

New Zealand's 4th-warmest July on record

Temperature	Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for much of the country. Temperatures were near average ($\pm 0.50^\circ\text{C}$ of average) for parts of Hawke's Bay, Ruapehu District, inland Wairarapa, eastern Hurunui, southern Mackenzie District, and much of Central Otago.
Rainfall	Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for northern, central and southern parts of the North Island, Tasman, Buller, Nelson, and Marlborough. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for Southland, Otago, Canterbury, and the eastern North Island from Napier to Castlepoint.
Soil Moisture	At the end of July, soil moisture levels were lower than normal for parts of Hawke's Bay. Soil moisture was higher than normal for southeastern Marlborough, eastern Hurunui, Waimate, and eastern parts of Central Otago. Near normal soil moisture levels were typical for the remainder of the country.

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Overview

July 2025 mean sea level air pressure was higher than normal to the southeast of Aotearoa New Zealand, mostly near normal over the country, and lower than normal over the western Tasman Sea and southern Australia. This was associated with more northeasterly winds than normal for the country. ENSO-neutral (El Niño – Southern Oscillation) conditions remained present in the tropical Pacific, but trended towards La Niña-like conditions during the month. Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) around New Zealand were above average, particularly off the west coast of the country with Marine Heatwave (MHW) conditions¹ experienced in these areas.

The mild start to winter for most of the country in June continued through July. The nationwide average temperature in July 2025 was 9.2°C. This was 1.1°C above the 1991-2020 July average, making it New Zealand's 4th-warmest July since Earth Sciences New Zealand's seven station temperature series began in 1909. Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above

¹ Defined as five or more consecutive days with SSTs above the 90th percentile for the time of year.

average) or well above average ($>1.20^{\circ}\text{C}$ above average) for most of the country. It was especially warm for Fiordland, Chatham Islands, and Arthur's Pass, where mean temperatures were at least 2°C above the July average, respectively. Temperatures were near average ($\pm 0.50^{\circ}\text{C}$ of average) for parts of Hawke's Bay about Napier and Hastings, the Ruapehu District, inland Wairarapa, eastern Hurunui, southern Mackenzie District, and much of Central Otago.

Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal ($>149\%$ of normal) for much of Northland, Auckland, central and southern Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Wairoa, Taranaki, coastal Manawātū-Whanganui, western and southern Wellington, Tasman, Buller, Nelson, and Marlborough. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal ($<50\%$ of normal) for Southland, Otago, Canterbury, and the eastern North Island from Napier to Castlepoint. Rainfall was near normal (89-119% of normal) for Gisborne, inland Wairarapa, and central and southern parts of the West Coast.

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 22.7°C , observed at Waipara West on 29 July.
- The lowest temperature was -9.1°C , observed at Cass (inland Canterbury) on 24 July.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 164 mm, recorded at Motueka on 11 July.
- The highest wind gust was 124 km/h, observed at Cape Reinga and Secretary Island on 28 July.
- Of the six main centres in July 2025, Auckland was the warmest, wettest, and sunniest, Christchurch was the coolest and driest, and Dunedin was the least sunny.
- The sunniest four locations in 2025 so far are Taranaki (1556 hours), Bay of Plenty (1504 hours), Auckland (1492 hours) and wider Nelson (1436 hours).

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Temperature: A warm month for most areas

Mean temperatures were above average ($0.51\text{--}1.20^{\circ}\text{C}$ above average) or well above average ($>1.20^{\circ}\text{C}$ above average) for approximately 83% of the country's regularly reporting climate stations. Nine locations observed their warmest July on record, including Hokitika and Chatham Island, where records date back to 1866 and 1878, respectively.

New Zealand's coolest location relative to normal was Tara Hills, where the mean temperature of 2.1°C was 0.4°C below its July normal. Temperatures were also near average ($\pm 0.50^{\circ}\text{C}$ of average) for parts of Central Otago, where a prolonged dry spell (see *Highlights and extreme events* section for more details) was accompanied by a persistent inversion and frequent low cloud. In Cromwell, the presence of this low cloud contributed to daily maximum temperatures that were lower than average, and daily minimum temperatures that were higher than average. Cromwell received 67 hours of sunshine for July (62% of normal), making it the lowest sunshine total for July since the town's records began in 1979.

Record² or near-record mean air temperatures for July were recorded at:

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Cape Reinga	13.9	1.3	1951	Highest
Hokitika	9.4	1.8	1866	Highest
Haast	9.4	1.6	1949	Highest
Milford Sound	7.5	2.0	1934	Highest
Secretary Island	11.2	2.1	1985	Highest
Puysegur Point	10.3	1.9	1978	Highest
South West Cape	10.1	2.4	1991	Highest
Campbell Island	6.9	1.8	1991	Highest
Chatham Island	10.6	2.2	1878	Highest
Kawerau	11.0	1.6	1954	2nd-highest
Motu	8.1	1.7	1990	2nd-highest
Westport	10.3	1.4	1937	2nd-highest
Greymouth	9.6	1.6	1947	2nd-highest
Akaroa	9.8	1.5	1978	2nd-highest
Nugget Point	7.9	1.6	1970	2nd-highest
Kaitaia	14.0	1.8	1948	3rd-highest
Purerua	13.6	1.4	1983	3rd-highest
Leigh	14.3	3.7	1966	3rd-highest
Whangaparāoa	13.2	1.4	1982	3rd-highest
Wellington (Airport)	11.0	1.2	1962	3rd-highest
Kerikeri	13.0	1.3	1945	4th-highest
Kaikohe	12.3	1.0	1973	4th-highest
Dargaville	12.8	1.3	1943	4th-highest
Whangārei	12.9	1.1	1967	4th-highest
Te Puke	11.1	1.3	1973	4th-highest
Pukekohe	11.6	1.1	1969	4th-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	10.4	1.2	1928	4th-highest
Arapito	9.8	1.6	1978	4th-highest
Franz Josef	8.7	1.9	1953	4th-highest
Brothers Island	11.6	1.3	1997	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

² The rankings (1st, 2nd, 3rd etc.) in all Tables in this summary are relative to climate data from a group of nearby stations, some of which may no longer be operating. The current climate value is compared against all values from any member of the group, without any regard for homogeneity between one station's record, and another. This approach is used due to the practical limitations of performing homogeneity checks in real-time.

Record or near-record mean maximum air temperatures for July were recorded at:

Location	Mean maximum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Kaitaia	17.7	2.1	1948	Highest
Purerua	16.7	1.3	1983	Highest
Kawerau	16.7	1.9	1954	Highest
Hokitika	14.0	2.1	1866	Highest
Milford Sound	11.4	2.2	1934	Highest
Secretary Island	13.9	2.1	1985	Highest
Puysegur Point	12.5	1.8	1978	Highest
South West Cape	12.2	2.6	1991	Highest
Campbell Island	8.7	1.7	1991	Highest
Leigh	17.2	2.6	1966	2nd-highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	15.9	1.2	1945	2nd-highest
Whitianga	16.8	1.4	1962	2nd-highest
Matamata	15.2	1.6	1999	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	14.4	1.6	1953	2nd-highest
Levin	14.6	1.5	1895	2nd-highest
Franz Josef	13.7	1.9	1953	2nd-highest
Invercargill	11.5	1.6	1905	2nd-highest
Chatham Island	12.8	1.5	1878	2nd-highest
Cape Reinga	15.9	1.2	1951	3rd-highest
Mokohinau Island	15.7	0.9	1994	3rd-highest
Auckland (Māngere)	15.9	1.3	1959	3rd-highest
Arapito	14.6	1.7	1978	3rd-highest
Greymouth	13.5	1.7	1947	3rd-highest
Haast	12.8	1.1	1949	3rd-highest
Tiwai Point	11.4	1.5	1970	3rd-highest
Kerikeri	17.2	1.0	1945	4th-highest
Whangaparāoa	15.6	1.2	1982	4th-highest
Motu	12.4	1.8	1990	4th-highest
Gisborne	15.8	1.1	1905	4th-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	12.9	1.2	1928	4th-highest
Wellington (Airport)	13.6	1.1	1962	4th-highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	13.8	1.4	1939	4th-highest
Ohakune	11.8	2.1	1962	4th-highest
Whanganui	15.1	1.5	1937	4th-highest
Reefton	11.5	1.3	1960	4th-highest
Windsor	12.8	1.7	2000	4th-highest
Gore	10.7	2.1	1907	4th-highest
Balclutha	11.1	1.9	1964	4th-highest
Nugget Point	10.5	1.5	1970	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

Record or near-record mean minimum air temperatures for July were recorded at:

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Cape Reinga	12.0	1.5	1951	Highest
Haast	5.9	1.9	1949	Highest
Secretary Island	8.4	1.9	1985	Highest
South West Cape	8.1	2.3	1991	Highest
Campbell Island	5.1	1.9	1991	Highest
Chatham Island	8.3	2.7	1878	Highest
Puysegur Point	8.1	2.0	1978	2nd-highest
Cape Campbell	8.9	1.5	1953	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	7.0	1.4	1963	2nd-highest
Akaroa	6.2	1.5	1978	2nd-highest
Purerua	10.5	1.5	1983	3rd-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	7.9	1.2	1928	3rd-highest
Westport	6.8	1.9	1937	3rd-highest
Milford Sound	3.7	2.0	1934	3rd-highest
Blenheim	4.8	1.9	1932	3rd-highest
Leigh 2	11.4	4.9	1966	4th-highest
Whangaparāoa	10.8	1.6	1982	4th-highest
Kawerau	5.3	1.3	1954	4th-highest
Motu	3.9	1.7	1990	4th-highest
Wellington (Airport)	8.3	1.2	1962	4th-highest
Brothers Island	10.0	1.4	1997	4th-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	4.5	1.5	1947	4th-highest
Nugget Point	5.2	1.6	1970	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

Rainfall: Wet for much of North Island and northern South Island, very dry in Southland

About 43% of New Zealand's regularly reporting climate stations observed above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) July rainfall. New Zealand's wettest location relative to normal was Appleby, where 275% of normal July rainfall was recorded. This made it the town's 3rd-wettest July since records began in 1932. Nelson, Blenheim, Wairau Valley, New Plymouth, Stratford, and Rotorua also observed more than double their normal July rainfall, respectively.

In contrast, about 45% of New Zealand's regularly reporting climate stations observed below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) July rainfall. It was a particularly dry month for Southland, with five locations observing near-record low July rainfall totals. This included Gore, where just 8 mm of rain (14% of its July normal) was recorded. This resulted in the town's second-driest July since records began in 1907. Invercargill recorded 27 mm of rain (37% of its July normal), making it the city's third-driest July since records began there in 1900.

Record or near-record July rainfall totals were recorded at:

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Auckland (Whenuapai)	275	179	1943	3rd-highest
Pukekohe	249	170	1944	3rd-highest
Hāwera	202	173	1977	3rd-highest
Appleby	202	275	1932	3rd-highest
Rotorua	325	237	1963	4th-highest
Auckland (Airport)	234	171	1959	4th-highest
New Plymouth	295	209	1944	4th-highest
Stratford	409	204	1960	4th-highest
Tākaka	351	197	1976	4th-highest
Blenheim	175	253	1927	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Gore	8	14	1907	2nd-lowest
Lumsden	26	49	1982	3rd-lowest
Invercargill	27	37	1900	3rd-lowest
Tiwai Point	22	25	1970	3rd-lowest
Manapouri	21	22	1961	4th-lowest

July climate in the six main centres

Temperatures were above average for all main centres. It was a wet July for the North Island main centres, with above normal or well above normal rainfall. In contrast, rainfall was well below normal in Christchurch, and below normal in Dunedin. Of the six main centres in July 2025, Auckland was the warmest, wettest, and sunniest, Christchurch was the coolest and driest, and Dunedin was the least sunny.

July 2025 main centre climate statistics:

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland ^a	11.9	+0.8	Above average
Tauranga ^b	11.6	+1.1	Above average
Hamilton ^c	9.5	+0.6	Above average
Wellington ^d	10.4	+1.2	Above average
Christchurch ^e	6.6	+0.6	Above average
Dunedin ^f	7.9	+1.2	Above average
Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland ^a	221	160	Well above normal
Tauranga ^b	198	149	Above normal
Hamilton ^c	193	139	Above normal
Wellington ^d	193	131	Above normal
Christchurch ^e	30	47	Well below normal
Dunedin ^f	31	59	Below normal
Sunshine			
Location	Sunshine (hours)		
Auckland ^a	160		
Tauranga ^b	157		
Hamilton ⁱ	132		
Wellington ^d	130		
Christchurch ^e	137		
Dunedin ^f	95		

^a Māngere ^b Tauranga Airport ^c Hamilton Airport ^d Kelburn ^e Christchurch Airport ^f Musselburgh ^g Ruakura

Highlights and extreme events

Temperatures

The highest temperature was 22.7°C, observed at Waipara West on 29 July. The lowest temperature was -9.1°C, observed at Cass (inland Canterbury) on 24 July.

On 4 July, a warm and humid northerly airflow contributed to 14 North Island locations setting new record high July daily maximum temperatures.

From 28-30 July, a warm northwesterly became established over the country, and dozens of locations observed record or near-record high daily maximum and daily minimum temperatures. On 28 July, the relatively high temperatures were centred over southern parts of New Zealand, with Milford Sound, Puysegur Point, and South West Cape setting new record high daily maximum temperatures. Milford Sound reached 19.3°C, exceeding its previous record (17.6°C) by 1.7°C. It was also notable that this temperature was recorded well after sunset, between 8:00-9:00 p.m. local time. Daily maximum temperatures typically occur in the afternoon during daylight hours.

Record or near-record daily maximum air temperatures for July were recorded at:

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Kaitaia	21.0	4th	1948	Highest
Purerua	19.3	4th	1983	Highest
Whangaparāoa	19.4	4th	1982	Highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	21.0	4th	1945	Highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	21.3	4th	1948	Highest
Whitianga	21.5	4th	1962	Highest
Matamata	19.5	4th	1999	Highest
Rotorua	17.4	4th	1964	Highest
Auckland (Airport)	20.8	4th	1959	Highest
Pukekohe	19.9	4th	1969	Highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	20.2	4th	1906	Highest
Hamilton (Airport)	19.6	4th	1946	Highest
Waikeria	20.0	4th	1957	Highest
Gisborne	21.9	4th	1905	Highest
Milford Sound	19.3	28th	1934	Highest
Puysegur Point	18.4	28th	1978	Highest
Medbury	20.6	29th	1927	Highest
Waipara West	22.7	29th	1973	Highest
South West Cape	17.5	28th	1991	Highest
Warkworth	20.8	4th	1966	Equal highest
Whangārei	21.0	4th	1967	2nd-highest
Kawerau	21.0	5th	1954	2nd-highest
Ngawi	19.2	29th	1972	2nd-highest
Wairoa	21.6	4th	1964	2nd-highest
Hanmer Forest	20.4	29th	1906	2nd-highest
Ranfurly	17.4	29th	1897	2nd-highest

Waipounamu	17.3	28th	1980	2nd-highest
Cheviot	21.7	29th	1982	Equal 2nd-highest
Kaikohe	18.8	4th	1973	3rd-highest
Mokohinau Island	17.9	3rd	1994	3rd-highest
Port Taharoa	18.7	4th	1973	3rd-highest
Māhia	19.1	4th	1990	3rd-highest
Waiau	21.1	29th	1974	3rd-highest
Campbell Island	11.7	28th	1991	3rd-highest
Whakatu	21.5	4th	1965	Equal 3rd-highest
Dargaville	21.0	4th	1943	4th-highest
Secretary Island	17.2	4th	1985	4th-highest
Tautuku	17.1	10th	1976	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

Record or near-record daily minimum air temperatures for July were recorded at:

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
Low records or near-records				
Mokohinau Island	2.0	14th	1994	Lowest
Tūrangi	-8.1	25th	1968	Lowest
Waipawa	-5.3	26th	1945	3rd-lowest
Martinborough	-3.9	26th	1986	4th-lowest
High records or near-records				
Purerua	15.4	4th	1983	Highest
Motu	11.8	5th	1990	Highest
Hicks Bay	16.0	4th	1972	Highest
Puysegur Point	13.2	29th	1978	Highest
Queenstown	8.0	29th	1871	Equal highest
Whangaparāoa	14.8	4th	1982	2nd-highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	15.3	5th	1971	2nd-highest
Whakatāne	15.4	4th	1975	2nd-highest
Kawerau	14.5	4th	1954	2nd-highest
Waipawa	11.6	30th	1945	2nd-highest
Māhia	13.3	30th	1990	2nd-highest
Arthurs Pass	7.8	29th	1973	2nd-highest
Wānaka	9.4	29th	1972	2nd-highest
Roxburgh	10.1	28th	1950	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	8.8	29th	1991	2nd-highest
Te Puke	14.3	4th	1973	Equal 2nd-highest
Auckland (Airport)	15.1	4th	1961	Equal 2nd-highest
Franz Josef	11.1	29th	1953	Equal 2nd-highest
Milford Sound	10.9	29th	1935	Equal 2nd-highest
Kaitaia	15.5	11th	1948	3rd-highest
Kerikeri	15.3	5th	1952	3rd-highest
Kaikohe	14.5	11th	1973	3rd-highest
Whangārei	15.5	11th	1967	3rd-highest

Mokohinau Island	16.1	5th	1994	3rd-highest
Leigh	15.2	5th	1966	3rd-highest
Tauranga	14.9	4th	1941	3rd-highest
Pukekohe	14.3	4th	1969	3rd-highest
Hāwera	12.2	5th	1977	3rd-highest
Secretary Island	12.6	29th	1988	3rd-highest
Invercargill	9.9	29th	1905	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	12.7	5th	1878	3rd-highest
Dargaville	15.0	4th	1951	Equal 3rd-highest
Rotorua	12.8	4th	1972	Equal 3rd-highest
Taupō	11.6	5th	1950	Equal 3rd-highest
Hastings	12.8	30th	1972	Equal 3rd-highest
Lake Manapouri (West Arm)	7.9	30th	1972	Equal 3rd-highest
Cape Reinga	15.0	11th	1971	4th-highest
Whitianga	15.8	4th	1971	4th-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	10.0	29th	1947	4th-highest
Tapanui	10.8	29th	1900	4th-highest
Kerikeri	15.0	11th	1952	Equal 4th-highest
Timaru	8.8	30th	1885	Equal 4th-highest
Nugget Point	8.9	30th	1972	Equal 4th-highest
South West Cape	11.0	29th	1991	Equal 4th-highest

Rain, flooding, and slips

The highest 1-day rainfall was 164 mm, recorded at Motueka on 11 July.

On 3 July, heavy rain and occasional torrential downpours associated with thunderstorms caused widespread surface flooding in Taranaki and nearby areas. Several roads were closed due to flooding and slips including SH45 at Stony River near Ōkato, SH45 at Manaia, SH3 from Mokau to Mahoenui, and SH43 between Whangamōmona. Eight passengers were rescued from a bus that became stuck in floodwaters in Stratford. Taranaki Regional Council reported that the Waitōtara River peaked at around 10.5 metres, making it equivalent to a 1 in 20-year event. Farther south, SH4 was closed between Whanganui and Raetihi due to slips.

On 4 July, SH6 at Rocks Road (Nelson) was closed due to a slip.

On 11 July, persistent heavy rainfall caused significant flooding in the Tasman region. Dozens of homes suffered damage and at least four were red-stickered (unfit for habitation), with 21 yellow-stickered. Approximately 50 local roads were closed, with many schools, kindergartens and playcentres also closed. Around 13,000 homes across Motueka and Golden Bay lost power. Hundreds of people were forced to evacuate their homes, while there were reports of people needing rescue from their vehicles after becoming trapped in floodwaters. The Nelson Tasman region was placed under a state of emergency, which remained in place until 17 July.

On 12 July, two landslides were reported in Auckland. The first was reported as a small and localised landslide in Muriwai, while the second at Laingholm was about 60-80 metres wide and had closed Victory Rd between Warner Park Ave and Kauri Point Rd. Areas of surface flooding were reported in the early hours of the day in Ōtara.

From 29-30 July, heavy rain impacted many northern and eastern parts of the North Island. Areas of surface flooding were reported in Whangārei, about the Coromandel Peninsula, and in the Bay of Plenty. Both the southern side of SH1 over the Brynderwyn Hills and SH25a from Kōpu to Hukuai were down to one lane due to a slips, while SH11 was closed due to surface flooding between Opua and Kawakawa. Other road closures due to slips or flooding included SH30 from Tikitere to Rotoma, SH30 between Hauparu and Lake Okataina Rd, and SH33 at Okere Falls near Taheke Rd.

Record or near-record July extreme 1-day rainfall totals were recorded at:

Location	Extreme 1-day rainfall (mm)	Date of extreme rainfall	Year records began	Comments
Rotorua	155	29th	1964	Highest
Port Taharoa	50	3rd	1973	Highest
Lower Retaruke	96	29th	1967	Highest
Stratford	119	3rd	1960	Highest
Brothers Island	44	4th	1983	Highest
Purerua	67	10th	1983	2nd-highest
Taupō	79	29th	1949	2nd-highest
Whatawhata	84	29th	1952	2nd-highest
Tūrangi	68	29th	1968	2nd-highest
Levin	50	3rd	1949	2nd-highest
Motueka	164	11th	1956	2nd-highest
Te Puke	103	29th	1973	3rd-highest
Whakatāne	115	29th	1952	3rd-highest
Te Kuiti	103	29th	1957	3rd-highest
Hāwera	59	3rd	1977	3rd-highest
Whanganui	48	3rd	1937	3rd-highest

Drought, dryness, and fire

High mean sea level pressure prevailed over much of the South Island during July, with prolonged dry spells³ recorded in numerous locations including:

- Ranfurly – 26 days from 4-29 July.
- Clyde, Cromwell, Lauder, Middelmarsh, Queenstown, Tapanui – 25 days from 4-28 July.
- Akaroa, Bromley (Christchurch), Oamaru, Timaru – 18 days from 12-29 July.
- Alexandra, Christchurch (Botanic Gardens), Dunedin, Lincoln, Orari, Rangiora, Waipara West – 17 days from 12-28 July.

Wind

The highest wind gust was 124 km/h, observed at Cape Reinga and Secretary Island on 28 July.

On 12 July, approximately 5,200 Banks Peninsula properties were without power due to strong winds bringing down vegetation and trees onto power lines.

³ Consecutive days with daily rainfall totals less than 1 mm.

On 29 July, strong winds brought down trees onto power lines in Northland, resulting in power outages for approximately 2,000 customers.

On 30 July, downed trees were reported in many parts of the Bay of Plenty, with power outages in Te Puke and Maketu.

Record or near-record July extreme wind gusts were recorded at:

Location	Extreme wind gust (km/h)	Date of extreme gust	Year records began	Comments
Richmond	101	11th	1972	3rd-highest
Te Puke	69	30th	1987	4th-highest
Tūrangi	92	3rd	1973	4th-highest

Snow and ice

On 3 July, snow fell and settled at Aoraki Mt Cook Village and Lake Tekapo. Both SH8 between Fairlie and Tekapo (Burkes Pass) and the Crown Range road were closed due to snow.

By the end of July, a lack of snowfall meant several ski areas had been unable to open at all for the winter season by this point in time. This included Mt Cheeseman, Broken River, Craigieburn, Temple Basin, and Rainbow ski areas.

Cloud and fog

On 14 July, fog at Auckland airport caused the delay of 27 flights and cancellation of 30 flights.

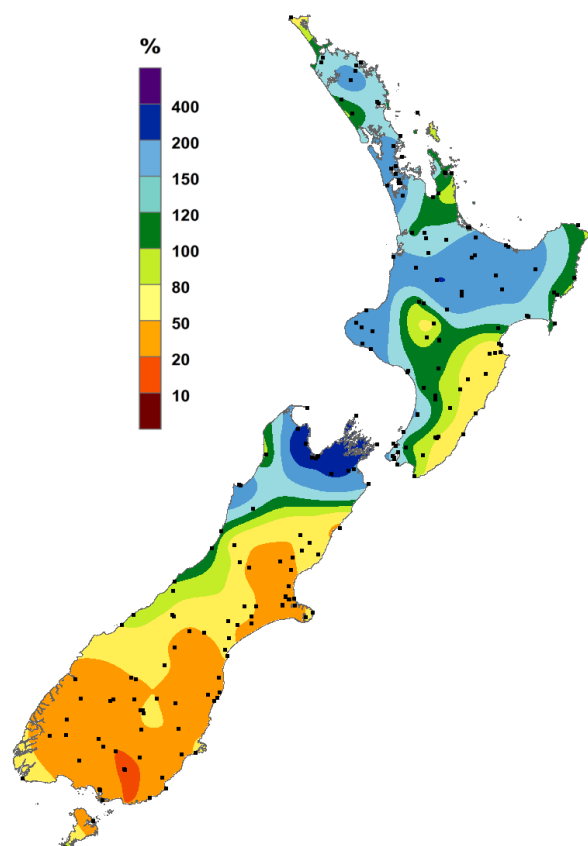
On 15 July, fog disrupted flights at both Christchurch and Dunedin airports.

On 20 July, fog at Auckland airport caused the cancellation of 18 flights, with an additional nine flights delayed.

For further information, please contact:

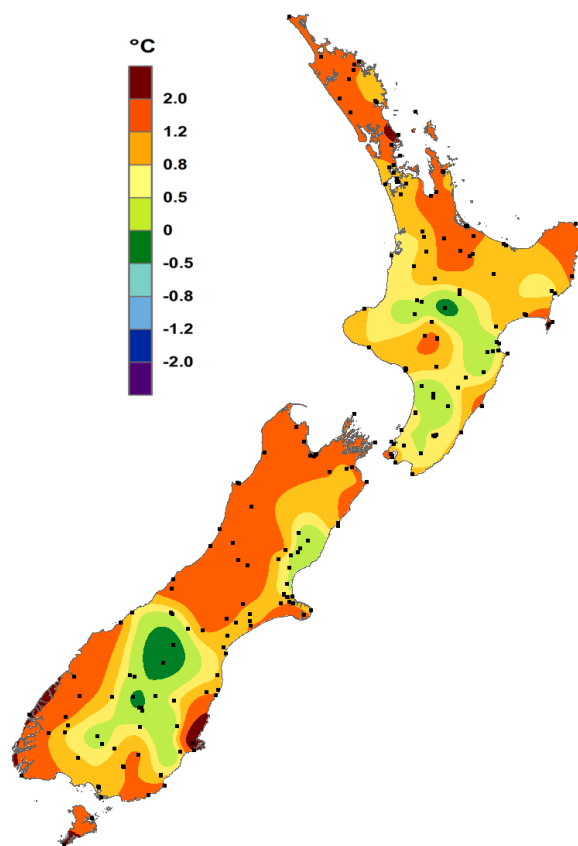
Gregor Macara

Climate Scientist | Tel. 03 440 0403



July rainfall

Expressed as a percentage of the 1991-2020 normal.



July temperature

Expressed as a departure from the 1991-2020 average in degrees Celsius.

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