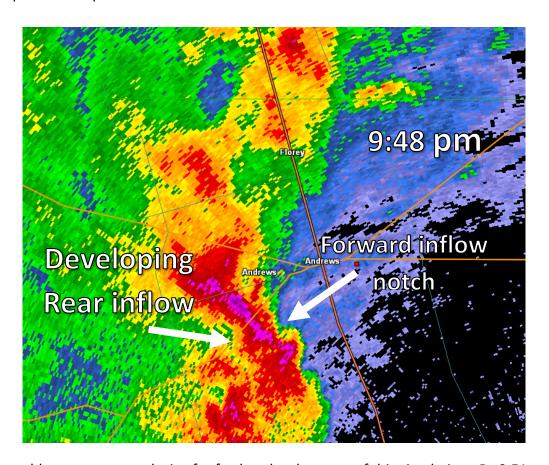
Severe Weather Impacts from Tuesday March 12, 2019

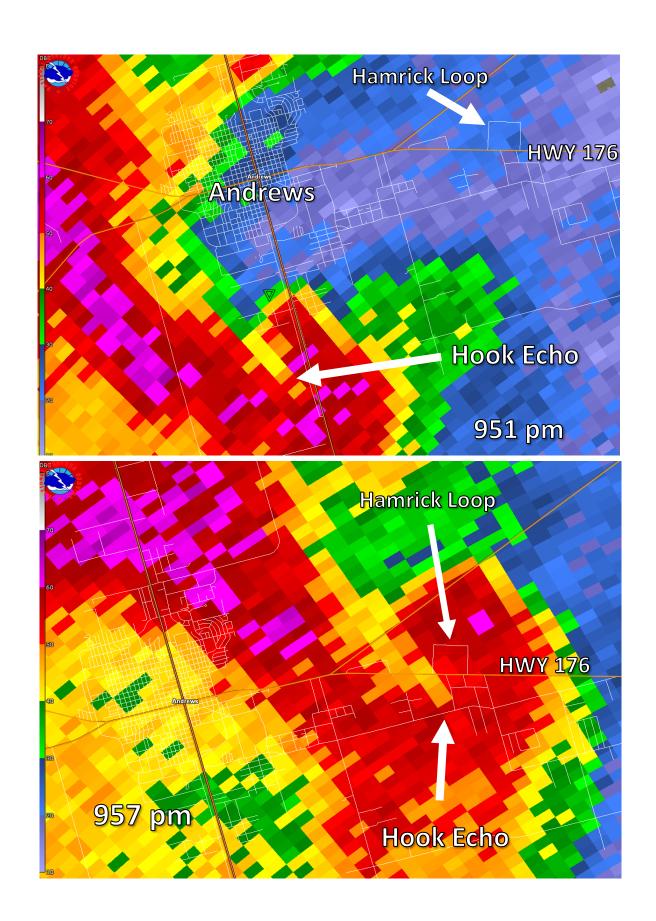
On Thursday, March 14, the National Weather Service in Midland conducted damage surveys at 3 locations that were impacted by severe weather on Tuesday evening and very early Wednesday morning. The following are the determinations of those teams:

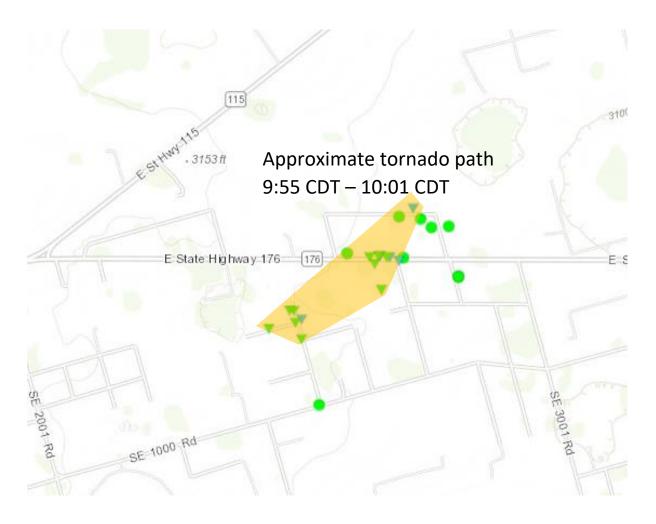
Andrews County - EF1 tornado

On Tuesday evening, a line of thunderstorms extended from near Levelland to near Seminole to Andrews, and southward into Ector County to near Interstate 20. It was noted on radar imagery the presence of small circulations called meso-vortices along this line, at various locations. The following radar image from 9:48 pm CDT shows an example of a meso-vortex, and the presence of paired front and rear inflow notches near the circulation.



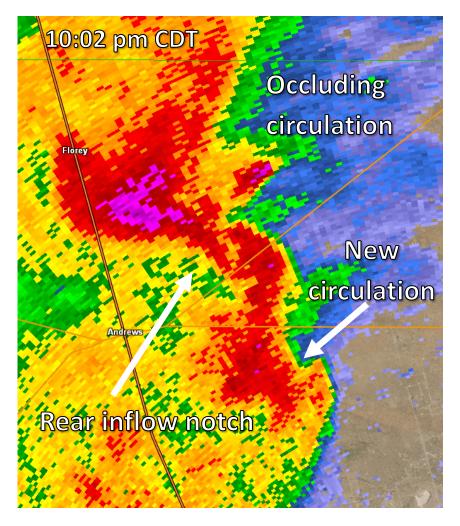
This favorable setup was conducive for further development of this circulation. By 9:51 pm CDT, as the storm crossed Highway 385 south of Andrews, the presence of a hook echo was noted on radar. The radar imagery from 9:57 pm CDT shows an even more defined circulation and hook echo along Highway 176 east of Andrews near Hamrick Loop. The survey team noted that damage extended from along County Road 2601 from SE 650 Road to SE 1000 Road, and then northeastward for approximately 3.5 miles to just north of Hamrick Loop. The survey team also noted the majority of the damage coincided with the radar location of the mesocirculation and hook echo. See the 9:51 pm CDT and 9:57 pm CDT radar images below.





With the close correlation of the meso-circulation with observed damage, the survey team determined that damage was the result of a tornado. Damage to outbuildings, residential structures, power poles, and to a 300-foot transmission tower (image to the right) suggest that the most significant damage is indicative of a moderate to high end EF-1 tornado, with wind speeds estimated at 80-100 mph. The tornado was estimated to be 1/5 mile wide and traveled northeast along a path approximately 3.5 miles long. Based on radar and damage information, it is believed that the tornado had a life span of 6 minutes, from approximately 9:55 pm to 10:01 pm. The radar image below, from 10:02 pm CDT, shows the pronounced rear inflow notch, a weakened and occluding circulation, and a newly developing circulation further south.



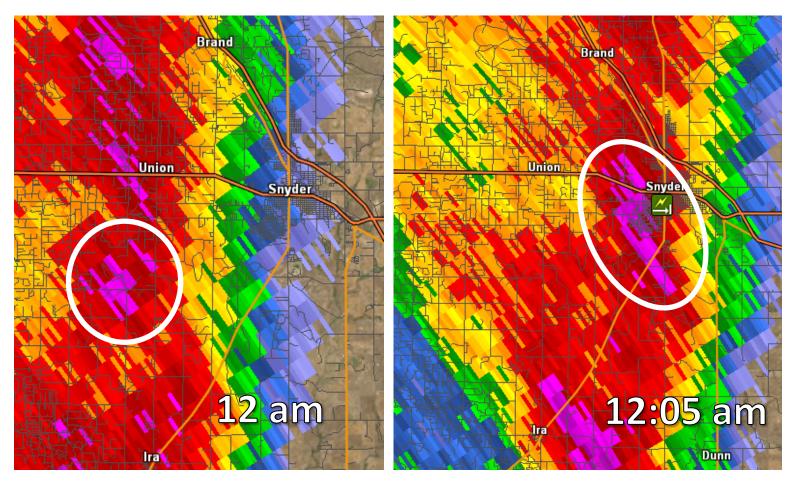






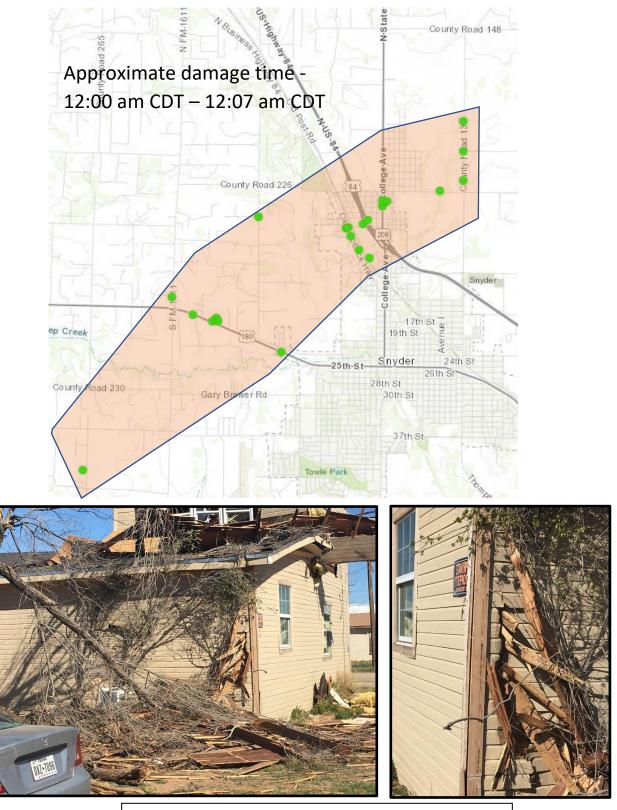
The image on the left shows a rolled manufactured trailer on SE 650 Rd. On the right is a destroyed outbuilding on SE 2601 Rd.

Scurry County – Straight-line winds



The line of thunderstorms that affected Andrews County continued to progress eastward across area, reaching the city of Snyder around midnight. Unlike in Andrews County, the squall line did not appear to exhibit meso-circulations. However, radar imagery does indicate an area of enhanced reflectivity aloft. See the following image.

The survey team found the first indications of damage southwest of Snyder, just west of Highway 351 and approximately 2 miles south of Highway 180. From this location, the swath of damage extended northeastward across the city of Snyder for nearly 4 miles. The NWS survey team found the damage to residential and business structures indicative of that produced by winds of 85 to 100 mph. With no circulations evident, the event has been determined to be a straight-line wind event. This weather event provided an excellent example of how significant damage can occur without the presence of a tornado. The following image shows the swath of damage for this event.



The images above show debris blown from a local business at least a block away. Photos provided by Nathan Hines.

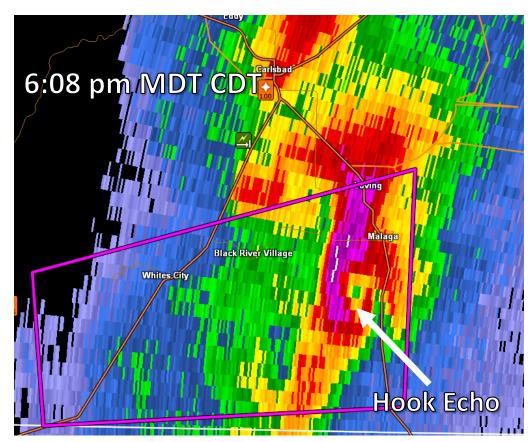
Eddy County -EF2 Tornado, Malaga, NM

Another NWS survey team investigated a tornado that was spotted south of the community of Malaga in Eddy County New Mexico. A special thank you to Stacy Gifford for allowing us to use this image for the survey writeup.



Based on radar imagery, the tornado appeared to develop just west of U.S. Highway 285, approximately 2-3 miles south of Malaga and progressed northeast, possibly for a number of miles. The exact path could not be determined during the survey due to the tornado's containment within private lands, without roads to access the potential path. With insufficient ground information, the wooden electric power poles along Highway 285 were the only damage indicators available to assess tornado intensity.

Based on radar information, it appears the Malaga tornado formed at approximately 6:08 pm MDT, just southwest of the power poles on Highway 285 and lifted around 6:30 pm MDT (nearly crossing NM Highway 128, 3 miles east of junction with NM Highway 31) covering a distance of 15 miles.



Damaged power poles (image to the right, provided by Malaga Volunteer Fire Dept.) along Highway 285 were located slightly further south than was indicated on radar, 3.75 miles to 4.05 miles south of Malaga. This was used as a starting point. With the tornado crossing the power poles at approximately a 45-degree angle, the width of the tornado was estimated at 1/5 mile.

Approximately 10 power poles that were damaged to some degree as the tornado crossed Highway 285. Poles on the north and south limits were snapped



at 1/2 to 2/3 height from the ground, while near the center-line of the tornado's path, poles were snapped close to ground level. The observed damage is consistent with damage of an EF2 tornado, with winds estimated at approximately 112 mph.

Additional Damage

In addition to tornado and straight-line wind damage, there were several reports of large hail. These reports included...

- 2.75-inch hail (baseball size) 6-7 miles north of Pecos, TX.
- 1.75-inch hail (golfball size) in Loving, NM and at Carlsbad Caverns.
- 1.25-inch hail (half dollar size) in eastern Loving County, TX.
- 1 inch hail was also reported in various locations across southeastern NM and West TX.
- Hail damage also occurred in Malaga, NM although it is unknown how large this hail was at the time.

