



REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANIZATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE
Turkish State Meteorological Service



State of the Climate in February 2026



Climate and Agricultural Meteorology Department
Research Department

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2026

CONTENT

PREFACE.....	iii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Temperature	2
3. Precipitation	5
4. Extreme Meteorological Events.....	8
References	8

PREFACE



The Turkish State Meteorological Service (TSMS), under the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, prepares monthly, seasonal, and annual climate analyses consisting of temperature and precipitation assessments in order to inform the public and raise awareness regarding climate conditions.

Climate is a key environmental factor that directly affects a wide range of sectors, particularly urban development, agriculture, water resources management, energy production, and transportation. Therefore, continuous monitoring and analysis of climatic conditions play a crucial role in the long-term planning processes of these sectors.

Located within the Mediterranean Basin, Türkiye is among the regions most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including heat waves, forest fires, droughts, floods, storms, and hail events. In recent years, an increase has been observed in both the frequency and intensity of extreme meteorological events associated with changing climate conditions.

This bulletin presents an assessment of temperature and precipitation observations recorded during the previous month and compares them with the climatological normals for the period 1991–2020. In addition, the report includes analyses of extreme temperature and precipitation events across Türkiye, regional climate evaluations, basin-based precipitation assessments, and the number of precipitation days.

All climate reports prepared by the Turkish State Meteorological Service are publicly available through the “Analyses” section of the official website at <https://www.mgm.gov.tr>.

We hope that these reports will contribute to increasing public awareness of weather and climate events, incorporating climate considerations into sectoral planning activities, supporting the development of climate-resilient cities, and assisting decision-makers in adaptation and risk-reduction efforts related to food security and disaster management.

Sincerely,

Volkan Mutlu COŞKUN

Director General
Turkish State Meteorological Service

1. Introduction

- The long-term (1991–2020) February mean temperature is 4.1°C, while the February 2026 mean temperature was recorded as 7.6°C.
- The lowest temperature was recorded as –22.4°C in Ardahan, while the highest temperature was observed as 28.6°C in Bartın.
- In February 2026, mean temperatures were near the climatological normals around Uzunköprü, İpsala, Şile, Bandırma, Kırklareli, Malkara, Akhisar, Uşak, Korkuteli, Acıpayam, Kızılcahamam, and Tunceli, while temperatures across the remaining parts of Türkiye were above the seasonal averages.
- The February 2026 mean temperature of 7.6°C was 3.5°C above the long-term February average of 4.1°C for the 1991–2020 reference period.
- The areal mean precipitation across Türkiye in February 2026 was 136.8 mm, which is more than 100% above the long-term February average of 59.8 mm for the 1991–2020 period.
- The highest precipitation was recorded in Osmaniye with 320.3 mm, while the lowest precipitation was observed in Sinop with 51.5 mm. Precipitation increased by more than 100% compared to the climatological normal and by more than three times compared to the 40.0 mm recorded in February of the previous year.
- Precipitation amounts were above the climatological normals across the entire country except for the areas around Kastamonu, Sinop, and Mardin. In addition, precipitation totals exceeding three times the long-term averages were recorded around İzmir, Balıkesir, Manisa, Afyonkarahisar, Antalya, Niğde, Adana, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Yozgat, Tokat, Sivas, and Tunceli.
- At the provincial scale, precipitation amounts were above the climatological normals in all provinces. Notably, 35 of the 81 provinces recorded the highest February precipitation levels of the last 66 years, particularly in Ankara, İzmir, Antalya, Adana, Kayseri, Malatya, Manisa, Muğla, Çorum, Zonguldak, and Gaziantep.

2. Temperature

In February 2026, mean temperatures were observed near the climatological normals in the vicinity of Uzunköprü, İpsala, Şile, Bandırma, Kırklareli, Malkara, Akhisar, Uşak, Korkuteli, Acıpayam, Kızılcahamam, and Tunceli, while temperatures across the remaining parts of Türkiye were above the seasonal normals. February 2026 was recorded as the third-warmest February in the last 56 years.

The mean temperature in February 2026 was 7.6 °C, which is 3.5 °C above the long-term February average of 4.1 °C for the 1991–2020 reference period (Figure 2.1; Figure 2.2).

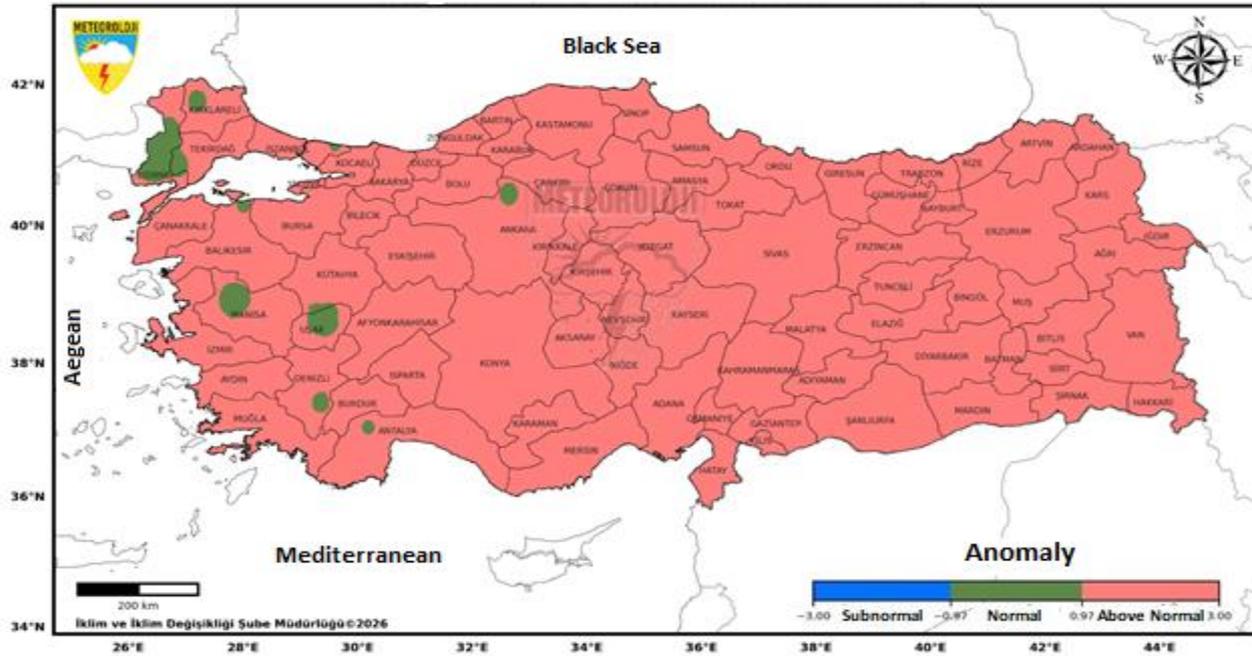


Figure 2.1. Areal mean temperature anomalies in February 2026.

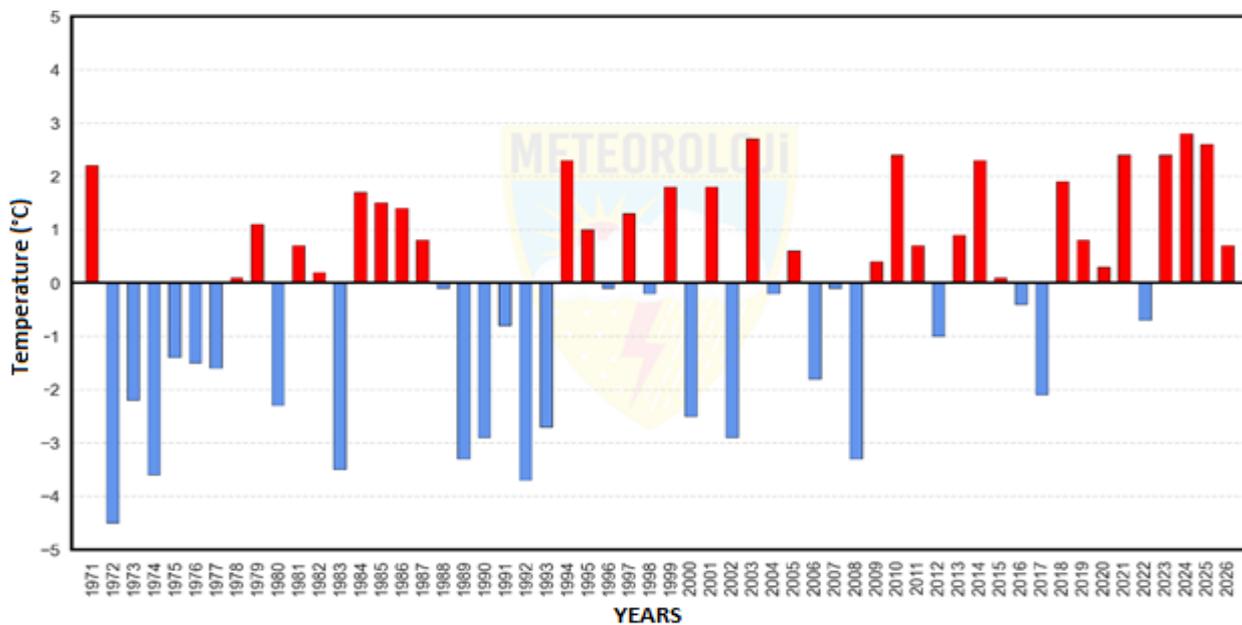


Figure 2.2. February mean temperature deviation in Türkiye.

When the mean temperature differences are examined, positive temperature anomalies were observed across all regions of Türkiye (Figure 2.3)

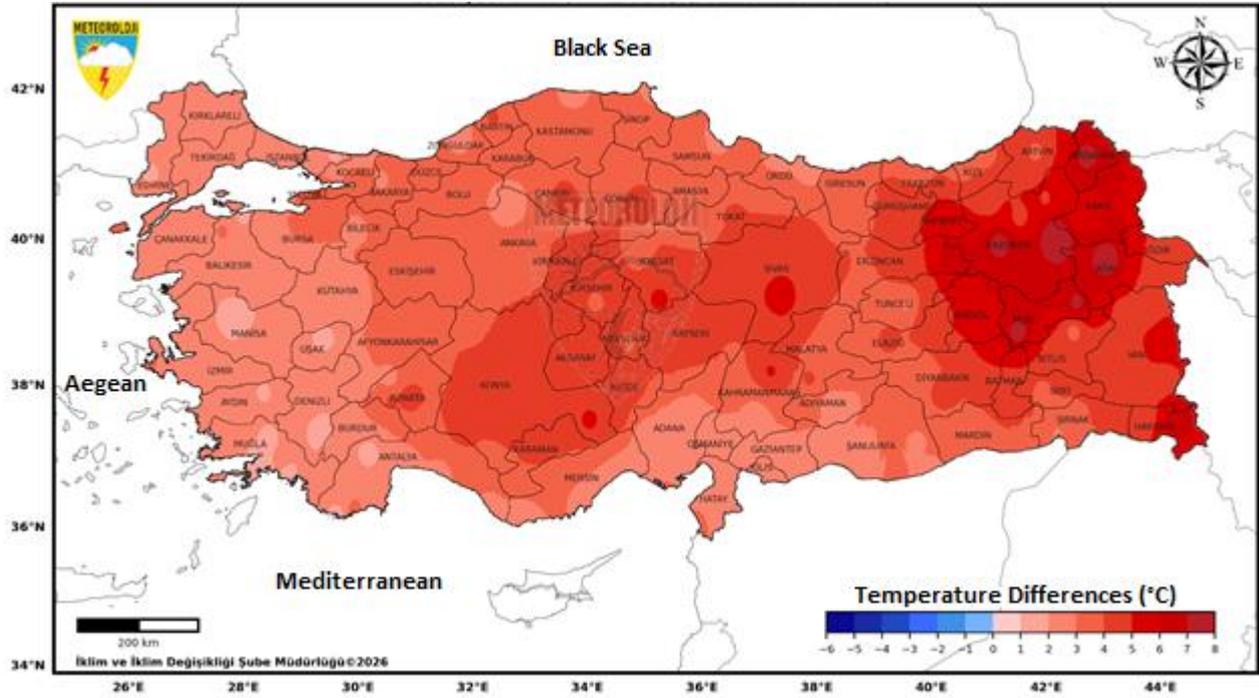


Figure 2.3. Mean temperature differences in February 2026.

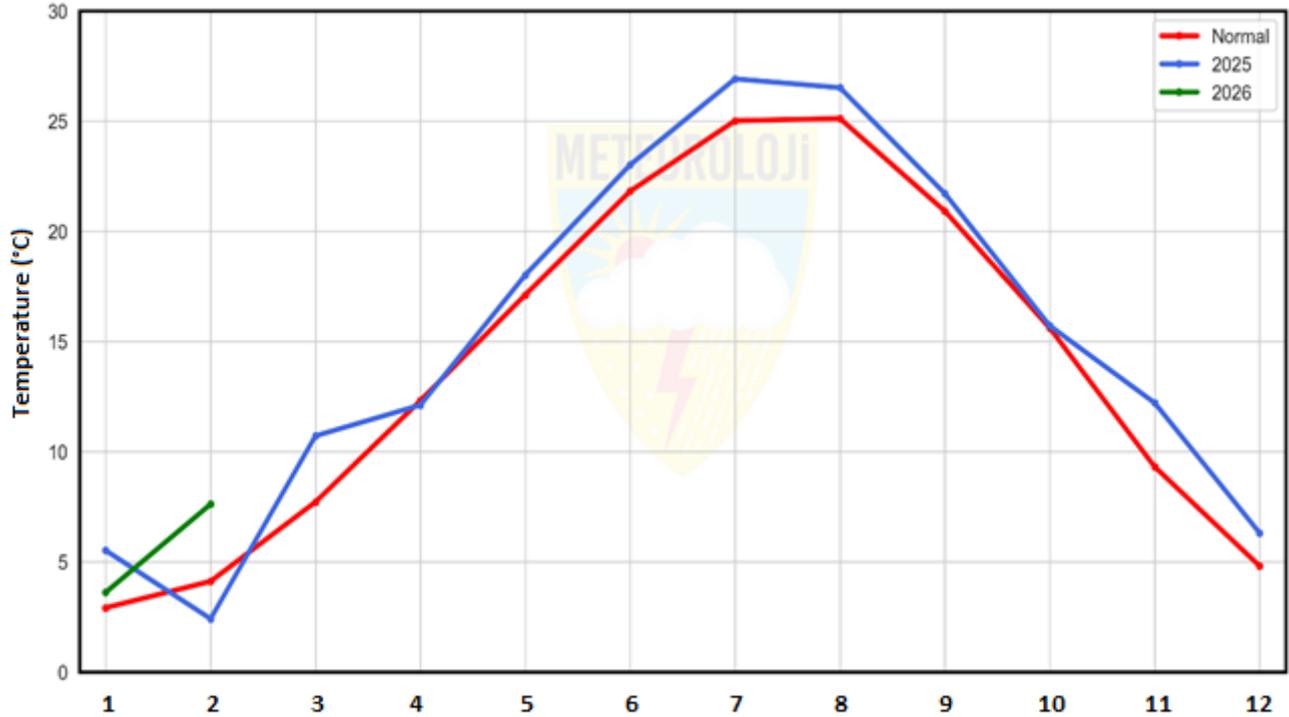


Figure 2.4. Differences in mean temperatures for February 2026 compared with the long-term average and the previous year.

When Figure 2.4 is examined, it is evident that the temperature values in 2026 are generally higher than both the long-term averages and those recorded in the previous year. In particular, temperatures during the first months of the year were above the climatological normals. This indicates that temperatures across Türkiye during the winter period of 2026 were above the seasonal averages.

2.1. Regional Temperature

Overall, all regions of Türkiye experienced above-normal temperatures in February 2026, with regional mean temperatures exceeding long-term climatological averages.

An examination of regional temperature patterns indicates that mean temperatures in February 2026 were near the climatological normals in limited areas, while temperatures across most regions of Türkiye were above the long-term averages (Figure 2.5).

In the Marmara Region, the long-term (1991–2020) February mean temperature is 6.0°C, whereas the February 2026 mean temperature was 8.7°C.

In the Aegean Region, the February 2026 mean temperature was 9.8°C, compared to the long-term (1991–2020) February mean temperature of 7.4°C.

In the Mediterranean Region, the long-term (1991–2020) February mean temperature is 8.6°C, while the February 2026 mean temperature was 11.3°C.

In the Central Anatolia Region, the February 2026 mean temperature was 5.3°C, compared to the long-term (1991–2020) February mean temperature of 0.9°C.

Similarly, in the Black Sea Region, the long-term (1991–2020) February mean temperature is 4.0°C, while the February 2026 mean temperature was 7.5°C.

In the Eastern Anatolia Region, the long-term (1991–2020) February mean temperature is –2.8°C, whereas the February 2026 mean temperature was 2.3°C.

In the Southeastern Anatolia Region, the long-term (1991–2020) February mean temperature is 6.0°C, while the February 2026 mean temperature was 9.2°C.

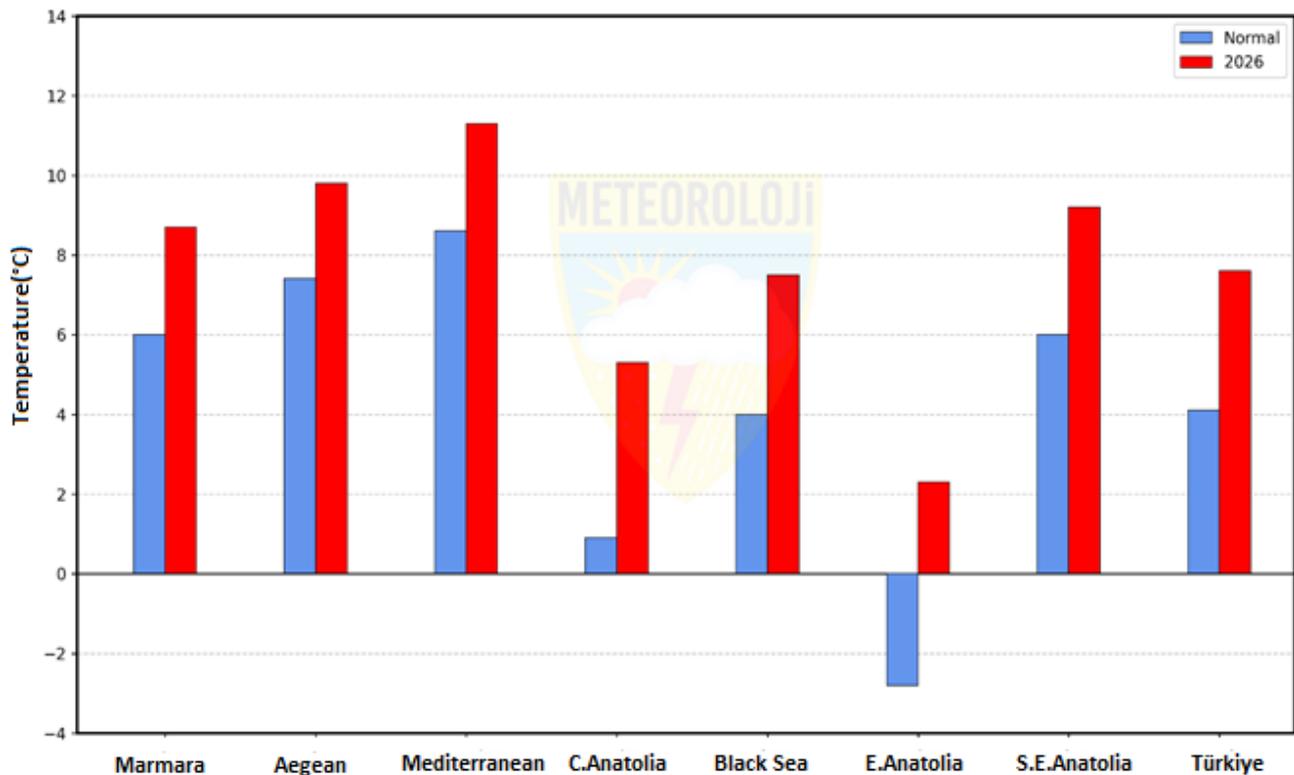


Figure 2. 5 Regional mean temperature differences in February 2026 (URL 1).

2.2. Extreme Temperature

An evaluation of extreme temperatures in February 2026 indicates that seven new extreme (maximum) temperature records were observed during the month (Table 2.1).

Extreme Maximum Temperatures					
Day	Month	Station	2026 (°C)	Previous Record (°C)	Difference (°C)
15	February	İstanbul	24.7	23.4	1.3
15	February	Florya	24.4	22.5	1.9
15	February	Bartın	28.6	27.2	1.4
15	February	Cide	26.0	25.3	0.7
16	February	Ereğli	23.4	22.0	1.4
16	February	İspir	18.3	17.0	1.3
17	February	Erzurum	10.7	10.6	0.1

Table 2.1 Extreme temperature records were observed in February 2026.

According to station-based observations, the highest extreme maximum temperature was recorded as 28.6°C in Bartın on 15 February, followed by 26.0°C in Cide on 15 February, 24.7°C in İstanbul on 15 February, and 24.4°C in Florya on 15 February. Other notable extreme maximum temperatures were recorded as 23.4°C in Ereğli on 16 February, 18.3°C in İspir on 16 February, and 10.7°C in Erzurum on 17 February.

Compared with the previous station records, the largest positive deviation was observed in Florya with an increase of 1.9°C, followed by Ereğli with 1.4°C, Bartın with 1.4°C, İstanbul with 1.3°C, İspir with 1.3°C, Cide with 0.7°C, and Erzurum with 0.1°C above the previous record values.

3. Precipitation

The areal mean precipitation across Türkiye in February 2026 was 136.8 mm, which is more than 100% above the long-term February average of 59.8 mm for the 1991–2020 reference period (Figure 3.1). This indicates that precipitation across the country increased significantly compared to the climatological normals during February 2026.

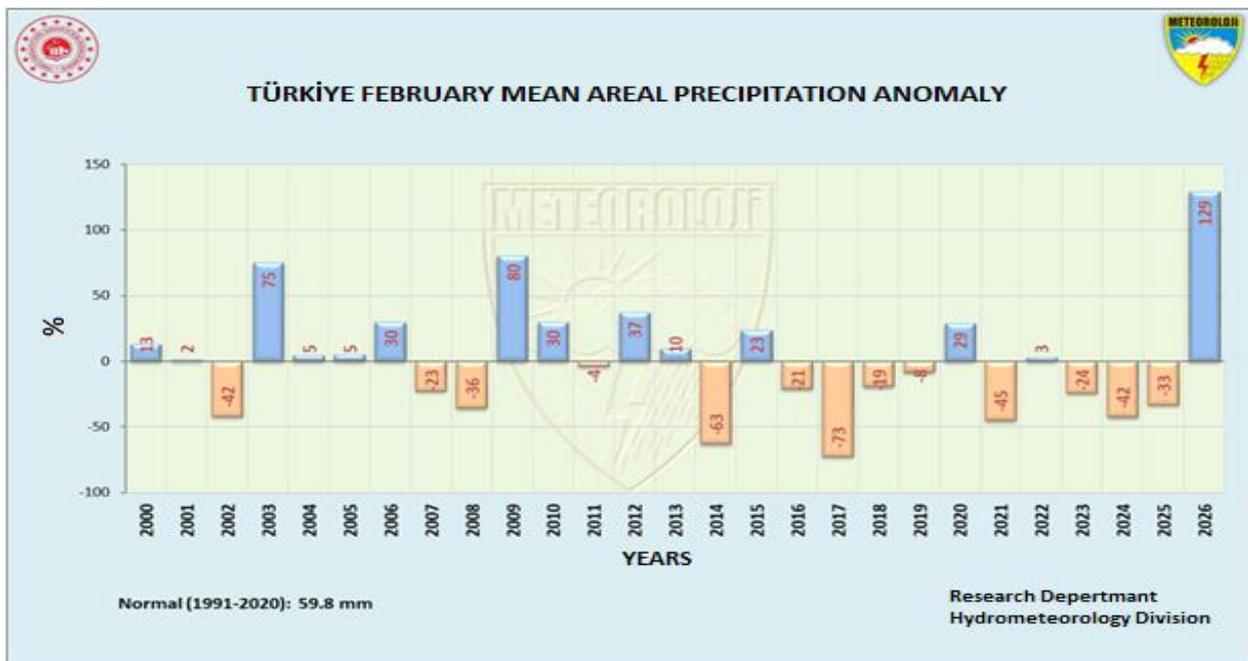


Figure 3. 1 Areal precipitation anomaly in February in Türkiye (Url 2).

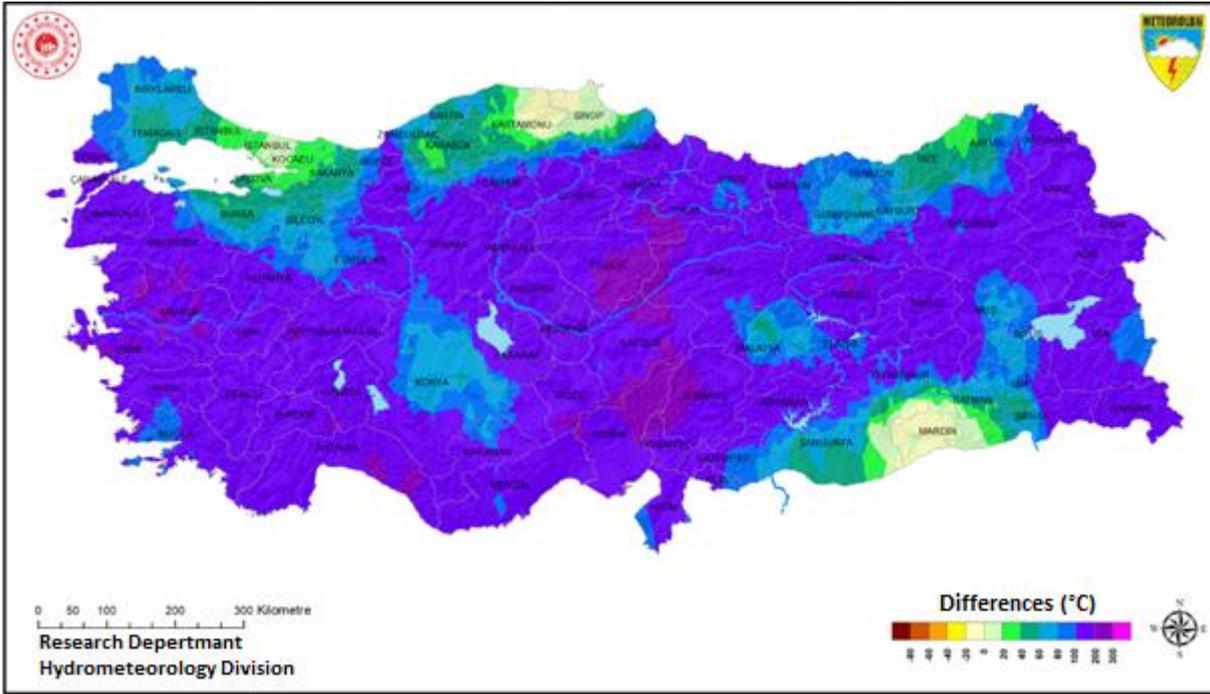


Figure 3.2. Deviation of February 2026 precipitation from the climatological normals.

The areal mean precipitation across Türkiye in February 2026 was 136.8 mm. The long-term February average for the 1991–2020 period is 59.8 mm, while the precipitation recorded in February of the previous year was 40.0 mm. Precipitation in February 2026 was more than 100% above both the climatological normal and the precipitation recorded in February of the previous year. Moreover, precipitation across Türkiye in February 2026 reached the highest level recorded in the last 66 years.

Precipitation amounts exceeded the climatological normals across the entire country except for the areas around Kastamonu, Sinop, and Mardin. In addition, precipitation totals exceeding three times the long-term averages were recorded around İzmir, Balıkesir, Manisa, Afyonkarahisar, Antalya, Niğde, Adana, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Yozgat, Tokat, Sivas, and Tunceli.

At the provincial scale, the highest February precipitation was recorded in Osmaniye at 320.3 mm, while the lowest was in Sinop at 51.5 mm. Precipitation amounts were above the climatological normals in all provinces. Notably, precipitation levels reached the highest values of the last 66 years in 35 of the 81 provinces, particularly in Ankara, İzmir, Antalya, Adana, Kayseri, Malatya, Manisa, Muğla, Çorum, Zonguldak, and Gaziantep.

3.1. Regional Precipitation

In February 2026, precipitation across all regions was above both long-term climatological normals and the previous year's precipitation. As shown in Figure 2.5, precipitation totals in the Aegean, Mediterranean, Central Anatolia, and Eastern Anatolia Regions exceeded more than twice the long-term averages. While precipitation in the Marmara Region increased by 88.5% relative to normal, it exceeded 100% in the remaining regions.

Compared with long-term averages, the highest February precipitation values in the last 66 years were recorded in the Aegean, Mediterranean, Central Anatolia, and Eastern Anatolia Regions. During the

same period, precipitation reached the highest levels of the last 41 years in the Black Sea Region, the last 23 years in the Southeastern Anatolia Region, and the last 16 years in the Marmara Region.

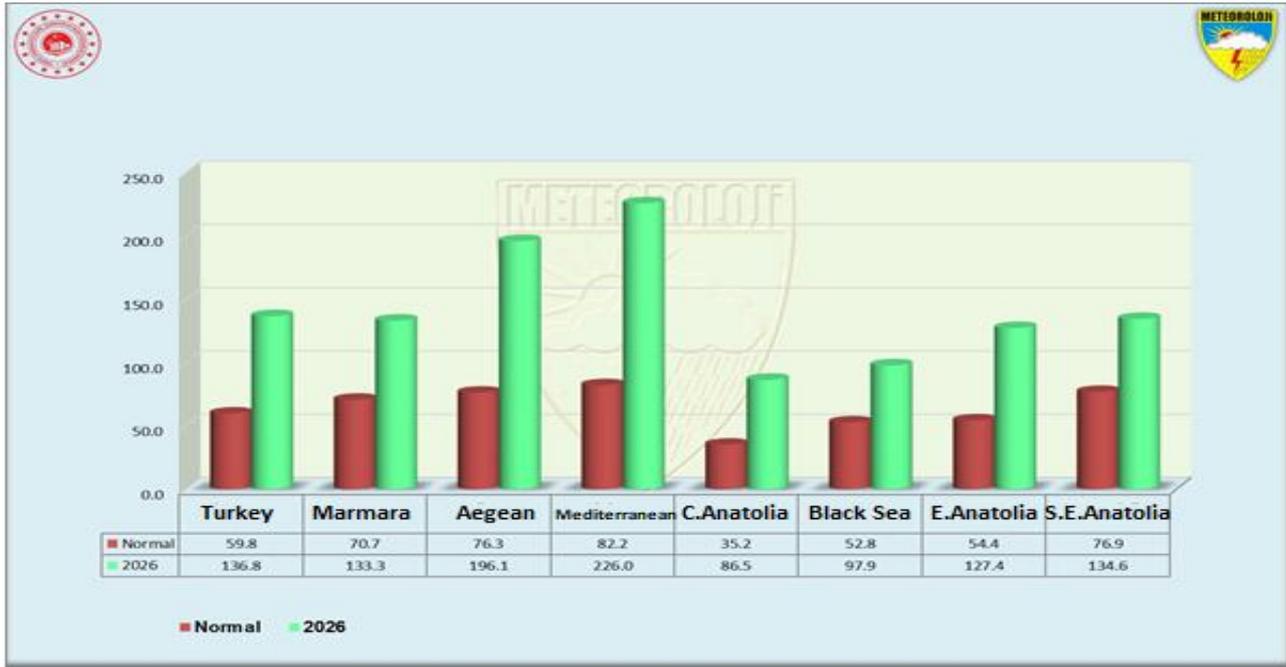


Figure 3.3 Regional Precipitation Differences in February 2026 (Fig 3.3)

3.2. Number of Rainy Days

Across Türkiye, an average of 17.1 precipitation days was recorded in February, compared with the 1991–2020 climatological normal of 11.0 days. The number of precipitation days locally exceeded 25 days in the areas around Çanakkale, Balıkesir, Kütahya, Bursa, Yalova, İstanbul, Bilecik, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Zonguldak, Bartın, Yozgat, Amasya, Tokat, Kayseri, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Trabzon, Erzincan, Tunceli, Erzurum, Ağrı, Muş and Bitlis (Figure 2.14).

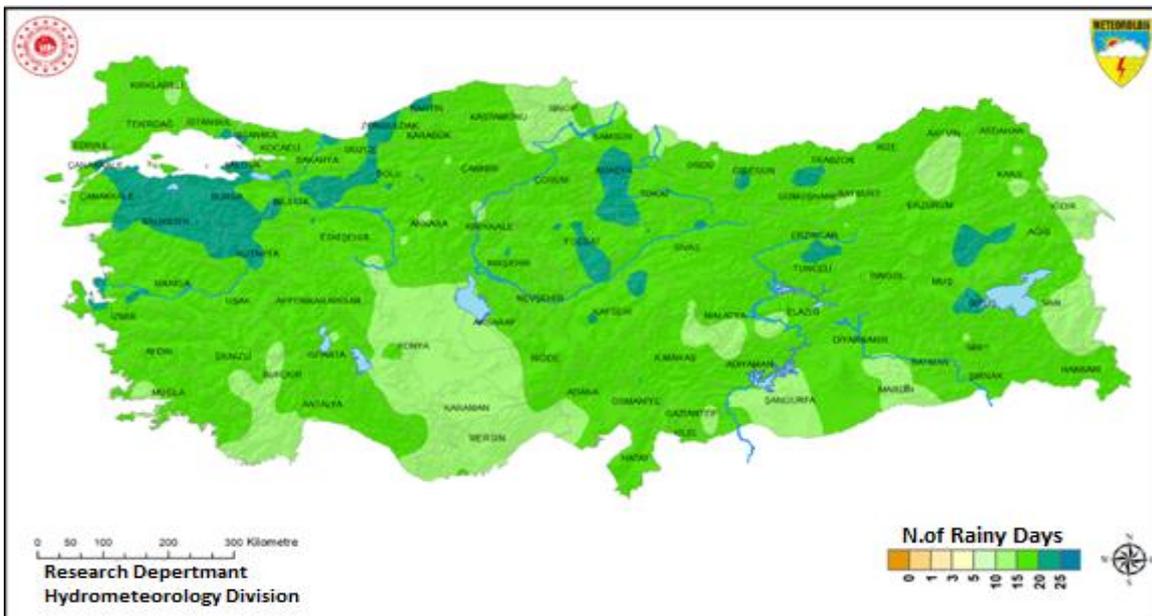


Figure 3.4 Number of rainy days in December 2025 (Url 2).

4. Extreme Meteorological Event

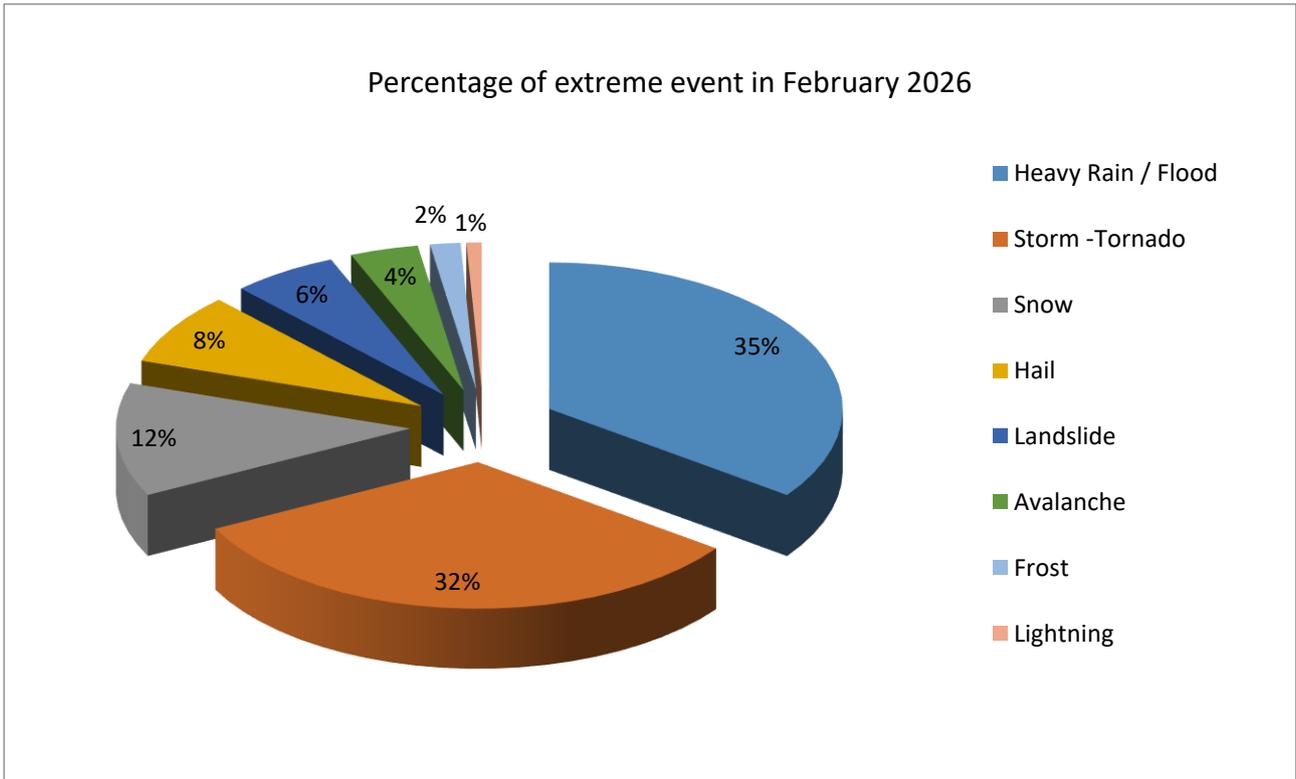


Figure 4.1. Percentage of extreme event in February 2026 (Url 3).

During the reporting period, a total of 240 extreme meteorological events were recorded across Türkiye in February 2026. An analysis of event types shows that the largest share consisted of heavy rain and flood events (84 cases), followed by storm and tornado events (78 cases), snow events (30 cases), hail events (19 cases), landslides (14 cases), and avalanches (9 cases). Less frequent events included frost (4 cases) and lightning (2 cases). This distribution indicates that extreme meteorological activity during February 2026 was predominantly associated with heavy precipitation and storm-related phenomena.

References

1. URL 1, Turkish State Meteorological Service, temperature analysis <http://www.mgm.gov.tr/veridegerlendirme/sicaklik-analizi.aspx>
2. URL 2, Turkish State Meteorological Service, precipitation analysis <http://www.mgm.gov.tr/veridegerlendirme/yagis-raporu.aspx>
3. URL 3, Turkish State Meteorological Service, Kardelen, meteorological extreme event database <http://kardelen.mgm.gov.tr/BultenGenel/Klima/fevkGlnYeni.aspx>



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