

MIAMI-SOUTH FLORIDA

National Weather Service

Forecast Office

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South Florida 2025 Weather Summary


Warmer and Drier Than Normal

No Tropical Storm/Hurricane Impacts

January 5th, 2026: After a very active 2024 which included 3 hurricanes passing very close to South Florida and a record-setting tornado outbreak, 2025 was comparatively less active. The main weather highlight of 2025 could very well be the extended periods of drier than normal conditions which led to drought conditions to be in place for most of the year across parts of South Florida. As a result, 2025 ended up as the driest year in over a decade. As far as temperatures are concerned, 2025 was yet another warmer than normal year, with two sites (Miami and West Palm Beach) recording a top 10 warmest year on record for the 7th consecutive year.

Details on the most significant events is provided below, as well as an overview of 2025 temperatures and rainfall.

2025 Annual Stats		
Location	Average Temperature	Precipitation
Miami Miami International Airport (KMIA)	78.3°F (+0.5°F) Tied 8th warmest on record	57.93" (-9.48") 50th driest on record and 86% of normal. Driest year since 2009
Fort Lauderdale Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International (KFLL)	77.7°F (+0.5°F) Tied 12th warmest on record	49.81" (-11.14") 21st driest on record and 82% of normal. Driest year since 2015
West Palm Beach Palm Beach International Airport (KPBH)	77.5°F (+1.7°F) Tied 7th warmest on record	45.06" (-16.78") 21st driest on record and 82% of normal. Driest year since 2015
Naples Naples Airport (KAPF)	76.5°F (+1.0°F) Tied 12th warmest on record	41.71" (-7.88") 15th driest on record and 84% of normal. Driest year since 2023

 NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
MIAMI - SOUTH FLORIDA

January 1, 2026 | 8:43 AM

Table 1 – 2025 Temperature and Rainfall Statistics for the 4 Main South Florida Climate Sites

2025 Temperatures

The year began with a cool January with average temperatures for the month about 2-3 degrees F below normal. This was quickly followed by a warm February which ranked among the top 10 warmest on record, then a top-20 warmest spring (March-May) as we approached the rainy season. The above normal warmth continued through the summer, when a particularly hot August propelled a top-10 warm summer. Except for a near normal to slightly cooler than normal November, the remainder of 2025 was mainly warmer than average. December 2025, despite the cold snap at the end of the month (which continued into the first days of 2026), was among the top 15 warmest on record.

Overall, 2025 ended up anywhere from the 8th to 12th warmest year on record (Table 1), although it was slightly cooler than the previous 3 years (2022-2024).

The lowest temperature of 2025 at NWS cooperative and airport/ASOS sites was 33F in Moore Haven on January 15. Freezing temperatures of 29-32F were observed at non-NWS mesonet sites on the morning of December 31st. At all reporting ASOS sites, the morning of December 31st was the coldest of 2025, highlighted by 39F at Palm Beach International Airport.

The hottest temperature of 2025 at NWS cooperative and airport/ASOS sites was 101F at Big Cypress on July 31st. Except for Miami/Tamiami Executive Airport and Naples Municipal Airport, August featured the highest temperatures at ASOS sites, with the highest readings ranging from 95F at Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport on August 20th to 99F at Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport also on August 20th. Of note is that, with the exception of Palm Beach International Airport, Summer 2025 was not as hot as the previous two summers (2023-2024).

Here are the 2025 temperature summaries for the 4 main climate sites:

- ***Miami International Airport*** had an average 2025 temperature of 78.3 degrees Fahrenheit. This is 0.5F above the 30-year normal, and ties the **8th warmest year on record** (going back to 1895). The highest temperature was 97 degrees on August 20th and the lowest temperature recorded was 47 degrees on January 25th and December 31st.

- ***Palm Beach International Airport*** had an average 2025 temperature of 77.5 degrees Fahrenheit. This is 1.7F above the 30-year normal, and ties the **7th warmest year on record** (going back to 1888). The highest temperature was 96 degrees on August 26th and 31st, and the lowest was 39 degrees on December 31st.

- ***Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport*** had an average 2025 temperature of 77.7 degrees Fahrenheit. This is 0.5F above the 30-year normal, and ties the **12th warmest year on record** (going back to 1911). The highest temperature was 95 degrees on August 20th and the lowest was 45 degrees on December 31st.

- ***Naples Municipal Airport*** had an average 2025 temperature of 76.5 degrees Fahrenheit. This is 1.0F above the 30-year normal, and ties **12th warmest year on record** (going back to 1942). The highest temperature was 98 degrees on July 27th and the lowest was 42 degrees on January 25th and December 31st.

2025 Precipitation

A dry winter and spring more reminiscent of La Niña conditions set the stage for what was a dry 2025 overall across South Florida. The rainy season pattern was late to arrive, not kicking in until early June and prolonging spring-like dryness. The lack of impacts from tropical systems in 2025 also played a significant role in the below normal rainfall over most of South Florida, with portions of SW Florida receiving near to slightly above-normal summer rainfall. Only areas south/west of Lake Okeechobee, far South Miami-Dade County, and isolated locations in NE Broward and SE Palm Beach counties observed above-normal rainfall in 2025 (Figures 3 and 4), with most locations receiving 75-85% of the normal yearly rainfall. According to data from the South Florida Water Management District, **it was the driest year since 2007** across the district's area, which also includes the Kissimmee River basin north of Lake Okeechobee.

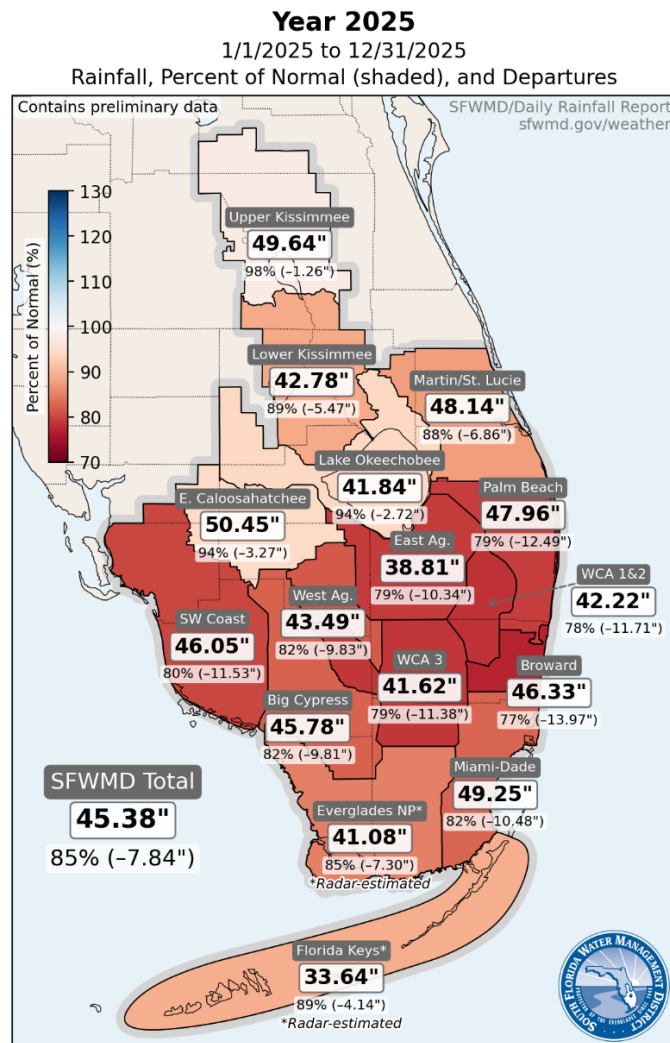
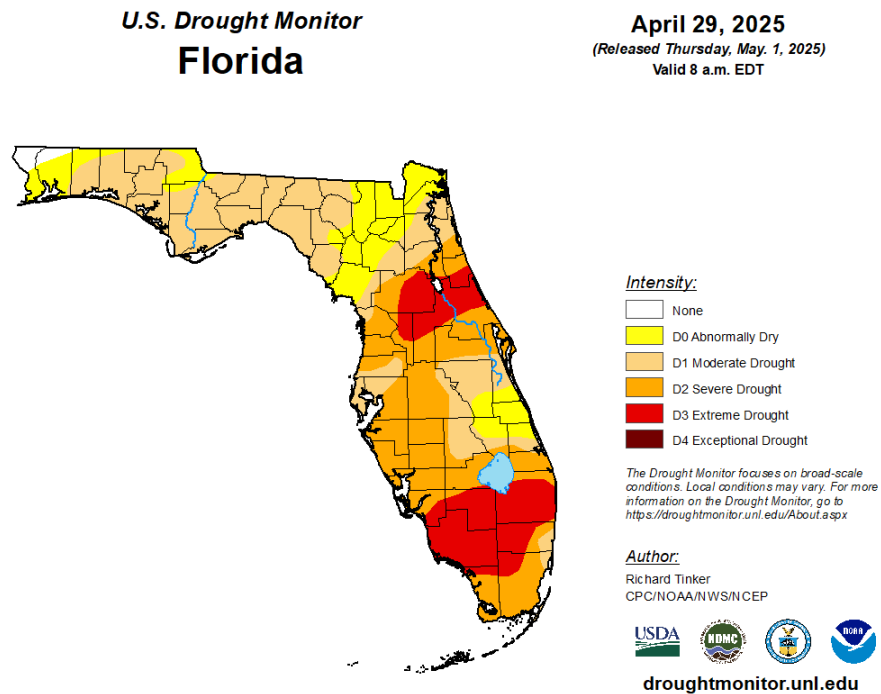


Figure 1 – 2025 Rainfall and Departure from Normal Courtesy of South Florida Water Management District

Moderate drought (D1) conditions developed over areas near Lake Okeechobee in January, then spread south and deteriorated to severe drought during February. By mid-March, almost all of metro SE Florida and as far west as eastern Hendry and Collier counties was in severe drought (D2) conditions. Conditions continued to worsen as the spring progressed, and by the end of April extreme drought (D3) developed over most of South Florida between Tamiami Trail and Lake Okeechobee (Figure 2). A late start to the rainy season pattern in early June meant that the drought was very slow to remit, and it wasn't until July that drought conditions ended over SW Florida. However, severe to isolated extreme drought continued across SE Florida until September. Late rainy-season rainfall in October finally brought an end to drought conditions area-wide.

However, the reprieve from the drought was short-lived as the start of the dry season led to moderate drought conditions returning by mid-November.



Figures 2 – Drought Monitor on April 29, 2025 showing much of South Florida in extreme drought (D3) conditions

Fueled by the prolonged dry conditions, several wildfires of note erupted across the area. The most impactful wildfire occurred in far South Miami-Dade County in March. The 344 Wildfire south of Homestead burned a total of 26,719 acres, damaging power and communication towers but without resulting in significant damage, injuries, or fatalities. In August, the Mile Marker 39 in far western Broward County was ignited by lightning and burned for over a week, consuming 48,000 acres. Several other wildfires occurred during the mid-late summer period when wildfires are quite rare.

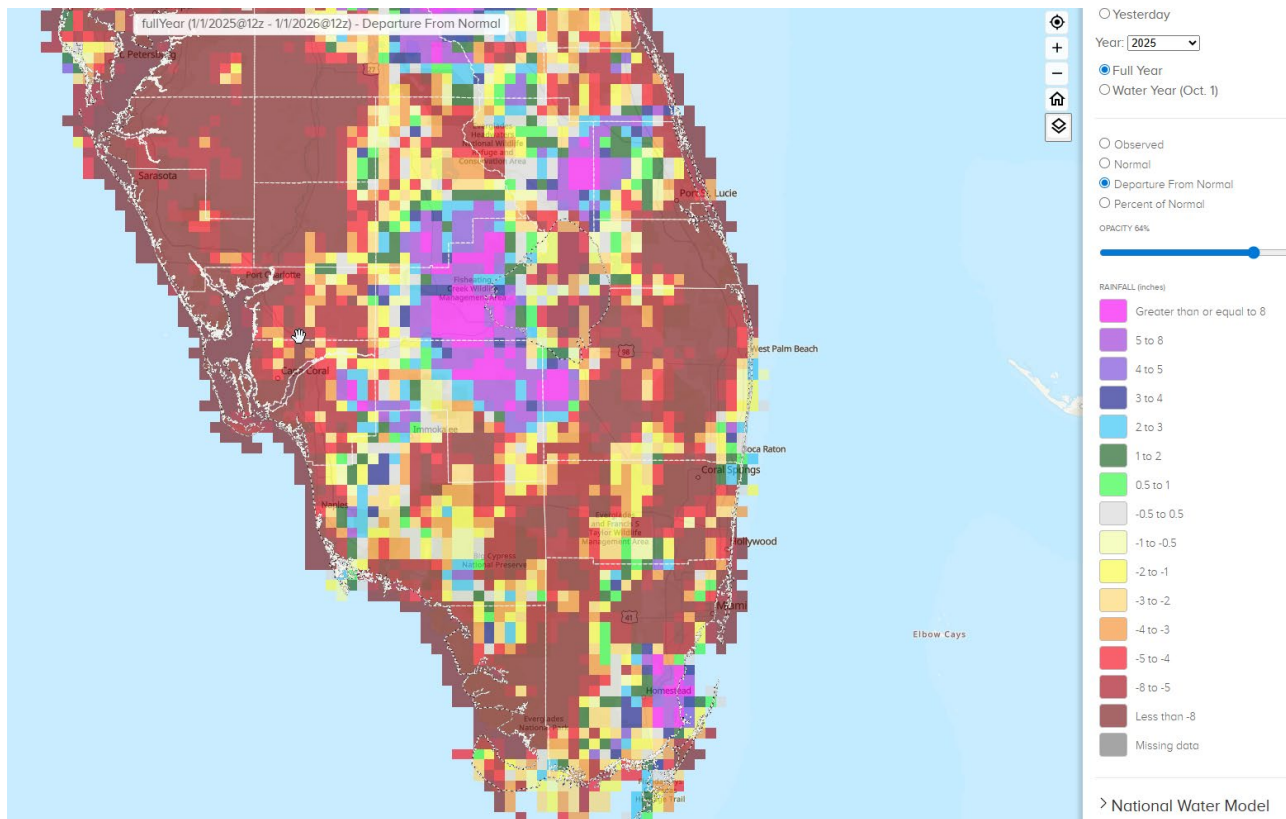
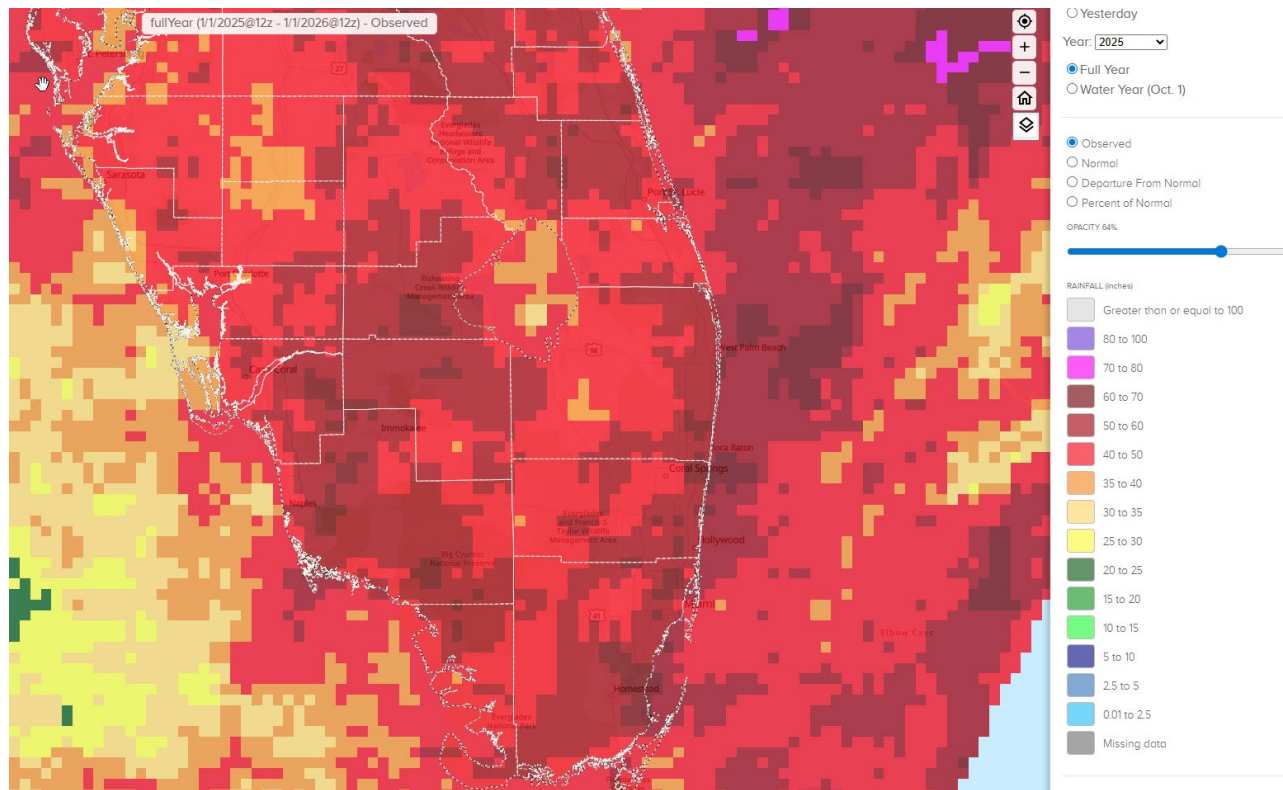
Fewer than normal heavy rain events were noted in 2025. On March 30th, localized urban flooding in Miami Beach and Downtown Miami resulted in a few street closures. Only a few minor flood reports were received during most of the summer, then in September a period of heavy rainfall led to 4 days of minor to moderate flooding from metro SE Florida to the Marco Island area in SW Florida.

The most significant rainfall event was on the evening of October 26th when up to 10 inches of rain in only 3 hours fell in northeastern Broward and southeastern Palm Beach

counties. Hardest hit was Boca Raton and Deerfield Beach where over 100 cars stalled, dozens of rescue calls to fire rescue and police, and homes flooded. The rain rate was equivalent to an average recurrence interval of 200 to 500 years, or a rain event with a 0.2 to 0.5% chance of occurring in any given year at those specific locations.

Location	2025 Rainfall (inches)	Departure from Normal	
Cape Florida	44.95	-10.38	7th driest since 1999
Ft. Lauderdale/Hollywood Int'l Apt	49.81	-11.14	21st Driest on Record
Homestead General Airport	53.64	-3.75	Driest since 2018
Marco Island	51.18	-2.12	
Miami International Airport	57.93	-9.48	Driest since 2009
Muse	48.42	-8.30	Driest since 2010
Naples Municipal Airport	41.71	-7.88	15th Driest on Record
NWS Miami – University Park	53.40	-16.34	Driest since 2006
Palm Beach Int'l Airport	45.06	-16.78	13th Driest on Record

Table 2 – 2025 Temperature and Rainfall Statistics for the 4 Main South Florida Climate Sites



Figures 3 and 4 – 2025 Rainfall (top) and Departure from Normal (bottom) courtesy of NWS/AHPS

Tropical Cyclones

For the first time since 2015, no tropical cyclones affected South Florida. The nearest approach from a tropical system was Tropical Depression 9/Imelda in late September which passed over the NW Bahamas but its impacts remained mainly over the Atlantic coastal waters.

South Florida Severe/Hazardous Weather Statistics

- **Flooding:** Only 1 flash flood event was recorded in 2025, on October 26th in SE Palm Beach and NE Broward counties (see precipitation section above for more information).
- **Lightning:** 3 lightning-related injuries occurred on June 21st in Marco Island from lightning striking a tiki hut where the injured people were standing under. No deaths were noted from lightning strikes in South Florida in 2025.
- **Rip Currents:** 4 deaths from rip currents were reported in 2025, three in April and one in June. Two of these occurred in Broward County, and one each in Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties. In addition, 10 people required hospitalization after being rescued.
- **Thunderstorm Wind/Hail:** 47 damaging wind and/or large hail events occurred in South Florida in 2025. May had the most reports with 26, followed by March with 8, September with 6, July with 5, and June with 2. May 23rd had the highest daily number of reports with 12 caused by a mid/upper-level disturbance which helped to produce strong to severe thunderstorms from Lake Worth to Hollywood, and as far west as LaBelle and Lakeport. On that day, an estimated wind gust of almost 70 mph in Lakeport damaged trailers, and another estimated gust of 70 mph damaged two planes at Hollywood North Perry Airport. Also on May 23rd, hail up to ping-pong ball size (1.5 inches) was observed in western Lake Worth, equaled in size only by another report of 1.5 inch hail in west Boynton Beach on May 5th.
- **Tornadoes:** Only 1 tornado, an EF-0 on May 12th which produced minor damage in the Westlake and Acreage areas of Palm Beach County, was observed in 2025. This is in stark contrast to the 23 tornadoes in 2024.

- **Waterspouts:** a total of 20 waterspouts were reported in 2025 over the local South Florida waters, with 12 of these occurring in August and September.