
30 April 2026

Monthly Weather Summary – April 2026

Overview

April was slightly cooler than average overall, following a March that was also cooler than average. This made it the second consecutive month with below-average temperatures, an uncommon situation during this warm season.

In terms of rainfall, April was characterized by large spatial variability. Rainfall amounts were generally below average in northern and central Israel, whereas in eastern and southern Israel April was wetter than average and included three flash-flood events in these areas during the month. These events add to similar events that have already occurred during the current rainfall season; consequently, the 2025/26 season is characterized by an unusually large number of intense rainfall and flash-flood events in southern Israel. In parts of the Negev and the Arava, this is one of the wettest years since measurements began, with amounts reaching 1.5 to 2 times the annual average.

The Gaza envelope region, parts of the central mountains and the Sea of Galilee region are also wetter than average. However, in northern Israel and along the central Coastal Plain, cumulative rainfall amounts are below average. In the Galilee and the Golan, about 80% to 95% of the annual average has fallen, while along the central Coastal Plain the corresponding amounts are about 75% to 85% of the average.

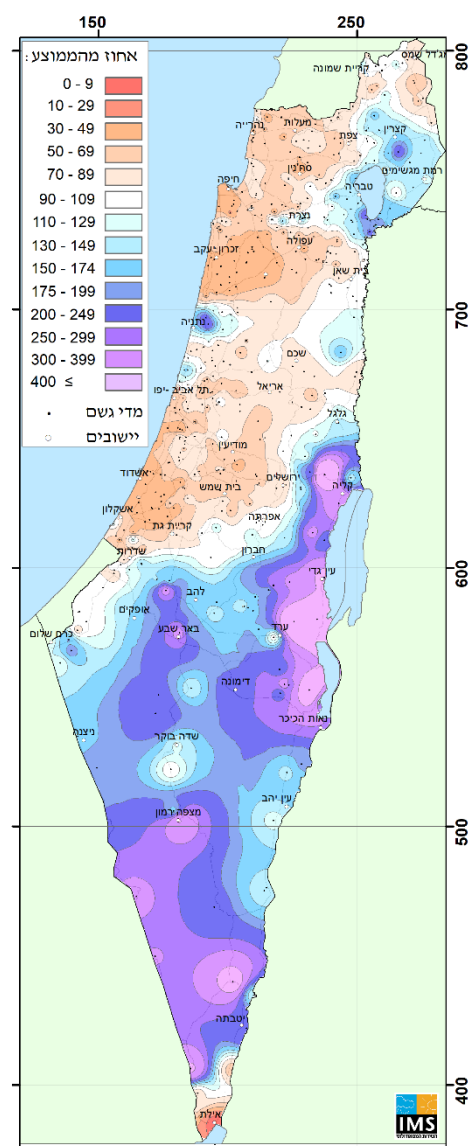
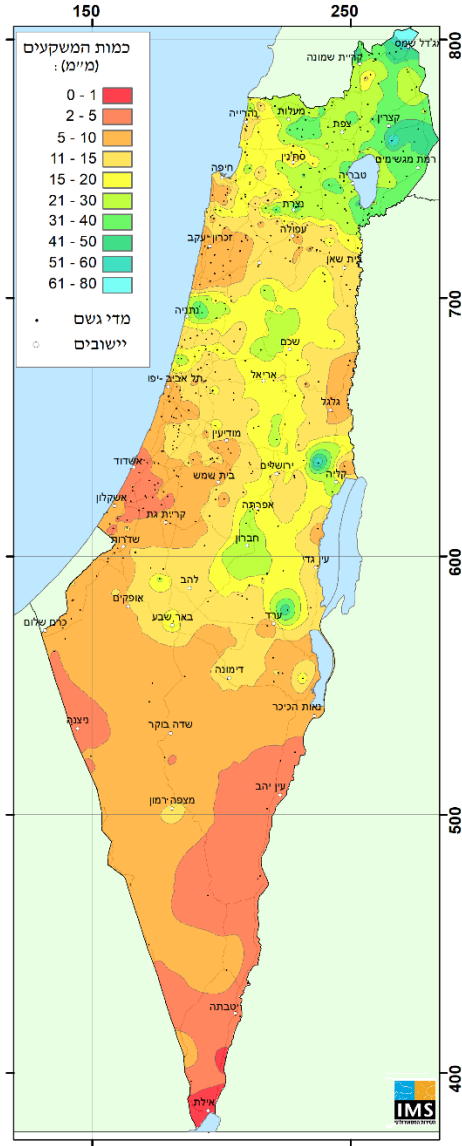
April was cooler than average during the daytime and close to average at night. The first half of April was cooler than average, continuing the cooler conditions that prevailed during the latter part of March; thus, for nearly a month, temperatures were below normal. The second half of April was warmer, with notable Sharav (unseasonably hot and dry) episodes in mid-month and again near the end of the month, although cooler intervals also occurred during this period.

Rainfall in April 2026

April was considerably wetter than average in eastern and southern Israel, whereas rainfall amounts in northern and central Israel were below average. In the northern Negev, 10 to 25 mm fell, and even more in its northeastern part (Hanokdim: 44 mm). In the central and southern Negev, 5 to 15 mm fell. These amounts exceed the very low multi-year April average in these areas. In the Dead Sea region (10 to 20 mm), in the Arava and in the Judean Desert, rainfall amounts in April were also considerably above average. The Jordan Valley was also wetter than average, as were the southern part of the Gaza envelope region and the Yatir area. The northeastern parts of the country were also wet: in eastern Galilee, the central and southern Golan, the Sea of Galilee region and the southern Hula Valley, 30 to 50 mm fell in April, 1.5 to 2 times the average.

The northern and western parts of the country were less rainy. Along the Coastal Plain, rainfall amounts were mostly below average, in some areas considerably so: from Rosh Haniqra to Haifa, 50% to 80% of the average fell; from Haifa to the southern Coastal Plain, 30% to 60% fell. However, in the Tel Aviv metropolitan area and southern Sharon, 60% to 90% fell, and in the Netanya and Hefer Valley area even more than 100%. In the northern Golan and Upper Galilee, rainfall amounts reached 60% to 80% of the average, and in the Lower Galilee and Hula Valley they were even lower. In the Jezreel Valley, 50% to 70% of the average fell, and in Samaria and Judea (their central and western parts), 60% to 80% fell (Maps 1 and 2, Table 1).

Map 1: Rainfall amount in April 2026 (mm). Map 2: Rainfall amount in April 2026 relative to the multi-year average (%)



Map 1: Rainfall amount in April 2026 (mm)

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

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

Region	Station	Rainfall in April 2026 (mm)	Multi-year Average for April (mm)*	% of April average
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Rosh Haniqra	20	26	77%
	Nahariyya	12	28	43%
	Evron	15	30	50%
	Shavei Zion	14	26	54%
	Acre	16	24	65%
	Afek	22	24	93%
	Haifa (Port)	12	26	45%
	Haifa	9	27	34%
	Yagur	19	27	71%
	En Hashofet	10	25	39%
	Zichron	8	18	44%
	Amikam	8	21	38%
	Gilad	9	25	36%
	Regavim	7	23	31%
	Gan Shmuel	7	16	47%
	En HaHoresh	23	19	122%
	Kadima	16	14	115%
	Kefar Hess	12	16	77%
	Nir Eliyvahu	15	19	78%
	Kfar Shmaryahu	24	15	157%
	Hakfar	14	16	89%
	Nahshonim	12	17	71%
	Tel Aviv Coast	7	11	63%
	Bet Dagan	7	15	45%
	Ben Gurion	6	15	40%
	Rishon Lezion	6	17	34%
	Nezer Sereni	15	18	86%
	Rehovot	11	16	71%
	Nir Galim	4	13	29%
	Oevuzat Yavne	6	13	43%
	Be'er Toviyya	4	14	29%
	Negba	5	12	43%
	Ashkelon	9	8	118%
Erez	6	9	61%	
Yakhini	10	8	122%	
Be'eri	8	9	97%	
Magen	8	8	90%	
Besor	5	7	68%	
Northern Mountains	Nimrod	46	49	95%
	El Rom	28	48	59%
	Merom Golan Picman	29	39	74%
	Gamla	38	27	140%
	Kefar Giladi	41	38	107%
	Elon	22	39	56%
	Kabri	14	31	46%
	Meron	25	40	64%
	Zefat Har	27	33	81%
	Harashim	38	47	81%
	Eshhar	13	30	42%
	Deir Hanna	15	32	46%
	Yodfat	20	32	62%
	Lavi	38	24	161%

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

Region	Station	Rainfall in April 2026 (mm)	Multi-year Average for April (mm)*	% of April average
Northern Mountains	Alon HaGalil	13	24	54%
	Nazareth	39	26	151%
	Tavor	27	23	120%
	Gazit	14	21	66%
Northern Valleys	Newe Ya'ar	28	23	122%
	Afula Nir	11	20	56%
	Nir David	13	16	82%
	Banias	48	38	125%
	Dafna	32	32	102%
	Kefar Blum	16	26	62%
	Ayelet	29	21	135%
	Kefar Nahum	36	23	158%
	Ginosar	37	22	173%
	Zemah	33	17	189%
Central Mountains	Sede Eliyyahu	15	13	110%
	Ma'ale Gilboa	18	19	96%
	Kedumim	23	21	111%
	Har Brakha	20	24	85%
	Qarne	19	26	73%
	Itamar	16	15	110%
	Ariel	15	18	84%
	Neve Tzuf	12	28	44%
	Eli	17	20	85%
	Shilo	19	24	78%
	Har Harasha	21	28	76%
	Psagot	23	24	93%
	Nahshon	12	17	69%
	Zova	16	22	72%
	Jerusalem	15	22	67%
	Ma'ale	14	10	135%
	Beit Jamal	12	15	77%
	Tzur Hadassah	15	23	65%
Negev and the Arava	Netiv	11	14	80%
	Rosh Zurim	17	20	87%
	Lahav	14	9	149%
	Dorot	12	8	146%
	Beit Kama	11	7	158%
	Arad	7	7	96%
	Beer Sheva	21	6	336%
	Tzomet	6	5	133%
	Sede Boqer	6	4	127%
Jordan Valley	Mizpe Ramon	14	3	403%
	Neot Smadar	10	2	457%
	Gilgal	12	7	163%
	Beit HaArava	8	7	127%
	Sedom	5	2	225%
	Hazeva	5	3	139%
	Paran	5	3	138%
	Yotvata	4	2	253%
Timna (Ramon Airport)	1	2	56%	
Eilat	0	2	0%	

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

Number of rain days

The number of rain days in April (threshold of 1 mm or more) was close to average along the Coastal Plain and in northern Israel, whereas in the eastern parts of the country the number of rain days exceeded the average. In the central mountains and northern valleys there were 3 to 5 days, compared with an average of about 2 days. In southern Israel as well, the number of rain days was above average (Table 2).

Regarding the number of rain days since the beginning of the season, it continues to be above average in northern Israel and in the northern Negev. At Sedom, 19 rain days were recorded, compared with an average of 9 days. In central Israel, the number of days is close to average.

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

	No. of days in April 2026	April average**	Number of days since the beginning of the season	Average since the beginning of the season**
Nahariyya	2	3	53	51
En HaHoresh	2	2	51	46
Hakfar Hayarok	3	2	41	44
Bet Dagan	3	2	41	42
Negba	3	2	36	37
Be'eri	3	1.5	35	33
Kefar Giladi	7	4	60	53
Merom Golan	4	4	57	52
Zefat Har Kenaan	4	4	59	53
Afula Nir HaEmek	2	3	48	43
Jerusalem Center	4	2.5	39	40
Beit Jamal	5	2	42	38
Rosh Zurim	3	2.5	41	41
Dorot	4	2	33	34
Beer Sheva	3	1	33	25
Kefar Blum	2	3	50	47
Ayelet HaShahar	5	3	55	45
Zemah	5	2.5	48	40
Sede Eliyyahu	4	2	41	34
Sedom	2	0.5	19	9
Eilat	0	0.2	3	4

* Threshold of 1 mm.

** 1991 to 2020 average.

Rainfall episodes

Several rainfall episodes occurred in April:

1-2 April (Passover Eve and Passover): Rain fell in all parts of the country, including the Negev and the Arava, generally in amounts of 5 to 10 mm and, at a number of locations, about 15 mm or more. In the central Dead Sea region, rainfall fell at high intensities for a short period, resulting in flash floods in Nahal David, Nahal Yishai, Nahal Arugot and Nahal Tamarim.

4-5 April: Rain fell mainly in northern Israel, in amounts of 5 to 10 mm, and about 15 mm in the Sea of Galilee region.

6-8 April: Rainfall of 5 to 15 mm fell from northern Israel to the northern Negev, and locally about 20 mm. On 7 April, 30 to 40 mm fell in the Netanya area within about two hours. The rain was accompanied by hail that covered the Coastal Highway. Flash flooding also occurred that day in the southern Dead Sea area. On 8 April, rain fell during the afternoon, focusing on the Judean Desert, the Dead Sea and the northern Arava. Flash floods developed in many stream channels, including Nahal David, Nahal Arugot, Nahal Peres, Nahal Tamar and Nahal Tzafit.

12 April: Light rain (up to 5 mm) fell in northern Israel.

17 April: During the noon and afternoon hours, well-developed clouds moved over several areas of the country and produced rain in the Beer Sheva area and in the Golan Heights, where amounts of 5 to 10 mm were measured. The rain was accompanied by heavy hail, with diameters reaching 3 cm or more.

27-28 April: A significant rainfall event occurred in eastern and southern Israel. Well-developed clouds formed around midday on 28 April over the Negev, and later - more significantly - over the eastern Judean Mountains and northeastern Negev Highlands. Heavy rain fell within a short time, in amounts of 20 to 30 mm, causing extensive flash floods in streams in the area and peak discharges. Heavy hail also fell in the Arad area and covered the region. During the afternoon and evening, rain clouds also entered the Golan Heights and Hula Valley, producing 5 to 15 mm there; at Yehudiya, 32 mm was measured. On 28 April, clouds also developed over the desert region and produced light rainfall. A more detailed description of the event will be published in early May.

Rainfall since the beginning of the season

At the end of April, cumulative rainfall amounts since the beginning of the season were below average in northern Israel and along the Coastal Plain, close to average in the central mountains, and above average in eastern and southern Israel.

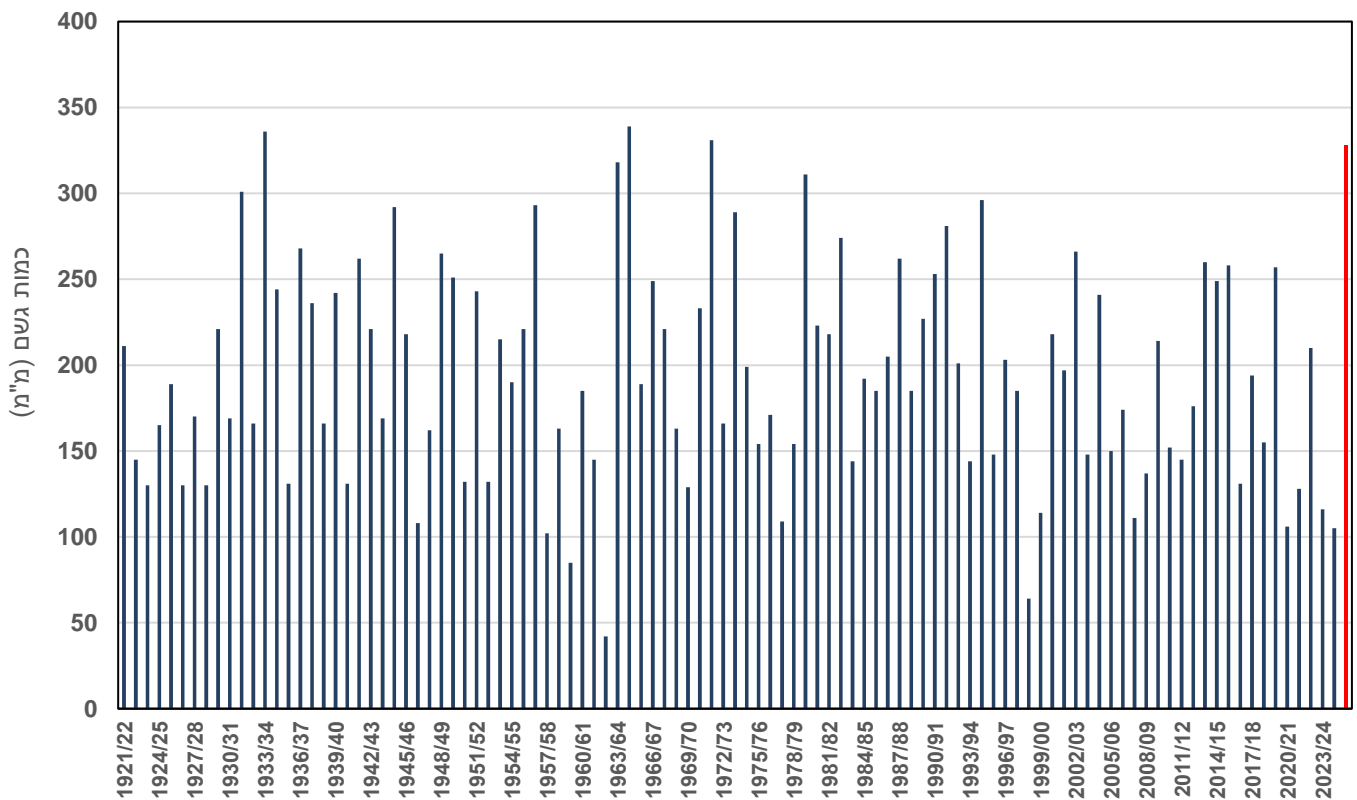
In the Galilee, the Golan Heights, the Hula Valley and the Jezreel Valley, rainfall amounts since the beginning of the season reached 85% to 95% of the average for the entire season, and in parts of the Galilee, 75% to 85%.

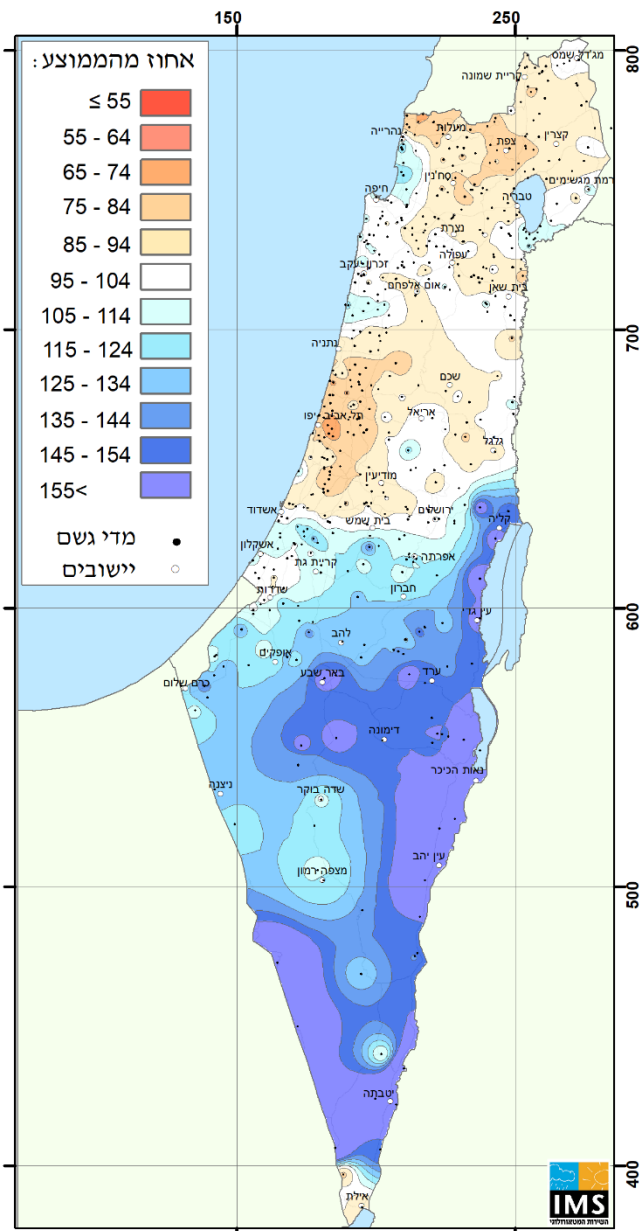
A deficit also exists along the southern Coastal Plain (from Rishon Lezion to Ashdod), with amounts reaching 85% to 95% of the average, and along the central Coastal Plain, where 75% to 85% of the annual average has fallen.

From the Sharon area northward, cumulative rainfall amounts are close to the average for the entire season and, in parts of the area, even above it. In the southern Golan and in the Sea of Galilee region, amounts are slightly above average.

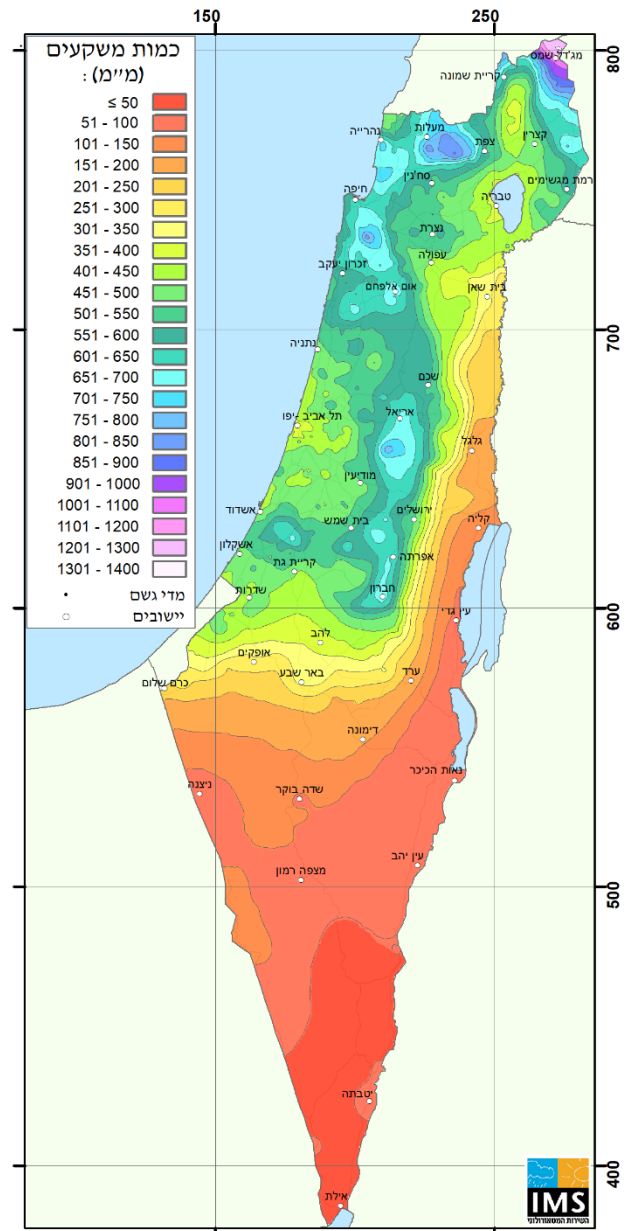
In Samaria and the Judean Mountains, rainfall amounts since the beginning of the season are close to the annual average; farther south, they exceed it considerably. In the Hebron Hills, rainfall amounts reach 110% to 140% of the average for the entire season; in the Negev, 120% to 160%; and in the Dead Sea and Arava regions, 150% to 250% (Maps 3 and 4, Table 3). At some stations in this area, the 2025/26 season (which is not yet over) ranks fourth or fifth since measurements began, more than 60 years ago (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Seasonal rainfall in Beer Sheva, 1921/22 to 2025/26





Map 4: Precipitation amount from the beginning of the season to the end of April 2026 relative to the multi-year average for the entire season (%)



Map 3: Precipitation amount from the beginning of the season to the end of April 2026 (mm)

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

Station	Cumulative rainfall from the beginning of the season to the end of April (mm)	Multi-year average* for the entire season (mm)	% of average for the entire season
Rosh	464	613	76%
Nahariyya	613	615	100%
Evron	749	626	120%
Shavei Zion	689	604	114%
Acre	659	586	112%
Afek	656	569	115%
Haifa (Port)	602	566	106%
Haifa	677	671	101%
Yagur	658	709	93%
En Hashofet	629	661	95%
Zichron	554	574	96%
Amikam	590	635	93%
Gilad	612	654	94%
Regavim	616	628	98%
Gan Shmuel	644	560	115%
En	546	576	95%
Kadima	497	618	80%
Kefar Hess	489	615	80%
Nir Eliyyahu	486	614	79%
Kfar	409	534	77%
Hakfar	494	557	89%
Nahshonim	464	553	84%
Tel Aviv	414	443	93%
Bet Dagan	457	541	85%
Ben Gurion	400	541	74%
Rishon	474	511	93%
Nezer Sereni	523	581	90%
Rehovot	430	536	80%
Nir Galim	456	504	90%
Qevuzat	511	526	97%
Be'er	632	538	117%
Negba	497	500	99%
Ashkelon	494	455	108%
Erez	459	443	104%
Yakhini	494	451	110%
Be'eri	472	359	131%
Magen	339	255	133%
Besor	287	215	133%
Nimrod	828	816	102%
El Rom	860	901	95%
Merom	726	811	89%
Gamla	531	578	92%
Kefar Giladi	677	757	89%
Elon	636	805	79%
Kabri	540	666	81%
Meron	735	881	83%
Zefat Har	538	688	78%
Harashim	806	988	82%
Eshhar	520	635	82%
Deir Hanna	504	616	82%
Yodfat	519	668	78%

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

Station	Cumulative rainfall from the beginning of the season to the end of April (mm)	Multi-year average* for the entire season (mm)	% of average for the entire season
Lavi	446	509	88%
Alon HaGalil	522	593	88%
Nazareth	544	590	92%
Tavor	511	527	97%
Gazit	447	472	95%
Newe Ya'ar	539	584	92%
Afula Nir	447	450	99%
Nir David	373	388	96%
Banias	722	690	105%
Dafna	549	615	89%
Kefar Blum	425	507	84%
Ayelet HaShahar	426	473	90%
Kefar Nahum	418	443	94%
Ginosar	403	447	90%
Zemah	414	384	108%
Sede	281	278	101%
Ma'ale	426	402	106%
Kedumim	574	642	89%
Har Brakha	550	627	88%
Qarne Shomron	606	636	95%
Itamar	421	437	96%
Ariel	647	556	116%
Neve Tzuf	770	648	119%
Eli	605	593	102%
Shilo	491	522	94%
Har Harasha	657	668	98%
Psagot	610	694	88%
Nahshon	502	539	93%
Zova	674	656	103%
Jerusalem	508	522	97%
Ma'ale Adumim	313	276	113%
Beit Jamal	566	506	112%
Tzur Hadassah	677	636	107%
Netiv HaLamed-He	653	452	144%
Rosh Zurim	595	558	107%
Lahav	376	301	125%
Dorot	487	394	123%
Beit Kama	382	310	123%
Arad	195	135	145%
Beer Sheva	328	197	166%
Tzomet	191	116	165%
Sede Boqer	97	87	111%
Mizpe	82	70	117%
Neot	32	30	104%
Gilgal	157	171	91%
Beit	144	94	152%
Sedom	86	39	221%
Hazeva	66	39	168%
Paran	47	34	141%
Yotvata	64	27	240%
Timna	34	25	138%
Eilat	19	22	86%

Temperatures and weather during the month

April was slightly cooler than the 1991-2020 average during the daytime and close to average at night. During the daytime, temperatures in the northern mountains were 1 to 2°C below average; in the northern valleys and the Negev, they were 0.5 to 1°C below average; and in the rest of the country, they were close to average or slightly below it. At night, temperatures in most parts of the country were close to average (Table 4).

The first half of April was cooler than average, while the second half was warmer and included Sharav episodes, as well as cooler intervals (Figures 2 and 3).

1-2 April - slightly warmer than average

After the cool conditions that prevailed in the latter part of March, the first two days of April were slightly warmer than average, and along the Coastal Plain this also applied to 3 April.

3-14 April - colder than average

A long period of below-average temperatures occurred, during part of which there were also rainfall events. At the beginning of the period (3-4 April), heavy dust haze prevailed over the region. In the mountains and inland areas, daytime temperatures were 2 to 5°C below average and nighttime temperatures were 1 to 3°C below average. Along the Coastal Plain, both daytime and nighttime temperatures were about 2°C below average. Notably, on 7 and 8 April, maximum temperatures of 13 to 14°C were measured in the mountains, values close to the mid-winter average. Toward the end of the cool spell, a particularly cold night occurred on 13-14 April, with minimum temperatures of 4 to 6°C in the northern valleys and the Lowlands.

15-18 April - considerably warmer than average

On 15 April there was a marked warming, and until 17 April Sharav conditions prevailed. Temperatures of 34 to 37°C were measured along the Coastal Plain, in the Lowlands and in the northern Negev; 38 to 40°C in the Jordan Valley and the Arava; and 29 to 31°C in the mountains. As the Sharav broke on 17 April, heavy haze prevailed and continued into the following day, which was still slightly warmer than normal.

19-23 April - cooler than average

During this period, daytime temperatures were below average by 3 to 6°C in the mountains and eastern valleys, and by 2 to 3°C along the Coastal Plain and in the Lowlands. On 19 and 20 April, maximum temperatures of only 12 to 13°C were measured in the northern mountains and 15 to 16°C in the central mountains.

24-26 April - warmer than normal

On 24 April temperatures rose, and on 25-26 April Sharav conditions prevailed, mainly in the inland parts of the country, with temperatures of 35 to 37°C in the Jordan Valley and the Arava and 31 to 33°C in the Negev and Sea of Galilee region. Along the Coastal Plain it was warmer than normal, with 26 to 28°C.

27-30 April - cooler than average

During the final days of the month, below-average temperatures again prevailed, particularly along the Coastal Plain and in the Lowlands. In the mountains and inland areas, temperatures were close to average on some of the days.

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

	Station	April 2026		Difference from the average of 1991-2020	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Haifa Technion	21.8	14.2	-0.4	+0.2
	En HaHoresh	23.9	10.9	-0.3	+0.2
	Bet Dagan	25.1	13.1	+0.5	0.0
	Negba	24.9	12.2	+0.2	0.0
Northern Mountains	Elon	22.7	12.7	-1.0	-0.5
	Merom Golan Picman	18.0	7.6	-1.9	+0.7
	Avne Eitan	22.5	10.5	-1.4	-0.2
	Zefat Har Kenaan	18.3	10.3	-1.3	-0.6
	Deir Hanna	23.2	14.2	-0.8	0.0
	Tavor (Kadoorie)	25.2	11.9	-0.7	-0.3
Northern Valleys	Afula, Nir	25.7	10.7	-0.3	+0.4
	Dafna	24.8	11.5	-1.5	-0.7
	Zemah	27.5	13.5	-0.5	+0.2
	Eden Farm (Bet Shean)	27.8	13.3	-0.4	-0.2
Central Mountains	Qarne Shomron	23.5	12.6	-0.2	-0.1
	Jerusalem	22.0	12.7	0.0	+0.2
	Beit Jamal	24.5	13.9	-0.9	+0.2
	Rosh Zurim	19.5	10.3	-0.3	-0.3
Negev	Besor	24.7	13.1	-0.7	+0.4
	Arad	24.0	12.2	-0.6	+0.1
	Beer Sheva	26.2	13.2	-0.5	+0.5
	Sede Boqer	24.3	10.6	-1.0	-0.3
Arava	Sedom	30.9	22.0	0.3	+0.3
	Hazeva	29.7	16.8	-0.5	-0.3
	Yotvata	30.1	15.6	-0.2	0.0
	Eilat	31.3	19.2	-0.3	+0.5

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

	April 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	35.9	16/4/26	8.5	14/4/26	41.7	25/4/2024	3.0	1/4/1988	2026-1962
Negba	35.4	16/4/26	8.1	14/4/26	42.0	19/4/2021 20/4/1994	2.5	1/4/1956	2026-1950
Zefat Har Kenaan	26.9	17/4/26	6.7	11/4/26	34.5	24/4/2008	0.2	6/4/1949	2026-1867
Jerusalem*	31.3	16/4/26	9.2	12/4/26	36.3	23/4/2008	0.8	2/4/1990	2026-1935
Beer Sheva**	35.4	16/4/26	9.2	12/4/26	43.8	30/4/1928	1.5	15/4/1952	2026-1922
Eilat	38.5	16/4/26	15.0	6/4/26	43.4	24/4/2008	8.4	3/4/19/90	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 Street, 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 maximum and minimum temperatures in Jerusalem in April 2026 compared to the multi-year average

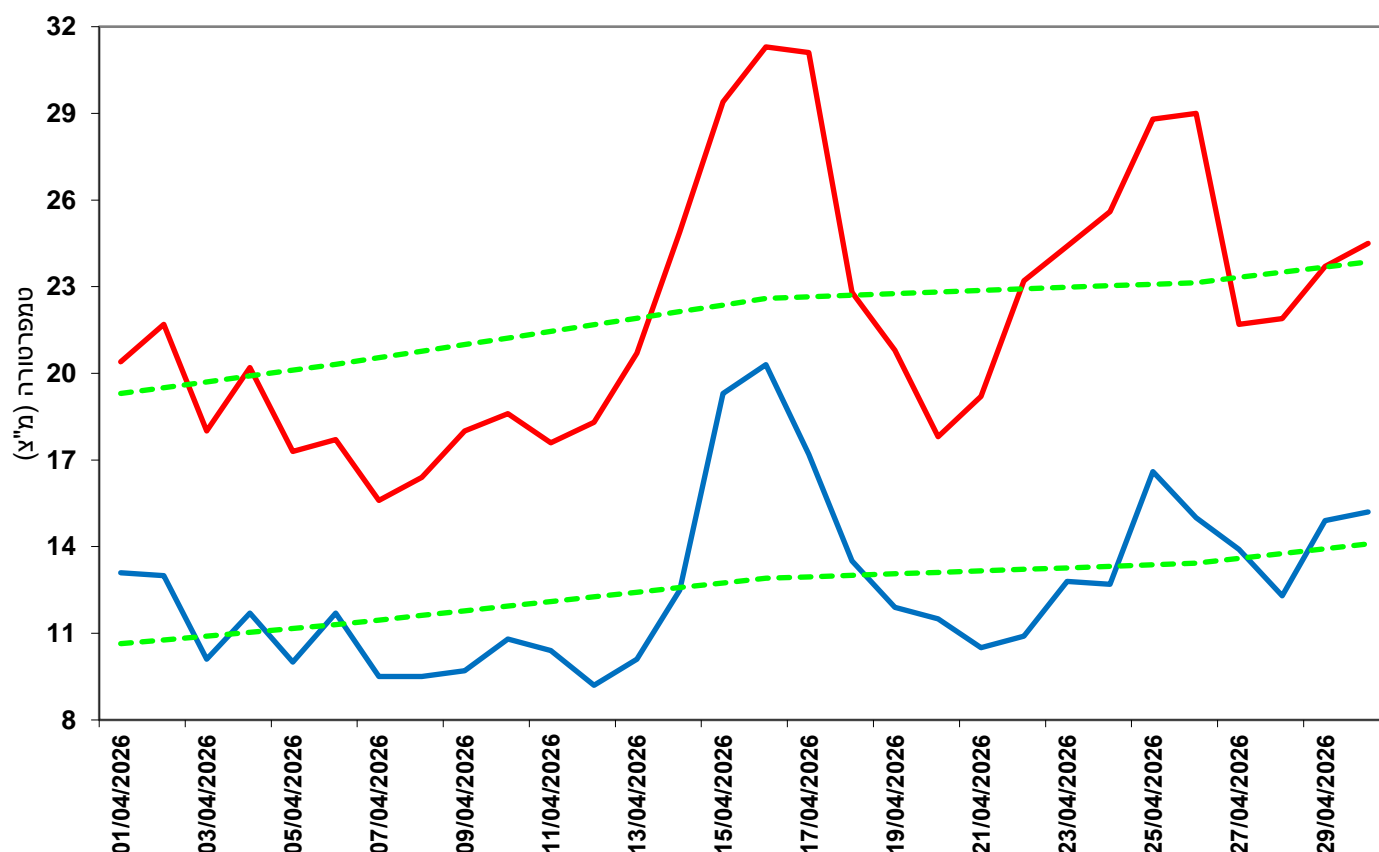
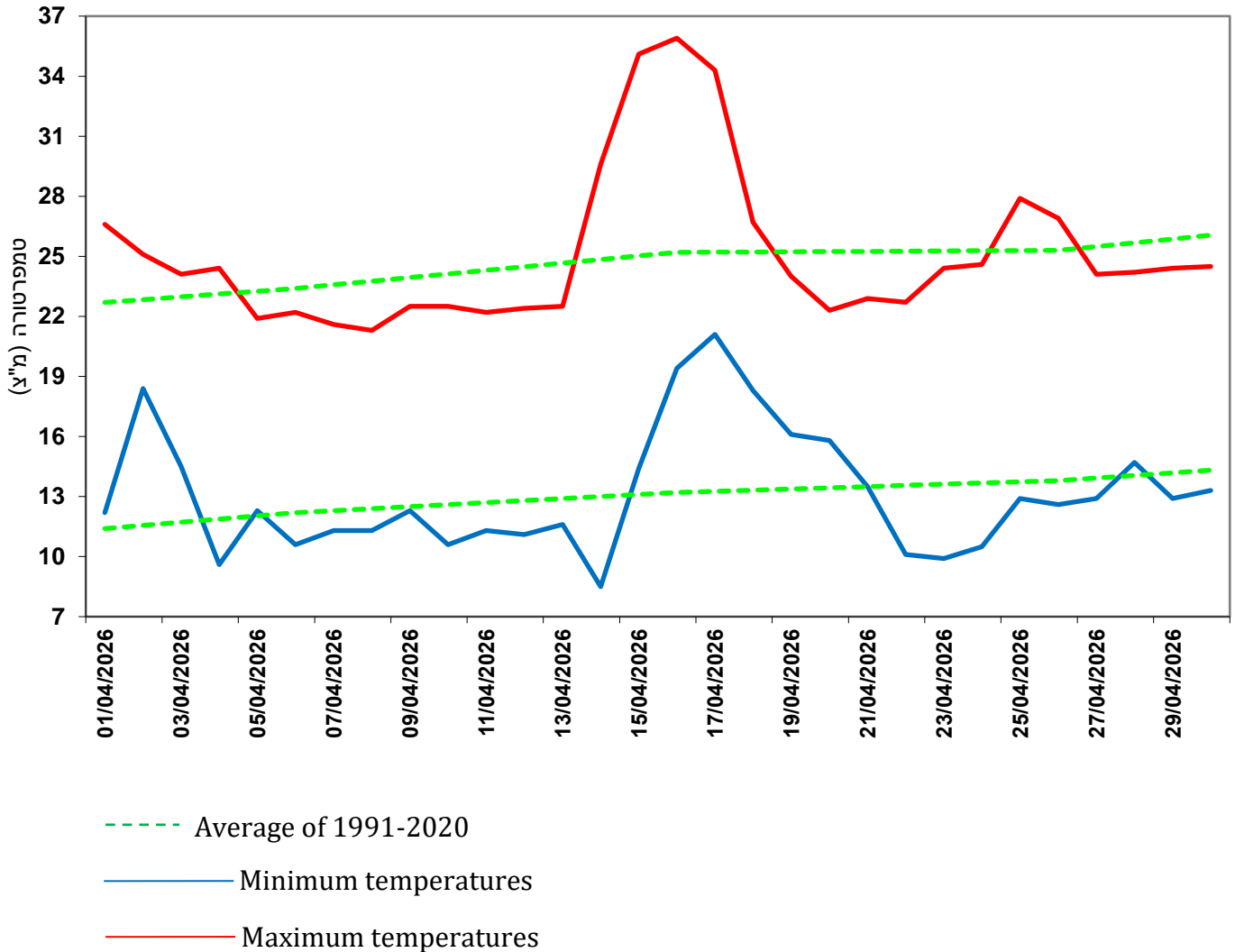


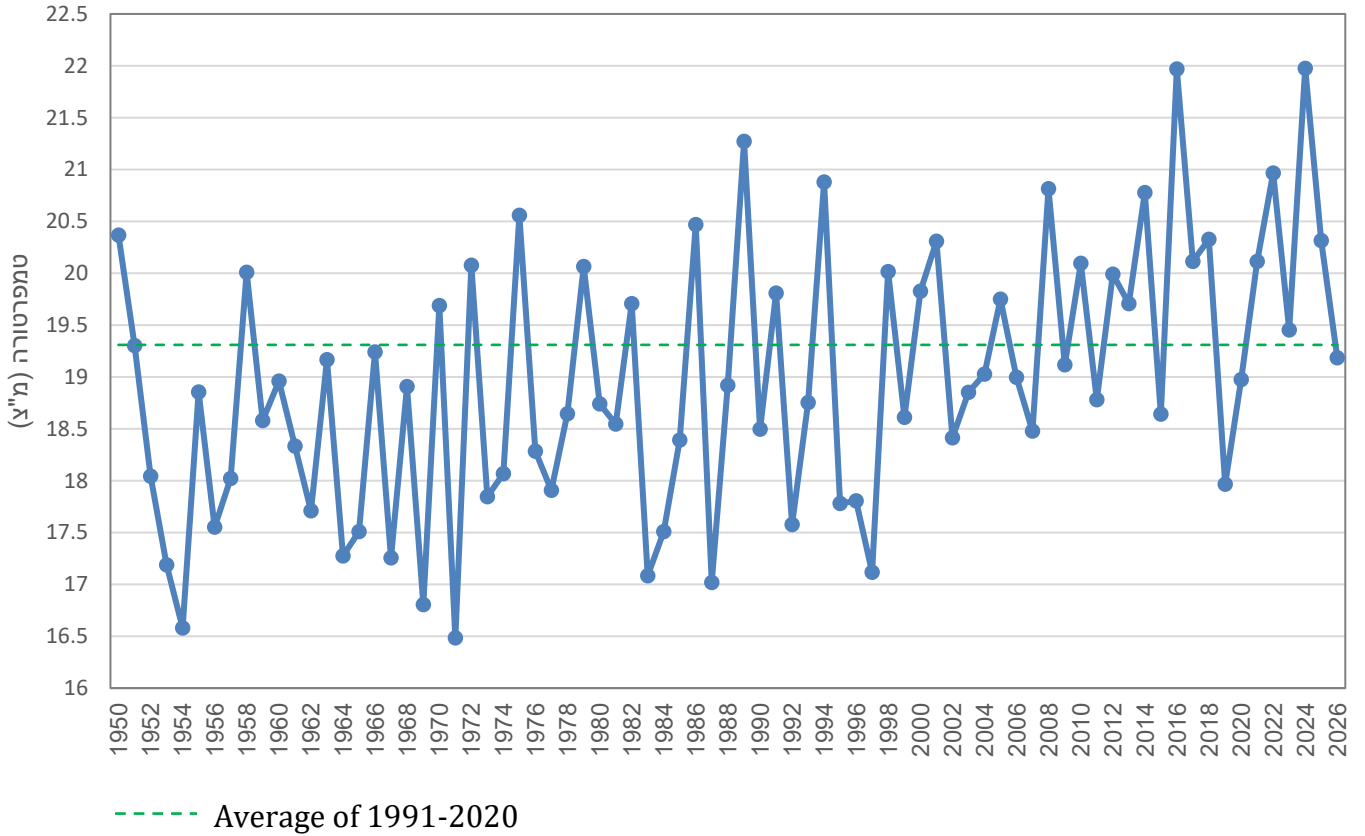
Figure 3: Daily maximum and minimum temperatures in Bet Dagan in April 2026 compared to the multi-year average



April 2026 compared with the past

April 2026 was slightly cooler than average and was cooler than the previous five Aprils (2021 to 2025), which were warmer than average, some of them considerably so (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Mean daily temperature in Israel* in April, 1950 to 2026



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