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

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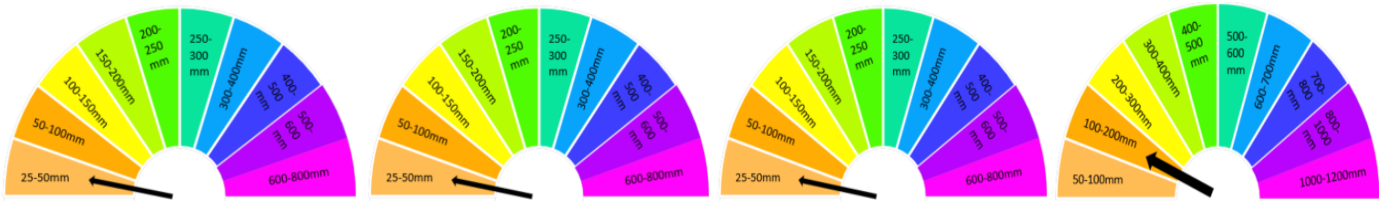
Key Messages



July 2025 August 2025 September 2025 August to October 2025

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

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

1. Land Preparation

Continue land preparation where soil moisture is adequate. In regions with low rainfall (0–25 mm), prioritize water conservation techniques.
Delay planting in areas with insufficient rainfall (e.g., Olosara to Tavua) until August if no significant rain occurs by mid-July.
Avoid deep tillage in dry fields to preserve soil moisture and structure.
Where irrigation is available, use it to support crop establishment in areas with 25–50 mm rainfall.

2. Crop Protection

Freshly ratooned Naidiri crops may become more susceptible to leaf scald disease due to the lack of rainfall. Remove the bleached sprouts, and ensure irrigation to mitigate the disease intensity.
Regularly inspect fields for pests and diseases, applying control measures as needed.
Remove weeds to prevent them from harboring pests and competing for limited moisture.

3. Soil and Nutrient Management

Conduct soil tests in fallowed areas to determine nutrient levels, especially in regions expecting 50–100 mm rainfall.
Delay fertilizer application in areas with low rainfall to prevent nutrient loss. Use split applications when moisture levels improve.
Retain cane trash to retain soil moisture and suppress weeds. Adopt minimum tillage.
Apply lime based on soil test results to optimize soil pH and structure.
Farms located on rolling and steep slopes, soil conservation measures are essential. Include planting on contours and establishing vetiver hedges to minimize soil erosion.

4. Seed Cane Selection and Planting

In areas with adequate rainfall, use certified, disease-free seed cane for planting.

Look-out for gaps in the field. Carryout gap filling using “tum-tum”.
Delay planting in regions with minimal rainfall (0–25 mm) until weather conditions improve.

GENERAL ADVISORY
Report any unusual pest sightings or challenges to SRIF via phone at 8921839.
Maintain firebreaks to mitigate fire risks, especially in dry areas like Olosara to Tavua. Avoid burning crop residues due to heightened fire risk.
Stay updated with official weather bulletins to plan farm activities, particularly in areas expecting variable rainfall.
Contact SRIF or FSC for guidance on managing crops and inputs under variable rainfall conditions.

Hindi Version

MAUSAM POORVAANUMAAN
Nadi Mausami Daftar ne Olosara se Tavua tak 0-25 mm, Penang mein 25-50mm aur Vanua Levu mein ganna ugaane vaale kshetron mein aur Dobuilevu mein 50-100mm baarish hone kee 75% sambhaavana jataee hai. Kuch kshetron mein jhure ki sthitiyaan banee rah sakatee hain, jis se sookhe ke tanaav ka jokhim badh sakata hai, haalaanki kuchh sthaanon par baarish sambhav hai.

KATAEE KE LIYE GANNA JALAANE SE BACHEN

KISAANON KE LIYE ANUSHANSIT KAARY
1. Bhoomi kee Taiyaaree
Jahaan mittee kee namee paryaapt hai, vahaan bhoomi kee taiyaaree jaaree rakhen. Kam varsha (0-25mm) vaale kshetron mein, jal sanrakshan takaneekon ko praathamikata den.
Yadi July ke madhy tak koi mahatvapoorn varsha nahin hotee hai, to aparyaapt varsha vaale kshetron (jaise, Olosara se Tavua) mein August tak ropan mein deree karen.
Mittee kee namee aur sanrachana ko banaye rakhane ke liye sookhe kheton mein gaharee jutaee se bachen.
Jahaan sinchaee upalabdh hai, vahaan 25-50mm varsha vaale kshetron mein phasal kee sthaapana mein sahaayata ke liye iska upayog karen.

2. Phasal Suraksha
Naye sire se ugaee gaee Naidiri phasalen baarish kee kamee ke kaaran pattee jhulasane kee beemaaree ke prati adhik sanvedanasheel ho sakatee hain. Rog kee teevrata ko kam karane ke liye prakshaalit ankuron ko hata den aur sinchaee sunishchit karen.
Keeton aur beemaariyon ke liye niyamit roop se kheton ka nireekshan karen, aavashyakata anusaar niyantran upaay laagoo karen.
Keeton ko panapane se rokane aur seemit namee ke liye pratispardha karane se rokane ke liye ghaas ko hata den.

3. Mittee aur poshak tatv Prabandhan
Khaasakar 50-100mm baarish kee ummeed vaale kshetron mein poshak tatvon ke staar ko nirdhaarit karane ke liye paratee kshetron mein mittee pareekshan karen.
Poshak tatvon kee haani ko rokane ke liye kam varsha vaale kshetron mein urvarak ke upayog mein deree karen. Namee ke staar mein sudhaar hone par split application ka upayog karen.
Mittee kee namee banae rakhane aur ghaas ko dabaane ke liye ganne ke kachare ko jama karake rakhen. Ganne ki jutaee kam rakhe.
Mittee ke pH aur sanrachana ko anukoolit karane ke liye mittee pareekshan ke parinaamon ke aadhaar par choona lagaen.
Uchi kheton mein, mittee sanrakshan upaay aavashyak hain. Mittee ke kataav ko kam karane ke liye samochch par paudhe lagaana aur vetivar hej sthaapit karana shaamil karen.

4. Beej ganna chayan aur Ropan
Paryaapt varsha vaale kshetron mein, ropan ke liye pramaanit, rog-mukt beej ganna ka upayog karen.

Khet mein antaraal kee talaash karen. "Tum-tum" ka upayog karake antaraal ko bharen.
Mausam kee sthiti mein sudhaar hone tak kam varsha (0-25mm) vaale kshetron mein ropan mein deree karen.

SAAMAANY SALAAH
Kisee bhee asaamaany keet ke dikhane ya chunautiyon kee soochana SRIF ko 8921839 par fon karake den.
Aag ke jokhim ko kam karane ke liye firebreaks banaye rakhen, khaas taur par Olosara se lekar Tavua jaise jhure kshetron mein. Aag ke badhate jokhim ke kaaran fasal ke avasheshon ko jalaane se bachen.
Khetee kee gatividhiyon kee yojana banaane ke liye aadhikaarik mausam bulletin se apadet rahen, khaas taur par un kshetron mein jahaan baarish mein utaar-chadhaav kee sambhaavana hai.
Badalatee baarish kee sthiti mein fasalon ke prabandhan ke liye SRIF ya FSC se sampark karen.

I Taukei Version

DRAKI E NAMAKI
E vakaraitaka tiko na Tabana ni Draki ni na rawa ni tiko e 75% na uca ena lutu me 0–25 mm mai Olosara ka yaco ki Tavua, 25–50 mm mai Penang kei na vei vanua e tubu kina na dovu mai Vanua Levu, kei na 50 –100 mm mai Dobuilevu. E rawa ni toso tiko ga na draki mamaca ena so na vanua ka rawa ni vakalevutaka na galala ni dausiga, ia e rawa ni tau vagauna na uca ena veivanua eso.

KUA NI VAKAMAI NA DOVU NI BERA NI TAMUSUKI

I VAKASALA VEI KEMUNI NA DAU TEITEI

1. <u>Vakarautaki ni qele ni bera na teitei</u>
Tomani tikoga na vakarautaki ni qele kevaka e veiraurau na suasua se wai ka sa tiko rawa e na qele (soil moisture). Ia, e na veivanua e vakilai kina na mamaca se lailai ni tau ni uca (0-25mm), ni sa vakasalataki me na tekivu vakayagataki vakamatau na wai.
Vakaberaberataka na teitei ena vanua e sega ni tau vakavinaka kina na uca (me vaka mai Olosara kina Tavua) me yacova na vula ko Okosita kevaka e sega ni tauvakalevu na uca ni bera ni cava na vula ko Jiulai.
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.
Ena vanua e tiko kina na wai ni vakasuasuataki qele (irrigation), vakayagataka me vukea na tubu ni teitei ena vanua e tau kina na uca e na 25–50 mm.

2. <u>Taqomaki ni Teitei</u>
Na dovu matua, na ‘Naidiri’, ena rawa ni vakacacani se tauva vakarawarawa na mate na ‘leaf scald’, e na gauna e lailai kina na tau ni uca. Me vakalailaitaki na kena rawa ni tauva na mate qo, ko ni vakasalataki me biu laivi na kadre ni dovu ka vakasavasavataki mai na uca ka me biu na ivaka so ni wai me vukea na tarovi na kena tauva na veimate eso.
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. <u>I Valavala ni Vakayagataki ni Qele kei na Vakabulabula ni Qele</u>
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, vakabibi ena veivanua e namaka na uca 50–100 mm
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 sa vakasalataki na dau teitei me kakua ni vakamai na benu ni dovu, me na rawa ni maroroya na suasua e na dela ni qele, ka rawa tale ga ni vakaberaberataka na tubu ni co ca.

Me vakalailaitaki tale ga na mataqali walewale ni kena vakarautaki na qele, me rawa ni vakaberaberataka na mamaca ni dela ni qele.
Ni sa vakasalataki na dau teitei, e na vanua sega ni tautauvata se baba, mo ni teivaka na 'vertiver grass' e na nomuni saula ni teitei, me na rawa ni tarova na sisi ni qele.

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.
Me laurai na veivanua e ra galala tiko se 'gap', e na I teitei, ka ko ni sa vakasalataki tale ga me vaka-tawani, ka rawa ni caka oqo, e na kena vakayagataki na I walewale ni teitei ka yacana na "tum-tum".
Ni sa vakasalataki me vakaberaberataki na tei ni dovu e na veivanua ka sa tekivu vakilai kina na mamaca ni qele (0-25mm), 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, 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 vakata-taro me baleta na kena qaravi na I teitei e na gauna ni vula i mamaca.

Climate Outlook

- ENSO-neutral conditions continues to persist in the tropical Pacific, with high chances of the event to continue through the July to September 2025 period.
- Recently surveyed global climate models favor the continuation of ENSO-neutral status, until the end of 2025.
- During July 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, **25-50mm** of rainfall in Penang and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.
- During August 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Lomawai to Tagitagi, **25-50mm** in Sigatoka, Meigunya, Natova, Mota, Koronubu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and generally across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.
- For September 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **25-50mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** in Penang, Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.
- During August to October 2025 period, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, **200-300mm** in Penang, and generally across the sugar-cane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **300-400mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.
- 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 rain-fall, while the rest of the stations are likely to observe less rainfall.

Rainfall Outlook: July 2025

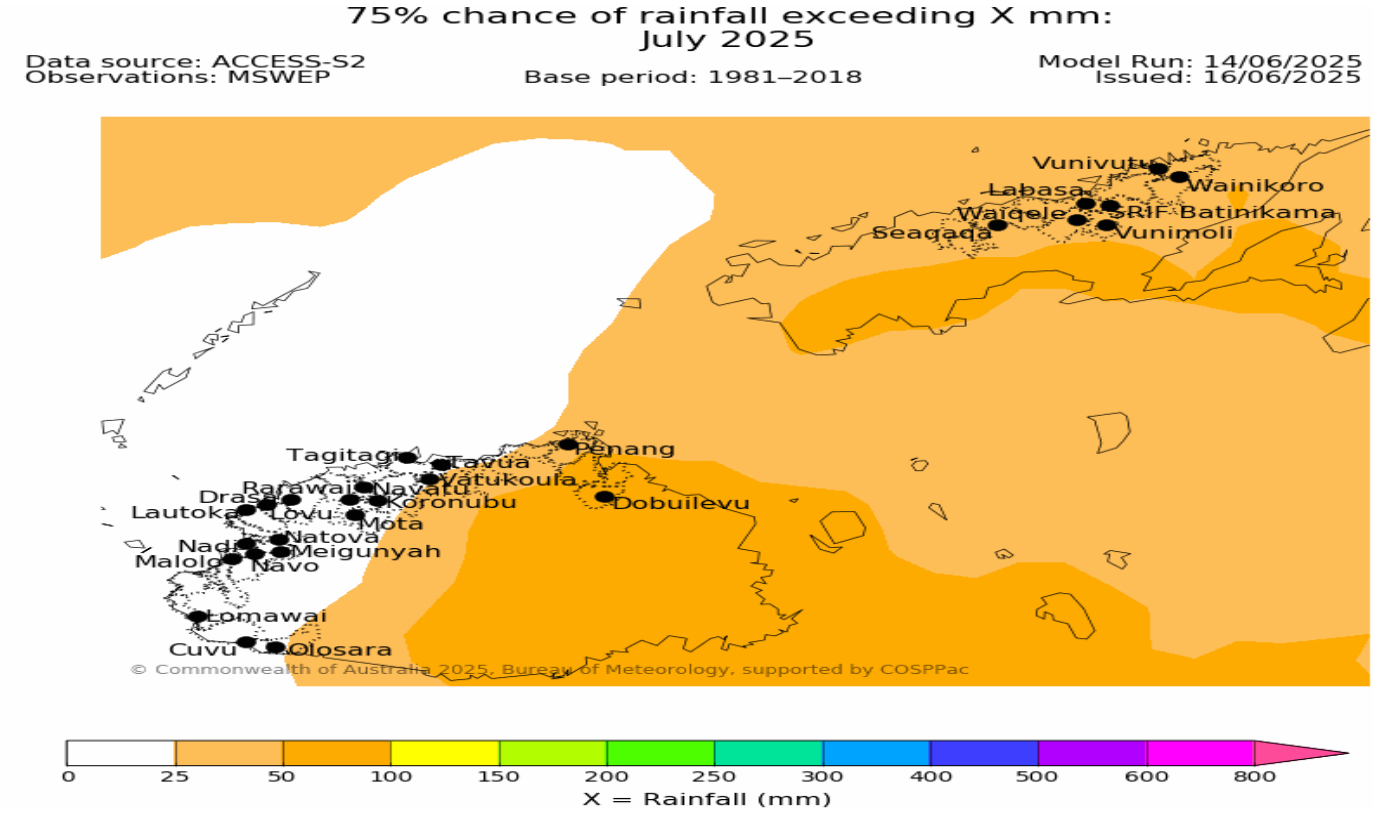


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, 25-50mm of rainfall in Penang and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to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

Rainfall Outlook: August 2025

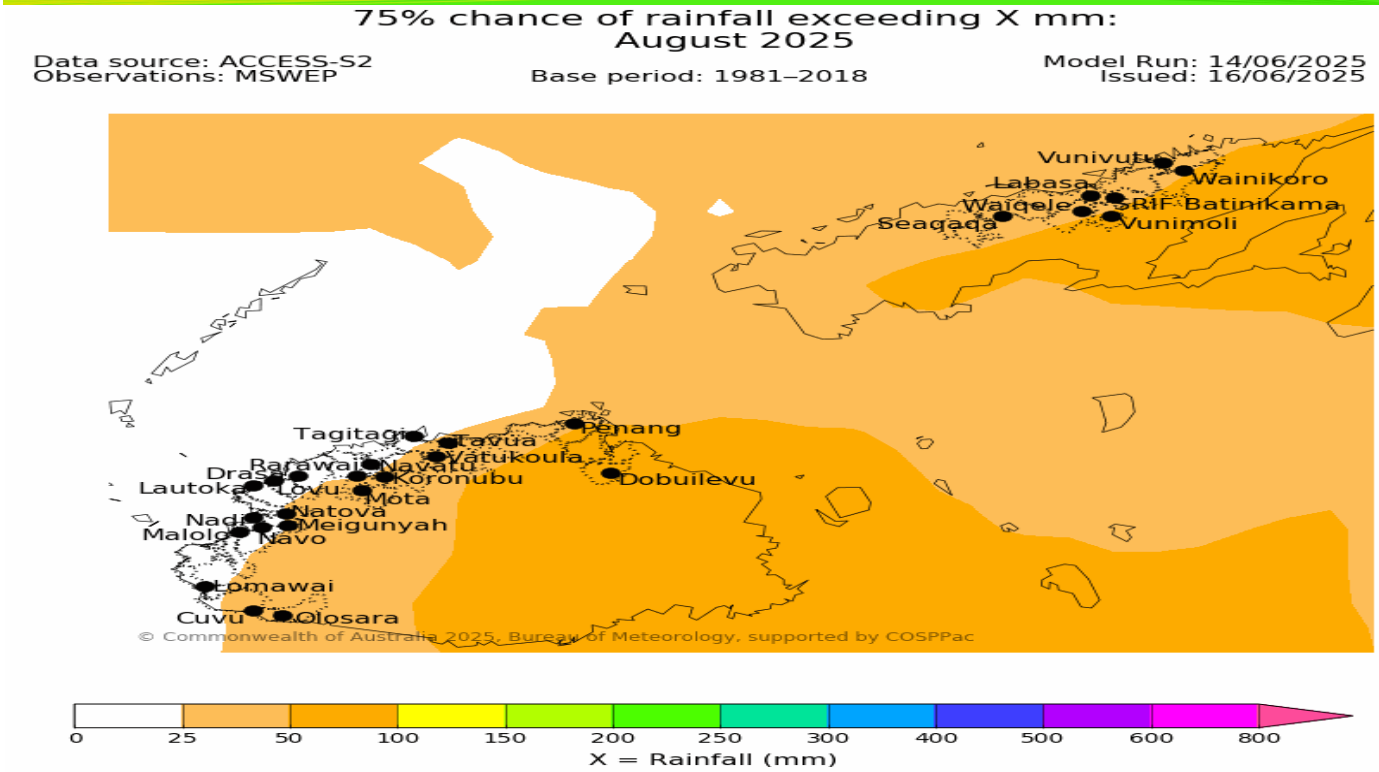


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Lomawai to Tagitagi, 25-50mm in Sigatoka, Meigunya, Natova, Mota, Koronubu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and generally across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: September 2025

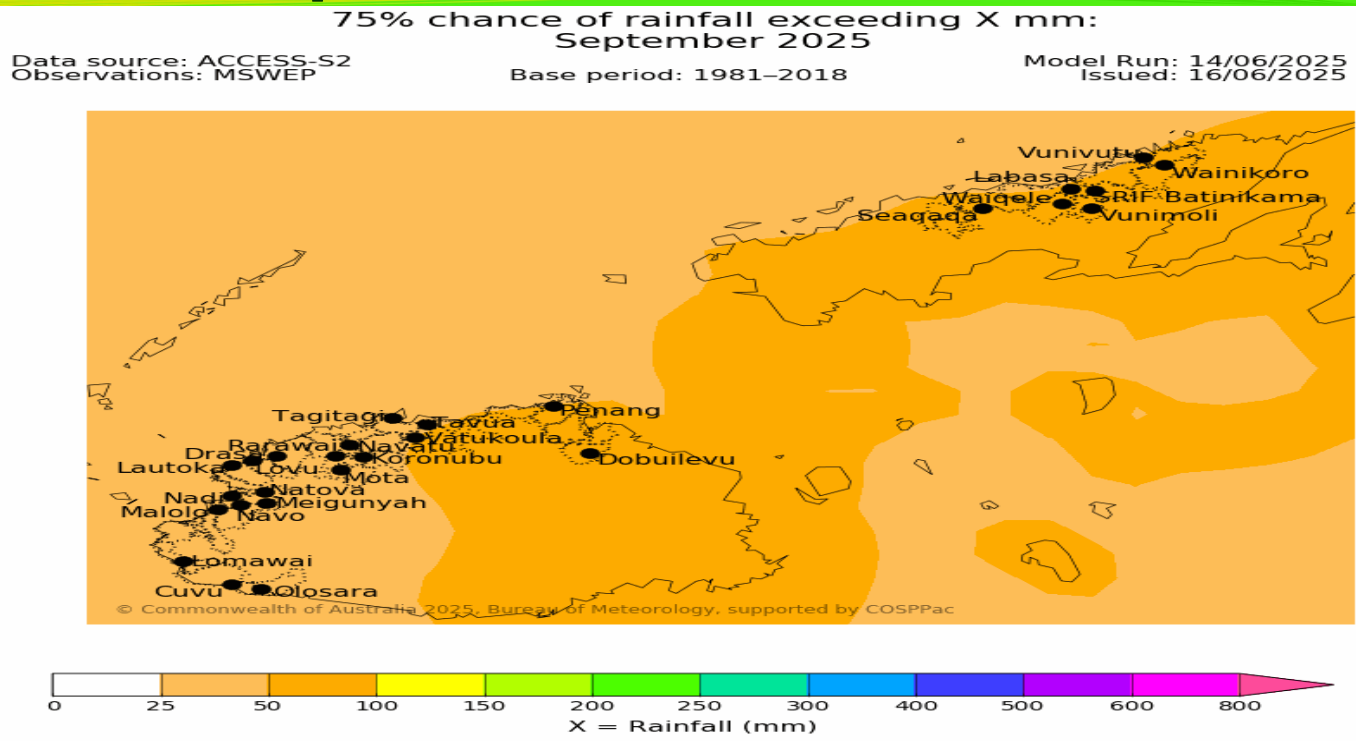


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 25-50mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm in Penang, Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: August to October 2025

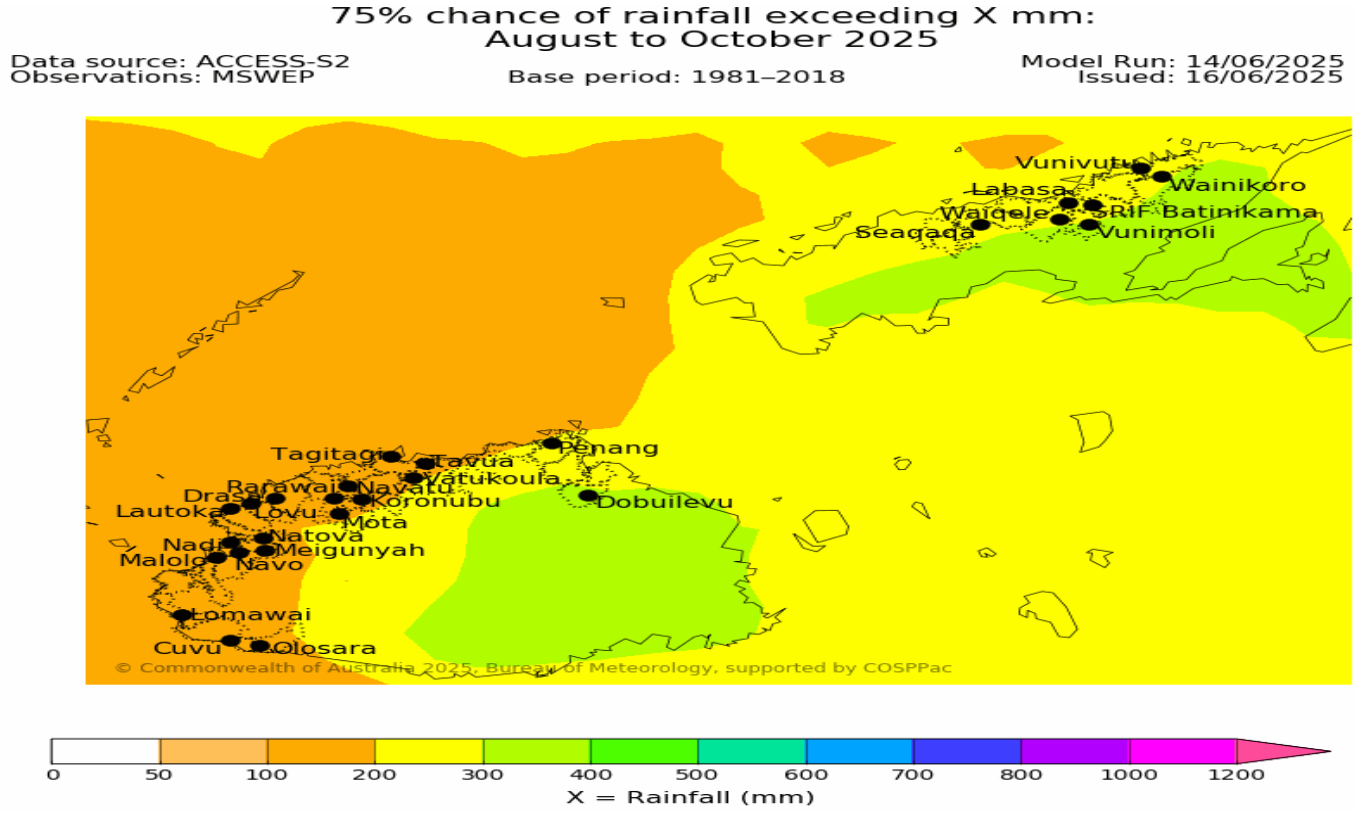


Figure 4: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 100-200mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, 200-300mm in Penang, and generally across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 300-400mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is Low 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) 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.*