

Warm and wet for the South Island, dry for the North Island

Temperature	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. Temperatures were near average ($\pm 0.50^\circ\text{C}$ of average) for much of the North Island, with below average temperatures (0.51-1.20°C below average) in localised parts of Waikato and the Bay of Plenty.
Rainfall	Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for most of Southland, Otago, southern, inland and northern parts of Canterbury, the West Coast, Marlborough, and Nelson. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for most of the North Island.
Soil Moisture	At the end of July, soil moisture levels were higher than normal for northeastern parts of Otago. Soil moisture was lower than normal for eastern parts of Canterbury about Christchurch. Near normal soil moisture levels were typical for the remainder of the country.

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Overview

July 2026 began on a settled note, with high pressure resulting in widespread clear weather and frosty conditions, particularly for southern and central parts of the South Island. A brief warm northerly airflow delivered record and near-record high daily maximum and minimum temperatures for southern and inland parts of the South Island. From 5-9 July, a broad area of low pressure prevailed over and east of Aotearoa New Zealand, delivering consecutive days of considerable rainfall to eastern parts of the country. Significant impacts resulted from the rain including damaging flooding, with a local State of Emergency declared in Waitaki, Kaikōura, and Wairoa, respectively (see *Highlights and extreme events* for further details). The middle and latter portion of July was often settled across the country, with a cool southerly airflow prevailing over the final week of the month.

El Niño conditions were present in the tropical Pacific atmosphere and ocean, and by all measures the event strengthened during the month – including the strongest atmospheric measurements on record for July. By the end of July, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) around New

Zealand were mostly near or above average, particularly around much of the South Island and Tasman Sea with Marine Heatwave (MHW) conditions¹ experienced in these areas.

The nationwide average temperature in July 2026 was 8.9°C. This was 0.8°C above the 1991-2020 July average, making it New Zealand's 12th-warmest July since Earth Sciences New Zealand's seven station temperature series began in 1909. Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most of the South Island. It was especially warm for Fiordland, Arthur's Pass, and Greymouth where mean temperatures were at least 2°C above the July average, respectively. Temperatures were near average (±0.50°C of average) for much of the North Island, although there were below average temperatures (0.51-1.20°C below average) in localised inland parts of Waikato and the Bay of Plenty. It was a particularly cool month in Taupō where the mean temperature was 1.1°C below average.

Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for most of Southland, Otago, southern, inland and northern parts of Canterbury, the West Coast, Marlborough, and Nelson. Several areas observed more than double their normal July rainfall including eastern Otago, and eastern parts of southern and northern Canterbury. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) most of the North Island.

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 20.4°C, observed at Wairoa on 15 July.
- The lowest temperature was -13.5°C, observed at Lake Tekapo on 12 July.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 133 mm, recorded at Hanmer Forest on 6 July.
- The highest wind gust was 141 km/h, observed at Puysegur Point on 14 July, and Cape Turnagain on 18 July.
- Of the six main centres in July 2026, Auckland was the warmest, Christchurch was the coolest and driest, Tauranga was the sunniest, Wellington was the wettest, and Dunedin was the least sunny.
- The sunniest four locations in 2026 so far are Nelson (1608 hours), Whakatāne (1587 hours), New Plymouth (1578 hours) and Richmond (1520 hours).

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Temperature: A warm month for the South Island

Five locations along the western South Island observed their warmest July on record, including Greymouth and Milford Sound, where records date back to 1947 and 1934, respectively. New Zealand's warmest location relative to normal was Arapito, where the mean temperature of 10.6°C was 2.4°C above its July normal. No locations observed record or near-record low mean temperatures for the month. Relatively calm and clear conditions prevailed over the North Island

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

for much of July. This resulted in many cool and frosty nights, especially for inland locations. Five North Island locations observed record or near-record low mean minimum temperatures during the month.

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

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Arapito	10.6	2.4	1978	Highest
Reefton	7.5	2.1	1960	Highest
Greymouth	10.0	2.0	1947	Highest
Haast	9.5	1.7	1949	Highest
Milford Sound	7.6	2.2	1934	Highest
Westport	10.3	1.4	1937	2nd-highest
Hokitika	9.2	1.7	1866	2nd-highest
Ōkārito	9.0	1.4	1982	2nd-highest
Le Bons Bay	9.0	1.4	1984	2nd-highest
Tiwai Point	8.0	1.6	1970	2nd-highest
Tautuku	8.0	1.6	1976	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	6.8	1.7	1991	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	10.4	1.3	1985	3rd-highest
Puysegur Point	9.7	1.3	1978	3rd-highest
Medbury	6.7	0.9	1927	3rd-highest
Akaroa	9.7	1.4	1978	3rd-highest
Tapanui	6.3	1.4	1900	3rd-highest
Invercargill	7.1	1.7	1905	3rd-highest
South West Cape	9.2	1.5	1991	3rd-highest
Waipara West	8.8	1.5	1973	4th-highest
Diamond Harbour	9.1	1.7	2004	4th-highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	5.4	2.0	1971	4th-highest
Manapouri	5.3	1.3	1991	4th-highest
Waipounamu	5.0	1.1	1980	4th-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	8.1	1.6	1975	4th-highest
Nugget Point	7.6	1.3	1970	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

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

Location	Mean maximum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Tākaka	15.7	2.3	1978	Highest
Arapito	15.5	2.6	1978	Highest
Milford Sound	11.4	2.2	1934	Highest
Waipounamu	10.7	2.1	1980	Highest
Invercargill	11.7	1.8	1905	Highest
Westport	14.1	1.2	1937	2nd-highest
Blenheim	14.8	1.5	1932	2nd-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	12.2	1.8	1947	2nd-highest
South West Cape	11.2	1.6	1991	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	8.6	1.6	1991	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	13.2	1.4	1985	3rd-highest
Puysegur Point	11.9	1.2	1978	3rd-highest
Diamond Harbour	12.8	2.2	2004	3rd-highest
Le Bons Bay	11.5	1.5	1984	3rd-highest
Orari	13.2	2.2	1972	3rd-highest
Middlemarch	11.4	1.9	2000	3rd-highest
Manapouri	10.0	1.7	1991	3rd-highest
Gore	11.1	2.5	1907	3rd-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	11.4	1.3	1975	3rd-highest
Tautuku	11.8	1.6	1976	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	12.4	1.1	1878	3rd-highest
Matamata	15.0	1.4	1999	4th-highest
Rotorua	13.3	1.3	1964	4th-highest
Pukekohe	16.0	1.7	1969	4th-highest
Tūrangi	12.7	1.1	1968	4th-highest
Reefton	11.8	1.6	1960	4th-highest
Medbury	13.0	1.6	1927	4th-highest
Cheviot	13.7	1.5	1982	4th-highest
Christchurch	13.2	1.8	1863	4th-highest
Oamaru	12.2	1.2	1967	4th-highest
Tiwai Point	11.3	1.4	1970	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Hokitika	5.4	2.3	1866	Highest
Greymouth	6.7	2.4	1947	Highest
Haast	6.3	2.3	1949	Highest
Tiwai Point	4.8	1.9	1970	Highest
Ōkārito	5.1	2.3	1982	2nd-highest

Milford Sound	3.9	2.3	1934	2nd-highest
Mt Cook (Village)	0.1	2.3	1929	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	4.9	1.7	1991	2nd-highest
Arapito	5.7	2.3	1978	3rd-highest
Reefton	3.1	2.4	1960	3rd-highest
Le Bons Bay	6.5	1.4	1984	3rd-highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	3.2	2.5	1971	3rd-highest
Puysegur Point	7.5	1.4	1978	4th-highest
Cromwell	0.1	1.4	1949	4th-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	4.8	2.0	1975	4th-highest
South West Cape	7.2	1.4	1991	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Taumarunui	0.0	-1.9	1947	Lowest
Warkworth	4.7	-1.6	1966	2nd-lowest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	-1.6	-1.0	2000	3rd-lowest
Whakatu	1.5	-1.5	1982	3rd-lowest
Takapau Plains	1.5	-1.5	1962	4th-lowest

Rainfall: Wet for much of South Island, dry for the North Island

About 33% of New Zealand's regularly reporting climate stations observed above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) July rainfall. Notably, these stations were all located in the South Island. New Zealand's wettest location relative to normal was Dunedin Airport, where 445% of normal July rainfall was recorded. This made it the location's wettest July since records began in 1962. Rainfall was also exceptionally high in Oamaru, with the town receiving 400% of its normal July rainfall.

In contrast, about 44% of New Zealand's regularly reporting climate stations observed below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) July rainfall. All but one of these stations were in the North Island. It was a particularly dry month for Tūrangi, where just 55 mm of rain (36% of its July normal) was recorded. This resulted in the town's third-driest July since records began in 1968.

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

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Dunedin (Airport)	176	445	1962	Highest
Waiau	149	199	1974	2nd-highest
South West Cape	174	162	1991	2nd-highest
Oamaru	191	323	1941	3rd-highest
Middlemarch	84	157	1896	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Tūrangi	55	36	1968	3rd-lowest
Mokohinau Island	69	56	1994	4th-lowest
Auckland (Western Springs)	70	46	1948	4th-lowest

July climate in the six main centres

Temperatures were well above average in Dunedin, with above average temperatures in Wellington. In contrast, it was a relatively cool month for Hamilton and Auckland, where temperatures were 0.6°C and 0.5°C below average, respectively. It was a very wet July for Dunedin where rainfall was 231% of normal. The three northernmost main centres experienced a relatively dry July, with rainfall totals approximately half of normal for the time of year. Of the six main centres in July 2026, Auckland was the warmest, Christchurch was the coolest and driest, Tauranga was the sunniest, Wellington was the wettest, and Dunedin was the least sunny.

July 2026 main centre climate statistics:

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland ^a	10.6	-0.5	Near average
Tauranga ^b	10.5	0.0	Near average
Hamilton ^c	8.3	-0.6	Below average
Wellington ^d	9.8	+0.6	Above average
Christchurch ^e	6.5	+0.5	Near average
Dunedin ^f	8.2	+1.5	Well above average
Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland ^a	74	53	Below normal
Tauranga ^b	58	44	Well below normal
Hamilton ^c	65 ³	47	Well below normal
Wellington ^d	144	98	Near normal
Christchurch ^e	51	79	Below normal
Dunedin ^f	119	231	Well above normal
Sunshine			
Location	Sunshine (hours)		
Auckland ^a	194		
Tauranga ^b	210		
Hamilton ⁱ	165		
Wellington ^d	128		
Christchurch ^e	159		
Dunedin ^f	96		

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

³ Missing five days of data.

Highlights and extreme events

Temperatures

The highest temperature was 20.4°C, observed at Wairoa on 15 July. The lowest temperature was -13.5°C, observed at Lake Tekapo on 12 July.

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

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Westport	18.5	7th	1937	Highest
Secretary Island	18.0	7th	1985	Highest
Middlemarch	19.6	3rd	2000	Highest
Manapouri	17.8	3rd	1991	Highest
Purerua	19.0	16th	1983	2nd-highest
Stratford	17.5	15th	1960	2nd-highest
Tākaka	19.8	15th	1978	2nd-highest
Puysegur Point	17.3	3rd	1978	2nd-highest
Brothers Island	17.6	16th	1997	2nd-highest
Lumsden	17.3	3rd	1982	2nd-highest
South West Cape	16.3	3rd	1991	Equal 2nd-highest
Tara Hills	16.1	17th	1949	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	16.3	15th	1878	3rd-highest
Campbell Island	11.7	3rd	1991	Equal 3rd-highest
Arapito	18.8	6th	1978	4th-highest
Mt Cook (Airport)	17.6	17th	1929	4th-highest
Tautuku	17.4	30th	1976	4th-highest
Kerikeri	20.1	14th	1945	Equal 4th-highest
Whakatāne	19.0	16th	1975	Equal 4th-highest
Lake Tekapo	16.0	3rd	1925	Equal 4th-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	15.6	3rd	1975	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Pukaki Aerodrome	-2.3	12th	1972	4th-lowest

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

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
Low records or near-records				
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	-7.6	3rd	2000	Equal lowest
Diamond Harbour	-0.3	26th	2004	Equal lowest
High records or near-records				
Martinborough	13.9	16th	1986	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	14.0	16th	1972	Highest
Milford Sound	11.7	4th	1935	Highest
Puysegur Point	13.7	3rd	1978	Highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	8.6	4th	1972	Highest

Manapouri	9.9	4th	1991	Highest
Cromwell	10.6	4th	1949	Highest
Roxburgh	10.8	4th	1950	Highest
Tiwai Point	10.1	18th	1972	Highest
Campbell Island	10.0	3rd	1991	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	12.7	15th	1931	Equal highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	13.8	16th	1972	Equal highest
Paraparaumu	13.6	16th	1972	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	11.9	15th	1972	2nd-highest
Wānaka	10.0	4th	1972	2nd-highest
Pahiatua	11.8	16th	1946	3rd-highest
Mt Cook (Village)	9.1	18th	1929	3rd-highest
South West Cape	11.5	3rd	1991	3rd-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	10.3	4th	1975	Equal 4th-highest

Rain, flooding, and slips

The highest 1-day rainfall was 133 mm, recorded at Hanmer Forest on 6 July.

From 5-9 July, a broad area of low pressure was present over and near New Zealand, delivering consecutive days of rainfall impacts to eastern parts of the country. The primary impacts are listed in chronological order below:

- From 5-6 July, persistent heavy rain caused surface flooding for eastern parts of Otago including Dunedin, Mosgiel, and Oamaru. Waitaki District Council declared a State of Emergency, with flooding affecting homes and businesses along Thames Street in central Oamaru. At least 20 people self-evacuated their homes in Oamaru, with reports of emergency crews responding to people trapped in cars and homes by floodwaters. The Taieri Bowling Club in Mosgiel was opened as an evacuation centre and several families had self-evacuated there. Flooding caused the closure of SH88 from Sawyers Bay to Port Chalmers, SH87 from Factory Road to Cargill Street in Mosgiel, several local roads in the Clutha District, SH1 between Oamaru and Glenavy, and SH83 between Seven Mile Road and SH1.
- From 6-8 July, heavy rainfall impacted eastern parts of Canterbury, and Marlborough. A State of Emergency was declared in Kaikōura as the Kowhai River burst its banks, with an evacuation centre set up for approximately 80 people who were displaced by flooding. SH1 was closed between Ward and Waipara due to flooding, with considerable sections of the highway eroded away by the Conway River between Parnassus and Hundalee. A section of the Cribb Creek Bridge on the Inland Kaikōura Road was washed away, and two vehicles were accidentally driven off the bridge and into the river below. A person was rescued from their car after spending several hours trapped in a vehicle surrounded by floodwaters near Mt Lyford. Part of Hanmer Springs was cut off after flooding damage caused the closure of Woodbank Road bridge. Flooding of the Ōpaoa River in Blenheim led to evacuation of people staying in caravans at the Blenheim Bridges Holiday Park. In Wairarapa, three bridges (Waihenga, Lower Valley and Huangarua) were closed due to heavy rain from 7-8 July, isolating some communities in the region's south.
- On 8 July, another burst of heavy rain hit eastern parts of Otago, and SH1 was again closed between Oamaru and Glenavy due to flooding. Surface flooding was also reported

on SH83 from Pukeuri to Kurow, and SH82 from Kurow to Waimate. At least eight homes were evacuated in Dunedin due to possible landslips, while three homes were evacuated in Oamaru due to a landslide. Farther north, the Inland Route 70 was closed between Kaikōura and Rotheram (SH7) due to flooding and washouts.

- On 9 July, areas of Hawke's Bay received heavy rainfall as the area of low pressure moved east of New Zealand, continuing to drive a moist southeasterly airflow over eastern parts of the country. A local State of Emergency was declared in Wairoa following considerable flooding across the district. The Wairoa River flooded, prompting the evacuation of residents from low-lying areas in Wairoa. Roads were closed due to surface flooding and debris including SH38 from Frasertown to Tuai and SH2 at Turiroa Cutting, while 15 streets were closed in the Wairoa township.

On 24 July, SH7 was closed from Greymouth to Stillwater due to surface flooding.

On 25 July, a heavy downpour of rain caused surface flooding in parts of Wellington. In Kelburn, 36 mm of rain was recorded in one hour between 9-10 a.m. Preliminary analyses indicate this is the fifth-wettest hour on record at Kelburn.

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

Location	Extreme 1-day rainfall (mm)	Date of extreme rainfall	Year records began	Comments
Waiau	62	6th	1974	Highest
Dunedin (Airport)	116	5th	1962	Highest
Campbell Island	59	30th	1991	Highest
Hanmer Forest	133	6th	1905	2nd-highest
Ashburton	103	6th	1927	2nd-highest
Oamaru	110	5th	1950	2nd-highest
Awakino	61	24th	2005	3rd-highest
Winchmore	70	6th	1947	3rd-highest
Middlemarch	56	5th	1896	3rd-highest
Tautuku	39	4th	1976	3rd-highest
Port Taharoa	42	24th	1973	4th-highest
Windsor	44	5th	2000	4th-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	63	5th	1918	4th-highest
South West Cape	35	18th	1991	4th-highest

Wind

The highest wind gust was 141 km/h, observed at Puysegur Point on 14 July, and Cape Turnagain on 18 July.

From 6-7 July, strong southeasterly winds occurred for northern and western parts of the South Island. Concrete power poles near Harihari snapped due to the strength of the wind, while downed power lines caused power outages in several areas of the South Island. Specifically, around 260 homes were without power between Lake Ianthe to Lake Parinã, and some in the Haupiri area. Nearly 400 homes were also without power in Kaikōura. Twenty homes in the outer Marlborough Sounds were without power near Clova and Beatrix Bay. Several roads were closed due to strong winds and fallen trees including SH6 from Whataroa to Harihari, SH6 from Haast to

Fox Glacier, and SH63 from Kawatiri to Howard (Tasman District). Farther north, power outages also occurred in parts of Wellington.

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

Location	Extreme wind gust (km/h)	Date of extreme gust	Year records began	Comments
Tūrangi	134	20th	1973	Highest
Middlemarch	117	4th	2000	Highest
Oamaru	93	5th	1984	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	91	8th	1999	3rd-highest
Nelson	102	6th	1972	3rd-highest
Secretary Island	130	13th	1994	4th-highest

Snow and ice

On 1 July, widespread frost and icy conditions caused issues across many South Island roads. Dunedin's Southern Motorway (SH1) was temporarily closed to southbound traffic from the Riselaw Rd overbridge due to an accident. Other accidents were reported on roads about Roxburgh, Cromwell, and Lumsden. SH8 was closed between Lake Tekapo and Omarama due to black ice.

On 2 July, black ice was reported across Dunedin, with Dunedin City Council urging residents to take care on roads and footpaths. Dunedin's Southern Motorway (SH1) was again closed to southbound traffic near the Riselaw Rd overbridge due to an accident. NZTA warned motorists to take extra care due to ice on SH1 between Dunedin and Palmerston, SH85 between Palmerston and Kyeburn, SH87 between Kyeburn and Mosgiel, SH8 between Milton and Raes Junction, and SH8 from Lake Tekapo to Twizel.

From 5-6 July, there was widespread snowfall above approximately 500 m elevation across inland parts of the South Island. Heaviest snowfalls occurred about eastern and northern parts of Central Otago including the Maniototo and about the Lindis Pass, Mt Cook Village, and Lake Tekapo. ESNZ's monitoring station measured a peak snow depth of 25 cm at Mt Cook village, with similar snow depths reported at Lake Tekapo, Otarehua, St Bathans, and Naseby. Snow damage to powerlines left about 300 customers without power in Clarks Junction, Hindon, Redbank, Ranfurly, Waipiata-Kyeburn and Middlemarch-Bald Hill. Snow caused the closure of numerous roads in the South Island including SH87 from Outram to Kyeburn, SH85 from Alexandra to Palmerston, the Ranfurly-Naseby Road, St Bathans Loop Road, Ida Valley-Omakau Road, Danseys Pass Road from Naseby, SH8 from Tarras to Omarama (the Lindis Pass), and SH8 from Lake Pukaki to Fairlie.

On 8 July, snow fell to approximately 300 m above sea level in eastern parts of Central Otago, with heavy snowfall about the eastern ranges and inland areas of Canterbury. Snow and ice caused the closure of SH85 from Kyeburn and Morrisons, SH87 from Kyeburn and Middlemarch, and SH8 from Fairlie to Twizel. Extreme caution was advised to motorists travelling on SH85 from Kyeburn and Springvale, and SH8 from Tarras to Omarama (the Lindis Pass), due to snow and ice.

On 25 July, snow was reported in several Canterbury towns including Darfield, Methven, and Glentunnel. Chains were required for vehicles travelling on SH73 between Springfield and Castle

Hill (Porters Pass) due to snow. Farther south, several centimetres of snow reportedly settled in Naseby and Otarehua, with approximately 1 cm of snow reported in Winton.

On 31 July, snow caused the closure of SH85 from Palmerston to Kyeburn, and SH87 between Kyeburn and Outram. Snow also impacted highways farther north in the South Island. SH7 was closed from Reefton to Springs Junction turnoff (Rahu Saddle) and from Springs Junction to Hanmer Springs turnoff (Lewis Pass). Chains were required on vehicles travelling from Arthur's Pass Village to Otira.

Lightning, hail, and tornadoes

On 6 July, a home in Whangamatā suffered considerable damage after being struck by lightning.

Cloud and fog

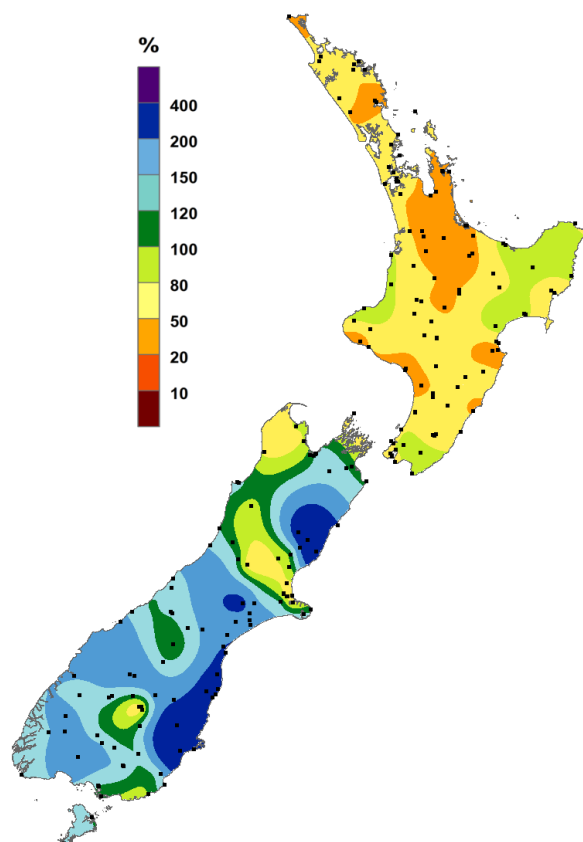
On 15 July, 17 flights were delayed or cancelled at Auckland airport due to fog.

On 20 July, fog at Auckland airport caused the cancellation of 21 domestic flights, with a further 13 domestic flights delayed.

On 23 July, flights at Auckland and Hamilton airports were cancelled or delayed due to fog.

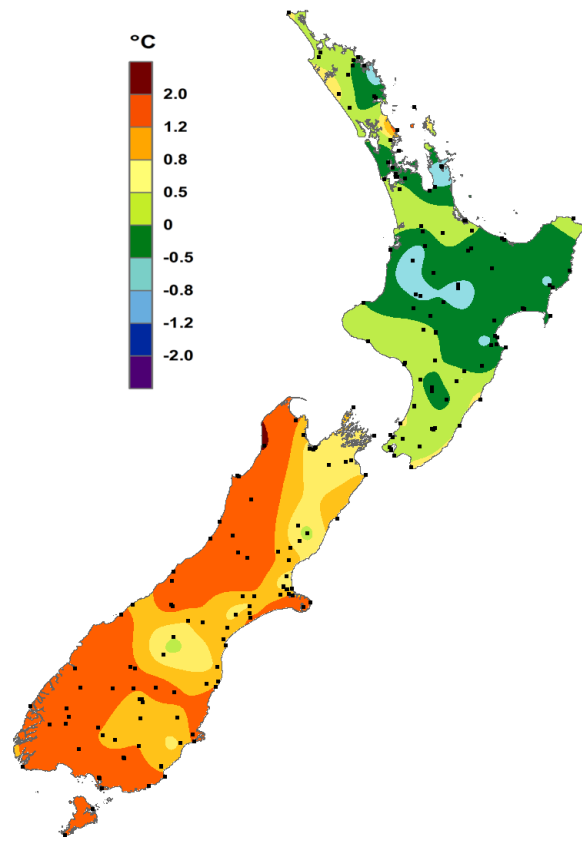
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July rainfall

Expressed as a percentage of the 1991-2020 normal.



July temperature

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

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