NWS FORM E-5 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (11-88) NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (PRES. by NWS Instruction 10-924) NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE		ATION	HYDROLOGIC SERVICE AREA (HSA) NEW ORLEANS/BATON ROUGE, LA	
MONTHLY REPO	ORT OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS	REPORT FOR: MONTH SEPTEMBER	YEAR 2011	
NO. 1329	rometeorological Information Center, W/OH2 AA / National Weather Service 5 East West Highway, Room 7230 er Spring, MD 20910-3283	DATE	SIGNATURE KENNETH GRAHAM METEOROLOGIST-IN-CHARGE	

When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow cover, droughts, and hydrologic products issued (NWS Instruction 10-924)

An X inside this box indicates that no flooding occurred within this hydrologic service area.

...Tropical Storm Lee Soaks Southeastern Louisiana and southern Mississippi...

September started with a tropical wave over the southern Gulf of Mexico. That system intensified and became a Tropical Depression by September 2nd. Copious rainfall occurred across the coastal parishes, as the Tropical Storm Lee evolved on September 3rd. Heavy rain developed region-wide when "Lee" moved inland on September 4th. Accumulations well over 6.0 inches were measured across southeastern Louisiana and coastal Mississippi.

Tropical Storm Lee lingered over southern Mississippi and southeastern Louisiana until a cold front pushed through on September 5th, with heavy convective rains. Several locations measured over 2.0 inches on September 5th alone, with the greatest amounts over southeast Louisiana and coastal Mississippi. Two-day rainfall totals well over 10.0 inches were measured across east-central and southeast Louisiana through September 5th. Areal average rain totals for the week ending September 11th ranged from 1.0 inch to 3.17 inches. In "Lee's" wake, the weather was drier. Areal average rain totals for the week ending September 18th were less than 0.2 inch; most areas had no rain.

An unseasonably strong, cold front pushed across the area on September 19th and 20th; a second boundary followed on September 22nd and 23rd. Areal rainfall with these two systems averaged from around 0.5 inch over the western counties and parishes to over 1.5 inches over southeast Louisiana and coastal Mississippi by September 25th. Locally heavy rainfall developed with September's last front on September 28th and 29th. Areal average rainfall with that system ranged from near 0.9 inch over the western portion of the region to over 1.25 inches across southeast Louisiana.

Flooding

Extensive flooding developed as Tropical Storm Lee evolved and later pushed out of the region. The combination of tides of 3 to 5 feet above normal and storm surges to 5 feet above mean sea level caused coastal flooding along the southeastern Louisiana coast and across coastal Mississippi. Flooding started on September 3rd at French Settlement on the Amite River and at Killian on the Tickfaw River. Major flooding developed at Killian as the storm intensified through September 4th. Camps, homes, and other properties were flooded and numerous roads were impassable across lower Livingston Parish. Additional flooding and road closures occurred over St. John the Baptist, Lower Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Ascension, St. Bernard, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, and Tangipahoa Parishes. Navigation was impaired, but not halted, on the Mississippi River, the Atchafalaya River, and the GIWW.

By September 4th, minor flooding started in Louisiana at Morgan City on the Atchafalaya River; at Covington on the Tchefuncte River; and at downtown Covington on the Bogue Falaya River. In Mississippi, minor flooding started September 4th at McNeill on the West Hobolochitto Creek; at Gulfport on the Wolf River; at Lyman on the Biloxi River; and at D'Iberville on the Tchoutacabouffa River. Many properties were impacted and road closures began across Assumption, Iberville, Plaquemines, St. Charles, Iberia, St. Martin, and St. Mary Parishes. Significant flooding developed across the Mississippi Gulf Coast counties.

A strong cold front pushed "Lee" out of the region on September 5th. Copious rains yielded minor flooding at Robert on the Tangipahoa River; at Camp Covington on the Bogue Falaya River; on the Bogue Chitto River at Franklinton; and on the East Hobolochitto Creek at Caesar, MS. Moderate flooding developed at Folsom on the Tchefuncte River and on the Bogue Chitto River at Tylertown, MS.

Flooding ended by September 7th at all locations except Robert on the Tangipahoa River and on the Tchefuncte River at Covington. At these locations, the floods ended on September 8th. Tropical Storm Lee produced heavy rains over Mississippi, as it left the region, some of which fell over the Pearl River Basin. Water routed from Mississippi produced new flooding in Louisiana on the Bogue Chitto River at Bush that lasted from September 7th through 10th. Flooding started on the Lower Pearl River at Bogalusa by September 7th and at Pearl River by September 9th. Flooding on the Lower Pearl River had ceased by September 22nd.

Monthly Reports by Agricultural Region Southwest Mississippi (2 Sites)		Areal Average 5.70	Departure from Normal N/A
South Central Mississippi (3 Sites	s)	5.92	N/A
Coastal Mississippi		14.33	+ 8.62
Central Louisiana (2 Sites)		7.74	+ 2.90
East Central Louisiana		9.85	+ 5.09
South Central Louisiana (4 Sites)		9.28	+ 3.79
Southeast Louisiana		14.23	+ 8.08
Extreme Rainfall for the Month (Inches and Depar	rture from Normal)	
Marrero, LA 18.	.64	Mount Hermon, LA	15.15
Grand Isle, LA 18.	00 +12.40	Slidell, LA	15.05 + 9.89
Convent, LA 16.	.19	Livingston, LA	15.04 + 10.37
Galliano, LA 15.	50 + 9.16	Biloxi, MS	14.90 + 9.23

Drought

Widespread drought conditions existed across southeastern Louisiana and southern Mississippi for the first few days of September. Copious, tropical rains and convective rainfall with Tropical Storm Lee allowed soil moisture contents to recover by September 6th. Soils moisture remained at normal levels from September 6th through the remainder of the month.