Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Summary: **2025** Issued: 8 January 2026

2025: New Zealand's 4th-warmest year on record

Temperature	2025 was New Zealand's 4th-warmest year on record, based on Earth Sciences New Zealand's seven station series which begins in 1909. Annual temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above the annual average) for most of the country, with well above average temperatures (>1.20°C above average) for parts of Northland and the Bay of Plenty. Annual temperatures were near average (±0.50°C of average) for the Mackenzie Basin and inland parts of Southland.
Rainfall	Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of the annual normal) for northern parts of Marlborough and Tasman, Nelson, Banks Peninsula, southern parts of the Mackenzie Basin, and Taupō. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of the annual normal) for Hawke's Bay and much of the Wairarapa. Near normal annual rainfall (80-119% of the annual normal) was typically observed elsewhere.
Soil moisture	From January to March, soil moisture levels became increasingly below normal for most of the North Island and northern parts of the South Island. By the end of May, soils were drier than normal for Whanganui, Manawatū, southern and central Hawke's Bay, and southeastern Otago, but wetter than normal about eastern Canterbury and Marlborough. Soil moisture levels were near normal for most of the country by the end of winter. Below normal soil moisture levels emerged for eastern parts of the country during September, and these persisted through to the end of November. By the end of 2025, soils were wetter than normal about Gisborne, coastal parts of Hawke's Bay, and Taranaki, with drier than normal soils emerging for northern parts of Northland.
Sunshine	Taranaki experienced New Zealand's highest annual sunshine total during 2025 (2743 hours recorded at New Plymouth).

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Overview

2025 was Aotearoa New Zealand's 4th-warmest year on record. The 2025 nationwide average temperature calculated from Earth Sciences New Zealand's (ESNZ) seven station series was 13.51°C, being 0.77°C above the 1991-2020 annual average. Four of New Zealand's five warmest years on record have occurred since 2021 (Figure 1). The ongoing warming trend observed both locally and globally is consistent with human-caused climate change. This is largely driven by human greenhouse gas emissions. Atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO_2) levels continue to rise, surpassing 423 ppm at ESNZ's Baring Head monitoring station during 2025.

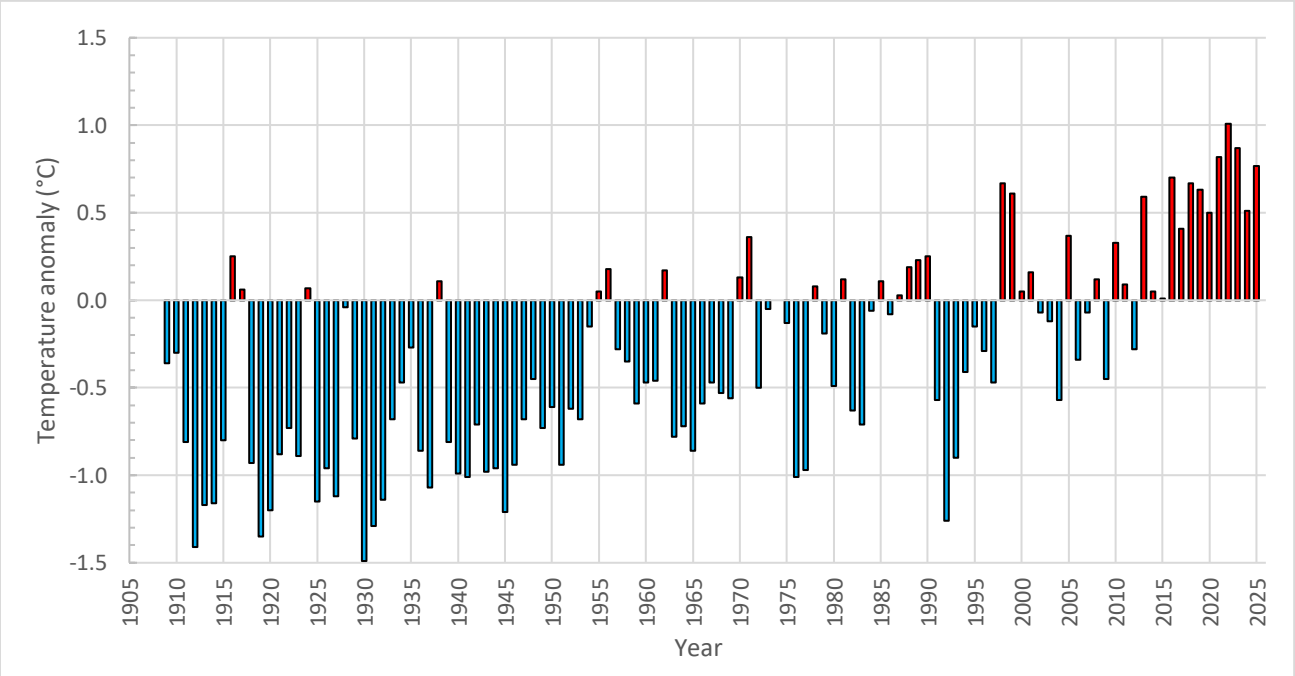

Figure 1. New Zealand 7-station annual temperature, minus the 1991-2020 average.

Data from ESNZ's seven station series shows nine months of 2025 had temperatures that were well above average (>1.2°C above the monthly average) or above average (0.5-1.2°C above the monthly average). November and April were the country's warmest months compared to normal, at 2.2°C and 1.8°C above the 1991-2020 monthly average, respectively. Meanwhile, January was relatively cool, with a mean temperature 0.8°C below the 1991-2020 monthly average.

ENSO-neutral (El Niño – Southern Oscillation) conditions prevailed in the tropical Pacific for most of the year, before transitioning to a La Niña during October. La Niña conditions remained for the rest of the year. New Zealand had a relatively settled start to the year, with dry conditions for most parts of the country from January to March. The exception was eastern parts of the South Island where both January and March were wetter than usual. In early-March, the Minister for Agriculture classified drought conditions in the Northland, Waikato, Horizons, and Marlborough-Tasman regions as a medium-scale adverse event. This was an extension of the original drought classification that was made for Taranaki in late-February 2025. By mid-to-late April, the dry conditions had eased for most of these regions, although unusual dryness persisted in parts of Waikato until early-to-mid May.

Autumn was characterised by more northeasterly winds than normal, which contributed to warmer than usual temperatures, especially during April. Warmer than usual temperatures persisted through the remainder of the year, except for August when calm, clear weather brought cooler than usual overnight minimum temperatures to most of the country. A Sudden Stratospheric Warming event developed over Antarctica in September, coinciding with persistent and occasionally very strong west to northwesterly winds from September to December. This was reflected in higher than usual rainfall

for the western South Island during these months, with unusually dry conditions observed in eastern parts of the country.

Several extreme rainfall events occurred throughout the year, with three local state of emergency declarations due to the impacts of flooding (Selwyn District, Christchurch, and Banks Peninsula in April-May; Nelson-Tasman and Marlborough in June; and Nelson-Tasman in July). Another state of emergency was declared in Southland and Clutha in late-October due to a severe and damaging wind event. More than 25,000 properties were without power, with many parks, reserves, cemeteries and playgrounds closed for several weeks due to downed and damaged trees.

In 2025, local sea surface temperatures (SSTs) were relatively warm, remaining almost exclusively above normal throughout the year. The exception was for SSTs near the western North Island which were briefly cooler than normal from mid-January to early-February. Local 30-day average SSTs were most unusually warm towards the end of the year, peaking at around 2.4°C above average off the north of the North Island from mid-to-late-December. Marine heatwave conditions – defined as five or more consecutive days with SSTs above the 90th percentile for the time of year – were common in local SSTs during the year, but especially off the west of the country during the second half of the year. Relatively warm SSTs coincided with warmer than usual air temperatures. Most notably, New Zealand observed its warmest November and 5th-warmest April on record.

Section 1: The year in review

The monthly sequence of New Zealand climate was as follows:

January 2025: Cold and dry for many parts of the country

Temperatures were below average (0.51-1.20°C below average) or well below average (>1.20°C below average) for much of the North Island to the south of central Waikato and the western Bay of Plenty, as well as northern, eastern, and southern parts of the South Island. Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for western parts of the South Island. Below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) rainfall was observed across western, inland, and southern parts of the South Island, Marlborough, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Auckland, and southern Northland. Above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) rainfall was observed across eastern parts of Canterbury, Nelson, and northern Northland.

February 2025: A warm and dry month for most regions

Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most regions of the country. Below average temperatures (0.51-1.20°C below average) were observed in Gisborne. Below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) rainfall occurred in almost all regions of the country. Isolated areas of above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) rainfall occurred in Nelson, southern Hawke's Bay, and Tarapounamu (Te Urewera National Park).

March 2025: Dry for most, warm for the South Island

Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most of the South Island, as well as parts of Wellington, Taranaki, northern Hawke's Bay, Bay of Plenty, and Northland. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) across much of the North Island, and northern, western and inland parts of the South Island. Above normal rainfall (120-149% of normal) or well above normal rainfall (>149% of normal) was observed in Gisborne, northern Hawke's Bay, and the eastern South Island.

April 2025: Very warm, wet for northern parts of both islands
Temperatures were well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most of the country, while temperatures were above average (0.51°C to 1.20°C above average) for eastern parts of Canterbury near Christchurch. Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for northern parts of the North Island, Taranaki, western Wellington, northern parts of the South Island, eastern Canterbury, and Central Otago. Below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) rainfall was observed in Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Whanganui, Wairarapa, Dunedin, South Otago and southeastern Southland.

May 2025: Warm for most, varied rainfall patterns
Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most of the country. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for southern, central, and eastern parts of Southland and Otago, much of Canterbury, parts of the West Coast, northern Wairarapa, Manawatū, Whanganui, much of Hawke's Bay and Gisborne, northern Waikato, and northeastern Northland. Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for western Southland, Marlborough, Nelson, southern parts of the Greater Wellington region, the Central Plateau, and inland and western Bay of Plenty.

June 2025: Mild and wet for many parts of the country
Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most of the North Island, Tasman, Nelson, southeastern Canterbury, Otago, eastern Southland, and Fiordland. Temperatures were below average (0.51-1.20°C below average) for parts of the Mackenzie Basin. Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for northern, central and southern parts of the South Island, Wellington, Taranaki, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, and Auckland. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for northern Northland, eastern Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Wairarapa, and southern parts of the West Coast.

July 2025: New Zealand's 4th-warmest July on record
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. 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.

August 2025: Dry for most, cool in some parts
Temperatures were below average (0.51-1.20°C below average) for southwestern Waikato, Taranaki, Manawatū-Whanganui, Kāpiti Coast, Nelson, much of Marlborough, northeastern Canterbury, and parts of Central Otago. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for parts of every region. Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) in northern parts of Northland, Wairoa, Castlepoint, and Balclutha.

September 2025: Windy, warm, and damp
Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) in Canterbury, Marlborough, Tasman, Wellington, the Manawatū, most of Hawke's Bay, Gisborne, Taranaki, and much of the Waikato, Auckland, and Northland. Fiordland experienced below average temperatures (0.51-1.20°C below average). Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for the West Coast, Southland, inland Otago, Taranaki, Waikato, and the Bay of Plenty. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for the east coast of both islands.

October 2025: A very windy month, warm for many

Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for the entire North Island, Marlborough, Tasman, and Canterbury. Fiordland, parts of lower Westland, and interior Otago experienced below average temperatures (0.51-1.20°C below average). Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for Southland, Otago, the West Coast, South Canterbury, Banks Peninsula, Auckland, the Waikato, about the Tararua Range, the ranges in the Bay of Plenty, most of the Manawatū, and northern Taranaki. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for central Hawke's Bay, eastern Northland, coastal Bay of Plenty, Marlborough, and North and Mid-Canterbury.

November 2025: New Zealand's warmest November on record

Temperatures were well above average (>1.20°C above average) for almost the entire country. Parts of Fiordland and north Westland observed above average temperatures (0.51-1.20°C above average). Rainfall was well above normal (>149% of normal) or above normal (120-149% of normal) for most of Northland, Auckland, Waikato, the Bay of Plenty, Taranaki, southern Marlborough, Fiordland and southwestern Stewart Island. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for most of the remainder of the North Island, as well as Canterbury, eastern and central Otago, and eastern and southern parts of Southland.

December 2025: Warm over the North Island, wet in eastern parts of the country

Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most of the North Island, Tasman, Marlborough, Christchurch and Banks Peninsula. Temperatures were below average (0.51-1.20°C below average) for western parts of Southland and Otago, and the Mackenzie Basin. Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) in eastern and southern parts of the North Island as well as Taranaki, many eastern parts of the South Island, and Fiordland. Below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) rainfall was observed in much of Northland, Bay of Plenty, Nelson, central parts of the West Coast, and Invercargill.

Section 2: Monthly temperature

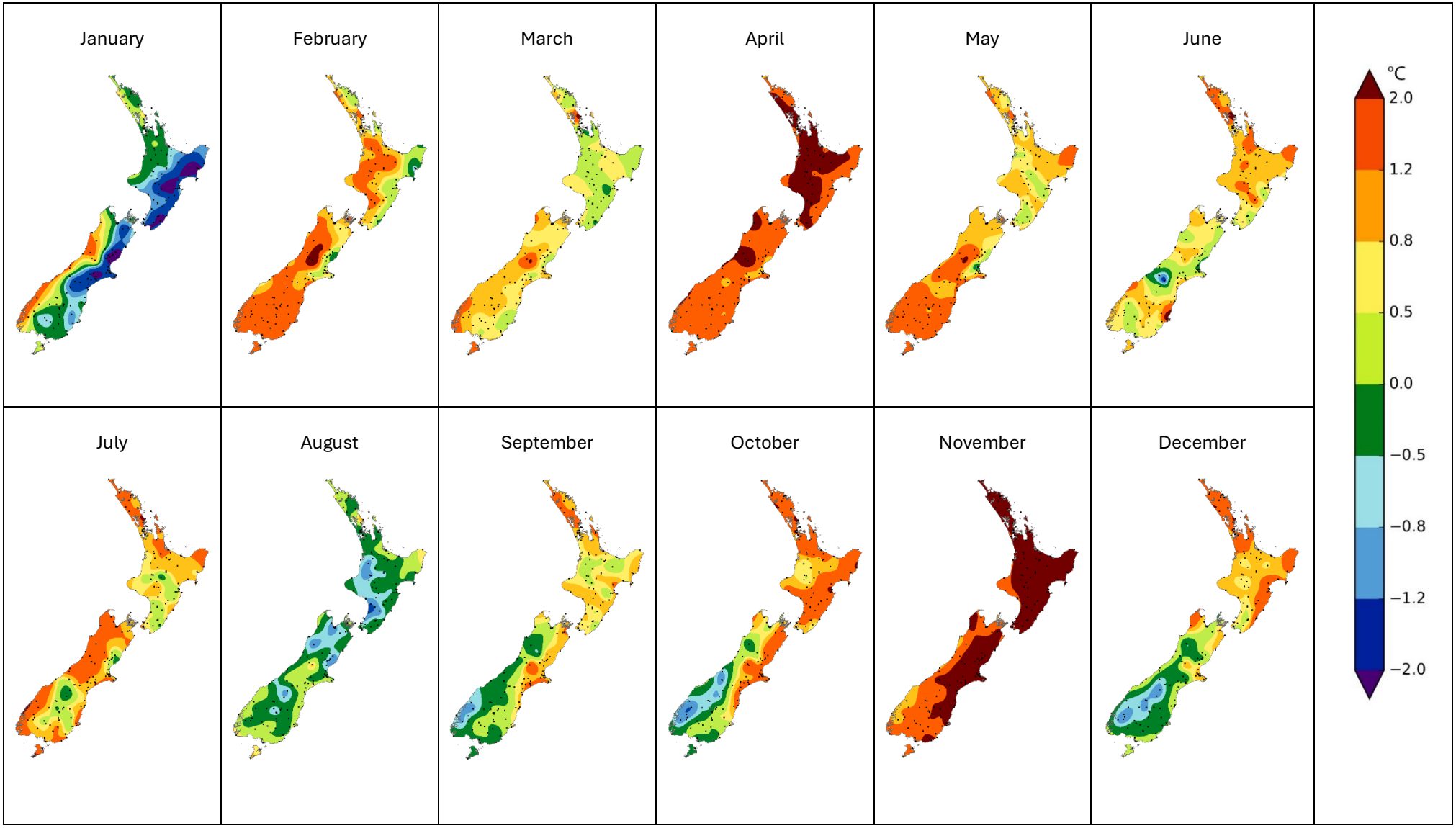

Figure 2: Monthly temperature anomalies (compared to the 1991-2020 monthly averages) for each month of 2025.

Section 3: Monthly rainfall

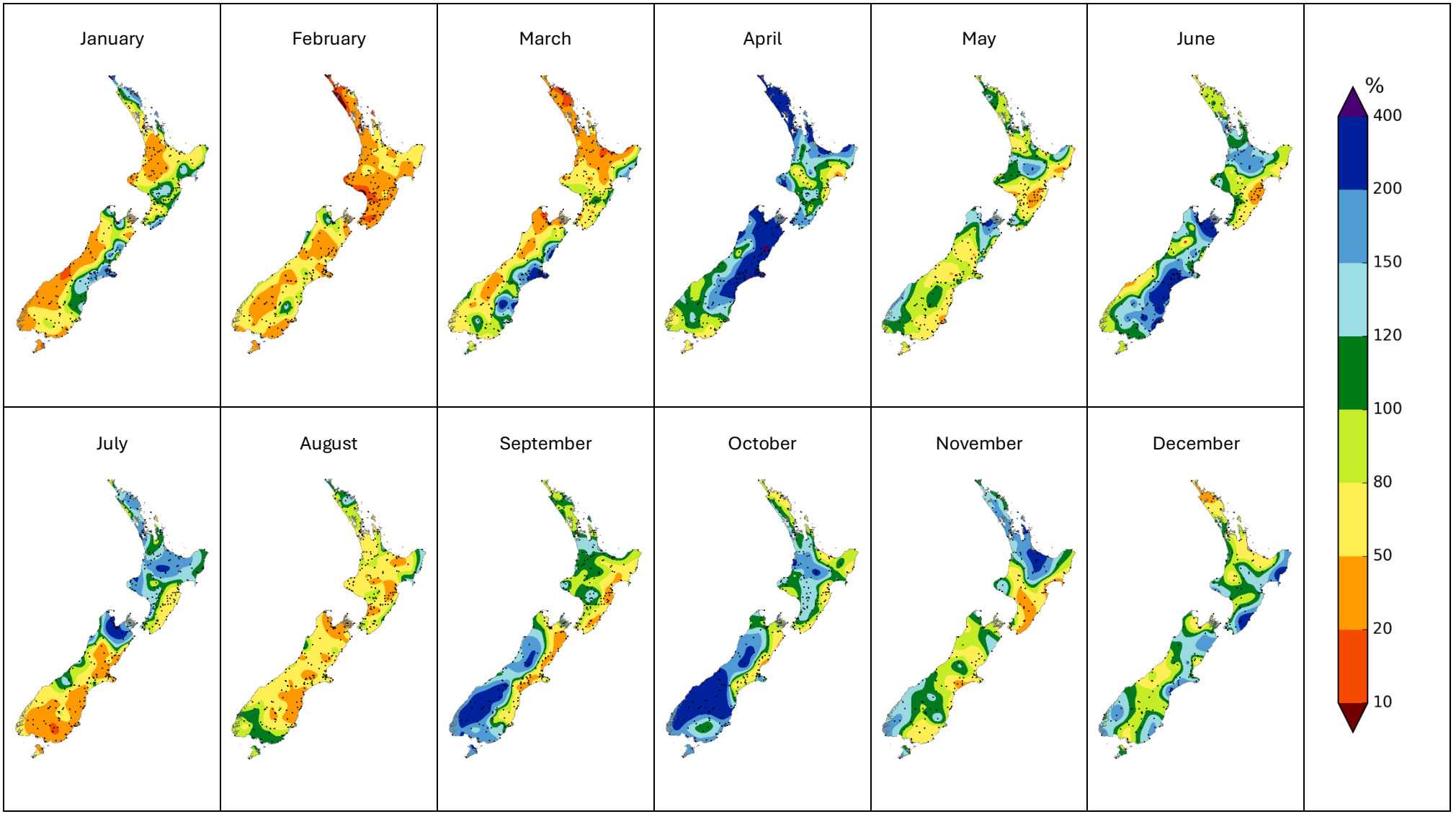

Figure 3: Monthly rainfall (as a percentage of the corresponding 1991-2020 monthly normal) for each month of 2025.

Section 4: Observations and statistics

Based on data available at the time of writing, highlights for 2025 include:

- Using Earth Sciences New Zealand's seven-station temperature series which begins in 1909, the nationwide average temperature for 2025 was 13.51°C. This was 0.77°C above the 1991–2020 annual average, making 2025 New Zealand's 4th-warmest year on record.
- Leigh recorded the highest annual average temperature across the mainland for 2025 with 17.7°C, followed by Kaitaia at 17.1°C, and Whangaparāoa at 16.9°C.
- The highest air temperature of the year was 35.6°C recorded at Kawerau on 7 December. This was followed by 33.8°C at Napier on 8 December, and 33.7°C at Ettrick on 16 February. It is uncommon for New Zealand's highest temperature of the year to occur in December; the last time this happened was in 2015.
- The lowest air temperature of the year was -12.9°C recorded at Mt Cook Airport on 8 June. This was followed by -11.2°C at Lake Tekapo on 8 June, and -9.1°C at Cass on 24 July.
- The top three daily rainfall totals from regularly reporting gauges were 290 mm at Tākaka on 3 April, 226 mm at Milford Sound on 20 October, and 223 mm at Akaroa on 30 April.
- Of all the regularly reporting gauges, the wettest locations in 2025 were: Cropp River at Waterfall (West Coast, 975 metres above sea level) with 10,951 mm, Cropp River at Cropp Hut (West Coast, 860 metres above sea level) with 9,925 mm, and Tuke River at Tuke Hut (West Coast, 975 metres above sea level) with 9,760 mm.
- The locations with the lowest rainfall totals for 2025 were Alexandra with 307 mm, Cromwell with 399 mm, and Oamaru with 414 mm.
- Taranaki experienced New Zealand's highest annual sunshine total during 2025 (2743 hours recorded at New Plymouth), followed by the wider Nelson region (2672 hours recorded at Richmond), Marlborough (2644 hours recorded at Blenheim), and Bay of Plenty (2633 hours recorded at Tauranga).
- The highest confirmed wind gust for 2025 was 252 km/h recorded at Cape Turnagain on 21 October.
- Of the six main centres in 2025, Auckland was the warmest, Tauranga was the sunniest and wettest, Christchurch was the equal-coolest, and Dunedin was the driest, equal-coolest, and least sunny.

Ranked annual total rainfall, mean temperatures and sunshine hours for the stations available at time of writing are displayed on the following five pages. Some sites have missing days of data. The number of missing days is indicated by a superscript number next to the annual value in the tables below.

Location	Rainfall (mm)
CROPP AT WATERFALL	10951
CROPP AT CROPP HUT	9925
TUKE AT TUKE HUT	9760
DOON AT MIDDLE ARM	9450
HOKITIKA AT PRICES FLAT	7776
HAAST AT CRON CK	7184
MILFORD SOUND AWS	7092[2]
FREEMAN BURN AT LAKE MINERVA	7017
HOKITIKA AT RAPID CK	6968
IVORY GLACIER CWS	6807[2]
HOKITIKA AT COLLIERS CK	6631
GODLEY AT PANORAMA RIDGE	6281[13]
WAIHO AT DOUGLAS HUT	6173
RAKAIA AT LAKE RAMSAY	5806
HAAST AT ROARING BILLY	5644
ARTHURS PASS AWS	5397[1]
GODLEY AT EADE HUT	5164
SPEY AT MACKENZIE PASS	5061
WHATAROA AT SHB	4916
ARTHURS PASS EWS	4816
MATHIAS AT NZDSA HUT	4750
MANAPOURI, WEST ARM JETTY	4389
MT COOK EWS	4210
HAAST AT MOA CK	3972
PIGEON CREEK CWS	3915
FRANZ JOSEF EWS	3895
LAKE MOERAKI EWS	3670[4]
BUTCHERS CK AT BUTCHERS GULLY	3612
CLINTON AT GLADE HOUSE	3556
HOPKINS AT ELCHO FLATS	3345
ALBERT BURN	3322
AHURIRI AT CASSINIA MORAINE	3191
HOPKINS AT BOANERGES RIDGE	3066
ŌKĀRITO EWS	3024
HOOKER AT BALL HUT RD BR	2980
EGLINTON, KNOBS FLAT	2884
PUYSEGUR POINT AWS	2841[1]
COBB AT TRILOBITE	2830
WHAKAPAPA AT MT RUAPAEHU EWS	2800
MAKOTUKU AT F TRIG	2674
WESTPORT AERO AWS	2667[1]
HOKITIKA AERO AWS	2655[6]
TAIPO AT SHBR	2645[4]
MANGANUI SH3	2626
HOKITIKA EWS	2573
WESTPORT EWS	2565
MT COOK AERO AWS	2561
WAIPAOA AT MANGATU DIVIDE	2523
TĀKAKA EWS	2432
STRATFORD EWS	2266[15]
MOTU EWS	2229
MOTU AT WAITANGIRUA	2189
KERIKERI AERODROME	2178[2]
TONGARIRO AT MANGATOETOE	2174
GREYMOUTH AERO EWS	2159
WHITIANGA AERO AWS	2096[3]
REEFTON EWS	2078[7]
WHITIANGA EWS	2065
PUREORA FOREST CWS	2043
ARAPITO EWS	2003[1]
TARAPOUNAMU EWS	1936
WAIPAPA AT WAITETI STATION	1935
KERIKERI EWS	1865
NGAHERE AT NGAHERE HUT	1849
ROTORUA AERO AWS	1785[2]
TE PUKE EWS	1782
TROUNSON CWS	1699
RANGITAIKI AT ANIWHENUA	1678
TE KUITI EWS	1667
WHATAWHATA 2 EWS	1643[4]
PORT TAHAROA AWS	1588[3]
FAREWELL SPIT AWS	1570[3]
WHAKAURU AT MOSSOP RD	1567
TAURANGA-TAUPŌ AT KIKO RD	1567[3]
MOTUEKA, RIWAKA EWS	1565
MANUKAU HEADS EWS	1547
AUCKLAND, NORTH SHORE	1546
AUCKLAND, WHENUAPAI	1544[1]
TAUPŌ CWS	1526
WHANGĀREI AERO AWS	1519[1]
TAURANGA AERO AWS	1516[14]
NEW PLYMOUTH AERO AWS	1506
MANGAKINO AT DILLON RD	1503
TAUMARUNUI AWS	1497[3]
KAITAIA AIRPORT AWS	1494[3]
PURERUA AWS	1488[3]
WARKWORTH EWS	1483[5]
MANAPOURI AERO AWS	1472[1]
WAIMARINO AT KEPA RD	1459
POKAIWHENUA AT PUKETURUA	1454
CASS EWS	1441
WHANGĀREI EWS	1440
WAIPAPA AT TTT RD CULVERT	1438
MT RUAPEHU, CHATEAU	1435

TAHUNAATARA AT OHAKURI RD	1416
WELLINGTON, KELBURN	1405
MAUNGARAKI 3	1396
MANGARE STM AT MANGARE RD	1395
KAITAIA AERO EWS	1378
PUKEKOHE EWS	1374[6]
NELSON AERO	1368[2]
SOUTH WEST CAPE AWS	1368[2]
WAIRAU VALLEY	1365
AUCKLAND, MOTAT EWS	1363
AUCKLAND AERO	1354[5]
WHANGANUI AT BELOW PIRIAKA	1350
WHAKATĀNE AERO AWS	1339[1]
HAMILTON AERO AWS	1328[1]
TAUPŌ AERO AWS	1316[1]
AKAROA EWS	1308
TOLAGA BAY WXT AWS	1303[3]
GALATEA AWS	1288[5]
NELSON AERO AWS	1281
WHIRINAKI AT GALATEA	1277
WAIROA AERO AWS	1259
PORIRUA, ELSDON PARK	1246[2]
AUCKLAND, MĀNGERE 2 EWS	1243
RICHMOND EWS	1237
HĀWERA AWS	1225[3]
MANAIA, MOTUMATE ST	1225[12]
APPLEBY 2 EWS	1223
WHANGAPARĀOA AWS	1211
MĀHIA AWS	1204
OHAKUNE EWS	1200
WAIKATO AT CAMBRIDGE GOLF COURSE	1187
UPPER HUTT, TRENTHAM	1180

DARGAVILLE 2 EWS	1168
CAPE REINGA AWS	1145[14]
WAIKATO AT REIDS FARM	1141
WAIOTAPU AT REPOROA	1136
TAUTUKU EWS	1127
LEIGH 2 EWS	1123
FIRTH OF THAMES EWS	1088[5]
BIRCHWOOD WXT AWS	1065[10]
WAIROA, NORTH CLYDE	1052
PARAPARAUMU AERO AWS	1048[1]
INVERCARGILL AERO AWS	1041
WELLINGTON AERO	1040[2]
MATUKITUKI AT WEST WĀNAKA	1036
CASTLEPOINT AWS	1034[1]
GISBORNE AERO AWS	1033
LEVIN AWS	1031[1]
INVERCARGILL AERO	1020[7]
BLENHEIM AERO AWS	1019
WELLINGTON, GRETA POINT	1012[1]
PARAPARAUMU AERO EWS	987
QUEENSTOWN AERO AWS	968[1]
FAIRLIE AWS	964
HANMER FOREST EWS	964
LEVIN EWS	962
QUEENSTOWN EWS	960
INVERCARGILL AERO 2 EWS	958
TIWAI POINT EWS	956
LUMSDEN AWS	955
PAHĪATUA EWS	954
GORE AWS	935[1]
FLAT HILLS WXT AWS	932
METHVEN CWS	927

LINCOLN, BROADFIELD	925
WAIPARA NORTH BRANCH	918
DIAMOND HARBOUR EWS	914
WAIOURU EWS	877[4]
STEPHENS ISLAND AWS	875
ASHBURTON AERO AWS	871[2]
MAKOTUKU AT SH49A BR	876
AHURIRI AT STH DIADEM	875
AKITIO EWS	862
WINCHMORE 2 EWS	856
GISBORNE EWS	854[1]
PALMERSTON NORTH AERO	845[2]
PALMERSTON NORTH EWS	845[1]
WHANGANUI AERO AWS	843[4]
BROTHERS ISLAND AWS	837[4]
TE PIRITA	835
LISMORE	830[11]
MASTERTON AERO AWS	829[2]
TUTIRA CWS	825
TAPANUI EWS	821
CAPE CAMPBELL AWS	808[3]
STANTON AT CHEDDAR VALLEY	802[7]
ORARI ESTATE EWS	789
NUGGET POINT AWS	788[3]
GORE EWS	783
WAIPOUNAMU CWS	770
MARY BURN AT MARY BURN FILL	768
DANNEVIRKE EWS	751[9]
OHAKEA AWS	751
WAIAU SCHOOL CWS	751
WHANGANUI, SPRIGGENS PARK	746
PUKAKI AERODROME AWS	740

LE BONS BAY AWS	732[10]
CHRISTCHURCH AERO	727
BLENHEIM RESEARCH EWS	724
CHRISTCHURCH, KYLE ST EWS	717
NGAWI AWS	690
KAIKŌURA AWS	685[13]
DUNEDIN, MUSSELBURGH	683
CHRISTCHURCH BOTANIC GARDENS	681
WĀNAKA CWS	680
WĀNAKA AERO AWS	670[2]
MASTERTON EWS	667
TARA HILLS AWS	661
BALCLUTHA, TELFORD	657
LAKE TEKAPO EWS	650
DUNEDIN AERO AWS	647
TIMARU AERO AWS	645
CHEVIOT EWS	645
MARTINBOROUGH EWS	640
BALCLUTHA, FINEGAND	633
TIMARU EWS	627
CULVERDEN AWS	626
NAPIER AERO AWS	604
OAMARU AWS	599[1]
OAMARU AIRPORT AWS	591
RANGIORA EWS	588
WAIPARA WEST EWS	584
BARING HEAD	565
WAIMATE CWS	545[1]
NAPIER EWS	539
RANFURLY EWS	531
LAUDER EWS	530
MEDBURY CWS	527[5]
ROXBURGH WXT AWS	522[1]
DUNLAYS SLIDE AT WINDY POINT	516
WHAKATU EWS	499
MIDDLEMARCH EWS	475
BROMLEY EWS	452
WINDSOR EWS	446
CAIRNMUIR SLIDE AT LOWER SLIP	440
MARAEKAKAHO CWS	435
ALEXANDRA AWS	415[2]
OAMARU EWS	414
CROMWELL EWS	399
CLYDE 2 EWS	387[13]
ALEXANDRA EWS	307

Location	Mean temp (°C)
LEIGH 2 EWS	17.7
KAITAIA AERO EWS	17.1[1]
WHANGAPARĀOA AWS	16.9[2]
KAITAIA AIRPORT AWS	16.7[4]
AUCKLAND AERO	16.6[12]
WHANGĀREI AERO AWS	16.5[1]
DARGAVILLE 2 EWS	16.5
KERIKERI EWS	16.4
AUCKLAND, MOTAT EWS	16.4
WHANGĀREI EWS	16.3
AUCKLAND, MĀNGERE 2 EWS	16.2
KAWERAU AWS	16.2
AUCKLAND, NORTH SHORE ALBANY	16.2
TAURANGA AERO AWS	16.1[7]
WHITIANGA EWS	16.0
KERIKERI AERODROME AWS	16.0[11]
TAURANGA CWS	15.9[8]
AUCKLAND, WHENUAPAI AWS	15.7[9]
PUKEKOHE EWS	15.7[2]
WHAKATĀNE EWS	15.7
WHITIANGA AERO AWS	15.6[8]
TROUNSON CWS	15.5[12]
ARDMORE AERO AWS	15.4[2]
FIRTH OF THAMES EWS	15.3[5]
NAPIER EWS	15.3[1]
NGAWI AWS	15.3
MANUKAU HEADS EWS	15.2
WHAKATĀNE AERO AWS	15.1[4]
WHANGANUI, SPRIGGENS PARK EWS	15.0
GISBORNE AERO AWS	15.0
WAIROA, NORTH CLYDE EWS	15.0
HAMILTON, RUAKURA 2 EWS	14.9[13]
WHATAWHATA 2 EWS	14.7[4]
NAPIER AERO AWS	14.6[1]
WHANGANUI AERO AWS	14.6[1]
WAIROA AERO AWS	14.5[8]
HAMILTON AERO AWS	14.5[1]
NEW PLYMOUTH AERO AWS	14.4[1]
WELLINGTON AERO	14.4[1]
WAIKERIA EWS	14.2
TE KUITI EWS	14.1[1]
WHAKATU EWS	14.0[1]
TUTIRA CWS	13.9[5]
OHAKEA AWS	13.9
CAPE CAMPBELL AWS	13.8[5]
LEVIN AWS	13.8[5]
PALMERSTON NORTH EWS	13.8[3]
STEPHENS ISLAND AWS	13.8
PALMERSTON NORTH AERO AWS	13.7[9]

GALATEA AWS	13.7[5]
NELSON AERO AWS	13.7
PARAPARAUMU AERO EWS	13.7
LEVIN EWS	13.7
AKAROA EWS	13.7
PARAPARAUMU AERO AWS	13.6[6]
WELLINGTON, KELBURN AWS	13.6
BARING HEAD	13.6
HĀWERA AWS	13.5[8]
ARAPITO EWS	13.5[1]
TAUPŌ CWS	13.5
TAUMARUNUI EWS	13.5
DANNEVIRKE EWS	13.4[11]
ROTORUA AERO AWS	13.4[3]
TĀKAKA EWS	13.4
TAUMARUNUI AWS	13.3[15]
FLAT HILLS WXT AWS	13.3[9]
KAIKŌURA AWS	13.3[3]
WESTPORT EWS	13.3[1]
WESTPORT AERO AWS	13.3
MARTINBOROUGH EWS	13.2
BLENHEIM AERO AWS	13.1[1]
CHRISTCHURCH BOTANIC GARDENS	13.1
GREYMOUTH AERO EWS	13.1
WAIRAU VALLEY, MILL ROAD CWS	13.0[2]
AKITIO EWS	12.9
MASTERTON EWS	12.9
DIAMOND HARBOUR EWS	12.9
RICHMOND EWS	12.9
UPPER HUTT, TRENTHAM EWS	12.9
WAIPARA WEST EWS	12.8
BROMLEY EWS	12.8

HOKITIKA AERO AWS	12.6[5]
TAUPŌ AERO AWS	12.6[1]
HOKITIKA EWS	12.6[1]
APPLEBY 2 EWS	12.6
STRATFORD EWS	12.5
PAHĪATUA EWS	12.5
ŌKĀRITO EWS	12.4
PIGEON CREEK CWS	12.3[1]
WAKANUI 2 CWS	12.3[1]
BALMORAL WEST CWS	12.3
REEFTON EWS	12.2[1]
TE PIRITA AT SHARLANDS ROAD	12.2
TAKAPAU PLAINS AWS	12.1[15]
CHEVIOT EWS	12.1
LINCOLN, BROADFIELD EWS 2	12.1
DUNEDIN, MUSSELBURGH EWS	12.0
WAIAU SCHOOL CWS	12.0
FRANZ JOSEF EWS	11.9[12]
CULVERDEN AWS	11.9[8]
CHRISTCHURCH AERO	11.9[1]
RANGIORA EWS	11.9
TIMARU EWS	11.9
LAKE MOERAKI EWS	11.8
ROXBURGH WXT AWS	11.7[7]
WAIMATE CWS	11.7[4]
KAIKŌURA, MIDDLE CREEK	11.7[1]
ALEXANDRA EWS	11.7
OAMARU AWS	11.6[3]
ORARI ESTATE EWS	11.6[1]
MEDBURY CWS	11.5[2]
BALMORAL EAST CWS	11.5[1]
QUEENSTOWN EWS	11.5

MILFORD SOUND EWS	11.5
CROMWELL EWS	11.5
MILFORD SOUND AWS	11.4[8]
WINDSOR EWS	11.4
WĀNAKA AERO AWS	11.3[3]
TIWAI POINT EWS	11.3[2]
TIMARU AERO AWS	11.3[1]
OHAKUNE EWS	11.3
SUGAR LOAF AWS	11.2[8]
WĀNAKA CWS	11.2[2]
OAMARU EWS	11.2
OAMARU AIRPORT AWS	11.1[4]
HANMER FOREST EWS	11.1
MAYFIELD AT RUAPUNA	11.1
TAUTUKU EWS	11.1
NUGGET POINT AWS	11.0[8]
ALEXANDRA AWS	10.9[9]
FAIRLIE AWS	10.8[2]
GORE AWS	10.8[2]
WINCHMORE 2 EWS	10.8
DUNEDIN AERO AWS	10.7[2]
INVERCARGILL AERO AWS	10.7[1]
CASS EWS	10.7
TAPANUI EWS	10.7
BALCLUTHA, FINEGAND EWS	10.7
LAUDER EWS	10.6
BALCLUTHA, TELFORD EWS	10.6
GORE EWS	10.5
QUEENSTOWN AERO AWS	10.4[3]
WAIPARA NORTH BRANCH EWS	10.4
MIDDLEMARCH EWS	10.4
TARAPOUNAMU EWS	10.3

INVERCARGILL AERO 2 EWS	10.3
LUMSDEN AWS	10.2[2]
WAIOURU EWS	10.0[7]
TARA HILLS AWS	9.8[3]
WAIOURU AERO AWS	9.7[6]
MANAPOURI AERO AWS	9.7[2]
RANFURLY EWS	9.7
MANAPOURI, WEST ARM JETTY EWS	9.7
TE ANAU AT PARK HQ CWS	9.6
PUKAKI AERODROME AWS	9.5[2]
MT COOK EWS	9.3
ARTHURS PASS EWS	9.3
MT COOK AERO AWS	9.1[5]
LAKE TEKAPO EWS	9.0
ARTHURS PASS AWS	8.6[7]
MT RUAPEHU, CHATEAU EWS	8.2
ALBERT BURN	5.5
IVORY GLACIER CWS	5.4[4]
FRANZ JOSEF @ CRAWFORD KNOB	4.3[4]
MUELLER HUT EWS	3.6[2]
UPPER RAKAIA EWS	3.4
MT PHILISTINE EWS	3.3
MAHANGA EWS	2.8
MT LARKINS EWS	1.6
CASTLE MOUNT EWS	1.3

Location	Sunshine (hours)
NEW PLYMOUTH AERO AWS	2743
RICHMOND EWS	2672
BLENHEIM RESEARCH EWS	2644
TAURANGA AERO AWS	2633
AUCKLAND, MĀNGERE 2 EWS	2589
LAKE TEKAPO EWS	2579
BROMLEY EWS	2554
TĀKAKA EWS	2553
APPLEBY 2 EWS	2546
NAPIER EWS	2543[5]
WESTPORT EWS	2482[1]
CROMWELL EWS	2458
DIAMOND HARBOUR EWS	2454
AKITIO EWS	2430
CHRISTCHURCH AERO	2411[2]
PARAPARAUMU AERO AWS	2393[5]
CHEVIOT EWS	2387
HOKITIKA AERO AWS	2370[8]
MANUKAU HEADS EWS	2345
ALEXANDRA EWS	2341
QUEENSTOWN AERO AWS	2331[2]
PARAPARAUMU AERO EWS	2330
FIRTH OF THAMES EWS	2313
LINCOLN, BROADFIELD EWS 2	2299
KAWERAU AWS	2298
WAIKERIA EWS	2286
RANGIORA EWS	2286
HAMILTON, RUAKURA 2 EWS	2283[12]
GISBORNE AERO AWS	2274
AUCKLAND, NORTH SHORE	2233
WINCHMORE 2 EWS	2232
OAMARU EWS	2232
AKAROA EWS	2223
WAIPARA WEST EWS	2222[1]
MASTERTON EWS	2213
UPPER HUTT, TRENTHAM EWS	2204
WELLINGTON, KELBURN AWS	2181
LEVIN EWS	2152
MIDDLEMARCH EWS	2121
PORIRUA, ELSDON PARK AWS	2117[15]
GREYMOUTH AERO EWS	2116
GORE EWS	2106
STRATFORD EWS	2098
PALMERSTON NORTH EWS	2089[6]
TE KUITI EWS	2081
WHANGĀREI EWS	2076
KAITAIA EWS	2076
DUNEDIN, MUSSELBURGH EWS	2067[1]
TAUMARUNUI AWS	2064
DANNEVIRKE EWS	1997[10]
REEFTON EWS	1965
INVERCARGILL AERO 2 EWS	1862
MARTINBOROUGH EWS	1833
FRANZ JOSEF EWS	1818
ARAPITO EWS	1780[1]
BALCLUTHA, TELFORD EWS	1770
MT COOK EWS	1742
DARGAVILLE 2 EWS	1627

Section 5: Annual temperature – Very warm for most of the country

Across the country, 53 locations observed a record or near-record high annual mean temperature, 54 locations observed a record or near-record high annual mean maximum temperature, and 30 locations observed a record or near-record high annual mean minimum temperature. For the 10th consecutive year, no location experienced a record or near-record cold year based on annual mean temperature.

Table 1: Record or near-record high or low annual average temperatures for 2025[1].

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from average(°C)	Year records began	Comments
Mean temperature				
Kaitaia	17.2	1.3	1948	Highest
Whitianga	16.1	1.0	1962	Highest
Kawerau	16.5	1.8	1954	Highest
Pukekohe	15.8	1.1	1969	Highest
Ohakune	11.5	0.8	1962	Highest
Whanganui	15.0	0.9	1937	Highest
Puysegur Point	12.1	1.0	1978	Highest
Blenheim	14.2	1.0	1932	Highest
Brothers Island	14.4	0.9	1997	Highest
Windsor	11.6	1.1	2000	Highest
Campbell Island	8.0	0.9	1991	Highest
Kerikeri	16.5	1.0	1945	2nd-highest
Purerua	16.7	1.0	1983	2nd-highest
Leigh	17.8	3.2	1966	2nd-highest
Whangaparāoa	17.0	1.1	1982	2nd-highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	15.8	0.8	1945	2nd-highest
Tauranga	16.3	1.2	1913	2nd-highest
Te Puke	15.4	1.1	1973	2nd-highest
Motu	12.6	1.5	1990	2nd-highest
Auckland (Airport)	16.7	1.1	1959	2nd-highest
Hāwera	13.6	0.8	1977	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	12.8	0.9	1985	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	13.5	0.9	1963	2nd-highest
Akaroa	13.9	0.9	1978	2nd-highest
Le Bons Bay	12.0	0.6	1984	2nd-highest
Chatham Island	13.4	1.2	1878	2nd-highest
Kaikohe	15.9	0.9	1973	3rd-highest
Dargaville	16.6	1.2	1943	3rd-highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	16.5	1.1	1948	3rd-highest
Whakatāne	15.8	1.2	1974	3rd-highest
Taupō	13.7	1.8	1949	3rd-highest

[1] The rankings (1st, 2nd, 3rd etc.) in Tables 1-11 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 because of the practical limitations of performing homogeneity checks in real-time.

Hamilton (Airport)	14.6	0.8	1946	3rd-highest
Port Taharoa	15.9	0.7	1973	3rd-highest
New Plymouth	14.6	0.8	1944	3rd-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	8.5	0.8	2000	3rd-highest
Hastings	14.9	0.8	1930	3rd-highest
Tākaka	13.5	0.8	1978	3rd-highest
Ōkārito	12.5	0.6	1982	3rd-highest
Christchurch (Botanic Gardens)	13.2	1.3	1863	3rd-highest
Orari	11.7	0.9	1972	3rd-highest
Oamaru	11.7	0.7	1967	3rd-highest
Waipounamu	10.4	0.6	1980	3rd-highest
Waikeria	14.4	0.6	1957	4th-highest
Ngawi	15.4	0.8	1972	4th-highest
Napier	15.5	1.0	1870	4th-highest
Whakatu	14.2	1.0	1982	4th-highest
Wellington (Airport)	14.5	0.7	1962	4th-highest
Stratford	12.6	0.5	1960	4th-highest
Arapito	13.7	1.3	1978	4th-highest
Motueka	13.4	0.7	1956	4th-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	12.1	0.9	1947	4th-highest
Lauder	10.7	0.8	1924	4th-highest
Nugget Point	11.1	0.8	1970	4th-highest
Mean maximum temperature				
Kaitaia	21.6	1.9	1948	Highest
Purerua	20.3	1.1	1983	Highest
Whangaparāoa	20.4	1.4	1982	Highest
Tauranga	20.7	1.3	1913	Highest
Whakatāne	20.8	1.1	1974	Highest
Kawerau	23.1	2.7	1954	Highest
Whakatu	20.9	2.1	1982	Highest
Whanganui	19.3	1.1	1937	Highest
Tākaka	19.7	1.4	1978	Highest
Blenheim	19.6	1.1	1932	Highest
Brothers Island	16.4	1.0	1997	Highest
Windsor	17.8	1.6	2000	Highest
Campbell Island	10.3	0.9	1991	Highest
Kerikeri	21.2	0.9	1945	2nd-highest
Whangārei	21.4	1.0	1967	2nd-highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	20.4	1.1	1945	2nd-highest
Te Puke	20.0	0.7	1973	2nd-highest
Taupō	19.1	2.2	1949	2nd-highest
Auckland (Airport)	20.5	1.3	1959	2nd-highest
Hamilton (Airport)	20.3	1.2	1946	2nd-highest
Waikeria	20.6	1.2	1957	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	18.2	1.2	1953	2nd-highest
Hāwera	17.5	0.9	1977	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	16.0	1.2	1985	2nd-highest
Puysegur Point	14.5	1.0	1978	2nd-highest

Kaikōura	17.1	1.2	1963	2nd-highest
Oamaru	16.3	0.8	1967	2nd-highest
Kaikohe	19.7	1.1	1973	3rd-highest
Leigh	21.6	2.6	1966	3rd-highest
Whitianga	21.0	0.8	1962	3rd-highest
Motu	17.5	1.6	1990	3rd-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	13.3	1.0	2000	3rd-highest
Ngawi	18.6	0.9	1972	3rd-highest
Hastings	20.7	1.2	1930	3rd-highest
Ohakune	16.5	0.8	1962	3rd-highest
Arapito	18.3	1.2	1978	3rd-highest
Greymouth	17.2	1.6	1947	3rd-highest
Appleby	18.8	0.8	1932	3rd-highest
Cheviot	18.6	0.9	1982	3rd-highest
Diamond Harbour	17.2	1.3	2004	3rd-highest
Waipounamu	16.1	1.0	1980	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	16.6	1.3	1878	3rd-highest
Dargaville	20.6	1.5	1943	4th-highest
Rotorua	18.4	1.0	1964	4th-highest
Whatawhata	19.8	1.2	1952	4th-highest
Te Kuiti	20.7	1.6	1959	4th-highest
Pahīatua	18.0	0.9	1928	4th-highest
Waiouru	15.2	1.4	1962	4th-highest
Ōkārito	16.6	0.4	1982	4th-highest
Christchurch (Botanic Gardens)	18.5	1.3	1863	4th-highest
Akaroa	18.3	0.9	1978	4th-highest
Le Bons Bay	15.0	0.5	1984	4th-highest
Orari	17.6	1.4	1972	4th-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	16.0	1.1	1947	4th-highest
Mean minimum temperature				
Puysegur Point	9.7	1.0	1978	Highest
Brothers Island	12.4	0.9	1997	Highest
Campbell Island	5.8	0.9	1991	Highest
Kerikeri	11.9	1.1	1945	2nd-highest
Purerua	13.1	0.9	1983	2nd-highest
Motu	7.6	1.3	1990	2nd-highest
Motueka	7.7	0.8	1956	2nd-highest
Chatham Island	10.2	1.2	1878	2nd-highest
Dargaville	12.5	0.7	1943	3rd-highest
Leigh	14.1	3.8	1966	3rd-highest
Te Puke	10.7	1.3	1973	3rd-highest
Pukekohe	11.4	0.8	1969	3rd-highest
New Plymouth	10.7	0.8	1944	3rd-highest
Hāwera	9.8	0.8	1977	3rd-highest
Ohakune	6.5	0.9	1962	3rd-highest
Ōkārito	8.5	0.9	1982	3rd-highest
Tautuku	6.9	0.8	1976	3rd-highest
Kaikohe	12.1	0.7	1973	4th-highest

Auckland (Whenuapai)	11.2	0.6	1945	4th-highest
Whitianga	11.4	1.1	1962	4th-highest
Whakatāne	10.9	1.3	1974	4th-highest
Auckland (Airport)	12.9	0.8	1959	4th-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	10.9	0.8	1928	4th-highest
Wellington (Airport)	11.7	0.8	1962	4th-highest
Blenheim	8.7	0.7	1932	4th-highest
Cape Campbell	11.4	0.6	1953	4th-highest
Kaikōura	9.9	0.7	1963	4th-highest
Le Bons Bay	9.0	0.7	1984	4th-highest
Oamaru	7.2	0.7	1967	4th-highest
Nugget Point	7.8	0.8	1970	4th-highest
~	~	~	~	~
Diamond Harbour Ews	9.0	0.7	2004	4th-lowest
Waipounamu Cws	4.6	0.2	1980	4th-lowest

The highest temperatures of the year mostly occurred on 7-8 December, when four North Island locations reached a maximum temperature of at least 33.3°C. Most notably, Kawerau recorded a maximum temperature of 35.6°C, which was the town's highest maximum temperature since records began in 1954. A period of clear and settled weather in early-June saw three locations observe record or near-record low minimum temperatures on 8 June.

Table 2: Record or near-record high or low annual temperature extremes for 2025.

Location	Temperature (°C)	Date of occurrence	Year records began	Comments
Highest extreme maximum temperatures				
Kawerau	35.6	Dec-7th	1954	Highest
Whangaparāoa	29.0	Feb-2nd	1982	Equal 2nd-highest
Motu	29.5	Dec-9th	1990	Equal 2nd-highest
Whitianga	32.2	Dec-7th	1962	3rd-highest
Lowest extreme maximum temperatures				
None observed				
Highest extreme minimum temperatures				
Campbell Island	13.8	Feb-18th	1991	Highest
Secretary Island	17.8	Feb-16th	1988	Equal highest
Puysegur Point	18.6	Mar-17th	1978	3rd-highest
Lowest extreme minimum temperatures				
Whakatu	-4.7	Jun-8th	1982	2nd-lowest
Mt Cook (Airport)	-12.9	Jun-8th	1929	3rd-lowest
Manapouri	-7.5	Jun-8th	1991	3rd-lowest
Pahīatua	-6.1	Jul-26th	1928	Equal 3rd-lowest

Section 6: Annual rainfall – Dry for parts of the eastern North Island

Four locations in the North Island observed near-record low annual rainfall totals for 2025. It was the second-driest year on record for Ngawi, with this location observing just 78% of its normal annual rainfall. In contrast, rainfall was abundant in Taupō, with the town observing 161% of its normal annual rainfall.

Five locations in the South Island observed record or near-record high 1-day rainfall totals during 2025. On 30 April, Akaroa recorded 223 mm of rain, which is equivalent to 23% of the town's normal annual rainfall.

Table 3: Record or near-record annual rainfall totals for the year 2025.

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Blenheim	1019	144	1927	2nd-highest
Taupō	1526	161	1949	3rd-highest
Akaroa	1308	134	1977	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Ngawi	690	78	1930	2nd-lowest
Whakatu	499	70	1982	3rd-lowest
Masterton	667	75	1926	4th-lowest
Tutira	825	67	1894	4th-lowest

Table 4: Record or near-record high extreme 1-day rainfall totals that occurred in 2025.

Location	1-day extreme rainfall (mm)	Date	Year records began	Comments
Akaroa	223	Apr-30th	1977	Highest
Waiau	77	Apr-30th	1974	2nd-highest
Tākaka	290	Apr-3rd	1976	3rd-highest
Motueka	164	Jul-11th	1956	4th-highest
Blenheim	97	Jun-26th	1927	4th-highest

Section 7: 2025 climate in the six main centres

Rainfall was above normal for Tauranga, and near normal for the remaining main centres. Temperatures were above average for all main centres except Christchurch, where the annual temperature was near average. Of the six main centres in 2025, Auckland was the warmest, Tauranga was the sunniest and wettest, Christchurch was the equal-coolest, and Dunedin was the driest, equal-coolest, and least sunny.

Table 5: 2025 climate in the six main centres.

Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland[a]	1243	112	Near normal
Tauranga[b]	1516[14]	126	Above normal
Hamilton[c]	1328[1]	110	Near normal
Wellington[d]	1405	106	Near normal
Christchurch[e]	727	118	Near normal
Dunedin[f]	683	94	Near normal
Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland[a]	16.4	+0.9	Above average
Tauranga[g]	16.3	+1.2	Above average
Hamilton[c]	14.6	+0.8	Above average
Wellington[d]	13.7	+0.6	Above average
Christchurch[e]	12.1	+0.5	Near average
Dunedin[f]	12.1	+0.9	Above average
Sunshine			
Location	Sunshine (hours)		
Auckland[a]	2589		
Tauranga[b]	2633		
Hamilton[h]	2283[12]		
Wellington[d]	2181		
Christchurch[e]	2411[2]		
Dunedin[f]	2067[1]		

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

[#] Note: superscript numbers represent number of days of missing data

Section 8: Significant weather and climate events in 2025

This section contains information pertaining to some of the more significant weather and climate events that occurred in 2025. Note that a more detailed list of significant weather events for 2025 can be found in the *Highlights and extreme events* section of ESNZ's Monthly Climate Summaries. These summaries are available online at https://niwa.co.nz/climate-and-weather/monthly.

Floods and high rainfall

From 3-4 April, an atmospheric river contributed to heavy rainfall and surface flooding for western and northern parts of the South Island, and northern parts of the North Island. Two people were rescued north of Nelson on Kokorua Rd after their vehicle became stuck in floodwaters. Several local Nelson roads were closed due to high river levels. Farther north, areas of surface flooding and power cuts were reported in Northland. Heavy rain also impacted the Bay of Plenty, with slips reported on Motu Rd and Takaputahi Rd in Ōpōtiki District.

From 30 April – 1 May, persistent rain fell over many parts of the country. A state of emergency was declared in Selwyn District, Christchurch, and Banks Peninsula. Significant flooding was reported in Leeston, Doyleson and Southbridge (south of Christchurch). The Selwyn Huts community evacuated due to rising river levels. Residents on Old Tai Tapu Road were asked to evacuate due to high flooding risk. At least fourteen Christchurch roads were closed due to flooding, with at least twelve roads closed across Banks Peninsula.

From 26-27 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. Approximately 60 northern South Island roads were closed due to flooding and fallen trees.

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.

Table 6: Record high monthly extreme 1-day rainfall totals were recorded in 2025 at:

Location	Extreme 1-day rainfall (mm)	Date of extreme rainfall	Year records began	Ranking *(annual ranking is bracketed)*
January				
None observed				
February				
Roxburgh, Hilltop	67	18th	1946	Highest
March				
Prebbleton Valway	77	18th	1969	Highest

Mcqueens Valley	98	18th	1947	Highest
April				
Waiharara	123	3rd	1956	Highest
Kaitaia	132	3rd	1948	Highest
Kaeo Northland	178	3rd	1981	Highest
Rawene 2	90	3rd	1977	Highest
Purerua	106	3rd	1983	Highest
Tākaka	290	3rd	1976	Highest *(3rd-highest)*
Upper Tākaka 2	180	3rd	1995	Highest
Whalesback Stn	160	30th	1937	Highest
Waiau	77	30th	1974	Highest *(2nd-highest)*
Ashburton	105	30th	1927	Highest
Woodend, Gladstone	77	30th	1981	Highest
Lincoln	93	30th	1881	Highest
Living Springs	95	30th	1978	Highest
Mcqueens Valley	81	30th	1947	Highest
Akaroa	223	30th	1977	Highest *(Highest)*
May				
Motunau	104	1st	1992	Highest
Arrowtown No2	46	9th	2004	Highest
June				
Rainbow Point	59	4th	1978	Highest
Mangakowhai	64	4th	1995	Highest
Appleby	112	26th	1932	Highest
Roding River	131	26th	1944	Highest
Sevenoaks	84	26th	1902	Highest
Mt Somers	66	4th	1980	Highest
Peel Forest	60	4th	1973	Highest
Lumsden	47	27th	1982	Highest
Ettrick No.2	60	29th	1950	Highest
July				
Rotorua	155	29th	1964	Highest
Port Taharoa	50	3rd	1973	Highest
Urenui, Ngakoti St	84	3rd	2003	Highest
Owhango	69	29th	1967	Highest
Lower Retaruke	96	29th	1967	Highest
Waituna	47	3rd	1984	Highest
Stratford	119	3rd	1960	Highest
Brothers Island	44	4th	1983	Highest
August				
Campbell Island	34	27th	1991	Highest
September				
None observed				
October				
Maungatautari	59	13th	1975	Highest
Kawhia	88	13th	1905	Highest
Mangakowhai	82	13th	1995	Highest

Governors Bay	68	5th	1989	Highest
Akaroa	75	5th	1977	Highest
November				
Auckland (Albany)	63	18th	1966	Highest
Port Taharoa	51	18th	1973	Highest
December				
Gisborne	106	29th	1937	Highest

Drought, dryness, and fires

From 29-31 January, a large fire was fanned by strong winds at Tiwai Point (near Bluff). The fire burnt through at least 1,200 hectares, and its perimeter measured approximately 18 kilometres. Ten helicopters, nine fire appliances and 40 firefighters were deployed to the scene.

High mean sea level pressure prevailed over much of the South Island during July, with prolonged dry spells[2] recorded in numerous locations including:

- Ranfurly – 26 days from 4-29 July.
- Clyde, Cromwell, Lauder, Middlemarch, 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.

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. From 8-9 December, another fire in the same area additionally burned through approximately 322 hectares, with 60 firefighters, 16 fire trucks, and helicopters used to bring it under control.

Temperature extremes

On 3 April, a warm northeasterly airflow covered the country. Notably, South West Cape (southern Stewart Island) reached a maximum temperature of 25.9°C. This was the highest April temperature observed at this location, exceeding the previous record (21.6°C) by 4.3°C.

On 4 April, unusually high temperatures were recorded for eastern and inland parts of the South Island under a northwesterly airflow. Five locations observed record high temperatures for April. Most notably, Dunedin (Musselburgh) reached 29.5°C. This was the city's highest April temperature since records began in 1947, exceeding the previous record of 28.5°C set in 2001.

From 19-20 April, 16 locations set new record high April daily minimum temperatures.

On 4 July, 14 North Island locations set new record high July daily maximum temperatures.

[2] Consecutive days with daily rainfall totals less than 1 mm.

From 27-28 November, 33 locations observed record high November daily minimum temperatures. On 28 November, Napier's daily minimum temperature was 22.2°C, which is 1.4°C higher than the city's average November daily *maximum* temperature.

Table 7: Extremes of high daily maximum temperature in 2025 were recorded at:

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Ranking *(annual ranking is bracketed)*
January				
None observed				
February				
None observed				
March				
Diamond Harbour	30.7	17th	2004	Highest
Le Bons Bay	29.0	17th	1984	Highest
Clyde	33.1	2nd	1978	Highest
April				
Purerua	25.6	5th	1983	Highest
Dannevirke	27.0	20th	1951	Equal highest
Martinborough	28.2	19th	1986	Highest
Ngawi	26.8	19th	1972	Highest
Levin	28.7	19th	1895	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	26.6	19th	1939	Highest
Ōkārito	24.2	18th	1982	Highest
Windsor	28.3	4th	2000	Highest
Middlemarch	28.0	4th	2000	Highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	29.5	4th	1947	Highest
Alexandra	28.6	4th	1992	Highest
Nugget Point	25.0	4th	1970	Highest
South West Cape	25.9	3rd	1991	Highest
Chatham Island	21.9	1st	1878	Highest
May				
None observed				
June				
Kerikeri	22.0	9th	1945	Highest
Kawerau	22.1	5th	1954	Equal highest
Chatham Island	17.5	5th	1878	Highest
July				
Kaitaia	21.0	4th	1948	Highest
Purerua	19.3	4th	1983	Highest
Whangaparāoa	19.4	4th	1982	Highest
Warkworth	20.8	4th	1966	Equal 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
August				
Kaitaia	22.3	28th	1948	Highest
Kawerau	22.0	28th	1954	Equal highest
Tūrangi	19.0	27th	1968	Highest
September				
Purerua	24.1	28th	1983	Highest
Māhia	23.8	28th	1990	Highest
Pelorus Sd, Crail Bay	22.5	16th	1982	Highest
Diamond Harbour	23.9	17th	2004	Highest
October				
Kaitaia	24.5	23rd	1948	Highest
Whangārei	26.9	23rd	1967	Highest
Leigh	25.4	23rd	1966	Highest
Whangaparāoa	24.0	20th	1982	Highest
Tiri Tiri Lighthouse	23.4	23rd	1982	Highest
Hastings	32.1	23rd	1930	Highest
Whakatu	31.6	23rd	1965	Highest
Kaikōura	31.8	23rd	1963	Highest
November				
Whangaparāoa	27.1	29th	1982	Highest
Auckland (Airport)	27.1	27th	1959	Highest
Whakatu	32.0	27th	1982	Highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	31.7	26th	1947	Highest
Balclutha	28.8	26th	1964	Highest
December				
Whangaparāoa	29.0	7th	1982	Highest *(Equal 2nd-highest)*
Whitianga	32.2	7th	1962	Highest *(3rd-highest)*
Matamata	30.1	8th	1999	Highest
Tauranga	31.2	7th	1913	Highest
Whakatāne	32.5	6th	1975	Highest
Kawerau	35.6	7th	1954	Highest *(Highest)*
Motu	29.5	9th	1990	Highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	25.7	9th	2000	Highest
Secretary Island	28.0	30th	1985	Highest

Table 8: Extremes of low daily maximum temperature in 2025 were recorded at:

Location	Extreme low maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Ranking
January				
Whakatāne	17.5	5th	1975	Lowest
Diamond Harbour	13.0	5th	2004	Lowest
February				
Raoul Island	21.3	8th	1992	Lowest
March				
None observed				
April				
None observed				
May				
None observed				
June				
None observed				
July				
None observed				
August				
None observed				
September				
None observed				
October				
Middlemarch	6.5	27th	2000	Lowest
November				
None observed				
December				
Secretary Island	10.9	16th	1989	Lowest

Table 9: Extremes of low daily minimum temperature in 2025 were recorded at:

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Ranking *(annual ranking is bracketed)*
January				
None observed				
February				
None observed				
March				
None observed				
April				
None observed				
May				
None observed				
June				

Manapouri (Airport)	-7.5	8th	1963	Equal lowest *(3rd-lowest)*
July				
Tūrangi	-8.1	25th	1968	Lowest
Pahīatua	-6.1	26th	1928	Equal lowest *(Equal 3rd-lowest)*
August				
None observed				
September				
None observed				
October				
Middlemarch	-5.7	2nd	2000	Lowest
Waipounamu	-2.3	2nd	1980	Lowest
November				
None observed				
December				
Mokohinau Island Aws	8.0	4th	1994	Lowest
Lower Retaruke Cws	0.1	10th	1966	Lowest

Table 10: Extremes of high daily minimum temperature in 2025 were recorded at:

Location	Extreme high minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Ranking *(annual ranking is bracketed)*
January				
None observed				
February				
Campbell Island	13.8	18th	1991	Highest *(Highest)*
March				
Puysegur Point	18.6	17th	1978	Highest
Wānaka	18.3	17th	1972	Highest
April				
Whitianga	20.6	19th	1971	Highest
Matamata	18.8	19th	1999	Highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	19.4	19th	1940	Highest
Hamilton (Airport)	19.3	19th	1946	Highest
Port Taharoa	19.7	20th	1974	Highest
Waikeria	19.1	19th	1972	Highest
Te Kuiti	19.0	19th	1959	Highest
New Plymouth	19.2	20th	1944	Equal highest
Lower Retaruke	18.2	20th	1972	Highest
Paraparaumu	19.9	20th	1972	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	18.0	20th	1972	Equal highest
Hāwera	18.4	20th	1977	Highest
Ohakune	16.8	20th	1972	Highest
Whanganui	21.5	20th	1972	Highest
Nelson	18.5	20th	1862	Highest

Brothers Island	17.4	20th	1997	Highest
Boyle River Lodge	12.9	20th	1986	Highest
Windsor	13.6	20th	2000	Highest
May				
Boyle River Lodge	11.1	9th	1986	Highest
Middlemarch	16.4	8th	2000	Highest
Waipounamu	12.6	16th	1980	Highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	14.3	17th	1975	Highest
June				
Whakatāne	16.4	5th	1975	Highest
Orari	10.3	26th	1972	Highest
Waipounamu	12.2	3rd	1980	Highest
Raoul Island	22.0	6th	1992	Highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	11.4	3rd	1975	Equal highest
July				
Purerua	15.4	4th	1983	Highest
Tiri Tiri Lighthouse	15.4	4th	1982	Highest
Motu	11.8	5th	1990	Highest
Hicks Bay	16.0	4th	1972	Highest
Arthurs Pass	7.4	29th	1978	Equal highest
Queenstown	8.0	29th	1871	Equal highest
Puysegur Point	13.2	29th	1978	Highest
August				
Tiwai Point	10.3	28th	1972	Equal highest
September				
New Plymouth	14.8	29th	1944	Highest
Lower Retaruke	13.1	24th	1972	Equal highest
Masterton	15.0	29th	1943	Highest
Paraparaumu	14.6	29th	1972	Highest
Levin	14.5	29th	1950	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	13.4	29th	1931	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	15.0	29th	1972	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	14.6	29th	1972	Highest
Stratford	12.6	29th	1972	Highest
Brothers Island	13.7	29th	1997	Highest
Kaikōura	15.1	18th	1972	Highest
Ashburton	17.2	21st	1928	Highest
October				
Takapau Plains	15.8	12th	1972	Highest
Waipawa	16.3	12th	1945	Highest
Taihape	15.0	12th	1973	Highest
Brothers Island	14.3	12th	1997	Highest
Kaikōura	16.7	12th	1972	Highest
Cheviot	17.7	12th	1982	Highest
Raoul Island	20.9	28th	1992	Highest
November				
Cape Reinga	18.0	28th	1971	Highest

Mokohinau Island	19.2	28th	1994	Highest
Leigh	19.5	28th	1966	Highest
Whangaparāoa	19.2	28th	1982	Highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	20.2	28th	1971	Highest
Whitianga	19.4	28th	1971	Highest
Te Puke	18.7	28th	1973	Highest
Whakatāne	18.8	19th	1975	Highest
Kawerau	18.9	28th	1954	Highest
Rotorua	18.2	28th	1972	Highest
Taupō	17.5	28th	1950	Highest
Auckland (Airport)	19.9	28th	1961	Highest
Pukekohe	19.3	28th	1969	Highest
Whatawhata	18.3	28th	1952	Highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	18.9	28th	1940	Highest
Hamilton (Airport)	19.2	28th	1946	Highest
Port Taharoa	18.4	27th	1974	Highest
Waikeria	19.0	28th	1972	Highest
Te Kuiti	18.7	28th	1959	Highest
Tūrangi	17.2	28th	1968	Highest
New Plymouth	18.9	27th	1944	Highest
Lower Retaruke	17.8	28th	1972	Highest
Masterton	18.9	28th	1943	Highest
Dannevirke	19.7	28th	1951	Highest
Castlepoint	19.8	28th	1972	Highest
Martinborough	19.3	27th	1986	Highest
Ngawi	19.7	21st	1972	Equal highest
Hicks Bay	18.4	19th	1972	Highest
Gisborne	20.7	28th	1940	Highest
Napier	22.2	28th	1940	Highest
Palmerston North	18.2	28th	1940	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	18.1	27th	1972	Highest
Stratford	15.9	27th	1972	Highest
Hāwera	17.8	27th	1977	Highest
Ohakune	16.5	28th	1972	Highest
Whanganui	19.8	27th	1972	Highest
Brothers Island	15.4	19th	1997	Highest
Chatham Island	16.1	29th	1878	Highest
Tautuku	15.0	18th	1976	Equal highest
December				
Leigh	20.0	3rd	1966	Highest
Whangaparāoa	19.9	24th	1982	Highest
Whitianga	20.7	24th	1971	Highest
Ngawi	20.6	10th	1972	Highest
Raoul Island	25.0	22nd	1992	Highest
Cape Reinga	18.8	24th	1971	Equal highest
Brothers Island	16.7	16th	1997	Equal highest

Strong winds

From 16-18 April, ex-tropical cyclone Tam travelled south and impacted much of New Zealand. More than 24,000 Northland customers and 400 Western Bay of Plenty customers were without power due to downed power lines. Storm surges caused coastal erosion, with the greatest impacts observed in Northland, Auckland, the Bay of Plenty, and Coromandel.

Strong winds impacted much of the country on 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 until 1 p.m. on 21 October.

Another significant wind event hit on 23 October. Roofs were damaged and over 1600 properties were without power due to severe winds in Hanmer Springs. 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. Invercargill City Council estimated more than 1000 trees were potentially damaged and many parks and reserves needed a clean-up.

Table 11. Maximum wind gust extremes in 2025 were recorded at:

Location	Maximum wind gust (km/h)	Date of maximum wind gust	Year records began	Ranking *(annual ranking is bracketed)*
January				
None observed				
February				
None observed				
March				
Oamaru	109	4th	1984	Highest *(2nd-highest)*
April				
Cape Reinga	156	17th	1974	Highest
Mokohinau Island	128	17th	1994	Highest
Te Kuiti	59	8th	2003	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	86	8th	1999	Highest
Brothers Island	146	8th	1997	Highest
Cape Campbell	132	8th	1963	Highest
May				
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	96	1st	1999	Highest
Middlemarch	137	25th	2000	Highest *(2nd-highest)*
South West Cape	187	31st	1991	Highest
June				
Alexandra	93	25th	2001	Highest
July				
None observed				
August				
Te Kuiti	65	31st	2003	Highest *(4th-highest)*
Clyde	104	28th	1983	Highest

September				
Taupō	89	13th	1982	Highest
Tūrangi	129	24th	1973	Highest
Stratford	91	13th	2002	Highest *(3rd-highest)*
Secretary Island	163	21st	1994	Highest
October				
Te Puke	68	28th	1987	Highest
Franz Josef	91	23rd	2003	Highest
Cape Campbell	133	21st	1963	Highest
Hanmer Forest	126	23rd	1995	Highest *(2nd-highest)*
Bromley	101	23rd	1972	Highest *(3rd-highest)*
Lincoln	97	27th	1999	Highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	119	23rd	1981	Highest
Manapouri (Airport)	102	23rd	1991	Highest
Gore	124	23rd	1987	Highest
South West Cape	194	23rd	1991	Highest
November				
Whitianga	105	2nd	1991	Highest
Rotorua	98	13th	1972	Highest
December				
Mokohinau Island	135	29th	1994	Highest
Taupō	107	29th	1982	Highest *(4th-highest)*
Pukekohe	78	29th	1986	Highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	113	29th	2000	Highest
Māhia	107	4th	1991	Highest
Secretary Island	144	15th	1994	Highest
Mt Cook (Airport)	154	8th	2000	Highest
Alexandra	96	5th	2001	Highest

Snow and ice

From 6-7 June, snow fell to low elevations across the South Island. The heaviest snowfalls occurred in inland parts of Canterbury, especially about Lake Tekapo where approximately 40 cm of snow was reported. ESNZ'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. 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 during the winter season.

Lightning, hail and tornadoes

On 26 January, a tornado struck Mangawhai at around 3:00 a.m., causing significant damage to homes, with power poles torn down and trees uprooted. Approximately 5,000 people were initially without power in Mangawhai, Mangawhai Heads and Langs Beach. Two people suffered serious injuries and were hospitalised, including one woman who was reportedly sucked out of

her bedroom window. Ninety homes were assessed for storm damage; of those, 26 had been white-stickered (damaged but safe to occupy), 9 were yellow-stickered (access restricted), and several homes were consigned to demolition.

On 11 June, 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).

On 3 December, a suspected tornado struck near Marton. Trees were blown over in the area, and a man was injured when the caravan he was inside was lifted and flipped onto its roof.

On 27 December, severe thunderstorms produced large and prolonged hail for parts of South Canterbury. Deep accumulations of hail were reported about Cave (South Canterbury), temporarily making SH8 impassable for vehicles in the area.

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