NWS FORM E-5				HYDROLOGIC SERVICE ARE	EA (HSA)
(11-88) (PRES. by NWS Instructi		IIC AND ATMOSPHERIC AD NATIONAL WEA	THER SERVICE		na (TSA)
MONTHLY	REPORT OF RIVE	R AND FLOOD CON	NDITIONS	REPORT FOR: MONTH June	YEAR 2025
TO:	Hydrometeorologic NOAA / National We 1325 East West High Silver Spring, MD 20	way, Room 7230	W/OH2	SIGNATURE Steven F. Piltz (Meteorologist-in- DATE August 22, 202	Charge)

When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow 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.

June 2025 was another very active month, with numerous rounds of storms bringing flash flooding, river flooding, and severe weather to the region. There were 19 tornadoes in June 2025 across eastern OK and northwest AR, setting a new record for most tornadoes in June (previous record for any June was 11 in 1998). This report, past E-5 reports, and monthly hydrology and climatology summaries can be found at https://www.weather.gov/tsa/climo_summary_e5list.

Monthly Summary

Using the radar-derived estimated observed precipitation from the RFCs (Fig. 1a), rainfall totals for June 2025 ranged from around 2.5" to 18.5" across eastern OK and northwest AR, with much of the area receiving 6"-12". These rainfall totals correspond to 65% to 400% of the normal June rainfall (Fig. 1b).

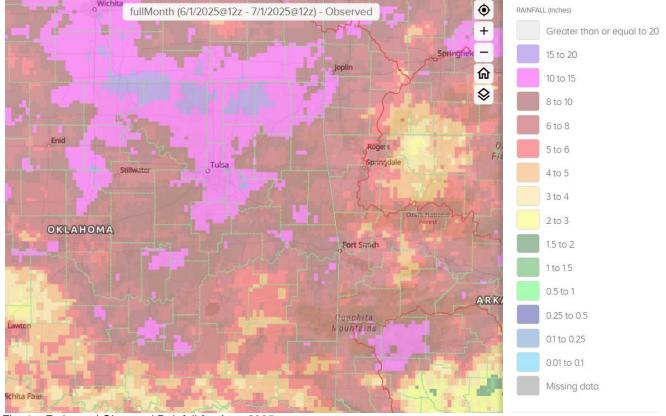


Fig. 1a. Estimated Observed Rainfall for June 2025

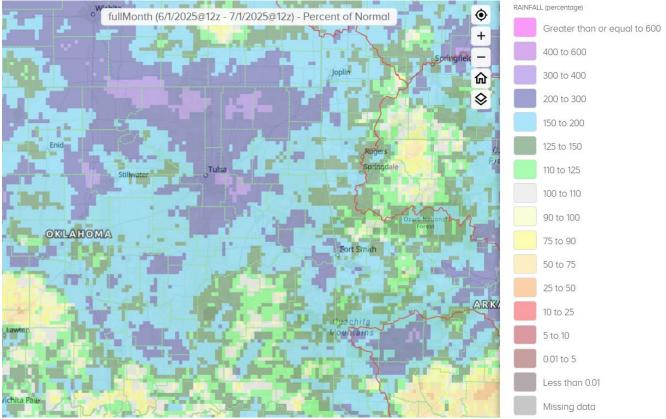


Fig. 1b. Estimated % of Normal Rainfall for June 2025

In Tulsa, OK, June 2025 ranked as the 45th warmest June (78.8°F, tied 2023, 1956; since records began in 1905) and the 3rd wettest June (11.52"; since records began in 1888). Fort Smith, AR had the 20th warmest June (80.7°F, tied 1990; since records began in 1882) and the 27th wettest June (5.77"; since records began in 1882). Fayetteville, AR had the 8th warmest (77.1°F) and the 11th wettest (7.26") June since records began in 1950.

Some of the larger precipitation reports (in inches) for June 2025 included:

Nowata, OK (meso)	16.40	Tulsa 1.4S, OK (coco)	14.98	Broken Arrow 2.2SW, OK (coco)	14.47
Vinita, OK (meso)	14.39	Copan, OK (meso)	14.35	Ochelata 5.6N, OK (coco)	14.13
Bartlesville, OK (ASOS)	14.04	Talala, OK (meso)	13.53	Foraker, OK (meso)	13.48

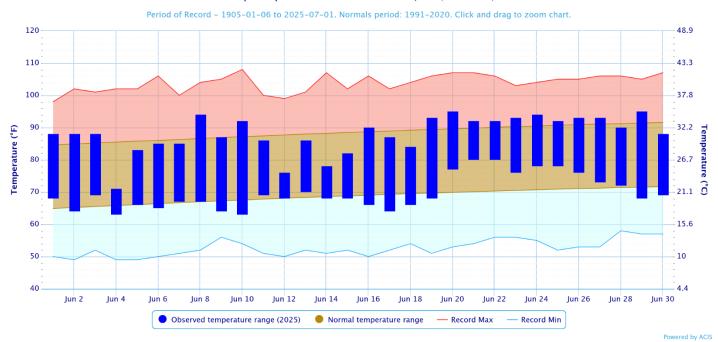
Some of the lowest precipitation reports (in inches) for June 2025 included:

Hugo, OK (meso)	4.14	Antlers, OK (coop)	4.19	Cloudy, OK (meso)	4.52
Kingston 2S, AR (coop)	4.64	Huntsville 10N, AR (coop)	4.64	Antlers 6.3SE, OK (coco)	4.68
Metalton 3.5W, AR (coco)	4.96	Gentry 5.6ENE, AR (coco)	5.03	Clayton, OK (meso)	5.06

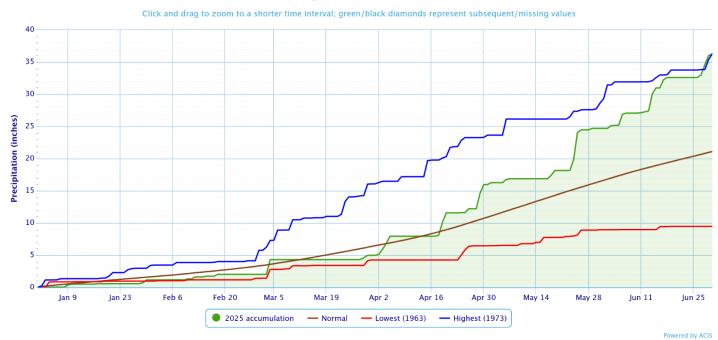
According to statistics from the Oklahoma Climatological Survey (OCS) Mesonet:

Rank since	June	Last 60	Last 90	Growing	Year-to-	Water Year-to-	Last 365
1921	2025	Days	Days	Season-to-	Date	Date	Days
		(May 2 –	(Apr 2 –	Date (Mar 1	(Jan 1 –	(Oct 1, 2024 –	(Jul 1, 2024 –
		Jun 30)	Jun 30)	– June 30)	Jun 30)	Jun 30, 2025)	Jun 30, 2025)
Northeast	3 rd	7 th	2 nd	3 rd	6 th	5 th	13 th
OK	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest
East	8 th	5 th	3 _{rd}	6 th	6 th	4 th	5 th
Central OK	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest
Southeast	31 st	13 th	9 th	12 th	16 th	16 th	27 th
OK	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest
Otatavida	7 th	9 th	3 rd	4 th	6 th	7 th	14 th
Statewide	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest	wettest

Daily Temperature Data - Tulsa Area, OK (ThreadEx)



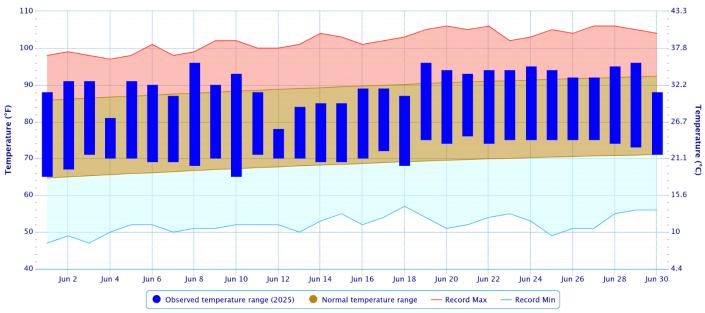
Accumulated Precipitation - Tulsa Area, OK (ThreadEx)



The January 1 – June 30, 2025 rainfall total at Tulsa, OK was 36.22", which is the 2^{nd} highest on record just shy of the 36.28" in 1973 (records began in 1888).

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

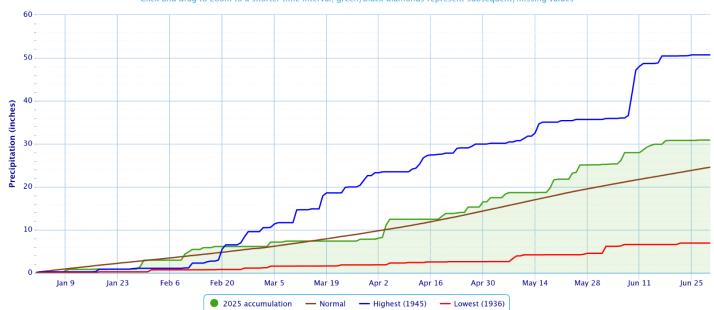
Period of Record – 1882–06–01 to 2025–07–01. Normals period: 1991–2020. Click and drag to zoom chart.



Powered by ACIS

Accumulated Precipitation - Fort Smith Area, AR (ThreadEx)

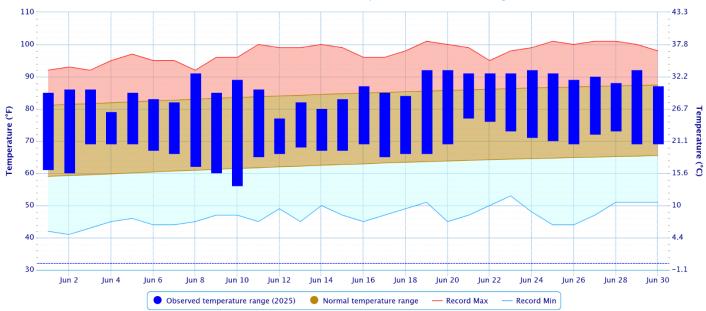
Click and drag to zoom to a shorter time interval; green/black diamonds represent subsequent/missing values



Powered by ACIS

Daily Temperature Data - FAYETTEVILLE DRAKE FIELD, AR

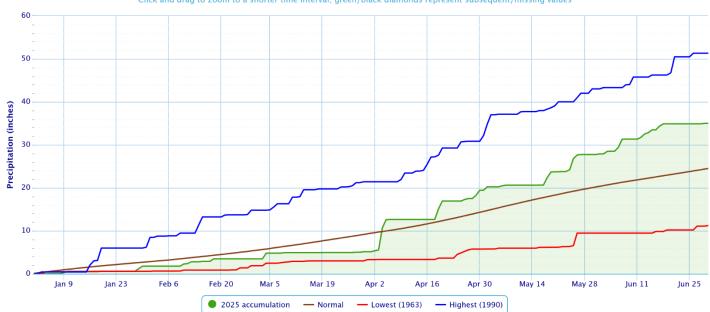
Period of Record – 1949–07–14 to 2025–07–01. Normals period: 1991–2020. Click and drag to zoom chart.



Powered by ACIS

Accumulated Precipitation - FAYETTEVILLE DRAKE FIELD, AR

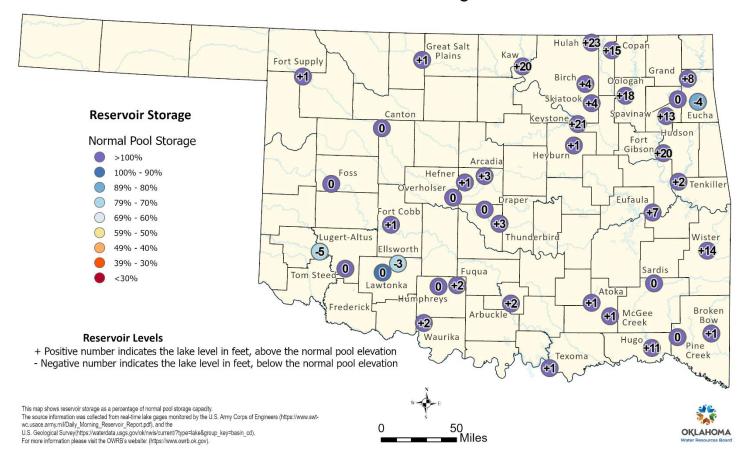
Click and drag to zoom to a shorter time interval; green/black diamonds represent subsequent/missing values



Powered by ACIS

Reservoirs

Oklahoma Reservoir Levels and Storage as of 6/30/2025



According to the USACE, the majority of lakes in the HSA were above 3% of top of their conservation pools as of 7/1/2025: Beaver Lake 83%, Grand Lake 74%, Oologah Lake 69%, Hudson Lake 64%, Ft. Gibson Lake 63%, Copan Lake 60%, Hulah Lake 58%, Keystone Lake 54%, Eufaula Lake 49%, Kaw Lake 44%, Wister Lake 37%, Skiatook Lake 23%, Hugo Lake 21%, Birch Lake 8%, and Tenkiller Lake 4%. No lakes were more than 3% below the top of their conservation pools.

Drought

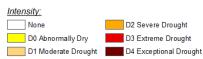
According to the <u>U.S. Drought Monitor</u> (USDM) from July 1, 2025 (Figs. 2, 3), there was no drought or abnormally dry conditions present in eastern OK and northwest AR.

U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

July 1, 2025 (*Released Thursday, Jul. 3, 2025*) Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 06-24-2025	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Month's Ago 04-01-2025	24.54	75.46	47.52	14.10	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-07-2025	70.28	29.72	5.52	0.33	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	22.82	77.18	61.31	37.39	11.50	0.00
One Year Ago 07-02-2024	32.45	67.55	22.30	3.78	0.00	0.00



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Author:

Curtis Riganti

National Drought Mitigation Center

USDA







droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Fig. 2. Drought Monitor for Oklahoma

U.S. Drought Monitor Arkansas



July 1, 2025

(Released Thursday, Jul. 3, 2025) Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	Broagik Gonarione (Forconkrinea)						
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4	
Current	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Last Week 06-24-2025	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3 Month's Ago 04-01-2025	80.64	19.36	2.97	0.73	0.00	0.00	
Start of Calendar Year 01-07-2025	86.02	13.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	27.93	72.07	38.75	5.49	0.00	0.00	
One Year Ago 07-02-2024	57.59	42.41	8.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

<u>Author:</u>

Curtis Riganti

National Drought Mitigation Center









droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Fig. 3. Drought Monitor for Arkansas

Outlooks

The <u>Climate Prediction Center</u> (CPC) outlook for July 2025 (issued June 30, 2025) indicates an enhanced chance for above normal temperatures and equal chances for above, near, and below median precipitation across all of eastern OK and northwest AR. This outlook was based on dynamical and statistical model output along with long-term trends and soil moisture considerations.

For the 3-month period July-August-September 2025, CPC is forecasting an enhanced chance for above normal temperatures and an equal chance for above, near, and below median precipitation across all of eastern OK and northwest AR (outlook issued June 19, 2025). This outlook is based on long-term trends, ENSO state, and incorporates a suite of statistical and dynamical forecast tools. According to CPC, "ENSO-Neutral is likely in the Northern Hemisphere summer 2025 (82% chance in June-August) and may continue into winter 2025-26, though confidence is lower (48% chance of Neutral and 41% chance of La Niña in November-January)."

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

Around midnight of the 3rd, a mesoscale convective system (MCS) moved into northeast OK from the west. The MCS decayed while traversing the area, remaining along and north of I-44 through the overnight and early morning hours. However, these storms did produce some heavy rainfall along the OK-KS state line. Rainfall totals were 0.25" to 2.75" (Figs. 4, 5).

By late afternoon on the 3rd, a line of thunderstorms had developed from southeast KS to central OK to southwest OK. This line marched eastward across all of eastern OK and northwest AR through the evening hours, exiting the area around 2 am on the 4th. Some scattered light showers and isolated thunderstorms lingered across northeast OK and northwest AR through the remainder of the morning. Rainfall totals ranged from around 0.1" to near 4" (Figs. 6-8). More widespread and higher rainfall totals over the KS portion of the Grand-Neosho River basin resulted in moderate river flooding (see E3 and preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report).

A warm front lifted north on the 5th, stalling north of I-44 by evening. A short-wave trough also ejected out of the Rockies and moved east near the KS/OK state line. In response to these features, showers and thunderstorms began to develop across northern OK and southern KS during the late evening hours. By 2 am on the 6th, these storms had formed into a squall line that moved east-southeast across all of eastern OK and northwest AR through the morning hours, exiting to the east by noon. The squall line produced damaging winds and seven tornadoes (see https://arcg.is/1D1zrC0 for details). These storms also brought widespread 0.5"-4" of rain (Figs. 9-12). The corridor of 2"-4" just south of the OK/KS state line resulted in minor river flooding along portions of the Caney River and Bird Creek (see E3 and preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report). Around midnight on the 7th, new convection began to develop over northeast OK in the vicinity of the stalled front. Scattered showers and thunderstorms continued over northeast OK and northwest AR through the early morning hours. Additionally, storms that had formed over the high plains moved into northeast OK during the early morning hours, congealing into a line of thunderstorms over northeast OK and northwest AR. This line then moved southeast across the remainder of eastern OK and west central AR through the mid-morning hours of the 7th. These storms also produced damaging winds and three tornadoes (see https://arcq.is/1D1zrC0 for details). 24-hour rainfall totals ending at 7 am on the 7th ranged from around 0.1" to around 4" (Figs. 12, 13), resulting in additional river flooding. Moderate flooding occurred along the Illinois River, and minor flooding occurred along the Caney River, lower Poteau River, and lower Arkansas River (see E3 and preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report).

During the early morning hours of the 8th, scattered thunderstorms developed near the Red River along a leftover outflow boundary, bringing 0.25"-2" of rain to Choctaw County (Fig. 13). During the late afternoon, thunderstorms developed along a cold front that was located from southeast KS into north central OK. These storms moved southeast across northeast OK and northwest AR during the evening hours. Scattered convection renewed around midnight over this area and continued through the early morning hours. Another complex of thunderstorms moved southeast out of central OK into southeast OK during the late evening hours, exiting the area shortly after midnight. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.25"-2" (Fig. 14).

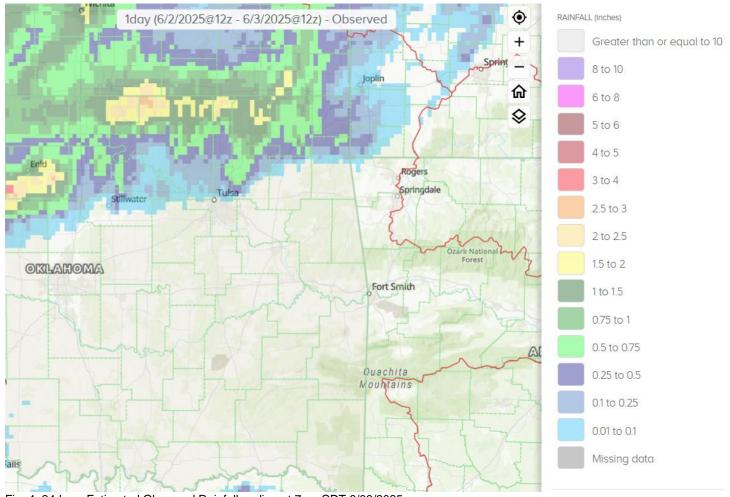


Fig. 4. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/03/2025.

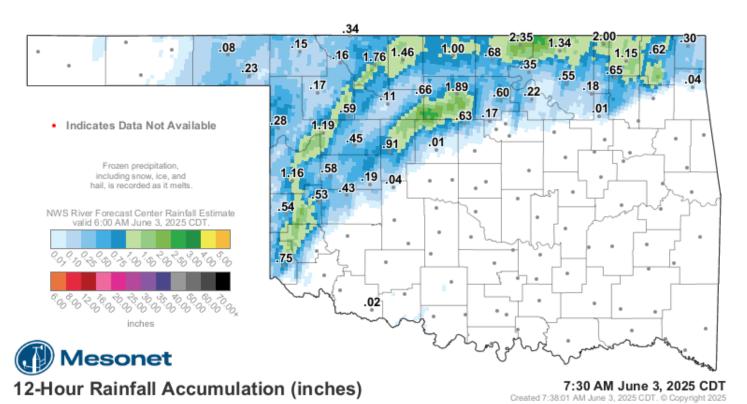


Fig. 5. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 12-hour rainfall ending at 7:30 am CDT 6/03/2025.

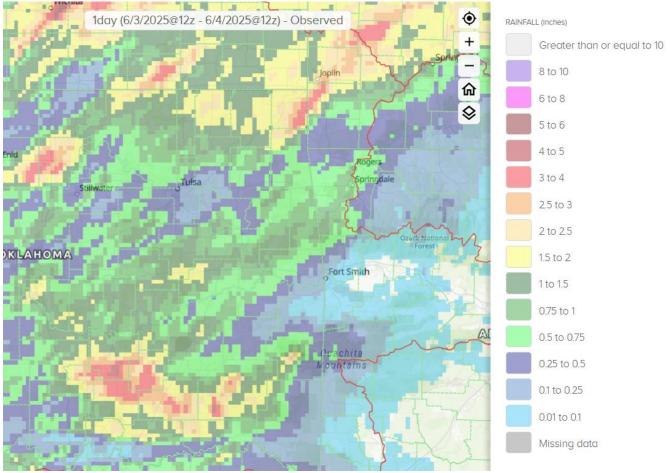


Fig. 6. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/04/2025.

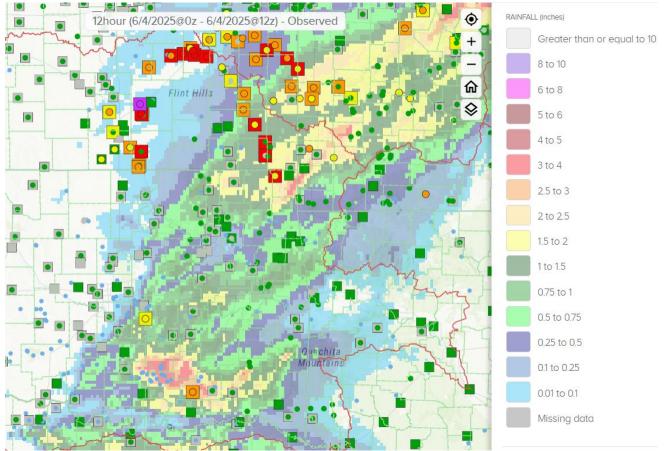


Fig. 7. 12-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/04/2025 with river forecast point flood status and forecast.

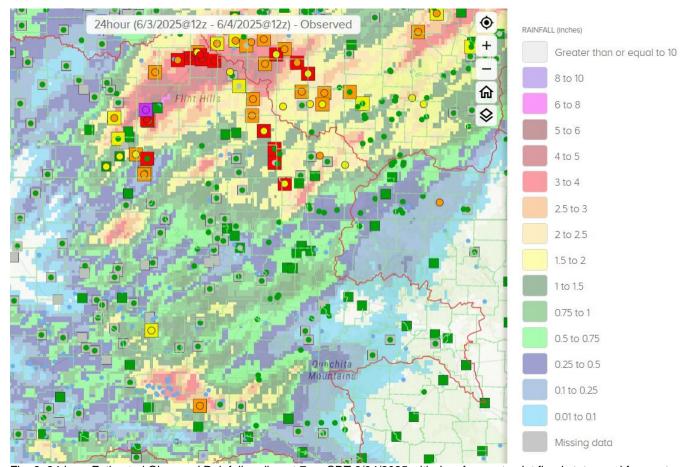


Fig. 8. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/04/2025 with river forecast point flood status and forecast.

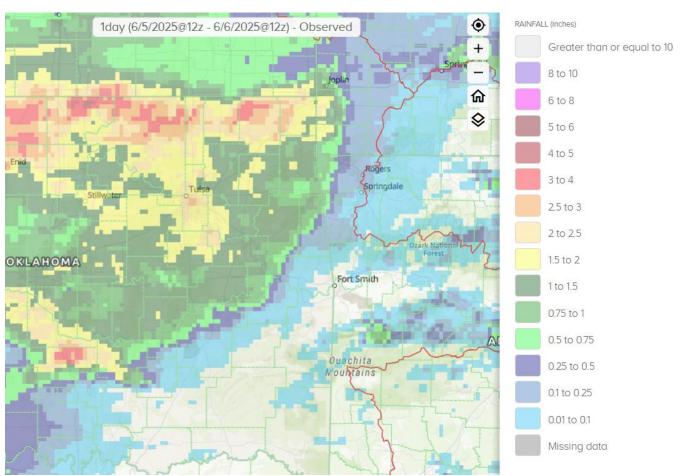


Fig. 9. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/06/2025.

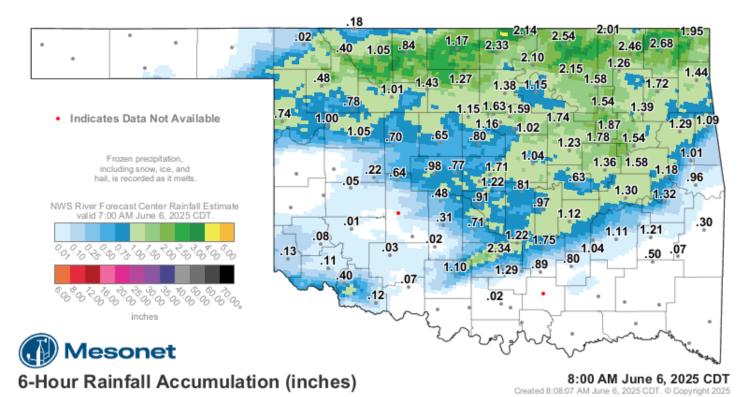


Fig. 10. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 6-hour rainfall ending at 8:00 am CDT 6/06/2025.

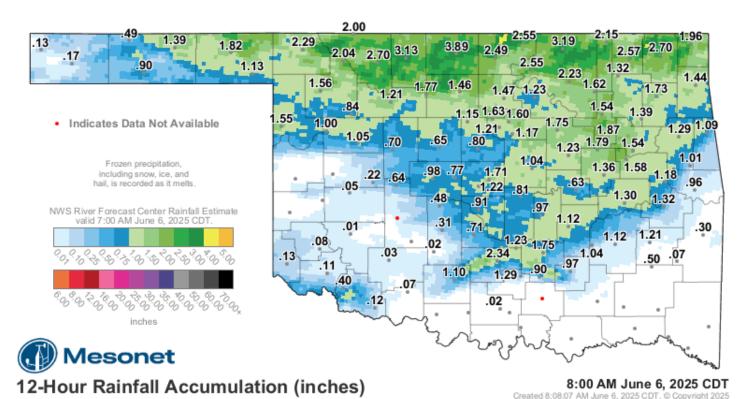


Fig. 11. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 12-hour rainfall ending at 8:00 am CDT 6/06/2025.

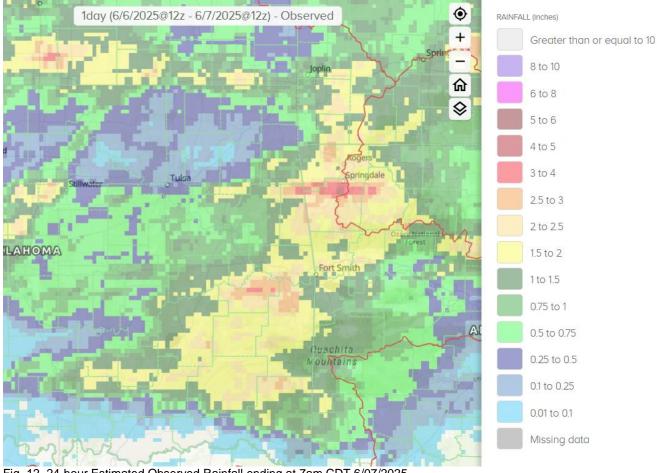


Fig. 12. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/07/2025.

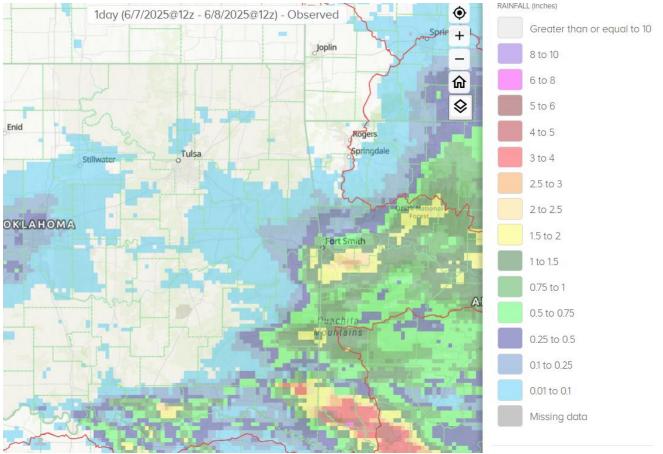


Fig. 13. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/08/2025.

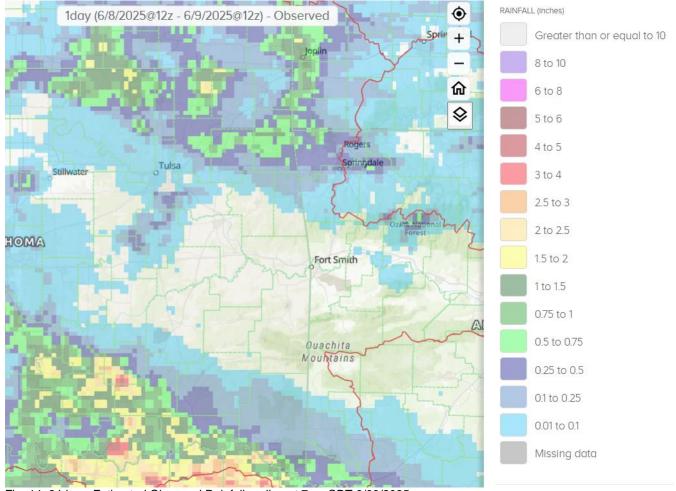


Fig. 14. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/09/2025.

Isolated to scattered showers and thunderstorms affected northeast and east central OK and northwest AR from the morning through the evening of the 13th as an upper-level low was spinning in the KS/MO/OK border area. These storms repeatedly affected east central OK, resulting in a large area of 1"-4" (Fig. 15). In the predawn hours of the 14th, thunderstorms developed over eastern Kay, Pawnee, and Osage Counties due to warm air advection along a moisture axis across northern OK. Precipitable water (PWAT) values were high, and by 7 am on the 14th, rainfall totals across these three counties were 0.5"-3.5" (Fig. 15). These storms expanded into a small cluster of thunderstorms that moved east-southeast across a portion of northeast OK and northwest AR through the morning hours. On its heels was a larger thunderstorm complex that had moved southeast out of KS. This MCS moved southeast across a large portion of eastern OK and northwest AR, exiting the area by early evening. Flash flooding caused several county roads to be closed, and some washed out, in Okfuskee County. Convection renewed along a warm front across northeast Oklahoma during the evening as the low-level jet increased, and by midnight, these storms had developed into a large line of thunderstorms that stretched from the OK/KS state line to central OK. The leading edge of the convection pushed southeastward through the overnight hours, expanding the widespread shield of showers and thunderstorms across all but far southeast OK. The rain then quickly dissipated after sunrise through the midmorning hours of the 15th. The additional rainfall totals ranged from around 0.5" to near 7" (Figs. 16-18), with most of Wagoner County receiving 3"-7". This heavy rain resulted in minor flooding along Bird Creek, the Neosho River, and the lower Arkansas River from Muskogee through Ozark, and a rise to just below flood stage along the lower Poteau River (see E3 and preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report).

Around sunrise on the 17th, a line of thunderstorms moved out of KS and into Osage and Pawnee Counties. This convection continued south-southeast through the morning hours across northeast and east central OK before taking a more easterly direction across northwest AR while weakening around noon. This activity pushed east of the area by mid-afternoon. Another small thunderstorm cluster moved out of south-central KS and into the same area of northeast OK again mid-evening. However, these storms moved more easterly across the northern two tiers of OK counties, exiting east of the state by midnight. Meanwhile, a larger MCS

with a bowing line of thunderstorms entered northeast OK from the west during the late evening hours. The leading line of storms moved very quickly east-southeast across eastern OK and northwest AR, producing damaging 60-70 mph winds and spawning 9 tornadoes (see https://arcg.is/1D1zrC0 for details), while widespread showers and thunderstorms continued behind the squall line. While the heaviest storms had pushed east of the area by sunrise of the 18th, scattered showers and thunderstorms remained through noon. The multiple rounds of storms brought 0.5"-5" of rain to the area (Figs. 19-21). River flooding occurred in response to this heavy rain, with moderate flooding along the Deep Fork River and Neosho River, moderate to minor flooding along Bird Creek, and minor flooding along the Caney River, Polecat Creek, and the lower Arkansas River (see E3 and preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report).

An upper trough axis and weak boundary were in place over northeast OK and far northwest AR on the morning of the 27th. Some scattered showers and thunderstorms developed in this vicinity during the morning hours, but coverage increased across northeast and east central OK and west central AR with the diurnal destabilization during the afternoon. These storms were slow moving and with a deep atmospheric moisture profile, rainfall rates were heavy at times. The scattered convection then continued through the evening hours, finally waning by midnight with the loss of daytime heating. With a weak cap in place, new convection developed shortly after midnight across Osage and Pawnee Counties in northeast OK. These storms expanded through the early morning hours of the 28th and slowly moved east across a large portion of northeast OK. This activity weakened as it approached northwest AR by late morning, with just some widely scattered showers and thunderstorms across that area. All of this rain ended by early afternoon. Rainfall totals ranged from a few hundredths of an inch to 5" (Figs. 22-24). Flash flooding was reported in the Tulsa metro area, with roads closed and a report of a stranded vehicle. Similar rainfall totals in southeast KS impacted the Neosho River basin and resulted in minor flooding along the Neosho River near Commerce (see E3 and preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report). Isolated thunderstorms then developed over the higher terrain of northwest AR during the peak heating of the day and dissipated by late evening.

On the evening of the 29th, an MCS moving southeast out of KS and MO grazed far northeast OK and moved south through northwest AR as it weakened. Stronger storms then developed into a small MCS in southeast KS where there was greater instability, and moved south into northeast OK mid-evening. The leading edge of this thunderstorm complex produced heavy rain as it continued to move south-southwest, while widespread light to moderate rain trailed behind over a large portion of northeast OK. The Talala OK Mesonet station measured 2.11" of rain in one hour (Fig. 25). These storms then rapidly diminished during the pre-dawn hours of the 30th. Rainfall totals were 0.1" to 3" (Figs. 26, 27). The heavy rain in the Caney River basin, combined with the previous rainfall event, led to minor river flooding along the lower Caney River (see E3 and preliminary hydrographs at the end of this report).

New showers and thunderstorms developed along the remnant outflow boundary mid-morning of the 30th, along I-40 in eastern OK. These scattered showers and thunderstorms moved east across east central OK and west central AR through the mid-afternoon hours before exiting east of the area. Convection then developed in central OK during the early evening as a weak cold front was moving through the region. These storms moved east-southeast across southeast OK and west central AR through the evening hours, dissipating shortly after midnight. Rainfall totals were 0.25" to 4" from these storms (Figs. 28, 29).

Widespread 4"-8" of rain fell across a large portion of northeast OK during the second half of June (Fig. 30), continuing the active, wet pattern that has been impacting eastern OK and northwest AR for the last several months. Over the last 60 days, 8"-30" (Fig. 32) of rain has fallen, which is 125%-300% of the normal (Fig. 33) for the majority of the area for that time period. Looking at the last 120 days, 25"-45" of rain has fallen across much of eastern OK and northwest AR (Fig. 34), which is 125%-250% of the normal (Fig. 35) for the time period. Finally, 22"-45" of rain has fallen across eastern OK and northwest AR during the first half of 2025 (Fig. 36), which is over 8" above normal for most of the area (Fig. 38) and 90%-200% of normal for the first half of the year (Fig. 37).

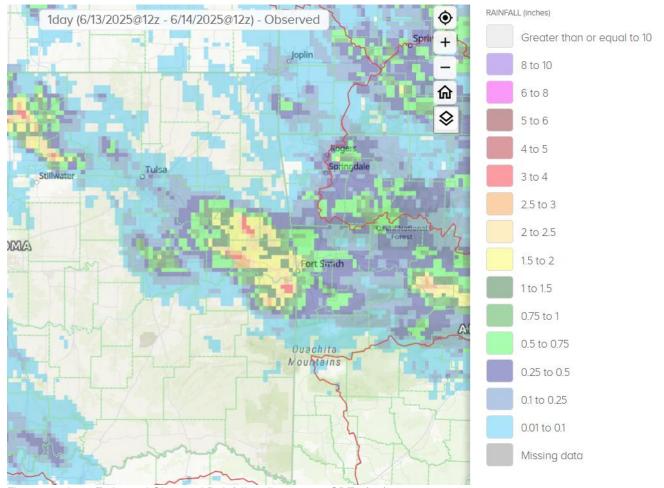


Fig. 15. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/14/2025.

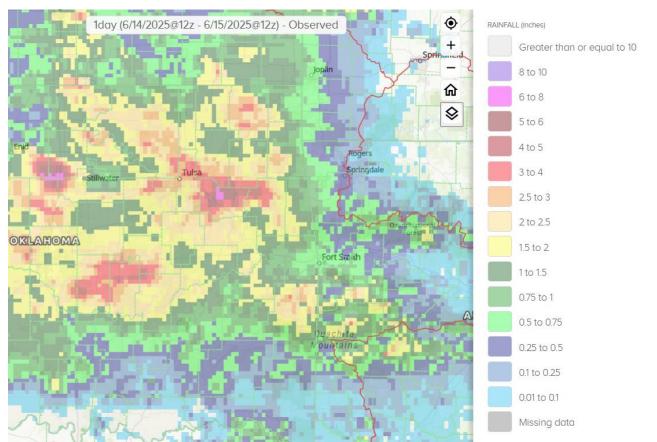


Fig. 16. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/15/2025.

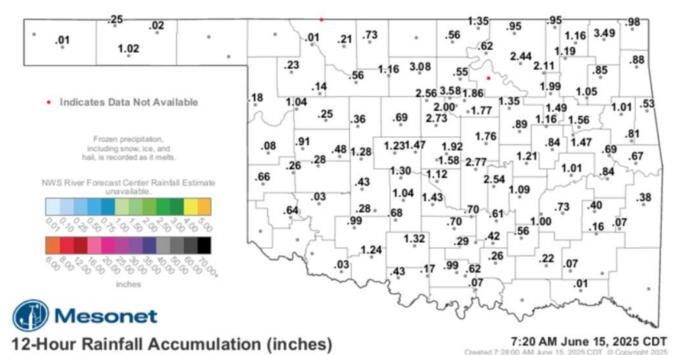


Fig. 17. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 12-hour rainfall ending at 7:20 am CDT 6/15/2025.

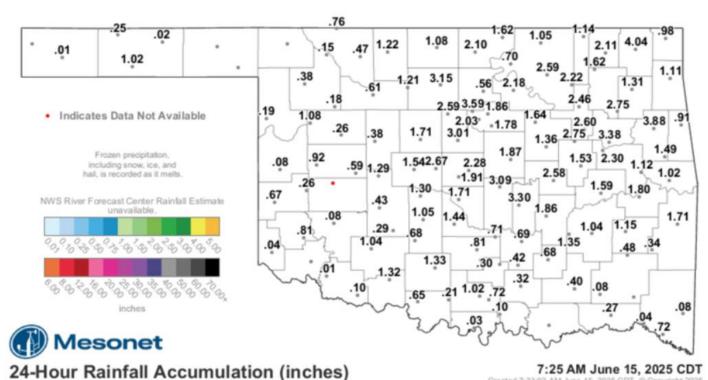


Fig. 18. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 24-hour rainfall ending at 7:25 am CDT 6/15/2025.

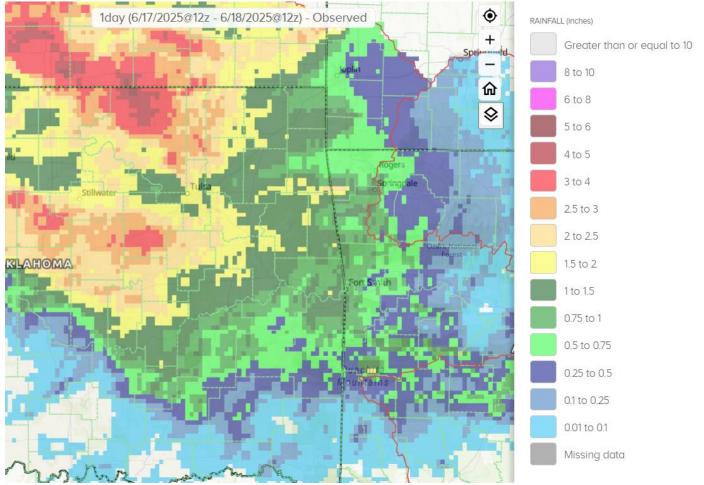


Fig. 19. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/18/2025.

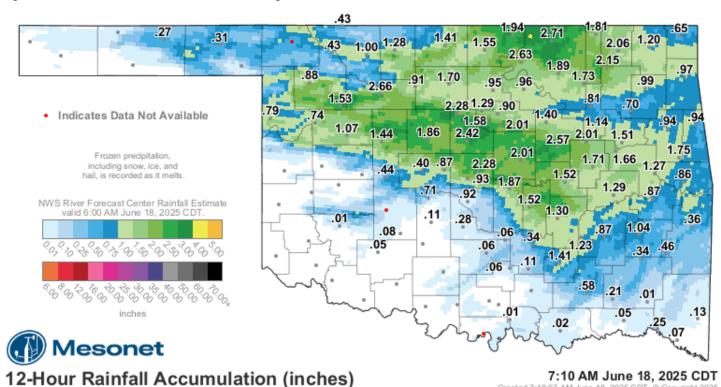


Fig. 20. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 12-hour rainfall ending at 7:10 am CDT 6/18/2025.

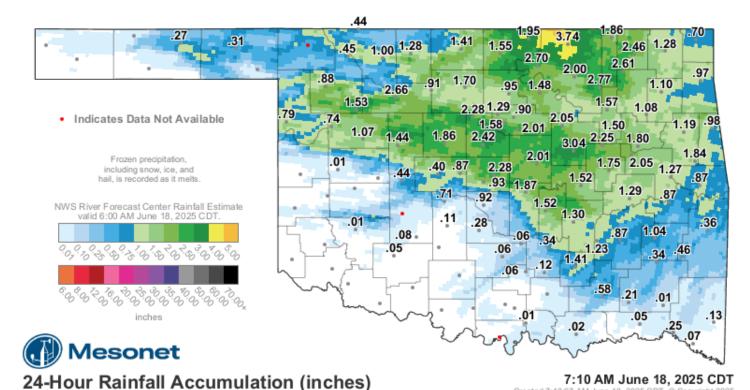


Fig. 21. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 24-hour rainfall ending at 7:10 am CDT 6/18/2025.

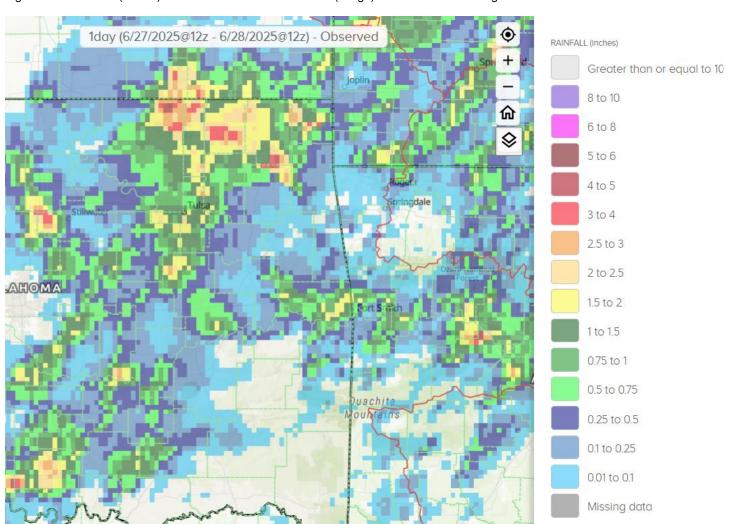
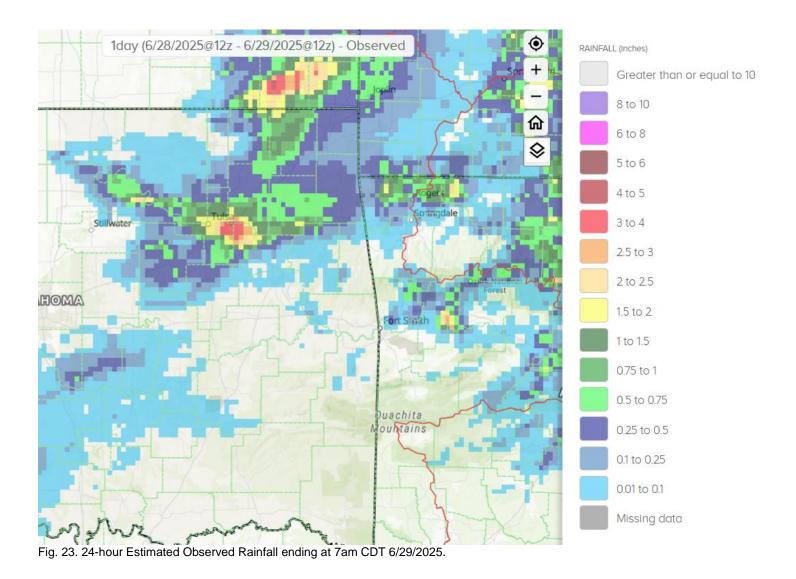


Fig. 22. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/28/2025.



3.46 1.64 2.10 .30 .16 2.52 01 2.74 .62 Indicates Data Not Available 2.18 .10 1.67 .69 1.67 .14 .77 Frozen precipitation, .36 including snow, ice, and hail, is recorded as it melts. 1.51 .83 .09 1.45 1.20 41 .10 NWS River Forecast Center Rainfall Estimate .01 .16 valid 10:00 AM June 28, 2025 CDT .11 .08 1.01 .55 .84 1.02 .93 1.94 .90 inches Mesonet 24-Hour Rainfall Accumulation (inches)

12:35 PM June 28, 2025 CDT

Created 12:43:20 PM Ju

Fig. 24. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 24-hour rainfall ending at 12:35 pm CDT 6/28/2025.

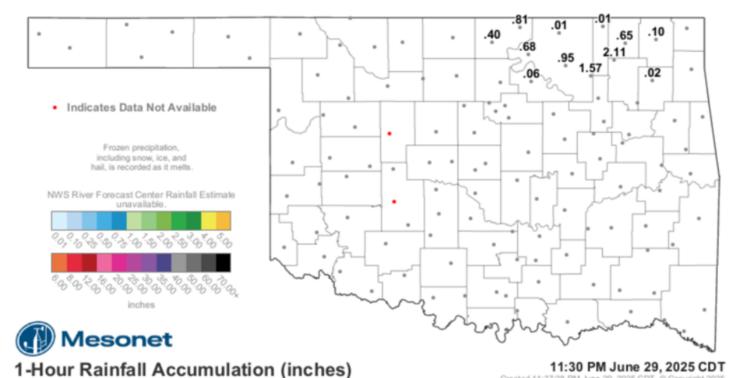


Fig. 25. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 1-hour rainfall ending at 11:30 pm CDT 6/29/2025.

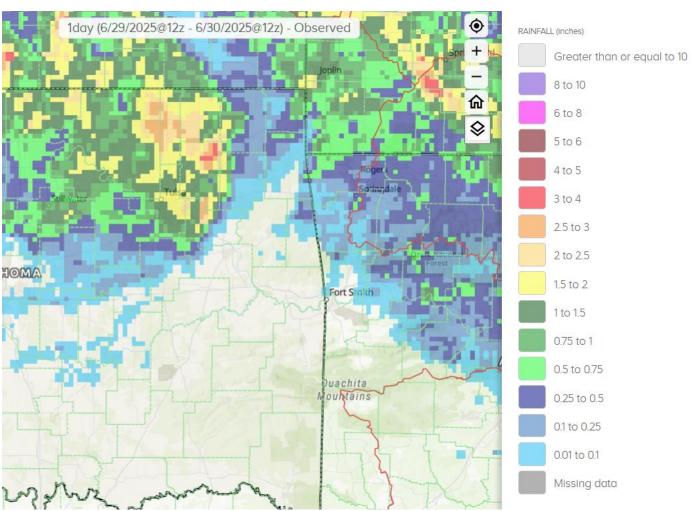


Fig. 26. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 6/30/2025.

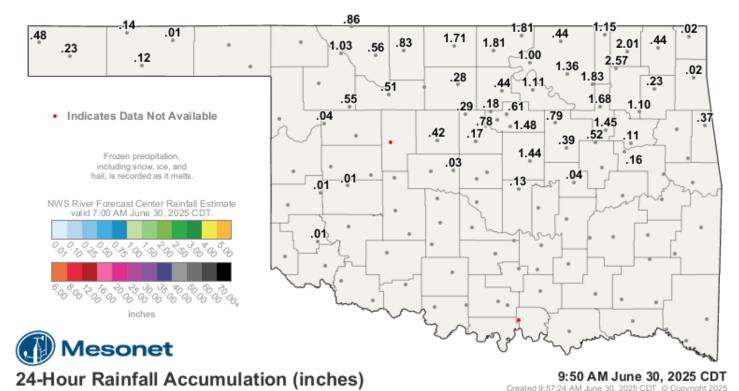


Fig. 27. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 24-hour rainfall ending at 9:50 am CDT 6/30/2025.

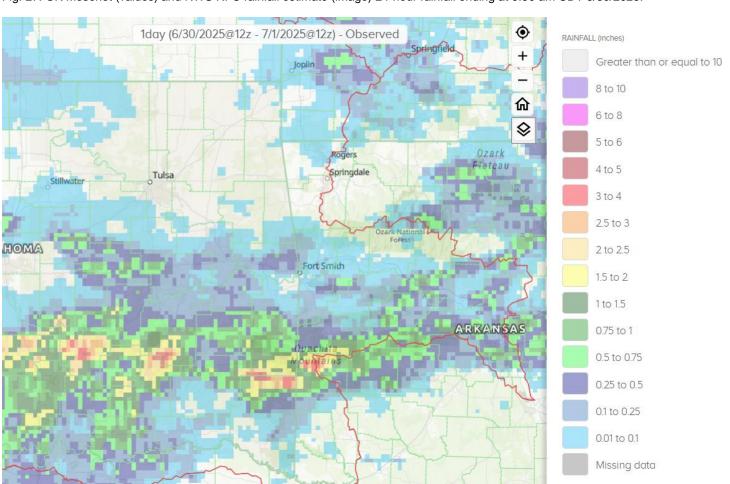


Fig. 28. 24-hour Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 7/01/2025.

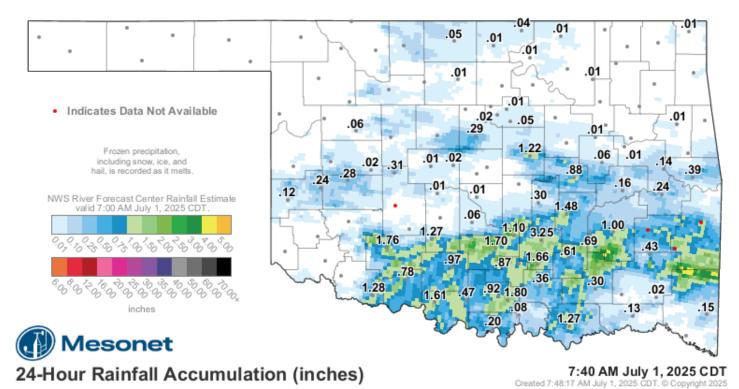


Fig. 29. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 24-hour rainfall ending at 7:40 am CDT 7/01/2025.

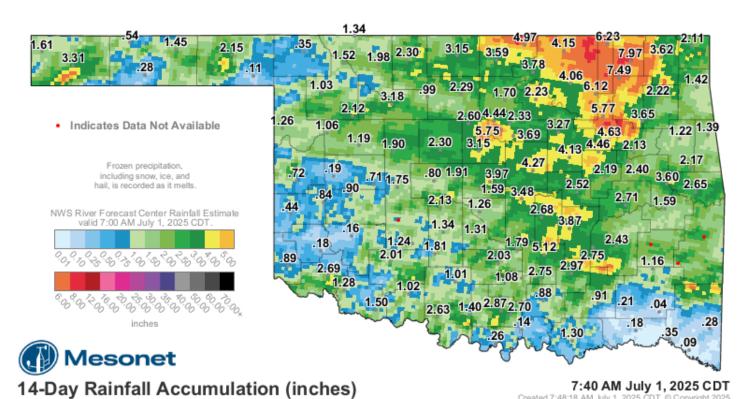


Fig. 30. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 14-day rainfall ending at 7:40 am CDT 7/01/2025.

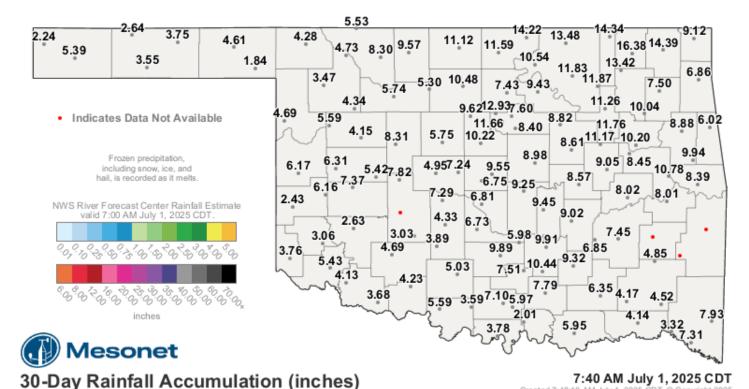


Fig. 31. OK Mesonet (values) and NWS RFC rainfall estimate (image) 30-day rainfall ending at 7:40 am CDT 7/01/2025.

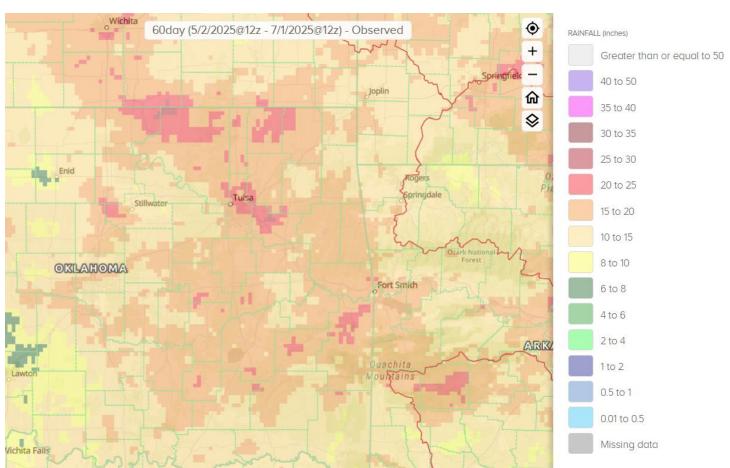


Fig. 32. 60-Day Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 7/01/2025.

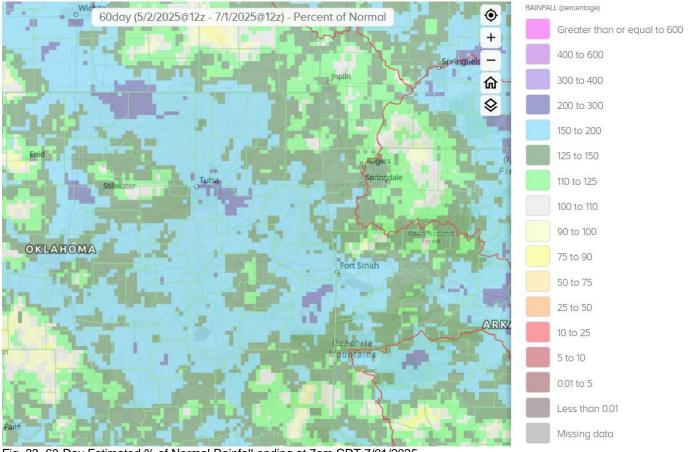


Fig. 33. 60-Day Estimated % of Normal Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 7/01/2025.

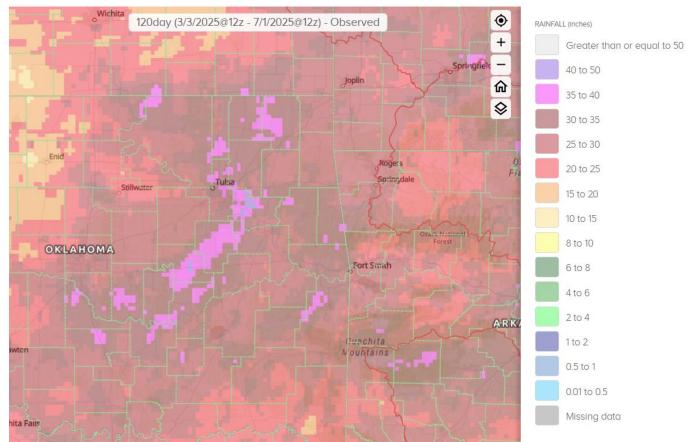


Fig. 34. 120-Day Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 7/01/2025.

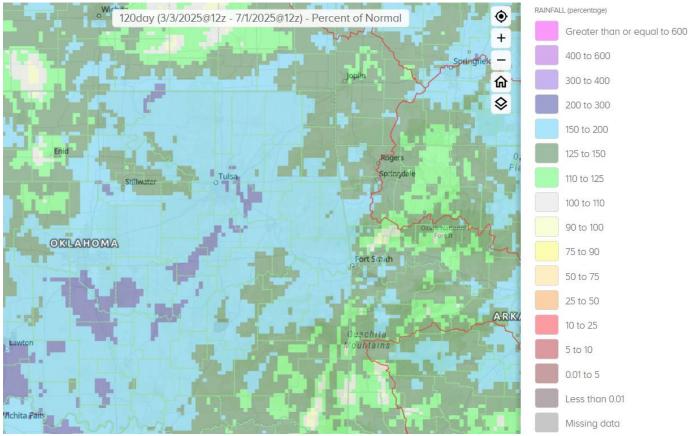


Fig. 35. 120-Day Estimated % of Normal Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 7/01/2025.

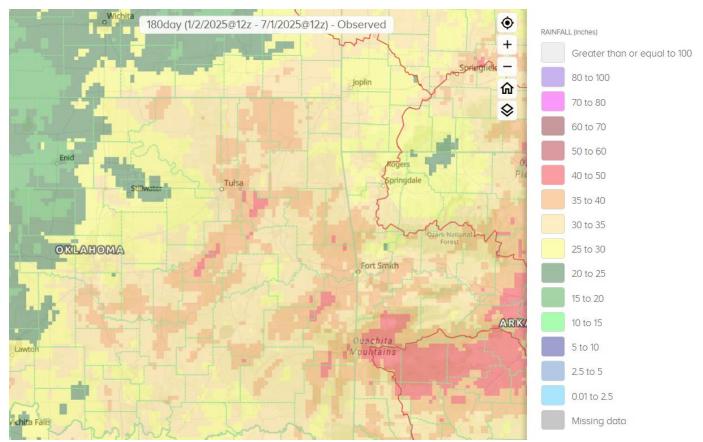


Fig. 36. 180-Day Estimated Observed Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 7/01/2025.

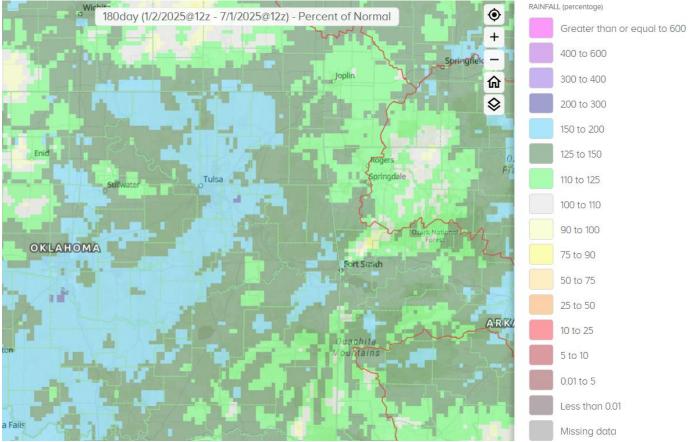


Fig. 37. 180-Day Estimated % of Normal Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 7/01/2025.

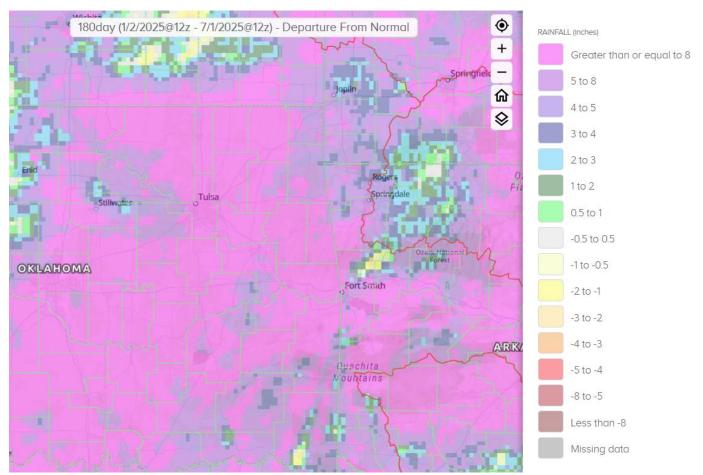


Fig. 38. 180-Day Departure from Normal Rainfall ending at 7am CDT 7/01/2025.

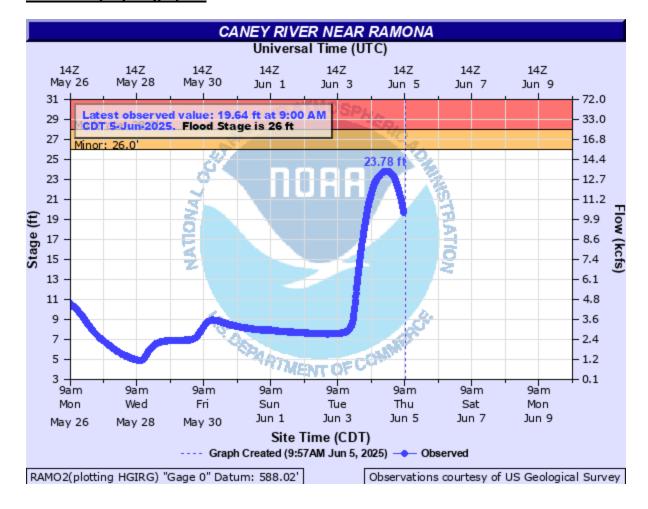
Written by:

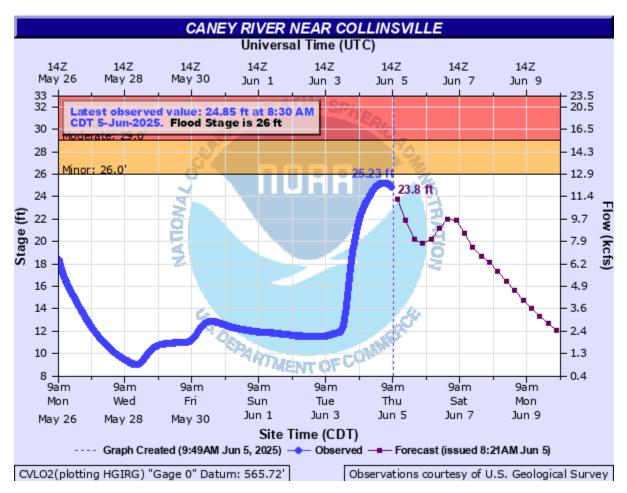
Nicole McGavock Service Hydrologist WFO Tulsa

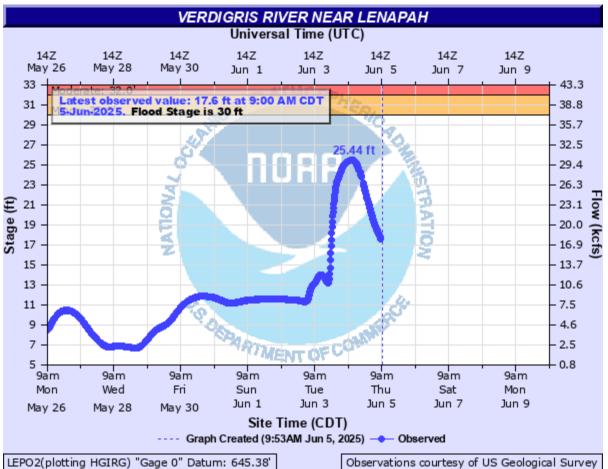
Products issued in June 2025:

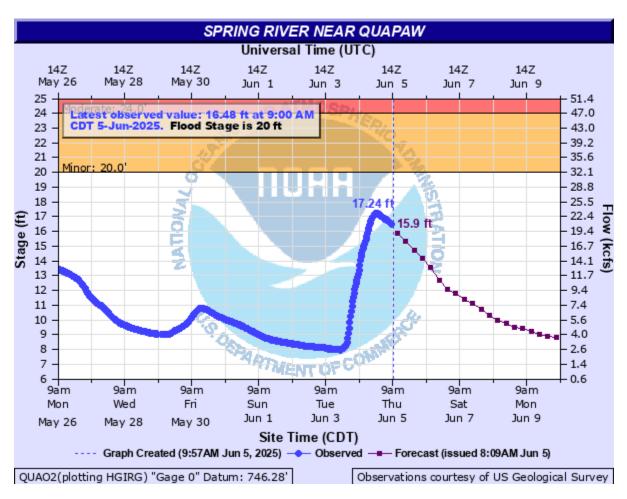
- 14 Flash Flood Warnings (FFW)
- 7 Flash Flood Statements (FFS)
- 4 Flash/Areal Flood Watches (FFA) (11 Watch FFA CON/EXT/EXA/EXB/CAN)
- 68 Urban and Small Stream Advisories (FLS)
 - 3 Areal Flood Warnings (FLW)
- 3 Areal Flood Statements (FLS)
- 50 River Flood Warnings (FLW) (includes category increases)
- 320 River Flood Statements (FLS)
- 20 River Flood Advisories (FLS) (100 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)

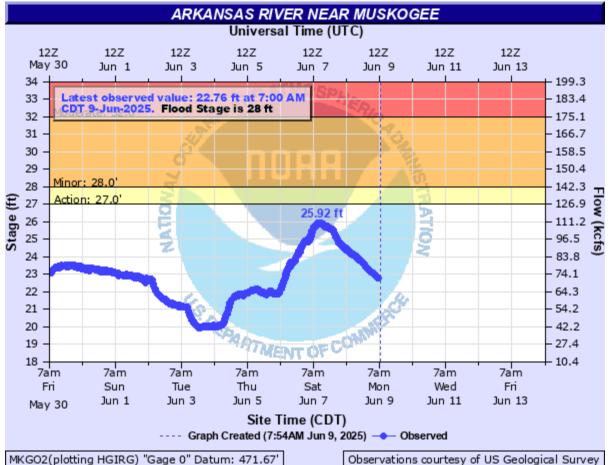
Preliminary Hydrographs:

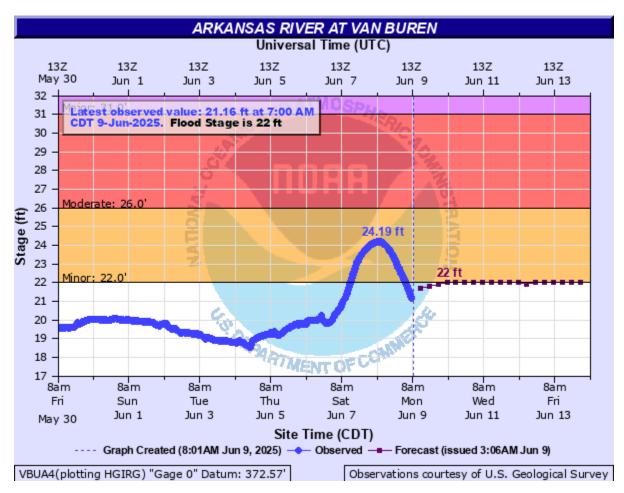


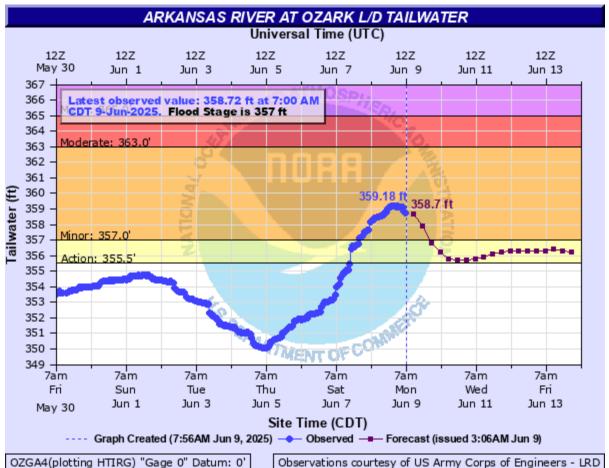


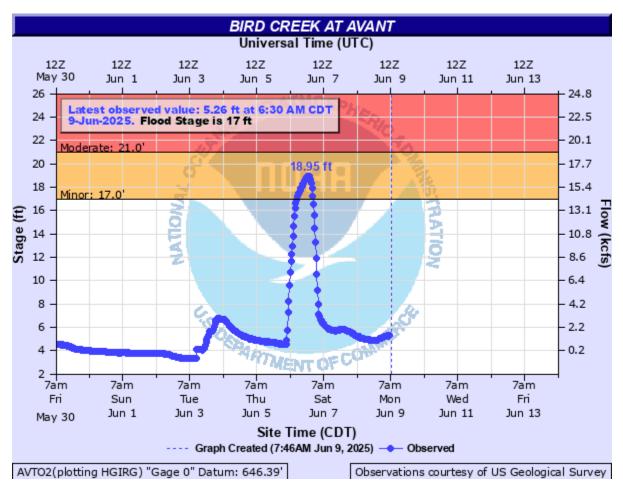


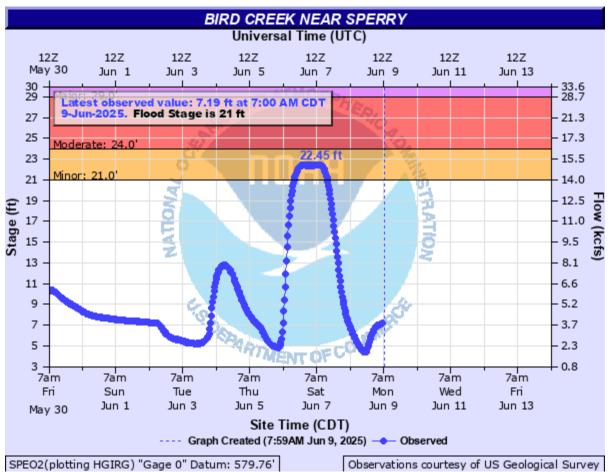


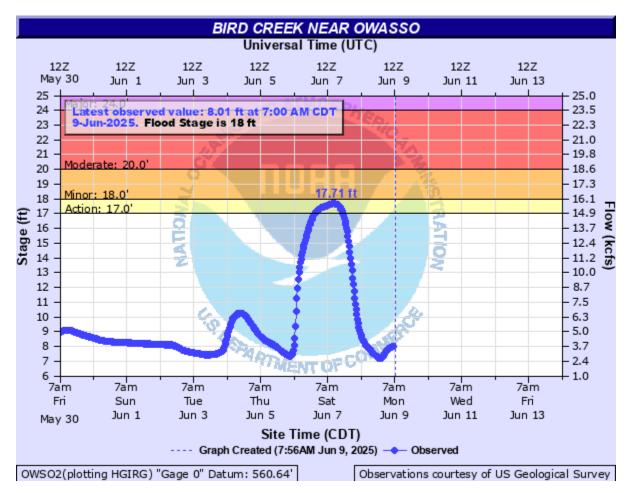


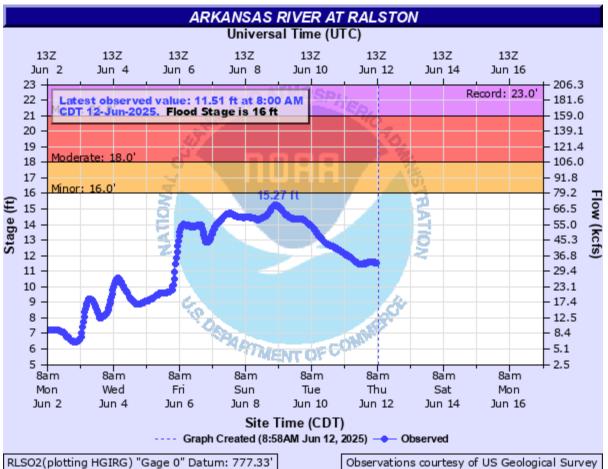


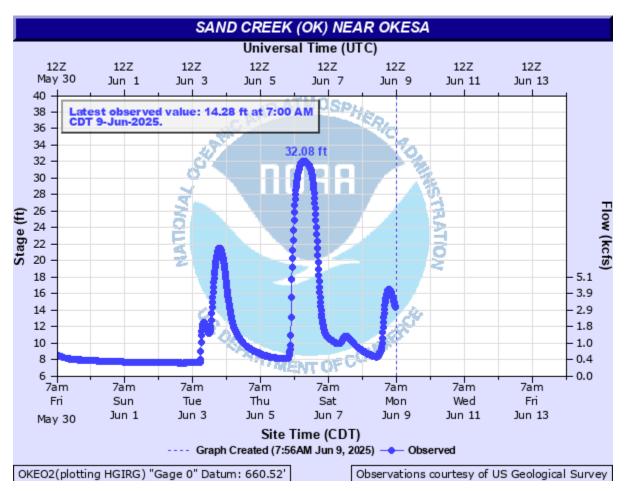


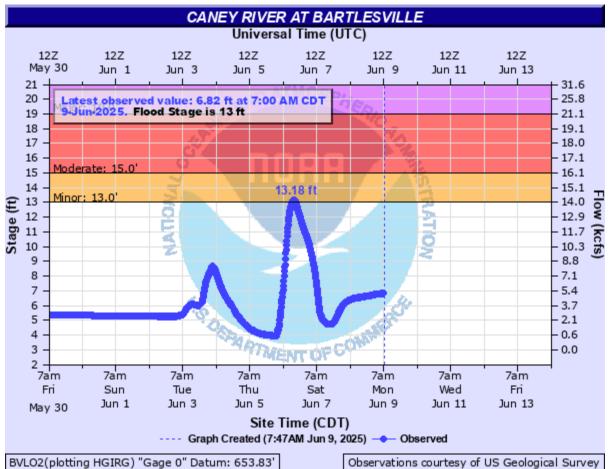


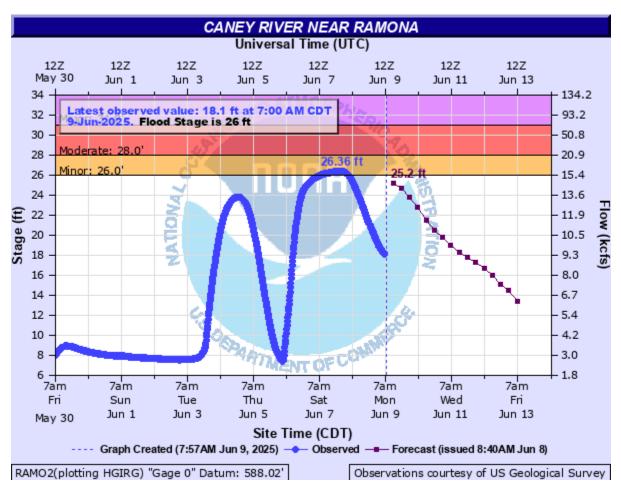


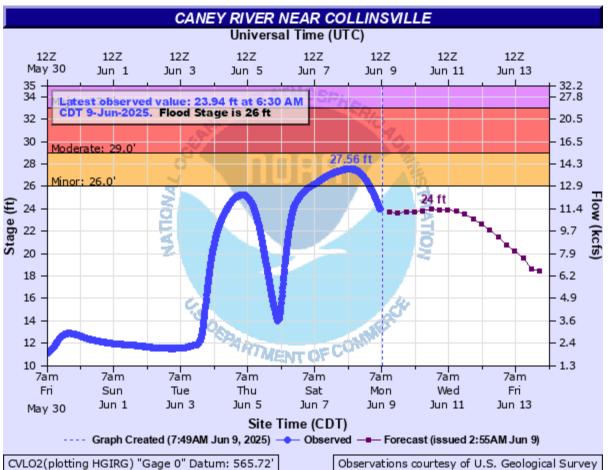


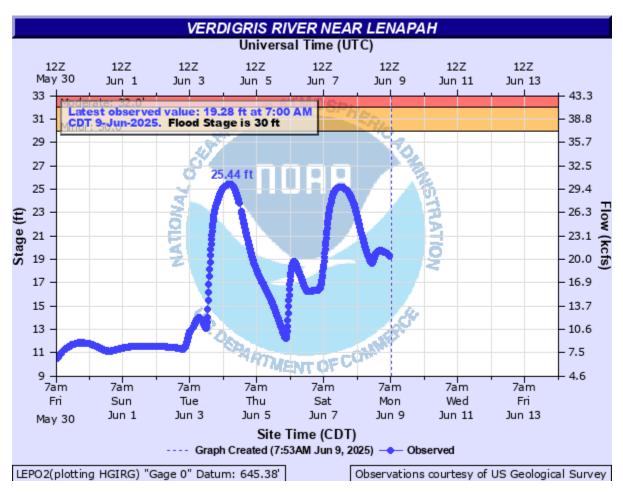


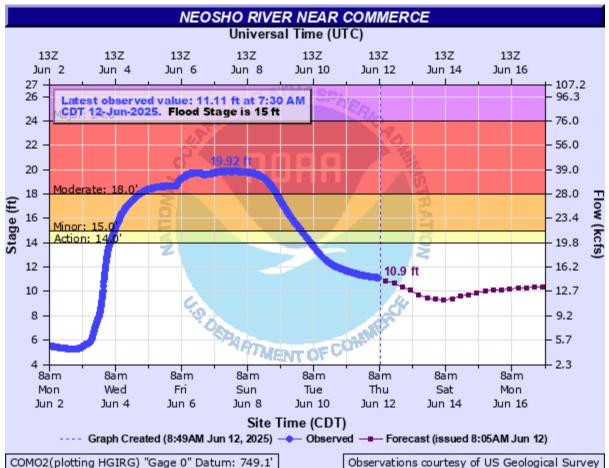


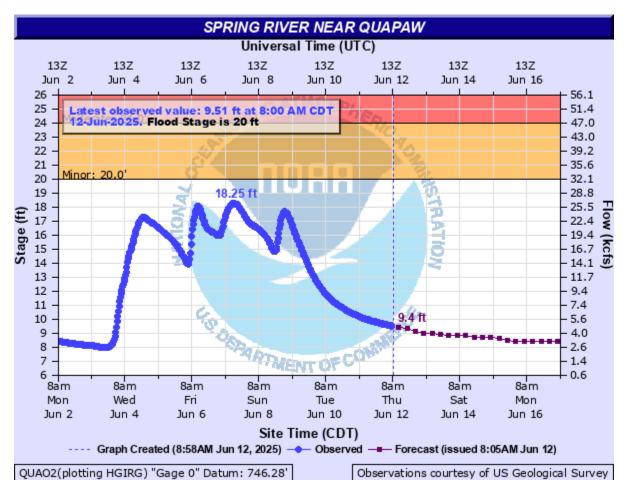


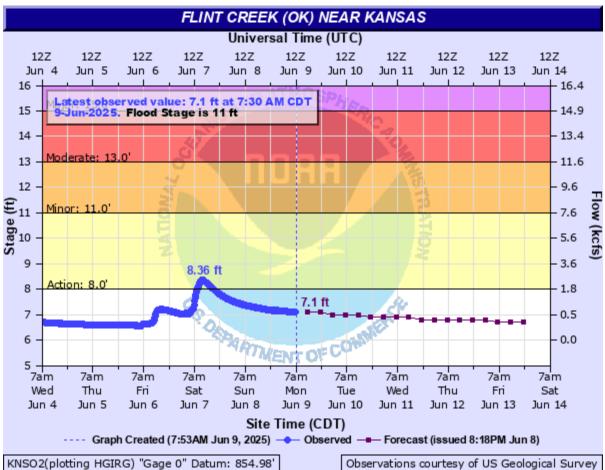


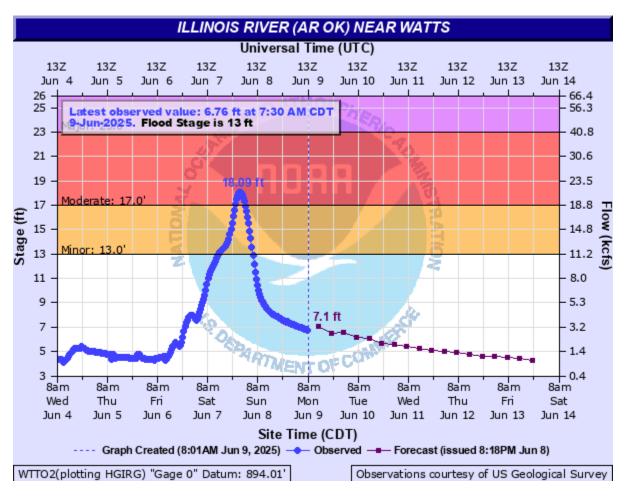


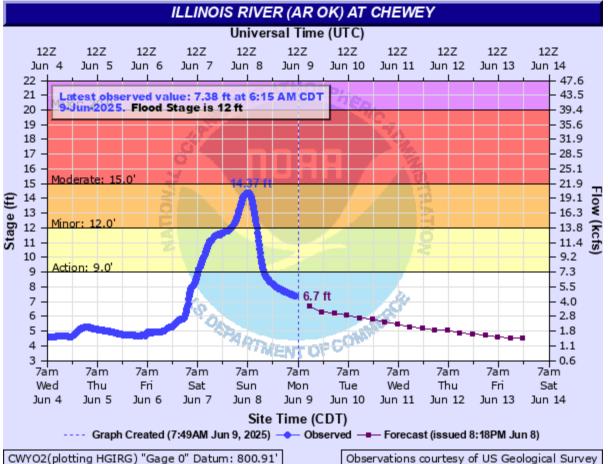


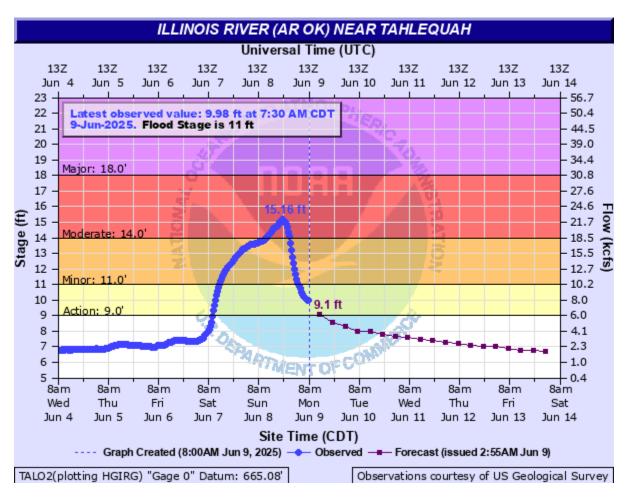


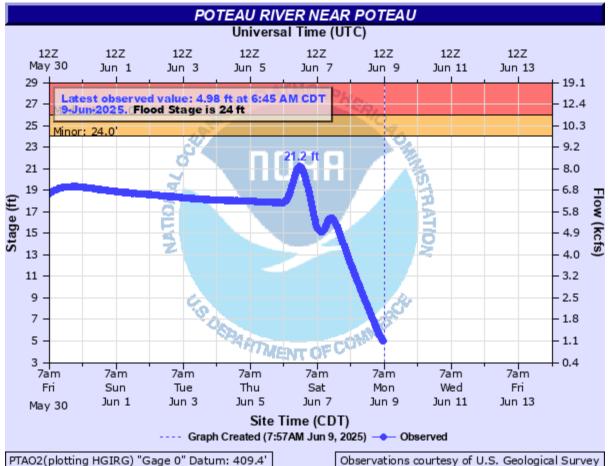


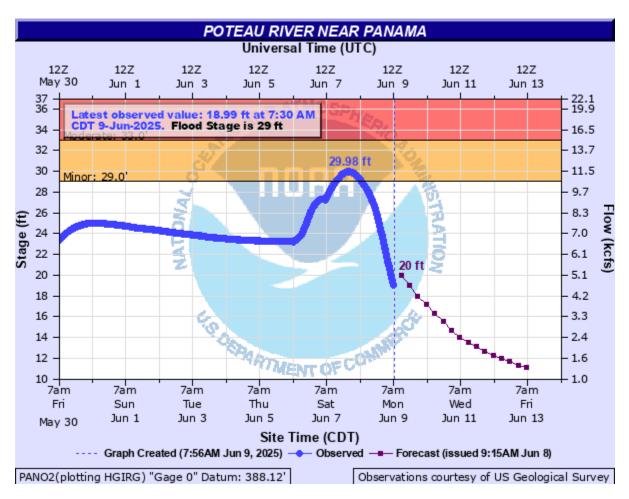


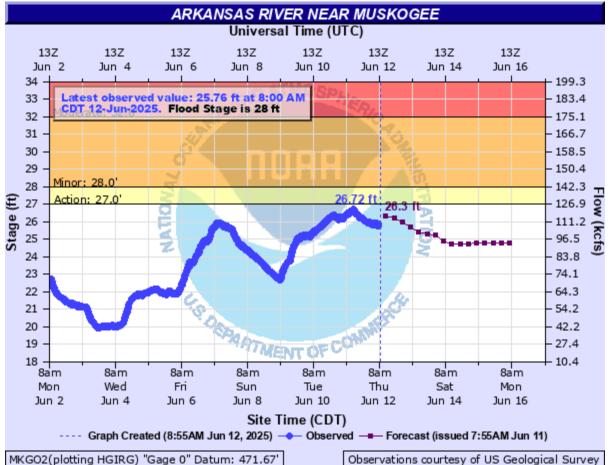


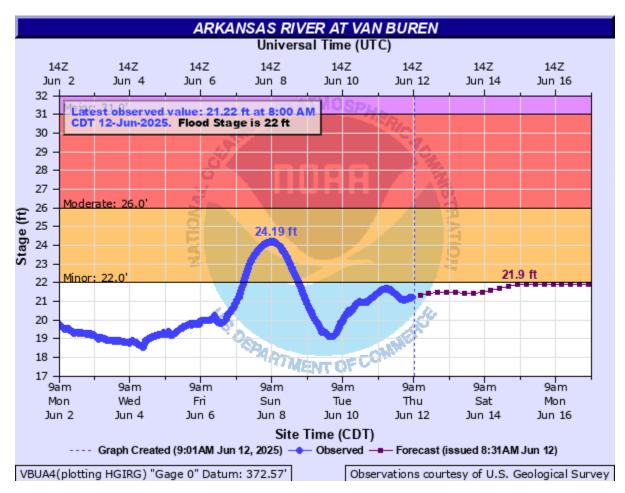


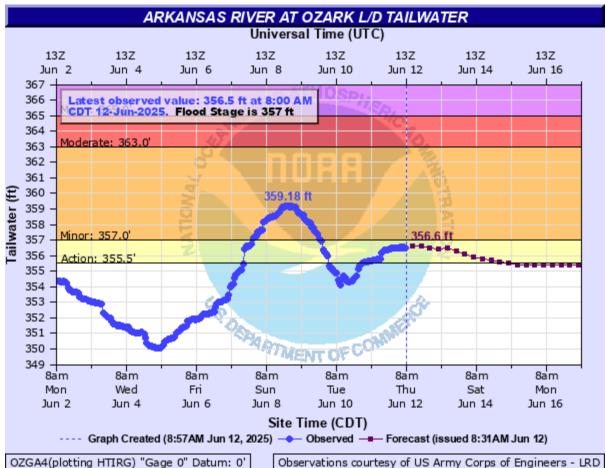


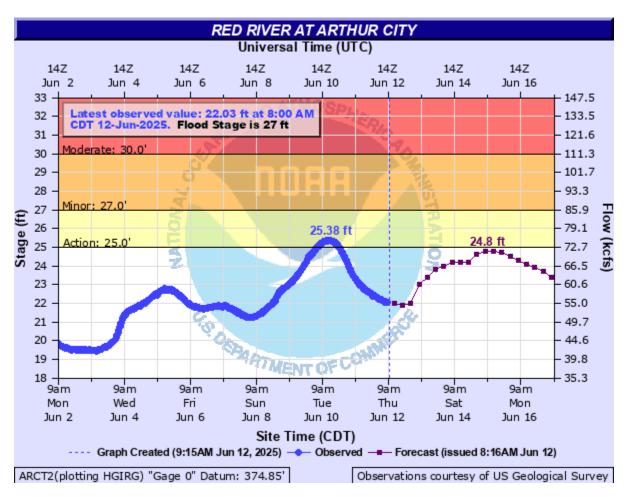


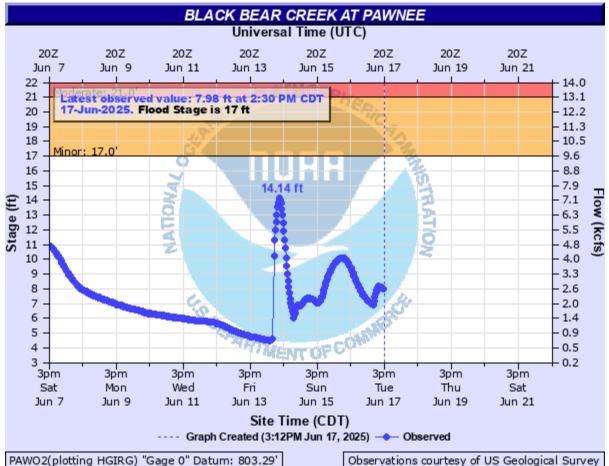


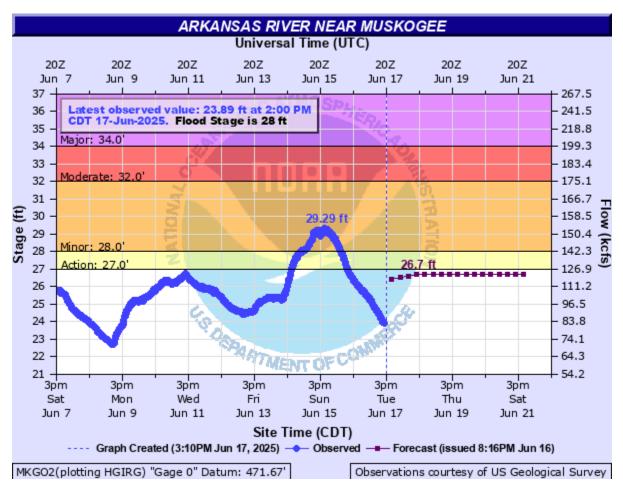


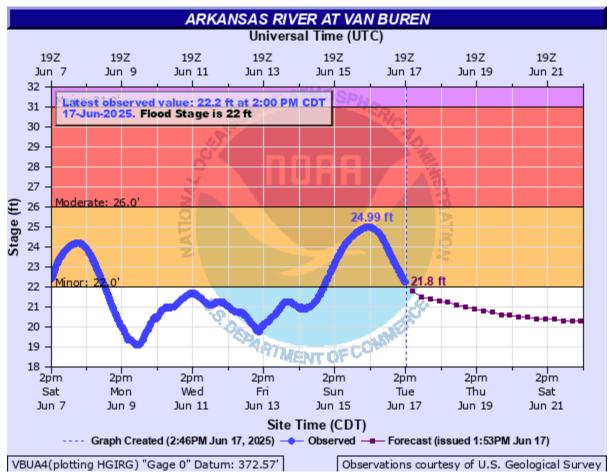


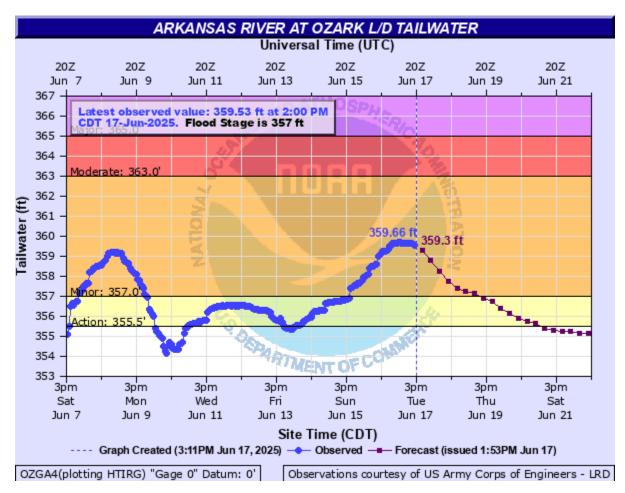


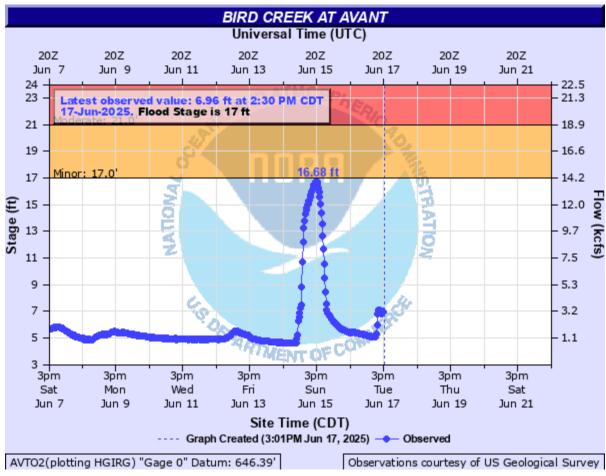


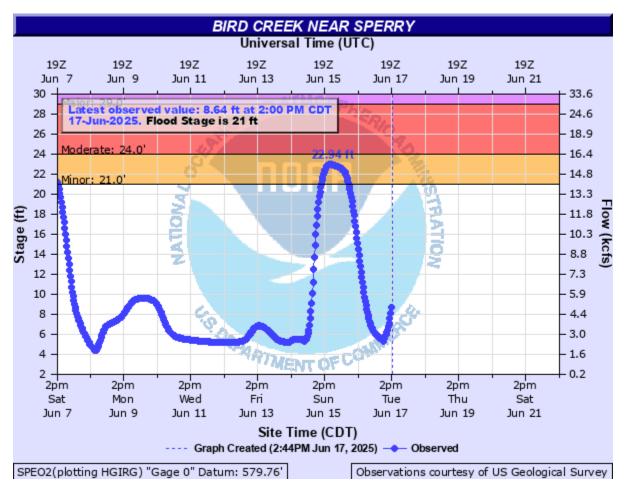


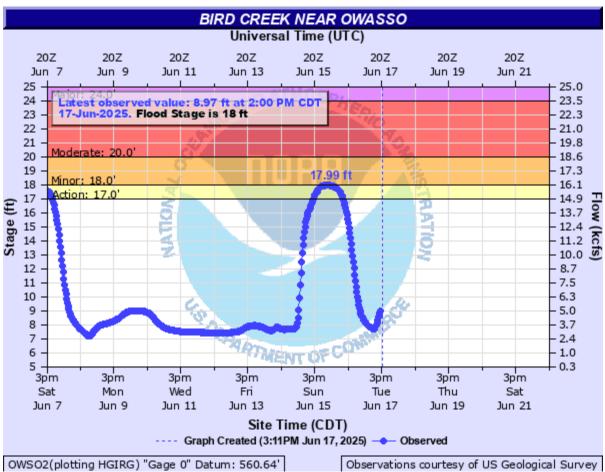


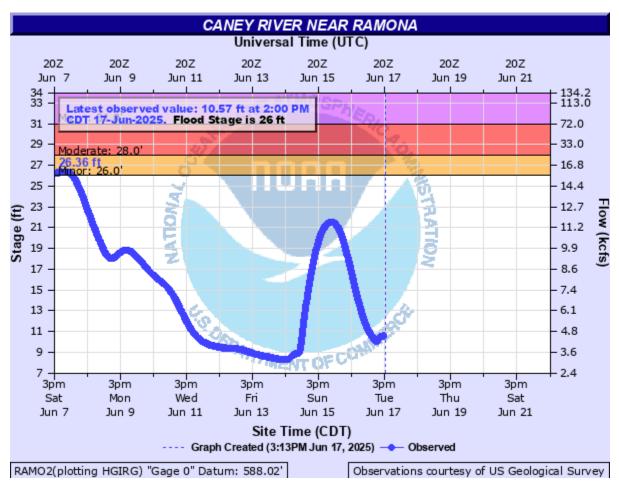


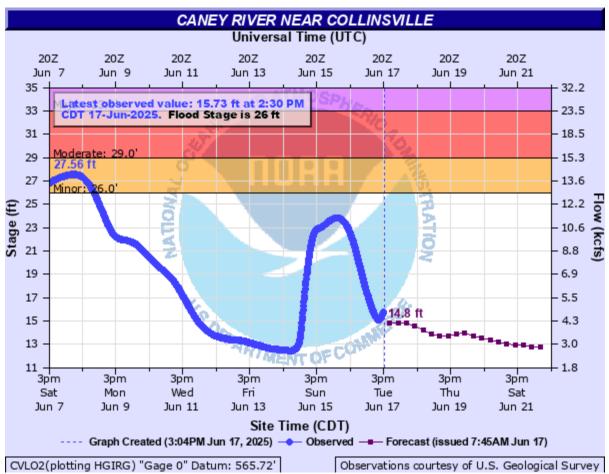


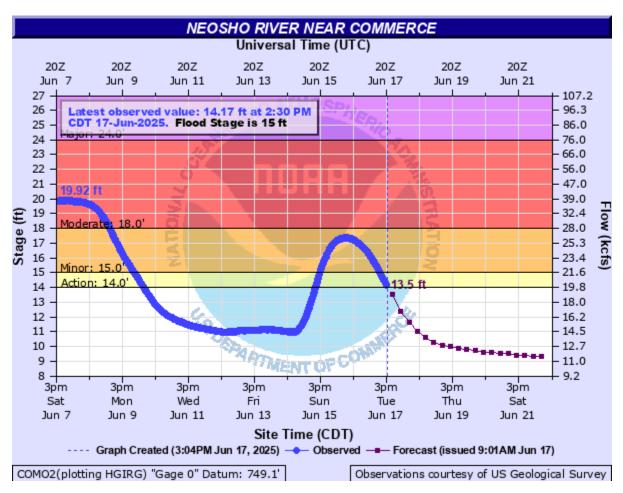


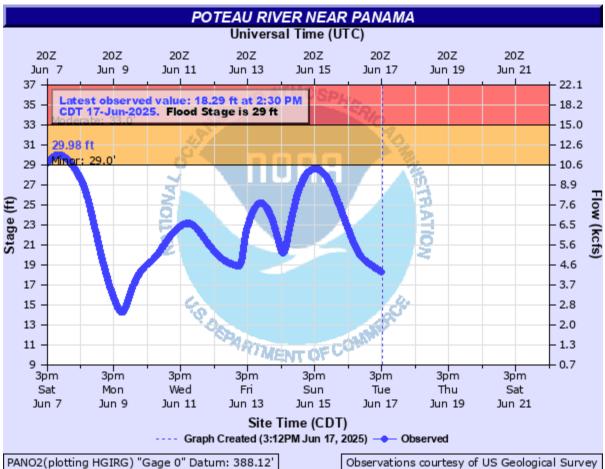


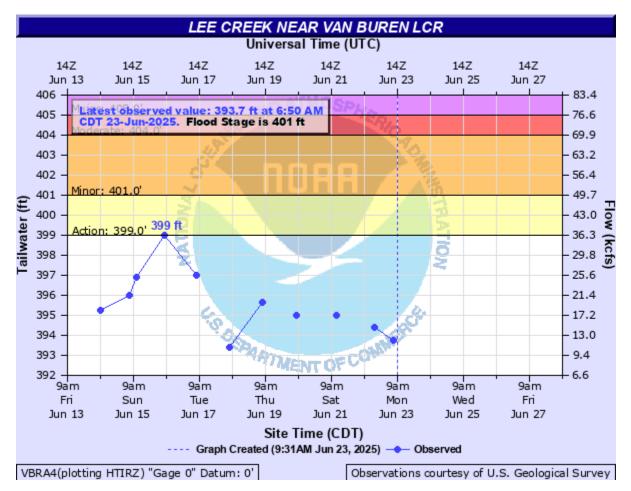


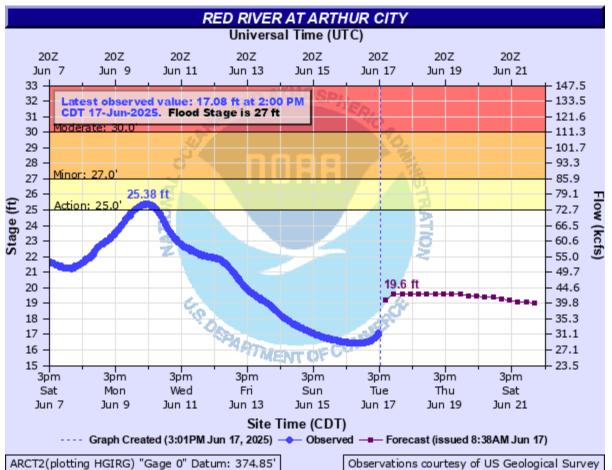


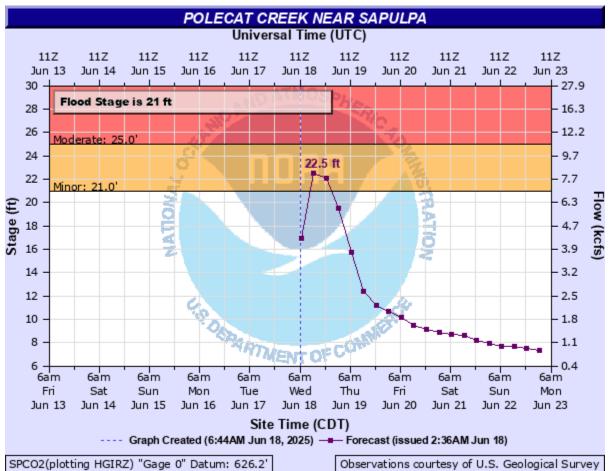












SPCO2(plotting HGIRZ) "Gage 0" Datum: 626.2'

