



MIAMI-SOUTH FLORIDA

National Weather Service
Forecast Office

<http://www.weather.gov/miami>

NWS South Florida 2022-2023 Winter/Dry Season Outlook

Outlook: Warmer and Drier Than Normal Winter and Dry Season as La Niña Returns for a Third Consecutive Year

November 30th, 2022: An unusual third-year La Niña event this winter is expected to help set the stage and favor warmer and drier than normal conditions this winter and dry season.



South Florida 2022-2023 Dry Season Outlook



CAVEAT

- These values represent average conditions over South Florida
- Individual locations/areas could see higher/lower observed values

Element	Nov-Apr Outlook (most likely outcome)	Normal Values/Frequency
Temperature 	Above Normal (Probable Range 1-3F)	Winter 64-67F Interior/W 68-70F East
Precipitation 	Below Normal (Probable Range 65-95% of normal)	12-18" Interior/W 17-25" East 30-50 days with rainfall
Storminess/Severe Weather 	Near Normal (Probable range 4-7 events)	6 episodes per season (wind/hail/tornado/flood)
Freeze 	Near Normal	1-2 events per season
Drought/Wildfire 	Near Normal (drought development likely)	Moderate drought development late in season

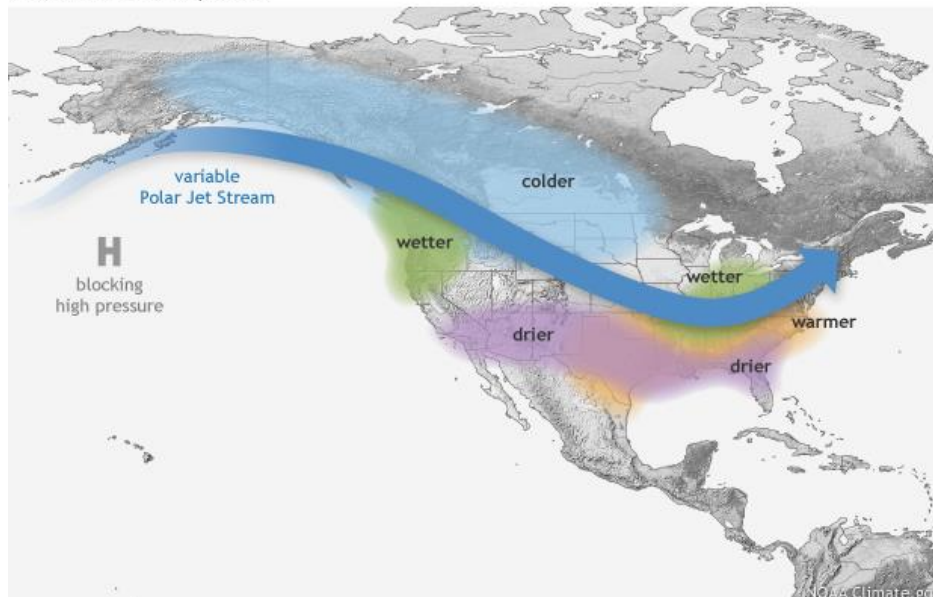
Precipitation Outlook: confidence in below normal precipitation and associated drought development is **moderate to high**, with probabilities increasing in the second half of the dry season.

Temperature Outlook: there is **moderate confidence** in above normal temperatures. Confidence is also moderate in one to two freeze events this winter, mainly over the typically favored interior areas.

Dry Season Factors

La Niña conditions are expected through February, with a probable transition to ENSO-neutral during February-April. La Niña is the cold phase of the [ENSO \(El Niño/Southern Oscillation\)](#). La Niña winters are typically characterized by a jet stream which is displaced farther north over North America, leading to most winter and spring low pressure storm tracks staying well north of Florida. This normally causes cold fronts moving into Florida to have less moisture, thereby leading to drier than normal conditions as well as generally decreased “storminess” (tornado, severe thunderstorm and flood events). The jet stream being farther north can also limit the number of cold air outbreaks into Florida, although a few strong outbreaks of Arctic origin may still occur with freezing temperatures primarily over interior sections of the peninsula. The impact of freezing temperatures and associated impacts is magnified due to higher sensitivity to sporadic cold outbreaks during an otherwise warm winter.

Wintertime La Niña pattern



Other factors include: intra-seasonal cycles such as the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO), Arctic Oscillation (AO), Pacific/North American Pattern (PNA), and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO). The NAO and AO, in particular, often play a significant role in the week-to-week weather patterns. Strongly negative (positive) phases of the AO and NAO often lead to colder (warmer) than normal weather across the eastern half of the United States, including Florida. These cycles are not reliably predictable beyond about 2 weeks.

Important Notes: these outlooks are always associated with a large degree of uncertainty with regards to specifics. The conditions reflected in this outlook are “average” conditions over the course of an entire season, and not representative of what is expected every day or week. Week-to-week or even month-to-month variation from the normal can be expected. Therefore, seasonal outlooks are most useful for **general planning** and overall awareness.

Potential Impacts

Drought/Wildfires: the main concern of a drier and warmer than normal winter/dry season is the increased likelihood of drought development, especially during the second half of the dry season from February through early May. Each of the previous seven La Niña winters have led to moderate to severe drought by spring over at least parts of South Florida. Droughts in South Florida typically lead to an increased threat of wildfires peaking during the latter part of the dry season. Everyone is encouraged to practice measures to prevent wildfires and heed advice from local officials when wildfires develop, as well as water conservations tips from water managers.

Rip Currents are also a present threat, particularly during the holiday season and during March and April when rip current-related fatalities and injuries typically increase at local beaches. Heed warning flags posted by ocean rescue personnel and always swim at beaches with lifeguards.

A drier than normal winter and dry season decreases the likelihood and frequency of severe weather events such as tornadoes, flooding, strong winds and hail, but does not totally eliminate them. During the La Niña of 2016-2017, 3 tornadoes were observed in SE Florida (January and March). Also, as noted previously, a few strong cold snaps and

freezes typically occur during La Niña winters, such as was the case in January 2022, even though the average temperatures over an extended period may be higher than normal.

Stay tuned to local media, NOAA Weather Radio and the National Weather Service South Florida website at [weather.gov/southflorida](https://www.weather.gov/southflorida) for the latest weather information, including outlooks and forecasts of significant storm events. You can also visit our [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) pages for the latest weather information.