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Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For May, June & July 2025 and June to August 2025

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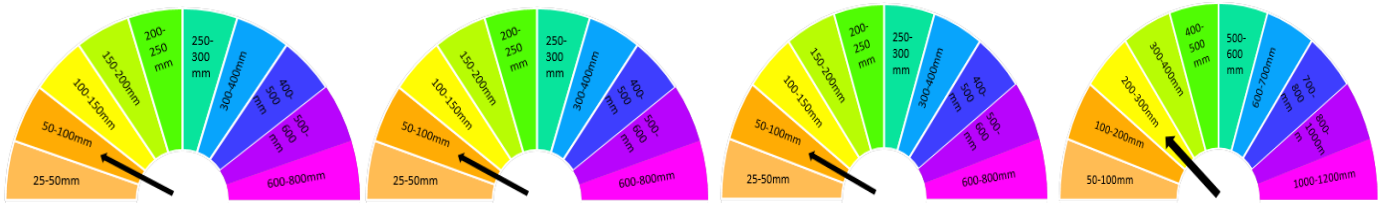
Key Messages



May 2025 June 2025 July 2025 June to August 2025

English

WEATHER OUTLOOK

The Fiji Meteorological Services forecasts 50–100 mm of rainfall from Sigatoka to Penang and 100–150 mm in Dobuilevu and Vanua Levu in the coming month. Growers should prepare for variable rainfall and potential out-of-season tropical cyclones.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

a) Land Preparation

- Finalize land preparation for planting, prioritizing areas with lower expected rainfall (e.g., Lomawai to Tagitagi).
- Avoid commencing land preparation if the moisture level is high in the field. This is to avoid soil compaction. Follow the weather forecast and plan activities once soil dries up.
- Enhance drainage systems to manage higher rainfall in Dobuilevu and Vanua Levu, preventing waterlogging and ensuring timely planting.

b) Crop Protection

- Monitor for pests and diseases, particularly in high-rainfall areas (e.g., Dobuilevu, Vanua Levu) where moisture-related issues are more likely.
- Inspect field boundaries and headlands regularly for early pest activity and apply control measures as needed.

c) Soil and Nutrient Management

- Conduct soil sampling in fallowed fields to assess nutrient levels, especially in regions expecting higher rainfall (e.g., Vanua Levu, Dobuilevu).
- Adjust fertilizer applications based on rainfall forecasts to minimize nutrient leaching in wetter areas.
- Store fertilizers in moisture-proof conditions to maintain quality.
- Apply soil amendments (e.g., lime) based on soil test results to optimize soil health.

d) Seed Cane Selection and Planting

- Source high-quality, disease-free seed cane from certified nurseries to reduce disease risks.
- Plan planting schedules for optimal crop establishment.

GENERAL ADVISORY

- With the potential for out-of-season tropical cyclones and variable rainfall;
- Stay informed through regular updates from the Fiji Meteorological Services.
- Secure farm equipment and infrastructure to withstand potential tropical disturbances.
- Develop contingency plans to address weather-related disruptions, particularly in high-rainfall areas like Dobuilevu and Vanua Levu.

For further technical assistance, please contact SRIF at 8921839.

Hindi Version

Mausam Poorvaanuman

Nadi Mausami Daftar ke anusaar, agle mahine mein Sigatoka se Penang tak 50–100 mm aur Dobuilevu aur Vanua Levu mein 100–150 mm tak baarish hone ki sambhavana hai. Kisaano ko badalte mausam aur samay se pahele aane wale toofanon ke liye tayyar rehna chahiye.

Kisaanon Ke Liye Sujhavit Kaary

a) Bhoomi ki Taiyari

- Paudhe lagane ke liye bhoomi ki taiyari antim charan mein laayen, khaaskar un kshetron mein jahan kam baarish hone ki sambhavana hai (jaise Lomawai se Tagitagi tak).
- Agar khet mein nami adhik ho to bhoomi ki taiyari shuru na karein. Yeh mitti ke sankuchan se bachne ke liye hai. Mausam ke anuman ka palan karein aur kaaryon ko tabhi karein jab mitti sookh jaye.
- Zyada baarish wale kshetron (jaise Dobuilevu aur Vanua Levu) mein paani ki nikasi vyavastha sudharein, taki jalbharav se bacha ja sake aur samay par ropai ho sake.

b) Faslon ka Surakshan

- Keet aur rog ke liye dhyaan dein, khaaskar un kshetron mein jahan zyada baarish hoti hai (jaise Dobuilevu, Vanua Levu) jahan nami sambandhi samasyaayein zyada sambhavit hoti hain.
- Khet ke kinare aur headlands ka niyamit roop se nirikshan karein aur agar avashyak ho to niyantran ke upay lagaayein.

c) Mitti aur Poshan Prabandhan

- Parati kshetron mein mitti ka sample lekar poshak tatvon ka mulyankan karein, khaaskar un sthanon par jahan zyada baarish ki sambhavana hai (jaise Vanua Levu, Dobuilevu).
- Baarish ke anuman ke adhar par fertilizer ka istemal samayojit karein, taki poshak tatvon ka bahav kam ho.
- Fertilizers ko nami se surakshit sthanon par rakhein taki unki gunvatta bani rahe.
- Mitti ke test ke parinaamon ke adhar par mitti sudharak (jaise choona) ka upyog karein taki mitti ki swasth bani rahe.

d) Beej Ganna Chayan aur Ropai

- Pramaanit paudha-ghar se uchh gunvatta wala, rog-mukt beej ganna prapt karein taki rog ka jokhim kam ho.
- Uchit samay par fasal ke sahi vikas ke liye ropai ka samay nirdharit karein.

Saamaany Salaah

Samay se pehle aane wale toofanon aur badalte huye baarish ke chalte:

- Nadi Mausami Daftar se niyamit jaanakaaree lete rahen.
- Khet ke upkaran aur dhanche ko surakshit karein taki tropical disturbances se bachav ho sake.
- Jayaada baarish wale kshetron (jaise Dobuilevu aur Vanua Levu) mein mausam sambandhi badhaavon se nipatne ke liye yojanaen tayaar rakhein.

Aur jaankari ke liye, kripya SRIF se 8921839 par sampark karein.

I Taukei Version

Draki Ka rawa ni Namaki

E vakaraitaka tiko na Tabana ni Draki ni na rawa ni rauta e 50–100 mm na levu ni uca ka na rawa ni vakilai e na veisiteseni ni dovu e Sigatoka ka yaco ki Rakiraki, ka rauta e 100–150 mm na levu ni uca ka rawa ni taurivaki e n veisiteseni e Dobuilevu kei Vanua Levu.

Ni sa vakasalataki tale ga na daiteitei, mo ni tu vakarau tale ga, e na kena rawa ni yaco na cagilaba e na taudaku ni vula ni cagilaba.

I VAKASALA VEI KEMUNI NA DAU TEITEI

A. Vakarautaki ni Teitei ni bera ni Teivaki

Oqo sa kena gauna me vakacavari kina na vakavakarauna ni qele me teivaki, vakauasivi e na vanua ka namaki me na rawa ni lailai kina na tau ni uca, me vakataka na veivanua e na kedrau maliwa ko Lomawai kei Tagitagi.

Ni sa vakasalataki tale ga me vakalailaitaki se tarovi na kena vakarautaki na qele ni teitei, ke suasua vakalevu na qele, me na rawa ni vakalailaitaka na kena cokocokovata tu na qele. Ni sa kerea Tabana ni Draki me baleta na draki e namaki, ka vakayagataka tale ga e na gauna ni nomuni navunavuci se tuvatuva ka, e na gauna sa tekivu mamaca kina na qele.

Me samaki vinaka na veivakata se na vanua e drodro kina na wai, e na veivanua e Dobuilevu, kei na vanua ni tei dovu e Vanua Levu, me vaka ni ra sa vakasalataki tiko ni na rawa ni tau na uca. Oqo me na rawa ni tarova na kena luvu na I teitei e na gauna ni tau ni uca, ka vukea tale ga na kena teivaki na I tei, e na kena gauna.

B. Taqomaki ni Teitei

Ki na veivanua ka namaki me na rawa ni tau kina na uca, me vakataki Dobuilevu, kei na veiyalava ni tei dovu e Vanua Levu, ni sa kerei mo ni yadrava na kena rawa ni tiko na manumanu kei na mate ca, ka dau basika e na gauna ni draki suasua. Ni sa kerei mo ni yadrava na veivanua wavokita na I teitei, me baleta e so na I vakatakilakila ni kena tiko na manumanu se mate ka rawa ni vakavuna na tauvimate, ka me vakayagataki e so na I walewale ni teitei ka rawa ni tarova na kena dewa na veimate oqo.

C. I Valavala ni Vakayagataki ni Qele kei na Vakabulabula ni Qele

Me sabolotaki na qele ka ra sega ni teivaki tu mai e na dua na gauna, me laurai na bulabula ni qele, vakabibi e na vanua ka namaki me na tau kina na uca, me vakataki Dobuilevu kei Vanua Levu. Ni sa kerei mo ni veisautaka tale ga na gauna ni kena vakayagataki na I vakabulabula ni qele, ka me vakatautaki e na I tukutuku ni draki, me na rawa ni vakalailaitaka na kena rawa ni savati na I vakabulabula ni qele mai na I teitei, ka vakabibi e na veivanua sa namaki tiko me na rawa ni tau kina na uca.

Sa kerei me na maroroi vinaka tale ga na I vakabulabula ni qele, me na rawa ni vinaka tu ga, me yacova na gauna e na vakayagataki kina.

Mai na kena sabolotaki na qele, sa kerei mo ni vakayagataka tale ga e so na I walewale me na rawa ni vakavinakataka na I tagede ni qele, me vaka na ‘lime’, me rawa ni vukea na bulabula ni qele.

D. Digitaki ni Tei ni Dovu kei na kena Tei

Ni sa kerei me qarauni me taurivaki mai na I tei ni dovu mai vei ira na kena dau ka ra vakaivola, me na rawa ni vakalailaitaka na kena dewa na mate ni dovu. Me rawa ni levu na dovu e teivaki, ni sa kerei mo ni navuca vinaka na nomuni gauina ni teitei.

I VAKASALA RARABA

Me vaka ni sa soli tiko na I vakasala, ni kena rawa ni duidui sara vakalevu na levu ni uca e tau e na noda veiyalava ni tei dovu, kei na kena rawa ni yaco e so na cagilaba e na taudaku ni vula I cagilaba, ni sa kerei;

Mo ni vakatu daliga tiko ki na nodratou I vakasala na Tabana Ni Draki;

Me maroroi vakavinaka na iyaya ni teitei kei na lololo e so, ke soli na I vakasala ni cava/ cagilaba.
Me vakarautaki tale ga e so na I walewale ni veiqaravi duidui, me baleta e so na gauna ni leqa tubuna ka dau salamuria mai na veisau vakasauri ni draki, vakabibi e na veivanua ka sa kacivaki tiko ni na rawa ni namaki me na tau vakalevu kina na uca/ se vakila na draki suasua, me vakataki Dobuilevu, kei na veiyalava ni tei dovu e Vanua Levu.

Ke tu tale e so nomuni vakatataro, ni rawa ni veitaratara vei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF ena 8921839.

Climate Outlook

- ENSO status continues to be neutral, with a high chance of the event to persist during April to June 2025, with chances to continue through the third quarter of 2025.
- During May 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall from Sigatoka to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **100-150mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu and sugarcane growing areas across Vanua Levu.
- During June 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Lomawai to Tagitagi, **25-50mm** in Olosara, Cuva, Vatukoula and Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Rakiraki and sugarcane growing areas across Vanua Levu.
- For July 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, **25-50mm** in Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang Seaqaqa, Waiqele, Labasa, Batinikama and Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu, Vunimoli and Wainikoro.
- During June to August 2025 period, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Penanag, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **200-300mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu and sugarcane growing areas in Vanua levu.
- While the 2024–25 tropical cyclone season is close to an end, necessary precautions should be taken at all times. Out-of-season tropical cyclones cannot be ruled out based on past experiences.

Rainfall Outlook: May 2025

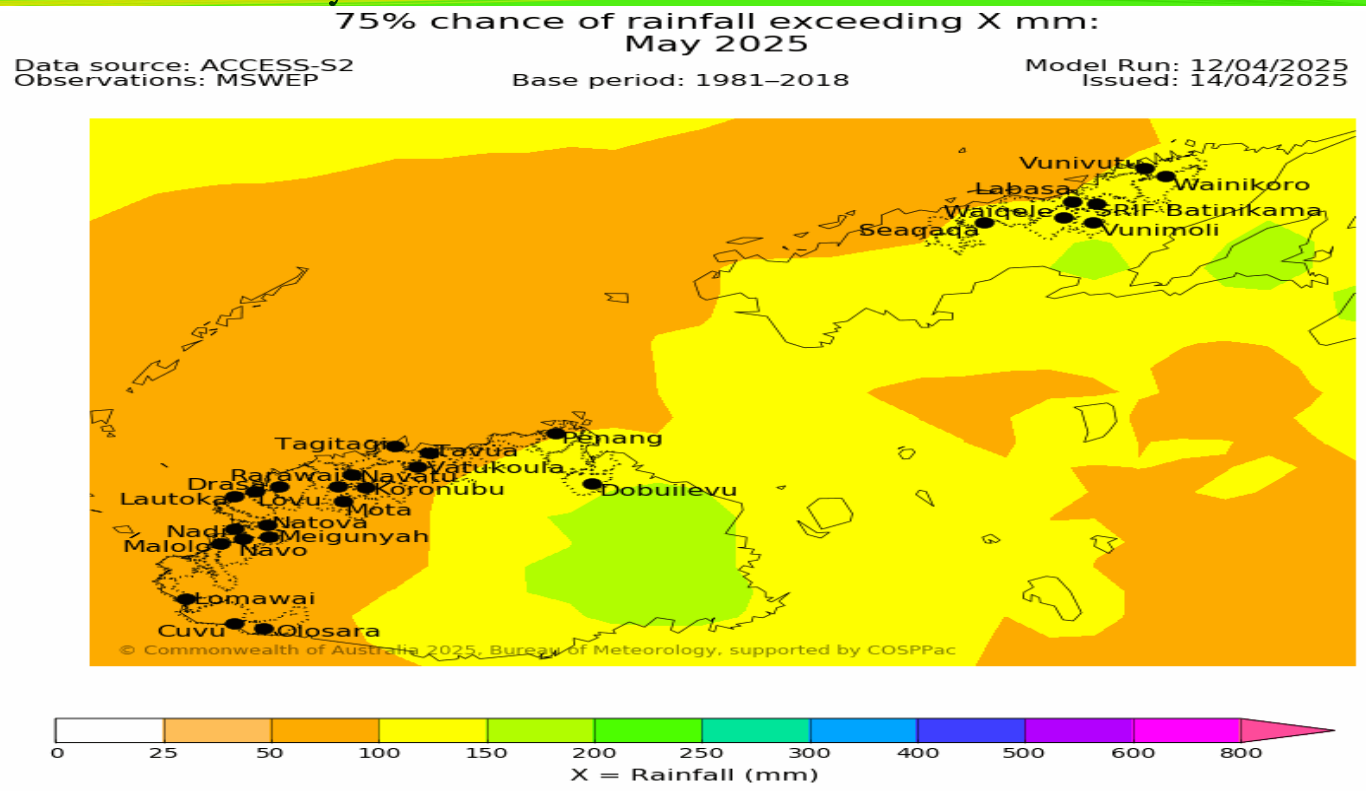


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall from Sigatoka to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 100-150mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu and sugarcane growing areas across Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

Rainfall Outlook: June 2025

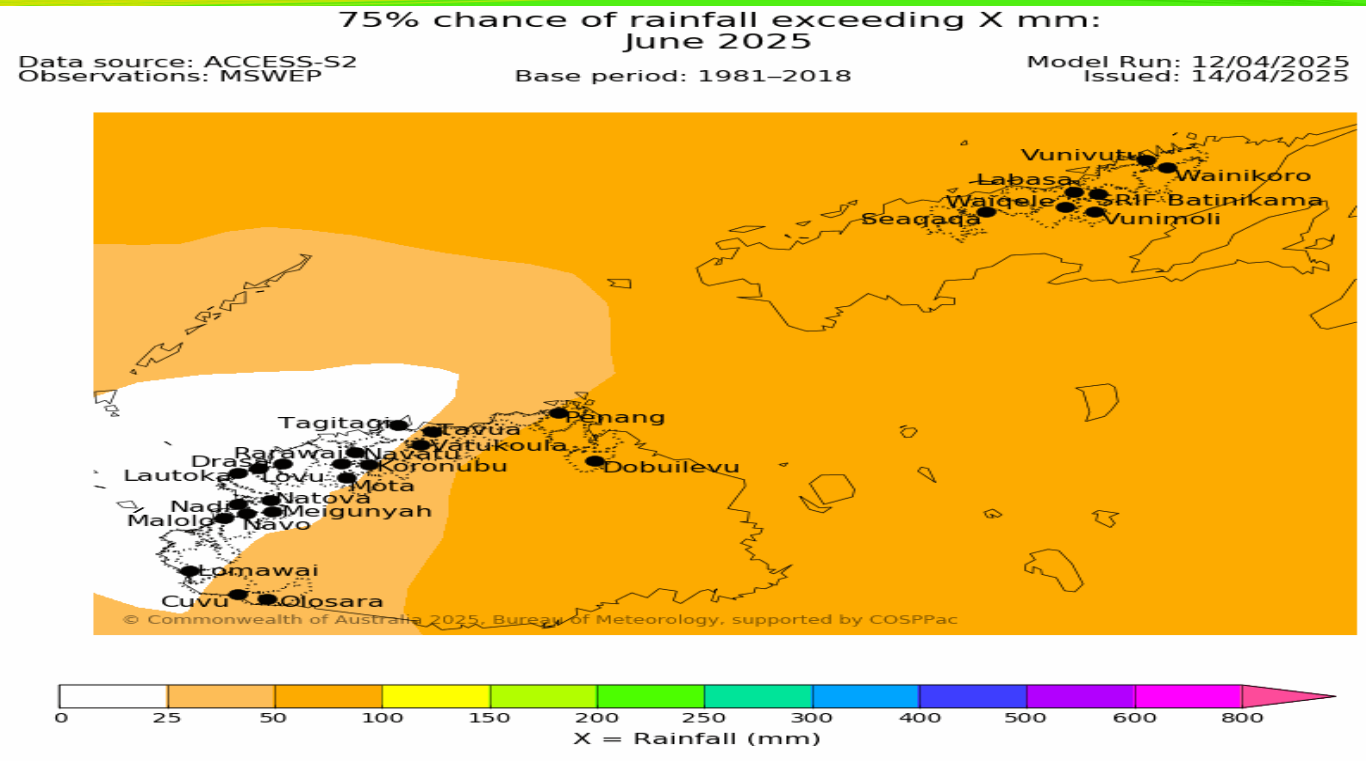


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Lomawai to Tagitagi, 25-50mm in Olosara, Cuva, Vatukoula and Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Rakiraki and sugarcane growing areas across Vanua Levu. *The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.*

Rainfall Outlook: July 2025

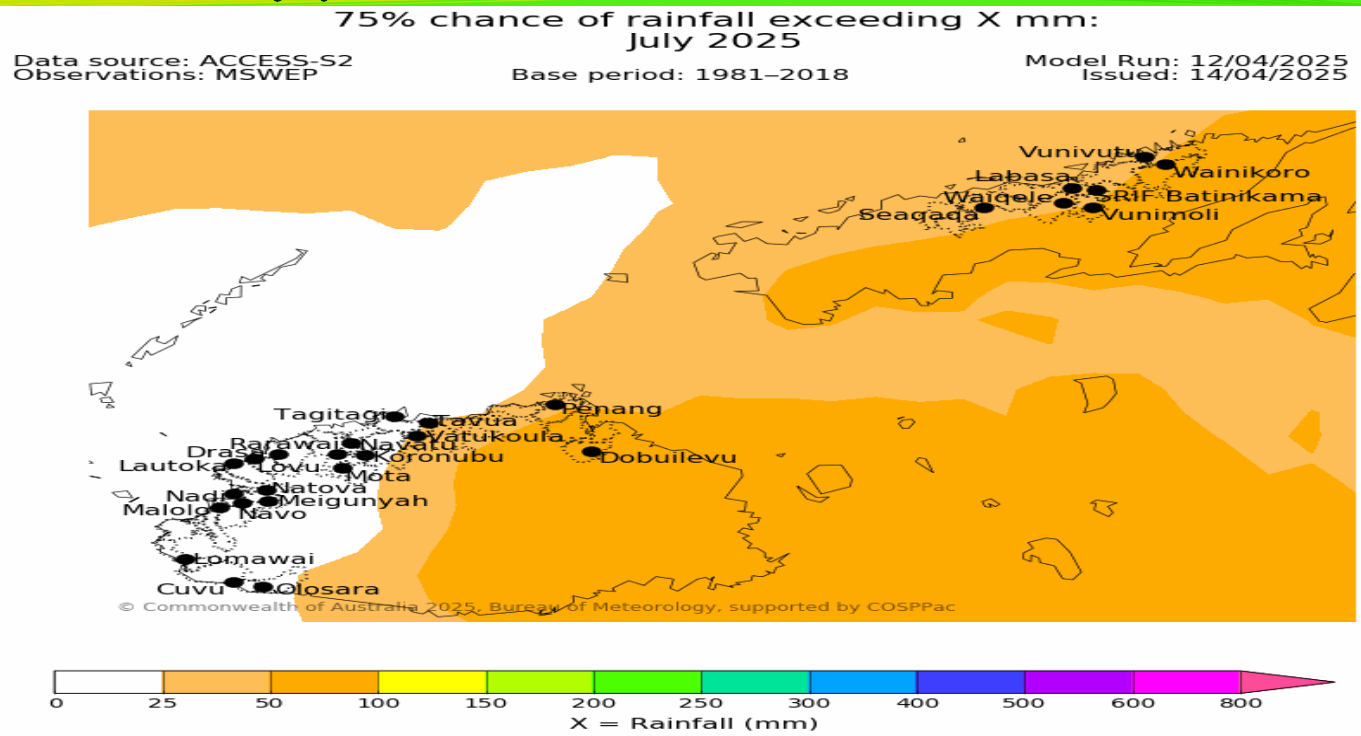


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, 25-50mm in Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang Seaqaqa, Waiqele, Labasa, Batinikama and Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu, Vunimoli and Wainikoro. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: June to August 2025

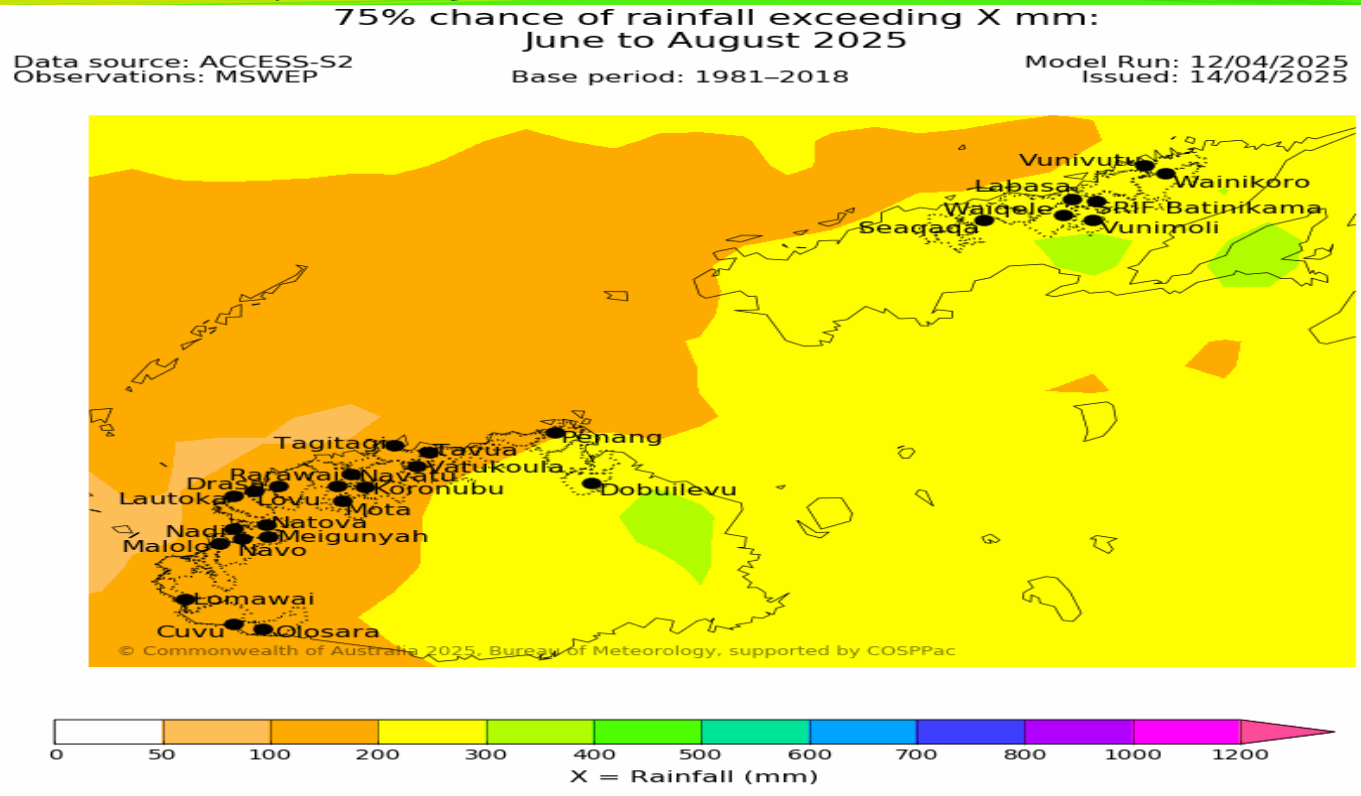


Figure 4: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 100-200mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penanag, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 200-300mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu and sugarcane growing areas in Vanua levu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to high.

Explanatory Notes

Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook

The Fiji Sugarcane Climate Outlook is a collaborative product of the Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) and the Sugar Research Institute of Fiji (SRIF). It is produced to provide advisories to the farmers and other key sugar industry stakeholders. It aims to provide advanced warning on climate abnormalities for informed decision making. The product is issued on a monthly basis.

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

ENSO is the principal driver of the year-to-year variability of Fiji's climate. There are two extreme phases of this phenomena, ***El Niño*** and ***La Niña***.

El Niño or La Niña events usually recur after every 2 to 7 years. It normally develops during the period April to June, attains peak intensity between December to February and decays between the period April to June the following year. While most events last for a year, some have persisted for up to 2 years. It should be also noted that no two El Niño or La Niña events are exactly the same. Different events have different impacts, but most exhibit some common climate characteristics.

Usually there is a lag effect on Fiji's climate with ENSO events, that is, once an El Niño or La Niña event is established in the tropical Pacific, it may take 2-6 months before its impact is seen on Fiji. Similarly, once an event finish, it can take 2-6 months for climate to normalise.

El Niño events are associated with warming of the central and eastern tropical Pacific. El Niño events usually result in reduction of Fiji's rainfall. Often the whole of Fiji is affected in varying degrees and it is quite unusual for one part of the country to experience a prolonged dry spell, while the other is in a wet spell. The relationship and level of rainfall suppression is greater in the Dry Zone (sugarcane growing areas) then in the Wet Zone. It is the suppression of rainfall during the Cool/Dry Season (May to October) that is normally of most concern. Dry Season mean monthly rainfall in the Dry Zone ranges between 40mm and 90mm. A reduction in Cool/Dry Season rainfall in the Dry Zone results in little or no rainfall until the next Wet Season. While usually the strength of an ENSO event is proportional to its impact on Fiji, at times weak event can also have a significant impact.
La Niña events are associated with cooling of the central and eastern tropical Pacific. Usually La Niña results in wetter than normal conditions for Fiji, occasionally leading to flooding during the Warm/Wet Season (November to April).

When ENSO is neutral, that is, neither El Niño nor La Niña, it has little effect on global climate, meaning other climate influences are more likely to dominate.

Lag effects – means that there is a delay in the impacts of some aspect of climate due to influence of other factors that is acting slowly.

Disclaimer: *The seasonal climate outlook provided in this document is presented for the sugar sector and should be used as a guide only. While FMS and SRIF takes all measures to provide accurate information and data, it does not guarantee 100% accuracy of the forecast presented in this outlook. Please enquire with FMS and SRIF for expert advice, clarifications and additional information as and when necessary. The user assumes all risk resulting directly or indirectly from the use of the climate prediction information.*