

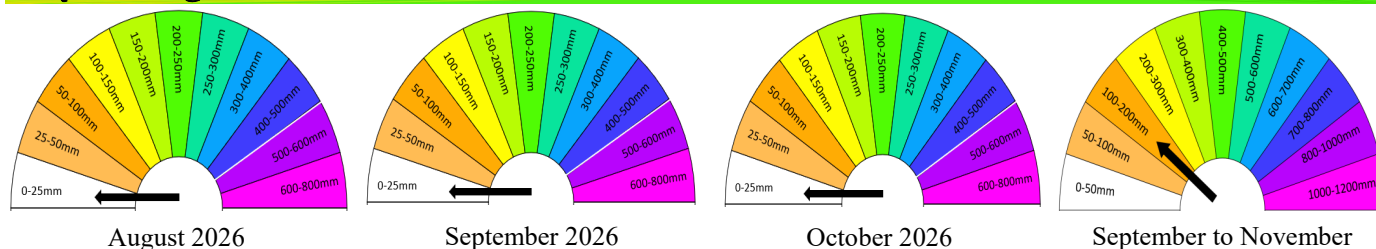
Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For August, September, October 2026 and September to November 2026

Volume 4

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Key Messages



English

1. Harvesting

- Farmers should prioritize harvesting sugarcane varieties that have flowered and closely monitor Brix readings during harvest.
- In areas expecting or experiencing rainfall, avoid using mechanical harvesters and trucks, when the field is still wet, to prevent soil compaction and minimize damage to the ratoon crop.
- During drier periods, practice trash conservation to retain soil moisture and reduce evaporation losses.
- Avoid burning crop residues, as the current dry and windy conditions significantly increase the risk of fires spreading from farm boundaries into sugarcane fields.
- After harvesting, minimize soil disturbance during ratoon management to conserve soil moisture. Implement Integrated Weed Management (IWM) for effective weed control.
- Apply fertilizers using split applications and side-dressing techniques to improve nutrient use efficiency and uptake by sugarcane plants.

2. Soil, Water & Fertilizer

- Conduct soil tests in fallow fields (where accessible) to assess nutrient levels and guide fertilizer applications.
- Apply lime according to soil test results to maintain optimal soil pH and improve soil structure.
- On farms with rolling or steep slopes, implement soil conservation measures such as contour planting and vetiver hedges to reduce erosion risks.

3. Pest & Disease

- Under the predicted dry spell, the highest crop protection priority is to minimize stress on sugarcane plants, monitor fields regularly, prevent the movement of infected planting material and respond promptly to key pests and diseases, including Asian Subterranean termites, cane weevil borers and symptoms of Fiji leaf gall.
- With low moisture availability, many pests will become more active as they compete for limited resources, further stressing crops. Sugarcane plants under moisture stress are more vulnerable to various pathogens.
- Weeds compete aggressively with sugarcane for limited soil moisture and must be controlled effectively to prevent significant crop losses.
- After harvesting the sugarcane crops, the farms shall be checked properly for removal of any pests and diseases, left over harvested cane and stubbles from the field to prevent pathogen buildup on the farms.

GENERAL ADVISORY

- Report any unusual pest sightings or crop challenges to SRIF at 8921839 for timely advice and support.
- Remain vigilant and follow all official weather advisories and warnings from relevant authorities.
- Contact SRIF for specific guidance on crop and input management under the changing patterns.

Hindi Version

1. Katai

- Kisanon ko phool aa chuki ganne ki katai ko prathamikta deni chahiye aur katai ke dauran Brix readings par bariki se nazar rakhni chahiye.
- Jin kshetron mein baarish hone ki sambhavna hai ya baarish ho rahi hai, vahan khet mein nami rahane par Harvester aur truckon ka istemaal karne se bachne, taki mitti ke dabne se bacha ja sake aur ratoon fasal ko hone wale nuksan ko kam kiya ja sake.
- Sukhe ke samay, mitti ki nami banae rakhne aur nuksan ko kam karne ke liye 'trash conservation' apnaen.
- Khet ko jalane se bachaen, kyonki sukhi aur tez hawa wali sthitiyon mein khet ki seemaon se ganne ke kheton tak aag failne ka khatra kafi badh jata hai.
- Katai ke baad, mitti ki nami banae rakhne ke liye mitti ko kam se kam chheden. Ghaas ko niyantrit karne ke liye kai prakar ke nuske apnaen.
- Ganne ke paudhon dwara poshak tatvon ke istemaal ki kshamta aur unhen sokhne ki prakriya ko behatar banane ke liye, khad daale aur side-dressing takneek ka istemaal karen.

2. Mitti, Pani aur Khad

- Khali kheton (jahan pahunch ho) mein mitti ki janch karvaen taki poshak tatvon ke star ka pata chal sake aur khad dalne ke baare mein sahi faisla liya ja sake.
- Mitti ka sahi pH banae rakhne aur mitti ki banavat ko behtar banane ke liye, mitti ki janch ke natijon ke aadhar par chuna dalen.
- Ubad-khabad wale kheton mein mitti ke katav ke jokhim ko kam karne ke liye mitti sanrakshan ke upay apnaen, jaise ki contour planting aur vativer hejz lagaana.

3. Keet aur Bimariyan

- Anumanit sukhe ke dauran, fasal ki suraksha ke liye sabse zaruri hai ki ganne ke paudhon par padne wale tanaav ko kam kiya jaye, kheton ki nigrani ki jaye, keeton va bimariyon, jaise Asian Subterranean termites, Cane weevil borers aur Fiji leaf gall ke lakshnon par turant karvai ki jaye.
- Nami ki kami hone par, seemit sansadhanon ke liye pratispardha ke karan kai keet adhik sakriya ho jaate hai, jisse fasalon par aur adhik tanaav padta hai. Nami ki kami se joojh rahe ganne ke paudhe vibhinn rogon ke prati adhik asurakshit hote hai.
- Mitti ki seemit nami ke liye ghaas ganne ke saath zordar pratispardha karte hai; isliye fasal ko bhari nuksan se bachane ke liye inka niyantran karna zaruri hai.
- Ganne ki katai ke baad, kheton mein kiton, bimariyon, kati hui ganne ki bachi-khuchi cheeje ko hatane ke liye kheton ki acchi tarah se janch ki jaani chahiye, taki kheton mein rogon ko panpane se roka ja sake.

SAMANYA SALAH

- Samay par salah aur sahayata paane ke liye, kisi bhi asamanya keet ke dikhne ya fasal se judi samasyaon ki suchana SRIF ko 8921839 par den.
- Satark rahan aur sambandhit adhikariyon dwara jaari mausam sambandhi sabhi salaahon aur chetavniyon ka palan karen.
- Badalte halat mein fasal aur input prabandhan ke baare mein vishesh jankari ke liye SRIF se sampark karen.

I- Taukei Version

1. Tatamusuki

- Ni sa kerei me tamusuki e liu na dovū ka ra sa tekivu se ka me ra dau vakaraica vakavoleka na iwiliwili ni 'Brix' ena gauna ni tatamusuki.
- E na veivanua ka namaki me na tau kina na uca, ni sa kerei mo ni kakua ni vakayagataka na misini e nagauna e suasua tu kina na I teitei, me rawa ni vakalailaitaka na kena rawa ni mavoa na I tei ni dovū ka vaka tale ga kina na kena rawa ni mai cokocokona vata tu na qele.
- E na gauna ni draki mamaca, ni sa vakasalataki me maroroi na benu ni dovū, me na rawa ni maroroya na suasua e na dela ni qele, ka vakalailaitaka tale ga na kena rawa ni totolo na vakayali ni suasua ka sa tiko rawa e na qele.
- Ni sa kerei me kakua ni vakamai na benu ni dovū e na gauna ni draki mamaca ka cagicagi eda donumaka tiko oqo, me vaka ni na rawa ni tete na kama ki na veiteitei tale eso.
- Ni sa oti na musu ni dovū, kerei me vakalailaitaki na kena vakayagataka na veiwalewale ni qele tale eso, me vaka na cukiraki ni qele, me rawa ni vakalailaitaka na kena yali na suasua ka sa tiko rawa e na qele. Vakayagataka tale ga na I walewale ni teitei matau, me rawa ni maroroya na suasua ka sa tiko rawa e na qele.
- Me vidai rua na kena vakayagataka na I vakabulabula ni qele, ka biu na I vakabulabula ni qele e na yasa ni tei qai tubu vou, me rawa ni vukea na tubu bulabula ni I tei.

2. Na Qele, na Wai kei na I Vakabulabula ni Qele

- Me dau sabolotaki se vakadikevi na qele ka sa biu se lala dede tu, me rawa ni laurai na vakatagedegede ni bulabula ni qele, ka rawa tale ga ni vukei keda e na levu ni vakabulabula ni qele me vakayagataka.
- Me vakayagataka na lase se 'lime' me rawa ni vukea na tuvaki vinaka ni qele.
- E na veiteitei ka tiko e na baba se sega ni vanua tautauvata, kerei me vakayagataka na I walewale ni vakayagataka qele matau, me vaka na teivaki ni 'vetiver grass', me rawa ni vakalailaitaka na sisi ni qele.

3. Manumanu lalai ka rawa ni vakavu baca kei na Mate ca

- E gadrevi me yadravi vinaka na I teitei, me na rawa ni vakalailaitaka na revurevu ni draki mamaca ka namaki me na rawa ni tarai keda. Oqo e na rawa ke laurai se talevi vakawasoma na I teitei, vakalailaitaki na kena vakayagataka na I yaya ni teitei ka vakayagataka mai na dua na I teitei ka sa tekivu laurai kina na mate ka laurai tale ga ke sa tekivu basika e so na mataqali manumanu lalai e na I teitei, me vaka na 'Asian subterranean termites', 'weevil borers, kei na so na I vakatakilakila ni kena sa tekivu basika na mate e na draunidovu'.
- Ni dau lailai na uca, e rawa ni basika e so na mate ka rawa ni vakavuna na tubu gogo ni I dovū.
- Ni rau tubu vata na I tei kei na co ca, e rau na veisugusugutaka na suasua lailai ka sa tiko rawa e na qele, ka rawa ni vakavuna na tubu gogo ni I tei, ka levu na I tei ka rawa ni mate koso.
- Ni sa musu oti na dovū, me na dikevi vakavinaka na iteitei me laurai na kena rawa ni basika eso na manumanu lalai kei na mate ca e so. Oqo me tarova na kena rawa ni vakatubu kawa se toso cake na I wiliwili ni manumanu somidi ena iteitei.

IVAKASALA RARABA

- Ke laurai e so na manumanu lailai ka rawa ni vakavuna na tauvimate ni I tei, se, ke basika e so na dredre, ni qai veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF e na naba ni talevoni 8921839.
- Sa kerei me da vakatudaliga tiko ki na veivakasala ni Tabana ni Draki, kei na veivakaro eso mai vei iratou na kena vakaillesilesi.
- Ni sa kerei moni veitaratara vei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF me baleta na veidusimaki me baleta na ke-na maroroi se qaravi ni I teitei kei na veika e vakayagataka ena vuku ni veiveisau ni draki.

Climate Outlook

- During August 2026, reduced rainfall is likely, with a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall at stations around Olosara to Penang and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of **25-50mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.
- Drier conditions are likely to continue in September 2026, with a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall, at stations across sugarcane growing areas in Viti Levu and **25-50mm** of rainfall across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.
- October 2026 outlook still continues to favor dry conditions, showing a (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall, at stations from Olosara to Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **25-50mm** of rainfall across sugarcane growing areas in Rakiraki and in Vanua Levu.
- For September to November 2026, the rainfall outlook shows a 75% chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Penang and in Labasa and Vunivutu, with a high chance of receiving at least **200-300mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu, Seaqqa, Waiqele, Vunimoli, Batinikama and Wainikoro.
- El Niño event is currently underway, with the intensity likely to reach strong to very strong levels. Current forecasts indicate that El Niño conditions are likely to persist through to the end of 2026 and into early 2027.
- El Niño events in Fiji are commonly associated with reduced rainfall, leading to an increased risk of dry spells.
- As El Niño conditions continue, communities should remain prepared for potential prolonged dry spells, declining water availability, and increased stress on crops and livestock.

Rainfall Outlook: August 2026

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
August 2026

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 11/07/2026
Issued: 13/07/2026

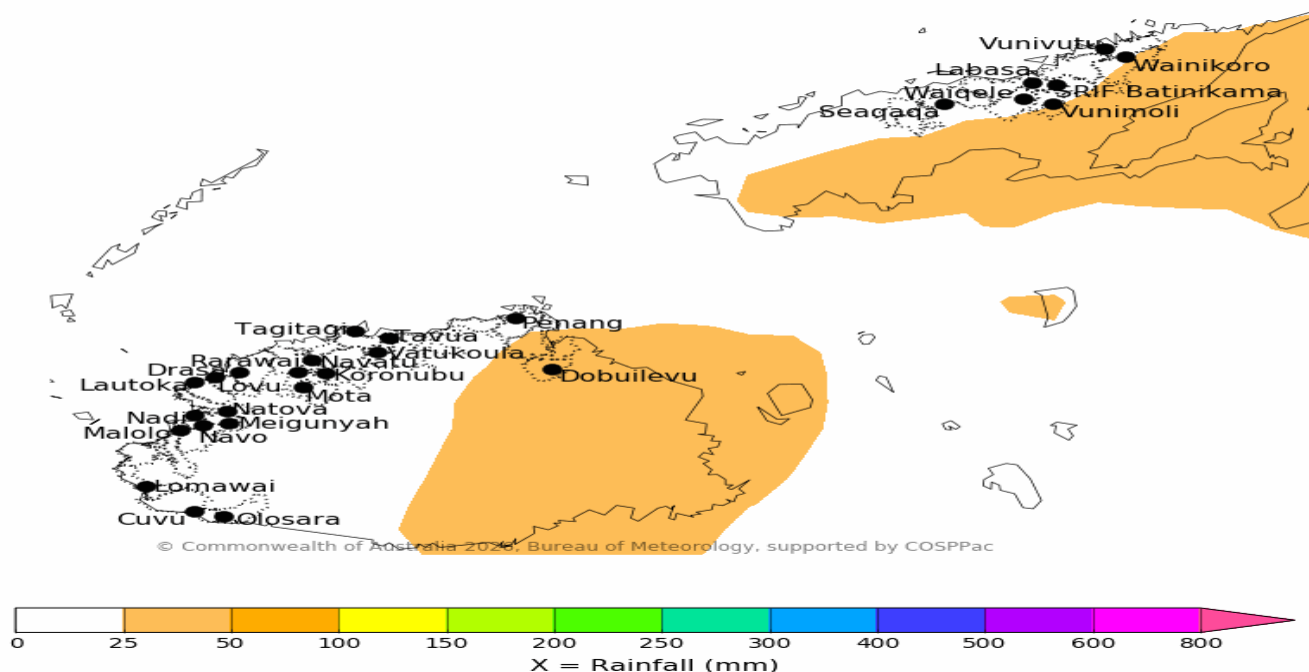


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of 25-50mm of rainfall in Dabulevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: September 2026

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
September 2026

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 11/07/2026
Issued: 13/07/2026

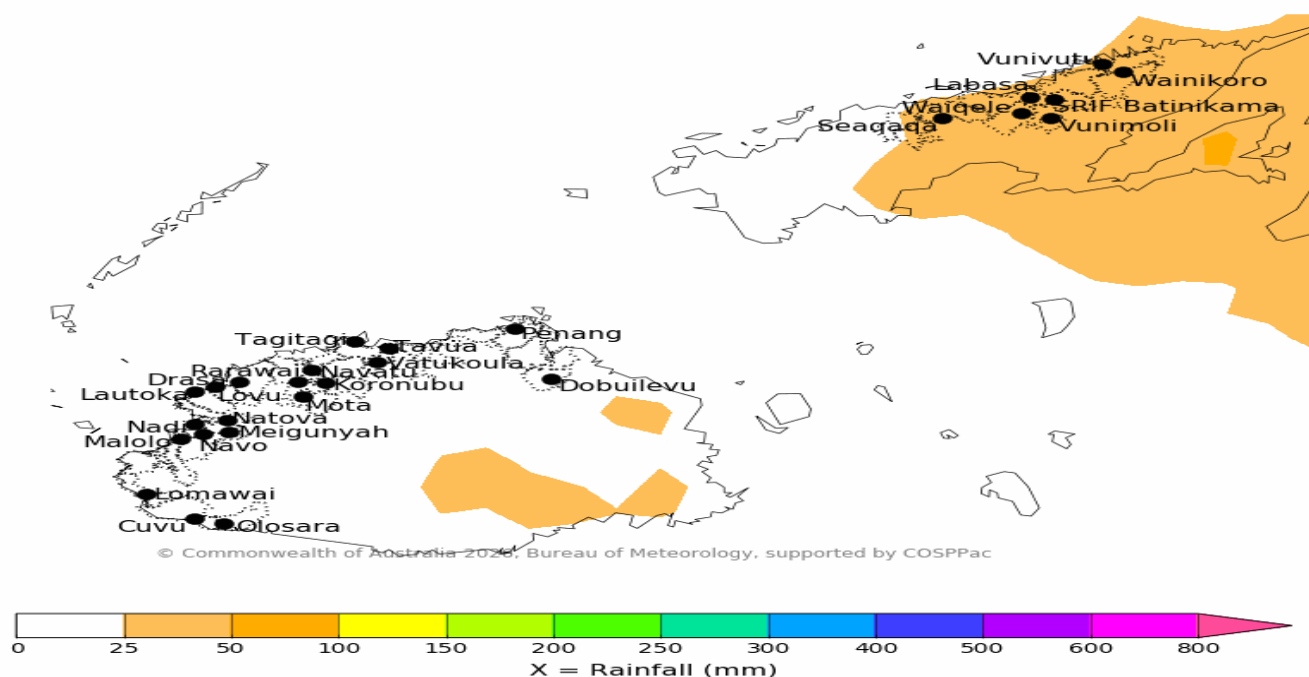


Figure 2: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall across sugarcane growing areas in Viti Levu and 25-50mm of rainfall across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. There is low to moderate confidence in the outlook.

Rainfall Outlook: October 2026

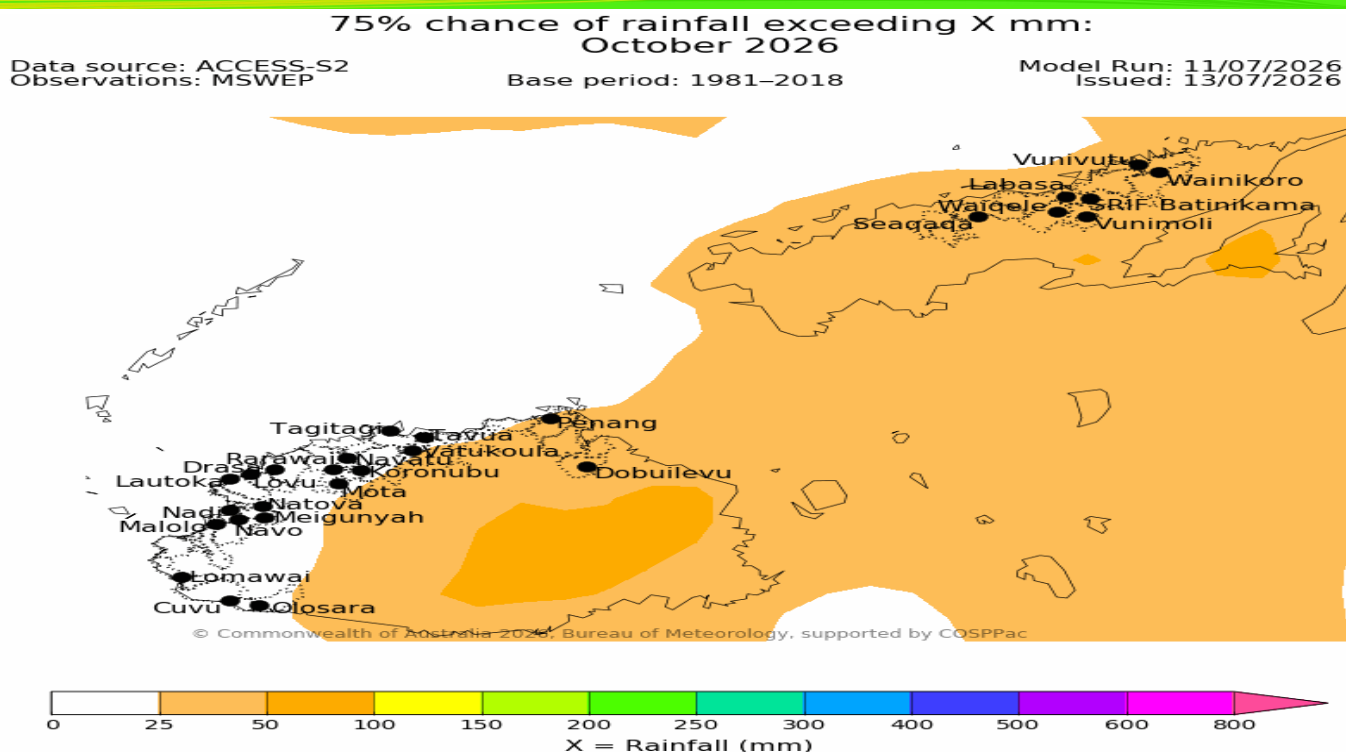


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 25-50mm of rainfall across sugarcane growing areas in Rakiraki and in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: September to November 2026

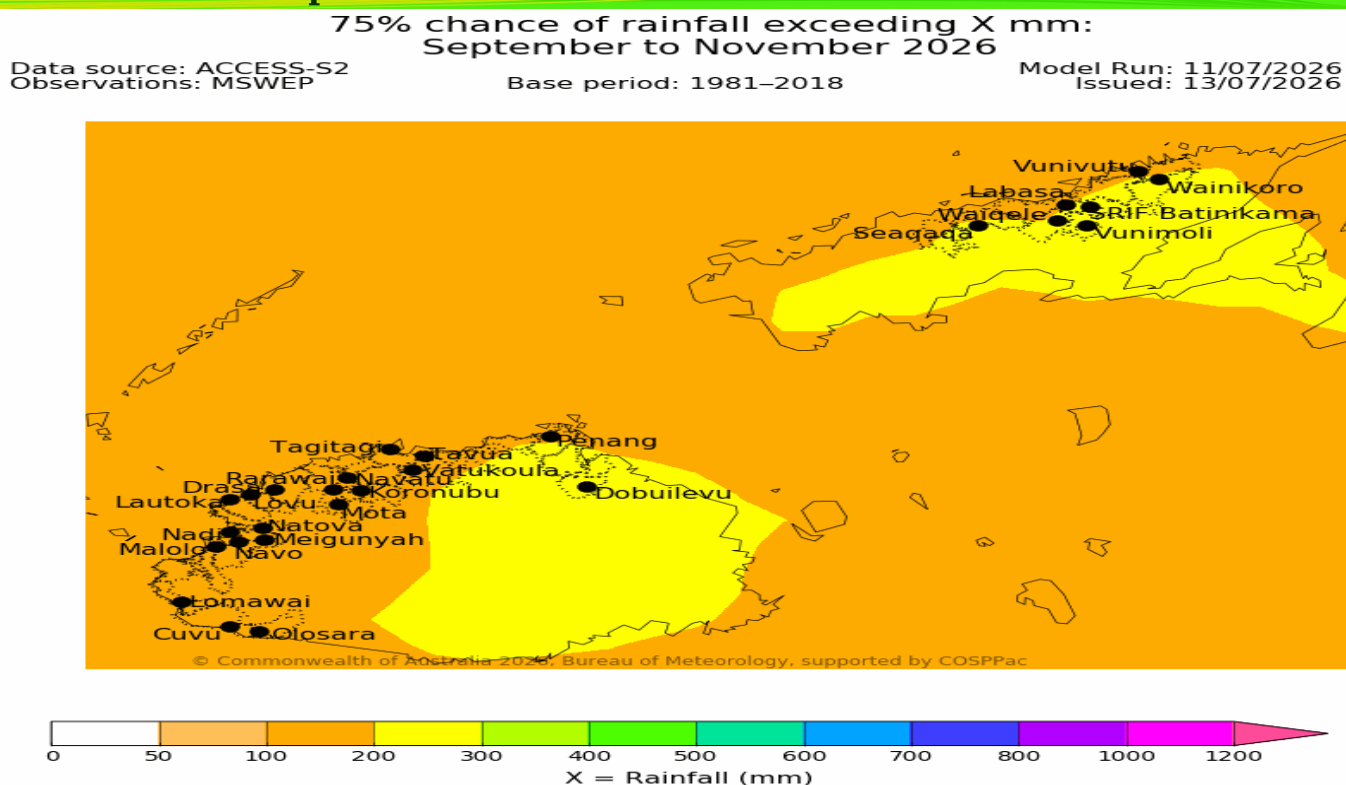


Figure 4: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 100-200mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang and in Labasa and Vunivutu, with a high chance of receiving at least 200-300mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu, Seaqqa, Waiqe, Vunimoli, Batini-kama and Wainikoro. The confidence in the outlook is low to 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 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.