

3 Kislev 5786
November 23, 2025

Heatwave Summary of November 18-24, 2025

A prolonged heatwave has affected our region in recent days and is expected to conclude today (November 24). Following the extended heatwave during the first part of November, a cooling trend occurred, accompanied by a rain event. However, a short time later, warming ensued, and since the 18th of the month, a heatwave has prevailed, during the peak of which temperatures exceeding 35°C were recorded. The values observed broke maximum temperature records for the final ten days of November at numerous stations across the country; at some stations, records for high minimum temperatures were also broken.

It should be noted that despite the heatwave's long duration, it is not unprecedented, and there have been previous instances where similar heatwaves prevailed during the latter part of November.

Progression of the Heatwave and Temperatures

Following the rain episode from the 13th to the 16th of the month, during which temperatures were near or slightly below average, rapid warming occurred. By the 18th, temperatures of 27–29°C already prevailed in many regions of the country (excluding the mountains). The following day saw slight warming, and by the 20th, significant warming took place, such that temperatures of 30–31°C prevailed in the coastal plains and valleys (reaching 32–33°C in the Judean Lowlands and the Eastern Valleys), and approximately 25°C in the mountains.

The heatwave reached its peak on the 21st and 22nd of the month, with additional slight warming in the north and inland regions, and more pronounced warming in the central and southern Coastal Plain and the Lowlands (Shfela), where temperatures of 33–36°C were recorded. In the central mountains, temperatures of 27–28°C were observed, and in the Eastern Valleys, 32–35°C (peaking at 37°C in Eilat!). These values are 9–12°C higher than the average. Minimum temperatures were also high, reaching 22–24°C in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, and the Northern Negev, and locally reaching 25°C or more. Tables 1 and 2 present the maximum and minimum temperature data for several stations.

On the 23rd, a slight cooling of approximately 1–3°C occurred; however, conditions remained considerably warmer than average, particularly in the Eastern Valleys. Today (the 24th), further cooling took place, yet it remained warmer than usual. With the entry of a short and intense rain system tonight and tomorrow, significant cooling is expected, and the heatwave will come to an end.

Event Anomalies

1. Extreme Temperature Values and Record Breaking

Maximum temperature records for the last ten days of November were broken at numerous stations across the country, as shown in Table 3; effectively, records were surpassed in most regions. In several instances, the previous record was exceeded by a sharp margin of 1 to 2°C (for example, Eilat recorded 37.3°C, compared to the previous record of 34.9°C; Kfar Blum registered 34.2°C, versus the previous record of 31.8°C).

Records for high minimum temperatures were also shattered, particularly in the Coastal Plain and the Shephelah. For instance, Ein Carmel observed a minimum temperature of 25.5°C, whereas the previous highest minimum was 23.5°C. In Acre, the highest minimum during the current heatwave reached 22.5°C—more than 3°C (!) higher than the previous record for the last ten days of November.

Tables 3 and 4 below present data for stations where records were broken or where the measured temperatures ranked second highest (referring to maximum and minimum temperatures, respectively).

2. Sequence of Hot Days

The heatwave was prolonged, persisting for approximately 5–6 days. However, it is not unprecedented; similar heatwaves occurred during the second half of November in 1962, 1966, 1979, 1999, and 2002. In 2010, a similar heatwave commenced in November and extended into December (the Great Carmel Fire event).

Table 1: Daily maximum temperatures, 18-24 November 2025

	18.11	19.11	20.11	21.11	22.11	23.11	24.11
Akko	26.8	27.8	29.7	31.7	32.0	29.9	29.0
Haifa University	21.0	22.6	24.8	26.9	27.4	25.4	24.4
Haifa Technion	23.9	25.5	27.9	29.6	30.1	28.4	27.2
En Carmel	26.4	28.0	30.2	32.7	33.2	30.5	30.7
Tel Aviv Coast	28.3	30.9	28.6	34.1	34.5	32.9	27.7
Bet Dagan	29.2	30.0	30.9	36.3	34.5	32.7	30.5
Ben Gurion Airport	28.7	29.7	31.0	36.1	33.4	32.0	30.2
Beit Jamal	24.3	26.4	31.5	33.7	31.8	29.9	30.5
Netiv HaLamed-Heh	25.4	28.5	33.0	34.6	32.8	31.2	32.0
Nahshon	27.4	28.9	32.5	35.9	34.0	32.5	32.2
Negba	26.9	29.6	28.6	33.5	34.1	33.0	30.0
Qevuzat Yavne	28.6	31.6	29.7	35.1	34.9	34.4	30.2
Merom Golan Picman	18.5	20.2	23.3	25.1	25.1	22.1	22.3
Avne Eitan	22.8	24.9	26.3	28.6	28.9	26.3	26.4
Zefat Har Kenaan	19.6	20.5	24.5	25.3	25.4	23.6	22.8
Deir Hana	23.7	25.4	27.0	29.2	29.7	27.5	26.6
Yavne'el	26.5	28.5	29.8	32.3	32.4	30.8	28.9
Tavor	25.7	28.1	29.7	31.3	33.5	31.9	28.8
Newe Ya'ar	26.1	28.2	30.8	32.8	32.6	30.8	30.0
Afula Nir HaEmek	26.2	27.4	29.4	31.6	31.5	29.6	28.3
Qarne Shomron	24.4	26.0	30.3	33.4	31.5	29.4	30.4
Jerusalem	20.1	21.5	25.1	28.4	27.0	25.7	27.2
Ma'ale Adumim	22.4	23.7	27.3	30.4	28.9	27.7	27.1
Rosh Zurim	17.6	19.1	24.6	26.7	24.6	22.6	26.3
Lahav	24.4	27.2	31.7	33.1	30.9	29.0	29.9
Arad	21.7	22.6	25.6	28.5	28.2	26.4	27.1
Beer Sheva	25.6	28.4	30.5	33.5	32.0	30.0	30.6
Sede Boqer	24.2	25.0	26.7	29.1	29.0	27.8	27.1
Neot Smadar	24.6	24.9	26.0	28.8	31.0	30.2	29.9
Dafna	27.8	28.4	32.4	32.7	32.6	29.4	29.9
Kefar Blum	28.1	29.1	32.7	34.0	34.2	30.2	30.9
Ayelet HaShahar	26.4	27.7	31.1	32.1	31.9	28.8	29.2
Zemah	28.4	30.5	31.6	33.1	32.9	32.5	30.9
Eden Farm	28.3	28.8	30.6	32.0	32.6	31.0	29.7
Gilgal	30.4	31.4	33.7	33.8	35.6	34.3	32.0
Sedom	30.1	30.0	30.3	31.5	32.3	32.0	29.6
Hazeva	27.8	28.2	28.5	29.0	29.9	30.7	27.7
Paran	26.7	26.4	27.2	28.4	29.5	30.0	27.5
Eilat	29.8	30.6	32.2	33.3	37.3	36.4	33.6

Table 2: Daily minimum temperatures, 18–24 November 2025

	18.11	19.11	20.11	21.11	22.11	23.11	24.11
Akko	12.0	19.7	17.2	19.0	16.8	22.5	21.4
Haifa University	15.6	16.4	18.2	20.0	20.8	20.4	19.1
Haifa Technion	16.7	18.3	19.8	21.1	20.8	21.7	20.1
En Carmel	15.5	20.5	22.9	24.8	25.5	24.4	23.7
Tel Aviv Coast	17.9	22.4	20.4	19.6	25.6	26.0	21.6
Bet Dagan	12.7	18.6	14.4	12.9	15.6	19.5	14.1
Ben Gurion Airport	13.7	20.2	16.9	14.9	22.5	23.8	17.4
Beit Jamal	17.8		21.2	21.7	24.7	23.2	20.4
Netiv HaLamed-Heh	12.1	18.3	16.0	13.4	20.1	17.0	12.2
Nahshon	14.6	20.1	18.5	18.5	24.8	23.5	20.3
Negba	12.8	18.2	15.1	15.4	20.2	20.6	15.6
Qevuzat Yavne	13.8	17.1	15.6	15.2	21.2	21.7	15.2
Merom Golan Picman	8.8	10.9	11.6	11.1	11.7	8.4	5.6
Avne Eitan	13.5	15.3	15.7	18.6	17.2	18.1	15.1
Zefat Har Kenaan	12.9	14.0	16.0	17.5	18.8	17.0	14.2
Deir Hana	15.9	17.8	18.9	20.0	20.6	20.0	19.1
Yavne'el	15.3	17.5	18.7	19.2	18.6	19.4	18.7
Tavor	15.4	16.2	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.0	17.4
Newe Ya'ar	15.4	17.1	18.9	16.7	16.9	19.0	16.2
Afula Nir HaEmek	14.0	14.4	17.5	13.6	12.9	13.4	10.8
Qarne Shomron	18.1	18.6	21.5	22.2	23.1	21.9	21.3
Jerusalem	14.2	14.3	16.8	19.2	19.7	18.9	18.1
Ma'ale Adumim	15.7	15.2	17.5	20.8	21.0	19.1	18.5
Rosh Zurim	12.5	12.5	14.9	17.3	16.8	16.3	16.6
Lahav	14.5	18.0	20.4	21.4	21.8	20.8	20.1
Arad	15.2	15.5	18.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	18.6
Beer Sheva	13.8	18.4	17.4	18.6	19.1	20.3	16.4
Sede Boqer	9.6	14.3	12.7	14.6	14.1	15.0	12.2
Neot Smadar	10.9	15.9	11.7	10.7	9.8	13.2	10.6
Dafna	14.4	14.4	18.8	15.6	15.7	16.5	15.5
Kefar Blum	13.1	14.0	19.9	12.7	12.7	13.0	9.8
Ayelet HaShahar	15.6	14.9	18.5	18.9	16.3	15.8	14.6
Zemah	16.6	17.3	20.9	20.3	18.7	17.0	14.2
Eden Farm	16.5	14.8	16.0	15.1	14.0	13.0	11.9
Gilgal	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.6	17.2	16.9	16.4
Sedom	21.4	25.7	21.4	20.1	19.9	21.5	20.0
Hazeva	16.2	21.0	16.5	15.8	16.4	17.9	15.7
Paran	12.5	18.0	12.4	11.7	12.2	13.2	12.8
Eilat	18.6	20.5	20.6	19.1	19.7	23.2	19.8

Table 3: Data for stations where the maximum temperature records for the last ten days of November were broken in the current heatwave or ranked second highest

Station	Peak temperature (°C) in the heatwave of 18–23 November 2025	Previous peak temperature (°C) before the current heatwave	Year in which the previous record was set	Year in which measurements began
Akko*	32.0	32.0	1962	1925
Haifa Technion	30.1	29.0	2013	1994
En Carmel	33.2	32.7	2013	1993
Bet Dagan	36.3	35.6	2013	1962
Ben Gurion Airport	36.1	35.4	2013	1950
Nahshon	35.9	34.7	2013	2008
Beit Jamal*	33.7	34.0	2013	1920
Netiv HaLamed-Heh	34.6	34.5	2013	1993
Negba*	34.1	34.9	2013	1950
Qevuzat Yavne*	35.1	36.0	2013	1951
Zefat Har Kenaan	25.4	25.2	1999	1939
Deir Hana	29.7	28.5	1999	1995
Tavor	33.5	31.4	1962	1939
Yavne'el	32.4	30.9	1999	1983
Newe Ya'ar	32.8	32.6	2013	1949
Afula Nir HaEmek*	31.6	32.0	1999	1939
Qarne Shomron	33.4	32.5	2013	1999
Ma'ale Adumim	30.4	30.3	2013	1984
Lahav	33.1	32.8	213	1953
Beer Sheva*	33.5	33.5	2013	1920
Dafna	32.7	31.2	1962	1947
Kefar Blum	34.2	31.8	1962	1948
Ayelet HaShahar	32.1	30.5	2013	1966
Zemah	33.1	32.4	2002	1945
Eden Farm	32.6	30.0	2010	1996
Sedom	32.3	31.3	2003	1960
Gilgal	35.6	33.2	1998	1988
Eilat	37.3	34.9	2022	1949

*The value measured in the current heatwave is equal to the previous record or ranked second

Table 4: Data for stations where the minimum temperature records for the last ten days of November were broken in the current heatwave or ranked second highest

Station	Peak Temp (°C) during heatwave Nov 18-23 2025	Peak Temp (°C) before current heatwave	Year previous record was set	Measurements start year
Akko	22.5	19.2	2002	1925
Haifa Technion	21.7	21.5	2013	1994
En Carmel	25.5	23.5	1998	1993
Tel Aviv Coast	26.0	23.2	2013	1939
Ben Gurion Airport	23.5	21.1	2003	1950
Nahshon	24.8	21.9	2013	2008
Beit Jamal	24.7	24.0	2013	1920
Netiv HaLamed-He	20.1	19.5	2016	1993
Negba*	20.6	22.7	2013	1950
Qevuzat Yavne	21.7	20.2	2013	1951
Zefat Har Kenaan	18.8	18.4	2013	1939
Newe Ya'ar*	19.0	19.0	1993	1949
Lahav*	21.8	21.8	2013	1953
Beer Sheva*	20.3	21.0	2003	1920
Eilat*	23.2	23.4	2023	1949

*The value measured in the current heatwave is equal to the previous record or ranked second