MIAMI-SOUTH FLORIDA
National Weather Service
Forecast Office
http://www.weather.gov/miami

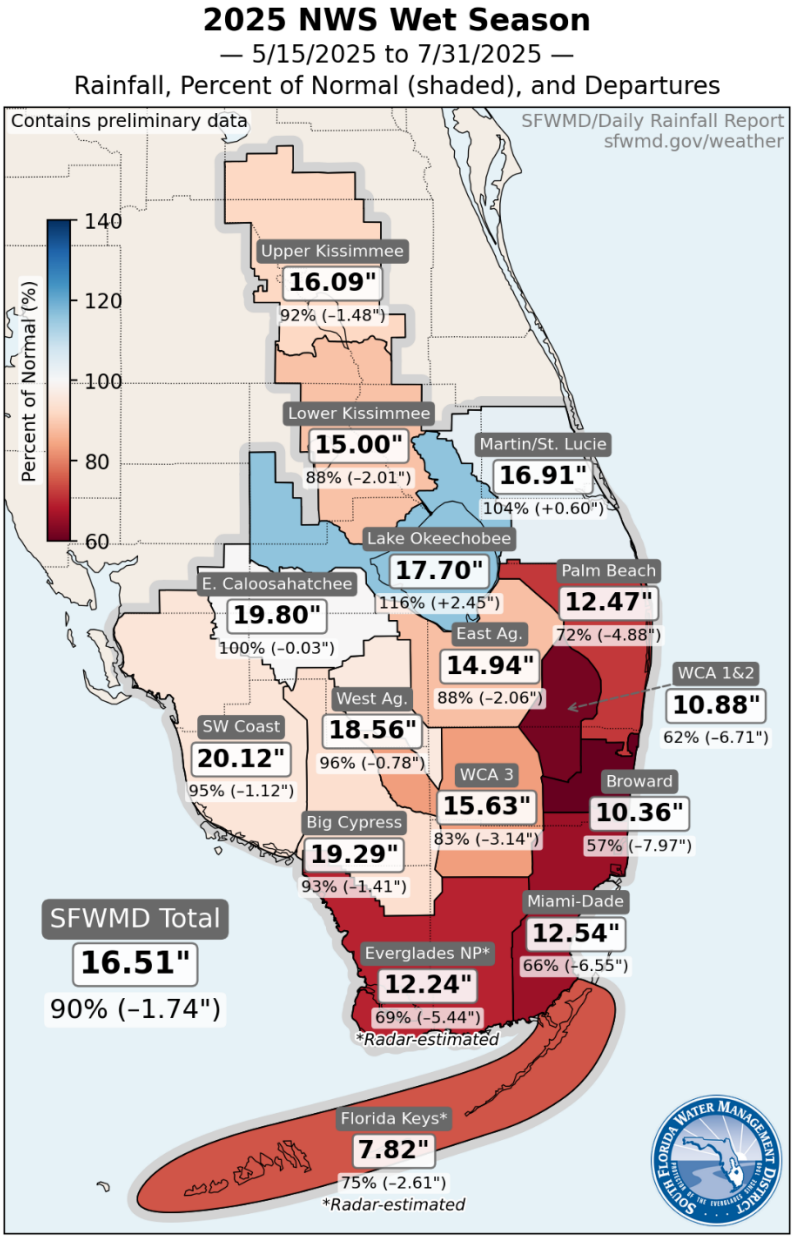
Mid-Rainy Season 2025 Update

- **Drier Than Normal SE Florida**
- **Near to Slightly Above Normal Precipitation SW Florida**
- **Warmer Than Normal**

August 1st, 2025: The first half of the 2025 South Florida rainy season can be characterized as noticeably drier than normal over the eastern half of the area, in particular metro SE Florida. Western areas of South Florida, including the Gulf coast and Lake Okeechobee areas, have received near to a little above normal precipitation during the first half of the rainy season.

Across SE Florida, rainfall is generally running 5 to 10 inches below normal. On the other hand, portions of the SW Florida Gulf coast and near Lake Okeechobee are running about 2-4 inches above normal. Interior sections of South Florida are about 2-3 inches below normal, with the far southern Everglades in the 4-6 inch below-normal range.

Below is a graphical representation of the rainfall, percent of normal, and departures for the 2025 rainy season to date, courtesy of South Florida Water Management District (Figure 1).



Below is a table of 2025 rainy season rainfall through the halfway point for NWS reporting sites across South Florida:

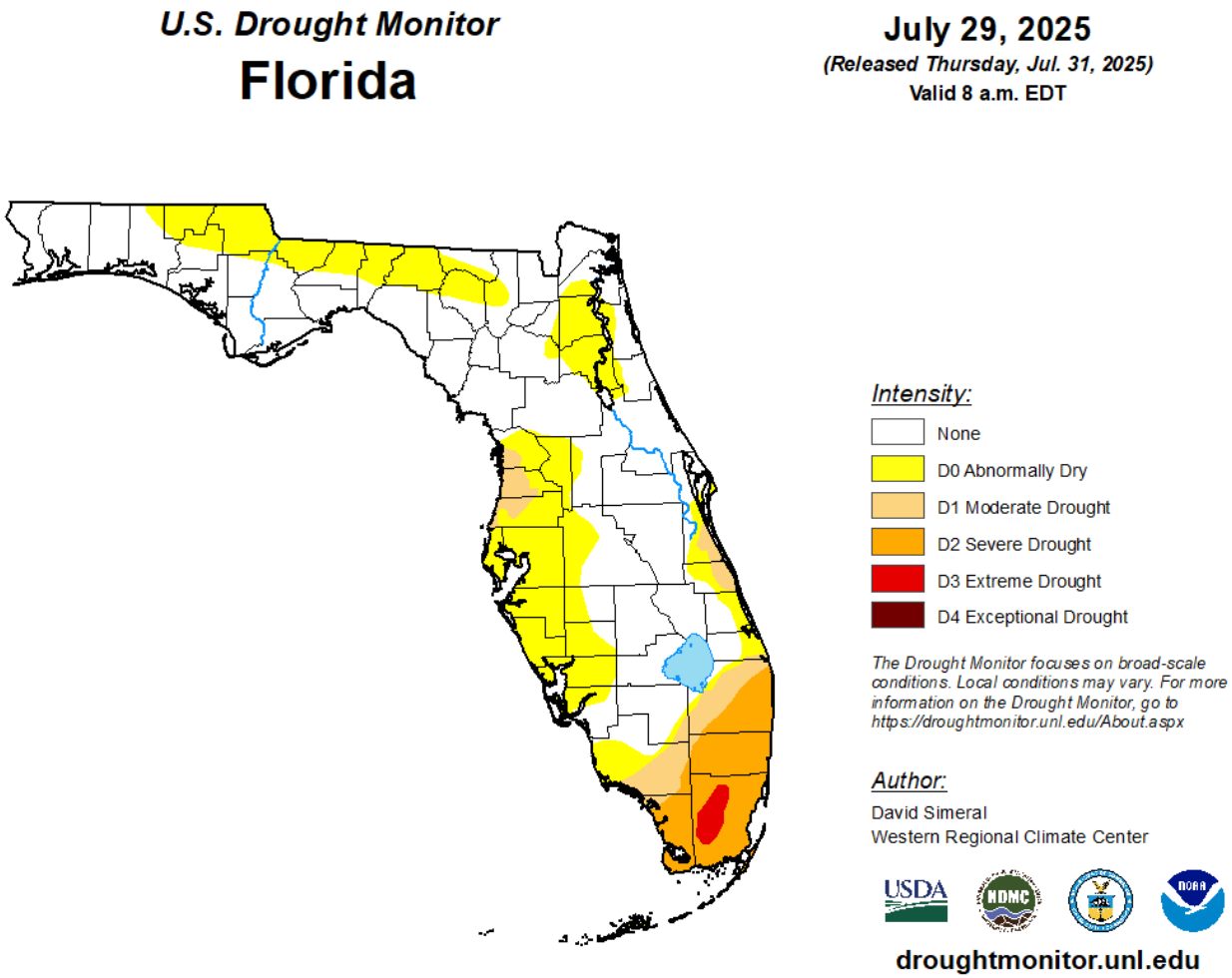
Location	May 15-July 31 Rainfall (inches)	May 15-July 31 Departure from Normal	Top 20 Ranking
Cape Florida (1998)	**9.88**	**-6.62**	**5th driest**
Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood Int'l Airport (1912)	**8.09**	**-10.53**	**8th driest**
Hialeah (1942)	**14.31**	**-8.94**	**17th driest**

Hollywood Waste Water Plant (2000)	**10.04**	**-9.77**	**7th driest**
Homestead General Airport (1992)	**12.83**	**-7.56**	**3rd driest**
Marco Island (2002)	**21.38**	**+4.18**	**12th wettest**
Miami International Airport (1895)	**19.67**	**-2.32**	
Moore Haven (1917)	**16.26**	**-2.10**	
Muse – Glades County (2010)	**15.08**	**-6.41**	**2nd driest**
Naples Municipal Airport	**19.87**	**+2.90**	
NWS Miami – FIU/University Park (1999)	**13.62**	**-9.58**	**2nd driest**
Palm Beach Gardens (2003)	**12.50**	**-8.02**	**4th driest**
Palm Beach Int'l Airport (1888)	**12.43**	**-4.95**	
Pembroke Pines – North Perry Airport (1999)	**11.75**	**-7.16**	**5th driest**
Pembroke Pines – North Perry Airport	**29.30**	**+10.92**	
Pompano Airpark	**12.51**	**-3.79**	

The extended nature of the drier than normal conditions across SE Florida have led to the persistence and even some deterioration of spring drought conditions all the way through the first half of the wet season (Figure 2), something that is quite unusual.

Extreme (D3) drought conditions are present across the Everglades of Miami-Dade County, with severe (D2) drought conditions over the remainder of SE Florida including metro areas of Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties. Conversely, drought conditions considerably improve as you go west, with no drought from northern Collier County through most of Hendry and Glades counties including Lake Okeechobee. Lingering abnormally dry (D0) conditions remain over western Collier County.

Figure 2: U.S. Drought Monitor valid July 29th, 2025



Meteorological Discussion

Persistent and stronger than normal high pressure from the surface through the mid-levels of the troposphere (Figures 3 and 4) across Florida and the adjacent Atlantic and Gulf waters, associated with the subtropical high, has played a significant role in the rainy season pattern thus far in 2025. This pattern has led to a predominant easterly wind flow, focusing the bulk of afternoon showers and thunderstorms over interior and SW Florida as the Atlantic sea-breeze pushes well-inland on most afternoons. Although there has at times been periods of east coast night/morning showers in this pattern, along with occasional afternoon thunderstorms, the overall pattern has not been consistent enough to cause widespread and longer-lasting heavy rainfall across the eastern half of the southern Florida peninsula.

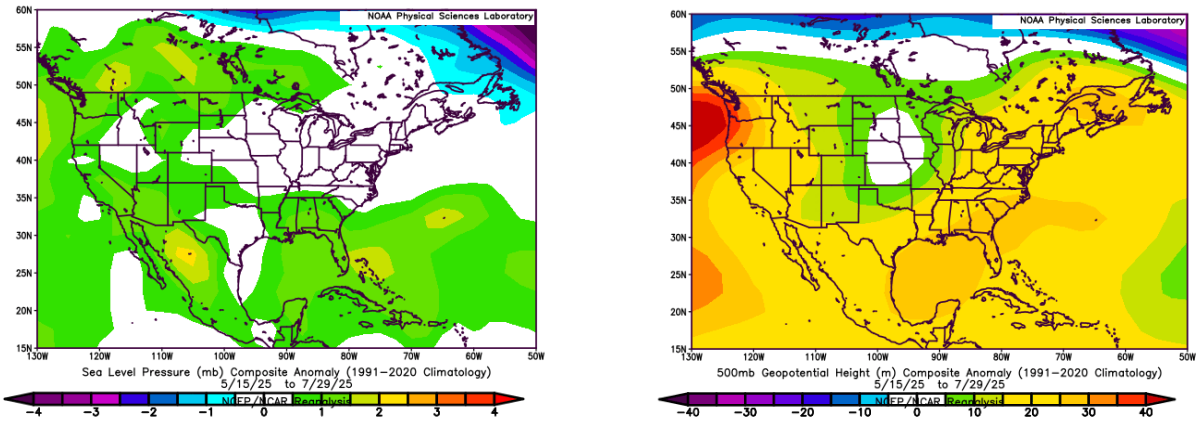


***Figure 3 (left)**: Sea level pressure departure from mean from May 15 through July 29. Green and yellow-colored areas over Florida represent higher than normal sea level pressure.*

***Figure 4 (right)**: Mid-tropospheric (500 mb) height departure from normal from May 15 through July 29. Yellow and orange-colored areas over the SE United States, western Atlantic and Gulf of America represent higher and stronger than normal high pressure.*

Outlook for the Remainder of the Rainy Season (August to October)

The latest outlook by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC, Figure 5) for the second half of the rainy season is leaning slightly towards above normal precipitation, based primarily on long-range model predictions and the possibility of more active tropical systems during the peak of hurricane season. However, this is a low-confidence forecast, as reflected by the 33-40% chance of above normal precipitation.

Rainfall during the second half of the rainy season is typically influenced in large part by tropical waves and tropical disturbances, as well as any tropical cyclones which may affect the region. Early-season cold fronts start to have more of an influence during the final few weeks of the season.

For the latest south Florida weather information, including the latest watches, advisories and warnings, please visit the National Weather Service Miami Forecast Office's web site at weather.gov/southflorida.

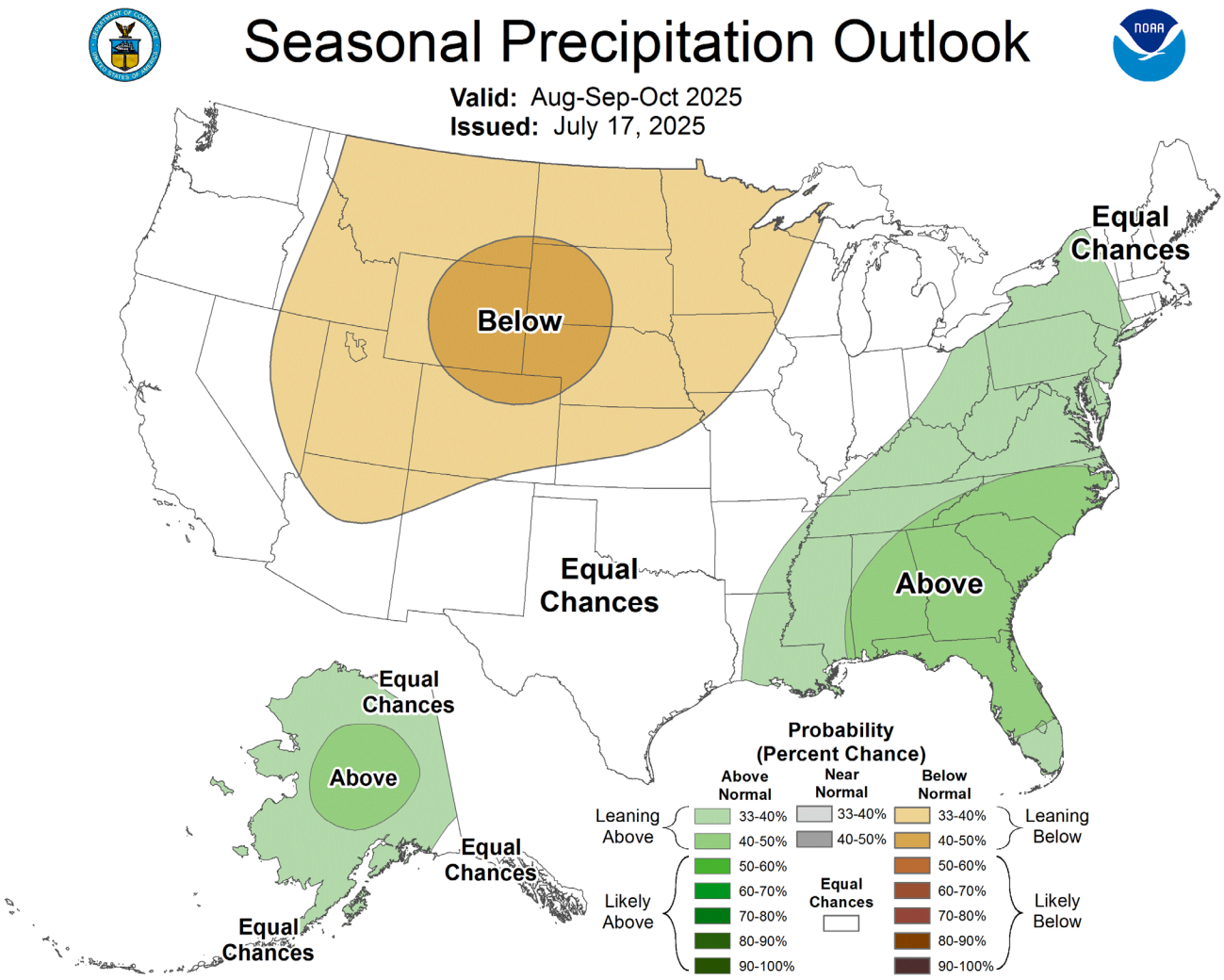


***Figure 5**: August-October precipitation probability from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (CPC).*