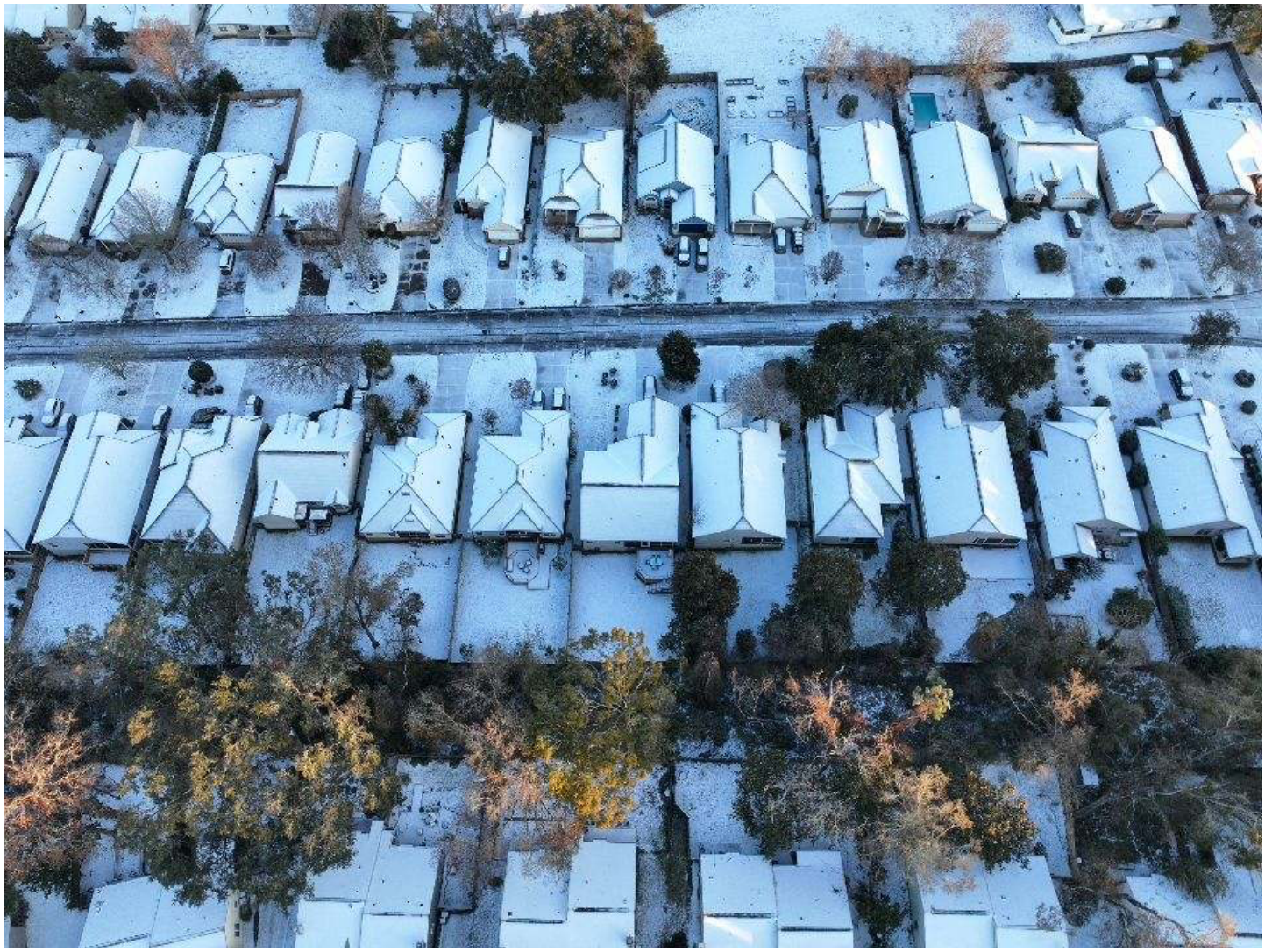
FloridaClimateCenter
Office of the State Climatologist

2025 FLORIDA YEAR IN REVIEW

Florida Climate Center

Prepared by Emily Powell, Assistant State Climatologist
January 20, 2026



A snow-covered neighborhood in Tallahassee, Florida on January 22, 2025 (credit: City of Tallahassee).

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2025 Annual Temperatures and Rankings

For the U.S., 2025 registered as the **4th-warmest year on record** in 131 years since 1895. The average annual temperature for the contiguous U.S. was 54.6°F, which was 2.6°F above the 20th century average, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)**.** In Florida, 2025 ranks as the **11th-warmest year on record** since 1895 (Figure 1). The statewide annual average temperature was 72.3°F, which was +2.2°F above the 20th century average of 70.1°F.

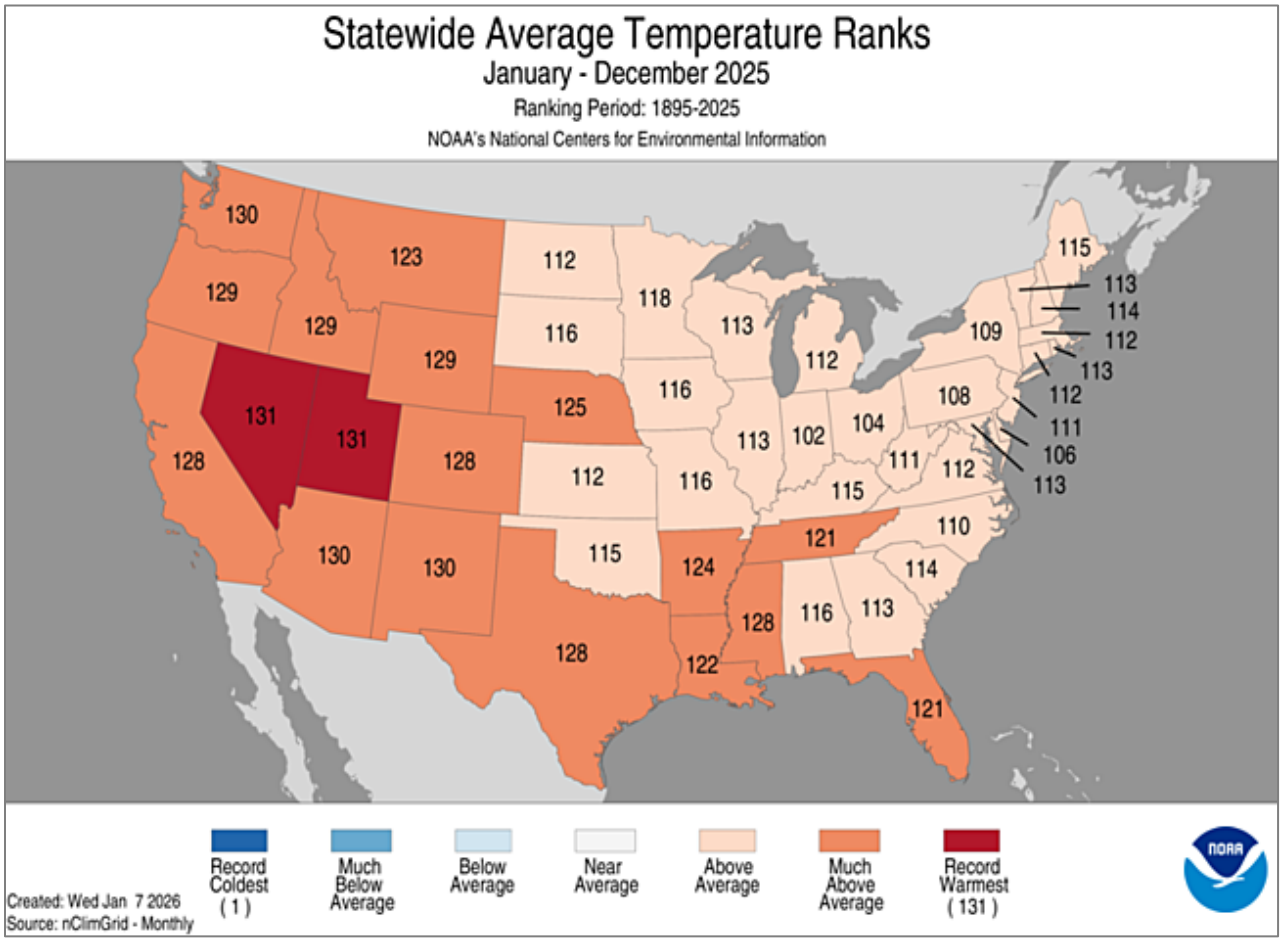

Figure 1. State-level rankings of annual average (mean) temperature in 2025, based on the historical instrumental record from 1901-2000, from NOAA/NCEI.

Florida's annual average **maximum** temperature in 2025 was 83.1°F, which ranked 7th-warmest on record and was +2.2°F above the long-term 20th Century average. The annual average **minimum** temperature was 61.5°F which ranked 14th-warmest on record and was +2.1°F above the long-term mean. Several stations in South Florida measured one of their top 10 warmest years on record, including the **Tampa** area (8th-warmest), **Sarasota-Bradenton** area (8th-warmest), **Plant City** (8th-warmest), **Tarpon Springs** (5th-warmest, tied), **Miami** (8th-warmest, tied), **Fort Lauderdale** (6th-warmest, tied), and **West Palm Beach** (10th-warmest). A map of annual average temperatures are provided in Figure 2.

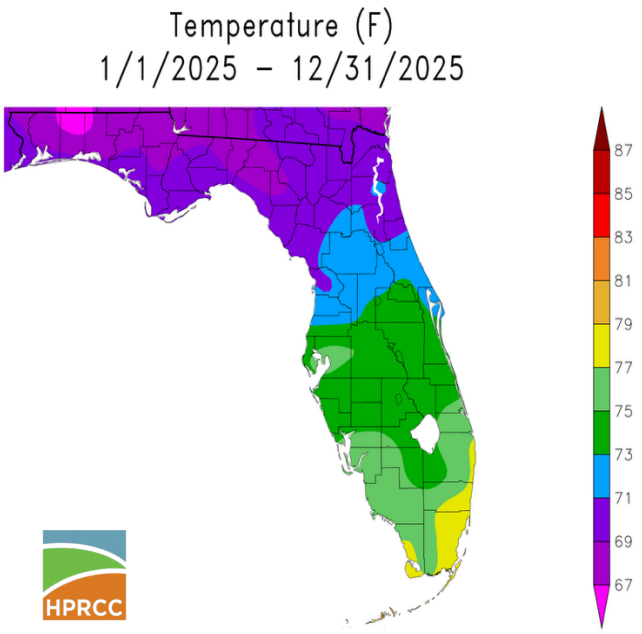

Figure 2. Annual average temperatures in Florida from January 1 – December 31, 2025, courtesy of the High Plains Regional Climate Center.

Statewide monthly average temperature departures and rankings are provided in Figure 3. Monthly mean temperatures were above normal throughout the year, with the only exception being January. January's monthly mean temperature was -4.3°F **below** average which ranked as the **14th-coldest January on record** in Florida (since 1895). January 2025 ended a 26-month streak of above-average monthly mean temperatures. No all-time high or low monthly temperature records were set. Several months ranked in the top 10 warmest on record, including February (7th-warmest), April (6th-warmest), May (2nd-warmest), June (8th-warmest), July (4th-warmest), and August (8th-warmest).

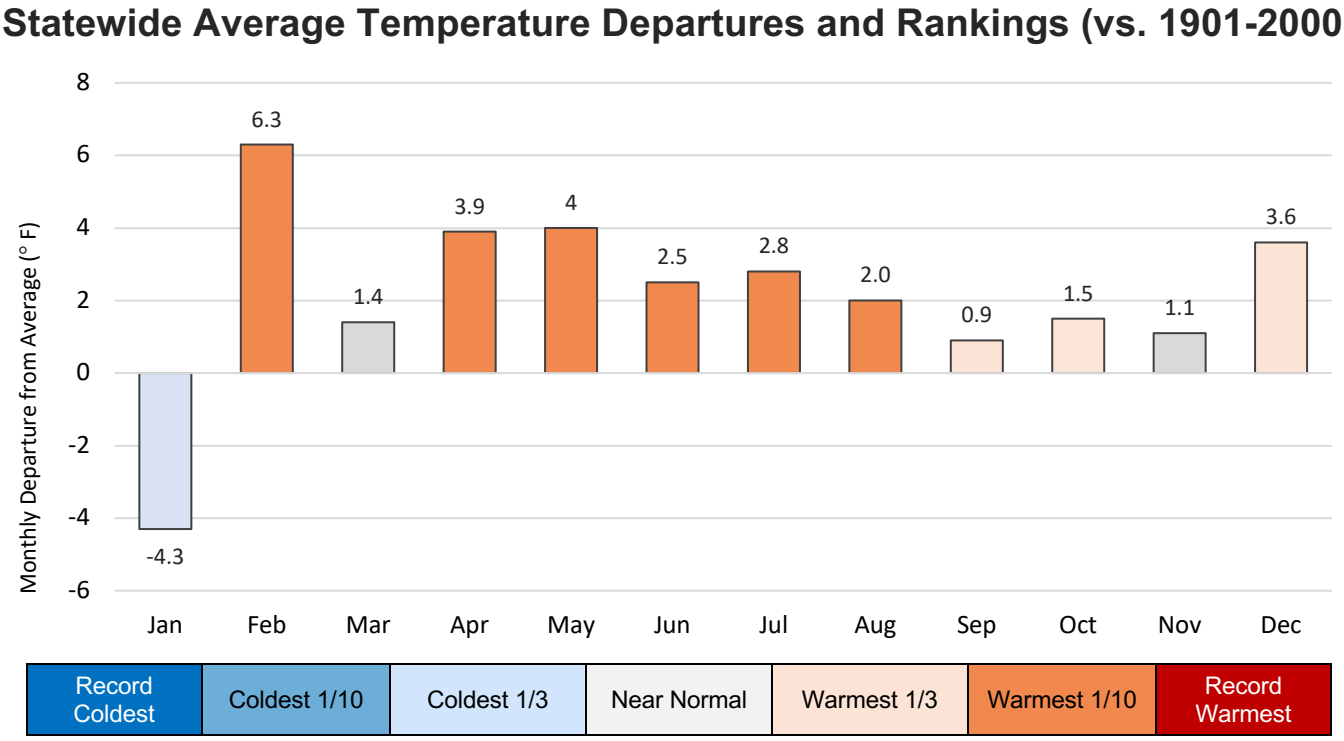

Figure 3. 2025 statewide monthly average temperature departures and their rankings from the long-term average (1901-2000) for Florida.

Figure 4 shows the county-level rankings based on mean annual temperatures. Every county in Florida experienced an above-average year and most counties in southern Florida experienced one of their top 10 warmest years on record, generally from Hernando to Orange and Brevard Counties southward.

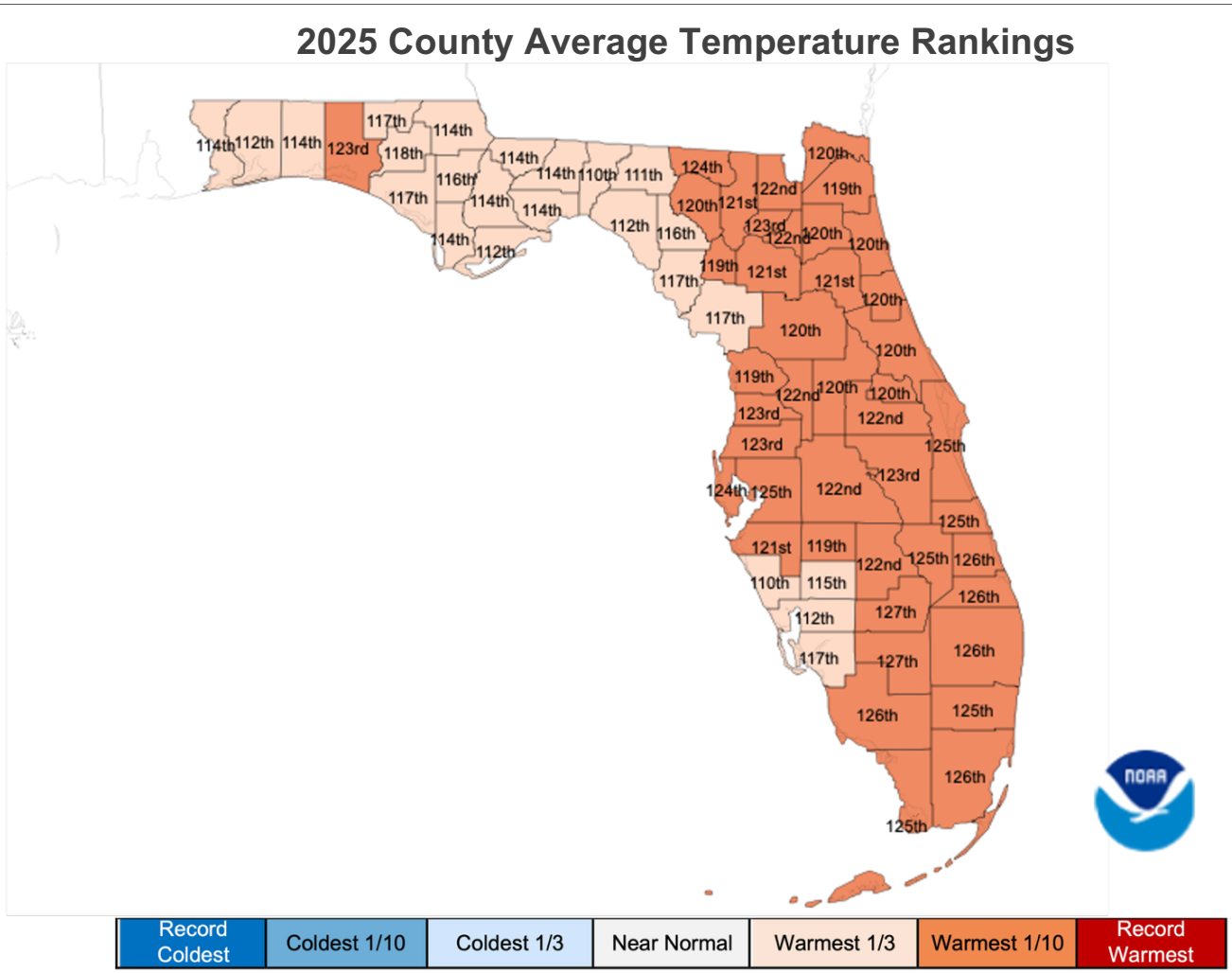

Figure 4. County-level rankings of annual average temperatures in 2025, based on the long-term average from 1901-2000, from NOAA/NCEI.

Annual and Seasonal Temperature Rankings by Climate Division

Florida is divided into 7 climate divisions (Fig. 5) representing regions of generally homogenous climate. These 7 divisions are: Panhandle (1), North (2), North Central (3), South Central (4), Everglades and Southwest Coast (5), Lower East Coast (6), and Keys (7).

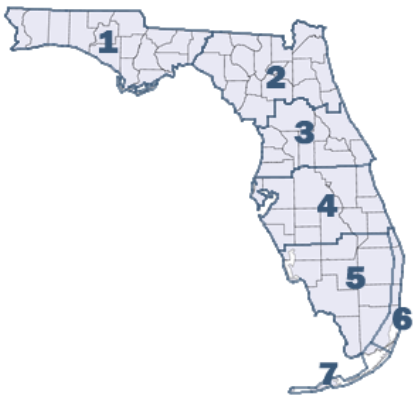

Figure 5. Map of Florida's seven climate divisions.

The 2025 annual average temperatures by climate division and their rankings are provided in Table 2. The climate divisions representing the southern half of the Florida Peninsula (4-7) observed one of their top 10 warmest years on record; the northern half of the state (1-3) experienced one of their top 20 warmest years on record.

Divisional seasonal average temperatures and their rankings (in parentheses) compared to the long-term average temperature (1901-2000) are provided in Table 3. Winter and fall were more seasonable with bursts of below-average temperatures, while spring and summer were much warmer in Florida. Several regions experienced one of their top 5 warmest springs and/or summers on record.

Table 2. Annual 2025 mean temperatures (°F) by climate division and ranking compared to historical values, based on data from the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information.

DIVISION NO.	ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE (°F)	RANKING (since 1895)
1	68.5	16th warmest
2	70.0	12th warmest
3	72.6	11th warmest
4	74.1	9th warmest
5	76.3	8th warmest
6	77.2	6th warmest
7	78.9	6th warmest

Table 3. Statewide and divisional 2025 seasonal mean temperatures (°F) and their rankings, in parentheses, compared to the 1901-2000 instrumental record. Winter includes December 2024, consistent with the definition of that season.

DIVISION NO.	WINTER (DJF)	SPRING (MAM)	SUMMER (JJA)	FALL (SON)
Statewide	59.9 (45th warmest)	72.6 (8th warmest)	83.0 (5th warmest)	73.1 (33rd warmest)
1	53.3 (54th warmest)	69.3 (9th warmest)	81.8 (19th warmest)	69.6 (28th warmest)
2	55.5 (55th warmest)	71.0 (4th warmest)	82.8 (4th warmest)	70.1 (51st warmest)
3	60.5 (43rd warmest)	73.1 (7th warmest)	83.0 (6th warmest)	73.2 (38th warmest)
4	63.2 (44th warmest)	74.1 (7th warmest)	83.4 (4th warmest)	74.9 (37th warmest)
5	67.2 (29th warmest)	75.6 (8th warmest)	84.1 (3rd warmest)	77.5 (20th warmest)
6	69.2 (20th warmest)	76.6 (7th warmest)	84.0 (3rd warmest)	78.2 (18th warmest)
7	71.7 (16th warmest)	78.6 (4th warmest)	84.5 (7th warmest)	80.0 (15th warmest)

Spring and summer mean temperatures were well above average statewide. In addition, Florida's warm season (May-October) was well above average. **Tampa** and **Fort Pierce** both experienced their warmest warm season on record (136 years and 118 years, respectively). The **Tampa International Airport recorded an all-time record high temperature of 100°F on July 27th** for the first time since records began there in 1890. They also experienced their **highest heat index on record (since 1937) of 119°F**. Several additional stations experienced one of their top 5 warmest warm seasons, including **Gainesville** (5th-warmest in 134 years), **Clermont** (3rd-warmest in 70 years), **Plant City** (5th-warmest in 115 years), **Bradenton** (2nd-warmest in 59 years), **Fort Myers** (5th-warmest in 123 years), **Stuart** (4th-warmest in 68 years), **West Palm Beach** (2nd warmest in 129 years), and **Fort Lauderdale** (3rd-warmest in 105 years).

2025 Annual Precipitation and Rankings

2025 ranked as the **40th-driest year on record for the contiguous U.S.** overall (Figure 6). Annual precipitation in Florida was below average, when considering the annual total averaged over the land area of the state. The 2025 annual average precipitation was 44.33 inches, which was -9.32 inches below the state historical average of 53.65 inches (1901-2000). This ranked as the **11th-driest year in Florida**, based on the instrumental record dating back to 1895. Annual precipitation ranged from approximately 28 inches in parts of the Keys (Marathon) to over 65 inches in coastal east-central Florida (Port Orange to Titusville) and the far western Panhandle (Pensacola to Jay) (Figure 7).

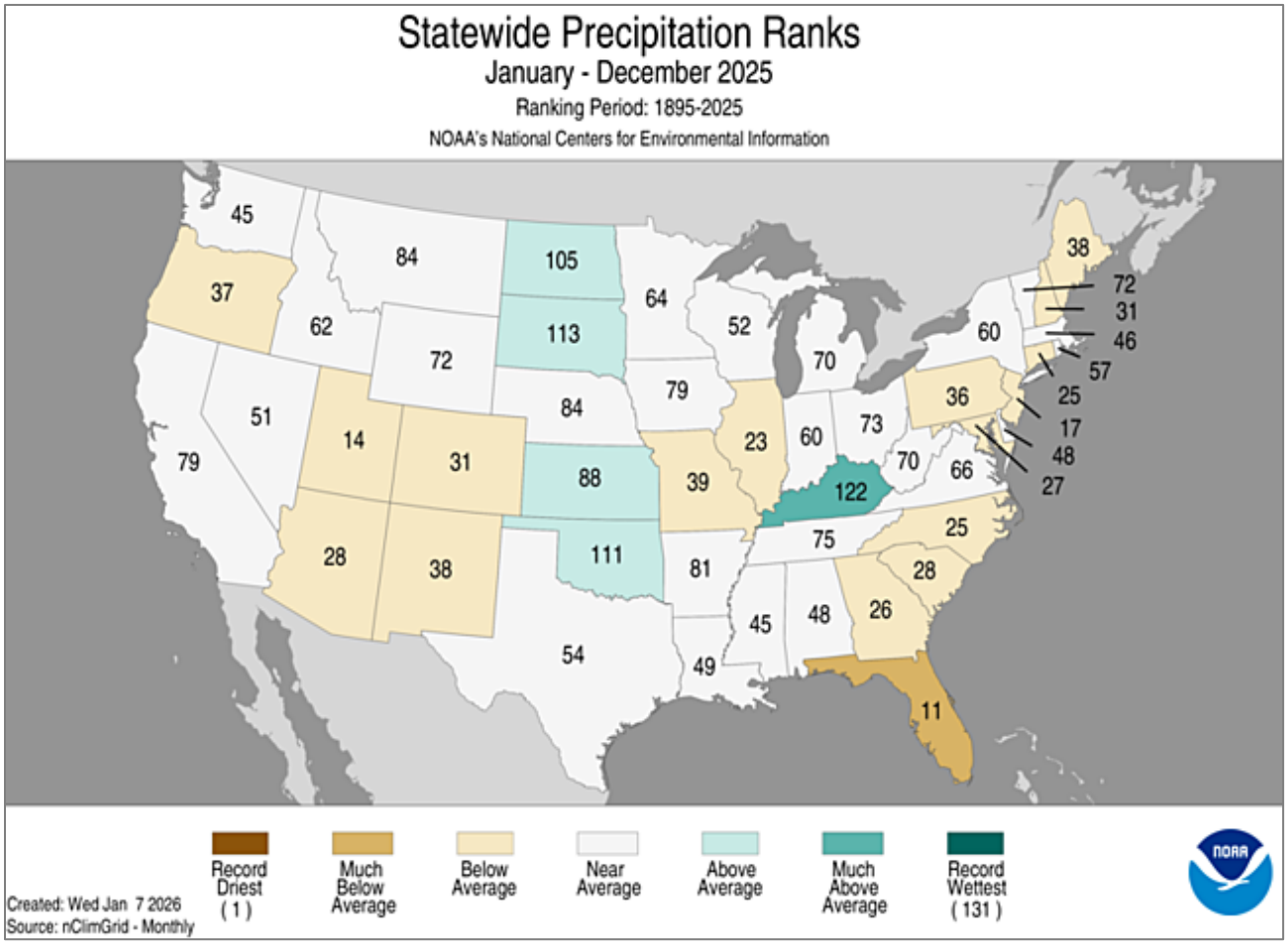

Figure 6. U.S. state rankings of annual average (mean) precipitation in 2025, based on the historical instrumental record dating back to 1895, from NOAA NCEI.

Monthly rainfall was generally below normal throughout the year, with May being the only exception of above-average rainfall and August registered near normal (Figure 8). Most places saw below-average rainfall for the year, except portions of east and central Florida (Figure 9). Below are the **highest and lowest observed annual rainfall and snowfall totals** based on a review of stations from various observing networks:

- Highest annual rainfall total in the CoCoRaHS network was 100.44 inches in Port Orange, Volusia County (Port Orange 0.8 NNW).
- Highest annual rainfall total among the NWS COOP and WBAN networks was 73.18 inches at the Scottsmoor 2.5 SSW station in Brevard County.

- Lowest total annual rainfall observed within the CoCoRaHS network was 29.50 inches in Lady Lake, Sumter County (Lady Lake 4.3 SSW), based on stations with at least 90% complete data.
- Highest total snowfall was 10.0 inches on January 22, reported by a CoCoRaHS observer (Molino 7.3 NW) and a COOP station (Pensacola 7 NNE), both in Escambia County.

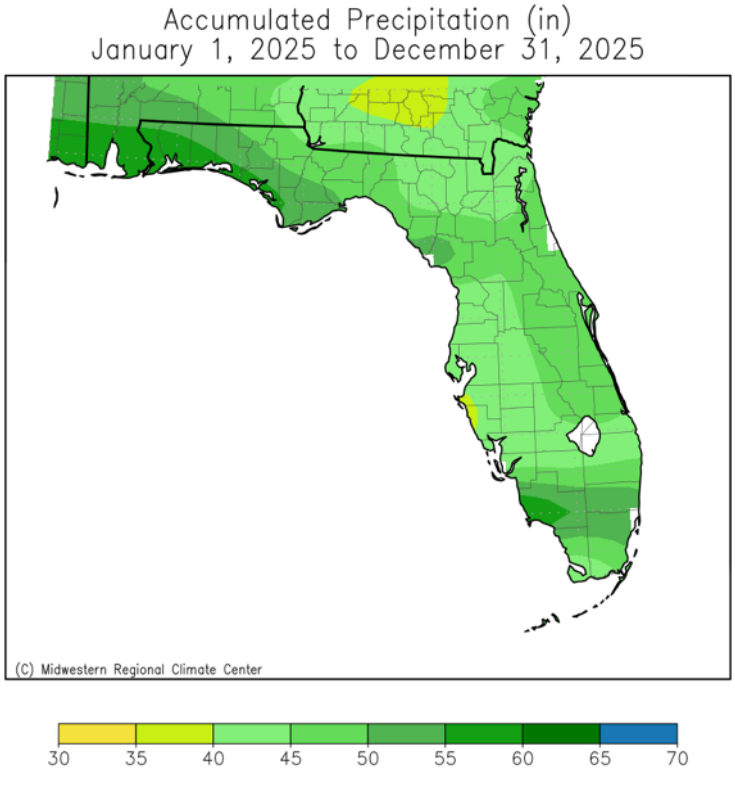

Figure 7. 2025 total annual precipitation in Florida, courtesy of the Midwestern Regional Climate Center.

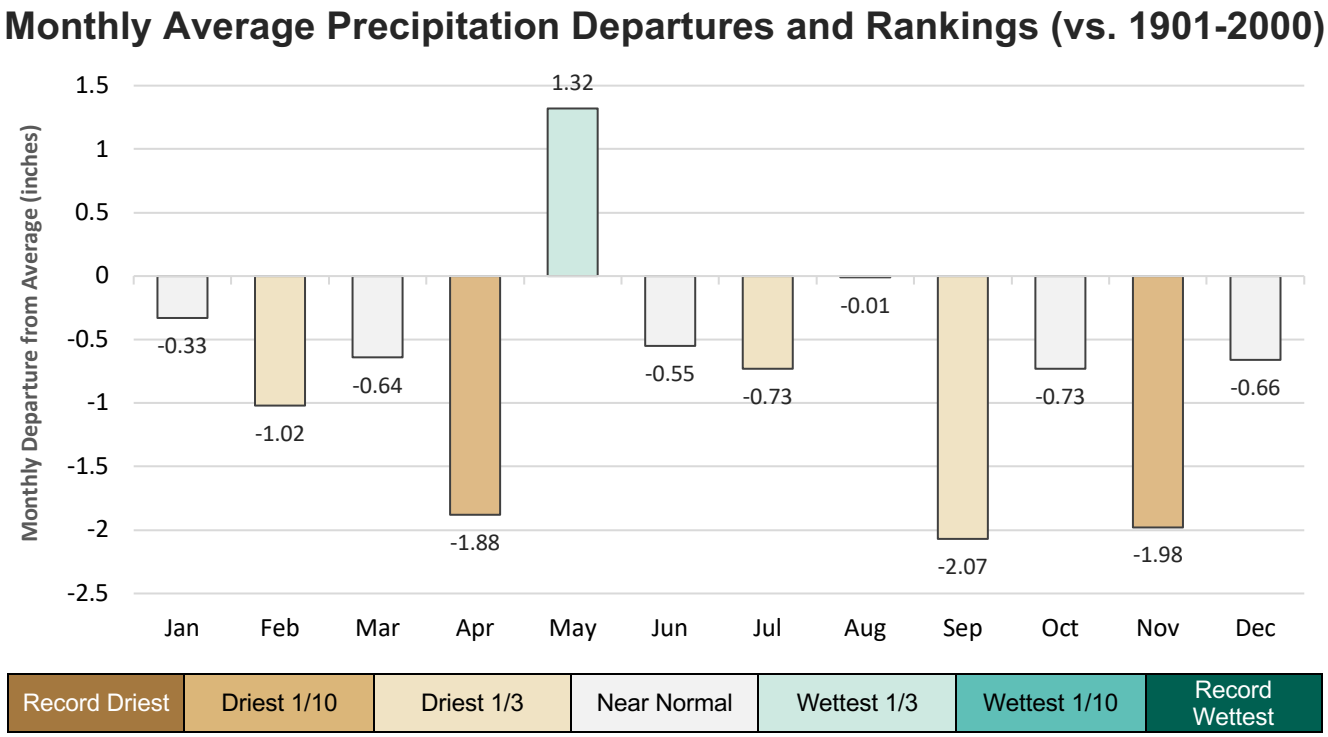

Figure 8. 2025 statewide average monthly precipitation departures and rankings from the long-term average (1901-2000) for Florida.

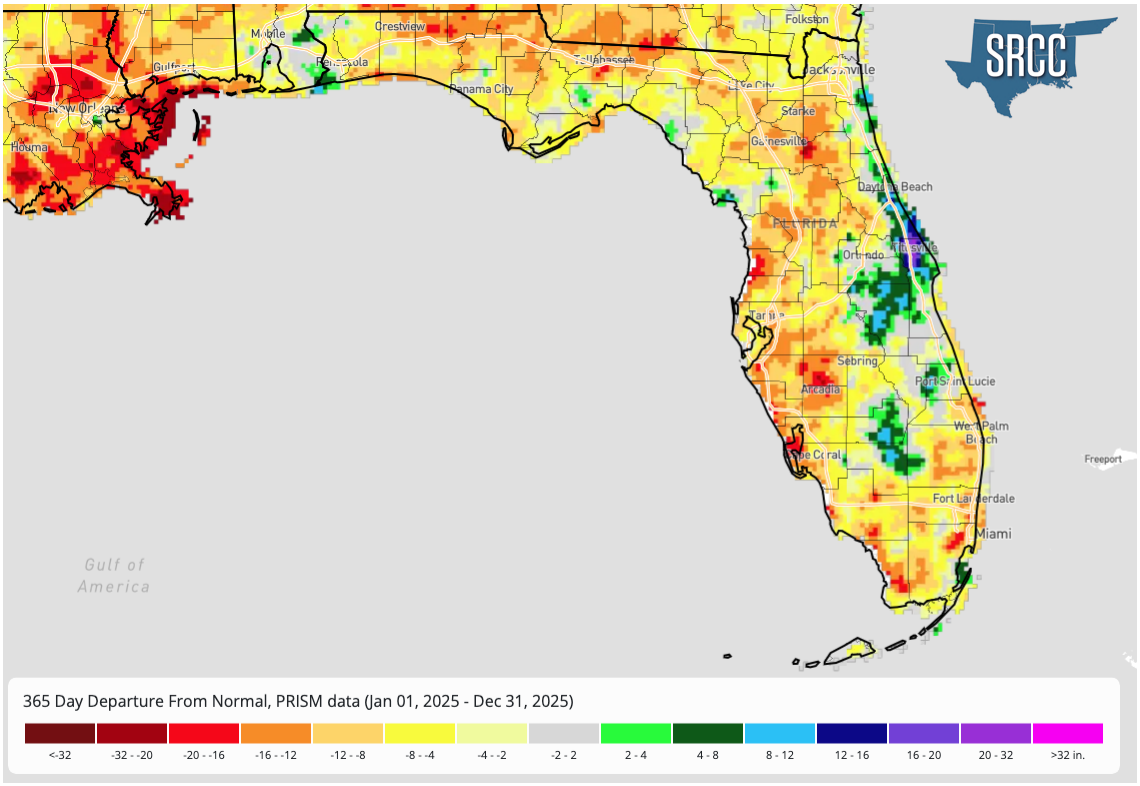

Figure 9. 2025 map of statewide annual precipitation departures from the long-term average (1901-2000) for Florida, in inches, courtesy of the Southern Regional Climate Center.

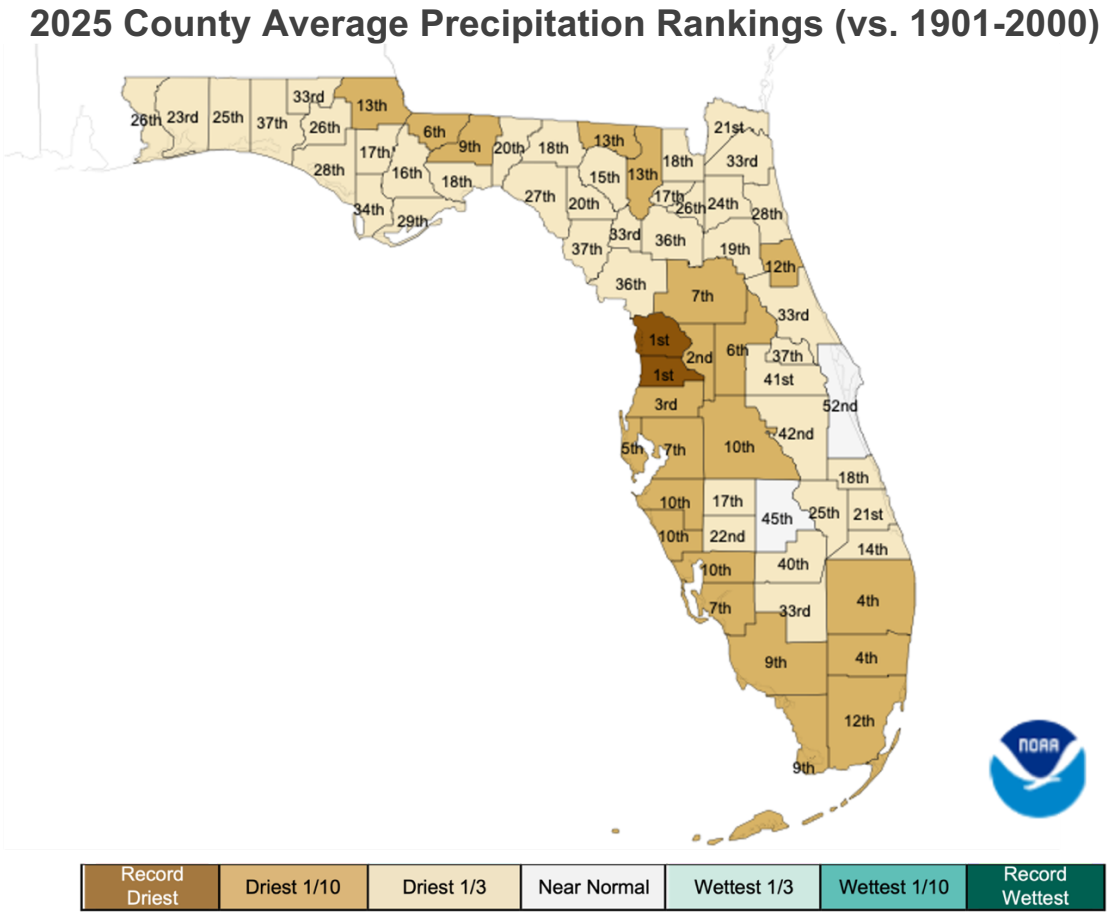

Figure 10. County-level rankings of annual average (mean) precipitation in 2025, based on the historical instrumental record 1901-2000, from NOAA/NCEI.

Nearly every county experienced a deficit in annual rainfall in 2025 (Figure 10). Citrus and Hernando Counties experienced their driest year on record, with deficits of -15.97" and -17.39" below the long-term 20th Century average, respectively. Brevard and Highlands Counties had near normal rainfall for the year.

Annual and Seasonal Precipitation Rankings by Climate Division

Annual precipitation totals and their rankings by climate division are provided in Table 4. Seasonal precipitation totals and rankings for each climate division are in Table 5. Monthly and seasonal rainfall fluctuated throughout the year. Winter precipitation was generally near to below normal, while spring precipitation was mixed across the state, with May being the wettest month during the year. While some areas received above-average summer rainfall, summer and fall were dry overall for the state. Northwest Florida (climate division 1) had its 2nd-driest fall on record with a seasonal precipitation deficit of -7.60" below normal. The **Tampa** and **Sarasota/Bradenton** areas experienced a record dry fall (SON), based on 136 and 111 years, respectively. It was the 2nd-driest fall on record for the **Tallahassee** area, **Tarpon Springs**, and **Venice** (122 years, 130 years, and 63 years, respectively).

Table 4. 2025 annual total precipitation (inches) by climate division and rankings compared to historical values, based on data from the NOAA/NCEI.

DIVISION NO.	TOTAL ANNUAL RAINFALL (inches)	RANKING (since 1895)
Statewide	44.33	11th driest
1	48.18	17th driest
2	44.56	19th driest
3	42.01	8th driest
4	43.60	16th driest
5	42.86	7th driest
6	42.58	6th driest
7	39.21	16th driest

Table 5. 2025 statewide and divisional seasonal precipitation totals (in inches) and their ranking compared to the 1901-2000 instrumental record, in parentheses. Winter includes December 2024, consistent with the definition of that season.

DIVISION NO.	WINTER (DJF)	SPRING (MAM)	SUMMER (JJA)	FALL (SON)
Statewide	6.52 (32nd driest)	9.50 (51st driest)	20.11 (40th driest)	7.92 (6th driest)
1	9.57 (22nd driest)	13.94 (51st wettest)	19.20 (57th driest)	4.39 (2nd driest)
2	7.82 (40th driest)	10.87 (58th wettest)	19.77 (57th driest)	5.41 (7th driest)
3	4.61 (27th driest)	8.07 (48th driest)	19.55 (33rd driest)	9.38 (32nd driest)
4	5.64 (55th driest)	7.58 (40th driest)	22.13 (59th driest)	8.18 (13th driest)
5	4.30 (49th driest)	6.47 (19th driest)	20.66 (34th driest)	21.09 (41st driest)
6	5.04 (44th driest)	7.26 (25th driest)	16.27 (20th driest)	15.63 (43rd driest)
7	5.04 (62nd wettest)	5.96 (33rd driest)	14.88 (35th driest)	14.85 (65th wettest)

Several stations in the Florida Peninsula had one of their driest years on record. **Bradenton recorded its driest year on record** (58 years) with 38.07" of precipitation, which was -18.21" below normal. **Tarpon Springs** had its 8th-driest year on record (128 years), **Venice** had its 3rd-driest year (59 years), **Fort Myers** was 6th-driest (117 years) on record, Stuart ranked 5th-driest (65 years), and Leesburg also ranked 5th-driest on record (65 years), with annual precipitation for these stations generally coming in between 18-22" below normal. Additional annual mean temperatures, precipitation, and rankings are provided for select stations in Table 6.

Table 6. 2025 annual mean temperatures (°F) and precipitation (inches) and their rankings for select stations in Florida.

STATION	ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE (°F)	RANKING	TOTAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (IN)	RANKING
Pensacola	69.6	18th-warmest	60.68	71st-driest
Tallahassee	69.3	24th-warmest	45.41	21st-driest
Jacksonville	70.1	33rd-warmest	42.79	28th-driest
Gainesville	71.0	19th-warmest	46.80	35th-driest
Orlando	74.2	13th-warmest	53.41	45th-wettest
Melbourne	73.9	18th-warmest	53.35	28th-wettest
Tampa	75.7	8th-warmest	40.86	30th-driest
Fort Myers	76.5	11th-warmest	38.23	7th-driest
West Palm Beach	77.4	10th-warmest	44.81	13th-driest
Miami	78.3	8th-warmest	57.93	56th-driest
Key West	79.0	16th-warmest	39.77	64th-wettest

Daily Temperature and Rainfall Extremes

Table 7 shows the hottest and coldest temperatures and the greatest 24-hour rainfall totals recorded in the state in 2025 (January 1 – December 31), based on a review of stations in the NWS COOP (Cooperative Observer Program), ASOS (Automated Surface Observing System), FAWN (Florida Automated Weather Network) and CoCoRaHS (Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, and Snow) networks.

Table 7. Hottest and coldest daily temperatures and rainfall totals measured in 2025, based on multiple networks.

STATION NAME	VALUE	COUNTY	DATE RECORDED	STATION TYPE
Highest Maximum Temperature				
Clermont 9 S	105°F	Lake	July 29	COOP
Highest Minimum Temperature				
Pompano Beach Airpark	86°F	Broward	June 7	WBAN
Key West Intl AP	86°F	Monroe	August 22	WBAN
Lowest Maximum Temperature				
Jay	30.6°F	Santa Rosa	January 21	FAWN
DeFuniak Spring	30.6°F	Walton	January 21	FAWN
Pensacola 7 NNE	31°F	Escambia	January 21	COOP
Whiting Field NAS	31°F	Santa Rosa	January 21	WBAN

Lowest Minimum Temperature				
Jay	10.9°F	Santa Rosa	January 22	FAWN
Crestview FAA/AP	11°F	Okaloosa	January 23	WBAN
Whiting Field NAS S	11°F	Santa Rosa	January 22	WBAN
Milton	11°F	Santa Rosa	January 22	ASOS
Highest 24-hr Rainfall				
Juno Beach	13.11 in	Palm Beach	October 31	COOP
Titusville	13.10 in	Brevard	October 26	WBAN

Notable Climate and Weather Events from 2025

Overview of Severe Weather

2025 was the first Atlantic hurricane season since 2015 without any landfalling hurricanes in Florida. That said, there was no shortage of impactful severe weather during the year. The year's severe weather ranged from hazardous driving conditions due to ice and snow and dense fog, to wildfires in spring and summer. Fall saw severe thunderstorm wind gusts and extreme rainfall rates. On October 27, an EF-1 tornado injured 10 people near Mexico Beach. Figure 11 shows the number of severe thunderstorm and tornado warnings issued in Florida in 2025. The year was near average with a total of 615 warnings for the year.

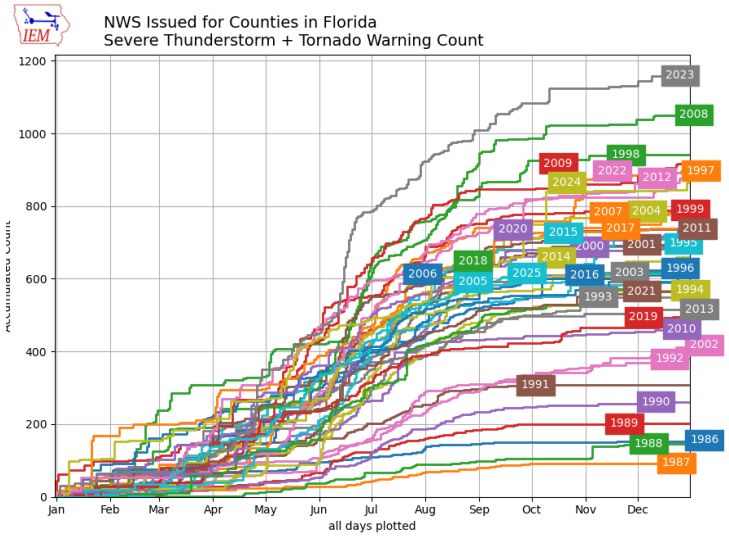

Figure 11. Severe thunderstorm and tornado warnings issued by National Weather Service offices serving Florida.

Gulf Coast Winter Storm, January 21-22

A Gulf Coast winter storm on January 21-22 brought all-time record snowfall to the sunshine state. Snowfall totals of 10" were reported in the western Panhandle, including near Ferry Pass, Jay and Milton in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties. The official NWS COOP station in Pensacola measured 8.9" of snow. The satellite image in Figure 12 shows the snow-covered ground stretching from the Texas coast to the Florida Panhandle and along the east coast.

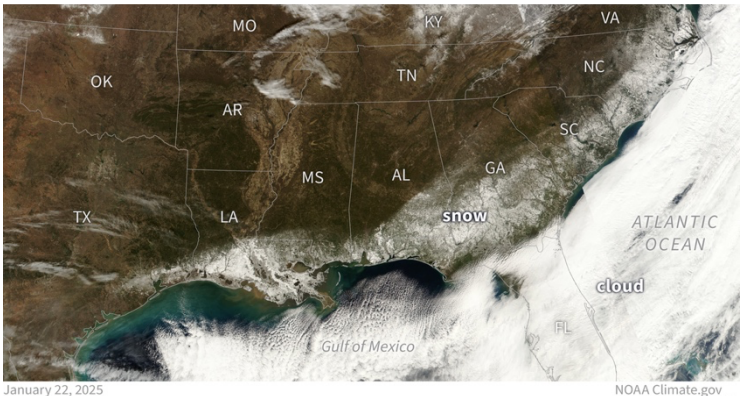

Figure 12. NOAA satellite of Gulf Coast showing snow and clouds on January 22, 2025.

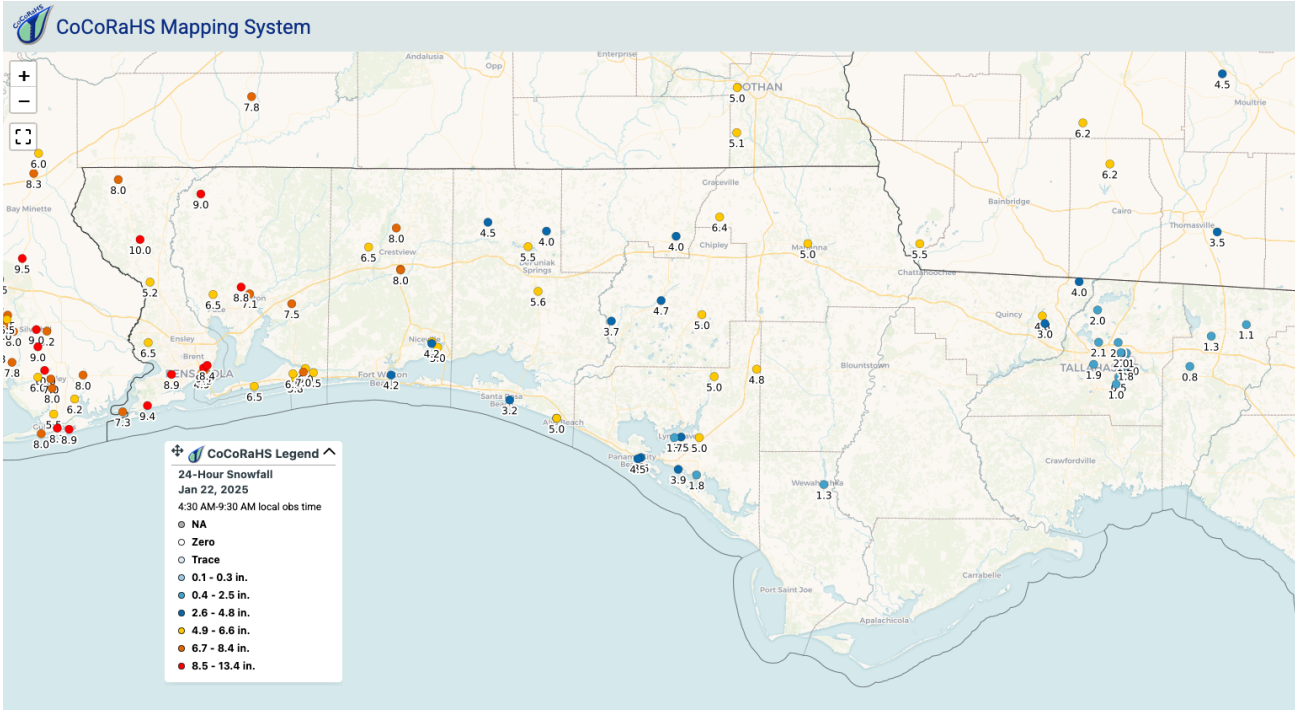

Figure 13. Map of 24-hour snowfall totals, in inches, in the Florida Panhandle reported by CoCoRaHS observers on January 22, 2025.

October 26-27 Excessive Rainfall and Flooding in Mount Dora/Eustis and Titusville Areas

Titusville registered its wettest October on record (dating back 109 years) with 21.08” of rain for the month, which was +16.02” above normal. Over half of this rain fell during the overnight hours of October 26-27 when a stalled frontal system brought excessive rain to portions of northern Lake and northern Brevard Counties. The COOP station at Titusville recorded 13.10”, which was an estimated 100-year storm event for the area. The Eustis and Mount Dora areas of central Florida received the greatest rainfall, ranging from 10” to 19.7” in Eustis in a 6-hour period (Figure 14), which would be considered a more than 1-in-1,000-year event for this part of the state. The storm caused significant flooding and washed out sidewalks and roadways.

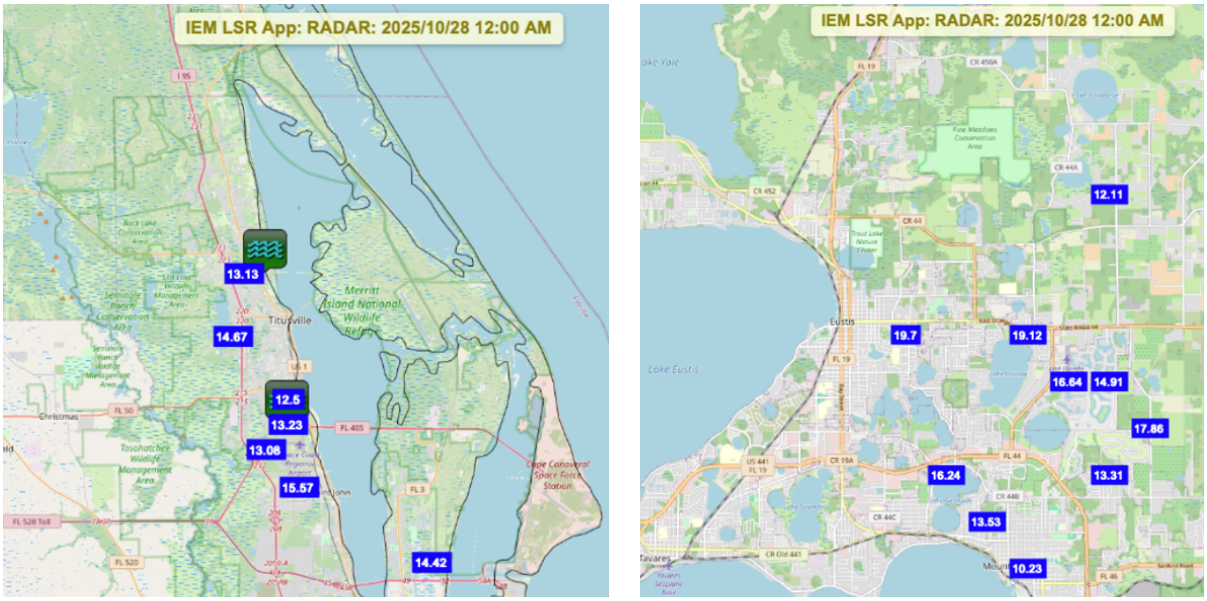

Figure 14. Rainfall totals observed in the Titusville area (left) and Eustis/Mount Dora area (right) in central Florida from October 26 – 27, 2025, courtesy of the Iowa Environmental Mesonet.

Fall Flash Drought Impacts

Fall flash drought developed September 28 across northern Florida and west-central Florida following months of below-normal rainfall. The lack of tropical rainfall, a predominant pattern of subsidence (sinking air) over the region, and La Niña conditions in the tropical equatorial Pacific Ocean combined to create a dry pattern that persisted into the winter dry season. The worst drought was felt in north-central Panhandle counties, with exceptional drought (D4) impacting portions of Jackson, Calhoun, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson and Madison Counties November 18 – December 2. It was the first time in nearly 14 years any part of the state had been impacted by D4-level drought. Drought had expanded to include much of the Peninsula by the end of the year (Figure 16).

Figure 15. Dry holding pond in Jackson County, sent on November 20, 2025 (by Stuart Warren, CMOR).

Burn bans went into effect beginning in late November and, as of early January, 14 counties had enacted burn bans according to the Florida Forest Service. A Phase I Water Shortage declaration began December 1, 2025, restricting outdoor water use in 11 counties and portions of 4 other counties in southwest and central Florida. The months of August to October are critical to agriculture in these areas, and the rainfall shortage made harvesting crops like peanuts much harder. Many farmers were forced to do supplemental hay feeding earlier than typical in the season.

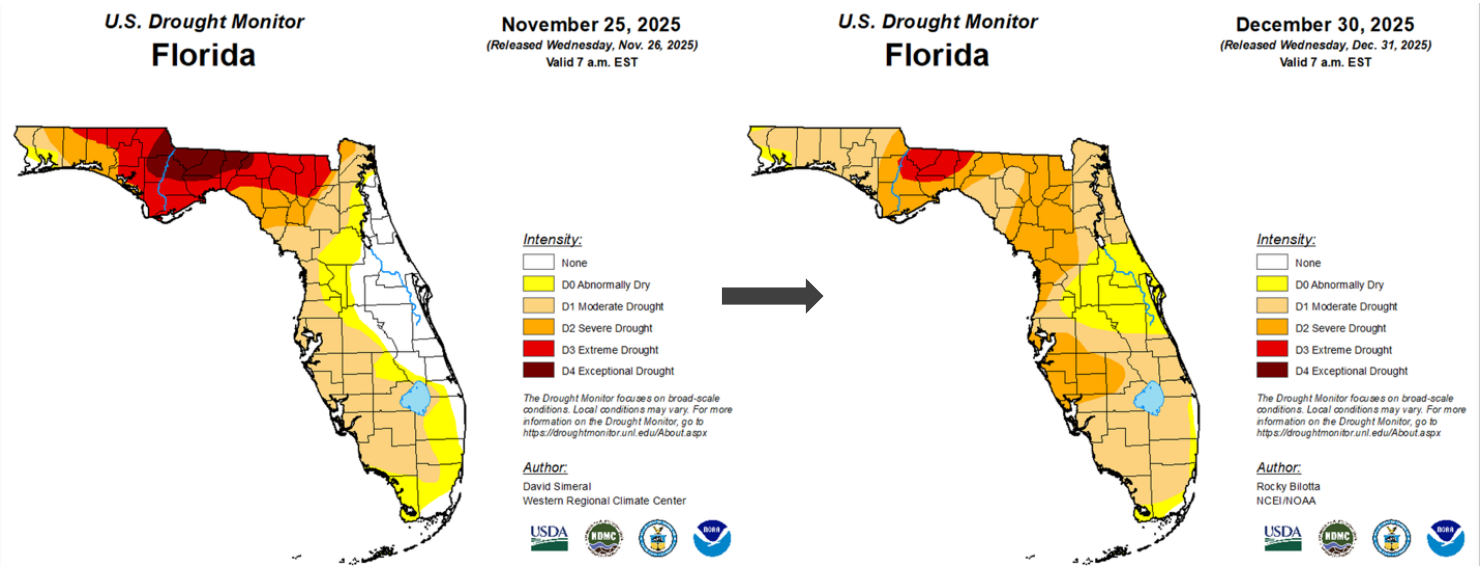

Figure 16. U.S. Drought Monitor maps for Florida valid November 25, 2025 (left) and December 30, 2025 (right), courtesy of the National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.