

Climate Summary for Florida – November 2025

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Online at: <http://climatecenter.fsu.edu/products-services/summaries>

Summary

- Monthly temperatures in November were near to above normal across northern Florida and the Panhandle and near to below normal in the Peninsula and the Keys.
- Monthly precipitation totals in November were below normal across Florida.
- Drought conditions expanded and worsened during the month, with exceptional drought (D4) being introduced in northern Florida.
- A La Niña advisory continues in the equatorial Pacific Ocean and is favored to persist through December-February 2026 with a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions expected January-March 2026 (61% chance).
- The Atlantic hurricane season closes out near normal with no U.S. hurricane landfalls for the first time in a decade.

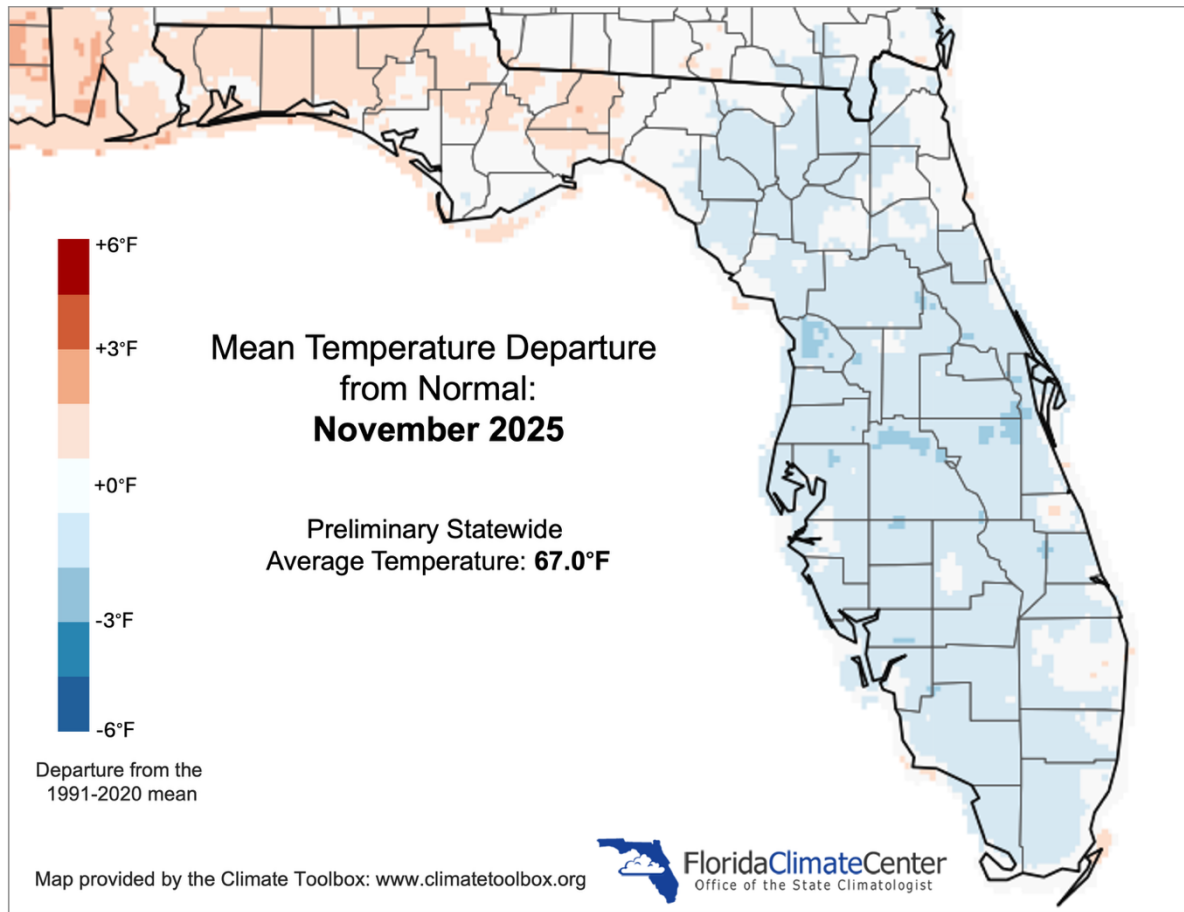
Monthly temperatures in November were near normal overall, with near to above normal temperatures across north Florida and the Panhandle and near to below normal temperatures in the Peninsula and the Keys. Average monthly temperature departures from normal ranged from -1.7°F in Melbourne to +1.1°F in Gainesville for the month (see Table 1 and Appendix 1 for select cities). A strong cold front impacted the state mid-month, bringing below freezing temperatures across northern Florida. Many daily low maximum and low minimum temperatures were broken or tied on November 10-12. Temperatures returned to near normal after that and then much above normal for much of the remainder of the month. No monthly high or low temperature records were set in November. For the fall season, September-November, most stations averaged out to near normal. Select daily low maximum temperature records tied or broken during the month are provided in Appendix 2.

Table 1. November average temperatures and departures from normal (°F) for select cities.

Station	Mean Temperature	Departure from Normal
Pensacola	62.4	+1.0
Tallahassee	60.4	+0.2
Jacksonville	62.6	+0.3
Orlando	67.4	-0.8
Tampa	69.9	+0.1
Miami	74.5	-0.3
Key West	75.6	-1.0



Figure 1. Monthly average temperature departures from normal (°F) for November 2025 for Florida.



Monthly precipitation totals in November were below normal across Florida. The monthly precipitation departures from normal ranged from -4.34 inches in Pensacola to -0.84 inches in Homestead (see Table 2 and Appendix 1 for select locations). November saw dry conditions statewide, and as a result drought conditions expanded and worsened in the Panhandle and western Florida as the month progressed. Several stations experienced their driest or tied for their driest November on record, including Pensacola (146 years), Tallahassee (85 years), Jacksonville (tied, 86 years), Gainesville (tied, 100 years), Ocala (tied, 104 years), Fort Myers (tied, 106 years), and Vero Beach (78 years). Many other stations experienced one of their top 10 driest Novembers on record (e.g., Orlando, Melbourne, Tampa, Venice, West Palm Beach).

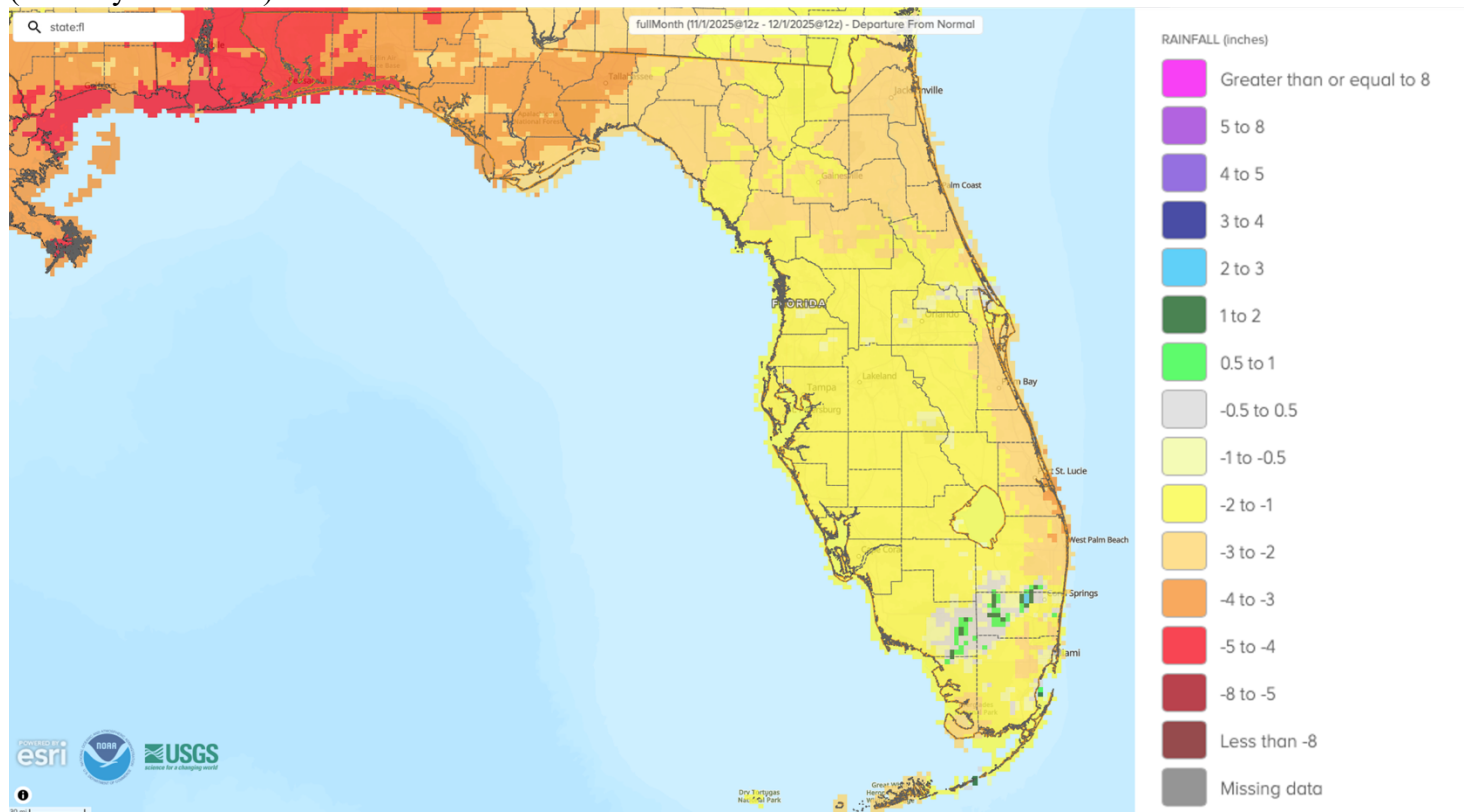
Seasonal precipitation departures from normal, September-November, fell to around 5-10 inches below normal across the western Peninsula and the Florida Panhandle. Tampa and the Sarasota/Bradenton area experienced their driest fall on record (136 and 111 years, respectively) and Tallahassee experienced its 2nd-driest fall on record (122 years), with seasonal precipitation deficits in these areas around 9+ inches below normal.

Table 2. November precipitation totals and departures from normal (inches) for select cities.

Station	Total Rainfall	Departure from Normal
Pensacola	0.08	-4.34
Tallahassee	0.10	-3.00
Jacksonville	0.00	-2.00
Orlando	0.07	-1.72

Tampa	0.07	-1.33
Miami	1.76	-1.77
Key West	0.09	-1.96

Figure 2. A graphical depiction of the monthly rainfall departure from normal (in inches) for November 2025 (courtesy of NOAA).



La Niña Advisory.

La Niña conditions continued over the past month in the tropical equatorial Pacific Ocean. Below-average sea surface temperatures strengthened across the central and eastern regions of the equatorial Pacific, and the latest weekly Niño indices were between -0.5°C and -0.7°C . Negative subsurface temperature anomalies also persisted. La Niña conditions are favored to continue through December-February 2026; however, uncertainty remains high with a 51% chance for La Niña and 48% chance for ENSO-neutral. La Niña is favored to remain weak. In summary, La Niña is favored to continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter, and a transition to ENSO-neutral is more likely in January-March 2026 (61% chance).

Hazardous Weather Events in November.

According to the Local Storm Reports issued by the local National Weather Service offices serving Florida, there were 17 individual local reports of hazardous weather events recorded across the state during the month of November (see Table 3 for a breakdown by event type).

Table 3. Breakdown of storm reports submitted in Florida during the month of November (compiled from Iowa State University/Iowa Environmental Mesonet).

Report Type	Number of Reports
Heavy Rain	0
Flash Flood	0
Flood	1
Hail	3
Marine Thunderstorm Wind	1
Non-Thunderstorm Wind Gust	10
Thunderstorm Wind Damage	1
Thunderstorm Wind Gust	0
Non-Thunderstorm Wind Damage	0
Tornado/Waterspout/Funnel Cloud	0 / 1 / 0

Daily Record Events in November.

Table 4. Summary of daily records **broken** in Florida in November (source: NCEI Daily Weather Records).

Category	Number of Records
Highest daily max. temp.	32
Highest daily min. temp.	5
Lowest daily max. temp.	49
Lowest daily min. temp.	79
Highest daily precipitation	2
Total	167

Weather/Climate Highlights of the Month: 2025 Atlantic Hurricane Season Wraps Up Near Normal

The 2025 Atlantic hurricane season officially ended November 30. The season saw a total of [13 named storms, which included 5 hurricanes with 4 of those becoming major hurricanes](#) (category 3 or higher on the Saffir-Simpson Scale). Additionally, of the 4 major hurricanes, 3 of those reached category 5 strength. This represents an impressive ratio of major hurricanes to hurricanes for a season. The climatological average number of storms in a season is 14 named storms, 7 hurricanes, and 3 major hurricanes. You can see that while we did not have the [above-average season that was expected](#), the Atlantic Basin had conditions that were favorable for the intensification of storms that did form. The Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE), which combines intensity and duration of all Atlantic named storms occurring during the season as a measure of overall activity, was slightly above average for the season at 108% of average.

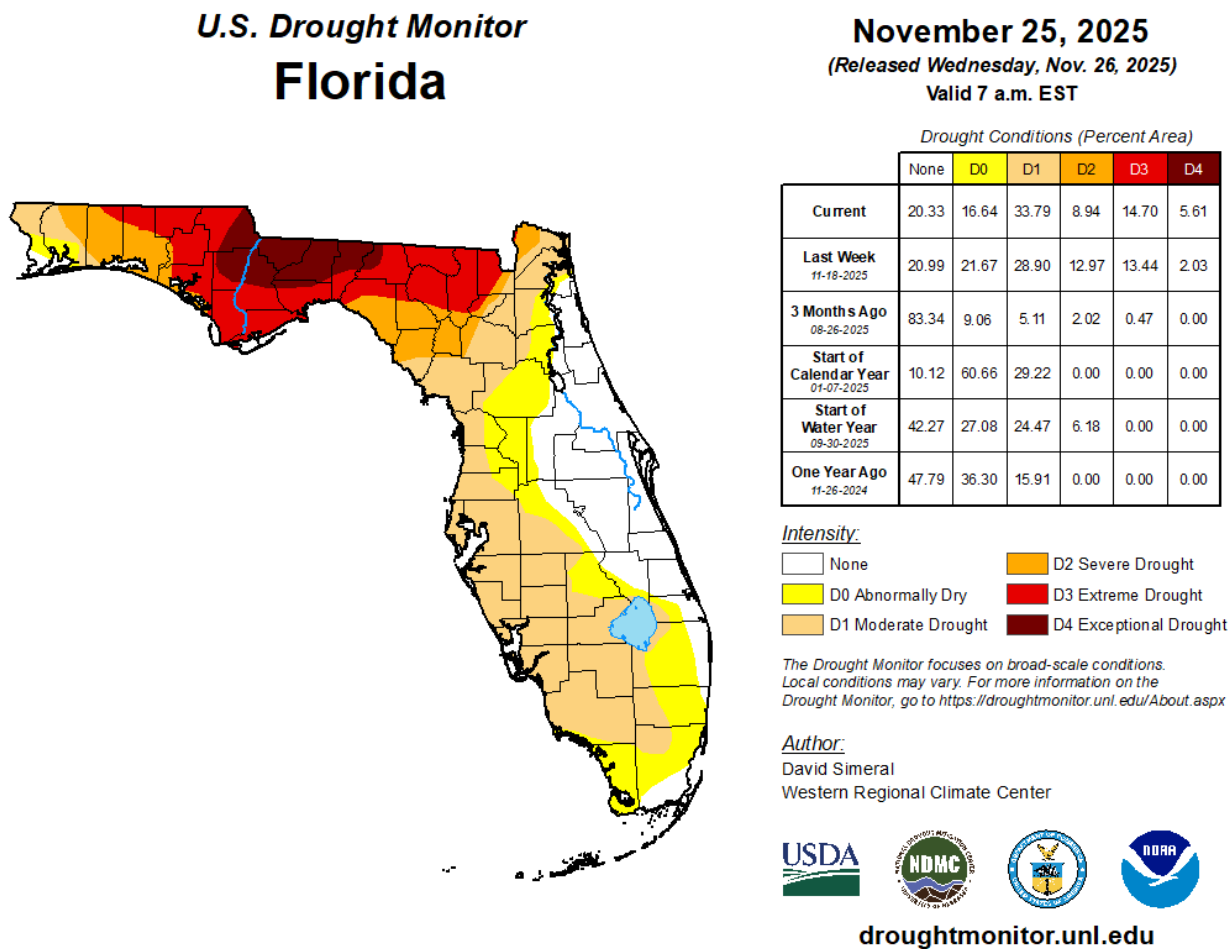
The strongest storm of the season was Hurricane Melissa, which made landfall in southwest Jamaica on October 28 with peak sustained winds of 185 mph and a minimum central pressure of 892 mb. This makes Hurricane Melissa tied for most powerful landfalling hurricane in the Atlantic Basin, tied with the Labor Day Hurricane of 1935 for pressure and tied with the Labor Day Hurricane of 1935 and Hurricane Dorian (2019) for wind speed. Overall, Melissa ranks in the top 3 strongest Atlantic hurricanes based on both wind speed and central pressure. The 2025 season was the first season since 2015 with no U.S. landfalling hurricanes.

Drought-Related Impacts.

Drought expanded and worsened in Florida during November. In mid-November, approximately 13% of the state was in extreme drought (D3), 13% was in severe drought (D2), and 20% was in moderate drought (D1); about 28% of the state was abnormally dry (D0), according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. By the end of the month, approximately 6% of the state was in exceptional drought (D4), 15% of the state was in extreme drought (D3), 9% was in severe drought (D2), 34% was in moderate drought (D1), and 17% of the state was abnormally dry (D0) (Figure 2 below).

As of November 30, the Lake Okeechobee water level was 13.66 ft. above sea level (Feet-NGVD29), which is below average for this time of year. At the first of the month, the water level was 13.96 ft. above sea level.

Figure 3. A graphical depiction of the latest drought conditions in Florida according to the U.S. Drought Monitor (courtesy of the National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln).



Appendix 1. Additional November departures from normal data for select Florida locations (source: NWS). “T” denotes a trace of precipitation.

Station	Average Temperature (°F)	Departure from Normal (°F)	Total Rainfall (in.)	Departure from Normal (in.)
Gainesville	63.8	+1.1	0.00	-1.79
Sarasota	69.6	-0.5	0.48	-1.33
Melbourne	67.3	-1.7	0.39	-2.16
Fort Myers	70.8	-0.7	T	-1.78
West Palm Beach	72.9	-0.1	0.40	-3.22

Appendix 2. Select daily record low maximum temperatures tied or broken during November (compiled from NOAA).

Location	Date	Record (°F)	Broken/Tied	Last
Pensacola	10	53	Broken	57 in 1968
Crestview	10	52	Broken	57 in 2011
Bradenton	11	55	Broken	65 in 2011
Chipley	11	52	Broken	55 in 1977
Daytona Beach	11	63	Broken	65 in 1926
Jasper	11	57	Broken	58 in 1990
Lake City	11	54	Tied	54 in 1913
Ocala	11	57	Broken	61 in 1905
Tarpon Springs	11	54	Broken	57 in 1894
Venice	11	56	Broken	70 in 2011
Orlando	11	58	Broken	64 in 1977
Gainesville	11	56	Broken	63 in 1987
Daytona Beach	11	55	Broken	60 in 1943
Jacksonville	11	55	Broken	61 in 1996
Clermont	12	59	Broken	62 in 1987
Deland	12	55	Broken	57 in 1894
Lisbon	12	54	Broken	63 in 1996
Melbourne	12	57	Broken	65 in 1977
Stuart	12	63	Broken	66 in 1968
Titusville	12	57	Broken	60 in 1987