

IN BRIEF 1.

month of April, with rainfall ranging from above average and Sigatoka and Viwa both with 34.2°C on the 30th to well below average. Associated trough from TC Tam, affected parts of the Fiji Group, especially the Western and Central Division during middle of the month, which resulted in flooding of some areas (Figure 12).

Overall, out of the 26 rainfall monitoring stations that reported in, in time for the compilation of this bulletin, 4 recorded above average, 11 average, 9 below average, and 2 stations with *below average* rainfall (Table 2, Figures 1-5).

The highest monthly rainfall for April was recorded at Warmer than normal sea surface temperature anomalies Monasavu with 578.3mm, followed by 386.2mm at Ko- were observed across the Fiji Waters, during the month. ronivia, 336.8mm at Laucala Bay, 315.4mm at Nausori, (Figure 8). 314.9mm at Keyasi, 291.5mm at Nasinu, 291.3mm at Vanuabalavu, 277.0mm at Navua and 274.5mm at Nadarivatu.

On temperatures, the month's highest day-time temperature of 34.7°C was observed at Yasawa-i-Rara on the 2nd

2. WEATHER PATTERNS

April marked the end of the tropical cyclone season in the South Pacific. While cyclones can still develop beyond the official timeframe, activity typically declines as ocean temperatures cool and atmospheric conditions shift. The most notable event of the month was Tropical Cyclone Tam, which formed near Vanuatu, far west of Fiji.

Throughout April, Fiji's weather was influenced by persistent easterly winds and a series of troughs of low pressure systems. From April 1-3, a trough brought rainy conditions and isolated thunderstorms, mostly affecting the eastern and northern regions.

By April 4, a ridge from the south pushed the system northward, clearing the weather. Meanwhile, the western division experienced afternoon showers and thunderstorms, with severe thunderstorms recorded on April 3, emphasizing localized weather impacts.

On April 8, a weak trough developed in the south, bringing unsettled conditions until April 11. A transition in wind flow from easterly to northerly occurred on April 13 as a trough linked to Tropical Disturbance 11F moved in from the west. This disturbance intensified, leading to its classification as Tropical Cyclone Tam on April 15;

Significantly variable rainfall was observed during the followed by Labasa Airfield with 34.6°C on the 23rd and 2^{nd} , respectively.

> Last month's coolest night-time temperature of 15.9°C was recorded at Nadarivatu on the 29th, followed by Monasavu with 17.6°C on the 30th and Labasa Airfield with 18.0° C on the 26^{th} .

> Southeasterly winds were dominant at Nadi Airport, Matei Airfield, and Savusavu Airfield, while easterly winds were dominant at Nausori Airport (Figure 7).

Generally above normal sea level anomalies persisted across the Fiji Group during April (Figure 10).

the fourth cyclone of the season, within . As TC Tam quickly tracked south, exiting the region on April 16, its associated rain lingered until April 18 affecting most parts of Fiji. Vanua Balavu recorded the highest daily rainfall of the month amounting to 86.4mm on April 16.

A weak trough developed east of Fiji on April 19, bringing showers to the eastern and northern divisions before dissipating on April 21. Easterly winds dominated until the end of the month when a swift-moving trough drift through from the southwest.

Rotuma's weather remained under the influence of moist easterly winds and multiple trough throughout April.

*Previously known as the Fiji Islands Weather Summary and Monthly Weather Summary

3. RAINFALL

In April, rainfall across the country ranged from *above average* to *well below average*. Most of the rainfall reporting stations around the country reported *average* to *below average* rainfall, while Monasavu, Koronivia, Vanuabalavu (northern Lau Group) and Ono-i-Lau (southernmost Lau Group) were the only exceptions with *above average* rainfall. Vunisea and Udu Point recorded less than half their *normal* monthly rainfall.

Overall, out of the 26 rainfall monitoring stations that reported in, in time for the compilation of this bulletin, 4 recorded *above average*, 11 *average*, 9 *below average*, and 2 stations with *below average* rainfall (Table 2, Figures 1-5).

The highest monthly rainfall of 578.3mm was recorded at Monasavu, followed by 386.2mm at Koronivia, 336.8mm at Laucala Bay, 315.4mm at Nausori, 314.9mm at Keyasi, 291.5mm at Nasinu, 291.3mm at Vanuabalavu, 277.0mm at Navua and 274.5mm at Nadarivatu. On the other hand, Nacocolevu recorded the month's lowest total monthly rainfall of 87.6mm, followed by Lakeba with 95.0mm, Labasa Airfield with 99.9mm, Udu Point with 116.0mm, Nabouwalu with 116.8mm, Yasawa-i-Rara with 119.5 and Vunisea with 121.6 (Table 2).

Northerly winds dominated from the 13th onwards, as a trough linked to Tropical Disturbance 11F moved in from the west. This disturbance intensified, leading to its clas-

sification as Tropical Cyclone Tam on the 15th. Extended trough, associated with TC Tam brought rain over most parts of the West and Central Division, until the 18th.

The highest 24-hour rainfall of 142mm was recorded at Matei on the 11th, followed by Keyasi with 137mm on the 9th, Monasavu with 121mm on the 1st, Momi with 98mm on the 17th, Navua with 93mm on the 6th, Vanuabalavu with 86mm on the 16th, Ono-I-Lau with 79mm on the 18th, Tavua with 76mm on the 18th, Laucala Bay with 72mm on the 17th and Matuku and Nadi Airport both with 63mm on the 15th and 2nd, respetively.

Ono-I-Lau recorded the highest number of rain days (rainfall≥0.1mm) with 25 days, followed by Monasavu, Koronivia and Nadarivatu all with 24 days, Laucala Bay (Suva) with 23 days, Dobuilevu and Nasinu both with 21 days and Vanuabalavu, Rotuma and Labasa all with 20 days. Consequently, Matuku, Udu Point and Lakeba all recorded the least number of rainfall days with 11 days, followed by Lautoka Mill with 12 days, Momi with 13 days, Keyasi with 14 days, Tavua, Viwa, Rarawai Mill, Vunisea and Nacocolevu all with 15 days and Nadi Airport and Mateir Airfield both with 15 days.

There were no new rainfall records observed during the month.



4. **AIR TEMPERATURES**

A. Maximum Day-time Air Temperatures

Below normal 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, 20 recorded anomalies $\geq +0.5$ °C, and 1 within $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C.

Airfield with 32.6°C, followed by Viwa with 32.5°C, Yasawa-i-Rara with 31.9°C, Rotuma and Yaqara both with 31.8°C and Nadi Airport with 31.6°C. Consequently, Nadarivatu recorded the coolest days on average with 25.8°C, followed by Monasavu with 26.2°C, Ono-i-Lau with 29.6°C, Matuku with 30.2°C, Matei Airfield with 30.7°C and Nacocolevu with 30.8°C.

The month's highest day-time temperature of 34.7°C was observed at Yasawa-i-Rara on the 2^{nd} , followed by Labasa Airfield with 34.6°C on the 23^{rd} , Sigatoka and Viwa both with 34.2°C on the 30^{th} and 2^{nd} , respectively, Korolevu with 33.7°C on the 30^{th} , Yaqara with 33.6°C on the 8^{th} , Nadi Airport with 33.3°C on the 11^{th} and Navua and Rotuma both with 33.1°C on the 13th and $23^{\rm rd}$, respectively.

The coolest daytime temperatures were observed at Monasavu with 22.8°C on the 26th, Nadarivatu with 23.5°C on the 15th, Nacocolevu with 26.6°C on the 17th, Sigatoka with 27.3°C on the 17th, Matuku with 27.4°C on the 16th, Momi with 27.5°C on the 17th and Vanuabalavu with 27.6°C on the 15th.

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

B. Minimum Night-time Air Temperatures

Generally, below normal to above normal night-time temperatures were recorded at majority of the climate stations during the month. For the 20 stations that reported in, 12 recorded anomalies $\geq +0.5^{\circ}$ C, 4 within $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C, and 4 with anomalies $\leq -0.5^{\circ}$ C.

On average, the warmest days were recorded at Labasa The coolest nights on average were at Nadarivatu with 18.7°C, followed by Monasavu with 19.7°C, Labasa Airfield with 21.8°C, Matei Airfield and Vanuabalavu both with 22.0°C, Korolevu with 22.1°C, Sigaoka with 22.6° C, and Lakeba with 22.9°C. Consequently, on average, the warmest nights were observed at Udu Point with 25.5°C, Viwa with 25.4°C, Ono-i-Lau and Nabouwalu both with 24.9°C, Rotuma with 24.7°C and Yasawa-i-Rara and Savusavu Airfield both with 24.5°C.

> The lowest night-time temperature of 15.9°C was recorded at Nadarivatu on the 29th, followed by Monasavu with 17.6°C on the 30th, Labasa Airfield with 18.0°C on the 26th, Matei Airfield with 19.6°C on the 12th, Lakeba and Vanuabalavu both with 20.0°C on the 10^{th} and 16^{th} , respectively and Vunisea with 20.3°C on the 22nd.

> The warmest night-time temperatures were recorded at Viwa with 27.4°C on the 13th, followed by Udu Point and Ono-i-Lau both with 26.9°C on the 14th and 13th, respectively, Rotuma with 26.5°C on the 9th and Penang Mill with 26.2°C on the 15^{th} .

> Ono-i-Lau recorded its highest average minimum temperature of 24.9°C since observations began in 1943 (table 1).

TABLE 1. CLIMATE RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN APRIL 2025

<u>Element</u>	<u>Station</u>	Observed (record)	<u>On</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Previous</u> (record)	<u>Year</u>	<u>Records</u> <u>Began</u>
Mean Monthly Minimum Tem- perature	Ono-i-Lau	24.9°C		New High	24.7°C	2021	1943

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.

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

	RAINFALL		AIR TEMPERATURES SUNSHINE	
	TOTAL RAIN MA	AX.	AVERAGE DAILY EXTREME TOTAL	
NADI AIRPORT LAUCALA BAY NACOCOLEVU RESEARCH ROTUMA ISLAND VIWA ISLAND	MM % + N 212.6 113 16 (336.8 101 23 (87.6 56 15 (237.8 90 20 (146.0 79 15 (ALL MM ON 63 2 72 17 32 17 45 26 62 14	MAX. # MIN. # MAX. MIN. * C C C C ON HRS % 31.6 0.8 23.3 0.7 33.3 11 20.4 26 216 112 30.9 0.6 U/S 32.6 20 U/S 238 156 30.8 -0.3 23.0 1.2 32.7 30 20.7 26 168 117 31.8 0.8 24.7 -0.5 33.1 23 22.5 13 206 114 32.5 1.3 25.4 0.7 34.2 2 21.3 12	
YASAWA-I-RARA UDU POINT (AWS) NABOUWALU LABASA AIRFIELD SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD KORONIVIA RESEARCH NAUSORI AIRPORT NAVUA (AWS)	119.5 72 18 116.0 39 11 2 116.8 43 17 4 99.9 44 20 2 153.3 74 18 3 386.2 120 24 2 315.4 99 18 2 277 0 69 19	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM FSC LAUTOKA MILL FSC RARAWAI MILL FSC PENANG MILL MATEI AIRFIELD VANUABALAVU	578.3 121 24 12 206.3 106 12 4 222.3 104 15 4 246.0 97 18 4 254.0 95 16 14 291.3 146 20 8	21 1 40 17 40 15 40 2 42 11 86 16	26.2 1.5 19.7 0.7 28.4 22 17.6 30 U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S 10.7 31.4 0.8 23.8 0.6 32.7 29 21.7 20 30.7 0.8 22.0 -2.1 31.4 10 19.6 12 30.9 1.0 22.0 -2.3 31.6 10 20.0 16	
LAKEBA VUNISEA MATUKU ONO-I-LAU WAINIKORO AWS SAQANI AWS SEAOAOA AWS	95.0 41 11 2 121.6 39 15 3 199.5 109 11 6 240.5 134 25 7 U/S U/S	21 1 34 14 63 15 79 18	31.2 1.4 22.9 -1.2 32.5 22 20.0 10 31.0 1.6 23.3 -0.2 32.2 6 20.3 22 30.2 0.7 23.7 -0.3 31.8 6 22.5 25 29.6 0.7 24.9 1.4 31.2 30 22.8 20 U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S	
KUBULAU AWS RKS LODONI AWS LOMAIVUNA AWS KOROLEVU AWS NADARIVATU AWS SIGATOKA AWS	U/S U/S U/S U/S 274.5 24 U/S	47 19	U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S U/S 31.4 22.1 33.7 30 20.4 29 25.8 18.7 28.6 8 15.9 29 31.2 22.6 34.2 30 20.4 26	
MOMI AWS YAQARA AWS LEVUKA AWS DOBUILEVU TB3 NASINU TB3 TAVUA TB3	314.0 14 12 226.5 13 13 135.0 77 16 16 U/S 257.0 94 21 12 291.5 21 14 14 14 191.0 99 15 15 15	57 9 98 17 27 15 57 1 49 17 76 18	0/5 0/5 0/5 0/5 31.1 23.8 33.0 8 21.6 22 31.8 23.8 33.6 8 21.3 29 U/S U/S U/S U/S	
	TEMPERATURE(C)HL DRY WET RH AN (AVERAGE AT	JMIDITY 1% VP F 9AM)	WIND	
NADI AIRPORT LAUCALA BAY NACOCOLEVU RESEARC ROTUMA ISLAND VIWA ISLAND YASAWA-I-RARA	27.5 27.5 24.7 24.7 28.0 28.4 26.0 8 26.9 27.1 25.4 8 28.2 29.9 26.9 7 28.9 30.1 26.9 7 28.2 28.7 27.0 8	79 27.9 82 28.9 37 26.8 79 31.6 78 31.9 38 29.4	4.9 6.8 6.0	
NABOUWALU LABASA AIRFIELD SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD KORONIVIA RESEARCH NAUSORI AIRPORT MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	27.6 29.6 26.5 8 28.0 28.9 26.1 8 27.2 28.5 25.8 8 27.7 28.4 25.8 8 27.5 28.3 26.2 8 26.8 28.2 25.8 8 27.5 28.3 26.2 8 26.8 28.2 25.8 8	30 29.8 80 29.2 81 28.2 85 28.8 82 28.6 96 20.7	6.2 5.6 4.3	
FSC LAUTOKA MILL FSC RARAWAI MILL FSC PENANG MILL MATEI AIRFIELD VANUABALAVU LAKEBA VUNISEA MATUKU ONO-I-LAU	U/S	/S U/S /S U/S 85 28.1 80 29.8 79 29.8 79 30.0 77 28.3 79 27.3 33 27.6	8.0	
MEAN TEMPERATURE IS \$:SOLAR RADIATION (1991-2020). + :NUM BLUE FONT: MISSING	(MAX+MIN)/2; CALCULATED FROM S BER OF DAYS WITH RECORDS OF LESS T	WINI SUNSHIN 0.1 MM THAN OF	IS MEAN SPEED AT 06,12,18,24 HOURS. E DURATION. # :DEPARTURE FROM LONG-TERM AVER OR MORE RAIN. * :PERCENT OF LONG-TERM AVERAG EQUAL(≤) TO 5 DAYS. U/S: UNSERVICEABLE	AGES ES.







6. SOLAR RADIATION

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



Figure 7a: Looking at Nadi's 3 hourly observations, southeasterly winds were most dominant during the month, followed by easterly and then westerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to moderate breeze, while 21.8% observations accounted for calm winds.



Figure 7b: 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 23.4% of observations accounted for calm winds.



Figure 7c: For Savusavu Airfield's hourly observations (0800hrs to 1600hrs), southeasterly winds were most dominant during the month, followed by easterly and then southerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light breeze to moderate winds, with calm winds observed 7.4% of the time.



Figure 7d: For Matei Airfield's hourly wind observations (0800hrs to 1600hrs), southeasterly winds were dominant followed by easterly and then southerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light breeze to fresh breeze, with calm winds observed 13.5% of the time.



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12. FLASH FLOODING: 17th to 18th.

Rainfall associated with Tropical depression 11F affected the country as it moved in from the west on the 13th. The system was later classified as TC Tam on the 15th. As TC Tam quickly tracked south, exiting the region on the 16th, its associated rain lingered until the 18th resulting in minor flooding in the Central and Western Divisions







Figure 12a: Flooding of Grantham road on the 17th, Central Division . Source: FijiVillage.

Figure 12b: Inundation of main road near Rabulu village, Western Division, on the 18th. Source: FijiVillage.

Figure 12c: Flash flooding in Tavualevu village, Western Division, on the 18^{th} . Source: FijiVillage.

13. LANDSLIDES: 3rd and 8th.

A trough of low pressure affected the Fiji Group from the 1st to 3rd bringing rainy conditions and isolated thunderstorms, similarly, on the 8th a weak trough arrived with unsettled conditions. These systems resulted in some landslide events in the Central Division.



Figure 13a: Landslide along Wailoa road, on the 3rd. Central Division. Source: Fiji Roads Authority.



Figure 13b: Landslide in, Namosi, Central Division, on the 8th. Source: Fiji Roads Authority.

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.