



Growing degree days annual growing season averages and totals, 1972/3–2015/6

Title	Growing degree days annual growing season averages and totals, 1972/3–2015/6
Publisher	New Zealand's Environment Reporting Series: The Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand
Description	Growing degree days (GDD) measures the amount of warmth available for plant and insect growth and can be used to predict when flowers will bloom and crops and insects will mature. GDD counts the total number of degrees Celsius each day is above a threshold temperature. In this report we used 10 degrees Celsius. Increased GDD means that plants and insects reach maturity faster, provided that other conditions necessary for growth are favourable, such as sufficient moisture and nutrients. As a measure of temperature, GDD experiences short-term changes in response to climate variations, such as El Niño, and in the longer-term is affected by our warming climate. This dataset gives the average number of GDD over growing seasons (July 1 – June 30 of the following year) for New Zealand, the North and South Islands, and for all 30 sites. More information on this dataset and how it relates to our environmental reporting indicators and topics can be found in the attached data quality pdf.
Source	NIWA
Rights	Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 New Zealand
Rights	Attribution 4.0 International
Rights	http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/
Coverage	1972/3–2015/6: Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dannevirke, Dunedin, Gisborne, Gore, Hamilton, Hokitika, Invercargill, Kerikeri (since 1982), Lake Tekapo, Masterton (since 1993), Milford Sound, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Queenstown, Reefton, Rotorua, Tara Hills, Taumarunui, Taupo (since 1976), Tauranga, Timaru, Waiouru, Wellington, Whanganui, Whangaparaoa (since 2000) and Whangarei.
Identifier	https://data.mfe.govt.nz/table/89393-growing-degree-days-annual-growing-season-averages-and-totals-1972-32015-6/
Identifier	AC17/025
Type	Dataset
Language	eng-nz
Subject	temperature, climate change, climate variability, Environmental reporting series: Our atmosphere and climate 2017