



CAMARINES NORTE

PROVINCIAL SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK AND ADVISORY

March to August 2025

PSCOA No: 2025-003

CLIMATE OUTLOOK SUMMARY

- ♣ La Niña conditions remain present in the Tropical Pacific and are expected to persist through the February-April 2025 period;
- ♣ A transition to ENSO-neutral is likely during March-May 2025 period.



WEATHER SYSTEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE REGION

Month	Tropical Cyclones	Dry Days
Mar	0 or 1	13
Apr	0 or 1	19
May	1 or 2	18
Jun	1 or 2	14
Jul	2 to 4	18
Aug	2 or 3	19



- ♣ Localized Thunderstorms
- ♣ Shearline
- ♣ Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)
- ♣ Low Pressure Areas (LPA)
- ♣ Easterlies
- ♣ Tropical Cyclones
- ♣ HPAs
- ♣ Frontal System
- ♣ Northeast Monsoon
- ♣ SW (Transition towards SW)

FORECAST RAINFALL ANALYSIS

Prov	March 2025			April 2025			May 2025			June 2025			July 2025			August 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
CN	168.6	327.1	190.9	112.0	134.1	118.3	158.0	182.9	116.0	182.9	196.7	107.5	235.0	154.9	66.6	160.8	159.3	97.6

All Climate Forecast/Information is based on issuance from PAGASA.

Source: <http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/climate>

Legend:

Way below normal (<40%); Below normal (41%-80%);

Normal (81%-120%); Above Normal (>120%) Way Above Normal (>160%)

IMPACT OUTLOOKS



GENERAL OUTLOOK: Generally, the Camarines Norte is likely to experience **way above normal rainfall in March**. However, rainfall expected to be **near normal** starting from **April to August** except in **July** are forecast to receive **below normal rainfall condition**.



♣ **Tropical Cyclones (TC): 6-13 TC expected.** Peak of typhoon season in the months of July and August (2 to 4 typhoons). This exacerbates heavy rainfall and potential flooding.



♣ The **normal rainfall conditions** during **Apr-May** are favorable for **harvesting** at the end of the **dry season cropping period**.



♣ The dry season cropping is **wetter-than-normal season**, likely influenced by La Niña conditions. This could lead to **increased risks of flooding, landslides** and other **weather-related hazards**.



♣ With >100mm rainfall forecast starting operations such as land preparations and planting can be conducted for upland and rainfed areas.



♣ For livestock and poultry, **respiratory diseases** may occur.
♣ **Pests and Diseases** occurrence for crops.
♣ **Fungal diseases** (rice blast and blights) may occur to crops

PROVINCIAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS

- * Pre-positioned planting materials and other farm inputs
- * Farm machineries stationed at Regional Outreach Station in Daet and Provincial Farm Equipment Pool
- * Climate-information services
- * www.opagcamnorte.com/agri-weather

CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE PRACTICES

- ♣ **Risk transfer.** Register the farm area to PCIC prior to planting.
- ♣ Immediate positioning of planting materials and farm inputs.
- ♣ **Store seeds** for possible replanting due to heavy rains or typhoons.
- ♣ **Adopt Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** approach to control insect pest e.g. army worm and cut worm, rodent infestation and disease infection, and blast in rainfed areas.
- ♣ **Engage in value-adding and emerging enterprise** such as e.g. Egg Production (500 heads, Php 10,000 to 35,000 net income/month) Vegetable Production (Php 10,000 to 50,000/cropping).

Rice and Corn

- ♣ Functional farm drainage.
- ♣ Adjusting of cropping calendar.
- ♣ Use of stress-tolerant varieties (lodging, submergence and saline).
- ♣ Practice community seed banking/buffer stocking in the community to enhance access to seeds after calamities.
- ♣ Use sticker when spraying cannot be postponed.

High Value Crop Production

- ♣ LGUs may distribute seedlings instead of seeds.
- ♣ Planting in greenhouses/rain shelters and raised beds to reduce rots and diseases.
- ♣ Soil sterilization is advised to reduce pest and diseases.
- ♣ Fungicide application in case more than 50% affected already. Specifically on Pineapple.
- ♣ Mulching using rice husks and coconut husks to conserve moisture especially in the upland areas
- ♣ Practice fruit bagging.

- ♣ Plant drought tolerant crops such as gabi, legumes and root crops (cassava and ube) and practice of diversification (rice-duck or rice-fish farming).

Expedite Farm Operations using Production and Postharvest Machineries

- ♣ Use mechanical rice transplanter, corn planter to save from labor and inputs.
- ♣ For postharvest, using **combine harvester** and **mechanical dryers**, the farmers can save up to **4.2%** and **5%** of their harvests, respectively.
- ♣ Use of water-saving technologies: **Alternate Wetting and Drying, Aeroponics/Hydroponics**, Use of Plastic and Bio-mulch.

Livestock and Poultry Production

- ♣ Prepare **silage** for livestock.
- ♣ Early administration of vaccine to animals to prevent outbreaks.
- ♣ **Cut and carry of forages** for those with limited pasture areas.

Freshwater and Brackish water Fishery Production

- ♣ Application of Good Aquaculture Practices.
- ♣ During rainy season, root crops can be to plant above the dike.
- ♣ Maintain the correct carrying capacity in stocking:
Bangus (3,000pc/ha); Crabs (1,000-2,000/ha);
Shrimp (100,000/ha).