

Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For October, November, Decem- ber and November 2025 to January 2026

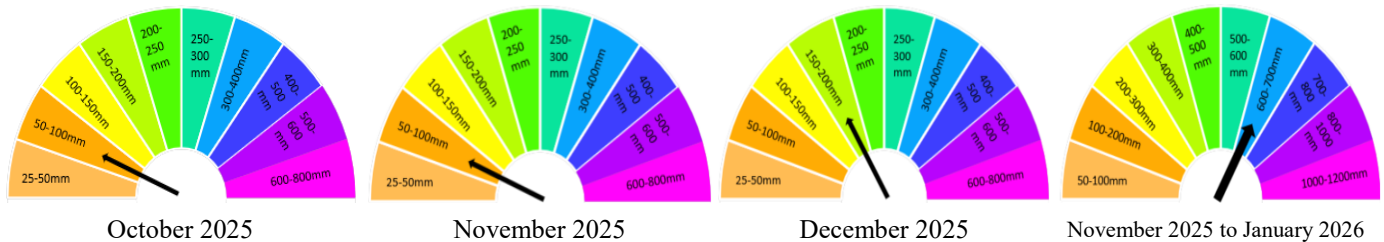
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Key Messages



English

WEATHER FORECAST

The Fiji Meteorological Services forecasts receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, with 100-150mm expected in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu sugarcane-growing areas. Dry conditions may persist in certain regions, increasing drought stress risks, though scattered showers are possible elsewhere.

AVOID BURNING CANE FOR HARVESTING

Due to the ongoing variable rainfall and elevated fire risk, avoid burning cane for harvesting to prevent uncontrolled fires and preserve soil health.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

1. Land Preparation

- Proceed with land preparation in areas expecting rainfall to utilize improved soil moisture.
- In regions with lower rainfall, delay planting if conditions remain dry to avoid poor germination.
- Avoid deep tillage in drier fields to conserve soil moisture and maintain soil structure.
- Where irrigation is available, prioritize its use in areas with moderate rainfall to support crop establishment.

2. Crop Protection

- Monitor ratooned crops for diseases like leaf scald, especially in drought stressed areas, and apply irrigation where feasible to reduce vulnerability.
- Conduct regular field inspections for pests and diseases, applying targeted control measures promptly.
- Remove weeds to minimize competition for moisture and prevent pest harboring, particularly in varying rainfall conditions.

3. Soil and Nutrient Management

- Perform soil tests in fallowed fields to assess nutrient levels and guide fertilizer application.
- In areas with lower rainfall, delay fertilizer application to prevent nutrient leaching; use split applications as rainfall increases.
- Retain cane trash to conserve soil moisture and suppress weed growth, continuing minimum tillage practices.
- Apply lime based on soil test results to maintain optimal soil pH and improve soil structure.
- For farms on rolling or steep slopes, implement soil conservation measures like contour planting and vetiver hedges to reduce erosion risks with anticipated rainfall.

4. Seed Cane Selection and Planting

- In regions with expected rainfall, use certified, disease-free seed cane for planting to ensure healthy crop establishment.
- Check fields for gaps and perform gap filling to maintain uniform crop stands.
- Delay planting in lower-rainfall areas until conditions improve.

GENERAL ADVISORY

- Report any unusual pest sightings or challenges to SRIF at 8921839 for timely assistance.
- Maintain firebreaks around fields, especially in drier areas, to mitigate fire risks.
- Avoid burning crop residues due to persistent dry conditions and fire hazards.
- Stay updated with official weather bulletins from Fiji Meteorological Services to plan farm activities effectively, considering increased rainfall chances in November.
- Contact SRIF or FSC for guidance on managing crops and inputs under variable rainfall conditions.

Hindi Version

MAUSAM POORVAANUMAAN

Nadi Mausami Daftar ka anumaaan hai ki Olosara se Penang tak kam se kam 50-100mm baarish hogee, aur Vanua Levu aur Dobuilevu ganna ugane wale kshetron mein 100-150mm baarish kee sambhaavana hai. Kuch kshetron mein jhura ka mausam bana rah sakata hai, jisse sookhe ka khatara badh sakata hai, haalaaki aur jagahon par kuch baarish sambhav hai.

GANNA KATAEE KE LIYE GANNA JALAANE SE BACHEN

Nirantar parivartanasheel varsha aur aag lagane ke badhate jokhim ke kaaran, aniyantrit aag ko rokane aur mittee ke svaasthy ko banae rakhane ke liye kataee ke liye ganne ko jalaane se bachen.

KISAANON KE LIYE ANUSHANSIT KAARY

1. Bhoomi kee taiyaaree

- Behatar mittee kee namee ka upayog karane ke liye varsha kee sambhaavana vaale kshetron mein bhoomi kee taiyaaree shuroo karen.
- Kam varsha vaale kshetron mein, yadi paristhitiyaan shushk rahatee hain, toh kharaab ankuran se bachane ke liye ropan mein deree karen.
- Mittee kee namee ko sanrakshit karane aur mittee kee sanrachana ko banae rakhane ke liye sookhe kheton mein gaharee jutae se bachen.
- Jahaan sinchae upalabdh ho, vahaan phasal kee sthaapana mein sahaayata ke liye madhyam varsha vaale kshetron mein isake upayog ko praathamikata den.

2. Phasal Suraksha

- Vishesh roop se sookhaagrust kshetron mein, pattee jhulasane jaise rogon ke liye taiyaar phasalon kee nigaraanee karen aur jahaan sambhav ho, vahaan sinchae karen taaki jokhim kam ho sake.
- Keeton aur rogon ke liye niyमित roop se kheton ka nireekshan karen aur lakshit niyantran upaayon ko turant laagoo karen.
- Namee ke liye pratispardha ko kam karane aur keeton ko panapane se rokane ke liye ghash ko hataen, vishesh roop se alag-alag varsha kee sthiti mein.

3. Mittee evan Poshak Tatv Prabandhan

- Poshak tatvon ke stahr ka aakalan karane aur urvarak prayog ke liye maargadarshan hetu paratee kheton mein mittee pareekshan karen.
- Kam varsha vaale kshetron mein, poshak tatvon ke risaav ko rokane ke liye urvarak prayog mein deree karen; varsha badhane par vibhaajit prayog karen.
- Mittee namee banae rakhane aur ghash kee vrddhi ko rokane ke liye ganne ke kachare ko jamaye rakhen, nyoonatam jutae paddhatiyon ko jaaree rakhen.
- Mittee pareekshan ke parinaamon ke aadhaar par choona daalen taaki mittee ka pH star banae rakha ja sake aur mittee sanrachana mein sudhaar kiya ja sake.

- Chadhai vaale kheton ke liye, anumaanit varsha ke saath kataav ke jokhim ko kam karane ke liye kantoor ropan aur vetivar hej jaise mittee sanrakshan upaayon ko laagoo karen.

4. Ganne ke Beej ka Chayan aur Ropan

- Jin kshetron mein varsha apekshit hai, vahaan pramaanit, rog-mukt ganne ke beej ka upayog karen taaki svasth phasal kee sthaapana sunishchit ho sake.
- Kheton mein antaraal kee jaanch karen aur ek samaan phasal banae rakhane ke liye antaraalon ko bharen.
- Kam varsha vaale kshetron mein sthiti mein sudhaar hone tak ropan mein deree karen.

SAAMAANY SALAAH

- Kisee bhee asaamaany keet ke dikhane ya chunautiyon kee soochana samay par sahaayata ke liye 8921839 par SRIF ko den.
- Aag ke jokhim ko kam karane ke liye, vishesh roop se shushk kshetron mein, kheton ke aasapaas ag-nirodhak banae rakhen.
- Lagaataar shushk paristhitiyon aur aag ke khataron ke kaaran phasal avasheshon ko jalaane se bachhen.
- November mein badhee huee varsha kee sambhaavanaon ko dhyaan mein rakhate hue, krshi gatividhiyon kee prabhaavee yojana banaane ke liye, Nadi Mausami Daftar ke aadhikaarik mausam bulletinon se apadet paye.
- Parivartanasheel varsha sthitiyon mein phasalon ke prabandhan ke liye maargadarshan ke liye SRIF ya FSC se sampark karen.

I- Taukei Version

I TUKUTUKU NI DRAKI

E ratou kacivaka tiko na Tabana ni Draki ni rawa ni rauta e 50-100mm na levu ni uca e na rawa ni tau e na veisiteseni e na maliwa kei Olosara kei Penang, ka rauta ni 100-150mm na levu ni uca e namaki me na tau e na veisiteseni ni uca e Vanua Levu ka vaka tale ga kina e Dobuilevu. Rawa ni namaki na draki mamaca e na veivanua tale e so, ka rawa ni toso cake na vakatagedegede ni kena rawa ni vakilai na mamaca ni vanua e na veivanua ka na sega ni vakilai kina na tau ni uca, e na vanua ni tei dovu.

KAKUA NI VAKAMAI NA DOVU NI BERA NI MUSU

Me vaka ni toso cake tiko na I vakatagedegede ni kena rawa ni yaco se dewa totolo na kama e na noda ya-lava ni tei dovu, e na vuku ni draki mamaca ka tara tiko e so na vanua, sa kerei me tarovi na kena vakamai tiko na dovu, me vaka ni na rawa tale ga ni vukea na kena maroroi na bulabula ni qele.

I VAKASALA VEI KEMUNI NA DAUTEITEI

1. Vakarautaki ni Qele

- Rawa ni tomani tiko na vakarautaki ni qele me tei, e na veivanua ka namaki me na rawa ni tau kina na uca, me vakayagataka na suasua ni qele.
- E na veivanua ka se sega so ni vakilai kina na tau ni uca, ni sa vakasalataki me vakaberaberataki tale mada na teivaki ni qele, me rawa ni tarova na kena tubu gogo na I tei ni dovu.
- Ni sa vakasalataki me vakalailaitaki na kena cukiraki na qele, e na gauna oqo, me na rawa ni maro-roya na suasua ka sa tiko rawa e na qele.
- Ni rawa ni vakayagataka na misini ni suisui se 'irrigation' e na veivanua ka se sega so ni tau vakale-vu kina na uca, me rawa ni vukea na tubu ni tei.

2. Taqomaki ni I Tei

- Ki vei kemuni na tea na mataqali dovu na 'Naidiri', ni sa kerei mo ni yadrava vinaka na drauna e na kena rawa ni basika e so na mate, ka vakaleqa na kena tubu, vakabibi e na gauna ni draki mamaca. Me dau kau laivi na mata ni dovu ka sa via siyawa na kena roka ka vakayagataka ni misini ni suisui se 'irrigation system' me vakamalumalumutaka na mate ka rawa ni takava na se ni dovu.

- Sa kerei me na yadravi vinaka na I teitei, ka qarauni na kena rawa ni basika na mate se manumanu ka dau vakadewa na mate, ka vakayagataki tale ga na I walewale ni kena tarovi na dewa ni mate.
- E na gauna ni draki e da donumaka tiko oqo, sa kerei me qarauni se vakalailaitaki na tubu ni co ca, me na rawa ni tarova na kena rawa ni vakayagataka na kakana mai na qele ka dodonu me na yaga vua na I tei, ka tarova tale ga na kena rawa ni basika na manumanu ka rawa ni vakavuna na tauvimate e na I tei.

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

- Ni bera ni teivaki na qele ka lala dede tu, ni sa vakasalataki mo ni kauta na nomuni qele me sabolotaki/ vakadikevi mai vei iratou na kena dau, me na rawa ni laurai na bulabula ni qele kei na I vakarau ni vakabulabula ni qele e na gadrevi me vakayagataki.
- Ni sa kerei me vakaberaberataki mada na vakayagataki na I vakabulabula ni qele e na veivanua ka se sega vakilai kina na tau ni uca, ka me vidai rua na kena vakayagataki na I vakabulabula ni qele, ni sa daumaka se tekivu vakilai na uca..
- Ni sa kerei me kakua ni vakamai na benu ni dovu ka me maroroi, me na rawa ni maroroya na suasua e na dela ni qele, ka vakaberaberataka tale ga na tubu ni co ca. Me vakalailaitaka tale ga na kena cukiraki na qele.
- Me vakavinakataki na tuvaki ni nomuni qele (soil pH), rawa ni ko ni vakayagataka na 'lime', ka na vakatautaki na kena I vakarau, mai vei iratou na sabolotaka na nomuni qele.
- Ki vei kemuni na teitei tiko e na vanua veibaba, ni sa vakasalataki mo ni vakayagataka na I walewale ni teitei matau, me vaka na kena tei na co na 'vetiver grass', me na rawa ni vakalailaitaka na kena rawa ni sisi na qele.

4. Digitaki ni I Tei ni Dovu kei na kena laki Tei

- Ni sa kerei me vakayagataki na I tei ni dovu ka sa dikevi ka vakaivolataki mai vei iratou na kena dau, e na gauna ni nomuni teitei, vakabibi ki vei kemuni e na vanua ka sa daumaka kina na teitei, me na rawa ni vukea na tubu bulabula ni nomuni I tei.
- Kerei me na laurai me vinaka na I walewale ni teitei e vakayagataki, vakabibi e na so na vanua ka se laurai tiko kina e so na vanua galala se 'gaps' ka me na bulutaki tale ga vakavinaka na vanua galala oqori.
- Ni sa vakasalataki me vakaberaberataki na gauna ni teitei e na vanua se lailai tiko kina se sega so ni vakilai kina na tau ni uca, me yacova ni sa daumaka na qele me ganita na teitei.

I Vakasala Raraba

- Ke laurai e so na manumanu ka dau vakavuna na tauvimate ni dovu se laurai so na dredre e na teitei, ni sa kerei mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF, e na naba ni talevoni 8921839, me ratou rawa ni vukei kemuni.
- Me vakalailaitaki na kena rawa ni dewa na kama e na loga ni dovu, ni sa kerei me na biu toka so na vanua galala e na maliwa ni teitei.
- Sa kerei me kakua ni vakamai na benu ni dovu, me vaka ni toso cake tiko e na gauna oqo na I vakatagedegede ni kena rawa ni yaco se tete na kama..
- Ni sa vakasalataki mo ni qai vakatudaliga ki na I tukutuku ni draki e na gauna ni nomuni vakavakarau ki na teitei, me na rawa ni vukei kemuni e na gauna ni teitei, me vaka e da sa dau tekivu vakila kila na toso cake ni tau ni uca e na gauna ni vula ko Noveba..
- Ke tu e so nomuni vakatataro me baleta na kena qaravi na I teitei e na gauna ni draki veiveisau e da sa donumaka tiko oqo, ni qai veitaratara vei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF kei na FSC

Climate Outlook

- ENSO-neutral conditions continue to prevail in the tropical Pacific, with a slight leaning towards La Niña conditions during the October to December 2025 period.
- For October 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving around **100-150mm** across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu.
- During November 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving around **50-100mm** from Olosara to Malolo, Lautoka and Tagitagi; **100-150mm** in Navo, Nadi, Meigunyah, Natova and from Drasa to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving around **150-200mm** across the sugarcane growing areas on Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu.
- For December 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **100-150mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Lautoka and Tagitagi, **150-200mm** in Meigunyah, Natova, as well as from Drasa to Penang, at least 200-250mm in Dobuilevu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **250-300mm** of rainfall across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.
- During November 2025 to January 2026, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **500-600mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Malolo, around **600-700mm** in from Nadi to Rarawai, Navutu, Tagitagi and Penang, **700-800mm** of rainfall in Mota, Koronubu, Vatukoula, Tavua and from Seaqaqa to Wainikoro, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **800-1000mm** of rainfall in Vunimoli and Dobuilevu.
- As we slowly transition from the Dry to Wet Season, rainfall distribution across the sugarcane belt is likely to vary considerably. Northern Viti Levu and parts of the Northern Division are likely to receive some rainfall, while the rest of the sugarcane growing areas is expected to experience suppressed rainfall.

Rainfall Outlook: October 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
October 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 13/09/2025
Issued: 15/09/2025

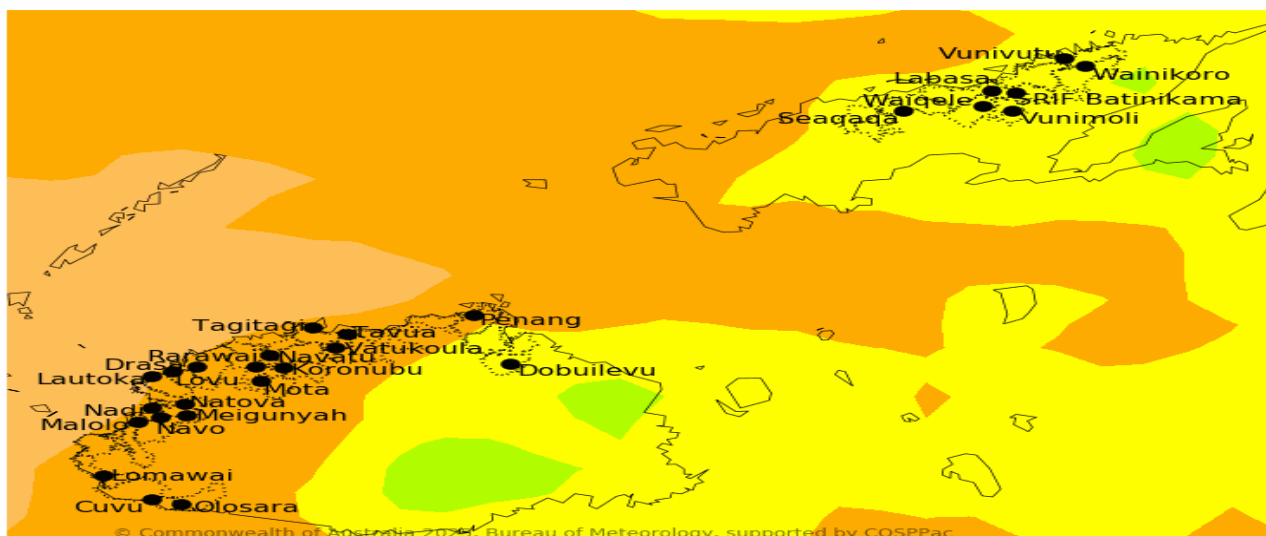


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 100-150mm across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: November 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
November 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 13/09/2025
Issued: 15/09/2025

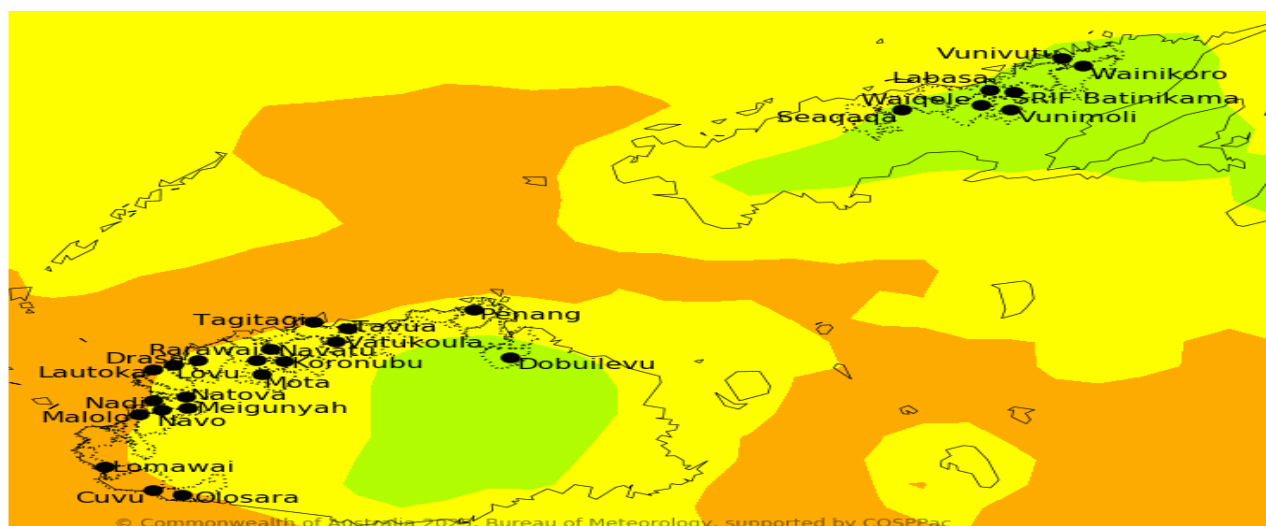


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm from Olosara to Malolo, Lautoka and Tagitagi, 100-150mm in Navo, Nadi, Meigunyah, Natova and generally from Drasa to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving 150-200mm across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is very low to low.

Rainfall Outlook: December 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
December 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 13/09/2025
Issued: 15/09/2025

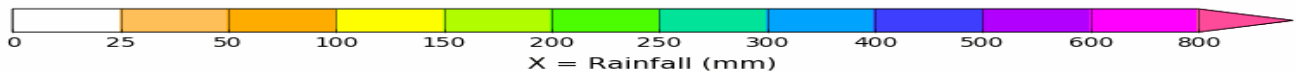
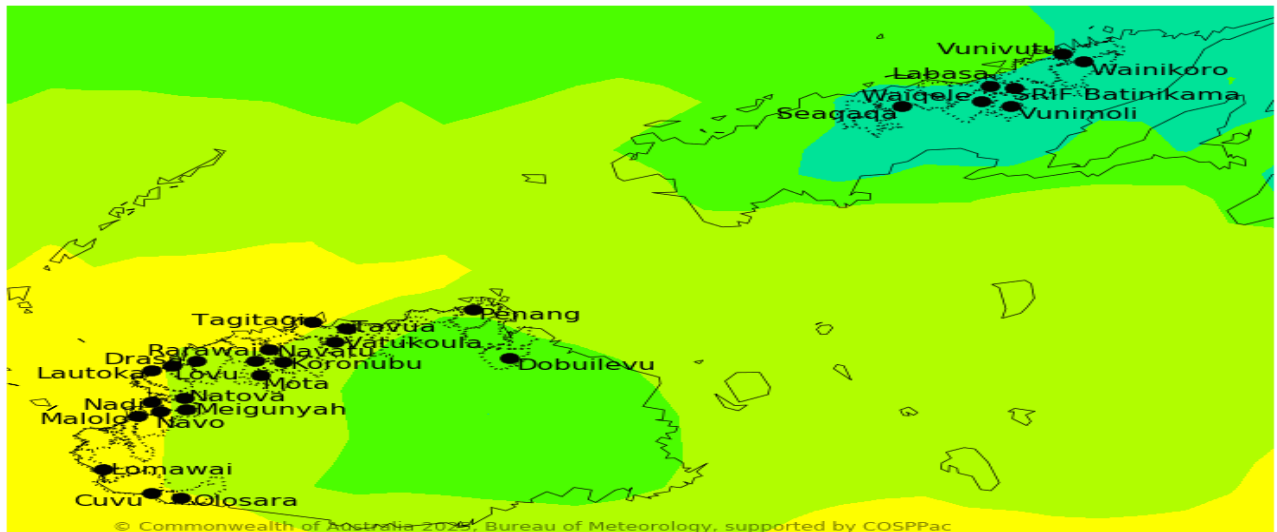


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 100-150mm of rainfall from Olosara to Nadi, Lautoka and Tagitagi, 150-200mm in Meigunyah, Natova and generally from Drasa to Penang, at least 200-250mm in Dabulevu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 250-300mm of rainfall across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is very low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: November 2025 to January 2026

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
November 2025 to January 2026

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 13/09/2025
Issued: 15/09/2025

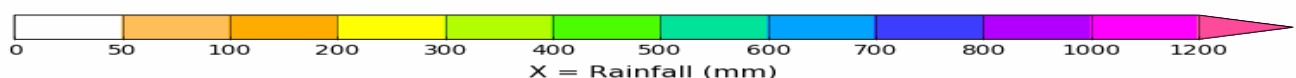
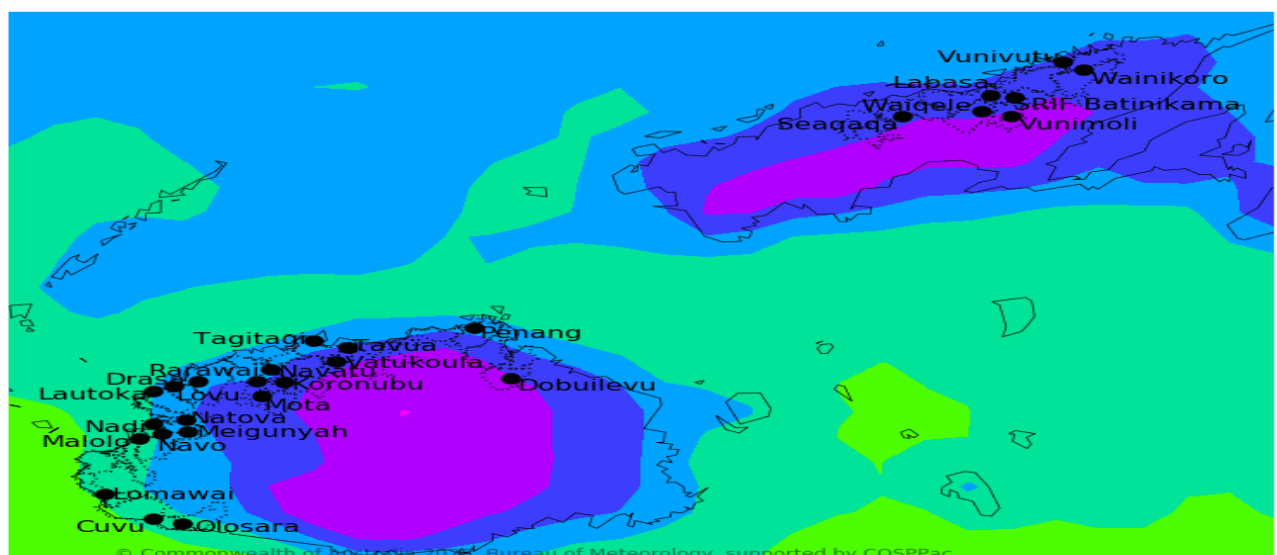


Figure 4: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 500-600mm of rainfall from Olosara to Malolo, 600-700mm in from Nadi to Rarawai, Navutu, Tagitagi and Penang, 700-800mm of rainfall in Mota, Koronubu, Vatukoula, Tavua and from Seagaga to Wainikoro, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 800-1000mm of rainfall in Vunimoli and Dabulevu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

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 phenomenon, *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.