Earth Sciences New Zealand

AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND

Monthly Climate Summary

June 2025 Issued: 4 July 2025

A mild start to winter, wet for many parts of the country

Temperature	Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most of the North Island, Tasman, Nelson, southeastern Canterbury, Otago, eastern Southland, and Fiordland. Temperatures were below average (0.51-1.20°C below average) for parts of the Mackenzie Basin. Temperatures were mostly near average (±0.50°C of average) elsewhere.
Rainfall	Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for northern, central and southern parts of the South Island, Wellington, Taranaki, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, and Auckland. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for northern Northland, eastern Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Wairarapa, and southern parts of the West Coast.
Soil Moisture	At the end of June, soil moisture levels were lower than normal for Hawke's Bay. Soil moisture was higher than normal for eastern parts of the South Island from Marlborough to Dunedin (excluding Christchurch and Banks Peninsula). Near normal soil moisture levels were typical for the remainder of the country.

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Overview

June 2025 mean sea level air pressure was higher than normal to the south of Aotearoa New Zealand, and mostly near normal over the country. This was associated with more easterly winds than normal for the lower South Island, and more northwesterly winds than normal for the upper North Island. ENSO-neutral (El Niño – Southern Oscillation) conditions remained present in the tropical Pacific. Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) were above average off the west coasts of both the North and South Islands, with Marine Heatwave (MHW) conditions[1] experienced in these areas. In contrast, SSTs off the east coasts of the country cooled compared to previous months, and in some areas were slightly below average by the end of the month.

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

It was a rather mild start to winter for most of the country overall. The nationwide average temperature in June 2025 was 9.4°C. This was 0.7°C above the 1991-2020 June average, making it New Zealand's 16th-warmest June since NIWA's seven station temperature series began in 1909. Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for most of the North Island, Tasman, Nelson, southeastern Canterbury, Otago, eastern Southland, and Fiordland. Temperatures were near average (±0.50°C of average) for eastern parts of Marlborough, eastern parts of Canterbury from Hurunui to Christchurch, and central and southern parts of Southland. In contrast, temperatures were below average (0.51-1.20°C below average) for parts of the Mackenzie Basin, where snowfalls early in the month were followed by many days of severe frosts.

Rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) for inland Southland, Otago, Canterbury south of Christchurch, Marlborough, Nelson, Tasman, Wellington, much of Taranaki, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, and Auckland. Rainfall was below normal (50-79% of normal) or well below normal (<50% of normal) for northern Northland, eastern Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Wairarapa, and southern parts of the West Coast. Rainfall was typically near normal (89-119% of normal) for remaining areas.

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 23.2°C, observed at Whakatu on 5 June.
- The lowest temperature was -12.9°C, observed at Aoraki Mt Cook Airport on 8 June.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 151 mm, recorded at Milford Sound on 25 June.
- The highest wind gust was 191 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 1 June.
- Of the six main centres in June 2025, Auckland was the warmest, Tauranga was the wettest and sunniest, Christchurch was the coolest and driest, and Dunedin was the least sunny.
- The sunniest four locations in 2025 so far are Taranaki (1398 hours), Bay of Plenty (1347 hours), Auckland (1332 hours) and wider Nelson (1284 hours).

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Temperature: A mild month for most

Mean temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) for approximately two-thirds of the country's regularly reporting climate stations. Four North Island locations observed near-record high mean temperatures for June.

New Zealand's coolest location relative to normal was Lake Tekapo, where the mean temperature of 0.9°C was 1.8°C below its June normal. The town received a heavy snowfall early in the month, and settled snow persisted on the ground for many days. This contributed to low daily maximum temperatures (the snow acts to reflect much of the sun's energy, instead of that energy heating the ground and near-surface air), as well as many severe frosts.

Record[2] or near-record mean air temperatures for June were recorded at:

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Purerua	14.2	1.3	1983	3rd-highest
Kaitaia	14.6	1.6	1948	4th-highest
Dargaville	13.6	1.2	1943	4th-highest
Kawerau	11.8	1.6	1954	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean maximum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Purerua	17.7	1.5	1983	Highest
Kerikeri	18.1	1.2	1945	2nd-highest
Whangaparāoa	16.6	1.3	1982	2nd-highest
Whitianga	17.6	1.3	1962	2nd-highest
Kawerau	17.9	2.4	1954	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	13.6	1.4	1985	2nd-highest
Kaitaia	18.2	1.8	1948	3rd-highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	16.8	1.2	1945	3rd-highest
Tauranga	16.7	1.3	1913	3rd-highest
Kaikohe	16.2	1.1	1973	4th-highest
Whangārei	17.8	1.2	1967	4th-highest
Motu	13.0	1.6	1990	4th-highest
Auckland (Māngere)	16.9	1.4	1959	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Windsor	1.7	1.5	2000	2nd-highest
Oamaru	3.7	1.0	1967	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Rainfall: Wet for many, but dry for eastern parts of the North Island

About 63% of New Zealand's regularly reporting climate stations observed above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) June rainfall. New Zealand's wettest location relative to normal was Blenheim, where 342% of normal June rainfall was recorded. This made it the town's wettest June since records began in 1927. Both Albany (Auckland) and Farewell also observed their wettest June on record.

In contrast, it was a dry month for eastern parts of the North Island, especially about Hawke's Bay. Waipawa, Whakatu, and Napier observed just 36%, 38%, and 40% of their normal June rainfall, respectively. To the far south, Campell Island observed its driest June since records began in 1992.

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

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Auckland (Albany)	258	192	1966	Highest
Farewell Spit	296	203	1874	Highest
Blenheim	254	342	1927	Highest
Port Taharoa	233	160	1973	2nd-highest
Richmond	242	246	1862	2nd-highest
Brothers Island	146	182	1983	2nd-highest
Lumsden	117	166	1982	2nd-highest
Tākaka	355	176	1976	3rd-highest
Nelson	224	225	1862	3rd-highest
Appleby	241	228	1932	3rd-highest
Alexandra	56	181	1922	3rd-highest
Cape Campbell	215	341	1873	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Campbell Island	44	39	1992	Lowest

June climate in the six main centres

Temperatures were above average for Auckland, Hamilton, and Tauranga, and near average for the remaining three main centres. It was a wet June for most main centres, with above normal rainfall in Auckland, and well above normal rainfall in Tauranga, Hamilton, Wellington, and Dunedin. Of the six main centres in June 2025, Auckland was the warmest, Tauranga was the wettest and sunniest, Christchurch was the coolest and driest, and Dunedin was the least sunny.

June 2025 main centre climate statistics:

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland[a]	13.0	+1.0	Above average
Tauranga[b]	12.3	+1.1	Above average
Hamilton[c]	10.6	+1.0	Above average
Wellington[d]	10.4	+0.5	Near average
Christchurch[e]	6.4	0.0	Near average
Dunedin[f]	7.9	+0.5	Near average

Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland[a]	188	148	Above normal
Tauranga[b]	216	179	Well above normal
Hamilton[c]	196	152	Well above normal
Wellington[d]	202	163	Well above normal
Christchurch[e]	67	98	Near normal
Dunedin[f]	145	249	Well above normal

Sunshine	
Location	Sunshine (hours)
Auckland[a]	150
Tauranga[b]	151
Hamilton[i]	130
Wellington[d]	102
Christchurch[e]	119
Dunedin[f]	60

[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 for June was 23.2°C, observed at Whakatu on 5 June. The lowest temperature was -12.9°C, observed at Aoraki Mt Cook Airport on 8 June.

On 25 June, a warm northerly airflow covered much of the South Island, and 11 locations observed near-record high daily maximum temperatures for June.

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

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Kerikeri	22.0	9th	1945	Highest
Chatham Island	17.5	5th	1878	Highest
Kawerau	22.1	5th	1954	Equal highest
Mokohinau Island	19.2	4th	1994	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	17.7	13th	1985	2nd-highest
Brothers Island	18.1	2nd	1997	2nd-highest
South West Cape	16.8	25th	1991	2nd-highest
Campbell Island	13.3	25th	1991	2nd-highest
Kaitaia	21.2	11th	1948	Equal 2nd-highest
Māhia	20.8	5th	1990	Equal 2nd-highest
Puysegur Point	17.7	25th	1978	Equal 2nd-highest
Wānaka	17.7	25th	1955	Equal 2nd-highest
Clyde	19.5	25th	1978	Equal 2nd-highest
Purerua	20.6	5th	1983	3rd-highest
Dannevirke	20.9	4th	1951	3rd-highest
Queenstown	17.5	25th	1871	3rd-highest
Five Rivers	18.6	25th	1982	3rd-highest
Tiwai Point	17.0	25th	1970	3rd-highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	16.9	3rd	1975	3rd-highest
Manapouri	17.2	25th	1963	4th-highest
Lumsden	17.9	25th	1982	4th-highest
Milford Sound	16.6	25th	1934	Equal 4th-highest
Windsor	20.1	2nd	2000	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Diamond Harbour	6.4	8th	2004	3rd-lowest
Five Rivers	0.7	10th	1982	4th-lowest
Waipounamu	1.6	10th	1980	4th-lowest

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

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
Low records or near-records				
Manapouri	-7.5	8th	1963	Equal lowest

Whakatu	-4.7	8th	1965	2nd-lowest
Aoraki Mt Cook (Airport)	-12.9	8th	1929	3rd-lowest
High records or near-records				
Whakatāne	16.4	5th	1975	Highest
Orari	10.3	26th	1972	Highest
Waipounamu	12.2	3rd	1980	Highest
Oban (Stewart Island)	11.4	3rd	1975	Equal highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	16.1	27th	1971	2nd-highest
Matamata	14.5	27th	1999	2nd-highest
Waikeria	14.9	27th	1972	2nd-highest
Ohakune	12.3	27th	1972	2nd-highest
Whanganui	15.7	5th	1972	2nd-highest
Cape Reinga	16.1	10th	1971	Equal 2nd-highest
Whitianga	16.3	5th	1971	Equal 2nd-highest
Motu	11.7	5th	1990	Equal 2nd-highest
Waipara West	15.0	26th	1973	Equal 2nd-highest
Wairoa	14.7	5th	1972	3rd-highest
Stratford	12.7	27th	1972	3rd-highest
Whanganui	15.4	27th	1972	3rd-highest
Medbury	12.6	26th	1927	3rd-highest
Winchmore	11.2	26th	1949	3rd-highest
Ashburton	12.1	26th	1928	3rd-highest
Lumsden	12.2	3rd	1982	3rd-highest
Mokohinau Island	16.7	12th	1994	Equal 3rd-highest
Rotorua	13.5	5th	1972	Equal 3rd-highest
Hicks Bay	16.6	5th	1972	Equal 3rd-highest
Taumarunui	14.2	27th	1947	4th-highest
Puysegur Point	13.0	3rd	1978	4th-highest
Motueka	12.3	27th	1972	4th-highest
Alexandra	8.8	3rd	1930	4th-highest
Roxburgh	11.3	26th	1950	4th-highest
South West Cape	11.8	3rd	1991	4th-highest
Port Taharoa	15.2	27th	1974	Equal 4th-highest
Waiouru	10.3	27th	1972	Equal 4th-highest

Rain, flooding, and slips

The highest 1-day rainfall was 151 mm, recorded at Milford Sound on 25 June.

On 5 June, heavy rain caused slips that closed SH2 between Gisborne and Opotiki.

On 9 June, after several consecutive days of rainfalls, SH75 to Akaroa was impacted by areas of surface flooding and slips.

On 12 June, SH3 south of Awakau Road at Awakino (Taranaki) was closed due to a mudslide.

On 26 June, SH6 was closed between Haast and Makarora due to a slip.

On 27 June, heavy rain caused widespread flooding in Tasman, Nelson, and Marlborough, and a state of emergency was declared for these regions. Homes in Moutere, Brightwater, and Spring

Creek were evacuated, while residents in Tapawera and Tadmor Valley were advised to head to higher ground. Blenheim's sewer network was overloaded with residents of several streets asked to limit water use. Approximately 60 northern South Island roads were closed due to flooding and fallen trees including SH1 from Spring Creek to Koromiko, SH6 from Havelock to Hira and Richmond to Belgrove, SH60 from Richmond to Collingwood, and SH63 from Renwick to St Arnaud. Farther north, heavy downpours of rain associated with thunderstorms caused surface flooding in parts of Auckland including Gulf Harbour on the Whangaparāoa Peninsula.

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

Location	Extreme 1-day rainfall (mm)	Date of extreme rainfall	Year records began	Comments
Appleby	112	26th	1932	Highest
Lumsden	47	27th	1982	Highest
Waikeria	77	11th	1921	2nd-highest
Tākaka	138	26th	1976	2nd-highest
Richmond	109	26th	1862	2nd-highest
Blenheim	97	26th	1927	2nd-highest
Alexandra	34	27th	1922	2nd-highest
Tautuku	46	27th	1976	2nd-highest
Te Puke	107	10th	1973	3rd-highest
Taupō	66	4th	1949	3rd-highest
Tūrangi	56	27th	1968	3rd-highest
Farewell Spit	110	26th	1882	3rd-highest
Arapito	84	26th	1978	3rd-highest
Motueka	134	26th	1956	3rd-highest
Nelson	93	26th	1862	3rd-highest
Palmerston North	52	28th	1928	4th-highest
Clyde	26	27th	1978	4th-highest

Wind

The highest wind gust was 191 km/h, observed at Cape Turnagain on 1 June.

On 5 June, strong northerly winds in Wellington lifted the roof off a property in Newlands, as well as at Konini Primary School in Lower Hutt. A tree was downed by strong wind on SH2 south of Tutira, blocking the northbound lane.

On 27 June, strong winds associated with squally thunderstorms hit many parts of Auckland. Trees were downed in Mt Eden and on SH1 near Highbrook Drive (Ōtara), the facade of a building in Avondale was damaged, and considerable debris was blown onto a road in Blockhouse Bay. Power outages were reported in Glen Eden and Ellerslie.

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

Location	Extreme wind gust (km/h)	Date of extreme gust	Year records began	Comments
Alexandra	93	25th	2001	Highest
Castlepoint	156	5th	1972	2nd-highest
Secretary Island	135	25th	1994	2nd-highest

Reefton	55	26th	1999	Equal 2nd-highest
Motu	100	5th	1991	3rd-highest
Waiouru	106	26th	1970	3rd-highest
Puysegur Point	150	25th	1986	3rd-highest
Whitianga	85	4th	1991	4th-highest
Te Puke	59	4th	1987	4th-highest
Whakatāne	98	4th	1974	4th-highest
Aoraki Mt Cook Airport	133	25th	2000	4th-highest
Lake Tekapo	93	25th	2003	4th-highest

Snow and ice

On 5 June, SH8 from Lake Pukaki to Fairlie and SH80 from Lake Pukaki to Aoraki/Mount Cook were closed due to snow. NIWA's climate station at Mt Cook Village measured approximately 10 cm of fresh snow.

On 6 June, an overnight frost followed by early-morning rainfall resulted in the formation of black ice on southern roads near Invercargill. The slippery conditions were a contributing factor to several car crashes reported in the area.

From 6-7 June, snow fell to low elevations across the South Island. Heaviest snowfalls occurred in inland parts of Canterbury, especially about Lake Tekapo where approximately 40 cm of snow was reported. NIWA's climate station at Mt Cook Village measured a peak snow depth of approximately 33 cm (noting around 9 cm snow depth remained from the fall on 5 June). Mt Hutt ski area reported 90 cm of new snow, while farther south The Remarkables and Coronet Peak reported 10-15 cm at higher elevations of their ski areas. The snow closed numerous roads across the South Island including SH7 from Hanmer Springs to Springs Junction, SH8 from Fairlie to Twizel, SH73 from Springfield to Otira, SH79 from Fairlie to Gudex Road, SH80 from Aoraki/Mount Cook to Lake Pukaki, the Crown Range Road, SH85 from Alexandra to Palmerston, and SH87 from Mosgiel to Kyeburn. Farther north, around 30 cm of snow was reported at Manganui Ski Area on Mt Taranaki, allowing them to run their T-Bar and become New Zealand's first ski area to operate in winter 2025.

On 11 June, SH8 was closed between Fairlie and Twizel due to snow and ice.

On 19 June, black ice closed SH8 from Tarras to Omarama (Lindis Pass) and Twizel to Fairlie, and SH80 from Lake Pukaki to Mount Cook. Black ice was also reported for many local roads in the Queenstown-Lakes District.

On 28 June, snow fell to low elevations for inland parts of Otago and Southland. Several roads were closed including SH85 from Omakau to Palmerston, SH87 from Outram to Kyeburn, and SH8 from Omarama to Tarras (the Lindis Pass).

Lightning, hail, and tornadoes

On 9 June, thunderstorms and lightning were reported over Auckland city.

On 11 June, squally thunderstorms struck many parts of the North Island. A tornado was reported in western Taranaki near Pungarehu, with localised damage to trees and power outages reported

about Lower Pungarehu Rd. A funnel cloud was spotted near Ōkato, with large hail falling in Warea.

On 28 June, a suspected tornado blew the roofs off 11 homes in Waitara (Taranaki). No injuries were reported.

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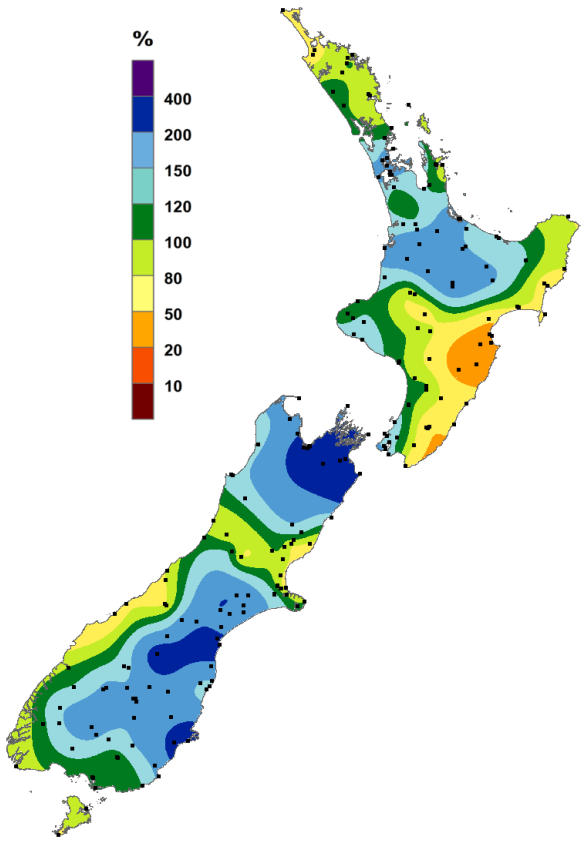
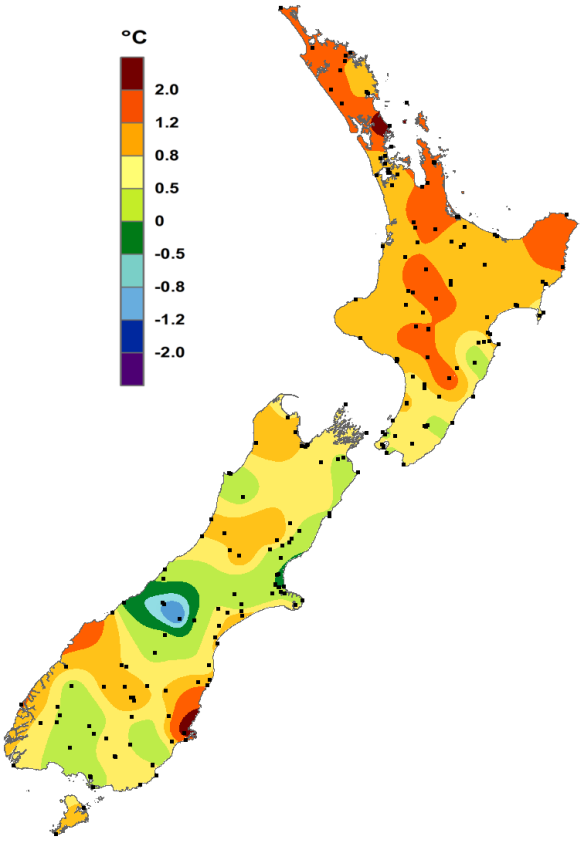


June rainfall
Expressed as a percentage of the 1991-2020 normal.



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

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