



#### 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 Agrifisheries Communities

#### **CAMARINES NORTE**

#### PROVINCIAL SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK AND ADVISORY

March to August 2025

## 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

PSCOA No: 2025-003

- ◆ Shearline
- ♠ Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)
- ♠ Low Pressure Areas (LPA)
- ♠ Easterlies
- ♠ Tropical Cyclones
- ♣ HPAs
- ♠ Frontal System
- ♠ Northeast Monsoon
- **♦** SW (Transition towrds SW

	FORECAST RAINFALL ANALYSIS																	
Prov	March 2025		April 2025		May 2025		June 2025		July 2025			August 2025						
	Normal (mm)	Forecast (mm)	% of Normal		Forecast (mm)	% of Normal	-	Forecast (mm)	% of Normal	Normal (mm)	Forecast (mm)	% of Normal	-	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%);

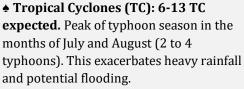
Normal (81%-120%); ■ Above Normal (>120%) ■ Way Above Normal (>160%)

#### **IMPACT OUTLOOKS**

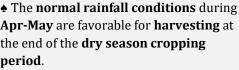


GENERAL OUTLOOK: Generally, the Camarines Norte is likely to experience way above normal rainfall in March. However, rainfall expected to be near normal starting from April to August except in July are forecast to receive below normal rainfall condition.











♠ The dry season cropping is wetter-thannormal 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, **repiratory diseases** may occur.
- **♦ Pests and Diseases** occurence for crops.
- ◆ Fungal diseases (rice blast and blights) may ooccur 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 Prodcution (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.
- $\mbox{\Large \ \, }$  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

- $\mbox{\Large \ \, } \Phi$  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 harves, 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).