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

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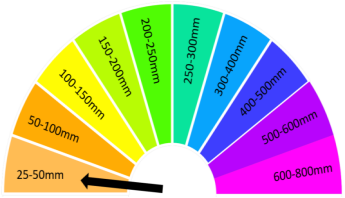
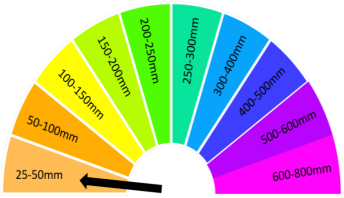
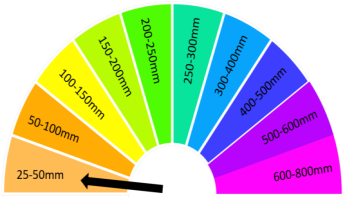
Key Messages



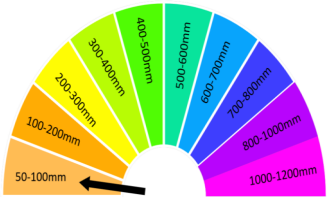
May 2026



June 2026



June 2026



June to August 2026

English

WEATHER FORECAST

The May 2026 outlook indicates a 75% chance of receiving betwwen 25-150 mm rainfall across sugarcane areas in the sugar belt.

A reduction in rainfall is likely between June to August 2026, with drier conditions anticipated as the climate transitions toward El Niño. Below-normal rainfall and increased risk of dry spells are expected during this period.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

1. Land Preparation

- With the anticipated reduction in rainfall and drier conditions ahead, farmers should prioritize soil moisture conservation. Minimize soil disturbance where possible to reduce moisture loss.
- Avoid working in fields when soil is still wet from May rains to prevent compaction.
- Prepare fields for potential drier periods by ensuring good soil cover.

2. Crop Protection

- Continue regular monitoring of crops for pests and diseases, particularly in areas that received higher rainfall (e.g., Dobuilevu), as wet conditions can promote rotting, leaf diseases and insect activity.
- Maintain and keep clean of weeds the field drains and headlands.
- Use drier spells for weeding, slashing and weedicide application. Clean fields help reduce pest habitats and support better cane growth.

3. Soil and Nutrient Management

- Carry out light trashing of dry cane leaves to conserve moisture.
- Remove creepers and climbing weeds to reduce competition for light, nutrients and soil moisture.
- Spray field borders to control weed encroachment.

4. Seed Cane Selection and Planting

- Use clean, healthy seedcane of 7–9 months old for planting.
- Contact SRIF for certified seedcane or arrange certification for your own sources.
- Consult Farm Advisors or SRIF Technology Transfer Officers for suitable varieties matched to your soil type and conditions.
- Take advantage of current moisture levels to complete any remaining planting or ratoon management before drier conditions become more established in June–July.

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 rainfall patterns.

Hindi Version

MAUSAM POORVAANUMAAN

May 2026 ke poorvaanumaan ke anusaar, ganna bonne wale kshetr mein 25-150 mm baarish hone kee 75% sambhaavana hai.
June se August 2026 ke beech baarish mein kamee aane kee sambhaavana hai, kyonki jalavaayu parivartan El Niño kee or badh raha hai aur shushk paristhitiyaan rahane ka anumaan hai. Iss dauraan saamaany se kam baarish aur sookhe kee aashanka banee rahegee.

KISAANON KE LIYE ANUSHANSIT KAARYAVAAHIYAAN

1. Bhoomi kee Taiyaaree
- Aage aane vaale samay mein baarish mein kamee aur sookhe kee aashanka ko dekhate hue, kisaanon ko mittee mein namee banae rakhane ko praathamikata denee chaahiye. Namee ke nukasaan ko kam karane ke liye jahaan tak sambhav ho, mittee ko kam se kam khoden.
- May kee baarish se mittee geelee hone par kheton mein kaam karane se bachen taaki mittee sakht na ho jae.
- Sambhaavit sookhe mausam ke liye kheton ko taiyaar karen, jaise kee mittee ko achchhee tarah se dhakana.

2. Phasal Sanrakshan
- Phasalon mein keeton aur rogon kee niyamit nigaraanee jaaree rakhen, vishesh roop se un kshetron mein jahaan adhik varsha huee ho (jaise Dobuilevu), kyonki geelee paristhitiyaan sadan, pattee rogon aur keeton kee gatividhi ko badha sakatee hain.
- Kheton kee naaliyon aur medon ko saaph rakhen aur ghasso se mukt rakhen.
- Sookhe mausam mein ghasso kee chhantaee, kataee aur davai ka chhidakaav karen. Saaph khet keeton ke vrddhi ko kam karane aur ganne kee behatar vrddhi mein sahaayak hote hain.

3. Mittee evan Poshak tatv Prabandhan
- Namee banae rakhane ke liye ganne kee sookhee pattiyon ko halke se hata den.
- Prakaash, poshak tatvon aur mittee kee namee ke liye pratispardha kam karane ke liye belon aur lataadaar ghass ko hata den.
- Ghass ke phailaav ko niyantrit karane ke liye khet kee seemaon par spre karen.

4. Beej Ganna chayan aur Ropan
- Ropan ke liye 7-9 maheene puraane, svachchh aur svasth ganne ka prayog karen.
- Pramaanit ganne ke liye SRIF se sampark karen ya apane sroton se pramaanan kee vyavastha karen.
- Apanee mittee ke prakaar aur paristhitiyon ke anuroop upayukt kismon ke liye khet ke salaahakaaron ya SRIF adhikaariyon se paraamarsh len.
- June-July mein shushk paristhitiyaan badhane se pahale, vartamaan namee ke star ka laabh uthaakar shesh ropan kaary poora kar len.

SAAMAANY SALAAH
- Kisee bhee asaamaany keet ke dikhane ya phasal sambandhee samasyaon kee soochana 8921839 par SRIF ko den taaki samay par salaah aur sahaayata praapt kee ja sake.
- Satark rahen aur sambandhit adhikaariyon dvaara jaaree sabhee aadhikaarik mausam sambandhee salaah aur chetaavaniyon ka paalan karen.
- Varsha ke badalate paitarn ke tahat phasal aur anye prabandhan par vishisht maargadarshan ke liye SRIF se sampark karen.

I- Taukei Version

I TUKUTUKU NI DRAKI

E ratou vakaraitaka na Tabana ni Draki ni rawa ni namaki me rauta e maliwa ni 25mm ki na 150mm na levu ni uca me na tau e na veisiteseni, e na noda yalava ni tei dovu, e na vula ko Me. Namaki me na lailai na uca e na maliwa ni vula ko Jiune kei na Okosita, ka rawa ni namaki me na vakilai na mamaca ni vanua e na vuku ni kena rawa ni tarai keda na El Niño. Oqo e dua na mataqali draki ka dau vakilai vakalevu kina e na noda vanua na draki mamaca.

VAKASALA KI VEI KEMUNI NA DAUTEITEI

1. Vakarautaki ni Qele

- Ni sa vakasalataki na dauteitei mo ni maroroya na suasua sa tiko rawa e na qele, e na vuku ni kena rawa ni lailai sobu na levu ni uca ka namaki me na vakilai e na noda veiyalava ni tei dovu. Vakayagataki e so na I walewale ni teitei me vakalailaitaka na suasua ka sa tiko rawa e na qele.
- Ni sa vakasalataki me vakalailaitaki se tarovi na cakacaka tiko e na veivanua suasua, me rawa ni tarova na kena rawa ni cokocokovata se umaumani vata tu na qele.
- Tekivu vakavakarau ki na gauna ni draki mamaca, e na kena ubiraki vinaka tu na dela ni qele e na co, se draunikau.

2. Taqomaki/ Qarauni ni Teitei

- Kerei me yadravi matua na I tei, e na kena rawa ni basika na manumanu se tauvimate, vakabibi e na veivanua ka tau vakalevu kina na uca, me vakataki Dobuilevu, me vaka ni na rawa ni kauta mai na vuca ni draunikau, basika na veimataqali mate ka levu tale ga na manumanu lalai.
- Samaki vinaka na I vakata lalai ni wai ka vakatale ga kina na I bili ni teitei
- Vakayagataki na gauna ni draki mamaca e da vakarau lako curuma yani oqo e na werewere, musu ni taba ni kau se vakayagataki ni wainimate ni co ca, me vaka ni vukea na tubu bulabula ni dovu, na savasava ni teitei.

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

- Samaki na drau ni dovu madu ka bini toka e yasa ni tei me rawa ni maroroya na suasua e na qele.
- Samaki vinaka na I teitei e na kena kau laivi na co ca ka rawa ni vakayagataka na I vakabulabula ni qele, suasua se katakata ni matanisiga ka dodonu me vakatabakidua ki na I tei.
- Samaki se vakayagataki na I sui ni co ca e na I bili ni teitei, me rawa ni tarova na kena rawa ni teteva mai na I teitei na co ca.

4. Digitaki ni I Tei ni Dovu kei na kena Teivaki

- E na teitei, ni sa vakasalataki me vakayagataki na I tei ni dovu savasava ka bulabula ka rauta ni 7 ki na 9 na vula na kedra tubu.
- E na vuku ni I tei ni dovu ka sa vakaivolataki oti, se kevaka ko ni vinakata me vakaivolataki e so na nomuni I tei ni dovu, ni sa kerei mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF.
- Me baleta na I tei ni dovu vinaka ka ganita na nomuni qele, kerei mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF Technology Transfer Officers se iratou na dau ni vakasala ni teitei.
- Ni bera ni da vavaca yani na gauna namaki me da tekivu vakila vakalevu na draki mamaca (Jiune kei na Jiulai), sa kerei mo ni vakayagataka vakavinaka na suasua ka se tiko rawa e na qele, e na kena teivaki vakaoti na I tei se vo me tei ka vakayagataki vinaka tale ga na I tei ni dovu.

GENERAL ADVISORY

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, me rawa ni ratou vakasalataki kemuni.
E na vuku ni tukutuku ni draki ka dau kacivaki mai, e da sa kerei me da vakatudaliga ka muria na veivakasala e so ka dau lavaki mai.
E na vuku ni veiveisau ni draki e davakila 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

- For the May 2026 outlook, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at at least **25-50mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, **50-100mm** from Vatukoula to Penang, and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **100-150mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.

- For June 2026, a reduction is rainfall is likely with a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **0-25mm** of rainfall from Cuvu to Tavua, **25-50mm** in Olosara, Penang, and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving **50-100mm** in Dobuilevu

- The July 2026 outlook shows a 75% chance of receiving at least **0-25**mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **25-50mm** of rainfall in Penang, Dobuilevu, and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.

- The June to August 2026 rainfall outlook period shows a 75% chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** from Vatukoula to Penang, and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu,

- The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is currently in a neutral phase, with likely chances of a transition to El Niño during the May to July period.

- During an El Niño event, Fiji is likely to experience below normal rainfall and an increased risk of dry conditions.

- Despite the end of the La Niña event, its influence on Fiji is likely to persist over the coming months due to its lag effect in atmospheric response to changes in ocean conditions, which could result in chances of wetter than normal conditions in some areas.

- While the 2025– 2026 tropical cyclone season is close to an end, necessary precautions should be taken at all times, while out-of-season tropical cyclones cannot be ruled out based on past experiences.

Rainfall Outlook: May 2026

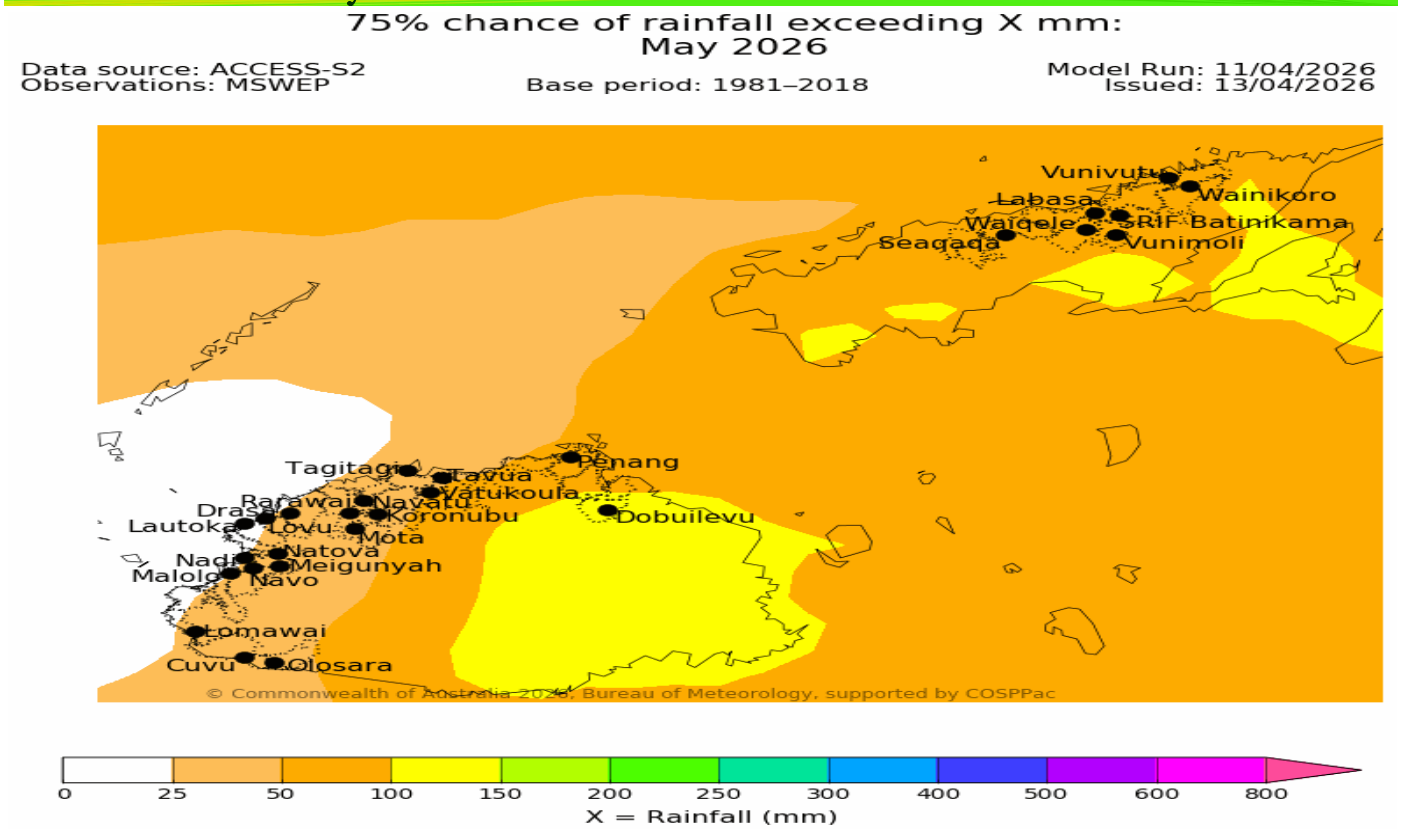


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 25-50mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, 50-100mm from Vatukoula to Penang, and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 100-150mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

Rainfall Outlook: June 2026

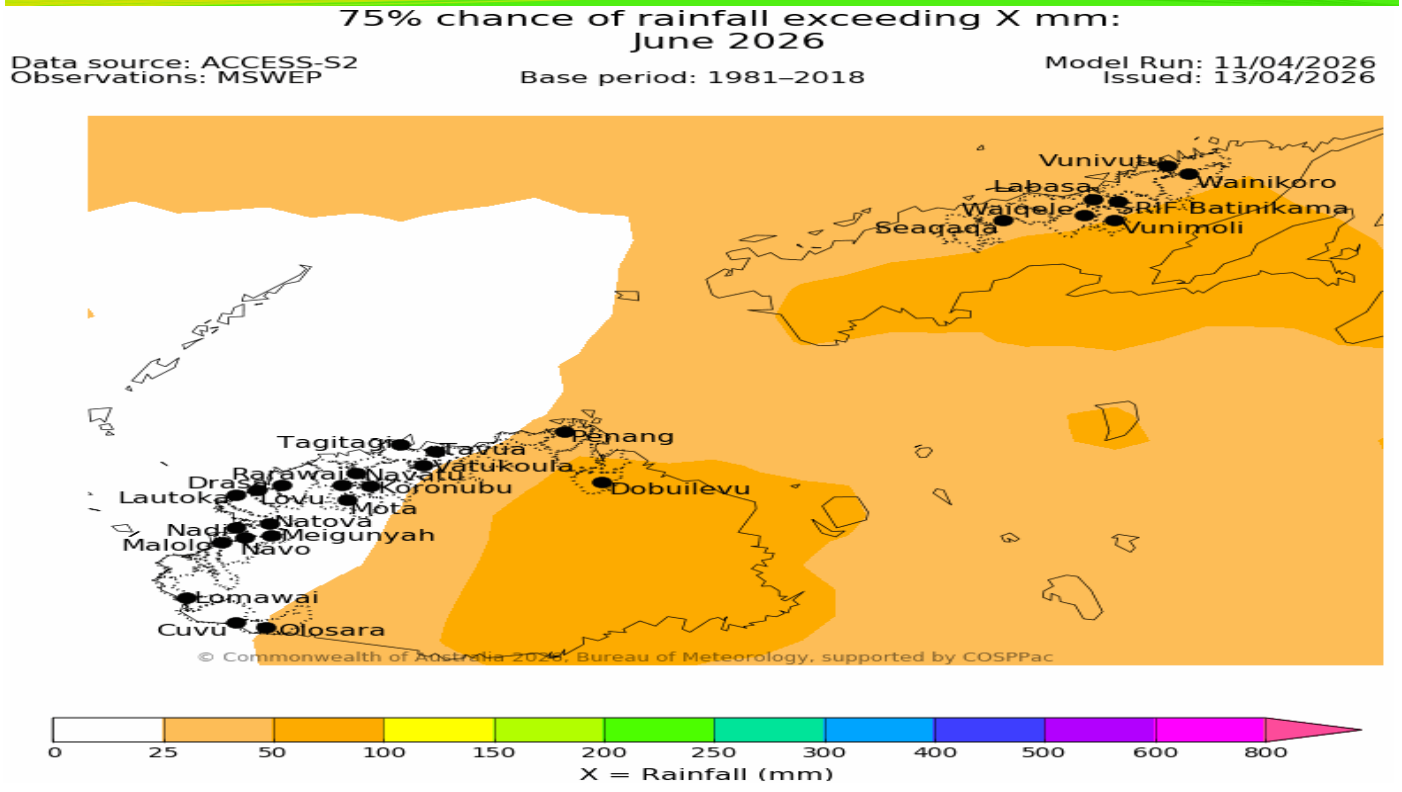


Figure 2: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Cuvu to Tavua, 25-50mm in Olosara, Penang, and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving 50-100mm in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: July 2026

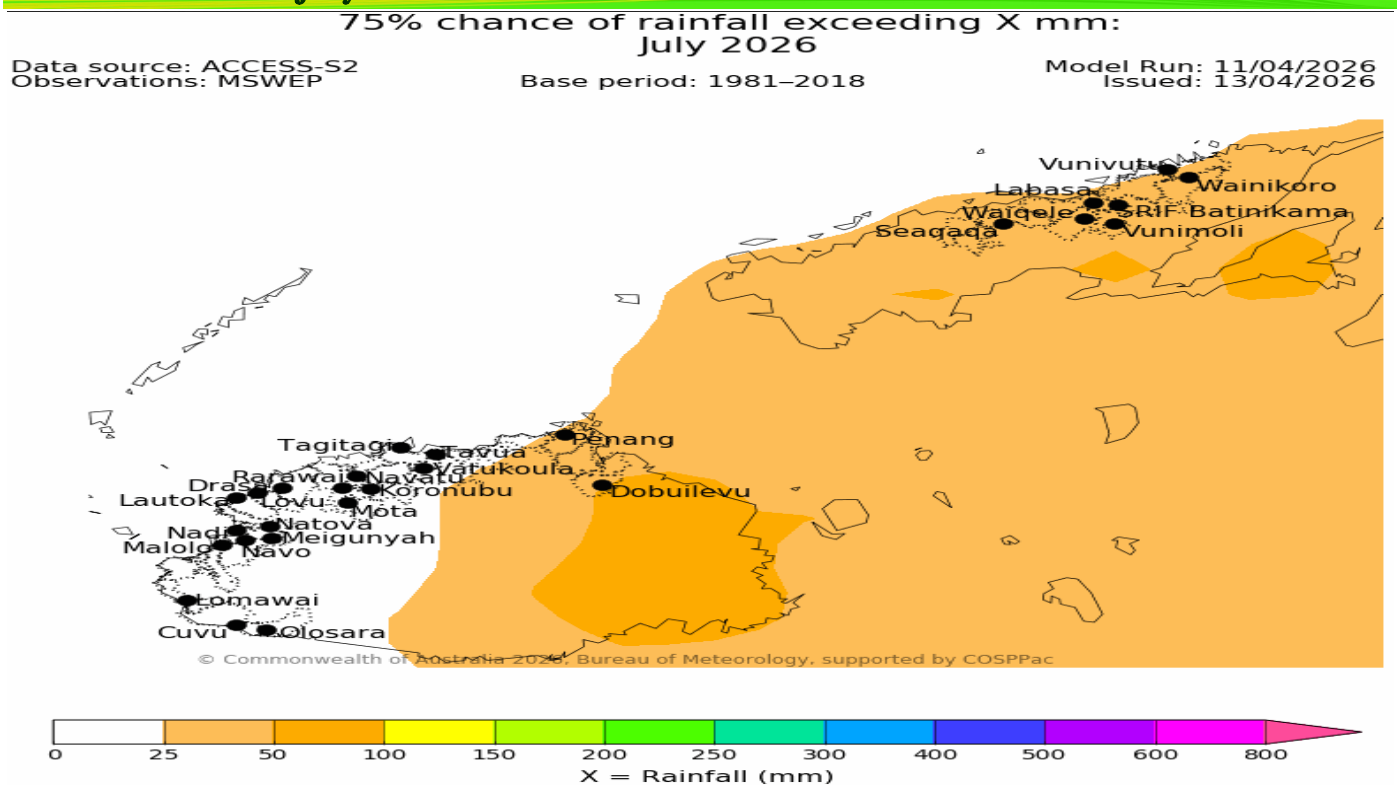


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 0-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tavua, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 25-50mm of rainfall in Penang, Dobuilevu, and across sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: June to August 2026

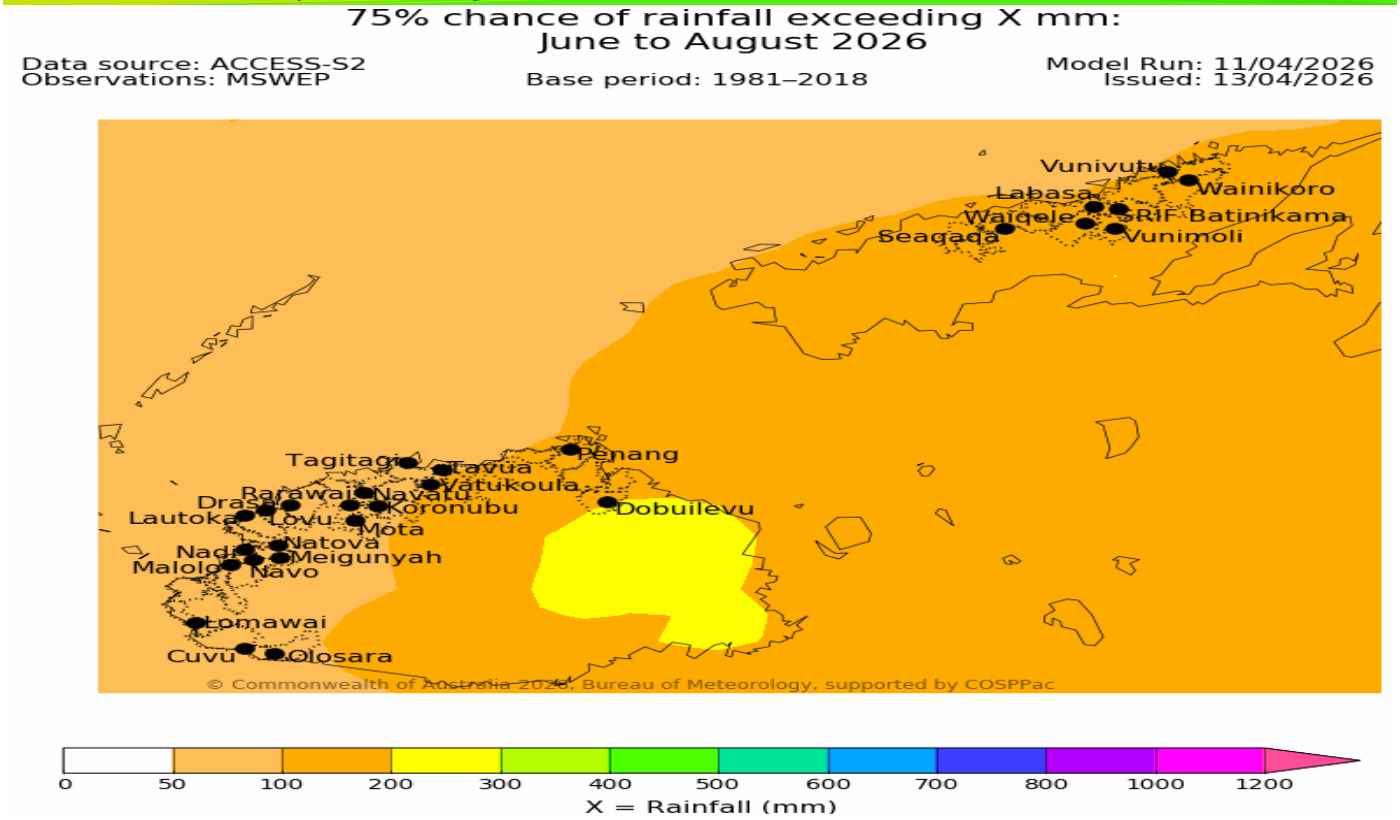


Figure 4: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 100-200mm from Vatukoula to Penang, and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, The confidence in the outlook is moderate to high.

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.