

Report:  ▼

Year:  ▼

Month:  ▼

[View](#)

---

# Global Climate Report

# February 2026

---

# Additional Resources

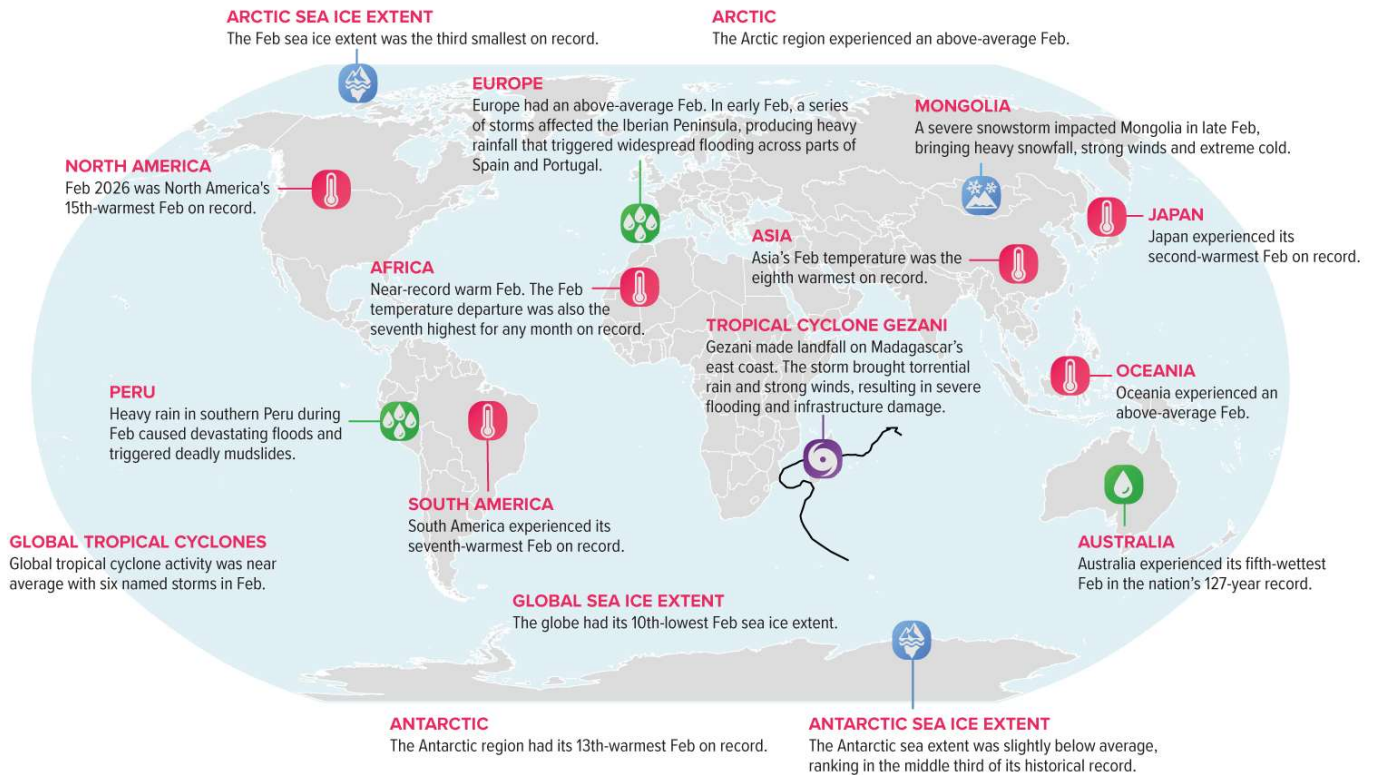
## Temperature

## Precipitation

## References

### Notable Weather and Climate Events: February 2026

**GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE**  
Average global surface temperature was the fifth warmest for Feb.



Please note: Material provided in this map was compiled from NOAA's State of the Climate Reports. For more information please visit: <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/monthly-report/global/>

# Temperature

With the release of the January 2026 Global Climate Report, NOAA transitioned to version 6.1.0 of its Global Surface Temperature (NOAAGlobalTemp) dataset, replacing version 6.0.0. This update introduces the new version of the sea surface temperature data set (ERSST v6). While specific anomalies and rankings may shift slightly, the short-term and long-term trends are statistically consistent with version 6.0.0.

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information calculates the global temperature anomaly every month based on preliminary data generated from authoritative datasets of temperature observations from around the globe. The major dataset, NOAAGlobalTemp version 6.1.0, uses comprehensive data collections of increased global area coverage over both land and ocean surfaces.

NOAAGlobalTempv6.1.0 is a reconstructed dataset, meaning that the entire period of record is recalculated each month with new data. Based on those new calculations, the new historical data can bring about updates to previously reported values. These factors, together, mean that calculations from the past may be superseded by the most recent data and can affect the numbers reported in the monthly climate reports. The most current reconstruction analysis is always considered the most representative and precise of the climate system, and it is publicly available through Climate at a Glance.

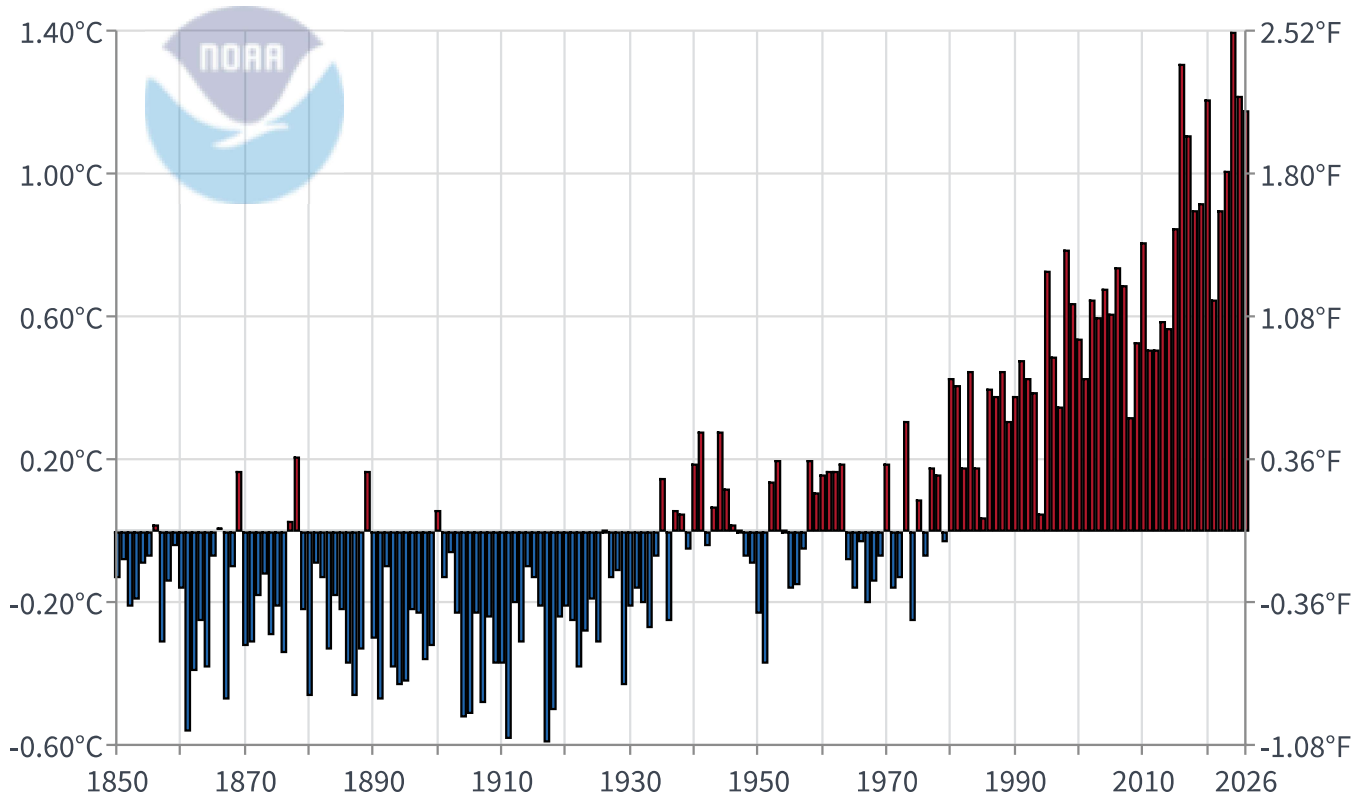
---

## February

In February 2026, the global surface temperature was 1.18°C (2.12°F) above the 20th-century average, ranking as the fifth-warmest February in the 177-year record. The 10 warmest Februarys on record have all occurred since 2016. This month also marked the 47th-consecutive February with an above-average temperatures.

# Global Avg Temp Anom

February

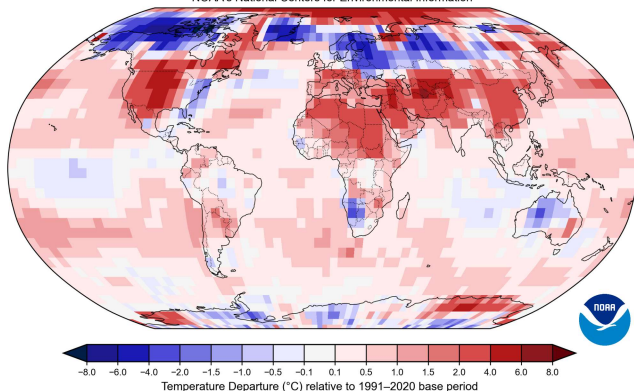


Powered by ZingChart

Driving this temperature anomaly was significant warmth across both land and oceans. The global ocean surface had its second-warmest February on record at 0.87°C (1.57°F) above average. This value fell 0.16°C (0.29°F) shy of the record set in 2024, while edging out 2025—now the third-warmest February on record—by just 0.01°C (0.02°F). Meanwhile, the global land-only temperature averaged 1.86°C (3.35°F) above average, ranking as the sixth-warmest in the record.

Feb 2026 Global Temperature Departures

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

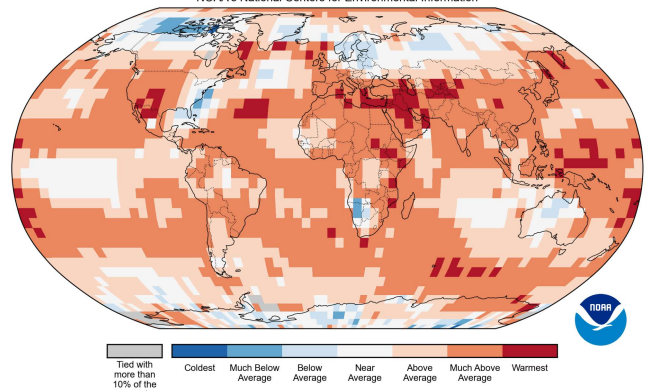


Source: NOAA GlobalTemp Dataset Version 6.1.0-20260308

February 2026 Blended Land and Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies in degrees Celsius

Feb 2026 Global Temperature Percentiles

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



Source: NOAA GlobalTemp Dataset Version 6.1.0-20260308

February 2026 Blended Land and Sea Surface Temperature Percentiles

Above-average temperatures dominated much of the global surfaces. On land, notable temperature departures of at least 2.0°C (3.6°F) were present across much of the contiguous U.S., southern Canada, the Arctic, northern Africa, western and southern Europe, southern and eastern Asia, and parts of Antarctica. Record-high February temperatures were observed across parts of Asia, Africa, and smaller isolated areas in the U.S. and across the global oceans. Overall, roughly 5.1% of the Earth's surface experienced record-high February temperatures—the fifth-highest percentage on record for February.

While above-average temperatures dominated, isolated pockets of the globe experienced below-average temperatures. These areas included, Alaska through to northern Canada, as well as across Greenland and its eastern coastal waters. Cooler-than-normal conditions also spanned from northern Europe through Russia, and across parts of western Australia, southern Africa, and Antarctica. Record-cold February temperatures were observed in a few isolated areas, specifically northern Canada and southeastern Antarctica, and covered less than 1% of the Earth's surface.

Zooming in regionally, Africa experienced its second-warmest February on record with a temperature departure of +1.90°C (+3.42°F), trailing only behind the 2010 record (+2.49°C / +4.48°F). Notably, this value also represents the seventh-highest temperature departure for any month in the continent's record.

In other regions, South America and Asia experienced their seventh- and eighth-warmest February, respectively. While North America, Europe, Oceania, the Arctic and the Antarctic all experienced above-average February temperatures, none ranked among the top ten.

Select national information is highlighted below:

- February 2026 was the United Kingdom's ninth-warmest February on record. Much of the nation experienced warmer-than-average conditions during the month. According to the Met Office, England had its fourth-warmest February and Wales its sixth warmest.
- Warmer-than-average conditions engulfed much of Spain during February 2026, resulting in the nation's fourth-warmest February on record at 2.4°C (4.3°F) above average.
- France's February temperature was 3.5°C (6.3°F) above average—the second-warmest February, trailing behind the record set in 1990 (+4.0°C / +7.2°F).
- Japan's average temperature in February 2026 was 1.87°C (3.37°F) higher than the 1991–2020 base period, making it the second-warmest February since national record-keeping began in 1898. This falls just 0.14°C (0.25°F) short of tying the record set in 1990, and narrowly surpassed the now third-warmest February (2024) by 0.04°C (0.07°F).
- Pakistan's February temperature was 3.16°C (5.69°F) above average, resulting in the second-warmest February on record. Only February 2006 was warmer.
- Hong Kong recorded its second-warmest February on record, with a mean temperature 3.0°C (5.4°F) above normal. Additionally, both the average maximum and minimum temperatures for the month ranked as the third highest on record.

- Australia's mean February temperature was 0.37°C (0.67°F) above the 1961–1990 average, ranking in the warmest third of the nation's historical record. This overall warmth was driven by contrasting extremes: a below-average maximum temperature (-0.32°C / -0.58°F) paired with a significantly above-average minimum temperature (+1.06°C / +1.91°F). Nationally, this minimum temperature ranked as the ninth-highest for February in the 117-year record. Regionally, most states reported above-average mean temperatures, with the exceptions of Tasmania (near-average) and the Northern Territory (slightly below average). Statewide minimum temperatures were particularly notable with Queensland recording its eighth-highest and New South Wales its fifth-highest February minimums on record.
- New Zealand's February temperature of 16.9°C (°F) was 0.5°C (°F) below average, resulting in New Zealand's coolest February since 2012.

# February Ranks and Records

February	Anomaly		Rank (out of 177 years)	Records		
	°C	°F		Year(s)	°C	°F

February	Anomaly		Rank (out of 177 years)		Records		
	°C	°F			Year(s)	°C	°F
<b>Global</b>							
Land	+1.86	+3.35	Warmest	6th	2016	+2.48	+4.46
			Coollest	172nd	1880	-1.31	-2.36
Ocean	+0.87	+1.57	Warmest	2nd	2024	+1.03	+1.85
			Coollest	176th	1911	-0.49	-0.88
Land and Ocean	+1.18	+2.12	Warmest	5th	2024	+1.40	+2.52
			Coollest	173rd	1917	-0.59	-1.06
<b>Northern Hemisphere</b>							
Land	+2.34	+4.21	Warmest	6th	2016	+3.13	+5.63
			Coollest	172nd	1880	-1.60	-2.88
Ocean	+0.92	+1.66	Warmest	2nd	2024	+1.18	+2.12
			Coollest	176th	1861	-0.60	-1.08
Land and Ocean	+1.53	+2.75	Warmest	5th	2016	+1.84	+3.31
			Coollest	173rd	1861	-0.81	-1.46
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>							
Land	+0.75	+1.35	Warmest	13th	1998	+1.17	+2.11
			Coollest	165th	1876, 1883, 1891, 1895	-0.88	-1.58
	Ties: 2005						

February	Anomaly		Rank (out of 177 years)		Records		
	°C	°F			Year(s)	°C	°F
Ocean	+0.84	+1.51	Warmest	2nd	2024	+0.93	+1.67
			Coollest	176th	1911	-0.49	-0.88
	Ties: 2025						
Land and Ocean	+0.82	+1.48	Warmest	3rd	2024	+0.97	+1.75
			Coollest	175th	1904, 1911	-0.49	-0.88
<b>Antarctic</b>							
Land and Ocean	+0.45	+0.81	Warmest	13th	1986	+1.28	+2.30
			Coollest	165th	1932	-0.63	-1.13
<b>Arctic</b>							
Land and Ocean	+1.10	+1.98	Warmest	45th	2025	+4.95	+8.91
			Coollest	133rd	1979	-3.70	-6.66

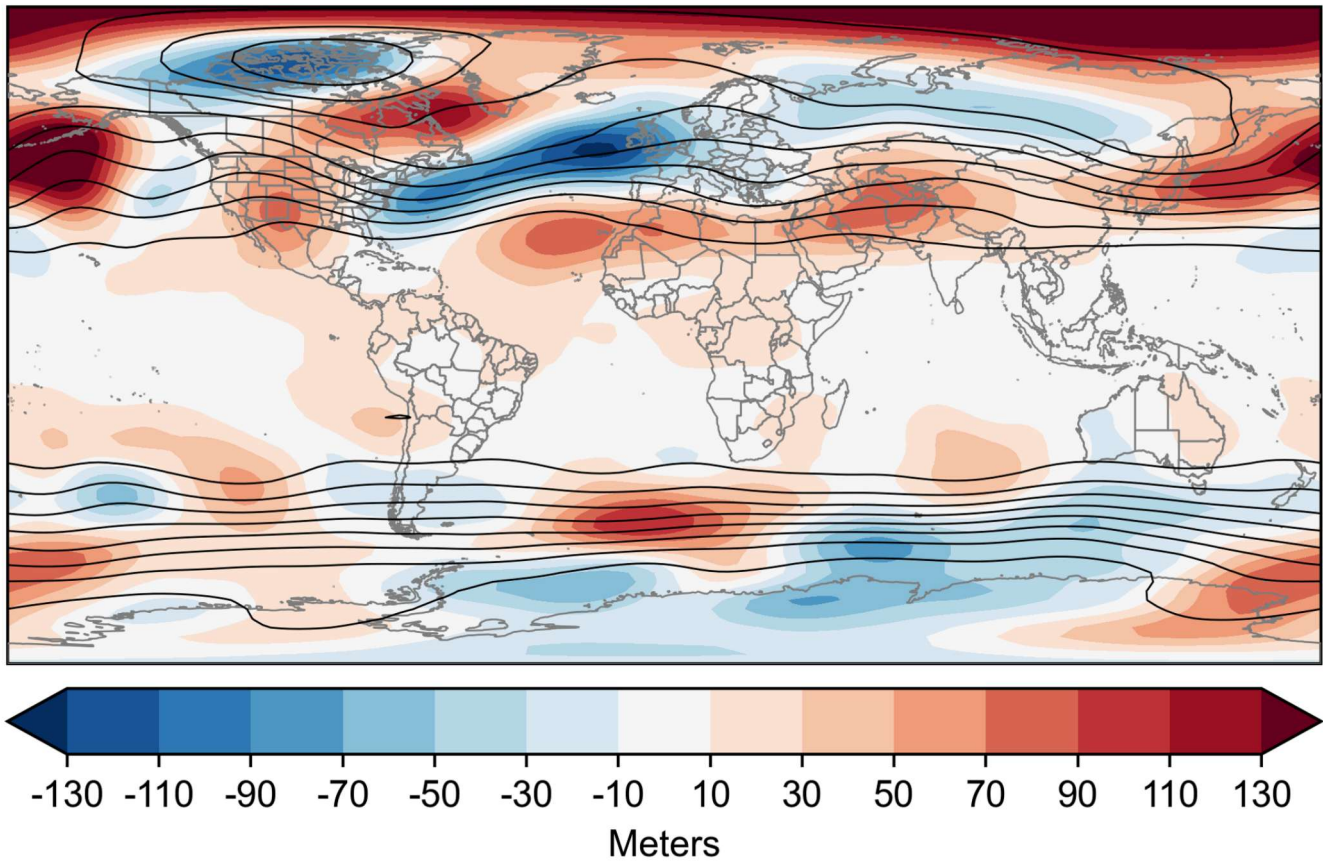
## 500 mb maps

In the atmosphere, 500-millibar height pressure anomalies correlate well with temperatures at the Earth's surface. The average position of the upper-level ridges of high pressure and troughs of low pressure—depicted by positive and negative 500-millibar height anomalies on the map—is generally reflected by areas of positive and negative temperature anomalies at the surface, respectively.

# 500-hPa Heights and Anomalies

February 2026

Average Period: 1991-2020



National Centers for  
Environmental  
Information

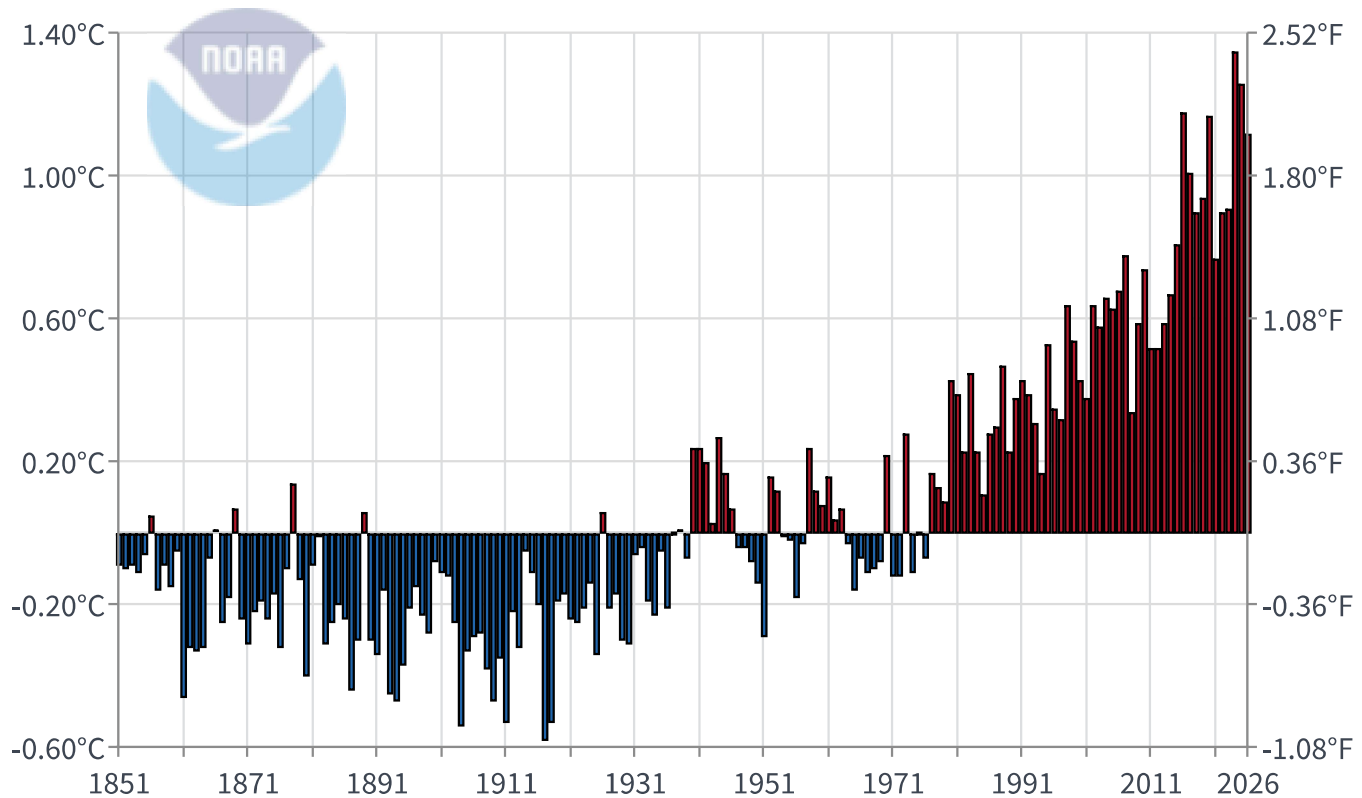
Data Source: NCEP-NCAR Reanalysis  
Created: Tue Mar 10 2026

## Seasonal Temperature: December 2025–February 2026

The three-month period from December 2025–February 2026 was defined by widespread above-average temperatures across much of the globe. The global surface temperature for this period was 1.12°C (2.02°F) above the 20th-century average, making it the fifth-warmest such period since records began in 1850. Notably, the 10 warmest December–February seasons on record have all occurred since 2016.

# Global Avg Temp Anom

December-February

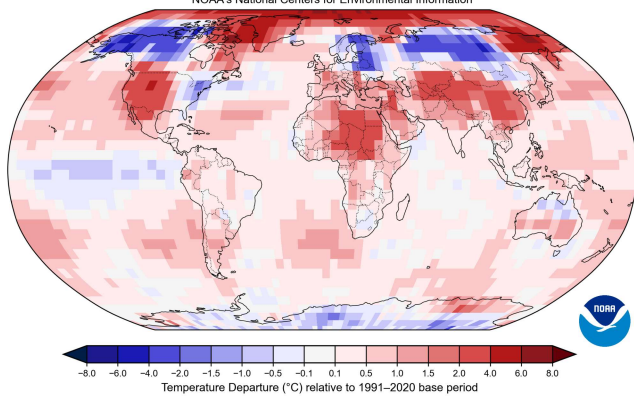


Powered by **ZingChart**

During the December–February period, which marks the meteorological winter in the Northern Hemisphere and summer in the Southern Hemisphere, both hemisphere's saw significant warmth. The Northern Hemisphere experienced its fifth-warmest winter in the 177-year record, with a temperature 1.47°C (2.65°F) above average. Meanwhile, the Southern Hemisphere recorded its fourth-warmest summer at 0.76°C (1.37°F) above average.

The highest temperature departures were concentrated in the Northern Hemisphere, where significant positive temperature departures of +2.0°C (+3.6°F) or higher stretched across much of the contiguous U.S., southern and northeastern Canada, the Arctic, Greenland, northern Africa, and southern and eastern Asia. Record-high December–February temperatures were concentrated in several of these regions, along with parts of every ocean basin.

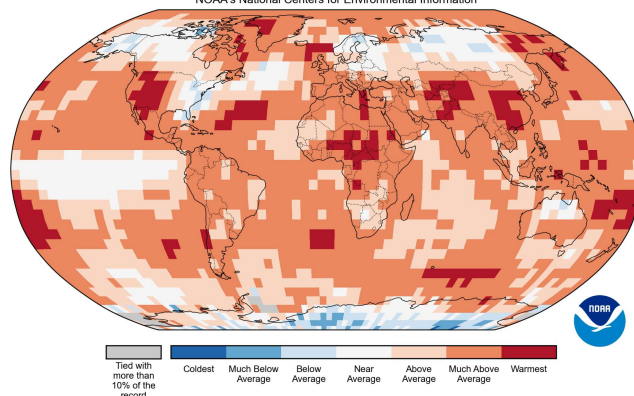
Dec 2025-Feb 2026 Global Temperature Departures  
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



Source: NOAA GlobalTemp Dataset Version 6.1.0-20260308

December 2025–February 2026 Blended Land and Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies in degrees Celsius

Dec 2025–Feb 2026 Global Temperature Percentiles  
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



Source: NOAA GlobalTemp Dataset Version 6.1.0-20260308

December 2025–February 2026 Blended Land and Sea Surface Temperature Percentiles

While above-average conditions dominated, below-normal temperatures were present across Alaska, Canada, northern Europe, Russia, Antarctica, and the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. Isolated areas in southeastern Antarctica experienced a record-cold December–February.

Regionally, Africa stood out with near-record warmth. The continent's December–February temperature tied with 2024 as the second-warmest such period on record, at 1.65°C (2.97°F) above average. This was 0.23°C (0.41°F) cooler than the record set during the 2009–2010 season. Africa's 10 warmest such period have all occurred since 2005–2006, including the last four consecutive seasons (2022–2023 through 2025–2026).

Across the rest of the regions, several other continents experienced a top 10 warm season. South America had its fifth-warmest December–February, with North America and Oceania having their eighth warmest such period on record. Asia had its ninth warmest. The Arctic, Europe, and the Antarctic were also warmer than average, but their temperatures fell short of ranking among the 10 warmest December–February on record.

December–February temperature summaries provided by national meteorological services and media reports include:

- France experienced its fourth-warmest winter since national records began in 1900 with a temperature 1.7°C (3.1°F) above average. Only winters of 2019–2020, 2015–2016, and 2023–2024 were warmer.
- Japan's 2026 winter (December 2025–February 2026) ranked as the fifth-warmest in the nation's 129-year record, with temperatures averaging 0.90°C (1.62°F) above average. This season was surpassed only by the winters of 2020, 2024, 1949, and 2007.
- Hong Kong's 2026 winter was the warmest on record, averaging 2.0°C (3.6°F) above normal. While the average maximum set an all-time record, the minimum temperature ranked as second highest on record for the season.
- Summer 2025/26 was Australia's eighth-warmest summer in the nation's 116-year record, with mean temperatures averaging 1.10°C (1.98°F) above average. Regionally, several states experienced a top-10 warmest summer: South Australia ranked fourth, New South Wales seventh, and Western Australia ninth. Nationally, the three-month season was characterized by warm nights, with the minimum temperature ranking as the fifth-highest on record, while the maximum temperature ranked tenth highest.

# December 2025-February 2026 Ranks and Records

December 2025-February 2026	Anomaly		Rank (out of 177 years)	Records		
	°C	°F		Year(s)	°C	°F

December 2025-February 2026	Anomaly		Rank (out of 177 years)		Records		
	°C	°F			Year(s)	°C	°F
<b>Global</b>							
Land	+1.78	+3.20	Warmest	5th	2025	+2.17	+3.91
			Coolest	173rd	1861	-1.11	-2.00
Ocean	+0.82	+1.48	Warmest	3rd	2024	+1.01	+1.82
			Coolest	175th	1911	-0.43	-0.77
Land and Ocean	+1.12	+2.02	Warmest	5th	2024	+1.35	+2.43
			Coolest	173rd	1917	-0.57	-1.03
<b>Northern Hemisphere</b>							
Land	+2.23	+4.01	Warmest	5th	2025	+2.69	+4.84
			Coolest	173rd	1880	-1.33	-2.39
Ocean	+0.90	+1.62	Warmest	4th	2024	+1.20	+2.16
			Coolest	174th	1917	-0.48	-0.86
			Ties: 2020				
Land and Ocean	+1.47	+2.65	Warmest	5th	2024	+1.81	+3.26
			Coolest	173rd	1917	-0.76	-1.37
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>							
Land	+0.75	+1.35	Warmest	12th	2020	+1.00	+1.80
			Coolest	166th	1864	-0.84	-1.51
			Ties: 2013				

December 2025-February 2026	Anomaly		Rank (out of 177 years)		Records		
	°C	°F			Year(s)	°C	°F
Ocean	+0.77	+1.39	Warmest	3rd	2024	+0.89	+1.60
			Coollest	175th	1911	-0.43	-0.77
Land and Ocean	+0.76	+1.37	Warmest	4th	2024	+0.89	+1.60
			Coollest	174th	1904	-0.46	-0.83
<b>Antarctic</b>							
Land and Ocean	+0.21	+0.38	Warmest	26th	1977	+0.65	+1.17
			Coollest	152nd	2000	-0.62	-1.12
			Ties: 1965				
<b>Arctic</b>							
Land and Ocean	+2.48	+4.46	Warmest	12th	2025	+4.34	+7.81
			Coollest	166th	1894	-2.71	-4.88

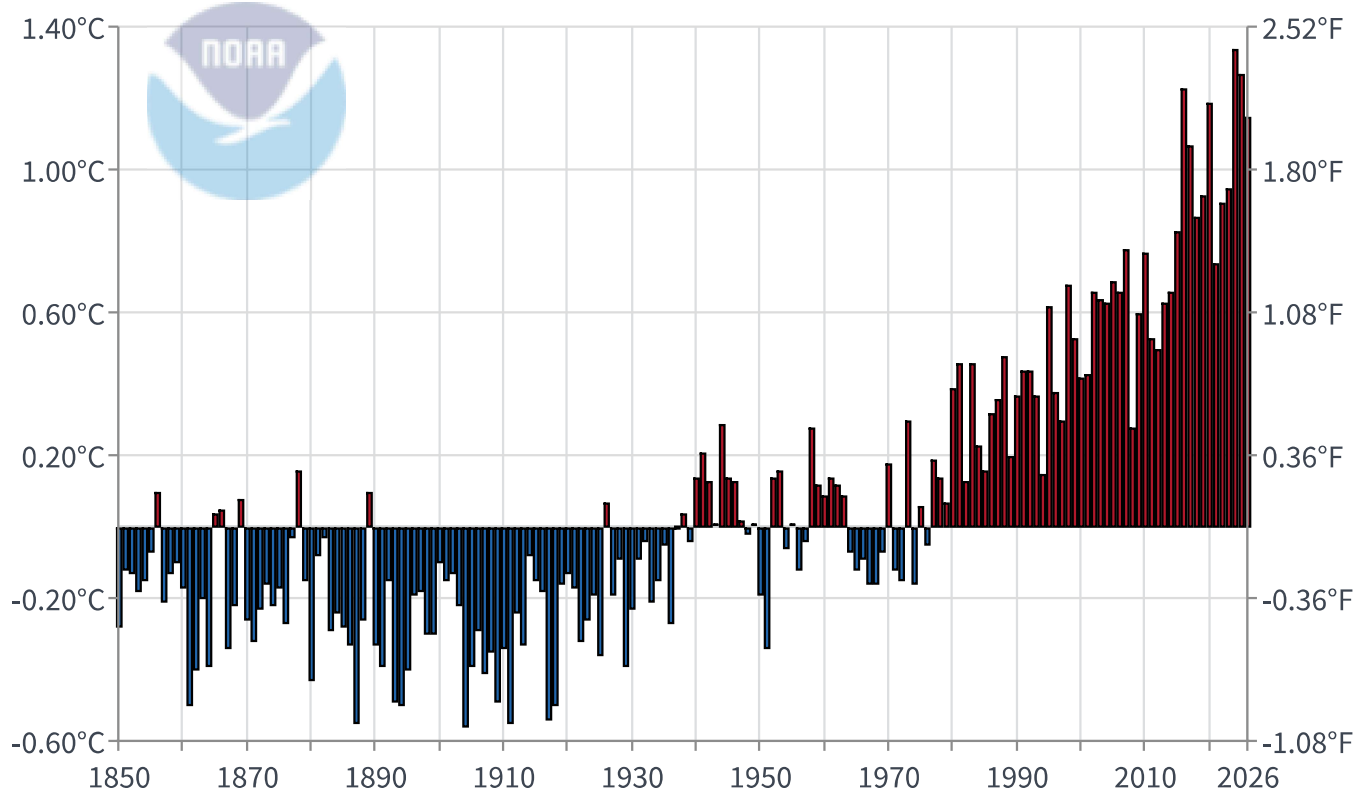
## Year-to-date Temperature: January–February 2026

The January–February global surface temperature was 1.15°C (2.07°F) above average, the fifth-warmest such period in the 177-year record. The 10 warmest such period have all occurred since 2016, a list that includes the last five consecutive years.

According to NCEI's statistical analysis, it is almost certain that 2026 will rank among the 10 warmest years on record, and very likely that it will place in the top seven.

# Global Avg Temp Anom

January-February

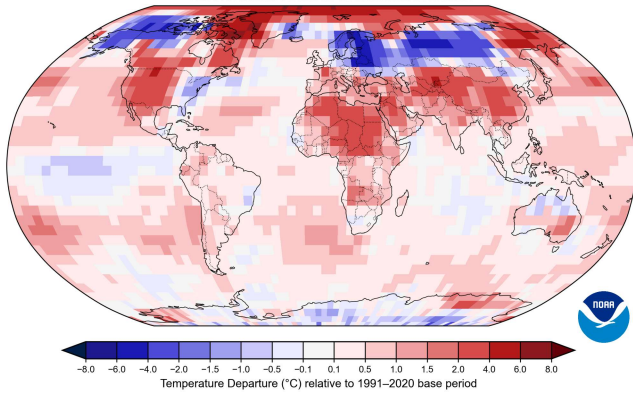


Powered by [ZingChart](#)

During the first two months of the year, above-average temperatures dominated much of the global surfaces. The most significant positive temperature departures, +2.0°C (+3.6°F) or higher, were concentrated across large portions of the Arctic, Greenland, the contiguous U.S. extending into southern Canada, northern Africa, southern and eastern Asia, and parts of Antarctica. Record-high temperatures for the January–February period were set across parts of Africa, the western U.S., southern Asia, and across all major ocean basins worldwide.

Below-normal temperature departures were limited to parts of Alaska and surrounding northern oceans, the eastern contiguous U.S., northern Europe extending into Russia, Antarctica and the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. Despite some areas experiencing temperature departures -2.0°C (-3.6°F) or lower, only isolated areas in southeastern Antarctica experienced record-cold January–February temperatures.

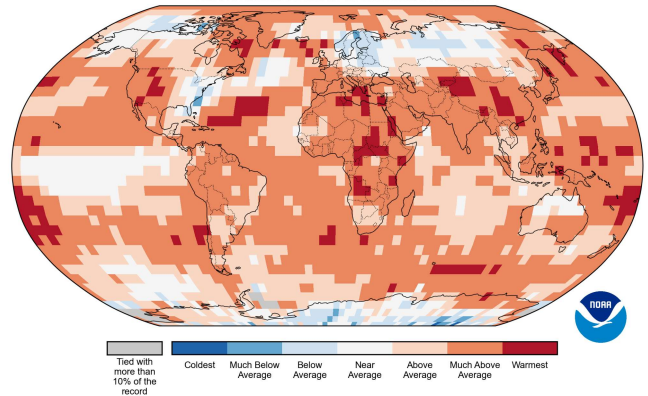
Jan–Feb 2026 Global Temperature Departures  
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



Source: NOAAGlobalTemp Dataset Version 6.1.0-20260308

January–February 2026 Blended Land and Sea  
Surface Temperature Anomalies in degrees  
Celsius

Jan–Feb 2026 Global Temperature Percentiles  
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



Source: NOAAGlobalTemp Dataset Version 6.1.0-20260308

January–February 2026 Blended Land and Sea  
Surface Temperature Percentiles

Several continents recorded an exceptionally warm start to the year. Africa experienced its second-warmest January–February on record at  $1.93^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $3.47^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) above average. North America recorded its sixth-warmest January–February, while South America and Oceania had their seventh and eighth-warmest, respectively. Meanwhile, Europe, Asia, the Arctic, and the Antarctic region saw above-average temperatures for this two-month span, though none ranked among their top 10.

# January-February Ranks and Records

January-February	Anomaly		Rank (out of 177 years)	Records		
	°C	°F		Year(s)	°C	°F

January-February	Anomaly		Rank (out of 177 years)		Records		
	°C	°F			Year(s)	°C	°F
<b>Global</b>							
Land	+1.83	+3.29	Warmest	6th	2016	+2.19	+3.94
			Coolest	172nd	1893	-1.20	-2.16
Ocean	+0.84	+1.51	Warmest	3rd	2024	+1.03	+1.85
			Coolest	175th	1917	-0.46	-0.83
Land and Ocean	+1.15	+2.07	Warmest	5th	2024	+1.34	+2.41
			Coolest	173rd	1904	-0.56	-1.01
<b>Northern Hemisphere</b>							
Land	+2.26	+4.07	Warmest	6th	2016	+2.78	+5.00
			Coolest	172nd	1893	-1.54	-2.77
Ocean	+0.91	+1.64	Warmest	3rd	2024	+1.19	+2.14
			Coolest	175th	1917	-0.52	-0.94
Land and Ocean	+1.49	+2.68	Warmest	5th	2024	+1.78	+3.20
			Coolest	173rd	1893	-0.81	-1.46
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>							
Land	+0.86	+1.55	Warmest	7th	2010	+0.98	+1.76
			Coolest	171st	1904	-0.80	-1.44
Ocean	+0.80	+1.44	Warmest	3rd	2024	+0.92	+1.66
			Coolest	175th	1911	-0.44	-0.79

January-February	Anomaly		Rank (out of 177 years)		Records		
	°C	°F			Year(s)	°C	°F
Land and Ocean	+0.81	+1.46	Warmest	3rd	2024	+0.91	+1.64
			Coolest	175th	1904	-0.50	-0.90
<b>Antarctic</b>							
Land and Ocean	+0.31	+0.56	Warmest	21st	1939	+0.63	+1.13
			Coolest	157th			
			Ties: 1993				
<b>Arctic</b>							
Land and Ocean	+2.30	+4.14	Warmest	15th	2016	+4.63	+8.33
			Coolest	163rd	1966	-2.80	-5.04

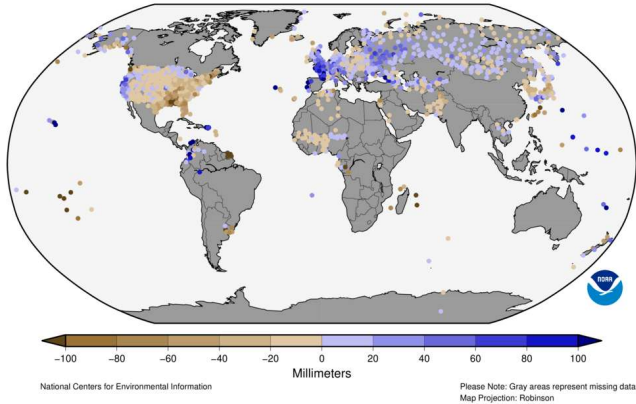
## Precipitation

Precipitation data from the Global Historical Climatology Network (GHCN) are augmented by data with greater spatial coverage from the Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP).

### February

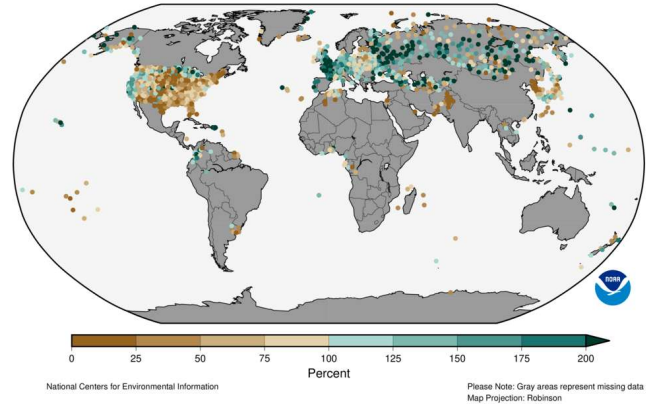
The maps shown below represent land-only precipitation anomalies and land-only percent of normal precipitation based on the GHCN dataset of land surface stations.

Land-Only Precipitation Anomalies Feb 2026  
(with respect to a 1961-1990 base period)  
Data Source: GHCN-M version 4



February 2026 Land-Only Precipitation  
Anomalies

Land-Only Percent of Normal Precipitation Feb 2026  
(with respect to a 1961-1990 base period)  
Data Source: GHCN-M version 4



February 2026 Land-Only Precipitation Percent of  
Normal

During February 2026, above-average precipitation blanketed much of Europe, Russia, Alaska, and western and northern parts of the contiguous U.S. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions were recorded across the central and eastern contiguous U.S. and northern Russia, Pakistan, as well as the Korean Peninsula and northern Japan.

Select national information is highlighted below:

- Spain experienced a wet February, recording a total of 123.9 mm of rain. This amount represents 241% of the month's normal precipitation—more than double the average—making it the nation's fifth-wettest February since national records began in 1961.
- In February 2026, a series of severe storms—named Kristin, Leonardo, and Marta—battered the Iberian Peninsula, bringing prolonged and heavy rainfall that triggered widespread flooding across the region, particularly Spain and Portugal. The copious rain quickly saturated soils and forced rivers and reservoirs to overflow. The impacts were most extreme in southern Spain, where localized rainfall totals exceeded 200–400 mm within a single 24-hour period, leading devastating flash floods, landslides and extensive infrastructure damage.
- France experienced a record-wet February since 1959, exceeding the previous 1970 record.
- Mongolia experienced a severe snowstorm on February 21 that brought heavy snow, strong winds, and temperatures as low as  $-48^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The extreme weather paralyzed parts of the country, blocking roads and killing thousands of livestock.
- Intense, prolonged rain fell during the second half of February across several regions of Peru, triggering severe floods and devastating mudslides. As overflowing rivers inundated communities, many residents were forced to evacuate the affected areas. The disaster was responsible for damaging thousands of homes and severely disrupting transportation, blocking major highways and leaving entire communities isolated.

- Australia had the fifth-wettest February in the nation's 127-year record, at 66% above average. Most states had above-average precipitation during February 2026, with the exception of Tasmania that experienced slightly below-average precipitation. South Australia had 88.9 mm, the state's second-wettest February on record, trailing only behind 2011 (90.8 mm). Northern Territory had its third-wettest February on record, with 239.1 mm. In February, Australia experienced severe notable heavy rain events that contributed to these wet conditions. Tropical Low 21 U brought heavy rain to the Northern Territory before intensifying into Severe Tropical Cyclone Mitchel (Category 3), producing destructive winds up to  $169 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  and heavy rainfall across Western Australia before weakening inland. Central Australia had an exceptionally wet month, with the Lake Eyre basin recording more than 3.5 times its average February rainfall and many locations observing record rain days and flooding. Queensland experienced thunderstorms and major flooding, with some sites exceeding 300 mm over several days and daily rainfall records broken.
- On January 31, Tropical Cyclone Fytia made landfall on Madagascar's northwest coast, triggering widespread flooding, landslides, and infrastructure damage. Just ten days later, Tropical Cyclone Gezani made landfall on the island's east coast as an intense system with winds equivalent to a Category 3 hurricane. Gezani brought torrential rain, dangerous storm surge, and destructive winds, resulting in further infrastructure damage, severe flooding, and the displacement of thousands of residents. After crossing Madagascar, the storm weakened as it moved toward Mozambique. Although Gezani did not make a direct landfall there, central and southern Mozambique still experienced heavy rainfall and gusty winds, though the impacts were far less severe than those seen in Madagascar.

---

## References

- Adler, R., G. Gu, M. Sapiano, J. Wang, G. Huffman 2017. Global Precipitation: Means, Variations and Trends During the Satellite Era (1979-2014). *Surveys in Geophysics* 38: 679-699, doi:10.1007/s10712-017-9416-4
- Adler, R., M. Sapiano, G. Huffman, J. Wang, G. Gu, D. Bolvin, L. Chiu, U. Schneider, A. Becker, E. Nelkin, P. Xie, R. Ferraro, D. Shin, 2018. The Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) Monthly Analysis (New Version 2.3) and a Review of 2017 Global Precipitation. *Atmosphere*. 9(4), 138; doi:10.3390/atmos9040138
- Gu, G., and R. Adler, 2022. Observed Variability and Trends in Global Precipitation During 1979-2020. *Climate Dynamics*, doi:10.1007/s00382-022-06567-9
- Huang, B., Peter W. Thorne, et. al, 2017: Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature version 5 (ERSSTv5), Upgrades, validations, and intercomparisons. *J. Climate*, doi: 10.1175/JCLI-D-16-0836.1
- Huang, B., V.F. Banzon, E. Freeman, J. Lawrimore, W. Liu, T.C. Peterson, T.M. Smith, P.W. Thorne, S.D. Woodruff, and H-M. Zhang, 2016: Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature Version 4 (ERSST.v4). Part I: Upgrades and Intercomparisons. *J. Climate*, **28**, 911-930, doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-14-00006.1.
- Menne, M. J., C. N. Williams, B.E. Gleason, J. J Rennie, and J. H. Lawrimore, 2018: The Global Historical Climatology Network Monthly Temperature Dataset, Version 4. *J. Climate*, in press. <https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0094.1>.
- Peterson, T.C. and R.S. Vose, 1997: An Overview of the Global Historical Climatology Network Database. *Bull. Amer. Meteorol. Soc.*, **78**, 2837-2849.
- Vose, R., B. Huang, X. Yin, D. Arndt, D. R. Easterling, J. H. Lawrimore, M. J. Menne, A. Sanchez-Lugo, and H. M. Zhang, 2021. Implementing Full Spatial Coverage in NOAA's Global Temperature Analysis. *Geophysical Research Letters* 48(10), e2020GL090873; doi:10.1029/2020gl090873.

---

## Citing This Report

NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, Monthly Global Climate Report for February 2026, published online March 2026, retrieved on March 12, 2026 from <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/monthly-report/global/202602>. **DOI:** <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/metadata/landing-page/bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.ncdc:C00672>