Extended Hydrologic Outlook
July 7, 2025

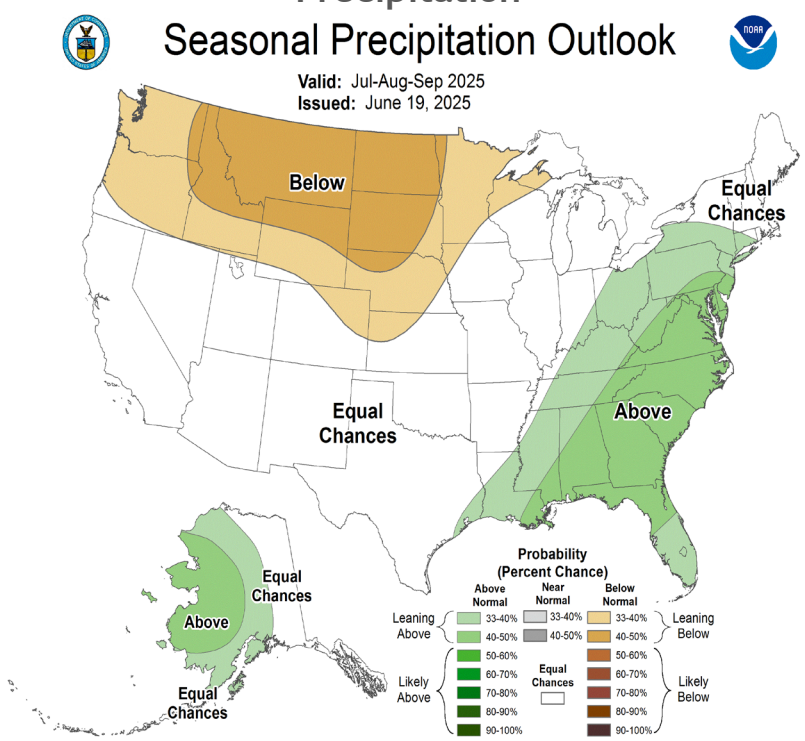
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting above normal rainfall for July through September.
- ENSO-Neutral is likely in summer 2025 (82% chance in June-August) and may continue into winter 2025-26, though confidence is lower (48% chance of Neutral and 41% chance of La Niña in November-January).
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is currently in the warm phase:
  - Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase.

U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

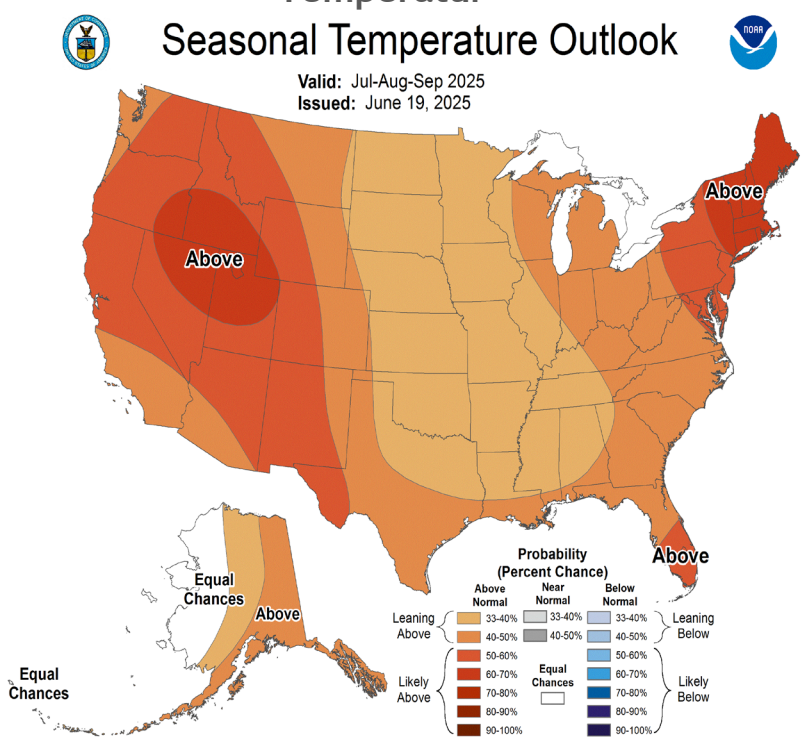
July-September 2025

The seasonal outlooks combine the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and, when appropriate, ENSO.

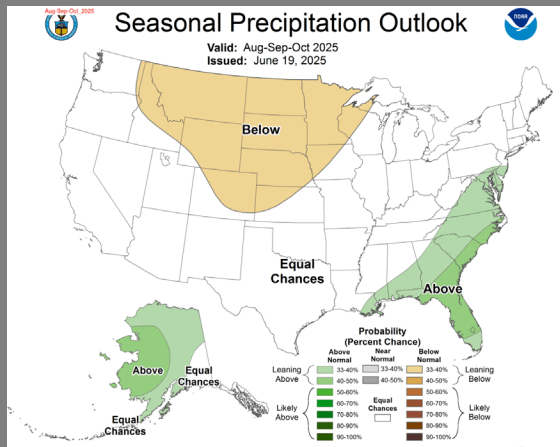
Precipitation

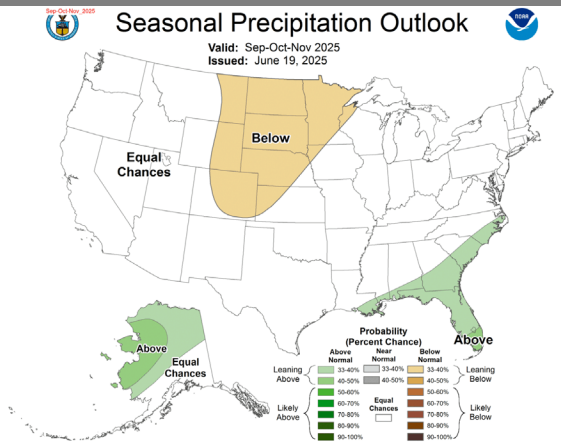


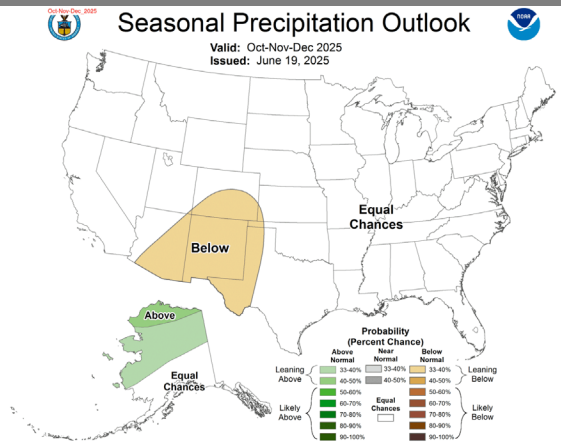
Temperatur

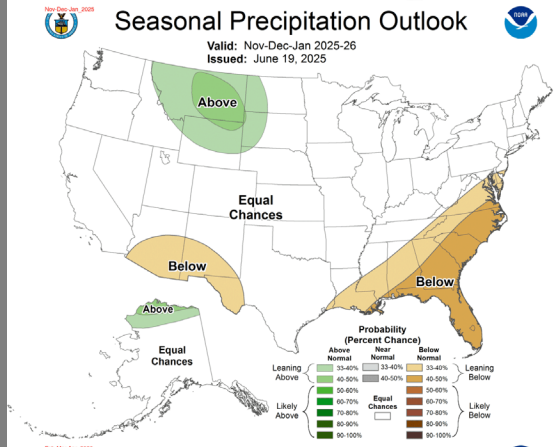


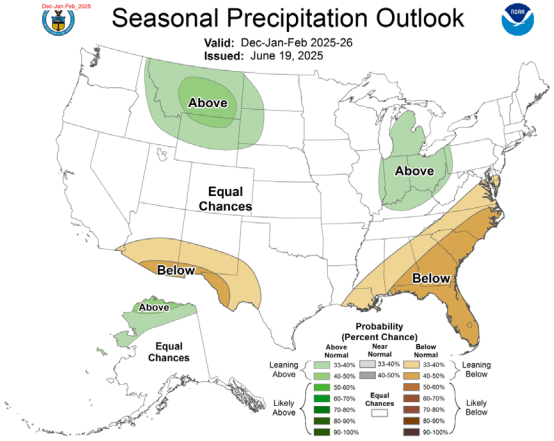
Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center/NCEP

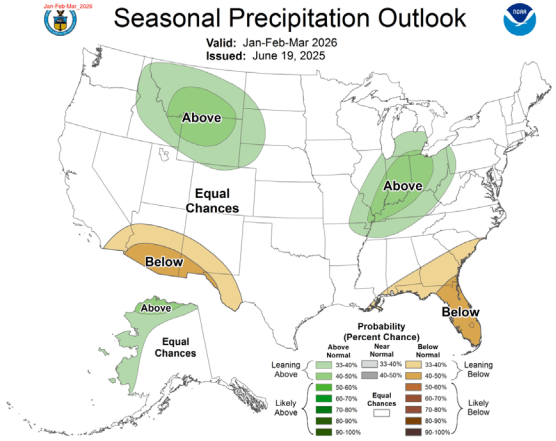


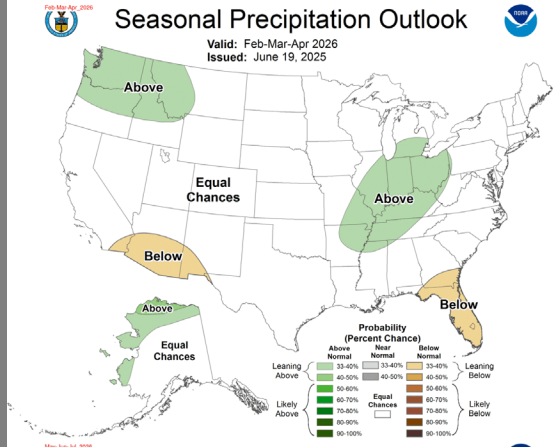


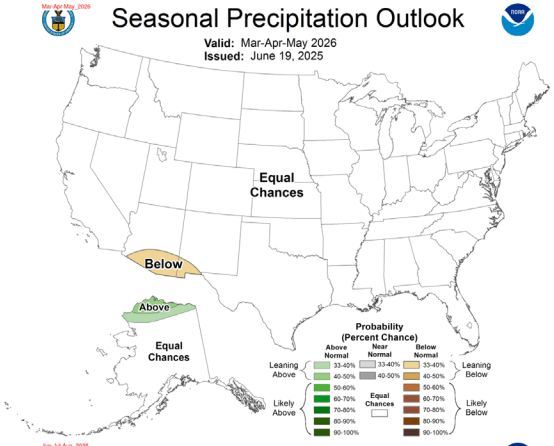


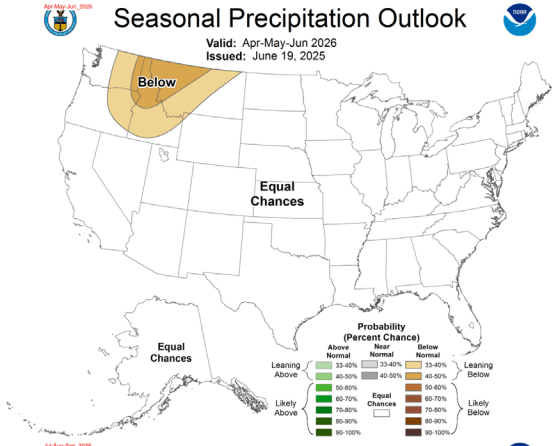












Teleconnections to South Florida

Climate anomalies being related to each other at large distances:

<u>El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)</u>

- El Niño increases the chances of a wetter-than-normal dry season and decreased tropical activity, La Niña increases the chances of a drier-than-normal dry season and increased tropical activity (both have most influence in south Florida from November through March)

<u>Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)</u>

- Increases variations in south Florida dry season rainfall, positive leads to more El Niño events, negative leads to more La Niña events
- The current PDO is negative

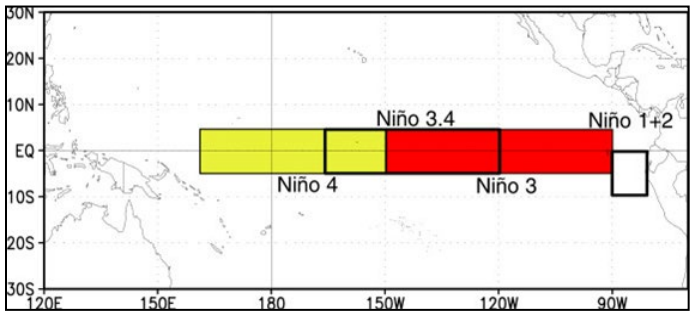
<u>Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)</u>

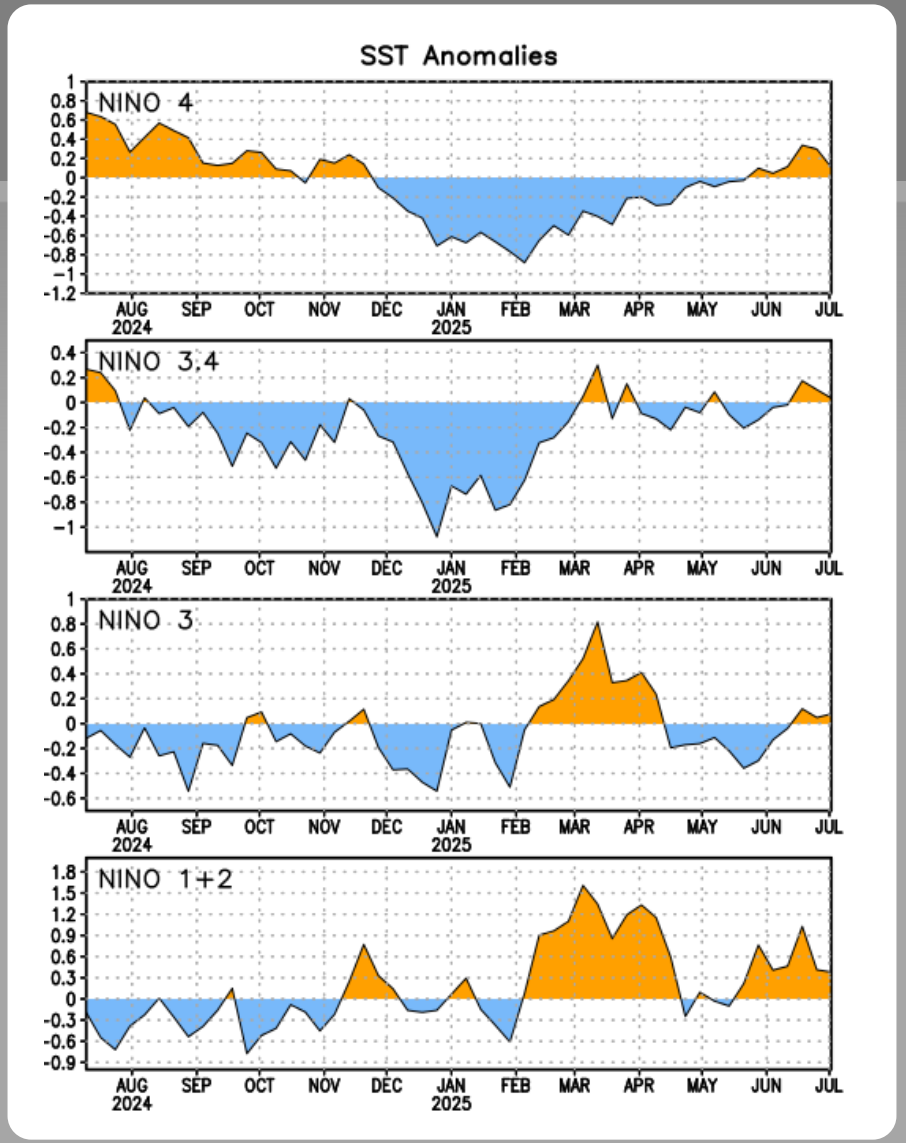
- Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase of the AMO, easterly flow toward south Florida affected by phase
- The AMO is currently in the warm phase

Niño Region SST Departures (ºC) Recent Evolution

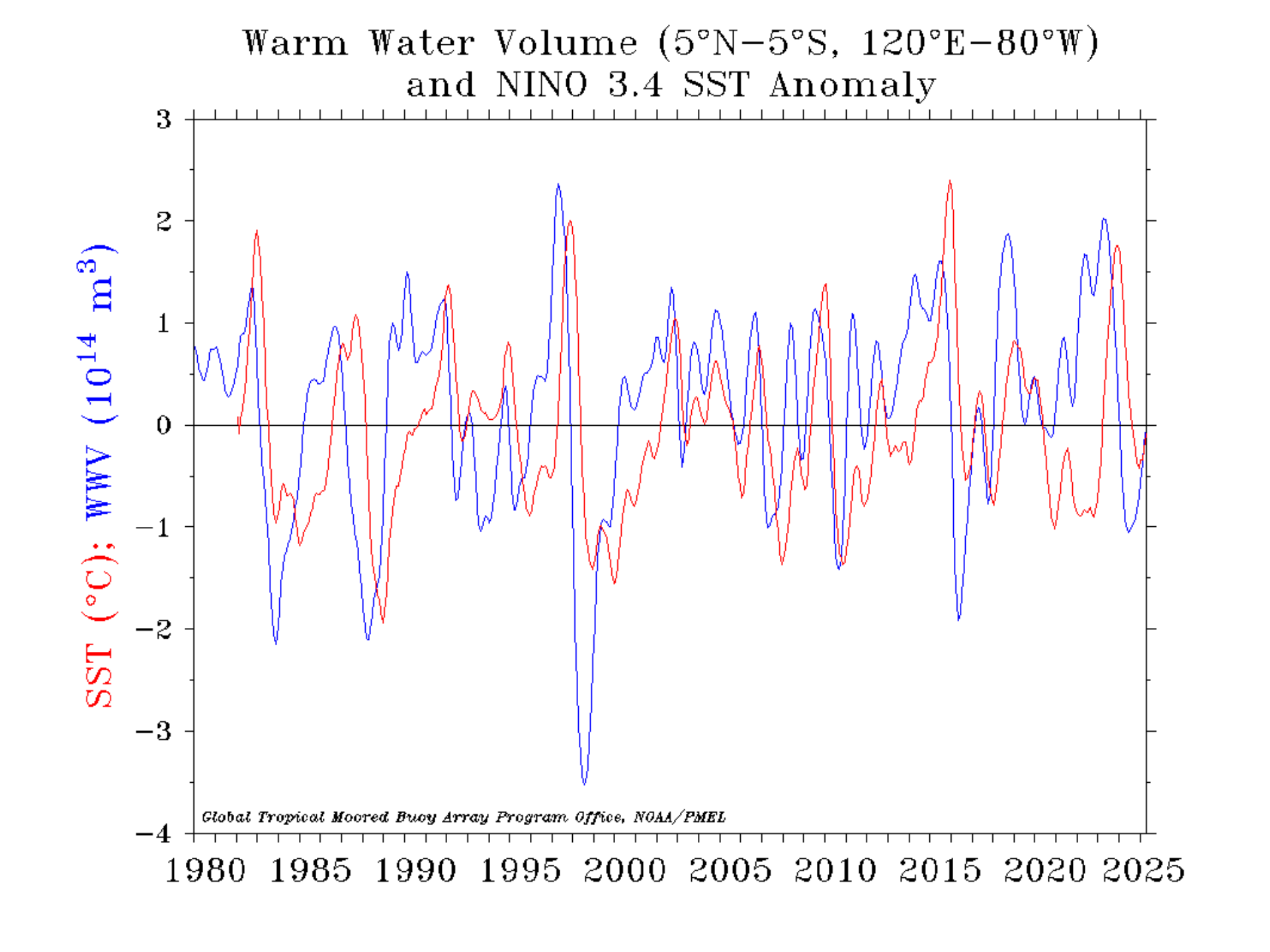
The latest weekly SST departures are:

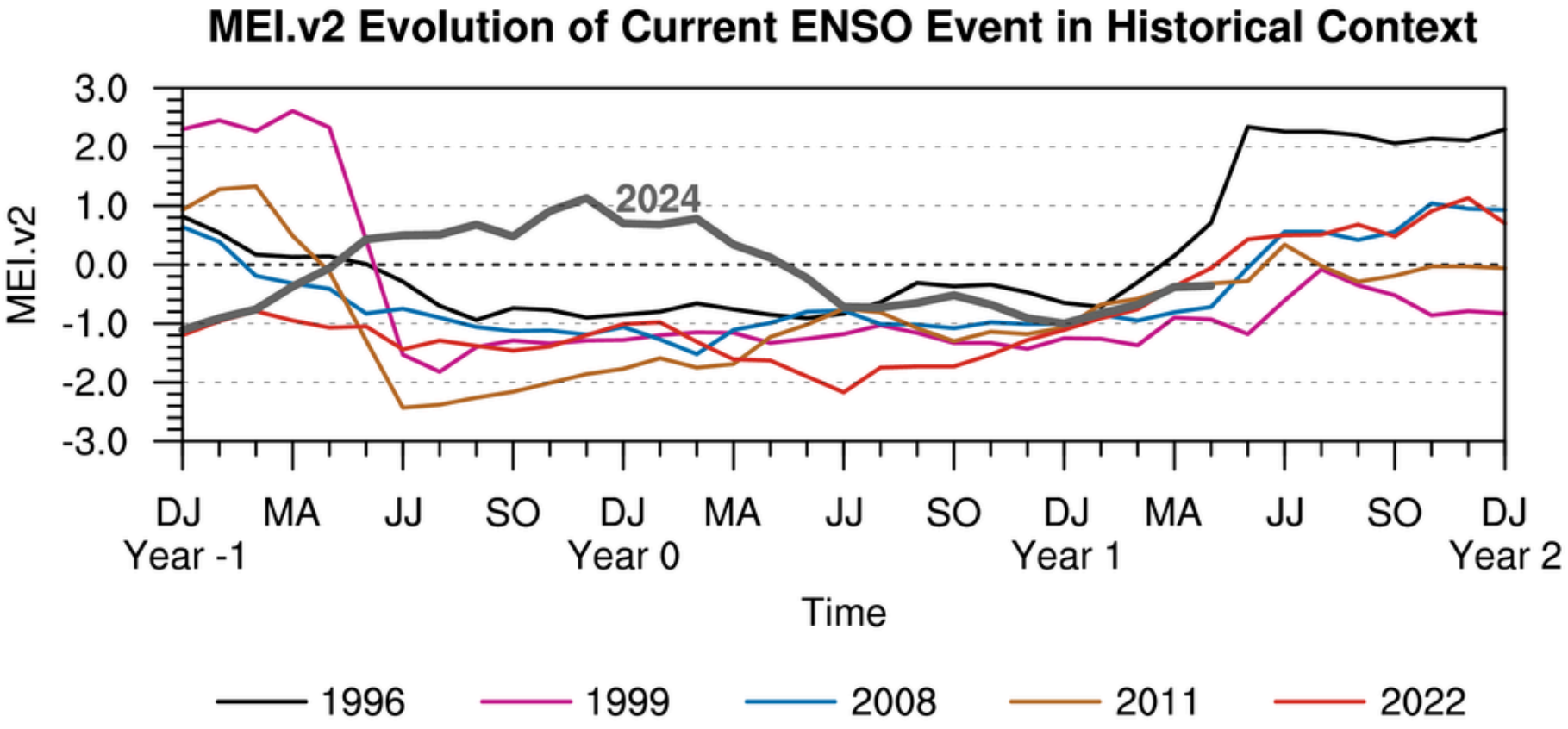
Niño 4	0.1ºC
Niño 3.4	0.0ºC
Niño 3	0.1ºC
Niño 1+2	0.4ºC





Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center/NCEP

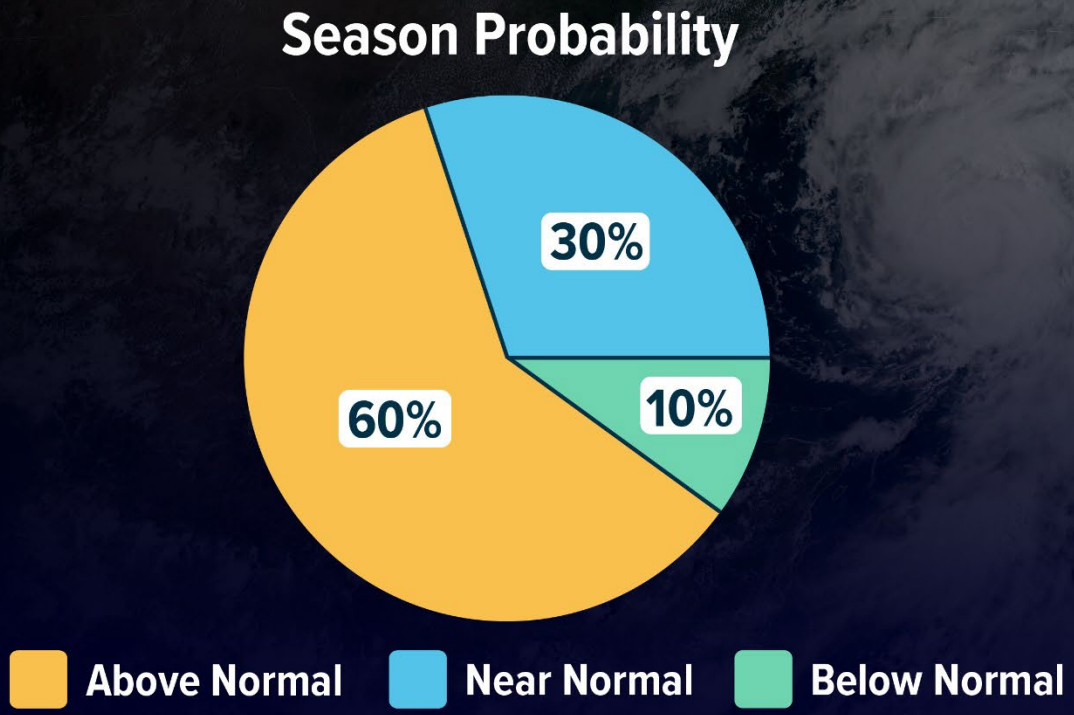

Warm Water Volume (5°N–5°S, 120°E–80°W)
and NINO 3.4 SST Anomaly
SST (°C); WWV (10^{14} m^3)
3
2
1
0
−1
−2
−3
−4
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
2025
Global Tropical Moored Buoy Array Program Office, NOAA/PMEL



Prepared by: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

2025 Tropical Outlook

2025 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook



Named Storms
13 - 19

Hurricanes
6 - 10

Major Hurricanes
3 - 5

Be prepared: Visit hurricanes.gov and follow NOAA's @NWS and @NHC_Atlantic on X.

May 2025

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ATLANTIC BASIN SEASONAL HURRICANE FORECAST FOR 2025

Forecast Parameter and 1991–2020 Average (in parentheses)	Issue Date 3 April 2025	Issue Date 11 June 2025
Named Storms (14.4)	17	17
Named Storm Days (69.4)	85	85
Hurricanes (7.2)	9	9
Hurricane Days (27.0)	35	35
Major Hurricanes (3.2)	4	4
Major Hurricane Days (7.4)	9	9
Accumulated Cyclone Energy Index (123)	155	155
ACE West of 60°W (73)	93	93
Net Tropical Cyclone Activity (135%)	165	165

- Above-normal activity
- Tropical Pacific currently is characterized by ENSO neutral conditions, and we anticipate these to persist through the hurricane season
- Sea surface temperatures across the eastern and central Atlantic are warmer than normal, but not as warm as they were last year
- A warmer-than-normal tropical Atlantic combined with likely ENSO neutral conditions typically provides a more conducive dynamic and thermodynamic environment for hurricane formation and intensification

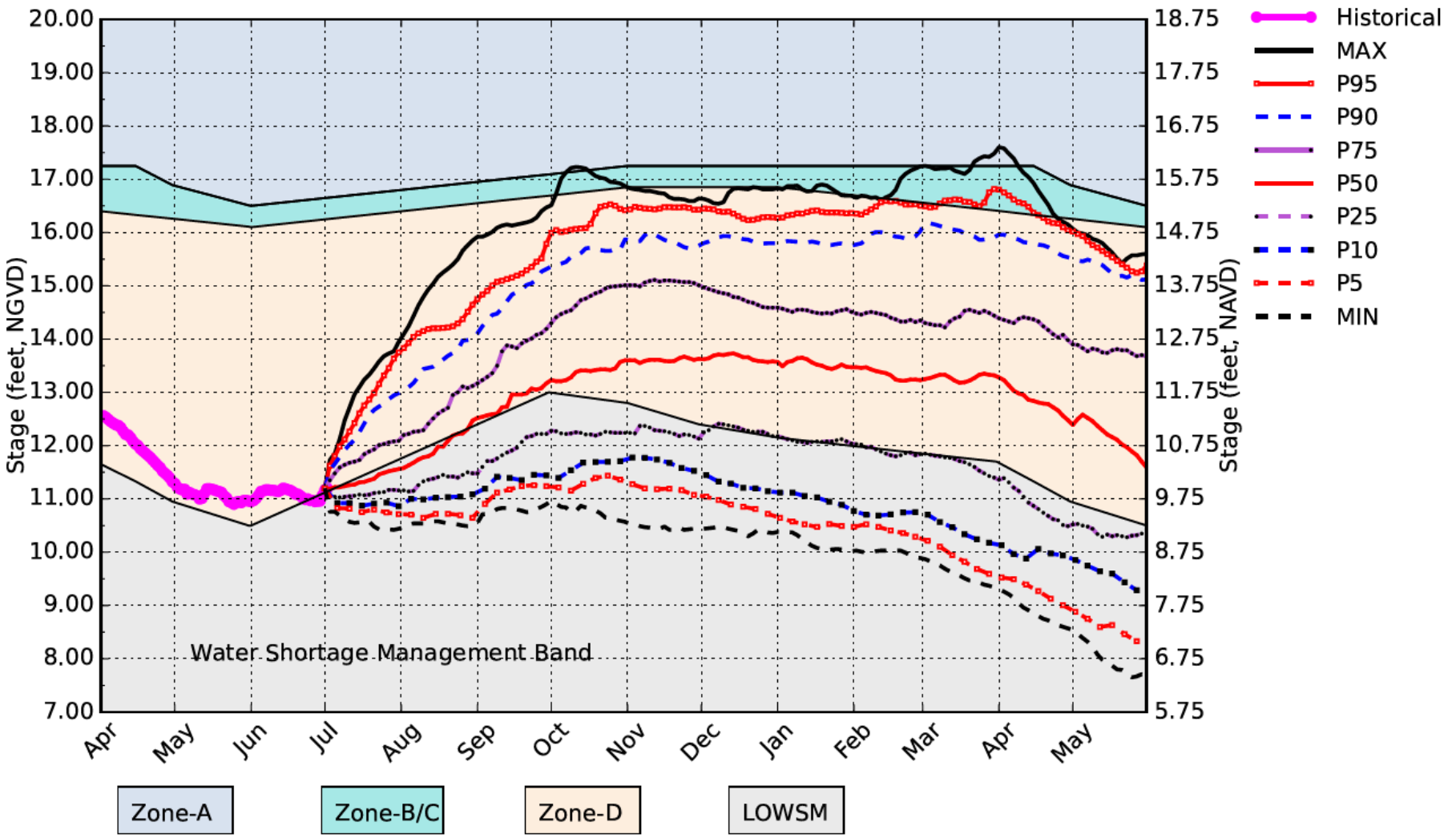
Next update: July 9, 2025

Source: Colorado State University (Tropical Meteorology Project)

July 1, 2025 DPA Assumptions

- **The July 1, 2025 Dynamic Position Analysis (DPA) simulation is based on historical climatic conditions spanning the period 1965-2016. This DPA posting is made with the South Florida Water Management Model (SFWMM) v7.3.4.**
- **The July 1, 2025 DPA resets the initial stages for Lake Okeechobee (LOK) and the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) on June 1st of each year of the DPA simulation and conditions the simulation to real time data during June to achieve real time stages on July 1st for LOK and WCAs.**
- **The Lake Okeechobee operations follow the Lake Okeechobee System Operating Manual (LOSOM). Modeling assumptions are consistent with modeling performed for LOSOM Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS).**
- **LOK Temporary Forward Pump operations will be in place, whenever necessary, to improve water supply deliveries from LOK under low LOK stages.**
- **STA surface area values are modified to reflect current flow ways under operation. STA depths are maintained to a minimum of 6 inches using Lake Okeechobee releases.**
- **Lake Okeechobee Water Shortage Management (LOWSM) is included in the simulation which reflects the currently approved 40E-21 and 40E-22 water shortage rules.**

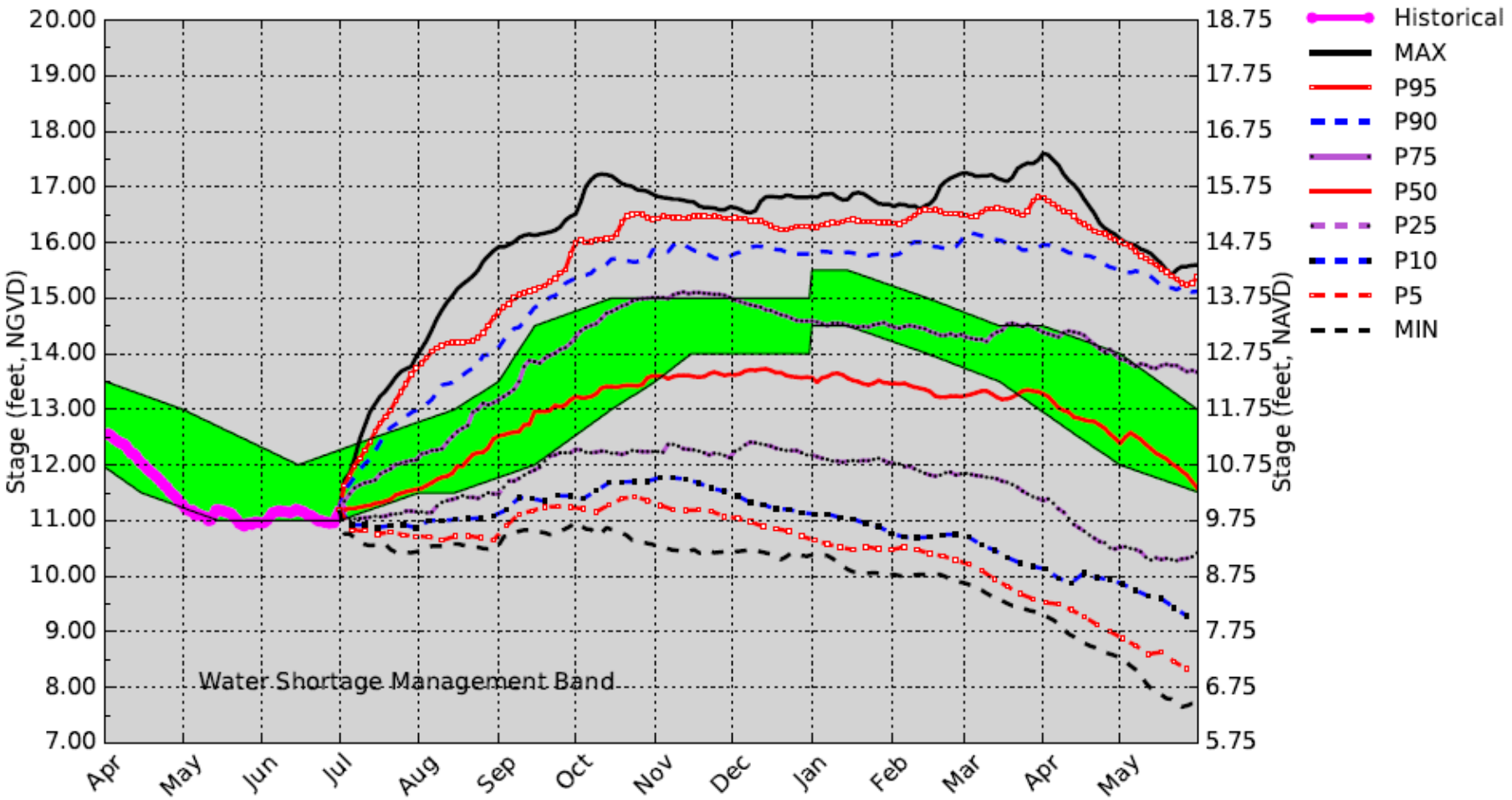
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM July 2025 Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

07/07/25 10:10:47

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM July 2025 Position Analysis

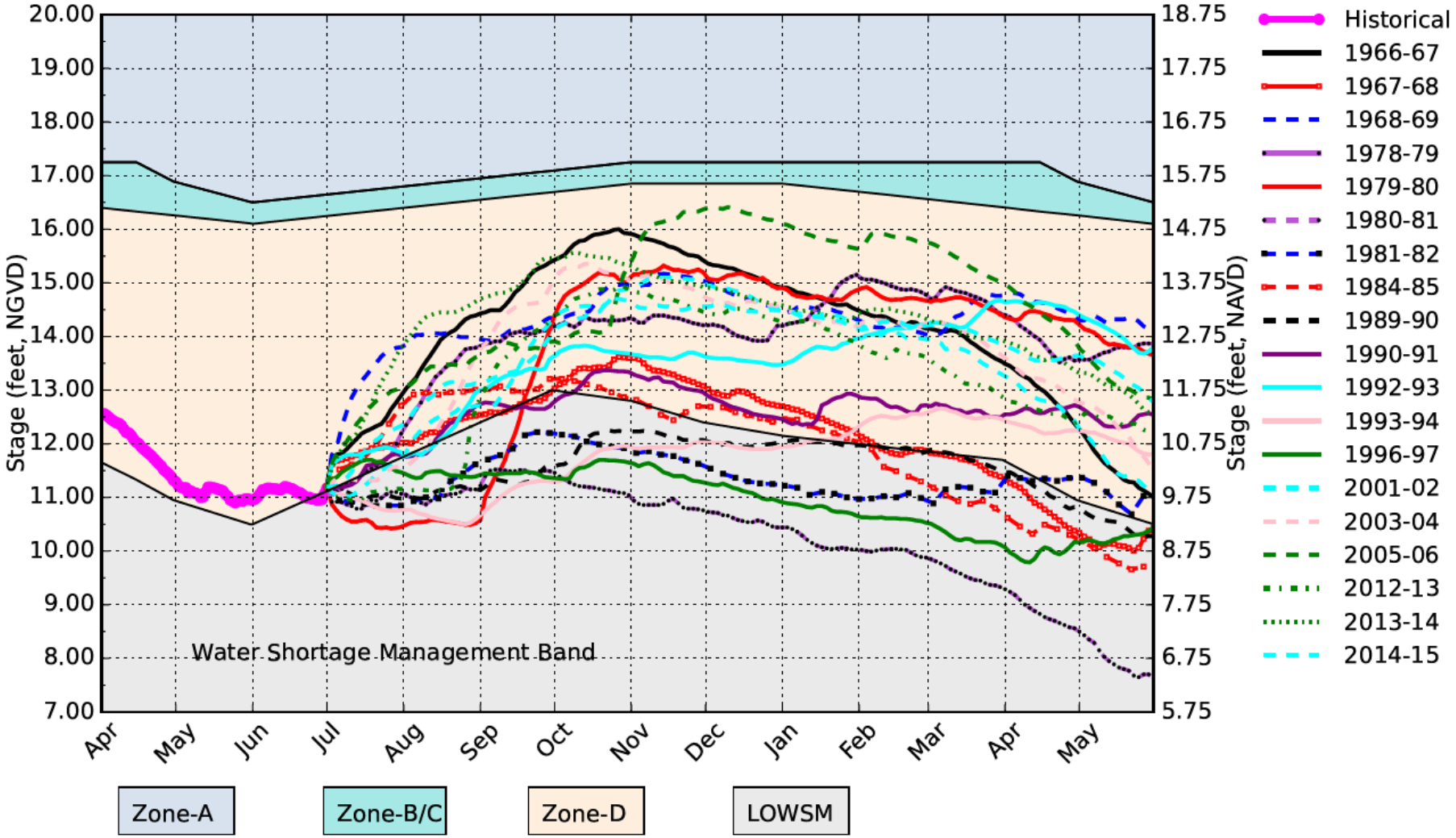


(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

07/08/25 10:16:29

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM July 2025 Position Analysis

All ENSO Neutral Years Plot PA

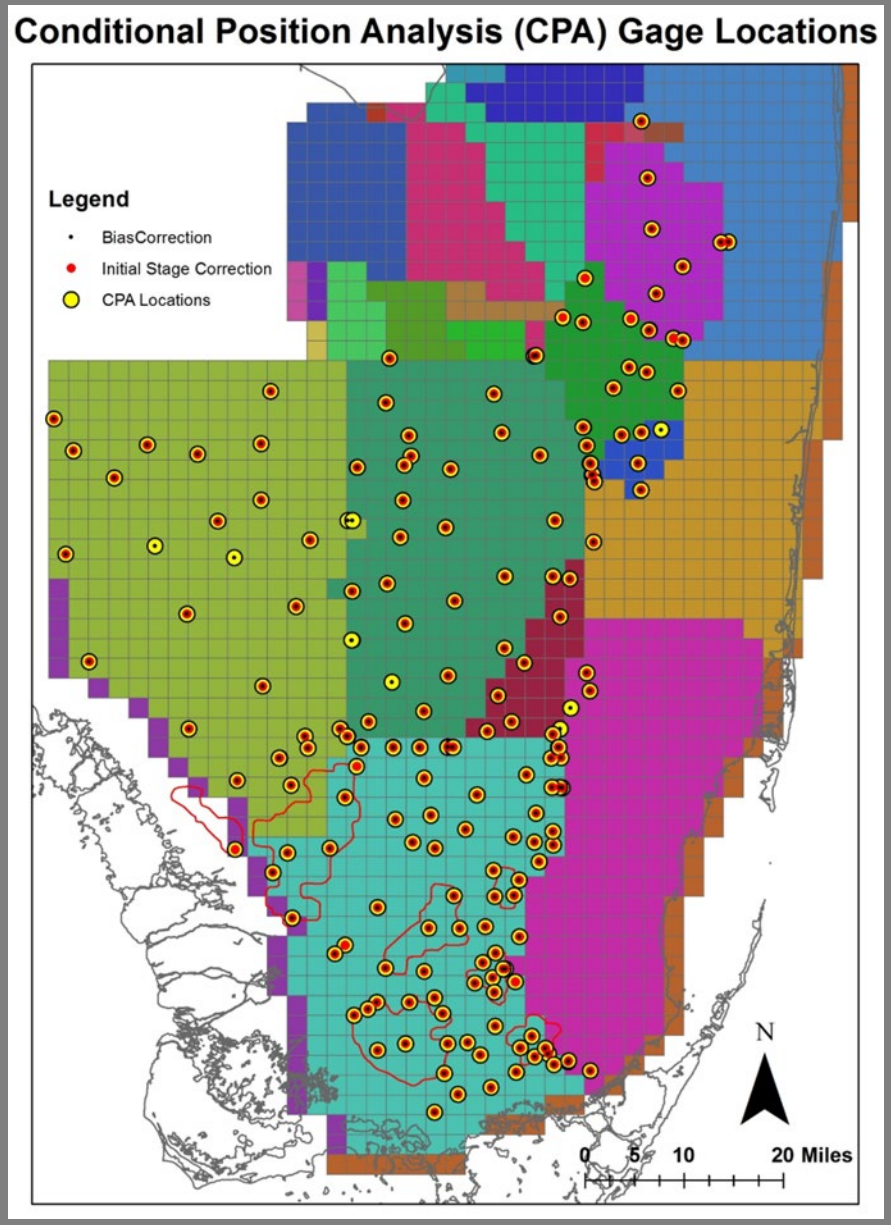


(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

07/07/25 10:10:53

Conditional Position Analysis Overview

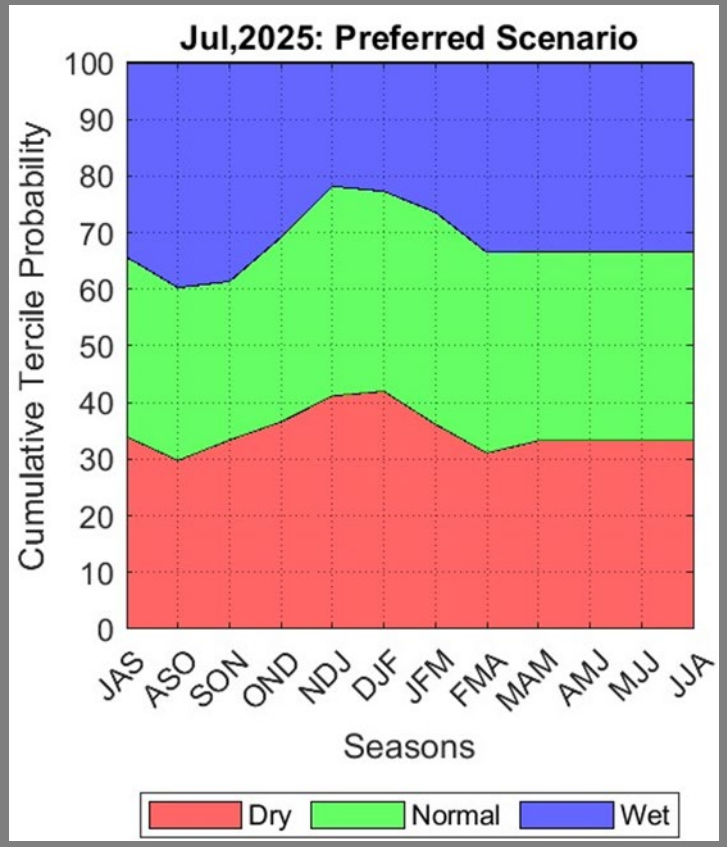
- CPA is a stochastic framework that transforms stages obtained from Dynamic Position Analysis (DPA) based on forecasted rainfall conditions over the next twelve months (Ali, 2016).
- DPA stage outputs are used as inputs to CPA.
- CPA is implemented for Lake Okeechobee and 200+ locations in the Everglades.



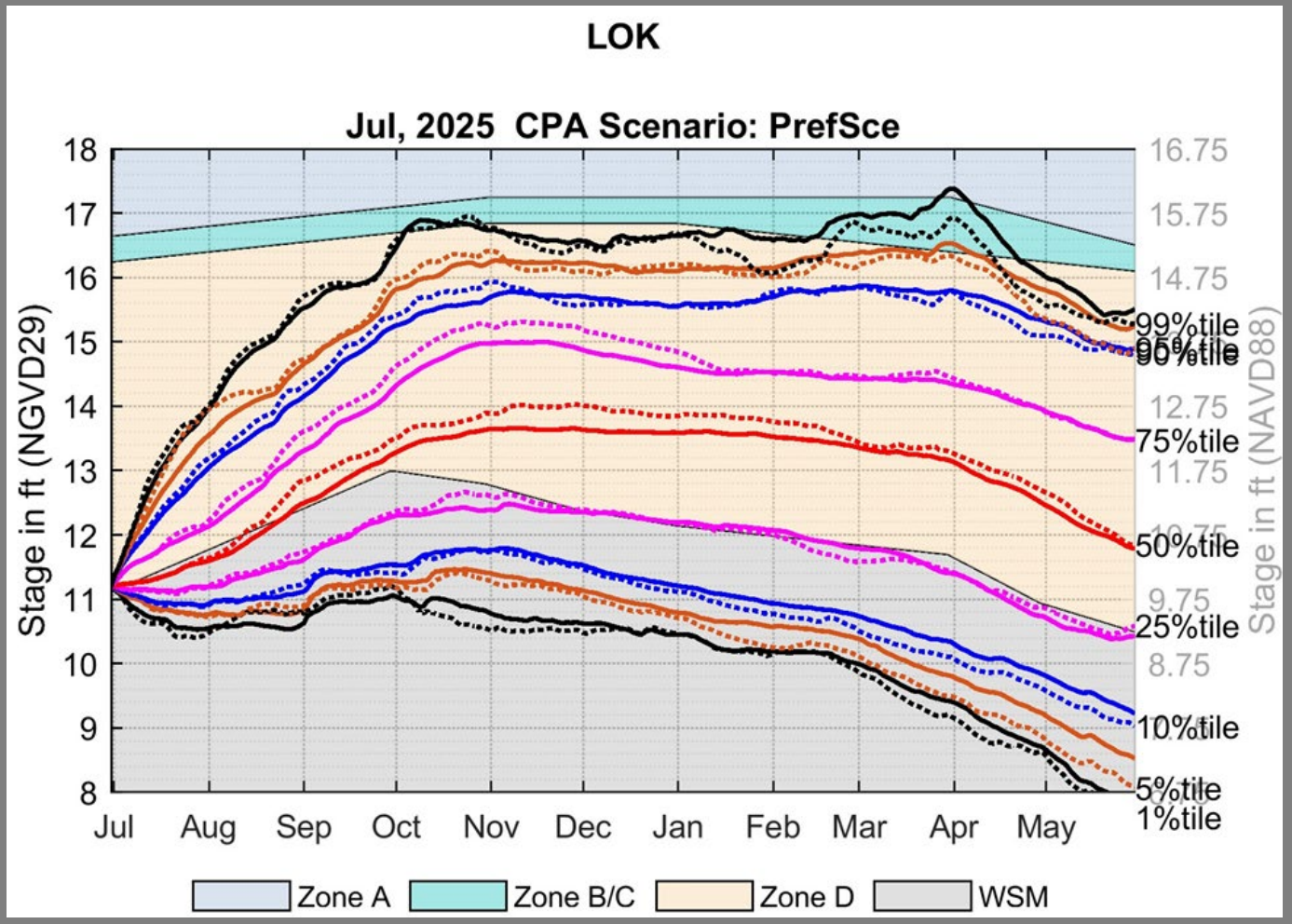
July 2025 CPA: Preferred Rainfall Scenario

Rainfall probabilities are calculated based on historical data and projected Niño-3.4 Index published by CPC. Preferred Scenario directly captures ENSO strength and is typically more aggressive in terms of shifts from Climatological probabilities compared to CPC.

https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory/strengths/index.php



Lake Okeechobee – The LOSOM CPA implementation indicates that most percentile lines shift upward by 0.2 to 0.4 ft compared to the corresponding DPA percentile lines by the beginning of the dry season. Under PrefSce, the median trace projects stage of ~13.9 ft NGVD, representing a 0.2 ft increase from the LOSOM DPA.



Solid lines → Climatological Scenario/DPA
Dotted lines → CPA Scenario: PrefSce