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31 July 2025

Monthly Weather Conditions - July 2025

Overview

July was characterized by warmer-than-average temperatures, a trend particularly pronounced during daytime hours, with temperatures exceeding the mean by 1 to 2°C. Nighttime hours were also warmer than average, albeit to a lesser extent, particularly in the valleys and plains where temperatures surpassed the average by less than 1°C. Most days of the month registered above-average temperatures. However, a distinct difference was observed between the first half of the month, which featured slightly above-average temperatures and generally pleasant nights, and the second half, which was significantly warmer than average and included a prolonged heatwave. In a historical context, this year's July ranks as the sixth warmest in the past 75 years, though it was less warm than July 2024, which holds the record as the warmest since the commencement of measurements.

Temperatures and Weather Conditions Throughout the Month

In the Coastal Plain, the central mountains, and the Arava, daytime temperatures were 1.5 to 2.0°C above the 1991-2020 average. In the northern mountains, the northern valleys, and the Negev, temperatures exceeded the average by 1.0 to 1.5°C (Table 1). During the night, temperatures were 1.0 to 1.5°C above the mean in the northern and central mountains, and 0.5 to 1.0°C above the mean in other parts of the country (with the northern valleys showing an even smaller deviation).

For the majority of the month, conditions were warmer than normal, particularly during the latter half. The month also featured several brief intervals where temperatures were near or slightly below the average (Figures 1, 2).

July 1-6: Near-Average Temperatures in Inland Regions

July commenced with above-average temperatures, a continuation of the heatwave that prevailed at the end of June. However, a cooling trend began as early as the 2nd of the month. Through the 6th, temperatures hovered close to the average in the mountains and inland regions, while remaining slightly elevated in the Coastal Plain.

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July 7-15: Warmer than Average

A warming trend was recorded in the mountains and inland regions, where daytime temperatures climbed to 2 to 4°C above normal. In the Coastal Plain, no significant changes were noted, and conditions persisted slightly warmer than average (by less than 1°C).

July 16-18: Hot and Dry

This interval was marked by a rise in temperatures and a decrease in humidity. The northern valleys and the northern Negev registered temperatures between 38 and 40°C, while the Jordan Valley and the Arava recorded 43 to 45°C, the Lowlands (Judean foothills) saw 36 to 38°C, and the mountains experienced 33 to 34°C. Uncharacteristically for the summer months, the Coastal Plain also underwent a period of desiccation, with temperatures reaching 35 to 37°C and relative humidity dropping to approximately 20% during the afternoon. On the 17th, arid conditions prevailed for a significant portion of the day, with temperatures approaching 40°C in the Lowlands and the inland areas of the Coastal Plain. As a result of the dryness, significant nocturnal cooling was observed in the plains and valleys, leading to below-average minimum temperatures.

July 19-21: Slightly Cooler than Average in Inland Regions

Following the hot episode, a pronounced cooling trend emerged in the mountains and inland regions, where temperatures fell below the average for a period of two to three days. In the Coastal Plain, conditions remained slightly warm during the day; however, the nights exhibited a warming trend compared to the preceding nights, with temperatures climbing to 2 to 3°C above the average.

July 22-28: Prolonged Heatwave

On the 22nd of the month, a warming trend initiated the onset of a heatwave that persisted for approximately one week. Temperatures in the Lowlands and the Jezreel Valley ranged from 35 to 38°C; the Negev and the Hula Valley recorded 38 to 40°C; the Kinneret (Sea of Galilee) and the northern Jordan Valley experienced 40 to 42°C; the southern Jordan Valley and the Arava saw temperatures of 42 to 45°C; and the northern and central mountains registered 33 to 36°C. In the Coastal Plain, temperatures of 32 to 34°C were measured, accompanied by afternoon relative humidity levels of 60% to 70%. The heatwave peaked on the 27th, with temperatures climbing to 40-43°C in the Negev and northern valleys, and 44-46°C in the Jordan Valley and Arava. Sodom recorded an exceptional value of 47.4°C—a figure surpassed on only two prior occasions in the historical record. The nights were also warm, with minimum temperatures settling between 24 and 26°C in the mountains and the Coastal Plain, and reaching 27 to 28°C along the immediate coastline. Further details concerning this heatwave are available in a [separate report](#).

July 29-31: Temperatures Near the Average

A significant cooling was observed on the 29th of the month, and through the end of the month, daytime temperatures hovered near the average. Nevertheless, the nights in the Coastal Plain remained warm.

Table 1: Temperatures* in July 2025 (°C) Compared with the Average

	Station	July 2025		Δ from the average 1991-2020	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Haifa (Technion)	29.9	23.4	+1.2	+0.6
	En HaHoresh	32.0	20.4	+1.1	0.0
	Bet Dagan	33.5	23.3	+2.1	+1.0
	Negba	33.5	22.1	+2.0	+0.9
Northern Mountains	Elon	31.9	21.5	+1.2	+0.5
	Merom Golan Picman	30.6	18.3	+1.0	+1.5
	Avne Eitan	33.8	20.3	+0.7	+0.5
	Zefat Har Kena'an	31.7	21.4	+1.7	+1.8
	Deir Hanna	32.4	23.6	+1.1	+1.2
	Tavor	35.6	23.0	+1.5	+1.0
Northern Valleys	Afula, Nir HaEmek	35.5	21.9	+1.3	+0.7
	Kefar Blum	37.3	20.7	+1.4	+0.4
	Zemah	39.0	23.9	+1.1	+0.5
	Eden Farm	38.6	23.8	+0.8	+0.2
Central Mountains	Qarne Shomron	32.8	21.6	+2.0	+1.0
	Jerusalem	32.1	21.8	+2.1	+1.8
	Beit Jamal	34.3	22.3	+1.2	+1.1
	Rosh Zurim	30.1	19.7	+1.9	+1.7
Negev	Besor	33.6	21.7	+0.5	+1.1
	Arad	35.1	20.2	+1.6	+1.2
	Beer Sheva	36.4	22.3	+1.9	+1.1
	Sede Boqer	34.7	19.7	+1.3	+0.6
The Arava	Sedom	42.8	31.4	+1.9	+0.9
	Hazeva	42.0	26.9	+1.6	+0.7
	Yotvata	41.1	25.0	+1.8	+0.5
	Eilat	41.5	27.9	+0.8	+0.6

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

	July 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	37.3	17/7/25	19.3	19/7/25	41.5	17/07/2019	14.1	20/07/1965	2025-1962
Negba	38.9	17/7/25	20.0	16/7/25	41.7	17/07/2019	15.0	20/07/1965 13/07/1984	2025-1950
Zefat Har Kena'an	36.0	17/7/25	17.6	27/7/25	39.0	23/07/1956 30/07/2000	12.2	02/07/1952	2025-1939
Jerusalem*	36.0	26/7/25	17.3	15/7/25	41.1	12/7/1888 13/7/1888	11.8	01/07/1934	2025-1867
Beer Sheva**	40.5	27/7/25	19.6	10/7/25	42.4	17/07/2019	12.0	08/07/1923 14/07/1933	2025-1922
Eilat	44.2	23/7/25	25.3	20/7/25	48.3	31/07/2002	20.0	03/07/1973 12/07/1984	2025-1949

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

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

Figure 1: Daily Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Jerusalem in July 2025 Compared with

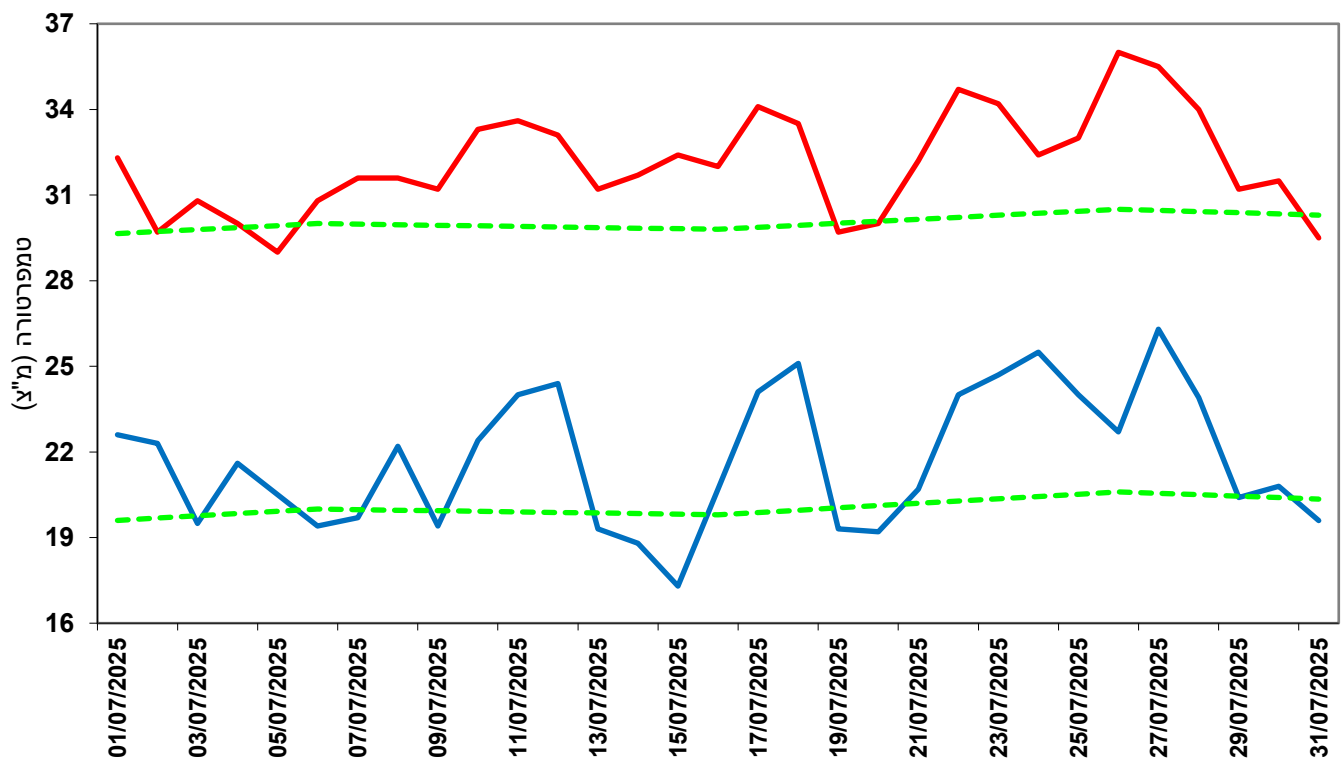


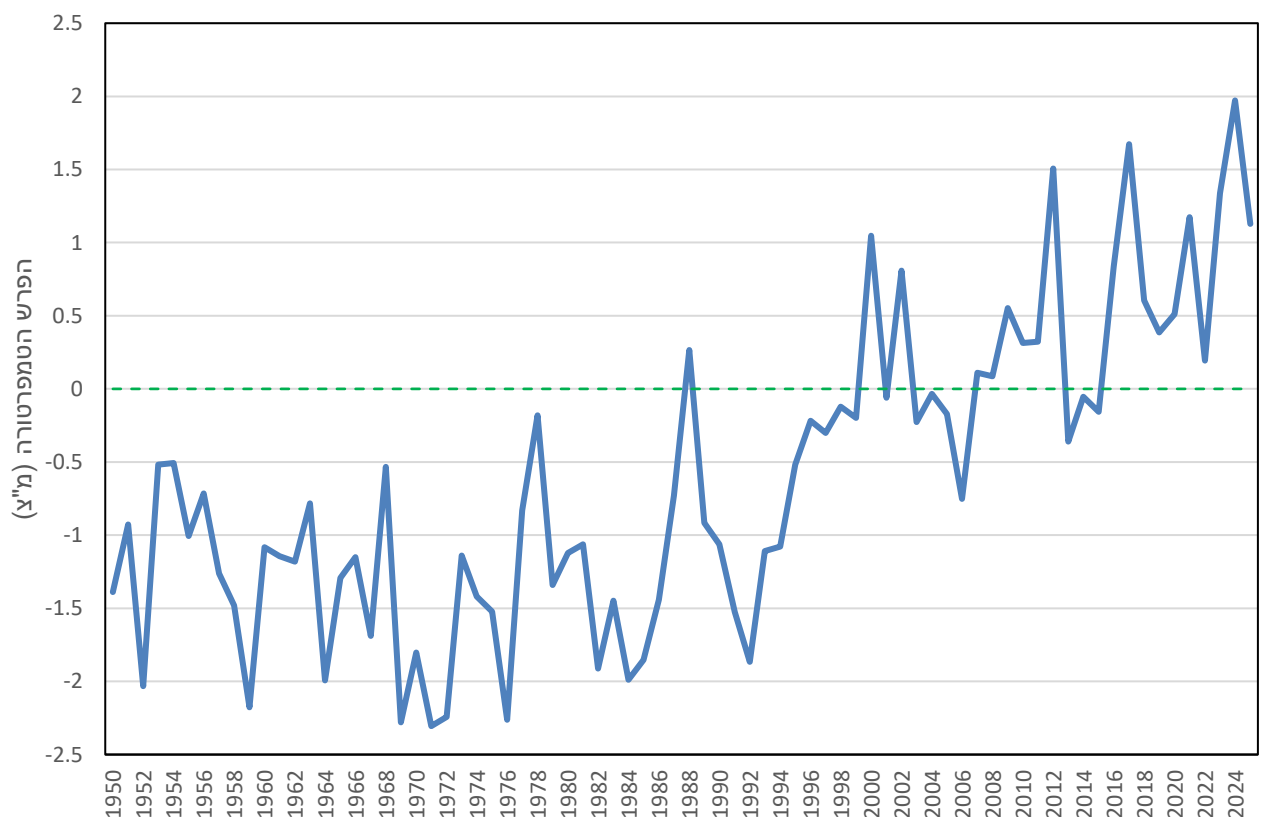
Figure 2: Daily Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Bet Dagan in July 2025 Compared with the Multi-Year Average



Historical Comparison of July 2025

July 2025 was warmer than average and, within the spatial measurement series dating back to 1950, it is ranked 6th. It was less warm than July 2024, which was the warmest since the commencement of measurements, and the July of two years prior was also slightly warmer than the present one. Nevertheless, July 2025 is notable for its high ranking, a characteristic it shares with most Julys of the past two decades (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Anomaly of the Mean Daily Temperature in Israel* in July 1950–2025
Relative to the 1991–2020 Average**



----- Average 2020-1991

* To represent the territory of Israel, 24 stations nationwide with homogeneous data dating back to 1950 were selected.

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