Spring 2025 Issued: 9 December 2025

Warmest spring on record

Temperature	Spring temperatures were well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most of the North Island, and eastern parts of the South Island from Marlborough to Dunedin. Temperatures were near average (±0.50°C of average) for western parts of Southland and Otago, and much of the West Coast. Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) for the remainder of the country.
Rainfall	Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for most of Southland, interior Otago, Westland, Waikato, Auckland, western Northland, and much of the Bay of Plenty. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for Hawke's Bay, much of Gisborne, coastal Wairarapa, about the Marlborough Sounds, and most of Canterbury, with near normal rainfall (80-119% of normal) for the remainder of the country.
Soil Moisture	At the end of spring, soil moisture levels were lower than normal along the east of the North Island, from coastal Gisborne to the Wairarapa, as well as eastern parts of Canterbury and northern Otago. Soil moisture levels were higher than normal across western parts of Southland and Otago, Grey District, Buller and Tasman, Taranaki, and most areas north of the Central Plateau. Near normal soil moisture levels were typical for the remainder of the country.

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Overview

Spring mean sea level air pressure was lower than normal over the South Island and the lower North Island of Aotearoa New Zealand. West to northwesterly winds were the dominant pattern in general across the country, in large part driven by a Sudden Stratospheric Warming event that occurred in September, which led to extremely active weather patterns in spring. Warm airmasses flowed over New Zealand regularly in November, leading to the country's warmest November and spring on record. In early spring, ENSO-neutral (El Niño – Southern Oscillation) conditions were present in the tropical Pacific, but trended towards La Niña-like conditions during the season. La Niña was officially declared by Earth Sciences New Zealand in October. La Niña events are typically associated with more frequent northeasterly winds in New Zealand, however the westerlies continued across the country, with the occasional northerly intrusion of warm tropical moisture in November. Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) around New Zealand were generally above average, particularly off the coast of the North Island, with widespread Marine Heatwave (MHW) conditions[1] experienced in these areas.

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

The nationwide average temperature in spring 2025 was 13.5°C. This was 1.3°C above the 1991-2020 spring average, making it New Zealand's warmest spring since Earth Sciences New Zealand's seven station temperature series began in 1909. Spring temperatures were well above average (>1.20°C above average) for Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, much of the Waikato, most of the Manawatū, Wellington, much of Marlborough, most of Canterbury, North Otago, and western Tasman. Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) for the remainder of the North Island, the remainder Tasman and Marlborough, Nelson, most of Central Otago, and the remainder Canterbury. Temperatures were near average (±0.50°C of average) for western parts of Southland and Otago, and much of the West Coast. No areas experienced below average temperatures in Spring 2025.

Spring rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) for most of interior Otago, Westland, most of Southland, most of the Waikato (except about Taupō and the Coromandel Peninsula), Auckland, western Northland, and a majority of the Bay of Plenty. Rainfall was well above normal (>149% of normal) for Otago about the Queenstown-Lakes District, Fiordland, the high country of the West Coast, and Waikato about Paeroa and Taupō. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) for Hawke's Bay, eastern Gisborne, Wairarapa, the Marlborough Sounds, and most of the Canterbury low country excluding Bank's Peninsula and Christchurch. Rainfall was well below normal (<50% of normal) for a small portion of South Canterbury. The remainder of the country recorded near normal rainfall (80-120% of normal).

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 33.0°C, observed at Hastings on 27 November.
- The lowest temperature was -6.5°C, observed at Pukaki Airport on 11 September.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 226 mm, recorded at Milford Sound on 20 October.
- The highest wind gust was 252 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 21 October.
- Of the six main centres in spring 2025, Tauranga was the warmest, Hamilton was the wettest and least sunny, Christchurch was the driest and sunniest, and Dunedin was the coolest.
- The sunniest four regions in 2025 so far are Taranaki (2445 hours), wider Nelson (2392 hours), Marlborough (2375), and Bay of Plenty (2358 hours).

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Temperature: Record warmth in many regions

Mean temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for nearly all the country's regularly reporting climate stations. Overall, 52 locations observed their warmest spring on record, with an additional 13 locations recording their second-warmest spring on record. Leigh, in the northern Auckland region, recorded the largest departure from average, at 3.6°C above average.

Record[2] or near-record mean air temperatures for spring were recorded at:

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Kerikeri	16.3	1.8	1945	Highest
Kaikohe	15.5	1.7	1973	Highest
Pururua	16.2	1.6	1983	Highest
Whangārei	16.4	2.0	1967	Highest
Leigh	17.3	3.6	1966	Highest
Whangaparāoa	16.5	1.9	1982	Highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	15.6	1.6	1945	Highest
Whitianga	16.2	1.9	1962	Highest
Tauranga	16.2	1.9	1913	Highest
Te Puke	15.5	1.9	1973	Highest
Kawerau	16.8	2.5	1954	Highest
Rotorua	13.5	1.5	1964	Highest
Auckland (Airport)	16.4	1.8	1959	Highest
Pukekohe	15.5	1.8	1969	Highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	15.0	1.9	1906	Highest
Hamilton (Airport)	14.5	1.5	1946	Highest
Port Taharoa	15.4	1.4	1973	Highest
Tūrangi	12.9	1.8	1968	Highest
Lower Retaruke	13.5	1.4	1966	Highest
Masterton	14.0	1.3	1906	Highest
Takapau Plains	13.0	1.9	1962	Highest
Dannevirke	14.1	2.4	1951	Highest
Ngawi	15.5	1.7	1972	Highest
Hicks Bay	15.5	1.6	1969	Highest
Gisborne	16.7	2.2	1905	Highest
Napier	16.4	2.5	1870	Highest
Hastings	15.7	2.0	1930	Highest
Whakatu	15.0	2.3	1982	Highest
Paraparaumu	14.1	1.6	1953	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	13.4	1.2	1928	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	14.4	1.4	1962	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	13.2	1.6	1939	Highest
Hāwera	13.4	1.4	1977	Highest
Ohakune	11.7	1.7	1962	Highest
Waiouru	10.0	2.0	1962	Highest
Whanganui	15.1	1.7	1937	Highest
Tākaka	13.3	1.2	1978	Highest
Blenheim	15.0	2.0	1932	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.

Brothers Island	13.9	1.2	1997	Highest
Hanmer Forest	12.7	2.5	1906	Highest
Kaikōura	14.0	2.0	1963	Highest
Cheviot	13.5	2.1	1982	Highest
Waipara West	14.1	2.1	1973	Highest
Diamond Harbour	13.5	2.1	2004	Highest
Akaroa	14.6	2.2	1978	Highest
Le Bons Bay	12.1	1.6	1984	Highest
Orari	12.5	1.7	1972	Highest
Timaru	13.1	2.3	1885	Highest
Windsor	11.8	1.5	2000	Highest
Oamaru	12.3	1.6	1967	Highest
Middlemarch	11.3	1.2	2000	Highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	12.3	1.4	1947	Highest
Kerikeri	15.9	1.7	1945	2nd-highest
Dargaville	16.2	1.8	1943	2nd-highest
Whitianga	15.8	1.8	1962	2nd-highest
Whakatāne	15.1	1.5	1974	2nd-highest
Motu	12.9	2.5	1990	2nd-highest
Auckland (Māngere)	16.0	1.4	1959	2nd-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	7.9	1.3	2000	2nd-highest
Palmerston North	14.0	1.4	1928	2nd-highest
Levin	14.0	1.5	1895	2nd-highest
Culverden	13.1	1.9	1928	2nd-highest
Waiau	13.5	1.5	1974	2nd-highest
Rangiora	13.1	1.9	1965	2nd-highest
Chatham Island	12.7	1.5	1878	2nd-highest
New Plymouth	13.9	1.1	1944	3rd-highest
Castlepoint	14.5	1.8	1972	3rd-highest
Wairoa	15.8	1.8	1964	3rd-highest
Stratford	12.3	1.2	1960	3rd-highest
Whanganui	14.6	1.6	1937	3rd-highest
Lincoln	13.5	2.0	1881	3rd-highest
Taupō	12.9	1.8	1949	4th-highest
Martinborough	13.9	1.6	1986	4th-highest
Napier	15.7	2.0	1870	4th-highest
Motueka	13.2	0.9	1956	4th-highest
Waipounamu	10.5	0.6	1980	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean maximum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Kerikeri	20.9	1.5	1945	Highest
Kaikohe	19.0	1.7	1973	Highest
Pururua	19.6	1.5	1983	Highest

Whangārei	21.3	2.0	1967	Highest
Leigh	21.3	3.5	1966	Highest
Whangaparāoa	20.1	2.1	1982	Highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	19.6	1.6	1945	Highest
Whitianga	20.9	1.6	1962	Highest
Tauranga	20.4	1.9	1913	Highest
Te Puke	20.1	1.6	1973	Highest
Kawerau	23.5	3.6	1954	Highest
Auckland (Airport)	20.0	2.0	1959	Highest
Hamilton (Airport)	19.4	1.4	1946	Highest
Tūrangi	18.3	1.8	1968	Highest
Masterton	19.9	1.7	1906	Highest
Takapau Plains	17.9	2.1	1962	Highest
Dannevirke	18.6	2.6	1951	Highest
Ngawi	18.7	1.6	1972	Highest
Gisborne	22.1	2.3	1905	Highest
Napier	21.7	2.7	1870	Highest
Hastings	22.3	3.0	1930	Highest
Whakatu	22.3	4.0	1982	Highest
Palmerston North	18.4	1.4	1928	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	16.2	1.1	1928	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	17.3	1.4	1962	Highest
Hāwera	17.1	1.6	1977	Highest
Whanganui	19.0	1.8	1937	Highest
Tākaka	19.8	2.1	1978	Highest
Blenheim	20.6	2.4	1932	Highest
Brothers Island	16.0	1.3	1997	Highest
Hanmer Forest	20.0	2.6	1906	Highest
Kaikōura	18.4	3.0	1963	Highest
Cheviot	20.1	2.9	1982	Highest
Waipara West	19.8	2.4	1973	Highest
Diamond Harbour	18.4	3.1	2004	Highest
Le Bons Bay	15.9	2.0	1984	Highest
Orari	19.7	3.4	1972	Highest
Timaru	19.0	2.7	1885	Highest
Windsor	19.0	2.8	2000	Highest
Oamaru	17.7	2.4	1967	Highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	16.9	2.2	1947	Highest
Nugget Point	14.5	1.1	1970	Highest
Rotorua	18.0	1.5	1964	2nd-highest
Motu	18.0	2.8	1990	2nd-highest
Auckland (Māngere)	19.6	1.6	1959	2nd-highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	20.0	1.7	1906	2nd-highest
Wairoa	21.7	2.4	1964	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	17.5	1.5	1953	2nd-highest
Appleby	18.3	1.0	1932	2nd-highest
Waiau	19.9	1.7	1974	2nd-highest
Winchmore	18.6	2.0	1949	2nd-highest

Rangiora	19.7	2.8	1965	2nd-highest
Christchurch (Airport)	19.5	2.7	1863	2nd-highest
Akaroa	19.8	2.8	1978	2nd-highest
Dunedin (Airport)	17.7	1.4	1962	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	9.4	0.6	1991	2nd-highest
Chatham Island	16.3	1.7	1878	2nd-highest
Dargaville	19.9	2.1	1943	3rd-highest
Te Kuiti	19.7	1.5	1959	3rd-highest
Lower Retaruke	18.5	1.3	1966	3rd-highest
Castlepoint	18.0	2.3	1972	3rd-highest
Martinborough	18.9	1.7	1986	3rd-highest
Hicks Bay	18.6	1.5	1969	3rd-highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	17.4	1.3	1939	3rd-highest
Stratford	16.5	1.1	1960	3rd-highest
Waiouru	14.6	2.0	1962	3rd-highest
Ashburton	19.4	2.7	1928	3rd-highest
Kerikeri	20.3	1.4	1945	4th-highest
Pukekohe	19.6	1.9	1969	4th-highest
Motueka	19.2	1.1	1956	4th-highest
Lincoln	19.2	2.6	1881	4th-highest
Waipounamu	16.1	0.9	1980	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	11.9	-1.3	1971	4th-lowest

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

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Kerikeri	11.7	2.1	1945	Highest
Kaikohe	11.9	1.7	1973	Highest
Dargaville	12.5	1.5	1943	Highest
Pururua	12.7	1.8	1983	Highest
Whangārei	12.4	1.4	1967	Highest
Whangaparāoa	12.9	1.7	1982	Highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	11.5	1.6	1945	Highest
Whitianga	11.6	2.3	1962	Highest
Te Puke	10.9	2.3	1973	Highest
Taupō	8.6	2.3	1949	Highest
Auckland (Airport)	12.8	1.6	1959	Highest
Pukekohe	11.4	1.7	1969	Highest
Hamilton (Airport)	9.7	1.6	1946	Highest
Port Taharoa	12.6	1.8	1973	Highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	3.6	1.7	2000	Highest
Dannevirke	9.5	2.2	1951	Highest
Ngawi	12.3	1.7	1972	Highest
Hicks Bay	12.5	1.7	1969	Highest
Gisborne	11.3	2.1	1905	Highest
Paraparaumu	10.9	1.8	1953	Highest

Levin	10.5	1.8	1895	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	10.6	1.4	1928	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	11.5	1.3	1962	Highest
Hāwera	9.6	1.2	1977	Highest
Ohakune	7.2	2.2	1962	Highest
Whanganui	11.2	1.6	1937	Highest
Blenheim	9.4	1.5	1932	Highest
Brothers Island	11.8	1.2	1997	Highest
Culverden	7.7	2.0	1928	Highest
Waipara West	8.3	1.7	1973	Highest
Akaroa	9.4	1.6	1978	Highest
Le Bons Bay	8.3	1.2	1984	Highest
Kerikeri	11.5	2.0	1945	2nd-highest
Leigh	13.2	3.6	1966	2nd-highest
Motu	7.9	2.2	1990	2nd-highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	10.1	2.1	1906	2nd-highest
Lower Retaruke	8.5	1.4	1966	2nd-highest
Napier	11.2	2.3	1870	2nd-highest
Stratford	8.1	1.1	1960	2nd-highest
Waiouru	5.4	2.0	1962	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	9.6	1.2	1963	2nd-highest
Cheviot	6.9	1.3	1982	2nd-highest
Middlemarch	4.7	1.0	2000	2nd-highest
Tauranga	11.9	1.9	1913	3rd-highest
Whakatāne	10.5	1.9	1974	3rd-highest
Kawerau	10.0	1.5	1954	3rd-highest
Rotorua	9.0	1.6	1964	3rd-highest
New Plymouth	10.5	1.4	1944	3rd-highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	9.0	1.8	1939	3rd-highest
Waiau	7.0	1.3	1974	3rd-highest
Lincoln	7.8	1.3	1881	3rd-highest
Ranfurly	4.0	1.2	1897	3rd-highest
Oamaru	6.9	0.8	1967	3rd-highest
Roxburgh	6.8	0.9	1950	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	9.1	1.3	1878	3rd-highest
Castlepoint	11.1	1.4	1972	4th-highest
Cape Campbell	10.9	1.0	1953	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

Rainfall: Wet for the south and west for the South Island and the central and upper North Island

New Zealand's wettest location relative to normal was Queenstown, where 250% of normal spring rainfall was recorded. Several weather stations recorded their wettest or second-wettest spring on record, including Pukaki Airport, Reefton, Tara Hills, and Invercargill. Conversely, Cheviot in Canterbury recorded just 98 mm of rain, which is 58% of normal for spring.

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

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Mt Cook Village	2176	194	1928	Highest
Pukaki Airport	301	182	1972	Highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	2236	212	1971	Highest
Campbell Island	559	162	1992	Highest
Port Taharoa	481	170	1973	2nd-highest
Reefton	814	160	1960	2nd-highest
Tara Hills	280	224	1949	2nd-highest
Queenstown	464	250	1871	2nd-highest
Invercargill	386	129	1900	2nd-highest
Taupō	447	205	1949	3rd-highest
Hamilton (Airport)	484	166	1935	3rd-highest
Arthurs Pass	2363	171	1906	3rd-highest
Lake Tekapo	262	217	1925	3rd-highest
Lake Moeraki	1557	131	1985	4th-highest
Cromwell	184	188	1949	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Cheviot	98	58	1982	2nd-lowest
Ngawi	107	52	1930	3rd-lowest
Taumarunui	222	52	1913	4th-lowest

Spring climate in the six main centres

Spring was very warm for all six main centres, with Tauranga, Hamilton, Wellington and Dunedin each observing their warmest spring on record. Auckland, Tauranga, and Hamilton all received more than twice their usual spring rainfall, with near normal rainfall for Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Of the six main centres in spring 2025, Tauranga was the warmest, Hamilton was the wettest and least sunny, Christchurch was the driest and sunniest, and Dunedin was the coolest.

Spring 2025 main centre climate statistics:

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland[a]	16.0	+1.5	2nd-highest on record
Tauranga[b]	16.2	+1.9	Highest on record
Hamilton[c]	14.5	+1.5	Highest on record
Wellington[d]	13.4	+1.2	Highest on record
Christchurch[e]	13.1	+1.8	Well above average
Dunedin[f]	12.3	+1.4	Highest on record

Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland[a]	327	247	Well above normal
Tauranga[b]	357	230	Well above normal
Hamilton[c]	484	292	Well above normal
Wellington[d]	278	89	Near normal
Christchurch[e]	119	88	Near normal
Dunedin[f]	172	101	Near normal

Sunshine	
Location	Sunshine (hours)
Auckland[a]	634
Tauranga[b]	649
Hamilton[g]	565
Wellington[d]	570
Christchurch[e]	750
Dunedin[f]	614

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

Highlights and extreme events

This section contains information pertaining to some of the more significant highlights and extreme events that occurred during spring 2025. Note that a more detailed list of significant weather events for spring 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 spring temperature was 33.0°C, observed at Hastings on 27 November. The lowest temperature was -6.5°C, observed at Pukaki Airport on 11 September.

On 26-27 November, a warm airmass and relatively strong foehn winds pushed up temperatures across New Zealand, setting record or near-record high daily maximum air temperatures at 23 weather stations.

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

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Leigh	27.5	Nov-26th	1966	Highest
Whangaparāoa	27.1	Nov-29th	1982	Highest
Auckland (Airport)	27.1	Nov-27th	1959	Highest
Whakatu	32.0	Nov-27th	1982	Highest
Cheviot	32.2	Nov-21st	1982	Highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	31.7	Nov-26th	1947	Highest
Balclutha	28.8	Nov-26th	1964	Highest
Kaitaia	26.3	Nov-27th	1948	Equal 2nd-highest
Dargaville	26.2	Nov-26th	1943	Equal 2nd-highest
Cape Reinga	24.3	Nov-26th	1951	2nd-highest
Kerikeri	28.2	Nov-27th	1945	2nd-highest
Warkworth	27.1	Nov-27th	1966	2nd-highest
Port Taharoa	25.9	Nov-26th	1973	2nd-highest
Hastings	33.0	Nov-27th	1930	2nd-highest
Māhia	26.8	Nov-28th	1990	2nd-highest
Whanganui	28.4	Nov-26th	1937	2nd-highest
Puysegur Point	22.4	Nov-5th	1978	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	31.8	Oct-23rd	1963	2nd-highest
Waiau	31.7	Nov-21st	1974	2nd-highest
Diamond Harbour	29.2	Nov-27th	2004	2nd-highest
Nugget Point	26.8	Nov-26th	1970	2nd-highest
Whangārei	27.6	Nov-27th	1967	3rd-highest
Mokohinau Island	23.0	Nov-29th	1994	3rd-highest
Whitianga	28.0	Nov-29th	1962	3rd-highest
Whakatāne	30.6	Nov-29th	1975	3rd-highest
Motu	26.4	Nov-29th	1990	3rd-highest
Pukekohe	26.7	Nov-8th	1969	3rd-highest
Masterton	29.8	Nov-21st	1906	3rd-highest
Takapau Plains	26.7	Nov-27th	1962	3rd-highest
Castlepoint	26.7	Nov-26th	1972	3rd-highest

Hāwera	24.0	Nov-25th	1977	3rd-highest
Windsor	30.0	Nov-26th	2000	3rd-highest
Tautuku	27.9	Nov-26th	1976	3rd-highest
Kaikohe	25.5	Nov-29th	1973	Equal 3rd-highest
Tiri Tiri Lighthouse	23.4	Oct-23rd	1982	Equal 3rd-highest
Arapito	24.0	Nov-25th	1978	Equal 3rd-highest
Dunedin (Airport)	30.4	Nov-26th	1962	Equal 3rd-highest
Purerua	24.7	Nov-28th	1983	4th-highest
Kawerau	31.2	Nov-29th	1954	4th-highest
Auckland (Māngere)	26.1	Nov-28th	1959	4th-highest
Dannevirke	27.1	Nov-30th	1951	4th-highest
Haast	22.6	Nov-13th	1949	4th-highest
Oamaru	30.3	Nov-26th	1967	4th-highest
Chatham Island	22.2	Nov-22nd	1878	4th-highest
Hanmer Forest	30.3	Nov-21st	1906	Equal 4th-highest
Le Bons Bay	25.8	Nov-27th	1984	Equal 4th-highest
Campbell Island	14.9	Nov-18th	1991	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Ōkārito	9.4	Sep-10th	1983	3rd-lowest

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

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
Low records or near-records				
Waipawa	-3.2	Sep-9th	1945	Equal 2nd-lowest
Pukaki Airport	-6.5	Sep-11th	1972	3rd-lowest
Le Bons Bay	0.7	Oct-2nd	1984	Equal 4th-lowest
Alexandra	-5.2	Sep-17th	1992	Equal 4th-lowest
High records or near-records				
Cape Reinga	18.0	Nov-28th	1971	Highest
Purerua	18.1	Nov-26th	1983	Highest
Mokohinau Island	19.2	Nov-28th	1994	Highest
Leigh	19.5	Nov-28th	1966	Highest
Whangaparāoa	19.2	Nov-28th	1982	Highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	20.2	Nov-28th	1971	Highest
Whitianga	19.4	Nov-28th	1971	Highest
Tauranga	19.2	Nov-28th	1941	Highest
Te Puke	18.7	Nov-28th	1973	Highest
Whakatāne	18.8	Nov-19th	1975	Highest
Kawerau	18.9	Nov-28th	1954	Highest
Rotorua	18.2	Nov-28th	1972	Highest
Taupō	17.5	Nov-28th	1950	Highest
Auckland (Airport)	19.9	Nov-28th	1961	Highest
Pukekohe	19.3	Nov-28th	1969	Highest
Whatawhata	18.3	Nov-28th	1952	Highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	18.9	Nov-28th	1940	Highest
Hamilton (Airport)	19.2	Nov-28th	1946	Highest

Port Taharoa	18.4	Nov-27th	1974	Highest
Waikeria	19.0	Nov-28th	1972	Highest
Te Kuiti	18.7	Nov-28th	1959	Highest
Tūrangi 2	17.2	Nov-28th	1968	Highest
New Plymouth	18.9	Nov-27th	1944	Highest
Lower Retaruke	17.8	Nov-28th	1972	Highest
Masterton	18.9	Nov-28th	1943	Highest
Dannevirke	19.7	Nov-28th	1951	Highest
Castlepoint	19.8	Nov-28th	1972	Highest
Martinborough	19.3	Nov-27th	1986	Highest
Ngawi	19.7	Nov-21st	1972	Highest
Hicks Bay	18.4	Nov-19th	1972	Highest
Gisborne	20.7	Nov-28th	1940	Highest
Napier	22.2	Nov-28th	1940	Highest
Palmerston North	18.2	Nov-28th	1940	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	18.1	Nov-27th	1972	Highest
Stratford	15.9	Nov-27th	1972	Highest
Hāwera	17.8	Nov-27th	1977	Highest
Ohakune	16.5	Nov-28th	1972	Highest
Whanganui	19.8	Nov-27th	1972	Highest
Brothers Island	15.4	Nov-19th	1997	Highest
Chatham Island	16.1	Nov-29th	1878	Highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	18.9	Nov-28th	1951	2nd-highest
Motu	15.6	Nov-20th	1990	2nd-highest
Auckland (Māngere)	19.5	Nov-28th	1961	2nd-highest
Taumarunui	18.1	Nov-28th	1947	2nd-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	12.4	Nov-28th	2000	2nd-highest
Māhia	16.8	Nov-28th	1990	2nd-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	16.6	Nov-26th	1931	2nd-highest
Wellington (Airport)	17.6	Nov-27th	1972	2nd-highest
Greymouth	16.2	Nov-26th	1972	2nd-highest
Cheviot	17.7	Oct-12th	1982	2nd-highest
Medbury	18.9	Nov-19th	1927	Equal 2nd-highest
Ōkārito	15.0	Nov-26th	1983	Equal 2nd-highest
Kaitaia	19.2	Nov-19th	1948	3rd-highest
Taumarunui	17.9	Nov-28th	1947	3rd-highest
Paraparaumu	17.9	Nov-19th	1972	3rd-highest
Levin	17.7	Nov-27th	1950	3rd-highest
Arapito	16.1	Nov-27th	1978	3rd-highest
Waiau	19.2	Nov-28th	1974	3rd-highest
Peel Forest	16.4	Oct-10th	1973	3rd-highest
Ashburton	18.3	Oct-12th	1928	3rd-highest
Waipara West	19.7	Nov-28th	1973	3rd-highest
Rangiora	18.1	Nov-19th	1972	3rd-highest
Diamond Harbour	17.8	Nov-28th	2004	3rd-highest
Akaroa	19.6	Nov-28th	1978	3rd-highest
Le Bons Bay	16.6	Nov-28th	1984	3rd-highest
Hastings	19.5	Nov-28th	1972	Equal 3rd-highest

Haast	14.6	Nov-26th	1949	Equal 3rd-highest
Tautuku	15.0	Nov-18th	1976	Equal 3rd-highest
Kaikohe	17.7	Nov-28th	1973	4th-highest
Oamaru	16.4	Nov-21st	1972	4th-highest
Taihape	15.0	Oct-12th	1973	Equal 4th-highest
Culverden	18.9	Nov-28th	1930	Equal 4th-highest
Christchurch (Airport)	18.6	Nov-19th	1863	Equal 4th-highest
Lincoln	18.1	Nov-19th	1881	Equal 4th-highest

Rain, flooding, and slips

The highest 1-day rainfall was 226 mm, recorded at Milford Sound on 20 October.

On 10 October, an emergency operations centre was activated in the West Coast amid slips and flooding caused by heavy rain. SH 67 was closed between Mōkihinui to Karamea Bluff due to a slip. The Grey District Civil Defence Emergency Operations Centre was activated at 11 a.m., and SH7 was closed between Stillwater and Ngahere due to flooding.

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

Location	Extreme 1-day rainfall (mm)	Date of extreme rainfall	Year records began	Comments
Athenree	87	Sep-13th	2000	Highest
Kawhia	88	Oct-13th	1905	Highest
Monowai	161	Sep-19th	1920	Highest
Pikowai	85	Sep-24th	2000	2nd-highest
Motupiko	74	Oct-14th	1947	2nd-highest
Governors Bay	68	Oct-5th	1989	2nd-highest
Arrowtown	51	Oct-20th	2004	2nd-highest
Roxburgh	47	Oct-4th	1946	2nd-highest
Mokohinau Island	54	Nov-18th	1994	3rd-highest
Maungatautari	59	Oct-13th	1975	3rd-highest
Port Taharoa	62	Oct-13th	1973	3rd-highest
Mahoenui	136	Oct-13th	1970	3rd-highest
Kaikohe	89	Nov-8th	1956	4th-highest
Taupō	66	Oct-13th	1949	4th-highest
Mangakowhai	82	Oct-13th	1995	4th-highest
Akaroa	75	Oct-5th	1977	4th-highest

Wind

The highest wind gust was 252 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 21 October.

Strong winds impacted much of the country 21-22 October. A man was killed by a falling branch on a track in Mount Victoria (Wellington). Approximately 10,000 Wairarapa customers lost power, with many schools and businesses closed in the region. Air New Zealand paused all flights in and out of the capital from early morning through until 1 p.m. on 21 October.

Another significant storm hit on 23 October. Roofs were damaged and over 1600 were without power in severe Hanmer Springs wind. In Southland and Clutha, a state of emergency was declared, which lasted for two weeks, and water sources were impacted as wind and rain cut power. Invercargill's Queens Park suffered major damage as violent winds uprooted massive trees. The storm knocked out power to more than 25,000 properties. Emergency Management

Southland said many parks, reserves, cemeteries and playgrounds in Invercargill, Bluff, and the Southland District remained closed as of 5 November 2025. Invercargill City Council estimated more than 1000 trees were potentially damaged and many parks and reserves needed a clean-up.

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

Location	Extreme wind gust (km/h)	Date of extreme gust	Year records began	Comments
Whitianga	105	Nov-2nd	1991	Highest
Tūrangi	129	Sep-24th	1973	Highest
Stratford	91	Sep-13th	2002	Highest
Brothers Island	152	Oct-23rd	1997	Highest
Cape Campbell	133	Oct-21st	1963	Highest
Hanmer Forest	126	Oct-23rd	1995	Highest
Bromley	101	Oct-23rd	1972	Highest
South West Cape	194	Oct-23rd	1991	Highest
Manapouri	102	Oct-23rd	1991	Equal highest
Te Puke	73	Sep-14th	1987	2nd-highest
Rotorua	98	Nov-13th	1972	2nd-highest
Franz Josef	91	Oct-23rd	2003	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	163	Sep-21st	1994	2nd-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	119	Oct-23rd	1981	2nd-highest
Gore	124	Oct-23rd	1987	2nd-highest
Lincoln	97	Oct-27th	1999	3rd-highest
Invercargill	137	Oct-23rd	1972	3rd-highest
Martinborough	113	Oct-23rd	2001	4th-highest
Farewell Spit	102	Sep-13th	1973	4th-highest
Puysegur Point	165	Sep-21st	1986	4th-highest
Mt Cook Airport	156	Oct-23rd	2000	4th-highest
Tara Hills	100	Oct-23rd	1985	4th-highest
Tiwai Point	147	Oct-23rd	1971	4th-highest

Drought, dryness, and fire

Strong winds impacted much of the country 21-22 October, which led to several fires in Hawke's Bay. In Kaikōura, multiple fires fanned by fierce winds destroyed 14 buildings, including five houses, but firefighters were able to save another five homes. Another significant storm hit on 23 October. Fire destroyed a Kaikōura spiritual retreat. There were multiple large fires in Kaikōura, as schools and homes were evacuated. Several homes and a hotel were evacuated in Hanmer Springs due to a fire.

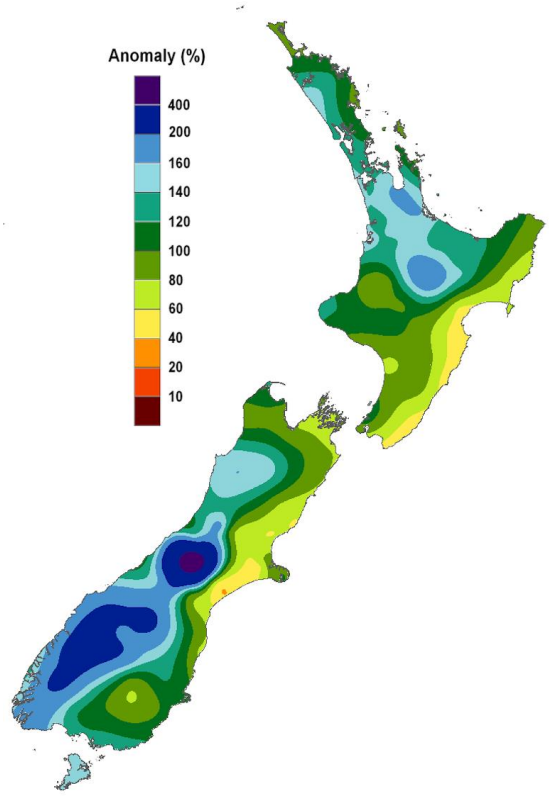
From 8-10 November, a large wildfire burned through approximately 2,800 hectares in Tongariro National Park. The fire was centred east of Waimarino, and at one point fifteen helicopters and 3 fixed-wing aircraft were deployed to fight the fire. Thirty-six residents of Whakapapa Village were evacuated, as were trampers, lodges, and the Hillary Outdoors Centre. All tracks and huts within the Tongariro National Park were closed, while SH48 leading to Whakapapa Village and SH47 at the intersection with SH4 at Waimarino were also closed.

Snow and ice

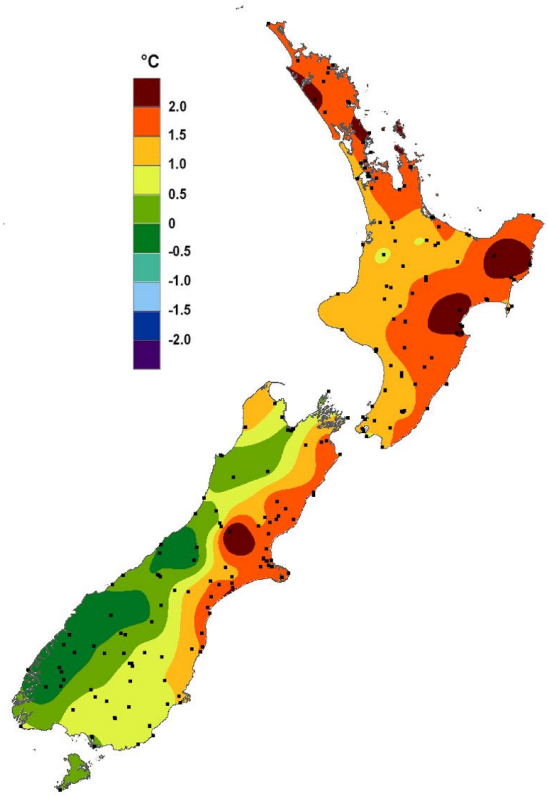
From 27-28 October, heavy snow fell over inland parts of the South Island, with snow and sleet showers reported to near sea level along eastern parts of Otago and Canterbury on the morning of 28 October. Heaviest snowfalls occurred in parts of the Mackenzie Country and the Maniototo.

Approximately 30 cm of snow was recorded at Mount Cook Village, with around 5 cm of snow at Lake Hayes Estate (Queenstown), while 45 cm of snow was reported on the road to the Remarkables ski area near Queenstown. Numerous roads were closed due to snow, including SH80 from Aoraki-Mount Cook to Lake Pukaki, SH79 from Geraldine to Fairlie, SH8 from Fairlie to Twizel, SH8 from Tarras to Ōmārama, SH82 from Waimate to Kurow, SH83 from Ōmārama to Kurow, SH87 from Kyeburn to Mosgiel, SH1 from Dunedin to Palmerston, the Milford Road (SH94), SH6 from Haast to Makarora, and the Crown Range Road between Cardrona Village and Crown Terrace.

For further information, please contact:
Chester Lampkin
Meteorologist
Tel. 09-375-2087



Spring rainfall
Expressed as a percentage of the 1991-2020 normal.



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

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