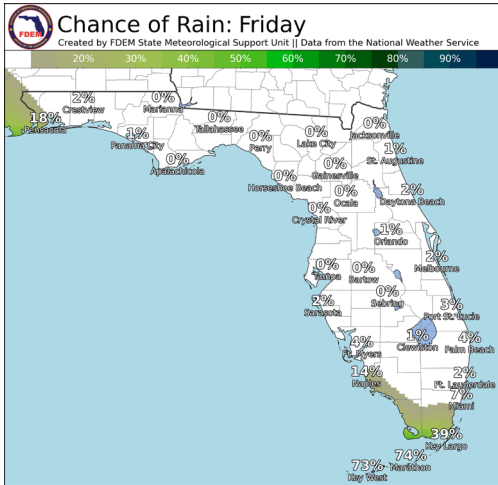


...Hot and Dry Conditions Expected Over the State as High Pressure Settles in... Minimal Rain Chances Expected Outside of South Florida and Extreme Western Panhandle Through Saturday... Marginal Risk for Flash Flooding Saturday and Sunday in Escambia/Santa Rosa Counties as Gulf Low Spreads moisture Over Central Gulf Coast... High Pressure Shifts Eastward on Sunday, Allows Moisture to Begin Spreading Northward... Rain Chances Increase in South Florida on Sunday and Spread Northward With Each Day... Sensitive Fire Weather Conditions Likely Through Sunday Across North Florida... Hot and Muggy Summer-Like Conditions Return Statewide By Early Next Week... High Risk of Rip Currents Expected for All East Coast and Panhandle Beaches Friday and Saturday... Rip Current Risk Declines with Each Day After as Onshore Flow Eases...



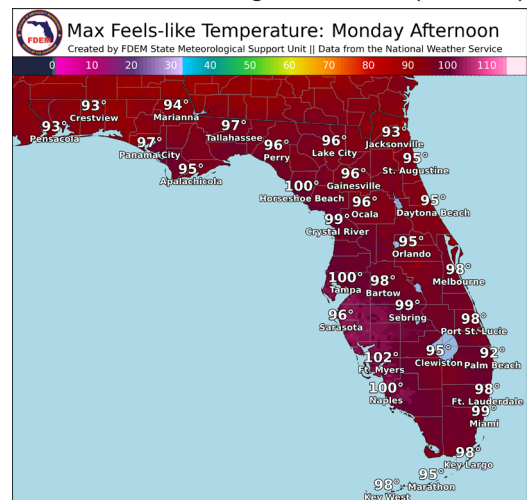
Friday – Tuesday:

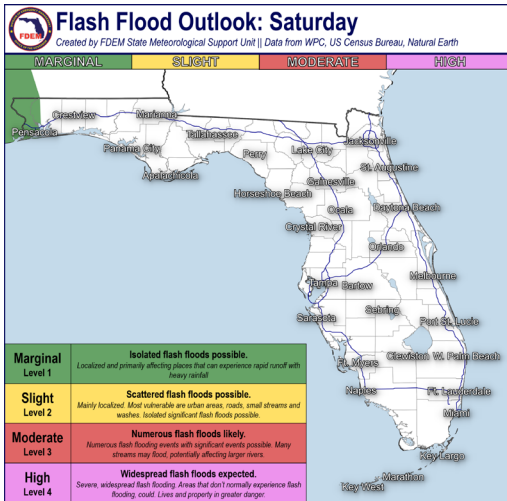
A mostly benign weather pattern will characterize the next five days over the state of Florida. A large area of high pressure is currently building as dry air pushes through in the wake of a cold front that swept through earlier this week. This will result in mostly sunny skies and minimal chances for rain across much of the state on Friday and Saturday. The only exception to this appears to be in extreme South Florida/Florida Keys where lingering moisture will support the development of some scattered showers and thunderstorms today before the dry air mass fully pushes through on Saturday, and along the Western Panhandle under influence of a nearby Gulf Low. High temperatures across the state will be hot in the **upper 80s to lower 90s**, but with low humidity values anticipated it will not feel nearly as hot as a typical summer day would, with feels-like temperatures nearly equal to the ambient air

temperature.

The pattern begins to change on Sunday. The western extent of the high pressure currently influencing the state will begin to retreat to the east on Sunday. Clockwise flow around this high pressure will then introduce a southerly component to the surface wind direction, spreading more moist air across the state. This moisture return will gradually increase daily chances of rain from south to north starting on Sunday and continuing through the forecast period. Chances for rain in South Florida are medium (30-50%) on Sunday, increasing to high (50-80%) on Monday and Tuesday. Additionally, chances for rain inch northward with each day as moisture continues its climb, with Tuesday's rain chances increasing to medium (30-50%) in Central Florida and to low (20-30%) in North-Central Florida and the Panhandle. The greatest concentration of daily storm coverage will be along or nearby sea breeze fronts that develop. No organized risk for severe weather is currently expected at this time with any storm activity in the forecast period, although a few **locally strong** storms containing **isolated damaging winds** cannot be ruled out.

Another consequence of increasing statewide moisture will be the return of **hot and muggy** conditions. By Monday afternoon, widespread feels-like temperatures in the **lower 100s** are expected, especially in Southwest Florida. Elsewhere, afternoon high feels-like temperatures will be in the **middle to upper 90s**, with isolated locations briefly exceeding **100 degrees** likely. These hot and humid conditions will continue through the end of the forecast period.





Hydrology & Flooding:

A confined area along the extreme Western Panhandle is highlighted for a **Marginal Risk (level 1 of 4) for Flash Flooding** on both Saturday and Sunday. A weak area of low pressure currently located over the Central Gulf will push northward and into the Central Gulf Coast, bringing with it a swath of moisture. The flash flooding threat for Florida is somewhat conditional on the low's exact track and intensity, but already saturated grounds from recent heavy rainfall warrants some flash flooding concerns. Forecast amounts are generally around **1-2'**, mostly on Saturday, but isolated amounts of **3-4'** seem possible, especially if any training showers and storms do develop. For the rest of the state, there is no organized risk of flash flooding outlooked for the remainder of the forecast period, however isolated instances of **nuisance flooding within heavy rainfall** are possible. For the latest on the rainfall outlook, please visit the Weather Prediction

Center (WPC) [website](#).

The only remaining river gauge in an action flood stage is [the Choctawhatchee River near Bruce-Ebro](#). This flood gauge is expected to dip below action stage over the next few days. All other streams previously within a flood stage from the last two weeks of heavy rainfall are now reporting normal streamflow. For more information, visit the [River Forecast Center](#).

Lake Okeechobee's average elevation is 11.14 feet, which is within the operational band and 1.98 feet **below** normal for this time of year.

Drought & Fire Weather:

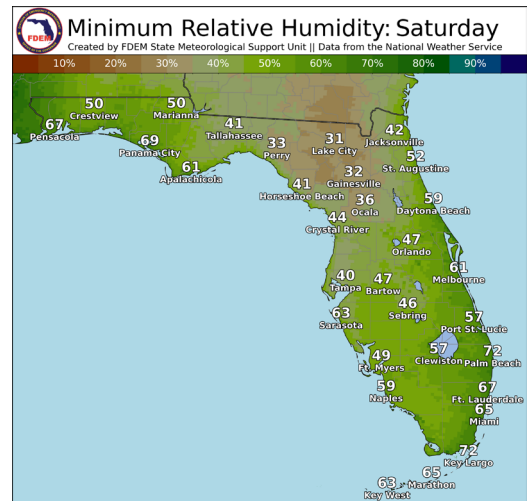
Notable categorical improvements were made on this week's Drought Monitor update across the Western Panhandle and portions of Northeast and Southwest Florida. In the Panhandle where the highest rainfall totals (4-6") were observed last week, the existing **severe drought (level 2 of 4)** west of the Apalachicola River was reduced to a moderate drought (level 1 of 4). The **extreme drought (level 3 of 4)** across portions of Bay, Calhoun, Gadsen, Liberty, Gulf and portions of Western Leon and Wakulla and Franklin counties was reduced to a **severe drought (level 2 of 4)**. The western and northeastern extent of the **exceptional drought (level 4 of 4)** area was trimmed, reducing portions of Leon, Liberty, Franklin, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Nassau, Baker, Columbia, and Hamilton counties to a **severe drought (level 3 of 4)**. Elsewhere, the area of **extreme drought (level 3 of 4)** was reduced to a **severe drought (level 2 of 4)** along eastern Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Clay, and Putnam, northern Volusia and Lake counties, and for all of Flagler County. The small swath of **severe drought (level 2 of 4)** across Southwest Florida has been expanded southward to encompass western Collier and extreme northwestern Monroe counties. All other remaining drought areas saw little to no change in this update. 99% of Florida remains in at least a moderate drought, with 10% of the state (Big Bend and North-Central Florida) in an exceptional drought - a 7% reduction in exceptional drought coverage compared to last week.

As a reminder, the cutoff for rainfall on this week's update was Tuesday (6/2) at 8 AM EDT, thus any rainfall that fell after this point was not included in the drought update. This week's drought monitor update will be released this Thursday and will include all rainfall up until next Tuesday (6/9) at 8 AM EDT. Some beneficial rainfall has fallen since 6/2, mainly in Central and Southern Florida, although not enough to make significant or widespread drought improvements. Little-to-no rainfall has been observed elsewhere in Northern Florida, and with little rainfall expected in the upcoming week in this area, anticipating unchanged or worsening categorical drought conditions within North Florida in next week's update.

The [Keetch-Byram Drought Index](#) average for Florida is **335** on a scale from 0 (very wet) to 800 (very dry). There are **6** Florida counties that have an average KBDI above 500 (drought/increased fire danger).



Hot and dry conditions are currently spreading across the state as high pressure continues to settle in. Minimum afternoon relative humidities will be well below-average over the next three days, mainly within North-Central Florida, before moisture begins to increase. Relative humidities will be nearing **critical thresholds**, with values dropping into the low 30s on Saturday. This will be collocated with the most drought-stricken areas in the state, and so despite humidities not expected to quite reach critical thresholds and marginal winds (<20mph), it will be enough to promote **sensitive wildfire conditions** through Monday before moisture begins to tick up. Some reignitions/new ignitions have already been observed over the past two days. According to the [Florida Forest Service](#), there are currently 30 active wildfires across the state burning approximately 7,053 acres (as of 1:00 PM EDT).

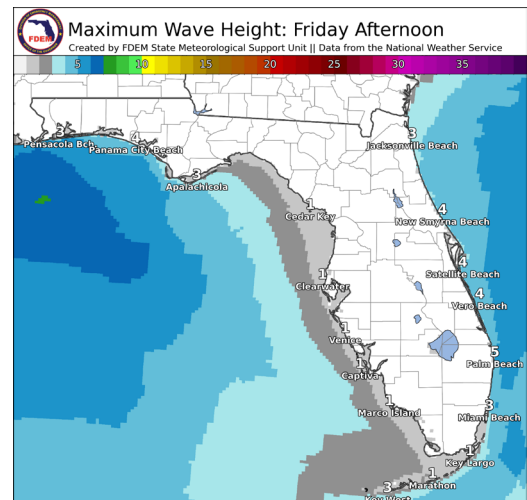


Rip Currents & Marine Hazards:

High pressure will be contributing elevated onshore flow for the first portions of the forecast period before nudging out of the area. As a result, the Panhandle and the majority of the East Coast will see a **High Risk** for rip currents through Sunday before beginning to gradually reduce to a **Moderate Risk** through the end of the forecast period. The West Coast will see a low risk for rip currents through the forecast period.

Surf begins the forecast period slightly elevated at **3-4'** along the East Coast and Western Panhandle, with **1-2'** elsewhere. Surf declines each day this week across all beaches as the high gradually pushes out of the region and winds come down.

The latest [Blue-Green Algae](#) dashboard shows there have been 118 reports of algal bloom conditions within the last 30 days. **High levels** have been observed in Crescent Lake, Lake Okeechobee, the C43 Canal, Lake Thonotosassa, and Haw Creek. **Moderate levels** have been observed in Lake Okeechobee, Upper Lake Lafayette, Goodby's Creek, Lake Monroe, Lake Jesup, Lake Holwell, Lake Washington, Lake Killarney, Blue Cypress Lake, Lake George, the C44 Canal, the Peace River, & the Fellsmere Water Management Area.



[NWS Mobile Daily Hazards](#)

[NWS Jacksonville Daily Hazards](#)

[NWS Tampa Daily Graphical Hazards](#)

[NWS Key West Daily Hazards](#)

[NWS Tallahassee Daily Graphical Hazards](#)

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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 weekend!

Ian Mutschler, Deputy State Meteorologist

Florida Division of Emergency Management

www.FloridaDisaster.org/Weather

