August 2022 Weather Digest

August 2022 Weather Summary

August certainly didn't fail to live up to its wet reputation, as much of southern New Mexico and west Texas received ample rainfall. The monsoon pattern was able to keep a fairly consistent flow of moisture to the area throughout the month, but was especially bolstered mid month when a tropical upper low moved across northern Mexico, bringing in large areas of heavy rain and flooding. Flooding in the desert southwest often involves swollen arroyos and urban areas with poor drainage, but this August even some of the main rivers partook in the flooding. The Gila River and its tributaries above Gila Hot Springs saw minor flooding on the 21 and 22. Even much less common, the Mimbres River saw minor flooding from about Sherman, New Mexico northward.

Temperatures began the month on a hot note, with about the first 10 or so days of the month above normal, as storms were a bit more spotty. By the middle of the month, if not sooner, better coverage of storms and clouds brought temperatures back down to below normal. Thus the month for most sites ended up with below normal high temperatures. Because of frequent cloud cover, overnight low temperatures at most places remained above normal.

August 2022 Weather Summary, cont'd

Due to the wet month, drought conditions continued to ease up significantly as the great majority of southern New Mexico and west Texas saw monthly rainfall of 125 to 300 percent of normal. Thus drought conditions ended in far west Texas, being replaced by just abnormally dry status. Southern New Mexico, which at the beginning of the monsoon season was in extreme to exceptional drought status; those conditions have improved to moderate to severe.

Looking ahead to September, we begin the transition from monsoon to autumn westerly flow aloft. With the monsoon usually sticking around until around the 20th, September is still about the third wettest month of the year for most places. The month continues the slow cooling toward eventual winter. High temperatures at El Paso begin the month at 92 degrees and end the month at 85 degrees. The autumnal equinox occurs on September 22 this year. Daylight continues to shrink, from 12 hours, 48 minutes on the first to 11 hours, 52 mintues on the last day of the month. The September Full Moon, also known as the Harvest Moon occurs on the 10th, while the New Moon occurs on the 25th.



August 2 El Paso Storm



August 3 El Paso Storm





August 9 Storm near Anthony

August 9 Storm west of Santa Teresa

ONLINE WE AUGUST 17 EI Paso

KFOX 14

LIVE

August 17 Storm El Paso



August 21 Storm near Lordsburg Playa



August 21 Storm El Paso

August 21 Flooding Gila Hot Springs

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August 21 Flooding Cila Hot Springs



August 21 Flooding Gila Hot Springs

August 23 Flood Damage Hwy 180 west of Silver City

August 23 Flood debris Las Gruces



August 23 Funnel Cloud Las Gruces









ENSO Alert System Status La Niña Advisory in Affect

ENSO Alert System

El Niño or La Niña Watch: Issued when conditions are favorable for the development of El Niño or La Niña conditions in the next six months.

El Niño or La Niña Advisory: Issued when El Niño or La Niña conditions are observed and expected to continue.

ENSO Forecast

ENSO is in La Niña status. Forecast shows decent chance of La Niña lasting mid winter, with slight tendencies towards neutral late winter into spring of 2023.



TYPICAL LA NIÑA WINTERS La Niña Pattern variable colder Polar Jet Stream wetter blocking high pressure warmer drier YPICAL EL NIÑO WINTERS

With a La Niña pattern, a ridge of high pressure tends to build off the west coast of the U.S., blocking most of our Pacific winter storm systems. These storms tend to end up moving across the northern Plains and down to the southeastern part of the country. Of course it is important to remember that these patterns are only what typically happens and are not guaranteed to occur.

El Niño Patterr

wetter

colder

warmer

extended Pacific Jet Stream, amplified storm track

low pressure

With El Niño, we often see the opposite pattern where the eastern Pacific ridge of high pressure is often weak or non-existent, allowing winter storms to sweep across the southern U.S. This typically will give the southwestern U.S. above normal precipitation.



Examples of the numerous La Niña winters since 1950. These maps depict the departure from normal precipitation amounts for a winter.

Current drought conditions and 3 month change

- Abnormally Dry D0
- Moderate Drought D1
- Severe Drought D2
- Extreme Drought D3
- Exceptional D4

Aug 30, 2022

May 31, 2022





Precipitation for the Water Year Oct 1 – Aug 31, 2022 Compare to last few years and average values



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U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for August 18 - November 30, 2022 Released August 18

> Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

Drought persists

Drought remains but improves

Drought removal likely

Drought development likely



http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73







Temperature and precipitation data for July 2022 in El Paso

= record



the second se

2022 Temperature and Precipitation YTD Data for El Paso



Temperature and Precipitation Plot for El Paso, Texas for 2022

The big news with the 2022 Monsoon season is the abnormally early start to the season. The typical Monsoon season starts around the first week of July, but this year it started around June 20, and as of this writing is still in an active period. From June 18 to now, the entire area has seen at least normal rainfall, with most areas receiving 200 to 400 percent of normal. This has begun to moderate drought conditions, and hopefully this trend will continue in July.

We can track the beginning of the Monsoon season by looking at several factors. First the upper air pattern had switched from the cold season westerly flow to the warm season southerly flow from about June 18 to 23 [see fig 1]. We look for dewpoint temperatures to reach a 4 day stretch of 50 degrees or higher, and that took place on June 21 [see fig 1]. Thus the Monsoon season generally began on June 21, some 15 days ahead of schedule.

The second set of data we then look at are the sea surface temperatures of the northern Gulf of California and western Gulf of Mexico. These factors will give clues as to how much rain can typically be expected once specific thresholds are met. The first threshold is the date at which the northern Gulf of California reaches 26C degrees. This threshold was reached on June 16, some 10 days

ahead of schedule. Studies have shown that once this occurs, the rainfall should begin around 4 to 7 days later. This proved to be true as widespread rainfall began June 19 through the 21 across the area. The next item to watch for is when the sea temperatures reach 29C degrees in the northern Gulf of California. This normally occurs around July 25, but rapid warming in the Gulf allowed the northern Gulf to reach 29C degrees on June 29 [see fig 3]. Once this mark is reached, research shows that roughly 67 percent of the total Monsoon rainfall will occur [see fig 4]. Sea temperatures in the western Gulf of Mexico coincidentally also reached 29C degrees on the 29. Early research on this shows that about 75 percent of the total Monsoon rainfall occurs. Hopefully this holds true this season. We can also look at outgoing longwave radiation (OLR), which measures cloud top temperatures associated with thunderstorms. A value of 240 W/m^2 indicates thunderstorms are occurring. Also 5 day widespread rainfall totals began around June 20. See fig 5 for both of these events.

Tracking the Monsoon season through August, we saw rainfall increase and become more widespread. Where July was a bit spotty, August saw the majority of the area receiving above normal rain. In fact many sites have already surpassed their annual monsoon season rainfall as of the end of August. With just an average September, all sites should end up above normal for the season. Lets hope for this outcome.

Percent of Annual Precipitation Falling During the Monsoon Season (Jun15-Sep 30)





As we near the end of the 2022 Monsoon Season Fig 2



As of late August, the 500mb (18,000 ft) upper flow is still well in the Monsoon pattern.

Aug 31– Dewpoints remain in the 50s to 60 degrees.



t: averaged over Aug 26 2022 to Aug 30 2022

Mean hgt m





June 29 – Sea surface temperatures in the northern Gulf of California reach 29C deg (84F)

		-
		45
-	0	_

Percent of Monsoon rainfall after 29C									
Year	29C Date	ELP	DMN	CLD	ANM	TCS	HIL		
2021	Jul 16	51	75	MSG	MSG	60	63		
2020	Jul 22	88	65	67	MSG	98	89		
2019	Aug 8	83	91	62	67	71	49		
2018	Jul 21	59	46	74	38	80	62		
2017	Jul 23	58	67	66	48	88	61		
2016	Aug 3	93	92	71	57	79	85		
2015	Jul 27	63	43	56	60	53	61		
2014	Jul 23	92	82	77	MSG	91	89		
2013	Aug 8	61	68	61	23	88	75		
2012	Jul 24	53	64	73	65	42	52		
2011	Jul 29	37	90	36	67	86	62		
2010	Jul 29	47	31	43	71	33	47		
2009	Jul 24	54	61	47	63	56	65		
2008	Jul 27	48	39	54	44	46	58		
2007	Jul 26	65	62	60	66	91	72		
2006	Jul 29	84	81	73	76	86	85		
2005	Jul 30	95	79	72	92	83	87		
Ave	Jul 27	67	67	62	60	72	68		

ELP=El Paso Intl Airport DMN=Deming Airport CLD=Cloudcroft COOP TCS=T or C Airport HIL-Hillsboro COOP

The northern Gulf of California sea surface temperature this year reached 29C on June 29. Research has shown that around 50-75% of the total Monsoon rainfall will fall after that date. Given that most of the sites listed above are well above normal, 50% is probably a reasonable forecast. Therefore the sites above are likely to double or triple the rainfall values of June 15 through June 29.

Jun 26 2022 to Jun lev: 0

Mean olr W/m~2



Monsoon precipitation occurs

June 26 – Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) diminishes to less than 240 W/m² Thick clouds and anvil tops from thunderstorms diminish the OLR values, often indicative of the monsoon moisture and thunderstorms moving into the area. (Pentad data Jun 26-30)



averaged over Aug 27 2022 to Aug 31 2022



pattern was still going strong.

Aug 31– Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) still remaining at level less than 240 W/m². Thick clouds and anvil tops from thunderstorms diminish the OLR values, often indicative of the monsoon moisture and thunderstorms moving into the area. (Pentad data Aug 27-31)



Position of NAM upper high determines our rainfall potential. Blue dot represents El Paso.



rains and large hail and strong wind potential.



CLIMAS THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

This map shows the percentage of measurable rainfall days during the Monsoon season. Courtesy of Climate Assessment for the Southwest.

Max 1-day Precipitation (in.): 2022-06-15 to 2022-09-01



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA CLIMAS

inches >6

5.5

5

4

3

2

1.5 1

0.5

0.0

4.5 This map shows greatest one day rainfall total during the Monsoon 3.5 season. Courtesy of Climate Assessment for the Southwest. 2.5

Radar rainfall estimate for the Monsoon Season 2022 (June 1 – August 31)





Temperature and precipitation data through August 31, 2022 Monsoon Season in El Paso



Temperature and precipitation outlook for September 2022











Temperature Outlook Through November 2023



Precipitation Outlook Through November 2023



August 2022 radar rainfall estimate with surface rainfall reports

Total Monthly Precipitation - August 2022



August 2022 rainfall estimate percent of normal



Radar rainfall estimate percent of normal for the Water Year (Oct 1 – Aug 31)





Average Daily Mean Temperature: Aug 2022 Period ending 7 AM EST 31 Aug 2022 (Map created 02 Sep 2022)



Total Precipitation for August 2022



Special Features

http://www.srh.noaa.gov/epz/?n=elpwindrosedata





2007 Spring Fall
2008 Spring Fall

2009 Spring Fall

2010 Spring Fall

2011 <u>Spring</u> Fall 2012 <u>Spring</u> Fall

2013 Spring Fall

2014 Spring Fall

March

April May

June

July

August

September

October November December Don't Forget-Current and past issues of our Weather Digest are available on our website at <u>http://www.weather.gov/epz/</u>

Just click on "Local Programs>Weather Digest", then choose which month's Digest to view. Also, though discontinued, don't forget to check out our back issues of Southwest Weather Bulletin.