

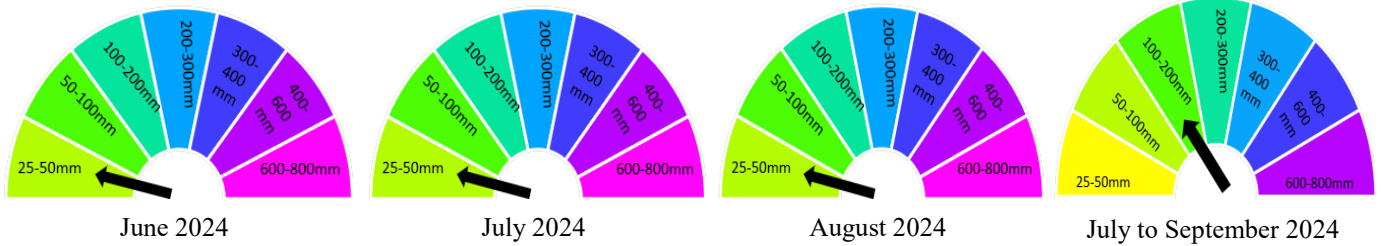
Fiji Sugarcane Rainfall Outlook For June, July & August 2024 and July to September 2024 **Experimental**

Volume 2

Issue: 05

Issued: June 11, 2024
Next issue: June 28, 2024

Key Messages



English

- There is low rainfall prediction for the sugarcane belt areas provided by the Fiji Meteorological Services.
- Advisory is to harvest green cane first in areas not easily accessible during the rainy days and send to the mill.
- Place fertilizer order (blend C) for ratoon cane in advance and should be stored properly. Split application is recommended at 6-10 weeks and 20-24 weeks 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.
- **Do not burn cane** selected for harvesting **and trash** after harvesting has completed.
- Consult your sector farm advisors regarding soil sampling in any plot.
- Farms on rolling and steep slopes should practice soil conservation measures such as planting on contours and establishing vetiver hedges to minimize soil erosion.
- Farmers who wish to plant cane in the replanting window need to plan their work in advance in order to get good germination.
- For further advice, please contact SRIF on 8921839.

Hindi Version

- Fiji Meteorological Services द्वारा दिया गया चूनी के खेत क्षेत्रों के लिए कम वर्षा का अनुमान है।

- Salah di ja rahi hai ki hari ganna pehle kat lein un kshetron mein jo baarish ke dinon mein aasani se uplabdh nahin hain aur mill mein bhej dein.
- Ratoon ganna ke liye (blend C) khad ka order pehle se de dein aur theek se rakhne ki vyavastha karein. Katne ke 6-10 hafton aur 20-24 hafton baad khad ka vibhajan kiya jaana chahiye.
- Kisaan ko mitti ki naami banaye rakhne ke liye ganna ke kachre ko sambhal ke rakhna chahiye. Kachra ghaas-phoos ke vrudhhi ko rokne mein bhi madad karega. Shesh mitti ki naami ko banaye rakhne ke liye kam se kam khet ko khodna chahiye
- Katne ke liye chune gaye ganna ko jalana nahin chahiye aur katne ke baad kachra bhi nahin jalana chahiye.
- Kisi bhi khet ke tukde mein mitti ka namoona lene ke liye apne kshetriya kheti salahkaar se sampark karein.
- Dhalaan wali kheton mein mitti sanrakshan ke upay apnaane chahiye jaise ki dhaancha mein paudha lagana aur mitti ka katav kam karne ke liye vetiver ke baad bandh banana.
- Jo kisaan punarropan ke dauran ganna lagana chahte hain, unhe acchi ankuran praapt karne ke liye apna kaam pehle se yojit kar lena chahiye.
- Adhik salaah ke liye, kripya SRIF se 8921839 par sampark karein.

I Taukei Version

- E ratou sa veivakasalataki tiko na Tabana Ni Draki, ni na rawa ni lailai na uca e tau e na noda yalava ni tei dovu, e na vica na vula mai oqo.
- E sa soli tale tiko ga na I vakasala, me na musu rawa e liu na dovu drokadroka ka ra tiko e na vanua ka dau dredre ni talevi e na gauna ni draki suasua.
- Ni sa vakasalataki me maroroi vinaka na I vakabulabula ni qele e na dua na vanua matau, ka me tekivu otataki tale ga na I vakabulabula ni qele, na 'Blend C', me baleta na I tei ni dovu.
- Ni sa ta oti na dovu, ko ni sa kerei me vidai rua na kena vakayagataki na I vakabulabula ni qele; matai mai na I ka 6-10 na macawa kei na kena I karua na I ka 20-24 na macawa, ni 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.
- Ko ni sa kerei me kakua ni vakamai na dovu ka vakarau ta, kei na benu ni dovu ka dau biu laivi tu, ni sa ta oti na dovu.
- Ko ni sa vakasalataki mo ni veitaratara kei ira na dau ni vakasala e na nomuni duidui 'Sectors', me baleta na kena sabolotaki na qele e na nomuni teitei.
- Ni sa vakasalataki na dau teitei, e na vanua sega ni tautauvata se baba, mo ni teivaka na 'vertiver grass' e na nomuni saula ni teitei, me na rawa ni tarova na sisi ni qele.

- Ki vei kemuni na dau teitei ka ko ni gadreva mo ni teitei e na vula ni tei dovu ka tarava, ko ni sa vakasalataki mo ni navuca se tuva vinaka na gauna ni nomuni tei dovu me na rawa ni tubu vinaka na dovu e tei.
- Ke tu e so na nomuni vakatataro, ko ni rawa ni veitaratara vei iratou na tabana ni '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 July 2024.
- For June 2024, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **10-25mm** of rainfall from Cuvu to Tavua, **25-50mm** of rainfall in Olosara, Penang, Seaqaqa, Waiqele, Labasa, Batinikama, Vunivutu and Wainikoro, while there is high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Doboilevu and Vunimoli.
- During July 2024, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **5-10mm** of rainfall from Lomawai to Tagitagi, **10-25mm** of rainfall in Olosara, Cuvu, Koronubu, Vatukoula and Tavua, **25-50mm** of rainfall in Penang and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu. while there is high chance of receiving at least **50-100mm** of rainfall in Doboilevu.
- For August 2024, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **10-25mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, **25-50 mm** of rainfall in 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 Doboilevu.
- During July to September 2024 period, there is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least **100-200mm** of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is high chance of receiving at least **200-300mm** of rainfall in Doboilevu and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu.
- As we are now into the Dry Season, variable rainfall is likely across the sugarcane belt areas. Northern Viti Levu and parts of the Northern Division stations are likely to receive some rainfall, while the rest of the stations are likely to observe reduced rainfall.

Rainfall Outlook: June 2024

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
June 2024

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 11/05/2024
Issued: 13/05/2024

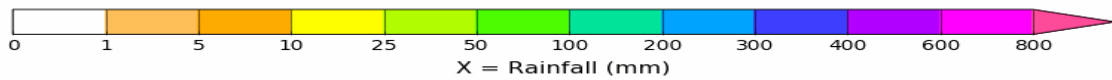
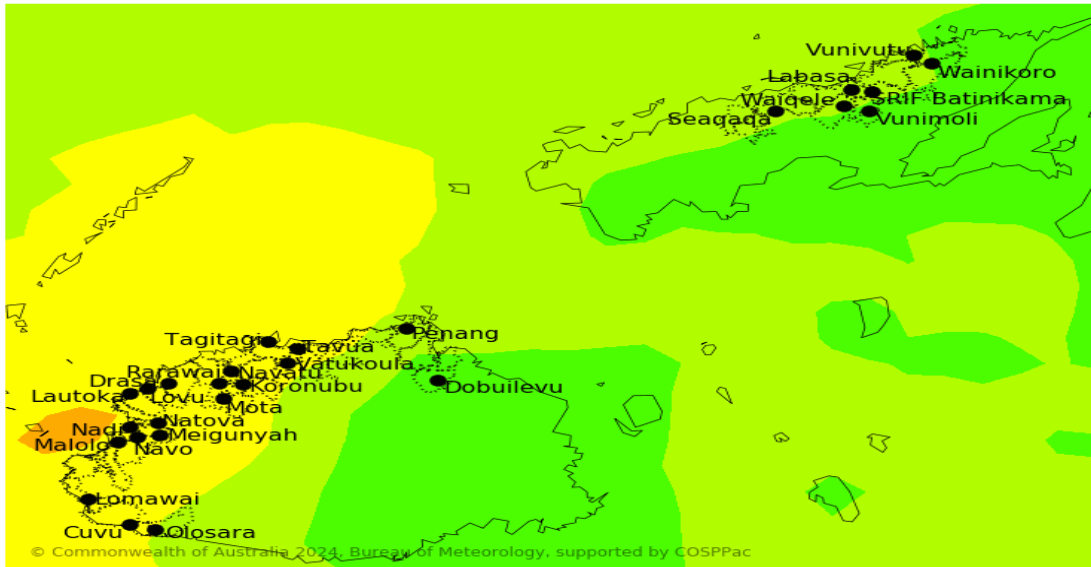


Figure 1: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 10-25mm of rainfall from Cuvu to Tavua, 25-50mm of rainfall in Olosara, Penang, Seagaqa, Waiqeje, Labasa, Batinikama, Vunivutu and Wainikoro, while there is high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu and Vunimoli. The confidence in the outlook is low to good.

Rainfall Outlook: July 2024

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
July 2024

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 11/05/2024
Issued: 13/05/2024

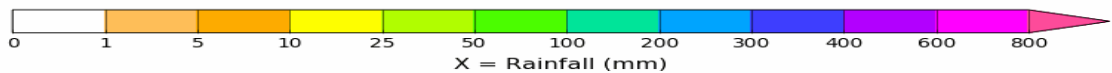
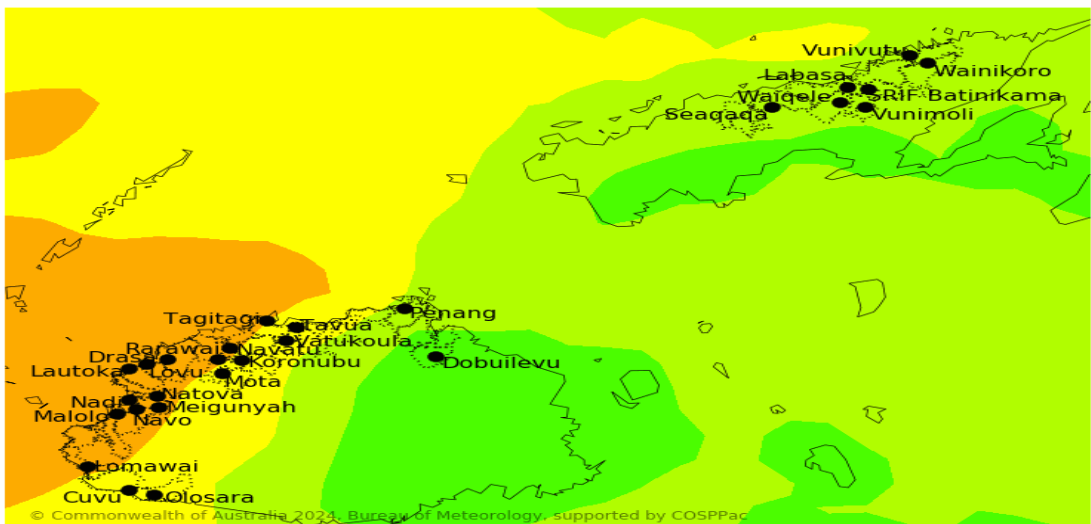


Figure 2: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 5-10mm of rainfall from Lomawai to Tagitagi, 10-25mm of rainfall in Olosara, Cuvu, Koronubu, Vatukoula and Tavua, 25-50mm of rainfall in Penang and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, while there is high chance of receiving at least 50-100mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is low to good.

Rainfall Outlook: August 2024

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
August 2024

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 11/05/2024
Issued: 13/05/2024

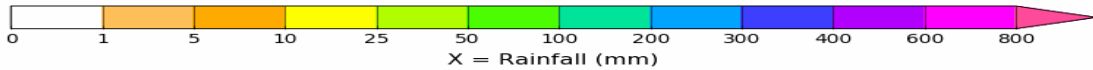
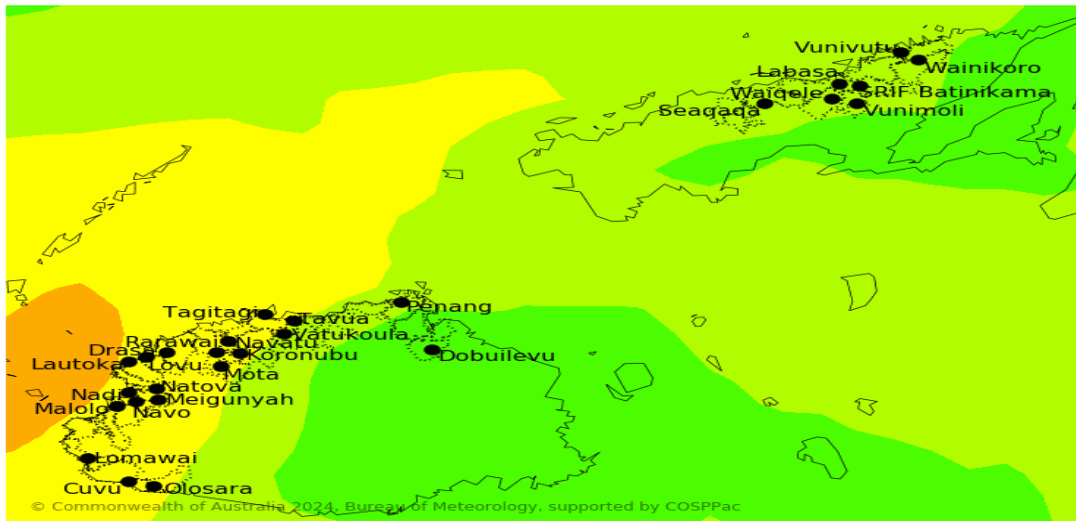


Figure 3: There is a high (75%) chance of receiving at least 10-25mm of rainfall from Olosara to Tagitagi, 25-50 mm of rainfall in Vatukoula, Tavua, Penang and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu, while there is high chance of receiving at least 50 -100mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

Rainfall Outlook: July to September 2024

75% chance of rainfall exceeding X mm:
July to September 2024

Data source: ACCESS-S2
Observations: MSWEP

Base period: 1981–2018

Model Run: 11/05/2024
Issued: 13/05/2024

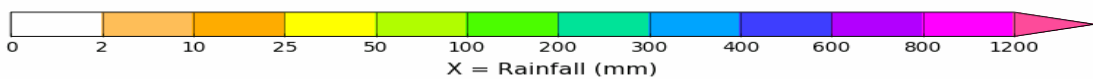
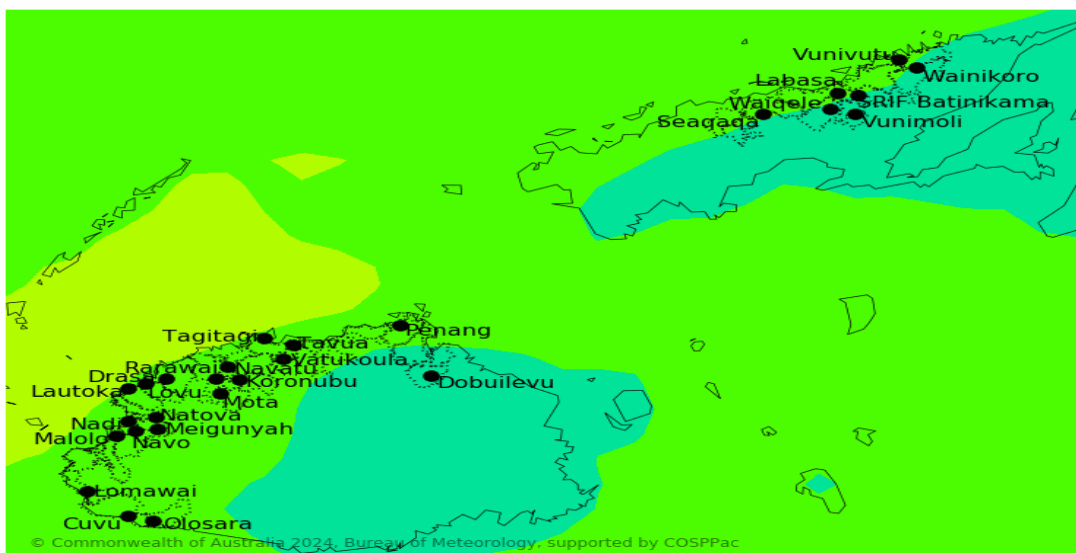


Figure 4: High (75%) chance of receiving at least 100-200mm of rainfall from Olosara to Penang, while there is high chance of receiving at least 200-300mm of rainfall in Dobuilevu and across sugarcane belt areas in Vanua Levu. The confidence in the outlook is moderate to good.

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.