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

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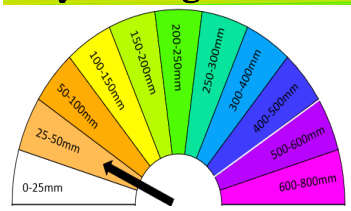
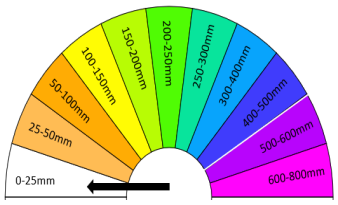
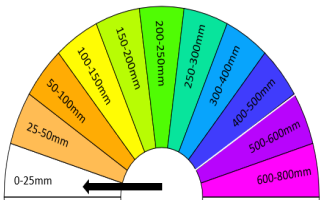
Key Messages



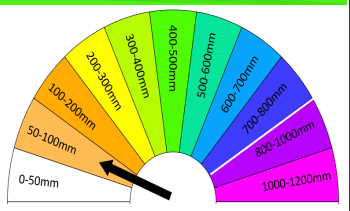
June 2026



July 2026



August 2026



July to September 2026

English

Planting:

- It's advisable that planting should not go beyond May unless irrigation is available.
- Rainfall forecasts of 25 mm are critically insufficient for seed cane establishment.
- Planting in dry conditions will result in very poor germination, high seed cane mortality and wasted resources.
- Please contact your sector office for recommended varieties to plant based on your soil results.
- For seed cane availability for the variety of your choice, contact SRIF through your sector office.

Ratoon:

- Retain cane trash to conserve soil moisture and suppress weed growth, continuing minimum tillage practices, helping with maintaining soil structure and organic matter.
- Delay or split fertilizer application with close monitoring of meaningful rainfall.
- Monitor soil moisture and avoid deep cultivation during dry conditions as this increases moisture loss and can damage ratoon roots.

Other Activities (Replanting window):

- Use the dry months to prepare land, clear ratoon trash, subsoil or rip planting rows and source quality seed cane so you are ready to plant once rains arrive.

Soil, Water & Fertilizer:

- Perform soil tests in fallowed fields, where accessible, to assess nutrient levels and guide fertilizer application.
- 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.
- Ensure field boundaries and drains are clear to safely carryout excess water off the field.

Pest & Disease:

- Intensify pest monitoring (especially cane weevil borer and termites) and rogue out infected diseased clumps.
- Maintain field sanitation, and fill gaps to maintain plant density.
- Maintain firebreaks around farms and avoid open burning.
- Early intervention and good crop management will be critical to minimizing yield losses during the El Niño period.

Hindi Version

Ropan:
- Yah salah di jaati hai ki jab tak sinchai uplabdh na ho, ropan May ke baad na kiya jaye.
- 25 mm baarish ka anumaan ganne ke beej ke liye bahut kam hai.
- Sukhe mausam mein ropan karne se ankuran bahut kam hoga, ganne ke beej zyada marenge aur sansadhan barbad honge.
- Apni mitti ke natijon ke aadhar par ropan ke liye sujhai gai kismon ke liye kripya apne sector office se sampark karen.
- Apni pasand ki kism ke liye ganne ke beej ki uplabdhta ke liye, apne sector office ke madhyam se SRIF se sampark karen.

Ratoon/Pedi:
- Mitti ki nami bachane aur ghass ko badhne se rokne ke liye ganne ka kachra jama karke rakhen, kam se kam jutaai ke tarike jaari rakhen, jisse mitti ki banavat aur organic padarth banae rakhne mein madad mile.
- Acchi baarish ki bariki se nigrani karte hue khad dalne mein deri karen ya usse ek baar mein dalen.
- Mitti ki nami par nazar rakhen aur sukhe mausam mein gahri jutaai se bachen kyonki isse nami ka nuksan badh jata hai aur pedi ki jadon ko nuksan ho sakta hai.

Dusri activities (dobara paudha lagane ka samay):
- Sukhe mahinon ka istemaal zameen taiyar karne, ped ka kachara, mitti ki upari parat saaf karne ya paudhon ki lainon ko ukhadne aur acchi quality ke ganne ke beej laane ke liye karen taki baarish aane par aap paudhe lagane ke liye taiyar rahen.

Mitti, Pani aur khad:
- Jahan pahunch ho, khali kheton mein mitti ki janch karen taki poshak tatvon ka level pata chal sake aur khad dalne mein madad mil sake.
- Mitti ki janch ke natijon ke aadhar par chuna dalen taki mitti ka pH sahi rahe aur mitti ki banavat behtar ho.
- Dhalaan wale ya khadi dhalaan wale kheton ke liye, mitti bachane ke tarike apnaen jaise ki contour planting aur vativer hej, taki hone wali baarish mein mitti ke katav ka khatra kam ho sake.
- Pakka karen ki khet ki seemaen aur naaliyan saaf hon taki zyada pani khet se surakshit roop se nikal sake.

Kide aur bimariyan:
- Keedon ki nigrani tez karen (khaskar ken vivill borer aur deemak) aur infected bimari wale guchchhon ko hata den.
- Khet ki safai banae rakhen, aur paudhon ki sankhya banae rakhne ke liye khali jagahon ko bharen.
- Kheton ke aas-pas aag rokne wale raste banaen aur khule mein jalane se bachen.
- El Niño ke samay mein paidavar ke nuksan ko kam karne ke liye jaldi dakhal dena aur fasal ka acha management bahut zaruri hoga.

I- Taukei Version

Teitei:
- Ni sa vakasalataki me kakua ni lako sivita na vula ko Me na nomuni gauna ni teitei, vaka vo ke tiko na nomuni misini ni suisui se 'Irrigation system'.
- Ni namaki me rauta e 25mm na levu ni uca me tau e na nomuni yalava ni veiqaravi, na levu ni uca o ya e lailai sara, ka na sega ni veiraurau me vukea na kena rawa ni tubu ka kadre na I tei ni dovu.
- Na teitei e na gauna ni draki mamaca oqo, e na rawa ni vakavuna na tubu vakaca se tubu gogo ni dovu, ka rawa tale ga ni vakavuna na vakaleqai ni tei ni dovu ka maumau na veika sa vakayagataki e na I tei.
- E na vuku ni I tei ni dovu ka ko ni rawa ni teivaka e na nomuni qele ka sa dikevi oti mai, ni sa kerei mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na nomuni dau ni vakasala, e na nomuni yalava ni teitei.

- Ni sa kerei mo ni vaitaratara kei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF se daunivakasala voleka vei kemuni, me baleta na mataqali I tei ni dovu ko ni vinakata mo ni tea.

I Tei ni Dovu:

- Me vukea na maroroi ni tuvaki ni qele kei na suasua e na loma ni qele, ni sa kerei me maroroi na benu ni dovu me rawa ni vakaberaberataka tale ga na tubu ni co ca, ka vakalailaitaki tale ga na cukiraki ni qele.
- Ni sa kerei me vakaberaberataki se vidai rua na kena vakayagataki na I vakabulabula ni qele, ka vakatautaki tale ga e na uca ka rawa ni namaki me tau e na nomuni yalava ni teitei.
- Ni sa kerei me laurai se yadravi na suasua ka sa tiko rawa e na loma ni qele, ka vakalailaitaki tale ga na kena cukiraki, me rawa ni maroroya na suasua ka sa tiko rawa e na qele ka rawa tale ga ni vakalailaitaka na kena rawa ni mavoa na waka ni I tei ni dovu.

Na veicakacaka tale eso se Gauna tale ni Teitei:

- E na gauna ni vula I mamaca e da sa lakova yani oqo, ni rawa ni vakayagataka na gauna oqo, me vakarautaki na qele, samaki na benu ni tei ni dovu, ka vakarautaki tale ga na I tei ni dovu, me rawa ni ra vakarau kece tu oqo, ka waraka na gauna ni tau ni uca ka tarava.

Na Qele, Wai Kei na I Vakabuabula ni Qele:

- E na vuku ni kena vakayagataki e so na vanua ka sa lala tu, ni sa kerei mo ni kauta na nomuni qele me laki vakadikevi, me rawa ni vukei kemuni e na I tukutuku me baleta na bulabula ni nomuni qele, ka vukei kemuni tale ga e na I vakarau ni vakabulabula ni qele ko ni rawa ni vakayagataka e na nomuni I teitei.
- Vakayagataki na ‘lime’ me rawa ni vukea na tuvaki vinaka ni nomuni qele, ka rawa tale ga ni teivaki.
- Kerei me vakayagataki na veiwalewale ni teitei ka rawa ni maroroya se tarova na sisi ni qele, e na gauna ni teitei e na veivanua baba, me vakataka na teivaki ni ‘vetiver grass’ ka vakayagataki tale ga na ‘contour planting’, e na vuku ni uca ka namaki me tau e na so na vanua.
- Samaki vinaka na veibili ni vanua ni teitei, ka vakatale ga kina na veivanua me drodro kina na wai, me rawa ni vukea na kena drodro laivi na wai mai na I teitei.

Manumanu kei na Veimataqali Mate:

- Vakalevutaki se vaqaqacotaki na kena yadravi na I teitei e na vuku ni manumanu ka rawa ni vakavuna na tauvimate, vakabibi e na mataqali manumanu ka vakatokai na ‘weevil borer’kei na ’termite’ , ka samaki laivi tale ga na kau ka sa laurai vei ira na tauvimate.
- Samaki vinaka tiko na I teitei ka teivaki tale ga so na vanua lalai ka lala tu.
- Biu toka so na vanua lala e na veiteitei me I tatarovi ni dewa ni kama ka vakalailaitaki tale ga na vakamakama.
- Vakayagataki e so na I walewale ni teitei vinaka e na gauna oqo, me rawa ni vakalevutaka na veika e rawa mai na I teitei, vakabibi e na gauna oqo, e na vuku ni El Niño ka namaki me na tarai keda mai.

Climate Outlook

- During June 2026, a reduction in rainfall is likely, with a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, **25-50mm** in Penang and Dobuilevu, and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.
- For July 2026, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, **25-50mm** in Penang, Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.
- For August 2026, drier conditions are likely to prevail, with outlook showing 75% chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, Seaqaqa, Waiqele, Labasa, Vunimoli, Batinikama and Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **25-50mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu and Wainikoro.
- The July to September 2026 rainfall outlook period shows 75% chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, and high chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** in Penang, Dobuilevu and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu.
- An El Niño Watch is currently in place, with likely chances of an El Niño development in the coming months.
- During an El Niño event, Fiji usually experiences below normal rainfall and an increased risk of dry conditions.

Rainfall Outlook: June 2026

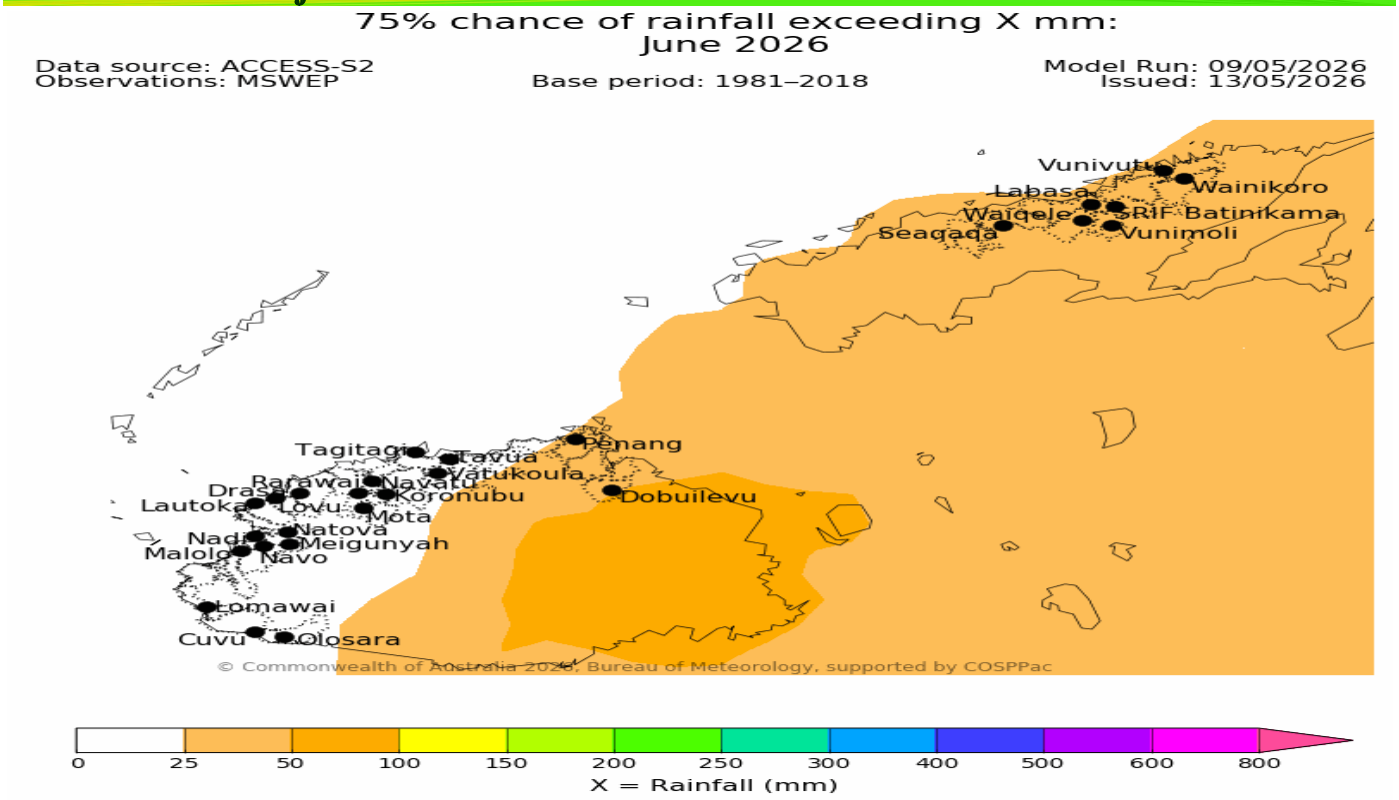


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, 25-50mm in Penang and Dobuilevu, and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

Rainfall Outlook: July 2026

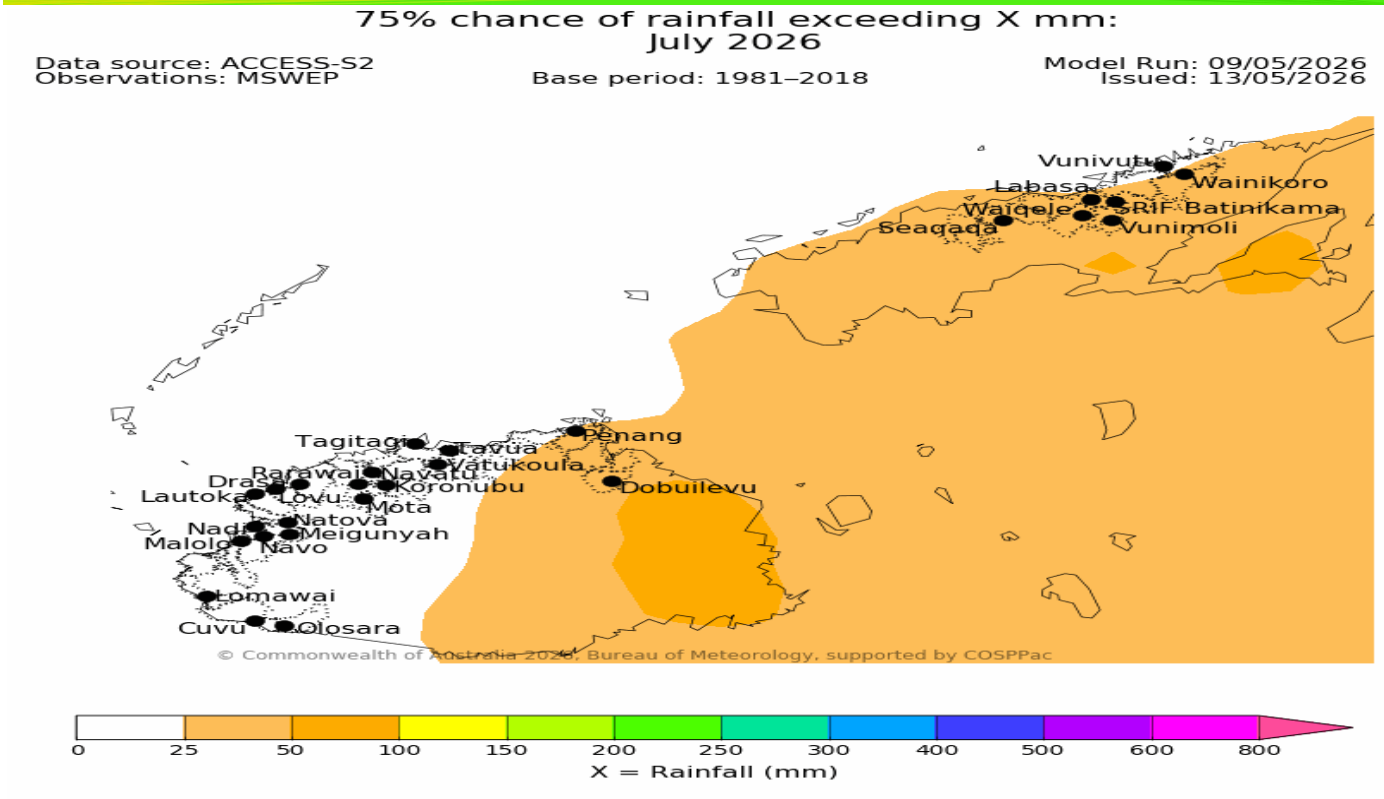


Figure 2: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, 25-50mm in Penang, Dobuilevu and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

Rainfall Outlook: August 2026

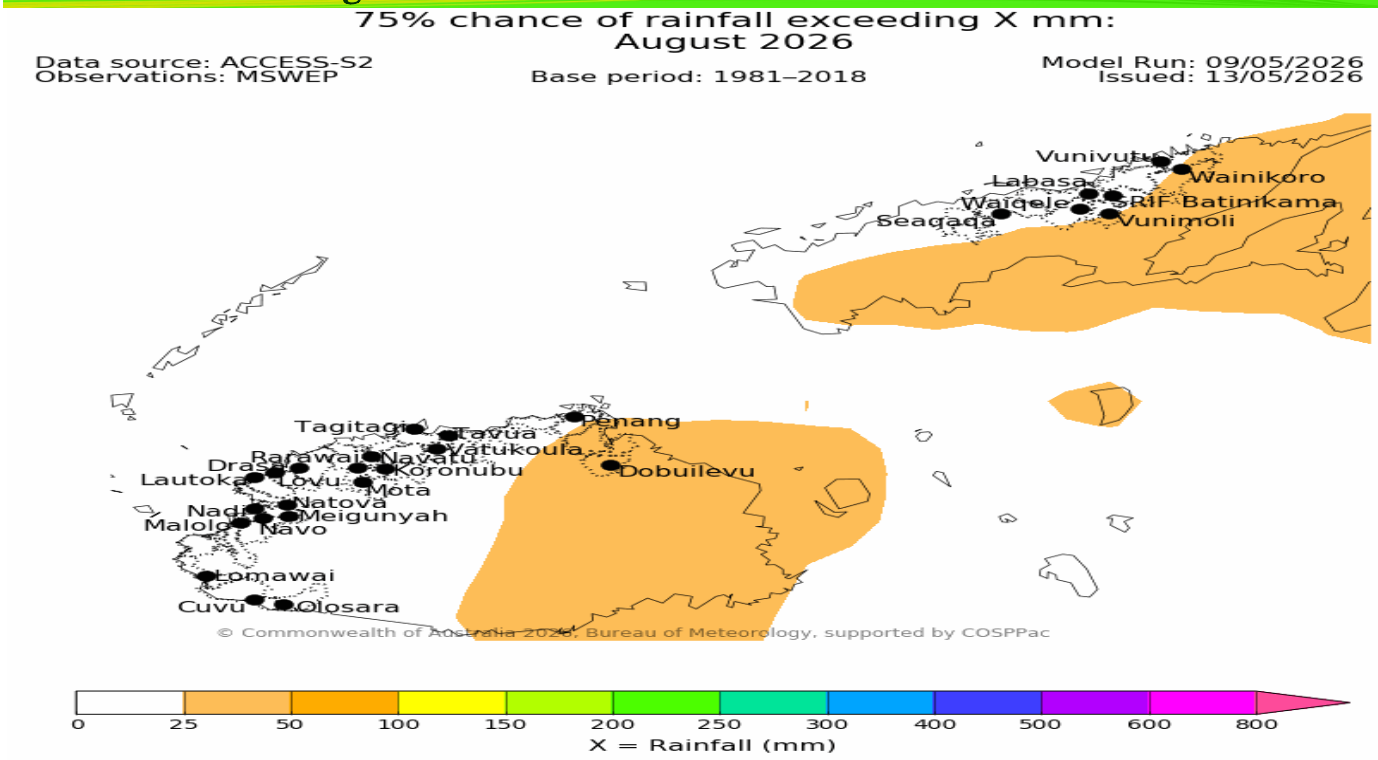


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, Seaqaqa, Waiqele, Labasa, Vunimoli, Batinikama and Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 25-50mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu and Wainikoro. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

Rainfall Outlook: July to September 2026

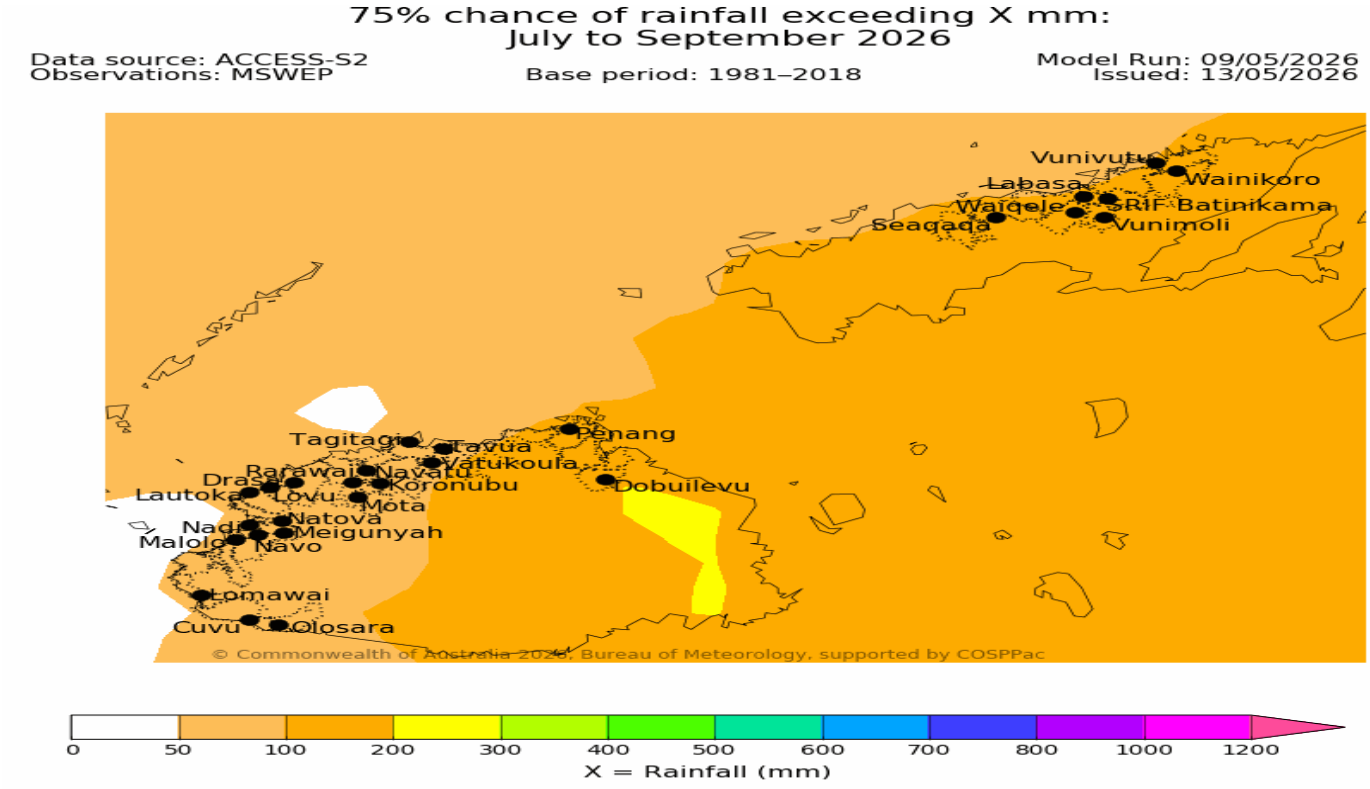


Figure 4: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, and high chance of receiving at least 100-200mm in Penang, Dobuilevu and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to high.

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.