

Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For August, September, October 2025 and September to November 2025

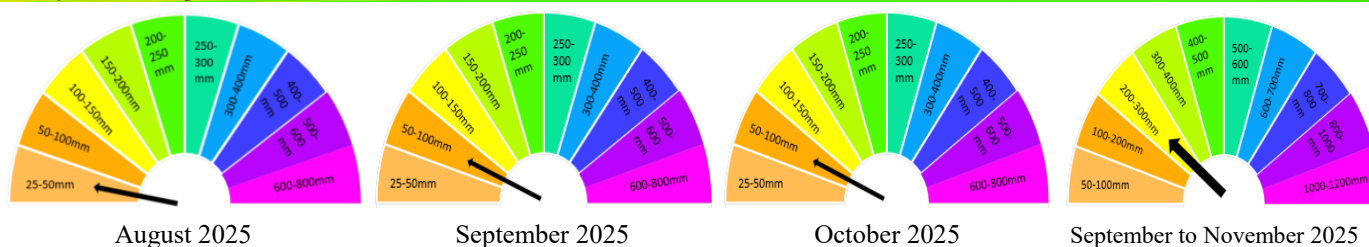
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Key Messages



English

WEATHER FORECAST

The Fiji Meteorological Services forecasts a 75% chance of receiving 0–25 mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, 25–50 mm in Penang and across sugarcane-growing areas in Vanua Levu and 50–100 mm in Dobuilevu. Dry conditions may persist in some areas, increasing the risk of drought stress, though isolated showers are possible.

AVOID BURNING CANE FOR HARVESTING

Due to ongoing dry conditions and heightened fire risk, avoid burning cane for harvesting to prevent uncontrolled fires and preserve soil health.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

1. Land Preparation

- Continue land preparation in areas with adequate soil moisture, particularly in Dobuilevu (50–100 mm rainfall).
- In regions with low rainfall, delay planting until September if no significant rainfall occurs by mid-August to avoid crop failure (poor germination).
- Avoid deep tillage in dry fields to conserve soil moisture and maintain soil structure.
- Where irrigation is available, prioritize its use in areas with 25–50 mm rainfall to support crop establishment.

2. Crop Protection

- Monitor freshly ratooned Naidiri crops for leaf scald disease, especially in low-rainfall areas, as drought stress may increase susceptibility. Remove bleached sprouts and apply irrigation where possible to reduce disease intensity.
- Conduct regular field inspections for pests and diseases, applying targeted control measures promptly.
- Remove weeds to minimize competition for moisture and prevent them from harboring pests.

3. Soil and Nutrient Management

- Perform soil tests in fallowed fields, to assess nutrient levels and guide fertilizer application.
- Delay fertilizer application in low-rainfall areas to prevent nutrient leaching; use split applications when rainfall improves.
- Retain cane trash to conserve soil moisture and suppress weed growth. Continue adopting 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 such as contour planting and vetiver hedges to reduce erosion risks.

4. Seed Cane Selection and Planting

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

GENERAL ADVISORY

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

Hindi Version

Mausam Poorvaanumaan

Nadi Mausami Daftar ka anumaan hai ki Olosara se Tavua tak 0-25 mm, Penang aur Vanua Levu ke ganna bonne wale kshetron mein 25-50 mm aur Dobuilevu mein 50-100 mm baarish hone kee 75% sambhaavana hai. Kuch kshetron mein shushk sthiti banee rah sakatee hai, jis se sookhe ke tanaav ka khatara badh sakata hai, haalaaki kuch sthaanon par varsha sambhav hai.

KATAEE KE LIYE GANNA JALAANE SE BACHEN

Lagaataar sookhe kee sthiti aur aag lagane ke badhate khatare ke kaaran, aniyantrit aag ko rokane aur mittee ke svaasth ko banaye rakhane ke liye kataee ke liye ganna jalaane se bachen.

Kisaanon ke liye anushansit kaary

1. Bhoomi Taiyaaree

- Paryapt mittee namee vaale kshetron mein, vishesh roop se Dobuilevu (50-100 mm varsha) mein, bhoomi taiyaaree jaaree rakhen.
- Kam varsha vaale kshetron mein, yadi August ke madhy tak paryapt varsha nahin hotee hai, to phasal kee viphalata (kharaab ankuran) se bachane ke liye September tak ropan sthagit kar den.
- Mittee kee namee banae rakhane aur mittee kee sanrachana banae rakhane ke liye sookhe kheton mein gaharee jutee se bachen.
- Jahaan sinchae upalabdh hai, vahaan phasal kee sthaapana mein sahaayata ke liye 25-50 mm varsha vaale kshetron mein isake upayog ko praathamikata den.

2. Phasal Suraksha

- Taazee kataee kee gae Naidiri phasalon par pattee jhulasa rog kee nigaraanee karen, khaasakar kam varsha vaale kshetron mein, kyonki sookhe ke kaaran isakee sambhaavana badh sakatee hai. Rog kee teevrata kam karane ke liye, jahaan tak sambhav ho, prakshaalit ankuron ko hata den aur sinchae karen.
- Keeton aur beemaariyon 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 ghaas ko hata den.

3. Mittee aur poshak tatv prabandhan

- Poshak tatvon ke stahr ka aakalan karane aur urvarak prayog ke liye disha-nirdesh hetu, paratee kheton mein mittee pareekshan karen.
- Poshak tatvon ke risaav ko rokane ke liye kam varsha vaale kshetron mein urvarak prayog mein deree karen; varsha mein sudhaar hone par vibhaajit prayog karen.
- Mittee namee sanrakshan aur ghaas kee vrddhi ko rokane ke liye ganne ke kachare ko jama karake rakhen. Nyoonatam jutae paddhatiyan ko apanaana jaaree rakhen.
- Mittee pH ko sahi banae rakhane aur mittee sanrachana mein sudhaar ke liye mittee pareekshan ke parinaamon ke aadhaar par choona daalen. Chadhai ya khadee dhalaanon vaale kheton ke liye, kataav ke jokhim ko kam karane ke liye samochch ropan aur vetivar hej jaise mittee sanrakshan upaayon ko laagoo karen.

4. Ganne ke beej ka chayan aur ropan

- Paryapt varsha vaale kshetron mein, svasth phasal kee sthaapana sunishchit karane ke liye pramaan-it, rogamukt ganne ke beej ka upayog karen.
- Kheton mein antaraal kee jaanch karen aur ek samaan phasal kee sthiti banae rakhane ke liye "tam-tam" vidhi ka upayog karake antaraal bharen.
- Kam varsha vaale kshetron mein mausam kee sthiti mein sudhaar hone tak ropan mein deree karen.

SAAMAANY SALAAH

- Kisee bhee asaamaany keet ke dikhane ya kisee bhee chunautee kee soochana samay par sahaayata ke liye 8921839 par SRIF ko den.
- Aag ke jokhim ko kam karane ke liye, vishesh roop se Olosara se Tavua jaise shushk kshetron mein, kheton ke aasapaas agnirodhak banae rakhen.
- Lagaataar shushk paristhitiyan mein aag lagane ke badhate jokhim ke kaaran phasal avasheshon ko jalaane se bachhen.
- Khet ki gatividhiyon kee prabhaavee yojana banaane ke liye Nadi Mausami Daftar ke aadhikaarik mausam buletinon se apadet rahen.
- Parivartanasheel varsha kee sthiti mein phasalon aur aadaanon ke prabandhan ke liye maargadarshan ke liye SRIF ya FSC se sampark karen.

I Taukei Version

E ratou vakasalataka tiko na Tabana ni Draki, ni na rawa ni rauta e 0-25mm na levu ni uca e tau e na veisiteseni e Olosara (Sigataoka) ka yaco ki Tavua, ka rauta e 25– 50mm na levu ni uca ka na rawa ni tau e Penang, vaka tale ga kina na veisiteseni e Vanua Levu. E rauta e 50—100mm na levu ni ucaka na rawa ni tau e Dobuilevu. E na rawa tale ga ni vakilai na draki mamaca e na so na veivanua, ka na rawa ni vakale-vutaka na kena rawa ni vakilai na mamaca ni vanua.

SA KEREI ME TAROVI NA KENA VAKAMAI TIKO NA DOVU NI BERA NI MUSU/ TA

Me vaka ni toso cake tiko na I vakatagede ni kena rawa ni yaco na kama e na noda yalava ni tei dovu e na gauna oqo, 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 ni totolo na kena tete na kama.

I VAKASALA VEI KEMUNI NA DAU TEITEI

- Rawa ni tomani tiko na vakarautaki ni qele me tei, e na veivanua ka se vakilai tiko kina na suasua ni qele, me vakataki Dobuilevu, ka namaki tiko me rauta e 50-100mm na uca me na rawa ni tau kina.
- Sa kerei me vakaberaberataki na tei ni dovu e na veivanua ka se vakilai tiko kina na mamaca ni qele ka sega ni vakilai na tau ni uca, ni yacovi na veimama ni vula ko Okosita, ka me qai tekivu teivaki e na Vula ko Seviteba, me na rawa ni tarova na vakaleqai ni tei.
- 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.
- E na veivanua e namaki me na rawa ni tau kina e rauta ni 25-50mm na uca, sa kerei me na

vakayagataki na misini dau suisui se irrigation, me na rawa ni bau veivuke e na kena vakasuasataki na I teiteika ka 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, ka dau vakabibi e na gauna ni draki mamaca. Me dau kau laivi na mata ni dovu ka sa via siyawa na kena roka ka vakayagataki na misini ni suisui se 'irrigation system' me vakamalumalumutaka na mate ka rawa ni takava na se ni dovu.
- Ni sa kerei me na dau yadravi se vakadikevi tiko vakawasoma na I tei, e na vuku ni kena laurai e so na manumanu se mate, ka me na dau vakayagataki totolo e so na I walewale me na rawa ni tarova na kena vakaleqa na I teitei.
- Ni sa vakasalataki me na dau cavu laivi na co ca ni se qai tekivu tubu, me na rawa ni vakalailaitaka se tarova na kena veisugusgutaki na wai kei na kakana me na vakayagataka na I tei, ka vakalailaitaka tale ga na kena rawa ni basika na veimataqali mate e na I tei, se tarova na kena rawa ni ra basika na manumanu ka na rawa ni vakadewa se vakasucuma na veimataqali mate.

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

- Ni bera ni teivaki na qele ka lala dede tu, ni sa vakasalatki mo ni kauta na nomuni qele me sabo-lotaki/ 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 vakalailaitaki tale ga na kena cu-kiraki na qele.
- Me vukea na kena maroroi na I tuvaki ni qele, ka sa vakadikevi oti mai vei iratou na kena dau, ni sa kerei mo ni vakayagataka na lase e 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 Tei ni Dovu kei na kena Tei*

- E na veivanua ka sa vakilai kina na tau ni uca, ni sa kerei mo ni vakayagataka se teivaka na I tei ni dovu bulabula vinaka ka sa dikevi ka vakaivolataki tale ga mai vei iratou na kena dau, me na rawa ni vukea na tubu bulabula ni dovu.
- Ni rawa ni vakadikeva na nomuni teitei, ke tu e so na vanua galala, ka rawa ni ko ni vakatawana na vanua galala oqo, me na rawa ni logaloga vinaka se tautauvata na vanua ni teitei.
- Ki na veivanua e vakilai tiko kina na lailai ni uca, ni sa vakasalataki mo ni waraka vakalailai me dau-maka na draki me na rawa ni qai vakayacori 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.
- Ki vei kemuni na dau teitei e Olosara ka yaco ki Tavua, me vakalailaitaki na kena rawa ni kama se tete na kama e na nomuni teitei, ni sa vakasalataki mo ni vagalalataka tiko e so na vanua e na maliwa ni nomuni teitei, vakabibi e na vanua ka sega ni bau vakila na tau ni uca.
- Me vakalailaitaki na kena rawa ni yaco na kama e na nomuni vanua ni teitei, ni sa kerei mo ni kakua ni vakama na benu ni dovu, me vaka ni toso cake tiko e na gauna oqo na I vakatagedegede ni kena rawa ni yaco na kama e na gauna ni vula I mamaca e da donumaka tiko oqo.
- Ni sa vakasalataki mo ni qai vakatudaliga ki na I tukutuku ni draki e na gauna ni nomuni vaka-vakarau ki na teitei, me na rawa ni vukei kemuni e na gauna ni teitei.
- Ke tu e so nomuni vakatataro me baleta na kena qaravi na I teitei e na gauna ni draki veisau 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 high likelihood of these conditions persisting through the August to October 2025 period.
- Recently surveyed global climate models favor the continuation of ENSO-neutral status, until the end of 2025.
- For August 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Lomawai to Tagitagi, **25-50mm** in Olosara, Cuvu, Meigunya, Natova, Lovu, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.
- During September 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **25-50mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, **50-100mm** in Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and Dobuilevu, as well as across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.
- For October 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, **100-150mm** in Seaqaqa, Waiqele Labasa, Batinikama, Vunivutu and Wainikoro, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **150-200mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu and Vunimoli.
- During September to November 2025 period, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **200-300mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, **300-400mm** in Mota, Koronubu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang, Seaqaqa, Labasa, and Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **400-500mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu, Waiqele, Vunimoli, Batinikama and Wainikoro.
- As we are now into the Dry Season, rainfall patterns across the sugarcane belt regions are likely to vary. Northern Viti Levu, as well as parts of the Northern Division are likely to receive some rainfall, whereas the remainder of the sugarcane belt is likely to experience reduced rainfall.

Rainfall Outlook: August 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
August 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 05/07/2025
Issued: 07/07/2025

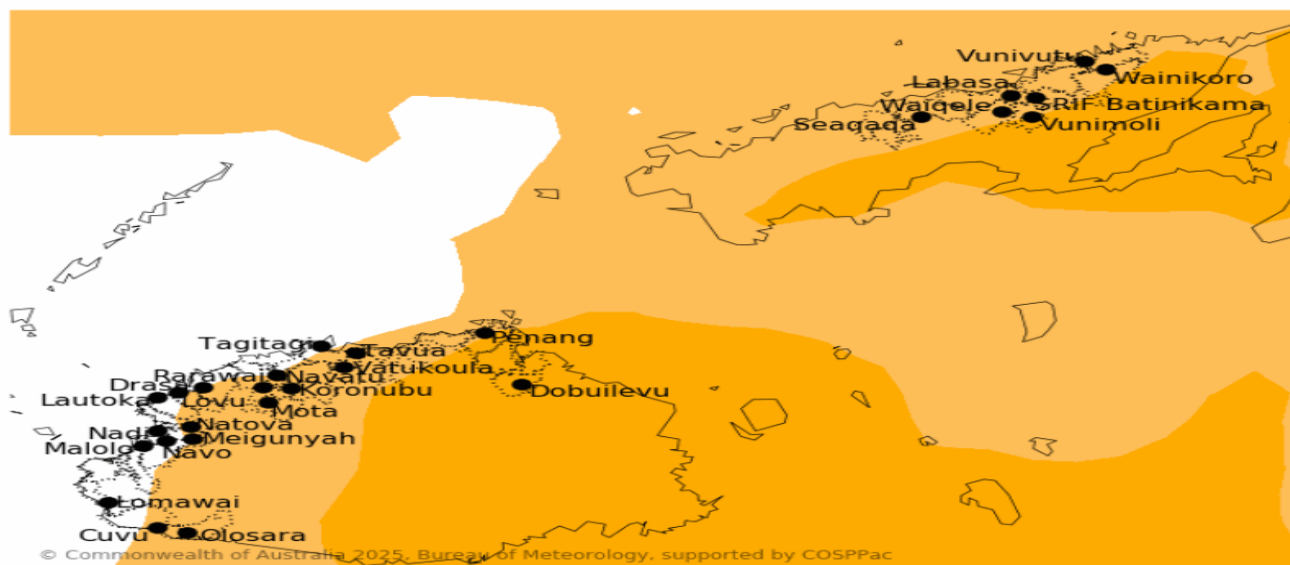


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Lomawai to Tagitagi, 25-50mm in Olosara, Cuvu, Meigunyah, Natova, Lovu, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low.

Rainfall Outlook: September 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
September 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 12/07/2025
Issued: 14/07/2025

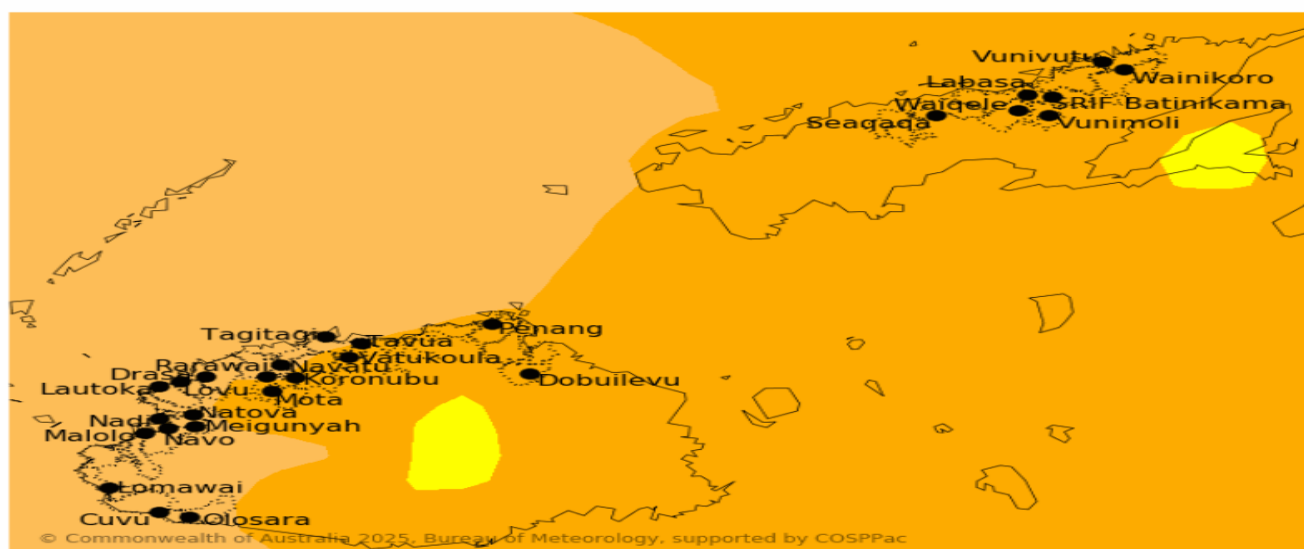


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 25-50mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, 50-100mm in Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and Dobuilevu and across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

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: 12/07/2025
Issued: 14/07/2025

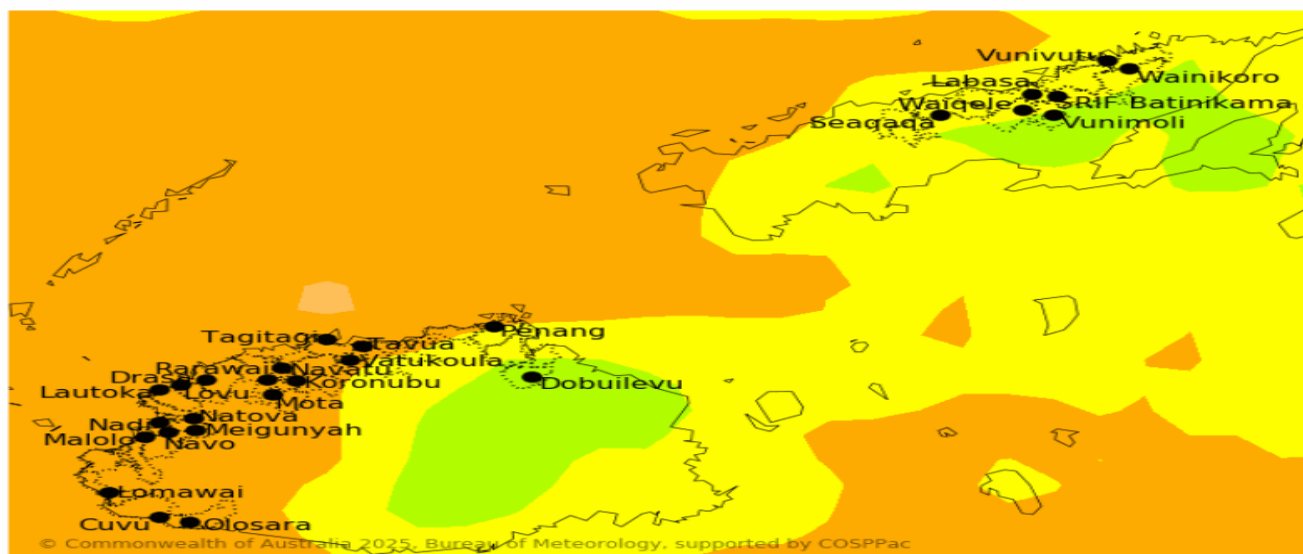


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, 100-150mm in Seagaqa, Wailele Labasa, Batinikama, Vunivutu and Wainikoro, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 150-200mm of rainfall in Dobailevu and Vunimoli. The confidence in the outlook is very low to low.

Rainfall Outlook: September to November 2025

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

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 12/07/2025
Issued: 14/07/2025

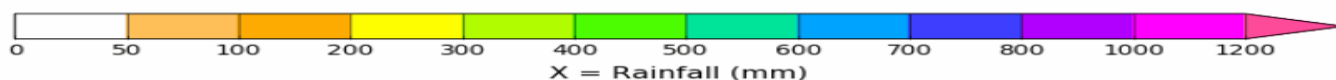
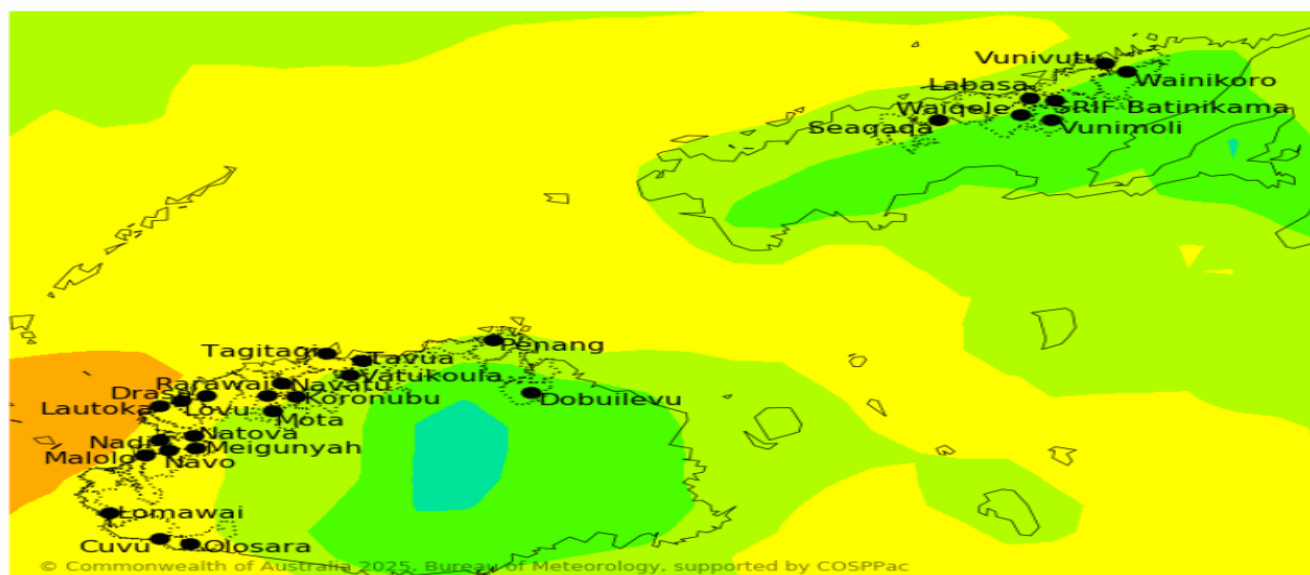


Figure 4: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 200-300mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, 300-400mm in Mota, Koronubu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang, Seagaqa, Labasa, and Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 400-500mm of rainfall in Dobailevu, Wailele, Vunimoli, Batinikama and Wainikoro. The confidence in the outlook is very low to moderate.

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.