State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

25th of Cheshvan 5786
16 November 2025

Rain event of November 13-16, 2025

A nationwide event with a wintry character affected our region in recent days. During the event, several tens of millimeters of rain were recorded, and in a number of areas, totals approached 100 mm. Additionally, there were exceptional and even unprecedented rainfall intensities, resulting in flooding in urban areas and flash floods in streams, hail, and strong wind gusts that caused damage.

The Rainfall Progression

An upper-level trough from the west, accompanied by a deepening surface trough, began affecting our region on the afternoon of the 13th (Thursday). Clouds developed ahead of the system, initially entering the central and northern coastal plain. A particularly developed cloud over the Pardes Hanna area produced heavy rains and heavy hail. Later in the evening, rainfall was also observed in the north of the country and in the Arava region.

In the early morning hours of the 14th, a frontal line passed from the north of the country down to the southern coastal plain and the Shefela, subsequently advancing into more inland areas, bringing heavy rains and widespread thunderstorms. Particularly high rainfall intensities occurred in the Ashkelon area (details below). Throughout the day, additional lines of developed cloudiness entered the north and center of the country. By the afternoon, the rain in the north ceased, while rainfall was recorded in the northern Negev.

During the night between the 14th and the 15th, rain fell in various regions. During the 15th, there were two main rain lines—one in the north from the Hadera line northward, and the second in the south in the Ashdod-Ashkelon area. In the southern Shefela (Kiryat Malakhi area), high rainfall intensities were observed in the afternoon, and rain also fell in the Judean Hills. Subsequently, the rain diminished, and from night hours until the 16th, precipitation was concentrated mainly in the southern coastal plain.

Rainfall Amounts

The highest rainfall amounts during the event were accumulated in the Pardes Hanna–northern Sharon area, as well as in the southern coastal plain and the Shefela (Ashdod-Ashkelon line and inland), where 60 to 90 mm were measured, with local totals approaching 100 mm. The northern coastal plain, Upper Galilee, Golan, southern Sharon, and western Jezreel Valley received 40 to 60 mm, while the Gush Dan and Samaria regions recorded 30 to 50 mm.

Rainfall totals were lower in the inland parts of the country; the Hula Valley, Lake Kinneret area, Lower Galilee, and eastern Jezreel Valley registered 20 to 40 mm.

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Similar amounts were observed in the Judean Hills, although in the Gush Etzion area, amounts were higher, reaching 40 to 60 mm. The northern Negev received 20 to 35 mm, with a significant decrease further south—the central and southern Negev recorded little rain (Map 1 and Table 1).

This rain event followed a prolonged spell of hot weather. There was significant cooling, though it was not particularly cold. Snow fell on the upper elevations of Mount Hermon, accumulating to several centimeters, though no accumulation occurred on the Hermon's shoulder.

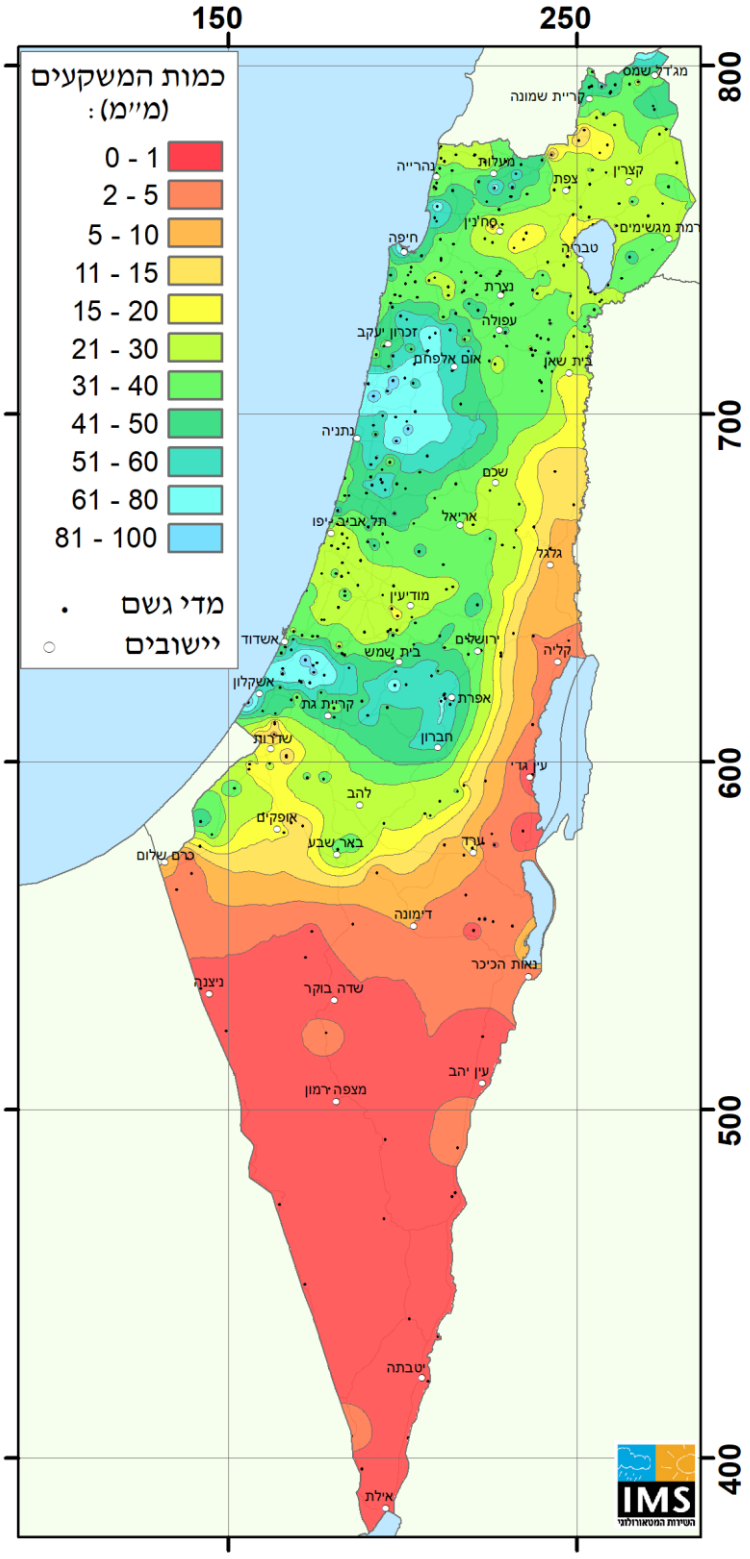
The rains received during the event reduced the substantial deficit existing in most parts of the country. In some areas that experienced the heaviest rainfall, the deficit was completely eliminated, with totals even exceeding the average for the corresponding period. However, a long dry spell is now expected, so the rainfall deficit is projected to return and potentially increase.

Rainfall Intensities and Additional Extreme Phenomena
Ashkelon experienced extreme rainfall intensities in the early morning of November 14. Within one hour, 65 mm fell, of which 54 mm fell in 45 minutes and 42 mm in 30 minutes. These rainfall intensities are anomalous and are the highest recorded for these time durations since rainfall intensity measurements began in Ashkelon approximately 55 years ago. Their return period, based on statistical calculations, exceeds 100 years (Table 2).

Rainfall intensities in Azrikam (between Ashdod and Kiryat Malakhi) were also exceptional around noon on the 16th. Approximately 20 mm fell within ten minutes, and 34 mm within 20 minutes—intensities with a return period of about 30–35 years. The high rainfall rates caused urban flooding in nearby cities such as Ashdod, Ashkelon, and Kiryat Malakhi, and flooding also occurred in Hadera and Haifa. Additionally, there were flash floods in the streams of the Judean Desert and the Arava.

Pardes Hanna-Karkur experienced heavy hail on the afternoon of the 13th. The hail reached a diameter of approximately 3 to 4 cm, causing damage to home shutters and windows.

The system was not characterized by sustained strong winds; however, occasional strong wind gusts occurred due to the passage of developed cloudiness (downdrafts). During the noon hours of the 14th, gusts of 88 km/h were measured at the Tel Aviv Coast station. The strong gusts caused trees and traffic lights to fall in the city.



Map 1: Rainfall amounts (mm) from November 13 to 16, 2025

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Table 1: Rainfall amounts at several stations from November 13 to 16, 2025

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Nahariyya	30
Shavei Zion	30
Akko	71
Afek	32
Haifa (Port)	76
Haifa Technion	40
En Hashofet	64
Zichron Yaakov	38
Gilad	65
Regavim	71
Gan Shmuel	82
En HaHoresh	56
Kefar Hess	44
Kefar Shemaryahu	34
Tel Aviv Coast	26
Nahshonim	37
Bet Dagan	21
Ben Gurion Airport	29
Rishon Lezion	41
Nezer Sereni	37
Qevuzat Yavne	37
Beer Tuvia	82
Nizanim	85
Kefar Warburg	88
Negba	27

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Beer Tuvia	92
Be'eri	34
Besor	16
Nimrod Fortress	28
El Rom	51
Gamla	22
Kefar Giladi	51
Elon	21
Hurfeish	56
Zefat Har Kenaan	26
Harashim	44
Deir Hana	18
Nazareth	35
Gazit	36
Lavi	20
Alon HaGalil	38
Newe Ya'ar	30
Afula Nir HaEmek	40
Nir David	31
Banias	32
Dafna	46
Kefar Blum	33
Ayelet HaShahar	31
Kefar Nahum	26
Tiberias	29

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Zemah	26
Sede Eliyyahu	20
Ma'ale Gilboa	37
Kedumim	33
Qarne Shomron	38
Elkana	39
Psagot	47
Zova	39
Jerusalem Center	37
Beit Jamal	55
Netiv HaLamed-He	67
Rosh Zurim	56
Kefar Etzion	63
Bet Guvrin	58
Meitar	21
Arad	8
Beer Sheva	33
Sede Boqer	0
Mizpe Ramon	1
Neot Semadar	0
Gilgal	6
Sedom	13
Paran	0.4
Yotvata	0
Eilat	0.1

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Table 2: Maximum rainfall intensities at Ashkelon Port during the event and their degree of anomaly

Duration	Max. Rainfall Amount (mm)	Max. Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)	Return Period (years)	Intensity Rank Since Start of Records (1969)
10	16.9	101.3	13	5
15	24.7	98.8	22	4
20	30.1	90.3	31	3
30	41.9	83.7	60	1
45	54.5	72.6	Above 100	1
60	65.5	65.5	Above 100	1
90	68.4	45.6	100	1
120	69.0	34.5	79	2