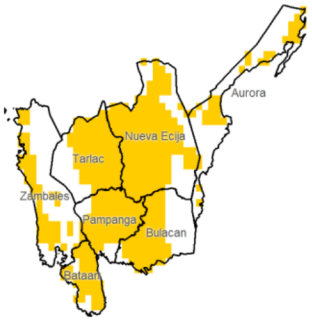
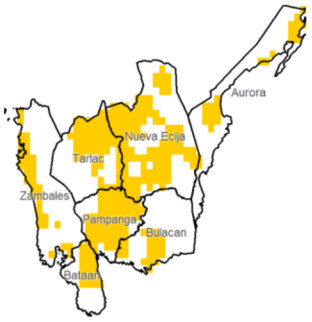
Region III (Central Luzon)

Water Availability for Rice
Prevailing Stage : (I) Nursery



Water Availability for Corn
Prevailing Stage : (IV) Maturity



Provincial Values

	Mon. Ave. Rainfall (mm)	Rice CS	Rice CCI (%)	Corn CS	Corn CCI (%)
Aurora	0.7	I	0.1	I	0.2
		II	0.1	II	0.2
		III	0.1	III	0.1
		IV	0.1	IV	0.2
Bataan	3.4	I	0.2	I	0.3
		II	0.2	II	0.3
		III	0.2	III	0.2
		IV	0.2	IV	0.3
Bulacan	2.2	I	0.1	I	0.1
		II	0.1	II	0.1
		III	0.1	III	0.0
		IV	0.1	IV	0.1
Nueva Ecija	0.8	I	0.2	I	0.3
		II	0.2	II	0.3
		III	0.2	III	0.2
		IV	0.2	IV	0.3
Pampanga	5.1	I	0.6	I	1.0
		II	0.6	II	0.7
		III	0.5	III	0.6
		IV	0.5	IV	0.7
Tarlac	1.8	I	0.5	I	0.5
		II	0.5	II	0.4
		III	0.5	III	0.4
		IV	0.5	IV	0.4
Zambales	2.3	I	0.3	I	0.4
		II	0.2	II	0.3
		III	0.2	III	0.2
		IV	0.2	IV	0.3

Crop Stage (CS) highlighted in BLACK is the dominant stage during the month of January

Rice CS:
(I) Nursery
(II) Vegetative
(III) Reproductive
(IV) Ripening

Corn CS:
(I) Establishment
(II) Vegetative
(III) Reproductive
(IV) Maturity

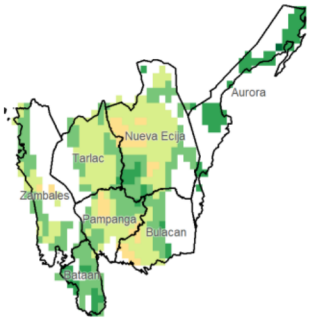
CCI Category:
- *Inadequate*
- *Sufficient*
- *Excess*

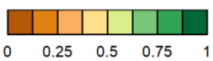
Regional Summary

Inadequate amount of water supply was noted in the provinces of Central Luzon. This may cause a delay in the planting rice crops, whereas, the corn crops in the prevailing maturity stage might have suffered from moisture stress, resulting in lower harvest. Low NDVI values in most farm areas in most of the provinces may signify the relatively dry conditions in the region.

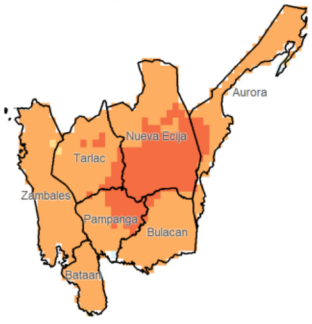
Furthermore, the three-month cumulative precipitation index (SPEI3) showed that Central Luzon region continued to experience slightly to significantly drier conditions, which may have been brought about by the ongoing strong El Niño event. Moreover, there were no significant extreme rainfall events indicated by the RX1day and RX5day maps.

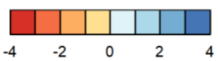
NDVI





SPEI3 (Nov-Dec-Jan)





RX1day

RX5day