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Fiji Climate Summary October 2026

ISO 9001:2015 certified Climate Services

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1. IN BRIEF

Suppressed rainfall continued to be experienced across the country, with rainfall ranging from *well below* to *below normal*. Every station that have reported in during bulletin compilation received less than half of its usual October rainfall, which is typical during El Niño event. Out of the 27 stations available during the compilation of this bulletin, 26 recorded *well below normal* rainfall while Monasavu received *below normal* rainfall. (Table 2, Figures 1-5).

Nadi, Yasawa, Viwa and Rotuma recorded their lowest ever October monthly rainfall (Table 1).

Monasavu recorded the highest monthly rainfall total of 183.4mm, followed Navua with 91.0mm, Koronivia with 76.8mm, Nausori Airport with 73.0mm, Lomaivuna with 71.5mm and RKS Lodoni with 65.0mm. On the other hand, Tavua recorded no rainfall making it this months lowest total rainfall, followed by Nadi with 0.3mm, Yasawa-i-Rara with 0.4mm and Viwa with 0.6mm.

On temperatures, Keiyasi recorded the highest daytime temperature of 36.5°C on the 31st, followed by RKS Lodoni with 36.4°C on the 18th, Momi with 35.0°C on the 11th, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 34.9°C on the 8th and Nacocolevu with 33.5°C on the 9th. The coolest night-time temperature of 13.0°C was observed at both Matuku and Nacocolevu on the 1st and 20th, respectively, followed by 13.1°C at Monasavu on the 21st, Seaqaqa with 13.9°C on the 24th, .

Southeasterly winds were predominately observed at Nadi Airport and Matei Airfield. Nausori Airport recorded mostly easterly winds, while Savusavu Airfield was dominated by southerly winds (Figure 8).

Most of Fiji's waters observed *below normal* sea surface temperature anomalies, near normal anomilies were observed around Rotuma and parts of Eastern and Western Divisions (Figure 9).

For October, above normal sea level anomalies were prevalent throughout the Fiji Group. (Figure 11).

2. WEATHER PATTERNS

October began with the first tropical cyclone of the 2026/27 cyclone season. Although occurring outside the typical cyclone season, the system initially developed into Tropical Disturbance 01F (TD01F) early on 15 October and was subsequently named Tropical Cyclone Wati on 17th October. The cyclone mainly affected the Northern and Southern Cook Islands before weakening late on 19th October.

Weather conditions throughout the month were dominated by a series of high-pressure systems located far south of Fiji, which gradually drifted eastwards. This pattern resulted in prevailing east to southeast winds and trade showers affecting the windward side of the group. From 1st to 4th October, a trough of low pressure affected parts of the country, bringing some showers, particularly over the eastern divisions.

Meanwhile, fresh to strong east to southeasterly winds up to 46km/hr prevailed across the Fiji group until 16th October, accompanied by cloudy periods with brief to some showers mainly over the eastern parts of the country. Elsewhere, generally fine and sunny conditions persisted.

Another high-pressure system approached Fiji from the far southwest on 19th October and gradually moved eastwards, generating moderate to strong east to southeasterly winds across the country through to 25th October. Wind speeds increased again towards the end of the month, with strong winds particularly affecting most parts of the Fiji waters.

Rotuma's weather was predominantly influenced by east to southeasterly winds throughout the month, while a series of troughs moved in the vicinity of the island, bringing some to occasional showers.

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

3. RAINFALL

Suppressed rainfall continued across the country, with rainfall ranging from *well below* to *below normal*. Stations that have reported in have mostly received less than half of its usual rainfall for October. Current dry conditions are typically associated with El Niño

Out of the 27 stations available during the compilation of this bulletin, 26 recorded *well below normal* rainfall while Monasavu received *below normal* rainfall. (Table 2, Figures 1-5).

Monasavu recorded the highest monthly rainfall total of 183.4mm, followed Navua with 91.0mm, Koronivia with 76.8mm, Nausori Airport with 73.0mm, Lomaivuna with 71.5mm, RKS Lodoni with 65.0mm, Nasinu with 59.0mm Korolevu with 45.0mm, Laucala Bay (Suva) with 44.0mm and Matuku with 38.0mm. On the other hand, Tavua recorded no rainfall making it this months lowest total rainfall, followed by Nadi with 0.3mm, Yasawa-i-Rara with 0.4mm, Viwa with 0.6mm, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 1.1mm, Lakeba with 1.9mm, Keiyasi and Momi both with 2.0mm and Lautoka Mill with 3.0mm.

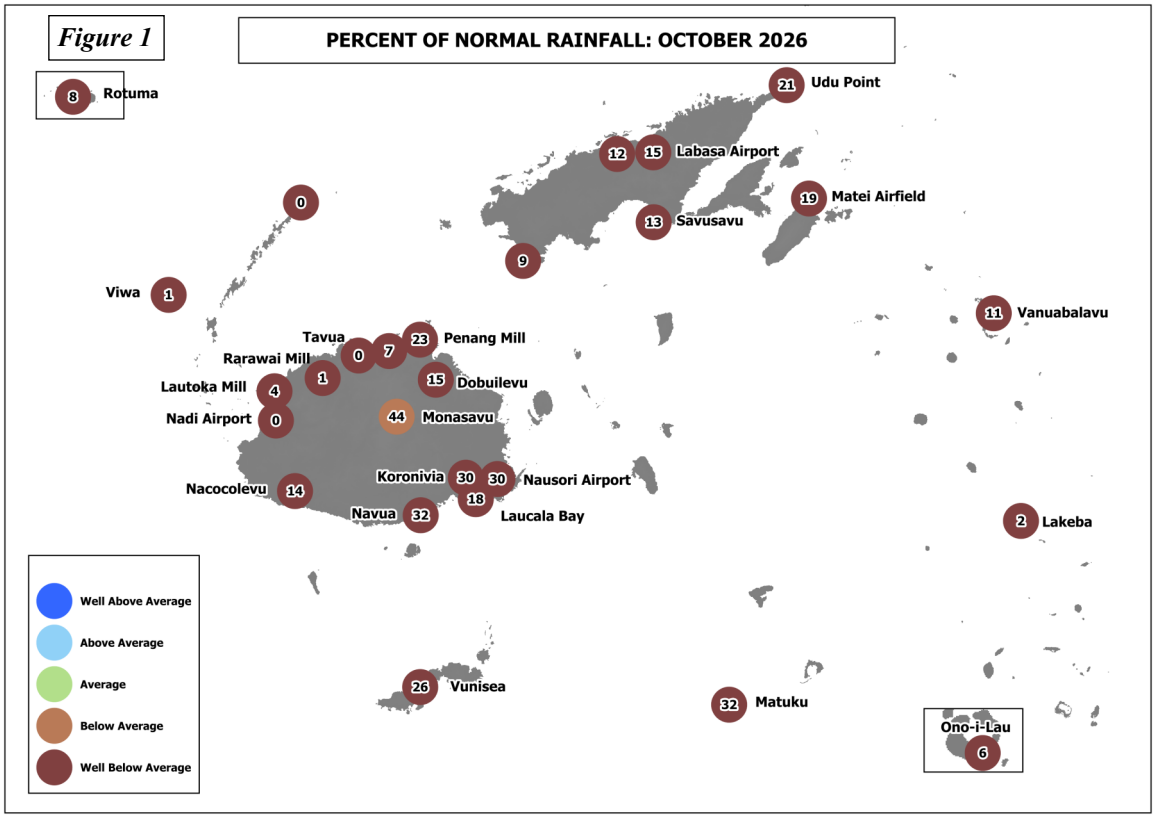
Although a low pressure system affected the country at the beginning of the month, no significant 24-hour rainfall events were recorded, with highest daily rainfalls recorded at most stations were all below 50mm.

Majority of the months highest single-day rainfall totals were recorded around the middle of the month. RKS Lodoni received the highest 24-hour rainfall of 33.0mm on the 18th, followed by Monasavu with 32mm on the 14th, Nasinu with 22.0mm on the 17th, Nausori Airport with 18.0mm on the 14th, Korolevu with 17.0mm on the 18th, Sigatoka and Koronivia both with 14.0mm on the 18th and 17th, respectively, and Udu Point with 13.0mm on the 21st.

The highest number of rain days was recorded at Monasavu with 23 days, followed by Navua with 21 days, Koronivia with 19 days, Nasinu and Nausori both with 18 days, Matei Airfield with 17 days, Lomaivuna with 15 days and RKS Lodoni and Savusavu Airfield both with 14 days. By contrast, Tavua recorded no rain days, followed by Yaqara, Rarawai Mill (Ba) and Yasawa-i-Rara all with 1 day and Lautoka Mill, Momi, Viwa and Nadi Airport all with 2 days.

Nadi Airport, Viwa, Yasawa-i-Rara and Rotuma recorded their lowest monthly rainfall total of 0.3mm, 0.6mm, 0.4mm and 29.2mm, respectively, since observations began in 1942, 1978, 1950 and 1912, respectively (Table 1).

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

During October, day-time temperature observations across the country ranged from *above* to *below normal*. Of the 22 climate stations with available anomalies, 4 recorded anomalies ≥+0.5°C, 6 were within ±0.5°C and 12 recorded anomalies ≤ -0.5°C.

On average, the warmest days in the month were recorded at Momi with 32.3°C, followed by Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 32.1°C, Keiyasi with 32.0°C, RKS Lodoni with 31.1°C, Viwa with 30.9°C, Labasa Airfield and Yasawa-i-Rara both with 30.5°C and Nacocolevu with 30.2°C. Alternatively, Monasavu recorded the coolest days on average at 22.2°C, followed by Matuku with 26.6°C, Navua with 27.0°C, Ono-i-Lau with 27.1°C, Vanuabalavu and Nausori Airport both with 27.2°C, Koronivia with 27.4°C, and Nabouwalu with 27.5°C.

Keiyasi recorded the highest day-time temperature of 36.5°C on the 31st, followed by RKS Lodoni with 36.4°C on the 18th, Momi with 35.0°C on the 11th, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 34.9°C on the 8th, Nacocolevu with 33.5°C on the 9th, Yasawa-i-Rara with 32.8°C on the 6th, Labasa Airfield with 32.4°C on the 7th and Levuka and Viwa, both with 32.3°C on the 30th and 7th, respectively.

The coolest day-time temperature was observed at Monasavu with 18.1°C on the 2nd, followed by Ono-i-Lau with 23.8°C on the 3rd, Navua with 24.4°C on the 2nd, Koronivia, Matuku and Lomaivuna all with 24.9°C on the 1st, 2nd and 23rd, respectively, Nausori Airport with 25.0°C on the 1st, Levuka with 25.3°C on the 1st, Lakeba with 25.5°C on the 2nd and Vanuabalavu with 25.6°C on the 1st.

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

B. Minimum Night-time Air Temperatures

Night-time temperatures for the month ranged from *below normal* to *above normal*. From the 22 climate stations with available anomalies, 17 recorded anomalies ≤ -0.5°C, 4 within ±0.5°C and 1 recorded an anomaly ≥+0.5°C.

Most of the coolest night time temperatures were observed closer to the end of the month. On average, the coolest nights were recorded at Monasavu with 16.1°C, followed by Nacocolevu with 16.7°C, Keiyasi with 17.7°C, Seaqaqa with 17.8°C, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 18.1°C, Sigatoka with 18.5°C, Matei Airfield with 19.0°C and Lomaivuna with 19.4°C. By comparison, the warmest nights on average were observed at Yaqara with 24.5°C, followed by RKS Lodoni with 23.6°C, Rotuma with 23.5°C, Viwa with 23.1°C, Momi with 22.4°C, Savusavu Airfield and Levuka both with 22.3°C and Laucala Bay (Suva) and Ono-i-Lau both with 21.8°C.

The coolest night-time temperature of 13.0°C was observed at both Matuku and Nacocolevu on the 1st and 20th, respectively, followed by 13.1°C at Monasavu on the 21st, Seaqaqa with 13.9°C on the 24th, Keiyasi with 14.5°C on the 20th, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 14.9°C on the 26th, Sigatoka with 15.2°C on the 20th and Lomaivuna with 15.9°C on the 20th.

The warmest night-time temperature of 26.7°C was recorded at Yaqara on the 9th, followed by RKS Lodoni with 25.7°C on the 9th, Koronivia with 25.0°C on the 30th, Momi with 24.6°C on the 30th, Rotuma and Savusavu Airfield both with 24.0°C on the 3rd and 1st, respectively, Viwa with 23.9°C on the 28th and Levuka with 23.8°C on the 9th.

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

TABLE 1. CLIMATE RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN OCTOBER 2026

Element	Station	Observed (record)	Rank	Previous (record)	Year	Records Began
Monthly Total Rainfall	Nadi Airport	0.3mm	New Low	1.8mm	1987	1942
Monthly Total Rainfall	Yasawa-i-Rara	0.4mm	New Low	26.3mm	2021	1950
Monthly Total Rainfall	Viwa	0.6mm	New Low	1.9mm	2025	1978
Monthly Total Rainfall	Rotuma	29.2mm	New Low	80.0mm	1914	1912

Note: All comparisons in this summary are with respect to "Climatic Normals". This is defined to be the average climate

TABLE 2. DAILY CLIMATE REPORTING SITES: SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER 2026

	RAINFALL					AIR TEMPERATURES								SUNSHINE	
	TOTAL	*	RAIN DAYS +	MAX. FALL MM	ON	AVERAGE DAILY MAX. C	# C	MIN. C	# C	EXTREME MAX. C	ON	EXTREME MIN. C	ON	TOTAL HRS	* %
	MM	%													
NADI AIRPORT	0.3	0	2	0	4	29.6	-0.4	19.8	-1.5	32.0	11	17.5	14	241	109
LAUCALA BAY	44.0	18	10	9	11	27.9	-0.6	21.8	-0.8	30.1	29	20.0	26	133	87
NACOCOLEVU RESEARCH	12.9	14	9	4	18	30.2	0.6	16.7	-3.2	33.5	9	13.0	20	274	195
ROTUMA	29.2	8	13	7	12	30.0	-0.3	23.5	-1.2	31.5	17	22.0	1	256	134
VIWA	0.6	1	2	0	4	30.9	0.6	23.1	-0.6	32.3	7	22.2	1		
YASAWA-I-RARA	0.4	0	1	0	4	30.5	0.8	20.9	-2.0	32.8	6	18.2	19		
UDU POINT WEATHER	37.8	21	9	13	21	28.5	-0.8	21.5	-2.1	29.4	4	19.0	22		
NABOUWALU	15.1	9	9	6	14	27.5	-0.7	U/S		29.0	30	U/S			
LABASA AIRFIELD	15.1	15	13	2	29	30.5	-0.5	20.3	-0.2	32.4	7	18.9	5		
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	23.1	13	14	6	21	27.7	-0.5	22.3	-0.1	28.8	6	20.8	20		
KORONIVIA RESEARCH	76.8	30	19	14	17	27.4	-0.7	20.8	-0.4	29.6	29	16.3	20		
NAUSORI AIRPORT	73.0	30	18	18	14	27.2	-0.6	20.7	-0.5	29.6	29	16.0	20		
NAVUA AWS	91.0	32	21	12	22	27.0	-0.4	20.1	-0.7	29.7	30	16.6	20		
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	183.4	44	23	32	14	22.2	-1.1	16.1	-0.7	27.1	30	13.1	21		
FSC LAUTOKA MILL	3.0	4	2	2	27	U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
FSC RARAWAI MILL	1.1	1	1	1	4	32.1	0.7	18.1	-1.9	34.9	8	14.9	26		
FSC PENANG MILL	24.0	23	9	8	18	29.0	-0.6	21.7	-0.4	32.0	31	19.4	30		
MATEI AIRFIELD	37.7	19	17	6	15	28.3	-0.1	19.0	-3.8	29.4	8	17.1	20		
VANUABALAVU	17.5	11	6	5	12	27.2	-1.0	21.7	-1.1	29.5	14	20.4	19		
LAKEBA	1.9	2	3	1	4	28.2	0.0	20.1	-2.2	30.0	30	18.0	22		
VUNISEA	36.6	26	12	9	13	U/S		19.7	-1.8	U/S		18.0	3		
MATUKU	38.0	32	13	12	30	26.6	-1.3	21.3	-1.1	27.9	7	13.0	1		
ONO-I-LAU	4.8	6	10	2	26	27.1	0.1	21.8	0.5	30.9	30	19.4	20		
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	14.0	12	6	10	29	29.7	-0.6	17.8	-1.6	31.9	9	13.9	24		
KUBULAU AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
RKS LODONI AWS	65.0		14	33	18	31.1		23.6		36.4	18	19.5	20		
LOMAIVUNA AWS	71.5		15	12	26	28.1		19.4		31.2	30	15.9	20		
KOROLEVU AWS	45.0		11	17	18	U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
NADARIVATU AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
SIGATOKA AWS	22.5		7	14	18	27.9		18.5		30.5	30	15.2	20		
KEIYASI AWS	2.0		3	1	18	32.0		17.7		36.5	31	14.5	20		
MOMI AWS	2.0		2	1	1	32.3		22.4		35.0	11	20.6	20		
YAQARA AWS	5.0	7	1	5	17	U/S		24.5		U/S		20.2	19		
LEVUKA AWS	13.5		3	12	16	28.9		22.3		32.3	30	20.1	21		
DOBUILEVU TB3	21.5	15	11	7	15										
NASINU TB3	59.0		18	22	17										
TAVUA TB3	0.0	0	0	0											

	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	26.7	20.8	56	26.2	7.8
LAUCALA BAY	24.8	25.6	22.9	79	24.5	
NACOCOLEVU RESEARC	23.4	26.3	22.0	69	25.6	
ROTUMA ISLAND	26.7	28.2	25.4	79	28.6	13.4
VIWA ISLAND	27.0	28.0	23.1	66	28.3	
YASAWA-I-RARA	25.7	27.4	23.4	71	27.3	
UDU POINT WEATHER	25.0	26.2	22.7	73	25.4	
NABOUWALU	U/S	24.5	22.2	94	23.0	
LABASA AIRFIELD	25.4	27.4	22.3	62	27.3	12.1
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	25.0	25.7	22.3	74	24.7	10.1
KORONIVIA RESEARCH	24.1	25.4	22.3	77	24.3	
NAUSORI AIRPORT	23.9	25.1	22.2	77	23.8	7.2
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	19.2	18.9	18.4	95	16.3	
FSC LAUTOKA MILL	U/S					
FSC RARAWAI MILL	25.1	27.8	27.1	95	27.9	
FSC PENANG MILL	25.4	26.1	22.4	73	25.3	
MATEI AIRFIELD	23.7	26.3	22.6	72	25.6	15.5
VANUABALAVU	24.4	25.6	22.4	76	24.5	
LAKEBA	24.2	26.1	22.8	75	25.3	
VUNISEA	23.1	25.3	21.1	69	24.1	
MATUKU	24.0	25.0	21.5	73	23.7	
ONO-I-LAU	24.5	25.1	21.3	71	23.8	

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 (October 2025 - October 2026)

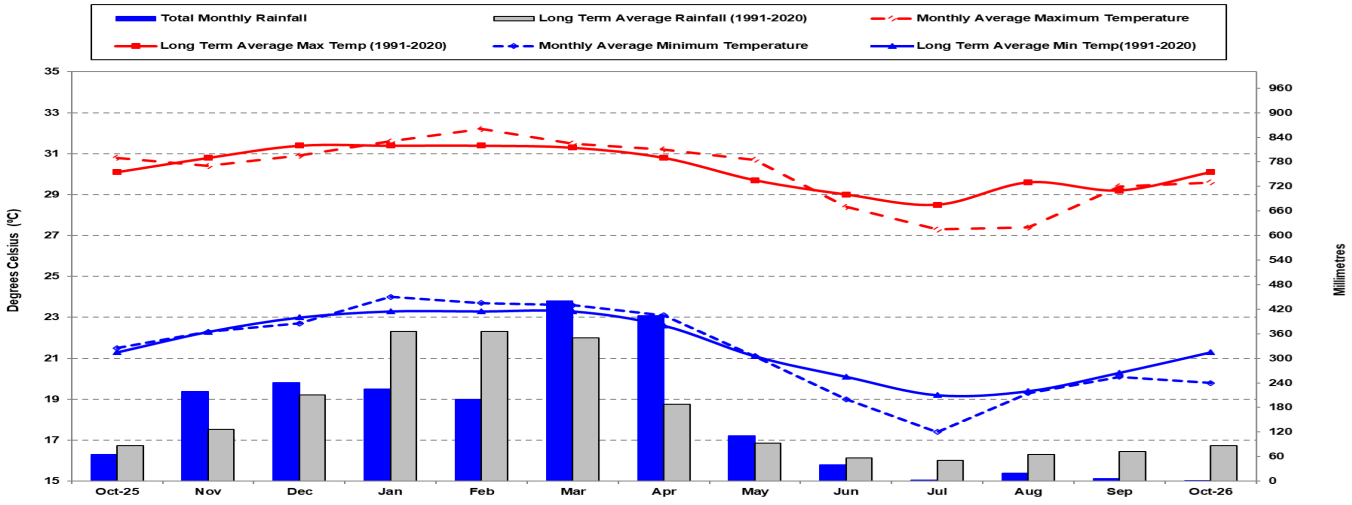


Figure 3 Laucala Bay - (Suva) (Central Division) - Temperature & Rainfall Records for the last 13 Months (October 2025 - October 2026)

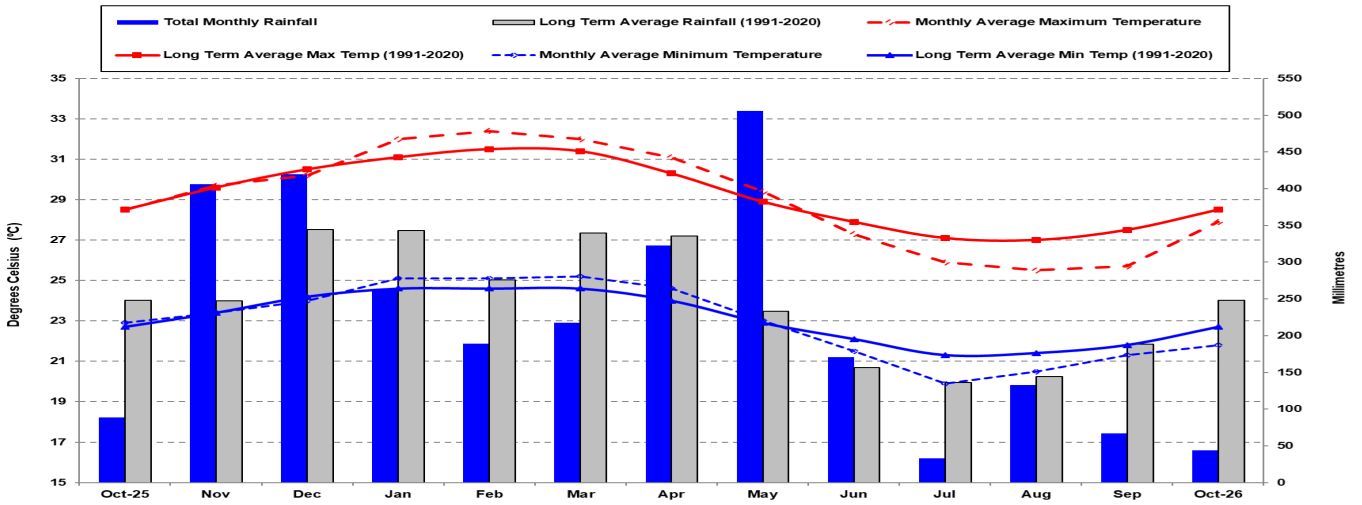


Figure 4 Udu Point (Eastern Division) - Temperature & Rainfall Records for the last 13 Months (October 2025 - October 2026)

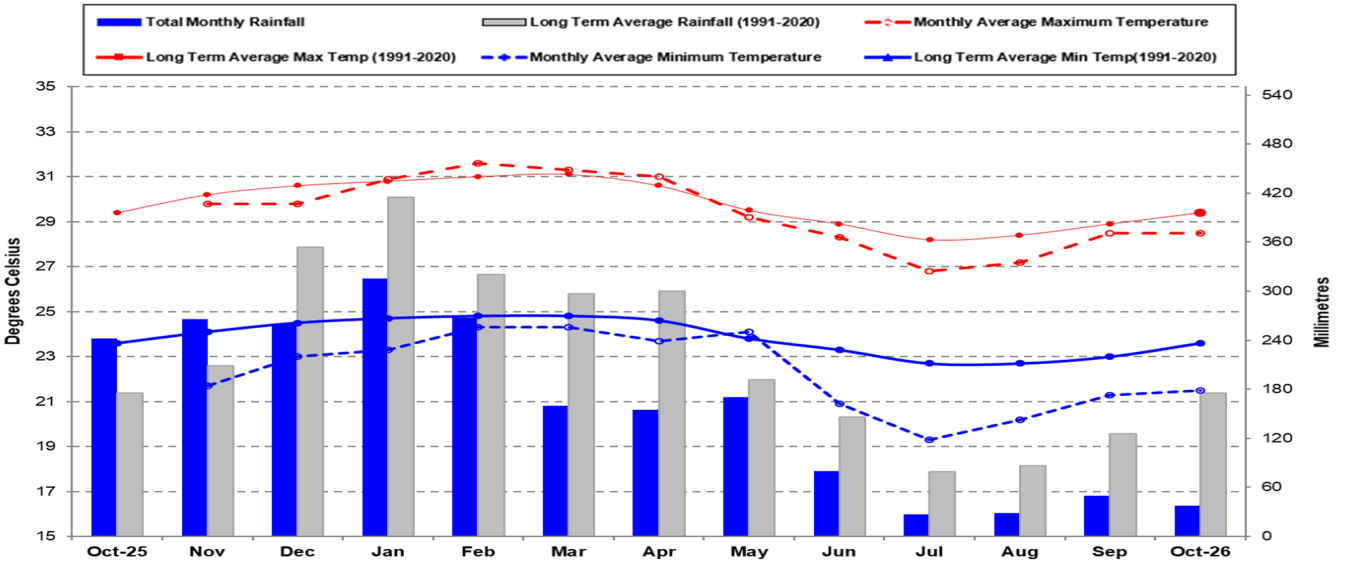
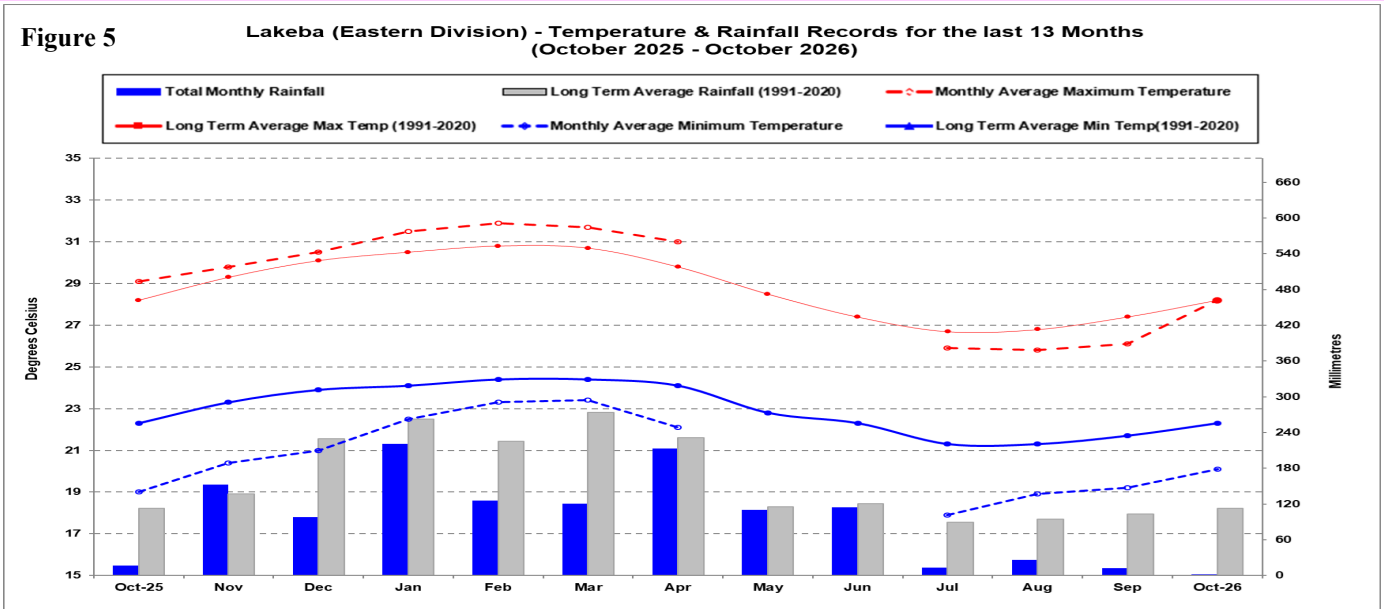


Figure 5



5. DAILY RAISED PAN EVAPORATION

Figure 6

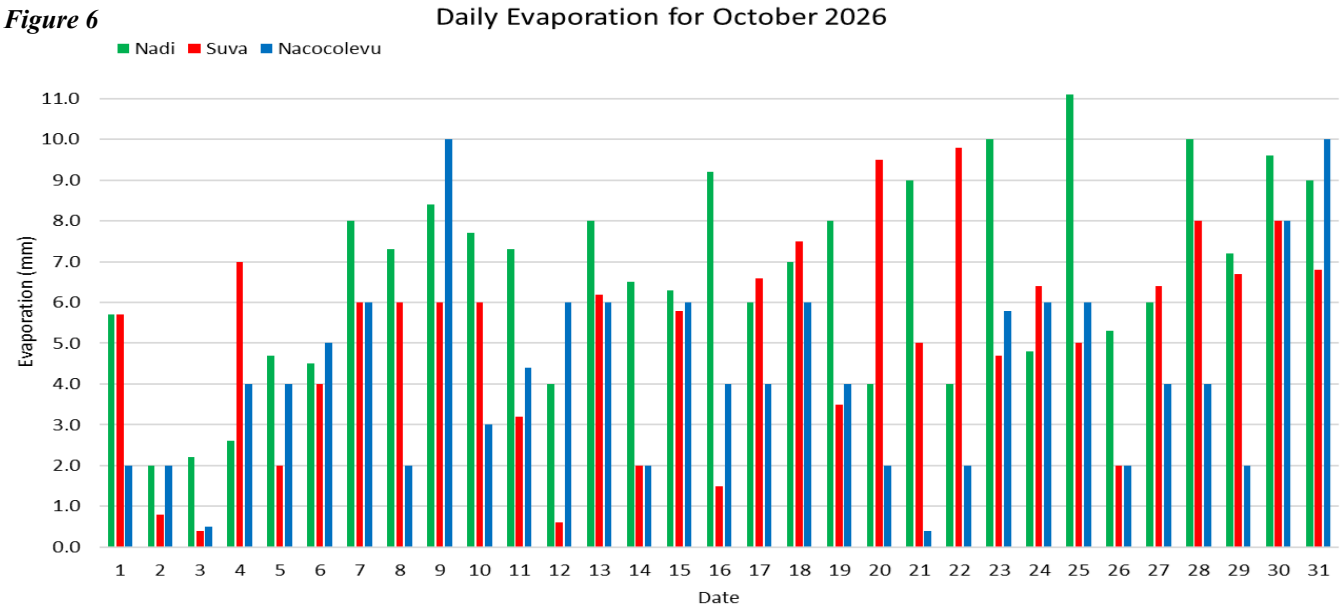


Figure 6: The total monthly raised pan evaporation at Nadi Airport, Laucala Bay (Suva) and Nacocolevu (Sigatoka) were 205.4mm, 159.1mm and 133.1mm, respectively. Nadi's highest daily evaporation was 11.1mm on the 25th, with Suva's highest daily evaporation of 9.8mm on the 22nd, while Nacocolevu (Sigatoka) recorded its highest of 10.0mm on the 10th and 31st.

6. SOLAR RADIATION

The Nadi solar radiation instrument was unserviceable during the month of October 2026.

7. WIND SUMMARY

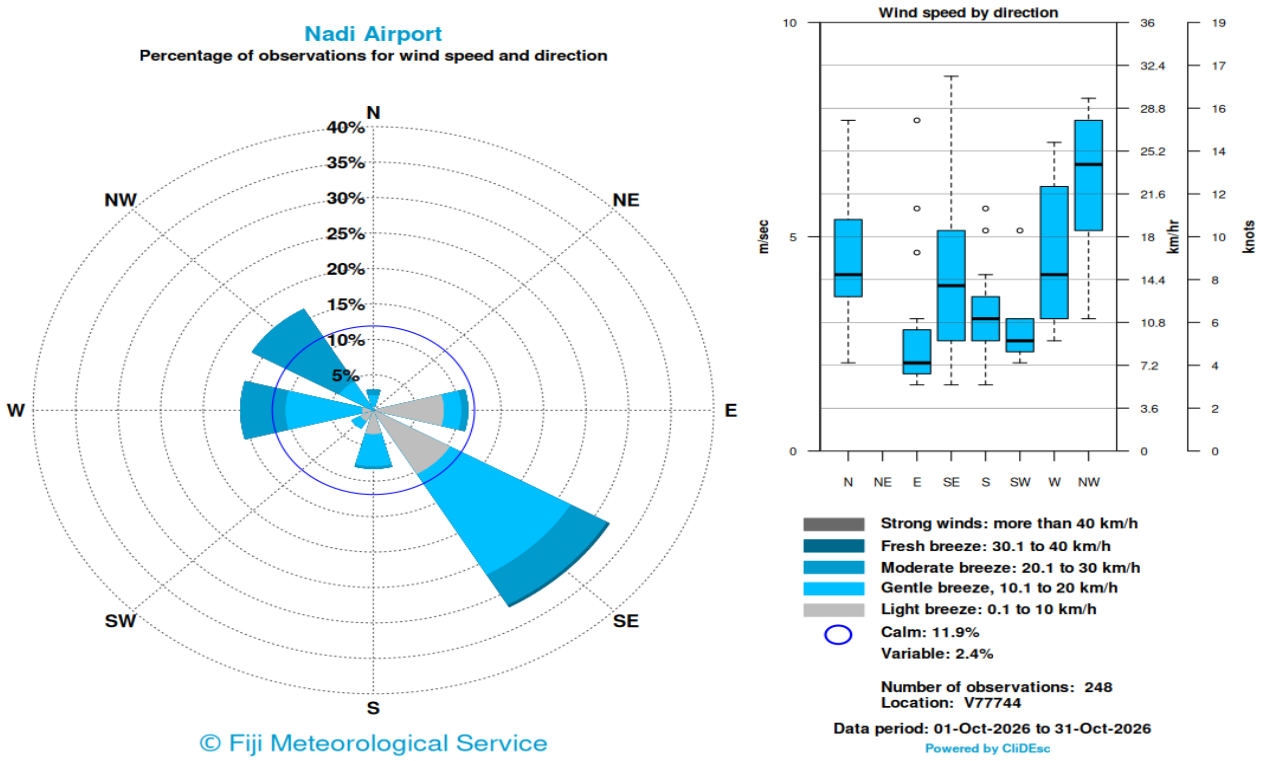


Figure 8a: During October, Nadi's 3-hourly observations were predominantly southeasterly winds, followed by northwesterly, then westerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to fresh breeze, while calm winds accounted for 11.9% of observations.

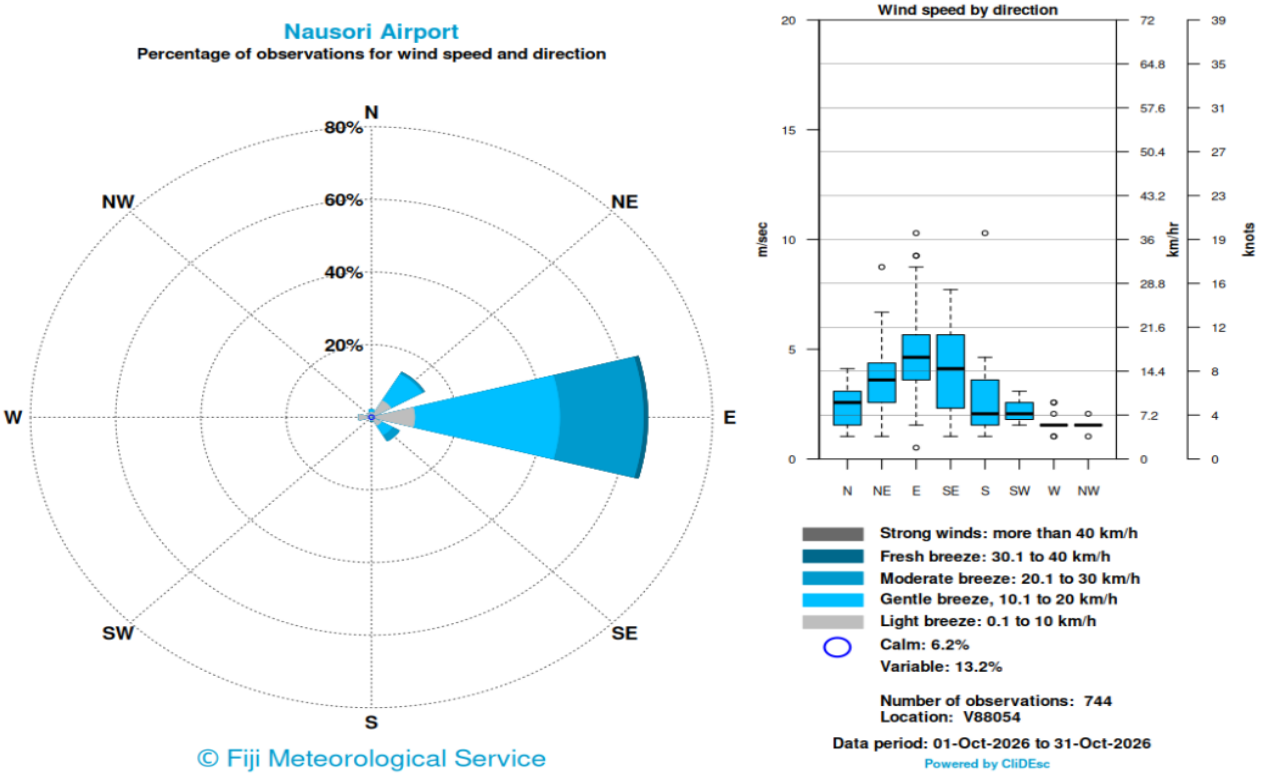


Figure 8b: Nausori Airport's hourly observations for October were dominated by easterly winds, followed by northeasterly then southeasterly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to fresh breeze, while calm winds accounted for 6.2% of observations.

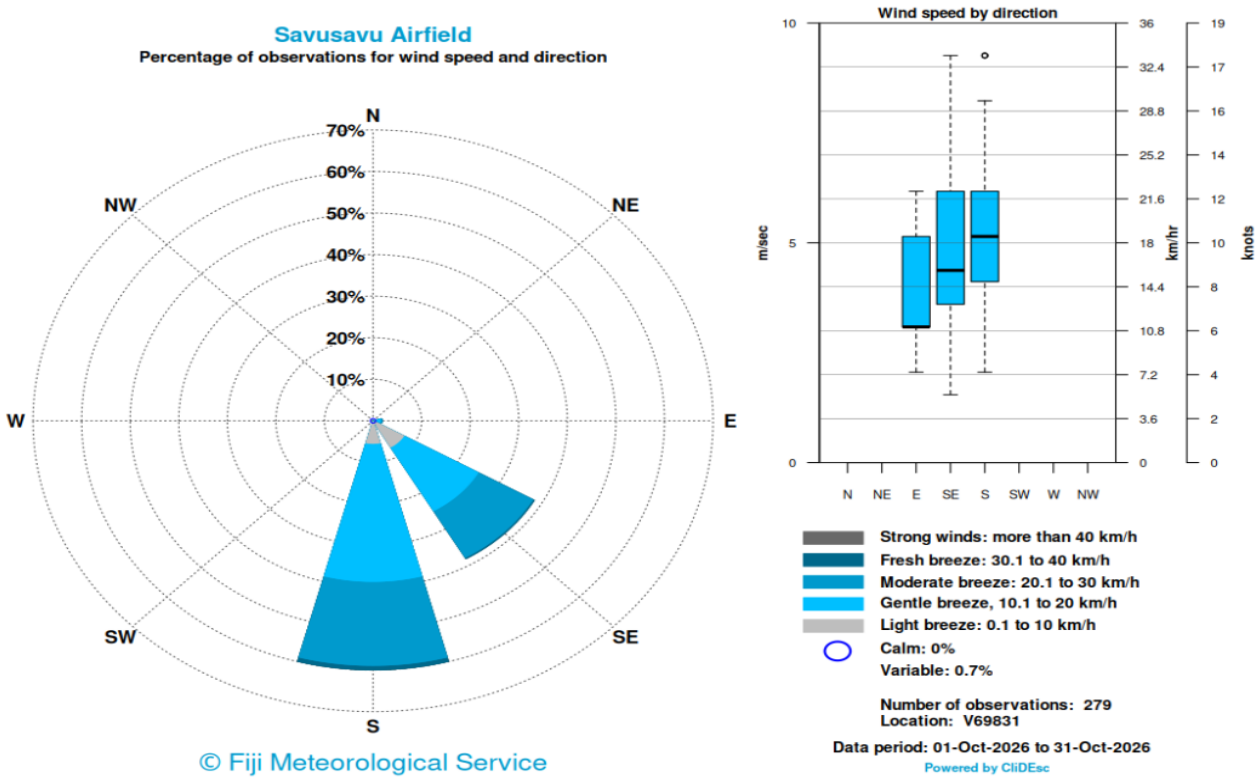


Figure 8c: In October, southerly winds dominated Savusavu Airfield's hourly observations from 0800hrs to 1600hrs, followed by southeasterly then easterly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to fresh breeze, while calm conditions were recorded in 0.0% of observations.

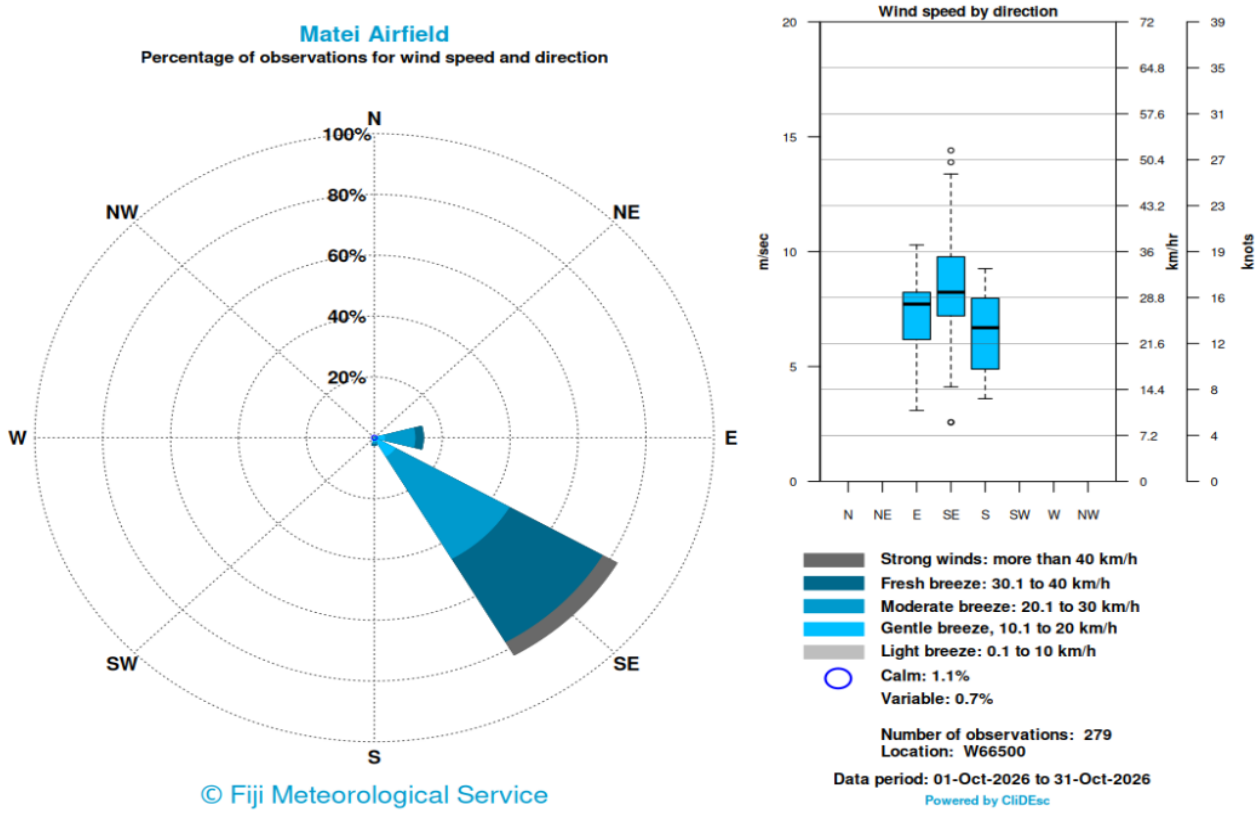


Figure 8d: Matei Airfield's hourly wind observations from 0800hrs to 1600hrs during October were predominantly southeasterly, followed by easterly then southerly winds. Wind strength ranged from gentle breeze to strong winds, while calm conditions were recorded in 1.1% of observations.

8. SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (SST)

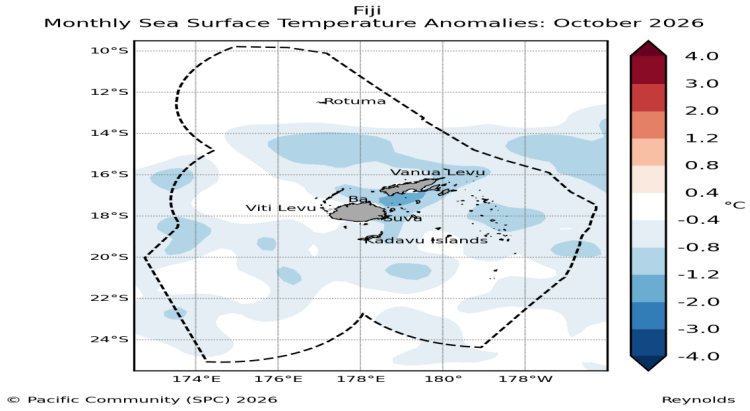


Figure 9:

In October, sea surface temperature anomalies ranged from 0.4°C to 1.2° C *below normal* through most of the Fiji Group and *near normal* for Rotuma, Mamanuca Group and southern most Lau Group.

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

9. CLOUD COVER

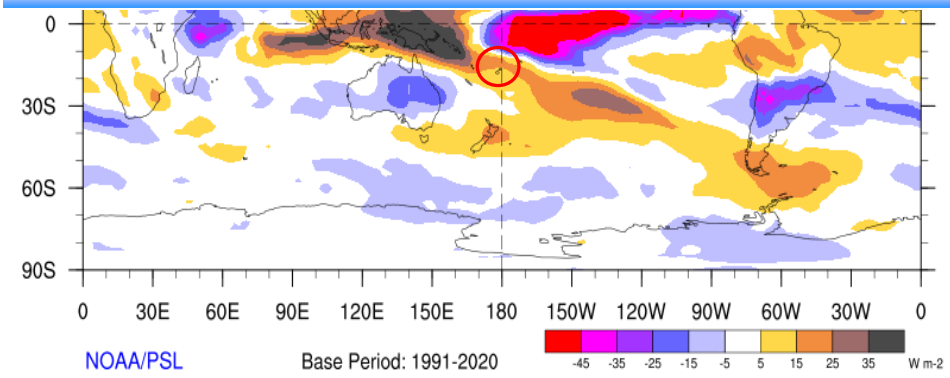


Figure 10:

30-Day Average OLR Anomaly: Observations during October indicate *below normal* cloud cover over the Fiji Group (30/09/26–29/10/26) (*Fiji in red circle).*

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

10. SEA LEVEL

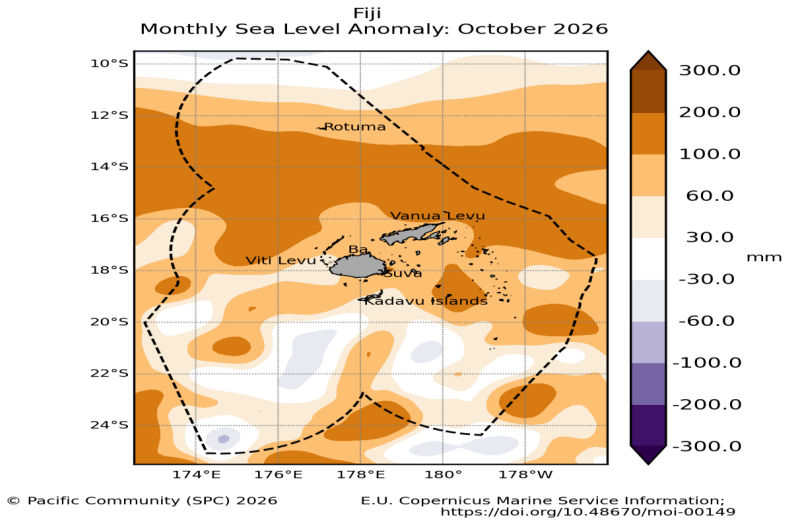


Figure 11:

For October, *above normal* sea level anomalies were prevalent throughout the Fiji Group.

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

11. WIND ANOMALIES

Wind anomalies map for the month of October could not be generated due to Technical difficulties.

12. DRY SPELL

As impacts of El Niño continue to be experienced across the country, dry spells continue to persist in the Western and Northern Divisions, as well as the maritime zone. There has been a strong suppression of rainfall in October, which has been confirmed across all climate stations that were analyzed in this bulletin. The effects of prolonged dry conditions have been felt across several sectors.

Agricultural activities have been affected, with declining water availability and soil moisture contributing to crop stress and difficulties in land preparation, particularly for vegetable and sugarcane farming. Some farmers reported crops withering before harvest, reducing income. Dry vegetation is also increased the risk of bush and plantation fires, with many fire incidents reported in the Western Division (Figures 12a–c).

The persisting dry spell has also raised concerns over reservoir water storage. The Water Authority of Fiji has urged residents and businesses in Nadi and Lautoka to conserve water, warning of possible supply disruptions and water rationing due to declining inflows and increased evaporation affecting water levels at Vaturu Dam (Figure 12d). Additionally, with El Niño conditions likely to persist into 2027, Energy Fiji Limited has warned that continued dry conditions could necessitate electricity rationing.

Extending from September into October, the prolonged dry conditions continue to affect water availability in rural and maritime communities. Emergency water carting was carried out across affected communities in the Western, Northern and Central Divisions, including the Yasawa Group, Malolo, Cikobia and Yanuca Island, with supplies also provided to schools and healthcare facilities (Figures 12e–h). Declining river and stream levels and reduced household water pressure were also reported in parts of the Western Division. At Ellington Settlement, Rakiraki, more than 20 families experienced worsening water shortages as their main river water source continued to recede (Figure 12i).



Figure 12a: A sugarcane field ravaged by fire in Vaivai, Lautoka, on the 28th. Source: Repeka Nasiko.



Figure 12b: Bushfire in a Fiji Pine Ltd plantation, Western Division, on the 20th. Source: FBC News.



Figure 12c: Uncontrolled fire along Nabou highway, Western Division, on the 30th. Source: FBC News.



Figure 12d: Vaturu Dam levels affected by dry conditions, stood at only 68% its maximum storage on the 23rd. Source: WAF.



Figure 12e: Water supplies being delivered to the Yasawa islands on the 1st. Source: NDRMO.



Figure 12f: Water carting to Yanuca Island, Central Division, on the 8th. Source: NDRMO.

12. DRY SPELL



Figure 12g: Water being delivered to Malolo Island, Western Division, on the 15th. Source: NDRMO.

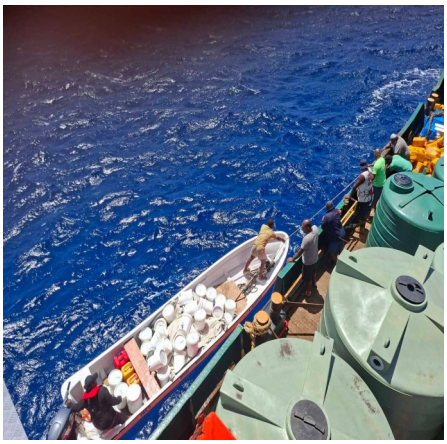


Figure 12h: Water and tank carting to Cikobia Island, Northern Division on the 20th. Source: NDRMO.



Figure 12i: Declining river levels at Ellington Settlement, Rakiraki, on the 28th. Source: FijiVillage

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.