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Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For August, September & October 2024 and September to November 2024

Experimental

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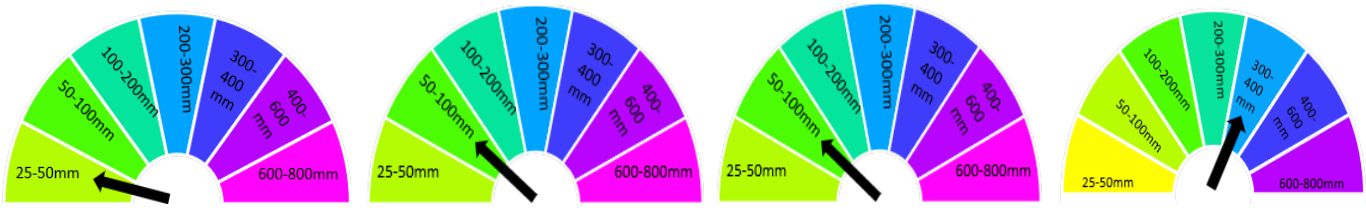
Volume 2 **Issue: 07** **Issued: August 8, 2024**
Next issue: August 30, 2024

Key Messages



August 2024 | September 2024 | October 2024 | September to November 2024

English

- The Fiji Meteorological Services has forecasted less than 100mm of rainfall for the areas under sugarcane for Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.
- Clean headlands and areas next to the farm to avoid providing shelter for rodents and other insect pests,
- Split application of Blend C is recommended at 30 days and 90 days after harvesting.
- Farmer's should retain trash to conserve moisture. Trash will also help to reduce growth of weeds. Minimum tillage should be adopted to prevent loss of any remaining moisture.
- Advisory is to harvest green cane. Please do not burn cane for harvesting and trash after harvesting has completed.
- Consult your sector farm advisors regarding soil sampling in any plots, varieties to plant, availability of clean seedcane to be used during the replanting window.
- For farmers who will plant in the replanting window, place order for blend A, blend B and lime based on the soil results received from SRIF through sector farm advisors.
- Farms on rolling and steep slopes should practice soil conservation measures such as planting on contours and establishing vetiver hedges to minimize soil erosion.
- Organize and plan your work ahead of time to ensure good germination during the replanting window.
- Regularly consult with local FSC sector offices or SRIF offices for specific recommendations tailored to your region and farming practices.
- For further advice, please contact SRIF on 8921839.

Hindi Version

- Fiji Meteorological Services ne Viti Levu aur Vanua Levu ke ganna ke kshetron ke liye 100mm se kam baarish ka anuman lagaya hai.
- Chuhon aur anya keeton ko aashray pradan karne se bachne ke liye khet ke bagal ke headlands aur kshetron ko saaf rakhen.
- Fasal kaatne ke 30 din aur 90 din baad Blend C ka vibhaagit anupchaar ka sujhaav diya gaya hai.
- Kisanon ko nami sanrakshan ke liye trash banaye rakhni chahiye. Trash ghaas ke vikas ko kam karne mein bhi madad karega. Bachi hui nami ke nuksan ko rokne ke liye kam jutaee ko apnana chahiye.
- Salah hai ki hare ganne ki katai karein. Kripya katai ke liye ganna na jalayen aur katai poori hone ke baad trash na jalayen.
- Mitti ke namune lene, ganne ke varieties, punah ropan ke dauran upyog ke liye saaf beej ganna ki uplabdhata ke baare mein apne kshetr ke salahakaron se paramarsh karein.
- Jo kisan punah ropan ki avadhi ke dauran beej ropan karenge, ve SRIF se prapt mitti ke parinamon ke aadhar par blend A, blend B aur chune ka order dein.
- Jo khet chadhai par hai, waha paudhe lagaana chaahie taki mittee ko bhaene se roka ja sake.
- Punah ropan ki avadhi ke dauran achhi ankuran ko sunishchit karne ke liye apne kaamon ko pehle se yojit karein.
- Apne kshetra ke liye ache sujhavo ke liye niyamit roop se FSC sector offices ya SRIF offices se paramarsh karein.
- Aur salaah ke liye 8921839 par SRIF ko sampark karein.

I Taukei Version

- E ratou sa vakasalataka tiko na Tabana Ni Draki ni na rawa ni lailai mai na 100mm na levu ni uca e tau e na veisiteseni, ni noda yalava ni tei dovu, e Vanua Levu kei Viti Levu.
- Ni sa kerei na dau teitei, me samaki vakavinaka na veivanua volekata na I teitei, me rawa ni tarova na nodra rawa ni mai vakavaletaki kina na manumanu dau vacaca I teitei, me vaka na kalavo lelevu kei na manumanu e so ka rawa ni vakacacana na I teitei.
- Ni sa kerei me vidai rua na kena vakayagataki na I vakabulabula ni qele, na Blend C; matai e na 30 na siga kei na kena I karua e na 90 na siga, e na kena musu oti na dovu.
- Ni sa vakasalataki na dau teitei me kakua ni vakamai na benu ni dovu, me na rawa ni maroroya na suasua e na dela ni qele, ka rawa tale ga ni vakaberaberataka na tubu ni co ca. Me vakalailaitaki tale ga na mataqali walewale ni kena vakarautaki na qele, me rawa ni vakaberaberataka na mamaca ni dela ni qele
- Ni sa kerei me musu rawa e liu na dovu drokadroka, ka me kakua tale ga ni vakamai na dovu ni bera ni musu, oka tale ga kina na benu, ni sa musu oti na dovu.

- Ko ni sa vakasalataki mo ni dau veitaratara kei ira na nomuni daunivakasala me baleta na kena vakadikevi ka sabolotaki na nomuni qele, me baleta na I tei ni dovu e na ganita na nomuni qele.
- Vei kemuni na dau teitei ena gauna ni teivaki ni dovu musu oti, sa kerei mo ni otataka na nomuni I vakabulabula ni qele, mai na mataqali, na 'blend A,' 'blend B,' se 'lime based' me veiganiti kei na I vakasala me baleta na nomuni qele, e ratou solia na 'SRIF'.
- E na veiteitei ena veidelana se baba, mo ni dau vakamatautaka na iwalewale ni teitei ka maroroi vinaka kina na qele me vaka na 'contour planting' se na kena teivaki na co na 'vativa' me vakalailaitaka na sisi ni qele.
- Ko ni sa kerei mo ni tekivu tavalaka rawa na nomuni lalawaka me baleta na nomuni teitei, me na rawa ni bulabula vinaka na dovu e tei e na gauna ni teitei ka tarava.
- Ni sa vakasalataki tale ga, mo ni dau veitaratara vakawasoma kei iratou na nomuni dau ni veiqaravi e na veivale ni volavola ni FSC, se Sector Offices ka voleka vei kemuni, kei iratou tale ga na kena dau e na SRIF, me baleta na nai vakasala ka ganita na nomuni yalava ni teitei, oka kina na dui walewale ni teitei ko ni rawa ni vakayagataka e na gauna ni teitei.
- Ke tu tale e so na nomuni vakatataro, ni qai veitaratara vei iratou na SRIF ena naba ni talevoni na 8921839.

Climate Outlook

- El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is currently neutral.
- ENSO-neutral status is likely to continue until at least August to October 2024, with a transition to La Niña state likely during September to November 2024 period.
- For August 2024, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **10-25mm** of rainfall in Cuvu, Lomaivuna, Malolol, Navo, Nadi, Lautoka, Drasa, Rarawai and Tagitagi, **25-50mm** in Olosara, Meigunyah, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, while there is high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in rainfall in Dobuilevu.
- During September 2024, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **25-50mm** of rainfall from Cuva to Rarawai, **50-100mm** of rainfall in Olosara, Meigunyah, Lovu, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu,Tagitagi, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, while there is high chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu.
- For October 2024, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall from Olasara to Penang, and in Seaqaqa, while there is high chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu, Waiqele, Vunimoli, Batinikama, Labasa, Wainikoro and Vunivutu.
- During September to November 2024 period, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **300-400mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is high chance of receiving at least **400-600mm** of rainfall in Dobuilevu, and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu.
- As we are now into the Dry Season, variable rainfall is expected across the sugarcane belt areas. Northern Viti Levu and parts of the Northern Division are likely to receive some rain, while the rest of the areas are likely to experience reduced rainfall.

Rainfall Outlook: August 2024

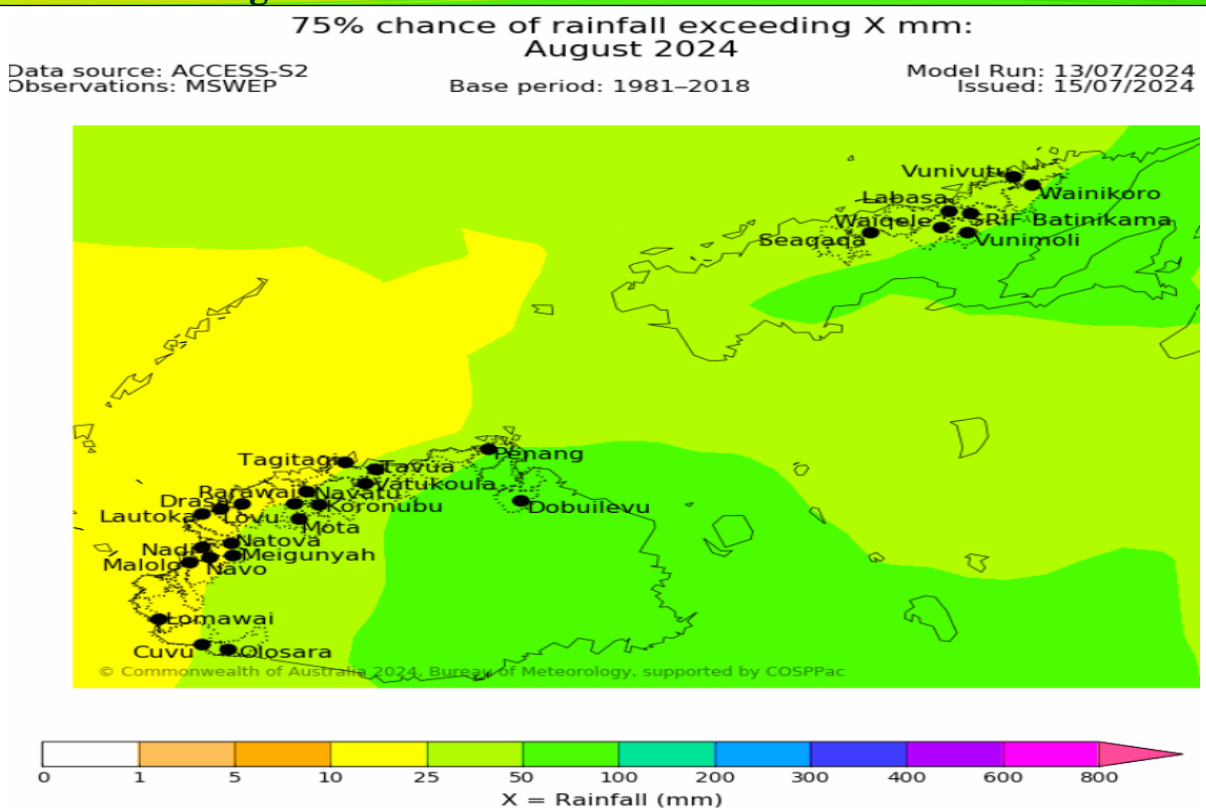


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 10-25mm of rainfall in Cuvu, Lomaivuna, Malolol, Navo, Nadi, Lautoka, Drasa, Rarawai and Tagitagi, 25-50mm in Olosara, Meigunyah, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, while there is high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: September 2024

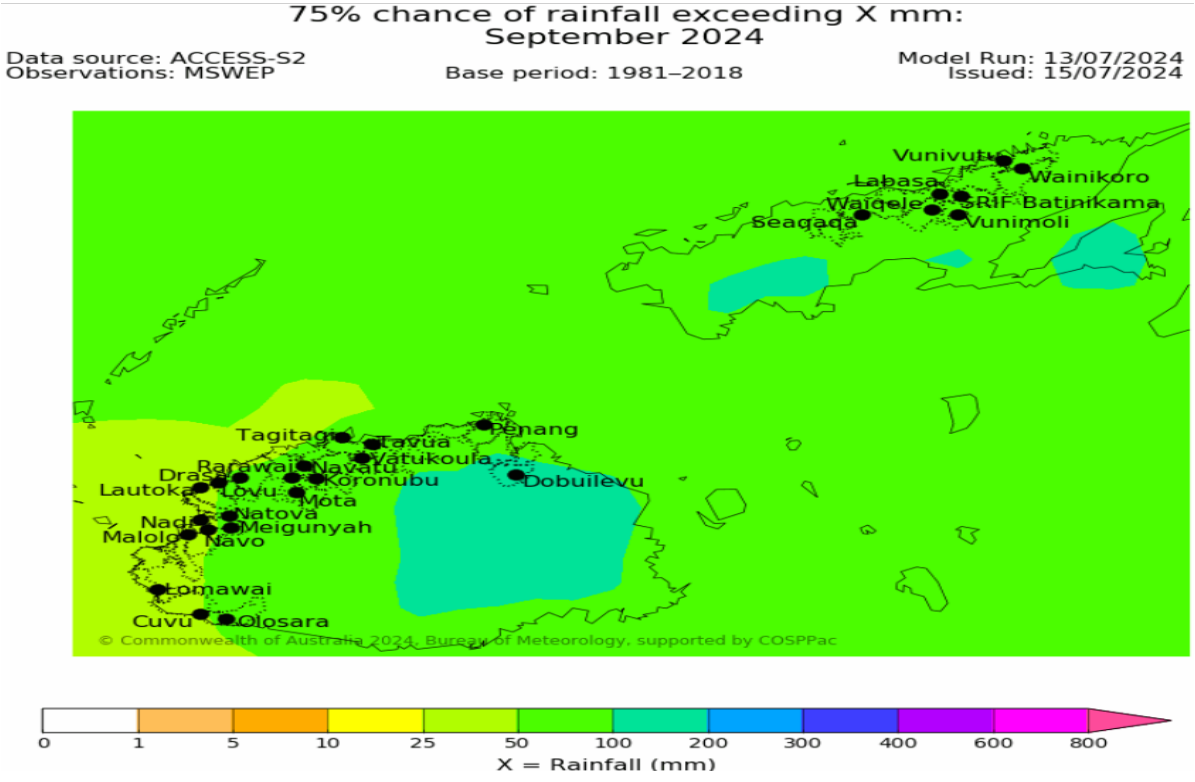


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 25-50mm of rainfall from Cuva to Rarawai, 50-100mm of rainfall in Olosara, Meigunyah, Lovu, Mota, Koronubu, Navatu,Tagitagi, Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, while there is high chance of receiving at least 100-200mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: October 2024

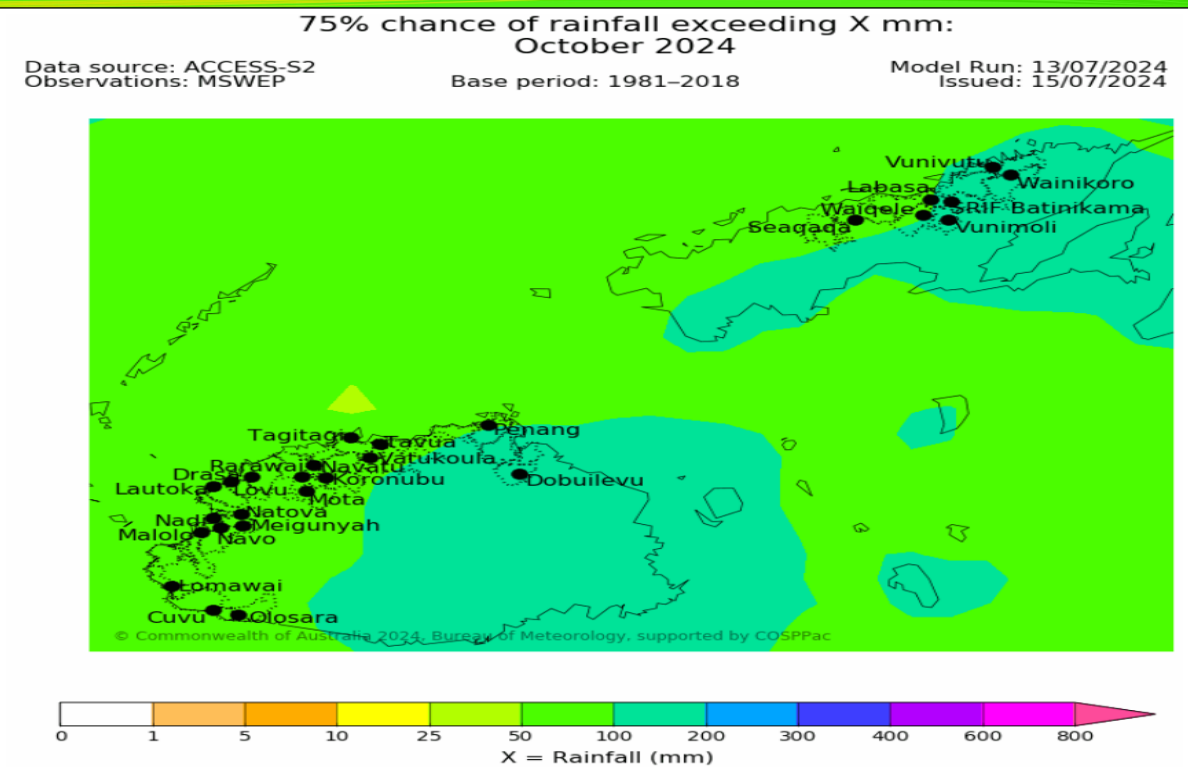


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall from Olasara to Penang, and in Seaqaqa, while there is high chance of receiving at least 100-200mmmm of rainfall in Dobuilevu, Waiqele, Vunimoli, Batinikama, Labasa, Wainikoro and Vunivutu. The confidence in the outlook is low to moderate.

Rainfall Outlook: September to November 2024

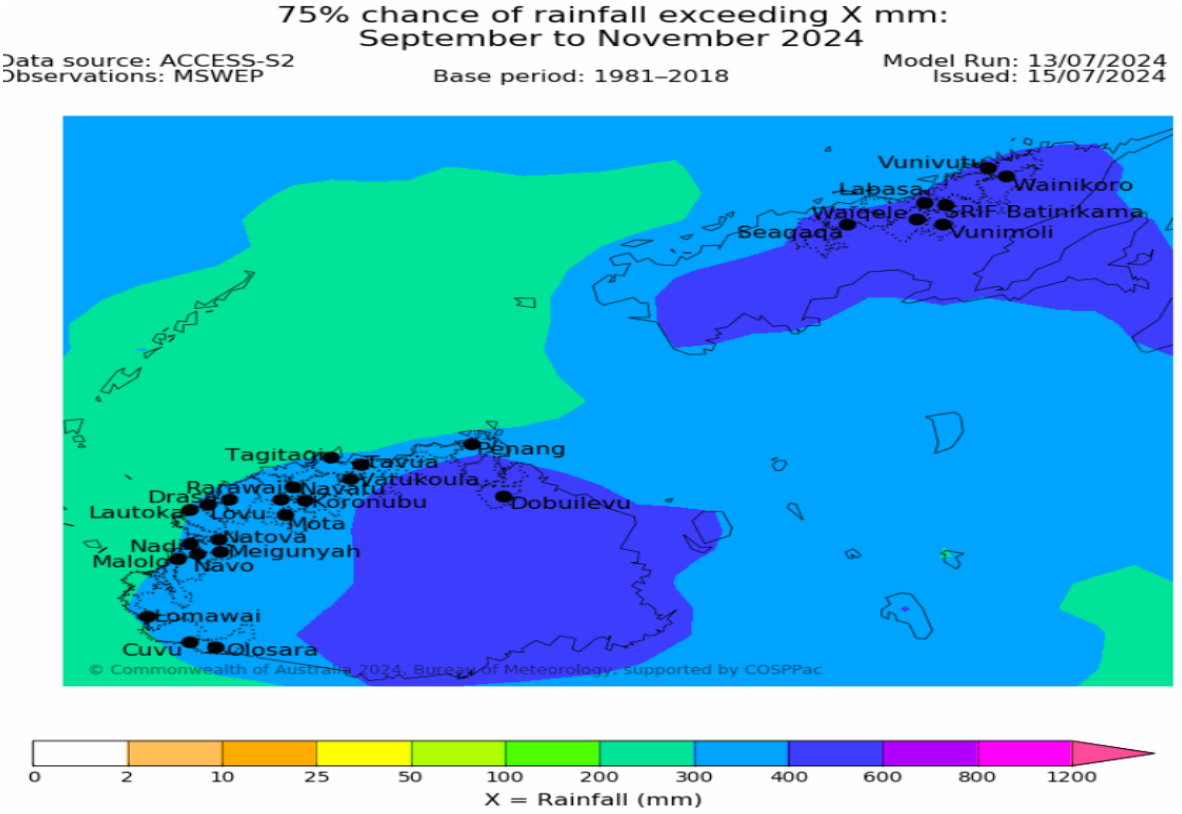


Figure 4: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 300-400mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is high chance of receiving at least 400-600mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu, and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is very low to moderate.

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.

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.*