

Singapore Climate 2025: The Year in Numbers

2025 was the 8th warmest year for Singapore, and we experienced our warmest June and November on record¹. Exceptional rainfall in January and March due to Northeast monsoon surges made 2025 the 7th wettest year for Singapore since 1980. March 2025 was the wettest March on record, with islandwide average rainfall of 482.9 mm, 130% above the month’s long-term average.

The short-lived La Niña conditions at the start of 2025 moderated Singapore’s temperatures in first half of the year, while the negative Indian Ocean Dipole and developing La Niña conditions in the second half of 2025 contributed to wetter conditions in the region.

Temperature

At the Changi climate station, annual mean temperature in 2025 was 28.1°C, 0.3°C above the long-term average and joint 8th highest on record, tied with 2010 and 2002 (Figure 1). 2025’s annual mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures of 31.8°C and 25.4°C were the 11th (tied with 1990) and 7th highest on record respectively.

The mean temperature for the last decade from 2016 to 2025 was 28.09°C, the second highest on record and slightly lower than the 2015 to 2024 period (28.11°C) which was Singapore’s warmest decade.



Figure 1: The ten warmest years on record at the Changi climate station since temperature records began in 1929.

¹ Since 1929 when temperature records began.

Singapore experienced a relatively cool start to 2025, with the climate station recording monthly mean temperatures at or below their respective long-term averages throughout the Northeast monsoon season from January to March and during the first half of the inter-monsoon period in April (Figure 2).

Temperatures began to rise above long-term average from the inter-monsoon month of May, with monthly mean temperature 0.1°C above its long-term average (Figure 2). With the onset of the Southwest monsoon season in June, temperatures rose further. June was the warmest month of 2025. The month's mean temperature of 29.3°C was 0.8°C above its long-term average and tied with 1997 as the warmest June on record, and its monthly mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures also ranked fifth and second highest for the month respectively. This warm trend continued into July, which was the second warmest month in 2025 and the second warmest July on record. July's monthly mean temperature of 29.1°C was 0.9°C above its long-term average. Monthly mean temperatures fell in August and September, with September's monthly mean temperature returning to its long-term average.

Temperatures began to rise again during the inter-monsoon months of October and November when hot afternoons and warm nights are common. The climate station recorded a daily maximum temperature of 35.9°C on 28 October, breaking the previous October record by a wide margin of 1.3°C (Table 2). October's monthly mean temperature was its second highest, while both its monthly mean daily maximum and minimum temperature ranked third highest for the month (Figures 2 – 4).

Record-breaking temperatures continued into November, with monthly mean temperature (28.2°C) and monthly mean daily maximum temperature (32.8°C) being the highest on record for the month. November's monthly mean daily minimum temperature of 25.1°C was the fourth highest on record for the month. At the climate station, both the highest daily maximum and minimum temperature records for November were broken. On 1 November, the climate station recorded a daily minimum temperature of 27.7°C, breaking its previous record by 0.4°C and on 8 November, the daily maximum temperature of 35.4°C broke the previous November record by 0.8°C (Table 2).

December's monthly mean temperature returned closer to the long-term average, at 0.5°C above its long-term average, compared to October and November, which were both 1.0°C above their respective long-term averages (Figure 2).

Other temperature records broken in 2025 are listed in Table 2 (for the climate station) and Table 3 (for all other stations).

Singapore Monthly Mean Temperature for 2025

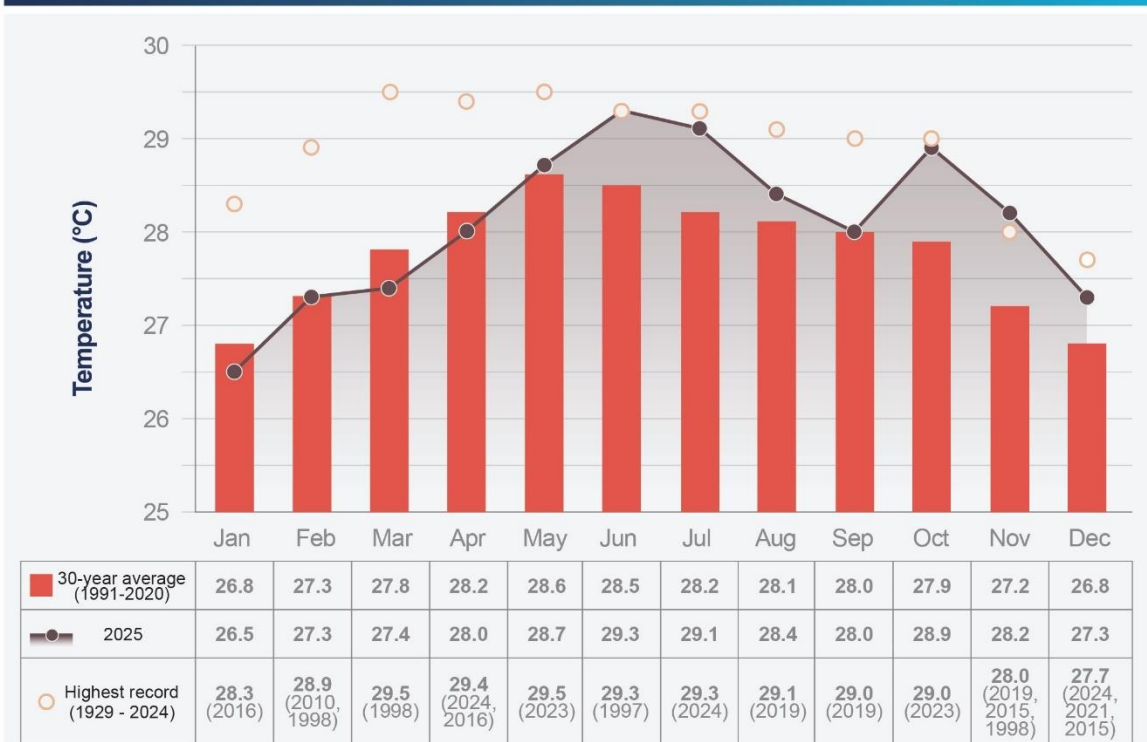


Figure 2: Climate station monthly mean temperature for 2025 (solid line), long-term average (bars, 1991– 2020) and the corresponding historical extremes (circle).

Singapore Monthly Mean Daily Maximum Temperature for 2025



Figure 3: Climate station monthly mean daily maximum temperature for 2025 (solid line), long-term average (bars, 1991– 2020) and the corresponding historical extremes (circle).

Singapore Monthly Mean Daily Minimum Temperature for 2025

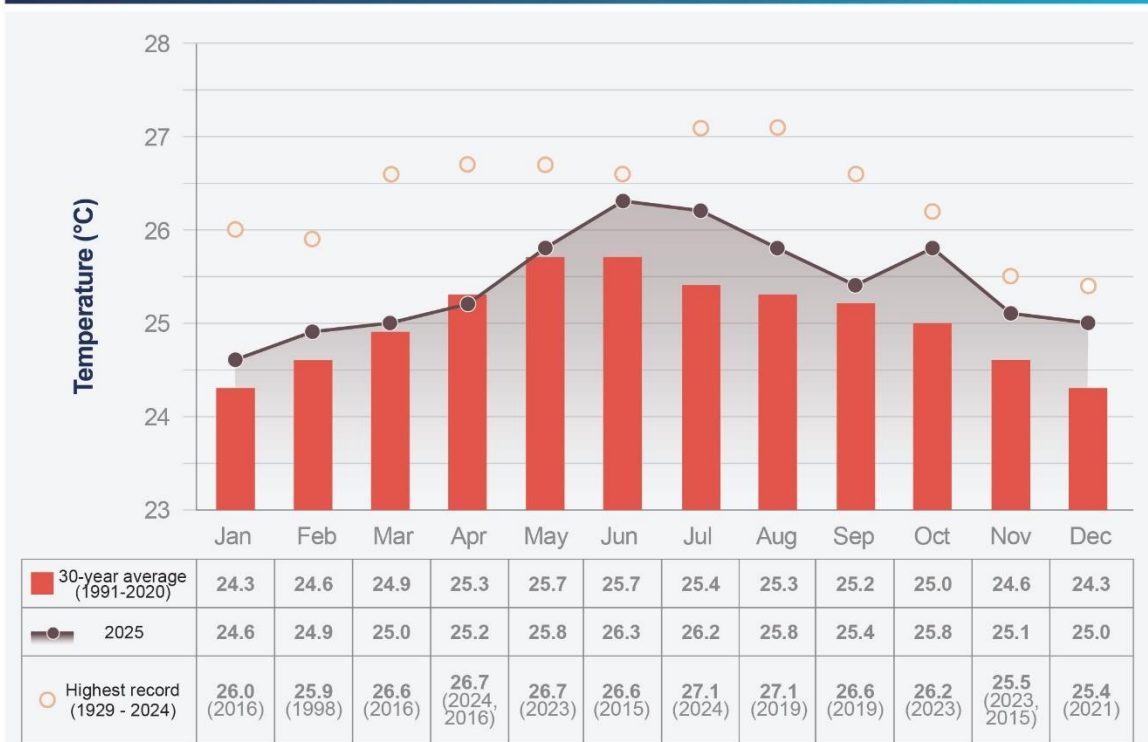


Figure 4: Climate station monthly mean daily minimum temperature for 2025 (solid line), long-term average (bars, 1991– 2020) and the corresponding historical extremes (circle).

Heat Stress

Singapore experienced 29 days of high heat stress² in 2025, up from 21 days in 2024. The increase in detected high heat stress days in the second half of 2025 was due to the deployment of more Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature stations, which provided better coverage across Singapore. The highest 15-min average WBGT in 2025 was 35.0°C, recorded at Sentosa Palawan Green on 31 October.



Figure 5: Locations of MSS' WBGT sensors across Singapore (as of 31 Dec 2025). New WBGT stations installed in 2025 are highlighted in yellow. Hougang Stadium's WBGT station (grey dot) has been offline since end June 2024 due to renovation works at the stadium.

² Heat stress levels are based on Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT). A day of high heat stress is defined when any hourly-average WBGT at a station is equal to or greater than 33°C. Warm temperatures coupled with other factors (humidity, wind speed and solar radiation) contribute to occurrences of high heat stress. More information available at: <https://www.weather.gov.sg/learn-heat-stress/>.

Rainfall

Singapore's average annual total rainfall³ (2984.9 mm) was 18% above the long-term average of 2534.3 mm and the 7th highest since 1980. The Changi climate station recorded 2833.5 mm of rainfall in 2025, 34% above its long-term average of 2113.3 mm.

2025 began with exceptionally wet conditions. The 430.0 mm of rainfall recorded in January was nearly double its long-term average of 222.4 mm and the 6th wettest January since 1980 (Figure 6). The Northeast monsoon surge event from 10 to 13 January contributed to about 76% of the month's rainfall. During this event, the highest daily rainfall was 241.8 mm, recorded at Pulau Tekong on 10 January 2025, above the previous highest January daily rainfall of 238.2 mm (Table 3).

March 2025 was the wettest March on record, both islandwide and at the climate station. The monsoon surge from 19 to 20 March contributed significantly to the month's rainfall, with total islandwide average rainfall of 272.3 mm over the two days exceeding March's long-term average of 209.7 mm. March's islandwide average rainfall was 482.9 mm, 130% above the month's long-term average (Figure 6) while the climate station's monthly total rainfall of 550.1 mm broke the previous record of 528.3 mm (Table 2). Islandwide average rainfall of 364.9 mm made April the second wettest April since 1980.

In contrast, Singapore experienced relatively drier conditions from May to August with monthly rainfall closer to their respective long-term averages. June was notably drier with islandwide average rainfall of 126.4 mm, 28% below its long-term average of 175.5 mm (Figure 6).

September marked a return to wetter conditions with islandwide average rainfall of 249.3 mm, 42% above the month's long-term average. However, below-average rainfall was generally recorded islandwide for the rest of the year.

Other rainfall records broken in 2025 are listed in Table 2 (for the climate station) and Table 3 (for all other stations).

³ Averaged across 32 stations islandwide with continuous rainfall records starting from 1980.

Singapore Monthly Total Rainfall for 2025

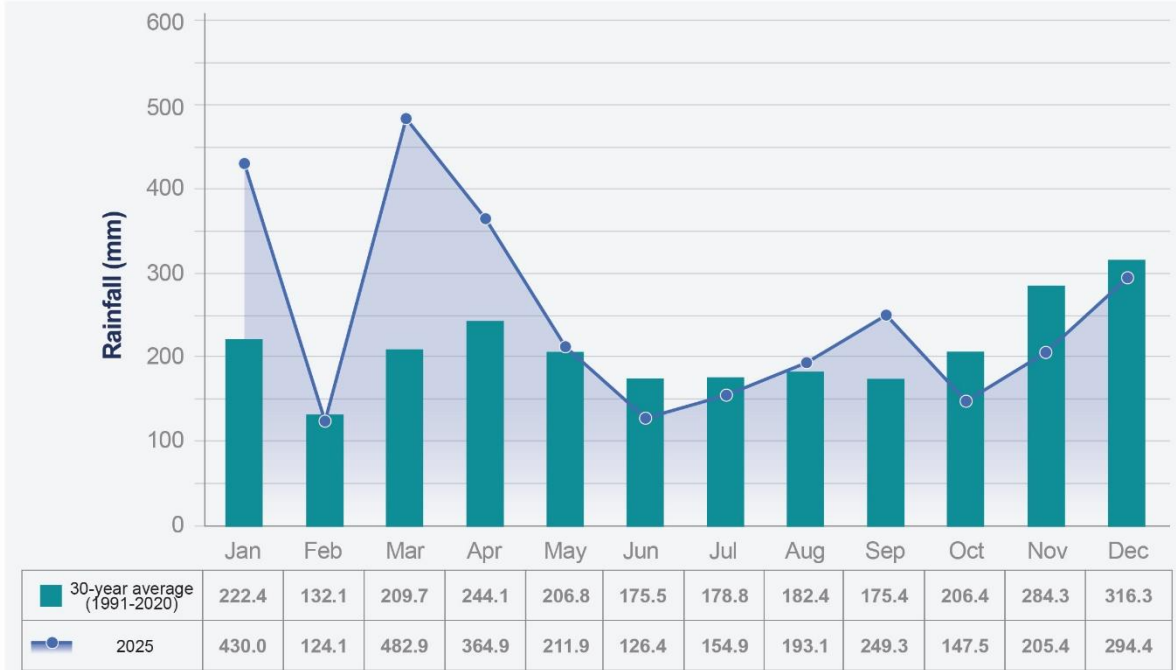


Figure 6: Singapore average monthly total rainfall for 2025 (solid line) and long-term average (bars, 1991 – 2020)⁴.

Climate Station Monthly Total Rainfall for 2025

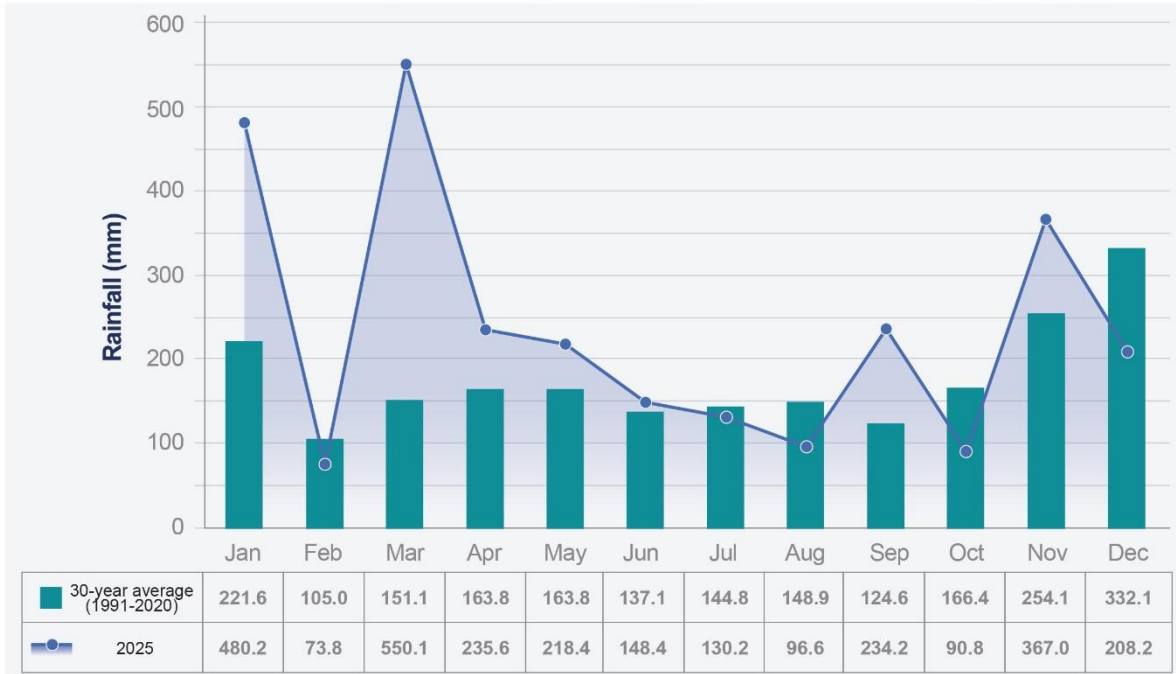


Figure 7: Climate station monthly total rainfall for 2025 (solid line) and long-term average (bars, 1991 – 2020)⁴.

⁴ Rainfall statistics computed using a climatological day defined from 00-24 Singapore Standard Time (UTC+8). Numbers may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Weather Extremes and Records in 2025

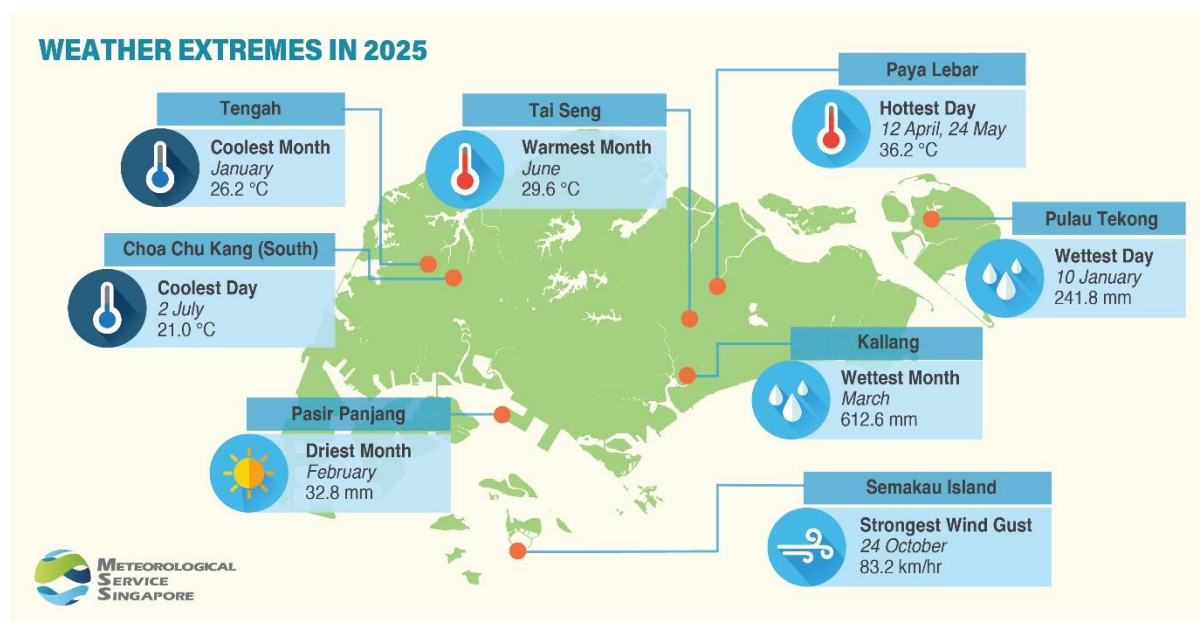


Figure 8: Extreme weather records based on all available stations in 2025.

	Climate Station Records	
	2025	Historical Extremes*
Hottest Day (°C)	35.9 28 Oct	36.0 26 Mar 1998
Coolest Day (°C)	22.1 14 May 28 Jun	19.4 30 Jan 1934 31 Jan 1934
Warmest Month (°C)	29.3 Jun	29.5 Mar 1998 May 2023
Coolest Month (°C)	26.5 Jan	24.2 Jan 1934
Wettest Day (mm)	210.5 20 Mar	512.4 2 Dec 1978
Wettest Month (mm)	550.1 20 Mar	818.6 Jan 1893
Driest Month (mm)	73.8 Feb	0.2 Feb 2014
Strongest Wind Gust (km/h)	66.7 24 Oct	90.7 29 Nov 2010

*Rainfall records since 1869; temperature records since 1929; wind records since 1984

Table 1: Temperature, rainfall and wind extremes recorded at the climate station in 2025 and the corresponding historical extremes.

Record Temperatures and Rainfall for Climate Station			
Climate Extreme	2025	Previous Record (Year)	New Record
Highest Daily Total Rainfall for March (mm)	20 Mar	122.8 (2004)	210.5
Highest Monthly Total Rainfall for March (mm)	Mar	528.3 (1913)	550.1
Highest Monthly Mean Temperature for June (°C)	Jun	29.3 (1997)	29.3
Highest Daily Maximum Temperature for October (°C)	28 Oct	34.6 (2002, 2016, 2017, 2022 and 2023)	35.9
Highest Daily Minimum Temperature for November (°C)	1 Nov	27.3 (2020)	27.7
Highest Daily Maximum Temperature for November (°C)	8 Nov	34.6 (2023, 2024)	35.4
Highest Monthly Mean Temperature for November (°C)	Nov	28.0 (1998, 2015 and 2019)	28.2
Highest Monthly Mean Daily Maximum Temperature for November (°C)	Nov	32.5 (2023)	32.8

Table 2: Summary of record-matching and record-breaking (in bold) temperatures and rainfall at the climate station in 2025.

Record Temperatures and Rainfall Across All Other Stations				
Climate Extreme	Location	2025	Previous Record (Location, Year)	New Record
Highest Daily Total Rainfall for January (mm)	Pulau Tekong	10 Jan	238.2 (Pulau Ubin, 2011)	241.8
Highest 30-minute Total Rainfall for February (mm)	Kranji Reservoir	14 Feb	70 (Kranji Road, 2023)	72
Highest Monthly Total Rainfall for April (mm)	Yio Chu Kang Road	Apr	560.4 (Jurong (West), 2007)	589.7
Highest Daily Maximum Temperature for August (°C)	Paya Lebar	2 Aug	35.4 (Seletar, 2016, Admiralty, 2020)	35.8
Highest Daily Maximum Temperature for November (°C)	Newton	1 Nov	35.8 (Admiralty, 2019 Newton, 2023)	36.0

Table 3: Summary of record-breaking (in bold) temperatures and rainfall across all other stations in 2025.