Arkansas Weather Statistics for 2024

Tornadoes
(16 tornadoes, 0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Note: Roughly 37 tornadoes occur annually (based on a thirty year average from 1991 to 2020). Tornadoes rated EFU (where “U” is unknown) indicate unknown damage because there was no damage to survey.

1. 0.9 miles SE of Sardis to 1.1 miles SSW of East End (Saline Co.), February 9, 645 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.5 miles.

2. 4 miles WSW of Hot Springs Village to 4 miles ENE of Hot Springs Village (Garland Co.), March 14, 757 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 8.5 miles.

3. 2 miles WNW of Hill Top to 2 miles NNW of Garfield (Benton Co.), April 2, 1233 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.8 miles.

4. Hill Top to 1 mile NE of Garfield (Benton Co.), April 2, 1235 AM – An EF1 tornado had a damage path of 2.4 miles.

5. 7 miles WSW of Bradley to 6 miles SW of Bradley (Lafayette Co.), April 28, 737 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 0.8 mile.

6. 4 miles ESE of Bradley to 5 miles ESE of Bradley (Lafayette Co.), April 28, 743 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 1.4 miles.

7. 3 miles NE of Osage to 2 miles SW of Carrollton (Carroll Co.), April 28, 1015 PM – An EFU tornado (observed via local news station weather camera) had a path length of 2.1 miles.

8. 4 miles ESE of Lockesburg (Sevier Co.), May 5, 645 PM – An EF0 tornado briefly occurred.

9. 5 miles SSE of Stillwell to 1 mile east of Odell (Adair Co., OK and Washington Co., AR), May 7, 223 AM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 11.7 miles.

10. 1 mile W of Shibley to 3 miles SSW of Dyer (Crawford Co.), May 7, 243 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 9.2 miles.
11. 4 miles NNE of Rudy to 2 miles SE of Mountainburg (Crawford Co.), May 7, 243 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 5.7 miles.

12. 3 miles SSW of Mountainburg to 3 miles S of Mountainburg (Crawford Co.), May 7, 248 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 0.6 mile.

13. 2 miles NNW of Blackburn to 2 miles NE of Blackburn (Washington Co.), May 7, 255 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 1.8 miles.

14. 2 miles W of Fern to 2 miles NE of Fern (Franklin Co.), May 7, 255 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 3.9 miles.

15. 3 miles WSW of Delaney to 1 mile SSW of Crosses (Washington and Madison Cos.), May 7, 308 AM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.8 miles.

16. 6 miles SW of Rockwell to 4 miles S of Hot Springs (Garland Co.), May 8, 1230 AM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 12.2 miles.

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

90 to 100 mph

80 to 90 mph
  6 miles S of Marianna (Lee Co.), April 8
  4 miles SSW of Scott (Pulaski Co.), April 8

75 to 80 mph
  3 miles E of Perryville (Perry Co.) to Conway (Faulkner Co.), January 12
  Sheridan (Grant Co.), January 12
  Hampton (Calhoun Co.), January 12
  Humphrey (Arkansas/Jefferson Cos.), January 12
  5.7 miles SSW of Brinkley (Monroe Co.), January 12

Non-Thunderstorm Winds
(0 fatalities, 1 injury)

Stuttgart (Arkansas Co.), April 9 – A wake low was responsible for 50 to 60 mph wind gusts that downed a tree onto a mobile home. One minor injury was reported.
Hail
(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

4.00 inches
4 miles W of Sulphur Springs (Benton Co.), March 14

3.00 inches
Gravelly (Yell Co.), March 14

2.75 inches
Gravette (Benton Co.), March 14
1 mile SE of Jessieville (Garland Co.), March 14
Alpine (Clark Co.), April 8

2.50 inches
4 miles N of Hot Springs (Garland Co.), February 9
2 miles W of Gravette (Benton Co.), March 14
Maysville (Benton Co.), March 14

Floods and Flash Floods
(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Lightning
(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Records of Note

Stuttgart Airport (Prairie Co.), January 12 – A 72 mph wind gust was recorded.

Pine Bluff Airport (Jefferson Co.), January 12 – A 74 mph wind gust was recorded.

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.