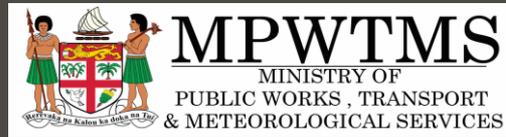


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# FIJI CLIMATE OUTLOOK

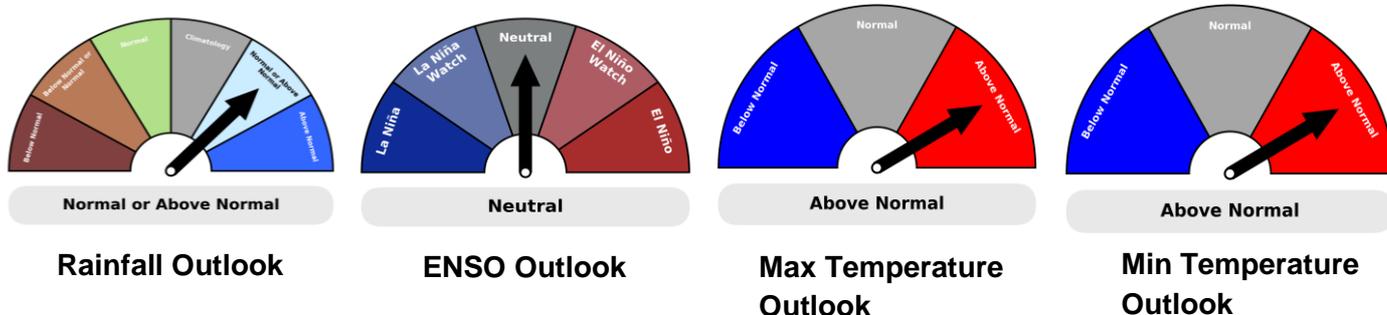
MARCH 2025;

MARCH TO MAY 2025;

JUNE TO AUGUST 2025

*Fiji Meteorological Service*

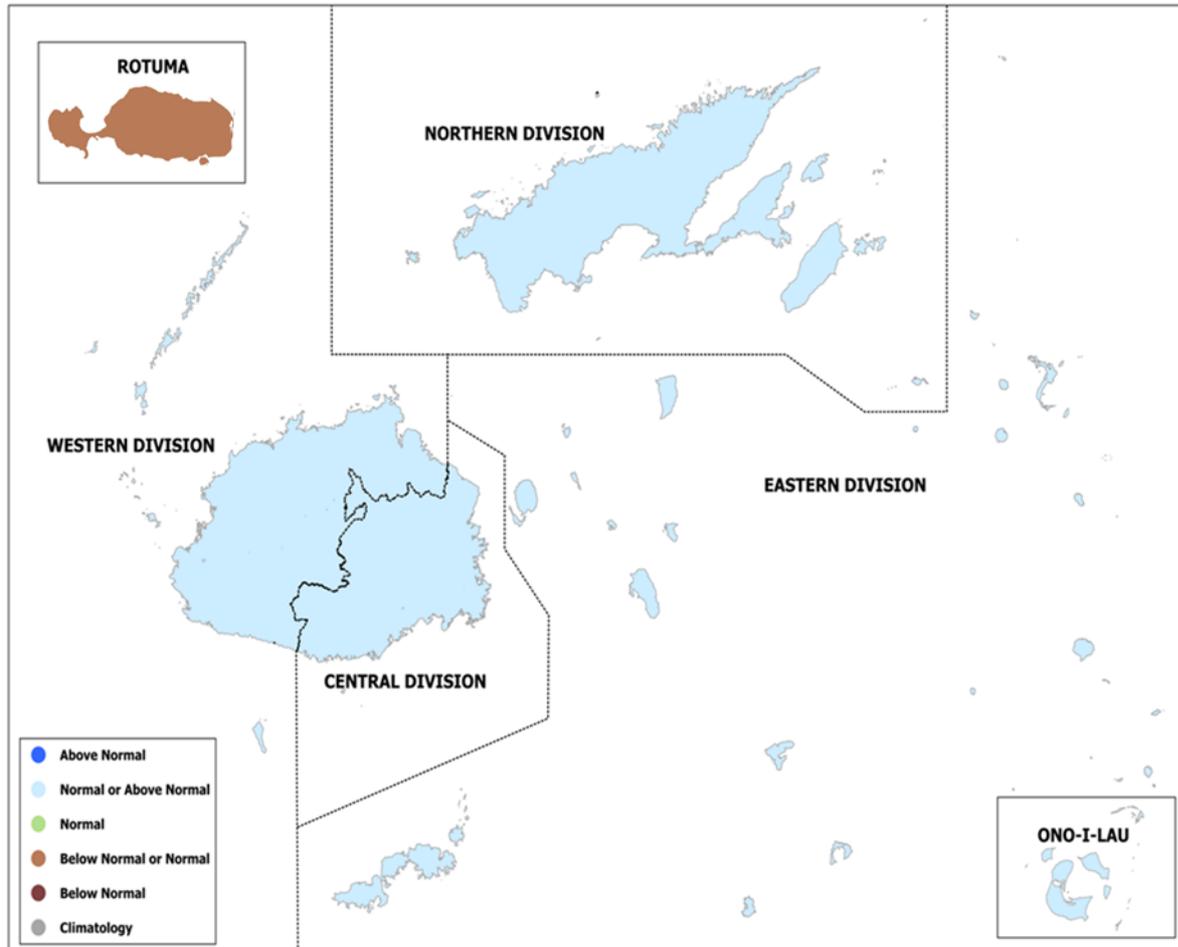
# HIGHLIGHTS



- An ENSO-neutral status continues, with indicators still in La Niña Watch conditions. However, the February to April period marks the equal likelihood of either ENSO-neutral or La Niña developing, with an ENSO-neutral transition more likely during the March to May period and continuing until September.
- *Normal or above normal* rainfall is likely for the Fiji Group, while *normal or below normal* rainfall is likely for Rotuma, during March.
- For March to May 2025 period, *Normal or above normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group, while there is little guidance provided for Rotuma, as there are almost equal chances of *below normal, normal and above normal* rainfall.
- For June to August 2025 period, there is little guidance provided, as there are almost equal chances of *below normal, normal and above normal* rainfall across the Fiji Group.
- On March temperatures, both day and night time temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.
- For March to May 2025 period, both day and night time temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.
- As Fiji is now in its Wet Season, the country is likely to experience wetter conditions, which can increase the risk of flooding.

# RAINFALL OUTLOOK

## MARCH 2025



**Western Division:** Normal or *above normal* rainfall

**Central Division:** Normal or *above normal* rainfall

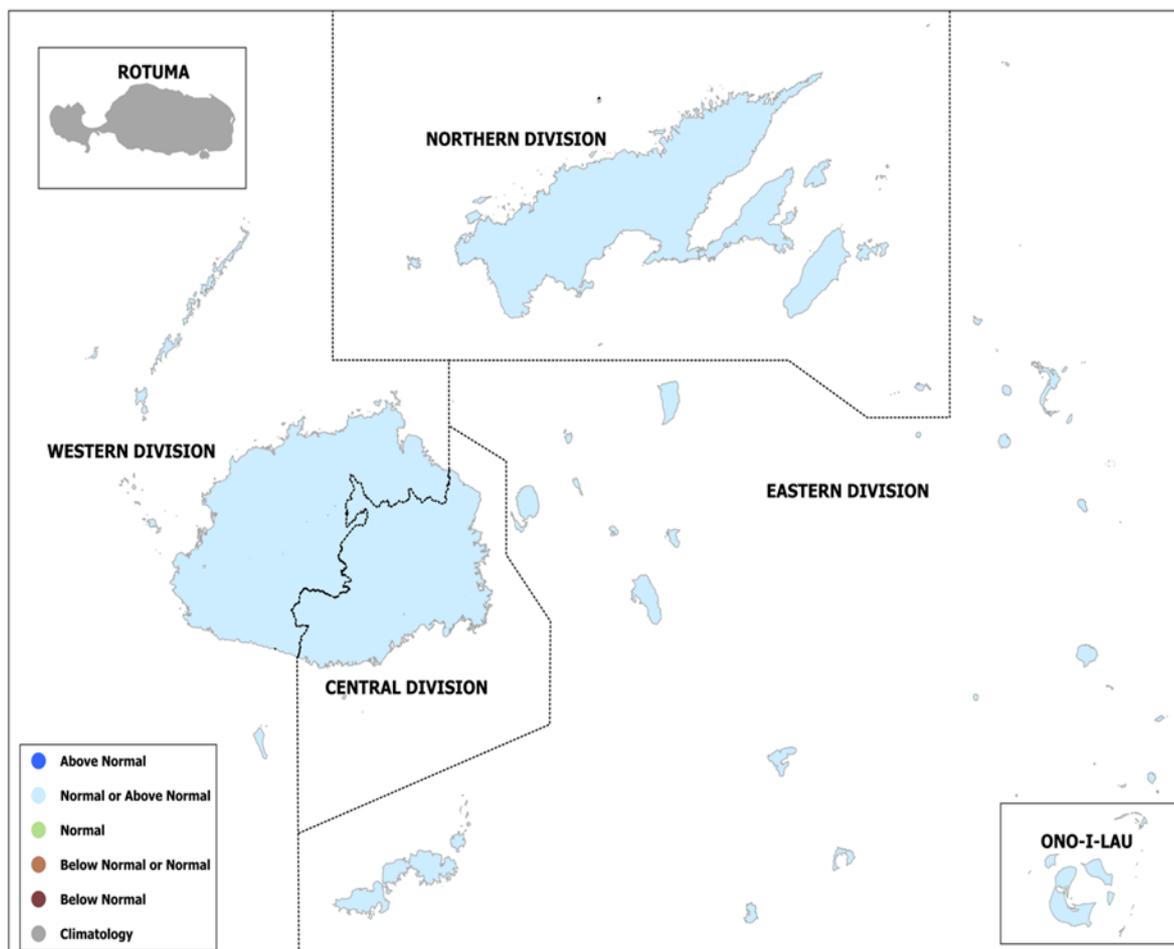
**Northern Division:** Normal or *above normal* rainfall

**Eastern Division:** Normal or *above normal* rainfall

**Rotuma:** Normal or *below normal* rainfall

# RAINFALL OUTLOOK

## MARCH TO MAY 2025



**Western Division:** *Normal or above normal rainfall*

**Central Division:** *Normal or above normal rainfall*

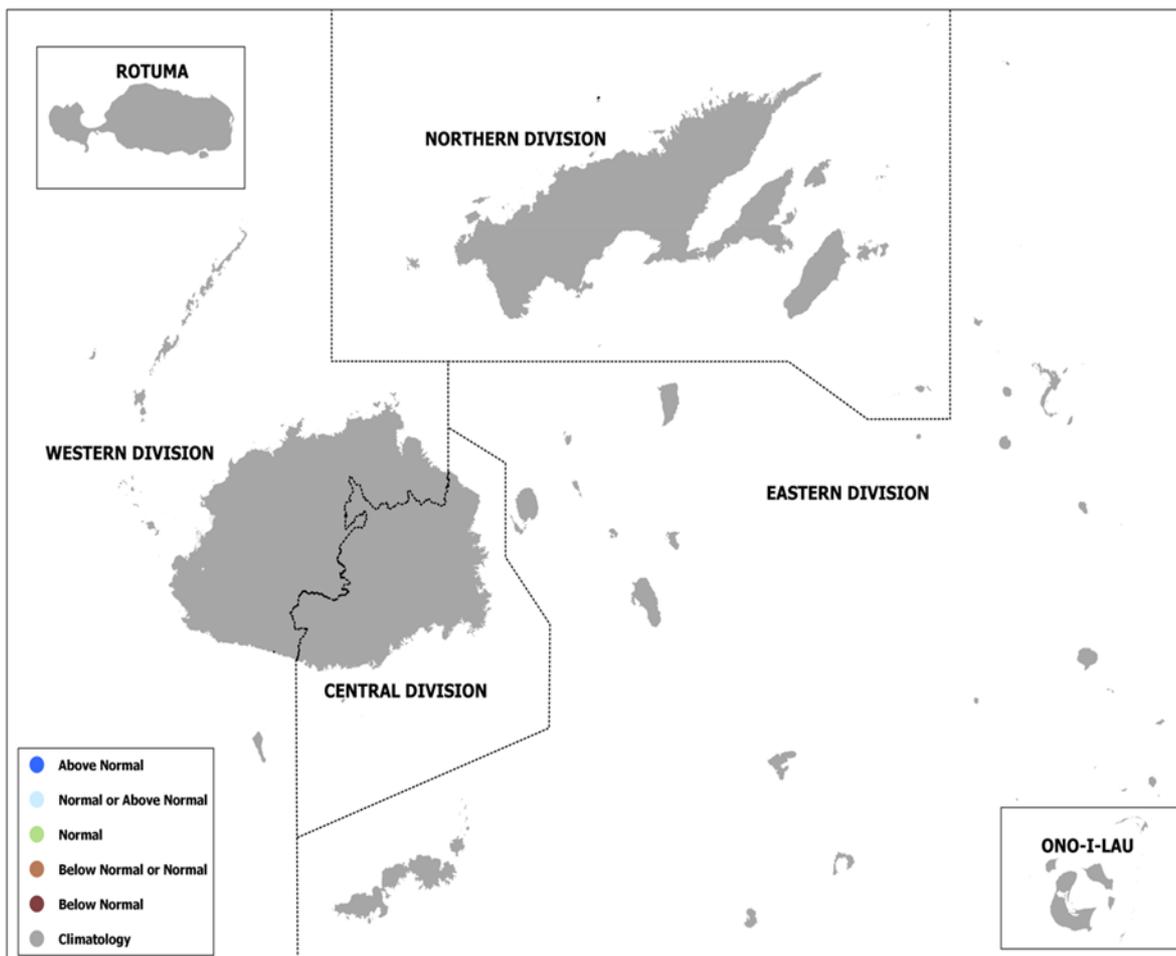
**Northern Division:** *Normal or above normal rainfall*

**Eastern Division:** *Normal or above normal rainfall*

**Rotuma:** *Almost equal chances of below normal, normal and above normal rainfall*

# RAINFALL OUTLOOK

## JUNE TO AUGUST 2025



**Western Division:** Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

**Central Division:** Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

**Northern Division:** Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

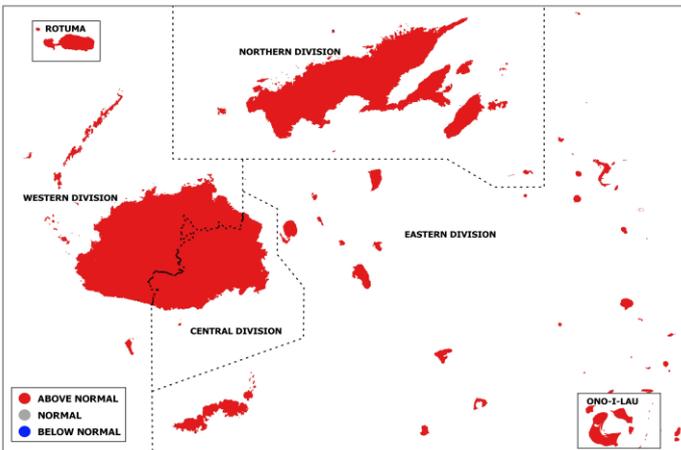
**Eastern Division:** Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

**Rotuma:** Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

# AIR TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

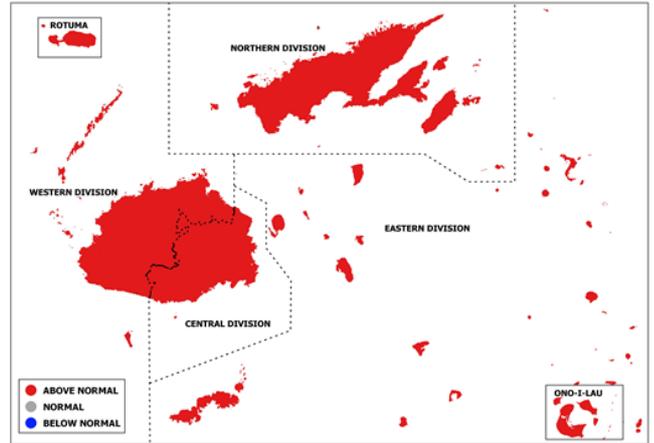
**MARCH 2025**

**Maximum Temperature**



Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

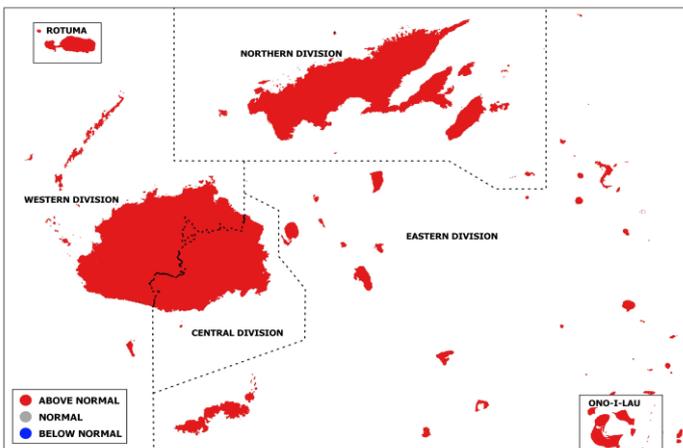
**Minimum Temperature**



Minimum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

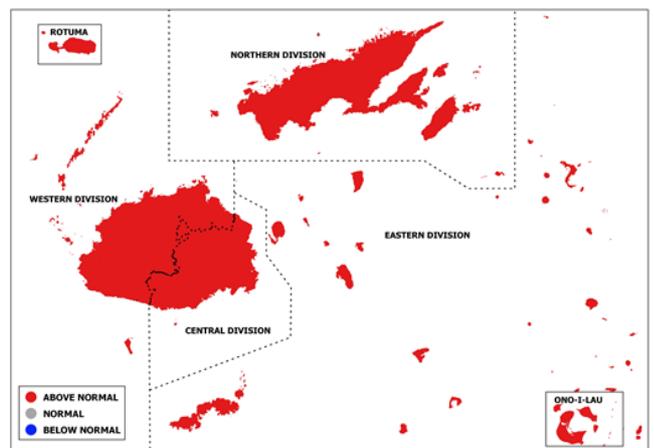
**MARCH TO MAY 2025**

**Maximum Temperature**



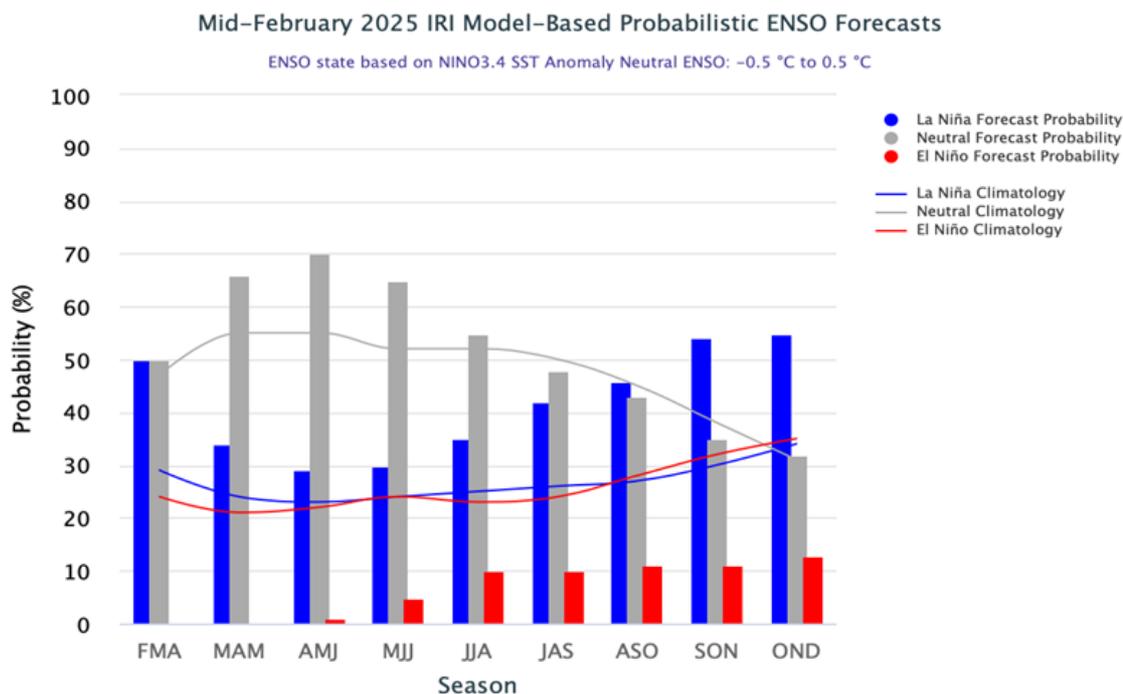
Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

**Minimum Temperature**



Minimum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

# EL-NIÑO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)



Source: *International Research Institute for Climate and Society*

ENSO-neutral conditions continue to persist in the tropical Pacific Ocean.

Most models favor borderline La Niña conditions during February to April period, with a return to ENSO-neutral conditions likely during the March to May period.

As Fiji moves into borderline La Niña conditions, the country is likely to get more rain than usual. La Niña generally brings increased rainfall to Fiji, increasing the chance of flooding, especially during the wet season.

## Climate (Rainfall/Air Temperature) Outlook

**Above normal** – indicates that the rainfall/temperature value lies in the highest third of observation recorded in the standard 30 year normal period.

**Near normal** – indicates that the rainfall/temperature value lies in the middle third of observation recorded in the standard 30 year normal period.

**Below normal** – indicates that the rainfall/temperature value lies in the lowest third of observation recorded in the standard 30 year normal period.

**Climatology** – means that there are almost equal chances of receiving below normal, normal and above normal rainfall. Outlook does not favour one extreme; neither below normal nor above normal.

## El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

ENSO is the principal driver of the year-to-year variability of Fiji's climate. There are two extreme phases of this phenomenon, **El Niño** and **La Niña**.

El Niño or La Niña events are a natural part of the global climate system and usually recur after every 2 to 7 years. It normally develops during the period April to June, attains peak intensity between December to February and decays between April to June period the following year. While most events last for a year, some have persisted for up to 2 years. It should be also noted that no two El Niño or La Niña events are the same. Different events have different impacts, but most exhibit some common climate characteristics.

Usually there is a lag effect on Fiji's climate with ENSO events, that is, once an El Niño or La Niña event is established in the tropical Pacific, it may take 2-6 months before its impact is seen on Fiji. Similarly, once an event finishes, it can take 2-6 months for climate to normalise.

**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. The relationship and level of rainfall suppression is greater in the Dry Zone than in the Wet Zone. It is the suppression of rainfall during the Cool/Dry Season (May to October) that is normally of most concern. A reduction in Cool/Dry Season rainfall in the Dry Zone results in little or no rainfall until the next Wet Season. While usually the strength of an ENSO event is proportional to its impact on Fiji, at times weak event can also have a significant impact.

**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.

**Lag effects** – means that there is a delay in a change of some aspect of climate due to influence of other factors that is acting slowly.

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