

8th of Tishrei 5786
30 September 2025

Monthly Weather Conditions - September 2025

Overview

September was warmer than average in most parts of the country, although not to an extreme degree. In most regions, daytime temperatures were 0.5°C to 1.0°C above the average, and nighttime temperatures were 0.5°C above the average. In a historical comparison, this September ranks as the tenth warmest.

Most of the month passed without any noteworthy weather events. However, the latter part of the month featured a heatwave lasting two to three days, followed by a brief but extreme precipitation event. During this event, daily rainfall records for September were broken, with amounts exceeding 120 mm observed in the Nahariya area. Furthermore, rainfall intensity records were broken in the northern coastal plain, not just for the month of September but for any month.

Temperatures and Weather During the Month

During the daytime, September was warmer than the 1991-2020 average in most regions by approximately 0.5°C to 1.0°C, and slightly less so in the northern mountains. At night, temperatures in most areas were 0.5°C or slightly more above the average (Table 1).

In the mountains and inland areas, there were intermittent temperature fluctuations, with periods of above-average warmth and cooler intervals. In the coastal plain, under the influence of the warm sea, temperatures remained above average for most of the time.

The first few days of the month were slightly cooler than average. However, a warming trend began on the 4th, and until the 6th of the month, temperatures were 2°C to 4°C above the average in the mountains and inland. From the 7th to the 10th, another relatively cool period prevailed in the interior parts of the country. This was followed by a warming trend on the 11th, leading into a prolonged period of unusually high temperatures—approximately 3°C to 4°C above normal—which lasted until the 16th.

After several days with temperatures close to the average, a renewed warming began on September 20th. Until the 23rd, a significant heatwave persisted, with temperatures considerably above the average by 4°C to 6°C in the mountains and inland regions. In the northern valleys, temperatures of 37°C to 38°C were recorded, while the northern Negev registered 34°C to 36°C, and the mountains saw 33°C to 35°C. The warming was also felt in the coastal plain, with temperatures reaching 32°C to 34°C.

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On the 24th of the month, a significant cooling commenced, and on the 25th, temperatures prevailed at 3°C to 4°C below the average. This occurred concurrently with the precipitation event, which is detailed below. The final days of the month were warmer than normal; however, a cooling trend was noted on the 30th.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the temperature progression throughout the month in Jerusalem and Beit Dagan.

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

	Station	September 2025		Δ from the average 2020-1991	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Haifa Technion	29.7	22.3	+1.4	+0.2
	En HaHoresh	31.3	19.1	+0.6	+0.3
	Bet Dagan	32.1	21.9	+1.1	+0.7
	Negba	31.4	21.4	+0.5	+0.7
Northern Mountains	Elon	30.8	20.6	+0.4	0.0
	Merom Golan Picman	29.3	14.8	+0.7	+0.5
	Avne Eitan	32.0	18.6	+0.1	+0.7
	Zefat Har Kenaan	28.5	18.9	+0.5	+0.8
	Deir Hana	34.4	22.4	+0.6	+0.7
	Tavor	31.6	20.6	+1.2	+0.4
Northern Valleys	Afula, Nir HaEmek	34.3	20.2	+0.9	+0.4
	Kefar Blum	35.8	19.7	+1.0	+0.7
	Zemah	36.5	21.9	+1.1	+0.8
	Eden Farm	36.8	22.6	+0.6	+0.4
Central Mountains	Qarne Shomron	31.2	20.2	+0.8	+0.2
	Jerusalem	30.4	19.7	+1.5	+0.6
	Beit Jamal	32.1	21.1	0.0	+0.3
	Rosh Zurim	27.8	17.6	+0.9	+0.4
Negev	Besor	31.0	20.4	+0.1	+0.3
	Arad	32.3	18.6	+1.0	+0.5
	Beer Sheva	33.7	20.3	+0.8	+0.8
	Sede Boqer	31.2	18.6	+0.1	+0.8
The Arava	Sedom	38.4	29.8	+0.8	+0.5
	Hazeva	37.1	25.4	+0.5	+0.4
	Yotvata	36.4	23.4	+0.4	+0.6
	Eilat	37.8	26.1	0.0	+0.4

Table 2: Extreme temperatures in September 2025 (°C) compared to the past

	September 2025				Extreme 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	34.3	21/9/25	19.2	20/9/25	42.0	6/9/1996	10.8	28/9/1992	2025-1962
Negba	33.6	5/9/25	19.5	27/9/25	42.4	6/9/1996	12.8	28/9/1992	2025-1950
Zefat Har Kenaan	31.7	23/9/25	15.7	25/9/25	40.6	4/9/2020	10.7	30/9/1949	2025-1867
Jerusalem*	34.1	22/9/25	17.8	18/9/25	42.7	4/9/2020	13.2	28/9/1992	2025-1935
Beer Sheva**	36.6	5/9/25	17.7	27/9/25	44.0	4/9/2020	9.4	22/9/1930	2025-1922
Eilat	41.9	5/9/25	22.9	26/9/25	48.9	4/9/2020	18.6	26/9/1974	2025-1949

* **Jerusalem:** Center, 1950-2025; Talbiya, 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 Street, 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 September 2025 versus the multi-year average

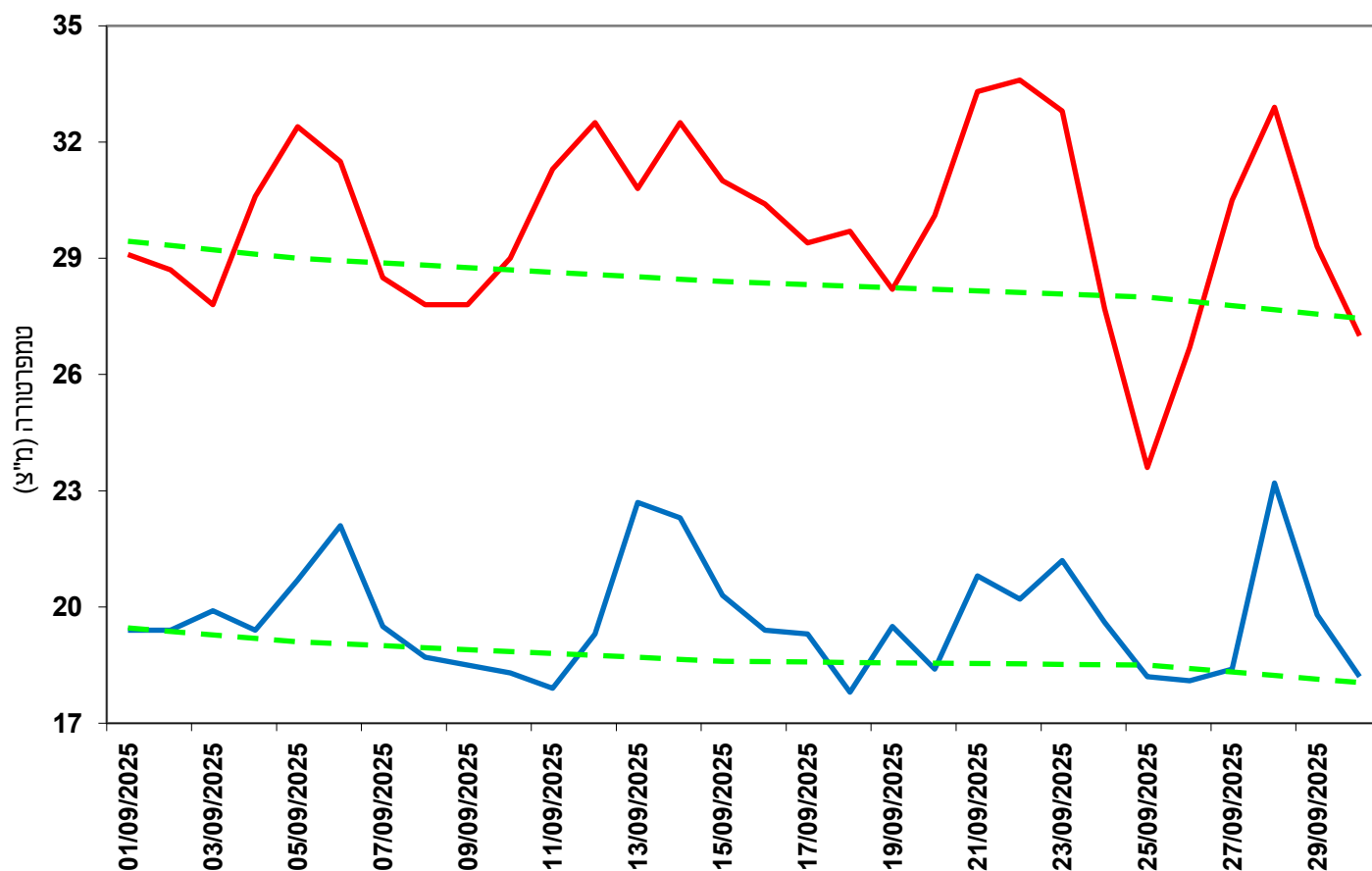
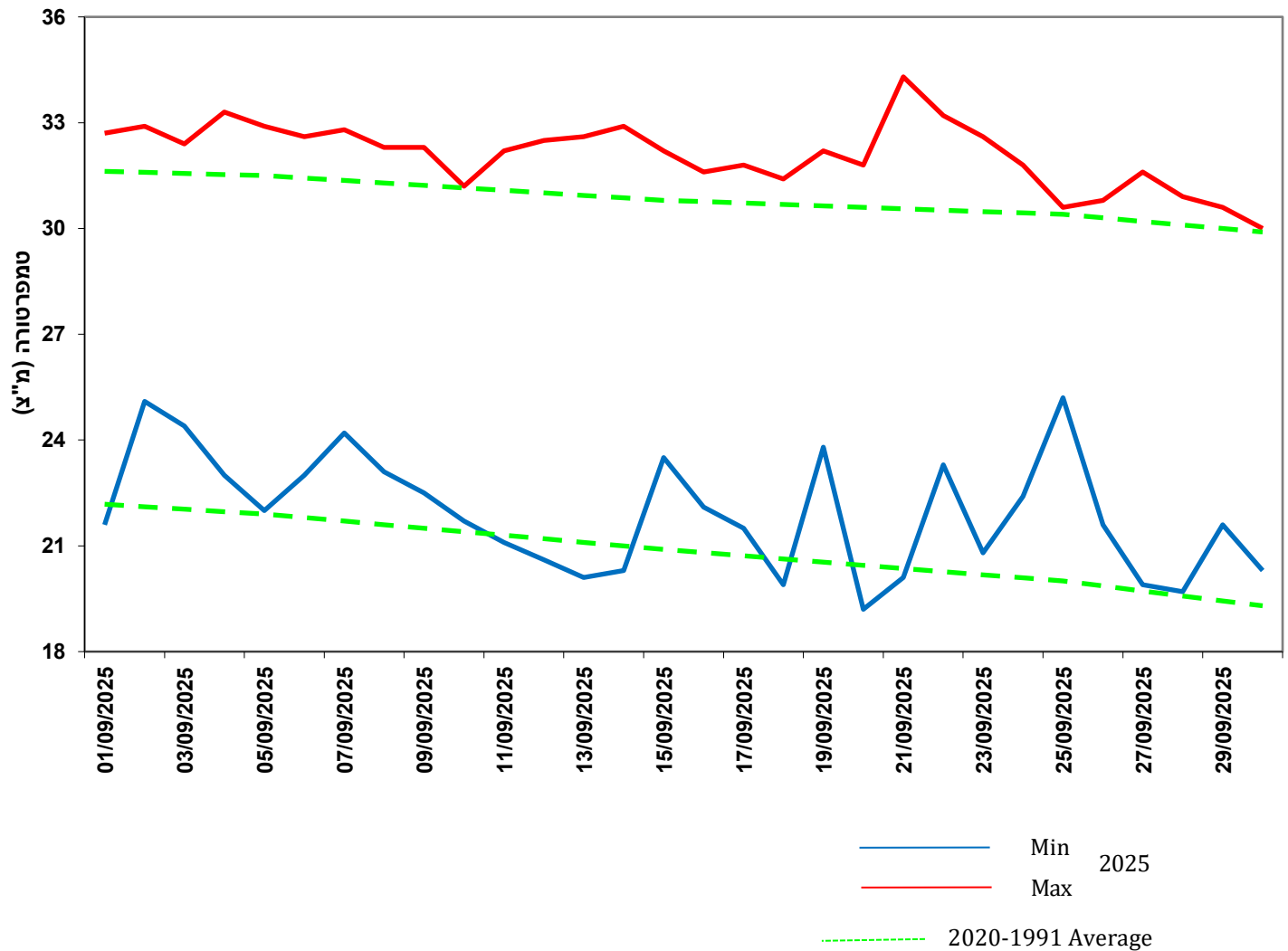


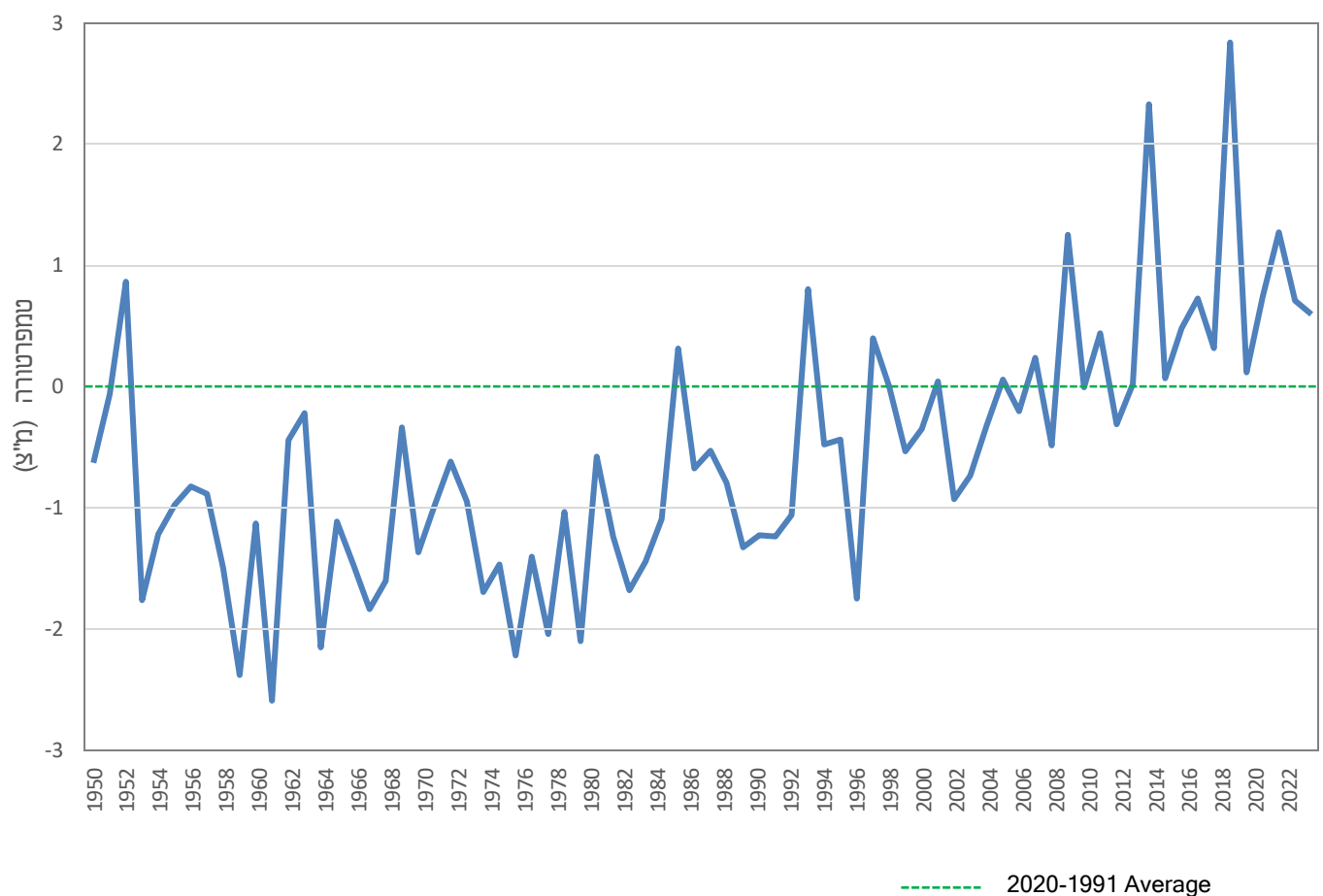
Figure 2: Daily minimum and maximum temperature in Bet Dagan in September 2025 versus the multi-year average



Comparison of September 2025 to the Past

September 2025 was warmer than average, but moderately so. In the series of spatial measurements dating back to 1950, it is ranked as the tenth warmest. The month was cooler than the two preceding Septembers (2024 and 2023) and warmer than those of 2022 and 2021. The warmest September in the instrumental record occurred in 2020 (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Anomaly of the average daily temperature in Israel* in September 1950 to 2025 relative to the 1991 to 2020 average



* To represent the territory of Israel, 24 stations across the country with homogeneous data since 1950 were selected

Rainfall in September

In September, there was only one rain event, occurring on the 24th and 25th of the month. During this event, large quantities of rain fell in the north of the country, particularly in the Nahariya region, where the rainfall amounts and intensities were unprecedented. The event began with the passage of an initial line of rain clouds around midnight on the night of the 24th to the 25th, which delivered small amounts of rain. Towards morning, rain clouds entered the north and continued to develop, subsequently producing large volumes of rainfall.

Stations in the Nahariya region recorded over 130 mm (Regba 144 mm, Evron 135 mm). The Akko area received approximately 80 to 100 mm, while the Zevulun Valley observed 40 to 60 mm. Parts of the Galilee and the Jezreel Valley totaled 30 to 50 mm, and the southern Golan Heights saw 20 to 30 mm. This is in stark comparison to the multi-year September average of only a few millimeters (up to 5 mm) in these regions.

The rainfall amounts in the Nahariya area are exceptionally anomalous for September, breaking the previous daily record for this month for the entire country—96 mm, registered in the Gush Etzion area in September 1932—by a significant margin. The observed amounts also broke records on a monthly level; this represents the largest monthly rainfall total for September since the beginning of measurements at any station. Local records for September were also broken in Akko, the amount that fell is the greatest for September since measurements began there approximately 100 years ago. At Newe Ya'ar and Yagur, only in 1959 was a greater amount measured.

In the more southern parts of the country, rainfall quantities were substantially smaller. Samaria, the central Coastal Plain, and the Shephelah received 1 to 4 mm, while some stations recorded no rain at all. The Jerusalem area observed about 1 mm, and no rain fell further south (Figure 4). Table 3 presents the rainfall amounts for several stations.

The rainfall intensities during the event were also anomalous. All the rain in the Nahariya region fell within a period of 3 to 4 hours, with the majority (over 100 mm) falling within just two hours. In a period of one and a half hours, nearly 100 mm was recorded, and in a single hour, more than 70 mm fell. These rainfall intensities are extreme, with an average return period of 100 years or more. In contrast, for shorter durations (less than 30 minutes), no records were broken. It is interesting to note that high-intensity rainfall in September is typically observed for short durations, whereas high intensities lasting for an hour or more are more characteristic of the winter months.

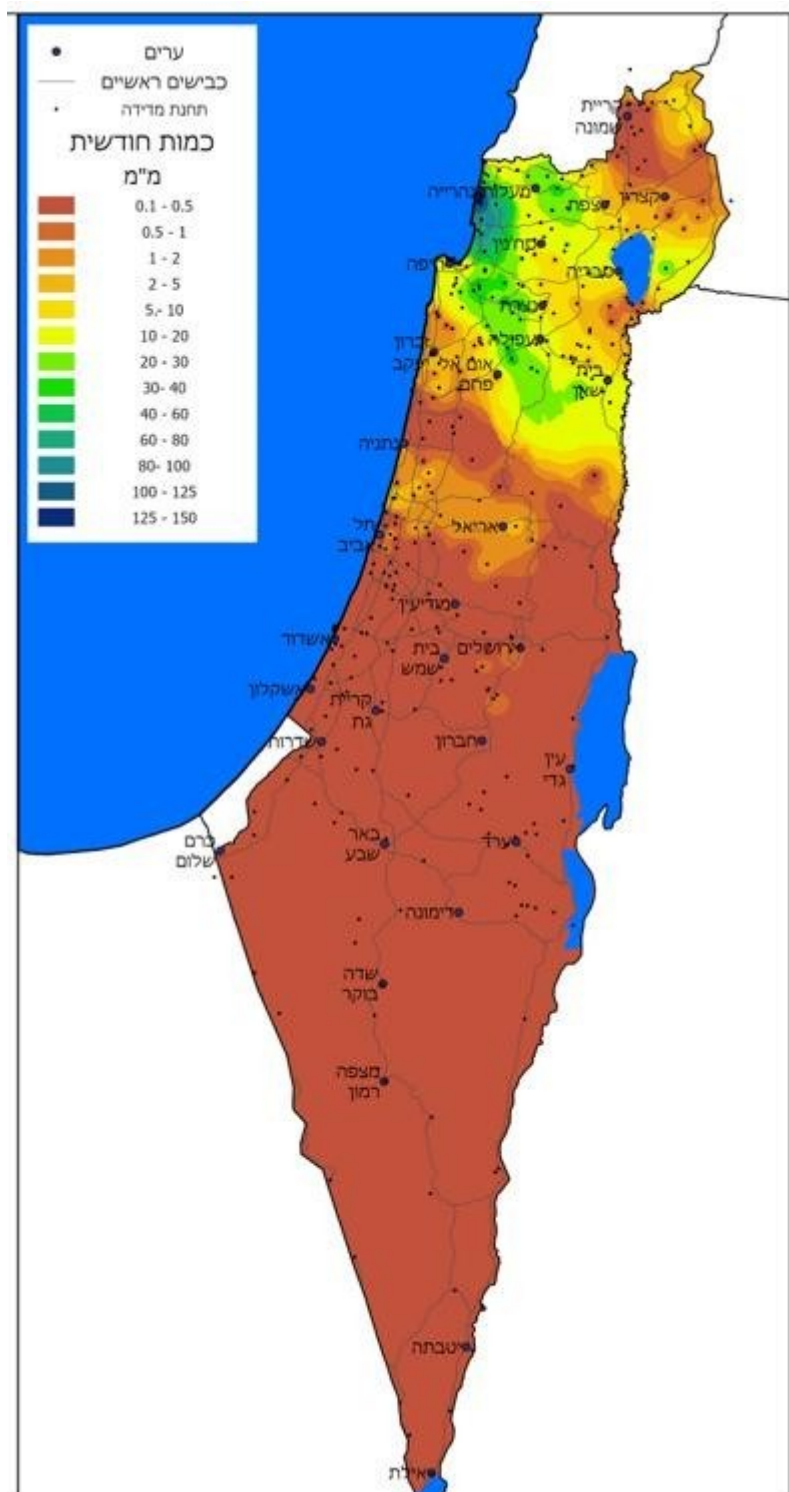


Figure 4: Rainfall amounts (mm) in September 2025

Table 3: Rainfall amounts (mm) in September 2025

Station	Rainfall amount (mm)	Station	Rainfall amount (mm)	Station	Rainfall amount (mm)
Rosh Haniqra	15	Nir Galim	0	Banias	5
Nahariyya	89	Qevuzat Yavne	0	Dafna	0
Evron	135	Be'er Toviyya	0	Kefar Blum	0
Regba	144	Nizanim	0	Ayelet HaShahar	1
Shave Ziyon	126	Negba	0	Ginosar	14
Akko	88	Ashqelon	0	Zemah	0.2
Kefar Masaryk	102	Erez	0	Sede Eliyyahu	9
Afeq	65	Yakhini	0	Ma'ale Gilboa	28
Kefar Hasidim	41	Be'eri	0	Kedumim	0
Haifa (Port)	3	Magen	0	Har Bracha	1
Haifa Technion	10	Besor	0	Qarne Shomron	2
Yagur	40	Nimrod Fortress	8	Ariel	3
Daliyat al-Karmel	18	El Rom	9	Eli	2
En Hashofet	1	Merom Golan	0		0
Ma'ayan Zvi	2	Picman	0	Shilo	
Zichron Yaakov	2	Gamla	2	Har Harasha	0.1
Amikam	2	Bene Yehuda	28	Psagot	0
Gilad	6	Kefar Giladi	0	Mevo Horon	0.3
Nahal Taninim	2	Elon	12	Zova	0
Binyamina	1	Kabri	18	Jerusalem Center	0.5
En HaHoresh	0	Hurfeish	44	Ma'ale Adumim	0
Kadima	0.2	Zefat Har Kenaan	2	Beit Jamal	0.3
Kefar Hess	3	Beit Jann	30	Tzur Hadassah	0.3
Nir Eliyyahu	2	Harashim	26	Rosh Zurim	0.2
Kefar Shmaryahu	6	Karmiel	6	Arad	0
Hakfar Hayarok	0	Eshhar	16	Beer Sheva	0
Nahshonim	0	Deir Hana	22	Sede Boqer	0
Kefar Ma'as	0	Yodfat	2	Mizpe Ramon	0
Tel Aviv Coast	0	Lavi	13	Neot Semadar	0
Mikve Yisrael	0	Harduf	33	Gilgal	0
Bet Dagan	0	Alon HaGalil	18	Sedom	0
Ben Gurion Airport	0	Nazareth	7	Hazeva	0
Rishon Lezion	0		32		0
	0	Newe Ya'ar		Paran	
Nezer Sereni		Afula Nir HaEmek	10	Yotvata	0
Rehovot	0		36	Timna (Ramon Airport)	0
		Giv'at Oz		Eilat	0
		Nir David	12		