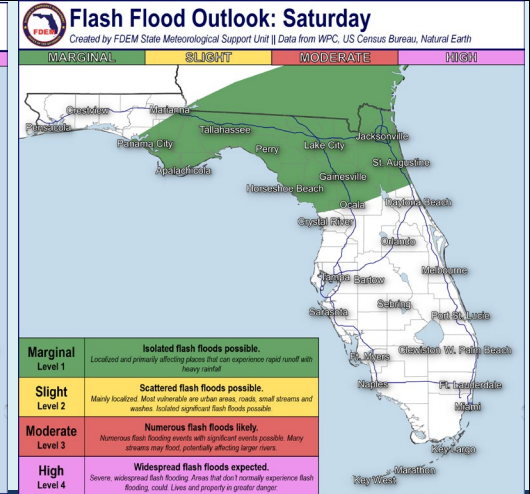
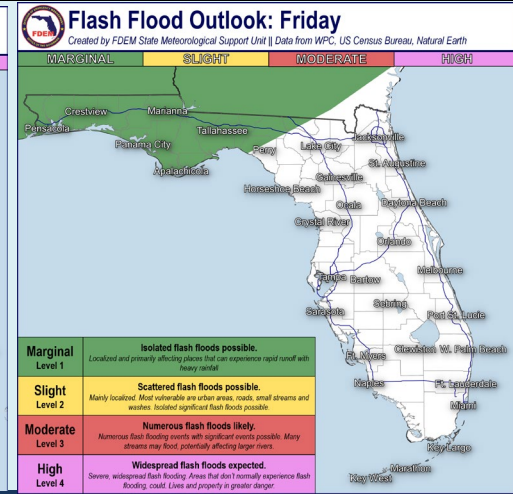
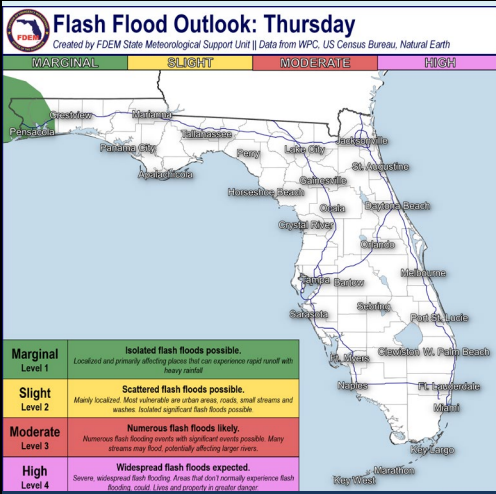
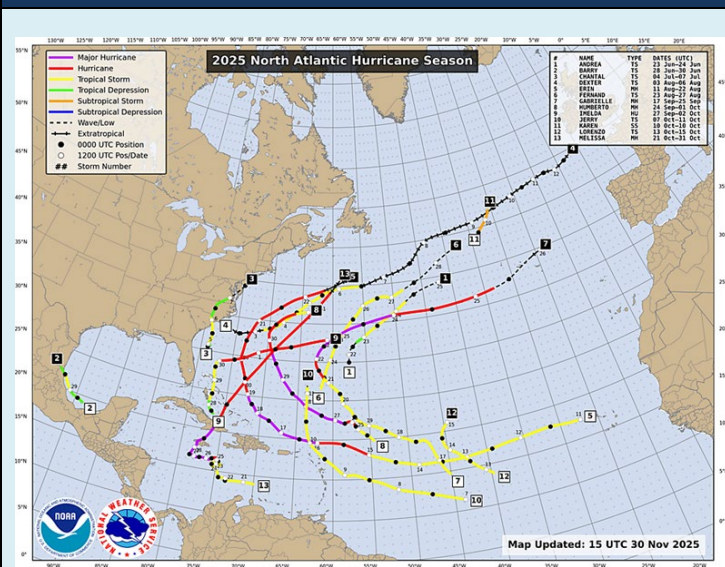


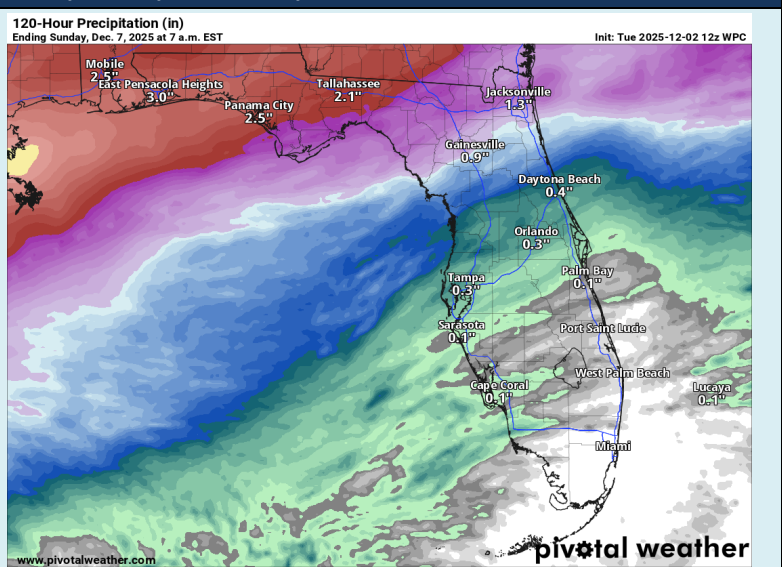
Tuesday, November 25, 2025					7-Day Statewide Weather Outlook			
No Threat			Low Threat		Moderate Threat	High Threat		
Day	Lightning	Tornado	Damaging Wind/Hail	Freeze (Overnight)	Fog (Overnight)	Flash Flooding	Wildfire	Rip Currents
Tue	Big Bend & NE FL Iso. Central FL	Big Bend & NE FL	Big Bend & NE FL	NW Panhandle I-10 Corridor		Iso. Suwannee Valley	Locally North FL	Panhandle & SE FL East Coast West Coast
Wed				Iso. Suwannee Valley			Locally North FL	Statewide
Thu	Iso. NW Panhandle (Overnight)					Western Panhandle (Overnight)	Locally North FL	Locally Panhandle and East Coast West Coast
Fri	Panhandle & Big Bend	Iso. Coastal Panhandle (Overnight)	Iso. Coastal Panhandle (Overnight)			Panhandle & Western Big Bend	Locally North FL	Panhandle East Coast West Coast
Sat	Big Bend & Northeast FL Iso. Central FL	Iso. Big Bend & Suwannee Valley	Iso. Big Bend & Suwannee Valley			Big Bend & Northeast FL	Locally North FL	Panhandle East Coast West Coast



Flash Flood Outlook: Thursday, Friday & Saturday



2025 Hurricane Season Summary



5-Day Forecast Rainfall Totals through Saturday Evening

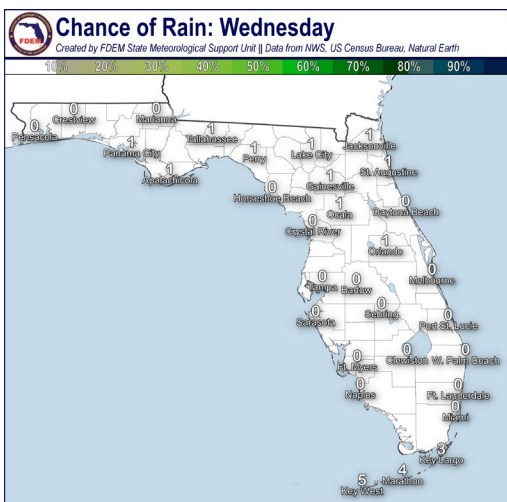
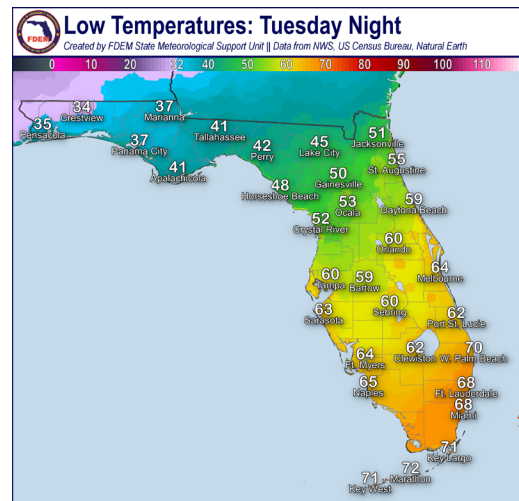


...Wet Morning Across Panhandle and North Florida on Tuesday Before Shower Activity Becomes More Isolated Later in the Day...Cold Front to Sweep Through the State Tuesday and into Wednesday Morning Allowing Dry Conditions to Return...Brief Lull in Activity Between Frontal Systems...Next Frontal System Approaches From the West Thursday...Widespread Rainfall to Spread Eastward Through the End of the Week and Weekend With this Next Frontal System Across North Florida...Locally Heavy Rainfall Possible, Which is Much Needed to Help with Ongoing Drought Conditions...Isolated Strong to Severe Thunderstorms Possible Closer Towards the Panhandle Coast Friday and Saturday with Frontal System...Still Lots of Uncertainty About Next Frontal System...2025 Hurricane Season Comes to an End...

Tuesday – Wednesday:

Scattered to widespread shower activity Tuesday morning will become more isolated in nature by midday and through the afternoon as the parent low pressure system moves off the Carolina coastline. This will allow for the systems accompanied cold front to weaken and lose its moisture keeping shower activity contained along the front in a more isolated nature than hours previous as it moves through Northeast and Central Florida (50-80% chance of rain). This morning the Storm Prediction Center (SPC) was outlooking a **Marginal Risk (level 1 of 5) for Severe Weather** along the Big Bend and Northeast Florida as **embedded strong to severe thunderstorms** capable of producing damaging wind gusts (40-60 mph) and an isolated tornado or two were possible. The environmental and atmospheric conditions have shifted and are less favorable for this activity to develop. Daytime heating and the associated front may allow for a rumble of thunder or two along the Peninsula coastal waters this afternoon and evening. Enough moisture may help to spark a few additional showers across the Peninsula out ahead of the front throughout the rest of the day on Tuesday, then again overnight as the front passes through South-Central and South Florida (15-35% chance of rain). Behind the passing cold, high pressure will shift eastward over the Tennessee Valley bringing back mostly dry and cool conditions on Wednesday across the Sunshine State. Plenty of sunshine should return for the state on Wednesday with a few clouds embedded within.

High temperatures will reach the 60s along the Panhandle and 70s across the rest of North Florida, lower 80s across Central Florida and lower to middle 80s across South Florida on Tuesday.



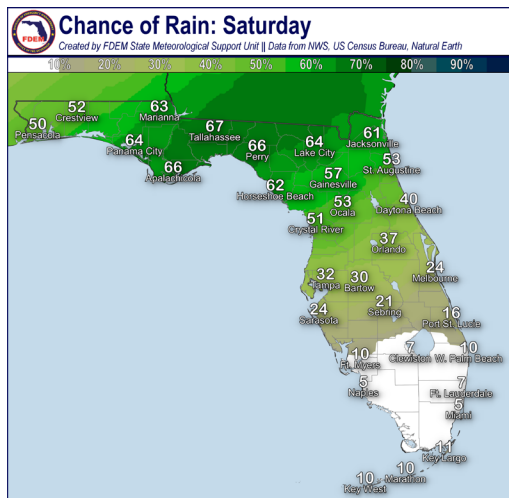
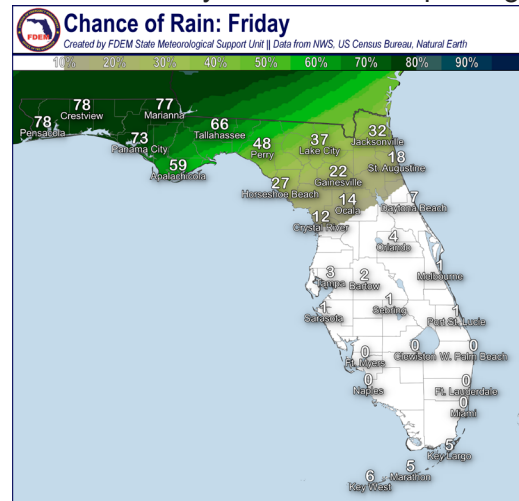
Low temperatures will dip into the 30s across the Panhandle and 40s to lower 50s across North Florida Tuesday night behind the cold front. Central Florida will see low temperatures in the upper 50s to middle 60s and South Florida will see low temperatures in the middle 60s to lower 70s. **Feels-like temperatures** near sunrise on Wednesday will dip into the **lower to middle 30s** across the Panhandle and **middle 30s** to middle 40s across the Big Bend creating a chilly start to the day. As cooler air filters into the state on Wednesday high temperatures will only reach the upper 50s to upper 60s across North Florida on Wednesday. Central Florida will see high temperatures in the 70s and South Florida will remain in the upper 70s to lower 80s. Low temperatures will dip into **upper 30s** to middle 40s across North Florida, upper 40s to



middle 50s across Central Florida and upper 50s to upper 60s across South Florida Wednesday night.

Thursday – Saturday:

Mostly dry conditions can be expected on Thursday for most of the state before the next frontal system develops along the Gulf Coast and northern gulf waters. This frontal system will develop along the northwestern Gulf near midweek, then travel along the northern gulf waters or along the Gulf Coast through the end of the week. By Thursday, its associated warm front will begin to extend northward along the Panhandle helping to bring rain chances back during the daytime hours and overnight (35-55% chance of rain). The center of the low will then approach the Panhandle on Friday and Friday night along the gulf coast helping to spread rainfall northward and eastward, especially with the help of the warm front near the coast as well (45-80% chance of rain). Depending on where the warm front sets up in proximity to the coast and the center of low pressure, there may be another chance **for embedded strong to severe thunderstorms** along the Panhandle coast Friday night and into Saturday. In fact, this set-up will be similar to what happened Monday night and into Tuesday earlier in the week. Rainfall will continue to spread across North Florida, and possibly into Central Florida, on Saturday with



the help of a cold front pushing eastward as well (20-40% chance of rain). While this rainfall will be very beneficial to help out with ongoing drought conditions across North Florida, there is a chance for some heavier rainfall with the system as it seems to be a slower-moving system compared to the one from earlier in the week. The Weather Prediction Center (WPC) is outlooking a **Marginal Risk (level 1 of 4) for Flash Flooding** beginning Thursday along the far westernmost Panhandle counties (Escambia and Santa Rosa), before spreading into the entire Panhandle and western Big Bend on Friday and the entire Big Bend and rest of North Florida on Saturday. South Florida will continue to see mostly dry conditions through the end of the week and into the weekend with a chance for isolated showers late Saturday afternoon and evening as the cold front looks to nearly stall (15-25% chance of rain).

High temperatures will warm up slightly on Thursday for portions of the state, but the Panhandle will remain cooler as high temperatures remain in the middle to upper 50s. The rest of North Florida will see high temperatures in the 60s. Central and South Florida will see high temperatures return to the middle 70s to lower 80s. As the warm front pushes northward Friday and Saturday high temperatures will return to the upper 50s to lower 70s across North Florida, upper 70s to lower 80s across Central and South Florida with interior portions of South-Central Florida reaching the middle 80s. Low temperatures will remain in the middle 40s to middle 50s across North Florida, upper 50s to lower 60s across Central Florida and middle 60s to lower 70s across South Florida.

Tropical Weather:

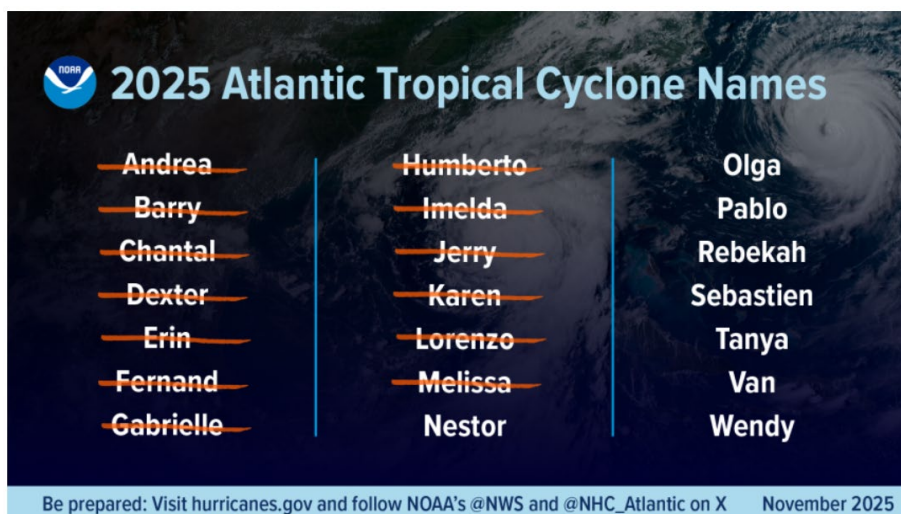
Yesterday marked the official end of the 2025 Atlantic Hurricane Season. This season fell within predicted ranges for named storms, hurricanes and major hurricanes. The Atlantic basin produced 13 named storms, 5 of those became hurricanes and 4 of those were major hurricanes (Erin, Gabrielle,



Humberto and Melissa). 2025 tied for the second most category 5 hurricanes on record in a single season, only trailing the 2005 season. Tropical Storm Chantal was the only named storm to make landfall in the continental U.S., and for the first time since 2015 there were no landfalling hurricanes in the U.S. There was lull within activity from August 24-September 16, which is within the peak climatological period of the Atlantic hurricane season.

1992 was the last time this occurred.

Hurricane Melissa rapidly intensified into a category 5 hurricane and had the 3rd lowest pressure for an Atlantic system with a pressure of 892mb and the strongest category 5 landfall on record. Please visit the National Hurricane Center (NHC) [website](https://www.nhc.noaa.gov) for the latest on the tropics.



Hydrology & Flooding:

Beneficial and much needed rainfall can be expected on Tuesday associated with a frontal system moving through the state. Widespread rainfall upwards of an inch will be possible through the Big Bend into Northeast Florida with shower activity on Tuesday helping to bring back moisture to the soils and vegetation. Because this rainfall isn't at widespread or lasts very long, it won't be enough to put much of a dent into drought conditions or lead to a flash flooding concern. Instances of locally heavy downpours over urban and poor drainage areas could create **nuisance ponding of water**. Another chance for beneficial and widespread rainfall returns later this week and through Saturday across North Florida with another frontal system similar to the one on Tuesday. This next system may have the better chance for bringing locally heavy rainfall to the Panhandle and Big Bend, which will be welcomed. The Weather Prediction Center (WPC) has begun to outlook a **Marginal Risk (level 1 of 4) for Flash Flooding** along the far western Panhandle on Thursday. The **risk for flash flooding** then extends into the rest of the Panhandle, Big Bend and Northeast Florida Friday and Saturday as the frontal system slowly moves across the region bringing locally heavy rainfall. Forecast **rainfall totals** are near 2-4" across North Florida, including Tuesday's rainfall, through Saturday evening. Some spots **locally** could reach upwards of 3-5" of rainfall through Saturday night with any slower moving shower activity or several repeated downpours. For the latest on the rainfall outlook, please visit the Weather Prediction Center (WPC) [website](https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov).

There are no riverine concerns at this time. With rounds of heavy rainfall Tuesday, then again Friday and Saturday across the Panhandle and Big Bend, river basins will receive beneficial rainfall that should help to bring back water levels from below normal thresholds. While locally heavy rainfall is possible, riverbanks will be able to handle the rainfall given how dry conditions have been for the last few months. For more information, visit the [River Forecast Center](https://www.fdot.com/river-forecast-center).

Lake Okeechobee's average elevation is 13.66 feet, which is within the operational band and 1.16 feet below normal for this time of year.

Drought & Fire Weather:

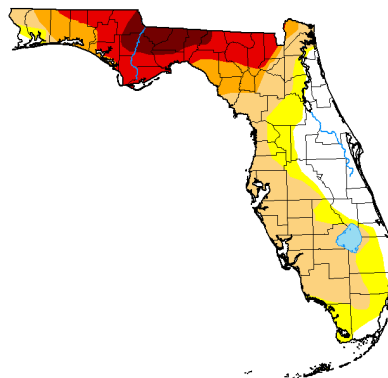
Another dry period lead to further expansion of drought conditions across North and West Florida on this week's [Drought Monitor \(11/27\)](https://www.fdot.com/drought-monitor) in the state of Florida. Conditions across the state were generally dry, with much of the state seeing degrading conditions with expanding precipitation deficits. Short-term



deficits, exceptionally low streamflows and very low soil moisture led to extreme to exceptional drought expanding throughout the I-10 corridor and Big Bend on this weeks update. KBDI values across North Florida have reached the 600-700 thresholds for many counties, and there are several counties with active burn bans (13). Moderate drought has returned back in South Florida where 30-60 rainfall deficits continue to expand given the lack of dry conditions at the end of the wet season and into the transition of the dry season. For both regions there has also been increased fire danger and wildfire activity given the dry conditions and groundsoils. To give a feel as to how dry it has been in South Florida, Naples has experienced its driest year on record and there has been near 0" of rainfall observed since November 1st and Fisheating Creek is below 1'.

**U.S. Drought Monitor
Florida**

November 25, 2025
(Released Wednesday, Nov. 26, 2025)
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:
 None
 D0 Abnormally Dry
 D1 Moderate Drought
 D2 Severe Drought
 D3 Extreme Drought
 D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:
David Simmeral
Western Regional Climate Center

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Scattered showers and thunderstorms across South Florida last week provided widespread rainfall near 0.5-2", mostly within interior Collier and Broward counties and then along the Southeast Coast. This rainfall should help to keep drought conditions mostly the same for the area as temperatures warmed backed up later in the reporting period. The rainfall that occurred on Monday through early Tuesday morning across the Panhandle will also help to be beneficial for drought conditions. Similar to South Florida, rainfall totals across the Panhandle reached about 0.5-1.5" with locally higher totals upwards of 2-3" along some spots. These locally heavier totals may help to create a small impact into removing drought conditions, but overall

longer drought conditions will likely keep things the same. Less rainfall over the Suwannee Valley and Nature Coast will likely extend severe to extreme drought conditions eastward and southward on this week's update.

The [Keetch-Byram Drought Index](#) average for Florida is **531 (+2)** on a scale from 0 (very wet) to 800 (very dry). There are **47** Florida counties that have an average KBDI above 500 (drought/increased fire danger). Calhoun and Leon counties both have KBDI values over 700.

Wetting rains associated with frontal systems and moisture recovering between those systems will help to keep relative humidity values above critical thresholds throughout the week. Dry conditions will return across the worsen drought conditions over the state Wednesday and part of Thursday helping to keep the **sensitive to locally elevated wildfire** threat in place. Within widespread rainfall Tuesday, then again later this week and into the weekend, thunderstorms will be capable of producing lightning and erratic winds which may ignite or further spread wildfires. According to the [Florida Forest Service](#), there are currently 56 active wildfires across the state burning approximately 425 acres.

Rip Currents & Marine Hazards:

Breezy winds and lingering elevated surf will create a **moderate to high risk for rip currents** along all Panhandle and East Coast beaches. Winds will shift out of the north to northwest on Wednesday and wave heights will decline leading to a **moderate risk for rip currents** along all beaches, including West Coast beaches as winds shifts onshore. Winds will begin to slowly shift out of the northeast to east, and remain light across the state keeping the **moderate risk** in place along the Panhandle and East Coast on Thursday. By Friday and Saturday winds will be out of the south and slightly more elevated returning Panhandle beaches to a **high risk for rip currents**. For the latest Rip Current Outlook, visit www.weather.gov/beach.

Surf will remain elevated along all beaches **near 2-4'** on Tuesday as a frontal system moves through the state. Behind the cold front Wednesday, calmer marine conditions of 1-2' will return nearly statewide. Isolated breaking waves of 3' will be possible along portions of the First and Space Coasts



through the end of the week. Mostly calm marine conditions will persist across the state through Saturday with wave heights remaining near 1-2'. Panhandle beaches may see locally elevated surf upwards of 3' Friday and Saturday.

The latest [Blue-Green Algae](#) report shows algal bloom conditions were observed within Lake Okeechobee at low to **moderate bloom potential** along the southern and southeastern shoreline of the lake. **Moderate bloom potential** has also been observed along portions of the St. Johns River downstream to Haw Creek. The Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie Estuaries have not reported any algal bloom conditions.

[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!

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

