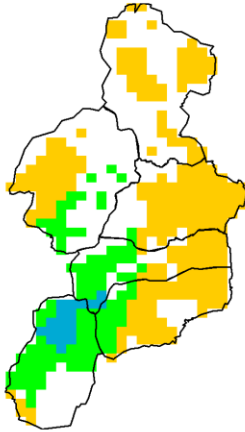
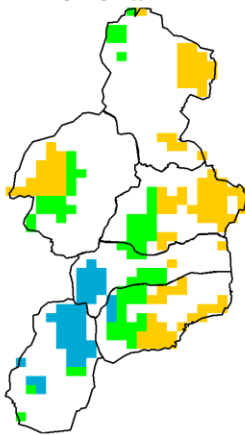


Cordillera Administrative Region

Water Availability for Rice
Prevailing Stage : (IV) Flowering



Water Availability for Corn
Prevailing Stage : (I) Establishment



Provincial Values

	Mon. Ave. Rainfall (mm)	Rice		Corn	
		CS	RS (%)	CS	RS (%)
Mountain Province	116.75	I	72.1	I	165.6
		II	66.8	II	122.3
		III	64.4	III	99.4
		IV	64.4	IV	121.1
Kalinga	60.35	I	17.5	I	36.8
		II	16.2	II	27.3
		III	15.6	III	22.3
		IV	15.6	IV	27.0
Ifugao	67.12	I	41.1	I	66.4
		II	38.3	II	51.1
		III	37.1	III	42.5
		IV	37.1	IV	50.7
Benguet	179.38	I	128.5	I	224.6
		II	120.0	II	173.4
		III	116.1	III	144.4
		IV	116.1	IV	171.9
Apayao	66.52	I	25.2	I	38.8
		II	23.3	II	28.2
		III	22.5	III	22.7
		IV	22.5	IV	27.9
Abra	140.37	I	47.7	I	57.1
		II	44.2	II	40.3
		III	42.6	III	32.0
		IV	42.6	IV	39.9

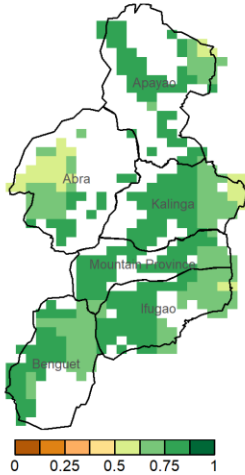
Legend :
■ Inadequate
■ Sufficient
■ Excess

Regional Summary

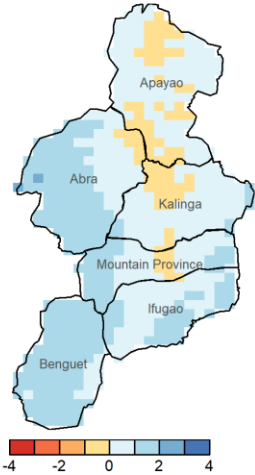
Benguet and Mountain province received abundant rain to support rice and corn crops in all stages, particularly the prevailing rice crops in the Flowering Stage and for the corn crops in the Establishment Stage. Rain may have also been sufficient in some portions of Ifugao and Abra to support the planting of corn crops, however, like in other provinces, the moisture received is generally insufficient for most crop stages. Nevertheless, SPEI-3 indicates that accumulated rain in the past 3-months was still within the range of normal values. Meanwhile, the NDVI suggests healthy rice and corn crops in most of the farm areas in the Cordillera Administrative Region.

Although no detrimental heavy rainfall event that occurred during the month, RX5day indicates an accumulation of 100-200mm of rain over the areas that received sufficient to excess monthly rain. Rainfall over these areas were caused by the Shearline and Northeasterly surface windflow during the early weeks of the month.

NDVI



SPEI3 (Feb-Mar-Apr)



RX1day



RX5day

