State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

2 Nisan 5785
01 April 2025

Monthly Weather Conditions - March 2025

Overview

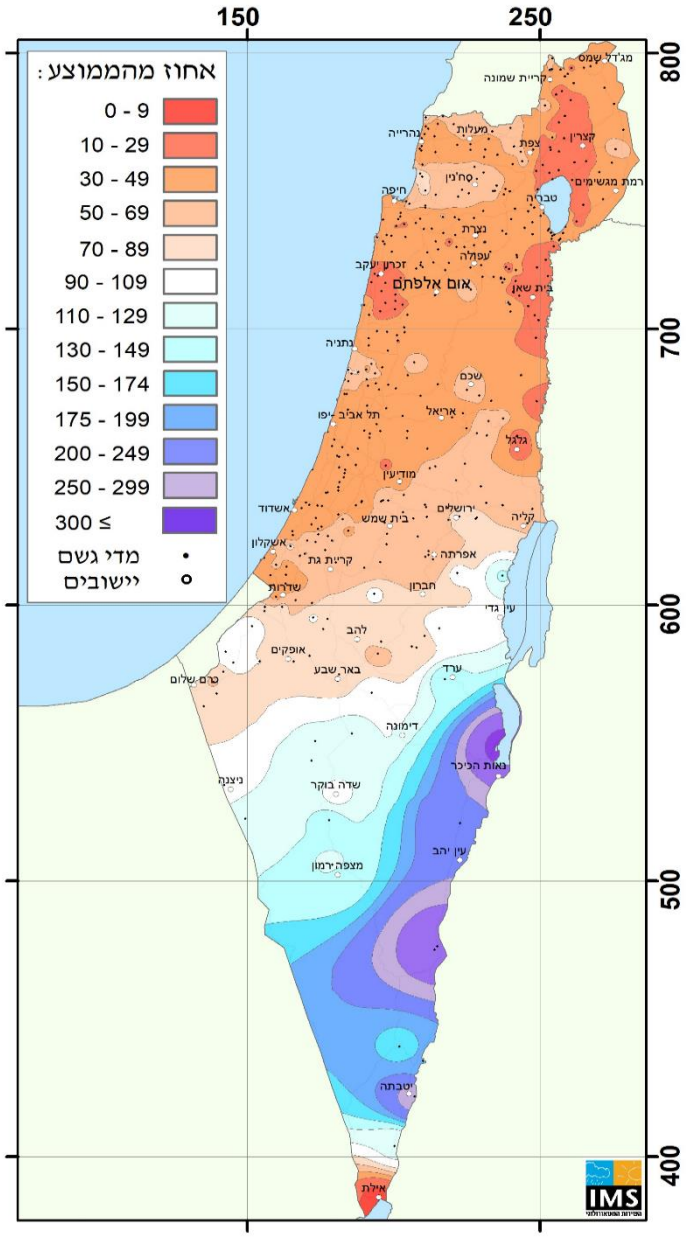
March was significantly hotter than average, and rainfall was below average except in the Negev and Judean Desert, which were the focus of a rain event at the beginning of the month that caused flooding in numerous streams.

In the north and center of the country, March rainfall was generally half the monthly average, and in parts of the region, it was even less than a third of the average. This continues the trend characterizing the entire current rainy season of significantly low rainfall. By the end of the month, cumulative rainfall since the start of the season reached only 50% to 65% of the average for the corresponding period in most areas of the country, and in parts of the region, even less than half. This makes the rainfall deficit exceptional, and in some areas, like the northeastern part of the country, unprecedented since measurements began in Israel. March was more than 2°C hotter than average and ranks as the sixth hottest March on record. All hotter March months occurred in the current century. March featured episodes of extremely hot and Sharav (dry, hot desert wind) conditions, alongside episodes significantly colder than average. Consequently, the month was characterized by high temperature variability, which was exceptional even compared to the typically high variability of the spring season.

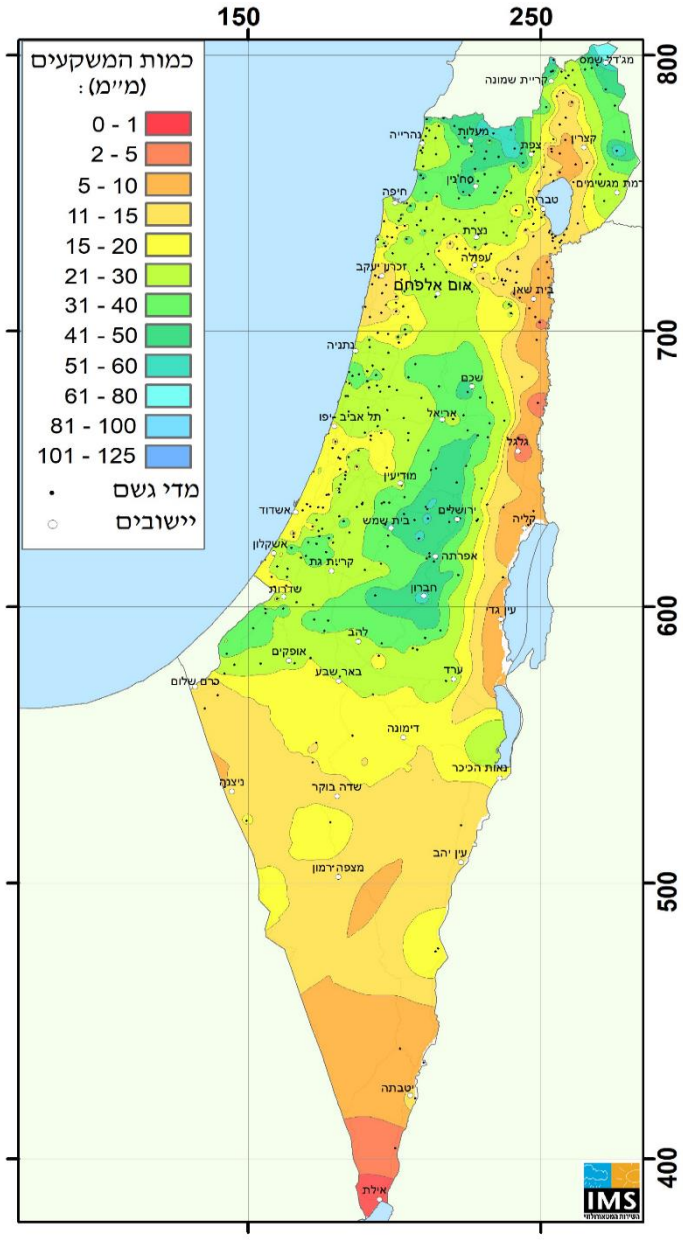
Rainfall in March 2025

Rainfall amounts in March were below average in the north and center of the country. In the coastal plain, Galilee, Golan Heights, and Samaria, March rainfall reached only 30% to 50% of the average. The rainfall deficit was even more pronounced in the northern valleys and the Golan Heights, where amounts reached only 20% to 40% of the average (the Jordan Valley area received only about 10 millimeters).

Rainfall was also below average in the Judean Mountains, though more moderately (60% to 80% of the average). In the southern Hebron Hills, amounts were close to the average. In the south of the country, March rainfall exceeded the average – in the Negev, amounts reached 110% to 140% of the monthly average, and in the Arava, 200% or more. This was mainly due to rains that fell in the area on the 7th of the month, amounting to 15 to 25 mm, which are high for the monthly average in this region (Maps 1, 2, and Table 1).



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



Map 1: Rainfall Amount in March 2025 (mm)

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Table 1: Rainfall Amounts in March 2025 Compared to the Multi-Year Average for the Month*

Area	Station	Rainfall amount in March 2025 (mm)	Multi-year average for March (mm)	% of average for March
Coastal Plain and Lowlands	Rosh Haniqra	45	55	81%
	Nahariyya	21	54	39%
	Evron	27	54	50%
	Akko	25	54	46%
	Haifa (Port)	22	48	46%
	Haifa (Technion)	32	65	49%
	Yagur	24	70	35%
	Daliat El Carmel	32	70	46%
	En Hashofet	23	63	37%
	Ma'ayan Zvi	13	53	24%
	Zichron Yaakov	13	58	22%
	Amikam	17	60	28%
	Gilad	22	64	35%
	Nahal Taninim	13	48	27%
	Binyamina	15	52	29%
	En HaHoresh	18	55	34%
	Ahituv	18	52	34%
	Qadima	30	59	50%
	Tel Yitzhak	40	55	73%
	Kefar Hess	35	62	57%
	Nir Eliyyahu	28	60	46%
	Kfar Shmaryahu	25	51	49%
	Hakfar Hayarok	25	57	44%
	Nahshonim	18	55	34%
	Kfar Ma'as	22	56	40%
	Tel Aviv Coast	17	40	43%
	Mikve Yisrael	14	49	30%
	Bet Dagan	20	55	37%
	Ben Gurion	21	60	34%
	Rishon Lezion	19	51	36%
	Nezer Sereni	29	58	49%
	Rehovot	24	55	44%
	Nir Galim	18	49	36%
	Qevuzat Yavne	19	52	37%
	Be'er Tuvia	25	58	43%
	Nizanim	17	48	36%
	Negba	38	53	72%
	Ashkelon	17	44	39%
	Erez	19	45	42%
	Yakhini	36	50	72%
	Be'eri	37	35	105%
	Magen	27	28	94%
	Besor	12	24	50%
Northern Mountains	Nimrod Fortress	39	98	39%
	Merom Golan	38	102	37%
	Gamla	29	73	39%
	Kefar Giladi	45	90	50%
	Elon	46	85	54%
	Kabri	27	65	42%
	Meron	60	100	60%

Table 1 (Cont.): Rainfall Amounts in March 2025 Compared to the Multi-Year Average for the Month*

Area	Station	Rainfall amount in March 2025 (mm)	Multi-year average for March (mm)	% of average for March
	Zefat	27	76	35%
	Harashim	49	106	46%
	Karmiel	42	90	47%
	Eshhar	38	65	59%
	Deir Hanna	40	66	61%
	Yodfat	40	68	58%
	Lavi	17	51	33%
	Alon HaGalil	27	59	46%
	Nazareth	27	61	43%
Northern Valleys	Newe Ya'ar	21	55	38%
	Afula Nir	15	45	34%
	Nir David	10	45	22%
	Banias	34	82	41%
	Dafna	22	71	32%
	Kefar Blum	13	57	24%
	Ayelet HaShahar	17	50	34%
	Ginosar	14	49	28%
	Zemah	13	42	31%
	Sede Eliyyahu	8	31	25%
Central Mountains	Ma'ale Gilboa	17	47	37%
	Kedumim	35	79	44%
	Har Bracha	43	77	56%
	Qarne Shomron	26	77	34%
	Itamar	27	50	54%
	Eli	36	78	47%
	Shiloh	40	59	67%
	Talmon	41	80	51%
	Har Harsha	42	84	50%
	Psagot	50	89	56%
	Mevo Horon	31	62	51%
	Latrun	33	60	55%
	Zova	52	83	62%
	Jerusalem	51	67	76%
	Ma'ale Adumim	25	33	76%
	Beit Jamal	40	61	66%
	Tzur Hadassah	53	82	65%
	Rosh Zurim	43	70	61%
Negev**	Arad	26	18	144%
	Beer Sheva	21	27	78%
	Sede Boqer	14	14	104%
	Mizpe Ramon	14	10	131%
	Neot Smadar	8		
Jordan Valley and the Arava**	Gilgal	5	18	25%
	Sedom	28		
	Hazeva	13		
	Paran	15		
	Yotvata	12		
	Timna (Ramon	4		
	Eilat	0.1		

* 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 parts of the season due to the low averages and the irregular pattern of rainfall amounts in these areas.

Number of Rain Days

In March, the number of rain days (with a threshold of 1 mm) was below average in Northern and Central Israel. This was particularly pronounced in the northern mountains, where three to four rain days were observed, in contrast to an average of approximately eight days. In Southern Israel, where precipitation totals exceeded the average, the number of rain days was near or slightly above average. Similar to the precipitation amounts, the cumulative number of rain days since the start of the season persists to be significantly below average. Northern Israel and the Coastal Plain have experienced 30 to 35 rain days since the season's commencement, compared to an average of approximately 50 days in Northern Israel and about 40 days in Central Israel. The Central Mountains have recorded approximately 25 days (average 35 to 40), while the Northern Negev has registered around 20 rain days, against an average of approximately 25 days.

Table 2: Number of Rain Days* in March and Season-to-Date Compared to the Average**

	Number of Days* March 2025	March Average**	Number of Days* Season-to-Date	Season-to-Date Average**
Nahariyya	5	6	34	48
En HaHoresh	4	6	35	44
Hakfar Hayarok	4	6	30	42
Bet Dagan	4	5	34	40
Negba	5	4	31	35
Be'eri	5	4	24	31
Kefar Giladi	3	8	30	49
Merom Golan Picman	4	8	30	48
Zefat Har Kena'an	3	8	29	49
Afula, Nir HaEmek	4	6	27	40
Jerusalem Center	4	6	24	37
Beit Jamal	5	5	25	36
Rosh Zurim	5	6	26	38
Dorot	5	4	22	32
Beer Sheva	4	4	20	24
Kefar Blum	2	7	27	44
Ayelet HaShahar	5	6	27	42
Zemah	5	6	27	37
Sede Eliyyahu	2	4	25	32
Sedom	2	1	6	8
Eilat	0	0.4	0	3.4

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

Rainfall Episodes

A. 6th to 7th of the Month:

Rainfall registered across the majority of the country. During the afternoon hours of the 6th, rainfall commenced from clouds developing over the southern regions. The bulk of the precipitation occurred from the evening of the 6th through the midday hours of the 7th. In the Negev and Arava, accumulated rainfall ranged from 10 to 25 mm, with a localized maximum of 28 mm observed in Sedom. The Judean Mountains recorded 10 to 15 mm, while other areas of the country experienced 5 to 10 mm. The relatively substantial accumulations in the southern sector instigated flash floods within numerous desert wadis; however, owing to the generally weak intensity of the precipitation, the resultant flows were predominantly moderate.

B. 19th to 21st of the Month:

Significant precipitation was observed in the Judean Mountains, northern Golan, and Upper Galilee, where accumulations ranged from 35 to 45 mm, with localized higher values (54-55 mm in Majdal Shams and Metula). Light snowfall occurred in the northern Golan and on Mount Meron, though substantial snow accumulation was confined primarily to Mount Hermon. Other sections of the northern and central regions of the country received 10 to 25 mm of rainfall, while the northern Negev recorded 5 to 10 mm.

C. 28th to 29th of the Month:

Sparse precipitation was noted in parts of the northern and central regions of the country. In the central mountain ranges, accumulations measured between 1 and 3 mm, while other areas registered less than 1 mm or remained dry.

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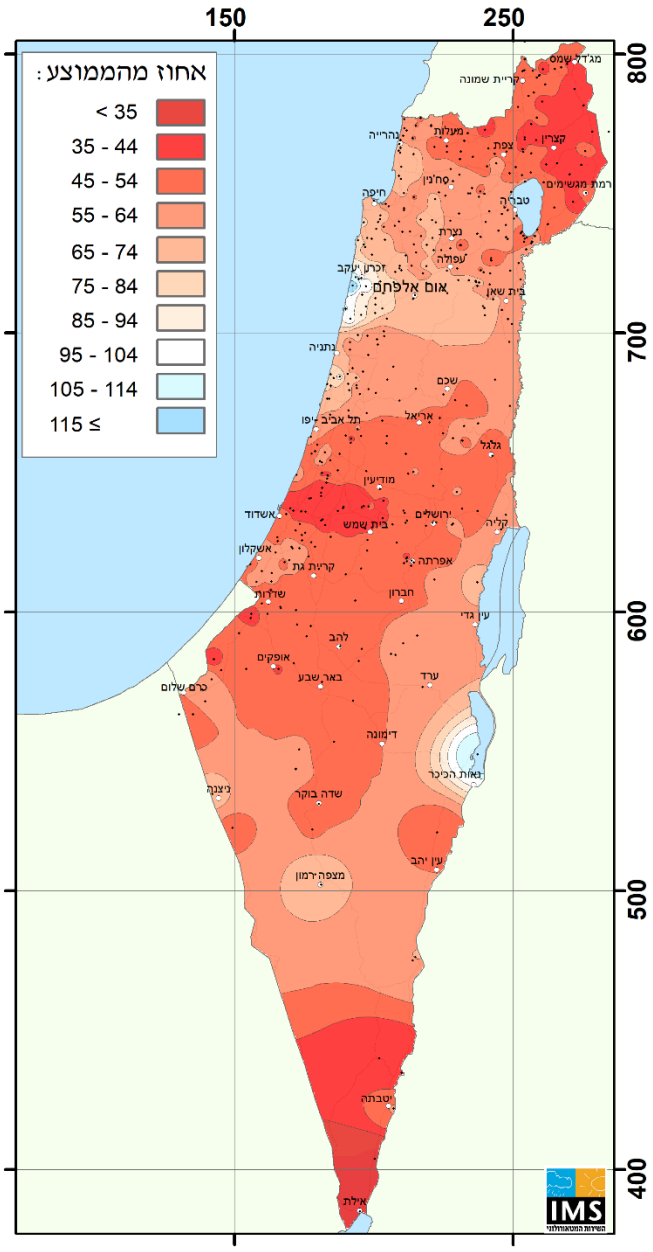
Precipitation Amount Since the Beginning of the Season

The dry March follows sparse precipitation since the onset of the rainy season. Consequently, accumulated precipitation amounts since the season's start continue to register significantly below the average for the corresponding period across most parts of the country (Maps 3, 4, and Table 3).

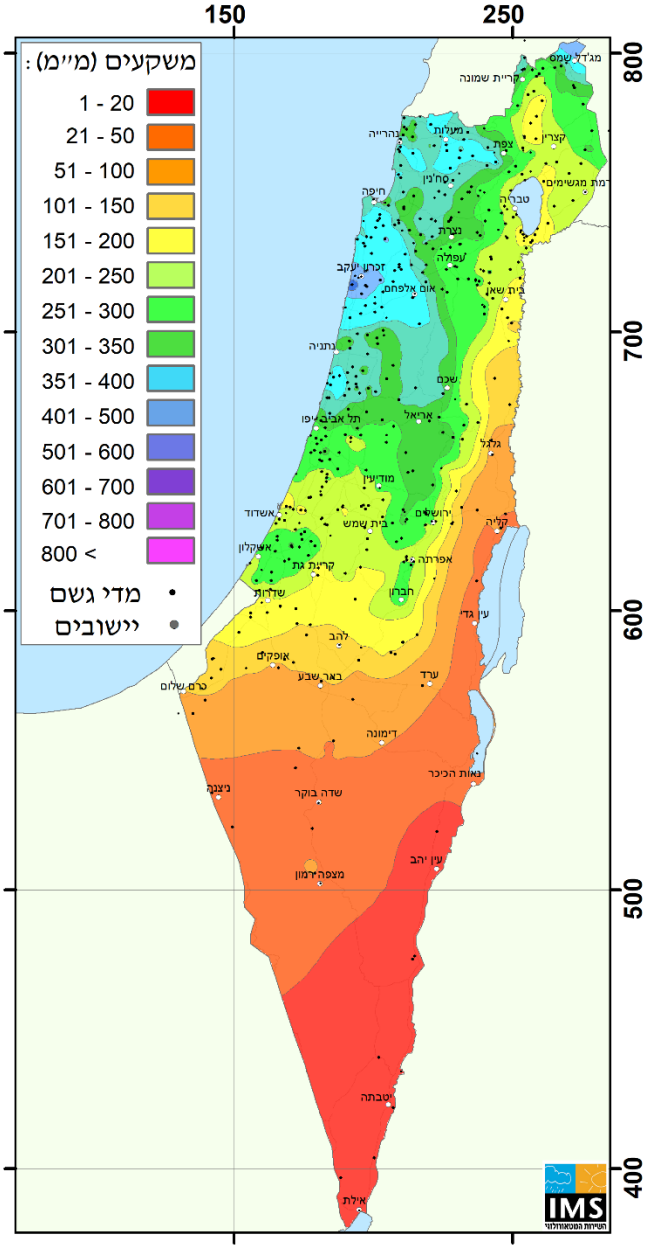
Precipitation scarcity remains particularly pronounced in the Golan Heights, Upper Galilee, Hula Valley, Kinneret (Sea of Galilee), Judean Mountains, Southern Coastal Plain, and northern Negev. In these regions, merely 40% to 50% of the average precipitation for the corresponding period through the end of March has been recorded since the season's start. Parts of the Golan Heights even registered less than 40% of the average.

In the Lower Galilee, Jezreel Valley, Samaria, Northern Coastal Plain, and Central Coastal Plain (up to the Tel Aviv area), approximately 50% to 70% of the average precipitation has fallen for the corresponding period.

The Carmel range and northward to the Sharon Plain received approximately 70% to 90% of the average. Furthermore, in the Zikhron Ya'akov - Hadera area, the accumulated precipitation has even exceeded the average.



Map 4: Percentage of precipitation from the beginning of the season until the end of March 2025 compared to the multi-year average for the corresponding period (%)



Map 3: Amount of precipitation from the beginning of the season until the end of March 2025 (mm)

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Table 3: Rainfall Amounts from the beginning of the season to today compared to the average*

Station	Accumulated amount from the start of the season until the end of March (mm)	Multi-year average* from September until the end of March (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	573	63%	613	59%
Nahariyya	362	578	63%	615	59%
Evron	422	587	72%	626	67%
Akko	380	553	69%	586	65%
Haifa (Port)	375	532	70%	566	66%
Haifa Technion	489	638	77%	671	73%
Yagur	383	676	57%	709	54%
Daliyat al-Karmel	514	759	68%	796	65%
En Hashofet	417	629	66%	661	63%
Ma'ayan Zvi	605	578	105%	603	100%
Zichron Yaakov	514	551	93%	574	89%
Amikam	507	607	83%	635	80%
Gilad	483	623	77%	654	74%
Nahal Taninim	683	511	134%	532	128%
Binyamina	505	551	92%	573	88%
En HaHoresh	367	553	66%	576	64%
Ahituv	340	533	64%	555	61%
Kadima	368	599	61%	618	60%
Tel Yitzhak	502	553	91%	572	88%
Kefar Hess	402	594	68%	615	65%
Nir Eliyyahu	382	589	65%	614	62%
Kefar Shmaryahu	380	514	74%	534	71%
Hakfar Hayarok	362	538	67%	557	65%
Nahshonim	252	531	48%	553	46%
Kfar Ma'as	257	552	47%	572	45%
Tel Aviv Coast	258	430	60%	443	58%
Mikve Yisrael	264	506	52%	522	51%
Bet Dagan	310	521	59%	541	57%
Ben Gurion Airport	267	522	51%	541	49%
Rishon Lezion	285	491	58%	511	56%
Nezer Sereni	276	560	49%	581	48%
Rehovot	214	518	41%	536	40%
Nir Galim	193	488	40%	504	38%
Qevuzat Yvane	188	509	37%	526	36%
Be'er Tuvia	268	520	52%	538	50%
Nizanim	261	491	53%	505	52%
Negba	278	485	57%	500	56%
Ashkelon	238	370	64%	380	63%
Erez	210	429	49%	443	47%
Yakhini	197	439	45%	451	44%
Be'eri	167	348	48%	359	46%
Magen	113	245	46%	255	44%
Besor	114	207	55%	215	53%
Nimrod Fortress	334	752	44%	816	41%
Merom Golan	268	759	35%	811	33%
Gamla	230	542	42%	578	40%
Kefar Giladi	357	709	50%	757	47%
Elon	442	749	59%	805	55%
Kabri	330	626	53%	666	50%
Meron	381	829	46%	881	43%

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Table 3 (Cont.): Rainfall Amounts from the beginning of the season to today compared to the average*

Station	Accumulated amount from the start of the season until the end of March (mm)	Multi-year average* from September until the end of March (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	643	45%	688	42%
Harashim	465	921	50%	988	47%
Karmiel	432	595	73%	685	63%
Eshchar	388	596	65%	635	61%
Deir Hana	323	574	56%	616	52%
Yodfat	375	627	60%	668	56%
Lavi	273	478	57%	509	54%
Alon Hagalil	373	559	67%	566	66%
Nazareth	338	529	64%	592	57%
Newe Ya'ar	362	554	65%	584	62%
Afula Nir	281	426	66%	450	62%
Nir David	237	366	65%	388	61%
Banias	300	640	47%	690	43%
Dafna	260	573	45%	615	42%
Kefar Blum	219	474	46%	507	43%
Ayelet	193	457	42%	473	41%
Ginosar	234	418	56%	447	52%
Zemah	193	360	53%	384	50%
Sede	160	260	62%	278	57%
Ma'ale	261	376	69%	402	65%
Kedumim	365	615	59%	642	57%
Har Bracha	355	595	60%	627	57%
Karnei	352	603	58%	636	55%
Itamar	215	418	51%	437	49%
Eli	318	606	52%	522	61%
Shiloh	316	493	64%	631	50%
Talmon	309	614	50%	648	48%
Har Harasha	351	631	56%	668	53%
Psagot	324	662	49%	694	47%
Mevo Horon	231	527	44%	549	42%
Latrun	228	495	46%	519	44%
Zova	308	629	49%	656	47%
Jerusalem	255	493	52%	522	49%
Ma'ale	150	262	57%	276	54%
Beit Jamal	220	484	46%	506	44%
Tzur	283	606	47%	636	45%
Rosh Zurim	227	530	43%	558	41%
Arad	80	125	64%	135	59%
Beer Sheva	98	183	54%	192	51%
Sede	36	81	44%	87	41%
Mizpe	43	66	65%	70	61%
Neot	10	27	37%	30	34%
Gilgal	88	162	55%	171	52%
Sedom	40	35	114%	39	102%
Hazeva	17	35	48%	39	43%
Paran	16	29	55%	34	46%
Yotvata	13	24	55%	27	48%
Timna	5	22	22%	25	19%
Eilat	1	20	6%	22	5%

The Precipitation Deficit Anomaly Since the Season's Onset

A pronounced precipitation deficit anomaly prevails across northern Israel (Upper Eastern Galilee, Hula Valley, and the Golan Heights). A comparison with historical rainfall accumulations from the season's onset through the end of March indicates that since measurements commenced over 70 years ago, the precipitation shortfall in this region is unprecedented or nearly so (Table 4). In other parts of northern Israel, a comparable or more severe deficit has only occurred in one or two prior seasons - predominantly during the years 2013/14, and occasionally also during 1998/99 or 1950/51.

Across the Central and Southern Coastal Plain and the Judean Mountains, a significant precipitation deficit prevails, though it is less anomalous than in the north. Several drier seasons have been recorded, most recently in 1998/99. However, it should be noted that the Ashdod-Yavne area is experiencing an unprecedented deficit.

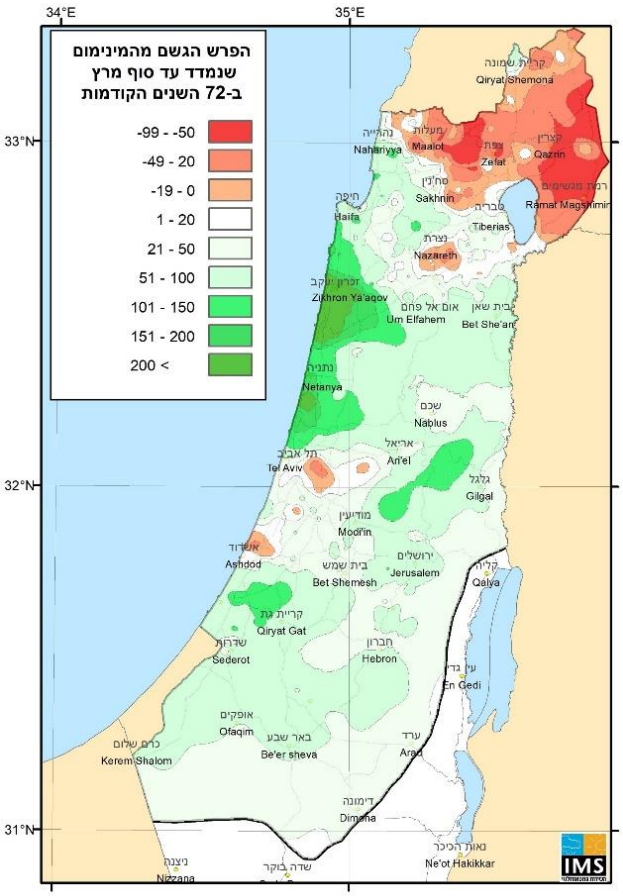
Map 5 illustrates the ranking of the 2024/25 rainfall season relative to all seasons through the end of March since 1952/53. Map 6 depicts the extent to which the current season's accumulation falls below the minimum value previously recorded at each location (where the value is negative if this is the driest season on record).

Table 4: Rainfall from the beginning of the season compared to the past

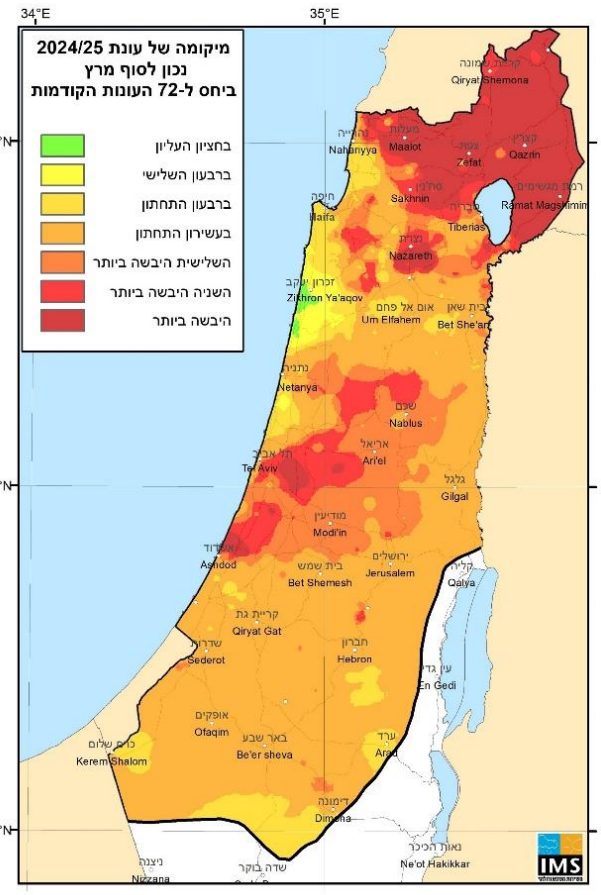
Station	Rainfall (mm) from the beginning of the season to date	Number of seasons where the year-to-date quantities were similar or lower.	Year measurements began
Nahariyya	362	(2015/16 Latest) **4**	1938
Akko	386	(2015/16 Latest) **Over 5**	1925
Haifa (Port)	378	(2015/16 Latest) **Over 5**	1953
Yagur	389	(1950/51 ,2013/14) **2**	1929
Kefar Hess	413	(2007/8 Latest) **Over 5**	1953
Gilad	482	(2022/23 Latest**) Over 10**	1953
En HaHoresh	367	(2016/17 Latest) **Over 5**	1937
Mikve Yisrael	265	(1985/86,1959/60) **2**	1945
Bet Dagan	315	(1983/84 ,1984/85 ,1985/86 ,1998/99) **4**	1962
Qevuzat Yavne	188	**None**	1941
Negba	274	(1998/99 Latest) **5**	1940
Kefar Giladi	357	(2013/14) **1**	1922
Merom Golan Picman	269	**None**	1977
Elon	441	(1978/79) **1**	1940
Zefat Har Kenaan	292	**None**	1940
Yehiam	370	**None**	1949

Table 4: Rainfall from the beginning of the season compared to the past (Cont.)

Station	Rainfall (mm) from the beginning of the season to date	Number of seasons where the year-to-date quantities were similar or lower.	Year measurements began
Lavi	275	(1950/51 ,2013/14) **2**	1950
Nir David	238	(2016/17 Latest) **Approx. 10**	1940
Kefar Blum	218	**None**	1945
Ginosar	235	(1950/51 ,1978/79 ,1993/94) **3**	1941
Zemah	190	(1950/51 ,1998/99) **2**	1945
Jerusalem	256	(1998/99 Latest) **4**	1861
Beit Jamal	220	(1998/99 Latest) **4**	1920
Beer Sheva	98	(1998/99 Latest) **4**	1921
Sede Boqer	36	(2023/24 Latest) **Over 5**	1952



Map 6: The difference between the amount of rain this season and the minimum amount accumulated until the end of March in the rainy seasons 1952/3-2023/4



Map 5: Location of accumulated rain in the 2024/5 season relative to the rainy seasons 1952/3-2023/4 as of the end of March

Temperature and Weather During the Month

March was warmer than average. This was particularly evident during daytime hours, with maximum temperatures exceeding the 1991–2020 average by 2.5–3°C across northern and central Israel, and by 1.5–2.5°C in the south. In parts of the northeast, temperatures surpassed the average by approximately 3.5°C (Table 5). Minimum temperatures were elevated above average by 1.5–2°C in the northern and central mountains and the south, by 1–1.5°C along the coastal plain, and by 0.5–1°C in the northern valleys.

The first part of the month featured temperatures near the average. Subsequently, however, two very warm periods occurred, separated by a cold episode (Figures 1, 2).

1st to 11th of the Month

During the first ten days, temperatures generally hovered near the average. The beginning of the month commenced colder than average, continuing the cool conditions prevailing at the end of February. Later, a warming trend ensued, bringing temperatures close to average, slightly exceeding it in the mountains. On the 6th-7th, concurrent with a rainfall event, a cooling episode set in, yielding temperatures below the norm. Thereafter, temperatures near average again prevailed.

12th to 18th of the Month

Significant warming commenced on the 12th, and a heatwave prevailed until the 18th. Maximum temperatures recorded ranged from 28–32°C across the coastal plain and lowlands, 31–34°C in the Negev and northern valleys, 33–37°C in the Jordan Valley and Arava, and 26–29°C in the central mountains. These values exceeded the March average by approximately 9–12°C in the mountains and inland areas, and by 7–10°C along the coastal plain. Minimum temperatures also registered significantly above average. The succession of hot days was exceptional in its duration for this period; only in 2010 and 2004 were similar sequences observed. In Eilat, where a temperature of 37.9°C was recorded on March 16th, a new monthly record for March was established. Further details on the heatwave are covered in a separate review.

20th to 23rd of the Month

Significant cooling commenced on the 19th, and a notably cold episode prevailed from the 20th to the 23rd. Mountain temperatures registered 6–8°C below average, while the coastal plain saw deviations of 3–5°C below average. At the peak of this cold episode, minimum temperatures of 1–3°C were

measured in the northern and central mountains (even reaching -1°C in the northern Golan Heights), with maximum temperatures of 6–8°C.

25th to 28th of the Month

Warming commenced on the 24th, and an additional warm period prevailed from the 25th to the 28th, peaking with a dry wind event on the 27th and 28th. Temperatures of 35–37°C were recorded across the coastal plain, lowlands, Negev, and Arava, and 28–31°C in the mountains – values exceeding the average by 12–14°C.

29th to 31st of the Month

Significant cooling commenced on the 29th, and temperatures were near or slightly below average. This condition persisted through the 30th. However, the following day (31st) saw another significant warming trend, with temperatures of 29–30°C recorded across the coastal plain, lowlands, Negev, and northern valleys, and 31–33°C in the Jordan Valley and Arava.

Temperature Variability and Anomaly in March

March was marked by considerable temperature variability, particularly in maximum temperatures, featuring very high values on some days alongside exceptionally low values on others. While this volatility is characteristic of early spring, this year's March exhibited greater-than-usual variability. This is reflected in the large standard deviation of the daily maximum temperatures (standard deviation being a statistical measure describing the dispersion of data around their mean).

Comparison with the past (Table 7) reveals that in northern Israel and the central mountains, the standard deviation for this March was the largest recorded for the month over the past 75 years (Figure 3). In other regions, it ranked among the highest.

Historical Comparison of March

Within the spatially distributed measurement series since 1950, March 2025 ranks as the sixth warmest. The five warmer Marches all occurred within the current century (March 2018 being the warmest). Marches in the previous century were all significantly less warm than the current March, with the exception of March 1962. That month was dominated by a ridge and completely devoid of rainfall, yet remained slightly less warm compared to March 2025 (Figure 4).

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

	Station	March 2025		Difference from the average 1991-2020	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal plain And Lowlands	Haifa Technion	22.1	13.2	+3.0	+1.4
	En HaHoresh	23.6	8.6	+2.7	+0.1
	Bet Dagan	24.4	11.3	+3.1	+0.9
	Negba	23.1	10.7	+2.3	+0.9
Northern Mountains	Elon	22.7	12.1	+2.7	+1.4
	Merom Golan Picman	18.1	5.5	+2.8	+1.0
	Avne Eitan	22.2	9.7	+2.8	+1.5
	Zefat Har Kena'an	18.0	9.9	+3.1	+2.4
	Deir Hanna	23.3	13.5	+3.3	+2.1
	Tavor	25.1	10.9	+3.7	+1.6
Northern Valleys	Afula, Nir HaEmek	25.0	8.3	+3.4	+0.7
	Kefar Blum	26.2	9.5	+2.9	+0.8
	Zemah	26.4	11.5	+3.7	+1.2
	Eden Farm	26.7	10.9	+3.2	+0.6
Samaria and Judea	Qarne Shomron	23.0	11.9	+3.2	+1.9
	Jerusalem	20.3	11.7	+2.9	+2.2
	Beit Jamal	23.1	13.0	+2.1	+1.9
	Rosh Zurim	17.7	9.6	+2.6	+1.9
Negev	Besor	23.5	11.7	+1.7	+1.4
	Arad	21.9	11.9	+2.4	+2.7
	Beer Sheva	24.4	11.8	+2.3	+2.0
	Sede Boqer	22.5	9.6	+2.0	+1.5
The Arava	Sedom	28.0	19.8	+2.0	+1.7
	Hazeva	26.9	14.9	+1.7	+1.4
	Yotvata	27.4	14.1	+1.9	+2.1
	Eilat	29.1	16.8	+2.1	+1.7

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

	March 2025				Extremes Values Since Measurements Began				Station Years of Operation
	Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	
Bet Dagan	36.9	28/3/25	6.3	2/3/25	38.2	23/3/2008	-0.9	3/3/1976	2025-1962
Negba	35.7	27/3/25 28/3/25	6.7	1/3/25	37.7	11/3/2010	0.0	3/3/1976	2025-1950
Zefat Har Kena'an	26.5	27/3/25	0.9	23/3/25	30.9	24/3/2008	-3.4	1/3/1976	2025-1867
Jeruslaem*	31.0	28/3/25	3.8	23/3/25	32.7	24/3/2008	-2.4	6/3/1943	2025-1935
Beer Sheva**	36.5	28/3/25	6.0	23/3/25	38.4	24/3/2008	-1.0	23/3/1945	2025-1922
Eilat	***37.9	16/3/25	9.9	1/3/25	37.8	28/3/2004	3.0	1/3/1976	2025-1949

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

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

*** A new record breaking the previous record.

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

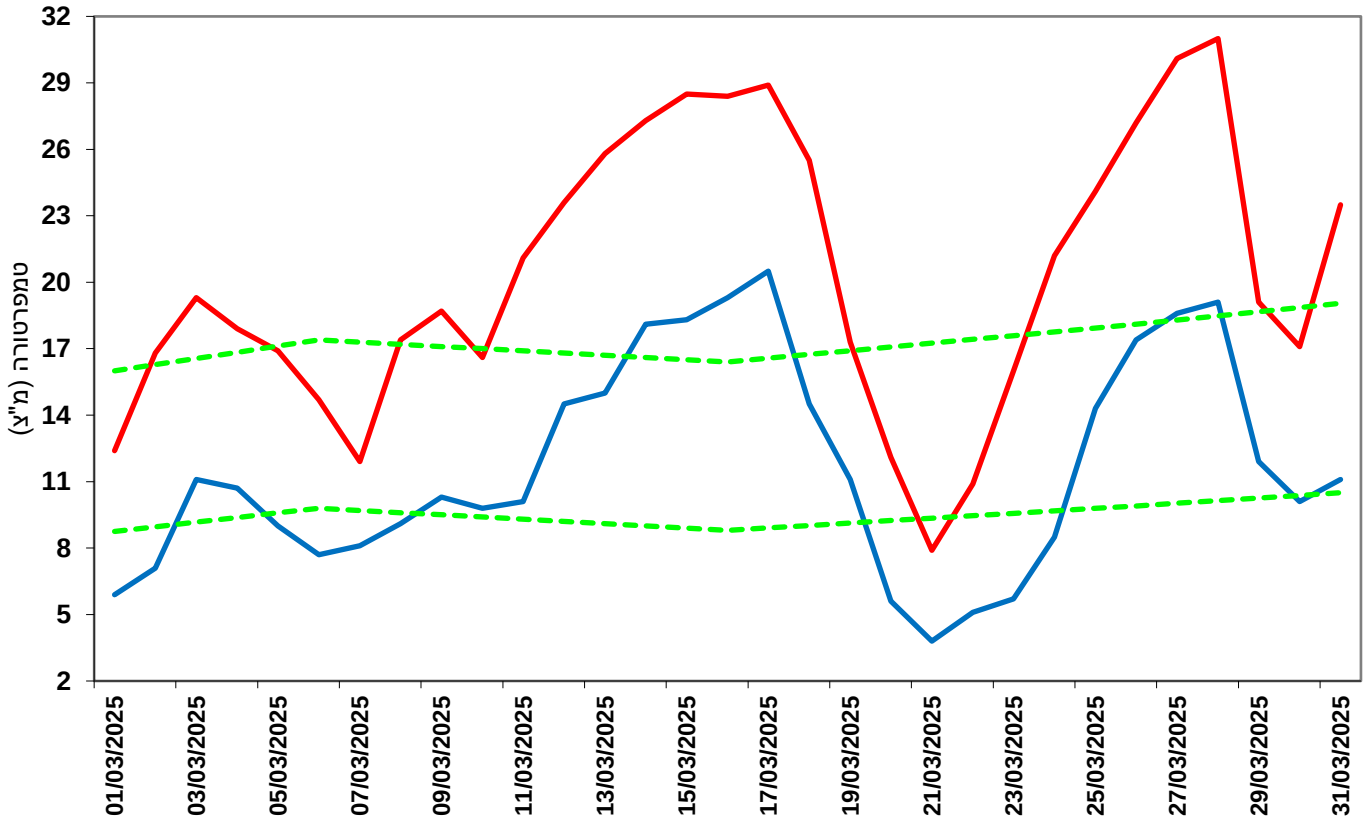


Figure 2: Daily Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Beit Dagan in March 2025 Compared to the Multi-Year Average

Table 7: Standard Deviation of Daily Maximum Temperature in March 2025 Compared to the Past

Station	Standard deviation of max temperature, March 2025 (°C)	Standard deviation ranking, March 2025, relative to the past since 1950 (with years of greater standard deviation in parentheses)	Average standard deviation of max temperature, March 1991-2020 (°C)
En HaHoresh	5.4	(2008) **2**	3.7
Bet Dagan	5.4	(2008) **2**	3.7
Negba	5.6	(1970 ,2010) **3**	3.9
Besor	5.9	(2004 ,2010 ,2008) **4**	4.2
Zefat Har Kenaan	5.5	**1**	4.0
Avne Eitan	6.0	**1**	4.1
Afula Nir HaEmek	5.7	**1**	3.5
Jerusalem	6.2	**1**	4.5
Beit Jamal	6.1	**1**	4.4
Beer Sheva	6.2	(2010) **2**	4.4
Sede Boqer	5.8	(2004 ,1980 ,1969 ,2010 ,1958) **6**	4.2
Kefar Blum	5.5	**1**	3.9
Zemah	5.0	**1**	3.3
Sedom	4.3	(1969 ,1953 ,1958 ,2004) **5**	2.7
Eilat	4.9	(2004) **2**	3.2

Figure 3: Standard Deviation of Jerusalem's Daily Max March Temperature, 1950-2025

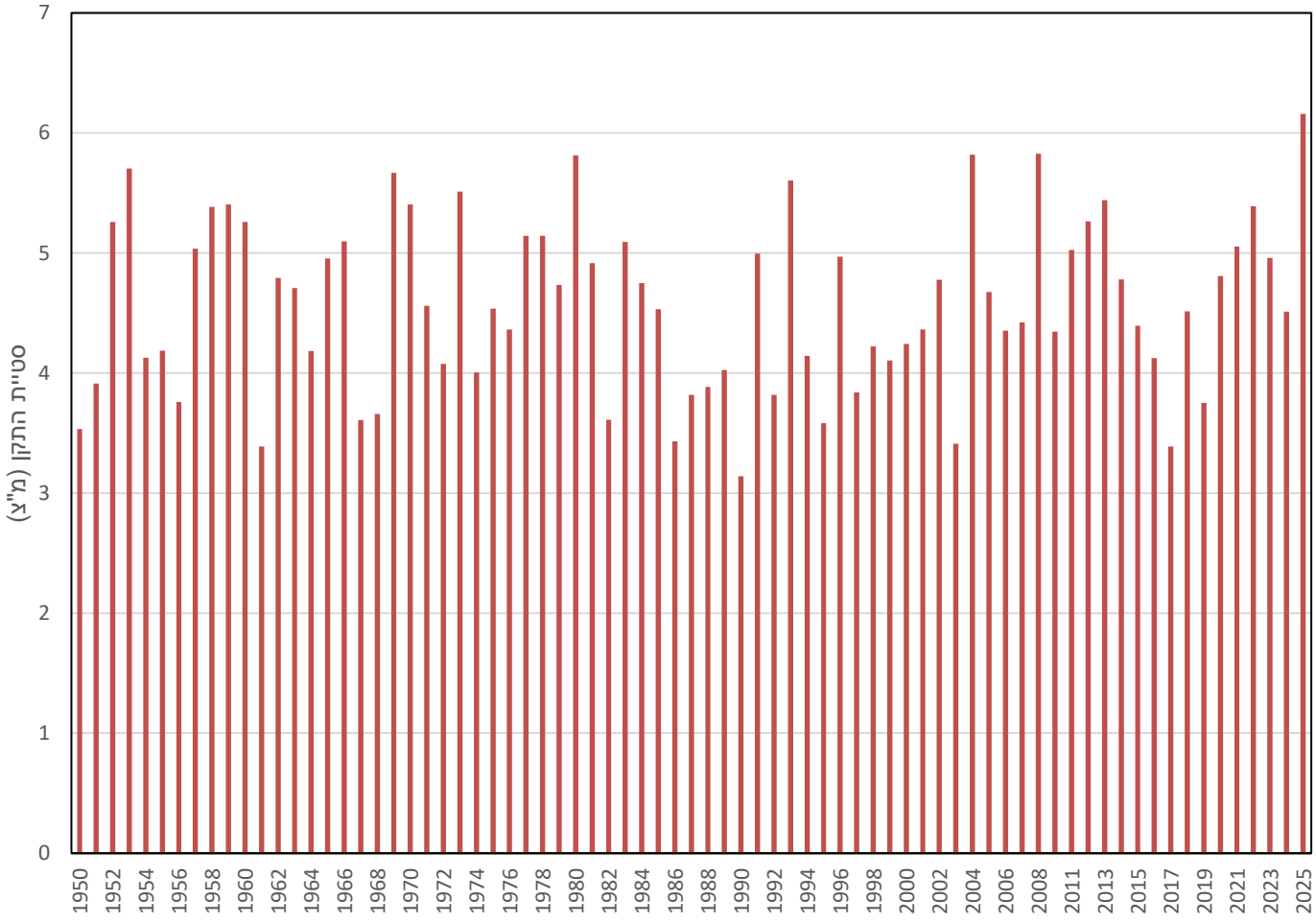
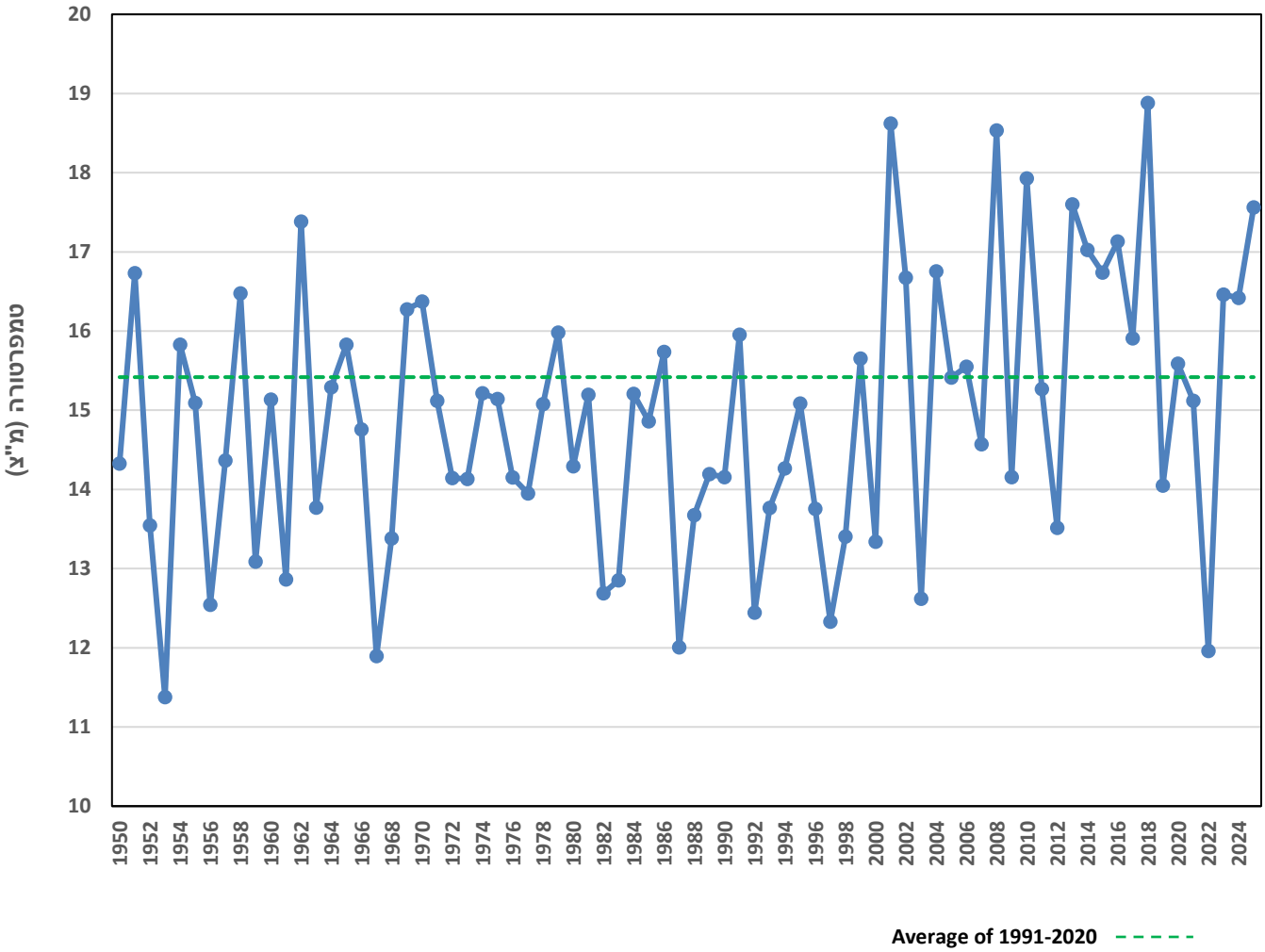


Figure 4: Average Daily Temperature in Israel* in March, 1950-2025



* To represent the area of Israel, five characteristic stations with data from 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."