

5 Tammuz 5785

01 July 2025

Monthly Weather Conditions - June 2025

Overview

June was warmer than average, slightly so in the Coastal Plain and the Lowlands, and more considerably in the mountains and the interior of the country. Throughout the month, several warm episodes occurred, with a prominent heatwave manifesting at the end of the month; however, no extreme temperature values were recorded. From its outset, the month was characterized by summery synoptic patterns, with no precipitation and no sharp temperature fluctuations. In a historical comparison of temperatures, June of this year is ranked high (seventh in the series), although, in line with preliminary forecasts, it was significantly less warm than June 2024, which was the warmest since the beginning of measurements.

With the conclusion of the first half of 2025, it can be summarized and established that it was warmer than normal compared to similar periods in the past, though not to an extreme degree, ranking eighth in the last 75 years. This is in contrast to the first half of 2024, which was warmer and is ranked third.

Temperatures and Weather During the Month

In the mountains, the Northern Valleys, and the Negev, daytime temperatures in June were 1 to 1.5°C above the 1991-2020 average. In the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, and the southern Arava, daytime temperatures registered approximately 0.5°C above the average (Table 1). Minimum temperatures were 0.5 to 1.5°C above average in the northern and central mountains, while in other parts of the country they were higher by a smaller margin (by 0.5°C).

During the month, there were periods of warmer-than-average weather, at times significantly so, and cooler spells (Figures 1, 2).

1st to 4th of the month: Cooler than normal

The month commenced with a cooler-than-normal period. Temperatures fell 2 to 4°C below the average in the mountains and the interior. In the mountains, maximum temperatures of 21 to 22°C and minimum temperatures of 13 to 14°C were measured—values that are unseasonal for June. In the Coastal Plain, temperatures were below the daytime average but above it at night.

5th to 14th of the month: Warmer than normal

On the 5th of the month, a warmer-than-normal period began to prevail, with temperatures rising 3 to 5°C above the average in the mountains and the interior. On some days during this interval, temperatures in the eastern valleys and the Arava reached 40 to 42°C, in the Northern Valleys 36 to 38°C, and in the mountains 31 to 33°C.

The Coastal Plain experienced slightly warmer than average daytime conditions, while nighttime temperatures were close to the average until the 8th of the month, after which it became warmer than normal by 2 to 3°C.

15th to 25th of the month: Less warm but still above average

On the 15th of the month, a cooling trend was observed, and temperatures transitioned to be closer to the average during the initial days of this period. Subsequently, a warming trend developed, yet temperatures were not significantly above the average, and at night, they remained close to the average in the mountains and the interior. In the Coastal Plain, the nights were cooler than average until the 21st, but thereafter became warm once again.

26th to 30th of the month: A non-extreme heatwave

On the 26th of the month, a warming trend occurred, and until the end of the month, conditions were considerably warmer than average. In the Jordan Valley and the Arava, temperatures of 41 to 44°C were recorded, in the Northern Valleys and the northern Negev 37 to 40°C, and in the mountains 33 to 35°C. The Coastal Plain measured 32 to 34°C with a relative humidity of 40% to 50% in the afternoon hours, and the coastal strip saw 30 to 31°C with a relative humidity of 60% to 70% in the afternoon, which caused a significant increase in the heat stress index (Figure 3).

Table 1: Temperatures* in June 2025 (°C) Compared to the Average

	Station	June 2025		Difference from the average of 1991-2020	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Haifa (Technion)	27.8	20.5	+0.6	+0.1
	En HaHoresh	29.4	17.0	+0.3	-0.5
	Bet Dagan	30.4	20.7	+0.7	+0.9
	Negba	30.4	19.5	+0.3	+0.9
Northern Mountains	Elon	29.5	18.7	+0.3	-0.2
	Merom Golan Picman	29.6	15.0	+1.7	+1.2
	Avne Eitan	32.4	17.0	+0.8	+0.2
	Zefat Har Kena'an	30.2	19.5	+2.0	+1.9
	Deir Hanna	30.4	20.9	+0.6	+0.5
	Tavor	33.7	19.4	+1.3	+0.1
Northern Valleys	Afula, Nir HaEmek	33.7	18.6	+1.2	+0.4
	Kefar Blum	35.7	17.9	+1.6	0.0
	Zemah	36.9	20.7	+0.9	+0.3
	Eden Farm	36.6	21.1	+0.9	+0.3
Central Mountains	Qarne Shomron	30.5	18.9	+1.0	+0.4
	Jerusalem	30.6	19.8	+2.0	+1.5
	Beit Jamal	32.0	19.4	+0.3	+0.3
	Rosh Zurim	28.3	17.9	+1.7	+1.6
Negev	Besor	30.7	19.2	+0.1	+0.5
	Arad	33.5	17.4	+1.5	+0.4
	Beer Sheva	34.2	19.5	+1.1	+0.5
	Sede Boqer	32.5	17.3	+0.7	+0.4
The Arava	Sedom	39.9	29.2	+1.2	+0.7
	Hazeva	39.3	24.7	+0.7	+0.6
	Yotvata	38.4	22.9	+0.6	+0.5
	Eilat	39.6	25.7	+0.2	+0.3

Table 2: Extreme Temperatures in June 2025 (°C) Compared to the Past

	June 2025				Extreme Values Since Measurements Began				Station Operation Years
	Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		
	Temp	Date	Temp	Date	Temp	Date	Temp	Date	
Bet Dagan	34.2	29/6/25	17.8	6/6/25	43.8	2/6/2023	11.5	1/6/1967	2025-1962
Negba	34.6	29/6/25	16.6	4/6/25	43.7	2/6/2023	11.5	1/6/1967	2025-1950
Zefat Har Kena'an	34.0	28/6/25	13.5	2/6/25	40.0	22/6/1942	8.7	4/6/1990	2025-1939
Jerusalem *	35.0	28/6/25	14.8	4/6/25	42.0	21/6/1942	7.2	2/6/1900	2025-1867
Beer Sheva**	38.5	29/6/25	17.1	6/6/25 21/5/25	46.0	13/6/1933	8.0	3/6/1928	2025-1922
Eilat	42.8	13/6/25	22.2	3/6/25	47.9	28/6/2014	18.5	11/6/1958	2025-1949

* Jerusalem: Center, 1950-2025; Talbiyeh, 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.

** Be'er Sheva: University, 2025; Be'er Sheva Negev Institute, 1957-2025; Be'er Sheva, 1922-1957.

Figure 1: Daily Minimum and Maximum Temperature in Jerusalem in June 2025 Compared to the Multi-Year Average

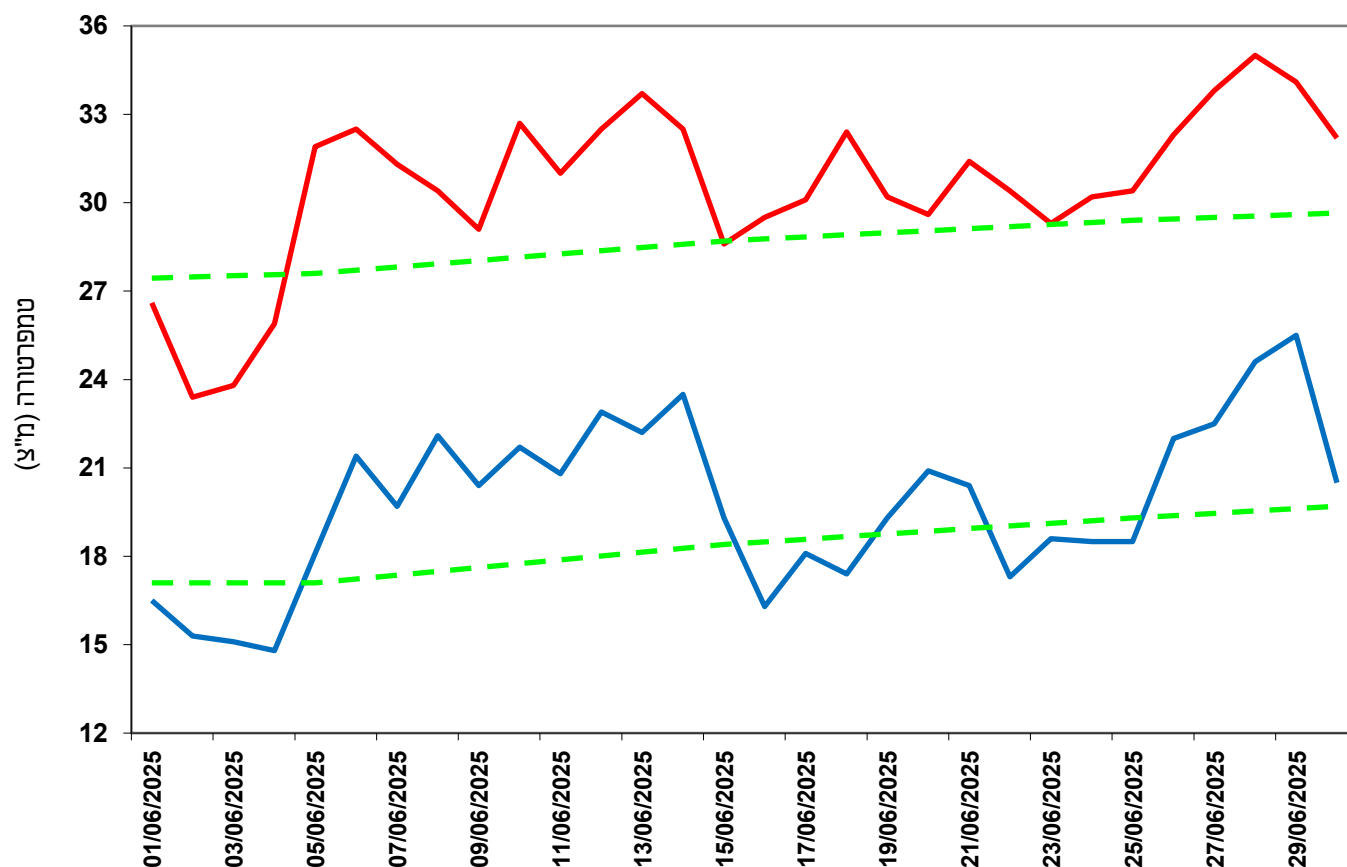
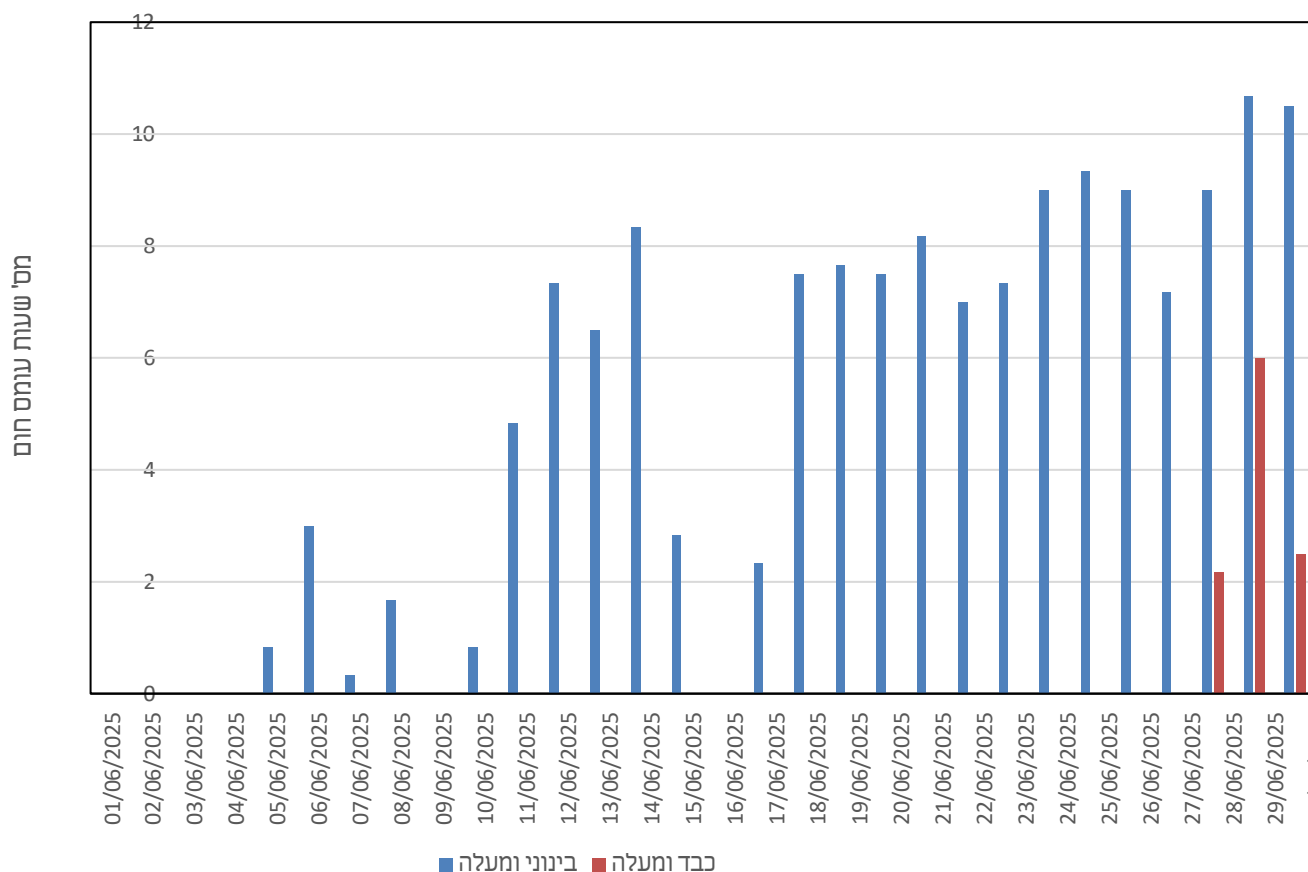


Figure 2: Daily Minimum and Maximum Temperature in Bet Dagan in June 2025 Compared to the Multi-Year Average



Figure 3: Number of Hours per Day with Moderate Heat Stress or Higher in Bet Dagan in June 2025



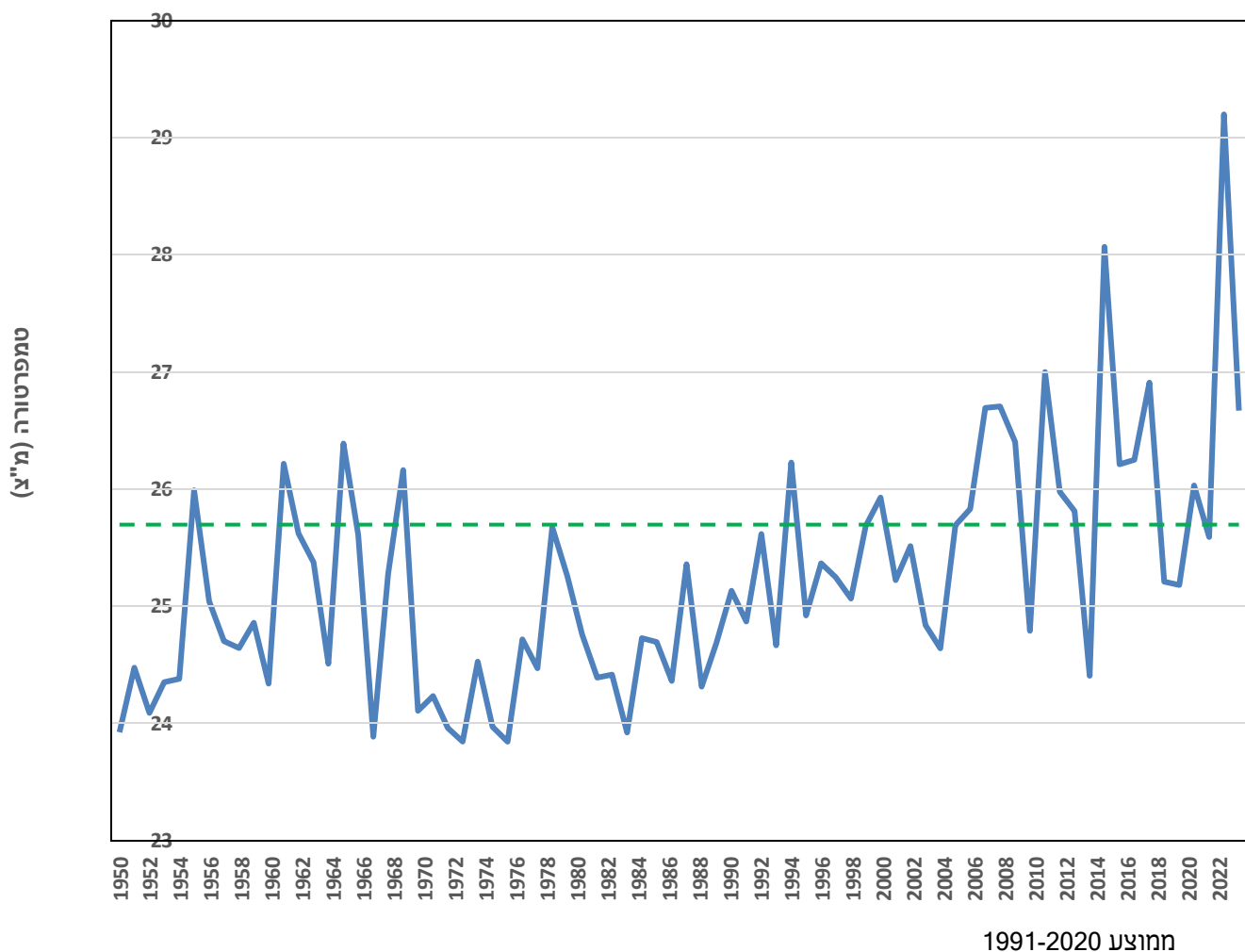
This figure illustrates the daily number of hours experiencing moderate and higher heat stress, as well as severe and higher heat stress, in Bet Dagan for each day in June 2025. It is discernable that during the initial segment of the month, a limited number of hours encountered moderate and higher heat stress. Subsequently, the number of hours expanded; however, severe heat stress did not prevail. Amidst the heatwave at the close of the month, the overall number of heat stress hours rised, and a notable number of hours per day also experienced severe heat stress.

Comparison with Previous June Months and the First Half of 2025

June 2025 was warmer than the long-term norm, though not to an extreme degree; in the national spatial series that has been maintained since 1950 it ranks seventh. As displayed in Figure 4, the June of the previous year (2024) holds the record for the hottest June on record, standing well ahead of all other Junes. By contrast, the present June surpassed the Junes of 2020 through 2023.

The first half of 2025 (January-June) registered a positive temperature anomaly of roughly 1 °C and, in historical perspective, occupies eighth place (Figure 5). The first half of last year was hotter, whereas the corresponding periods in 2023 and 2022 were less warm. The warmest first-half period on record was 2018, followed by 2010 (which ultimately ended as the warmest calendar year since the start of observations).

Figure 4: Mean daily temperature over Israel* in June, 1950 - 2025



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*To represent the territory of Israel, five representative stations possessing continuous records since 1950 were selected. The trend of the mean values at these stations mirrors that derived from a broader and more diverse array of stations.

Figure 5: Mean daily temperature over Israel* during the first half of the year (January – June), 1950 – 2025

