State of Israel
Ministry of Transport
Israel Meteorological Service

31 March 2026

Monthly Weather Conditions – March 2026

Overview

March was colder and rainier than average, and in the south of the country, it was one of the rainiest Marches since the beginning of records. The rainfall in March was primarily concentrated in the second half of the month, whereas its first half was quite dry. In the south of the country, monthly precipitation amounts reached 2 to 3 times the monthly average and even more, making it one of the rainiest historically, and at several stations, even the rainiest on record. In northern and eastern Israel as well, March was considerably rainier than average, with amounts reaching 1.5 to 2 times the average and even more.

Following the March rains, the cumulative precipitation deficit from the beginning of the season in the north of the country was reduced, but it has not yet been erased – in the northern Golan Heights and the Galilee Panhandle, amounts reach 90% to 95% of the average for the corresponding period through the end of March (85% to 90% of the average for the entire season), and in most parts of the Galilee, 80% to 85% of the average for the corresponding period (75% to 80% of the average for the entire season). A deficit also still persists in the northern valleys, as well as in the central coastal plain. In contrast, in the more southern parts of the country (the Judean Mountains and southward), the cumulative precipitation amounts since the beginning of the season are higher than the multi-annual average for the entire season, reaching approximately 110% to 130% thereof, and in the northern Negev, the Dead Sea, and the Arava, even 1.5 to 2 times and more.

March was colder than average, differing from the three preceding winter months, which were warmer than average. It was even colder than February, a situation that occurs rarely – once every 10 to 15 years on average.

The coolness of March was pronounced in the first part of the month, which was exceptionally colder than usual and almost without rain. In contrast, its middle part was warmer than average, featuring days of mild heatwaves (Sharav conditions), whereas the final part of the month was once again colder than average, but unlike the beginning of the month, it was also rainy.

Rainfall in March 2026

March was rainier than average in most parts of the country. Precipitation amounts relative to the average were particularly pronounced in the north and south of the country. In the northern Golan Heights and the Upper Galilee, 150 to 200 mm of rain fell during March, representing 1.5 to 2 times the monthly average. The Hula Valley recorded 110 to 130 mm, and the Sea of Galilee (Kinneret) region 70 to 110 mm, quantities equating to 1.5 to 2.5 times the March average. Precipitation amounts were of a similar magnitude in the northern coastal plain (north of Haifa).

South of these areas and in the center of the country, precipitation amounts relative to the average were lower, albeit still above average in most regions. In the eastern portions of the Lower Galilee and the Jezreel Valley, precipitation amounts were 120% to 160% of the average, whereas the western portions recorded 100% to 130% of the average. In the Haifa and Carmel region, as well as the Sharon region, precipitation amounts reached 110% to 140% of the average, while in the Tel Aviv area, they exceeded twice the average. In the central and southern coastal plain, from south of Tel Aviv down to the Ashkelon latitude, 120% to 160% of the average was recorded. In Samaria, precipitation amounts in March were close to the monthly average, and in the Judean Mountains and the Hebron Hills, they reached 110% to 130% of the average.

In the south of the country, March was exceptionally rainy. In the Gaza Envelope region, precipitation amounts reached 170% to 200% of the average, and at Kibbutz Sa'ad, 110 mm were measured, equating to 2.5 times the average. In the northern Negev, 40 to 70 mm fell, representing 2 to 3 times the monthly average, and in the Arava, amounts even reached 3 to 5 times the average (Table 1). These quantities are historically anomalous – Arad recorded 63 mm in March, and since the beginning of records in 1962, there has been only one year (1991) in which higher amounts were measured during March (Figure 1). In Be'er Sheva, where records date back to 1921, there have been only five instances of a rainier March, and in Sde Boker, only three additional instances since the commencement of measurements in 1952. In Sdom and Hatzeva, which possess records dating back to 1960 and 1988 respectively, precipitation amounts this March are the highest since the beginning of measurements.

Figure 1: Rainfall amount (mm) in Arad in March from 1962 to 2026

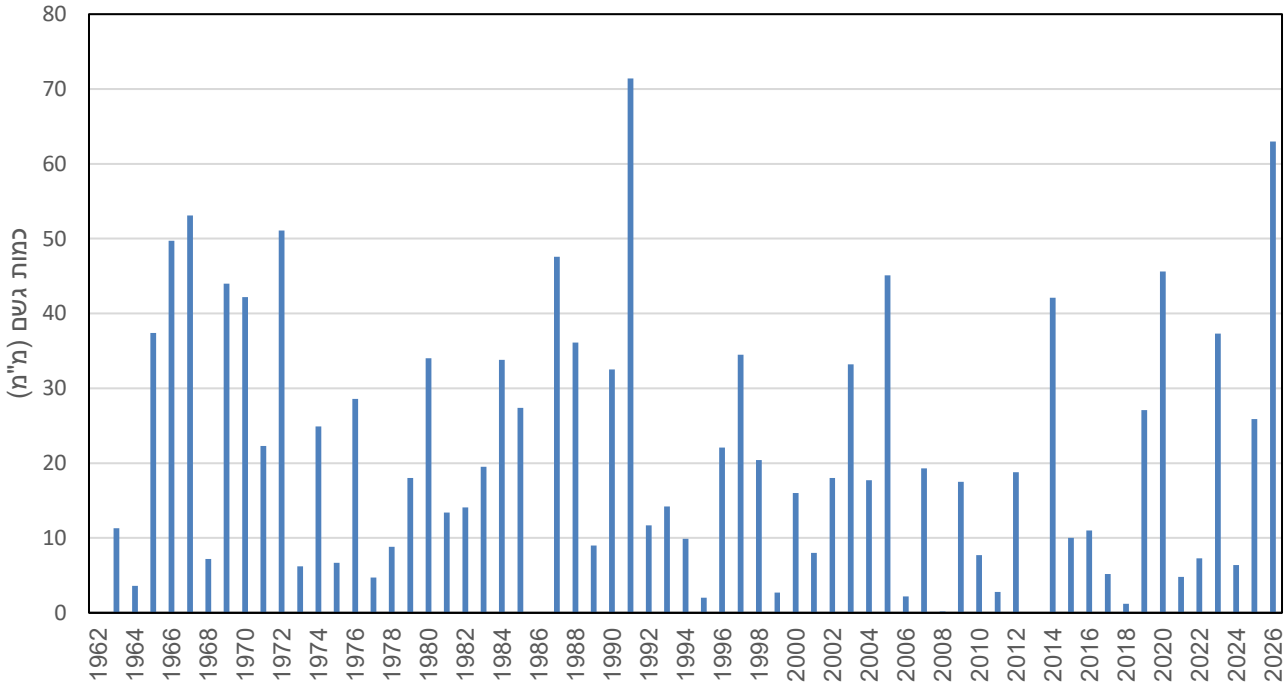

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Table 1: Precipitation amounts in March 2026 compared to the multi-year average for the month*

Area	Station	Rainfall amount in March 2026 (mm)	Multi-year average for March (mm)*	% of the March average
Coastal Plain and Lowlands	Rosh Haniqra	74	55	135%
	Nahariyya	90	54	167%
	Evron	136	54	252%
	Shavei Tzion	123	52	236%
	Akko	86	54	159%
	Afek	105	49	214%
	Haifa (Port)	85	48	177%
	Haifa Technion	75	65	115%
	Yagur	76	70	109%
	En Hashofet	73	63	116%
	Zichron Yaakov	78	58	134%
	Amikam	92	60	153%
	Gilad	85	64	133%
	Nahal Taninim	71	48	148%
	Regavim	76	57	133%
	En HaHoresh	61	55	111%
	Kadima	58	59	98%
	Kefar Hess	84	62	135%
	Nir Eliyyahu	82	60	137%
	Horshim	72	62	117%
	Kfar Shmaryahu	59	51	116%
	Hakfar Hayarok	123	57	216%
	Nahshonim	79	55	144%
	Tel Aviv Coast	82	40	205%
	Bet Dagan	73	55	133%
	Ben Gurion	64	60	107%
	Rishon Lezion	96	51	188%
	Nezer Sereni	65	58	112%
	Rehovot	66	55	120%
	Nir Galim	78	49	159%
	Qevuzat Yavne	79	52	152%
	Negba	67	53	126%
	Ashkelon	37	44	84%
	Erez	77	45	171%
Northern Mountains	Yakhini	77	50	154%
	Be'eri	89	35	254%
	Magen	47	28	168%
	Besor	44	24	183%
	Nimrod Fortress	199	98	203%
	El Rom	205	118	174%
	Merom Golan	201	102	197%
	Gamla	107	73	147%
	Kefar Giladi	161	90	179%
	Elon	118	85	139%
	Kabri	100	65	154%
	Meron	217	100	217%
	Zefat Har Kenaan	145	76	191%
	Harashim	213	106	201%
	Eshhar	86	65	132%
	Deir Hana	73	66	111%
	Yodfat	64	68	94%
	Lavi	65	51	127%

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

Area	Station	Rainfall amount in March 2026 (mm)	Multi-year average for March (mm)*	% of the March average
Northern Valleys	Alon HaGalil	60	59	102%
	Nazareth	72	61	118%
	Tavor	93	55	170%
	Gazit	72	50	145%
	Newe Ya'ar	57	55	104%
	Afula Nir HaEmek	53	45	118%
	Nir David	66	45	147%
	Banias	171	82	209%
	Dafna	126	71	177%
	Kefar Blum	114	57	200%
	Ayelet HaShahar	120	50	240%
Central Mountains	Kfar Nahum	98	50	198%
	Ginosar	74	49	151%
	Zemah	104	42	248%
	Sede Eliyyahu	50	31	161%
	Ma'ale Gilboa	60	47	128%
	Kedumim	77	79	98%
	Har Brakha	84	77	109%
	Qarne Shomron	72	77	94%
	Ariel	70	78	90%
	Itamar	60	54	110%
	Neve Tzuf	83	80	104%
	Eli	74	78	95%
	Shiloh	65	59	110%
	Har Harasha	86	84	102%
	Psagot	75	89	84%
	Nahshon	79	64	123%
Negev	Zova	83	83	100%
	Jerusalem Center	72	67	107%
	Ma'ale Adumim	39	33	118%
	Beit Jamal	63	61	103%
	Tzur Hadassah	91	82	111%
	Netiv HaLamed-He	60	58	104%
	Rosh Zurim	80	70	114%
	Lahav	64	40	158%
	Dorot	66	43	152%
Jordan Valley and the Arava	Beit Kama	52	38	136%
	Arad	63	18	350%
	Beer Sheva	68	27	252%
	Zomet HaNegev	45	15	292%
	Sede Boqer	37	14	264%
	Mizpe Ramon	32	10	320%
	Neot Smadar	14	5	280%
	Gilgal	26	18	144%
	Beit HaArava	29	10	287%
	Sedom	29	6	527%
	Hazeva	29	5	537%
	Paran	20	5	400%
	Yotvata	6	4	136%
	Timna (Ramon	14	4	378%
	Eilat	7	3	250%

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.

Number of Rainy Days

The number of rainy days in March significantly exceeded the average. In the northern and central Coastal Plain, there were 11 to 13 rainy days (with a threshold of 1 mm and above), compared to a multi-annual average of approximately 6 days. In the southern Coastal Plain and the northern Negev, there were 6 to 7 days, compared to an average of 4 days. In the Northern Mountains, there were 13 to 15 rainy days in March, compared to an average of approximately 8 days, and in the Central Mountains, 8 to 10 days compared to an average of 5 to 6 days (Table 2).

With regard to the number of rainy days since the beginning of the season, it is greater than the average in northern Israel, and particularly in the northern valleys. In the northern Negev as well, the number of rainy days since the beginning of the season significantly exceeds the average. In central Israel, the number of days is close to the average.

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

	No. of days March 2026	March average**	No. of days since the beginning of the season	Average since the beginning of the season**
Nahariyya	13	6	51	48
En HaHoresh	13	6	49	44
Hakfar Hayarok	11	6	38	42
Bet Dagan	9	5	38	40
Negba	6	4	33	35
Be'eri	6	4	32	31
Kefar Giladi	13	8	53	49
Merom Golan	15	8	52	48
Zefat Har Kenaan	14	8	55	49
Afula Nir HaEmek	9	6	46	40
Jerusalem Center	9	6	35	37
Beit Jamal	8	5	37	36
Rosh Zurim	10	6	38	38
Dorot	6	4	29	32
Beer Sheva	7	4	30	24
Kefar Blum	12	7	48	44
Ayelet HaShahar	12	6	50	42
Zemah	10	6	43	37
Sede Eliyyahu	9	4	37	32
Sedom	5	1	17	8
Eilat	1	0.4	3	3.4

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

Precipitation Episodes

March witnessed several precipitation episodes, the majority of which occurred during the second half of the month.

A. **6th to 7th of the month:** A precipitation episode primarily concentrated in the Western and Upper Galilee, yielding minor rainfall amounts of 5 to 7 mm. In other northern parts of the country, 1 to 3 mm were recorded, while the central region received less than 1 mm.

B. **13th to 16th of the month:** An episode characterized by multiple waves of rainfall across various regions of the country, though total accumulated amounts remained modest. Precipitation commenced during the night of the 13th–14th, predominantly in the north, and by the afternoon of the 14th, spread to the inland regions. From the 15th through the afternoon of the 16th, rainfall was largely confined to the north, occasionally reaching the Central Coastal Plain. Overall, this episode yielded 30 to 40 mm in the Golan Heights; 10 to 20 mm in the Eastern Galilee, the Hula Valley, and the Sea of Galilee (Kinneret) basin; and 5 to 15 mm in the Central Coastal Plain, the Sharon region, and the Jezreel Valley. Other parts of northern and central Israel recorded 3 to 6 mm, whereas southern Israel measured less than 1 mm.

C. **18th to 22nd of the month:** The most significant precipitation episode of the month, delivering tens of millimeters of rain to the northern and central regions, along with substantial amounts in the south. The episode initiated on the afternoon of the 18th with rainfall in the south, subsequently advancing to more northern latitudes. Overnight and into the 19th, rainfall was mostly concentrated in the eastern part of the country: 10 to 25 mm fell in the Hula Valley; 10 to 15 mm in the northern Arava, the southern Dead Sea, and the eastern slopes of the central mountain ridge; and approximately 5 to 8 mm in the Negev (further details provided). Following a lull, precipitation resumed on the evening of the 19th, falling intermittently until the afternoon of the 22nd. This precipitation was focused primarily in the north, occasionally extending through the central region down to the northern Negev. The focal point of the precipitation was the Western Upper Galilee, accumulating over 150 mm, with Beit Jann recording an exceptional 185 mm. On the 21st, high daily localized amounts exceeding 70 mm were recorded (Kfar Sumei measured 84 mm). The precipitation fell at high intensities and was accompanied by heavy hail. During this episode, the northern Golan Heights and the Galilee Panhandle received 100 to 120 mm, while other northern areas recorded 40 to 70 mm.

The Central and Southern Coastal Plains, Samaria, and Judea measured 20 to 40 mm (with the Tel Aviv area recording approximately 50 mm). In the northern Negev, 10 to 15 mm fell between the 20th and 22nd, and the central Negev recorded around 5 mm.

D. **25th to 27th of the month:** Precipitation occurred nationwide, with the northwestern Negev receiving the highest amounts. Rainfall began on the morning of the 25th in the north and predominantly in the center. From the afternoon onwards, rain-bearing clouds penetrated the southern region and subsequently the central region. During the evening, overnight, and morning hours of the 26th, rainfall was concentrated mainly in the Southern and Central Coastal Plains and the northwestern Negev. Throughout the day on the 26th, rain fell from the north down to the Negev, with substantial amounts recorded in its northern section. Precipitation continued until the afternoon of the 27th. Accumulated rainfall for this event reached 40 to 45 mm in the northern Negev and the Southern Coastal Plain. In the Gaza Envelope region, exceptional amounts for March were recorded, including 82 mm in Sa'ad and 68 mm in Kfar Aza. In Shani, located in the southern Mount Hebron region, nearly 60 mm was measured. The Central Coastal Plain, the Judean Foothills (Shfela), and the Judean Mountains received 30 to 40 mm. In the north, quantities were lower, ranging from 10 to 20 mm. The precipitation in the south triggered widespread flash floods in the wadis (streams) of the Negev and the Arava, leading to road closures.

E. **29th to 30th of the month:** Cloud cover arriving from the southwest, driven by a jet stream carrying moisture from tropical sources, resulted in precipitation across most parts of the country, predominantly until the afternoon of the 29th. Following a lull of several hours, cold front activity brought renewed rainfall to the northern and central regions. Accumulations reached 10 to 25 mm in the north and the central mountain ridge, and 5 to 8 mm in the Central and Southern Coastal Plains as well as the northern Negev.

Accumulated Rainfall Since the Beginning of the Season

Due to the abundance of precipitation in March, the rainfall balance improved nationwide: the precipitation deficit in the north was reduced, while in the south, the positive balance already present at the end of February increased further.

In the Upper Galilee and the Golan Heights, accumulated rainfall since the beginning of the season reached 90% to 95% of the average up to the end of March (equivalent to 85% to 90% of the full-season average).

In the remainder of the Galilee, the Hula Valley, and the Sea of Galilee basin, amounts reached 80% to 90% of the average for the corresponding period (70% to 80% of the full-season average). A rainfall deficit also persists along the Coastal Plain, from the southern Sharon region down to the Ashdod area.
In the Jezreel Valley, Samaria, and the northern Jordan Valley, accumulated rainfall since the beginning of the season is near the average for the corresponding period. In the Judean Mountains, amounts have reached 105% to 120% of the period's average (100% to 115% of the full-season average). Further south, the rainfall surplus is even more pronounced, with accumulated quantities reaching 115% to 135% of the full-season average in the Mount Hebron region, 140% to 160% in the northern Negev, and 150% to 200% in the Dead Sea and Arava regions. A positive rainfall balance also exists in the Northern Coastal Plain (north of Haifa), the Southern Coastal Plain, and the Gaza Envelope (Table 3).

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

Station	Accumulated amount from the beginning of the season to the end of March (mm)	Multi-year average from September to the end of March (mm)*	% of the average for the corresponding period	Long-term average for the entire season (mm)*	% of the average for the entire season
Rosh Haniqra	437	573	76%	613	71%
Nahariyya	601	578	104%	615	98%
Evron	734	587	125%	626	117%
Shavei Tzion	675	558	121%	592	114%
Akko	650	553	118%	586	111%
Afek	634	540	117%	569	111%
Haifa (Port)	588	532	111%	566	104%
Haifa Technion	668	638	105%	671	100%
Yagur	637	676	94%	709	90%
En Hashofet	615	629	98%	661	93%
Zichron	547	551	99%	574	95%
Amikam	582	607	96%	635	92%
Gilad	591	623	95%	654	90%
Nahal Taninim	523	511	103%	532	98%
Regavim	609	598	102%	628	97%
En HaHoresh	523	553	95%	576	91%
Kadima	475	599	79%	618	77%
Kefar Hess	476	594	80%	615	77%
Nir Eliyyahu	471	589	80%	614	77%
Horshim	485	594	82%	621	78%
Kfar Shmaryahu	385	514	75%	534	73%
Hakfar	479	538	89%	557	86%
Nahshonim	451	531	85%	553	82%
Tel Aviv Coast	408	430	95%	443	92%
Bet Dagan	450	521	86%	541	83%
Ben Gurion Airport	394	522	75%	541	73%
Rishon Lezion	483	491	98%	511	95%
Nezer Sereni	502	560	90%	581	86%
Rehovot	418	518	81%	536	78%
Nir Galim	451	488	92%	504	89%
Qevuzat Yavne	505	509	99%	526	96%
Negba	494	485	102%	500	99%
Ashkelon	400	370	108%	380	105%
Erez	453	429	106%	443	102%
Yakhini	483	439	110%	451	107%
Be'eri	464	348	134%	359	129%
Magen	332	245	136%	255	130%
Besor	269	207	130%	215	125%
Nimrod	780	752	104%	816	96%
El Rom	831	840	99%	901	92%
Merom Golan Picman	697	759	92%	811	86%
Gamla	469	542	87%	578	81%
Kefar Giladi	640	709	90%	757	85%
Elon	614	749	82%	805	76%
Kabri	528	626	85%	666	79%
Meron	608	829	73%	881	69%
Zefat Har	510	643	79%	688	74%
Harashim	773	921	84%	988	78%
Eshhar	508	596	85%	635	80%
Deir Hana	489	574	85%	616	79%
Yodfat	500	627	80%	668	75%

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

Station	Accumulated amount from the beginning of the season to the end of March (mm)	Multi-year average from September to the end of March (mm)*	% of the average for the corresponding period	Long-term average for the entire season (mm)*	% of the average for the entire season
Lavi	408	478	85%	509	80%
Alon HaGalil	509	559	91%	593	86%
Nazareth	506	529	96%	592	85%
Tavor	484	496	98%	527	92%
Gazit	436	445	98%	472	92%
Newe Ya'ar	494	554	89%	584	85%
Afula Nir HaEmek	436	426	102%	450	97%
Nir David	358	366	98%	388	92%
Banias	672	640	106%	690	97%
Dafna	517	573	90%	615	84%
Kefar Blum	409	474	86%	507	81%
Ayelet	398	457	87%	473	84%
Kefar Nahum	355	414	86%	443	80%
Ginosar	366	418	88%	447	82%
Zemah	381	360	106%	384	99%
Sede	270	260	104%	278	97%
Ma'ale Gilboa	412	376	110%	402	102%
Kedumim	551	615	90%	642	86%
Har Brakha	530	595	89%	627	85%
Qarne Shomron	586	603	97%	636	92%
Ariel	630	601	105%	628	100%
Itamar	405	441	97%	462	93%
Neve Zuf	760	614	124%	648	117%
Eli	586	606	97%	631	93%
Shiloh	472	493	96%	522	90%
Har Harasha	636	631	101%	668	95%
Psagot	586	662	89%	694	84%
Nahshon	486	515	94%	539	90%
Zova	583	629	93%	656	89%
Jerusalem	492	493	100%	522	94%
Ma'ale	301	262	115%	276	109%
Beit Jamal	560	484	116%	506	111%
Zur Hadassa	661	606	109%	636	104%
Netiv	641	431	149%	452	142%
Rosh Zurim	583	530	110%	558	104%
Lahav	361	287	126%	301	120%
Dorot	445	381	117%	394	113%
Beit Qama	370	299	124%	310	119%
Arad	187	125	150%	135	139%
Beer Sheva	307	183	168%	192	160%
Zomet	184	107	172%	116	158%
Sede Boqer	92	81	114%	87	106%
Mizpe Ramon	69	66	105%	70	99%
Neot Smadar	22	27	81%	30	73%
Gilgal	150	162	93%	171	88%
Beit HaArava	135	86	158%	94	143%
Sedom	81	35	231%	39	208%
Hazeva	61	35	174%	39	156%
Paran	43	29	148%	34	126%
Yotvata	60	24	250%	27	222%
Timna	33	22	150%	25	132%
Eilat	19	20	95%	22	86%

Temperatures and Weather During the Month

March was colder than the average (1991 to 2020). Daytime temperatures in the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands (Shfela), and the Central Mountains were 0.5 to 1 °C below average; in the south of the country, they were 1 to 1.5 °C below average; and in the Upper Galilee and the Golan Heights, they were 1.5 to 2 °C below average. Nighttime temperatures across most parts of the country were 0.5 to 1 °C below average (Table 4).
Regarding temperatures, March can be divided into three periods: its first part, which was exceptionally cold; its middle part, which was warmer than normal; and its third part, which was once again colder than average, though not anomalously so (Figures 2, 3).

1st to 10th of the month – Significantly colder than average
The first decade of March was significantly colder than average. This was particularly pronounced at night in the Coastal Plain and the valleys, with temperatures dropping 4 to 6 °C below average. Concerning minimum temperatures, this was the coldest first decade of March in these regions since 1985. During some nights, temperatures of -2 to -1 °C were recorded in the northern Golan, 1 to 3 °C in the northern valleys and the Negev Highlands, and 3 to 5 °C in the Coastal Plain and the Lowlands. In mountainous regions, nighttime temperatures during the first decade of March were 3 to 4 °C below average. Daytime temperatures throughout the decade were 2 to 4 °C below average across most of the country. In many areas of the country, this was the coldest decade of the entire current winter season.

11th to 20th of the month – Warmer than average with a brief cooling episode
A warming trend commenced on the 11th of the month, and temperatures remained above average until the 19th. On the 14th, a Sharav depression passed through our region, bringing temperatures of 26 to 28 °C to the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, and the Arava. Strong winds prevailed with gusts of 80–90 km/h, and heavy haze was observed. An additional Sharav depression passed on the 18th, bringing temperatures of 29 to 31 °C to the Coastal Plain, the Lowlands, the northern Negev, and the Arava, and 31 to 32 °C to the Jordan Valley. Across most parts of the country, this was the hottest day of the month. Between these Sharav events, cooling occurred, and temperatures near the average prevailed for a day or two. It should also be noted that at the beginning of this period, from the 11th to the 13th, lower-than-normal minimum temperatures still prevailed in the Coastal Plain and the valleys.

21st to 31st of the month – Cooler than average

Cooling occurred on the 20th of the month, and from the 21st until the end of the month, it was colder than usual. In the mountains and inland areas, temperatures were 2 to 4 °C below average, and in the Coastal Plain, they were 1 to 3 °C below average. Notable was the 26th of the month, when maximum temperatures of 10 to 11 °C were recorded in the mountains and 14 to 15 °C in the northern Negev—temperatures that are lower even than the mid-winter average.

During this period, there were several rain-bearing systems; consequently, due to the extensive cloud cover, minimum temperatures in the Coastal Plain and the valleys did not drop significantly and remained close to the average.

Table 4: Temperatures in March 2026 (°C) compared to the average

	Station	March 2026		Difference from average 1991–2020	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal Plain and Lowlands	Haifa Technion	18.9	11.0	-0.2	-0.8
	En HaHoresh	20.6	7.6	-0.3	-0.9
	Bet Dagan	21.4	9.4	0.1	-1.0
	Negba	20.4	8.9	-0.4	-0.9
Northern Mountains	Harashim	14.2	6.6	-1.5	-1.3
	Merom Golan Picman	13.1	3.5	-2.2	-1.0
	Avne Eitan	17.5	7.3	-1.9	-0.9
	Zefat Har Kenaan	12.9	6.6	-2.0	-0.9
	Deir Hanna	19.1	10.8	-0.9	-0.6
	Tavor	20.9	8.7	-0.5	-0.6
Northern Valleys	Afula, Nir HaEmek	21.1	6.9	-0.5	-0.7
	Dafna	20.0	8.7	-1.0	-0.8
	Zemah	22.4	9.9	-0.3	-0.4
	Eden Farm	22.8	9.9	-0.7	-0.4
Central Mountains	Qarne Shomron	19.3	8.9	-0.5	-1.1
	Jerusalem	16.4	8.7	-1.0	-0.8
	Beit Jamal	19.6	10.2	-1.4	-0.9
	Rosh Zurim	14.2	6.8	-0.9	-0.9
Negev	Besor	20.6	9.4	-1.2	-0.9
	Arad	22.9	8.5	-1.4	-0.7
	Beer Sheva	20.9	9.0	-1.2	-0.8
	Sede Boqer	18.8	6.5	-1.7	-1.6
The Arava	Sedom	25.7	17.2	-0.3	-0.9
	Hazeva	24.1	12.4	-1.1	-1.1
	Yotvata	24.1	11.3	-1.4	-0.7
	Eilat	25.6	14.3	-1.4	-0.8

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

	March 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	30.2	18/3/26	4.7	11/3/26	38.2	23/3/2008	-0.9	3/3/1976	2026-1962
Negba	29.9	18/3/26	3.5	11/3/26	37.7	11/3/2010	0.0	3/3/1976	2026-1950
Zefat Har Kenaan	19.2	18/3/26	3.1	1/3/26	30.9	24/3/2008	-3.4	1/3/1976	2026-1867
Jerusalem*	23.6	18/3/26	5.4	1/3/26	32.7	24/3/2008	-2.4	6/3/1943	2026-1935
Beer Sheva**	27.3	18/3/26	4.8	9/3/26	38.4	24/3/2008	-1.0	23/3/1945	2026-1922
Eilat	31.0	17/3/26	10.2	9/3/26	37.8	28/3/2004	3.0	1/3/1976	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 2: Daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Jerusalem in March 2026 compared to the multi-year average

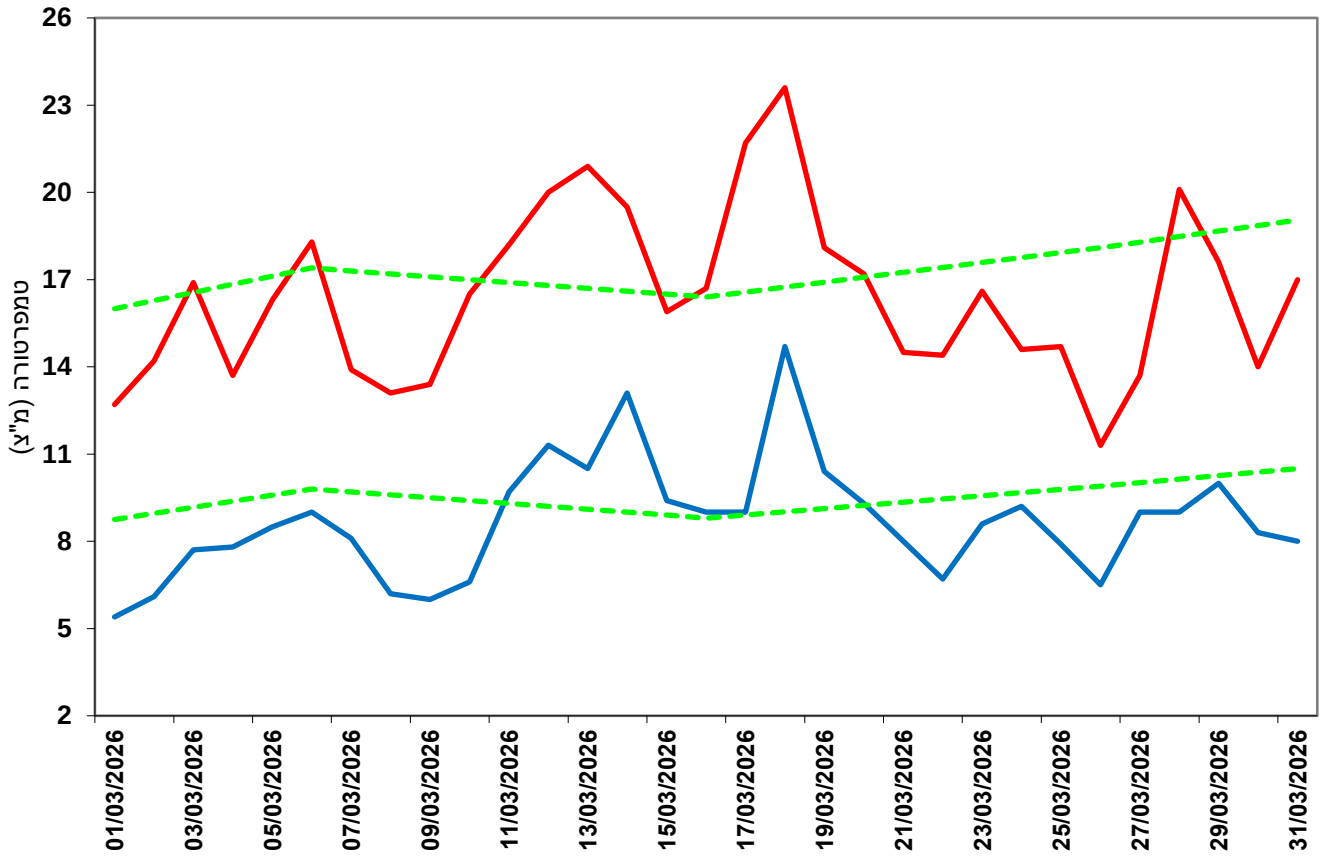
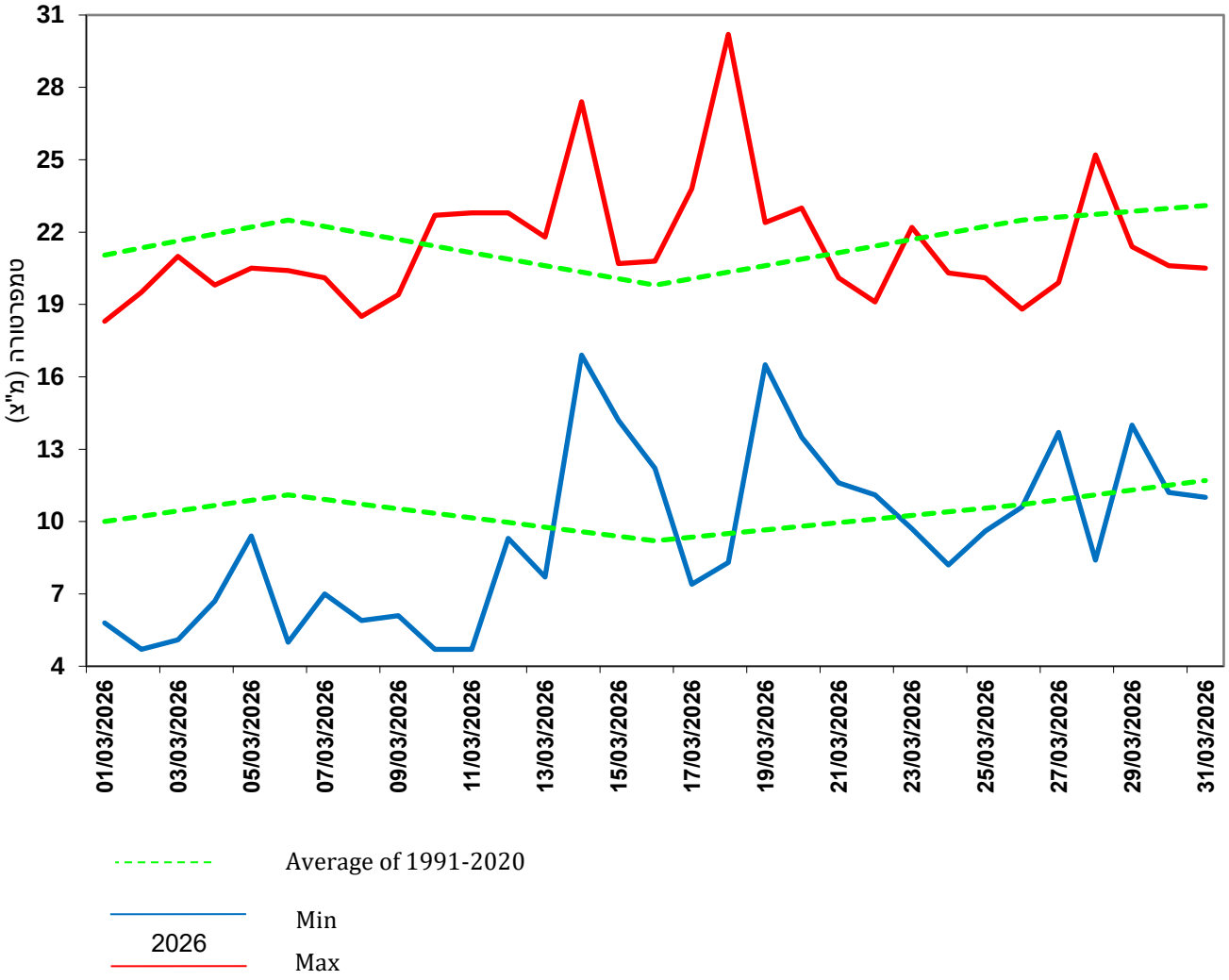


Figure 3: Daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Bet Dagan in March 2026 compared to the multi-year average

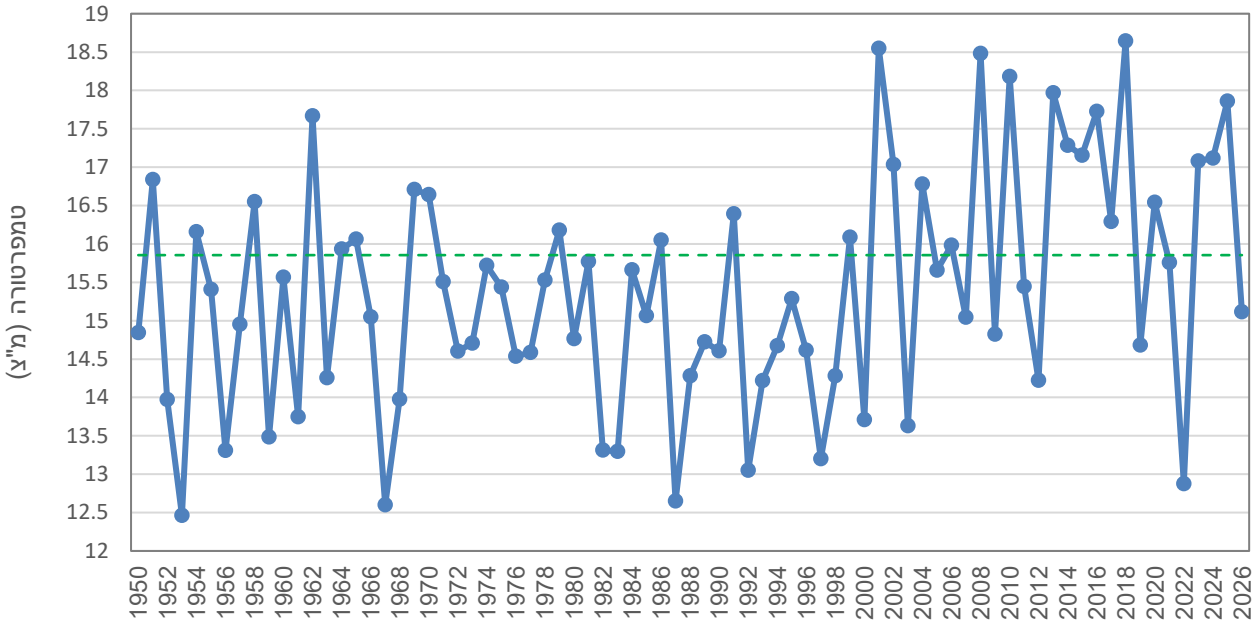


March 2026 compared to the past

March 2026 was cooler than average (by approximately 1°C compared to the 1991 to 2020 averages) and in the spatial measurement series since 1950, it ranks in the lower half. It was colder than the three preceding March months (2023 to 2025), as can be seen in Figure 4, but considerably less cold than March 2022, which was one of the coldest since the beginning of measurements (the coldest was March 1953).

March 2026 was cooler than February (which was significantly warmer than average) and this is quite an exceptional phenomenon – since 1950 there have been only 6 other such occurrences (in 2022, 1987, 1977, 1963, 1956, and 1953). The difference between the average temperatures (nationwide spatial average) of the two months was 1.4°C, and only in 1987 was there a larger difference.

Figure 4: Average daily temperature in Israel* in March 1950 to 2026



Average of 1991-2020 - - - - -

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