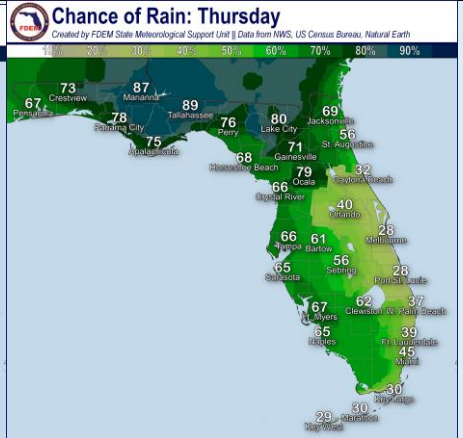
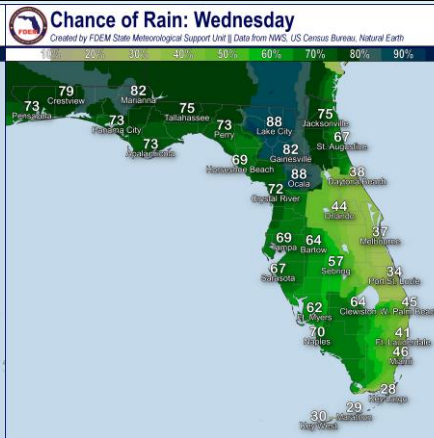
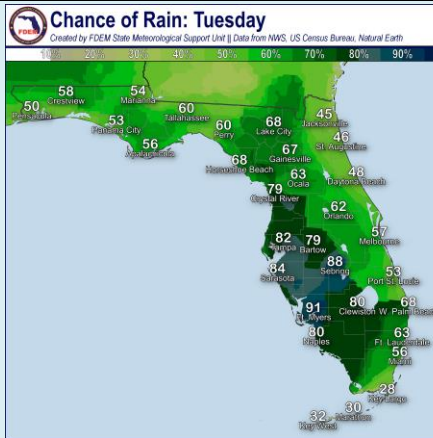


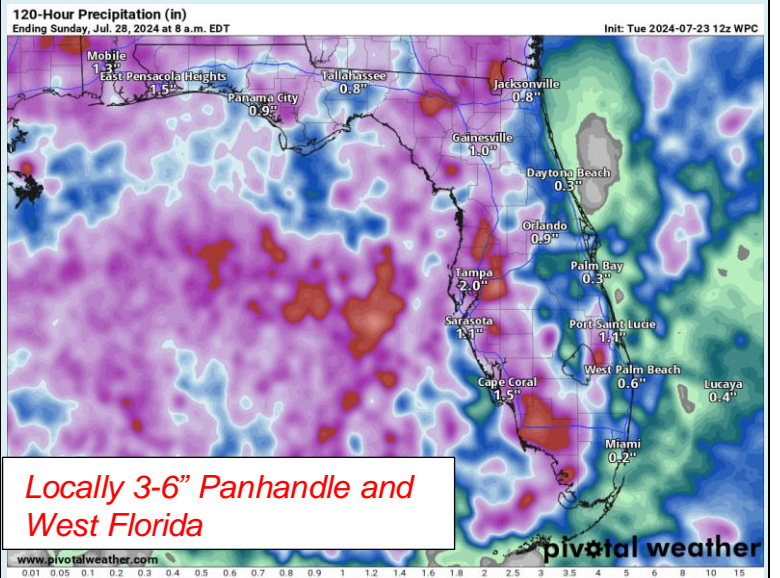
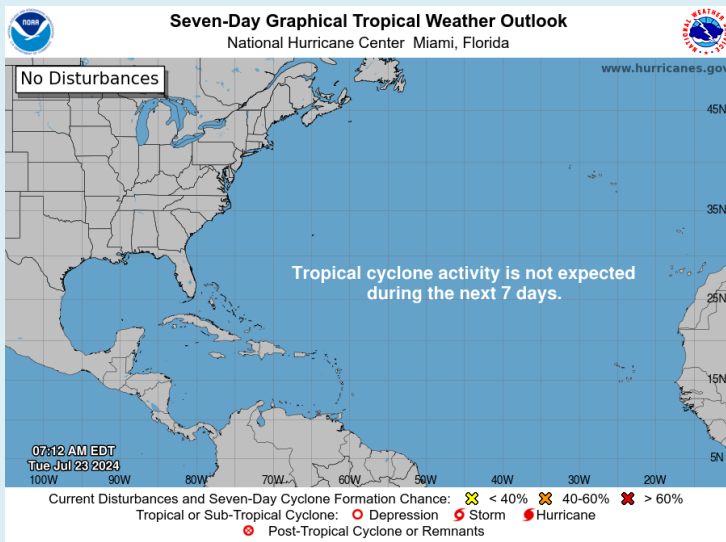
Tuesday, July 23, 2024

5-Day Statewide Weather Outlook

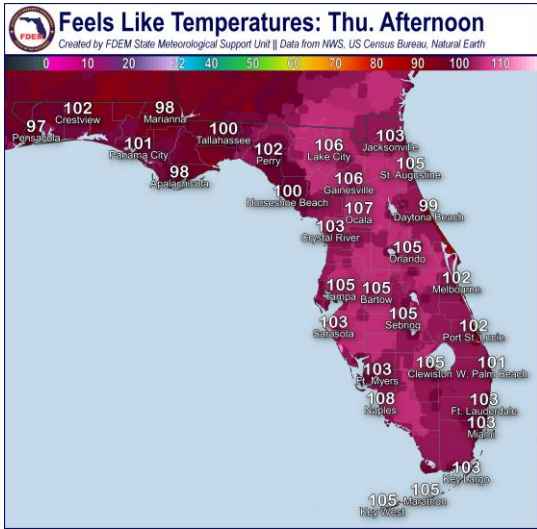
No Threat		Low Threat		Moderate Threat		High Threat		
Day	Lightning	Tornado	Damaging Wind/Hail	Wildfire	Flash Flooding	Excessive Heat	Fog (Morning)	Rip Currents
Tue	Locally I-75 Corridor & Peninsula Panhandle		Locally Iso. Statewide		Locally South Florida Iso. Statewide	Locally I-10 Corridor Statewide		Panhandle & East Coast West Coast
Wed	North Florida Statewide I-95 Corridor		Locally Iso. Statewide		W. Panhandle Iso. Statewide	Locally NE FL & Peninsula Statewide		Locally Panhandle & Southeast FL East Coast West Coast
Thu	North Florida Statewide I-95 Corridor		Locally Iso. Statewide		W. Panhandle Iso. Statewide	Locally I-75 Corridor & W. Peninsula Statewide		Locally Panhandle & Southeast FL East Coast West Coast
Fri	Locally Big Bend & Suwannee Valley Statewide I-95 Corridor		Locally Iso. Statewide		Locally North FL Iso. Statewide	Locally I-75 Corridor & W. Peninsula Statewide		Panhandle East Coast West Coast
Sat	Locally Big Bend & Suwannee Valley Statewide		Locally Iso. Statewide		I-10 Corridor Iso. Statewide	Locally Suwannee Valley Statewide		Locally Panhandle Panhandle & East Coast West Coast



Rain Chances: Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

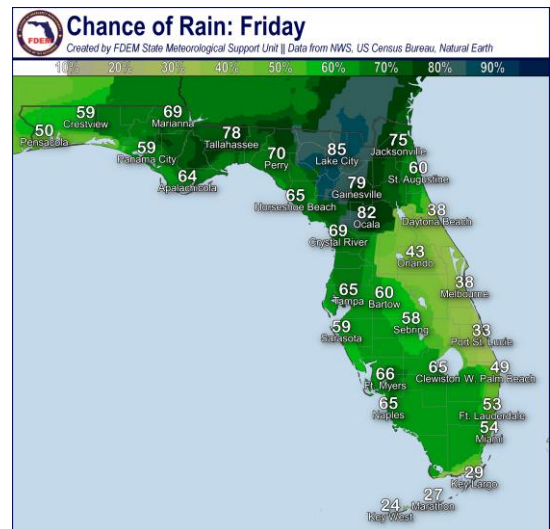


Showers and thunderstorms will generally follow the typical summertime pattern where they will weaken through the evening hours after sunset. Activity will weaken and gradually make its way towards the coastlines and back towards the adjacent coastal waters each evening. With the increase in moisture along portions of the Panhandle and Big Bend from the tropical wave on Wednesday and Thursday, some lingering showers and thunderstorms may develop during the predawn hours and then gradually move onshore after sunrise (20-40% chance of rain). Generally, mostly dry conditions can be expected to develop overnight.



Warm and muggy conditions can be expected to continue as moisture continue to flow northward from the tropics. High temperatures will reach the upper 80s to middle 90s each afternoon, with **heat index values** reaching the **upper 90s and triple digits (100-108+degrees)**. The development of cloud cover and showers and thunderstorms should prevent widespread heat

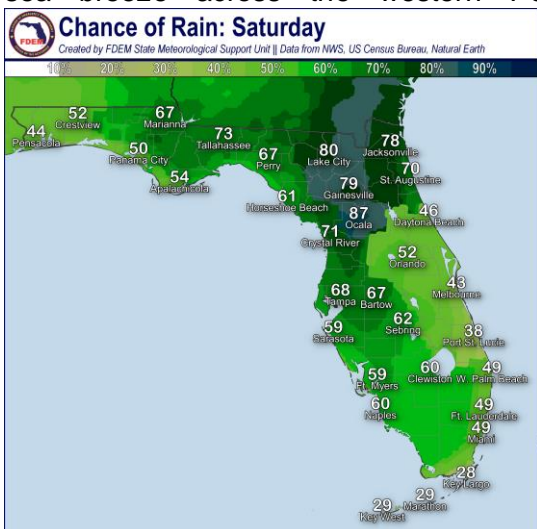
advisory conditions each day, but areas locally could **briefly see periods of heat advisory criteria locally** during the afternoon. *Conditions will need to be monitored and evaluated each day to determine if a short-lived Heat Advisory may be needed.* Low temperatures will remain in the middle to upper 70s and low 80s overnight.



Friday – Saturday:

Heading into the end of the work week and the weekend, the tropical wave will depart and allowing for the typical summertime pattern to continue as high pressure persist from the western Atlantic. Some drier air will attempt to filter westward along portions of the eastern Peninsula following the tropical wave exiting, which may limit shower and thunderstorm activity for areas (35-45% chance of rain). As well, the Atlantic sea breeze will push further westward and inland across the Peninsula, keeping the greatest coverage of showers and thunderstorms along the sea breeze across the western Peninsula. Typical

summertime



thunderstorms will develop and become scattered to numerous in nature during the afternoon and evening hours (65-85% chance of rain). With the typical summertime thunderstorm pattern, **locally strong to severe thunderstorms** will be possible during the peak heating hours of the day. Any of these **strong to severe thunderstorms** that develop will be capable of producing frequent lightning, gusty winds (40-60 mph) and heavy downpours. With abundant moisture still in place throughout much of North Florida and along the I-10 corridor, heavy downpours will be capable of producing **localized flooding** for urban and low-lying/poor drainage areas. The Weather Prediction Center (WPC) is outlooking a **Marginal Risk**



(level 1 of 4) for Flash Flooding on Saturday along the I-10 corridor for Saturday.

Throughout the evening, showers and thunderstorms will generally begin to weaken and dissipate after sunset given the lack of daytime heating. The sea breeze will gradually return to the coastline and coastal waters through the late evening and early overnight hours, allowing for showers and thunderstorms to follow. With abundant moisture in place, isolated activity could linger along the immediate coastline and coastal waters through the overnight, especially along the Panhandle and Big Bend (25-40% chance of rain).

Warm and muggy conditions will create high temperatures in the low to middle 90s and **heat index values** in the **upper 90s and triple digits (100-108-degrees)**. Much like the previous days, widespread heat advisories are not anticipated as earlier onset of cloud cover and thunderstorms should prevent conditions. Areas locally could **briefly see heat index values reach criteria**, and conditions will be monitored each day to determine if there is potential for a heat advisory. Low temperatures in the middle to upper 70s and low 80s will persist each day overnight.

Hydrology & Flooding:

The near persistent flow of moisture northward from the tropical will allow for scattered to numerous showers and thunderstorms to develop each day. Any thunderstorm that develops could produce locally heavy rainfall that leads to **instances of localized flooding** across the state. An approaching tropical wave will bring an additional influx of moisture through the next couple of days as it moves northwestward from the Bahamas. The Weather Prediction Center (WPC) is outlooking a **Marginal Risk (level 1 of 4) for Flash Flooding** along portions of the western Panhandle Wednesday and Thursday where deep moisture from the tropical wave will fuel shower and thunderstorm activity, which could bring heavy and torrential downpours at times. Heavy rainfall rates and slow-moving thunderstorms could also contribute to **potential localized flash flooding** across urban and low-lying/poor drainage areas. While the Weather Prediction Center (WPC) is outlooking a greater risk for flash flooding to the north on Friday, **localized instances of heavy rainfall and flash flooding** cannot be ruled out at times within showers and thunderstorms. A **Marginal Risk (level 1 of 4) for Flash Flooding** returns across the I-10 corridor on Saturday where potentially heavy rainfall is possible within showers and thunderstorms as abundant moisture remains in place. For the latest Flash Flood Outlooks, please visit the [Weather Prediction Center](https://www.weather.gov).



There is no risk for coastal flooding over the next 5 days.

All Florida rivers, creeks and waterways are currently below flood stage. [Fisheating Creek at Palmdale](#) is currently oscillating between below flood stage and Action Stage (bank-full), and will continue to do so through the next several days. This is all dependent on where the heaviest rainfall occurs during daily showers and thunderstorms. River flooding is not expected through the next 5 days as water levels remain below flood stage statewide. Local rises in water levels will be possible, especially along the Panhandle, with daily showers and thunderstorms; however this will depend on



where the heaviest rainfall occurs each day. As well, heavier rainfall that occurs to the north over southern Alabama and Georgia could flow downstream into North Florida allowing for potential rises within river levels, but this depends on where the heaviest rainfall occurs and how much. There are no additional riverine concerns at this time. For more details, please visit the [River Forecast Center](#).

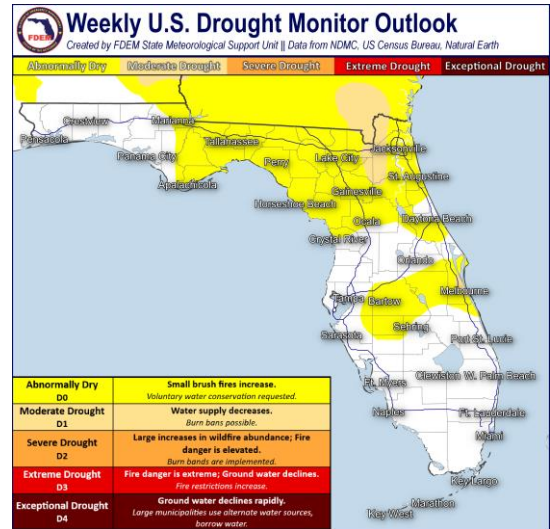
Lake Okeechobee's average elevation is 13.55 feet, which is within the operational band and 0.11 feet below normal.

Tropical Outlook:

Tropical development is *not anticipated* through the next 7 days within the Atlantic basin. For more details, please visit the [National Hurricane Center](#).

Drought & Fire Weather:

Small improvements were made to most areas outlined on the drought monitor; however, there were a few spots that saw some expansion of current conditions. Abnormally dry (emerging drought) conditions were reduced slightly along portions of East-Central Florida, and the isolated spot of **moderate drought conditions** over Osceola County were completely removed. A small portion of southern Brevard County remains within **moderate drought conditions**, as well as the northern portion of the St. Mary's river basin. Abnormally dry conditions expanded slightly further west along the Florida Panhandle to now extend just west of the Apalachicola River. This outlook is based on conditions observed from 7/9-7/16. During this period, spotty showers and thunderstorms were observed as opposed to more widespread activity. Temperatures were above normal by about 3-5-degrees for northern portions of Florida, which likely contributed to the expansion and persistence of abnormally dry conditions. For more information, please visit the [U.S. Drought Monitor](#).



The [Keetch-Byram Drought Index](#) average for Florida is **210 (-3)** on a scale from 0 (very wet) to 800 (very dry). There are **no** Florida counties with an average KBDI over 500 (drought/increased fire danger).

Abundant moisture and daily showers and thunderstorms will keep the overall wildfire low through the next 5 days. Isolated pockets of **Saharan Dry Air** will limit shower and thunderstorm activity in some areas along the eastern I-95 corridor and Peninsula, but moisture at the ground level will allow for isolated to scattered activity. Thunderstorms will be capable of producing frequent lightning and erratic winds. Relative humidity values will remain above critical thresholds each day with the help of near-persistent southerly to southeasterly flow. According to the [Florida Forest Service](#), there are 22 active wildfires across the state burning approximately 272 acres (as of 11:34 AM EDT).

Rip Currents & Marine Hazards:

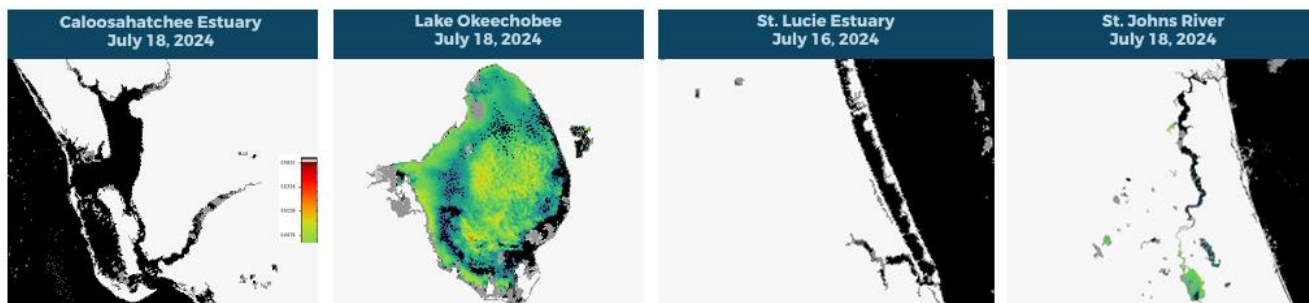
Persistent southerly to southeasterly is expected to continue over the next several days. An ocean swell will develop along the southwestern Atlantic waters, as well as just north of Cuba, allowing for at least a **moderate risk for rip currents** to continue along Panhandle and East Coast beaches through the next 5 days. As a tropical wave approaches, Southeast Florida beaches could see a **high risk for rip currents** on Wednesday and Thursday. As well, by the middle of the week, a **high risk for rip currents** is likely to return for several Panhandle beaches. By the end of the week and heading into the weekend, a **moderate risk** will likely return to all Panhandle and East Coast beaches, with **locally high risks possible**. West Coast beaches can expect a low risk for rip currents through the next 5 days. For the latest Rip Current Outlook, visit www.weather.gov/beach.



Onshore winds and developing ocean swells over the southwestern Atlantic waters will create **wave heights** of 2-4' along Florida East Coast and Atlantic-facing Key beaches through Friday morning. Heading into the end of the work week and into the weekend, beaches will see wave heights return to 1-2' with locally greater wave heights of 3' along Northeast Florida beaches. Panhandle and West Coast beaches will see wave heights near 1' through the morning hours on Wednesday before onshore winds increase and an ocean swell north of Cuba develops. By the late afternoon hours on Wednesday, wave heights will increase to 1-2' with larger waves of 3' along Southwest Florida and Gulf-facing Key beaches. As the ocean swell dissipates and onshore winds weaken through late Friday and into Saturday, wave heights will return to 1' with far western Panhandle beaches still seeing wave heights of 2'.

[Red Tide](#) was not observed in samples collected statewide over the past week as of 7/19.

[Blue-Green Algae](#) was observed in 19 samples collected from 33 reported site visits from 7/12 to 7/18. The best usable satellite imagery from 7/18 over Lake Okeechobee shows low to **high bloom potential** on approximately 90% of the lake. The best imagery over the St. Johns River is partially obscured by cloud cover; however, it shows **moderate bloom potential** from Lake George downstream to Palatka and in Doctor's Lake. As well, there is low bloom potential for Palatka downstream to Green Cove Springs. No bloom potential was visible in satellite imagery for both the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie Estuaries.



[NWS Mobile Daily Hazards](#)

[NWS Jacksonville Daily Hazards](#)

[NWS Tampa Daily Graphical Hazards](#)

[NWS Key West Daily Hazards](#)

[NWS Tallahassee Daily Graphical Hazards](#)

[NWS Melbourne Daily Graphical Hazards](#)

[NWS Miami Daily Graphical Hazards](#)

For the official National Weather Service forecast, please click on the following cities:

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[Click here for the latest watches, warnings, and advisories from The National Weather Service](#)

For coastal and offshore forecasts throughout Florida and Georgia, please click [here](#).

Have a wonderful rest of the week!

Kennedy Tartt, Assistant State Meteorologist

Florida Division of Emergency Management

www.FloridaDisaster.org/Weather

