Severe Thunderstorm & Flash Flooding in Brewster County on May 10, 2020

Synopsis

On Sunday May 10, thunderstorms were forecasted to develop along the higher terrain in south western parts of Texas. Weak upper level winds in place would mean that any thunderstorm that developed would be slow moving. Also, a moderately unstable air mass with 2000 J/kg of CAPE was in place. This instability would help any thunderstorm that developed to intensify and become strong to severe. Throughout the evening, thunderstorms would develop on the higher terrain and become almost stationary, barely moving at all. One storm in particular that formed in far southern Brewster County, over Big Bend National Park, became the dominant storm. This storm went on to produce severe wind gusts and major flash flooding across southern portions of the park.

Big Bend National Park Storm

The storm in southern Brewster County formed late Sunday evening and with moderate amounts of instability in place the storm had plenty of fuel to strengthen and become severe. This severe thunderstorm consistently produced severe wind gusts throughout its life span, as seen in Figure 1 below. The highest measured wind gust was 73 mph at the Castolon Mesonet station! The biggest concern with this storm however was that it was almost entirely stationary. This thunderstorm produced some incredible rainfall rates around the Castolon area. The Castolon Mesonet 1-minute rainfall rates, also seen in Figure 1, show that 2 inches of rain fell in a little less than 40 minutes! These extreme rainfall rates lead to some major flash flooding in the area. The Rio Grande spiked nearly 14 feet in one hour at Castolon following the heavy rainfall (Figure 2). While no one was present (due to the closure of the park) to document the flash flooding as it was occurring, evidence of the event was clearly present when examined by the NWS Midland survey team. Multiple areas of thick mud deposits, seen in Figure 3 below, some several inches thick, were present along Santa Elena Canyon Rd in the southern parts of the park. Large areas of Mesquite trees and various other plants were uprooted along several established stream beds and along temporary washouts.

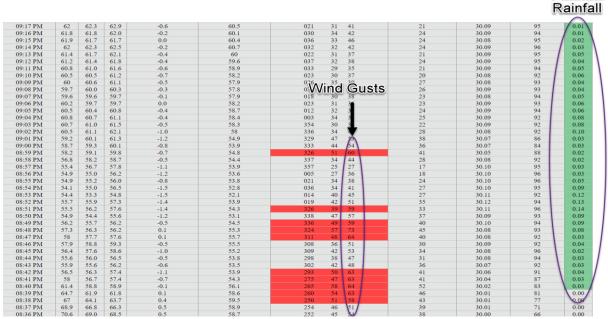
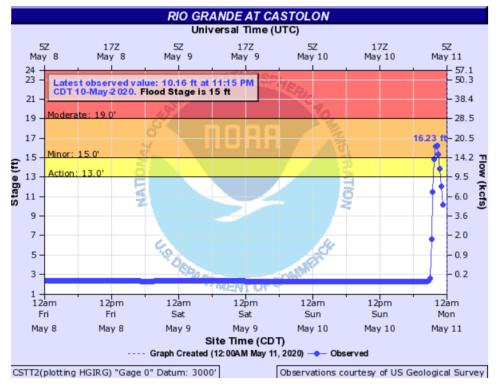


Figure 1: Data from the Castolon Mesonet station, shown in 1 minute increments, in the southern part of Big Bend National Park. The red highlighted areas are when the station measured wind gusts meeting severe criteria. The green highlighted numbers show the high rainfall rates over the ~40 minute time frame.

Figure 2: The Rio Grande River gauge at Castolon showing a rise nearly 14 feet in one hour following the heavy rain.



1 Minute

Figure 3: An area along Santa Elena Canyon Rd where a mud deposit had been cleared. Notice the area on the left where the mud hadn't been cleared yet; this mud deposit was several inches thick.

