Summary of the Records of Temperatures, Rainfall, and Sunshine for June, 1950—continued

Climateological Table—continued

Note.—At stations where departures from normal are in parentheses, the temperature record has been maintained for less than ten years, the rainfall record for less than twenty years, and the normals are partly interpolated.

Notes on the Weather for June, 1950

General.—After the exceptionally mild conditions of the preceding month, June’s weather, by contrast, appeared to be rather unpleasant. Although there was little settled weather, the conditions were, however, fairly typical of the winter season. Temperatures were, in fact, slightly above average. An unusual feature of the weather situation was the passage over the New Zealand area of the series of six wave depressions each of which had its origin near the coast of Queensland. A long spell of showery conditions were, however, fairly typical of the winter season.

Temperatures were above normal. The anomalies were generally small but in central and northern districts of the North Island they exceeded 1.4°F. The minimum temperatures in central and northern districts of the North Island were 1°F. above normal. The minimum temperatures in central and northern districts of the North Island were 1°F. above normal. The minimum temperatures in central and northern districts of the North Island were 1°F. above normal.

Lowest temperatures occurred in Central Otago where several stations had monthly totals of under half an inch, the equivalent of about a third of the average amount.

There was a moderate fall of snow over Southland on the 7th. Sunshine.—There was a deficiency of over 20 hours in the month’s sunshine over the Auckland Province and along the Kaikoura coast. Most of Canterbury had an excess of 20-30 hours, but over the remainder of the country the sunshine was near average.

Weather Sequence.—With a trough of low pressure lying across the North Island, the weather that remained very unsettled. For a start, conditions were better in the South Island due to the influence of a weak anticyclone.

A depression which passed rapidly across the Cook Strait region on the evening of the 2nd brought brief but heavy rain to the central provinces. An anticyclone then moved from the Tasman Sea across to the north of New Zealand.

From the 4th to the 7th unsettled westerly weather prevailed, pressures running high to the north but very low to the south. Except in sheltered eastern districts heavy showers were frequent throughout this period and thunder occurred in many places. Snow became widespread in the South Island on the 6th and winds rose to gale force as the main depression, which was very deep and extensive, crossed Campbell Island. When a secondary depression passed close to Southland a day later, its associated cold front swept rapidly northwards over the South Island accompanied by hail and thunder. It began to rain over Northland with the approach of a wave depression which had formed off the coast of Queensland.