

Arkansas Weather Statistics for 2019

Tornadoes

(22 tornadoes, 0 fatalities, 12 injuries)

1. 7.0 miles south-southeast of Yellville to 7.0 miles southeast of Yellville (Marion Co.), February 7, 427 AM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.3 miles. One injury was reported.
2. 5.0 miles east of Wrightsville to 3.0 miles north-northwest of Keo (Pulaski and Lonoke Cos.), March 9, 1024 AM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 6.4 miles. Two people were injured.
3. 2.0 miles south of Culler to 4.0 miles south of Screeton (Lonoke and Prairie Cos.), March 9, 1048 AM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 10.8 miles.
4. 3.0 miles south of Parkers Corner to 4.0 miles west-northwest of Slovak (Lonoke and Prairie Cos.), March 9, 1057 AM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 5.2 miles.
5. 8.0 miles west-northwest of Beekman, LA to 6.0 miles south-southwest of Hamburg, AR (Morehouse Parish, LA and Ashley Co., AR), April 25, 242 AM - An EF2 tornado had a path length of 16.2 miles.
6. 1.0 miles south-southeast of Bergman to 2.0 miles west-southwest of South Lead Hill (Boone Co.), April 30, 305 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 6.7 miles.
7. 2.0 miles west-southwest of Mabelvale to 1.0 mile north-northwest of Mabelvale (Pulaski Co.), 1237 PM, May 2 - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 1.6 miles.
8. 2.0 miles north-northwest of Sylvan Hills to 1.0 mile south-southwest of Olmstead (Pulaski Co.), 114 PM, May 2 - An EF0 tornado had a path length of 4.8 miles.
9. 2.0 miles southwest of Olmstead to 2.0 miles north-northwest of Olmstead (Faulkner and Pulaski Cos.), 126 PM, May 2 - An EF0 tornado had a path length of 3.6 miles.
10. 4.0 miles northeast of Macon to 5.0 miles north-northeast of Macon (Pulaski Co.), 133 PM, May 2 - An EF0 tornado had a path length of 1.8 miles.

11. 4.0 miles southwest of Otto to 3.0 miles north-northeast of Cato (Faulkner Co.), 135 PM, May 2 - An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.6 mile.
12. 4.0 miles west-southwest of Des Arc to 6.0 miles north-northwest of Des Arc (Prairie Co.), 220 PM, May – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 7.1 miles.
13. 3.0 miles east-southeast of Swifton (Jackson Co.), 240 PM, May 2 – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.2 mile.
14. 4.0 miles northeast of Lafe (Greene Co.), 429 PM, May 2 – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.1 mile.
15. 2.0 miles east-northeast of Pine Bluff (Jefferson Co.), 619 PM, May 8 – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 0.26 mile. Nine people were injured.
16. 1.0 mile south-southwest of Arkoma, OK to 1.7 miles northeast of Fort Smith, AR (Le Flore Co., OK and Sebastian Co., AR), May 18, 155 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 5.3 miles.
17. 2.2 miles northwest of Greenwood to 2.2 miles northeast of Greenwood (Sebastian Co.), May 18, 159 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 3.5 miles.
18. 1.8 miles northwest of Barling to 4.9 miles southwest of Kibler (Sebastian and Crawford Cos.), May 18, 204 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.9 miles.
19. 4.8 miles southeast of Lavaca to 4.0 miles north-northeast of Charleston (Sebastian and Franklin Cos.), May 18, 210 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 7.3 miles.
20. 0.8 mile northwest of Mulberry to 1.0 mile east-northeast of Mulberry (Crawford Co.), May 18, 225 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 1.6 miles.
21. 3.0 miles west of Slovak (Prairie Co.), May 18, 555 PM - An EF0 tornado briefly touched down.
22. 3.0 miles south-southwest of Ravenden Springs to 3.0 miles south of Ravenden Springs (Randolph Co.), May 29, 516 PM - An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.6 mile.

Thunderstorm (Straight-Line) Winds

(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

90 to 100+ mph...

2.0 miles west of Knoxville to 1.0 mile east of Knoxville (Johnson Co.), May 1
Altus (Franklin Co.), May 18

80 to 90 mph...

Paris to Morrison Bluff (Logan Co.), March 9
5.0 miles south-southeast of Pottsville (Pope Co.), May 1
2.0 miles west of Atkins to Blackwell (Pope and Conway Cos.), May 1
Paris to Scranton (Logan Co.), May 18
1.0 mile south-southwest of Economy (Pope Co.), May 21

75 to 80 mph...

2.1 miles north of Calhoun (Columbia Co.), March 14
2.0 miles north of Russellville (Pope Co.), May 1
McCrary (Woodruff Co.), May 2

Non-Thunderstorm Winds

(0 fatalities, 2 injuries)

Clarksville (Johnson Co.), March 9, 225 PM – Wind gusts over 40 mph downed a utility pole during a soccer game. The pole landed on the playing field. A referee and student were injured, and were transported to a local hospital.

Hail

(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

2.00 inches

2.0 miles southwest of Salado (Independence Co), May 15

Floods and Flash Floods

(2 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Elgin (Jackson Co.), February 22, 630 PM – A 76-year-old man drove through high water along Highway 37 along the Black River. He went around at least four barricades to attempt to make a delivery in Batesville (Independence Co). His body was discovered the next morning.

Fort Chaffee (Sebastian Co.), May 28, 600 PM – A 64-year-old man drove through high water along Highway 22 not far from the Arkansas River. His body was discovered near the vehicle he was driving, which was submerged in water.

Lightning

(0 fatalities, 1 injury)

Little Rock National Airport (Pulaski Co.), February 19, 1150 PM – A 52-year-old man was working when he was struck by lightning while stepping off of a plane. He was knocked unconscious for several minutes before being taken to a local hospital for treatment.

Notes:

Severe weather events shown above have likely been certified for publication in *Storm Data* (published by the National Centers for Environmental Information) if they occurred more than 60 days prior to the first day of the current month. So, reports in February would be published by May 1st. These entries are still subject to change if additional information is received or errors are found.

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 list.

Beginning and ending points of a tornado are determined by a laptop and a GPS device used during storm surveys. Initially, the points are represented by latitudes and longitudes. At the conclusion of the surveys, nearby towns are used to reference these points. Some of the towns in the database are quite small, and it may be necessary to use commercial map plotting software to locate these communities.