

New Zealand's third-warmest winter on record

Temperature	Winter temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) throughout the South Island, and for many parts of the North Island. Temperatures were near average ($\pm 0.50^\circ\text{C}$ of average) for parts of Northland, Auckland, Waikato, eastern Bay of Plenty, and Gisborne.
Rainfall	Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for Southland, Otago, southern and inland parts of Canterbury, and the West Coast. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) for Manawatū-Whanganui, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, and much of Waikato, Auckland, and Northland.
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

The nationwide average temperature in winter 2026 was 9.7°C. This was 1.1°C above the 1991-2020 winter average, making it New Zealand's 3rd-warmest winter since Earth Sciences New Zealand's seven station temperature series began in 1909. This may surprise a large portion of the population, especially in northern areas where winter temperatures were close to average.

However, the exceptional warmth of June nationwide, and the relatively warm winter throughout the South Island, were the dominant features of the country's overall seasonal temperature.

Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) throughout the South Island. Temperatures were also above average for many parts of the North Island. The exception was parts of Northland, Auckland, Waikato, eastern Bay of Plenty, and Gisborne, where temperatures were near average ($\pm 0.50^\circ\text{C}$ of average).

Winter rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for Southland, Otago, southern and inland parts of Canterbury, and the West Coast. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) for large parts of the North Island, including Manawatū-Whanganui, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, and much of Waikato, Auckland, and Northland. Rainfall was near normal (80-119% of normal) for remaining parts of the country. Impactful heavy rainfall

occurred from 5-9 July for eastern parts of the country, with three local states of emergency declared during the event (see *Highlights and extreme events* section for further details).

El Niño conditions were present in the tropical Pacific atmosphere and ocean, and strengthened considerably from mid-winter onwards. Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) around New Zealand were mostly near average or above average, with Marine Heatwave (MHW) conditions¹ experienced around much of the South Island and Tasman Sea during July and August.

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 26.0°C, observed at Bromley (Christchurch) on 20 June. This was New Zealand’s second-highest winter temperature on record.
- The lowest temperature was -13.5°C, observed at Lake Tekapo on 12 July.
- 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 in winter 2026, Auckland and Tauranga were the equal-warmest, Tauranga was the sunniest, Christchurch was the coolest and driest, Wellington was the wettest, and Dunedin was the least sunny.
- 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: Record or near-record warmth for many

Mean temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for approximately 82% of the country’s regularly reporting climate stations. Twenty-seven locations observed their warmest winter on record, including Christchurch, where records date back to 1863.

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

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Arapito	11.0	2.3	1978	Highest
Reefton	8.0	1.7	1960	Highest
Greymouth	10.4	1.8	1947	Highest
Haast	9.7	1.5	1949	Highest
Milford Sound	8.1	2.1	1934	Highest

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

Secretary Island	10.8	1.4	1985	Highest
Puysegur Point	10.0	1.4	1978	Highest
Blenheim	10.1	1.4	1932	Highest
Kaikōura	10.3	1.4	1963	Highest
Medbury	7.7	1.4	1927	Highest
Cheviot	8.1	1.2	1982	Highest
Mt Cook (Village)	5.0	1.7	1929	Highest
Christchurch (Botanic Gardens)	8.8	1.9	1863	Highest
Lincoln	8.3	1.3	1881	Highest
Le Bons Bay	9.2	1.3	1984	Highest
Lake Tekapo	4.4	1.6	1927	Highest
Pukaki Aerodrome	4.2	1.5	1972	Highest
Orari	7.2	1.2	1972	Highest
Timaru	7.9	1.9	1885	Highest
Ranfurly	5.1	1.7	1897	Highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	8.9	1.6	1947	Highest
Lauder	5.4	1.7	1924	Highest
Tapanui	6.8	1.2	1900	Highest
Invercargill	7.5	1.5	1905	Highest
Tautuku	8.3	1.4	1976	Highest
South West Cape	9.4	1.5	1991	Highest
Campbell Island	6.5	1.3	1991	Highest
Pukekohe	12.0	1.1	1969	2nd-highest
Waipawa	8.9	0.9	1945	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	10.6	1.2	1953	2nd-highest
Wellington (Airport)	11.3	1.1	1962	2nd-highest
Whanganui	11.2	1.0	1937	2nd-highest
Tākaka	9.8	1.4	1978	2nd-highest
Hokitika	9.6	1.5	1866	2nd-highest
Ōkārito	9.4	1.3	1982	2nd-highest
Rangiora	8.2	1.4	1965	2nd-highest
Diamond Harbour	9.6	1.7	2004	2nd-highest
Akaroa	10.3	1.6	1978	2nd-highest
Waimate	7.9	1.5	1908	2nd-highest
Tara Hills	4.5	1.1	1949	2nd-highest
Oamaru	8.3	1.3	1967	2nd-highest
Middlemarch	5.8	1.1	2000	2nd-highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	5.5	1.3	1971	2nd-highest
Lumsden	5.9	1.0	1982	2nd-highest
Waipounamu	5.9	1.2	1980	2nd-highest
Cromwell	6.1	1.3	1949	2nd-highest
Gore	6.8	1.3	1907	2nd-highest
Tiwai Point	8.3	1.3	1970	2nd-highest
Balclutha	7.0	1.2	1964	2nd-highest
Nugget Point	7.9	1.1	1970	2nd-highest
Ngawi	11.9	0.9	1972	3rd-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	10.5	0.9	1928	3rd-highest
Hāwera	10.4	1.1	1977	3rd-highest

Ohakune	7.2	1.0	1962	3rd-highest
Westport	10.6	1.2	1937	3rd-highest
Motueka	9.1	1.3	1956	3rd-highest
Cape Campbell	10.8	1.0	1953	3rd-highest
Wānaka	6.0	1.4	1955	3rd-highest
Queenstown	6.3	1.5	1871	3rd-highest
Alexandra	5.7	1.4	1929	3rd-highest
Roxburgh	7.4	1.3	1950	3rd-highest
Whakatāne	11.2	1.1	1974	4th-highest
Taupō	9.0	1.7	1949	4th-highest
Tūrangi	8.1	1.0	1968	4th-highest
Lower Retaruke	8.9	0.8	1966	4th-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	4.4	0.9	2000	4th-highest
Whakatu	9.8	1.0	1982	4th-highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	9.5	1.5	1939	4th-highest
Nelson	9.6	1.2	1862	4th-highest
Waiau	7.6	1.0	1974	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

Record or near-record mean maximum air temperatures for winter 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	1.4	1974	Highest
Rotorua	14.1	1.6	1964	Highest
Tūrangi	13.9	1.7	1968	Highest
Lower Retaruke	13.9	1.3	1966	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	13.0	0.8	1928	Highest
Tākaka	16.1	2.3	1978	Highest
Arapito	15.4	2.1	1978	Highest
Haast	13.2	1.2	1949	Highest
Milford Sound	12.0	2.1	1934	Highest
Puysegur Point	12.2	1.3	1978	Highest
Blenheim	15.5	1.6	1932	Highest
Kaikōura	13.4	1.7	1963	Highest
Medbury	13.8	1.9	1927	Highest
Waiau	13.9	1.3	1974	Highest
Cheviot	13.9	1.4	1982	Highest
Mt Cook (Airport)	9.8	1.8	1929	Highest
Ashburton	13.3	1.9	1928	Highest
Christchurch (Botanic Gardens)	13.9	1.9	1863	Highest
Lincoln	13.5	1.7	1881	Highest
Diamond Harbour	13.3	2.2	2004	Highest
Le Bons Bay	11.9	1.4	1984	Highest
Lake Tekapo	9.8	2.2	1927	Highest
Pukaki Aerodrome	9.9	1.6	1972	Highest

Orari	13.6	2.2	1972	Highest
Timaru	13.1	1.6	1885	Highest
Waimate	13.2	1.7	1908	Highest
Wānaka	10.8	1.7	1955	Highest
Ranfurly	10.6	1.8	1897	Highest
Oamaru	12.9	1.5	1967	Highest
Middlemarch	12.1	1.8	2000	Highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	12.7	1.8	1947	Highest
Manapouri (Airport)	10.5	1.4	1991	Highest
Cromwell	11.6	1.5	1949	Highest
Alexandra	11.8	2.0	1929	Highest
Invercargill	12.1	1.6	1905	Highest
South West Cape	11.4	1.5	1991	Highest
Campbell Island	8.4	1.2	1991	Highest
Taupō	14.0	2.4	1949	Equal highest
Whitianga	17.0	1.1	1962	2nd-highest
Tauranga	16.2	1.2	1913	2nd-highest
Pukekohe	16.5	1.7	1969	2nd-highest
Waikeria	15.5	1.0	1957	2nd-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	8.5	1.3	2000	2nd-highest
Wellington (Airport)	13.9	1.0	1962	2nd-highest
Hāwera	13.9	1.0	1977	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	13.6	1.6	1985	2nd-highest
Rangiora	14.0	1.7	1965	2nd-highest
Akaroa	14.2	1.8	1978	2nd-highest
Dunedin (Airport)	12.2	1.0	1962	2nd-highest
Lumsden	10.8	1.3	1982	2nd-highest
Waipounamu	11.2	1.7	1980	2nd-highest
Lauder	10.9	2.1	1924	2nd-highest
Clyde	11.1	1.0	1978	2nd-highest
Gore	11.3	1.9	1907	2nd-highest
Nugget Point	10.6	1.1	1970	2nd-highest
Leigh	17.4	2.4	1966	3rd-highest
Matamata	15.8	1.7	1999	3rd-highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	15.7	1.1	1906	3rd-highest
Waipawa	14.4	1.2	1945	3rd-highest
Whanganui	15.1	1.0	1937	3rd-highest
Westport	14.3	1.0	1937	3rd-highest
Reefton	12.3	1.3	1960	3rd-highest
Ōkārito	13.4	0.7	1982	3rd-highest
Appleby	14.4	0.9	1932	3rd-highest
Richmond	14.6	1.2	1862	3rd-highest
Winchmore	12.6	0.9	1949	3rd-highest
Tara Hills	9.8	1.2	1949	3rd-highest
Tapanui	11.4	1.2	1900	3rd-highest
Tiwai Point	11.6	1.2	1970	3rd-highest
Balclutha	11.3	1.1	1964	3rd-highest
Tautuku	11.8	1.2	1976	3rd-highest

Purerua	16.6	0.8	1983	4th-highest
Whangaparāoa	15.6	0.7	1982	4th-highest
Te Puke	15.8	0.9	1973	4th-highest
Taumarunui	14.4	0.8	1947	4th-highest
New Plymouth	14.7	0.8	1944	4th-highest
Ngawi	14.5	1.1	1972	4th-highest
Paraparaumu	14.5	1.2	1953	4th-highest
Greymouth	13.6	1.4	1947	4th-highest
Franz Josef	13.5	1.2	1953	4th-highest
Nelson	14.3	1.1	1862	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Arapito	6.5	2.4	1978	Highest
Reefton	3.7	2.0	1960	Highest
Greymouth	7.2	2.1	1947	Highest
Milford Sound	4.3	2.1	1934	Highest
Puysegur Point	7.9	1.6	1978	Highest
Mt Cook (Village)	0.6	2.1	1929	Highest
Le Bons Bay	6.6	1.2	1984	Highest
Tiwai Point	5.0	1.5	1970	Highest
Tautuku	4.8	1.7	1976	Highest
South West Cape	7.4	1.4	1991	Highest
Campbell Island	4.6	1.4	1991	Highest
Hokitika	5.7	1.9	1866	2nd-highest
Haast	6.1	1.7	1949	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	7.9	1.2	1985	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	7.2	1.2	1963	2nd-highest
Waipara West	4.2	1.2	1973	2nd-highest
Rangiora	2.4	1.1	1965	2nd-highest
Akaroa	6.5	1.4	1978	2nd-highest
Pukaki Aerodrome	-1.6	1.2	1972	2nd-highest
Timaru	3.0	1.6	1885	2nd-highest
Windsor	1.2	1.2	2000	2nd-highest
Ranfurly	-0.5	1.5	1897	2nd-highest
Oamaru	3.8	1.2	1967	2nd-highest
Invercargill	3.4	1.5	1905	2nd-highest
Balclutha	2.6	1.3	1964	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	6.9	1.3	1953	3rd-highest
Wellington (Airport)	8.7	1.2	1962	3rd-highest
Hāwera	6.9	1.3	1977	3rd-highest
Ohakune	3.2	1.1	1962	3rd-highest
Westport	7.1	1.6	1937	3rd-highest

Ōkārito	5.4	1.8	1982	3rd-highest
Motueka	3.3	1.3	1956	3rd-highest
Blenheim	4.7	1.2	1932	3rd-highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	3.2	1.8	1971	3rd-highest
Queenstown	2.3	2.1	1871	3rd-highest
Roxburgh	3.2	1.0	1950	3rd-highest
Nugget Point	5.2	1.2	1970	3rd-highest
Ngawi	9.3	0.8	1972	4th-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	8.0	1.0	1928	4th-highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	5.1	1.9	1939	4th-highest
Cape Campbell	8.5	0.8	1953	4th-highest
Arthurs Pass	1.6	2.3	1973	4th-highest
Medbury	1.6	0.9	1927	4th-highest
Cheviot	2.3	1.0	1982	4th-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	5.0	1.3	1947	4th-highest
Waipounamu	0.5	0.6	1980	4th-highest
Lauder	-0.1	1.3	1924	4th-highest
Gore	2.8	1.0	1907	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

New Zealand's wettest location relative to normal was Oamaru, where 218% of normal winter rainfall was recorded. Oamaru observed 285 mm of rainfall, making it the town's third-wettest winter since records began in 1941. About 51% of New Zealand's regularly reporting climate stations observed near normal winter rainfall (80-119% of normal), while about 23% of stations observed below normal winter rainfall (50-79% of normal). Auckland (Western Springs) and Dargaville each observed their driest winter on record. It was also a dry season for Tūrangi, with 264 mm of winter rainfall (58% of normal).

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

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Ōkārito	1089	150	1981	2nd-highest
Mt Cook (Village)	1374	159	1928	2nd-highest
Tara Hills	216	193	1949	2nd-highest
Roxburgh	164	160	1948	2nd-highest
Milford Sound	1951	143	1929	3rd-highest
Oamaru	285	218	1941	3rd-highest
Gore	326	165	1907	3rd-highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	1199	139	1971	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Dargaville	241	62	1943	Lowest
Auckland (Western Springs)	267	63	1948	Lowest

Winter climate in the six main centres

Winter temperatures were above average or well above average in four of the six main centres. Most notably, Dunedin observed its warmest winter on record, while it was Wellington’s third-warmest winter on record. It was a dry season for Auckland, with the city receiving 68% of its normal winter rainfall. In contrast, it was a relatively wet winter in Dunedin, with the city receiving 134% of its normal winter rainfall. Auckland observed its highest winter sunshine total on record, while Christchurch observed its 3rd-highest winter sunshine total on record. Of the six main centres in winter 2026, Auckland and Tauranga were the equal-warmest, Tauranga was the sunniest, Christchurch was the coolest and driest, Wellington was the wettest, and Dunedin was the least sunny.

Winter 2026 main centre climate statistics:

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland ^a	11.7	+0.1	Near average
Tauranga ^b	11.7	+0.8	Above average
Hamilton ^c	9.7	+0.3	Near average
Wellington ^d	10.5	+0.9	3rd-highest on record
Christchurch ^e	7.9	+1.3	Well above average
Dunedin ^f	8.9	+1.6	Highest on record
Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland ^a	262	68	Below normal
Tauranga ^b	356	97	Near normal
Hamilton ^c	310	80	Near normal
Wellington ^d	454	111	Near normal
Christchurch ^e	152	80	Near normal
Dunedin ^f	221	134	Above normal
Sunshine			
Location	Sunshine (hours)		
Auckland ^a	542		
Tauranga ^b	574		
Hamilton ^g	470		
Wellington ^d	358		
Christchurch ^e	466		
Dunedin ^f	356		

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

Highlights and extreme events

This section contains information pertaining to some of the more significant highlights and extreme events that occurred during winter 2026. Note that a more detailed list of significant weather events for winter 2026 can be found in the *Highlights and extreme events* section of NIWA's Monthly Climate Summaries. These monthly summaries may be viewed [here](#).

Temperatures

The highest temperature was 26.0°C, observed at Bromley (Christchurch) on 20 June. The lowest temperature was -13.5°C, observed at Lake Tekapo on 12 July.

From 1-2 June, dozens of locations observed record or near-record high daily maximum and daily minimum temperatures for winter. 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. Listed below are the highest temperatures observed on 20 June:

- 26.0°C: Bromley (Christchurch). New Zealand's (NZ) second-highest winter temperature on record.
- 25.7°C: Lincoln. NZ's equal-third highest winter temperature on record.
- 25.6°C: Christchurch (Botanic Gardens). NZ's fourth-highest winter temperature on record.

From 5-7 August, high pressure over New Zealand after the passage of a cold front delivered low overnight temperatures, with frosts observed for most of the country. Fourteen locations observed record or near-record low daily minimum temperatures for winter.

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

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Kaitaia	22.0	Jun-4th	1948	Highest
Purerua	20.8	Jun-2nd	1983	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	19.4	Jun-1st	1928	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	19.9	Jun-1st	1962	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	20.7	Jun-1st	1939	Highest
Hāwera	19.1	Jun-1st	1977	Highest
Taihape	22.5	Jun-2nd	1972	Highest
Brothers Island	19.3	Aug-31st	1997	Highest
Medbury	24.7	Jun-20th	1927	Highest
Peel Forest	23.0	Jun-20th	1973	Highest
Rangiora	24.9	Jun-20th	1965	Highest
Christchurch (Botanic Gardens)	25.6	Jun-20th	1863	Highest
Lincoln	25.7	Jun-20th	1881	Highest
Diamond Harbour	24.4	Jun-20th	2004	Highest
Akaroa	25.0	Jun-20th	1978	Highest

Le Bons Bay	22.4	Jun-20th	1984	Highest
Manapouri (Airport)	18.4	Jun-19th	1991	Highest
Lumsden	18.9	Jun-19th	1982	Highest
Arthurs Pass	14.2	Jun-1st	1978	Equal highest
Matamata	20.8	Aug-15th	1999	2nd-highest
Whakatāne	21.3	Aug-27th	1975	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	20.2	Jun-1st	1953	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	24.4	Jun-20th	1963	2nd-highest
Cheviot	23.3	Jun-20th	1982	2nd-highest
Winchmore	22.2	Jun-20th	1949	2nd-highest
Ashburton	24.0	Jun-20th	1928	2nd-highest
Waipara West	23.7	Jun-1st	1973	2nd-highest
Pukaki Aerodrome	19.6	Jun-19th	1972	2nd-highest
Whangaparāoa	20.2	Jun-2nd	1982	Equal 2nd-highest
Waikeria	21.1	Aug-15th	1957	Equal 2nd-highest
Timaru	23.5	Aug-25th	1885	Equal 2nd-highest
Clyde	20.7	Aug-25th	1978	Equal 2nd-highest
Mokohinau Island	19.2	Jun-1st	1994	3rd-highest
Tauranga	21.4	Aug-15th	1913	3rd-highest
Taupō	19.1	Aug-27th	1949	3rd-highest
Lower Retaruke	20.1	Aug-15th	1966	3rd-highest
Ngawi	21.7	Jun-1st	1972	3rd-highest
Tākaka	21.1	Aug-30th	1978	3rd-highest
Waiau	23.7	Jun-20th	1974	3rd-highest
Orari	23.2	Aug-25th	1972	3rd-highest
Ranfurly	18.9	Aug-25th	1897	3rd-highest
Cromwell	21.5	Jun-19th	1949	3rd-highest
Cape Reinga	19.9	Jun-4th	1951	4th-highest
Dargaville	22.1	Jun-4th	1943	4th-highest
Tūrangi	18.7	Aug-15th	1968	4th-highest
New Plymouth	19.3	Aug-14th	1944	4th-highest
Culverden	23.1	Jun-20th	1928	4th-highest
Wānaka	18.0	Jun-19th	1955	4th-highest
Windsor	21.4	Aug-25th	2000	4th-highest
Tiri Tiri Lighthouse	19.0	Jun-1st	1982	Equal 4th-highest
Rotorua	18.4	Aug-15th	1964	Equal 4th-highest
Te Kuiti	20.4	Aug-15th	1959	Equal 4th-highest
Stratford	18.2	Aug-14th	1960	Equal 4th-highest
Waiouru	17.0	Jun-2nd	1962	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Purerua	10.5	Aug-1st	1983	Equal 3rd-lowest

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

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
Low records or near-records				
Rotorua	-5.6	Aug-7th	1964	Lowest

Taupō	-6.6	Aug-7th	1949	Lowest
Taumarunui	-7.4	Aug-7th	1947	Lowest
Tūrangi	-8.2	Aug-7th	1968	Lowest
Clyde	-10.0	Aug-6th	1978	Lowest
Whangārei	-1.8	Aug-6th	1967	2nd-lowest
Te Kuiti	-4.6	Aug-7th	1959	2nd-lowest
Māhia	1.7	Aug-5th	1990	2nd-lowest
Warkworth	-2.4	Aug-6th	1966	Equal 2nd-lowest
Diamond Harbour	-0.6	Aug-6th	2004	3rd-lowest
Rotorua	-4.7	Aug-5th	1964	4th-lowest
Waipawa	-5.8	Aug-7th	1945	4th-lowest
Middlemarch	-9.5	Aug-6th	2000	4th-lowest
Purerua	3.0	Aug-6th	1983	Equal 4th-lowest
High records or near-records				
Cape Reinga	16.4	Jun-1st	1971	Highest
Kerikeri	17.7	Jun-1st	1952	Highest
Purerua	17.6	Jun-1st	1983	Highest
Whangārei	17.7	Jun-1st	1967	Highest
Mokohinau Island	17.7	Jun-1st	1994	Highest
Leigh	17.4	Jun-1st	1966	Highest
Whangaparāoa	16.5	Jun-1st	1982	Highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	17.2	Jun-2nd	1951	Highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	17.8	Jun-2nd	1971	Highest
Matamata	15.9	Jun-1st	1999	Highest
Tauranga	16.7	Jun-1st	1941	Highest
Te Puke	16.1	Jun-2nd	1973	Highest
Whakatāne	17.3	Jun-2nd	1975	Highest
Auckland (Airport)	17.2	Jun-2nd	1961	Highest
Pukekohe	16.5	Jun-2nd	1969	Highest
Ngawi	19.9	Jun-2nd	1972	Highest
Hastings	15.2	Jun-2nd	1972	Highest
Waipawa	15.1	Jun-2nd	1945	Highest
Paraparaumu	16.2	Jun-2nd	1972	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	16.8	Jun-2nd	1931	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	16.3	Jun-2nd	1972	Highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	16.0	Jun-1st	1972	Highest
Stratford	13.8	Jun-2nd	1972	Highest
Ohakune	13.7	Jun-1st	1972	Highest
Tākaka	13.9	Jun-1st	1978	Highest
Westport	14.7	Jun-1st	1966	Highest
Arapito	14.6	Jun-2nd	1978	Highest
Reefton	13.7	Jun-2nd	1972	Highest
Greymouth	15.2	Jun-2nd	1972	Highest
Ōkārito	14.6	Jun-1st	1983	Highest
Franz Josef	14.4	Jun-1st	1953	Highest
Haast	15.0	Jun-1st	1949	Highest
Milford Sound	14.9	Jun-1st	1935	Highest
Secretary Island A	14.1	Jun-1st	1988	Highest

Puysegur Point	13.7	Jul-3rd	1978	Highest
Motueka	15.1	Jun-1st	1972	Highest
Nelson	15.6	Jun-2nd	1862	Highest
Appleby	14.9	Jun-2nd	1941	Highest
Richmond	15.6	Jun-2nd	1862	Highest
Brothers Island	14.6	Jun-1st	1997	Highest
Arthurs Pass	11.4	Jun-2nd	1973	Highest
Medbury	15.7	Jun-1st	1927	Highest
Mt Cook (Airport)	10.7	Jun-1st	1929	Highest
Winchmore	14.2	Jun-1st	1949	Highest
Ashburton	16.0	Jun-1st	1928	Highest
Waipara West	15.8	Jun-1st	1973	Highest
Rangiora	15.8	Jun-1st	1972	Highest
Christchurch (Airport)	16.4	Jun-1st	1863	Highest
Lincoln	16.2	Jun-1st	1881	Highest
Akaroa	18.0	Jun-1st	1978	Highest
Manapouri (West Arm Jetty)	11.1	Jun-1st	1972	Highest
Manapouri (Airport)	12.0	Jun-1st	1991	Highest
Queenstown	11.2	Jun-1st	1871	Highest
Roxburgh	13.2	Jun-1st	1950	Highest
Tiwai Point	11.7	Jun-2nd	1972	Highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	12.9	Jun-1st	1975	Highest
Balclutha	11.1	Aug-25th	1972	Highest
Chatham Island	14.3	Jun-3rd	1878	Highest
Auckland (Henderson North)	16.4	Jun-1st	1971	Equal highest
Whitianga	16.8	Jun-1st	1971	Equal highest
Campbell Island	10.0	Jul-3rd	1991	Equal highest
Motu	13.4	Jun-2nd	1990	2nd-highest
Port Taharoa	16.2	Jun-1st	1974	2nd-highest
Tūrangi	13.9	Jun-2nd	1968	2nd-highest
Mt Ruapehu Chateau	9.8	Jun-2nd	2000	2nd-highest
Hicks Bay	16.9	Jun-2nd	1972	2nd-highest
Napier	16.6	Jun-2nd	1940	2nd-highest
Māhia	14.7	Jun-2nd	1990	2nd-highest
Hāwera	15.3	Jun-2nd	1977	2nd-highest
Waiouru	11.6	Jun-2nd	1972	2nd-highest
Whanganui	16.6	Jun-2nd	1972	2nd-highest
Hokitika	13.9	Jun-2nd	1866	2nd-highest
Blenheim	16.0	Jun-2nd	1947	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	14.2	Jun-1st	1972	2nd-highest
Peel Forest	11.2	Jun-1st	1973	2nd-highest
Diamond Harbour	14.7	Jun-1st	2004	2nd-highest
Waipounamu	11.4	Aug-25th	1980	2nd-highest
Nugget Point	11.3	Jun-1st	1972	2nd-highest
South West Cape	12.4	Jun-1st	1991	2nd-highest
Whakatu	15.4	Jun-2nd	1982	Equal 2nd-highest
Taihape	12.0	Jun-2nd	1973	Equal 2nd-highest
Kaitaia	17.8	Jun-1st	1948	3rd-highest

Kaikohe	16.1	Jun-1st	1973	3rd-highest
Dargaville	17.1	Jun-1st	1951	3rd-highest
Rotorua	14.2	Jun-2nd	1972	3rd-highest
Taupō	14.0	Jun-2nd	1950	3rd-highest
Waikeria	16.0	Jun-2nd	1972	3rd-highest
Lower Retaruke	14.0	Jun-1st	1972	3rd-highest
Levin	15.3	Jun-2nd	1950	3rd-highest
Lake Tekapo	8.6	Aug-25th	1928	3rd-highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	15.7	Jun-2nd	1940	Equal 3rd-highest
Oamaru	12.1	Aug-25th	1972	Equal 3rd-highest
Te Kuiti	14.6	Jun-2nd	1959	4th-highest
Taumarunui	14.0	Jun-1st	1947	4th-highest
Wairoa	15.9	Jun-2nd	1972	4th-highest
Palmerston North	14.0	Jun-2nd	1940	4th-highest
Culverden	14.5	Jun-1st	1930	4th-highest
Cheviot	12.0	Aug-26th	1982	4th-highest
Orari	10.0	Jun-1st	1972	4th-highest
Invercargill	11.4	Jun-2nd	1905	4th-highest
Tautuku	10.7	Jun-1st	1976	4th-highest
Hamilton (Airport)	15.7	Jun-2nd	1946	Equal 4th-highest
New Plymouth	15.4	Jun-1st	1944	Equal 4th-highest
Pukaki Aerodrome	8.1	Aug-31st	1972	Equal 4th-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	11.7	Jun-1st	1947	Equal 4th-highest

Rain, flooding, and slips

The highest 1-day rainfall was 194 mm, recorded at Franz Josef on 26 August.

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.

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.
- 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. Part of Hanmer Springs was cut off after flooding damage caused the closure of Woodbank Road bridge. 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 landslip.
- On 9 July, areas of Hawke's Bay received heavy rainfall as the area of low pressure moved east of New Zealand. 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.

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, 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. Approximately 30 slips caused the closure of SH6 between Makarora and Lake Hāwea, with that section of highway remaining closed on 31 August.

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

Location	Extreme 1-day rainfall (mm)	Date of extreme rainfall	Year records began	Comments
Pirinoa	133	Jun-26th	1967	Highest
Waiau	62	Jul-6th	1974	Highest
Maungatua	82	Jul-5th	1970	Highest
Dunedin (Airport)	116	Jul-5th	1962	Highest
Purerua	90	Aug-9th	1983	2nd-highest
Masterton	105	Jun-26th	1926	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	69	Jun-5th	1951	2nd-highest
Upper Tākaka	210	Jun-1st	1995	2nd-highest
Whalesback Stn	143	Jul-6th	1937	2nd-highest
Ashburton	103	Jul-6th	1927	2nd-highest
Long Beach	104	Jul-5th	1979	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	59	Jul-30th	1991	2nd-highest
Hanmer Forest	133	Jul-6th	1905	3rd-highest
Oamaru	110	Jul-5th	1950	3rd-highest
Middlemarch	56	Jul-5th	1896	3rd-highest
Lee Flat	71	Jul-5th	1954	3rd-highest
Mosgiel	110	Jul-5th	1952	3rd-highest
Green Island	91	Jul-5th	1993	3rd-highest
Queenstown	82	Aug-27th	1890	3rd-highest
The Downs	87	Jun-26th	1946	Equal 3rd-highest

Awakino	61	Jul-24th	2005	4th-highest
Owhango	67	Jul-24th	1967	4th-highest
Reikorangi	91	Jun-6th	1969	4th-highest
Ferniehurst	132	Jul-7th	1949	4th-highest
Winchmore	70	Jul-6th	1947	4th-highest
Roxburgh	45	Jul-5th	1946	4th-highest

Drought, dryness, and fire

On 20 June, multiple wildfires broke out across Canterbury, fanned by strong winds, relatively high temperatures for the time of year, and unusually dry conditions following a dry autumn season. The reported fires included a hedge fires in Gebbies Valley and Emu Plain, a forestry fire at Hawarden, an escaped burnoff at Mt Culverden, tree fires in Ward (Marlborough) and the Inland Kaikōura Rd (Hurunui), a burn pile fire in Waipara, and a farm shed and adjoining trees near Rolleston.

On 22 August, strong winds fanned a large vegetation fire in Albert Town (near Wānaka). Residents of 22 homes were evacuated as a precaution.

Wind

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

On 9 June, strong southerly winds generated large swells and waves along the southern and southeastern coast of the North Island. 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 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.

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 Parinha, 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.

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

Location	Extreme wind gust (km/h)	Date of extreme gust	Year records began	Comments
Tūrangi	134	Jul-20th	1973	Highest
Manapouri	81	Jun-19th	1991	Highest
New Plymouth	128	Jun-26th	1972	2nd-highest
Mt Cook (Airport)	150	Jun-20th	2000	2nd-highest

Oamaru	93	Jul-5th	1984	2nd-highest
Gore	126	Jun-12th	1987	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	141	Aug-31st	1994	3rd-highest
Mana Island	119	Jun-26th	2004	4th-highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	93	Aug-23rd	1999	4th-highest
Reefton	62	Aug-23rd	1999	4th-highest
Nelson	102	Jul-6th	1972	4th-highest
Cape Campbell	130	Jun-26th	1963	4th-highest
Lake Tekapo	102	Jun-20th	2003	4th-highest

Snow and ice

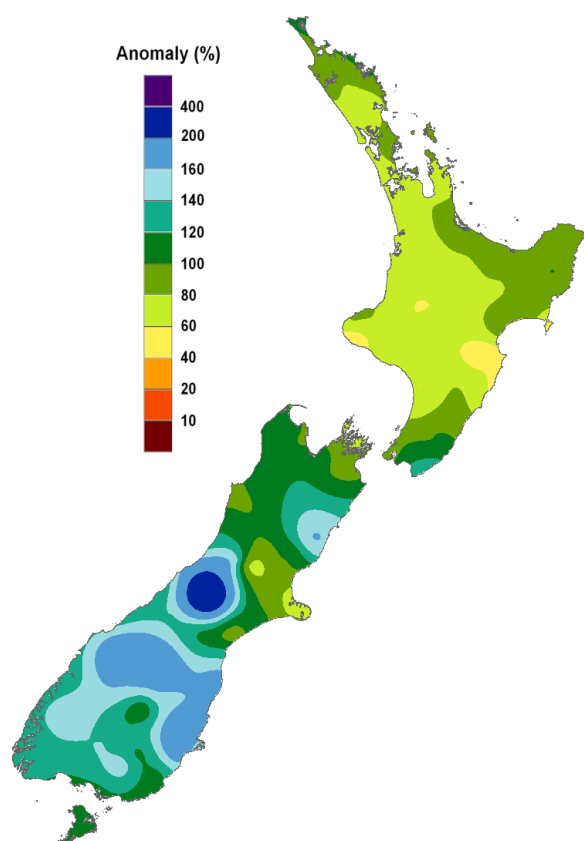
From 5-6 July, there was widespread snowfall above approximately 500 m elevation across inland parts of the South Island. Heaviest snowfalls occurred about eastern and northern parts of Central Otago including the Maniototo and about the Lindis Pass, Mt Cook Village, and Lake Tekapo. ESNZ's monitoring station measured a peak snow depth of 25 cm at Mt Cook village, with similar snow depths reported at Lake Tekapo, Oturehua, 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.

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, SH85 between Kyeburn and Morrisons, SH87 between Outram and Middlemarch, SH1 between Pine Hill and Waitati, and the Dunedin Southern Motorway near Caversham and Mornington. 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. The Napier-Taihape Road (SH5) was closed on 5 August due to snow.

For further information, please contact:

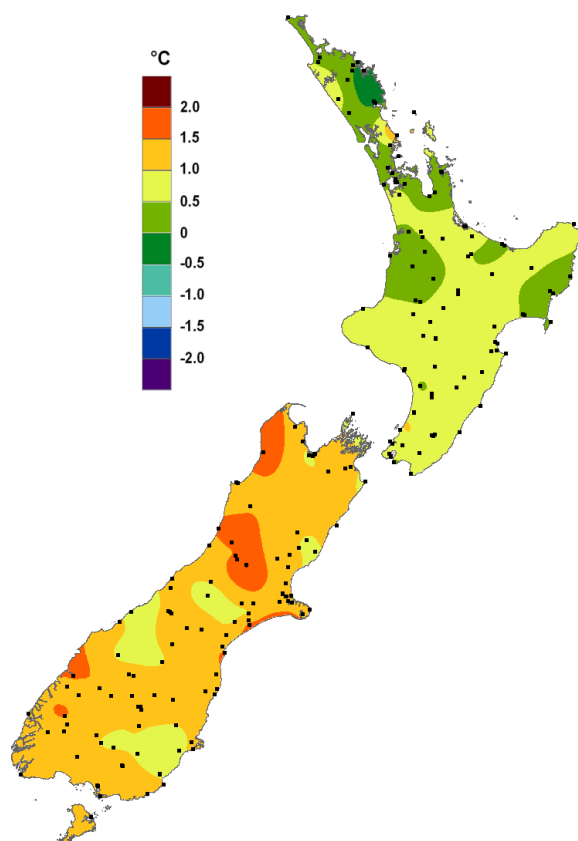
Gregor Macara

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Winter rainfall

Expressed as a percentage of the 1991-2020 normal.



Winter temperature

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

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