



Busted Nadi River bank as a result of substantial rainfall received from tropical depression, TD09F, between February 6-8, 2017.

ANNUAL CLIMATE SUMMARY

2017

Fiji Meteorological Service

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2017

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- The El Niño Southern Oscillation was neutral for most of the year, but equatorial Pacific Ocean reached close to weak El Niño state in the first half of 2017, while a La Niña event was established during the later part of the year.
- Fiji was spared from any direct impact of a tropical cyclone during the year. However, tropical cyclone Ella traversed through far north of Fiji’s Exclusive Economic Zone during May 2017 without any impact on the land areas.
- The national average rainfall during 2017 was 2315mm, which was just 9mm above the long term average of 2324mm. This ranks 2017 as the 29th wettest year in 61 years of record.
- The rainfall during the year wasn’t evenly distributed with near-average to above average rainfall recorded across the country during the 2016-17 wet season (November 2016 to April 2017), while near-average to below average rainfall registered during the dry season (May to October 2017).
- Tropical depression, TD09F, resulted in the most significant rainfall event of the year between 6th to 8th February causing flooding in parts of the country, especially in the Western Division.
- It was notably dry in the Western Division during the period June to August which resulted in water shortages.
- The national average mean air temperature during the year was 26.0°C, which ranks as the 3rd warmest year in Fiji after 2007 and 2013.
- The national average maximum air temperature during 2017 was 29.8°C, which ranks 4th warmest year since 1959.
- The national average minimum air temperature during the year was 22.2°C, which ranks as the 5th warmest on record.
- The sea surface temperatures in the Fiji region fluctuated between near-normal and above normal during the year.
- A total of 60 new monthly climate records were established during 2017 (12 rainfall, 47 temperature and 1 sunshine). All the air temperature records were new high.
- The annual total bright sunshine hours was near-normal at Nadi Airport, while it was below normal at Laucala Bay.
- Below normal sea level persisted in the Fiji region during the 1st quarter of the year, but it returned to near-normal level through most parts of the remaining year.

Note: All comparisons are with respect to “Climatic Normal”. This is defined to be an average climate conditions over 30 year period. Fiji uses 1971-2000 period as its “climatic normal”.

YEAR IN REVIEW

January's weather was dominated by low pressure systems, slow moving high pressure systems and broad southeast trade winds. However, these systems didn't produce much rainfall resulting in *average to below average* rainfall over majority of the country. Lautoka Mill, Penang Mill and Dreketi in particular were significantly dry, with less than half the *normal* monthly rainfall recorded. Rotuma's weather was largely influenced by the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ), the associated bursts of northwesterly winds and the southeast winds.

February was a wet month due to a very active SPCZ and a number of tropical depressions. As a result, some record-breaking rainfall were observed during the month, especially in the Lau Group. A new daily high rainfall for February was established at Ono-i-lau with 198.4mm on the 5th. Furthermore, a new high total monthly rainfall records for February were set at Nacocolevu, Lakeba, Matuku and Ono-i-lau. Of the tropical depressions that affected Fiji, TD09F, was the most significant. It affected the country between 6th to the 8th and led to flooding in parts of Nadi, Ba and Rakiraki towns. Rotuma also experienced wet condition on most of the days due to troughs of low pressure and convergence zone.

The weather in **March** was mostly influenced by troughs of low pressure systems and the easterly trade winds. Notable rainfall episode was experienced during the first week of March, especially over the northwestern Viti Levu. Nadarivatu, Tavua, Rarawai Mill and Yaqara recorded 148.5mm, 132.5mm, 122.4mm and 100.5mm of rainfall, respectively, on the 6th. Consequently, *near-average to above average* rainfall were registered over majority of the country. The exception to this were Lakeba and Ono-i-Lau in the southern Lau Group, where *below average* rainfall was received. Rotuma's weather was mainly affected by a series of troughs and the trade easterly wind flow, resulting in average rainfall.

The SPCZ was displaced away from the Fiji Group during **April** resulting in drier and hotter conditions in most parts of the country. Notably, 17 out of the 25 rainfall monitoring sites recorded less than half the *normal* rainfall. Over a century old low total monthly rainfall record for April was broken at Lautoka Mill, with low total monthly rainfall records also established at Monasavu, Penang Mill and Lakeba. Nevertheless, some parts of the country received significant rainfall between 24th and 27th with Laucala Bay registering 208.4mm of rainfall on the 24th, followed by Vunisea with 149.9mm on the 27th. Rotuma registered average rainfall during the month as a result of troughs of low pressure which brought rain and showers over the island during most part of April.

The weather during **May** was dominated by easterly wind flow and transient troughs of low pressure systems. As a result, the windward facing coasts of the larger islands experienced Trade showers on most of the days, while the leeward side experienced mainly fine weather. An off-season tropical cyclone, Ella, traversed through the far north of Fiji Waters between 11th to the 14th without any significant direct effect on the land areas. Heavy rain was experienced especially over the eastern half of Viti Levu between 21st and 22nd with RKS, Laucala Bay, Koronivia and Dobuilevu recording 199.0mm, 176.5mm, 151.0mm and 150.5mm of rainfall over the 48-hour period, respectively. Consequently, parts of the Central Division were flooded. There were also reports of flooding in the Northern Division. Rotuma experienced *below average* rainfall during the month.

June was a dry month over majority of the country, with *below aver-*

age to well below average rainfall registered over most parts of the country. The dryness was exceptional across the Western Division with less than half the *normal* rainfall registered at all the rainfall monitoring sites from the Sigatoka to Rakiraki corridor and as well as in the islands of Viwa and Yasawa-i-Rara. Cool southerly winds coupled with cloudless nights resulted in cool nights on occasions, especially between 12th to 17th and then later on the 25th and 30th. Nadarivatu recorded night-time temperatures as low as 14.0°C on the 25th, followed by Monasavu and Keiyasi with both 14.6°C on the 12th and 13th, respectively. The SPCZ and the southeast Trade winds resulted in *above average* rainfall at Rotuma during the month.

The pattern of dry conditions continued during **July**, making it the fourth consecutive month when most parts of Fiji did not get its *normal* rainfall. While the windward sides of the larger islands experienced occasional Trade showers, it was still significantly drier than the *normal*. The dryness was quite notable over the northwestern Viti Levu and Yasawa-i-rara, with rainfall stations receiving less than 5mm of rainfall during the month. A very notable period of hot daytime conditions were experienced between 20th and 23rd with all the observing stations recording their highest daily maximum temperature for the month during this period. New daily high maximum temperature record for July were established at Nacocolevu, Viwa, Lakeba and Ono-i-lau during this period. Significantly cool conditions were experienced at night on occasions, with the lowest daily night-time temperature registered at Nadarivatu with 9.8°C on the 1st. In contrast, Rotuma experienced wet conditions during the month due to the displacement of the SPCZ close to the island.

While some relieving rainfall was received during the **August**, most parts of the Western Division continued to record *below average* rainfall. Significant rainfall was recorded in the Rewa area on the 24th resulted in flash flooding in the Nausori town. A hailstorm was experienced over the northeast coast of Viti Levu and near-by islands in the Lomaiviti group on the 16th. A notable period of hot condition was experienced during the last week of the month, with the highest maximum temperature of 34.6°C recorded at Rarawai Mill on the 30th. New daily high temperature records for August were established at Vunisea and Matuku during this period. Significantly cool condition was experienced at night on occasions, especially between 17th to 19th. Nadarivatu registered minimum temperature of 8.6°C on the 18th. Rotuma recorded near average rainfall during the month.

The pattern of drier than normal conditions continued during **September**. Notably, less than half the *normal* rainfall was recorded across the Western Division. The most significant rainfall during the month was registered at Matei Airfield with 113.9mm on the 28th. Periods of hot daytime temperatures were experienced on occasions, especially in the Western Division. Rarawai Mill recorded the highest daily maximum temperature of 34.7°C on the 6th, followed by Keiyasi with 34.1°C on the 16th and Yaqara with 33.6°C on the 8th. Similar to other parts of the country, Rotuma also experienced *below average* rainfall during the month.

The trend of dry conditions continued during **October** with majority of the stations receiving *below average to well below average* rainfall. Nine out of the 22 stations recorded less than half of the *normal* rainfall. The dryness was particularly notable over the Western Division and northern parts of Vanua Levu with extended periods of dry days. Widespread rainfall was experienced during the last week of the month with notable 24 hour rainfall recorded in the Central and Eastern Divisions. However, the rainfall in the Western and Northern Divi-

sions was minimal. Troughs of low pressure brought significant rainfall at Rotuma during the month resulting in *above average* rainfall.

November brought about much relieving rainfall particularly for the Western and Northern Divisions that had been considerably dry since April 2017. A prolonged period of heavy rainfall over the Central Division from the 11th to the 15th resulted in a landslide at Veisari along the Queens Highway. An active trough of low pressure resulted in a record breaking rainfall for November at Vunisea with 239.5mm on the 21st. Moreover, the total monthly rainfall during the month at Vunisea and Tokotoko were new high records for November since observations began at these stations in 1943 and 1992, respectively. Rotuma experienced *above average* rainfall during the month due to active SPCZ.

The weather in **December** influenced a number of active troughs of low pressure and tropical disturbances, TD02F, TD03F and TD04F. An episode of heavy rainfall and thunderstorms were experienced over Fiji from the 14th to the 17th as a result of an active trough of low pressure and tropical depressions, TD02F and TD03F, to the north of Fiji. Tropical disturbance, 04F, together with associated trough with cloud and rain affected the group on the 23rd. A number of the stations experienced significantly warm and humid conditions on the 24th, with new records established for December at Tokotoko and Nausori Airport with 35.1°C and 34.1°C, respectively. Rotuma recorded below average rainfall during the month due to the displacement of the SPCZ away from the island.

LARGE SCALE DRIVERS OF CLIMATE

The El Niño Southern Oscillation was neutral for most of the year, but equatorial Pacific Ocean reached close to weak El Niño state in the first half of the year, while a La Niña event was established by November.

The year started off with the sea surface temperatures (SSTs) gradually warming in the equatorial Pacific Ocean, with record warmth in the far eastern Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru, experienced around February and March, prompting some scientists to call it a coastal El Niño. The warm anomalies in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean peaked in May close to weak El Niño thresholds, but the warming was not sustained long enough for it to be classified as an El Niño event.

Despite failure of an El Niño event to establish, Fiji's climate displayed El Niño like characteristics with most parts of the country experiencing

drier than *normal* conditions from April to October. Sustained warming of the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean usually results in drier than *normal* conditions in Fiji. It typically has a lag effect with the impact of warming continuing to influence Fiji's climate for another 2-6 months upon return of normal SSTs.

After the peak warmth in May, the equatorial Pacific Ocean gradually cooled with negative anomalies evident on the surface by August. The equatorial SSTs reached weak La Niña levels during November. The atmospheric indicators of ENSO also responded to changes in the SSTs and thus, a weak La Niña pattern was established in the tropical Pacific. Weak La Niña conditions continued until the end of the year.

It's rare for a La Niña event to establish so late in the year, but it is not unprecedented. The 2008-09 was another recent late-starting

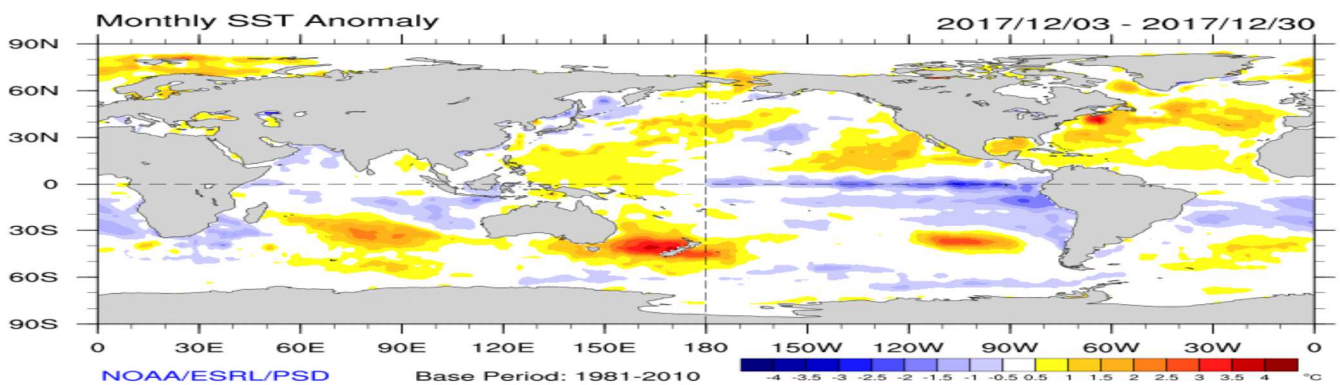


Figure 1: SST anomalies during December 2017. The SSTs were cooler than normal across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean, indicating persistence of a La Niña event. Source: NOAA-USA.

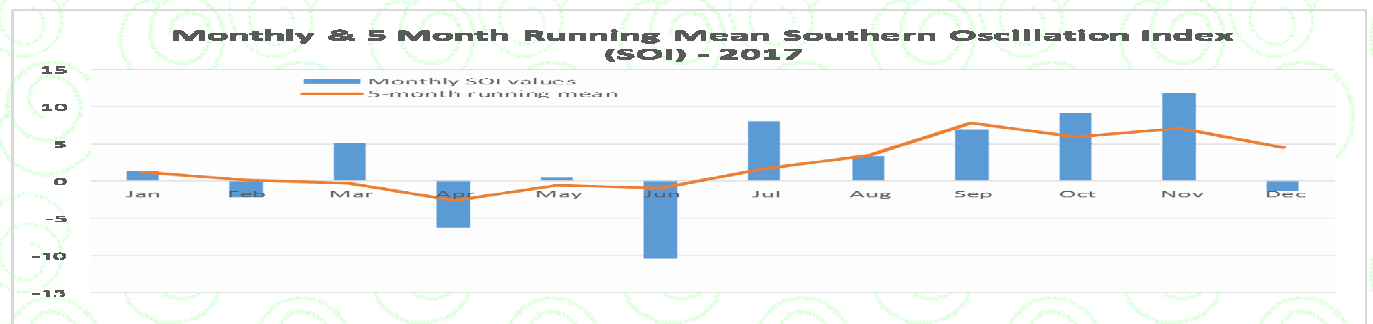


Figure 2: Southern Oscillation Index is one of the indicators of the persistence of El Niño or La Niña conditions, with sustained negative values of the SOI below -7 typically indicating El Niño and above +7 signifying La Niña. SOI fluctuated around close to normal in the 1st half of the year, with sustained positive values during most of the 2nd half. Data Source: Bureau of Meteorology and Graphic by FMS.

RAINFALL

Rainfall during the year was *near-average* over most parts of the country. Out of the 22 rainfall monitoring sites, 18 received average rainfall, while 2 each recorded *above average* and *below average* rainfall (Figure 3a). However, rainfall wasn't evenly distributed throughout the year, with a number of stations registering *above average* rainfall during the 2016-17 wet season, while more than half of the stations recorded *below average* rainfall during the 2017 dry season. It was notably dry from the Nadi to Rakiraki corridor during the period May to October 2018, especially during the period June to August 2018 period, with less than half the *normal* rainfall registered.

The national average rainfall during 2017 was 2315mm, which was just 9mm shy from the long term average of 2324mm. This ranks 2017 as the 29th wettest year in 61 years of record (Figure 3b).

rainfall, followed by Tokotoko with 3990mm, Rotuma with 3986mm and Koronivia with 3423mm. On the other hand, the driest was Momi with 1310mm of rainfall, followed by Yaqara with 1584mm, Viwa with 1630mm and Tavua with 1711mm.

The most notable rainfall event of the year was recorded during the passage of tropical depression, TD09F, between February 6th to 8th with Nagado, Nadi Airport, Tavua, Lautoka Mill, and Nadarivatu registering 508mm, 478mm, 446mm, 441mm and 432mm of rainfall over a 72-hour period, respectively. The maximum 24-hour rainfall during TD09F was registered at Nadi Airport with 275mm on the 7th, followed by Nagado with 271mm on the 8th, and Tavua with 238mm on the 8th. This resulted in severe flooding, especially in the Western Division.

The wettest location during the year was Monasavu with 4441mm of

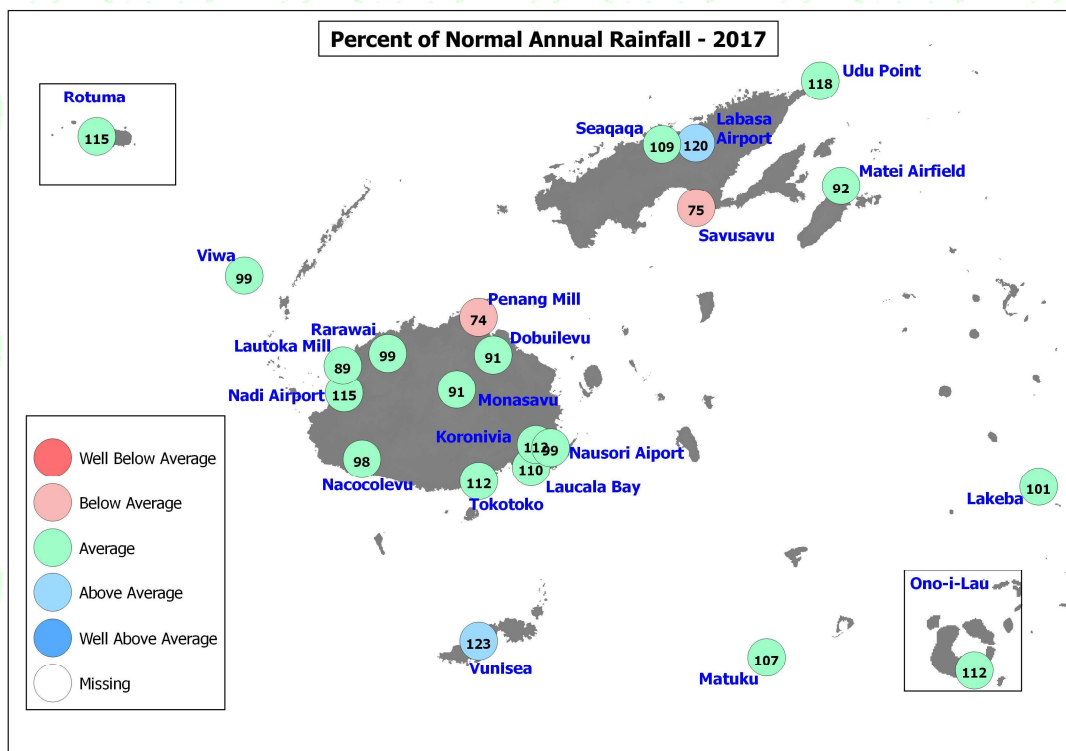


Figure 3(a): Percent of normal annual rainfall during 2017. Most of the stations registered normal rainfall.

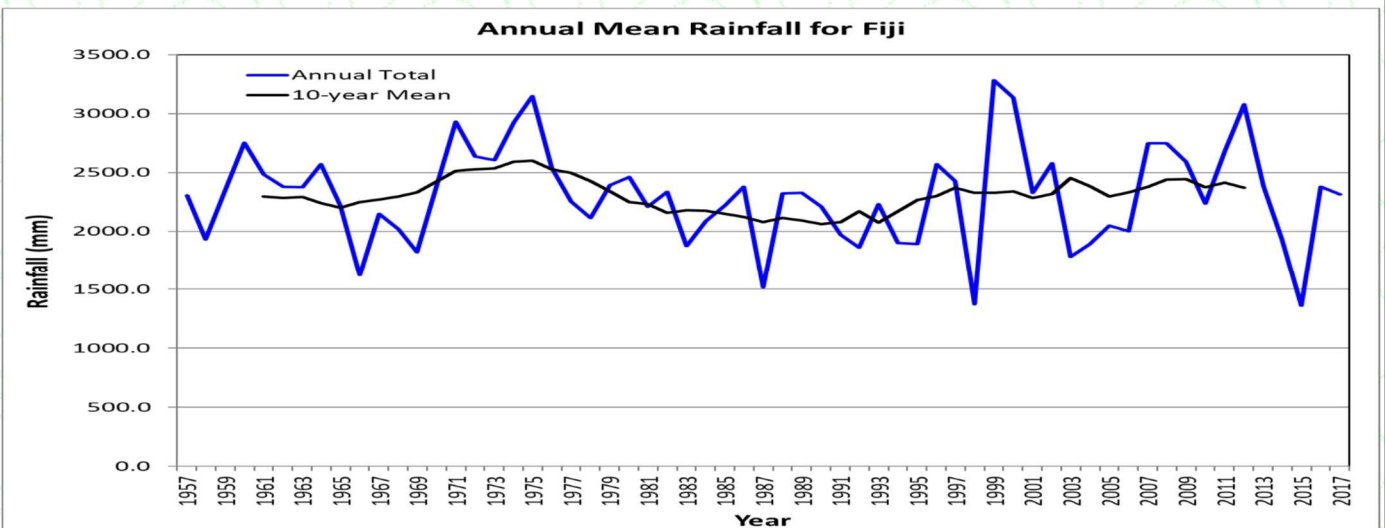


Figure 3(b): Time series of annual and 10 year mean rainfall for Fiji.

MEAN AIR TEMPERATURE

The national average mean air temperature during 2017 was 26.0°C, which was 0.6°C warmer than the *normal*. This ranks 2017 as the 3rd warmest year in Fiji, with 2007 as the warmest and 2013 as the second warmest.

This trend is consistent with the global pattern of rising air temperatures as greenhouse gas concentration increases in the atmosphere.

The national mean annual air temperature has increased by 0.8°C between 1959 and 2017, which is a statistically significant increasing trend.

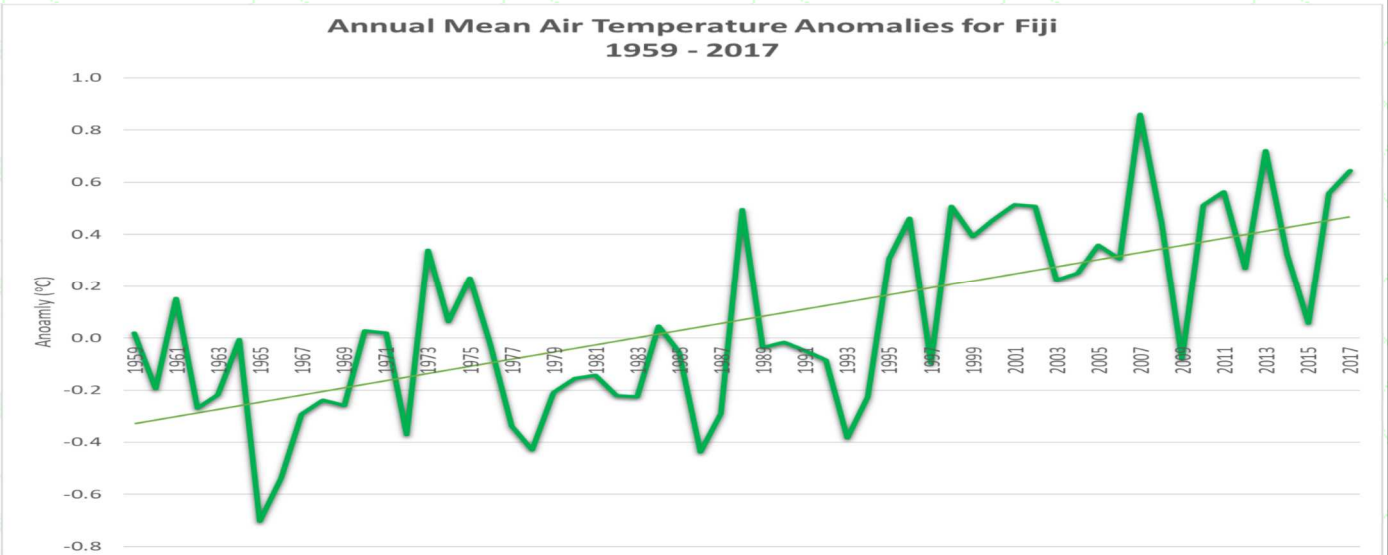


Figure 4: Time series of annual mean air temperature anomalies for Fiji with linear trend.

MAXIMUM AIR TEMPERATURE

The national average annual maximum air temperature during 2017 was 29.8°C, which was 0.6°C warmer than the *normal*. This ranked as the fourth warmest annual maximum air temperature on record. The year 1998 and 2007 are equal warmest on record, with 2016 as the third warmest.

with the annual mean maximum air temperature of 32.0°C, followed by Yaqara with 31.9°C, Keiyasi with 31.6°C and Labasa Airport with 31.5°C. On the other hand, the coolest annual mean maximum air temperature was registered at Monasavu with 24.2°C, followed by Ono-i-Lau with 28.0°C, Tokotoko and Nausori Airport with 29.0°C.

The national average maximum air temperature has increased by 0.8°C between 1959 and 2017, which is a statistically significant increasing trend.

Rarawai Mill recorded the highest daily maximum air temperature during 2017 with 36.0°C on the October 28th, followed by Yaqara with 35.8°C on the April 25th, Keiyasi with 35.6°C on the April 5th and Nacocolevu with 35.2°C on the 12th.

The warmest location on average during the year was Rarawai Mill

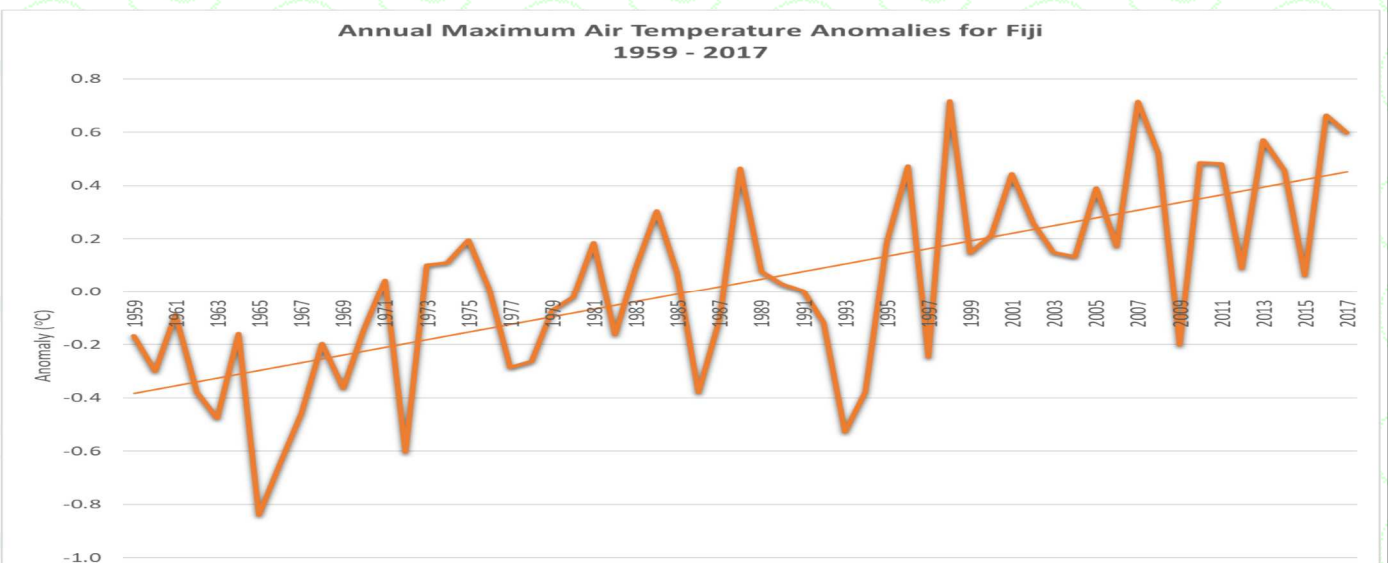


Figure 5: Time series of annual maximum air temperature anomalies for Fiji with linear trend.

MINIMUM AIR TEMPERATURE

The national average annual minimum air temperature during 2017 was 22.2°C, which was 0.7°C warmer than the *normal*. This ranked as the fifth warmest annual minimum air temperature on record since 1959. The year 2007 recorded the warmest minimum air temperature, followed by 2013, 2002 and 2000 at the 2nd, 3rd and 4th place, respectively.

The national average minimum air temperature has increased by 0.8°C between 1959 and 2017, which is a statistically significant increasing trend.

The coolest nights on average during the year was recorded at

Monasavu with the annual minimum air temperature of 18.1°C, followed by Keiyasi with 20.0°C, Rarawai Mill with 20.3°C and Labasa Airport with 20.8°C. On the other hand, the warmest nights on average was at Rotuma with annual minimum air temperature of 21.1°C, followed by Viwa with 24.3°C, Udu Point with 24.1°C and Levuka with 23.8°C.

Monasavu recorded the lowest daily minimum air temperature during the year with 10.5°C on the July 27th, followed by Keiyasi with 11.1°C on the August 18th, Rarawai Mill with 12.0°C on the August 18th and Labasa Airport with 12.5°C on the August 19th.

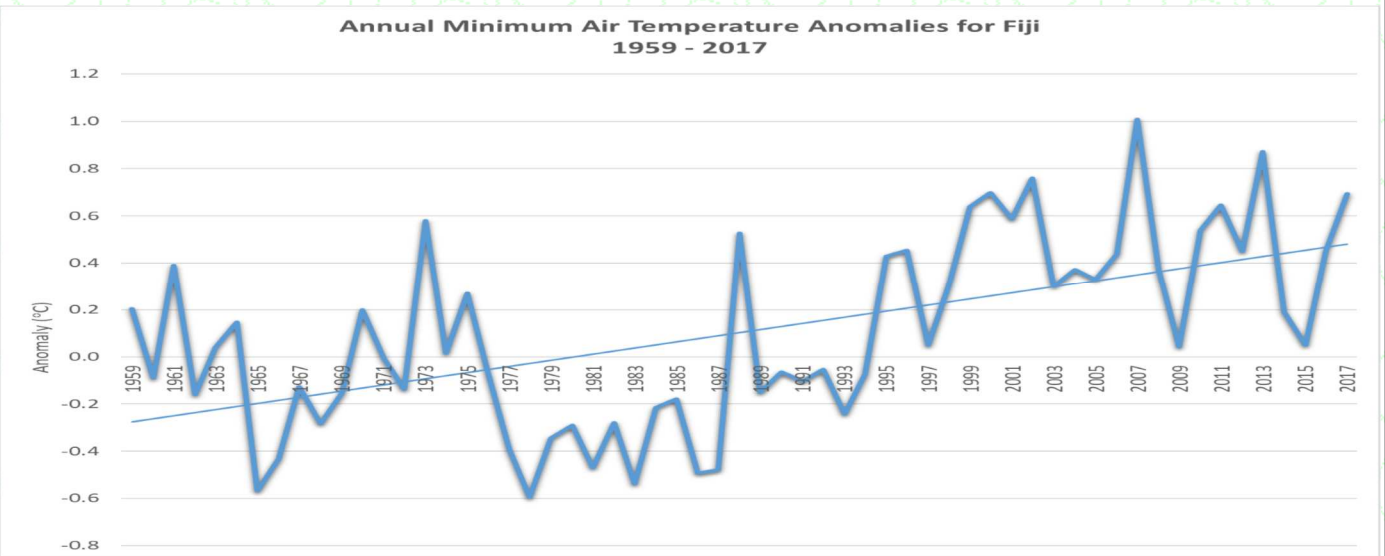


Figure 6: Time series of annual minimum air temperature anomalies for Fiji with linear trend.

SUNSHINE

The annual total bright sunshine hours was *normal* (within 10% of annual normal) at Nadi Airport, while it was *below normal* at Laucala Bay. Nadi Airport recorded 2453 hours of sunshine, while Laucala Bay registered 1607 hours (Table 1).

Nadi Airport registered 96% of normal bright sunshine hours during the year. The station registered *above normal* sunshine hours during January, April, July, September and October. On the other hand, *below normal* sunshine hours were recorded during February, November and December. The highest total bright sunshine of 260 hours was registered in October, while the lowest of 117 hours was recorded in February (Table 6).

The annual total bright sunshine at Laucala Bay was 84% of *normal*. For most of 2017, *below normal* sunshine hours were observed. On the other hand, significantly *above normal* sunshine hours were registered during April and October. The sunniest month was January with 192 hours of total bright sunshine, while February recorded the least hours of sunshine with 91 hours (Table 6).

Location	Sunshine (hours)	% of Normal	Comments
Nadi Airport	2453	96	Normal
Laucala Bay	1607	84	Below normal

Table 1: Total bright sunshine hours during 2017.

WINDS

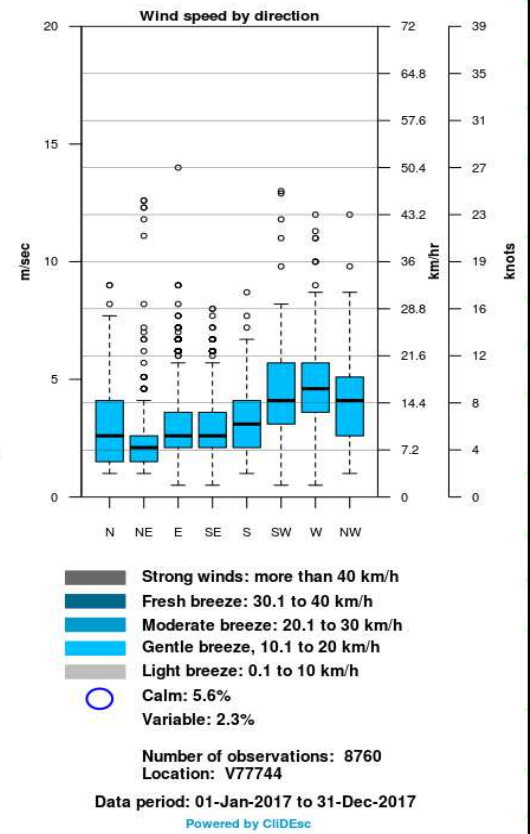
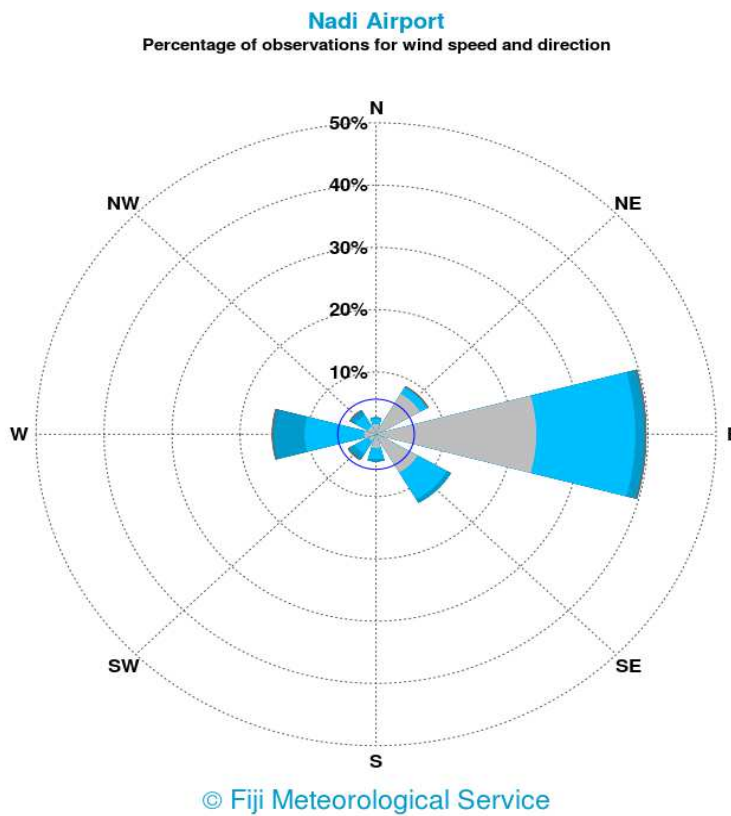


Figure 7a: Wind rose for Nadi Airport based on hourly wind observations during 2017.

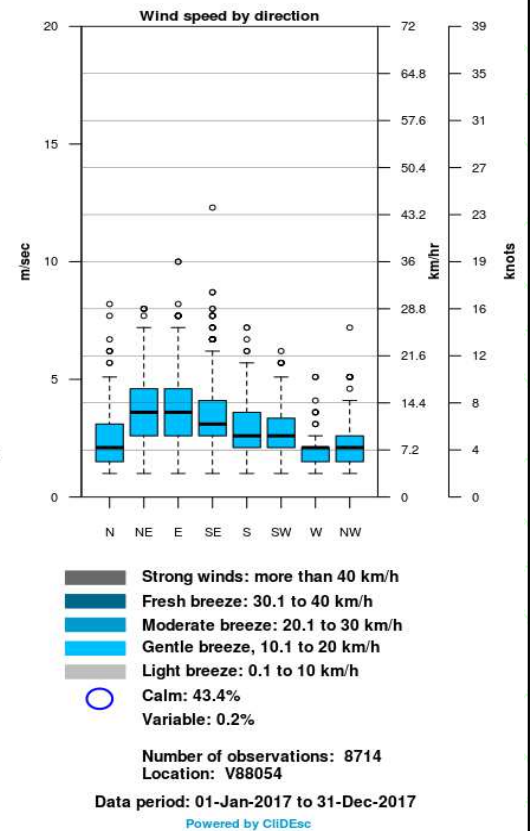
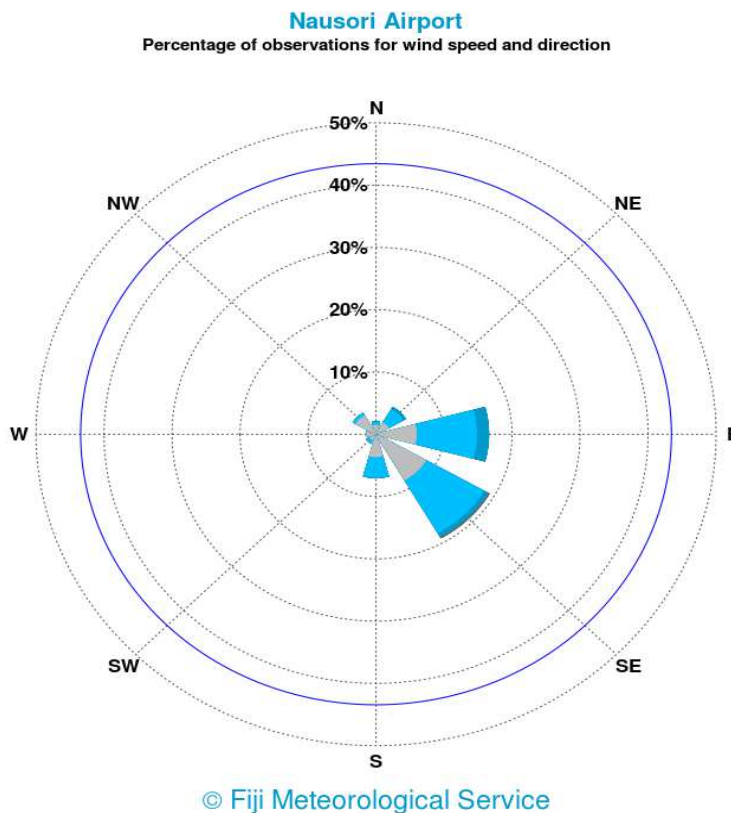


Table 7b: Wind rose for Nausori Airport based on hourly wind observations during 2017.

SEA LEVEL

The sea level at the Lautoka SEAFRAME station for the period October 1992 to December 2017 show an increasing trend of +3.9mm/year. Similar rising trends are also observed across the Pacific Island region (Figure 8). However, caution should be exercised in interpreting the overall rates of movement of sea level since the records are too short to be inferring long-term trends and have not been corrected for land movement or other parameters that may influence the reported rates. The rates are relative to the SEAFRAME sensor benchmark.

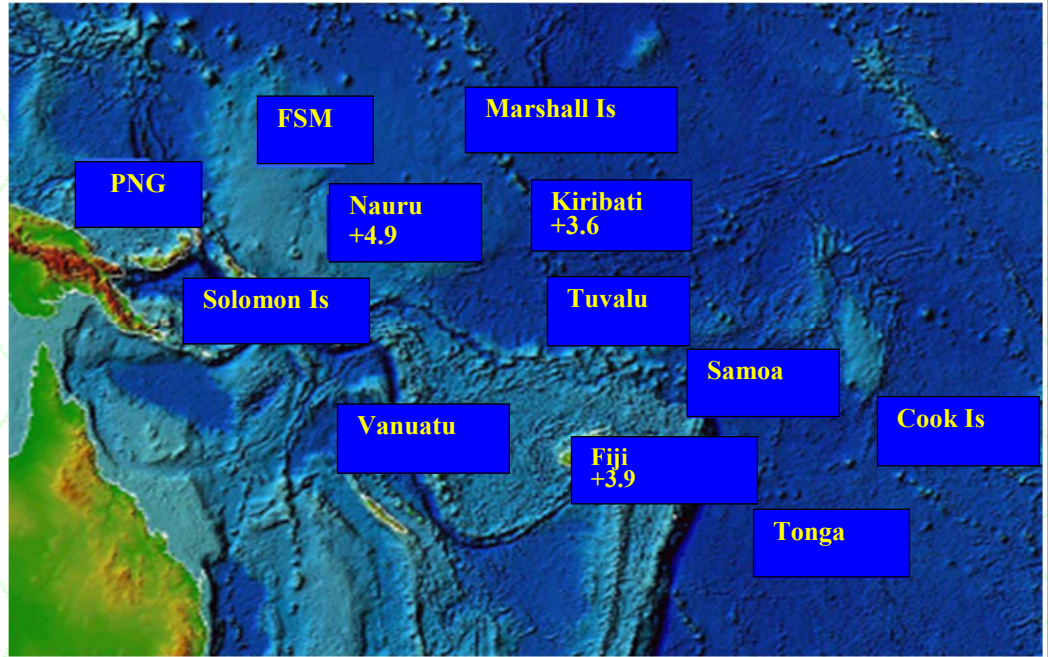


Figure 8: Sea level trends (mm/yr) in the Pacific Island region.

NEW RECORDS

A total of 60 new monthly climate records were established in 2017. Out of these, 47 were for air temperatures, 12 for rainfall and 1 for sunshine. All the air temperature records were new high.

temperature records were established, while 5 new extreme daily minimum temperature records were also set. Two new high daily rainfall records were established during the year.

The highest number of new records were established in May with 11 new records. April was particularly dry which saw 4 stations with record new low total monthly rainfall. On the other hand, it was significantly wet during February and November with record breaking new high rainfall records established (Table 2).

Forty new monthly records were established in 2017 of which 12 were for mean maximum air temperatures, 17 for mean minimum air temperatures, 10 for total monthly rainfall and 1 for total monthly sunshine hours.

There were 20 new daily records set in 2017 of which 18 were for air temperatures and 2 for rainfall. A total of 13 extreme daily maximum

Table 2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Daily Rainfall	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Total Monthly Rainfall	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10
Daily Max. Air Temp.	-	1	-	-	1	2	5	1	-	-	1	2	13
Mean Monthly Max. Air Temp.	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	12
Daily Min. Air Temp.	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	5
Mean Monthly Min. Air Temp.	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	1	1	1	6	-	17
Total Monthly Sunshine Hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	1	6	-	7	11	4	5	4	3	6	11	2	60

Table 2: Summary of new monthly climate records established during 2017.

TROPICAL CYCLONE ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC REGION DURING 2017

Four tropical cyclones (TCs) formed in the Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre Nadi - Tropical Cyclone Centre (RSMC Nadi-TCC) area of responsibility in 2017 (Figure 14). Luckily none of them had direct hit on Fiji.

Bart was the first TC to form in 2017, which was also the first for the 2016-17 season. It was named on the February 21st. Bart reached a maximum intensity of Category 1 system and remained over seas passing just west of Southern Cook Islands. Gale force winds with associated rain and thunderstorms affected parts of the Southern Cook Islands without causing any significant damage.

TC Cook was officially named about 45km south of Malekula on the April 8th. Cook affected Vanuatu as a Category 1 and 2 system, before making a landfall on the main island of New Caledonia, Grand Terre, as a Category 3 TC in the early morning of April 10th. It hit the main island at almost the same time as high tide, packing winds of up to 200 km/hr. La Tontouta International Airport reported maximum wind gust of 110km/hr as Cook passed through, with Poindimie station reporting more than 150mm of rainfall in less than 24 hours. The destructive hurricane force winds brought down coconut trees, blocking roads and forcing residents to seek shelter indoors.

Donna was the first off-season TC to form in the South Pacific Ocean

in the 2016-17 season. It reached a maximum intensity of Category 5, making it the strongest ever TC to be recorded in the South Pacific in May. Maximum sustained winds were estimated to 110 knots and gusts to 160 knots. TC Donna affected Solomon Islands and Vanuatu on 4th as a category 3 system as it tracked westwards between Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. At around 1200UTC on the May 7th, it was upgraded to Category 4 system while passing west of Vanuatu. It further intensified into a Category 5 system on the 8th at 0000UTC before gradually weakening into an extra-tropical system on the 10th. Severe Tropical cyclone Donna resulted in two fatalities in Solomon Islands.

Ella was the second off-season TC to form in the South Pacific Ocean during 2017 and the last cyclone to be named by RSMC Nadi-TCC in the 2016-17 season. Ella reached a maximum intensity of a Category 2 system with maximum sustained winds estimated to 50 knots and gusts to 60 knots. TC Ella passed mid way Samoa and Tonga as a Category 1 cyclone between May 9th and May 10th, while it was upgraded to Category 2 passing through Wallis & Futuna later on the 10th. Fortunately, Ella did not hit any land areas of Tonga and Wallis & Futuna nor caused damages to these island nations.

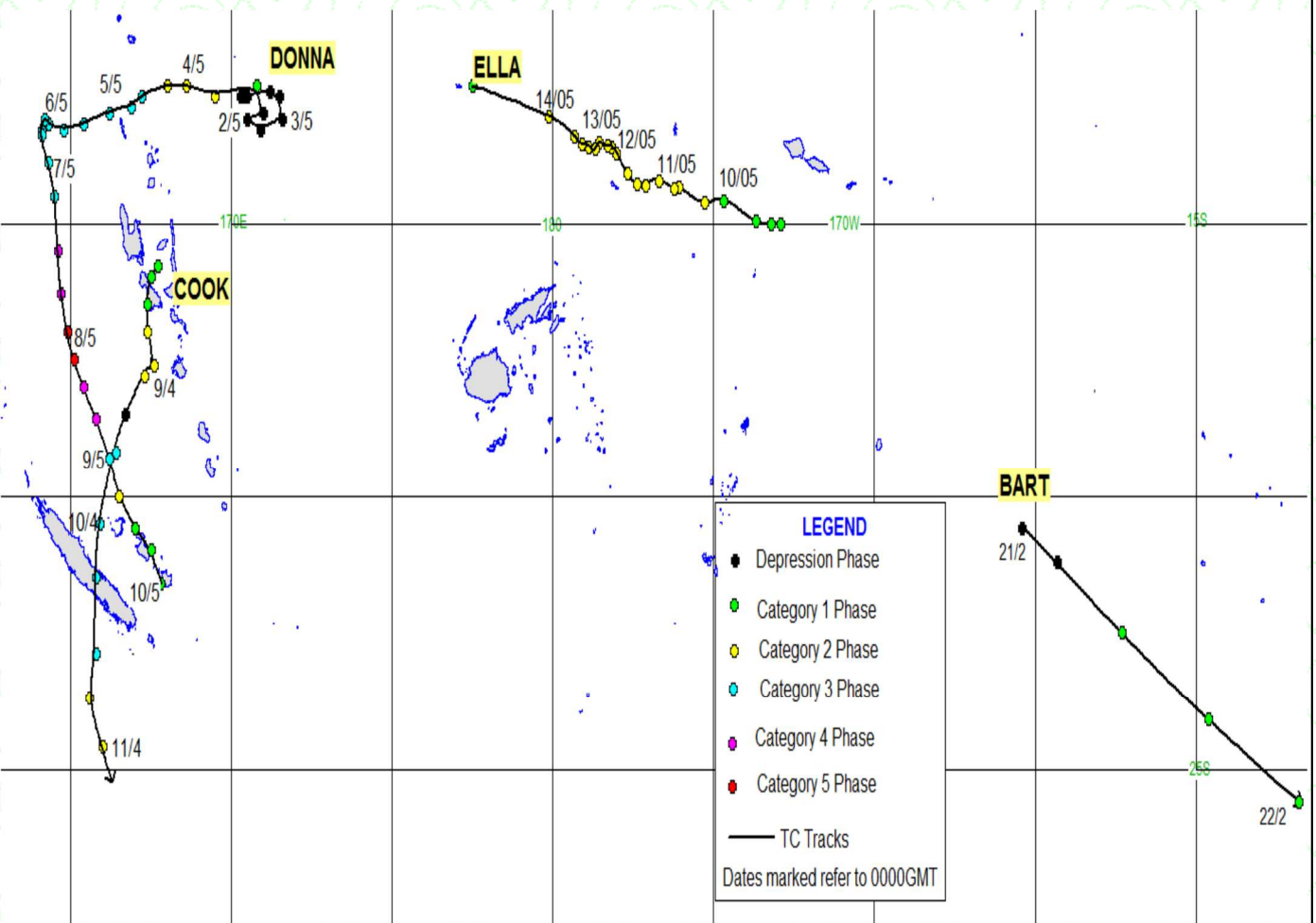


Figure 9: Tracks of tropical cyclones which occurred in the RSMC Nadi-TCC Area of Responsibility during 2017.

TABLE 3: Total Monthly Rainfall (mm) and Percentage of Normal Rainfall

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Nadi Airport	Actual (mm)	314.1	786.6	509.8	48.7	55.2	2.4	20.5	60.6	4.3	28.2	138.8	202.4	2171.6
	%	91	270	150	30	62	4	45	94	6	28	105	113	115
Penang Mill	Actual (mm)	170.9	539.5	440.0	32.4	166.7	12.5	1.4	48.7	60.6	8.1	187.2	133.0	1801.0
	%	43	161	104	12	103	13	3	67	63	7	117	50	74
Laucala Bay	Actual (mm)	307.1	352.1	383.0	308.8	285.2	110.3	85.5	149.8	111.1	150.2	661.5	409.6	3314.2
	%	83	133	102	84	106	68	63	95	63	68	270	148	110
Nausori Airport	Actual (mm)	296.4	433.8	312.8	175.4	248.9	79.8	76.5	169.4	122.5	126.2	487.4	340.7	2869.8
	%	81	162	82	49	100	53	66	115	74	65	199	128	99
Labasa Airport	Actual (mm)	348.6	967.7	486.2	54	151.1	23.2	20.3	80.2	49.0	47.0	246.6	224.2	2698.1
	%	90	281	130	23	132	35	37	168	68	38	135	93	120
Savusavu	Actual (mm)	101.4	397.1	270.0	83.6	114.2	91.1	17.0	86.8	43.2	80.7	232.8	247.1	1765.0
	%	37	162	95	32	58	77	18	75	33	47	124	96	75
Lakeba	Actual (mm)	218.8	528.1	173.8	21.8	188.6	22.0	26.6	82.9	58.1	72.6	383.8	155.2	1932.3
	%	90	234	59	11	140	27	33	81	58	59	271	87	101
Matuku	Actual (mm)	166.4	571.2	333.1	102.6	114.3	78.2	56.3	109.1	15.7	110.9	187.3	123.0	1968.1
	%	60	309	131	59	74	73	68	99	16	97	148	80	107

TABLE 4: MEAN MONTHLY MAXIMUM AIR TEMPERATURES AND DEPARTURES FROM THE NORMAL (° C)

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Nadi Airport	Max.	31.5	31.2	30.9	31.4	30.6	29.4	29.3	29	30.4	31.8	31.2	30.8	30.6
	Dep.	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.1	-0.7	0.3
Rarawai Mill	Max.	32.4	31.6	32.5	32.9	32.3	31.1	30.5	30.7	32.2	33.4	31.6	31.9	31.9
	Dep.	0.3	-0.4	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.8
Laucala Bay	Max.	31.3	30.9	30.7	30.7	29.1	27.4	26.6	26.9	27.6	28.9	29.4	29.5	29.1
	Dep.	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.8	0.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	-0.8	0.1
Nausori Airport	Max.	31.1	30.6	30.6	30.6	29	27.3	26.4	27	27.8	28.9	29.5	29.6	29.0
	Dep.	0.7	-0.2	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.7	-0.1	0.6
Labasa Airport	Max.	31.6	30.8	32.2	32.7	31.2	31	29.9	30.6	31.8	32.4	32.2	31.8	31.5
	Dep.	-0.1	-0.8	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.8
Savusavu Airfield	Max.	30.8	30.4	30.1	30.1	28.8	27.5	26.6	27.7	27.7	28.9	29.9	29.8	29.0
	Dep.	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	-0.4	0.1
Vunisea	Max.	31.3	30.5	30.9	30.9	28.8	27.4	26.9	27.3	27.7	29.7	29.1	29.9	29.2
	Dep.	1.4	0.1	0.9	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.6	0.7	0.5	1.2
Ono-i-Lau	Max.	30.2	29.4	29.6	30	28	25.9	25.5	26	25.7	27.7	27.8	29.9	28.0
	Dep.	1.0	-0.4	0.3	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.7

TABLE 5: MEAN MONTHLY MINIMUM AIR TEMPERATURES AND DEPARTURES FROM THE NORMAL (° C)

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Nadi Airport	Min.	22.8	23.8	23.5	22.8	22.3	20.9	19.5	19.8	21.3	21.8	23.4	23.0	22.1
	Dep.	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.2
Rarawai Mill	Min.	21.7	22.1	22.8	21.6	20.0	19.0	16.0	18.0	19.1	19.6	21.8	21.9	20.3
	Dep.	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	-1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.3
Laucala Bay	Min.	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.6	23.7	22.3	21.2	21.6	22.6	23.4	24.1	23.3	23.4
	Dep.	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	-0.2	0.9
Nausori Airport	Min.	22.9	23.7	23.9	22.8	22.7	21.3	19.7	20.3	21.1	21.6	23.5	22.8	22.2
	Dep.	-0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.6
Labasa Airport	Min.	21.6	22.8	22.5	21.4	21.0	19.6	18.9	18.1	20.2	19.5	21.7	22.0	20.8
	Dep.	-0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	-0.6	0.9	-0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Savusavu Airfield	Min.	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.7	24.5	23.6	22.5	21.7	23.0	23.6	24.0	24.0	23.7
	Dep.	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.4
Vunisea	Min.	23.9	24.5	24.7	24.0	23.2	21.8	19.9	20.4	21.1	22.2	23.9	23.4	22.8
	Dep.	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.1
Ono-i-Lau	Min.	23.4	23.7	24.4	24.2	22.9	21.1	19.9	20.1	20.2	21.9	22.7	23.5	22.3
	Dep.	-0.8	-0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0

TABLE 6: SUNSHINE HOURS AND PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Nadi Airport	Actual	238.9	116.8	176.9	233.1	198.9	189.3	240	220	234.8	259.6	161.2	183.3	2452.8
	%	113%	62%	92%	118%	95%	93%	110%	96%	111%	110%	72%	80%	96%
Laucala Bay, Suva	Actual	192.2	90.8	117.4	185.1	141.5	94.1	119.9	142.5	113.6	184	102.5	123	1606.6
	%	100%	52%	69%	120%	98%	67%	89%	99%	84%	113%	61%	63%	84%

This Summary is prepared as soon as ENSO, climate and oceanographic data/information is received from recording stations around Fiji and Meteorological Agencies around the region/world. Delays in data collection, availability of appropriate information, communication and processing occasionally arise. While every effort is made to verify observational data and information, the Fiji Meteorological Service does not guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the analyses presented, and accepts no liability for any losses incurred through the use of this Summary and its contents. The contents of the Summary may be freely disseminated provided the source is acknowledged. All requests for data should be addressed to the Director, Fiji Meteorological Service HQ, Namaka, Nadi.

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 All correspondences must be addressed to the Director of Meteorology.**