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Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For December 2025, January 2026, February 2026 and January to March 2026

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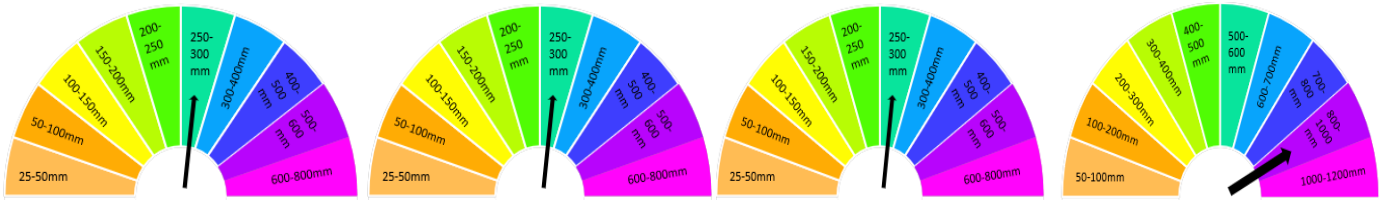
Key Messages



December 2025 January 2026 February 2026 January to March 2026

English

WEATHER FORECAST

The Fiji Meteorological Services forecasts a high chance of rainfall in the sugarcane growing regions. There is a 75% chance of receiving at least 150mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 250mm across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu. Fiji is now in its tropical cyclone season, and is likely to be affected by 1 or 2 tropical cyclones, with one cyclone likely to reach severe category 3-5. Hence, all communities should remain alert and prepared throughout the tropical cyclone season and take heed of all advisories and warnings issued.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

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.

Crop Protection

- During periods of high rainfall, ensure proper drainage is installed and well-maintained around crop fields to quickly remove excess water and prevent waterlogging.
- Closely monitor ratoon crops during high-moisture periods for signs of pest and disease development on leaves and roots to minimize vulnerability.
- Be prepared to promptly apply targeted Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices as soon as pests or diseases are detected.
- Keep sugarcane fields as weed-free as possible to reduce competition for nutrients and water, and to prevent weeds from harbouring pests—especially under variable rainfall conditions.

Soil and Nutrient Management

- Perform soil tests in fallowed fields to assess nutrient levels and guide fertilizer application.
- 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.

Seed Cane Selection and Planting

- 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 high-rainfall areas until conditions improve.

GENERAL ADVISORY

- Report any unusual pest sightings or challenges to SRIF at 8921839 for timely assistance.
- Stay updated with official weather bulletins from Fiji Meteorological Services to plan farm activities effectively, considering the increased rainfall forecast.
- Contact SRIF for guidance on managing crops and inputs under variable rainfall conditions.

Hindi Version

MAUSAM POORVAANUMAAN

Nadi Mausami Daftar ne ganna bonne wale kshetron mein varsha kee prabal sambhaavana jataee hai. Olosara se Penang tak kam se kam 150mm varsha hone kee 75% sambhaavana hai, jabaki Vanua Levu aur Dobuilevu ke ganna bonne wale kshetron mein kam se kam 250mm varsha hone kee prabal sambhaavana hai. Fiji abhi toofan ke mausam mein hai, aur isake chalte ek ya doh toofan se prabhaavit hone kee sambhaavana hai, jisamen ek toofan ke gambheer shrenee 3-5 tak pahunchane kee sambhaavana hai. Isaliye, sabhee samudaayon ko poore toofan ke mausam ke dauraan satark aur taiyaar rahana chaahiye aur jaaree kee gaee sabhee salaah aur chetaavaniyon par dhyaan dena chaahiye.

KISAANON KE LIYE ANUSHANSIT KAARY

Bhoomi Taiyaaree

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

Phasal Suraksha

- Bhaaree varsha ke dauraan, sunishchit karen ki phasal ke kheton ke aasapaas uchit jal nikaasee vyavastha ho taaki atirikt paanee turant nikal jae aur jalabharaav ko roka ja sake.
- Uchch namee ke dauraan pattiyon aur jadon par keeton aur rogon ke vikaas ke sanketon ke liye pedee phasalon kee baareekee se nigaraanee karen taaki jokhim kam se kam ho.
- Keeton ya rogon ka pata chalate hee lakshit ekeekrt keet prabandhan upaayon ko turant laagoo karane ke liye taiyaar rahen.
- Poshak tatvon aur paanee ke liye pratispardha ko kam karane aur ghass ko keeton ko panapane se rokane ke liye ganne ke kheton ko ghass mukt rakhen—khaasakar alag-alag varsha kee sthiti mein.

Mittee evan poshak tatv Prabandhan

- Poshak tatvon ke star ka aakalan karane aur urvarak prayog ke liye disha-nirdesh hetu paratee kheton mein mittee pareekshan karen.
- Mittee namee banae rakhane aur ghaas kee vrddhi ko rokane ke liye ganne ke avasheshon ko sangrahit karen, tatha nyoonatam jutaee paddhatiyon ko jaaree rakhen.
- Mittee pareekshan ke parinaamon ke aadhaar par choona daalen taaki mittee ka pH star bana rahe aur mittee sanrachana mein sudhaar ho.
- Chadhai ya khadee dhalaanon vaale kheton ke liye, anumaanit varsha ke saath kataav ke jokhim ko kam karane ke liye samochch ropan aur vetivar hej jaise mittee sanrakshan upaayon ko laagoo karen.

Ganne ke beej ka chayan aur Ropan

- Svasth phasal sunishchit karane ke liye ropan hetu pramaanit, rogamukt ganne ke beej ka upayog karen.
- Kheton mein antaraal kee jaanch karen aur ek samaan phasal utpaadan banae rakhane ke liye antaraalon ko bharen.
- Uchch varsha vaale kshetron mein paristhitiyon 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.
- Badhee huee varsha ke poorvaanumaan ko dhyaan mein rakhate hue, kheti kee gatividhiyon kee prabhaavee yojana banaane ke liye Nadi Mausami Daftar ke aadhikaarik mausam buletinon se apadet rahen.
- Parivartanasheel varsha kee sthiti mein phasalon ke prabandhan ke liye maargadarshan hetu SRIF se sampark karen.

I- Taukei Version

I TUKUTUKU NI DRAKI

Ratou kacivaka tiko na Tabana ni Draki ni na rawa ni namaki me na levu sara na uca e na tau e na noda yalava ni tei dovu. Ni vakadikevi na I vakatagede se pasede ni kena rawa ni tau na uca, e laurai ni 75% na kena rawa ni tau e rauta ni 150mm na levu ni uca e tau e na veisiteseni e na maliwa kei Olosara kei Penang. Ia, e rauta ni 250mm na levu ni uca e na rawa ni tau e na veiyalava ni dovu e Vanua Levu kei Dobuilevu. Me vaka ni da sa tiko oqo e na vula I Cagilaba, e rauta e 1-2 na I wiliwili ni cagilaba ka na rawa ni tarai Viti, ka namaki me dua vei rau na cagilaba me na rawa ni tiko e na I vakatagede ni 3-5 na kena kaukauwa (Category 3-5). Sa kerei me da na dau vakatudaliga ki na I tukutuku ni draki e na veigauna kece.

I VAKASALA VEI KEMUNI NA DAU TEITEI

Vakarautaki ni Qele

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

Tagomaki/ Qarauni ni Tei

- Kerei me na qarauni na veivakata lalai se veivanua me drodro kina na wai e na gauna ni tau ni uca eda donumaka tiko oqo, me na rawa ni tarova na kena rawa ni luvu na I teitei e na gauna ni tau ni uca.
- Qarauni me yadravi matua n I tei ni dovu e na gauna ni draki suasua e na kena rawa ni basika e so na I vakatakilakila ni mate se manumanu ka rawa ni vakadewa na mate, me na rawa ni vakalailaitaka na kena rawa ni tauvimate na I tei.
- Dodonu mo ni tu vakarau tale ga e na kena vakayagataki na I walewale matau ni kena wali na mate se manumanu ka rawa ni vakadewa na mate e na veiloga ni dovu, e na gauna e sa tekivu laurai kina na kena veivakatakilakila e so.
- Me sa qarauni se vakalailaitaki na tubu ni co ca, me na rawa ni tarova na kena rawa ni basika na manumanu ka rawa ni vakadewa na tauvimate e na I teitei, vakabibi e na draki e da sa tekivu lako curuma yani oqo.

I Valavala ni Vakayagataki ni Qele kei na I 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 I vakatagede ni bulabula ni qele kei na vakarau ni vakabulabula ni qele me vakayagataki.
- Sa kerei me maroroi na benu ni dovu e na I teitei, me na rawa ni vukea na kena maroroi na suasua e na dela ni qele, vakaberaberataka na tubu ni co ca ka kerei me vakalailaitaki na kena cukiraki tiko 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 e na gauna ni tau ni uca eda sa vakanamata tiko kina oqo.

Digitaki ni I Tei ni Dovu kei na kena tei

- Ni vakayagataka na I tei ni dovu ka sa dikevi ka vakaivolataki oti, ka sega tale ga ni tauvimate, me na rawa ni vukea na tubu bulabula ni nomuni I tei.
- Vakadikevi na I teitei, laurai na veivanua ka se lala koto, ka teivaki mai, me rawa ni taucoko na vanua sa teivaki mai.
- Ni sa kerei me vakaberaberataki tale vakalailai na teitei e na veivanua ka sa vakilai vakalevu tiko kina na uca, me yacova na gauna e sa na daumaka kina na teitei.

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
- Ena gauna ni nomuni navunavuci e na teitei, ni sa kerei mo ni vakatudaliga ki na I tukutuku mai na Tabana ni Draki, me na rawa ni vukei kemuni e na gauna ni tuvatuva ka e na nomuni teitei, me vaka ni namaki me na toso cake na tau ni uca e na vula ko Tiseba.
- E na vuku ni veiveisau ni draki e da na vakila 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 December 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **150-200mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Lomawai, **200-250mm** from Malolo to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving **250-300mm** across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu.

- During January 2026, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **200-250mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Lomawai and Malolo, **250-300mm** from Nadi to Penang and in Seaqaqa, while there is a high chance of receiving **300-400mm** across the rest of the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu.

- For February 2026, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **200-250mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Lomawai and in Malolo, Lautoka and Tagitagi, **250-300mm** from Nadi to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **300-400mm** of rainfall across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu.

- During January to March 2026, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **800-1000mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **1000-1200mm** of rainfall in sugarcane growing areas in Meigunyah, Natova, Mota, Rarawai, Koronubu, Vatukoula, Dobuilevu and across Vanua Levu.

- A La Niña event is currently in place. However, this La Niña event is likely to be short lived, with a transition to neutral status favored during the first quarter of 2026.

- Fiji is now in its tropical cyclone season, which began on 1st November and continues until 30th April.

- Fiji is likely to be affected by one to two (1-2) tropical cyclones during the cyclone season, with one cyclone likely to reach severe Category (Category 3-5).

- There is equal risk of tropical cyclones to affect any part of the Fiji Group.

- It does not take a direct hit or a severe tropical cyclone to cause considerable damage or life-threatening weather. Tropical disturbances or depressions that do not attain tropical cyclone intensity can and have previously caused strong winds/gusts, widespread heavy rainfall, landslides, and flooding.

- Hence, all communities should remain alert and prepared throughout the tropical cyclone season and take heed of all advisories and warnings issued.

Rainfall Outlook: December 2025

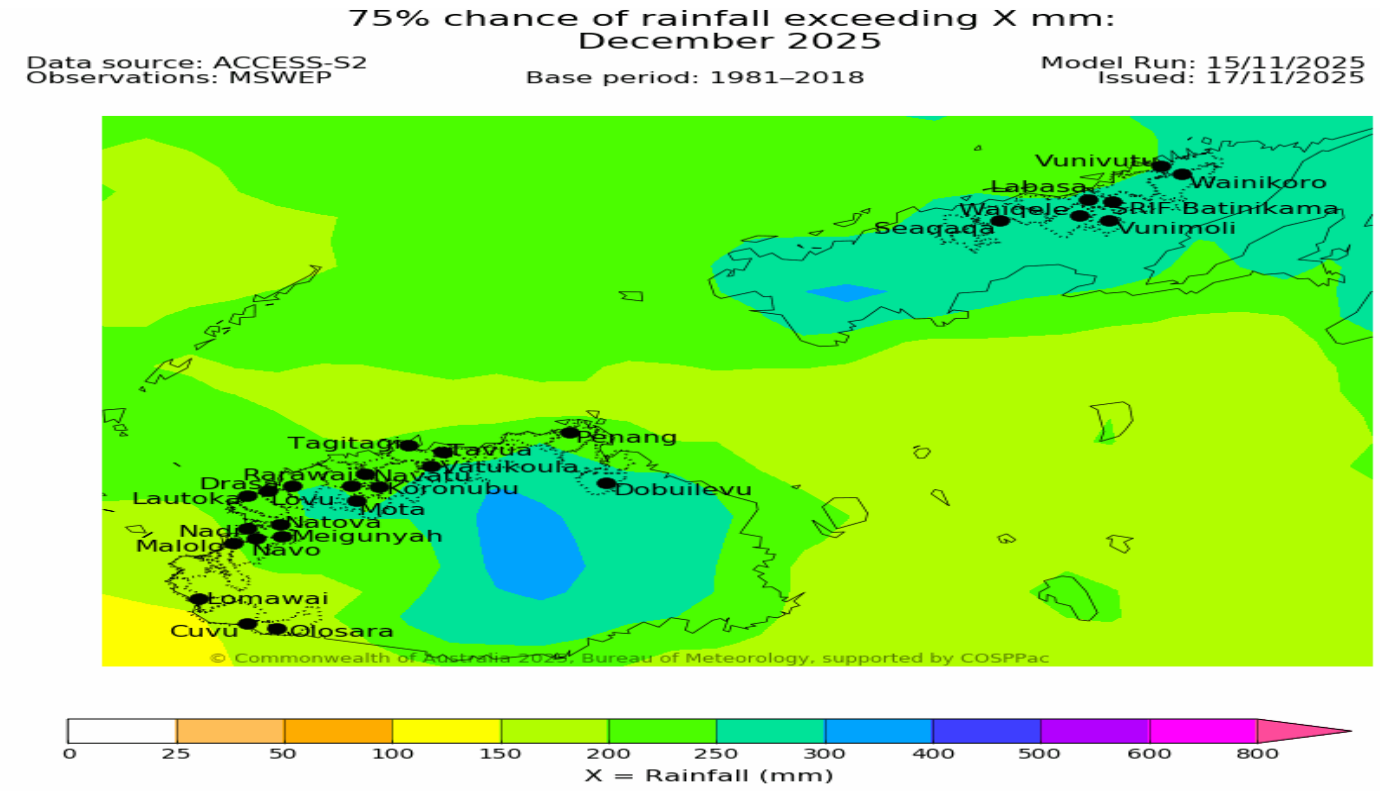


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 150-200mm of rainfall from Olosara to Lomawai, 200-250mm from Malolo to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving 250-300mm across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to good.

Rainfall Outlook: January 2026

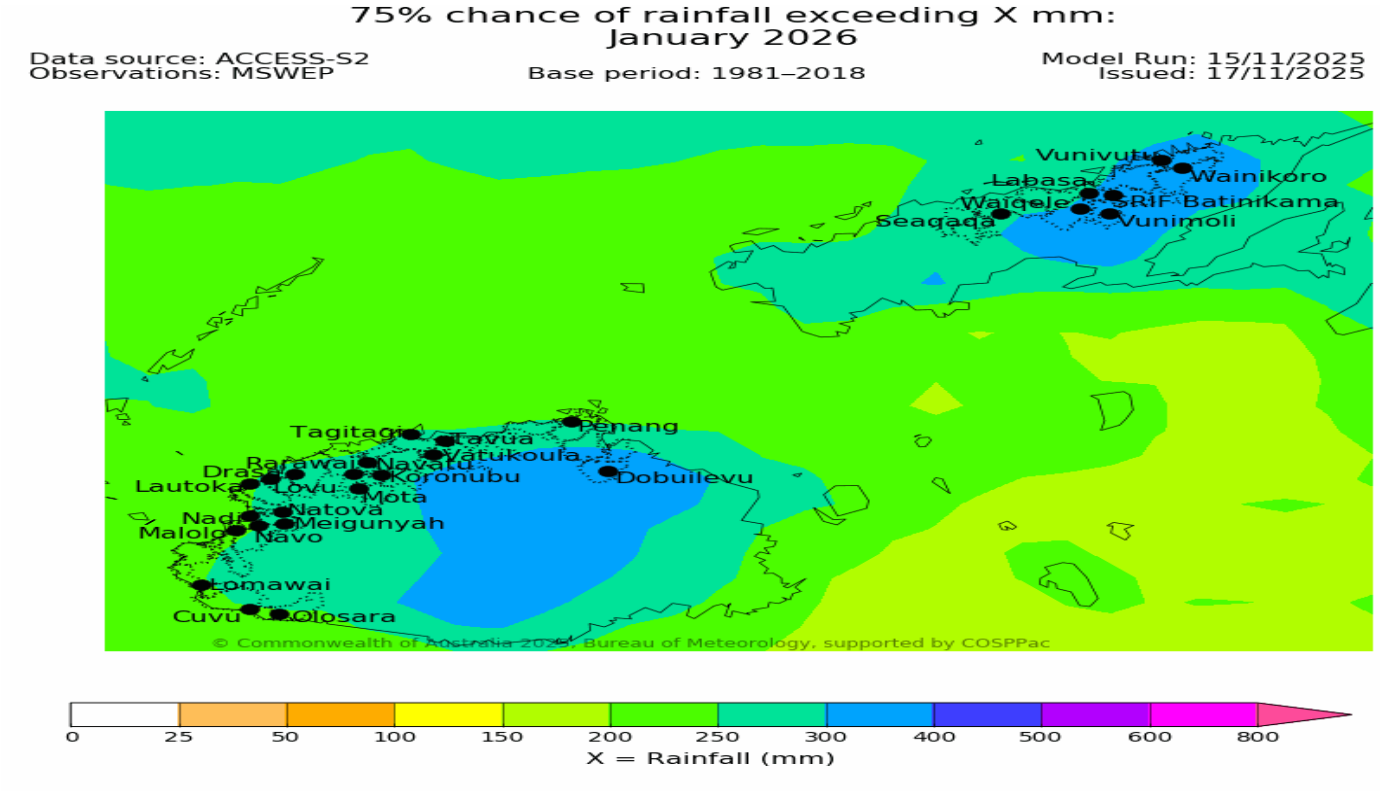


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 200-250mm of rainfall from Olosara to Lomawai and Malolo, 250-300mm from Nadi to Penang and in Seaqaqa, while there is a high chance of receiving 300-400mm across the rest of the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to good.

Rainfall Outlook: February 2026

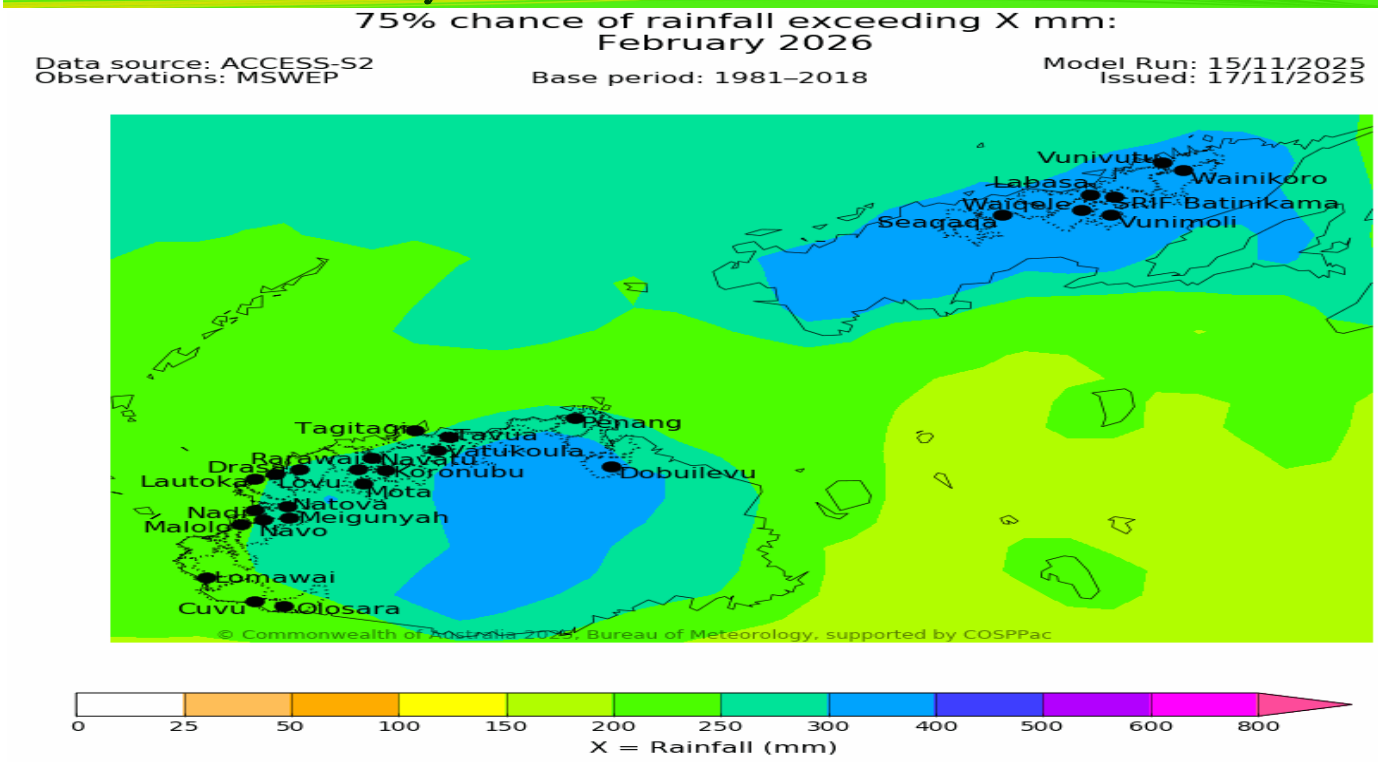


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 200-250mm of rainfall from Olosara to Lomawai and in Malolo, Lautoka and Tagitagi, 250-300mm from Nadi to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 300-400mm of rainfall across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to good.

Rainfall Outlook: January to March 2026

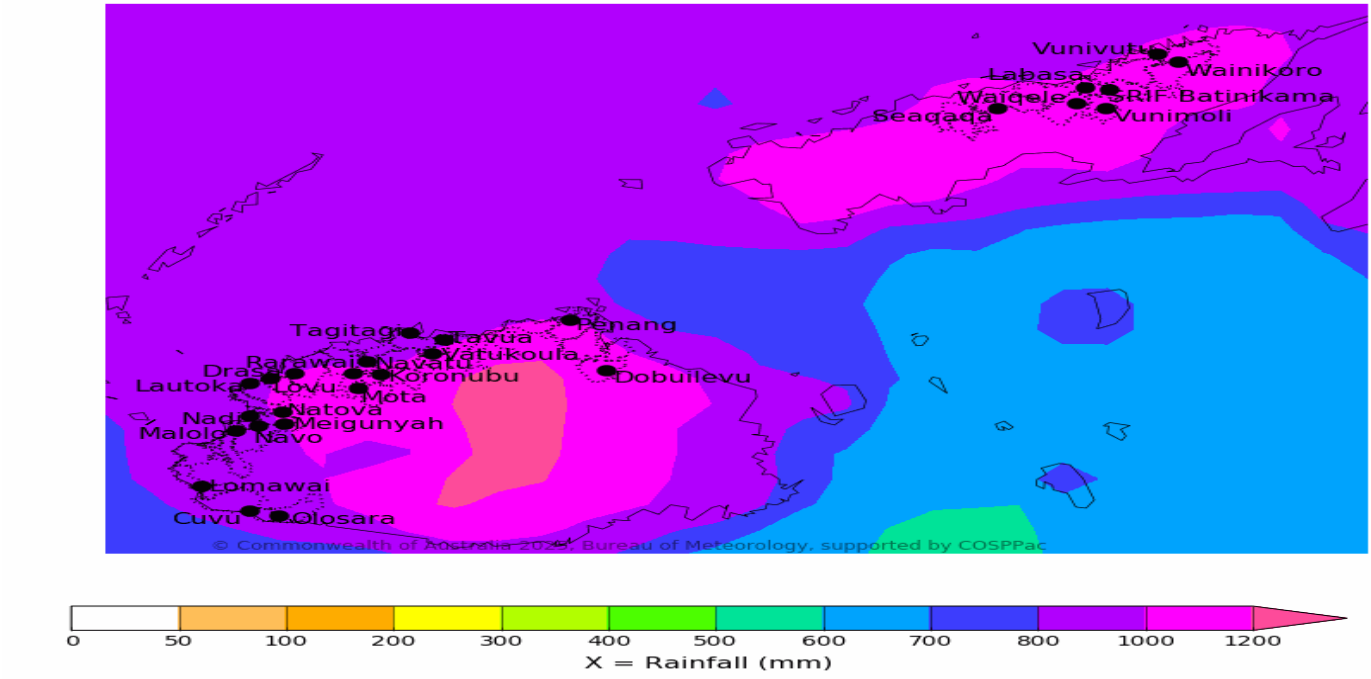


Figure 4: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 800-1000mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 1000-1200mm of rainfall in sugarcane growing areas in Meigunyah, Natova, Mota, Rarawai, Koronubu, Vatukoula, Dobuilevu and across Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is good to very 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.