



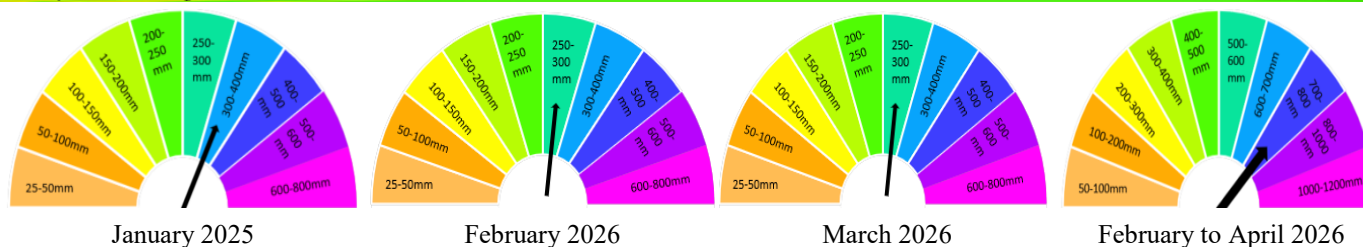
Volume 3

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Key Messages



English

WEATHER FORECAST

The Fiji Meteorological Services predicts 75% chance of high rainfall in sugarcane growing regions, influenced by the ongoing La Niña events (which is expected to be short-lived). Fiji is in cyclone season (Nov 1–Apr 30), with 1-2 cyclones likely (at least one severe, Category 3-5), equal risk nationwide. Non-cyclone events may cause winds, heavy rain, landslides, and flooding.

Region/Group	Expected Rainfall (mm)
Lomawai	200-250
Olosara, Cuvu, Malolo to Drasa, Tagitagi, Penang	250-300
Lovu, Rarawai, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Dobuilevu, Vanua Levu sugarcane areas	300-400

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.
- In regions with high rainfall, delay planting to avoid seed cane rotting and affecting germination.

Crop Protection

- During periods of high to very high rainfall, ensure that the fields have proper drainage planned, installed and well-maintained (unclogged) to rapidly draw away excess water and prevent flooding via waterlogging.
- Closely monitor and scout crops during high-moisture periods for signs of pests (e.g., plant hoppers and borers) and disease development (e.g., rusts, galls and streaks) on leaves and roots (e.g., rots) to minimize vulnerability.
- Be prepared to promptly apply targeted Integrated Pest and Disease Management (IPM) practices as soon as pests or diseases are detected.
- Clean and sanitise all tools (e.g., knives, forks, spades, hoes, etc.) when moving from one block to another to prevent the spread of diseases through cross-infection.
- Keep sugarcane fields free of trash and weeds 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, where accessible, 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. Stay vigilant by following all advisories.
- Contact SRIF for guidance on managing crops and inputs under variable rainfall conditions.

Hindi Version**MAUSAM POORVAANUMAAN**

Nadi Mausami Daftar ne ganne kee khetree vaale kshetron mein bhaaree varsha kee 75% sambhaavana ja-tae hai, jo ki La Niña (jo thodee din tak rahe gi) se prabhaavit hai. Fiji mein toofan ka mausam chal raha hai (1 November se 30 April), jisamen 1-2 toofan aane kee sambhaavana hai (kam se kam ek gambheer, shrenee 3-5 ka), jisase poore desh mein samaan roop se khata hai. Tej havaen, bhaaree baarish, landslide aur baadh aa sakatee hai.

Kshetr/Samooch	Anumaanit Varsha (mm)
Lomawai	200-250
Olosara, Cuvu, Malolo to Drasa, Tagitagi, Penang	250-300
Lovu, Rarawai, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Dobuilevu, Vanua Levu sugarcane areas	300-400

KISAANON KE LIYE ANUSHANSIT KAARYAVAAHIYAAN**Bhoomi kee Taiyaaree**

- Jin kshetron mein varsha hone kee sambhaavana hai, vahaan behatar mittee kee namee ka upayog karane ke liye bhoomi kee taiyaaree shuroo karen.
- Kam varsha vaale kshetron mein, yadi mausam shushk bana rahata hai, toh ankuran mein baadha se bachane ke liye buvae mein deree karen.
- Adhik varsha vaale kshetron mein, beej ko sadane aur ankuran ko prabhaavit hone se bachane ke liye buvae mein deree karen.

Phasal Sanrakshan

- Atyadhik varsha ke dauraan, sunishchit karen ki kheton mein uchit jal nikaasee vyavastha ho, sthaapit ho aur suchaaroo roop se (bina avarodh ke) chaaloo ho, taaki atirikt paanee jaldi se nikal jae aur jalabharaav se baadh ko roka ja sake.
- Adhik namee vaale mausam mein phasalon kee baareeke se nigaraanee karen aur keeton (jaise, paudh phodane vaale keet aur chhedak) aur pattiyon aur jadon par rog (jaise, jang, gaanthen aur dhaariyaan) ke vikaas ke sanketon kee jaanch karen taaki nukasaan ko kam kiya ja sake.
- Keeton ya rogon ka pata chalte hee lakshit ekeekrt keet aur rog prabandhan (IPM) upaayon ko turant laagoo karane ke liye taiyaar rahen.
- Ek khet se doosare khet mein jaate samay sabhee aujaaron (jaise, chaakoo, kaante, phaavade, kudaal aadi)

ko saaph aur keetaanurahit karen taaki kros-sankraman ke maadhyam se rogon ke prasaar ko roka ja sake.

- Poshak tatvon aur paanee ke liye pratispardha ko kam karane aur ghaas ko keeton ko aashray dene se rokane ke liye ganne ke kheton ko koode aur kharapatavaaron se mukt rakhen - vishesh roop se aniyamit varsha kee sthitiyon mein.

Mittee evan Poshak tatv Prabandhan

- Paratee kheton mein, jahaan sambhav ho, mittee pareekshan karen taaki poshak tatvon ke stahr ka aakalan kiya ja sake aur urvarak prayog ko nirdeshit kiya ja sake.
- Mittee kee namee banae rakhane aur ghaas kee vrddhi ko rokane ke liye ganne ke avasheshon ko khet mein hee rahane den aur nyoonatam jutae kee paddhati ko jaaree rakhen.
- Mittee pareekshan ke parinaamon ke aadhaar par choona daalen taaki mittee ka ishtatam pH bana rahe aur mittee kee sanrachana mein sudhaar ho.
- Dhalaan vaalee ya khadee dhalaanon par sthit kheton ke liye, sambhaavit varsha se hone vaale kataav ke jokhim ko kam karane ke liye contour buvae aur vetivar hej jaisee mittee sanrakshan ke upaay laagoo karen.

Beej Ganna Chayan aur Ropan

- Svasth phasal kee sthaapana sunishchit karane ke liye pramaanit, rog-mukt beej ganna hee boen.
- Kheton mein khaalee jagahon kee jaanch karen aur ek samaan phasal banae rakhane ke liye khaalee jagahon ko bharen.
- Adhik varsha vaale kshetron mein mausam sudharane tak ropan mein deree karen.

SAAMAANY SALAAH

- Kisee bhee asaamaany keet-patangon ke dikhane ya unase judee kisee bhee samasya kee soochana 8921839 par SRIF ko den taaki samay par sahaayata mil sake.
- Badhee huee varsha ke poorvaanumaan ko dhyaan mein rakhate hue, krshi gatividhiyon kee prabhaavee yojana banaane ke liye Nadi Mausami Daftar ke aadhikaarik mausam buletinon se avagat rahen. sabhee salaahon ka paalan karake satark rahen.
- Badalatee varsha kee sthitiyon mein phasalon aur inaput ke prabandhan ke liye maargadarshan hetu SRIF se sampark karen.

I- Taukei Version

I TUKUTUKU NI DRAKI

E ratou vakaraitaka tiko na Tabana ni Draki, ni rauta e 75% na I vakatagede ni kena rawa ni levu na uca e tau e na noda yalava ni tei dovu, ka vu mai na mataqali draki ka yacana na La Niña, ka toka oqo e na noda Pasifika. (namaki tale ga me na lekaleka na gauna ni kena tiko). Me vaka ni da sa tiko e na vula I cagilaba e Viti, (Nov 1–Apr 30), namaki me na rawa ni 1-2 cagilaba me na tara na noda vanua, ka dua e rawa ni namaki me na tiko e na I vakatagede ni Category 3-5. Ia, cagi tataba, se cagi ka sebera ni yacova na I vakatagede ni cagilaba, e na rawa tale ga ni sala vata mai kei na uca bi, sisi ni qele ka vaka tale ga kina na waluvu.

Yaca ni Vanua	Levu ni Uca ka rawa ni Namaki (mm)
Lomawai	200-250
Olosara, Cuvu, Malolo to Drasa, Tagitagi, Penang	250-300
Lovu, Rarawai, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Dobuilevu, Vanua Levu sugarcane areas	300-400

I VAKASALA KI VEI KEMUNI NA DAUTEITEI

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 vakayagataki na tuvaki vinaka ni qele
- 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.

- Ia, e na veivanua ka sa vakilai vakalevu kina na tau bi ni uca, sa kerei me vakaberaberataki tale vakalailai na teivaki ni qele, me rawa ni tarova na kena rawa ni vuca na I tei ka rawa tale ga ni tiko na kena revurevu e na I tei.

Taqomaki/Qarauni ni Tei

- Kerei me na qarauni na veivakata lalai se veivanua me drodro kina na wai (unclogged) 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 me vaka na 'rusts', 'galls' kei na 'streaks' se manumanu ka rawa ni vakadewa na mate me vakataka na 'plant hoppers' kei na 'borers', 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 qarauni vinaka n savasava ni yaya ni teitei, me vakataka na I sele, mataiva, I sivi, kei na so tale, e na gauna ni veitosoyaki me na rawa ni tarova na kena rawa ni dewa na mate, mai na dua na tiki ni qele ki na dua tale.
- Me qarauni vinaka na I teitei e na vuku ni tubu ni co ca, me na rawa ni tarova na tubu gogo ni tei, ka rawa tale ga ni vakavuna na dewa ni mate se basika n manumanu ka dau vakavu tauvimate e na I teitei, me vaka ni na rawa tale ga ni vakayagataka na I vakabulabula ni qele ka dodonu me vakayagataka na I tei ni dovu, e na gauna ni duidui ni draki e da lako curuma tiko oqo.

I Valavala ni Vakayagataki ni Qele kei na 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 Tei ni Dovu kei na kena Teivaki

- 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 tiko 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 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

- The January 2026 outlook shows a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **200-250mm** of rainfall in Lomawai, **250-300mm** of rainfall in Olosara, Cuvu, from Malolo to Drasa, Tagitagi and Penang, with a high chance as well of receiving around **300-400mm** in Lovu, Rarawai, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.
- For February 2026, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **200-250mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Lautoka, **250-300mm** in Meigunyah, Natova, from Drasa to Penang and across the sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving **300-400mm** in Dobuilevu.
- The outlook for March 2026 shows a 75% chance of receiving at least **200-250mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Navo, Nadi, Lautoka, Drasa, Rarawai, Lovu, Tagitagi, Tavua and Penang, while there is also a high chance of receiving at least **250-300mm** of rainfall in sugarcane growing areas in Meigunyah, Natova, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Dobuilevu and across Vanua Levu.
- Outlook for the February to April 2026 period shows a 75% chance of receiving around **600-700mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Malolo, Nadi and Lautoka, **700-800mm** in Navo, Meigunyah, Natova, Lovu, Drasa, Rarawai, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Tagitagi, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang, Seaqaqa, Wai-gele, Labasa and Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving around **800-1000mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu and remaining sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.
- A La Niña event is currently underway, however, it is expected to be short-lived, with a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions likely during the first quarter of 2026.
- Fiji has entered its tropical cyclone season, which commenced on 1st November and will continue through to 30th April.
- During the cyclone season, Fiji is likely to be affected by one to two (1–2) tropical cyclones, with at least one system potentially reaching severe tropical cyclone intensity (Category 3–5).
- There is an equal likelihood of tropical cyclones affecting any area within the Fiji Group.
- Tropical disturbances or depressions that fail to reach cyclone strength can still produce strong winds or gusts, widespread heavy rainfall, landslides, and flooding, as observed in past events.
- All communities are strongly advised to remain vigilant and prepared throughout the tropical cyclone season, and to closely follow all advisories and warnings that are issued.

Rainfall Outlook: January 2026

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
January 2026

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 13/12/2025
Issued: 15/12/2025

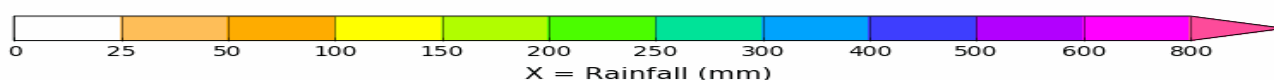
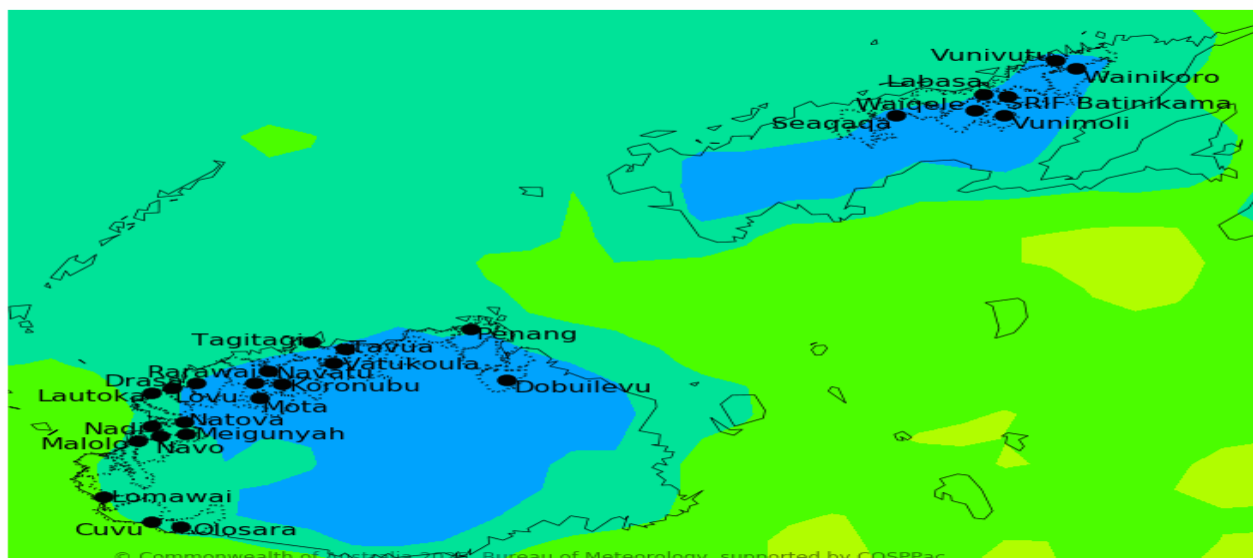


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 200-250mm of rainfall in Lomawai, 250-300mm of rainfall in Olosara, Cuvu, from Malolo to Drasa, Tagitagi and Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving 300-400mm in Lovu, Rarawai, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is Moderate to high

Rainfall Outlook: February 2026

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
February 2026

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 13/12/2025
Issued: 15/12/2025

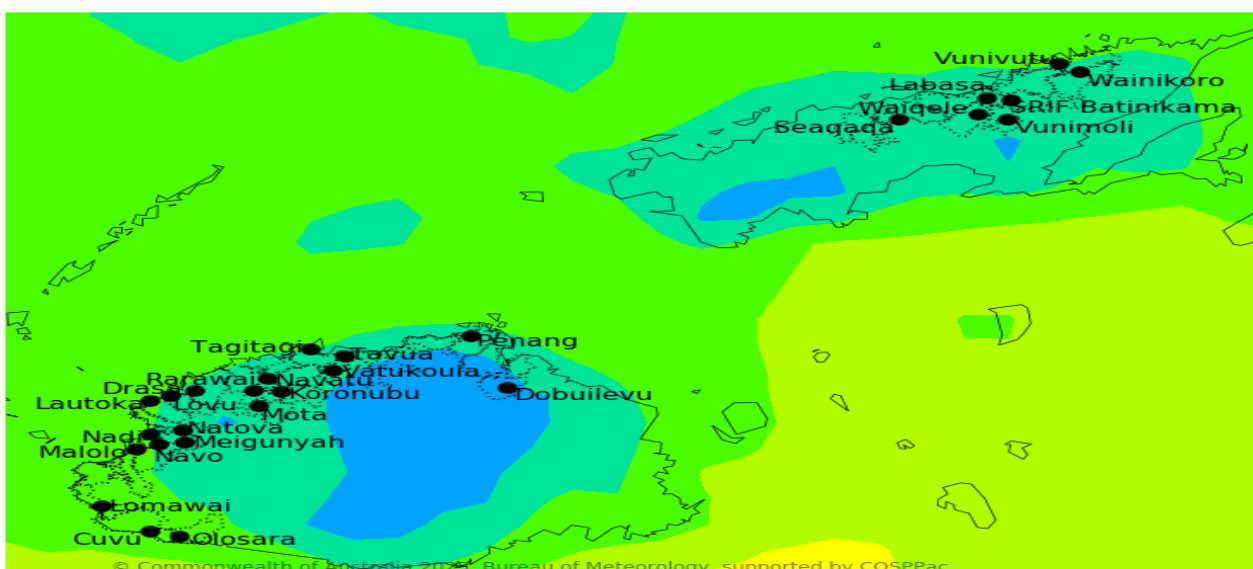


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 200-250mm of rainfall from Olosara to Lautoka, 250-300mm in Meigunyah, Natova, from Drasa to Penang and across the sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving 300-400mm in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is good to high.

Rainfall Outlook: March 2026

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
March 2026

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 13/12/2025
Issued: 15/12/2025

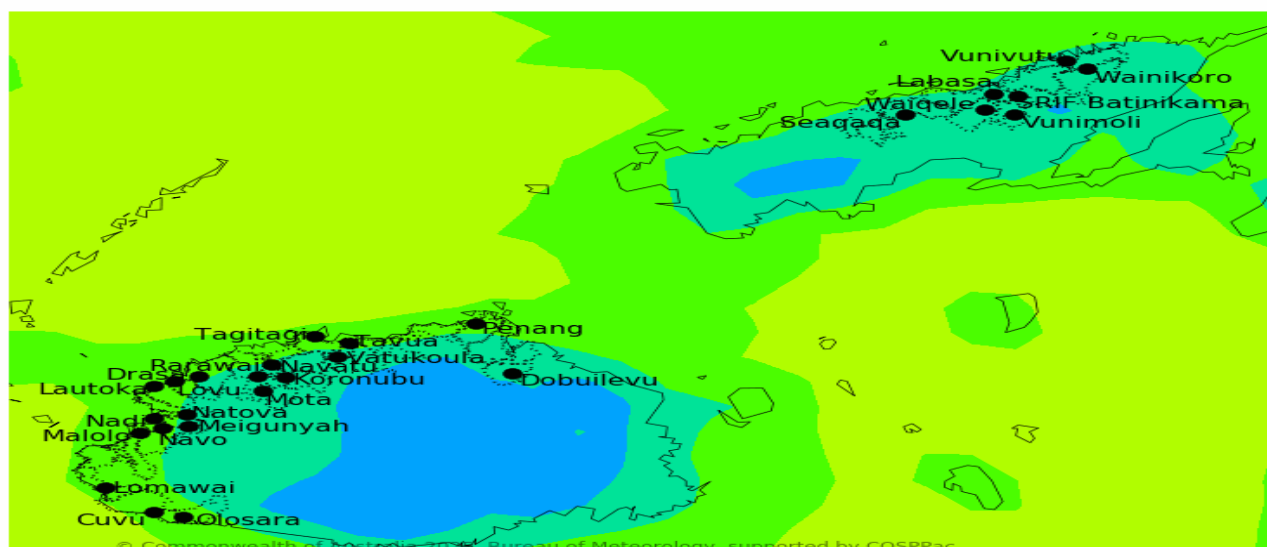


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 200-250mm of rainfall from Olosara to Navo, Nadi, Lautoka, Drasa, Rarawai, Lovu, Tagitagi, Tavua and Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 250-300mm of rainfall in sugarcane growing areas in Meigunyah, Natova, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Dobailevu and across Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is low to high.

Rainfall Outlook: February to April 2026

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
February to April 2026

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 13/12/2025
Issued: 15/12/2025

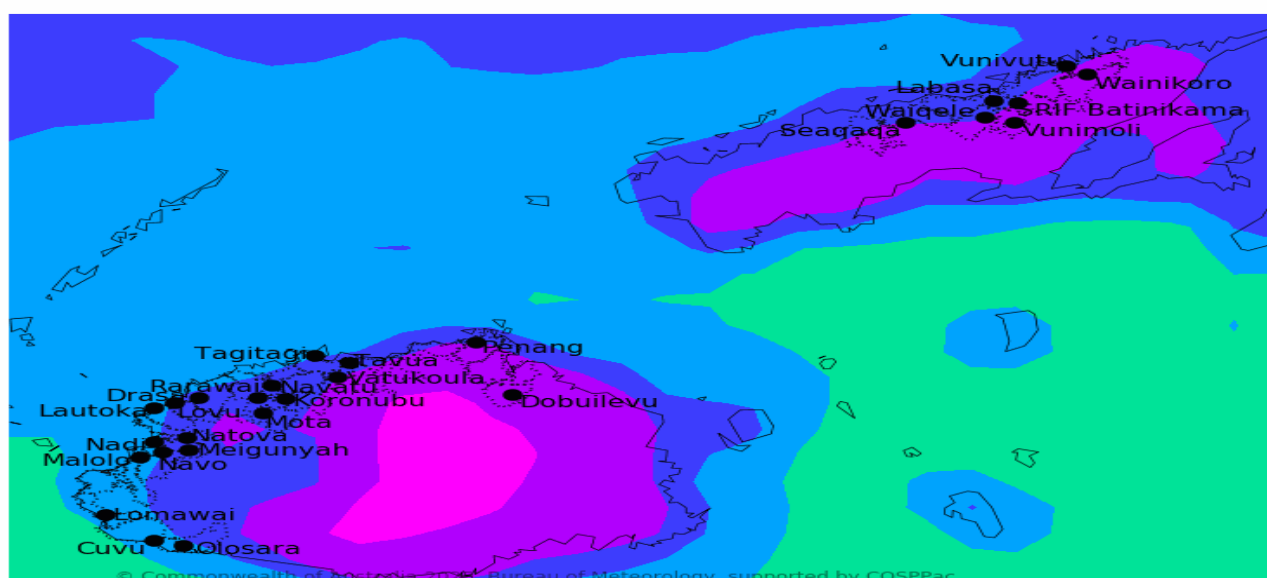


Figure 4: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 600-700mm of rainfall from Olosara to Malolo, Nadi and Lautoka, 700-800mm in Navo, Meigunyah, Natova, Lovu, Drasa, Rarawai, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Tagitagi, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang, Seagaga, Waiqele, Labasa and Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 800-1000mm of rainfall in Dobailevu and remaining sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is 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) 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.