State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

26th of Av, 5785
August 21, 2025

Heatwave Summary of 8-14 August 2025

A prolonged and anomalous heatwave impacted the region from the 8th to the 14th of August. During the peak of this event, temperatures surged to over 45°C in the Jordan Valley and the Arava, and exceeded 40°C in the mountainous regions. Temperature records were broken at various stations, including both maximum temperatures, such as the 49.7°C recorded in Gilgal, and minimum temperatures, highlighted by a new national record of 37.1°C registered in Sodom. Heat stress levels fluctuated from heavy to extreme for a significant portion of the diurnal cycle, culminating in the national heat stress record being surpassed (an explanation of the heat stress calculation method is available). In addition to the temperature records, the heatwave was exceptional for its extended duration. In some parts of the country, new precedents were set for the length of a heatwave and the intensity of the associated heat stress.

The Synoptic Situation

Several days prior to the onset of the heatwave, a ridging trend commenced in the upper layers of the atmosphere. From the 7th-8th of August until the 14th, a potent and extensive upper-level ridge prevailed over the region. This upper-level ridge induced atmospheric subsidence (the downward movement of air), which in turn led to its prolonged warming.

At the surface, the seasonal trough (the Persian trough), which on most summer days facilitates a marine airflow that moderates warming, became shallower. This resulted in a considerable shortening of the marine inflow's duration. The combination of these surface and upper-level systems gave rise to the heatwave. This synoptic situation persisted with minimal alteration throughout the week of the heatwave (Figures 1, 2).

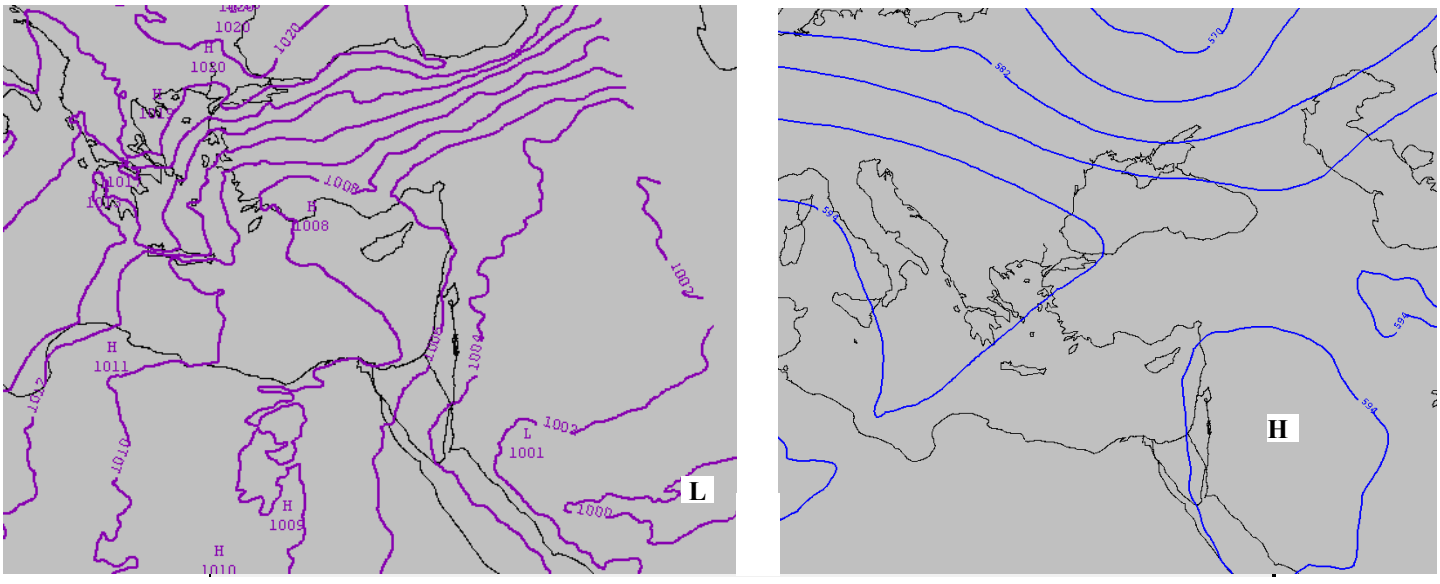

Figure 1: The synoptic situation on 10.08.2025 – 12 UTC – on the right, the 500 mb map, and on the left, the surface map.
In this synoptic situation, almost no changes occurred during the event.

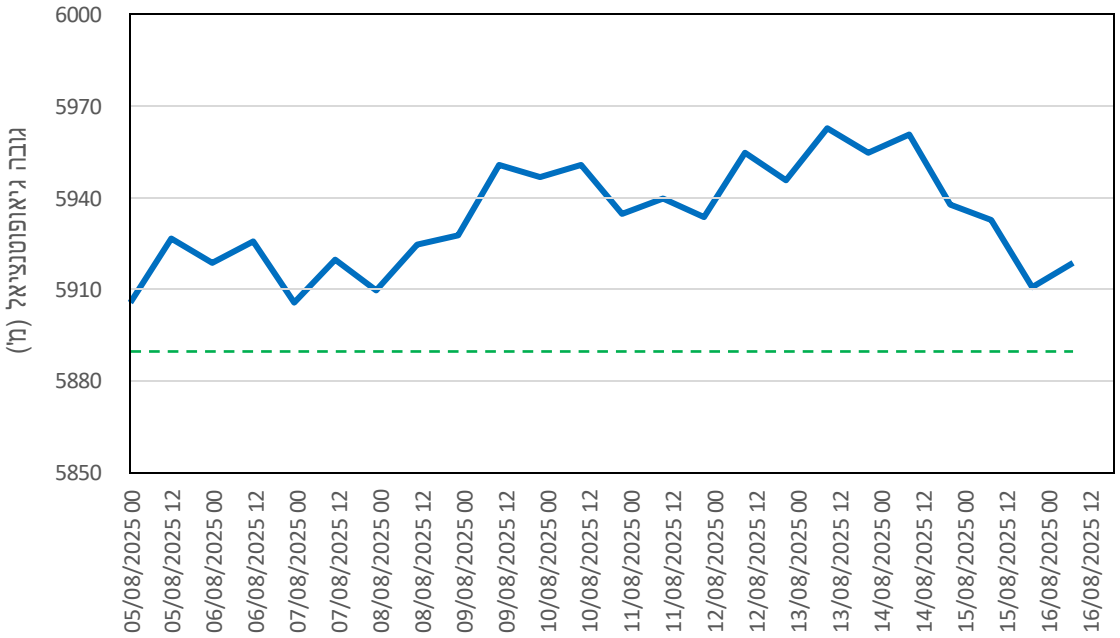

Figure 2a: Geopotential height (m) at the 500 mb level in Beit Dagan, 5-16 August 2025. The solid blue line represents the measured value, and the dashed green line indicates the 1991-2020 multi-year average.

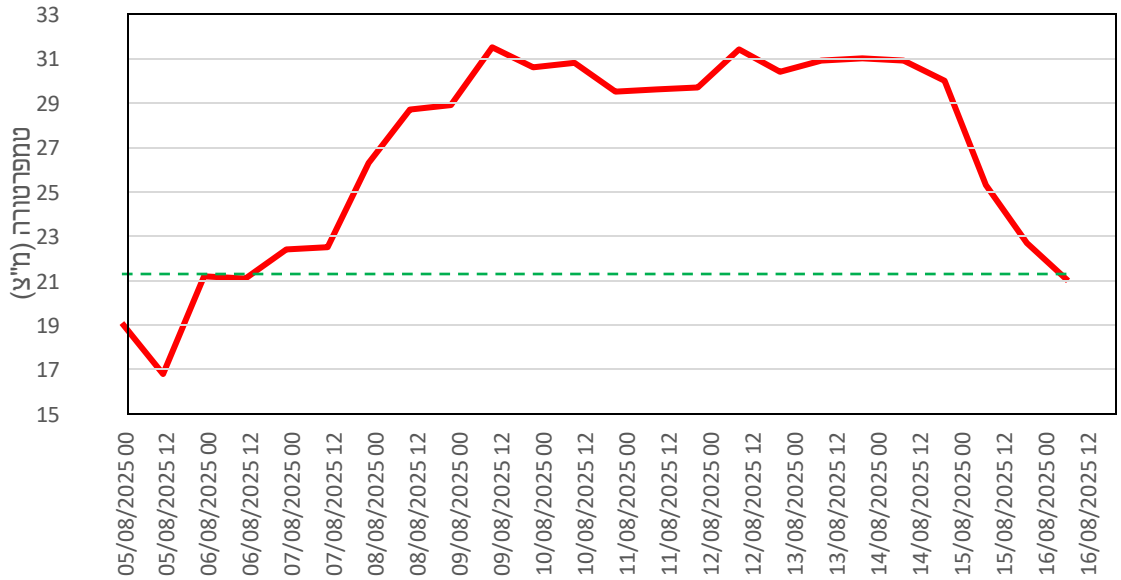

Figure 2b: Temperature (°C) at the 850 mb level in Beit Dagan, 5-16 August 2025. The solid red line represents the measured value, and the dashed green line indicates the 1991-2020 multi-year average.

Figure 2a shows that 500 mb geopotential heights were above average even before the heatwave, rising further at its onset. The values remained elevated (5930-5960 m) throughout the event, indicating intense subsidence from the upper atmosphere.

As depicted in Figure 2b, 850 mb temperatures were near or below average prior to the event. A significant warming trend began on the 9th, with temperatures persisting at 29-31°C (8-10°C above the mean) until the heatwave ended with a rapid cooling to average values.

Temperatures and Relative Humidity

The heatwave commenced on Friday, 8 August 2025, and until the 14th of the month, elevated temperatures and heavy to extreme heat stress prevailed for the majority of the diurnal cycle across nearly all parts of the country. In the initial phase of the heatwave, the Jordan Valley and the Arava recorded temperatures between 43°C and 45°C. Concurrently, the northern valleys experienced 40°C to 42°C, the northern and central mountains observed 36°C to 38°C, and the Golan Heights registered 38°C to 40°C. In the Coastal Plain, temperatures were less pronounced—ranging from 32°C to 34°C—however, relative humidity was high, ascending to 50%-60% in the afternoon hours and even higher along the coastal strip. Consequently, these areas, along with many others nationwide, endured extreme heat stress conditions. It is noteworthy that the country's interior regions were not as arid as is typical for heatwaves of this nature; relative humidity in the mountains and valleys reached 20%-40%, a factor that further intensified the heat stress and curtailed nocturnal cooling.

Temperatures progressively climbed, peaking on 13 August 2025, with readings of 45°C to 48°C in the Jordan Valley and the Arava, surging to 49.7°C in Gilgal and 48.8°C in Eilat—values that broke records as detailed below. The Hula Valley recorded 46°C to 47°C, the Kinneret region saw 43°C to 45°C, the Negev and the mountains experienced 40°C to 42°C, and the Shefela and Coastal Plain registered 36°C to 37°C with relative humidity levels of approximately 50%-60%. Along the coastal strip, temperatures of 33°C to 35°C were accompanied by relative humidity of 60% to 75%. From the early afternoon until the evening hours, extreme heat stress (exceeding 30 discomfort index units - DIU) dominated most regions, with the Jordan Valley (at Gilgal) establishing a new record of 39.5 DIU.

The nights were also exceptionally warm. From the very beginning of the heatwave, warm nocturnal conditions persisted, with minimum temperatures of 27°C to 29°C in the Coastal Plain and relative humidity values between 80% and 90% during the night and morning hours, ensuring that heat stress remained high even during this period. In the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea area, minimum values reached 31°C to 33°C, and in the Negev, they were 23°C to 25°C. Subsequent nights continued to be warm, and at the apex of the heatwave, the Jordan Valley and the Arava recorded minimum temperatures of 33°C to 36°C. In Sodom, a minimum temperature of 37.1°C was even registered (an absolute national record, as detailed below). In the northern and central mountains, minimum values reached 30°C to 31°C, and in the Kinneret area, they ranged from 28°C to 30°C.

The termination of the heatwave was relatively swift in comparison to typical summer heatwaves, which tend to dissipate slowly and gradually. On the 15th of the month, a significant cooling of approximately 3°C to 5°C relative to the previous day was observed, although conditions remained warmer than usual. By the 16th, a further cooling occurred, and temperatures returned to levels close to the multi-year average.

Table 1 presents the ranges of maximum and minimum temperatures measured during the heatwave at various stations across the country, as well as the highest recorded values. The appendix (Tables A and B) provides a detailed breakdown of the data for each day.

Table 1: Range of maximum and minimum temperatures, August 8–14, 2025, and the highest values during the heatwave (broken records highlighted in red)

	Maximum Temperatures		Minimum Temperatures	
Station	Maximum temperature range in the heatwave (°C)	Peak value in the heatwave (°C)	Minimum temperature range in the heatwave (°C)	Peak value in the heatwave (°C)
Akko	32 to 35	34.4	24 to 28	28.7
Haifa (Airport)	32 to 35	35.6	27 to 29	29.2
En HaHoresh	33 to 35	37.0	24 to 26	27.2
Tel Aviv Coast	32 to 33	34.1	28 to 29	29.5
Hakfar Hayarok	32 to 34	34.9	27 to 29	28.8
Bet Dagan	34 to 37	37.3	25 to 28	28.5
Negba	33 to 36	36.5	23 to 26	27.3
Merom Golan Picman	38 to 40	40.6	18 to 24	24.7
Zefat Har Kena'an	33 to 41	**41.4**	24 to 31	30.3
Tavor	38 to 44	43.7	25 to 27	27.3
Deir Hanna	35 to 40	40.1	25 to 27	27.1
Avne Eitan	37 to 42	41.9	22 to 26	25.9
Qarne Shomron	34 to 38	38.5	24 to 26	25.9
Jerusalem	37 to 41	41.3	22 to 31	31.4
Ma'ale Adumim	38 to 44	**44.0**	25 to 33	**33.0**
Beit Jamal	35 to 39	39.6	24 to 26	26.3
Afula, Nir HaEmek	37 to 40	40.8	25 to 27	27.6
Sede Eliyyahu	42 to 46	46.6	25 to 30	30.0
Kefar Blum	40 to 47	46.8	24 to 28	27.9
Zemah	40 to 45	45.2	27 to 29	29.5
Besor	33 to 37	37.0	23 to 27	27.1
Dorot	34 to 38	38.2	23 to 27	27.2
Arad	38 to 44	**43.8**	23 to 25	24.9
Beer Sheva	37 to 42	42.2	24 to 27	27.0
Sede Boqer	36 to 40	40.5	23 to 25	25.2
Gilgal	44 to 49	**49.7**	30 to 32	31.9
Sedom	42 to 46	45.8	34 to 37	**37.1**
Beit HaArava	42 to 46	46.4	30 to 33	33.0
Hazeva	42 to 46	46.1	30 to 34	33.8
Paran	41 to 45	45.4	27 to 31	31.2
Eilat	43 to 49	48.8	32 to 36	**36.0**

Heat Stress

The heatwave was characterized by high heat stress levels, and for a significant portion of the day, the heat stress in many regions of the country was classified as heavy and higher. On most days of the heatwave, extreme heat stress conditions (above 30 Discomfort Index units) were experienced in most parts of the country from the early afternoon until the evening hours. At the peak of the heatwave (August 12th to 14th), extreme heat stress conditions persisted in the Coastal Plain, the Highlands, the Negev, and the Northern Valleys for approximately one-third of the time (an average of about 8 hours per day). In the Eastern Valleys, such heat stress conditions were present for over 50% of the day (Table 2). In Sodom, extreme heat stress was recorded continuously and without abatement from midday on the 9th of the month until the night of the 14th. This is in contrast to the monthly average for Sodom during the summer, when extreme heat stress typically prevails for 8 to 10 hours per day. Even during the nocturnal hours, there was no significant relief from the heat stress in most areas of the country. In the Coastal Plain, the heat stress did not fall below a moderate level (26 Discomfort Index units) at any point during the day from August 11th to 14th (Figure 3), and in the Highlands, it did not descend below a mild level (24 Discomfort Index units).

Table 2: Heat Stress during the August 2025 Heatwave (Values in Discomfort Index Units)

	Maximum heat stress on 13.8	Average heat stress 12.8-14.8	Average heat stress 8.8-14.8	Percentage of time with heat stress above 30 DI units on August 12-14
Akko	31.6	28.7	28.3	29%
En HaHoresh	31.6	28.4	27.6	32%
Hakfar Hayarok	31.6	29.4	28.5	34%
Bet Dagan	32.4	29.2	28.4	37%
Negba	32.2	28.4	27.5	31%
Merom Golan Picman	30.6	24.2	25.0	11%
Zefat Har Kena'an	32.4	26.7	26.5	16%
Avne Eitan	34.8	28.0	27.6	35%
Deir Hanna	33.5	29.2	28.2	40%
Afula, Nir HaEmek	34.1	29.1	28.5	36%
Qarne Shomron	32.6	27.8	27.0	27%
Jerusalem Center	32.5	28.4	27.2	33%
Beit Jamal	34.0	28.2	27.2	32%
Beer Sheva	35.5	28.9	27.9	35%
Sede Boqer	33.7	27.5	26.5	24%
Kefar Blum	35.8	29.2	29.5	44%
Zemah	37.5	30.7	30.3	62%
Sede Eliyyahu	38.2	30.8	30.5	56%
Gilgal	39.5	32.8	32.2	70%
Sedom	37.2	34.1	33.1	100%
Paran	36.1	31.3	30.2	67%
Yotvata	36.7	32.3	31.1	79%
Eilat	37.8	33.4	32.2	96%

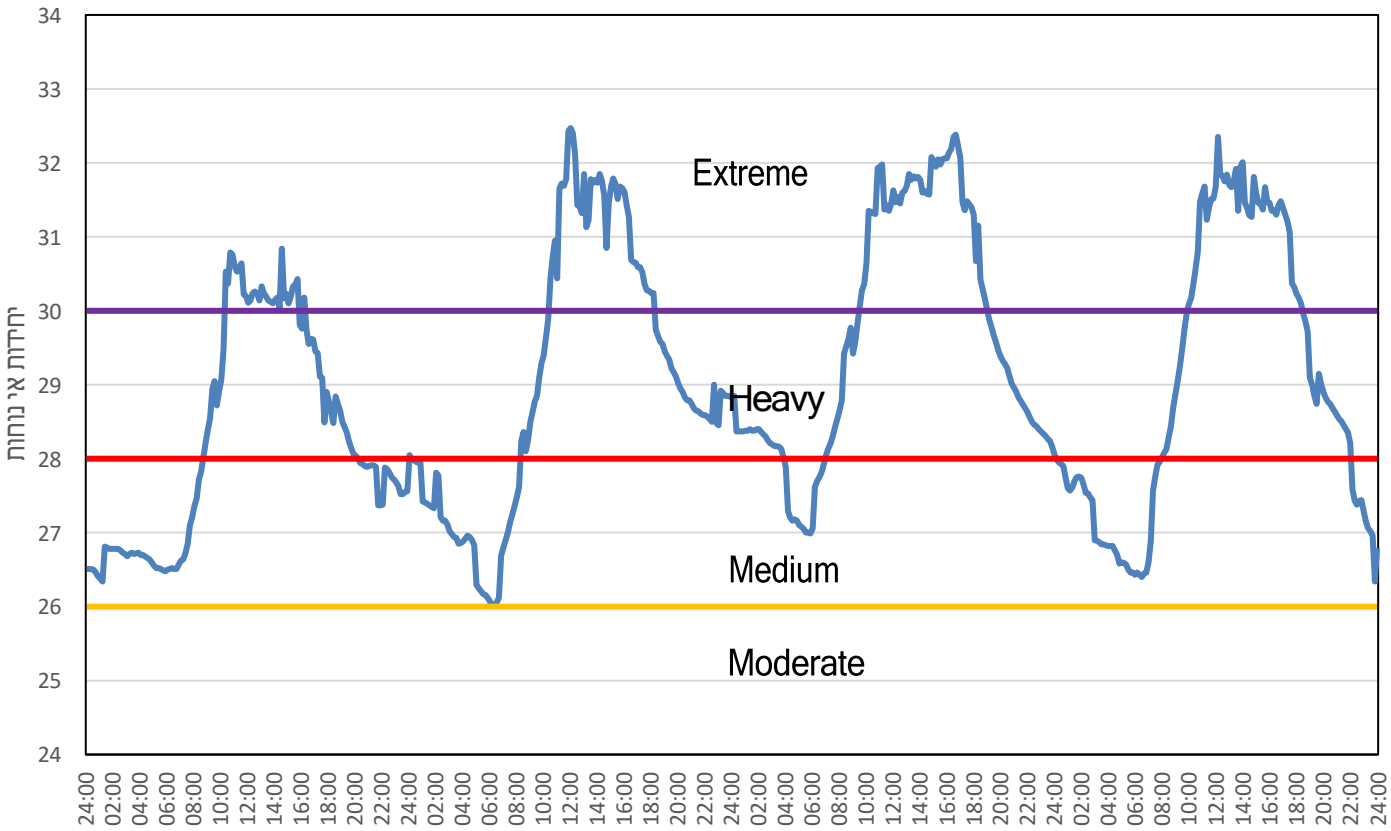

Figure 3: Heat stress in Beit Dagan, August 11 to 14, 2025

Event Anomalies

1. Extreme Temperature Values

In several regions of the country, records for maximum temperatures and high minimum temperatures were surpassed, primarily on the 13th and 14th of August. The main areas where temperature records were exceeded are the Jordan Valley, the southern Arava, the Judean Hills, and the Galilean Mountains.

In Gilgal, located in the Jordan Valley, a maximum temperature of 49.7°C was recorded on the 13th of the month. This establishes a new record for this station, eclipsing the previous record of 49.3°C from a decade ago, and represents the second-highest value registered since the establishment of the state (the highest value being 49.9°C in Sedom in July 2019). Additional examples of maximum temperature records include: in Zefat, 41.4°C was observed (the previous record was 40.6°C from September 2020), and in Arad, 43.8°C was documented, which broke the record of 43.2°C, also from September 2020.

Records were also shattered for high minimum temperatures. In Sedom, a minimum temperature of 36.6°C was recorded on August 13, 2025, which surpassed the national record (36.5°C in Sedom from September 2015). The following day, on August 14, 2025, the record was broken once again with a temperature of 37.1°C.

A new record was also set in Eilat, registering 36.0°C (the previous was 34.4°C from September 2015). Records were also exceeded at other stations. Tables 3 and 4 present the temperature records broken during the current heatwave. It should also be noted that in the eastern valleys, extremely high heat stress values of more than 38 DI units were measured, and in Gilgal, a new heat stress record was even established (39.5 DI units), surpassing the previous record of 38.4 set at this station in August 2023.

Table 3: New maximum temperature records set during the August 2025 heatwave

Station	New Record Value Aug 2025 (°C)	Previous Record Value (°C)	Date of Previous Record	Start of Measurements
Zefat Har Kenaan	41.4	40.6	4/9/2020	1939
Elon	*42.7	41.6	17/5/2025	1974
Harashim	41.1	40.0	30/7/2000	1986
Ma'ale Adumim	44.0	43.9	4/9/2020	2007
Ayelet HaShahar	46.8	46.6	3/9/2020	1966
Arad	43.8	43.2	4/9/2020	1961
Gilgal	49.7	49.3	2/8/2015	1988

According to the records of climatologist Dov Ashbel, a maximum temperature of 44 °C was measured in Eilon in May 1941

Table 4: New minimum temperature records set during the August 2025 heatwave

Station	New Record Value Aug 2025 (°C)	Previous Record Value (°C)	Date of Previous Record	Start of Measurements
Ma'ale Adumim	33.0	31.3	5/9/2020	2007
Sedom	37.1	36.5	9/9/2015	1959
Yotvata	33.7	32.8	9/9/2015	1975
Eilat	36.0	34.4	9/9/2015	1949

2. Sequence of Hot Days

The heat wave persisted for approximately 7-8 days and featured a succession of hot days and warm nights. In the mountains and valleys, the stretch of consecutive hot days was highly anomalous and even unprecedented, as can be observed in Table 5 (for instance, 6 straight days with a maximum temperature exceeding 36°C in Zefat, 5 days surpassing 42°C in Kefar Blum, and others). The Jordan Valley and the Arava have previously witnessed one or two comparable sequences. In the coastal plain, the Shfela, and the Negev, there have been several recorded instances of similar sequences in the past.

A similar situation is evident regarding the sequence of warm nights (high minimum temperatures), and it is even more geographically extensive. In the mountains, valleys, and the central and southern coastal plain, the sequence was exceptional or unprecedented (4 nights with a minimum temperature above 28°C in Jerusalem, 5 nights exceeding 35°C in Sedom, 5 nights over 26°C in Beit Dagan, among others). In other regions, the sequence of nights was less anomalous, but still noteworthy.

Table 5: Sequence of days above threshold values in the August 2025 heat wave and comparison to the past

	Maximum Temperature		Minimum Temperature		
Station	**Sequence of days above maximum temperature threshold values**	**Similar past events**	**Sequence of nights above minimum temperature threshold values**	**Similar past events**	**Year measurements started**
En HaHoresh	6 over 34	Several similar events	6 over 24	3 similar events	1945
Bet Dagan	6 over 35	August 2021 May 2020	5 over 26	None	1962
Negba	6 over 35	4 events	5 over 25	None	1950
Zefat Har Kena'an	6 over 36	None	4 over 26	August 2010	1939
Kefar Blum	4 over 38	None	5 over 26	August 2023	1948
Merom Golan Picman	5 over 42	None	4 over 28		1977
Jerusalem	4 over 44	August 1881 (More Extreme)	3 over 30	None	1860
Gilgal	7 over 37	July 2023 May 2020	6 over 30	None	1988
Sedom	7 over 36	Many events	5 over 35	None	1959
Eilat	4 over 38	Two events	6 over 32	None	1949

3. Comparison to Past Heatwave Events

Heatwaves periodically affect our region during the summer months. Historically, these phenomena were generally more moderate in both their duration and intensity. Since the summer of 2010, however, heatwaves have intensified, a trend manifested in their prolonged duration, the peak daytime heat stress values, and the average heat stress across the entirety of each event.

With respect to the peak day of these events, Figure 5—which illustrates the distribution of average heat stress at 75 stations across various regions of the country on the peak days of extreme heatwaves since 2010—indicates that the heatwave of August 2025 registered higher than preceding events. Table 6 presents the maximum heat stress values at various stations for each peak day, further demonstrating that in the majority of stations, the values recorded during the most recent heatwave were elevated (see Appendix, Table C for complete station data). The national average of maximum heat stress across all stations during the August 2025 heatwave was 33.9 units, compared to 33.3 units during the September 2020 heatwave, the next most severe event on record.

Figure 6 displays a comparative map of maximum heat stress on 13.8.2025 versus 20.8.10 (the peak day of the heatwave that occurred at that time), from which it is evident that heat stress was greater during the recent event, particularly in the Arava and Negev regions. A comparison of the average heat stress over the three peak days of this year's heatwave also reveals its greater severity relative to previous extreme heatwaves (Table 6). Furthermore, Figure 7, which presents a map of heat stress from August 12-14, 2025, alongside a map of heat stress from August 2-4, 2015—previously the reference scenario for an extreme heatwave—shows an exacerbation of conditions in nearly all regions of the country.

A similar picture emerges from the comparison of the average heat stress for the entire duration of the heatwave against previous events (Table 6).

It should be noted, however, that the September 2020 heatwave was of a longer duration, and above-average temperatures persisted even after its conclusion. It is also noteworthy that in Jerusalem, where records extend back to the 19th century, an even warmer week was documented at the end of August 1881.

Summary

An extreme heatwave, lasting for a duration of one week, prevailed from August 8-14, 2025. This event was characterized by the breaking of temperature and heat stress records, and the sequence of consecutive hot days was exceptional. In some respects, this was the most severe heatwave to impact our region; however, in other aspects (primarily duration), the heatwave of September 2020 was more severe. When considering temperature anomalies relative to the mean, the highly anomalous heatwave of May 2020 must also be considered for a comprehensive historical comparison. In any case, the August 2025 heatwave ranks as one of the three most extreme heatwave events that have been observed in this region.

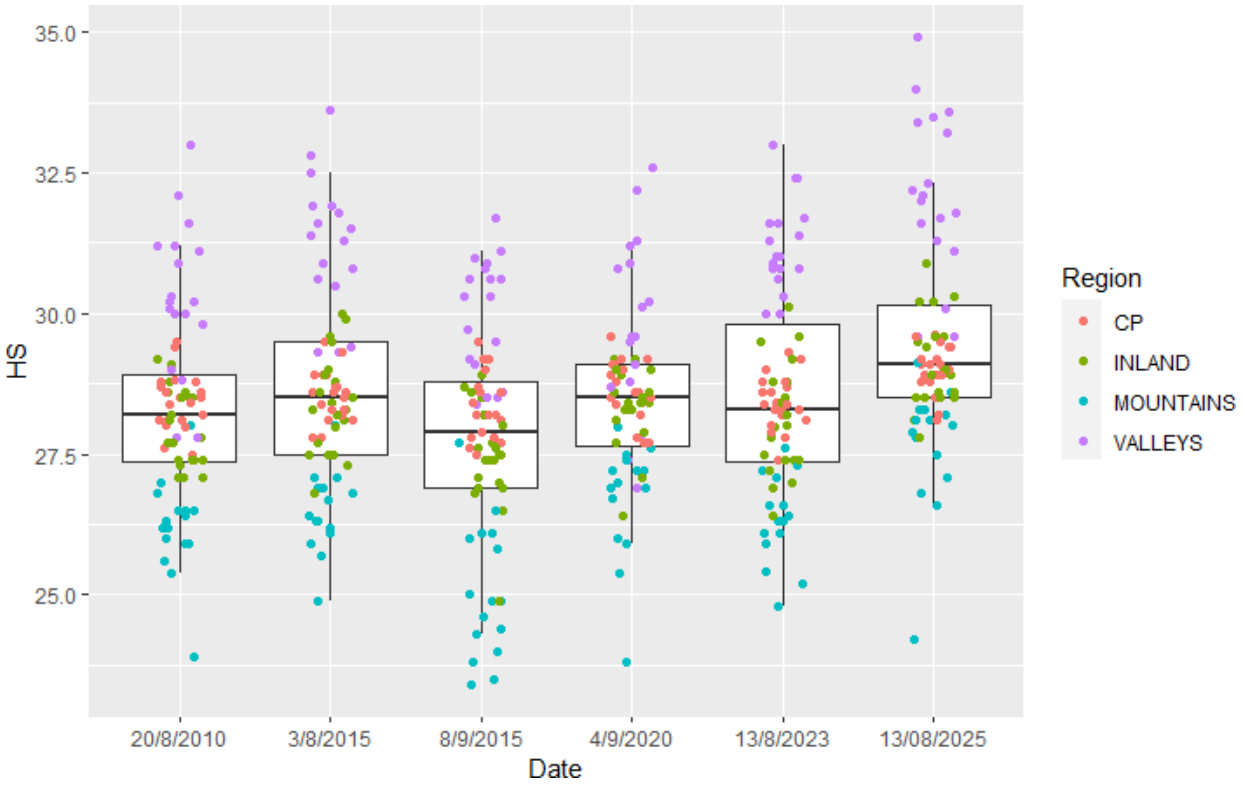

Figure 5: Distribution of Average Heat Stress in Extreme Heatwave Peak Days
This figure illustrates the distribution of average heat stress values (represented as the HS variable on the Y-axis) recorded at 75 stations during the respective peak days of six extreme heatwave events: August 2010, August 2015, September 2015, September 2020, August 2023, and August 2025.

The distinctly colored points within the plot delineate the distribution of heat stress values according to geographical region: Coastal Plain (CP), Inland (INLAND), Mountains (MOUNTAINS), and Eastern Valleys (VALLEYS). For each event, the rectangular boxes enclose the 25th and 75th percentiles, while the bold black line signifies the median (50th percentile).

A map and a table detailing the Heat Stress (HS) categories are provided on the subsequent page for reference.

Table 6: Maximum Heat Stress on the Peak Days of Extreme Heatwaves, 2010 to 2025

	13/08/2025	13/08/2023	04/09/2020	09/09/2015	03/08/2015	20/08/2010
Haifa Technion	**31.3**	29.2	31.0	31.2	31.0	29.5
Ein HaHoresh	31.6	30.7	31.6	31.2	30.7	**32.0**
HaKfar HaYarok	**31.6**	30.6	31.2	30.7	30.5	31.0
Beit Dagan	**32.4**	30.9	32.0	31.1	31.1	31.4
Negba	**32.2**	30.1	**32.2**	31.2	31.0	31.0
Merom Golan	30.6	30.6	30.5	27.2	30.0	**31.0**
Safed Har Kna'an	**32.4**	31.6	30.7	28.7	31.2	31.3
Avnei Eitan	**34.8**	34.4	34.1	30.7	33.5	34.0
Deir Hanna	33.5	32.8	**34.4**	31.6	33.2	34.0
Afula	34.1	34.3	**35.8**	32.9	34.4	34.0
Karnei Shomron	32.6	31.5	**33.2**	30.7	31.8	32.0
Jerusalem Center	32.5	**32.6**	31.4	27.2	31.1	**32.5**
Beit Jimal	34.0	31.8	**34.4**	31.0	32.9	34.0
Beersheba	**35.5**	32.6	**35.5**	31.0	33.6	34.1
Sde Boker	**33.7**	31.3	33.3	29.6	31.7	32.0
Kfar Blum	35.8	**36.2**	35.9	32.5	35.7	36.0
Tzemach	**37.5**	35.6	35.1	33.5	35.9	37.0
Sde Eliyahu	**38.2**	37.4	37.2	34.1	36.7	37.0
Gilgal	**39.5**	38.4	36.9	34.5	37.7	38
Sodom	**37.2**	35.4	34.8	33.2	36.5	36.0
Paran	**36.1**	34.8	34.0	31.5	34.4	34.0
Yotvata	**36.7**	35.9	35.2	31.4	35.0	35.0
Eilat	**37.8**	36.6	36.7	32.4	35.4	36.0
Average of All Stations	**33.9**	33.0	33.3	30.9	32.8	33.1

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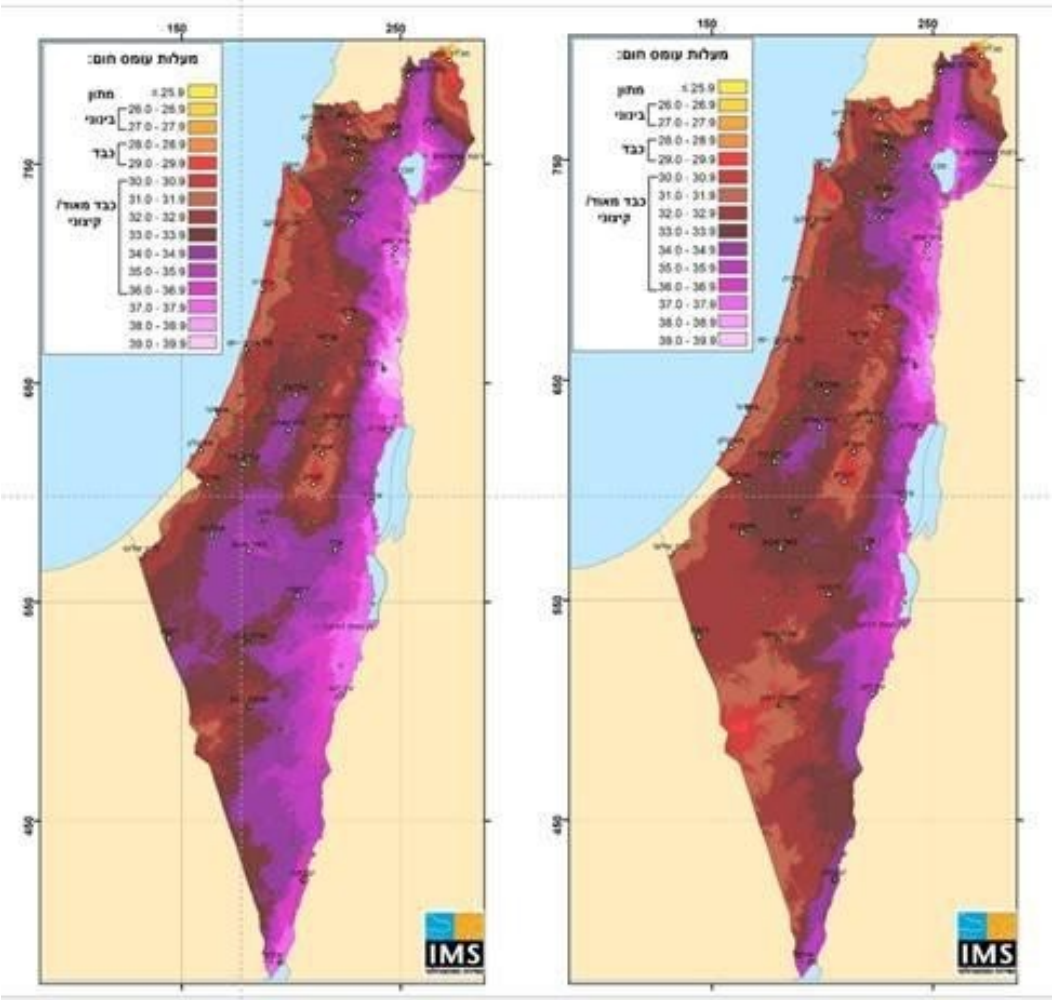

Figure 6: Maps of Maximum Heat Stress on 13.8.25 (left) and on 20.8.10 (right)

Table 6: Average Diurnal Heat Stress (units) Across All Stations During the Three Peak Days and for the Entire Duration of Extreme Heatwaves, 2010 to 2025

	August 2025	August 2023	September 2020	September 2015	August 2015 (31.7-4.8)	August 2010 (15-21.8)
Three Peak Days	28.7	28.0	27.9	27.5	27.8	28.3
Entire Heatwave Duration	27.9	27.5	27.3	27.0	27.4	27.4

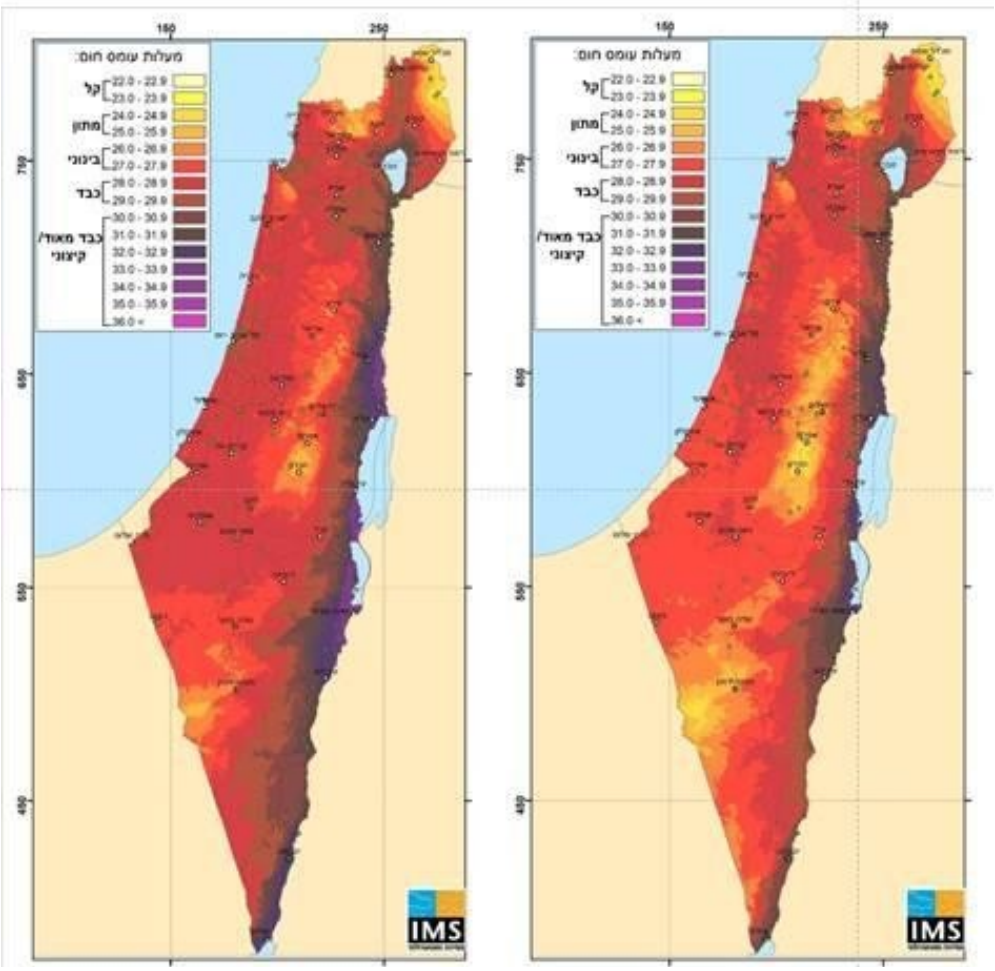

Figure 7: Maps of the 72-hour average heat stress on 12-14.8.2025 (left) and 2-4.8.2015 (right)

Appendix

Table A: Maximum Temperatures (°C) on August 8-14, 2025

	8/8/25	9/8/25	10/8/25	11/8/25	12/8/25	13/8/25	14/8/25
Akko	31.3	32.6	31.6	32.9	**34.4**	**34.4**	34.1
Haifa Technion	30.2	31.2	34.2	34.2	32.4	37.2	**38.0**
En HaHoresh	32.6	33.0	34.1	34.0	34.4	34.5	**37.0**
Hakfar Hayarok	31.7	32.1	33.2	33.4	34.1	34.2	**34.9**
Bet Dagan	32.9	33.7	35.3	35.3	36.1	36.0	**37.3**
Negba	32.5	33.2	35.1	35.0	35.6	36.1	**36.5**
Besor	31.5	33.5	35.0	35.1	35.2	36.5	**37.0**
Merom Golan Picman	38.5	40.4	37.6	38.9	40.1	**40.6**	38.2
Zefat Har Kena'an	35.7	36.1	36.4	38.5	38.8	**41.4**	39.5
Avne Eitan	37.7	37.0	37.4	38.9	41.4	**41.9**	40.5
Deir Hanna	35.0	35.5	35.0	36.6	**40.1**	38.6	38.3
Afula, Nir HaEmek	36.3	38.3	38.6	38.2	38.6	40.2	**40.8**
Qarne Shomron	34.1	34.3	36.1	35.9	37.7	37.9	**38.5**
Jerusalem Center	39.1	37.9	36.8	39.5	**41.3**	40.8	39.7
Beit Jamal	35.3	35.5	36.7	38.3	**39.6**	39.3	39.3
Beer Sheva	36.3	37.4	39.2	40.4	41.5	**42.2**	40.9
Sede Boqer	34.8	36.1	36.3	38.2	39.5	**40.5**	38.7
Kefar Blum	42.8	40.3	42.0	44.1	45.4	**46.8**	43.8
Zemah	40.1	40.2	40.1	41.9	42.6	**45.2**	43.5
Sede Eliyyahu	42.1	42.2	42.8	43.8	46.0	**46.6**	45.5
Gilgal	44.8	44.4	45.0	46.3	47.2	**49.7**	48.8
Sedom	40.7	43.4	42.6	41.6	44.2	**45.8**	44.7
Paran	39.9	41.0	41.5	42.5	44.1	**45.4**	44.7
Yotvata	40.1	42.1	42.3	43.0	45.0	**47.2**	45.8
Eilat	41.4	43.7	43.4	44.5	46.3	**48.8**	47.2

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Table B: Minimum Temperatures (°C) on August 8-14, 2025

	8/8/25	9/8/25	10/8/25	11/8/25	12/8/25	13/8/25	14/8/25
Akko	24.5	28.6	27.6	25.1	26.1	**28.7**	24.4
Haifa Technion	24.4	26.3	25.9	25.4	25.7	**26.9**	26.8
En HaHoresh	22.8	**27.2**	24.3	24.4	23.9	25.6	25.7
Hakfar Hayarok	26.6	28.5	27.3	27.8	27.3	**28.8**	27.7
Bet Dagan	24.6	**28.5**	25.3	27.9	26.9	27.9	26.7
Negba	22.0	**27.3**	23.0	25.5	25.1	27.2	26.2
Besor	22.1	26.2	23.5	24.2	25.2	**27.1**	25.2
Merom Golan	15.2	**24.7**	23.0	20.4	19.3	19.5	18.5
Zefat Har Kena'an	20.6	24.7	24.5	24.0	28.5	29.7	**30.3**
Avne Eitan	20.0	25.9	25.0	24.8	23.6	25.5	22.4
Deir Hanna	23.8	26.3	25.9	25.7	26.1	**27.1**	26.5
Afula	25.2	**27.6**	27.1	25.7	26.8	27.2	26.2
Qarne Shomron	23.0	25.8	24.3	**25.9**	24.1	25.7	25.2
Jerusalem Center	20.8	22.4	25.5	28.2	28.5	**31.4**	30.5
Beit Jamal	22.5	25.6	24.3	**26.3**	25.4	25.8	25.5
Beer Sheva	23.0	26.3	24.6	26.1	26.0	26.4	**27.0**
Sede Boqer	22.1	24.0	23.5	25.0	24.3	**25.2**	25.0
Kefar Blum	24.2	27.7	**27.9**	27.0	26.9	26.6	23.7
Zemah	24.8	29.3	28.8	28.0	27.9	**29.5**	27.2
Sede Eliyyahu	24.7	28.3	28.7	29.2	28.2	**30.0**	26.0
Gilgal	27.5	30.7	30.8	31.7	30.6	**31.9**	30.9
Sedom	32.0	33.9	35.0	35.7	35.5	36.6	**37.1**
Paran	25.0	27.3	29.2	30.3	29.3	**31.2**	30.2
Yotvata	26.8	28.3	30.8	32.0	31.7	33.6	**33.7**
Eilat	28.8	30.4	32.8	33.8	33.9	35.6	**36.0**

Table C: Maximum Heat Stress (units) on the Peak Days of Extreme Heatwaves, 2010 to 2025

	13/08/2025	13/08/2023	09/09/2015	04/09/2020	03/08/2015	20/08/2010
Afek	31.1	30.4	**31.2**	30.6	31.6	31.0
Eshhar	31.5	31.2	30.3	**32.6**	31.5	33.0
Avne Etan	**34.8**	34.4	30.7	34.1	33.5	34.0
Elat	**37.8**	36.6	32.4	36.7	35.4	36.0
Ayelet HaShahar	**36.6**	35.6	32.5	34.9	35.2	
Itamar	32.5	**33.1**	27.2	31.3	31.1	32.0
Alon	**33.9**	31.8	31.6	33.1	32.4	33.0
Ariel	**32.2**	31.2	27.8	31.9	31.0	31.0
Beer Sheva University	**35.5**	32.6	31.0	**35.5**	33.6	34.1
Beit Jimal	34.0	31.8	31.0	**34.4**	32.9	34.0
Bet Dagan	**32.4**	30.9	31.1	32.0	31.1	31.4
Beit Haarava	**37.4**	37.8	34.6	36.1	34.8	35.0
Beit Tzaida	**37.8**	36.0	33.8	35.2	36.1	37.0
Gilgal	**39.5**	38.4	34.5	36.9	37.7	38.0
Galed	32.5	31.1	31.9	**33.6**	31.4	34.0
Gamla		**34.8**	31.4	33.7	33.4	34.0
Gat	**34.0**	31.9	32.2	**34.0**	32.1	33.0
Dorot	33.3	32.3	32.1	**33.7**	32.0	32.0
Deir Hanna	33.5	32.8	31.6	**34.4**	33.2	34.0
Dafna	35.3	**36.1**		35.5		
Hakfar Hayarok	**31.6**	30.6		31.2		
Har Harasha	**32.9**	32.0	27.8	32.3	30.8	32.0
Zikhron Yaaqov	30.0	29.9	30.0	29.9	29.5	**31.0**
Besor Farm	**32.7**	29.8	30.4	**32.7**	31.2	31.0
Eden Farm	**37.7**	36.5	33.8	37.4	36.5	37.0
Haifa University	30.2	29.4	30.2	**31.2**	29.3	28.2
Haifa Refineries	31.5	31.5	31.7	30.8	33.5	**32.0**
Haifa Technion	**31.3**	29.2	31.2	31.0	31.0	29.5
Hafez Hayyim	33.0	31.5	31.4	**33.2**	31.3	32.0

	13/08/2025	13/08/2023	09/09/2015	04/09/2020	03/08/2015	20/08/2010
Hazeva	**37.4**	35.1	32.3	34.9	36.4	36.0
Harashim	31.9	**33.0**	28.7	32.2	30.9	32.0
Tiberias	36.6					
Yavne'el	**36.8**	36.2	32.7	35.7	35.6	36.0
Yotvata	**36.7**	35.9	31.4	35.2	35.0	35.0
Jerusalem Givat Ram	31.4	**32.7**	27.1	31.1	29.9	32.0
Jerusalem Center	32.5	**32.6**	27.2	31.4	31.1	32.5
Kefar Blum	35.8	**36.2**	32.5	35.9	35.7	36.0
Kefar Giladi	33.9	**35.9**	31.2	34.6	33.6	34.0
Capernaum	37.5	37.3	34.1	34.7	36.6	**38.0**
Lev Kinneret	**36.2**	35.8	33.6	34.6	35.9	35.0
Lahav	**35.0**	32.6	30.1	34.8	32.7	33.0
Ma'ale Adumim	34.3	**34.4**	29.8	32.4	33.1	34.0
Ma'ale Gilboa	33.9	33.6	30.0	**34.2**	33.3	34.0
Masada	**38.3**	37.0	34.3	35.3	36.9	
Metzoke Dragot	**35.7**	**35.7**	31.9	34.4	34.3	35.0
Mitzpe Ramon	**32.9**	31.4	27.8	30.2	29.8	
Merom Golan - Pikman	30.6	30.6	27.2	30.5	30.0	**31.0**
Neot Smadar	**34.4**	33.5	29.4	33.2	33.3	33.0
Nevatim	**34.8**	32.6	30.5	34.1	33.3	33.0
Negba	**32.2**	30.1	31.2	**32.2**	31.0	31.0
Neve Ya'ar	33.5	33.0	32.3	34.7	**34.9**	33.0
Nahshon	**34.5**	32.9	31.4	34.1	33.1	34.0
Nitzan	**32.1**	30.5	30.7	31.9	31.2	31.0
Ashdod Port	**30.3**	29.7	29.9	29.5	30.1	30.0
Ashkelon Port	**30.0**	28.4	28.9	29.0		29.0
Hadera Port	**29.7**	29.0	29.1	29.2	28.5	29.0
Nazareth	32.1					
Netiv HaLamed-Heh	**36.1**	33.0	31.3	35.5	33.6	34.0
Sedom	**37.2**	35.4	33.2	34.8	36.5	36.0

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Avdat	**33.0**	30.8	29.2	32.5	31.4	31.0
Ezuz	34.2	32.2	30.1	**34.7**	32.1	31.8
En Gedi		**36.7**	34.1	35.6	35.5	36.0
En HaHoresh	31.6	30.7	31.2	31.6	30.7	**32.0**
En Hashofet	32.4	31.0	31.2	**33.0**	31.4	**33.0**
Ein Carmel	31.1	31.1	30.9	30.2	**31.3**	31.0
Amiad	**35.6**	35.2	31.7	34.7	34.3	35.0
Afula, Nir HaEmek	34.1	34.3	32.9	**35.8**	34.4	34.0
Arad	33.9	**34.4**	28.5	31.5	31.7	34.0
Paran	**36.1**	34.8	31.5	34.0	34.4	34.0
Zova	**33.3**	32.5	27.5	32.8	31.1	33.0
Tzomet HaNegev	**34.3**	31.8	30.4	33.8	32.3	32.0
Zemah	**37.5**	35.6	33.5	35.1	35.9	37.0
Zefat Har Kena'an	**32.4**	31.6	28.7	30.7	31.2	31.3
Qevuzat Yavne	**32.0**	30.4	30.9	31.8		31.0
Qarne Shomron	**32.6**	31.5	30.7	33.2	31.8	32.0
Rosh Haniqra	**32.6**	31.6		31.1	30.8	
Rosh Zurim	**31.0**	30.8	26.3	30.3	29.1	30.0
Shavei Tzion	31.3	31.1	30.7	30.1	30.2	**33.0**
Sede Eliyyahu	**38.2**	37.4	34.1	37.2	36.7	
Sede Boqer	**33.7**	31.3	29.6	33.3	31.7	32.0
Shani	32.9	32.9	29.4	31.3	30.9	**33.0**
Tavor	**36.0**	35.9	32.6	36.1	35.1	**36.0**
Tel Aviv Coast	**31.2**	30.0	29.3	30.7	29.4	30.1
Tel Yosef	**36.2**	35.9	33.0	**36.2**	34.9	