



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

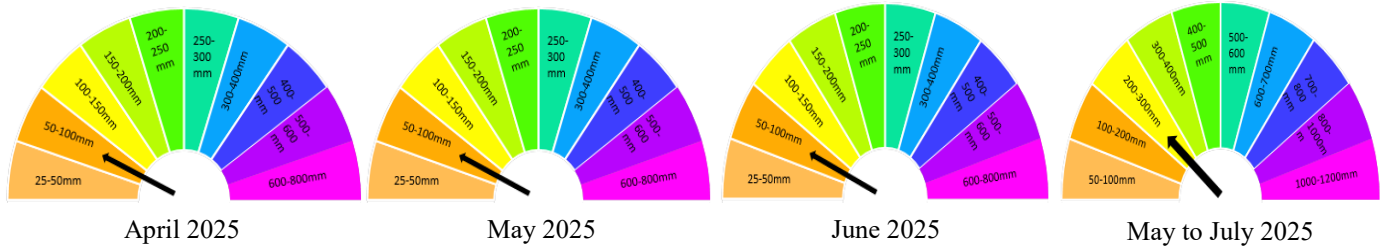
Volume 3

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Next issue: April 30, 2025

Key Messages



English

WEATHER OUTLOOK

The Fiji Meteorological Services indicates varied rainfall patterns across sugarcane-growing regions; rainfall of 50 - 100mm from Sigatoka to Tavua and 150 - 200mm rainfall across Vanua Levu and in Rakiraki. Growers should remain prepared for potential increased rainfall and possible low-pressure systems that could impact agricultural activities.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

1. Land Preparation

- Complete final preparations for the new crop planting season.
- Ensure proper drainage systems are in place to prevent waterlogging, which can delay planting and impact crop establishment.

2. Crop Protection

- Remain vigilant about potential pest and disease risks associated with moisture.
- Monitor field margins and headlands for early signs of pest activity.

3. Soil and Nutrient Management

- Continue soil sampling in fallowed fields.
- Adjust fertilizer application plans considering potential rainfall variations.
- Secure fertilizers and store in moisture-protected conditions.
- Apply soil amendments, such as lime, based on soil test results.

4. Seed Cane Selection and Planting

- Select high-quality and disease-free seedcane well in advance.
- Ensure that all planting materials are sourced from certified nurseries to reduce the risk of disease transmission.

GENERAL ADVISORY

With the ongoing tropical cyclone season, farmers should;

- Stay updated on tropical cyclone season advisories.
- Secure farm equipment and infrastructure, in case of tropical disturbances.
- Develop contingency plans for potential weather disruptions

For further technical assistance, please contact SRIF at 8921839.

Hindi Version

Mausam Poorvaanumaan

Nadi mausami daftar ne ganna ugaane vaale kshetron mein vibhinn varsha ka sanket diya hain; Sigatoka se Tavua tak 50 – 100mm varsha aur Vanua Levu aur Rakiraki mein 150 – 200mm Varsha ka anumaan lagaya hai. Kisaanon ko sambhaavit gambhir varsha aur sambhaavit low-pressure systems ke liye taiyaar rahana chaahiye jo kheti ko prabhaavit kar sakate hain.

Kisaanon ke liye anushansit kaary

1. Bhoomi kee taiyaaree

- Nae phasal ropan ke mausam ke liye antim taiyaariyaan pooree karen.
- Jalabharaav ko rokane ke liye uchit jal nikaasee vyavastha sunishchit karen, warna ropan mein deree ho sakatee hai aur phasal kee sthaapana prabhaavit ho sakatee hai.

2. Phasal Suraksha

- Namee se jude sambhaavit keet aur rog jokhimon ke prati satark rahen.
- Keet gatividhi ke shuruatee sanketon ke liye khet ke kinaaron aur hedalaand kee nigaraanee karen.

3. Mittee evan poshak tatv prabandhan

- Paratee kheton mein mittee namoonaakaran jaaree rakhen.
- Sambhaavit varsha bhinnataon ko dhyaan mein rakhate hue khaad anuprayog yojanaon ko samaayojit karen.
- Khaad ko surakshit rakhen aur namee-sanrakshit sthitiyon mein sangraheet karen.
- Mittee pareekshan parinaamon ke aadhaar par choone jaise mittee sudhaarak ka prayog karen.

4. Beej ganna chayan aur ropan

- Uchh gunavatta vaale aur rog mukt beej ganna ka chayan pahale se hee kar len.
- Sunishchit karen ki sabhee ropan saamagree pramaanit narsariyon se praapt kee gae ho taaki rog sancharan ke jokhim ko kam kiya ja sake.

Saamaany Salaah

Chal rahe toofan ke mausam ke saath, kisaanon ko chaahiye ki ve;

- Toofan ke mausam kee salaah par dhyaan de
- Tropical disturbances ke maamale mein, kheti mein istamaal karne wale chijo ko surakshit rakhen.
- Sambhaavit mausam vighatanon ke liye yojanaen vikasit karen

Adhik sahaayata ke liye SRIF se sampark karen: 8921839

I Taukei Version

DRAKI E NAMAKI

E vakaraitaka tiko na Tabana ni Draki ni na rawa ni duidui vakalevu na levu ni uca e tau e na veisiteseni e na noda yalava ni tei dovu; rawa ni rauta e 50 - 100mm e tau e na maliwa ni vanua ko Sigatoka kei Tavua, ka rawa ni rauta e 150 - 200mm e tau e Rakiraki kei Vanua Levu. Ni sa vakasalataki na dau tei dovu mo ni qaqarauni tale ga e na gauna ni tau bi ni uca, me vaka ni na rawa ni vakaleqaleqa e na gauna ni cakacaka e na I teitei.

I VAKASALA VEI IRA NA DAU TEITEI

1. Vakarauteki ni Oele

- Vakaoitia na vakarauteki ni teitei, ena gauna ni teitei.
- Me vakadeitaki na drodro vinaka na wai e na I teitei, me tarova na kedra tawa tu na wai e na vanua ni teitei, ka rawa ni vakadredretaka na tubu vinaka ni I tei.

2. Taqonaki ni Teitei

- Me yadravi na kena rawa ni tiko na manumanu kei na mate ca, ka dau basika e na gauna ni suasua.
- Ni sa kerei mo ni yadrava na tutuna ruarua kei na ulu ni vanua ni teitei, me baleta e so na I vakakilakila ni kena tiko na manumanu se mate ka rawa ni vakavuna na tauvimate se tubu gogo ni tei.

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

- Me dau sabolotaki na qele ka ra sega ni teivaki tu mai e na dua na gauna.
- Sa kerei me veisautaki na kena vakayagataki na vakabulabula ni qele, me vakatautaki e na gauna e namaki kina na tau ni uca.
- Me voli ka maroroi vakavinaka na vakabulabula ni qele, ka qarauni me kakua ni vakacacani e na gauna ni draki suasua.
- Mai na kena sabolotaki na nomuni qele, e na rawa tale ga moni kila na veika tale e so e gadrevi me vakayagataki e na qele, me rawa ni veisautaka/ vakavinakataka na I tuvaki ni qele ni bera na teitei; oqo me vakataka na kena vakayagataki na 'lime', me veisautaka na qele.

4. Digitaki ni Tei ni Dovu kei na kena Tei

- Ni sa vakasalataki mo ni tekivu digia rawa na I tei ni dovu bulabula vinaka.
- 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.

I VAKASALA RARABA

Me vaka ni da se tiko oqo e na vula i cagilaba, ni sa kerei na dau teitei;

- Mo ni vakatudaliga tiko ki na veivakasala ni cava ka rawa ni namaki me tarai keda.
- 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 vei qaravi duidui, me baleta na gauna ni draki suasua.

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. There are equal chances of ENSO-neutral or La Niña favored for February to April period followed by a high likelihood of ENSO-neutral in the March to May period.
- During April 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall from Sigatoka to Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **150-200mm** of rainfall across Vanua Levu and in Rakiraki.
- 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 **150-200mm** of rainfall in Sugarcane growing areas across Vanua Levu and in Dobuilevu.
- For June 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Malolo to Tagitagi, **25-50mm** in sugarcane belt areas in Sigatoka and from Vatukoula to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall across Vanua Levu and in Dobuilevu.
- During May to July 2025 period, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, **200-300mm** in Mota, Vatukoula and Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **300-400mm** of rainfall in sugarcane belt areas across Vanua Levu and in Dobuilevu.
- While we are still in the tropical cyclone season, with any development of low pressure systems, tropical disturbance, or depression forming nearby could lead to increased rainfall.
- All communities should remain alert and prepared throughout the tropical cyclone season and take heed of all advisories and warnings issued.

Rainfall Outlook: April 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
April 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 08/03/2025
Issued: 10/03/2025

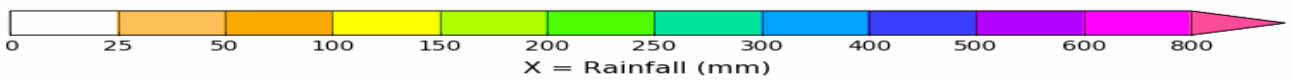
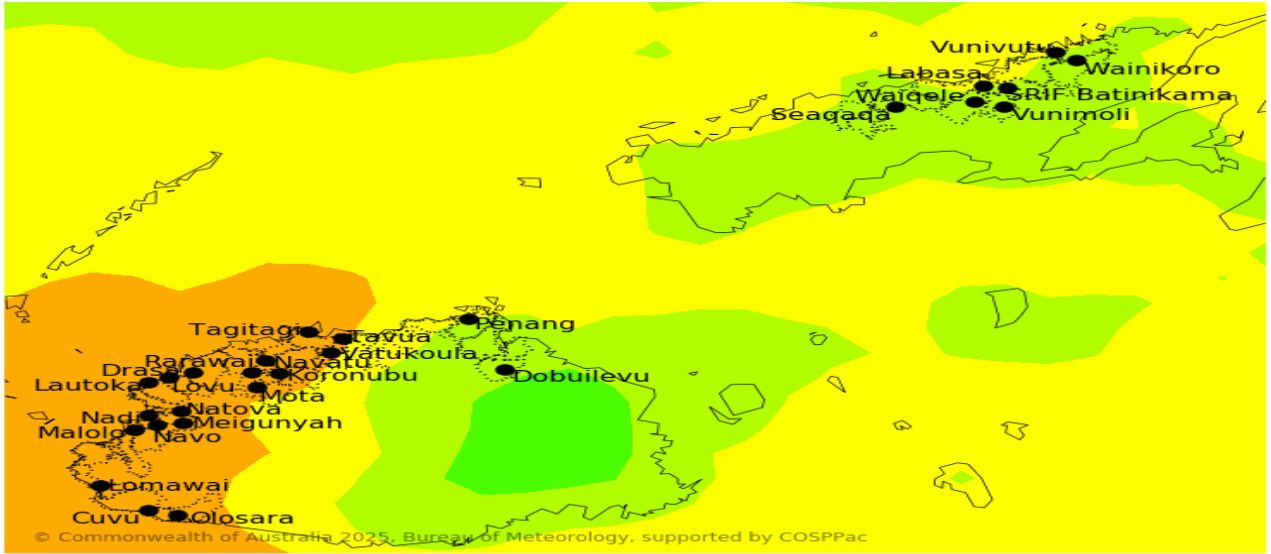


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall from Sigatoka to Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 150-200mm of rainfall across Vanua Levu and in Rakiraki. The confidence in the outlook is low to good.

Rainfall Outlook: May 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
May 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 08/03/2025
Issued: 10/03/2025

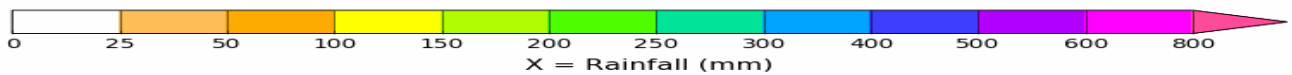
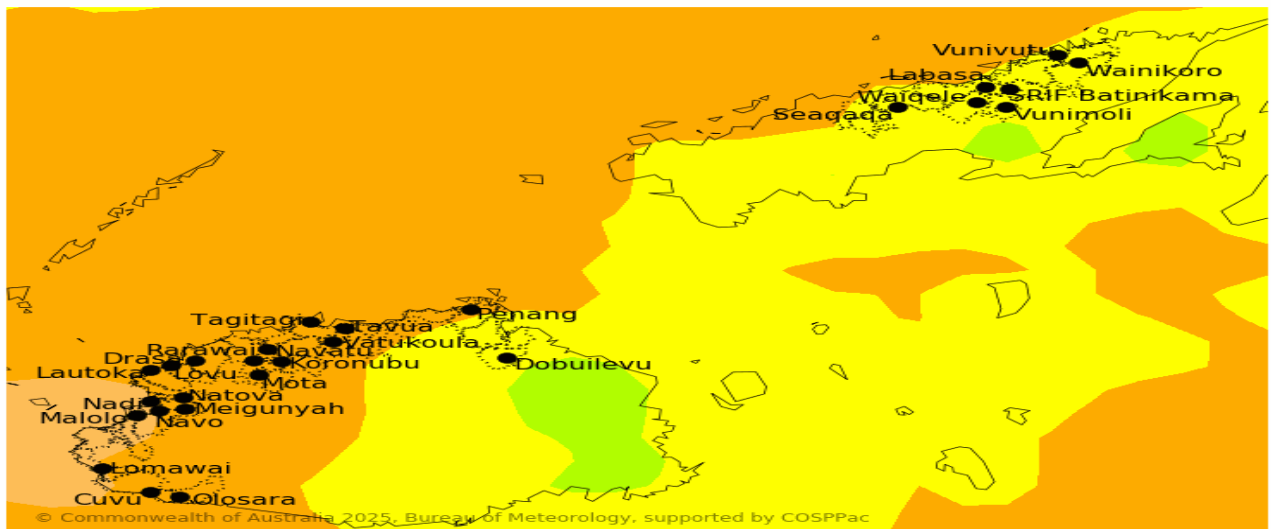


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall from Sigatoka to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 150-200mm of rainfall in Sugarcane growing areas across Vanua Levu and in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is Low to Good.

Rainfall Outlook: June 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
June 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 08/03/2025
Issued: 10/03/2025

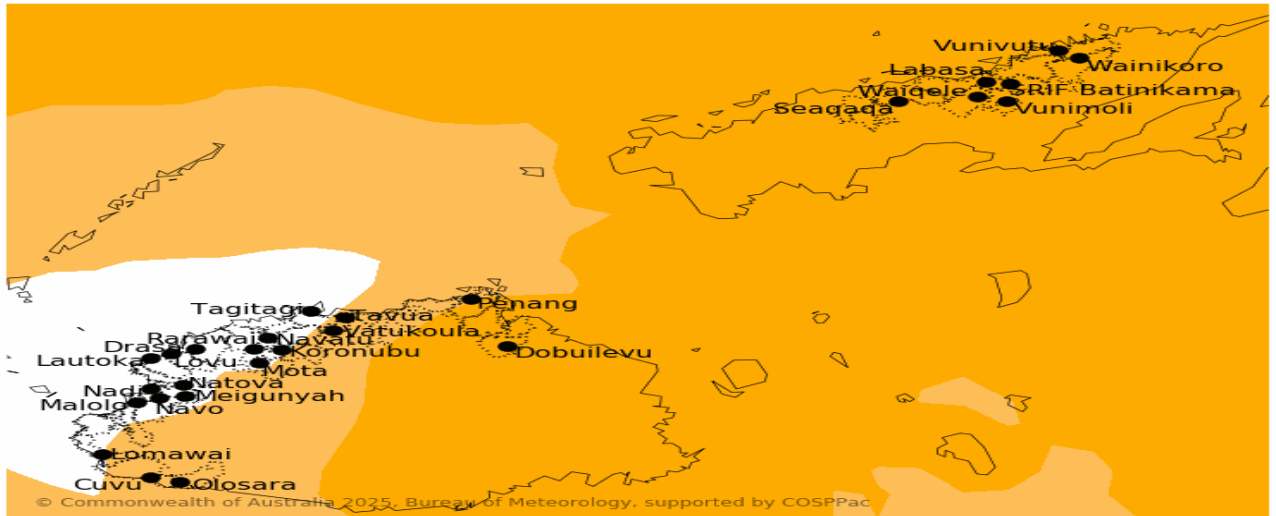


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Malolo to Tagitagi, 25-50mm in Sugarcane belt areas in Sigatoka and from Vatukoula to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall across Vanua Levu and in Doboilevu. The confidence in the outlook is Very Low to Moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: May to July 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
May to July 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 08/03/2025
Issued: 10/03/2025

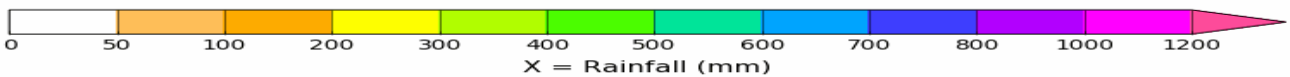
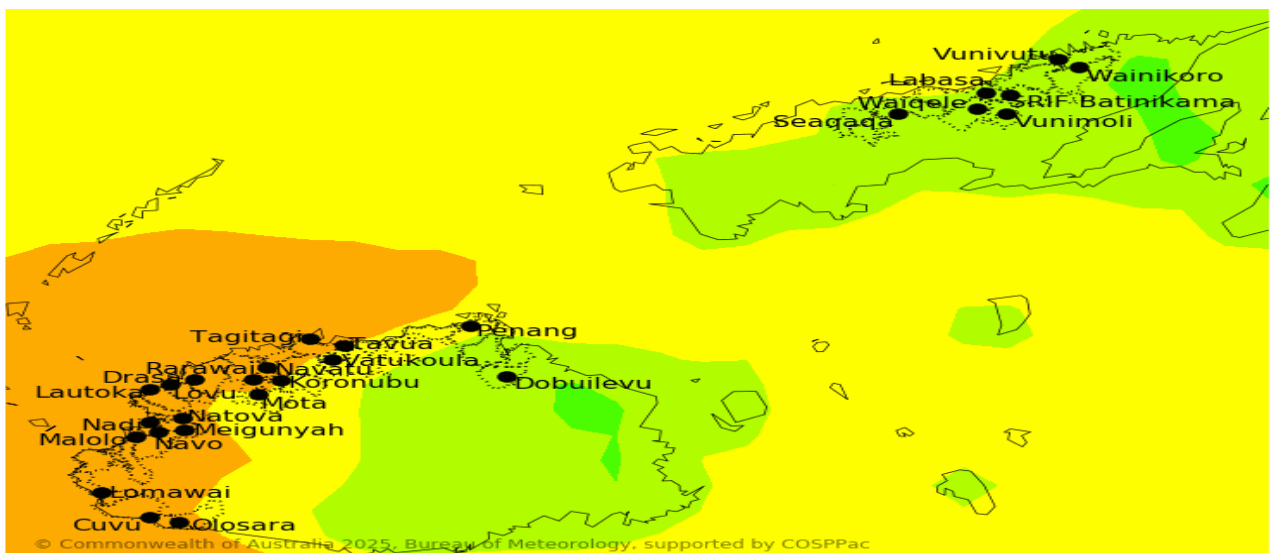


Figure 4: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 100-200mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, 200-300mm in Mota, Vatukoula and Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 300-400mm of rainfall in sugarcane belt areas across Vanua Levu and in Doboilevu. The confidence in the outlook is Good 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) than 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.