



Issued 2 Sep 2024 — Seasonal Summary for Australia — Product Code IDCKGC2AR0

## Australia in Winter 2024

### In brief

- The national area-averaged winter rainfall total was close to average.
- Winter rainfall was above average for parts of Western Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia and northern New South Wales.
- Rainfall was below average for most of south-eastern South Australia, southern New South Wales and Victoria.
- Victoria had its driest winter since 2006, 30.2% below the 1961–1990 average.
- Australia's area-averaged mean temperature was 1.48 °C above the 1961–1990 average for winter, the second-warmest on record.
- Western Australia had its warmest winter on record since observations began in 1910.
- This winter was amongst the ten warmest on record for South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.
- Australia's area-averaged mean maximum temperature for winter was 1.66 °C above the 1961–1990 average, the fourth-warmest on record.
- Mean maximum temperatures were warmer than average for most of Australia.
- Australia's area-averaged mean minimum temperature was 1.30 °C above the 1961–1990 average, the fifth-warmest on record.
- Mean minimum temperatures were above average for most of Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania, and for large parts of the Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales and southern Victoria. Mean minimum temperatures were below average for a few small areas scattered across the country.

Further information and tables of records for each state and the Northern Territory can be found in the [individual regional climate summaries](#), to be issued on 4 September. For discussion of events during winter, see the [individual monthly climate summaries](#) for Australia for June, July and August.

### Temperatures

Australia's national area-averaged mean temperature for winter was 1.48 °C above the 1961–1990 average, the second-warmest winter on record since national observations began in 1910.

Western Australia had its warmest winter on record, and it was amongst the ten warmest winters on record for South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.

Australia's area-averaged mean maximum temperature was 1.66 °C above the 1961–1990 winter average, the fourth-warmest on record.

Victoria had its warmest winter mean maximum temperature on record, 1.31 °C above the 1961–1990 average. Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory were all in their respective top ten warmest on record.

Mean maximum temperatures were above average to very much above average (in the highest 10% of all winters since 1910) for most of Australia. Maximum temperatures this winter were the highest on record for parts of Western Australia's Kimberley and Southern Interior districts, North Pastoral districts in South Australia and Central district in Victoria. Many stations in those areas had their record highest mean maximum temperature for winter.

An unseasonal warm period affected most of Australia in the second half of August, with both daytime and night-time temperatures more than 10 °C above August average for large parts of the country. Many stations set record number of consecutive days with temperature above a threshold or their record highest winter daily maximum or minimum temperatures. Oodnadatta Airport (75 years of data) recorded 39.4 °C on 24 August, a new winter record maximum temperature for South Australia. On the 26<sup>th</sup>, Yampi Sound in Western Australia's Kimberley district, recorded 41.6 °C, a new winter record maximum temperature for both Australia and the state. On the 30<sup>th</sup>, Birdsville Airport recorded 39.7 °C, a new winter record maximum temperature for Queensland, equalled at Boulia Airport on the 31<sup>st</sup>.

The national mean minimum temperature was 1.30 °C above the 1961–1990 average for winter, the fifth-warmest on record since national observations began in 1910.

Western Australia had its fourth-warmest winter mean minimum temperature on record, 1.51 °C above the 1961–1990 average. For South Australia and New South Wales, mean minimum temperatures this winter were in the top ten warmest on record.

Mean minimum temperatures for winter were above average to very much above average (in the highest 10% of all winters since 1910) for Tasmania, most of Western Australia and South Australia and large parts of the Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Minimum temperatures this winter were the highest on record for parts of Western Australia's Pilbara, Gascoyne, Goldfields and South West Land Division districts. Many stations in those areas had their record highest mean minimum temperature for winter, including Donnybrook and Albany which have 117 and 106 years of data respectively.

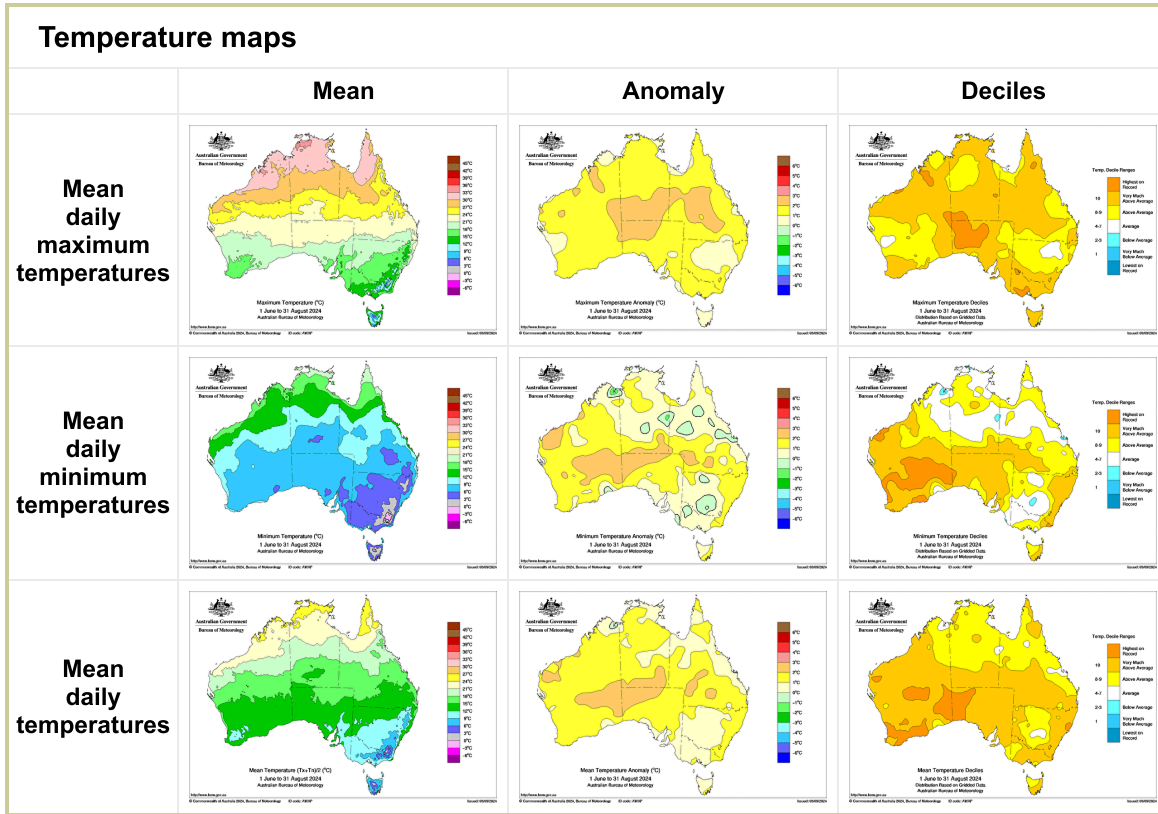
Mean minimum temperatures were below average for a few small areas scattered across the country.

### 3-month temperature table ending August 2024

Areal average temperatures									
	Maximum Temperature			Minimum Temperature			Mean Temperature		
	Rank (of 115)	Anomaly (°C)	Comment	Rank (of 115)	Anomaly (°C)	Comment	Rank (of 115)	Anomaly (°C)	Comment
Australia	112	+1.66	4th highest (record +1.95 °C in 2017)	111	+1.30	5th highest	114	+1.48	2nd highest (record +1.54 °C in 2023)
Queensland	111	+1.75	5th highest	102	+1.44		109	+1.60	7th highest
New South Wales	= 105	+1.13	equal 10th highest	106	+1.28	10th highest	111	+1.21	5th highest
Victoria	115	+1.31	highest (was +1.26 °C in 2005)	98	+0.66		111	+0.99	5th highest
Tasmania	101	+0.60		98	+0.88		102	+0.75	
South Australia	114	+1.90	2nd highest (record +2.08 °C in 2023)	110	+1.35	6th highest; highest since 2013	113	+1.63	3rd highest (record +1.79 °C in 2009)

Western Australia	113	+1.75	3rd highest (record +2.36 °C in 2020)	112	+1.51	4th highest (record +1.93 °C in 1996)	115	+1.63	highest (was +1.57 °C in 2020)
Northern Territory	= 109	+1.65	equal 6th highest	85	+0.83		104	+1.24	

**Rank** ranges from 1 (lowest) to 115 (highest). A rank marked with '=' indicates the value is tied for that rank. **Anomaly** is the departure from the long-term (1961–1990) average.



### Rainfall

The national area-averaged winter rainfall total was 1.0% above the 1961–1990 average.

Winter began with a wetter than average June, followed by a drier than average July and August.

Rainfall for winter was above average for large parts of Western Australia, north-western and central Northern Territory, eastern and south-western Queensland and north-eastern South Australia extending into northern and north-eastern New South Wales. Areas in Western Australia's Gascoyne and Central West districts and Capricornia district in Queensland had winter rainfall very much above average (in the wettest 10% of years since 1900).

Winter rainfall was below average for most of Victoria, central and southern New South Wales and south-eastern South Australia, and for parts of northern Queensland and the Northern Territory, noting that these latter areas are seasonally dry. Rainfall was very much below average (in the driest 10% of years since 1900) for parts of Victoria's South West, Central, Northern Country and North East districts, Riverina district in New South Wales and Upper South East district in South Australia.

Victoria's area-averaged rainfall was 30.2% below the 1961–1990 average, the driest winter since 2006.

### Significant weather and records

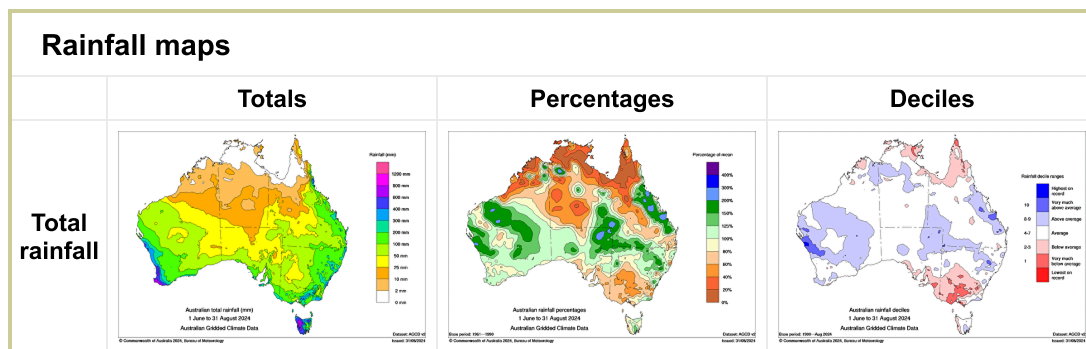
For discussion of events during winter see the [individual monthly climate summaries](#) for Australia for June, July and August.

Further information and tables of records for each state and the Northern Territory can be found in the individual [regional climate summaries](#), to be issued on 4 September.

**3-month rainfall table ending August 2024**

Area-average rainfall				
	Rank (of 125)	Average (mm)	Departure from mean	Comment
Australia	69	63.9	+1%	
Queensland	76	52.6	+6%	
New South Wales	57	110.0	-2%	
Victoria	15	142.9	-30%	
Tasmania	55	406.6	-5%	
South Australia	67	54.1	-2%	
Western Australia	86	73.2	+17%	
Northern Territory	62	9.5	-42%	
Murray-Darling Basin	47	94.3	-13%	

**Rank** ranges from 1 (lowest) to 125 (highest). A rank marked with '=' indicates the value is tied for that rank. **Departure from mean** is relative to the long-term (1961–1990) average.



**Australian weather extremes in winter 2024**

Hottest day	41.6°C	at Yampi Sound (Defence) (WA) on the 26th August
Coldest day	-4.8°C	at Thredbo AWS (NSW) on the 28th July
Coldest night	-13.5°C	at Liawenee (Tas.) on the 4th July
Warmest night	26.5°C	at Coconut Island (Qld.) on the 28th June
Wettest day	199.9 mm	at Byfield Childs Road (Qld.) on the 14th August

## Notes

National monthly and seasonal summaries are published on the first working day of the following month, based on information available at 3 pm on the first day of that month.

Long-term averages in this statement and associated tables are for the period 1961 to 1990 unless otherwise specified. Temperature area averages are derived from the ACORN-SAT version 2 dataset and temperature maps are derived from the [AWAP dataset](#). Rainfall area averages and maps, are derived from the [AGCD dataset](#).



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