

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

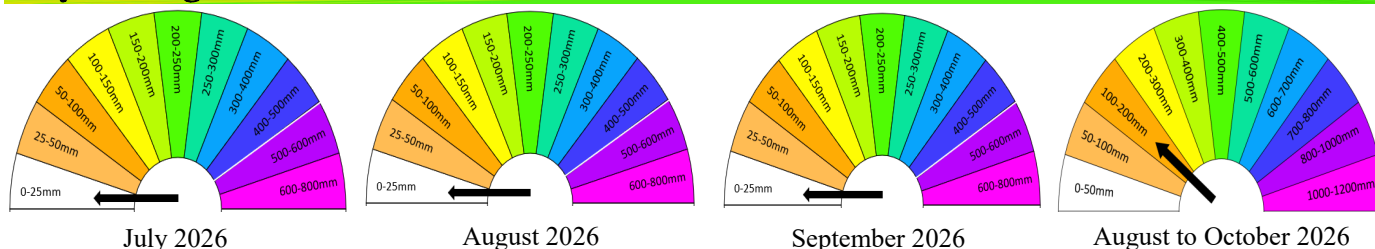
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Key Messages



English

1. Harvesting

- Farmers should prioritize harvesting sugarcane varieties that have flowered and closely monitor Brix readings during harvest.
- In areas experiencing rainfall, avoid using mechanical harvesters and trucks in the fields 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 residues, as 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 El Niño-induced 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 ilakon mein baarish ho rahi hai, vahan kheton mein harvester aur truckon ka istemaal na karen, 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 bachne, 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 El Niño ke karan hone wale 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

- Me ra dau vakaliuca na dauteitei na tatamusuki ni veimataqali itei ni suka era sa vua ka me ra dau vakaraica vakavoleka na iwiliwili ni 'Brix' ena gauna ni tatamusuki
- Ena veivanua e dau tau kina na uca, me kakua ni vakayagataki na misini ni tatamusuki kei na lori ena veiwere me tarovi kina na kena vakacacani na qele ka vakalailaitaki na vakacaca ni iteitei ni 'ratoon'.
- Ena gauna ni dravuisiga, vakatovotovotaka na maroroi ni benu me maroroi kina na wai ni qele ka vakalailaitaki na vakayali ni wai.
- Me kakua ni vakamai na veika e vo, baleta na draki mamaca kei na draki cagicagi e vakalevutaka cake na kena rawa ni tete na kama mai na iyalayala ni vei teitei eso ki na veiwere ni dovu.
- Ni oti na tatamusuki, me vakalailaitaki na kena vakasausataki na qele ena gauna ni kena qaravi na 'ratoon' me maroroi kina na wai ni qele. Vakayacora na kena qaravi ka lewai vakamatau na co ca [IWM].
- Vakayagataka na ivakabulabula ni qele ena kena vidai rua na kena iwalewale kei na veivakabulabulataki ena yasa ni itei ni dovu me vakavinakataki kina na vakayagataki ni kakana ni qele kei na kena vakani na veivunidovu eso.

2. Na Qele, na Wai kei na iVakabulabula ni Qele

- Vakayacora na vakatovolei ni qele ena veiteitei ka sa lala dede tu [ena vanua e rawa ni lakovi] me dikevi kina na ivakatagedegede ni kakana ni qele kei na dusimaki ni kena vakayagataki na ivakabulabula ni qele.
- Vakayagataka na 'lime' me vaka na macala ni kena vakatovolei na qele me maroroi kina na ituvaki ni nomuni qele [soil 'PH'] vinaka duadua kei na kena vakavinakataki na ituvatuva ni qele.
- Ena veivanua e veicoqacoqa, sega ni tautauvata ka baba, vakayacora na veiqaravi ni maroroi ni qele me vaka na teitei ni 'contour' kei na teivaki ni 'vertiver grass' ena saula ni nomuni iteitei me rawa ni tarova na sisi ni qele.

3. Na Manumanu lalai kei na Mate ca

- Ena kena namaki na gauna ni mamaca ka vakavuna na 'El Niño,' na ka bibi duadua ena kena taqomaki na iteitei, sai koya me vakalailaitaki na vakaleqai ni vei vunidovu, me dau dikevi vakawasoma na veiwere, tarovi na kena veikauiyaki na iyaya ni teitei era tauvimate ka saumi vakatotolo na kedra tarovi na manumanu lalai kei na mate ca eso, oka kina na manumanu lalai ni Esia, na dauvakacaca ni dovu kei na ivakatakilakila ni ra mate na draunikau ni Viti (Fiji leaf gall).
- Ni lailai na wai ni qele, e vuqa na manumanu lalai era na yaco mera gugumatua cake ena nodra veisisivi me vakayagataki na ivurevure lailai ni yau ka sa tiko rawa ka vakavuna me na qai leqa sara kina vakalevu na iteitei.
- Na veivunidovu era tiko ena veivanua e lailai kina na wai ni qele, era na rawa ni dau vakaleqai vakalevu mai na veimataqali manumanu somidi eso.
- Na co ca era dau veisisivi vakaukauwa sara kei na dovu ena kena vakayagataki na lailai ni wai ni qele ka sa tiko rawa. Sa dodonu kina me lewai vakavinaka sara me tarovi na kena vakayali vakalevu na iteitei.
- Ni sa tamusuki oti na itei ni dovu, me na dikevi vakavinaka na iteitei me kau laivi na manumanu lalai kei na mate ca e so. Me kakua talega ni kumuni na vo ni itei kei na veico sa tamusuki mai na iteitei me rawa ni tarovi na tubu ni iwiliwili ni manumanu somidi ena iteitei.

IVAKASALA RARABA

- Ke laurai e so na manumanu lailai ka rawa ni vakavuna na tauvimate ni itei, se, ke basika e so na dredre, ni qai veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF e na naba ni talevoni 8921839.
- Mo yadrayadravaki tiko ka vakamuria na veivakasala ni draki kece vakamatanitu kei na veivakaro eso mai vei ira na kena ivakailesilesi.
- Mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na SRIF me baleta na veidusimaki vakatabakidua me baleta na kena maroroi na iteitei kei na veika e vakayagataki ena ruku ni veisau ni ivakarau ni draki.

Climate Outlook

- Reduced rainfall is likely to be observed during July, with a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **00-25mm** 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 **50-100mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.
- For August 2026, drier condition prevail with a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, **25-50mm** in Penang and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and **50-100mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.
- September 2026 outlook also continues to favor dry conditions, showing a 75% chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **25-50mm** of rainfall across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu.
- For August to October 2026, the rainfall outlook shows a 75% chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, and a high chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** of rainfall from Koronubu to Dobuilevu and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu.
- An El Niño is currently underway, with the intensity of the event likely being strong to very strong. Current forecasts indicate that El Niño conditions are likely to persist through the end of 2026.
- During an El Niño event, Fiji usually experiences below normal rainfall, with an increased risk of dry conditions.
- For as long as El Niño conditions persist, be prepared for the possibility of prolonged dry spells, water shortages and stress on crops and livestock.

Rainfall Outlook: July 2026

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
July 2026

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 13/06/2026
Issued: 15/06/2026

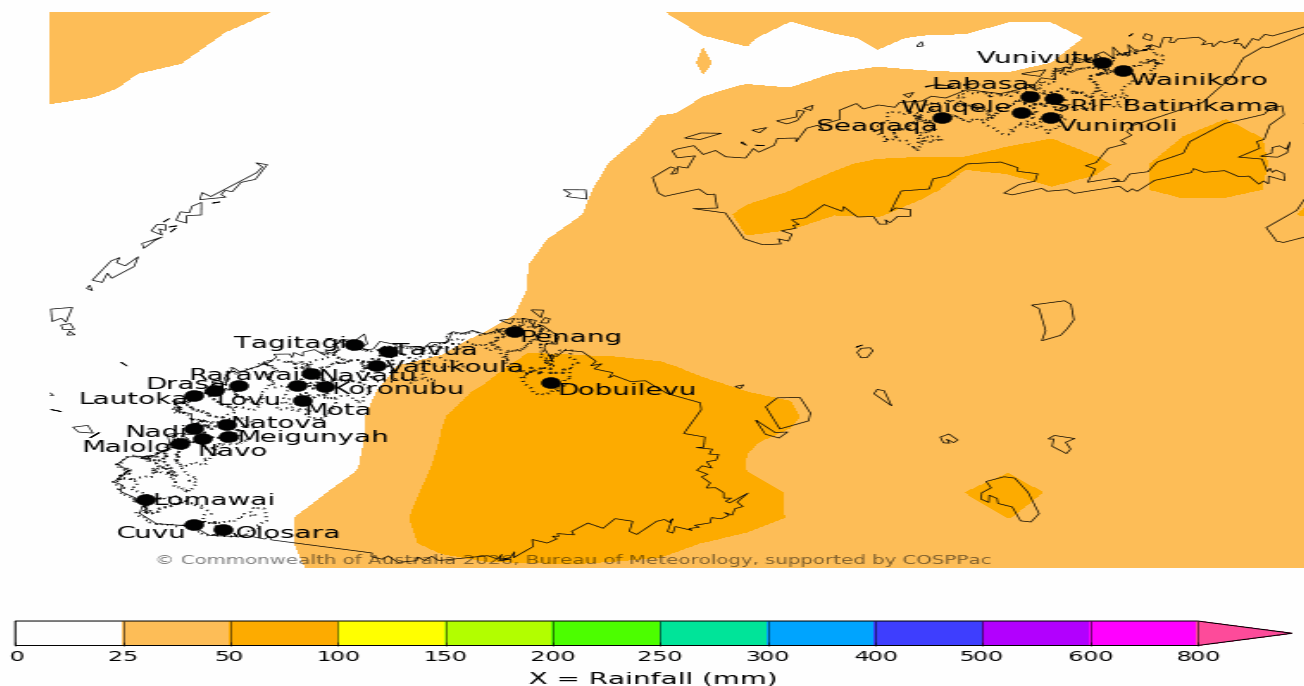


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, 25-50mm of rainfall in Penang and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of 50-100mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

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: 13/06/2026
Issued: 15/06/2026

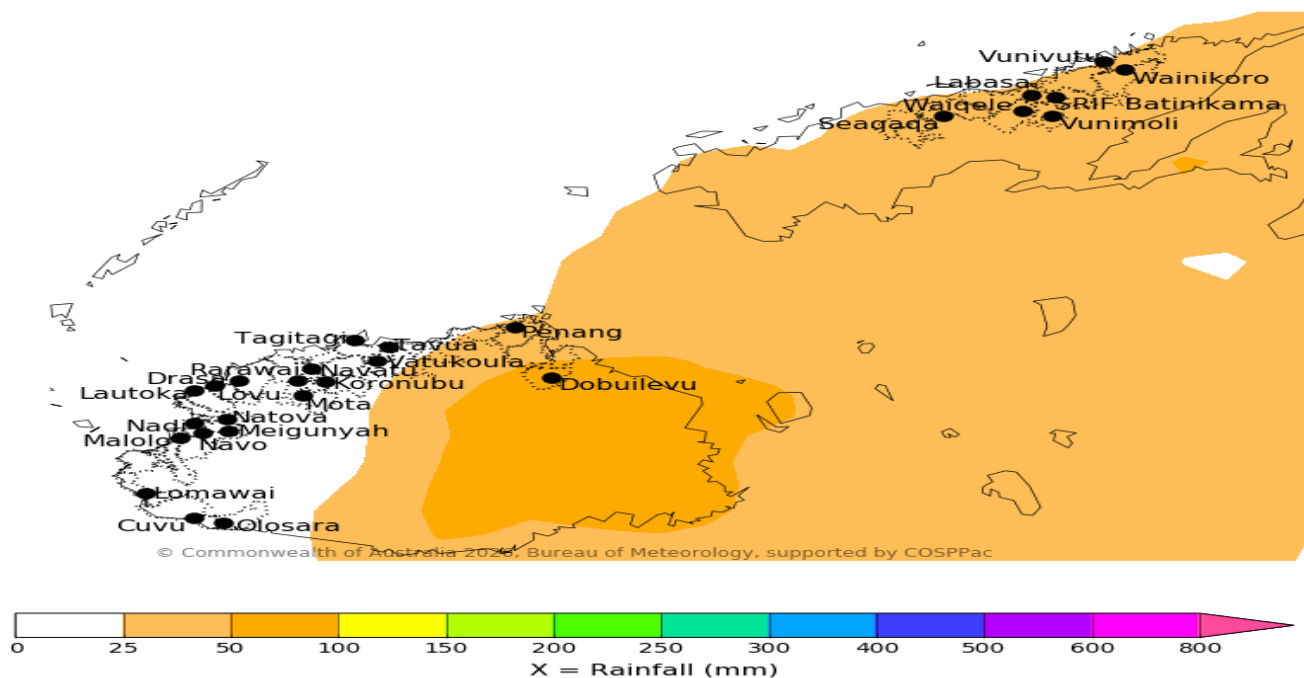


Figure 2: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, 25-50mm in Penang and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and 50-100mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. There is moderate confidence in the outlook.

Rainfall Outlook: September 2026

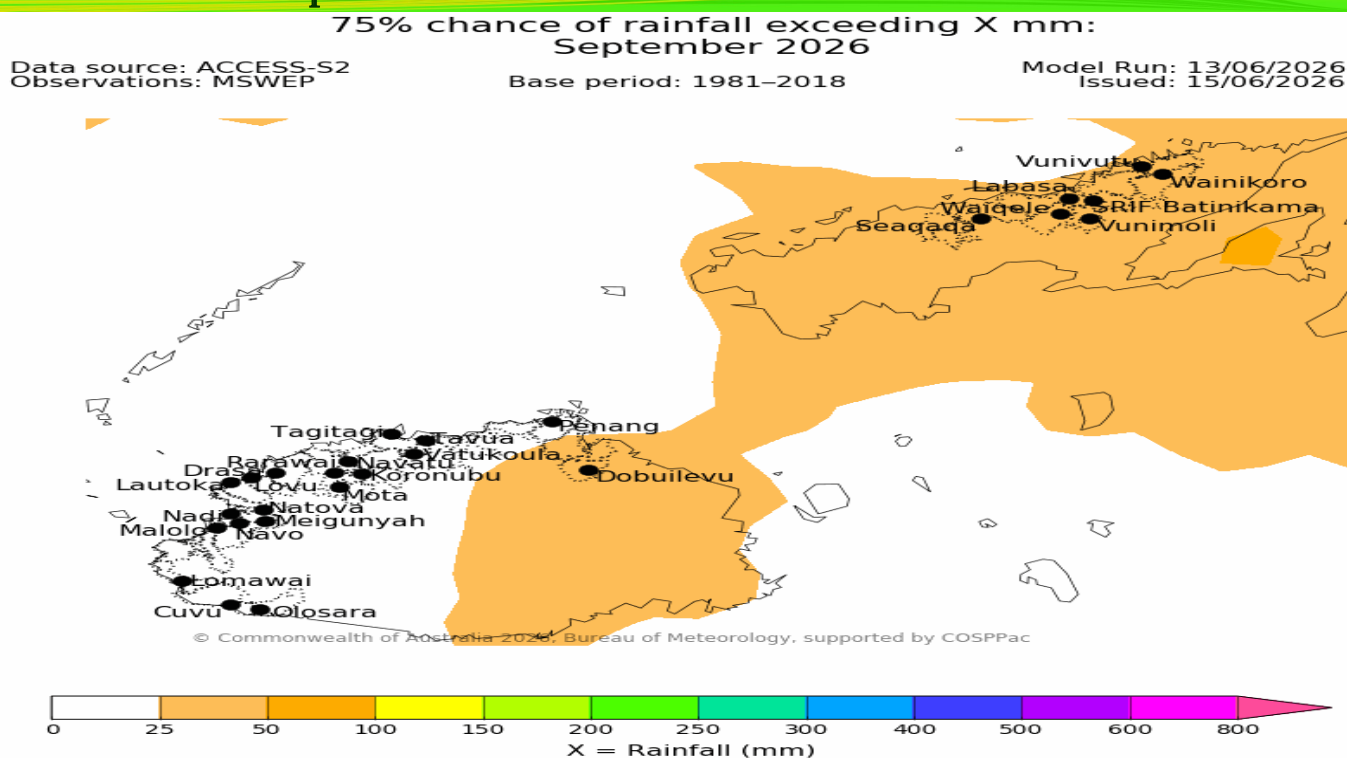


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 25-50mm of rainfall across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: August to October 2026

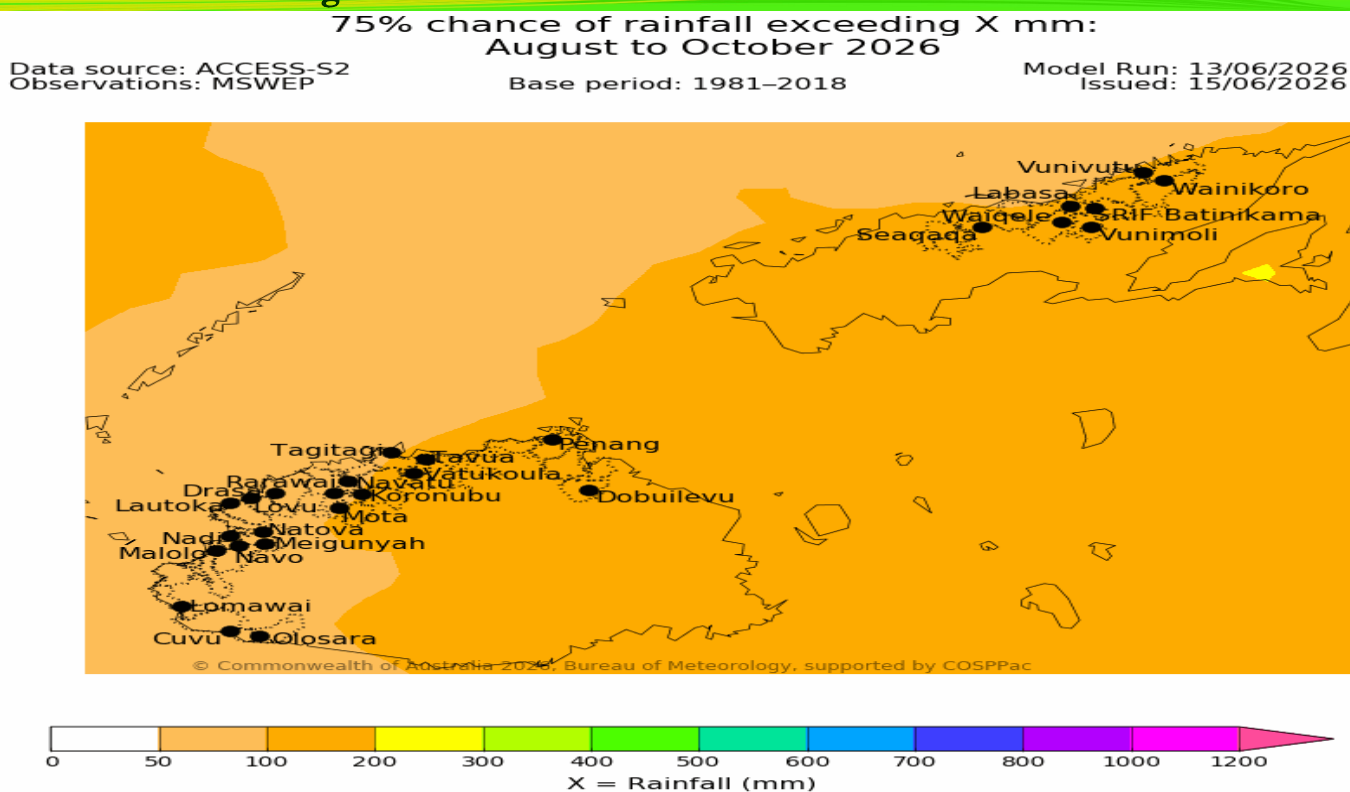


Figure 4: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, and a high chance of receiving at least 100-200mm of rainfall from Koronubu to Dobuilevu and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is low to good.

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.