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Fiji Ocean Outlook

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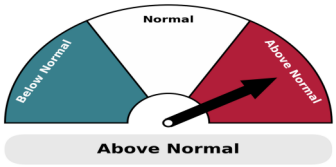
In Brief

ENSO Outlook

⇒ ENSO– neutral condition continues to persist, however, there's a slight leaning towards La Niña, during October to December 2025 period.



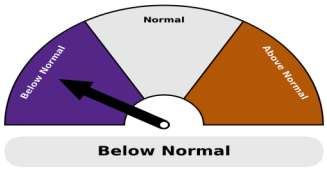
SST Outlook

⇒ Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Waters during the October to December 2025 period.

Coral Bleaching

⇒ The 29°C South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ) average position is likely to be displaced south of its normal position, close to Fiji's EEZ, during October to December 2025.

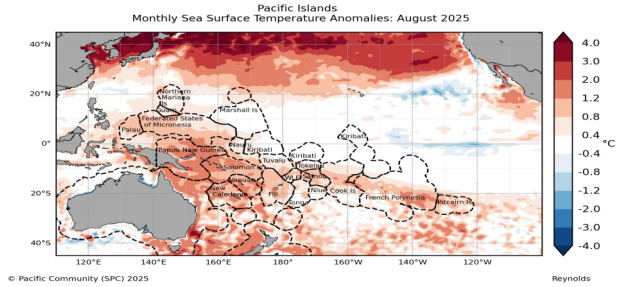
⇒ The coral bleaching outlook across the Fiji waters, for the 4, 8 and 12 weeks is currently at '*No Stress*' level.



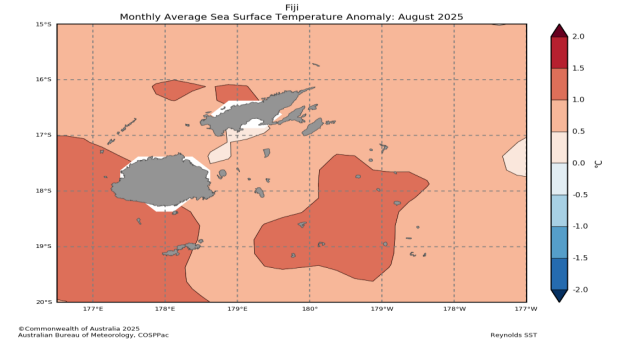
Sea Level Outlook

⇒ *Below normal* sea levels are likely for the Fiji Group, including Rotuma, during October to December 2025 period.

Pacific Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs): Recent Observations



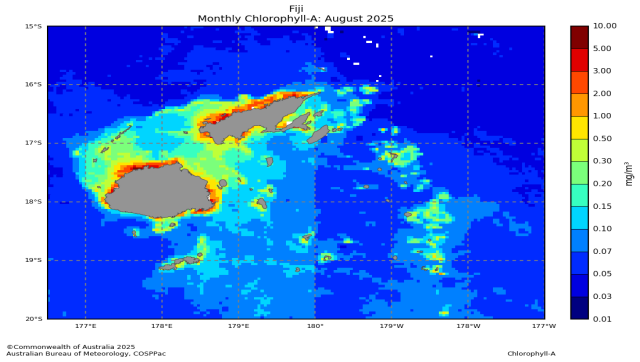
Above normal SSTs were observed across most of the Western Pacific Ocean, while parts of the central and eastern Pacific experienced *normal* to cooler than *normal* SSTs.



Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) around Fiji waters were generally *above normal* during August, with anomalies ranging from 0.5–1.0°C, and reaching 1.0–1.5°C in waters west and south of Viti Levu, across most of Lau Group and areas north of Vanua Levu.

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 http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_OceanTemperature.pdf

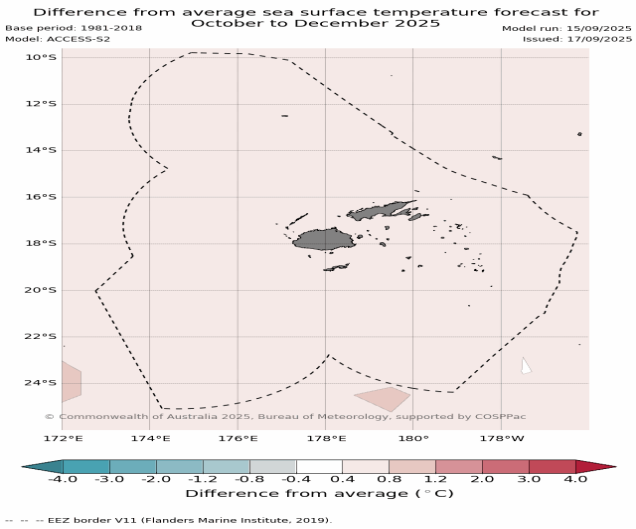
Chlorophyll Concentration



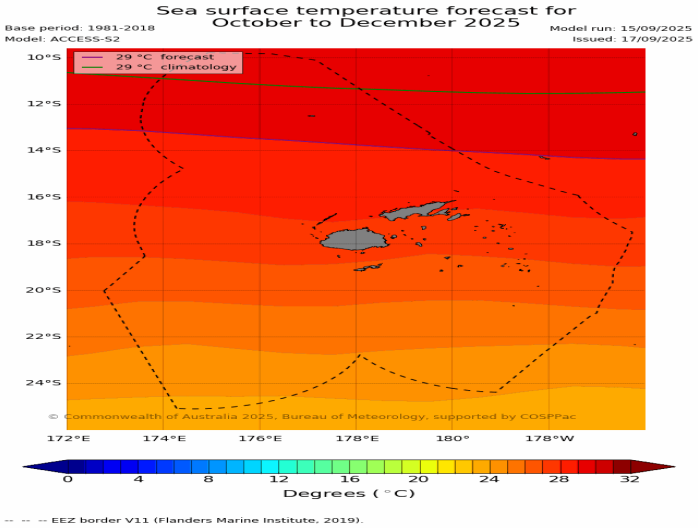
During August, high chlorophyll concentrations were recorded along the northern and southern coasts of Vanua Levu, the western and central coasts of Viti Levu, as well as parts of the Eastern Division.

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 http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_chlorophyll.pdf

Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Outlook



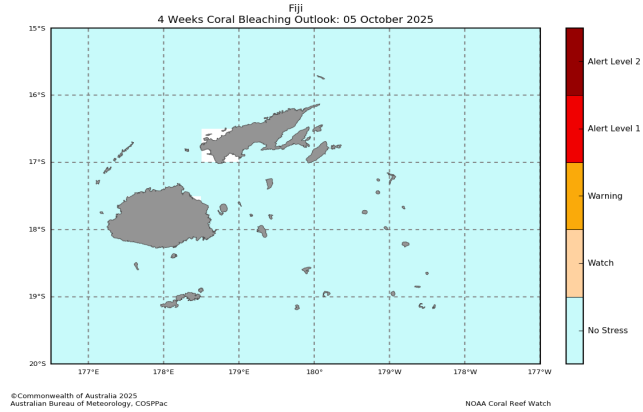
Above normal SSTs are likely across the Fiji Waters during the October to December 2025 period.



Average position of the 29°C convergence zone is likely to be displaced south of its normal position, close to Fiji's EEZ, during the October to December 2025 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 http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_POAMA_SST.pdf

Coral Bleaching Outlook

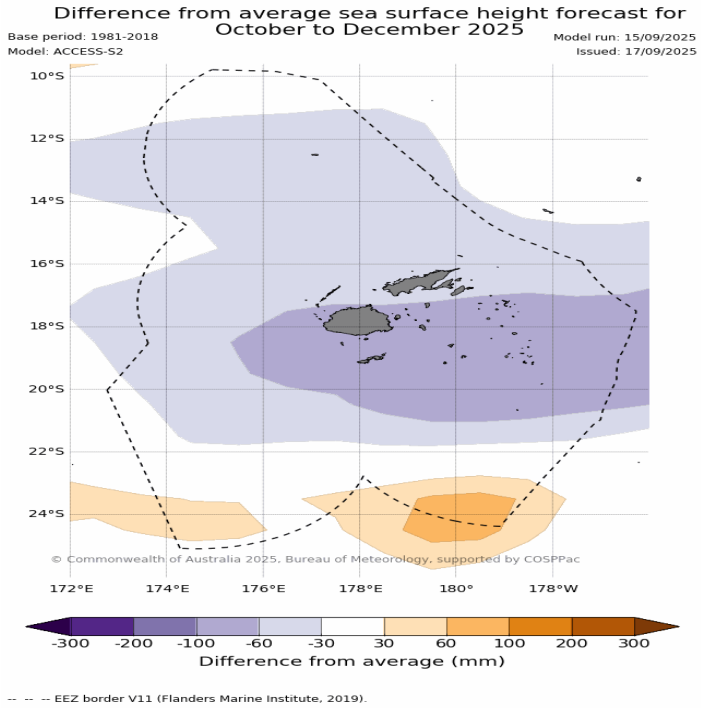


The 4, 8 and 12 weeks coral bleaching outlook is at 'No Stress' for the Fiji Waters.

Caption: The image 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 http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_coralbleaching.pdf

Sea Level Outlook



Below normal sea levels are likely for the Fiji Group, including Rotuma, during October to December 2025 period.

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 http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/help/about_POAMA_Sea_Level.pdf

Tide Predictions (October to December 2025)

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
8 Oct	19:06	2.11m	10 Oct	02:23	0.39m	8 Oct	18:45	2.36m	9 Oct	01:10	0.33m
6 Nov	18:40	2.15m	8 Nov	02:07	0.33m	6 Nov	18:21	2.40m	7 Nov	00:54	0.26m
5 Dec	18:20	2.14m	7 Dec	01:54	0.32m	5 Dec	1805	2.39m	6 Dec	00:44	0.24m

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
8 Oct	18.51	2.24m	9 Oct	01:14	0.18m	8 Oct	18:34	2.19m	9 Oct	00:59	0.22m
6 Nov	18:27	2.27m	7 Nov	00:59	0.11m	5 Nov	17:24	2.23m	7 Nov	00:45	0..15m
5 Dec	18:11	2.25m	6 Dec	00:47	0.09m	4 Dec	17:05	2.22m	6 Dec	00:36	0.13m

All date and time are in Fiji Standard Time.

Moon Phases (October to December 2025)

New Moon ●	First Quarter ◑	Full Moon ○	Last Quarter ◐
		7th October	14th October
22nd October	30th October	6th November	12th November
20th November	28th November	5th December	12th December
20th December	28th December		

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 +0.8°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 -0.8°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 +60mm.

Near Normal – indicates that sea level anomalies lies in the middle 3rd of observations in a 37 year period, typically between –60mm and +60mm.

Below Normal – indicates that sea level anomalies fall within the lowest 3rd of observations in a 37 year period, typically equal to or below –60mm.

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.