

The Ministry of Meteorology: A historic decline in dust storms in the Kingdom by more than 99% during June in some regions of the Kingdom



NCM |

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# تراجع تاريخي للعواصف الغبارية والرملية

الأدنى منذ أكثر من 25 عام خلال شهر يونيو

المنطقة  
الشرقية  
تراجع

99%

المنطقة  
الوسطى  
تراجع

99%

الحدود  
الشمالية  
تراجع

100%

أدنى نشاط غباري مسجل مقارنة بالمعدلات التاريخية

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The CEO of the National Center of Meteorology and General Supervisor of the Regional Center for Dust and Sand Storms, Dr. Ayman bin Salem Ghulam, explained that the Kingdom recorded a near-zero decline in dust and sand storms during the month of June 2026, at the lowest historical rate in more than 25 years, with a decrease of 99% compared to historical rates, while the Northern Borders region recorded a complete decline of 100%, in an indicator that reflects the remarkable improvement in the quality of the atmosphere and the decline of dust

phenomena.

This came during his review of a report issued by the Regional Center for Dust and Sand Storms for the month of June, where the report indicated that the Central Region recorded a decrease of 99%, and this decrease included Riyadh, Qassim and Al-Kharj, while the Eastern Region recorded the same percentage, and the decrease included Al-Ahsa, Dammam and Dhahran.

The data recorded during the month of June showed that dust activity reached its lowest levels compared to historical rates, in conjunction with a number of environmental and climatic efforts witnessed in the Kingdom, foremost of which is the Saudi Green Initiative, the cloud rainfall program, the improvement of vegetation cover, and the regulation of grazing, in addition to the weakness of the air fronts that cause dust and dust during the same period, reflecting a clear improvement in the weather situation.

The Regional Center for Dust and Sand Storms follows up the work of monitoring, follow-up, and analyzing the spatial and temporal indicators of dust phenomena, through an advanced monitoring and forecasting system that includes satellite data, aeronet monitoring systems, specialized "LiDAR" systems, advanced numerical models to predict the spread of dust, modern devices for collecting and analyzing dust samples, in addition to a specialized electronic portal for data and research, pointing out that these enablers support the development of monitoring, forecasting and early warning services at the regional and international levels, and contribute to supporting stakeholders, and enhance preparedness for weather fluctuations, and reduce the effects of dust and sand storms on health, the environment and economic activities.