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Fiji Climate Summary July 2025

ISO 9001:2015 certified Climate Services

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1. IN BRIEF

Rainfall across the country generally ranged from *average* to *well above average*. Majority of the stations in the Western, Central and Northern Divisions experienced wetter conditions, with Rarawai Mill (Ba), Koronivia, Yaqara, and Tavua recording twice their *normal* rainfall. In contrast, dry conditions were observed at Yasawa-i-Rara and Ono-i-Lau.

Of the 24 rainfall monitoring stations that reported in, in time for the compilation of this bulletin, 4 recorded *well above average*, 12 *above average*, 6 *average*, and 2 *below average* (Table 2, Figures 1-5). The month's highest monthly rainfall of 335.1mm was recorded at Koronivia, followed by 328.6mm at Rotuma, 324.0mm at Nasinu, 249.2mm at Monasavu and 241.6mm at Laucala Bay (Suva).

In terms of temperatures, the month's peak day-time temperature of 33.0°C was observed at Rarawai Mill (Ba) on the 4th, followed by Lautoka Mill and Yasawa-i-Rara both with 32.1°C on the 2nd and 23rd, respectively, while Penang Mill and Labasa Airfield both with 32.0°C on the 10th and 17th respectively.

Cool night time temperatures during the month were recorded mostly during the second week, as well as the last day of the month. The coolest night time temperature of 8.3°C was observed at Nadarivatu on the 31st. This was followed by 12.9°C at Rarawai Mill (Ba) on the 12th, 13.0°C at Monasavu on the 31st, 13.1°C at Labasa Airfield on the 9th, 15.0°C at Nacocolevu on the 12th and 15.2°C at Sigatoka and Penang Mill on the 12th and 8th respectively.

At Nadi Airport, Matei Airfield, and Savusavu Airfield, southeasterly winds prevailed, whereas Nausori Airport experienced predominantly easterly winds. (Figure 7).

Warmer than normal sea surface temperature anomalies were observed across the Fiji Waters, during the month. (Figure 8). Generally, *above normal* sea level anomalies persisted across the Fiji Group during the month (Figure 10).

2. WEATHER PATTERNS

July experienced weather conditions largely influenced by mid-latitude systems. The subtropical ridge, along with migrating high and low-pressure systems, played a dominant role in shaping the month's weather.

From the beginning of the month until the 4th, a fresh to strong east to southeast wind flow brought strong winds up to 40km/hr over the smaller islands and other exposed areas. This pattern resulted in trade showers over the windward side of the group. Winds gradually turned predominantly easterly on the 5th and persisted until the 6th. Brief showers were experienced over the eastern parts of the group, with overnight minimum temperatures dipping below 20°C across most stations.

An active trough of low pressure approached from the west on the 13th and swept across the Fiji Group by the 14th, producing significant rainfall. Nadarivatu and Toge stations recorded around 90mm, while northern and eastern parts recorded up to 60mm in 24 hours. Another trough of low pressure then affected the Central and Eastern Divisions from the 16th to the 18th. During this event, significant rainfall was recorded in the Central Division, with Nasinu receiving 136mm in 24 hours, which led to significant flash flooding in a few places within the Eastern Division on the 17th.

From the 19th, winds turned southeasterly, bringing trade showers to the windward side and settled. Late on the 22nd, another trough of low pressure brought cloud and showers over the eastern parts until the 23rd. A final trough for approached from the west late on the 29th, bringing rain until late on the 30th. As it passed, southerly winds brought a cool change across the group, with Nadi recording a minimum temperature of 15.6°C on the 31st.

Weather conditions over Rotuma were primarily influenced by an east to southeast wind flow and a series of low-pressure systems that brought both settled and rainy conditions over the island.

3. RAINFALL

As we are currently in our Dry Season, rainfall varied considerably during the month, ranging from *average* to *well above average*. Majority of the stations in the Western, Central and Northern Divisions experienced wetter conditions, with Rarawai Mill (Ba), Koronivia, Yaqara, and Tavua observing *well above average* rainfall. In contrast, dry conditions were observed at Yasawa-i-Rara and Ono-i-Lau.

Overall, out of the 24 rainfall monitoring stations that reported in, in time for the compilation of this bulletin, 4 recorded *well above average*, 12 *above average*, 6 *average*, and 2 *below average* (Table 2, Figures 1-5).

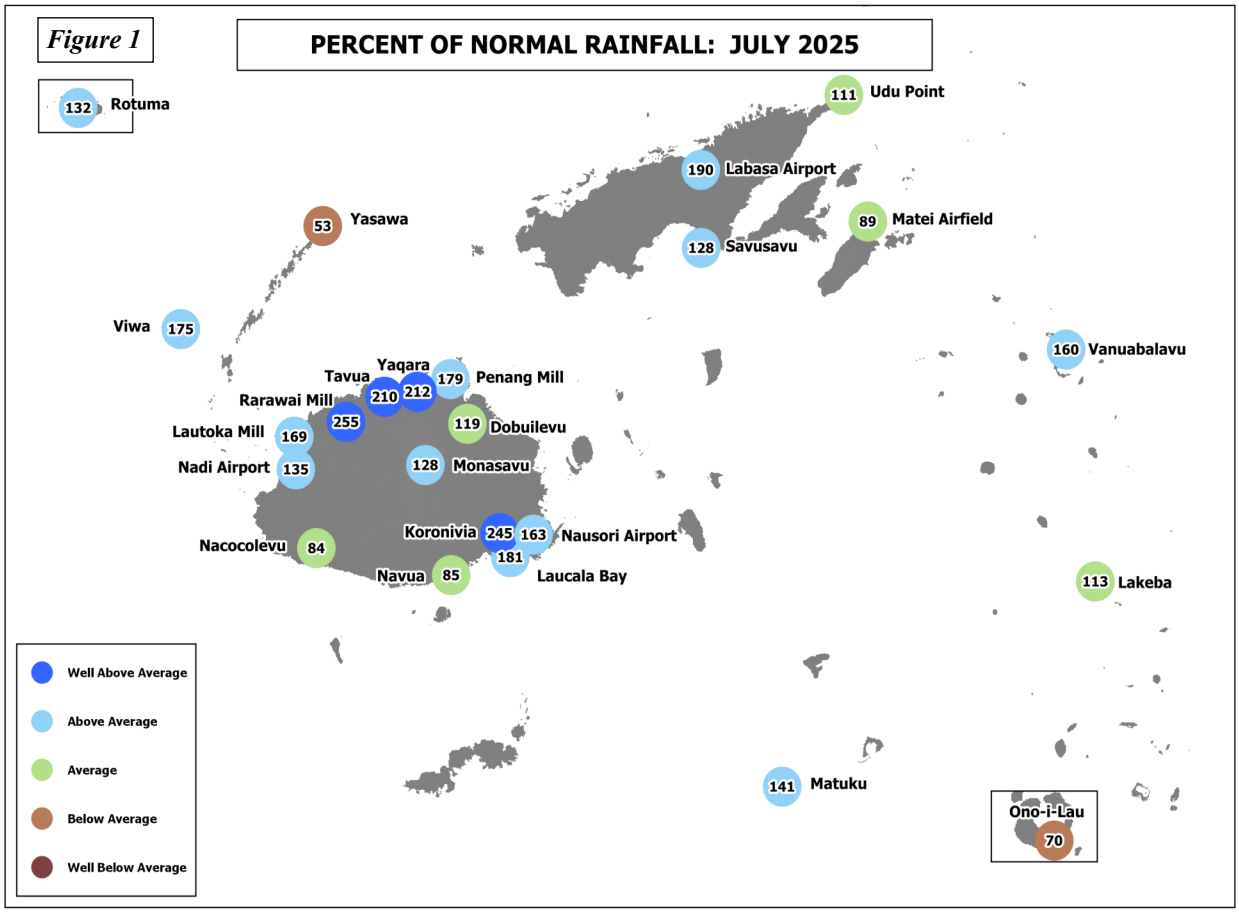
The highest monthly rainfall of 335.1mm was recorded at Koronivia, followed by 328.6mm at Rotuma, 324.0mm at Nasinu, 249.2mm at Monasavu, 241.6mm at Laucala Bay (Suva), 213.8mm at Nausori Airport, 149.5mm at Navua and 145.0mm at Vanuabalavu. On the other hand, Yasawa-i-Rara recorded the month's lowest total monthly rainfall of 22.3mm, followed by Momi Bay with 28.0mm, Nacocolevu with 56.8mm, Ono-i-Lau 61.7mm, Nadi Airport with 68.3mm, Levuka with 73.0mm, Penang Mill with 76.0mm and Korolevu with 79.5mm(Table 2).

The highest 24-hour rainfall of 136mm was recorded at Nasinu on the 16th, followed by Koronivia with 131mm on the 17th, Rotuma with 99mm on the 25th, Laucala Bay (Suva) with 96m on the 16th, Nadarivatu with 91mm on the 13th, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 87mm on the 13th, Navua 85mm on the 16th and Nausori Airport with 77mm on the 13th.

Rotuma recorded the highest number of rain days (rainfall≥0.1mm) with 25 days, followed by Monasavu with 24 days, Nausori with 20 days, Nasinu, Koronivia and Ono-i-Lau all with 19 days and RKS Lodoni with 18 days. Consequently, Lautoka Mill and Rarawai Mill (Ba) both recorded the least number of rainfall days with 2 days, followed by Nadi Airport and Yaqara both with 3 days, Tavua and Momi Bay both with 4 days, Yasawa-i-Rara with 5 days and Lakeba with 6 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

Normal to *above normal* day-time temperatures were observed across the country during the month. Out of the 20 climate stations that reported in time for the analysis of data, 7 recorded anomalies ≥+0.5°C, 12 recorded anomalies within ± 0.5°C, while Nacocolevu was the lone station with an anomaly of ≤ -0.5°C.

On average, the warmest days were recorded at Yasawa-i-Rara with 30.3°C, followed by Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 30.2°C, Lautoka Mill with 30.1°C, Rotuma with 30.0°C, Labasa Airfield with 29.7°C and Viwa 29.5°C. Consequently, Monasavu recorded the coolest days on average with 22.2°C, followed by Nadarivatu with 23.1°C, Nacocolevu with 24.2°C, and Ono-i-Lau with 25.5°C.

The month's highest day-time temperature of 33.0°C was observed at Rarawai Mill (Ba) on the 4th, followed by Lautoka Mill and Yasawa-i-Rara both with 32.1°C on the 2nd and 23rd, respectively, Penang Mill and Labasa Airfield both with 32.0°C on the 10th and 17th, respectively and Korolevu and Rotuma both with 31.6°C on the 30th and 29th, respectively.

The coolest daytime temperatures were observed at Monasavu with 19.6°C on the 26th, followed by Nacocolevu with 20.1°C on the 8th, Nadarivatu with 20.9°C on the 10th, Ono-i-Lau with 23.0°C on the 18th, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 23.4°C on the 28th and Nausori Airport with 24.9°C on the 25th.

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

B. Minimum Night-time Air Temperatures

Generally, *above normal* night-time temperatures were recorded at majority of the climate stations during the month. For the 20 stations that reported in, 13 recorded anomalies at ≥+0.5°C, 3 recorded anomalies within ± 0.5°C and 4 recorded anomalies at ≤ -0.5°C.

The coolest nights on average were at Nadarivatu with 15.3°C, followed by Monasavu with 16.7°C, Labasa Airfield with 18.1°C, Rarawai Mill (Ba) 18.3°C, Nacocolevu with 18.7°C and Sigatoka with 18.8°C. Consequently, on average, the warmest nights were observed at Rotuma with 26.4°C, Savusavu with 23.3°C, Viwa with 23.1°C, Matuku with 22.5°C, and Laucala Bay (Suva) and Yasawa-i-Rara both with 22.2°C.

The coolest night time temperatures were generally during the second week and the last day of the month. The month's coolest night of the month was observed at Nadarivatu on the 31st, with a temperature of 8.3°C. This was followed by Rarawai Mill (Ba) at 12.9°C on the 12th, Monasavu with 13.0°C on the 31st, Labasa Airfield at 13.1°C on the 9th, Nacocolevu at 15.0°C on the 12th and Penang Mill and Sigatoka both with 15.2° C on the 8th and 12th, respectively.

The warmest night-time temperature was recorded at Rotuma with 27.0°C on the 2nd, followed by Nausori Airport with 24.8°C on the 4th, Savusavu and Matuku both with 24.6°C on the 1st and 6th, respectively, Viwa with 24.5°C on the 4th and Vanuabalavu and Laucala Bay (Suva) both with 24.1°C on the 13th and 22nd, respectively.

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

TABLE 1. CLIMATE RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN JULY 2025

There were no new climate records established during July 2025.

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 JULY 2025

	RAINFALL				AIR TEMPERATURES								SUNSHINE	
	TOTAL	*	RAIN DAYS +	MAX. FALL MM ON	AVERAGE DAILY MAX. C	# C	MIN. C	# C	EXTREME MAX. C ON		MIN. C ON		TOTAL HRS	* %
NADI AIRPORT	68.3	135	3	41 13	29.4	0.9	20.0	0.8	31.3	1	15.6	31	234	107
LAUCALA BAY	241.6	181	15	96 16	27.1	0.0	22.2	0.8	28.4	27	18.4	25	10	7
NACOCOLEVU RESEARCH	56.8	84	16	28 29	24.2	-3.7	18.7	0.5	30.7	20	15.0	12	177	134
ROTUMA ISLAND	328.6	132	25	99 25	30.0	0.2	26.4	1.8	31.6	30	24.5	26	219	113
VIWA ISLAND	88.3	175	9	58 13	29.5	0.5	23.1	0.5	30.6	17	20.5	9		
YASAWA-I-RARA	22.3	53	5	15 13	30.3	1.6	22.2	0.0	32.1	23	20.5	8		
UDU POINT WEATHER	88.2	111	12	35 13	28.0		21.5	-1.2	29.9	21	19.1	13		
NABOUWALU	OBSERVER ON LEAVE													
LABASA AIRFIELD	87.4	190	8	51 13	29.7	-0.1	18.1	-0.3	32.0	17	13.1	9		
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	97.5	128	13	51 13	27.6	0.4	23.3	1.8	29.5	13	22.0	2		
KORONIVIA RESEARCH	335.1	245	19	131 17	27.2	0.3	20.5	0.5	29.7	21	16.8	31		
NAUSORI AIRPORT	213.8	163	20	77 13	27.0	0.4	20.5	0.6	29.5	21	16.0	12		
NAVUA (AWS)	149.5	85	17	85 16	27.6	1.2	20.1	0.6	30.0	13	15.3	12		
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	249.2	128	24	63 13	22.2	0.8	16.7	1.0	25.9	18	13.0	31		
FSC LAUTOKA MILL	82.6	169	2	60 13	30.1	1.3	19.9	0.1	32.1	2	17.1	11		
FSC RARAWAI MILL	107.7	255	2	87 13	30.2	0.4	18.3	0.8	33.0	4	12.9	12		
FSC PENANG MILL	76.0	179	10	38 13	28.4	0.4	21.5	1.0	32.0	10	15.2	8		
MATEI AIRFIELD	82.1	89	13	24 13	28.0	0.5	19.6	-2.4	29.1	23	17.5	31		
VANUABALAVU	145.0	160	12	69 30	27.5	0.4	20.3	-1.6	29.5	23	18.4	9		
LAKEBA	97.5	113	6	70 30	26.9	0.1	20.5	-0.8	29.5	21	18.0	9		
VUNISEA	OBSERVER ON LEAVE													
MATUKU	117.5	141	16	39 29	26.9	0.1	22.5	1.0	29.1	5	20.4	10		
ONO-I-LAU	61.7	70	19	25 17	25.5	0.2	U/S		27.9	13	U/S			
WAINIKORO AWS	U/S				U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
SAQANI AWS	U/S				U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
SEAQAQA AWS	U/S				U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
KUBULAU AWS	U/S				U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
RKS LODONI AWS	112.0		18	37 13	U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
LOMAIVUNA AWS	U/S				U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
KOROLEVU AWS	79.5		12	32 29	27.9		19.9		31.6	29	16.5	9		
NADARIVATU AWS	129.5		14	91 13	23.1		15.3		25.9	18	8.3	31		
SIGATOKA AWS	U/S				27.7		18.8		30.0	27	15.2	12		
KEYASI AWS	U/S				U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
MOMI AWS	28.0		4	21 29	28.8		20.4		30.8	4	18.0	11		
YAQARA AWS	83.5	212	3	44 13	29.1		21.3		30.6	4	16.1	8		
LEVUKA AWS	73.0		16	27 13	U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
DOBUILEVU TB3	85.0	119	11	47 13										
NASINU TB3	324.0		19	136 16										
TAVUA TB3	91.5	210	4	56 13										

	TEMPERATURE(C) MEAN	DRY (AVERAGE AT 9AM)	WET (AVERAGE AT 9AM)	HUMIDITY RH% (AVERAGE AT 9AM)	VP (AVERAGE AT 9AM)	WIND KT
NADI AIRPORT	24.7	23.8	21.0	77	22.0	6.0
LAUCALA BAY	24.6	24.8	22.5	82	23.4	7.1
NACOCOLEVU RESEARC	21.5	22.8	21.3	88	20.7	
ROTUMA ISLAND	28.2	28.1	25.7	82	28.4	8.9
VIWA ISLAND	26.3	26.8	23.4	75	26.4	
YASAWA-I-RARA	26.3	26.9	23.2	74	26.5	
UDU POINT WEATHER	24.4	26.9	24.3	81	26.5	
NABOUWALU	OBSERVER ON LEAVE					
LABASA AIRFIELD	23.9	25.6	22.6	77	24.5	8.9
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	25.4	25.5	22.7	78	24.4	8.2
KORONIVIA RESEARCH	23.9	24.4	22.5	85	22.9	
NAUSORI AIRPORT	23.8	23.9	22.0	85	22.2	5.8
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	19.5	18.9	18.4	95	16.3	
FSC LAUTOKA MILL	25.0	23.9	21.9	84	22.2	
FSC RARAWAI MILL	24.2	24.7	24.1	95	23.3	
FSC PENANG MILL	24.9	25.1	22.3	79	23.8	
MATEI AIRFIELD	23.8	26.1	23.0	76	25.3	11.8
VANUABALAVU	23.9	25.5	22.4	77	24.4	
LAKEBA	23.7	25.4	22.6	79	24.3	
VUNISEA	OBSERVER ON LEAVE					
MATUKU	24.7	24.8	22.6	83	23.4	7.4
ONO-I-LAU	24.3	23.6	20.1	73	21.8	

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

Figure 2

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

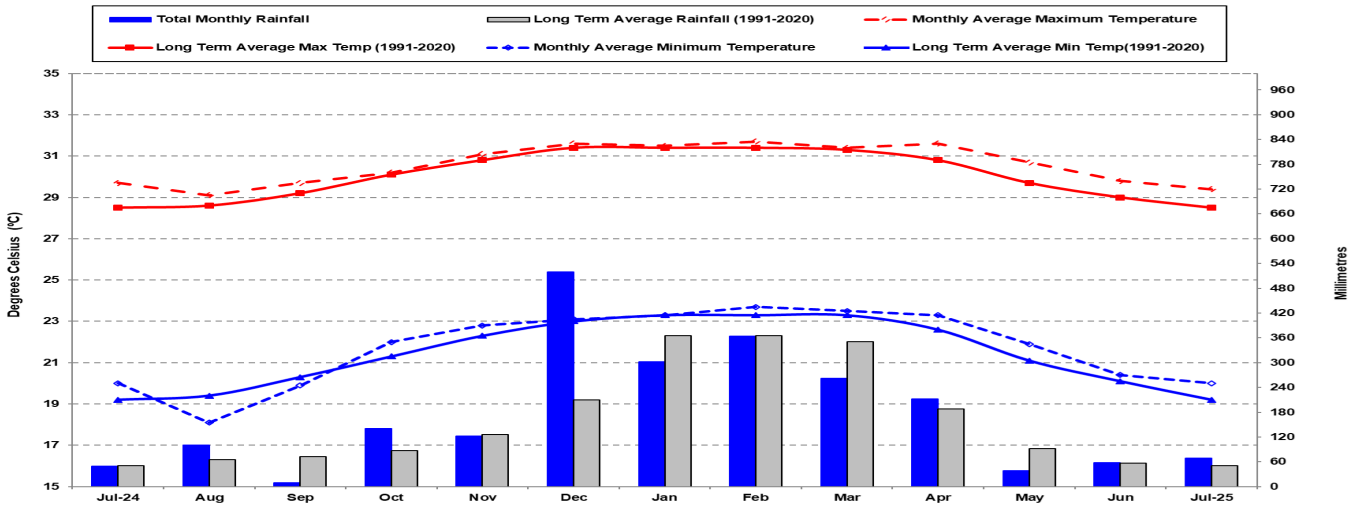


Figure 3

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

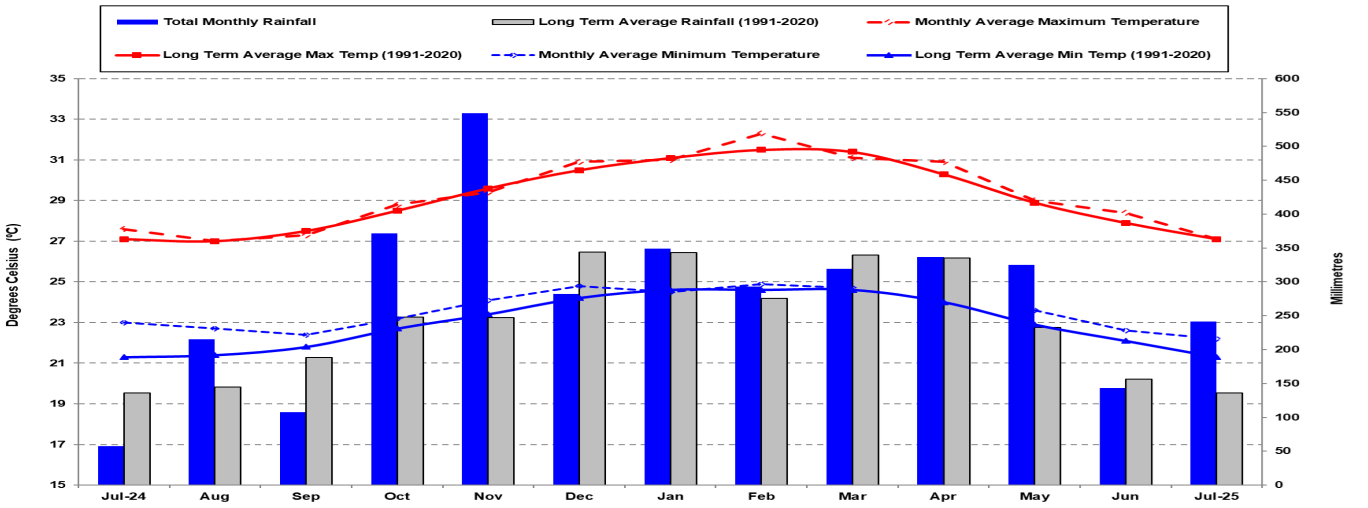


Figure 4

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

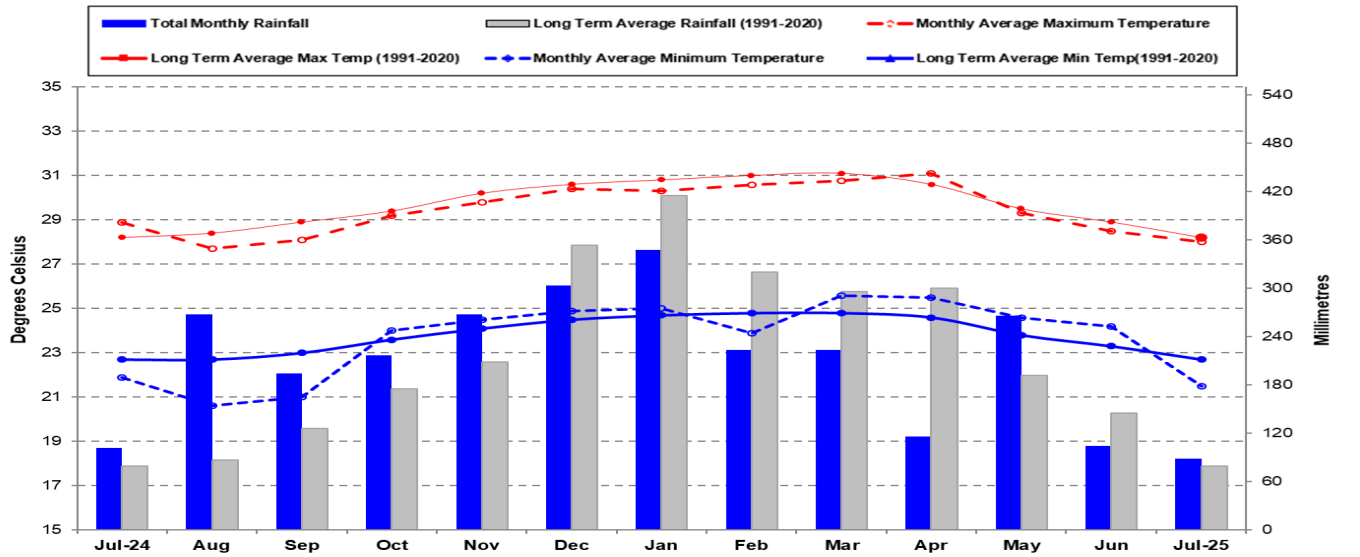
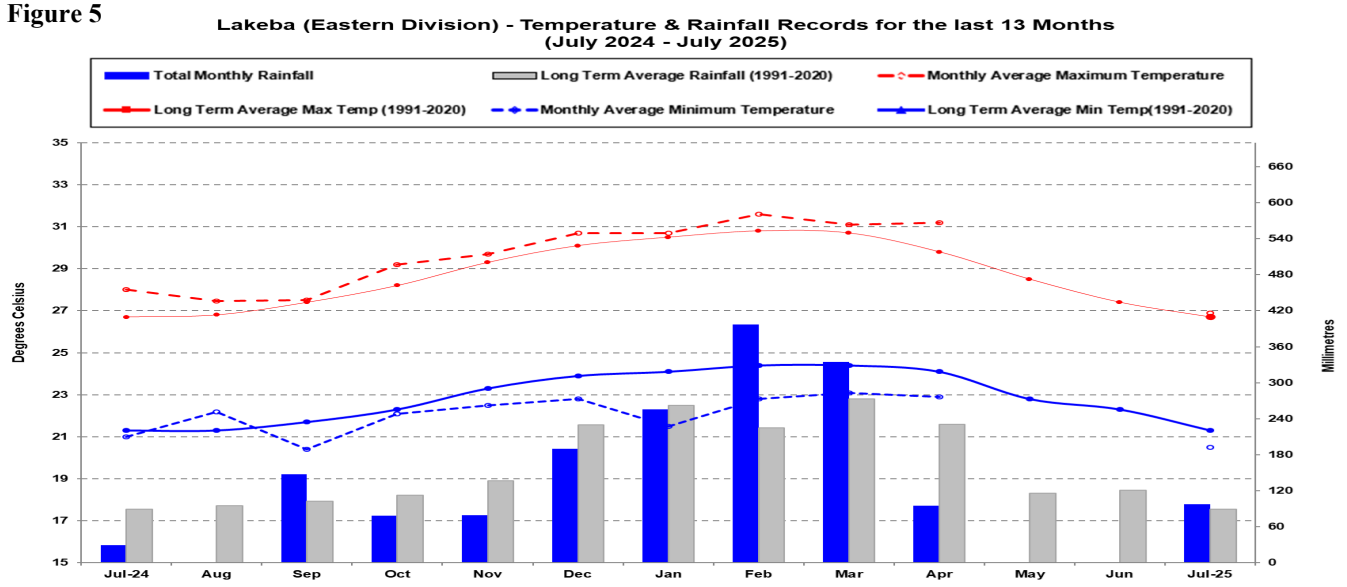


Figure 5



5. DAILY RAISED PAN EVAPORATION

Figure 6

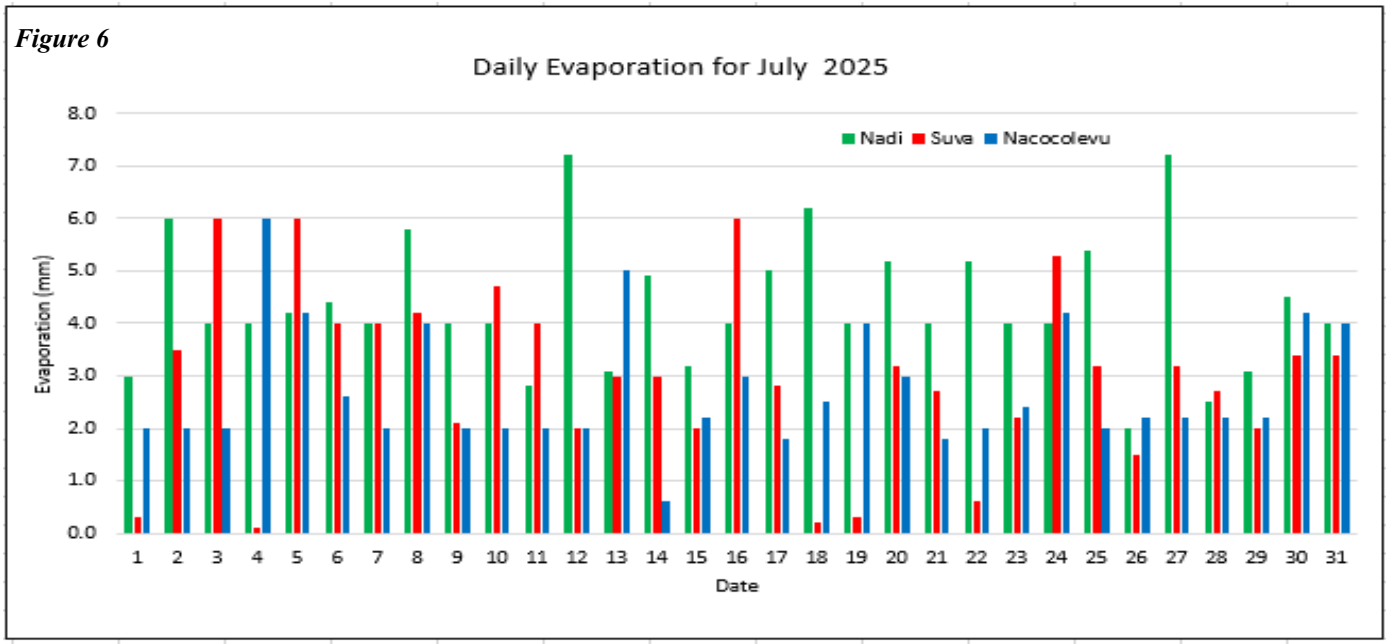


Figure 6: The total monthly raised pan evaporation at Nadi Airport, Laucala Bay (Suva) and Nacocolevu (Sigatoka) were 134.9mm, 91.6mm and 84.3mm, respectively. Nadi's highest daily evaporation was 7.2mm on the 27th with Suva's highest daily evaporation of 6.0mm on the 3rd and 5th, and Nacocolevu (Sigatoka) recorded its highest of 6.0mm on the 4th.

6. SOLAR RADIATION

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

7. WIND SUMMARY

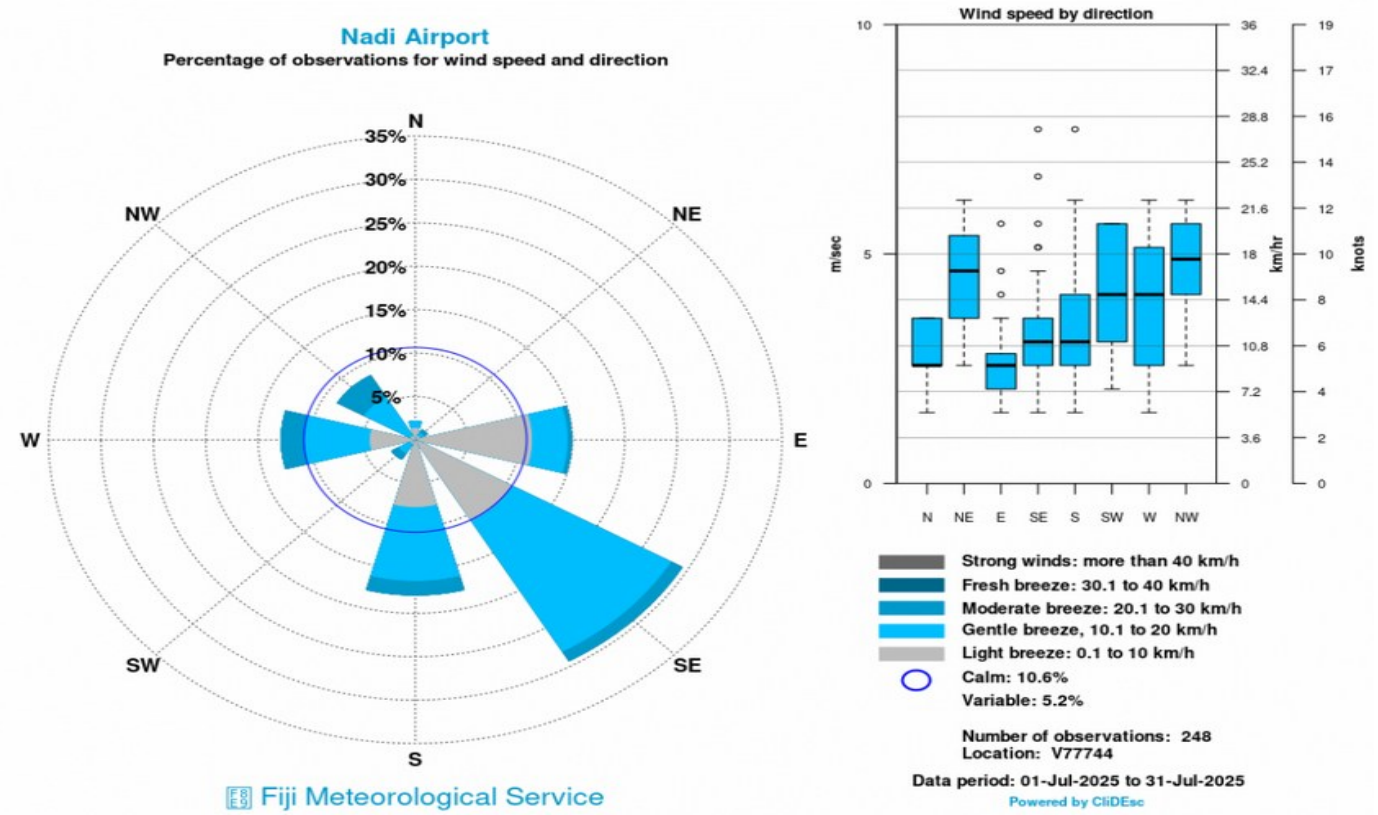


Figure 7a: Nadi's 3 hourly observations recorded southeasterly winds as the most dominant winds during the month, followed by southerly and then easterly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to moderate breeze, while 10.6% of observations accounted for calm winds.

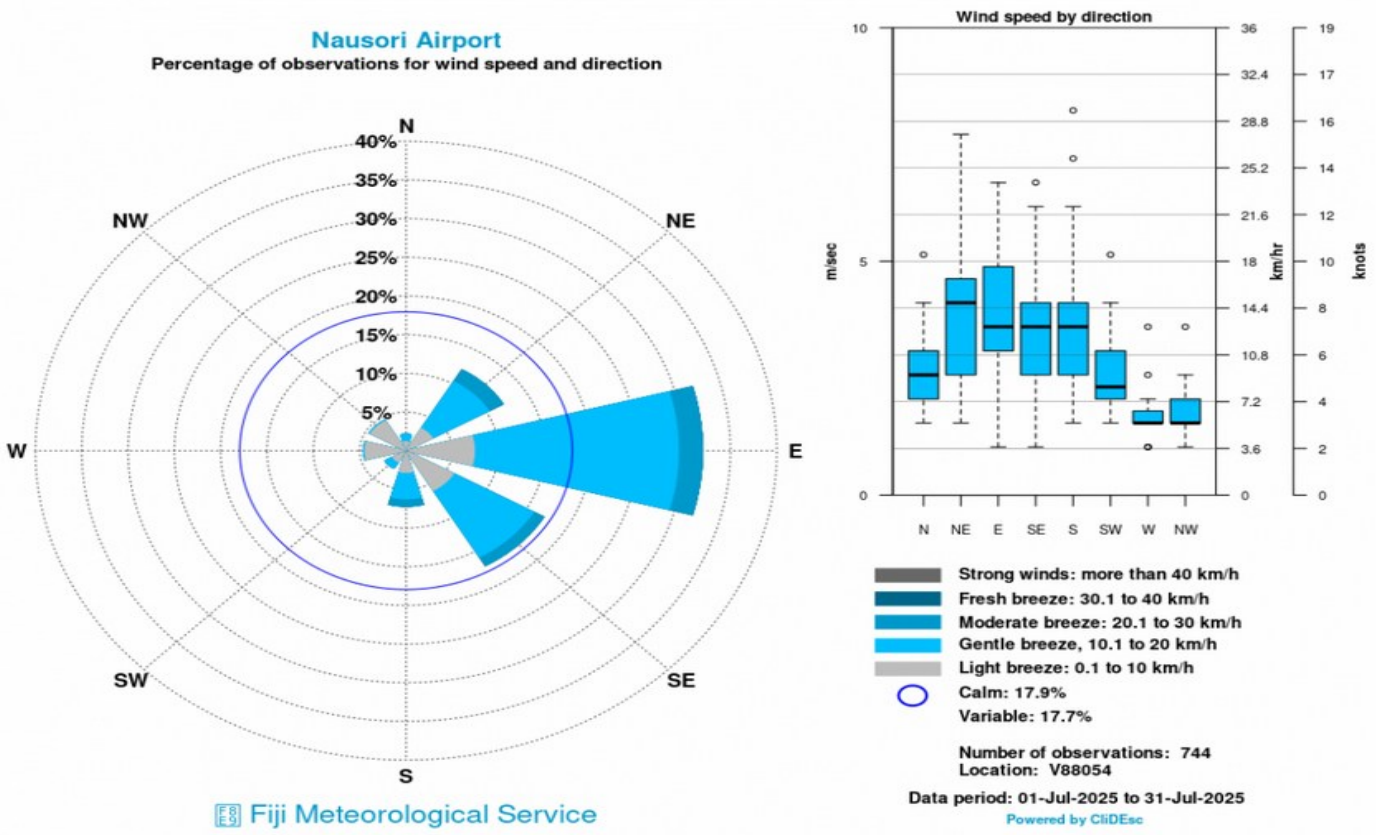


Figure 7b: For Nausori Airport's hourly wind observations, easterly winds were most dominant during the month, followed by southeasterly and then northeasterly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to moderate breeze, while 17.9% of observations accounted for calm winds.

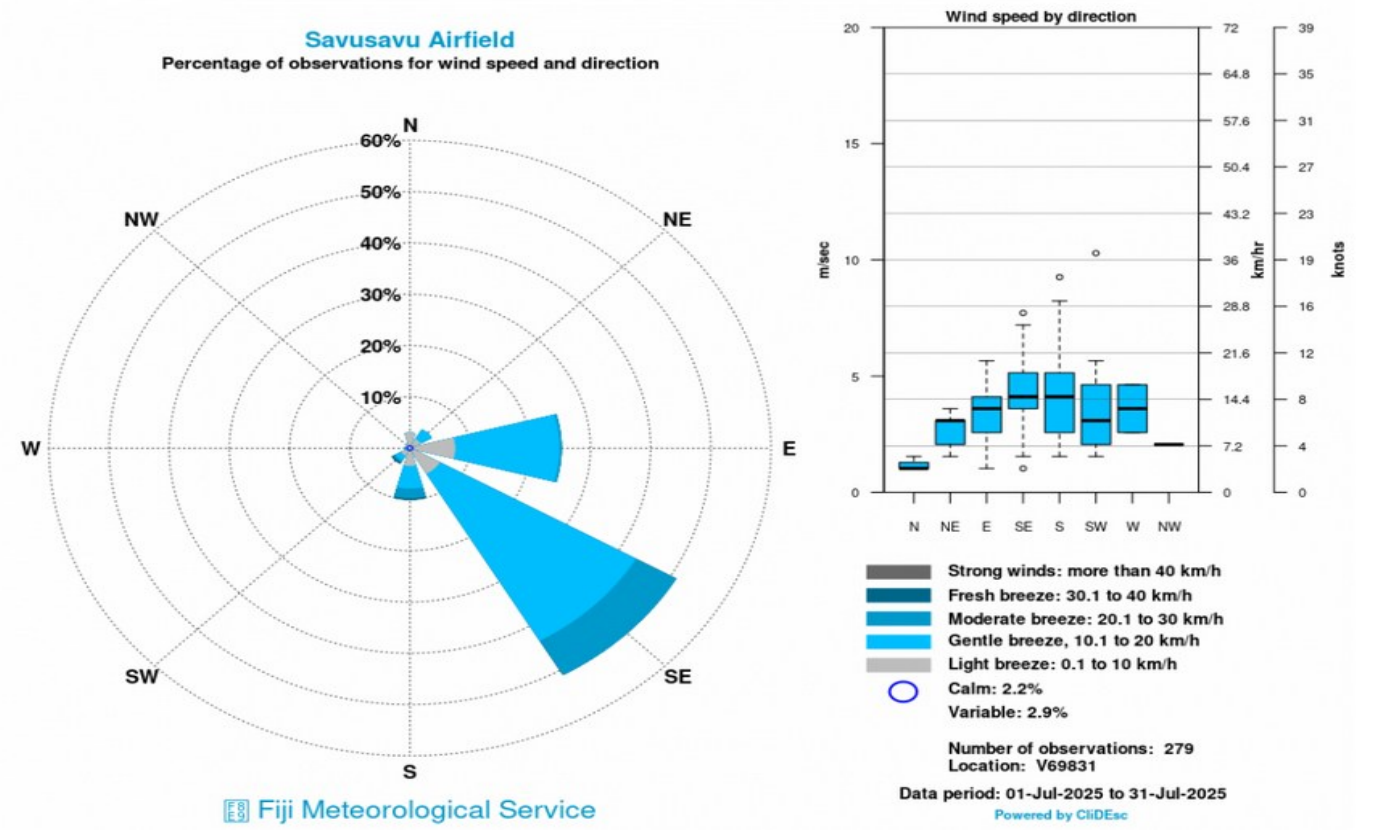


Figure 7c: Savusavu Airfield's hourly observations (0800hrs to 1600hrs) recorded southeasterly winds as most dominant during the month, followed by easterly and then southerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light breeze to moderate winds, with calm winds observed 2.2% of the time.

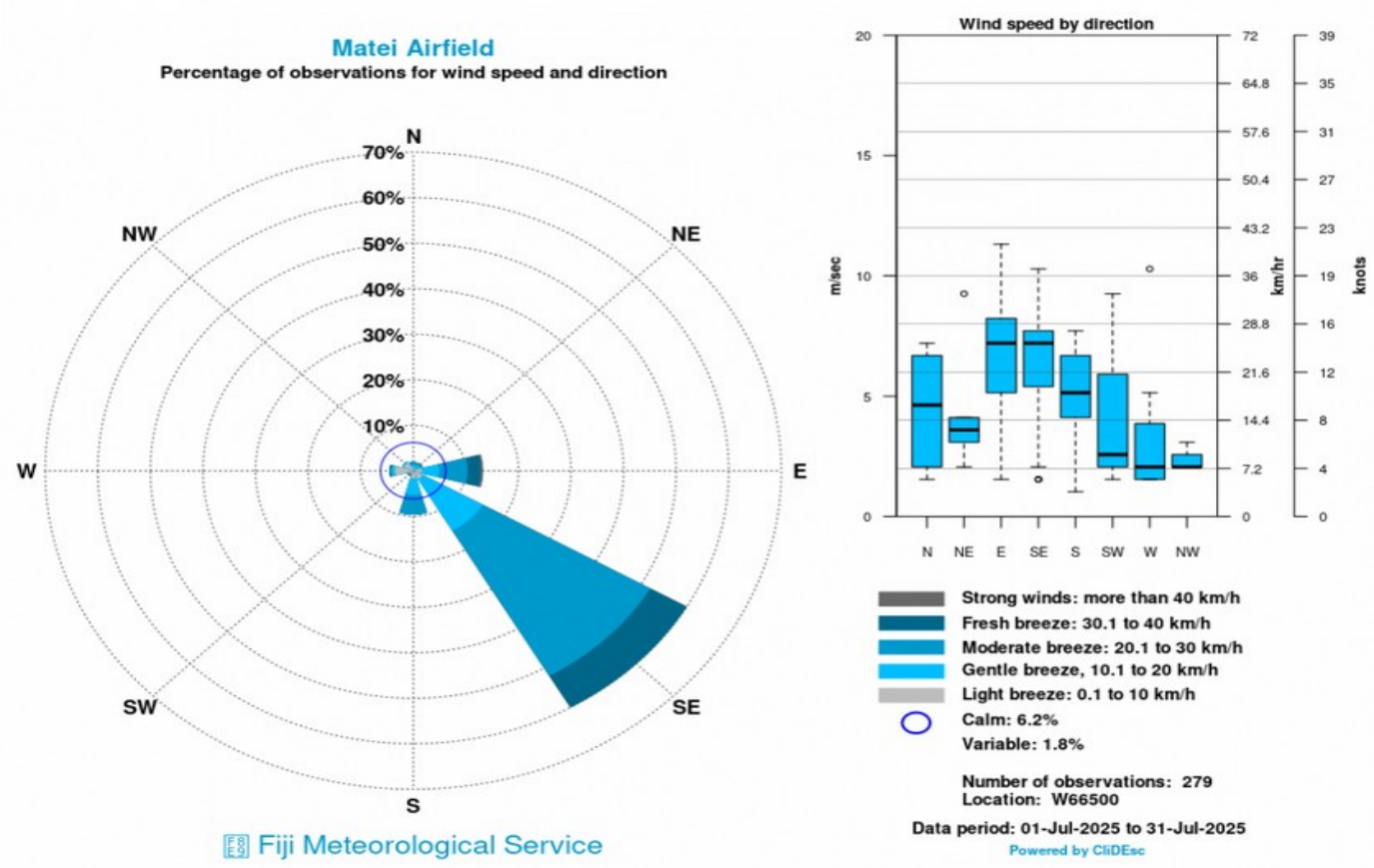


Figure 7d: Matei Airfield's hourly wind observations (0800hrs to 1600hrs) had dominant southeasterly winds followed by easterly and then southerly winds. Light breeze to fresh breeze wind strength were observed, with calm winds recorded during 6.2% of the time.

8. SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (SST)

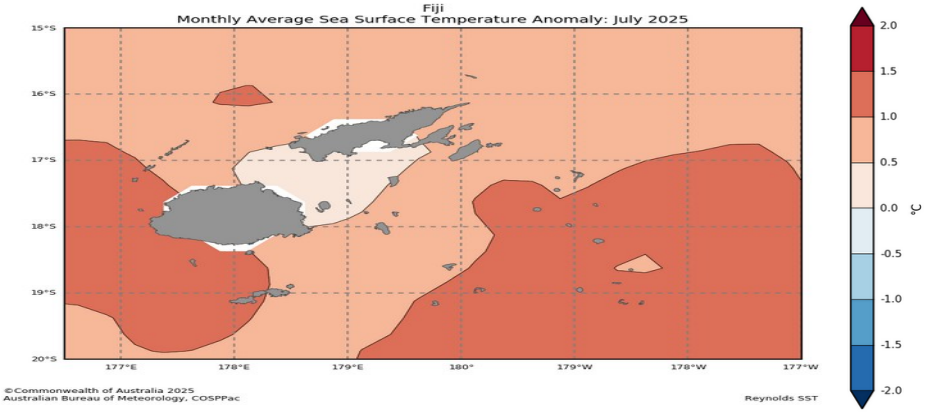


Figure 8:
Warmer than normal sea surface temperature anomalies were observed across the Fiji Waters, with anomalies around 1.0 to 1.5°C observed to the west of Viti Levu, as well as the southern Lau Group.

Source: https://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/app.html#climate

9. CLOUD COVER

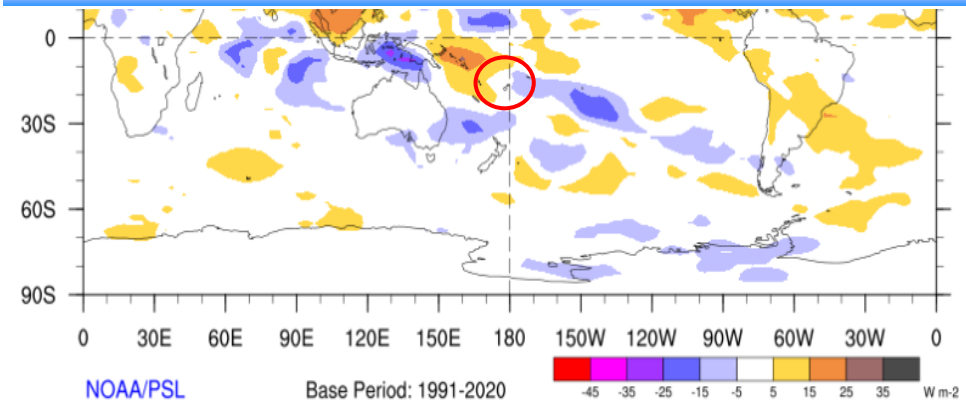


Figure 9:
Normal cloud cover was present over the Fiji Group during July (*Fiji in red circle).*

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

10. SEA LEVEL

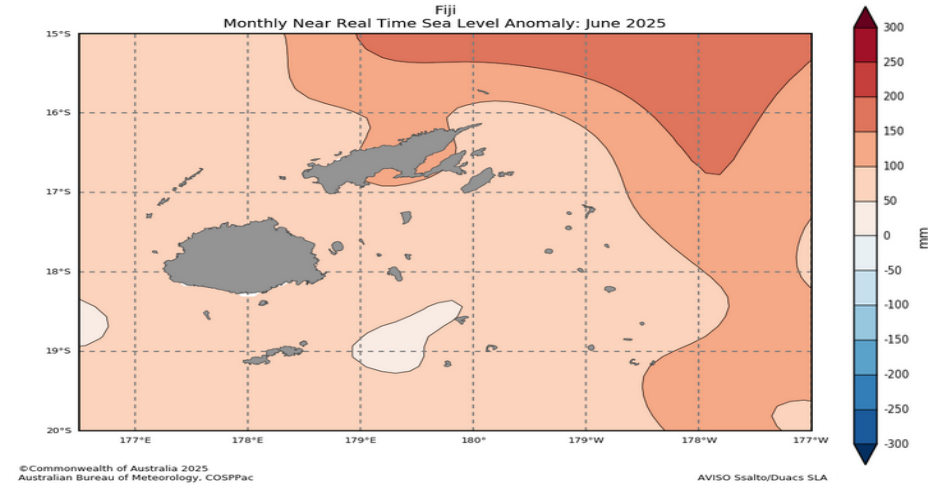


Figure 10:
Above normal sea level anomalies persisted across most of the Fiji Waters during July.

Source: https://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/app.html#sealevel

11. WIND ANOMALIES

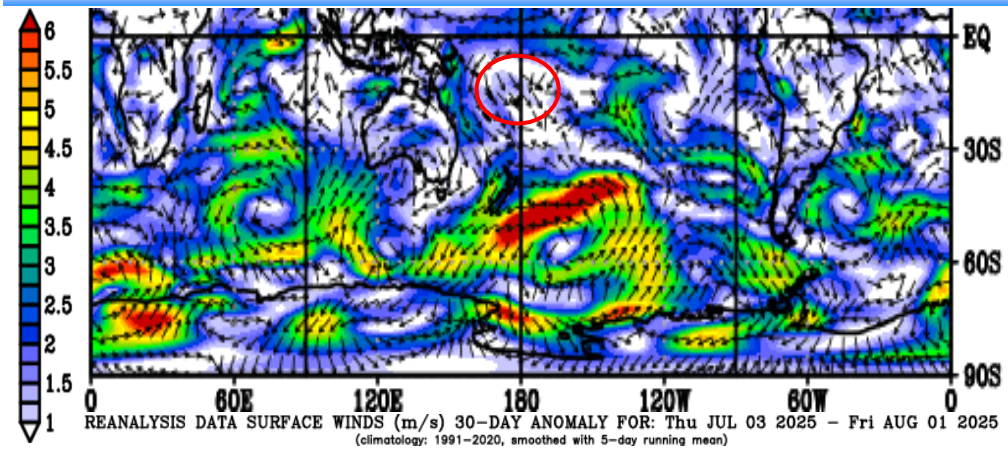


Figure 11:
Generally, northerly winds were observed over the Fiji Group during the month (base period: 1991-2020) (*Fiji in red circle*).

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

12. FLASH FLOODING: 17th.

A trough of low pressure affected the Central and Eastern Divisions from the 16th to the 18th. During this event, significant rainfall was recorded in the Central Division, with Nasinu receiving 136mm in 24 hours. This led to significant flash flooding in a few places within the Central and Eastern Divisions on the 17th.

Figure 12a: Evacuation of Naidiridiri Settlement, Central Division, 17th July. Source: National Fire Authority.

Figure 12b: Flooding in Nadaro Village, Tailevu, Central Division. 17th July. Source: The Fiji Times.

Figure 12c: Flooding of residential area in River Road, Narere. July 17th Source: The Fiji Times.

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.