State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

10 Kislev 5786
December 1, 2025

Monthly Weather Conditions - November 2025

Overview

November was markedly warmer than average. Within the spatial measurement series established in 1950, this ranks as the hottest November on record with respect to the daily mean temperature (the combined day and night temperature). The month was particularly notable for nocturnal temperatures that were elevated relative to historical records, whereas daily maximum temperatures ranked third, trailing only 1962 and 2010. Most days exhibited warmer-than-usual conditions, and two prolonged heatwaves prevailed during the month: one occurring at the onset and the second following the mid-month mark. During both heatwaves, temperature records were shattered relative to the specific time of year.

November featured three precipitation events. One rainfall episode lasting two to three days occurred mid-month, supplemented by two brief events, each spanning approximately 24 hours, during the latter part of the month. Cumulative rainfall amounts on a national spatial scale approximated the average yet were characterized by significant regional variability. It should also be noted that two rainfall events exhibited exceptional, and even unprecedented, intensities, such that a substantial portion of the precipitation descended within short durations.
November 2025 serves as a prime illustration of climate change, manifested by elevated temperatures and prolonged heatwaves interspersed with brief rainfall events bearing large accumulation totals and extreme intensities.

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Temperatures and Weather Conditions During the Month

Daytime conditions in November were significantly warmer than the average (1991–2020), exceeding the norm by 4–5°C in the mountains (!), by approximately 3.5–4°C in the Coastal Plain, the Negev, and the Northern Valleys, and by 3–3.5°C in the Arava (it is noteworthy that in the Coastal Plain, the average daily maximum temperature for November 2025 mirrored the long-term average for October). Nocturnal temperatures in the mountains and the Negev surpassed the average by 3–4°C, and by 2–3°C in the Coastal Plain, the Northern Valleys, and the Arava (Table 1). This was largely attributed to winds that persisted on many nights, impeding radiative cooling in the Coastal Plain and the valleys, particularly during the Sharav (dry heatwave) episode in the final ten days of the month.
For the majority of the month, temperatures remained above average, often to a considerable degree. During precipitation events, for brief intervals, values aligned with the average or dipped slightly below it (Figures 1, 2).

1st–13th of the Month – Significantly Warmer than Average

This period was predominantly characterized by temperatures that were significantly higher than average, and at times, anomalous. From the 1st to the 5th, a heatwave prevailed (having commenced in late October), with temperatures exceeding 30°C across most of the country and occasionally surpassing 35°C. At the heatwave's zenith, values of 36–38°C were registered in the inner Coastal Plain, the Shephelah, and the northern Negev; the Western Galilee, Ramot Menashe, and western Samaria recorded 34–35°C, while the mountains saw temperatures ranging from 29°C to 32°C.
Between the 6th and the 8th, temperatures subsided, though conditions remained warmer than usual, before a warming trend resumed on the 9th and 10th. Consequently, the first ten-day period of November was 6–8°C warmer than average in the mountains and inland regions, and 4–6°C above the norm in the Coastal Plain and the Shephelah, rendering it exceptional compared to historical records. While a cooling trend ensued from the 11th to the 13th, temperatures continued to be significantly elevated above the average.

14th–17th of the Month – Cooler than Average or Near Average

On November 14th, a marked cooling occurred, associated with the transit of a precipitation system. Through the 16th, daytime temperatures in the mountains and inland regions dipped 3–5°C below the average, and 1–3°C below in the Coastal Plain, whereas nocturnal values remained elevated above the norm. On the 17th, temperatures rebounded, with values in most regions aligning with the average.

18th–24th of the Month – Significantly Warmer than Average

On the 18th, a warming trend commenced in most regions, excluding the mountains, and persisted through the subsequent days, culminating in a heatwave. During the event's peak, the central and southern Coastal Plain and the Shephelah measured 33–36°C, the eastern valleys recorded 32–35°C (reaching 37°C in Eilat), and the central mountains saw 27–28°C. These values exceeded the average by 9–12°C. Minimum temperatures were likewise elevated, climbing to 22–24°C in the Coastal Plain, the Shephelah, and the northern Negev, with local measurements reaching 25°C or higher. Numerous stations across the country shattered maximum temperature records for the final ten days of November; in some instances, previous records were surpassed by a significant margin of 1–2°C.

25th–30th of the Month – Sharp Cooling Followed by Warming

Coinciding with the passage of a brief precipitation system, temperatures plummeted significantly, and during the 25th–26th, values hovered near the average. On the 27th, temperatures surged once more, and through the 29th, readings stood 3–5°C above the average. The transit of an additional brief rain system on the 30th precipitated a cooling, yet temperatures remained marginally higher than the average.

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

	Station	November 2025		Difference from the 1991–2020 Average	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal Plain and Lowlands	Haifa (Technion)	26.4	18.5	+4.0	+3.0
	En HaHoresh	28.1	13.8	+3.7	+2.3
	Bet Dagan	28.9	15.7	+4.3	+2.5
	Negba	27.6	16.3	+3.4	+2.7
Northern Mountains	Elon	27.5	17.8	+4.1	+3.4
	Merom Golan Picman	22.5	8.5	+4.4	+2.1
	Avne Eitan	25.9	15.4	+3.6	+4.2
	Zefat Har Kena'an	22.7	15.4	+5.2	+4.3
	Deir Hanna	27.0	18.5	+4.9	+3.9
	Tavor	29.4	16.4	+4.9	+3.6
Northern Valleys	Afula, Nir HaEmek	28.9	13.3	+4.0	+2.2
	Kefar Blum	29.9	13.6	+4.7	+2.5
	Zemah	29.8	16.4	+3.8	+2.4
	Eden Farm	29.6	15.6	+3.7	+2.2
Samaria and Judea	Qarne Shomron	27.6	17.8	+4.8	+3.9
	Jerusalem	24.8	16.9	+4.9	+4.0
	Beit Jamal	27.6	18.5	+3.3	+3.5
	Rosh Zurim	22.2	14.8	+4.5	+3.8
Negev	Besor	27.6	16.2	+3.3	+2.7
	Arad	25.5	16.5	+4.0	+3.8
	Beer Sheva	28.4	16.1	+3.8	+4.0
	Sede Boqer	26.0	12.9	+3.8	+2.9
	Mizpe Ramon	24.7	14.8	+4.9	+2.2
The Arava	Sedom	29.8	22.2	+2.3	+2.0
	Hazeva	29.1	17.5	+3.0	+2.1
	Yotvata	29.7	16.0	+3.5	+1.9
	Eilat	31.7	19.6	+3.5	+2.8

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

	November 2025				Extreme values since measurements began				Years of activity
	Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	
Bet Dagan	36.3	21/11/25	11.0	27/11/25	36.6	14/11/2010	1.5	26/11/2006	2025-1962
Negba	**36.7**	5/11/25	11.0	27/11/25	36.0	14/11/2010	1.0	30/11/1953	2025-1950
Zefat Har Kena'an	29.2	5/11/25	9.3	26/11/25	30.1	2/11/1941	-1.7	29/11/1953	2025-1867
Jerusalem*	32.6	5/11/25	11.5	26/11/25	33.2	2/11/1941	1.9	30/11/1953	2025-1935
Beer Sheva**	36.5	5/11/25	12.2	27/11/25	38.3	3/11/1941	2.0	27/11/1961	2025-1922
Eilat	37.3	22/11/25	15.4	29/11/25	38.1	2/11/1962	5.3	30/11/1953	2025-1949

* Jerusalem: Center 1950-2025, Talbiya 1948-1949, Palace Hotel 1935-1947, American Colony 1927-1935, Mount of Olives 1918-1926, German Colony 1895-1915, English Hospital on HaNevi'im St. 1898-1913, English Hospital in the Old City 1867-1915.

** Beer Sheva University 2025, Beer Sheva Negev Institute 1957-2025, Beer Sheva 1922-1957.

Figure 1: Daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Jerusalem in November 2025 compared to the multi-year average

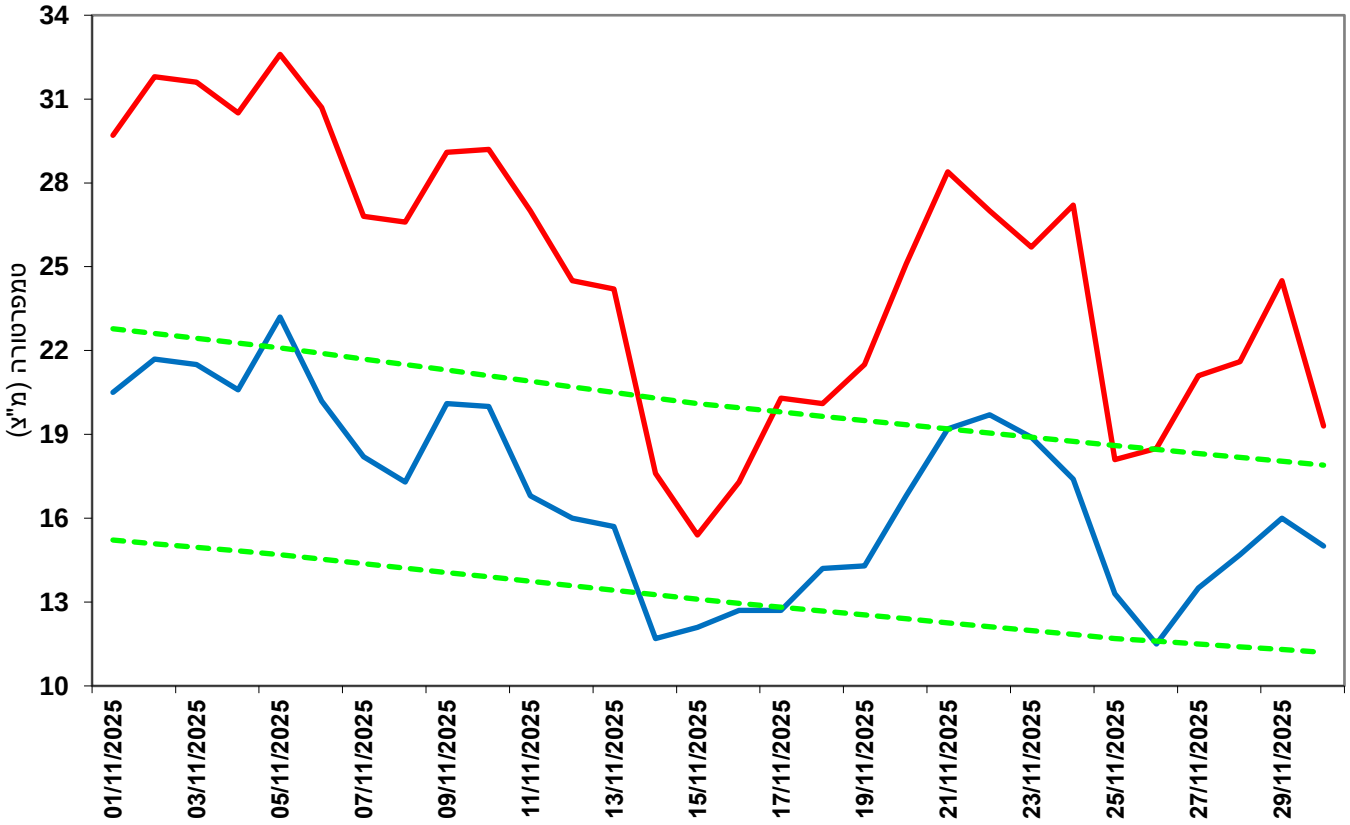
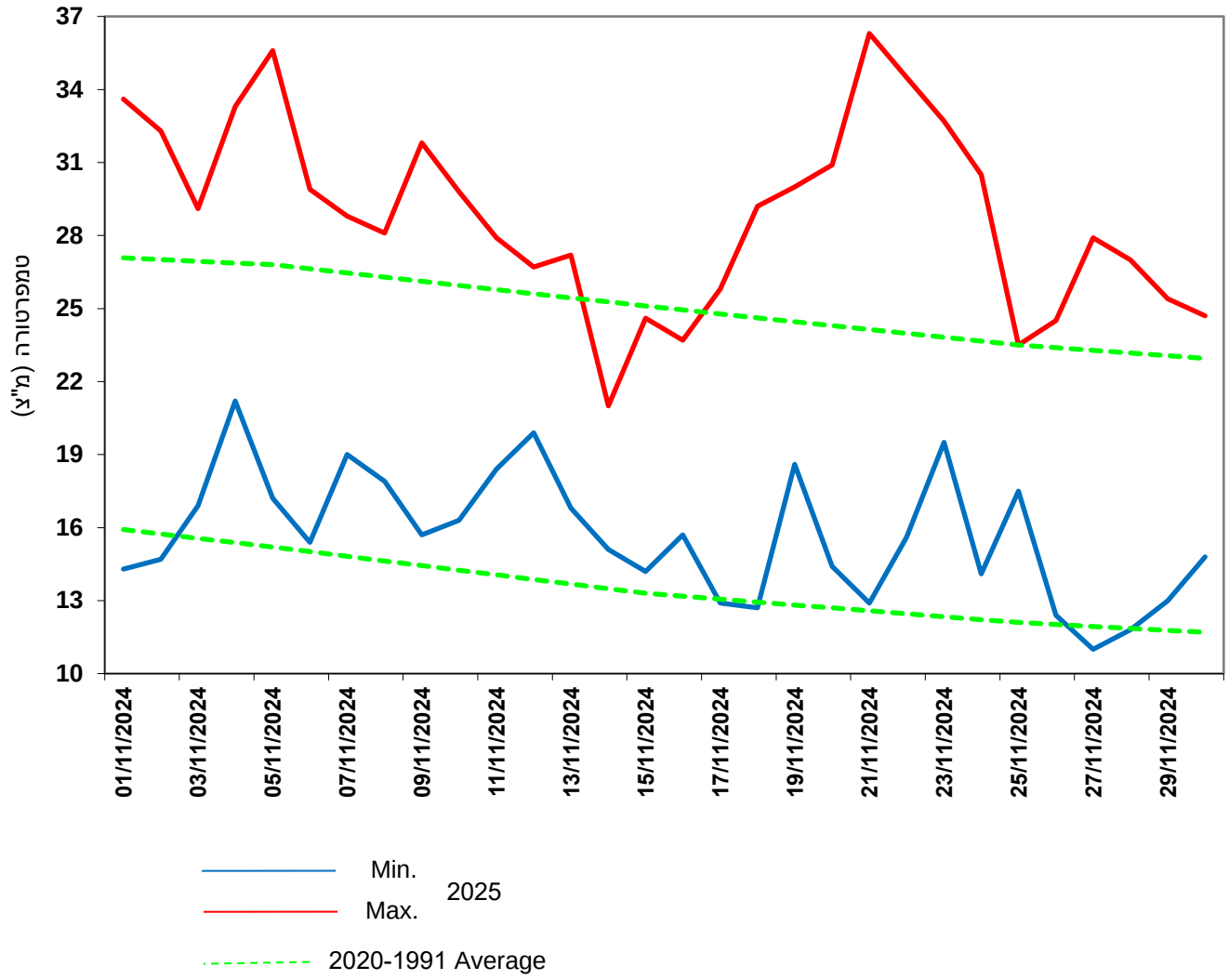


Figure 2: Daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Bet Dagan in November 2025 compared to the multi-year average



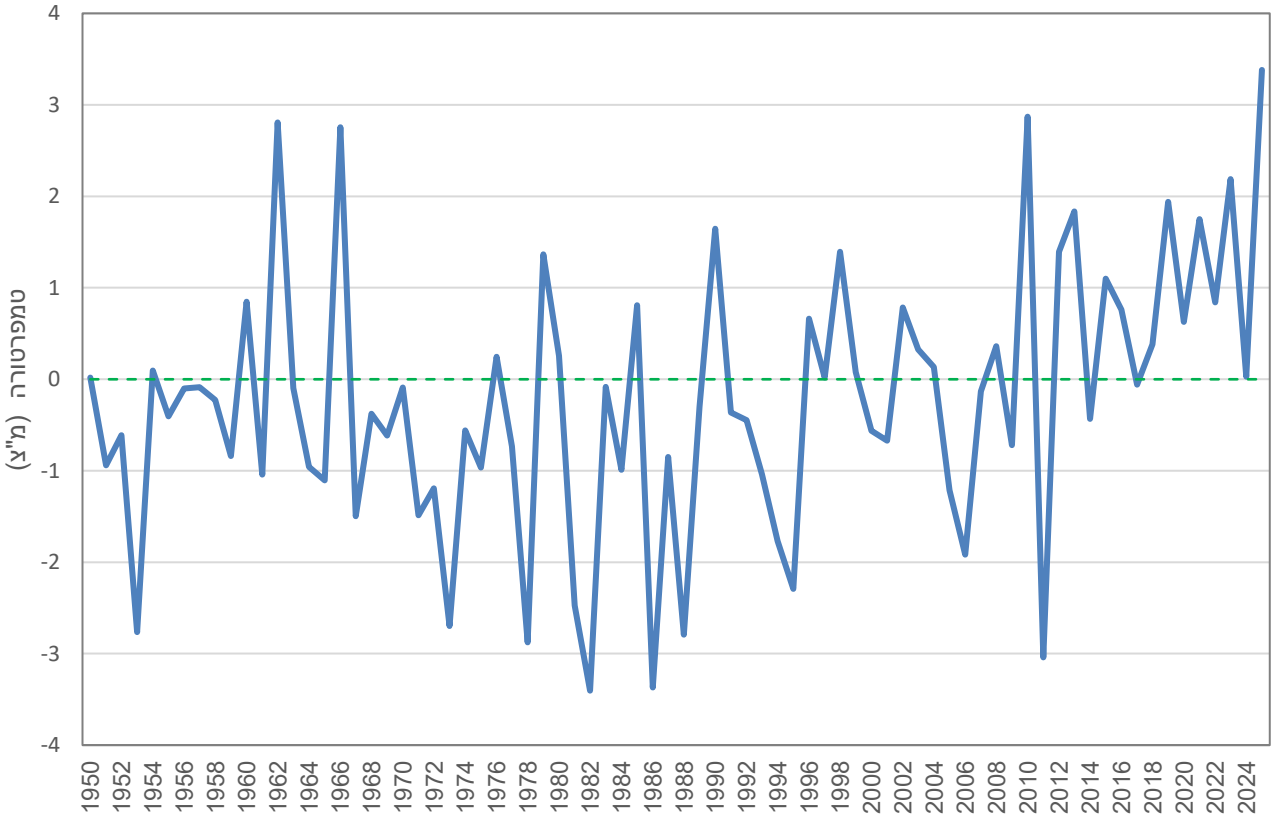
Comparison of November 2025 to the Past

November 2025 was warmer than average nationwide by more than 3°C in the diurnal temperature (the combined temperature of day and night), ranking it first in the spatial measurement series since 1950, surpassing the very warm Novembers of 2010, 1966, and 1962 (Figure 3). November stood out particularly for its high minimum temperatures, and in comparison to the past, it ranks first spatially, being more than 0.5°C warmer than the next warmest year (1966).

In contrast, for maximum temperatures, November 2025 ranks third, after 1962 which was the warmest, and 2010 which ranks second.

In terms of regional breakdown, it can be noted that in diurnal temperature, November this year was the warmest in the Coastal Plain, the Negev, the Jezreel Valley, and the Hula Valley. It ranks second in the Northern and Central Mountains, where November 2010 was warmer. It also ranks second in the Kinneret (Sea of Galilee) and the Arava, after November 1966. The regional breakdown is similar when referring to minimum temperatures, while for maximum temperatures, November 2025 ranks second in the Coastal Plain (after 1962) and in the Northern and Central Mountains (after 2010). In the Eastern Valleys and the Negev, it ranks third after 1962 and 2010 (Table 3).

Figure 3: Average daily temperature anomaly in Israel* in November 1950-2025 relative to the 1991-2020 average



To represent the area of Israel, 24 stations across the country were selected that have homogeneous data since 1950.

- - - - - 1991-2020 Average

Table 3: Ranking of November 2025 compared to the past since 1950 at several stations

(warmer years in parentheses)

Station	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Daily Temperature
En HaHoresh	(1962 ,2010) 3	(2020) 2	1
Bet Dagan	1	(2012) 2	1
Negba	(1962) 2	1	1
Qevuzat Yavne	(1962) 2	1	1
Zefat	(1962 ,2010) 3	(2010) 2	(2010) 2
Tavor	(2010) 2	1	1
Beit Jamal	(1962 ,2010) 3	1	(2010) 2
Jerusalem	(2010) 2	1	(2010) 2
Afula	(2010) 2	1	1
Kefar Blum	(1962 ,2010) 3	1	1
Zemah	(1966 ,2010) 3	1	1
Bet Zayda	(1962 ,2010) 3	(1966) 2	(1966) 2
Beer Sheva	(1962 ,2010) 3	1	1
Sede Boqer	(2010) 2	(1966) 2	1
Dorot	(1962 ,2010) 3	1	1
Besor	(1962) 2	1	(1962) 2
Sedom	(1962 ,2010) 3	(1962 ,2023) 3	(1962 ,2023) 3
Eilat	(1962 ,2010) 3	(1962 ,2023) 3	(1966) 2

Rainfall in November

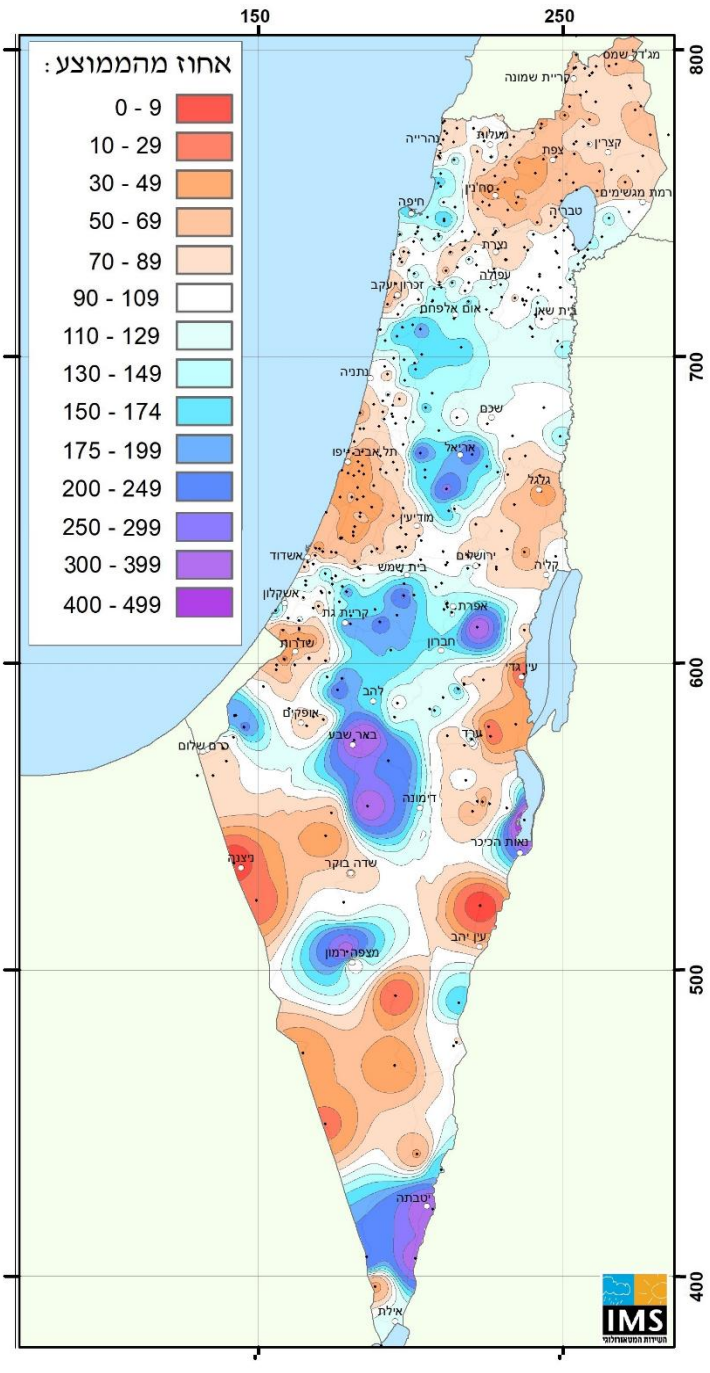
November was characterized by marked spatial variability in rainfall amounts. In certain regions, precipitation accumulations exceeded the average, at times considerably, whereas other areas registered values well below the climatological mean. In several instances, significant disparities were observed between adjacent zones.

At the northwestern tip of the country (Rosh HaNikra–Nahariya), rainfall amounts fell short of the average (70% to 90%). Conversely, the line stretching from Akko to Haifa accumulated 120% to 160% of the average. While the Carmel Coast–Zikhron Ya'akov area experienced a deficit, the Pardes Hanna–North Sharon region surpassed the average significantly (Pardes Hanna and Barkai yielded 130 mm, constituting 180% to 190% of the average).

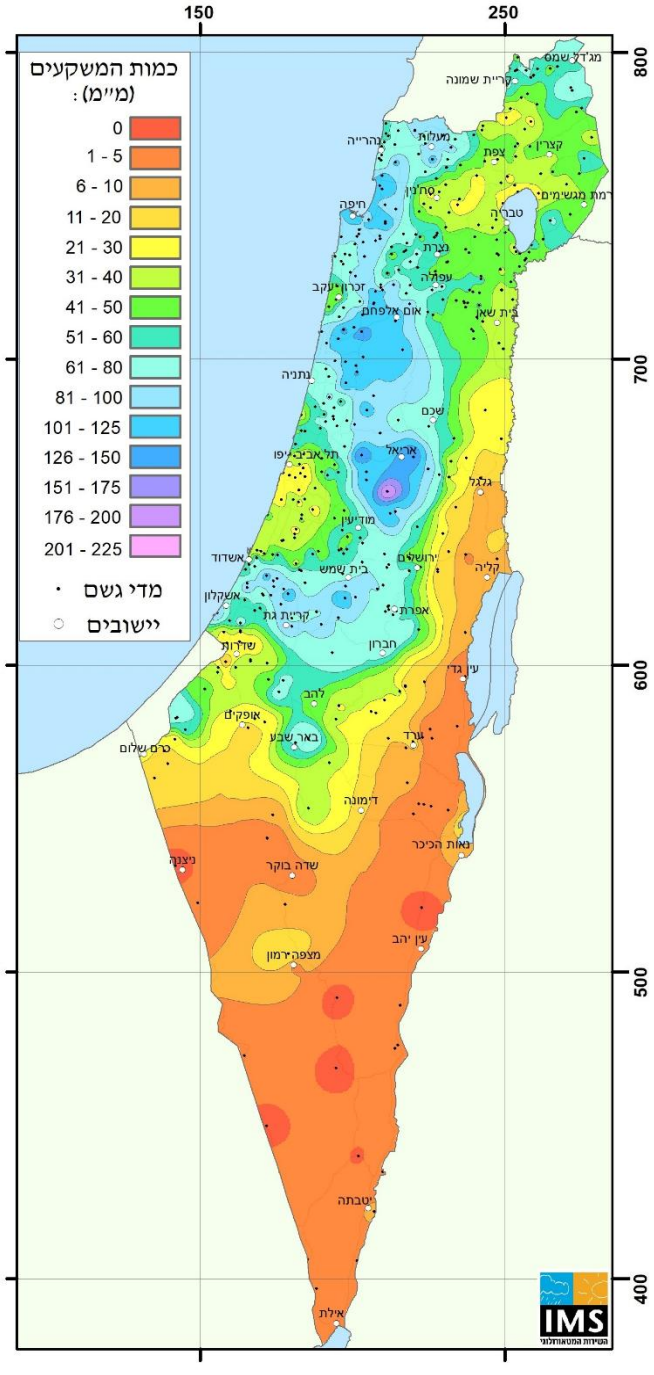
In the Southern Sharon, totals diminished (70% to 90% of the average), and the South-Central Coastal Plain, down to the Ashdod line, proved deficient in precipitation, with only 30% to 60% of the average recorded. Further south, the Ashdod–Kiryat Gat region was wetter than average. The Gaza Envelope also displayed pronounced variability, with below-average amounts in its northern sector and above-average accumulations (1.5 to 2 times the norm) in its southern sector (Maps 1, 2 and Table 4).

In the Western Galilee, rainfall amounts hovered near the average or dipped slightly below it. The Upper Galilee saw a scarcity of rainfall (60% to 80%), a trend that was mirrored in the Golan Heights, excluding its southern portion which proved rainier. The Lower Galilee was also distinguished by variance between its drier northern section and wetter southern section. The Jezreel Valley measured above-average rainfall, while in Samaria, accumulations in certain parts attained values 1.5 to 2 times the average or more (Elkana and Ariel logged nearly 150 mm, representing 220% to 250% of the average). In the southern part of Samaria and the Northern Judean Mountains, amounts lagged behind the average, while the Jerusalem area approximated the seasonal norm.

In the regions of the Elah Valley, Gush Etzion, and Beit Kama, November was wetter than average (1.5 times or more), with the Northern Negev exhibiting an even more significant surplus relative to the average. The eastern part of the country was also marked by variability, with totals falling below the average (70% to 90%) in the Hula Valley and Northern Sea of Galilee (Kinneret), while exceeding the average (110% to 140%) from the Southern Sea of Galilee down to the Central Jordan Valley.



Map 2: November 2025 Rainfall Relative to the Multi-Year Average (%)



Map 1: Rainfall Amounts in November 2025 (mm)

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Table 4: November 2025 Rainfall Amounts Compared to the Multi-Year Average for the Month*

Area	Station	November 2025 Rainfall Amount (mm)	Multi-Year Average for November (mm)*	% of November Average
Coastal Plain and Lowlands	Rosh Haniqra	55	80	69%
	Nahariyya	56	73	77%
	Evron	68	74	92%
	Shave Ziyyon	60	73	82%
	Regba	65	73	89%
	Bet HaEmeq	105	77	137%
	Akko	104	71	146%
	En HaMifraz	127	76	167%
	Kefar Masaryk	108	76	142%
	Afeq	89	71	126%
	Kefar Hasidim	82	68	121%
	Haifa (Port)	119	71	168%
	Haifa Technion	102	76	134%
	Yagur	96	73	131%
	Daliyat al-Karmel	96	90	106%
	En Hashofet	95	76	125%
	Ma'ayan Zevi	47	72	66%
	Zichron Yaakov	44	69	64%
	Amikam	74	78	94%
	Gilad	109	76	144%
	Nahal Tanninim	45	68	65%
	Regavim	109	74	148%
	Binyamina	74	73	102%
	Pardes Hanna	130	70	181%
	En HaHoresh	89	76	117%
	Be'erotayim	113	81	139%
	Kadima	84	74	113%
	Kefar Hess	65	73	90%
	Nir Eliyyahu	71	72	98%
	Kefar	50	71	70%
	Hakfar Hayarok	50	72	69%
	Nahshonim	51	65	79%
	Kefar Ma'as	48	67	71%
	Tel Aviv Coast	29	59	48%
	Bet Dagan	24	71	34%
	Ben Gurion	37	66	56%
	Rishon Lezion	45	69	65%
	Nezer Sereni	43	77	56%
	Rehovot	28	74	38%
	Nir Galim	25	73	35%
	Qevuzat Yavne	49	75	65%
	Be'er Tuvia	93	71	131%
	Nizanim	91	70	131%
	Kefar Warburg	96	73	131%
	Negba	46	63	72%
	Ashkelon	93	54	171%
	Talme Yaffe	71	59	121%
	Erez	24	54	44%
	Yakhini	38	49	78%
	Be'eri	47	51	93%

Table 4 (Cont.): November 2025 Rainfall Amounts Compared to the Multi-Year Average for the Month*

Area	Station	November 2025 Rainfall Amount (mm)	Multi-Year Average for November (mm)*	% of November Average
Coastal plain	Magen	57	28	205%
	Besor	24	23	104%
Northern Mountains	Nimrod	53	92	57%
	El Rom	78	89	87%
	Merom Golan	52	74	70%
	Gamla	38	56	68%
	Bnei Yehuda	62	46	133%
	Kefar Giladi	63	81	77%
	Yiftah	31	57	55%
	Elon	84	91	93%
	Kabri	63	74	86%
	Hurfeish	85	95	89%
	Tefen	111	99	112%
	Zefat Har	40	77	52%
	Beit Jann	45	114	39%
	Harashim	55	108	51%
	Karmiel	52	77	67%
	Eshhar	33	69	48%
	Deir Hana	33	63	52%
	Yodfat	38	73	52%
	Lavi	34	51	65%
	Harduf	66	62	106%
	Allon HaGalil	68	68	100%
	Nazareth	53	68	78%
	Tavor	48	51	93%
	Gazit	49	50	98%
Northern Valleys	Newe Ya'ar	53	66	81%
	Afula Nir	62	50	125%
	Givat Oz	95	61	156%
	Nir David	38	40	96%
	Banias	49	73	67%
	Dafna	56	70	80%
	Kefar Blum	46	56	82%
	Ayelet	42	47	89%
	Kefar Nahum	27	42	64%
	Ginosar	29	43	68%
	Tiberias	45	45	100%
	Zemah	42	38	111%
	Sede Eliyyahu	38	30	125%
Central Mountains	Ma'ale Gilboa	46	43	106%
	Kedumim	68	66	102%
	Har Berakha	62	60	103%
	Qarne Shomron	94	66	141%
	Elkana	147	67	219%
	Ariel	145	57	254%
	Eli	99	63	156%
	Shilo	69	48	144%
	Newe Zuf	190	73	262%

Table 4 (Cont.): November 2025 Rainfall Amounts Compared to the Multi-Year Average for the Month*

Area	Station	November 2025 Rainfall Amount (mm)	Multi-Year Average for November (mm)*	% of November Average
Central Mountains	Har Harasha	91	77	118%
	Talmon	128	73	177%
	Psagot	57	69	83%
	Mevo Horon	65	66	99%
	Nahshon	52	65	80%
	Beit Meir	78	72	108%
	Zova	72	70	104%
	Jerusalem	52	49	106%
	Ma'ale Adumim	17	24	72%
	Beit Jamal	95	54	174%
	Tzur Hadassah	83	70	119%
	Nativ HaLamed	122	47	259%
	Rosh Zurim	69	54	127%
Negev**	Lahav	48	42	115%
	Dorot	33	65	51%
	Beit Kama	61	42	145%
	Arad	9		
	Omer	80		
	Beer Sheva	61		
	Negev Junction	38		
	Sede Boqer	4		
	Mizpe Ramon	5		
	Neot Semadar	1		
Jordan Valley and the Arava**	Argaman	23		
	Gilgal	5		
	Beit HaArava	10		
	Sedom	16		
	Hazeva	0		
	Paran	2		
	Yotvata	6		
	Timna (Ramon	5		
	Eilat	2		

* The long-term average refers to the years 1991–2020. For stations that were not active throughout this entire period, the averages are adjusted to these years.
** In arid regions, no reference is made to long-term averages for the month or parts of the season, due to the low averages and the irregular pattern of rainfall amounts in these areas.

Number of Rainy Days

In November, the number of rainy days (with a threshold of 1 mm or more) was close to the average in most regions (Table 5). Regarding the number of rainy days since the beginning of the season, it is lower than average in the north and center of the country, mainly due to October, which had very few rainy days. In the northern valleys and the south of the country, the number of days was close to the average.

Table 5: Number of rainy days* in November and since the beginning of the season compared to the average**

	No. of Days November 2025	November Average**	No. of Days Since Beginning of Season	Average Since Beginning of Season**
Nahariyya	5	6	9	10
En HaHoresh	5	6	7	9
Hakfar Hayarok	4	5	4	9
Bet Dagan	5	5	6	8
Negba	6	4	7	6
Be'eri	4	4	4	6
Kefar Giladi	5	6	7	10
Merom Golan Picman	5	5	6	9
Zefat Har Kenaan	6	6	8	9
Afula Nir HaEmek	5	5	7	7
Jerusalem Center	4	5	4	7
Beit Jamal	6	5	6	7
Rosh Zurim	6	5	6	7
Dorot	4	4	4	6
Beer Sheva	3	3	3	4
Kefar Blum	5	5	5	8
Ayelet HaShahar	6	5	7	8
Zemah	6	5	7	7
Sede Eliyyahu	6	4	7	6
Sedom	3	1	3	1
Eilat	1	1	1	1

* Threshold of 1 mm

** Average 1991–2020

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Rain Episodes

November's rainfall occurred during three distinct spells:

A. 13–16 of the month: The month's primary rain spell, characterized by wintry conditions and nationwide coverage. During this event, several tens of millimeters of rain accumulated, with the highest precipitation recorded in the Pardes Hanna – Northern Sharon region, as well as in the southern Coastal Plain and the Shephelah, where totals ranged from 60 to 90 mm. In other parts of northern and central Israel, amounts generally varied between 20 and 60 mm, while the Northern Negev received 20 to 35 mm. The event was marked by high rainfall intensities; Ashkelon experienced unprecedented intensity rates for durations of 30 to 90 minutes during the early morning hours of November 14. Flooding in streams, hail, and strong wind gusts (including a gust of 88 km/h in Tel Aviv) occurred, resulting in damage. Further details are provided in a separate review.

B. 24–25 of the month: A brief but intense event, during which several tens of millimeters precipitated across various regions of the country. In Samaria, totals exceeding 100 mm were registered, with the majority falling within a four-hour window. Rainfall intensities in this region were unprecedented, and exceptional rates were also observed in the Elah Valley (Nativ HaLamed He). The Negev also received substantial rainfall amounts, leading to flash floods in local streams. Conversely, the Gush Dan area and the southern coastal strip saw very little precipitation. Further details are provided in a separate review.

C. 30 of the month: A brief episode during which rainfall in the north and center of the country generally ranged from a few millimeters to 10–15 mm. Higher totals were measured in several locations (Barkai 34 mm, Elon 30 mm, Mei Ami 24 mm).

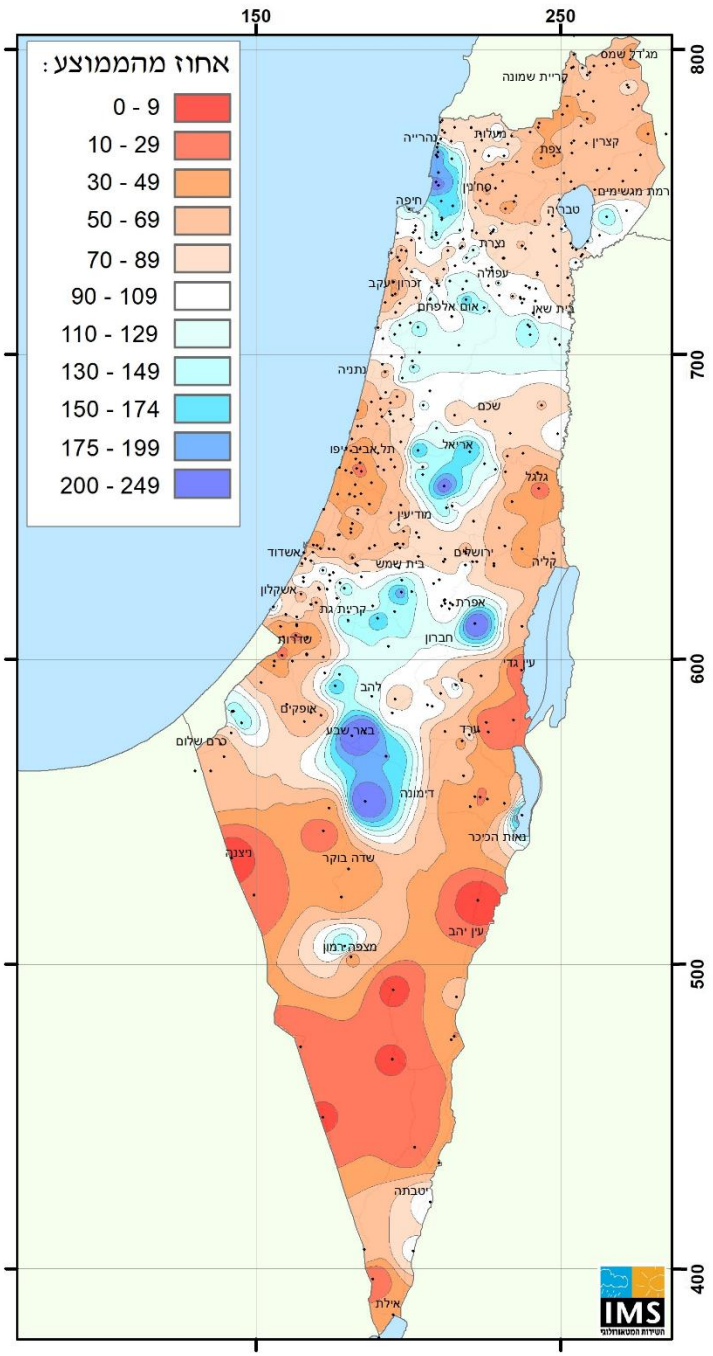
Rainfall from the Beginning of the Season

In most regions, the bulk of the seasonal rainfall to date occurred in November; however, northern Israel, and particularly its northwestern section, also experienced significant rainfall during the event at the end of September. Consequently, the map of cumulative rainfall since the beginning of the season is characterized by high regional variability, similar to the November map, with several modifications.

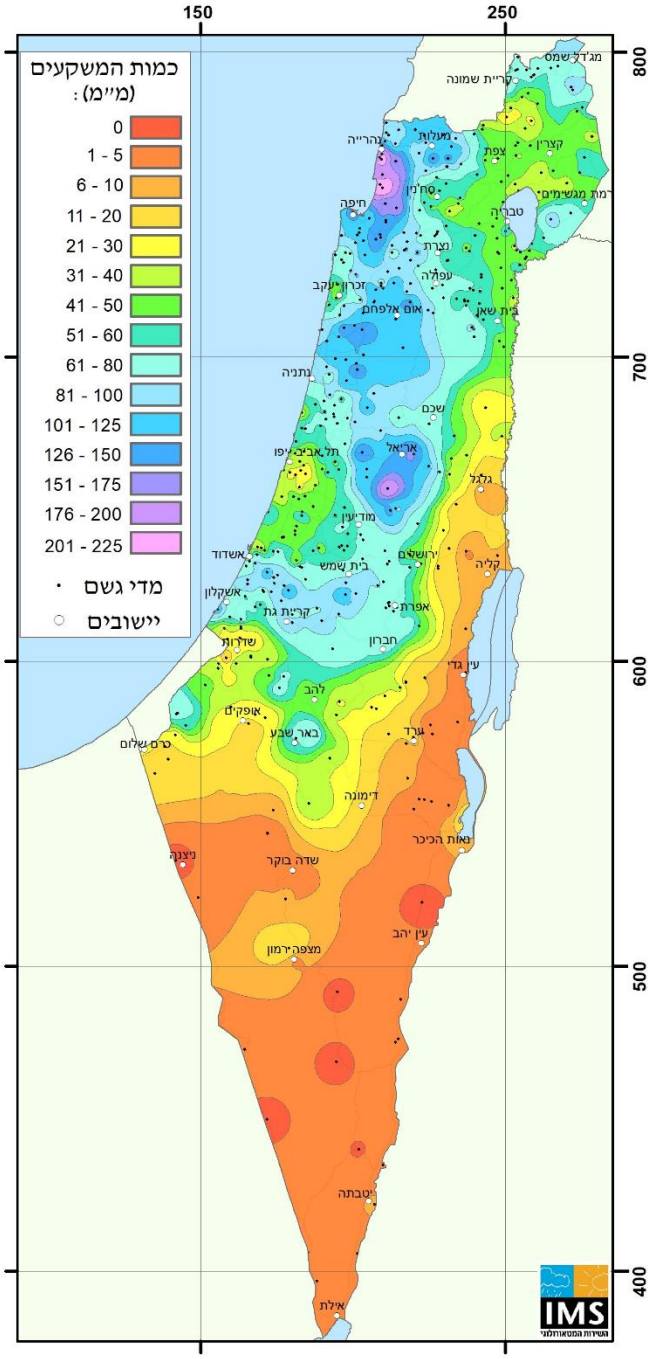
In northern Israel, from the Zichron Yaakov–Afula line northward, rainfall since the beginning of the season has amounted to approximately 50% to 70% of the average for the corresponding period, and even less in parts of the region. However, in the Nahariyya–Haifa area, accumulated amounts reached 1.5 to 2 times the average, primarily due to the September event. In the region extending from the Northern Sharon through Northern Samaria to the Northern Jordan Valley, seasonal totals exceed the average (110% to 140%), while in Southern Samaria, they reach 1.5 to 2 times the average.

In the Central and Southern Coastal Plain, cumulative amounts are significantly lower than average (30% to 60%); rainfall totals in the Northern Judean Mountains and the Southern Jordan Valley are likewise below average.

In the Southern Shephelah, Gush Etzion, and the Northern Negev, rainfall amounts since the beginning of the season surpass the average for the corresponding period, reaching 2 to 2.5 times the norm in parts of the region. Conversely, in the remaining parts of southern Israel, cumulative amounts remain below average (Maps 3, 4, and Table 6).



Map 4: Percentage of Precipitation from the Beginning of the Season until the End of November 2025 Compared to the Multi-Year Average for the Corresponding Period (%)



Map 3: Precipitation Amount from the Beginning of the Season until the End of November 2025 (mm)

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Table 6: Rainfall Amounts from the Beginning of the Season to Date Compared to the Average*

Station	Cumulative Amount from Beginning of Season to End of November (mm)	Multi-Year Average* from September to End of November (mm)	% of Average for the Corresponding Period	Multi-Year Average* for the Entire Season (mm)	% of Average for the Entire Season
Rosh Haniqra	84	118	71%	613	14%
Nahariyya	150	113	133%	615	24%
Evron	211	111	191%	626	34%
Shave Ziyyon	191	109	174%	604	32%
Regba	219	109	200%	604	36%
Bet HaEmeq	160	115	139%	624	26%
Akko	192	103	188%	586	33%
En HaMifratz	224	106	212%	600	37%
Kefar	219	108	202%	620	35%
Afek	160	102	157%	569	28%
Kefar	127	97	131%	638	20%
Haifa (Port)	132	99	133%	565	23%
Haifa	119	117	101%	671	18%
Yagur	137	105	131%	709	19%
Daliyat al-	124	123	101%	797	16%
En HaShofet	99	102	97%	661	15%
Ma'ayan Zevi	50	103	49%	588	9%
Zichron	46	98	47%	574	8%
Amikam	76	104	73%	634	12%
Gilad	116	102	114%	654	18%
Nahal	50	98	51%	532	9%
Regavim	113	102	112%	628	18%
Binyamina	79	106	75%	573	14%
Pardes Hanna	136	102	134%	628	22%
En HaHoresh	110	110	100%	576	19%
Be'erotayim	122	106	115%	614	20%
Kadima	86	107	80%	618	14%
Kefar Hess	69	105	66%	615	11%
Nir Eliyyahu	73	103	71%	614	12%
Kefar	57	106	54%	533	11%
Hakfar	51	105	49%	557	9%
Nahshonim	51	86	59%	553	9%
Kefar Ma'ash	48	94	51%	572	8%
Tel Aviv	40	91	44%	442	9%
Bet Dagan	27	94	29%	540	5%
Ben Gurion	41	88	46%	568	7%
Rishon	55	88	62%	511	11%
Nezer Sereni	60	101	60%	581	10%
Rehovot	44	94	47%	558	8%
Nir Galim	31	98	32%	504	6%
Qevuzat	60	99	61%	526	11%
Be'er Toviyya	98	93	105%	538	18%
Nizanim	102	95	107%	505	20%
Kefar Warburg	103	96	107%	533	19%

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Table 6 (Cont.): Rainfall Amounts from the Beginning of the Season to Date Compared to the Average*

Station	Cumulative Amount from Beginning of Season to End of November (mm)	Multi-Year Average* from September to End of November (mm)	% of Average for the Corresponding Period	Multi-Year Average* for the Entire Season (mm)	% of Average for the Entire Season
Negba	47	88	54%	500	9%
Ashkelon	101	79	129%	456	22%
Talmei	71	83	86%	492	14%
Erez	24	76	31%	443	5%
Yakhini	38	68	56%	451	8%
Be'eri	47	70	67%	359	13%
Magen	57	40	142%	255	22%
Besor	24	34	71%	216	11%
Nimrod	65	122	53%	816	8%
El Rom	88	116	76%	901	10%
Merom	57	93	61%	811	7%
Gamla	40	74	54%	578	7%
Bnei	90	62	145%	494	18%
Kefar Giladi	72	108	66%	757	9%
Yiftah	32	83	38%	538	6%
Elon	107	130	82%	805	13%
Kabri	91	110	83%	666	14%
Hurfeish	114	128	89%	885	13%
Tefen	144	132	109%	879	16%
Zefat Har	44	101	43%	688	6%
Beit Jann	79	152	52%	932	8%
Harashim	84	145	58%	988	9%
Karmiel	61	110	55%	685	9%
Eshhar	55	96	57%	631	9%
Deir Hana	55	85	65%	616	9%
Yodfat	50	100	50%	668	7%
Lavi	47	71	66%	509	9%
Harduf	100	86	116%	578	17%
Allon	88	97	91%	593	15%
Nazareth	61	93	65%	592	10%
Tavor	53	68	78%	527	10%
Gazit	53	67	80%	472	11%
Newe Ya'ar	87	91	96%	584	15%
Afula Nir	72	69	105%	450	16%
Givat Oz	131	80	163%	584	22%
Nir David	55	55	101%	388	14%
Banias	63	102	62%	689	9%
Dafna	65	97	67%	615	11%
Kefar Blum	46	78	59%	507	9%
Ayelet	46	65	71%	473	10%
Kefar	34	58	58%	443	8%
Ginosar	45	62	73%	447	10%
Tiberias	53	60	88%	440	12%
Zemah	43	52	82%	383	11%
Sede	48	44	110%	279	17%
Ma'ale	78	59	132%	401	19%
Kedumim	71	91	78%	642	11%
Har Berakha	68	79	86%	627	11%
Qarne Shomron	99	88	113%	636	16%

Table 6 (Cont.): Rainfall Amounts from the Beginning of the Season to Date Compared to the Average*

Station	Cumulative Amount from Beginning of Season to End of November (mm)	Multi-Year Average* from September to End of November (mm)	% of Average for the Corresponding Period	Multi-Year Average* for the Entire Season (mm)	% of Average for the Entire Season
Elkana	151	90	168%	600	25%
Ariel	151	76	199%	628	24%
Eli	108	84	128%	631	17%
Shilo	78	65	120%	522	15%
Newe Zuf	199	92	217%	648	31%
Har	96	95	101%	668	14%
Talmon	135	92	147%	648	21%
Psagot	63	85	74%	693	9%
Mevo Horon	68	82	82%	549	12%
Nahshon	55	81	68%	539	10%
Beit Meir	78	81	96%	604	13%
Zova	73	86	85%	656	11%
Jerusalem	53	60	87%	522	10%
Ma'ale	17	32	53%	276	6%
Beit Jamal	95	70	136%	506	19%
Tzur	83	87	95%	636	13%
Nativ	122	64	191%	452	27%
Rosh Zurim	69	71	97%	558	12%
Lahav	48	42	115%	301	16%
Dorot	33	60	55%	375	9%
Beit Kama	61	42	145%	310	20%
Arad	9	19	45%	134	6%
Omer	80			222	36%
Beer Sheva	61			192	32%
Negev	38			116	33%
Sede Boqer	4			87	5%
Mizpe	5			70	7%
Neot	1			30	2%
Argaman	30			205	15%
Gilgal	5			171	3%
Beit	10			94	10%
Sedom	16			39	40%
Hazeva	0			39	0%
Paran	2			33	6%
Yotvata	6			27	21%
Timna	5			25	19%
Eilat	2			23	9%

* The long-term average refers to the years 1991–2020. For stations that were not active throughout this entire period, the averages are adjusted to these years.
** In arid regions, no reference is made to long-term averages for the month or parts of the season, due to the low averages and the irregular pattern of rainfall amounts in these areas.

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