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Fiji Climate Summary December 2025

ISO 9001:2015 certified Climate Services

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1. IN BRIEF

Variations were seen in the rainfall patterns during December, with rainfall ranging from *below average* to *well above average*. Most stations experienced wetter than usual conditions, with Viwa recording more than twice its normal monthly rainfall. Yasawa-i-Rara, Nacocolevu, Lautoka Mill, Rarawai Mill (Ba), Tavua, Penang Mill, Dobuilevu, Laucala Bay (Suva), Savusavu Airfield, Matuku and Ono-i-Lau recorded *above normal* rainfall, while Nadi, Navua, Koronivia and Nausori Airport recorded *near normal* rainfall. Rotuma, Udu Point, Labasa Airfield, Matei Airfield, Vanuabalavu, Lakeba, Vunisea and Monasavu recorded *below normal* rainfall.

Overall, out of the 24 rainfall monitoring stations that reported in during the compilation of this bulletin, 1 station reported *well above average*, 11 *above average*, 4 *average*, and 8 *below average* rainfall (Table 2, Figures 1 -5). December's highest rainfall of 448.7mm was recorded at Rarawai Mill (Ba), followed by 432.0mm at Nadarivatu, 425.7mm at Monasavu, 423.6mm at Viwa, 422.1mm at Penang Mill, and 419.5mm at Laucala Bay (Suva).

On temperatures, the month's warmest day-time temperature of 35.7°C was observed at both Momi and Korolevu on the 23rd, and 29th, respectively, followed by Keiyasi with 35.3°C on the 30th, and Nacocolevu with 35.0°C on the 26th. The month's coolest night- time temperature was observed at Nadarivatu on the 5th, with a temperature of 14.7°C, followed by Monasavu with 16.9°C on the 3rd, Keiyasi with 18.4°C on the 5th, and Lakeba with 18.5°C on the 1st.

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 December (Figure 9). *Above normal* sea level anomalies persisted across the Fiji Group during December (Figure 11).

Flash flooding was reported in the Central and Western Divisions, following torrential rainfall (Figures 12a – 12f).

2. WEATHER PATTERNS

The month of December was marked by evolving tropical weather systems, influenced by the continued southward retreat of the subtropical high-pressure system and alternating warm and cool phases of atmospheric waves propagating across the group. This created an unsettled environment conducive to rainfall events and thunderstorms, associated with passing troughs, convergence zones, and prevailing moist easterly winds. Conditions were generally humid, with maximum temperatures ranging from the high twenties to the mid-thirties.

Unstable conditions across the region resulted in the development of four Tropical Disturbances within the Nadi RSMC Area of Responsibility. TD01F, TD02F, and TD04F developed east of 180° longitude, while TD03F formed to the west, strengthening into a Tropical Depression northeast of Vanuatu before gradually weakening to the far northwest of Fiji. From the beginning of the month until the 5th, an east to southeast wind flow prevailed, bringing brief showers to windward areas while leeward regions experienced fine mornings followed by afternoon showers. A trough of low pressure gradually approached from the south and affected the group with rain and thunderstorms between the 6th and 8th as it drifted northeast of Fiji mainly affecting the northern and parts of the country till the 10th. The same trough drifted over the group on the 11th and was subsequently enhanced by a shallow low-pressure system that developed south of the group on the 15th. This was coupled with an active trough extending southeastwards from TD03F, resulting in widespread rainfall across the Fiji group. Although TD03F weakened, its associated trough lingered north of the group, producing occasional showers and thunderstorms, particularly over the northern and eastern parts of the country, until the 22nd. Between the 23rd to the 28th, an easterly wind flow dominated, bringing brief showers to windward areas while leeward regions experienced fine weather with afternoon showers. On the 29th, an active trough approached from the west with moist northerly winds developing over the group, resulting in rain and thunderstorms persisting until the end of the month.

Rotuma experienced variable east to southeast winds and passing low-pressure systems throughout December, leading to alternating settled and rainy conditions.

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

3. RAINFALL

Rainfall patterns varied during the month, ranging from *below average* to *well above average*. Most stations experienced wetter than usual conditions, with Viwa recording more than twice its normal monthly rainfall. Yasawa-i-Rara, Nacocolevu, Lautoka Mill, Rarawai Mill (Ba), Tavua, Penang Mill, Dobuilevu, Laucala Bay (Suva), Savusavu Airfield, Matuku and Ono-i-Lau recorded *above normal* rainfall, while Nadi, Navua, Koronivia and Nausori Airport recorded *near normal* rainfall. Rotuma, Udu Point, Labasa Airfield, Matei Airfield, Vanuabalavu, Lakeba, Vunisea and Monasavu recorded *below normal* rainfall.

Overall, out of the 24 rainfall monitoring stations that reported in during the compilation of this bulletin, 1 station reported *well above average*, 11 *above average*, 4 *average*, and 8 *below average* rainfall (Table 2, Figures 1-5).

The month's highest rainfall of 448.7mm was recorded at Rarawai Mill (Ba), followed by 432.0mm at Nadarivatu, 425.7mm at Monasavu, 423.6mm at Viwa, 422.1mm at Penang Mill, 419.5mm at Laucala Bay (Suva), 365.9mm at Nausori Airport and 360.5mm at Navua. On the other hand, Lakeba recorded the month's lowest total monthly rainfall of 98.1mm, followed by Vunisea with 142.2mm, Vanuabalavu with 143.7mm, Labasa Airfield with 159.0mm, Rotuma with 190.0mm, and Korolevu with 198.0mm (Table 2).

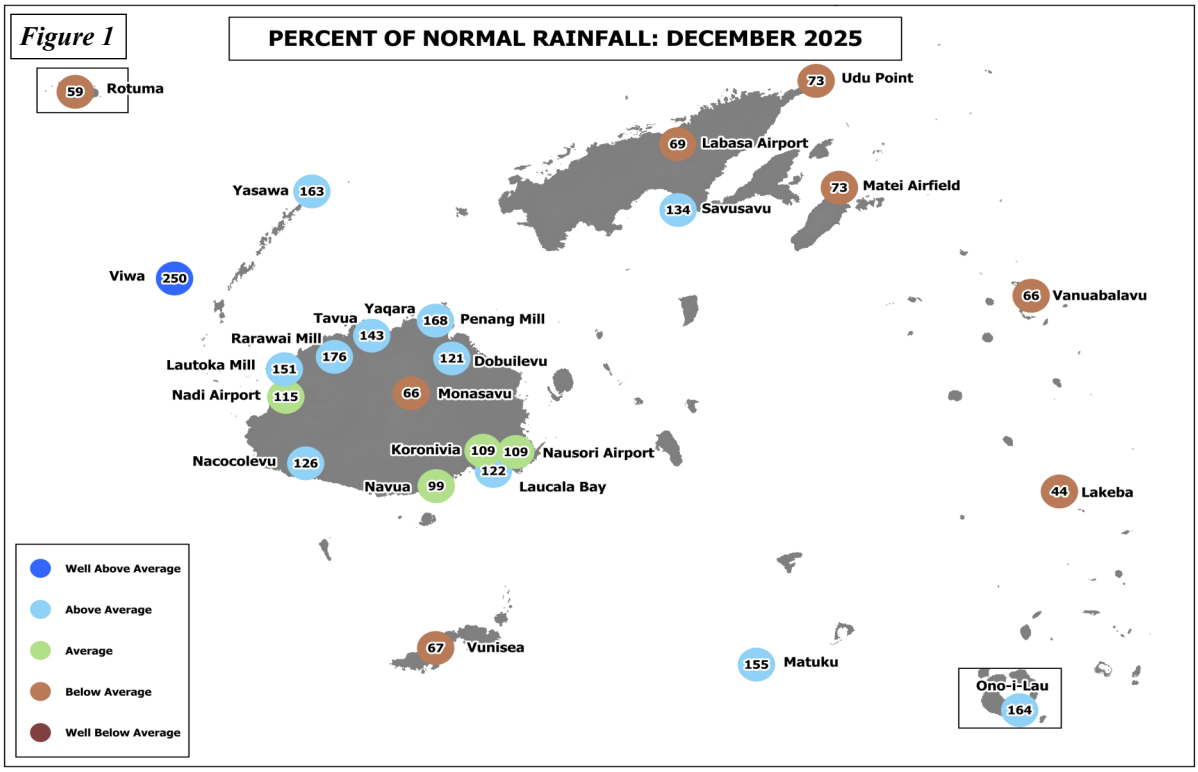
The highest 24-hour rainfall of 117.0mm was recorded at Laucala Bay (Suva) on the 7th, followed by Viwa with 105.0mm on the 11th, Ono-i-Lau, Nasinu, Penang Mill and Rarawai Mill (Ba), all with 94.0mm on the 7th, 14th and 30th, respectively.

A series of trough of low pressure forming during the month triggered flash flooding at several low-level crossings, particularly in the Central Division on the 8th, and the Western Division on the 15th and 17th. As a result, a number of crossings were closed, leaving some areas temporarily inaccessible (Figures 12a - 12f).

Monasavu recorded the highest number of rain days (rainfall≥0.1mm) with 28 days, followed by Dobuilevu with 26 days, Navua, Rotuma and Savusavu Airfield, all with 23 days, Nadarivatu with 22 days, and Laucala Bay (Suva), Levuka, Koronivia, Keiyasi and Labasa Airfield, all with 21 days. Consequently, Lakeba recorded the least number of rainfall days with 6 days, followed by Lautoka Mill with 12 days, Vanuabalavu and Vunisea, both with 13 days, and Matuku and Ono-i-Lau, both with 14 days.

There were no new rainfall records observed during the month.

Figure 1



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

Generally *near* to *above normal* day-time temperatures were observed across the country during the month. Out of the 22 climate stations that reported in time for the analysis of data, 4 recorded anomalies ≥+0.5°C, 12 recorded anomalies within ± 0.5°C and 6 recorded anomalies ≤ -0.5°C.

On average, the warmest days were recorded at Momi with 33.5°C, followed by Keiyasi with 32.5°C, Korolevu with 32.2°C, Labasa Airfield and Rarawai Mill (Ba), both with 31.9°C, Viwa with 31.7°C, and Levuka with 31.4°C. Consequently, Nadarivatu recorded the coolest days on average with 25.2°C, followed by Monasavu with 25.9°C, Matuku and Ono-i-Lau, both with 29.5°C, Udu Point and Matei Airfield, both with 29.8°C, and Savusavu Airfield with 30.0°C.

Majority of the warmest temperatures were recorded towards the end of the month. The highest day-time temperature of 35.7°C was observed at both Momi and Korolevu on the 23rd, and 29th, respectively, followed by Keiyasi with 35.3°C on the 30th, Nacocolevu with 35.0°C on the 26th, Levuka with 34.6°C on the 10th, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 34.2°C on the 4th, and Labasa Airfield with 33.9°C on the 26th.

The coolest day-time temperature was observed at Nadarivatu with 21.5°C on the 11th, followed by Nacocolevu with 22.5°C on the 6th, Monasavu with 23.3°C on the 15th, Ono-i-Lau with 25.5°C on the 7th, Savusavu Airfield with 26.0°C on the 15th and Vanuabalavu with 26.2°C on the 15th.

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

B. Minimum Night-time Air Temperatures

Near to *below normal* night-time temperatures were recorded at majority of the climate stations during December. For the 22 stations that reported in, 2 recorded anomalies ≥+0.5°C, 12 recorded anomalies within ± 0.5°C and 8 recorded anomalies ≤ -0.5°C.

The coolest nights on average were at Nadarivatu with 17.6°C, followed by Monasavu with 18.7°C, Lakeba with 21.0°C, Matei Airfield with 21.2°C, Vunisea with 21.5°C, and Keiyasi with 21.6°C. Consequently, on average, the warmest nights were observed at Rotuma with 25.2°C, Momi with 25.1°C, Ono-i-Lau and Levuka with 24.5°C, Viwa with 24.4°C, both Matuku and Laucala Bay (Suva) with 24.0°C, and Penang Mill with 23.7°C.

The month's coolest night time temperature was observed at Nadarivatu on the 5th, with a temperature of 14.7°C, followed by Monasavu with 16.9°C on the 3rd, Keiyasi with 18.4°C on the 5th, Lakeba with 18.5°C on the 1st, Matei Airfield with 18.6°C on the 5th, and Vunisea with 19.5°C on the 7th.

The warmest night-time temperature was recorded at Momi with 27.8°C on the 30th, followed by 27.3°C at Rotuma on the 24th, Nausori Airport, Viwa, Ono-i-Lau and Levuka, all with 26.5°C on the 10th, 30th, and 31st, respectively, and Matuku with 26.3°C on the 31st.

Nausori Airport recorded its highest daily minimum temperature of 26.5°C since observations began in 1956 (Table 1).

TABLE 1. CLIMATE RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN DECEMBER 2025

Element	Station	Observed (record)	On	Rank	Previous (record)	Year	Records Began
Daily Minimum Temperature	Nausori Airport	26.5°C	10th	New High	26.1°C	1966 1987	1956

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 DECEMBER 2025

	RAINFALL					AIR TEMPERATURES								SUNSHINE	
	TOTAL	*	RAIN DAYS	+	MAX. FALL	AVERAGE DAILY MAX.	#	AVERAGE DAILY MIN.	#	EXTREME MAX.	ON	EXTREME MIN.	ON	TOTAL	*
	MM	%			MM ON	C	C	C	C	C		C		HRS	%
NADI AIRPORT	241.2	115	15		42 14	30.9	-0.5	22.7	-0.3	32.7	4	21.2	6	139	65
LAUCALA BAY	419.5	122	21		117 7	30.2	-0.4	24.0	-0.2	32.5	9	22.6	9	142	80
NACOCOLEVU RESEARC	245.4	126	18		62 7	30.3	-1.2	22.3	0.2	35.0	26	20.0	5	109	97
ROTUMA ISLAND AWS	190.0	59	23		49 18	31.2	0.1	25.2	0.2	32.5	27	23.1	7		
VIWA ISLAND	423.6	250	17		105 11	31.7	-0.1	24.4	-0.5	33.7	5	22.6	1		
YASAWA-I-RARA	266.5	163	16		73 11	30.7	-0.6	22.7	-1.7	33.0	29	20.6	2		
UDU POINT WEATHER	259.7	73	17		59 10	29.8	-0.8	23.0	-1.5	32.4	16	21.3	1		
NABOUWALU	OBSERVER ON LEAVE														
LABASA AIRFIELD	159.0	69	21		38 18	31.9	0.0	22.7	0.5	33.9	26	20.9	6		
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	265.0	134	23		37 10	30.0	-0.1	23.6	0.0	31.8	10	21.6	5		
KORONIVIA RESEARCH	349.0	109	21		67 19	30.4	0.3	22.8	0.0	32.4	30	20.4	5		
NAUSORI AIRPORT	365.9	109	20		92 19	30.2	0.3	23.4	0.4	32.5	30	20.7	5		
NAVUA AWS	360.5	99	23		80 26	30.5	1.0	22.2	-0.4	32.9	29	19.8	5		
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	425.7	66	28		72 6	25.9	0.8	18.7	-0.1	29.1	4	16.9	3		
FSC LAUTOKA MILL	303.0	151	12		55 15	31.3	-0.1	22.8	-0.6	33.5	26	21.1	9		
FSC RARAWAI MILL	448.7	176	16		94 30	31.9	-0.6	22.4	0.2	34.2	4	20.5	25		
FSC PENANG MILL	422.1	168	20		94 14	30.6	-0.5	23.7	0.1	32.0	21	21.9	5		
MATEI AIRFIELD	240.1	73	18		50 31	29.8	-0.1	21.2	-2.9	31.0	26	18.6	5		
VANUABALAVU	143.7	66	13		49 14	30.4	0.7	21.8	-2.4	32.1	29	20.5	15		
LAKEBA	98.1	44	6		40 12	30.5	0.4	21.0	-2.9	32.0	29	18.5	1		
VUNISEA	142.2	67	13		57 14	30.4	0.9	21.5	-2.1	31.6	12	19.5	7		
MATUKU	232.9	155	14		85 7	29.5	-0.4	24.0	-0.1	30.9	30	20.5	1		
ONO-I-LAU	240.2	164	14		94 7	29.5	0.1	24.5	0.8	33.0	30	21.1	8		
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	330.5		19		38 15	U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
LOMAIVUNA AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
KOROLEVU AWS	198.0		15		43 7	32.2		22.4		35.7	29	20.7	8		
NADARIVATU AWS	432.0		22		68 14	25.2		17.6		27.8	26	14.7	5		
SIGATOKA AWS	U/S					30.4		22.0		33.2	30	19.9	3		
KEIYASI AWS	357.0		21		41 14	32.5		21.6		35.3	30	18.4	5		
MOMI AWS	U/S					33.5		25.1		35.7	23	23.1	8		
YAQARA AWS	U/S					31.1		23.4		33.4	25	20.4	5		
LEVUKA AWS	278.0		21		77 6	31.4		24.5		34.6	10	22.1	7		
DOBUILEVU TB3	323.0	121	26		63 14										
NASINU TB3	347.0		19		94 7										
TAVUA TB3	292.0	143	18		64 14										

	TEMPERATURE(C)		HUMIDITY	WIND
	MEAN	DRY (AVERAGE AT 9AM)	WET (AVERAGE AT 9AM)	RH% (AVERAGE AT 9AM)	VP (AVERAGE AT 9AM)	KT
NADI AIRPORT	26.8	27.9	24.1	72	28.1	6.3
LAUCALA BAY	27.1	28.0	25.5	81	28.3	
NACOCOLEVU RESEARC	26.3	28.3	25.2	78	28.8	
ROTUMA ISLAND (AWS)	28.2					
VIWA ISLAND	28.0	28.9	26.1	81	29.8	
YASAWA-I-RARA	26.7	27.8	25.8	86	27.9	
UDU POINT WEATHER	26.4	28.0	25.7	83	28.3	
NABOUWALU	OBSERVER ON LEAVE					
LABASA AIRFIELD	27.3	28.5	25.1	75	29.1	6.9
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	26.8	28.3	25.1	76	28.8	6.4
KORONIVIA RESEARCH	26.6	27.8	25.2	81	27.9	
NAUSORI AIRPORT	26.8	27.8	25.2	80	27.9	4.9
NAVUA (AWS)	26.4					
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	22.3	22.3	21.8	96	20.1	
FSC LAUTOKA MILL	27.0	26.5	25.4	92	25.9	
FSC RARAWAI MILL	27.1	29.1	28.7	99	30.1	
FSC PENANG MILL	27.1	27.7	25.0	81	27.8	
MATEI AIRFIELD	25.5	27.9	25.1	79	28.1	9.8
VANUABALAVU	26.1	28.1	25.1	79	28.4	
LAKEBA	25.7	28.4	25.1	77	28.9	
VUNISEA	26.0	26.3	22.6	73	25.6	
MATUKU	26.8	27.8	24.7	78	27.9	
ONO-I-LAU	27.0	27.6	24.2	78	27.6	

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

Figure 2

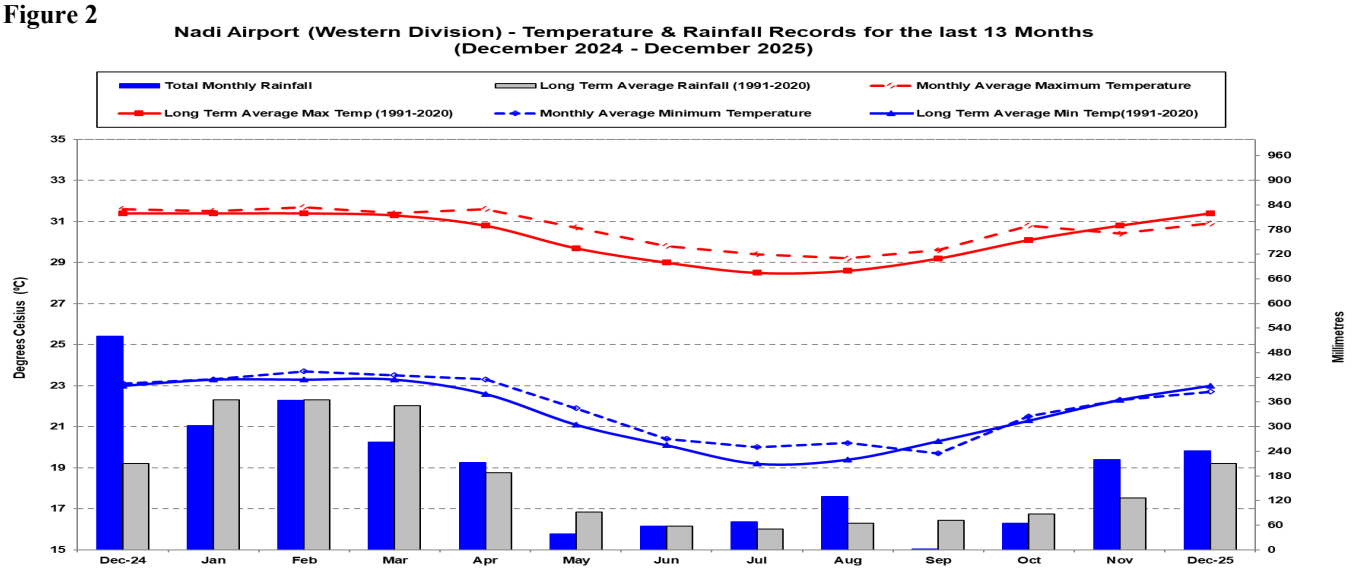


Figure 3

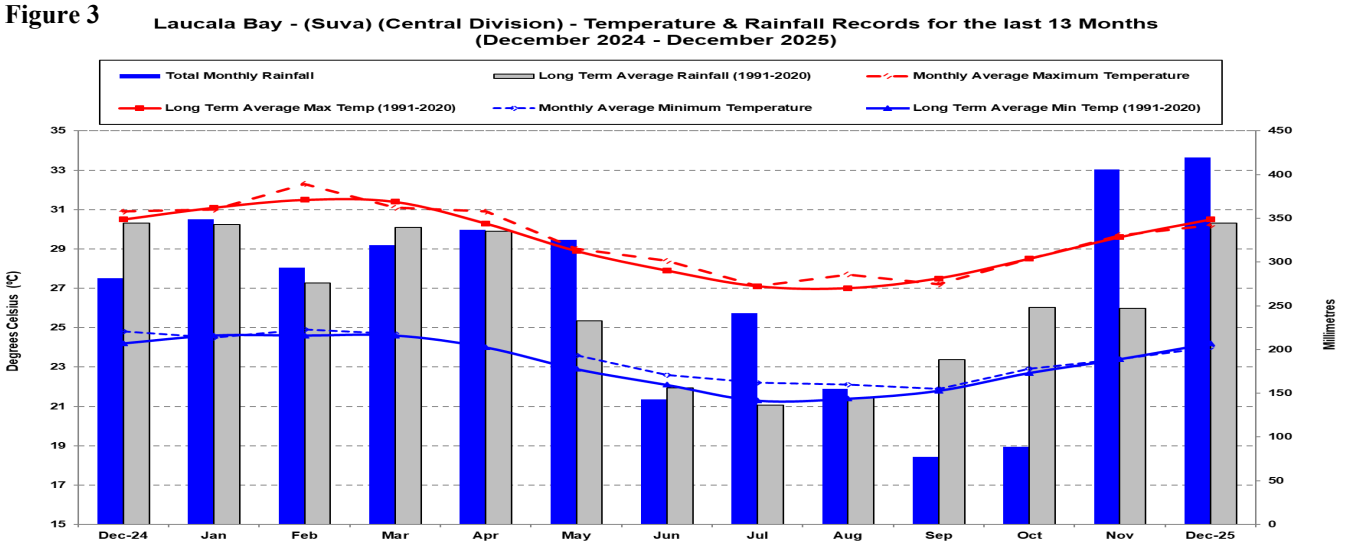


Figure 4

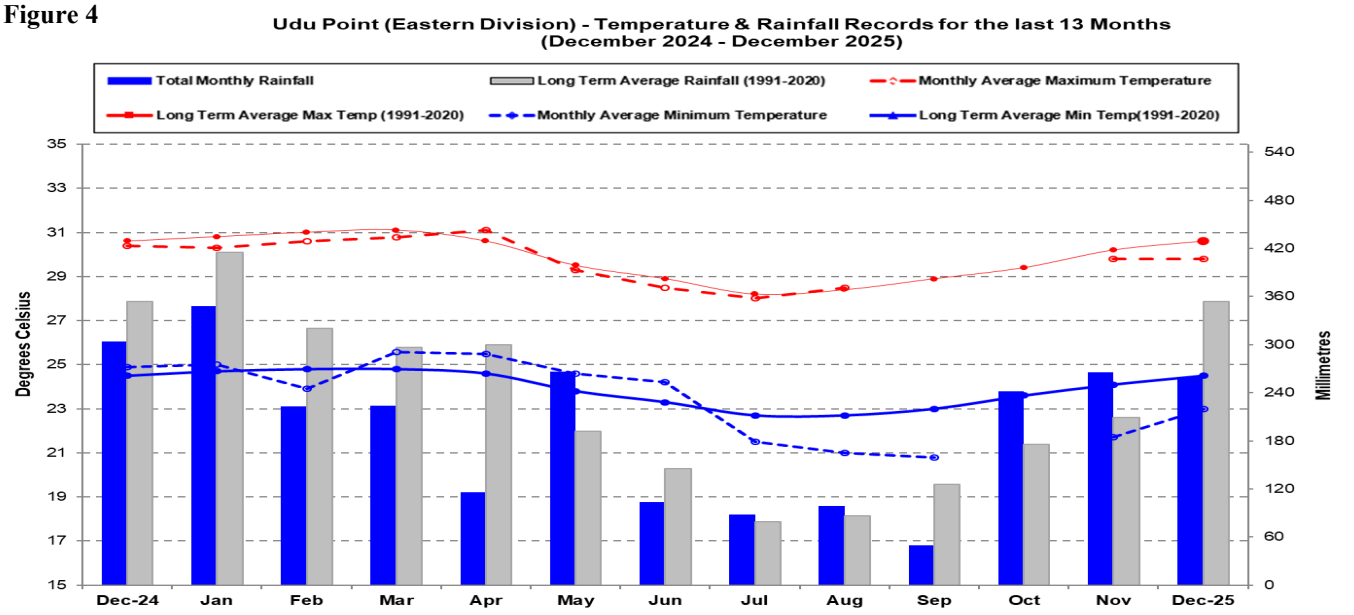
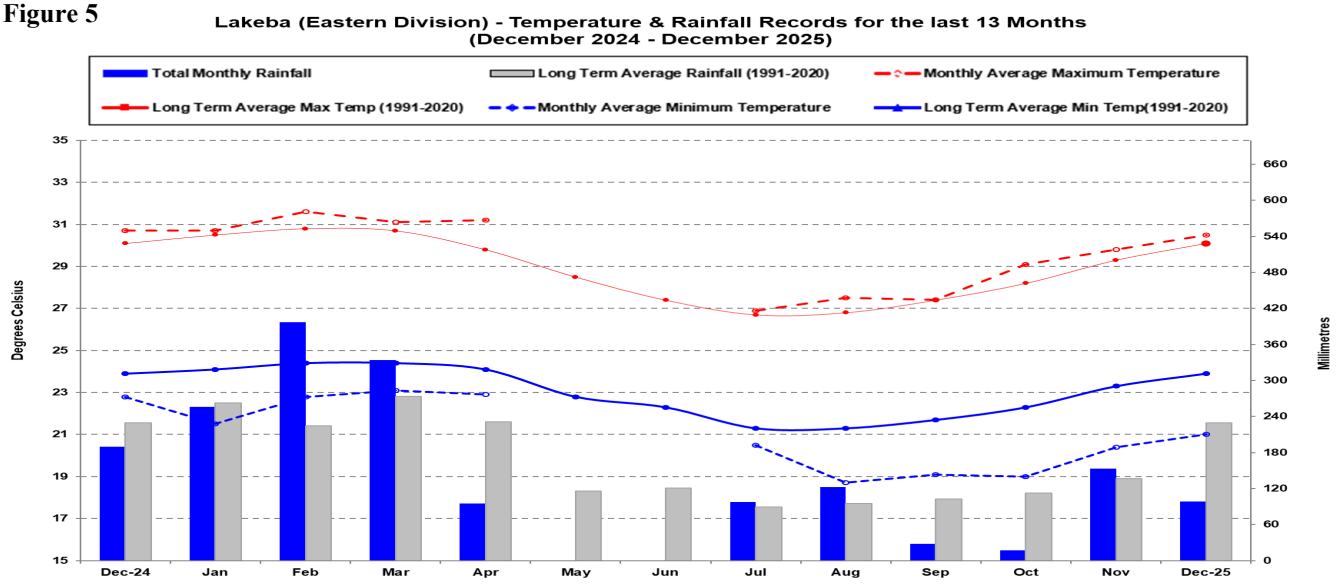


Figure 5



5. DAILY RAISED PAN EVAPORATION

Figure 6

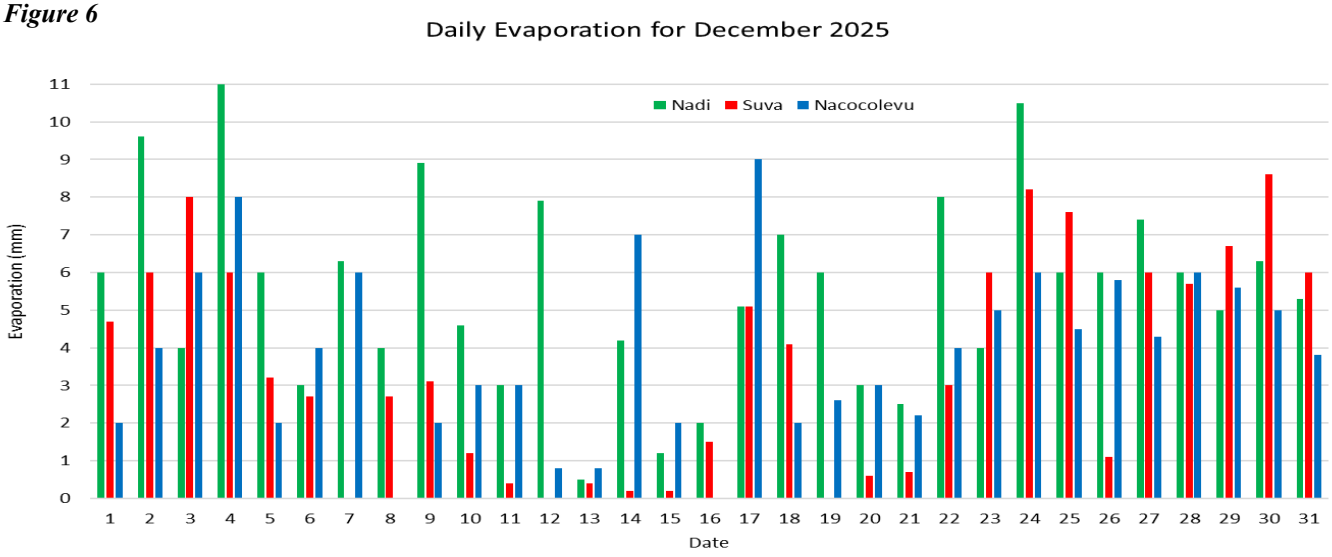


Figure 6: The total monthly raised pan evaporation at Nadi Airport, Laucala Bay (Suva) and Nacocolevu (Sigatoka) were 170.3mm, 109.7mm and 115.6mm, respectively. Nadi's highest daily evaporation was 11.0mm on the 4th with Suva's highest daily evaporation of 8.6mm on the 30th, and Nacocolevu (Sigatoka) recorded its highest of 9.0mm on the 17th.

6. SOLAR RADIATION

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

7. WIND SUMMARY

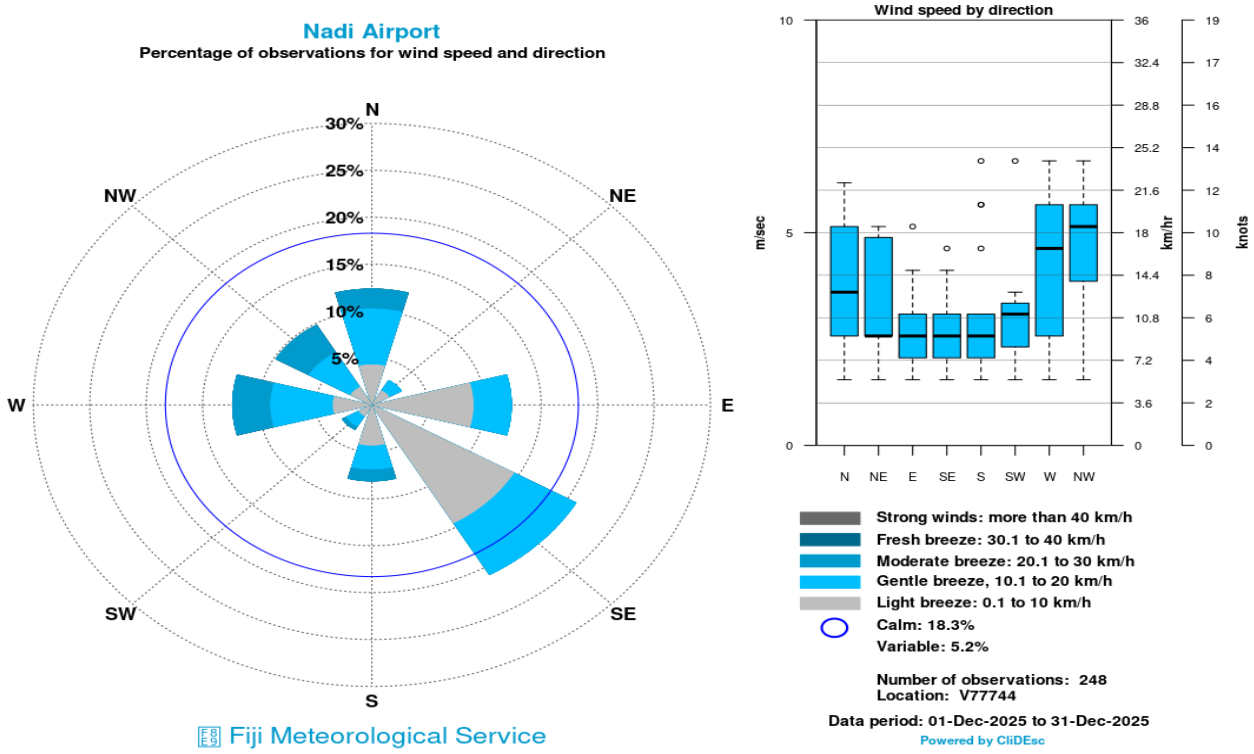


Figure 8a: Nadi's 3 hourly observations recorded southeasterly winds as the most dominant winds during the month, followed by northerly and then westerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to moderate breeze, while 18.3% of observations accounted for calm winds.

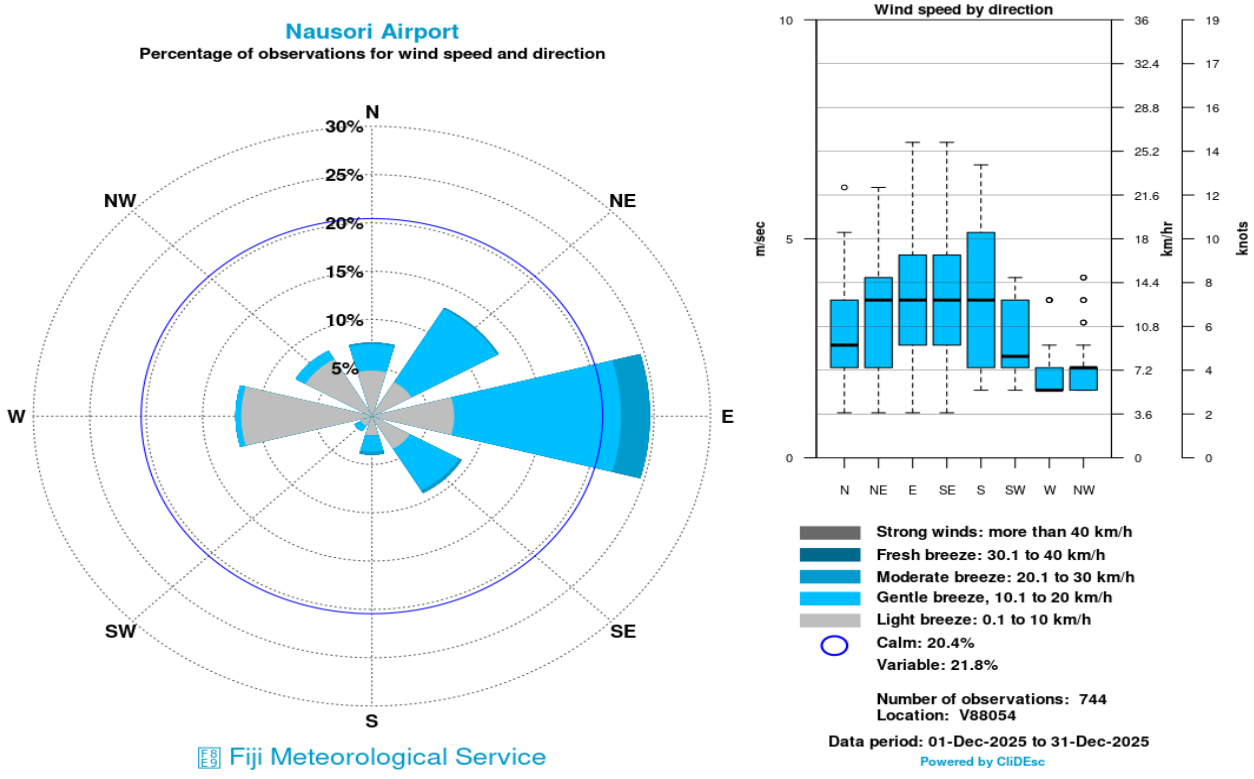


Figure 8b: For Nausori Airport's hourly wind observations, easterly winds were most dominant during the month, followed by northeasterly and then westerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to moderate breeze, while 20.4% of observations accounted for calm winds.

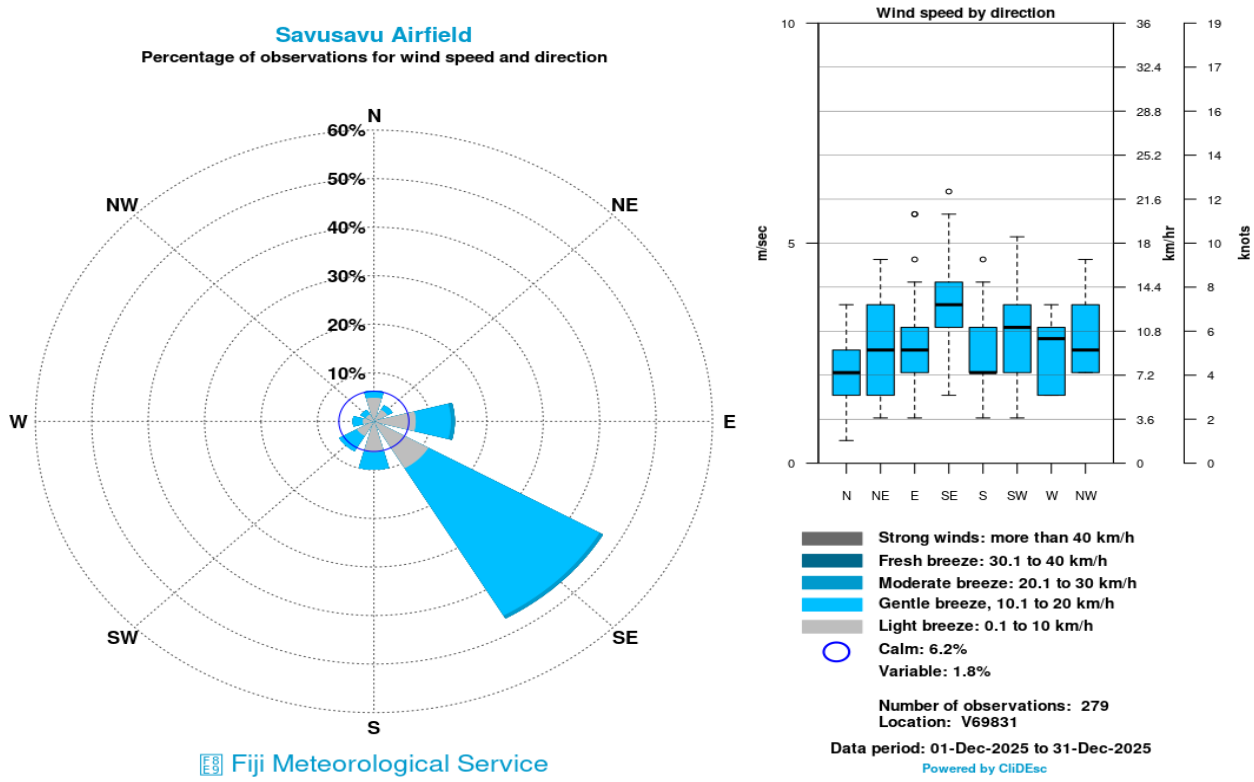


Figure 8c: Southeasterly winds were most dominant at Savusavu Airfield, looking at the hourly observations (0800hrs to 1600hrs) recorded during the month, followed by easterly and then southerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to moderate breeze, with calm winds observed 6.2% of the time.

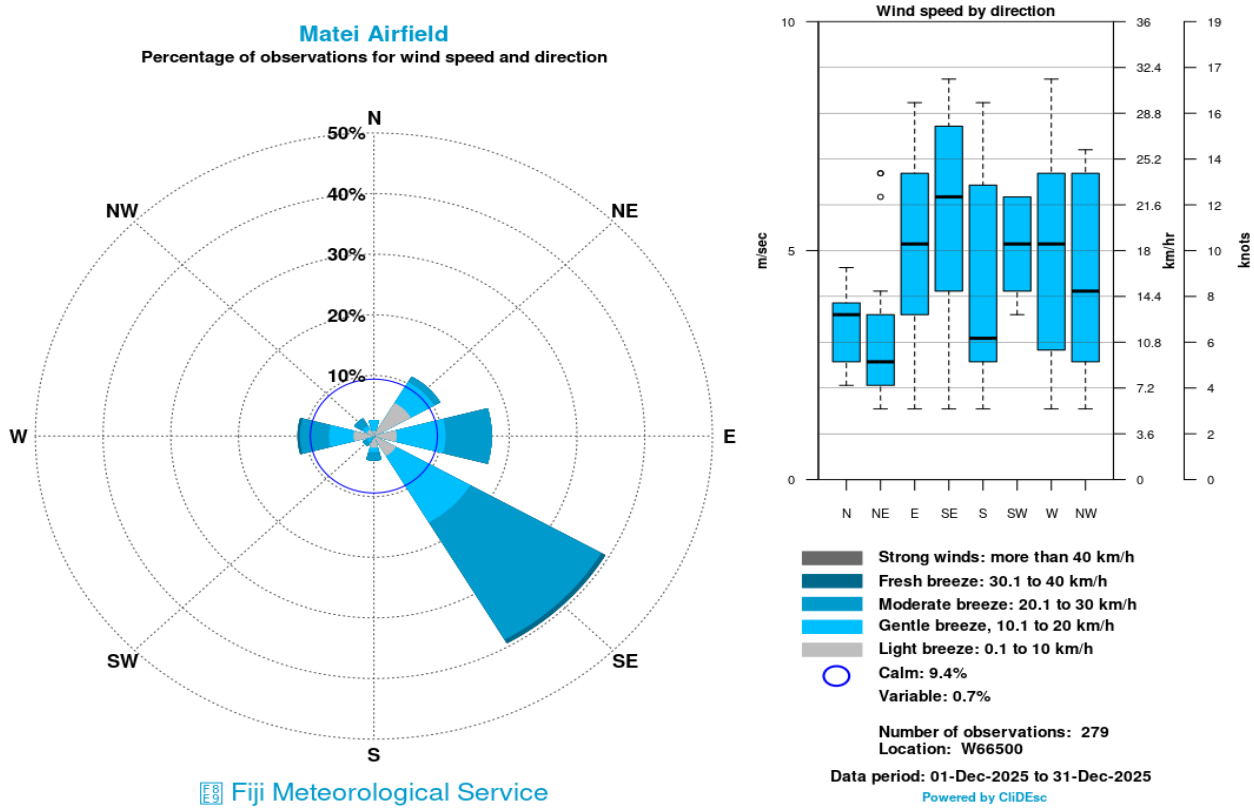


Figure 8d: Matei Airfield's hourly wind observations (0800hrs to 1600hrs) had dominant southeasterly winds followed by easterly and then northeasterly winds. Light breeze to fresh breeze were observed, with calm winds recorded 9.4% of the time.

8. SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (SST)

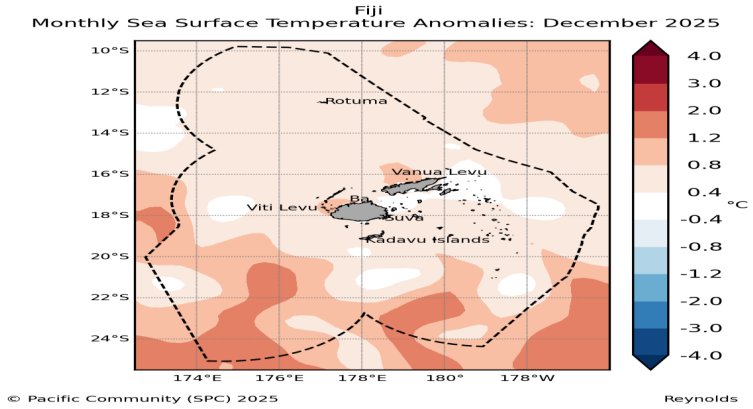


Figure 9:
Near normal to above normal sea surface temperature anomalies were observed across waters in Fiji, with warm anomalies generally ranging from 0.4 to 2.0˚C.

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

9. CLOUD COVER

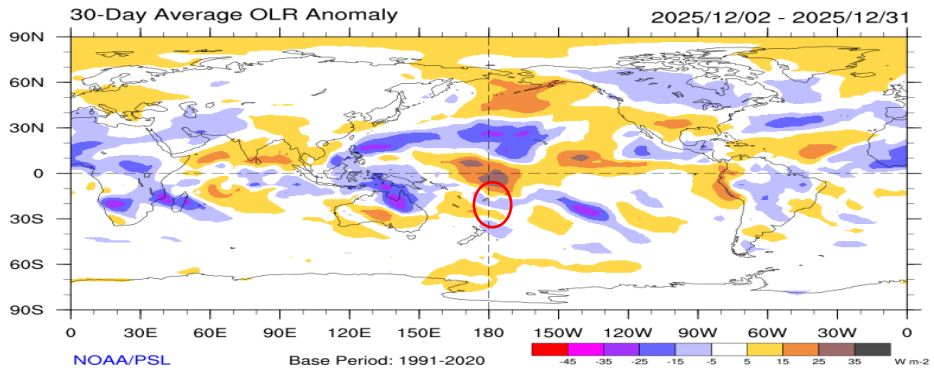


Figure 10:
Above normal cloud cover were present over the Fiji Group during December (*Fiji in red circle).*

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

10. SEA LEVEL

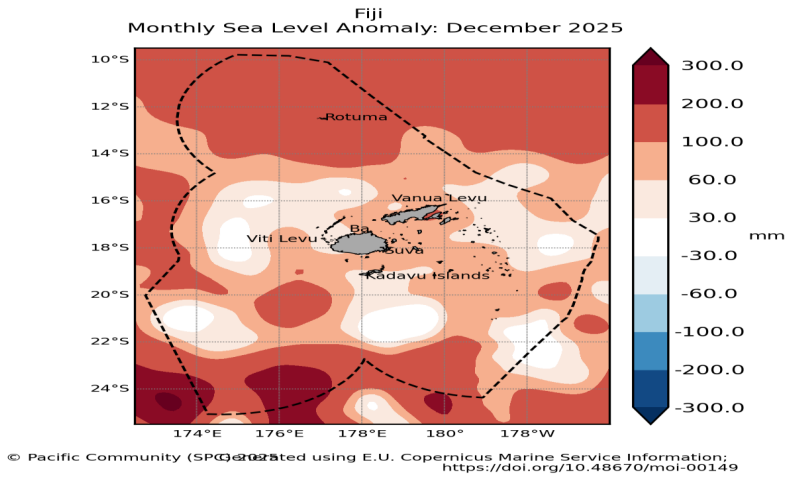


Figure 11:
Sea level anomalies were *above normal* across most of the Fiji Group during December.

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

11. WIND ANOMALIES

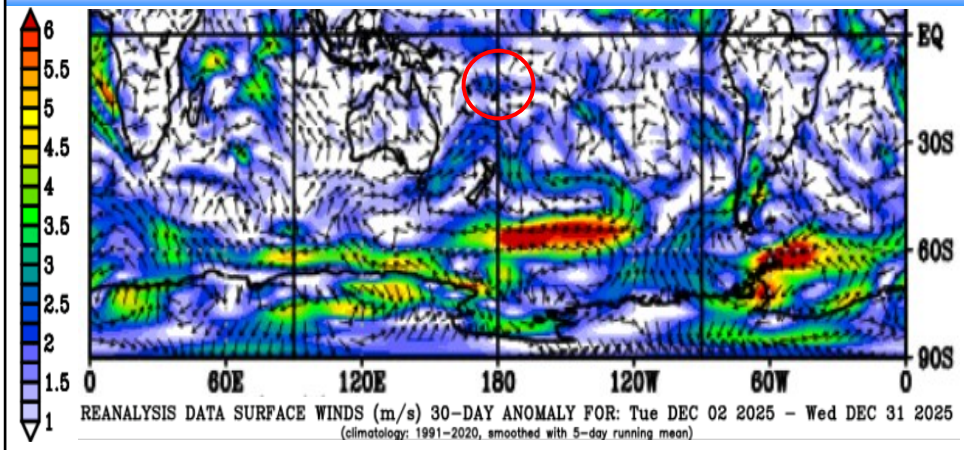


Figure 12:
North westerly winds were observed over the Fiji Group during the month (base period: 1991-2020) (*Fiji in red circle*).

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

12. FLASH FLOODING: 8th, 15th and 17th

A trough of low pressure gradually approached from the south and affected the Fiji group with rain and thunderstorms between the 6th and 8th, as it drifted northeast of Fiji, it mainly affected the northern and other parts of the country till the 10th, with Suva recording the highest rainfall of the month at 117 mm on the 7th. This caused surface flooding in some parts of the Central Division (Figure 12a). TD03F affected the Fiji Group and brought heavy rain, which caused flash flooding across the Western Division between the 15th and 17th. This led to temporary road closures and made some areas inaccessible (Figure 12b-f).

Figure 12a: Surface flooding experienced in the Central Division, Suva on the 8th. Source: FBC News.

Figure 12b: Flooded roads in the Western Division, Rakiraki on the 17th. Source: Fiji Roads Authority.

Figure 12c: Flash flooding in the Western Division, Rakiraki on the 15th. Source: Fiji One News.

Figure 12d: Flooded Rakiraki town on the 15th. Source: Fijivillage.

Figure 12e: Rising waters in the Ba river on the 15th. Source: FBC News.

Figure 12f: Flash flooding in the Western Division, Lautoka on the 15th. 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.