

A warm and very wet month for many locations

Rainfall	Above normal rainfall (120-149% of normal) or well above normal rainfall (>149% of normal) was observed across most of the central and lower North Island, along with a majority of the South Island. Below normal rainfall (50-79% of normal) or well below normal rainfall (<50% of normal) was observed in parts of the Far North, coastal Southland, and Stewart Island. Elsewhere, near normal rainfall (80-119% of normal) was observed.
Temperature	Temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) across nearly all of the North Island, Tasman, the West Coast, and Fiordland. However, near average ($\pm 0.50^\circ\text{C}$ of average) temperatures were widespread in parts of Wellington, along with Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland. In addition, small pockets of below average temperatures (0.51-1.20°C below average) were observed in Canterbury and interior Otago.
Soil Moisture	At the end of February, soil moisture levels were above average in coastal Gisborne, parts of Hawke's Bay, the lower North Island, most of the upper South Island, and much of Canterbury. Soil moisture levels were below average in most of Northland, Auckland, northern Waikato, Southland, and Stewart Island. Elsewhere, soil moisture levels were near average.

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Overview

Mean sea level pressure was higher than normal over and south of Aotearoa New Zealand and lower than normal over the Coral Sea for February 2022. This resulted in more east-northeast winds than normal, consistent with La Niña conditions. The first half of the month featured very active weather, with two atmospheric rivers bringing heavy rainfall and flooding to parts of the upper South Island and lower North Island. Then on 13 February, the landfall of ex-Tropical Cyclone Dovi caused a wide range of impacts in the North Island and upper South Island, including strong wind gusts, heavy rain, and flooding (see *Highlights and extreme events* section for more details). However, after Dovi passed, the prevailing pattern shifted dramatically, with the second half of February featuring frequent high pressure and generally tranquil weather.

February rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) across most of the central and lower North Island, along with a majority of the South Island. Nine

locations observed their wettest February on record, including 553% of normal February rainfall at Masterton, where records began in 1926, and 475% of normal at Westport, where records began in 1893. Conversely, below normal rainfall (50-79% of normal) or well below normal rainfall (<50% of normal) was observed in parts of the Far North, coastal Southland, and Stewart Island. In fact, Oban (Stewart Island) had its driest February on record, with only 20% of normal rainfall.

February temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) across nearly all of the North Island, Tasman, the West Coast, and Fiordland. However, near average ($\pm 0.50^\circ\text{C}$ of average) temperatures were widespread in parts of Wellington, along with Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland. In addition, small pockets of below average temperatures (0.51-1.20°C below average) were observed in Canterbury and interior Otago. The first half of February featured a very humid, tropical air mass over much of New Zealand, leading in particular to very warm overnight temperatures. Sixty-eight locations set records or near-records for warm daily minimum (night-time) temperatures.

Further Highlights:

- The highest temperature was 33.7°C, observed at Hanmer Forest on 3 February.
- The lowest temperature was 0.0°C, observed at Manapouri on 27 February.
- The highest 1-day rainfall was 277.4 mm, recorded at Franz Josef on 2 February.
- The highest wind gust was 159 km/h, observed at Baring Head on 13 February.
- Of the six main centres in February 2022, Auckland was the warmest, Dunedin was the coolest and driest, Wellington was the wettest, Tauranga was the sunniest, and Christchurch was the least sunny.
- Of the available, regularly reporting sunshine observation sites, the sunniest four locations so far in 2022 are Taranaki (586 hours), Bay of Plenty (550 hours), Wellington (549 hours), and Manawatū-Whanganui (547 hours).

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Rainfall: Record rainfall for some areas; dry in the Far North and Deep South

February rainfall was above normal (120-149% of normal) or well above normal (>149% of normal) across most of the central and lower North Island, along with a majority of the South Island. Below normal rainfall (50-79% of normal) or well below normal rainfall (<50% of normal) was observed in parts of the Far North, coastal Southland, and Stewart Island. Elsewhere, near normal rainfall (80-119% of normal) was observed.

February was a month of rainfall extremes. The first half of the month was extremely wet for much of the country, due to the impacts from two atmospheric rivers and ex-Tropical Cyclone Dovi. However, the second half of the month was generally dry and tranquil as high pressure took over. Nine locations experienced their wettest February on record, with many other locations having near-records. Notably, Westport had its wettest February since records began in 1893, and Castlepoint its wettest since 1902. In addition, Levin experienced its 2nd-wettest February since 1895, Christchurch its 3rd-wettest since 1863, and Napier its 4th-wettest since 1870. The heavy rainfall also resulted in significant increases in soil moisture levels across most of the country, although drier than normal soils remained in the Far North and deep south.

Record^{1,2} or near-record February rainfall totals were recorded at:

Location	Rainfall total (mm)	Percentage of normal	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Masterton	350	553	1926	Highest
Castlepoint	303	501	1902	Highest
Martinborough	249	457	1924	Highest
Hāwera	354	483	1977	Highest
Tākaka	496	421	1976	Highest
Westport	610	475	1893	Highest
Arapito	451	316	1978	Highest
Reefton	384	361	1960	Highest
Waipara West	178	434	1973	Highest
Takapau Plains	217	284	1962	2nd-highest
Mahia	205	238	1990	2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	220	344	1945	2nd-highest
Levin	230	270	1895	2nd-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	346	489	1928	2nd-highest
Wellington (Airport)	291	473	1958	2nd-highest
Stratford	450	342	1960	2nd-highest
Okarito	475	209	1981	2nd-highest
Blenheim	182	370	1927	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	238	458	1898	2nd-highest

¹ 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.

² All normal values in this climate summary are compared to the 1981-2010 normals.

Dannevirke	212	258	1951	3rd-highest
Upper Hutt	239	314	1924	3rd-highest
Waiouru	112	162	1950	3rd-highest
Whanganui	207	268	1890	3rd-highest
Farewell Spit	257	375	1874	3rd-highest
Greymouth	359	223	1947	3rd-highest
Christchurch (Airport)	148	344	1863	3rd-highest
Akaroa	118	224	1977	3rd-highest
Taupō	192	280	1949	4th-highest
Te Kuiti	239	258	1950	4th-highest
New Plymouth	267	278	1944	4th-highest
Mt Ruapehu (Chateau)	208	125	2000	4th-highest
Hicks Bay	264	218	1916	4th-highest
Napier	248	408	1870	4th-highest
Palmerston North	171	240	1928	4th-highest
Nelson	220	346	1862	4th-highest
Cape Campbell	140	360	1873	4th-highest
Winchmore	133	236	1947	4th-highest
Tara Hills	101	303	1949	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Oban (Stewart Island)	22	20	1975	Lowest

Temperature: Warm everywhere except the eastern South Island

February temperatures were above average (0.51-1.20°C above average) or well above average (>1.20°C above average) across nearly all of the North Island, Tasman, the West Coast, and Fiordland. However, near average ($\pm 0.50^\circ\text{C}$ of average) temperatures were widespread in parts of Wellington, along with Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland. In addition, small pockets of below average temperatures (0.51-1.20°C below average) were observed in Canterbury and interior Otago. The eastern South Island had prevalent easterly (onshore) winds during February, along with the arrival of several southerly changes. This resulted in three locations having near-record cool mean maximum (daytime) temperatures for the month.

With a tropical air mass in place during the first half of the month as well as the continuation of a marine heatwave in some regions, cloudy and humid conditions contributed to several record and near-record high daily minimum temperatures (i.e. warm nights) in mid-February. Notably, Hamilton (Ruakura) and Palmerston North each had their warmest February night since 1940. (see *Highlights and extreme events* section for more details).

The nationwide average temperature in February 2022 was 17.8°C. This was 0.5°C above the 1981-2010 February average from NIWA's seven station temperature series which begins in 1909, and New Zealand's 23rd-warmest February on record.

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

Location	Mean air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Whangaparāoa	22.0	1.8	1982	Highest
Mt Ruapehu (Chateau)	14.8	2.2	2000	Highest
Kaitaia	22.1	2.2	1948	2nd-highest
Leigh	22.7	2.6	1966	2nd-highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	21.5	2.0	1945	2nd-highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	21.9	2.1	1948	2nd-highest
Port Taharoa	21.4	1.7	1973	2nd-highest
Cape Reinga	21.3	1.6	1951	3rd-highest
Dargaville	21.9	2.4	1943	3rd-highest
Whangārei	22.0	1.8	1967	3rd-highest
Auckland (Airport)	22.3	2.0	1959	3rd-highest
Whatawhata	21.3	2.6	1952	3rd-highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	21.1	2.3	1906	3rd-highest
Farewell Spit	20.0	1.9	1971	3rd-highest
Westport	18.7	2.0	1937	3rd-highest
Arapito	18.6	1.6	1978	3rd-highest
Okarito	17.5	1.3	1982	3rd-highest
Franz Josef	17.5	2.0	1953	3rd-highest
South West Cape	14.3	1.3	1991	3rd-highest
Kerikeri	21.2	1.5	1945	4th-highest
Mokohinau	21.6	1.3	1994	4th-highest
Matamata	20.6	2.2	1999	4th-highest
Taupō	19.6	2.5	1949	4th-highest
Pukekohe	21.5	2.4	1969	4th-highest
Tūrangi	18.9	1.7	1968	4th-highest
New Plymouth	19.9	1.8	1944	4th-highest
Castlepoint	20.1	2.1	1972	4th-highest
Greymouth	18.2	1.8	1947	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

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

Location	Mean maximum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Whatawhata	28.1	4.3	1952	Highest
Whangaparāoa	25.3	1.6	1982	2nd-highest
Auckland (Airport)	26.4	2.3	1959	2nd-highest
Port Taharoa	25.1	1.5	1973	3rd-highest
Mt Ruapehu (Chateau)	20.3	2.5	2000	3rd-highest
Greymouth	22.3	2.2	1947	3rd-highest
South West Cape	17.7	1.8	1991	3rd-highest
Dargaville	26.7	3.1	1943	4th-highest

Leigh	26.4	3.4	1966	4th-highest
Franz Josef	22.3	1.9	1953	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Blenheim	21.2	-2.0	1932	4th-lowest
Le Bons Bay	17.2	-1.6	1984	4th-lowest
Tara Hills	21.1	-2.2	1949	4th-lowest

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

Location	Mean minimum air temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Kerikeri	17.5	2.8	1945	Highest
Mokohinau	19.9	1.9	1994	Highest
Auckland (Western Springs)	18.0	2.3	1948	Highest
Arapito	14.8	2.6	1978	Highest
Cape Reinga	18.7	2.2	1951	2nd-highest
Kaitaia	18.5	3.1	1948	2nd-highest
Whangārei	18.2	2.1	1967	2nd-highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	17.0	2.3	1945	2nd-highest
Te Puke	16.4	2.8	1973	2nd-highest
Pukekohe	16.9	2.4	1969	2nd-highest
Mt Ruapehu (Chateau)	9.2	1.9	2000	2nd-highest
Okarito	13.3	1.4	1982	2nd-highest
Leigh	19.0	1.8	1966	3rd-highest
Tauranga	17.8	2.3	1913	3rd-highest
Motu	12.8	1.9	1990	3rd-highest
Tūrangi	13.4	2.0	1968	3rd-highest
Castlepoint	16.8	2.1	1972	3rd-highest
Tākaka	13.3	1.6	1978	3rd-highest
Westport	15.4	2.6	1937	3rd-highest
Franz Josef	12.6	2.1	1953	3rd-highest
Motueka	14.0	2.1	1956	3rd-highest
Kaikohe	17.0	2.2	1973	4th-highest
Dargaville	17.2	1.9	1943	4th-highest
Whangaparāoa	18.6	1.9	1982	4th-highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	15.5	2.2	1906	4th-highest
Port Taharoa	17.6	1.8	1973	4th-highest
New Plymouth	15.9	1.9	1944	4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

February climate in the six main centres

February rainfall was near normal in Auckland, Tauranga, and Dunedin, and above normal in Hamilton. However, Wellington and Christchurch had their 2nd and 3rd-wettest February on record, respectively. Auckland had its 3rd-warmest February on record, while well above average temperatures were observed in Tauranga and Hamilton. Meanwhile, Christchurch's monthly mean temperature was below average. Of the six main centres in February 2022, Auckland was the warmest, Dunedin was the coolest and driest, Wellington was the wettest, Tauranga was the sunniest, and Christchurch was the least sunny.

February 2022 main centre climate statistics:

Temperature			
Location	Mean temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)	Comments
Auckland ^a	21.9	+1.9	3 rd -warmest on record
Tauranga ^b	21.2	+1.4	Well above average
Hamilton ^c	20.8	+2.0	Well above average
Wellington ^d	17.2	+0.0	Near average
Christchurch ^e	16.2	-0.6	Below average
Dunedin ^f	15.1	+0.1	Near average
Rainfall			
Location	Rainfall (mm)	% of normal	Comments
Auckland ^a	65	90	Near normal
Tauranga ^b	83	96	Near normal
Hamilton ^c	91	123	Above normal
Wellington ^d	346	489	2 nd -wettest on record
Christchurch ^e	148	344	3 rd -wettest on record
Dunedin ^f	58	85	Near normal
Sunshine			
Location	Sunshine (hours)		
Auckland ^a	192		
Tauranga ^b	206		
Hamilton ^g	197		
Wellington ^d	172		
Christchurch ^e	142		
Dunedin ^f	201		

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

Highlights and extreme events

Rain and flooding

The highest 1-day rainfall was 277.4 mm, recorded at Franz Josef on 2 February.

From 3-5 February, an atmospheric river of moisture impacted the upper South Island with very heavy rainfall, leading to flooding, slips, and evacuations, and a local state of emergency was declared for the Buller District. Westport residents were urged to self-evacuate, with some areas of the city facing mandatory evacuation orders. Meanwhile, a large slip blocked the only access road to the Seddonville settlement, while SH6 was closed between Makarora and Fox Glacier due to several slips. Other towns cut off included Mokihinui and Karamea.

Nearly 200 people in Franz Josef lost power after a slip or washout damaged power poles, while Spark said that all cellphone sites south of Harihari were down.

Three high-elevation locations in NIWA's station network recorded more than 1,000 mm of rain during the event, which is more than Christchurch receives in an entire year.

In Marlborough, the settlements of Duncan Bay and Penzance Bay were cut off following slips, while SH6 was closed between Hira and Rai Valley.

DOC announced a partial closure of the Heaphy Track that would last several months as three bridges were extensively damaged or destroyed.

On 6 February, the same atmospheric river that had affected the upper South Island in previous days moved north into Taranaki, with some locations recording nearly a half-metre of rain. SH45 between Okato and Opunake was closed due to flooding. Other central North Island areas such as Marton had roads closed due to flooding, while the Saddle Road in Manawatū was closed due to fallen trees. Road restrictions were in place on SH3 from Bulls to Whanganui due to a slip.

Another atmospheric river impacted the upper West Coast on 9-10 February, resulting in a new state of emergency being declared in Buller District, and another round of mandatory evacuations. Surface flooding, slips, and road closures affected all access routes into Westport and surrounding areas, including SH6, SH7, SH67, and SH69. FENZ was called in to pump water out of the Westport hospital basement, along with multiple homes in Westport, Reefton, Waimangaroa, and Granity.

Nine locations set new February one-day rainfall records, including 190 mm at Tākaka on 2 February, and 167 mm at Reefton on 9 February.

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

Location	Extreme 1-day rainfall (mm)	Date of extreme rainfall	Year records began	Comments
Masterton	124	12th	1926	Highest
Martinborough	108	12th	1924	Highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	127	12th	1928	Highest
Wellington (Airport)	116	12th	1958	Highest
Hāwera	153	5th	1977	Highest
Tākaka	190	2nd	1976	Highest
Westport	169	9th	1928	Highest

Arapito	107	3rd	1978	Highest
Reefton	167	9th	1960	Highest
Taupō	119	11th	1949	2nd-highest
Hicks Bay	150	7th	1916	2nd-highest
Palmerston North	81	5th	1928	2nd-highest
Levin	77	5th	1949	2nd-highest
Stratford	180	5th	1960	2nd-highest
Greymouth	145	9th	1947	2nd-highest
Franz Josef	277	2nd	1926	2nd-highest
Leigh	101	6th	1967	3rd-highest
Te Kuiti	139	11th	1957	3rd-highest
New Plymouth	125	5th	1944	3rd-highest
Whanganui	83	5th	1937	3rd-highest
Farewell Spit	90	12th	1882	3rd-highest
Christchurch (Gardens)	65	12th	1873	3rd-highest
Napier	95	6th	1870	4th-highest
Mahia	66	6th	1990	4th-highest
Blenheim	73	12th	1927	4th-highest

Temperatures

The highest temperature was 33.7°C, observed at Hanmer Forest on 3 February.

The lowest temperature was 0.0°C, observed at Manapouri on 27 February.

On 11 February, the dewpoint in Auckland reached 24.1°C, the city's highest for any day in February on record, and the highest overall since 31 January 1999. Cloudy and humid conditions contributed to several record and near-record high daily minimum temperatures (i.e. warm nights) in mid-February.

Despite above normal temperatures across much of New Zealand during the month, the eastern South Island generally saw near average temperatures due to a frequent onshore easterly wind flow.

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

Location	Extreme maximum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Whatawhata	33.0	10th	1952	Highest
Whanganui	32.7	10th	1937	Highest
Westport	29.2	8th	1937	Highest
Arapito	29.2	8th	1978	Highest
Greymouth	29.8	8th	1947	Highest
Okarito	28.2	8th	1982	Highest
Cape Reinga	28.4	23rd	1951	2nd-highest
Te Kuiti	31.3	10th	1959	2nd-highest
Castlepoint	31.4	3rd	1972	2nd-highest
Franz Josef	29.0	8th	1953	2nd-highest
Balclutha	33.2	2nd	1964	2nd-highest
Nugget Point	31.5	2nd	1970	2nd-highest

Motu	29.6	9th	1990	3rd-highest
Paraparaumu	29.1	8th	1953	3rd-highest
Porirua	27.7	9th	1968	3rd-highest
Hāwera	28.1	4th	1977	3rd-highest
Reefton	32.5	8th	1960	Equal 3rd-highest
Five Rivers	30.3	2nd	1982	Equal 3rd-highest
Leigh	30.2	10th	1966	4th-highest
Waipawa	33.5	4th	1945	4th-highest
Palmerston North	31.8	9th	1918	4th-highest
Levin	29.6	9th	1895	4th-highest
Hokitika	28.5	8th	1866	4th-highest
Milford Sound	27.1	8th	1934	4th-highest
Auckland (Airport)	29.4	8th	1959	Equal 4th-highest
Dannevirke	31.9	4th	1951	Equal 4th-highest
Stratford	27.6	9th	1960	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
Paraparaumu	14.7	13th	1972	Lowest
Cheviot	11.6	13th	1982	Lowest
Te Anau	10.3	4th	1973	Lowest
Porirua	13.8	13th	1972	2nd-lowest
Brothers Island	14.0	13th	1997	2nd-lowest
Blenheim	14.1	6th	1947	Equal 2nd-lowest
Five Rivers	10.0	4th	1982	Equal 2nd-lowest
Arthurs Pass	7.5	13th	1973	3rd-lowest
Waiau	11.3	13th	1974	3rd-lowest
Waipara West	12.5	13th	1973	3rd-lowest
Le Bons Bay	11.2	13th	1984	3rd-lowest
Wellington (Airport)	14.3	13th	1972	Equal 3rd-lowest
Arapito	15.0	13th	1978	4th-lowest
Rangiora	12.7	13th	1972	4th-lowest
Lumsden	10.2	4th	1982	4th-lowest
Clyde	12.0	4th	1978	4th-lowest
Motueka	16.4	13th	1972	Equal 4th-lowest

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

Location	Extreme minimum (°C)	Date of extreme temperature	Year records began	Comments
High records or near-records				
Cape Reinga	21.8	12th	1971	Highest
Kaitaia	24.2	12th	1948	Highest
Kerikeri	23.0	12th	1952	Highest
Kaikohe	22.6	12th	1973	Highest
Dargaville	23.1	12th	1951	Highest
Whangārei	24.0	12th	1967	Highest
Mokohinau	22.7	12th	1994	Highest
Whangaparāoa	21.9	12th	1982	Highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	22.6	12th	1951	Highest

Auckland (Western Springs)	22.9	12th	1971	Highest
Paeroa	23.1	12th	1971	Highest
Taupō	20.5	13th	1950	Highest
Motu	18.8	12th	1990	Highest
Auckland (Māngere)	23.0	9th	1961	Highest
Pukekohe	22.3	12th	1969	Highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	22.0	13th	1940	Highest
Hamilton (Airport)	22.0	6th	1946	Highest
Port Taharoa	22.4	10th	1974	Highest
Mt Ruapehu (Chateau)	16.1	12th	2000	Highest
Palmerston North	20.7	11th	1940	Highest
Levin	21.4	10th	1950	Highest
Hāwera	21.1	11th	1977	Highest
Whanganui	22.2	5th	1972	Highest
Westport	21.2	10th	1966	Highest
Arapito	20.4	10th	1978	Highest
Okarito	18.8	10th	1983	Highest
Rangiora	23.2	3rd	1972	Highest
Whakatāne	22.4	13th	1975	Equal highest
Waiouru	18.0	13th	1972	Equal highest
Franz Josef	18.0	9th	1953	Equal highest
Leigh	22.7	12th	1966	2nd-highest
Whitianga	22.0	13th	1971	2nd-highest
Tauranga	22.4	13th	1941	2nd-highest
Te Puke	21.2	13th	1973	2nd-highest
Rotorua	20.6	12th	1972	2nd-highest
Tūrangi	19.6	13th	1968	2nd-highest
New Plymouth	21.4	5th	1944	2nd-highest
Hicks Bay	21.5	13th	1972	2nd-highest
Porirua	19.8	3rd	1972	2nd-highest
Greymouth	18.9	9th	1972	2nd-highest
Kaikōura	20.7	3rd	1972	2nd-highest
Cheviot	22.2	3rd	1982	2nd-highest
Akaroa	22.7	3rd	1978	2nd-highest
Matamata	21.6	12th	1999	Equal 2nd-highest
Paraparaumu	20.5	3rd	1972	Equal 2nd-highest
Lower Retaruke	19.9	5th	1972	3rd-highest
Wellington (Airport)	20.9	4th	1972	3rd-highest
Stratford	18.8	10th	1972	3rd-highest
Motueka	19.9	4th	1972	3rd-highest
Waipara West	24.4	3rd	1973	3rd-highest
Christchurch (Airport)	21.8	3rd	1863	3rd-highest
Le Bons Bay	19.4	3rd	1984	3rd-highest
Orari	19.0	3rd	1972	3rd-highest
Martinborough	21.7	11th	1986	Equal 3rd-highest
Hokitika	19.2	9th	1866	Equal 3rd-highest
Oamaru	17.0	2nd	1972	Equal 3rd-highest
Warkworth	22.0	12th	1966	4th-highest

Masterton	21.0	11th	1943	4th-highest
Hastings	21.0	3rd	1972	4th-highest
Upper Hutt	20.6	4th	1972	4th-highest
Farewell Spit	19.3	2nd	1972	4th-highest
Reefton	18.8	10th	1972	4th-highest
Arthurs Pass	15.7	3rd	1973	4th-highest
Waiau	21.6	3rd	1974	4th-highest
Ashburton	21.6	3rd	1928	4th-highest
Windsor	16.5	3rd	2000	4th-highest
Wellington (Kelburn)	19.4	4th	1931	Equal 4th-highest
Brothers Island	17.6	3rd	1997	Equal 4th-highest
Low records or near-records				
None observed				

Wind

The highest wind gust was 159 km/h, observed at Baring Head on 13 February.

Several record and near record wind gust speeds were observed during the landfall and passage of ex-Tropical Cyclone Dovi on 13 February.

Record or near-record February extreme wind gusts were recorded at:

Location	Extreme wind gust (km/h)	Date of extreme gust	Year records began	Comments
Auckland (Western Springs)	78	13 th	1994	Highest
Tauranga	104	13 th	1973	Highest
Te Puke	76	13 th	1987	Highest
Motu	98	13 th	1991	Highest
Hamilton (Ruakura)	83	13 th	1996	Highest
New Plymouth	128	13 th	1972	Highest
Baring Head	159	13 th	1991	Highest
Mahia	98	13 th	1991	Highest
Kaukau Top	148	13 th	1969	Highest
Dargaville	93	13 th	1997	Equal highest
Mokohinau	128	13 th	1994	2 nd -highest
Auckland (Whenuapai)	96	13 th	1972	2 nd -highest
Auckland (Airport)	107	13 th	1971	2 nd -highest
Hāwera	120	13 th	1986	2 nd -highest
Brothers Island	156	13 th	1997	2 nd -highest
Kaitia	96	13 th	1972	Equal 2 nd -highest
Palmerston North	100	13 th	1991	Equal 2 nd -highest
Kaikohe	91	13 th	1986	3 rd -highest
Whakatāne	82	13 th	1974	3 rd -highest
Pukekohe	70	13 th	1986	3 rd -highest
Hamilton (Airport)	87	13 th	1978	3 rd -highest
Whanganui	106	13 th	1977	3 rd -highest
Paeroa	82	7 th	1991	Equal 3 rd -highest
Cape Reinga	128	13 th	1974	4 th -highest
Whitianga	74	13 th	1991	4 th -highest

Gisborne	83	13 th	1972	4 th -highest
Whakatu	65	13 th	1997	4 th -highest
Westport	93	13 th	1973	4 th -highest
Secretary Island	132	9 th	1994	4 th -highest
Rotorua	83	13 th	1972	Equal 4 th -highest
Clyde	57	18 th	1983	Equal 4 th -highest

Ex-Tropical Cyclone Dovi

On 13 February, the landfall of ex-Tropical Cyclone Dovi brought a variety of weather impacts to the North Island and upper South Island, including heavy rainfall and strong wind gusts. This was the first cyclone to make landfall in New Zealand in nearly four years, since Fehi and Gita in February 2018. Widespread power outages occurred in Auckland due to gusts at or above 100 km/h, while the Auckland Harbour Bridge was closed from 9:30 am to 2:00 pm due to winds above the 90 km/h threshold for safe use. In addition, ferry sailings in Auckland were disrupted, and Interislander ferries were cancelled for the day. Air New Zealand cancelled more than 100 flights, mostly due to the strong winds.

Numerous roads were temporarily closed due to surface flooding or slips, including SH2 in Lower Hutt, SH58 between Paremata and Haywards, several roads in Wairarapa including SH53, and SH45 in Taranaki. In the South Island, SH1 between Kaikōura and Waipara was closed due to flooding and slips.

In Wellington, Featherston residents were urged to boil water before use as surface water had entered the Boar Bush reservoir, contaminating the water supply. Several homes in Wellington were also evacuated due to slips, and heavy rainfall resulted in widespread surface flooding. FENZ responded to more than 300 calls across the country, mostly from Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Taranaki, and Wellington.

A man in Raglan was taken to hospital with serious injuries after a tree fell on his vehicle, with another vehicle hit by a tree in Hamilton. In Kauri, Whangārei a tree fell and damaged a home, while several boats broke free of their moorings at Russell and Opuā.

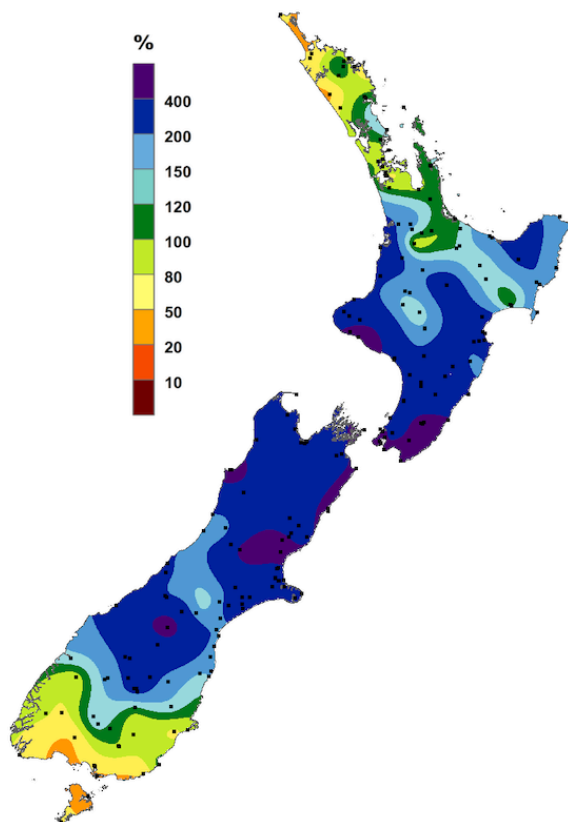
Power outages were reported in several parts of Taranaki due to high winds, with power also out in parts of Northland and Waikato.

For further information, please contact:

Seth Carrier

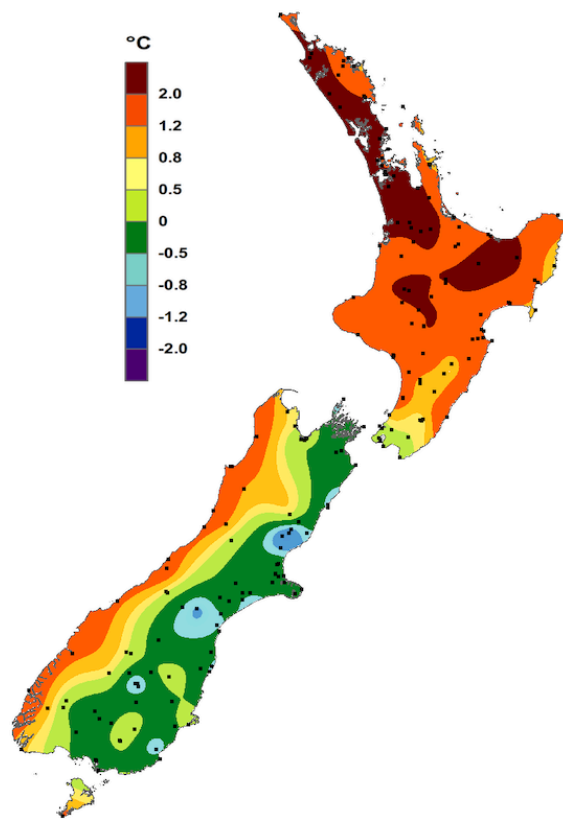
Meteorologist, NIWA Auckland

Tel. 09 375 4508



February rainfall

Expressed as a percentage of the 1981-2010 normal.



February temperature

Expressed as a departure from the 1981-2010 average in degrees Celsius.

<https://www.niwa.co.nz/our-science/climate>

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