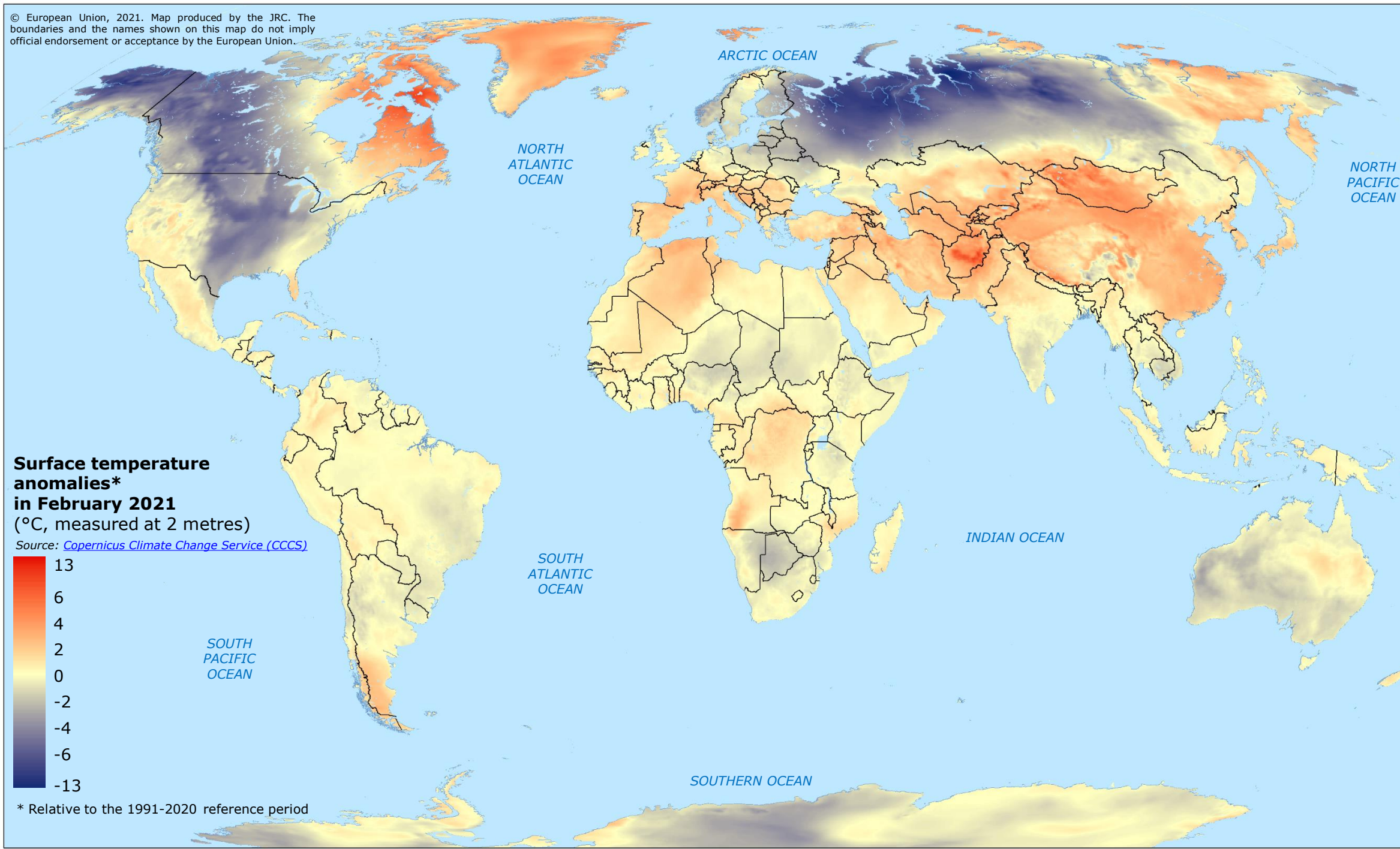


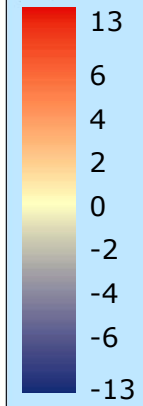
World | Temperature Anomalies in February 2021

© European Union, 2021. Map produced by the JRC. The boundaries and the names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.



Surface temperature anomalies* in February 2021
(°C, measured at 2 metres)

Source: [Copernicus Climate Change Service \(CCCS\)](#)



* Relative to the 1991-2020 reference period

Globally, February 2021 was close to the 1991-2020 average (about 0.06°C warmer), and more than 0.6°C cooler than February 2016, the most anomalously warm month on record.

February 2021 was substantially colder than the average reference period over most of Russia, across Alaska, central-western Canada, and central USA.

Other areas in the world recording colder than average temperatures include particularly southern Africa, central and western Australia and parts of Antarctica.

Temperatures were well above the 1991-2020 average reference period for north-eastern Canada, Greenland, and Arctic areas eastward from Greenland to eastern Siberia. Higher than average temperatures were reported in north-western Africa, and in a band that included the Middle East, central Asia, the Mongolian Plateau, and China.

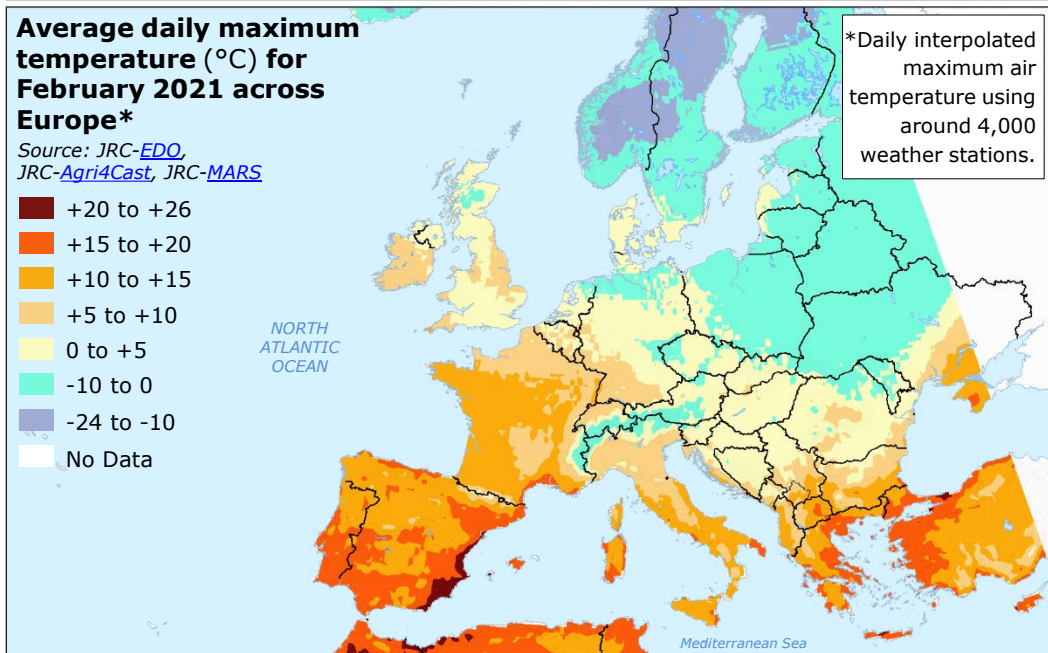
Warm conditions were experienced also over southern Chile and Argentina, Angola, the Congo Basin, and parts of the Korean Peninsula and Japan.

In Europe, temperatures varied substantially during this month: warmer than average over southern parts, colder than average in the north. Norway experienced lowest February-average temperatures since 2010, but record high temperatures were reported in several areas in late February, as reported by [MET Norway](#).

Source: [Copernicus Climate Change Service: Surface air temperature for February 2021](#)

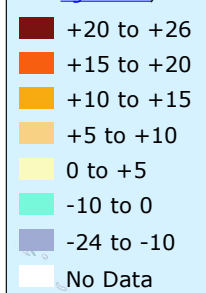
Latest additional overview maps on Global temperature anomalies have been produced as DG ECHO Daily Maps, available on the [ERCC Daily Map Portal](#).

¹Positive percentages indicate areas with greater than average ice concentration, whilst negative percentages indicate areas with less than average ice concentration. Between 19th and 22nd of February 2021, the sea ice concentration data used in ERA5 were affected by an outage of SSMIS satellite data. During this interval, ERA5 sea ice concentrations were kept constant. This means that the uncertainty in the sea ice data used in this summary is greater than usual. However, the issue is expected to have a minimal impact on the monthly mean sea ice.

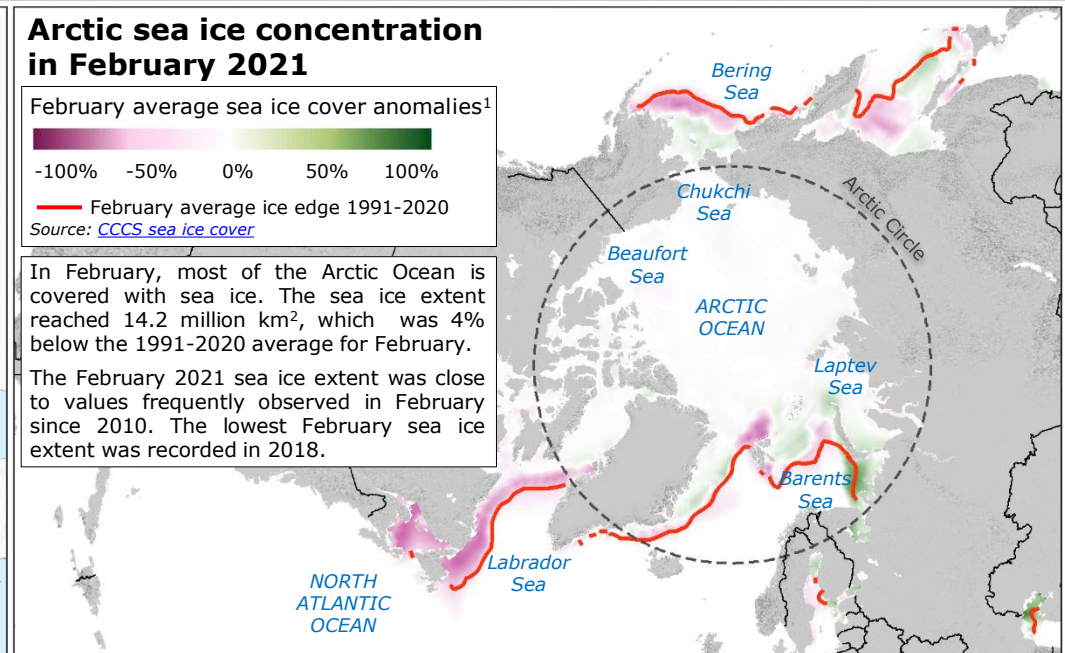


Average daily maximum temperature (°C) for February 2021 across Europe*

Source: [JRC-EDO](#), [JRC-Agri4Cast](#), [JRC-MARS](#)

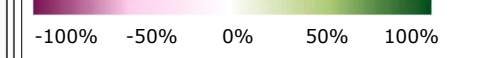


*Daily interpolated maximum air temperature using around 4,000 weather stations.



Arctic sea ice concentration in February 2021

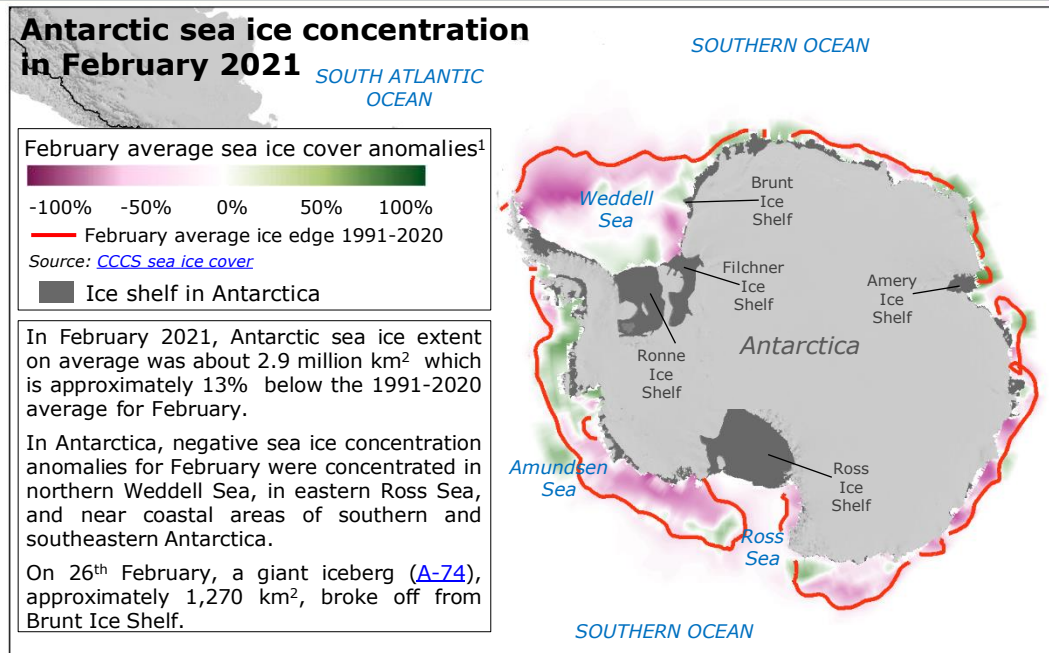
February average sea ice cover anomalies¹



— February average ice edge 1991-2020
Source: [CCCS sea ice cover](#)

In February, most of the Arctic Ocean is covered with sea ice. The sea ice extent reached 14.2 million km², which was 4% below the 1991-2020 average for February.

The February 2021 sea ice extent was close to values frequently observed in February since 2010. The lowest February sea ice extent was recorded in 2018.



Antarctic sea ice concentration in February 2021

February average sea ice cover anomalies¹



— February average ice edge 1991-2020
Source: [CCCS sea ice cover](#)

■ Ice shelf in Antarctica

In February 2021, Antarctic sea ice extent on average was about 2.9 million km² which is approximately 13% below the 1991-2020 average for February.

In Antarctica, negative sea ice concentration anomalies for February were concentrated in northern Weddell Sea, in eastern Ross Sea, and near coastal areas of southern and southeastern Antarctica.

On 26th February, a giant iceberg ([A-74](#)), approximately 1,270 km², broke off from Brunt Ice Shelf.