State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

5 Iyar 5785
04 May 2025

Monthly Weather Conditions - April 2025

Overview

April was warmer than average, with rainfall amounts below the norm.
The month featured several hot-weather episodes that included severe dry heatwave days, two of which stood out: one on the 23rd, when temperature records were broken in the Arava, and another on the 30th. On both days large wildfires broke out in the Judean Lowlands and the Jerusalem Hills; the blaze at the end of the month (on Memorial Day) was especially extensive. By contrast, April also contained cool periods, the most notable in mid-month when the mountains experienced an unusual run of cold days. April ended only slightly warmer than average and, in terms of its monthly mean, is not exceptional compared with past years.
Rainfall totals were small, less than half the monthly average, continuing a rainy season marked by a pronounced lack of precipitation. Near the very end of the season, cumulative rainfall since its start amounts to only 50 %–60 % of the average for the corresponding period in most regions, and to less than half that value in some areas such as the Golan Heights and the Judean Lowlands. The deficit therefore remains extreme and, in the northeast of the country, is unprecedented since records began in Israel.

Temperatures and weather during the month

April was warmer than average, especially during the daytime: maximum temperatures (relative to the 1991–2020 mean) were 1-1.5 °C above normal in the mountains and inland areas and 1.5-2 °C above normal on the coastal plain (Table 1). Minimum temperatures were 0.5-1 °C above average in the central mountains and southern Israel and about 0.5 °C above average on the coastal plain and in the north.
Both markedly warm periods and cool periods occurred during the month (Figures 1 & 2).

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1–9 April: Warmer than usual, with several sharav days

Most of this period was warmer than usual and included a few light-to-moderate *sharav* days. On 1 April a *sharav* produced temperatures of 31-33 °C on the coastal plain, in the Judean Lowlands, the northern valleys and southern Israel, but the next day saw a sharp cooling, though values still remained above average.
Temperatures were near average on the 4th and 5th. A marked warming on the 6th brought a *sharav* with temperatures similar to those at the start of the month. Temperatures dropped on the 7th, but on the 8th another *sharav* produced 33-35 °C on the coastal plain, in the Judean Lowlands, the eastern valleys, the Negev and the Arava, and 30-32 °C in the central mountains.

10–16 April: Significantly cooler than usual

A pronounced cooling on the 9th continued on the 10th, and through the 15th the weather was markedly cooler than usual (during Passover and the first half of *Hol HaMoed*). Daytime temperatures on the coastal plain and in the northern Negev were 20-22 °C (3-5 °C below average); in the mountains they were only 13-15 °C, 6-8 °C below average. Since the early 1980s, such a prolonged run of low temperatures in April has occurred in the mountains only twice, in 2019 and 1997.

17–24 April: Warmer than usual, with a severe *sharav*

After warming began on the 16th, further warming on the 17th raised daytime temperatures to 30–33 °C in many parts of the country. Night-time minima were cool, 6-9 °C in the valleys and plains. The following day maximum temperatures again rose, reaching 35-38 °C in the Arava. From 19-21 April temperatures were lower, yet still above normal.
On 22 April a sharp warming produced a severe *sharav*: 36-38 °C on the coastal plain, in the Judean Lowlands and the northern valleys; 38-40 °C in the Negev and Jordan Valley; 42–44 °C in the central and northern Arava; and 31–33 °C in the mountains. The *sharav* peaked in central and southern Israel on the 23rd, with 33-35 °C in the mountains, 40-41 °C in the Judean Lowlands and the central and southern coastal plain, and 42-45 °C in the Rift Valley and Arava. April temperature records were broken at Ḥazeva and Paran. Relative humidity dropped below 10 % in many areas, contributing to large wildfires in the Judean Lowlands and Jerusalem region (details in a separate review).

25-30 April: Slightly cooler than usual, ending with a severe *sharav* and a major wildfire

From 25-29 April conditions were slightly cooler than usual (1-2 °C below average), but on the 30th a pronounced warming produced a severe *sharav*. Temperatures reached 37-39 °C on the coastal plain, in the Judean Lowlands, the valleys and southern Israel, and 31-33 °C in the mountains.
Until mid-afternoon, easterly to south-easterly winds of 30-40 km/h prevailed in central and southern Israel, with gusts of 50–60 km/h; occasional stronger gusts associated with deep convective clouds reached over 80 km/h and even above 100 km/h (Talmon 109 km/h, Kiryat Gat 104 km/h). Late in the afternoon the winds shifted to south-westerly to westerly as the *sharav* broke, attaining 40–60 km/h with gusts of 65–85 km/h.
On the morning of the 30th a fire reignited in Eshtaol Forest and spread rapidly westward under the easterly winds and *sharav* conditions, forcing the evacuation of many communities, closing roads and cancelling official ceremonies. As the winds veered, the blaze spread northward and eastward. In total, nearly 20,000 dunams were burned.

Table 1: Temperatures* in April 2025 (°C) compared with the average

	Station	April 2025		Difference from the average 1991–2020	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Haifa (Technion)	23.7	14.6	+1.5	+0.6
	En HaHoresh	25.9	11.1	+1.7	+0.4
	Bet Dagan	26.7	13.7	+2.1	+0.6
	Negba	26.5	12.7	+1.8	+0.5
Northern Mountains	Elon	24.4	13.4	+0.7	+0.2
	Merom Golan Picman	20.7	7.1	+0.8	+0.2
	Avne Eitan	25.3	11.1	+1.4	+0.4
	Zefat Har Kenaan	21.2	11.2	+1.6	+0.3
	Deir Hanna	25.1	15.1	+1.1	+0.9
	Tavor	27.4	12.8	+1.5	+0.6
Northern Valleys	Afula Nir HaEmek	27.4	10.8	+1.4	+0.5
	Kefar Blum	28.0	11.8	+1.1	+0.3
	Zemah	29.4	13.9	+1.4	+0.6
	Eden Farm	29.5	13.6	+1.3	+0.1
Central Mountains	Qarne Shomron	25.4	13.6	+1.7	+0.9
	Jerusalem	23.7	13.6	+1.7	+1.1
	Beit Jamal	26.6	14.7	+1.2	+1.0
	Rosh Zurim	21.6	11.7	+1.8	+1.1
Negev	Besor	26.5	13.2	+1.1	+0.5
	Arad	26.2	13.2	+1.6	+1.1
	Beer Sheva	28.1	14.2	+1.4	+1.5
	Sede Boqer	26.4	11.7	+1.1	+0.8
The Arava	Sedom	31.8	22.5	+1.2	+0.8
	Hazeva	31.6	17.3	+1.4	+0.2
	Yotvata	31.9	16.2	+1.6	+0.6
	Eilat	32.6	19.4	+1.0	+0.7

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Table 2: Extreme Temperatures in April 2025 (°C) Compared with the Past

	April 2025				Extreme Values Since the Start of Measurements				Years of Operation Station
	Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	
Bet Dagan	40.5	23/4/25	8.8	16/4/25	41.7	25/4/2024	3.0	1/4/1988	2025-1962
Negba	41.9	23/4/25	9.2	16/4/25	42.0	19/4/2021 20/4/1994	2.5	1/4/1956	2025-1950
Zefat Har Kenaan	30.2	22/4/25	5.2	15/4/25	34.5	24/4/2008	0.2	6/4/1949	2025-1939
Jerusalem*	34.8	23/4/25	7.7	14/4/25	36.3	23/4/2008	0.8	2/4/1990	2025-1867
Beer Sheva**	39.6	23/4/25	9.0	16/4/25	43.8	30/4/1928	1.5	15/4/1952	2025-1922
Eilat	40.1	23/4/25	14.7	14/4/25 15/4/25	43.4	24/4/2008	8.4	3/419/90	2025-1949

* Jerusalem: Central 2025-1950, Talbiya 1949-1948, Palace Hotel 1947-1935, American Colony 1935-1927, Mount of Olives 1926-1918, German Colony 1915-1895, English Hospital, Ha-Nevi'im Street 1913-1898, English Hospital, Old City 1915-1867

** Beer Sheva University 2025, Beer Sheva Negev Institute 2025-1957, Beer Sheva 1957-1922

Figure 1: Daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Jerusalem in April 2025 compared with the multi-year average

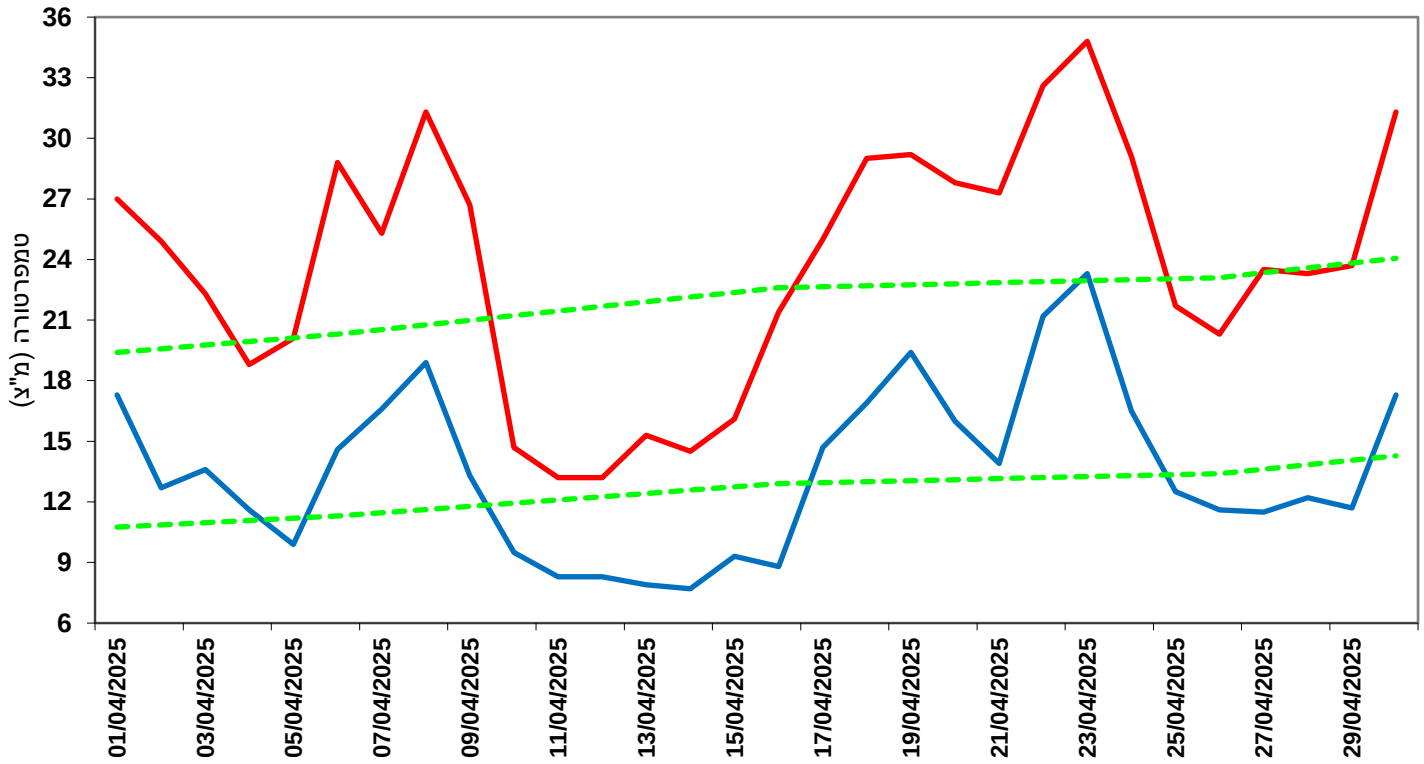
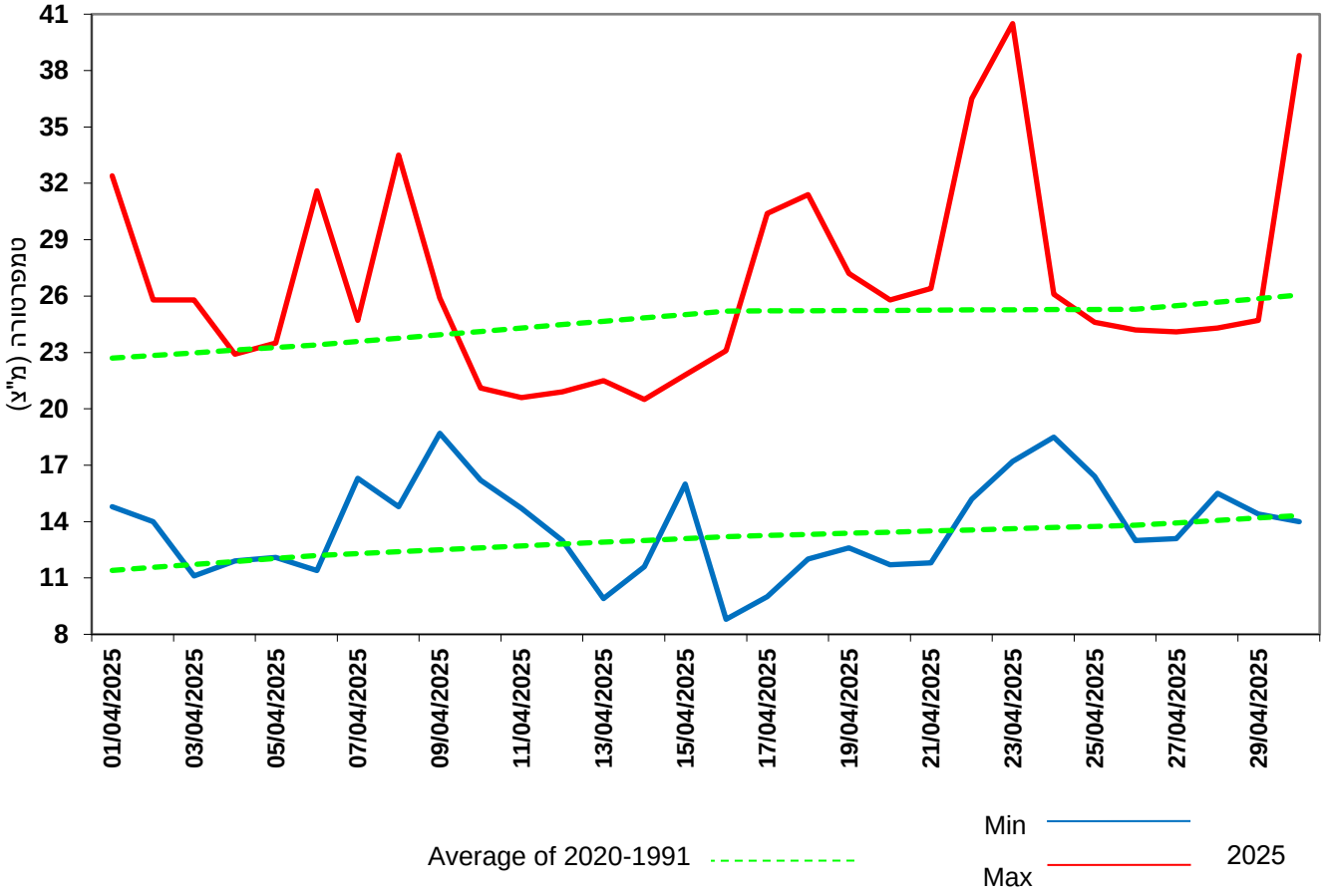


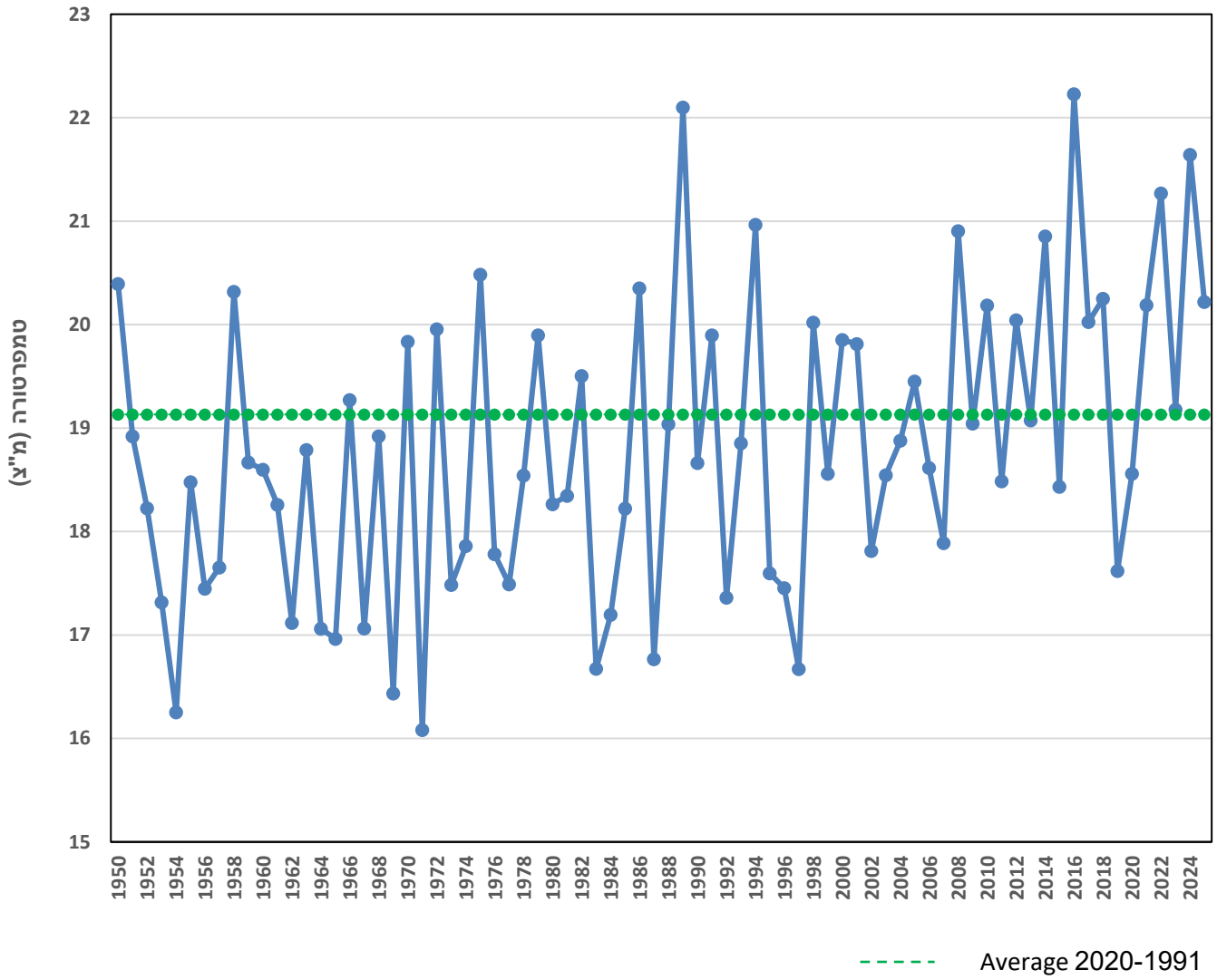
Figure 2: Daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Bet Dagan in April 2025 compared with the multi-year average



Historical Context of April Temperatures

Within the national spatial-measurement series that extends back to 1950, April 2025 ranks as the tenth warmest on record. Fully half of the Aprils surpassing it in temperature have occurred during the last 15 years; nevertheless, markedly warm Aprils were also documented in earlier decades, including the 1950s. The most pronounced anomaly remains April 2016, which registered as the warmest in the entire sequence (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Average daily temperature in Israel* in April, 1950 – 2025



* To represent the area of Israel, five representative stations with data dating back to 1950 were chosen. 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.

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Rainfall in April 2025

Precipitation totals in April were markedly below the long-term average across almost the entire country. Along the Coastal Plain, amounts generally ranged between about 5 and 10 mm, compared with a multi-annual norm of 20-25 mm in the northern sector and 10-15 mm in the southern sector. Localised heavier totals of roughly 15-20 mm were registered in the Acre area, on the central Coastal Plain between Herzliya and Holon, and in the Rehovot district.

In Upper Galilee some 10-15 mm accumulated, while similar figures were measured on the Golan Heights, with 20-25 mm in its northern reaches. Even these amounts represent less than half of the climatological mean. Over Samaria and Judea, 5-15 mm were gauged (21 mm at Karnei Shomron) versus a normal 15-25 mm. The Hula Valley collected 10-15 mm, whereas the Sea of Galilee basin received only 3-5 mm. In the Gaza envelope, the Negev and the Arava, less than 2 mm was recorded during April (see Maps 1-2 and Table 3).

Most of the entire month's rainfall was confined to a single episode spanning 11-14 April (the first half of Passover). This system effectively comprised two phases. The initial phase persisted from the evening of the 11th until midday on the 12th (Passover Eve) and produced only light precipitation of a few millimetres, chiefly over the mountains. The main rainfall occurred on 13-14 April, when 5-10 mm were logged in the northern and central mountains as well as on the Coastal Plain.

Apart from this event, only negligible precipitation (up to 1 mm) transpired on 4-6 April, and a brief rain passed on 30 April.

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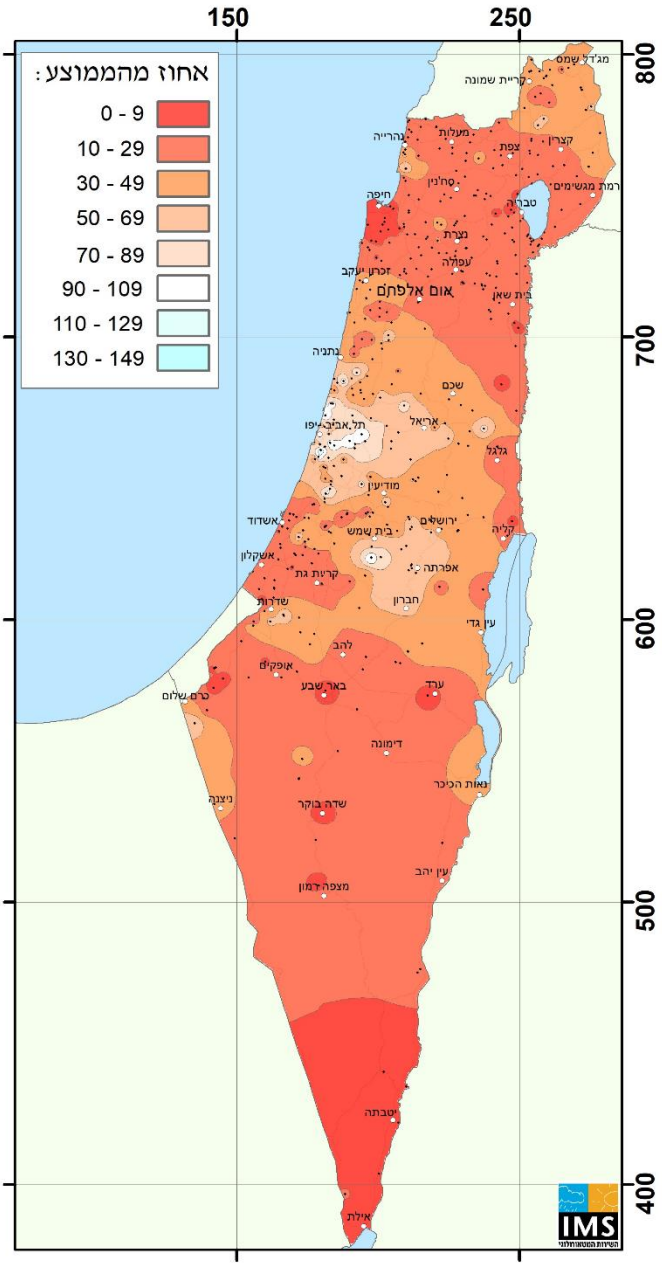
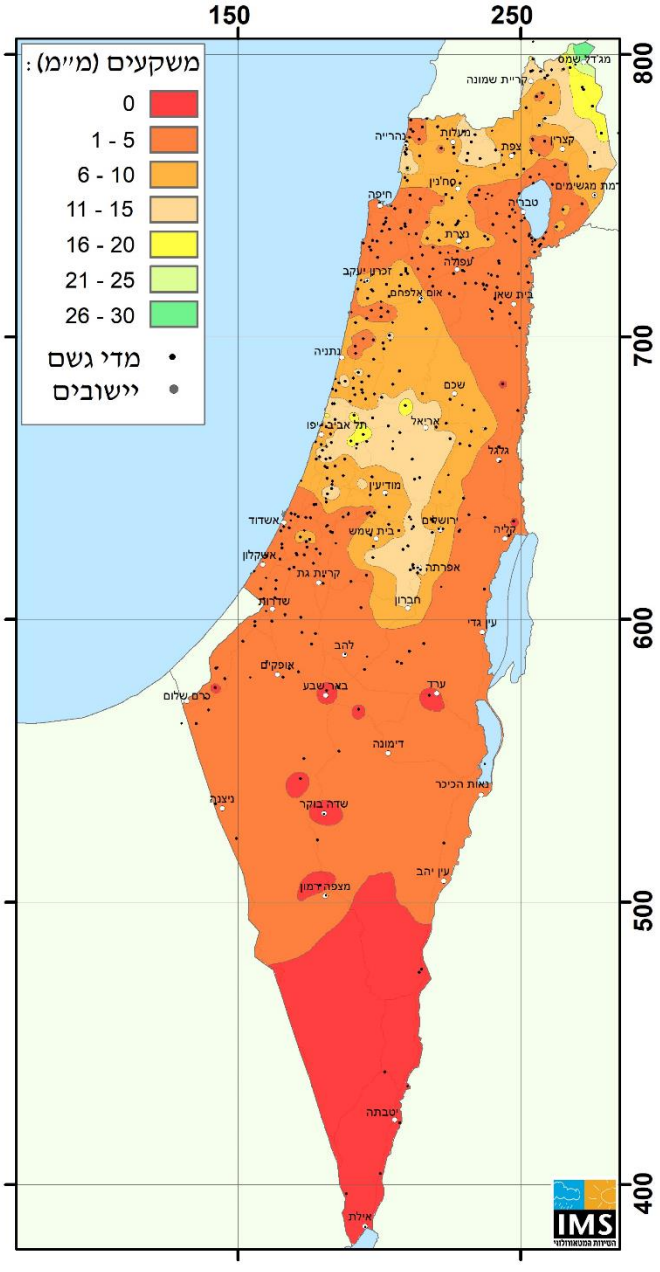


Map 2: Amount of Rainfall in April 2025 Relative to the Multi-Year Average (%)



Map 1: Amount of Rainfall in April 2025 (mm)

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Table 3: Rainfall Amounts in April 2025 Compared with the Multi-Year Average for the Month*

Area	Station	Rainfall Amount in April 2025 (mm)	Multi-Year Average for April (mm)*	% of April Average
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Rosh Haniqra	3	26	13%
	Nahariyya	6	28	20%
	Evron	12	30	40%
	Akko	19	24	76%
	Haifa (Port)	0.4	26	2%
	Haifa Technion	1	27	5%
	Yagur	2	27	8%
	Daliyat el-Carmel	4	32	14%
	En Hashofet	7	25	29%
	Ma'ayan Zvi	6	19	31%
	Zichron Yaakov	6	18	31%
	Amikam	10	21	48%
	Gilad	9	25	37%
	Nahal Taninim	5	16	34%
	Binyamina	9	17	54%
	En HaHoresh	3	19	16%
	Ahituv	4	19	22%
	Qadima	13	14	95%
	Tel Yitzhak	16	14	112%
	Kefar Hess	8	16	48%
	Nir Eliyyahu	6	19	30%
	Kfar Shmaryahu	14	15	94%
	Hakfar Hayarok	14	16	91%
	Nahshonim	15	17	88%
	Kefar Ma'as	18	16	112%
	Tel Aviv Coast	7	11	62%
	Mikve Yisrael	19	12	149%
	Bet Dagan	11	15	71%
	Ben Gurion Airport	6	15	39%
	Rishon Lezion	5	17	31%
	Nezer Sereni	9	18	50%
	Rehovot	18	16	110%
	Nir Galim	4	13	33%
	Qevuzat Yavne	4	13	29%
	Be'er Tuvia	3	14	20%
	Nizanim	2	11	14%
	Negba	0.6	12	5%
	Ashkelon	0.5	8	6%
	Erez	0.2	9	2%
	Yakhini	4	8	56%
	Be'eri	2	9	18%
	Magen	0.5	8	6%
	Besor	0.3	7	4%
Northern Mountains	Nimrod Fortress	19	49	40%
	Merom Golan	19	39	49%
	Gamla	6	27	24%
	Kefar Giladi	15	38	40%
	Elon	10	39	27%
	Kabri	3	31	9%
	Meron	8	40	21%

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Table 3 (Cont.): Rainfall Totals in April 2025 Compared With the Multi-Year Monthly Average*

Area	Station	Rainfall Amount in April 2025 (mm)	Multi-Year Average for April (mm)*	% of April Average
	Zefat Har Kenaan	9	33	26%
	Harashim	12	47	25%
	Karmiel	9	44	19%
	Eshhar	8	30	26%
	Deir Hana	5	32	15%
	Yodfat	10	32	30%
	Lavi	1	24	6%
	Alon HaGalil	9	24	36%
	Nazareth	7	22	30%
Northern Valleys	Newe Ya'ar	7	23	31%
	Afula Nir HaEmek	3	20	14%
	Nir David	2	16	14%
	Banias	10	38	25%
	Dafna	11	32	33%
	Kefar Blum	5	26	18%
	Ayelet HaShahar	5	21	21%
	Ginosar	1	22	6%
	Zemah	4	17	20%
	Sede Eliyyahu	1	13	8%
Central Mountains	Ma'ale Gilboa	6	19	30%
	Kedumim	9	21	43%
	Har Bracha	8	24	35%
	Qarne Shomron	21	26	79%
	Itamar	7	15	50%
	Eli	13	21	61%
	Shilo	8	24	32%
	Talmon	14	28	51%
	Har Harasha	11	28	38%
	Psagot	9	24	38%
	Mevo Horon	10	17	57%
	Latrun	5	17	31%
	Zova	12	22	56%
	Jerusalem Center	10	22	44%
	Ma'ale Adummim	4	10	44%
	Beit Jamal	10	15	68%
	Tzur Hadassa	16	23	70%
	Rosh Zurim	13	20	66%
Negev**	Arad	0.2	7	3%
	Beer Sheva	0	6	0%
	Sede Boqer	0		
	Mizpe Ramon	0.1		
	Ne'ot Semadar	0		
Jordan Valley** and the Arava	Gilgal	0.5	7	7%
	Sedom	0.6		
	Hazeva	1		
	Paran	0.4		
	Yotvata	0		
	Timna (Ramon Airport)	0		
	Eilat	0		

* The Multi-Year Average refers to the years 1991–2020. At stations that did not operate throughout this entire period, the averages have been adjusted to those years.
** In an Arid Zone, multi-year monthly and sub-seasonal averages are not provided because of the low means and the irregular progression of rainfall amounts in these areas.

Number of Rainy days

Across northern and central Israel, April registered only 1-3 rainy days (using a ≥ 1 mm precipitation threshold), whereas the long-term climatological norm stands at 2-4 days. In most regions the tally fell short of the average; an exception was the central highlands, where the frequency of rainy days approached or marginally exceeded the mean.

Since the start of the wet season, the cumulative count of rainy days has remained markedly below the climatological baseline. Northern Israel and the coastal plain have logged just 30-35 days, compared with a typical 50-55 days in the north and 40-45 days in central districts. The central highlands have accumulated roughly 27-28 days (long-term mean ≈ 40 days), while the northern Negev has recorded about 20 rainy days, versus an average of around 25 days (see Table 4).

Table 4: Number of rainy days* in April and from the beginning of the season, compared with the average**

	Number of days* April 2025	April average**	Number of days* from the beginning of the season	Seasonal average**
Nahariyya	1	3	35	51
En HaHoresh	1	2	36	46
Hakfar Hayarok	2	2	32	44
Bet Dagan	2	2	36	42
Negba	0	2	31	37
Be'eri	1	1.5	25	33
Kefar Giladi	3	4	33	53
Merom Golan Picman	3	4	33	52
Zefat Har Kenaan	2	4	31	53
Afula Nir HaEmek	1	3	28	43
Jerusalem Center	3	2.5	27	40
Beit Jamal	3	2	28	38
Rosh Zurim	3	2.5	29	41
Dorot	1	2	23	34
Beer Sheva	0	1	20	25
Kefar Blum	2	3	29	47
Ayelet HaShahar	3	3	30	45
Zemah	1	2.5	28	40
Sede Eliyyahu	1	2	26	34
Sedom	0	0.5	6	9
Eilat	0	0.2	0	4

* Threshold of 1 mm
** Average 1991–2020

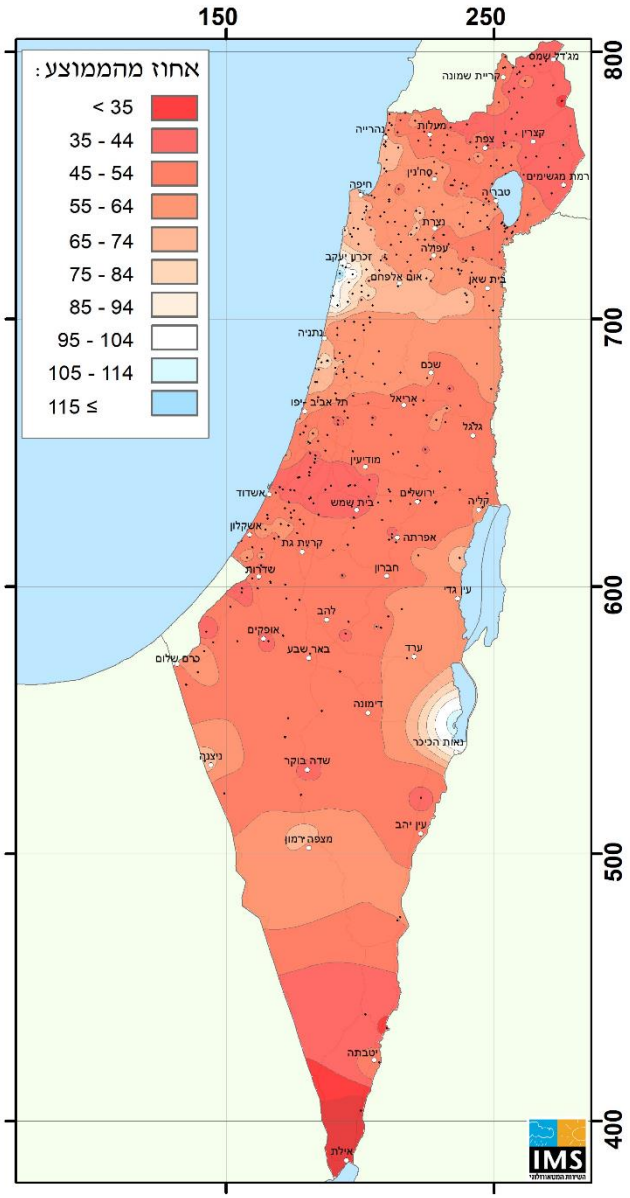
Season-to-date Rainfall

The cumulative rainfall since the onset of the rainy season remains appreciably below the long-term mean for the corresponding interval across most of the country (see Maps 3 & 4 and Table 5).

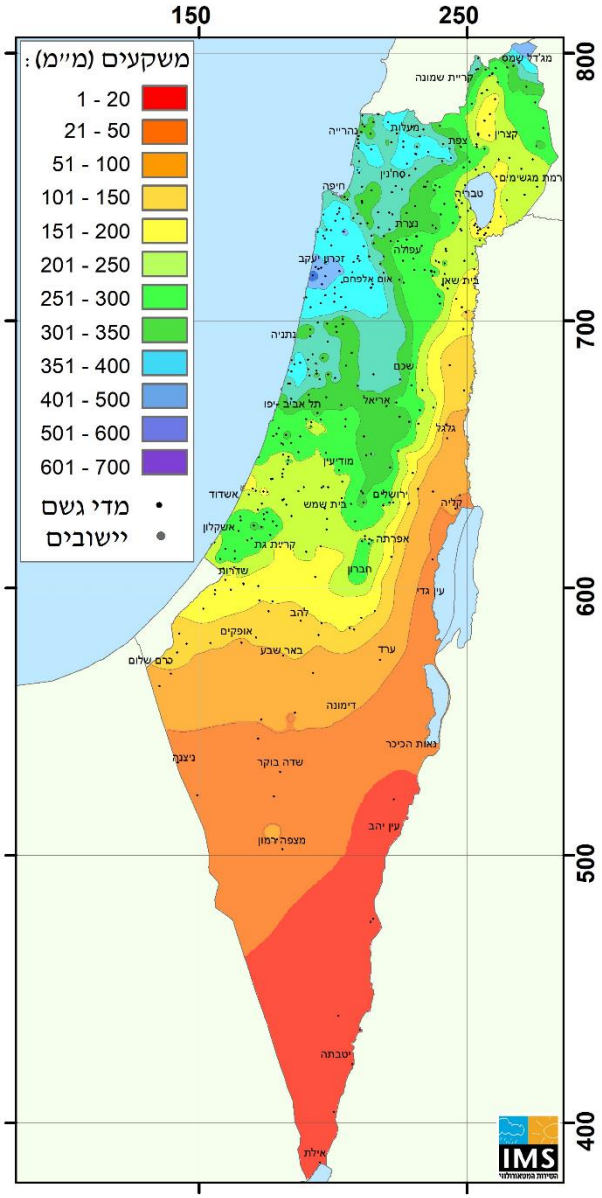
The deficit is especially pronounced in the north-eastern sector, the central highlands, the Judean Lowlands and the Negev. In the Upper Galilee, Hula Valley, Lake Kinneret basin, Judean Mountains and northern Negev only about 40%-50% of the climatological norm has fallen up to the end of April. The Golan Heights and the Reḥovot and Ashdod corridor have collected merely 35 %-40 % of average rainfall.

Along the central and southern coastal plain, rain-gauges have registered about 40%-60% of typical totals, while the Lower Galilee, Jezreel Valley, Samaria and the northern coastal strip have logged roughly 50%-70% of their standard seasonal quota.

From Mount Carmel southward to northern Sharon the gauges have recorded approximately 70%-90% of normal precipitation, and in the Zikhron Yaʿaqov-Ḥadera sector the accumulated amounts actually surpass the climatological mean.



Map 4: Rainfall percentage from the beginning of the season to the end of April 2025 compared with the multi-year average for the corresponding period (%)



Map 3: Rainfall totals from the beginning of the season to the end of April 2025 (mm)

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Table 5: Rainfall totals from the beginning of the season to date compared with the average*

Station	Accumulated rainfall from the beginning of the season through the end of April (mm)	Multi-year average* from September through the end of April (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	361	599	60%	613	59%
Nahariyya	362	606	60%	615	59%
Evron	422	617	68%	626	67%
Akko	380	578	66%	586	65%
Haifa (Port)	375	558	67%	566	66%
Haifa	489	664	74%	671	73%
Yagur	383	702	55%	709	54%
Daliat El	514	791	65%	796	65%
En Hashofet	417	654	64%	661	63%
Maʿayan Zvi	605	597	101%	603	100%
Zichron	514	568	90%	574	89%
Amikam	507	629	81%	635	80%
Gilad	483	647	75%	654	74%
Nahal Taninim	683	527	130%	532	128%
Binyamina	505	568	89%	573	88%
En HaHoresh	367	572	64%	576	64%
Ahituv	340	572	59%	577	59%
Qadima	368	613	60%	618	60%
Tel Yitzhak	502	567	88%	572	88%
Kefar Hess	402	610	66%	615	65%
Nir Eliyyahu	382	608	63%	614	62%
Kefar	380	530	72%	534	71%
Hakfar	362	554	65%	557	65%
Nahshonim	252	548	46%	553	46%
Kefar Maʿas	257	568	45%	572	45%
Tel Aviv Coast	258	441	58%	443	58%
Mikve Yisrael	264	519	51%	522	51%
Bet Dagan	310	537	58%	541	57%
Ben Gurion Airport	267	537	50%	541	49%
Rishon Lezion	285	508	56%	511	56%
Nezer Sereni	276	578	48%	581	48%
Rehovot	214	534	40%	536	40%
Nir Galim	193	501	39%	504	38%
Qevuzat	188	523	36%	526	36%
Bet Tuvia	268	534	50%	538	50%
Nizanim	261	501	52%	505	52%
Negba	278	496	56%	500	56%
Ashkelon	238	375	63%	380	63%
Erez	210	438	48%	443	47%
Yakhini	197	446	44%	451	44%
Beʾeri	167	356	47%	359	46%
Magen	113	253	45%	255	44%
Besor	114	214	53%	215	53%
Nimrod	334	801	42%	816	41%
Merom Golan Picman	268	798	34%	811	33%
Gamla	230	569	40%	578	40%
Kefar Giladi	357	747	48%	757	47%
Elon	442	788	56%	805	55%
Kabri	330	657	50%	666	50%
Meron	381	869	44%	881	43%

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Table 5 (continued): Rainfall totals from the beginning of the season up to today compared with the multi-year average*

Station	Accumulated rainfall from the beginning of the season through the end of April (mm)	Multi-year average* from September through the end of April (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	292	676	43%	688	42%
Harashim	465	969	48%	988	47%
Karmiel	432	675	64%	685	63%
Eshhar	388	626	62%	635	61%
Deir Hanna	323	605	53%	616	52%
Yodfat	375	659	57%	668	56%
Lavi	273	502	55%	509	54%
Alon HaGalil	373	583	64%	593	63%
Nazareth	338	582	58%	592	57%
Newe Ya'ar	362	577	63%	584	62%
Afula Nir	281	446	63%	450	62%
Nir David	237	382	62%	388	61%
Banias	300	678	44%	690	43%
Dafna	260	605	43%	615	42%
Kefar Blum	219	500	44%	507	43%
Ayelet	192	478	40%	473	41%
Ginosar	234	439	53%	447	52%
Zemah	193	378	51%	384	50%
Sede	160	273	59%	278	57%
Ma'ale	261	395	66%	402	65%
Kedumim	365	636	57%	642	57%
Har Bracha	355	618	57%	627	57%
Qarne	352	629	56%	636	55%
Itamar	215	432	50%	437	49%
Eli	318	627	51%	631	50%
Shilo	316	517	61%	522	60%
Talmon	309	641	48%	648	48%
Har Harasha	351	659	53%	668	53%
Psagot	324	686	47%	694	47%
Mevo Horon	231	544	42%	549	42%
Latrun	228	512	45%	519	44%
Zova	308	650	47%	656	47%
Jerusalem	255	515	49%	522	49%
Ma'ale	149	272	55%	276	54%
Beit Jamal	220	499	44%	506	44%
Tzur	283	629	45%	636	45%
Rosh Zurim	227	550	41%	558	41%
Arad	80	131	61%	135	59%
Beer Sheva	98	189	52%	192	51%
Sede Boqer	36	85	42%	87	41%
Mizpe	43	69	62%	70	60%
Neot	10	29	35%	30	33%
Gilgal	88	169	52%	171	51%
Sedom	40	37	108%	39	102%
Hazeva	17	38	44%	39	43%
Paran	16	32	49%	34	47%
Yotvata	13	25	51%	27	49%
Timna (Ramon Airport)	5	24	20%	25	19%
Eilat	1	21	6%	22	5%

Anomaly of the Rainfall Deficit since the Beginning of the Season

As already evident in the preceding months, the shortage of rainfall is particularly pronounced in northern Israel-the eastern Upper Galilee, the Hula Valley, and the Golan Heights. A comparison with the historical record of cumulative precipitation from the start of the season to the end of April reveals that, since observations commenced more than 70 years ago, the rainfall shortfall in this sector is unprecedented–or virtually so (Table 6).

A similarly unmatched deficit is observed in the Ashdod-Yavne area. In other parts of northern Israel only one or two seasons have displayed a comparable or more acute scarcity - most notably 2013/14, and occasionally 1998/99 or 1950/51. Along the central coastal plain, only the 1998/99 season registered drier conditions.

Elsewhere in the country the current rainfall deficit remains exceptional, though less extreme, with roughly three to five seasons recording lower totals.

Table 6: Rainfall Totals from the Start of the Season Compared with the Past

Station	Rainfall amount (mm) from the start of the season up to today	Number of seasons in which the totals since the start of the season were similar or lower	Year when measurements began
Nahariyya	362	**3** (most recently 2015/16)	1938
Akko	380	**5** (most recently 2015/16)	1925
Haifa (Port)	375	**More than 5** (most recently 2015/16)	1953
Yagur	383	**1** (2013/14)	1929
Kefar Hess	402	**4** (most recently 2007/08)	1953
Gilad	482	**More than 10** (most recently 2022/23)	1953
En HaHoresh	367	**4** (most recently 2013/14)	1937
Mikve Yisrael	264	**1** (1998/99)	1945
Bet Dagan	310	**1** (1998/99)	1962
Qevuzat Yavne	188	**None**	1941
Negba	278	**4** (most recently 2016/17)	1940
Kefar Giladi	357	**2** (2013/14, 1950/51)	1922
Merom Golan	268	None	1977
Elon	442	**1** (1978/79)	1940
Zefat Har Kenaan	292	None	1940
Yehiam	370	None	1949

Table 6 (Cont.): Rainfall Totals from the Start of the Season Compared with the Past

Station	Rainfall amount (mm) from the beginning of the season to date	Number of seasons in which the amounts from the beginning of the season were comparable or lower	Year measurements began
Lavi	273	**1** (2013/14)	1950
Nir David	237	**8** (most recently 2016/17)	1940
Kefar Blum	216	**None**	1945
Ginosar	234	**2** (1978/79, 1950/51)	1941
Zemah / Degania	192	**None**	1917
Jerusalem	255	**5** (most recently 1998/99)	1861
Beit Jamal	220	**3** (most recently 1998/99)	1920
Beer Sheva	98	**4** (most recently 1998/99)	1921
Sede Boqer	36	**4** (most recently 2023/24)	1952