

A mild autumn for most of the country

Temperature	Autumn temperatures were above average (+0.51°C to +1.20°C) for many parts of the country. It was a particularly warm autumn in parts of eastern Canterbury, West Coast and Taranaki where temperatures were well above average (> +1.20°C). Temperatures were near average (-0.50°C to +0.50°C) in southeastern parts of Southland and Otago, inland mid-Canterbury and parts of the central North Island.
Rainfall	Rainfall was below normal (50-79%) or well below normal (< 50%) for some eastern areas of New Zealand including South Canterbury, North Canterbury, Wairarapa, northern Hawke's Bay and Gisborne. Rainfall was either above normal (120-149%) or well above normal (> 149%) for southwestern and western parts of both the South Island and North Island, and much of Waikato.
Soil moisture	As of 1 June 2015, soil moisture levels were below normal for this time of year for East Cape, coastal Wairarapa, southern Marlborough and eastern parts of Canterbury. It was especially dry about North Canterbury where soils were considerably drier than normal for this time of year.
Sunshine	Autumn sunshine was above normal (110-125%) for the eastern Bay of Plenty, East Cape, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay and eastern North Canterbury where autumn sunshine. Most remaining areas of New Zealand received near normal sunshine (90-109%). The exception was parts of Taranaki and the West Coast where autumn sunshine was below normal (75-89%).

Click on the link to jump to the information you require:

[Overview](#)

[Temperature](#)

[Rainfall](#)

[Sunshine](#)

[Autumn climate in the six main centres](#)

[Highlights and extreme events](#)

Overview

Autumn temperatures were predominantly above average (0.51°C to 1.20°C above the autumn average) for the South Island, and the lower and upper North Island. It was an especially warm autumn for isolated parts of inland Taranaki, eastern Canterbury and the West Coast where temperatures were well above average (> 1.20°C above the autumn average). Temperatures were in the near average range (-0.50°C to +0.50°C) for southeastern parts of Southland and Otago, inland mid-Canterbury, and the central North Island including north Taranaki, Central Plateau and East

Cape. The nation-wide average temperature in autumn 2015 was 14.0°C (0.8°C above the 1981-2010 autumn average, using NIWA's seven-station temperature series which begins in 1909)¹.

Pressures were below normal over New Zealand and the Tasman Sea during autumn, resulting in an anomalous westerly quarter airflow. This airflow anomaly was reflected in the distribution of rainfall anomalies observed across New Zealand. Specifically, rainfall was below normal (50-79% of the autumn normal) or well below normal (< 50% of the autumn normal) for some eastern areas of New Zealand including South Canterbury, North Canterbury, Wairarapa, northern Hawke's Bay and Gisborne. In contrast, rainfall was plentiful for many western parts of New Zealand. Rainfall was either above normal (120-149% of autumn normal) or well above normal (> 149% of the autumn normal) for southwestern and western parts of both the South Island and North Island, and much of Waikato. Kapiti Coast observed an especially wet autumn, with parts of the region receiving in excess of 200% of normal autumn rainfall. Rainfall was typically near normal (80-119% of the autumn normal) for remaining areas of the country. As of 1 June 2015, soils were notably drier than normal for East Cape, coastal Wairarapa, southern Marlborough and eastern parts of Canterbury. Elsewhere, soil moisture levels were nearer to normal for this time of year, with the exception of northwestern Southland, where soils were wetter than normal.

It was a sunny autumn in the eastern Bay of Plenty, East Cape, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay and eastern North Canterbury where autumn sunshine was above normal (110-125% of the autumn normal). Remaining parts of the country typically received near normal sunshine (90-109% of the autumn normal), with autumn sunshine below normal (75-89% of the autumn normal) for parts of Taranaki and the West Coast.

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 32.1°C, observed at Hanmer Forest on 5 March.
- The lowest temperature was -9.0°C, observed at Hanmer Forest on 28 May.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 206 mm, recorded at North Egmont 8 April.
- The highest wind gust was 178km/hr, observed at Cape Turnagain on 13 May.
- Of the six main centres in autumn 2015, Auckland was the warmest, Dunedin was the coolest and cloudiest, Christchurch was the driest, Hamilton was the wettest and Tauranga was the sunniest.
- Of the available, regularly reporting sunshine observation sites, the sunniest four centres so far in 2015 (1 January to 31 May) are: Whakatane (1200 hours), Blenheim (1182 hours), Waipara West (1173 hours) and Appleby (1173 hours).

For further information, please contact:

Mr Chris Brandolino

NIWA Forecaster – NIWA National Climate Centre

Tel. (09) 375 6335, Mobile (027) 866 0014

¹ Interim value.

Temperature: Above average for most

Autumn temperatures were generally mild or warm for most New Zealand locations. This is reflected in the following tables, where a number of record or near-record high temperatures were observed, yet only one near-record low temperature occurred. Despite the mild temperatures overall, two notable polar outbreaks struck during the three-month period which were characterised by unseasonable low-elevation snowfall and severe frosts, respectively (see *Highlights and extreme events* section for further details). The nation-wide average temperature in autumn 2015 was 14.0°C (0.8°C above the 1981-2010 autumn average, using NIWA's seven-station temperature series which begins in 1909).

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

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Whatawhata	16.6	1.9	1952	Highest
Stratford	14.0	1.5	1960	2nd-highest
Reefton	13.4	1.6	1960	2nd-highest
Cheviot	13.2	1.4	1982	2nd-highest
Christchurch (Riccarton)	14.1	1.7	1863	2nd-highest
Kaikohe	16.8	1.1	1973	3rd-highest
Te Puke	15.8	1.2	1973	3rd-highest
Ngawi	15.9	0.8	1972	3rd-highest
Westport	14.3	1.1	1937	3rd-highest
Kaikoura	14.3	1.2	1963	3rd-highest
Lauder	11.4	1.6	1924	3rd-highest
Waipara West	14.0	1.1	1973	4th-highest
Orari Estate	12.1	1.0	1972	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Te Kuiti	13.3	-0.9	1959	4th-lowest

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

Location	Mean maximum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Auckland (Mangere)	21.2	1.2	1959	Highest

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.

Whatawhata	21.4	1.9	1952	Highest
Christchurch (Riccarton)	19.6	2.3	1863	Highest
Cheviot	19.7	1.7	1982	2nd-highest
Reefton	18.3	1.3	1960	3rd-highest
Puysegur Point	14.8	0.7	1978	3rd-highest
Hanmer Forest	19.1	1.5	1906	3rd-highest
Kaikoura	17.8	1.5	1963	3rd-highest
Ngawi	18.9	0.8	1972	4th-highest
Stratford	18.2	1.3	1960	4th-highest
Motueka	19.8	1.0	1956	4th-highest
Waipara West	19.5	1.0	1973	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Whatawhata	11.7	1.9	1952	Highest
Stratford	9.7	1.5	1960	Highest
Reefton	8.4	1.9	1960	Highest
Ngawi	13.0	0.9	1972	2nd-highest
Cheviot	6.7	1.1	1982	2nd-highest
Hawera	10.4	1.1	1977	3rd-highest
Waipara West	8.5	1.2	1973	3rd-highest
Lauder	5.2	1.7	1924	3rd-highest
Paraparaumu	11.0	1.4	1953	4th-highest
Orari Estate	6.5	1.1	1972	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

Rainfall: Wet for western parts but very dry for some in the east

The continued lack of rainfall for eastern parts of North Canterbury was a major feature of autumn 2015, exacerbating concerns regarding the lack of soil moisture in these parts. Kaikoura received just 30% of normal autumn rainfall, resulting in its driest-ever autumn in records which began in 1898. The West Coast is New Zealand's wettest region, but autumn was even wetter than normal for the area. This may be attributed to the westerly airflow anomaly of autumn 2015, which enhanced the conveyor belt of moisture-laden air delivered direct off the Tasman Sea. The orographic effect kicked in once this air struck elevated terrain, bringing considerable rainfall to the western flanks of the Southern Alps. Hokitika and Greymouth are particularly exposed to this

climatic process, and these towns received near-record high rainfall during autumn 2015. It was a very wet autumn in Paraparaumu, Palmerston North and Whanganui which are also relatively exposed to westerly flows. These three locations observed their wettest autumn on record, respectively.

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

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Paraparaumu	518	239	1945	Highest
Palmerston North	491	261	1928	Highest
Whanganui	424	200	1890	Highest
Hokitika	1094	173	1866	2nd-highest
Greymouth	947	166	1947	3rd-highest
Motu	611	132	1990	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Kaikoura	51	30	1898	Lowest
Castlepoint	98	42	1902	3rd-lowest

Sunshine: A sunny autumn for many eastern parts of the country

The distribution of sunshine anomalies during autumn again reflected the westerly airflow anomaly present during this time. Specifically, many western locations observed increased cloudiness, whereas eastern parts observed clearer than usual skies as a result of their location on the leeward side of New Zealand’s high elevation terrain.

Record or near-record autumn sunshine hours were recorded at:

Location	Sunshine hours	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Cheviot	564	121	1983	Highest
Gisborne	604	120	1905	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

Autumn climate in the six main centres

Temperatures were above average for Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch and near average for the remaining three main centres. Notably, Auckland observed its highest mean maximum air temperature (21.2°C) for autumn on record. Hamilton and Wellington received above normal autumn rainfall, and considerable surface flooding caused issues at times in both cities during the season. Sunshine was above normal in Dunedin, and near normal for the remaining main centres. Of the six main centres in autumn 2015, Auckland was the warmest, Dunedin was the coolest and cloudiest, Christchurch was the driest, Hamilton was the wettest and Tauranga was the sunniest.

Autumn 2015 main centre climate statistics:

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland ^a	17.3	+1.0	Above average
Tauranga ^b	16.1	+0.4	Near average
Hamilton ^c	14.7	+0.5	Near average
Wellington ^d	14.4	+0.7	Above average
Christchurch ^e	12.7	+0.8	Above average
Dunedin ^f	12.0	+0.4	Near average
Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland ^a	294	106%	Near normal
Tauranga ^b	289	88%	Near normal
Hamilton ^c	409	147%	Above normal
Wellington ^d	356 ³	127%	Above normal
Christchurch ^e	121 ⁴	82%	Near normal
Dunedin ^f	147	82%	Near normal
Sunshine			
Location	Sunshine (hours)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland ^a	491	99%	Near normal
Tauranga ^b	548	97%	Near normal
Hamilton ^g	454	95%	Near normal
Wellington ^d	473	95%	Near normal
Christchurch ^e	465 ⁴	94%	Near normal
Dunedin ^f	436 ⁴	115%	Above normal

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

³ Missing two days of data

⁴ Missing one day of data

Highlights and extreme events

This section contains information pertaining to some of the more significant highlights and extreme events that occurred during autumn 2015. Note that a more detailed list of significant weather events for autumn 2015 can be found in the *Highlights and extreme events* section of NIWA's monthly Climate Summaries. These monthly summaries are available online, and may be viewed at the following website: <http://www.niwa.co.nz/climate/summaries/monthly>

Temperatures

Autumn got off to a very warm start with several locations observing record maximum and record high minimum temperatures during the first week of March.

In the last week of May, low morning temperatures were experienced throughout the country, with severe frosts in some parts. Clear skies at night enabled considerable radiative cooling to occur, and a number of New Zealand locations observed record or near-record low temperatures for autumn.

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

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Auckland (Ardmore)	30.0	Mar-1st	1969	Highest
Castlepoint	29.5	Mar-2nd	1994	Highest
Takaka	30.4	Mar-1st	1978	Highest
Auckland (Mangere)	28.1	Mar-1st	1959	2nd-highest
Pukekohe	28.6	Mar-5th	1969	2nd-highest
Masterton	30.9	Mar-2nd	1992	2nd-highest
Waione	31.0	Mar-5th	1991	2nd-highest
Alexandra	32.4	Mar-5th	1992	2nd-highest
Auckland (Henderson)	29.4	Mar-1st	1948	Equal 2nd-highest
Motu	25.6	Mar-1st	1990	Equal 2nd-highest
Auckland (Airport)	28.0	Mar-14th	1959	3rd-highest
Whatawhata	30.4	Mar-5th	1952	3rd-highest
Stratford	25.7	Mar-5th	1960	3rd-highest
Stephens Island	22.9	Mar-3rd	1973	3rd-highest
Pelorus Sound	26.3	Mar-1st	1982	3rd-highest
Le Bons Bay	26.7	Mar-2nd	1984	3rd-highest
Taihape Rec	29.0	Mar-05th	1972	Equal 3rd-highest
Puysegur Point Aws	23.2	Apr-06th	1978	Equal 3rd-highest
Waikeria	29.3	Mar-1st	1977	4th-highest
Kopua	29.2	Mar-2nd	1962	4th-highest
Mana Island	24.7	Mar-3rd	1987	4th-highest
Hanmer Forest	32.1	Mar-5th	1906	4th-highest
South West Cape	22.1	Mar-5th	1991	4th-highest
Ngawi	27.6	Mar-5th	1972	Equal 4th-highest

Motueka	28.3	Mar-2nd	1956	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Motueka	7.8	May-30th	1972	Lowest
Takaka	10.3	May-30th	1978	Equal 3rd-lowest
Turangi	8.3	May-25th	1968	4th-lowest
Mahia	9.7	May-25th	1990	4th-lowest
Le Bons Bay	6.7	May-25th	1984	4th-lowest
Ohakune	6.5	May-25th	1972	Equal 4th-lowest
Secretary Island	8.4	May-25th	1989	Equal 4th-lowest

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

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
Low records or near-records				
Turangi	-5.4	May-29th	1968	Lowest
Waione	-6.1	May-29th	1991	Lowest
Mahia	3.7	May-26th	1990	Lowest
Wallaceville (Upper Hutt)	-4.9	May-26th	1939	Lowest
Appleby	-7.0	May-29th	1932	Lowest
Blenheim	-5.1	May-26th	1932	Lowest
Cheviot	-6.3	May-29th	1982	Lowest
Christchurch (Airport)	-6.4	May-29th	1863	Lowest
Te Kuiti	-3.1	May-29th	1959	Equal lowest
Le Bons Bay	0.2	May-25th	1984	Equal lowest
Hanmer Forest	-9.0	May-28th	1906	2nd-lowest
Kaitaia	4.5	May-28th	1985	3rd-lowest
Taumarunui	-4.3	May-28th	1947	3rd-lowest
Waiau	-6.0	May-28th	1974	3rd-lowest
Winchmore	-6.7	May-29th	1928	Equal 3rd-lowest
Ranfury	-8.1	May-29th	1975	Equal 3rd-lowest
Masterton	-3.3	May-26th	1992	4th-lowest
Takapau Plains	-2.7	May-30th	1962	4th-lowest
Castlepoint	2.9	May-25th	1972	4th-lowest
Wairoa	-0.3	May-30th	1964	4th-lowest
Levin	-2.5	May-26th	1895	4th-lowest
Puysegur Point	2.9	May-25th	1978	4th-lowest
Ashburton	-6.5	May-29th	1928	4th-lowest
Orari Estate	-4.3	May-29th	1972	4th-lowest
Timaru	-5.4	May-30th	1885	4th-lowest
Dunedin (Airport)	-7.2	May-29th	1962	4th-lowest
North Shore, Auckland	4.4	May-29th	1994	Equal 4th-lowest
Nugget Point	-0.2	May-25th	1970	Equal 4th-lowest
High records or near-records				
South West Cape	15.9	Mar-2nd	1991	Highest
Secretary Island	17.7	Mar-2nd	1988	Equal highest

Whangaparaoa	19.5	Mar-6th	1982	2nd-highest
Masterton	18.4	Apr-8th	1992	2nd-highest
Reefton	17.8	Apr-8th	1972	2nd-highest
Farewell Spit	19.0	Mar-6th	1972	Equal 2nd-highest
Mokohinau	20.2	Mar-3rd	1994	3rd-highest
Hawera	17.6	Apr-8th	1977	3rd-highest
Cheviot	17.5	May-7th	1982	3rd-highest
Puysegur Point	17.3	Mar-2nd	1978	Equal 3rd-highest
North Shore, Auckland	20.1	Mar-3rd	1994	4th-highest
Okarito	17.4	Apr-8th	1983	4th-highest
Lumsden	14.7	Apr-3rd	1982	4th-highest
Campbell Island	11.1	Mar-6th	1991	4th-highest
Waiouru	14.6	Apr-9th	1972	Equal 4th-highest
Peel Forest	16.0	Apr-26th	1973	Equal 4th-highest

Rain and slips

On 5 March, heavy rain fell in the Buller and Grey Districts, causing slips that blocked roads, flooding of 17 homes, and the closure of SH 6 through the Buller Gorge. Several vehicles were trapped by slips in the Buller Gorge. Schools were closed and several streets were flooded in Westport, Reefton, and Greymouth. South of Greymouth, the Coast Guard had to rescue a campervan from the rising Taramakau River. In Nelson, roads were closed due to heavy rain and strong winds.

On 18 April, torrential rain fell throughout Waikato, especially in Hamilton where there was considerable surface flooding on many streets. Hamilton Airport recorded 103 mm of rain between 4 a.m. and 5 p.m., 15 mm more than its average monthly rainfall for April.

On 14 May, torrential rain caused flooding in Kapiti, Porirua, and Lower Hutt areas. A slip blocked the road and rail link between the Kapiti Coast and Wellington, closing SH 1 between Paekakariki and Pukerua Bay. All commuter train services across the Wellington region were cancelled and Wellington Railway Station was closed. Thousands of Kapiti and Hutt Valley residents were trapped in Wellington city and forced to find alternative accommodation for the night. At least 20 homes were evacuated in Raumati Beach, and a number of schools were closed throughout the region. The Hutt River burst its banks and flooded High Street in Lower Hutt, threatening cars and stores. The Waikanae River also burst its banks, and floodwaters affected Tawa and Porirua.

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

Location	Extreme 1-day rainfall (mm)	Date of extreme rainfall	Year records began	Comments
Horsham Downs	96	Apr-18th	1973	Highest
Ngahinapouri	95	Apr-18th	1935	Highest
Paraparaumu	116	May-13th	1951	Highest
Raetihi	67	Apr-7th	1979	Highest
Pukeokahu	65	Apr-9th	1991	Highest

Oxton	65	Apr-7th	1950	Highest
Westport	111	Mar-5th	1944	Highest
Secretary Island	164	Apr-25th	1985	Highest
Mcqueens Valley	75	Apr-27th	1947	Highest
Putara	146	Apr-12th	1917	2nd-highest
Palmerston North	91	Apr-8th	1928	2nd-highest
Bainesse	64	Apr-8th	1974	2nd-highest
Cairnmuir Mangaweka	61	Apr-8th	1964	2nd-highest
Hunter Valley	84	Apr-25th	1958	2nd-highest
Millers Flat	27	Mar-7th	1990	2nd-highest
Mahoenui	101	Apr-27th	1970	3rd-highest
Lower Retaruke	70	Apr-27th	1974	3rd-highest
Waituna	69	Apr-8th	1984	3rd-highest
Sanson	58	Apr-8th	1973	3rd-highest
Greatford	62	Apr-8th	1978	3rd-highest
Alexandra	29	Mar-28th	1990	3rd-highest
New Plymouth	109	Apr-8th	1990	4th-highest
Te Puia Springs	184	Mar-15th	1946	4th-highest
Opiki	61	Apr-8th	1945	4th-highest
Hawera	63	May-14th	1977	4th-highest
Waiouru	61	Apr-9th	1950	4th-highest
Ngahere Iti	60	Apr-8th	1961	4th-highest
Kowhitirangi	143	Apr-26th	1965	4th-highest
Pelorus Sound	88	Apr-27th	1982	4th-highest

Wind

On 14 May, a tornado ripped through Mt Maunganui, damaging homes and buildings, pulling down fences and sending trampolines flying. About 20 homes had roofs lifted and 11 had significant damage. Part of the roof and grandstand of Baypark Stadium was severely damaged. Earlier, a reported tornado ripped the roof off a house and damaged at least three more properties at Coopers Beach in the Far North.

On 24 and 25 May, strong southwest winds affected much of the country, especially in the lower South Island. Numerous ferry services on Cook Strait were cancelled or delayed due to strong winds and associated large swells. *Interislander* sailings remained affected by the rough conditions until 27 May.

Record or near record autumn extreme wind gusts were recorded at:

Location	Extreme wind gust (km/hr)	Date of extreme gust	Year records began	Comments
Mokohinau	124	Mar-15th	1994	Highest
Farewell Spit	126	Mar-6th	1973	Highest
Whakatane	100	May-12th	1974	2nd-highest
Motu	89	Mar-16th	1991	Equal 2nd-highest
Nelson	98	Mar-6th	1972	Equal 2nd-highest

Turangi	98	Apr-29th	1973	3rd-highest
Hicks Bay	145	Mar-16th	1975	3rd-highest
Ashburton	98	May-6th	1970	3rd-highest
Hawera	89	May-25th	1986	Equal 3rd-highest
Dannevirke	83	Apr-28th	1961	4th-highest
Tauranga	93	Apr-30th	1973	Equal 4th-highest
Pukekohe	69	Apr-27th	1986	Equal 4th-highest

Snow and ice

On 13 April and 14 April, an unseasonable fall of snow to very low elevations occurred in the lower South Island. The polar outbreak saw snow fall to approximately 100 metres above sea level in some areas. Flights due to arrive at Queenstown Airport were cancelled or diverted because of snow on the runway. In Dunedin, bus services on some of the hill routes were suspended on the morning of 14 April after overnight snow. Snow fell to low levels on Banks Peninsula near Christchurch, and forced the temporary closure of Dyers Pass Road. In the North Island, snow fell to approximately 600 metres above sea level on the Central Plateau.

On 24 and 25 May, a cold southerly blast hit the country and caused snowfall throughout most of Otago, Southland, as well as the mountain passes and relatively high-elevation settlements in Canterbury. Up to 30 cm of snow was reported in Arrowtown, with 10-25 cm reported in Queenstown, Cromwell and Wanaka. Snow briefly fell to sea level in Dunedin but didn't settle at that elevation, however up to 10 cm was reported in the hill suburbs. Snow fell down to 300 m above sea level in Hawkes Bay, and heavier falls were reported on the Napier-Taupo Road.

Lightning and hail

On 12 May, thousands of lightning strikes were recorded over the country (mainly in the west of both Islands). The thunderstorms were generated by atmospheric instability associated with fronts within a disturbed northwesterly airflow.

Cloud and fog

On 4 May, hundreds of people were stranded due to fog cancelling and delaying flights into and out of Christchurch airport.

For further information, please contact:

Mr Chris Brandolino

NIWA Forecaster – NIWA National Climate Centre

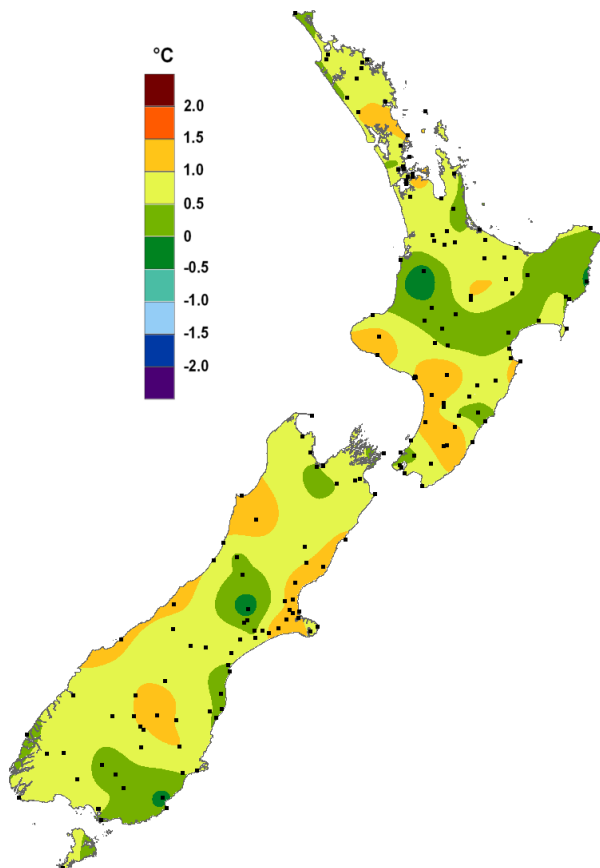
Tel. 09 375 6335, Mobile 027 866 0014

For climate data enquiries, please contact:

Mr Gregor Macara

Climate Scientist, NIWA Wellington

Tel. 04 386 0509



Autumn 2015 mean temperature, expressed as a departure from the 1981-2010 average (°C).

Many areas of New Zealand observed above average temperatures (0.50-1.20°C above the autumn average) or well above average temperatures (> 1.20°C above the autumn average), as indicated by the yellow and orange shades.

<http://www.niwa.co.nz/climate> © Copyright NIWA 2015.

All rights reserved. Information presented in this summary is based on data available at the time of publication, which is subject to ongoing quality assurance procedures.