



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



State of the Climate in August 2026



Climate and Agricultural Meteorology Department
Research Department

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2026

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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 1991–2020 normal mean temperature for August is 25.1°C, while the mean temperature in August 2026 was 25.7°C.
- ✓ The lowest temperature was recorded in Ardahan at 4.5°C, while the highest temperature was recorded in Cizre at 46.7°C.
- ✓ In August 2026, mean temperatures were above seasonal normals in the southern parts of the Aegean Region and around İskenderun, Dinar, Manavgat, Samandağ, Fethiye, Mersin, Köyceğiz, Karataş, Antalya, Alanya, Finike, Burdur, Dört Yol, Eğirdir, Kaş, Isparta, Kale (Demre), Özalp, Erciş, Başkale, Ağrı, Muradiye, Van, Şırnak, Bartın, Çanakkale, Çorlu, İpsala, Edirne and Gökçeada, while they were around seasonal normals in the other parts of the country.
- ✓ The 1991–2020 normal mean temperature for August is 25.1°C, while the mean temperature in August 2026 was 25.7°C. The mean temperature in August 2026 was 0.6°C above the 1991–2020 August normal.
- ✓ In August 2026, an average precipitation of 16.2 mm was recorded. The August normal is 14.8 mm (1991–2020), while precipitation in August last year was 7.9 mm. August precipitation increased by 10% compared with the normal and by more than 100% compared with August last year.
- ✓ August precipitation decreased by more than 80% compared with the normals across almost the entire Marmara Region, around İzmir, Manisa, Kütahya, Çankırı, Kastamonu, Muğla, Ağrı, Hakkari and Van, as well as in the central and western parts of Central Anatolia and the eastern part of Southeastern Anatolia. In contrast, precipitation was more than four times the normals around Karaman, Mersin, Hatay, Kayseri, Adana, Malatya, Sivas, Erzincan, Tunceli, Elazığ, Adıyaman and Bingöl.
- ✓ In province-wide precipitation totals, the **highest precipitation was recorded in Rize at 107.5 mm. Edirne and Şırnak recorded their lowest August precipitation in the last 66 years; Afyonkarahisar, Bilecik, Bursa, Eskişehir, Kırklareli and Tekirdağ recorded their lowest August precipitation in the last 28 years. Meanwhile, Erzincan, Gümüşhane, Elazığ and Tunceli recorded their highest August precipitation in the last 66 years; Malatya and Sivas in the last 55 years; Giresun in the last 42 years; and Karaman in the last 29 years.**

2. Temperature

In August 2026, mean temperatures were above seasonal normals in the southern parts of the Aegean Region and around İskenderun, Dinar, Manavgat, Samandağ, Fethiye, Mersin, Köyceğiz, Karataş, Antalya, Alanya, Finike, Burdur, Dört Yol, Eğirdir, Kaş, Isparta, Kale (Demre), Özalp, Erciş, Başkale, Ağrı, Muradiye, Van, Şırnak, Bartın, Çanakkale, Çorlu, İpsala, Edirne and Gökçeada, while they were around seasonal normals in the other parts of the country.

The mean temperature in August 2026 was 25.7°C, which was 0.6°C above the 1991–2020 August normal of 25.1°C (Figure 2.1) (Figure 2.2).

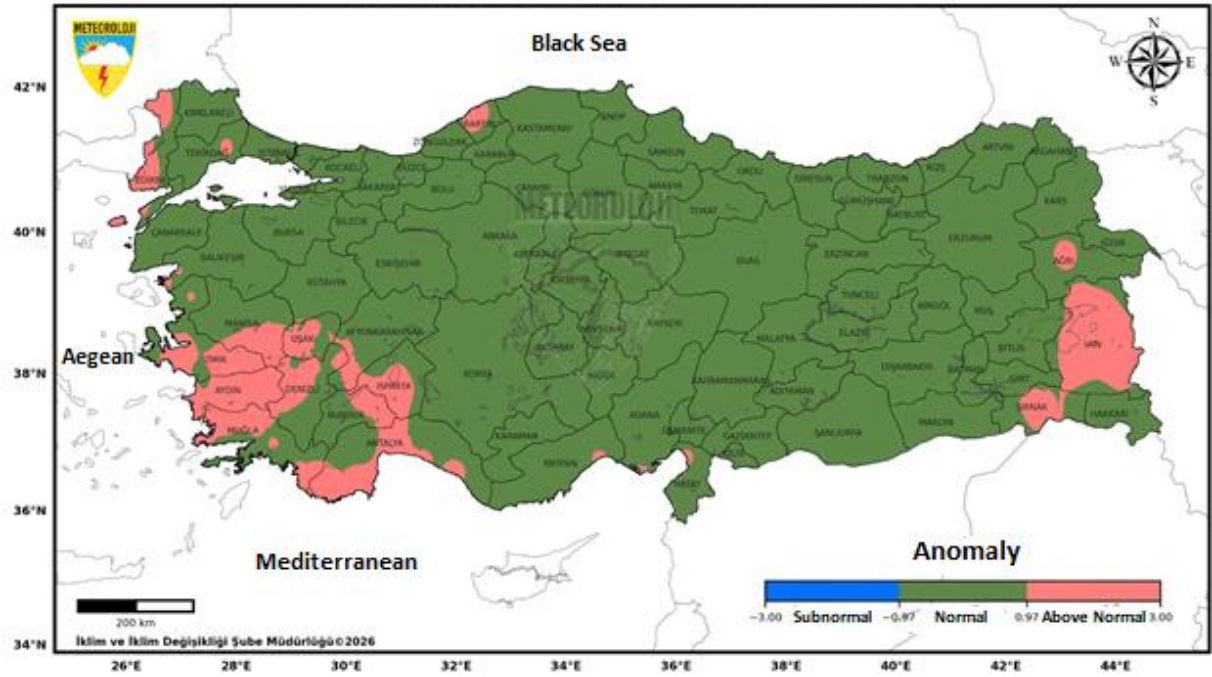


Figure 2.1 Spatial mean temperature anomalies for August 2026

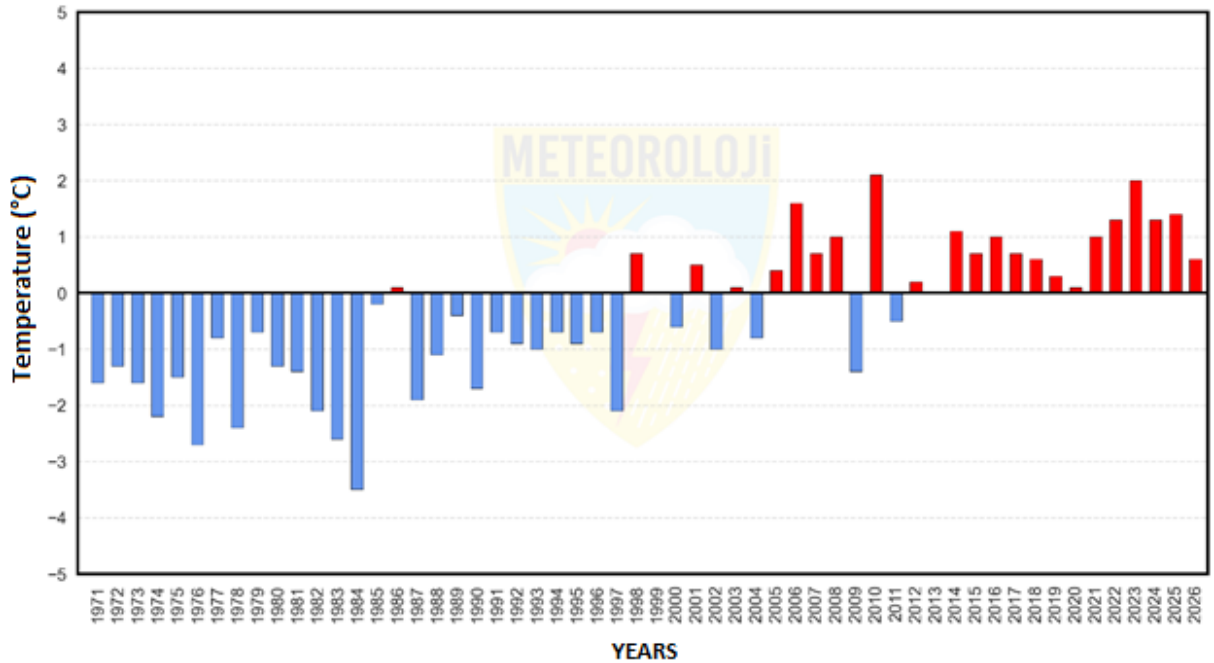


Figure 2.2 Mean temperature anomaly for August in Türkiye

Regarding mean temperature differences, negative temperature anomalies were observed locally in the Central Anatolia and Southeastern Anatolia Regions, while positive temperature anomalies were observed in the other regions of the country (Figure 2.3).

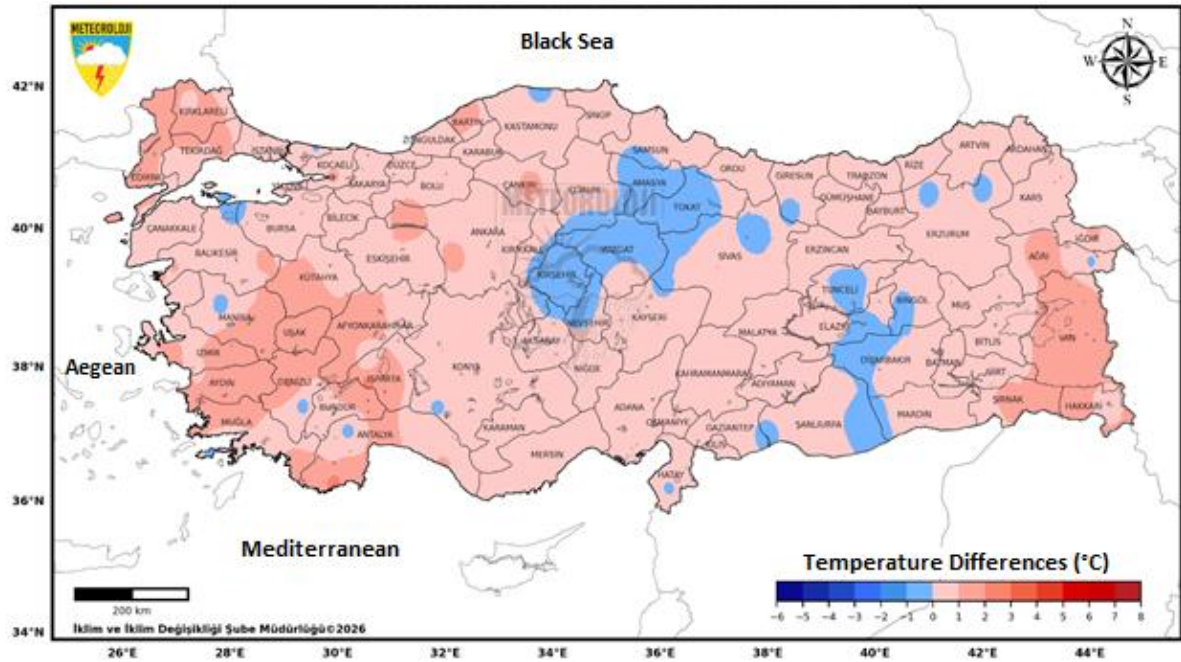


Figure 2.3 Mean temperature anomalies for August 2026

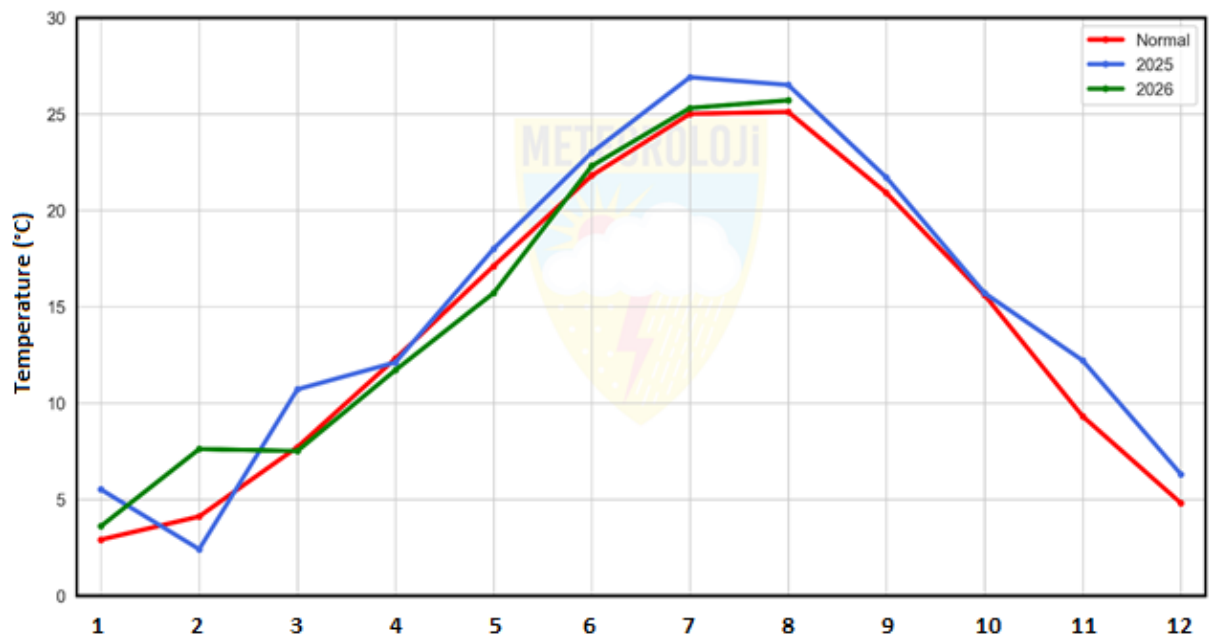


Figure 2.4 Comparison of August 2026 mean temperatures with the long-term average and the previous year

Figure 2.4 shows the monthly variation in mean temperature for the 1991–2020 normal period, 2025, and 2026. In general, temperatures follow the expected seasonal cycle, increasing from winter through summer and then decreasing toward the end of the year. In 2026, mean temperatures were above the normal in January and February, close to the normal in March and April, below the normal in May, and slightly above the normal from June to August. The highest mean temperature in 2026 was observed in July, after which temperatures declined in August. Overall, the 2026 temperature pattern was generally close to the climatological normal, with notable positive anomalies during the winter months and smaller deviations during the summer period (Figure 2.4).

2.1. Regional Temperature

Marmara Region: Mean temperatures were above seasonal normals around Çanakkale, Çorlu, İpsala, Edirne and Gökçeada, while they were around seasonal normals in the other parts of the region. The long-term average temperature for August in the region is 24.6°C, while the mean temperature in August 2026 was 25.4°C. Regarding extreme temperatures, the lowest temperature in the region was recorded in Balıkesir at 13.6°C, while the highest temperature was recorded in Uzunköprü at 39.1°C.

Aegean Region: Mean temperatures were above seasonal normals around Uşak, Bergama, Muğla, Burhaniye, Salihli, Yatağan, Ayvalık, Kuşadası, İzmir, Bodrum, Milas, Seferihisar, Nazilli, Ödemiş, Denizli and Aydın, while they were around seasonal normals in the other parts of the region. The long-term average temperature for August in the region is 26.5°C, while the mean temperature in August 2026 was 27.5°C. Regarding extreme temperatures, the lowest temperature in the region was recorded in Simav at 10.1°C, while the highest temperature was recorded in Milas at 43.6°C.

Mediterranean Region: Mean temperatures were above seasonal normals around İskenderun, Dinar, Manavgat, Samandağ, Fethiye, Mersin, Köyceğiz, Karataş, Antalya, Alanya, Finike, Burdur, Dört Yol, Eğirdir, Kaş, Isparta and Kale (Demre), while they were around seasonal normals in the other parts of the region. The long-term average temperature for August in the

region is 27.4°C, while the mean temperature in August 2026 was 28.2°C. Regarding extreme temperatures, the lowest temperature in the region was recorded in Göksun at 7.5°C, while the highest temperature was recorded in Kozan at 43.2°C.

Central Anatolia Region: Mean temperatures were around seasonal normals throughout the region. The long-term average temperature for August in the region is 22.7°C, while the mean temperature in August 2026 was 23.0°C. Regarding extreme temperatures, the lowest temperature in the region was recorded in Kangal at 5.1°C, while the highest temperature was recorded in Çankırı at 37.8°C.

Black Sea Region: Mean temperatures were above seasonal normals around Bartın, while they were around seasonal normals in the other parts of the region. The long-term average temperature for August in the region is 23.0°C, while the mean temperature in August 2026 was 23.4°C. Regarding extreme temperatures, the lowest temperature in the region was recorded in Bayburt at 7.9°C, while the highest temperature was recorded in Boyabat at 40.6°C.

Eastern Anatolia Region: Mean temperatures were above seasonal normals around Özalp, Erciş, Başkale, Ağrı, Muradiye and Van, while they were around seasonal normals in the other parts of the region. The long-term average temperature for August in the region is 23.4°C, while the mean temperature in August 2026 was 23.9°C. Regarding extreme temperatures, the lowest temperature in the region was recorded in Ardahan at 4.5°C, while the highest temperature was recorded in Elazığ at 41.2°C.

Southeastern Anatolia Region: Mean temperatures were above seasonal normals around Şırnak, while they were around seasonal normals in the other parts of the region. The long-term average temperature for August in the region is 30.7°C, while the mean temperature in August 2026 was 31.1°C. Regarding extreme temperatures, the lowest temperature in the region was recorded in Gaziantep at 15.6°C, while the highest temperature was recorded in Cizre at 46.7°C (Figure 2.5).

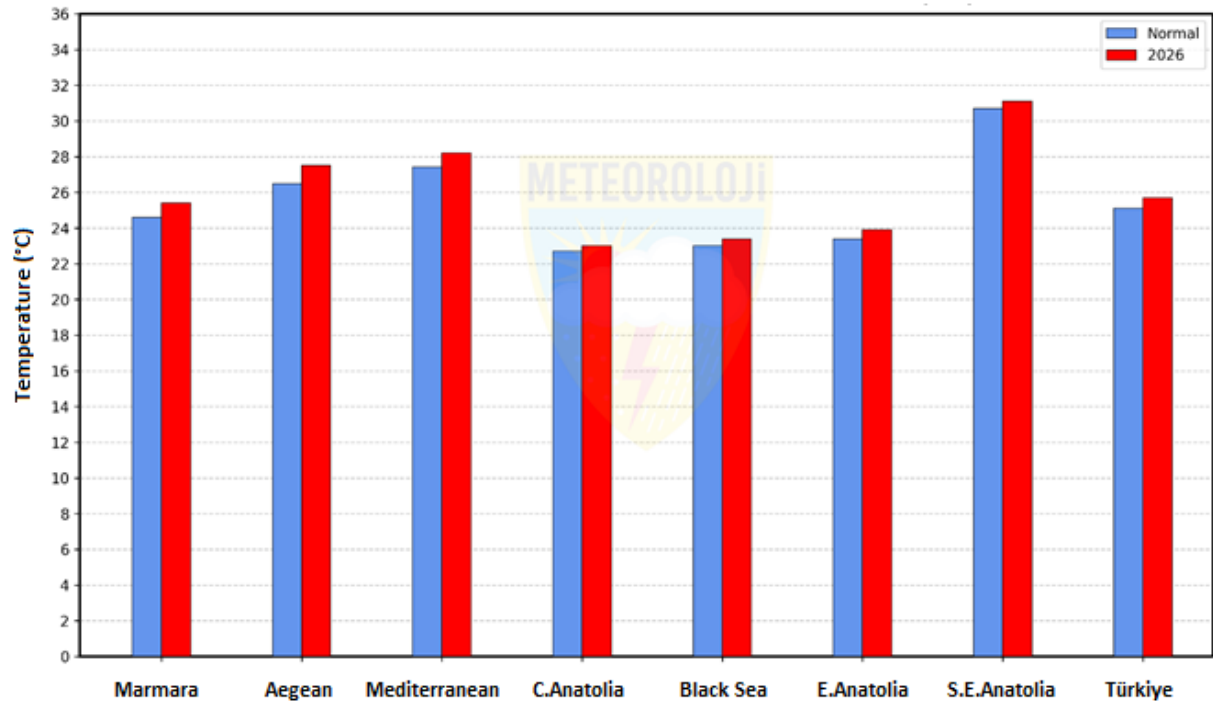


Figure 2. 5 Regional mean temperature differences in August 2026 (URL 1).

2.2. Extreme Temperature

No new extreme (maximum or minimum) temperature records were observed in August 2026.

3. Precipitation

In August 2026, precipitation across Türkiye was 30% below the normal (Figure 3.1; Table 3.1)

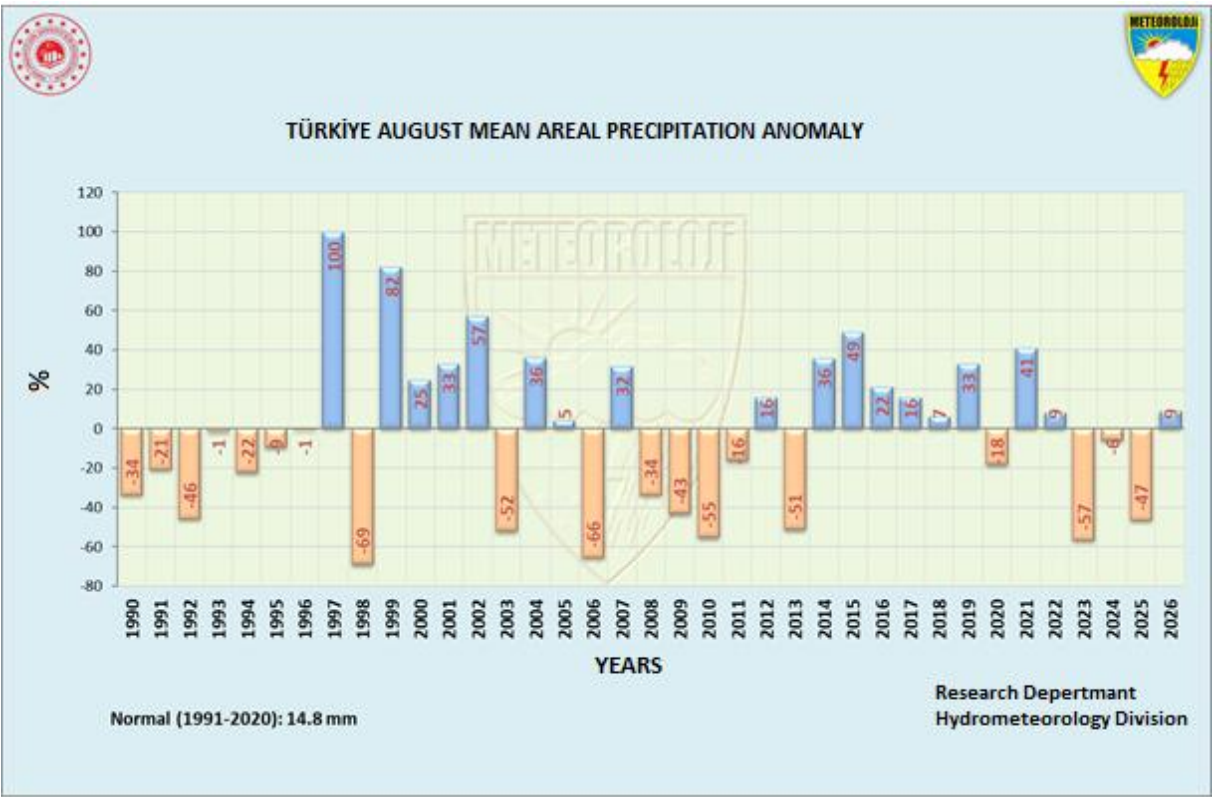


Figure 3.1. Departure of August 2026 precipitation totals from the long-term climatological normals.

Table 3.1. Nationwide precipitation in Türkiye in August 2026.

AUGUST 2026 PRECIPITATION				
Türkiye	Precipitation (mm)	Normal (1991–2020) (mm)	Departure from Normal (%)	
Overall	16.2	14.8	10	Increase

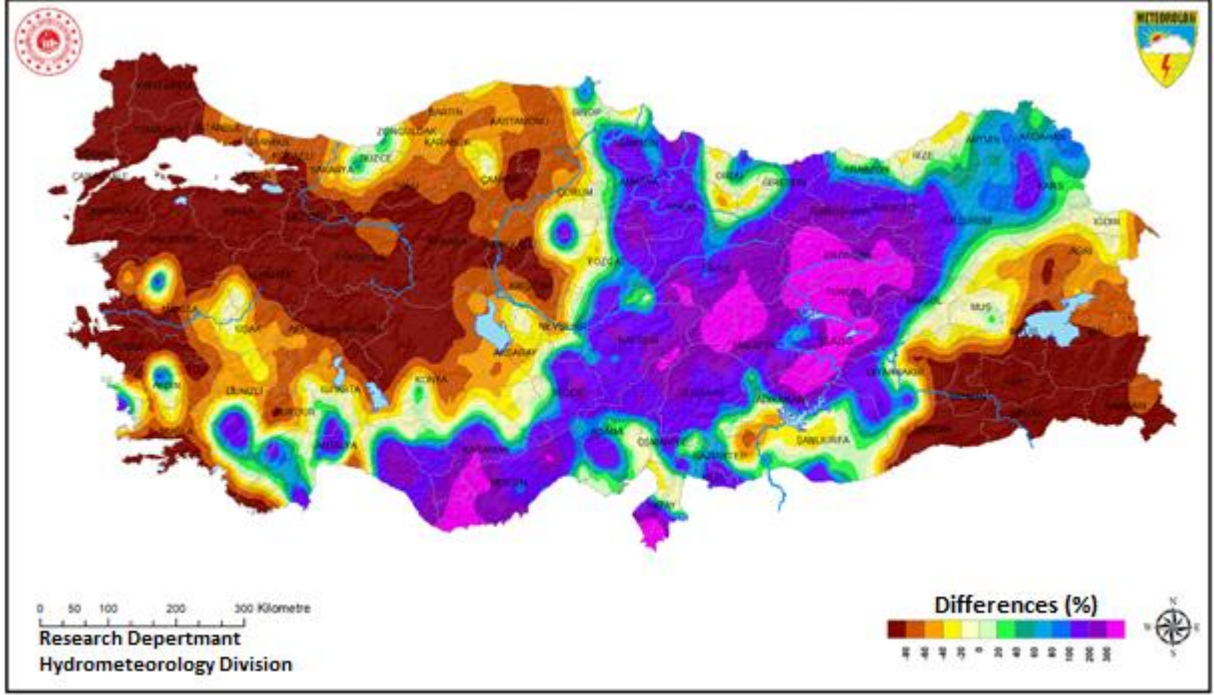


Figure 3.2. Deviation of August 2026 precipitation from the climatological normals.

Across Türkiye, an average precipitation of 16.2 mm was recorded in August 2026. The August normal is 14.8 mm (1991–2020), while precipitation in August last year was 7.9 mm. August precipitation increased by 10% compared with the normal and by more than 100% compared with August last year.

Precipitation decreased by more than 80% compared with the normals across almost the entire Marmara Region, around İzmir, Manisa, Kütahya, Çankırı, Kastamonu, Muğla, Ağrı, Hakkari and Van, as well as in the central and western parts of Central Anatolia and the eastern part of Southeastern Anatolia. In contrast, precipitation increased locally to more than four times the normals around Karaman, Mersin, Hatay, Kayseri, Adana, Malatya, Sivas, Erzincan, Tunceli, Elazığ, Adıyaman and Bingöl.

In province-wide precipitation totals, the highest precipitation was recorded in Rize at 107.5 mm. Edirne and Şırnak recorded their lowest August precipitation in the last 66 years, while Afyonkarahisar, Bilecik, Bursa, Eskişehir, Kırklareli and Tekirdağ recorded their lowest August precipitation in the last 28 years. Meanwhile, Erzincan, Gümüşhane, Elazığ and Tunceli recorded their highest August precipitation in the last 66 years, Malatya and Sivas in the last 55 years, Giresun in the last 42 years, and Karaman in the last 29 years.

3.1. Regional Precipitation

At the regional level, August precipitation was below normal in the Marmara, Aegean, and Central Anatolia Regions, while it was above normal in the other regions. The Mediterranean Region recorded its highest August precipitation in the last 11 years, whereas the Marmara Region recorded its lowest August precipitation in the last 16 years.

In the Marmara Region, the province receiving the highest precipitation was Sakarya with 21.6 mm, while Edirne received no precipitation.

In the Aegean Region, the highest precipitation was recorded in Denizli with 10.3 mm, while the lowest was recorded in İzmir with 0.9 mm.

In the Mediterranean Region, Hatay received the highest precipitation with 25.2 mm, while Isparta received the lowest with 7.4 mm.

In the Central Anatolia Region, Sivas received the highest precipitation with 25.5 mm, while Eskişehir received the lowest with 1.4 mm.

In the Black Sea Region, the highest precipitation was recorded in Rize with 107.5 mm, while the lowest was recorded in Çorum with 12.6 mm.

In the Eastern Anatolia Region, Ardahan received the highest precipitation with 82.7 mm, while Hakkari received the lowest with 0.6 mm.

In the Southeastern Anatolia Region, the highest precipitation was recorded in Kilis with 7.3 mm, while Şırnak received no precipitation.

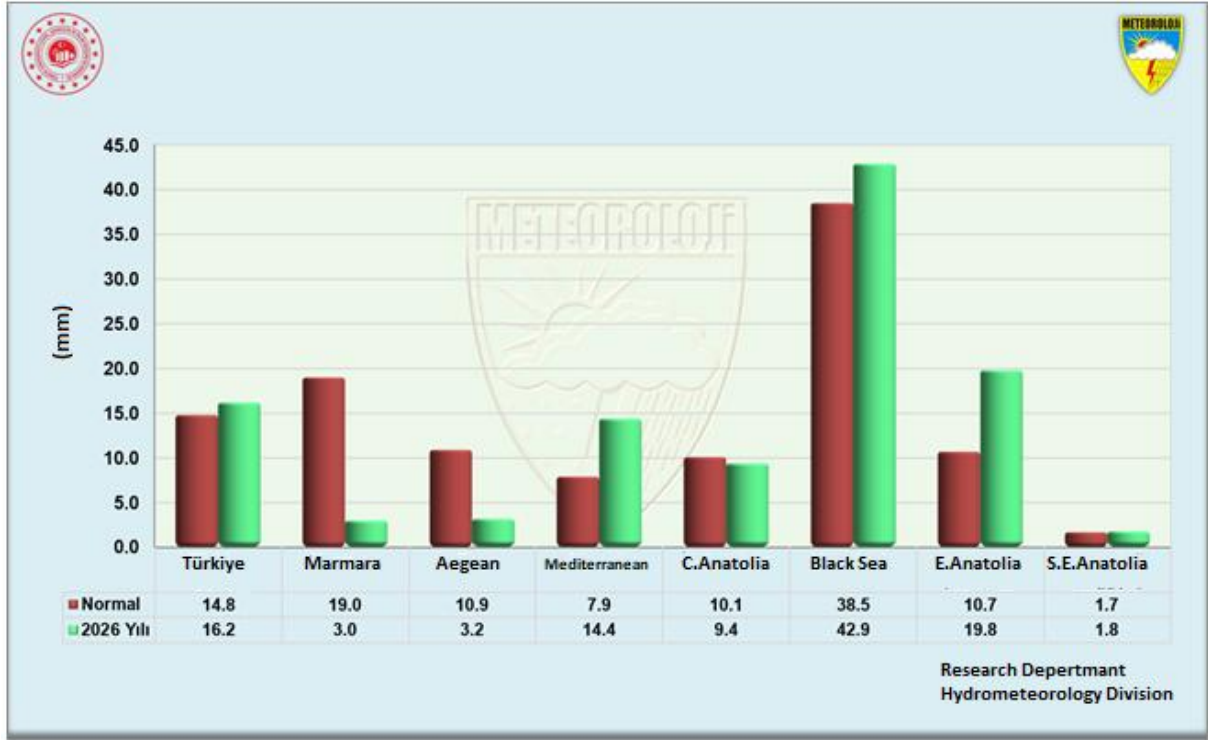


Figure 3.3 Regional Precipitation Differences in August 2026

3.2. Number of Rainy Days

Across Türkiye, the average number of rainy days in August was 3.8 days, compared with the 1991–2020 normal of 3.0 days. The number of rainy days ranged between 15 and 20 days along the coastal areas of the Eastern Black Sea Region and around Ardahan and Kars, while no precipitation was recorded around İzmir, Muğla, Kırklareli, Edirne, Mardin, Batman, Şırnak and Siirt.

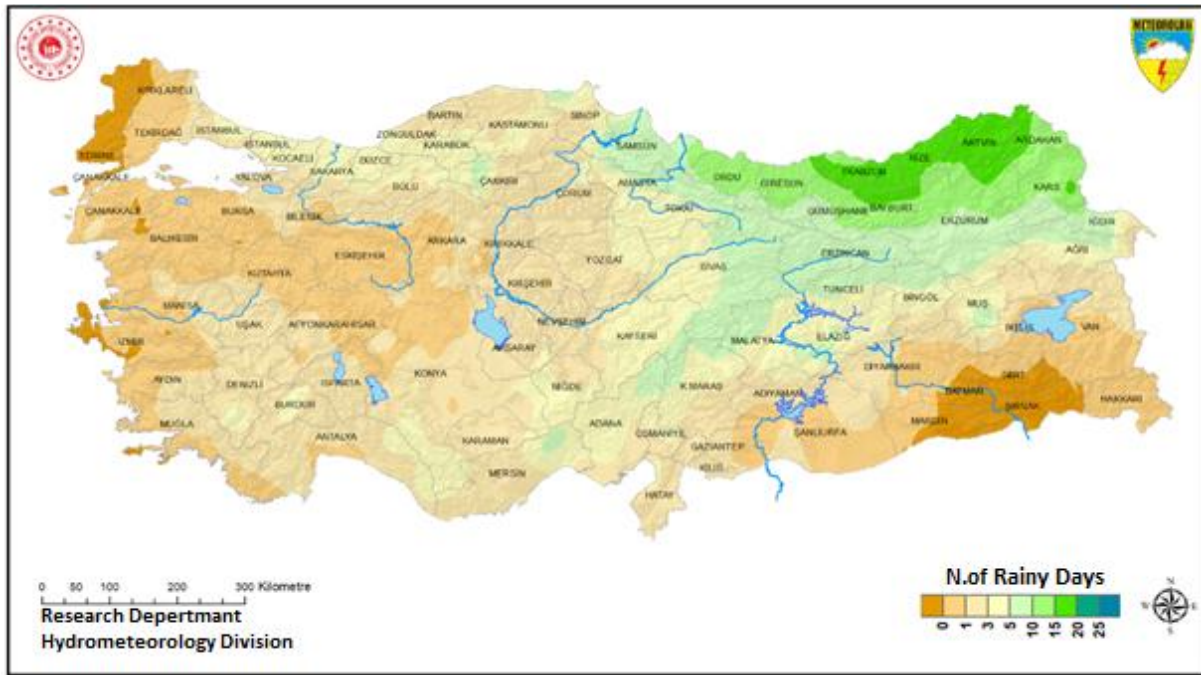


Figure 3.4 Number of rainy days in August 2026 (Url 2).

4. Extreme Meteorological Event

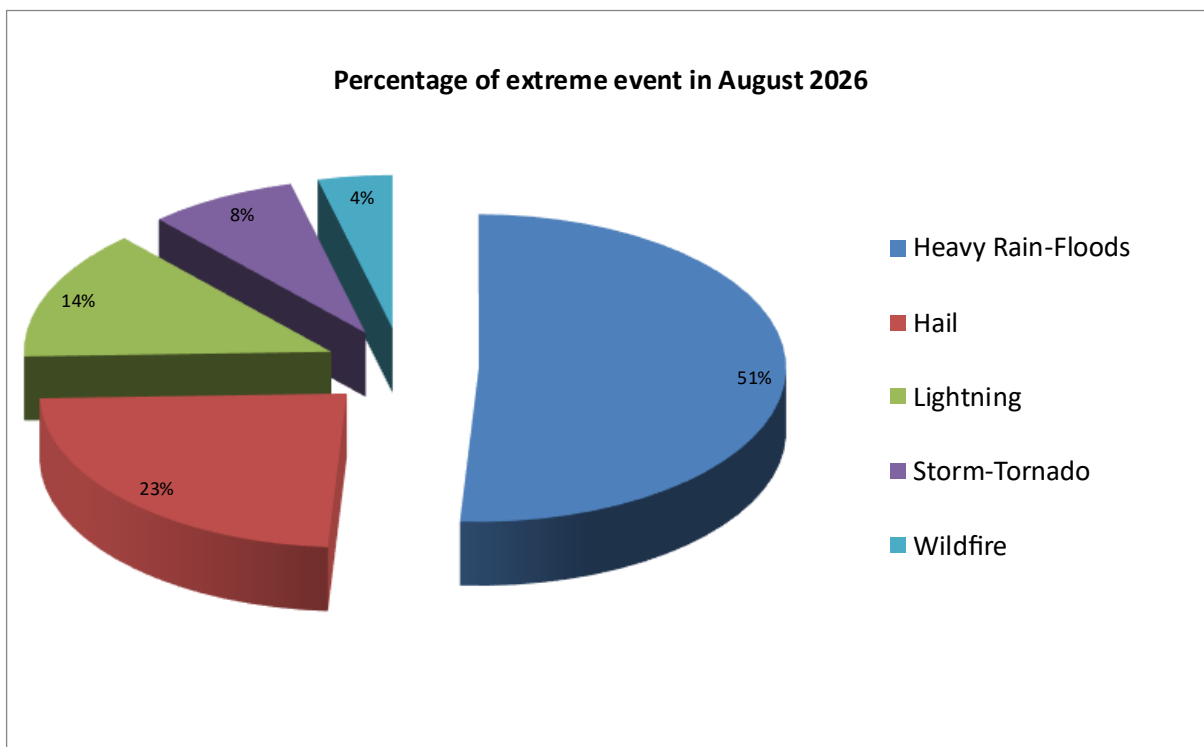


Figure 4.1. Percentage of extreme events in August 2026 (Url 3).

In August 2026, a total of 51 extreme weather events were recorded across Türkiye. Heavy rain and flood events were the most frequent, accounting for 51% of all events with 26 occurrences, followed by hail with 12 events (23%) and lightning with 7 events (14%). Storms and tornadoes accounted for 8% of the total with 4 events, while wildfires were the least frequent extreme event category, with 2 occurrences representing 4% of the total. Overall, hydrometeorological events, particularly heavy rainfall and flooding, constituted the largest share of extreme events recorded during the month (Figure 4.1).

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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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