




## REGIONAL SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK AND ADVISORY

Jan 2025 to Jun 2025

CLIMATE OUTLOOK SUMMARY		WEATHER SYSTEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE REGION									
<p>&gt; La Niña-like conditions are currently prevailing in the tropical Pacific;            &gt; La Niña conditions* for Dec-Feb 2024/25 is favored, with a return to ENSO-neutral conditions starting March-April-May (MAM) 2025 season.</p> 		Month	Tropical Cyclones	Prov	No. of Dry Days						Localized Thunderstorm Shearline ITCZ LPA Easterlies Tropical Cyclones HPAs Frontal System NE Monsoon
					Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
		Jan	0 or 1	ALB	12	11	13	17	17	15	
		Feb	0 or 1	CN	12	10	13	19	17	15	
		Mar	0 or 1	CS	12	11	13	18	17	15	
		Apr	0 or 1	CAT	14	13	14	15	15	14	
		May	0 or 1	MAS	17	15	19	22	21	17	
		Jun	1 or 2	SOR	12	11	15	17	18	15	

### FORECAST RAINFALL ANALYSIS

Prov	January 2025			February 2025			March 2025			April 2025			May 2025			June 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
ALB	211.2	285.9	137.1	153.7	209.9	134.3	128.9	210.7	148.1	81.7	98.4	93.4	168.9	250.2	147.8	196.3	238.6	121.5
CN	276.0	348.5	126.3	208.8	294.5	140.7	168.6	346.6	202.0	112.0	170.5	152.7	158.0	229.8	146.6	182.9	200.7	109.9
CS	190.2	254.7	135.5	127.0	175.0	134.2	110.4	198.0	163.7	79.5	108.2	125.0	161.3	227.2	141.1	186.7	209.7	111.9
CAT	283.3	396.6	141.1	175.5	252.4	143.9	173.0	310.9	178.6	126.6	153.7	121.9	163.2	245.7	150.6	215.4	264.2	122.4
MAS	204.3	266.8	133.7	125.3	195.0	154.9	120.2	242.4	206.7	71.9	99.2	135.4	149.4	236.0	158.3	182.1	229.4	128.3
SOR	311.8	401.4	131.5	216.9	314.2	147.1	205.0	378.9	188.7	157.9	263.8	184.9	163.9	248.1	151.1	196.4	247.5	126.9

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 Bicol Region is likely to experience **above-normal rainfall** throughout the forecast period, **except in some provinces** where **near-normal rainfall** is expected.
- The dry season cropping is **wetter-than-normal season from Jan 2024 to June 2025**, likely influenced by La Niña conditions. This could lead to **increased risks of flooding, landslides, and other weather-related hazards**.
- Dry season planting may **peak on January 2025** in areas with high risks to flooding especially **forecast rainfall in December 2024 is >400mm** across the region. However, in the rainfed and tail-end of irrigation areas, early planting can be performed.
- Tropical Cyclones (TC): **2-8 TC expected**. This exacerbates heavy rainfall and potential flooding.
- Above Normal Rainfall: Most provinces can **expect above-normal rainfall (>120% of the normal amount)** for most of the period, particularly from **December to March**, aligning with the **La Niña forecast**.
- At the end of the **Dry Season Cropping** (e.g. maturity stage), **delay in harvesting and high post harvest lossess** may occur due to forecast **above normal rainfall**. By April, only Albay, Camarines Sur and Masbate have **forecast rainfall >100 mm** that are **suitable** for post harvest operations.
- Risk of **salt-water intrusion** may occur in areas along the Bicol River Basin due to the **backflow of water brought by Amihan** (northeastern monsoon). Areas prone to this hazard include: **Gainza, Bombon, Magarao, Canaman, Calabanga, Libmanan and Pamplona, San Fernando and Cabusao in the province of Camarines Sur**.
- For livestock and poultry, **respiratory diseases** may occur.
- Pests and Diseases** occurrence for crops

### 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.
- Prepare **silage** for livestock.
- Early **administration of vaccine** to animals to prevent outbreaks.
- Cut and carry of forages** for those with limited pasture areas.
- Use **mechanical rice transplanter, corn planter, drone sprayers** to save from labor and inputs.
- For postharvest operation, using **combine harvest and mechanical dryer**, the farmers can save up to **4.2% and 5%** of their harvest, respectively.
- Abonong SWAK**: scatter 3.8MT rice straw and 10 bags of manure reduces cost by PhP 2,000.00 to 4,000.00/ha (Combo 1 - 3-4MT/Ha, Combo 2 - 5-6MT/Ha, Combo 3 - 7-8 MT/ha yield).
- Plant in **greenhouses/rain shelters** and **raised beds** to reduce rots and diseases.
- UVS Plastic** for alternative drying facility for Abaca (sun dry without using of UVS plastic PhP 60.00/kl while using UVS Plastic PhP 80.00/kl). Additional PhP 2,200/ha due to high quality produce.
- Mulching** using plastic mulch, rice husks and coconut husks to prevent weed growth especially in the upland areas for High Value Crops.
- Practice **community seed banking/buffer stocking** in the community to enhance access to seeds after calamities.
- Engage in value-adding and emerging enterprise** such as (e.g. Egg production (500 heads, PhP 10,000.00 to 35,000.00 net income/month), vegetable production (PhP 10,000.00 to 50,000.00/cropland))

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SUPPORT

- Pre-positioned and ongoing distribution of planting materials and other farm inputs
- Farm operations, technical and marketing assistance
- Farm machineries stationed in the DA RFO 5 and Research Outreach Station in every province.
- Climate-information services and RCMAS Climate+