

14 January 2026

Rain and Wind Event Summary of 12-13 January 2026

A 24-hour period of stormy weather has passed through our region, featuring strong winds with gusts exceeding 100 km/h, large precipitation amounts reaching 100 to 120 mm in the Judean Mountains and the Lowlands (Judean Foothills), and approaching 150 mm in the Kiryat Malachi area. Heavy snow fell on Mount Hermon, with light snow also recorded in the northern Golan Heights. The rainfall generated strong stream flows, flooding in communities and on roads—some of which were closed to traffic—and even caused the Beit Zayit Dam to overflow.

It should be noted that this is the second precipitation system within three days characterized by wind gusts of approximately 100 km/h or more. In this system, similarly to previous systems in the current season, the primary focus of the rainfall was in the Lowlands and Judean Mountains regions; consequently, cumulative rainfall amounts in these areas since the beginning of the season are significantly higher than average. In the northeast of the country, a relatively drier region this season, the gaps were narrowed; however, a precipitation deficit relative to the average still remains.

Synoptic Situation and Precipitation Progression

A deep surface low accompanied by an upper-level trough tracked from Cyprus to Syria between the 12th and 13th of the month. Ahead of it, winds intensified during the midday hours of the 12th and continued to strengthen through the evening and overnight hours. Precipitation entered the north of the country in the evening; later in the evening, it also reached the center, and overnight, the northern Negev.

During the night of the 12th to the 13th, intermittent rains fell across the north and center of the country. Toward morning, the precipitation became primarily concentrated over the central mountains, the Lowlands, and the southern coastal plain. This trend persisted throughout the day (on the 13th), and by midday, the main rain band began to gradually propagate southward to the northern Negev. The rains weakened in the afternoon hours; however, rain bands continued to move into most regions of the country during the evening as well, and only during the night did the precipitation diminish significantly.

Precipitation Amounts in the System

The highest rainfall amounts during this event were recorded in the southern coastal plain (from Nizanim eastward), the Lowlands, the Judean Mountains, and the Gush Etzion area, where 80 to 130 mm were measured (in Timorim, adjacent to Kiryat Malachi, a peak of 148 mm was even recorded). Substantial amounts of 50 to 75 mm were measured in the Galilee, the Golan Heights, Ramot Menashe, Samaria, and—due to the strong winds—also on the eastern slopes of the central mountains (e.g., Ma'ale Adumim with 74 mm). These abundant rains triggered widespread and prolonged flash floods in the streams of the Judean Desert.

In the northern and central coastal plain, 25 to 40 mm generally fell, whereas in the Hadera–Ramot Menashe area, approximately 50 mm were recorded. In contrast, in the Gush Dan area, only 15 to 25 mm were measured. In the southern coastal plain (the Rehovot–Ashkelon line), precipitation amounts were higher—50 to 70 mm—while from Ashkelon southwards to the Gaza Envelope area, they decreased to 25 to 40 mm.

In the Jezreel Valley and the Hula Valley, 30 to 60 mm were recorded, in the Sea of Galilee (Kinneret) basin 25 to 40 mm, and in the Jordan River Valley 15 to 20 mm. In the Beit Kama area, 30 to 40 mm fell, and the precipitation extended into the northern Negev, yielding 20 to 30 mm. Further south, negligible rainfall was recorded (Map 1 and Table 1). It is noteworthy that the precipitation amount measured at Timorim is exceptional for this region; higher totals for two consecutive days were last recorded only in November 2014, and prior to that, in December 1992. Due to the abundant rainfall, which occasionally fell at high intensities, there were—alongside the flash floods in the desert wadis—strong streamflows in the central mountain basins draining westwards, as well as flooding in several Lowlands communities. The Beit Zayit Dam overflowed, and anomalous discharge rates were recorded at some hydrometric stations along the Sorek and Lachish streams.

Winds

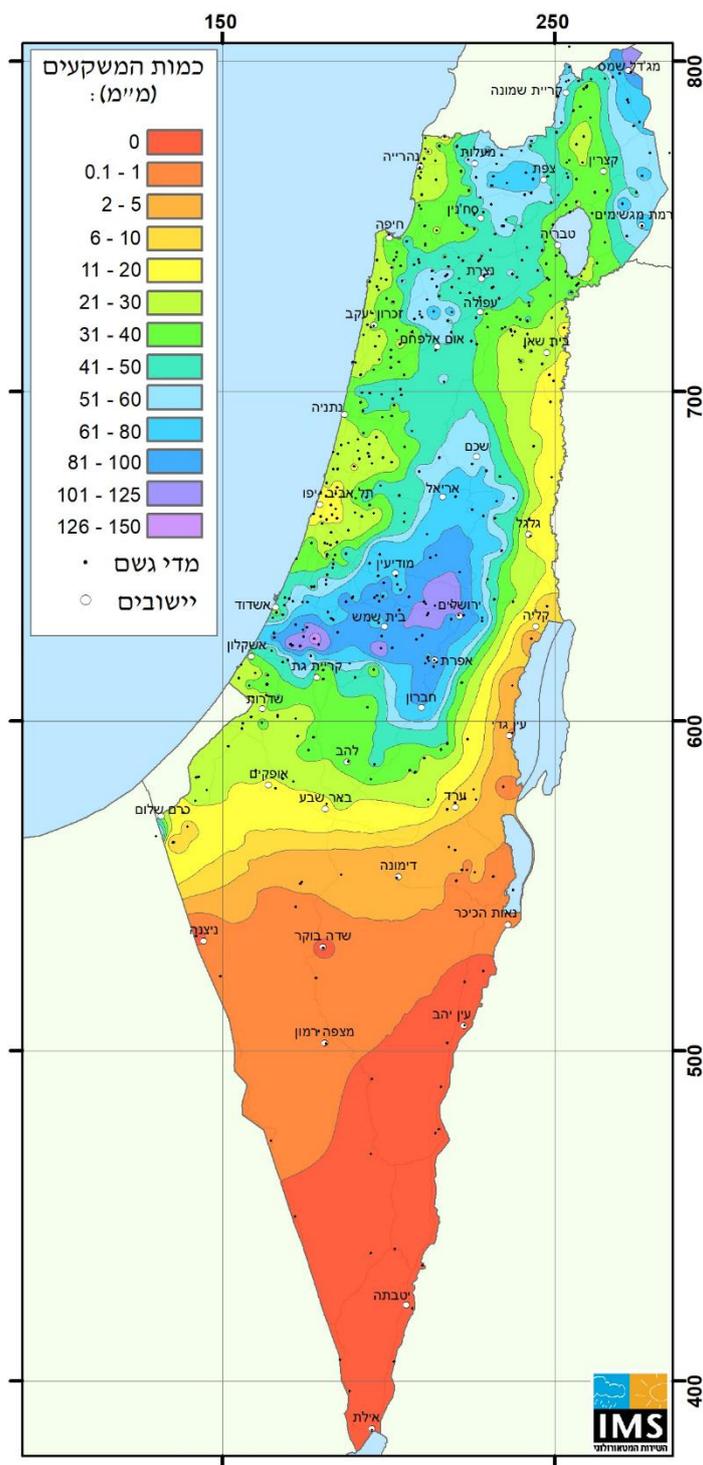
The system was characterized by strong winds from the midday hours of the 12th of the month until the evening hours of the 13th. The winds progressively intensified from midday on the 12th, reaching their peak with the passage of the first significant rain band during the evening and overnight hours. Subsequently, a weakening of the winds occurred; however, they re-intensified towards midday and continued to blow with high intensity until the evening hours of the 13th.

Maximum sustained wind speeds reached 50 to 70 km/h along the coastal plain and in the mountains, accompanied by peak gusts of 80 to 100 km/h and above (Rosh HaNiqra and Rosh Zurim 105 km/h, Zefat-Har Kenaan and Ashkelon Port 103 km/h).

Wind gusts of this magnitude occur with a return period of approximately 2 to 3 years, although in several locations this is even less frequent—at Rosh Zurim, a peak gust exceeding 105 km/h was last measured only in 2013, and in Arad, where 101 km/h was recorded, this marks the highest value since 2019.

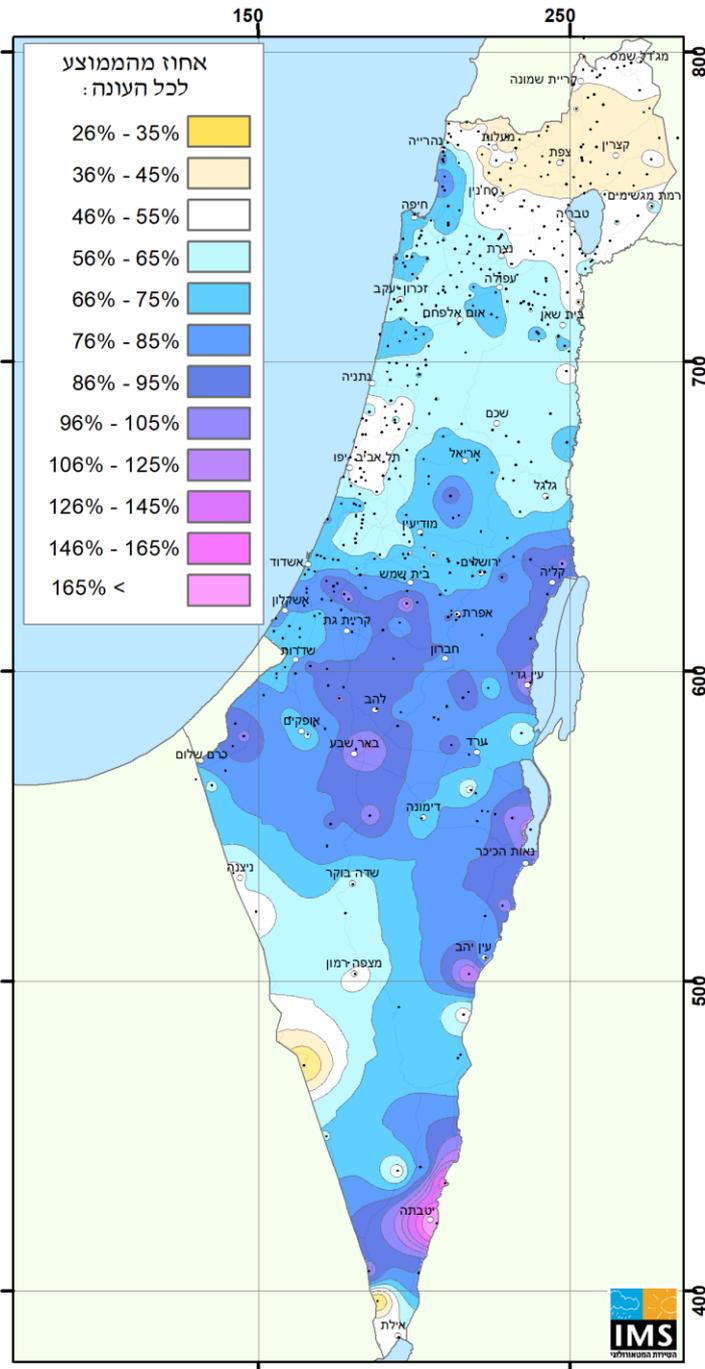
Cumulative Rainfall Since the Beginning of the Season

Following the precipitation of the recent system, cumulative rainfall amounts since the beginning of the season continue to exceed the period average across most parts of the country. This is particularly pronounced in the southern coastal plain, the Lowlands, the Judean Mountains, and the northern Negev, where they reach 1.5 to 2 times the average for the corresponding period up to mid-January. In the south of the country and in Samaria as well, rainfall amounts significantly surpass the average for the corresponding period. By this stage in mid-January, cumulative precipitation amounts are expected to be around 50% of the annual seasonal average. In these regions, they have reached approximately 70% to 80% of the annual average, and in several locations—such as Be'er Sheva, Tzomet, Negev, Magen, and Netiv HaLamed-He—totals have reached or even exceeded the full seasonal average. At Neve Tzuf, 627 mm have already accumulated by this stage of the season (Maps 2, 3, and Table 1). A precipitation deficit persists in the northeast of the country, although it has been narrowed; in the Golan Heights and the Galilee Panhandle, accumulations are close to the average for the corresponding period. In the Galilee, the Hula Valley, and the Sea of Galilee basin, approximately 70% to 90% of the corresponding period's average has fallen thus far, representing roughly 35% to 45% of the full seasonal average.

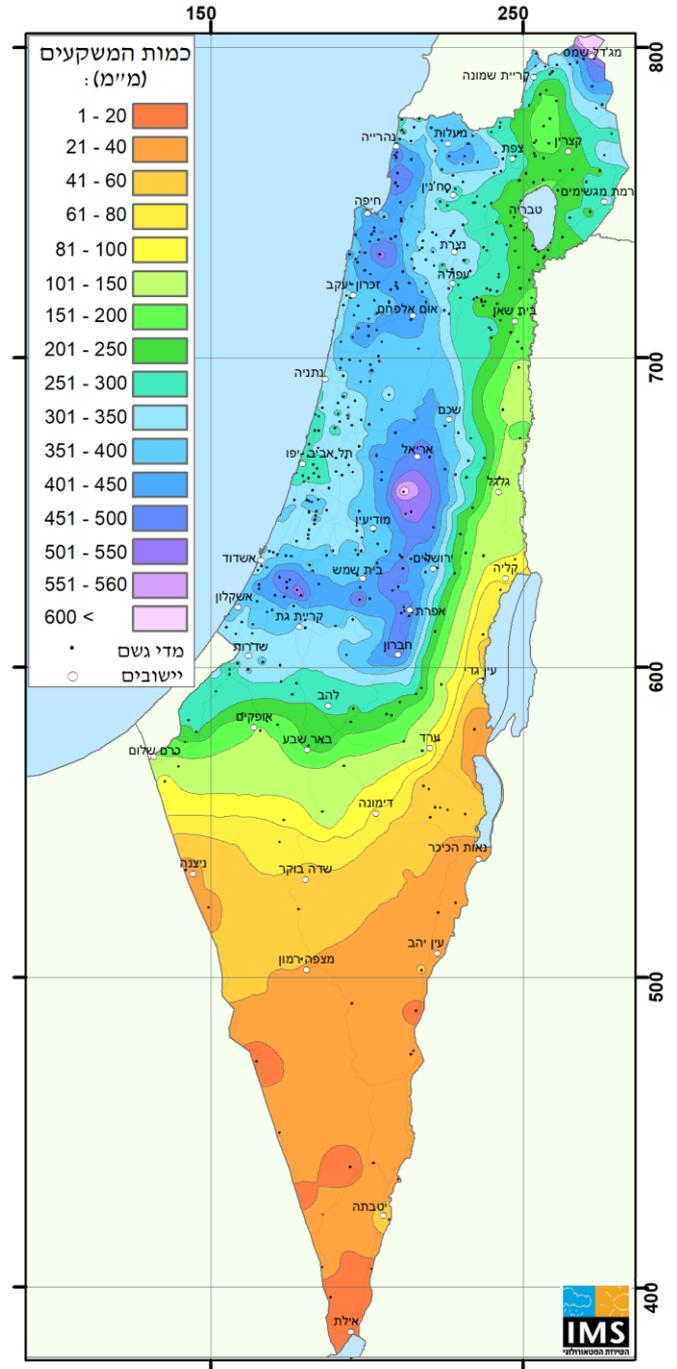


Map 1: Precipitation Accumulations (mm) for January 12–13, 2026

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Map 3: Cumulative Seasonal Precipitation through January 13, 2026, Compared to the Multi-Year Average for the Corresponding Period (%)



Map 2: Cumulative Seasonal Precipitation through January 13, 2026 (mm)

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Table 1: Event Precipitation Accumulations and Cumulative Seasonal Totals to Date Compared to the Average*

Station	Event Accumulation Jan 12-13, 2026 (mm)	Cumulative Seasonal Accumulation until Jan 13, 2026 (mm)	Multi-Year Average* until Mid-January (mm)	% of Average for the Corresponding Period	Multi-Year Average* for the Entire Season (mm)	% of Average for the Entire Season
Rosh Haniqra	26	280	336	83%	613	46%
Nahariyya	25	401	340	118%	615	65%
Evron	29	487	347	140%	626	78%
Shave Ziyon	26	459	335	137%	604	76%
Regba	24	470	335	141%	604	78%
Bet HaEmeq	25	400	342	117%	624	64%
Akko	27	478	319	150%	586	82%
En HaMifraz	31	492	331	148%	600	82%
Kefar Masaryk	35	475	339	140%	620	77%
Afeq	32	422	315	134%	569	74%
Kefar Hasidim	48	444	337	132%	638	70%
Haifa (Port)	30	414	319	130%	566	73%
Haifa Technion	37	449	371	121%	671	67%
Yagur	46	423	376	112%	709	60%
Atlit	21	433	315	138%	538	81%
Daliyat al-Karmel	52	521	443	118%	796	65%
En Hashofet	50	407	364	112%	661	62%
Ma'ayan Zevi	32	362	344	105%	603	60%
Zichron Yaakov	31	339	328	103%	574	59%
Amikam	38	363	355	102%	635	57%
Gilad	35	390	357	109%	654	60%
Nahal Tananim	23	342	310	110%	532	64%
Regavim	28	399	345	116%	628	64%
Binyamina	22	387	330	117%	573	67%
Pardes Hanna	29	410	329	125%	587	70%
En HaHoresh	47	366	322	114%	576	63%
Be'erotayim	39	388	328	118%	614	63%
Kadima	35	365	343	106%	618	59%
Kefar Hess	30	315	336	94%	615	51%
Nir Eliyyahu	25	331	304	109%	534	62%
Kefar Shemaryahu	20	273	304	90%	534	51%
Hakfar Hayarok	17	320	302	106%	557	58%
Nahshonim	26	342	302	113%	553	62%
Kefar Ma'ash	23	314	319	98%	572	55%
Tel Aviv Coast	16	292	258	113%	443	66%
Mikve Yisrael	24	311	300	104%	522	59%
Bet Dagan	29	329	305	108%	541	61%
Ben Gurion Airport	24	299	298	100%	541	55%
Rishon Lezion	29	349	288	121%	511	68%
Nezer Sereni	49	389	324	120%	581	67%
Rehovot	42	320	302	106%	536	60%
Misgav Dov	70	382	318	120%	572	67%
Nir Galim	50	327	285	115%	504	65%
Qevuzat Yavne	59	373	296	126%	526	71%
Azriqam	87	502	296	170%	541	93%
Be'er Tuvia	92	479	290	165%	538	89%
Nizanim	86	431	286	151%	505	85%

Table 1 (Cont.): Event Precipitation Accumulations and Cumulative Seasonal Totals to Date Compared to the Average*

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Kefar Warburg	111	481	289	167%	533	90%
Timorim	148	537	274	196%	520	101%
Masu'ot Yitzhak	121	427	292	146%	527	81%
Kedma	125	514	270	191%	507	101%
En Zurim	112	440	284	155%	524	84%
Negba	51	352	278	126%	500	70%
Ashkelon	26	386	273	141%	455	85%
Talmei Yaffe	30	375	279	135%	492	76%
Erez	26	329	250	131%	443	74%
Yakhini	32	359	241	149%	451	80%
Be'eri	26	286	200	143%	359	80%
Magen	29	254	131	194%	255	100%
Besor	26	202	106	191%	215	94%
Nimrod Fortress	60	401	393	102%	816	49%
El Rom	74	436	417	105%	901	48%
Merom Golan Picman	70	363	373	97%	811	45%
Gamla	66	257	278	93%	578	45%
Bene Yehuda	39	279	240	117%	494	56%
Kefar Giladi	56	349	368	95%	757	46%
Yiftah	54	255	274	93%	538	47%
Elon	44	376	418	90%	805	47%
Kabri	25	327	359	91%	666	49%
Hurfeish	53	407	436	93%	885	46%
Tefen	57	420	447	94%	879	48%
Zefat Har Kenaan	46	250	351	71%	688	36%
Beit Jann	65	396	475	83%	932	42%
Harashim	62	390	496	79%	988	39%
Karmiel	51	335	363	92%	713	47%
Eshhar	49	288	328	88%	635	45%
Deir Hana	50	287	309	93%	616	47%
Yodfat	40	296	346	86%	668	44%
Lavi	46	249	260	96%	509	49%
Harduf	40	350	298	118%	578	61%
Allon HaGalil	45	338	305	111%	593	57%
Nazareth	51	332	294	113%	589	56%
Tavor	43	297	262	113%	527	56%
Gazit	44	276	240	115%	472	58%
Newe Ya'ar	57	358	314	114%	584	61%
Afula Nir HaEmek	48	311	233	133%	450	69%
Givat Oz	51	430	299	144%	584	74%
Nir David	31	235	187	126%	388	61%
Banias	45	354	339	104%	690	51%
Dafna	38	288	310	93%	615	47%
Kefar Blum	36	207	255	81%	507	41%
Ayelet HaShahar	38	188	241	78%	473	40%
Kefar Nahum	33	189	218	86%	443	43%
Ginosar	37	208	227	92%	447	47%

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Tiberias	33	189	216	88%	426	44%
Zemah	31	209	191	109%	384	54%
Sede Eliyyahu	16	184	139	133%	278	66%
Ma'ale Gilboa	32	283	194	146%	402	71%
Kedumim	51	398	319	125%	642	62%
Har Brakha	54	364	303	120%	627	58%
Qarne Shomron	53	451	320	141%	636	71%
Elkana	49	454	317	143%	600	76%
Ariel	73	471	275	171%	556	85%
Eli	68	432	334	129%	593	73%
Shilo	66	338	246	138%	522	65%
Neve Tzuf	74	626	324	194%	648	97%
Har Harasha	86	507	333	152%	668	76%
Talmon	82	520	324	161%	648	80%
Psagot	100	465	319	146%	694	67%
Mevo Horon	74	370	276	134%	549	67%
Nahshon	88	361	277	130%	539	67%
Beit Meir	95	412	304	135%	604	68%
Zova	117	493	316	156%	656	75%
Jerusalem Center	100	379	240	158%	522	73%
Ma'ale Adumim	74	247	125	197%	276	89%
Beit Jamal	84	434	247	176%	506	86%
Tzur Hadassa	100	488	305	160%	636	77%
Netiv HaLamed-He	127	530	222	238%	452	117%
Rosh Zurim	73	437	269	162%	558	78%
Lahav	35	272	145	188%	301	90%
Dorot	29	359	210	171%	394	91%
Beit Kama	32	289	153	190%	310	93%
Arad	7	108	58	187%	135	80%
Omer	25	237	101	235%	222	107%
Beer Sheva	19	210	90	234%	197	106%
Negev Junction	3	116	51	230%	116	100%
Sede Boqer	0	50	36	140%	87	57%
Mizpe Ramon	1	34	29	114%	70	48%
Neot Semadar	0	23	12	186%	30	75%
Argaman	12	149	98	152%	205	72%
Gilgal	18	104	84	124%	171	60%
Beit HaArava	7	93	45	206%	94	99%
Sedom	1	50	17	294%	39	128%
Hazeva	0	31	16	188%	39	77%
Paran	0	22	12	181%	34	67%
Yotvata	0	54	12	463%	27	202%
Timna (Ramon Airport)	0	19	11	174%	25	78%
Eilat	0	12	10	115%	22	54%