

A warm and dry winter for many parts of the country

Temperature	Temperatures were above average (+0.51°C to +1.20°C of average) for western parts of Southland, coastal Otago, eastern and inland parts of southern and central Canterbury, Nelson, Tasman, and coastal Hawke's Bay. Temperatures were generally near average (±0.50°C of average) for the remainder of the country.
Rainfall	Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) in parts of Northland, Auckland, Taranaki, Whanganui, the Central Plateau, Wellington, Tasman, Nelson, West Coast, Marlborough, inland Canterbury, and inland Otago. In contrast, rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) rainfall in southern parts of Southland, eastern Otago, eastern Canterbury, and southern parts of Gisborne.
Soil moisture	At the end of winter, soil moisture levels were near normal for most of the country. Above normal soil moisture was observed in isolated areas inland of Dunedin, with below normal soil moisture observed for southern parts of the Mackenzie Basin.

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Overview

Winter 2023 began on a warm note, with Aotearoa New Zealand observing its 5th-warmest June on record. The unusual warmth continued into the middle part of the season, with the country registering its 4th-warmest July on record. In contrast, below average temperatures were observed for August. Overall, the nationwide average temperature for winter was 9.2°C, 0.6°C above the 1991-2020 average from NIWA's seven-station temperature series which begins in 1909. This ranked as New Zealand's 5th-warmest winter on record.

It was a relatively dry season for many parts of the country, with a considerable reduction in the number of rain-bearing storms arriving from the north of the country compared to earlier in the year. Mean sea level air pressure was lower than normal to the east of the North Island during winter overall, resulting in slightly more southerly airflows than usual, mainly in the North Island. These air pressure and wind patterns were influenced by a decaying La Niña at the start of winter, and a developing El Niño by the end of the season. Although winter was dry for many, several exceptional rainfall events occurred during June and July. Most notable was the 22-24 July rainfall event that primarily impacted Canterbury. During this event, Christchurch, Akaroa, Leeston and Woodend each observed their wettest winter day on record (see <u>Highlights and extreme events</u> section for further details).

The prevalence of early-winter warmth resulted in a slow start to the ski season across the country. Both Mount Hutt (Canterbury) and Coronet Peak (Otago) were forced to temporarily close in June, with a lack of suitable weather for either natural or artificial snow production. Regular snowfalls during August meant that conditions improved markedly across New Zealand's ski areas.

Further highlights for winter 2023:

- The highest temperature was 24.0°C, observed at Whakatu on 2 June.
- The lowest temperature was -10.6°C, observed at Tara Hills on 10 June.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 199 mm, recorded at Akaroa on 22 July.
- The highest wind gust was 180 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 1 and 16 July.
- Of the available, regularly reporting sunshine observation sites, the sunniest four regions in 2023 so far are wider Nelson (1644 hours), Mackenzie Basin (1617 hours), Taranaki (1605 hours) and Tasman (1586 hours).
- Of the six main centres in winter 2023, Auckland was the warmest, Tauranga was the sunniest and wettest, Christchurch was the coolest, and Dunedin was the driest and least sunny.

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Temperature: A very warm start, but cool finish

By the end of July, many locations throughout New Zealand were tracking towards record or near-record high winter temperatures. However, a relatively cool August saw mean temperatures end up closer to normal by the end of the season. Nevertheless, 15 locations observed record or near-record high mean temperatures during winter 2023. Perhaps most notable was Dunedin, with the city observing its hottest winter since records began in 1947.

Record¹ 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				
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	8.5	1.2	1947	Highest
Campbell Island	6.3	1.2	1991	Highest
Waimate	7.7	1.4	1908	2nd-highest
Chatham Island	10.1	1.2	1878	2nd-highest
Le Bons Bay	8.7	0.7	1984	3rd-highest
Oamaru	7.7	0.6	1967	3rd-highest

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

Oban (Stewart Island)	7.7	0.8	1975	3rd-highest			
Nugget Point	7.4	0.7	1970	3rd-highest			
Taupō	8.9	1.6	1949	4th-highest			
Motueka	8.9	1.1	1956	4th-highest			
Kaikōura	9.8	0.9	1963	4th-highest			
Lincoln	8.0	1.0	1881	4th-highest			
Windsor	6.8	0.9	2000	4th-highest			
Tautuku	7.5	0.7	1976	4th-highest			
South West Cape	8.6	0.7	1991	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-record	ds			
Appleby	14.8	1.2	1932	Highest
Campbell Island	8.1	0.9	1991	Highest
Taupō	13.8	2.2	1949	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	14.5	1.2	1953	2nd-highest
Five Rivers	10.9	1.3	1982	2nd-highest
Napier	15.8	1.1	1870	3rd-highest
Whakatu	16.0	1.6	1965	3rd-highest
Waipawa	14.0	0.8	1945	3rd-highest
Motueka	15.0	1.5	1956	3rd-highest
Orari Estate	12.6	1.2	1972	3rd-highest
Windsor	12.9	1.2	2000	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	12.8	1.0	1878	3rd-highest
Whakatāne	16.0	0.7	1974	4th-highest
Motu	12.3	1.1	1990	4th-highest
Te Kuiti	15.1	0.9	1959	4th-highest
Ngawi	14.4	0.9	1972	4th-highest
Lake Tekapo	9.1	1.5	1927	4th-highest
Dunedin (Musselburgh)	11.9	1.0	1947	4th-highest
Waipounamu	10.3	0.8	1980	4th-highest
South West Cape	10.6	0.8	1991	4th-highest
Low records or near-record	S			
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				
Le Bons Bay	6.5	1.1	1984	Highest

Dunedin (Musselburgh)	5.2	1.5	1947	Highest			
Campbell Island	4.5	1.4	1991	Highest			
Akaroa	6.1	1.0	1978	2nd-highest			
Waimate	2.8	1.6	1908	2nd-highest			
Oamaru	3.5	0.9	1967	2nd-highest			
Chatham Island	7.5	1.4	1878	2nd-highest			
Gisborne	6.7	1.0	1905	3rd-highest			
Kaikōura	6.7	0.8	1963	4th-highest			
Nugget Point	4.8	0.7	1970	4th-highest			
Low records or near-records							
Purerua	8.7	-0.5	1983	4th-lowest			

Rainfall: Dry for many, but wet in some eastern parts

Fifteen locations observed record or near-record low winter rainfall totals. Tūrangi, Stratford, Ōkārito and Franz Josef each observed their driest winter on record. The country's driest location relative to normal was Blenheim, where just 70 mm of rainfall was recorded (37% of its winter normal). It was also relatively dry at Mt Cook Airport, where winter rainfall was 39% of normal. This lack of precipitation was reflected in snow depths measured at the nearby Mueller Hut climate station (1,818 m above sea level). There, the snow depth at the end of August was only about 30% of average for the time of year.

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								
Campbell Island	601	178	1992	Highest				
Māhia	614	167	1990	2nd-highest				
Low records or near-reco	rds							
Tūrangi	221	49	1968	Lowest				
Stratford	256	43	1960	Lowest				
Ōkārito	367	50	1981	Lowest				
Franz Josef	463	50	1926	Lowest				
Tākaka	300	53	1976	2nd-lowest				
Lake Moeraki	613	64	1985	2nd-lowest				
Blenheim	70	37	1927	2nd-lowest				
Mt Cook (Airport)	333	39	1928	2nd-lowest				
Paraparaumu	127	45	1945	3rd-lowest				
Taupō	168	60	1949	4th-lowest				
Taumarunui	225	50	1913	4th-lowest				
Lower Retaruke	252	56	1966	4th-lowest				
Hāwera	206	61	1977	4th-lowest				
Hokitika	404	56	1866	4th-lowest				
Reefton	330	62	1960	4th-lowest				

Winter in the six main centres

It was the warmest winter on record for Dunedin. Temperatures were near average for the remaining main centres except Tauranga, where temperatures were above average. It was a dry winter in Auckland and Wellington, where rainfall was below normal. Christchurch was the only main centre where rainfall was above normal. Of the six main centres in winter 2023, Auckland was the warmest, Tauranga was the sunniest and wettest, Christchurch was the coolest, and Dunedin was the driest and least sunny.

Winter 2023 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	+0.7	Above average
Hamilton ^c	9.6	+0.2	Near average
Wellington ^d	9.8	+0.2	Near average
Christchurch ^e	7.0	+0.4	Near average
Dunedin ^f	8.5	+1.2	Above average (Warmest on record)
Rainfall			

Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Aucklanda	282	74	Below normal
Tauranga ^b	349 ²	95	Near normal
Hamilton ^c	308	80	Near normal
Wellington ^d	276	76	Below normal
Christchurch ^e	251	131	Above normal
Dunedin ^f	172	104	Near normal

Sunshine					
Location	Sunshine (hours)				
Auckland ^a	473				
Tauranga ^b	547³				
Hamilton ^g	476				
Wellington ^d	4074				
Christchurch ^e	450				
Dunedin ^f	336				

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

² Missing 5 days of data.

³ Missing 1 day of data.

⁴ Missing 3 days of data.

Highlights and extreme events

Temperatures

The highest temperature was 24.0°C, observed at Whakatu on 2 June.

The lowest temperature was -10.6°C, observed at Tara Hills on 10 June.

High pressure delivered frequent frosts for much of the South Island during June. In addition, an inversion became established over inland parts of the South Island from approximately 6-25 June, with cold air pooling in valleys and basins. This contributed to relatively low daily maximum and minimum temperatures in several locations. Particularly notable was Lauder, where the air temperature remained below freezing for 114 consecutive hours (nearly 5 days) – from 7 p.m. on 6 June to 1 p.m. on 11 June. On 10 June, Lauder's maximum temperature was only -2.7°C.

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				
Purerua	20.7	Jun-2nd	1983	Highest
Westport	20.3	Jun-25th	1937	Highest
Hokitika	20.2	Jun-23rd	1866	2nd-highest
Brothers Island	18.4	Jul-4th	1997	2nd-highest
Tūrangi	19.2	Jun-23rd	1968	Equal 2nd-highest
Arapito	19.6	Jun-25th	1978	Equal 2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	19.8	Jun-23rd	1953	3rd-highest
Middlemarch	21.1	Jun-1st	2000	3rd-highest
Chatham Island	17.4	Jun-2nd	1878	3rd-highest
Whakatu	24.0	Jun-2nd	1965	Equal 3rd-highest
Pelorus Sound	18.3	Jul-18th	1982	Equal 3rd-highest
New Plymouth	19.2	Jun-25th	1944	4th-highest
Wellington (Airport)	18.5	Jun-2nd	1962	4th-highest
Greymouth	18.8	Jun-23rd	1947	4th-highest
Waipounamu	18.9	Jun-1st	1980	4th-highest
Nugget Point	17.8	Jun-1st	1970	4th-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	16.0	Jul-15th	1975	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Castlepoint	6.4	Aug-10th	1972	Equal 2nd-lowest
Ōkārito	7.7	Aug-15th	1983	3rd-lowest
Palmerston North	6.0	Aug-10th	1940	Equal 4th-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				
None observed				
High records or near-records				
Ngawi	16.3	Jun-2nd	1972	Highest
Westport	14.6	Jun-23rd	1966	Highest
Motueka	15.0	Jun-24th	1972	Highest
Brothers Island	14.9	Jun-2nd	1997	Highest
Dannevirke	14.2	Jun-2nd	1951	Equal highest
Wellington (Airport)	15.7	Jun-2nd	1972	Equal highest
Christchurch (Botanic Gardens)	12.6	Jun-24th	1863	Equal highest
Nugget Point	10.7	Jun-20th	1972	Equal highest
Port Taharoa	16.0	Jun-2nd	1974	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	15.8	Jun-2nd	1972	2nd-highest
Grassmere	16.1	Jun-2nd	1972	2nd-highest
Cheviot	12.4	Jun-24th	1982	2nd-highest
Rangiora	12.6	Jun-24th	1972	2nd-highest
Waipounamu	10.9	Jul-18th	1980	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	9.4	Jun-21st	1991	2nd-highest
Palmerston North	14.1	Jun-23rd	1940	3rd-highest
Upper Hutt (Trentham)	14.8	Jun-2nd	1972	3rd-highest
Waimate	11.1	Jun-20th	1908	3rd-highest
Windsor	10.4	Jun-1st	2000	3rd-highest
Oamaru	12.1	Jun-20th	1972	3rd-highest
Levin	15.1	Jun-2nd	1950	Equal 3rd-highest
Secretary Island	13.1	Jun-1st	1988	Equal 3rd-highest
Peel Forest	10.5	Jun-2nd	1973	Equal 3rd-highest
Takapau Plains	13.1	Jun-2nd	1972	4th-highest
Haast	12.9	Jul-24th	1949	4th-highest
Kaikōura	13.4	Jun-2nd	1972	4th-highest

Rain and slips

The highest 1-day rainfall was 199 mm, recorded at Akaroa on 22 July.

On 22 June, prolonged heavy rain brought areas of surface flooding and caused many slips in Gisborne and Hawke's Bay. A State of Emergency was declared in Gisborne, with residents Te Karaka evacuating due to rising levels of the Waipaoa River. Several State Highways were closed including SH2 between Ormond and Matawai, and between Wairoa to Napier, SH5 from Taupō to Eskdale, and SH35 from Okitu to Ruatori. In total, 73 local roads were closed or significantly obstructed by slips. Farther north, heavy rain in Hamilton caused flooding in the suburb of Glenview.

From 22-24 July, persistent heavy rain caused flooding in eastern parts of Canterbury. The SH1 bridge over the Ashburton River was closed due to build-up of flood debris, with a number of other

roads around the region closed due to surface flooding. A man was rescued from the roof of his vehicle after being trapped in Hawkins River floodwaters.

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
Rings Beach	137	Jun-05th	1986	Highest
Whakamārama	336	Jun-17th	1950	Highest
Woodend	113	Jul-22nd	1981	Highest
Christchurch (Airport)	86	Jul-22nd	1873	Highest
Leeston	64	Jul-22nd	1986	Highest
Akaroa	199	Jul-22nd	1977	Highest
Campbell Island	69	Jun-28th	1991	Highest
Brentwood	133	Jun-22nd	1966	2nd-highest
Rakaia	75	Jul-22nd	1949	2nd-highest
Rangiora	94	Jul-22nd	1965	2nd-highest
Living Springs	81	Jul-22nd	1978	2nd-highest
Taumata	26	Jul-01st	2001	2nd-highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	87	Jun-22nd	1907	3rd-highest
Mokairau	143	Jun-17th	1947	3rd-highest
Hanmer Forest	119	Jul-23rd	1905	3rd-highest
Winchmore	76	Jul-22nd	1947	3rd-highest
Ashburton	87	Jul-22nd	1927	3rd-highest
Prebbleton	73	Jul-22nd	1969	3rd-highest
Mcqueens Valley	68	Jul-22nd	1947	3rd-highest
Okuti	163	Jul-22nd	1915	3rd-highest
Le Bons Bay	60	Jul-22nd	1984	3rd-highest
Waiharara	87	Jun-21st	1956	4th-highest
Rose Hill	86	Jun-24th	1954	4th-highest
Lincoln	66	Jul-22nd	1881	4th-highest

Wind

The highest wind gust was 180 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 1 and 16 July.

The June mean wind speed at Wellington Airport was 4.3 m/s. This was its lowest mean wind speed for June, and second-lowest of any month, since the anemometer mast was moved to its existing location in 1993.

On 21 July, strong winds brought trees down on to power lines in Kāpiti, Horowhenua and Manawatū, causing power outages for approximately 10,000 customers. Power lines were brought down in Shannon, and both SH57 and SH57 in the Manawatū were closed after trucks were blown onto their side. At Kāpiti Airport, a small two-seater plane was flipped upside down. Farther north, several lanes of the Auckland Harbour Bridge were closed due to gusty winds.

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
Palmerston North	96	Aug-29th	1991	Highest
South West Cape	172	Aug-1st	1991	Highest
Secretary Island	145	Jul-1st	1994	2nd-highest
Kaikohe	96	Jul-3rd	1986	Equal 2nd-highest
Mt Cook (Airport)	146	Aug-1st	2000	Equal 2nd-highest
Puysegur Point	161	Jun-1st	1986	3rd-highest
Winchmore	113	Aug-1st	1970	3rd-highest
Windsor	93	Aug-1st	2001	3rd-highest
Ranfurly	83	Aug-1st	2000	3rd-highest
Whitianga	85	Jul-3rd	1991	4th-highest
Waiouru	117	Aug-19th	1970	4th-highest
Whakatāne	106	Aug-2nd	1974	Equal 4th-highest
Hamilton (Airport)	85	Jul-3rd	1978	Equal 4th-highest

Snow and ice

On 19 June, Mount Hutt ski area (Canterbury) was forced to close due to a lack of snow, after opening for the season on 10 June. The snowpack depth was relatively low to start the season, and warm temperatures combined with a period of rain meant the lower elevation runs became "unskiable". Farther south, Coronet Peak (Otago) opened their learner area and Meadows Chair on 16 June, but the ski area was also forced to subsequently close on 26 June due to deteriorating conditions and a lack of snow.

From 2-3 July, snow fell to near sea level in parts of Southland and Otago. Several roads were closed due to snow including SH87 from Kyeburn to Outram, SH93 from Clinton to Mataura and SH94 from Te Anau to Milford Sound. Vehicles on the Manuka Gorge Highway (SH8) in Otago were temporarily stuck due to snow. Farther north, snow affected the Desert Road (SH1) and it was temporarily closed due to icy conditions. From 29 June to 4 July, the Remarkables ski area reported 67 cm of new snow.

From 9-10 August, a strong cold front and low pressure system brought low elevation snow to the South Island and parts of the North Island. Sea level snow was observed about Banks Peninsula.

Lightning, hail, and tornadoes

On 26 July, two waterspouts were spotted off the coast of Taranaki between Manaia and Opunake.

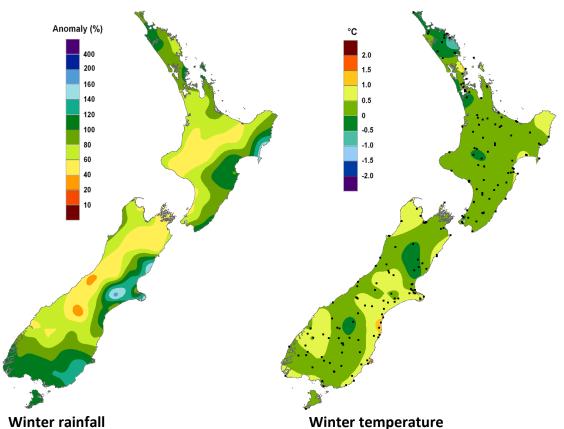
Cloud and fog

For much of June, a prolonged inversion saw low cloud and fog trapped in many inland valleys and basins of the South Island. Cromwell was one location subject to persistent low cloud cover, with the town receiving just 54 hours of sunshine for the month – its lowest sunshine total for June since records began in 1979.

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Expressed as a percentage of the 1991-2020 normal.

Expressed as a departure from the 1991-2020 average

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

in degrees Celsius.

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