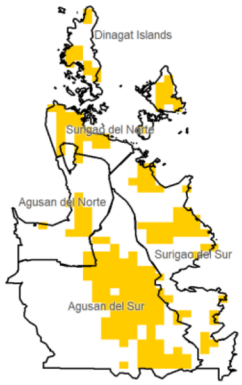
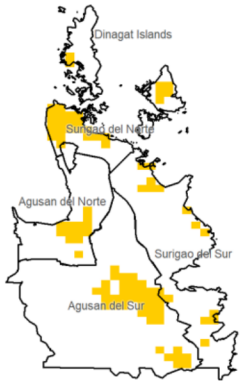
Region XIII (Caraga)

Water Availability for Rice
Prevailing Stage : (III) Reproductive



Water Availability for Corn
Prevailing Stage : (I) Establishment



Provincial Values

	Mon. Ave. Rainfall (mm)	Rice CS	Rice CCI (%)	Corn CS	Corn CCI (%)
Agusan del Norte	26.3	I	4.1	I	10.1
		II	3.6	II	8.4
		III	3.4	III	4.5
		IV	9.6	IV	8.3
Agusan del Sur	89.3	I	10.8	I	28.6
		II	9.6	II	18.0
		III	9.1	III	13.1
		IV	17.7	IV	17.8
Dinagat Islands	19.0	I	2.6	I	5.5
		II	2.3	II	3.8
		III	2.2	III	3.0
		IV	3.7	IV	3.7
Surigao del Norte	15.7	I	1.3	I	3.4
		II	1.1	II	2.2
		III	1.1	III	1.5
		IV	2.3	IV	2.2
Surigao del Sur	59.1	I	5.4	I	12.2
		II	4.6	II	11.3
		III	4.3	III	7.9
		IV	9.4	IV	11.1

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

Rice and corn crops in Caraga Region received inadequate water during August. With rice predominantly in the Reproductive stage, insufficient water during this stage may impair fertilization and grain development, potentially leading to significant yield loss. For corn crops in the Establishment stage, inadequate water may hinder root and leaf development, leading to stunted growth.

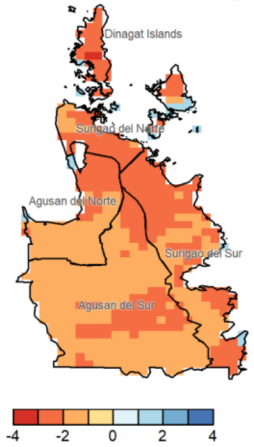
The 3-month Standardized Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI3) map indicates drier conditions across much of the region, suggesting persistent rainfall deficits over the past three months that may have reduced soil moisture availability.

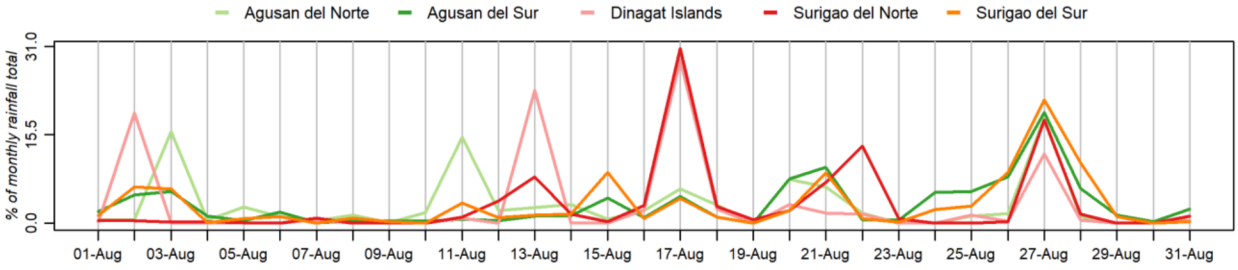
The extreme rainfall indices remained generally low across most of the region, with maximum 1-day rainfall (Rx1day) reaching approximately 50 mm and maximum 5-day rainfall (Rx5day) reaching approximately 100 mm. The prevailing dry conditions are mainly attributed to reduced rainfall associated with the ongoing El Niño phase.

NDVI

NDVI satellite data not yet available.

SPEI3 (Jun-Jul-Aug)



RX1day

RX5day