



SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK AND ADVISORY (CAMARINES NORTE) December 2024 to May 2025

CLIMATE OUTLOOK ADVISORY



- PAGASA: An ENSO-neutral condition is present in the tropical Pacific
- Most climate models suggest that ENSO-neutral conditions are likely to persist until January-February-March 2026

SEASONAL FORECAST

Month	Tropical Cyclones	Prov	No. of Dry Days					
			Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Dec	1 or 2	ALB	10.0	12.0	11.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
Jan	0 or 1	CAM	9.0	12.0	11.0	19.0	19.0	18.0
Feb	0 or 1	CAM	10.0	12.0	11.0	19.0	18.0	17.0
Mar	0 or 1	CAT	11.0	13.0	13.0	16.0	22.0	21.0
Apr	0 or 1	MAS	15.0	16.0	16.0	24.0	22.0	21.0
May	1 or 2	SOR	11.0	12.0	12.0	20.0	18.0	18.0

Other Weather Systems That May Affect The Region

- LPA
- Tropical Cyclones
- Localized Thunderstorm
- Shearline
- ITCZ
- Easterlies
- HPAs
- Frontal System
- Northeast Monsoon

FORECAST RAINFALL ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 2024			JANUARY 2025			FEBRUARY 2025			MARCH 2025			APRIL 2025			MAY 2025		
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
473.6	730.9	122.4	586.7	319.5	115.0	276.0	331.7	158.5	208.8	2442.5	141.6	168.6	154.0	136.8	112.0	195.5	124.2

LEGEND:

All Climate Forecast/Information is based on PAGASA's latest Seasonal Climate Outlook available at:
<https://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/climate/climate-prediction/seasonal-forecast>

No Data Available (nda)

Way below normal (<=40%)

Below normal (41%-80%)

Near Normal (81%-120%)

Above Normal (>120%)

IMPACT OUTLOOK

- Expect more rainfall (heavy and moderate) within the duration of the season.
- Damage of seedling due to the intensity of rains and strong current of water in the paddy;
- Golden apple snail infestation in the area where GAS is prevalent
- Moderate to heavy rainfall is favorable for land preparation especially in the upland and rainfed areas.
- For irrigated areas, reduced utilization of irrigation water and irrigation cost.
- Flood occurrence may delay crop establishment in lowland and flood-prone areas.
- Affects flowering of the crops resulting to many unfilled grains
- Lodging
- Poor grain/seed quality (grain discoloration)
- Low yield
- Lodging
- Pre-germination of grains

CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE PRACTICES

SEEDLING STAGE

Seed Selection

- Use Submergence-tolerant varieties such as: NSIC Rc194, PSB Rc68
- If wetter conditions prevail, farmer may shift to other crops such as taro or kangkong or other rice-based farming systems

Planting/Transplanting

- Transplanted; Use 10-14 days old of seedlings at 2-3 seedling per hill planting distance of 20 cm x 20 cm
- Direct Wet Seeding: Use of 40-80kg of certified or good quality seeds with good snail control per hectare for Inbred varieties

NEWLY PLANTED

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.

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) when there is no excessive/overflowing water or if weather conditions improve.:
- If transplanted, 0-14 DAT;
- If wet direct seeded, 10-14 DAS;
- If dry direct seeded, 10-21 DAE

Pest and Weed Management

- Do not spray insecticide within 30 days after crop establishment.
- Potential plant diseases are Bacterial Leaf Streak, Bacterial Leaf blight; Planting of resistant varieties. Avoid excessive application of nitrogen fertilizer

REPRODUCTIVE

Pest and Weed Management

- Do not spray insecticide within 30 days after crop establishment.
- Potential plant diseases are Bacterial Leaf Streak, Bacterial Leaf blight; Planting of resistant varieties. Avoid excessive application of nitrogen fertilizer

MATURING

Harvesting

- When there is an advisory of a typhoon, harvest immediately the rice crop with at least 85-90% of the grains are golden yellow for Manual Harvesting or Mechanical Harvesting (Use of Combine Harvester)

Post-harvesting

- Dry the palay uniformly within 12 to 24 hours after harvest.
- Dry the palay using mechanical driers not exceeding 40-45°C

- When drying wet palay, use unheated air until the palay contains 18% moisture content (skin dry).
 - Use heated air until the palay dry to 12 – 14% moisture content
 - Place dried grains on dry surfaces before grain cleaning
 - Clean dried grains 2-3 days after harvest
 - Properly store grains at 12 – 14% moisture content (MC)
- 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.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SUPPORT SERVICES

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