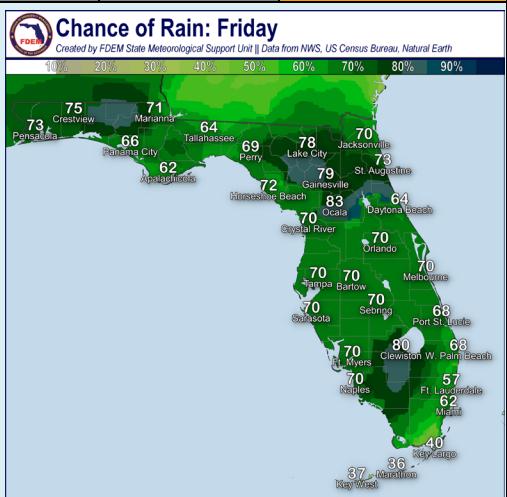
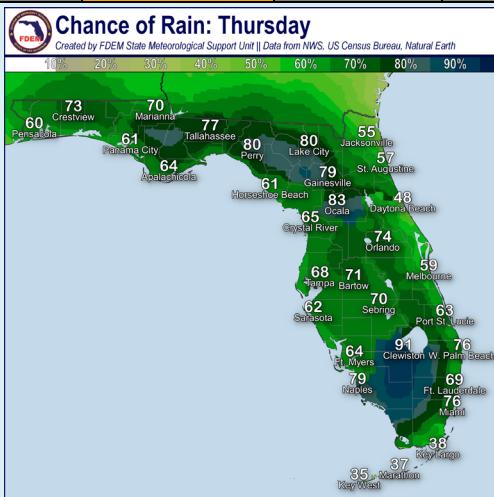
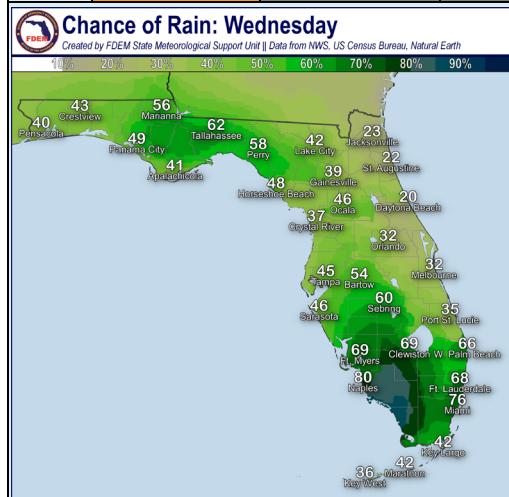


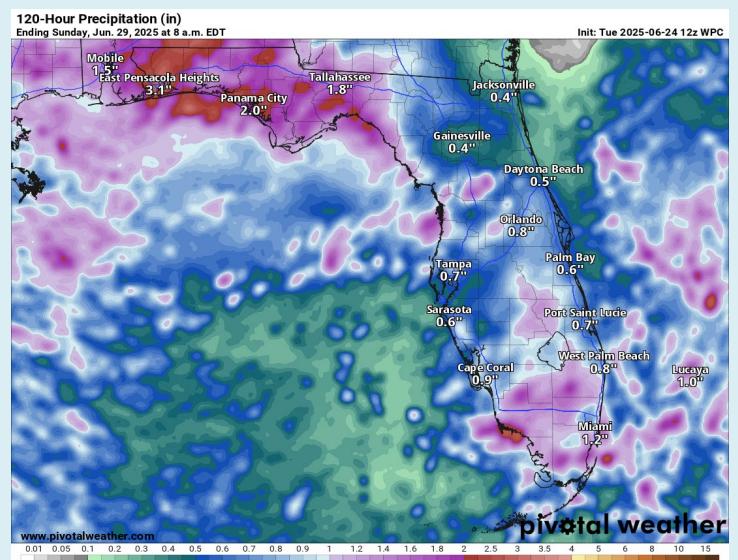
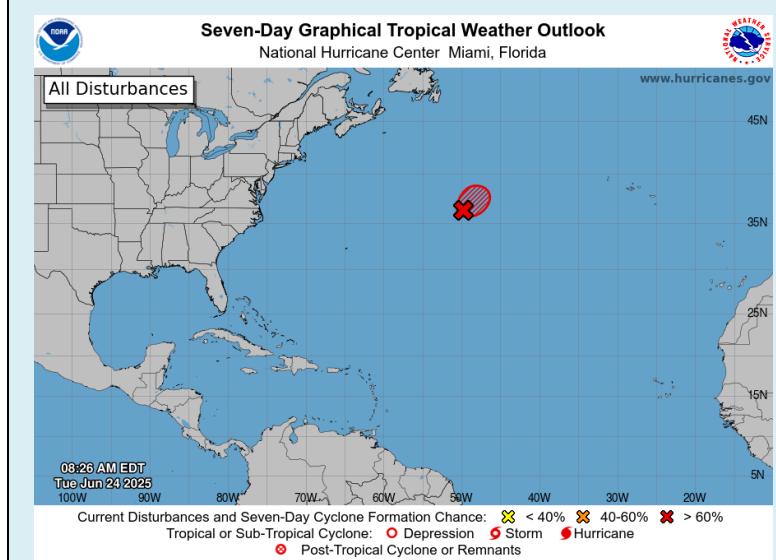
Tuesday, June 24, 2025

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
Tues	Panhandle & West FL East Florida		Locally Iso. West & South FL	Locally Panhandle & Big Bend Statewide	Iso. Southwest FL			Space & Treasure Coasts North FL West Coast
Wed	Locally Panhandle & West FL East FL		Panhandle Statewide	Locally Panhandle & Big Bend Statewide	Iso. Panhandle & Southwest FL			Locally SE FL Panhandle & East Coast West Coast
Thu	Locally Statewide		Panhandle; Locally Iso. Statewide	North FL & Nature Coast Statewide	Iso. Panhandle & South FL			Panhandle & East Coast West Coast
Fri	Locally Statewide		Locally Iso. Statewide	I-75 Corridor & West-Central FL Statewide	Iso. Statewide			Panhandle & East Coast West Coast
Sat	Locally Statewide		Locally Iso. Statewide	I-75 Corridor & West-Central FL Statewide	Iso. Statewide			Panhandle & Locally East Coast West Coast



Forecast Rainfall Chances: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday



7-Day Tropical Weather Outlook

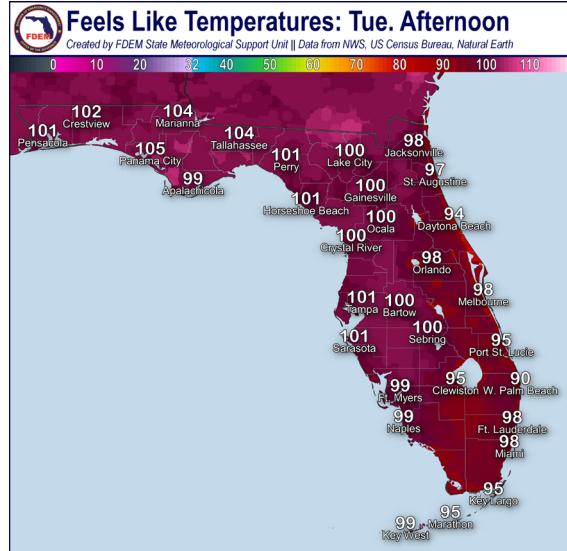
5-Day Forecast Rainfall Totals through Saturday Evening

FDEM Statewide 5-Day Weather Outlook
6.24.25

...Strong High Pressure Leading to Hot and Humid Conditions Through Midweek...Portions of Panhandle Reaching Near Heat Advisory Criteria Tuesday and Wednesday...Upper-Level Disturbance Moving Into Florida to Bring Increased Shower and Thunderstorm Activity Across Panhandle and West Florida Midweek; Strong to Severe Thunderstorms Possible Nearly Statewide Wednesday...Return to More Typical Summertime Thunderstorm Pattern Later This Week With More Widespread Activity...Warm and Humid Conditions Persist Across the State...Invest 90L Over Open Atlantic Has Chance to Become Brief Tropical Depression or Storm Tuesday; No Threat to Florida...

Tuesday – Wednesday:

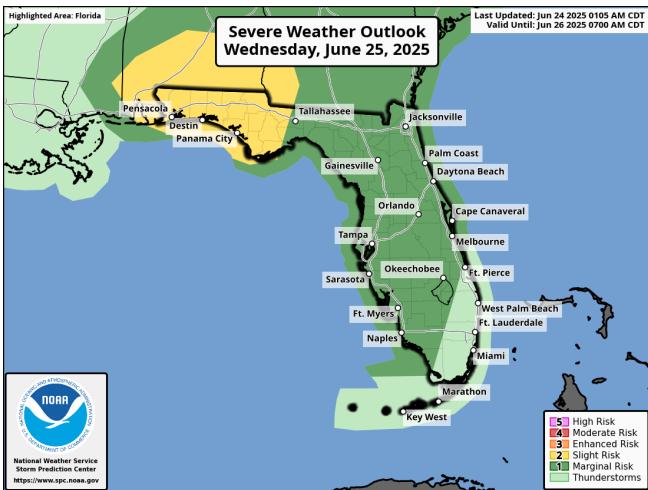
Strong high pressure stacked over the eastern U.S. will bring slightly drier conditions throughout most of the state Tuesday and Wednesday leading to more isolated to scattered showers and thunderstorms compared to the typical summertime pattern. Drier air filtering into North and Central Florida will limit widespread shower and thunderstorm activity and keep this activity more concentrated along the sea breeze boundaries in the afternoon and evening hours (20-40% chance of rain). Stronger onshore winds will help the Atlantic sea breeze to push further inland across the Peninsula, creating an increased chance for showers and thunderstorms across West Florida and the interior Peninsula. Despite drier conditions, an **embedded strong to severe thunderstorm** cannot be ruled out during the peak heating hours of the day bringing frequent lightning, gusty winds and locally heavy rainfall.



Wednesday will serve as a transition day as the high pressure begins to weaken slightly, and a non-tropical upper-level feature develops off the Florida East Coast and near the Bahamas. The combination of these two features will lead to moisture beginning to increase and potentially allowing for an increase in shower and thunderstorm activity. With nearby upper-level support and plenty of daytime heating, there is an increased potential for **isolated strong to severe thunderstorms** across North Florida, and the Storm Prediction Center (SPC) is outlooking a **Slight Risk (level 2 of 5) for Severe Weather** across the Panhandle with a **Marginal Risk (level 1 of 5) for Severe Weather** extending across most of the state except for Southeast Florida. Primary hazards included within these strong to severe thunderstorms may include frequent lightning, damaging wind gusts (50-70 mph), large hail (quarter-size to ping pong-size) and heavy downpours.

Generally, throughout the late evening and overnight hours showers and thunderstorms will shift offshore with the sea breeze and dissipate; however, a few showers or rumbles of thunder may linger near the coastal waters and immediate coastlines (15-30% chance of rain).





Seasonable conditions can be expected across South Florida, but **above normal temperatures** and humidity will expand across North and Central Florida on Tuesday and Wednesday. High temperatures will soar into the 90s both Tuesday and Wednesday across North and Central Florida, while South Florida will continue to see high temperatures in the upper 80s to lower 90s. It is possible that portions of the Panhandle could see high temperatures on Tuesday approach or briefly reach the **100-degree mark** in the afternoon. **Heat index values**, or feels-like temperatures, will be the main concern across North and Central Florida as they climb well into the **upper 90s and triple digits (100-108-degrees)**.

There is a chance we could see the first **Heat Advisories** issued briefly Tuesday or Wednesday across portions of North and Central Florida with **heat index values reaching or exceeding 108 degrees**. Low temperatures will also remain seasonably warm in the middle to upper 70s and lower 80s throughout the state.

Thursday – Saturday:

A return to a more typical summertime pattern can be expected later in the week and heading into the weekend as the upper-level disturbance shifts over the Southeast U.S. This will help to enhance daily shower and thunderstorm activity along the sea breeze boundaries, especially as tropical moisture begins to recover in the wake of a drier period, and more widespread activity can be anticipated (50-85% chance of rain). Upper-level support and increased moisture will also lead to possible **strong to severe thunderstorms** during the peak heating hours of the day. The **Marginal Risk (level 1 of 5)** for **Severe Weather** will linger along the Panhandle on Thursday as **embedded strong to severe thunderstorms** will be possible within daily shower and thunderstorm activity as the upper-level disturbance continues to move through. The main concerns with these thunderstorms will be frequent lightning, damaging wind gusts (50-60 mph) and heavy downpours. **Nuisance flooding and ponding of water** may also occur, especially over urban and low-lying/poor drainage areas, with heavier downpours or slow-moving thunderstorms. The Atlantic sea breeze may continue to out-win the Gulf sea breeze slightly, but this would give way to a better chance for the interior Peninsula to see shower and thunderstorm activity.

Shower and thunderstorm activity will generally weaken and follow the sea breeze back towards the coastlines overnight with the sea breeze before dissipating. Early morning showers and thunderstorms may move onshore along the coastlines from the nearby coastal waters before moving inland once again (20-40% chance of rain). With increasing moisture, instances of **locally patchy fog** may develop early in the morning hours.

Increasing rain chances and the weakening high pressure over the eastern U.S. will help to bring high temperatures back to seasonable values in the upper 80s to lower 90s throughout the state. **Heat index values**



will also return into the **upper 90s to triple digits (100-105-degrees)**, but precaution against heat should still be used. Low temperatures will continue to remain in the 70s to lower 80s.

Tropical Weather:

Central Subtropical Atlantic (Invest 90L): Satellite images indicate that shower and thunderstorm activity has become better organized in association with a small gale-force low pressure system located about 900 miles east-northeast of Bermuda. This system will likely become a short-lived tropical storm later today before more hostile environmental conditions end its opportunity for development by this evening. The low is forecast to move northeastward at around 15-20 mph while remaining over the open central Atlantic. There is a **high (70%) chance** for development over the next 48 hours and the next 7 days. *This system poses no threat to Florida.* Please visit the National Hurricane Center (NHC) [website](#) for the latest on the tropics.

Hydrology & Flooding:

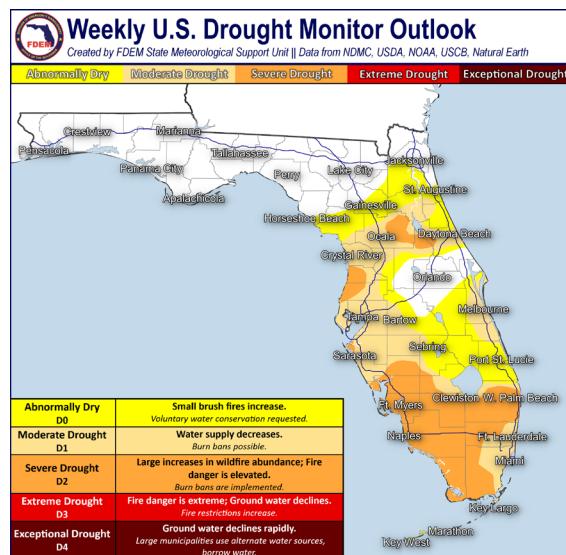
Nuisance flooding and ponding of water will be possible each day with any locally heavy downpours or slow-moving thunderstorms. An increase in moisture later in the forecast period could bring locally heavy rainfall across the Peninsula, which should help to gradually alleviate drought conditions; however, over urban and low-lying/poor drainage areas could lead to **localized flooding** concerns. 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. However, any heavier pockets of rainfall may lead to local rises within quick-response rivers, creeks and streams. For more information, visit the [River Forecast Center](#).

Lake Okeechobee's average elevation is 10.98 feet, which is within the operational band and 2.28 feet below normal for this time of year.

Drought & Fire Weather:

Daily rainfall and multiple days of locally heavy rainfall over South Florida has led to the removal of all **Extreme drought conditions (level 3 of 4)** on the latest [Drought Monitor](#) update (6/19). While daily shower and thunderstorm coverage have increased since the beginning of the wet season, some areas over the last week were missed by heavier rainfall, including portions of Nature Coast, southern East-Central Florida and Southeast Florida. These areas saw little to no change, including pockets of **Severe drought (level 2 of 4)** persisting and a slight expansion of **Moderate drought (level 1 of 4)** for portion of the East Coast. Most of the heavier rainfall over the last week has been focused north of the I-4 corridor, as well as portions of South Florida, which has been reflected on the map. Looking into more longer-term conditions that were reflected on that newest update, streamflows continue to gradually improve across the state following a longer winter-dry season, but some areas across East-Central Florida are not quite back to normal; however, improvements are being made. Water levels across South Florida, especially over the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee, continue to remain low despite increased rainfall. Most of this rain continues to soak into the ground levels rather than remain as surface water, and reports from the Everglades continue to state that airboats cannot maneuver in areas due to low water levels. Soil moisture also remains low for portions of South Florida, which has led to an increase in wildfire activity over the last week.



[The Keetch-Byram Drought Index](#) average for Florida is **277 (0)** on a scale from 0 (very wet) to 800 (very dry). There are **2** Florida counties (Indian River and Miami-Dade) with an average KBDI over 500 (drought/increased fire danger).

Slightly drier and much warmer conditions can be expected for the state of the forecast period, especially across North Florida, courtesy of high pressure over the eastern U.S. This may lead to a **localized increase in wildfire potential**, especially for areas that have missed out on recent rainfall or remain within drought conditions. Daily shower and thunderstorm coverage will be reduced with drier conditions; however, a more typical sea breeze pattern looks to return later in the week. *Thunderstorms will be capable of producing erratic winds and frequent lightning that ignite or further spread ongoing wildfires.* According to the [Florida Forest Service](#), there are currently 65 active wildfires across the state burning approximately 2,136 acres.

Rip Currents & Marine Hazards:

Stronger onshore winds and elevated surf will lead to a **high risk for rip currents** along numerous Space and Treasure Coast beaches at the beginning of the forecast period. As ocean swells dissipate and onshore winds weaken slightly, a **high risk** may linger along Southeast Florida beaches on Wednesday, but an overall **moderate risk** can be expected for the East Coast. Persistent onshore winds will continue to create a **moderate risk** for Atlantic beaches throughout the rest of the week and into the weekend. Winds flowing parallel or onshore along the Panhandle will create a **moderate risk for rip currents** over the next 5 days, with instances of a **locally high risk** with any stronger onshore winds at times. The Florida West Coast can expect a low risk for rip currents. For the latest Rip Current Outlook, visit www.weather.gov/beach.

Elevated surf of 3-4' will continue across Southeast Florida and Atlantic-facing Key beaches through Wednesday before beginning to dissipate. Beaches throughout the state can expect wave heights near 1-2' throughout the forecast courtesy of mostly calm marine conditions. *Thunderstorms will be capable of producing choppy surf and rough beach conditions.*

[Red Tide](#) has been observed at background levels in **1** sample from Lee County as of 6/20.

The latest [Blue-Green Algae](#) report shows algal bloom conditions were reported at 12 site visits from 6/13 to 6/19. Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 6/19 shows approximately 60-70% of the lake covered in low to **moderate bloom potential**, with a patch of **high bloom potential** near Clewiston. **Moderate bloom potential** expands across visible portions of Lake George depicted by satellite imagery for the St. Johns River, with low to **moderate bloom potential** on mainstem of the river downstream to Orange Park. No bloom potential was observed on visible portions of the Caloosahatchee or St. Lucie Estuaries.

[NWS Mobile Daily Hazards](#)

[NWS Jacksonville Daily Hazards](#)

[NWS Tampa Daily Graphical Hazards](#)

[NWS Tallahassee Daily Graphical Hazards](#)

[NWS Melbourne Daily Graphical Hazards](#)

[NWS Miami Daily Graphical Hazards](#)

[NWS Key West Daily Hazards](#)

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

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[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!

Kennedy Tatt, Assistant State Meteorologist
Florida Division of Emergency Management



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6.24.25



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