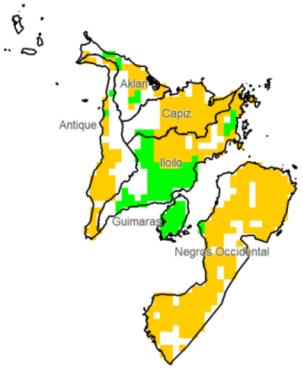
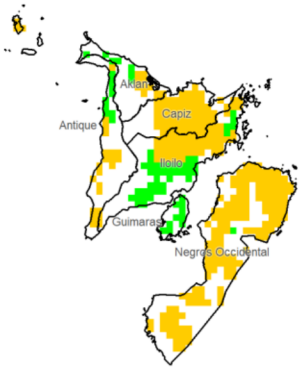
Region VI (Western Visayas)

Water Availability for Rice
Prevailing Stage : (IV) Ripening



Water Availability for Corn
Prevailing Stage : (IV) Maturity



Provincial Values

	Mon. Ave. Rainfall (mm)	Rice CS	Rice CCI (%)	Corn CS	Corn CCI (%)
Aklan	268.4	I	29.9	I	66.9
		II	20.7	II	50.0
		III	17.8	III	37.4
		IV	53.2	IV	49.5
Antique	288.9	I	26.6	I	53.1
		II	23.7	II	40.2
		III	21.6	III	28.9
		IV	38.9	IV	39.9
Capiz	177.7	I	28.0	I	52.3
		II	26.1	II	38.1
		III	25.2	III	30.8
		IV	37.5	IV	37.7
Guimaras	337.2	I	66.6	I	121.7
		II	62.2	II	90.4
		III	60.2	III	73.7
		IV	87.9	IV	89.6
Iloilo	232.1	I	41.1	I	71.2
		II	38.3	II	52.2
		III	37.0	III	42.2
		IV	54.9	IV	51.7
Negros Occidental	105.5	I	16.9	I	37.7
		II	15.3	II	26.7
		III	14.7	III	20.5
		IV	25.7	IV	26.4

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

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

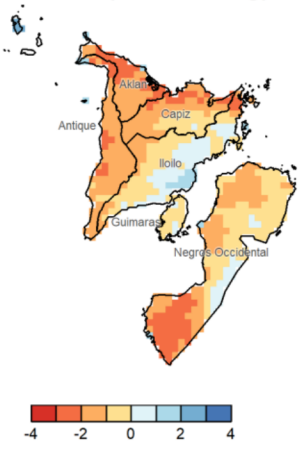
The provinces of Western Visayas generally received inadequate rainfall to support the prevailing maturity stage of corn. Meanwhile, in Guimaras and parts of Iloilo, there was sufficient rainfall to support the prevailing ripening stage of rice and corn. This dry condition is reflected in the SPEI3 map, which indicates generally drier conditions across most provinces, except in Guimaras and parts of Iloilo. The prevailing dry conditions could be attributed to the effects of the ongoing moderate to strong El Niño phenomenon.

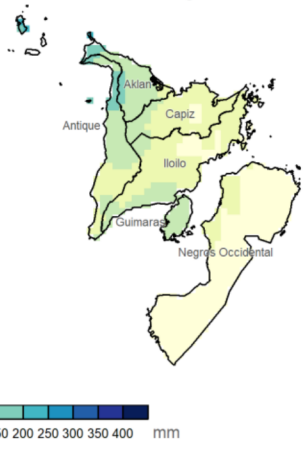
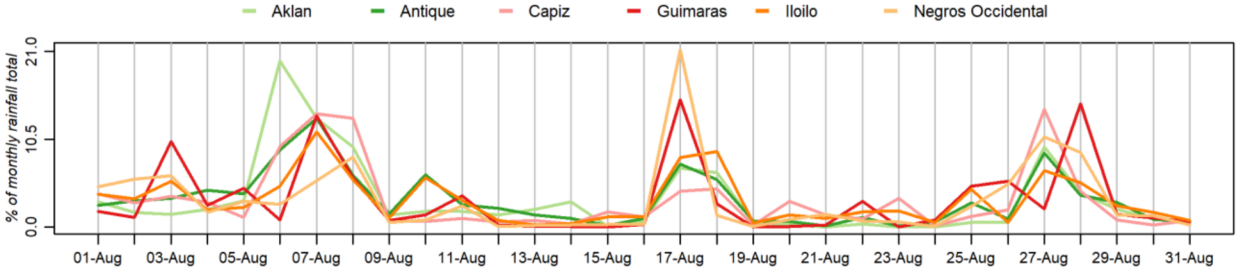
The extreme rainfall indices showed maximum 1-day (RX1day) and 5-day (RX5day) rainfall estimates ranging from 100 mm to 200 mm in Antique and parts of Aklan, which may be mainly attributed to localized heavy rainfall events.

NDVI

NDVI satellite data not yet available.

SPEI3 (Jun-Jul-Aug)



RX1day

RX5day