NWS FORM E-5	U.S. DEPARTMEN NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC	T OF COMMERCE HYDROLOG ADMINISTRATION	IC SERVICE AREA (HSA)		
(PRES. by NWS Instruct			ulsa, Oklahoma (TSA)		
		REPORT FC	DR:		
MONTHLY I	REPORT OF RIVER AND FLOOD CO	DNDITIONS MONTH	H YEAR		
		Ju	une 2019		
		SIGNATURE			
TO:	Hydrometeorological Information Center	r, W/OH2 <b>S</b> t	teven F. Piltz		
	NOAA / National Weather Service	(N	(Meteorologist-in-Charge)		
	1325 East West Highway, Room 7230 Silver Spring, MD 20910-3283	DATE			
		Ju	July 25, 2019		

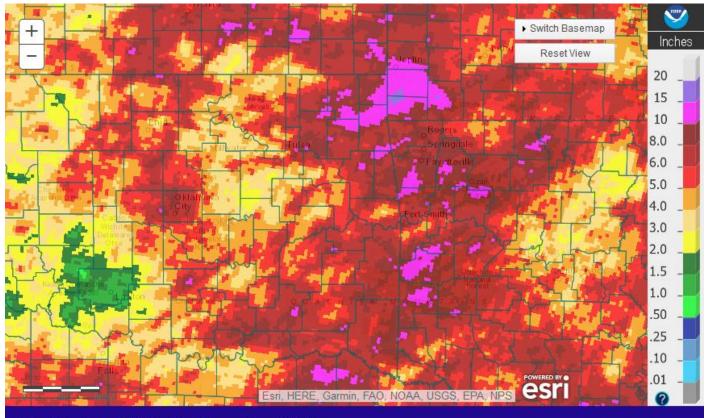
cover, droughts, and hydrologic products issued (NWS Instruction 10-924)

# An "X" in the box indicates no flood stages were reached in this Hydrologic Service Area (HSA) during the month above.

Flooding from May 2019 continued into June, with additional heavy rain events through the month causing renewed flooding throughout eastern OK and northwest AR. Normal rainfall in the month of June ranges from 3.9 inches in McIntosh County to 5.9 inches in Wagoner County. The Ozark region of northwest Arkansas averages 5.1 inches for the month. This report, past E-5 reports, and monthly hydrology and climatology summaries can be found at <a href="http://www.weather.gov/tsa/hydro-monthly-summary">http://www.weather.gov/tsa/hydro-monthly-summary</a>.

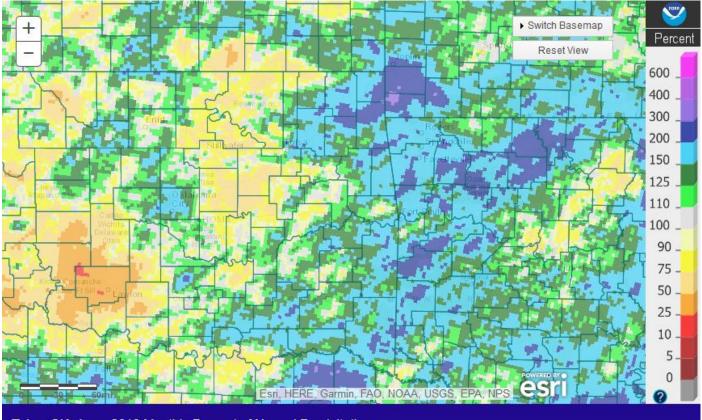
### Monthly Summary

Using the radar-derived estimated observed precipitation from the RFCs (Fig. 1a), rainfall totals for June 2019 ranged from 2" to near 15" across eastern OK and northwest AR. A large portion of the HSA received 5"-8" of rain this month. These rainfall totals correspond to 50%-90% of the normal June rainfall generally west of Highway 75, with far eastern OK and western AR receiving 125%-300% of the normal June rainfall (Fig. 1b).



Tulsa, OK: June, 2019 Monthly Observed Precipitation Valid on: July 01, 2019 12:00 UTC

Fig. 1a. Estimated Observed Rainfall for June 2019



Tulsa, OK: June, 2019 Monthly Percent of Normal Precipitation Valid on: July 01, 2019 12:00 UTC

Fig. 1b. Estimated % of Normal Rainfall for June 2019

In Tulsa, OK, June 2019 ranked as the 55<sup>th</sup> coldest June (77.3°F, tied 1966, 1926; since records began in 1905) and the 22<sup>nd</sup> wettest June (6.92"; since records began in 1888). Fort Smith, AR had the 67<sup>th</sup> warmest June (77.9°F, tied 1897. 1923, 1950, 1958; since records began in 1882) and the 7<sup>th</sup> wettest June (8.47"; since records began in 1882). Fayetteville, AR had the 28<sup>th</sup> coldest (72.9°F) and the 3<sup>rd</sup> wettest (8.93") June since records began in 1950.

Some of the larger precipitation reports (in inches) for May 2019 included:

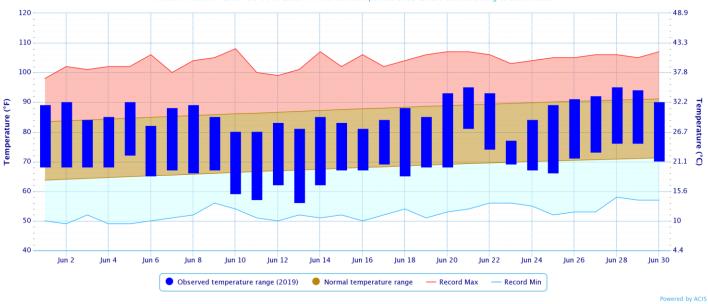
ound of the larger precipita	uonicp	JILS (III IIIOIICS) IOI IVIAY			
Jay 3.3NNE, OK (coco)	13.63	Jay, OK (meso)	12.77	Winslow 7NE, AR (coop)	11.92
Wyandotte 7.3NE, OK (coco)	11.62	Tahlequah, OK (meso)	11.52	Inola, OK (meso)	11.36
Siloam Springs 1.8N, AR (coco)	11.22	Ozark, AR (coop)	10.63	Vinita, OK (meso)	10.46
		ente (in inches) fen Mau		-1.	

Some of the lowest prec	ipitation rep	ons (in inches) for way z	019 include	9 <b>0</b> .	
Pawnee, OK (meso)	3.13	Burbank, OK (meso)	3.27	Bristow, OK (meso)	3.52
Foraker, OK (meso)	3.59	Okemah, OK (meso)	3.60	Hectorville, OK (meso)	3.77
Bixby, OK (meso)	4.21	Muskogee, OK (ASOS)	4.56	Oilton, OK (meso)	4.73

According to statistics from the Oklahoma Climatological Survey (OCS) Mesonet:

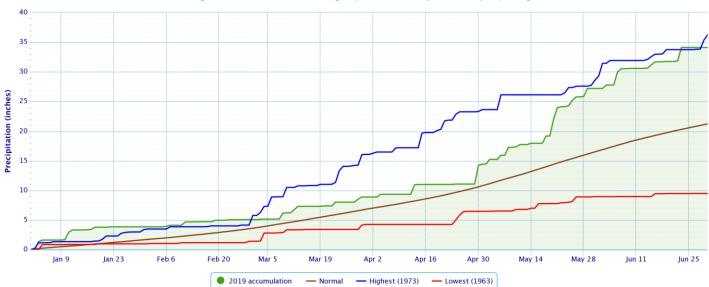
Rank since	June	Last 60	Last 90	Warm	Year-to-	Water Year-	Last 365 Days
1921	2019	Days	Days	Growing	Date	to-Date	(Jul 1, 2018–
		(May 2 –	(Apr 2 –	Season	(Jan 1 –	(Oct 1 –	Jun 30, 2019)
		Jun 30)	Jun 30)	(Mar 1 –	Jun 30)	Jun 30)	
			-	Jun 30)			
Northeast	18 <sup>th</sup>	1 <mark>5</mark> t	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3rd	3rd	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
OK	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest
East	22 <sup>nd</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>
Central OK	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest
Southeast	12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
OK	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest
	27 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	3rd	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>
Statewide	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest

#### Daily Temperature Data - Tulsa Area, OK (ThreadEx)



Period of Record - 1905-01-06 to 2019-06-30. Normals period: 1981-2010. Click and drag to zoom chart.

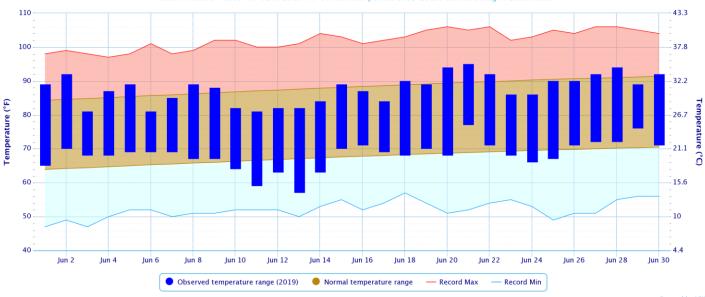
#### Accumulated Precipitation - Tulsa Area, OK (ThreadEx)



Click and drag to zoom to a shorter time interval; green/black diamonds represent subsequent/missing values

Powered by ACIS

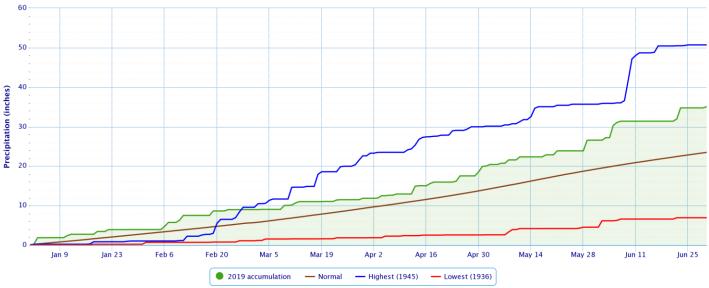
#### Daily Temperature Data - Fort Smith Area, AR (ThreadEx)



Powered by ACIS

Accumulated Precipitation - Fort Smith Area, AR (ThreadEx)

Click and drag to zoom to a shorter time interval; green/black diamonds represent subsequent/missing values

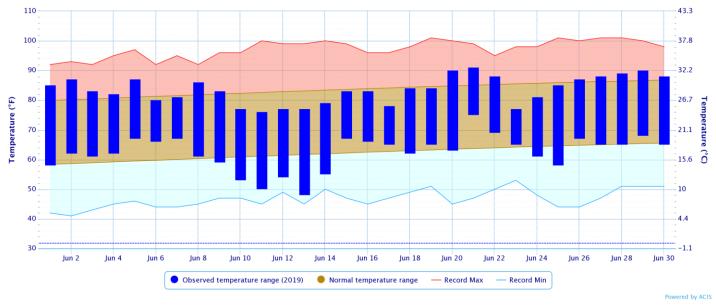


Powered by ACIS

Period of Record - 1882-06-01 to 2019-06-30. Normals period: 1981-2010. Click and drag to zoom chart.

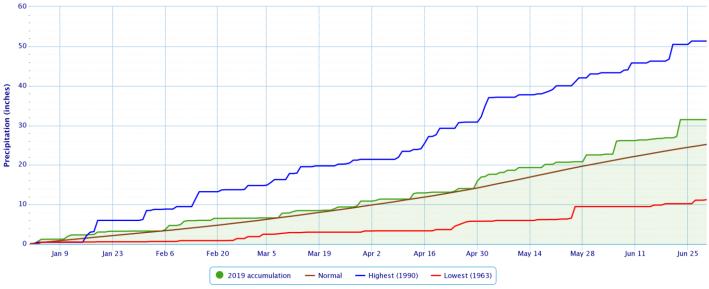
#### Daily Temperature Data - FAYETTEVILLE DRAKE FIELD, AR





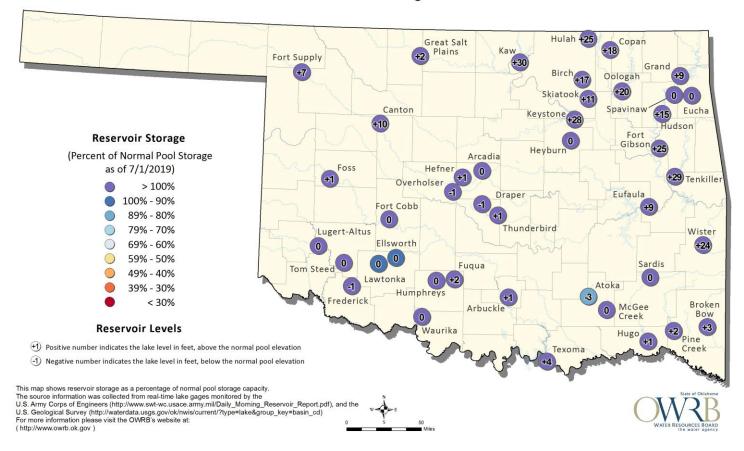
Accumulated Precipitation – FAYETTEVILLE DRAKE FIELD, AR





Powered by ACIS

# **Oklahoma Surface Water Resources** Reservoir Levels and Storage as of 7/1/2019



According to the USACE, all but two lakes in the HSA were utilizing more than 3% of their flood control pools as of 7/01/2019: Wister Lake 99%, Beaver Lake 87%, Keystone Lake 85%, Hudson Lake 84%, Ft. Gibson Lake 84%, Kaw Lake 82%, Oologah Lake 81%, Tenkiller Lake 79%, Grand Lake/Pensacola 77%, Eufaula Lake 76%, Copan Lake 72%, Skiatook Lake 71%, Hulah Lake 65%, Birch Lake 65%, and Sardis Lake 5%.

### **Drought**

According to the <u>U.S. Drought Monitor</u> (USDM) from July 2, 2019 (Figs. 2, 3), no drought or abnormally dry conditions were present across eastern OK and northwest AR.

# U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

#### July 2, 2019 (Released Wednesday, Jul. 3, 2019)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

	Drou	ight Co	onditior	ns (Per	cent Ar	ea)
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	99.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 06-25-2019	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Month s Ago 04-02-2019	96.71	3.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-01-2019	<mark>94.8</mark> 5	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-25-2018	72.93	27.07	9. 11	4.16	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 07-03-2018	23.25	76.75	54.55	27.49	8.51	0.40

#### Intensity:



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author: Richard Tinker

CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP

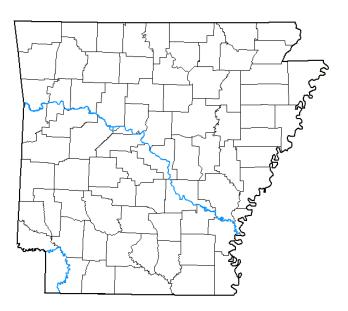


droughtmonitor.unl.edu



Fig. 2. Drought Monitor for Oklahoma

# U.S. Drought Monitor Arkansas



#### July 2, 2019 (Released Wednesday, Jul. 3, 2019) Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area) None D0-D4 D1-D4 D2-D D3-D. Current 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Last Week 06-25-2019 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 3 Month s Ago 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 04-02-2019 Start of Calendar Year 98.79 1.21 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Start of 93.15 Water Year 09-25-2018 6.85 2 59 0.00 0.00 0.00 One Year Ago 20.17 79.83 35.85 2.19 0.00 0.00 07-03-2018

Intensity: None D0 Abnormally Dry

D1 Moderate Drought

D2 Severe Drought D3 Extreme Drought D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author: Richard Tinker CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP



### <u>Outlooks</u>

The <u>Climate Prediction Center</u> (CPC) outlook for June 2019 (issued May 31, 2019) indicates an enhanced chance for below normal temperatures and above median rainfall across east central and northeast OK and northwest AR, and an equal chance for above, near, and below normal temperatures and precipitation across southeast OK. This outlook takes into account weather conditions forecast over the first two weeks of July, the weeks 3-4 outlook, continued influence of a weak El Niño, and the above normal soil moisture over the central and southern Plains, which will make above normal temperatures less likely.

For the 3-month period July-August-September 2019, CPC is forecasting an enhanced chance for below normal temperatures and above median rainfall across all of eastern OK and northwest AR (outlook issued June 20, 2019). This outlook is based on both statistical and dynamical forecast tools, decadal timescale climate trends, current soil moisture conditions, and influence from El Niño. The enhanced odds for above median rainfall in primarily based on dynamical model. Very high soil moisture over the region played a large role in the temperature outlook. According to CPC, the combined effect of the ocean-atmosphere system is consistent with the continuation of weak El Niño conditions through May 2019. A continuation of the weak El Niño is expected, though some models indicate ENSO neutral conditions. There is an 66% chance that El Niño conditions will continue through summer 2019, and a 50-55% chance it will continue in the fall. There is a very low chance for La Niña. CPC continues the El Niño Advisory.

<u>Summary of Heavy Precipitation Events</u> Daily quality-controlled rainfall maps can be found at: <u>http://water.weather.gov/precip/index.php?location\_type=wfo&location\_name=tsa</u>

Thunderstorms developed during the morning hours of the 3<sup>rd</sup> across southeast OK within a warm and humid airmass, increasing in coverage as they moved northeast into east central OK and west central AR during the afternoon. Storms continued to redevelop across southeast OK through the afternoon and evening, finally coming to an end by late evening. Additional development occurred across northeast OK during the afternoon hours, spreading into northwest AR during the evening. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.50"-2" across much of southeast OK into west central AR, with pockets of 2"-4" (Figs. 4, 5). For northeast OK and northwest AR, rainfall totals were 0.25"-1.5" with isolated 1.5"-2.5" (Figs. 4, 5).

As an upper-level low began to approach the region from the southwest, shower and thunderstorms developed across southeast OK, east central OK, and west central AR during the afternoon of the 5<sup>th</sup>. This activity continued through the evening hours. Scattered light showers affected all of eastern OK and northwest AR overnight. Rainfall totals ranged from around 0.25" to around 1.5" for most of the area along and south of I-40. However, there were localized pockets of 1.5"-3", and far southeast Pushmataha County/far northeast Choctaw County received 3"-5" of rain (Figs. 6, 7).

As the main upper-level low moved into the area on the 6<sup>th</sup>, convection increased across much of eastern OK and northwest AR during the afternoon and widespread rain continued through the evening. A jet streak lifting east from west Texas interacted with a weak surface trough/convergence zone near I-44, providing a focus for storms. All of the activity moved east and out of the area shortly after midnight. These storms were efficient rain producers since the precipitable water (PWAT) values were high, approaching 2 inches. The high PWAT values combined with slow storm motions resulted in heavy rain and flash flooding. A large portion of northeast OK and northwest AR received 0.75"-4" of rain, with a portion of Washington County, AR receiving 6"-7" (Fig 12). The Tulsa mesonet rain gauge measured 0.68" in just 10 minutes, which is an impressive 4"/hour rate. 3.12" was measured in 1 hour at this site (Fig. 8), and 4.06" fell within 3 hours (Fig. 9). Several rain gauges across Tulsa measured 2"-3" in one hour (Fig. 10), and flash flooding occurred throughout the city. I-244 had to be shut down in Tulsa due to high water (Fig. 11) and homes near this area were flooded. Numerous road closures were reported across northeast OK and northwest AR from the Tulsa metro area through the Fayetteville metro area. Flash flooding also occurred in areas near the Arkansas River, partly due to the inability to properly drain into the river. This rainfall also resulted in moderate flooding along the Illinois River. The Arkansas River near Muskogee and at Van Buren were still above flood stage from May, but this rain caused the river to rise again to the moderate flood level. Lee Creek at Van Buren also had moderate flooding, with minor flooding along the Poteau River near Panama. Bird Creek saw fast rises, but remained below flood stage. See preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report and E3 Report for details.

Much of eastern OK and northwest AR received 1"-3" of rain during the first 10 days of June, with some locations receiving 4"-7" (Fig. 13).

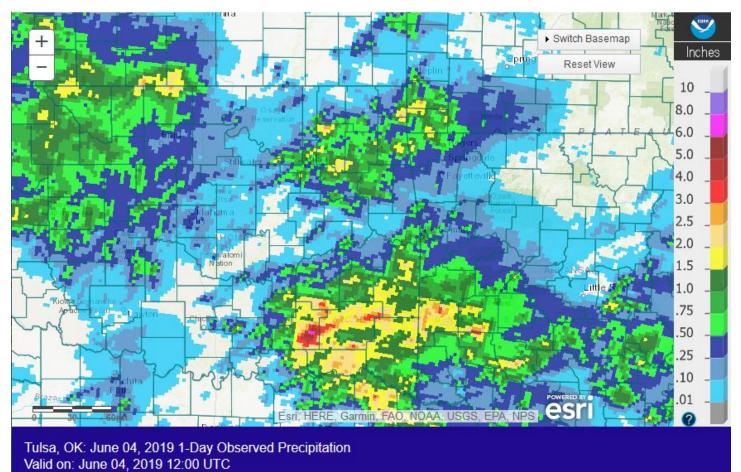
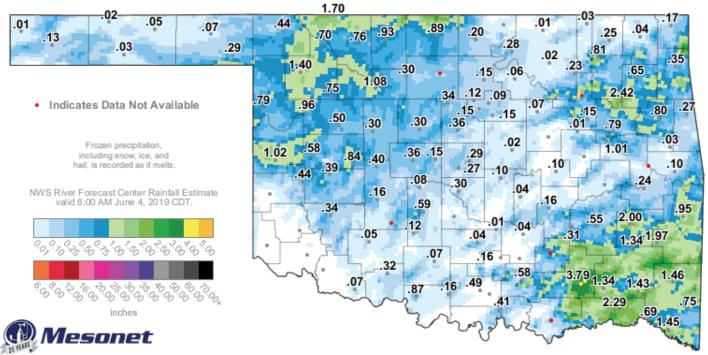


Fig. 4. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/04/2019.



# 24-Hour Rainfall Accumulation (inches)

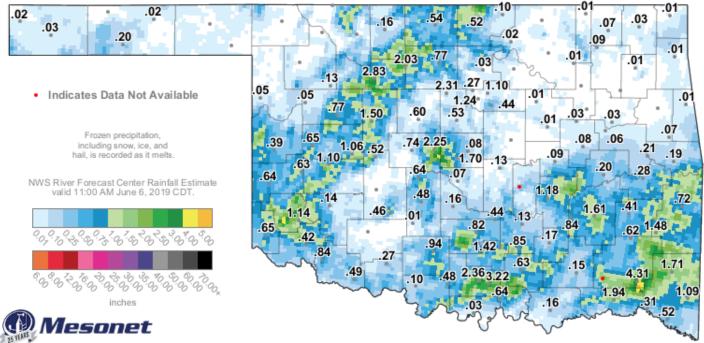
#### 8:45 AM June 4, 2019 CDT Created 8:51:02 AM June 4, 2019 CDT. © Copyright 2019

Fig. 5. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 24-hour rainfall ending at 8:45 am CDT 06/04/2019.



Valid on: June 06, 2019 12:00 UTC

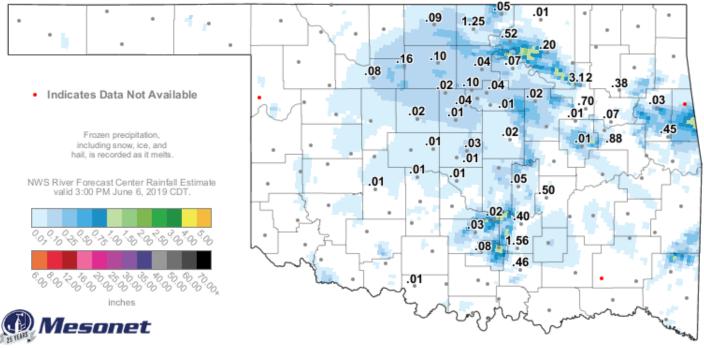
Fig. 6. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/06/2019.



# 24-Hour Rainfall Accumulation (inches)

12:20 PM June 6, 2019 CDT Created 12:25:47 PM June 6, 2019 CDT. © Copyright 2019

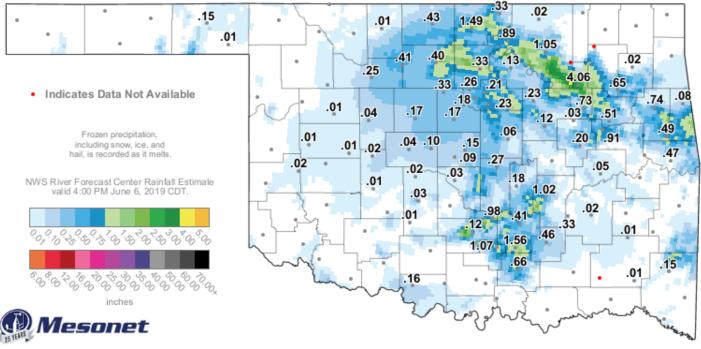
Fig. 7. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 24-hour rainfall ending at 12:20 pm CDT 06/06/2019.



### 1-Hour Rainfall Accumulation (inches)

3:50 PM June 6, 2019 CDT Created 3:55:51 PM June 6, 2019 CDT, © Copyright 2019

Fig. 8. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 1-hour rainfall ending at 3:50 pm CDT 06/06/2019.



### 3-Hour Rainfall Accumulation (inches)

4:45 PM June 6, 2019 CDT Created 4:50:57 PM June 6, 2019 CDT. © Copyright 2019

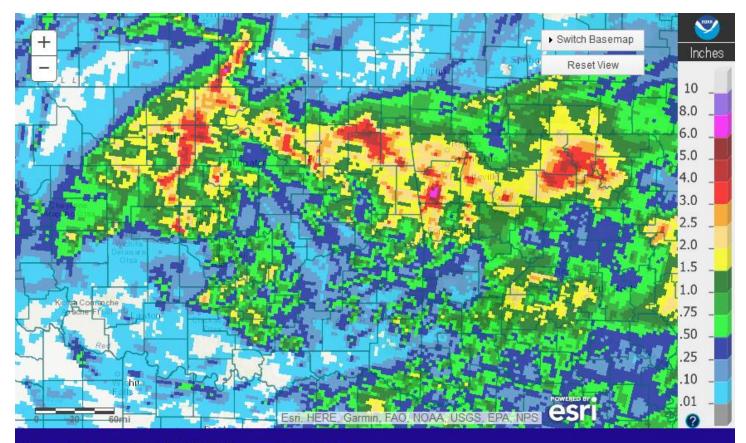
Fig. 9. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 3-hour rainfall ending at 4:45 pm CDT 06/06/2019.

Site 🔨	Sensor	Group	15 Min 🕈	30 Min 븆	1 Hour 🔻	3 Hour 🗢
Bryant Elem Virginia	Precipitation increment (3017)	Coal	0.32in	1.14in	2.95in	3.35in
Celia Clinton	Precipitation increment (2917)	Coal	0.24in	0.83in	2.87in	3.47in
Upper Mingo Creek	Precipitation increment (4827)	Mingo	0.12in	0.55in	2.68in	2.95in
Flatrock @ N Hartford Ave	Precipitation increment (2117)	Flat Rock	0.12in	0.55in	2.60in	3.31in
Dirty Butter at Apache St	Precipitation increment (2817)	Dirty Butter	0.39in	0.75in	2.40in	2.95in
Fire Station 27	Precipitation increment (4917)	Mingo	0.12in	0.47in	2.20in	2.20in
Mingo Detention - 11th St S	Precipitation increment (3847)	Mingo	0.08in	0.39in	2.13in	2.13in
Mingo Creek @ 11th St Alarm	Precipitation increment (3817)	Mingo	0.08in	0.39in	2.01in	2.05in
Tupelo Detention	Precipitation increment (3917)	Mingo	0.08in	1.18in	1.97in	1.97in
Turner Park Detention	Precipitation increment (3727)	Coal	0.16in	0.39in	1.97in	1.97in
MacArthur School	Precipitation increment (3827)	Mingo	0.00	0.43in	1.73in	1.81in
Tulsa Soccer	Precipitation increment (4927)	Mingo	0.20in	0.51in	1.61in	1.61in
Osage Pond on Dirty Butter Creek	Precipitation increment (2827)	Dirty Butter	0.20in	0.51in	1.54in	1.54in

Fig. 10. City of Tulsa ALERT rain gauge data at 4:22 pm CDT 06/06/2019.

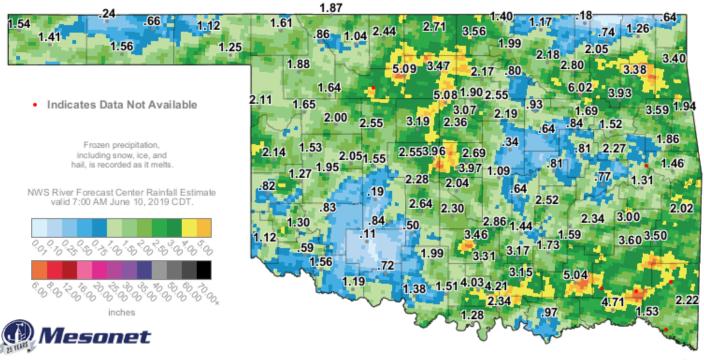


Fig. 10. Twitter post from Travis Meyer @newson6wxguy at 4:49 pm 6/6/2019: Von Castor is in the Tulsa metro at I-244 where the highway has been closed due to flooding. TURN AROUND, DON'T DROWN! #NewOn6 #okwx



Tulsa, OK: June 07, 2019 1-Day Observed Precipitation Valid on: June 07, 2019 12:00 UTC

Fig. 12. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/07/2019.



### **10-Day Rainfall Accumulation (inches)**

8:30 AM June 10, 2019 CDT Created 8:35:58 AM June 10, 2019 CDT. © Copyright 2019

Fig. 13. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 10-day rainfall ending at 8:30 am CDT 06/10/2019.

Thunderstorms moved out of north central OK/central KS into northeast OK during the pre-dawn hours of the 14<sup>th</sup>. This activity weakened and dissipated as it moved across eastern OK through the morning. A mesoscale convective system (MCS) crossed KS and moved into northeast OK just after midnight on the 15<sup>th</sup>. The MCS moved across northeast OK and northwest AR during the overnight through morning hours, dissipating by noon.

Another, larger MCS moved into eastern OK around midnight on the 16<sup>th</sup>, and again, weakened as it crossed eastern OK. Most of the rain had dissipated by sunrise on the 16<sup>th</sup>, though showers continued across southeast OK through mid-morning. Thunderstorms redeveloped near the Red River in southeast OK in the afternoon and continued through the evening before dissipating. Further north, thunderstorms developed near and north of I-44 west of Tulsa during the late afternoon hours. This activity moved northeast along I-44 through the evening, moving into MO by midnight. Meanwhile, new development occurred over northeast OK just after midnight on the 17<sup>th</sup>. This activity affected northeast OK and northwest AR through mid-morning.

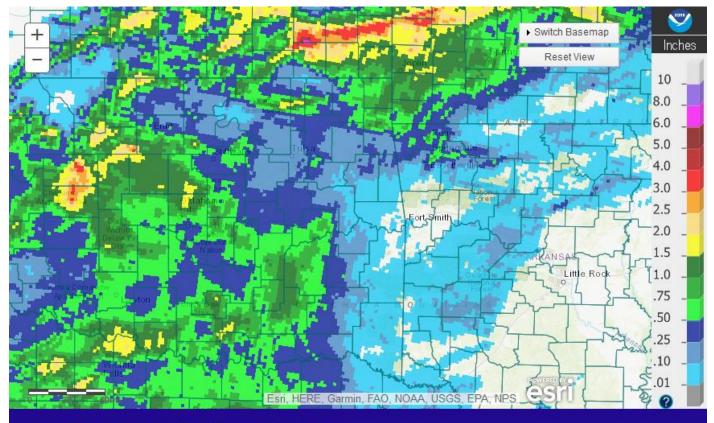
By 7 am on the 15<sup>th</sup>, rainfall totals across northeast OK and far northwest AR were 0.25" to around 1.5" (Fig. 14). Over the next 24-hours, an additional 0.25" to around 1.5" fell across northeast OK and northwest AR, with 0.25" to around 1.25" fell over portions of southeast OK (Fig. 15). Then, by 7 am of the 17<sup>th</sup>, locations along I-44 and portions of Choctaw County had received 0.50" to 2.5" of rain, with scattered totals of 0.10" to around 1" elsewhere (Fig. 16). This rainfall led to minor flooding along the Neosho River near Commerce (see preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report; E3 Report for details).

A potent mid-level vorticity maximum moved from southeast CO into central KS on the 18<sup>th</sup>, igniting thunderstorms within an unstable airmass over northeast OK during the evening. Most of these storms were north of I-44 until late evening, when the moved east into northwest AR. Meanwhile, a large MCS developed across western OK, which moved into the eastern part of the state during the overnight hours. This line of storms marched east across the entire HSA, exiting the area by mid-morning on the 19<sup>th</sup> after producing widespread wind damage. Rainfall totals across southeast KS, northeast OK, and far northwest AR were 1"-4" (Fig. 17). 0.50"-2" also fell over Choctaw County in southeast OK. Elsewhere, totals were around 0.75" or less. The heavy rain over the Neosho River basin caused another rise along the Neosho River near Commerce, leading to moderate flooding, and minor flooding occurred along the Verdigris River near Lenapah (see preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report; E3 Report for details).



Tulsa, OK: June 15, 2019 1-Day Observed Precipitation Valid on: June 15, 2019 12:00 UTC

Fig. 14. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/15/2019.



Tulsa, OK: June 16, 2019 1-Day Observed Precipitation Valid on: June 16, 2019 12:00 UTC

Fig. 15. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/16/2019.



Tulsa, OK: June 17, 2019 1-Day Observed Precipitation Valid on: June 17, 2019 12:00 UTC

Fig. 16. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/17/2019.



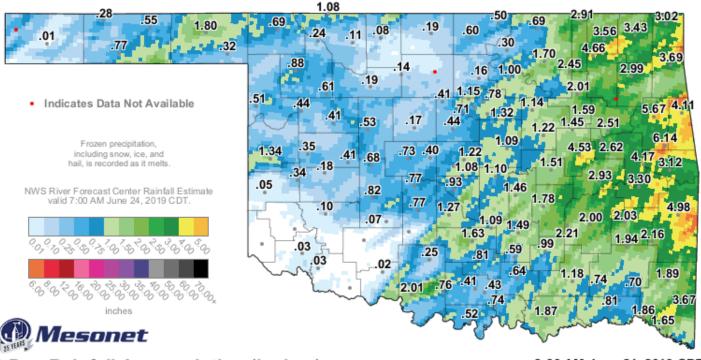
Tulsa, OK: June 19, 2019 1-Day Observed Precipitation Valid on: June 19, 2019 12:00 UTC

Fig. 17. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/19/2019.

Early morning surface analysis on the 22<sup>nd</sup> indicated a surface low located over the OK/TX panhandles into northeast NM. From the low, a dryline extended southward to far southwest TX and a nearly stationary front was positioned from the low through central KS and into western MO. South and east of these boundaries, breezy southerly winds were helping to keep temperatures warm with dewpoints in the low/mid 70s across eastern OK and northwest AR. Also, ongoing convection along the frontal boundary in KS had put out a southward moving outflow boundary into the HSA. Aloft, an upper-level low continued to drop southeast through NV while a vorticity max had developed over southern TX. The combination of all of these features led to an active weather pattern across the region through the 24<sup>th</sup>. PWAT values were three standard deviations above normal, up to 2.3", during this time, meaning thunderstorms were very efficient at producing heavy rain.

The vorticity max in southern TX moved into eastern OK during the afternoon hours of the 22<sup>nd</sup> and into southern MO during the night. The combination of this vorticity max and leftover outflow boundaries from convection in KS allowed for scattered thunderstorm development over eastern OK and northwest AR during the late afternoon and evening hours. Thunderstorm coverage increased again over the HSA after midnight of the 23<sup>rd</sup>, as the vorticity max slowly moved into MO. During the early morning hours, additional thunderstorms developed along and ahead of a cold front positioned from a surface low in the TX panhandle northeast through central/northern KS. These storms then moved into eastern OK around sunrise on the 23<sup>rd</sup> and continued across the entire HSA, except for far southeast OK, through late afternoon. By mid-afternoon, new convection began over central OK along the cold front. The leading edge of the thunderstorms moved across east central/southeast OK and northwest AR through the evening hours, with trailing rain lingering for a couple of hours past midnight. There were numerous reports of wind damage and flash flooding across northeast OK, east central OK, and northwest AR. Many roads had water over them. A portion of AR HWY 220 near Devils Den was washed away. Significant street flooding occurred in Fort Smith and throughout Benton and Washington Counties in northwest AR.

These rounds of storm activity brought widespread rain to much of eastern OK and northwest AR, with 2-day totals of 2" to 6" (Figs. 18-21). In addition to the flash flooding, several rivers exceeded flood stage. Major flooding occurred along Lee Creek at Van Buren; Moderate flooding occurred along the Neosho River near Commerce, Spring River near Quapaw, Illinois River near Watts, Chewey, and Tahlequah, Arkansas River near Muskogee and at Van Buren, Poteau River near Poteau and near Panama; and Minor flooding occurred along the Caney River near Collinsville, Baron Fork near Eldon, Arkansas River at Ozark L&D (see preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report; E3 Report for details).



2-Day Rainfall Accumulation (inches)

8:30 AM June 24, 2019 CDT Created 8:35:57 AM June 24, 2019 CDT. © Copyright 2019

Fig. 18. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 2-day rainfall ending at 8:30 am CDT 06/24/2019.

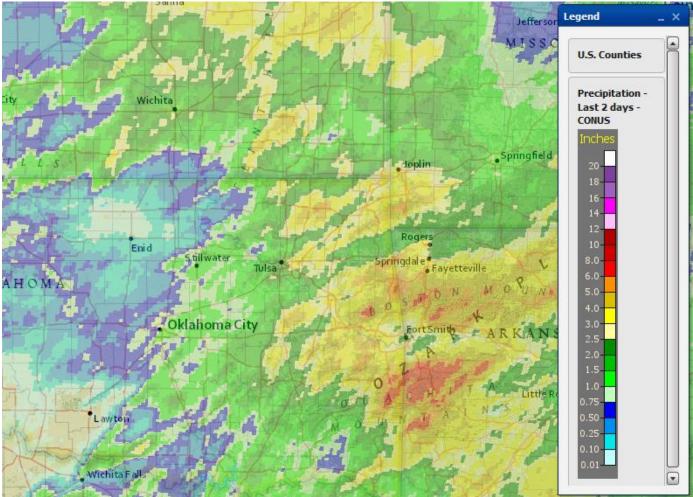


Fig. 19. 48-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 9am CDT 6/24/2019.

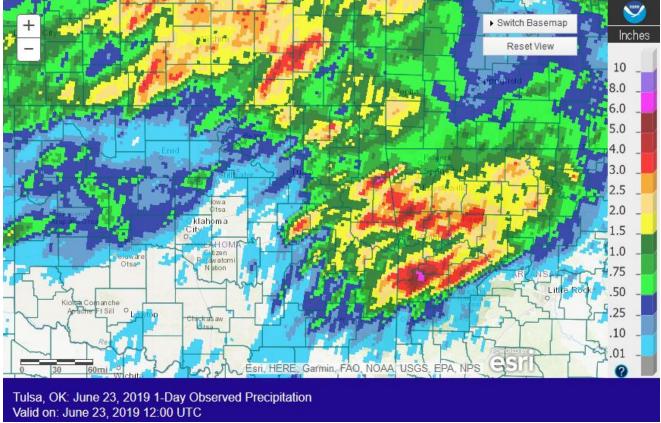
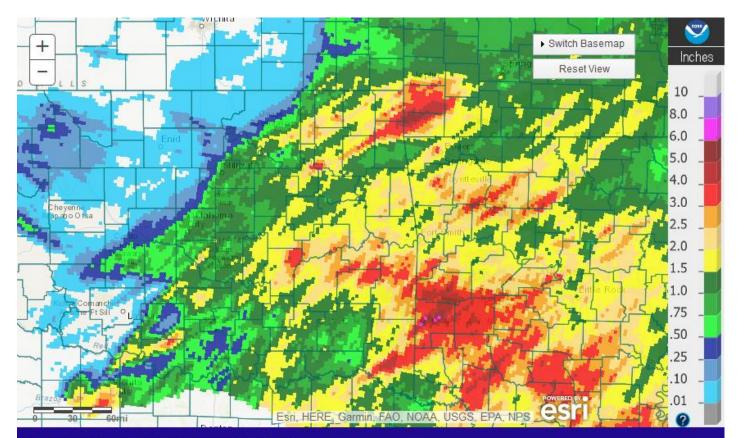


Fig. 20. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/23/2019.



Tulsa, OK: Current 1-Day Observed Precipitation Valid on: June 24, 2019 12:00 UTC

Fig. 21. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/24/2019.



Tulsa, OK: June 27, 2019 1-Day Observed Precipitation Valid on: June 27, 2019 12:00 UTC

Fig. 22. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/27/2019.

Thunderstorms developed and lingered over Carroll and Madison Counties during the afternoon of the 26<sup>th</sup> in response to a well-defined mesoscale convective vortex (MCV) over central MO and high instability over northern AR. Rainfall totals were around 1" to around 3" from these nearly stationary storms (Fig. 22).

Written by:

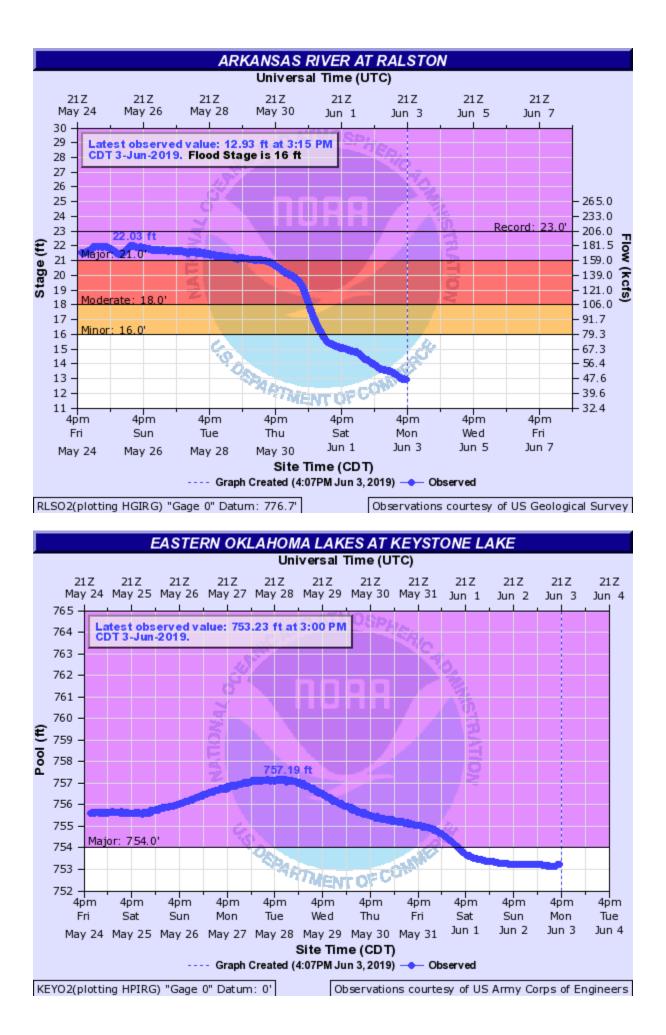
Nicole McGavock Service Hydrologist WFO Tulsa

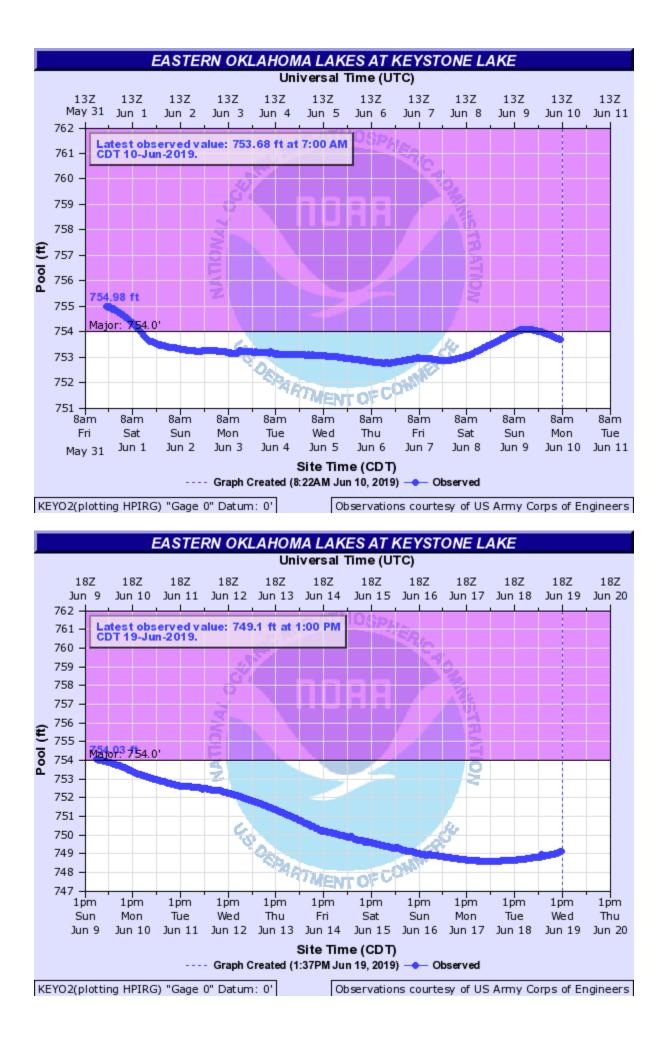
### Products issued in June 2019:

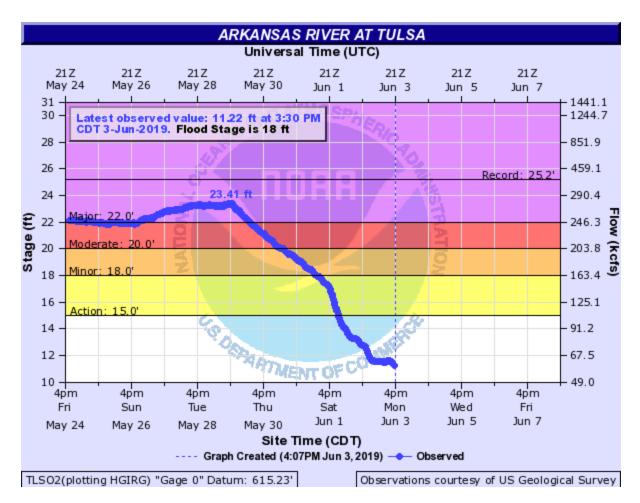
\*CWYO2 became a daily river forecast point September 7, 2016 \*MLBA4 and OZGA4 transferred to NWS Tulsa HSA February 5, 2014 \*Mixed case River Flood products began July 31, 2013

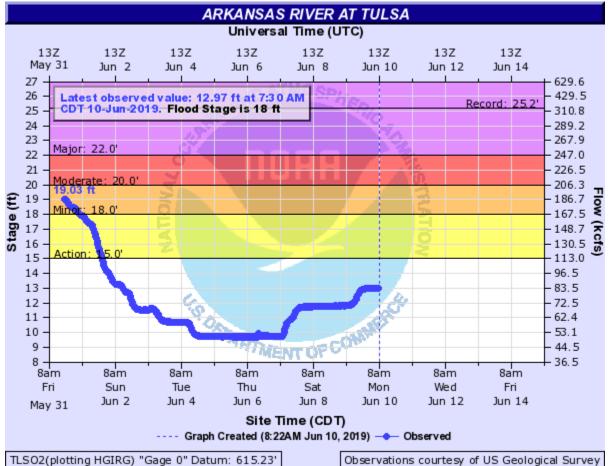
- 27 Flash Flood Warnings (FFW)
- 9 Flash Flood Statements (FFS)
- 3 Flash/Areal Flood Watches (FFA) (9 Watch FFA CON/EXT/EXA/EXB/CAN)
- 30 Urban and Small Stream Advisories (FLS)
- 14 Areal Flood Warnings (FLW)
- 6 Areal Flood Statements (FLS)
- 41 River Flood Warnings (FLW) (includes category increases)
- 463 River Flood Statements (FLS)
- 15 River Flood Advisories (FLS) (90 Advisory FLS CON/EXT/CAN)
- 0 River Flood Watches (FFA) (0 Watch FFA CON/EXT/CAN)
- 0 River Statements (RVS)
- 0 Hydrologic Outlooks (ESF)
- 0 Drought Information Statements (DGT)

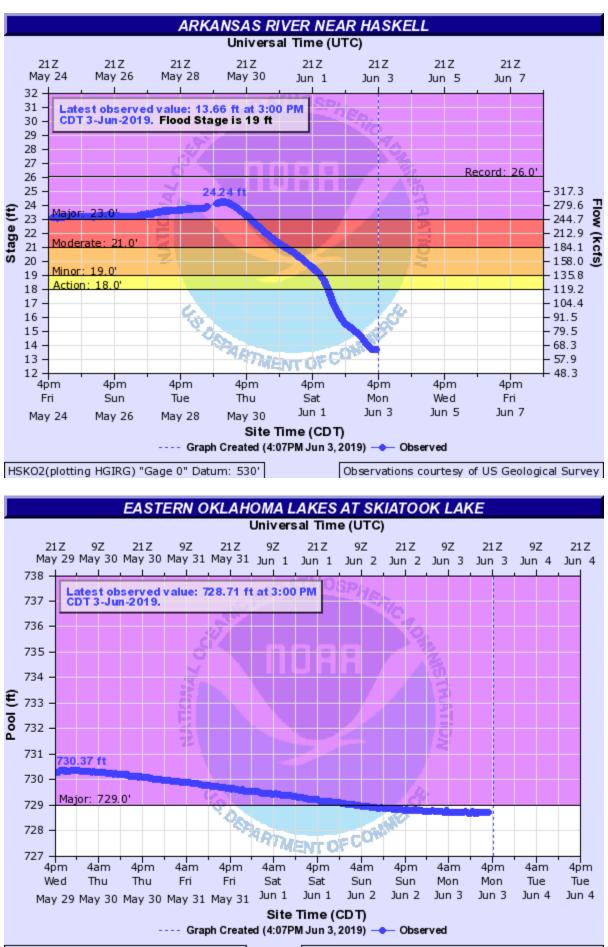
### Preliminary Hydrographs:





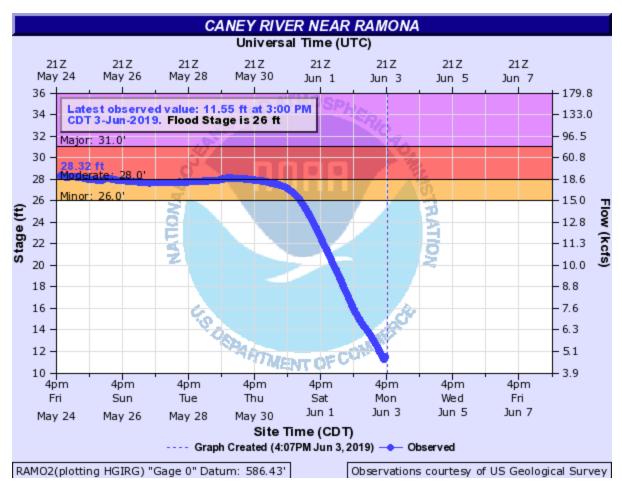


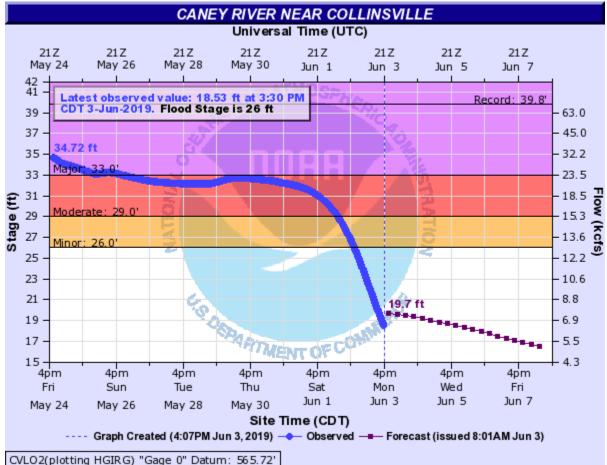


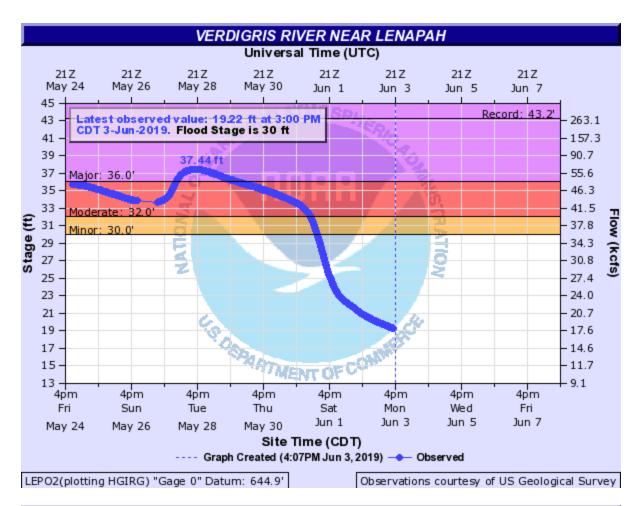


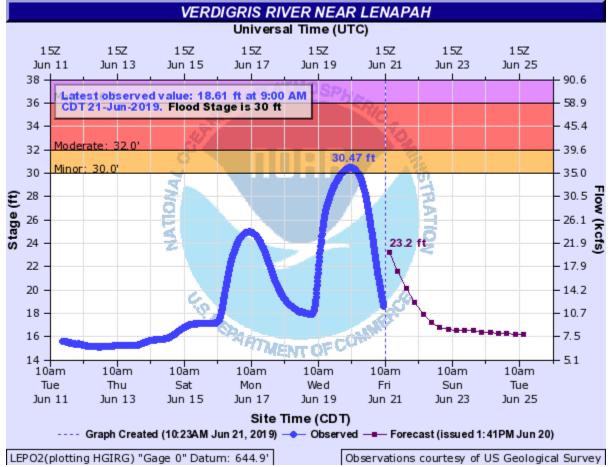
SKLO2(plotting HPIRG) "Gage 0" Datum: 0'

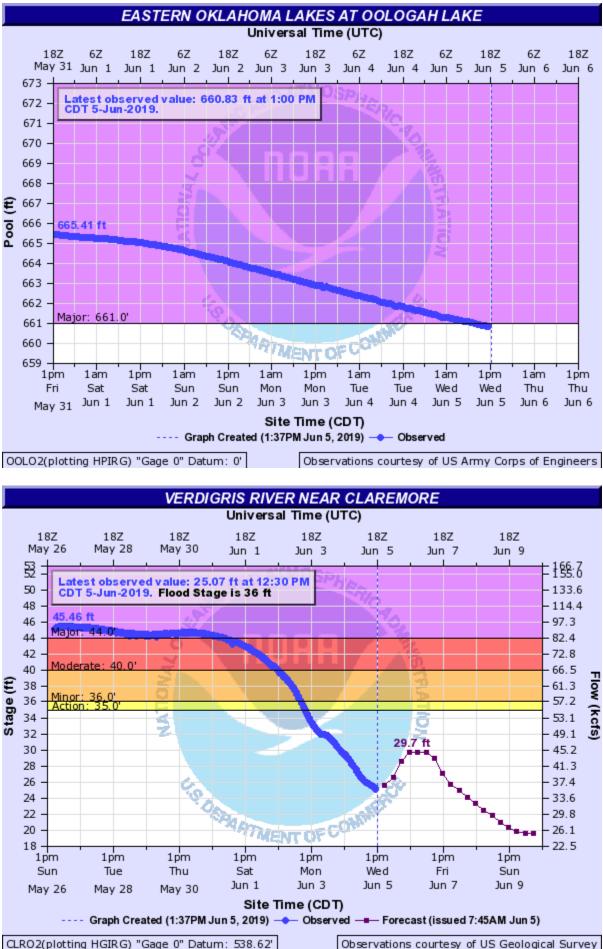
Observations courtesy of US Army Corps of Engineers

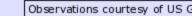


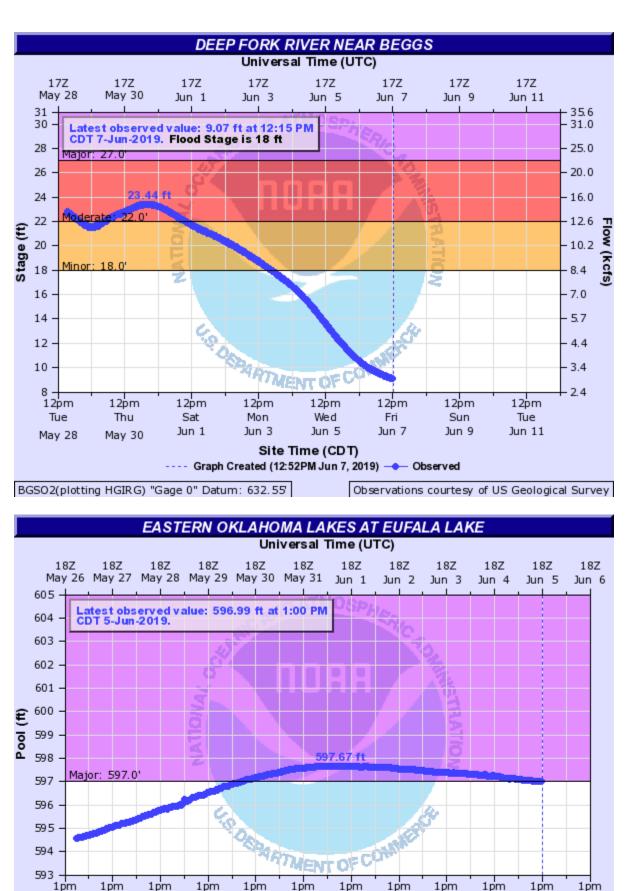


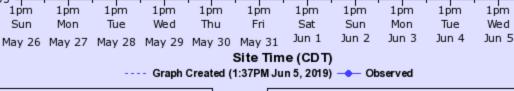










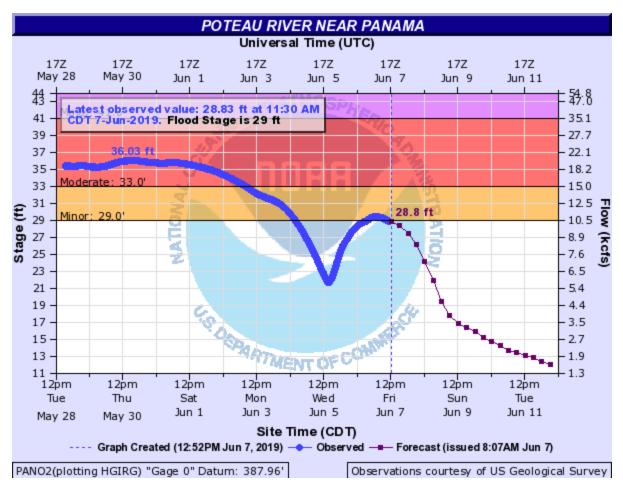


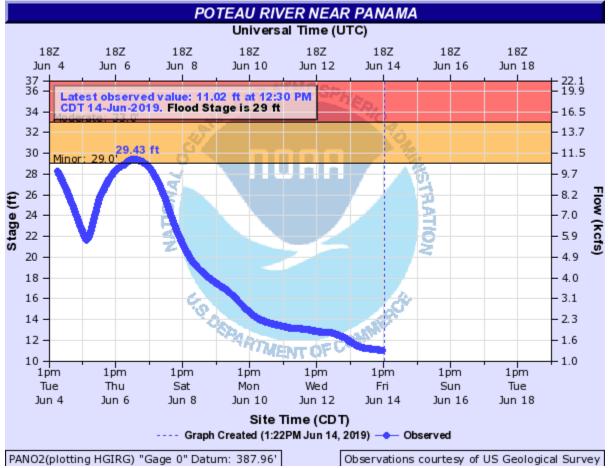
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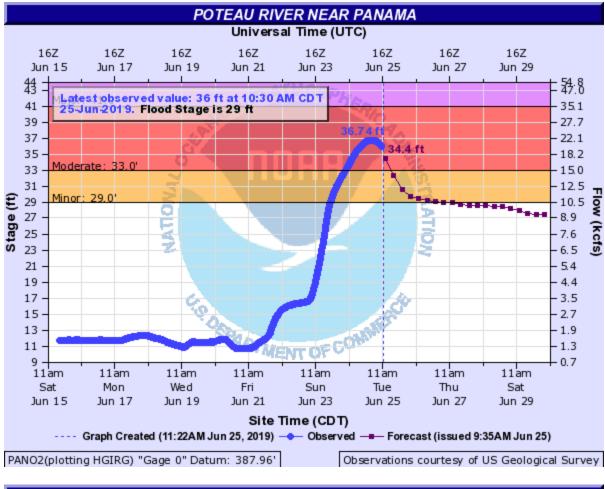
Observations courtesy of US Army Corps of Engineers

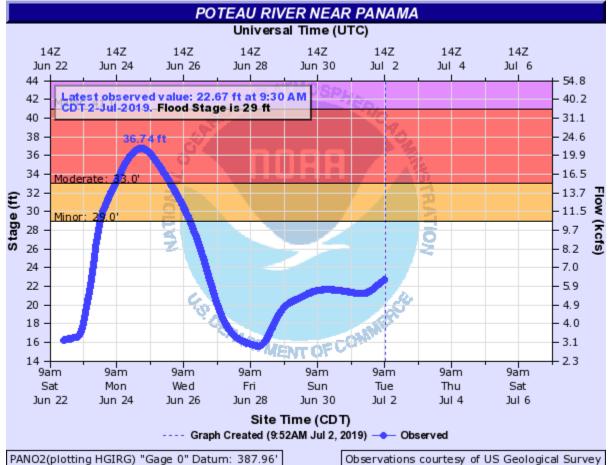
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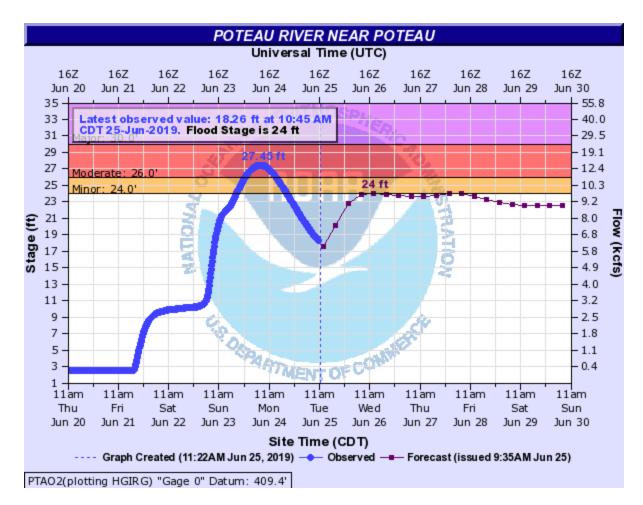
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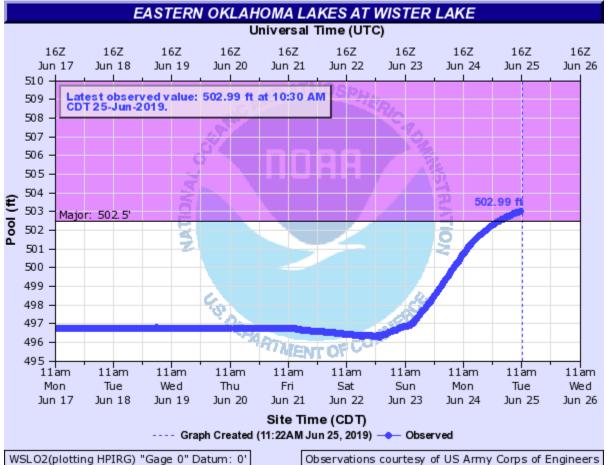


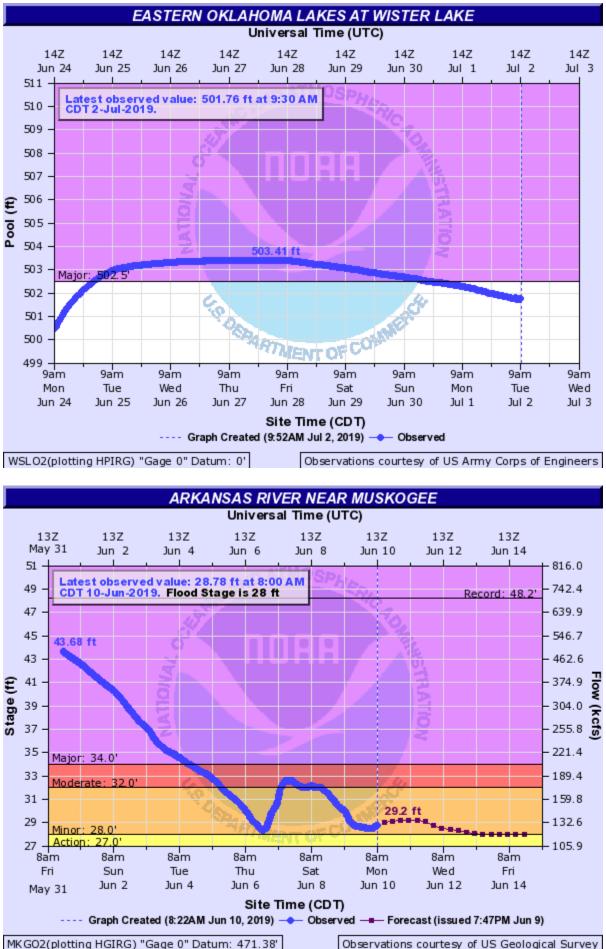


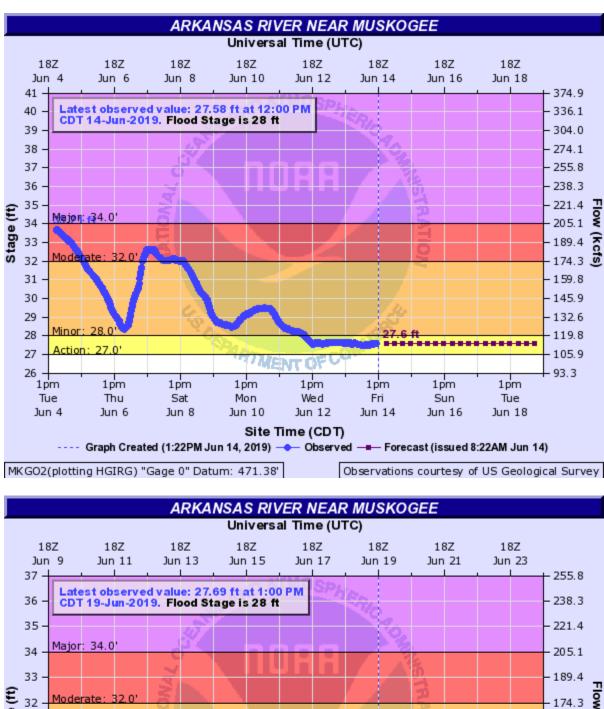


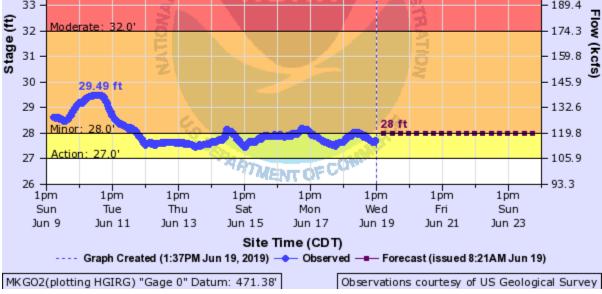






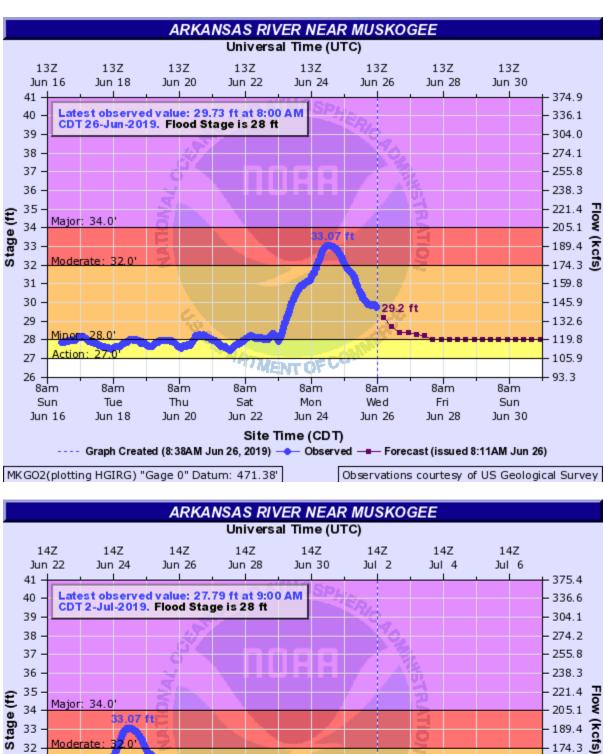


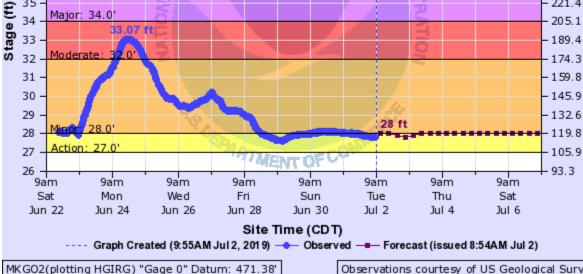




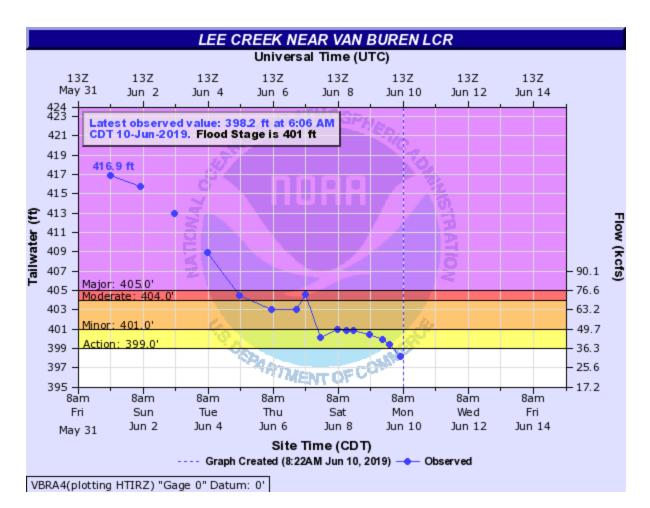
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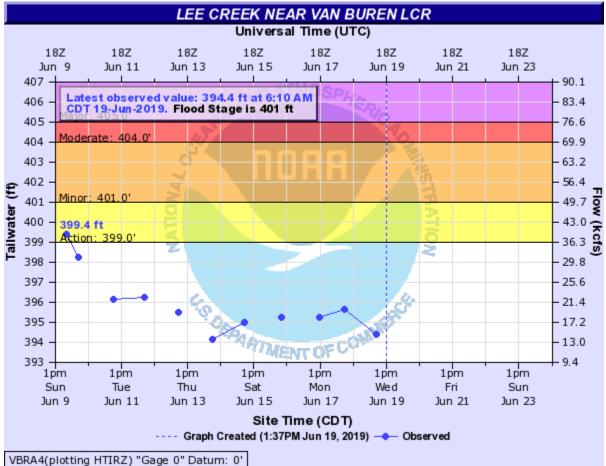
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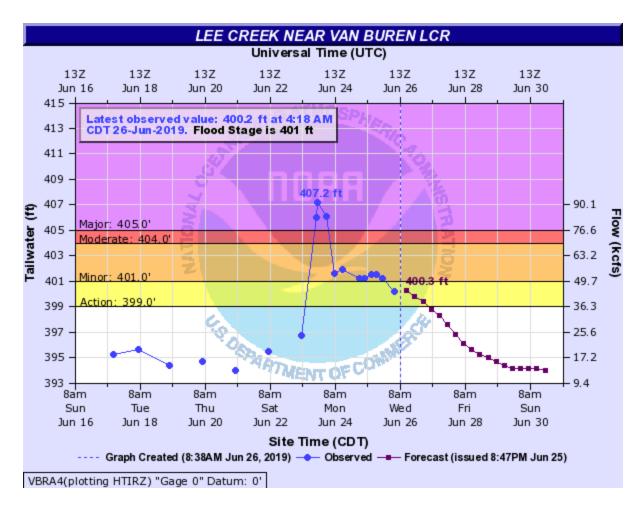


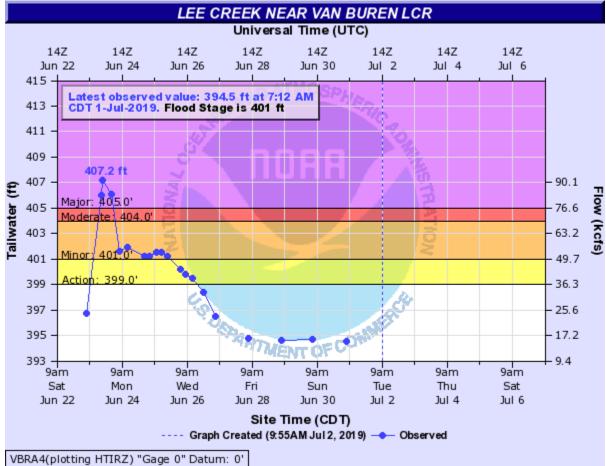


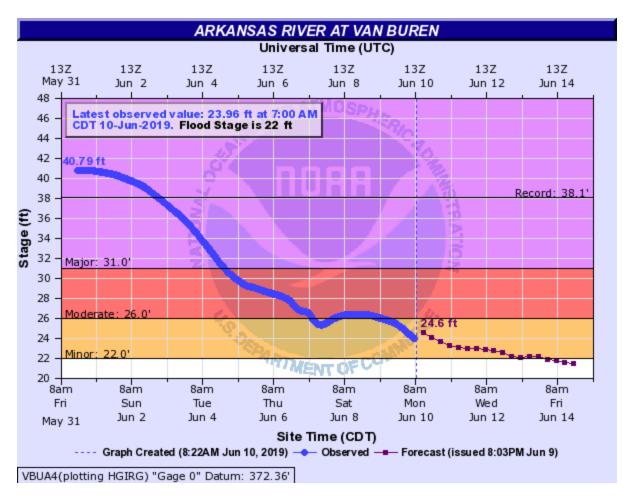
Observations courtesy of US Geological Survey

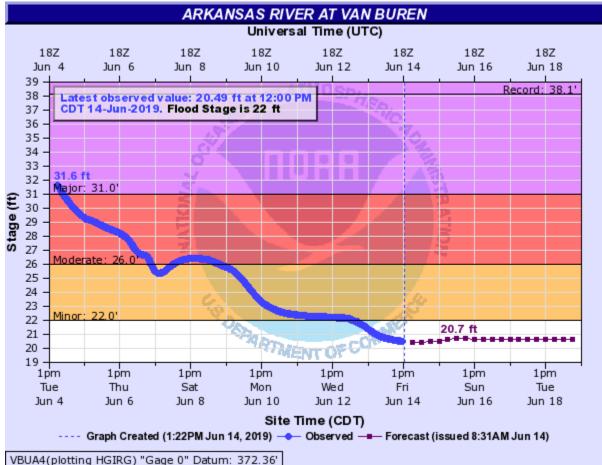


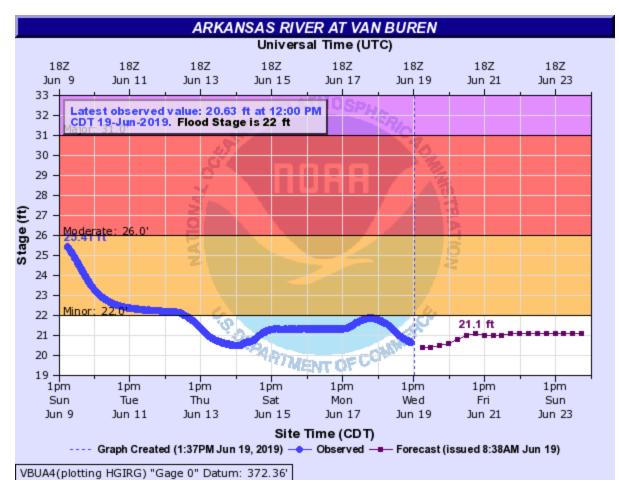


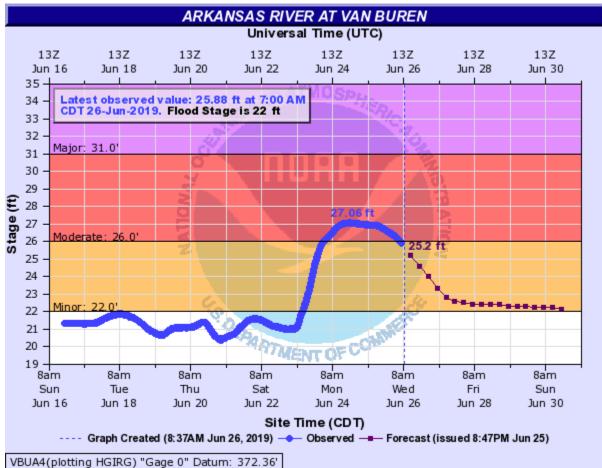


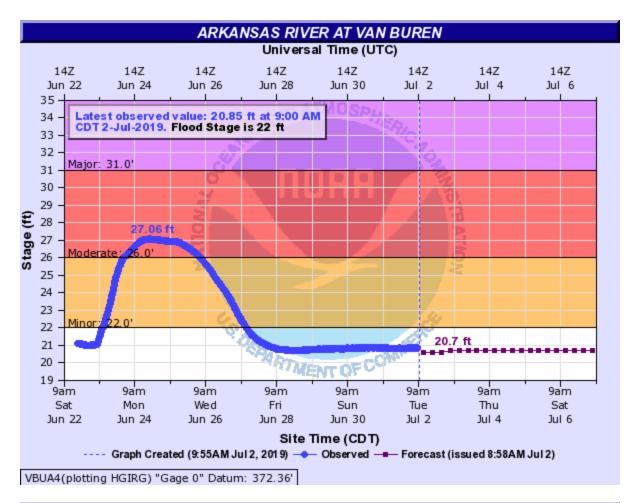


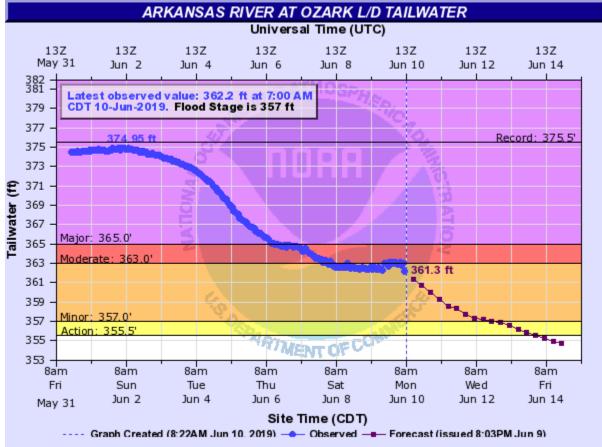


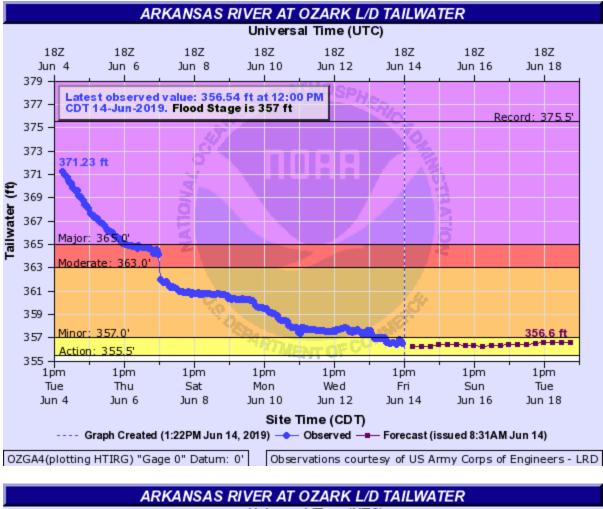


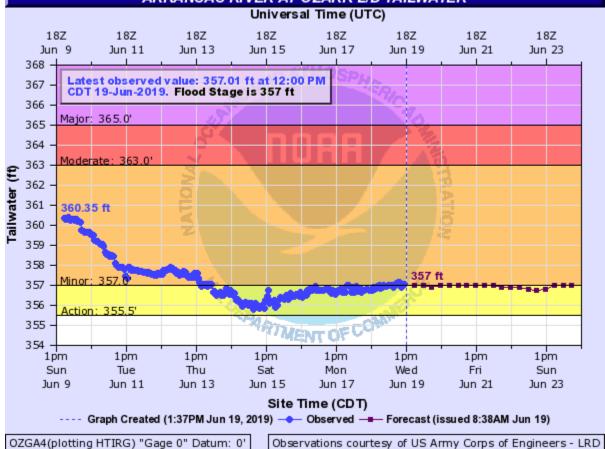


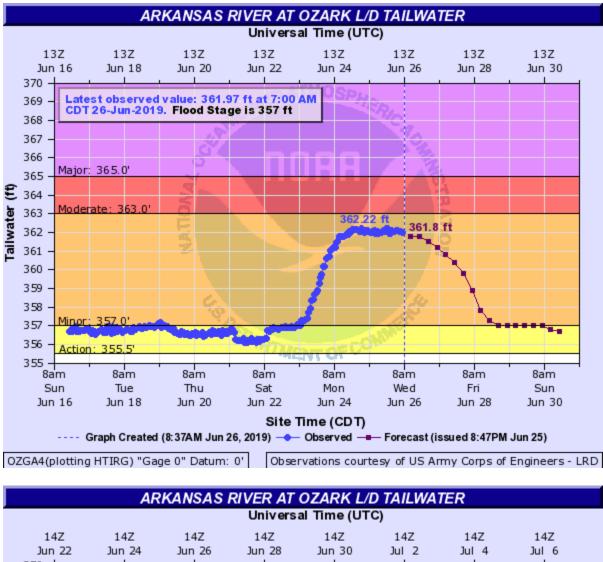


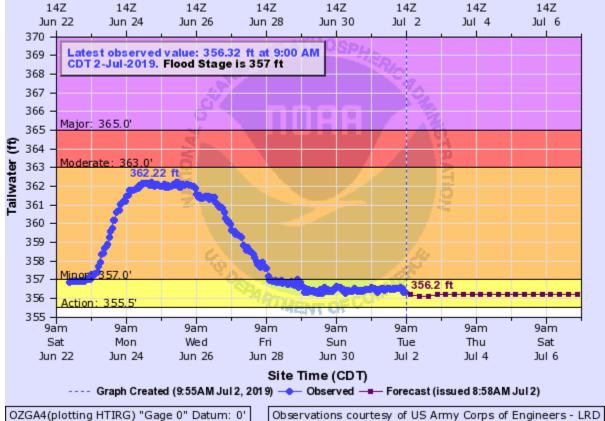


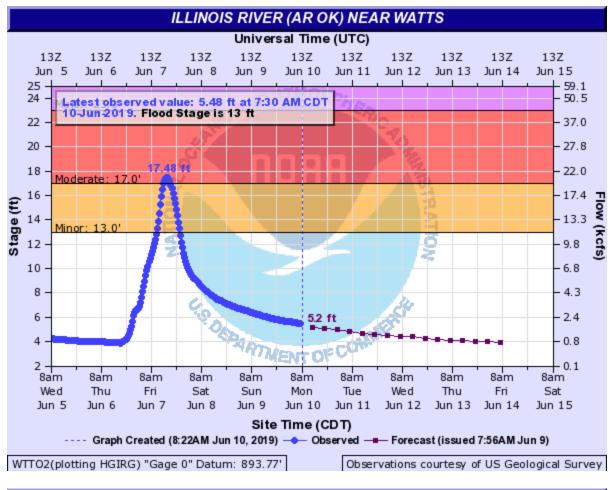




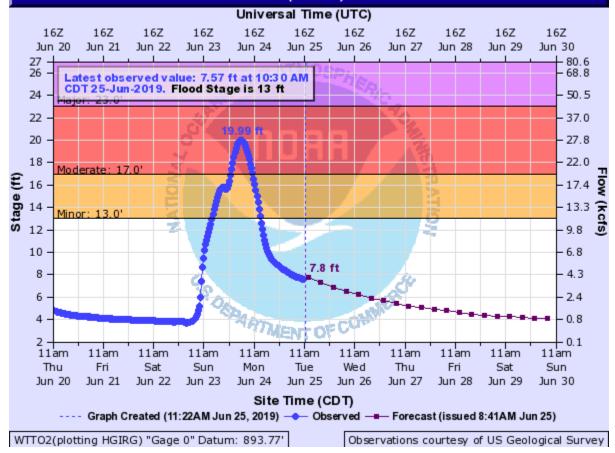


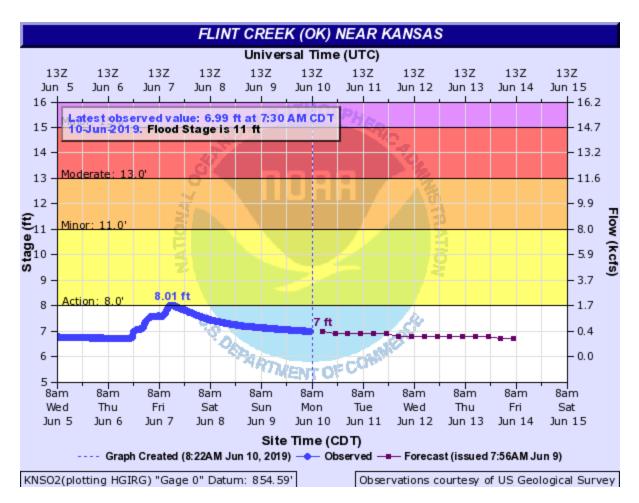


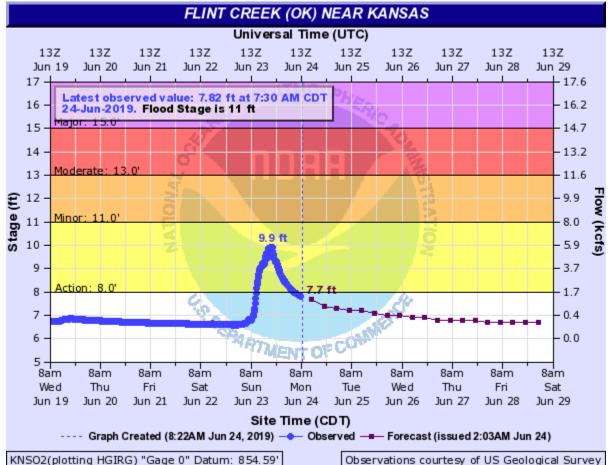


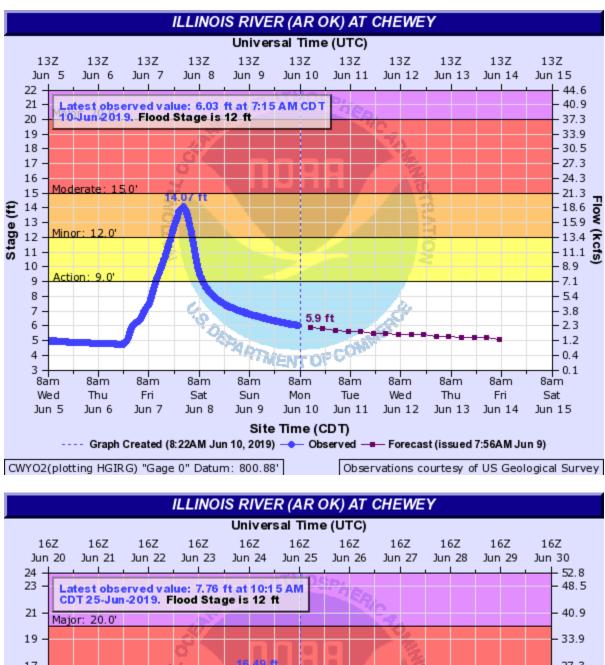


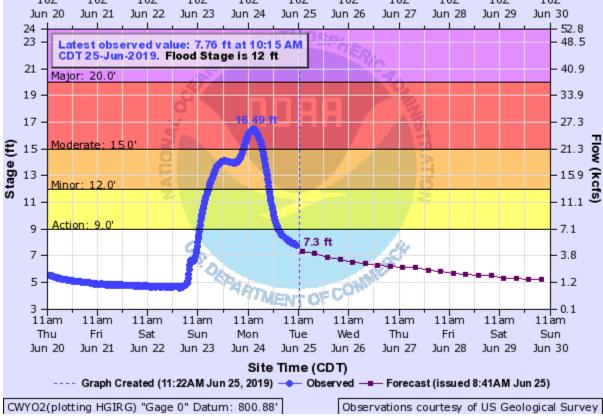
## ILLINOIS RIVER (AR OK) NEAR WATTS





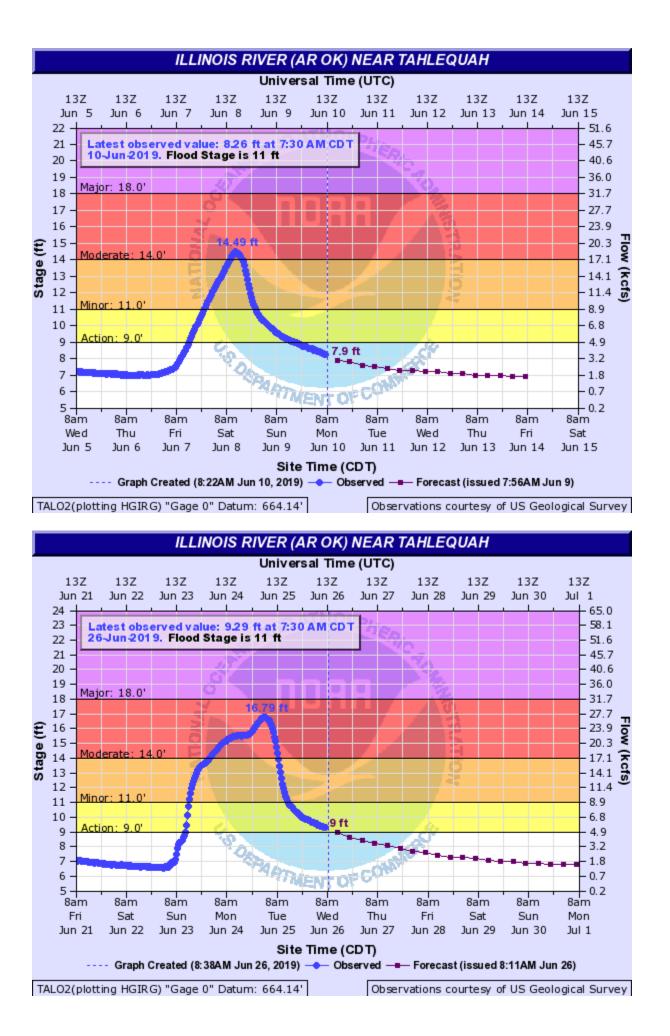


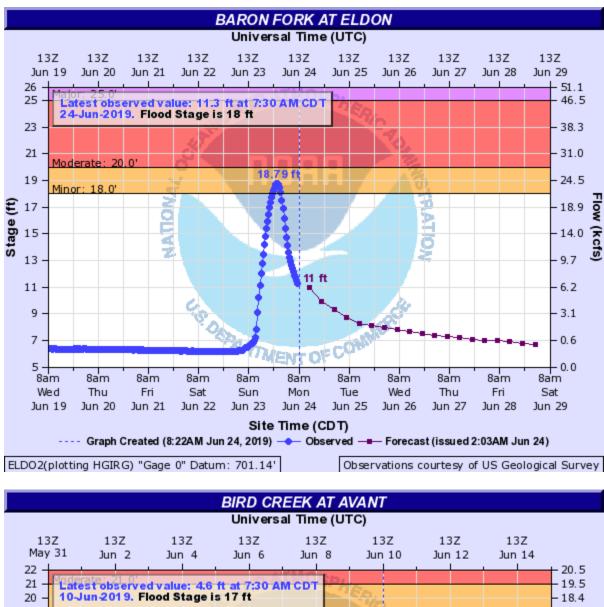


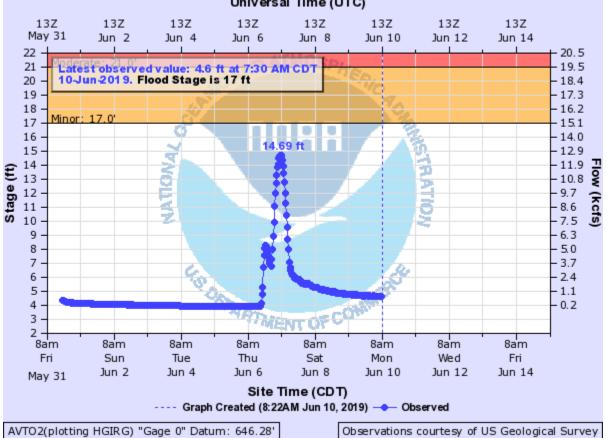


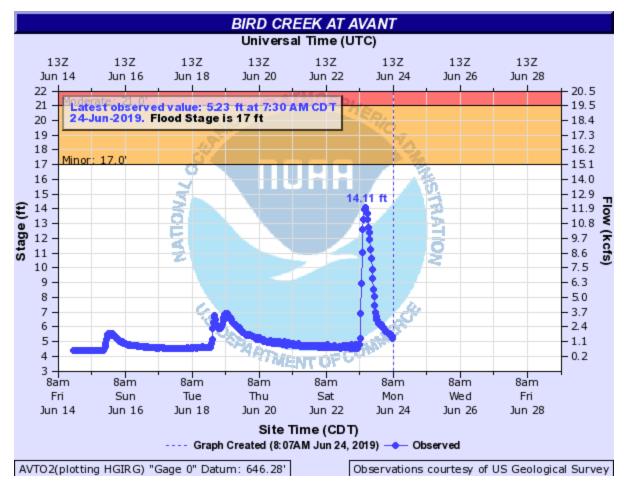
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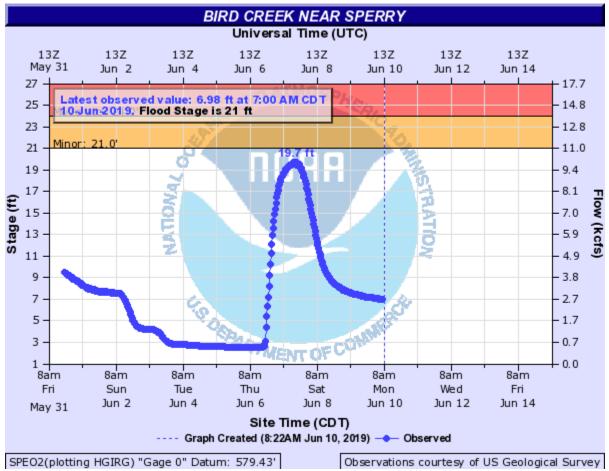
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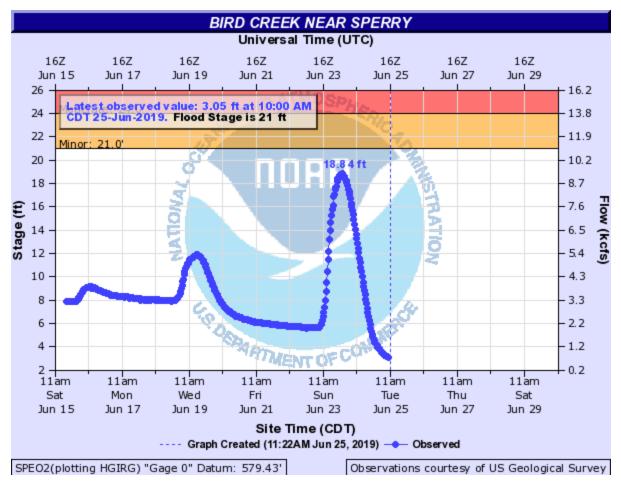


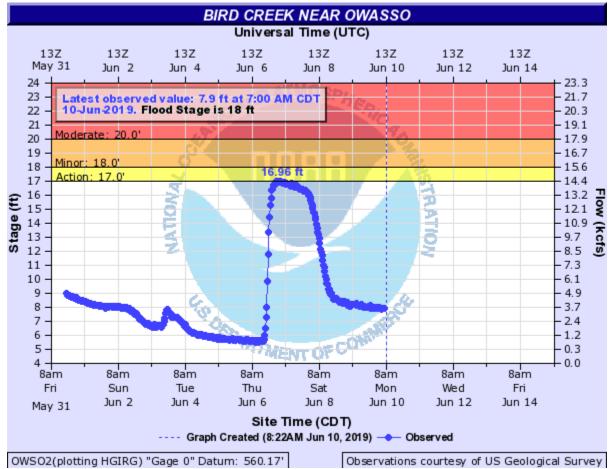


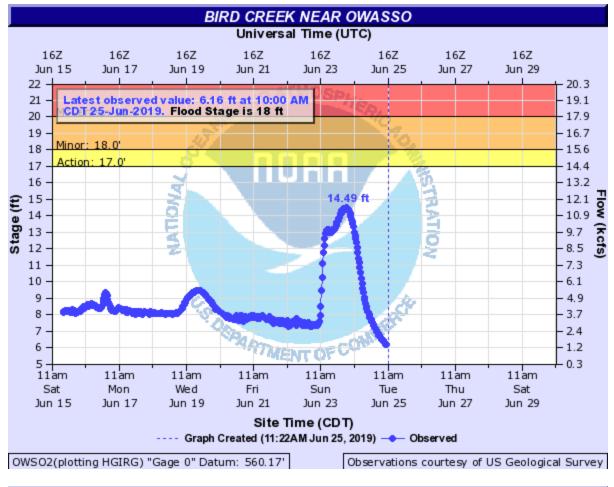


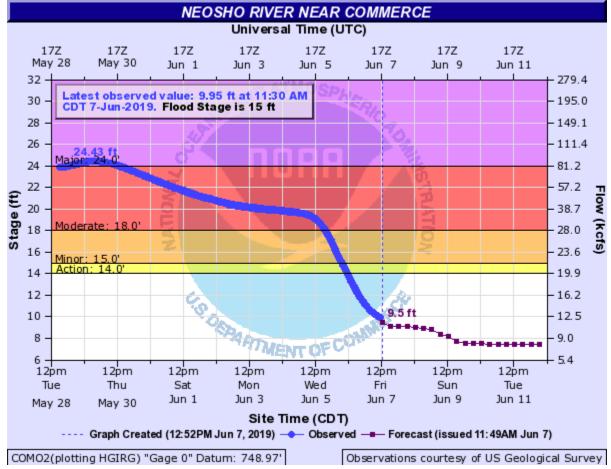


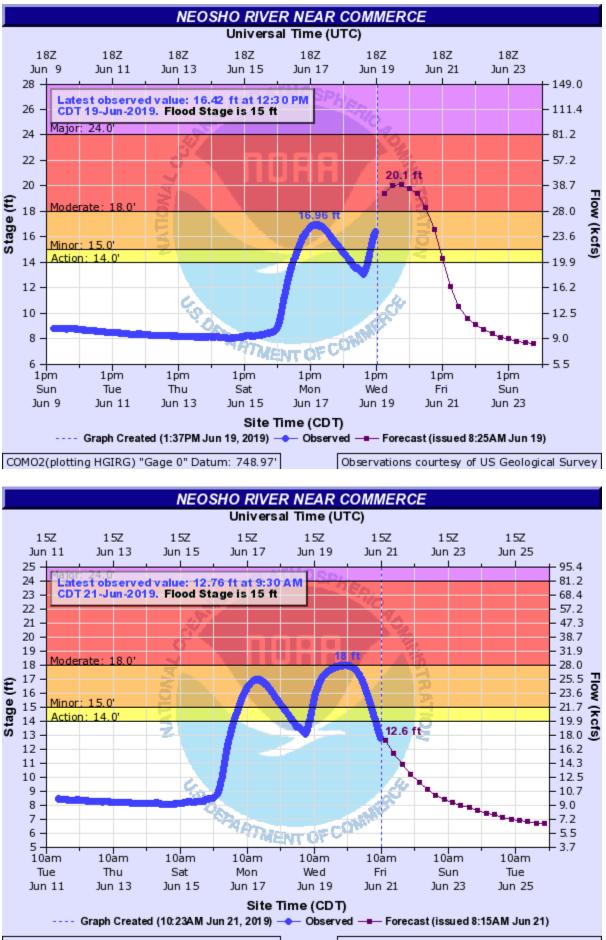






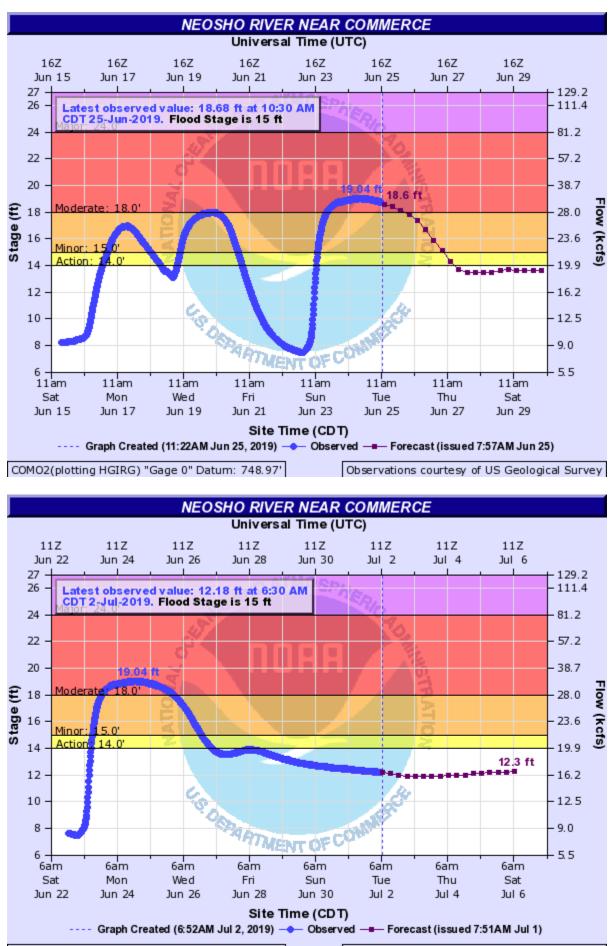






COMO2(plotting HGIRG) "Gage 0" Datum: 748.97'

Observations courtesy of US Geological Survey



COMO2(plotting HGIRG) "Gage 0" Datum: 748.97'

Observations courtesy of US Geological Survey

