Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
REGIONAL FIELD OFFICE NO. 5
San Agustin, Pili, Camarines Sur, 4418
http://bicol.da.gov.ph

Building Climate-Resilient Livelihoods and Agri fisheries Communities

REGIONAL SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK AND ADVISORY

May 2024 to October 2024

CLIMATE OUTLOOK SUMMARY

◉ PAGASA: La Niña is weakening and is expected to persist until Dec- Jan-Feb (DJF) 2022/2023, then transition to ENSO-neutral afterwards
◉ La Nina increases the likelihood of having above normal rainfall conditions that could lead to potential adverse impacts (such as heavy rainfall, floods, flashfloods and landslides) over highly vulnerable areas

WEATHER SYSTEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE REGION

Month	Tropical Cyclones	Prov	No. of Dry Days					
			May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
May	1 or 2	ALB	18.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	13.0	10.0
Jun	1 or 2	CAM	19.0	14.0	18.0	18.0	14.0	11.0
Jul	2 or 3	CAM	18.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	13.0	10.0
Aug	2 or 3	CAT	20.0	13.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	11.0
Sep	2 or 3	MAS	22.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	16.0	14.0
Oct	2 or 3	SOR	19.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	15.0	12.0

♠ Thunderstorm
♠ Southwest Monsoon
♠ ITCZ
♠ LPA
♠ Easterlies
♠ Tropical Cyclones
♠ HPAs
♠ Tail-end of the frontal system
♠ Northeast Monsoon

FORECAST RAINFALL ANALYSIS

Prov	May 2024			June 2024			July 2024			August 2024			September 2024			October 2024		
	Normal (mm)	Forecast (mm)	% of Normal	Normal (mm)	Forecast (mm)	% of Normal	Normal (mm)	Forecast (mm)	% of Normal	Normal (mm)	Forecast (mm)	% of Normal	Normal (mm)	Forecast (mm)	% of Normal	Normal (mm)	Forecast (mm)	% of Normal
ALB	168.9	94.6	55.2	196.3	162.5	82.3	293.9	219.6	74.8	239.2	244.4	103.1	315.7	273.7	90.5	285.6	473.6	168.4
CAM	158.0	90.4	56.3	182.9	180.6	98.1	235.0	186.2	80.4	160.8	192.8	116.7	283.1	295.6	107.2	434.3	637.5	147.8
CAM	161.3	87.9	54.1	186.7	170.9	91.8	274.8	218.8	79.9	207.4	231.6	112.4	360.1	293.0	87.1	339.1	526.8	157.5
CAT	163.2	93.0	56.6	215.4	200.2	93.0	244.7	259.1	105.6	184.1	204.1	110.8	269.0	283.9	107.3	365.2	562.9	154.9
MAS	149.4	81.1	53.0	182.1	132.2	69.0	225.9	183.3	80.0	183.2	197.0	107.6	233.2	256.7	113.0	262.9	416.1	161.2
SOR	163.9	94.7	56.6	196.4	154.6	76.6	239.7	161.1	68.4	206.7	214.7	103.9	228.6	255.2	109.8	312.9	471.9	151.7

All Climate Forecast/Information is based on LA NINA & CLIMATE OUTLOOK (December 2021 to May 2022), issued by PAGASA. Source: http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/climate

Legend: No Data Available (nda)
Way below normal (<=40%) Below normal (41%-80%)
Near Normal (81%-120%) Above Normal (>120%)

IMPACT OUTLOOKS

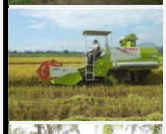
General Outlook:

- There is no expected climate risk and rainfall will be distributed within the duration of the season.
- Normal tillering
- Facilitate efficient use of fertilizer/nutrient uptake and correct some nutrient imbalances
- Moderate to heavy rainfall is favorable for land preparation especially in the upland and rainfed areas.
- Weather condition will facilitate normal growth of the seedlings due to availability of sufficient water
- Easy to recover from transplanting shock
- Promote seedling vigor
- Facilitate efficient use of fertilizer/nutrient uptake from Panicle Initiation to Booting
- Uniform ripening of grains
- Weather condition will be conducive for harvesting
- Can achieve higher yield/production

Farm Activities:

- Water Management
- Planting/Transplanting
- Seed Selection
- Pest and Weed Management
- Nutrient Management
- Post-harvesting
- Land Preparation
- Harvesting

CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE PRACTICES



Sorsogon, Prieto Diaz - Rice

Maturing

Post-harvesting

- Avoid piling the harvested crop for more than a day
- Thresh immediately after harvest.
- Dry the palay uniformly within 12-24 hrs after harvesting/threshing by solar drying – spreading palay under sun. Stir the grains at least once for 30 minutes for uniform drying or thru Mechanical Dryers
- Place dried grains on dry surfaces before grain cleaning.
- Clean dried grains 2-3 days after harvest
- Do not drag rice sacks when transporting to prevent damage.
- Store in areas that are dry, well aerated and free from pests (rats, birds and bugs) and use pallets to prevent damping.

Harvesting

- Manually harvest when 85-90% of the grains are golden yellow
- Mechanically harvest using combine harvester when 90-95% of the grains are golden yellow

Preparation Stage

Land Preparation

- Clean and repair dikes and ditches to ensure proper water efficiency and drainage
- Plow or rotate field 21-30 days before planting; Harrow the field every 7 days after plowing (1st harrowing is along the plowing pattern, 2nd harrowing or initial leveling is crosswise.
- Practice stale seedbed technique which involves repeated plowing and harrowing during the fallow period

Seedling Stage

Planting/Transplanting

- Practice Transplanting; Use 15-21 Days old of seedlings at 2-3 seedling per hill planting distance of 20 cm x 20 cm
- If replanting is needed, replant within one week.

Seed Selection

- Use of recommended varieties: **NSIC Rc222, NSIC Rc216, NSIC Rc402, NSIC Rc438, NSIC Rc440, PSB Rc10, NSIC Rc506, NSIC Rc508, NSIC Rc510, NSIC Rc512** and **Hybrid Rice Varieties**

Newly Planted

Water Management

- Use Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) by using an “observation well" or a device made from bamboo or PVC materials submerged in the rice field to easily control and measure water level. It is cylindrical in shape holed in similar distances.
- Start using observation well 21 – 30 days after transplanting until flowering.
- Attain 2-3 cm water level every irrigation within 3-14 DAT
- Maintain the following irrigation water level per stage:

1. Early tillering- 3-5 centimeters (cm)
2. Flowering stage- 5-7 cm
3. Before harvesting- 3-5 cm

- Drain the field for:

1. Medium textured soils (Sand) - 1 week before harvesting
2. Fine textured soils (Clay)- 1-2 weeks before harvesting

- Use supplemental water sources (eg. STW, PISOS)

Pest and Weed Management

- Do not spray insecticide within 30 days after crop establishment.
- Use pre- and post-emergence herbicide to manage weeds.
- Potential plant diseases are Bacterial Leaf Streak, Bacterial Leaf blight; Planting of resistant varieties. Avoid excessive application of nitrogen fertilizer
- Frequent occurrence of weeds; Practice Integrated weed Management (IWM)- which include use of high quality seeds (free from weed seeds), proper land preparation, hand weeding and judicious use of herbicide

Nutrient Management

- Before crop establishment, consult AEW and ask for RCM recommendations for field-specific crop and nutrient management recommendations
- Use NPK fertilizer (eg. 14-14-14):
- If transplanted, 0-14 DAT;
- If wet direct seeded, 10-14 DAS;
- If dry direct seeded, 10-21 DAE

Vegetative (Active Tillering)

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Vegetative (Panicle Initiation)

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- If dry direct seeded, 10-21 DAE

Reproductive (Flowering)

Water Management

- Construct and repair dike and ditches to ensure proper water efficiency and drainage
- Repair and compact dikes to reduced seepage and to ensure efficient drainage;
- Drain excess water if possible.

Pest and Weed Management

- Monitor the field regularly and check for early signs and symptoms of pest damage.
- Use a balanced amount of fertilizer. Avoid over application of nitrogen fertilizer
- Ensure proper drainage of field
- Practice sanitation. Keep the field clean

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SUPPORTS

- Pre-positioned planting materials and other farm inputs
- Research station available for livestock evacuations
- Availability of ropes, power sprayer, mist blowers, laminated sacks and water drums
- Drugs and biologics for livestocks
- Farm machineries stationed in the DA RFO 5 and Research Outreach Station in every province
- FTechnical assistance for farm operations
- Climate Information services