

1. IN BRIEF

Rainfall observed in October was reflective of Fiji's dry season. Rainfall ranged from *well below average* to *above average*. Drier than usual conditions were experienced at most stations in the Western, Central, and Eastern Divisions and Rotuma. In the Northern Division, most stations experienced *normal to above normal* rainfall, while Penang Mill and Monasavu were the only stations in the Western Division that experienced *near normal* rainfall.

Overall, out of the 25 rainfall monitoring stations that reported in, during the compilation of this bulletin, 1 station reported *above average*, 4 *average*, 7 *below average* and 13 *well below average* rainfall (Table 2, Figures 1-5). October's highest rainfall of 371.7mm was recorded at Monasavu, followed by 242.0mm at Udu Point, 214.5mm at Matei Airfield, and 123.6mm at Rotuma.

On temperatures, the average warmest day time temperature was at Momi with 34.4°C, followed by Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 32.8°C, RKS Lodoni with 32.5°C,

and Yaqara with 32.1°C. The highest day-time temperature of 37.0°C was observed in Momi on the 14th, followed by Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 36.3°C on the 29th, Lautoka Mill with 34.9°C on the 29th, and Nacocolevu with 34.5°C on the 28th.

The coolest night time temperature was observed at Nadarivatu on the 4th, with a temperature of 11.6°C, followed by Monasavu with 14.0°C on the 15th, and Labasa Airfield and Nacocolevu both with 15.5°C on the 2nd and 8th, respectively.

At Nadi Airport, Matei Airfield, and Savusavu Airfield, the winds were mostly predominantly southeasterly, while easterly winds were dominant at Nausori Airport (Figure 8).

Near to above normal sea surface temperature anomalies were recorded across Fiji waters during October (Figure 9). Overall, *above normal* sea level anomalies continued to persist across the Fiji Group throughout October (Figure 11).

2. WEATHER PATTERNS

During October 2025, the Fiji Islands were mainly influenced by a series of eastward-moving high-pressure systems to the south of the country, as well as several troughs of low pressure.

The month began with fine weather and cool nights as an eastward-moving high south of Fiji directed easterly winds over the islands, lasting until the 4th. As the high moved away on the 5th, a trough to the north drifted south, moistening the south-easterlies and bringing welcome showers to parts of the country through the 6th.

Another eastward-moving high developed southwest of Fiji on the 7th, pushing the trough north and directing a cool southeast wind flow over the country. This brought fine weather and cool nights until the 10th.

As the high-pressure system drifted southeast on the 11th, a trough approached northeast of Fiji, moistening the south-easterlies and bringing showers for a few days. By the 13th, the high moved further southeast, directing dry southeast air over Fiji and re-establishing a cool, dry wind flow over most areas until the 15th.

On the 16th, a trough approached Fiji from the north and another from the southwest, moistening the south-easterlies and producing trade showers until the 18th. On the 19th, the northern trough moved onto the Fiji group, bringing widespread and much-needed rain through the 22nd.

The highest 24-hour rainfall was 101.8mm at Matei Airport on the 21st, with several other stations exceeding 50mm. This was the first significant rain in some time, especially for the Western Division, and was accompanied by thunderstorms and lightning—clear signs of the transition from the dry to the wet season.

On the 23rd, a strengthening high to the southeast pushed the trough northward, clearing skies and bringing mostly fine weather. From the 26th, as the high shifted further southeast, the northern trough moved closer again, resulting in renewed trade showers that persisted through month-end.

For Rotuma, a series of troughs affected the island throughout the month, bringing periods of showers, rain, and occasional thunderstorms over the island.

3. RAINFALL

Overall, rainfall was suppressed over a majority of places in the country. Rainfall ranged from *well below average* to *above average*. Drier than usual conditions were experienced at most stations in the Western, Central, Eastern Divisions and Rotuma. In the Northern Division, most stations experienced *normal* to *above normal* rainfall, while Penang Mill and Monasavu were the only stations in the Western Division that experienced *near normal* rainfall.

Overall, out of the 25 rainfall monitoring stations that reported in during the compilation of this bulletin, 1 station reported *above average*, 4 *average*, 7 *below average* and 13 *well below average* rainfall (Table 2, Figures 1-5).

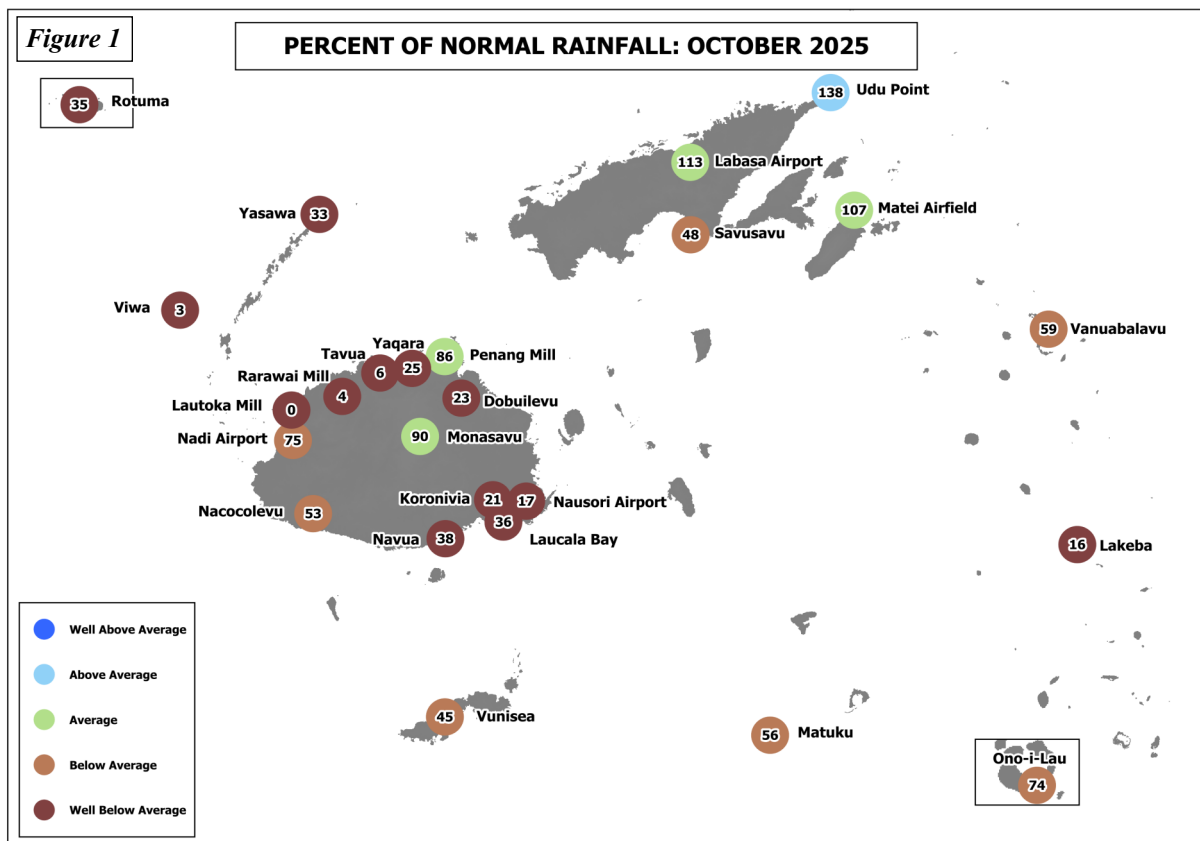
The month's highest rainfall of 371.7mm was recorded at Monasavu, followed by 242.0mm at Udu Point, 214.5mm at Matei Airfield, 123.6mm at Rotuma, 116.4mm at Labasa Airfield, 110.0mm at Navua, 92.8mm at Vanuabalavu and 88.9mm at Penang Mill. On the other hand, Lautoka Mill recorded the month's lowest total monthly rainfall of 0.0mm, followed by Viwa with 1.9mm, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 3.4mm, Tavua with 5.0mm, Lakeba and Yaqara both with 17.0mm, Yasawa-i-Rara with 32.3mm and Dobuilevu

with 34.0mm (Table 2).

The highest 24-hour rainfall of 102.0mm was recorded at Matei Airfield on the 20th, followed by Monasavu with 90.0mm on the 20th, Udu Point with 85.0mm on the 20th, Labasa Airfield with 60.0mm on the 22nd, Savusavu Airfield with 51.0mm on the 20th and Nadi Airport with 49.0mm on the 22nd.

Monasavu recorded the highest number of rain days (rainfall ≥ 0.1mm) with 21 days, followed by Matei Airfield, Rotuma and Ono-i-Lau all with 18 days, Nausori Airport, Udu Point and Savusavu Airfield all with 16 days, and Laucala Bay and Matuku both with 15 days. Consequently, Lautoka Mill recorded the least number of rainfall days with no fall days, followed by Tavua with 1 day and Rarawai Mill (Ba) with with 2 days, Lakeba and Yaqara both with 3 days, Viwa with 4 days and Yasawa-i-Rara with 6 days.

There were no new rainfall records observed during the month.



Normal: Long term average from 1991 to 2020
Well Below Average: Rainfall less than 40% of normal
Below Average: Rainfall between 40 to 79%
Rain Day: Rainfall ≥ 0.1mm

Average: Rainfall between 80 to 119%
Above Average: Rainfall between 120 to 199%
Well Above Average: Rainfall greater than or equal to 200% of normal

4. AIR TEMPERATURES

A. Maximum Day-time Air Temperatures

Near to above normal day-time temperatures were observed across the country during the month. Out of the 21 climate stations that reported in time for the analysis of data, 16 recorded anomalies $\geq +0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, while 5 recorded anomalies within $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

On average, the warmest days were recorded at Momi with 34.4°C , followed by Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 32.8°C , RKS Lodonu with 32.5°C , Yaqara with 32.1°C , Viwa with 32.0°C , Lautoka Mill with 31.9°C and Yasawa-i-Rara and Labasa Airfield both with 31.8°C . Consequently, Monasavu recorded the coolest days on average with 24.1°C , followed by Nadarivatu with 25.4°C , Ono-i-Lau with 27.7°C , Vunisea with 28.1°C , Savusavu Airfield with 28.2°C , Laucala Bay (Suva) with 28.5°C , and Matei Airfield with 28.6°C .

Generally, the warmest day time temperatures were observed in the last week of the month. The highest day-time temperature of 37.0°C was observed in Momi on the 14th, followed by Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 36.3°C on the 29th, Lautoka Mill with 34.9°C on the 29th, Nacocolevu with 34.5°C on the 28th, RKS Lodonu with 34.4°C on the 28th, Yaqara with 34.2°C on the 27th, Yasawa-i-Rara and Nadi Airport both with 33.8°C on the 6th and 30th, respectively, and Levuka with 33.7°C on the 27th.

The coolest daytime temperature was observed at Monasavu with 21.1°C on the 11th, followed by Nadarivatu with 21.7°C on the 20th, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 24.2°C on the 22nd, Nacocolevu with 24.5°C on the 15th, Ono-i-Lau with 24.8°C on the 17th and Savusavu Airfield with 25.5°C on the 7th.

Rarawai Mill (Ba) recorded its highest daily maximum temperature of 36.3°C since observations began in 1905 (Table 1).

B. Minimum Night-time Air Temperatures

Above to below normal night-time temperatures were recorded at majority of the climate stations during October. For the 20 stations that reported in, 7 recorded anomalies $\geq +0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, 8 recorded anomalies within $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 5 recorded anomalies $\leq -0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The coolest nights on average were at Nadarivatu with 16.4°C , followed by Monasavu with 17.1°C and Lakeba with 19.0°C , Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 19.6°C and Matei Airfield and Sigatoka both with 20.2°C . Consequently, on average, the warmest nights were observed at RKS Lodonu with 25.3°C , Rotuma with 24.9°C , Viwa and Navua both with 24.1°C , Momi with 23.8°C , Levuka and Savusavu Airfield both with 23.5°C , and Yaqara with 23.2°C .

The coolest night time temperatures were observed during the first half of the month. The month's coolest night time temperature was observed at Nadarivatu on the 4th, with a temperature of 11.6°C , followed by Monasavu with 14.0°C on the 15th, Labasa Airfield and Nacocolevu both with 15.5°C on the 2nd and 8th, respectively, Rarawai Mill (Ba) and Sigatoka both with 15.7°C on the 4th and 8th, respectively, Navua with 16.8°C on the 4th, Lakeba with 17.0°C on the 2nd, and Matei Airfield and Nausori Airport both with 17.4°C on the 8th.

The warmest night-time temperature was recorded at RKS Lodonu with 28.7°C on the 29th, followed by 26.0°C in Rotuma on the 22nd and Savusavu Airfield and Yaqara on the 29th, Momi with 25.9°C on the 26th, and Viwa and Levuka both with 25.7°C on the 27th and 29th, respectively.

There were no new night-time temperature records established during the month.

TABLE 1. CLIMATE RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN OCTOBER 2025

<u>Element</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Observed (record)</u>	<u>On</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Previous (record)</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Records Began</u>
Daily Maximum Temperature	Rarawai Mill (Ba)	36.3°C	29 th	New High	36.1°C	1942 1943	1905

Note: All comparisons in this summary are with respect to “Climatic Normals”. This is defined to be the average climate condition over a 30-year period. Fiji uses 1991-2020 period as its “climatic normal” period.

TABLE 2. DAILY CLIMATE REPORTING SITES: SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER 2025

	TOTAL		RAINFALL				AIR TEMPERATURES						SUNSHINE		
	MM	%	RAIN		MAX. FALL		AVERAGE DAILY				EXTREME		HRS	*	
			* DAYS	+	MM	ON	MAX. #	MIN. #	MAX. #	MIN. #	MAX. #	MIN. #			
NADI AIRPORT	65.1	75	7	49	22	30.8	0.7	21.5	0.2	33.8	30	18.2	10	257	116
LAUCALA BAY	88.8	36	15	42	22	28.5	0.0	22.9	0.2	30.4	28	19.5	4	171	111
NACOCOLEVU RESEARC	47.6	53	8	28	21	29.7	0.1	20.3	0.4	34.5	28	15.5	8	252	179
ROTUMA ISLAND	123.6	35	18	48	16	30.6	0.3	24.9	0.2	31.5	24	24.5	3	264	137
VIWA ISLAND	1.9	3	4	1	31	32.0	1.7	24.1	0.5	33.6	29	21.6	16		
YASAWA-I-RARA	32.3	33	6	13	19	31.8	2.0	22.3	-0.6	33.8	6	19.8	20		
UDU POINT AWS	242.0	138	16	85	20	U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
NABOUWALU															
LABASA AIRFIELD	116.4	113	9	60	22	31.8	0.7	20.4	-0.1	33.6	21	15.5	2		
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	83.0	48	16	51	20	28.2	0.0	23.5	1.1	31.5	28	19.5	4		
KORONIVIA RESEARCH	52.3	21	14	11	12	28.8	0.6	21.9	0.7	30.9	27	18.0	8		
NAUSORI AIRPORT	40.5	17	16	15	21	28.7	0.8	22.1	0.9	31.0	27	17.4	8		
NAVUA AWS	110.0	38	11	35	21	28.8	1.4	24.1	0.6	30.2	27	16.8	4		
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	371.7	90	21	90	20	24.1	0.8	17.1	0.2	27.0	5	14.0	15		
FSC LAUTOKA MILL	0.0	0	0	0	1	31.9	1.8	21.5	-0.2	34.9	29	18.5	9		
FSC RARAWAI MILL	3.4	4	2	2	20	32.8	1.4	19.6	-0.4	36.3	29	15.7	4		
FSC PENANG MILL	88.9	86	9	43	22	30.2	0.5	22.7	0.5	32.2	5	20.0	15		
MATEI AIRFIELD	214.5	107	18	102	20	28.6	0.2	20.2	-2.6	30.0	28	17.4	8		
VANUABALAVU	92.8	59	10	24	26	28.7	0.5	20.4	-2.3	30.5	28	18.1	11		
LAKEBA	17.0	16	3	8	21	29.1	0.9	19.0	-3.3	31.5	30	17.0	2		
VUNISEA	63.7	45	12	31	21	28.1	0.8	20.3	-1.2	31.3	29	18.2	12		
MATUKU	66.9	56	15	17	11	29.3	1.3	22.9	0.6	31.0	26	20.0	9		
ONO-I-LAU	58.4	74	18	12	15	27.7	0.7	U/S		31.2	28	U/S			
WAINIKORO AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
SAQANI AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
SEAQAQA AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
KUBULAU AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
RKS LODONI AWS	57.0		13	23	20	32.5		25.3		34.4	28	21.0	4		
LOMAIVUNA AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
KOROLEVU AWS	61.5		12	31	5	29.8		20.8		32.3	19	18.0	8		
NADARIVATU AWS	55.5		9	22	22	25.4		16.4		27.9	16	11.6	4		
SIGATOKA AWS	84.0		7	34	21	29.3		20.2		31.0	27	15.7	8		
KEYASI AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
MOMI AWS	75.0		7	45	26	34.4		23.8		37.0	14	21.5	3		
YAQARA AWS	17.0	25	3	11	22	32.1		23.2		34.2	27	19.5	15		
LEVUKA AWS	42.5		10	17	20	29.9		23.5		33.7	27	21.2	8		
DOBULEVU TB3	34.0	23	9	17	20										
NASINU TB3	72.5		13	12	22										
TAVUA TB3	5.0	6	1	5	20										

TEMPERATURE(C) HUMIDITY WIND
 DRY WET RH% VP
 MEAN (AVERAGE AT 9AM) KT

NADI AIRPORT	26.1	27.8	22.2	60	27.9	8.0
LAUCALA BAY	25.7	26.6	23.7	78	26.0	11.5
NACOCOLEVU RESEARC	25.0	28.0	23.9	71	28.3	
ROTUMA ISLAND	27.7	28.7	26.2	81	29.4	9.7
VIWA ISLAND	28.0	29.3	24.6	68	30.5	
YASAWA-I-RARA	27.0	28.3	24.5	74	28.8	
UDU POINT WEATHER		27.1	23.8	76	26.8	
NABOUWALU						
LABASA AIRFIELD	26.1	28.2	23.6	66	28.6	10.7
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	25.9	26.4	23.5	78	25.7	9.7
KORONIVIA RESEARCH	25.3	26.5	23.4	77	25.9	
NAUSORI AIRPORT	25.4	26.5	23.2	75	25.9	6.6
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	20.6	20.4	19.9	95	17.9	
FSC LAUTOKA MILL	26.7	26.5	25.2	90	25.9	
FSC RARAWAI MILL	26.2	29.0	28.6	97	30.0	
FSC PENANG MILL	26.4	27.5	23.5	72	27.5	
MATEI AIRFIELD	24.4	26.8	24.0	78	26.4	13.8
VANUABALAVU	24.5	26.8	23.7	78	26.4	
LAKEBA	24.1	27.1	23.7	75	26.8	
VUNISEA	24.2	25.1	21.5	73	23.8	
MATUKU	26.1	25.9	23.1	79	25.0	
ONO-I-LAU		25.7	22.4	76	24.7	

MEAN TEMPERATURE IS (MAX+MIN)/2; WIND IS MEAN SPEED AT 06,12,18,24 HOURS.
 \$:SOLAR RADIATION CALCULATED FROM SUNSHINE DURATION. # :DEPARTURE FROM LONG-TERM AVERAGES (1991-2020). + :NUMBER OF DAYS WITH 0.1 MM OR MORE RAIN. * :PERCENT OF LONG-TERM AVERAGES.
 BLUE FONT: MISSING RECORDS OF LESS THAN OR EQUAL(≤) TO 5 DAYS. U/S: UNSERVICEABLE
 GREEN FONT: AWS READING

Figure 2

Nadi Airport (Western Division) - Temperature & Rainfall Records for the last 13 Months (October 2024 - October 2025)

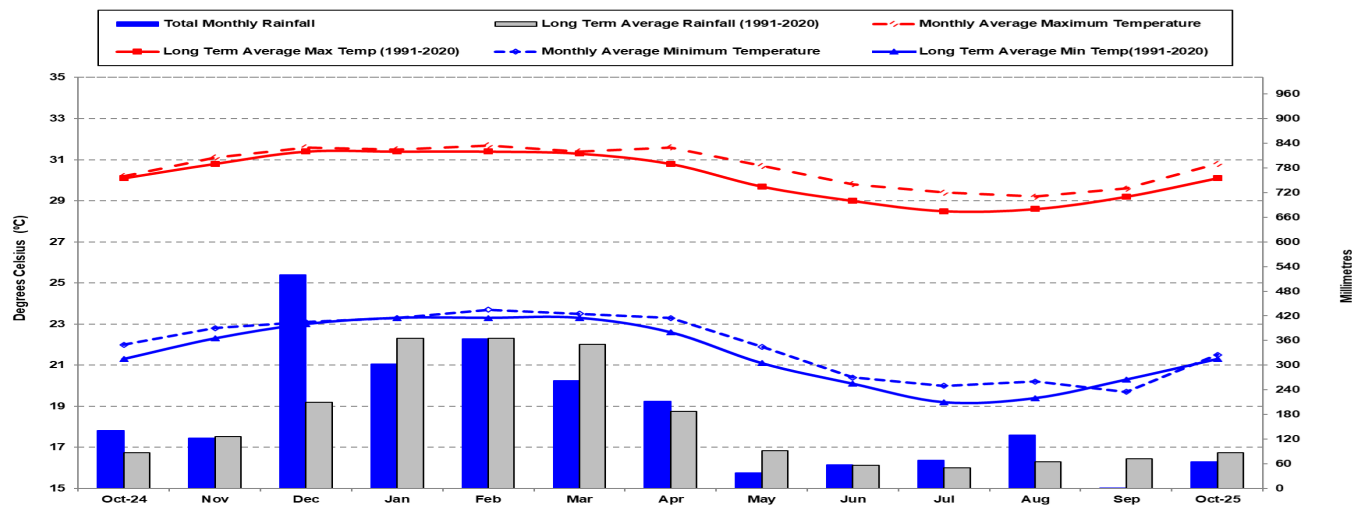


Figure 3

Laucala Bay - (Suva) (Central Division) - Temperature & Rainfall Records for the last 13 Months (October 2024 - October 2025)

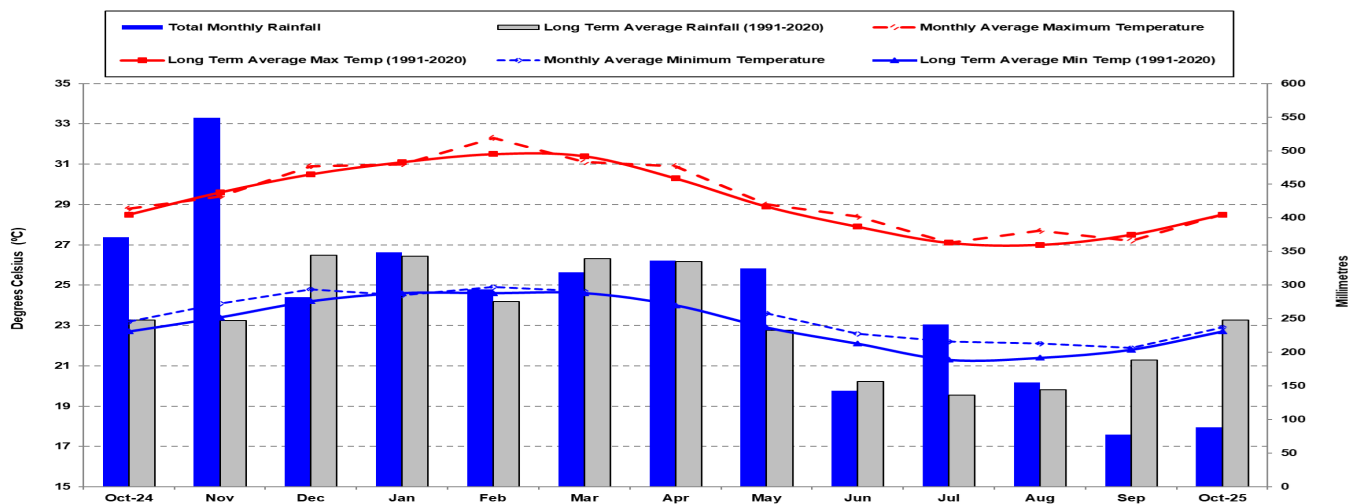


Figure 4

Udu Point (Eastern Division) - Temperature & Rainfall Records for the last 13 Months (October 2024 - October 2025)

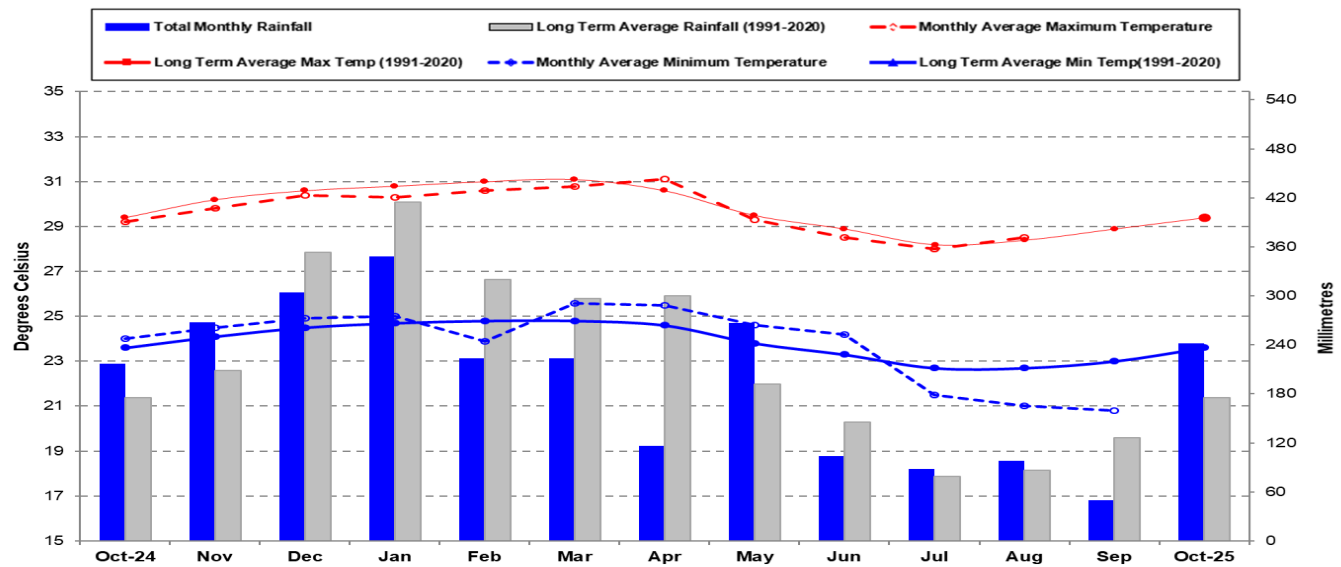
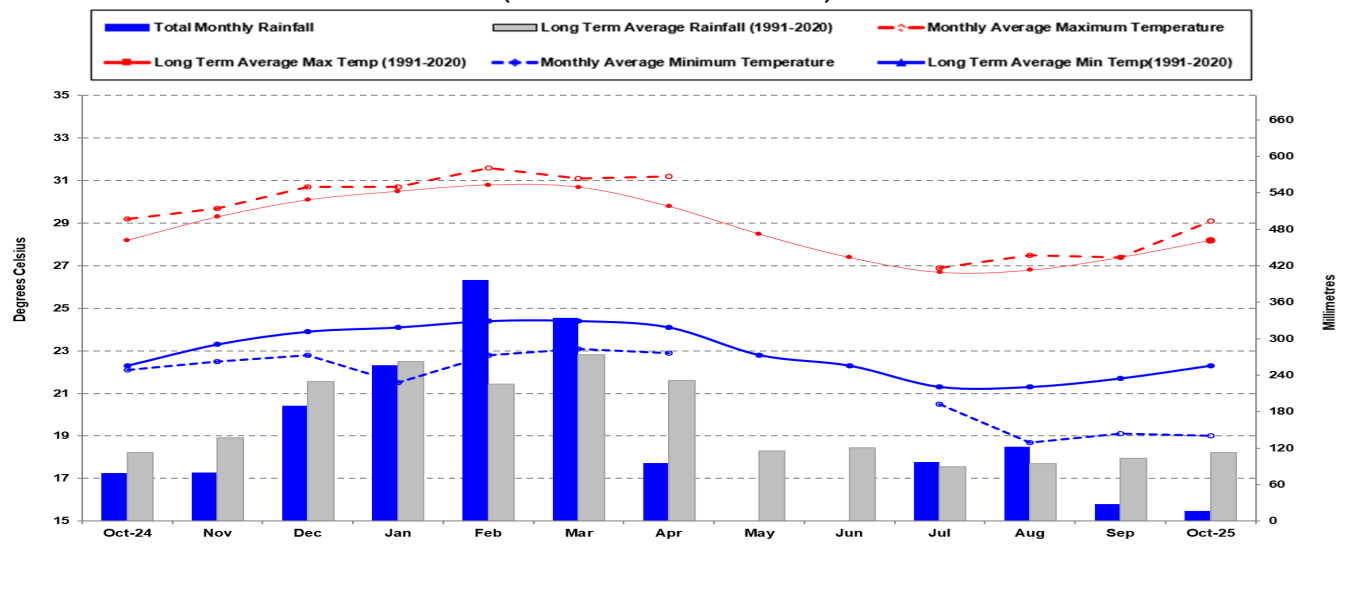


Figure 5

Lakeba (Eastern Division) - Temperature & Rainfall Records for the last 13 Months (October 2024 - October 2025)



5. DAILY RAISED PAN EVAPORATION

Figure 6

Daily Evaporation for October 2025

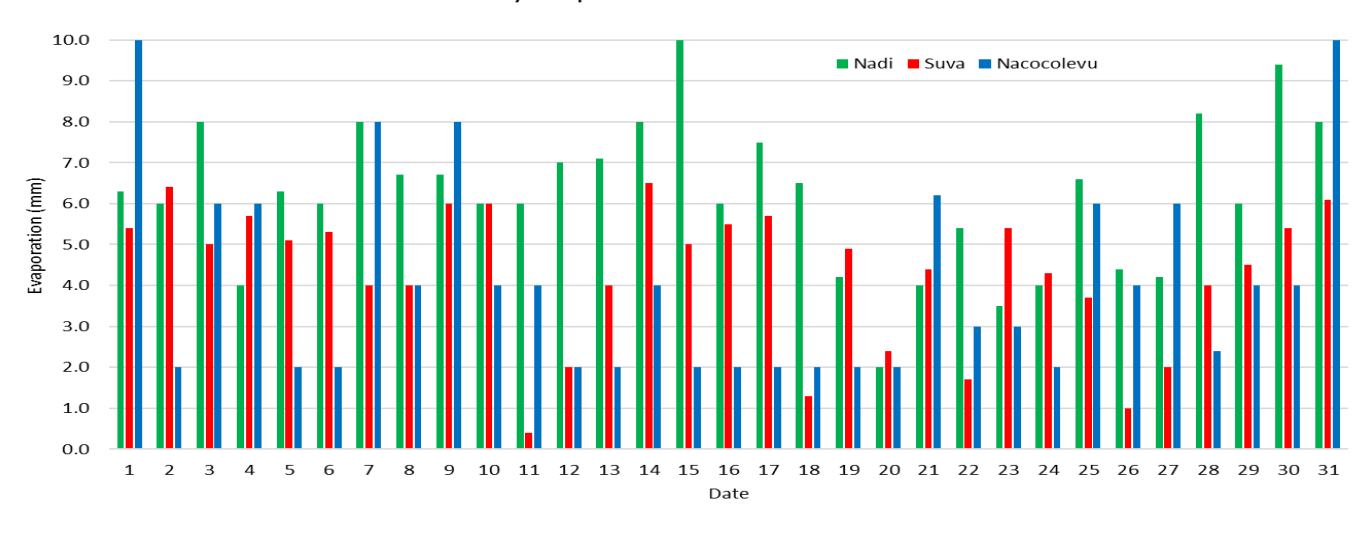


Figure 6: The total monthly raised pan evaporation at Nadi Airport, Laucala Bay (Suva) and Nacocolevu (Sigatoka) were 192.0mm, 133.1mm and 126.6mm, respectively. Nadi’s highest daily evaporation was 10.0mm on the 15th with Suva’s highest daily evaporation of 6.5mm on the 14th, and Nacocolevu (Sigatoka) recorded its highest of 10.0mm on the 1st and 31st.

6. SOLAR RADIATION

The Nadi solar radiation instrument was unserviceable during the month of October 2025.

7. WIND SUMMARY

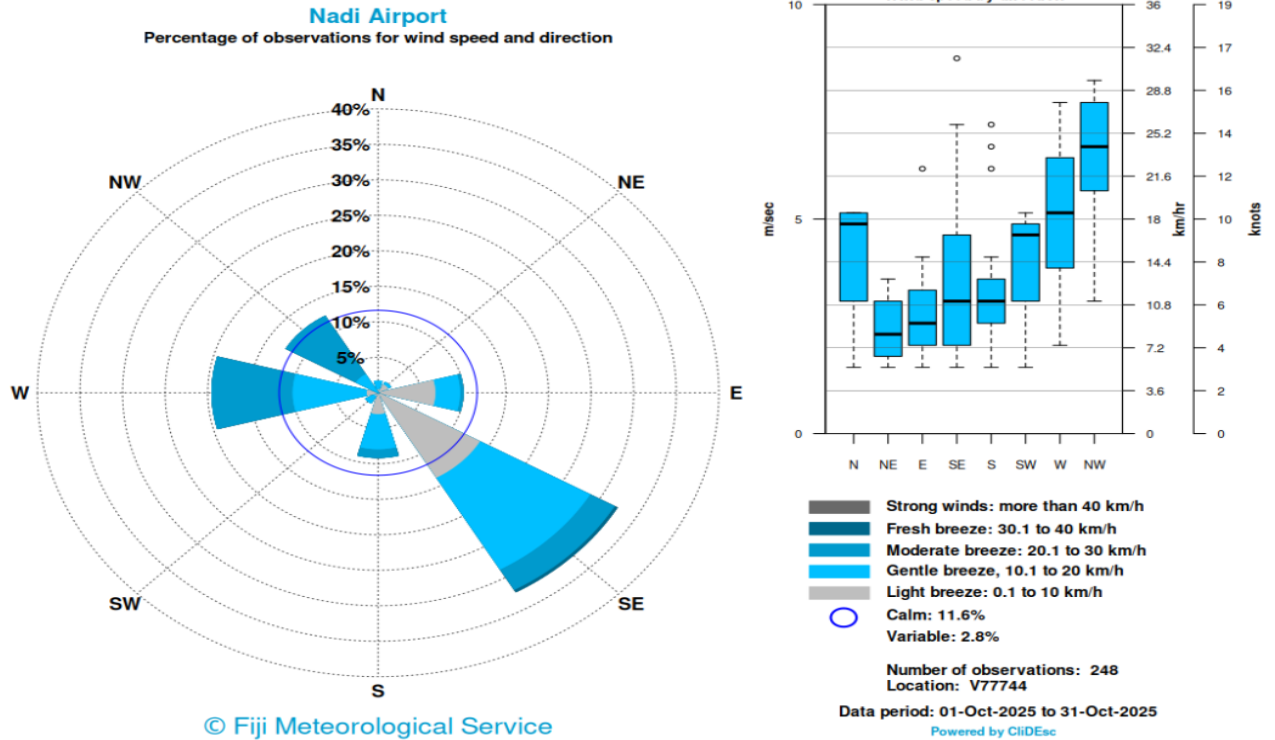


Figure 8a: Nadi’s 3 hourly observations recorded southeasterly winds as the most dominant winds during the month, followed by westerly and then northwesterly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to fresh breeze, while 11.6% of observations accounted for calm winds.

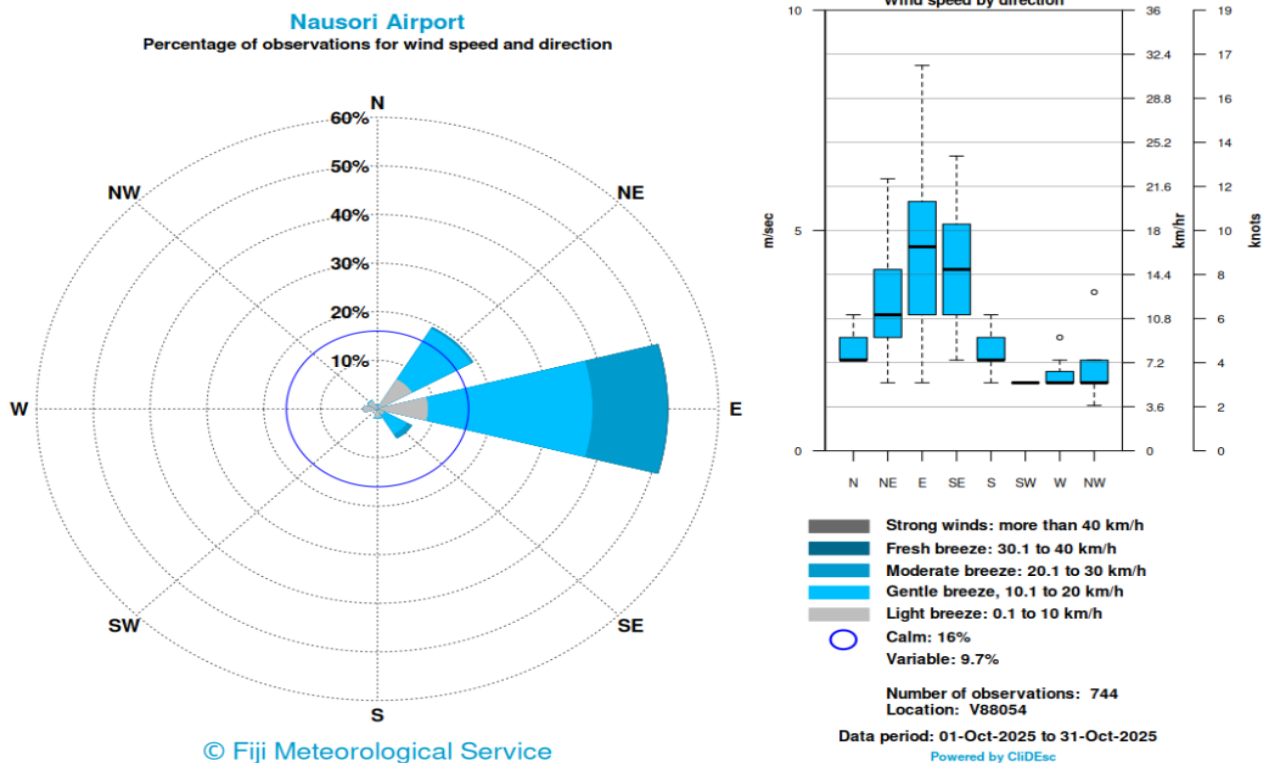


Figure 8b: For Nausori Airport’s hourly wind observations, easterly winds were most dominant during the month, followed by northeasterly and then southeasterly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to moderate breeze, while 16% of observations accounted for calm winds.

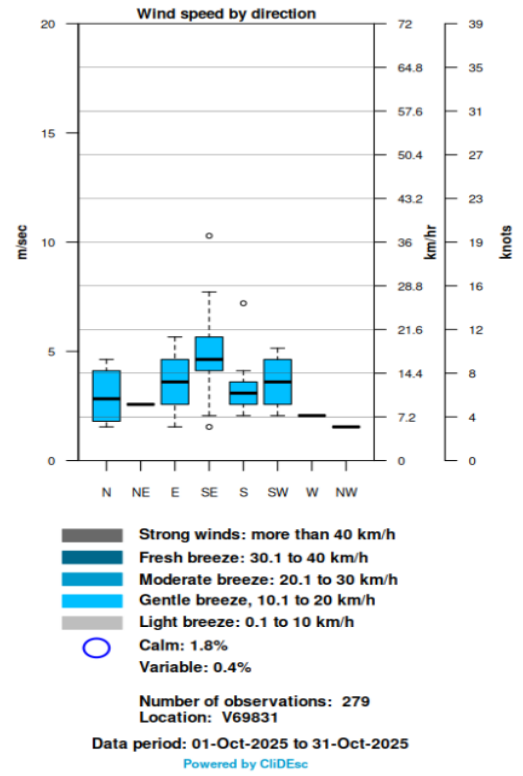
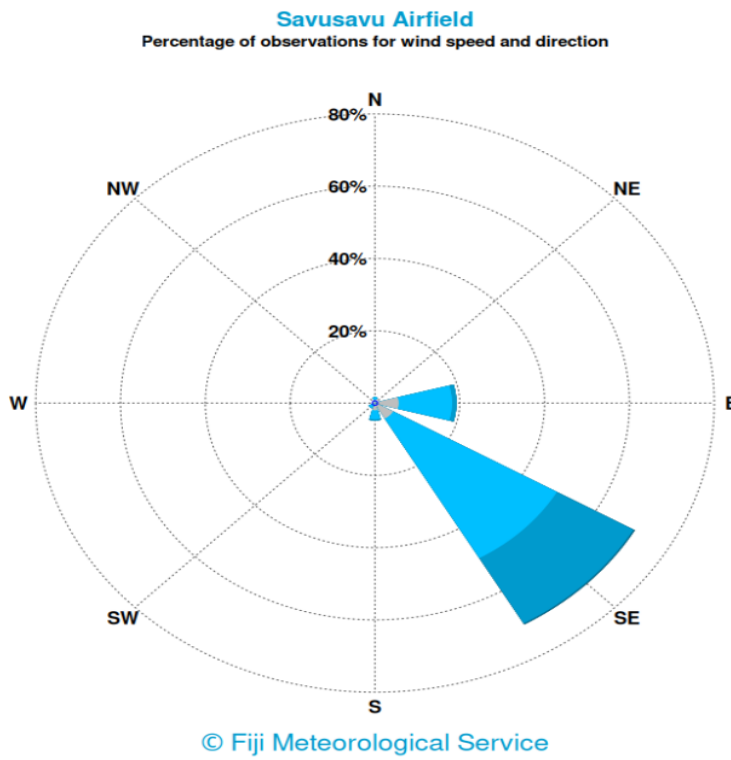


Figure 8c: Southeasterly winds were most dominant at Savusavu Airfield, looking at the hourly observations (0800hrs to 1600hrs) recorded during the month, followed by easterly and then southerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to fresh breeze, with calm winds observed 1.8% of the time.

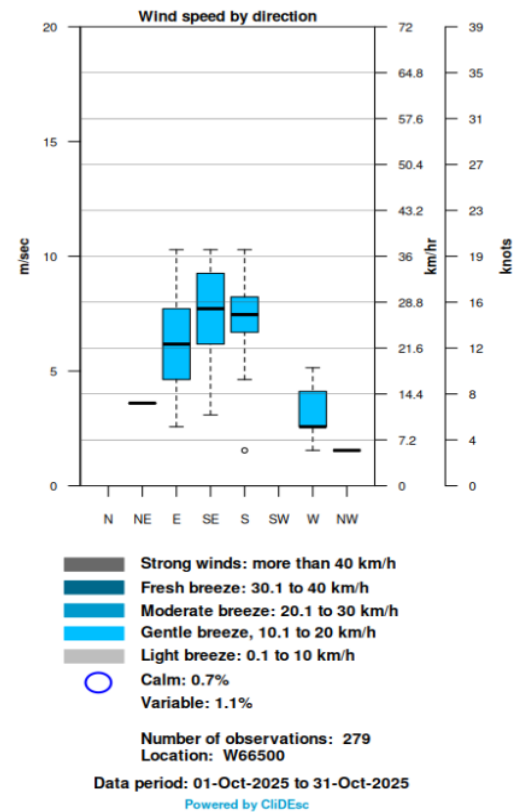
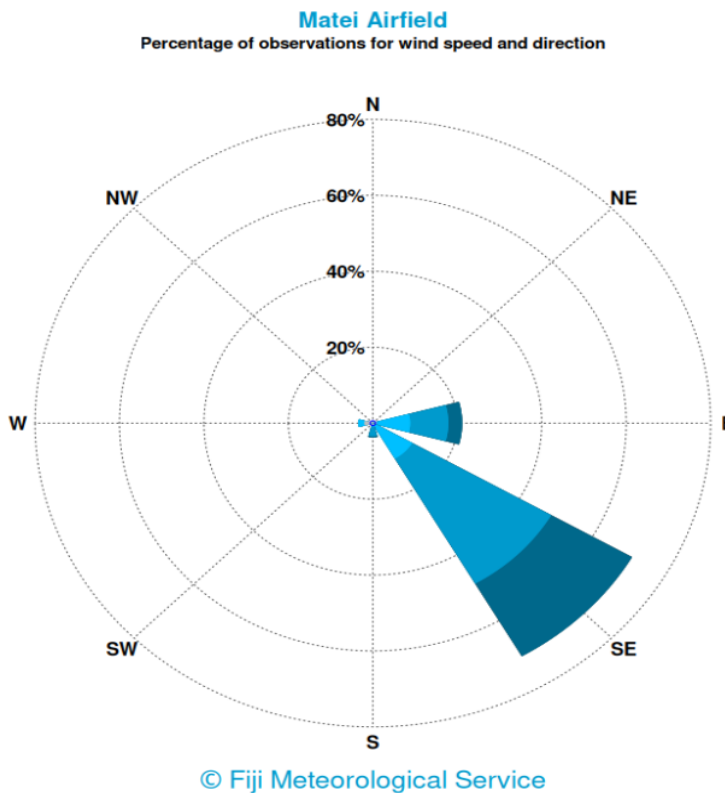


Figure 8d: Matei Airfield’s hourly wind observations (0800hrs to 1600hrs) had dominant southeasterly winds followed by easterly and then southerly winds. Light breeze to strong winds were observed, with calm winds recorded 0.7% of the time.

8. SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (SST)

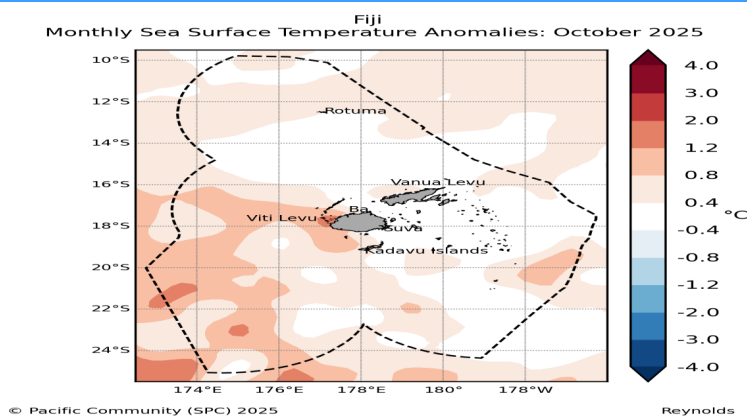


Figure 9: Normal to above normal sea surface temperature anomalies were generally observed across waters in Fiji, with warm anomalies ranging from 0.8 to 2.0°C to the west of Viti Levu.

Source: <https://oceanportal.spc.int/explorer>

9. CLOUD COVER

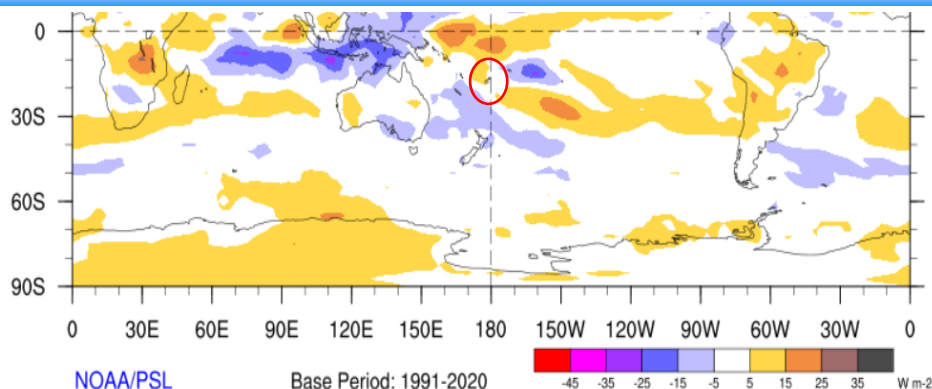


Figure 10: Below normal cloud cover was present over the Western and Central Divisions and Rotuma during October, while remaining Fiji Group experienced near normal cloud cover (Fiji in red circle).

Source: <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/map/clim/olr.shtml>

10. SEA LEVEL

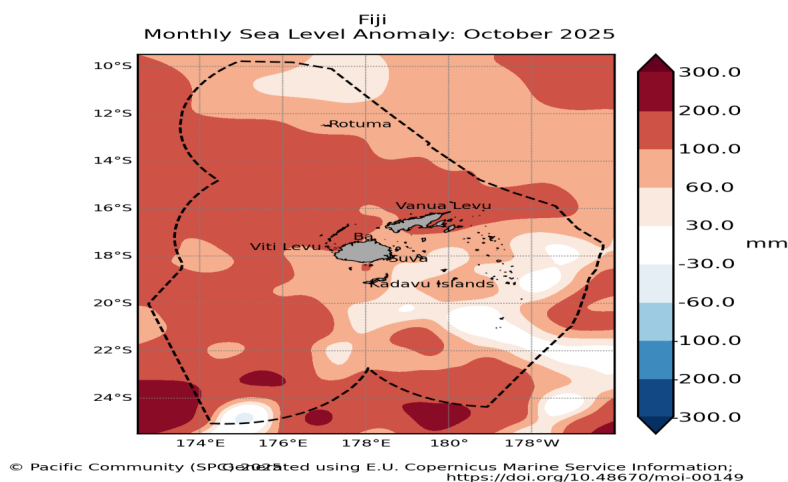


Figure 11: Sea Level anomalies were above normal across most of the Fiji Group during October.

Source: <https://oceanportal.spc.int/explorer>

11. WIND ANOMALIES

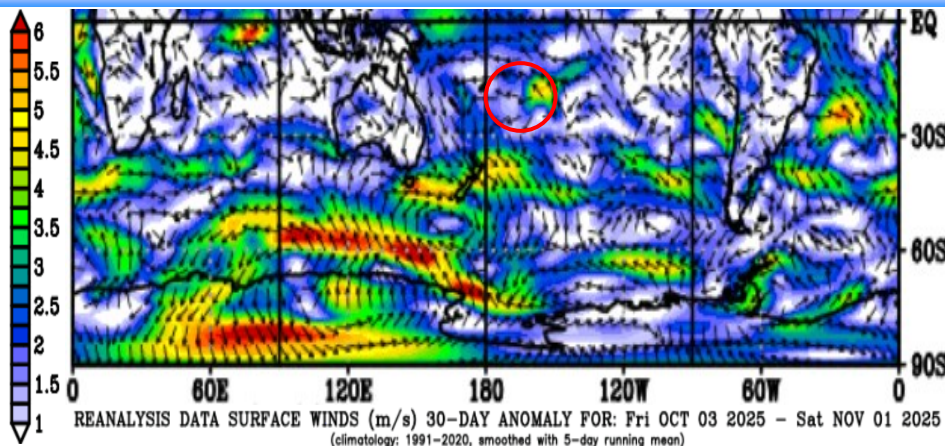


Figure 12: South easterly winds were observed over the Fiji Group during the month (base period: 1991-2020) (Fiji in red circle).

Source: https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/map/images/rnl/sfcwnd_30b.rnl.html

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Anomalies - denote the departure of an element (rainfall, temperature, sea surface temperature, cloud cover, sea level and wind) from its long-period average value for a particular location.

Trough - an elongated area of low atmospheric pressure that is associated with a cyclone, or low. Sometimes referred to as a 'trough of low pressure'.

Rain - Liquid precipitation in the form of water droplets. Rain falls from dense, continuous clouds, called 'stratiform' clouds.

Shower - precipitation from individual clouds, often characterised by the sudden beginning or ending. Showers fall from 'lumpy looking', 'cauliflower' clouds, called 'cumuloform' clouds.

Trade Winds - the trade winds are the east to southeasterly winds (in the Southern Hemisphere) which affect tropical and subtropical regions.

High pressure systems or anticyclones are atmospheric circulations that rotate anti-clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Anticyclones are areas of higher pressure and are generally associated with lighter winds and fine and settled conditions.

Low pressure systems or mid-latitude cyclones are atmospheric circulations that rotate clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere (anti-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere). Cyclones are areas of lower pressure and generally associated with stronger winds, unsettled conditions, cloudiness and rainfall.

Sea Surface Temperature (SST) - the temperature of the water's surface. It is usually measured using buoys, ship data, and satellites.