State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

5 Kislev 5786
November 25, 2025

Rain event of November 24-25, 2025

A brief yet intense and anomalous rain event impacted our region over the last 24 hours. During the event, several tens of millimetres were recorded in various areas across the country; in Samaria, over 100 mm were observed falling within a four-hour window. The rainfall intensities measured in this area were highly exceptional, with a probability of occurrence of less than 1%. The Negev also received significant rainfall amounts, resulting in flash floods in the local stream beds.

Progression of the Event

Upon the conclusion of the prolonged heatwave that prevailed until yesterday, an upper-level trough axis crossed our region, and a shallow depression formed at the surface over Cyprus. The entry of cold air in the upper and mid-levels of the atmosphere, coinciding with the very hot air prevailing in the lower layers, caused severe atmospheric instability. With the influx of moisture from southern tropical sources, highly developed cloudiness formed.

On the 24th of the month, around 22:30–23:00, the entry of developed cloudiness commenced from the south-southwest toward the Gaza Strip and the southern coastal area, from where it propagated northward along the coast. Subsequently (after midnight), the activity extended to the Northern Coastal Plain and the Haifa area, where heavy rains were registered. In the early morning hours, developed clouds also entered the Negev, where high-intensity rainfall was noted. Simultaneously, large quantities of rain accumulated in the Shephelah and Samaria. Later in the morning, the rains reached the Judean Mountains and the northern mountains. By late morning and before noon, the system underwent rapid weakening, and the rains subsided.

www.ims.gov.il
ת.ד. 25 בית דגן, 50250
פקס. 03-9604065
דוא"ל: ims@ims.gov.il

Rainfall Amounts

The most significant rainfall accumulations during the event occurred on the western slopes of Samaria and the Benjamin Mountains, where over 100 mm were measured, and Neveh Tzuf totaled a remarkable 152 mm within four hours. The Haifa area received 40 to 50 mm, while the Western and Central Negev accumulated impressive amounts for this region, ranging from 20 to 40 mm. Similar quantities were observed in the Western Galilee, the Lower Galilee, the Sharon region, and the Southern Shephelah. The Upper Galilee and the Golan Heights recorded 5 to 15 mm, whereas the Gush Dan area and the southern coastal strip stood out for a scarcity of rainfall—only a few millimeters were measured, with some stations logging less than 1 mm (Table 1).

Rainfall Intensity Anomalies and Additional Phenomena

Extreme rainfall intensities were observed in Samaria during the early morning of November 25th. The Ariel station, maintaining continuous logging, recorded 112 mm within four hours, comprising 48 mm in two hours, 45 mm in one hour, and 40 mm in 30 minutes. These intensities (for all intervals up to four hours) are anomalous and the highest registered since measurements began over 30 years ago, with a statistical return period exceeding 100 years (Table 2). Presumably, other Samaria stations that accumulated similar or greater amounts (Neve Tzuf, Elkana) also experienced anomalous intensities. Significant rates occurred in the Negev; Be'er Sheva received approximately 15 mm in ten minutes, a return period exceeding 30 years. The Haifa region was also notable, totaling approximately 25 mm in under 30 minutes. Consequently, inundations impacted various Samaria settlements, while flash floods developed in streams across the northern and central Negev and parts of the Judean Desert. Widespread, prolonged thunderstorms accompanied the rains.

Table 1: Rainfall amounts at several stations on November 24-25, 2025

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Nahariyya	17
Shavei Zion	27
Akko	28
Afek	51
Haifa (Port)	38
Haifa Technion	46
En Hashofet	26
Zichron Yaakov	15
Gilad	30
En HaHoresh	23
Kefar Hess	14
Hakfar Hayarok	
Tel Aviv Coast	0.3
Bet Dagan	2

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Rishon Lezion	1
Nahshonim	10
Nezer Sereni	2
Qevuzat Yavne	7
Beer Tuvia	6
Nizanim	3
Kefar Warburg	6
Negba	13
Gat	34
Be'eri	13
Besor	8
Merom Golan	11
Gamla	11
Kefar Giladi	7

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Elon	35
Zefat Har Kenaan	10
Harashim	4
Deir Hana	6
Nazareth	11
Gazit	7
Lavi	5
Allon HaGalil	20
Newe Ya'ar	9
Afula Nir HaEmek	11
Nir David	5
Banias	12
Dafna	7
Kefar Blum	7

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Ayelet HaShahar	8
Tiberias	5
Zemah	6
Sede Eliyahu	16
Ma'ale Gilboa	5
Kedumim	30
Karnei Shomron	50
Ariel	113
Elkana	117
Neve Tzuf	152

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Har Harasha	57
Talmon	85
Psagot	20
Tzova	22
Jerusalem Center	11
Beit Jimal	38
Netiv HaLamed He	54
Rosh Tzurim	7
Arad	0.5
Omer	44

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Beer Sheva	29
Negev Junction	35
Sede Boqer	4
Mizpe Ramon	4
Neot Semadar	0.6
Gilgal	0.6
Sedom	0
Paran	1.5
Yotvata	6
Eilat	2

www.ims.gov.il
פקס. 03-9604065
ת.ד. 25 בית דגן, 50250
דוא"ל: ims@ims.gov.il

Table 2: Maximum rainfall intensities in Ariel during the event and their degree of anomaly

Duration	Max Rainfall Amount (mm)	Max Rainfall Intensity (mm/h)	Probability (%)	Intensity Rank Since Measurements Began (1991)
10	18.4	110.1	<1%	1
15	24.4	97.7	<1%	1
20	30.7	92.2	<1%	1
30	40.6	81.1	<1%	1
45	44.6	59.5	<1%	1
60	48.2	48.2	<1%	1
90	60.2	40.1	<1%	1
120	68.1	34.0	<1%	1
180	95.1	31.7	<1%	1
240	112.4	28.1	<1%	1