State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

10 Tevet 5786
30 December 2025

Rainfall Event Summary of 26-29 December 2025

Another precipitation-rich system traversed our region, joining several such systems experienced during the month of December. During the event, tens of millimeters of rainfall were recorded from the northern part of the country to the northern Negev, resulting in flooding in various localities. In contrast to previous events, the current episode also featured strong winds with gusts exceeding 80 km/h.

Following the heavy rainfall and prior events throughout the month, cumulative precipitation amounts since the beginning of the season exceed the average for the corresponding period in most parts of the country, except for the northeastern region.

Synoptic Situation and Rainfall Progression

An upper-level trough extended from northeastern Europe toward the Eastern Mediterranean during the event, accompanied by a surface low-pressure system situated off the coast of northern Syria. The passage of the trough's convergence lines across our region triggered intervals of significant rainfall throughout the event, interspersed with lulls.

During the 26th, light precipitation occurred during daylight hours, intensifying towards nightfall and concentrating primarily in the north of the country, where approximately 15 to 20 mm accumulated by the morning of the 27th. Several millimeters were recorded in the central region. During the 27th, rainfall intensified during the afternoon hours, spreading from the north of the country as far as the Ashkelon – Judean Mountains region. From the late afternoon and evening hours, precipitation focused on the northern and western Negev, continuing throughout the night until the morning of the 28th. Daily rainfall totals reached 20–30 mm in the north, 30–40 mm in Samaria, 10–15 mm in the Coastal Plain, and 40–50 mm in the northern Negev and Judean Mountains. Consequently, flash floods occurred in the Judean Desert streams.

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On the 28th, a weakening and diminution of rainfall occurred during the day; however, precipitation renewed towards nightfall in the northern and central regions, intensifying on the morning of the 29th. Rainfall concentrated mainly in southern Gush Dan, the Sharon, and the Central Mountains, with approximately 20 to 30 mm falling—partially within a short duration—causing road flooding. Later in the morning of the 29th, a front of rain clouds entered the north and center of the country, followed by a line of developed cloudiness that initially extended from the Haifa line to the Kinneret. Subsequently, it progressed southward, such that by the afternoon hours it was situated along the Tel Aviv – Southern Samaria line, and from the late afternoon until evening hours, it was positioned over the Southern Coastal Plain, northern Negev, and Judean Mountains.

In areas traversed by the line, heavy precipitation occurred, reaching intensities of 20–25 mm per hour. However, due to its southward progression and the fact that it did not remain over specific localities for an extended duration, extreme cumulative rainfall totals were not recorded. Nevertheless, several localized centers exhibited high intensities, such as Samaria, where over 35 mm fell within 1.5 hours (totaling 60–65 mm from the morning until the afternoon), and the Jerusalem Mountains, where 40 mm were recorded, 25 mm of which fell within a single hour. The precipitation caused flooding in the city and in several locations across Samaria and the Binyamin region. Flooding and runoff flows were observed in the northern Negev within the tributaries of the Shikma and Be'er Sheva streams. In the Hebron Stream, which drains into the Be'er Sheva Stream, a casualty was reported after an individual attempting a vehicle rescue was swept away.

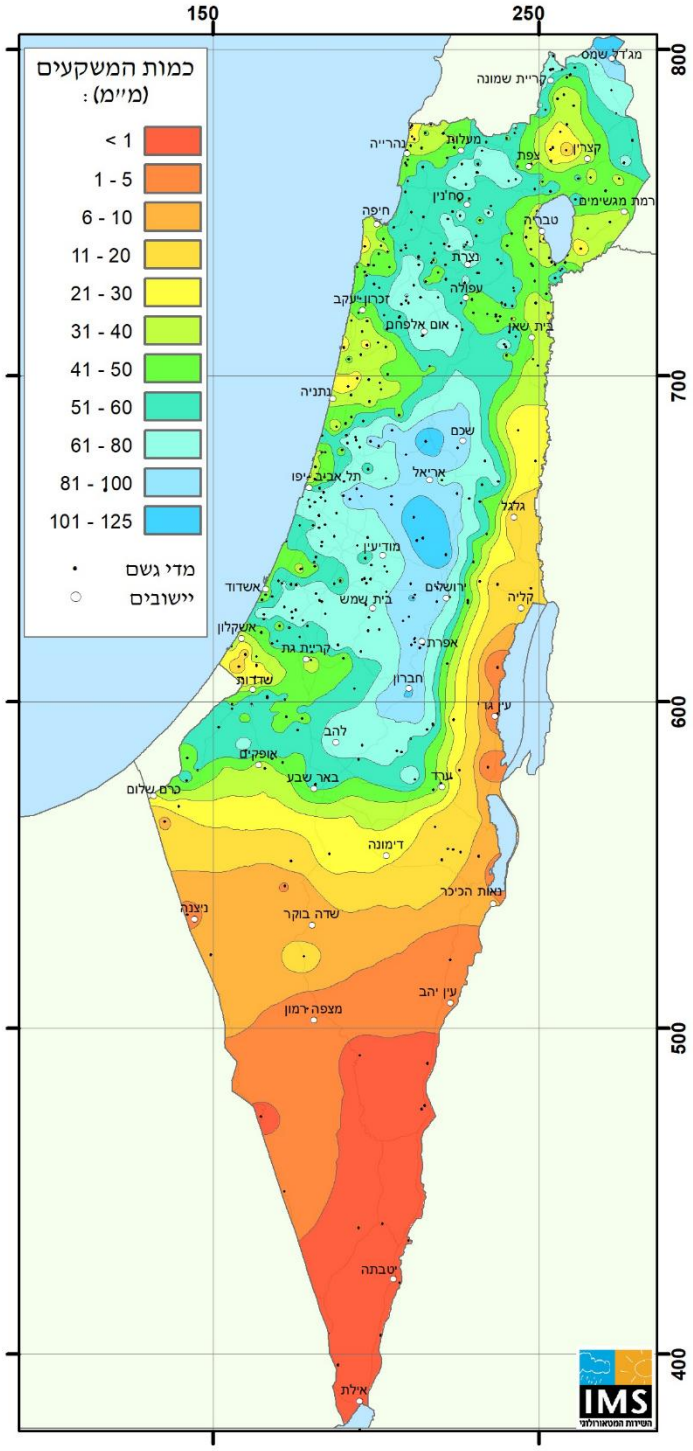
Precipitation diminished during the evening and ceased during the night. Throughout the day (the 29th), strong winds prevailed, reaching sustained speeds of 50–70 km/h along the Coastal Plain and in the mountains, with gusts of 90–100 km/h. Consequently, damage was reported, including the collapse of trees in several locations.

Precipitation Amounts During the System

The highest precipitation totals for the entire event were recorded in the Samaria region, where 70–120 mm were measured.
In the Judean Mountains, 70–90 mm fell, with similar accumulations recorded in the Hermon region and Metula. In the Northern Mountains, Jezreel Valley, Central and Southern Coastal Plains, and the Gaza Envelope region, 50–70 mm were recorded. The Haifa and Carmel region and the Sharon region received 40–60 mm; the Hula Valley, Lake Kinneret, and northern Jordan Valley received 30–50 mm, as did the Northern Coastal Plain north of Haifa. Significant amounts also fell in the south of the country: 40–60 mm in the Yatir region, 30–50 mm in the northern Negev, and 10–20 mm in the central Negev and the central and southern Jordan Valley (Map 1 and Table 1).

Cumulative Rainfall Since the Beginning of the Season

Following the heavy rainfall associated with the recent system and the preceding precipitation events during December, cumulative rainfall since the beginning of the season exceeds the average for the corresponding period. In some regions, this exceedance is significant—by a factor of 1.5 or more in the Northern Coastal Plain, Samaria, Hebron Mountains, and Southern Coastal Plain. In the northern and western Negev, accumulations are double the average or higher, and in the Be'er Sheva – Revivim area, approximately 80%–90% of the entire seasonal average has already been recorded.
A deficit persists in the north of the country—from the Upper Galilee eastward (Hula Valley, Lake Kinneret, Golan Heights)—where only 70%–90% of the average for the corresponding period has accumulated thus far.



Map 1: Rainfall amounts (mm) from December 26 to 29, 2025

Table 1: Rainfall amounts at selected stations from December 26 to 29, 2025

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Rosh Haniqra	
Nahariyya	30
Shavei Zion	45
Akko	51
Haifa (Port)	31
Haifa Technion	50
Hai-Bar Carmel	30
Yagur	58
En Carmel	41
Nahal Me'arot	53
Kerem Maharal	60
En Hashofet	69
Zichron Yaakov	44
Amikam	54
Gilad	63
Nahal Taninim	24
Gan Shemuel	35
En HaHoresh	28
Tel Yizhaq	50
Hakfar Hayarok	38
Nahshonim	94
Tel Aviv Coast	74
Bet Dagan	60
Ben Gurion Airport	67
Rishon Lezion	59
Nezer Sereni	80

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Qevuzat Yavne	58
Azriqam	69
Negba	56
Ashkelon Port	20
Erez	23
Yakhini	60
Be'eri	57
Besor	53
Kefar Giladi	70
Elon	39
Gamla	50
Merom Golan Picman	64
Kabri	36
Zefat Har Kenaan	40
Harashim	64
Karmiel	74
Deir Hana	51
Nazareth	65
Newe Ya'ar	54
Afula Nir HaEmek	54
Nir David	56
Ma'ale Gilboa	68
Kedumim	114
Qarne Shomron	88
Itamar	67
Ariel	78

Station	Rainfall Amount (mm)
Har Harasha	118
Zova	91
Jerusalem	85
Ma'ale Adummim	46
Beit Jamal	67
Zur Hadassa	94
Rosh Zurim	88
Dorot	52
Bet Kama	49
Beer Sheva	53
Sede Boqer	7
Mizpe Ramon	4
Banias	67
Dafna	53
Kefar Blum	35
Kefar Nahum	47
Zemah	42
Sede Eliyyahu	37
Gilgal	12
Bet HaArava	15
Mezoke Dragot	3
Sedom	3
Hazeva	3
Paran	0
Timna (Ramon Airport)	0
Eilat	0

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