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# Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For April, May, June 2026 and May to July 2026

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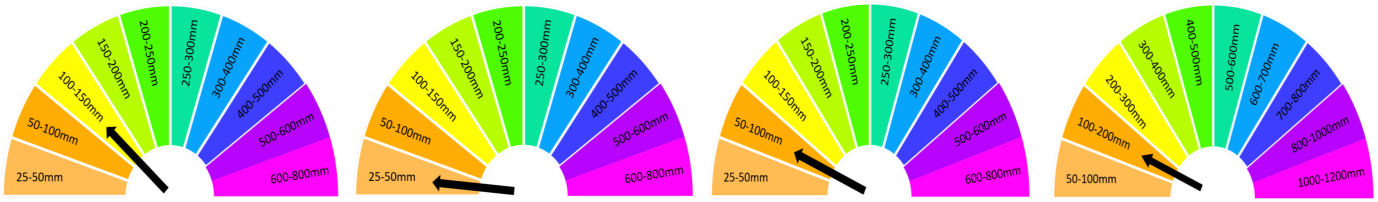
## Key Messages




April 2026 May 2026 June 2026 May to July 2026

## *English*

### WEATHER FORECAST

There is a possibility/forecast of between 100mm - 250mm of rainfall for the sugarcane belt, with higher rainfall expected in certain territories.

| Sugarcane Area | Expected Rainfall (mm) |
|---|---|
| Olosara to Tagitagi | 100 - 150 |
| Vatukoula to Penang | 150 - 200 |
| Dobuilevu and Vanua Levu | 200 - 250 |

### RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

1. Land Preparation
   - Farmers are advised to avoid entering waterlogged fields with machinery or tractors, as this can lead to soil compaction and long-term damage to soil structure.
   - With the anticipated dry period ahead, farmers are encouraged to minimize or limit soil disturbance. This will help conserve soil moisture and maintain better conditions for crop growth.

2. Crop Protection
   - Check crops regularly for pests and diseases during wet conditions that can increase rotting, leaf diseases and insect damage. Regular inspections of sugarcane fields, especially for low-lying and poorly drained areas are important for reporting serious pest problems early.
   - High rainfall during this period requires proper maintenance of field drainage. Blocked drains in and around fields may cause waterlogging, root stress and diseases. Cleaning of all field drains, head drains and waterways is necessary so that excess water can flow out quickly.
   - Controlling of weeds can be done during drier periods with lower rainfall likely from May in some sugarcane areas. Farmers should use dry periods for weeding, slashing and weedicide application. Clean fields reduce pest shelter and improve cane growth.
   - After exposure to tropical disturbances, sugarcane crop health can be affected by lodging, root exposure, stalk breakage, sediment deposition, erosion, delayed harvest access and post-storm disease infections. So, an early intervention after these impacts will reduce crop stress, protect

ratoon performance and improve field resilience.

3. Soil and Nutrient Management
- Add mill mud or plant green manure to improve soil moisture retention.
- Carry out light trashing of dry cane leaves.
- Remove creepers and other climbing weeds to minimize competition for light, nutrients and moisture.
- Spray along field borders to control weed encroachment.

4. Seed Cane Selection and Planting
- Use clean, heathy seedcane of 7 - 9 months old.
- Farmers are encouraged to contact SRIF for certified seedcane or to carry out certification should they choose their own seed source.
- Farmers should consult their Farm Advisors or SRIF Technology Officers when selecting varieties, ensuring choices match soil conditions and soil test recommendations.
- Avoid planting in soggy and areas prone to waterlogging or flooding.
- Plant early while moisture is still good as there is forecast for dry periods ahead.
- Onset of dry conditions expected from May - June, therefore farmers are encouraged to complete planting by late April.

**GENERAL ADVISORY**
- Report unusual pest sightings or challenges to SRIF at 8921839 for advice and support.
- Remain vigilant - follow advisories, warnings and guidance issued by authorities.
- Contact SRIF for guidance on managing crops and inputs under rainfall conditions.

## *Hindi Version*

**MAUSAM POORVAANUMAAN**

Ganne kee khetee vaale kshetr mein 100mm se 250mm tak baarish hone kee sambhaavana hai, kuch kshetron mein isase bhee adhik baarish hone kee ummeed hai.

| **Ganna kshetr** | **Apekshit Varsha (mm)** |
|---|---|
| Olosara se Tagitagi | 100 - 150 |
| Vatukoula se Penang | 150 - 200 |
| Dobuilevu aur Vanua Levu | 200 - 250 |

**KISAANON KE LIYE ANUSHANSIT KAARYAVAAHIYAAN**

1. Bhoomi kee Taiyaaree
- Kisaanon ko salaah dee jaatee hai ki ve jalabharaav vaale kheton mein masheenaree ya traiktar lekar na jaen, kyonki isase mittee chipat ja sakati hai aur mittee kee sanrachana ko kshati pahunch sakatee hai.
- Aane wale sookhe ke mausam ko dekhate hue, kisaanon ko mittee kee khudaee kam se kam karane ya seemit karane ke liye protsaahit kiya jaata hai. Isase mittee kee namee sanrakshit karane aur phasal kee behatar vrddhi ke liye anukool paristhitiyaan banae rakhane mein madad milegee.

2. Phasal Sanrakshan
- Baarish ke mausam mein phasalon kee niyamit roop se keeton aur beemaariyon kee jaanch karen, kyonki baarish ke mausam mein sadan, patton kee beemaariyaan aur keeton se hone vaala nukasaan badh sakata hai. Ganne ke kheton ka niyamit nireekshan, vishesh roop se nichale aur kam jal nikaasee vaale kshetron mein, gambheer keet samasyaon kee sheeghr jaanakaaree praapt karane ke liye mahatvapoorn hai.

- Iss avadhi ke dauraan bhaaree varsha hone par kheton kee jal nikaasee vyavastha ka uchit rakhaav aavashyak hai. Kheton ke andar aur aasapaas kee naaliyon ke avaruddh hone se jalabharaav, jadon par tanaav aur rog utpann ho sakate hain. Sabhee khet kee naaliyon, mukhy naaliyon aur jalamaargon kee saphaee aavashyak hai taaki atirikt paanee sheeghrata se bah sake.
- May se kuch ganne ke kshetron mein kam varsha hone kee sambhaavana hai, isaliye sookhe ke mausam mein ghass niyantran kiya ja sakata hai. Kisaanon ko sookhe ke mausam ka upayog niraee, kataee aur ghass ke prayog ke liye karana chaahiye. Saaph-suthare khet keeton ke aashray ko kam karate hain aur ganne kee vrddhi mein sudhaar karate hain.
- Mausam aapadaon ke prabhaav mein aane ke baad, ganne kee phasal ka svaasthy gir jaane, jadon ke ujaagar hone, tane ke tootane, mittee ke jamaav, kataav, kataee mein deree aur toophaan ke baad hone vaale rogon se prabhaavit ho sakata hai. Isalie, in prabhaavon ke baad sheeghr hastakshep karane se phasal par tanaav kam hoga, agalee phasal kee paidaavaar behatar hogee aur khet mein phasal kee majabootee badhegee.

3. Mittee evan Poshak tatv Prabandhan
- Mittee mein namee banae rakhane ke liye mill kee mittee ya haree khaad daalen.
- Ganne ke sookhe patton ko halke se hata den.
- Prakaash, poshak tatvon aur namee ke liye pratispardha ko kam karane ke liye lata aur chadhane vaale ghass ko hata den.
- Ghass ke phailaav ko niyantrit karane ke liye khet kee seemaon par spre karen.

4. Beej Ganna chayan aur Ropan
- 7-9 maheene puraane, saaph aur svasth ganne ke beech ka prayog karen.
- Kisaanon ko pramaanit ganne ke liye SRIF se sampark karane ya yadi ve svayan beej ka srot chunate hain to pramaanan karavaane ke liye protsaahit kiya jaata hai.
- Kisaanon ko ganne ke kismon ka chayan karate samay apane khet ke salaahakaaron ya SRIF ke adhikaariyon se paraamarsh lena chaahiye, yah sunishchit karate hue ki chayan mittee kee sthitiyon aur mittee pareekshan kee siphaarishon ke anuroop ho.
- Daldal aur jalabharaav ya baadh kee sambhaavana vaale kshetron mein ropan se bachen.
- Paryaapt namee rahate hue jaldee buvaee karen kyonki aage sookhe mausam ka poorvaanumaan hai.
- May-June se sookhe ke mausam shuroo hone kee sambhaavana hai, isalie kisaanon ko April ke anth tak buvaee pooree karane ke liye protsaahit kiya jaata hai.

**SAAMAANY SALAAH**
- Keeton ke asaamaany roop se dikhane ya kisee bhee samasya kee soochana 8921839 par SRIF ko den taaki salaah aur sahaayata praapt kee ja sake.
- Satark rahen - adhikaariyon dvaara jaaree salaah, chetaavaniyon aur dishaa nirdeshon ka paalan karen.
- Baarish kee sthiti mein phasalon aur anye sansaadhanon ke prabandhan ke liye SRIF se sampark karen.

## *I- Taukei Version*

**I TUKUTUKU NI DRAKI**

E na tau ni uca, e rawa ni namaki me rauta e 100mm ki na 250mm na levu ni uca e tau e na noda veisiteseni e na veiyalava ni tei dovu, ka namaki me na rawa ni levu tale e na so na vanua.

| **Yalava ni Tei Dovu** | **Levu ni uca rawa ni namaki (mm)** |
|---|---|
| Olosara to Tagitagi | 100 - 150 |
| Vatukoula to Penang | 150 - 200 |
| Dobuilevu and Vanua Levu | 200 - 250 |

## VAKASALA KI VEI KEMUNI NA DAUTEITE

1. Vakarautaki ni Qele

- Ni sa kerei na dau teitei mo ni tarova se vakalailaitaka na kena vakayagataki tiko na nomuni veimisini ni teitei na veivanua lolobo e na gauna ni teitei me vaka ni na rawa ni vakacacana na I tuvaki ni nomuni qele.
- Ni sa vakasalataki me kakua ni cukiraki vakatitobu na qele e na gauna e vakarautaki kina, me na rawa ni maroroya na suasua ka sa tiko rawa e na qele.

2. Taqomaki/ Qarauni ni I Teitei

- E na gauna ni draki suasua, ni sa kerei me dikevi vakamatua na I tei e na kena qarauni na kena rawa ni basika na vuca ni draunikau se veimataqali mate ka rawa ni tauva na draunikau ka vaka tale ga kina na kena rawa ni basika na manumanu ka rawa ni kauta mai na tauvimate ni tei. E gadrevi tale ga me dikevi na I tei ena veivanua lolovira se na veivanua luvuluvu rawarawa e na kena rawa ni basika na veimataqali manumanu ka rawa ni kauta mai na tauvimate ni tei.
- E gadrevi me vakavinakataki na veivakata lalai e na veiteitei, e na guna ni tau bi ni uca e da donumaka tiko oqo, me vaka ni na rawa ni basika na veimataqali mate e na I teitei ka vuna tale ga me tubu e na vanua lolobo na I tei. E veivuke tale ga na kena drodrovinaka na wai, ni samaki vinaka na veivanua wavokita na I teitei.
- Me vaka ni rawa ni namaki me na tekivu lailai sobu na uca e da na vakila e na gauna ni vula I mamaca, me vakataka na vula ko Me, e na so na yalava ni tei dovu, sa na rawa ni samaki tiko yani na I teitei. Rawa tale ga ni vakayagataki na gauna oqo, me gauna ni werewere, ka vakatale ga kina na vakayagataki ni wainimate ni co ca, me vaka ni rawa ni vukea na tubu bulabula ni I tei, na savasava ni loga ni dovu.
- Ni dau vakanadaku na ua ni draki suasua, e rawa ni dau basika e so na veimataqali leqa ka rawa ni vakavuna na tubu gogo ni dovu, me vakataka na kamusu ni taba ni tei, sisi ni qele wavokita na I tei ka rawa ni vakavuna na laurai ni waka ni I tei ni dovu, dredre na kena lakovi na veiloga ni dovu, e na vuku ni draki, ka na rawa tale ga ni basika e so na mate e na dovu. E na vuku ni leqa oqo, ko ni sa vakasalataki me na taurivaki e so na I walewale ni teitei, me na rawa ni vukea na kena vakalailaitaki na revurevu ni veileqa oqo, e na I tei ni dovu, ka vukea tale ga na kena rawa ni levu na suka e rawa e na dovu.

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

- Teivaki vakalevu na kau ka rawa ni vukea na bulabula ni qele se vakayagataki na benu soso mai na I qaqi ni suka me rawa ni vukea na kena maroroi na suasua e na loma ni qele.
- Samaki na drau ni dovu madu ka vakayagataki me I vakabulabula ni qele.
- Samaki vinaka na I teitei e na kena kau laivi na co ca ka rawa ni kania se vakayagataka na I vakabulabula ni qele, suasua se katakata ni matanisiga ka dodonu me vakatabakidua ki na I tei.
- Ni sa vakasalataki mo ni vakayagataka na I sui ni wainimate ni coca e na veiyalava ni teitei me rawa ni tarova na kena rawa ni dewava se teteva mai na co ca na I teitei.

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

- Ni sa vakasalataki mo ni vakayagataka na I tei ni dovu savasava ka bulabula, ka rauta ni 7 - 9 na vula na kena tubu.
- Ni sa kerei mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF e na kena vakayagataki na I tei ni dovu dikevi ka vakaivolataki, ka vaka tale ga kina, ke ni vinakata me dikevi me vakaivolataki na I tei ni dovu ni digitaka mo ni tea.
- Ni sa vakasalataki tale ga na dauteitei, mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na nomuni daunivakasala se ratou na 'SRIF Technology Officers', e na gauna ni digitaka tiko kina na I tei ni dovu mo ni tea, me rawa ni laurai me veiraurau kei na nomuni qele kei na vakasala e ratou solia na kena dau, e na gauna e dikevi oti Talega kina na nomuni qele.
- Kerei mo ni kakua ni teitei e na veivanua lolobo se luvuluvu rawarawa.
- Ni sa vakasalataki me teivaki rawa oqo na I tei, ni se tiko na suasua e na loma ni qele, me vaka ni namaki tiko me lailai na uca.
- Vakasalataki mo ni tovolea me vakacavari na nomuni teitei, ni bera ni cava na vula ko Evereli.

**I VAKASALA RARABA**

- Ke laurai e so na I vakatakilakila ni manumanu ka rawa ni vakadewa se vakavuna na tauvimate ni dovu, ni sa kerei mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF e na 8921839, me rawa ni ratou vakasalataki kemuni.
- E sa kerei mo ni vakatudaliga tiko ki na nodratou vakasala na Tabana ni Draki, ka muria na veivakasala e so ka dau lavaki mai.
- E na vuku ni veiveisau ni draki e davakila tiko, ni sa kerei mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana Ni SRIF, me ratou rawa ni vakasalataki kemuni e na duidui ni tei me teivaki.

## Climate Outlook

- For the April 2026 outlook, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **100-150mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, **150-200mm** from Vatukoula to Penang, with similar chances of around **200-250mm** of rainfall to be received in Dobuilevu, as well as across the sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu.

- For May 2026, a reduction is rainfall is likely with a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Lomawai to Malolo, Nadi, Lautoka and Drasa, while **25-5**0mm likely in Olosara, Cuvu, Navo, Meigunyah, Natova and from Rarawai to Tavua. **50-100mm** of rainfall likely in Penang and from Seaqaqa to Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving **100-150mm** in Dobuilevu, Vunimoli and Wainikoro.

- The June 2026 outlook shows a 75% chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Cuvu to Tagitagi, **25-50mm** in Olosara and from Vatukoula to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.

- The May to July 2026 rainfall outlook period shows a 75% chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, **200-300mm** in Penang and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **300-400mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.

- El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is currently on neutral, and is likely to continue during the April to June 2026 period.

- Despite the end of the La Niña event, its influence on Fiji is likely to persist over the coming months due to its lag effect in atmospheric response to changes in ocean conditions.

- Fiji is still in its wet/ tropical cyclone season and may experience one to two tropical cyclones, with at least one system having the potential to intensify into a severe tropical cyclone (Category 3–5).

- There is an equal probability of tropical cyclones affecting any part of the Fiji Group .

- Tropical disturbances or depressions that do not attain cyclone intensity can nevertheless generate strong winds or gusts, widespread heavy rainfall, landslides, and flooding, as has been observed in previous events.

- All communities are therefore advised to remain vigilant and adequately prepared throughout the tropical cyclone season, and to closely monitor all advisories and warnings that are issued .

## Rainfall Outlook: April 2026

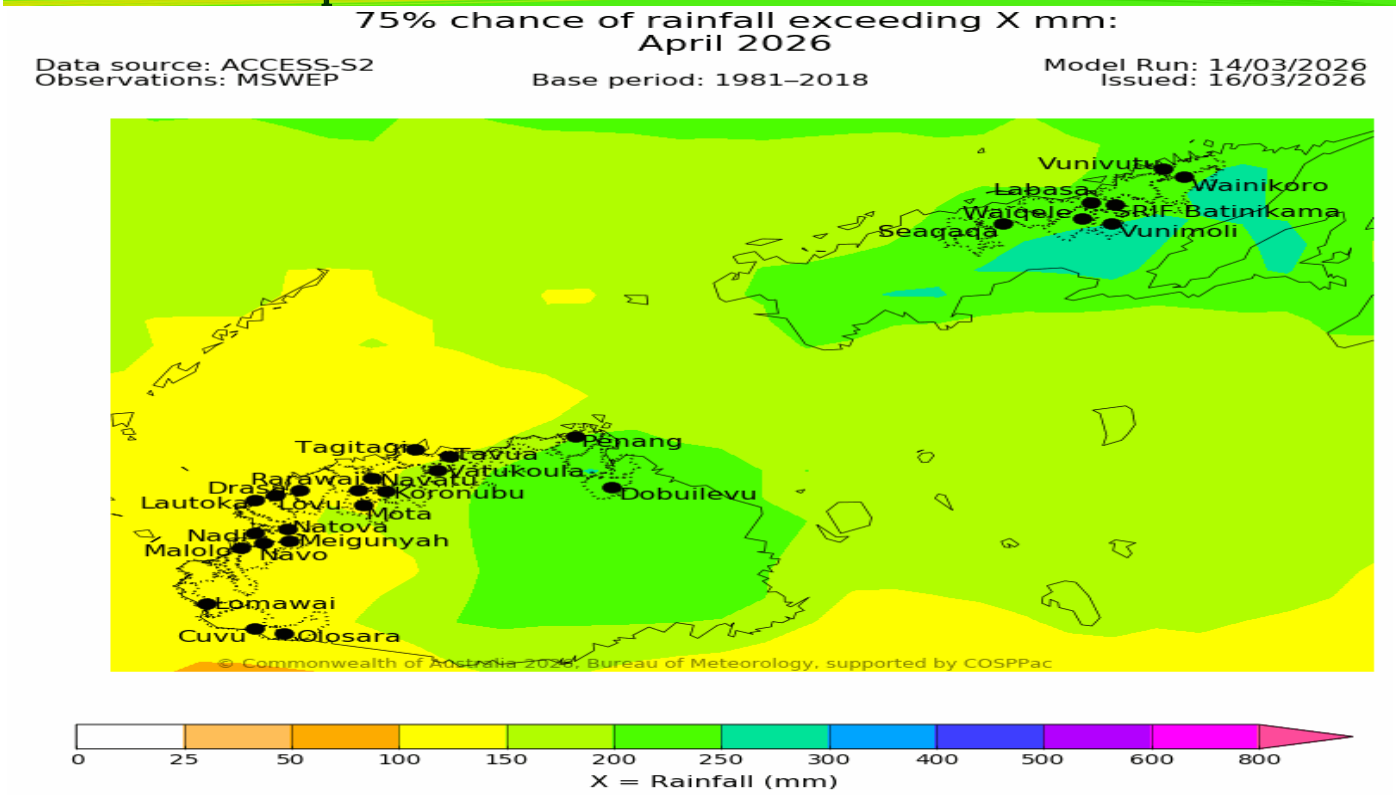



*Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 100-150mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, 150-200mm from Vatukoula to Penang, with similar chances of around 200-250mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu and across the sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is low to good.*

## Rainfall Outlook: May 2026

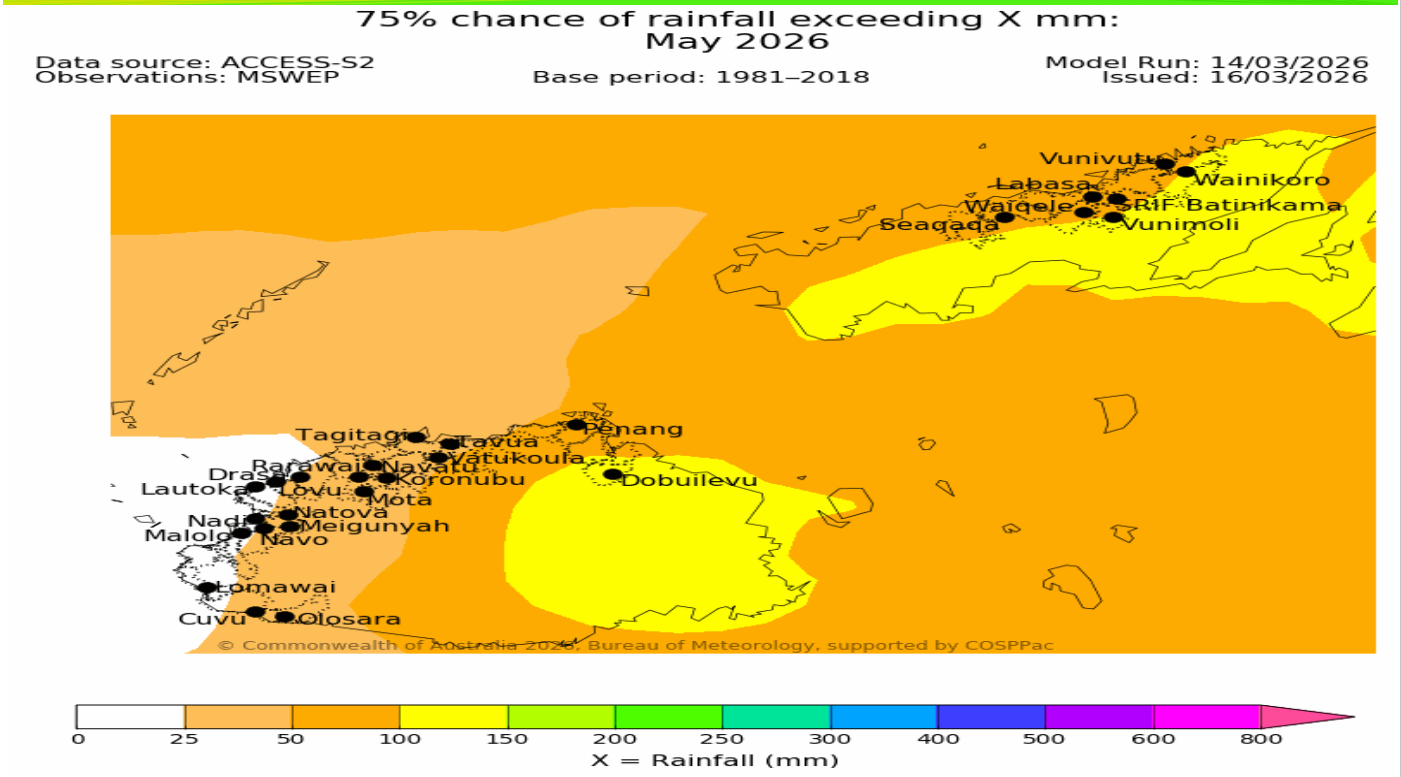



*Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Lomawai to Malolo, Nadi, Lautoka and Drasa. 25-50mm in Olosara, Cuvu, Navo, Meigunyah, Natova and from Rarawai to Tavua. 50-100mm of rainfall in Penang and from Seaqaqa to Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving 100-150mm in Dobuilevu, Vunimoli and Wainikoro. The confidence in the outlook is low to good.*

## Rainfall Outlook: June 2026

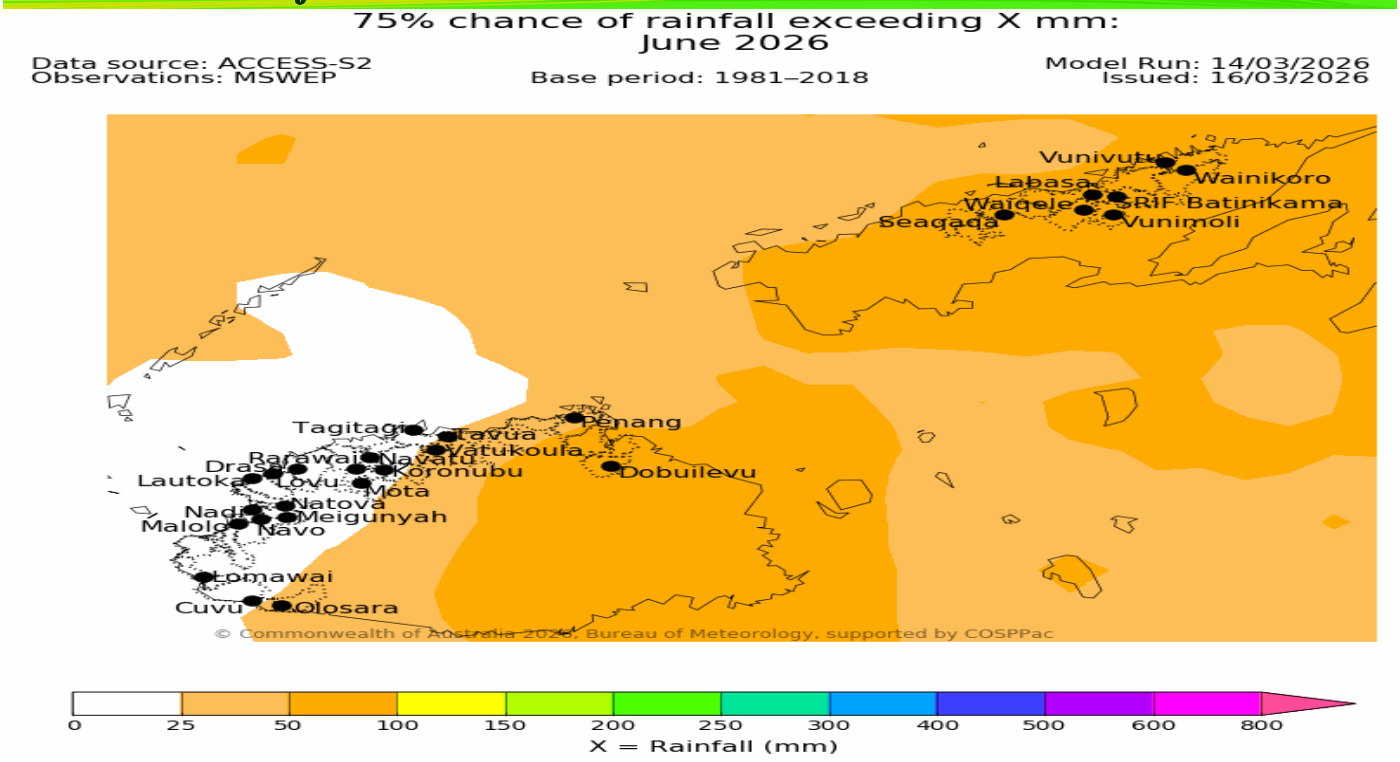



*Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Cuvu to Tagitagi, 25-50mm in Olosara and from Vatukoula to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.*

## Rainfall Outlook: May to July 2026

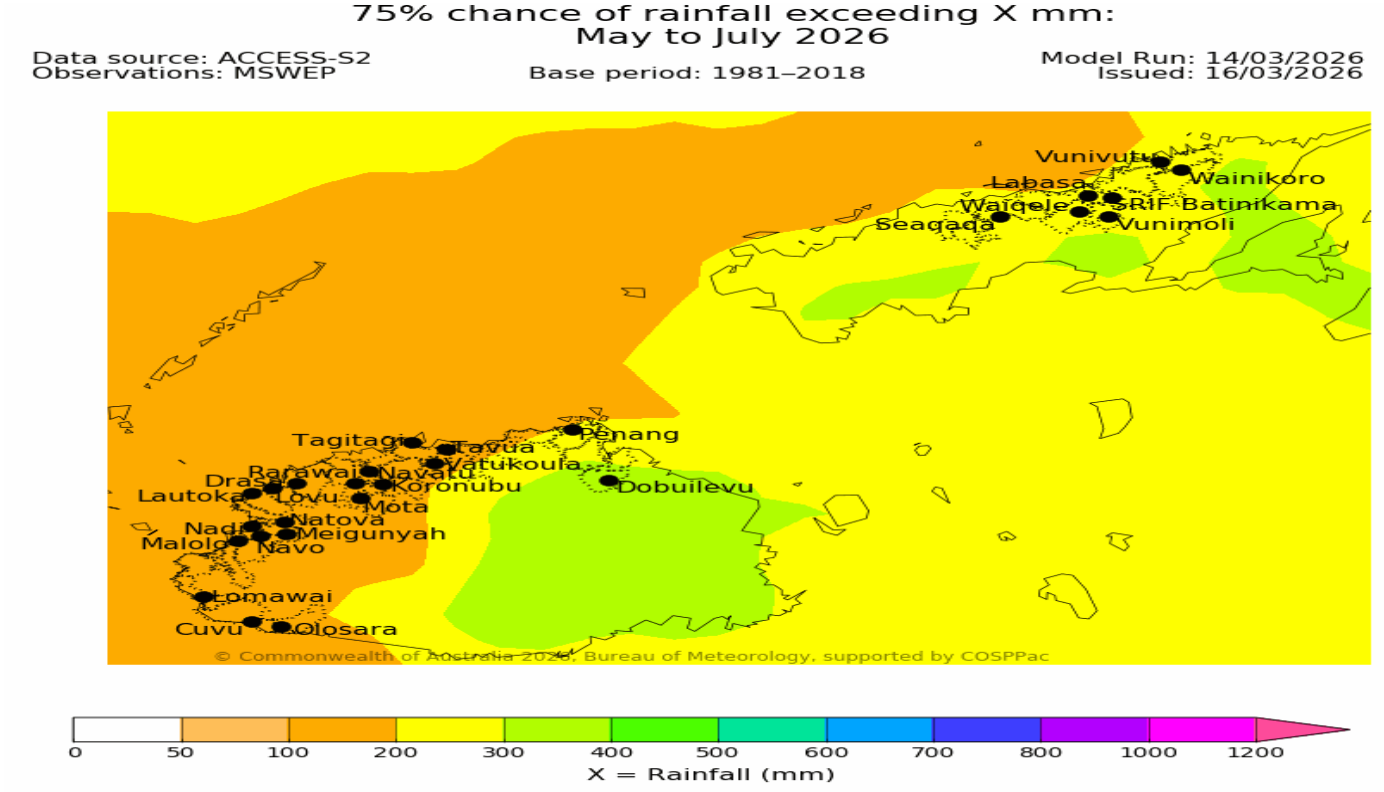



*Figure 4: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 100-200mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, 200-300mm in Penang and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 300-400mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate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