A warm winter, wet for the top of the South Island

Temperature	Winter temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) for Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty, eastern Waikato, much of the West Coast, coastal South Canterbury, Dunedin, and Fiordland. Temperatures were near average (±0.50°C of average) for remaining parts of the country.
Rainfall	Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for Dunedin, Marlborough, Nelson. Taranaki, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Auckland, and parts of Northland. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) for central and southern Hawke's Bay, Christchurch, Banks Peninsula, limited parts of Otago, and coastal Fiordland.
Soil Moisture	At the end of winter, soil moisture levels were lower than normal for central parts of Hawke's Bay. Soil moisture was higher than normal for eastern Hurunui, and eastern parts of Central Otago. Near normal soil moisture levels were typical for the remainder of the country.

Click on the link to jump to the information you require:

Overview
Temperature
Rainfall
Winter 2025 climate in the six main centres
Highlights and extreme events

Overview

Winter 2025 mean sea level air pressure was higher than normal over and to the southeast of Aotearoa New Zealand. This was associated with more easterly winds than normal for northern and southern parts of the country, with fewer westerly winds than normal. ENSO-neutral (El Niño – Southern Oscillation) conditions remained present in the tropical Pacific, but trended towards La Niña-like conditions during the season. 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 nationwide average temperature in winter 2025 was 9.1°C. This was 0.5°C above the 1991-2020 winter average, making it New Zealand's 9th-warmest winter since Earth Sciences New Zealand's seven station temperature series began in 1909. Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) for Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty, eastern Waikato, much of the

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

West Coast, coastal South Canterbury, Dunedin, and Fiordland. Temperatures were near average (±0.50°C of average) for remaining parts of the country, with no locations observing below average winter temperatures (0.51-1.20°C below average).

Winter rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for Dunedin, Marlborough, Nelson. Taranaki, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Auckland, and northeastern parts of Northland. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) for central and southern Hawke's Bay, Christchurch, Banks Peninsula, limited parts of Otago, and coastal Fiordland. Two very heavy rainfall events (on 27 June, and 11 July) for the top of the South Island caused considerable flooding, with states of emergency declared during each event (see *Highlights and extreme events* section for further details).

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 23.2°C, observed at Whakatu on 5 June.
- The lowest temperature was -12.9°C, observed at Aoraki Mt Cook Airport on 8 June.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 164 mm, recorded at Motueka on 11 July.
- The highest wind gust was 191 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 1 June.
- Of the six main centres in winter 2025, Auckland was the warmest, Tauranga was the wettest and sunniest, Christchurch was the coolest and driest, and Dunedin was the least sunny.
- The sunniest four regions in 2025 so far are Taranaki (1788 hours), Bay of Plenty (1708 hours), Auckland (1693 hours) and wider Nelson (1664 hours).

For further information, please contact:

Gregor Macara | Climate Scientist | Tel. 03 440 0403

Temperature: A warm season for many areas

Mean temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for approximately half of the country's regularly reporting climate stations. Four locations observed their warmest winter on record, including Kawerau, where records date back to 1954.

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

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Kawerau	11.1	1.2	1954	Highest
Secretary Island	10.6	1.2	1985	Highest
Puysegur Point	9.8	1.1	1978	Highest

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.

South West Cape	9.3	1.4	1991	Highest
Cape Reinga	13.7	0.9	1951	2nd-highest
Kerikeri	12.9	0.9	1945	2nd-highest
Motu	8.0	1.3	1990	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	6.3	1.1	1991	2nd-highest
Chatham Island	10.2	1.3	1878	2nd-highest
Tauranga	11.9	1.0	1913	3rd-highest
Brothers Island	11.5	0.8	1997	3rd-highest
Nugget Point	7.6	0.8	1970	3rd-highest
Tautuku	7.7	0.8	1976	3rd-highest
Purerua	13.4	0.9	1983	4th-highest
Mokohinau Island	14.1	0.7	1994	4th-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	4.2	0.7	2000	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean maximum	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
	air temp. (°C)			
High records or near-records		4 5	4004	I II also sat
Milford Sound	11.4	1.5	1934	Highest
Secretary Island	13.6	1.6	1985	Highest
Puysegur Point	11.9	1.0	1978	Highest
South West Cape	11.3	1.4	1991	Highest
Campbell Island	8.2	1.0	1991	Highest
Purerua	16.7	1.0	1983	2nd-highest
Tauranga	16.1	1.0	1913	2nd-highest
Kawerau	17.2	1.8	1954	2nd-highest
Hokitika	13.9	1.5	1866	2nd-highest
Windsor	13.1	1.5	2000	2nd-highest
Kerikeri	17.2	0.6	1945	3rd-highest
Matamata	15.5	1.3	1999	3rd-highest
Arapito	14.5	1.2	1978	3rd-highest
Nugget Point	10.3	0.8	1970	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	12.8	1.1	1878	3rd-highest
Cape Reinga	15.9	0.9	1951	4th-highest
Whangaparāoa	15.6	0.7	1982	4th-highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	16.0	0.8	1945	4th-highest
Auckland (Māngere)	16.1	0.9	1959	4th-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	8.4	1.2	2000	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Cape Reinga	11.6	0.8	1951	Highest
South West Cape	7.3	1.3	1991	Highest
Motu	3.8	1.6	1990	2nd-highest
Puysegur Point	7.6	1.3	1978	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	4.4	1.2	1991	2nd-highest
Chatham Island	7.5	1.5	1878	2nd-highest
Kerikeri	8.7	1.1	1945	3rd-highest
Brothers Island	9.7	0.8	1997	3rd-highest
Mokohinau Island	12.6	0.7	1994	4th-highest
Akaroa	5.8	0.7	1978	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Middlemarch	-1.8	-0.7	2000	Lowest

Rainfall: Wet winter for the top of the South Island

New Zealand's wettest location relative to normal was Blenheim, where 227% of normal winter rainfall was recorded. Blenheim observed 472 mm of rainfall, making it it the town's wettest winter since records began in 1927. Nelson, Blenheim, Wairau Valley, New Plymouth, Stratford, and Rotorua also observed more than double their normal July rainfall, respectively.

About half of New Zealand's regularly reporting climate stations observed near normal winter rainfall (80-119% of normal). It was a particularly dry season for Middlemarch, which recorded 70 mm of winter rainfall (43% of normal).

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

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-rec	ords			
Blenheim	472	227	1927	Highest
Appleby	485	189	1932	2nd-highest
Auckland (Albany)	625	154	1966	3rd-highest
Low records or near-reco	ords			
Waipawa	120	50	1945	3rd-lowest
Haast	493	64	1941	3rd-lowest
Whakatu	128	55	1965	4th-lowest
Lake Moeraki	744	78	1985	4th-lowest

Winter climate in the six main centres

Winter temperatures were above average in Tauranga and Dunedin, and near average for the remaining main centres. It was a dry season for Christchurch, with the city receiving 78% of its normal winter rainfall. Rainfall was above normal for the remaining five main centres. Auckland observed its highest winter sunshine total on record, while Hamilton observed its 3rd-highest winter sunshine total on record. Of the six main centres in winter 2025, Auckland was the warmest, Tauranga was the wettest and sunniest, Christchurch was the coolest and driest, and Dunedin was the least sunny.

Winter 2025 main centre climate statistics:

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp.	Departure	Comments
	(°C)	from normal	
		(°C)	
Auckland ^a	12.0	+0.4	Near average
Tauranga ^b	11.9	+1.0	Above average
Hamilton ^c	9.7	+0.3	Near average
Wellington ^d	10.1	+0.5	Near average
Christchurch ^e	6.6	+0.1	Near average
Dunedin ^f	8.0	+0.7	Above average
Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland ^a	472	123	Above normal
Tauranga ^b	543	148	Above normal
Hamilton ^c	497	128	Above normal
Wellington ^d	524	128	Above normal
Christchurch ^e	149	78	Below normal
Dunedin ^f	213	129	Above normal
Sunshine			
Location	Sunshine		
	(hours)		
Auckland ^a	511		
Tauranga⁵	512		
Hamilton ⁱ	448		
Wellington ^d	389		
Christchurch ^e	438³		
Dunedin ^f	328		

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

-

³ Missing one day of data.

Highlights and extreme events

This section contains information pertaining to some of the more significant highlights and extreme events that occurred during winter 2025. Note that a more detailed list of significant weather events for winter 2025 can be found in the *Highlights and extreme events* section of NIWA's Monthly Climate Summaries. These monthly summaries may be viewed here.

Temperatures

The highest temperature was 23.2°C, observed at Whakatu on 5 June. The lowest temperature was -12.9°C, observed at Aoraki Mt Cook Airport on 8 June.

On 28 July, relatively high temperatures occurred over southern parts of New Zealand, with Milford Sound and Puysegur Point setting new record high daily maximum temperatures for winter. Milford Sound reached 19.3°C, and it was notable that this temperature was recorded well after sunset, between 8:00-9:00 p.m. local time.

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

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme	Year	Comments
		temperature	began	
High records or near-record	ls			
Kaitaia	22.3	Aug-28th	1948	Highest
Kerikeri	22.0	Jun-9th	1945	Highest
Milford Sound	19.3	Jul-28th	1934	Highest
Puysegur Point	18.4	Jul-28th	1978	Highest
Kawerau	22.1	Jun-5th	1954	Equal highest
Purerua	20.6	Jun-5th	1983	2nd-highest
Tiri Tiri Lighthouse	19.5	Jun-11th	1982	2nd-highest
Brothers Island	18.1	Jun-2nd	1997	2nd-highest
South West Cape	17.5	Jul-28th	1991	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	13.3	Jun-25th	1991	2nd-highest
Māhia	20.8	Jun-5th	1990	Equal 2nd-highest
Mokohinau Island	19.2	Jun-4th	1994	3rd-highest
Tūrangi	19.0	Aug-27th	1968	3rd-highest
Lower Retaruke	20.0	Aug-27th	1966	3rd-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	16.9	Jun-3rd	1975	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	17.5	Jun-5th	1878	3rd-highest
Kaitaia	21.2	Jun-11th	1948	Equal 3rd-highest
Waiheke Island	19.8	Jun-4th	1985	Equal 3rd-highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	21.0	Jul-4th	1945	4th-highest
Whitianga	21.5	Jul-4th	1962	4th-highest
Dannevirke	20.9	Jun-4th	1951	4th-highest
Waipara West	22.7	Jul-29th	1973	4th-highest
Five Rivers	18.6	Jun-25th	1982	4th-highest
Low records or near-record	S			
Waiheke Island, Awaroa V	10.5	Jun-02nd	1985	4th-lowest

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

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
Low records or near-record	S			
Tūrangi	-8.1	Jul-25th	1968	Lowest
Whakatu	-4.7	Jun-8th	1965	3rd-lowest
High records or near-record				
Whakatāne	16.4	Jun-5th	1975	Highest
Waipounamu	12.2	Jun-3rd	1980	Highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	11.4	Jun-3rd	1975	Equal highest
Motu	11.8	Jul-5th	1990	2nd-highest
Ohakune	12.3	Jun-27th	1972	2nd-highest
Cape Reinga	16.1	Jun-10th	1971	Equal 2nd-highest
Hicks Bay	16.6	Jun-5th	1972	Equal 2nd-highest
Waipara West	15.0	Jun-26th	1973	Equal 2nd-highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	16.1	Jun-27th	1971	3rd-highest
Matamata	14.5	Jun-27th	1999	3rd-highest
Waikeria	14.9	Jun-27th	1972	3rd-highest
Taumarunui	14.2	Jun-27th	1947	3rd-highest
Whanganui	15.7	Jun-5th	1972	3rd-highest
Motueka	12.3	Jun-27th	1972	3rd-highest
Orari	10.3	Jun-26th	1972	3rd-highest
South West Cape	11.8	Jun-3rd	1991	3rd-highest
Mokohinau Island	16.7	Jun-12th	1994	Equal 3rd-highest
Whitianga	16.3	Jun-5th	1971	Equal 3rd-highest
Port Taharoa	15.2	Jun-27th	1974	Equal 3rd-highest
Puysegur Point	13.2	Jul-29th	1978	Equal 3rd-highest
Stratford	12.7	Jun-27th	1972	4th-highest
Whanganui	15.4	Jun-27th	1972	4th-highest
Tiwai Point	10.3	Aug-28th	1972	Equal 4th-highest

Rain, flooding, and slips

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

On 27 June, heavy rain caused widespread flooding in Tasman, Nelson, and Marlborough, and a state of emergency was declared for these regions. Homes in Moutere, Brightwater, and Spring Creek were evacuated, while residents in Tapawera and Tadmor Valley were advised to head to higher ground. Blenheim's sewer network was overloaded with residents of several streets asked to limit water use. Approximately 60 northern South Island roads were closed due to flooding and fallen trees including SH1 from Spring Creek to Koromiko, SH6 from Havelock to Hira and Richmond to Belgrove, SH60 from Richmond to Collingwood, and SH63 from Renwick to St Arnaud.

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.

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. The Nelson Tasman region was placed under a state of emergency, which remained in place until 17 July.

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

Location	Extreme 1-day	Date of	Year records	Comments
	rainfall (mm)	extreme rainfall	began	
Rotorua	155	Jul-29th	1964	Highest
Lower Retaruke	96	Jul-29th	1967	Highest
Ripia	151	Jun-16th	1967	Highest
Brightwater	167	Jun-27th	1967	Highest
Sevenoaks	84	Jun-26th	1902	Highest
Living Springs	122	Jun-9th	1978	Highest
Lumsden	47	Jun-27th	1982	Highest
Ettrick	60	Jun-29th	1950	Highest
Taumata	44	Jun-30th	2001	Highest
Pikowai	123	Jun-10th	2000	2nd-highest
Whatawhata	84	Jul-29th	1952	2nd-highest
Mangakowhai	102	Jul-29th	1995	2nd-highest
Waituna	47	Jul-3rd	1984	2nd-highest
Pakawau	155	Jun-26th	1984	2nd-highest
Motueka	164	Jul-11th	1956	2nd-highest
Appleby	112	Jun-26th	1932	2nd-highest
Awatere Valley	91	Jun-26th	1932	2nd-highest
Alexandra	34	Jun-27th	1922	2nd-highest
Glenledi	67	Jun-28th	1984	2nd-highest
Tautuku	46	Jun-27th	1976	2nd-highest
Awakeri	122	Jul-29th	1962	3rd-highest
Rainbow Point	66	Jul-29th	1978	3rd-highest
Karapiro Heights	57	Jul-29th	2001	3rd-highest
Port Taharoa	50	Jul-3rd	1973	3rd-highest
Urenui	84	Jul-3rd	2003	3rd-highest
Te Kuiti	103	Jul-29th	1957	3rd-highest
Owhango	69	Jul-29th	1967	3rd-highest
Kaihoka	141	Jun-26th	1983	3rd-highest
Blenheim	97	Jun-26th	1927	3rd-highest
Boyle River Lodge	95	Jun-18th	1984	3rd-highest
Mt Somers	70	Jun-4th	2000	3rd-highest
Lyndhurst	97	Jun-6th	1934	3rd-highest
Five Rivers	36	Jun-27th	1982	3rd-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	51	Jun-5th	1975	3rd-highest
Whangapoua	78	Jun-5th	1991	4th-highest
Taupō	79	Jul-29th	1949	4th-highest

Tūrangi	68	Jul-29th	1968	4th-highest
Tarata	108	Jul-3rd	1951	4th-highest
Sanson	48	Jul-3rd	1973	4th-highest
Norbury	42	Jul-3rd	1999	4th-highest
Arapito	84	Jun-26th	1978	4th-highest
Murchison	72	Jun-26th	1997	4th-highest
Pelorus Sd, Crail Bay	107	Jun-26th	1982	4th-highest
Brothers Island	44	Jul-4th	1983	4th-highest
Ophir	31	Jun-27th	1924	4th-highest
Clyde	26	Jun-27th	1978	4th-highest

Wind

The highest wind gust was 191 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 1 June.

On 27 June, strong winds associated with squally thunderstorms hit many parts of Auckland. Trees were downed in Mt Eden and on SH1 near Highbrook Drive (Ōtara), the facade of a building in Avondale was damaged, and considerable debris was blown onto a road in Blockhouse Bay. Power outages were reported in Glen Eden and Ellerslie.

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

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

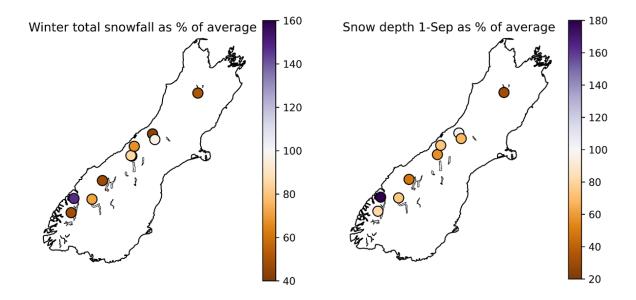
Location	Extreme wind gust (km/h)	Date of extreme gust	Year records began	Comments
Clyde	104	Aug-28th	1983	Highest
Castlepoint	156	Jun-5th	1972	3rd-highest
Secretary Island	135	Jun-25th	1994	3rd-highest
Te Kuiti	65	Aug-31st	2003	4th-highest
Puysegur Point	157	Aug-27th	1986	4th-highest
Richmond	101	Jul-11th	1972	4th-highest
Alexandra	93	Jun-25th	2001	4th-highest

Snow and ice

From 6-7 June, snow fell to low elevations across the South Island. Heaviest snowfalls occurred in inland parts of Canterbury, especially about Lake Tekapo where approximately 40 cm of snow was reported. NIWA's climate station at Mt Cook Village measured a peak snow depth of approximately 33 cm (noting around 9 cm snow depth remained from the fall on 5 June). Mt Hutt ski area reported 90 cm of new snow. The snow closed numerous roads across the South Island including SH7 from Hanmer Springs to Springs Junction, SH8 from Fairlie to Twizel, SH73 from Springfield to Otira, SH79 from Fairlie to Gudex Road, SH80 from Aoraki/Mount Cook to Lake Pukaki, the Crown Range Road, SH85 from Alexandra to Palmerston, and SH87 from Mosgiel to Kyeburn. Farther north, around 30 cm of snow was reported at Manganui Ski Area on Mt Taranaki, allowing them to run their T-Bar and become New Zealand's first ski area to operate in winter 2025.

By the end of winter, a lack of snowfall meant Mt Cheeseman, Temple Basin, and Rainbow ski areas had been unable to open at all for the winter season.

Winter total snowfall was well below average (less than half of average) at Mahanga in the Nelson Lakes, as well as at mid to lower elevation sites (1100-1400 m) in central and southern areas of the South Island. Murchison Mountains had its lowest snowfall total on record, while Albert Burn and Mahanga had their second-lowest snowfall totals on record, and Ivory Glacier its third-lowest snowfall total on record. Higher elevation sites near Queenstown (Mt Larkins) and Aoraki Mt Cook (Mueller Hut) had lower-than-average but not record-low winter snowfall. Upper Rakaia and Aoraki Mt Cook Village experienced near-average winter snowfall, mostly due to large snowfall totals in June. The exposed Castle Mount site in Fiordland experienced above average snowfall due to site-specific conditions (warmer cohesive snowfall in early winter). Snow depth on 1 September 2025 follows a similar pattern of lower winter-end snow depth, though snowfall in the last few days of August brought snow depth closer to average at many sites (e.g. Ivory Glacier).



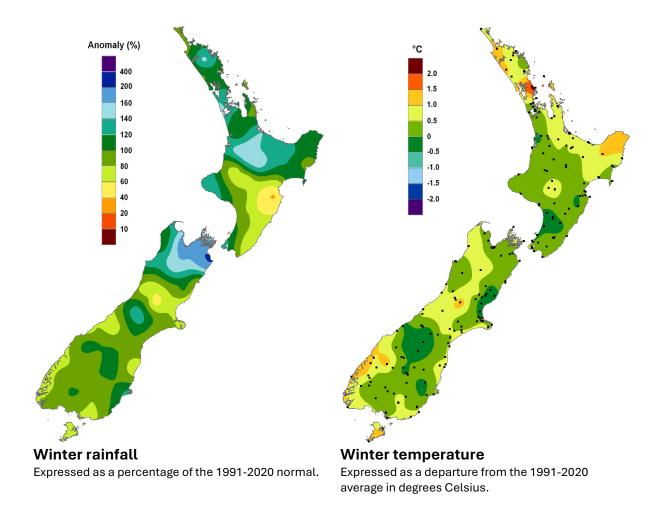
Lightning, hail, and tornadoes

On 11 June, squally thunderstorms struck many parts of the North Island. A tornado was reported in western Taranaki near Pungarehu, with localised damage to trees and power outages reported about Lower Pungarehu Rd. A funnel cloud was spotted near Ōkato, with large hail falling in Warea.

On 28 June, a suspected tornado blew the roofs off 11 homes in Waitara (Taranaki). No injuries were reported.

For further information, please contact: Gregor Macara

Climate Scientist | Tel. 03 440 0403



https://earthsciences.nz/research/climate-and-weather

© Copyright Earth Sciences New Zealand 2025.

All rights reserved. Information presented in this summary is based on data available at the time of publication, which is subject to ongoing quality assurance procedures.