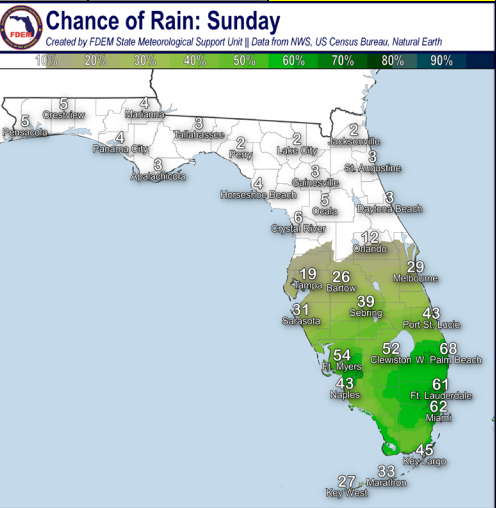
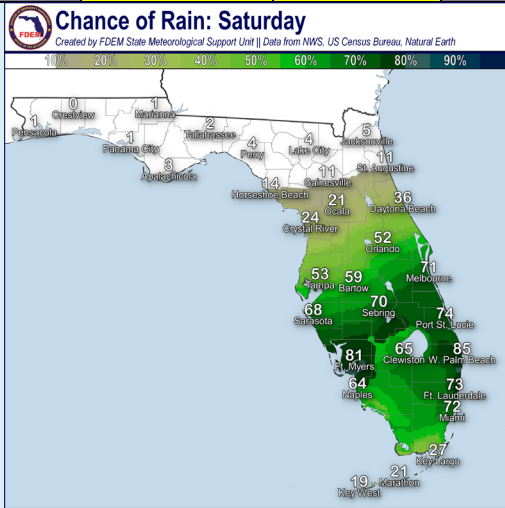
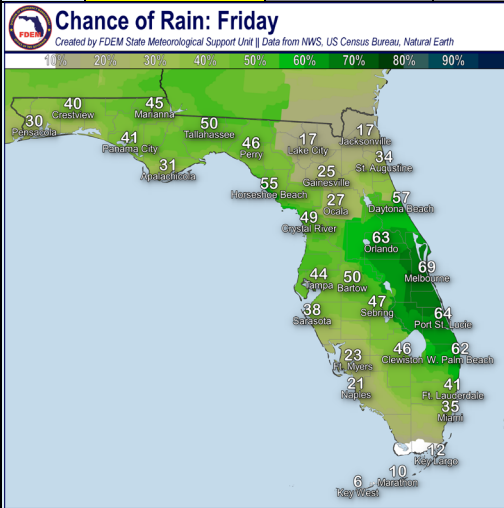



Friday, May 30, 2025					5-Day Statewide Weather Outlook			
No Threat			Low Threat		Moderate Threat	High Threat		
Day	Lightning	Tornado	Damaging Wind/Hail	Excessive Heat	Flash Flooding	Fog (Overnight)	Wildfire	Rip Currents
Fri	Locally Statewide		Statewide	West-Central FL Statewide	Locally Statewide			Panhandle East Coast Elsewhere
Sat	Locally FL Peninsula	Iso. Central & South Florida	Florida Peninsula	Locally Peninsula & Central FL	Central & South Florida	Iso. South and Central FL	Iso. Statewide	Panhandle & West Coast Elsewhere
Sun	South Florida Central Florida	Iso. Central & South Florida	South Florida	Central FL Statewide	Isolated South Florida	Iso. South and Central FL	Iso. Statewide	Panhandle & West Coast Elsewhere
Mon	Locally South Florida Central Florida		South Florida	South Florida	South Florida			Locally Statewide
Tue	Locally Iso. Peninsula		Iso. South FL	Southern Peninsula	South Florida			Locally Statewide



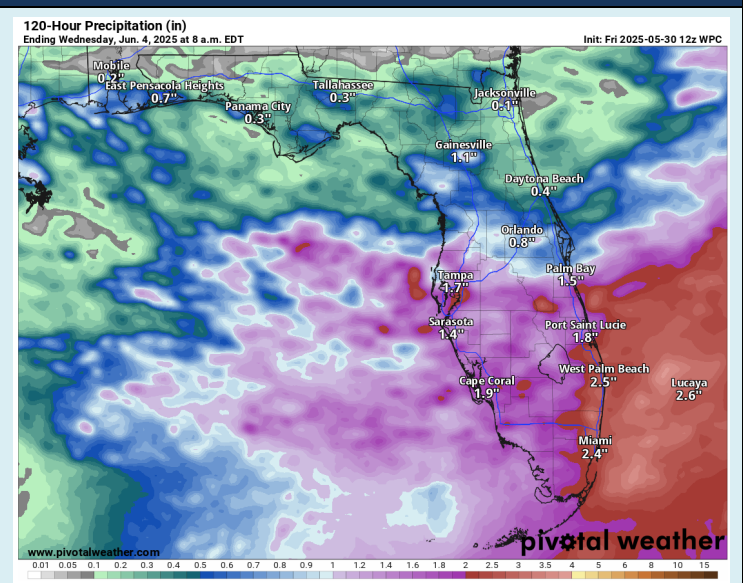
Rainfall Chances: *Friday, Saturday and Sunday*



## 2025 Atlantic Tropical Cyclone Names

Andrea	Humberto	Olga
Barry	Imelda	Pablo
Chantal	Jerry	Rebekah
Dexter	Karen	Sebastien
Erin	Lorenzo	Tanya
Fernand	Melissa	Van
Gabrielle	Nestor	Wendy

Be prepared: Visit [hurricanes.gov](https://hurricanes.gov) and follow NOAA's @NWS and @NHC\_Atlantic on X. May 2025

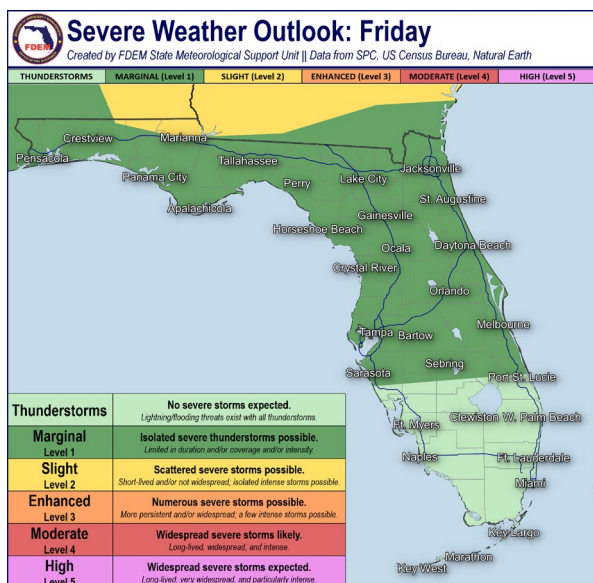


2025 Atlantic Hurricane Season Names

5-Day Forecast Rainfall Totals *through Tuesday Evening*

Friday – Sunday

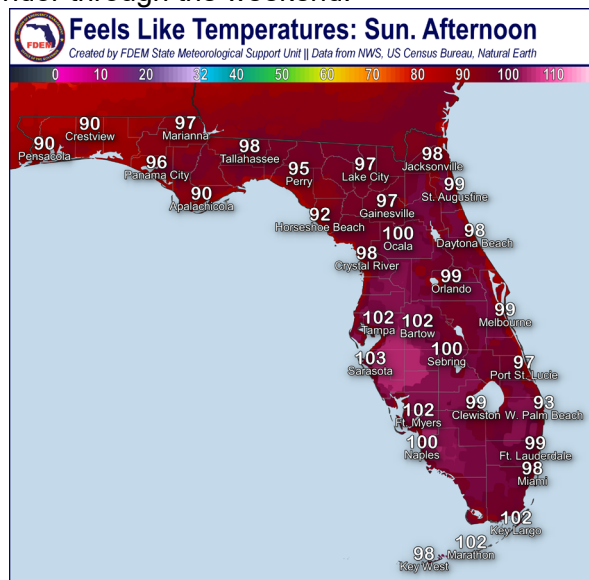




A frontal boundary will move eastward along the Florida Panhandle in the mid-afternoon and early evening hours, bringing a broken line of showers and embedded thunderstorms. The Storm Prediction Center (SPC) has issued a **Marginal Risk (level 1 of 5)** for severe weather for areas north of Lake Okeechobee, where the late season “cold” front interacts with the daily afternoon sea breeze. The primary concerns include locally damaging wind gusts (45-60 mph), quarter sized hail, and localized heavy downpours. However, frequent lightning and a brief chance for a tornado cannot be ruled out (50-70% chance of rain). Given the recent return of Florida’s wet season, soil are becoming increasingly saturated (away from Southwest Florida) and any locally strong to severe thunderstorm will be able to produce enough rainfall that could lead to areas of **localized flooding for urban and low-lying/poor drainage areas**. Widespread and elevated rain chances, with an

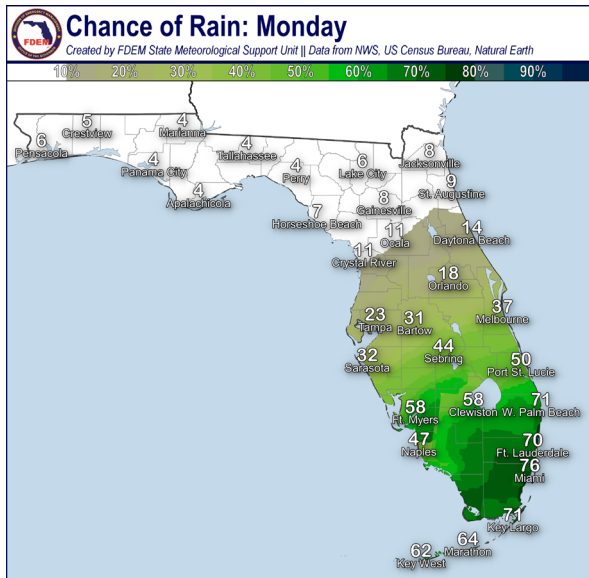
embedded thunderstorm or two, will shift to the Florida Peninsula tonight (40-60% chance of rain). The front will begin to slow down and stall, reaching South Florida Saturday afternoon (50-70% chance of rain). The Storm Prediction Center (SPC) maintains a **Marginal Risk (level 1 of 5)** for severe weather throughout the Florida Peninsula, mainly for areas south of the I-4 corridor on Saturday. The stalling of the late season cold front will promote multiple rounds of showers and thunderstorms that could bring locally heavy rainfall back toward the South Florida urban corridors and lead to **instances of flash flooding and ponding water**. In the wake of the front, a drier air mass will yield mostly sunny skies and near-zero rain chances for areas north of the I-4 corridor through the weekend.

Thanks to our late season cold front and rounds of showers moving through Friday, a break from the 90-degree temperatures is on the horizon for many Florida communities this weekend! Friday afternoon high temperatures will reach the upper 80s to lower 90s statewide, with **heat indices** reaching the **triple digits (98 to 103-degrees)** across portions of the interior Florida Peninsula and the Florida West Coast. As the front moves through the Sunshine State, the heat index values will more closely match the actual temperature this weekend; afternoon highs will top out in the middle to upper 80s on Saturday, with the hot spot being Southeast Florida reaching the lower 90s. By Sunday, temperatures return to the upper 80s and lower 90s nearly statewide. Drier air filtering across North Florida Friday night will allow for comfortable low temperatures in the lower to middle 60s; lows in the 70s and 80s can be expected elsewhere. Lows in the 60s are able to migrate further south toward the I-4 corridor, with the 70s and 80s continuing across the southern Florida Peninsula. Along and ahead of the frontal boundary, areas of **patchy fog and low clouds** cannot be ruled out across portions of Central and South Florida.



**Monday – Tuesday**





A high pressure system will sit over the Deep South promoting mostly clear and dry conditions across the Florida Panhandle and North-Central Florida (chance of rain 0-15%). South Florida will receive repeated rounds of daily showers and thunderstorms through the start of the work week (chance of rain 40-70%). Rain chances will diminish slightly on Tuesday but the environment will continue to promote showers and a few rumbles of thunder for areas along the South Florida (chance of rain 40-50%). With the ground already saturated from repeated showers over the weekend, instances of **nuisance street flooding and ponding water can be expected** early next week, especially for urban corridors and low-lying/poor drainage areas for cities along the Gold Coast.

Temperatures will continue on a warming trend early next week, with highs returning to the upper 80s to middle 90s statewide on Monday. By Tuesday, afternoon highs soar into the lower to middle 90s across North Florida, while the Florida Peninsula will remain in the middle to upper 80s courtesy of cloud cover and rain. Low temperatures will fall into the 70s throughout North and Central Florida Monday night, with low temperatures in the upper 70s across South Florida. Portions of the Florida Keys and Gold Coast will likely remain above the 80-degree mark each night.

**Tropical Weather:** There is no tropical cyclone development expected over the Atlantic basin during the next 7 days. Please visit the National Hurricane Center website for the latest on the tropics.

June 1 (Sunday) marks the start of the 2025 Atlantic hurricane season, which runs through November 30. Forecasters within NOAA/National Weather Service predict the 2025 season will feature above-normal hurricane activity in the Atlantic basin this year.

NOAA's seasonal outlook predicts a 30% chance of a near-normal season, a 60% chance of an above-normal season, and a 10% chance of a below-normal season. The Agency is forecasting a range of **13-19 total named storms**; of those, **6-10 are forecast to become hurricanes**, with **3-5 strengthening to major hurricane status** (Category 3 or higher). The language of "above-normal" is relative to the 30-year average of **14 named storms**, **7 hurricanes**, and **3 major hurricanes**. Regardless of the numbers, tropical cyclones in the Atlantic basin will always pose a risk to any coastal community! These seasonal outlooks, irrespective of source, do not and will not tell you where landfall are most likely. It only takes one storm to make a season impactful.

#### Important Definitions to Remember!

- **Hurricane Watch:** Hurricane conditions are possible within the watch area, generally within 48 hours of the onset of tropical storm force winds.
- **Hurricane Warning:** Hurricane conditions are expected within the warning area, generally within 36 hours of the onset of tropical storm force winds.
- **Storm Surge Watch:** There is the possibility of life-threatening inundation generally within 48 hours.
- **Storm Surge Warning:** There is a danger of life-threatening inundation generally within 36 hours.

#### Tropical Classifications:





- **Tropical Depression:** Sustained winds are less than 39 mph
- **Tropical Storm:** Sustained winds are between 39 and 73 mph
- **Hurricane:** Sustained winds are 74 mph or greater
- **Major Hurricane:** Sustained winds are 111 mph or greater

### Hydrology & Flooding:

There is no organized risk for flash flooding over the next 5 days; however, as typical with summertime thunderstorms, **heavy rainfall rates and downpours** may accompany the stronger and more organized activity. Locally heavy rainfall rates and rounds of thunderstorms may lead to quick-hitting totals upwards of 2-4" each day across portions of Central and Southeast Florida. Instances of **ponding water and street flooding** cannot be ruled out for poor drainage/low-lying and typical trouble spots, especially in areas that experience prolonged periods of heavy rain and thunderstorm activity. For the latest on the rainfall outlook, please visit the Weather Prediction Center (WPC) [website](#).

All rivers, creeks and waterways will remain below flood stage. There are no riverine concerns at this time. For more information, visit the [River Forecast Center](#).

Lake Okeechobee's average elevation is 10.97 feet, which is within the operational band and 2.17 feet below normal for this time of year.

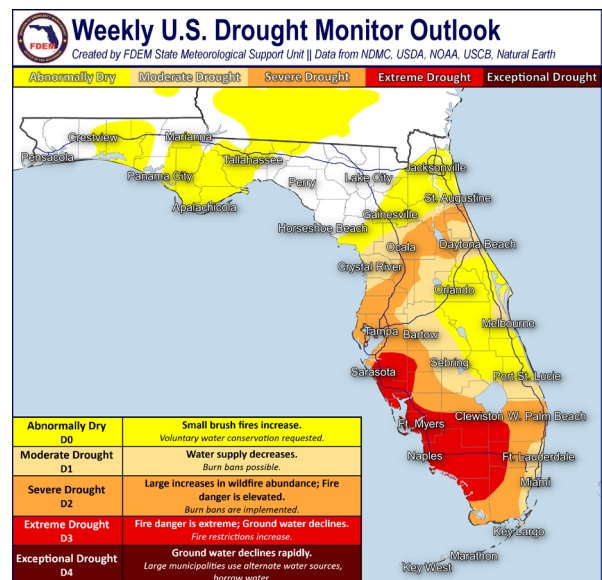
### Drought & Fire Weather:

The return of warm and dry conditions throughout the Peninsula led to an expansion of severe to extreme drought conditions on last week's [Drought Monitor](#) update (5/22). **Severe drought conditions (level 2 of 4)** expanded further north along the Florida West Coast into Nature Coast, as well as along the eastern edge of Lake Okeechobee.

**Extreme drought conditions (level 3 of 4)** were pushed further west into Manatee and Sarasota counties. Temperatures were above normal during the observation period, but recent rainfall has allowed for streamflow and soil moisture to increase. Improvements were made along the East-Central Coast with the removal of pockets of Moderate Drought conditions, leading to a 1-category improvement. The increasing chance of rainfall this weekend may help conditions improve for the Florida Peninsula for the next update on Tuesday. Ranching and cattle industry are reporting dry pastures and the need for supplemental hay; dry conditions continue in the Everglades National Park and adjacent wetlands. Temperatures well **above normal** for this time of year look to persist throughout the Sunshine State over the next 6-10 days. While elevated rain chances in the forecast, rainfall totals are only expected for isolated locations, instead of areas statewide. **Mandatory Burn Bans** are in effect for **10** counties in the Florida Peninsula (Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, Manatee, Osceola, Pasco, and Sarasota).

**The Keetch-Byram Drought Index** average for Florida is **380** on a scale from 0 (very wet) to 800 (very dry). There are **10** Florida counties (Charlotte, Dixie, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Monroe, Pinellas, and Sarasota) with an average KBDI over 500 (drought/increased fire danger).

A more wet and active weather pattern will continue across the Sunshine State throughout much of the forecast period. With ongoing drought conditions, **locally sensitive wildfire** conditions will remain possible. Daily thunderstorms will also produce lightning and erratic winds that may contribute to lightning or spreading new fires. Drier conditions will return through the forecast period across North



and Central Florida as a frontal boundary moves through; however, recent rainfall will generally help alleviate widespread wildfire concerns. According to the [Florida Forest Service](#), there are currently 119 active wildfires across the state burning approximately 5,423 acres.

#### **Rip Currents & Marine Hazards:**

**Moderate to high rip current risk** conditions will persist along portions of the Florida Panhandle through the weekend, with **moderate risk** conditions lingering along the Florida East Coast. A **moderate to high risk for rip currents** can be expected as Westerly winds will promote onshore flow for the West Coast of Florida. An area of high pressure will allow for winds to subside Monday, giving way to easterly to southeasterly flow on Tuesday as the high pressure system settles over the Mid-Atlantic. An **elevated risk of rip currents** can be expected along portions of the Florida Panhandle and Atlantic Coast. For the latest Rip Current Outlook, visit [www.weather.gov/beach](http://www.weather.gov/beach).

Calm marine conditions can be expected throughout the next few days along the West and Gulf Coast as wave heights will remain near 1-2'. Seas will build along the East Coast with wave heights reaching 3-4' as a frontal boundary moves through Friday and Saturday. By Sunday, the elevated surf along the East Coast will subside to 1-2' similar to what is expected for both the Panhandle and East Coast beaches for the rest of the forecast period.

**Red Tide** has been observed at background levels in 1 sample from offshore Okaloosa County.

The latest **Blue-Green Algae** report shows algal bloom conditions were reported at 44 site visits from 5/16 to 5/22. Satellite imagery taken from Lake Okeechobee shows low to **moderate bloom potential** primarily from Fisheating Creek north to the city of Okeechobee and along the western and southern shorelines. Updated imagery for the St. Johns River shows low to **high bloom potential** throughout Lake George and the mainstem of the river downstream to Palmo Cove. **Moderate bloom potential** is visible in western portions of Doctors Lake. No visible bloom potential has been observed along the Caloosahatchee or 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:**

[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 rest of the week!

Jack Anderson, Meteorological Intern  
Caitlyn Gillespie, Deputy State Meteorologist  
Florida Division of Emergency Management  
[www.FloridaDisaster.org/Weather](http://www.FloridaDisaster.org/Weather)

