



National Weather Service

Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena



November 2001

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons		Estimated Damage		Character of Storm
					Killed	Injured	Property	Crops	

TEXAS, South Panhandle

TXZ021>044

Parmer - Castro - Swisher - Briscoe - Hall - Childress - Bailey - Lamb - Hale - Floyd - Motley - Cottle - Cochran - Hockley - Lubbock - Crosby - Dickens - King - Yoakum - Terry - Lynn - Garza - Kent - Stonewall

01	0000CST				0	0			Drought
30	2300CST								

The long-term drought that developed across the South Plains, extreme southern Texas Panhandle, and Rolling Plains early this summer eased during the month of November as a period of widespread and very heavy rainfall during the middle of the month produced upwards of six inches of rain across the region. The NWS cooperative observer near Paducah measured 6.36 inches of precipitation during the month while the observer in Post recorded 5.86 inches and the observer near White River Lake received 5.19 inches. The ASOS unit at the Lubbock International Airport measured 3.45 inches of precipitation during the month, making November 2001 the wettest November on record in Lubbock since 1911. A widespread snow event toward the end of the month also contributed to the improving soil moisture conditions.

Despite the improving soil moisture conditions, the greatest toll from this year's moderate drought had already been taken in the early and mid summer months.

Lubbock County

5 E New Deal

03	1315CST		0.1	20	0	0			Tornado (F0)
	1317CST								

A citizen traveling on I-27 reported a stationary, weak tornado over open country east of New Deal. This tornado was confirmed by an off-duty NWS employee.

Lubbock County

5 W Reese Vlg

14	0917CST		0.1	20	0	0			Tornado (F0)
	0923CST								

A storm chaser reported a weak, stationary tornado over open country.

TXZ032-037>038-043>044 Cottle - Dickens - King - Kent - Stonewall

27	1500CST				0	0			Winter Storm
28	1200CST								

A strong upper level storm system translated across the southern Rockies, into far southwestern Texas, and then across central Texas on the 27th and 28th. Cold air had already spread into the region and was deep enough to support snow over much of the South Plains by late on the 27th. The precipitation began as sleet over the Rolling Plains on the 27th but rather quickly changed to snow during the afternoon. By early afternoon on the 28th, one to four inches of snow covered the entire South Plains and extreme southern Panhandle with between six and ten inches of snow reported over Cottle, Dickens, King, Kent and Stonewall Counties of the Rolling Plains. The heavy snow impeded travel across the region through the 29th