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Republic of Serbia

MONTHLY BULLETIN FOR SERBIA

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Division for Climate Monitoring and Climate Forecast
Department of National Center for Climate Change, Climate Model Development and Disaster Risk Assessment
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❖ ***Warm and rainy February in Serbia***

AIR TEMPERATURE

Mean monthly air temperature

Mean February air temperature ranged from 2,2 ℃ in Zajecar to 6,7 ℃ in Loznica, while Belgrade observed air temperature of 6,2 ℃. On the mountains, mean February air temperature ranged from -1,8 ℃ at Kopaonik and Crni Vrh to 2,7 ℃ at Zlatibor (*Figure 1*).

Deaparture of the mean monthly air temperature from the normal[1] for the 1991-2020 base period ranged from +0,3 ℃ in Zajecar to +3,8 ℃ in Sjenica (*Figure 2*).

Mean February air temperature, based on the percentile method[2], was in the warm category, very warm in Sjenica, normal in Negotin, Zajecar, Palic and Crni Vrh (*Figure 3).*

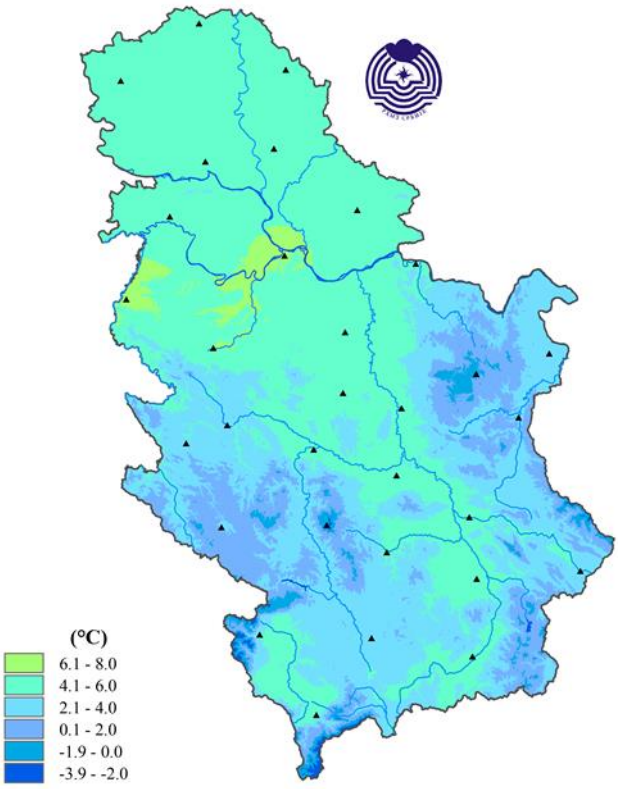


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of mean monthly air temperature (ºC)

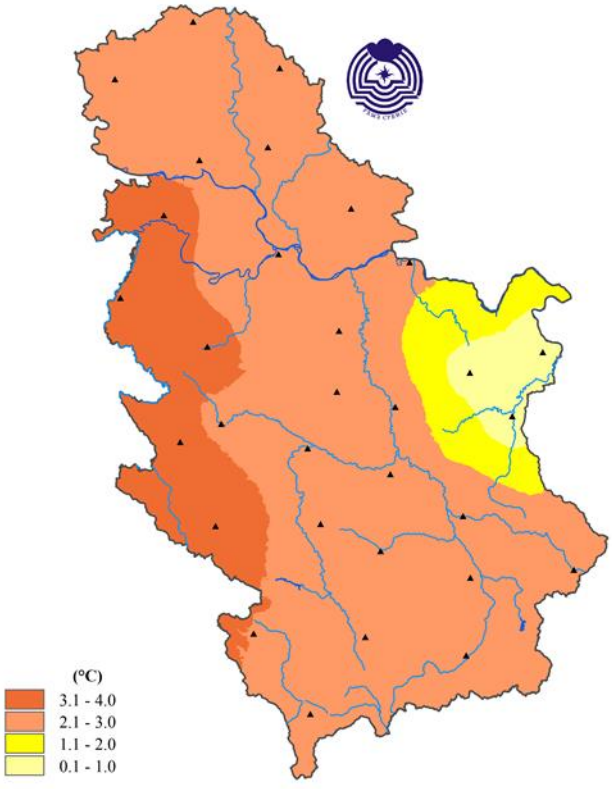


Figure 2. Spatial distribution of mean monthly air temperature anomaly (ºC)

[1] Term ***normal*** refers to ***climatological standard normal***, that is, the average value of a particular climate element, calculated for the period from January 1, 1991 to December 31, 2020

[2] **n**th percentile of a variable refers to the value of the observed variable below which there is n percent of data previously arranged in an ascending order

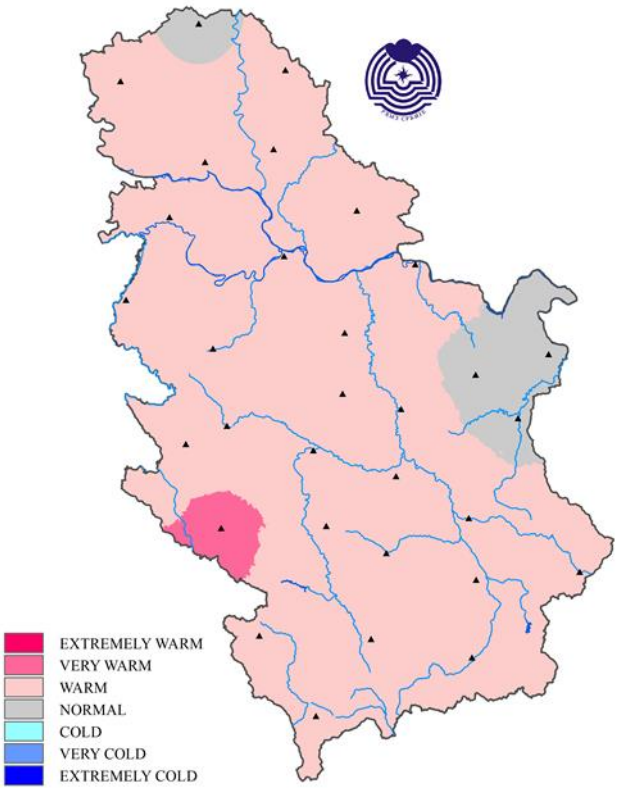


Figure 3. Spatial distribution of the mean monthly air temperature using percentile method

Mean daily air temperature in Belgrade, based on the percentile method, was in the categories of normal and warm most of the month, and very warm category at the beginning and end of the second decade (*Figure 4).* Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and the accompanying percentiles for the stations Sombor, Novi Sad, Loznica, Negotin, Kragujevac, Zlatibor, Nis and Vranje are given in the Appendix.

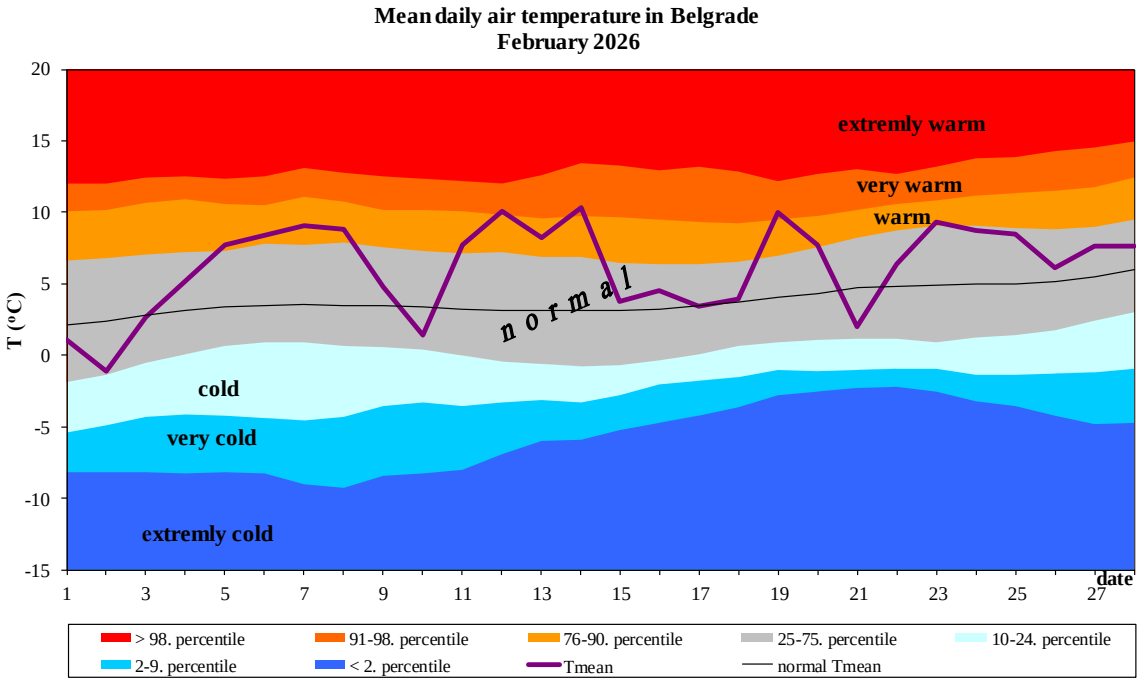


Figure 4. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentiles for Belgrade

Maximum air temperature

Mean maximum air temperature in February ranged from 6,6 °C in Zajecar to 11,6 °C in Valjevo and Loznica, while Belgrade observed 11 °C. On the mountains, mean maximum February air temperature ranged from 0,9 °C at Kopaonik to 7,5 °C in Sjenica.

Based on the percentile method, mean monthly maximum air temperature was in the categories of normal and warm.

The highest maximum daily air temperature of 18,2 °C was measured on February 12 in Novi Sad and Loznica, and on February 23 in Valjevo. On February 12, Belgrade observed air temperature of 17,7 °C.

The highest number of ice days[3] was recorded at Crni Vrh, total of 10 days, Kopoanik recorded 8, Zajecar registered 4, Negotin recorded 3, while Veliko Gradiste, Kraljevo, Kursumlija, Krusevac, Dimitrovgrad and Zlatibor recorded 1 day. The recorded number of ice days, was 2 to 4 days below the February average in most of Serbia.

Figure 5 shows daily course of the maximum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentiles for Belgrade in February 2026 and for the stations Sombor, Novi Sad, Loznica, Negotin, Kragujevac, Zlatibor, Nis and Vranje are given in the Appendix.

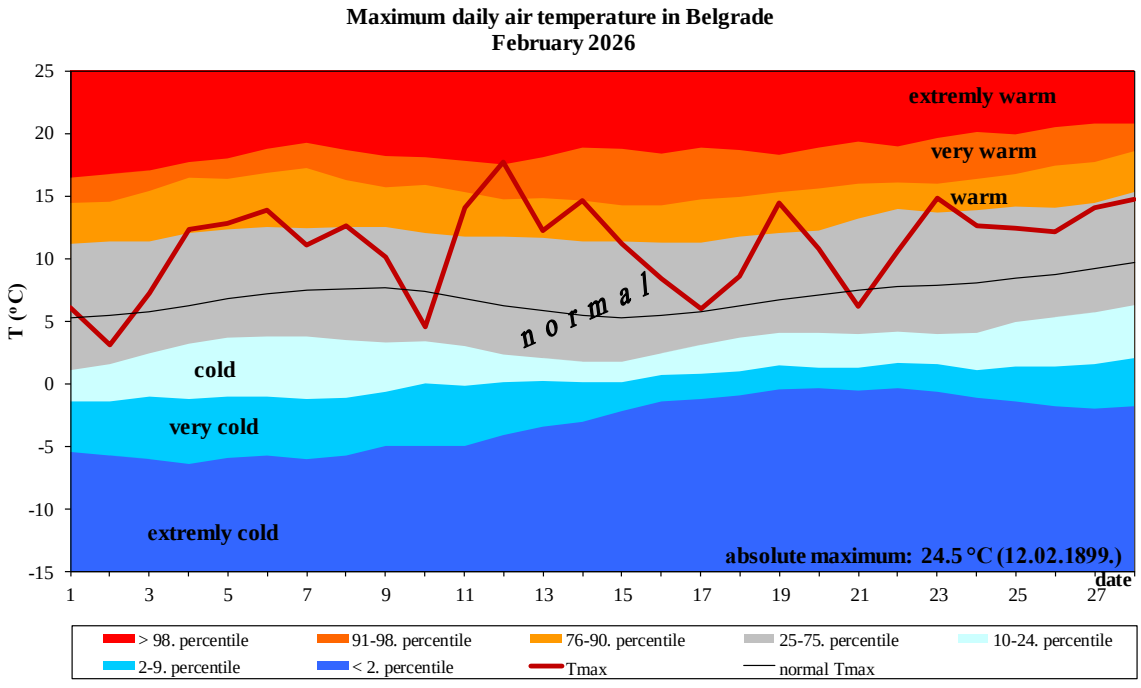


Figure 5. Daily course of the maximum daily air temperature and accompanying percentiles for Belgrade

[3] Ice day refers to a day with maximum daily air temperature lower than 0 °C

Minimum air temperature

Mean minimum air temperature in February ranged from -1,3 ℃ in Zajecar to -2,4 ℃ in Belgrade. On the mountains, mean minimum air temperature ranged from -4,4 ℃ at Crni Vrh to -0,3 ℃ at Zlatibor.

Based on the percentile method, mean minimum monthly air temperature was in the warm category in most of Serbia, normal in Belgrade, Negotin and Crni Vrh, and very warm in Loznica, Valjevo, Sjenica, Pozega, Leskovac, Zlatibor and Kopaonik.

The lowest minimum daily air temperature of -12,1 ℃ was measured at Crni Vrh on February 2. In the lowland, Negotin recorded -6,5 ℃ on the same day. On February 3, Belgrade measured the lowest air temperature of -3,1 ℃.

Frost days[4] were recorded in entire Serbia ranging from 5 in Loznica and Belgrade to 19 in Zajecar. On the mountains, number of frost days ranged from 13 at Zlatibor to 28 at Kopaonik. The recorded number of frost days was from 5 to 9 days below February average in most of the country.

Apart from Crni vrh where 2 days with severe frost[5] were registered, remainder of the country didn't see any.

Figure 6 shows assessment of the minimum and maximum air temperature in Serbia for February based on the tercile distribution relative to the 1991-2020 base period. It can be noted that the mean minimum and mean maximum air temperature were above the upper tercile threshold.

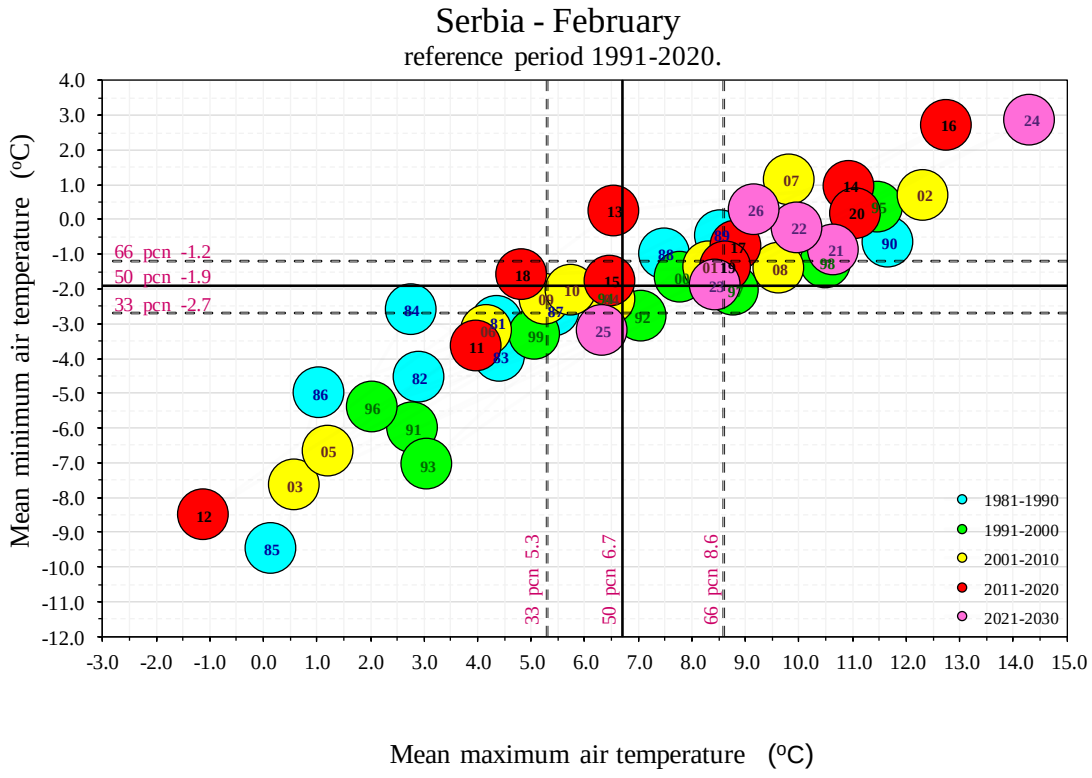


Figure 6. Assessment of minimum and maximum air temperature for Serbia with the accompanying terciles in relation to the 1991-2020 base period

[4] Frost day is defined as the day with minimum air temperature lower than 0 °C
[5] Day with severe frost is defined as the day with the minimum air temperature -10 °C and below

Figure 7 shows daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentiles for Belgrade in February 2026, and for the stations Sombor, Novi Sad, Loznica, Negotin, Kragujevac, Zlatibor, Nis and Vranje are given in the Appendix.

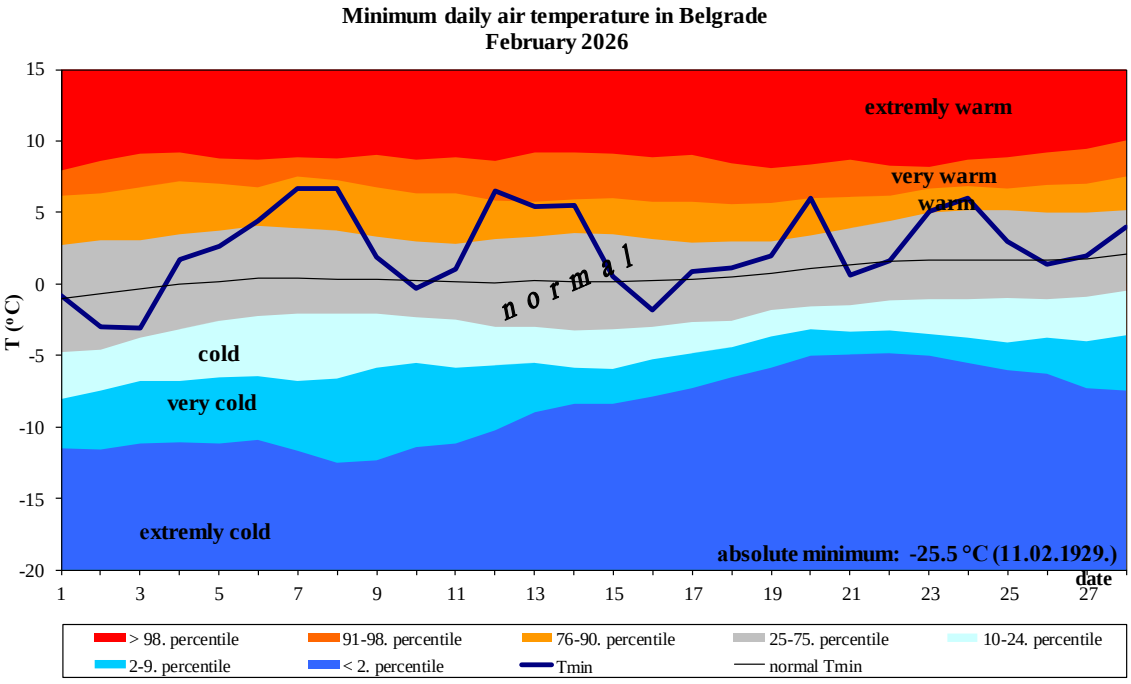


Figure 7. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and accompanying percentiles for Belgrade

PRECIPITATION

February precipitation sums ranged from 34,7 mm on Palic to 94,3 mm at Zlatibor, while Belgrade observed 64,5 mm (*Figure 8).*

Precipitation totals compared to the normal for the 1991-2020 period ranged from 93% on Palic to 176% in Pozega and Smederevska Palanka (*Figure 9).*

Based on the percentile method, precipitation sums were in the categories of rainy and normal in most of Serbia, and very rainy in Pozega (*Figure 10).*

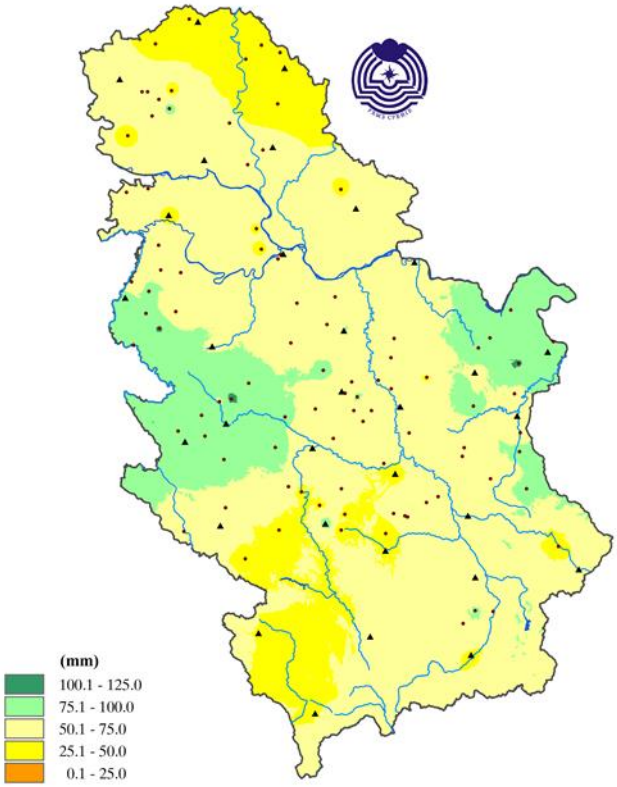


Figure 8. Spatial distribution of the monthly precipitation sums (mm) according to data from 28 major meteorological, 23 climatological and 69 rain gauge stations

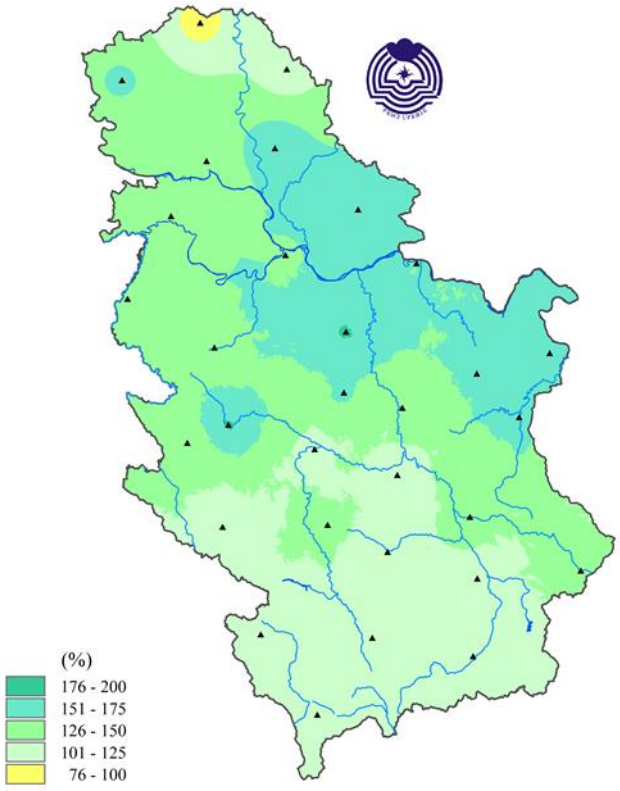


Figure 9. Spatial distribution of the monthly precipitation sums in the percentages of normal for the 1991–2020 base period

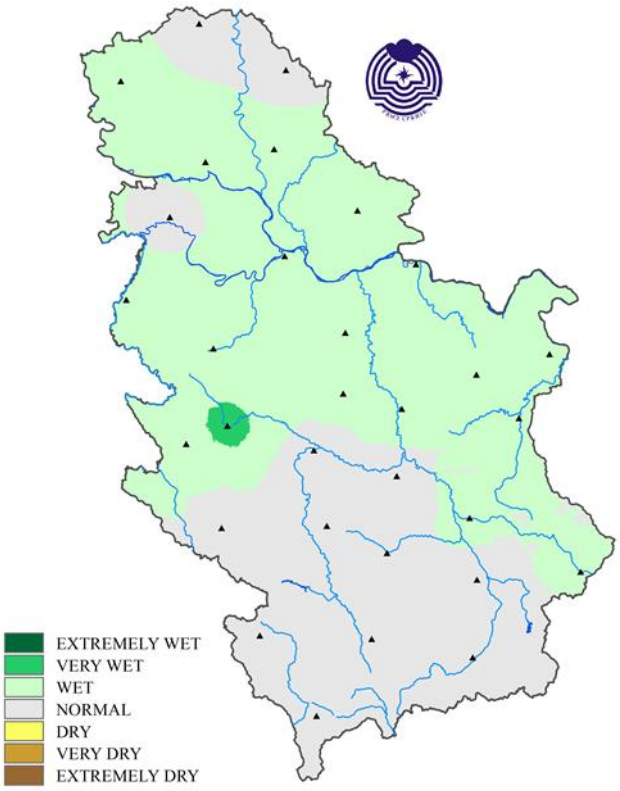
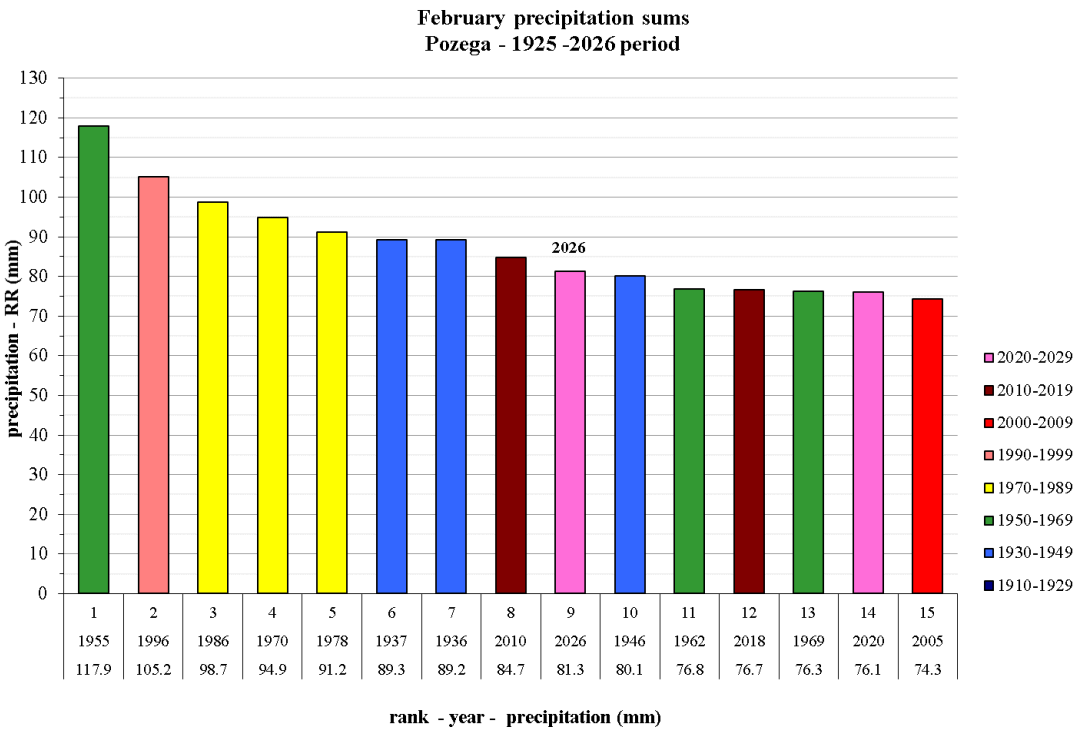


Figure 10. Monthly precipitation sums according to the percentile method

February 2026 was 9th wettest for Pozega and Crni Vrh since record-keeping at these stations began (*Figures 11* and *12*).



rank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
year	1955	1996	1986	1970	1978	1937	1936	2010	2026	1946	1962	2018	1969	2020	2005
precipitation (mm)	117.9	105.2	98.7	94.9	91.2	89.3	89.2	84.7	81.3	80.1	76.8	76.7	76.3	76.1	74.3

Figure 11. Rank of the highest precipitation in Pozega

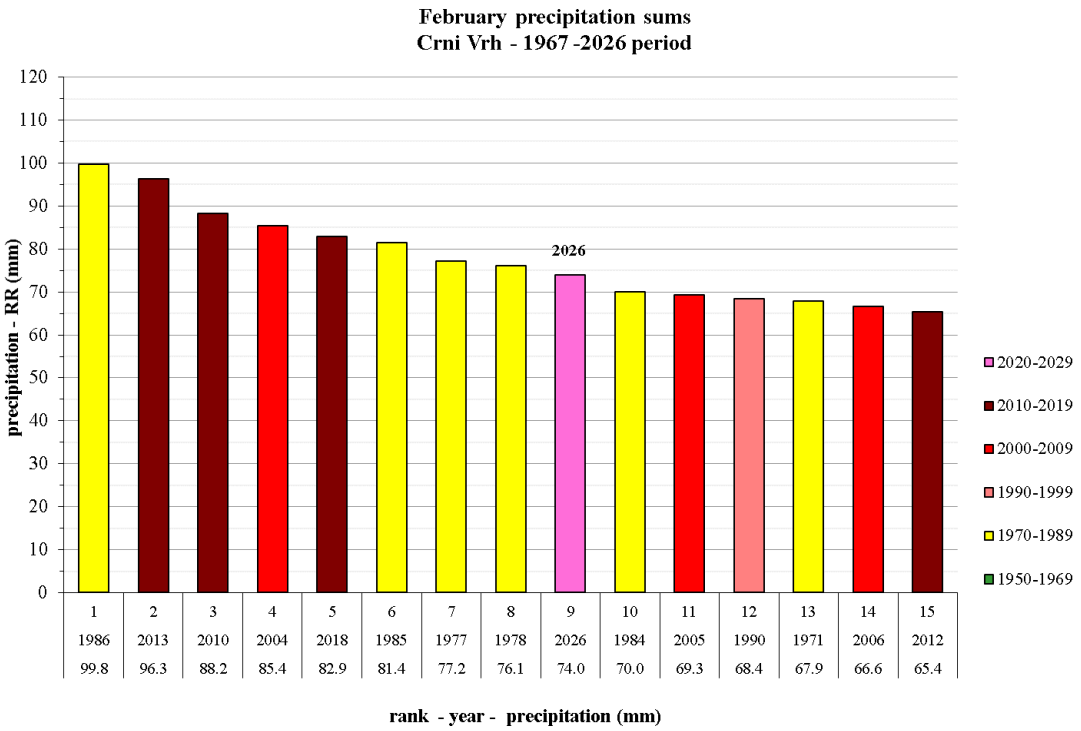


Figure 12. Rank of the highest precipitation on Crni Vrh

The highest daily precipitation sum of 26,5 mm was measured in Belgrade on February 16.

Number of days with precipitation ranged from 11 in Nis to 19 at Kopaonik (*Figure 13*). The observed number of days with precipitation was 1 to 4 days above February average in most of Serbia (*Figure 14).*

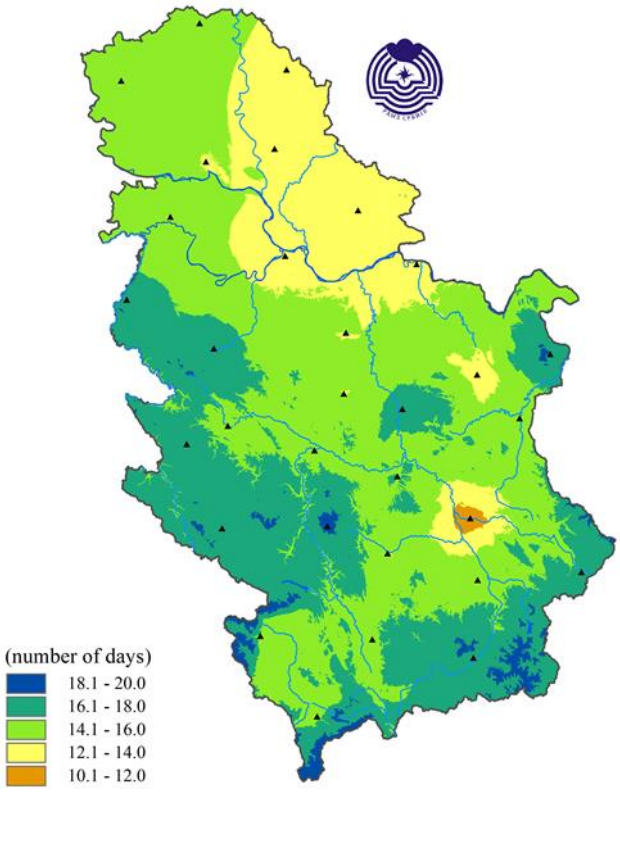


Figure 13. Spatial distribution of number of days with precipitation

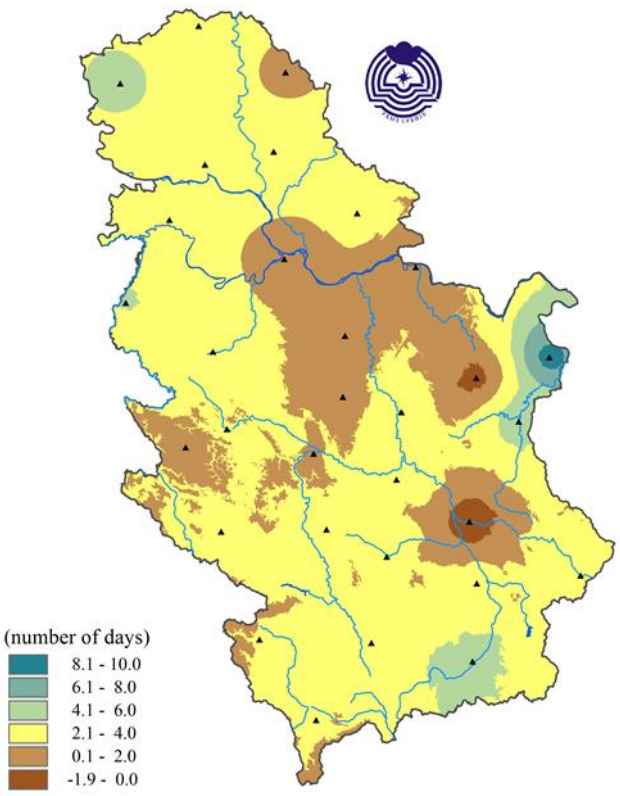


Figure 14. Spatial distribution of deviation of number of days with precipitation

Snow cover was recorded at Kopaonik and Crni Vrh. Conversely, Palic, Sombor, Novi Sad, Zrenjanin, Banatski Karlovac, Veliko Gradiste and Vranje didn't see any snow cover. Number of days with the snow cover was 6 to 9 days below February average. The highest snow cover of 61 cm was measured on February 18 and 22 at Crni Vrh. As for the lowland, the Negotin observed 11 cm on February 11.

Figure 15 shows assessment of air temperature and precipitation sums for Serbia for February based on the tercile distribution relative to the 1991 – 2020 base period. It can be noted that February 2026 was marked by air temperature and precipitation sums above the upper tercile threshold.

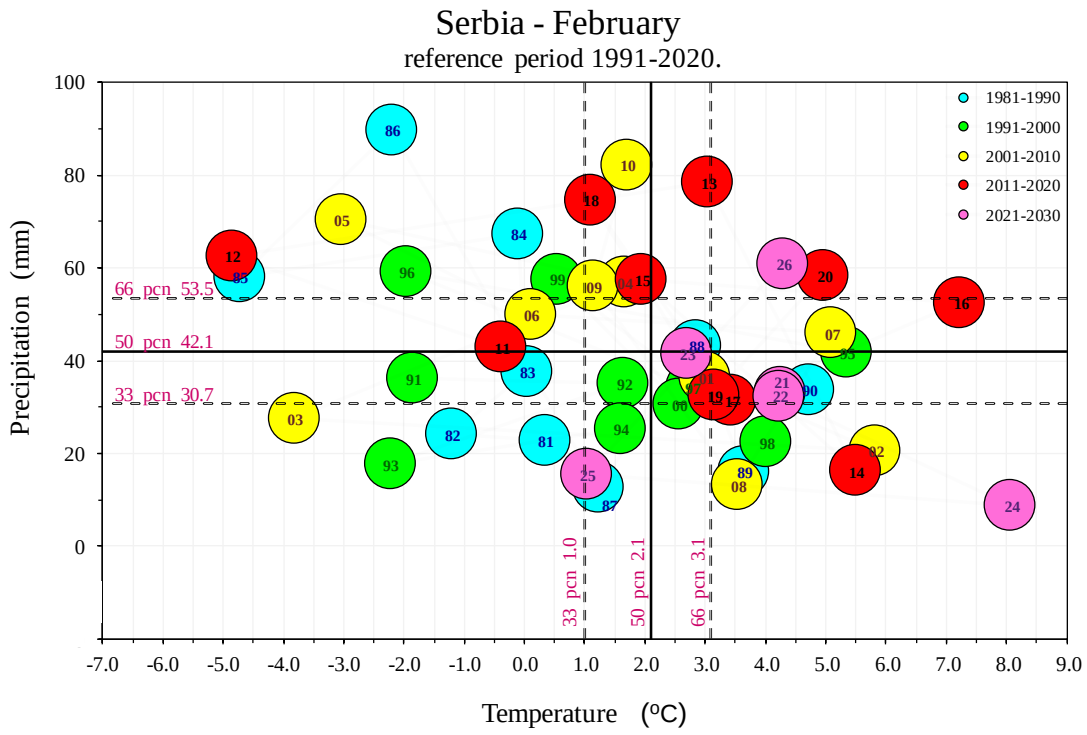


Figure 15. Assessment of air temperature and precipitation for Serbia with the accompanying terciles in relation to the 1991-2020 base period

Figure 16 show daily and cumulative precipitations sums with averaged normal 1991-2020 for February in Belgrade, and for the stations Sombor, Novi Sad, Loznica, Negotin, Kragujevac, Zlatibor, Nis and Vranje precipitation sums are given in Appendix.

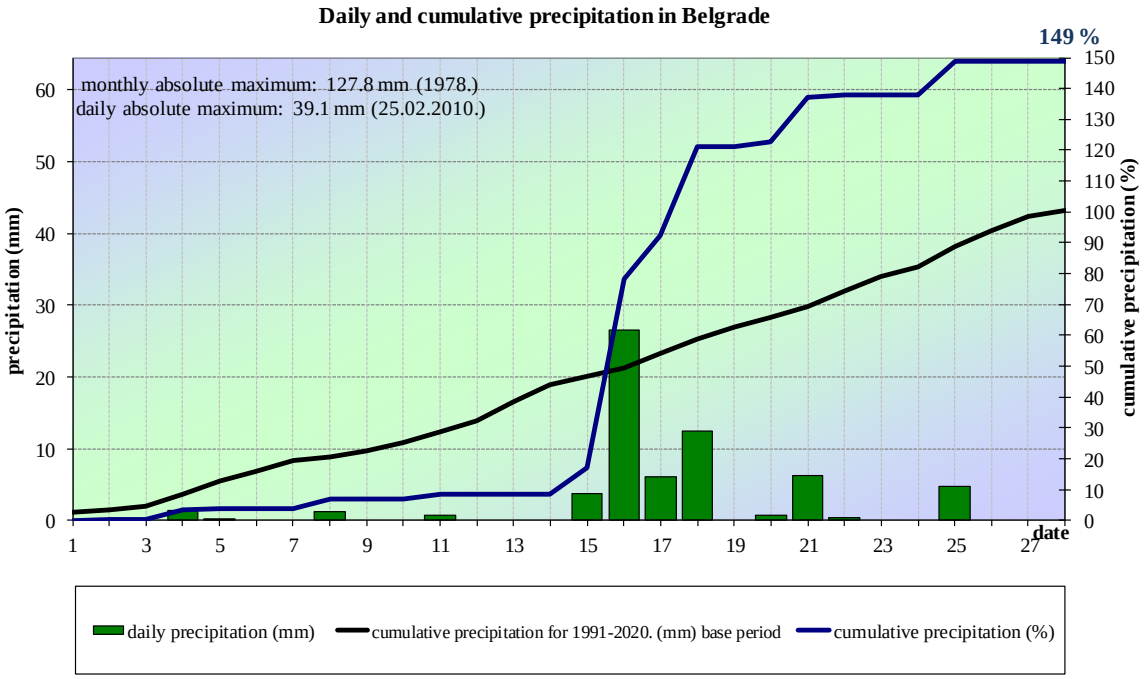


Figure 16. Daily and cumulative precipitation in Belgrade

CLOUD COVER, BRIGHT AND CLOUDY DAYS

Mean February cloud cover in Serbia was around the average, ranging from 6/10 to 8/10. Figures 17, 18 and 19 show average daily cloud cover in February for Belgrade, Zajecar and Sremska Mitrovica.

Bright days[6] were not recorded in Zajecar at Crni Vrh, while the highest number, total of 4 bright days, was recorded in Novi Sad and Loznica. Belgrade recorded only 3 bright days. The observed number of bright days was 1 to 3 days below February average.

Number of cloudy days[7] ranged from 7 in Banatski Karlovac to 18 in Zajecar. Belgrade observed 8 cloudy days. Number of cloudy days was around the February average in most of the country.

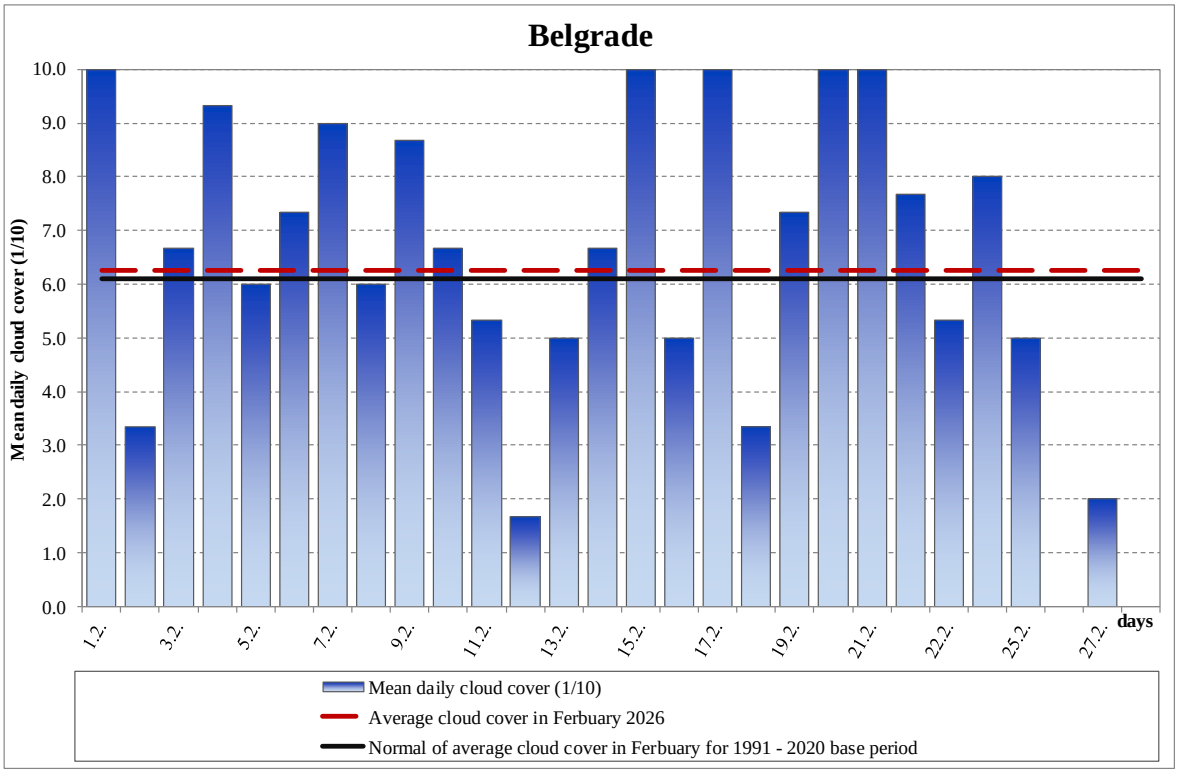


Figure 17. Mean daily cloud cover in Belgrade

[6] Bright day refers to a day with cloud cover less than 2/10
[7] Cloudy day refers to a day with cloud cover over 8/10

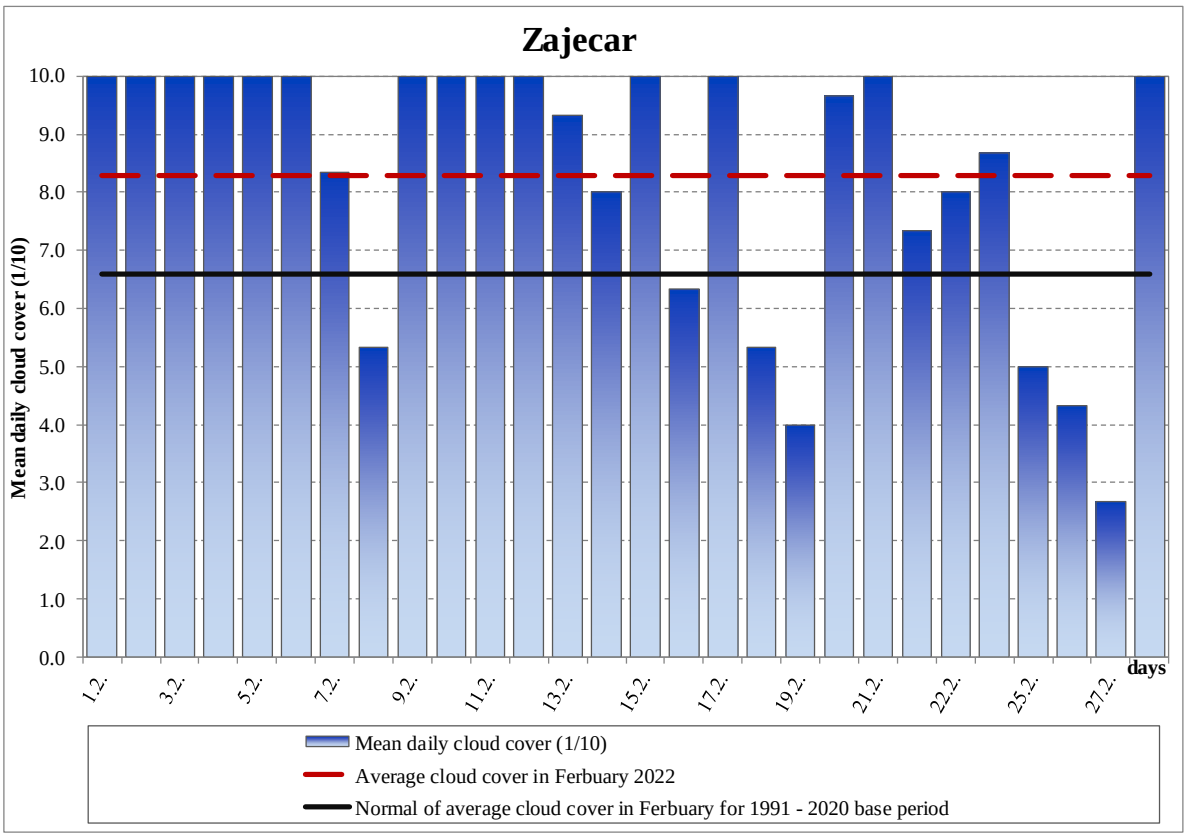


Figure 18. Mean daily cloud cover in Zajecar

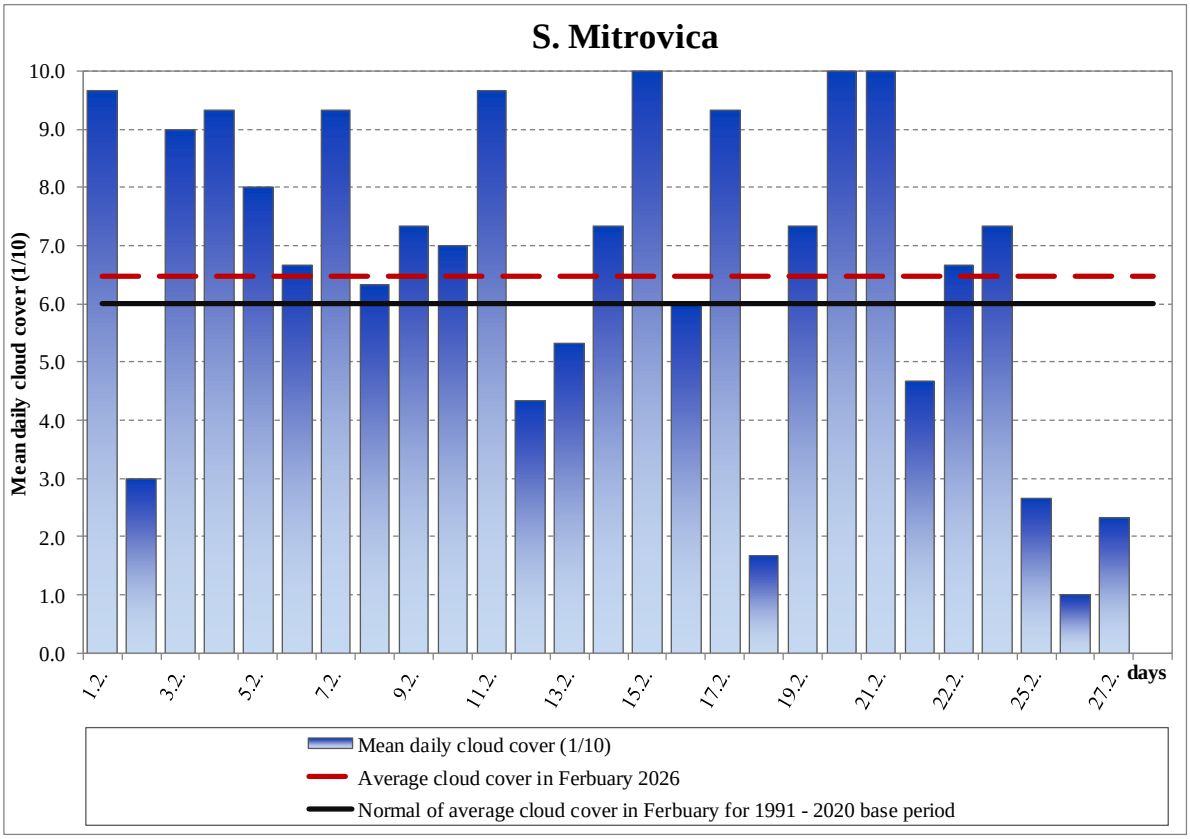


Figure 19. Mean daily cloud cover in Sremska Mitrovica

SUNSHINE DURATION (INSOLATION)

Sunshine duration in February ranged from 45,4 hours at Crni vrh to 111,4 hours in Kikinda (*Figure 20*).

February insolation ranged from 49% at Crni Vrh to 114% in Sremska Mitrovica compared to the normal for the 1991-2020 base period (*Figure 21*).

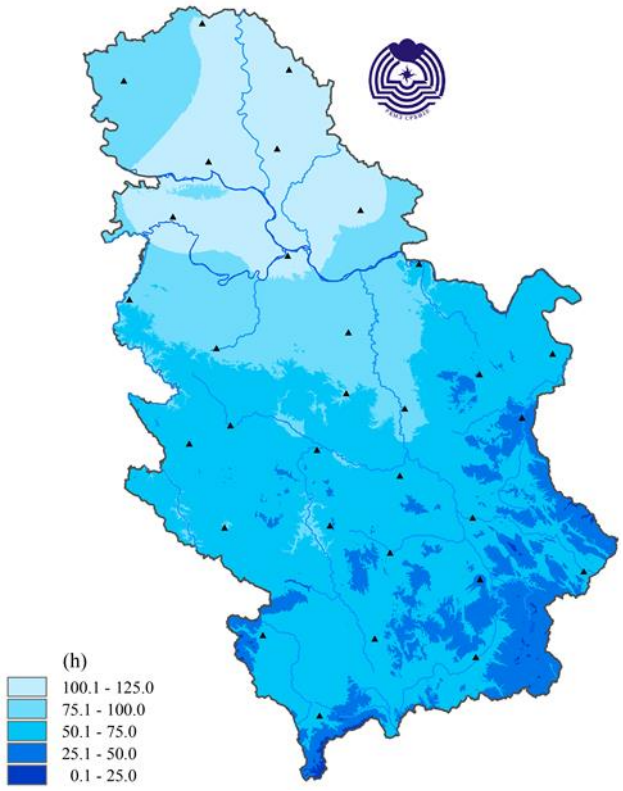


Figure 20. Insolation, expressed in hours

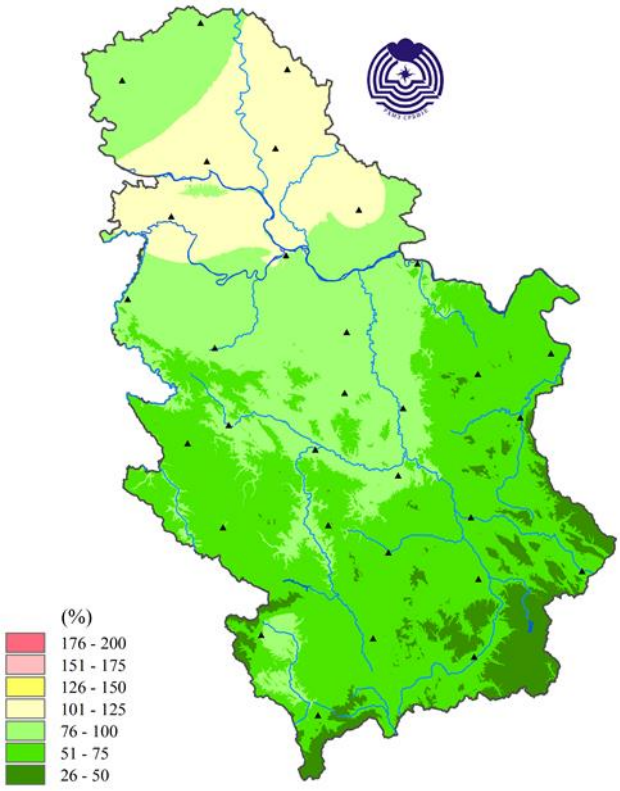


Figure 21. Insolation expressed in the percentages of normal

Note: Climate analysis of meteorological elements was done based on the preliminary data obtained from 28 main meteorological stations

OVERVIEW OF THE SYNOPTIC SITUATION*

Changeable and mostly warmer weather, occasionally under the influence of cold and wet air, most pronounced in mid-month due to frequent and occasionally pronounced Atlantic and Arctic oscillations and the activity of low pressure systems over the Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea, the southern and eastern Balkans, and the Black Sea

The beginning of the month was marked by changeable and relatively cold weather, occasionally with light rain and snow, while in the kosava region there was a moderate to strong southeasterly wind. An anticyclone persisted over the east, while a low pressure field was present over the central Mediterranean. During the first decade, a series of weakly developed warm low pressure field and waves of moist air in the westerly upper-air circulation moved from the Mediterranean and the Adriatic region across the Balkans and the Pannonian Plain toward the east and southeast of the continent. The weather was changeable and relatively warm, with occasional rain, more frequent in the central and southern areas.

At the same time, at the beginning of the second decade, the anticyclone in the east strengthened, followed by the advection of cold air from the northeast across the Carpathians and the Pannonian Plain toward our region, causing a short-lived cooling and, in the central and southern areas, snowfall. Then, until mid-month, waves of moist air moved from the west, across the southern Apennines and the southern Balkans toward the east, brought occasional light precipitation, mainly in the southern areas, with snow on the mountains.

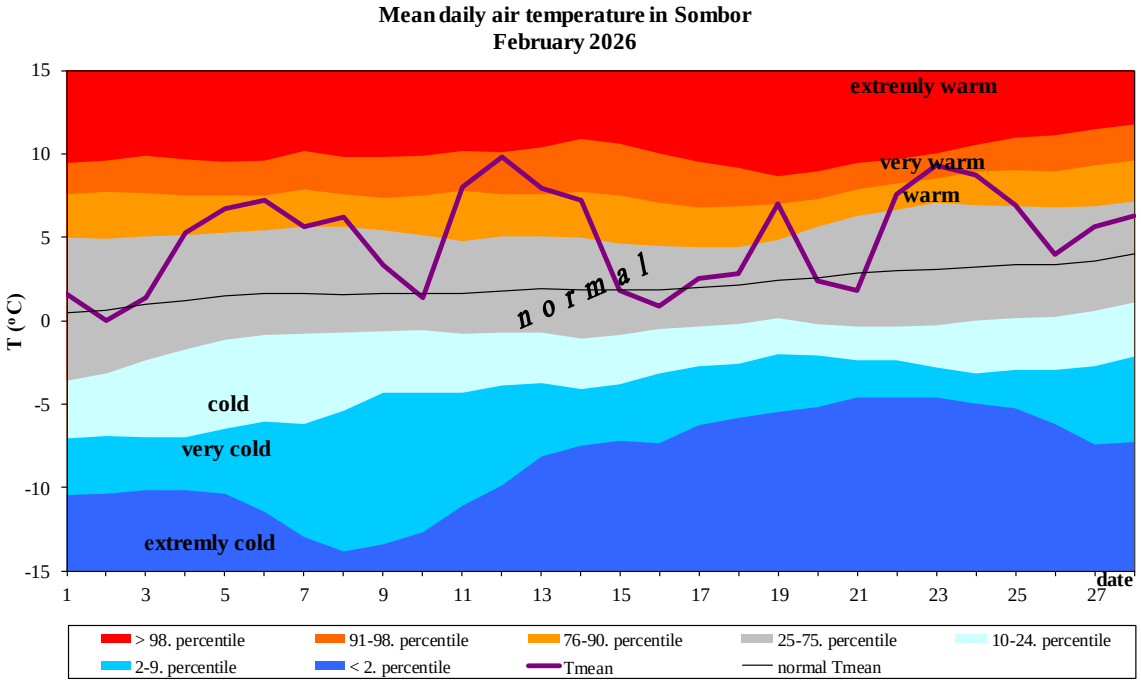
In mid-month, a well-developed low pressure system and the accompanying upper air depression moved rapidly over the Adriatic, the central and southern Balkans, toward the east and the Black Sea. Rain turned into snow in most places, with gradual formation of snow cover, while in the mountains the snow cover increased. After that, at the end of the second decade, a brief establishment of west-southwesterly upper air circulation occurred, followed by the development of a new low pressure system in the Gulf of Genoa.

The mentioned low pressure system and accompanying frontal waves followed a similar path. In the middle of the third decade of the month, as before, they passed over our region toward the southeast, across the Aegean Sea toward Asia Minor, bringing precipitation, a temporary cooling, along with scattered rain and snow. In the subsequent period, establishment of northwesterly flow took place accompanied by the strengthening of a depression from the north and northeast and the advection of cold air across the Carpathians toward Asia Minor and the eastern Mediterranean, along with a slight drop in temperature and occasional precipitation. During the second part of the third decade, a ridge gradually established itself, along with a weak surface anticyclone whose center strengthened over eastern Europe. The weather became stable, and by the end of the month most regions experienced an increased number of sunny hours.

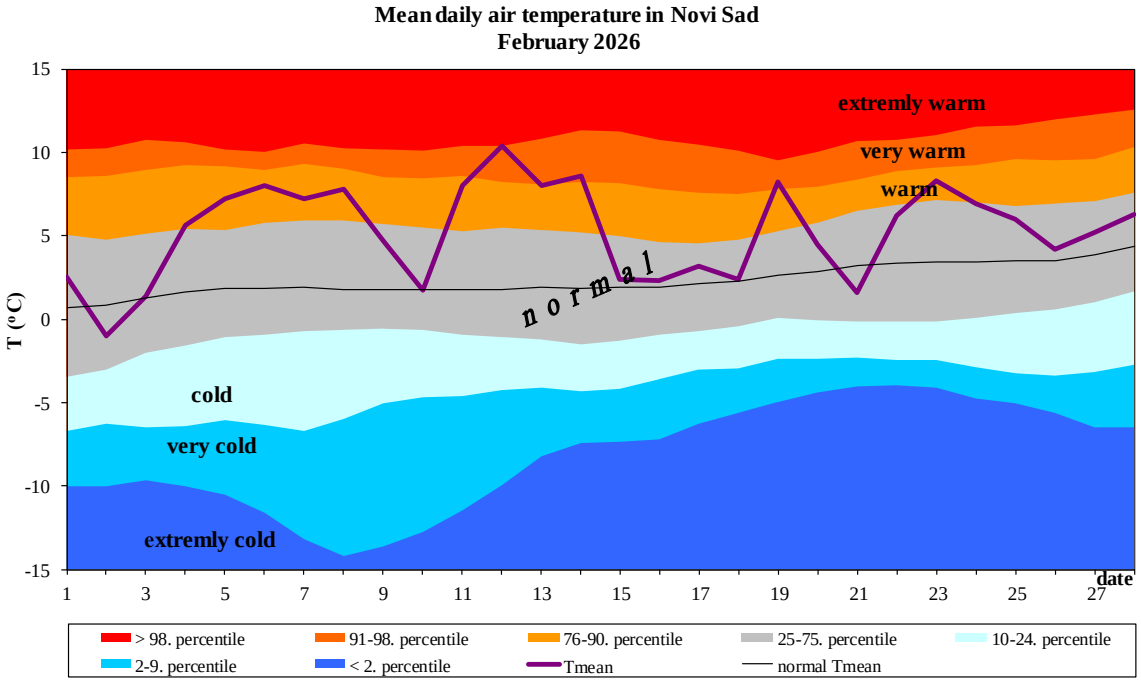
* National Center for Hydrometeorlogical Early Warning System

APPENDIX

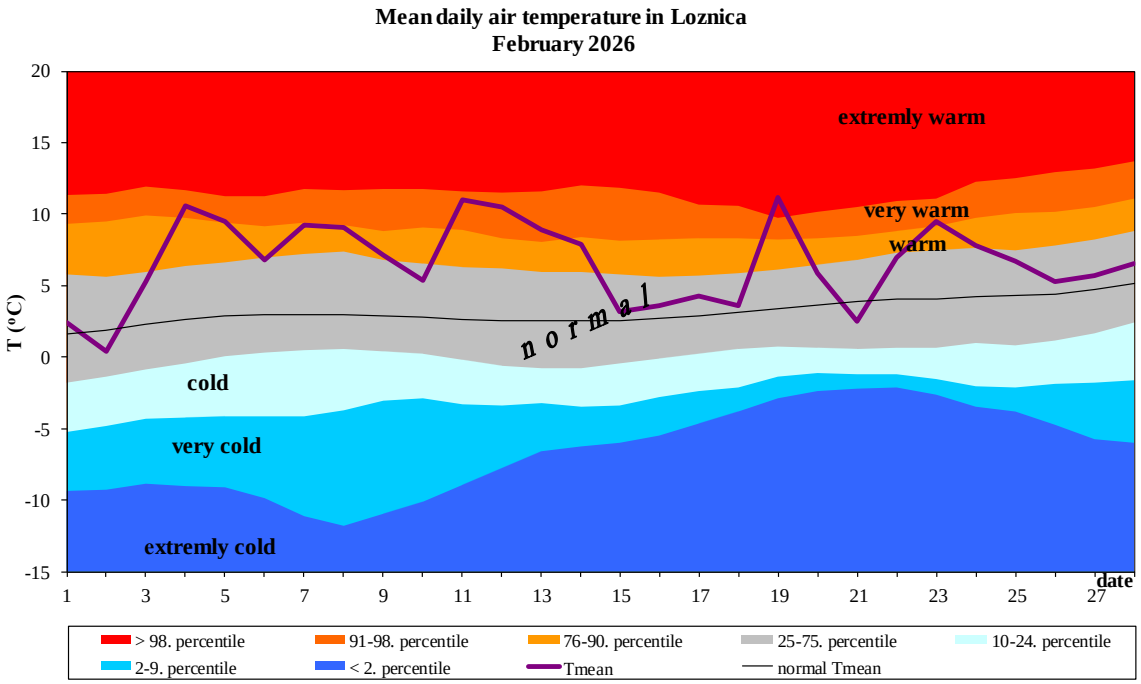
Mean air temperature



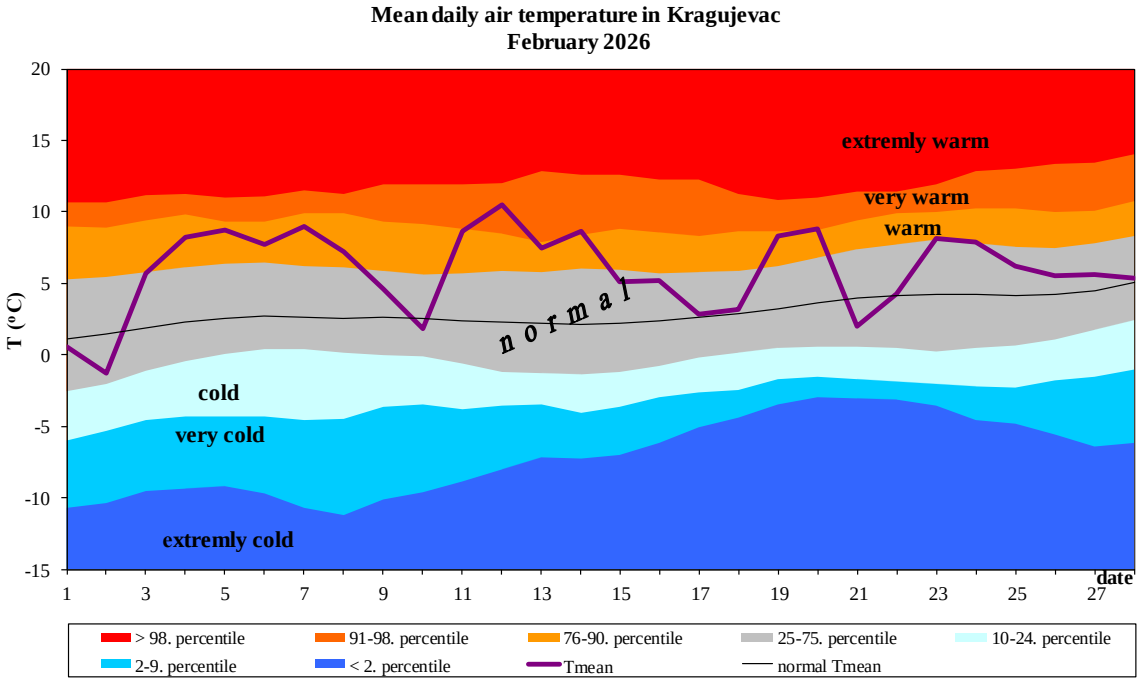
Appendix 1. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Sombor



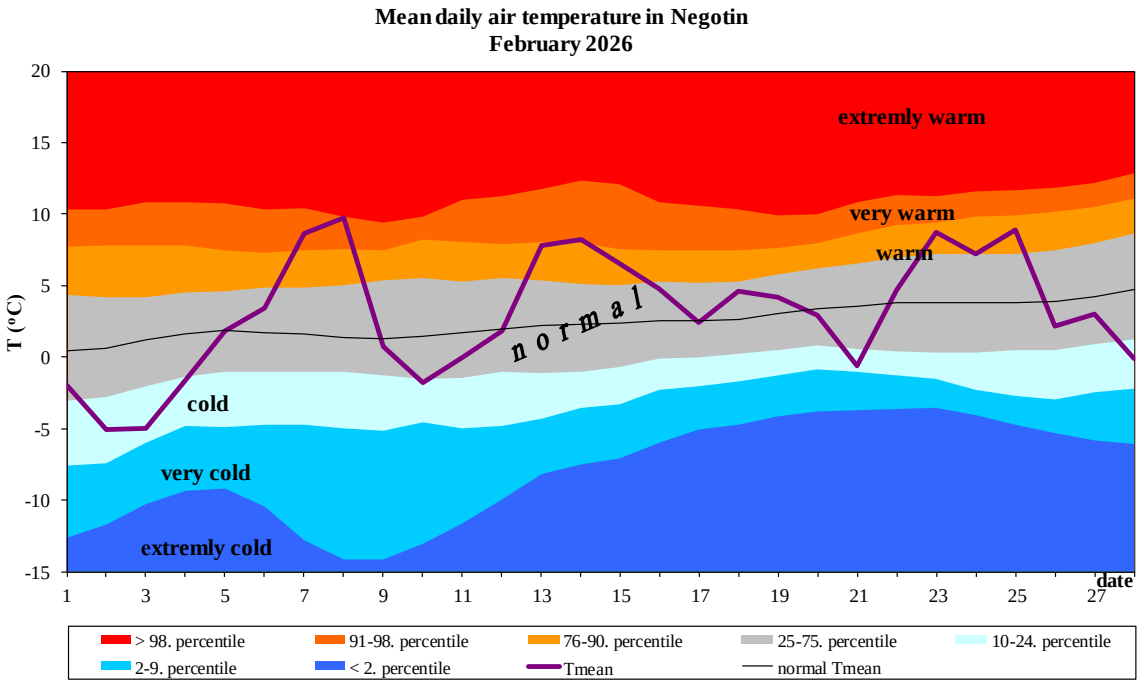
Appendix2. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Novi Sad



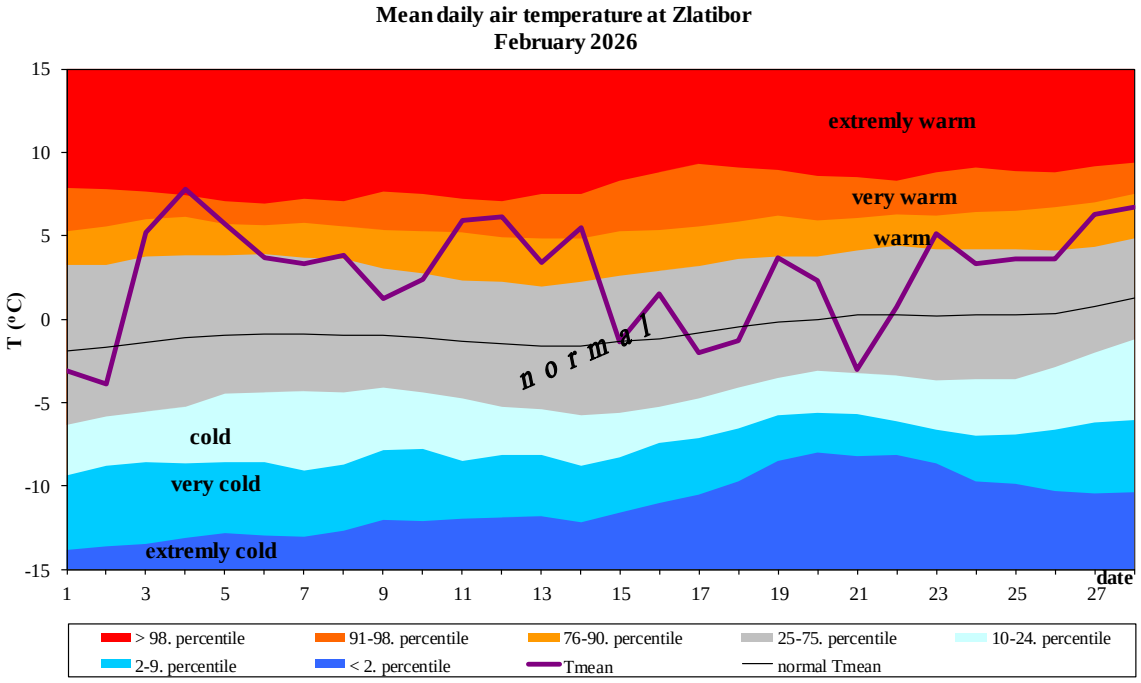
Appendix 3. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Loznica



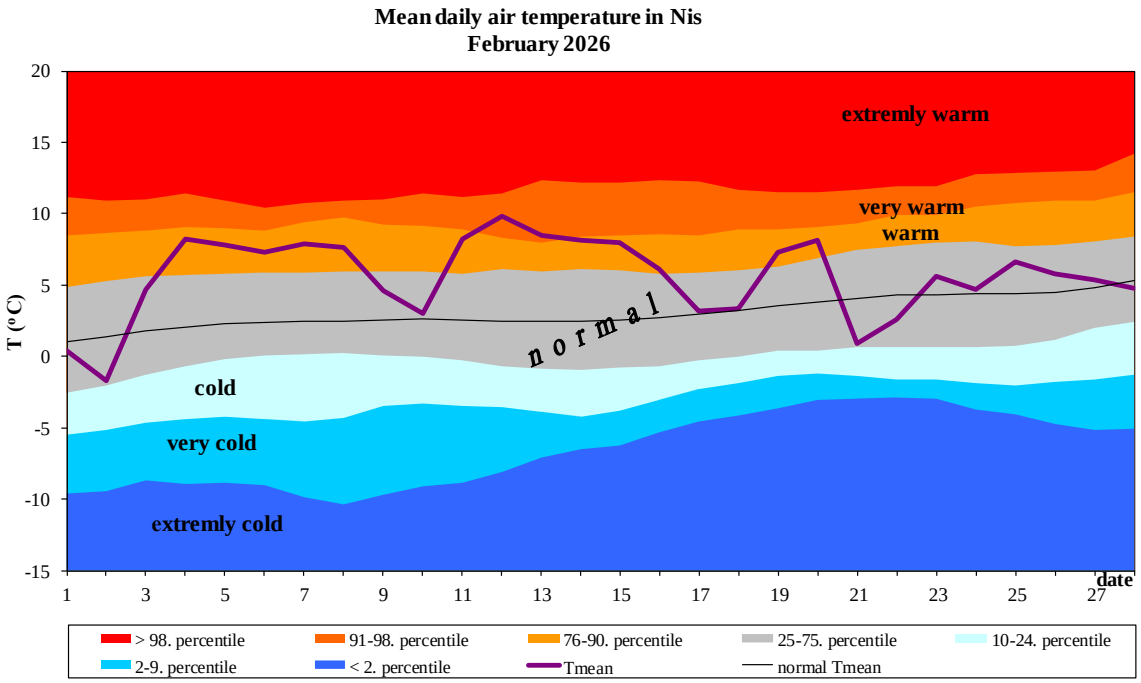
Appendix 4. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Kragujevac



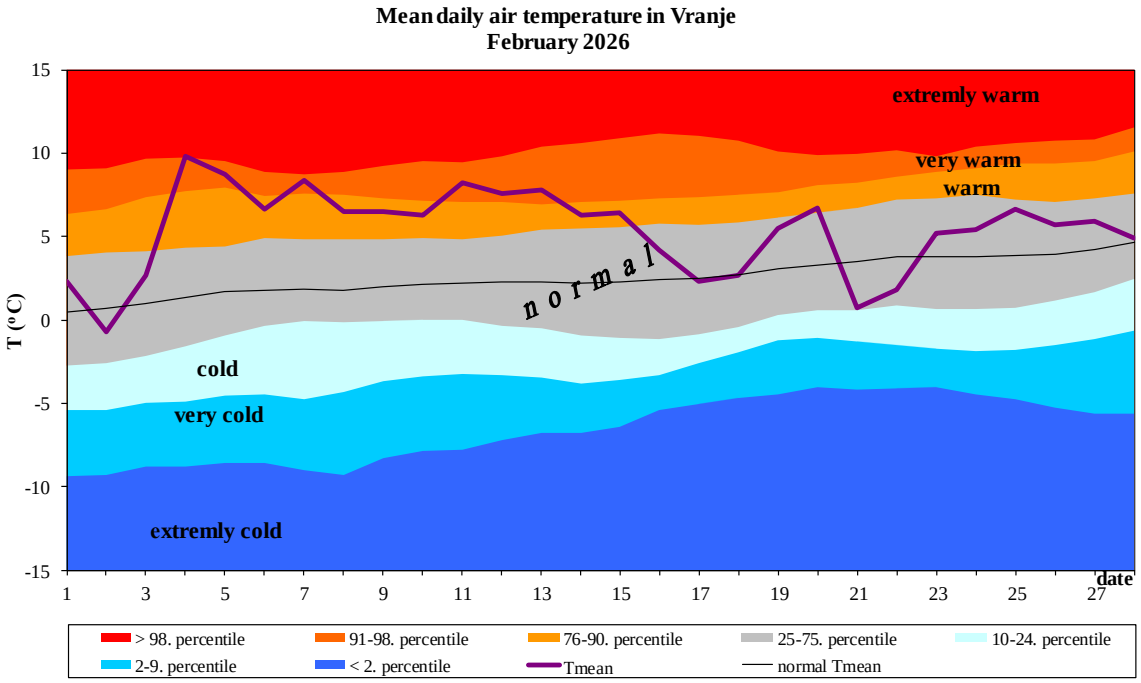
Appendix 5. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Negotin



Appendix 6. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile on Zlatiboru

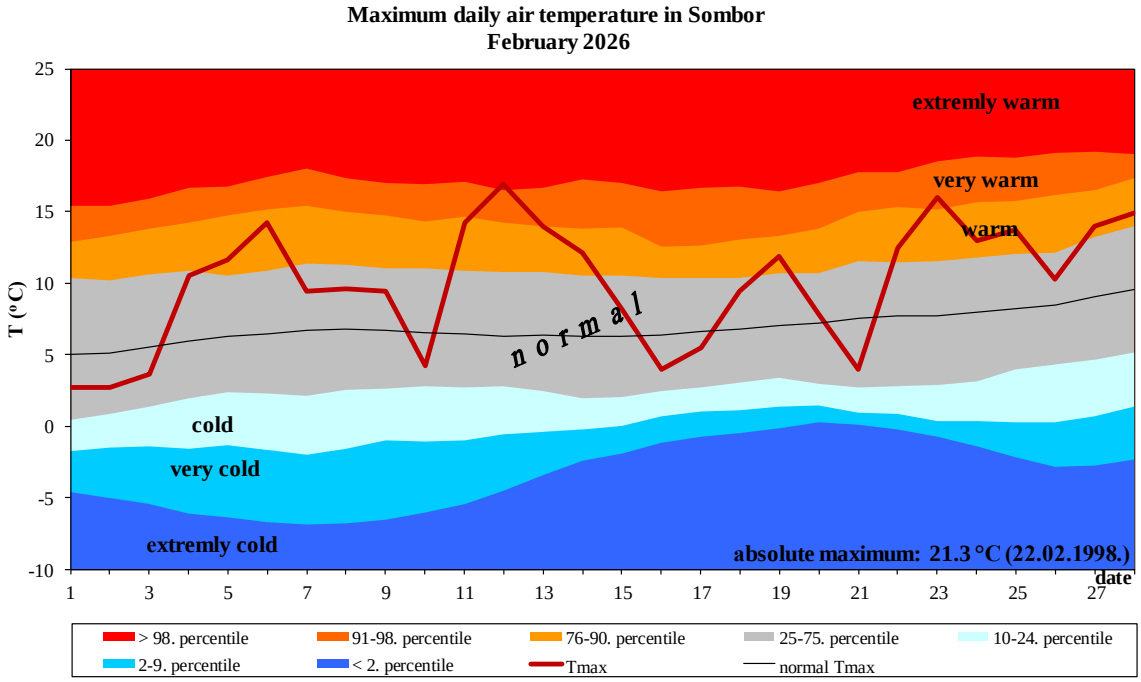


Appendix 7. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Nis

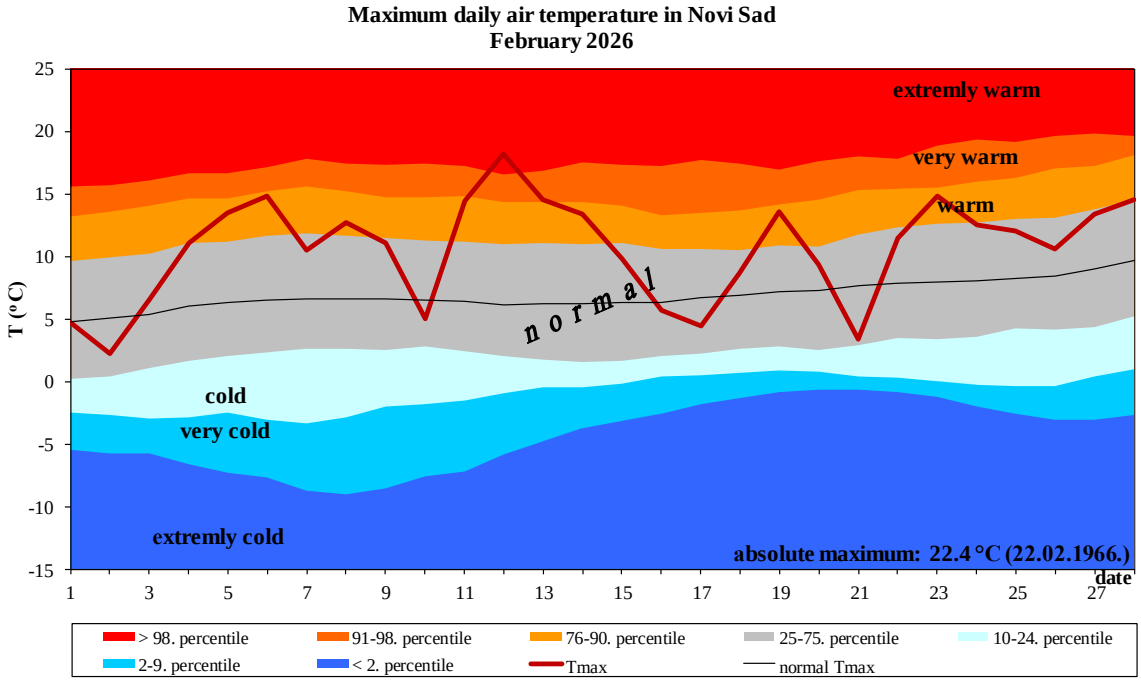


Appendix 8. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Vranje

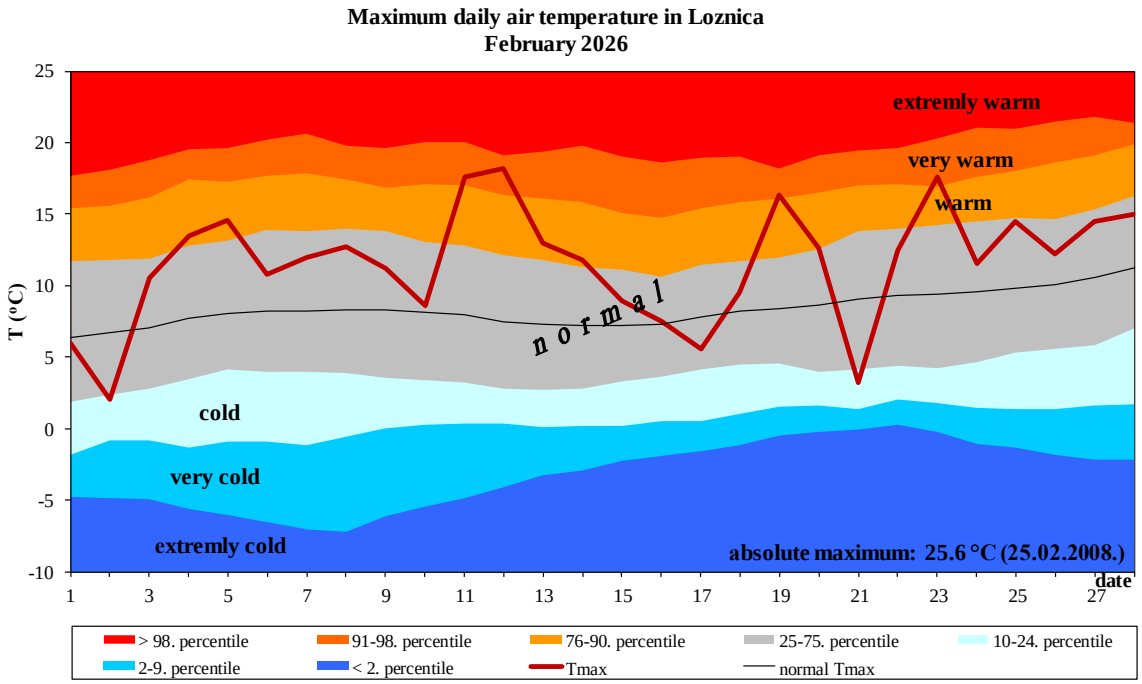
Maximum air temperature



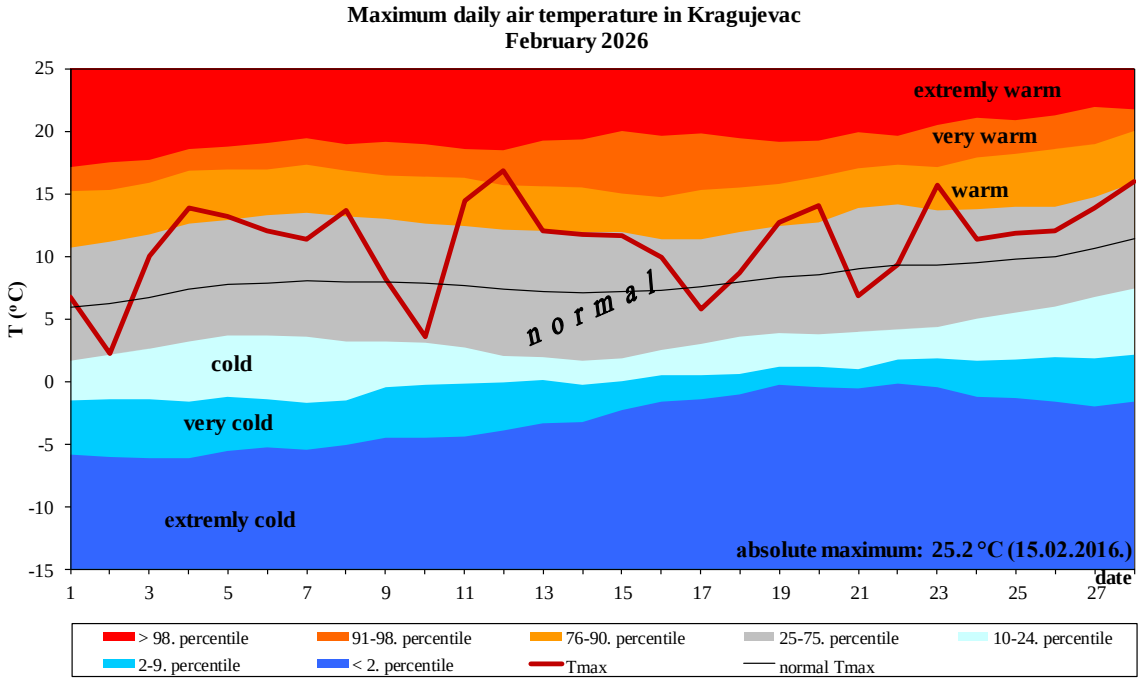
Appendix 9. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Sombor



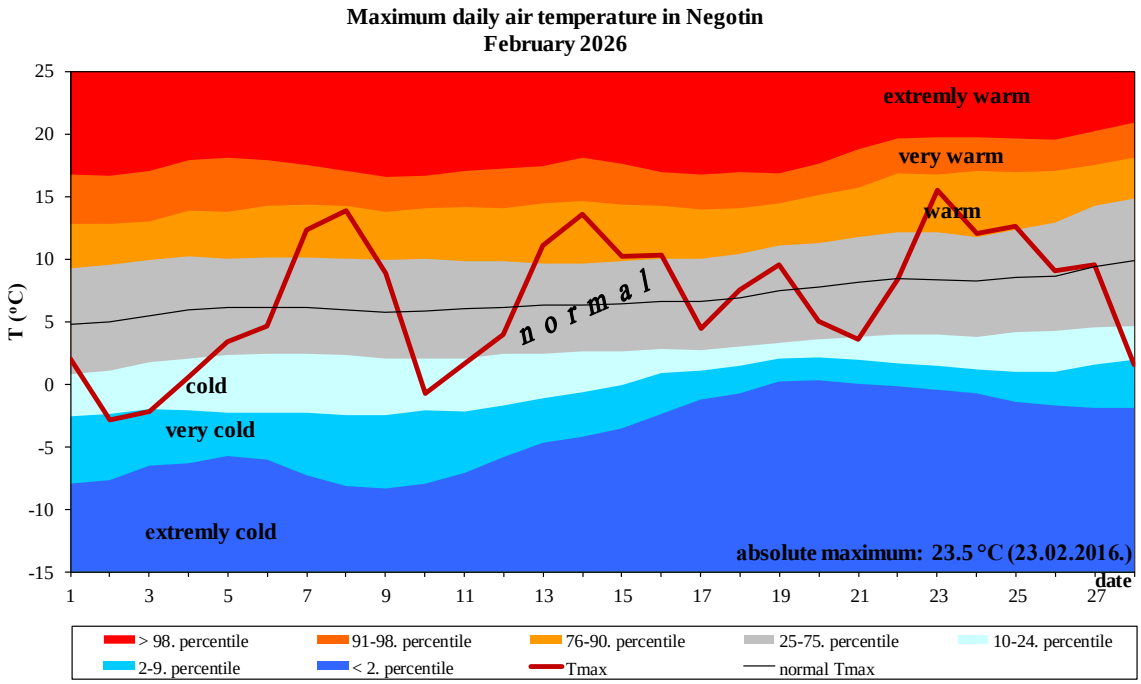
Appendix 10. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Novi Sad



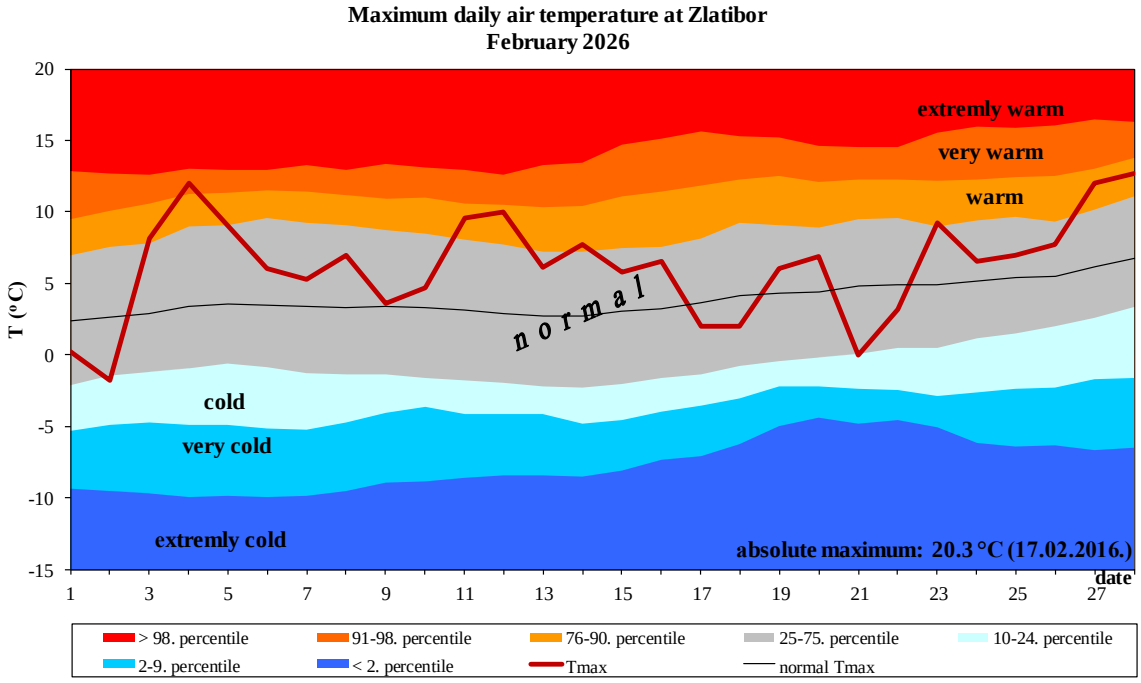
Appendix 11. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Loznica



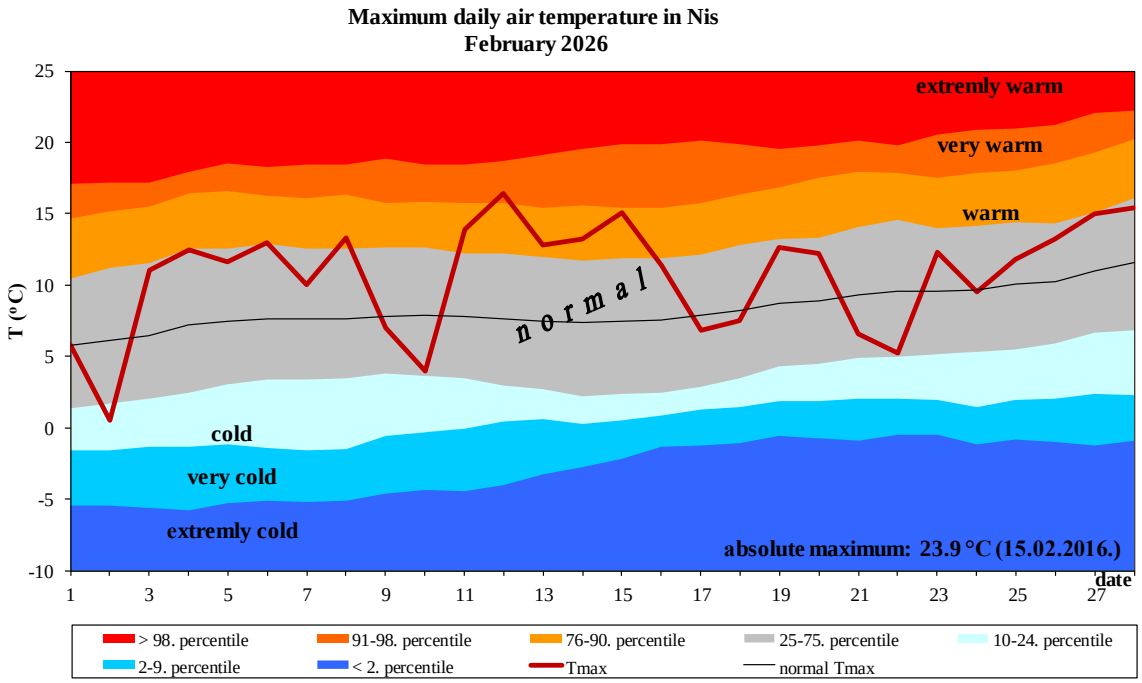
Appendix 12. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Kragujevac



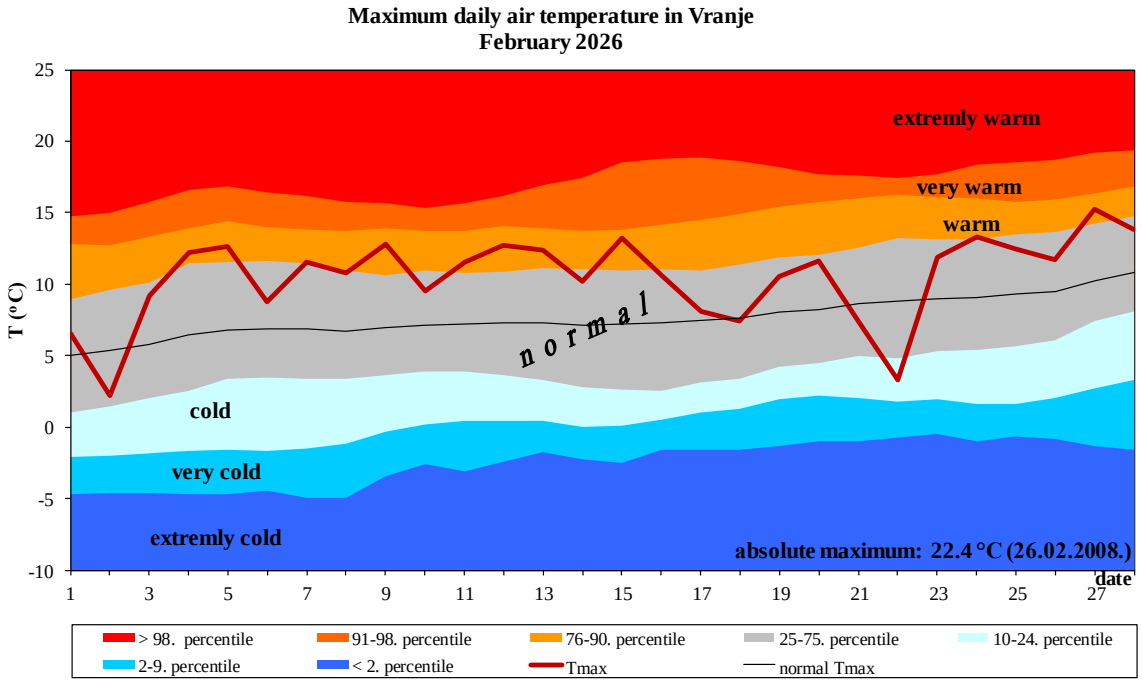
Appendix 13. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Negotin



Appendix 14. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile on Zlatibor

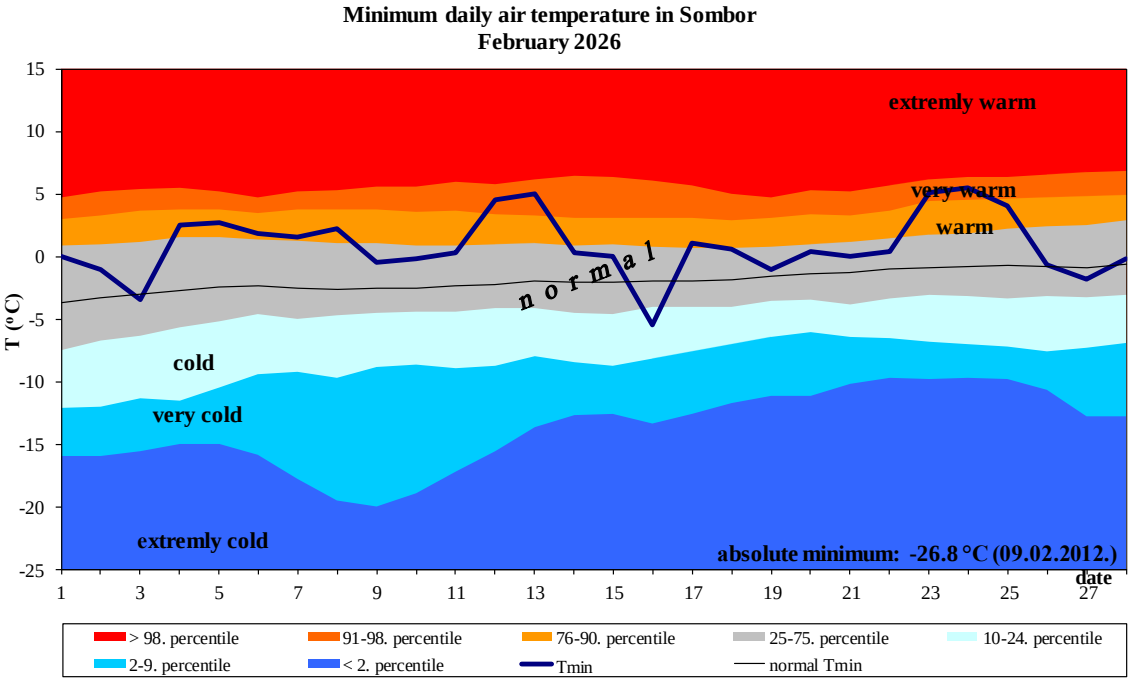


Appendix 15. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Nis

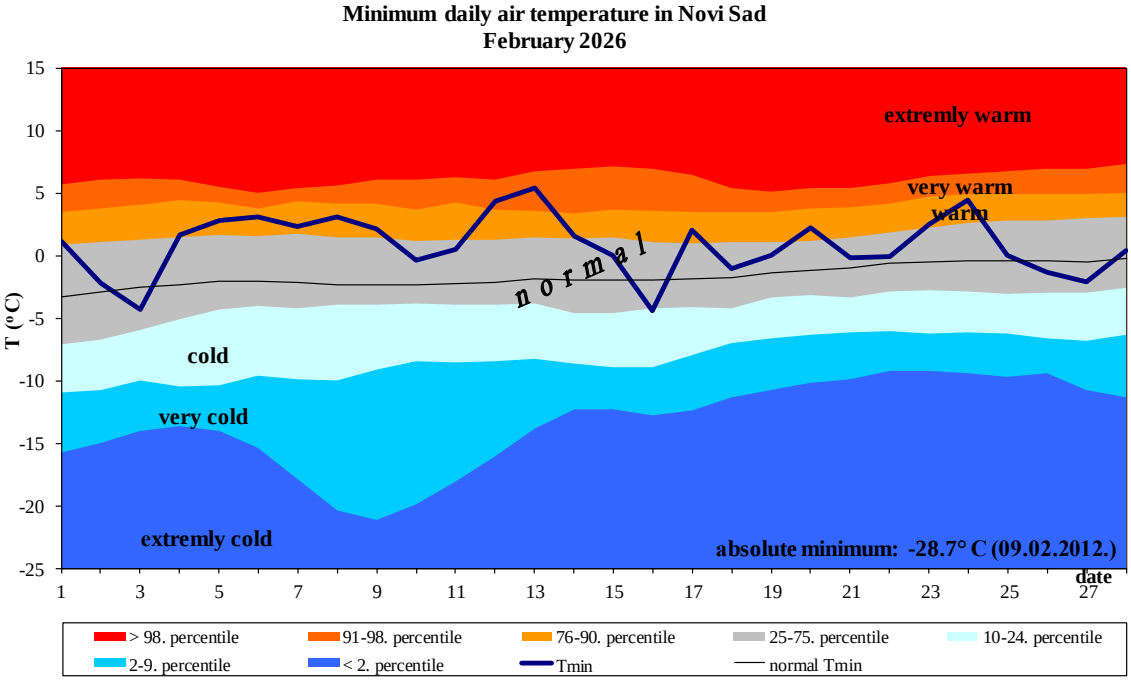


Appendix 16. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Vranje

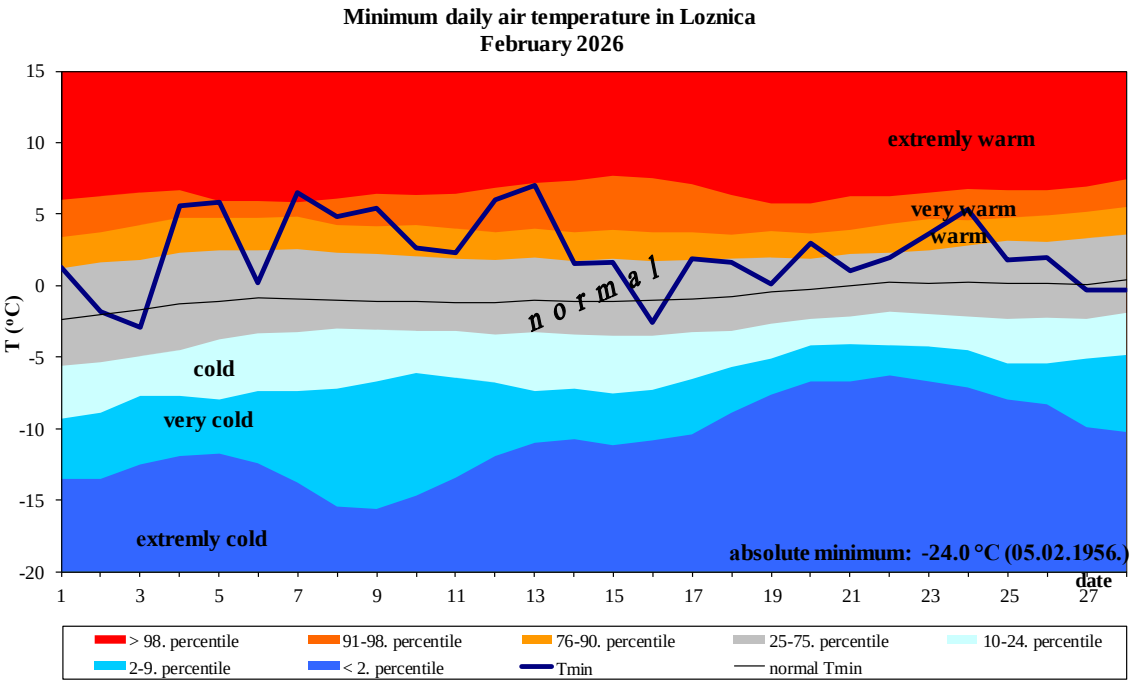
Minimum air temperature



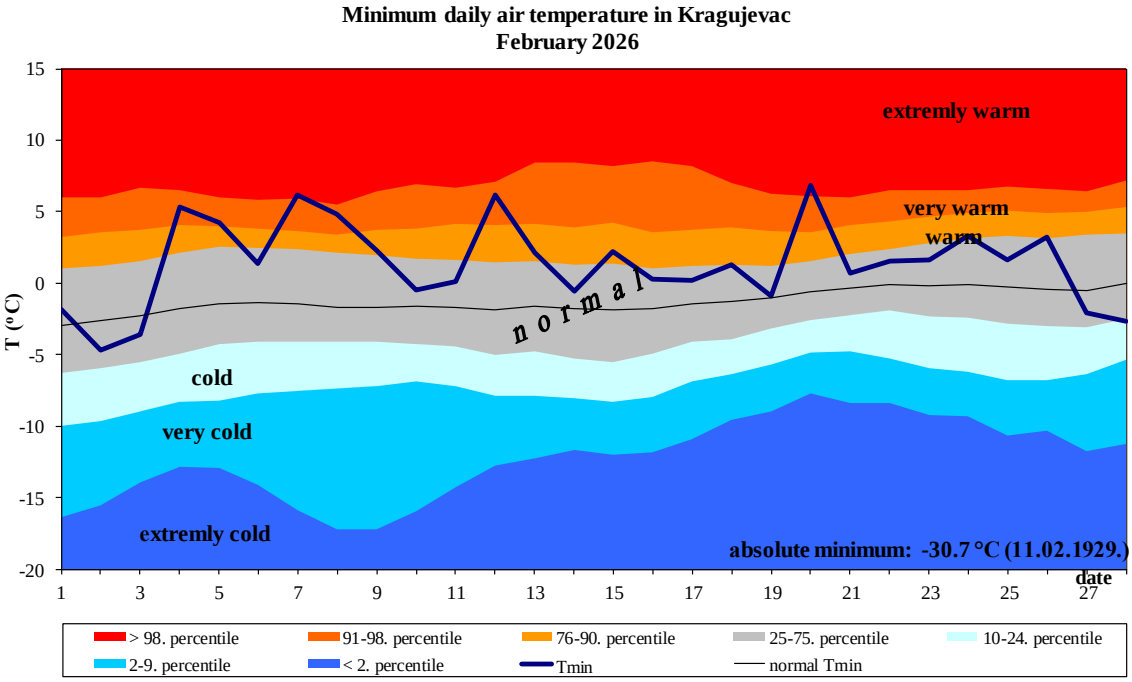
Appendix 17. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Sombor



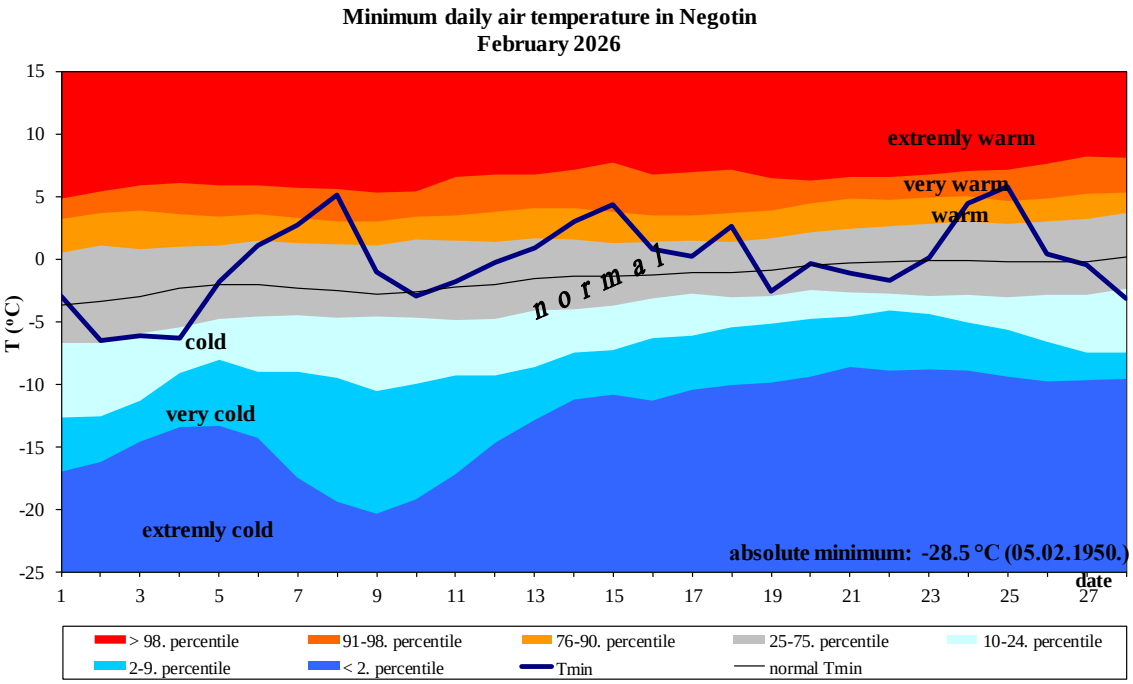
Appendix 18. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Novi Sad



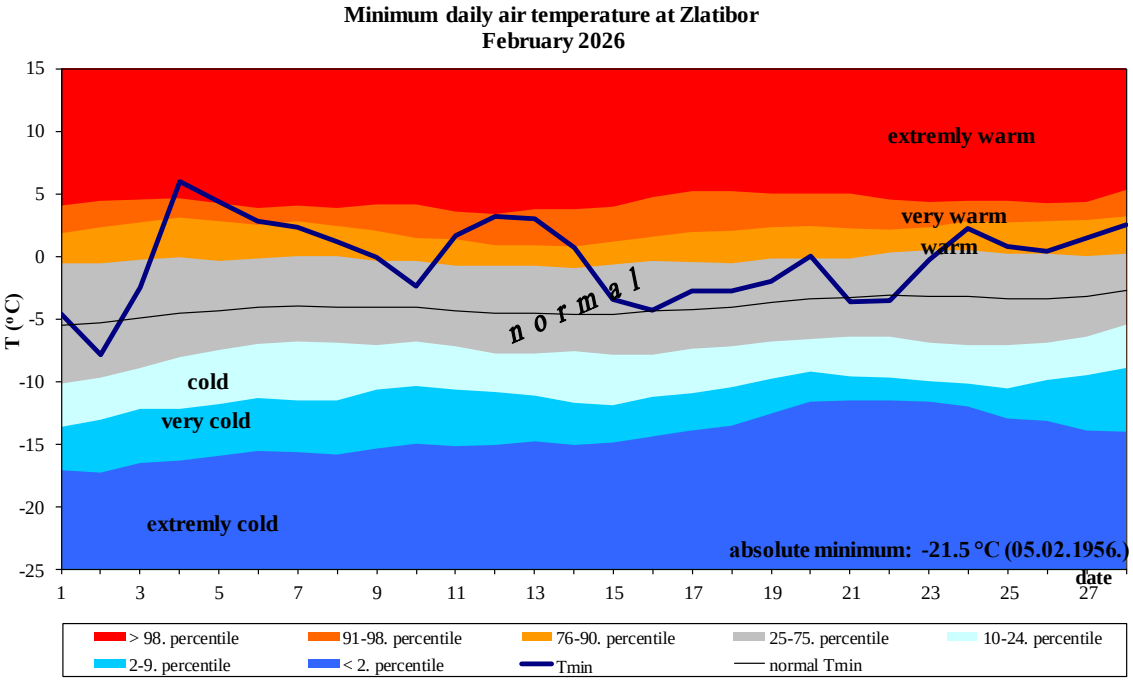
Appendix 19. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Loznica



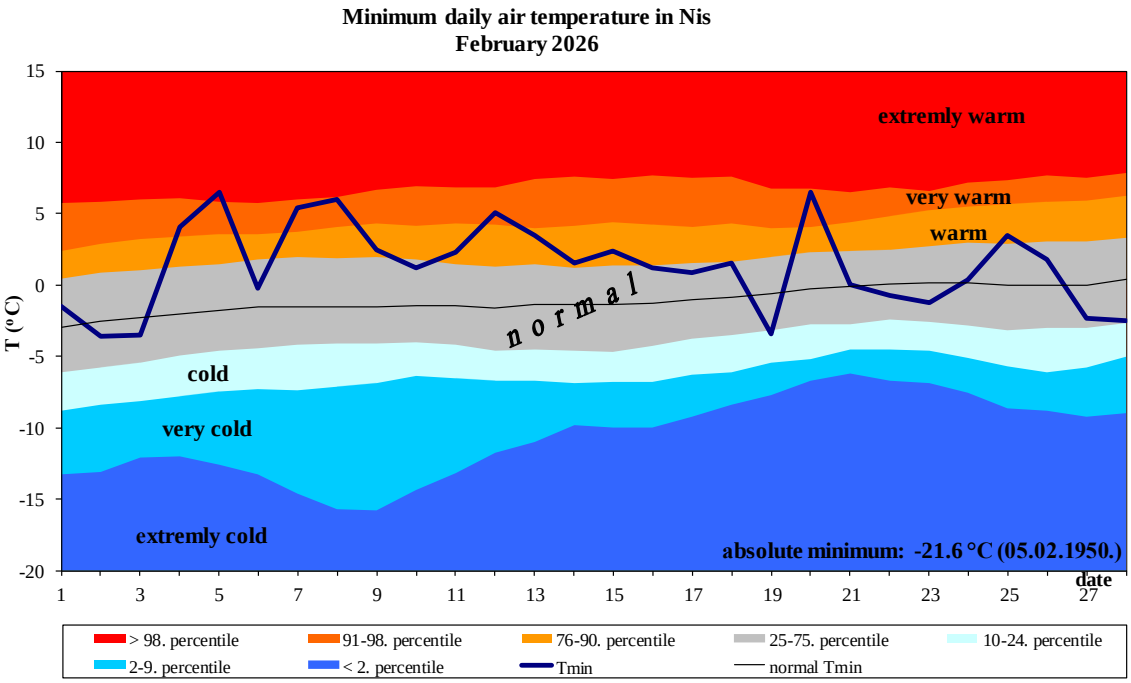
Appendix 20. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Kragujevac



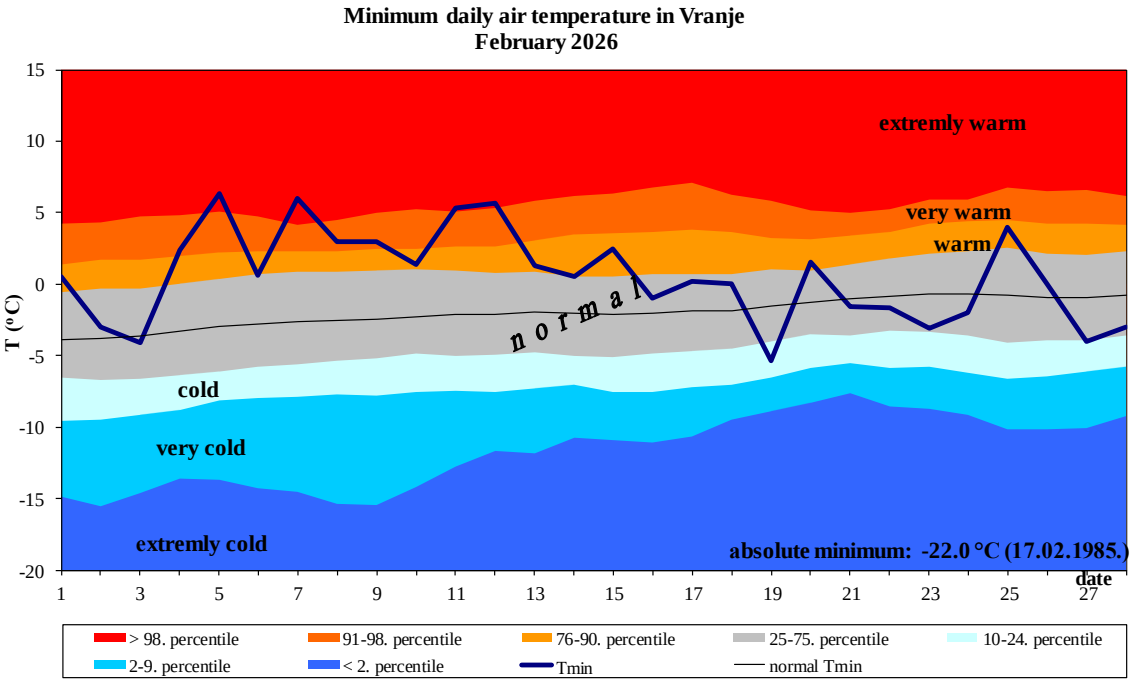
Appendix 21. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Negotin



Appendix 22. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile on Zlatibor

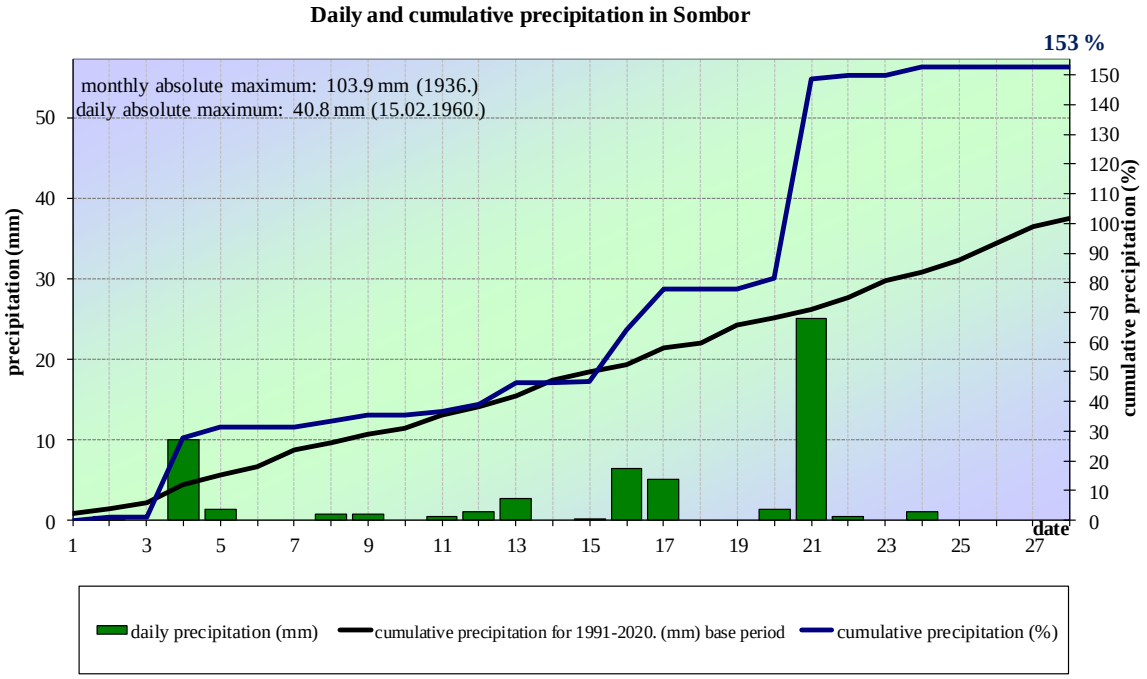


Appendix 23. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Nis

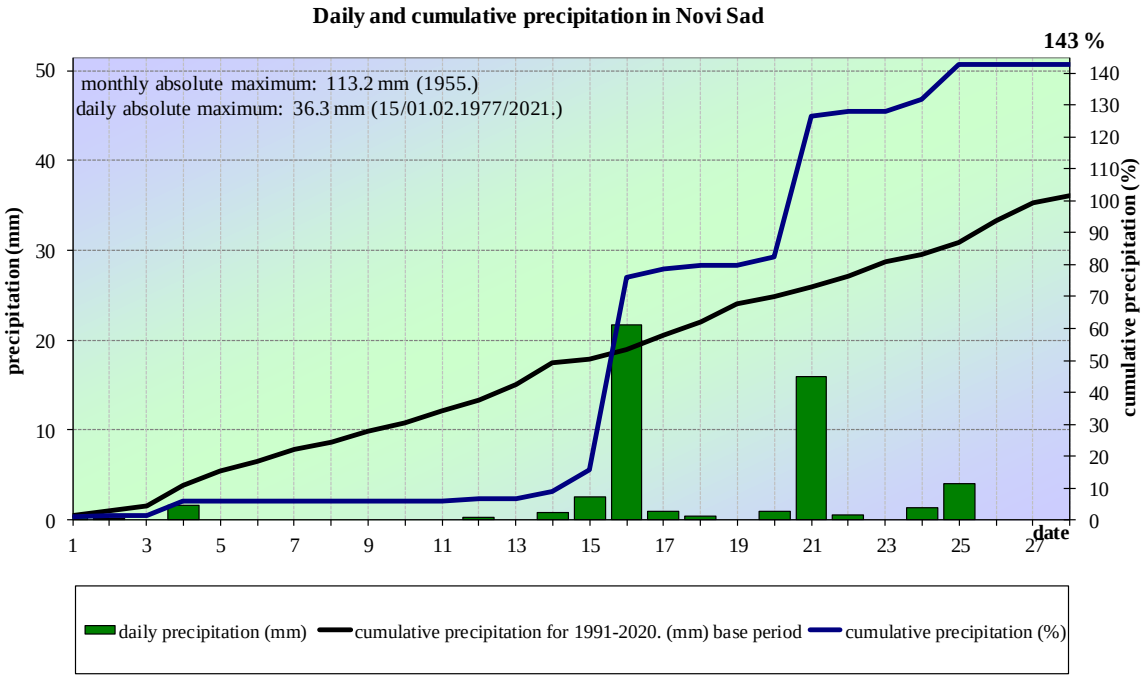


Appendix 24. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Vranje

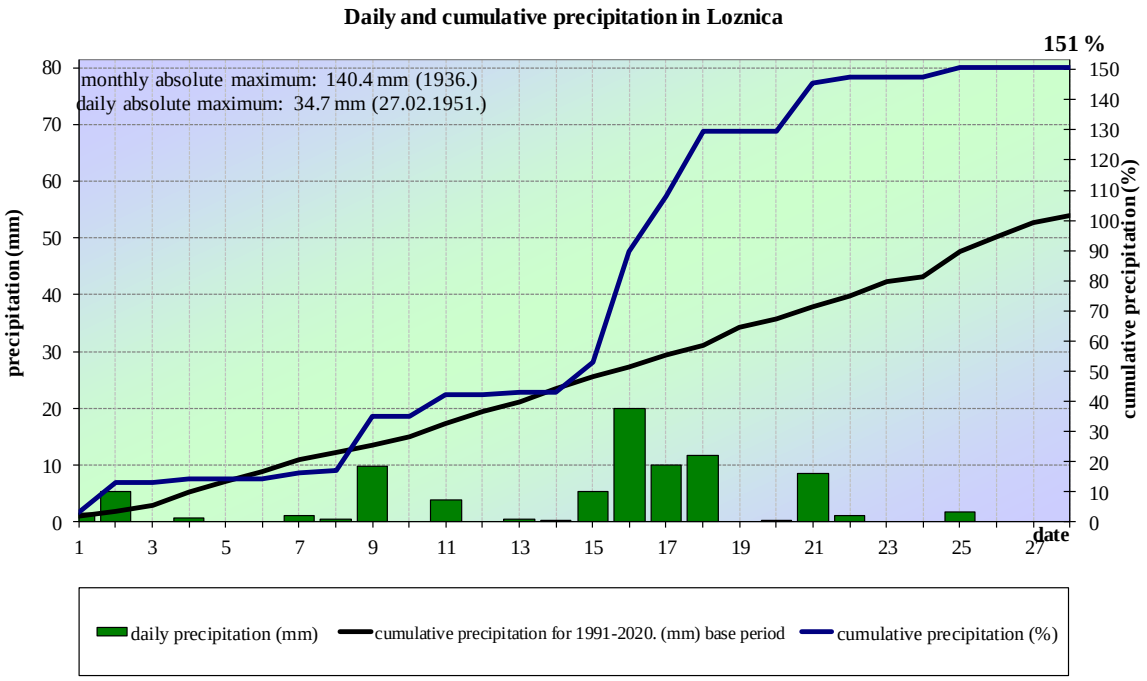
Precipitation



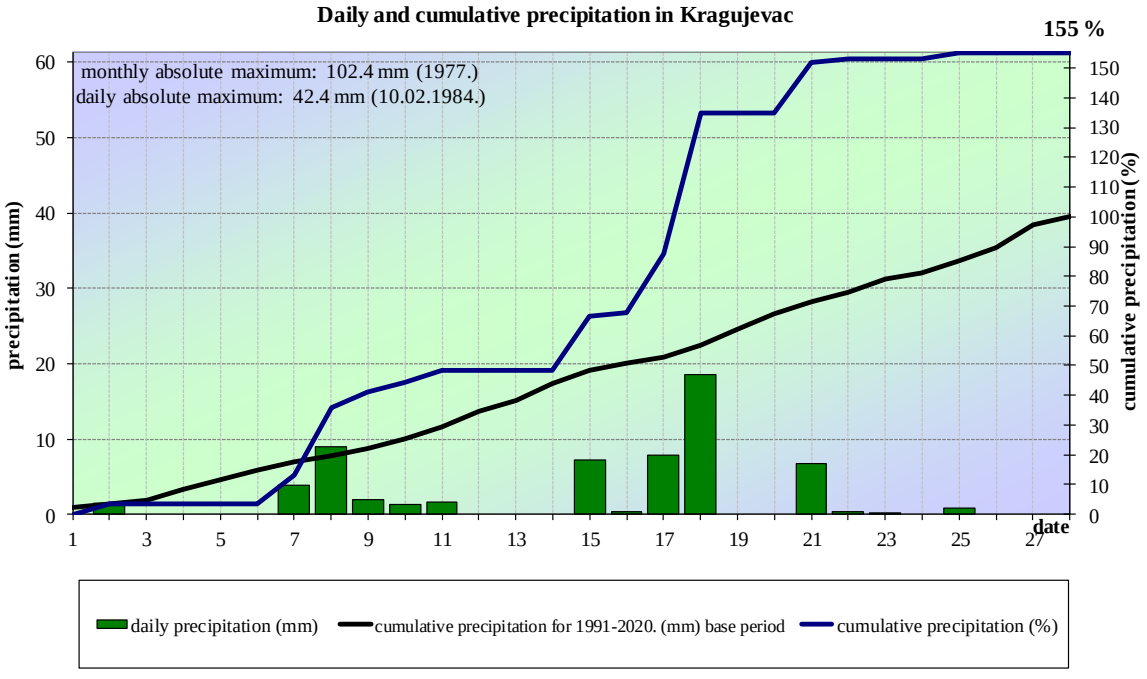
Appendix 25. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Sombor



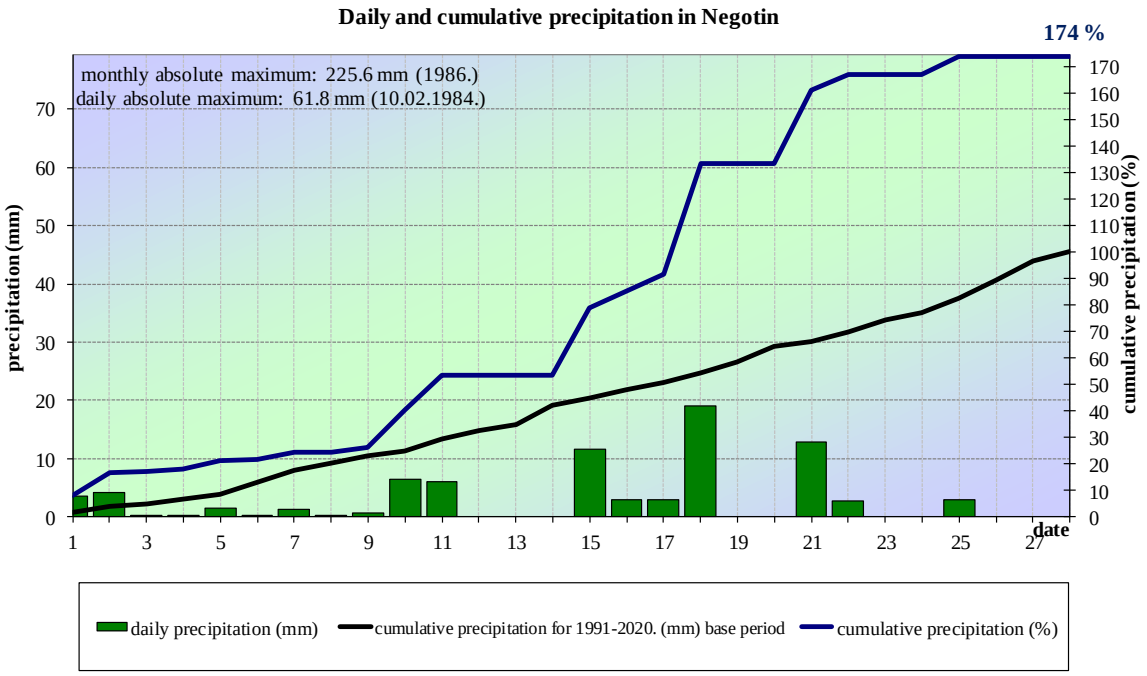
Appendix 26. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Novi Sad



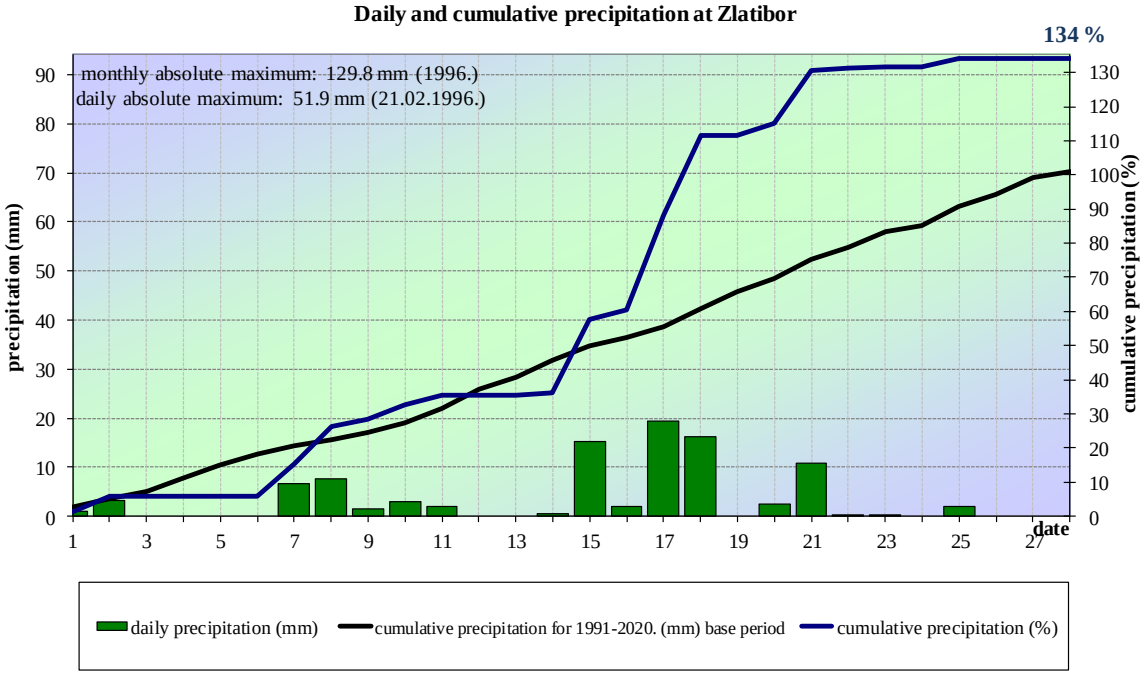
Appendix 27. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Loznica



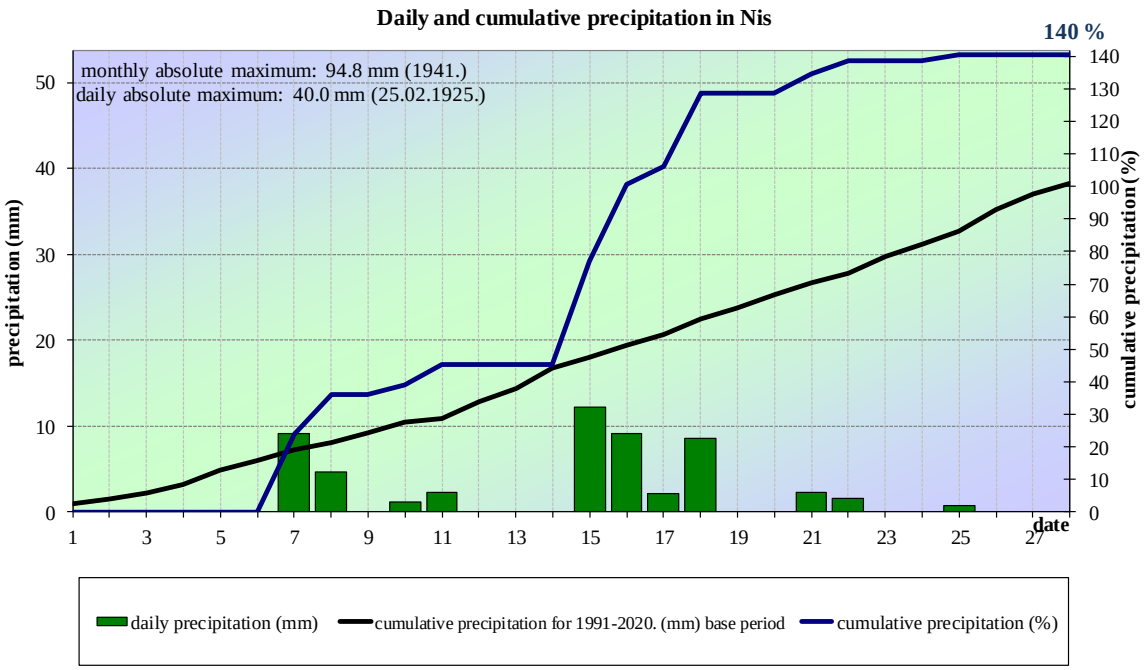
Appendix 28. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Kragujevac



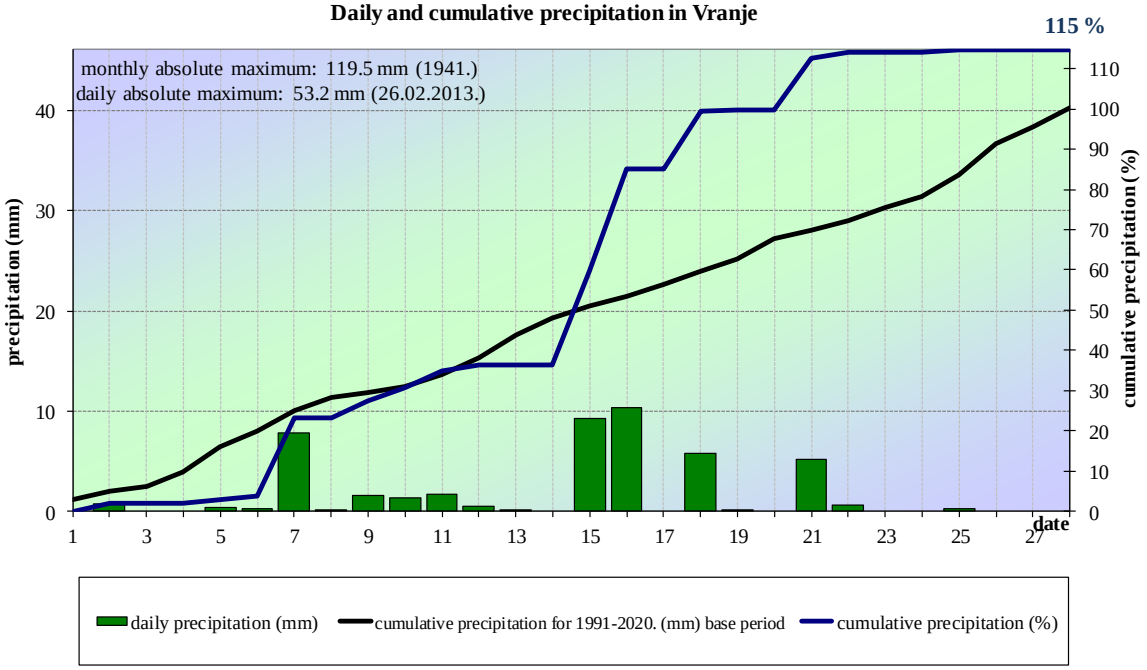
Appendix 29. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Negotin



Appendix 30. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums on Zlatibor



Appendix 31. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Nis



Appendix 32. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Vranje