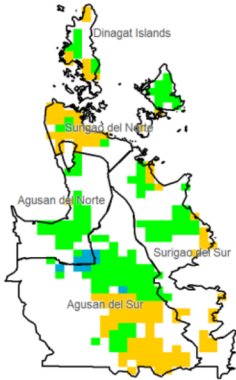
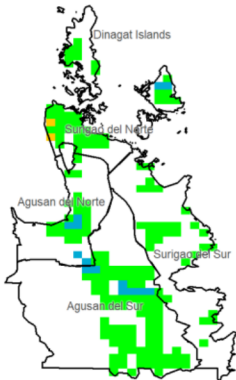


Region XIII (Caraga)

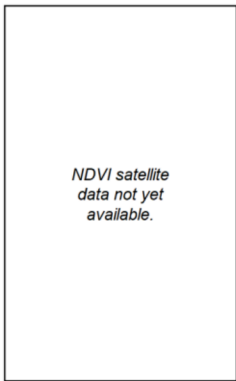
Water Availability for Rice
Prevailing Stage : (IV) Ripening



Water Availability for Corn
Prevailing Stage : (II) Vegetative



NDVI



Provincial Values

	Mon. Ave. Rainfall (mm)	Rice		Corn	
		CS	CCI (%)	CS	CCI (%)
Agusan del Norte	170.9	I	128.7	I	225.6
		II	121.0	II	172.3
		III	117.5	III	141.5
		IV	117.5	IV	170.7
Agusan del Sur	135.4	I	78.0	I	147.2
		II	71.7	II	105.8
		III	68.8	III	82.2
		IV	68.8	IV	104.6
Dinagat Islands	238.2	I	66.5	I	175.2
		II	59.9	II	117.3
		III	56.8	III	88.1
		IV	56.8	IV	115.7
Surigao del Norte	198.3	I	61.4	I	136.7
		II	55.3	II	93.5
		III	52.6	III	69.7
		IV	52.6	IV	92.2
Surigao del Sur	166.5	I	63.1	I	151.0
		II	56.5	II	101.3
		III	53.5	III	74.5
		IV	53.5	IV	99.9

Crop Stage (CS) highlighted in black is the dominant stage during the month of September

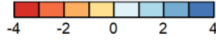
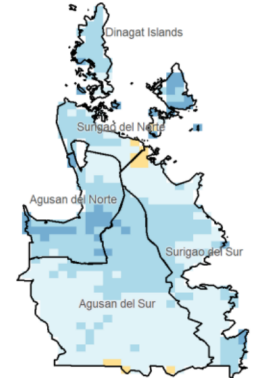
Rice CS: (I) Nursery, (II) Vegetative, (III) Reproductive, (IV) Ripening
Corn CS: (I) Establishment, (II) Vegetative, (III) Reproductive, (IV) Maturity
CCI Category: Inadequate (yellow), Sufficient (green), Excess (blue)

Regional Summary

Throughout the month, the entire region received sufficient rainfall to support both rice crops and corn crops in almost all of its cropping stages. This amount of rainfall is essential for standing crops to sustain their health condition, especially in the prevailing vegetative stage of corn crops in the region. Moreover, these abundant rainfall amounts resulted in a wetter condition in the area, as can be seen in the SPEI3 map. Maximum rainfall indices maps (RX1day and RX5day maps), on the other hand, indicate that the region experienced maximum rainfall that is about 150 mm.

Furthermore, the rainfall amounts received by the region during the month were attributed to the southwest monsoon, LPA, and localized thunderstorms.

SPEI3 (Jul-Aug-Sep)



RX1day



RX5day

