

Arkansas Weather Statistics for 2018

Tornadoes

(28 tornadoes, 1 fatality, 5 injuries)

1. Huntington to 4.9 miles northeast of Huntington (Sebastian Co.), January 21, 656 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 5.2 miles.
2. 10.3 miles south of Cecil to 2.6 miles east of Cecil (Franklin Co.), January 21, 740 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 4.3 miles.
3. 7.2 miles south-southwest of Foreman to 3.4 miles south-southeast of Foreman (Little River Co.), January 21, 948 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 6.5 miles.
4. 2.0 miles east-southeast of Springhill to 4.0 miles east-southeast of Greenbrier (Faulkner Co.), January 22, 1249 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.7 miles.
5. 4.0 miles east-northeast of Beedeville (Jackson Co.), February 24, 511 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.25 mile.
6. 2.3 miles southwest of Knobel, AR to 1.2 miles southeast of Malden, MO (Clay Co., AR and Dunklin Co., MO), February 24, 525 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 41.5 miles. An 83 year-old man was killed when his mobile home was overturned east of Knobel. Five people were injured in Malden.
7. 5.4 miles west of Cherry Valley to 3.8 miles northwest of Cherry Valley (Cross Co.), February 24, 520 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 3.2 miles.
8. 2.9 miles southwest of Keiser to 4.0 miles west of Osceola (Mississippi Co.), February 24, 606 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 6.4 miles. One person was injured.
9. 2.2 miles north-northeast of Bonanza to 3.7 miles northeast of Bonanza (Sebastian Co.), March 27, 943 AM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 2 miles.
10. 1.5 miles north-northeast of Rudy to 3.1 east-southeast of Chester (Crawford Co.), April 13, 404 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 11.7 miles. Four people were injured.

11. 4.3 miles east of Lavaca to 6.0 miles southwest of Cecil (Sebastian and Franklin Cos.), April 13, 546 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 5.6 miles.
12. 2.0 miles northwest of Ozone to 1.4 miles east of Salus (Johnson Co.), April 13, 648 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 5.0 miles.
13. 2.0 miles southwest of Umpire to 0.8 mile northwest of Umpire (Howard Co.), April 13, 710 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 2.2 miles.
14. 3.2 miles west-northwest of Oden to 2.9 miles west-northwest of Oden (Montgomery Co.), April 13, 751 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.7 mile.
15. 2.0 miles west of Gamaliel Landing to 1.5 miles west of Gamaliel Landing (Baxter Co.), April 13, 845 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 0.5 mile.
16. 2.5 miles southwest of Oppelo to 2.3 miles southwest of Oppelo (Conway Co.), April 13, 913 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.2 mile.
17. 3.2 miles southeast of El Paso to 3.3 miles southeast of El Paso (White Co.), April 13, 1013 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.1 mile.
18. 6.0 miles south of El Dorado to 6.0 miles east-southeast of El Dorado (Union Co.), April 14, 151 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 7.1 miles.
19. 7.0 miles east-southeast of El Dorado to 8.0 miles east-northeast of El Dorado (Union Co.), April 14, 203 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 5.1 miles.
20. 8.0 miles south-southwest of Crossett to 7.0 miles south of Crossett (Ashley Co.), April 14, 242 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.7 miles.
21. 4.0 miles east of Crossett to 6.0 miles south-southwest of Hamburg (Ashley Co.), April 14, 253 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 4.1 miles.
22. 2.0 miles east-northeast of Portland to 5.0 miles west of Lake Village (Ashley and Chicot Cos.), April 14, 322 AM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 8.9 miles.
23. 3.1 miles northwest of Branch to 7.6 miles northeast of Branch (Franklin Co.), May 3, 109 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 9.5 miles.

24. 1.8 miles south of Monette to 2.0 miles south-southeast of Monette (Craighead Co.), May 17, 132 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.9 mile.

25. 2.0 miles west-southwest of Little Dixie to 3.0 miles west-southwest of Little Dixie (Prairie Co.), June 13, 451 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 1.0 mile.

26. 0.8 west-northwest of L'Anguille to 0.4 northwest of L'Anguille (Cross Co.), June 15, 525 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.6 mile.

27. 4.4 miles west-southwest of Paragould to 2.3 miles west of Paragould (Greene Co.), August 20, 527 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.4 miles.

28. 2.1 miles east of Marmaduke to 2.8 miles east of Marmaduke (Greene Co.), August 20, 551 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.7 mile.

Thunderstorm (Straight-Line) Winds (0 fatalities, 5 injuries)

90 to 100 mph...

Shady Lake Recreation Area (Polk Co.), April 13

Colt to Forrest City (St. Francis Co.), June 2

80 to 90 mph...

4.0 miles to 5.0 miles northwest of Clarksville (Johnson Co.), January 21

Lake Village to 3 miles south-southeast of Lake Village (Chicot Co.), April 3

0.7 mile north of Mountain Home (Baxter Co.), April 13

0.9 mile northeast of Conway (Faulkner Co.), April 13

Swifton (Jackson Co.), April 13

3.0 miles east of Wilmot (Ashley Co.), April 13

0.6 mile northeast of Junction City (Union Co.), April 14

1.8 miles northwest of Sumpter (Bradley Co.), April 14

4.2 miles west of Waldenburg to 1.9 miles southeast of Fisher (Poinsett Co.), June 2

3.0 miles north of L'Anguille to Fitzgerald Crossing (Cross Co.), June 2

1.4 miles east-northeast of Felsenthal (Union Co.), June 22

5.0 miles south of Casscoe to 5.0 miles east-southeast of Almyra (Arkansas Co.), July 20

Houston (Perry Co.), July 21

70 to 80 mph...

2.9 miles west-northwest of Aetna to 1.3 miles west-northwest of Aetna (Sharp Co.),

February 20

4.6 miles southwest to 3.6 miles southwest of Walcott (Greene Co.), February 24

2.0 miles southeast to 3.0 miles east-southeast of Ozark (Franklin Co.), March 27

0.8 mile east-southeast of Greenwood to 5.0 miles north of Alma (Crawford and Sebastian Cos.), April 13

0.7 mile west of Alicia (Lawrence Co.), June 2

Marianna (Lee Co.), June 2

Russellville and Atkins (Pope Co.), July 21

Ferndale to West Little Rock (Pulaski Co.), July 21

2.5 miles northeast to 3.5 miles northeast of Solgohachia (Conway Co.), August 19

Brinkley (Monroe Co.), August 20

Crossett (Ashley Co.), August 20

St. Francis Co., June 2 – One person was injured during an extreme wind event caused by severe thunderstorms. Details of the injury are unknown.

2 miles east of Mull (Marion Co.), July 21 – Four people were injured when trees fell on recreational vehicles at the Buffalo Point Campground.

Non-Thunderstorm Winds

(0 fatalities, 4 injuries)

Stuttgart (Arkansas Co.), March 6, 330 PM – Wind gusts over 40 mph downed a tree. Four children playing basketball were injured.

Hail

(0 fatalities, 1 injury)

3.50 inches

1.3 miles east-northeast of Pine Bluff (Jefferson Co.), March 10

3.00 inches

3.5 miles north of Moreland (Pope Co.), June 2

2.75 inches

0.6 mile east of White Hall (Jefferson Co.), March 10

3.0 miles north of Pangburn (White Co.), April 3

3.0 miles south of Hector (Pope Co.), June 2

[Elkins and Durham \(Washington Co.\), July 21](#)

[Crosses \(Madison Co.\), July 21](#)

2.50 inches

Mena (Polk Co.), April 3

3.0 miles east of Omaha (Boone Co.), April 13

2.0 miles northwest of Moreland (Pope Co.), June 2

[4.0 miles south of Wesley \(Madison Co.\), July 21](#)

2.00 inches

6.0 miles north of Charleston (Franklin Co.), March 10

3.0 miles northwest of Tarry (Jefferson Co.), March 10

Pangburn (White Co.), April 3

Mountain Valley (Garland Co.), June 2

White Hall (Jefferson Co.), March 10, 807 PM – A man was hit in the back of the head by a hailstone a little larger than a golfball. The injury occurred while he was exiting a vehicle and retreating to his home.

Floods and Flash Floods

(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Lightning

(2 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Maumelle (Pulaski Co.), June 8, 235 PM – A 27-year-old man was struck by lightning while doing construction work. He was transported to a local hospital and eventually passed away.

Russellville (Pope Co.), July 6, 130 PM – A 67-year-old man was struck by lightning while in his yard. He was transported to a local hospital and eventually passed away.

Notes:

Severe weather events shown above in black have been certified for publication in *Storm Data*, which is published by the National Climatic Data Center. However, these entries are still subject to change if additional information is received or errors are found. Entries appearing in blue have not yet been certified for publication. Typically, certifications occur about two months after the end of a given month. For example, severe weather events that occurred in November will be certified for publication at the end of January.

Severe weather events will be added as soon as possible after they occur. However, because it often takes several days to survey tornado tracks after a large severe weather outbreak, it may be a week or more before tornadoes can be added to the listing.

Tornadoes shown above will sometimes be referenced as being a certain number of miles from a different town than was indicated in the preliminary report sent to the news media. When a storm survey team goes out, a laptop computer and a GPS device are used to mark the latitude and longitude of the beginning and ending points of a tornado, as well as some intermediate points along the track. At the conclusion of the survey, the points on the laptop are used to compute where the beginning and ending points of the tornado are in relation to nearby towns. For easy reference, the only towns used are those that appear on the official map published by the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department. This information is then sent to the news media, so that they can disseminate the information quickly. A few days or weeks afterwards, the latitude and longitude points are entered into the official Storm Data software that is used by the National Weather Service. This software then computes beginning and ending points in relation to towns that are listed in the Storm Data database. Some of the communities in the database are quite small, and it may be necessary to reference commercial map plotting software such as Mapquest or Google Earth to see the location of these communities. The points that the software computes for tornadoes are those shown in the listing above, and these are the points that will appear when *Storm Data* is published by the National Climatic Data Center.