



Drought Information Statement for West Central and Southwest Florida

Valid June 26, 2026

Issued By: National Weather Service Tampa Bay, FL

Contact Information: sr-tbw.webmaster@noaa.gov

- This product will be updated July 3, 2026 or sooner if drought conditions change significantly.
 - Please see all currently available products at <https://drought.gov/drought-information-statements>.
 - Please visit <https://www.weather.gov/tbw/DroughtInformationStatement> for previous statements.
 - Please visit <https://www.drought.gov/drought-status-updates> for regional drought status updates.
-
- There was no change this week with the Moderate to Extreme drought conditions persisting across West Central and Southwest Florida.
 - Drought characteristics remain largely long-term with low river levels, dry soils, and elevated fire danger remaining despite some recent rain.



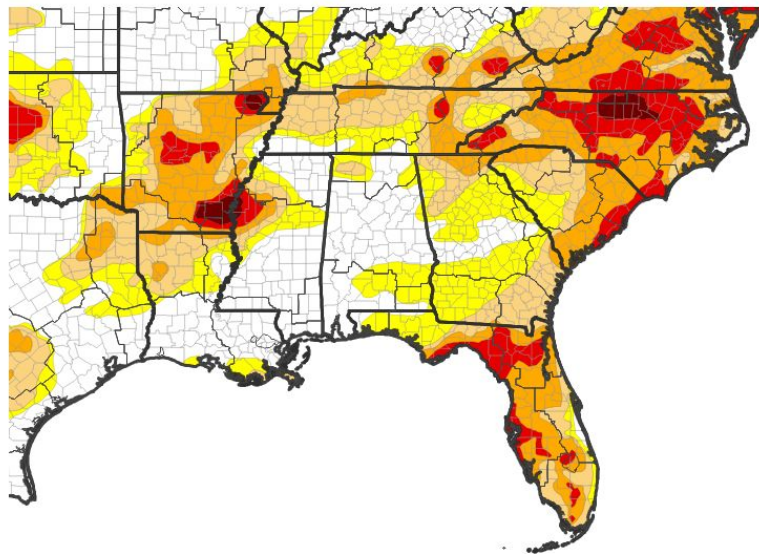


U.S. Drought Monitor

Link to the [latest U.S. Drought Monitor](#) for West Central and Southwest Florida

- The extended duration of limited rainfall has continued the need for D1 (Moderate Drought) to D3 (Extreme Drought) across West Central and Southwest Florida.
- Drought intensity and Extent
 - **D3 (Extreme Drought)**: Northern Levy, SW Hernando, W Pasco, Pinellas, NW and S Hillsborough, SW Polk, W & N Manatee, W Sarasota, Cent Hardee, Cent and E Desoto, an NW Charlotte.
 - **D2 (Severe Drought)**: Rest of Levy, Citrus, Sumter, Rest of Hernando, Cent and E Pasco, NE Hillsborough, Polk, S Manatee, E Sarasota, Highlands, Cent Charlotte, and W Lee County.
 - **D1 (Moderate Drought)**: NE Polk County, inland Charlotte, and inland Lee County.

U.S. Drought Monitor



U.S. Drought Monitor



Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA, NASA; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Data Valid: 06/23/26



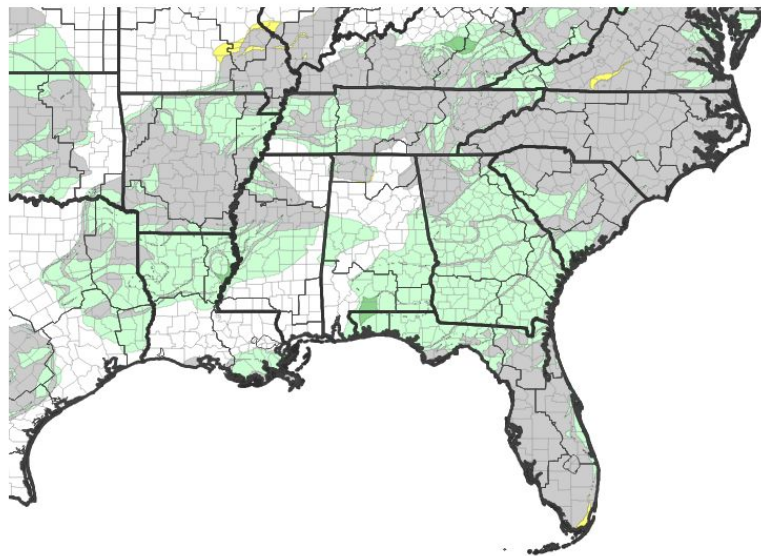


Recent Change in Drought Intensity

Link to the latest [1-week change map](#) for West Central and Southwest Florida

- There have been some improvements in the long-term deficits across parts of the region.
- However, the pace of water consumption by vegetation is higher this time of year, meaning that the rain that is falling is quickly being used up.
- More rainfall is needed to allow the system to recover.
- **One Week Drought Monitor Class Change**
 - **No Change:** Across West Central and Southwest Florida.

U.S. Drought Monitor 1-Week Change Map



Drought Change Since Last Week



Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA, NASA; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Data Valid: 06/23/26



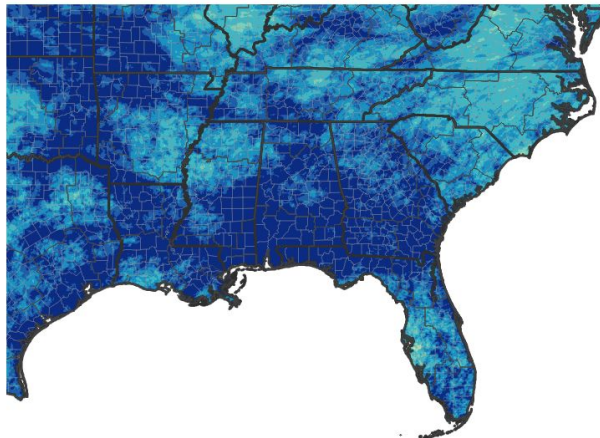


Precipitation

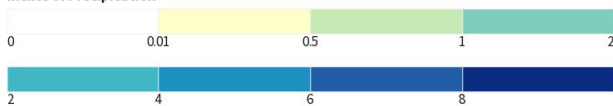
Last 30 Days

- While there has been some rainfall over the last 30 days, there has been a fairly dry period over the last couple of weeks that has led to generally below normal rainfall across much of the region.
- When factoring in long term deficits, there continue to be greater impacts.

30-Day Precipitation Accumulations (Inches)



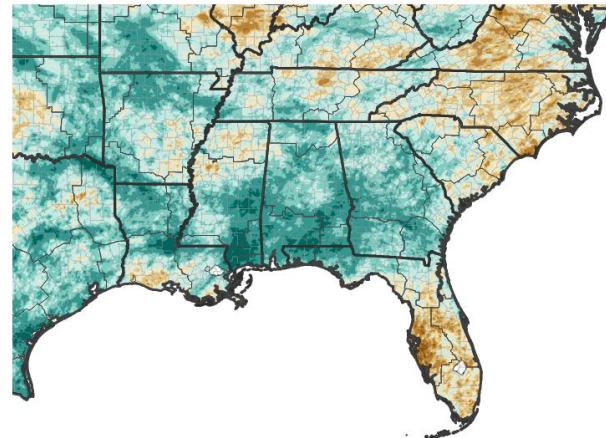
Inches of Precipitation



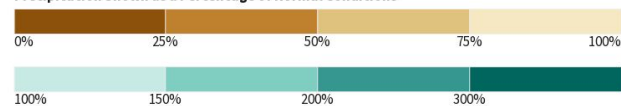
Source(s): National Weather Service Multi-Radar Multi-Sensor System; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Last Updated: 06/25/26

30-Day Percent of Normal Precipitation



Precipitation Shown as a Percentage of Normal Conditions



Source(s): National Weather Service Multi-Radar Multi-Sensor System; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Last Updated: 06/25/26



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Local Precipitation

Table of Accumulated Rainfall (inches) for some Official Locations - Since September 1, 2025

- Since September 1, 2025 rainfall has been well below normal across much of the area with numerous locations less than 50% of normal for this time period.
- Several locations are running in the Top 3 Driest on Record for the time period since September 1st.

Rainfall			Rainfall (in.)	Normal	Departure	Percent	Ranking	Records
Sep 1, 2025 - Jun 22, 2026			Sep 1, 2025 - Jun 22, 2026	Rainfall (in.) Sep 1-Jun 22	from Normal	of Normal	Sep 1-Jun 22	Began
Site ID	Site Name	County						
BKV	Brooksville	Hernando	19.02	32.09	-13.07	59%	2nd Driest	1892
FMY	Fort Myers - Page Field	Lee	21.91	34.74	-12.83	63%	9th Driest	1902
GIF	Winter Haven	Polk	22.87	30.21	-7.34	76%	11th Driest	1941
PGD	Punta Gorda	Charlotte	27.48	33.24	-5.76	83%	28th Driest	1914
PIE	St. Pete/Clearwater	Pinellas	20.04	32.41	-12.37	62%	3rd Driest	1998
RSW	Fort Myers - SW Int'l	Lee	27.86	33.17	-5.31	84%	13th Driest	1998
SPG	St. Petersburg	Pinellas	14.13	28.68	-14.55	49%	Driest	1914
SRQ	Sarasota-Bradenton Int'l	Manatee	17.07	30.55	-13.48	56%	2nd Driest	1911
TPA	Tampa Int'l	Hillsborough	15.44	30.40	-14.96	51%	2nd Driest	1890
ACHF1	Archbold Bio Stn	Highlands	19.20	34.96	-15.76	55%	2nd Driest	1969
BRAF1	Bradenton 5 ESE	Manatee	13.65	34.76	-21.11	39%	Driest	1965
CHIF1	Usher Tower	Levy	20.15	36.55	-16.40	55%	Driest	1956
FTGF1	Fort Green 12 WSW	Manatee	16.62	33.50	-16.88	50%	Driest	1948
INV1	Inverness 3 SE	Citrus	25.59	33.63	-8.04	76%	9th Driest	1948
LLDF1	Lakeland Linder	Polk	16.01	36.46	-20.45	44%	Driest	1915
PLCF1	Plant City	Hillsborough	24.15	35.96	-11.81	67%	15th Driest	1892
TBW	Ruskin - NWS Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	11.75	34.25	-22.50	34%	Driest	1976
TRPF1	Tarpon Springs	Pinellas	14.65	33.22	-18.57	44%	Driest	1892
VNCF1	Venice	Sarasota	15.82	33.16	-17.34	48%	Driest	1955
WAUF1	Wauchula	Hardee	19.38	33.44	-14.06	58%	3rd Driest	1933

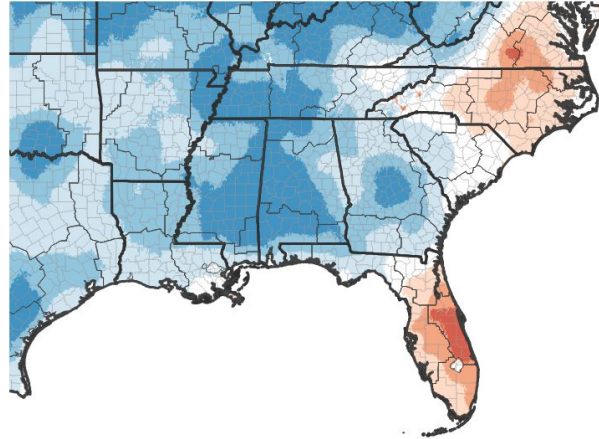




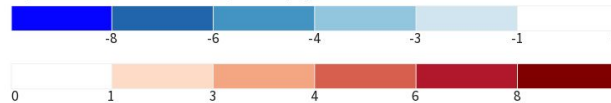
Temperature

7-Day and 30-Day Temperature Anomalies

7-Day Temperature Anomaly



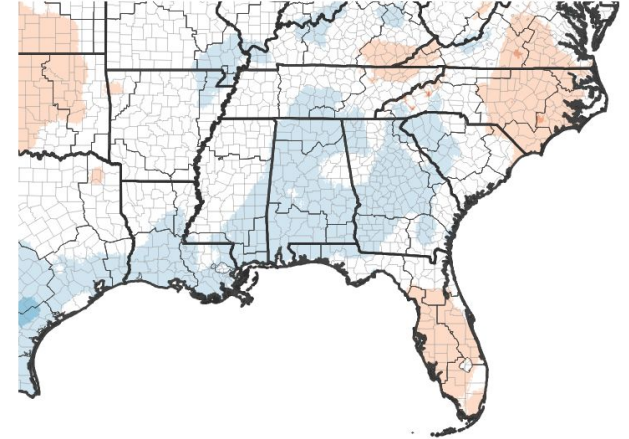
Departure from Normal Max Temperature (°F)



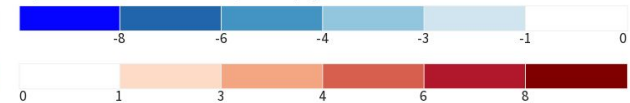
Source(s): NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Data Valid: 06/21/26

30-Day Temperature Anomaly



Departure from Normal Max Temperature (°F)



Source(s): NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Data Valid: 06/21/26

- Vegetation uses more water this time of year.
- With depleted groundwater supplies, this means that rainfall is quickly being used by vegetation.
- Above normal temperatures are expected over the next few weeks, contributing to greater evaporation of water as well.





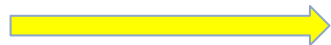
Summary of Impacts

Links: See/submit [Condition Monitoring Observer Reports \(CMOR\)](#) and view the [Drought Impacts Reporter](#)

Hydrologic Impacts

- The Southwest Florida Water Management District provided a [River System Update](#) on **June 1, 2026** for the Withlacoochee River.
- Streamflows remain exceptionally low in many spots for this time of year. In some areas, there is still no water flow at all. This is leading to algae blooms along portions of some area rivers. To report an algae bloom, go to [ReportAlgalBloom.com](#) or call the hotline at 1-855-305-3903.
- In the Green Swamp, there is essentially no water movement. All the cypress swamps and wet prairies that seasonally flow to the Withlacoochee River need additional rainfall before flows will resume to rivers.
- Some improvement is began to occur, but has again been slowed by drier weather this past week.

Images of dry conditions around the region, courtesy of SWFWMD



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Summary of Impacts

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Hydrologic Impacts

- Areawide, surface/groundwater levels remain low, accentuating the long term nature of this drought.
- Many ponds and lakes dried up across the region.
- While not necessarily seeing further drastic decline, rainfall has not been enough yet to really replenish what has been lost.

Image of low water on Lake Myakka in the Myakka River State Park: May 14, 2026
(Image: NWS and FDEP)





Summary of Impacts

Links: See/submit [Condition Monitoring Observer Reports \(CMOR\)](#) and view the [Drought Impacts Reporter](#)

Agricultural Impacts

- Hernando, Polk, Hardee, and Sarasota County farmers have noted that the dryness was the worst seen in at least 15 to 20 years. Some improvement has been noted.
- Some crop plantings were delayed by farmers.
- Many plants less drought-resistant are beginning to recover from drought-induced stress as summer rains begin to occur.
- Cisterns had to be used in some areas to supplement the normal potable water supply.
- Some ponds had to be dug deeper to keep a water supply available for livestock.
- Supplemental feeding with hay and other feed has been required to sustain livestock. [Report impacts here.](#)

Fire Hazard Impacts

- The [Keetch-Byram Drought Index \(KBDI\)](#) still remains as high as 700, indicating that soils remain dry in areas with these high values. However, soils are beginning to moisten in some locations, with Lee and Highlands Counties seeing the lowest values.
- Brush fires continue to occur, with a few large, highly visible fires and numerous other fires across the Florida peninsula. Some wildfires have caused damage to structures, temporary road closures, and have grown to thousands of acres before containment.





Summary of Impacts

Links: See/submit [Condition Monitoring Observer Reports \(CMOR\)](#) and view the [Drought Impacts Reporter](#)

Mitigation Actions - Southwest Florida Water Management District

- Southwest Florida Water Management District has extended a [Modified Phase III “Extreme” Water Shortage](#) that began on April 3, 2026. Always refer to [city or county](#) regulations first.
- An emergency order was issued to Tampa Bay Water to lower the Middle Pool of the Tampa Bypass Canal from 12 feet to 10 feet to continue augmenting the City of Tampa’s Hillsborough River Reservoir. The order expires July 1, 2026.
- An emergency order was issued to the City of Punta Gorda to temporarily withdraw up to an additional 2.2 million gallons per day from Shell Creek to provide to the Peace River Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority. The order expires July 1, 2026.





Summary of Impacts

Links: See/submit [Condition Monitoring Observer Reports \(CMOR\)](#) and view the [Drought Impacts Reporter](#)

Mitigation Actions - Other Partners

- Tampa Bay Water has issued a [Stage 3 Extreme Regional Water Supply Shortage](#)
- A [State of Emergency](#) has been issued for the area due to the impacts of Winter Weather, Drought, and the increased Wildfire Risks.
- A modified Phase II Water Shortage is in effect for a portion of [Northeast Cape Coral](#) in Lee County.
- [Burn Bans](#) remain in effect for some counties in West Central and Southwest Florida. Please contact the county for specifics.





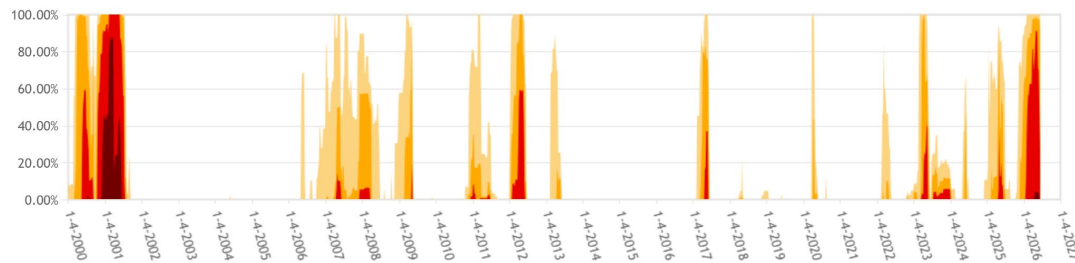
A Perspective on this Drought

Link to [Drought Monitor Time Series](#)

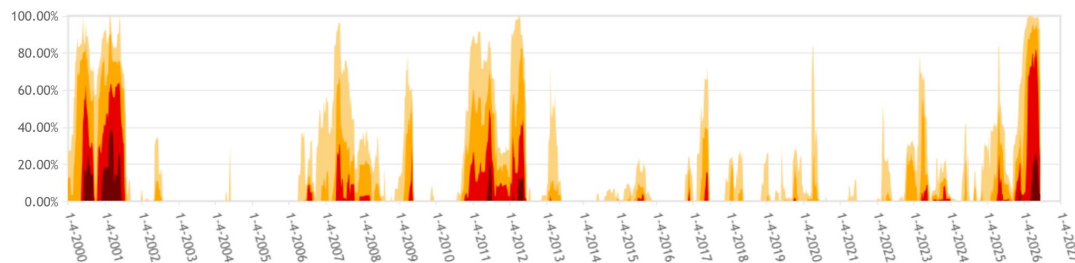
How does this drought compare to past long term droughts in the NWS Tampa Bay forecast area?

- There have been four long duration droughts since 2000 in West Central and Southwest Florida, including the current drought.
- While conditions are significant, they have not reached the intensity and duration experienced in the 2000/2001 drought.
- This is the most impactful drought within the NWS Tampa Bay area since 2012.
- This was the first time since the drought monitor began in 2000 that the **entire** State of Florida was D1 (Moderate drought) or worse.

Tampa Bay/Ruskin, FL (TBW) WFO Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories



Florida Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories



Graphs Courtesy of the U.S. Drought Monitor website
Time series depiction of D1, D2, D3, and D4 drought across the NWS Tampa Bay forecast area by percentage (top).
State of Florida Time Series of D1, D2, D3, and D4 drought by percentage (bottom). Records go back to 2000.



- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Exceptional Drought)

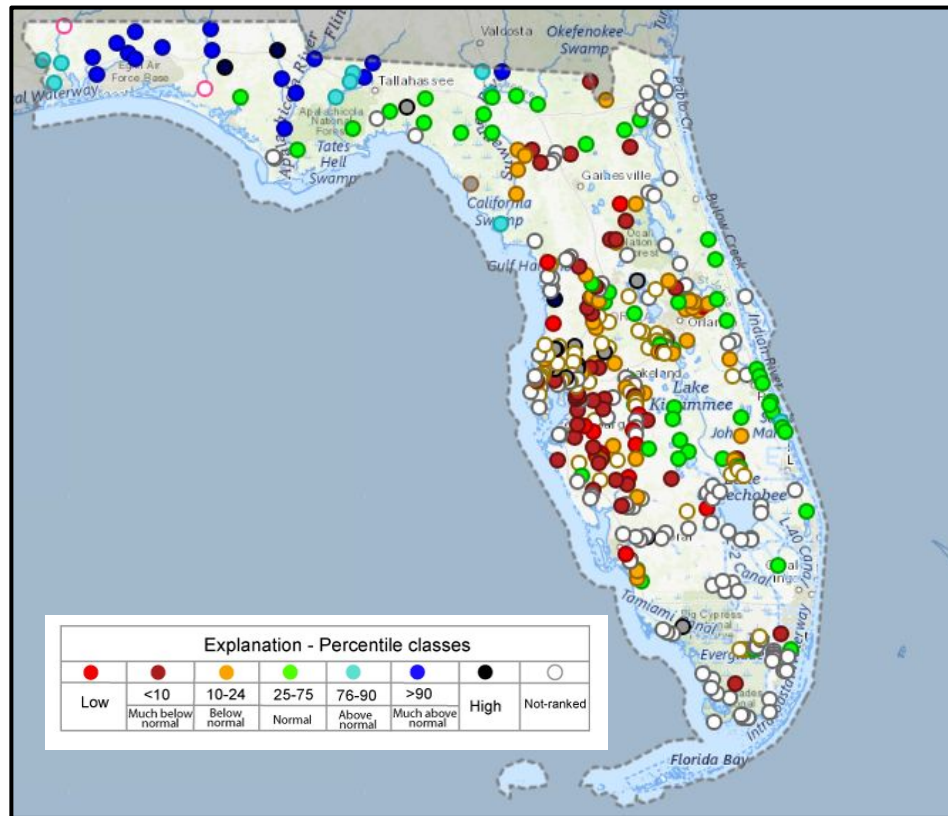




Hydrologic Conditions and Impacts

USGS Streamflow Map for Florida

- With a lack of rainfall over the last couple of weeks, streamflows have dropped below normal across most of the region.
- Streamflows should hold fairly steady, but could begin to recover if rainfall becomes more consistent over the next few weeks.



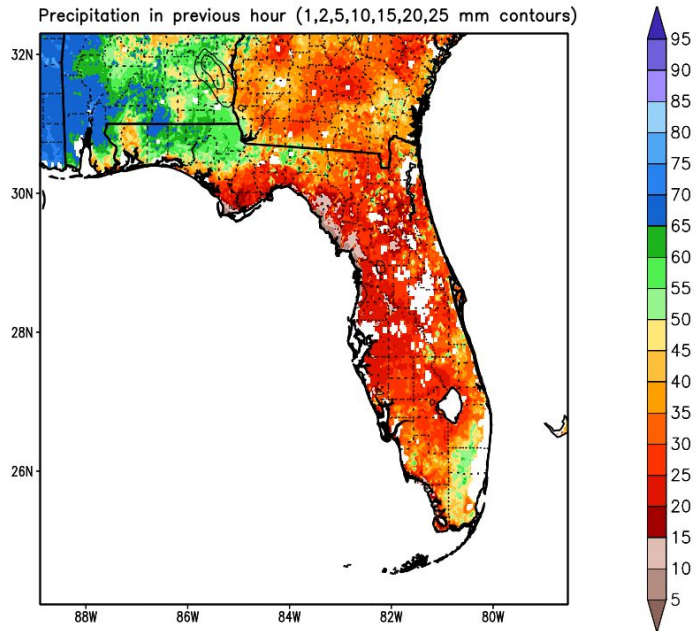


Agricultural Impacts

2025 Florida Crop Report

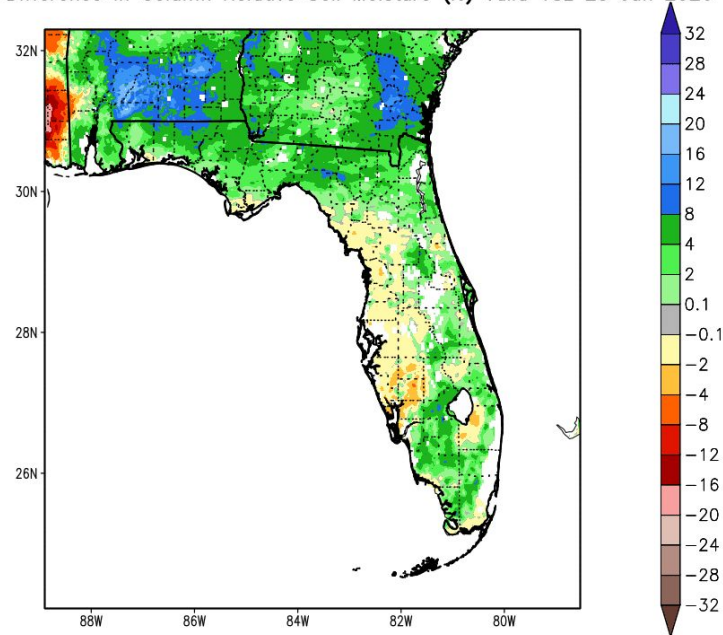
With the lack of rainfall over the last week soil moisture has continued to decrease. Water is also being absorbed by vegetation, filtering into groundwater storage, and evaporating due to the warm weather.

Column—Integrated Relative Soil Moisture (available water; %) valid 18z 25 Jun 2026



NOTE
Experimental

1-Week Difference in Column Relative Soil Moisture (%) valid 18z 25 Jun 2026



NOTE
Experimental



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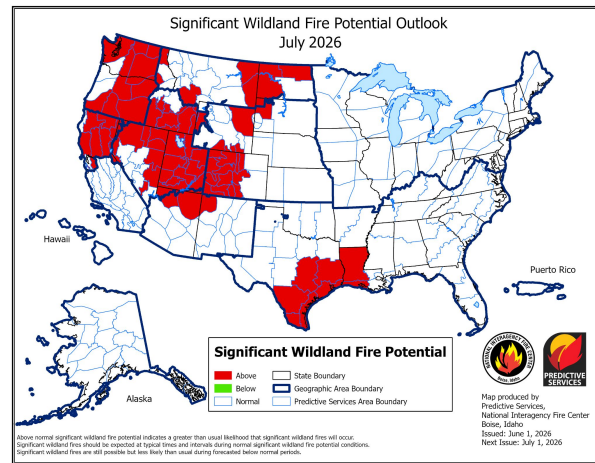
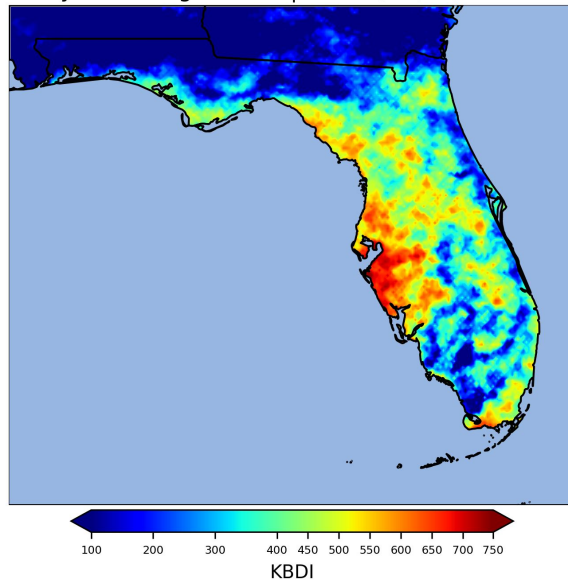


Fire Hazard Impacts

Link to [Wildfire Potential Outlooks from the National Interagency Coordination Center](#).

- The Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) remains high across much of the region thanks to the lack of rain.
- The KBDI will rise quickly outside this region when it does not rain for a few days, with antecedent conditions favoring the rapid absorption and consumption of the water that falls.
- Brush fires have continued to occur with [Burn Bans](#) in effect for some counties.
- The Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook for June and July supports only normal fire activity as the rainy season ramps up.

Keetch-Byram Drought Index | Thu 06/25/26, 02:00 PM EDT



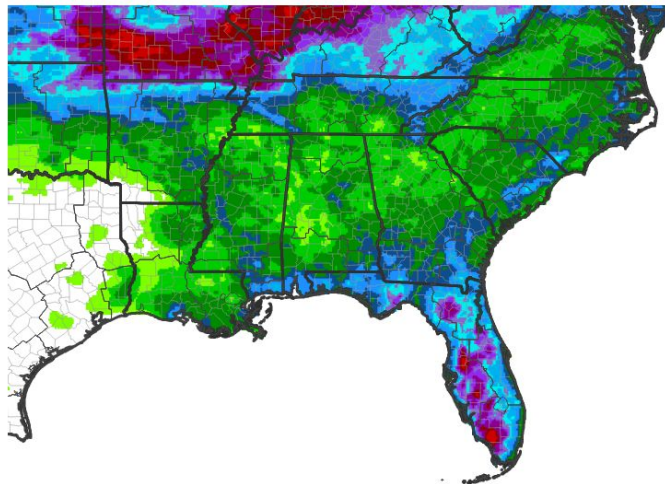


Precipitation Outlook

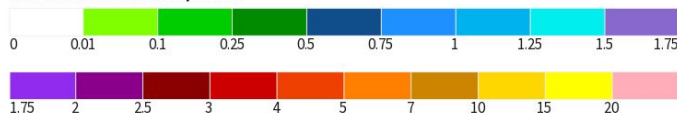
7-Day and 8-14 Day Precipitation Outlooks

- Some decent rainfall is expected over the region during the next week.
- A more typical summer pattern is expected over the next couple of weeks with near to slightly above normal rainfall.
- A consistent period of regular, near daily rainfall is needed to substantially alleviate the drought conditions.

7-Day Quantitative Precipitation Forecast for June 25, 2026–July 2, 2026



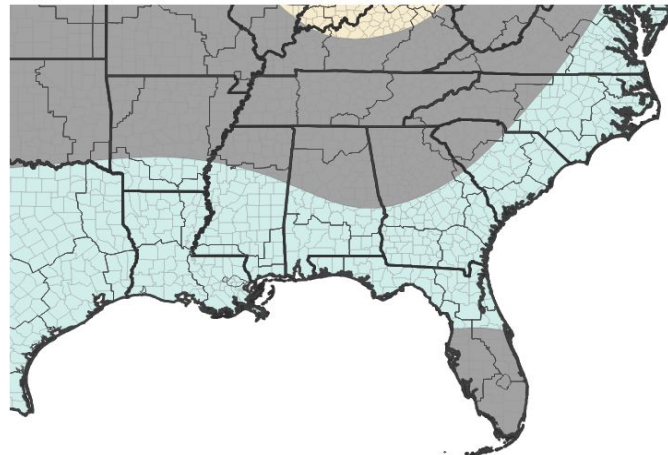
Predicted Inches of Precipitation



Source(s): National Weather Service Weather Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Last Updated: 06/25/26

8–14 Day Precipitation Outlook for July 3, 2026–July 9, 2026



Probability of Below-Normal Precipitation



Probability of Above-Normal Precipitation



■ Near-Normal Conditions

Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

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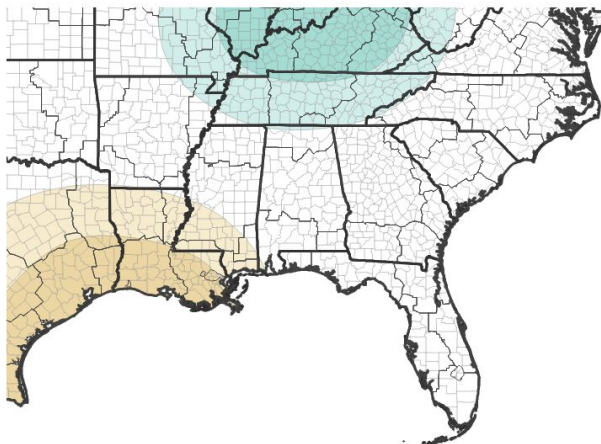


Long-Range Outlooks

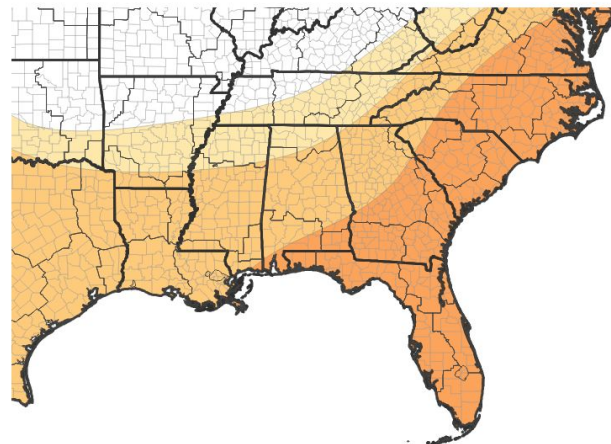
The latest monthly and seasonal outlooks can be found on the [CPC homepage](#)

- The outlook for July suggests equal chances of above, below, and near normal rainfall, with a 50-60% chance of above normal temperatures.
- With the return of more typical daily storms, the large rainfall deficits should gradually be eroded, alleviating some of the drought concerns.

Monthly Precipitation Outlook for July 1, 2026–July 31, 2026



Monthly Temperature Outlook for July 1, 2026–July 31, 2026



Normals	July	
	Temp	Rain
Brooksville	81.3°	9.41"
Tampa	83.8°	7.75"
Lakeland	83.2°	8.85"
Sarasota	83.1°	7.39"
Punta Gorda	83.3°	8.06"
Fort Myers	83.2°	9.38"

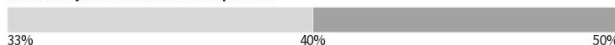
Probability of Below-Normal Precipitation



Probability of Above-Normal Precipitation



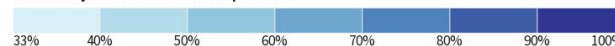
Probability of Near-Normal Precipitation



Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

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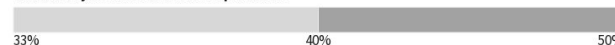
Probability of Below-Normal Temperatures



Probability of Above-Normal Temperatures



Probability of Near-Normal Temperatures



Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

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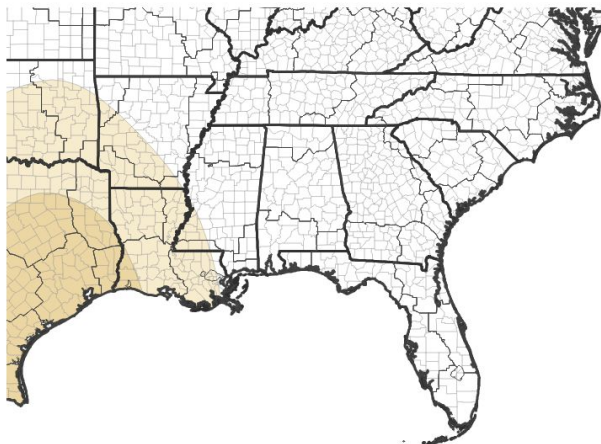


Long-Range Outlooks

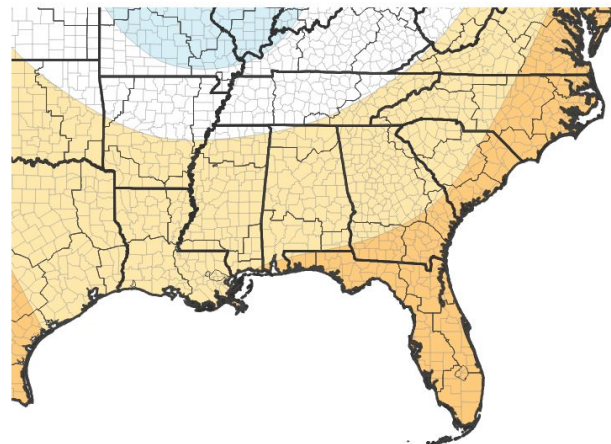
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- The outlook for July through September calls for equal chances of above, below, and near normal rainfall, with a 40-50% chance of above normal temperatures.

Seasonal (3-Month) Precipitation Outlook for July 1, 2026–September 30, 2026



Seasonal (3-Month) Temperature Outlook for July 1, 2026–September 30, 2026



Normals	July		August		September	
	Temp	Rain	Temp	Rain	Temp	Rain
Brooksville	81.3°	9.41"	81.5°	8.12"	79.8°	5.79"
Tampa	83.8°	7.75"	84.0°	9.03"	82.7°	6.09"
Lakeland	83.2°	8.85"	83.3°	9.08"	81.7°	7.62"
Sarasota	83.1°	7.39"	83.4°	9.11"	82.2°	6.00"
Punta Gorda	83.3°	8.06"	83.5°	9.11"	82.1°	6.87"
Fort Myers	83.2°	9.38"	83.4°	10.43"	82.2°	9.00"

Probability of Below-Normal Precipitation



Probability of Above-Normal Precipitation



Probability of Near-Normal Precipitation



Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

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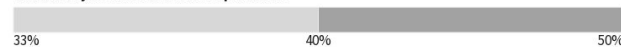
Probability of Below-Normal Temperatures



Probability of Above-Normal Temperatures



Probability of Near-Normal Temperatures



Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Last Updated: 06/18/26



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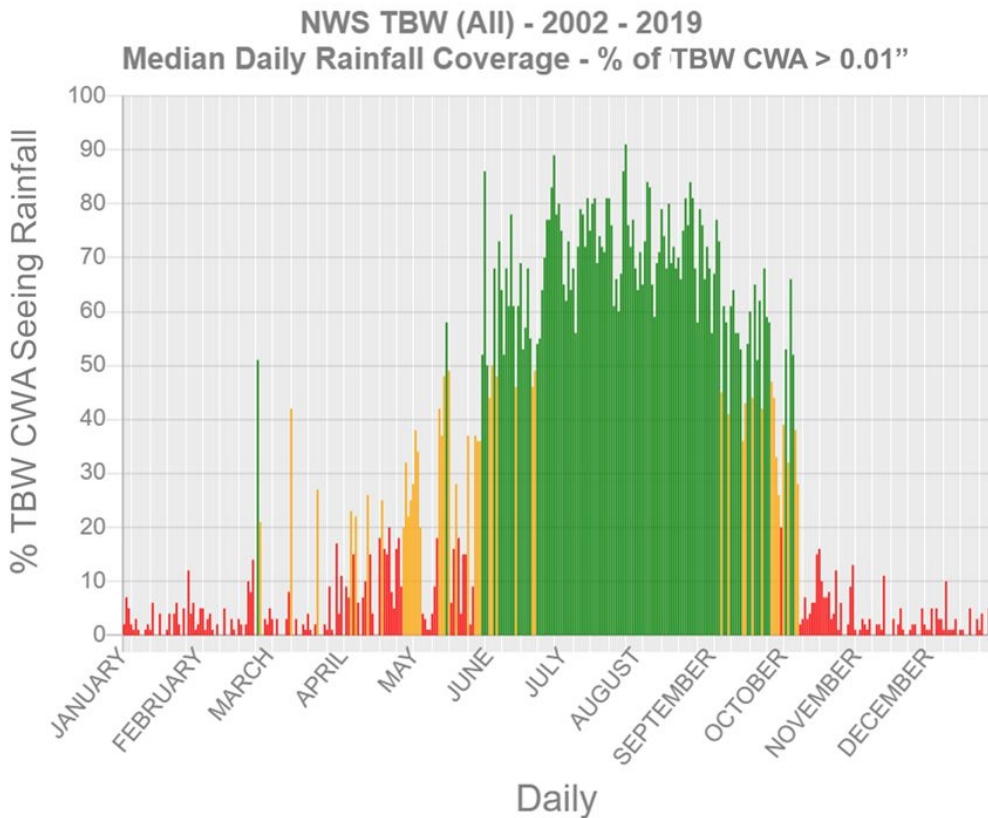
National Weather Service
Tampa Bay, FL



When Does the Rainy Season Usually Ramp Up?

When Could There Be Some Drought Relief?

- The most consistent and widespread rainfall historically kicks in during mid-June.
- There are often some days/weeks in late May or early June where greater thunderstorm coverage does occur; this year was no different.
- However, persistent west-southwest winds have kept thunderstorm coverage confined mainly to the eastern half of the FL peninsula over the last couple weeks, limiting rainfall across the region.
- More details about our Rainy Season can be found [here](#).



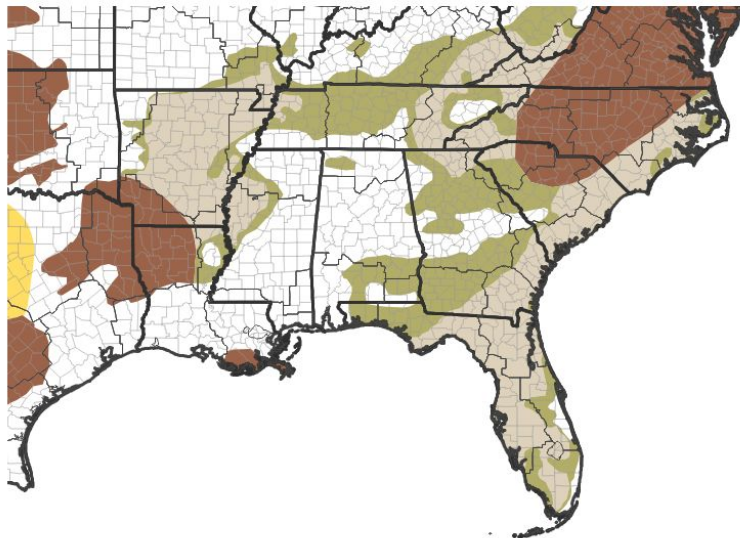


Drought Outlook

The latest monthly and seasonal outlooks can be found on the [CPC homepage](#)

- Given the prediction for near normal rainfall in the months ahead, drought is expected to improve across the region over the next three months - if not end altogether.
- Should rainfall over the next three months be below normal, drought improvement may be delayed or persist, especially now that summer has arrived.
- We have likely now seen the worst of the drought conditions, at least until the dry season returns - even if drought does not completely subside.

Seasonal (3-Month) Drought Outlook for June 18, 2026-September 30, 2026



Drought Is Predicted To...



Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Last Updated: 06/18/26

Links to the latest:

[Climate Prediction Center Monthly Drought Outlook](#)
[Climate Prediction Center Seasonal Drought Outlook](#)



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