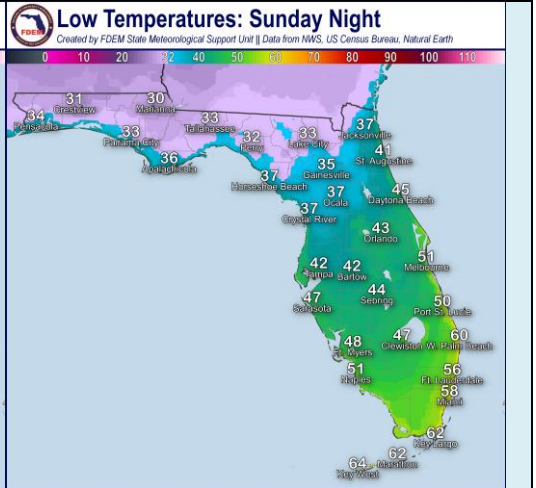
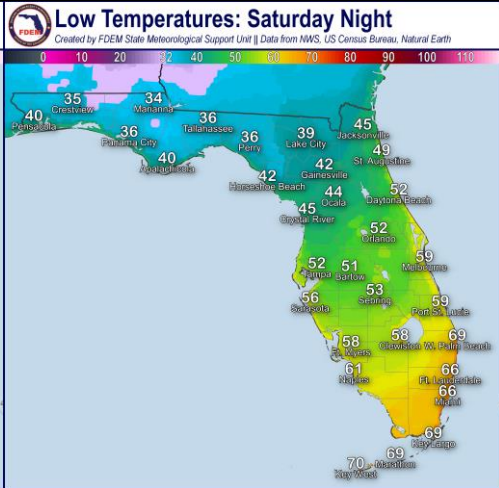
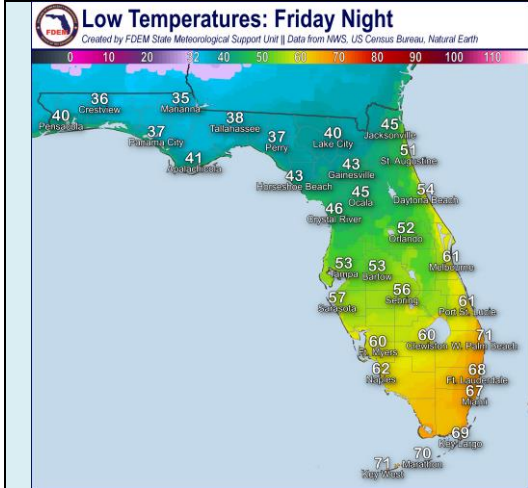


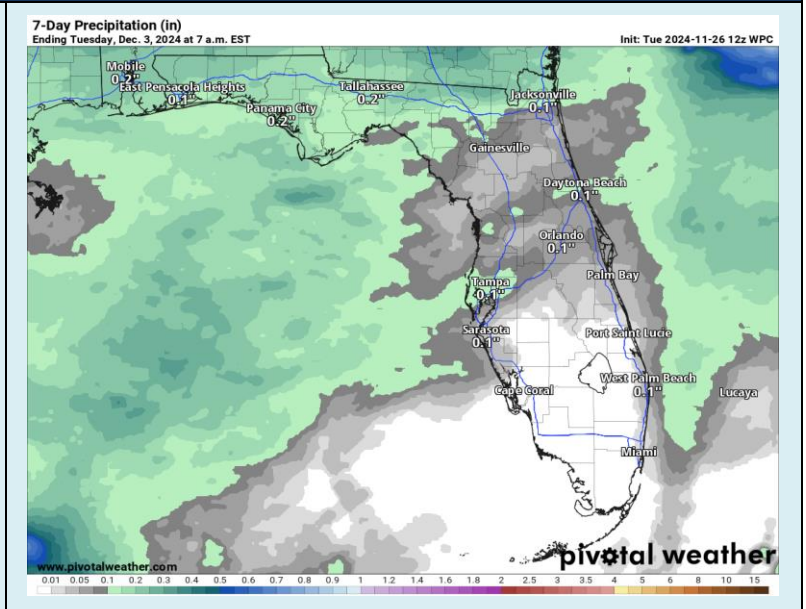
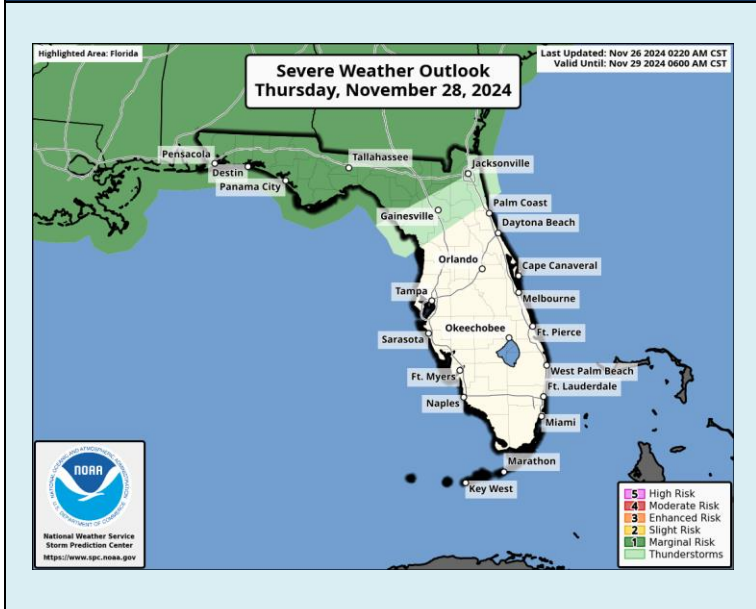
Tuesday, November 26, 2024

7-Day Statewide Weather Outlook

No Threat			Low Threat		Moderate Threat		High Threat	
Day	Lightning	Tornado	Damaging Wind	Flash Flooding	Fire Weather	Freeze	River Flooding	Rip Currents
Tue					Int. East-Central FL		Withlacoochee near Holder	Panhandle & E-Central FL Elsewhere
Wed	Locally Iso. Coastal Panhandle				Int. East-Central FL		Withlacoochee near Holder	Panhandle & E-Central FL Elsewhere
Thu	Panhandle & Big Bend	Locally Iso. Panhandle	I-10 Corridor				Withlacoochee near Holder	Panhandle East Coast West Coast
Fri					Locally North Florida		Withlacoochee near Holder	Panhandle & Iso. East Coast West & SE FL
Sat					Locally North & Central FL	Locally Int. Panhandle & W. Big Bend	Withlacoochee near Holder	Gulf Coast & East Florida Southeast FL
Sun					Locally North FL & Int. Peninsula	I-10 Corridor Interior N FL	Withlacoochee near Holder	Statewide
Mon					Panhandle & North-Central FL Statewide	North Florida Central Florida		Statewide



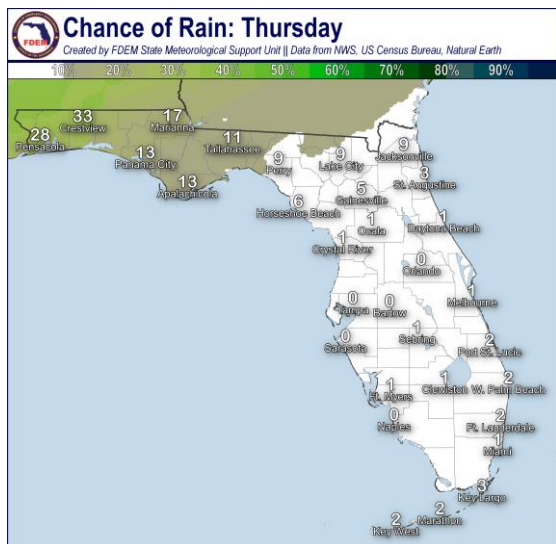
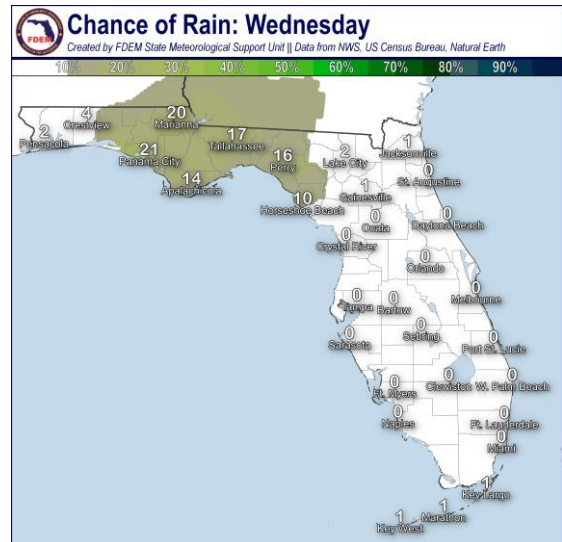
Forecast Low Temperatures: Friday, Saturday & Sunday Night



...Series of Cold Fronts to Move Across the State Over Next Several Days...Above Normal Temperatures For This Time of Year Statewide Through Middle of the Week...Isolated Strong to Severe Thunderstorms Possible Along I-10 Corridor Thanksgiving Day Along Cold Front...Dry Conditions Return Late This Week and Through the Rest of the Weekend...Increasing Potential for Fire Weather Over the Weekend and Early Next Week Statewide...Coldest Temperatures of the Season Arrive Late Weekend and Early Next week; First Freeze Likely For Panhandle and Big Bend Sunday Night...Feels-Like Temperatures Falling Into 20s and 30s Sunday and Monday Morning Across North Florida...

Tuesday – Friday:

A weak cold front will gradually push into the Panhandle and Big Bend throughout the day on Tuesday, bringing a chance for sparse and isolated showers throughout the day (20-30% chance of rain). This frontal boundary will not make it very far and will weaken even more so as it rides along the I-10 corridor. By the time it reaches the Big Bend and Suwannee Valley, the front will wash out and dissipate. High pressure influence across the Peninsula will bring mostly dry conditions throughout the next few days, especially as this first front struggles. **Sensitive wildfire conditions** will persist along the I-4 corridor where relative humidity values will fall **near critical thresholds (35-45%)** this afternoon over areas that have seen little rainfall over the last several weeks. Areas of **patchy to locally dense fog** can be anticipated early Wednesday morning nearly statewide, with the greatest chance across the Big Bend and Suwannee Valley, as calm conditions develop overnight. **Dense Fog Advisories** may be needed early Wednesday morning as visibility may be reduced by **low clouds and foggy conditions**. Mostly dry conditions can be expected to return on Wednesday, with a chance for spotty showers and an isolated thunderstorm near the Panhandle coastline throughout the day (15-20% chance of rain). A second, and stronger, cold front will begin to approach the Panhandle late Wednesday and into Thursday, increasing rain chances across the Panhandle and Big Bend on Thanksgiving Day. A stronger frontal system is forecast to move across the Southeast U.S. late Wednesday and into Thursday, allowing for a cold front to sweep across the state. There is disagreement within computer model guidance regarding timing of this frontal boundary. The American model (GFS) has a slower timing of the front, keeping shower and thunderstorm activity developing and moving eastward later in the day and into the evening hours. The European model (ECMWF) has a quicker timing of the front with shower and thunderstorm activity developing in the morning hours before pushing eastward. Regardless, an increase in isolated to widely scattered showers with embedded thunderstorms can be expected on Thursday across the I-10 corridor throughout the day and into the evening hours (15-35% chance of rain). The Storm Prediction Center (SPC) is outlooking a **Marginal Risk**



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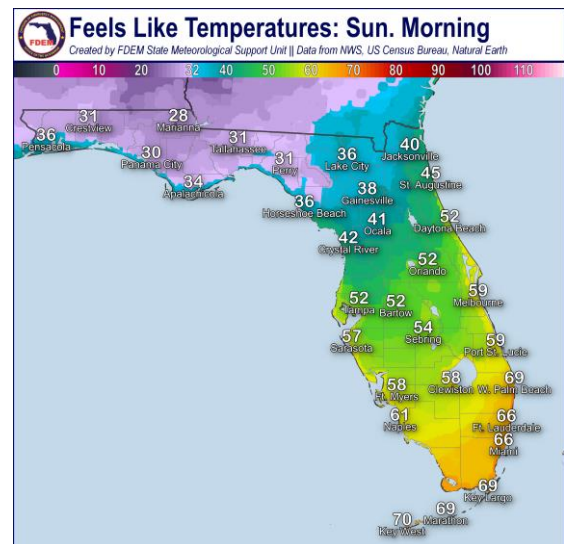
(level 1 of 5) for **Severe Weather** across the I-10 corridor as **isolated strong to severe thunderstorms** are possible. Any **strong to severe thunderstorm** that develops may be capable of producing lightning, damaging wind gusts (50-60 mph), an isolated tornado or two and small hail. With the discrepancies of timing within computer model guidance, there is also uncertainty with the potential for severe weather. Conditions will continue to be monitored, and the forecast will likely be refined as we get closer in time. As the cold front moves through North Florida Thursday evening, lingering showers may continue ahead of the boundary for portions of the northern Peninsula. By Friday, the frontal boundary will move at a quicker pace across the Florida Peninsula bringing possible isolated showers throughout the day (10-25% chance of rain). Much drier and cooler conditions will return across the Panhandle and North Florida in the wake of the passing frontal boundary. **Sensitive wildfire conditions** will likely develop across the Panhandle Friday afternoon as relative humidity values fall **near or below critical thresholds (35-45%)**; however, winds are expected to remain light near 5-10 mph.

Temperatures will continue a warming trend through Thanksgiving Day and will be above normal for this time of year. Each afternoon high temperatures will climb up into the middle to upper 70s and low 80s throughout the state with portions of South Florida seeing high temperatures near the middle 80s Thursday afternoon. By Friday, cooler air filters in across North Florida keeping high temperatures in the 60s. Throughout Central Florida high temperatures will remain in the 70s while South Florida continues to see high temperatures in the low to middle 80s. Low temperatures will fall into the 50s and 60s Tuesday and Wednesday night throughout the state. Overnight Thursday, cooler air moving in behind the cold front will allow for low temperatures across North Florida to fall into the upper 40s to middle 50s. The rest of the state can still expect low temperatures in the 60s. Friday night low temperatures will fall into the **middle to upper 30s** across the Panhandle and low 40s for the rest of North Florida, and there is potential for **patchy frost** to develop along portions of the northern Panhandle by early Saturday morning. Central Florida will see low temperatures return to the upper 40s to upper 50s and South Florida can expect low temperatures in the 60s and low 70s.

Saturday – Monday:

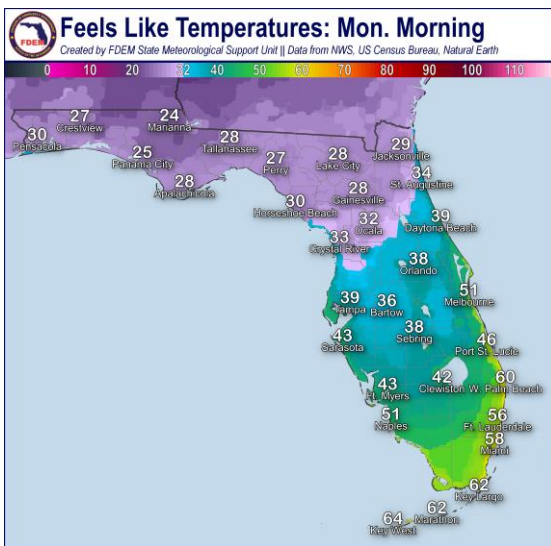
Waking up Saturday morning will feel quite **chilly with feels-like temperatures falling near and below freezing (30-34-degrees)** across the Panhandle and western Big Bend. Strong high pressure will move in from the Central-North U.S. bringing much cooler and drier conditions across the state through the next few days (near 0-15% chance of rain). A third cold front will push through over the weekend, helping to reinforce those drier and colder conditions into early next week. This cold front will remain mostly dry; however, it could help produce some spotty showers Saturday and Sunday near coastal portions of Northeast and Southeast Florida. The coldest temperatures of the season will arrive late this weekend and into early next week, especially across North Florida. With drier conditions returning, **sensitive**

to elevated wildfire conditions will develop across North and Central Florida, then extend statewide on Sunday, and Monday, as relative humidity values fall below **near and below critical thresholds in the afternoon (25-40%)**. Red Flag Conditions are not anticipated as northerly to northwesterly winds will remain near 5-10 mph, possibly upwards of 15 mph in isolated locations. Wind gusts



Sunday and Monday will reach upwards of 15-20 mph throughout the state near midday, which could increase fire sensitivity.

Below normal temperatures can be expected through the rest of the weekend, and especially into the early parts of next week. Temperatures each day will become cooler than the previous day. High temperatures Saturday and Sunday will reach the upper 50s to middle 60s across North Florida, upper 60s to middle 70s across Central Florida and upper 70s to low 80s across South Florida Saturday and Sunday. High temperatures on Monday will reach the middle to upper 50s across North Florida, low to middle 60s across Central Florida and upper 60s to low 70s across South Florida. Portions of the western Panhandle will see low temperatures Saturday night falling **near or just below freezing (30-32-degrees)** and there is potential for **patchy frost**. The rest of North Florida can anticipate low temperatures in the **middle to upper 30s** and low 40s Saturday night. With a light wind, temperatures Sunday morning will feel much cooler than they are. **Feels-like temperatures** Sunday morning will be in the **upper 20s to low 30s (28-32-degrees)** across much of the Panhandle



and Big Bend, with **feels-like temperatures** in the **middle to upper 30s** along the coast and into the Suwannee Valley. Across the Peninsula, low temperatures will fall into the middle to upper 40s to low 50s for Central Florida and upper 50s to upper 60s across South Florida. Overnight Sunday, **the first freeze of the season** will likely develop as low temperatures throughout the I-10 corridor will fall **near and below freezing (30-34-degrees)**. A **Freeze Warning** will likely be issued for several interior locations across the I-10 corridor and **widespread frost** will be possible. **Feels-like temperatures** waking up Monday morning will fall into the **middle to upper 20s** throughout North Florida, **low to middle 30s** throughout the northern Peninsula and Nature Coast and **middle to upper 30s** across interior Central Florida towards Lake Okeechobee.

Hydrology & Flooding:

There is no risk for flash flooding over the next seven days across the state. Rainfall associated with the frontal boundary passages will remain below 0.5"; however, thunderstorms may be capable of producing rainfall totals upwards of an inch along the western Panhandle. For the latest Flash Flood Outlooks, please visit the [Weather Prediction Center](#).

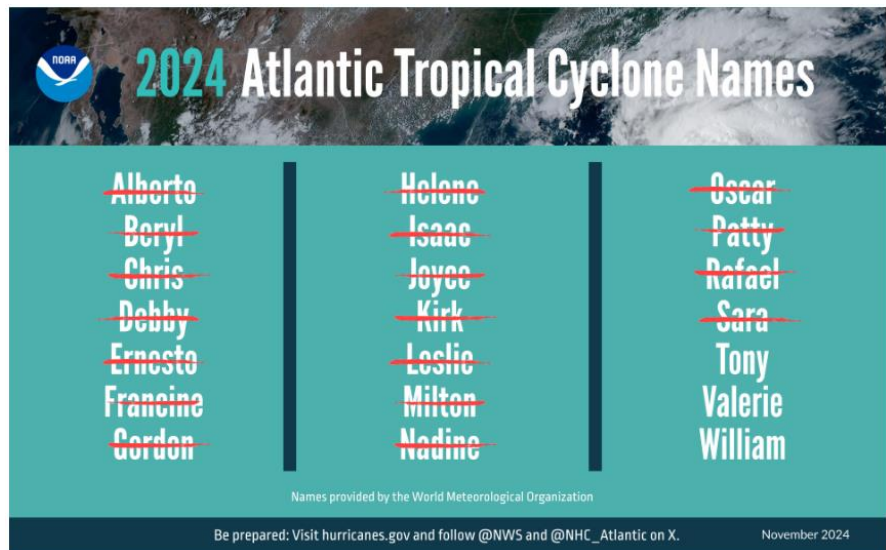
The [Withlacoochee River near Holder at SR 200](#) continues to slowly decline **through minor flood stage**, while the [St. Johns River at Astor](#) has fallen below flood stage after several weeks. Water levels for both waterways are forecast to continue to decline. The Withlacoochee River is forecast to fall below flood stage by the end of the holiday weekend. For more information, visit the [River Forecast Center](#).

Lake Okeechobee's average elevation is 15.87 feet, which is within the operational band and 0.99 feet **above** normal.

Tropical Outlook:



Tropical cyclone development is not expected within the next 7 days. The official last day of the 2024 Atlantic Hurricane Season is November 30. The National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has released its summary regarding the 2024 season. The Atlantic Basin saw 18 named storms, 11 of which were hurricanes and 5 were major hurricanes (Category 3 or higher). There were five hurricanes that made landfall within the continental United States, with two making landfall as major hurricanes



(Helene and Milton). This season fell within the predicted ranges issued by NOAA during the 2024 August Hurricane Season Outlook. 12 named storms formed after the climatological peak of hurricane season in early September, and seven formed since September 25 which is the most on record for this period. Hurricane Beryl became the earliest Atlantic Category 5 hurricane on record back in the early part of the season. Hurricane Helene made landfall on the Florida Gulf Coast as a Category 5 hurricane, and preliminary data indicates it was the deadliest hurricane to affect the continental U.S. since Katrina in 2005 due to its catastrophic flooding, widespread wind damage and storm surge. Hurricane Milton made landfall as a Category 3 hurricane near Siesta Key and produced 46 tornadoes and torrential rainfall across Florida.

For more details, please visit the [National Hurricane Center](https://www.nhc.noaa.gov).

Drought and Fire Weather:

Rain chances will remain more isolated in nature today and Wednesday as only spotty showers accompany a weak frontal boundary advancing eastward along the I-10 corridor. This frontal boundary will likely stall across North Florida today and Wednesday, not promoting additional rain chances through the Peninsula until the arrival of a stronger cold front Thanksgiving Day into Friday. Wildfire concerns are forecast to remain **locally limited** to interior Florida Peninsula locations this afternoon and Wednesday, with more widespread rain chances expected by Thursday to reduce the wildfire threat even further. In terms of rainfall totals, this frontal system will struggle to produce beneficial wetting rains across Florida and will allow wildfire concerns to increase in its wake. Brisk northerly winds will usher some of the **driest and coldest air** to the Sunshine State through the weekend and especially early next week.

By Friday, relative humidity values in the 30s and 40s will begin across North Florida; however, weaker winds will largely limit the extent of the wildfire concerns to **locally sensitive to elevated**. While relative humidity values will remain above critical thresholds through the weekend, a decreasing trend can be expected across North Florida and slowly migrate into the interior portions of the Florida Peninsula (south of I-4 to Lake Okeechobee) by Sunday (30-45%). Winds out of the north of 5-10 mph can be expected, with wind gusts reaching 10-20 mph; this will lead to **locally sensitive to elevated wildfire concerns**. Relative humidity will approach or meet **critical thresholds** across North and interior Central Florida, with values dropping into the **20s to 30s** Monday and Tuesday afternoon. Relative humidity **near or at critical level (30s to lower 40s)** can be expected elsewhere in Florida, leading to **elevated to moderate wildfire conditions** to begin December. According to the



[Florida Forest Service](#), there are 11 active wildfires across the state burning approximately 20.5 acres (as of approximately 12:30 PM EST).

Drought conditions persist across North Florida on last week's [Drought Monitor](#) update (11/21) as a result of little to no rainfall across the State. **Severe drought conditions** have shifted eastward and now cover much of the Central Florida Panhandle and Apalachicola River Basin. **Moderate drought conditions** remain in place through the remainder of the Florida Panhandle and have been introduced along and north of the I-10 corridor in Northeast Florida. **Abnormally Dry (emerging drought) conditions** remain in place through the eastern Florida Big Bend and northern Florida Peninsula. **Emerging drought** has also now been introduced into South Florida where rainfall totals ranged from 3 to 5.5 inches below normal over the past 60 days. In terms of rainfall totals, this frontal system will struggle to produce beneficial wetting rains across Florida and will allow for drought to persist in its wake, even worsening for some Florida locations.

[The Keetch-Byram Drought Index](#) average for Florida is **346 (+5)** 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).

Rip Currents & Marine Hazards:

A **moderate risk of rip currents** can be expected along several Florida Panhandle and East-Central Florida beaches today and Wednesday, with low risk conditions persisting for all remaining Florida beaches. Beach and marine conditions become increasingly dangerous with the arrival and passage of our next strong cold front Thanksgiving Day. A **moderate to high risk of rip currents** can be expected along many Florida Panhandle and East Coast beaches on Thursday, becoming more widespread along additional Florida coastlines Friday. A **high risk of rip currents** can be expected along statewide beaches and coastlines beginning on Sunday through the remainder of the forecast period, courtesy of strong post-frontal winds. For the latest Rip Current Outlook, visit www.weather.gov/beach.

Wave heights of 1-3' can be expected along all Florida beaches through Thursday, with swells beginning to build over the northern Gulf Coast Thursday night in the wake of the frontal system. **Wave heights** of 2-4' can be expected along Florida Panhandle and Big Bend beaches Friday, with breakers in the surf zone remaining near 1-3' elsewhere. The increasing swell will continue to migrate southward over the Gulf and Atlantic waters, bringing **wave heights** of 2-4' and **3-5'** statewide this weekend; isolated breakers in the surf zone may eclipse **6'** along portions of the East Coast on Sunday. Early next week, seas will gradually begin to subside over Gulf waters and return to the 2-4' range. Choppy nearshore conditions can be expected to linger along the Atlantic Coast early next week, with **wave heights** near **3-5'** possible.

Coastal flooding is not expected over the next seven days. Several frontal passages over the next seven days may bring **localized instances of coastal flooding** along the Gulf-facing Florida Key beaches.

Red Tide has been observed in **65** samples collected from the Florida Gulf Coast, with bloom concentrations observed in 14 samples. Satellite imagery from 11/21 shows patchy, low levels of chlorophyll, coincident with records of red tide distributed along much of the coast from Pasco to Lee counties. Forecasts for red tide from Pinellas to northern Monroe counties predict a net south to southeastern movement of the surface and subsurface waters in most areas over the next 3.5 days. Fish kills and respiratory irritation suspected to be related to red tide have been reported over the past week in Southwest Florida along Manatee and Sarasota counties.

*Pinellas County – background to **medium concentrations***

*Hillsborough County – **medium concentrations***

*Manatee County – **very low to medium concentrations***

*Sarasota County – **very low to medium concentrations***

*Charlotte County – **low concentrations***

*Lee County – background to **very low concentrations***



Monroe County – background concentrations

Citrus County – **low concentrations**

Hernando County – **very low concentrations**

Pasco County – background to **low concentrations**

From 11/15 to 11/21 there were 12 reported site visits and algal conditions were observed by samplers at eight of the sites based on the latest [Blue-Green Algae](#) report. Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee on 11/21 shows widespread scattered low to **moderate bloom potential** throughout much of the visible portion of the lake. Imagery for the St. Johns River shows scattered low to **moderate bloom potential** on Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River down to Jacksonville. Partially obscured satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows widespread scattered low to moderate low to **moderate bloom potential** in visible portions of the estuary from the I-75 bridge down to Cape Coral, Florida. Imagery of 11/16 for the St. Lucie Estuary shows scattered low bloom potential in the North Fork of the St. Lucie River.

[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:

[Pensacola](#) • [Panama City](#) • [Tallahassee](#) • [Gainesville](#) • [Jacksonville](#) • [Daytona Beach](#)

[Orlando](#) • [Tampa](#) • [Fort Myers](#) • [West Palm Beach](#) • [Miami](#) • [Key West](#)

[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 holiday weekend!

Caitlyn Gillespie, Deputy State Meteorologist
Kennedy Tartt, Assistant State Meteorologist
Florida Division of Emergency Management
www.FloridaDisaster.org/Weather

