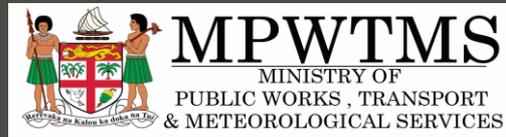


ISSUED: April 28, 2025

NEXT ISSUE: May 30, 2025

VOLUME 19: ISSUE 5



FIJI CLIMATE OUTLOOK

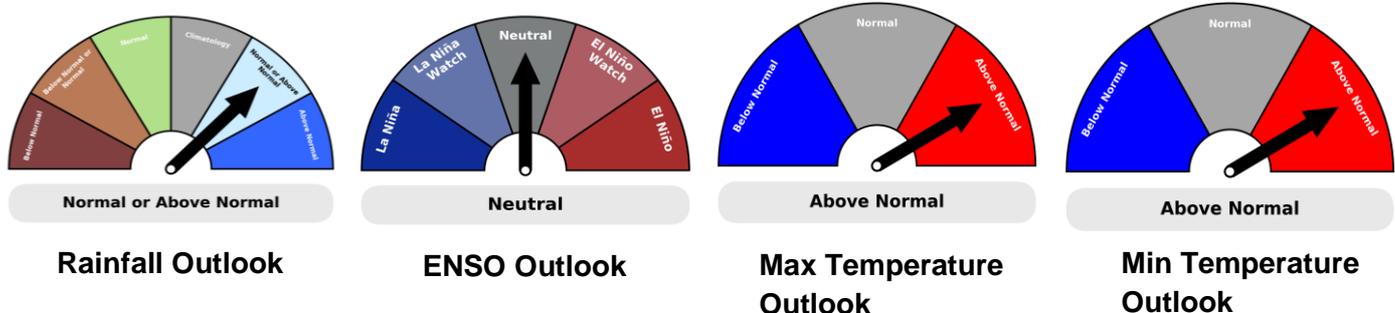
MAY 2025;

MAY TO JULY 2025;

AUGUST TO OCTOBER 2025

Fiji Meteorological Service

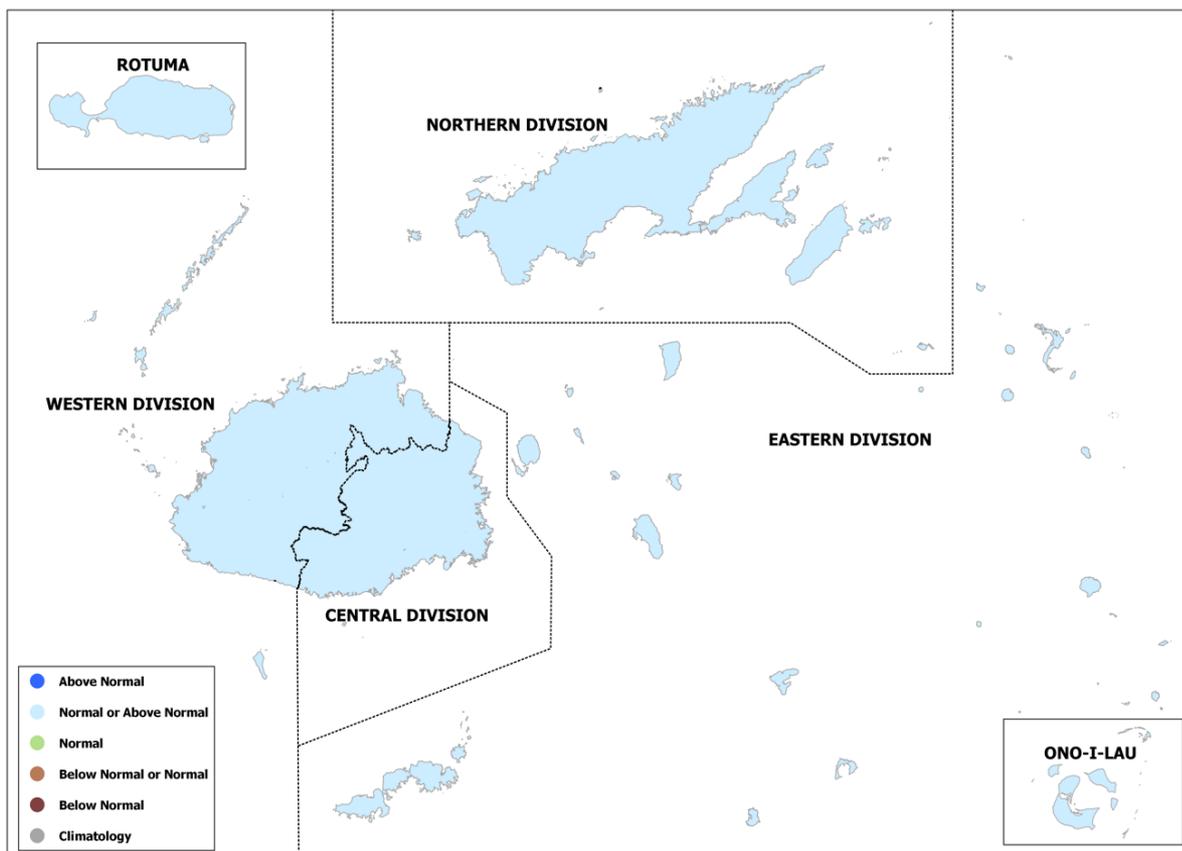
HIGHLIGHTS



- ENSO-neutral conditions currently exist in the tropical Pacific Ocean and there are chances for the event to persist through the May to July 2025 period, with global models favoring the continuation of neutral status until the end of 2025.
- During May 2025, *normal* or *above normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group, as well as Rotuma.
- For May to July 2025 period, *normal* or *above normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group.
- For August to October 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 May temperatures, both day and night time temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.
- For May to July 2025 period, both day and night time temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.
- Even though May to July is within Fiji's Dry Season, *normal* or *above normal* rainfall remains likely due to other climate influences.
- The 2024-25 tropical cyclone season ends at the end of April. However, out of season tropical cyclones cannot be ruled out.

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

MAY 2025



Western Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Central Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

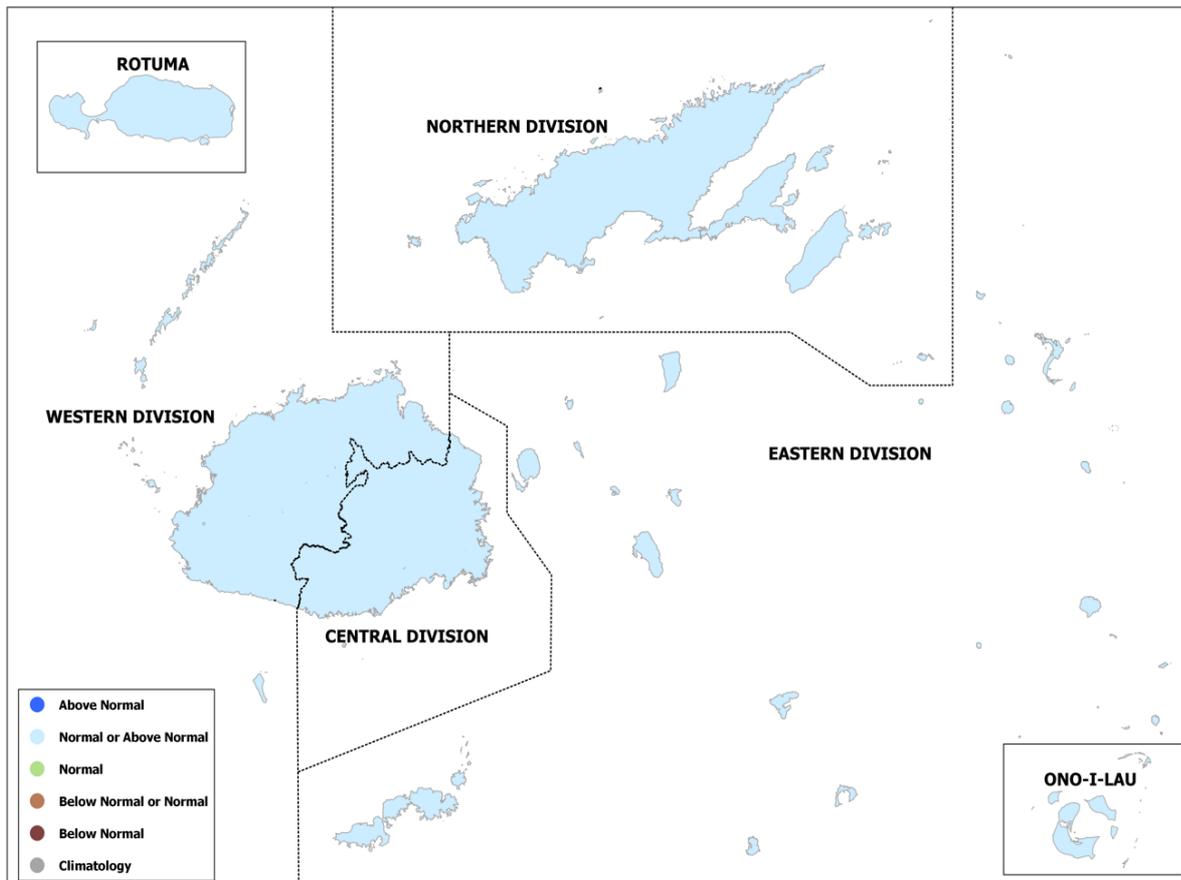
Northern Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Eastern Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Rotuma: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

MAY TO JULY 2025



Western Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Central Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

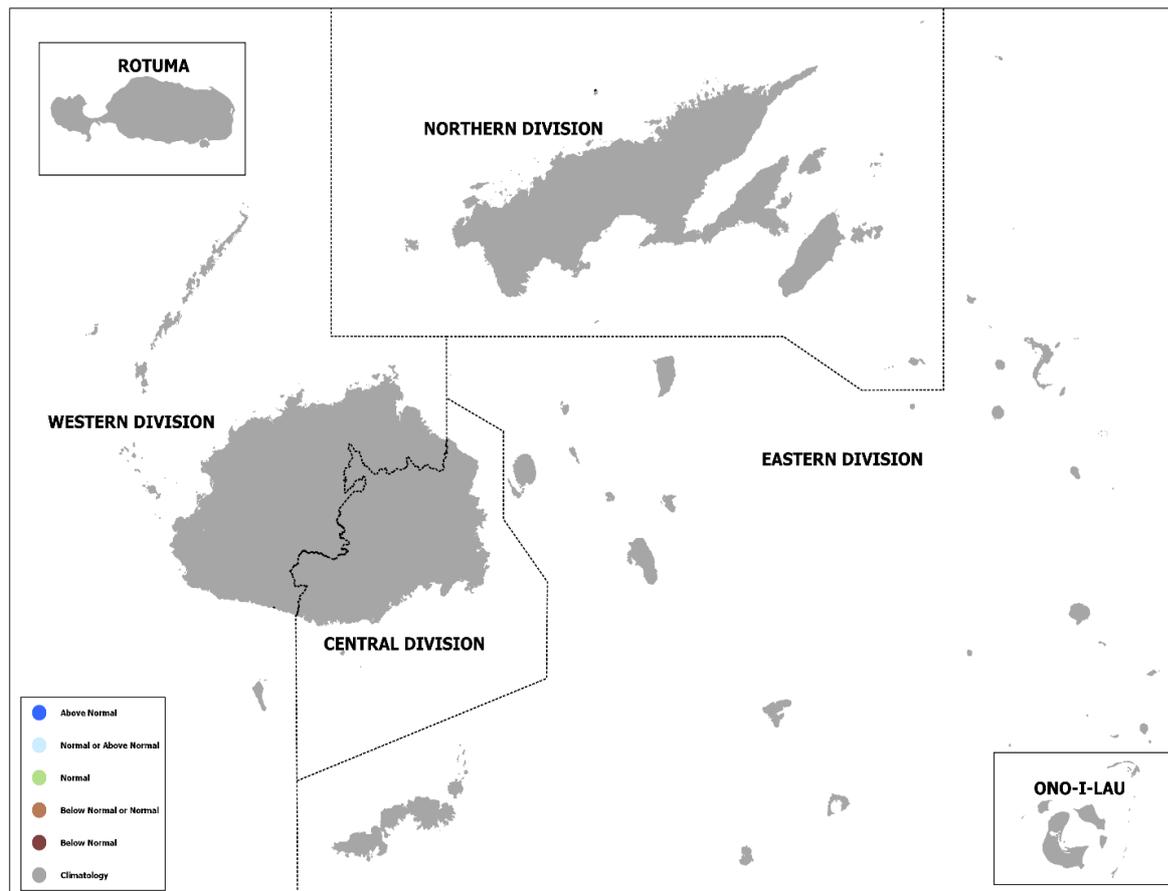
Northern Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Eastern Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Rotuma: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

AUGUST TO OCTOBER 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

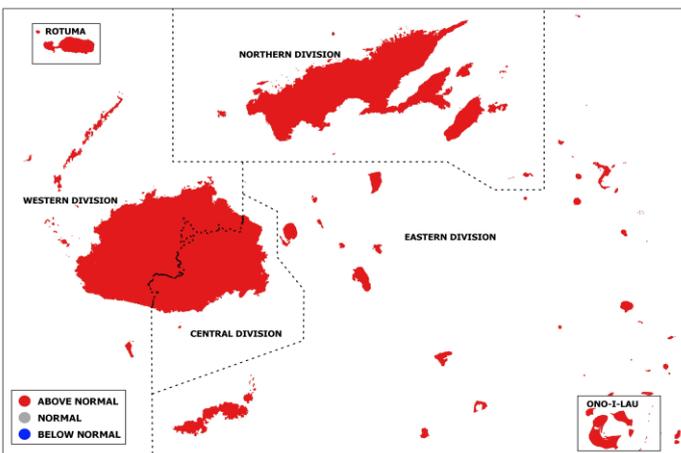
Eastern Division: Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

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

AIR TEMPERATURE

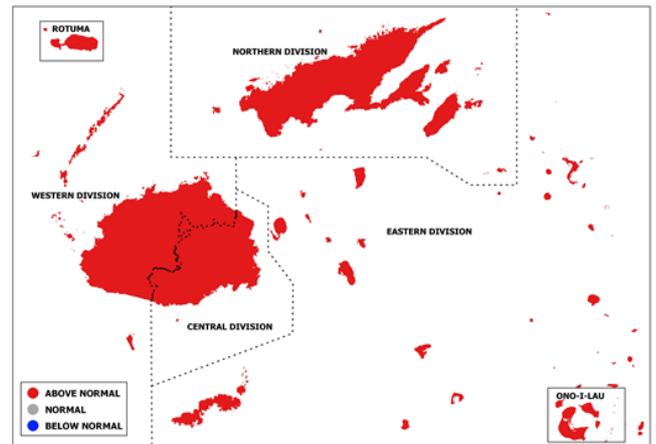
MAY 2025

Maximum Temperature



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

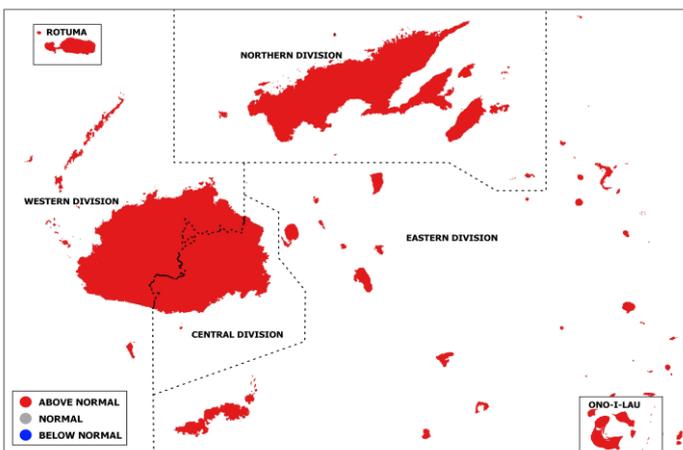
Minimum Temperature



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

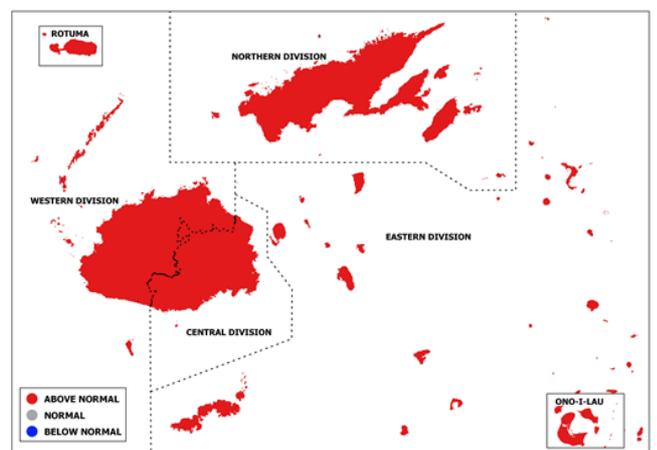
MAY TO JULY 2025

Maximum Temperature



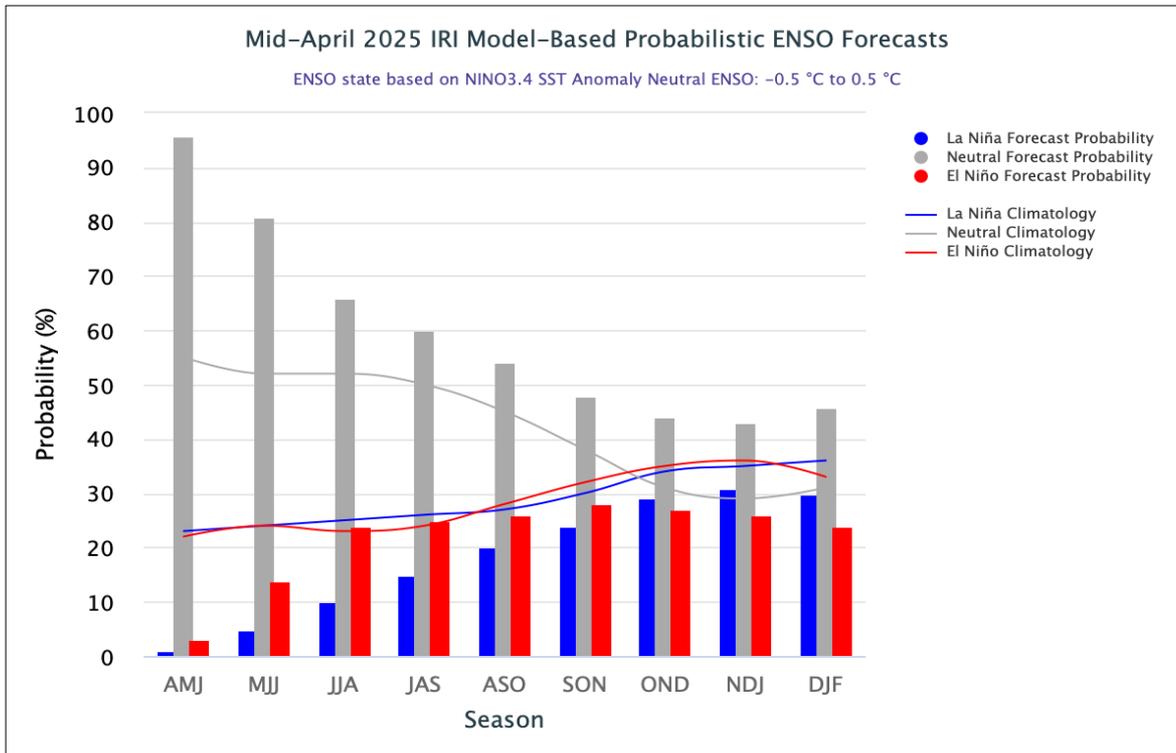
Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

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.

ENSO-neutral is likely to continue in the May to July 2025 period, with global models still favouring neutral status to continue till the end of 2025.

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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