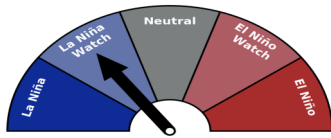


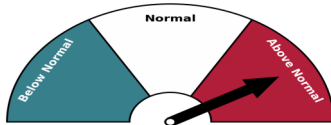
In Brief



La Niña Watch

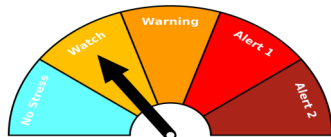
ENSO Outlook

⇒ ENSO is currently neutral, with ENSO indicators showing signs of likely chances of development of a weak La Niña during December 2024 to February 2025.



Above Normal

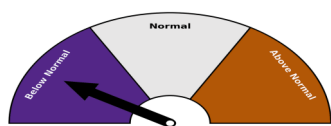
⇒ Above normal sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are likely across most of Fiji Waters during December 2024 to February 2025.



Watch

Coral Bleaching

⇒ The average position of the 29°C South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ) is likely to be displaced south of its normal position, closer to Fiji Group, during the December 2024 to February 2025 period.

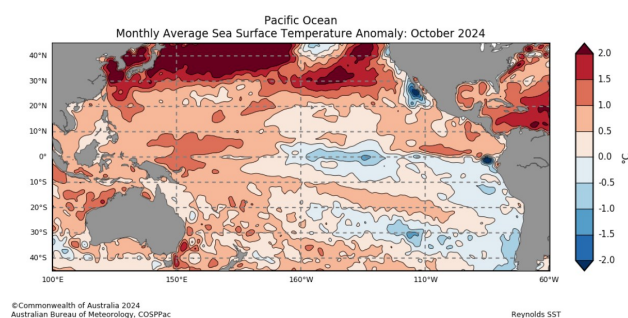


Below Normal

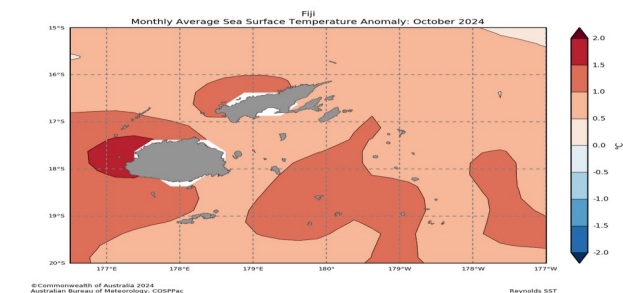
Sea Level Outlook

⇒ Below normal sea level is likely for northern parts of Fiji's EEZ, while near normal sea level is likely for the rest of the Fiji Group, during the December to February 2025 period.

Pacific Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs): Recent Observations



Warmer than normal SSTs were observed across most of the western tropical Pacific Ocean. SSTs were up to 1.2°C cooler than average in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific.

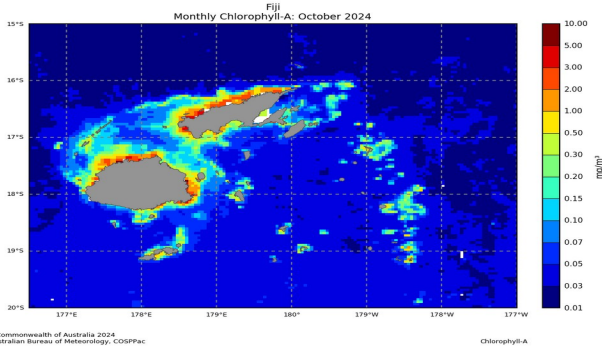


SSTs around the Fiji Waters were mostly above normal during October, with anomalies of 1.5-2.0°C observed west of Viti Levu.

Possible Applications:

Presence of warmer than usual waters in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific indicate persistence of an El Niño event and cool waters indicate La Niña. Monitoring warm patches of ocean gives insight into the potential for cyclone formation, and possible start or finish of the cyclone season. For further information on ocean temperature refer to http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_OceanTemperature.pdf.

Chlorophyll Concentration

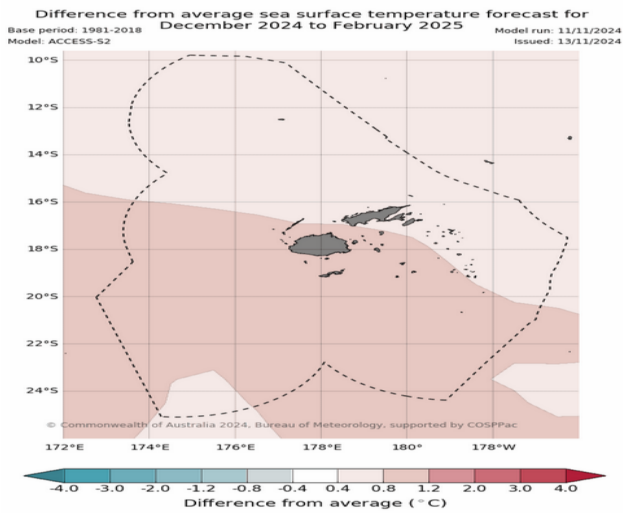


During October, high concentration of chlorophyll were observed along the north coast of Vanua Levu, western and central coasts of Viti Levu, parts of Kadavu and southern parts of the Lau group.

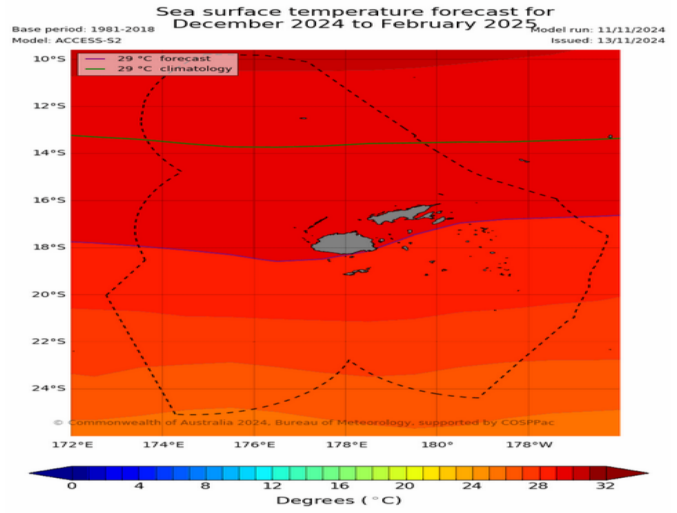
Possible Applications:

Chlorophyll concentration can be of great interest to fishermen targeting smaller pelagic (open sea) fish. High concentration of chlorophyll can also provide indication of potential hazardous conditions near the coast from reef fish diseases, such as ciguatera, harmful algal blooms, and outbreak of Crown of Thorns starfish, which is a coral eating pest. For further information on chlorophyll concentration refer to http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_chlorophyll.pdf.

Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Outlook



Above normal SSTs are likely across most of Fiji Waters during the December to February 2025 period.

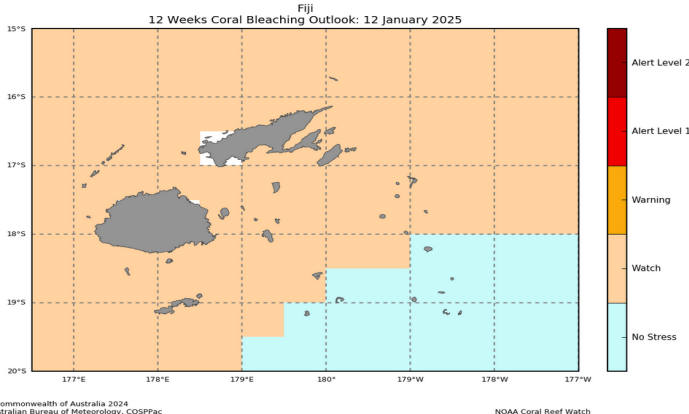


Average position of the 29°C convergence zone is likely to be displaced south of its normal position, closer to Fiji Group, during the December to February 2025 period (purple line).

Possible Applications:

The movement of the convergence zone has an influence on relative abundance of tuna in the Pacific Ocean. The 29°C isotherm around the western Pacific warm pool forms a good proxy for the convergence zone, and can therefore be used to track the gravity center of Skipjack tuna fishing activity. For further information on seasonal sea surface temperature forecast refer to http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_POAMA_SST.pdf.

Coral Bleaching Outlook



The 4 weeks coral bleaching outlook is at 'No Stress' for the Fiji Waters.

The 8 weeks coral bleaching outlook is at 'Watch' for northern parts of Fiji.

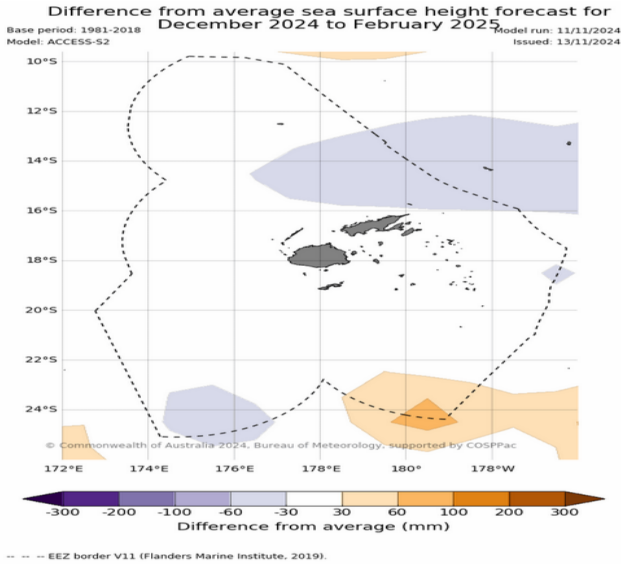
The 12 weeks coral bleaching outlook is at 'Watch' for most of the Fiji Waters.

Caption: The image is for 12 weeks outlook.

Possible Applications:

Once a potential bleaching event is detected, a management plan should be implemented to reduce the impacts of bleaching. For further information on coral bleaching refer to http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_coralbleaching.pdf.

Sea Level Outlook



Below normal sea level is likely for northern parts of Fiji's EEZ, while *near normal* sea level is likely for the rest of the Fiji Group, during the December to February 2025 period.

Possible Applications:

Stakeholders can use forecasts of extreme sea level to make decisions about the protection of communities and infrastructure against coastal inundation. For further information on sea level refer to http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_POAMA_Sea_Level.pdf.

Tide Predictions (December 2024 to February 2025)

Suva Tidal Gauge						Lautoka Tidal Gauge					
Monthly Highest Tide			Monthly Lowest Tide			Monthly Highest Tide			Monthly Lowest Tide		
Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height
14 Dec	17:17	2.08m	17 Dec	01:40	0.37m	14 Dec	17:05	2.31m	16 Dec	00:33	0.30m
31 Jan	19:52	2.04m	15 Jan	01:24	0.44m	31 Jan	19:35	2.28m	31 Jan	01:19	0.36m
28 Feb	18:44	2.06m	1 Feb	02:20	0.45m	28 Feb	18:30	2.33m	28 Feb	00:11	0.36m

All date and time are in Fiji Standard Time.

Moon Phases (December 2024 to February 2025)

New Moon ●	First Quarter ☾	Full Moon ○	Last Quarter ☽
1 st December	9 th December	15 th December	23 rd December
31 st December	7 th January	14 th January	22 nd January
30 th January	5 th February	13 th February	21 st February
28 th February			

Disclaimer: While Fiji Meteorological Service takes all measures to provide accurate information and data, it does not guarantee 100% accuracy of the information presented in this outlook. The Department should be sought for expert advice, clarifications and additional information as and when necessary. The user assumes all risk resulting directly or indirectly from the use of this outlook.