State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

02 February 2025

Monthly Weather Conditions – January 2025

Overview

January was significantly warmer and drier than average. Rainfall amounts in January were very low, making it one of the three driest Januarys on record in Israel (alongside January 2014 and 1955). In northern Israel, only a few millimetres of rain fell, even in typically wet areas like the Galilee and the Golan Heights, where the long-term monthly average is 150–250 mm. This makes January 2025 the driest January in these regions since measurements began. Central and southern parts of the country experienced slightly more rainfall, but even there, January 2025 was among the driest ever recorded.

As a result of the dry January, cumulative rainfall since the beginning of the season is also significantly below average. This is especially notable in the north-eastern parts of the country, the Judean Hills, and the Negev, where totals amount to about one-third of the seasonal average.

January was also warmer than average, ranking second after January 2010. Daytime temperatures stood out, being about 3°C above average nationwide, despite there being no days with exceptionally high temperatures. The high daytime temperature average resulted from many clear days during the month. Such a persistent lack of cloud cover is rare even in dry winter months. On the other hand, the clear skies contributed to stronger radiative cooling at night, leading to minimum temperatures in flat and elevated areas being around or only slightly above average, despite the absence of cold rain systems from the north and despite consistently above average upper atmospheric temperatures.

Rainfall in January 2025

January was extremely dry compared to average. This was especially pronounced in northern Israel, in the Golan Heights, Upper Galilee, eastern Lower Galilee, Hula Valley, and the northern coastal plain (north of Acre), where only a few millimetres of rain fell. In some stations, only one millimetre or less was measured (in Aloney HaBashan, only an unmeasurable drizzle occurred all month).

South of these areas, slightly more rain was recorded, but the deficit remained significant. In the northern and central coastal plains (from Haifa to Tel Aviv), as well as in the Carmel region, 15 to 30 mm of rain fell - representing only 10% to 15% of the monthly average. In the Emek Hefer area, 50 to 60 mm were recorded - about 30% to 40% of the average. South of Tel Aviv to around Rehovot, 30 to 40 mm fell - about one quarter of the monthly average. In the southern coastal plain and the Gaza border area, 10 to 15 mm were recorded (see maps 1 and 2 and table 1).

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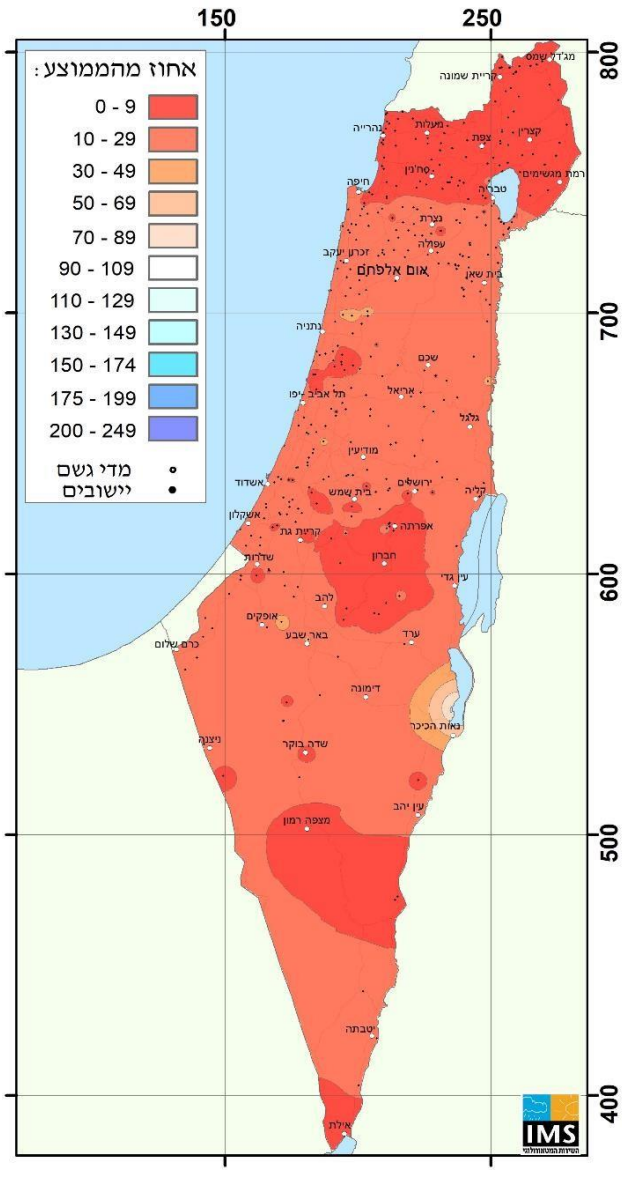
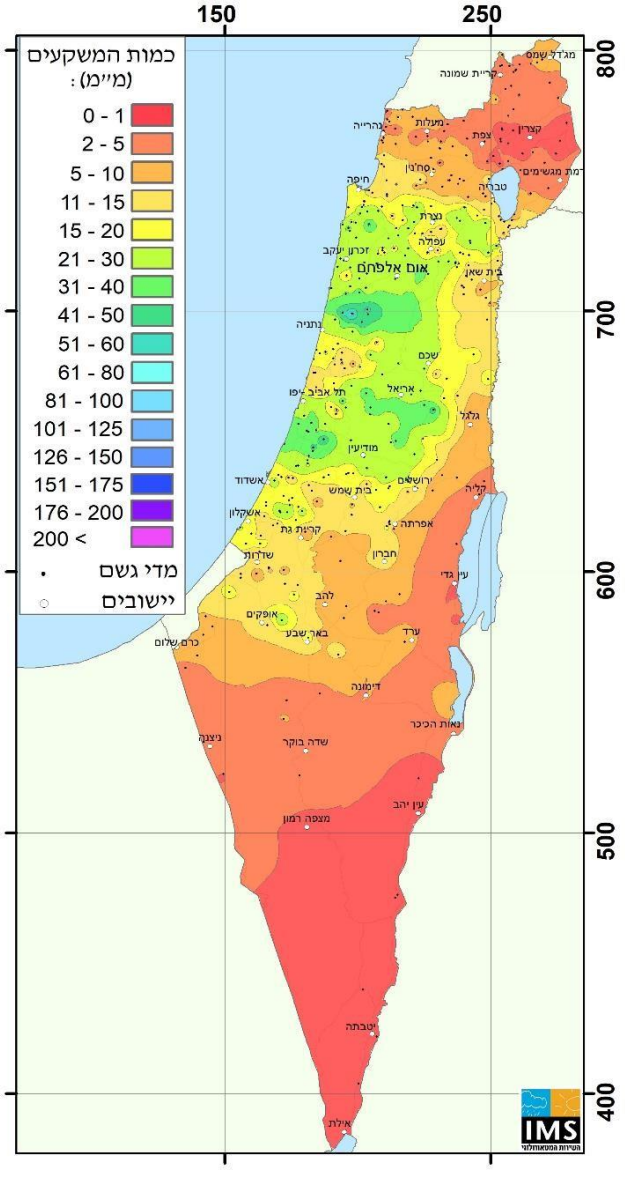
In the western Lower Galilee, Jezreel Valley, and the Sea of Galilee area, 10 to 15 mm were measured; in Samaria, 20 to 40 mm (15% to 30% of the average). In the Judean Hills, 10 to 20 mm fell, compared to a monthly average of 130 to 160 mm. In the northern Negev, 10 to 15 mm were recorded; in the Dead Sea area, 4 to 7 mm. In the central and southern Negev and the Arava, rainfall did not exceed 2 mm.



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



Map 1: Rainfall amount in January 2025 (mm)

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

Area	Station	Rainfall in January 2025 (mm)	Multi-year average for January (mm)*	% of average for January
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Rosh Haniqra	3	164	2%
	Nahariyya	4	174	2%
	Evron	6	177	4%
	Acre (Akko)	12	164	7%
	Haifa (Port)	21	161	13%
	Haifa Technion	14	182	8%
	Yagur	23	194	12%
	Daliyat al-Karmel	43	174	25%
	En Hashofet	17	182	9%
	Ma'ayan Tzvi	25	168	15%
	Zichron Yaakov	25	168	15%
	Amikam	31	177	18%
	Gilad	32	182	18%
	Taninim Stream	22	148	15%
	Binyamina	14	158	9%
	En HaHoresh	52	156	33%
	Ahituv	64	142	45%
	Kadima	16	172	9%
	Tel Yitzhak	22	156	14%
	Kefar Hess	14	166	8%
	Nir Eliyyahu	14	169	8%
	Kfar Shmaryahu	14	145	10%
	Hakfar Hayarok	12	154	8%
	Nahshonim	24	151	16%
	Kfar Ma'as	15	161	9%
	Tel Aviv Coast	25	127	20%
	Mikve Yisrael	28	155	18%
	Bet Dagan	36	154	23%
	Ben Gurion Airport	20	158	13%
	Rishon Lezion	41	140	29%
	Nezer Sereni	44	155	28%
	Rehovot	32	140	23%
	Nir Galim	17	143	12%
	Qevuzat Yavne	12	145	8%
	Be’er Tuvia	14	147	10%
	Nizanim	17	138	12%
	Negba	10	129	8%
	Ashkelon	21	117	18%
	Erez	13	120	11%
	Yakhini	8	133	6%
	Be'eri	17	98	17%
	Magen	9	74	12%
	Besor	8	64	13%
Northern Mountains	Nimrod Fortress	7	202	3%
	Merom Golan	6	215	3%
	Gamla	3	147	2%
	Kefar Giladi	4	197	2%
	Elon	7	217	3%
	Kabri	2	186	1%
		4	244	2%

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Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

Area	Station	Rainfall in January 2025 (mm)	Multi-year average for January (mm)*	% of average for January
	Zefat	3	185	1%
	Harashim	7	267	3%
	Karmiel	6	197	3%
	Eshhar	11	183	6%
	Deir Hana	10	166	6%
	Yodfat	9	174	5%
	Lavi	7	139	5%
	HaSolelim	27	157	17%
	Nazareth	22	170	13%
Northern Valleys	Neve Ya'ar	17	162	10%
	Afula Nir HaEmek	15	120	12%
	Nir David	11	100	11%
	Banias	6	176	3%
	Dafna	3	157	2%
	Kefar Blum	3	133	2%
	Ayelet HaShahar	1	133	0%
	Ginosar	16	121	13%
	Tzemach	16	100	16%
	Sede Eliyyahu	12	69	17%
Central Mountains	Ma'ale Gilboa	14	102	14%
	Kedumim	31	169	18%
	Har Bracha	21	166	13%
	Qarne Shomron	23	174	13%
	Itamar	18	125	14%
	Shiloh	44	142	31%
	Eli	33	171	19%
	Talmon	27	169	16%
	Har Harsha	36	171	21%
	Psagot	26	183	14%
	Mevo Horon	29	141	21%
	Latrun	20	138	14%
	Zova	18	170	11%
	Jerusalem Center	14	137	10%
	Ma'ale Adumim	7	74	9%
	Beit Jamal	10	136	7%
	Tzur Hadassah	19	161	12%
	Rosh Zurim	10	147	7%
Negev	Arad	8	38	20%
	Beer Sheva	18	55	32%
	Sede Boker	2		
	Mizpe Ramon	0.7		
	Neot Smadar	1.2		
Jordan Valley** and the Arava	Gilgal	9	45	20%
	Sedom	7		
	Hazeva	1		
	Paran	0.1		
	Yotvata	1		
	Timna (Ramon Airport)	0.4		
	Eilat	0		

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

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

The Anomaly of Low Rainfall in January

The low rainfall is very abnormal in the northern part of the country – in the Upper Galilee, on the Golan Heights, in the Hula Valley, in the northern Kinneret (Sea of Galilee), and in the Acre-Rosh Hanikra area, this is the driest January since measurements began more than 80 years ago (Table 2). In other parts of the country, while the low rainfall doesn't break records, it is one of the driest Januarys on record. In the Haifa area, the Carmel, and the Lower Galilee, only January 1955 or 1995 was drier. In the central and southern coastal plain, the Shephelah, and the Judean Mountains, there were only 1-3 other Januarys with smaller rainfall amounts in one or more of the following years: 1955, 1963, 2009, and 2014. In the south of the country, the low rainfall was less anomalous. This is because in this region, it sometimes happens that in mid-winter there are months with almost no rain, so there have been more than 10 instances in the past where January was drier.

Table 2: Rainfall amount in January 2025 compared to the past at several stations

Station	Rainfall (mm) in January 2025	Rank of January 2025 relative to the past	Years when January was drier	Year measurements began
Evron	6	1	-	1947
Acre (Akko)	12	1	-	1925
Haifa (Port)	21	2	1995	1953
Yagur	23	2	1955	1929
Tel Yitzhak	22	3	1955, 2014	1953
Hakfar Hayarok	12	2	2014	1945
Mikve Yisrael	22	4	1955, 2009, 2014	1916
Bet Dagan	36	3	2009, 2014	1962
Negba	10	4	1963, 2009, 2014	1940
Kefar Giladi	4	1	-	1922
Merom Golan Picman	6	1	-	1977
Elon	7	1	-	1940
Zefat Har Kenaan	3	1	-	1940
Lavi	10	2	1955	1950
Kefar Blum	3	1	-	1945
Ginosar	16	1	-	1941
Zemah	16	3	1955, 2009	1945
Jerusalem	14	4	1873, 1963, 2014	1861
Beit Jamal	10	2	2014	1920
Beer Sheva	17	Over 20	2014, 2019, 2023, and others	1921
Sede Boqer	2	Over 10	2019, 2023, 2024, and others	1952

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Frequency of Rainy Days

January had very few rainy days, as expected for such a dry month. In Northern Israel, there were only 1 to 3 rainy days (with a threshold of 1 mm or more), compared to an average of 10 to 12 days (Table 3). In Central Israel, there were 3 to 5 rainy days versus an average of about 10 days, and in the Northern Negev, there were 2 to 3 rainy days when the average stands at 6 to 8 days.

The number of rainy days since the start of the season is also significantly lower than the average. In Northern and Central Israel, there have been 15 to 20 rainy days since the beginning of the season, compared to an average of about 30 days in Northern Israel and about 25 days in Central Israel. The Northern Negev had about 10 rainy days versus an average of 15 to 20 days.

Table 2: Number of Rainy Days* in January and Since the Start of the Season Compared to the Average**

Location	Count of Days January 2025	January Average**	Days Since Start of Season	Average Since Start of Season**
Nahariyya	2	13	20	32
En HaHoresh	5	12	24	29
Hakfar Hayarok	3	11	16	28
Bet Dagan	4	10	20	27
Negba	4	9	16	23
Be'eri	2	8	10	20
Kefar Giladi	1	12	18	31
Merom Golan Picman	1	12	17	30
Zefat Har Kenaan	1	13	18	31
Afula Nir HaEmek	3	11	16	26
Jerusalem Center	3	9	11	23
Beit Jamal	4	9	13	23
Rosh Zurim	3	10	14	24
Dorot	2	8	10	21
Beer Sheva	3	6	9	15
Kfar Blum	2	11	19	28
Ayelet HaShahar	0	10	16	27
Zemah	3	11	16	23
Sede Eliyyahu	3	9	16	21
Sedom	3	2	3	5
Eilat	0	1	0	2

* From a threshold of 1 mm
* * Average from 1991 to 2020

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Rainfall Events

The low amount of rainfall observed in January occurred across three to four distinct rainfall events:

A. January 5th:

Small amounts of less than 1 mm were recorded in the Judean Hills and the southern part of the country.

B. January 10th-11th:

In the northern and central coastal plain, as well as in parts of the Lower Galilee and the Jezreel Valley, 10 to 25 mm of rain were measured. In the southern coastal plain and the Judean Hills, 5 to 15 mm were recorded.

In the southern region, up to 2 mm were observed. In the Galilee and Golan Heights, only a few millimeters were measured, and in some stations, just a few tenths of a millimeter. The rainfall was accompanied by widespread thunderstorms and, in some areas, also hail.

C. January 22nd-24th:

In northern Sharon and southern Gush Dan, 20 to 35 mm were measured.

In the northern and central coastal plain and in the central highlands, 5 to 15 mm were recorded.

In the northern highlands, up to 5 mm were observed, and in the northwestern Negev, 10 to 15 mm were recorded.

D. January 31st:

Rainfall of up to 6 mm was recorded in the northern part of the country, while smaller amounts up to 2 mm were observed in the central region and the northern Negev.

Rainfall amount since the beginning of the season

Due to the extreme lack of rainfall in January, the cumulative rainfall amounts since the beginning of the season are significantly below the average for the corresponding period in most parts of the country.

The rainfall deficit is particularly pronounced in the Golan Heights, the Judean Hills, the southern coastal plain, the Gaza envelope area, and the northern Negev, where only about 30% to 40% of the average for the period through the end of January has been recorded so far. In the Upper Galilee and the Hula Valley, less than half of the average amount has also been recorded—about 40% to 50%.

In other areas of the country, the rainfall deficit is somewhat less severe, though still significant. In Samaria and the Gush Dan area, about 50% to 60% of the average for the corresponding period has fallen since the beginning of the season. In the northern coastal plain, Lower Galilee, Jezreel Valley, the Kinneret region, and the Sharon area, approximately 60% to 70% of the average has been recorded. In the Carmel area, the figure stands at 70% to 80%.

The only region where the cumulative rainfall since the beginning of the season exceeds the average is the Zikhron Ya'akov–Hadera area, thanks to the rain event of November 19 and the heavy rainfall in December, both of which were concentrated in that region (see Maps 3 and 4 and Table 3).

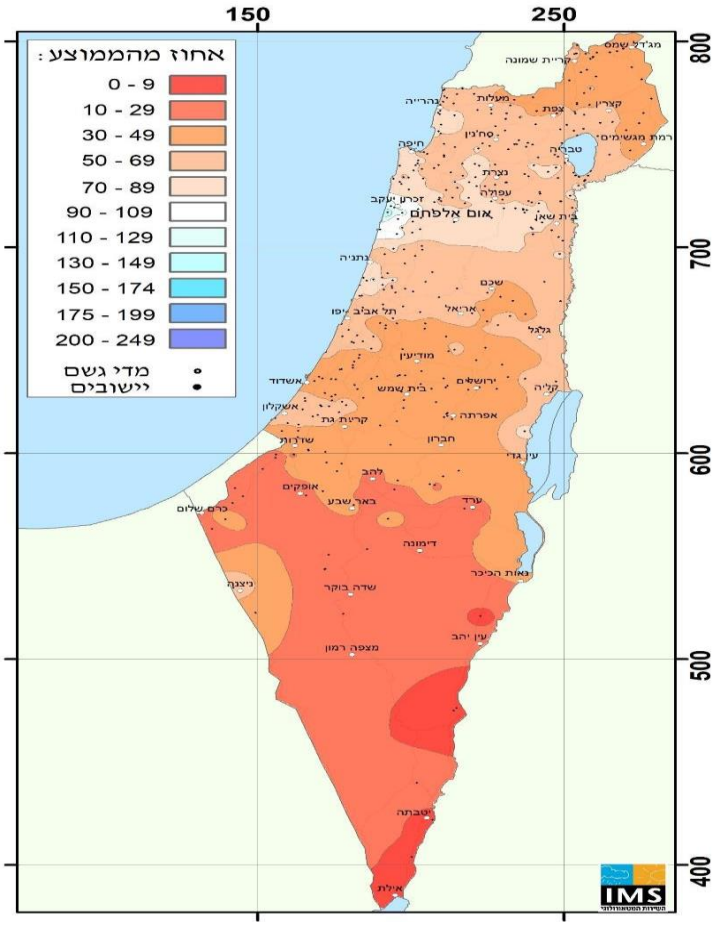
Comparison to Past Data

The significant lack of rainfall since the start of the season is unusual, though not unprecedented. In long-standing stations in the northern part of the country, there have been only about one to three other rainy seasons in which smaller amounts had accumulated by the end of January.

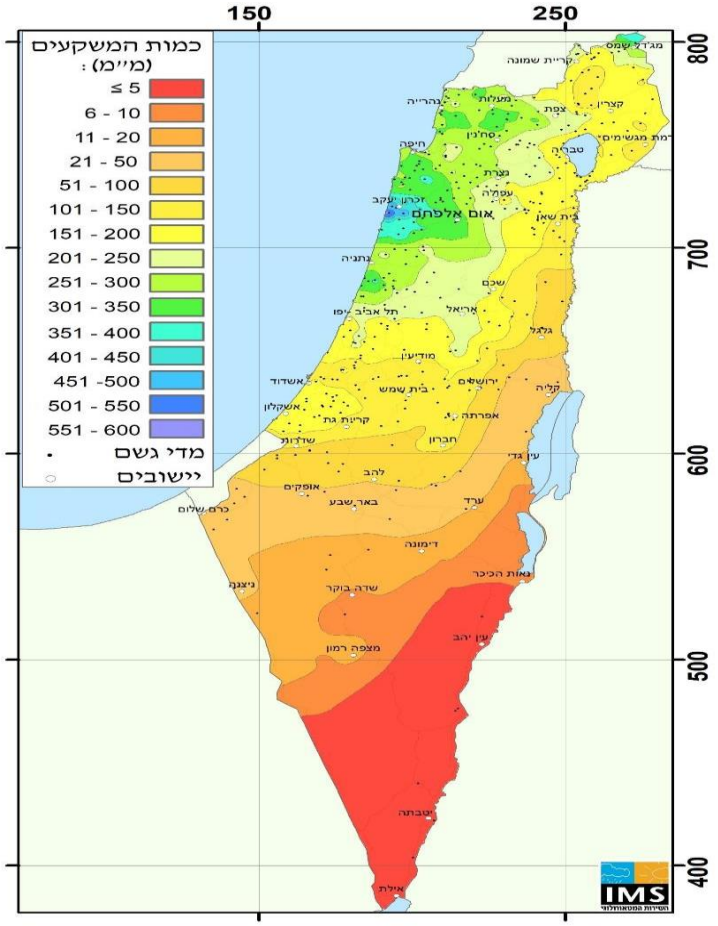
In Tzfat Har Kna'an, between 1981/82 and 1947/48, in Kfar Giladi between 2013/2014 and Kfar Blum between 2013/2014, 1998/99 and 1950/51. In Merom Golan Fichman, where measurements exist since 1969 and this marks the smallest amount of accumulated precipitation since measurements began.

Also, in the center of the country, the accumulated precipitation was significantly lower compared to the past. In Jerusalem, the smallest accumulated precipitation since the beginning of the 20th century was in the 1959/60 rain season – it dropped to about 76 mm by the end of January, compared to 100 mm in the current season. In three additional seasons (1998/99, 1962/63, 1950/51) a similar amount (104 to 105 mm) was measured. In Beit Jamal there was recorded a lower accumulated amount (2 013/14, 1998/99, and 1950/51).

It is worth noting that, except for the 1947/48 season in Zefat, all the rainy seasons mentioned in this comparison ended in those same locations as particularly dry, with no significant compensation in the second half of the rainy season.



Map 4: Cumulative precipitation from the start of the season until the end of January 2025 compared with the multi-year average for the corresponding period (%)



Map 3: Cumulative precipitation from the start of the season until the end of January 2025 (mm)

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Table 2: Rainfall amounts from the beginning of the season until today compared to the average*

Station	Cumulative Amount Since Start of Season Until End of January (mm)	Multi-Year Average* from September to End of January (mm)	% of Average for Corresponding Period	Multi-Year Average* for Entire Season (mm)	% of Average for Entire Season
Rosh Haniqra	243	400	61%	595	41%
Nahariyya	271	418	65%	615	44%
Evron	309	427	72%	626	49%
Acre	300	397	76%	586	51%
Haifa (Port)	294	390	75%	566	52%
Haifa Technion	366	457	80%	671	55%
Yagur	285	469	61%	709	40%
Daliyat al-Karmel	374	431	87%	796	47%
En Hashofet	312	446	70%	661	47%
Ma'ayan Tzvi	501	424	118%	588	85%
Zichron Yaakov	410	424	97%	574	71%
Amikam	405	436	93%	635	64%
Gilad	357	438	82%	654	55%
Nahal Taninim	567	379	150%	532	107%
Binyamina	377	401	94%	628	60%
En HaHoresh	288	397	73%	576	50%
Ahituv	257	382	67%	555	46%
Kadima	268	428	63%	618	43%
Tel Yitzhak	377	399	94%	572	66%
Kefar Hess	303	419	72%	615	49%
Nir Eliyyahu	244	417	59%	534	46%
Kfar Shmaryahu	270	375	72%	534	51%
Hakfar Hayarok	232	388	60%	557	42%
Nahshonim	170	373	46%	553	31%
Kfar Ma'as	169	394	43%	572	30%
Tel Aviv Coast	171	317	54%	510	34%
Mikve Yisrael	190	371	51%	541	35%
Bet Dagan	216	377	57%	541	40%
Ben Gurion Airport	190	388	49%	541	35%
Rishon Lezion	195	353	55%	511	38%
Nezer Sereni	178	396	45%	581	31%
Rehovot	137	370	37%	536	26%
Nir Galim	126	356	35%	504	25%
Qevuzat Yavne	124	367	34%	526	24%
Be'er Tuvia	179	363	49%	538	33%
Nizanim	176	353	50%	505	35%
Negba	185	339	55%	500	37%
Ashkelon	116	327	35%	380	31%
Erez	124	306	41%	443	28%

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Table 2 (Continued): Rainfall amounts from the beginning of the season until today compared to the average*

Station	Cumulative Amount Since Start of Season Until End of January (mm)	Multi-Year Average* from September to End of January (mm)	% of Average for Corresponding Period	Multi-Year Average* for Entire Season (mm)	% of Average for Entire Season
Yad Mordechai	85	304	28%	451	19%
Be'eri	64	250	26%	359	18%
Magen	45	169	27%	255	18%
Besor	34	140	24%	215	16%
Nimrod Fortress	226	488	46%	816	28%
Merom Golan Picman	152	477	32%	811	19%
Gamla	158	349	45%	578	27%
Kefar Giladi	225	458	49%	757	30%
Elon	319	516	62%	805	40%
Kabri	232	443	52%	666	35%
Meron	248	545	46%	881	28%
Zefat Har Kenaan	210	436	48%	688	30%
Harashim	334	626	53%	988	34%
Karmiel	327	470	70%	685	48%
Eshchar	289	436	66%	635	46%
Deir Hana	222	388	57%	616	36%
Yodfat	260	429	61%	668	39%
Lavi	204	426	48%	509	40%
HaSolelim	287	386	74%	566	51%
Nazareth	263	405	65%	592	44%
Newe Ya'ar	275	390	71%	573	48%
Afula Nir HaEmek	208	290	72%	450	46%
Nir David	166	235	71%	388	43%
Banias	201	420	48%	690	29%
Dafna	179	381	47%	615	29%
Kefar Blum	146	316	46%	507	29%
Ayelet HaShahar	136	301	45%	473	29%
Ginosar	179	284	63%	447	40%
Zemah	151	235	64%	384	39%
Sede Eliyyahu	114	172	66%	278	41%
Ma'ale Gilboa	174	244	71%	402	43%
Kedumim	208	405	51%	642	32%
Har Bracha	204	387	53%	627	33%
Qarne Shomron	229	405	56%	636	36%
Itamar	124	282	44%	437	28%
Shilo	185	318	58%	522	35%
Eli	188	389	48%	522	36%
Talmon	190	405	47%	648	29%
Har Harasha	225	412	55%	668	34%

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Table 2 (Continued): Rainfall amounts from the beginning of the season until today compared to the average*

Station	Cumulative Amount Since Start of Season Until End of January (mm)	Multi-Year Average* from September to End of January (mm)	% of Average for Corresponding Period	Multi-Year Average* for Entire Season (mm)	% of Average for Entire Season
Psagot	157	414	38%	694	23%
Mevo Horon	129	345	37%	549	23%
Latrun	129	336	38%	519	25%
Zova	139	399	35%	625	22%
Jerusalem Center	100	308	32%	522	19%
Ma'ale Adumim	57	162	35%	276	21%
Beit aimal	116	314	37%	506	23%
Tzur Hadassa	138	383	36%	636	22%
Rosh Zurim	115	340	34%	558	21%
Arad	22	77	29%	135	16%
Beer Sheva	38	117	32%	192	20%
Sede Boqer**	10	50	87%	-	11%
Mizpe Ramon**	11	39	70%	-	16%
Neot Smadar**	2	15	30%	-	7%
Gilgal	57	108	171%	-	33%
Sedom**	10	21	39%	-	26%
Hazeva**	2	21	39%	-	5%
Paran**	0.2	15	34%	-	1%
Yotvata**	1	13	27%	-	4%
Timna (Ramon Airport)**	1	14	25%	-	4%
Eilat**	1	12	22%	-	5%

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

** In arid regions, multi-year monthly and partial season averages are not considered due to the low averages and the irregular pattern of rainfall in these areas.

Temperatures and weather conditions throughout the month

January was significantly warmer than the 1991–2020 average.
This was especially noticeable during the daytime, with temperatures 3 to 4°C above average in northern Israel and along the coastal plain. In the central highlands and the Negev, daytime temperatures were 2.5 to 3°C above average, and in the Arava region, 1.5 to 2.5°C above average (see Table 3).
Minimum temperatures were also higher than average in the northern and central mountains and the Negev, by 1.5 to 2°C, and in the Arava by 1 to 1.5°C. In the coastal plain, the Shephelah, and the valleys, they were close to or slightly above average.

There were no days during the month with exceptionally high temperatures, as sometimes occurs during warm Januaries (when temperatures can reach close to 30°C or more in the coastal plain and southern Israel). As noted in the introduction, this January was markedly warmer than average, with only slight daily variations and persistent south westerly upper-level flows, which consistently brought moderately warmer-than-average temperatures in the upper atmosphere. The unusually clear skies contributed to significantly above-average maximum temperatures, while minimum temperatures remained relatively close to average in areas prone to rapid radiative cooling (valleys, plains, and plateaus).

When brief rain systems passed through, they brought temperatures down to near-average values, but not below average (see Figures 1 and 2).

At the beginning of the month there were 2–3 days when daytime and nighttime temperatures in the mountains and inland areas were slightly below average, following the significant weather system at the end of December. In the coastal plain and valleys, daytime temperatures were close to average, while nighttime temperatures were below average. In the northern valleys, minimum temperatures dropped to 2–3°C, and in the northern Golan, to -3 to -4°C.

Afterward, temperatures rose, and on January 5, maximum temperatures of around 25 to 26°C were measured in the coastal plain, Shephelah, and northern valleys.
Another warm period occurred in the middle of the month (January 14–16), with 25 to 27°C in the Negev and Arava, 23 to 25°C in the coastal plain and Shephelah, and 18 to 20°C in the central mountains which is 6 to 8°C above average.
Notably, on January 29–30, 23 to 25°C were recorded in the coastal plain and Shephelah, and 26 to 28°C in the Arava.

Comparison to Past Data

In the spatial measurement series since 1950, January 2025 ranks second in daily temperature (the combined temperature of day and night). As can be seen in Figure 3, only January 2010 was warmer, and the Januaries of 1971 and 1963 were similar – slightly less warm.

Table 3: Temperatures* in January 2025 (°C) Compared to the Average

	Station	Deviation from the Average (1991-2020)		January 2025	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Coastal Plain and Shephelah	Haifa Technion	+1.8	+3.1	11.5	18.7
	En HaHoresh	0	+2.9	6.9	20.4
	Tel Aviv Coast	+2.5	+3.1	13.2	20.9
	Bet Dagan	+0.2	+3.4	8.2	21.2
	Negba	+0.9	+3.1	9	20.3
	Elon	+1.6	+3.1	10.2	19.5
Northern Mountains	Merom Golan Picman	+0.1	+3.4	1.8	13.6
	Avne Eitan	+1.3	+2.7	7.4	17.3
	Zefat Har Kenaan	+2.4	+3.7	7.3	13.7
	Deir Hana	+2.1	+3.8	10.7	18.3
	Tavor	+1.7	+4.0	8.8	20.6
	Afula Nir HaEmek	+0.4	+3.3	6.3	20.2
Northern Valleys	Kefar Blum	-0.3	+4.1	5.9	21.5
	Zemah	+0.8	+2.9	9.2	21.3
	Eden Farm	+1.0	+3.1	8.4	20.9
	Qarne Shomron	+1.7	+3.8	9.9	19.3
Samaria and Judea	Jerusalem	+1.8	+2.9	8.5	15.6
	Beit Jamal	+2.0	+2.6	11.1	19.7
	Rosh Zurim	+2.2	+3.3	7.2	13.9
Negev	Besor	+1.6	+2.5	9.7	20.3
	Arad	+2.2	+2.5	9.2	17
	Beer Sheva	+2.1	+3.1	8.9	20.3
	Sede Boker	+0.8	+2.7	5.4	18
Arava	Sedom	+1.8	+1.8	15.2	22.8
	Hazeva	+0.8	+1.7	9.9	21.3
	Yotvata	+1.5	+2.1	9.2	21.8
	Eilat	+1.6	+2.4	12.2	24

Table 4: Extreme Temperatures in January 2025 (°C) Compared to the Past

	January 2025				**Extreme Values from the Beginning of Measurements**				**Station Years of Operation**
	Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		
	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	
Bet Dagan	25.8	5/1/25	4.1	3/1/25	32.2	7/1/1971	-2	21/1/1964	2025-1962
Negba	23.6	9/1/25	5.9	3/1/25	33	15/1/1960	-2.5	21/1/1964	2025-1950
Zefat Har Kenaan	17.2	15/1/25	4.5	1/1/25	21.7	1/1/2000	-6.4	5/1/1942	2025-1867
Jerusalem*	19.9	15/1/25	5.6	1/1/25	26.3	15/1/1960	-3.4	27/1/1950	2025-1935
Beer Sheva**	23.7	30/1/25	5.7	3/1/25	31.5	15/1/1960	-2	28/1/1925	2025-1922
Eilat	28.8	30/1/25	9.2	3/1/25	32.2	7/1/1971	-2	21/1/1964	2025-1949

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

** Beersheba: University, 2025 | Beersheba Negev Institute, 1957-2025 | Beersheba, 1922-1957

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Figure 1: Daily minimum and maximum temperature in Jerusalem in January 2025 versus the multi-year average

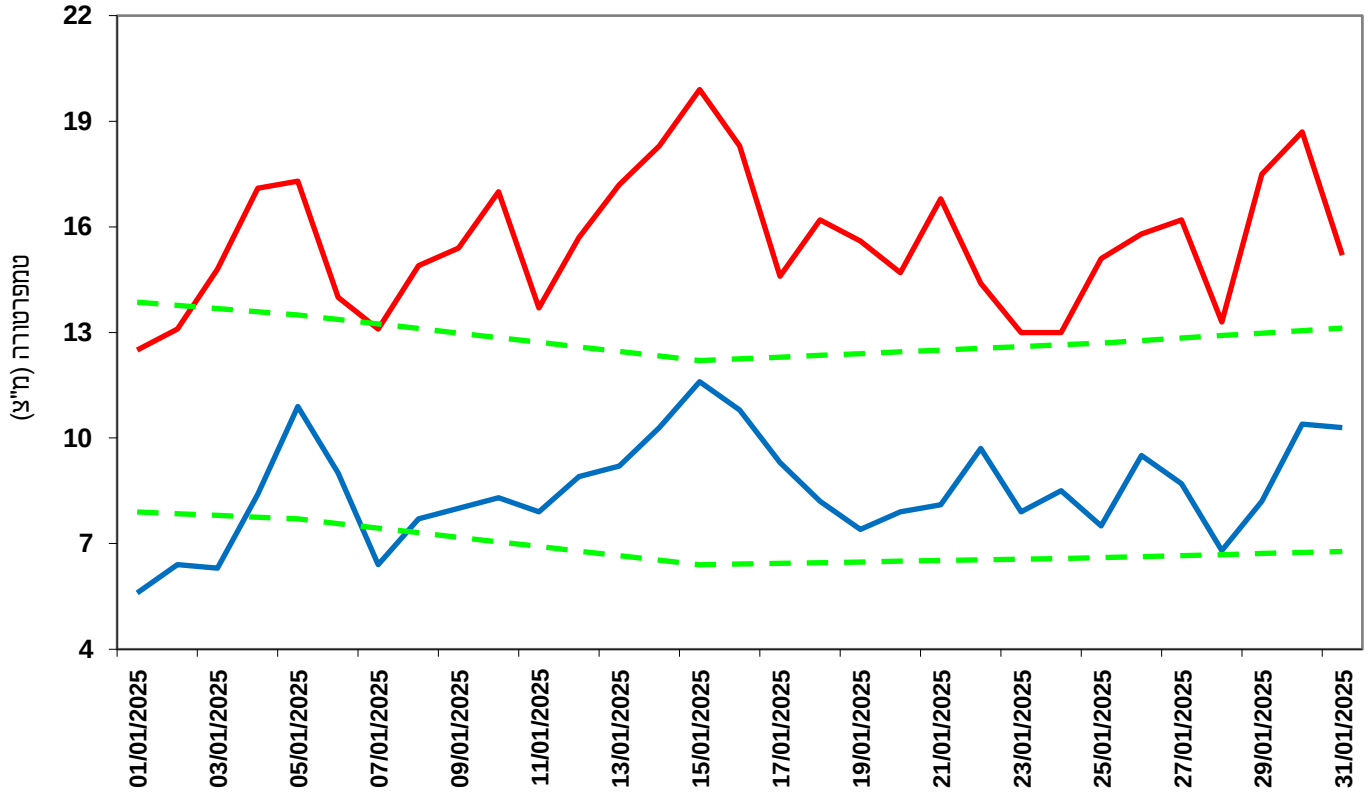


Figure 2: Daily minimum and maximum temperature in Bet Dagan in January 2025 versus the multi-year average

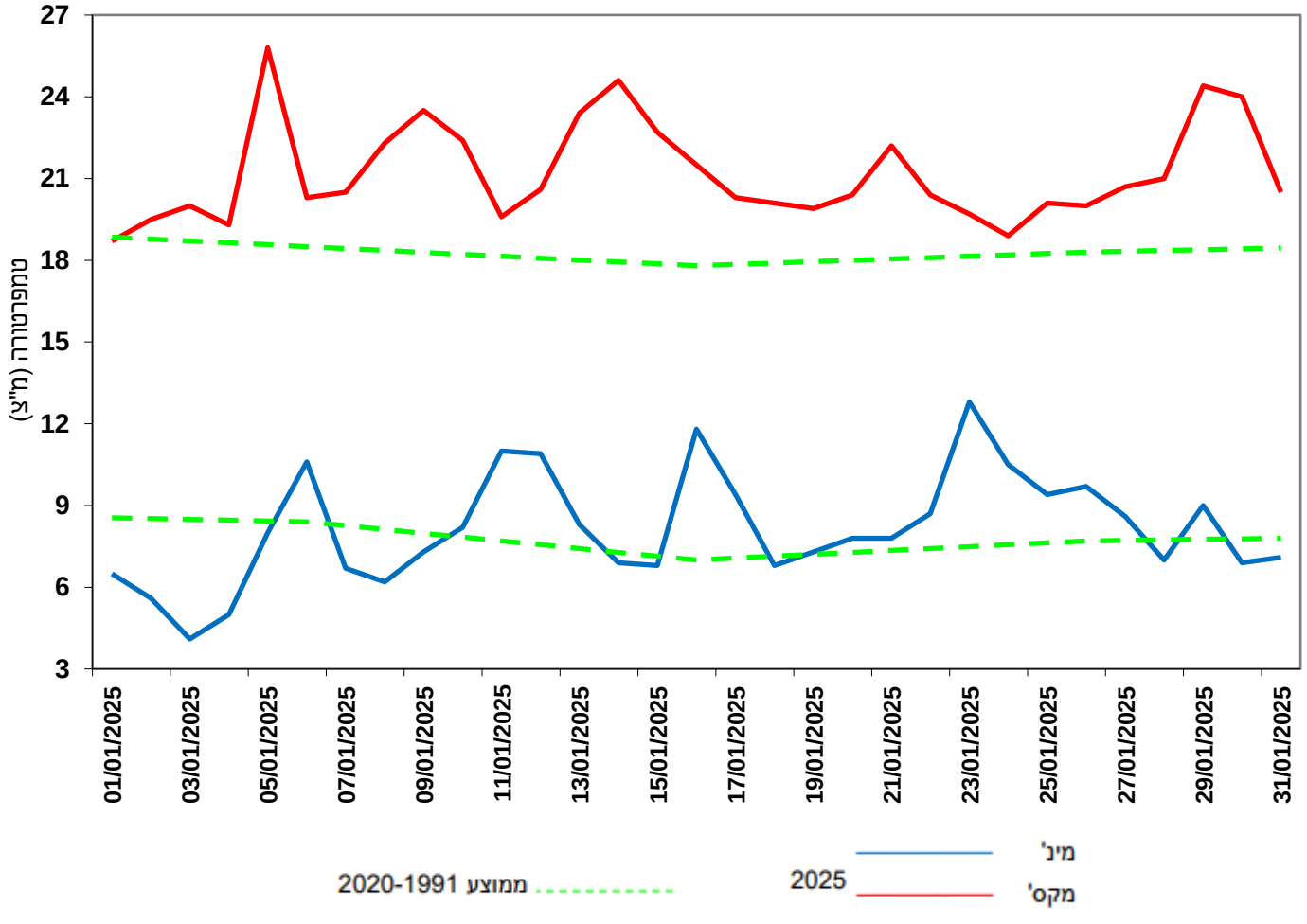
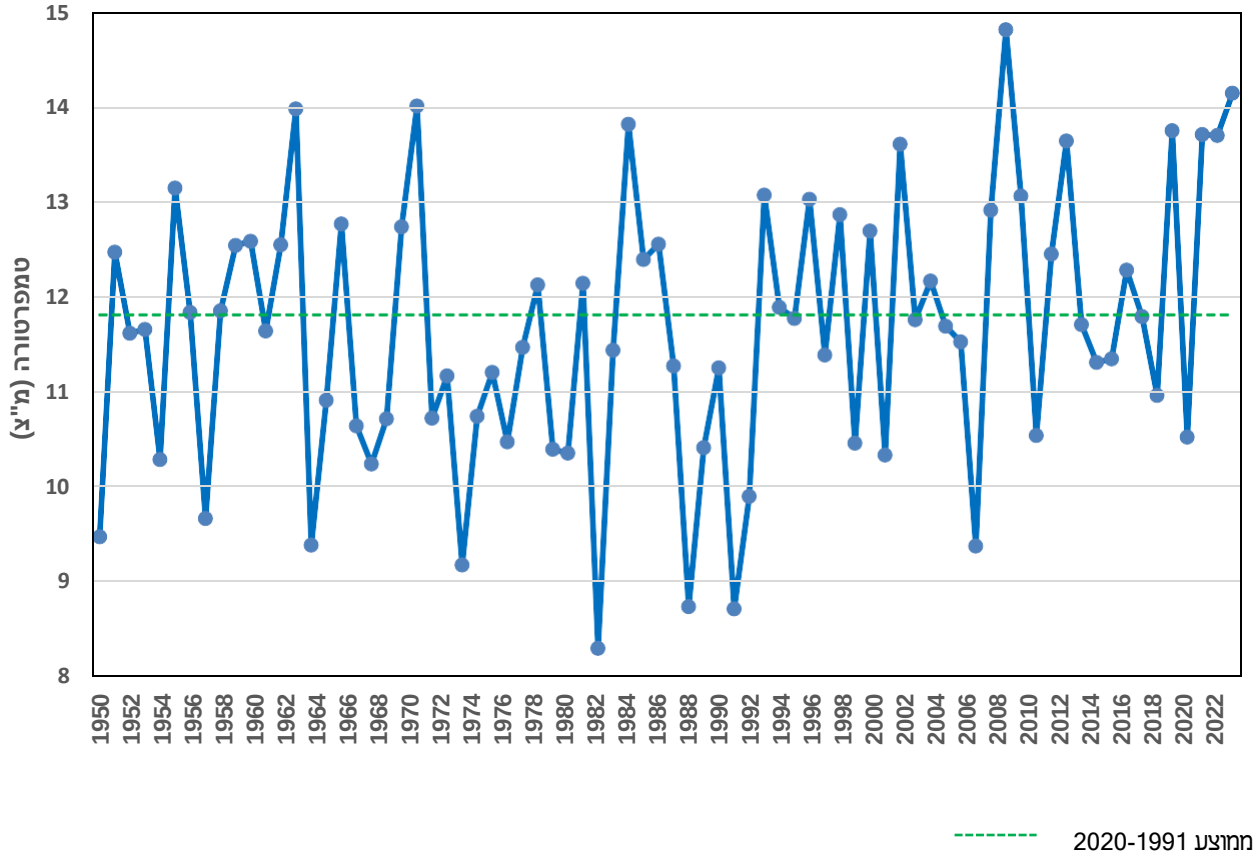


Figure 3: Average daily temperature in Israel* in January 1950 to 2025



*To represent the area of Israel, five characteristic stations were chosen that have data from 1950. The trend of the averages at these stations is similar to the trend of the averages in a larger and more diverse sample of stations.