# July 2021 Weather Digest

# July 2021 Weather Summary

July ended up as one of the wetter months in quite some time around Borderland as the Monsoon pattern brought in copious amounts of moisture throughout the month. As mentioned below in the Monsoon discussion, the Monsoon set up at the very end of June, so July had the full month of Monsoon to work with. The biggest event of the month was on the 11th, when ample moisture combined with a disturbance moving south over the area to produce widespread heavy rainfall. Numerous reports of large hail and associated damage also occurred across El Paso and Otero Counties. Numerous reports of flooding also rolled in, especially in the El Paso metro area (see pictures below). For the month most of the area from the Rio Grande Valley east received around 150-300 percent of normal, while areas to the west received from about 75-150% of normal. This has reduced drought conditions east of the Continental Divide to mostly moderate, while areas to the west improved slightly. With a wet August these areas would see a significant reduction too. Obviously with the wet weather, temperatures were a bit cooler than normal. In fact El Paso only reported one day of 100 degrees or above for the month, a fact which hadn't happened since 2012. The average daily temperatures were very close to normal. It was mainly the daily high temperatures that were below normal, helped by the consistent cloudiness.

# July 2021 Weather Summary, cont'd

Looking ahead to August, temperatures continue to slowly decrease, with an average high temperature of 95 at El Paso on the first, to 92 by the end of the month. August is the middle of the 3 consecutive wettest months for most areas, averaging 1.67 inches at El Paso, and 4.98 inches in Cloudcroft. Daylight continues to shrink as we are now more than 45 days from the summer solstice. Daylight on the 1<sup>st</sup> is 13 hours and 40 minutes, while on the 31<sup>st</sup>, daylight shrinks to 12 hours and 49 minutes. Our full Moon in August occurs on the 22<sup>nd</sup> and is commonly know as the Sturgeon Moon. There are no Solar or Lunar Eclipses for August.



### July 5 El Paso Thunderstorms



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### July 11 Storm near Hatch

# Parly 14 El Perso Storm Demegre

### July 11 Storm Damago Hwy 70









### July 18 I Paso Flooding





### July 17 Flooding Elephant Butte







# **ENSO Alert System Status** La Niña Watch 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 a neutral status; good chance of returning to La Niña for much of the winter ahead.





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.

# Current drought conditions and 3 month change

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

# **July 27, 2021**

## April 27, 2021





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

Valid for July 15 - October 31, 2021 Released July 15

> 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 improve:

**Drought removal likely** 

Drought development likely



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



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### Temperature and precipitation data for June 2021 in El Paso

= record



### 2021: Temperature and Precipitation YTD Data for El Paso



### Tracking the 2021 Monsoon Season across the El Paso Forecast Area

The long term average for the beginning of the Monsoon season normal begins around July 5, but it looks like this year the seasonal wind change pattern will begin the very last day or two of June. We use several parameters to judge the onset of the Monsoon from various studies. One important feature is the dewpoint. Persistent (>5 days) dewpoint temperatures above 50 degrees has occurred, beginning around June 29 or 30 [see fig. 1]. Another parameter to look at is sea surface temperatures in the northern Gulf of California [see fig. 2]. Studies have shown that temperatures of 26C in this area lead to an onset of the Monsoon within about 5-10 days. The temperature reached this mark around June 27 this year. The rain at the end of June was mostly pre-Monsoon as an upper low in the polar jet dropped over us. However, by the last day or two of June this low moved off and then the Bermuda high pressure cell extended westward to the Desert Southwest [see fig. 1], thus beginning the upper pattern of the Monsoon. Finally, the Outgoing Longwave Radiation and Satellite Precipitation maps [see fig. 5] from late June showed that widespread convection/rainfall had spread from the Sierra Madre Occidentals and northern Mexico up over New Mexico and west Texas.

The monsoon rainfall kicked into high gear for much of July, especially east of the Continental Divide. Most of southern New Mexico and west Texas from the Rio Grande Valley east received about 150-400 percent of normal, while areas to the west were around 75-150 percent of normal. From more research, it has been found that from the date that which the northern Gulf of California sea surface temperature reaches 29C to the end of the Monsoon season (Sep 30) we will receive around 50-70% of our seasonal rainfall total. In other words from June 15 to the day of 29C in the Gulf of California (July 16 this year), we will receive around one-third to one-half of our total, with the other half to two-thirds falling after that date. [See Figs 3-4]

### Tracking the 2021 Monsoon Season (contd)

This Monsoon season should go along way toward easing the drought of the past couple of years. Many sites east of the Continental Divide through the end of July have already equaled or surpassed their average rainfall for the entire season (we still have two months to go). Hopefully August will see more rain falling west of the Divide, where the drought has only minimally weakened.

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



### Tracking the 2021 Monsoon Season across the El Paso Forecast Area. Fig 1



### Tracking the 2021 Monsoon Season across the El Paso Forecast Area. Fig. 2



June 27 – Sea surface temperatures in the northern Gulf of California reach 26C deg (79F)

### Tracking the 2021 Monsoon Season across the El Paso Forecast Area. Fig. 3



July 16 – Sea surface temperatures in the northern Gulf of California reach 29C deg (84F)

	0
	25
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	50-80% (68%)	50-80% (66%)	50-70% (62%)	50-80% (73%)	50-80% (69%)
Date of 29C GOC=July 16	ELP	DMN	CLD	TCS	HIL
Precip Jun 15 – Jul 16	4.91"	1.15"	7.69"	2.39"	2.94"
Pct of Normal	396%	93%	188%	266%	207%
Fcst precip Jul 17 – Sep 30	4.91"-19.50"	1.15"-4.60"	7.69"-17.94"	2.39"-9.56"	2.94"-11.76
Total for Monsoon Season	9.80"-23.40"	2.30"-5.75"	15.40"-25.60"	4.80"-11.90"	5.90"-14.70"
Normal for Monsoon Season	5.27"	5.48"	15.28"	5.38"	7.01"

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 reached 29C on July 16. 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 the rainfall values of June 15 through July 16.

### Tracking the 2021 Monsoon Season across the El Paso Forecast Area. Fig. 5

t: averaged over Jun 25 2021 to Jun 29 2021 lev: 0



By June 26-30 the first area wide Monsoon precipitation occurs

June29 – Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) diminishes to less than 240 W/m<sup>2</sup> 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 25-29)



### Tracking the 2021 Monsoon Season across the El Paso Forecast Area. Fig. 6

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



rains and large hail and strong wind potential.





### Temperature and precipitation data through July 31 for the 2021 Monsoon Season in El Paso



# Temperature and precipitation outlook for August 2021









# Temperature and precipitation outlook For August-October 2021

# Temperature







# Temperature Outlook Through October 2022



# Precipitation Outlook Through October 2022



# July 2021 radar rainfall estimate with surface rainfall reports

Total Monthly Precipitation - July 2021



# July 2021 radar rainfall estimate percent of normal



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



# **Selected Weather Reports July 2021**

Date/Time	Location (County)	Event
JULY 11 455 PM	CLOUDCROFT 4S-OTERO	1.75 IN HAIL
JULY 11 541 PM	BOLES ACRES 5SSE-OTERO	1.75 IN HAIL
JULY 11 835 PM	EL PASO 6W-EL PASO	1.25 IN HAIL
JULY 11 726 PM	DRIPPING SPRINGS-DONA ANA	76 MPH PEAK WIND
JULY 11 715 PM	ORGAN 5S-DONA ANA	70 MPH PEAK WIND
JULY 11 600 PM	SALT CREEK-OTERO	67 MPH PEAK WIND
JULY 11 600 PM	TULAROSA 8W-OTERO	63 MPH PEAK WIND
JULY 11 1015 PM	LORDSBURG 14W-HIDALGO	61 MPH PEAK WIND
JULY 11 726 PM	LAS CRUCES	61 MPH PEAK WIND
JULY 15 425 PM	ROAD FORKS 6NE-HIDALGO	67 MPH PEAK WIND
JULY 15 435 PM	ROAD FORKS 5NE-HIDALGO	62 MPH PEAK WIND
JULY 15 420 PM	LORDSBURG 6SW-HIDALGO	54 MPH PEAK WIND

# **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.