



## REGIONAL SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK AND ADVISORY

December 2020-April 2021

CLIMATE OUTLOOK SUMMARY	WEATHER SYSTEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE REGION							
	Month	Tropical Cyclones	Prov	Dry Days				
Dec				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
• ENSO Alert System Status: <b>LA NIÑA ADVISORY</b> • La Niña is present in the tropical Pacific; • Most models suggest moderate to strong La Niña is likely to persist until Feb-Mar-Apr (FMA) of 2021; • Adverse impacts are highly likely over vulnerable areas and sectors of the country.	Dec	1 to 3	COT	16	21	17	20	17
	Jan	2 or 3	SC	20	22	20	20	21
	Feb	0 or 1	SK	17	21	19	20	18
	Mar	0 or 1	SAR	22	23	21	12	23
	Apr	1 or 1						

### FORECAST RAINFALL ANALYSIS<sup>1</sup>

Prov	Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr		
	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
COT	216.3	238.0	113.6	167.4	115.2	88.4	149.5	138.8	83.9	125.3	134.8	119.9	227.3	250.5	
SC	75.3	171.4	109.2	134.4	117.4	79.4	116.7	149.9	59.5	102.3	142.0	51.4	182.0	325.7	
SK	75.3	221.0	113.8	148.8	115.5	79.4	125.7	136.6	59.5	115.9	135.7	51.4	200.6	239.9	
SAR	75.3	163.0	112.7	139.3	112.8	79.4	139.3	152.0	59.5	113.4	137.1	51.4	160.0	263.2	

<sup>1</sup>All Climate Forecast/Information is based on EL NIÑO & CLIMATE OUTLOOK, issued by PAGASA. Source: <http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/climate>

Legend:  
■ Way below normal (<40%); ■ Below normal (41%-80%);  
■ Normal (81%-120%); ■ Above Normal (>120%)

### PRIORITY COMMODITIES AND ITS STAGES

Item	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Rice	Vegetative	Reproductive	Harvesting	Fallow period	Land Preparation
Corn	Reproductive	Reproductive - Harvesting	Harvesting	Land preparation	Vegetative
Pinakbet Vegetables	Vegetative Stage	Reproductive - Harvesting	Land Preparation	Vegetative Stage	Reproductive - Harvesting
Banana (Lakatan)	Reproductive	Harvesting	Vegetative	Vegetative	Vegetative
Coffee	Harvesting	Harvesting	Productive Stage	Productive Stage	Productive Stage
Mango	Flower post emergence, pinnacle elongation, antisis, full bloom	Young fruit stage	Bagging	Fruit enlargement	Fruit Maturity
Rubber	Maturity/Harvesting	Maturity/Harvesting	Wintering	Wintering	Wintering
Cacao	Reproductive	Reproductive-Harvesting	Reproductive-Harvesting	Harvesting	Inflorescence emergence
Swine	Piglets	Piglets	Grower	Grower	Grower
Poultry	Chicks	Grower	Grower	Layer - Chicks	Chicks
Cattle	Calves	Calves	Calves	Calves	Calves

### PRIORITY COMMODITIES AND ITS FARM OPERATIONS

Item	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Rice	Fertilizer Application, Cleaning or sanitation, spraying of pesticide/insecticide	Spraying, cleaning, roguing, application of pesticide/insecticide and fertilizers	Mechanical Harvesting, hauling, drying, and marketing	None	Plowing, harrowing, rotivating and planting
Corn	Hilling up, side dressing application, cleaning and roguing	Hilling up, side dressing application, cleaning, roguing, hauling, shelling, drying, marketing	Hauling, shelling, drying and marketing	Plowing, harrowing, rotivating, spraying of herbicide and planting	Basal fertilizer application, off barring and cleaning, spraying of pesticide/insecticide
Pinakbet Vegetables	Fertilizer application, irrigation, pest management	Fertilizer application, harvesting, sorting and marketing	Plowing, harrowing and basal fertilization	Fertilizer application, irrigation, pest management	Fertilizer application, harvesting, sorting and marketing
Banana	Deleafing, fertilizer and herbicide application	Harvesting, hauling, dehanding, washing, sorting, packaging, marketing,	Fertilizer application, ring/round weeding	Fertilizer application, ring/round weeding	Fertilizer application, ring/round weeding
Coffee	Picking, drying, dehulling, depulping/weanow, marketing of green coffee beans	Picking, drying, dehulling, depulping/weanow, marketing of green coffee beans	Pruning, ferlitizer application	Pruning, ferlitizer application	Pruning, ferlitizer application
Mango	Spraying of insecticide & fungicide, foliar fertilizer	Spray of insecticide & fungicide, foliar fertilizer	Spray of insecticide & fungicide, foliar fertilizer	Spray of insecticide & fungicide, foliar fertilizer	Spray of insecticide & fungicide, foliar fertilizer
Rubber	Tapping/Cuplump collection	Tapping/Cuplump collection	Maintenance (fertilization application/round weeding, slashing, ground cover)	Maintenance (fertilization application/round weeding, slashing, ground cover)	Maintenance (fertilization application/round weeding, slashing, ground cover)
Cacao	Pods sleeving, pesticide application, picking, pod breaking, postharvest activities	Pods sleeving, pesticide application, picking, pod breaking, postharvest	Pods sleeving, pesticide application, picking, pod breaking, postharvest activities	Picking, pod breaking, postharvest activities	pruning, chupon removal, ring weeding, pesticide application
Swine	Farrowing and Brooding	Administration of iron, introduction of concentrate feeds	Weaning, adlibitum feeding,	Adlibitum feeding, adminitration of antibiotic for disease prevention	Adlibitum feeding
Poultry	1)Brooding (7 days) 2)Grower stage (7-14 days) 3) Administration of vitamins and vaccines	1)Brooding (7 days) 2)Grower stage (7-14 days) 3) Administration of vitamins and	1)Brooding (7 days) 2)Grower stage (7-14 days) 3) Administration of vitamins and vaccines	1)Brooding (7 days) 2)Grower stage (7-14 days) 3) Administration of vitamins and vaccines (14-30 days)	1)Brooding (7 days) 2)Grower stage (7-14 days) 3) Administration of vitamins and vaccines (14-30 days)
Cattle	Sucking of milk for calves	Sucking of milk for calves	Sucking of milk for calves	Introduction of feed concentrate	Feeding of feed concentrate and forages

## IMPACT OUTLOOKS

Majority of the provinces in Region XII are expecting to experience more water supply for month of December 2020-April 2021.

**Rice and Corn:** The available water supply is conducive and favorable for land preparation and crop establishment especially in the upland and rainfed areas. Rains favor growth of crops, facilitates flower occurrence. However, in the lowland areas, heavy rainfall, freshly seeded fields tend to have poor distribution, germination and emergence. It will also have an abnormal plant growth as it limits oxygen and sunlight. Fields that are direct seeded during planting season would have a poor plant stand. Reduction on the utilization of irrigation water and cost is also anticipated. A higher incidence of plant diseases like bacterial and fungi due to excess moisture shall occur. Also, rain leaches nutrients in the soil which triggers nutrient deficiency that will affect plant growth. There will be an increase of cost for harvesting and drying of paddy due to additional days in the operations.

**High Value Crops:** Too much rain causes numerous problems for vegetable growers such as poor transplanting condition and increase seed and seedling diseases. Heavy rains may sometimes eliminate pests such as aphids, mites, thrips, and small exposed caterpillars. This season will also delay the flowering and fruiting of mango trees. To provinces that are at fruiting stage, it shall adversely affect the quality and appearance of mango fruits and encourage pest infestation which results to lower fruit yields. Too much water pose a serious risk for banana in the form of diseases like fusarium wilt and dreaded Sigatoka cause by fungus as it thrives in wet allowing it to multiply and spread quickly. Coffee cherries may fall on the ground which may reduce the quality of the harvested beans. It is not also advisable for the rubber crop to conduct tapping during rainy season as this is conducive for fungi development on the pods and leaves of the trees. Also with the fresh cut tree truck, the rain gushing along with it and will cause the bark to rot.

**Livestock:** High temperature during these months would have a harmful results among swine such as slow or stunted growth of young pigs, poor feed efficiency, loss of body fat, and greater susceptibility to diseases such as pneumonia. High mortality rate and increase in tail biting is expected. Chicken tends to eat more feed, drink less water and huddle together to generate heat and keep them warm. However, for the farmers, increasing the level of feed provided raises the cost besides wastage of nutrients that are not needed for heat generation. Also, the humidity of chicken houses during this months will increase, the litter is moist, the feed is mildewed which lead to coccidiosis and E.coli outbreak. Calves should not leave outside during rainy days and ensure they have proper heat. Poor drainage can also lead to dampening of feeds stored on the farm. These month shall be the best time to plant pasture grasses.

## CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE PRACTICES

### Rice and Corn

- Perform surface seeding, ensure waterway are clear to make sure draining is quick. Adopt rice-duck integration technology, rice and corn alley in upland areas.
- Use of postharvest machineries to facilitate harvesting during forecasted dry days.
- Engage to mushroom production and mulching of rice straw.
- Consider new flood tolerant and early maturing varieties for these months especially in lowland areas. This way, farmer could have a better cereal harvest before water saturated the soil.
- Conduct soil analysis to determine the right amount of fertilizer to apply during this season. Excessive application of fertilizers may cause lodging.
- Indemnity claim from Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC).
- Determine post-harvest facilities such as drying and storage area to maintain the quality of gains.

### High Value Crops

- Select high yielding, resistant or tolerant cultivars, use tillage methods that promote good drainage.
- Practice crop rotation that would help break disease cycles and accumulation of inoculum.
- Hold off in apply fertilizer or pre-emergent herbicide if there is a forecast heavy rain in the next 24 hours.
- Re-planting with high vigor, short- or medium-season varieties may be warranted in extreme cases and fungicide-treated seed is nearly always recommended, especially in days where conditions are conducive to the development of seed and seedling disease.
- Consider residue mulching or other minimum tillage practices.
- Banana to increase the crop yield and ensure early ripening, increase the use of ethylene, a natural plant hormone.
- Boosting overall plant health and disease resilience through better fertilizer use, removal of infected plants and improve soil drainage.
- Consider Banana-coffee intercropping.

### Livestock

- Limit multiple stressors to swine. Do not wean, vaccinate, castrate, change feed, transport, change environment and mix pigs on the same day
- Ensure to have a good housing for the chicken before the arrival of rainy season, clear drainage ditch around the chicken house. When raining, close the doors and windows to prevent rain from entering the house and getting cold.
- Energy sources like oil or fat should be added to the diet or level of other nutrients may be reduced to keep energy at the same level. Consider providing warm water periodically to encourage consumption and to keep them warm.
- Feed calves with milk to generate heat. Above 3 months of age should be given the dewormers. Calves over six months should be vaccinated against BQ and HS Disease. Ensure that your animals aren't in wet environments and disinfect their feet using footbaths to kill any bacteria.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SUPPORTS

Pre positioned planting materials and other farm inputs  
Farm Machineries stationed in the DA RFO XII, APCO's and  
Research Station in every province  
Buffer stock for rehabilitation after LA NINA  
Climate Information Services

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