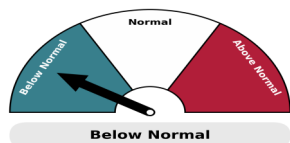


In Brief



⇒ El Niño is currently active in the tropical Pacific Ocean with most global climate models favoring the likelihood of it to be a strong event. El Niño conditions are likely to persist for the remainder of 2026.

ENSO Outlook



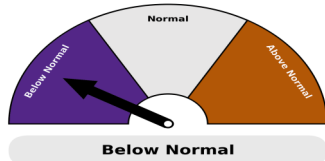
⇒ For the August to October 2026 period, *below normal* SSTs are favored in Fiji's waters, especially around the Western and Central Divisions, Kadavu, and southern most Lau Group.

SST Outlook



⇒ The 29°C South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ) is likely to be displaced south of its normal position, just outside of Fiji's EEZ, during the August to October 2026 period.

Coral Bleaching

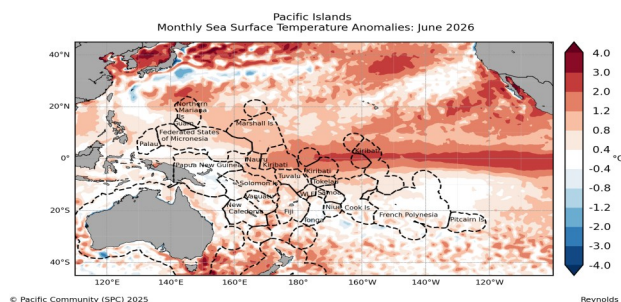


⇒ The 4, 8 and 12 week coral bleaching outlook is at 'No Stress' across Rotuma and the Fiji Waters.

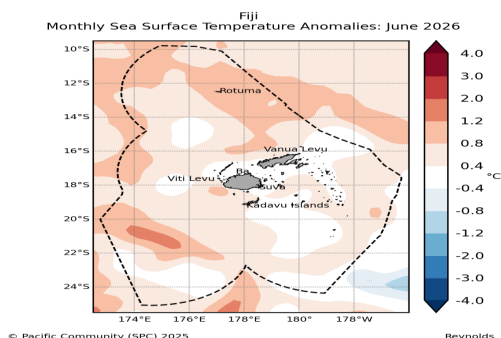
Sea Level Outlook

⇒ *Below normal* sea level is favored across the Fiji Group during the August to October 2026 period, while *near normal* sea level is likely for Rotuma.

Pacific Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs): Recent Observations



Above normal sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies persisted in the Central and Eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, while SST anomalies in the Western Pacific ranged from *below* to *above normal*.



SST anomalies in June were mostly *above normal*, ranging from 0.4°C to 1.2°C around Fiji's. A small region southwest of Viti Levu observed the warmest SST anomalies of 1.2°C to 2.0°C.

Possible Applications:

Presence of warmer than usual waters in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific indicate persistence of an El Niño event and cool waters indicate La Niña. Monitoring warm patches of ocean gives insight into the potential for cyclone formation, and possible start or finish of the cyclone season. For further information on ocean temperature refer to https://legacy-oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_OceanTemperature.pdf

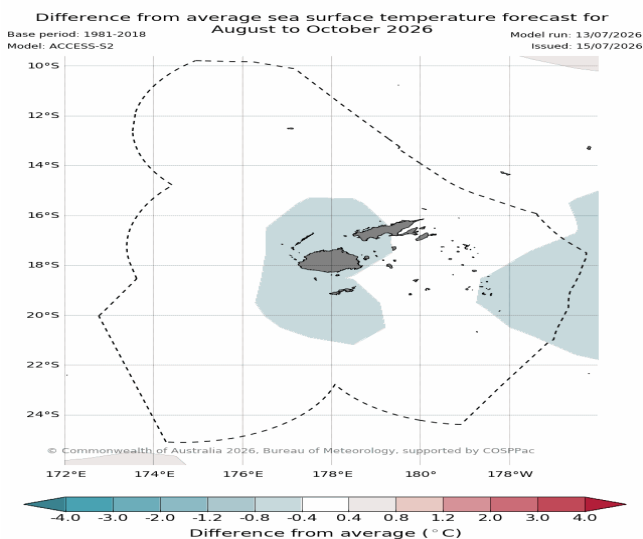
Chlorophyll Concentration

Chlorophyll concentration map could not be generated due to technical difficulties.

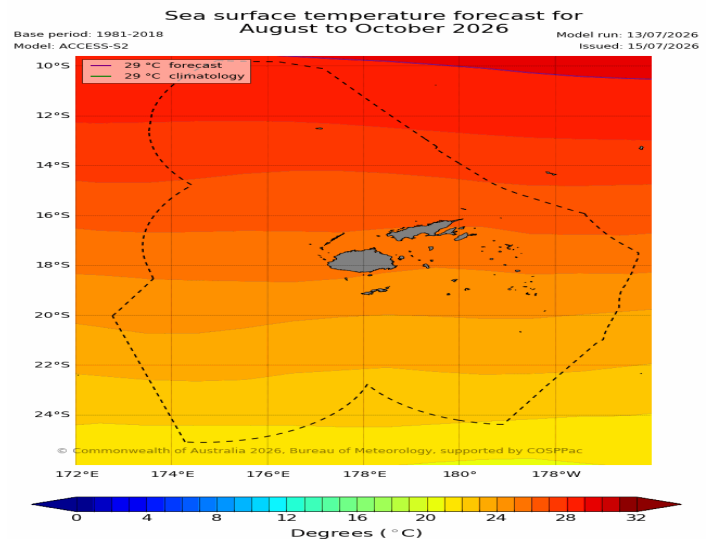
Possible Applications:

Chlorophyll concentration can be of great interest to fishermen targeting smaller pelagic (open sea) fish. High concentration of chlorophyll can also provide indication of potential hazardous conditions near the coast from reef fish diseases, such as ciguatera, harmful algal blooms, and outbreak of Crown of Thorns starfish, which is a coral eating pest. For further information on chlorophyll concentration refer to https://legacy-oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_chlorophyll.pdf

Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Outlook



For the August to October 2026 period, *below normal* SSTs are favored in the Fiji waters, especially around the Western and Central Divisions, Kadavu, and southern most Lau Group.

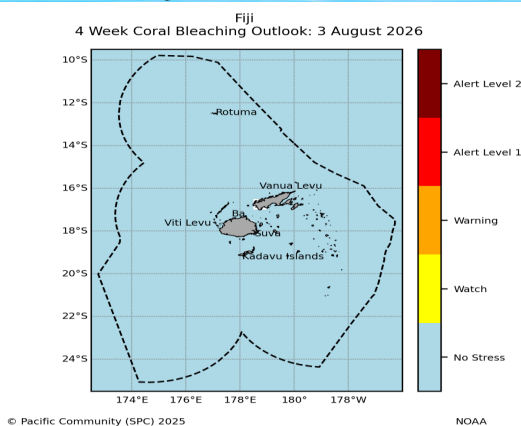


Average position of the 29°C convergence zone is likely to be displaced south of its normal position, just outside of Fiji's EEZ, during the August to October 2026 period (purple line).

Possible Applications:

The movement of the convergence zone has an influence on relative abundance of tuna in the Pacific Ocean. The 29°C isotherm around the western Pacific warm pool forms a good proxy for the convergence zone, and can therefore be used to track the gravity center of Skipjack tuna fishing activity. For further information on seasonal sea surface temperature forecast refer to https://legacy-oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_POAMA_SST.pdf

Coral Bleaching Outlook



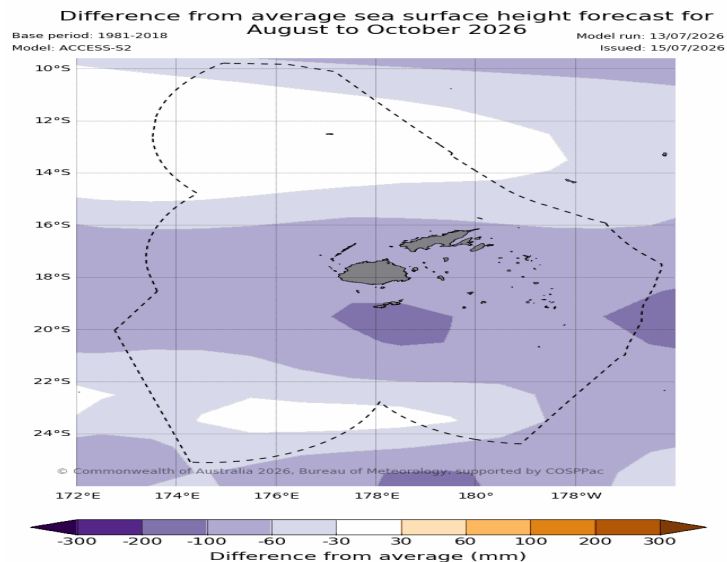
The 4-, 8- and 12-week coral bleaching outlook is at 'No Stress' across the Fiji Waters, as well as Rotuma.

The image on the left is for 4 weeks outlook.

Possible Applications:

Once a potential bleaching event is detected, a management plan should be implemented to reduce the impacts of bleaching. For further information on coral bleaching refer to https://legacy-oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_coralbleaching.pdf

Sea Level Outlook



Below normal sea level is favored across the Fiji Group during the August to October 2026 period, while *near normal* sea level is likely for Rotuma.

Possible Applications:

Stakeholders can use forecasts of extreme sea level to make decisions about the protection of communities and infrastructure against coastal inundation. For further information on sea level refer to https://legacy-oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_POAMA_Sea_Level.pdf

Tide Predictions (August to October 2026)

Suva						Lautoka					
Monthly Highest Tide			Monthly Lowest Tide			Monthly Highest Tide			Monthly Lowest Tide		
Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height
13 Aug	06:22	2.06m	13 Aug	12:52	0.33m	13 Aug	06:09	2.31m	13 Aug	12:37	0.23m
11 Sep	06:06	2.00m	11 Sep	12:28	0.43m	11 Sep	05:52	2.25m	10 Sep	11:30	0.34m
27 Oct	18:58	2.05m	29 Oct	02:21	0.41m	27 Oct	18:36	2.30m	28 Oct	01:08	0.36m

Port Denarau						Vatia					
Monthly Highest Tide			Monthly Lowest Tide			Monthly Highest Tide			Monthly Lowest Tide		
Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height
13 Aug	06:15	2.15m	13 Aug	12:40	0.09m	13 Aug	06:00	2.14m	13 Aug	12:28	0.09m
11 Sep	06:00	2.10m	10 Sep	11:34	0.21m	10 Sep	04:58	2.10m	10 Sep	11:20	0.19m
27 Oct	18:44	2.17m	28 Oct	01:13	0.21m	27 Oct	18:24	2.12m	28 Oct	00:58	0.26m

All date and time are in Fiji Standard Time.

Moon Phases (August to October 2026)

New Moon 	First Quarter 	Full Moon 	Last Quarter 
			6 th August
13 th August	20 th August	28 th August	4 th September
11 th September	19 th September	27 th September	4 th October
11 th October	19 th October	26 th October	

Explanatory Notes

Anomalies – denote the departure of an element (sea surface temperature and sea level) from its long-period average value for a particular location.

Sea Surface Temperature (SST) – the temperature of the water's surface. It is usually measured using buoys, ship data, and satellites.

Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Outlook

Above Normal – indicates that SST anomalies fall within the highest 3rd of observations in a 37 year period, typically equal to or above +0.4°C.

Near Normal – indicates that SST anomalies lies in the middle 3rd of observations in a 37 year period, typically between – 0.4°C and +0.4°C.

Below Normal – indicates that SST anomalies fall within the lowest 3rd of observations in a 37 year period, typically equal to or below -0.4°C.

Coral Bleaching Outlook

No Stress – Thermal stress is unlikely.

Watch – Low-level of thermal stress.

Warning – Coral bleaching possible.

Alert 1 – Coral bleaching is likely.

Alert 2 – Coral mortality is likely.

Sea Level Outlook

Above Normal – indicates that sea level anomalies fall within the highest 3rd of observations in a 37 year period, typically equal to or above +30mm.

Near Normal – indicates that sea level anomalies lies in the middle 3rd of observations in a 37 year period, typically between –30mm and +30mm.

Below Normal – indicates that sea level anomalies fall within the lowest 3rd of observations in a 37 year period, typically equal to or below –30mm.

El Niño events are associated with warming of the central and eastern tropical Pacific. El Niño events usually result in reduction of Fiji's rainfall. Often the whole of Fiji is affected in varying degrees and it is quite unusual for one part of the country to experience a prolonged dry spell, while the other is in a wet spell.

La Niña events are associated with cooling of the central and eastern tropical Pacific. Usually La Niña results in wetter than normal conditions for Fiji, occasionally leading to flooding during the Warm/Wet Season. (November to April).

When ENSO is **Neutral**, that is, neither El Niño nor La Niña, it has little effect on global climate, meaning other climate influences are more likely to dominate.

Disclaimer: While Fiji Meteorological Service takes all measures to provide accurate information and data, it does not guarantee 100% accuracy of the information presented in this outlook. The Department should be sought for expert advice, clarifications and additional information as and when necessary. The user assumes all risk resulting directly or indirectly from the use of this outlook.