



Trends in maximum highest annual wind gust, 1972–2016

Title	Trends in maximum highest annual wind gust, 1972–2016
Publisher	New Zealand's Environment Reporting Series: The Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand
Description	Trends in maximum highest annual wind gust, 1972–2016. Steady wind can be an important resource, but strong gusts can damage property, topple trees, and disrupt transportation, communications, and electricity. Extreme wind events can occur with frontal weather systems, around strong convective storms such as thunderstorms, and with ex-tropical cyclones. Projections indicate climate change may alter the occurrence of extreme wind events, with the strength of extreme winds expected to increase over the southern half of the North Island and the South Island, especially east of the Southern Alps, and decrease from Northland to Bay of Plenty. Monitoring can help us gauge the potential of, and prepare for, such events. Trend direction was assessed using the Theil-Sen estimator and the Two One-Sided Test (TOST) for equivalence at the 95% confidence level. 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	1972–2016; national
Identifier	https://data.mfe.govt.nz/table/89424-trends-in-maximum-highest-annual-wind-gust-19722016/
Identifier	AC17/016
Type	Dataset
Language	eng-nz
Subject	climate, extreme weather, Environmental reporting series: Our atmosphere and climate 2017