State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

2nd of Adar, 5785
02 March 2025

Monthly Weather Conditions - February 2025

Overview

February was colder than average, and rainfall quantities in most areas were lower than the average. The dryness was pronounced in the northern mountains, where less than half of the monthly quantity rained. In the coastal plain, the scarcity of rain was less severe, but rainfall quantities were generally smaller than the average. Only in the Besor region, the northwestern Negev, and in small parts of the northern and central coastal plain was February rainier than average. In this, February joins January, which was extremely dry, and the first part of the rainy season, which was also not especially rainy, so that rainfall quantities from the start of the season are significantly smaller than the average. In the Upper Galilee, the Golan Heights, and the Hula Valley, these quantities are anomalous compared to the past; in the last 80 years, only in the 2013/14 season did smaller rainfall quantities accumulate from the start of the season. Likewise, the scarcity of rainfall in the two months of January and February is exceptionally abnormal in the north of the country.

February was colder than average and, in comparison to the past, it was the coldest since February 2003. The "Coral" cold wave that occurred at the end of the month is worthy to mention, during which the lowest temperatures of the last decade, and even longer, were measured. Despite the scarcity of rain, the number of rain days in February was greater than the average. Together with the low temperatures that prevailed for a large part of the month and the abundant cloudiness, there was a sense of a wintery month, in contrast to the warm, sunny, and dry January.

Rain in February 2025

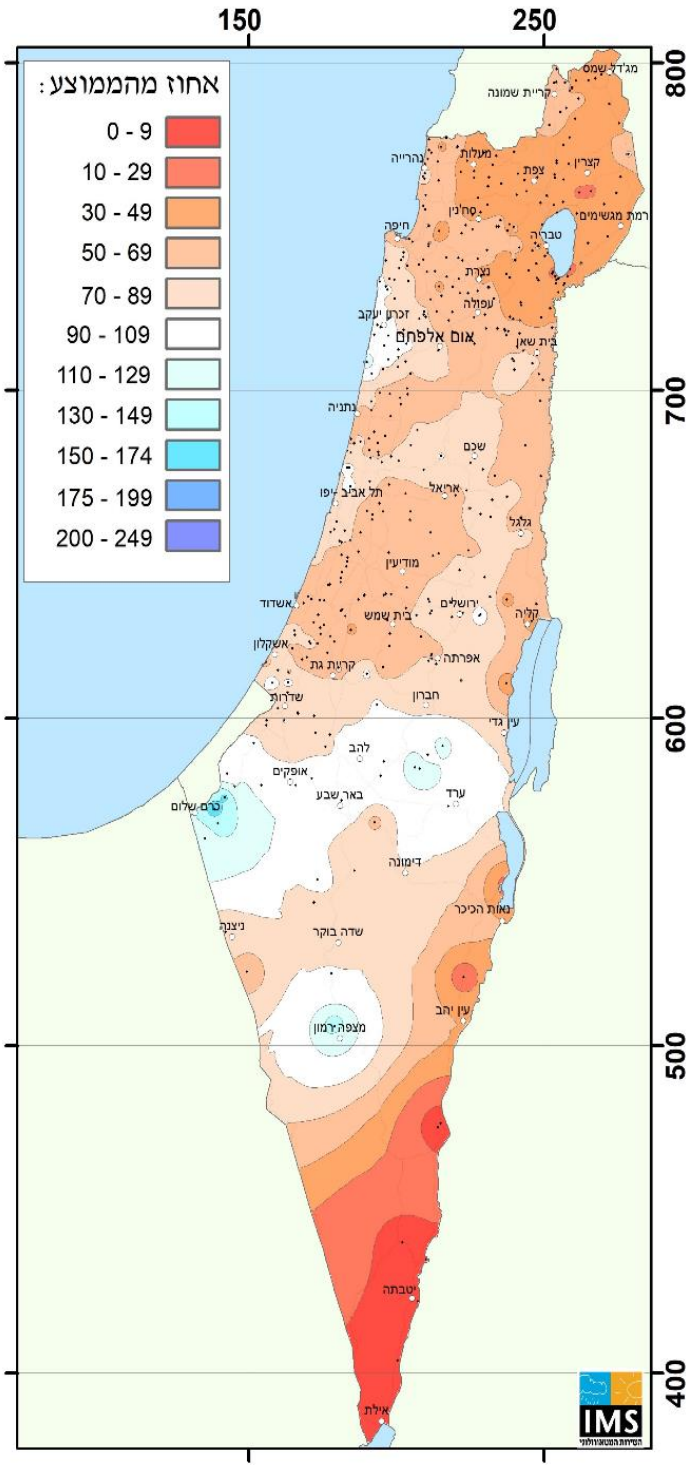
Rainfall quantities in February were smaller than the average. In the north, this was particularly pronounced, as the Galilee, Golan, Hula Valley, and the Kinneret (Sea of Galilee) region received only about 30% to 50% of the monthly average. In more southern and western areas, the rainfall quantities were relatively larger, although in these areas too, the rainfall quantities were generally smaller than the average (in the far south, no rain fell at all in February).

The northern coastal plain received about 60% to 75% of the average, and the Carmel coast region 75% to 90%. The Zikhron Ya'akov - Hadera area was relatively rainy compared to other regions, as has happened throughout the current rainy season. Rainfall quantities in the area ranged between 90 and

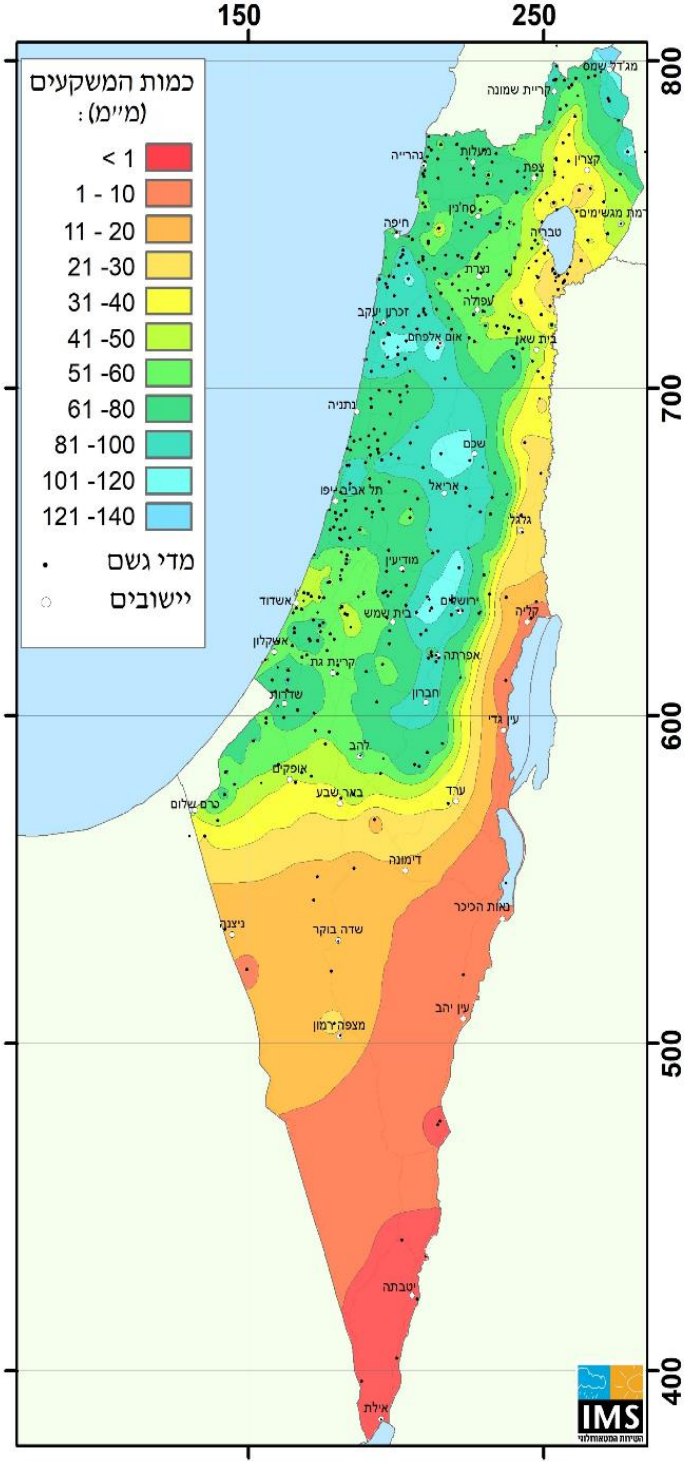
110 mm, quantities that are close to the monthly average and at some stations even exceed it. In the Sharon and Gush Dan regions, rainfall quantities were not uniform in relation to the average and ranged from 60% to 100% of it.

In the southern Coastal Plain, from Rishon LeZion to Ashkelon, rainfall amounts of about 50% to 65% of the average were recorded. The Gaza envelope area and the northwestern Negev, which had experienced a scarcity of rain until now (and also in the previous rainy season), received quantities in February close to or higher than the average. In the Besor region – Talmei Yosef, rainfall even amounted to 1.5 times the average.

In Samaria and Judea, about 60% to 80% of the average was observed in February, and in the Jerusalem - Ma'ale Adumim area, about 85% to 100% was registered. The Yatir area and the northern Negev saw quantities close to the average, while further south (in the Negev highlands and the northern Arava), accumulations generally totaled about 60% to 80% of the average.



Map 2: Rainfall in February 2025 relative to the multi-year average (%)



Map 1: Total rainfall in February 2025 (mm)

Table 1: Rainfall amounts in February 2025 compared to the multi-year average for the month*

Area	Station	Rainfall in February 2025 (mm)	Multi-year average for February (mm)*	% of February average
Coastal Plain and Lowlands	Rosh Haniqra	71	106	67%
	Nahariyya	69	105	66%
	Evron	83	106	78%
	Acre	57	103	55%
	Haifa (Port)	57	95	60%
	Haifa Technion	91	115	79%
	Yagur	74	137	54%
	Daliyat al-Karmel	97	144	67%
	En Hashofet	81	120	68%
	Ma'ayan Tzvi	91	99	92%
	Zichron Yaakov	91	94	97%
	Amikam	84	111	76%
	Gilad	103	121	85%
	Nahal Taninim	100	84	118%
	Binyamina	112	98	115%
	En HaHoresh	61	102	60%
	Ahituv	67	98	68%
	Kadima	74	112	66%
	Tel Yitzhak	80	99	81%
	Kefar Hess	63	114	55%
	Nir Eliyyahu	109	88	123%
	Kfar Shmaryahu	85	88	97%
	Hakfar Hayarok	105	99	106%
	Nahshonim	62	104	60%
	Kfar Ma'as	66	102	65%
	Tel Aviv Coast	69	73	94%
	Mikve Yisrael	63	87	73%
	Bet Dagan	73	90	82%
	Ben Gurion Airport	56	95	59%
	Rishon Lezion	69	87	80%
	Nezer Sereni	66	106	63%
	Rehovot	52	95	55%
	Nir Galim	50	84	60%

	Qevuzat Yavne	45	91	50%
	Be'er Tuvia	61	99	62%
	Nizanim	66	89	74%
	Negba	56	93	60%
	Ashkelon	36	62	58%
	Erez	66	78	85%
	Yakhini	75	84	89%
	Be'eri	61	63	97%
	Magen	53	48	110%
	Besor	62	43	145%
Northern Mountains	Nimrod Fortress	69	166	42%
	Merom Golan Picman	78	181	43%
	Gamla	40	120	33%
	Kefar Giladi	86	161	53%
	Elon	75	148	51%
	Kabri	68	119	57%
	Meron	75	184	41%

Table 1 (continued): Rainfall amounts in February 2025 compared to the multi-year average for the month*

Area	Station	Rainfall in February 2025 (mm)	Multi-year average for February (mm)*	% of February average
	Zefat Har Kenaan	54	131	41%
	Harashim	81	189	43%
	Karmi'el	60	130	46%
	Eshhar	60	121	50%
	Deir Hanna	61	120	51%
	Yodfat	75	130	58%
	Lavi	54	101	54%
	HaSolelim	65	112	58%
	Nazareth	48	110	44%
Northern Valleys	Newe Ya'ar	61	109	56%
	Afula Nir HaEmek	57	91	62%
	Nir David	63	87	72%
	Banias	65	137	47%
	Dafna	59	122	48%
	Kefar Blum	59	101	58%
	Ayelet HaShahar	39	94	41%

	Ginosar	42	85	49%
	Zemah	26	83	32%
	Sede Eliyyahu	39	57	67%
Central Mountains	Ma'ale Gilboa	71	86	83%
	Kedumim	121	131	92%
	Har Bracha	103	131	79%
	Qarne Shomron	97	120	81%
	Eli	65	95	69%
	Shilo	89	115	77%
	Eli	91	136	67%
	Talmon	78	129	60%
	Har Harsh	85	133	64%
	Psagot	120	160	75%
	Mevo Horon	71	120	59%
	Latrun	66	100	66%
	Zova	117	146	80%
	Jerusalem Center	104	118	88%
	Ma'ale Adumim	67	67	100%
	Beit Jamal	62	109	57%
	Tzur Hadassa	94	142	66%
	Rosh Zurim	72	121	60%
Negev	Arad	32	30	108%
	Beer Sheva	40	40	101%
	Sede Boqer	12		
	Mizpe Ramon	18		
	Neot Smadar	0		
Jordan Valley and the Arava**	Gilgal	28	36	78%
	Sedom	2		
	Hazeva	2		
	Paran	0		
	Yotvata	0		
	Timna (Ramon	0		
	Eilat	0		

* The multi-year average refers to the years 1991 to 2020. For stations that were not active throughout this entire period, the averages are adjusted to these years.

** In arid regions, there is no reference to the multi-year monthly or partial-season averages due to the low averages and the irregular pattern of rainfall quantities in these areas.

Abnormal January and February Rainfall Deficiencies

The low amount of rainfall in February, following an exceptionally arid January, marks two pivotal winter months exhibiting significant rainfall deficits this year. As illustrated in Table 2, since measurement records began over 80 years ago, the combined rainfall deficit for these two months stands out as a notable anomaly across northern Israel. Only in 2014 did rainfall levels dip lower during January and February, with certain locations also experiencing similar reductions in 1955. In Zefat Har Kenaan and Elon, no prior year has registered such meager precipitation totals for January and February (primarily attributable to the anomalous conditions in January). In central Israel, there were 2 to 5 years where rainfall amounts in January-February were lower than the current year, in the Judean Mountains and southern Israel, the historical incidence of such events has been more frequent.

Table 2: Rainfall amounts in January + February 2025 compared to the past at several stations

Station	Year measurments began	Years in which January + February were Drier	Rainfall Ranking in January + February 2025 Relative to the Past	Rainfall (mm) in January + February 2025
Evron	1947	1955	3	89
Acre	1925	1955	2	69
Haifa (Port)	1953	2014	2	78
Yagur	1929	2014, 1955	3	97
Tel Yitzhak	1953	2014, 1955	3	102
Hakfar Hayarok	1945	2014, 1987, 1979, 1973, 2014	6	117
Mikve Yisrael	1916	2014, 1955, 1941	4	85
Bet Dagan	1962	2014, 1987, 1979	4	109
Negba	1940	2014, 1955	3	66
Kefar Giladi	1922	2014	2	90
Merom Golan Picman	1977	2014	2	84
Elon	1940	-	1	82

Zefat Har Kenaan	1940	-	1	57
Lavi	2014	2014, 1960, 1955	4	64
Kefar Blum	1945	2014	2	62
Ginosar	1941	2014	2	58
Zemah	1945	2014, 1955	3	42
Jerusalem	1861	2014, 1995, 1978 and more	7	118
Beit Jamal	1920	2014, 1955	3	72
Beer Sheva	1921	2014, 1995, 1987 and more	Above 10	57

Number of Rainy Days

The total count of rainy days (exceeding a 0.1 mm threshold) surpassed the average - the northern and central regions of the country experienced 12 to 14 rainy days, compared to an average of 9 to 12 days (Table 3). This occurred despite rainfall amounts were below average. This phenomenon stems from a rapid increase of gloomy days accompanied by meager rainfall amounts. It is discernible that, upon examination with a higher threshold (1 mm or more), the number of rainy days in February was close to the average (in the Coastal Plain, it slightly exceeded it).

Regardless of the relative abundance of rainy days in February, the cumulative number of rainy days since the onset of the season is substantially lower than the average. This is attributed to their scarceness in preceding months, particularly January. The northern region and the Coastal Plain registered 25 to 30 rainy days from the season's commencement, contrasted with an average of approximately 40 days in the northern sector and about 35 days in the central sector of the country. The central highlands recorded approximately 20 days (the average is 30), and the northern Negev observed around 15 rainy days versus an average of roughly 20 days.

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Table 3: Number of rainy days in February and from the start of the season compared to the average*

	From a Threshold of 0.1 mm		From a Threshold of 1 mm			
	מס' ימים פברואר*** 2025	ממוצע פברואר*	מס' ימים פברואר*** 2025	ממוצע פברואר*	מס' ימים מתחילת העונה***	ממוצע מתחילת העונה*
Nahariyya	12	11	9	10	29	42
En HaHoresh	14	11	7	9	31	38
Hakfar Hayarok	14	10	10	8	26	36
Bet Dagan	13	10	10	8	30	35
Negba	13	9	10	8	26	31
Be'eri	12	8	9	7	19	27
Kefar Giladi	14	12	9	10	27	41
Merom Golan Picman	11	12	9	10	26	40
Zefat Har Kenaan	13	12	8	10	26	41
Afula Nir HaEmek	13	10	7	8	23	34
Jerusalem Center	12	11	9	8	20	31
Beit Jamal	11	10	7	8	20	31
Rosh Zurim	12	11	7	8	21	32
Dorot	12	9	7	7	17	28
Beer Sheva	9	8	7	5	16	20
Kefar Blum	12	12	6	9	25	37
Ayelet HaShahar	12	11	6	9	22	36
Zemah	8	10	6	8	22	31
Sede Eliyyahu	11	10	7	7	23	28
Sedom	3	4	1	2	4	7
Eilat	0	2	0	1	0	3

* Average from 1991 to 2020
** Threshold of 0.1 mm
*** Threshold of 1 mm

Rainfall Events

February witnessed two extended rainfall events, which can be subdivided as detailed below. Additionally, a brief rainfall event occurred at the end of the month.

February 5th to 13th

A. February 5th to 6th: Following the passage of a deep depression over our region, strong winds prevailed and rainfall swept across the country. The heaviest rainfall was recorded in the northern and central mountains. Jerusalem and its vicinity registered approximately 60 to 65 mm, while the Judean Mountains, northern Golan, Upper Galilee, and Samaria experienced 40 to 50 mm. The northern valleys and Yatir region received 30 to 40 mm. The coastal plain, Shephelah, and Gaza envelope area accumulated 15 to 30 mm, with the northern Negev recording 10 to 15 mm. Winds attained intensities of 40 to 60 km/h, with gusts reaching 70 to 90 km/h. Further details are available in a separate review.

B. February 7th to 13th: This period was characterized by milder winds, resulting in higher rainfall totals in the coastal plain and lesser amounts in the mountains. The coastal plain registered 30 to 50 mm, with Hadera specifically receiving approximately 60 to 70 mm. The central mountains experienced 20 to 30 mm, and the northern mountains 15 to 25 mm. The northwestern Negev and Gaza envelope area accumulated 10 to 20 mm, while the Negev observed less than 5 mm.

February 19th to 24th

C. February 19th to 21st: From northern Israel to the northern Negev, precipitation amounted to 5 to 15 mm. The Besor region, along with parts of Samaria and Judea, received over 20 mm. The Negev recorded 2 to 5 mm.

D. February 22nd to 24th: During the "Coral" cold wave, 3 to 6 mm of precipitation descended from northern Israel to the northern Negev, with the northwestern Negev receiving 7 to 12 mm. Due to the intense cold, snowfall occurred in the northern and central mountains, even at elevations of approximately 400 m. However, due to the limited precipitation, snow accumulations on the ground were minimal. A layer of 1 to 3 cm accumulated in the northern Golan and Upper Galilee. Further details are available in a separate review.

February 28th

A brief rainfall event began on the evening of February 28th and persisted until the late morning of March 1st. During the period until March 1st at 08:00 (which is considered according to the definition of a rainfall day, the rainfall day of February

28th), the coastal plain, from its northern section to the northwestern Negev, experienced 5 to 15 mm of rainfall, while the interior parts of the country received up to 5 mm. Northeastern Israel recorded almost non-existent rainfall.

Rainfall Amounts Since the Start of the Season

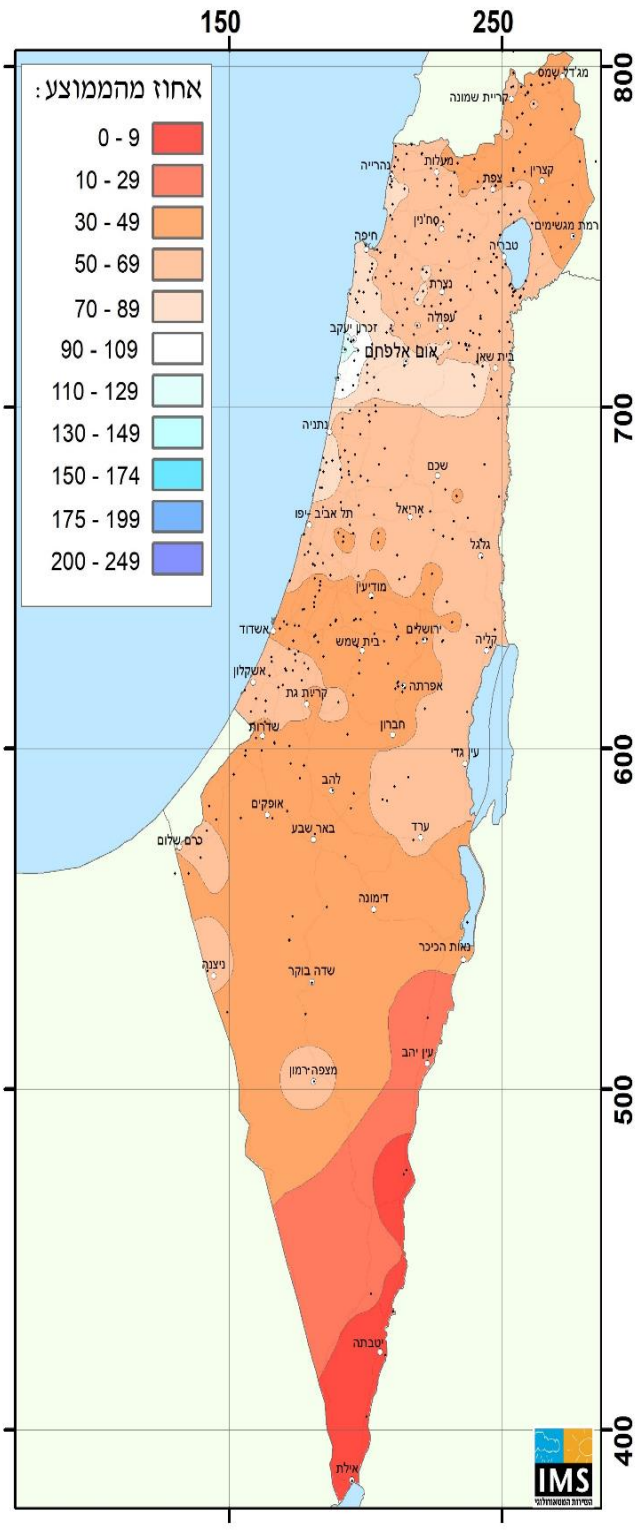
Following a deficit of rainfall in February which came after an extreme scarcity of precipitation in January, the cumulative rainfall amounts since the beginning of the season are well below the average for the corresponding period across most parts of the country (Maps 3, 4, and Table 4).

The scarceness of rainfall remains pronounced in the Golan Heights, the eastern Upper Galilee, the Hula Valley, the Judean Mountains, and the Southern Coastal Plain, where only approximately 40% to 50% of the average was recorded, relative to the corresponding period up to the end of February. In the Lower Galilee, the Sea of Galilee region, the Jezreel Valley, Samaria, the Northern Coastal Plain (north of Haifa), and the Central Coastal Plain, roughly 50% to 70% of the average for the corresponding period has rained.

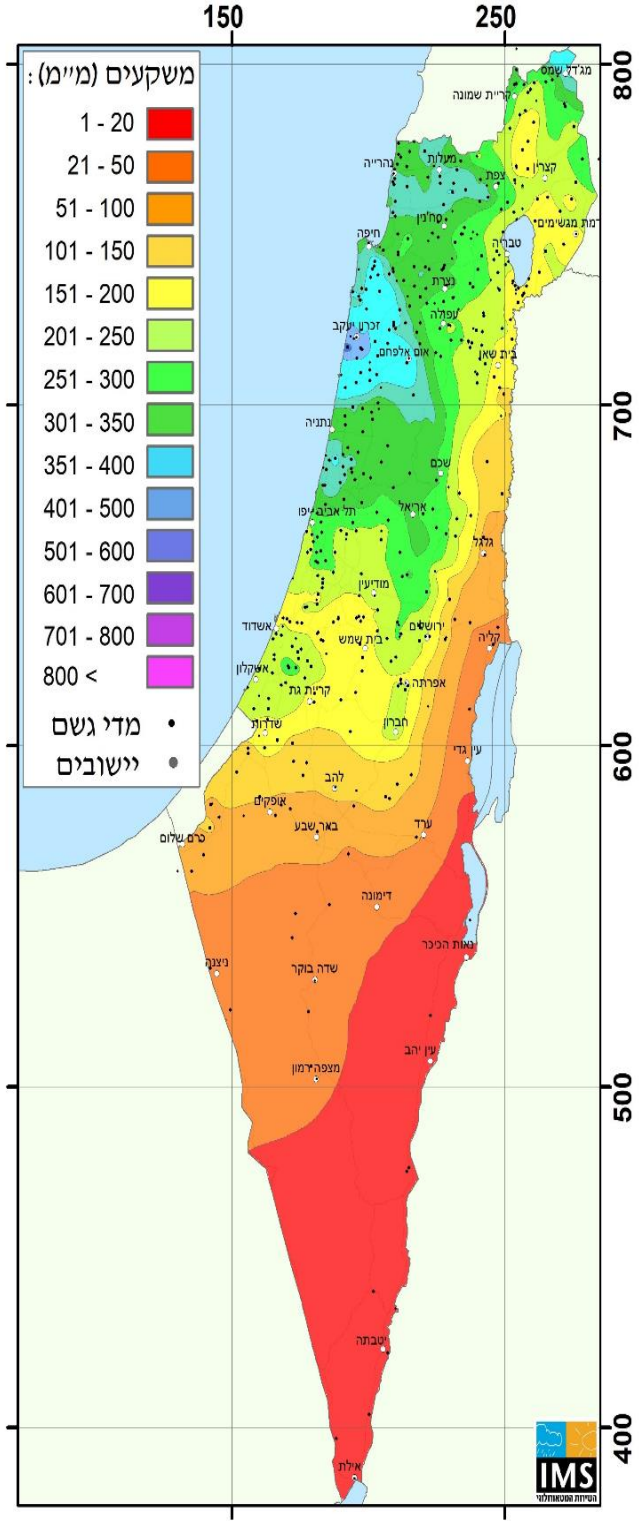
From the Carmel region to the northern Sharon, over 80% of the average has been recorded, and in the Zikhron Ya'akov - Hadera area, cumulative amounts even exceed the average. The northwestern Negev has experienced an improvement compared to the end of January, but a deficit persists, with approximately 50% to 60% of the average for the corresponding period up to the end of February having descended so far. The Negev and Arava have received less precipitation than half the amount for the corresponding period.

Anomalies in Rainfall Deficits Since the Start of the Season

The anomalous precipitation deficit since the start of the season is striking in the northeastern part of the country (eastern Upper Galilee, Hula Valley, and Golan Heights). A historical comparison of rainfall amounts from the beginning of the season to the end of February reveals that in the last 85 years, only one or two seasons exhibited a similar or more severe precipitation deficit - typically the 2013/14 season, and occasionally the 1998/99 or 1959/60 seasons. In the Golan Heights, where measurements have been available since the 1970s or 1980s, this represents the most extreme precipitation deficit for this period since the commencement of measurements.



Map 4: Percentage of Precipitation from the Start of the Season to the End of February 2025 Compared to the Multi-Year Average for the Corresponding Period(%)



Map 3: Precipitation Amounts from the Start of the Season to the End of February

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Table 4: Rainfall Amounts from the Start of the Season to Date Compared to the Average*

Station	Accumulated amount from the start of the season until the end of February (mm)	Multi-year average* from September until the end of February (mm)	% of the average for the corresponding period	Multi-year average* for the entire season (mm)	% of the average for the entire season
Rosh Haniqra	316	510	62%	613	52%
Nahariyya	340	516	66%	615	55%
Evron	394	526	75%	626	63%
Akko	355	492	72%	586	61%
Haifa (Port)	351	478	73%	566	62%
Haifa Technion	457	564	81%	671	68%
Yagur	359	595	60%	709	51%
Daliyat al-Karmel	471	679	69%	796	%59
En Hashofet	394	557	71%	661	60%
Ma'ayan Zvi	592	516	115%	603	98%
Zichron Yaakov	501	491	102%	574	87%
Amikam	489	539	91%	635	77%
Gilad	460	559	82%	654	70%
Nahal Taninim	668	457	146%	532	126%
Binyamina	493	491	101%	573	86%
En HaHoresh	349	490	71%	576	61%
Ahituv	322	481	67%	555	58%
Kadima	342	530	65%	618	55%
Tel Yitzhak	455	491	93%	572	80%
Kefar Hess	367	522	70%	615	60%
Nir Eliyyahu	354	519	68%	614	58%
Kefar Shmaryahu	354	463	76%	534	66%
Hakfar Hayarok	337	472	71%	557	61%
Nahshonim	234	467	50%	553	42%
Kfar Ma'as	235	487	48%	572	41%
Tel Aviv Coast	240	385	62%	443	54%
Mikve Yisrael	250	451	55%	522	48%
Bet Dagan	289	459	63%	541	53%
Ben Gurion Airport	246	456	54%	541	45%
Rishon Lezion	263	432	61%	511	51%
Nezer Sereni	244	491	50%	581	42%
Rehovot	189	456	41%	536	35%
Nir Galim	176	432	41%	504	35%
Qevuzat Yvane	169	450	38%	526	32%
Be'er Tuvia	240	453	53%	538	45%
Nizanim	242	436	56%	505	48%
Negba	240	424	57%	500	48%
Ashkelon	147	334	44%	380	39%
Erez	191	378	50%	443	43%
Yakhini	160	382	42%	451	35%
Be'eri	128	313	41%	359	36%
Magen	87	214	41%	255	34%
Besor	102	180	57%	215	47%
Nimrod Fortress	296	642	46%	816	36%
Merom Golan	230	645	36%	811	28%
Gamla	201	460	44%	578	35%
Kefar Giladi	313	607	52%	757	41%
Elon	394	664	59%	805	49%
Kabri	302	553	55%	666	45%
Meron	322	716	45%	881	37%

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Table 4 (Cont.): Rainfall Amounts from the Start of the Season to Date Compared to the Average*

Station	Accumulated amount from the start of the season until the end of February (mm)	Multi-year average* from September until the end of February (mm)	% of the average for the corresponding period	Multi-year average* for the entire season (mm)	% of the average for the entire season
Zefat Har Kenaan	265	558	48%	688	39%
Harashim	415	802	52%	988	42%
Karmiel	390	560	70%	685	%57
Eshchar	349	520	67%	635	55%
Deir Hana	282	499	57%	616	46%
Yodfat	336	549	61%	668	50%
Lavi	259	419	62%	509	51%
HaSolelim	352	480	73%	566	62%
Nazareth	311	498	62%	592	53%
Newe Ya'ar	338	491	69%	584	58%
Afula Nir HaEmek	265	373	71%	450	59%
Nir David	228	315	72%	388	59%
Banias	265	547	49%	690	38%
Dafna	238	494	48%	615	39%
Kefar Blum	206	410	50%	507	41%
Ayelet HaShahar	175	394	44%	473	37%
Ginosar	221	362	61%	447	49%
Zemah	178	318	56%	384	46%
Sede Eliyyahu	152	224	68%	278	55%
Ma'ale Gilboa	245	322	76%	402	61%
Kedumim	329	525	63%	642	51%
Har Bracha	311	506	61%	627	50%
Karnei Shomron	326	515	63%	636	51%
Itamar	189	356	53%	437	43%
Shiloh	274	423	65%	522	52%
Eli	279	513	54%	631	44%
Talmon	269	522	52%	648	42%
Har Harasha	310	535	58%	668	46%
Psagot	277	558	50%	694	40%
Mevo Horon	199	454	44%	549	36%
Latrun	195	426	46%	519	38%
Zova	256	531	48%	656	39%
Jerusalem Center	204	414	49%	522	39%
Ma'ale Adumim	124	223	56%	276	45%
Beit Jamal	180	413	44%	506	36%
Tzur Hadassah	234	511	46%	636	37%
Rosh Zurim	186	450	41%	558	33%
Arad	54	104	51%	135	40%
Beer Sheva	77	156	49%	192	40%
Sede Boqer**	22			87	25%
Mizpe Ramon**	29			70	41%
Neot Smadar**	2			30	8%
Gilgal	85	140	61%	171	50%
Sedom**	12			39	31%
Hazeva**	4			39	9%
Paran**	0			34	1%
Yotvata**	1			27	5%
Timna Ramon**	1			25	4%
Eilat**	1			22	5%

* The multi-year average refers to the years 1991 to 2020. For stations that were not active throughout this entire period, the averages are adjusted to these years. ** In arid regions, there is no reference to the multi-year averages for the month and for partial seasons due to the low averages and the irregular pattern of rainfall in these areas.

Temperatures and Weather Throughout the Month

February registered temperatures significantly colder than average. In mountainous regions and the Negev, daytime temperatures plummeted to 1.5C to 2.5C below the 1991-2020 average, while across the rest of the country, they dipped to 1.0C to 1.5C below average (Table 5). Minimum temperatures were notably lower than average in northern Israel, ranging from 1.5C to 2.5C below the norm, with the Golan Heights experiencing an even more pronounced reduction of 2.5C to 3.0C.

February can be segmented into four temperature-wise distinct periods (Figures 1, 2):

February 1st to 5th

The initial days of the month were warmer than average, following a warm January. Maximum temperatures in the mountains reached 18C to 19C, which is 4C to 6C above average. Along the coastal plain and in the valleys, days were warm but nights were distinctly chilly, with temperatures hovering around or slightly below the average.

February 6th to 14th

A cooling trend commenced on the 5th, and from the 6th, for approximately a week and a half, unseasonably cold weather prevailed, coinciding with an extended period of rainfall. Maximum temperatures on the coastal plain and in the Shephelah receded to 13C to 15C. In the central mountains, they eased to 8C to 11C, and in the northern mountains, they settled between 6C and 9C, values notably 4C to 6C below the average. During nighttime hours, temperatures in the mountains also undershot the average, whereas in the low-lying and plains regions, they initially exceeded the average at the beginning of this segment, but subsequently normalized to near or below average values.

February 15th to 19th

Following the cold wave, several days witnessed above-average temperatures. Maximum temperatures were registered at 22C to 24C on the coastal plain, in the Shephelah, and the Negev. The Arava experienced a range of 25C to 27C, while mountainous areas recorded 15C to 17C.

February 20th to 28th

The last portion of the month was significantly colder than average. Temperatures progressively declined, and at the zenith of this cold period (the "Coral" cold wave

from the 22nd to the 24th), minimum temperatures in the northern Golan Heights plunged to −6C to −4C. The Upper Galilee and southern Golan registered −2C to −1C, and the Judean Mountains experienced −1C to 0C. Maximum temperatures in the mountains merely reached 4C to 5C, and on the coastal plain and in the north, they remained at only 9C to 11C. These temperatures represent a significant departure of 6C to 9C below the average.

Considering the national average daily temperature (combining day and night), February 24th was the coldest day recorded since January 26th, 2016. In the low-lying and plains regions, the coldest night was that of the 24th to the 25th, occurring after the clearing of skies and cessation of precipitation. Minimum temperatures in the northern valleys measured −3C to −2C, while the coastal plain, Shephelah, and Negev Heights registered between −1C and +1C. Subsequent nights were less frigid but still exhibited considerably below-average temperatures. For instance, in Beit Dagan, a continuous stretch of five nights (from the 24th to the 28th) recorded minimum temperatures below 4C, a sequence last observed in February 1997.

Table 5: Temperatures* in February 2025 (°C) Compared to Average

		February 2025		Difference from the average 1991-2020	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal plain And Lowlands	Haifa Technion	15.3	8.6	-1.4	-1.5
	En HaHoresh	17.1	5.6	-1.4	-1.4
	Bet Dagan	17.6	7.6	-1.2	-0.8
	Negba	16.9	7.6	-1.2	-0.6
Northern Mountains	Elon	15.2	6.9	-2.1	-1.9
	Merom Golan Picman	10.2	-0.7	-1.5	-3.0
	Avnei Eitan	14.1	3.8	-1.8	-2.7
	Zefat Har Kenaan	9.9	3.7	-1.4	-1.7
	Deir Hana	15.2	8.1	-1.9	-1.8
	Tavor	17.0	5.9	-1.0	-1.6
Northern Valleys	Afula Nir HaEmek	17.1	4.5	-1.1	-1.4
	Kefar Blum	17.4	4.3	-1.5	-2.5
	Zemah	18.2	6.5	-1.6	-2.0
	Eden Farm	18.0	6.9	-1.5	-1.7
Samaria and Judea	Karnei Shomron	15.3	6.5	-2.2	-1.8
	Jerusalem Center	12.1	6.0	-1.9	-1.3
	Beit Jamal	15.5	8.1	-2.6	-1.3
	Rosh Zurim	10.2	4.5	-1.7	-0.9
Negev	Besor	16.9	8.0	-2.0	-0.7
	Arad	14.0	6.5	-2.4	-1.7
	Beer Sheva	16.9	7.3	-1.7	-0.4
	Sede Boqer	15.1	4.3	-1.8	-1.3
The Arava	Sedom	21.8	14.7	-0.7	-0.2
	Hazeva	20.3	7.9	-1.0	-1.1
	Yotvata	20.5	9.4	-1.1	-1.1
	Eilat	22.3	10.7	-1.2	-1.3

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Table 6: Extreme Temperatures in February 2025 (°C) Compared to the Past

	February 2025				Extreme values since the beginning of measurements				Years of operation
	Maximum		Minimum		Maximum		Minimum		
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	
Bet Dagan	23.3	18/2/25	0.2	25/2/25	33.4	17/2/1973	-2.2	4/2/1989	2025-1962
Negba	23.5	18/2/25	1.0	25/2/25	32.4	17/2/1973	-1.5	6/2/1950	2025-1950
Zefat Har Kenaan	16.4	4/2/25	-2.0	26/2/25	26.7	23/2/1941	-9.0	6/2/1950	2025-1867
Jerusalem*	19.1	4/2/25	0.3	25/2/25	29.9	23/2/1941	-5.1	6/2/1950	2025-1935
Beer Sheva**	23.5	18/2/25	1.8	25/2/25	35.2	23/2/1941	-4.0	6/2/1950	2025-1922
Eilat	27.9	18/2/25	6.8	25/2/25	33.4	17/2/1973	-2.2	4/2/1989	2025-1949

*** Jerusalem**:
City Center 1950–2025, Talbiya 1948–1949, Palace Hotel 1935–1947, American Colony 1927–1935, Mount of Olives 1918–1926, German Colony 1895–1915, English Hospital on HaNevi'im Street 1898–1913, English Hospital in the Old City 1867–1915

**** Be'er Sheva**:
University 2025, Negev Institute 1957–2025, Be'er Sheva 1922–1957

Illustration 1: Daily minimum and maximum temperature in Jerusalem in February 2025 versus the multi-year average.

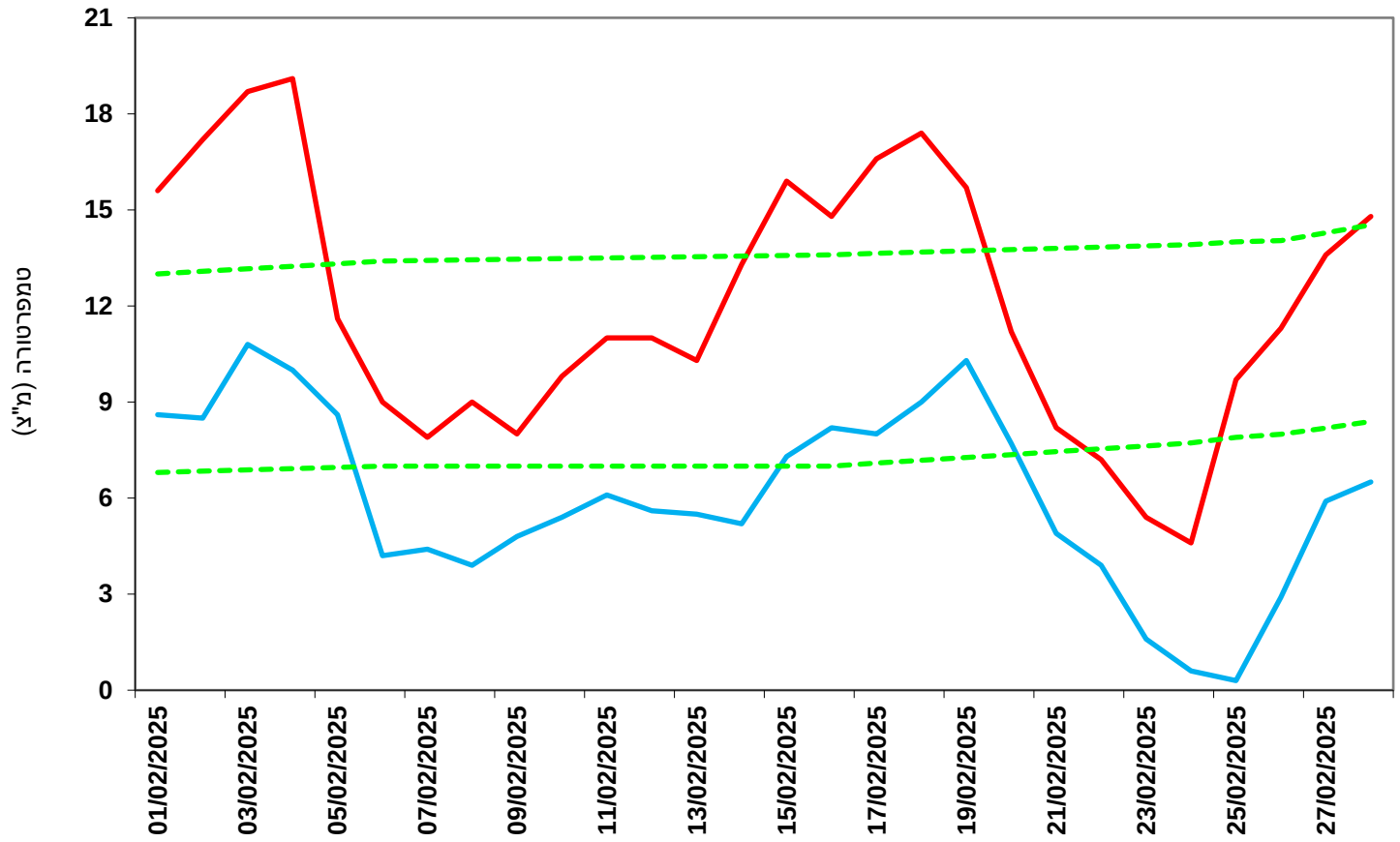
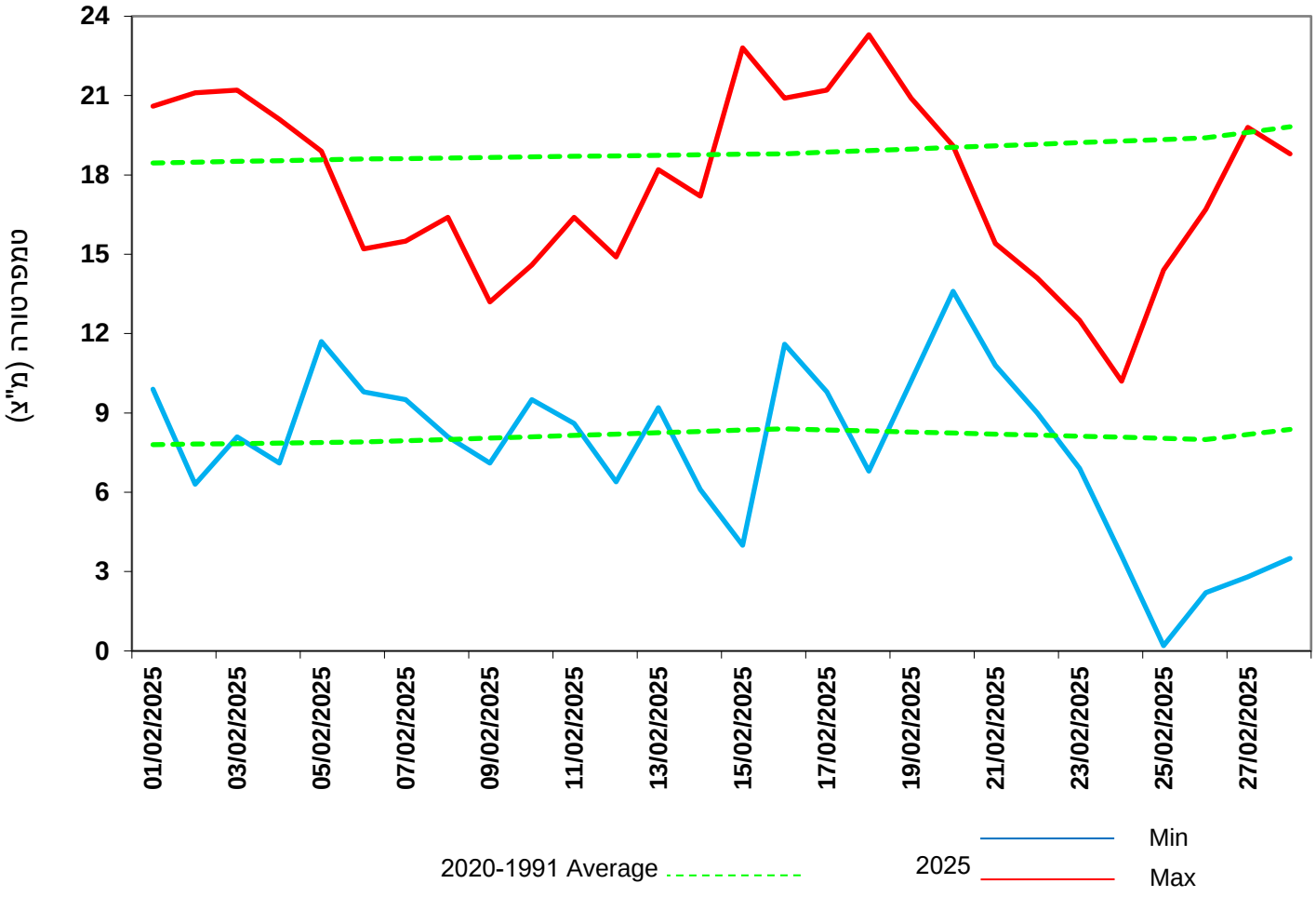


Illustration 2: Daily minimum and maximum temperature in Beit Dagan in February 2025 versus the multi-year average.

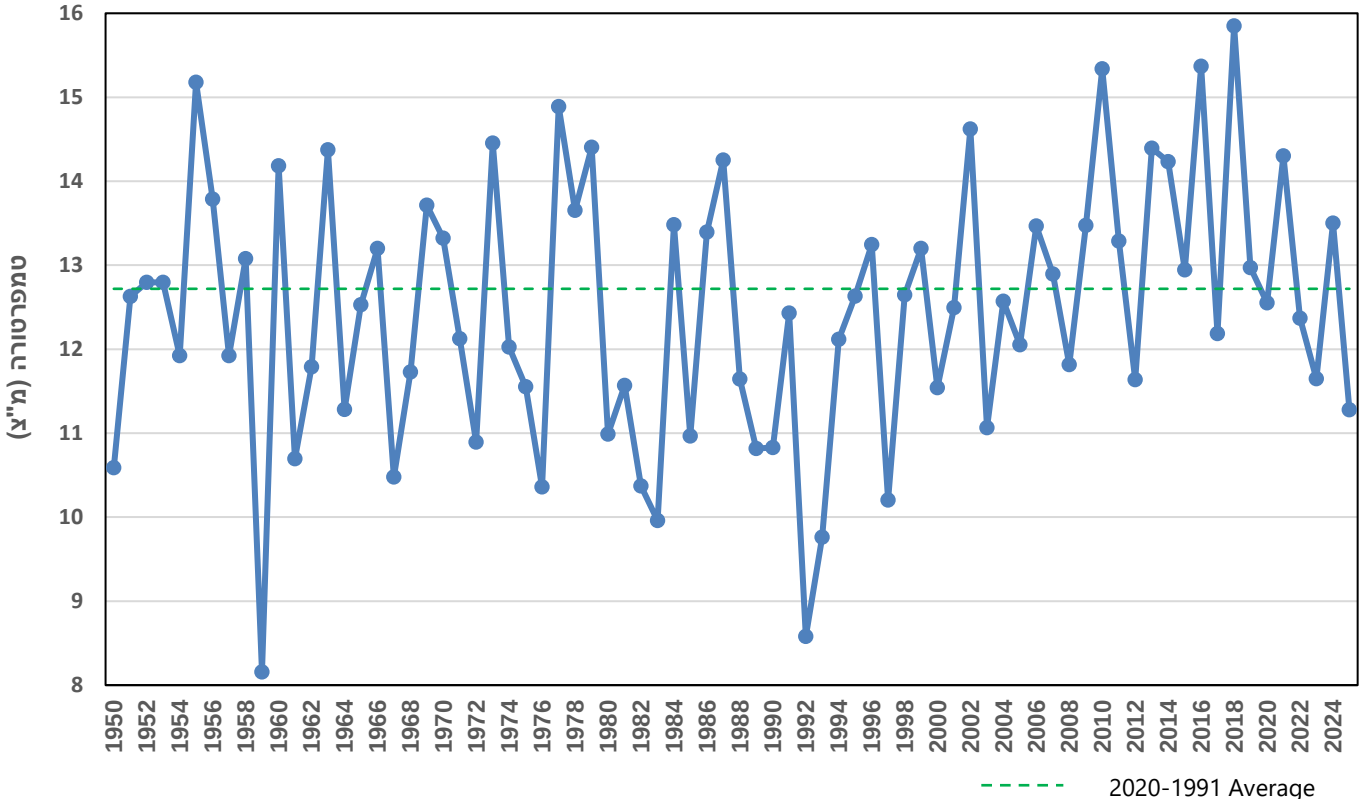


Comparison to Past February and Winter 2024/25

Within the series of spatial measurements since 1950, February 2025 ranks among the second decile of cold February months (positioned 17th). As depicted in Figure 3, over the past 30 years, only February 2003 and February 1997 registered colder.

Regarding Winter 2024/25 (encompassing the primary winter months of December through February), Figure 4 illustrates that despite the colder February, the recent winter transpired as warmer than average overall. This stemmed from January, which proved considerably warmer than average, and December, which presented slightly warmer than average. Nevertheless, Winter 2024/25 experienced colder conditions than the preceding two winters.

Figure 3: Average Daily Temperature in Israel* During February, 1950-2025



* To represent the area of Israel, five representative stations with data dating back to 1950 were selected. The trend of the averages at these stations is similar to the trend observed in a larger and more diverse sample of stations.

Figure 4: Average Daily Temperature in Israel* During December to February, 1950-2025