

August 2026

Issued: 4 September 2026

Warm and wet for the South Island

Temperature	Temperatures were well above average ($>1.20^{\circ}\text{C}$ above average) or above average ($0.51\text{--}1.20^{\circ}\text{C}$ above average) for the majority of the South Island, Taranaki, most of Manawatū-Whanganui, the central North Island, western Bay of Plenty, and parts of Hawke's Bay. Temperatures were below average ($0.51\text{--}1.20^{\circ}\text{C}$ below average) for Whangārei. Near normal temperatures ($\pm 0.50^{\circ}\text{C}$) were recorded elsewhere.
Rainfall	Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal ($<50\%$ of normal) for parts of Northland, parts of the Waikato, Taranaki, Manawatū-Whanganui, Bay of Plenty, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay, Nelson, most of Marlborough, and much of the Canterbury low country including Banks Peninsula. Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal ($>149\%$ of normal) for a majority of Southland, Otago, and Westland. Elsewhere, near normal rainfall (80-119% of normal) fell in August.
Soil Moisture	At the end of winter, soil moisture levels were higher than normal for coastal parts of Otago and Kaikōura. Near normal soil moisture levels were typical for the remainder of the country.

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Overview

August started off cold with southerly winds bringing some of the coldest air of the winter to Aotearoa New Zealand. These were followed by the development of high pressure centres, which were mainly anchored over the Tasman Sea west of the North Island. Aside from a few interruptions by fronts or low pressure, high pressure was the dominant pattern through the third week of the month. By the end of August, westerly quarter flows dominated, with highly variable weather. Overall, mean sea level pressure was higher than normal for the entire country, and highest over the North Island. The result was wetter than normal conditions for a portion of the South Island, mainly the west and south. Meanwhile, very dry conditions were felt for much of the North Island. August was also quite warm in the South Island, with above average temperatures for nearly all of the South Island and parts of the interior North Island, and closer to normal temperatures in the remainder of the North Island. El Niño conditions continued to strengthen through the month of August. Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) surrounding New Zealand were mostly above average, with the exception of the east coast of the North Island. At the end of

August, Marine Heatwave (MHW) conditions¹ were present around much of the South Island, and around the North Island primarily along the east and north of the Northland region.

The nationwide average temperature in August 2026 was 9.7°C. This is 0.7°C above the 1991-2020 August average, making it New Zealand's equal-13th warmest August since Earth Sciences New Zealand's seven station temperature series began in 1909. The month started with cold outbreaks and led to several cold minimum temperature records from 6 to 8 August. Otherwise, August was warm overall for the South Island and across portions of the lower and central North Island.

August 2026 was dry for much of the North Island and very wet for the west and south of the South Island. The driest locations were generally in the Waikato, Manawatū-Whanganui, Taranaki, and in the Wellington region. As the month progressed, strong westerly quarter flows led to periods of heavy rain, with highest rainfall anomalies in Fiordland, Westland, Otago, and Southland. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for western Northland, the west and south of Auckland, majority of the Waikato, Taranaki, Manawatū-Whanganui, inland and eastern Bay of Plenty, Wellington and most of the Wairarapa, and Hawke's Bay, Nelson, eastern Tasman, most of Marlborough, and much of the Canterbury low country including Banks Peninsula. Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for a majority of Southland, Otago, Westland, and portions of the northern Canterbury high country. Elsewhere, near normal rainfall (80-119% of normal) fell in August.

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 23.5°C, observed in Timaru on 25 August.
- The lowest temperature was -10.7°C, observed at Cass (inland Canterbury) on 6 August.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 194 mm, recorded at Franz Josef on 26 August.
- The highest wind gust was 207 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 23 August.
- Of the six main centres, Auckland was the warmest, Tauranga was sunniest and the wettest, Wellington was the least sunny, Christchurch was the coldest and the driest.
- The sunniest four regions in 2026 so far are Nelson (1823 hours), Whakatāne (1793 hours), New Plymouth (1760 hours) and Richmond (1722 hours).

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Temperature: Warm across the South Island and lower North Island

No mean air temperature records were set in August, however 11 locations set near-record high mean temperatures. Meanwhile, no stations observed record or near-record low mean air temperatures in August. The country's coolest location relative to average was Whangārei, where the mean temperature of 11.6°C was 0.6°C below average. The warmest location relative to average was Timaru, where the mean temperature of 8.6 °C was 2.0°C above average.

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

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

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Taupō	9.1	1.6	1949	2nd-highest
Waimate	8.7	1.9	1908	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	10.7	1.2	1985	3rd-highest
Blenheim Research	10.4	1.2	1932	3rd-highest
Timaru	8.7	2.0	1885	3rd-highest
Waipounamu	6.6	1.0	1980	3rd-highest
Tūrangi	8.6	1.3	1968	4th-highest
Medbury	8.3	1.1	1927	4th-highest
Akaroa	10.3	1.2	1978	4th-highest
Pukaki Airport	5.5	1.2	1972	4th-highest
Oamaru	8.7	1.3	1967	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean maximum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Whakatāne	16.8	1.2	1974	Highest
Tūrangi	14.0	1.6	1968	Highest
Tākaka	16.1	2.1	1978	Highest
Secretary Island	13.7	1.5	1985	2nd-highest
Medbury	14.1	1.2	1927	2nd-highest
Whitianga	16.9	1.0	1962	3rd-highest
Tauranga	16.3	1.1	1913	3rd-highest
Taupō	14.2	2.2	1949	3rd-highest
Orari	14.3	2.3	1972	3rd-highest
Oamaru	13.1	1.5	1967	3rd-highest
Lake Tekapo	10.9	2.1	1927	4th-highest
Pukaki Airport	11.7	1.1	1972	4th-highest
Timaru	13.9	1.7	1885	4th-highest
Waimate	13.9	2.1	1908	4th-highest
Windsor	13.9	1.7	2000	4th-highest
Leigh	17.4	2.4	1966	Equal 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 August 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 minimum air temperatures for August were recorded at:

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Hāwera	7.2	1.6	1977	2nd-highest
Ohakune	3.6	1.5	1962	2nd-highest
Tautuku	4.6	1.3	1976	2nd-highest
Waipounamu	1.8	1.1	1980	3rd-highest
Balclutha	3.2	1.4	1964	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

Rainfall: Wet in the South Island, Drier in the North Island

August 2026 was dry for much of the North Island and very wet for the west and south of the South Island. The driest locations were generally in the Waikato, Manawatū-Whanganui, Taranaki, and in the Wellington region, where four stations recorded their driest or second driest August on record. Many portions of Otago and Southland had a very wet August, as westerly quarter flows brought several rainy periods to this region in the last few weeks of the month.

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

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Ōkārīto	511	206	1981	2nd-highest
Pukaki Airport	122	237	1972	2nd-highest
Gore	133	222	1907	2nd-highest
Lake Moeraki	542	163	1985	3rd-highest
Roxburgh	59	195	1948	3rd-highest
Mokohinau Island	151	161	1994	4th-highest
Queenstown	158	235	1871	4th-highest
Gore	119	199	1907	4th-highest
Balclutha	81	252	1964	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Port Taharoa	45	34	1973	Lowest
Tūrangi	48	31	1968	Lowest
Lower Retaruke	56	35	1966	2nd-lowest
Levin	23	26	1895	2nd-lowest
Hāwera	44	42	1977	2nd-lowest
Taupō	27	31	1949	3rd-lowest
Palmerston North	25	32	1928	3rd-lowest
Awakino	85	53	2005	4th-lowest
Paraparaumu	28	32	1945	4th-lowest

August climate in the six main centres

Temperatures for the six main centres were near or above average, with the warmest anomaly in the South Island main centres. Rainfall was below normal for Auckland, Hamilton, and Wellington, with near normal rainfall for Dunedin and Christchurch. Tauranga was the outlier, recording above normal rainfall in August. Of the six main centres, Auckland was the warmest, Tauranga was sunniest and the wettest, Wellington was the least sunny, Christchurch was the coldest and the driest.

August 2026 main centre climate statistics:

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland ^a	11.9	+0.2	Near average
Tauranga ^b	11.6	+0.6	Above average
Hamilton ^c	9.8	+0.1	Near average
Wellington ^d	10.1	+0.4	Near average
Christchurch ^e	8.4	+1.1	Above average
Dunedin ^f	8.8	+1.0	Above average
Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland ^a	91	77	Below normal
Tauranga ^b	151	135	Above normal
Hamilton ^c	83	70	Below normal
Wellington ^d	104	75	Below normal
Christchurch ^e	50	86	Near normal
Dunedin ^f	65	119	Near normal
Sunshine			
Location	Sunshine (hours)		
Auckland ^a	195		
Tauranga ^b	209		
Hamilton ^g	175		
Wellington ^d	144		
Christchurch ^e	175		
Dunedin ^f	147		

^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 was 23.5°C, observed in Timaru on 25 August.

The lowest temperature was -10.7°C, observed at Cass (inland Canterbury) on 6 August.

August started off cold with multiple outbreaks of southerly wind flows. The strongest cold outbreak led to several low minimum records during 6-8 August. A total of 24 weather stations recorded record or near-record cold temperatures in that period. Overall, temperatures moderated for the remainder of August and were warm overall for the South Island and across portions of the central and lower North Island. Very warm winter temperatures occurred during the middle of the month, 14-15 August, and again from the 25-27 August, with both periods driven by warm and moist northerly/northwesterly wind flows. More than 20 weather stations recorded record or near-record high daily maximum and minimum temperatures, all between 14-31 August.

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

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Tauranga	21.4	15th	1913	Highest
Hamilton (Airport)	20.1	15th	1946	Highest
Stratford	18.2	14th	1960	Highest
Tākaka	21.1	30th	1978	Highest
Brothers Island	19.3	31st	1997	Highest
Mokohinau Island	18.2	27th	1994	Equal 2nd-highest
Te Puke	20.0	27th	1973	Equal 2nd-highest
Rotorua	18.4	15th	1964	Equal 2nd-highest
Clyde	20.7	25th	1978	Equal 2nd-highest
Leigh	21.4	27th	1966	2nd-highest
Whitianga	21.0	15th	1962	2nd-highest
Matatā	20.8	15th	1999	2nd-highest
Whakatāne	21.3	27th	1975	2nd-highest
Pukekohe	20.9	27th	1969	2nd-highest
Te Kuiti	20.4	15th	1959	2nd-highest
Tūrangi	18.7	15th	1968	2nd-highest
New Plymouth	19.3	14th	1944	2nd-highest
Lower Retaruke	20.1	15th	1966	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	19.9	14th	1953	2nd-highest
Hāwera	18.4	27th	1977	2nd-highest
Timaru	23.5	25th	1885	2nd-highest
Taupō	19.1	27th	1949	3rd-highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	20.3	15th	1906	3rd-highest
Waikeria	21.1	15th	1957	3rd-highest
Appleby	19.5	14th	1932	3rd-highest
Richmond	19.1	14th	1862	3rd-highest
Akaroa	22.6	25th	1978	3rd-highest

Le Bons Bay	19.1	25th	1984	3rd-highest
Orari	23.2	25th	1972	3rd-highest
Windsor	21.4	25th	2000	3rd-highest
Ranfurly	18.9	25th	1897	3rd-highest
Waipounamu	18.7	22nd	1980	3rd-highest
Taumarunui	20.0	27th	1947	Equal 3rd-highest
Wellington (Airport)	18.1	30th	1962	Equal 3rd-highest
Cheviot	22.1	26th	1982	Equal 3rd-highest
Whatawhata	20.4	15th	1952	4th-highest
Middlemarch	20.2	25th	2000	4th-highest
Manapouri	16.8	22nd	1991	4th-highest
Mt Ruapehu, Chateau	13.5	15th	2000	Equal 4th-highest
Nelson	18.9	14th	1862	Equal 4th-highest
Pukaki Airport	18.5	25th	1972	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Kerikeri	9.8	1st	1952	2nd-lowest
Purerua	10.5	1st	1983	2nd-lowest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	0.8	5th	1972	2nd-lowest
Takapau Plains	4.4	4th	1972	3rd-lowest
Māhia	7.5	4th	1990	3rd-lowest
Rangiora	5.1	4th	1972	Equal 3rd-lowest
Martinborough	7.3	4th	1986	4th-lowest
Hastings	8.4	4th	1972	4th-lowest
Gisborne	8.8	4th	1940	Equal 4th-lowest

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

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
Low records or near-records				
Clyde	-10.0	6th	1978	Lowest
Middlemarch	-9.5	6th	2000	Lowest
Pukaki Airport	-9.4	6th	1972	Lowest
Tūrangi	-8.2	7th	1968	Lowest
Taumarunui	-7.4	7th	1947	Lowest
Waipounamu	-6.7	6th	1980	Lowest
Taupō	-6.6	7th	1949	Lowest
Windsor	-6.4	6th	2000	Lowest
Waipawa	-5.8	7th	1945	Lowest
Rotorua	-5.6	7th	1964	Lowest
Te Kuiti	-4.6	7th	1959	Lowest
Warkworth	-2.4	6th	1966	Lowest
Whangārei	-1.8	6th	1967	Lowest
Whakatāne	-3.0	7th	1975	Equal lowest
Kaitaia	0.3	6th	1948	Equal lowest
Whakatu	-3.9	7th	1982	2nd-lowest
Napier	-3.5	7th	1868	2nd-lowest
Whitianga	-3.1	7th	1962	2nd-lowest

Kawerau	-3.1	5th	1954	2nd-lowest
Māhia	1.7	5th	1990	2nd-lowest
Purerua	3.0	6th	1983	2nd-lowest
Lumsden	-7.1	6th	1982	Equal 2nd-lowest
Waikeria	-5.5	7th	1957	Equal 2nd-lowest
Alexandra	-8.8	6th	1929	3rd-lowest
Tapanui	-7.3	6th	1900	3rd-lowest
Manapouri Airport	-7.0	5th	1991	3rd-lowest
Waiau	-6.5	6th	1974	3rd-lowest
Timaru	-6.1	7th	1885	3rd-lowest
Hamilton (Airport)	-4.6	7th	1946	3rd-lowest
Napier	-3.1	7th	1868	3rd-lowest
Diamond Harbour	-0.6	6th	2004	3rd-lowest
Matatā	-4.3	5th	1999	Equal 3rd-lowest
Westport	-1.3	5th	1937	Equal 3rd-lowest
Auckland (Māngere)	-0.6	6th	1959	Equal 3rd-lowest
Mt Cook Airport	-10.1	6th	1929	4th-lowest
Cromwell	-7.7	6th	1949	4th-lowest
Waioru	-7.6	7th	1962	4th-lowest
Hastings	-3.4	7th	1930	4th-lowest
Martinborough	-3.0	7th	1986	4th-lowest
Whangārei	0.4	6th	1967	4th-lowest
Mokohinau Island	7.3	5th	1994	4th-lowest
Motu	-6.3	8th	1990	Equal 4th-lowest
Orari	-6.3	7th	1972	Equal 4th-lowest
Wānaka	-5.7	6th	1955	Equal 4th-lowest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	-2.5	7th	1947	Equal 4th-lowest
High records or near-records				
Kaikōura	12.6	26th	1972	Highest
Waipounamu	11.4	25th	1980	Highest
Balclutha	11.1	25th	1972	Highest
Cheviot	12.0	26th	1982	2nd-highest
Lake Tekapo	8.6	25th	1928	2nd-highest
Tautuku	9.5	25th	1976	2nd-highest
Arapito	12.8	27th	1978	Equal 2nd-highest
Whakatu	13.5	29th	1982	3rd-highest
Westport	12.8	27th	1966	3rd-highest
Hokitika	12.7	26th	1866	3rd-highest
Greymouth	12.8	26th	1972	3rd-highest
Oamaru	12.1	25th	1972	3rd-highest
Brothers Island	12.7	26th	1997	Equal 3rd-highest
Pukaki Airport	8.1	31st	1972	Equal 3rd-highest
Tara Hills	8.5	25th	1949	Equal 3rd-highest
Mokohinau Island	15.1	29th	1994	4th-highest
Lower Retaruke	11.5	29th	1972	4th-highest
Palmerston North	12.4	15th	1940	4th-highest
Westport	12.6	27th	1966	4th-highest
Hokitika	12.5	26th	1866	4th-highest

Ngawi	14.4	26th	1972	Equal 4th-highest
Napier	14.4	15th	1940	Equal 4th-highest

Rain, flooding, and slips

The highest 1-day rainfall was 252 mm, recorded at Ivory Glacier on 27 August.

On 13 August, a section of SH25 was closed near Whitianga due to flooding.

On 16 August, SH35 was closed between Hicks Bay and Te Araroa due to a slip.

On 27 August, heavy and persistent rainfall in western parts of Otago caused considerable flooding and slips with numerous associated impacts. Widespread surface flooding was reported in the Wakatipu Basin, causing damage to several local trails, and forcing the closure of the Glenorchy-Queenstown road between One Mile Roundabout and Sunshine Bay turn-off. Residential properties were impacted about Fernhill and Gorge Road, with 45 people evacuated from their homes. A slip affecting Queenstown's Two Mile Water Treatment Plant prompted a conserve water notice for residents and businesses in Fernhill, Sunshine Bay, Queenstown CBD and along Frankton Road. The Crown Range road between Queenstown and Wānaka was closed due to rockfall. Approximately 30 slips caused the closure of SH6 between Makarora and Lake Hāwea, with that section of highway remaining closed by 31 August.

On 29 August, heavy rain caused areas of flooding in Paihia, and Police asked the public to avoid unnecessary travel in Kaeo and Kawakawa due to rising river levels. Whangārei District Council reported closures on several local roads.

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

Location	Extreme 1-day rainfall (mm)	Date of extreme rainfall	Year records began	Comments
Purerua	90	9th	1983	Highest
Lake Moeraki	147	27th	1985	Highest
Haast	109	27th	1943	2nd-highest
Queenstown	82	27th	1890	2nd-highest
Gore	30	30th	1907	2nd-highest
Pukaki Airport	43	26th	1972	3rd-highest
Wānaka	65	27th	1927	3rd-highest
Russell	102	29th	1919	4th-highest
Whitianga	91	29th	1961	4th-highest
Franz Josef	194	26th	1926	4th-highest
Gore	27	30th	1907	4th-highest
Balclutha	19	30th	1964	4th-highest

Drought, dryness, and fire

On 22 August, strong winds fanned a large vegetation fire in Albert Town (near Wānaka).

Residents of 22 homes were evacuated as a precaution. The fire was brought under control after several hours, with no damage to homes reported.

On 31 August, firefighters have dealt with at least five Central Hawke's Bay vegetation fires on as strong winds created "extremely difficult" conditions. Two of the largest fires involved burning stumps and slash on Swamp Rd, Ongaonga, and prompted a major Fire and Emergency New Zealand response that morning. Both were contained and extinguished by afternoon.

Wind

The highest wind gust was 207 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 23 August.

August was notably windier during the last half of the month, with twelve locations recording record or near-record wind gusts between 18-31 August.

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

Location	Extreme wind gust (km/h)	Date of extreme gust	Year records began	Comments
Mana Island	115	23rd	2004	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	93	23rd	1999	Highest
Reefton	62	23rd	1999	Highest
Franz Josef	91	23rd	2003	Highest
Whitianga	86	30th	1991	2nd-highest
Whatawhata	84	23rd	2003	2nd-highest
Tūrangi	91	31st	1973	2nd-highest
Martinborough	99	23rd	2001	2nd-highest
Palmerston North	91	31st	1991	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	141	31st	1994	2nd-highest
Oamaru	89	31st	1984	2nd-highest
Māhia	109	18th	1991	3rd-highest
Farewell Spit	98	30th	1973	3rd-highest
Mt Cook Village	140	23rd	2000	3rd-highest
Te Puke	59	30th	1987	4th-highest
Takapau Plains	106	23rd	2005	4th-highest
Nelson	87	31st	1972	4th-highest
Brothers Island	133	16th	1997	4th-highest
Bromley	98	18th	1972	4th-highest
Oamaru	86	31st	1984	4th-highest

Lightning, hail, and tornadoes

On 5 August, thunderstorms and hail were reported in Māhia and Tolaga Bay.

Cloud and fog

On 10 August, fog disrupted flights at Auckland airport, with eight flights cancelled and a further 11 flights delayed.

On 14 August, several flight were cancelled or delayed at Wellington airport due to fog.

On 27 August, 42 flights in and out of Auckland Airport were cancelled or delayed after thick fog temporarily cloaked the city.

Snow and ice

On 4 August, a cold southerly outbreak delivered snow to sea level about Christchurch and Dunedin. Several roads were closed due to snow in the South Island including SH75 on Banks Peninsula between Duvauchelle and Tai Tapu, Dyers Pass between Hackthorne Road, Governors Bay Road and Summit Road, SH85 between Kyeburn and Morrisons, SH87 between Outram and Middlesmarch, SH1 between Pine Hill and Waitati, the Dunedin Southern Motorway near

Caversham and Mornington, and Finlayson Road between Waihola and Taieri Mouth. Farther north, snow flurries were reported to approximately 100 m above sea level in Wellington. The Remutaka Hill Road (SH2 between Kaitoke and Featherston) was closed due to snow on 4 August, and again on 5 August. In Hawke's Bay, snow settled on the higher elevations of Te Mata Peak (south of Havelock North) on 5 August, and the road from the main carpark to the summit of Te Mata Peak was closed. The Napier-Taihape Road (SH5) was closed on 5 August due to snow.

On 19 August, the Desert Road (SH1) was closed between Waiouru and Rangipo due to snow. Farther north, SH2 was closed between Ōpōtiki and Gisborne due to ice.

On 27 August, a warm advection snowfall event brought heavy snow to elevated inland areas of the South Island, with isolated pockets of low elevation snowfall reported in western parts of Otago (down to approximately 300 m above sea level). Snow caused the closure of SH73 between Springfield and Otira. The Remarkables ski area near Queenstown reported 52 cm of new snow at higher elevations, with 1.05 m of new snow recorded at ESNZ's Mt Larkins station (1,900 m above sea level, approximately 22 km northwest of Queenstown).

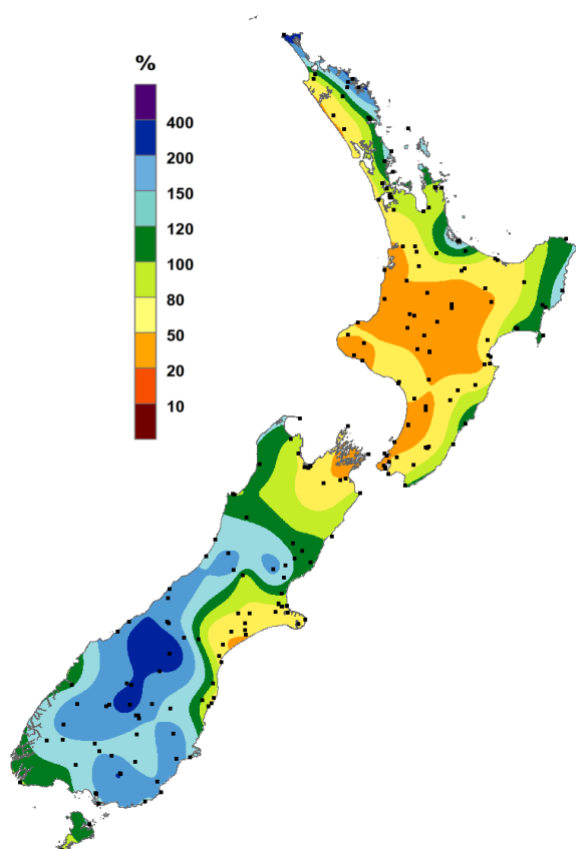
On 31 August, a cold southwesterly outbreak brought snowfall to near sea level about coastal parts of Southland and Otago. Snow caused the closure of SH1 from Dunedin to Waitati, and SH87 from Outram to Middlemarch. Farther north, snow closed SH7 between the Hanmer Springs turnoff and Springs Junction (Lewis Pass).

For further information, please contact:

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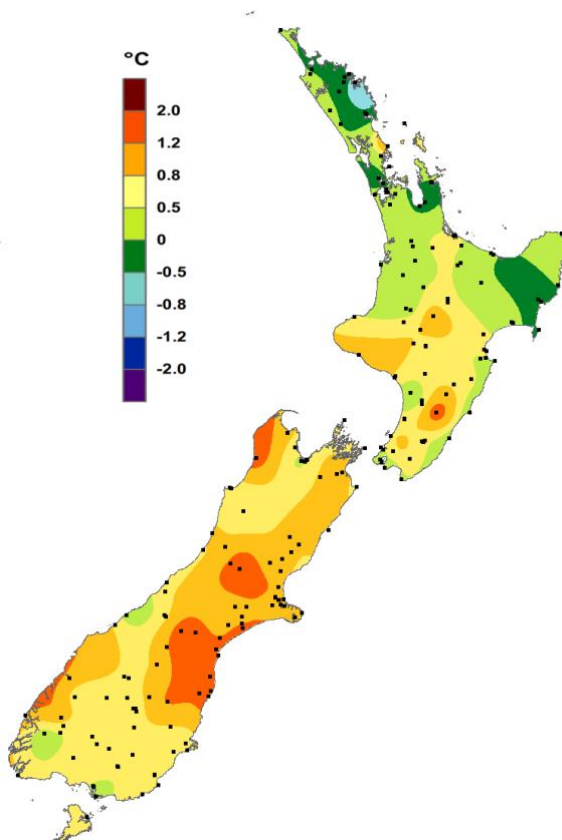
Meteorologist

Tel. 09 375 2087



August rainfall

Expressed as a percentage of the 1991-2020 normal.



August temperature

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

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

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