

New Zealand's coldest August in seven years

Temperature	Temperatures were below average (0.51-1.20°C below average) across most of the North Island, and the top and west of the South Island. Some isolated areas also experienced well below average temperatures (<1.20°C below average) in the North Island and top of the South Island. The remainder of New Zealand experienced near average temperatures (±0.50°C of average).
Rainfall	Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for the eastern, central and northern parts of the North Island, as well as much of the South Island. A small area of above normal rainfall (120-149% of normal) was observed in the southern Wairarapa and the lower South Island. Near normal rainfall (80-119% of normal) was experienced in Manawatū-Whanganui, parts of Wellington, parts of Otago, and much of Southland.
Soil Moisture	At the end of the month, soil moisture levels were below normal about East Cape, inland South Canterbury, and Marlborough Sounds. Soil moisture levels were above normal for parts of eastern Otago and the North Canterbury. Elsewhere, soil moisture levels were near normal.

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Overview

August was the first month since May 2017 that Aotearoa New Zealand experienced colder-thanaverage temperatures, and it was the coldest August since 2016. The nationwide average temperature in August 2023 was 8.4°C. This was 0.55°C below the 1991-2020 August average according to NIWA's seven station temperature series, which began in 1909, and just scraping in as "below average" (the threshold for below average is more than 0.5°C below the 1991-2020 average).

These below average temperatures owed to higher-than-normal pressures in the Tasman Sea and to the southeast of New Zealand. This allowed for more frequent southerly airflows, which brought cool and dry air from the south, a pattern indicative of a developing El Niño.

With several cold outbreaks and sea-level snow for southern parts, temperatures were below average (0.51-1.20°C below average) across most of the North Island, and the top and west of the South Island. Some pockets of the North Island also experienced well below average temperatures (<1.20°C below

average). The remainder of New Zealand generally experienced near average temperatures (±0.50°C of average).

A lack of moist, northerly quarter air flows and higher-than-normal pressures contributed to generally dry conditions for most of New Zealand. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for the east, central and northern parts of the North Island, as well as much of the South Island. A small area of above normal rainfall (120-149% of normal) was observed in southern Wairarapa and the lower South Island. Near normal rainfall (80-119% of normal) was experienced in the Manawatū-Whanganui, parts of Wellington, parts of Otago, and much of Southland.

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 21.2°C, observed at Hastings on 14 August.
- The lowest temperature was -8.3°C, observed at Cass on 11 August.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 82 mm, recorded at Arthur's Pass on 19 August.
- The highest wind gust was 172 km/h, observed at South West Cape on 1 August.
- Of the six main centres in August 2023, Christchurch was the coldest, Auckland was the warmest, Dunedin was the driest, Wellington was the wettest, Tauranga was the sunniest, and Hamilton was the least sunny.
- Of the available, regularly reporting sunshine observation sites, the sunniest four locations in 2023 so far are wider Nelson (1644 hours), Mackenzie Basin (1617 hours), Taranaki (1605 hours) and Tasman (1586 hours).

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Temperature: Our first colder-than-average month in over six years

New Zealand experienced a colder-than-average month for the first time since May 2017, and it was the coldest August since 2016. No locations in New Zealand experienced a near-record or record high mean temperature and 13 locations experienced a record or near-record cold August.

The typical progression of weather systems during the month featured several strong Southern Ocean cold fronts, each of which brought low-level snow, including snow to sea level on 10 August around Banks Peninsula. Behind these cold fronts, high pressure quickly built, generating a string of cold nights. A total of 32 locations observed a record or near-record cold August in terms of mean minimum temperatures. Seven locations experienced mean minimum temperatures that were more than 2°C below average, including Tūrangi, New Plymouth, and Rotorua.

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
None observed				
Low records or near-records				
Mt Ruapehu (Chateau)	1.8	-1.7	2000	Lowest
Pukekohe	9.3	-1.7	1969	2nd-lowest
Matamata	7.8	-1.5	1999	2nd-lowest
Warkworth	9.5	-1.4	1966	2nd-lowest
Whangārei	10.3	-1.4	1967	2nd-lowest
Ōkārito	7.4	-1.0	1982	2nd-lowest
Brothers Island	10.0	-0.7	1997	2nd-lowest
Stratford	7.0	-1.6	1960	3rd-lowest
Hamilton (Airport)	8.4	-1.3	1946	3rd-lowest
Te Kuiti	8.3	-1.3	1959	3rd-lowest
Purerua	11.7	-0.6	1983	3rd-lowest
Waikeria	8.2	-1.4	1957	4th-lowest
Takapau Plains	6.6	-1.0	1962	4th-lowest

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

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				
Campbell Island	8.0	0.6	1991	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				

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.

Mt Ruapehu (Chateau)	5.9	-1.4	2000	2nd-lowest
Brothers Island	11.6	-0.9	1997	2nd-lowest
Ōkārito	12.0	-1.0	1982	3rd-lowest
Whangārei	14.9	-1.0	1967	4th-lowest
Matamata	13.9	-0.7	1999	4th-lowest

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

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	ninimum normal (°C)		Comments
High records or near-records				
None observed				
Low records or near-records				
Tūrangi	-1.3	-3.4	1968	Lowest
Kawerau	2.3	-2.5	1954	Lowest
Rotorua	1.7	-2.4	1964	Lowest
Warkworth	4.4	-2.4	1966	Lowest
Matamata	1.7	-2.2	1999	Lowest
New Plymouth	4.4	-2.1	1944	Lowest
Orari Estate	-0.5	-2.0	1972	Lowest
Mt Ruapehu (Chateau)	-2.3	-1.9	2000	Lowest
Whangārei	5.1	-1.9	1967	Lowest
Waiau	-0.3	-1.7	1974	Lowest
Waipawa	1.5	-1.6	1945	Lowest
Waikeria	1.9	-2.4	1957	2nd-lowest
Hamilton (Airport)	2.4	-2.3	1946	2nd-lowest
Te Kuiti	2.2	-2.3	1959	2nd-lowest
Stratford	2.5	-2.2	1960	2nd-lowest
Appleby	0.5	-1.8	1932	2nd-lowest
Whakatu	2.0	-1.6	1965	2nd-lowest
Cheviot	0.3	-1.5	1982	2nd-lowest
Middlemarch	-1.5	-1.2	2000	2nd-lowest
Purerua	7.9	-1.1	1983	2nd-lowest
Windsor	-0.3	-1.0	2000	2nd-lowest
Christchurch	0.4	-1.6	1863	3rd-lowest
Hicks Bay	6.9	-1.5	1969	3rd-lowest
Takapau Plains	2.1	-1.3	1962	3rd-lowest
Ōkārito	2.7	-1.2	1982	3rd-lowest
Clyde	-2.1	-1.0	1978	3rd-lowest
Whangaparāoa	8.2	-1.1	1982	Eq. 3rd-lowest
Whitianga	4.2	-2.4	1962	4th-lowest
Palmerston North	3.2	-2.0	1928	4th-lowest
Tākaka	1.8	-1.5	1978	4th-lowest
Pukaki	-3.4	-1.4	1972	4th-lowest
Hāwera	4.3	-1.3	1977	4th-lowest

Rainfall: A dry month for many

Although there were no shortage of cold fronts (rain-bearing systems) during the month, the fronts generally lacked any tropical connection. This meant that these rainmakers generally did not bring much significant or widespread rainfall.

Due to their lack of exposure to these weather systems, eastern areas of both Islands, including Bay of Plenty, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, and Canterbury all experienced below normal rainfall. Otaio, Waimate, Orari, Ohoka, Oamaru, Cromwell, Windsor, Pukaki, Bromley and Kaikoura all recorded 29 or more dry days (where daily rainfall totals were less than 1 mm) during August. Oamaru, Waimate, Windsor and Whakatu had their driest August on record. In a sharp turnaround from the first half of 2023, places that have been very wet for the first six months of 2023 experienced near-record dry conditions, including Kerikeri, parts of Auckland, Whakatāne, and Gisborne.

Notably, this August differed considerably to last year (2022), which featured several rain events and had a record-breaking atmospheric river that brought devastating flooding to parts of New Zealand.

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments			
High records or near-records							
Campbell Island	154	142	1992	2nd-highest			
Low records or near-records							
Oamaru	1	3	1941	Lowest			
Waimate	2	6	1898	Lowest			
Windsor	2	7	2000	Lowest			
Whakatu	11	19	1965	Lowest			
Orari Estate	7	11	1897	2nd-lowest			
Gisborne	17	19	1905	2nd-lowest			
Wairoa	25	27	1964	2nd-lowest			
Whakatāne	41	32	1952	2nd-lowest			
Raoul Island	46	35	1991	2nd-lowest			
Whitianga	72	39	1961	2nd-lowest			
Tutira	18	14	1894	3rd-lowest			
Waiau	17	25	1974	3rd-lowest			
Russell	44	31	1919	3rd-lowest			
Te Puke	66	42	1973	3rd-lowest			
Kerikeri	79	46	1935	3rd-lowest			
Hastings	16	29	1965	Equal 3rd-lowest			
Cheviot	10	16	1982	4th-lowest			
Winchmore	16	27	1947	4th-lowest			
Hicks Bay	39	29	1916	4th-lowest			
Waipawa	23	37	1945	4th-lowest			
Auckland (Western Springs)	68	52	1948	4th-lowest			
Purerua	100	77	1983	4th-lowest			

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

August climate in the six main centres

Temperatures were below average in all main centres except for Dunedin, which was near average. It was also a dry month for the six centres, as no centre recorded above normal rainfall, and Auckland and Tauranga both recorded 50% or less of their August normal. Parts of Auckland (Western Springs) experienced their 4th-lowest August rainfall on record, a stark change from the first half of the year, where Auckland recorded more than their annual average within six months. Of the six main centres in August 2023, Christchurch was the coldest, Auckland was the warmest, Dunedin was the driest, Wellington was the wettest, Tauranga was the sunniest, and Hamilton was the least sunny.

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland ^a	10.8	-1.0	Below average
Tauranga ^b	10.2	-0.8	Below average
Hamilton ^c	8.4	-1.3	Well-below average
Wellington ^d	8.8	-0.9	Below average
Christchurch ^e	6.4	-0.9	Below average
Dunedin ^f	8.1	0.3	Near average
Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland ^a	59	50	Below normal
Tauranga ^b	43	39	Well below normal
Hamilton ^c	96	81	Near normal
Wellington ^d	126	90	Near normal
Christchurch ^e	44	76	Below normal
Dunedin ^f	42	76	Below normal
Sunshine			
Location	Sunshine		
	(hours)		
Auckland ^a	117		
Tauranga ^b	229		
Hamilton ^g	119		
Wellington ^d	153		
Christchurch ^e	208		
Dunedin ^f	156		
^a Māngere ^b Tauranga Airno	ort ^c Hamilton Airno	rt ^d Kelhurn ^e Chi	ristchurch Airport ^f Musselhurgh ^g Ruakura

August 2023 main centre climate statistics:

^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 21.2°C, observed at Hastings on 14 August.

The lowest temperature was -8.3°C, observed at Cass on 11 August.

Following a cold front, a strong ridge of high pressure built across New Zealand on 3-4 August. This resulted in widespread frosts through the central and northern North Island, and the central and eastern South Island. Additionally, Greymouth dropped to -1.3°C, Westport to -0.7°C, and Kawerau dropped to -2.7°C; their 4th-lowest August minimum on record.

On 9 August, a strong cold front brought low-level snow across the South Island. The front moved over the North Island overnight, and a separate surface low associated with the front moved over the South Island on 10 August. The low brough sea-level snowfall to parts of eastern Canterbury, including around Banks Peninsula, while snowflakes were observed during the morning and early afternoon in the greater Christchurch area. Meanwhile, parts of the North Island recorded an exceptionally cold August day, including Palmerston North, which only rose to 6°C, their coldest August day on record.

In this wake of this wintry outbreak, widespread frost and sub-zero temperatures were recorded. Over 115 observation sites recorded sub-zero temperatures on the morning of 11 August.

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
None observed				
Low records or near-records				
Palmerston North (Airport)	6.0	10th	1940	Lowest
Castlepoint	6.4	10th	1972	2nd-lowest
Dannevirke	4.7	10th	1951	2nd-lowest
Levin	7.4	10th	1950	3rd-lowest
Martinborough	7.4	10th	1986	4th-lowest
Milford Sound	3.7	15th	1935	4th-lowest
Mt Ruapehu (Chateau)	0.5	10th	2000	4th-lowest
Ōkārito	7.7	15th	1983	4th-lowest
Tākaka	8.4	10th	1978	Equal 4th-lowest

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

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
High records or near-records				
Puysegur Point	11.9	24th	1978	3rd-highest

Low records or near-records					
Brothers Island	3.9	10th	1997	2nd-lowest	
Tūrangi	-6.7	29th	1968	2nd-lowest	
Greymouth	-1.3	3rd	1947	4th-lowest	
Kawerau	-2.7	4th	1954	4th-lowest	
Westport	-0.7	3rd	1937	4th-lowest	
Whangārei	0.6	12th	1967	Equal 4th-lowest	

Rain and slips

The highest 1-day rainfall was 82 mm, recorded at Arthurs Pass on 19 August.

A plume of moisture from the tropics delivered widespread rainfall for the south Island and parts of the North Island between 19-21 August. Milford Sound recorded 92mm during this period, Hokitika 73 mm, and Tākaka 58 mm. Roxburgh in Central Otago recorded 19mm, their 3rd-wettest August day on record.

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

Location	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Date of extreme	Year records	Comments
	rainfall (mm)	rainfall	began	
Roxburgh	19	1st	1950	3rd-highest

Wind

The highest wind gust was 172 km/h, observed at South West Cape on 1 August.

The cold front that arrived that the beginning of August brought exceptionally windy weather to parts of New Zealand. Although the windiest conditions were during 1 August morning in Southland, many areas experienced very windy weather from 1-2 August. Even the exposed South West Cape recorded a 172 km/h wind gust, the highest August wind gust recorded there. Meanwhile, Mt Cook Airport recorded a gust of 146 km/h and Windsor a 92 km/h gust, both of which were their highest on record for August. Fifteen other locations recorded near-record high wind gusts during 1-2 August, including parts of Auckland.

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
South West Cape	172	1st	1991	Highest
Mt Cook Airport	146	1st	2000	Highest
Palmerston North	96	29th	1991	Highest
Windsor	93	1st	2001	Highest
Mokohinau Island	122	21st	1994	2nd-highest
Winchmore	113	1st	1970	2nd-highest
Ranfurly	83	1st	2000	2nd-highest
Puysegur Point	158	1st	1986	3rd-highest
Secretary Island	126	19th	1994	3rd-highest
Waiouru	117	19th	1970	3rd-highest
Whakatāne	106	2nd	1974	3rd-highest

Auckland (Whenuapai)	100	2nd	1972	Equal 3rd-highest
Farewell Spit	95	2nd	1973	Equal 3rd-highest
Te Puke	56	2nd	1987	Equal 3rd-highest
Baring Head	145	2nd	1991	4th-highest
Dunedin Airport	109	1st	1972	4th-highest
Port Taharoa	107	2nd	1978	4th-highest
Bromley	95	2nd	1972	4th-highest
Middlemarch	98	1st	2000	Equal 4th-highest
Oamaru	83	1st	1984	Equal 4th-highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	76	2nd	1994	Equal 4th-highest

Snow and ice

From 2-3 August, a cold southerly outbreak delivered widespread snowfalls to elevated terrain. On 2 August, snow fell to approximately 200 metres above sea level over the lower South Island, with snow reported in many areas including Queenstown, Arrowtown, Naseby, Ranfurly, St Bathans and Oturehua. NIWA's atmospheric research station observed settled snowfall (Figure 1). Several flights were cancelled at Queenstown airport due to snow on the runway. A number of roads were closed for a time due to snow including the Milford Road (SH94), SH94 between Mossburn and Te Anau, SH96 between Ohai and Nightcaps, SH85 between Kyeburn and Palmerston, the Crown Range Road, the Lindis Pass (SH8), Porters Pass and Arthur's Pass (SH73).



Figure 1: August 2 at NIWA's atmospheric research station in Lauder (Otago).

On 9 August, another strong cold front brought low-level snow across the South Island and parts of the North Island. A separate surface low associated with the front moved over the South Island on 10 August. Sea level snow was observed in Banks Peninsula on 10 August, with wet flakes seen about Christchurch. Snow warnings were issued for SH 5 Napier-Taupō Rd. Several parts of the state highways were affected by heavy snow in Southland, Otago, and Canterbury.

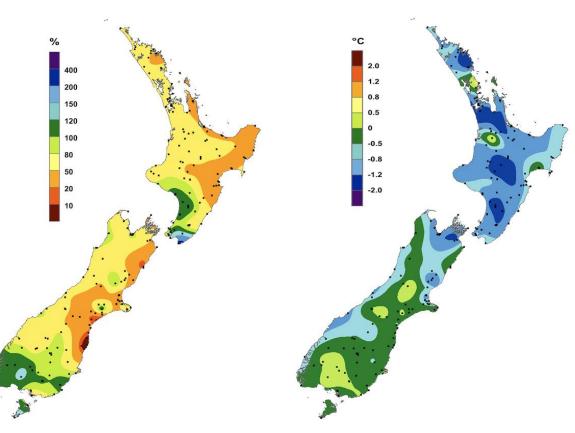
Lightning, hail, and tornadoes

On the evening of the 15 August and on the 16 August, a cut off low and surface low pressure system generated a series of organised showers and thunderstorms which produced heavy showers and hail for Wellington.

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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://www.niwa.co.nz/our-science/climate

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