

01 July 2026

Monthly Weather Summary – June 2026

General

Temperatures in June were slightly below average, making this the fourth consecutive month with below-average temperatures. Such a sequence has been uncommon over the past 10 to 15 years, a period characterized by a warming trend and generally warmer-than-average months. The most recent long sequence of colder-than-average months occurred only from the latter part of 2011 through early 2012.

June was characterized by stable weather and temperatures, with no significant day-to-day changes. There were no Sharav (khamsin) episodes during the month, no significant heat waves, and no drizzle or local rain. In the past, there were quite a few similarly stable June months, but over the past two decades this has become a rare occurrence.

In contrast to the relatively comfortable June weather in our region, Europe experienced an extreme and prolonged heat wave from mid-June through the end of the month. Temperature records were broken in Western and Central Europe, and temperatures above 40 °C were measured in some countries.

With the first half of 2026 now complete, it can be summarized as slightly warmer than usual compared with corresponding periods in the past, despite the relatively cool conditions of the past four months, because January and February were considerably warmer than average.

Temperatures and Weather During the Month

Temperatures in June were slightly below the multi-year average (1991–2020). This was most evident at night on the Coastal Plain and in the Northern Valleys, where temperatures were 0.5 to 1 °C below average. In the Northern Mountains, night-time temperatures were about 0.5 °C below average; in other parts of the country, minimum temperatures were close to average. During the day, temperatures in northern Israel were slightly below average (by up to 0.5 °C), while in the rest of the country they were close to average or slightly above it (Table 1).

Most of the month was characterized by stable weather, with no marked day-to-day changes and temperatures near average (Figures 1 and 2). One notable period was 3–6 June, when conditions were warmer than usual and dry, with temperatures of 32 to 33 °C on the Coastal Plain and in the Lowlands and minimum relative humidity of 20% to 30%. Temperatures of 34 to 36 °C were measured in the Negev and the Northern Valleys, and 38 to 42 °C in the Jordan Valley and the Arava.

Owing to the dry conditions, the lowest minimum temperatures of the month were recorded during this period: 14 to 16 °C in the Northern Valleys and 16 to 18 °C on the Coastal Plain and in the Lowlands. Later in the month, temperatures were close to average and at times slightly below or above it.

Warming occurred during the final days, with above-average temperatures mainly in the mountains and the interior, but not to a significant degree.

Absence of Sharav Episodes and the Rarity of the Phenomenon

There were no Sharav days at all in June 2026. Although some days were warmer than average, the departures were not large enough to meet the definition of a Sharav. June marks the beginning of summer, a season characterized by stable conditions and few Sharav events; nevertheless, during June, particularly in its first half, spring-type Sharav lows can still reach the region, bringing very high temperatures and dry conditions. Heat waves, during which temperatures are considerably above average, may also occur. Neither occurred this June, an unusual situation. In Jerusalem, for example, the highest temperature measured this June was 31.6 °C, and at Zefat Har Kenaan it was 31.2 °C. In most years since measurements began, at least one day—and often more—has reached 32 °C or above. The last June in which neither station recorded 32 °C or above was 2011. At Sede Boqer, the highest value in June 2026 was 34.0 °C; since measurements began, temperatures above 35 °C have been recorded in almost every June. The last time no such temperatures were recorded there in June was 1999.

Synoptic Situation and Link to the Heat Wave in Europe

The relatively comfortable temperatures in June in Israel and the eastern Mediterranean were due in part to a nearly stationary high over Western and Central Europe during the second half of the month, beneath a broad upper-level ridge. This ridge transported exceptionally hot air from the Maghreb into Western and Central Europe. Israel and the eastern Mediterranean, by contrast, lay east of the ridge and therefore received a northerly return flow that moderated temperatures in our region, except during the final three days of the month, when the high shifted eastward and warming was felt.

Notably, this was already the second time this season that Israel experienced comfortable weather while Western Europe was under an exceptional heat wave. The previous occasion was in May, when records were broken mainly in the United Kingdom; in June, temperature records were broken in many countries across Western and Central Europe, including 42 °C in Germany and the Czech Republic, 40.5 °C in Poland, and even higher values farther south in France and Spain.

Table 1: Temperatures in June 2026 (°C) compared with the average

Area	Station	June 2026		Difference from 1991–2020 average	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coastal plain and Lowlands	Haifa Technion	27.1	20.0	−0.1	−0.4
	En HaHoresh	28.9	16.5	−0.2	−1.0
	Bet Dagan	30.3	19.7	+0.4	−0.1
	Negba	30.1	18.4	0.0	−0.2
Northern Mountains	Elon	29.2	18.2	0.0	−0.7
	Merom Golan Picman	27.8	14.0	−0.1	+0.2
	Avne Eitan	31.3	16.2	−0.3	−0.6
	Zefat Har Kenaan	27.9	17.1	−0.3	−0.5
	Deir Hana	29.6	20.3	−0.2	−0.1
	Tavor	32.1	18.6	−0.3	−0.7
Northern Valleys	Afula, Nir HaEmek	32.1	17.7	−0.4	−0.5
	Kefar Blum	33.7	17.0	−0.4	−0.9
	Zemah	35.6	19.8	−0.4	−0.6
	Eden Farm	35.3	20.2	−0.4	−0.6
Central Mountains	Qarne Shomron	29.7	18.6	+0.2	+0.1
	Jerusalem	29.2	18.5	+0.6	+0.2
	Beit Jamal	31.0	19.2	−0.7	+0.1
	Rosh Zurim	27.0	16.7	+0.4	+0.4
Negev	Besor	30.6	18.3	0.0	−0.4
	Arad	32.5	17.3	+0.5	+0.3
	Beer Sheva	33.3	18.9	+0.2	−0.1
	Sede Boqer	31.8	16.6	0.0	−0.3
The Arava	Sedom	38.9	28.5	+0.2	0.0
	Hazeva	38.8	23.9	+0.2	−0.2
	Yotvata	38.1	22.6	+0.3	+0.2
	Eilat	39.5	25.8	+0.1	+0.4

Table 2: Extreme temperatures in June 2026 (°C) compared with the past

Station	June 2026				Extreme values since measurements began				Station operating years
	Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		Extreme Maximum		Extreme Minimum		
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	
Bet Dagan	32.9	30/6/26	16.0	6/6/26	43.8	2/6/2023	11.5	1/6/1967	1962–2026
Negba	33.0	6/6/26	14.9	3/6/26	43.7	2/6/2023	11.5	1/6/1967	1950–2026
Zefat Har Kenaan	31.2	30/6/26	14.4	2/6/26	40.0	22/6/1942	8.7	4/6/1990	1867–2026
Jerusalem*	31.6	29/6/26	16.1	2/6/26	42.0	21/6/1942	7.2	2/6/1900	1935–2026
Beer Sheva**	36.4	29/6/26	15.6	2/6/26	46.0	13/6/1933	8.0	3/6/1928	1922–2026
Eilat	42.1	4/6/26	22.2	6/6/26	47.9	28/6/2014	18.5	11/6/1958	1949–2026

* 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.

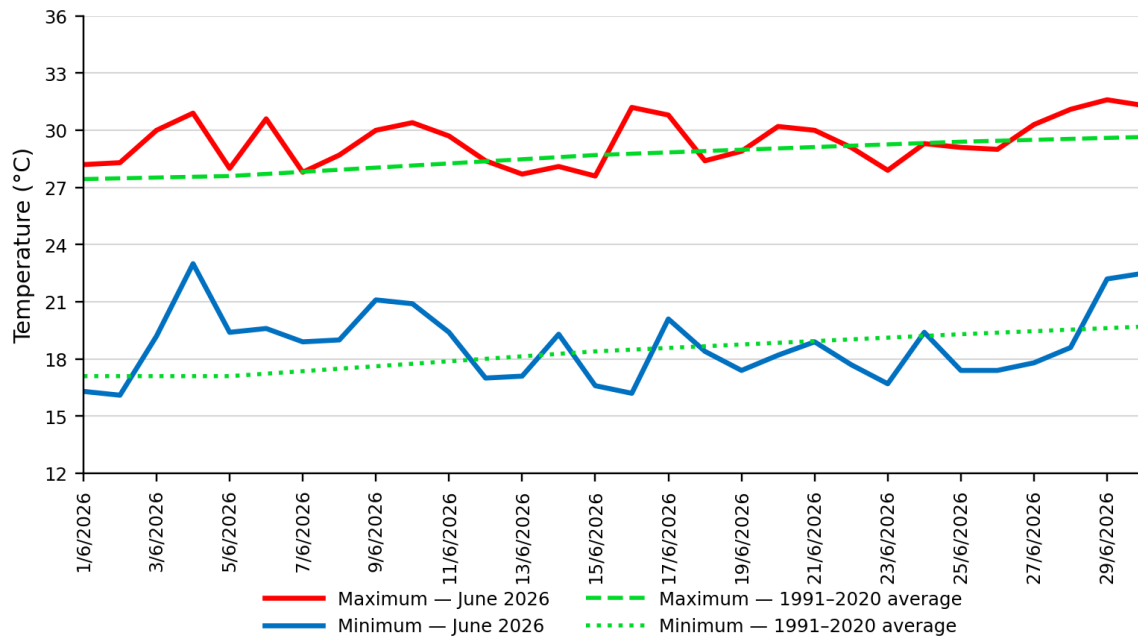


Figure 1: Daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Jerusalem in June 2026 compared with the multi-year average

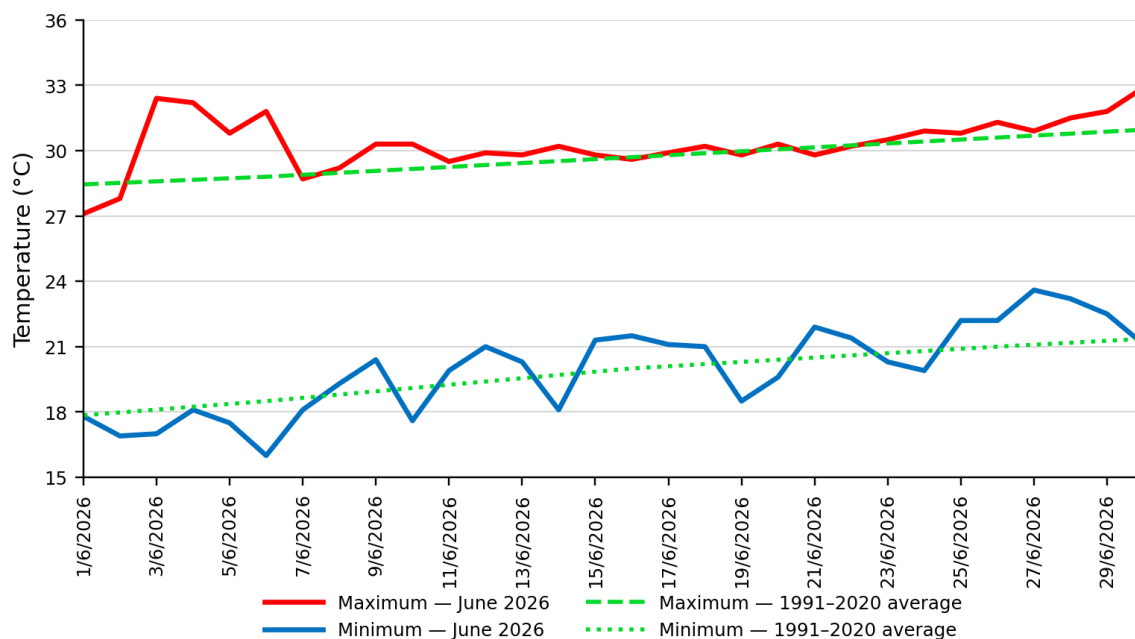


Figure 2: Daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Bet Dagan in June 2026 compared with the multi-year average

June 2026 and the First Half of 2026 Compared with the Past

June 2026 was slightly below average in terms of temperature and was not exceptional in comparison with the past. It was cooler than each of the four preceding June months, particularly June 2024, which was the warmest (Figure 3).

June 2026 completes four consecutive months of below-average temperatures, beginning in March. This is unusual in the current warming era, in which most months are warmer than average and colder-than-average months occur only infrequently. Over the past two decades, runs of more than two colder-than-average months have generally not occurred; the most recent run of more than four such months was in 2011/12, from August 2011 through March 2012.

Despite the cool conditions from March through June, the first half of 2026 was slightly warmer than average because the first two months of the year were considerably warmer than average. Compared with the past, the first half of 2026 ranks 11th among corresponding periods since 1950 (Figure 4) and was cooler than the first half of each of the previous three years (2023–2025).

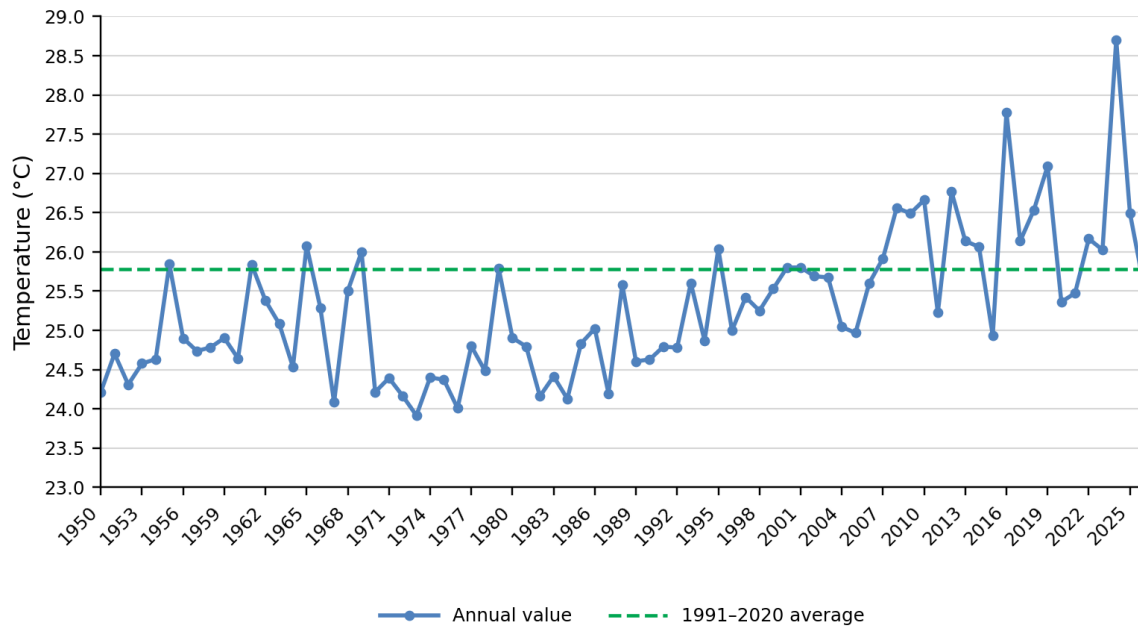


Figure 3: Mean daily temperature in Israel* in June, 1950 to 2026

* To represent Israel as a whole, 24 stations throughout the country with homogeneous data since 1950 were selected.

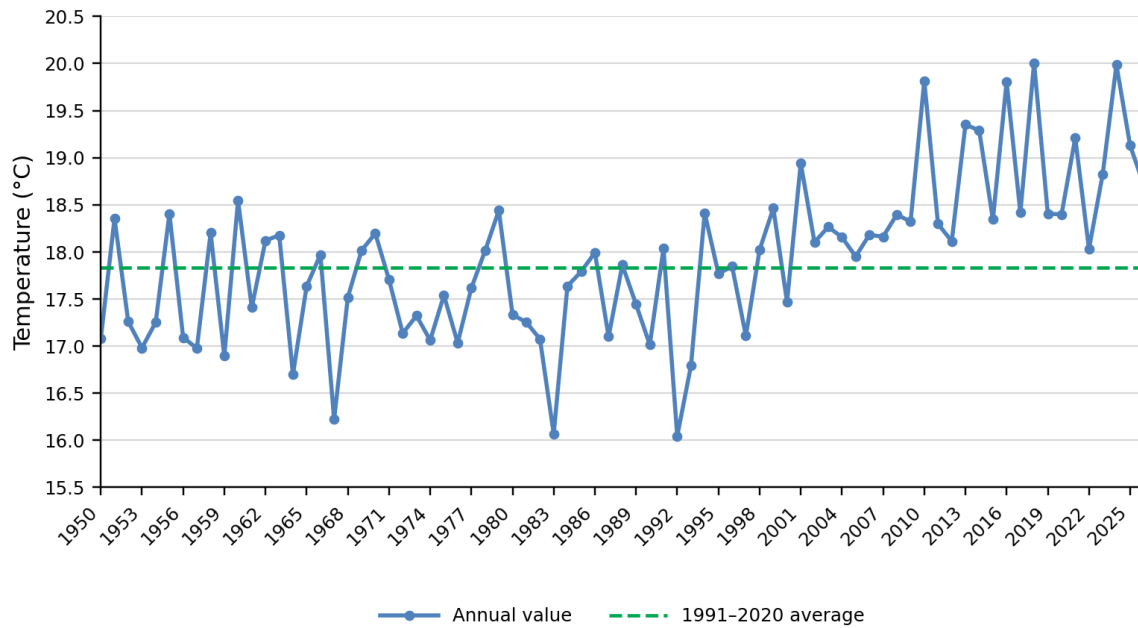


Figure 4: Mean daily temperature in Israel* in the first half of the year (January to June), 1950 to 2026