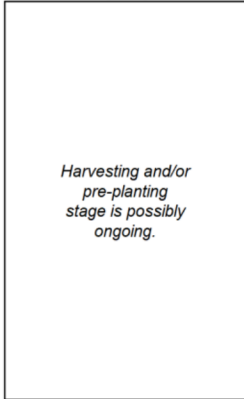
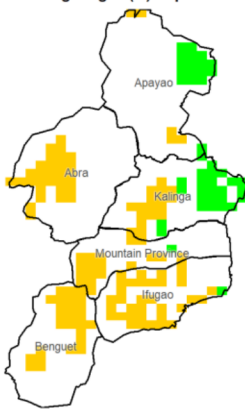


Cordillera Administrative Region

Water Availability for Rice
Prevailing Stage : None



Water Availability for Corn
Prevailing Stage : (III) Reproductive



Provincial Values

Province	Mon. Ave. Rainfall (mm)	Rice		Corn	
		CS	CCI (%)	CS	CCI (%)
Abra	13.1	I	1.0	I	2.6
		II	0.9	II	1.6
		III	0.9	III	1.2
		IV	1.6	IV	1.6
Apayao	65.9	I	45.1	I	78.1
		II	43.1	II	65.4
		III	42.1	III	56.7
		IV	53.7	IV	65.0
Benguet	29.0	I	10.5	I	23.0
		II	9.6	II	16.8
		III	9.2	III	13.1
		IV	15.1	IV	16.6
Ifugao	46.0	I	24.6	I	25.9
		II	23.4	II	21.2
		III	22.8	III	18.0
		IV	30.1	IV	21.0
Kalinga	86.3	I	65.0	I	98.5
		II	62.3	II	84.9
		III	61.0	III	75.5
		IV	75.9	IV	84.5
Mountain Province	54.0	I	33.5	I	26.7
		II	31.5	II	20.3
		III	30.5	III	16.4
		IV	42.5	IV	20.1

Crop Stage (CS) highlighted in **bold** is the dominant stage during the month of December

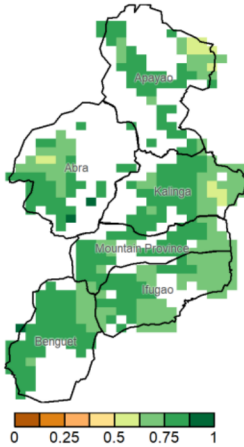
Rice CS: (I) Nursery, (II) Vegetative, (III) Reproductive, (IV) Ripening
Corn CS: (I) Establishment, (II) Vegetative, (III) Reproductive, (IV) Maturity
CCI Category: Inadequate, Sufficient, Excess

Regional Summary

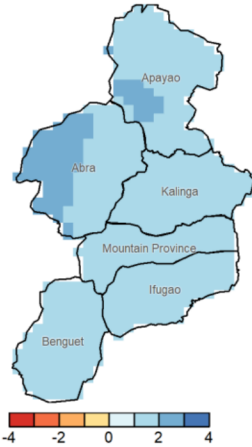
Out of all the provinces in the Cordillera Administrative Region, Kalinga received sufficient rainfall for all crop stages of rice, although farms were possibly still going through the post-harvesting and pre-planting activities during the month. The provinces of Apayao and Kalinga received sufficient rainfall for all corn crop stages with a prevailing reproductive stage. Crops in the other provinces were affected by inadequate rainfall.

The SPEI shows the past 3-months have brought above normal rainfall in the region. Crops in the region could have grown properly because of this rainfall. Excess rainfall possibly attributed to the shear line and northeast monsoon affecting the Cordillera Administrative Region provided a maximum 150-200mm of one-day rainfall and maximum 250-300mm of five-day rainfall to Abra.

NDVI



SPEI3 (Oct-Nov-Dec)



RX1day



RX5day

