



FARM WEATHER FORECAST AND ADVISORIES

FWFA: NO. 25 – 008

Issued: 8:00 AM, Friday, 10 January 2025

Valid until: 8:00 AM, Saturday, 11 January 2025

SYNOPSIS: Shear Line affecting the eastern sections of Southern Luzon and Visayas. Northeast Monsoon affecting Northern and Central Luzon.

FORECAST AREA	AGRI-WEATHER	WINDS	TEMPERATURE (°C)		RH%	LEAF WETNESS (HRS)
			LOWLAND	UPLAND		
Visayas, Bicol Region, MIMAROPA, and Quezon	Cloudy skies with scattered rains and isolated thunderstorms	Bicol Region and Quezon – Moderate to strong from east to northeast; Eastern sections of Visayas – Moderate to strong from east to northeast MIMAROPA and the rest of Visayas – Light to Moderate from east to northeast	22 – 33	20 – 30	75 – 98	0 – 6
Caraga and Davao Region	Cloudy skies with scattered rains and thunderstorms	Light to Moderate from east to northeast	23 – 33	21 – 30	65 – 98	4 – 6
Cagayan Valley, Cordillera Administrative Region, and Central Luzon	Cloudy skies with rains	Cagayan Valley, Cordillera Administrative Region – Strong to gale from northeast; Eastern section of Central Luzon – Moderate to strong from east to northeast Rest of Central Luzon – Light to Moderate from east to northeast	19 – 32	13 – 28	70 – 98	0 – 6
Metro Manila and the rest of Luzon	Partly cloudy to cloudy skies with isolated light rains	Ilocos Region – Strong to gale from northeast; Metro Manila and the rest of Luzon – Light to moderate from east to northeast	22 – 32	19 – 29	60 – 97	0 – 4
The rest of Mindanao	Partly cloudy to cloudy skies with isolated rainshowers or thunderstorms	Light to moderate from east to northeast	24 – 33	20 – 31	50 – 96	0 – 4



AREAS AFFECTED BY THE WEATHER SYSTEMS

SHEAR LINE, ITCZ, NORTHEAST MONSOON, AND THUNDERSTORMS AND MODERATE TO HEAVY RAINS

- Monitor pest populations regularly and use integrated pest management (IPM) techniques to minimize pesticide use and protect beneficial insects.
- Practice proper post-harvest handling and storage techniques to minimize spoilage and preserve the quality of harvested crops.
- Conduct regular maintenance on farm machinery to ensure optimal performance, reduce downtime, and extend equipment lifespan.
- Implement windbreaks and shelterbelts around fields to reduce wind damage, conserve moisture, and create habitats for wildlife.
- Keep detailed records of farming practices, including planting dates, fertilizer use, irrigation schedules, and pest management, for better decision-making and traceability.

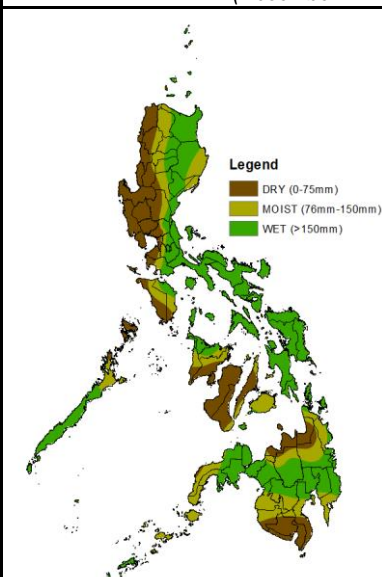
FARM ADVISORY

SOIL MOISTURE CONDITION

(December 21 – 31, 2024)

ENSO ALERT SYSTEM STATUS

(as of 18 December 2024)

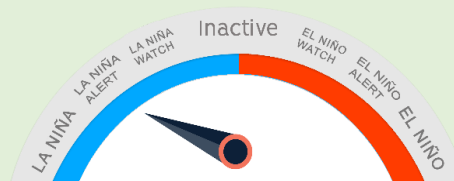


Wet – Cagayan Valley, Baler, Quezon, Cavite, Rizal, Puerto Princesa, Aborlan, Oriental Mindoro, Romblon, Bicol Region, Capiz, Siquijor, Tagbilaran, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga del Norte, Bukidnon, Davao Region, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, and Marawi

Moist – Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora, Ambulong, Dumaguete, Zamboanga del Sur, and Cotabato

Dry – Rest of the country

MONTHLY CLIMATE ASSESSMENT AND OUTLOOK LA NIÑA ALERT



Prepare for wetter conditions. Enhance drainage to prevent waterlogging and monitor for pest and disease outbreaks. Use resistant crop varieties and consider staggered planting to avoid peak wet periods. Increased humidity or drought can influence pest and disease prevalence. Conduct of regular monitoring of farm fields and timely interventions are crucial.

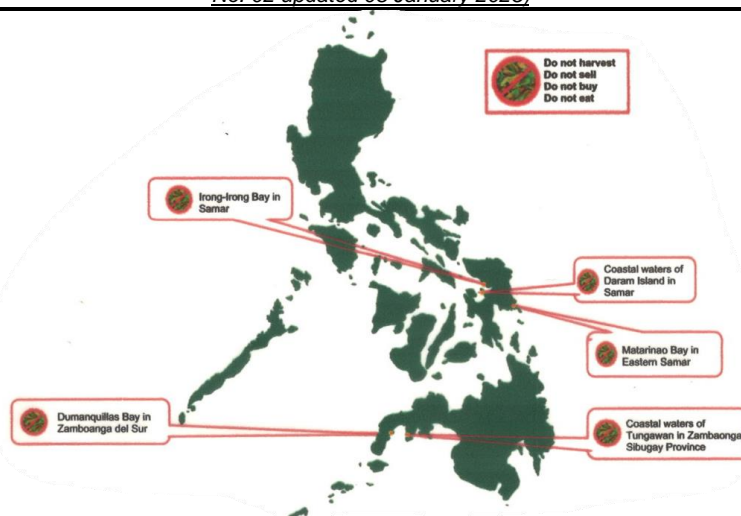
FISHING ADVISORY

GALE WARNING AND SEA CONDITION

Gale Warning is raised over the **seaboard of Northern Luzon** (Batanes, the northern and eastern coasts of Cagayan [Santa Praxedes, Claveria, Sanchez-Mira, Pamplona, Abulug, Ballesteros, Aparri, Buguey, Santa Teresita, Gonzaga, Santa Ana] including Babuyan Islands, and Ilocos Norte) and **western seaboard of Northern Luzon** (Ilocos Sur).

Rough to very rough seas will prevail over the **Northern Luzon while** moderate to rough seas will be experienced over the **eastern seaboard of Luzon and Visayas**. Slight to moderate seas will prevail over the **rest of the country** will be experienced. Still be reminded to be very careful in fishing, especially those using small seacraft. Always bring an emergency kit. Be updated for the latest weather updates and farm advisories from

RED TIDE ALERT (Courtesy of BFAR, Shellfish Bulletin No. 02 updated 08 January 2025)





DOST- PAGASA.

All types of shellfish and Acetes sp. or alamang gathered from coastal waters of **Dumanquillas Bay in Zamboanga del Sur; coastal waters of Daram Island, and Irong-Irong Bay in Samar; Matarinao Bay in Eastern Samar; and Coastal waters of Tungawan in Zamboanga Sibugay Province** are not safe for human consumption and positive for red tide toxin.

Fishermen are advised to avoid fishing, buying, selling, and eating any kind of shellfish and alamang in the said areas. Fish, squids, shrimps, and crabs are safe for human consumption provided that they are fresh and washed thoroughly, and internal organs such as gills and intestines are removed before cooking.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DAILY EXTREMES		MONTHLY EXTREMES	
Maximum Temperature	37.5°C (General Santos City, 1988)	Maximum Temperature	37.7 °C (Ambulong, 1977)
Minimum Temperature	7.4 °C (Baguio City, 1971)	Minimum Temperature	6.3 °C (Baguio City; 1961)
Rainfall	374.0 mm (Hinatuan, 1999)	Rainfall	427.8 mm (Borongan, 2011)

PREPARED/UPLOADED BY: **MGA / MAM**

VERIFIED BY: **NRE**



TAYA NG PANAHOON AT MGA PAYONG PANSAKAHAN

FWFA: NO. 25 – 008

Inilabas ng: 8:00 AM, Biyernes, 10 Enero 2025

May bisa hanggang: 8:00 AM, BSabado, 11 Enero 2025

SYNOPSIS: Shearline ang nakakaapekto sa silangang bahagi ng Katimugang Luzon at Kabisayaan. Amihan ang nakakaapekto sa Hilaga at Gitnang Luzon.

LUGAR NG PAGTAYA	LAGAY NG PANAHOON PANG-AGRIKULTURA	HANGIN	TEMPERATURA (°C)		RH%	PAGKABA SA NG DAHON (ORAS)
			Mababa ng Bukirin	Mataas na Bukirin		
Kabisayaan, Rehiyon ng Bicol, MIMAROPA, at Quezon	Maulap na kalangitan na may kalat-kalat na pag-ulan at pulo-pulong pagkidlat-pagkulong	Rehiyon ng Bicol at Quezon – Katamtaman hanggang sa malakas mula hilagang silangan; Silangang bahagi ng Kabisayaan – Katamtaman hanggang sa malakas mula silangan hanggang hilagang silangan; MIMAROPA at natitirang bahagi ng Kabisayaan – Mahina hanggang sa katamtaman mula silangan hanggang hilagang Silangan	22 – 33	20 – 30	75 – 98	0 – 6
Caraga and Davao Region	Maulap na kalangitan na may kalat-kalat na pag-ulan at pagkidlat-pagkulong	Mahina hanggang sa katamtaman mula silangan hanggang hilagang Silangan	23 – 33	21 – 30	65 – 98	4 – 6
Lambak ng Cagayan, Cordillera Administrative Region, at Gitnang Luzon	Maulap na kalangitan na may pag-ulan	Lambak ng Cagayan, at Cordillera Administrative Region – Malakas hanggang sa napakalakas mula hilagang silangan; Silangang bahagi ng Gitnang Luzon – Katamtaman hanggang sa malakas mula silangan hanggang hilagang silangan; Natitirang bahagi ng Gitnang Luzon – Mahina hanggang sa katamtaman mula silangan hanggang hilagang silangan	19 – 32	13 – 28	70 – 98	0 – 6
Metro Manila at natitirang bahagi ng Luzon	Bahagyang maulap hanggang sa maulap na kalangitan na may pulu-pulong mahinang pag-ulan	Rehiyon ng Ilocos – Malakas hanggang sa napakalakas mula hilagang silangan; Metro Manila at natitirang bahagi ng Luzon – Mahina hanggang sa katamtaman	22 – 32	19 – 29	60 – 97	0 – 4



		mula silangan hanggang hilagang silangan				
Natitirang bahagi ng Mindanao	Bahagyang maulap hanggang sa maulap na kalangitan na may pulu-pulong pag-ulan o pagkidlat-pagkulong	Mahina hanggang sa katamtaman mula silangan hanggang hilagang silangan	24 – 33	20 – 31	50 – 96	0 – 4

SA MGA LUGAR NA APEKTADO NG WEATHER SYSTEMS

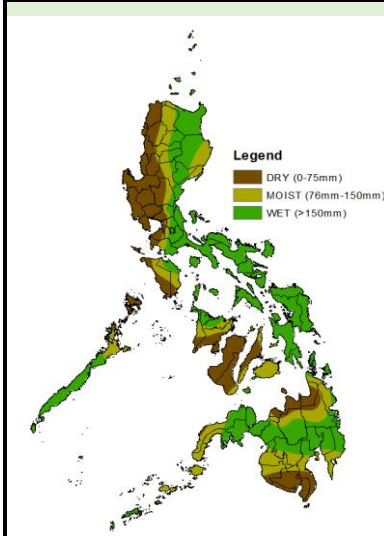
SHEARLINE, ITCZ, AMIHAN, AT PAGKIDLAT-PAGKULOG, AT KATAMTAMAN HANGGANG MALAKAS NA PAG-ULAN

- Regular na i-monitor ang palayan kung may mga peste at gumamit ng mga teknik ng integrated pest management (IPM) upang mabawasan ang paggamit ng pesticide at protektahan ang mga kapaki-pakinabang na insekto.
- Magsagawa ng tamang pamamaraan sa pag-handle at pag-iimbak ng ani upang mabawasan ang pagkasira at mapanatili ang kalidad ng mga inaning pananim.
- Regular na mag-maintenance sa mga makinarya ng sakahan upang matiyak ang pinakamainam na pagganap, mabawasan ang downtime, at magtagal ang kagamitan.
- Mag-install ng mga windbreak at shelterbelt sa paligid ng mga bukirin upang mabawasan ang pinsala ng hangin, makatipid ng kahalumigmigan, at magbigay ng mga tirahan para sa mga hayop.
- Panatilihin ang mga detalyadong rekord ng mga gawain sa pagsasaka, kabilang ang mga petsa ng pagtatanim, paggamit ng pataba, iskedyul ng irigasyon, at pamamahala ng peste, upang mapabuti ang paggawa ng desisyon at masubaybayan ang mga gawain.

PAYONG PANGSAKAHAN

KALAGAYAN NG LUPANG SAKAHAN (Disyembre 21 – 31, 2024)

ENSO ALERT SYSTEM STATUS (as of 18 December 2024)



Basa – Cagayan Valley, Baler, Quezon, Cavite, Rizal, Puerto Princesa, Aborlan, Oriental Mindoro, Romblon, Bicol Region, Capiz, Siquijor, Tagbilaran, Silangang Kabisayaan, Zamboanga del Norte, Bukidnon, Davao Region, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, at Marawi

Katamtaman – Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora, Ambulong, Dumaguete, Zamboanga del Sur, at Cotabato

Tuyo – Natitirang bahagi ng bansa

MONTHLY CLIMATE ASSESSMENT AND OUTLOOK LA NIÑA ALERT



<https://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/climate/el-nino-la-nina/monitoring>

Maghanda para sa mas maulan na kondisyon. Siyasatin ang drainage upang maiwasan ang pagbaha at bantayan ang paglaganap ng peste at sakit. Gumamit ng mga uri ng pananim na may resistensya at isaalang-alang ang staggered planting. Ang pagtaas ng kahalumigmigan ay maaaring makaapekto sa paglaganap ng peste at sakit. Ang regular na pagmonitor sa mga bukid at agarang pagtugon ay kinakailangan.



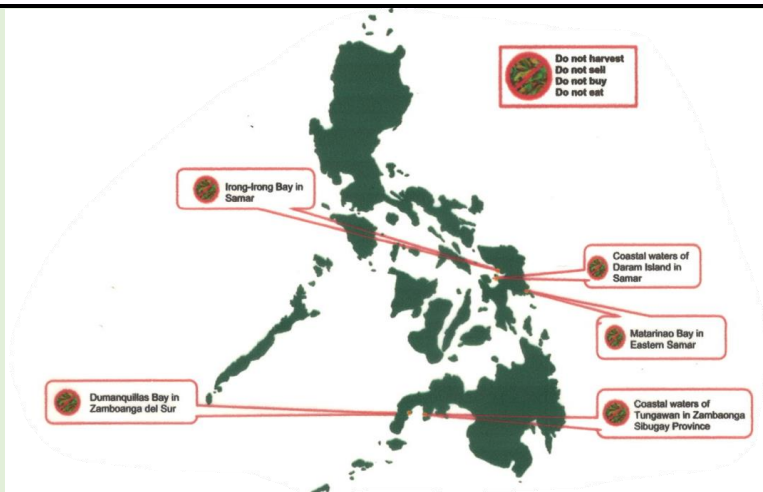
PAYO SA MGA MANGINGISDA

GALE WARNING AT KONDISYON NG KARAGATAN

Nakataas ang Gale Warning sa **baybayin ng Hilagang Luzon** (Batanes, hilaga at silangang baybayin ng Cagayan [Santa Praxedes, Claveria, Sanchez-Mira, Pamplona, Abulug, Ballesteros, Aparri, Buguey, Santa Teresita, Gonzaga, Santa Ana] kasama ang mga isla ng Babuyan, at Ilocos Norte) at **kanlurang baybayin ng Hilagang Luzon** (Ilocos Sur).

Maalon hanggang sa napakaalon na karagatan ang mararanasan sa baybayin ng hilagang Luzon samantalang katamtaman hanggang sa maalon na karagatan ang iiral sa **silangang baybayin ng Luzon** at **Kabisayaan**. Ang **natitirang bahagi ng bansa** ay makakaranas ng banayad hanggang sa katamtamang pag-alon ng karagatan. Ang mga mangingisda ay pinapaalalahanan na palaging mag-ingat, ugaliing magdala ng mga gamit pangkagipitan, magbantay at makinig sa mga paalala at patalastas mula sa DOST-PAGASA.

RED TIDE ALERT (Courtesy of BFAR, Shellfish Bulletin No. 02 Inilabas 08 Enero 2024)



Lahat ng uri ng kabibe at alamang na mahuhuli sa **baybayin ng Dumanquillas sa Zamboanga del Sur**; **baybayin ng Daram Island** at **baybayin ng Irong-Irong sa Samar**; **baybayin ng Matarinao sa Silangang Samar**; at **baybayin ng Tungawan sa probinsya ng Zamboanga Sibugay** ay hindi ligtas kainin at positibo sa red tide.

Paalala sa mga mangingisda na umiwas muna na kumuha, bumili, magtinda, at kumain ng anumang uri ng kabibe at alamang sa mga nabanggit na lugar. Ang mga isda, pusit, hipon, at alimasag ay pwedeng kainin kapag ang mga ito ay sariwa, nahugasan nang mabuti, at ang mga laman-loob kagaya ng hasang at bituka ay natanggal bago iluto.

DAGDAG KAALAMAN

DAILY EXTREMES

Pinakamataas na Temperatura	37.5°C (General Santos City, 1988)
Pinakamababang Temperatura	7.4 °C (Baguio City, 1971)
Pinakamaraming Ulan	374.0 mm (Hinatuan, 1999)

MONTHLY EXTREMES

Maximum Temperature	37.7 °C (Ambulong; 1977)
Minimum Temperature	6.3 °C (Baguio City; 1961)
Rainfall	427.8 mm (Borongan; 2011)

INIHANDA HANDA/INI-UPLOAD NINA: **MGA / MAM**

BINIGYANG PANSIN NI: **NRE**