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Fiji Climate Summary September 2025

ISO 9001:2015 certified Climate Services

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1. IN BRIEF

Typical dry season rainfall was observed across the country in September. Rainfall ranged from *well below average* to *average,* with majority of the stations in the Western Division, along with Vunisea and Lakeba experiencing drier than usual conditions. The Central and Eastern Divisions experienced *below normal* rainfall, while the Northern Division showed mixed conditions, with Matei Airfield and Savusavu Airfield, the only two stations recording *average* rainfall.

Overall, out of the 23 rainfall monitoring stations that have reported in, during the compilation of this bulletin, 2 recorded *average* rainfall, 10 *below average* and 11 *well below average* (Table 2, Figures 1-5). Monasavu recorded the month's highest rainfall of 204.8mm, followed by 180.1mm at Rotuma, 153.1mm at Matei Airfield and 144.0mm at Navua.

On temperatures, the average warmest day time temperature was at Momi with 32.1°C, followed by Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 31.4°C, RKS Lodoni with 31.0°C and Labasa Airfield with 30.1°C. The highest day-time temperature of 35.4°C was observed in Momi on the 27th, followed by RKS Lodoni with 34.5°C on the 13th, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 34.2°C on the 26th, Yaqara with 33.3°C on the 27th.

Coolest nights were mostly observed during the second week of the month. Nadarivatu recorded the coolest night temperature of 11.8°C on the 12th, followed by Monasavu with 12.9°C on the 30th, Nacocolevu with 13.2°C on the 10th and Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 13.6°C on the 11th.

Southeasterly winds were mostly dominant at Nadi Airport, Matei Airfield, and Savusavu Airfield, while easterly winds were predominant at Nausori Airport (Figure 8).

Near normal to *above normal* sea surface temperature anomalies were observed across the Fiji Waters, during the month. (Figure 9). Generally, *above normal* sea level anomalies persisted across the Fiji Group during September (Figure 11).

2. WEATHER PATTERNS

The cool and dry south to southeast wind flow continued to dominate the weather during September bringing cooler and chilly, windy conditions with a few troughs of low pressure also passing through the Fiji group. A southeast wind flow dominated Fiji on the first two days of the month bringing cloudy periods with brief showers over interior and eastern parts of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. From the 3rd to the 5th, fine weather prevailed across the country with few brief showers over the interior and eastern parts of the larger islands including Kadavu and nearby smaller islands, the Lau and Lomaiviti Groups with cooler nights.

The weather changed on the 6th becoming more cloudy with some showers over the interior and eastern side of the larger islands. A trough of low pressure affected the group on the 7th and 8th with occasional showers which were heavy at times with isolated thunderstorms over most places. A cool and dry south to southeast wind flow prevailed thereafter till the 13th with prevailing sunny and fine weather conditions and a few isolated brief showers experienced. Cooler nights were also felt during this period. With the prevailing southeast winds, trade showers occurred over the country from the 14th to the 17th with cloudy periods and isolated showers over the interior and eastern parts of the larger islands.

On the 18th, a high pressure system to the south of Fiji brought strong southeast winds over Fiji waters and the southern and eastern coastal land areas across the country till the 24th. The southeast wind flow continued to persist over Fiji thereafter till the 26th with cloudy periods and some showers over the interior and eastern parts of the larger islands. Fine weather prevailed elsewhere with isolated afternoon or evening showers. A trough of low pressure passed through the country on the 27th and departed to the east on the 28th with occasional showers especially over the interior and eastern parts of the larger islands. A cool and dry south to southeast wind flow prevailed thereafter till the 30th with fine weather conditions over most places, accompanied by cooler nights.

Rotuma weather was mainly affected by fine weather conditions complimented with a series of troughs of low pressures that brought occasional rain over the island with the moist easterly and southeast winds.

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

3. RAINFALL

Overall, rainfall was suppressed across the country. Rainfall ranged from *well below average* to *average*. Majority of the stations in the Western Division, along with Vunisea and Lakeba experienced drier than usual conditions. The Central and Eastern Divisions experienced *below normal* rainfall, while the Northern Division showed mixed conditions, with Matei Airfield and Savusavu Airfield recording *average* rainfall.

Overall, out of the 23 rainfall monitoring stations that reported in during the compilation of this bulletin, 2 stations reported *average*, 10 *below average* and 11 *well below average* rainfall (Table 2, Figures 1-5).

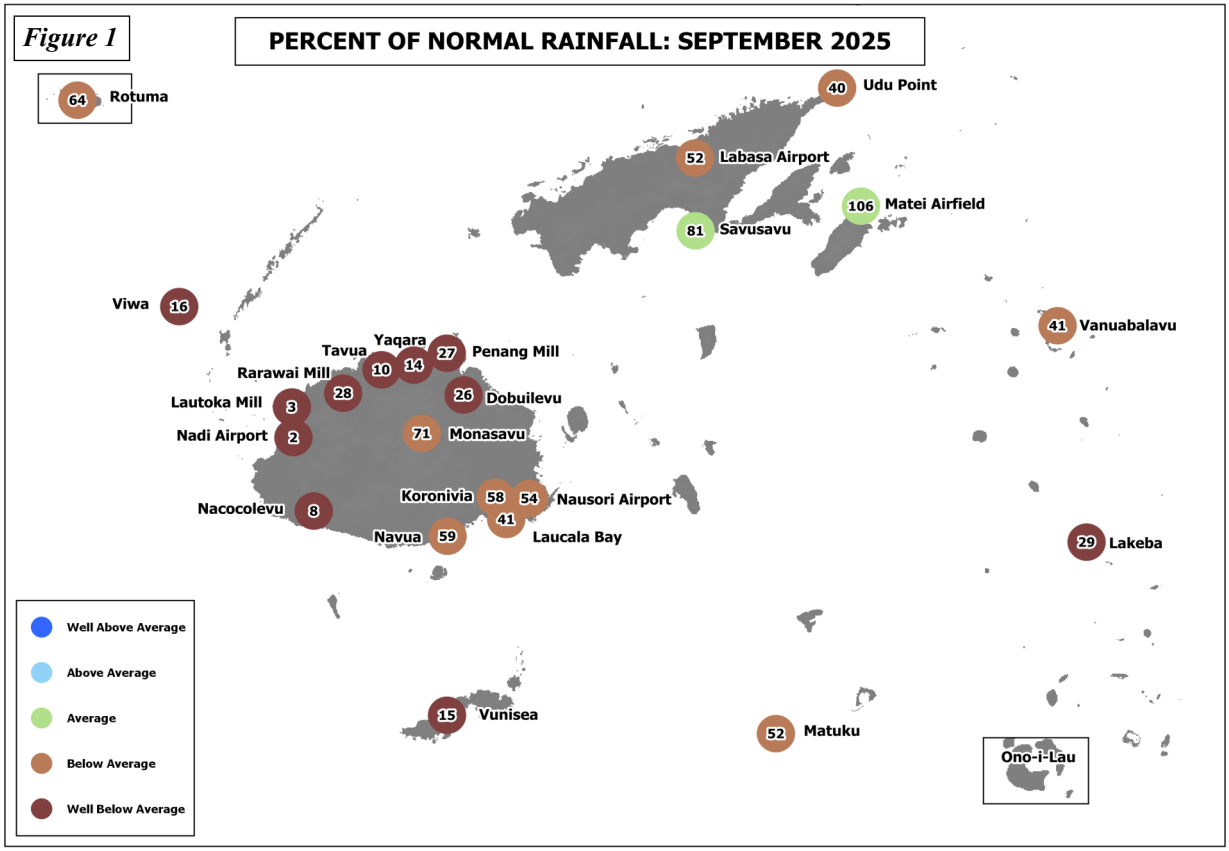
The month's highest rainfall of 204.8mm was recorded at Monasavu, followed by 180.1mm at Rotuma, 153.1mm at Matei Airfield, 144.0mm at Navua, 123.0mm at Nasinu, 103.8mm at Koronivia, 99.0mm at Levuka and 93.2mm at Nausori Airport. On the other hand, Momi recorded the month's lowest total monthly rainfall of 0.5mm, followed by Nadi Airport with 1.6mm, Lautoka Mill with 2.1mm, Tavua with 6.0mm, Yaqara with 7.0mm, Nacocolevu with 7.6mm, Viwa with 10.5mm and Vunisea with 19.0mm (Table 2).

The highest 24-hour rainfall of 101.2mm was recorded at Matei Airfield on the 7th, followed by Nasinu with 92.5mm on the 27th, Nausori Airport with 83mm on the 27th, Koronivia with 78mm on the 27th, Navua with 76mm on the 27th and Levuka with 58mm on the 7th.

Monasavu recorded the highest number of rain days (rainfall≥0.1mm) with 25 days, followed by Rotuma with 22 days, Navua with 16 days, Levuka with 15 days, Nasinu, Koronivia and RKS Lodoni all with 13 days, and Savusavu Airfield with 12 days. Consequently, Momi recorded the least number of rainfall days with 1 day, followed by Lautoka Mill and Yaqara both with 2 days and Nadi Airport, Tavua and Lakeba all with 3 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

Near normal day-time temperatures were observed across the country during the month. Out of the 19 climate stations that reported in time for the analysis of data, 5 recorded anomalies ≥+0.5°C, while 11 recorded anomalies within ± 0.5°C and 3 recorded anomalies ≤ -0.5°C.

On average, the warmest days were recorded at Momi with 32.1°C, followed by Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 31.4°C, RKS Lodoni with 31.0°C, Labasa Airfield with 30.1°C, Lautoka Mill and Viwa both with 30.0°C and Rotuma with 29.8°C. Consequently, Monasavu recorded the coolest days on average with 22.0°C, followed by Nadarivatu with 23.5°C, Matuku, Nausori Airport and Savusavu Airfield, all with 27.1°C and Laucala Bay (Suva) with 27.2°C.

Generally, the warmest day time temperatures were observed towards the end of the month. The highest day-time temperature of 35.4°C was observed in Momi on the 27th, followed by RKS Lodoni with 34.5°C on the 13th, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 34.2°C on the 26th, Yaqara with 33.3°C on the 27th, Nacocolevu with 32.9°C on the 25th, Viwa with 32.7°C on the 28th, Labasa Airfield with 32.5°C on the 2nd, and Lautoka Mill with 32.3°C on the 4th.

The coolest daytime temperature was observed at Monasavu with 18.2°C on both the 21st and 22nd, followed by Nacocolevu with 20.8°C on the 19th, Nadarivatu with 21.2°C on the 21st, Lakeba and Matuku both with 24.0°C on the 8th and Savusavu Airfield with 24.2°C on the 8th.

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

B. Minimum Night-time Air Temperatures

Near normal to *below normal* night-time temperatures were recorded at majority of the climate stations during September. For the 20 stations that reported in, 12 recorded anomalies within ± 0.5°C and 8 recorded anomalies ≤ -0.5°C.

The coolest nights on average were at Nadarivatu with 15.1°C, followed by Monasavu with 15.9°C and Labasa Airfield with 17.7°C, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 18.1°C and Nacocolevu with 18.6°C. Consequently, on average, the warm nights were observed at Rotuma with 24.7°C, RKS Lodoni with 22.8°C, Viwa with 22.7°C, Levuka with 22.4°C, Savusavu Airfield with 22.2°C, Matuku and Laucala Bay (Suva) both with 21.9°C.

The coolest night time temperatures were observed mostly during the second week of the month. The month's coolest night time temperature was observed at Nadarivatu on the 12th, with a temperature of 11.8°C, followed by Monasavu with 12.9°C on the 30th, Nacocolevu with 13.2°C on the 10th, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 13.6°C on the 11th, Sigatoka with 14.3°C on the 10th, Labasa Airfield with 14.9°C on the 12th, Nadi Airport with 15.1°C on the 10th, Navua with 15.2°C on the 12th and Nausori Airport with 15.3°C on the 10th.

The warmest night-time temperature was recorded at RKS Lodoni with 26.8°C on the 27th, followed by Rotuma with 26.0°C on the 2nd, Yaqara with 24.9°C on the 27th, Penang Mill with 24.7°C on the 27th, Viwa with 24.6°C on the 2nd, Savusavu Airfield with 24.5°C on the 4th, and Levuka with 24.3°C on the 26th.

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

TABLE 1. CLIMATE RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 2025

There were no new climate records established during September 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 SEPTEMBER 2025

	RAINFALL					AIR TEMPERATURES								SUNSHINE	
	TOTAL	RAIN * DAYS		MAX. FALL		AVERAGE DAILY				EXTREME				TOTAL	
	MM	%	+	MM	ON	MAX. C	# C	MIN. C	# C	MAX. C	ON	MIN. C	ON	HRS	* %
NADI AIRPORT	1.6	2	3	1	7	29.6	0.4	19.7	-0.7	31.7	26	15.1	10	249	123
LAUCALA BAY	77.5	41	10	51	27	27.2	-0.3	21.9	0.1	30.4	26	18.0	13	96	75
NACOCOLEVU RESEARC	7.6	8	6	6	27	28.8	0.1	18.6	-0.2	32.9	25	13.2	10	220	155
ROTUMA ISLAND	180.1	64	22	33	8	29.8	-0.2	24.7	0.1	31.7	12	24.0	8	210	122
VIWA ISLAND AWS	10.5	16	7	6	14	30.0	0.7	22.7	-0.4	32.7	28	21.1	10		
YASAWA-I-RARA AWS	U/S					28.1	-1.2	21.0	-1.4	31.9	25	17.1	19		
UDU POINT WEATHER	49.8	40	7	28	27	U/S		20.8	-2.2	U/S		18.1	12		
NABOUWALU						OBSERVER ON LEAVE									
LABASA AIRFIELD	35.8	52	9	13	7	30.1	-0.5	17.7	-1.9	32.5	2	14.9	12		
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	92.2	81	12	38	27	27.1	-0.5	22.2	0.4	29.0	27	17.9	12		
KORONIVIA RESEARCH	103.8	58	13	78	27	27.4	0.1	20.3	-0.2	30.9	25	15.6	10		
NAUSORI AIRPORT	93.2	54	10	83	27	27.1	0.1	20.2	-0.3	30.1	25	15.3	10		
NAVUA (AWS)	144.0	59	16	76	27	28.1	1.6	20.3	0.3	30.7	25	15.2	12		
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	204.8	71	25	50	27	22.0	-0.4	15.9	-0.3	27.5	26	12.9	30		
FSC LAUTOKA MILL	2.1	3	2	1	26	30.0	0.6	19.6	-1.1	32.3	4	15.4	11		
FSC RARAWAI MILL	19.9	28	4	18	27	31.4	0.7	18.1	-0.8	34.2	26	13.6	11		
FSC PENANG MILL	22.3	27	8	7	7	28.6	-0.2	21.2	-0.1	31.4	26	17.5	30		
MATEI AIRFIELD	153.1	106	11	101	7	27.8	-0.2	19.1	-3.3	29.4	26	16.5	19		
VANUABALAVU (AWS)	46.5	41	9	25	7	U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
LAKEBA	27.5	29	3	20	7	27.4	0.1	19.1	-2.5	30.0	27	16.0	14		
VUNISEA	19.0	15	10	6	7	27.6	1.0	20.4	-0.2	28.9	29	18.0	10		
MATUKU	51.0	52	9	42	7	27.1	0.1	21.9	0.3	30.1	26	18.7	10		
ONO-I-LAU						OBSERVER ON LEAVE									
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	79.5		13	35	27	31.0		22.8		34.5	13	17.8	10		
LOMAIVUNA AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
KOROLEVU AWS	81.0		11	48	27	28.0		19.7		31.4	25	16.5	10		
NADARIVATU AWS	24.0		8	7	20	23.5		15.1		27.6	26	11.8	12		
SIGATOKA AWS	39.5		6	24	27	27.8		18.9		30.2	3	14.3	10		
KEYASI AWS	U/S					U/S		U/S		U/S		U/S			
MOMI AWS	0.5		1	1	30	32.1		U/S		35.4	27	U/S			
YAQARA AWS	7.0	14	2	7	7	29.4		21.4		33.3	27	17.4	10		
LEVUKA AWS	99.0		15	58	7	28.1		22.4		31.3	24	20.1	8		
DOBUILEVU TB3	34.5	26	10	20	27										
NASINU TB3	123.0		13	93	27										
TAVUA TB3	6.0	10	3	3	7										

	TEMPERATURE(C) MEAN	DRY (AVERAGE AT 9AM)	WET	HUMIDITY RH%	VP	WIND KT
NADI AIRPORT	24.6	25.7	21.0	64	24.7	7.7
LAUCALA BAY	24.6	25.0	22.1	77	23.7	11.6
NACOCOLEVU RESEARC	23.7	25.1	21.7	75	23.8	
ROTUMA ISLAND	27.2	28.2	25.6	80	28.6	10.5
VIWA ISLAND AWS	26.4					
YASAWA-I-RARA AWS	24.6					
UDU POINT WEATHER	U/S	26.2	22.6	74	25.4	
NABOUWALU		OBSERVER ON LEAVE				
LABASA AIRFIELD	23.9	26.5	22.1	67	25.9	11.8
SAVUSAVU AIRFIELD	24.6	25.2	21.9	72	24.0	9.6
KORONIVIA RESEARCH	23.8	24.9	21.7	76	23.5	
NAUSORI AIRPORT	23.6	24.7	21.4	74	23.3	7.0
MONASAVU HYDRO DAM	19.0	18.5	17.9	95	15.9	
FSC LAUTOKA MILL	24.8	25.6	24.7	93	24.5	
FSC RARAWAI MILL	24.8	26.5	26.0	96	25.9	
FSC PENANG MILL	24.9	25.5	21.6	71	24.4	
MATEI AIRFIELD	23.4	25.9	22.3	72	25.0	15.0
VANUABALAVU AWS	U/S					
LAKEBA	23.3	25.9	22.3	73	25.0	
VUNISEA	24.0	24.9	21.5	74	23.5	
MATUKU	24.5	24.8	21.2	73	23.4	
ONO-I-LAU		OBSERVER ON LEAVE				

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
(September 2024 - September 2025)

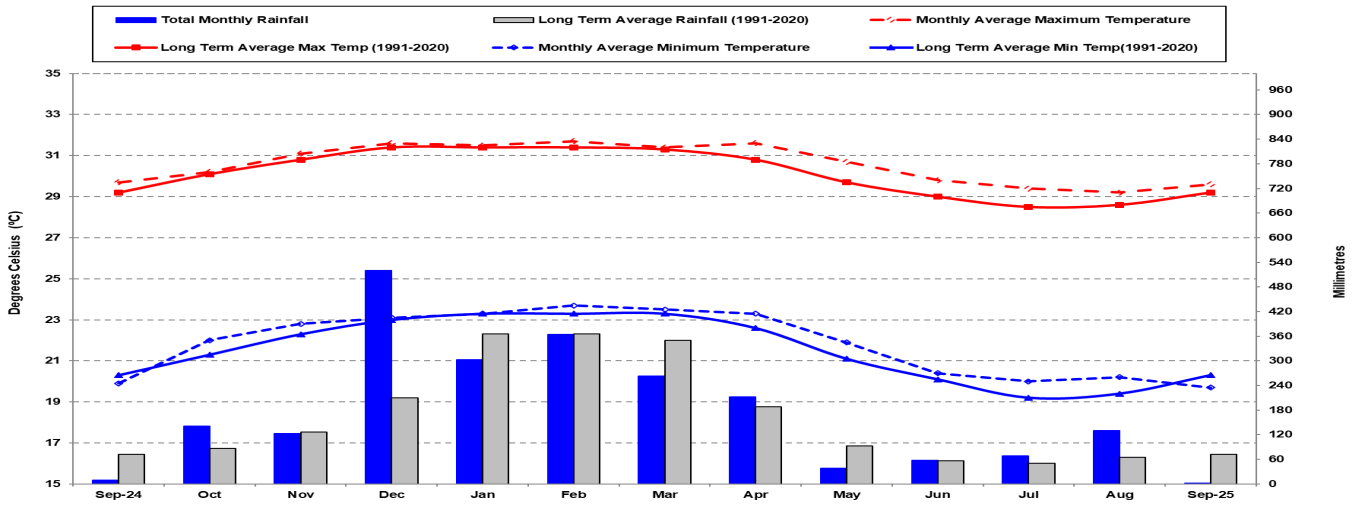


Figure 3

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

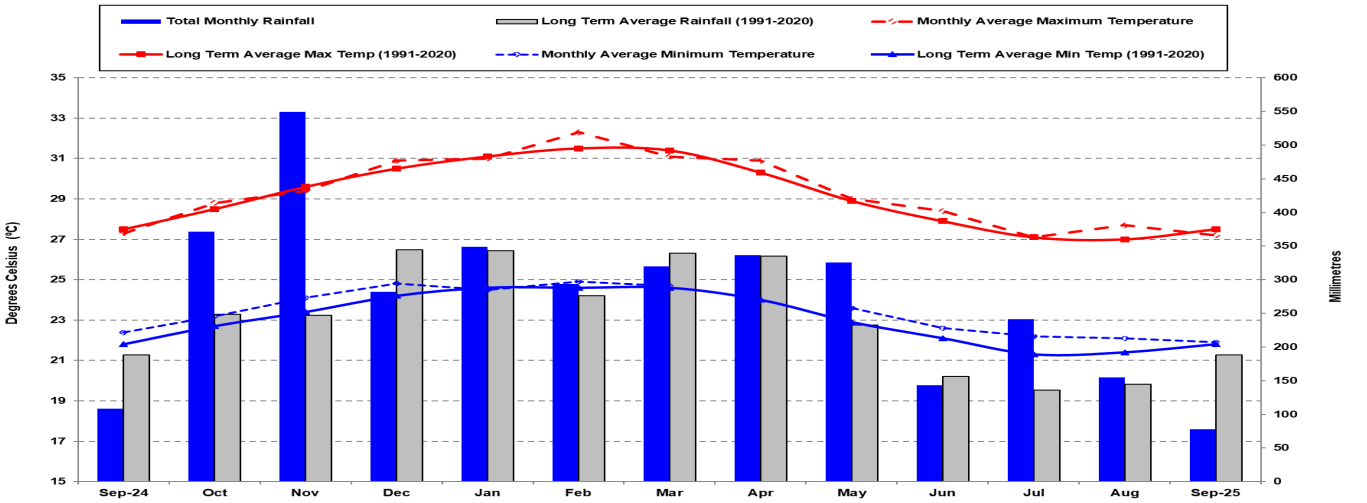


Figure 4

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

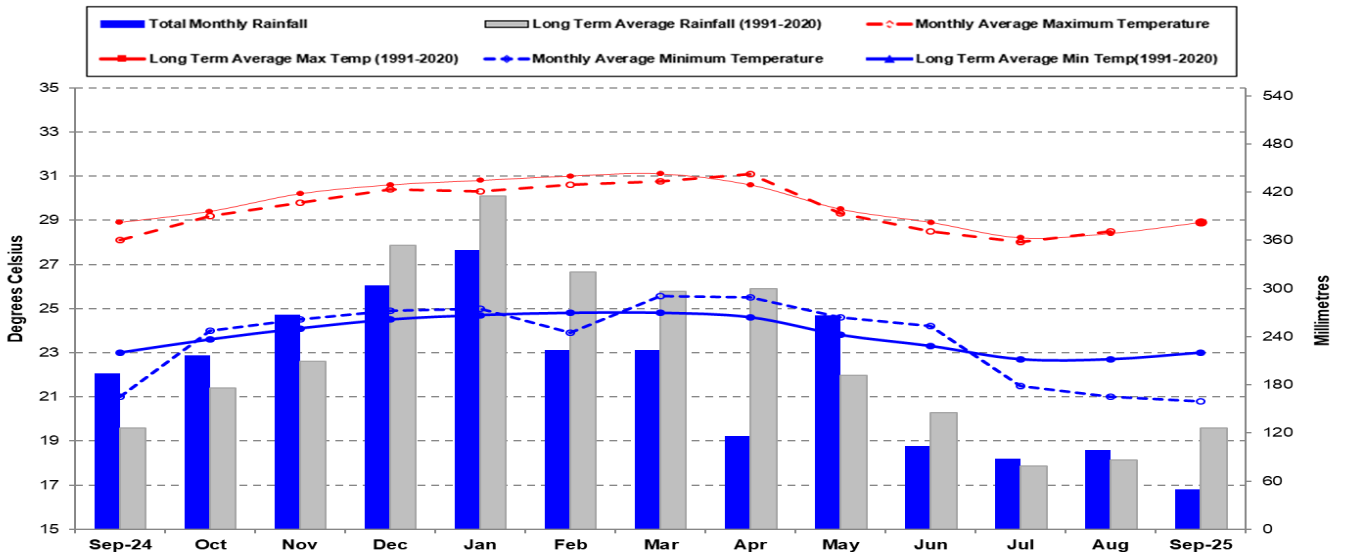
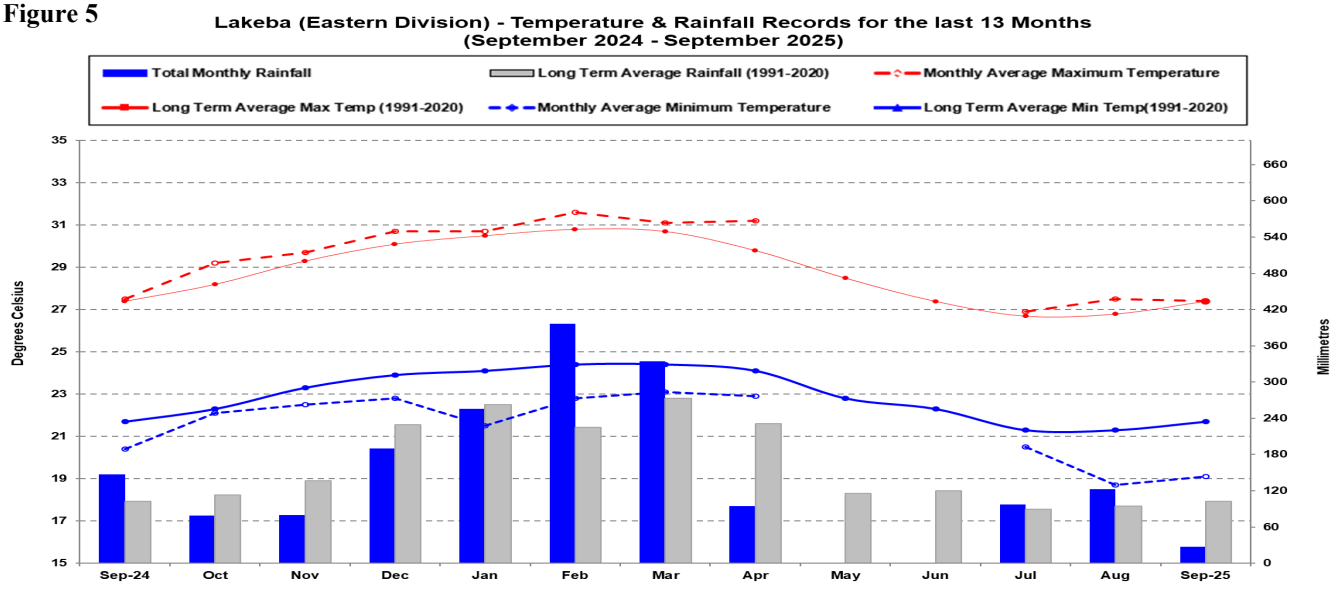


Figure 5



5. DAILY RAISED PAN EVAPORATION

Figure 6

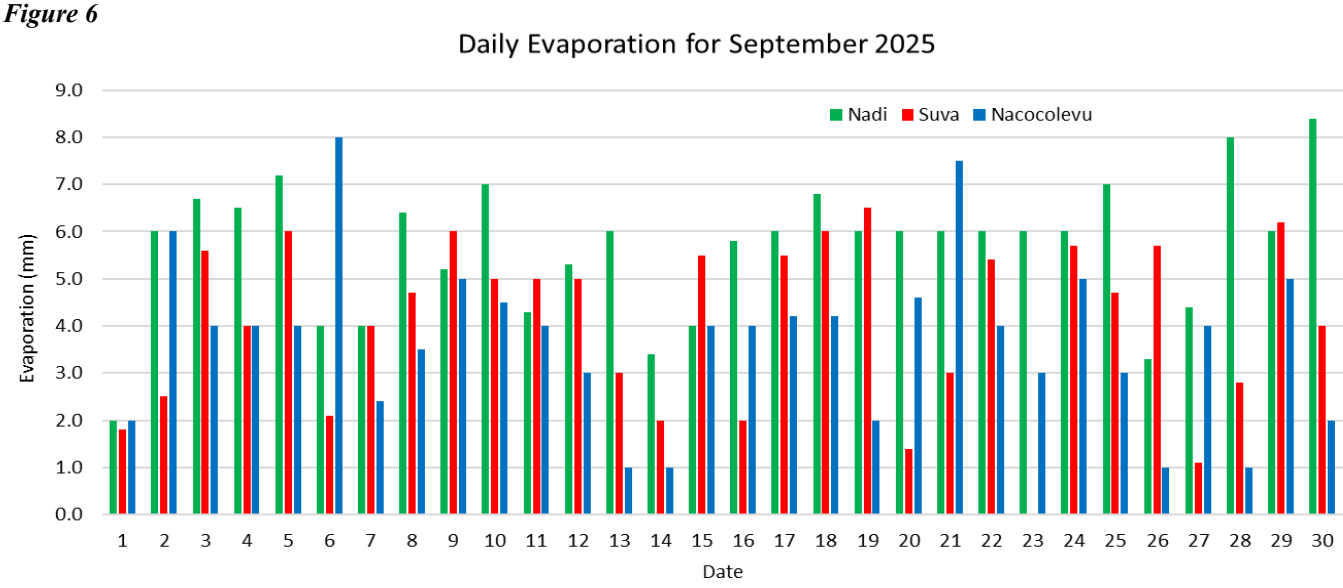


Figure 6: The total monthly raised pan evaporation at Nadi Airport, Laucala Bay (Suva) and Nacocolevu (Sigatoka) were 169.7mm, 122.2mm and 110.9mm, respectively. Nadi's highest daily evaporation was 8.4mm on the 30th with Suva's highest daily evaporation of 6.5mm on the 19th, and Nacocolevu (Sigatoka) recorded its highest of 8.0mm on the 6th.

6. SOLAR RADIATION

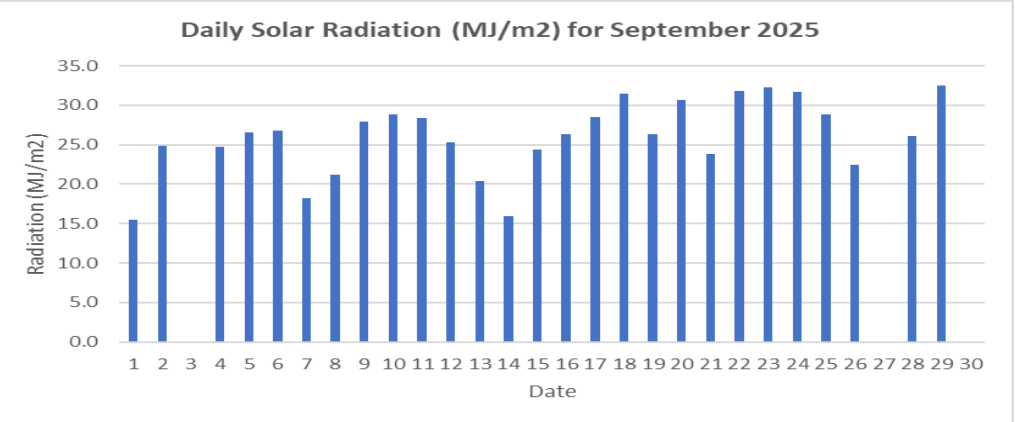


Figure 7:

The mean daily solar radiation at Nadi Airport during September 2025 was 26.0MJ/m^2 compared to 17.9MJ/m^2 over 30 year average (1991-2020).

7. WIND SUMMARY

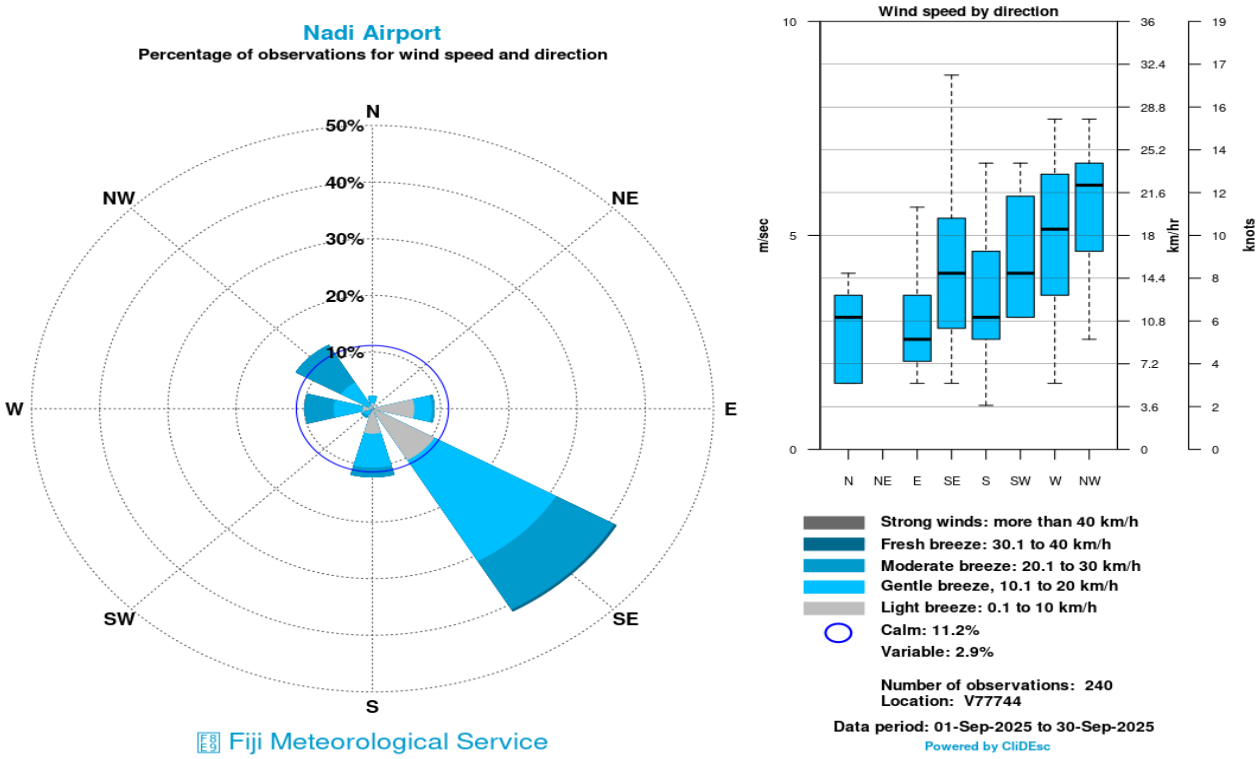


Figure 8a: Nadi's 3 hourly observations recorded southeasterly winds as the most dominant winds during the month, followed by northwesterly and then southerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to fresh breeze, while 11.2% of observations accounted for calm winds.

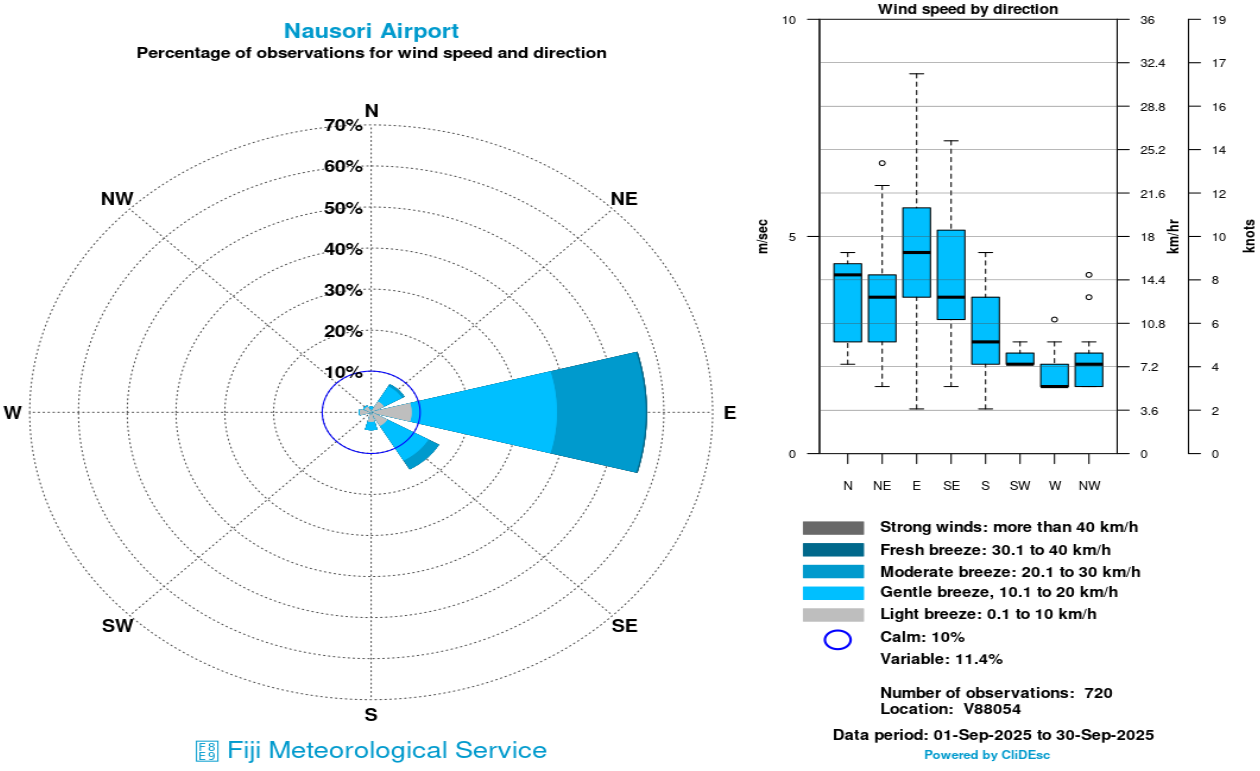


Figure 8b: For Nausori Airport's hourly wind observations, easterly winds were most dominant during the month, followed by southeasterly and then northeasterly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to fresh breeze, while 10% of observations accounted for calm winds.

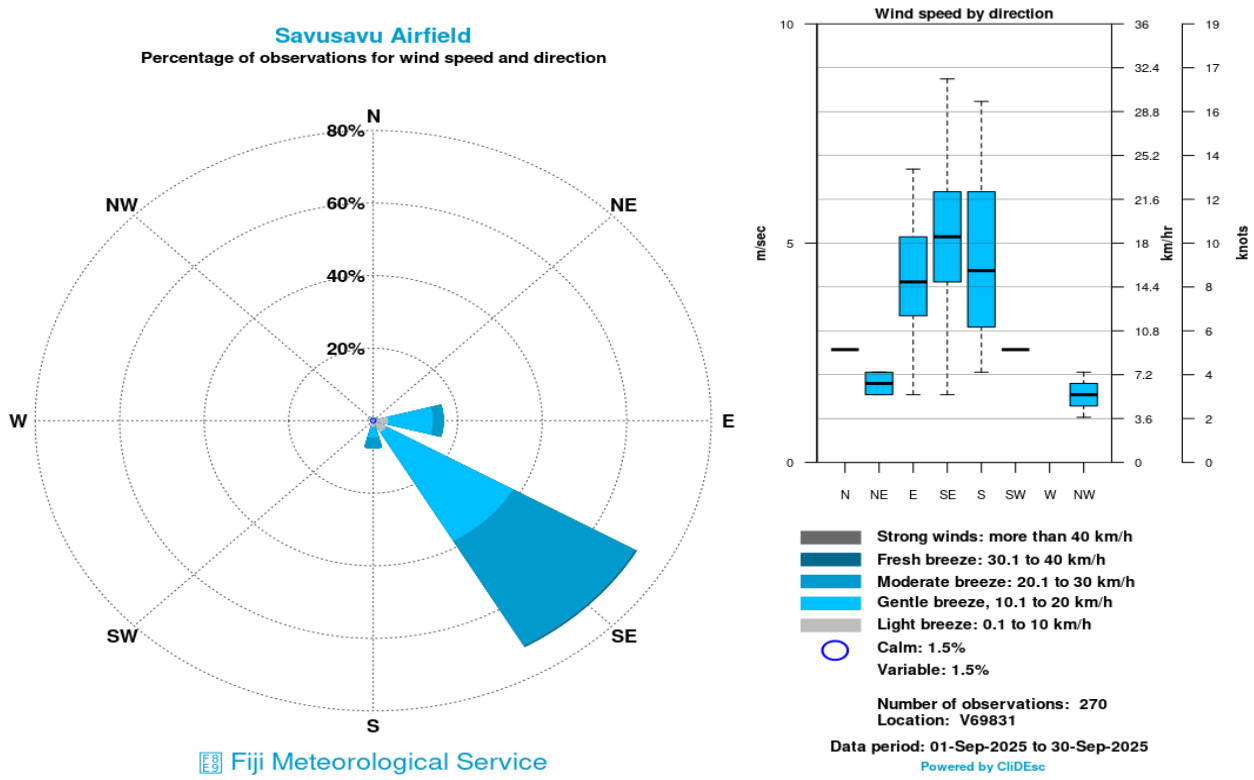


Figure 8c: Southeasterly winds were most dominant at Savusavu Airfield, looking at the hourly observations (0800hrs to 1600hrs) recorded during the month, followed by easterly and then southerly winds. Wind strength ranged from light to fresh breeze, with calm winds observed 1.5% of the time.

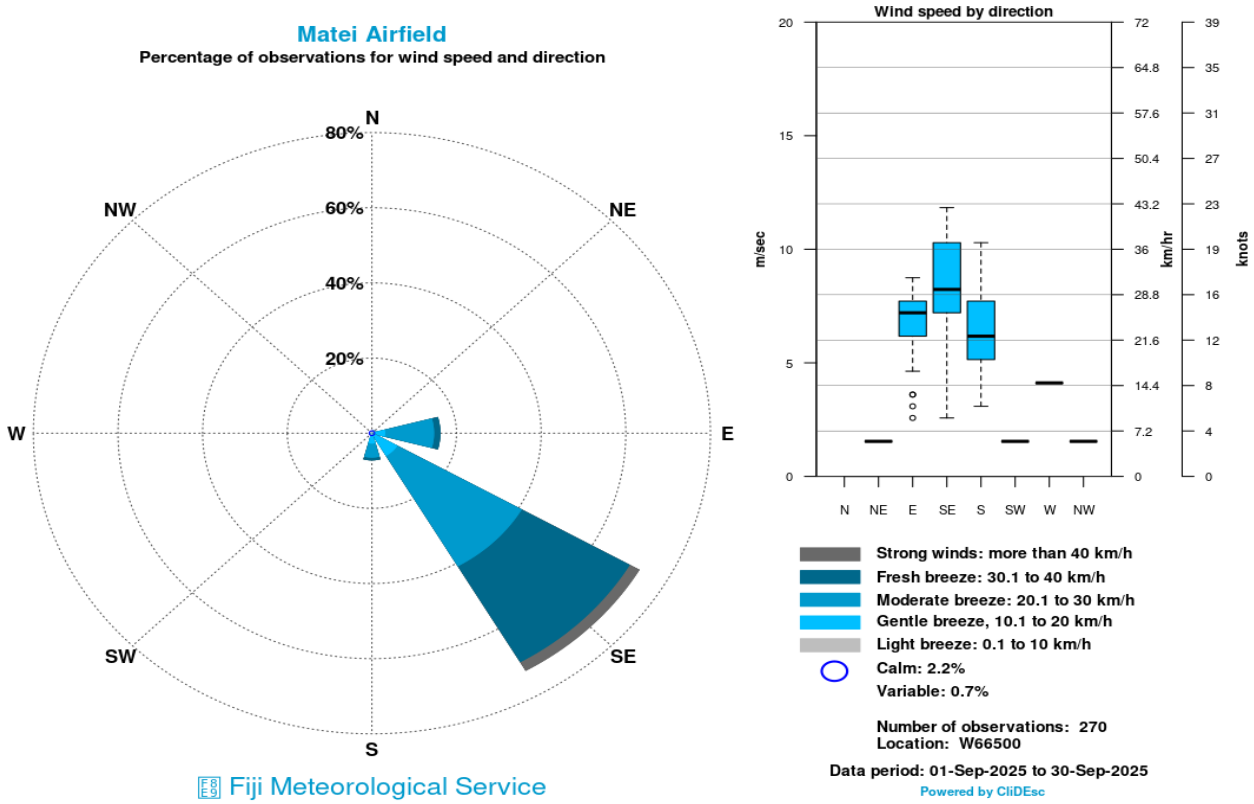


Figure 8d: Matei Airfield's hourly wind observations (0800hrs to 1600hrs) had dominant southeasterly winds followed by easterly and then southerly winds. Light breeze to strong winds were observed, with calm winds recorded 2.2% of the time.

8. SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (SST)

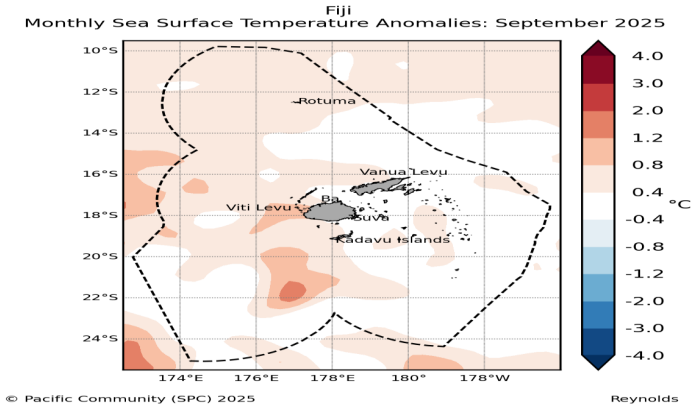


Figure 9:
Generally *normal* to *above normal* sea surface temperature anomalies were observed across the Fiji Waters, with anomalies around 0.8 to 1.2°C observed to the west of Viti Levu and south of Kadavu.

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

9. CLOUD COVER

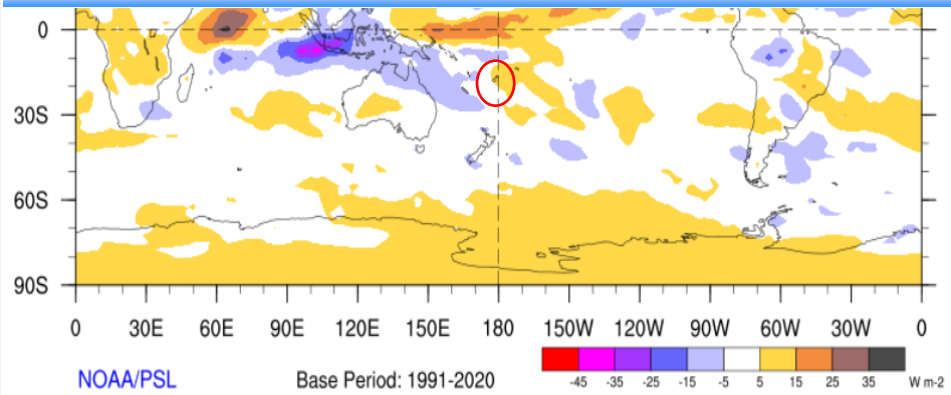


Figure 10:
Below normal cloud cover was present over the Fiji Group during September (*Fiji in red circle).*

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

10. SEA LEVEL

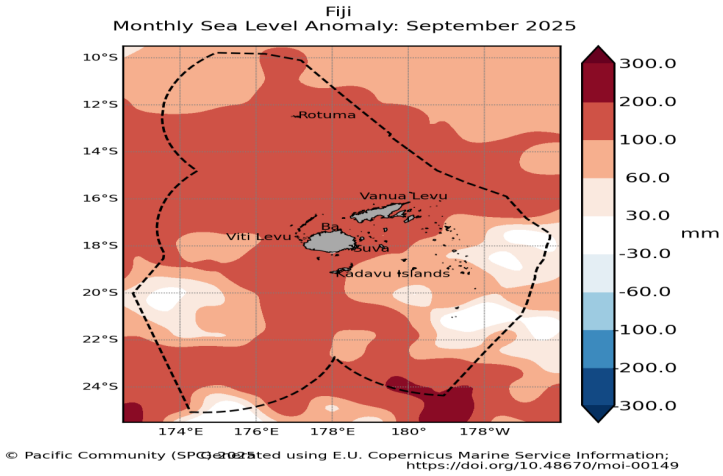


Figure 11:
Above normal sea level anomalies persisted across most of the Fiji Group during September.

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

11. WIND ANOMALIES

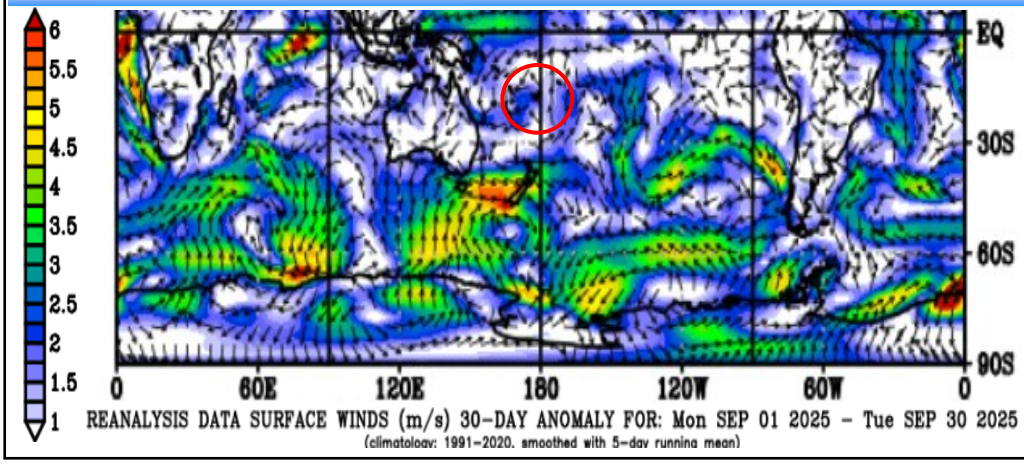


Figure 12:
Variable winds were observed over the Fiji Group during the month (base period: 1991-2020) (*Fiji in red circle*).

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

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.