



Northwest Florida Water Management District

Hydrologic Conditions Report

August 2026

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For additional information, write or call:

Northwest Florida Water Management District

81 Water Management Drive

Havana, FL 32333-4712

(850) 539-5999

www.nfwwater.com

Summary

August 2026 was characterized by near-normal precipitation and above-normal temperatures (averaging around 82.8 degrees Fahrenheit). Near-normal rainfall did not significantly change the 365-day rainfall deficits between August 1 and August 31, 2026. About two-thirds of streamflow stations continued to be within normal ranges. Improvements to stage at surface waterbodies such as lakes and ponds were generally minimal and varied by geographical location and rainfall amount. Similarly, groundwater level changes were spatially variable with rainfall amounts and degree of aquifer confinement. Drought conditions generally changed little during August 2026 with near-normal rainfall, however new areas designated as moderate drought (D1) were added to the map in northern Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties as well as in Holmes and Jackson Counties at the end of the month. The majority of the District remains under abnormally dry (D0) conditions.

Rainfall

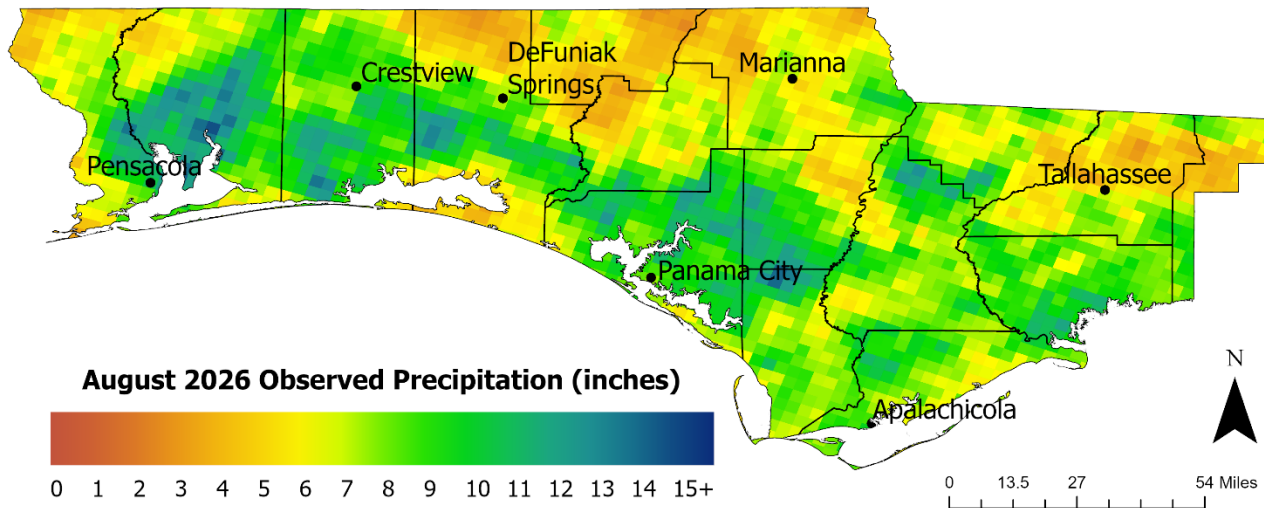
In August 2026, an average of 6.88 inches of precipitation was recorded across the Panhandle. This amount was 0.11 inches below the District normal precipitation for the month of August and was considered 99% of normal (near-normal). The District normal for the month of August is 6.97 inches (**Tables 1 & 2; Figures 1 – 9**). Normal precipitation is defined as average monthly precipitation for the 30-year reference period (1991-2020).

Although an average of 6.88 inches of rain fell over the District, rainfall amounts varied spatially. During August 2026, generally more rain fell in the western portion of the District and towards the coast than by the northern state border (**Figure 2**). This pattern of above-normal rainfall near the coast was helped by both sea breeze circulation convergence storms and the preliminary forms of Tropical Storm Edouard in the Gulf near the western Panhandle.

There were several rain events throughout the month, mainly caused by deep Gulf moisture, heating-caused instability, and sea breeze circulation convergence. There were two significant rain events during August 2026. The first rain event occurred August 1-3, 2026, when rainfall associated with an occluded front brought 0.5-3.0 inches to the District. Higher amounts around 5-6 inches were observed in sporadic, concentrated areas throughout the District. Significant rainfall was observed at all four cities' rain gauges from this rain event (**Table 1**): 4.22 inches in Tallahassee, 2.22 inches in Marianna, 1.55 inches in Niceville, and 1.53 inches in Pensacola. The second significant rain event for the month occurred August 18-22, 2026, when a very moist airmass was over the District and atmospheric instability was high during those four days. This atmospheric situation brought generally 1-3 inches of rainfall to the District with higher amounts exceeding 6 inches observed along the western, coastal portions of the Panhandle. Significant rainfall was observed at three cities' rain gauges from this rain event (**Table 1**): 7.89 inches in Niceville, 3.39 inches in Pensacola, and 0.94 inches in Marianna.

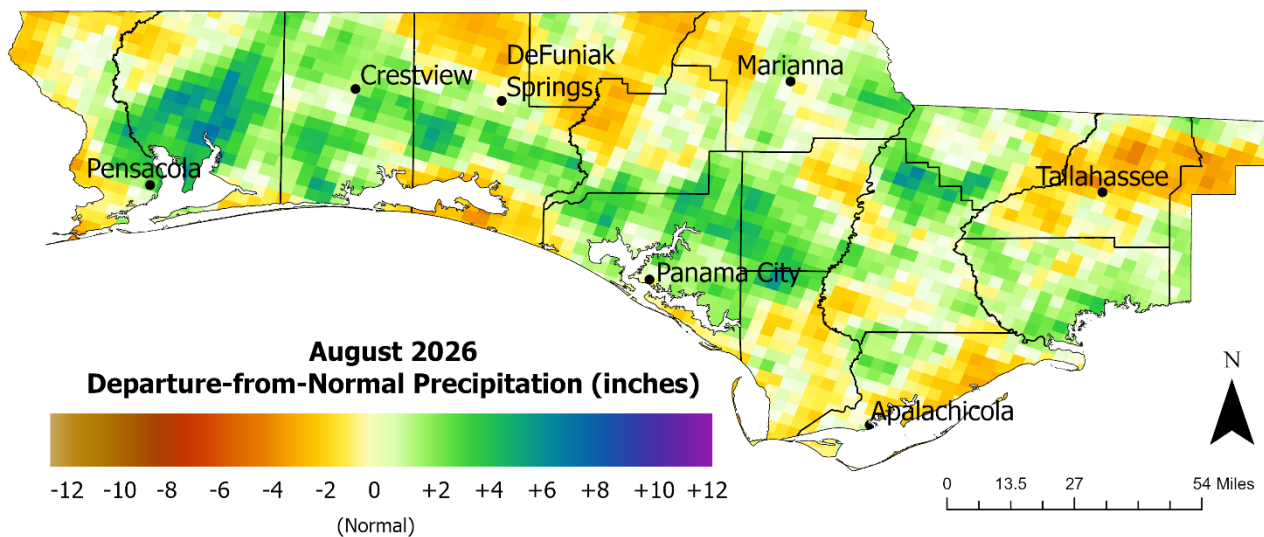
Between August 1 and August 31, 2026, 365-day rainfall deficits generally did not change in either the positive or negative direction more than a few inches (**Table 2**). This is due to both the near-normal rainfall amounts from this month and also the 365-day cut-off date.

Figure 1: Districtwide August 2026 observed precipitation



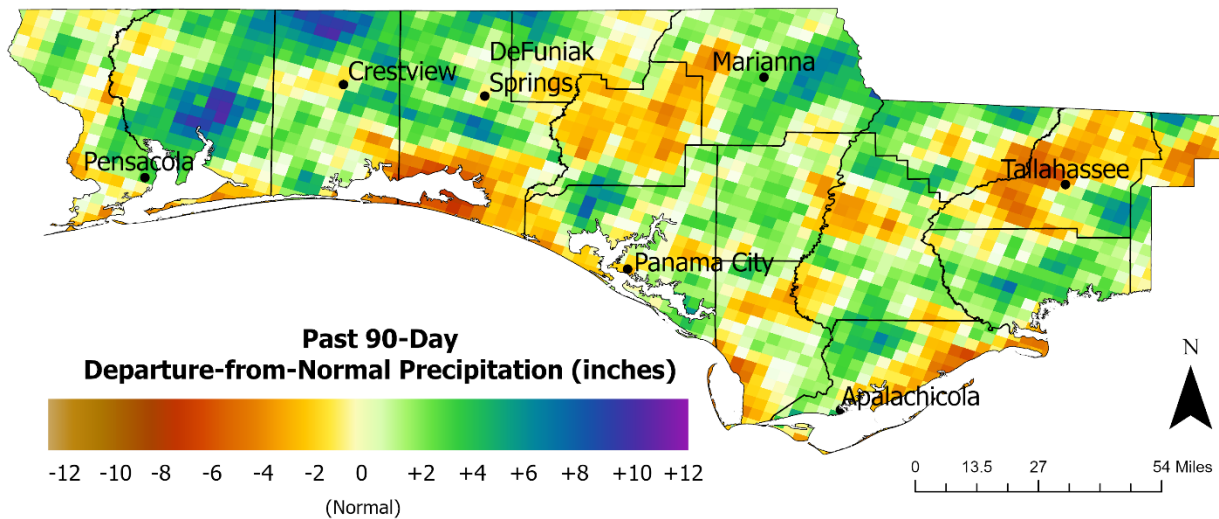
Source: <https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/>

Figure 2: Districtwide August 2026 departure-from-normal precipitation



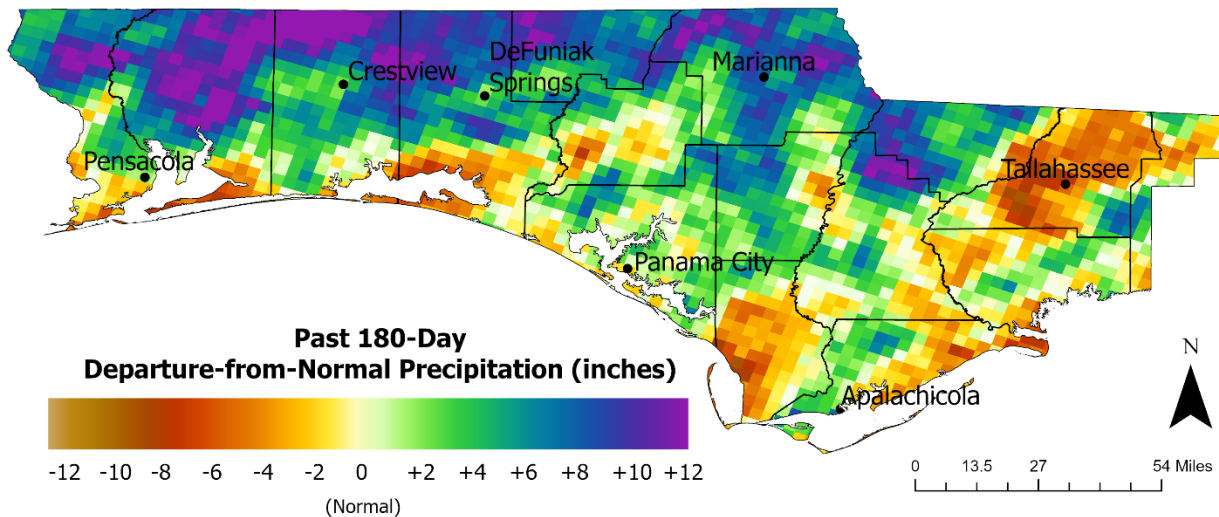
Source: <https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/>

Figure 3: Districtwide departure-from-normal precipitation for the previous 90 days as of August 31, 2026



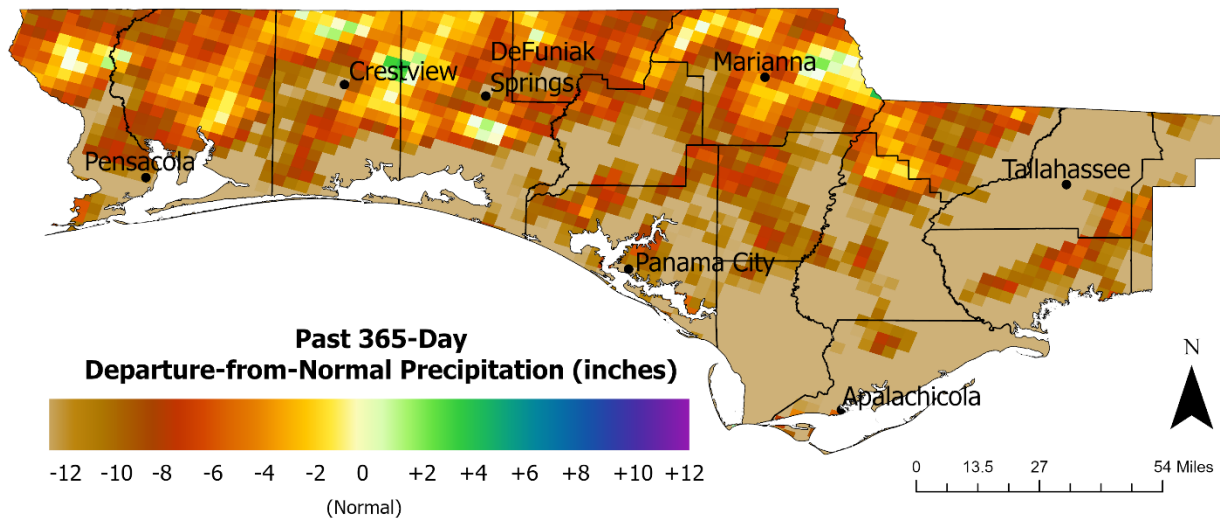
Source: <https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/>

Figure 4: Districtwide departure-from-normal precipitation for the previous 180 days as of August 31, 2026



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

Figure 5: Districtwide departure-from-normal precipitation for the previous 365 days as of August 31, 2026



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

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

Station	August Normal Rainfall (1991 to 2020)	August 2026 Observed Rainfall	Percent of Normal
Tallahassee Regional Airport	7.60	5.99	79%
Marianna Regional Airport	4.93	4.36	88%
Niceville, FL	9.21	11.42	124%
Pensacola Regional Airport	7.50	8.30	111%

A star (*) indicates one or more days of missing rainfall data

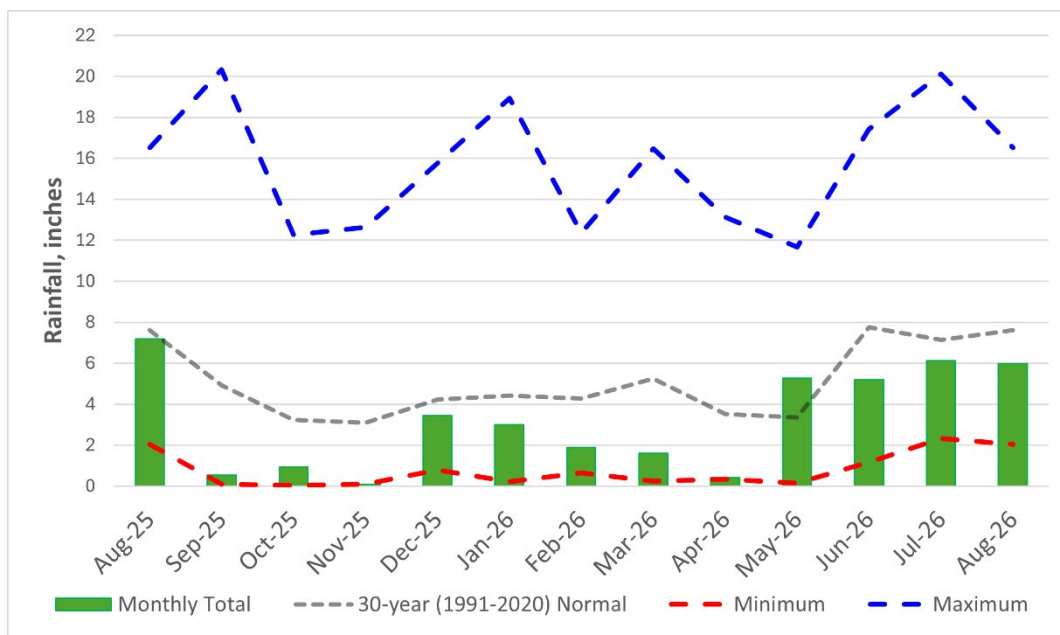
Source: <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=tae>
<https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=mob>

Table 2: County-averaged rainfall deficit comparison between August 1 and August 31, 2026

County	365-day Departure-from-Normal Rainfall (inches) as of August 31, 2026	365-day Departure-from-Normal Rainfall (inches) as of August 1, 2026	Deficit Change (inches)
Bay	-11.05	-11.92	-0.87
Calhoun	-10.55	-11.95	-1.40
Escambia	-8.08	-6.46	+1.62
Franklin	-14.92	-12.27	+2.65
Gadsden	-8.28	-8.55	-0.27
Gulf	-16.38	-14.79	+1.59
Holmes	-6.58	-7.75	-1.17
Jackson	-5.17	-6.38	-1.21
Jefferson	-12.88	-12.25	+0.63
Leon	-16.67	-15.03	+1.64
Liberty	-12.14	-10.57	+1.57
Okaloosa	-7.77	-9.33	-1.56
Santa Rosa	-7.43	-8.70	-1.27
Wakulla	-12.55	-9.91	+2.64
Walton	-8.05	-9.02	-0.97
Washington	-10.83	-11.41	-0.58

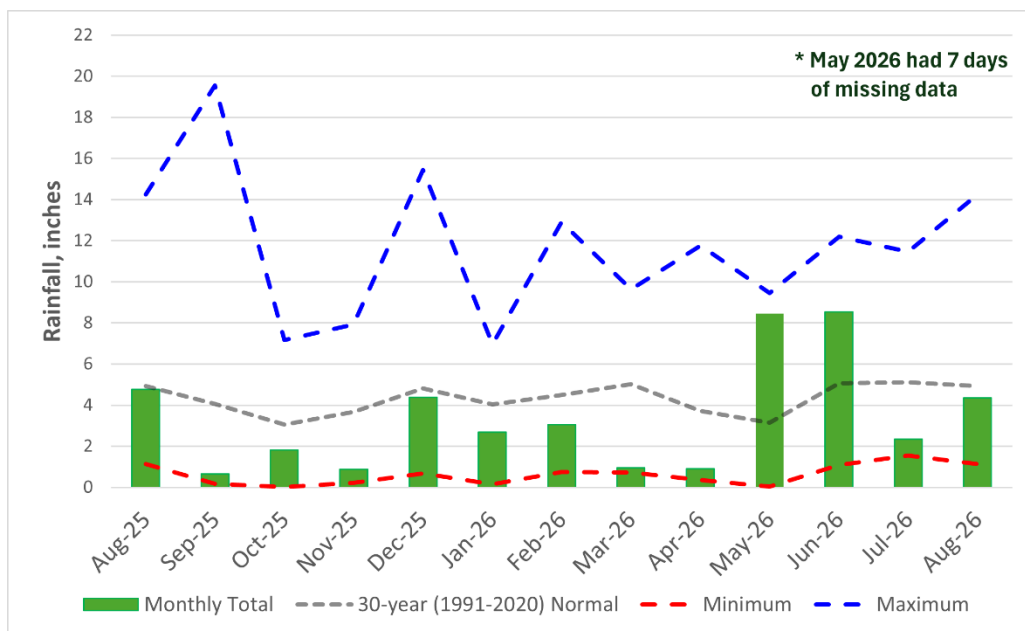
* Please note that a negative difference refers to a decrease in the deficit and a positive difference refers to an increase in the deficit between August 1 and August 31, 2026

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



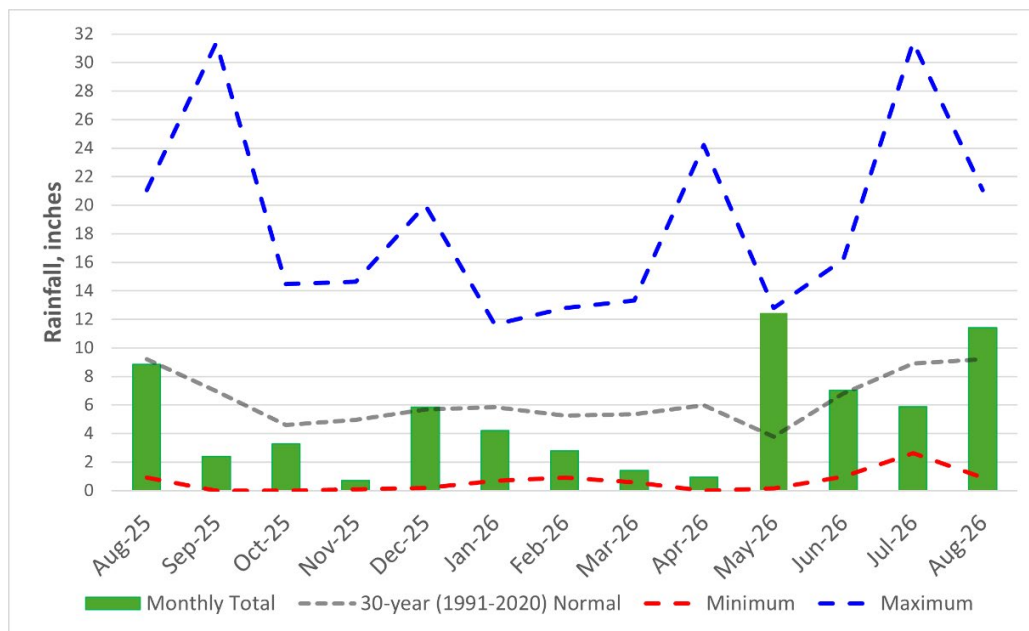
Source: <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=tae>

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



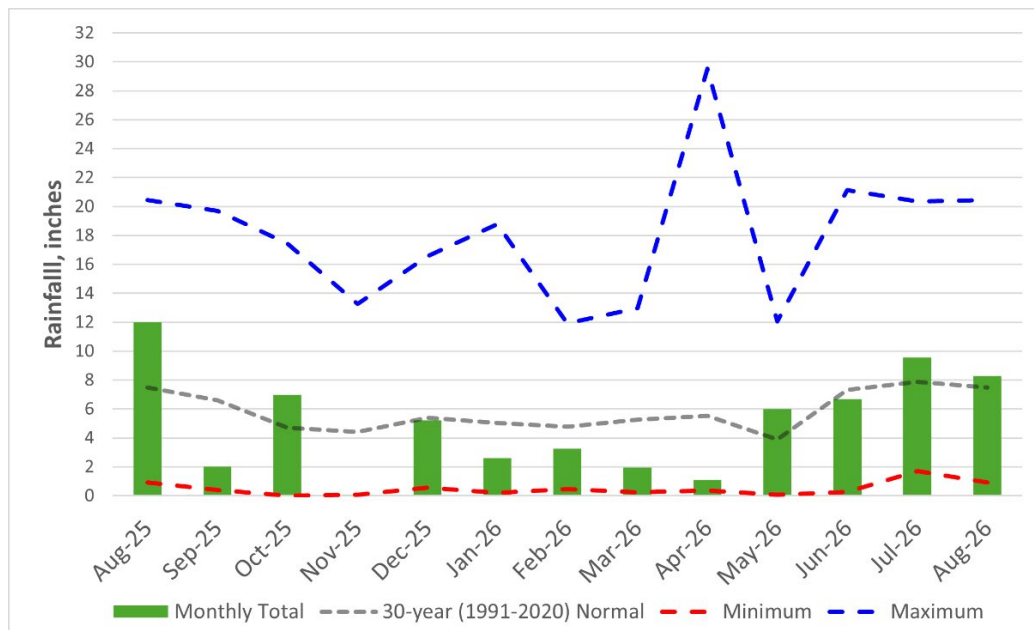
Source: <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=tae>

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

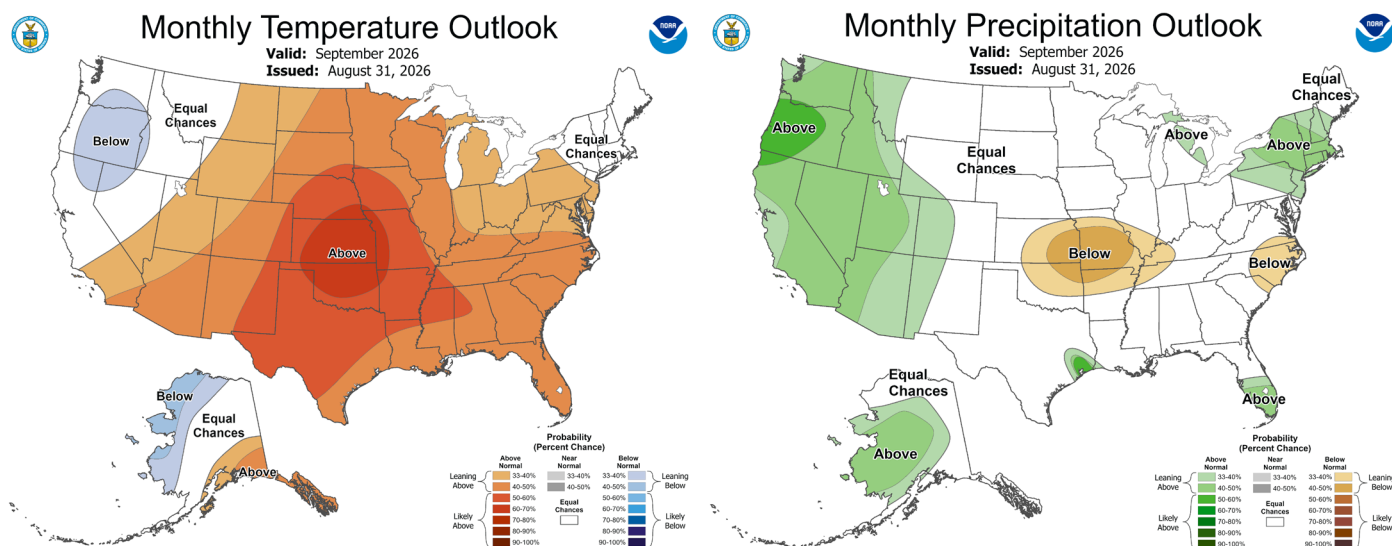
According to NOAA's Climate Prediction Center, the forecast issued August 31, 2026, for September 2026 showed a slight chance for above-normal temperatures in the District. The precipitation outlook showed equal chances for above-, below-, or near-normal rainfall in the Panhandle as well as the aquifer recharge zones in southern Georgia and Alabama (**Figure 10**).

As of August 31, 2026, El Niño is present and strengthening. There is a 90% chance of a very strong El Niño event during the fall and winter. 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. In the fall and winter, El Niño is typically affiliated with above-normal rainfall and cooler temperatures in the southeastern United States.

The 2026 Atlantic Hurricane Season began on June 1, 2026, and extends through November 30, 2026. According to the updated hurricane season outlook released August 6, 2026, NOAA is still predicting below-normal hurricane activity in the Atlantic basin largely due to the strengthening El Niño. Three named storms, Tropical Storms Cristobal, Dolly, and Edouard, formed during August 2026 in the Atlantic basin. Outer bands of early forms of Tropical Storm Edouard affected the District as it began organizing off the coast of the Panhandle in late August 2026, but most rainfall from the storm fell offshore.

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: September 2026 Temperature and Precipitation Outlooks for the United States



Source: <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/30day/>

Drought Conditions

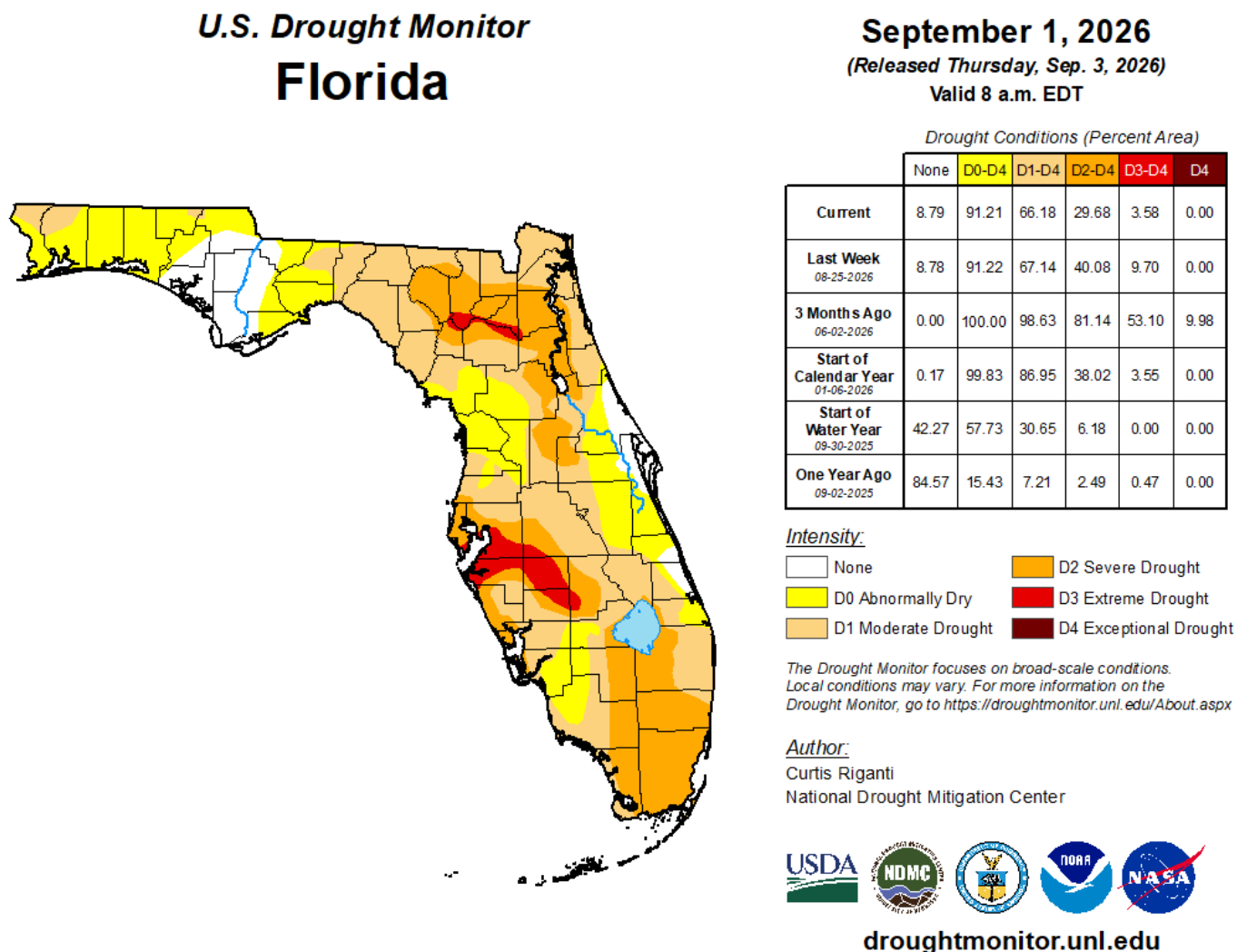
The U.S. Drought Monitor report released for September 1, 2026, showed the majority (59%) of the Panhandle being under abnormally dry (D0) conditions. About 12% of the District was considered to be in moderate drought (D1) with patches located in Escambia, Santa Rosa, Holmes, Jackson, Leon, and Jefferson counties ([Figure 11](#)).

Though drought conditions were removed in the central portion of the District starting on August 4, 2026, there was also a return of moderate drought (D1) conditions to several locations by the end of the month. The spatial variation of drought categories matched reasonably well with the August 2026 departure-from-normal rainfall ([Figure 2](#)). Areas that received two to four inches below normal rainfall for the month tended to be where moderate drought classifications were reintroduced. Above-normal temperatures also helped to drive both the increase in areas labeled as moderate drought (D1) and the stay of areas labeled as abnormally dry (D0) despite some of these areas receiving above-normal rainfall during the month ([Figures 2 & 11](#)).

According to both the U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook for September 2026 and the Seasonal Drought Outlook for September 1 through November 30, 2026, drought conditions are expected to be removed from the District. 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 strengthening El Niño, which typically is associated with wetter and cooler conditions in the southeastern United States during the fall and winter.

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

Figure 11: Florida Drought Conditions on September 1, 2026



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

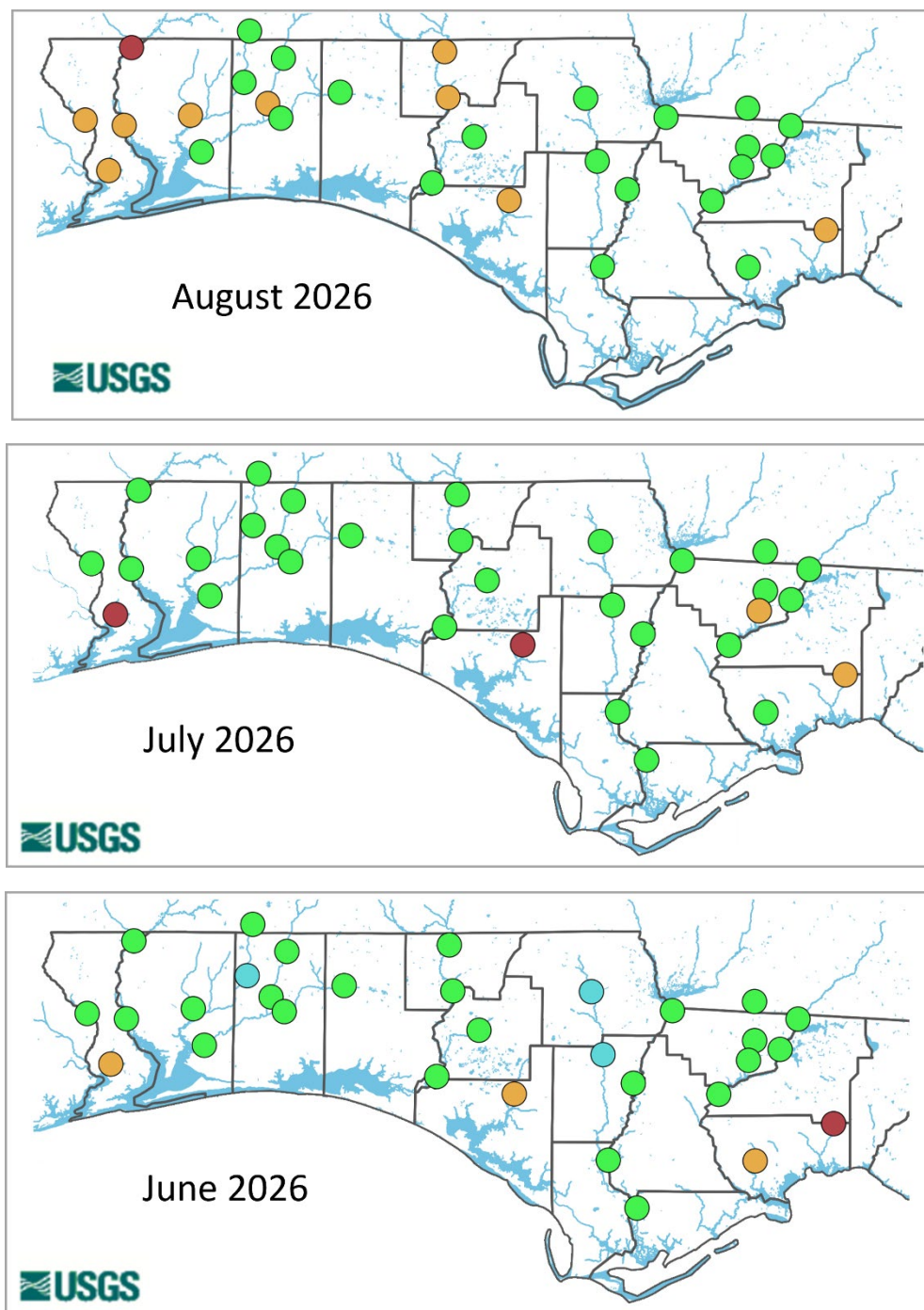
Surface Water

Streamflows

During August 2026, 17 of 27 streamflow stations recorded flows within normal ranges, nine stations recorded below-normal flows, and one stations recorded much-below-normal flows on average for the month (**Figures 12 – 18**). Though about two-thirds of streamflow stations continued to record flows within normal ranges, one-third of stations were flowing below or much-below normal during August 2026. The spatial variation of streamflow gauges recording below or much-below normal flows appeared to match well with the departure-from-normal rainfall values from August 2026 (**Figure 2**). Streams that had below-normal rainfall in their basins and watersheds tended to flow below normal ranges. Above-normal temperatures increasing evaporation rates likely also contributed to streamflow averages for the month. 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.

Despite generally near-normal rainfall for the month, most streamflow stations with depicted time-series plots dipped into below-normal or much-below-normal flow ranges for at least some portion of the month. The Ochlockonee River near Havana was the only streamflow station with a depicted time-series plot that did not dip below normal flows during August 2026 (**Figure 14**). The St. Marks River near Newport continued to have flows below normal ranges as it has for most of the past year (**Figure 13**). A majority of stations, except for the Blackwater River near Baker and the Escambia River near Century, recorded an increase in flow in response to the significant rain event from August 1-3, 2026 (**Figures 13-18**). The Blackwater River near Baker and the Escambia River near Century had better responses to the significant rain event from August 18-22, 2026, but it was not enough to increase the Escambia River station out of much-below-normal ranges (**Figures 17 & 18**).

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



Explanation - Percentile classes							
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Low	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90	High	Not-ranked
	Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal		

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

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

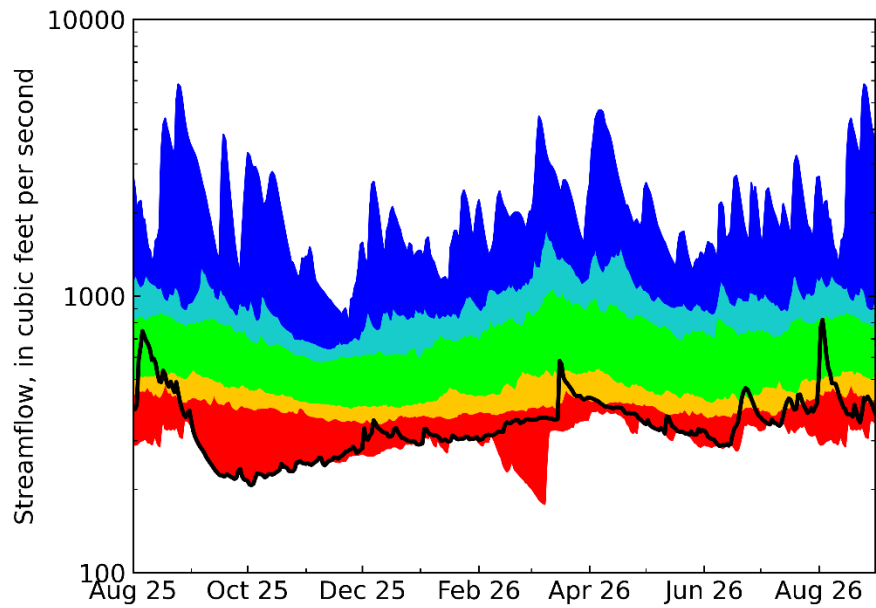
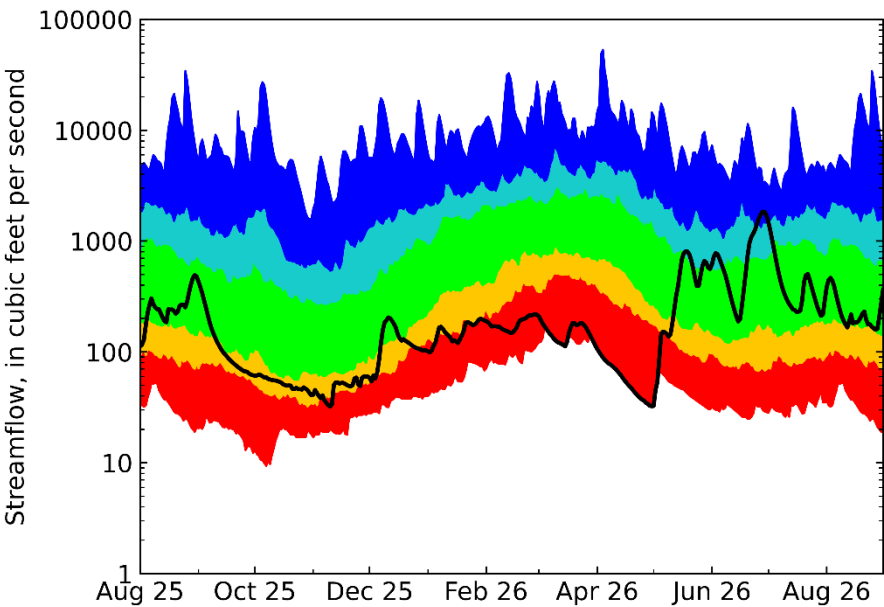


Figure 14: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02329000 Ochlockonee River Near Havana, Florida



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

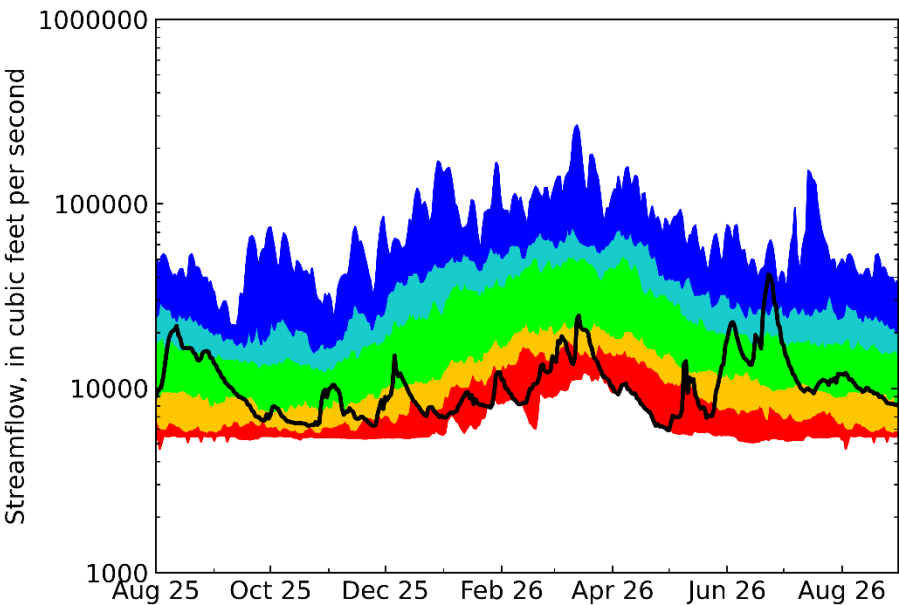
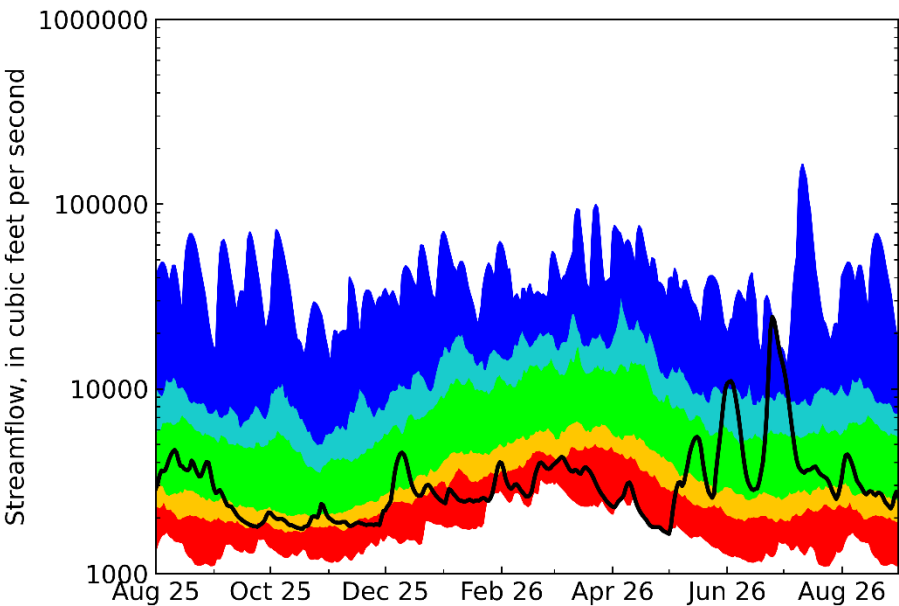


Figure 16: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02366500 Choctawhatchee River Near Bruce, Florida



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

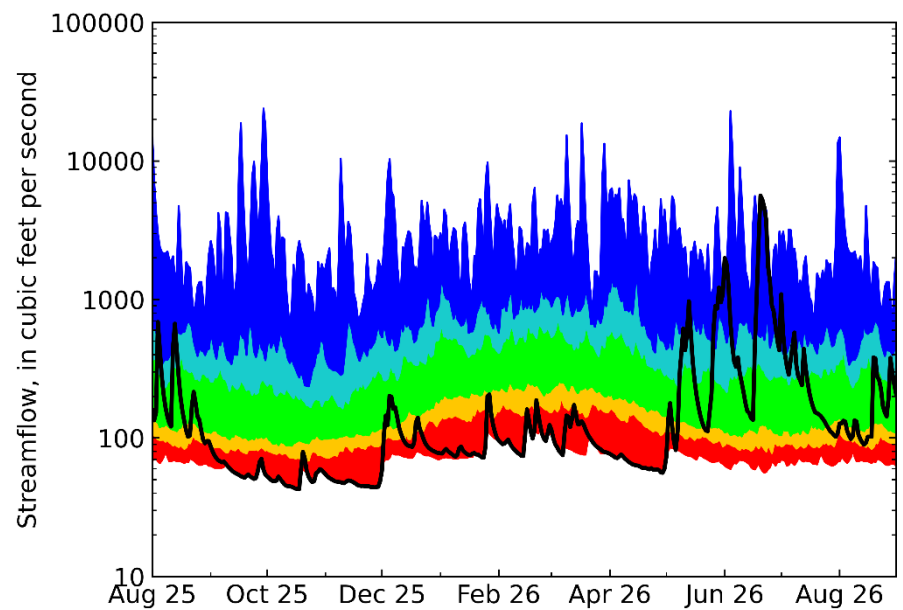
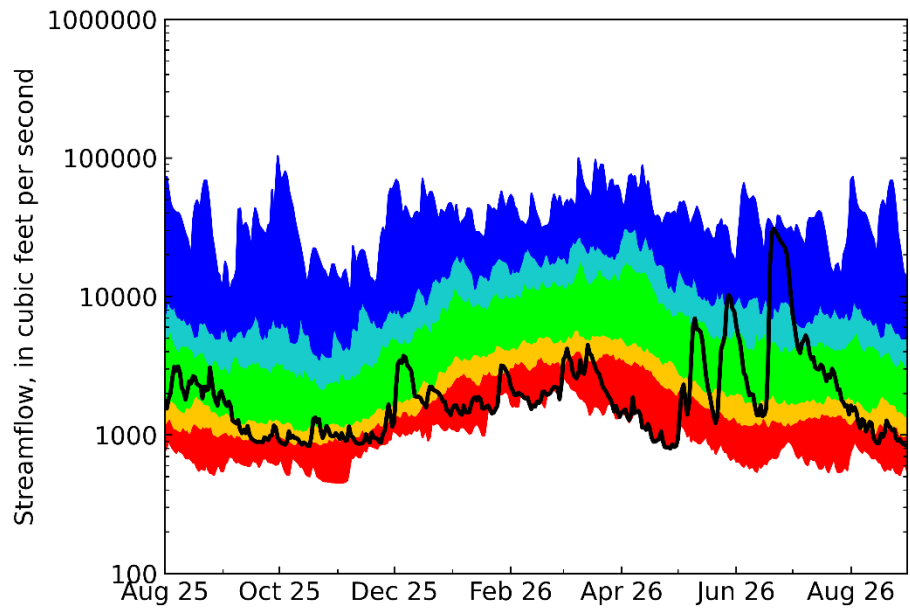


Figure 18: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02375500 Escambia River Near Century, Florida



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

Lake Levels

Lake Jackson. Water levels at Lake Jackson in Leon County remained generally stable around 77.56 feet, NAVD 1988, until the middle of August 2026. From mid-August 2026 until the end of the month, the lake level decreased by 0.19 ft. Lake Jackson ended the month with a stage level of 77.37 feet, NAVD 1988 ([Figure 19](#)). The long-term (January 29, 2003, to August 31, 2026) average stage level for Lake Jackson is 80.78 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.

Piney 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 all of August 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.

Econfina Water Management Area. As of mid-August 2026, in the Econfina Creek Water Management Area in Bay and Washington counties, many of the recreational lakes and ponds were still fairly low. Water levels at Hamlin Lake, Whitewater Lakes, and Porter Lake were several feet below their full pool levels and the end of their boat ramps. However, this was an improvement from where lake and pond levels were at in March 2026. In March 2026, several of the recreational lakes and nearly all of the ponds were dry or nearly dry. In July 2026, water levels at many lakes and ponds rose one to two feet from rainfall received in the area. Water levels likely remained generally stable between July and August 2026.

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

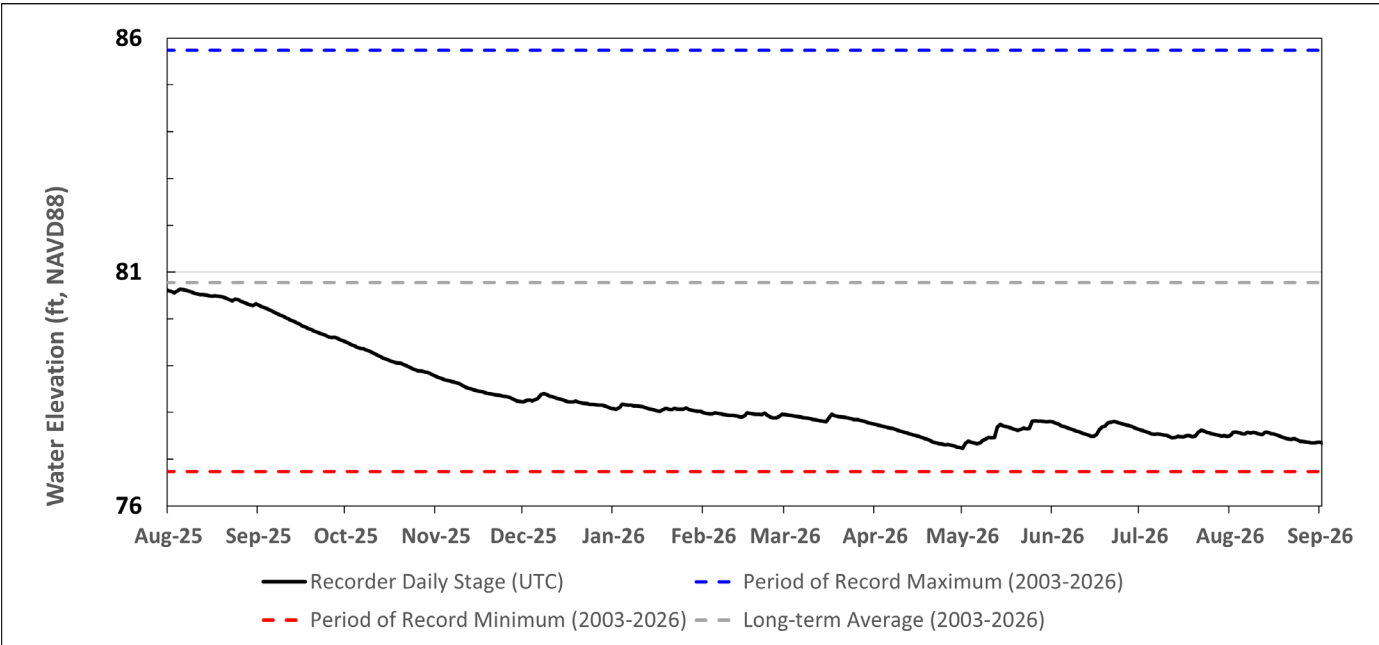
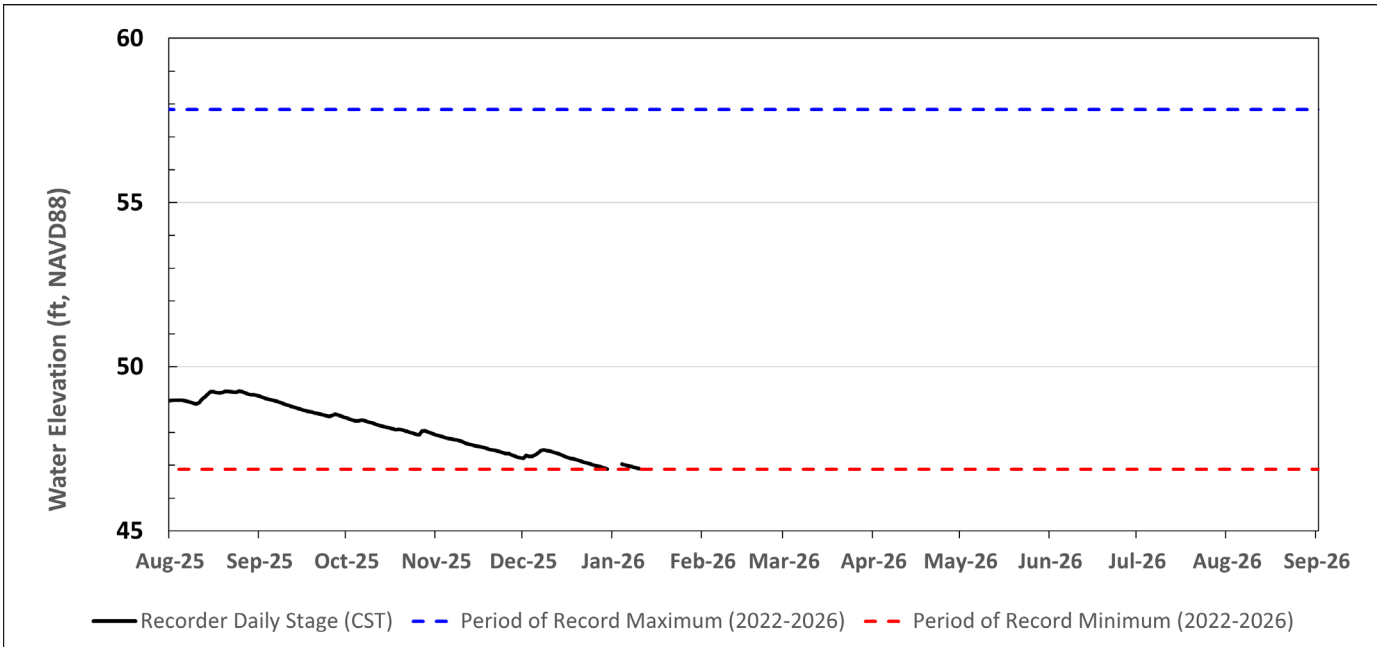


Figure 20: Daily water levels at Piney Lake, Washington County



Spring Flows

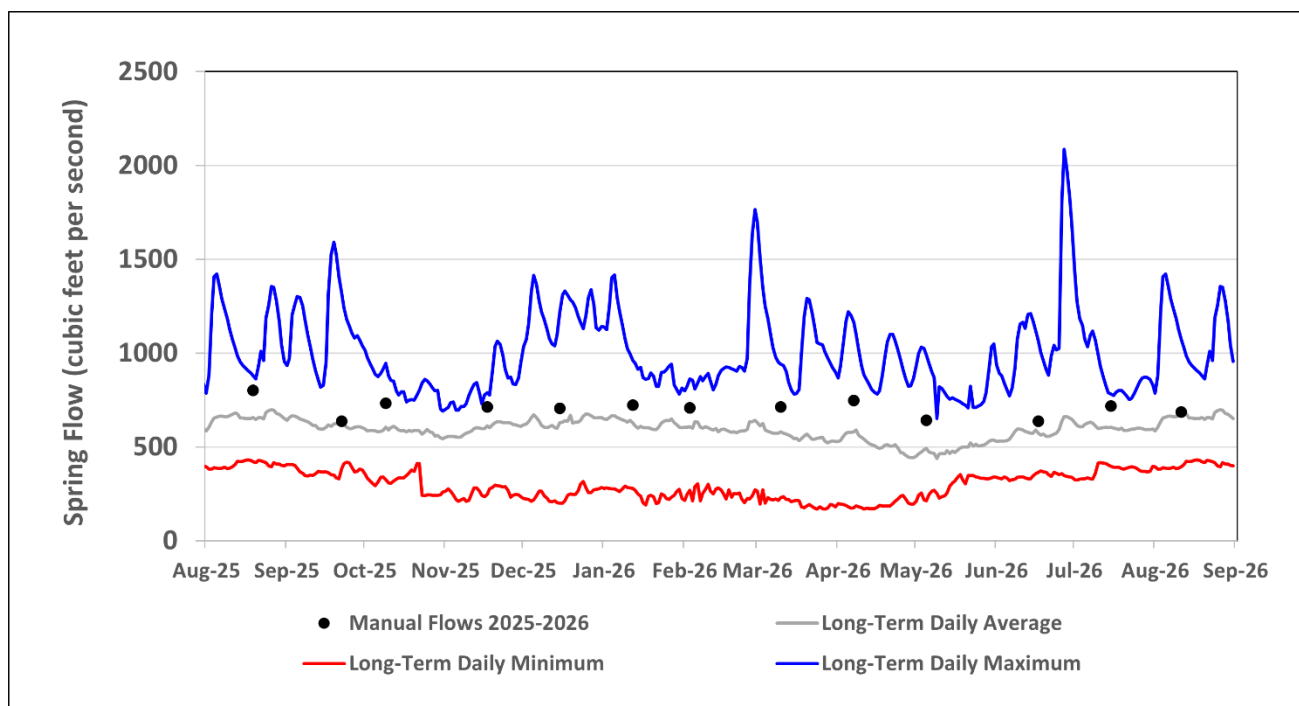
Wakulla and Sally Ward Spring System. Flow from Wakulla Spring decreased 32 cubic feet per second (cfs) between the measurements taken in July and August 2026. The most recent flow measurement for Wakulla Spring was 685 cfs, on August 11, 2026 (**Figure 21**). This measurement was 25 cfs higher than the long-term (October 23, 2004, to August 11, 2026) average flow for the month of August of 660 cfs. All flow measurements taken since August 2025 have been above the long-term daily average flow.

The most recent flow measurement for Sally Ward was 25.5 cfs on August 11, 2026. This measurement was 2.3 cfs lower than the long-term (November 1, 2004, to August 11, 2026) average flow for the month of August of 27.8 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 August 11, 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 August 11, 2026, represent discrete measurements. Daily statistics are based on the October 23, 2004, through August 11, 2026, period of record.



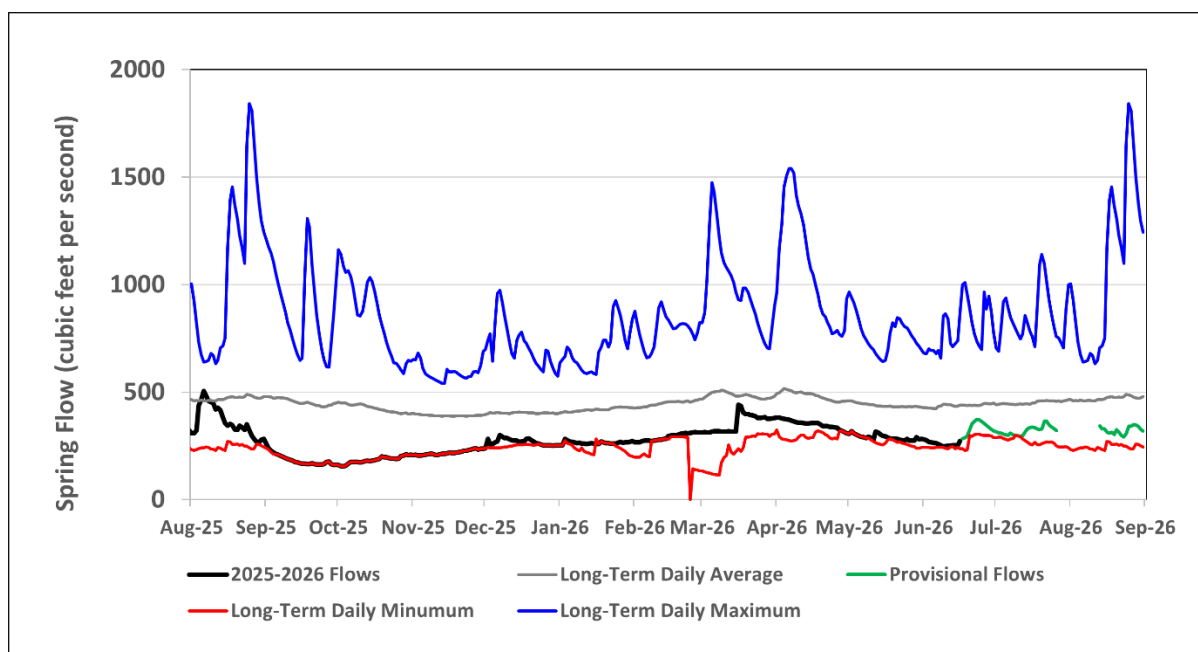
St. Marks River Rise. The mean daily spring flow for August 2026 at the St. Marks River Rise was 335 cfs, based on the available USGS provisional data which extends through August 31, 2026 (Figure 22). This was below the long-term (October 1, 1956, through August 31, 2026) average flow for the month of August of 471 cfs. It should be noted that there were 10 days of missing data in August 2026 due to equipment malfunction.

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 August 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

Daily statistics are based on the October 1, 1956, through August 31, 2026, period of record.

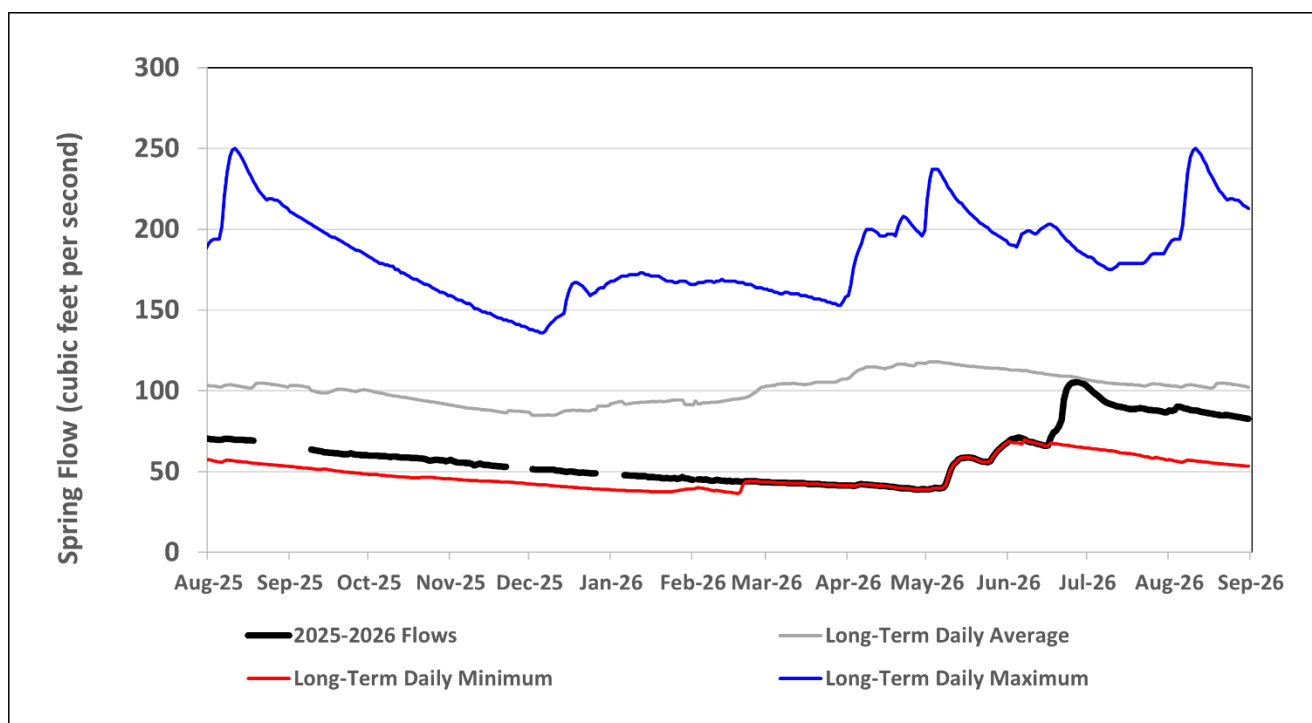


Jackson Blue Spring. Daily flows at Jackson Blue Spring during the month of August 2026 averaged 86 cfs. This was below the long-term average flow of 93 cfs for the month of August, based on the January 1, 2005, through August 31, 2026, period of record. Flows from Jackson Blue Spring had been below 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 August 31, 2026. The long-term (January 1, 2005, through August 31, 2026) median flows from Jackson Blue Spring are 96.2 cfs, which exceeds the established minimum flow of 92.2 cfs by 4 cfs.

Figure 23: Daily spring flows for Jackson Blue Spring

Data represents daily averages. Long-term flows represent the daily average between January 1, 2005, and August 31, 2026.

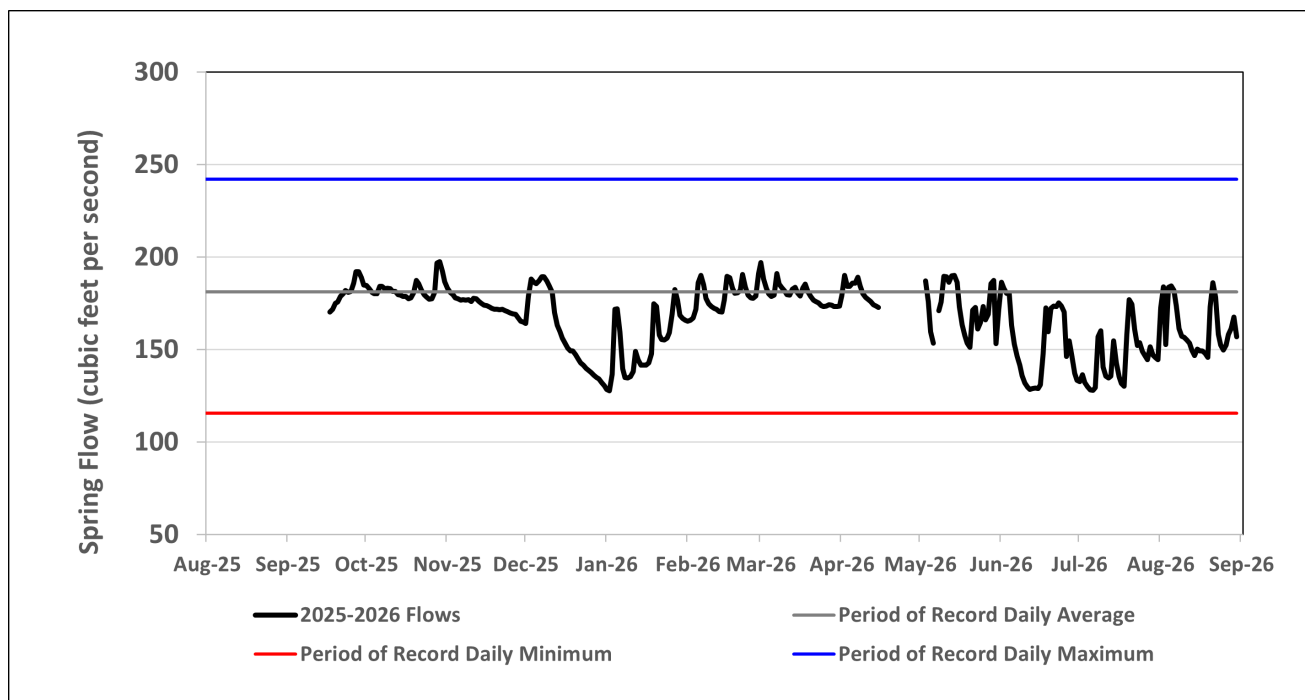


Gainer Spring Group. During August 2026, the average flow from the Gainer Spring Group was 161 cfs (**Figure 24**). The record period (October 28, 2019, through August 31, 2026) average monthly spring flow for the month of August is 179 cfs. Flow during August 2026 was the second lowest average August flow on record for the Gainer Spring Group. However, 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: Daily spring flows for Gainer Spring Group

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

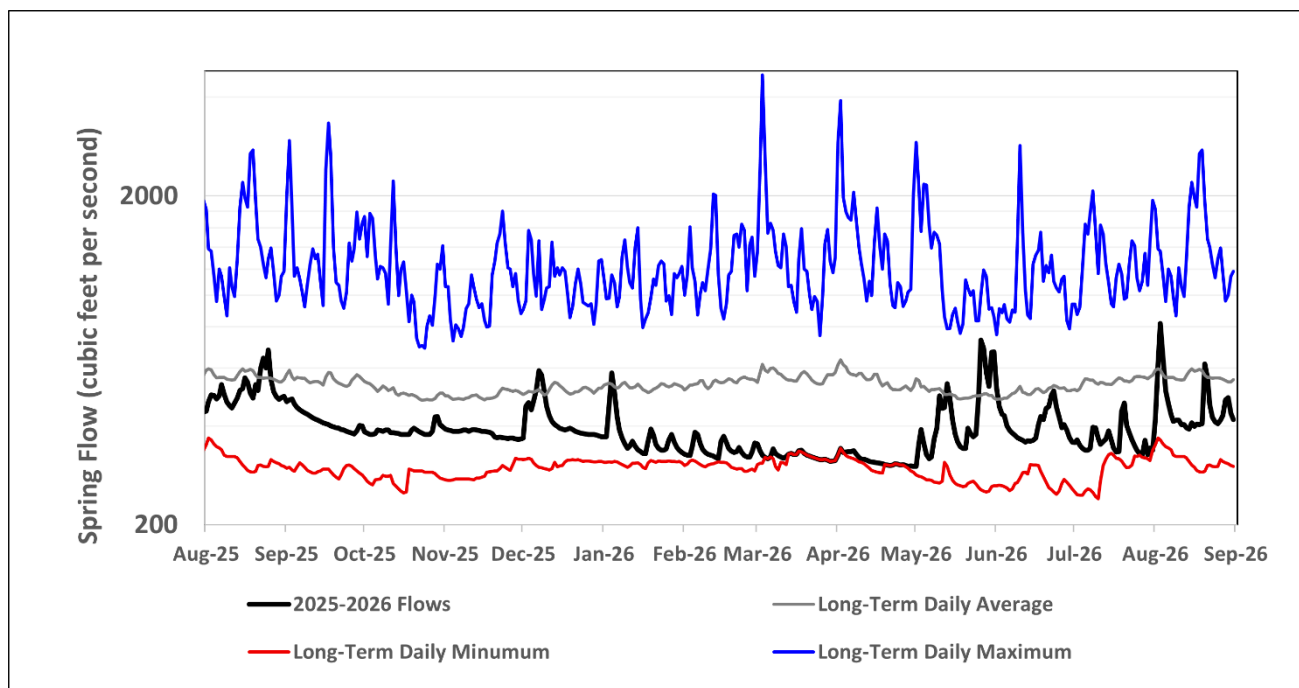


Middle Econfinia Creek. The mean daily flow for August 2026 at Middle Econfinia Creek was 462 cfs, based on the available USGS provisional data which extends through August 31, 2026 (**Figure 25**). This was below the long-term (October 1, 1935, through August 31, 2026) average flow for the month of August of 570 cfs. The current 30-year moving average flow for Middle Econfinia 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 15, 2025, through August 31, 2026, is used, the 30-year moving average flow for Middle Econfinia Creek is 514 cfs.

A minimum flow of 486 cfs was formally adopted on June 29, 2025, for Middle Econfinia 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 Econfinia Creek by 31 cfs and 28 cfs, respectively.

Figure 25: Daily spring flows for Gainer Spring Group (Econfinia Creek @ Bennett)

Daily statistics are based on the October 1, 1935, through August 31, 2026, period of record.



Aquifer Levels

Floridan Aquifer. In the middle of August 2026, of a total of fifteen Floridan aquifer monitor wells, six wells were classified as having groundwater levels within normal ranges, six were classified as below-normal, two were classified as much-below-normal, and one was classified as above-normal (**Figures 26 - 32**). Five Floridan groundwater sites had a positive change in percentile class between mid-July and mid-August 2026, including Green Point Floridan (NWFID 56) monitor well in coastal Franklin County, Placid Oil (NWFID 413) monitor well in south-central Liberty County, USGS-Lake Jackson Floridan (NWFID 3402) in northwestern Leon County, and USGS-Benchmark (NWFID 392) and Newport Recreation (NWFID 671) monitor wells Wakulla County. The largest increase of around one foot was recorded at the Green Point Floridan (NWFID 56) monitor well. It also should be noted that water levels at USGS-Lake Jackson Floridan (NWFID 3402) peaked barely into below-normal ranges in the middle of the month before decreasing again into much-below-normal ranges for the rest of the month (**Figure 27**). One Floridan well, Prosperity Tower monitor well (NWFID 5271) in western Holmes County, had a negative change in percentile class between mid-July and mid-August 2026 after water levels decreased about 0.4 feet between discrete measurements. Water levels at all other Floridan monitor wells with sufficient long-term data to calculate percentiles did not change enough in either direction to affect their percentile classification.

Sand-and-Gravel Aquifer. Of four sand-and-gravel aquifer monitor wells with sufficient long-term data to calculate percentiles, one had groundwater levels within normal ranges, two had much-below-normal water levels, and one had above-normal water levels in the middle of August 2026 (**Figure 26**). One sand-and-gravel monitor well, USGS-Wright Test (NWFID 2823) in coastal Okaloosa County had a positive change in percentile class after rising 1.4 feet between discrete measurements taken in July and August 2026. Two wells, Allen Tower Deep (NWFID 5401) monitor well in northwestern Santa Rosa County and Oak Grove Deep (NWFID 5479) monitor well in northern Escambia County, decreased from below-normal ranges into much-below-normal ranges after water levels went down by about 1 foot and 0.3 feet, respectively. Water levels at Weller Ave Deep (NWFID 1382) monitor well in southern Escambia County remained within normal ranges through August 2026, as it has for most of the past 13 months (**Figure 32**).

Figure 26: Monitor wells and aquifer level percentiles for mid-August 2026

Percentile class rankings are based on each well's record period. All wells have a minimum of 20 years of data

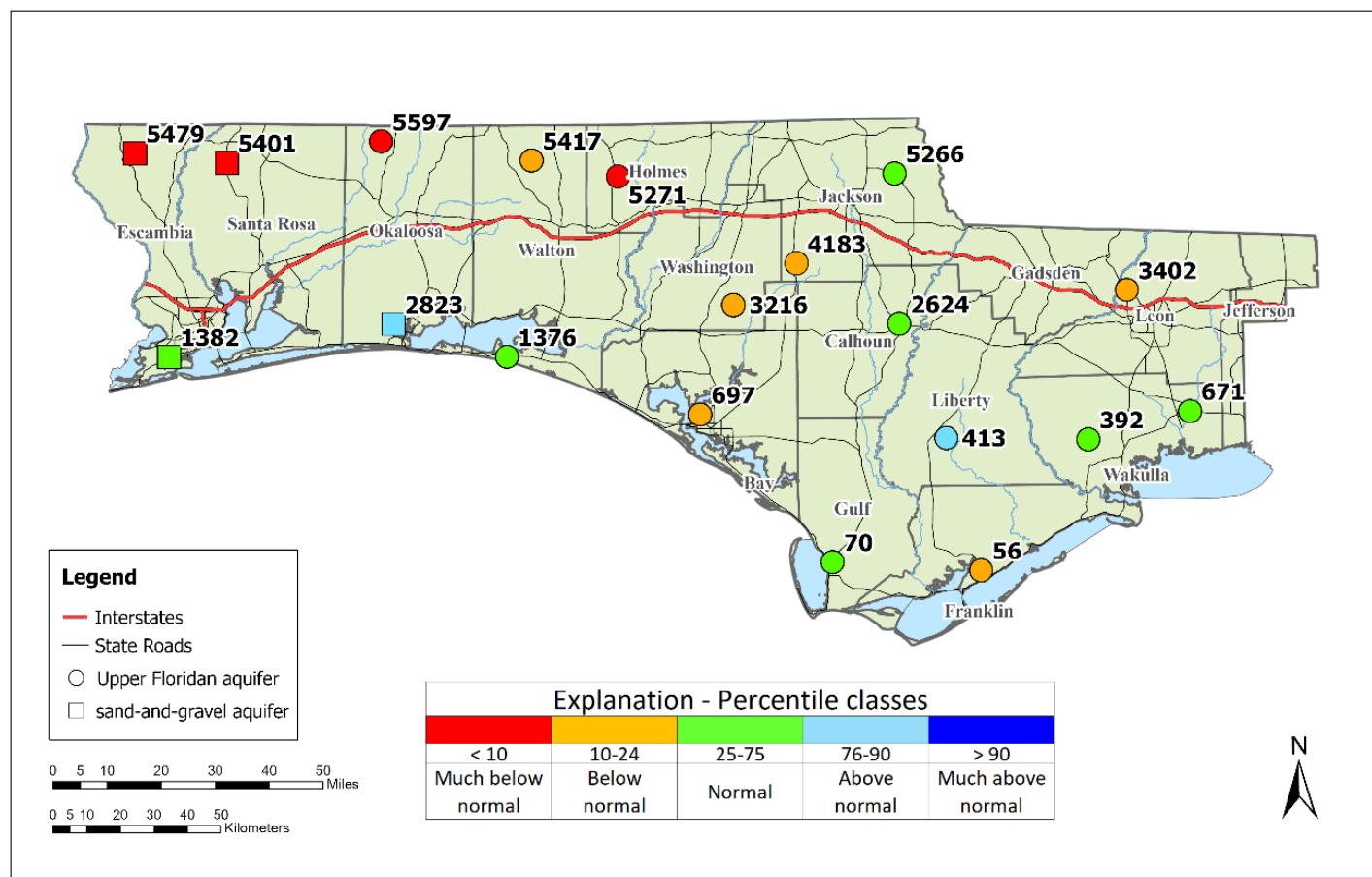


Figure 27: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at USGS-Lake Jackson well (NWFID 3402), Leon County
Land surface elevation is 121.40 ft, NAVD 88

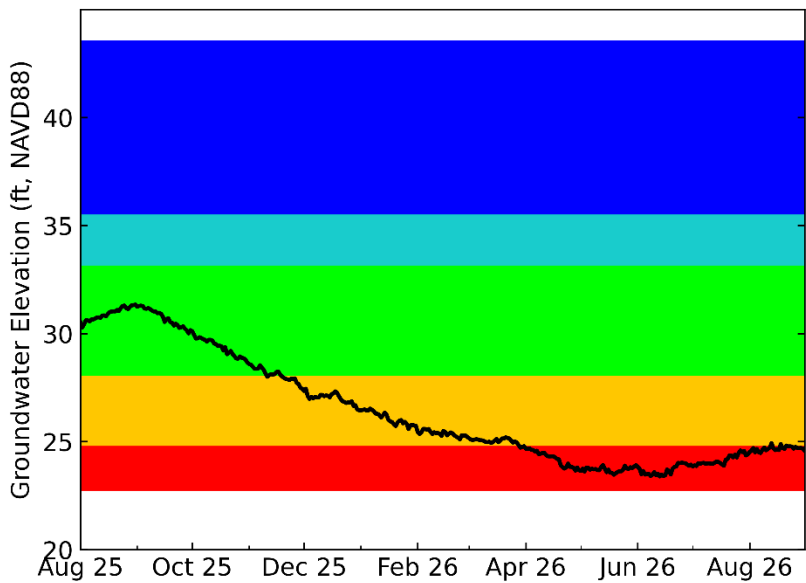
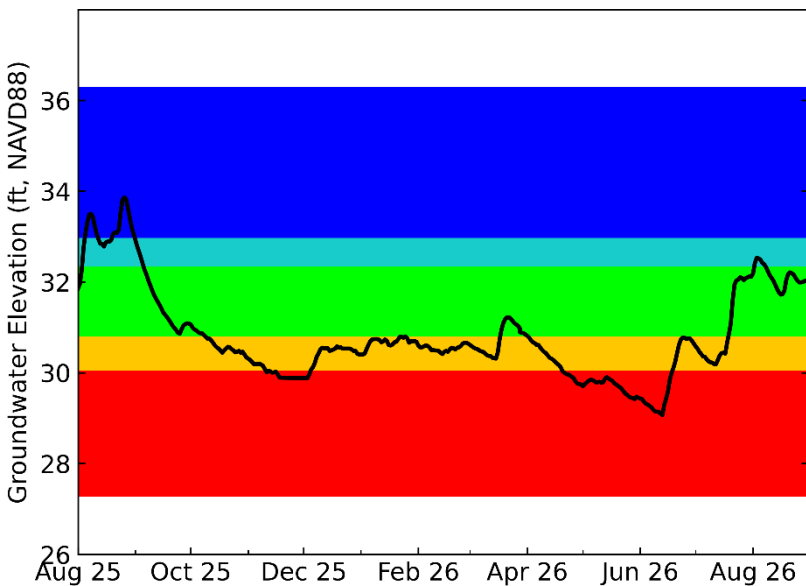


Figure 28: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at USGS Benchmark well (NWFID 392), Wakulla County
Land surface elevation is 46.27 ft, NAVD 88



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 NFWFMD Pittman Visa well (NWFID 5266), Jackson County
Land surface elevation is 127.31 ft, NAVD 88

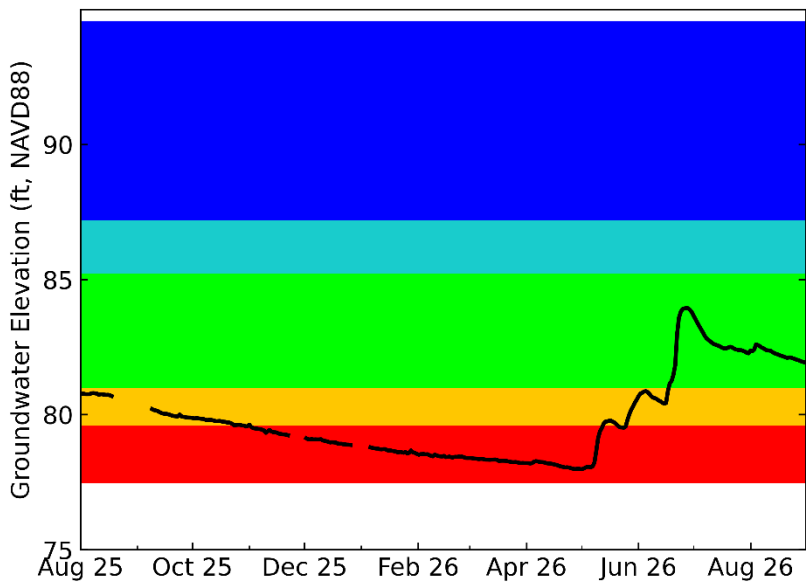
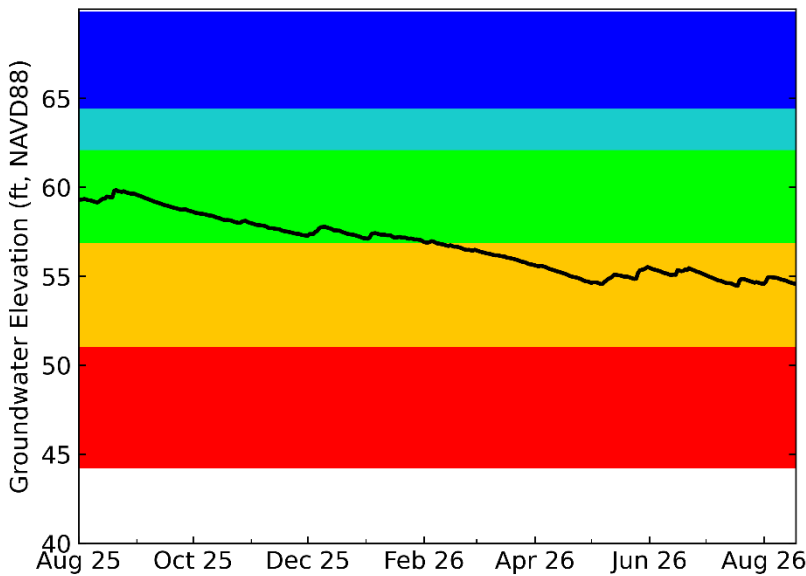


Figure 30: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at USGS-422A Near Greenhead well (NWFID 3216), Washington County
Land surface elevation is 66.75 ft, NAVD 88



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



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

Land surface elevation is 4.05 ft, NAVD 88

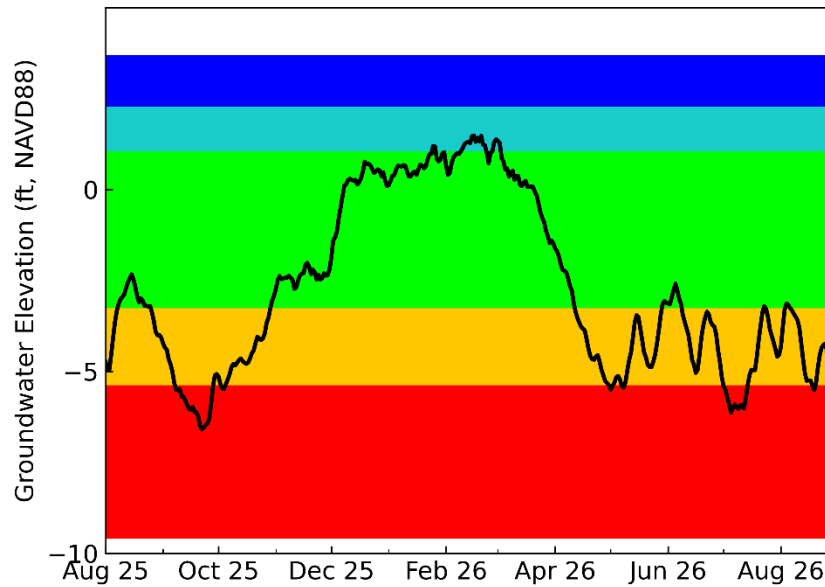
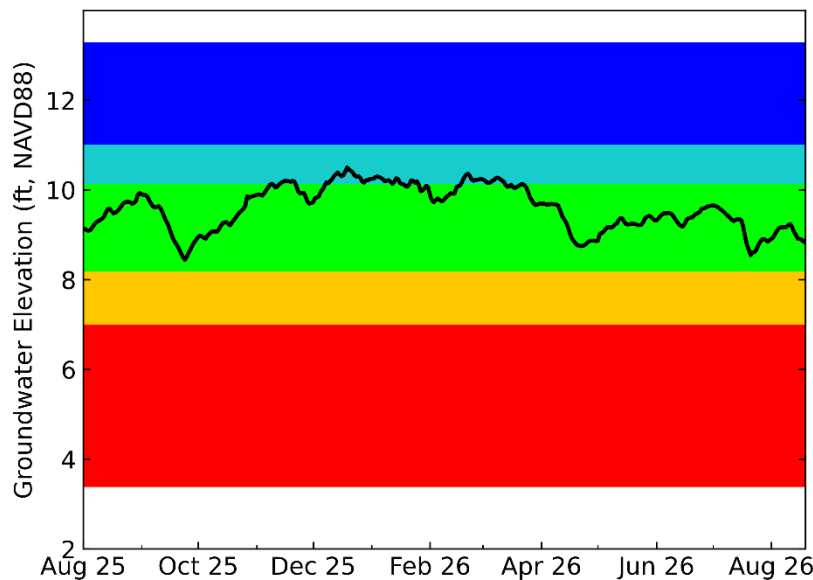


Figure 32: Daily sand-and-gravel aquifer levels at NFWMD Weller Ave Deep well (NWFID 1382), Escambia County

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

Figure A1: District-wide monthly normal (1991-2020) rainfall values (inches)

