

01 February 2026

## Monthly Weather Conditions - January 2026

### Overview

January was characterized by regional variability in rainfall amounts: in the Central Mountains, the Lowlands (Judean Foothills), the Southern Coastal Plain, and the Northern Negev, it was rainier than average; in the Golan Heights, the valleys, the Northern Sharon, and the Lower Galilee, it was within average limits; and in the rest of the country's regions, it was drier than average. In the Arava and the Southern Negev, no rain fell at all. The first two-thirds of the month were characterized by a high frequency of synoptic systems, some of which were accompanied by strong winds, resulting in a precipitation advantage (orographic enhancement) in the mountains. In the last third of the month, the frequency and intensity of rain events decreased.

In regions where January was rainy, the cumulative rainfall amounts since the beginning of the season exceed the average. This is particularly prominent in the Northern Negev and the Southern Coastal Plain, where they reach 1.5 to 2 times the average for the corresponding period and are even approaching the average for the entire rainy season. Conversely, in the north of the country, there is a rainfall deficit.

January was warmer than average, although less warm than the Januaries of the previous three years. During the rainy spells, temperatures were close to average or slightly below it, while between them, it was warmer than usual—sometimes considerably so, thus the month concluded as warmer than average. December was also relatively warm, such that the 2025/26 winter has been warmer than average so far, and it appears that the first part of February is expected to continue this trend.

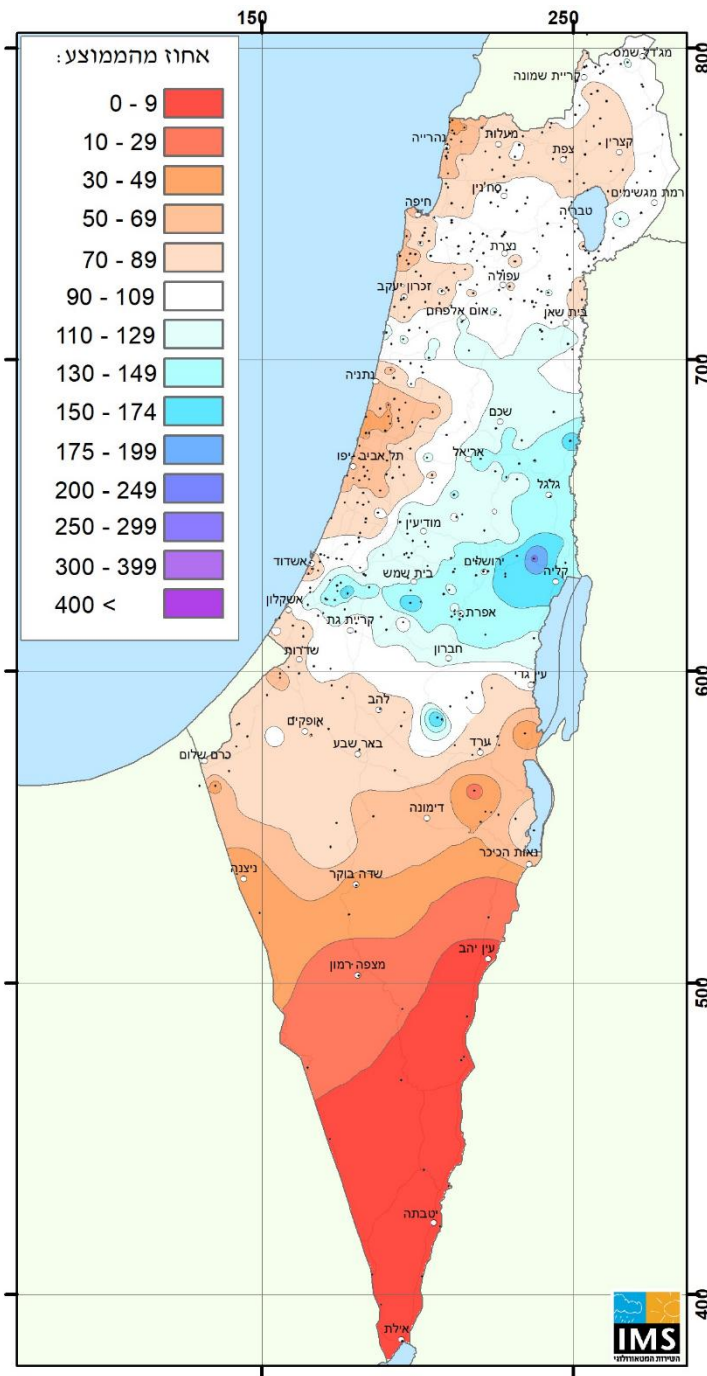
### Rainfall in January 2026

January was rainier than average in Samaria and Judea, with rainfall amounts reaching 150 to 220 mm, representing 120% to 160% of the monthly average. In the Southern Coastal Plain (from Rehovot to Ashkelon), 150 to 200 mm fell (with 256 mm recorded in Timurim), which is 1.5 times the average or more, and the Northern Negev was also rainier than average. Rainfall amounts also exceeded the average in the Jordan Valley and the Northern Sharon, and were close to average or slightly above it in the Golan Heights, the Lower Galilee, the Jezreel Valley, the Sea of Galilee (Kinneret), and the Carmel.

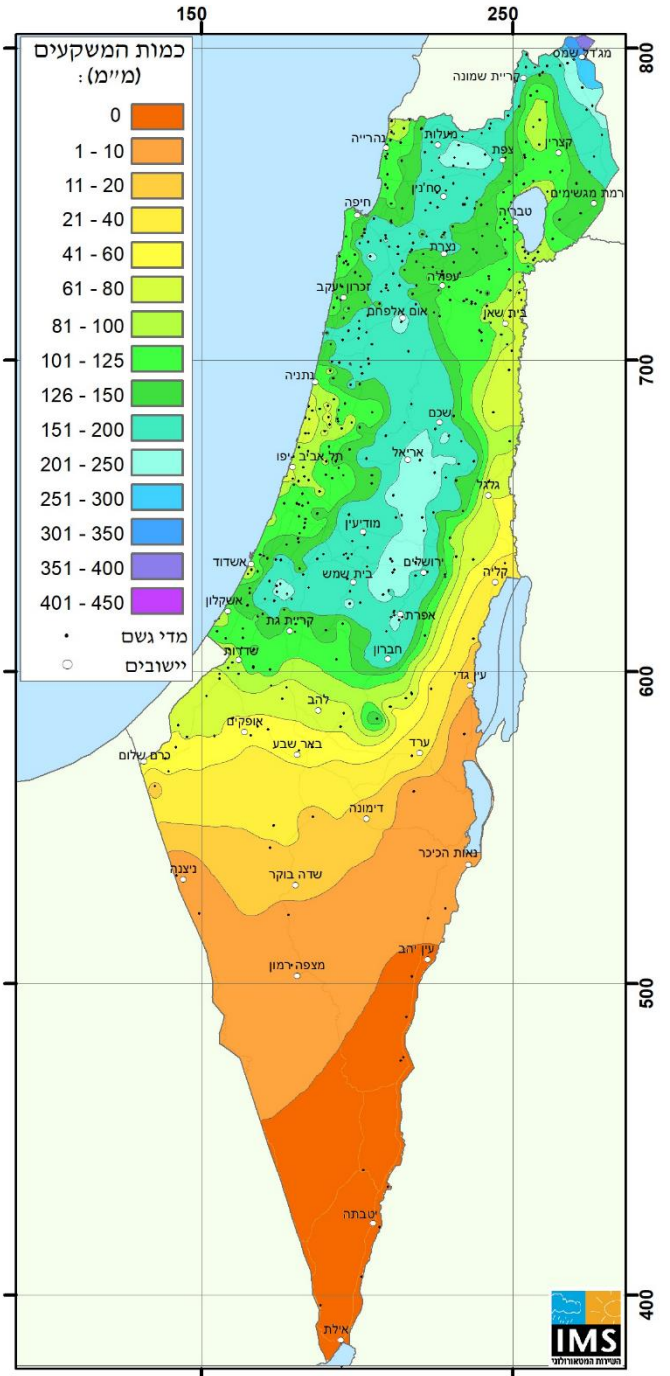
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In certain regions of the country, January rainfall amounts were lower than average. Particularly notable were the Northern and Central Coastal Plains, with amounts of 70 to 100 mm, representing 50% to 70% of the average; the Upper Galilee (140 to 170 mm compared to a monthly average of 180 to 220 mm); and the Hula Valley, with amounts representing 70% to 85% of the average. In the coastal plain south of Rishon LeZion up to the Rehovot area, rainfall amounts in January were close to average, as was the case in the Gaza Envelope region. In the Central Negev, 10 to 20 mm fell, which are below-average amounts, and in the Southern Negev and the Arava, almost no rain fell (Maps 1, 2, and Table 1).



Map 2: Rainfall amount in January 2026 relative to the multi-year average (%)



Map 1: Rainfall amount in January 2026 (mm)

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

Region	Station	Rainfall amount in January 2026 (mm)	Multi-year average for January (mm)*	% of January average
Coastal Plain and Lowlands	Rosh Haniqra	76	169	45%
	Nahariyya	114	174	65%
	Evron	115	177	65%
	Shavei Tzion	110	170	64%
	Regba	109	170	64%
	Beit HaEmek	131	168	78%
	Akko	111	164	67%
	Ein HaMifratz	120	168	72%
	Kfar Masaryk	123	169	72%
	Afeq	120	162	74%
	Kfar Hasidim	167	176	95%
	Haifa (Port)	100	161	62%
	Haifa Technion	148	182	81%
	Yagur	185	194	95%
	Daliyat al-Karmel	214	226	95%
	Atlit	108	151	71%
	En Hashofet	156	182	86%
	Ma'ayan Zvi	126	168	75%
	Zichron Yaakov	130	160	81%
	Amikam	143	177	81%
	Gilad	147	182	81%
	Nahal Tananim	119	149	80%
	Regavim	173	173	100%
	Binyamina	125	158	79%
	Pardes Hanna	171	165	104%
	En HaHoresh	157	156	101%
	Be'erotayim	155	166	93%
	Kadima	98	172	57%
	Kefar Hess	104	166	63%
	Nir Eliyyahu	98	145	68%
	Kfar Shmaryahu	64	145	44%
	Hakfar Hayarok	92	152	60%
	Nahshonim	121	151	80%
	Kfar Ma'as	113	161	70%
	Tel Aviv Coast	72	127	56%
	Mikve Yisrael	113	155	73%
	Bet Dagan	121	154	78%
	Ben Gurion	96	151	64%
	Rishon Lezion	113	140	81%
	Nezer Sereni	130	155	84%
Rehovot	110	140	79%	
Nir Galim	127	143	89%	
Qevuzat Yavne	154	145	106%	
Be'er Tuvia	202	147	138%	
Nizanim	152	138	110%	
Kfar Warburg	208	138	150%	
Negba	148	129	115%	
Ashkelon	81	117	70%	
Talmei Yafe	106	130	82%	
Erez	92	120	77%	

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

Region	Station	Rainfall amount in January 2026 (mm)	Multi-year average for January (mm)*	% of January average
Coastal plain	Yakhini	93	133	70%
	Be'eri	76	98	78%
	Magen	63	74	85%
	Besor	53	64	84%
Northern Mountains	Nimrod Fortress	228	202	113%
	El Rom	244	227	108%
	Merom Golan	218	215	101%
	Gamla	144	147	98%
	Bnei Yehuda	141	122	116%
	Kefar Giladi	179	197	91%
	Yiftah	151	143	105%
	Elon	159	217	73%
	Kabri	102	186	55%
	Hurfeish	218	232	94%
	Tefen	203	229	88%
	Zefat Har Kenaan	140	185	76%
	Beit Jann	210	243	86%
	Harashim	203	267	76%
	Karmiel	168	190	89%
	Eshhar	166	170	98%
	Deir Hanna	162	166	97%
	Yodfat	155	174	89%
	Lavi	142	139	102%
	Harduf	153	158	97%
Alon HaGalil	144	157	91%	
Nazareth	154	129	120%	
Tavor	145	146	99%	
Gazit	126	127	100%	
Northern Valleys	Newe Ya'ar	147	162	90%
	Afula Nir HaEmek	129	120	107%
	Givat Oz	159	155	102%
	Nir David	101	100	100%
	Banias	189	176	107%
	Dafna	155	157	99%
	Kefar Blum	103	133	77%
	Ayyelet Hashahar	106	133	80%
	Kfar Nahum	91	125	73%
	Ginosar	113	121	93%
	Tiberias	108	111	97%
	Zemah	92	100	93%
	Sede Eliyyahu	77	69	112%
Central Mountains	Ma'ale Gilboa	126	102	124%
	Kedumim	169	169	100%
	Har Bracha	191	166	115%
	Qarne Shomron	188	174	108%
	Elkana	182	158	115%
	Ariel	223	145	153%
	Eli	217	152	143%

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

Region	Station	Rainfall amount in January 2026 (mm)	Multi-year average for January (mm)*	% of January average
Central Mountains	Shilo	188	142	132%
	Neve Tzuf	224	169	132%
	Har Harasha	214	171	125%
	Talmon	176	169	104%
	Psagot	215	183	117%
	Mevo Horon	178	141	126%
	Nahshon	174	144	121%
	Beit Meir	191	157	122%
	Zova	251	170	147%
	Jerusalem Center	194	137	142%
	Ma'ale Adumim	119	74	161%
	Beit Jamal	190	136	140%
	Tzur Hadassah	223	161	139%
	Netiv HaLamed-Heh	209	120	174%
	Rosh Zurim	173	147	117%
Negev**	Lahav	76	87	87%
	Dorot	109	111	98%
	Beit Kama	74	91	81%
	Arad	26		
	Omer	55		
	Beer Sheva	45		
	Negev Junction	19		
	Sede Boqer	10		
	Mizpe Ramon	3		
	Neot Smadar	0		
Jordan Valley and the Arava**	Argaman	83		
	Gilgal	61		
	Beit HaArava	35		
	Sedom	6		
	Hazeva	1		
	Paran	0.1		
	Yotvata	0.2		
	Timna (Ramon)	0		
	Eilat	0		

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

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

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### Number of Rain Days

The rain systems in January were frequent, but short in duration, so that the number of rain days during the month was generally close to the average or slightly below it. In the north of the country, there were 10 to 12 rain days (from a threshold of 1 mm and above) compared to an average of 12 to 13 days. In the center of the country, there were 7 to 9 rain days compared to an average of 9 to 10 days, and 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 most regions. It is lower than the average in the Central Coastal Plain and higher than the average in the northern Negev.

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

	No. of days January 2026	January average**	No. of days since the beginning of the season	Average since the beginning of the season**
Nahariyya	11	13	32	32
En HaHoresh	10	12	30	29
Hakfar Hayarok	6	11	22	28
Bet Dagan	9	10	26	27
Negba	7	9	24	23
Be'eri	7	8	21	20
Kefar Giladi	13	12	31	31
Merom Golan	12	12	27	30
Zefat Har Kenaan	11	13	30	31
Afula Nir HaEmek	10	11	29	26
Jerusalem Center	8	9	22	23
Beit Jamal	8	9	24	23
Rosh Zurim	9	10	25	24
Dorot	7	8	20	21
Beer Sheva	7	6	18	15
Kefar Blum	12	11	27	28
Ayyelet Hashahar	10	10	28	27
Zemah	8	11	25	23
Sede Eliyyahu	7	9	24	21
Sedom	2	2	11	5
Eilat	0	1	2	2

\* From a threshold of 1 mm

\*\* 1991 to 2020 average

## Rainfall Episodes

A. 1st to 2nd of the month: A precipitation system that began on December 31st and peaked on January 1st. In the northern and central parts of the country, 30 to 50 mm fell; in Samaria, over 80 mm fell; in the southern Lowlands, 60 to 70 mm; and in the northern Golan, over 60 mm fell as well. In the northern Negev, 10 to 15 mm fell.

B. 8th to 10th of the month: A rainfall episode characterized by strong winds reaching intensities of 50 to 70 km/h, with gusts exceeding 100 km/h in the coastal plain and mountainous regions, causing damage. Rainfall amounts reached 40 to 50 mm in the Judean Mountains and the northern Golan; in the remaining northern and central parts of the country down to the northern Negev, amounts ranged from 15 to 25 mm.

C. 12th to 13th of the month: An additional rain system accompanied by strong winds and more significant rainfall amounts. The highest amounts fell in the southern coastal plain (from Nitzanim eastward), the Lowlands, the Judean Mountains, and the Gush Etzion region, where 80 to 130 mm were measured (in Timorim, adjacent to Kiryat Malakhi, 148 mm were recorded). In the Galilee, the Golan, Ramot Menashe, Samaria, and the eastern slopes of the central mountains, 50 to 75 mm fell, and in other parts of the north and center of the country, 25 to 50 mm. In the northern Negev, 20 to 30 mm fell. Snow fell in Majdal Shams, and for a short period, snowflakes were also observed in Gush Etzion. Winds blew at intensities of 50 to 70 km/h in the coastal plain and the mountains, with maximum gusts of 80 to 100 km/h and above (Rosh HaNikra and Rosh Tzurim 105 km/h, Zefat - Har Kenaan and Ashkelon Port 103 km/h). Further details are available in a [separate review](#).

D. 17th to 18th of the month: In the north of the country, 15 to 40 mm fell, and in the Haifa–Beit Oren area, over 50 mm fell (77 mm in Beit Oren). In the center of the country, 10 to 15 mm fell, and in the southern coastal plain and the slopes of the Judean Mountains, 20 to 30 mm. In the northern Negev, 4 to 8 mm fell.

E. 24th of the month: A brief event during which several millimeters fell in the north of the country, Samaria, and parts of the coastal plain. In the Sharon region, approximately 15 mm fell within less than half an hour, and heavy hail also fell in parts of the region.

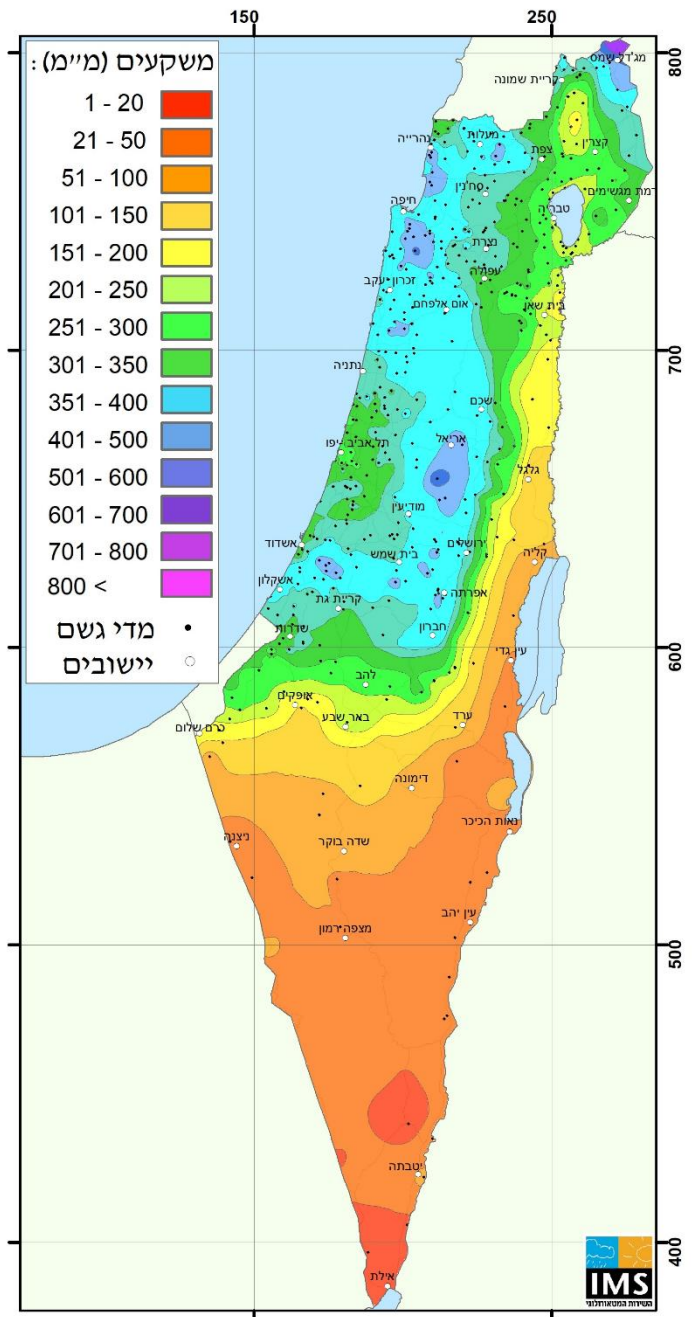
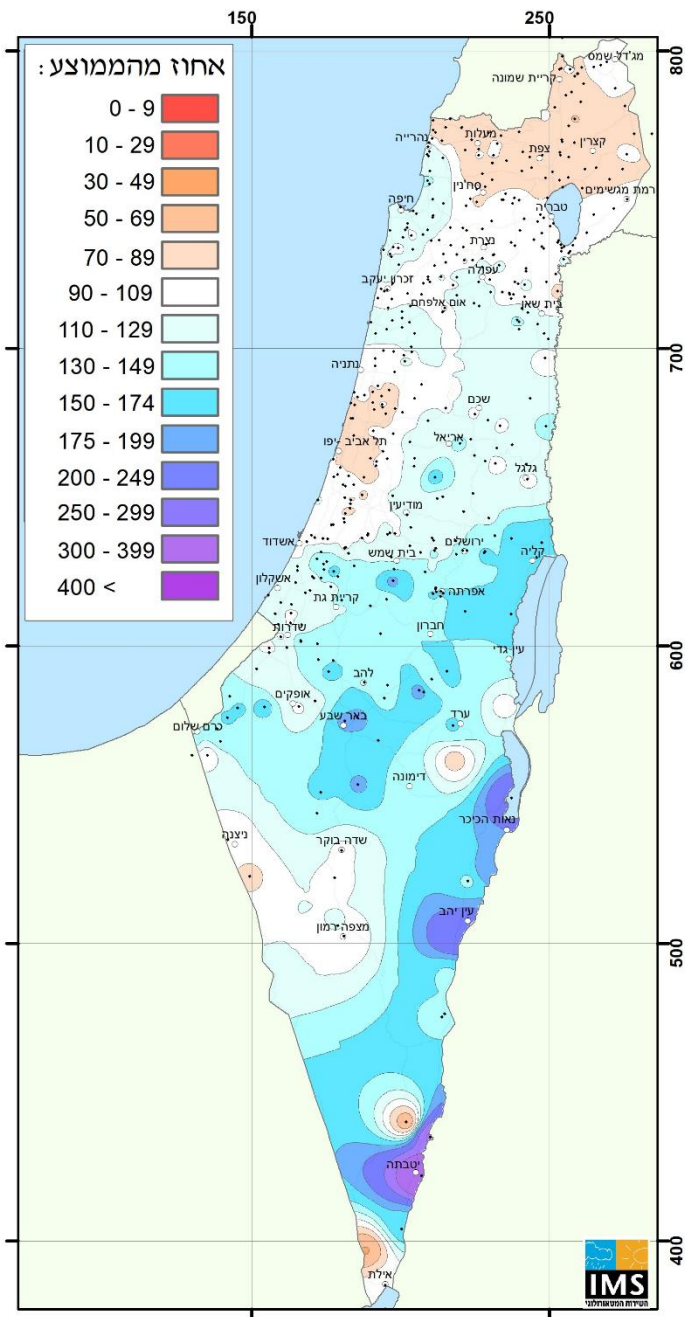
F. 28th to 29th of the month: In the north of the country, 20 to 40 mm fell, and in the northern Sharon, over 50 mm fell, while in the Hadera area, over 70 mm were recorded (40 mm of which fell within approximately one hour on the afternoon of the 28th). In the central coastal plain, 5 to 15 mm fell, and in the southern coastal plain, less than 5 mm.

G. 30th of the month: Light rain in the north of the country.

### **Cumulative Rainfall Since the Beginning of the Season**

With the conclusion of January, cumulative rainfall amounts since the beginning of the season still exceed the average for the corresponding period across large parts of the country, similar to the end of December, albeit to a more limited extent.

In the northern coastal plain down to the northern Sharon area, cumulative rainfall amounts reach 110% to 130% of the average (up to the end of January). In the Jezreel Valley as well, cumulative amounts exceed the average (100% to 110%), and in Samaria and Judea, the rainfall surplus is particularly prominent, with amounts reaching 120% to 160% of the average for the corresponding period. In the northern Negev, rainfall amounts even reach 150% of the average and above, nearing the multi-annual average for the entire season. In the southern coastal plain, the precipitation balance is also positive, and in the Gaza Envelope region, 120% to 150% of the average for the corresponding period was recorded. In the north of the country, by contrast, rainfall amounts remain below average – in the Upper Galilee, the Golan Heights, and the Hula Valley, rainfall amounts reach 70% to 85% of the average up to the end of January, and in the Lower Galilee and the Sea of Galilee (Kinneret), 85% to 95% of the average. A deficit also exists in the central coastal plain and the southern Sharon, with amounts reaching 80% to 90% of the average for the corresponding period (Maps 3, 4, and Table 3).



**Map 4:** Precipitation amount from the beginning of the season until the end of January 2026 compared to the multi-year average for the corresponding period (%)

**Map 3:** Precipitation amount from the beginning of the season until the end of the season

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**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 January (mm)	Multi-year average from September to the end of January (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	311	412	76%	613	51%
Nahariyya	459	418	110%	615	75%
Evron	542	427	127%	626	87%
Shave Ziyyon	510	414	123%	604	85%
Regba	523	414	127%	604	87%
Beit HaEmek	470	421	112%	624	75%
Akko	503	397	127%	586	86%
Ein HaMifratz	551	409	135%	600	92%
Kfar Masaryk	535	418	128%	620	86%
Afek	478	391	122%	569	84%
Kfar Hasidim	464	421	110%	638	73%
Haifa (Port)	464	390	119%	566	82%
Haifa Technion	524	457	115%	671	78%
Yagur	513	469	109%	709	72%
Daliyat al-Karmel	625	546	115%	796	79%
Atlit	474	384	124%	538	88%
En Hashofet	457	446	102%	661	69%
Ma'ayan Tzvi	423	424	100%	603	70%
Zichron	399	404	99%	574	69%
Amikam	414	436	95%	635	65%
Gilad	440	438	100%	654	67%
Nahal Taninim	393	379	104%	532	74%
Regavim	475	425	112%	628	76%
Binyamina	441	401	110%	573	77%
Pardes Hanna	500	406	123%	587	85%
En HaHoresh	425	397	107%	576	74%
Be'erotayim	448	410	109%	614	73%
Kadima	394	428	92%	618	64%
Kefar Hess	355	419	85%	615	58%
Nir Eliyyahu	356	375	95%	534	67%
Kfar	291	375	78%	534	55%
Hakfar	336	382	88%	557	60%
Nahshonim	357	373	96%	553	65%
Kfar Ma'as	342	394	87%	572	60%
Tel Aviv Coast	310	317	98%	443	70%
Mikve Yisrael	367	371	99%	522	70%
Bet Dagan	351	377	93%	541	65%
Ben Gurion	311	370	84%	541	57%
Rishon Lezion	362	353	103%	511	71%
Nezer Sereni	392	396	99%	581	67%
Rehovot	327	370	88%	536	61%
Nir Galim	352	356	99%	504	70%
Qevuzat Yavne	403	367	110%	526	77%
Be'er Tuvia	514	363	141%	538	95%

**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 January (mm)	Multi-year average from September to the end of January (mm)*	% of the average for the corresponding period	Multi-year average for the entire season (mm)*	% of the average for the entire season
Nizanim	450	353	127%	505	89%
Kfar	519	357	145%	533	97%
Negba	379	339	112%	500	76%
Ashkelon	411	327	126%	455	90%
Talmei Yafe	405	340	119%	492	82%
Erez	351	306	115%	443	79%
Yakhini	370	304	122%	451	82%
Be'eri	297	250	119%	359	83%
Magen	256	169	152%	255	100%
Besor	214	140	153%	215	99%
Nimrod	469	488	96%	816	58%
El Rom	500	527	95%	901	56%
Merom Golan	411	477	86%	811	51%
Gamla	299	349	86%	578	52%
Bnei Yehuda	325	301	108%	494	66%
Kefar Giladi	399	458	87%	757	53%
Yiftah	298	340	88%	538	55%
Elon	442	516	86%	805	55%
Kabri	366	443	83%	666	55%
Hurfeish	518	545	95%	885	59%
Tefen	505	556	91%	879	57%
Zefat Har	306	436	70%	688	45%
Beit Jann	478	591	81%	932	51%
Harashim	461	626	74%	988	47%
Karmiel	397	453	88%	713	56%
Eshhar	354	409	87%	635	56%
Deir Hana	347	388	89%	616	56%
Yodfat	362	429	84%	668	54%
Lavi	305	326	94%	509	60%
Harduf	415	379	109%	578	72%
Alon HaGalil	392	386	102%	593	66%
Nazareth	384	381	101%	592	65%
Tavor	349	332	105%	527	66%
Gazit	316	298	106%	472	67%
Newe Ya'ar	396	390	102%	584	68%
Afula Nir	344	290	119%	450	76%
Givat Oz	469	371	126%	584	80%
Nir David	268	235	114%	388	69%
Banias	410	420	98%	690	59%
Dafna	333	381	87%	615	54%
Kefar Blum	237	316	75%	507	47%
Ayyelet Hashahar	234	301	78%	473	50%
Kfar Nahum	235	277	85%	443	53%
Ginosar	254	284	90%	447	57%
Tiberias	236	267	88%	426	55%
Zemah	243	235	103%	384	63%
Sede	212	172	123%	278	76%
Ma'ale Gilboa	328	244	134%	402	82%
Kedumim	441	405	109%	642	69%

**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 January (mm)	Multi-year average from September to the end of January (mm)*	% of the average for the corresponding period	Multi-year average for the entire season (mm)*	% of the average for the entire season
Har Bracha	415	387	107%	627	66%
Qarne Shomron	480	405	118%	636	75%
Elkana	496	392	127%	600	83%
Ariel	523	346	151%	556	94%
Eli	473	411	115%	593	80%
Shilo	370	318	116%	522	71%
Neve Tzuf	656	405	162%	648	101%
Har Harasha	524	415	126%	668	78%
Talmon	507	405	125%	648	78%
Psagot	484	414	117%	694	70%
Mevo Horon	408	345	118%	549	74%
Nahshon	390	348	112%	539	72%
Beit Meir	441	380	116%	604	73%
Zova	534	399	134%	656	81%
Jerusalem	405	308	132%	522	78%
Ma'ale	250	162	154%	276	91%
Beit Jamal	466	314	148%	506	92%
Tzur	525	383	137%	636	83%
Netiv HaLamed-Heh	536	282	190%	452	118%
Rosh Zurim	464	340	137%	558	83%
Lahav	277	189	146%	301	92%
Dorot	375	263	143%	394	95%
Beit Kama	294	198	149%	310	95%
Arad	116			135	86%
Omer	244			222	110%
Beer Sheva	218			197	110%
Negev Junction	120			116	104%
Sede Boqer	51			87	58%
Mizpe	35			70	50%
Neot	8			30	27%
Argaman	173			205	85%
Gilgal	114			171	66%
Beit HaArava	101			94	107%
Sedom	50			39	128%
Hazeva	31			39	77%
Paran	22			34	67%
Yotvata	54			27	202%
Timna	19			25	78%
Eilat	12			22	54%

\* The long-term average refers to the years 1991 to 2020. At stations that did not operate during this entire period, the averages are adjusted to these years.

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

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## Temperatures and Weather During the Month

January was warmer than the average (1991–2020) nationwide. Daytime temperatures in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, the Central Mountains, and the Arava were 1.5 to 2.5 °C above average. In the Northern Mountains, the Northern Valleys, and the Negev, they were 1 to 1.5 °C above average. Nighttime temperatures in the south of the country were 1.5 to 2.5 °C above average; in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, and the Central Mountains, they were 1 to 1.5 °C above average; and in the Northern Valleys, they were 0.5 to 1 °C above average (Table 4).

For the majority of the month, temperatures were above average. Occasionally, primarily during the middle of the month with the passage of rain systems, temperatures were near or slightly below average (Figures 1, 2).

### 1st to 4th of the Month – Cooler than Average

The beginning of the month was cooler than average, continuing a cold spell that prevailed in late December, and coinciding with the passage of a rain system and its immediate aftermath. Temperatures were 2 to 3 °C below average.

### 5th to 12th of the Month – Considerably Warmer than Average

Temperatures were above average, which was particularly notable between the 6th and 8th of the month, with recorded values of 25 to 27 °C in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, and the Northern Negev; 28 to 29 °C in the Arava; and 22 to 24 °C in the Central Mountains (7 to 10 °C above average). Subsequently, a cooling trend occurred, although it remained warmer than average.

### 13th to 21st of the Month – Around Average and Occasionally Above or Below

With the passage of a significant rain system on the 12th to 13th of the month, cooling occurred, with temperatures falling slightly below average. This was followed by a warming trend, with above-average temperatures persisting for two to three days. On the 18th of the month, cooling occurred with the passage of an additional rain system, followed by further cooling driven by northeasterly flows. Between the 19th and 21st of the month, temperatures were 2 to 3 °C below average. Minimum temperatures of -1 to +2 °C were recorded in the Northern Valleys, and 3 to 5 °C in the Coastal Plain and the Lowlands.

## 22nd to 31st of the Month – Warmer than Normal

With the shift to southeasterly winds, a warming trend began in many regions of the country. However, in certain areas, strong winds were observed (Northern Coastal Plain, Mount Carmel, Northern Valleys), which resulted in a wind chill effect in these regions. The warming trend continued, and on the 25th to 26th of the month, daytime temperatures were 4 to 6 °C above average. In low-lying and flat areas, however, the nights during this period were cooler than average. Following a drop in temperatures on the 27th to 28th of the month, warming resumed, and during the final two days of the month, it was significantly warmer than average.

**Table 4: Temperatures in January 2026 (°C) compared to the average\***

	Station	January 2026		Difference from the 1991-2020 average	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Haifa Technion	17.2	10.4	+1.6	+0.7
	En HaHoresh	19.3	8.1	+1.8	+1.2
	Bet Dagan	20.3	9.2	+2.5	+1.2
	Negba	19.6	9.5	+2.4	+1.4
Northern Mountains	Elon	17.3	9.5	+0.9	+0.9
	Merom Golan Picman	11.2	2.3	+1.0	+0.6
	Avne Etan	15.1	7.1	+0.5	+1.0
	Zefat Har Kenaan	11.6	6.3	+1.6	+1.4
	Deir Hanna	16.1	9.7	+1.6	+1.1
	Tavor	18.2	8.1	+1.6	+1.0
Northern Valleys	Afula Nir HaEmek	17.6	6.8	+0.7	+0.9
	Kefar Blum	18.3	6.7	+0.9	+0.5
	Zemah	19.3	8.6	+0.9	+0.2
	Eden Farm	18.9	8.6	+1.1	+1.2
Central Mountains	Qarne Shomron	17.8	9.6	+2.3	+1.4
	Jerusalem	15.1	8.4	+2.4	+1.7
	Beit Jamal	18.2	10.5	+1.1	+1.4
	Rosh Zurim	12.7	6.5	+2.1	+1.5
Negev	Besor	19.6	10.1	+1.8	+2.0
	Arad	15.7	8.6	+1.2	+1.6
	Beer Sheva	18.9	9.2	+1.7	+2.4
	Sede Boqer	16.7	6.3	+1.4	+1.7
The Arava	Sedom	23.0	15.4	+2.0	+2.0
	Hazeva	21.1	10.6	+1.5	+1.5
	Yotvata	21.2	10.0	+1.5	+2.3
	Eilat	23.6	13.1	+2.0	+2.5

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

	January 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	27.6	8/1/26	4.0	20/1/26	32.2	7/1/1971	-2.0	21/1/1964	2026-1962
Negba	26.5	8/1/26	4.4	21/1/26	33.0	15/1/1960	-2.5	21/1/1964	2026-1950
Zefat Har Kenaan	17.6	8/1/26	1.4	20/1/26	21.7	1/1/2000	-6.4	5/1/1942	2026-1867
Jerusalem*	23.4	8/1/26	3.5	13/1/26	26.3	15/1/1960	-3.4	27/1/1950	2026-1935
Beer Sheva**	26.7	8/1/26	5.6	20/1/26	31.5	15/1/1960	-2.0	28/1/1925	2026-1922
Eilat	29.0	8/1/26	9.5	18/1/26	32.2	4/1/1971	1.2	24/1/1957	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

Figure 1: Daily minimum and maximum temperature in Jerusalem in January 2026 compared to the multi-year average

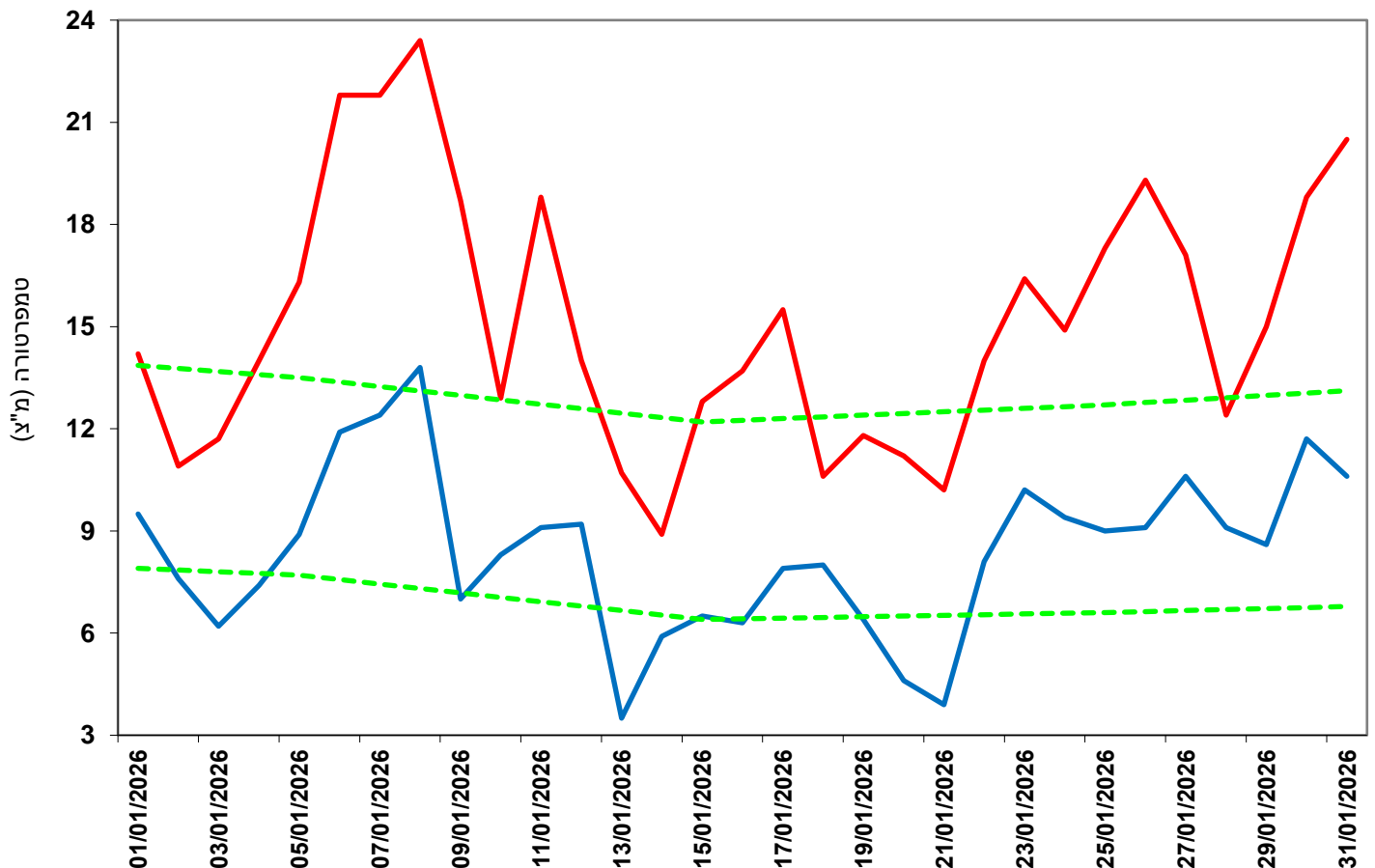
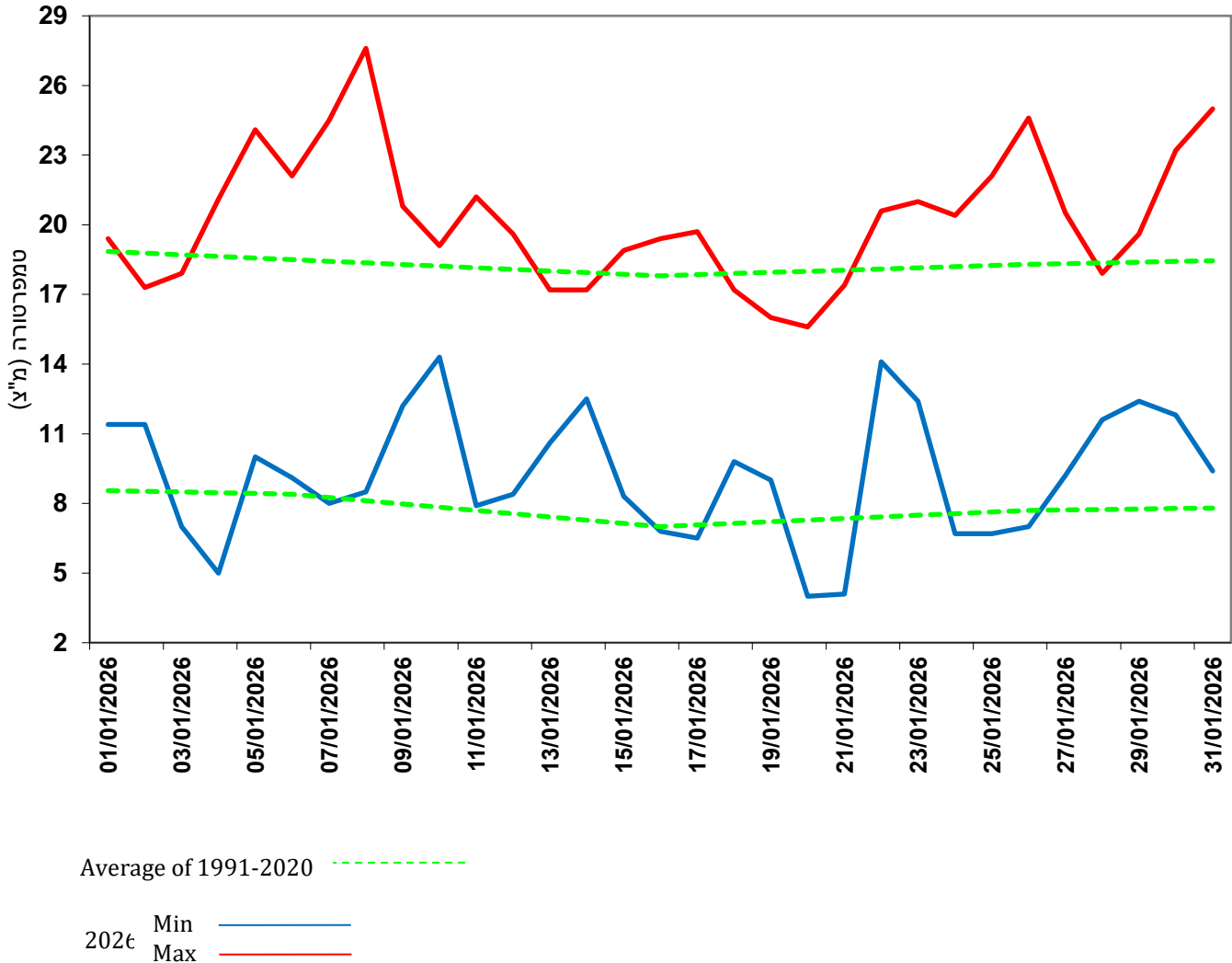


Figure 2: Daily minimum and maximum temperature in Bet Dagan in January 2026 compared to the multi-year average

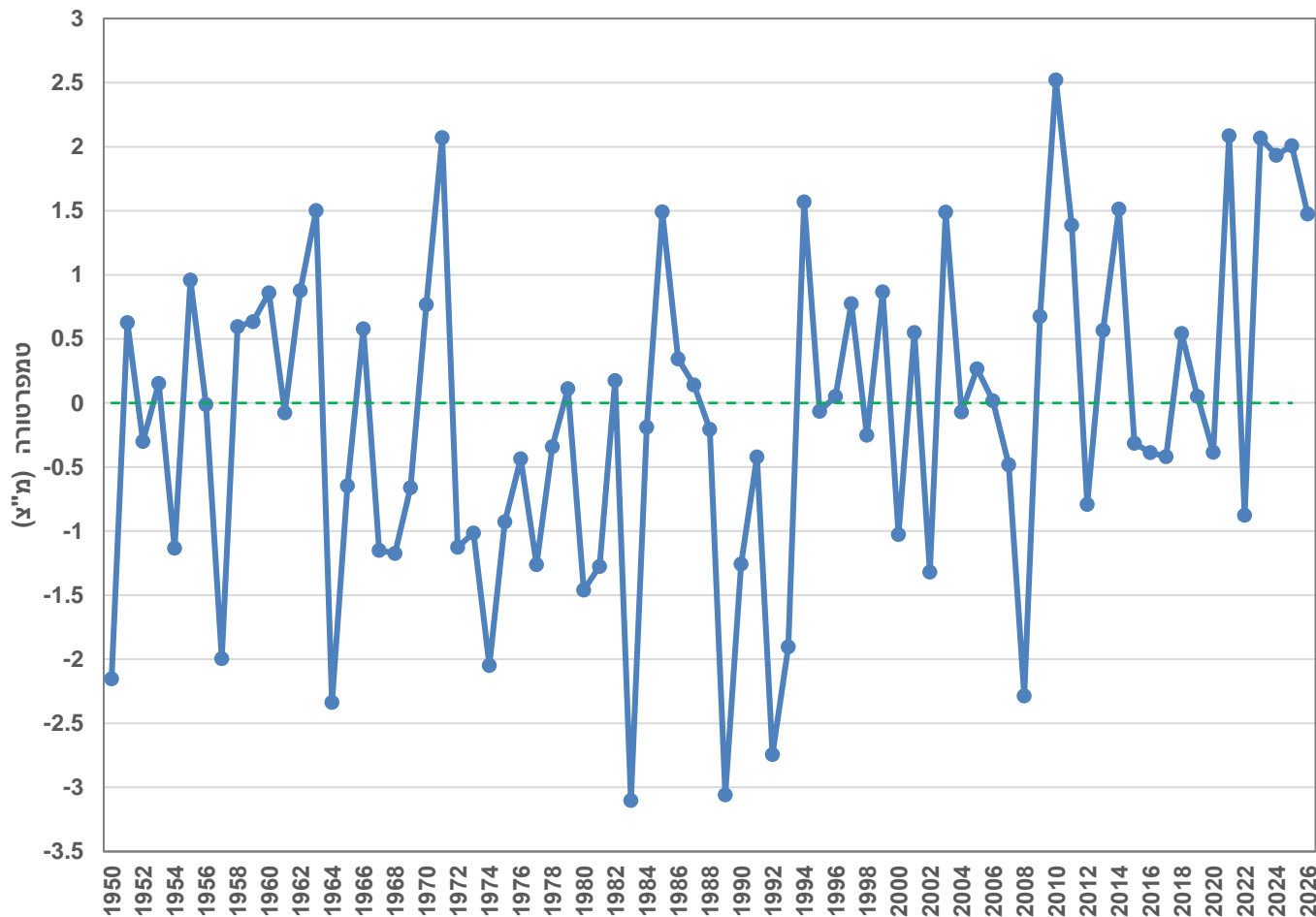


### January 2026 Compared to the Past

January 2026 was significantly warmer than average (by approximately 1.5°C compared to the 1991–2020 averages). Within the spatial measurement series dating back to 1950, it ranks 12th in daily temperature. However, it was less warm than the three preceding Januarys (2023 to 2025). The warmest January occurred in 2010 (Figure 3).

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Figure 3: Average daily temperature anomaly in Israel\* in January 1950 to 2026 relative to the 1991-2020 average



Average of 1991-2020 - - - -

\* To represent the territory of Israel, 24 stations across the country with homogeneous data since 1950 were selected.

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