



Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For November, December, January 2026 and December 2025 to February 2026

**FIJI
METEOROLOGICAL
SERVICE**

Ph: +679 6724888,
Email:
climate@met.gov.fj

**SUGAR RESEARCH
INSTITUTE OF FIJI**

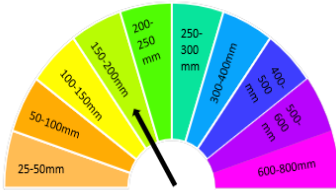
Ph: +679 8921839,
Email:
info@srif.org.fj

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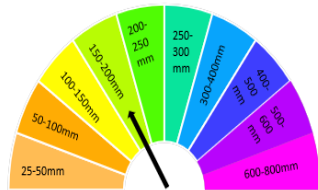
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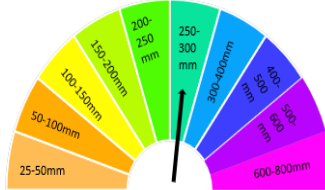
Key Messages



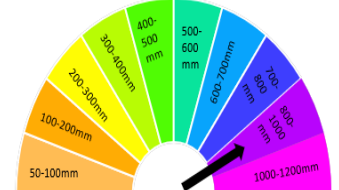
November 2025



December 2025



January 2026



December 2025 to February 2026

English

WEATHER FORECAST

The Fiji Meteorological Services forecasts a high chance of rainfall in the sugarcane growing regions. As the transition from dry season to wet season occurs, rainfall across the sugarcane belt is likely to vary, with northern regions receiving more rain while other areas may see reduced amounts. ENSO-neutral conditions continue to prevail in the tropical Pacific, with a slight leaning towards La Niña conditions during the November to December period.

AVOID BURNING CANE FOR HARVESTING

Avoid burning cane for harvesting to prevent uncontrolled fires and preserve soil health.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

1. 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.
 - Avoid deep tillage in drier fields to conserve soil moisture and maintain soil structure.
 - Where irrigation is available, prioritize its use in areas with moderate rainfall to support crop establishment.
2. Crop Protection
 - Monitor ratooned crops for diseases like leaf scald, especially in drought-stressed areas, and apply irrigation where feasible to reduce vulnerability.
 - Conduct regular field inspections for pests and diseases, applying targeted control measures promptly.
 - Remove weeds to minimize competition for moisture and prevent pest harboring, particularly in varying rainfall conditions.
3. Soil and Nutrient Management
 - Perform soil tests in fallowed fields to assess nutrient levels and guide fertilizer application.
 - In areas with lower rainfall, delay fertilizer application to prevent nutrient leaching; use split applications as rainfall increases.
 - 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.

4. Seed Cane Selection and Planting

- In regions with expected rainfall, 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 lower-rainfall areas until conditions improve.

GENERAL ADVISORY

- Report any unusual pest sightings or challenges to SRIF at 8921839 for timely assistance.
- Maintain firebreaks around fields, especially in drier areas, to mitigate fire risks.
- Stay updated with official weather bulletins from Fiji Meteorological Services to plan farm activities effectively, considering increased rainfall chances in December.
- Contact SRIF for guidance on managing crops and inputs under variable rainfall conditions.

Hindi Version

MAUSAM POORVAANUMAAN

Nadi Mausami Daftar ne ganna utpaadak kshetron mein varsha ke uchch sambhaavana lagaayi hai. Jhure se baarish ke mausam mein sankraman ke kaaran, ganna kshetr mein varsha mein bhinnata hone ke sambhaavana hai, uttaree kshetron mein adhik varsha hogee jabaki anye kshetron mein kam varsha ho sakatee hai. Prashaant kshetr mein ENSO-neutral sthitiyaan banee rahengee, November se December ke avadhi ke dauraan La Niña ke sthiti bane rahegi.

KATAEE KE LIYE GANNA JALAANE SE BACHEN

Aniyantrit aag ko rokane aur mittee ke svaasthy ko banae rakhane ke liye kataee ke liye ganna jalaane se bachene.

Kisaanon ke liye anushansit kaary

1. Bhoomi taiyaaree

- Behatar mittee ke namee ka upayog karane ke liye varsha ke sambhaavana vaale kshetron mein bhoomi taiyaaree shuroo karen.
- Kam varsha vaale kshetron mein, yadi paristhitiyaan shushk rahatee hain, to kharaab ankuran se bachane ke liye ropan mein deree karen.
- Mittee ke namee ko sanrakshit karane aur mittee ke sanrachana ko banae rakhane ke liye sookhe kheton mein gaharee jataee se bachene.
- Jahaan sinchae upalabdh hai, vahaan phasal ke sthaapana mein sahaayata ke liye madhyam varsha vaale kshetron mein isake upayog ko praathamikata den.

2. Phasal Suraksha

- Vishesh roop se sookhe se prabhaavit kshetron mein, pattee jhulasa jaisee beemaariyon ke liye taiyaar kee gae phasalon kee nigaraanee karen aur jahaan sambhav ho, vahaan sinchae karen taaki jokhim kam ho sake.
- Keeton aur beemaariyon ke liye niyमित roop se kheton ka nireekshan karen aur lakshit niyantran upaayon ko turant laagoo karen.
- Namee ke liye pratispardha ko kam karane aur keeton ko panapane se rokane ke liye ghaas ko hataen, vishesh roop se alag-alag varsha kee sthiti mein.

3. Mittee evan poshak tatv prabandhan

- Poshak tatvon ke star ka aakalan karane aur urvarak prayog ke liye disha-nirdesh hetu paratee kheton mein mittee pareekshan karen.
- Kam varsha vaale kshetron mein, poshak tatvon ke risaav ko rokane ke liye urvarak prayog mein deree karen; varsha badhane par vibhaajit prayog karen.
- Mittee namee banae rakhane aur ghaas kee vrddhi ko rokane ke liye ganne ke kachare ko jama karake rakhen, khet ki jutaee jaaree rakhen.
- Mittee pH ko ishtatam banae rakhane aur mittee sanrachana mein sudhaar ke liye mittee pareekshan ke parinaamon ke aadhaar par choona daalen.
- Chadhai ya khadee dhalaanon vaale kheton ke liye, anumaanit varsha ke saath kataav ke jokhim ko kam karane ke liye samochch ropan aur vetivar hej jaise mittee sanrakshan upaayon ko laagoo karen.

4. Ganne ke beej ka chayan aur ropan

- Jin kshetron mein varsha apekshit hai, vahaan svasth phasal sunishchit karane ke liye pramaanit, rogamukt ganne ke beej ka upayog karen.
- Kheton mein antaraal kee jaanch karen aur ek samaan phasal utpaadan banae rakhane ke liye antaraalon ko bharen.
- Kam varsha vaale kshetron mein sthiti mein sudhaar hone tak ropan mein deree karen.

SAAMAANY SALAAH

- Kisee bhee asaamaany keet ke dikhane ya kisee bhee chunautee kee soochana samay par sahaayata ke liye 8921839 par SRIF ko den.
- Aag ke jokhim ko kam karane ke liye, vishesh roop se shushk kshetron mein, kheton ke aasapaas fire belt banae rakhen.
- December mein varsha kee badhatee sambhaavanaon ko dhyaan mein rakhate hue, ganne ki gatividhiyon kee yojana banaane ke liye Nadi Mausami Daftar ke aadhikaarik mausam buletinon se apadet rahen.
- Parivartanasheel varsha kee sthiti mein phasalon ko surakshit rakhne ke liye maargadarshan hetu SRIF se sampark karen.

I- Taukei Version

I TUKUTUKU NI DRAKI

E ratou vakasalataka tiko na Tabana ni Draki ni na rawa ni namaki me levu cake na uca e tau e na noda yalava ni tei dovu. Ni tekivu veisau vakamalua yani, mai na vula I mamaca ki na vula I suasua, rawa ni dui- dui sara vakalevu na uca e tau e na noda yalava ni teitei; namaki me na levu na uca e tau e na yalava ni teitei e Vanua Levu, ka lailai e na vo ni noda vanua.

E se toka ga na ENSO-neutral e na noda wase ni Pasivika, ka toka na vakadidike ni na rawa ni vakaraitaka so na I vakatakilakila ni La Niña e na vula ko Noveba ki na Tiseba. E Viti, ni sa dau tiko na La Niña e na noda Pasivika, e dau namaki me dau levu na uca e tau e na noda yalava ni teitei, ka sega ni vakuwai na kena rawa ni basika na waluvu e na so na vanua luvuluvu rawarawa.

ME KAKUA NI VAKAMAI NA DOVU KA SEBERA NI MUSU

Sa kerei me tarovi na kena vakamai tiko na dovu, me vaka ni na rawa ni vukea na kena maroroi na bulabula ni qele.

I VAKASALA KI VEI KEMUNI NA DAUTEITEI

1. Vakaraautaki ni Qele

- Rawa ni tomani tiko na vakaraautaki ni qele me tei, e na veivanua ka namaki me na rawa ni tau kina na uca.
- E na veivanua ka se sega so ni vakilai kina na tau ni uca, ni sa kerei me vakaberaberataki tale mada na teivaki ni kena dovu, me rawa ni tarova na tubu gogo ni tei ni dovu.

- 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 ka maroroya tale ga na I tuvaki ni qele.
 - Ni rawa ni vakayagataka na misini ni suisui se 'irrigation' e na veivanua ka se sega so ni tau vakalevu kina na uca, me rawa ni vukea na tubu ni tei.
2. Taqomaki ni I Tei
- Kerei me na yadravi matua na I tei ni dovu, e na kena rawa ni basika e so na mate, vakabibi e na vanua ka se vakilai tiko kina na mamaca ni vanua, ka rawa tale ga ni vakayagataka na misini ni suisui se irrigation, me rawa ni tarova na tauvimate ni tei.
 - Sa kerei me na yadravi vinaka na I teitei, ka qarauni na kena rawa ni basika na mate se manumanu ka dau vakadewa na mate, ka vakayagataka tale ga na I walewale ni kena tarovi na dewa ni mate.
 - Me sa qarauni se vakalailaitaki na tubu ni co ca, me na rawa ni tarova na kena rawa ni basika na manumanu ka rawa ni vakadewa na tauvimate e na I teitei, vakabibi e na draki e da sa tekivu lako curuma yani oqo.
3. I Valavala ni Vakayagataka 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 vakayagataka.
 - Ni sa kerei me vakaberaberataki mada na vakayagataka na I vakabulabula ni qele e na veivanua ka se sega vakilai kina na tau ni uca, ka me vidai rua na kena vakayagataka na I vakabulabula ni qele, ni sa daumaka se tekivu vakilai na uca.
 - 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 ko ni sa vakasalataki tale ga me na 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 vakasalataki tiko kina oqo.
4. Digitaki ni Tei ni Dovu kei na kena Teivaki
- E na veivanua ka sa In regions with expected rainfall, use certified, disease-free seed cane for planting to ensure healthy crop establishment.
 - Vakadikevi na I teitei, laurai na veivanua ka se lala koto, ka teivaki mai, me rawa ni taucoko na vanua sa teivaki mai.
 - Vakaberaberataki na teitei e na vanua mamaca sivia, me yacova ni sa daumaka na draki ka veiganiti kei na teitei.

I VAKASALA RARABA

- Ni veitaratara mai vei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF e na 8921839, ke laurai e so na I vakatakilakila ni manumanu ka rawa ni vakadewa se vakavuna na tauvimate ni dovu, me na rawa ni ratou vakasalataki kemuni.
- Kerei me na biu tiko ga e so na vanua lala lalai e na maliwa ni teitei, me na rawa ni tarova na dewa ni kama, e na so na vanua ka se vakilai toka kina na mamaca.
- 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 vula ko Tiseba.
- 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

- For November 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **100-150mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, **150-200mm** in Meigunyah, Natova, Mota, Rarawai, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua and Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving **200-250mm** across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu.
- During December 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **150-200mm** from Olosara to Tagitagi, **200-250mm** in Mota, Rarawai, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua and Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving **250-300mm** across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu.
- For January 2026, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **200-250mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, **250-300mm** in Mota, Rarawai, koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and across Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **300-400 mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.
- During December 2025 to February 2026, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **700-800mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Malolo, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **800-1000mm** of rainfall in sugarcane growing areas in Nadi to Rakiraki and across Vanua Levu.
- ENSO-neutral conditions continue to prevail in the tropical Pacific, with a slight leaning towards La Niña conditions during the October to December 2025 period.
- As we move from the Dry Season to the Wet Season, rainfall across the sugarcane belt is likely to vary. Northern Viti Levu and parts of the Northern Division may receive some rainfall, while the rest of the sugarcane growing areas are expected to have reduced rainfall.

Rainfall Outlook: November 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
November 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 11/10/2025
Issued: 13/10/2025

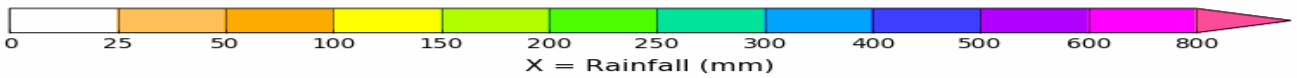
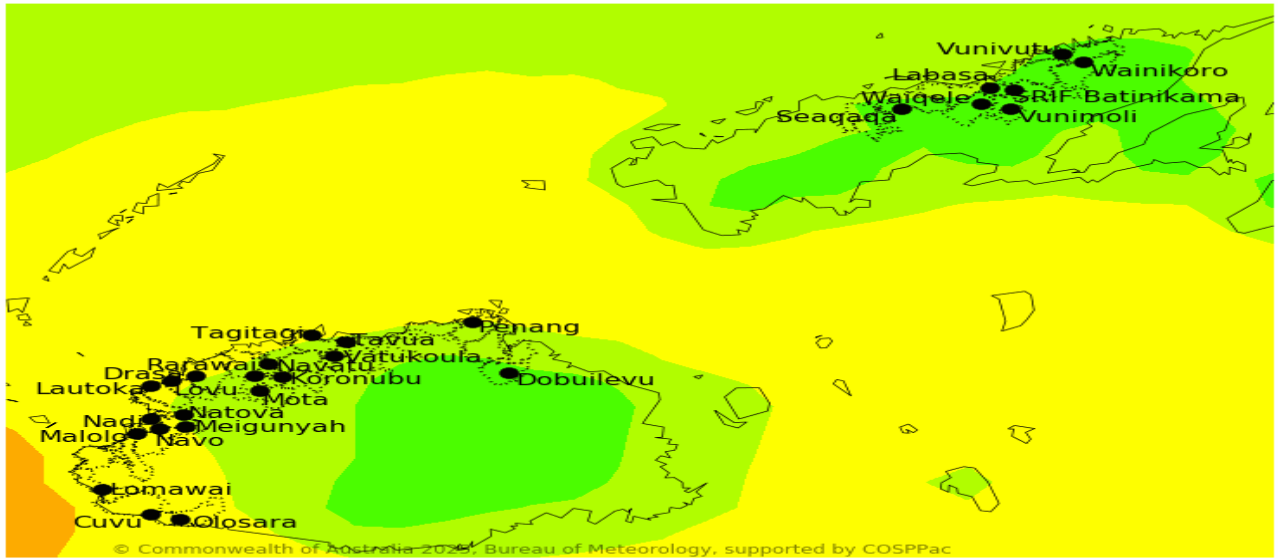


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 100-150mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, 150-200mm in Meigunyah, Natova, Mota, Rarawai, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua and Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving 200-250mm across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to Good.

Rainfall Outlook: December 2025

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
December 2025

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 11/10/2025
Issued: 13/10/2025

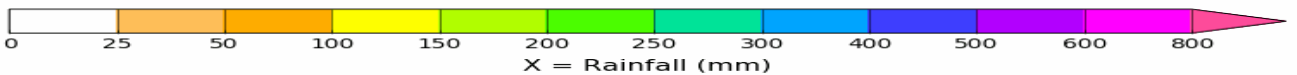
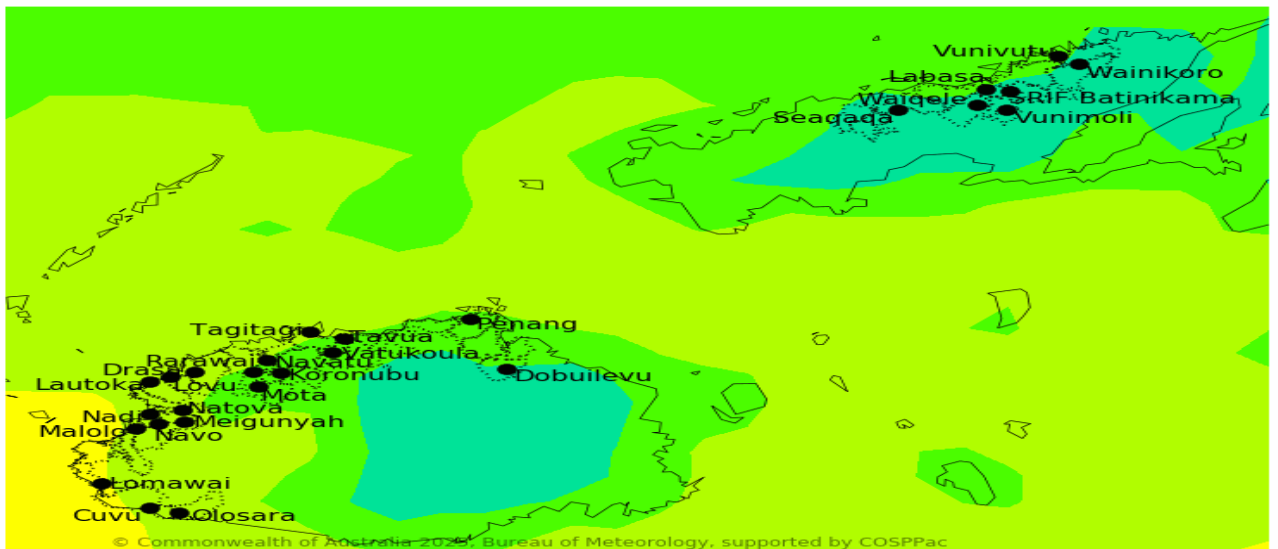


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 150-200mm from Olosara to Tagitagi, 200-250mm in Mota, Rarawai, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua and Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving 250-300mm across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu and Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

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: 11/10/2025
Issued: 13/10/2025

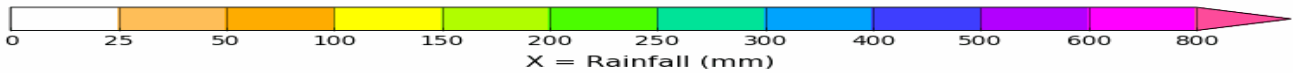
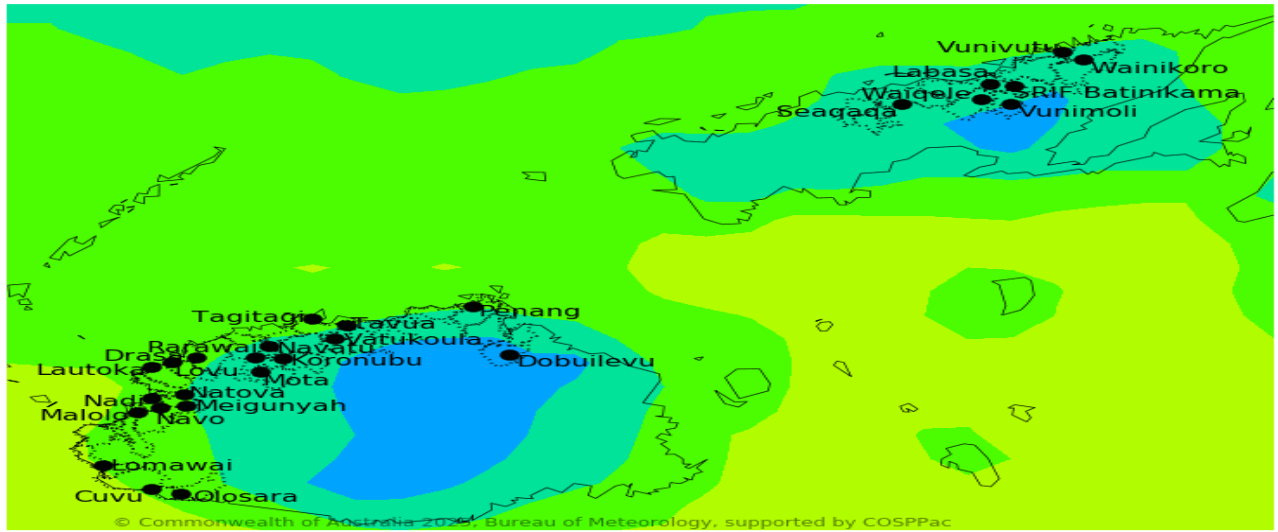


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 200-250mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, 250-300mm in Mota, Rarawai, koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and across Vanua Levu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 300-400 mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: December 2025 to February 2026

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
December 2025 to February 2026

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 11/10/2025
Issued: 13/10/2025

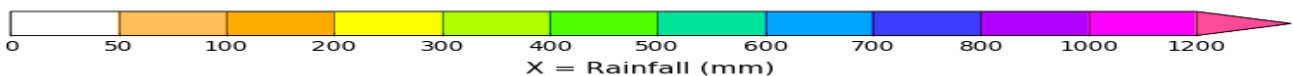
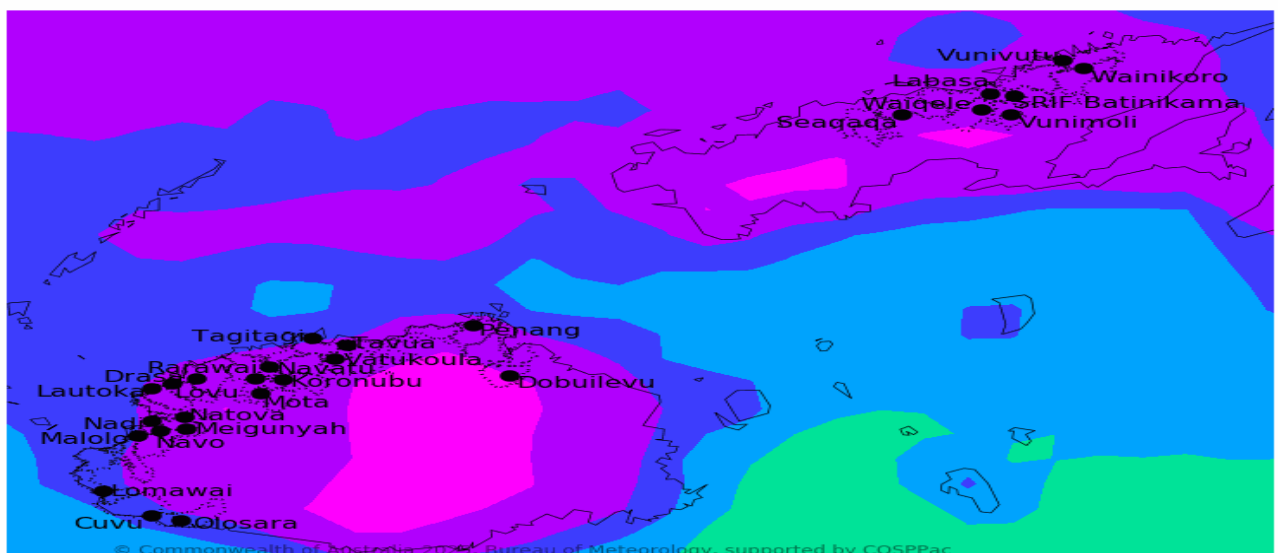


Figure 4: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 700-800mm of rainfall from Olosara to Malolo, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 800-1000mm of rainfall in sugarcane growing areas in Nadi to Rakiraki and across Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is good to high.

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) 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.