



Northwest Florida Water Management District

Hydrologic Conditions Report

June 2026

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Summary

June 2026 was characterized by near-normal precipitation and near-normal temperatures (averaging around 80.6 degrees Fahrenheit). Short-term rainfall deficits were reduced due in part to rainfall from Tropical Storm Arthur and its interaction with a stalled frontal boundary in the southeastern United States. However, 365-day rainfall deficits remained high. Most streamflows continued to be within normal ranges, however surface waterbodies such as lakes and ponds generally only had small increases in stage or remained stable through the month. Similarly, groundwater level improvements were generally minimal and varied spatially with rainfall amounts and degree of aquifer confinement. Drought conditions improved significantly during June 2026 with regions categorized as extreme drought (D3) receding and the removal of exceptional drought (D4) from the District.



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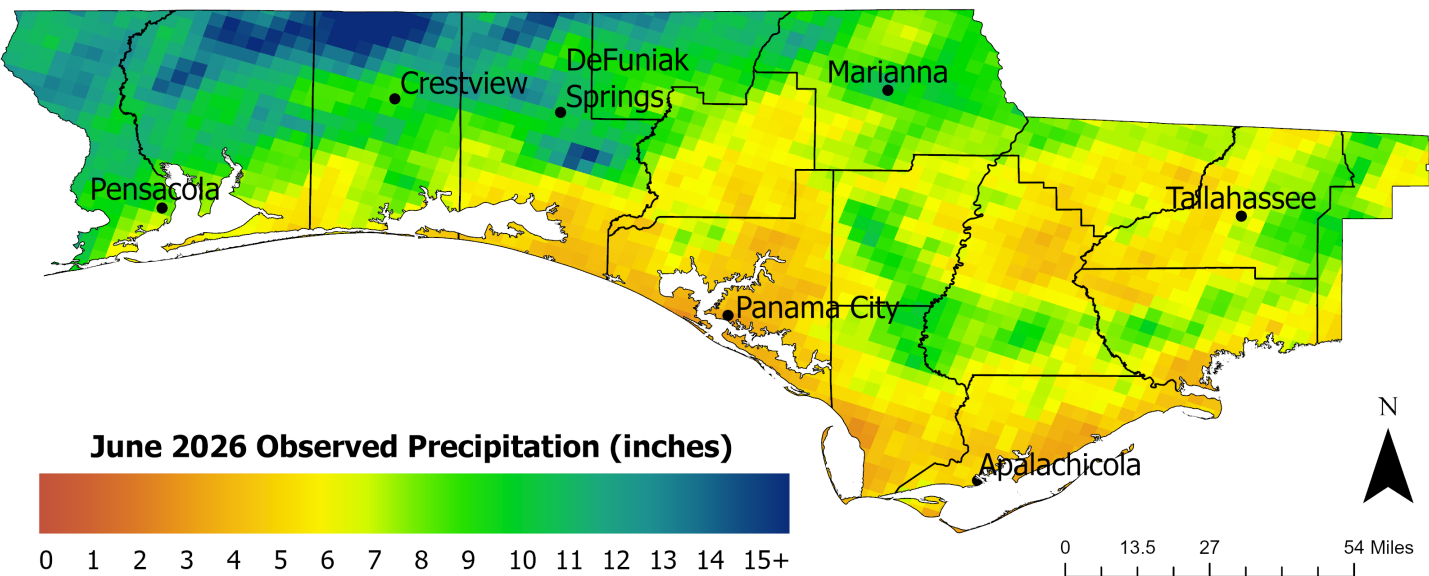
Rainfall

In June 2026, an average of 7.30 inches of precipitation was recorded across the Panhandle. This amount was 0.84 inches (12%) above the District normal precipitation for the month of June, which is 6.46 inches ([Tables 1 & 2](#); [Figures 1 – 9](#)). Normal precipitation is defined as average monthly precipitation for the 30-year reference period (1991-2020).

There were several rain events throughout June 2026, mainly caused by stalled frontal boundaries, deep Gulf moisture, and sea breeze circulation convergence. The most significant rain event for the month of June 2026 occurred June 16-22, 2026, when Tropical Storm Arthur (and eventually its remnants) interacted with a stalled frontal boundary and brought several inches of rain to the Panhandle. Higher amounts exceeding 8.00 inches were observed in the northern areas of the District's western counties, including Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, and Holmes Counties as a result of this synoptic interaction. The city of Marianna received a majority of its monthly rainfall total from this rain event, with 5.82 inches measured.

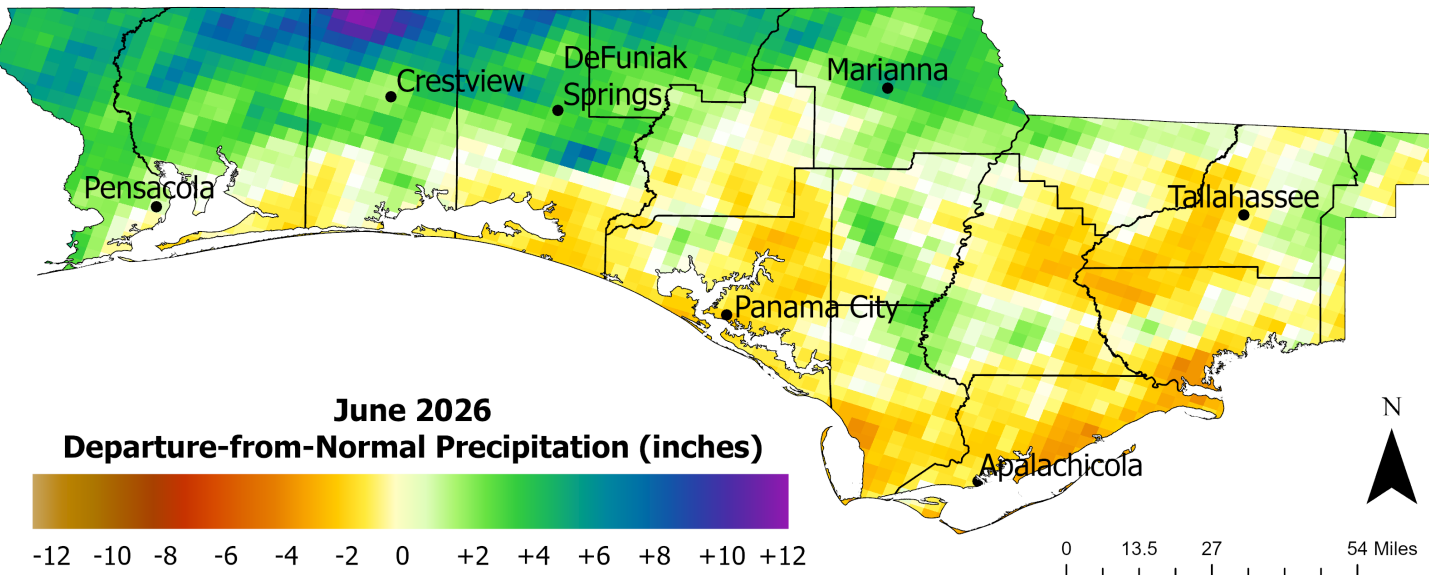
For the second month in a row, a large area of the Panhandle received above-normal rainfall ([Figure 2](#)) which helped to alleviate long-term drought conditions in the District ([Figure 11](#)). However, despite increased rainfall amounts, 12 of 16 counties had an increase in their 365-day deficit in June 2026 ([Table 2](#)). This is due to both rainfall amounts from this month and also the 365-day cut-off date. Though areas towards the Florida-Alabama border received much above-normal rainfall, areas towards the coast had slightly below-normal rainfall or kept up with normal rainfall. As for the 365-day cut-off date, as the year progresses, less of the pre-drought rainfall (pre-September 2025) will be considered leaving a majority of the 365-day period during the active drought.

Figure 1: District-wide June 2026 observed rainfall



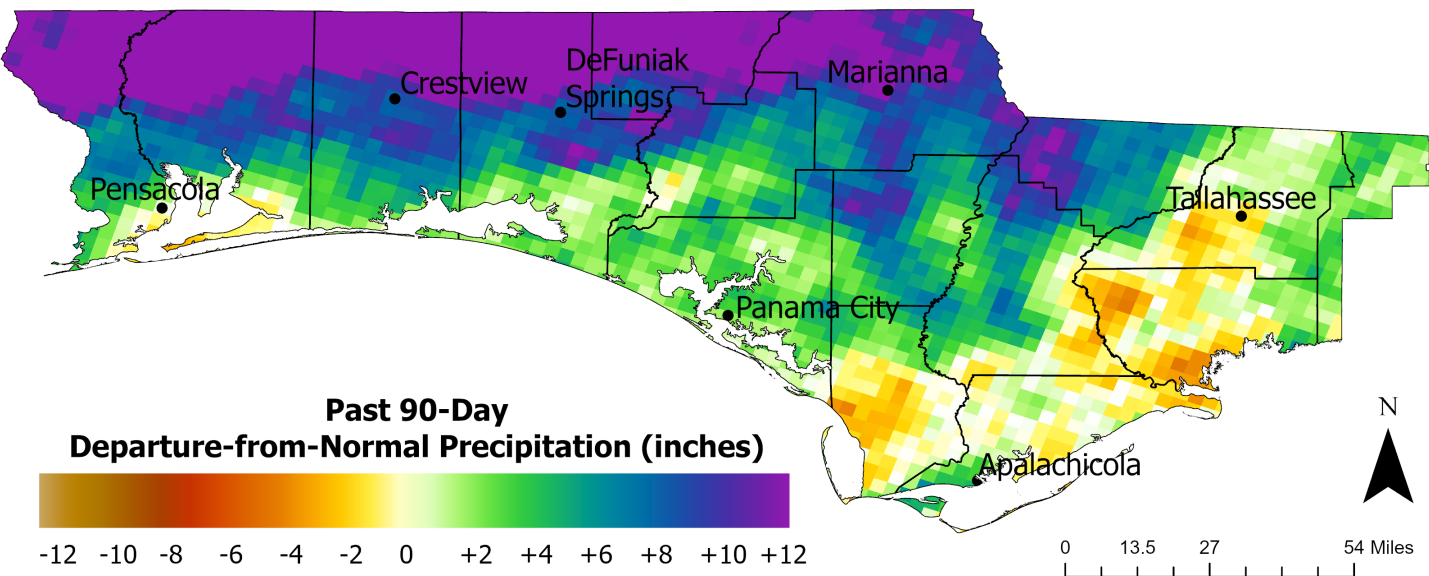
Source: <https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/>

Figure 2: District-wide June 2026 precipitation departure from normal



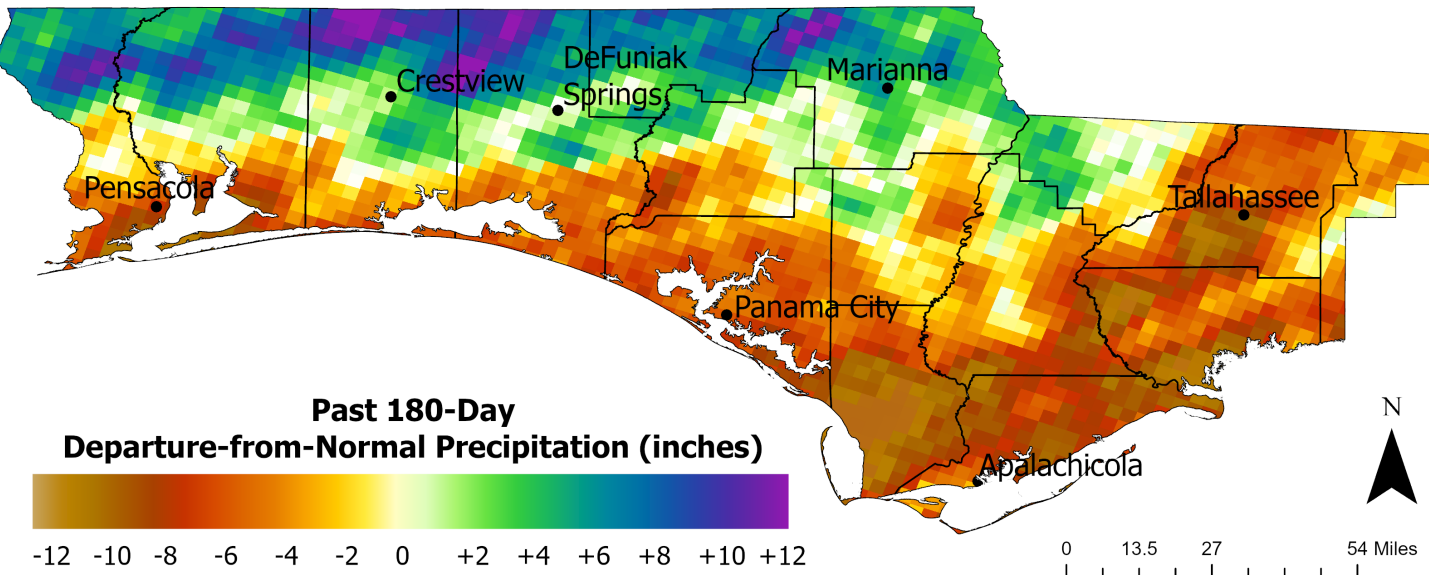
Source: <https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/>

Figure 3: District-wide precipitation departure from normal for the previous 90 days as of June 30, 2026



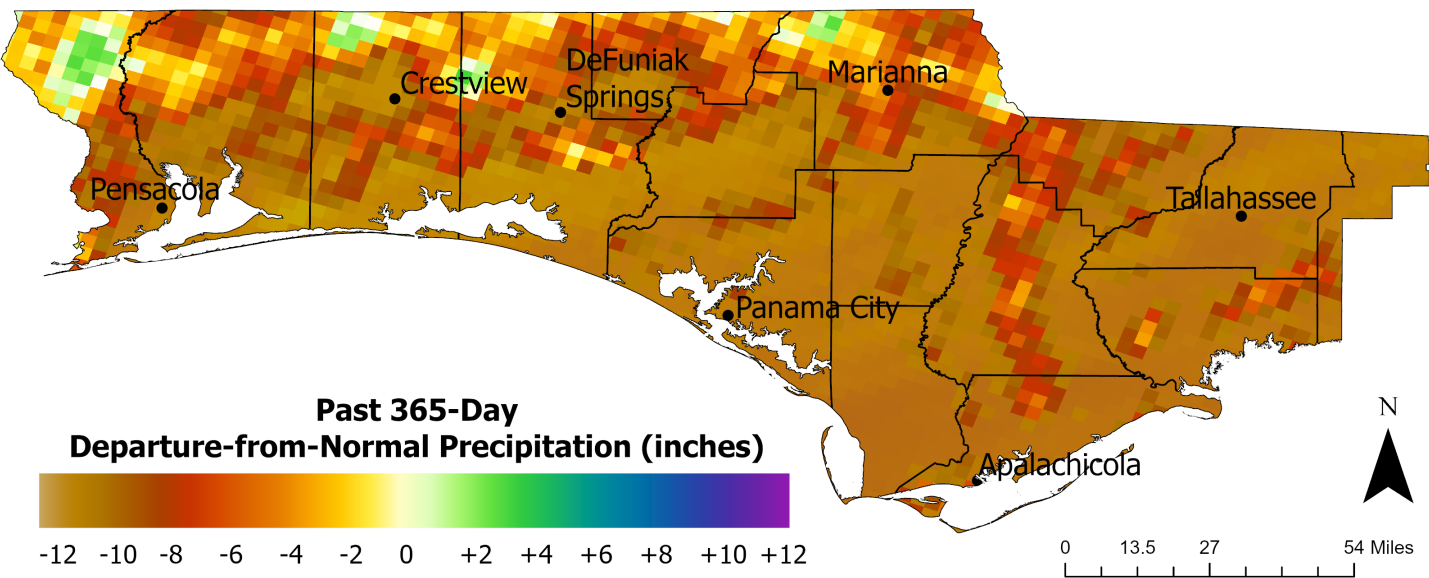
Source: <https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/>

Figure 4: District-wide precipitation departure from normal for the previous 180 days as of June 30, 2026



Source: <https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/>

Figure 5: District-wide precipitation departure from normal for the previous 365 days as of June 30, 2026



Source: <https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/>

Table 1: June 2026 rainfall compared to 30-year normal monthly rainfall for Tallahassee, Marianna, Niceville, and Pensacola

Station	June Normal Rainfall (1991 to 2020)	June 2026 Observed Rainfall	Percent of Normal
Tallahassee Regional Airport	7.76	5.20	67%
Marianna Regional Airport	5.07	8.53	168%
Niceville, FL	6.79	7.04	104%
Pensacola Regional Airport	7.32	6.70	92%

Source: <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=tae>

<https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=mob>



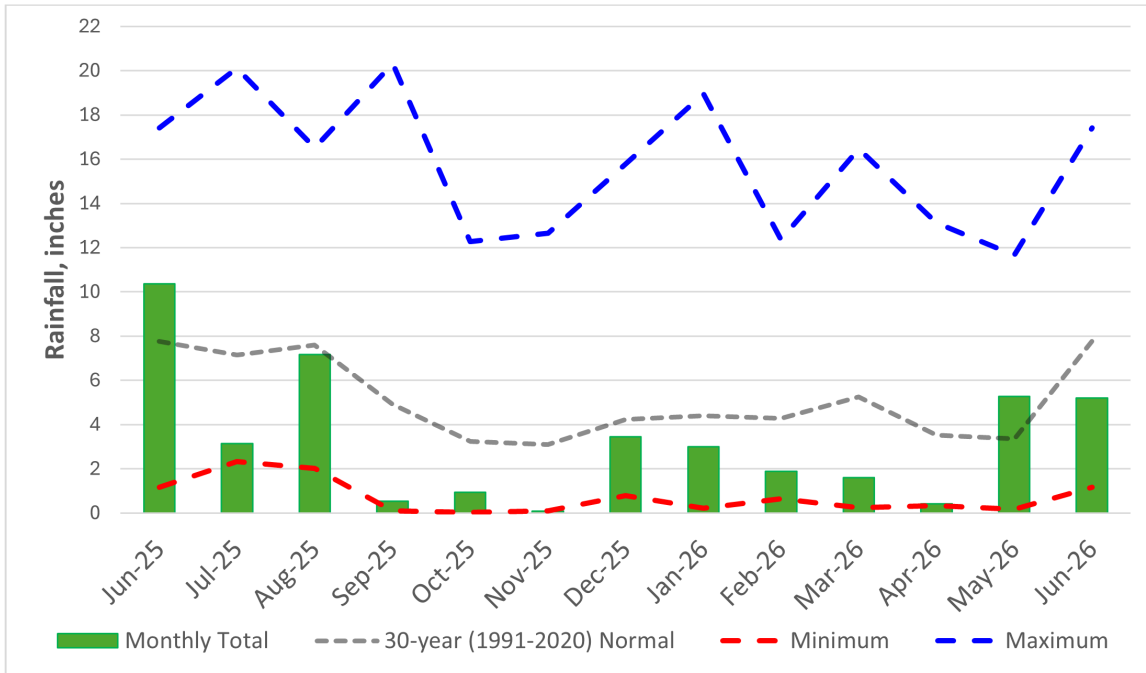
Table 2: County-averaged rainfall deficit comparison between June 1, 2026 and June 30, 2026

County	365-day Departure-from-Normal Rainfall (inches) as of June 30, 2026	365-day Departure-from-Normal Rainfall (inches) as of June 1, 2026	Difference (inches)
Bay	-13.42	-11.35	+2.07
Calhoun	-12.97	-12.77	+0.20
Escambia	-5.44	-6.40	-0.97
Franklin	-13.04	-9.14	+3.89
Gadsden	-10.09	-8.77	+1.32
Gulf	-16.36	-12.05	+4.31
Holmes	-6.81	-9.32	-2.51
Jackson	-6.23	-9.01	-2.78
Jefferson	-13.56	-13.05	+0.50
Leon	-16.92	-13.58	+3.34
Liberty	-10.27	-7.40	+2.87
Okaloosa	-8.88	-6.76	+2.12
Santa Rosa	-8.36	-6.33	+2.04
Wakulla	-12.07	-8.08	+3.99
Walton	-9.57	-9.98	-0.41
Washington	-11.86	-10.55	+1.31

* Please note that a negative difference refers to a decrease in the deficit and a positive difference refers to an increase in the deficit between June 1 and June 30, 2026

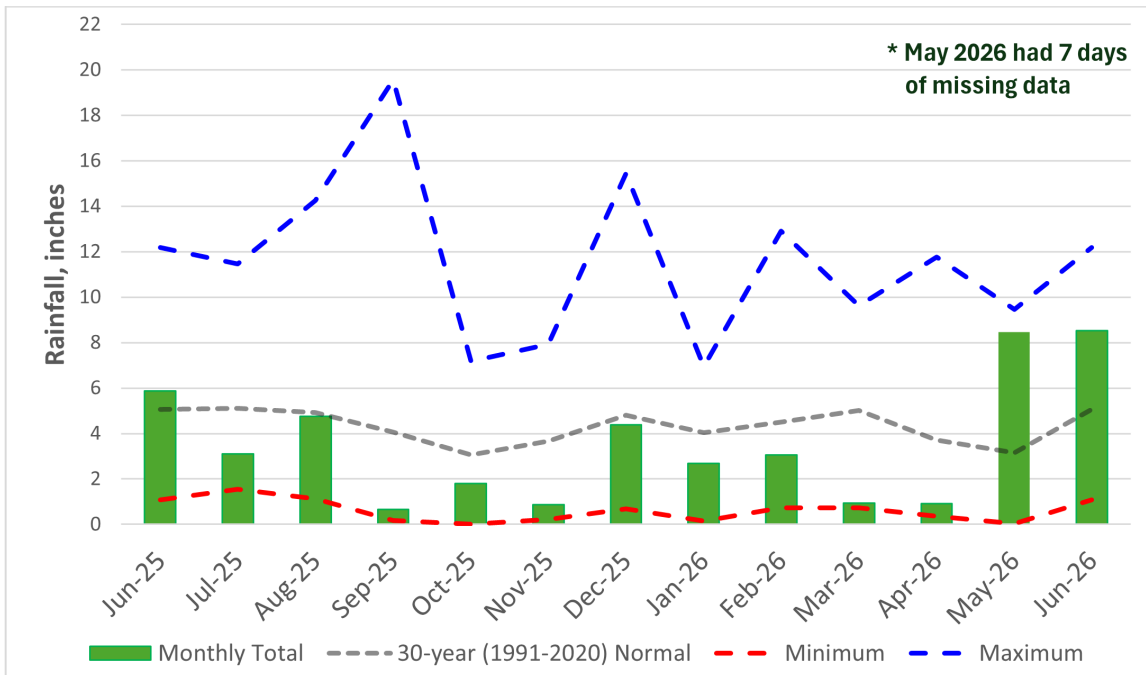


Figure 6: Observed rainfall at Tallahassee Regional Airport for the past 13 months compared to the 30-year normal, minimum, and maximum precipitation for each month



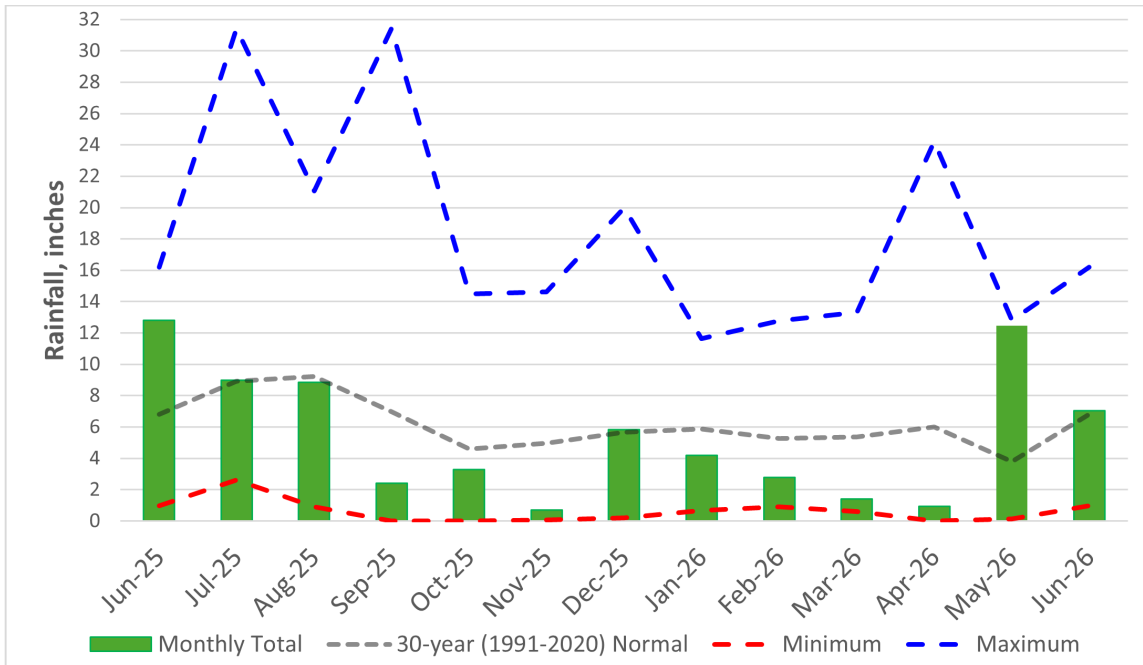
Source: <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=tae>

Figure 7: Observed rainfall at Marianna Regional Airport for the past 13 months compared to the 30-year normal, minimum, and maximum precipitation for each month



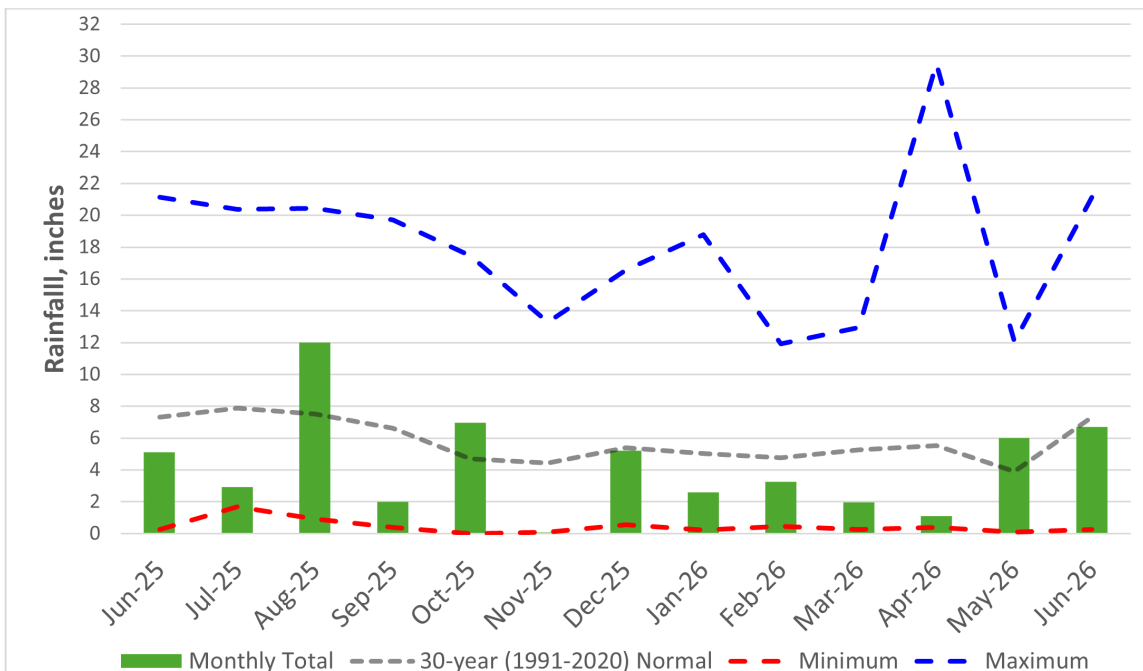
Source: <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=tae>

Figure 8: Observed rainfall in Niceville for the past 13 months compared to the 30-year normal, minimum, and maximum precipitation for each month



Source: <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=mob>

Figure 9: Observed rainfall at Pensacola Regional Airport for the past 13 months compared to the 30-year normal, minimum, and maximum precipitation for each month



Source: <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=mob>

Climate Outlook

According to NOAA's Climate Prediction Center, the forecast issued June 18, 2026, for July 2026 showed likely chances for above-normal temperatures in the District. The precipitation outlook showed equal chances for above-, below-, or near-normal rainfall in the Panhandle as well as the aquifer recharge zones in southern Georgia and Alabama (**Figure 10**).

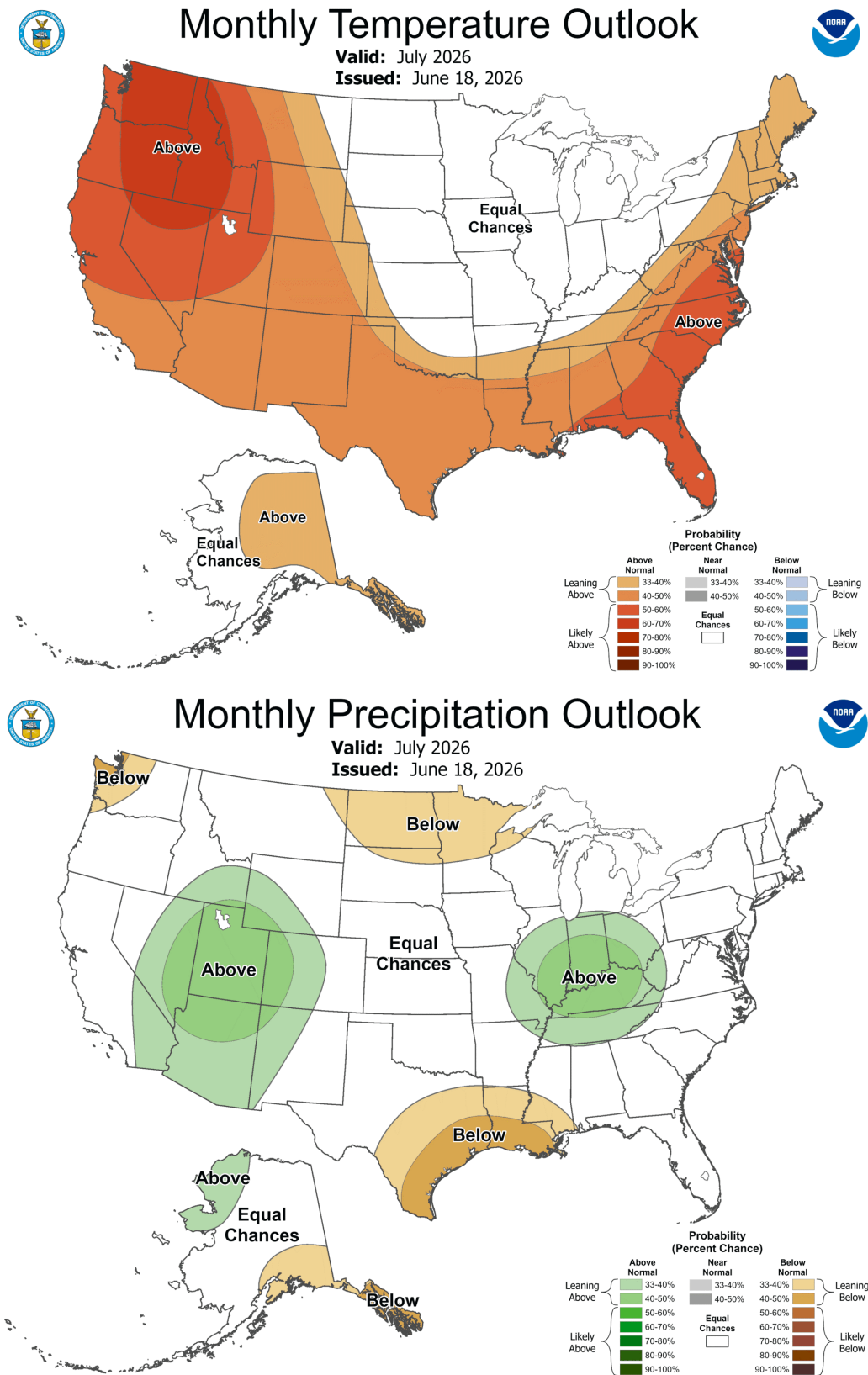
As of July 9, 2026, El Niño has emerged, and an advisory has been issued. El Niño is favored to continue to strengthen and will likely continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter (97% chance). In the summertime, El Niño is associated with quieter Atlantic Hurricane seasons due to increased vertical wind shear that hinders the development of tropical cyclones.

The 2026 Atlantic Hurricane Season began on June 1, 2026, and runs through November 30, 2026. According to the hurricane season outlook released May 21, 2026, NOAA is predicting below-normal hurricane activity in the Atlantic basin. One named storm, Tropical Storm Arthur, formed during June 2026 in the Atlantic basin and contributed to several inches of the rainfall that was observed in the District.

Source: <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/30day/>
https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/lanina/enso_evolution-status-fcsts-web.pdf



Figure 10: July 2026 Temperature and Precipitation Outlooks for the United States





Monthly Precipitation Outlook

Valid: July 2026
Issued: June 18, 2026



Probability (Percent Chance)

Above Normal	Near Normal	Below Normal
Leaning Above: 33-40%	33-40%	33-40%
40-50%	40-50%	40-50%
50-60%		50-60%
60-70%	Equal Chances	60-70%
70-80%		70-80%
80-90%		80-90%
90-100%		90-100%

Likely Above

Likely Below

Drought Conditions

The U.S. Drought Monitor report released for June 30, 2026, showed most of the District under at least abnormally dry (D0) conditions with the majority (57%) of the Panhandle being under abnormally dry (D0) conditions. Regions near the Florida-Alabama border showed no drought conditions present (**Figure 11**). The U.S. Drought Monitor report released for June 16, 2026, marked the first time since December 30, 2025, that areas within the District were not experiencing drought conditions.

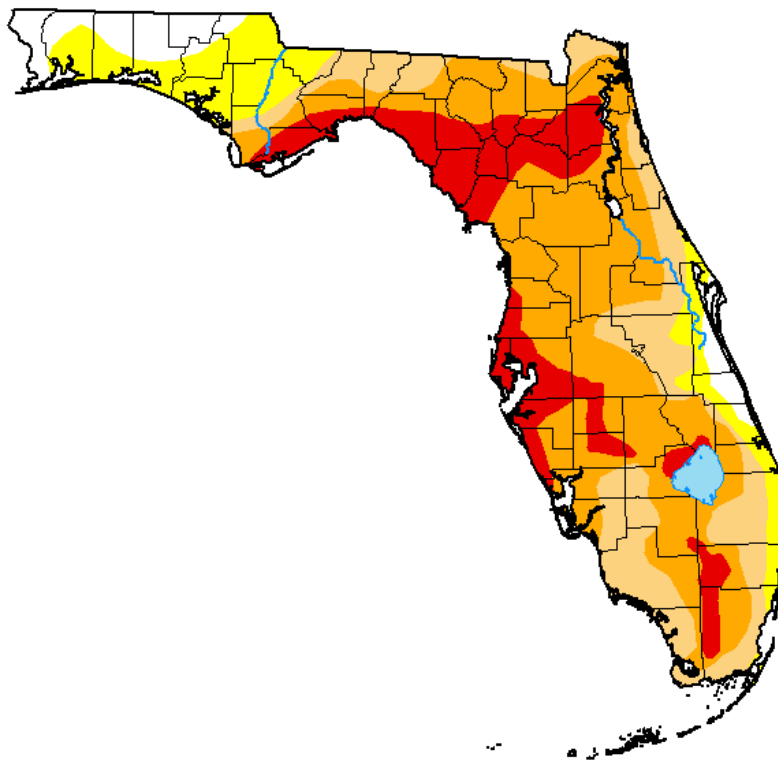
This was a significant improvement from the conditions observed at the beginning of June 2026. On June 2, 2026, areas of extreme drought (D3) and exceptional drought (D4) conditions encompassed roughly 18% of the District's land area. As of June 30, 2026, there were no longer areas in the District classified as exceptional drought (D4) and regions considered as extreme drought (D3) had reduced to about 8% of the District's land area. This is due to the District receiving increased rainfall throughout June 2026, especially in the western portion of the Panhandle along the Florida-Alabama border (**Figure 2**). Approximately 28% of the District remains under some level of drought condition (D1-D4) as of June 30, 2026.

According to the U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook for July 2026, drought conditions are expected to remain but improve in the eastern portion of the District. According to the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook, drought conditions are expected to remain but improve between July 1 and September 30, 2026. No drought conditions are expected to redevelop in areas of no drought or abnormally dry conditions in either timeframe. This is likely due to the expected increased rainfall the Panhandle typically receives during the summertime as a result of the sea breeze circulation that drives the near-daily afternoon thunderstorms.

Source: <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?FL>



U.S. Drought Monitor Florida



Valid 8 a.m. EDT

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	6.93	93.07	79.96	58.90	18.04	0.00
Last Week 06-23-2026	4.52	95.48	79.67	58.89	19.88	0.00
3 Months Ago 03-31-2026	0.00	100.00	99.51	95.03	79.50	12.24
Start of Calendar Year 01-06-2026	0.17	99.83	86.95	38.02	3.55	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-30-2025	42.27	57.73	30.65	6.18	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 07-01-2025	45.36	54.64	36.80	9.00	0.77	0.00

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

Brad Rippey
U.S. Department of Agriculture

The logo of the Northwest Florida Water Management District is a circular emblem. It features a stylized map of Florida in the center, with the northern portion shaded in blue and the southern portion in yellow. A blue river flows from the bottom left towards the center. The words "NORTHWEST FLORIDA" are written in a blue arc at the top, and "WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT" is written in a blue arc at the bottom. The background of the circle is white.

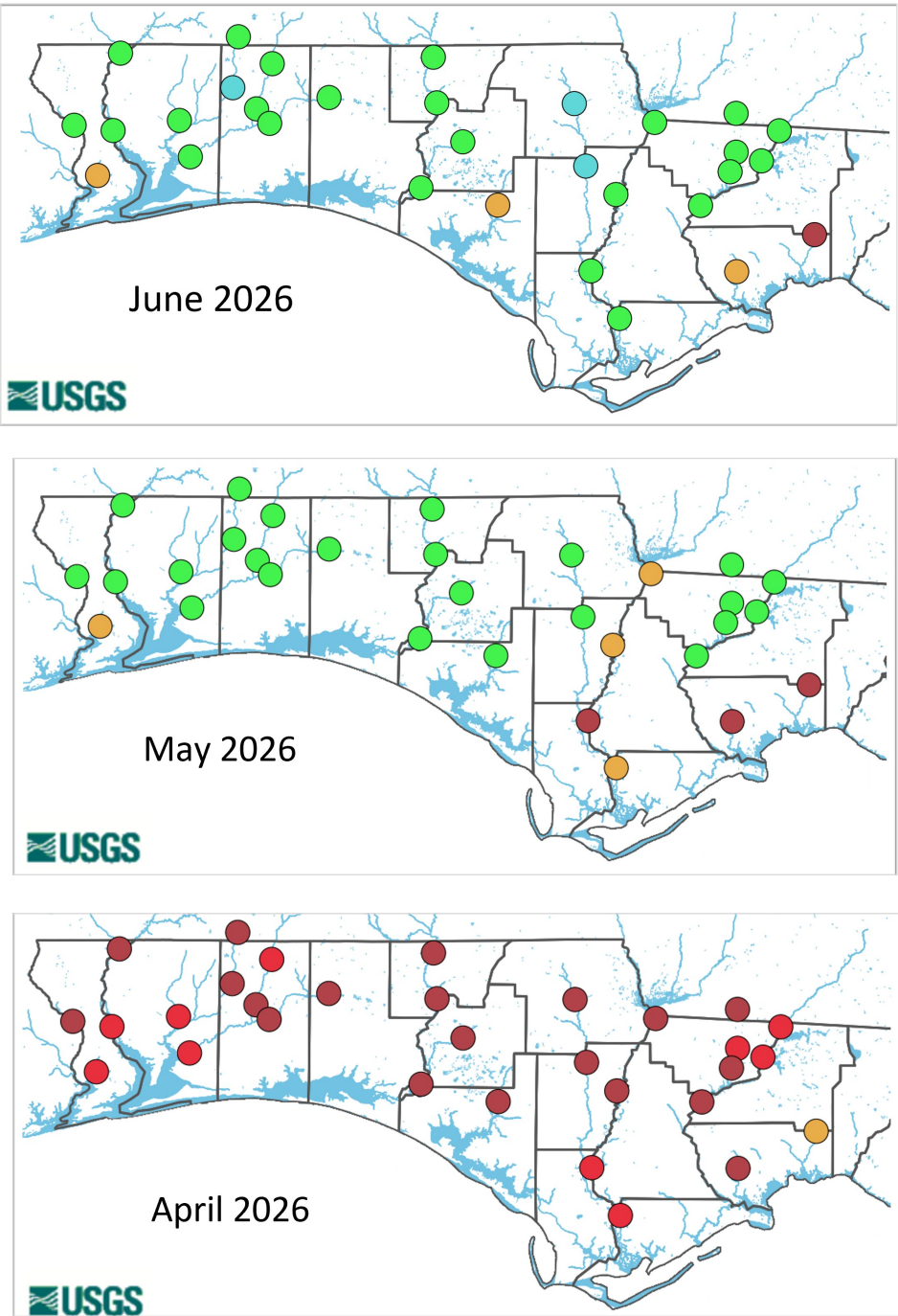
Surface Water

Streamflows. During June 2026, 20 of 27 streamflow stations recorded flows within normal ranges, three stations recorded above-normal flows, three stations recorded below-normal flows, and one station recorded much-below-normal flows on average for the month (**Figures 12 – 18**). The continued improvement in streamflows in and around the District was due to the increased rainfall observed during May and June 2026. However, flows recorded at stations on the St. Marks River near Newport, the Sopchoppy River near Sopchoppy, Econfinia Creek near Bennett, and Elevenmile Creek near west Pensacola continued to be lower than normal likely due to less rainfall received in those basins and watersheds (**Figures 2 & 3**). Stations along the Apalachicola River were not included in the analysis because its flows are more indicative of hydrologic conditions in Georgia and Alabama due to it being dam-controlled at its headwaters.

All streamflow stations with depicted time-series plots, except for the St. Marks River near Newport station, recorded increased flows with the several rain events throughout June 2026 (**Figures 13 – 18**). During mid to late June 2026, all stations recorded an increase of flow due to the rainfall associated with Tropical Storm Arthur, with all stations except for the St. Marks River near Newport station reaching near record high flows at their peak flows for the month. Flows at the St. Marks River station near Newport peaked in normal ranges before coming back down into much-below-normal ranges by the end of the month.



Figure 12: Northwest Florida April to June 2026 monthly streamflow percentiles



Source: <http://waterwatch.usgs.gov/index.php>



Figure 13: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS station 02326900 St. Marks River Near Newport, Florida

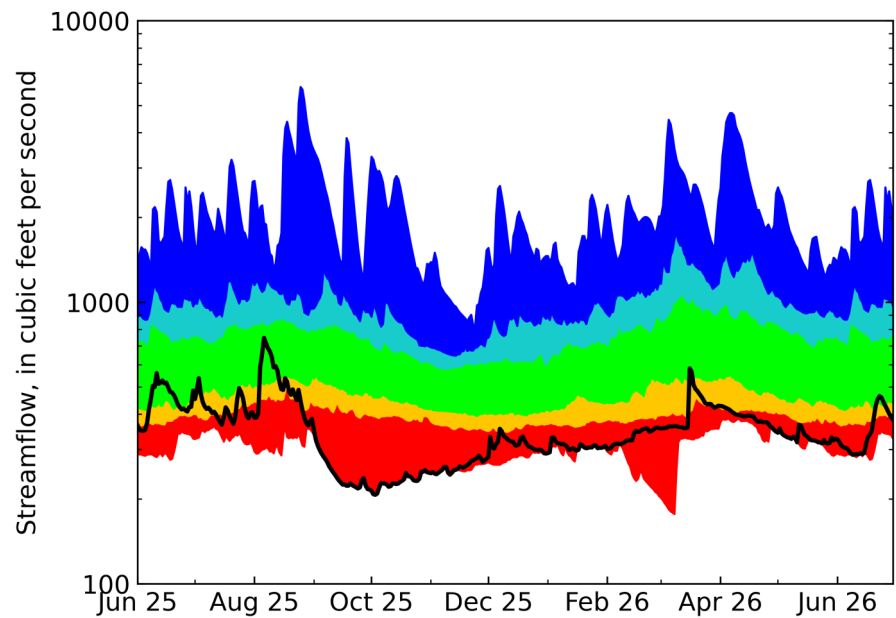
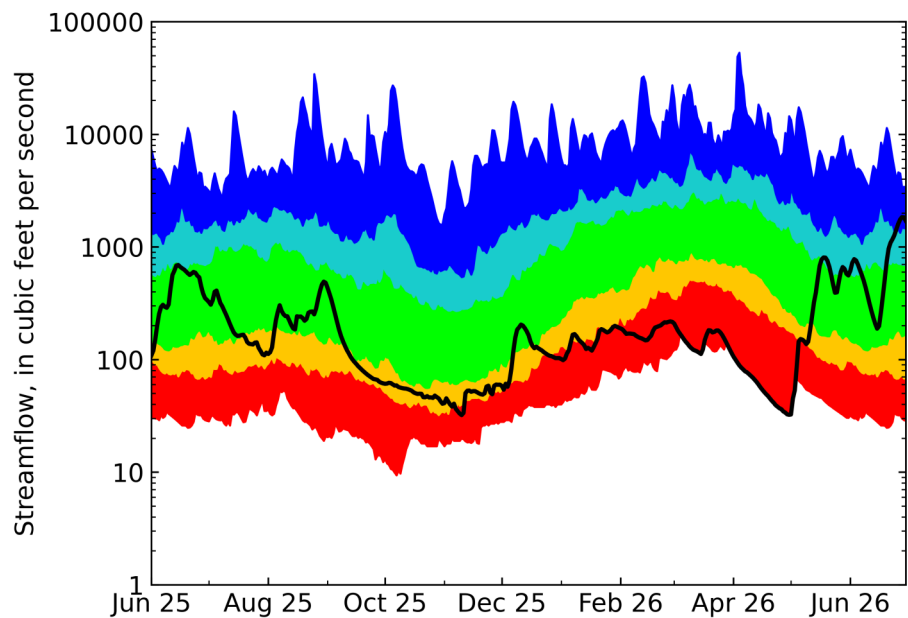


Figure 14: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02329000 Ochlockonee River Near Havana, Florida



Explanation - Percentile classes				
< 10	10-24	25-75	76-90	> 90
Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal



Figure 15: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02358700 Apalachicola River Near Blountstown, Florida

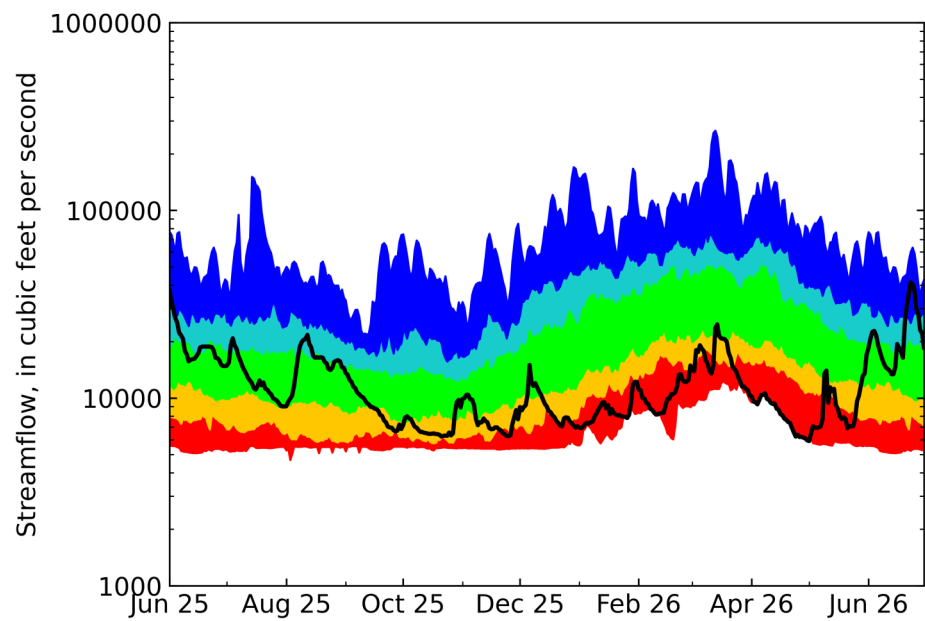
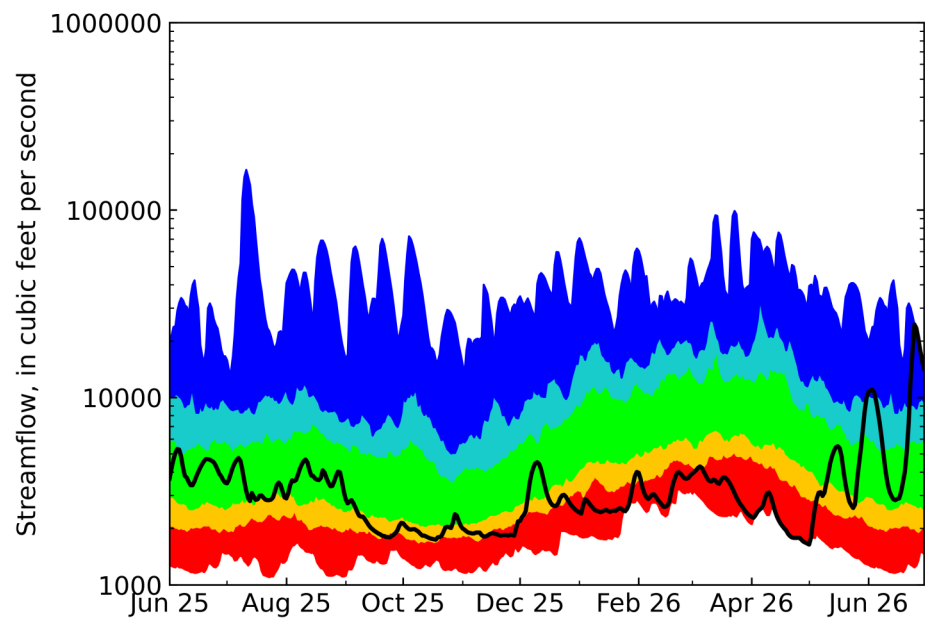


Figure 16: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02366500 Choctawhatchee River Near Bruce, Florida



Explanation - Percentile classes				
< 10	10-24	25-75	76-90	> 90
Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal



Figure 17: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02370000 Blackwater River Near Baker, Florida

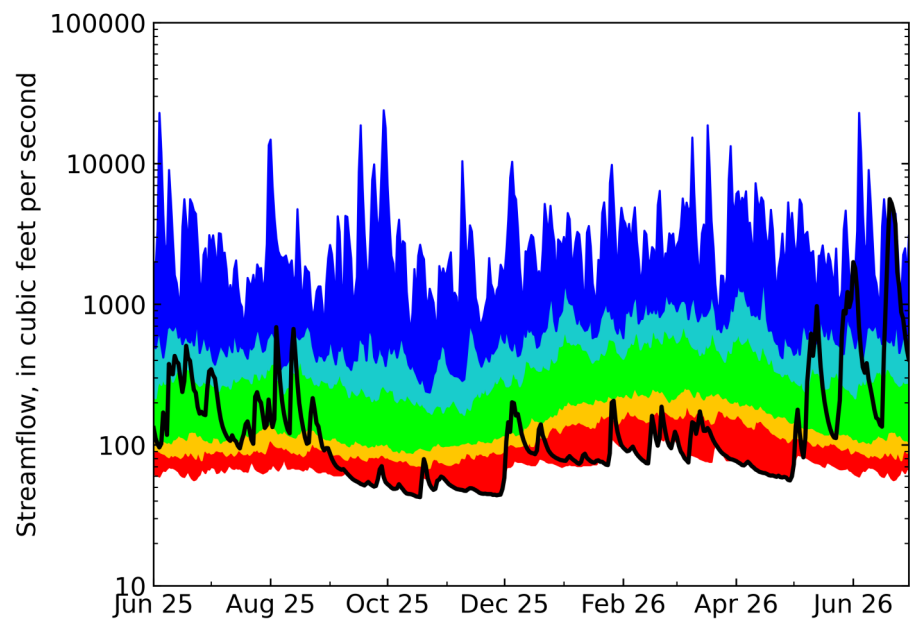
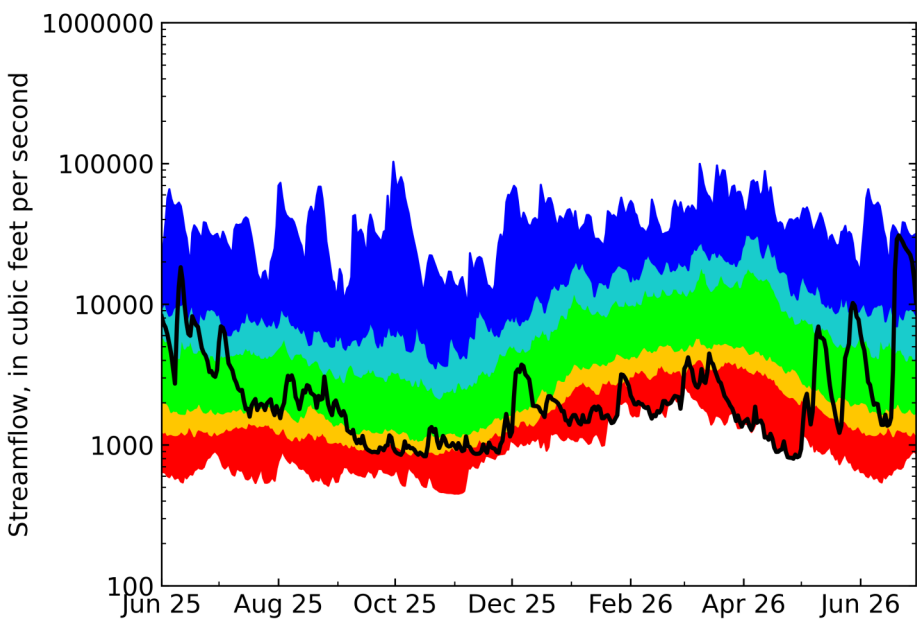


Figure 18: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02375500 Escambia River Near Century, Florida



Explanation - Percentile classes				
< 10	10-24	25-75	76-90	> 90
Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal



Lake Levels. Water levels at Lake Jackson in Leon County remained generally stable around 77.71 feet, NAVD 1988, during the month of June 2026. Lake Jackson ended the month with a stage level of 77.69 feet, NAVD 1988 (**Figure 19**). The long-term (January 29, 2003, to June 30, 2026) average stage level for Lake Jackson is 80.79 feet, NAVD 1988, and the full pool level is 85.74 feet, NAVD 1988. Late in November 2025, much of Lake Jackson drained into Porter Sink for the first time since 2021. Porter Sink stops draining and will be covered in water again when there is enough rainfall to fill the aquifer below the lake.

At Piney Lake in southern Washington County, water levels have continued to remain below the elevation of the water level sensor and measuring points for most of 2026 including June 2026. The water level sensor is out of the water when the lake drops below 46.88 feet, NAVD 1988 (**Figure 20**). When the water levels at Piney Lake drop below 51.42 feet, NAVD 1988, the lake separates into two distinct “lobes.” Based on the lake level data collected at Piney Lake since 2022, the lake has likely been continuously separated since December 15, 2023.

As of mid-March 2026, in the Econfina Creek Water Management Area in Bay and Washington counties, several recreational lakes and nearly all the ponds had begun to go dry. Porter Lake and the Whitewater lakes had very low levels with portions of the lakes going dry. Ponds like Gap Pond, Hammock Pond, Gully Pond, and Hamlin Pond had all gone dry or were nearly dry. Some of the deeper ponds such as Lake Merial, White Western, and Crystal Lake that have direct flow from the Floridan aquifer had low levels but were not completely dry. As of the end of June 2026, most of the lakes and ponds have either remained stable or increased in stage less than a foot.



Figure 19: Daily water levels at Lake Jackson at Miller Landing, Leon County

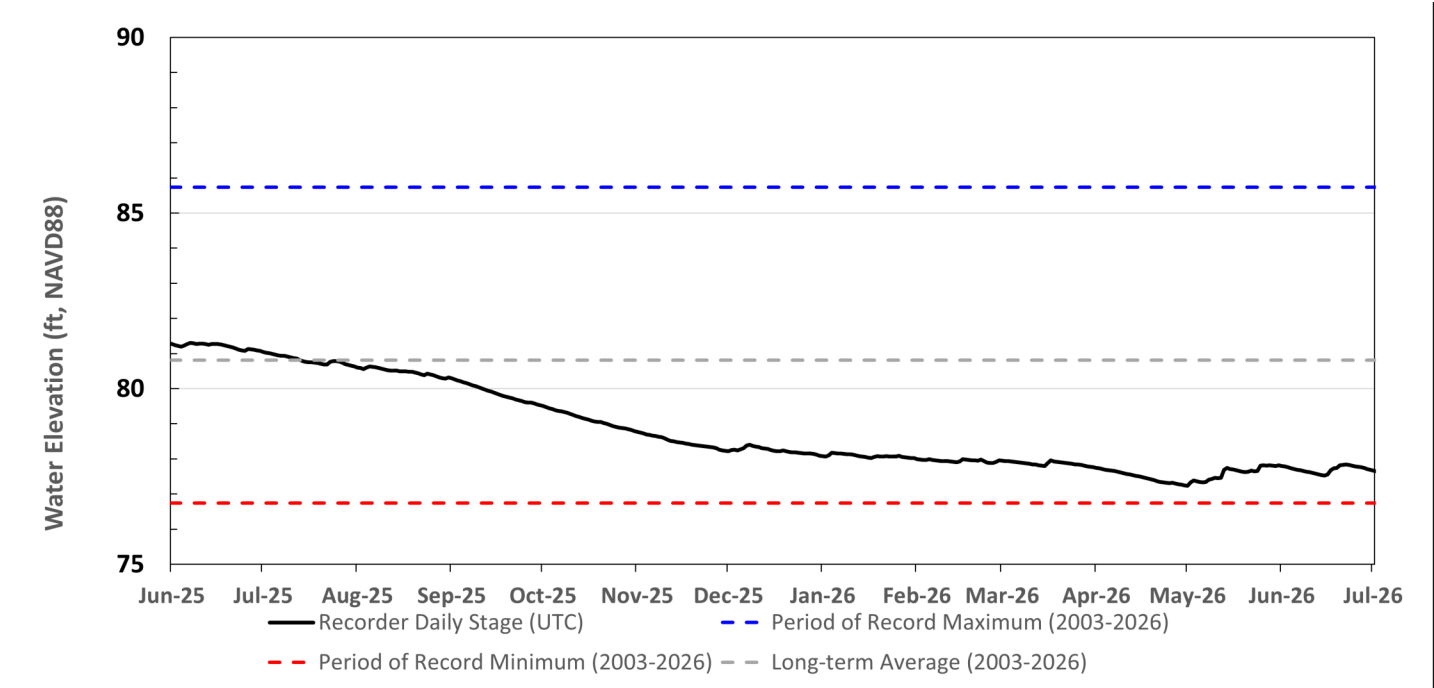
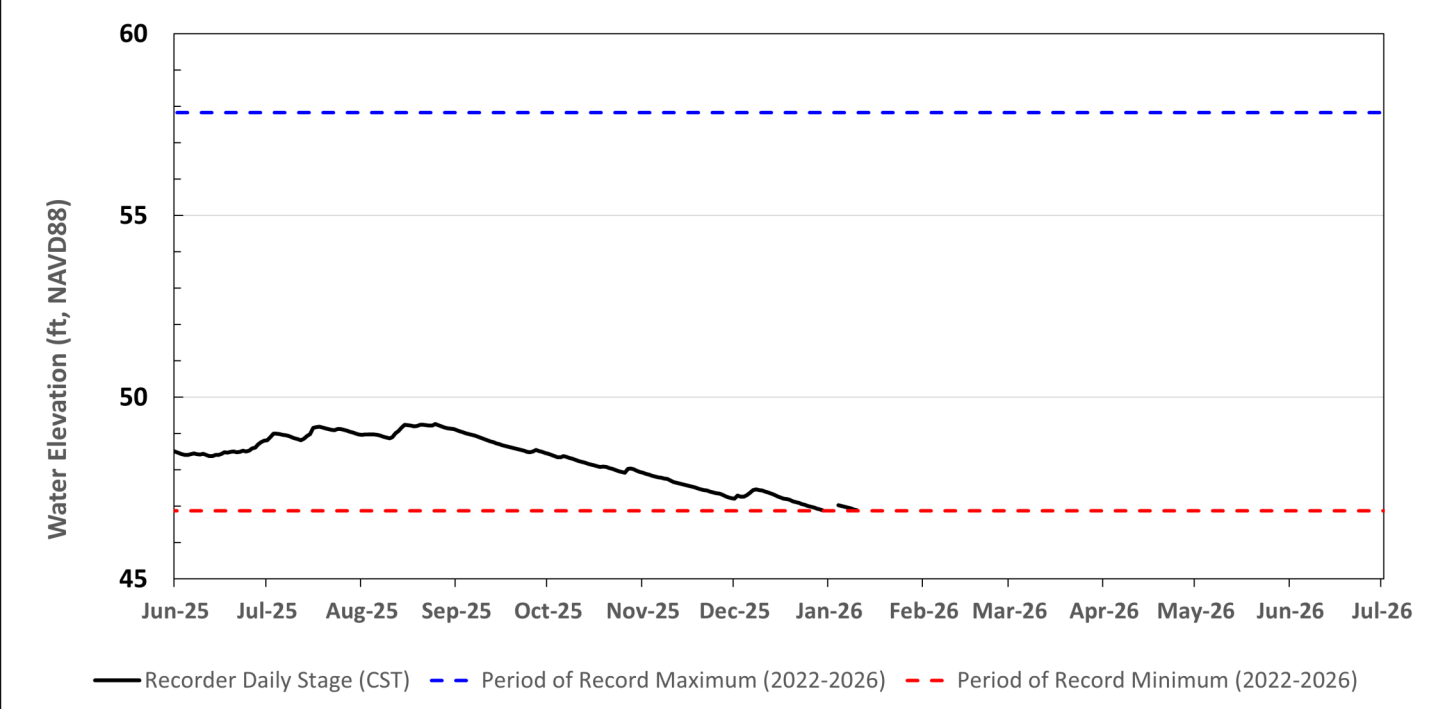


Figure 20: Daily water levels at Piney Lake, Washington County



Spring Flows

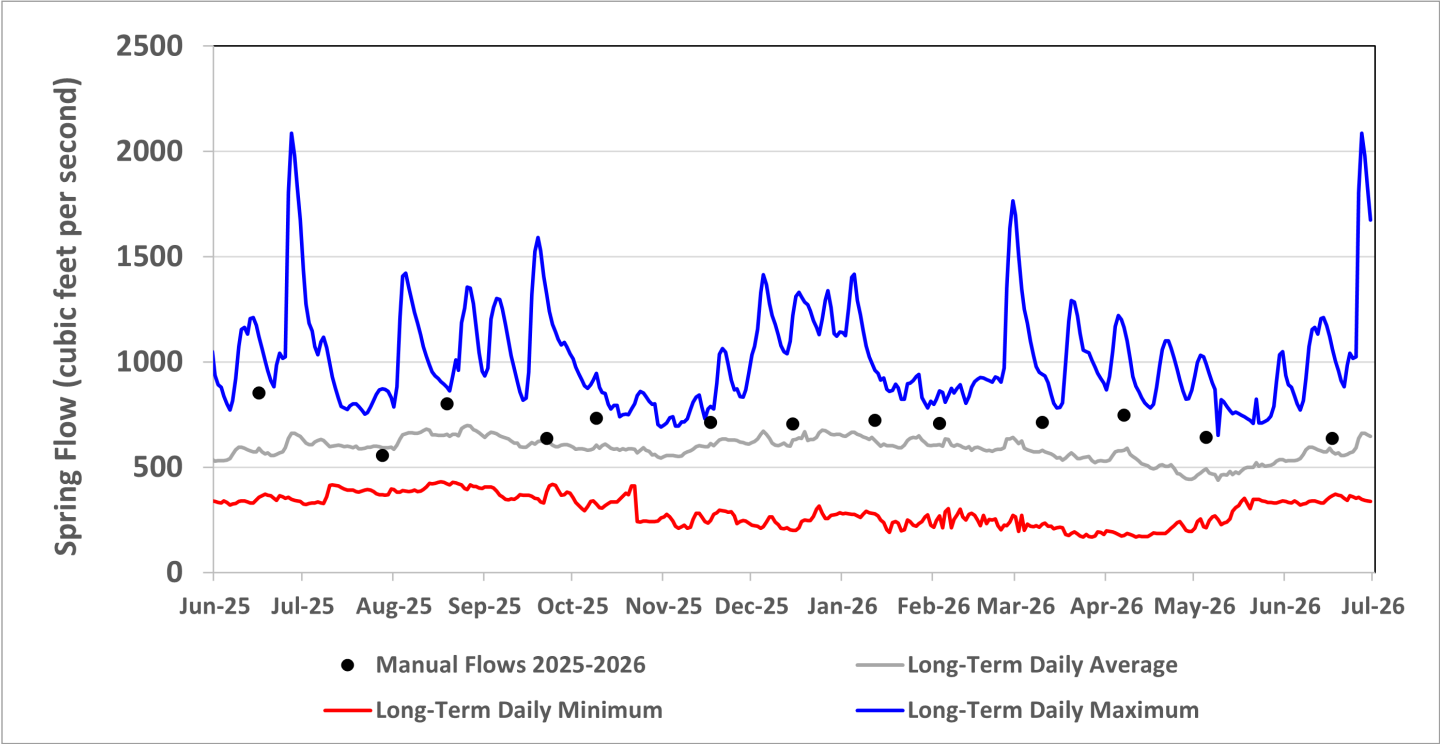
Wakulla and Sally Ward Spring System. Flow from Wakulla Spring remained generally stable around 640 cubic feet per second (cfs) between the measurements taken in May and June 2026. Previously, flow had remained generally stable around 720 cfs between the six measurements taken monthly between November 2025 and April 2026. The most recent flow measurement for Wakulla Spring was 637 cfs, on June 17, 2026 (Figure 21). This measurement was 58 cfs higher than the long-term (October 23, 2004, to June 17, 2026) average flow for the month of June of 579 cfs.

The most recent flow measurement for Sally Ward was 21.9 cfs on June 17, 2026. This measurement was 6.4 cfs lower than the long-term (November 1, 2004, to June 17, 2026) average flow for the month of June of 28.3 cfs.

The minimum flow established for the combined Wakulla and Sally Ward Spring System under Florida Administrative Code chapter 40A-8.041 continues to be met. The long-term (October 23, 2004, through June 17, 2026) average flows for the Wakulla and Sally Ward springs are 589 cfs and 24.2 cfs, respectively. The combined long-term spring flow for both systems is 613.2 cfs, which exceeds the established minimum flow of 538 cfs by 75.2 cfs.

Figure 21: Wakulla Spring flows

Data from October 1, 2023, through June 17, 2026 , represent discrete measurements. Daily statistics are based on the October 23, 2004, through June 17, 2026 , period of record.

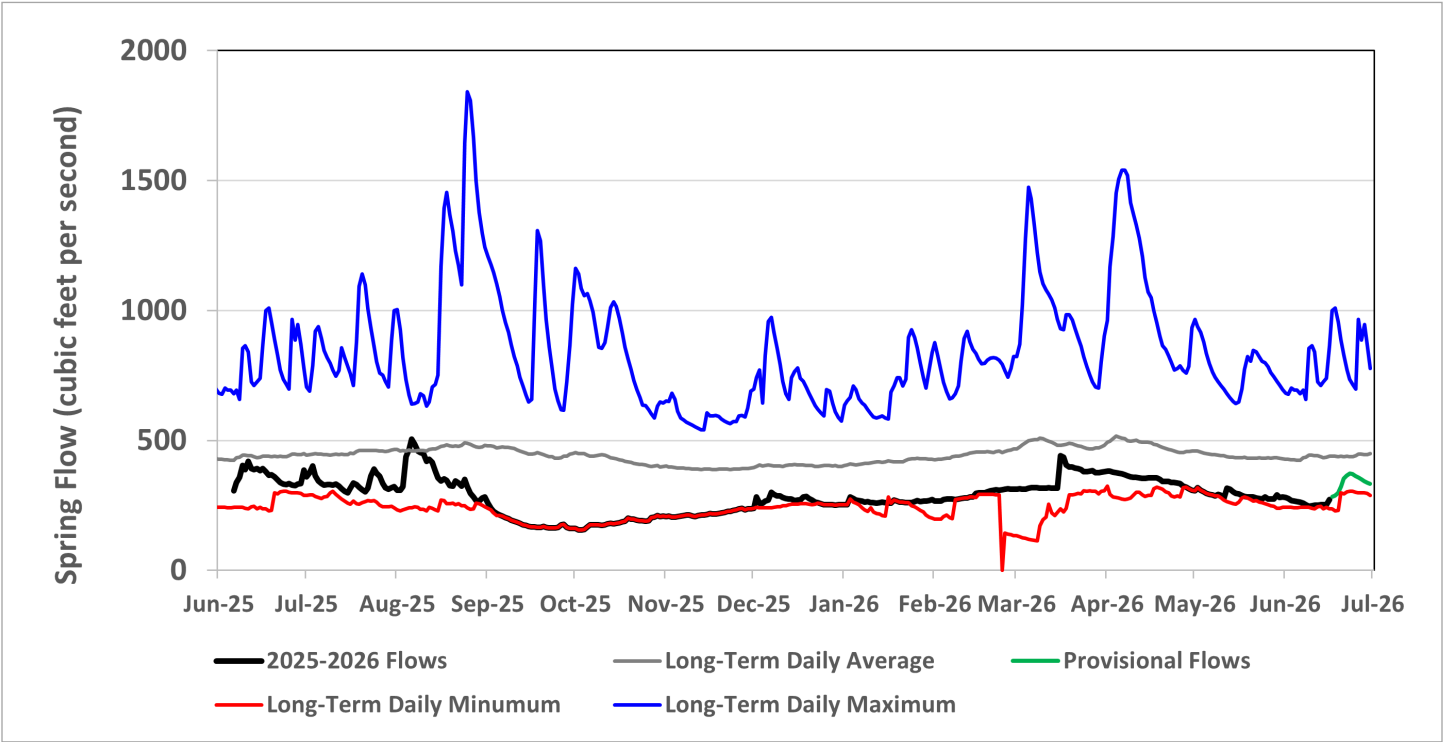


St. Marks River Rise. The mean daily spring flow for June 2026 at the St. Marks River Rise was 297 cfs, based on the available USGS provisional data which extends through June 30, 2026 (Figure 22). This was below the long-term (October 1, 1956, through June 30, 2026) average flow for the month of June of 437 cfs.

The current 30-year moving average spring flow for the St. Marks River Rise based on the most recent approved USGS data (November 15, 1993, through February 24, 2026) is 418 cfs. If the provisional data from February 24, 2026, through May 31, 2026, are included, the 30-year moving average spring flow for the St. Marks River Rise is 417 cfs. The established minimum flow for the St. Marks River Rise is 419 cfs. Whether using the most recent approved USGS data or the provisional data, the 30-year moving average flow was 1 cfs and 2 cfs below the established minimum flow, respectively.

Available groundwater pumping data in Florida suggests that pumping rates have been relatively stable for the last five years and therefore do not appear to indicate that St. Marks River Rise low flows are due to pumping. Extremely low rainfall accumulations are the most likely explanation for the low flow conditions at the St. Marks River Rise. Available rainfall data indicates that recent antecedent rainfall totals are among the lowest values recorded in the region. The status of the St. Marks River Rise will continue to be evaluated as additional data becomes available.

Figure 22: Spring flows for the St. Marks River Rise

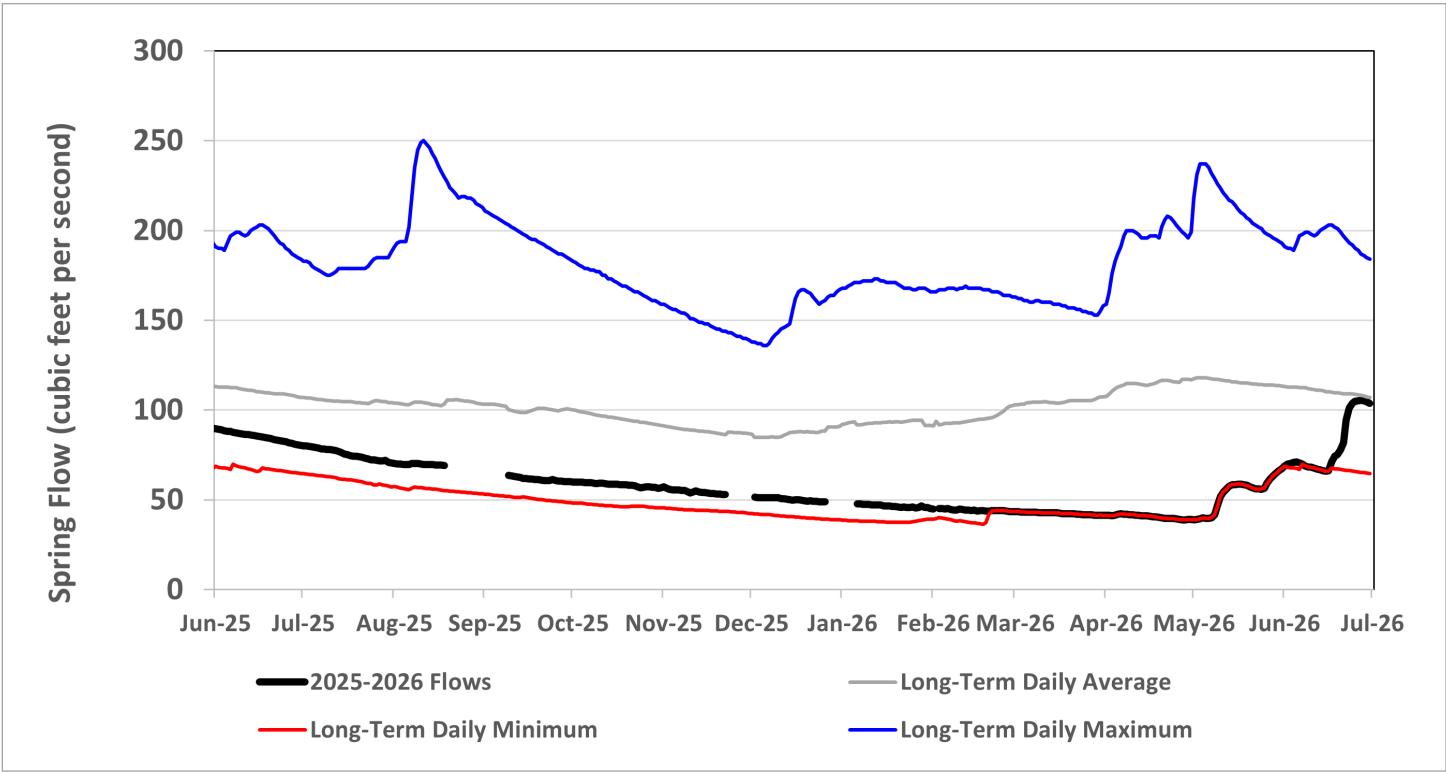


Jackson Blue Spring. Daily flows at Jackson Blue Spring during the month of June 2026 averaged 80.0 cfs. This was below the long-term average flow of 102.0 cfs for the month of June, based on the January 1, 2005, through June 30, 2026, period of record. Flows from Jackson Blue Spring had been below the long-term daily average flow since January 2025 and had been period-of-record low for the time of year since late February 2026. Since late June 2026, flows have increased to be near the long-term daily average flow ([Figure 23](#)).

A minimum flow of 92.2 cfs was formally adopted on April 28, 2026, for Jackson Blue Spring based on the 30-year moving median discharge. Since there has not yet been 30 years of data collection at Jackson Blue, the minimum flow is compared to the median discharge between January 1, 2005, and June 30, 2026. The long-term (January 1, 2005, through June 30, 2026) median flows from Jackson Blue Spring are 96.5 cfs, which exceeds the established minimum flow of 92.2 cfs by 4.3 cfs.

Figure 23: Spring flows for Jackson Blue Spring

Data represents daily averages. Long-term flows represent the daily average between January 1, 2005, and June 30, 2026.

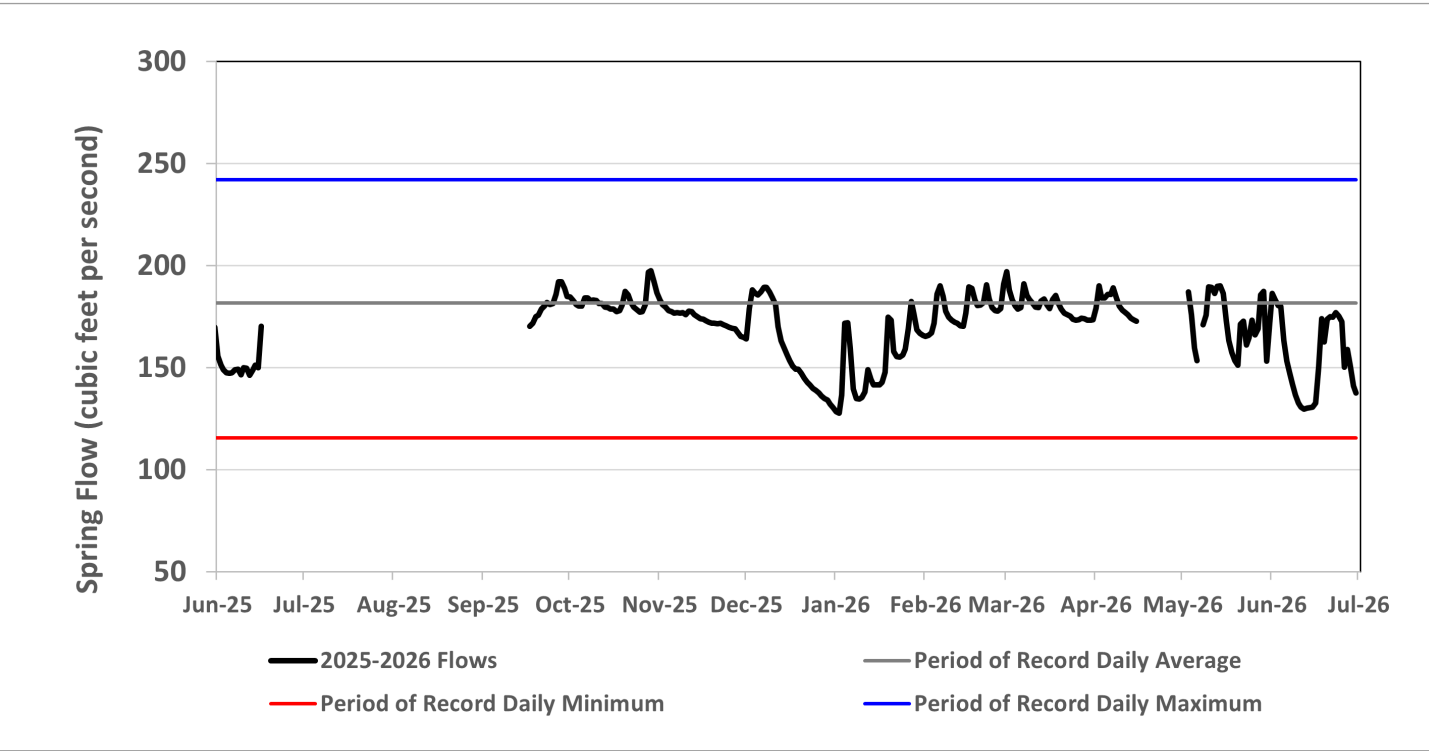


Gainer Spring Group. During June 2026, the average flow from the Gainer Spring Group was 155 cfs (**Figure 24**). The record period (October 28, 2019, through June 30, 2026) average monthly spring flow for the month of June is 176 cfs. It should be noted that there is a relatively brief period of record for this system, and spring flows among the highest and lowest on record are to be expected.

Throughout the time-series, there are several drops and recoveries in the spring flow. This is caused by Econfina Creek spiking in stage adjacent to the spring group after rain events. The extra pressure exerted on the groundwater by the higher surface water level in the stream slows flow from the spring group. Since Econfina Creek does not tend to stay high for long after the conclusion of a rain event as the stage level quickly drops, the flow from the spring group recovers since there is less head pressure from the stream.

Figure 24: Gainer Spring Group flows

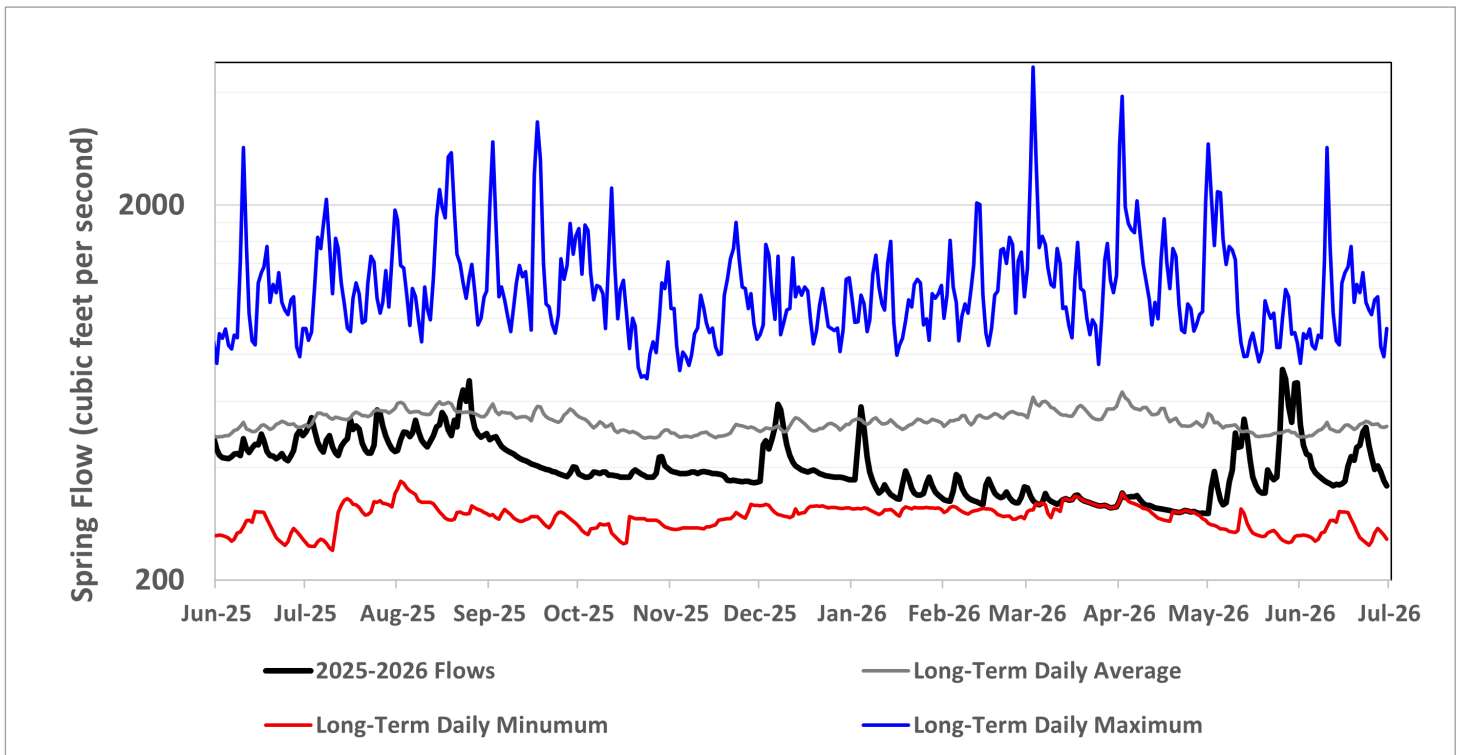
Data represents daily averages. Streamflow statistics are not shown due to the relatively short period of daily data.



Middle Econfina Creek. The mean daily flow for June 2026 at Middle Econfina Creek was 408 cfs, based on the available USGS provisional data which extends through June 30, 2026 (Figure 25). This was below the long-term (October 1, 1935, through June 30, 2026) average flow for the month of June of 509 cfs. The current 30-year moving average flow for Middle Econfina Creek based on the most recent approved USGS data (October 1, 1935, through December 15, 2025) is 517 cfs. If the provisional data from December 4, 2024, through June 30, 2026, is used, the 30-year moving average flow for Middle Econfina Creek is 514 cfs.

A minimum flow of 486 cfs was formally adopted on June 29, 2025, for Middle Econfina Creek, which includes the Gainer, Sylvan, and Williford spring groups. Whether using the approved or provisional data, the 30-year moving average flow exceeded the established minimum flow for Middle Econfina Creek by 31 cfs and 28 cfs, respectively.

Figure 25: Spring flows for Middle Econfina Creek (Econfina Creek @ Bennett)



Aquifer Levels

In the middle of June 2026, of a total of fifteen Floridan aquifer monitor wells, four wells were classified as having groundwater levels within normal ranges, five were classified as below-normal, and six were classified as much-below-normal (**Figures 26 - 32**). Though June 2026 was a very wet month, particularly for the regions along the Florida-Alabama border, most water levels at Floridan aquifer monitor wells with sufficient long-term data to calculate percentiles did not recover more than a few tenths of a foot. The largest increase of around three feet was recorded at the Pittman VISA Floridan monitor well (NWFID 5266) in eastern Jackson County. This increase in groundwater level brought the percentile classification from below-normal into normal levels by the second half of the month (**Figure 29**). The only other Floridan percentile classification change between May and June 2026 was at the Jackson Still Floridan monitor well (NWFID 5417) in northern Walton County. Groundwater levels at this well were previously much-below-normal but rose into below-normal levels by the middle of June 2026 (**Figure 26**). Water levels at all other Floridan monitor wells with sufficient long-term data to calculate percentiles did not change enough to affect their percentile classification.

Of four sand-and-gravel aquifer monitor wells with sufficient long-term data to calculate percentiles, two had groundwater levels within normal ranges and two had below-normal water levels (**Figure 26**). Water levels generally increased between May and June 2026 in the sand-and-gravel aquifer with Oak Grove Tower monitor well (NWFID 5479) in northern Escambia County and Allen Tower Deep monitor well (NWFID 5401) increasing from much-below-normal levels to below-normal levels and West Hewitt monitor well (NWFID 2823) increasing from much-below-normal levels to normal levels. Weller Ave Deep monitor well (NWFID 1382) continues to be classified as normal.

Figure 26: Monitor wells and aquifer level percentiles for mid-June 2026
Percentile class rankings are based on each well's period of record. All wells have a minimum of 20 years of data.

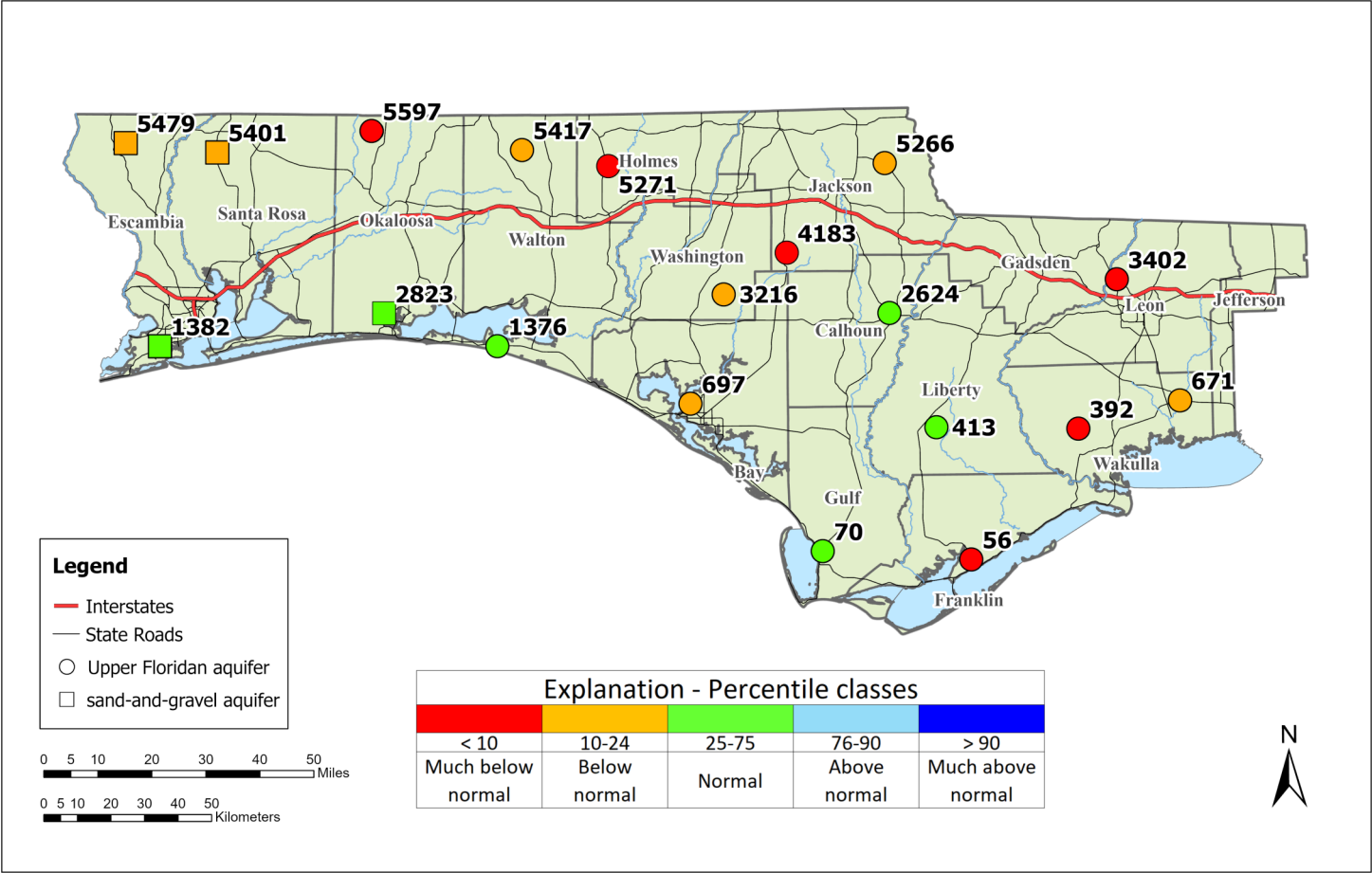


Figure 27: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at USGS-Lake Jackson well (NWFID 3402), Leon County

Land surface elevation is 121.40 ft, NAVD 88

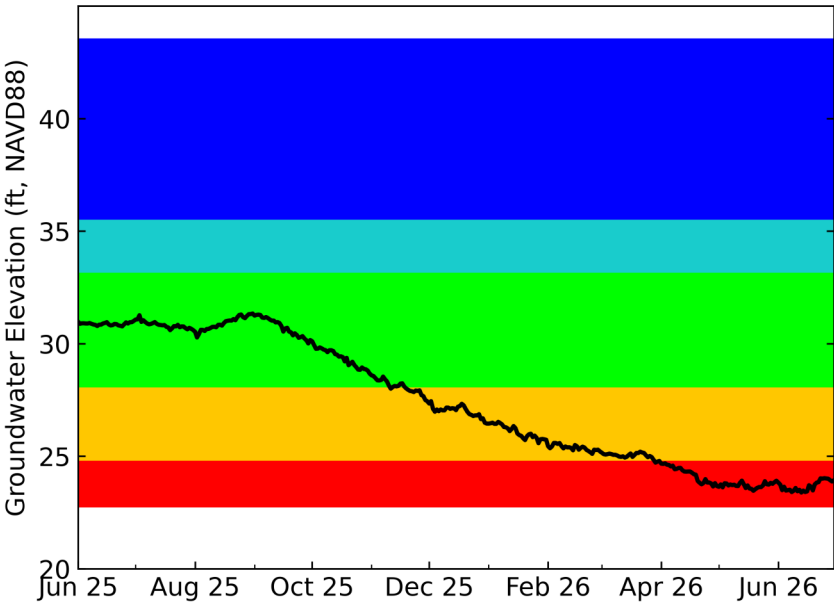
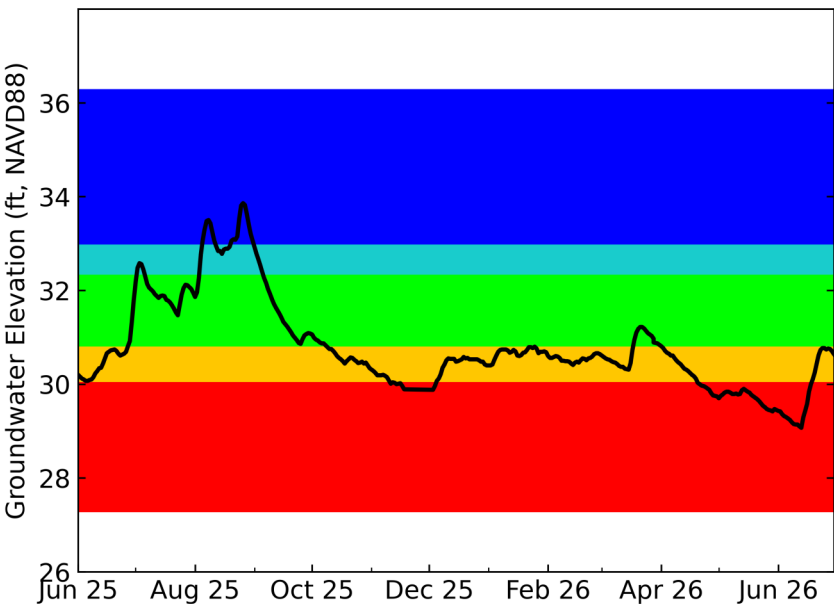


Figure 28: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at USGS Benchmark well (NWFID 392), Wakulla County

Land surface elevation is 46.27 ft, NAVD 88



Explanation - Percentile classes				
< 10	10-24	25-75	76-90	> 90
Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal



Figure 29: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at NFWMD Pittman Visa well (NWFID 5266), Jackson County
Land surface elevation is 127.31 ft, NAVD 88

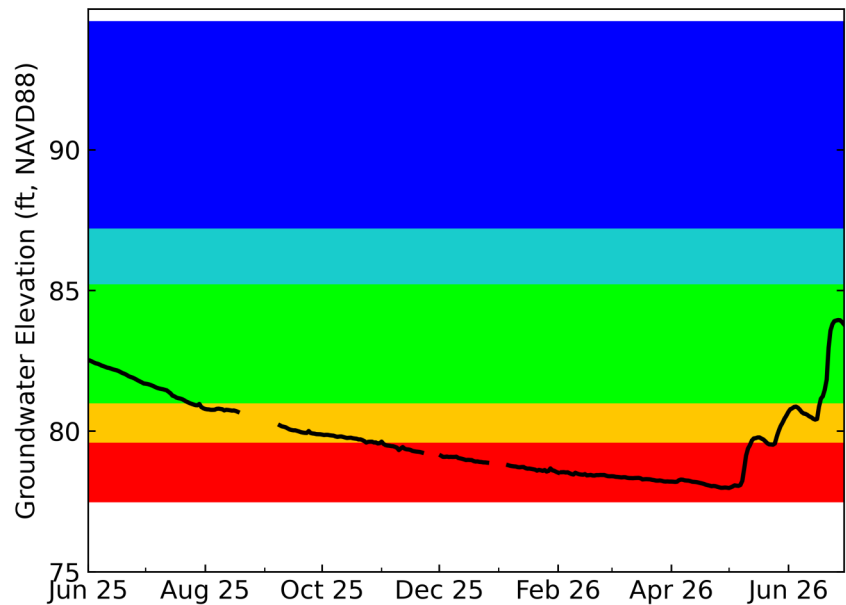


Figure 30: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at USGS-422A Near Greenhead well (NWFID 3216), Washington County
Land surface elevation is 66.75 ft, NAVD 88

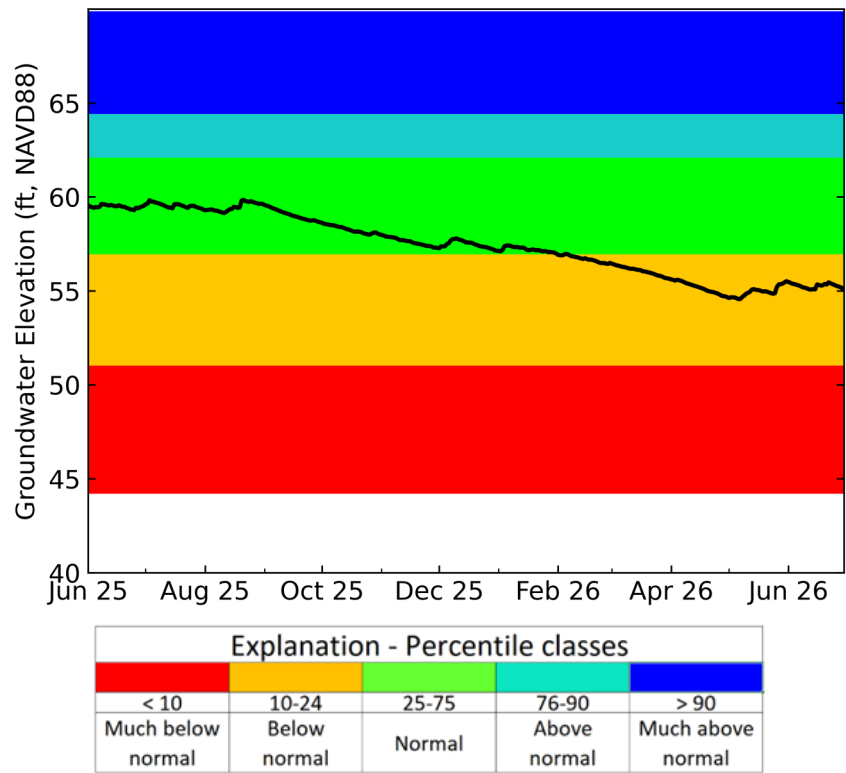


Figure 31: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at Fannin Airport well (NWFID 697), Washington County

Land surface elevation is 4.05 ft, NAVD 88

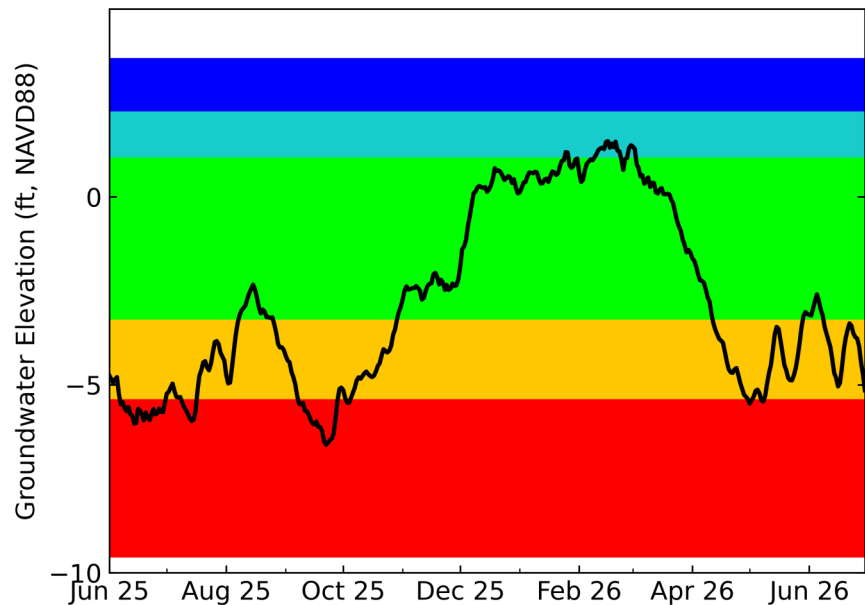
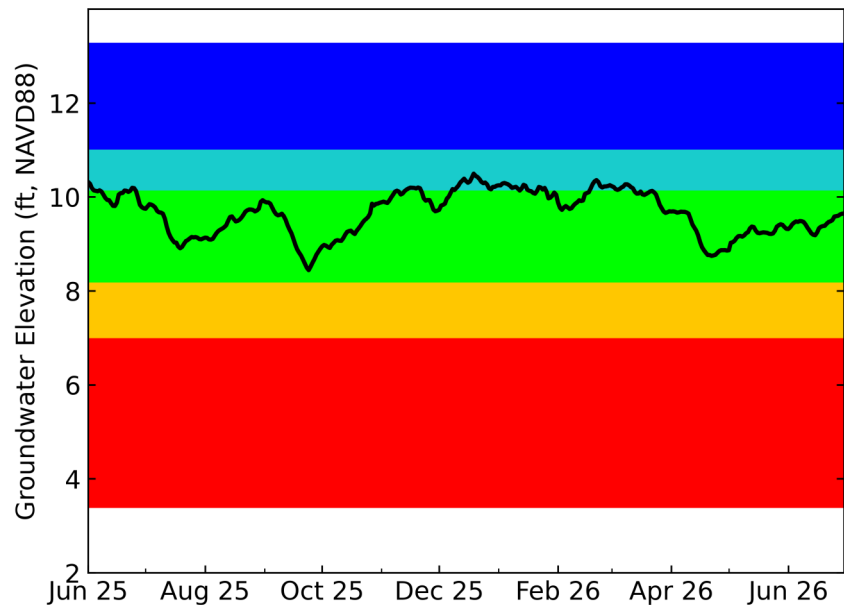


Figure 32: Daily sand-and-gravel aquifer levels at NFWMD Weller Ave Deep well (NWFID 1382), Escambia County

Land surface elevation is 25.09 ft, NAVD 88



Explanation - Percentile classes				
< 10	10-24	25-75	76-90	> 90
Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal



Appendix

Table A1: Monthly normal (1991-2020) rainfall values averaged by county (inches)

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly Total
Bay	4.86	4.83	5.20	4.23	3.53	5.76	6.95	7.31	5.80	3.59	3.79	4.64	60.49
Calhoun	4.93	4.74	5.23	4.38	3.80	6.35	7.15	6.67	5.47	3.41	3.59	4.51	60.23
Escambia	5.69	4.59	5.22	5.24	4.49	6.87	7.65	6.91	6.11	4.19	4.60	5.51	67.05
Franklin	4.58	4.12	4.86	3.46	3.04	6.76	7.28	8.17	6.04	3.28	3.30	3.78	58.66
Gadsden	4.82	4.34	5.05	4.11	3.44	6.03	6.52	6.20	4.91	3.17	3.44	4.27	56.31
Gulf	4.78	4.55	5.20	4.09	3.33	6.51	7.48	7.95	6.12	3.46	3.41	4.06	60.93
Holmes	5.15	5.07	5.39	4.79	3.86	5.98	6.71	5.86	5.07	3.43	4.29	5.19	60.79
Jackson	4.96	4.82	5.30	4.45	3.50	5.53	6.29	5.70	4.72	3.29	3.85	4.80	57.20
Jefferson	4.72	3.99	4.84	3.74	3.24	6.75	6.88	6.83	5.23	3.16	3.03	3.87	56.28
Leon	4.74	4.12	4.97	3.85	3.34	6.92	6.92	7.07	5.20	3.20	3.27	4.15	57.75
Liberty	4.92	4.45	5.14	4.15	3.61	6.74	7.24	6.92	5.45	3.30	3.45	4.28	59.66
Okaloosa	5.41	4.84	5.34	5.51	4.11	6.56	7.57	7.04	5.92	4.18	4.49	5.28	66.24
Santa Rosa	5.71	4.66	5.34	5.33	4.30	7.02	7.47	6.78	6.02	4.25	4.57	5.38	66.84
Wakulla	4.64	4.02	4.89	3.64	3.46	7.27	7.25	7.36	5.46	3.07	3.21	3.90	58.19
Walton	5.15	5.03	5.30	5.03	4.08	6.44	7.32	6.88	5.88	3.79	4.31	5.17	64.38
Washington	5.06	4.96	5.37	4.72	3.90	6.28	7.08	6.45	5.56	3.49	4.05	5.07	61.99