State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

4 January 2026

Monthly Weather Conditions - December 2025

Overview

December was rainier than average in most parts of the country, with the exception of the northeast. The southern regions were particularly notable, ranging from the southern Coastal Plain to the Negev and the Arava, where rainfall amounts reached two to three times the average, and in some instances exceeded these figures. Conversely, in the Upper Galilee, the Golan Heights, and the Hula Valley, monthly rainfall totals were slightly below average.
During the first part of the month, the "Byron" storm system passed through, bringing heavy rainfall primarily to the coastal region. However, several additional significant precipitation systems occurred throughout the remainder of the month, resulting in a high frequency of rainy days, totaling approximately 13 to 16. Consequently, urban flooding and flash floods occurred in the eastern and southern streams.

Despite the heavy rainfall, December was warmer than average. This is attributed to the fact that while temperatures were somewhat cooler than average during the precipitation episodes, the deviation was not significant; meanwhile, the interim periods were considerably warmer than average. This was particularly evident during the warm spell at the beginning of the month, which served as a continuation of an exceptionally warm November.
Thus concludes the year 2025, during which most months were warmer than average; consequently, the year ended considerably warmer than the long-term average, ranking fifth since measurements began.

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Rainfall in December 2025

In most regions of the country, December was wet, with the exception of the northeastern sections. Rainfall accumulation relative to the average was particularly notable in the southern parts of the country; in the Gaza Envelope region, 180 to 240 mm accumulated in December, representing 2 to 2.5 times the monthly average. In the northern Negev, over 100 mm accumulated, exceeding three times the monthly average. In other parts of the Negev and the Arava, rainfall relative to the average showed similar rates of deviation, and in the Yotvata area, the deviation was even more pronounced.

Rainfall totals were impressive in other regions as well: the northern Coastal Plain received 180 to 200 mm, and the Haifa and Carmel region received approximately 200 to 300 mm, figures representing 130% to 200% of the monthly average. The Sharon region received 120% to 130% of the average, and the Gush Dan region received 150 to 200 mm, reaching 1.5 times the average. The southern Coastal Plain (Rishon LeTsiyon to Ashkelon) also experienced heavy rainfall, with accumulations reaching 150% to 180% of the average. Further east, conditions were also very wet; the Judean Mountains and Hebron Hills received 150 to 200 mm (140% to 180% of the average), and the Yatir region received 2 to 2.5 times the average. In the Jordan Valley, accumulations reached 120% to 150% of the average.

In the northern inland parts of the country, conditions were relatively less rainy. In Samaria and the Jezreel Valley, amounts remained above average, while in the Lower Galilee and around the Sea of Galilee, they were near average. Conversely, in the Upper Galilee, the Hula Valley, and the Golan, amounts were below average, reaching approximately 80% to 90% of the monthly average (Maps 1, 2, and Table 1). It is noteworthy that in the northernmost parts of the Sea of Galilee catchment area, specifically the Metula region, Mount Hermon, and likely the portions of the drainage basin across the border, accumulation amounts were slightly above the monthly average.

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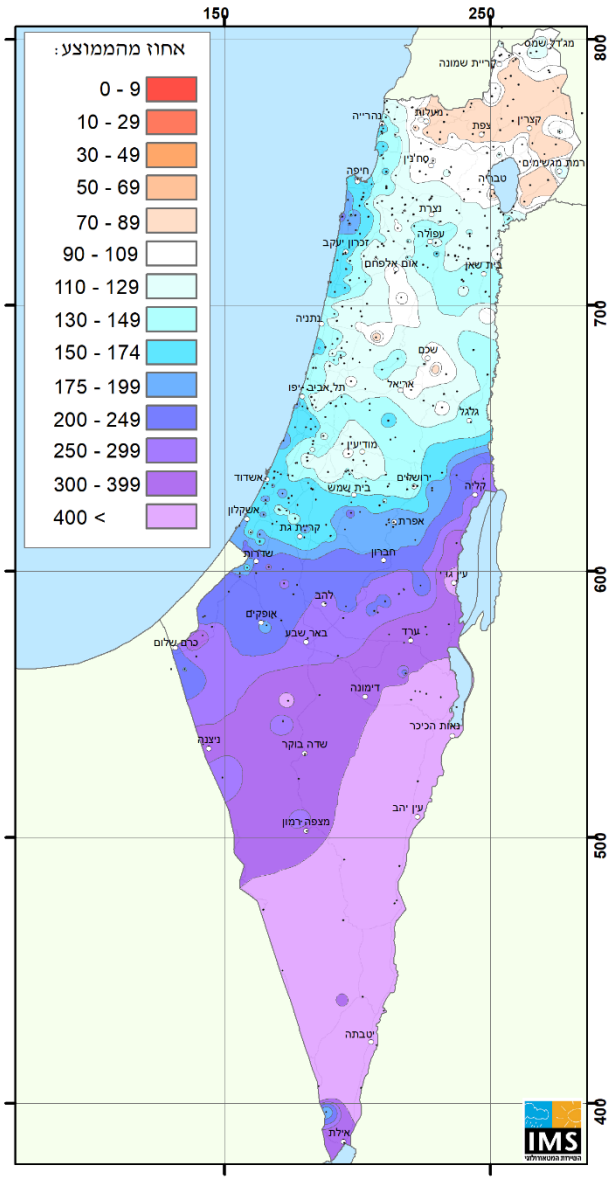

Map 1: December 2025 Rainfall (mm)

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

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Table 1: December 2025 Rainfall Amounts Compared to the Multi-Year Monthly Average*

Area	Station	Rainfall Amount December 2025 (mm)	Multi-year Average for December (mm)*	% of December Average
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Rosh Haniqra	152	125	122%
	Nahariyya	195	132	148%
	Evron	215	140	154%
	Shave Ziyyon	210	131	160%
	Regba	195	134	146%
	Bet HaEmeq	178	138	129%
	Akko	200	130	154%
	En HaMifraz	207	136	152%
	Kefar Masaryk	194	140	138%
	Afeq	198	127	155%
	Kefar Hasidim	170	149	114%
	Haifa (Port)	232	130	178%
	Haifa Technion	257	158	163%
	Yagur	191	170	112%
	Daliyat al-Karmel	297	197	151%
	Atlit	294	132	223%
	En Hashofet	203	162	125%
	Ma'ayan Zevi	247	153	162%
	Zichron Yaakov	224	153	146%
	Amikam	195	155	126%
	Gilad	176	154	115%
	Nahal Tanninim	225	132	170%
	Regavim	189	151	126%
	Binyamina	225	137	164%
	Pardes Hanna	193	138	140%
	En HaHoresh	158	132	120%
	Be'erotayim	154	138	111%
	Kadima	210	149	141%
	Kefar Hess	181	148	123%
	Nir Eliyyahu	184	146	126%
	Kefar	171	124	139%
	Hakfar Hayarok	189	127	148%
	Nahshonim	189	136	140%
	Kefar Ma'as	182	139	131%
	Tel Aviv Coast	201	104	193%
	Mikve Yisrael	206	120	172%
	Bet Dagan	203	127	159%
	Ben Gurion	175	138	127%
	Rishon Lezion	194	120	162%
	Nezer Sereni	199	141	141%
	Rehovot	179	136	132%
	Nir Galim	185	117	159%
	Qevuzat Yavne	189	124	152%
	Be'er Tuvia	214	124	173%
	Nizzanim	196	120	163%
	Kefar Warburg	207	123	169%
	Negba	185	123	150%
	Ashkelon	216	116	187%
	Talmei Yaffe	227	128	178%
	Erez	233	110	211%

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Table 1 (Continued): December 2025 Rainfall Amounts Compared to the Multi-Year Monthly Average*

Area	Station	Rainfall Amount December 2025 (mm)	Multi-year Average for December (mm)*	% of December Average
Coastal plain	Yakhini	239	104	230%
	Be'eri	189	82	230%
	Magen	136	54	250%
	Besor	137	43	322%
Northern Mountains	Nimrod Fortress	183	164	112%
	El Rom	168	184	91%
	Merom Golan	137	169	81%
	Gamla	113	129	88%
	Bnei Yehuda	90	117	77%
	Kefar Giladi	148	153	97%
	Yiftah	115	114	101%
	Elon	177	169	105%
	Kabri	173	146	118%
	Hurfeish	166	184	90%
	Tefen	168	195	86%
	Zefat Har Kenaan	123	149	82%
	Beit Jann	181	197	92%
	Harashim	174	214	81%
	Karmiel	169	160	105%
	Eshhar	133	154	87%
	Deir Hana	130	136	96%
	Yodfat	162	155	104%
	Lavi	120	116	104%
	Harduf	161	135	120%
	Allon HaGalil	171	135	127%
	Nazareth	169	133	127%
	Tavor	151	118	128%
	Gazit	139	104	134%
Northern Valleys	Newe Ya'ar	164	137	120%
	Afula Nir HaEmek	143	101	141%
	Givat Oz	179	136	132%
	Nir David	112	80	140%
	Banias	163	142	115%
	Dafna	113	128	88%
	Kefar Blum	89	105	85%
	Ayelet HaShahar	81	103	79%
	Kefar Nahum	103	95	108%
	Ginosar	96	101	95%
	Tiberias	75	96	78%
	Zemah	108	83	129%
	Sede Eliyyahu	87	60	146%
Central Mountains	Ma'ale Gilboa	125	84	149%
	Kedumim	200	145	138%
	Har Brakha	155	142	110%
	Qarne Shomron	193	143	135%
	Elkana	163	143	114%
	Ariel	150	142	106%
	Eli	149	134	111%

Table 1 (Continued): December 2025 Rainfall Amounts Compared to the Multi-Year Monthly Average*

Area	Station	Rainfall Amount December 2025 (mm)	Multi-year Average for December (mm)*	% of December Average
Central Mountains	Shilo	124	111	112%
	Neve Tzuf	232	144	160%
	Har Harasha	214	149	144%
	Talmon	196	144	136%
	Psagot	205	146	141%
	Mevo Horon	155	122	127%
	Nahshon	161	123	131%
	Beit Meir	176	135	131%
	Zova	211	143	148%
	Jerusalem Center	159	111	143%
	Ma'ale Adumim	113	57	199%
	Beit Jamal	178	109	164%
	Zur Hadassa	218	135	162%
	Netiv HaLamed-He	205	97	211%
	Rosh Zurim	222	121	183%
Negev**	Lahav	152	60	253%
	Dorot	233	92	254%
	Beit Kama	159	92	174%
	Arad	77		
	Omer	111		
	Beer Sheva	111		
	Negev Junction	64		
	Sede Boqer	36		
	Mizpe Ramon	27		
	Neot Semadar	22		
Jordan Valley and the Arava **	Argaman	61		
	Gilgal	47		
	Beit HaArava	57		
	Sedom	29		
	Hazeva	29		
	Paran	20		
	Yotvata	47		
	Timna (Ramon Airport)	15		
	Eilat	10		

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

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Number of Rain Days

In December, the number of rain days in many regions of the country exceeded the average. In the Coastal Plain, 10 to 12 rain days were recorded (based on a threshold of 1 mm and above), compared to an average of 8 to 10 days in its northern part and 6 to 7 days in its southern part. In the Central Mountains, there were approximately 10 rain days (average 7 to 8 days), and in the Northern Negev, 8 to 9 days, compared to an average of 5 to 7 days. In the Dead Sea and Arava region, the number of rain days was notably high compared to the average—5 to 6 days versus an average of 1 to 2. In the Northern Valleys, the number of rain days exceeded the average, whereas in the Northern Mountains, the number of days was close to the average (Table 2).

Regarding the number of rain days since the beginning of the season—following the deficit observed at the end of November, the cumulative number of days is now close to the average in most regions. In the Southern Coastal Plain and the Northern Negev, the number of days is above the average, whereas in the Northern Mountains, it is slightly below the average.

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Table 2: Number of Rain Days* in December and from the Beginning of the Season Compared to the Average**

	No. of Days December 2025	December Average **	No. of Days from Beginning of Season	Average from Beginning of Season **
Nahariyya	12	10	21	20
En HaHoresh	13	9	20	18
Hakfar Hayarok	12	9	16	17
Bet Dagan	11	8	17	16
Negba	10	8	17	14
Be'eri	10	6	14	12
Kefar Giladi	11	10	18	20
Merom Golan Picman	9	10	15	18
Zefat Har Kenaan	11	10	19	19
Afula Nir HaEmek	12	9	19	16
Jerusalem Center	10	8	14	14
Beit Jamal	10	7	16	14
Rosh Zurim	10	8	16	15
Dorot	9	7	13	12
Beer Sheva	8	5	11	9
Kefar Blum	10	9	15	17
Ayelet HaShahar	11	9	18	17
Zemah	10	7	17	14
Sede Eliyyahu	10	7	17	13
Sedom	6	1	9	3
Eilat	1	0.5	2	1

* Threshold of 1 mm
** Average 1991 to 2020

Precipitation Episodes

December featured precipitation events throughout the month. Two major events occurred, supplemented by several shorter rainfall episodes, resulting in the absence of prolonged dry spells.

A. December 1st: Light local precipitation in the Sharon region and the Jordan Valley, continuing the rainfall event of November 30th.

B. December 6th: A precipitation episode of less than 24 hours, with the focal point in southern Israel. The southern Arava received 25–40 mm; the Sea of Galilee area and parts of Samaria received 15–20 mm; the Lower Galilee, southern Golan Heights, and Jezreel Valley received 10–15 mm; and the northern Coastal Plain, Upper Galilee, and northern Golan Heights received 5–10 mm. The heavy rains in the Arava led to strong streamflows and flash floods, causing the closure of major roads in the region for many hours. Heavy hail occurred in northern Israel. Further details are provided in a separate review.

C. December 7th–12th ("Byron"): An extreme precipitation system commencing on the night between the 7th and 8th, peaking between the 10th and 12th, at which point it was designated "Byron." During the first phase of the system (until the 9th), the bulk of the rainfall occurred in the northwestern parts of the country, occasionally extending to the central Coastal Plain. Between the 10th and 12th, the system intensified, delivering rainfall from northern Israel to the northern Negev, with a focal point in the southern Coastal Plain and the northwestern Negev. Total system accumulation reached 150–200 mm in the Haifa and Carmel region; 130–170 mm in the southern Coastal Plain and the northern Gaza Envelope; 100–150 mm in the Lowlands and Hebron Hills; and 80–120 mm in the central and southern Coastal Plain and Judean Mountains. The northern mountains and Samaria received 40–70 mm, and the Sea of Galilee area and Golan Heights received 20–40 mm. Some rainfall occurred at high intensities, resulting in strong streamflows and flash floods in the Judean Desert streams and the tributaries of the Lachish, Shikma, and Besor streams. Additionally, urban inundation occurred, primarily in Yavne and Ashkelon. Further details are provided in a separate review.

D. December 15th–16th: A 48-hour precipitation episode comprising two waves: the first on the afternoon and evening of the 15th, and the second on the evening and night of the 16th. Double-digit amounts were recorded across almost the entire country, peaking in the Gaza Envelope region with 40–50 mm. The northern and central Negev received 30–40 mm. Other regions received amounts of 15–30 mm, and the Arava 5–15 mm.

E. December 23rd: From the northern Coastal Plain to the Nitzanim area, as well as in the Lowlands, most stations recorded only a few millimeters. However, the Netanya area received 30–40 mm, with isolated higher amounts, mostly within a single hour, causing urban inundation. Another focal point was the Ashdod–Gan Yavne area, where 15–30 mm fell.

F. December 26th–29th: A prolonged system in which rain fell in several waves. The highest precipitation amounts were recorded in the central mountains—70–120 mm in Samaria and 70–90 mm in the Judean Mountains. In the northern mountains, the Coastal Plain, and the Gaza Envelope area, 40–70 mm fell; significant rain also fell in the Negev. Following the rains, inundation occurred in various areas, alongside flash floods in stream channels. In contrast to most other events this month, this event was accompanied by strong winds reaching speeds of 50–70 km/h along the coastal strip and in the mountains, with gusts of 90–100 km/h. Further details are provided in a separate review.

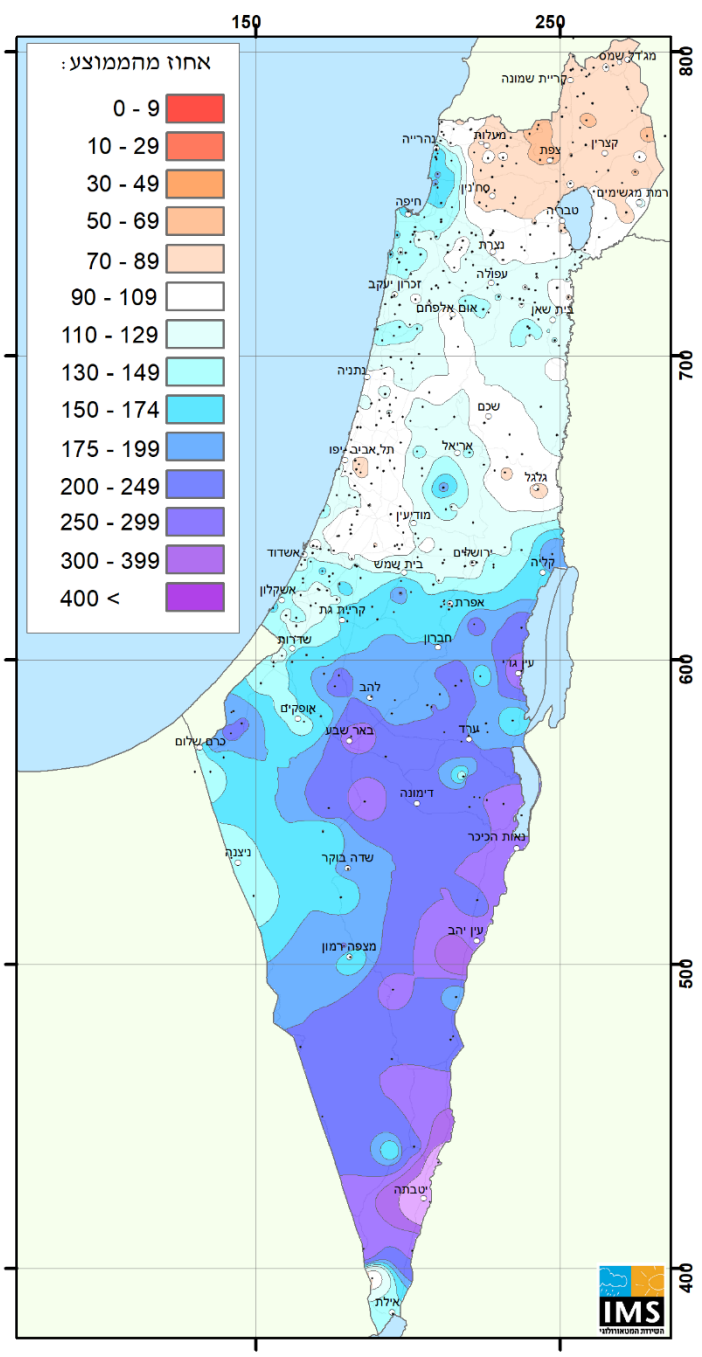
G. December 31st: An episode commencing in the early morning hours of January 1st (accounted to the precipitation day of December 31st). By 08:00, 10–25 mm had fallen in northern Israel, and 3–8 mm in the central Coastal Plain and Samaria.

Seasonal Cumulative Rainfall

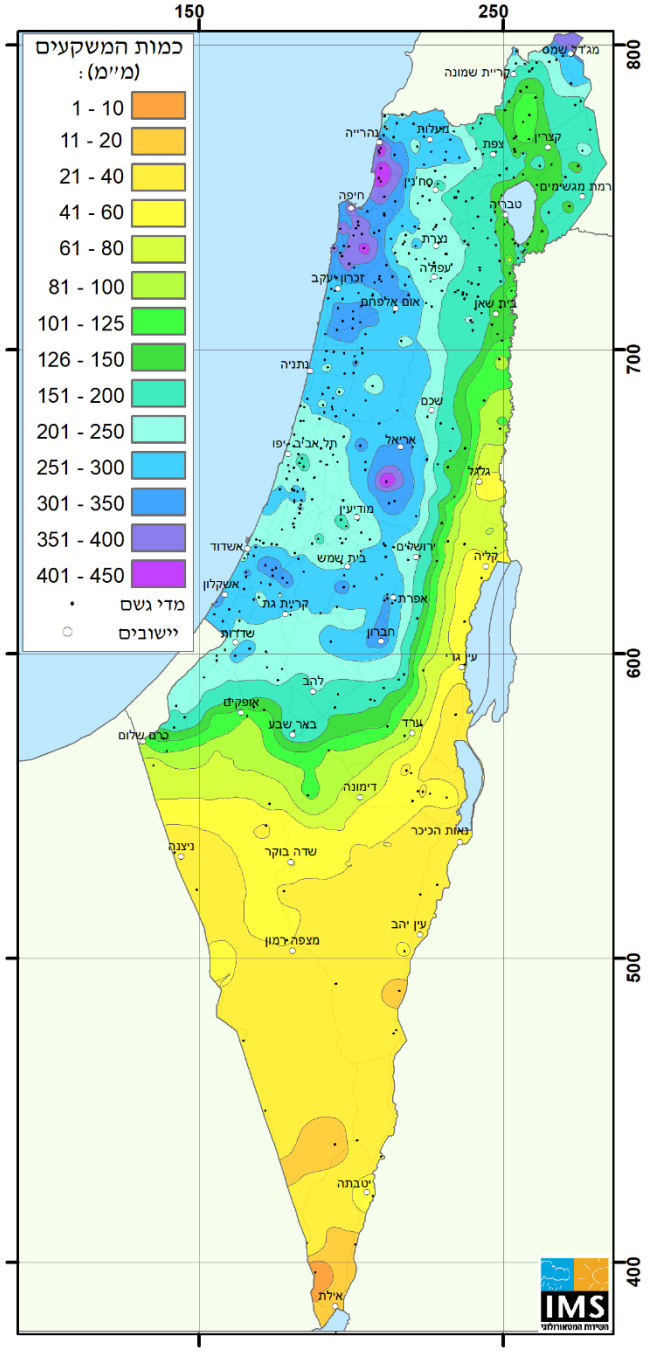
Following a rainy December, the deficits observed in cumulative rainfall at the end of November were closed in large parts of the country. By the end of December, cumulative rainfall amounts since the beginning of the season exceeded or were close to the average for the corresponding period. A deficit remains in the northeast of the country.

In the northern Coastal Plain, cumulative rainfall amounts reach 110%–130% of the average (through the end of December), and in the Haifa and Carmel, Akko-Nahariya, and northern Sharon areas, amounts reach 120%–150%. In the southern Sharon and the Gush Dan area, where the deficit was significant at the end of November, rainfall amounts through the end of December are close to the average. In the southern Coastal Plain (from Rishon LeZion to Ashdod), cumulative amounts exceed the average (110%–120%); south of there, reaching the Gaza Envelope area, the balance is even more positive, with amounts reaching 1.5 to 2 times the average. In the Negev, the Dead Sea area, and the Arava, the balance reaches 2 to 3 times the average. Samaria and Judea received 120%–150% of the average, and the Jordan Valley 110%–140%.

In northern Israel, the situation differs—in the Upper Galilee, the Golan Heights, and the Hula Valley, rainfall amounts reach 70%–85% of the average through the end of December, while in the Lower Galilee they are close to the average. In the Jezreel Valley, amounts are 110%–130% of the average (Maps 3, 4, and Table 3).



Map 4: Precipitation Amount from the Beginning of the Season through the End of December 2025 Compared to the Multi-year Average for the Corresponding Period (%)



Map 3: Precipitation Amount from the Beginning of the Season through the End of December 2025

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Table 3: Rainfall Amounts from the Beginning of the Season to Date Compared to the Average*

Station	Cumulative Amount from Beginning of Season through End of December (mm)	Multi-Year Average* from September through End of December (mm)*	% of Average for the Corresponding Period	Long-Term Average* for the Entire Season (mm)	% of Average for the Entire Season
Rosh Haniqra	237	243	97%	613	39%
Nahariyya	345	245	141%	615	56%
Evron	427	250	171%	626	68%
Shavei Ziyyon	401	243	165%	604	66%
Regba	414	243	170%	604	69%
Bet HaEmeq	339	253	134%	624	54%
Akko	392	233	169%	586	67%
En HaMifratz	430	241	178%	600	72%
Kefar Masaryk	413	249	166%	620	67%
Afeq	357	229	156%	569	63%
Kefar Hasidim	297	246	121%	638	47%
Haifa (Port)	363	229	159%	565	64%
Haifa Technion	376	275	137%	671	56%
Yagur	328	275	119%	709	46%
Daliyat al-Karmel	421	320	132%	797	53%
Atlit	368	233	158%	539	68%
En Hashofet	301	264	114%	661	46%
Ma'ayan Zevi	297	256	116%	588	51%
Zichron	270	243	111%	574	47%
Amikam	271	259	105%	634	43%
Gilad	293	256	114%	654	45%
Nahal Taninim	285	230	124%	532	54%
Regavim	303	252	120%	628	48%
Binyamina	316	243	130%	573	55%
Pardes Hanna	329	241	136%	628	52%
En HaHoresh	268	242	111%	576	46%
Be'erotayim	279	244	114%	614	45%
Kadima	296	256	115%	618	48%
Kefar Hess	250	250	100%	615	41%
Nir Eliyyahu	258	230	112%	614	42%
Kefar	228	230	99%	533	43%
Hakfar	244	244	100%	557	44%
Nahshonim	237	222	107%	553	43%
Kefar Ma'as	229	233	98%	572	40%
Tel Aviv Coast	239	190	126%	442	54%
Mikve Yisrael	244	217	113%	522	47%
Bet Dagan	230	223	103%	540	43%
Ben Gurion	215	219	98%	568	38%
Rishon Lezion	251	212	118%	511	49%
Nezer Sereni	260	242	107%	581	45%
Rehovot	224	231	97%	558	40%
Nir Galim	225	213	106%	504	45%
Qevuzat Yavne	249	222	112%	526	47%
Be'er Tuvia	312	217	144%	538	58%

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Table 3 (Continued): Rainfall Amounts from the Beginning of the Season to Date Compared to the Average*

Station	Cumulative Amount from Beginning of Season through End of December (mm)	Multi-Year Average* from September through End of December (mm)*	% of Average for the Corresponding Period	Long-Term Average* for the Entire Season (mm)	% of Average for the Entire Season
Nizanim	299	216	138%	505	59%
Kefar	310	219	141%	533	58%
Negba	232	211	110%	500	46%
Ashkelon	330	210	157%	540	61%
Talmei Yaffe	299	211	142%	492	61%
Erez	259	187	139%	443	58%
Yakhini	277	171	162%	451	61%
Be'eri	220	152	145%	359	61%
Magen	193	95	204%	255	76%
Besor	161	76	211%	216	75%
Nimrod	241	286	84%	816	30%
El Rom	256	300	85%	901	28%
Merom Golan Picman	194	263	74%	811	24%
Gamla	153	202	76%	578	26%
Bnei Yehuda	181	179	101%	494	37%
Kefar Giladi	220	261	84%	757	29%
Yiftah	147	197	75%	538	27%
Elon	284	299	95%	805	35%
Kabri	264	256	103%	666	40%
Hurfeish	280	313	89%	885	32%
Tefen	302	327	92%	879	34%
Zefat Har	166	251	66%	688	24%
Beit Jann	271	348	78%	932	29%
Harashim	258	359	72%	988	26%
Karmiel	229	264	87%	685	33%
Eshchar	188	239	79%	631	30%
Deir Hanna	185	222	84%	616	30%
Yodfat	212	255	83%	668	32%
Lavi	166	187	89%	509	33%
Harduf	262	221	119%	578	45%
Allon HaGalil	259	228	113%	593	44%
Nazareth	230	225	102%	592	39%
Tavor	204	186	110%	527	39%
Gazit	193	171	113%	472	41%
Newe Ya'ar	250	228	110%	584	43%
Afula Nir	215	169	127%	450	48%
Givat Oz	310	216	143%	584	53%
Nir David	168	135	124%	388	43%
Banias	226	244	92%	689	33%
Dafna	178	225	79%	615	29%
Kefar Blum	135	183	74%	507	27%
Ayelet	128	169	76%	473	27%
Kefar Nahum	136	153	89%	443	31%
Ginosar	142	163	87%	447	32%
Tiberias	128	156	82%	440	29%
Zemah	150	136	111%	383	39%
Sede	135	103	131%	279	48%
Ma'ale Gilboa	202	142	142%	401	50%
Kedumim	272	236	115%	642	42%

Table 3 (Continued): Rainfall Amounts from the Beginning of the Season to Date Compared to the Average*

Station	Cumulative Amount from Beginning of Season through End of December (mm)	Multi-Year Average* from September through End of December (mm)*	% of Average for the Corresponding Period	Long-Term Average* for the Entire Season (mm)	% of Average for the Entire Season
Har Brakha	224	221	101%	627	36%
Qarne	292	231	126%	636	46%
Elkana	314	233	135%	600	52%
Ariel	300	201	149%	628	48%
Eli	256	259	99%	631	41%
Shilo	183	176	104%	522	35%
Neve Tzuf	431	236	182%	648	66%
Har Harasha	310	244	127%	668	46%
Talmon	331	236	140%	648	51%
Psagot	269	231	116%	693	39%
Mevo Horon	230	204	113%	549	42%
Nahshon	216	203	106%	539	40%
Beit Meir	250	223	112%	604	41%
Zova	283	229	124%	656	43%
Jerusalem	212	171	124%	522	41%
Ma'ale	132	89	148%	276	48%
Beit Jamal	276	178	155%	506	55%
Zur Hadassa	302	222	136%	636	47%
Netiv	327	157	209%	452	72%
Rosh Zurim	292	193	151%	558	52%
Lahav	200	102	197%	301	67%
Dorot	266	152	175%	375	71%
Beit Kama	221	107	207%	310	71%
Arad	86			134	64%
Omer	189			222	85%
Beer Sheva	173			192	90%
Negev	102			116	88%
Sede Boqer	40			87	46%
Mizpe Ramon	32			70	45%
Neot	23			30	76%
Argaman	91			205	44%
Gilgal	52			171	30%
Beit HaArava	66			94	70%
Sedom	44			39	113%
Hazeva	29			39	75%
Paran	22			33	68%
Yotvata	53			27	197%
Timna Ramon	19			25	78%
Eilat	12			23	52%

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

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Temperatures and Weather Conditions During the Month

December was warmer than average (1991–2020) throughout the country. Daytime temperatures in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, and the Central Mountains were 1–1.5°C above average, and 0.5–1°C above average in other regions. Nighttime temperatures in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, the Northern Valleys, and the Negev were 1.5–2°C above average, while in the remaining regions they were 1–1.5°C above average (Table 4).
The month began warmer than average, continuing the warm conditions of November; however, subsequent cool spells occurred (albeit not significantly so) coinciding with rain systems, interspersed with warmer episodes (Figures 1, 2).

1st–6th of the Month – Considerably Warmer than Average

The beginning of the month was warmer than average, continuing the warm spell that prevailed at the end of November. Temperatures peaked on the 5th of the month, reaching values of 29–31°C in the Coastal Plain and the Lowlands, and 27–29°C in the Negev and the Eastern Valleys.

7th–17th of the Month – Cooler than Average or Near Average

On December 7th, marked cooling occurred with the arrival of the prolonged rain system, and temperatures in the mountains and inland were 1–3°C below average during the day, and close to or slightly above average at night. In the Coastal Plain, daytime temperatures were also below average, yet nighttime temperatures were 1–4°C above average. A brief warming occurred during this period on the 13th–14th of the month.

18th–26th of the Month – Considerably Warmer than Average with a Cold Night at the Onset

Warming occurred on the 18th, and temperatures through the 26th were 2–5°C above average during the day. In the mountains and inland, nights were also warmer than average, whereas in the Coastal Plain, they were intermittently below, close to, or above average. It was particularly cold in the plain regions and valleys on the 18th—minimum temperatures of 1–3°C were measured in the Northern Valleys, and 3–5°C in the Inner Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, and the Negev. Sub-zero temperatures were measured in the northern Golan: -4.5°C in Bental and -2.6°C in Merom Golan.

27th–31st of the Month – Cooler than Usual

Cooling occurred with the passage of a rain system at the end of the month; temperatures in the mountains and inland were below average, primarily during the day. In the Coastal Plain, temperatures were close to average during the day and above average at night.

Table 4: Temperatures* in December 2025 (°C) Compared to the Average

	Station	December 2025		Difference from 1991–2020 Average	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal Plain and Lowlands	Haifa Technion	18.8	12.2	+1.1	+0.5
	En HaHoresh	20.9	10.1	+1.3	+1.7
	Bet Dagan	21.6	11.3	+1.7	+1.7
	Negba	20.8	11.7	+1.4	+1.7
Northern Mountains	Elon	18.9	11.4	+0.3	+0.8
	Merom Golan Picman	13.1	4.6	+0.6	+1.6
	Avne Eitan	16.7	8.5	0.0	+0.9
	Zefat Har Kenaan	13.4	8.2	+1.3	+1.2
	Deir Hana	17.7	11.6	+1.0	+1.1
	Tavor	19.9	10.1	+1.2	+1.3
Northern Valleys	Afula, Nir HaEmek	20.0	9.5	+1.0	+2.1
	Kefar Blum	20.3	9.0	+1.0	+1.6
	Zemah	21.1	11.4	+0.7	+1.4
	Eden Farm	20.8	11.1	+0.8	+1.4
Central Mountains	Qarne Shomron	19.3	11.2	+1.3	+0.9
	Jerusalem	16.3	10.2	+1.4	+1.4
	Beit Jamal	19.2	12.1	-0.1	+1.0
	Rosh Zurim	14.1	8.5	+1.3	+1.5
Negev	Besor	21.0	11.7	+1.2	+1.9
	Arad	16.9	10.2	+0.4	+1.2
	Beer Sheva	20.3	10.8	+0.8	+2.1
	Sede Boqer	17.9	7.7	+0.6	+2.1
The Arava	Sedom	23.5	16.1	+1.1	+1.2
	Hazeva	21.9	12.2	+0.8	+1.3
	Yotvata	21.4	10.6	+0.3	+1.4
	Eilat	23.8	13.7	+1.0	+1.4

Table 5: Extreme Temperatures in December 2025 (°C) compared to the Past

	December 2025				Extreme Values since Measurements Began				Station Years of Activity
	Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		
	Temp	Date	Temp	Date	Temp	Date	Temp	Date	
Bet Dagan	30.6	5/12/25	5.0	18/12/25	31.6	04/12/1980	-2.2	27/12/1972	2025-1962
Negba	30.7	5/12/25	6.3	18/12/25	33.0	07/12/1998	-2.6	28/12/1963	2025-1950
Zefat Har Kenaan	19.2	5/12/25	3.6	17/12/25	24.4	02/12/1990	-3.2	28/12/2006	2025-1867
Jerusalem*	23.5	5/12/25	4.9	17/12/25	28.5	03/12/2005	-0.4	14/12/2013	2025-1935
Beer Sheva**	26.9	5/12/25	5.3	18/12/25	32.5	03/12/1956	0.6	30/12/1992	2025-1922
Eilat	28.8	6/12/25	8.1	18/12/25	33.6	02/12/1956	2.5	26/12/1992	2025-1949

* Jerusalem: Center 1950-2025, Talbiya 1948-1949, Palace Hotel 1935-1947, American Colony 1927-1935, Mount of Olives 1918-1926, Ge rman 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 December 2025 Compared to the Multi-Year Average

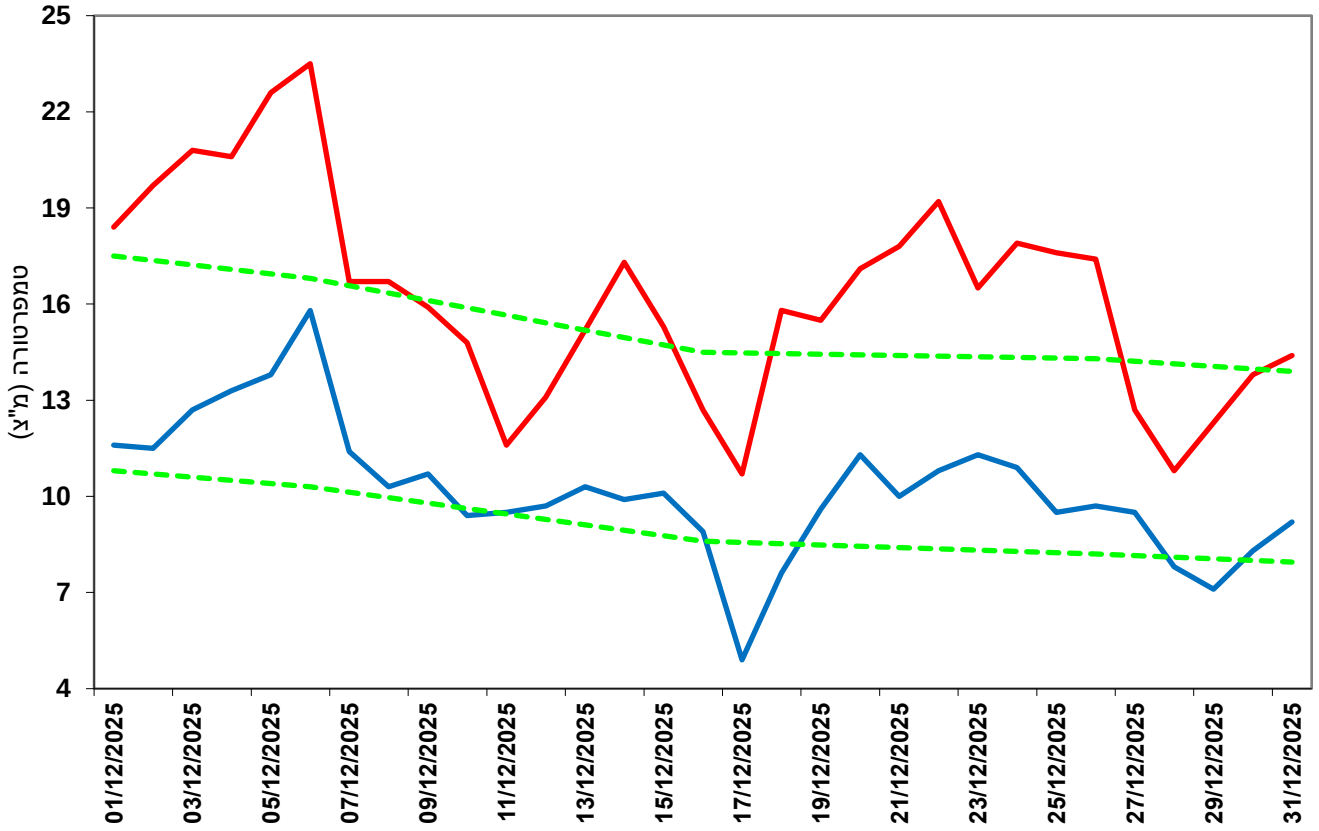
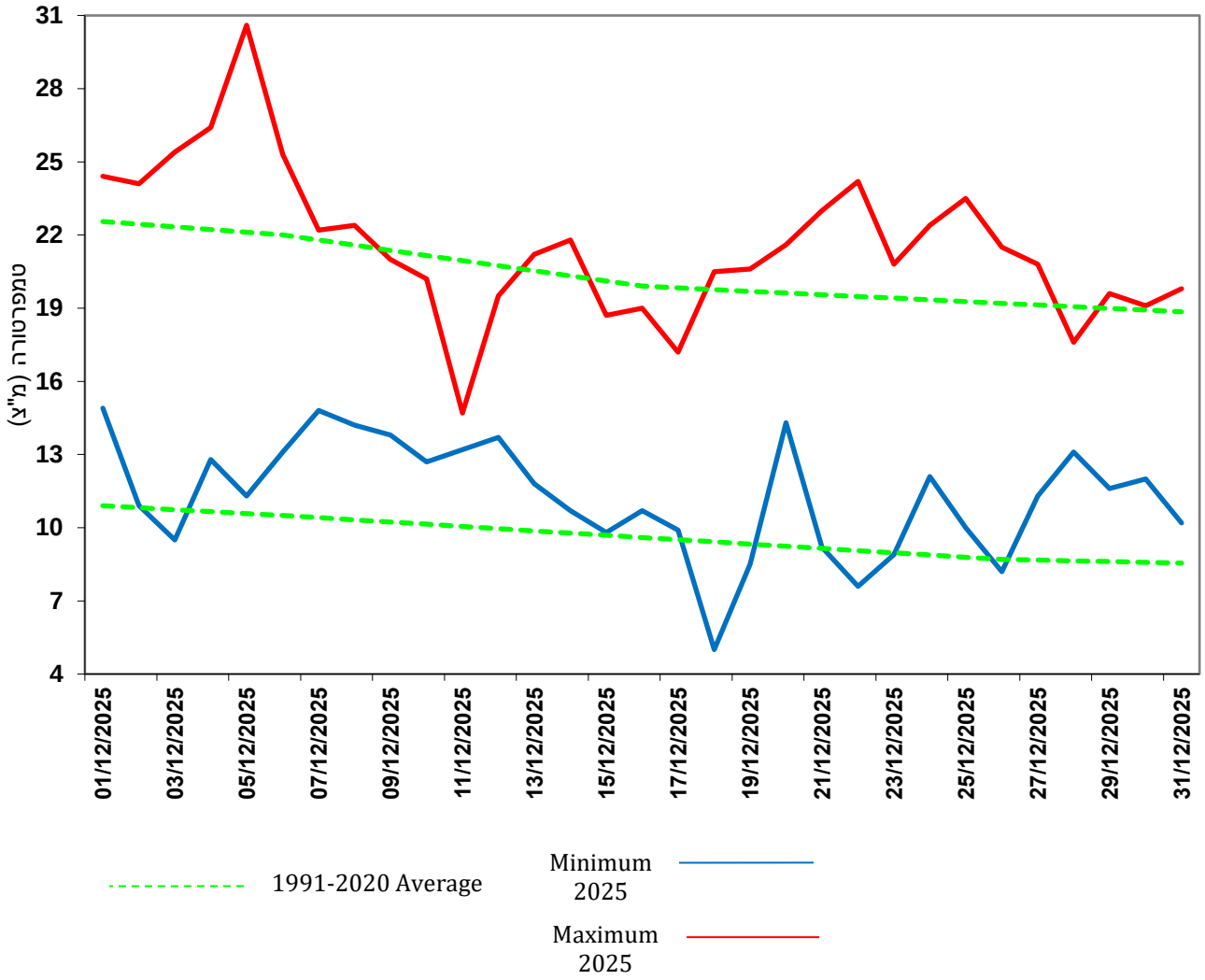


Figure 2: Daily Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Bet Dagan in December 2025 Compared to the Multi-Year Average



December 2025 and the Year 2025 Compared to Historical Records

December 2025 was warmer than average; within the spatial measurement series since 1950, it ranks 13th for daily temperatures (Figure 3). It was warmer than December of the previous year, yet significantly cooler than December 2023, which stands as the warmest on record (tied with December 1960).

With respect to the year as a whole, 2025 concludes as considerably warmer than average, ranking fifth in the spatial measurement series since 1950. This follows a trend wherein nearly all months of the year, with the exception of February, were warmer than average, some markedly so. Figure 4 demonstrates that 2010 remains the notably warmest year, while 2024, 2023, and 2018 were slightly warmer than 2025. Further details are provided in a separate report.

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Figure 3: Mean Daily Temperature Anomaly in Israel* in December 1950–2025 Relative to the 1991–2020 Average

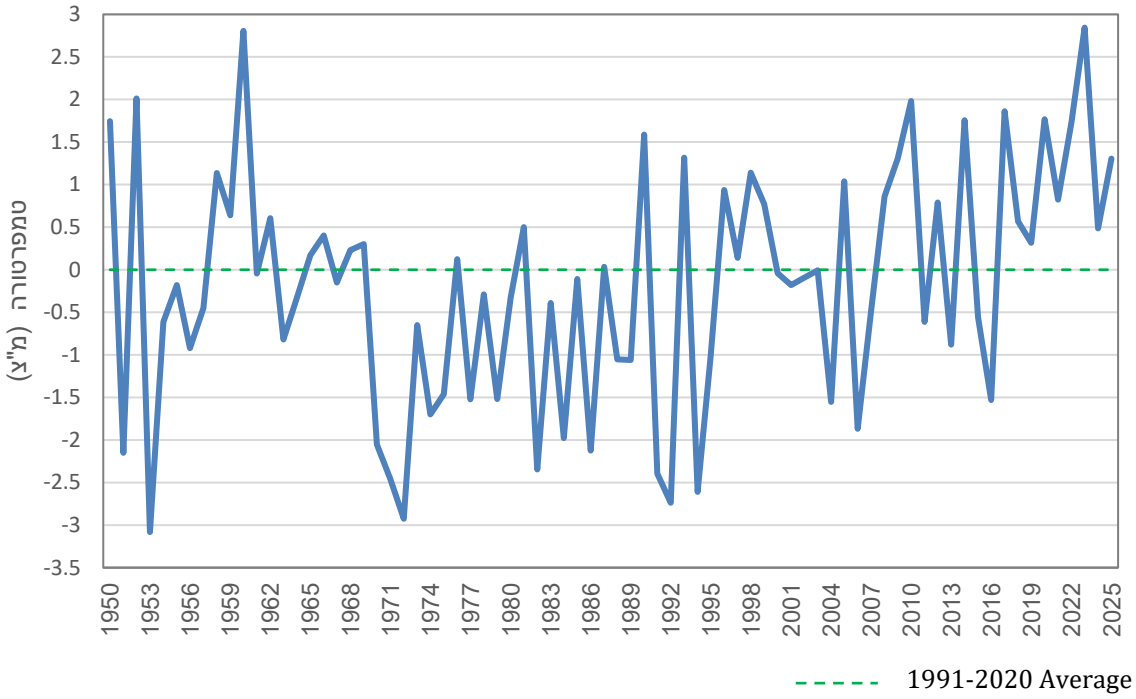
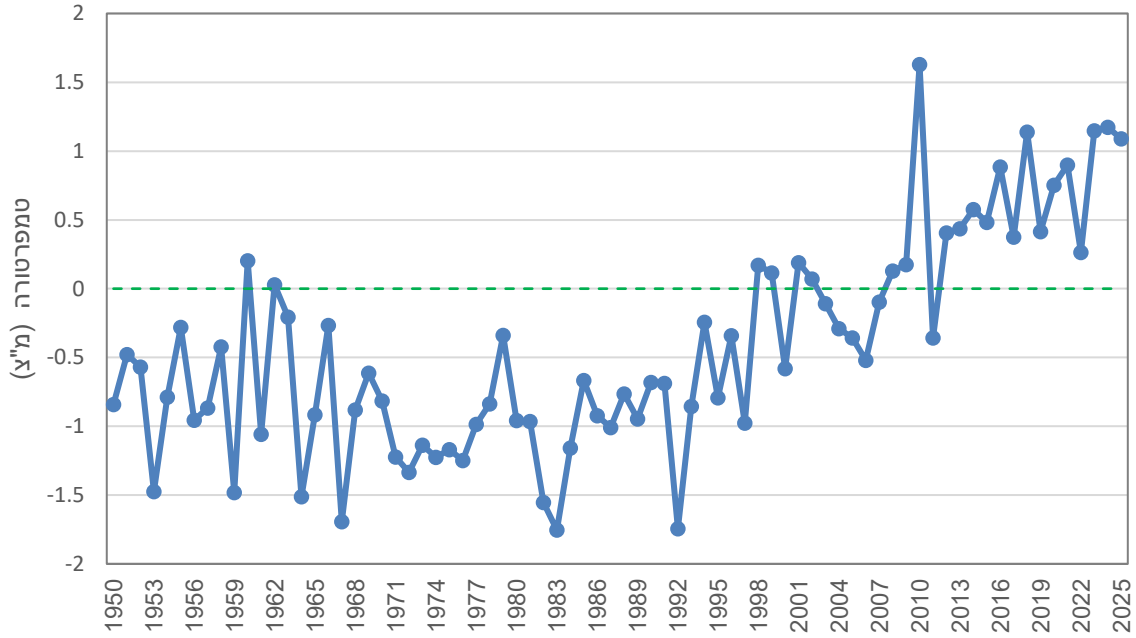


Figure 4: Mean Daily Temperature Anomaly in Israel* for the Years 1950–2025 Relative to the 1991–2020 Average



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