

14th of Heshvan 5786
5 November 2025

November 2025 Heatwave – Initial Review

An extended and anomalous heatwave has been affecting our region since late October. Throughout its duration, and particularly today, November maximum temperature records were broken in various regions across the country. Over the course of the heatwave, temperatures in most parts of the country climbed to 30°C, and at times exceeded 35°C in the Coastal Plain, the Shephelah, the Negev, and the valleys. Temperatures are forecasted to remain above the seasonal average in the coming days. However, a cooling trend is anticipated to commence tomorrow across the entire country, with a more pronounced temperature drop in the western regions, signalling that the heatwave is drawing to a close.

It is noteworthy that beyond the record-breaking temperatures, the duration of this heatwave is uncommon, although four similar events have occurred since the beginning of the 21st century, the most recent of which was just two years ago. Previously, such a prolonged and intense warm spell was a rarer phenomenon, having been recorded only three times between the 1930s and the end of the 20th century. This underscores the warming trend we are currently experiencing.

Progression of the Heatwave and Temperatures

The final third of October was warmer than normal, and during the last days of the month, a pronounced warming trend emerged, which carried over into November. On the 1st of the month, temperatures of 32 to 35°C were recorded in the Coastal Plain, the Shephelah, the Negev, and the valleys, and 28 to 30°C in the mountains. On the 2nd, a slight cooling was observed in the western parts of the country; however, the mountainous regions experienced a further increase in temperature. On the 3rd, a slight drop in temperatures occurred nationwide, although conditions remained significantly warmer than average. On the 4th, a renewed warming trend was registered, particularly in the Coastal Plain, the Shephelah, and the Negev. Today (5.11.25), temperatures climbed further, with most stations measuring peak values for this heatwave. Values of 34-35°C were measured in the Western Galilee, Ramot Menashe, and the western Shomron. Even higher values of 36-38°C were recorded in the inner Coastal Plain, the Shephelah, and the northern Negev, while the mountains saw temperatures of 29 to 32°C. These values are 8 to 10°C above the average for the corresponding period.

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Exceptional Characteristics of the Event

1. Extreme Temperature Values and Record-Breaking Occurrences

In several regions of the country, maximum temperature records were surpassed. The primary areas where new temperature highs were established include the Shephelah, the Carmel region, the Judean Mountains, and a number of other locations. In some of these areas, the previous records were exceeded by a significant margin, with temperatures registering 1.5 to 2.0°C higher than the former peak, and in some cases, even more (for example, Gat recorded 38.3°C, where the previous record was 36.1°C, and Karnei Shomron observed 35.1°C, compared to a prior record of 33.3°C). The majority of these new records were set today; however, at several sites, the peak temperatures had already been reached on preceding days of this heatwave. The subsequent table presents data from stations where records were broken or where the measured temperatures approached record values. Furthermore, at several stations (primarily in mountainous regions), minimum temperatures also set new monthly heat records.

2. Prolonged Period of High Temperatures

To date, the heatwave has persisted for approximately 5 to 7 days, featuring a continuous sequence of days with temperature values exceeding various thresholds (for instance, Jerusalem experienced 4 consecutive days with maximum temperatures above 30°C and 6 days above 27°C; Kfar Blum endured 5 consecutive days exceeding 33°C; and Beit Jimal registered 6 days over 30°C). In comparison to historical data, several instances of consecutive days with similar temperature magnitudes have been noted in November over the past two decades (2023, 2012, 2010, and 2003). Prior to this period, during the 20th century, such prolonged sequences were anomalous (1962, 1941, and 1933). It is noteworthy that stations operational in November 1941 recorded values comparable to or higher than those observed during the current event, and that particular heatwave extended from the beginning of the month through November 8th (inclusive).

Table 1: Data from stations where November temperature records were broken or approached during the current heatwave (Highlighted rows indicate broken records)

Station	Peak Temp. (°C) in the November 2025 Heatwave	Record Temp. (°C) Prior to the Current Heatwave	Year of Previous Record	Temp. Difference (°C) from Previous Record
Haifa University	32.3	30.0	2007	2.3
Gat	38.3	36.1	2010	2.2
Netiv HaLamed He	36.9	34.8	2007	2.1
Karnei Shomron	35.1	33.3	2010	1.8
Elon	35.3	34.0	2010	1.3
Negba	36.7	36.0	2010	0.7
En Hashofet	33.5	32.9	2012	0.6
Kefar Blum	36.2	35.6	2012	0.6
Sede Boqer	33.1	32.5	2013	0.6
Rosh Zurim	30.1	29.6	2012	0.5
Jerusalem Center*	*32.6	32.2	1941	0.4
Besor	36.8	36.4	2010	0.4
Yavne'el	35.7	35.4	2012	0.3
En HaHoresh	36.7	36.6	1959	0.1
Arad	31.8	31.7	2007	0.1
Harashim	29.4	29.5	2012	-0.1
Ayelet HaShahar	35.1	35.2	2012	-0.1
Ma'ale Adumim	32.2	32.6	2012	-0.4
Shani	31.8	32.2	2003	-0.4
Mizpe Ramon	30.6	31.1	2003	-0.5

*In a comparative check, it was found that the maximum temperature at the Jerusalem Central station is higher by approximately 0.5°C relative to a standard comparative measurement; however, it is still a very high value, comparable in magnitude to the historical value.