

New Zealand's warmest June on record

Temperature	Temperatures were well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most of the country. Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) for parts of Northland and Auckland.
Rainfall	Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for the western Bay of Plenty, eastern parts of Waikato, the Wellington region, Tasman, Nelson, southern parts of the Mackenzie country, northern Otago, and central and western parts of Southland. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) for eastern parts of Northland, Auckland, Hawke's Bay, northern and eastern Canterbury parts of the West Coast, and eastern Otago.
Soil Moisture	At the end of June, soil moisture levels were lower than normal for eastern parts of Canterbury and Otago, particularly about Christchurch and Dunedin. Soil moisture was higher than normal for eastern parts of Marlborough, and southern parts of the Mackenzie Country. Soil moisture levels were typically near normal for the remainder of the country.

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Overview

The nationwide average temperature in June 2026 was 10.6°C. This was 1.9°C above the 1991-2020 June average, making it New Zealand's warmest June since ESNZ's seven station temperature series began in 1909. Temperatures were well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most regions of the country, with many locations registering temperatures at least 2°C above average for the time of year. The month began on a very warm note, with a northerly airflow of subtropical origin delivering exceptionally high daily minimum temperatures across the country (see *Highlights and extreme events* section for further details). Anticyclones prevailed over and to the west of the North Island from 7-20 June bringing mostly settled and mild weather to much of the country. From 19-20 June, a strong and very warm northwesterly airflow saw temperatures surge over the South Island in particular. Notably, Bromley (Christchurch) reached a maximum temperature of 26.0°C on 20 June, which is New Zealand's highest June temperature on record.

Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for the western Bay of Plenty, eastern parts of Waikato, the Wellington region, Tasman, Nelson, southern parts of the Mackenzie country, northern Otago, and central and western parts of Southland. It

was especially wet in Tara Hills and Masterton with these locations observing more than double their usual June rainfall. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) for eastern parts of Northland, Auckland, Hawke’s Bay, northern and eastern Canterbury parts of the West Coast, and eastern Otago. Well below normal rainfall (<50% of normal) occurred about Banks Peninsula. Rainfall was typically near normal (89-119% of normal) for remaining areas of the country.

By the end of June, El Niño conditions were present in the tropical Pacific, and sea surface temperatures (SSTs) surrounding New Zealand were mostly above average.

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 26.0°C, observed at Bromley (Christchurch) on 20 June. This was a new record for New Zealand’s highest June temperature.
- The lowest temperature was -7.7°C, observed at Ranfurly on 27 June.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 168 mm, recorded at Arthurs Pass on 20 June.
- The highest wind gust was 183 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 20 June.
- Of the six main centres in June 2026, Auckland and Tauranga were the equal-warmest, Tauranga was the sunniest, Dunedin was the driest, Christchurch was the coolest, and Wellington was the wettest and least sunny.
- The sunniest four locations in 2026 so far are Nelson (1410 hours), New Plymouth (1386 hours), Whakatāne (1356 hours) and Richmond (1334 hours).

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Temperature: Record warmth for many locations

Thirty locations observed their warmest June on record, with a further 53 locations observing near-record high June temperatures.

Record¹ or near-record mean air temperatures for June were recorded at:

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Whakatāne	12.6	2.3	1974	Highest
Taupō	10.4	2.8	1949	Highest
Tūrangi	9.5	2.1	1968	Highest
Lower Retaruke	10.4	2.2	1966	Highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	5.9	2.1	2000	Highest

¹ 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.

Hastings	11.4	2.0	1930	Highest
Whakatu	11.5	2.5	1982	Highest
Waipawa	10.3	2.2	1945	Highest
Arapito	11.6	2.7	1978	Highest
Reefton	8.7	2.5	1960	Highest
Greymouth	11.2	2.3	1947	Highest
Milford Sound	8.5	2.7	1934	Highest
Puysegur Point	10.9	2.1	1978	Highest
Nelson	10.7	2.2	1862	Highest
Blenheim	11.0	2.2	1932	Highest
Rangiora	8.9	2.2	1965	Highest
Christchurch (Botanic Gardens)	9.5	2.7	1863	Highest
Lincoln	9.1	2.2	1881	Highest
Diamond Harbour	10.4	2.3	2004	Highest
Wānaka	6.3	2.0	1955	Highest
Windsor	7.9	2.0	2000	Highest
Ranfurly	5.2	2.2	1897	Highest
Oamaru	8.8	1.6	1967	Highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	9.6	2.2	1947	Highest
Invercargill	8.1	2.1	1905	Highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	9.0	2.0	1975	Highest
Nugget Point	8.4	1.6	1970	Highest
Tautuku	8.9	2.0	1976	Highest
South West Cape	10.3	2.3	1991	Highest
Te Puke	12.1	1.7	1973	2nd-highest
Pukekohe	13.2	1.8	1969	2nd-highest
Dannevirke	10.7	2.6	1951	2nd-highest
Hāwera	11.7	2.0	1977	2nd-highest
Westport	11.5	1.7	1937	2nd-highest
Haast	10.2	1.8	1949	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	11.2	1.6	1985	2nd-highest
Medbury	8.2	2.2	1927	2nd-highest
Waiau	8.0	1.8	1974	2nd-highest
Cheviot	8.4	1.7	1982	2nd-highest
Mt Cook (Village)	5.9	2.7	1929	2nd-highest
Akaroa	11.1	2.3	1978	2nd-highest
Orari	7.5	1.7	1972	2nd-highest
Timaru	8.3	2.4	1885	2nd-highest
Waimate	8.3	1.9	1908	2nd-highest
Waipounamu	5.9	1.3	1980	2nd-highest
Gore	7.3	1.8	1907	2nd-highest
Tiwai Point	9.0	1.9	1970	2nd-highest
Balclutha	7.2	1.6	1964	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	7.1	2.1	1991	2nd-highest
Tauranga	13.1	1.9	1913	3rd-highest
New Plymouth	12.3	1.6	1944	3rd-highest
Martinborough	10.5	1.9	1986	3rd-highest
Napier	12.4	2.3	1870	3rd-highest

Wellington (Airport)	12.3	1.7	1962	3rd-highest
Stratford	10.4	1.7	1960	3rd-highest
Ohakune	8.4	1.9	1962	3rd-highest
Tākaka	10.5	1.9	1978	3rd-highest
Hokitika	10.3	2.0	1866	3rd-highest
Ōkārito	10.1	1.7	1982	3rd-highest
Kaikōura	11.0	1.8	1963	3rd-highest
Arthurs Pass	6.3	3.2	1973	3rd-highest
Le Bons Bay	10.1	1.7	1984	3rd-highest
Lake Tekapo	5.2	2.5	1927	3rd-highest
Pukaki Aerodrome	4.5	2.5	1972	3rd-highest
Tara Hills	4.7	1.7	1949	3rd-highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	6.1	1.9	1971	3rd-highest
Roxburgh	7.7	2.0	1950	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	10.9	1.6	1878	3rd-highest
Mōtū	8.9	2.1	1990	4th-highest
Paraparaumu	11.8	2.0	1953	4th-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	11.5	1.6	1928	4th-highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	10.5	2.3	1939	4th-highest
Whanganui	12.2	1.6	1937	4th-highest
Franz Josef	9.4	1.8	1953	4th-highest
Motueka	10.0	2.2	1956	4th-highest
Richmond	10.5	2.4	1862	4th-highest
Ashburton	8.1	2.1	1927	4th-highest
Waipara West	9.7	1.9	1973	4th-highest
Oamaru	8.2	2.0	1967	4th-highest
Lumsden	6.3	1.5	1982	4th-highest
Lauder	5.5	2.2	1924	4th-highest
Tapanui	7.1	1.6	1900	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean maximum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Whitianga	17.9	1.6	1962	Highest
Tauranga	17.3	1.9	1913	Highest
Whakatāne	17.5	2.0	1974	Highest
Rotorua	14.8	2.1	1964	Highest
Taupō	15.0	3.1	1949	Highest
Waikeria	16.3	1.8	1957	Highest
Taumarunui	15.4	2.0	1947	Highest
Tūrangi	14.9	2.5	1968	Highest
Lower Retaruke	14.8	2.2	1966	Highest
Hāwera	15.0	1.8	1977	Highest
Tākaka	16.6	2.4	1978	Highest

Franz Josef	14.5	2.0	1953	Highest
Haast	14.0	1.9	1949	Highest
Milford Sound	12.2	2.9	1934	Highest
Secretary Island	14.0	1.8	1985	Highest
Puysegur Point	12.8	1.8	1978	Highest
Blenheim Research	16.0	2.1	1932	Highest
Medbury	14.4	2.8	1927	Highest
Waiau	14.3	2.2	1974	Highest
Mt Cook (Airport)	10.8	3.1	1929	Highest
Diamond Harbour	13.9	2.7	2004	Highest
Lake Tekapo	10.5	3.1	1927	Highest
Pukaki Aerodrome	10.2	3.1	1972	Highest
Timaru	13.2	1.8	1885	Highest
Wānaka	11.2	2.7	1955	Highest
Windsor	13.8	2.2	2000	Highest
Oamaru	13.5	1.9	1967	Highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	13.6	2.8	1947	Highest
Nugget Point	11.2	1.7	1970	Highest
South West Cape	12.0	2.1	1991	Highest
Campbell Island	9.0	1.9	1991	Highest
Matamata	16.5	2.3	1999	2nd-highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	16.7	1.9	1906	2nd-highest
New Plymouth	15.7	1.4	1944	2nd-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	9.6	2.1	2000	2nd-highest
Waipawa	15.4	2.1	1945	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	15.5	1.9	1953	2nd-highest
Whanganui	15.8	1.5	1937	2nd-highest
Arapito	15.7	2.3	1978	2nd-highest
Ōkārīto	14.2	1.3	1982	2nd-highest
Richmond	15.3	1.8	1862	2nd-highest
Christchurch (Botanic Gardens)	14.3	2.4	1863	2nd-highest
Orari	13.2	2.1	1972	2nd-highest
Tara Hills	10.2	2.1	1949	2nd-highest
Ranfurly	10.7	2.5	1897	2nd-highest
Middlemarch	12.3	2.5	2000	2nd-highest
Manapouri	10.8	2.1	1991	2nd-highest
Waipounamu	11.5	2.1	1980	2nd-highest
Cromwell	11.5	2.5	1949	2nd-highest
Gore	11.4	2.3	1907	2nd-highest
Invercargill	12.5	2.2	1905	2nd-highest
Balclutha	11.4	1.6	1964	2nd-highest
Tautuku	12.3	1.8	1976	2nd-highest
Chatham Island	13.4	1.4	1878	2nd-highest
Purerua	17.5	1.3	1983	Equal 2nd-highest
Kerikeri	17.9	1.0	1945	3rd-highest
Whangaparāoa	16.5	1.2	1982	3rd-highest
Te Puke	16.4	1.3	1973	3rd-highest
Whatawhata	15.9	1.6	1952	3rd-highest

Te Kuiti	16.1	1.8	1959	3rd-highest
Wellington (Airport)	14.9	1.7	1962	3rd-highest
Tiwai Point	12.2	1.9	1970	3rd-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	12.2	1.8	1975	3rd-highest
Kaikohe	16.2	1.1	1973	4th-highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	16.8	1.2	1945	4th-highest
Pukekohe	17.0	1.9	1969	4th-highest
Hamilton (Airport)	15.8	1.4	1946	4th-highest
Port Taharoa	16.2	1.0	1973	4th-highest
Napier	16.6	1.7	1870	4th-highest
Whakatu	16.9	2.1	1982	4th-highest
Reefton	12.5	2.0	1960	4th-highest
Motueka	15.4	1.9	1956	4th-highest
Kaikōura	14.1	2.0	1963	4th-highest
Cheviot	13.9	1.6	1982	4th-highest
Waipara West	14.8	2.3	1973	4th-highest
Lincoln	13.9	2.2	1881	4th-highest
Waimate	13.4	1.8	1908	4th-highest
Lumsden	11.2	1.9	1982	4th-highest
Lauder	10.9	2.7	1924	4th-highest
Roxburgh	11.9	2.5	1950	4th-highest
Appleby	15.0	1.3	1932	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Lower Retaruke	5.9	2.2	1966	Highest
Whakatu	6.1	3.0	1982	Highest
Arapito	7.5	3.0	1978	Highest
Greymouth	8.2	2.7	1947	Highest
Puysegur Point	8.9	2.4	1978	Highest
Windsor	1.9	1.7	2000	Highest
Oamaru	4.2	1.5	1967	Highest
Tiwai Point	5.8	2.0	1970	Highest
Tautuku	5.5	2.1	1976	Highest
South West Cape	8.6	2.4	1991	Highest
Pukekohe	9.5	1.8	1969	2nd-highest
Dannevirke	7.3	3.1	1951	2nd-highest
Hastings	6.4	2.4	1930	2nd-highest
Hāwera	8.3	2.1	1977	2nd-highest
Westport	8.2	2.3	1937	2nd-highest
Milford Sound	4.7	2.4	1934	2nd-highest
Blenheim	6.1	2.5	1932	2nd-highest
Arthurs Pass	2.9	3.4	1973	2nd-highest
Mt Cook (Village)	1.4	2.8	1929	2nd-highest

Akaroa	7.5	2.2	1978	2nd-highest
Le Bons Bay	7.5	1.7	1984	2nd-highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	3.8	2.1	1971	2nd-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	5.8	2.2	1975	2nd-highest
Nugget Point	5.7	1.5	1970	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	5.2	2.2	1991	2nd-highest
Te Puke	7.9	2.3	1973	3rd-highest
New Plymouth	8.9	1.8	1944	3rd-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	2.1	2.0	2000	3rd-highest
Masterton	5.6	1.5	1906	3rd-highest
Waipawa	5.2	2.4	1945	3rd-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	9.1	1.8	1928	3rd-highest
Wellington (Airport)	9.8	1.8	1962	3rd-highest
Ohakune	4.7	2.3	1962	3rd-highest
Hokitika	6.5	2.4	1866	3rd-highest
Reefton	4.9	2.9	1960	3rd-highest
Ōkārito	6.0	2.0	1982	3rd-highest
Nelson	6.5	2.8	1862	3rd-highest
Cheviot	2.9	1.7	1982	3rd-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	5.6	1.7	1947	3rd-highest
Invercargill	4.1	2.0	1905	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	8.4	1.9	1878	3rd-highest
Whakatāne	7.7	2.6	1974	4th-highest
Mōtū	4.9	2.6	1990	4th-highest
Pahiatua	6.2	2.6	1928	4th-highest
Martinborough	6.0	2.1	1986	4th-highest
Napier	8.1	3.0	1870	4th-highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	6.4	2.9	1939	4th-highest
Stratford	6.9	1.8	1960	4th-highest
Motueka	4.6	2.5	1956	4th-highest
Kaikōura	7.9	1.6	1963	4th-highest
Waipara West	4.5	1.5	1973	4th-highest
Rangiora	3.4	2.2	1965	4th-highest
Pukaki Aerodrome	-1.3	1.8	1972	4th-highest
Ranfurly	-0.4	1.8	1897	4th-highest
Queenstown	2.8	2.4	1871	4th-highest
Gore	3.3	1.4	1907	4th-highest
Diamond Harbour	6.9	1.9	2004	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

Rainfall: A wet month for some

About 38% of New Zealand's regularly reporting climate stations observed above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) June rainfall. New Zealand's wettest location relative to normal was Tara Hills where 255% of normal June rainfall was recorded. This made it the station's fourth-wettest June since records began in 1949.

New Zealand's driest location relative to normal was Akaroa where 48% of normal June rainfall was recorded.

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

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Tara Hills	97	255	1949	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Lake Moeraki	184	51	1985	4th-lowest

June climate in the six main centres

It was a warm June across all main centres. Most notably, Dunedin observed its warmest June since records began in 1947. June rainfall was below normal in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin. In contrast, it was a very wet month in Wellington where rainfall was well above normal. Of the six main centres in June 2026, Auckland and Tauranga were the equal-warmest, Tauranga was the sunniest, Dunedin was the driest, Christchurch was the coolest, and Wellington was the wettest and least sunny.

June 2026 main centre climate statistics:

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland ^a	13.1	+1.1	Above average
Tauranga ^b	13.1	+1.9	3rd-highest on record
Hamilton ^c	10.9	+1.3	Well above average
Wellington ^d	11.5	+1.6	4th-highest on record
Christchurch ^e	8.7	+2.3	Well above average
Dunedin ^f	9.6	+2.2	Highest on record
Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland ^a	93	73	Below normal
Tauranga ^b	147	122	Above normal
Hamilton ^c	151	116	Near normal
Wellington ^d	206	167	Well above normal
Christchurch ^e	51	74	Below normal
Dunedin ^f	36	62	Below normal
Sunshine			
Location	Sunshine (hours)		
Auckland ^a	153		
Tauranga ^b	155		
Hamilton ⁱ	139		
Wellington ^d	86		
Christchurch ^e	132		
Dunedin ^f	112		

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

Highlights and extreme events

Temperatures

The highest temperature for June was 26.0°C, observed at Bromley (Christchurch) on 20 June. The lowest temperature was -7.7°C, observed at Ranfurly on 27 June.

From 1-2 June, dozens of locations observed record or near-record high daily maximum and daily minimum temperatures. A high pressure system to the east of New Zealand delivered a very warm northerly airflow over the country during this period.

From 19-20 June, a high pressure system north of New Zealand and a low pressure system to the south combined to deliver an exceptionally warm northwesterly airflow over the country. Twenty-three South Island locations observed record or near-record high daily maximum air temperatures. Most notably, Bromley (Christchurch) reached 26.0°C; a new record for New Zealand's highest June temperature. Unusually, some of the daily maximum temperatures were registered overnight. For example, Queenstown reached 19.4°C between midnight and 1 a.m. on 20 June – this was the town's third-highest June temperature since records began in 1871.

Listed below are the highest temperatures observed on 20 June:

- 26.0°C: Bromley (Christchurch). New Zealand's (NZ) highest June temperature on record.
- 25.7°C: Lincoln. NZ's equal-second highest June temperature on record.
- 25.6°C: Christchurch (Botanic Gardens). NZ's third-highest June temperature on record.
- 25.1°C: Christchurch (Airport). NZ's seventh-highest June temperature on record.
- 25.0°C: Akaroa. NZ's eighth-highest June temperature on record.
- 24.9°C: Rangiora. NZ's ninth-highest June temperature on record.

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

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Kaitaia	22.0	4th	1948	Highest
Ngawi	21.7	1st	1972	Highest
Paraparaumu	20.2	1st	1953	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	19.4	1st	1928	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	19.9	1st	1962	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	20.7	1st	1939	Highest
Milford Sound	17.9	1st	1934	Highest
Hanmer Forest	22.0	1st	1906	Highest
Medbury	24.7	20th	1927	Highest
Winchmore	22.2	20th	1949	Highest
Ashburton	23.8	20th	1928	Highest
Waipara West	23.7	1st	1973	Highest
Rangiora	24.9	20th	1965	Highest
Christchurch (Botanic Gardens)	25.6	20th	1863	Highest
Bromley (Christchurch)	26.0	20th	1961	Highest
Lincoln	25.7	20th	1881	Highest
Diamond Harbour	24.4	20th	2004	Highest

Akaroa	25.0	20th	1978	Highest
Pukaki Aerodrome	19.6	19th	1972	Highest
Wānaka	18.0	19th	1955	Highest
Manapouri	18.4	19th	1991	Highest
Lumsden	18.9	19th	1982	Highest
Cromwell	21.5	19th	1949	Highest
Purerua	20.8	2nd	1983	2nd-highest
Hāwera	19.1	1st	1977	2nd-highest
Tākaka	21.0	14th	1978	2nd-highest
Greymouth	18.4	1st	1947	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	24.4	20th	1963	2nd-highest
Waiau	23.7	20th	1974	2nd-highest
Cheviot	23.3	20th	1982	2nd-highest
Mokohinau Island	19.2	1st	1994	Equal 2nd-highest
Whangaparāoa	20.2	2nd	1982	Equal 2nd-highest
Brothers Island	18.1	17th	1997	Equal 2nd-highest
Dargaville	22.1	4th	1943	3rd-highest
Matamata	20.5	2nd	1999	3rd-highest
Waikeria	20.4	2nd	1957	3rd-highest
Haast	17.5	1st	1949	3rd-highest
Arthurs Pass	14.7	1st	1973	3rd-highest
Culverden	23.1	20th	1928	3rd-highest
Tara Hills	17.5	19th	1949	3rd-highest
Queenstown	19.4	19th	1871	3rd-highest
Gore	19.0	19th	1907	3rd-highest
Kaitaia	21.1	2nd	1948	4th-highest
Palmerston North	20.6	1st	1918	4th-highest
Secretary Island	16.9	29th	1985	4th-highest
Lake Tekapo	17.6	19th	1925	4th-highest
Waipounamu	18.0	19th	1980	4th-highest
Whitianga	21.3	2nd	1962	Equal 4th-highest
Pahiatua	18.6	5th	1928	Equal 4th-highest
Waiouru	17.0	2nd	1962	Equal 4th-highest
Richmond	19.2	27th	1862	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
Low records or near-records				
None observed				
High records or near-records				
Cape Reinga	16.4	1st	1971	Highest
Kerikeri	17.7	1st	1952	Highest
Purerua	17.6	1st	1983	Highest
Whangārei	17.7	1st	1967	Highest

Mokohinau Island	17.7	1st	1994	Highest
Leigh	17.4	1st	1966	Highest
Whangaparāoa	16.5	1st	1982	Highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	17.2	2nd	1951	Highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	17.8	2nd	1971	Highest
Whitianga	16.8	1st	1971	Highest
Matamata	15.9	1st	1999	Highest
Tauranga	16.7	1st	1941	Highest
Te Puke	16.1	2nd	1973	Highest
Whakatāne	17.3	2nd	1975	Highest
Mōtū	13.4	2nd	1990	Highest
Auckland (Airport)	17.2	2nd	1961	Highest
Pukekohe	16.5	2nd	1969	Highest
Port Taharoa	16.2	1st	1974	Highest
Ngawi	19.9	2nd	1972	Highest
Hastings	15.2	2nd	1972	Highest
Waipawa	15.1	2nd	1945	Highest
Paraparaumu	16.2	2nd	1972	Highest
Paraparaumu	16.2	1st	1972	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	16.8	2nd	1931	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	16.3	2nd	1972	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	16.0	1st	1972	Highest
Stratford	13.8	2nd	1972	Highest
Hāwera	15.3	2nd	1977	Highest
Ohakune	13.7	1st	1972	Highest
Waiouru	11.6	2nd	1972	Highest
Whanganui	16.6	2nd	1972	Highest
Tākaka	13.9	1st	1978	Highest
Westport	14.7	1st	1966	Highest
Arapito	14.6	2nd	1978	Highest
Reefton	13.7	2nd	1972	Highest
Greymouth	15.2	2nd	1972	Highest
Ōkārito	14.6	1st	1983	Highest
Franz Josef	14.4	1st	1953	Highest
Haast	15.0	1st	1949	Highest
Milford Sound	14.9	1st	1935	Highest
Secretary Island	14.1	1st	1988	Highest
Motueka	15.1	1st	1972	Highest
Nelson	15.6	2nd	1862	Highest
Appleby	14.9	2nd	1941	Highest
Richmond	15.6	2nd	1862	Highest
Arthurs Pass	11.4	2nd	1973	Highest
Medbury	15.7	1st	1927	Highest
Mt Cook (Airport)	10.7	1st	1929	Highest
Winchmore	14.2	1st	1949	Highest
Ashburton	16.0	1st	1928	Highest
Waipara West	15.8	1st	1973	Highest
Rangiora	15.8	1st	1972	Highest

Christchurch (Airport)	16.4	1st	1863	Highest
Lincoln	16.2	1st	1881	Highest
Akaroa	18.0	1st	1978	Highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	11.1	1st	1972	Highest
Manapouri	12.0	1st	1991	Highest
Queenstown	11.2	1st	1871	Highest
Roxburgh	13.2	1st	1950	Highest
Tiwai Point	11.7	2nd	1972	Highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	12.9	1st	1975	Highest
South West Cape	12.4	1st	1991	Highest
Chatham Island	14.3	3rd	1878	Highest
Kaitaia	17.8	1st	1948	2nd-highest
Dargaville	17.1	1st	1951	2nd-highest
Taupō	14.0	2nd	1950	2nd-highest
Waikeria	16.0	2nd	1972	2nd-highest
Tūrangi	13.9	2nd	1968	2nd-highest
Lower	14.0	1st	1972	2nd-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	9.8	2nd	2000	2nd-highest
Hicks Bay	16.9	2nd	1972	2nd-highest
Napier	16.6	2nd	1940	2nd-highest
Wairoa	15.9	2nd	1972	2nd-highest
Māhia	14.7	2nd	1990	2nd-highest
Levin	15.3	2nd	1950	2nd-highest
Hokitika	13.9	2nd	1866	2nd-highest
Blenheim	16.0	2nd	1947	2nd-highest
Brothers Island	14.6	1st	1997	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	14.2	1st	1972	2nd-highest
Culverden	14.5	1st	1930	2nd-highest
Diamond Harbour	14.7	1st	2004	2nd-highest
Pukaki Aerodrome	8.0	1st	1972	2nd-highest
Orari	10.0	1st	1972	2nd-highest
Invercargill	11.4	2nd	1905	2nd-highest
Nugget Point	11.3	1st	1972	2nd-highest
Whakatu	15.4	2nd	1982	Equal 2nd-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	11.7	1st	1947	Equal 2nd-highest
Campbell Island	9.4	11th	1991	Equal 2nd-highest
Rotorua	14.2	2nd	1972	3rd-highest
Martinborough	14.2	2nd	1986	3rd-highest
Palmerston North	14.0	2nd	1940	3rd-highest
Waiau	14.0	1st	1974	3rd-highest
Timaru	10.8	2nd	1885	3rd-highest
Windsor	9.2	3rd	2000	3rd-highest
Waipounamu	9.8	1st	1980	3rd-highest
Tautuku	10.7	1st	1976	3rd-highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	15.7	2nd	1940	Equal 3rd-highest
Hamilton (Airport)	15.7	2nd	1946	Equal 3rd-highest
Kaikohe	16.1	1st	1973	4th-highest
Puysegur Point	13.1	1st	1978	4th-highest

Oamaru	10.2	2nd	1972	4th-highest
Balclutha	10.2	1st	1972	4th-highest
New Plymouth	15.4	1st	1944	Equal 4th-highest
Cheviot	10.6	2nd	1982	Equal 4th-highest

Rain, flooding, and slips

The highest 1-day rainfall was 168 mm, recorded at Arthurs Pass on 20 June.

From 1-2 June, heavy rainfall impacted northern and western parts of the South Island. Rain was especially heavy about Tasman with considerable river and surface flooding reported there. Road closures due to flooding included SH6 from Pelorus Bridge to Canvastown, SH60 from Tākaka to Collingwood, and SH60 between Riwaka River Bridge and Riwaka Kaiteriteri Road. Spring Grove (southwest of Nelson) was also impacted by flooding. Farther south, SH6 was closed between Lake Hawea and Haast due to slips and flooding. In the North Island, SH2 at Waioweka Gorge was closed due to rockfall, while SH3 at Awakino Gorge was closed due to heavy rain and antecedent unstable land.

On 5 June, an early morning downpour caused surface flooding in the Island Bay suburb of Wellington, with raw sewage from overflowing wastewater pipes reported along the main street.

On 25 June, SH3 was closed between Mokau and Piopio due to a slip.

On 26 June, persistent heavy rain caused surface flooding in parts of Lower Hutt and Wainuiomata, with rockfalls closing a northbound lane of SH2 in Ngauranga.

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

Location	Extreme 1-day rainfall (mm)	Date of extreme rainfall	Year records began	Comments
Paraparaumu	69	5th	1951	Highest
Masterton	105	26th	1926	2nd-highest
Tākaka	138	1st	1976	Equal 2nd-highest
Appleby	83	1st	1932	4th-highest
Campbell Island	37	19th	1991	4th-highest

Wind

The highest wind gust was 183 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 20 June.

On 9 June, strong southerly winds generated large swells and waves along the southern and southeastern coast of the North Island. These were caused by a strong low pressure system to the southeast of New Zealand combined with a high pressure system to the west of country. Properties on the south coast of Wellington were evacuated with a local state of emergency in place there. Wellington and inter-island ferry services were cancelled. Roads were closed along the southern coast of Wairarapa due to the large swells, including Cape Palliser Road from the Hurupi Stream bridge, and Lake Ferry Beach Access Road.

On 25 June, approximately 1050 customers were without power in northern parts of Northland due to strong winds damaging power lines. From 25-27 June, both *Bluebridge* and *Interislander* cancelled inter-island ferry services due to large southerly swells in the Cook Strait.

On 26 June, strong southerly winds impacted many southern and western parts of the North Island, particularly about Wellington and Taranaki. Approximately 6500 customers lost power across Taranaki, Whanganui, Manawatū, with nearly 4000 customers without power in the Wellington region. Over 100 flights were cancelled at Wellington airport. Downed trees caused the closure of SH3 in Waitara, as well as Belmont Rd and Paekakariki Hill Rd in Porirua. A yacht washed aground at Greta Point in Wellington, while southbound lanes of SH1 between Petone and Wellington were closed due to inundation by heavy swells.

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

Location	Extreme wind gust (km/h)	Date of extreme gust	Year records began	Comments
New Plymouth	128	26th	1972	Highest
Lake Tekapo	102	20th	2003	Highest
Tūrangi	95	26th	1973	2nd-highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	90	20th	1999	2nd-highest
Cape Campbell	130	26th	1963	2nd-highest
Mt Cook (Airport)	150	20th	2000	2nd-highest
Gore	126	12th	1987	2nd-highest
Clyde	77	9th	1983	3rd-highest
Waiouru	104	1st	1970	4th-highest
Whanganui	100	26th	1977	4th-highest
Winchmore	91	20th	1970	4th-highest

Snow and ice

On 25 June, snow fell to low elevations in parts of Southland, Otago, and Canterbury. Several roads were closed due to snow including SH6 south of Kingston, the Crown Range Road between Queenstown and Wānaka, the Lindis Pass (SH8), SH85 between Lauder and Wedderburn, and Danseys Pass. SH6 was closed between Gibbston and Cromwell due to black ice. Garston school was closed due to snow, while relatively light snow accumulations were reported in Kingston, Lake Tekapo, and Mt Cook Village.

On 26 June, snow and ice closed SH8 from Lake Tekapo to Twizel. Chains were required for vehicles travelling over Porters Pass (SH73).

ESNZ’s Snow and Ice Network (SIN) is a collection of electronic weather stations located across high elevation alpine regions of New Zealand. Jono Conway (ESNZ Hydrological Forecasting Scientist) provided the following assessment of SIN data from June 2026:

- Across 11 South Island SIN sites, five recorded no significant snowfall² during June 2026. Albert Burn (Otago, 1280 m asl), Mt Larkins (Otago, 1900 m asl) and Mueller Hut (Canterbury, 1818 m asl) recorded their lowest June snowfall on record (record lengths of 11-15 years).
- In most cases, very little snowpack had accumulated by the end of June. The most exceptional example was Mueller Hut that would typically expect around 80 cm of new

² Significant snowfall is defined here as an increase in snow depth greater than 3 cm over 6 hours.

snowfall (a range of 36-176 cm) and an accumulated snowpack around 45 cm deep. As of the end of June 2026 there was no snowpack measured at this site.

- Mt Potts (Canterbury, 2128 m asl) and Upper Rakaia (Canterbury, 1752 m asl) benefitted most from the 26 June event and had snow depths closer to normal for the end of June.

Cloud and fog

On 13 June, nearly 50 domestic flights were cancelled or delayed due to fog at Auckland airport.

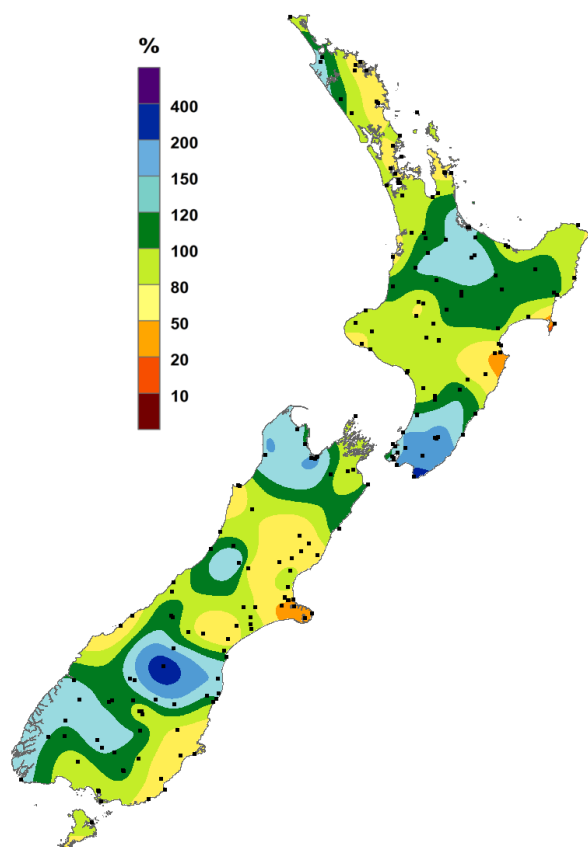
Lightning, hail, and tornadoes

From 4-5 June, thunderstorms associated with a warm and moist northerly airflow delivered several thousand lightning strikes over the upper South Island, and parts of the North Island.

For further information, please contact:

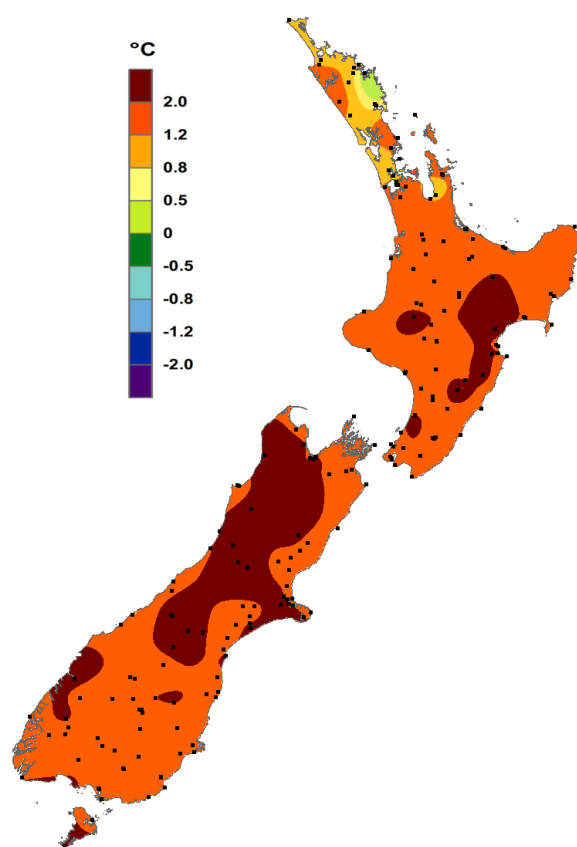
Gregor Macara

Climate Scientist | Tel. 03 440 0403



June rainfall

Expressed as a percentage of the 1991-2020 normal.



June temperature

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

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

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