

Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena - November 2012

Location	Date/Time	Deaths & Injuries	Property & Crop Dmg	Event Type and Details
TEXAS, South Panhandle				
(TX-Z021) PARMER, (TX-Z022) CASTRO, (TX-Z023) SWISHER, (TX-Z024) BRISCOE, (TX-Z025) HALL, (TX-Z026) CHILDRESS, (TX-Z027) BAILEY, (TX-Z028) LAMB, (TX-Z029) HALE, (TX-Z030) FLOYD, (TX-Z031) MOTLEY, (TX-Z032) COTTLE, (TX-Z033) COCHRAN, (TX-Z034) HOCKLEY, (TX-Z035) LUBBOCK, (TX-Z036) CROSBY, (TX-Z037) DICKENS, (TX-Z038) KING, (TX-Z039) YOAKUM, (TX-Z040) TERRY, (TX-Z041) LYNN, (TX-Z042) GARZA, (TX-Z043) KENT, (TX-Z044) STONEWALL				
	11/01/12 00:00 CST		0	Drought
	11/30/12 23:59 CST		50M	

Drought conditions worsened during the month of November largely due to well above seasonal average temperatures and well below normal precipitation. Extreme (D3) drought had expanded to encompass the majority of the South Plains area. Exceptional (D4) drought had also slightly expanded across the western South Plains and Stonewall County. Only a small amount of Severe (D2) drought remained in the far southern Texas panhandle and northern Rolling Plains.

November was mainly characterized by dry and warm conditions. The mean temperature at Lubbock and Childress were 55.1 and 56.4 degrees, respectively. These ranked as the fourth warmest November at both Lubbock and Childress at 5.3 and 4.8 degrees above normal. Additionally, several maximum temperature records were set during the month. Rainfall was also scarce throughout the entire month with most locations reporting less than one tenth of an inch. Lubbock only recorded a paltry 0.01 inches of rainfall. Keetch-Byram Drought Index values only slightly increased by the end of November. Highest values were observed across the western South Plains between 500-600. The rest of the South Plains saw values between 400-500 while the Rolling Plains were observed at 300-500.

The lack of rainfall was causing stress on winter crops. Much of the winter wheat crop was being reported as poor to very poor through November. Even though fire danger levels increased there was a lack of wildfire activity. This was chiefly due to an absence of strong winds and minimal agricultural burning.

Economic losses due to drought through November since the drought began were estimated near \$2.5 billion.