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Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For September, October, November 2025 and October to December 2025

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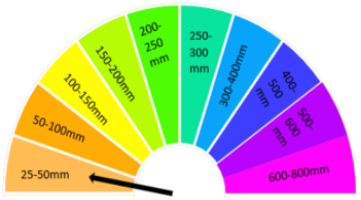
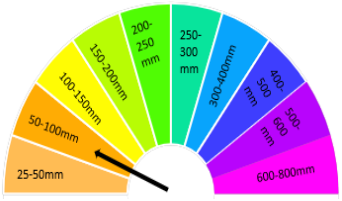
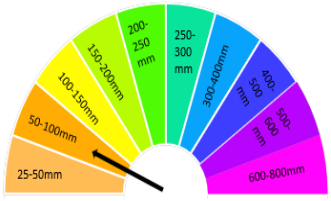
Key Messages



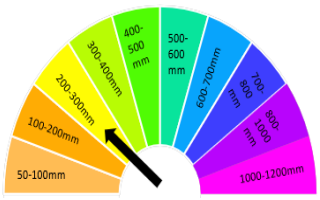
September 2025



October 2025



November 2025



October to December 2025

English

WEATHER FORECAST

The Fiji Meteorological Services forecasts receiving 25-50 mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, receiving 50-100 mm in Mota, Koronubu, Tavua, Vatukoula, Penang, Dobuilevu, and across the sugarcane -growing areas in Vanua Levu. Dry conditions could continue in certain regions, raising the risk of drought stress, although scattered showers may occur at other places.

AVOID BURNING CANE FOR HARVESTING

Due to the ongoing Dry Season, variable rainfall, and elevated fire risk, avoid burning cane for harvesting to prevent uncontrolled fires and preserve soil health.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR FARMERS

Land Preparation

- Proceed with land preparation in areas expecting rainfall to take advantage of improved soil moisture.
- In regions with lower rainfall, delay planting if conditions remain dry to prevent 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.

Crop Protection

- Monitor ratooned crops for diseases like leaf scald, particularly in areas with suppressed rainfall, as drought stress could heighten vulnerability. Remove affected sprouts and apply irrigation where feasible to mitigate disease spread.
- Conduct regular field inspections for pests and diseases, applying targeted control measures promptly.
- Remove weeds to reduce competition for moisture and prevent them from harboring pests, especially in varying rainfall conditions.

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 avoid nutrient leaching; opt for split applications as rainfall improves in the coming months.
- Retain cane trash to conserve soil moisture and suppress weed growth. Continue adopting 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 such as contour planting and vetiver hedges to reduce erosion risks, particularly with anticipated rainfall variability.

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.
- Avoid burning crop residues due to persistent dry conditions and fire hazards.
- Stay updated with official weather bulletins from Fiji Meteorological Services to plan farm activities effectively, considering the high chance of increased rainfall in October and November.
- Contact SRIF or FSC for guidance on managing crops and inputs under variable rainfall conditions.

Hindi Version

MAUSAM KA ANUMAN

Fiji Meteorological Services ke anuman ke mutabiq Olosara se Tagitagi tak 25-50 mm barish milegi. Mota, Koronubu, Tavua, Vatukoula, Penang, Dobuilevu aur Vanua Levu ke sugarcane kheto mein 50-100 mm barish ho sakti hai. Kuchh jagah sukhapan bana rahe sakta hai jisse drought stress ka khatra hai, lekin alag-alag jagah halki barish ho sakti hai.

GANNA KATNE KE LIYE AAG LAGANE SE BACHEN

Chal rahi sukhapan season, badalte hue barish ke pattern aur zyada aag ke khatre ke wajah se, harvesting ke liye ganne jalaane se bachen. Isse bina control ke aag lag sakti hai aur mitti ki sehat kharab hoti hai.

KISAANO KE LIYE SUJHAVIT KADAM

Zameen Taiyaari (Land Preparation)

- Jahan barish hone ka anuman hai, wahan zameen taiyaar karein taki mitti mein nami ka fayda uthaya ja sake.
- Kam barish wale ilaakon mein beej bone ko rok kar rakhen jab tak sthiti behtar na ho jaye.
- Sukhe kheton mein gehri jotayi se bache taki nami bani rahe aur mitti ki banawat kharab na ho.
- Jahan sinchai uplabdh hai, usse un ilaakon mein istemal karein jahan barish madhyam hai taki fasal sahi se ug sake.

Fasal Suraksha (Crop Protection)

- Ratoon faslon mein leaf scald jaise rog par nazar rakhen, khaaskar sukhapan wale ilaakon mein. Affected sprouts ko hataen aur sambhav ho toh sinchai karein.
- Kheton ka niyamit nirikshan karein aur pests aur diseases ke khilaf turant upay lagayen.
- Ghaas-paat ko nikal dein taki nami ke liye competition kam ho aur pests ko panah na mile.

Mitti aur Poshan Prabandhan (Soil & Nutrient Management)

- Fallow kheton mein soil test karein taki fertilizer ka sahi istemal ho.
- Kam barish wale ilaakon mein fertilizer daalne se bachen, barish ke badhne par chhoti-chhoti matra mein lagayen.
- Ganne ka kachra (trash) kheton mein rakhen taki nami bani rahe aur weeds daba rahe. Minimum tillage apnaate rahen.
- Soil test ke hisaab se lime lagayen taki mitti ka pH balance bana rahe.
- Pahadi ya dhalan wale kheton mein contour planting aur vetiver hedges lagayen taki mitti ka katav kam ho.

Beej Ganna Chayan aur Ropai

- Jahan barish hone wali hai, wahan certified aur disease-free beej ganne lagayen taki sahi fasal ho sake.
- Kheton mein gap check karein aur gap filling karein taki crop uniform bane.
- Kam barish wale ilaakon mein ropai ko tab tak rok kar rakhen jab tak sthiti behtar na ho jaye.

Samanya Salah

- Koi bhi nayi pest ya dikkat ho toh turant SRIF (8921839) par report karein.
- Sukhe ilaakon mein kheton ke aas-paas firebreaks banayein taki aag se bachav ho.
- Crop residues jalane se bachen kyunki sukhapan ke wajah se aag ka khatra zyada hai.
- Fiji Meteorological Services ke weather bulletins ke saath updated rahen. October-November mein barish badhne ki sambhavana zyada hai.
- Crop aur inputs ke management ke liye SRIF ya FSC se salah lein.

I- Taukei Version

I TUKUTUKU NI DRAKI RAWA NI NAMAKI

E ratou wasea tiko na Tabana ni Draki, ni rauta e 25-50 mm na levu ni uca e na rawa ni tau e na veisiteseni e na maliwa ni vanua e Olosara kei Tagitagi, rauta e 50-100 mm na kena rawa ni namaki e Mota, Koronubu, Tavua, Vatukoula, Penang, Dobuilevu, kei na veivanua ni tei dovu e Vanua Levu. E rawa ni namaki na draki mamaca e na veivanua tale e so, ka na rawa ni basika kina na tubu gogo ni tei, ka rawa tale ga ni vakilai na tau vakalalai ni uca e na so tale na vanua.

KAKUA NI VAKAMAI NA DOVU NI BERA NI MUSU

Me vaka ni toso cake tiko na I vakatagede ni kena rawa ni yaco se dewa totolo na kama e na noda yalava ni tei dovu, e na vuku ni draki mamaca ka tara tiko e so na vanua, sa kerei me tarovi na kena vakamai tiko na dovu, me vaka ni na rawa tale ga ni vukea na kena maroroi na bulabula ni qele.

I VAKASALA VEI KEMUNI NA DAUTEITEI

Vakarautaki ni Qele

- Rawa ni tomani tiko na vakarautaki ni qele me tei, e na veivanua ka se vakilai tiko kina na suasua ni qele.
- E na veivanua ka se sega so ni vakilai kina na tau ni uca, ni sa vakasalataki me vakaberaberataki tale mada na teivaki ni qele, me rawa ni tarova na kena tubu gogo na I tei ni dovu.
- Ni sa vakasalataki me vakalailaitaki na kena cukiraki na qele, e na gauna oqo, me na rawa ni maro-roya na suasua ka sa tiko rawa e na qele.
- Ni rawa ni vakayagataka na misini ni suisui se ‘irrigation’ e na veivanua ka se sega so ni tau vakale-vu kina na uca, me rawa ni vukea na tubu ni tei.

Taqomaki ni I Tei

- Ki vei kemuni na tea na mataqali dovu na ‘Naidiri’, ni sa kerei mo ni yadrava vinaka na drauna e na kena rawa ni basika e so na mate, ka vakaleqa na kena tubu, ka dau vakabibi e na gauna ni draki mamaca. Me dau kau laivi na mata ni dovu ka sa via siyawa na kena roka ka vakayagataki na misini ni suisui se ‘irrigation system’ me vakamalumalumutaka na mate ka rawa ni takava na se ni dovu.
- 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 vakayagataki tale ga na I walewale ni kena tarovi.
- E na gauna ni draki e da donumaka tiko oqo, sa kerei me na dau laurai na tubu ni co ca, me na rawa ni tarova na kena rawa ni kania se vakayagataka na kakana mai na qele ka dodonu me na yaga vua na I tei, ka tarova tale ga na kena rawa ni basika na manumanu ka rawa ni vakavuna na tauvimate e na I tei.

I Valavala ni Vakayagataki ni Qele kei na Vakabulabula ni Qele

- Ni bera ni teivaki na qele ka lala dede tu, ni sa vakasalatki mo ni kauta na nomuni qele me sabo-lotaki/ vakadikevi mai vei iratou na kena dau, me na rawa ni laurai na bulabula ni qele kei na I vakarau ni vakabulabula ni qele e na gadrevi me vakayagataki.

- Ni sa kerei me vakaberaberataki mada na vakayagataki na I vakabulabula ni qele e na veivanua ka se sega vakilai kina na tau ni uca, ka me vidai rua na kena vakayagataki na I vakabulabula ni qele, ni sa daumaka se tekivu vakilai na uca.
- Ni sa kerei me kakua ni vakamai na benu ni dovu ka me maroroi, me na rawa ni maroroya na suasua e na dela ni qele, ka vakaberaberataka tale ga na tubu ni co ca. Me vakalailaitaki tale ga na kena cukiraki 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.

Digitaki ni I Tei ni Dovu kei na kena laki Tei

- Ni sa kerei me vakayagataki na I tei ni dovu ka sa dikevi ka vakaivolataki mai vei iratou na kena dau, e na gauna ni nomuni teitei, vakabibi ki vei kemuni e na vanua ka sa daumaka kina na teitei, me na rawa ni vukea na tubu bulabula ni nomuni I tei.
- Kerei me na laurai me vinaka na I walewale ni teitei e vakayagataki, vakabibi e na so na vanua ka se laurai tiko kina e so na vanua galala se 'gaps' ka me na bulutaki tale ga vakavinaka na vanua galala oqori.
- Ni sa vakasalataki me vakaberaberataki na gauna ni teitei e na vanua se lailai tiko kina se sega so ni vakilai kina na tau ni uca, me yacova ni sa daumaka na qele me ganita na teitei.

I Vakasala Raraba

- Ke laurai e so na manumanu ka dau vakavuna na tauvimate ni dovu se laurai so na dredre e na teitei, ni sa kerei mo ni veitaratara kei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF, e na naba ni talevoni 8921839, me ratou rawa ni vukei kemuni.
- Me vakalailaitaki na kena rawa ni dewa na kama e na loga ni dovu, ni sa kerei me na biu toka so na vanua galala e na maliwa ni teitei.
- Sa kerei me kakua ni vakamai na benu ni dovu, me vaka ni toso cake tiko e na gauna oqo na I vakatagedegede ni kena rawa ni yaco se tete na kama.
- Ni sa vakasalataki mo ni qai vakatudaliga ki na I tukutuku ni draki e na gauna ni nomuni vakavakarau ki na teitei, me na rawa ni vukei kemuni e na gauna ni teitei, me vaka e da sa dau tekivu vakila kila na toso cake ni tau ni uca e na gauna ni vula ko Okotova kei na Noveba.
- Ke tu e so nomuni vakatataro me baleta na kena qaravi na I teitei e na gauna ni draki veisau e da sa donumaka tiko oqo, ni qai veitaratara vei iratou na Tabana ni SRIF kei na FSC.

Climate Outlook

- ENSO-neutral conditions continue to prevail in the tropical Pacific, with a high likelihood of these conditions persisting through the September to November 2025 period.
- Recently surveyed global climate models favor the continuation of ENSO-neutral status, until the end of 2025.
- For September 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **25-50mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** in Mota, Koronubu, Tavua, Vatukoula, Penang, Dobuilevu and across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.
- During October 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** from Olosara to Penang, **100-150mm** in Dobuilevu, while there is a high chance of receiving **150-200mm** across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.
- For November 2025, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Lomawai, **100-150mm** from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **150 -200mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu and across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu.
- During October to December 2025 period, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **400-500mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, **500-600mm** in Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua and Penang, **600-700mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu, Waiqele, Labasa, Batinikama and Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least **700-800mm** of rainfall in Seaqaqa, Vunimoli and Wainikoro.
- With the ongoing Dry Season, rainfall distribution across the sugarcane belt is expected to vary. Northern Viti Levu and parts of the Northern Division are likely to receive some rainfall, while the rest of the sugarcane growing areas is expected to experience suppressed rainfall.

Rainfall Outlook: September 2025

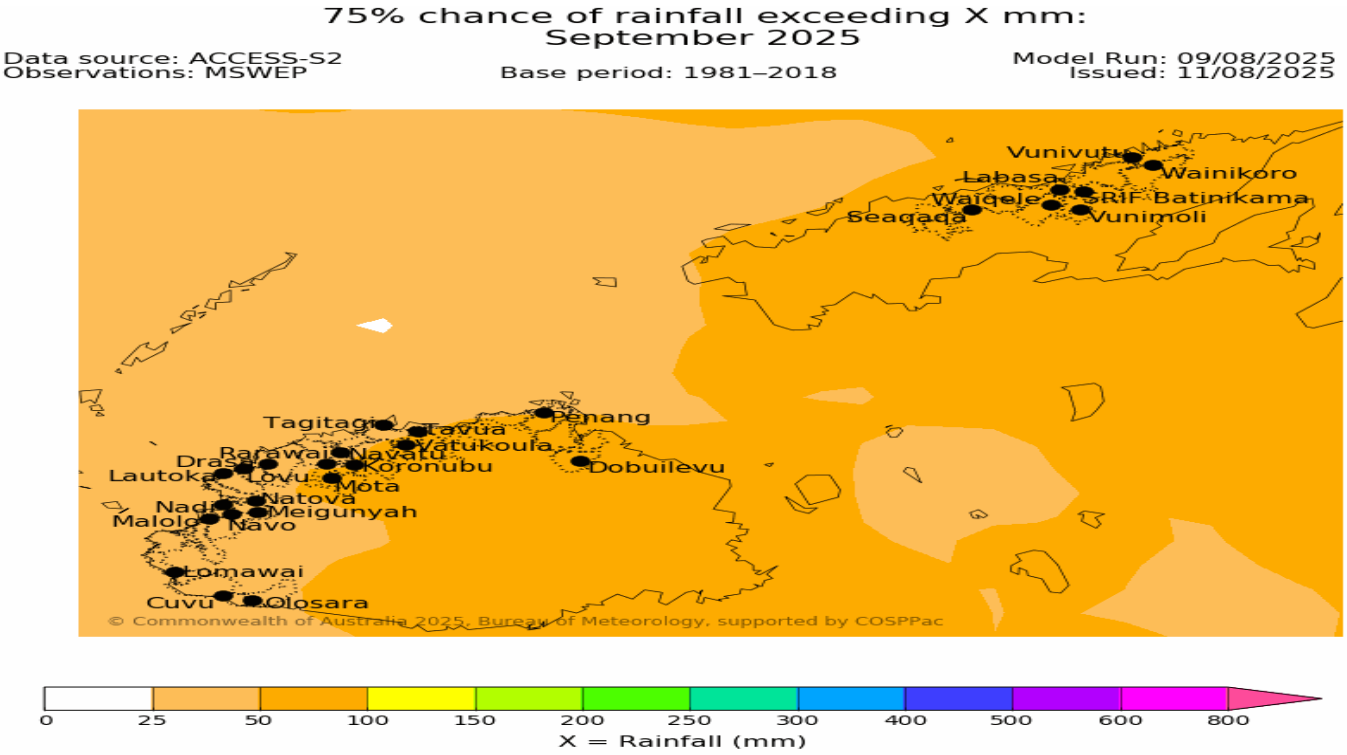


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 25-50mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm in Mota, Koronubu, Tavua, Vatukoula, Penang, Dobuilevu and across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is very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

Rainfall Outlook: October 2025

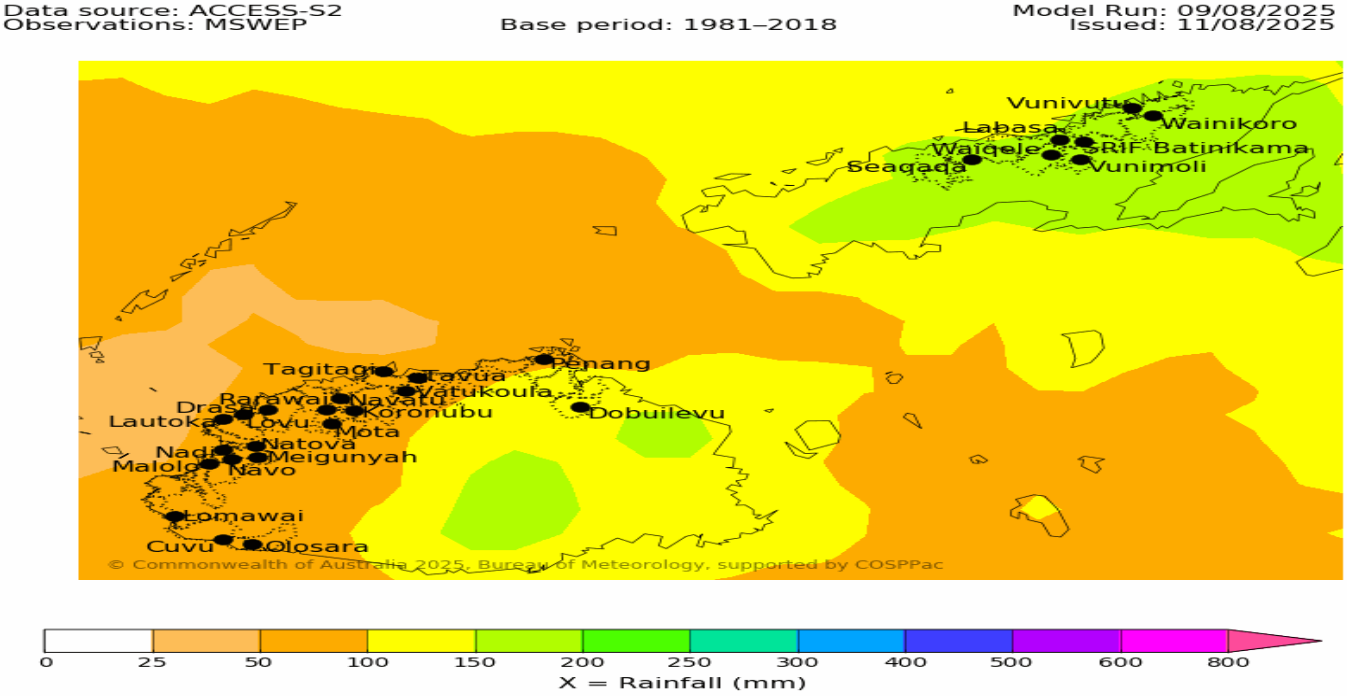


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm from Olosara to Penang, 100-150mm in Dobuilevu, while there is a high chance of receiving 150-200mm across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is very low to low.

Rainfall Outlook: November 2025

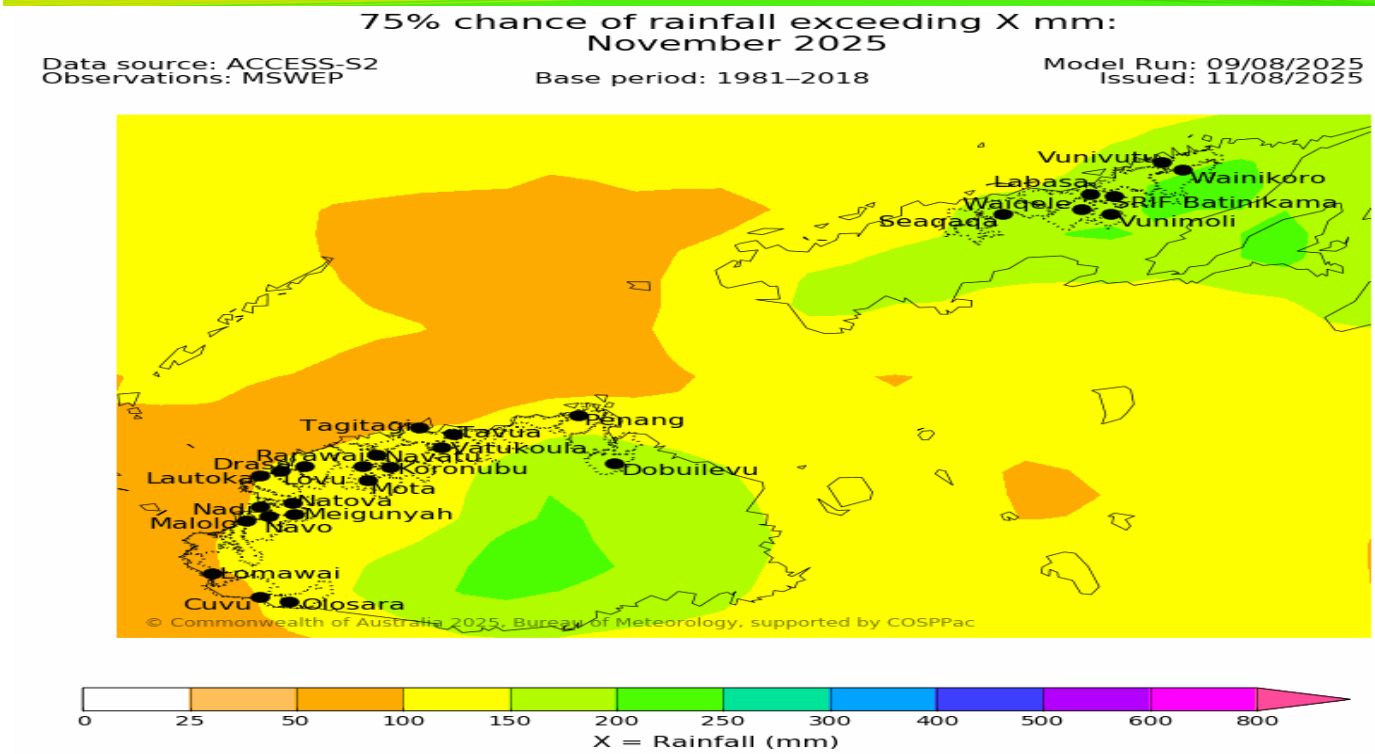


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Lomawai, 100-150mm from Olosara to Penang, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 150-200mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu and across the sugarcane growing areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is very low to low.

Rainfall Outlook: October to December 2025

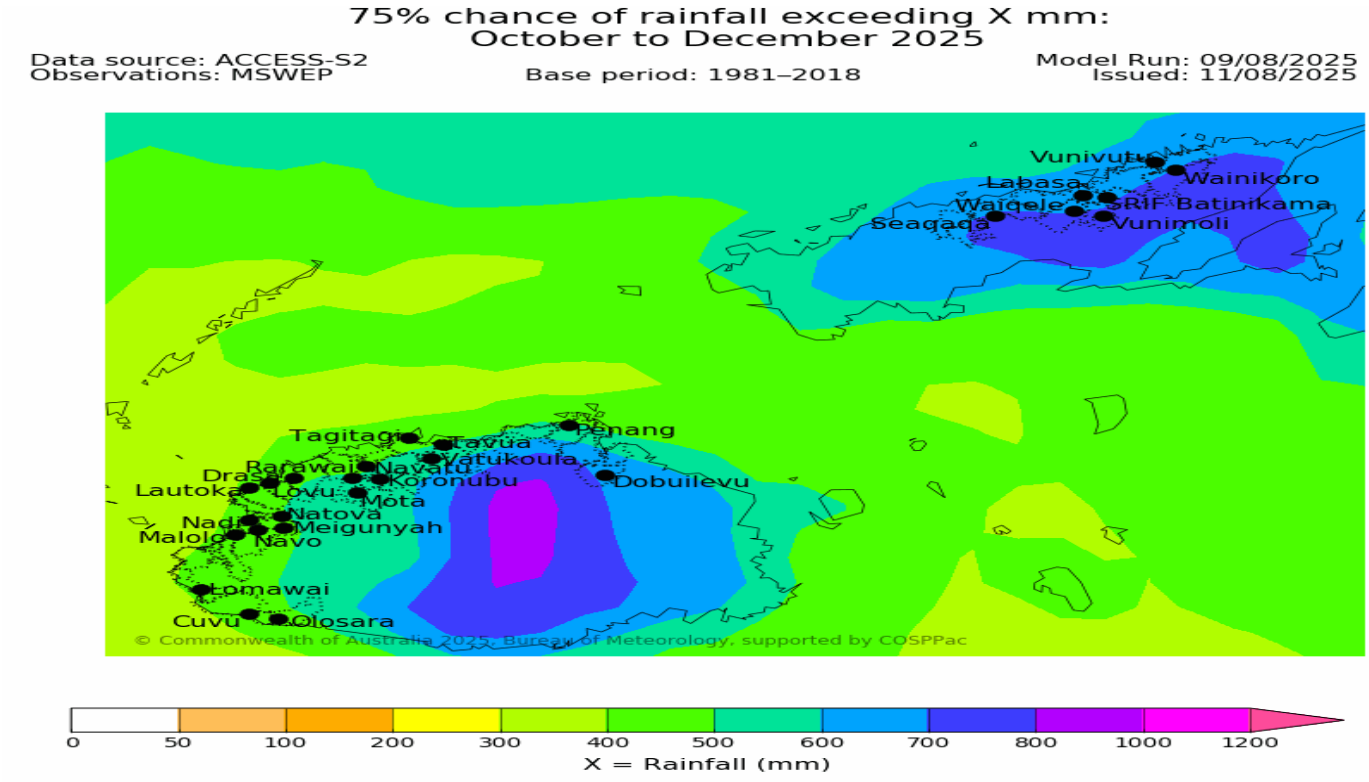


Figure 4: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 400-500mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, 500-600mm in Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua and Penang, 600-700mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu, Waiqele, Labasa, Batinikama and Vunivutu, while there is a high chance of receiving at least 700-800mm of rainfall in Seaqaqa, Vunimoli and Wainikoro. The confidence in the outlook is very low to low.

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.