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# Fiji Climate Summary January 2020



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## 1. IN BRIEF

While the El Niño Southern Oscillation state was neutral during the month, some of the indicators in the Pacific Ocean were leaning towards a weak El Niño. The South Pacific Convergence Zone was displaced to north east of its normal position, away from the Fiji Group, a feature typical of an El Niño event. Consequently, most parts of the country registered drier than normal conditions.

Out of the 28 stations, 17 recorded less than half of the *normal* January rainfall (Figure 1). The driest location was Viwa where a record low rainfall for January was registered with only 5mm during the month. Sigatoka was also significantly dry with 28mm of rainfall, followed by Ono-i-Lau with 53mm, Matuku with 65mm and Nacocolevu with 66mm (Table 2).

Tropical cyclone Tino was the notable event that affected the Fiji Group during the month. It passed to the east of Vanua Levu and then traversed through the Lau Group. While it attained Category 2 intensity as it passed through the Fiji Group, gale force winds were recorded over the land areas of northeastern Vanua Levu and northern Lau Group. The highest observed sustained

wind was at Udu Point with 77km/h, followed by Vanuabalavu with 69km/h and Ono-i-Lau with 52km/h. The highest wind gust was at Udu Point with 117km/h, followed by Vanuabalavu with 103km/h and Saqani with 87km/h (Table 3).

Significant rainfall recorded, particularly over the Central, Northern divisions including northern Lau group due to the active rain bands associated with TC Tino and TD04F between 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>. Sabata recorded a 24-hour rainfall of 171mm on the 16<sup>th</sup>, followed by Dewala with 149mm on the 17<sup>th</sup> (Figure 16). Consequently, there were reports of flooding in the Central and Northern Divisions.

The mean maximum air temperatures were *normal* or *above normal* at most of the places during the month, while the mean minimum air temperatures were *normal* or *below normal* at most places. Vanuabalavu recorded its record low daily minimum air temperature for January during the month since observation began in 1985 (Table 1).

## 2. WEATHER PATTERNS

The weather in January was influenced by Tropical Cyclone Tino, TD04F, a series of troughs of low pressure system and the southeast Trade winds.

A southeast wind flow prevailed over Fiji from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> with a high pressure system to the far southeast of the country strengthening the wind flow over the group on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>.

A trough of low pressure lay to the north of Fiji on the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> bringing occasional showers and thunderstorms over the group.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, TD04F was situated to the north-west of the country. TD04F was named tropical cyclone Tino on the 17<sup>th</sup> while it was to the east of Rotuma. It passed to the east of Udu Point on the same day as a Category 2 system.

TC Tino further intensified on the 18<sup>th</sup>, attained Category 3 intensity while situated between Fiji and Tonga. It

continued its south-eastward track, crossing central part of Tonga. Tino together with its active trough of low pressure affected Fiji and brought periods of rain and thunderstorms over the whole country.

A southerly wind flow prevailed over Fiji from the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 23<sup>rd</sup> with the winds becoming predominantly southeast from the 24<sup>th</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup>. Another low pressure system then developed over southern Lau Group on the 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> with the associated weak trough of low pressure affecting the eastern part of the group from the 27<sup>th</sup> till the end of the month.

Rotuma's weather during the month was mainly affected by a series of troughs of low pressure system and Tropical Cyclone Tino. Tropical cyclone Tino with associated convergence zone directed damaging heavy swells along the coast of Rotuma on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>.

### 3. RAINFALL

Rainfall in January was generally *well below average* or *below average*. Out of the 28 stations, 11 stations recorded *well below average* rainfall, 13 *below average*, while 4 stations registered *near average* rainfall (Table 2).

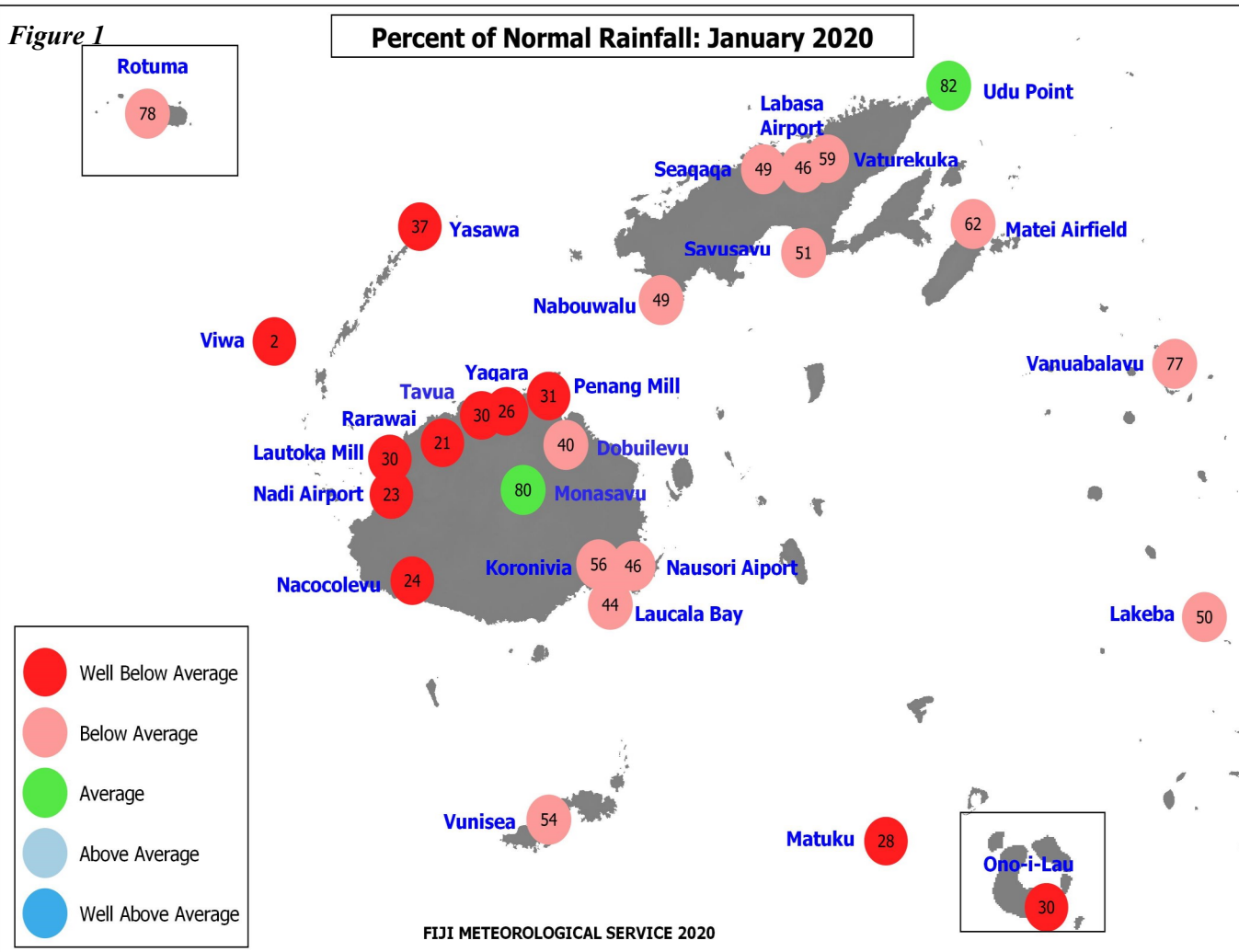
Viwa recorded its lowest ever January rainfall, with a monthly total of only 5mm of rainfall. Sigatoka was also significantly dry with 28mm of rainfall, followed by Ono-i-Lau with 53mm, Matuku with 65mm and Nacocolevu with 66mm. On the other hand, the highest total monthly rainfall during the month was recorded at Monasavu with 527mm, followed by Tokotoko (Navua) with 328mm, Keiyasi with 318mm, Udu Point with 312mm and Wainikoro with 287mm.

Tropical cyclone Tino and the associated active trough of low pressure, including tropical depression, TD04F, resulted in significant rainfall in certain parts of the country, particularly the Central, Northern Divisions, and northern Lau Group, between 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>. Sabata recorded a 24-hour rainfall of 171mm on the 16<sup>th</sup>, followed by Dewala

with 149mm on the 17<sup>th</sup>, Nakawaqa with 120mm on the 17<sup>th</sup>, Nayarabale with 117mm on the 17<sup>th</sup>, Vanuabalavu with 113mm on the 17<sup>th</sup>, Dreketilailai with 112mm on the 17<sup>th</sup>, Labasa Airport with 110mm on the 16<sup>th</sup> and Udu Point with 103mm on 17<sup>th</sup>.

Viwa registered only 7 rain days (day with rainfall  $\geq 0.1$ mm) during the month, followed by Labasa Airport Tavua and Sigatoka with all 10, and Yaqara and Momi with both 11. In contrast, Monasavu recorded the highest number of rain days with 25 days, followed by Koronivia with 24, Nausori Airport and Matei Airfield with both 22, and Rotuma, Wainikoro, Doubuilevu and Nasinu with all 21.

Figure 1



Normal: Long term average from 1981 to 2010  
 Well Below Average: Rainfall less than 40% of normal  
 Below Average: Rainfall between 40 to 79%  
 Rain Day: Rainfall  $\geq 0.1$ mm

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 Daytime Air Temperatures

Generally *normal* to *above normal* mean monthly maximum air temperatures were recorded at most of the places during the month. Of the 22 climate stations, 12 stations reported *normal* (anomalies within  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) temperatures, 7 *above normal* ( $\geq +0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), while 3 stations registered *below normal* ( $\leq -0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) temperatures (Table 2 & Figures 2-5).

The warmest average monthly daytime temperatures were observed at Keiyasi with  $33.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ , followed by  $33.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  at Seaqaqa,  $32.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  at Viwa and  $32.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  at Rarawai Mill (Ba). On the other hand, the coolest monthly average day-time temperatures were recorded at Monasavu with  $25.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ , followed by Nadarivatu with  $26.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Rakiraki with  $29.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  and Vunisea with  $29.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The highest daily maximum air temperature during the month was report at Seaqaqa with  $35.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 11<sup>th</sup>, followed by Nacocolevu and Keiyasi with  $35.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, respectively, and Momi with  $35.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 4<sup>th</sup>. In contrast, the coolest day-time temperatures were recorded at Monasavu and Nadarivatu with both  $23.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 17<sup>th</sup>, followed by Koro Island with  $26.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 17<sup>th</sup> and Vaturekuka with  $26.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 17<sup>th</sup>.

There was no new maximum air temperature record during the month.

### B. Minimum Night-time Air Temperatures

*Normal* to *below normal* night-time temperatures were recorded at most places during the month. Out of the 22 stations, 14 stations recorded anomalies within  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 5 stations  $\leq -0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while Rotuma was the lone station that had anomaly  $\geq +0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Table 2 & Figures 2-5).

The coolest monthly average night time temperatures were recorded at Nadarivatu with  $18.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , followed by Monasavu with  $18.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Labasa Airport with  $21.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and Rarawai Mill and Vanuabalavu with both  $21.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . On the other hand, warmest average night time temperatures were recorded at Rotuma with  $25.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ , followed by Viwa with  $25.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and Nabouwalu and Udu Point with both  $24.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The lowest night-time temperature for January 2020 was recorded at Nadarivatu with  $12.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, followed by Monasavu with  $15.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 3<sup>rd</sup>, Vaturekuka with  $17.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 24<sup>th</sup> and Keiyasi with  $17.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 23<sup>rd</sup>. On the other hand, the warmest minimum air temperature during the month was recorded at Rotuma with  $27.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 9<sup>th</sup>, followed by RKS Lodonni with  $27.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 10<sup>th</sup>, and Savusavu and Matei Airfields with both  $27.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>, respectively.

Vanuabalavu recorded its lowest ever January daily minimum air temperature of  $18.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ , replacing a previous record of  $19.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  established in 1991 (Table 1).

**TABLE 1. CLIMATE RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN JANUARY 2020**

<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>
Total Monthly Rainfall	Viwa	4.9mm	-	New Low	7.8mm	2010	1978
Daily Minimum Temperature	Vanuabalavu	$18.4^{\circ}\text{C}$	13 <sup>th</sup>	New Low	$19.9^{\circ}\text{C}$	1991	1985

*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 1981-2010 period as its "climatic normal" period.*

**TABLE 2. DAILY CLIMATE REPORTING SITES: SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 2020**

	RAINFALL				AIR TEMPERATURES								SUNSHINE		
	TOTAL	RAIN		MAX. FALL	AVERAGE DAILY				EXTREME				TOTAL	*	
	MM	%	+	MM	ON	MAX.	#	MIN.	#	MAX.	MIN.	C	ON	HRS	%
NADI AIRPORT	78	23	14	33	16	31.8	0.3	23.3	0.3	34.4	10	20.6	23	244	116
SUVA/LAUCALA BAY	158	44	16	45	15	30.5	-0.6	24.7	0.5	31.9	28	21.3	5	205	106
NACOCOLEVU	66	24	15	18	18	32.0	0.6	22.4	0.1	35.5	15	18.5	4	201	110
ROTUMA	282	80	21	53	25	31.4	0.4	25.7	0.8	32.9	2	23.7	28		
VIWA	5	2	7	2	12	32.8	1.3	25.2	0.1	34.4	31	22.2	23		
UDU POINT	312	82	12	103	17	30.3	-0.5	24.8	0.4	32.1	30	22.9	22		
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	143	51	14	76	17	30.0	-0.6	23.9	0.3	31.4	10	19.9	18		
LABASA AIRFIELD	181	46	10	110	16	32.5	0.7	21.4	-1.1	34.0	10	18.0	3		
NABOUWALU	163	49	12	58	7	30.9	0.4	24.8	0.3	32.4	31	21.6	2		
KORONIVIA	208	56	24	47	15	30.4	-0.2	23.0	0.1	32.1	29	19.5	3		
NAUSORI AIRPORT	162	46	22	45	15	30.2	-0.3	23.2	-0.1	32.0	31	19.4	4		
NAVUA/TOKOTOKO	328	87	20	92	16	U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
MONASAVU	527	80	25	88	16	25.6	0.1	18.8	-0.2	27.4	1	15.8	3		
LAUTOKA AES	114	30	12	34	31	32.2	0.9	23.6	-0.2	35.0	10	21.0	2		
BA/RARAWAI MILL	91	21	14	36	15	32.6	1.8	21.5	-0.9	35.3	9	17.5	3		
PENANG MILL	128	31	17	35	16	31.5	0.7	23.9	-0.1	33.0	29	20.7	4		
MATEI AIRFIELD	229	62	22	93	17	30.1	-0.0	23.5	-0.6	31.6	8	20.0	3		
VANUABALAVU	186	77	14	113	17	30.4	0.3	21.5	-3.1	32.0	27	18.4	13		
LAKEBA	121	50	16	40	15	30.4	0.1	23.8	-0.2	32.4	29	19.0	23		
YASAWA	88	37	12	34	8	32.5	1.5	24.1	-0.4	35.3	31	20.6	4		
VUNISEA	133	54	19	35	16	29.7	-0.4	24.0	0.5	31.8	28	21.1	22		
MATUKU	65	28	13	25	17	29.8	-0.4	24.2	-0.1	31.5	29	20.0	21		
ONO-I-LAU	53	30	14	15	16	29.9	0.2	23.3	-0.9	32.2	29	21.2	22		
YAQARA AWS	80	26	11	20	1	32.5		24.0		34.1	9	21.1	23		
LEVUKA AWS	87		16	37	15	U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
KEIYASI AWS	318		17	83	16	33.1		21.6		35.5	29	17.4	23		
LOMAIVUNA AWS	242		18	62	17	U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
NADARIVATU AWS	155		19	43	25	26.5		18.0		28.3	8	12.8	23		
RKS LODONI AWS	184		16	44	15	31.3		23.8		33.2	28	20.0	4		
MOMI AWS	167		11	76	16	32.5		23.7		35.4	4	20.6	3		
KOROLEVU AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
KORO ISLAND AWS	U/S					30.3		23.4		32.5	29	21.1	2		
SIGATOKA AWS	28		10	11	16	30.3		22.5		32.4	13	18.0	4		
RAKIRAKI AWS	138		17	30	16	29.6		23.6		30.8	29	21.9	23		
WAINIKORO AWS	287		21	98	17	32.0		22.5		34.1	31	17.9	24		
SAQANI AWS	202		15	72	17	31.7		24.6		34.1	11	22.6	3		
VATUREKUKA AWS	233	59	17	81	17	30.8		22.0		33.2	6	17.2	24		
KUBULAU AWS	146		15	70	17	30.3		23.8		31.6	31	20.8	24		
SEAQAQA AWS	213	49	19	38	17	33.0		23.6		35.8	11	18.4	3		
DOBUILEVU TB3	162	40	21	27	30										
NASINU TB3	176		21	44	15										
TAVUA TB3	109	30	10	43	25										

	TEMPERATURE (C)				HUMIDITY	WIND	SUN RAD
	MEAN	DRY	WET	RH% VP			
		(AVERAGE AT 9AM)					
NADI AIRPORT	27.6	29.1	24.5	67	27.1	6.5	63 19.8
SUVA/LAUCALA BAY	27.6	28.2	25.0	77	29.2		53 22\$
NACOCOLEVU	27.2	28.5	25.2	76	29.4		51 22\$
ROTUMA	28.3						
VIWA	29.0	30.0	25.9	71	30.2		
UDU POINT	27.6	28.4	25.5	79	30.4		
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	26.9	28.2	25.2	77	29.6		
LABASA AIRFIELD	26.9	29.0	25.2	73	29.1		
NABOUWALU	27.8	28.7	25.0	73	28.8		
KORONIVIA	26.7	28.2	25.1	77	29.4		
NAUSORI AIRPORT	26.7	27.9	24.8	77	28.9	5.3	
NAVUA/TOKOTOKO	27.0						
MONASAVU	22.2	22.4	21.4	92	24.8		
LAUTOKA AES	27.9	29.6	25.5	71	29.6		
BA/RARAWAI MILL	27.1	28.8	24.8	71	28.1		
PENANG MILL	27.7	28.1	24.7	75	28.4		
MATEI AIRFIELD	26.8	28.4	25.6	79	30.5		
VANUABALAVU	26.0	28.2	25.0	77	29.1		
LAKEBA	27.1	28.6	25.4	76	29.9		
YASAWA	28.3	29.0	26.0	78	31.2		
VUNISEA	26.9	28.0	24.7	76	28.6		
MATUKU	27.0	27.9	24.7	76	28.6		
ONO-I-LAU	26.6	28.3	25.7	81	31.0		

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 (1971-2000). + : 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

Figure 2

**Nadi Airport - Temperature & Rainfall for the last 13 Months  
(January, 2019 - January, 2020)**

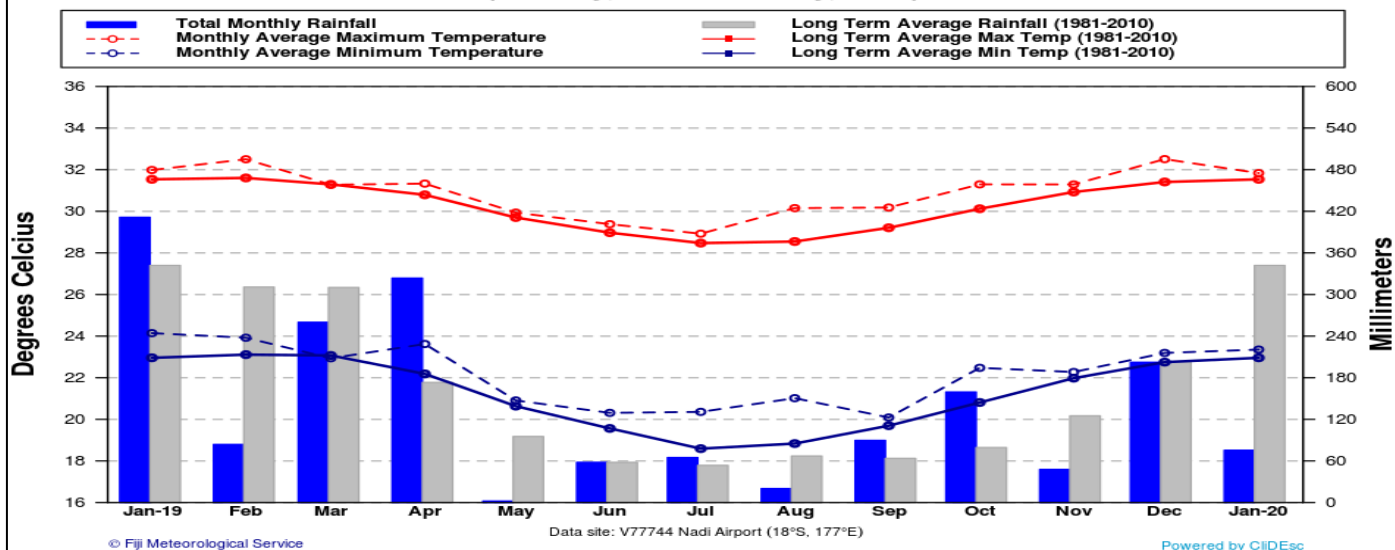


Figure 3

**Laucala Bay - Temperature & Rainfall for the last 13 Months  
(January, 2019 - January, 2020)**

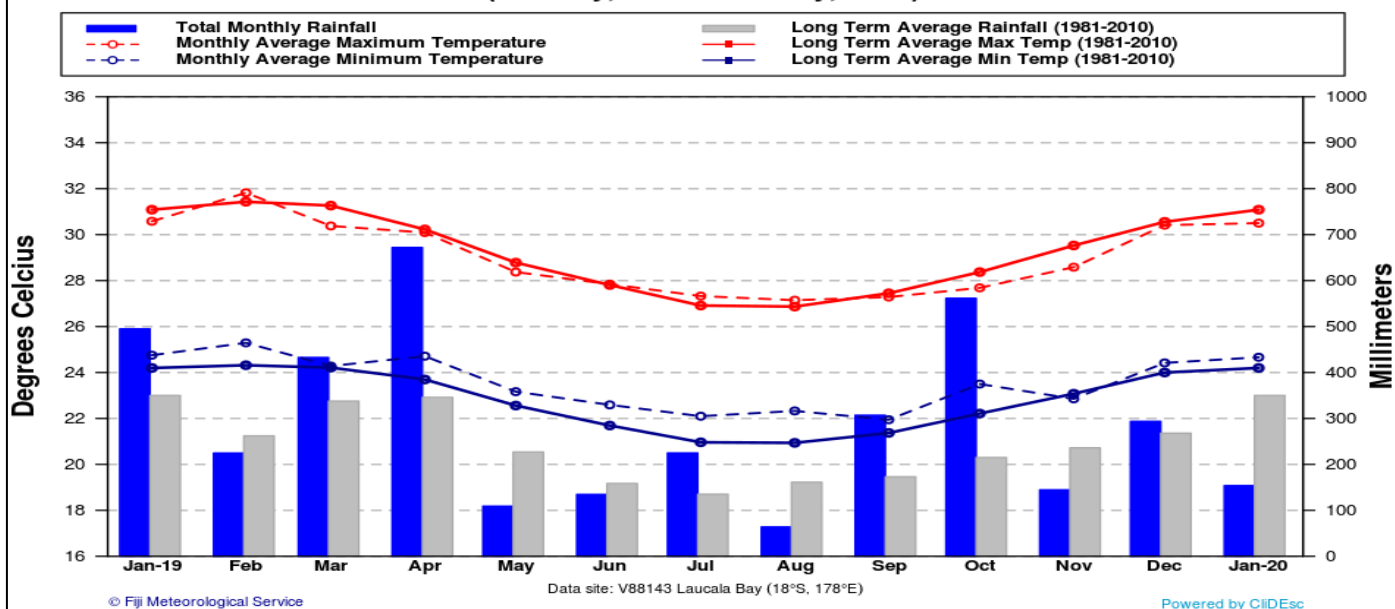
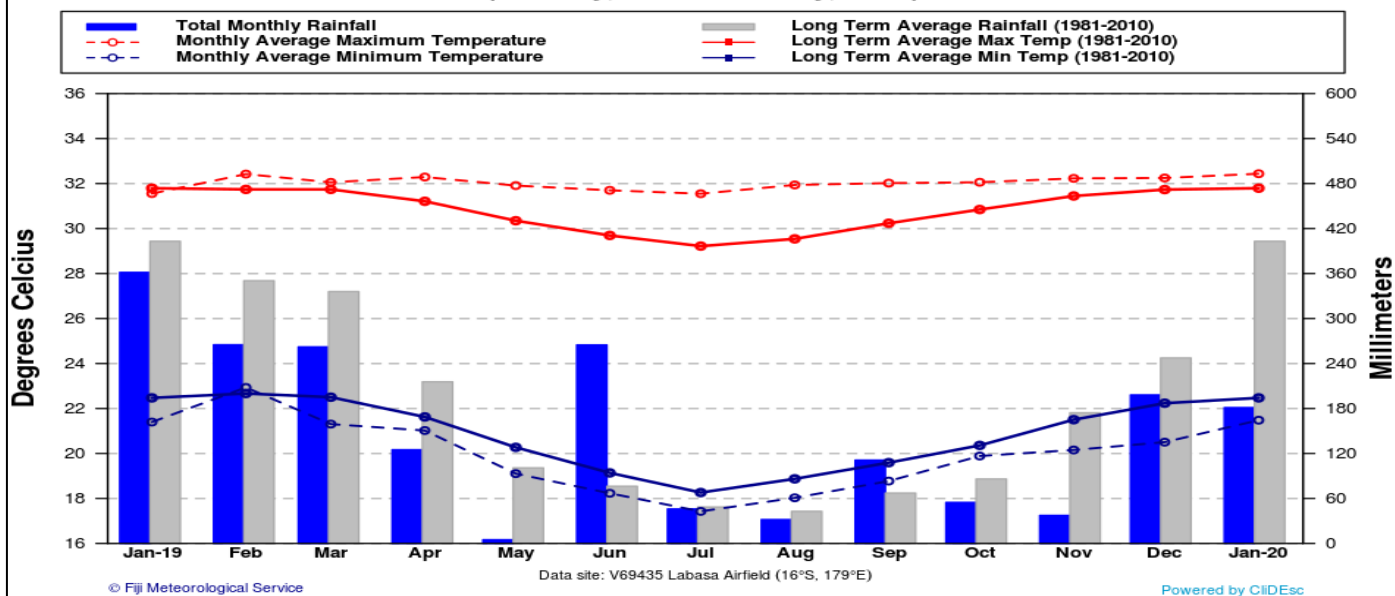
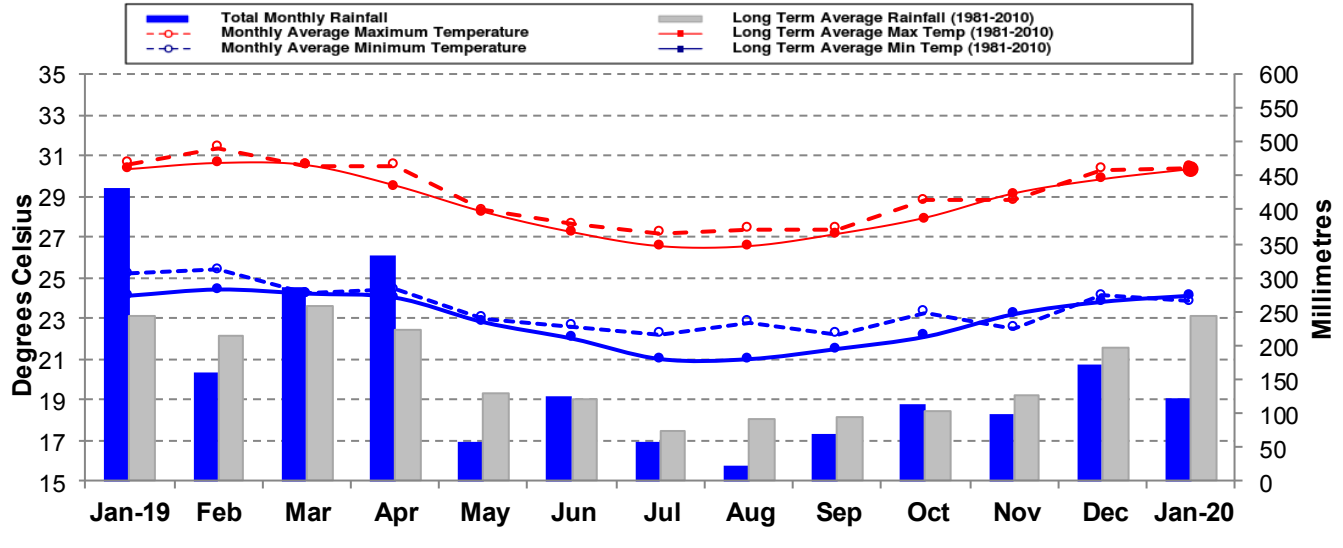


Figure 4

**Labasa Airfield - Temperature & Rainfall for the last 13 Months  
(January, 2019 - January, 2020)**

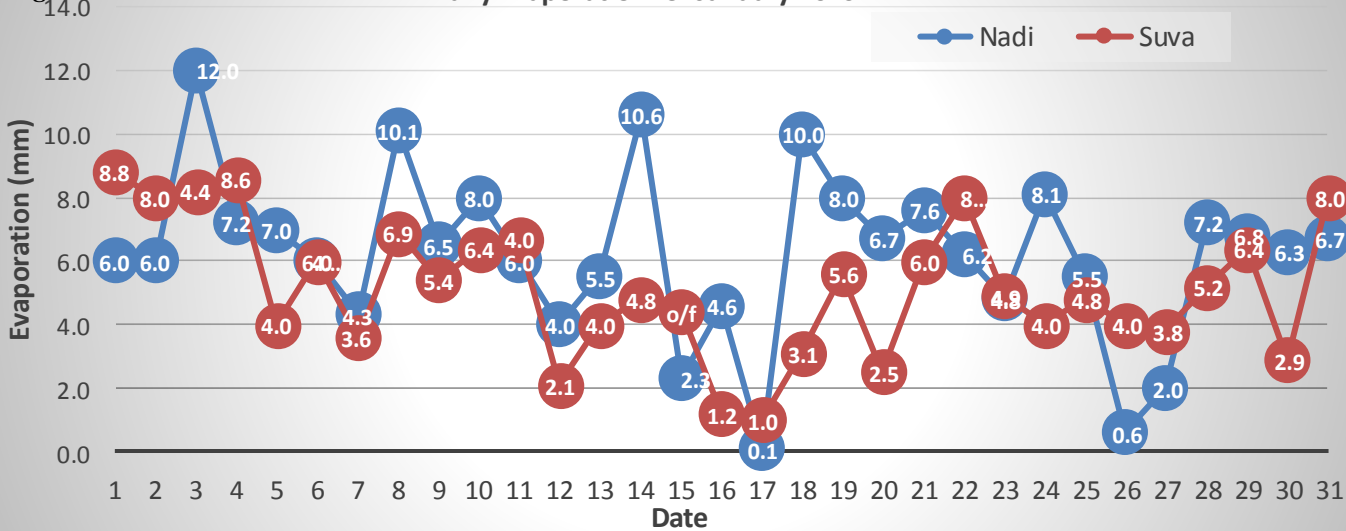


**Figure 5 Lakeba (Eastern Division) - Temperature & Rainfall Records for the last 13 Months (January 2019 - January 2020)**



**5. DAILY RAISED PAN EVAPORATION**

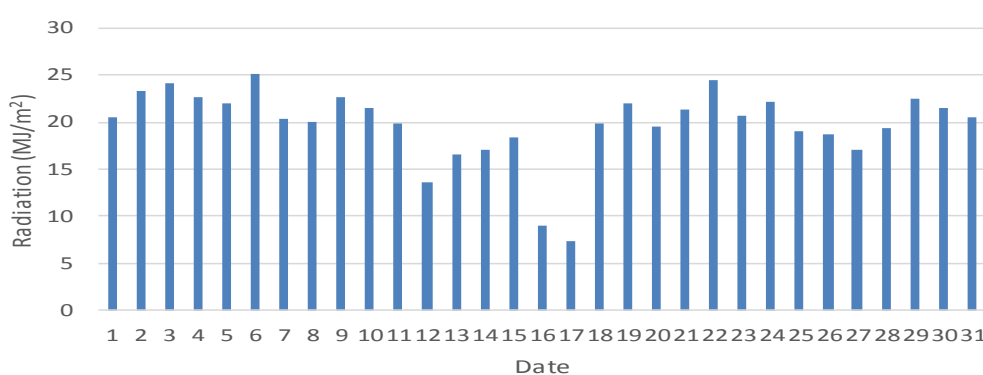
**Figure 6 Daily Evaporation for January 2020**



**Figure 6:** The total monthly raised pan evaporation at Nadi Airport was 192.7mm, with the highest daily evaporation of 12.0mm recorded on the 3<sup>rd</sup>. Laucala Bay (Suva) recorded total monthly raised pan evaporation of 159.3mm, with the highest daily evaporation of 8.8mm on the 1<sup>st</sup>.

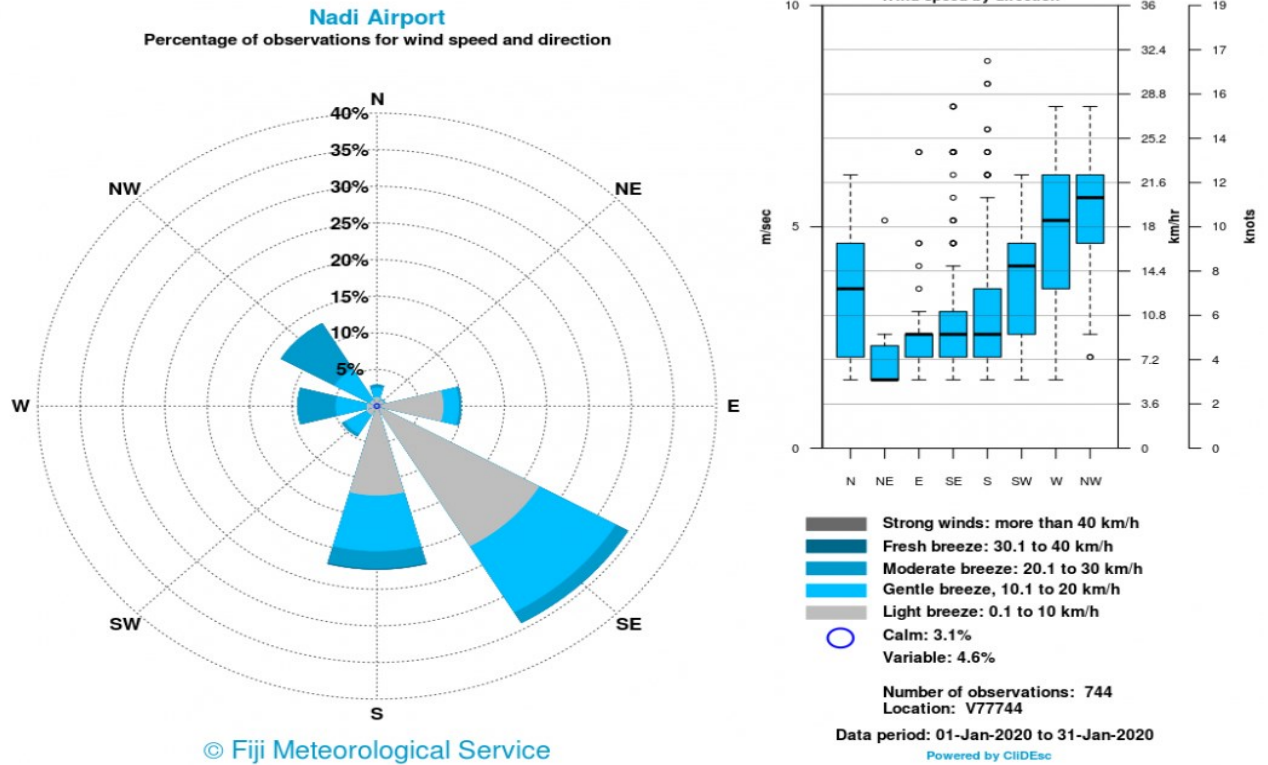
**6. SOLAR RADIATION**

**Daily Solar Radiation ((MJ/m<sup>2</sup>) for January 2020**

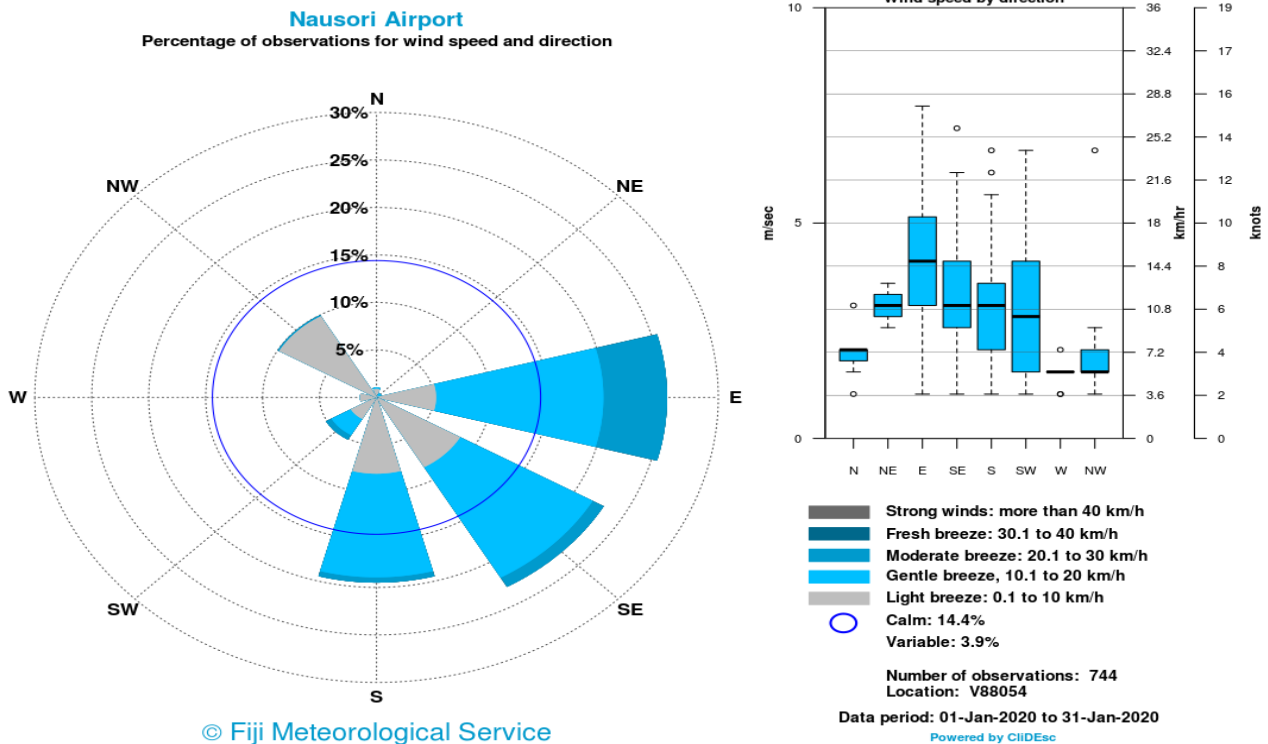


**Figure 7:** The mean daily solar radiation at Nadi Airport during January 2020 was 19.8MJ/m<sup>2</sup> compared to 21.2MJ/m<sup>2</sup> over 30 year average (1981-2010).

7. WIND SUMMARY

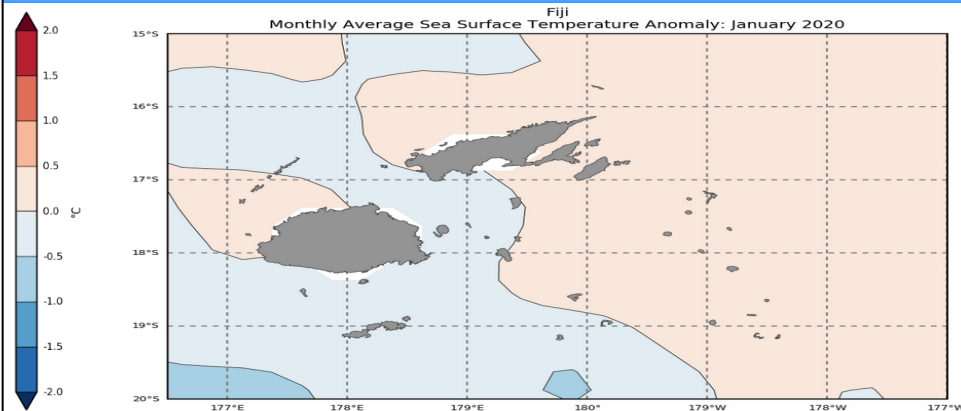


**Figure 8a:** The hourly wind observations at Nadi Airport during the month showed winds from southeast were most dominant, followed by winds from south and northwest. The wind strength were light to fresh at Nadi Airport during the month.



**Figure 8b:** The hourly wind observations at Nausori Airport during the month showed easterly winds were dominant, followed by southeasterly then southerlies. Generally, light to fresh breeze were observed at the station during the month.

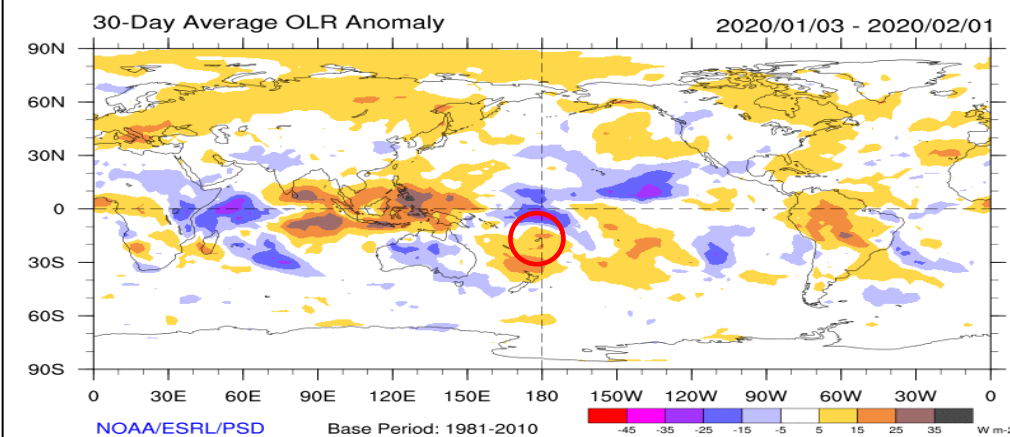
### 8. SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (SST)



**Figure 9:** Near normal (28 degree Celsius) sea surface temperature anomalies were present in Fiji Waters during the month.

Source: <http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/app.html#climate>

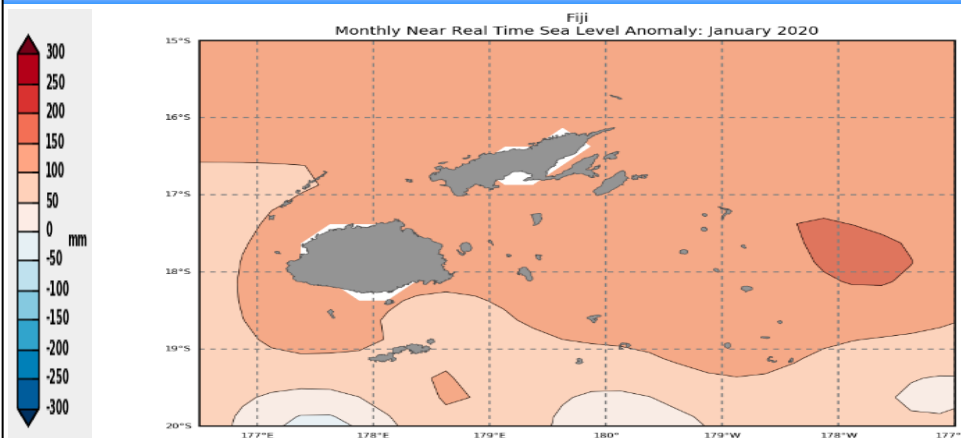
### 9. CLOUD COVER



**Figure 10:** Slightly below normal cloud cover were present over the Fiji region during the month (Fiji in red circle).

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

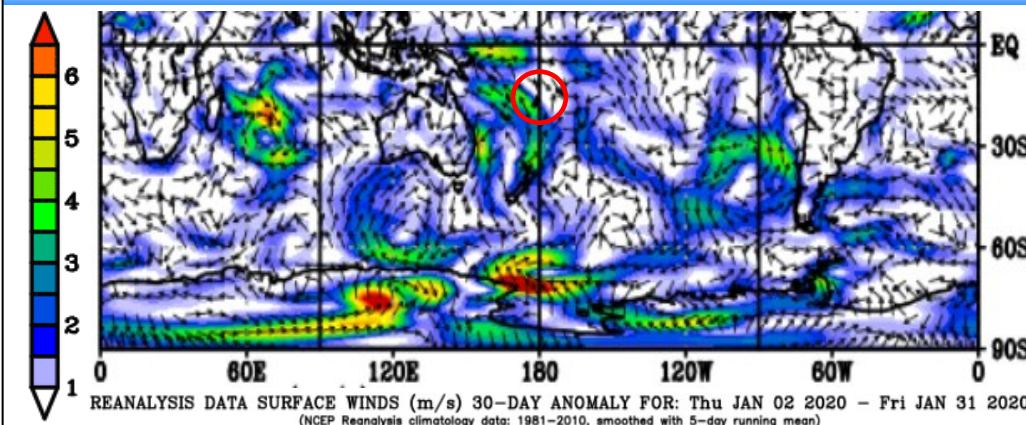
### 10. SEA LEVEL



**Figure 11:** Sea level anomalies of around +0.5 to 15cm were observed in the Fiji Waters during the month.

Source: <http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/app.html#sealevel>

### 11. WIND ANOMALIES



**Figure 12:** Variable wind anomalies of around 0-2m/s were recorded in the Fiji region (base period: 1981-2010) (Fiji in red circle).

Source: [https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/map/images/rnl/sfcwnd\\_30b.rnl.html](https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/map/images/rnl/sfcwnd_30b.rnl.html)



## 12. TROPICAL CYCLONE TINO

Tropical cyclone Tino was the 3<sup>rd</sup> cyclone to occur in the Southwest Pacific during the 2019-20 season. It was the 2<sup>nd</sup> cyclone to affect the Fiji Group during the season. Tino attained a maximum intensity of Category 3.

A low pressure system was identified on the midnight of the 11<sup>th</sup>, approximately 230km to the east-southeast of Honiara. At that stage it was slow moving but was also intensifying. At 6pm on the 12<sup>th</sup>, it developed into a tropical disturbance and was referred to as TD04F. It continued to intensify, becoming a tropical depression on the mid-day of the 16<sup>th</sup>. It reached tropical cyclone intensity at 3am on the 17<sup>th</sup> and was named as Tropical Cyclone Tino. At that point, it was located 100km south of Rotuma.

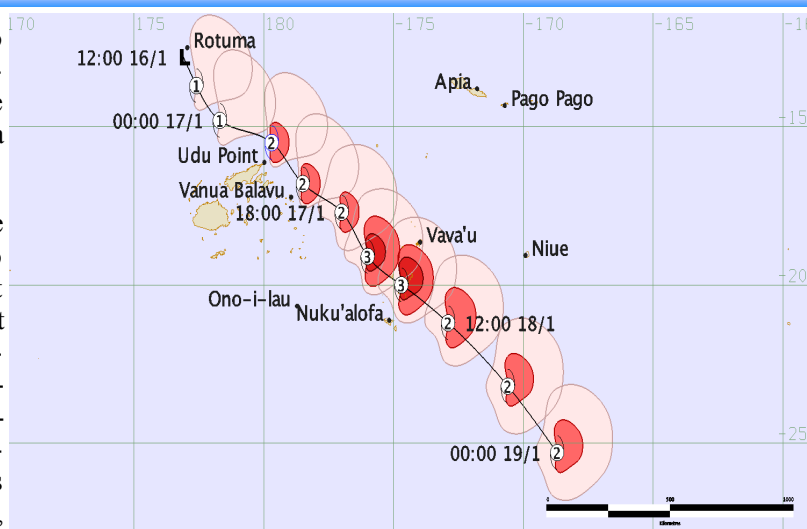


Figure 13: Track map for tropical cyclone Tino.

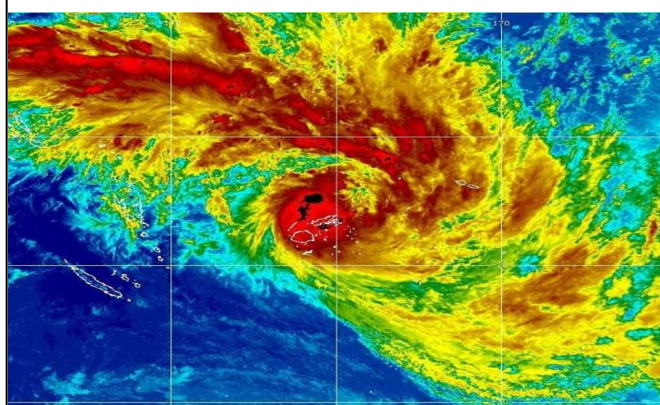


Figure 14: Satellite image of tropical cyclone Tino at 3pm on the 17<sup>th</sup>. Image source: Himawari-8 satellite.

Initially, tropical cyclone Tino moved in a general south-eastward direction and entered into Fiji’s EEZ at 3pm on the 17<sup>th</sup> as a Category 1 system. It had sustained winds of 85km/hr close to its centre. As it maintained its southeastward movement, it passed to the east of Udu Point at 9pm on the 17<sup>th</sup> intensifying into a Category 2 cyclone. Tino exited Fiji’s EEZ at 6am on the 18<sup>th</sup> as a Category 2 cyclone.

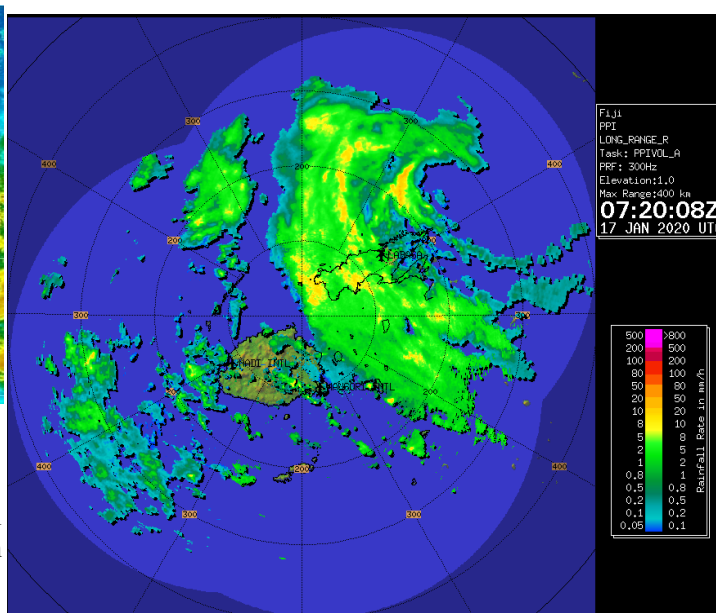


Figure 15: The eye of tropical cyclone Tino to the northeast of Udu Point at 7.20pm on the 17<sup>th</sup> captured by the radar network in Fiji.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> at 9am when it was located 220km east of Lakeba, Tino intensified into a Category 3 cyclone. It maintained its southeastward direction, passing through the Ha’apai group in Tonga at 6pm on the 18<sup>th</sup>. Tino exited Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre, Nadi \_ Tropical Cyclone Centre’s area of responsibility on the midday of 19<sup>th</sup> while a

Station	Maximum sustained wind	Maximum wind gust
Udu Point	77km/hr at 7.50pm on 17 <sup>th</sup>	117km/hr at 10.00pm on 17 <sup>th</sup>
Vanuabalavu	69km/hr at 7.20pm on 17 <sup>th</sup>	103km/hr at 7.10am on 17 <sup>th</sup>
Ono-i-Lau	52km/hr at 10.40am on 18 <sup>th</sup>	80km/hr at 7.50am on 18 <sup>th</sup>
Saqani	48km/hr at 5.40pm on 17 <sup>th</sup>	87km/hr at 5.20pm on 17 <sup>th</sup>
Yasawa –i-Rara	48km/hr at 6.00am on 17 <sup>th</sup>	66km/hr at 4.10pm on 17 <sup>th</sup>
Vunisea	44km/hr at 8.40pm on 17 <sup>th</sup>	63km/h at 8.40pm on 17 <sup>th</sup>

Table 3: Significant winds observed during the passage of tropical cyclone Tino.

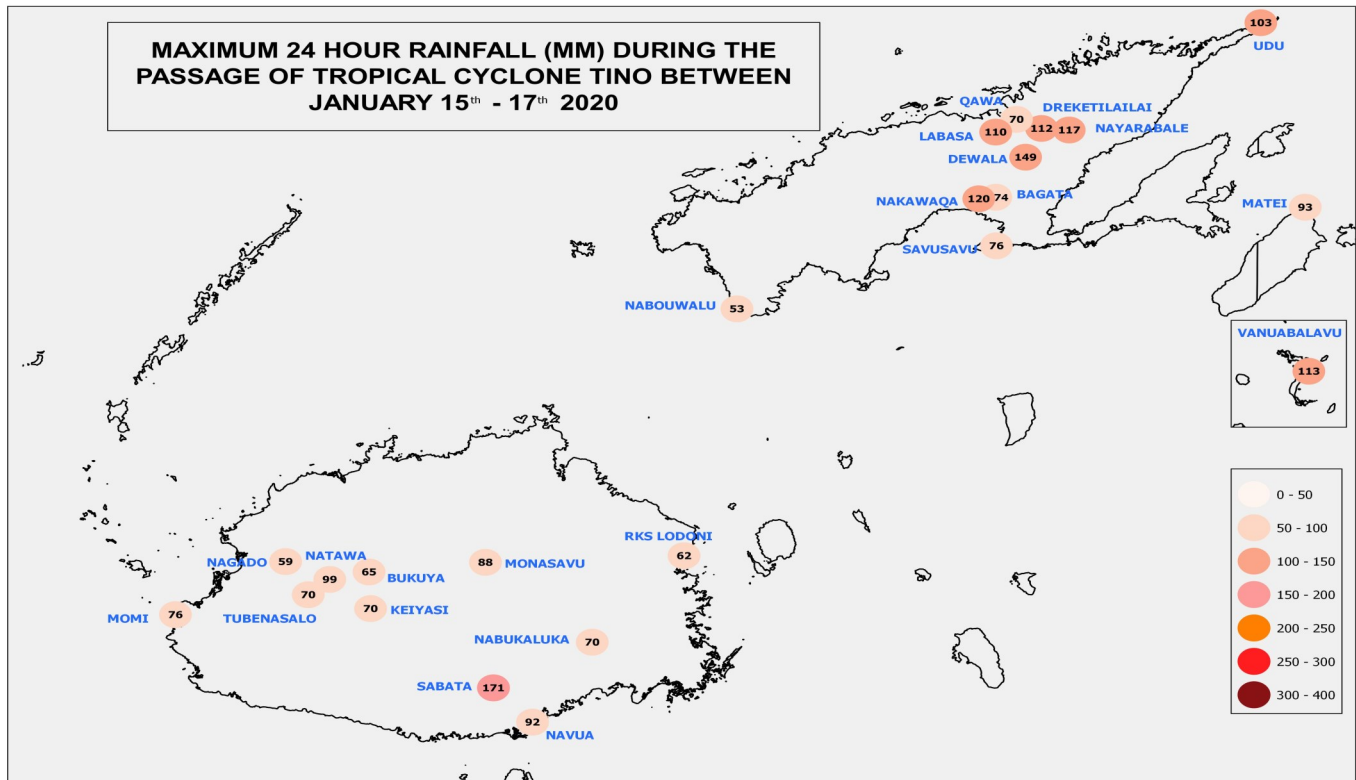


Figure 16: Plotted above are stations that recorded maximum 24-hour rainfall of greater than 50mm during the passage of tropical cyclone Tino and its predecessor, tropical depression TD04F between 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>.

Category 2 system.

Tropical cyclone Tino resulted in gale to storm force winds while in Fiji’s Exclusive Economic Zone. However, winds up to gale force were experienced over the land area, especially in the north eastern parts of Vanua Levu and northern Lau Group. The highest observed sustained wind was at Udu Point with 77km/h, followed by Vanuabalavu with 69km/h and Ono-i-Lau with 52km/h. The highest wind gust was at Udu Point with 117km/h, followed by Vanuabalavu with 103km/h and Saqani with 87km/h (Table 3 ).

Tropical cyclone Tino and the associated active trough of low pressure, including tropical depression, TD04F, resulted in significant rainfall in certain parts of the country, particularly the Central and Northern Divisions, including northern Lau Group, between 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>. Sabata recorded a 24-hour rainfall of 171mm on the 16<sup>th</sup>, followed by Dewala with 149mm on the 17<sup>th</sup>, Nakawaqa with 120mm on the 17<sup>th</sup>, Nayarabale with 117mm on the 17<sup>th</sup>, Vanuabalavu with 113mm on the 17<sup>th</sup>, Dreketilailai with 112mm on the 17<sup>th</sup>, Labasa Airport with 110mm on the 16<sup>th</sup> and Udu Point with 103mm on 17<sup>th</sup> (Figure 16). Consequently, flooding were experienced in the Central and Northern Divisions.



Figure 17: Flooded Vunaniu flat on the 16<sup>th</sup>. Picture source: Fiji Government.

Initial damage assessment report indicate that the Northern Division was most significantly affected, with the damages amounting to FJ\$6.15 million. A father and daughter in Serua went missing after they were swept while crossing a flooded creek.

Note: All time in this report are in Fiji Standard Time.