State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

01 March 2026

Monthly Weather Conditions - February 2026

Overview

February was significantly warmer and drier than average and featured numerous hazy days. Consequently, despite being a principal winter month, it exhibited spring-like characteristics.

Precipitation amounts in February were significantly below average, reaching approximately half of the norm in the north and less than one-third in the central region of the country. In the Jerusalem area, it was one of the driest Februarys since the onset of meteorological records.

Due to the scarcity of rainfall in February, the deficit in cumulative seasonal precipitation worsened in the north of the country and the central coastal plain, reaching approximately 70% to 80% of the corresponding average for this period. Conversely, in the southern regions of the country (from the Ashdod-Jerusalem line southwards), cumulative precipitation since the beginning of the season exceeds the multi-annual average for the corresponding period ending in February. Amounts reached roughly 110% to 150% of the norm, primarily attributed to the heavy rainfall recorded in December and January.

February was exceptionally warmer than average (approximately three degrees above the mean). According to the spatial measurement series in Israel dating back to 1950, this was the warmest February on record. In the more distant past, it is possible that February 1941 was comparably warm or warmer. The majority of the days in the month were warmer than average, with Sharav (heatwave) conditions prevailing on some of them; only the final days of February were cooler than average. Both December and January were also relatively warm. Consequently, the winter of 2025/26 was significantly warmer than average, historically ranking second only to the winter of 2009/10.

February of this year was characterized by a high frequency of hazy days. This phenomenon is not anomalous for February per se; however, haze during this period typically precedes the passage of deep winter depressions accompanied by strong winds from the southerly to south-westerly sector that elevate dust from the desert, resulting in brief durations of haze. This year, the haze originated from the Sahara Desert and was transported into our region under stable atmospheric conditions, leading to prolonged periods of suspension over the area.

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Precipitation in February 2026

February was drier than average across nearly all parts of the country, with certain areas in the central region experiencing an extreme deficit in precipitation. In the northern coastal plain, the Galilee, and the Hula Valley, monthly precipitation amounts reached approximately half of the multi-annual average. The Golan Heights, the Carmel region, and the northern Sharon were relatively wetter, with precipitation amounts reaching 60% to 70% of the February average. In the Jezreel Valley and the Sea of Galilee (Kinneret) region, recorded precipitation was 30% to 50% of the average. In the southern coastal plain, the percentage of average precipitation was similar, with the exception of a localized area around Alumim–Be'eri, which was rainier. The meteorological station at Be'eri recorded 78 mm during February, representing 124% of the monthly average.

The precipitation deficit was particularly pronounced in the following regions: the southern Sharon, the central coastal plain, and Samaria, which recorded only 20% to 30% of the average, and the Judean Mountains, which received a mere 10% to 15%. Jerusalem recorded 15 mm in February. Since 1950, when measurements began at the Jerusalem Central station, there has been only one other instance (in 2014) of a similarly dry or drier February (Figure 1). In older Jerusalem stations, where measurements date back to 1846, there were several other such extreme cases (in 1947, 1941, 1940, 1901, 1889, and 1870). The Hebron Hills and the northern Negev recorded 30% to 50% of the average, while the eastern and southern parts of the country (the Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea, the central Negev, and the southern Negev) recorded approximately 15% to 30% of the average (Table 1).

Figure 1: Precipitation amount (mm) at Jerusalem Central in February 1950 to 2026

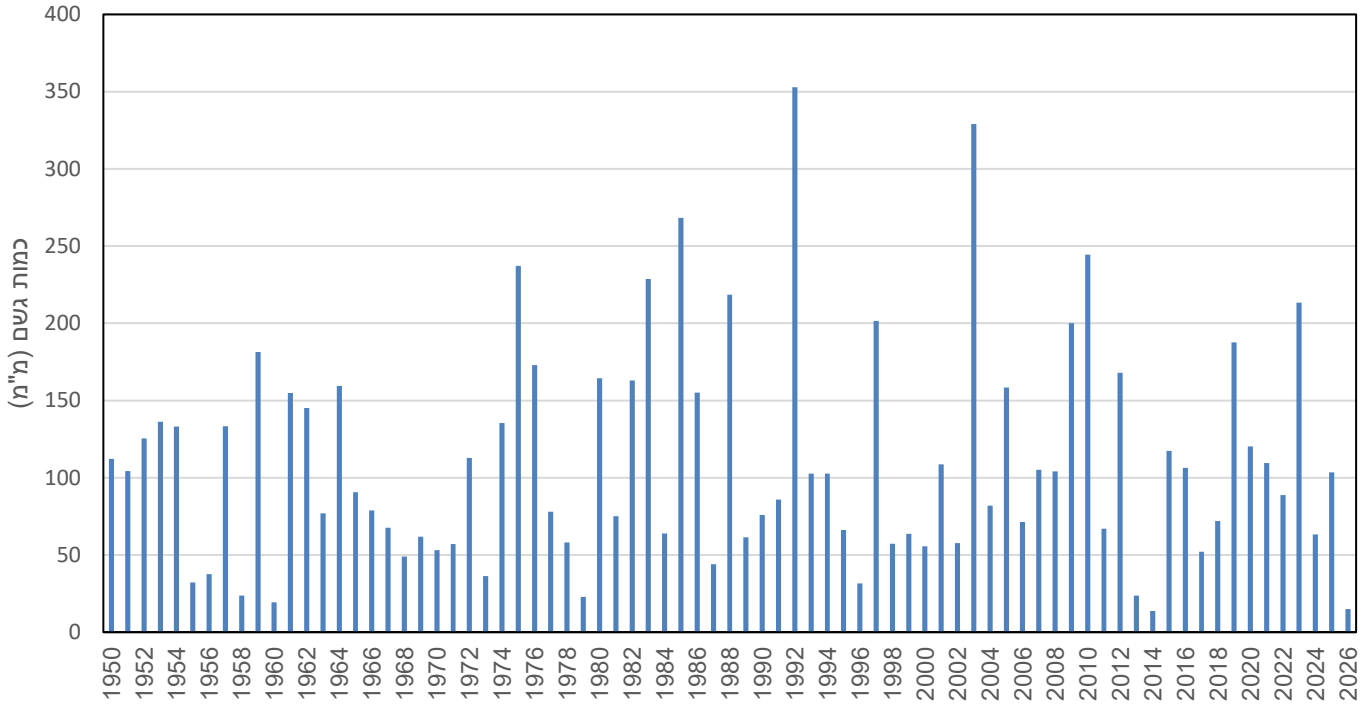

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Table 1: Rainfall amounts in February 2026 compared to the multi-year average for the month*

Region	Station	Rainfall Amount in February 2026 (mm)	Multi-year Average for February (mm)*	% of February Average
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Rosh Haniqra	52	106	49%
	Nahariyya	52	105	49%
	Evron	55	106	52%
	Shavei Tzion	42	100	41%
	Afek	51	100	51%
	Haifa (Port)	40	95	42%
	Haifa Technion	69	115	60%
	Yagur	48	137	35%
	En Hashofet	85	120	71%
	Zichron Yaakov	69	99	70%
	Amikam	76	111	68%
	Gilad	66	121	55%
	Nahal Taninim	59	84	70%
	Regavim	58	116	50%
	En HaHoresh	37	102	37%
	Kadima	24	112	21%
	Kefar Hess	38	114	33%
	Horshim	38	119	32%
	Hakfar Hayarok	19	101	19%
	Nahshonim	15	104	15%
	Tel Aviv Coast	15	73	21%
	Bet Dagan	27	90	30%
	Ben Gurion	19	100	19%
	Rishon Lezion	25	87	29%
	Nezer Sereni	45	106	43%
	Rehovot	25	95	26%
	Nir Galim	21	84	25%
	Qevuzat Yavne	24	91	26%
	Negba	48	93	52%
	Ashkelon	22	74	29%
	Erez	25	78	32%
	Yakhini	36	84	43%
	Be'eri	78	63	124%
	Besor	20	43	47%
Northern Mountains	Nimrod Fortress	112	166	67%
	El Rom	126	195	65%
	Merom Golan	85	181	47%
	Gamla	72	120	60%
	Kefar Giladi	80	161	50%
	Elon	54	148	36%
	Kabri	58	119	49%
	Zefat Har Kenaan	59	131	45%
	Harashim	98	189	52%
	Eshhar	68	127	53%
	Deir Hanna	69	120	58%
	Nazareth	49	105	47%
	Tavor	42	110	38%
	Gazit	48	98	49%

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Table 1 (Cont.): Rainfall amounts in February 2026 compared to the multi-year average for the month*

Region	Station	Rainfall Amount in February 2026 (mm)	Multi-year Average for February (mm)*	% of February Average
Northern Valleys	Newe Ya'ar	44	109	40%
	Afula Nir HaEmek	40	91	43%
	Nir David	24	87	27%
	Dafna	58	122	47%
	Kefar Blum	58	101	57%
	Ayelet HaShahar	43	94	46%
	Kfar Nahum	32	87	36%
	Tiberias	36	80	45%
	Ginosar	38	85	45%
	Zemah	34	83	41%
	Sede Eliyyahu	9	57	15%
Central Mountains	Ma'ale Gilboa	24	86	28%
	Kedumim	33	131	25%
	Har Brakha	31	131	24%
	Qarne Shomron	34	120	29%
	Ariel	37	132	28%
	Neve Zuf	21	129	16%
	Har Harasha	26	133	20%
	Psagot	28	160	17%
	Nahshon	25	104	24%
	Zova	25	146	17%
	Jerusalem Center	15	118	12%
	Ma'ale Adumim	8	67	11%
	Beit Jamal	31	109	29%
	Tzur Hadassah	45	142	32%
	Netiv HaLamed-He	45	93	48%
	Rosh Zurim	39	121	32%
Negev	Lahav	20	58	35%
	Dorot	27	75	36%
	Beit Kama	24	63	38%
	Arad	8	30	26%
	Beer Sheva	21	40	54%
	Tzomet HaNegev	18	23	79%
	Sede Boqer	4		
	Mizpe Ramon	2		
	Neot Smadar	0.0		
Jordan Valley and the Arava	Gilgal	9		
	Beit HaArava	5		
	Sedom	2		
	Hazeva	2		
	Paran	0.1		
	Yotvata	0		
	Timna (Ramon Airport)	0		
	Eilat	0		

* The multi-year average refers to the years 1991 to 2020. For stations that did not operate during this entire period, the averages are adjusted to these years.

** In arid regions, there is no reference to multi-year 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 rain days

In the northern mountains, the number of rain days (from a threshold of 1 mm and above) was close to the average (about 10 to 11 days), and in the northern valleys, the number of days was also close to the average. In contrast, in the center of the country, the number of rain days was lower than the average - 3 to 5 rain days compared to an average of about 8 days. In the northern Negev, the number of days was close to the average (Table 2).

Regarding the number of rain days since the beginning of the season, their number is close to the average for the corresponding period in the north of the country and in the northern Negev. It is slightly lower than the average in the center of the country.

Table 2: Number of rain days* in February and since the beginning of the season compared to the average**

	Number of days February 2026	February average**	Number of days since the beginning of the season	Average since the beginning of the season**
Nahariyya	6	10	38	42
En HaHoresh	6	9	36	38
Hakfar Hayarok	5	8	27	36
Bet Dagan	3	8	29	35
Negba	3	8	27	31
Be'eri	5	7	26	27
Kefar Giladi	9	10	40	41
Merom Golan Picman	10	10	37	40
Zefat Har Kenaan	11	10	41	41
Afula Nir HaEmek	8	8	37	34
Jerusalem Center	4	8	26	31
Beit Jamal	5	8	29	31
Rosh Zurim	3	8	28	32
Dorot	3	7	23	28
Beer Sheva	5	5	23	20
Kefar Blum	9	9	36	37
Ayelet HaShahar	10	9	38	36
Zemah	8	8	33	31
Sede Eliyyahu	4	7	28	28
Sedom	1	2	12	7
Eilat	0	1	2	3

* From a threshold of 1 mm
** 1991 to 2020 average

Rainfall Episodes

A. **2nd to 3rd of the month:** A brief episode that commenced overnight between the 2nd and the 3rd of the month and concluded during the evening hours of the 3rd. In the northern and central mountains, 20 to 40 mm were recorded; in the coastal plain, 10 to 20 mm; and in the northern Negev, less than 5 mm.

B. **11th of the month:** A rainfall event lasting less than 24 hours that affected the north of the country, yielding 5 to 15 mm in most areas, and 20 to 30 mm in several locations across the Galilee and the Golan. No precipitation occurred in the rest of the country.

C. **13th to 14th of the month:** An additional rainfall episode that affected only the north of the country, with recorded amounts of approximately 5 to 10 mm.

D. **18th of the month:** A few millimeters fell in the north of the country, alongside light precipitation in the southern coastal plain and the Judean Mountains.

E. **22nd to 27th of the month:** A multi-day episode during which an upper-level trough prevailed over our region, while occasional surface depressions passed through, generating waves of rainfall, predominantly of neither large accumulations nor high intensities. In the northern mountains, as well as the northern coastal plain up to the Sharon region, 20 to 40 mm fell. In the northern valleys, the central mountains, the southern coastal plain, and the northern Negev, 10 to 25 mm were recorded, and in the central coastal plain, 5 to 15 mm. In Be'eri and the Alumim area, precipitation exceeded 60 mm.

Cumulative Rainfall Since the Beginning of the Season

Following a scarcity of rainfall in February, the status of cumulative rainfall since the beginning of the season deteriorated relative to the average, compared to the situation observed in December and January. Generally, a precipitation deficit exists in the north of the country and the central coastal plain, whereas in other parts of the country, cumulative amounts are close to or exceed the average.
In the Upper Galilee, the Golan Heights, the Hula Valley, and the Sea of Galilee area, rainfall amounts reached 70% to 85% of the average up to the end of February, while in the Lower Galilee and the Jezreel Valley, they reached 85% to 100% of the average. A deficit is also present in the central coastal plain and the southern Sharon region, with accumulations reaching 70% to 80% of the average for the corresponding period.

In the northern coastal plain down to the northern Sharon region, cumulative rainfall amounts are close to average, and in the Hadera–Pardes Hanna area, they surpass 120% of the average up to the end of February. Rainfall accumulations exceed the average in Samaria and Judea (110% to 120%), while remaining close to average in the Jerusalem area. In the coastal plain south of Ashdod and in the Gaza envelope area, the precipitation surplus is even more pronounced, with amounts reaching 120% to 130% of the average for the corresponding period, and in the northern Negev, they even reach 150% of the average (Table 3).

Table 3: Rainfall amounts from the beginning of the season to date compared to the average*

Station	Cumulative amount from the beginning of the season to the end of February (mm)	Multi-year average* from September to the end of February (mm)	% of the average for the corresponding period	Multi-year average* for the entire season (mm)	% of the average for the entire season
Rosh Haniqra	363	503	72%	511	63%
Nahariyya	511	521	98%	615	83%
Evron	598	534	112%	626	95%
Shavei Tzion	552	516	107%	604	91%
Afek	529	489	108%	569	93%
Haifa (Port)	503	484	104%	566	89%
Haifa Technion	593	570	104%	671	88%
Yagur	561	603	93%	709	79%
En Hashofet	542	564	96%	661	82%
Zichron	469	498	94%	574	82%
Amikam	490	544	90%	635	77%
Gilad	506	556	91%	654	77%
Nahal Taninim	452	466	97%	532	85%
Regavim	533	544	98%	628	85%
En HaHoresh	462	497	93%	576	80%
Kadima	417	542	77%	618	68%
Kefar Hess	392	530	74%	615	64%
Horshim	413	536	77%	621	66%
Hakfar	356	482	74%	557	64%
Nahshonim	372	477	78%	553	67%
Tel Aviv Coast	326	452	72%	510	64%
Bet Dagan	377	466	81%	541	70%
Ben Gurion	330	465	71%	541	61%
Rishon Lezion	387	439	88%	511	76%
Nezer Sereni	437	502	87%	581	75%
Rehovot	352	465	76%	536	66%
Nir Galim	373	439	85%	504	74%
Qevuzat Yavne	426	458	93%	526	81%
Negba	427	431	99%	500	85%
Ashkelon	363	333	109%	380	96%
Erez	376	383	98%	443	85%
Yakhini	406	387	105%	451	90%
Be'eri	375	312	120%	359	104%
Besor	225	183	123%	215	104%
Nimrod	581	653	89%	816	71%
El Rom	626	720	87%	901	70%
Merom Golan Picman	496	662	75%	811	61%
Gamla	362	470	77%	578	63%
Kefar Giladi	479	622	77%	757	63%
Elon	496	662	75%	805	62%
Kabri	428	564	76%	666	64%
Zefat Har	365	570	64%	688	53%
Harashim	560	811	69%	988	57%
Eshhar	422	528	80%	635	67%

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Table 3 (Cont.): Rainfall amounts from the beginning of the season to date compared to the average*

Station	Cumulative amount from the beginning of the season to the end of February (mm)	Multi-year average* from September to the end of February (mm)	% of the average for the corresponding period	Multi-year average* for the entire season (mm)	% of the average for the entire season
Deir Hanna	416	508	82%	616	68%
Nazareth	434	498	87%	592	73%
Tavor	391	440	89%	527	74%
Gazit	364	396	92%	472	77%
Newe Ya'ar	437	491	89%	573	76%
Afula Nir	383	379	101%	450	85%
Nir David	292	321	91%	388	75%
Dafna	391	501	78%	615	63%
Kefar Blum	295	416	71%	507	58%
Ayelet	278	396	70%	473	59%
Kfar Nahum	257	367	70%	443	58%
Tiberias	272	353	77%	426	64%
Ginosar	292	367	80%	447	65%
Zemah	277	318	87%	384	72%
Sede	220	229	96%	278	79%
Ma'ale Gilboa	352	329	107%	402	88%
Kedumim	474	539	88%	642	74%
Har Brakha	446	517	86%	627	71%
Qarne	514	525	98%	636	81%
Ariel	560	463	121%	556	101%
Neve Tzuf	677	533	127%	648	104%
Har Harasha	550	550	100%	668	82%
Psagot	511	574	89%	694	74%
Nahshon	407	453	90%	539	76%
Zova	500	521	96%	625	80%
Jerusalem	420	424	99%	522	80%
Ma'ale	262	230	114%	276	95%
Beit Jamal	497	421	118%	506	98%
Tzur Hadassa	570	523	109%	636	90%
Netiv	581	375	155%	452	128%
Rosh Zurim	503	462	109%	558	90%
Lahav	297	247	120%	301	98%
Dorot	379	321	118%	375	101%
Beit Kama	318	261	122%	310	103%
Arad	124	107	116%	135	92%
Beer Sheva	239	156	153%	192	124%
Negev	139	91	152%	116	120%
Sede Boqer	55			87	63%
Mizpe Ramon	37			70	53%
Neot Smadar	8			30	27%
Gilgal	124	144	86%	171	72%
Beit HaArava	106			94	112%
Sedom	52			39	134%
Hazeva	32			39	81%
Paran	23			34	67%
Yotvata	54			27	202%
Timna	19			25	78%
Eilat	12			22	54%

* The multi-year average refers to the years 1991 to 2020. For stations that did not operate during this entire period, the averages are adjusted to these years.

** In arid regions, there is no reference to multi-year averages for the month or parts of the season due to the low averages and the irregular pattern of rainfall amounts in these areas.

Temperatures and Weather During the Month

February was significantly warmer than the average (1991 to 2020) throughout the country. During daytime hours, temperatures in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands (Shfela), and the north of the country were 2.5 to 3.5 °C above average. In the Central Mountains, the Negev, and the southern Arava, they were 3 to 4 °C above average, and in the northern Arava, they were even 4.5 to 5 °C above average! During nighttime hours, temperatures in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, the north of the country, and the Negev were 2.5 to 3 °C above average, and in the Central Mountains and the Arava, they were 3 to 3.5 °C above average (Table 4). For most of the month, temperatures were significantly above average. There was occasional cooling, but it was brief, and it remained warmer than average overall. The final days of the month were much cooler, and temperatures were close to or below average (Figures 2, 3).

1st to 4th of the Month – Sharav Conditions Followed by Cooling

On the 1st of the month, temperatures of 27 to 30 °C were recorded in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, the Negev, and the Arava, and 22 to 24 °C in the mountains—exceptional temperatures for this period and more than 10 °C above average. The following day saw a drop in temperatures, although it remained more than 5 °C warmer than average, and hazy conditions prevailed with a visibility of 3 to 5 km. On the 3rd and 4th of the month, there was further cooling, with temperatures near average.

5th to 10th of the Month – Significantly Warmer Than Average

On the 5th of the month, there was renewed warming, and until the 10th of the month, temperatures were approximately 5 to 10 °C above average. On the 8th of the month, Sharav (unseasonably hot and dry) conditions prevailed, with temperatures of 27 to 29 °C in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, and the Negev, and 32 to 34 °C in the northern Arava. Haze prevailed, continuing into the following day, with a visibility of 7 to 9 km.

11th to 21st of the Month – Warmer Than Average with Brief Cooling Episodes

This period was characterized by weather that was mostly significantly warmer than usual; however, the rapid passage of short rain events caused brief periods of cooling. On the 13th of the month, 27 to 29 °C were recorded in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, and the Negev, 30 to 32 °C in the northern Arava, and 22 to 23 °C in the mountains. This was followed by considerable cooling, although it remained warmer than usual, and on the 16th of the month, there was warming again with even higher temperatures of 31 to 33 °C in the Lowlands and the northern Negev, and 24 to 26 °C in the mountains. The next day saw considerable cooling, and on the 18th to 19th of the month, temperatures were near average; however, this was followed by warming, and on the 20th to 21st of the month, 23 to 26 °C were recorded in the Lowlands and the northern Negev, and 25 to 27 °C in the Jordan Valley and the Arava.
It should also be noted that hazy conditions began on the 13th of the month and intensified the following day, with a visibility of 1 to 3 km and occasionally even less than 1 km. Subsequently, there was an improvement in visibility, but hazy conditions persisted until the 17th of the month.

22nd to 28th of the Month – Cooling and Cooler Than Usual During the Final Days of the Month

On the 22nd of the month, a drop in temperatures occurred, and from the following day until the end of the month, temperatures were near average and even below it on some days. In the final two days of the month, temperatures were 2 to 4 °C below average. On the 28th of the month, minimum temperatures of -4 °C were even recorded in the northern Golan, 2 to 3 °C in the Judean Mountains and the Galilee, and 3 to 5 °C in the Jezreel Valley and the Lowlands.

Table 4: Temperatures in February 2026 (°C) Compared to the Average*

	Station	February 2026		Difference from the average of 1991-2020	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Haifa Technion	19.9	12.8	+3.2	+2.7
	En HaHoresh	21.8	9.5	+3.3	+2.5
	Bet Dagan	22.6	11.2	+3.8	+2.8
	Negba	21.5	10.9	+3.4	+2.7
Northern Mountains	Elon	20.3	11.5	+3.0	+2.7
	Merom Golan Picman	14.4	6.2	+2.7	+3.9
	Avne Eitan	18.5	9.5	+2.6	+3.0
	Zefat Har Kenaan	14.7	8.3	+3.4	+2.9
	Deir Hanna	19.5	12.4	+2.4	+2.5
	Tavor (Kadoorie)	21.4	10.4	+3.4	+2.9
Northern Valleys	Afula, Nir HaEmek	21.2	8.8	+3.0	+2.9
	Kefar Blum	21.7	10.0	+2.8	+3.2
	Zemah	23.1	11.3	+3.3	+2.8
	Eden Farm (Bet Shean)	22.8	10.7	+3.3	+2.1
Central Mountains	Qarne Shomron	20.7	11.6	+3.2	+3.3
	Jerusalem	18.5	10.5	+4.5	+3.2
	Beit Jamal	20.9	12.4	+2.8	+3.0
	Rosh Zurim	15.8	8.5	+3.9	+3.1
Negev	Besor	22.7	11.2	+3.8	+2.5
	Arad	19.8	10.3	+3.4	+2.1
	Beer Sheva	22.5	10.8	+3.9	+3.1
	Sede Boqer	20.6	8.2	+3.7	+2.6
The Arava	Sedom	27.4	18.3	+4.9	+3.4
	Hazeva	25.7	13.5	+4.4	+3.0
	Yotvata	25.2	11.8	+3.6	+2.8
	Eilat	26.6	15.3	+3.1	+3.3

Table 5: Extreme temperatures in February 2026 (°C) compared to the past

	February 2026				Extreme values since the beginning of measurements				Years of operation
	Extreme maximum		Extreme minimum		Extreme maximum		Extreme minimum		
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	
Bet Dagan	30.5	16/2/26	4.7	28/2/26	33.4	17/2/1973	-2.2	4/2/1989	2026-1962
Negba	30.2	16/2/26	4.5	28/2/26	32.4	17/2/1973	-1.5	6/2/1950	2026-1950
Zefat Har Kena'an	19.2	1/2/26	2.4	28/2/26	26.7	23/2/1941	-9.0	6/2/1950	2026-1867
Jerusalem*	26.1	16/2/26	3.9	28/2/26	29.9	23/2/1941	-5.1	6/2/1950	2026-1935
Beer Sheva**	30.6	16/2/26	5.3	28/2/26	35.2	23/2/1941	-4.0	6/2/1950	2026-1922
Eilat	**33.9*** **	16/2/26	9.7	28/2/26	33.4	17/2/1973	-2.2	4/2/1989	2026-1949

* Jerusalem Center 1950-2026, 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 2026, Beer Sheva Negev Institute 1957-2026, Beer Sheva 1922-1957

*** A new record breaking the previous record

Figure 2: Daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Jerusalem in February 2026 compared to the multi-year average

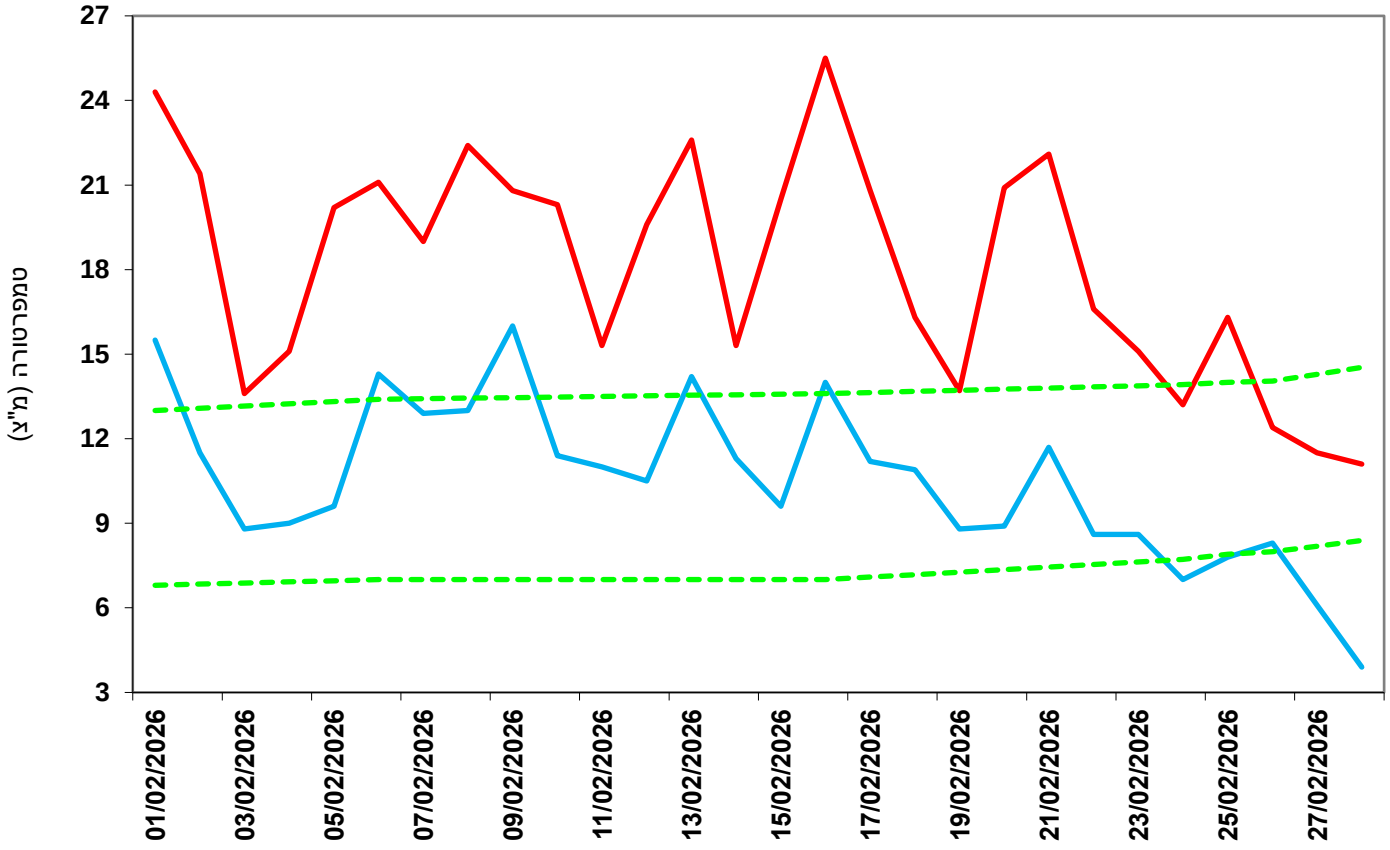
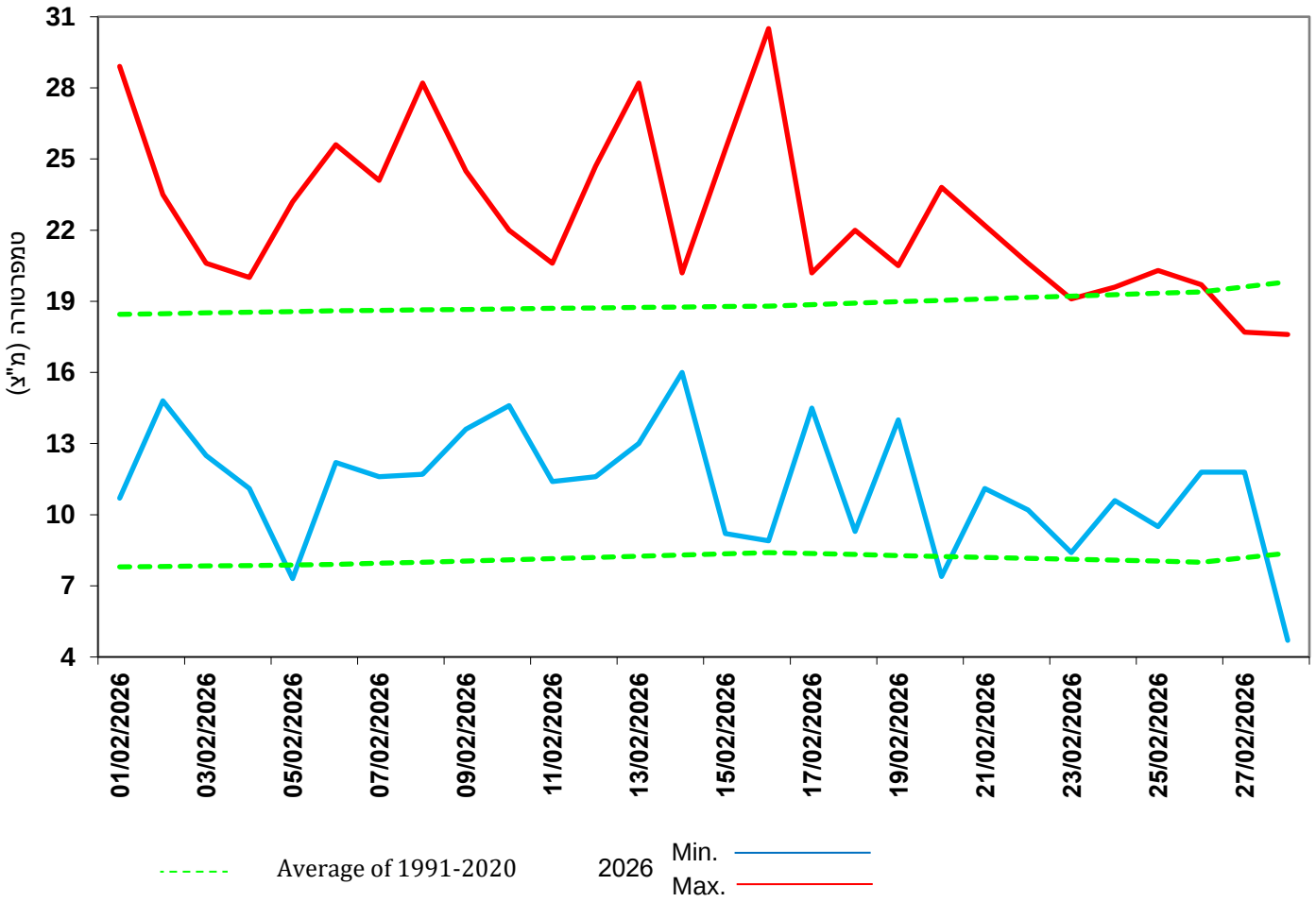


Figure 3: Daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Bet Dagan in February 2026 compared to the multi-year average



February 2026 and Winter 2025/26 in Historical Comparison

February 2026 was significantly warmer than average (by approximately 3°C compared to the 1991–2020 climatological averages). Within the spatial observational series dating back to 1950, it ranks first, breaking the previous record set in 2018 by more than 0.5°C (Figure 4).

Following December and January, which also recorded above-average temperatures, the winter of 2025/26 (December 2025 through February 2026) was significantly warmer than average. In historical comparison, it ranks as the second warmest over the past 75 years, trailing only the winter of 2009/10, which was the warmest on record, and placing slightly ahead of the winter of 2023/24 (Figure 5).

Figure 4: Mean daily temperature in Israel* for February 1950–2026

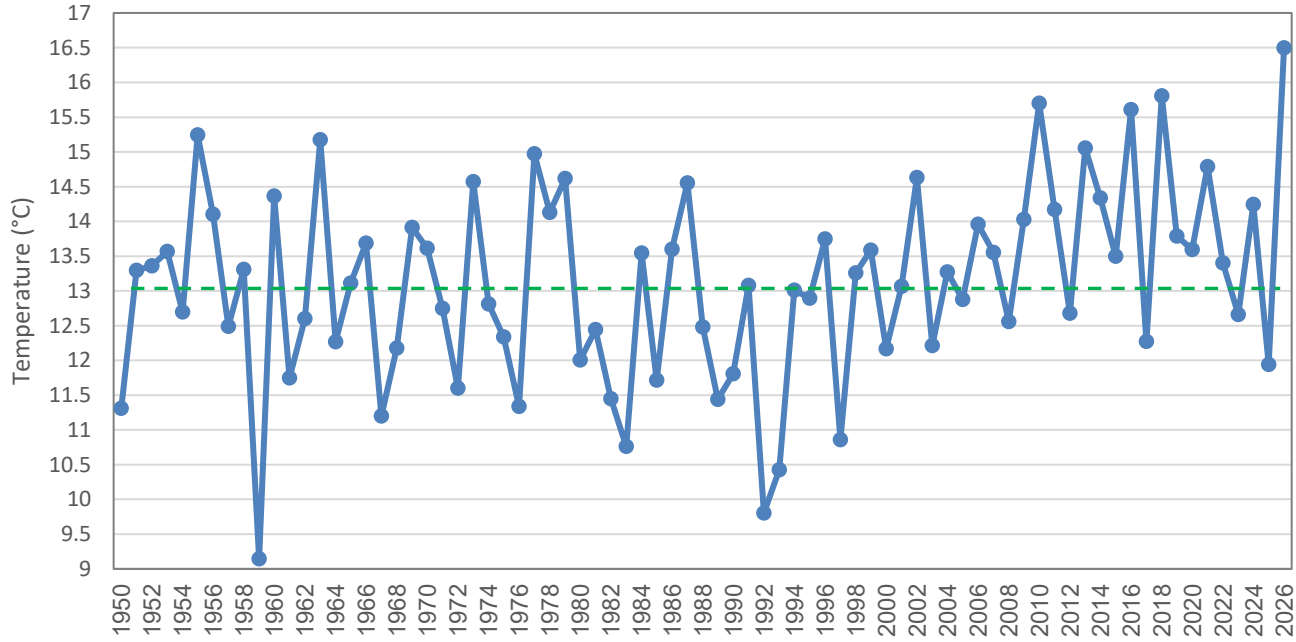
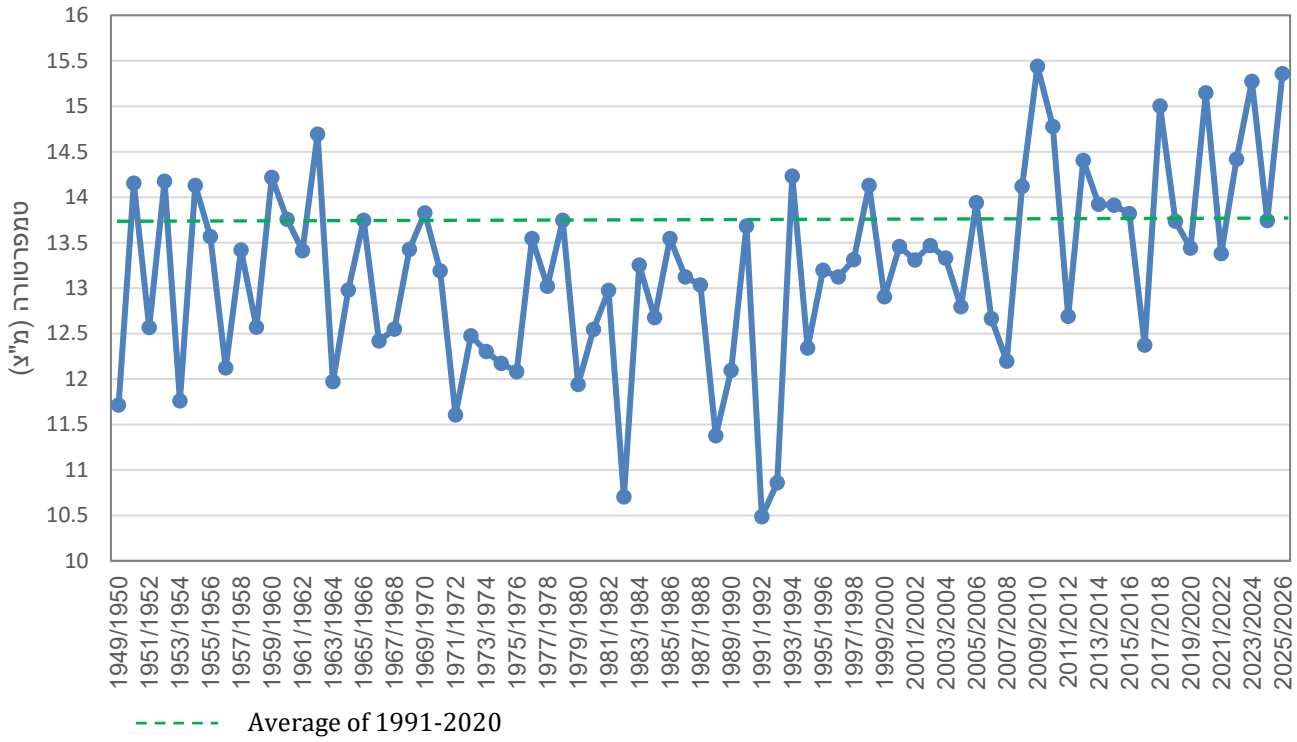


Figure 5: Mean daily temperature in Israel* during Winter 1949/50–2025/26



* To represent the territory of Israel, 24 stations nationwide possessing homogeneous data records since 1950 were selected.

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