957,648), number of cattle on feed (893,280) and utilisation (93%). Queensland turned off 537,548 head, up 18% on June 2024.

Figure 1: Cattle on feed

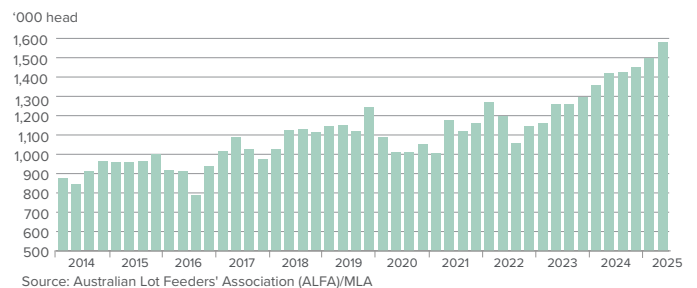


Figure 2: Quarterly grainfed beef exports

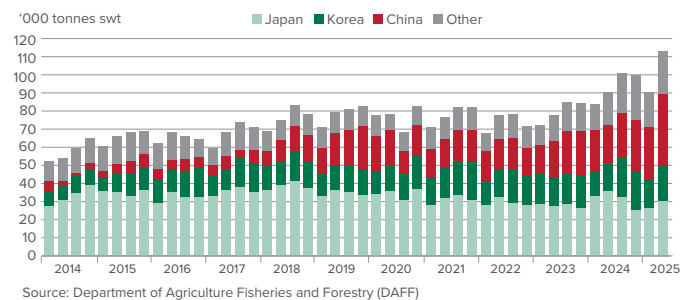


Table 1: Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA)/Australian Lot Feeders' Association (ALFA) survey of feedlot activity

	Feedlot capacity			Numbers on feed			Utilisation %		
	Jun-25	Mar-25	Jun-24	Jun-25	Mar-25	Jun-24	Jun-25	Mar-25	Jun-24
NSW	494,396	486,999	464,439	471,767	442,735	385,127	95	91	83
VIC	86,196	84,513	84,575	72,170	69,613	60,351	84	82	71
QLD	957,648	918,607	930,365	893,280	851,190	853,439	93	93	92
SA	77,618	77,618	75,015	71,072	71,060	69,711	92	92	93
WA	90,414	88,764	83,314	70,886	62,727	49,564	78	71	59
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1,706,272</b>	<b>1,656,501</b>	<b>1,637,708</b>	<b>1,579,175</b>	<b>1,497,325</b>	<b>1,418,192</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>

Source: MLA/ALFA

**State by state: continued...**

- Growth in the north has fed excess feeder cattle into NSW feedlots, while dry conditions across southern Australia have increased reliance on grainfed finishing. Records across capacity (494,396), number of cattle on feed (471,767) and utilisation (95%) represent this reliance. Turn-off remained firm, despite a slight decline from the previous quarter for 220,841, though a 38% lift year-on-year was seen.
- South Australia remained relatively stable when compared to other lot feeding states. Capacity (77,618), number of cattle on feed (71,072) and utilisation (92%), each moved by less than 1% on the prior quarter. After a record turn-off last quarter, numbers exiting feedlots eased 5%, though it remains elevated on long-term averages.
- Victorian capacity continued to grow, reaching a record (86,196). Despite this, numbers on feed (72,170) and utilisation (84%) remain below their peak in 2019, when the national drought caused a more substantial reliance on the system. Turn-off (40,831) eased significantly, down 12% on the previous quarter.
- The number of cattle in WA feedlots grew to the second-highest volumes on record (70,886), while capacity (90,414) and utilisation (78%) lifted on the previous quarter. Turn-off lifted 44% on June 2024 for 48,609.

**Grainfed exports**

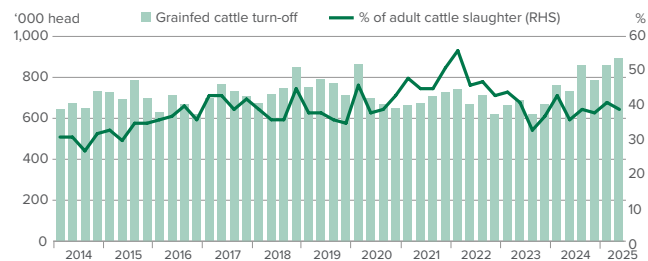
- As a predominantly exported product, record feedlot turn-off resulted in a record export volume. Australia exported 112,935 tonnes of grainfed beef, up 25% on both the previous quarter and the previous year. This once again made up 29% of total exports as non-grainfed production remains firm.

- Volumes lifted across all key markets. China made up 35% of total exports, remaining the largest grainfed beef market, with 39,340 tonnes. This was a 35% lift on the previous record (March 2025). Australian product is helping fill the gap of quality grainfed beef, highly sought after by discerning Chinese consumers.
- Japan was the second largest market, making up 26% of all grainfed exports, with 29,842 tonnes. This is a 14% lift of the previous quarter, though 16% below year-ago volumes, as cost pressures continue to affect consumers.
- Korean exports lifted 24% quarter-on-quarter, once again making up 18% of the total export share with 19,842 tonnes – remaining a key market.
- Australia exported beef to 51 countries over the quarter, which is the largest mix since 2017, reinforcing a diversified market.

**Domestic feeder cattle price and supply**

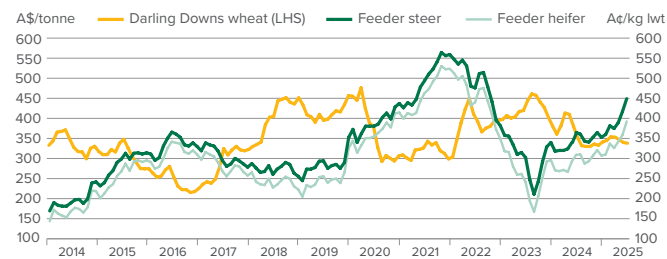
- The National Livestock Reporting Service (NLRS) Feeder Steer Indicator throughput eased into the June quarter, down 6% to 588,000 head. A similar reduction was seen in the new NLRS Feeder Heifer Indicator, which eased 11% to 437,000 head.
- The strengthening cattle market impacted feeder prices, as demand remained stable and competition with buyers heightened. The National Feeder Steer indicator lifted 22¢ to 384¢/kg liveweight (lwt), while the national feeder heifer indicator was up 21¢ to 336¢/kg lwt.
- Darling Downs wheat prices also increased in the June quarter, lifting 4% to \$350/tonne. However, this is nearly 12% below year-ago levels.

**Figure 3: Grainfed cattle turn-off**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), ALFA/MLA, MLA calculations

**Figure 4: Feed grain and feeder steer prices**



Source: Jumbuk AG, MLA

**Table 2: Numbers on feed by feedlot size**

Feedlot size (head)	Jun-25	Mar-25	Jun-24
< 500	12,254	9,298	12,207
500-1,000	47,954	38,475	42,996
1,000-10,000	441,984	423,101	404,814
>10,000	1,076,983	1,026,451	958,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,579,175</b>	<b>1,497,325</b>	<b>1,418,192</b>

Source: MLA/ALFA

**Table 3: Quarterly cattle feedlot turn-off**

	Jun-25	Mar-25	Jun-24
	<b>Head</b>		
NSW	220,841	227,314	160,454
VIC	40,831	46,580	42,130
QLD	537,548	484,714	454,403
SA	46,349	48,770	43,309
WA	48,609	51,235	33,800
<b>Australia</b>	<b>894,178</b>	<b>858,613</b>	<b>734,096</b>

Source: MLA/ALFA

© Meat & Livestock Australia, 2025. ABN 39 081 678 364. Care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this publication. However, MLA, MDC and ISC ("MLA Group") do not accept responsibility for the accuracy, currency or completeness of the information or opinions contained in this publication. This publication is intended to provide general information only. It has been prepared without taking into account your specific circumstances, objectives, or needs. Any forward-looking statements made within this publication are not guarantees of future performance or results, and performance or results may vary from those expressed in, or implied by, any forward-looking statements. No representation, warranty or other assurance is given as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of forward-looking statements or related assumptions contained in the publication. You should make your own enquiries before making decisions concerning your interests. Your use of, or reliance on, any content is entirely at your own risk and the MLA Group accepts no liability for any losses or damages incurred by you as a result of that use or reliance.



Access MLA's Terms of Use: [mla.com.au/general/Terms-and-conditions/data-and-information](https://mla.com.au/general/Terms-and-conditions/data-and-information)