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Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For June, July & August 2025 and July to September 2025

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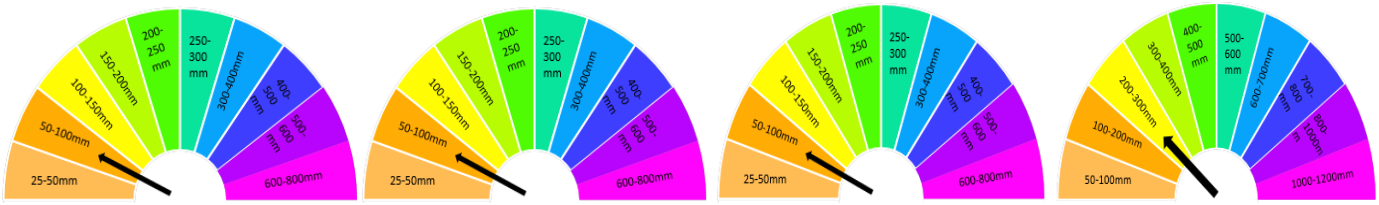
Key Messages



June 2025 July 2025 August 2025 July to September 2025

English

WEATHER FORECAST

The Fiji Meteorological Services forecasts less than 100mm of rainfall across the Western Division, with dry conditions expected to persist throughout June. Most cane-growing areas are likely to experience drier conditions, increasing the risk of drought stress. However, isolated showers are still possible.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

1. *Land Preparation*

- Continue land preparation in areas where soil moisture permits. In regions experiencing dry spells, prioritize water conservation practices. If no rain occurs by mid-June, consider delaying planting until July.
- Avoid deep tillage in dry fields to preserve soil structure and moisture.
- If planting is planned, irrigate where feasible to ensure proper crop establishment.

2. *Crop Protection*

- Inspect fields regularly for pest and diseases and apply control measures where possible.
- Remove weeds that can harbor pests.

3. *Soil and Nutrient Management*

- Carry out soil tests in fallowed areas to assess nutrient levels.
- If soil is too dry, delay fertilizer application to avoid nutrient loss. Use split applications when conditions improve.
- Apply organic mulch (e.g., cane trash, compost) to retain soil moisture and reduce weeds.
- Apply lime based on soil test results to improve soil pH and structure.

4. *Seed Cane Selection and Planting*

- In areas with irrigation or where planting is feasible, use only certified, disease-free seed cane.
- Delay planting in severely dry regions until weather conditions improve.

GENERAL ADVISORY

- Report any unusual pest sightings, delayed soil result deliverance or challenges to SRIF via phone 8921839.
- Create firebreaks in farms to mitigate fire risks. Avoid burning residues as dry conditions heighten the fire risk.
- Stay updated with official weather bulletins and plan farm activities accordingly.

- Seek support from SRIF or FSC for advice on crop and input management under dry conditions.

Hindi Version

MAUSAM POORVAANUMAAN

Fiji Mausami Daftar ne pashchimee bhaag mein 100mm se kam varsha ka anumaan lagaaya hai, aur June bhar jhure sthiti banee rahane kee ummeed hai. Adhikaansh ganna ugaane vaale kshetron mein shushk sthiti ka anubhav hone kee sambhaavana hai, jisase sookhe ke tanaav ka jokhim badh jaega. Haalaanki, thori varsha abhee bhee sambhav hai.

KISAANON KE LIYE ANUSHANSIT KAARY

1. *Bhoomi kee taiyaaree*

- Un kshetron mein bhoomi kee taiyaaree jaaree rakhen jahaan mittee kee namee anumati detee hai. Sookhe ka saamana karane vaale kshetron mein, jal sanrakshan prathaon ko praathamikata den. Yadi June ke madhy tak baarish nahin hotee hai, toh July tak ropan mein deree karane par vichaar karen.
- Mittee kee sanrachana aur namee ko sanrakshit karane ke liye sookhe kheton mein gaharee jutaee se bachen.
- Yadi ropan kee yojana banaee gaee hai, to uchit phasal sthaapana sunishchit karane ke liye jahaan sambhav ho sinchaee karen.

2. *Phasal suraksha*

- Keeton aur beemaariyon ke liye niyamit roop se kheton ka nireekshan karen aur jahaan sambhav ho niyantran upaay laagoo karen.
- Keeton ko panapane dene vaale ghaas ko hataen.

3. *Mittee aur poshak tatv prabandhan*

- Poshak tatvon ke staar ka aakalan karane ke liye paratee kshetron mein mittee pareekshan karen.
- Yadi mittee bahut sookhee hai, to poshak tatvon kee haani se bachane ke liye urvarak ke prayog mein deree karen. Jab paristhitiyaan behatar ho jaen, toh split application ka upayog karen.
- Mittee kee namee banae rakhane aur ghaas ko kam karane ke liye jaivik malch (jaise, ganne ka ka-chara, khaad) lagaen.
- Mittee ke pH aur sanrachana ko behatar banaane ke liye mittee pareekshan ke parinaamon ke aadhaar par choona lagaen.

4. *Beej ganna chayan aur ropan*

- Sinchaee vaale kshetron mein ya jahaan ropan sambhav hai, vahaan keval pramaanit, rog-mukt beej ganna ka upayog karen.
- Mausam kee sthiti mein sudhaar hone tak gambheer roop se shushk kshetron mein ropan mein deree karen.

SAAMAANY SALAAH

- Kisee bhee asaamaany keet ke dikhane, mittee ke parinaam mein deree ya chunautiyon kee soochana SRIF ko fon kar ke 8921839 par den.
- Aag ke jokhim ko kam karane ke liye kheton mein agnirodhak banaen. Avasheshon ko jalaane se bachen kyonki shushk paristhitiyaan aag ke jokhim ko badhaatee hain.
- Aadhikaarik mausam buletinon se apadet rahen aur usake anusaar khet ki gatividhiyon kee yojana banaen.
- Shushk paristhitiyon mein phasal aur inaput prabandhan par salaah ke liye SRIF ya FSC se sahaayata len.

I Taukei Version

DRAKI E NAMAKI

E vakaraitaka tiko na Tabana ni Draki ni na rawa ni lailai mai na 100mm na levu ni uca e na vakilai e na veisiteseni ni uca e na Yasayasa vaka-Ra (Western Division), ka namaki me na rawa ni vakilai oqo e na vula kece ko June. Namaki me na rawa ni lailai na uca e tau e na noda yalava kece ni tei dovu, ka na rawa ni vakalevutaka na kena rawa ni yaco na dravuisiga. Dina ga ni namaki me mamaca, e na rawa tale ga ni vakilai na tau ni uca e na so na vanua.

I VAKASALA VEI KEMUNI NA DAU TEITEI

1. Vakarautaki ni Qele ni bera ni Teivaki

- Ni sa vakasalataki me na vakarautaki na qele, me teivaki e na veivanua e veiraurau kina na suasua se wai ka sa tiko rawa e na qele (soil moisture). Ia, e na veivanua ka sa tekivu vakilai kina na mamaca, ni sa vakasalataki me na tekivu vakayagataki vakamatau na wai. Sa kerei tale ga me na qai teivaki malua na qele, kevaka e da sa yacova na veimama ni vula ko June, ka laurai ni sebera ni vakilai na uca e na nomuni vanua ni teitei.
- 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.
- Kevaka ko ni sa navunavuci mo ni teitei, sa kerei me na sui na I tei (irrigation), me na rawa ni vukea na kena tubu na I tei.

2. *Taqomaki ni Teitei*

- Kerei me na yadravi vinaka na I teitei, me na rawa ni vakalailaitaka na kena rawa ni basika na manu-manu lalai ka rawa ni vakavuna na tauvimate ni tei, ka vakayagataki tale ga na I walewale matau me vakalailaitaka na dewa ni mate.
- Me cavu laivi na co ka rawa ni vakavuna na kena basika na manumanu ka rawa ni vakavuna na tauvimate ni tei ni dovu.

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

- Kerei me sabolotaki na qele mai na veivanua ni teitei ka sa lala dede tu, me na rawa ni vukea na nomuni kila na vakatagedegede ni kena bulabula na nomuni qele ko ni na teitei kina.
- Me tarovi na kena rawa ni yali na kakana ni qele e na gauna ni draki mamaca, ni sa vakasalataki me kua ni vakayagataki na I vakabulabula ni qele. Ia, e na gauna sa via daumaka mai kina na draki, ka ganita na teitei, ni sa kerei mo ni vida rua na kena vakayagataki na I vakabulabula ni qele e na nomu-ni teitei.
- Ni rawa ni vakayagataka na benu ni dovu se co madu me ra biu e na loga ni dovu, me na rawa ni vukea na kena suasua tiko na dela ni qele, ka vakaberaberataka tale ga na tubu ni co ca.
- Me vakavinakataki na tuvaki ni nomuni qele (soil pH), rawa ni ko ni vakayagataka na 'lime', ka na vakatautaki e na macala ni kena sabolotaki ni nomuni qele ka ratou solia mai na kena dau.

4. *Digitaki ni Tei ni Dovu kei na kena Tei*

- E na veivanua ka se rawa kina na teitei, e na vuku ni kena vakayacori tiko kina na suisui (irrigation), ni sa vakasalataki mo ni vakayagataka ga na I tei ni dovu vakaivolataki (certified), me na rawa ni va-kalailaitaka na mate e tauva na I tei ni dovu.
- Ni sa vakasalataki me vakaberaberataki na tei ni dovu e na veivanua ka sa tekivu vakilai kina na mamaca ni qele, me yacova ni sa daumaka na draki, ka ganita na teitei.

I VAKASALA RARABA

- Ke laurai e so na manumanu lailai ka rawa ni vakavuna na tauvimate ni tei, berabera na macala ni sabolotaki ni nomuni qele, se, ke basika so na dredre, ni rawa ni veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana ni

SRIF, e na naba ni talevoni 8921839.

- E na gauna ni vula I mamaca e da sa lako curuma yani oqo, ni sa kerei me kakua ni vakamai na benu ni dovu, me vaka ni tiko sara I cake e na gauna oqo na vakatagedegede ni kena rawa ni yaco na kama. Sa kerei tale ga me biu toka e so na 'firebreaks', e na nomuni teitei, me rawa ni vakalailaitaka na ke na rawa ni tarai kemuni yani na kama, ke mani yaco me dua na vakamakama voleka vei kemuni. (Na 'firebreak', e rawa ni dua na tiki ni qele balavu ka raba lailai ka tiko e na maliwa ni nomuni teitei ka biu me na rawa ni tarova na kena kama se tete yani na kama ki na nomuni teitei).
- Ni sa vakasalataki mo ni vakayagataka na I tukutuku ni draki, e na gauna ni vakavakarau se navunavuci mo ni teitei.
- Ni sa kerei mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana Ni SRIF kei na FSC, ke tu e so na nomuni vakatataro me baleta na kena qaravi na I teitei e na gauna ni vula i mamaca.

Climate Outlook

- ENSO-neutral conditions currently exist in the tropical Pacific, with high chances to persist through the June to August 2025 period.

- Recently surveyed global climate models favoring the continuation of ENSO-neutral status, until the end of 2025.

- During June 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Lomawai to Tagitagi, **25-50mm** of rainfall in Cuvu, Olosara, Vatukoula and Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Penang and Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.

- During July 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Lomawai to Rarawai, **25-50mm** in Olosara, Cuvu, Ba, Vatukoula, Tagitagi, Tavua, Seaqaqa, Waiqele, Labasa, Vunivutu and Wainikoro, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Rakiraki and for the rest of the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.

- For August 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Lomawai to Malolo, **25-50mm** in Cuvu, Olosara, Nadi, Navo, Meigunyah, Natova, Lautoka, Drasa, Ba, Vatukoula, Tagitagi and Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Penang, Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.

- During July to September 2025 period, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **200-300mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.

- As we are now into the Dry Season, variable rainfall is likely across the sugarcane growing areas. Northern Viti Levu, as well as parts of the Northern Division stations are likely to receive some rainfall, while the rest of the stations are likely to observe suppressed rainfall.

Rainfall Outlook: June 2025

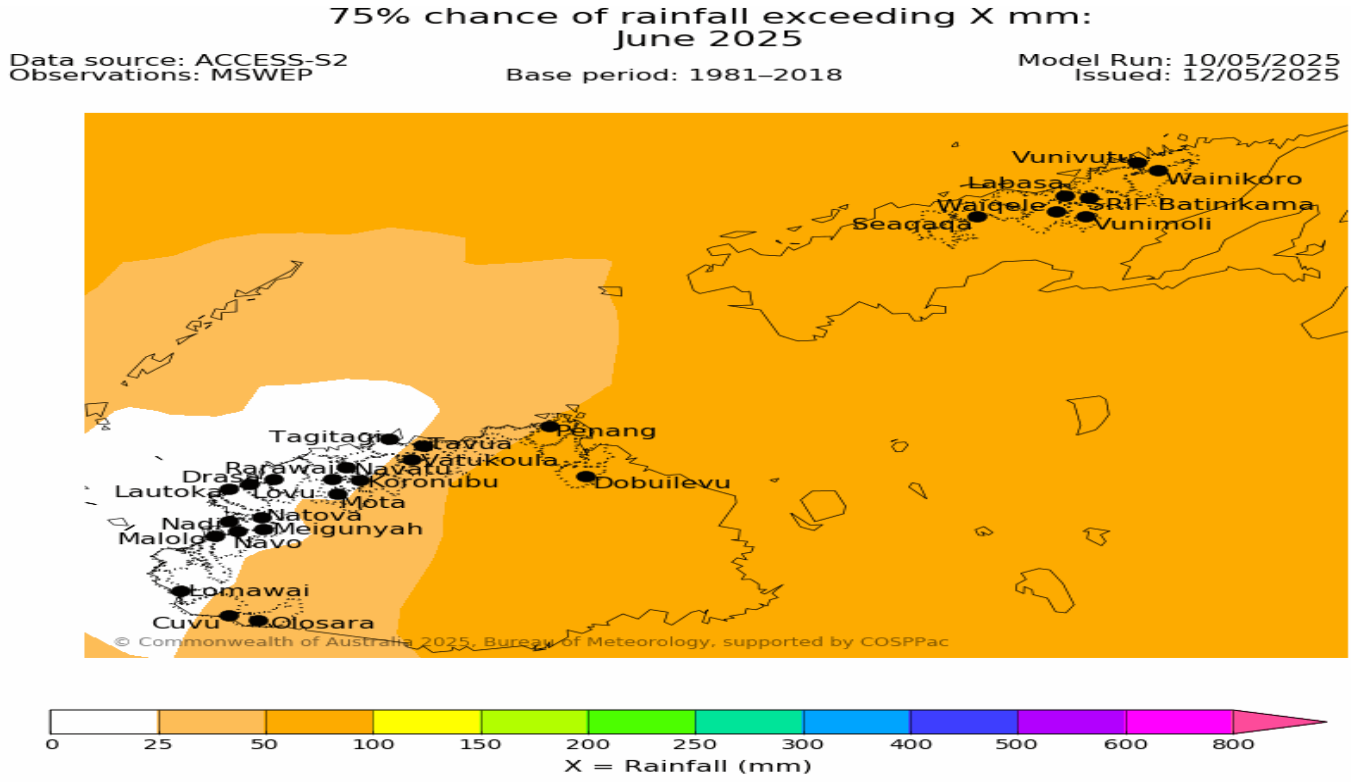


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Lomawai to Tagitagi, 25-50mm of rainfall in Cuvu, Olosara, Vatukoula and Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Penang and Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The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

Rainfall Outlook: July 2025

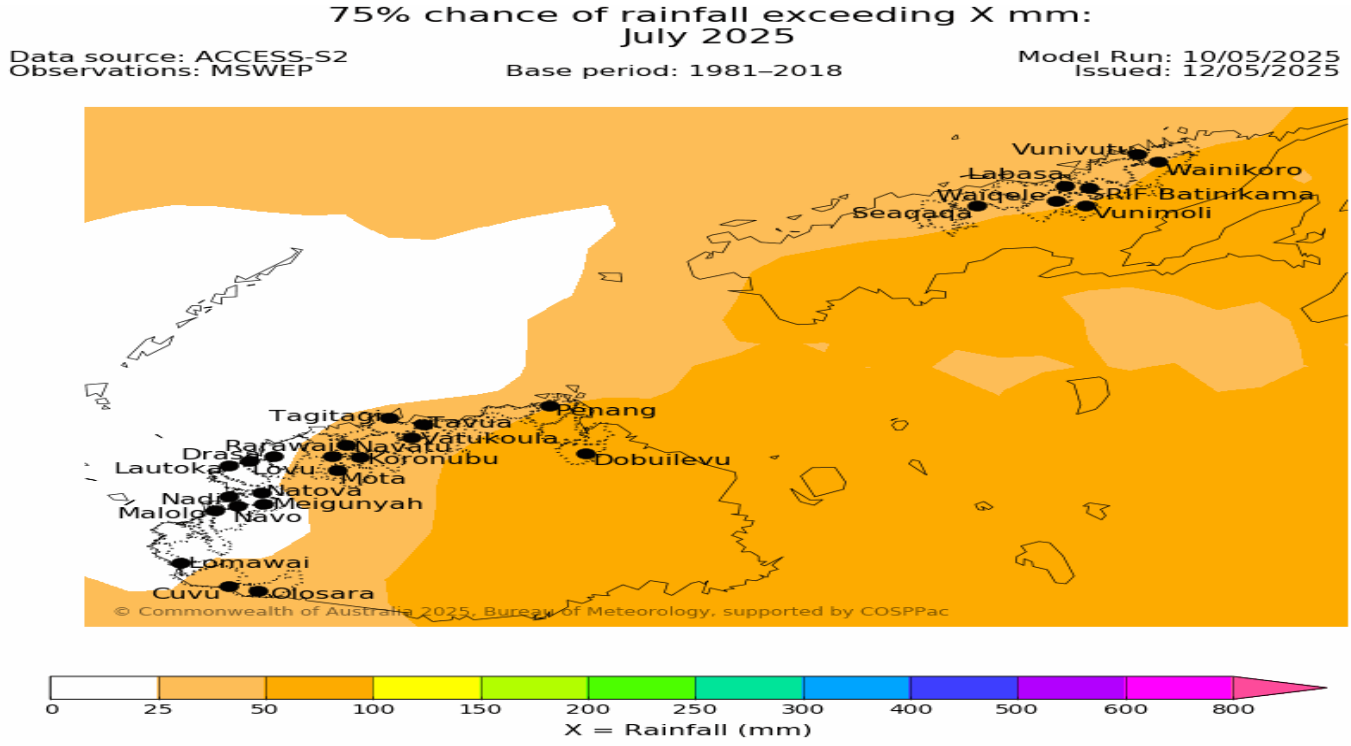


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Lomawai to Rarawai, 25-50mm in Olosara, Cuvu, Ba, Vatukoula, Tagitagi, Tavua, Seaqaqa, Waiqele, Labasa, Vunivutu and Wainikoro, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Rakiraki and for the rest of the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

Rainfall Outlook: August 2025

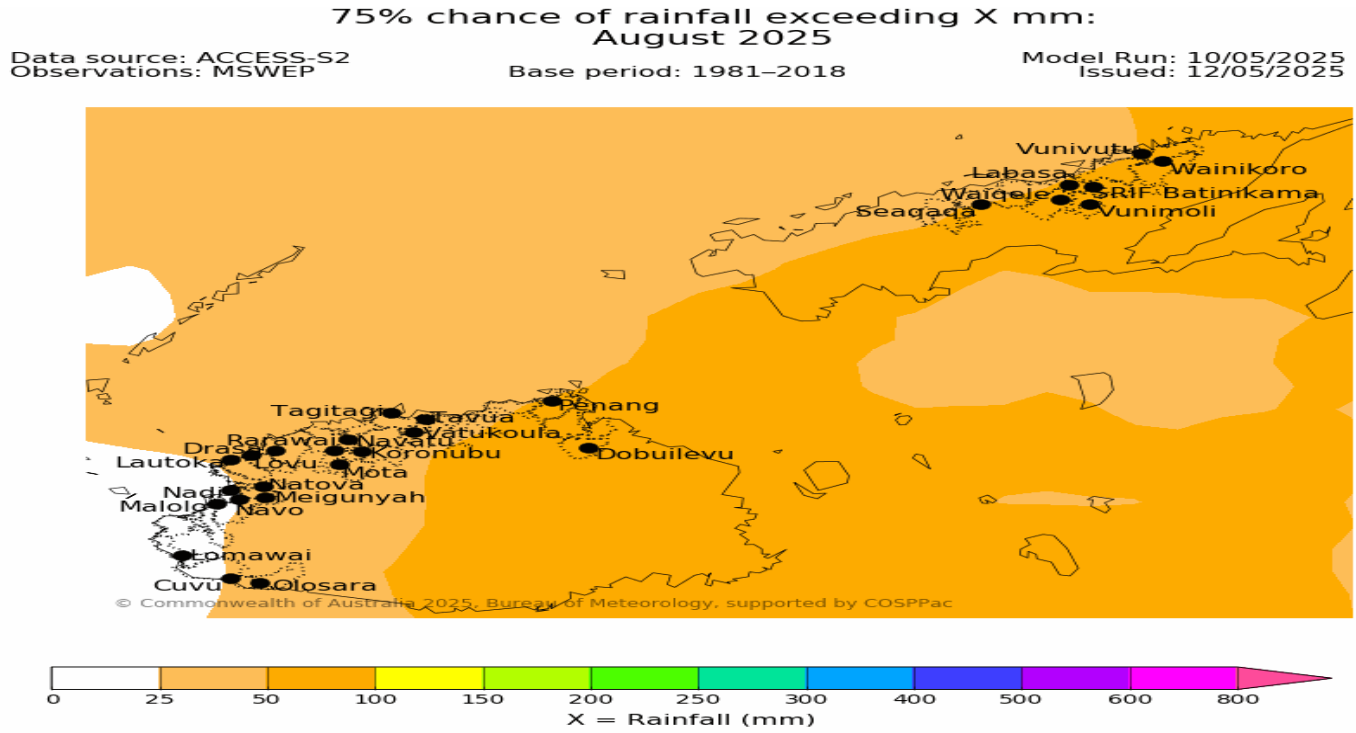


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Lomawai to Malolo, 25-50mm in Cuvu, Olosara, Nadi, Navo, Meigunyah, Natova, Lautoka, Drasa, Ba, Vatukoula, Tagitagi and Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Penang, Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

Rainfall Outlook: July to September 2025

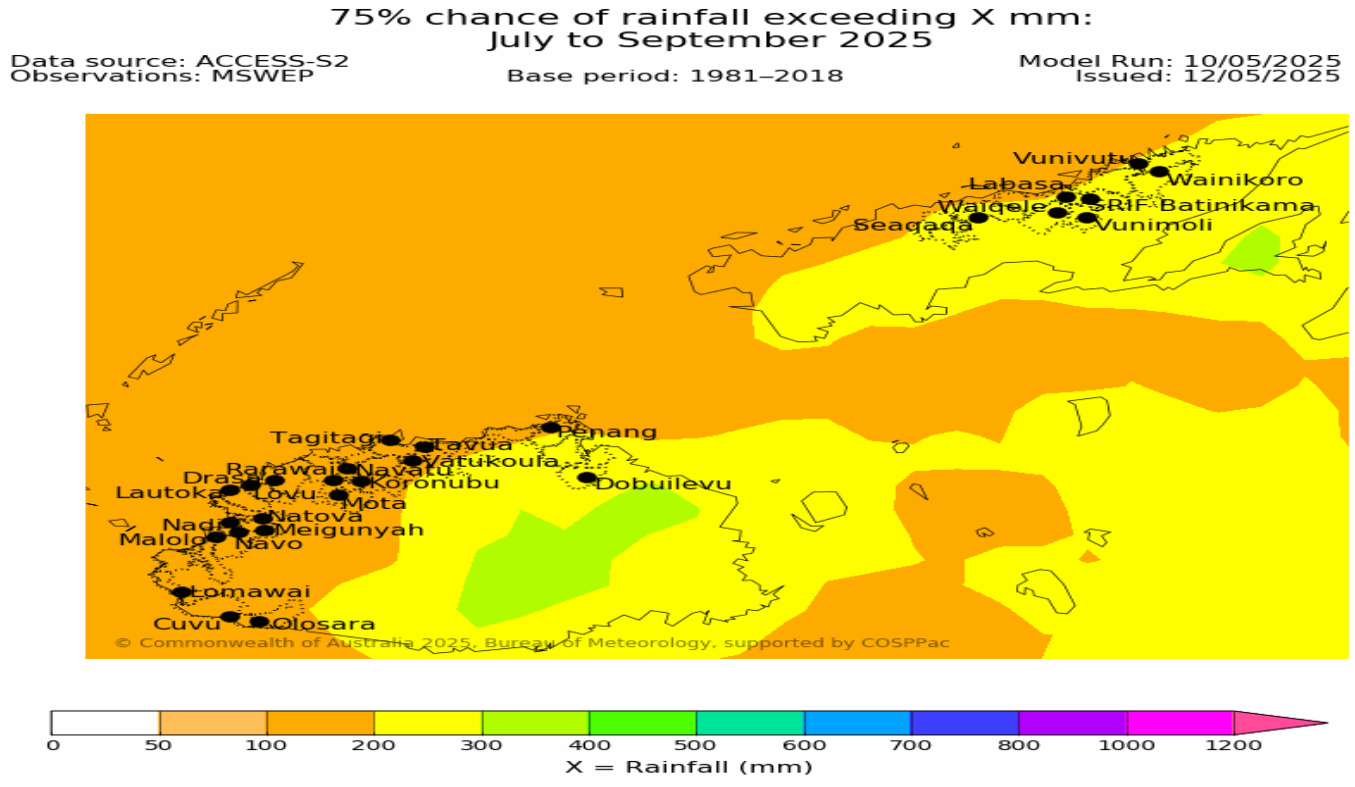


Figure 4: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 100-200mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 200-300mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to high.

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.

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.*