Storm Bram

Tuesday 9 December 2025

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Storm Season 2025/26

Release History

15-May-2026 | Version: 1.0 First Release | Author(s): C Kelly, P Moore, W Bullen, O Lee, S Spillane

Introduction

Met Éireann's Storm Statements provide detailed summaries of extreme weather and climate conditions associated with storms affecting Ireland. These special climate statements serve as an authoritative historical record, supporting the Irish public, government and media by providing access to key weather data, climatological analysis and context. The report is based on data available up to the date of publication. This statement is structured as follows:

Storm Summary

The second named storm of the 2025/26 season and was named by Met Éireann on Monday 8 December 2025. Sustained wind speeds were observed up to 47 knots at two stations in County Cork, just below storm force. Winds peaked on Tuesday 9 December 2025. Extensive power outages and flight disruptions occurred, while flooding forced the closure of Waterford station and caused additional impacts in areas including Cork, Dundalk and Drogheda. While the storm's rain and strong winds were typical of an Atlantic depression, the associated tropical maritime airflow was unusually mild for the time of year and broke daily maximum December temperatures at numerous stations.

Meteorological Overview

This section explains the large-scale weather pattern responsible for the storm, outlining the systems driving its development.

Storm Bram, named by Met Éireann, developed over subtropical waters off the southeast coast of the United States on Saturday 6th December 2026.

The storm traversed around a large low-pressure system over the mid north Atlantic, which was semi stationary to the west of Ireland. Bram initially stayed to the south of the north Atlantic jet stream until it reached the Azores. As the storm passed over the Azores early on Monday 8th, a deep trough developed in the Atlantic which aligned a jet streak from south to north between the Azores and Ireland. Bram got carried rapidly northwards along the jet streak towards Ireland on Monday 8th, now in the left exit region of the jet streak.

Bram rapidly intensified as it approached Ireland from the Azores on Monday 8th. Bringing heavy rain and widespread gales on Tuesday 9th as the storm centre brushed the west coast of Ireland moving northwards. Bram brought an exceptionally warm maritime airmass with it, which moved north over Ireland on Tuesday 9th.

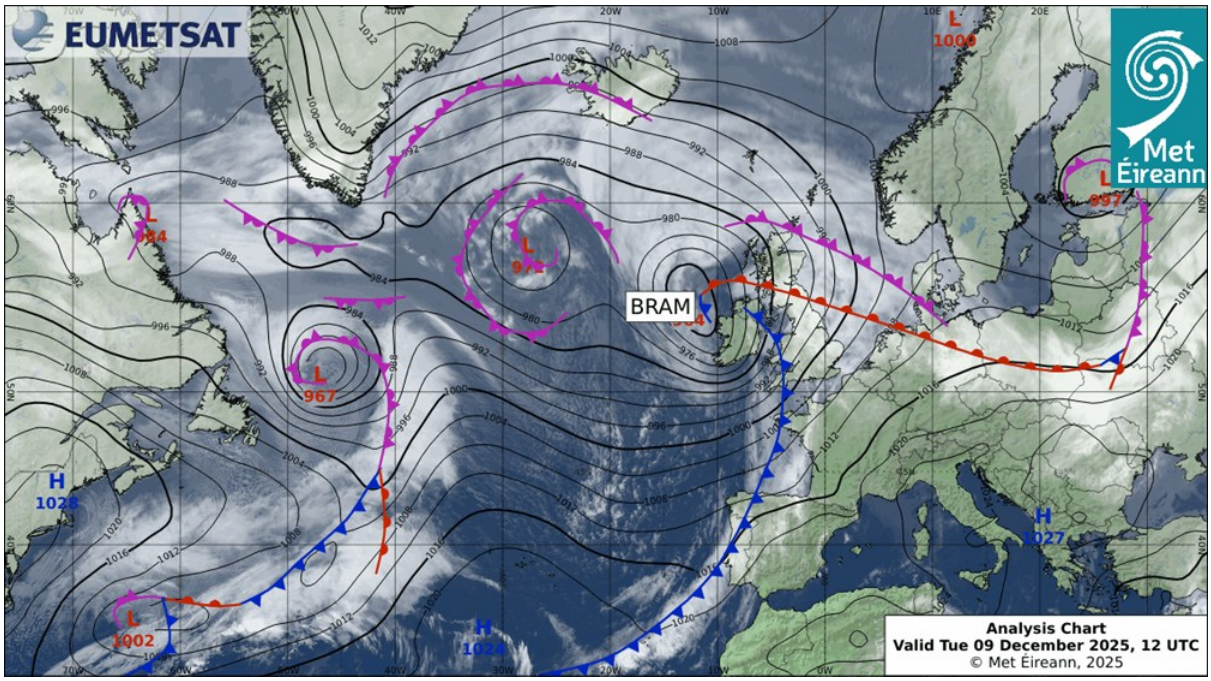


Figure 1. EUMETSAT Analysis Chart on Tue 9 Dec 2025 at 12 UTC

Daily Weather Summaries

This section explains the day-by-day evolution of the weather leading into, during and after the storm, describing the large-scale atmospheric pattern, surface conditions, notable weather observed across Ireland each day together with satellite and radar imagery.

Monday 8 December 2025

A broad and complex area of pressure over the mid-Atlantic, generated a south to southwest airflow over the country. The occlusion cleared the northeast of the country. An overall cloudy day with scattered showers, rain and some sunny spells in areas. Rain and showers cleared through the afternoon, but heavier rain redeveloped later in the evening and spread northwards across Ireland.

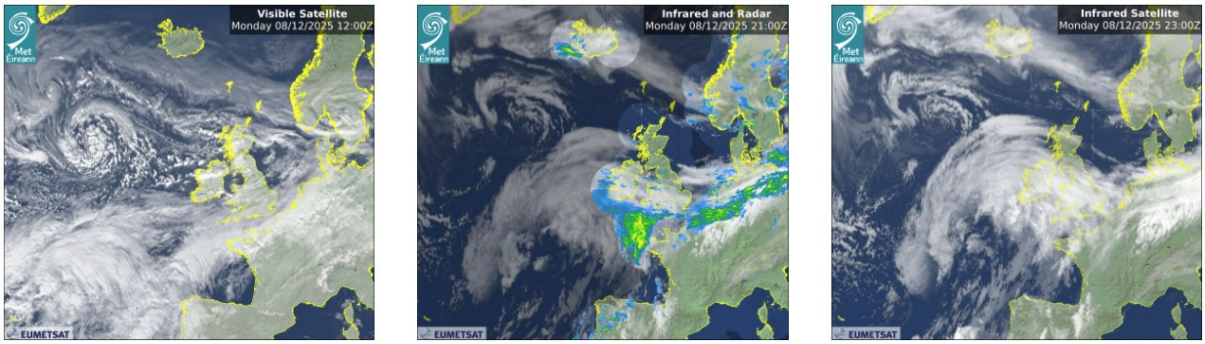


Figure 2. EUMETSAT Satellite: Infrared and Visible on Mon 8 Dec 2025 at 12, 21 and 23 UTC

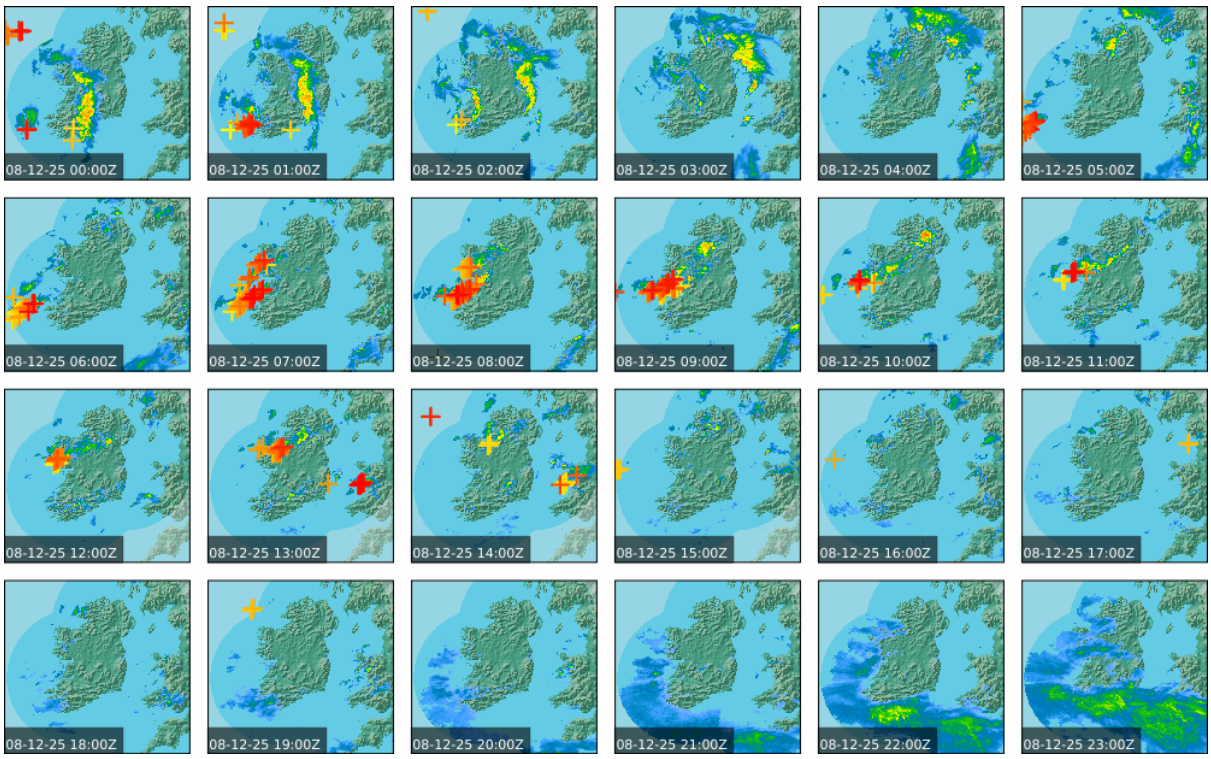


Figure 3. Hourly radar and sferics on Mon 8 Dec 2025

The table below shows a clear Atlantic influence on conditions across Ireland on Monday. The strongest winds were recorded at exposed western and southern coastal stations, including Mace Head and Roches Point, while the highest rainfall total was recorded at Knock Airport in the west. Lower wind speeds were observed at more inland locations in the Midlands. Temperatures were mildest in the southwest at Valentia Observatory while the lowest temperature occurred further north at Markree, Co. Sligo.

Table 1. Daily (00-00 UTC) land extremes on Mon 8 Dec 2025

Daily extreme	Observed	Location	County	Date time
Highest sustained wind speed	67 km/h (36 knots | 41 mph) Gale Force	MACE HEAD	Galway	Mon 08 Dec 2025 hour ending 2 UTC
Lowest sustained wind speed	22 km/h (12 knots | 14 mph) Moderate Breeze	MT DILLON and MULLINGAR	Roscommon and Westmeath	Mon 08 Dec 2025 hour ending 8 and 3 UTC respectively
Highest gust wind speed	89 km/h (48 knots | 55 mph)	ROCHES POINT	Cork	Mon 08 Dec 2025 at 00:01 UTC
Lowest gust wind speed	41 km/h (22 knots | 25 mph)	BALLYHAISE and MT DILLON	Cavan and Roscommon	Mon 08 Dec 2025 at 04:48 and 09:02 UTC respectively
Highest rainfall total	18.7 mm	KNOCK AIRPORT	Mayo	Mon 08 Dec 2025
Highest air temperature	12.8 °C	VALENTIA OBSERVATORY	Kerry	Mon 08 Dec 2025
Lowest air temperature	4.7 °C	MARKREE	Sligo	Mon 08 Dec 2025

Tuesday 9 December 2025

A depression, southwest of Mizen Head, Co Cork, intensified as it tracked west of Ireland and developed into named Storm Bram. Weather fronts associated with the system crossed the country during the day. Bram brought stormy conditions, with strong to gale-force southerly winds veering westerly. Gusts occurred, particularly near coasts, along with coastal flooding where high tides coincided with onshore winds. As the rain cleared northwards, it was followed by scattered heavy showers. Rain in the North cleared quickly, giving way to bright spells and Atlantic showers, some heavy. Winds gradually eased but remained breezy, especially near western and northwestern coasts.

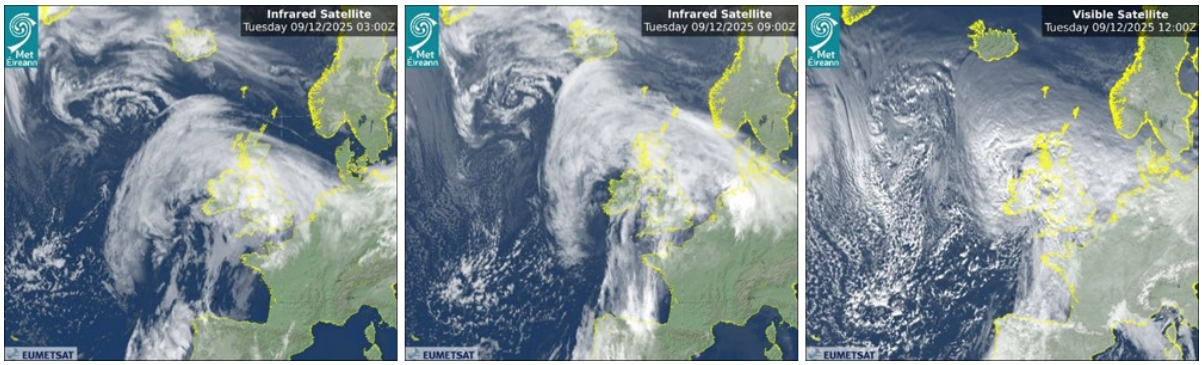


Figure 4. EUMETSAT Satellite: Infrared and Visible on Tue 9 Dec 2025 at 03, 06 and 12 UTC

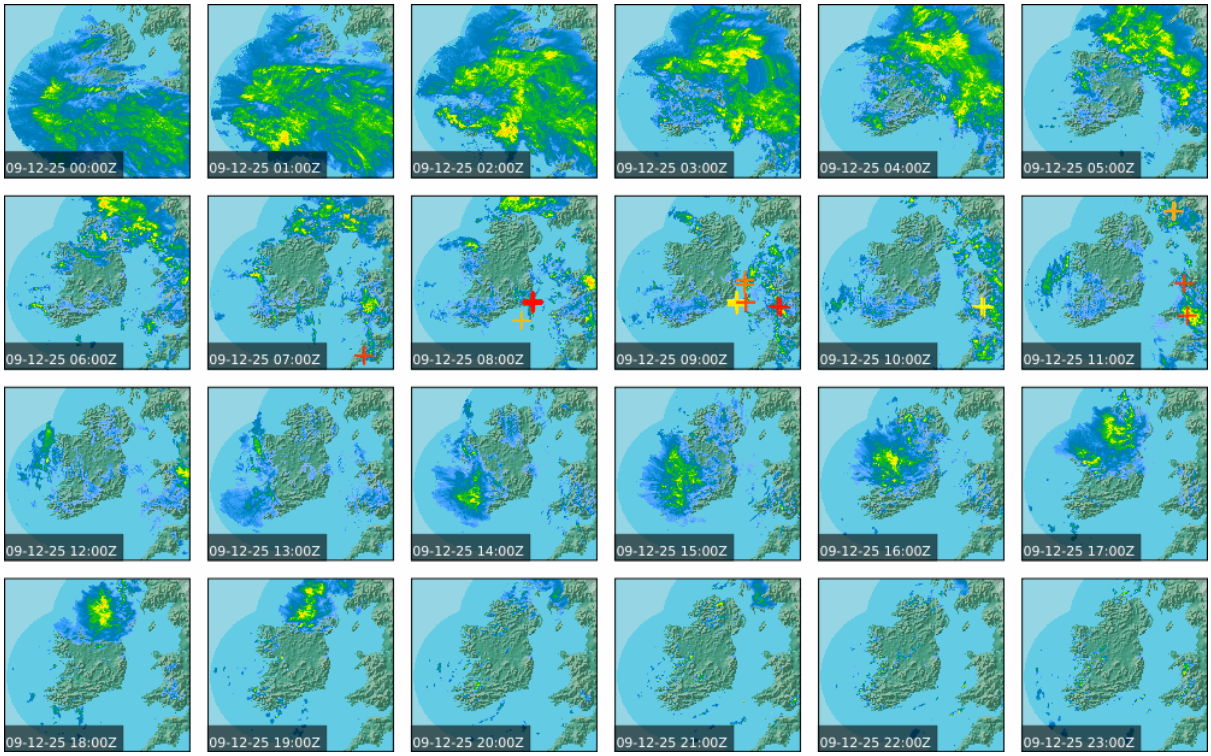


Figure 5. Hourly radar and sferics on Tue 9 Dec 2025

The table below shows conditions were notably more severe than the previous day. Wind speeds increased substantially, with strong gale force sustained winds recorded at exposed southern coastal stations such as Roches Point and Sherkin Island, while the highest gust of 119 km/h at Sherkin Island was considerably higher than the maximum gust recorded on Monday. Rainfall totals also increased slightly, with the highest total recorded at Valentia Observatory in the southwest. Exceptionally mild conditions developed, with Phoenix Park recording a maximum temperature of 17.2 °C, unusually high for December in Ireland and consistent with a strong south-westerly maritime airflow. Despite the very mild daytime conditions, the lowest temperature was again recorded in the west at Knock Airport, with greater overnight cooling here.

Table 2. Daily (00-00 UTC) land extremes on Tue 9 Dec 2025

Daily Extreme	Observed	Location	County	Date/Time
Highest sustained wind speed	87 km/h (47 knots | 54 mph) Strong Gale Force	ROCHES POINT and SHERKIN ISLAND	Cork	Tue 09 Dec 2025 hour ending 10 and 12 UTC respective
Lowest sustained wind speed	41 km/h (22 knots | 25 mph) Strong Breeze	MT DILLON	Roscommon	Tue 09 Dec 2025 hour ending 15 UTC
Highest gust wind speed	119 km/h (64 knots | 74 mph)	SHERKIN ISLAND	Cork	Tue 09 Dec 2025 at 12:47 UTC
Lowest gust wind speed	70 km/h (38 knots | 44 mph)	MT DILLON	Roscommon	Tue 09 Dec 2025 at 15:24 UTC
Highest rainfall total	20.4 mm	VALENTIA OBSERVATORY	Kerry	Tue 09 Dec 2025

Daily Extreme	Observed	Location	County	Date/Time
Highest air temperature	17.2 °C	PHOENIX PARK	Dublin	Tue 09 Dec 2025
Lowest air temperature	6.6 °C	KNOCK AIRPORT	Mayo	Tue 09 Dec 2025

Wednesday 10 December 2025

Storm Bram, northeast of Malin Head, continued to move northwards during the day, leaving Ireland in the wake of a strong to gale force, south westerly airflow. The day began with widespread showers and isolated thunderstorms, which became largely confined to the north by midday. Sunny spells and mostly dry conditions followed. The evening was overall dry with long clear spells, though it became windy, especially for coastal areas.

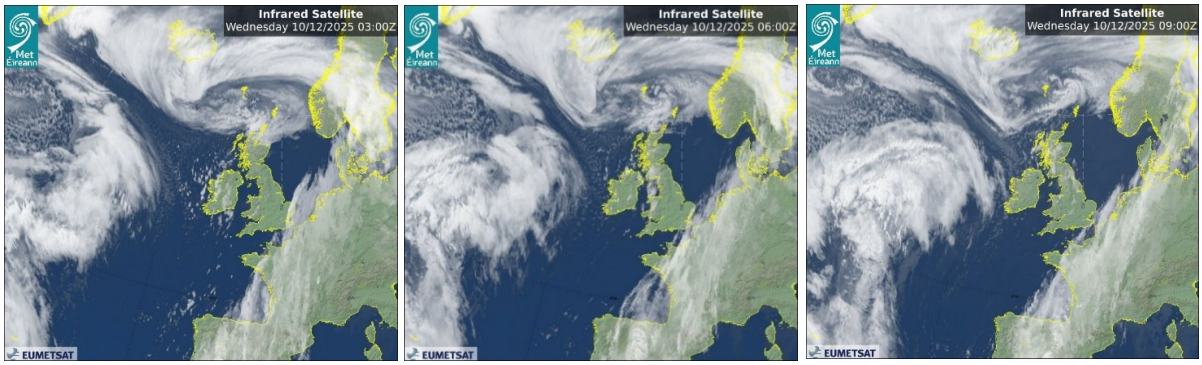


Figure 6 EUMETSAT Satellite: Infrared on Wed 10 Dec 2025 at 03, 06 and 09 UTC

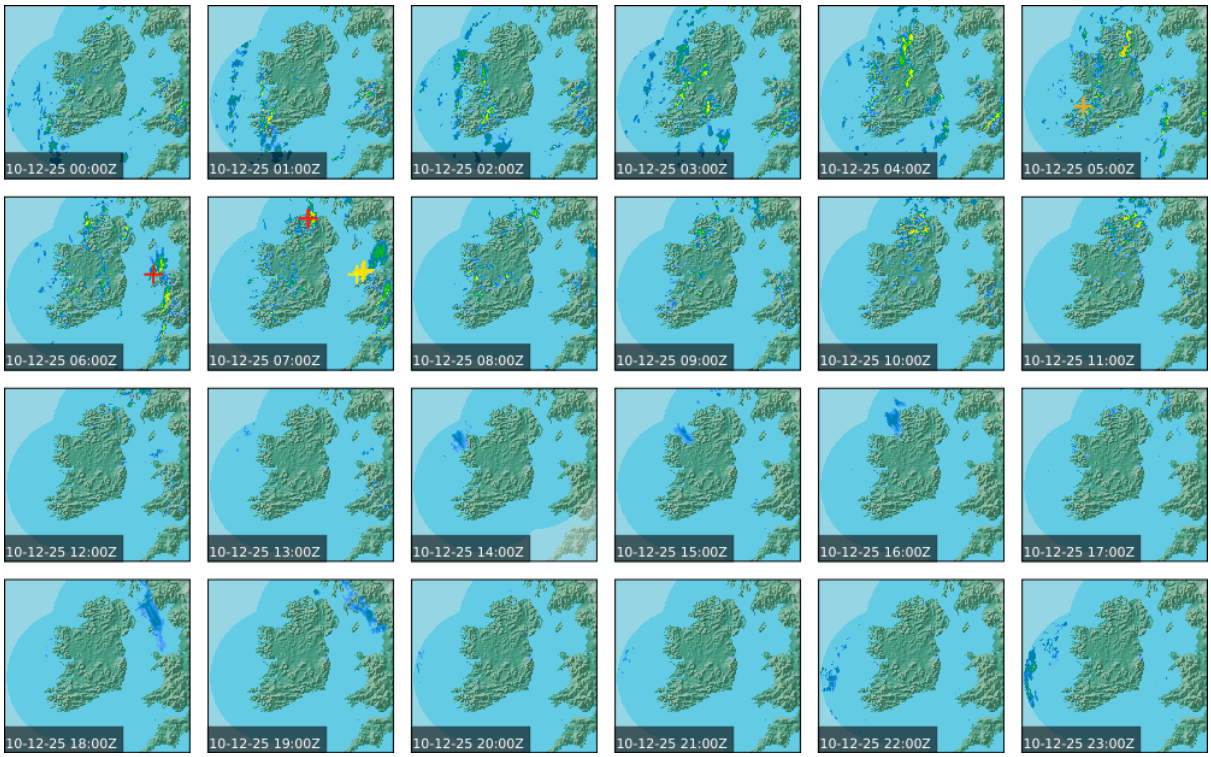


Figure 7. Hourly radar and sferics on Wed 10 Dec 2025

Table below shows that Atlantic influence remained present across Ireland on Wednesday, although less severe than day before. Wind speeds decreased notably, with the strongest sustained winds and gusts recorded at exposed northwestern coastal stations such as Malin Head and Belmullet, indicating a shift in the focus of strongest winds from the south coast to the northwest. Rainfall totals were also lower overall, with the highest accumulation recorded at Athenry in the west. Temperatures returned closer to seasonal values following the unusually mild 9th December, with the highest temperature recorded at Valentia Observatory in the southwest. The lowest temperatures occurred at Cork Airport and Knock Airport.

Table 3. Daily (00-00 UTC) land extremes on Wed 10 Dec 2025

Daily extreme	Observed	Location	County	Date Time
Highest sustained wind speed	63 km/h (34 knots | 39 mph) Gale Force	MALIN HEAD and BELMULLET	Donegal and Mayo	Wed 10 Dec 2025 hour ending 11 and 22 UTC respectively
Lowest sustained wind speed	26 km/h (14 knots | 16 mph) Moderate Breeze	MULLINGAR	Westmeath	Wed 10 Dec 2025 hour ending 23 UTC
Highest gust wind speed	83 km/h (45 knots | 52 mph)	BELMULLET	Mayo	Wed 10 Dec 2025 at 22:12 UTC
Lowest gust wind speed	44 km/h (24 knots | 28 mph)	MULLINGAR	Westmeath	Wed 10 Dec 2025 at 10:00 UTC
Highest rainfall total	9.6 mm	ATHENRY	Galway	Wed 10 Dec 2025
Highest air temperature	12.1 °C	VALENTIA OBSERVATORY	Kerry	Wed 10 Dec 2025
Lowest air temperature	6.9 °C	CORK AIRPORT and KNOCK AIRPORT	Cork and	Wed 10 Dec 2025

Atmospheric Pressure

Atmospheric pressure gradients drive large-scale circulation and wind. A storm deepens when its central pressure falls.

Storm track and evolution

This section gives the track of the storm using synoptic surface analysis charts, at 12-hour steps, which shows analysed sea level pressure patterns and frontal positions, illustrating how the storm evolved, intensified and moved.

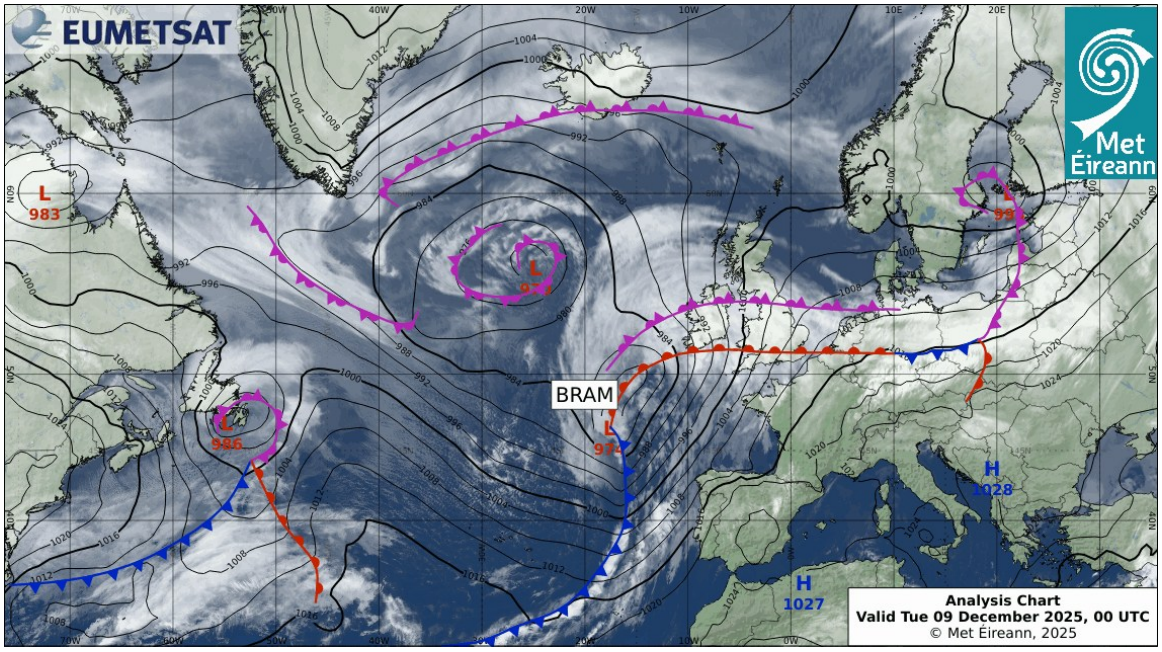


Figure 8. EUMETSAT satellite imagery, surface pressure and frontal analysis at 00 UTC on Tuesday

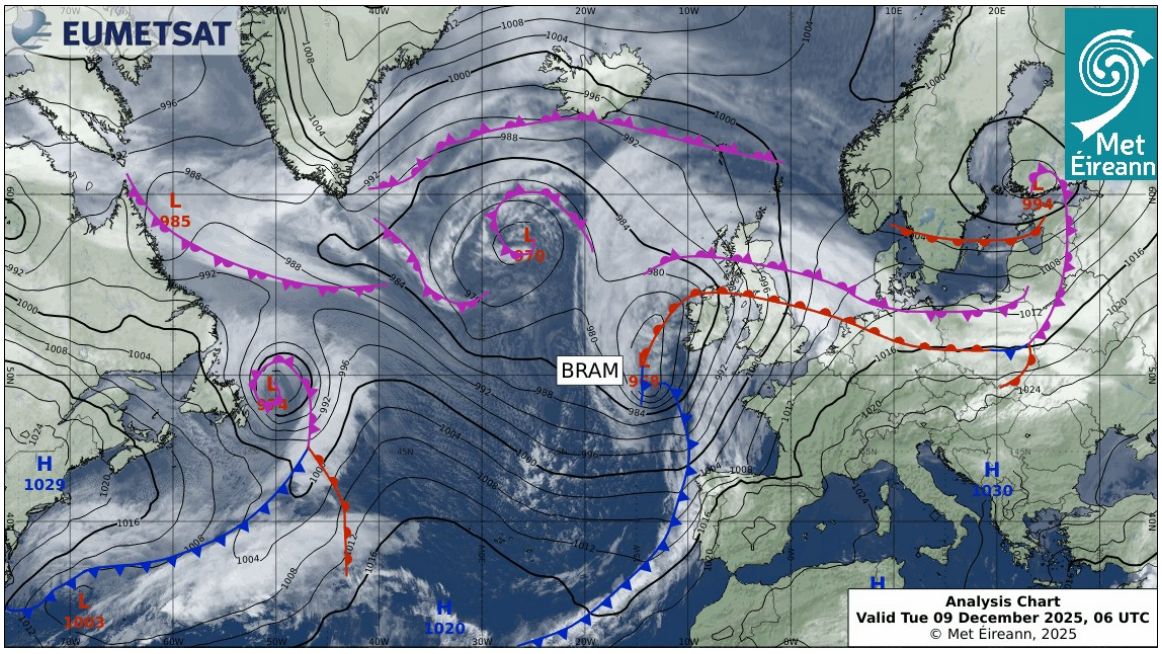


Figure 9 EUMETSAT satellite imagery, surface pressure and frontal analysis at 06 UTC on Tuesday

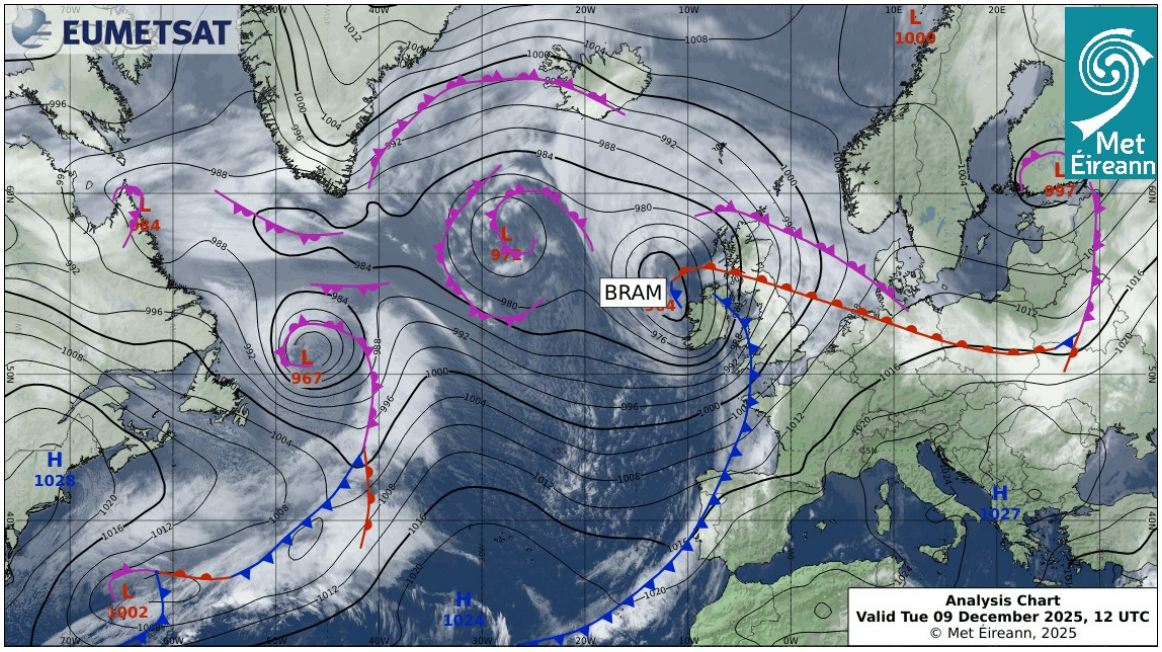


Figure 10 EUMETSAT satellite imagery, surface pressure and frontal analysis at 12 UTC on Tuesday

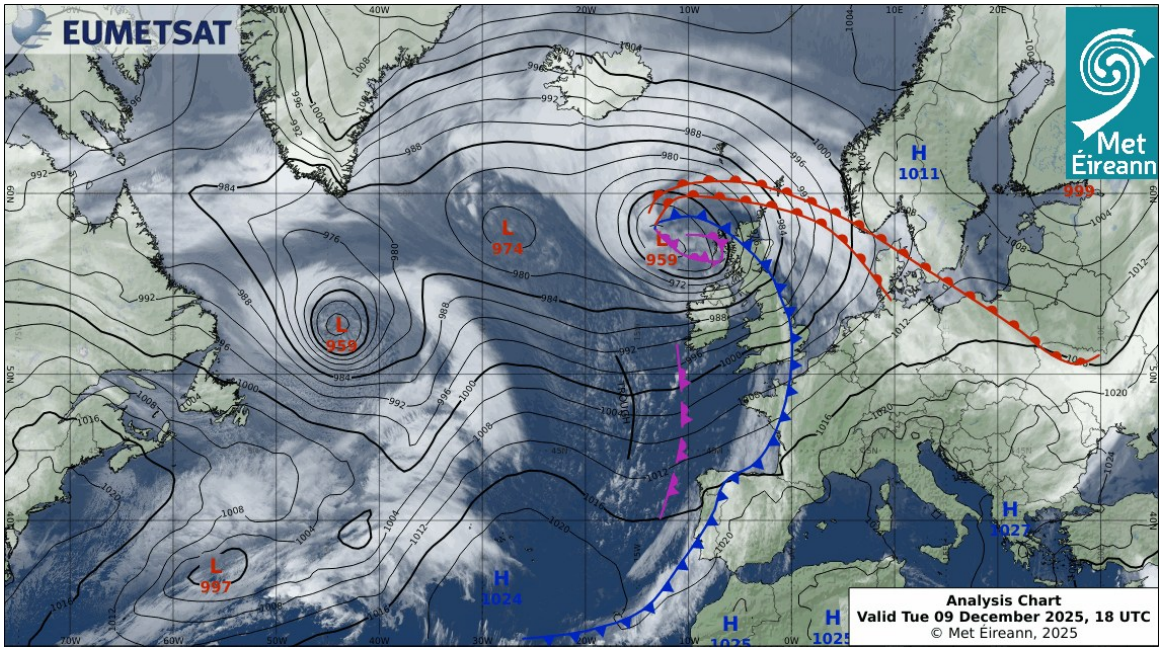


Figure 11. EUMETSAT satellite imagery, surface pressure and frontal analysis at 18 UTC on Tuesday

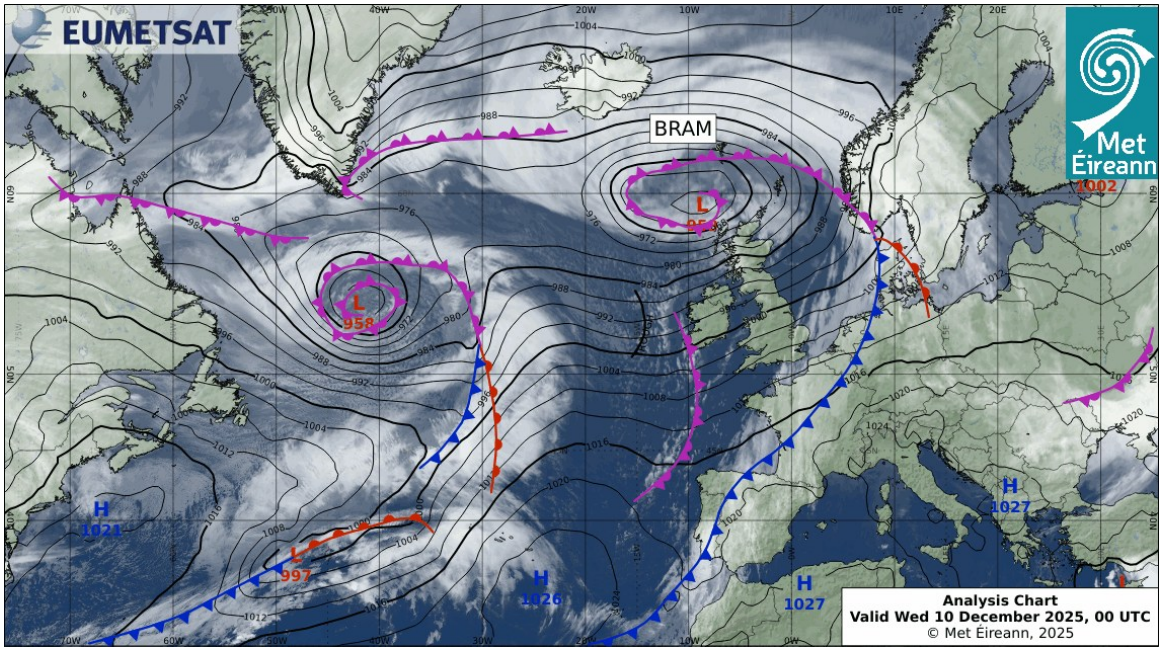


Figure 12. EUMETSAT satellite imagery, surface pressure and frontal analysis at 00 UTC on Wednesday

Mean sea level pressure on land

This section shows how air pressure changed over time, focusing on the lowest mean sea level pressures at land stations. Using mean sea level pressure removes the effect of station height, allowing comparison between stations and ensuring differences reflect the storm rather than elevation.

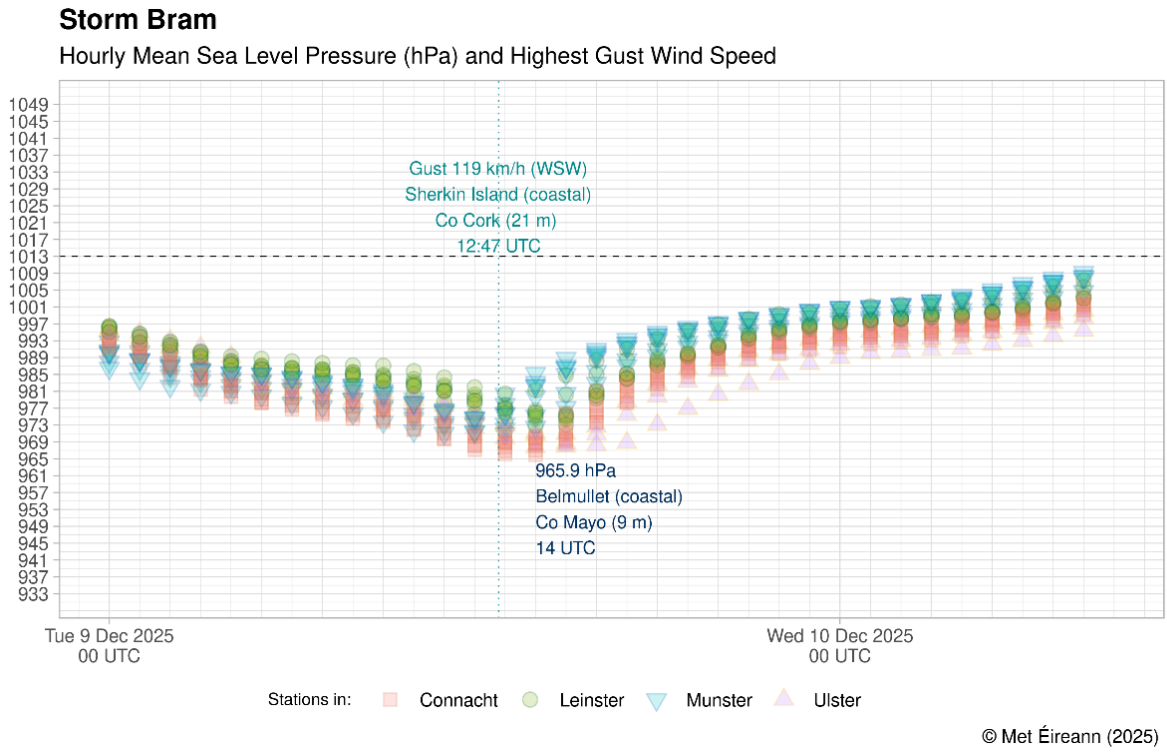


Figure 13. Chart of mean sea level pressures observed at stations (colour grouped by province)

MSLP observations (see figure above and table below) show a rapid fall in atmospheric pressure across Ireland between Monday 8 and Tuesday 9 December 2025, consistent with the passage of a deep Atlantic depression.

Western and northwestern stations experienced the deeper pressure falls, typically around 28 to 30 hPa within roughly 19 to 21 hours, with coastal sites such as Belmullet, Newport, Finner and Malin Head recording the largest drops, up to 29.6 hPa. Inland stations in the West and Midlands show similarly large decreases, indicating that the core of the system tracked close to or over the western half of the country. In contrast, eastern and southeastern locations such as Dublin, Meath and Wexford recorded smaller falls, generally between 21 and 26 hPa, reflecting their greater distance from the storm centre and a weaker pressure gradient.

The timing shows an earlier onset of pressure falls in southern and Atlantic facing stations, followed by later minima further north and east, which aligns with a typical southwest to northeast progression of mid latitude cyclones affecting Ireland.

Table 4. Mean sea level pressure falls 8 to 9 Dec 2025 with station name and location, time of maximum pressure on 8 Dec, time of minimum pressure on 9 Dec, duration between these times in hours, maximum mean sea level pressure on 8 Dec, minimum mean sea level pressure on 9 Dec, and total pressure change in hPa.

Station	Mon 8 Dec 2025	Tue 9 Dec 2025	Hours Difference	Mon 8 Dec 2025 Max MSLP (hPa)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 Min MSLP (hPa)	MSLP Change (hPa)
Athenry, Co Galway	17 UTC	13 UTC	20	998.0	969.7	-28.2
Mace Head (coastal), Co Galway	16 UTC	12 UTC	20	996.4	967.8	-28.6
Belmullet (coastal), Co Mayo	17 UTC	13 UTC	20	995.4	965.9	-29.5
Claremorris, Co Mayo	18 UTC	13 UTC	19	997.4	968.6	-28.7
Knock Airport, Co Mayo	18 UTC	13 UTC	19	997.4	968.2	-29.2
Newport (coastal), Co Mayo	16 UTC	12 UTC	20	996.4	966.9	-29.5
Mount Dillon, Co Roscommon	17 UTC	13 UTC	20	998.7	970.4	-28.3
Markree Castle, Co Sligo	17 UTC	14 UTC	21	997.7	968.5	-29.2
Oak Park, Co Carlow	17 UTC	13 UTC	20	1000.9	976.5	-24.4
Casement Aerodrome, Co Dublin	17 UTC	14 UTC	21	1000.6	975.0	-25.6
Dublin Airport (coastal), Co Dublin	17 UTC	14 UTC	21	1000.9	975.4	-25.5

Station	Mon 8 Dec 2025	Tue 9 Dec 2025	Hours Difference	Mon 8 Dec 2025 Max MSLP (hPa)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 Min MSLP (hPa)	MSLP Change (hPa)
Phoenix Park, Co Dublin	18 UTC	14 UTC	20	1001.0	975.6	-25.4
Dunsany, Co Meath	17 UTC	14 UTC	21	1000.4	974.4	-26.0
Mullingar, Co Westmeath	17 UTC	13 UTC	20	999.9	972.9	-27.0
Johnstown Castle (coastal), Co Wexford	17 UTC	12 UTC	19	1001.9	980.4	-21.5
Shannon Airport (coastal), Co Clare	10 UTC	12 UTC	26	998.7	971.0	-27.7
Cork Airport (coastal), Co Cork	10 UTC	11 UTC	25	1000.4	974.8	-25.6
Moore Park, Co Cork	9U TC	12 UTC	27	1000.3	973.3	-27.0
Roches Point (coastal), Co Cork	16 UTC	11 UTC	19	1000.4	974.6	-25.8
Sherkin Island (coastal), Co Cork	10 UTC	10 UTC	24	1000.0	973.0	-27.0
Valentia Observatory (coastal), Co Kerry	10 UTC	10 UTC	24	998.4	971.1	-27.3
Gurteen, Co Tipperary	18 UTC	12 UTC	18	999.1	972.1	-27.0
Ballyhaise, Co Cavan	17 UTC	14 UTC	21	998.9	970.9	-27.9
Finner (coastal), Co Donegal	18 UTC	13 UTC	19	997.4	967.8	-29.6
Malin Head (coastal), Co Donegal	19 UTC	15 UTC	20	997.7	968.2	-29.5

Impacts

This section outlines some of the impacts across Ireland, based upon reports by the relevant authorities.

Storm Bram produced hazardous weather conditions that resulted in flooding, travel delays, and extensive electricity outages across the country (RTÉ 10-Dec-2025).

- Power outages: On Tuesday evening about 54,000 homes, farms and businesses were reported without power, predominantly in counties Wexford, Cork, Tipperary, Kildare, Dublin, Meath and Westmeath (ESB Networks' Post).
- By 4:30 pm Tuesday 9th, a total of 91 flights were cancelled and 10 inbound flights diverted to other airports (@DublinAirport, 2025).
- Waterford Train Station closed due to Flooding (@IrishRail, 2025).

- Flooding: Reports of flooding in Cork (@CorkSafetyAlerts, 2025) and on the Inner Relief Road in Dundalk, Co. Louth (@louthcoco, 2025). High water levels also impacted the Port Areas of both Dundalk and Drogheda (LMFM News, 2025).

Wind Observations

This section presents a table containing wind speeds observations from the wind stations during the storm.

Table 5 presents wind speed extremes recorded at weather stations across Ireland on Tuesday 9 December 2025 during Storm Bram. Only this date is shown because it marked the peak of the storm's impact on Ireland, when the strongest sustained winds and highest gusts were observed nationwide.

Table 5. Wind speed extremes at wind stations on Tue 9 Dec 2025

Land Station Location	Highest Sustained Wind Speed (km/h)	Date/Time Sustained Wind	Wind Direction of Sustained Wind	Highest Gust (3-second) Wind Speed	Date/Time Gust Wind	Wind Direction of Gust
Sherkin Island (coastal) Co Cork	87 km/h Strong Gale Force (47 knots or 54 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 12 UTC	240° (WSW)	119 km/h (64 knots or 74 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1247 UTC	240° (WSW)
Roches Point (coastal) Co Cork	87 km/h Strong Gale Force (47 knots or 54 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 10 UTC	160° (SSE)	117 km/h (63 knots or 72 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1305 UTC	210° (SSW)
Mace Head** (coastal) Co Galway	81 km/h Strong Gale Force (44 knots or 51 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 15 UTC	250° (WSW)	113 km/h (61 knots or 70 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1620 UTC	250° (WSW)
Malin Head* (coastal) Co Donegal	76 km/h Strong Gale Force (41 knots or 47 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 18 UTC	230° (SW)	107 km/h (58 knots or 67 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1809 UTC	230° (SW)
Cork Airport Co Cork	70 km/h Gale Force 8 (38 knots or 43 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 14 UTC	220° (SW)	100 km/h (54 knots or 62 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1047 UTC	170° (SE)
Oak Park Co Carlow	69 km/h Gale Force 8 (37 knots or 43 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 14 UTC	210° (SSW)	96 km/h (52 knots or 60 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1450 UTC	220° (SW)
Shannon Airport Co Clare	69 km/h Gale Force 8 (37 knots or 43 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 14 UTC	240° (WSW)	101 km/h (55 knots or 63 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1550 UTC	240° (WSW)
Casement Aerodrome Co Dublin	65 km/h Gale Force 8 (35 knots or 40 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 16 UTC	230° (SW)	109 km/h (59 knots or 68 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1546 UTC	230° (SW)
Valentia Observatory (coastal) Co Kerry	63 km/h Gale Force 8 (34 knots or 39 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 12 UTC	250° (WSW)	87 km/h (47 knots or 54 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1235 UTC	260° (W)

Land Station Location	Highest Sustained Wind Speed (km/h)	Date/Time Sustained Wind	Wind Direction of Sustained Wind	Highest Gust (3-second) Wind Speed	Date/Time Gust Wind	Wind Direction of Gust
Gurteen Co Tipperary	61 km/h Near Gale (33 knots or 38 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 15 UTC	220° (SW)	91 km/h (49 knots or 56 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1510 UTC	230° (SW)
Dunsany Co Meath	61 km/h Near Gale (33 knots or 38 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 15 UTC	220° (SW)	87 km/h (47 knots or 54 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1341 UTC	180° (S)
Finner (coastal) Co Donegal	61 km/h Near Gale (33 knots or 38 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 17 UTC	230° (SW)	85 km/h (46 knots or 53 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1713 UTC	230° (SW)
Johnstown Castle (coastal) Co Wexford	59 km/h Near Gale (32 knots or 37 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 12 UTC	180° (S)	102 km/h (55 knots or 63 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1309 UTC	180° (S)
Belmullet (coastal) Co Mayo	59 km/h Near Gale (32 knots or 37 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 16 UTC	250° (WSW)	91 km/h (49 knots or 56 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1644 UTC	240° (WSW)
Dublin Airport (coastal) Co Dublin	52 km/h Near Gale (28 knots or 32 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 16 UTC	220° (SW)	96 km/h (52 knots or 60 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1520 UTC	220° (SW)
Knock Airport Co Mayo	52 km/h Near Gale (28 knots or 32 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 16 UTC	250° (WSW)	93 km/h (50 knots or 58 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1455 UTC	200° (SSW)
Ballyhaise Co Cavan	52 km/h Near Gale (28 knots or 32 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 15 UTC	210° (SSW)	91 km/h (49 knots or 56 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1605 UTC	220° (SW)
Moore Park Co Cork	52 km/h Near Gale (28 knots or 32 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 10 UTC	160° (SSE)	89 km/h (48 knots or 55 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1046 UTC	150° (SSE)
Mullingar Co Westmeath	50 km/h Strong Breeze (27 knots or 31 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 13 UTC	160° (SSE)	81 km/h (44 knots or 51 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1516 UTC	220° (SW)
Newport (coastal) Co Mayo	48 km/h Strong Breeze (26 knots or 30 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 11 UTC	150° (SSE)	78 km/h (42 knots or 48 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1452 UTC	260° (W)
Athenry Co Galway	46 km/h Strong Breeze (25 knots or 29 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 15 UTC	240° (WSW)	85 km/h (46 knots or 53 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1527 UTC	240° (WSW)
Claremorris Co Mayo	44 km/h Strong Breeze (24 knots or 28 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 14 UTC	260° (W)	78 km/h (42 knots or 48 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1456 UTC	260° (W)
Mount Dillon Co Roscommon	41 km/h Strong Breeze (22 knots or 25 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 15 UTC	170° (S)	70 km/h (38 knots or 44 mph)	Tue 9 Dec 2025 1524 UTC	210° (SSW)

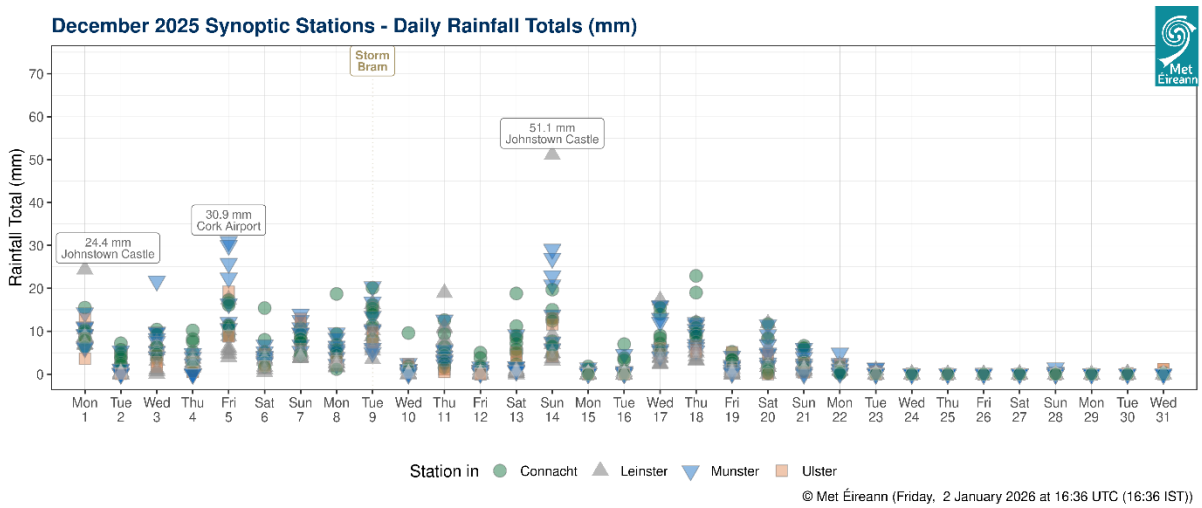
Rainfall Observations

This section presents multi-day rainfall data to assess impacts that may affect catchment response, soil saturation and recovery conditions.

Table 6. Calendar daily rainfall totals (mm) at primary (SYNOPTIC) stations for each day together with its percentage of the 1991-2020 December Long-Term Average (LTA)

Station location	County	Tue 8 Dec 2025	% Dec LTA	Wed 9 Dec 2025	% Dec LTA	Thu 10 Dec 2025	% Dec LTA
Knock Airport	Mayo	18.7	12.7	16.2	11.0	1.4	0.9
Athenry	Galway	5.7	4.4	10.8	8.3	9.6	7.3
Valentia Observatory	Kerry	3.9	2.2	20.4	11.4	0.4	0.2
Belmullet	Mayo	3.2	2.4	20.1	15.3	1.2	0.9
Claremorris	Mayo	6.9	5.0	15.4	11.2	1.9	1.4
Moore Park	Cork	9.6	8.7	13.5	12.2	1.1	1.0
Cork Airport	Cork	6.5	4.8	16.8	12.3	0.9	0.7
Markree	Sligo	9.4	7.2	11.4	8.7	0.9	0.7
Johnstown Castle	Wexford	2.8	2.5	16.4	14.5	0.2	0.2
Mace Head	Galway	4.4	3.8	14.0	12.1	0.8	0.7
Roches Point	Cork	8.4	7.7	10.1	9.2	0.0	0.0
Newport	Mayo	1.2	0.6	14.4	7.6	1.4	0.7
Sherkin Island	Cork	5.7	4.4	10.4	8.0	0.3	0.2
Finner	Donegal	3.0	2.2	10.0	7.3	2.3	1.7
Mt Dillon	Roscommon	5.3	4.9	8.2	7.5	1.1	1.0
Ballyhaise	Cavan	3.6	3.4	9.7	9.1	0.7	0.7
Mullingar	Westmeath	3.4	3.4	8.9	8.9	1.0	1.0
Oak Park	Carlow	2.6	2.9	10.2	11.4	0.1	0.1
Gurteen	Tipperary	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.3	1.1	1.2
Malin Head	Donegal	2.0	1.5	7.2	5.5	1.7	1.3
Shannon Airport	Clare	2.3	2.0	6.0	5.2	2.5	2.2
Dunsany	Meath	1.6	1.9	7.7	9.2	0.1	0.1
Casement	Dublin	2.9	3.8	6.1	8.1	0.1	0.1
Dublin Airport	Dublin	1.9	2.6	5.5	7.6	0.0	0.0
Phoenix Park	Dublin	1.8	2.5	3.5	4.8	0.1	0.1

Table 4 (above) shows that most stations recorded rainfall well below the total October average and widespread heavy rain occurring on the 9th. Of the 25 primary stations, 15 observed a very wet day (>= 10.0 mm) during Storm Bram.



Figures 14. Dec 2025 daily rainfall totals (colour and shape grouped by province)

Daily Air Temperatures

Monday 8 December 2025

Monday 8 December 2025 showed positive anomalies (difference from 1991-2020 Long-Term Average) across most stations, for both minimum and maximum daily air temperatures. As you can see below the spatial pattern was uniformly above normal, indicating a broadly mild air mass with limited regional contrast.

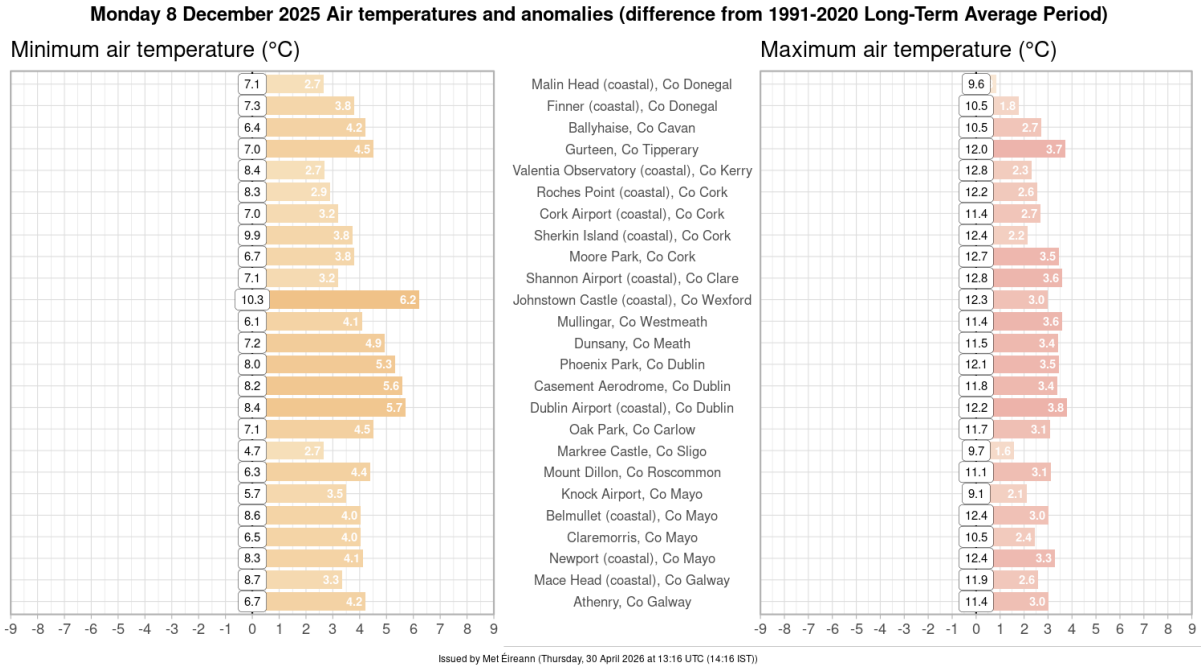


Figure 15. Daily air temperature ranges and anomalies across Ireland on Mon 8 Dec 2025. Colours indicate anomaly magnitude from zero. Observed values are shown at the zero line and anomalies at the bar ends

Tuesday 9 December 2025

Tuesday marks a clear intensification of the anomaly signal relative to Monday. Maximum temperatures increased substantially, with anomalies reaching nearly 9 °C. Despite it being winter and stormy, strong south to south-west winds within the warm sector of the low-pressure system, advected mild, ocean sourced air over Ireland. This replaced the cooler local air mass, keeping temperatures well above the climatological average, particularly at night when cloud and wind further limited cooling and enhanced daytime warming.

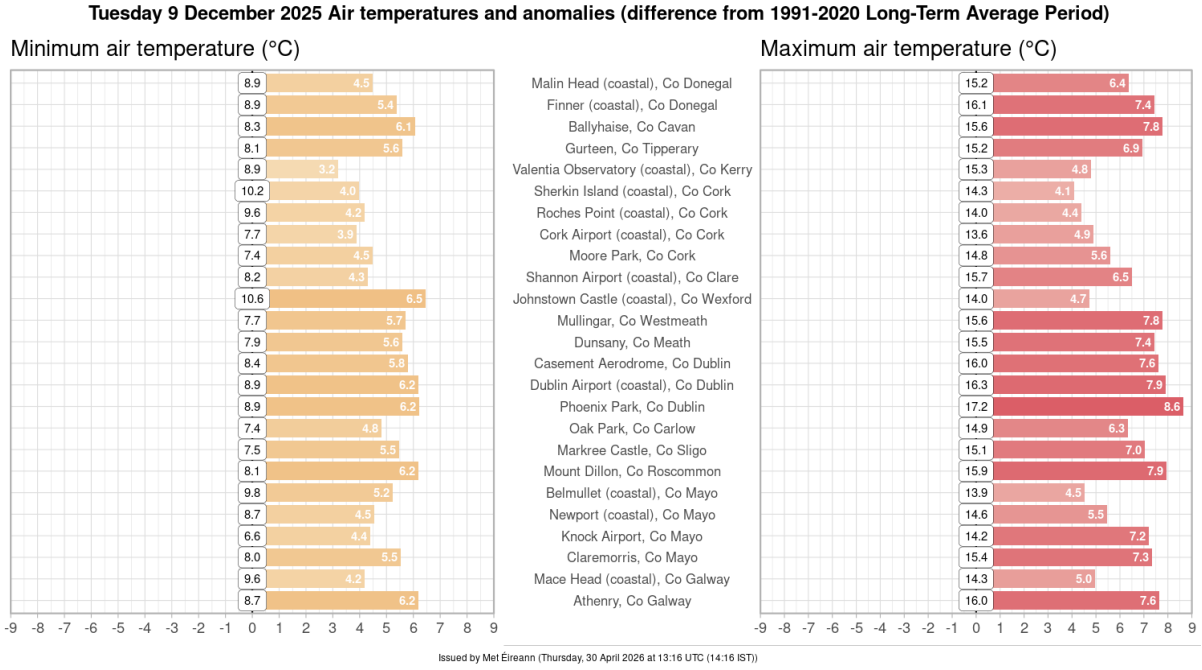


Figure 16. Daily air temperature ranges and anomalies across Ireland on Tue 9 Dec 2025. Colours indicate anomaly magnitude from zero. Observed values are shown at the zero line and anomalies at the bar ends.

Many weather stations across Ireland recorded their warmest December day, due to the warm air mass over the island brought by the storm. The chart below illustrates the wet bulb potential temperature (WBPT) alongside sea level pressure analysis to identify different air masses and how they are arranged. Wet bulb potential temperature indicates the combined warmth and moisture of the air, with orange areas representing warmer conditions and blue areas indicating cooler air.

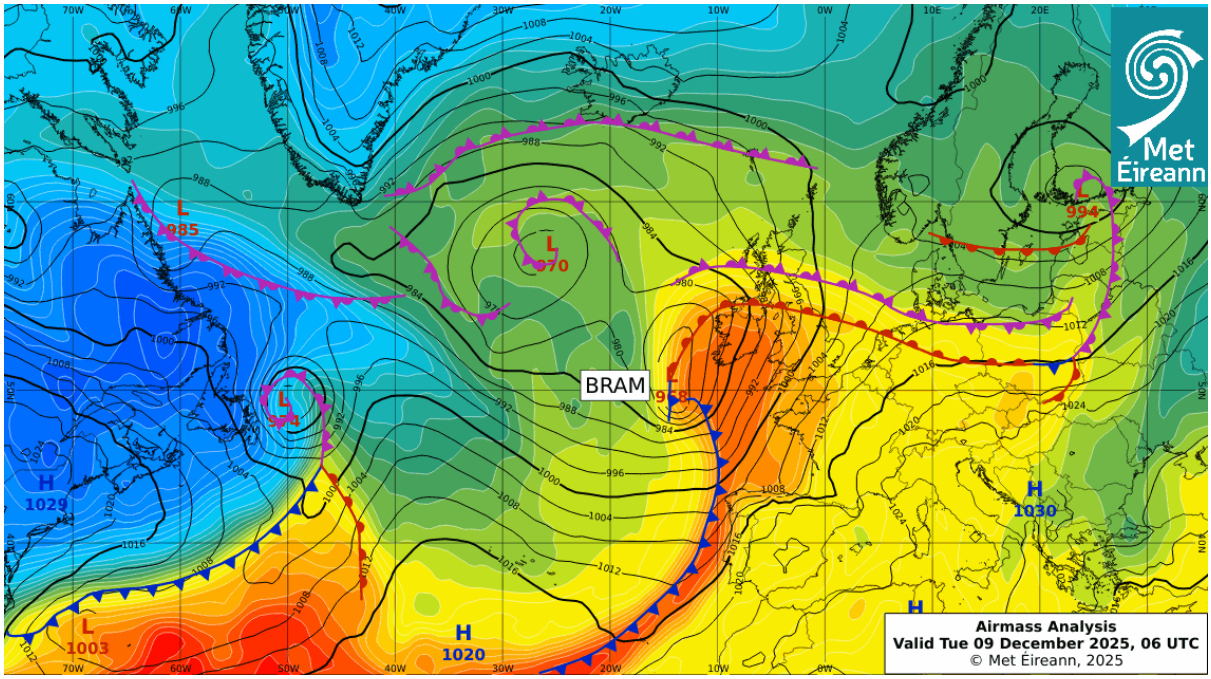


Figure 17. WBPT and mean sea level pressure analysis chart on Tue 9 Dec 2025 at 06 UTC

The table below shows the synoptic stations which recorded new December maximum temperatures on Tuesday 9th, with increases up to 1.2 °C. Many of the previous records were set recently, though some dated back several decades. The stations cover a broad geographic area, indicating that the event was driven by large scale atmospheric conditions rather than local effects.

Table 7. New December maximum temperature records observed at the primary (synoptic) stations on 9 December 2025, including previous records, dates, and record lengths

Synoptic Station	New December Max Temperature Station Record	December Date	Previous December Max Temperature Station Record	December Date of Previous Record	Record Length
Phoenix Park, Co Dublin	17.2°C	9th 2025	16.0°C	7th 2016	64 years
Casement Aerodrome, Co Dublin	16.0°C	9th 2025	15.4°C	18th 1972	61 years
Mullingar, Co Westmeath	15.6°C	9th 2025	14.8°C	7th 2016	75 years
Dunsany, Co Meath	15.5°C	9th 2025	14.5°C	19th 2015	33 years
Ballyhaise, Co Cavan	15.6°C	9th 2025	15.0°C	19th 2015	19 years
Finner, Co Donegal	16.1°C	9th 2025	15.7°C	7th 2016	11 years
Athenry, Co Galway	16.0°C	9th 2025	15.0°C	12th 2013	15 years
Mace Head, Co Galway	14.3°C	9th 2025	14.0°C	4th 2007	21 years
Claremorris, Co Mayo	15.4°C	9th 2025	14.3°C	2nd 1985	26 years
Knock Airport, Co Mayo	14.2°C	9th 2025	13.2°C	19th 2015	29 years
Mount Dillon, Co Roscommon	15.9°C	9th 2025	14.7°C	7th 2016	21 years
Markree, Co Sligo	15.1°C	9th 2025	14.8°C	19th 2015	20 years

Wednesday 10 December 2025

Behind the cold front, cooler air followed, with a notable decrease in maximum temperature anomalies compared to Tuesday, but values remained above the long-term average. Anomalies generally fall back to around +2 °C to +3 °C for maxima and slightly higher for minima.

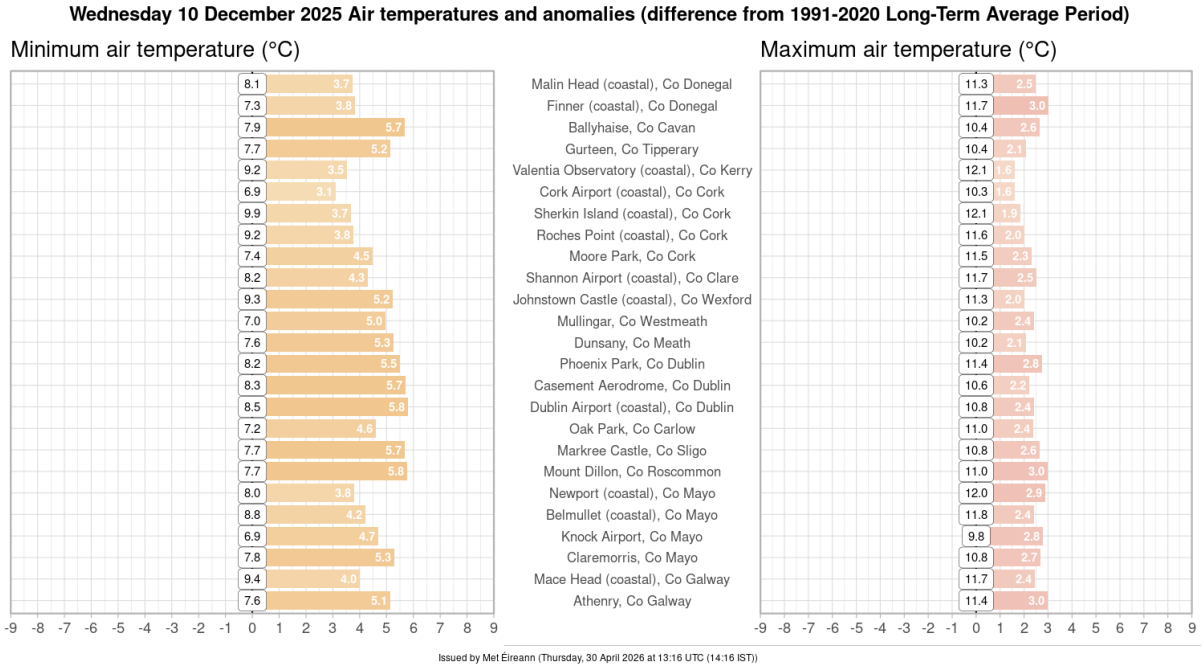


Figure 18. Daily air temperature ranges and anomalies across Ireland on Tue 9 Dec 2025. Colours indicate anomaly magnitude from zero. Observed values are shown at the zero line and anomalies at the bar ends

Marine Area Observations

This section summarises marine conditions recorded by the Irish Marine Data Buoy Observation Network (IMDBON). These observations are critical for assessing storm severity at sea and associated coastal risk.

The storm produced maximum sustained winds of 48 knots (89 km/h) at Buoy M2 (in the Irish Sea). Atmospheric pressure dropped to a minimum of 963.9 hPa at Buoy M4 (off the Donegal coast). For more see next table.

Table 8. Extremes of wind speeds and wave heights at buoys on Tue 09 Dec 2025

Buoy Location	Highest sustained wind speeds (km/h)	Highest gust wind Speeds (km/h)	Highest significant wave heights (m)	Highest individual wave heights (m)	Lowest mean sea level pressure (hPa)
Buoy M2 (in the Irish Sea)	89 km/h (48 knots or 25 mph) Tue 09 Dec 2025 15 UTC	112 km/h (60 knots or 31 mph) Tue 09 Dec 2025 15 UTC	6.2 m Tue 09 Dec 2025 17 UTC	10.0 m Tue 09 Dec 2025 17 UTC	978.3 Tue 09 Dec 2025 15 UTC 13UTC
Buoy M3 (off the Cork coast)	64 km/h (35 knots or 18 mph) Tue 09 Dec 2025 12 UTC	96 km/h (52 knots or 27 mph) Tue 09 Dec 2025 13 UTC	9.1 m Tue 09 Dec 2025 13 UTC	14.2 m Tue 09 Dec 2025 17 UTC	971.3 Tue 09 Dec 2025 10 UTC 13UTC
Buoy M4 (off the Donegal coast)	78 km/h (42 knots or 22 mph) Tue 09 Dec 2025 18 UTC	103 km/h (56 knots or 29 mph) Tue 09 Dec 2025 18 UTC	6.9 m Tue 09 Dec 2025 20 UTC	12.3 m Tue 09 Dec 2025 23 UTC	963.9 Tue 09 Dec 2025 15 UTC 13UTC
Buoy M5 (off the south Wexford coast)	80 km/h (43 knots or 22 mph) Tue 09 Dec 2025 13 UTC	107 km/h (58 knots or 30 mph) Tue 09 Dec 2025 13 UTC	8.6 m Tue 09 Dec 2025 15 UTC	11.7 m Tue 09 Dec 2025 16 UTC	981.7 Tue 09 Dec 2025 12 UTC 13UTC
Buoy M6 (in the deep Atlantic)	60 km/h (32 knots or 17 mph) Wed 10 Dec 2025 23 UTC	105 km/h (57 knots or 29 mph) Wed 10 Dec 2025 23 UTC	7.1 m Wed 10 Dec 2025 23 UTC	12.3 m Wed 10 Dec 2025 11 UTC	974.4 Tue 09 Dec 2025 07 UTC 13UTC

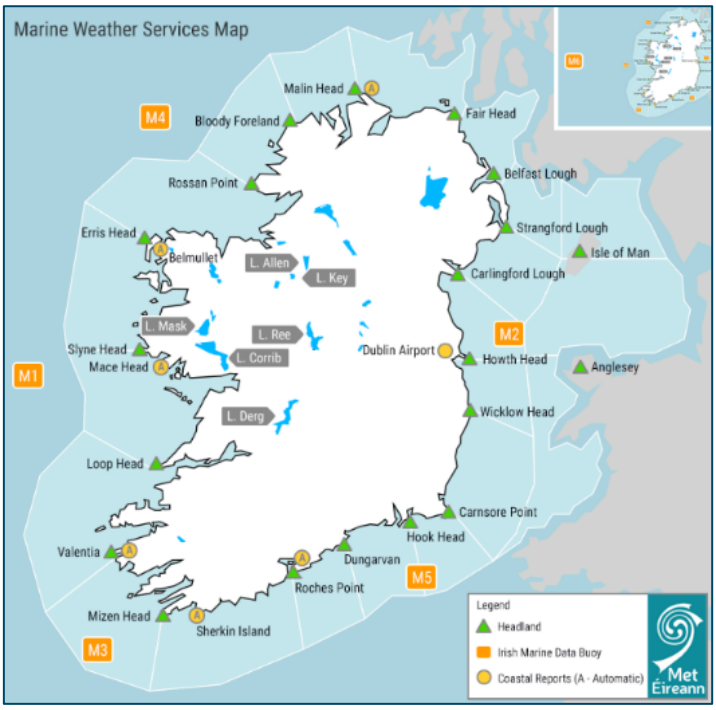


Figure 19. Met Éireann's Marine Weather Services Map

Information and Assistance during storms

During storm events, the public should rely on official sources for the latest information.

- Monitor Met Éireann forecasts as conditions can change quickly. Updates are available at www.met.ie via the Met Éireann app, on social media at @meteireann.
- Check Local Authority websites and social media for information on road closures, flooding updates and community alerts.
- Do not bypass Road Closed signs. Do not drive through floodwater. Allow for disruption when commuting.
- Stay back from riverbanks, streams and canals as water levels may rise quickly. Keep children and pets away from waterways and flooded areas.
- Keep away from coastal edges, harbours, piers and low-lying promenades during high tide. The Irish Coast Guard advice remains: *Stay Back, Stay High, Stay Dry*.
- Check in with neighbours, older people or anyone who may need assistance.
- Stay away from fallen cables and report them immediately to ESB Networks on 1800 372 999. Power restoration times can be monitored on PowerCheck.ie
- Uisce Éireann customers can check www.water.ie and social media for updates and contact the 24/7 customer care centre on 1800 278 278.

Definitions

Long Term Averages (LTA) and climatological normals refer to observations averaged over the standard climatological reference period 1991 to 2020.Sustained (or mean) wind speeds are averaged over 10-minutes. Gust wind speeds are averaged over 3-seconds. Unless otherwise stated, 'daily' means calendar day that is midnight to midnight UTC.

* Malin Head's anemometer is at 22 m, the standard height at other stations is 10 m.
** Mace Head's anemometer is situated above exposed rock at the coastline.
*** Station data is not quality controlled and not used for records purposes.

For climate information, please contact: enquiries@met.ie.
For media queries, please contact: media@met.ie.