Northwest Florida Water Management District

Hydrologic Conditions Report

September 2026

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Summary

Hydrologic conditions during September 2026 were characterized by below-normal precipitation and above-normal temperatures (averaging around 79.8 degrees Fahrenheit). The lack of rainfall in September 2026 contributed to about half of streamflow stations continuing to record flows within normal ranges and half recording below- or much-below-normal flows. 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 worsened slowly during September 2026 with mostly below-normal rainfall, but the majority of the District remained under abnormally dry (D0) conditions during the month.

Rainfall

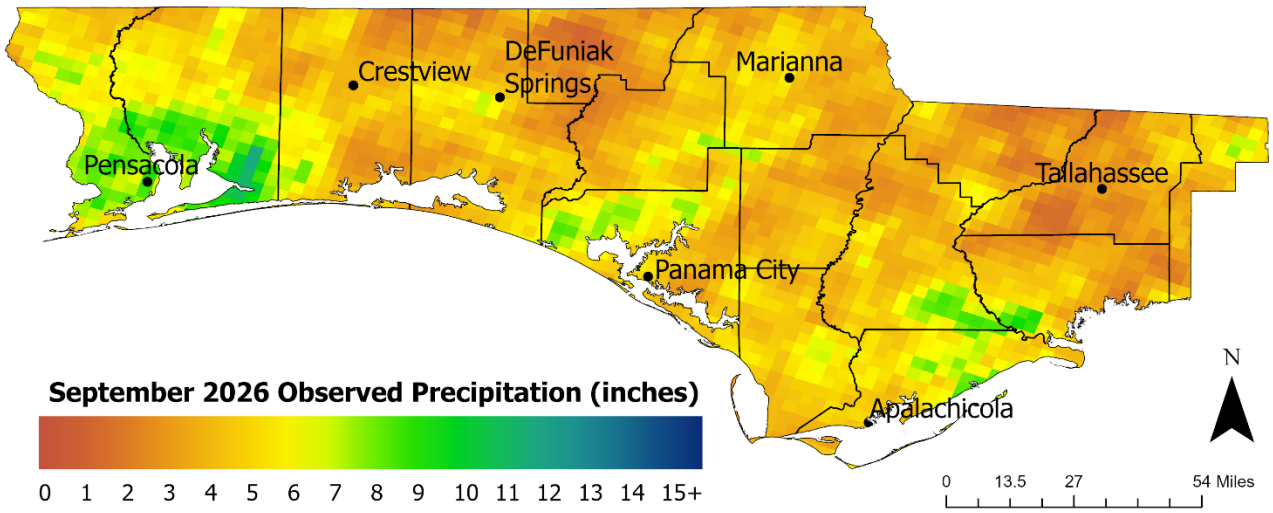
In September 2026, an average of 3.84 inches of precipitation was recorded across the District. This amount was 1.87 inches below the District normal precipitation for the month of September and was considered 67% of normal (below-normal). The District normal for the month of September is 5.71 inches (**Table 1; Figures 1 – 9**). Normal precipitation is defined as average monthly precipitation for the 30-year reference period (1991-2020).

During September 2026, rain amounts were fairly uniform except for in a few localized areas generally near the Gulf coast (**Figures 1 & 2**). Those localized areas received above-normal rainfall, while the remainder of the District received 2 to 4 inches less rainfall than normal.

There were several small rain events throughout the month, mainly caused by deep Gulf moisture, diurnal heating instability, and frontal boundaries. The most significant rain event during September 2026 occurred September 10-13, 2026, when scattered storms caused by diurnal heating instability with assistance from a stalled front to the north brought at least 0.75 inches to most of the District. Amounts greater than 3 inches were observed in sporadic, concentrated areas throughout the District including southern Escambia County, and coastal Bay and Franklin counties. Significant rainfall was collected in three of four cities' rain gauges from this rain event (**Table 1**): 0.93 inches in Tallahassee, 0.95 inches in Niceville, and 5.20 inches in Pensacola. The Marianna station was malfunctioning during this rain event but likely would have collected at least an inch of rain based on radar data.

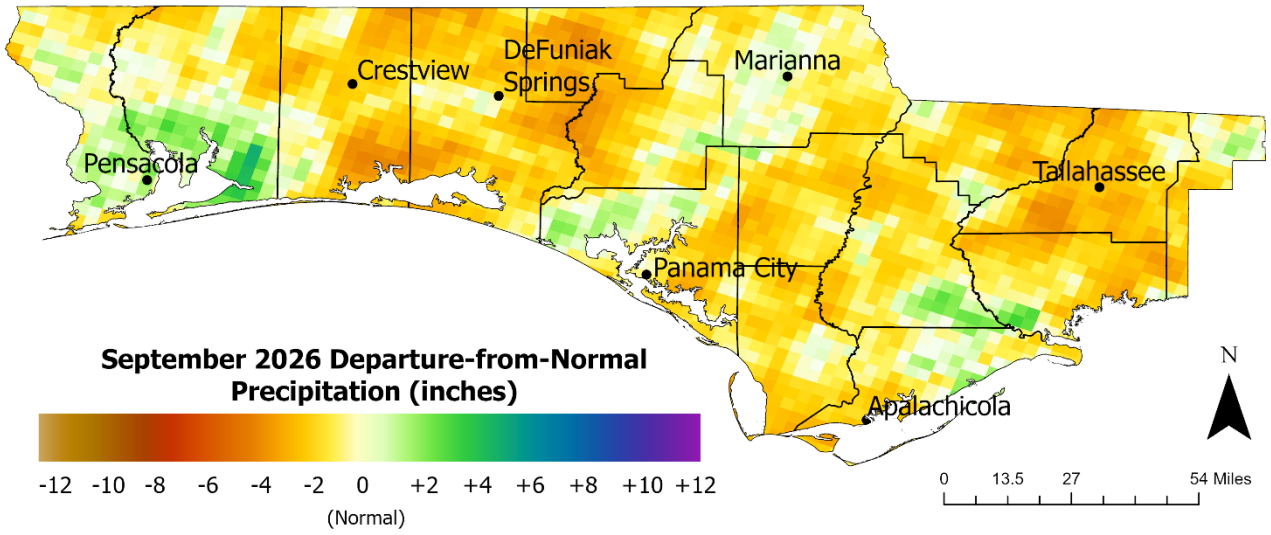
The end of September 2026 marks one year since the ongoing drought began. When the drought was at its worst at the end of April 2026, the average one-year rainfall deficit in the District exceeded 14.50 inches and the two-year rainfall deficit was around 14.00 inches. In May 2026, the District received an average of 10.88 inches for the month (292% of normal for the month of May) which jumpstarted a pattern of general improvement in drought in the District as rainfall increased throughout the summer months. As of September 30, 2026, the average one- and two-year rainfall deficits were 9.67 inches and 17.68 inches, respectively. During September 2026, rainfall deficits generally increased across most of the District due to mostly below-normal rainfall (**Figure 2**).

Figure 1: Districtwide September 2026 observed precipitation



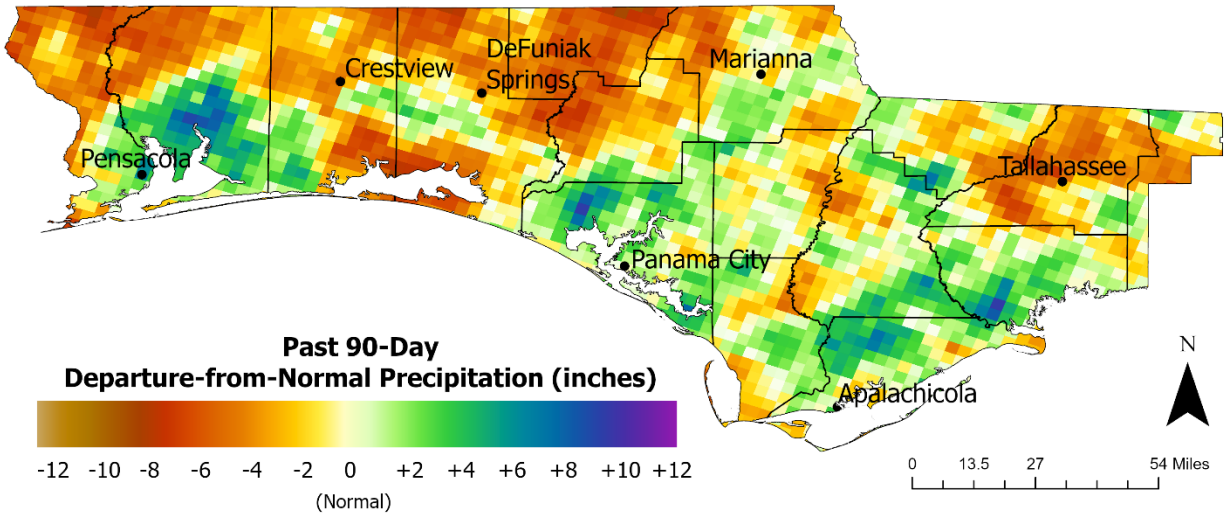
Source: *https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/*

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



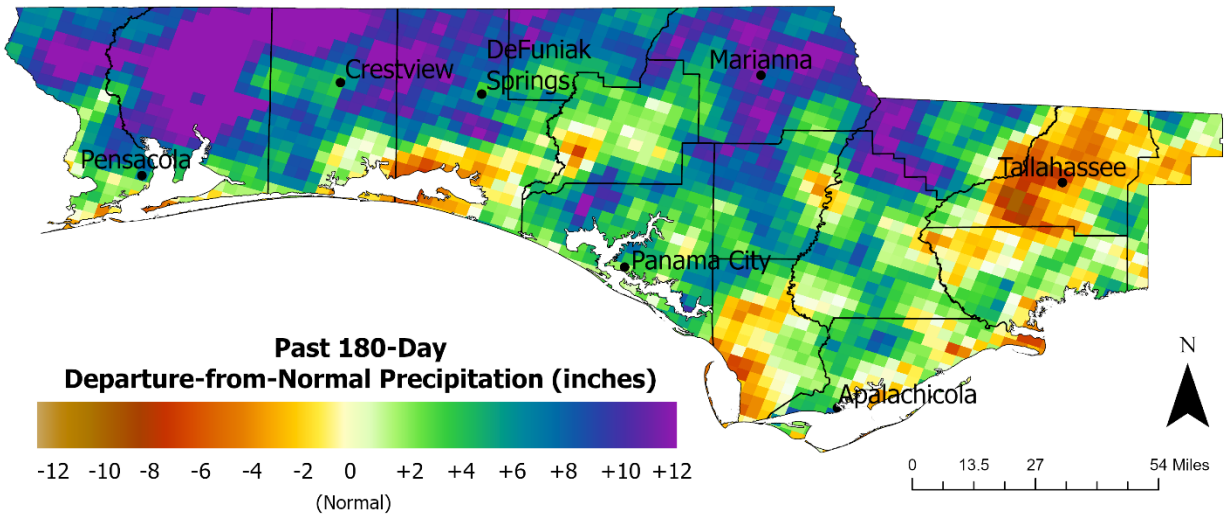
Source: *https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/*

Figure 3: Districtwide departure-from-normal precipitation for the previous 90 days as of September 30, 2026



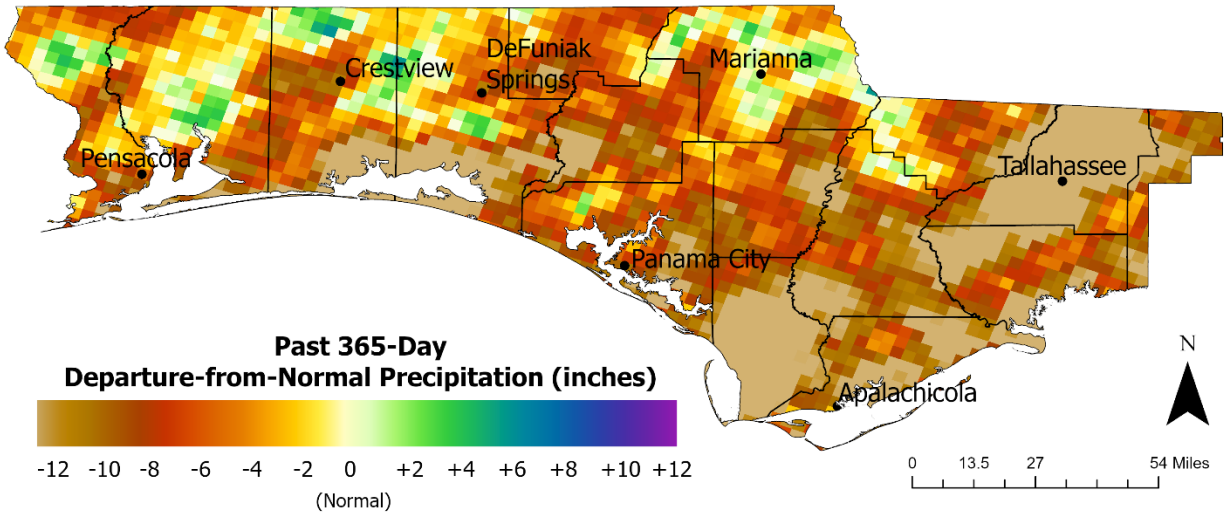
Source: *https://water.noaa.gov/resources/downloads/precip/stageIV/*

Figure 4: Districtwide departure-from-normal precipitation for the previous 180 days as of September 30, 2026



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

Figure 5: Districtwide departure-from-normal precipitation for the previous 365 days as of September 30, 2026



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

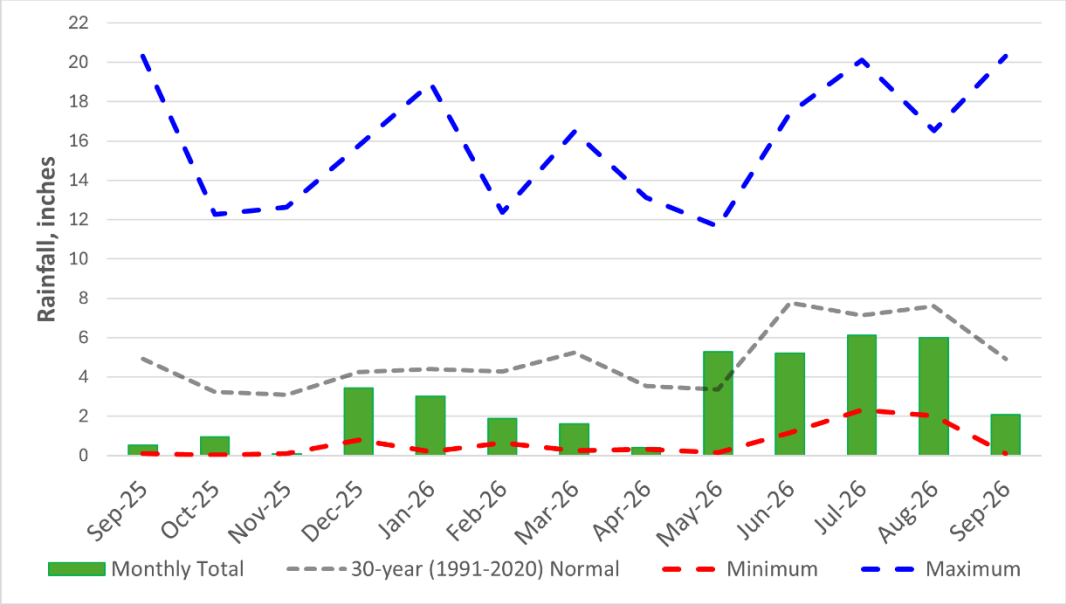
Table 1: September 2026 rainfall compared to the 30-year normal monthly rainfall for Tallahassee, Marianna, Niceville, and Pensacola

Station	September Normal Rainfall (1991 to 2020)	September 2026 Observed Rainfall	Percent of Normal
Tallahassee Regional Airport	4.91	2.09	43%
Marianna Regional Airport	4.06	2.10*	52%
Niceville, FL	6.97	2.06	30%
Pensacola Regional Airport	6.61	6.78	103%

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

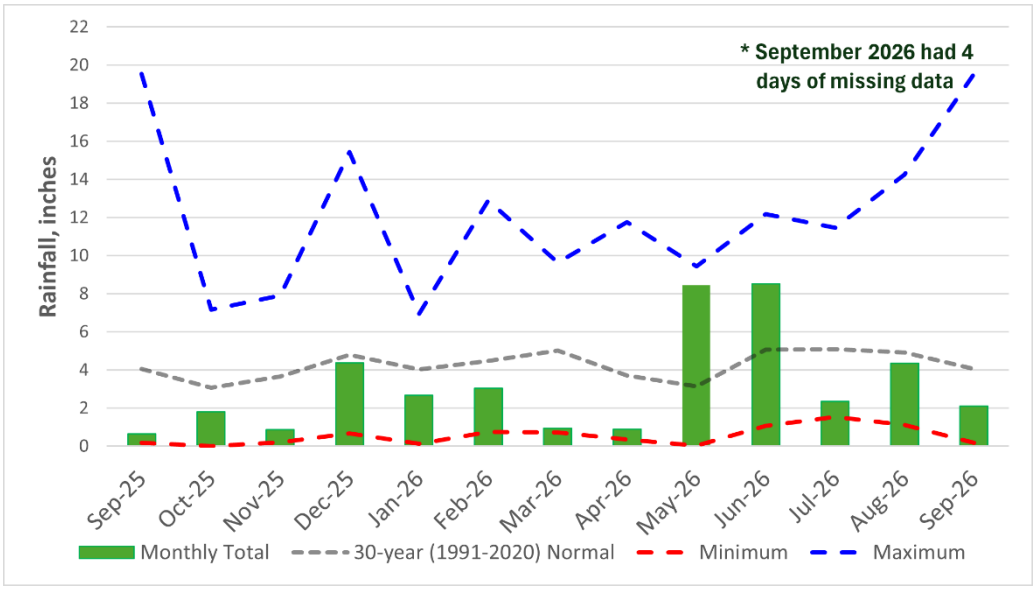
Source: *https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=tae*
https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=mob

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



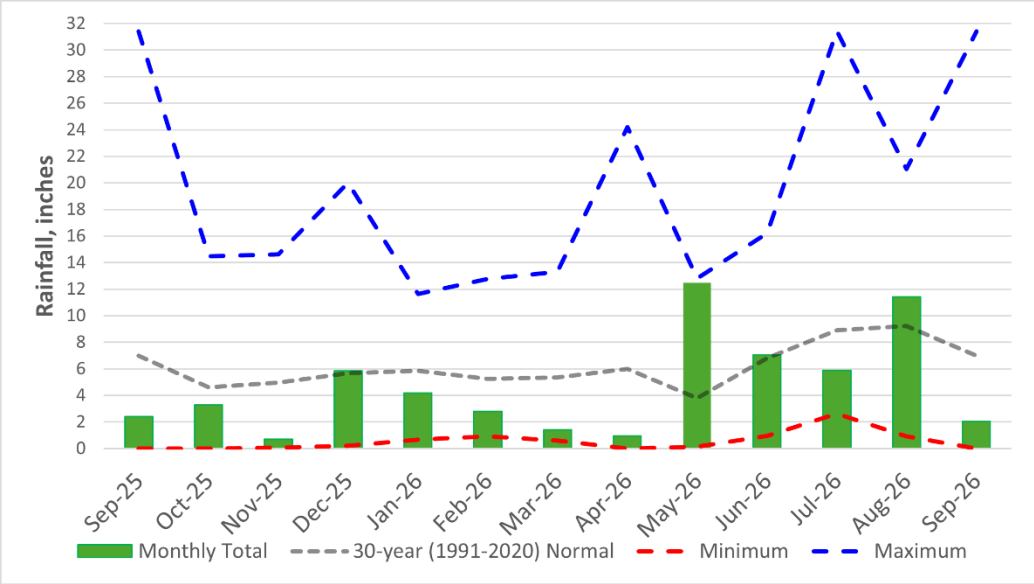
Source: https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=tae

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



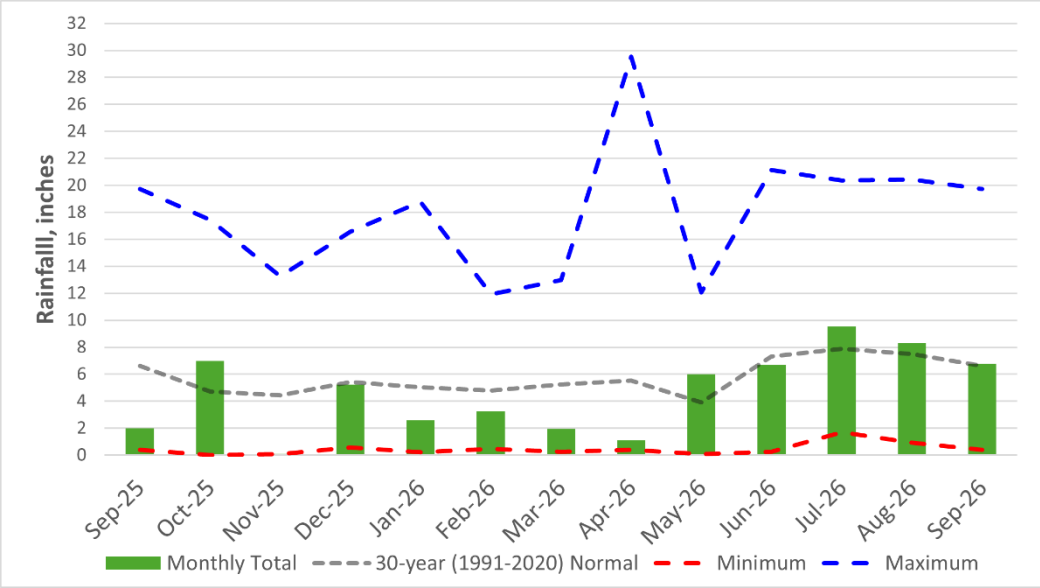
Source: https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=tae

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

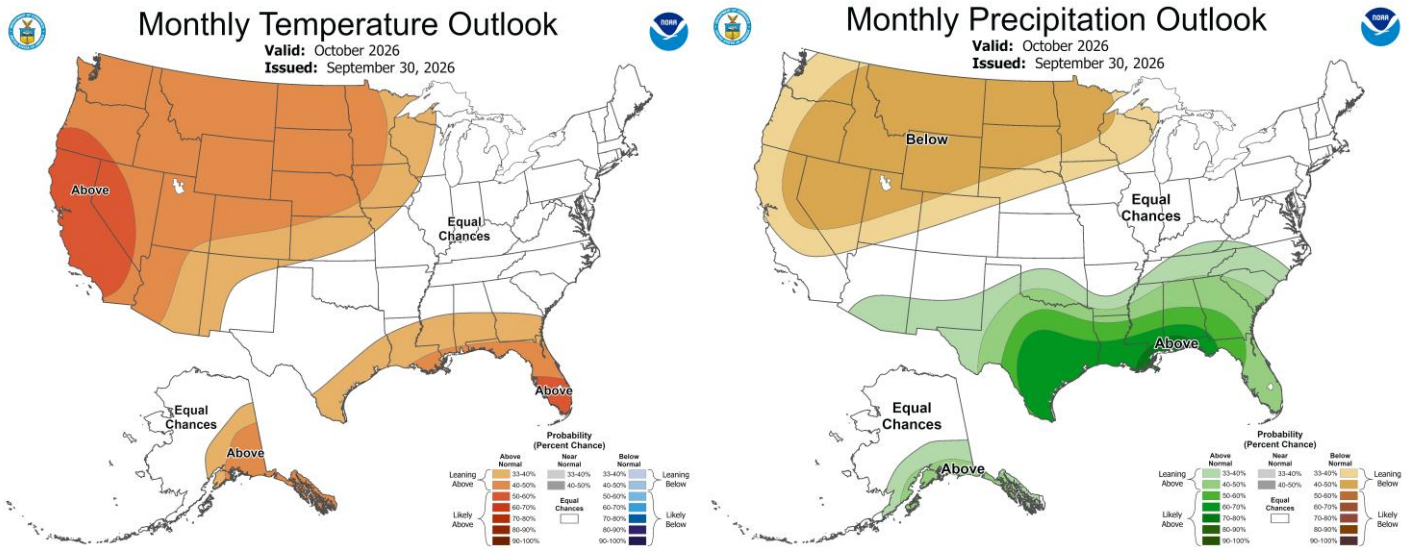
According to NOAA's Climate Prediction Center, the forecast issued September 30, 2026, for October 2026 showed a slight chance for above-normal temperatures in the District. The precipitation outlook showed likely chances for above-normal rainfall in the Panhandle as well as the aquifer recharge zones in southern Georgia and Alabama (**Figure 10**).

As of October 13, 2026, El Niño was present and strengthening. There is a 83% chance of a strong to very strong El Niño event during the fall and winter. In the summertime, El Niño is associated with a quieter Atlantic hurricane season due to increased vertical wind shear that hinders the development of tropical cyclones. In the fall and winter, El Niño is typically brings above-normal rainfall and cooler temperatures to 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 Fay, Gonzalo, and Hanna formed during September 2026 in the Atlantic basin. None of these storms affected 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: October 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 29, 2026, showed the majority (70%) of the Panhandle being under abnormally dry (D0) conditions. About 16% of the District across 10 counties were considered to be in moderate drought (D1). Severe drought (D2) also made a brief, one-week return to the Panhandle as a small sliver in northern Escambia County along the Florida-Alabama border. The land area considered under severe drought (D2) conditions accounted for less than 1% of the District (**Figure 11**).

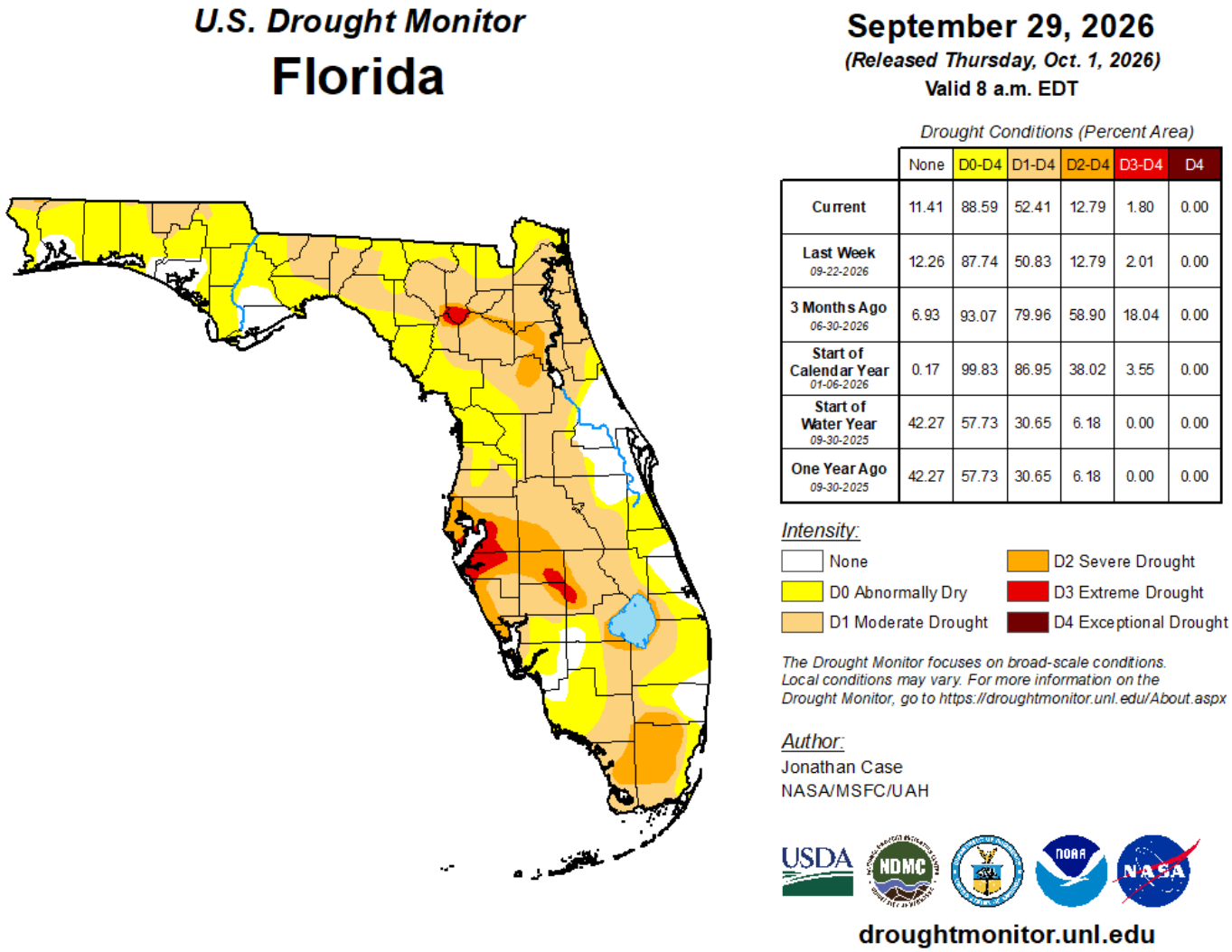
The spatial variation of drought categories matched reasonably well with the September 2026 departure-from-normal rainfall. Regions that had no drought and received above-normal rainfall around Pensacola Bay, St. Andrew Bay, and parts of Franklin and Liberty counties maintained drought-free status. Areas that received two to four inches below normal rainfall for the month tended to be where moderate drought (D1) classifications expanded (**Figure 11**).

The end of September 2026 marks one year since the ongoing drought began as a flash drought during September 2025. From September 2025, conditions generally worsened until the end of April 2026. During the worst of the drought at the end of April 2026, exceptional drought (D4) and extreme drought (D3) encompassed about 53% and 30% of the District's land area, respectfully. In May 2026, the district received much-above-normal rainfall which jumpstarted a pattern of general improvement in drought in the District as rainfall increased throughout the summer months.

According to both the U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook for October 2026 and the Seasonal Drought Outlook for October 1 through December 31, 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 29, 2026



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

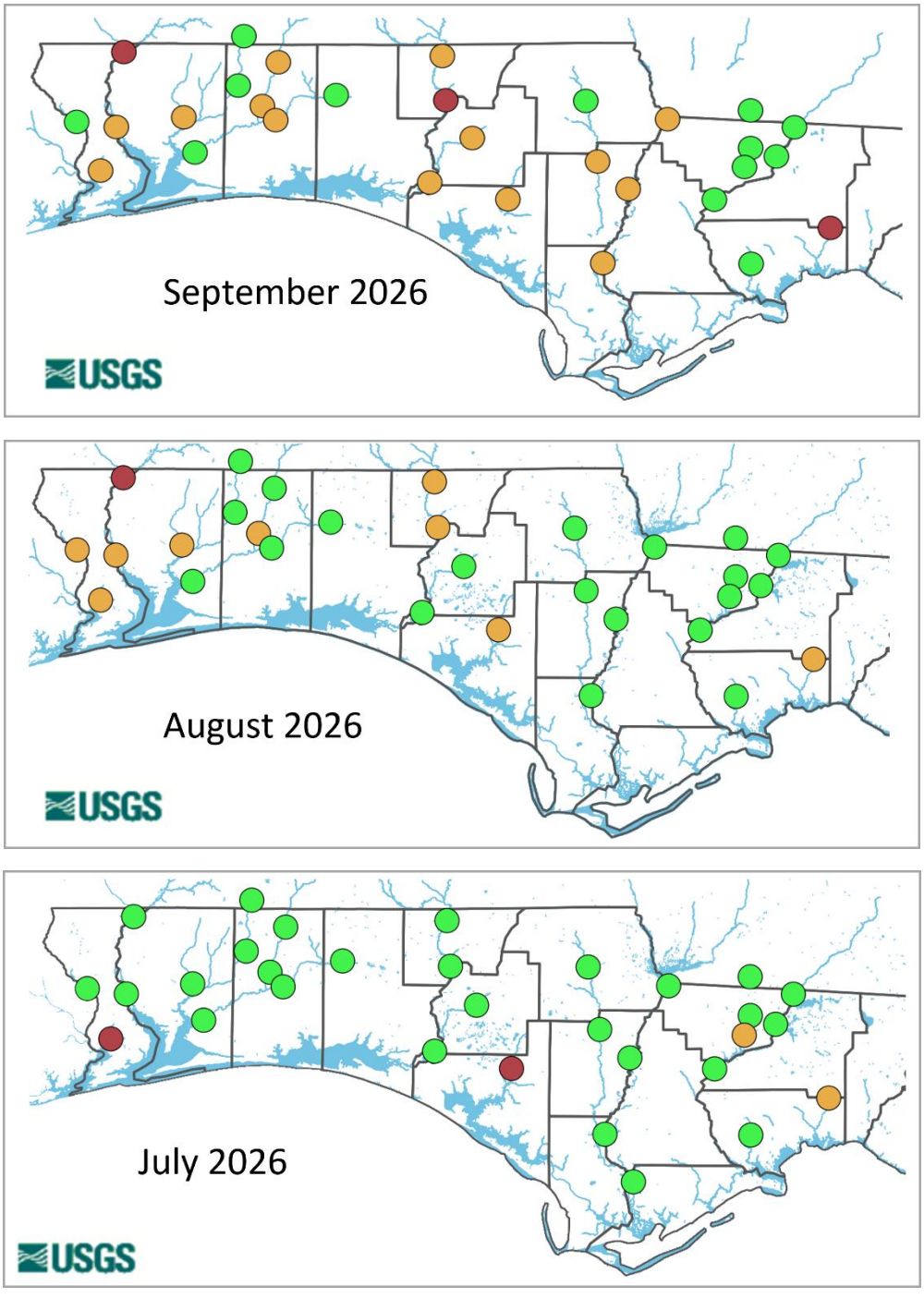
Surface Water

Streamflows

During September 2026, 13 of 27 streamflow stations recorded flows within normal ranges, 11 stations recorded below-normal flows, and three stations recorded much-below-normal flows on average for the month. Approximately half of the streamflow stations continued to record flows within normal ranges and half of stations recorded flows below or much-below normal during September 2026. The number of streamflow sites recording in normal ranges has steadily decreased every month for the past three months (**Figures 12 – 18**). Stream stations that had below-normal rainfall in their watersheds tended to be classified in 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 the river being dam-controlled at its headwaters at Lake Seminole.

Mostly below-normal rainfall for the month lead to most streamflow stations with depicted time-series plots dipping into below-normal or much-below-normal flow ranges for at least some portion of the month. The Ochlockonee River near Havana station was the only streamflow station with a depicted time-series plot that did not dip below normal flows during September 2026, but flows decreased for the last two-thirds of the month (**Figure 14**). The St. Marks River near Newport station continued to have flows below normal ranges as it has for most of the past year (**Figure 13**). The Choctawhatchee River near Bruce station bumped into normal ranges from the significant rain event from September 10-13, 2026, before flows decreased for the rest of the month within below-normal flow ranges (**Figure 16**). The flows recorded at the Blackwater River near Baker station also responded to several rain events including the significant rain event from September 10-13, 2026, but flows decreased into below-normal ranges by the end of the month. The Escambia River near Century station had a small response to rain events but flows remained in much-below-normal ranges (**Figure 18**).

Figure 12: Northwest Florida July 2026 to September 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

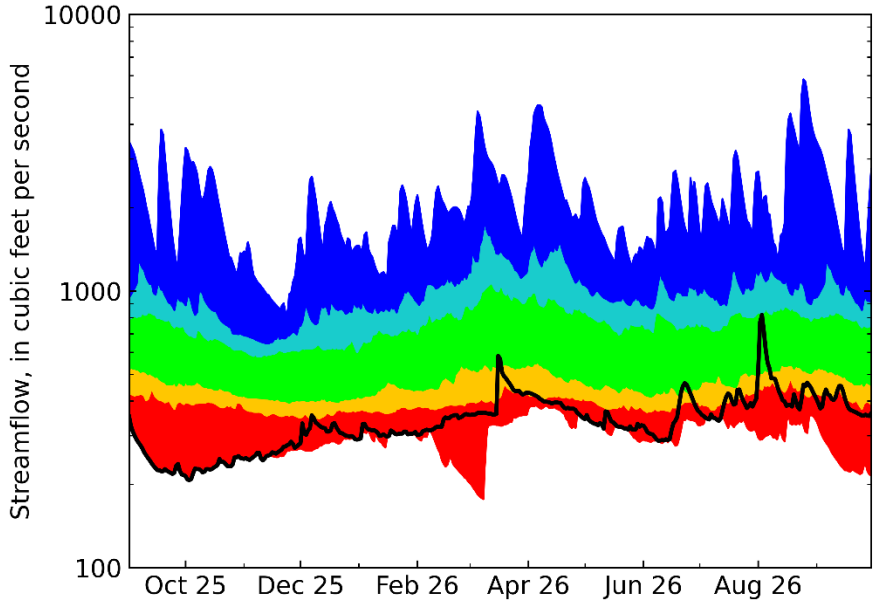
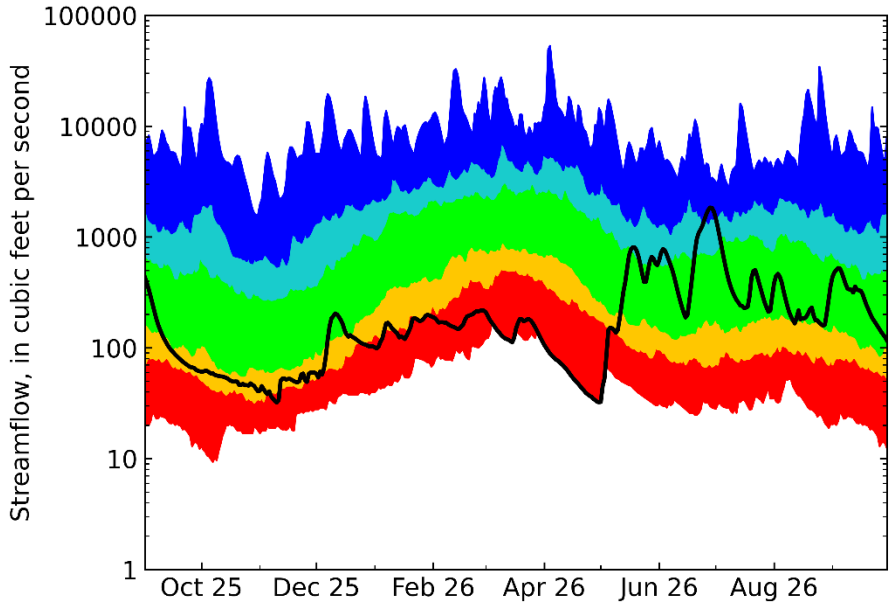


Figure 14: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02329000 Ochlockonee River Near Havana, Florida



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

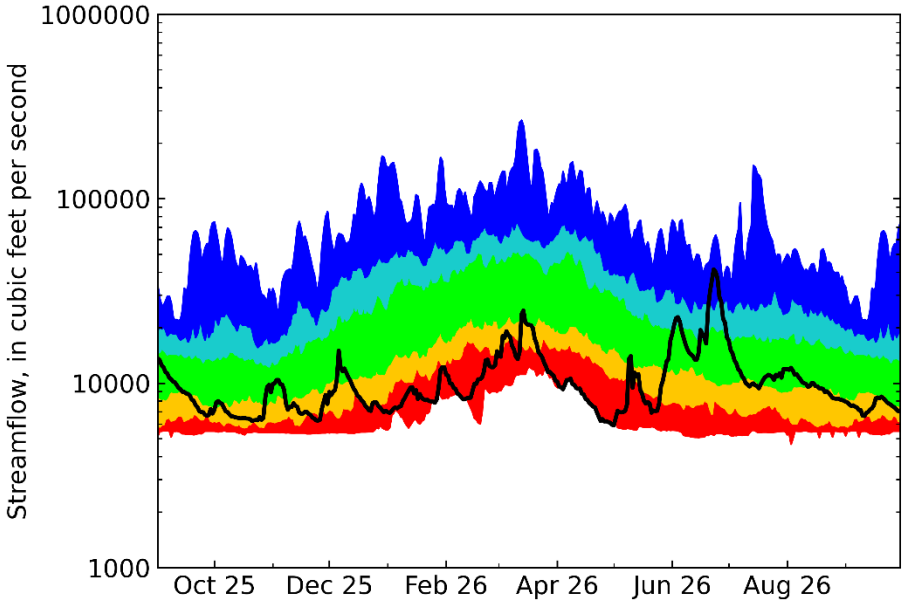
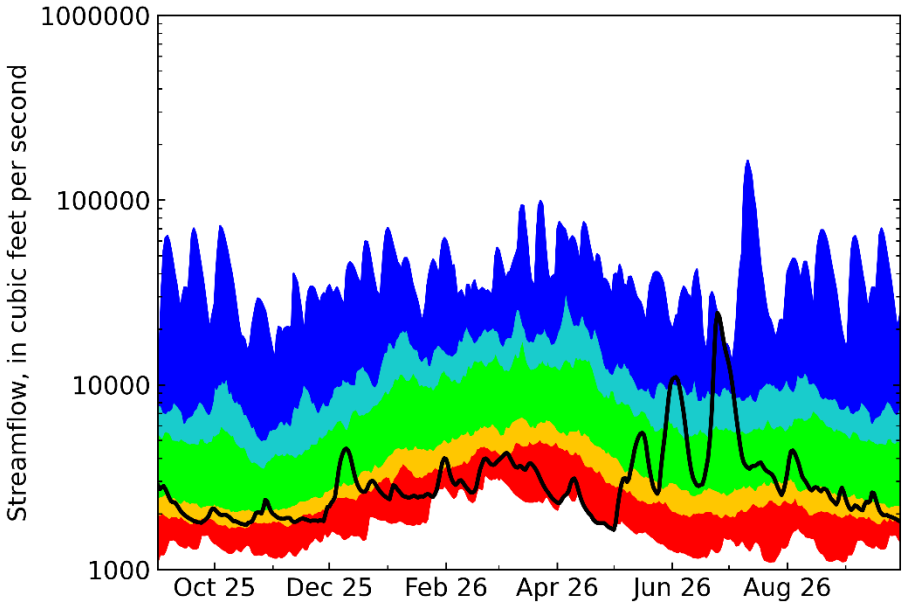


Figure 16: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02366500 Choctawhatchee River Near Bruce, Florida



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

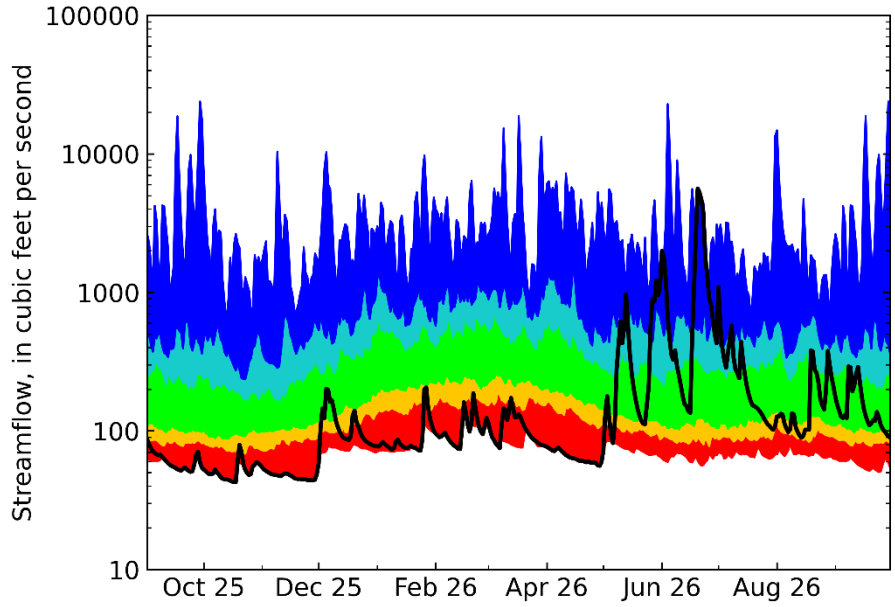
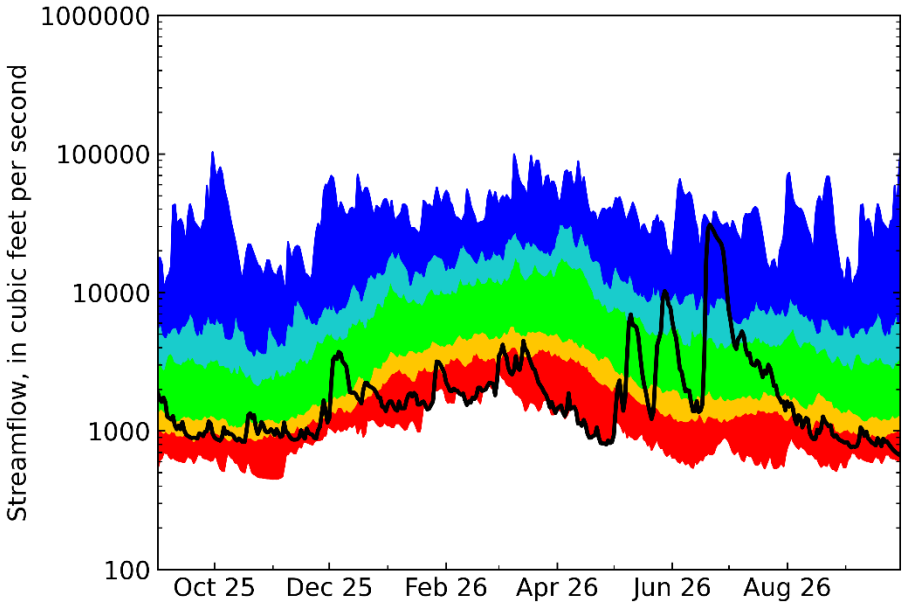
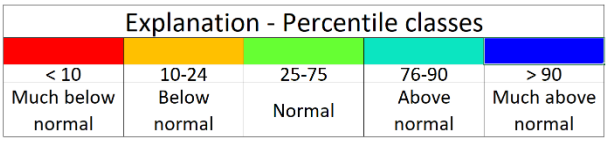


Figure 18: Daily streamflows and percentile ranges for USGS Station 02375500 Escambia River Near Century, Florida





Lake Levels

Lake Jackson. Water levels at Lake Jackson in Leon County remained generally stable around 77.36 feet NAVD 1988, until the middle of September 2026. From mid-September 2026 until the end of the month, the lake level decreased by 0.35 feet. Lake Jackson ended the month with a stage of 77.01 feet NAVD 1988 (**Figure 19**). The long-term (January 29, 2003, to September 30, 2026) average stage for Lake Jackson is 80.76 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 September 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-September 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 September 2026.

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

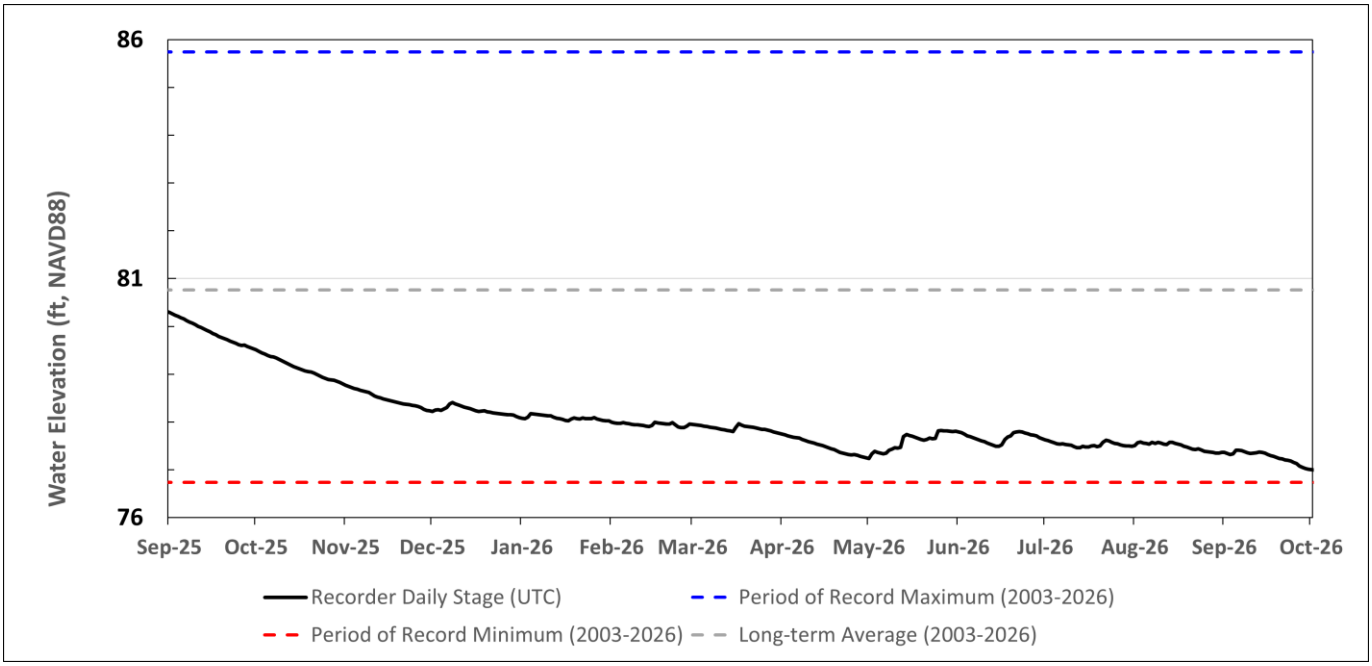
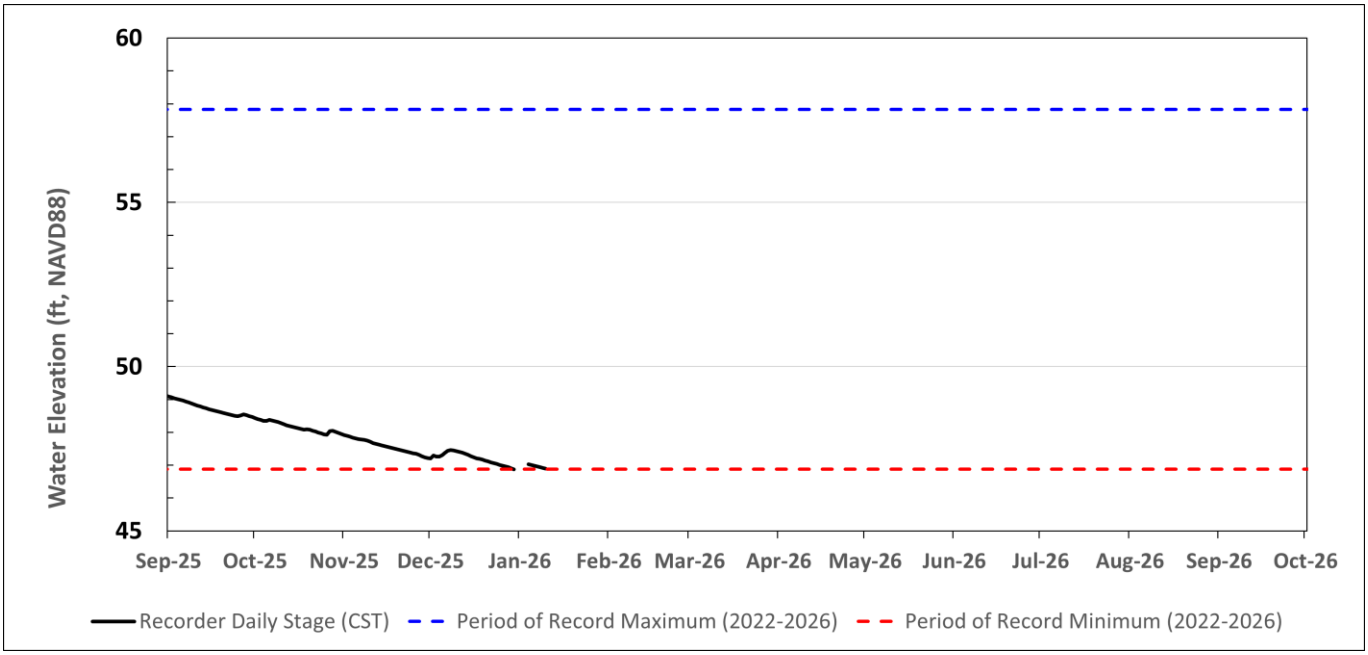


Figure 20: Daily water levels at Piney Lake, Washington County



Spring Flows

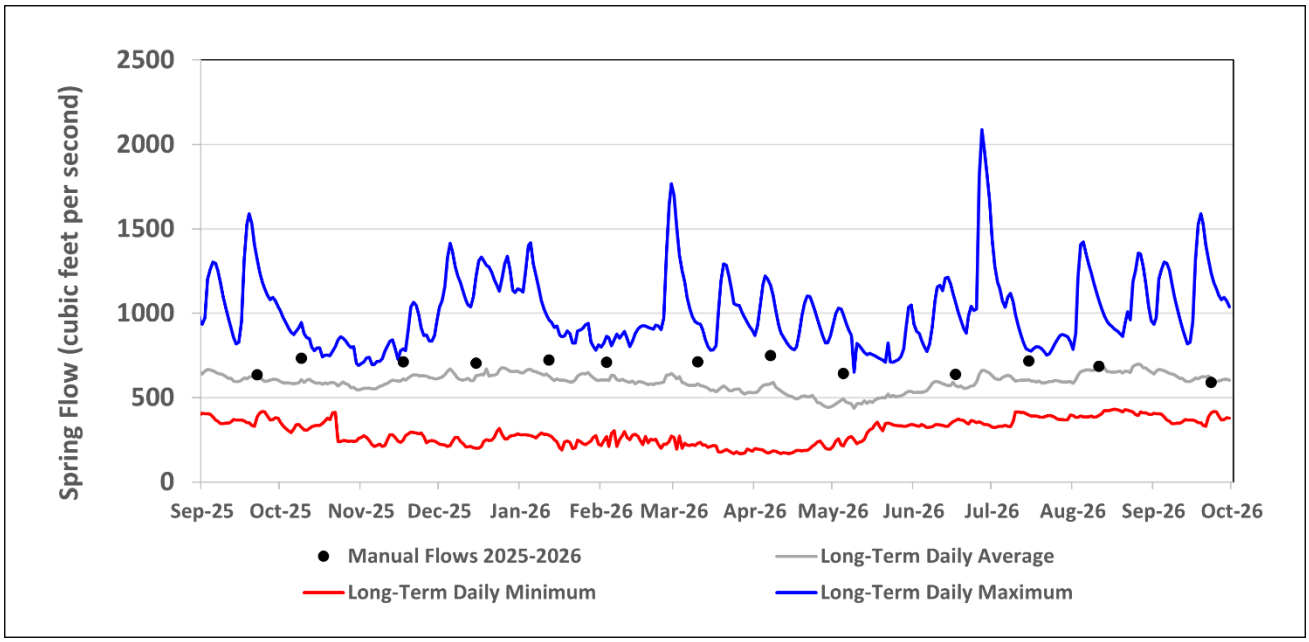
Wakulla and Sally Ward Spring System. Flow from Wakulla Spring decreased 94 cubic feet per second (cfs) between the measurements taken in August and September 2026. The most recent flow measurement for Wakulla Spring was 591 cfs, on September 23, 2026 (Figure 21). This measurement was 31 cfs lower than the long-term (October 23, 2004, to September 23, 2026) average flow for the month of September of 622 cfs. This flow measurement was the first instance of the discharge from Wakulla Spring being lower than the long-term daily average flow since August 2025.

The most recent flow measurement for Sally Ward was 19.9 cfs on September 23, 2026. This measurement was 3.5 cfs lower than the long-term (November 1, 2004, to September 23, 2026) average flow for the month of September of 23.4 cfs. This measurement was the lowest flow measured during September on record for Sally Ward.

The minimum flow established for the combined Wakulla and Sally Ward Spring System continues to be met (Chapter 40A.801, Florida Administrative Code). The long-term (October 23, 2004, through September 23, 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 September 23, 2026, represent discrete measurements. Daily statistics are based on the October 23, 2004, through September 23, 2026, period of record.



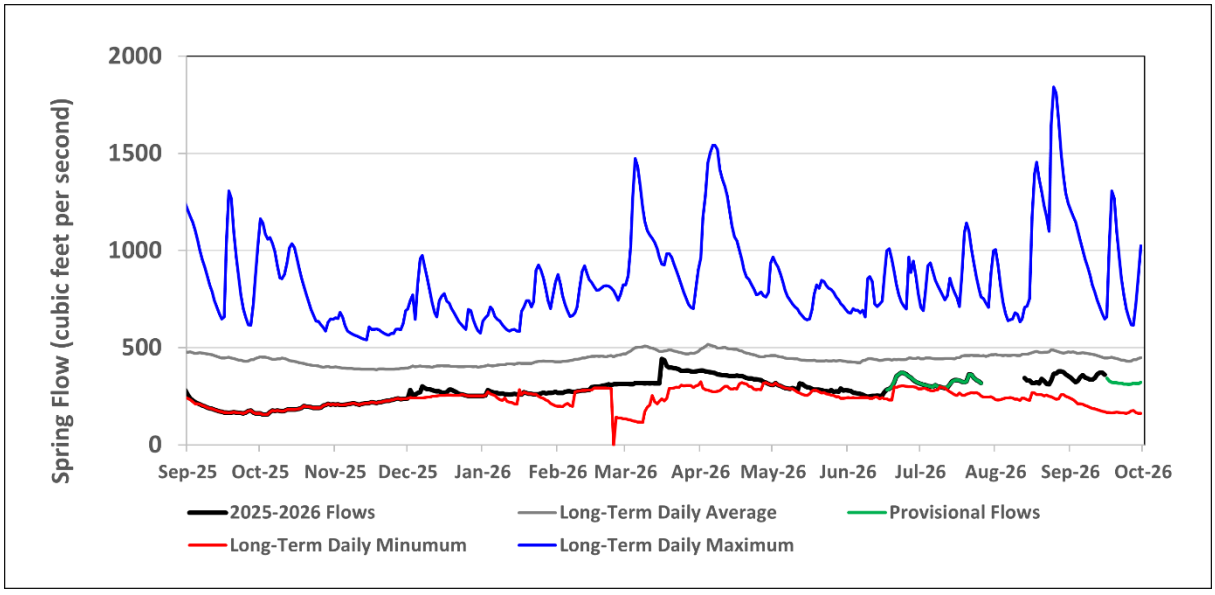
St. Marks River Rise. The mean daily spring flow for September 2026 at the St. Marks River Rise was 333 cfs, based on the available USGS provisional data which extends through September 30, 2026 (Figure 22). This was below the long-term (October 1, 1956, through September 30, 2026) average flow for the month of September of 453 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 August 10, 2026) is 417 cfs. If the provisional data from August 10, 2026, through September 30, 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 2 cfs below the established minimum flow.

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 September 30, 2026, period of record.

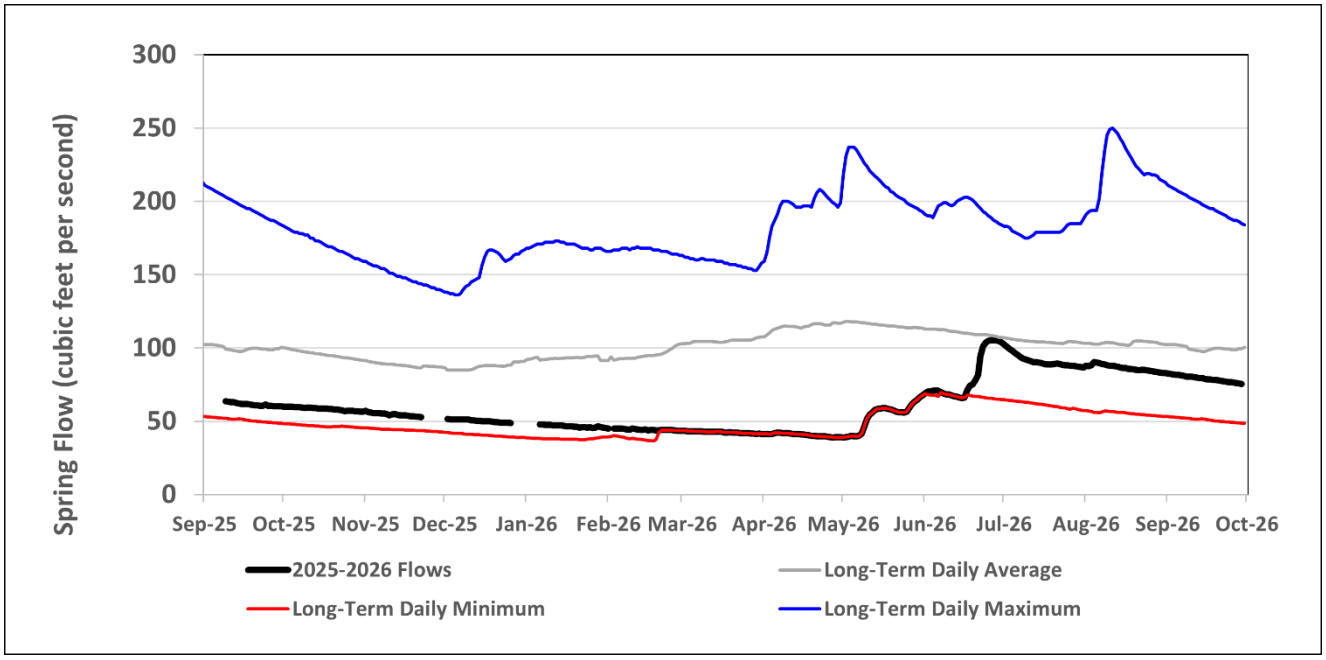


Jackson Blue Spring. Daily flows at Jackson Blue Spring during the month of September 2026 averaged 79 cfs. This was below the long-term average flow of 99.7 cfs for the month of September, based on the January 1, 2005, through September 29, 2026, period of record. Flows from Jackson Blue Spring had been below the long-term daily average flow since January 2025 and had been period-of-record low since late February 2026. In late June 2026, flows increased to near the long-term daily average flow but have steadily decreased since then (**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 September 29, 2026. The long-term (January 1, 2005, through September 29, 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 September 29, 2026.

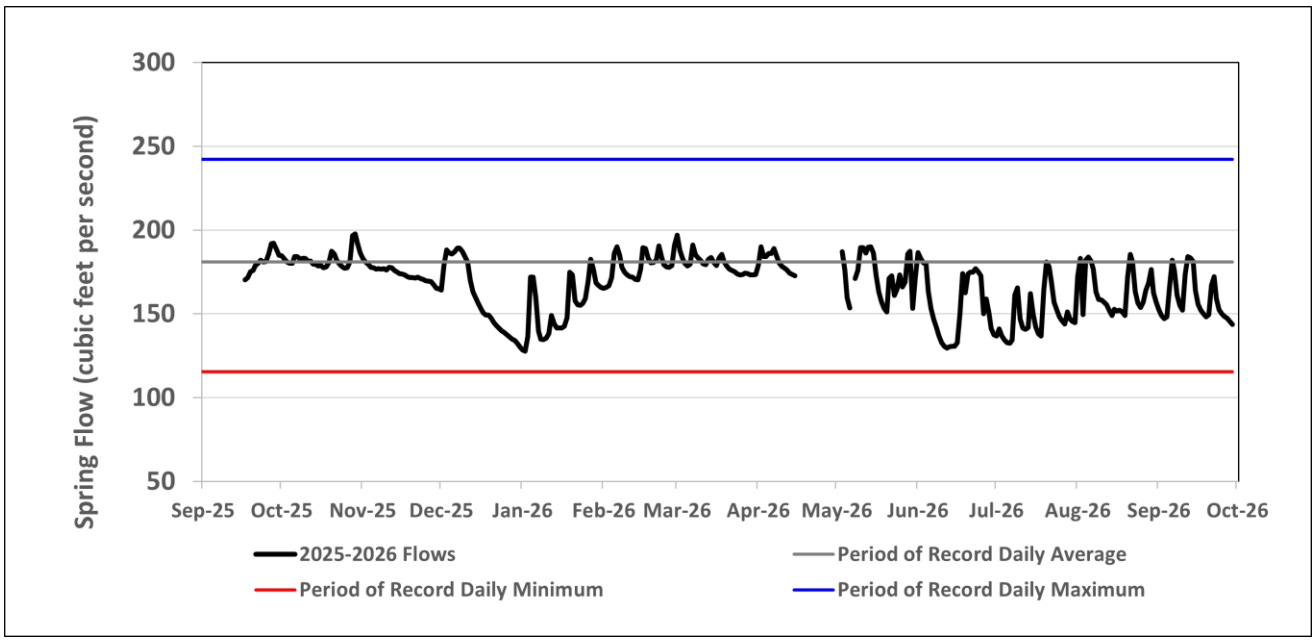


Gainer Spring Group. During September 2026, the average flow from the Gainer Spring Group was 159 cfs (**Figure 24**). The record period (October 28, 2019, through September 30, 2026) average flow for the month of September is 173 cfs. Flow during September 2026 was the second lowest average September 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 vents after rain events. The extra pressure exerted on the groundwater by the higher surface water level in the stream slows flow from the spring vents. 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 vents recovers since there is less head pressure from the stream.

Figure 24: Daily spring flows for Gainer Spring Group

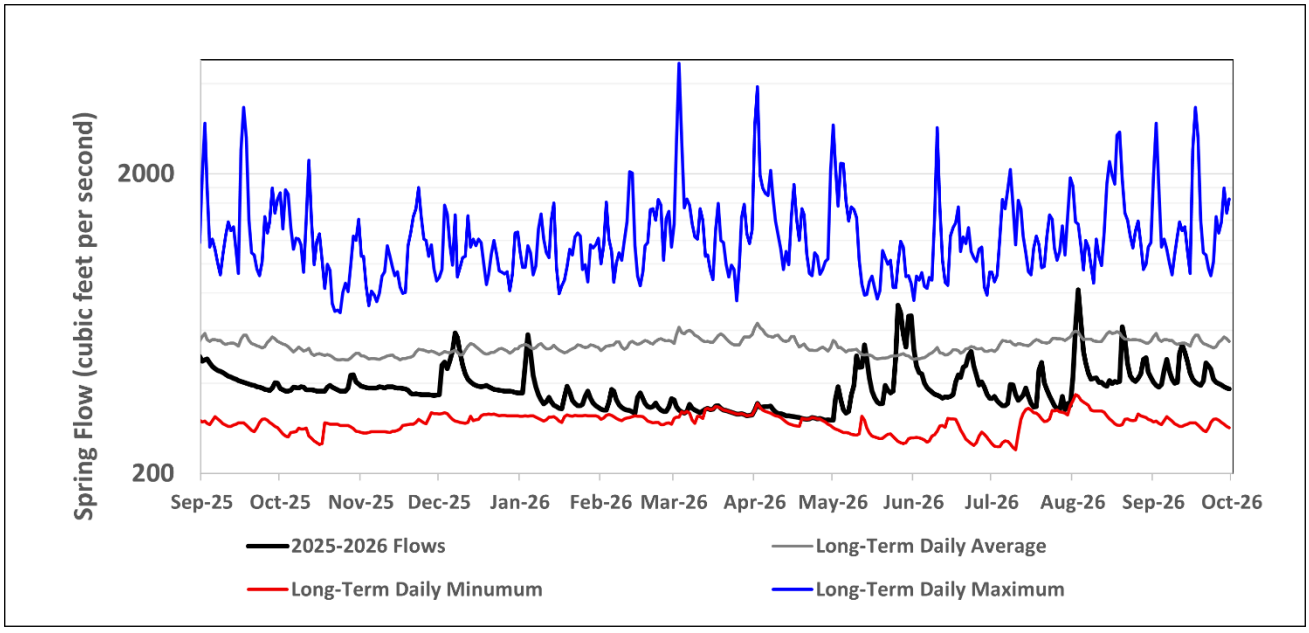
Data represents daily averages. Streamflow statistics are not shown due to the relatively short period of daily data.



Middle Econfina Creek. The mean daily flow for September 2026 at Middle Econfina Creek was 425 cfs, based on the available USGS provisional data which extends through September 30, 2026 (Figure 25). This was below the long-term (October 1, 1935, through September 30, 2026) average flow for the month of September of 555 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 15, 2025, through September 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: Daily spring flows for Gainer Spring Group (Econfina Creek @ Bennett)
Daily statistics are based on the October 1, 1935, through September 30, 2026, period of record.



Aquifer Levels

Floridan Aquifer. In the middle of September 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, and three were classified as much-below-normal (**Figures 26 - 31**). Four Floridan aquifer wells had a decrease in percentile classification between mid-August and mid-September 2026. At the NWFWMD West Hewett (NWFID 1376) monitor well in coastal Walton County and Newport Recreation (NWFID 671) monitor well in eastern Wakulla County, water levels decreased from normal into below-normal ranges. Water levels at Placid Oil Supply (NWFID 413) monitor well in Liberty County decreased from above-normal ranges into normal ranges. At the USGS-Lake Jackson Floridan aquifer (NWFID 3402) monitor well in Leon County, water levels were only briefly considered in below-normal ranges during mid-August 2026 before decreasing back to much-below-normal ranges where they have been since April 2026 (**Figure 27**). Water levels at all other Floridan aquifer 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, one had below-normal water levels, one had much-below-normal water levels, and one had above-normal water levels in the middle of September 2026 (**Figure 26 & 32**). Only one sand-and-gravel aquifer well, Allen Tower Deep (NWFID 5401) monitor well in northern Santa Rosa County, had a change in percentile class between mid-August and mid-September 2026 after water levels in the Allen Tower Deep well rose 0.92 feet. Water levels at Weller Ave Deep (NWFID 1382) monitor well in southern Escambia County remained within normal ranges through September 2026, as it has for most of the past 13 months (**Figure 32**).

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

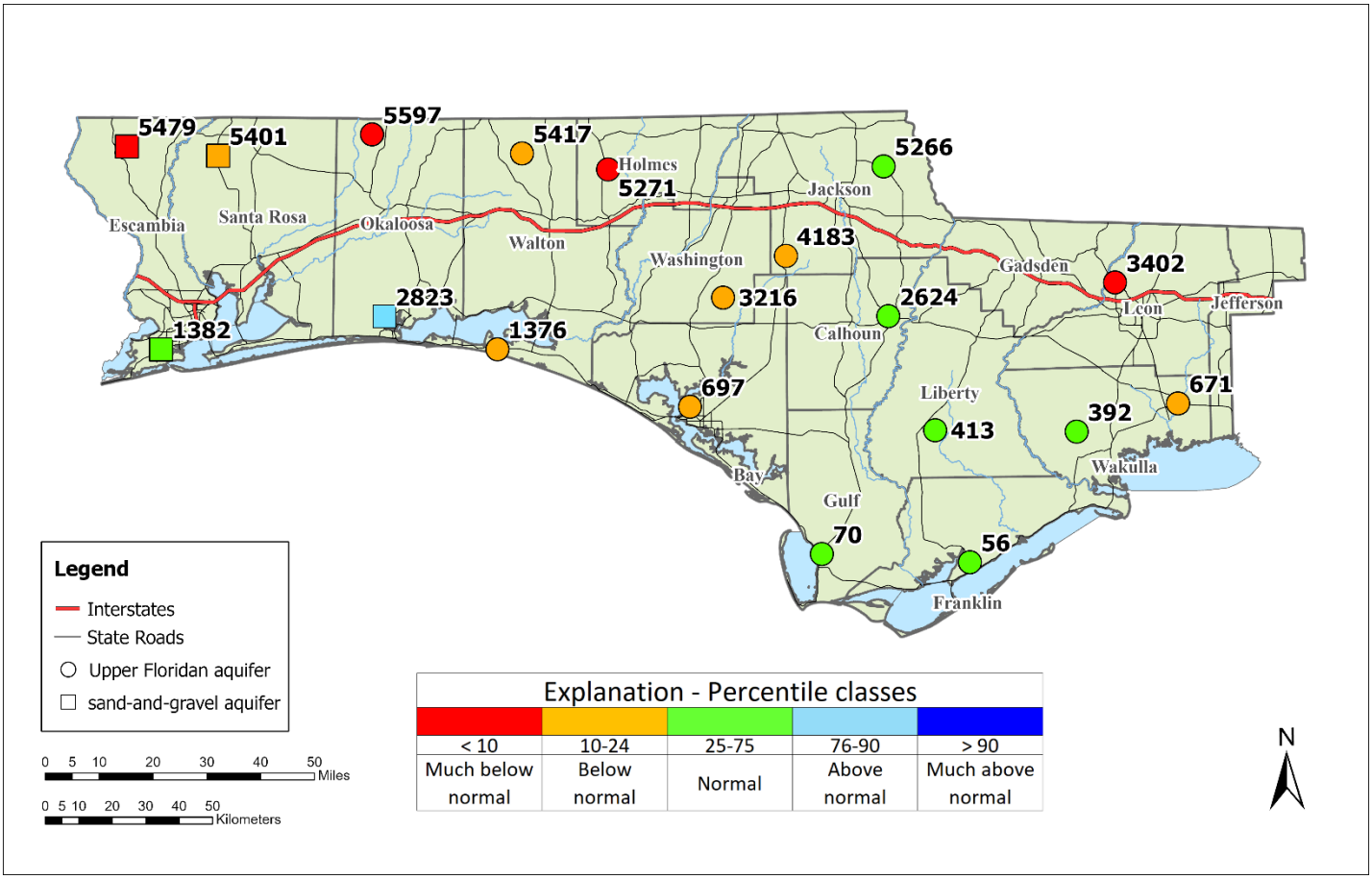


Figure 27: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at USGS-Lake Jackson well (NWFID 3402), Leon County
Land surface elevation is 121.40 ft, NAVD 88

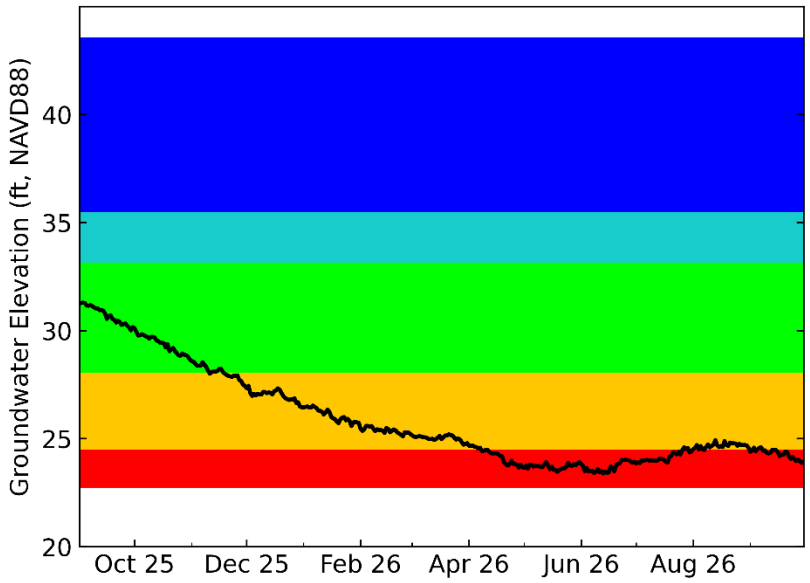
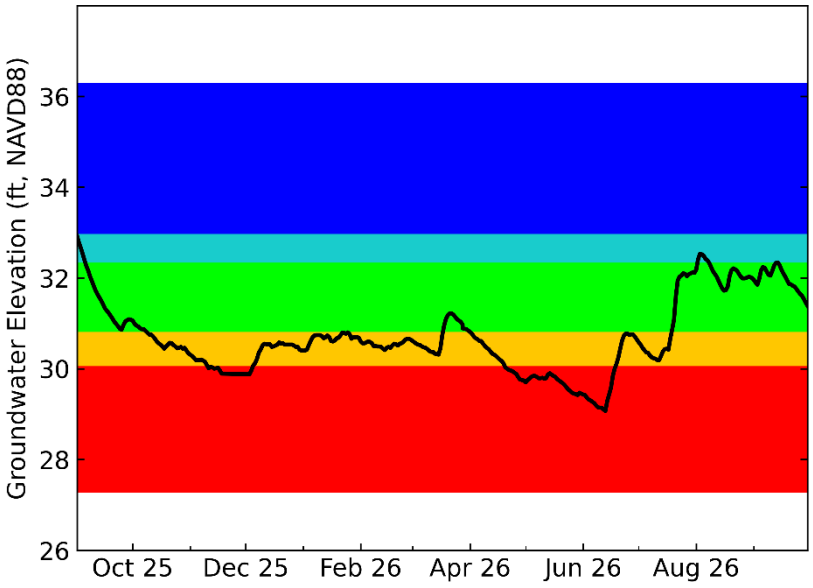


Figure 28: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at USGS Benchmark well (NWFID 392), Wakulla County
Land surface elevation is 46.27 ft, NAVD 88



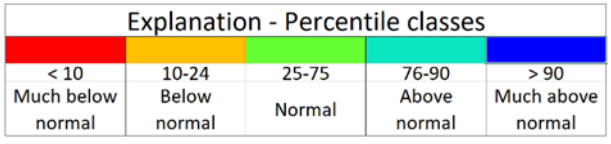


Figure 29: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at NWFWMD Pittman Visa well (NWFID 5266), Jackson County
Land surface elevation is 127.31 ft, NAVD 88

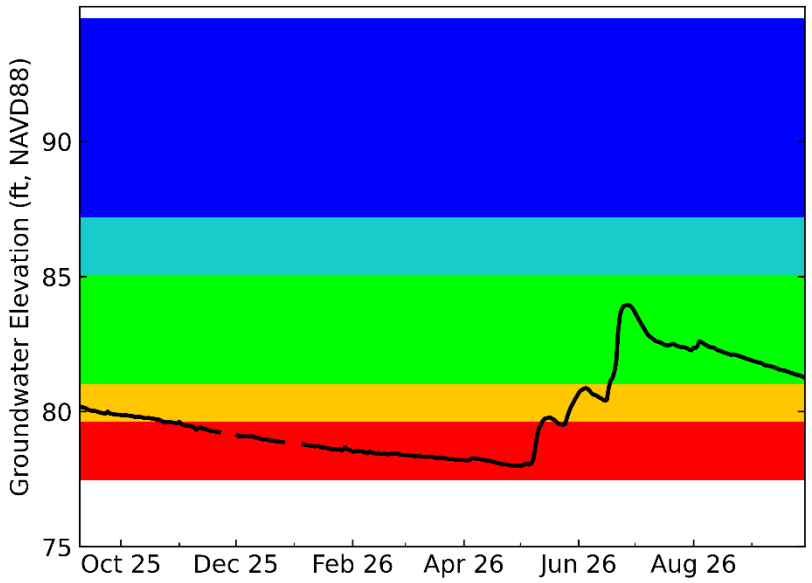
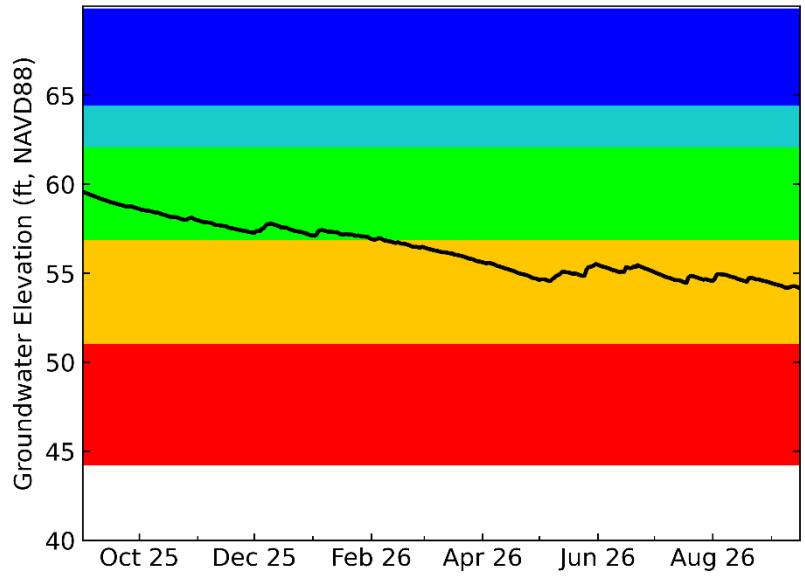


Figure 30: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at USGS-422A Near Greenhead well (NWFID 3216), Washington County
Land surface elevation is 66.75 ft, NAVD 88



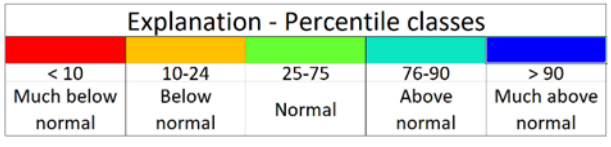


Figure 31: Daily upper Floridan aquifer levels at Fannin Airport well (NWFID 697), Bay County
Land surface elevation is 4.05 ft, NAVD 88

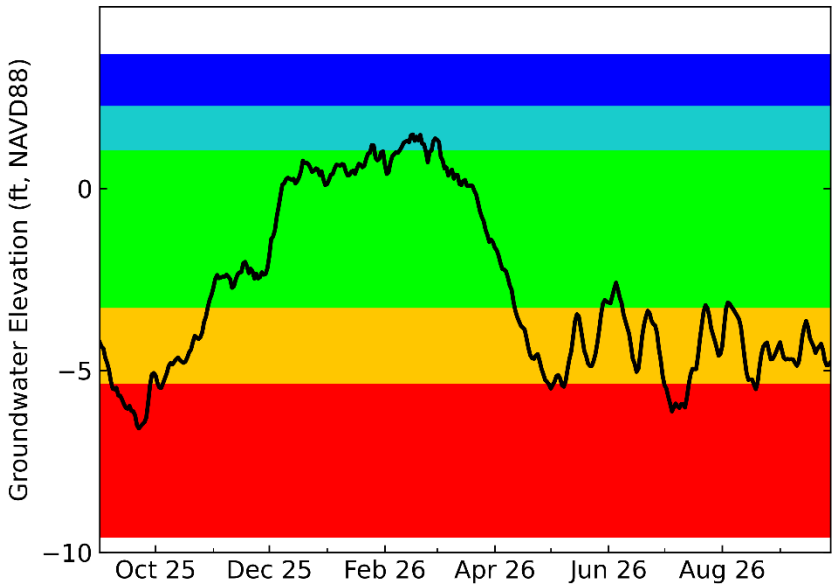
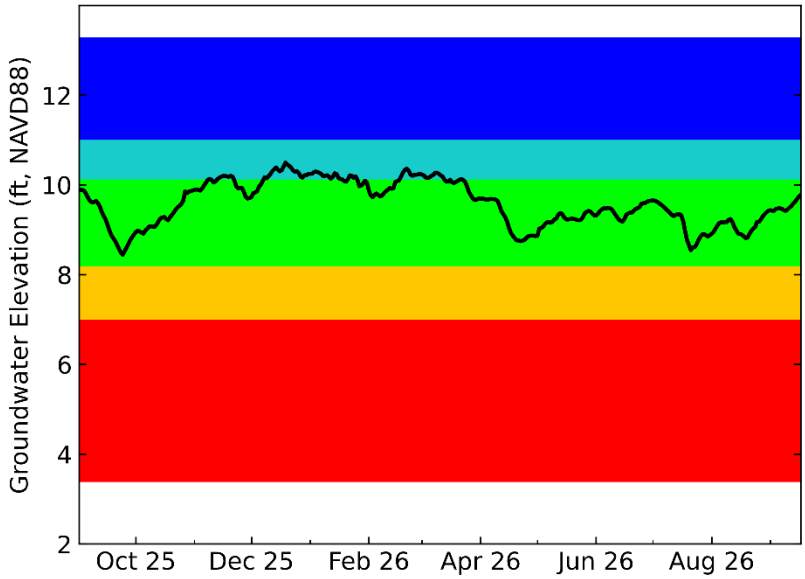


Figure 32: Daily sand-and-gravel aquifer levels at NWFWMD Weller Ave Deep well (NWFID 1382), Escambia County
Land surface elevation is 25.09 ft, NAVD 88



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

