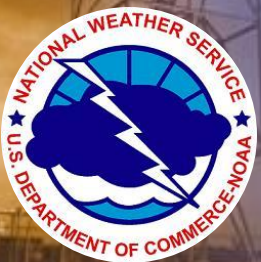


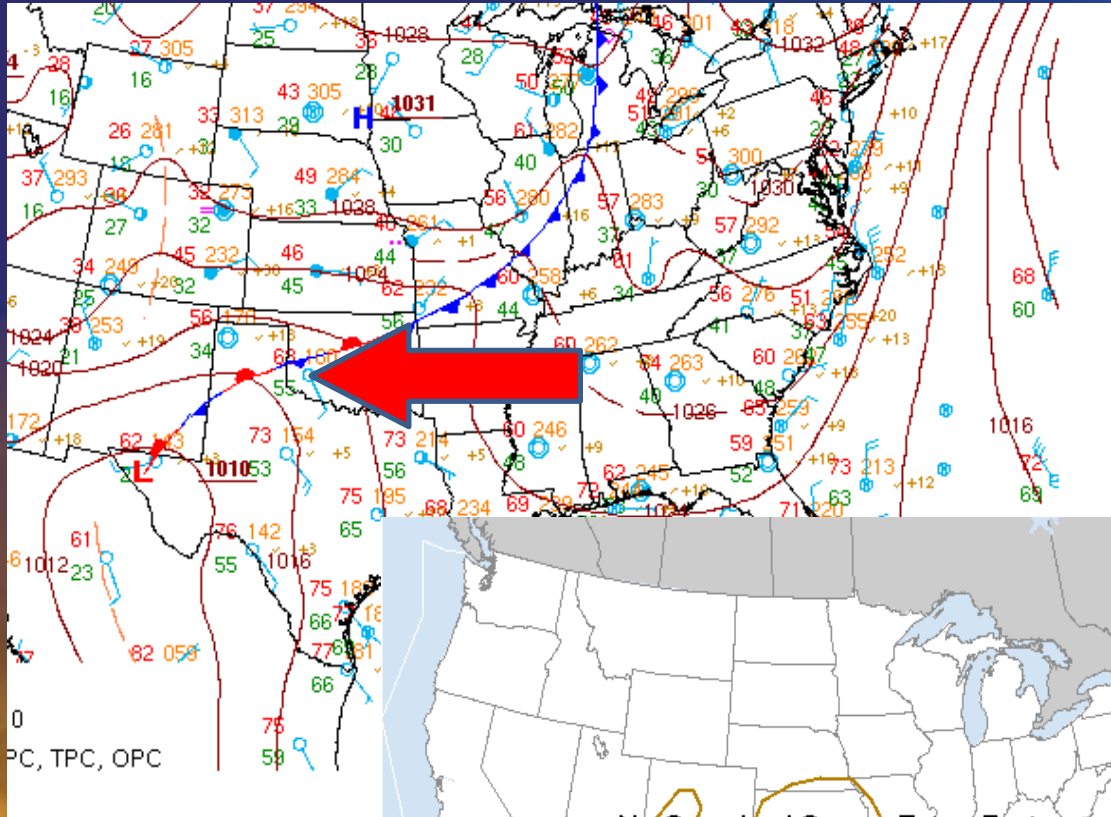
Overview of a Heavy Rain/Snow Event in the Texas Panhandle

November 11-12, 2010

Christine Krause
National Weather Service, Amarillo



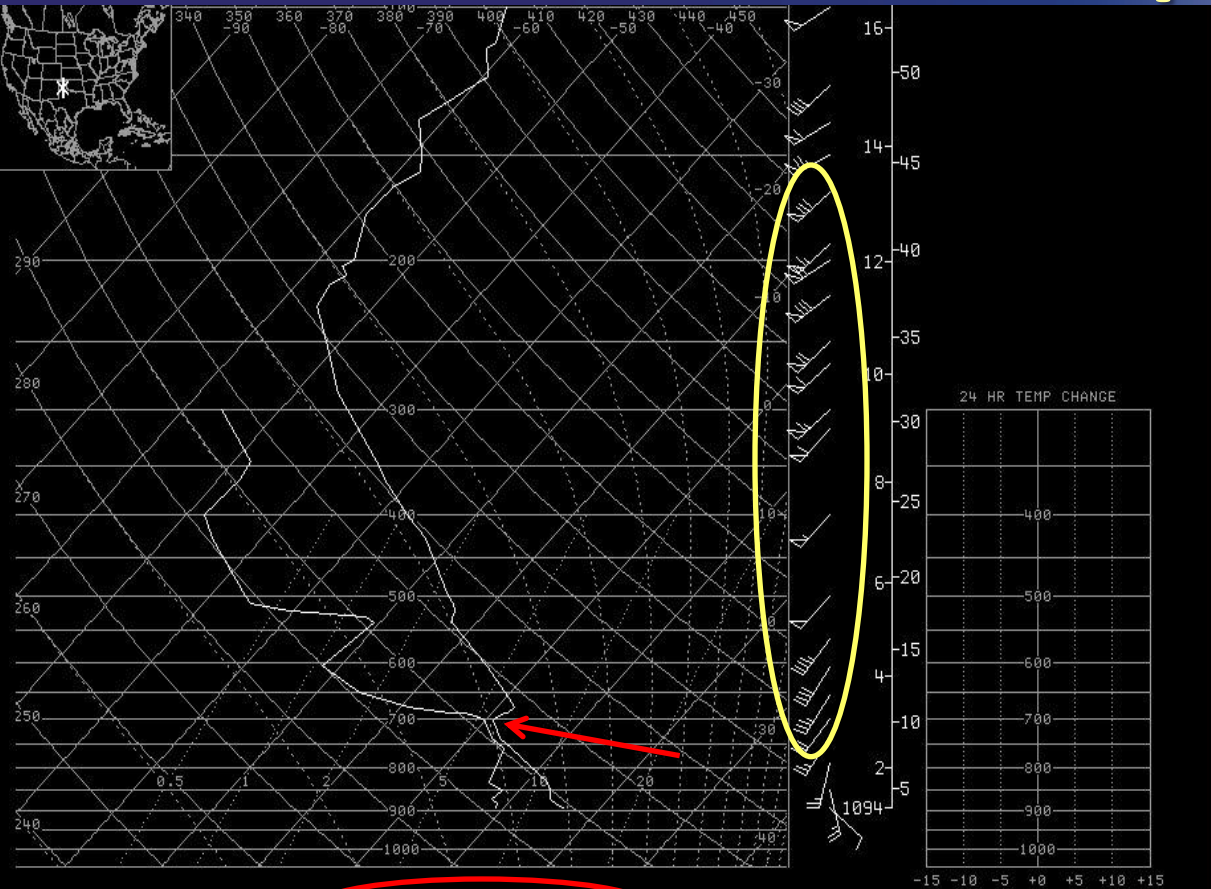
Event Setup



- Stalled frontal boundary across the southern Texas Panhandle
- Warm and moist air mass south of the front
- Area was out looked in general thunder

NOAA SPC DAY1 CONV OUTLOOK
ISSUED: 1938Z 11/11/2010
VALID: 11/2000Z-12/1200Z
FORECASTER: RACY/GRAMS/HALES
National Weather Service
Storm Prediction Center Norman, Oklahoma

Event Setup



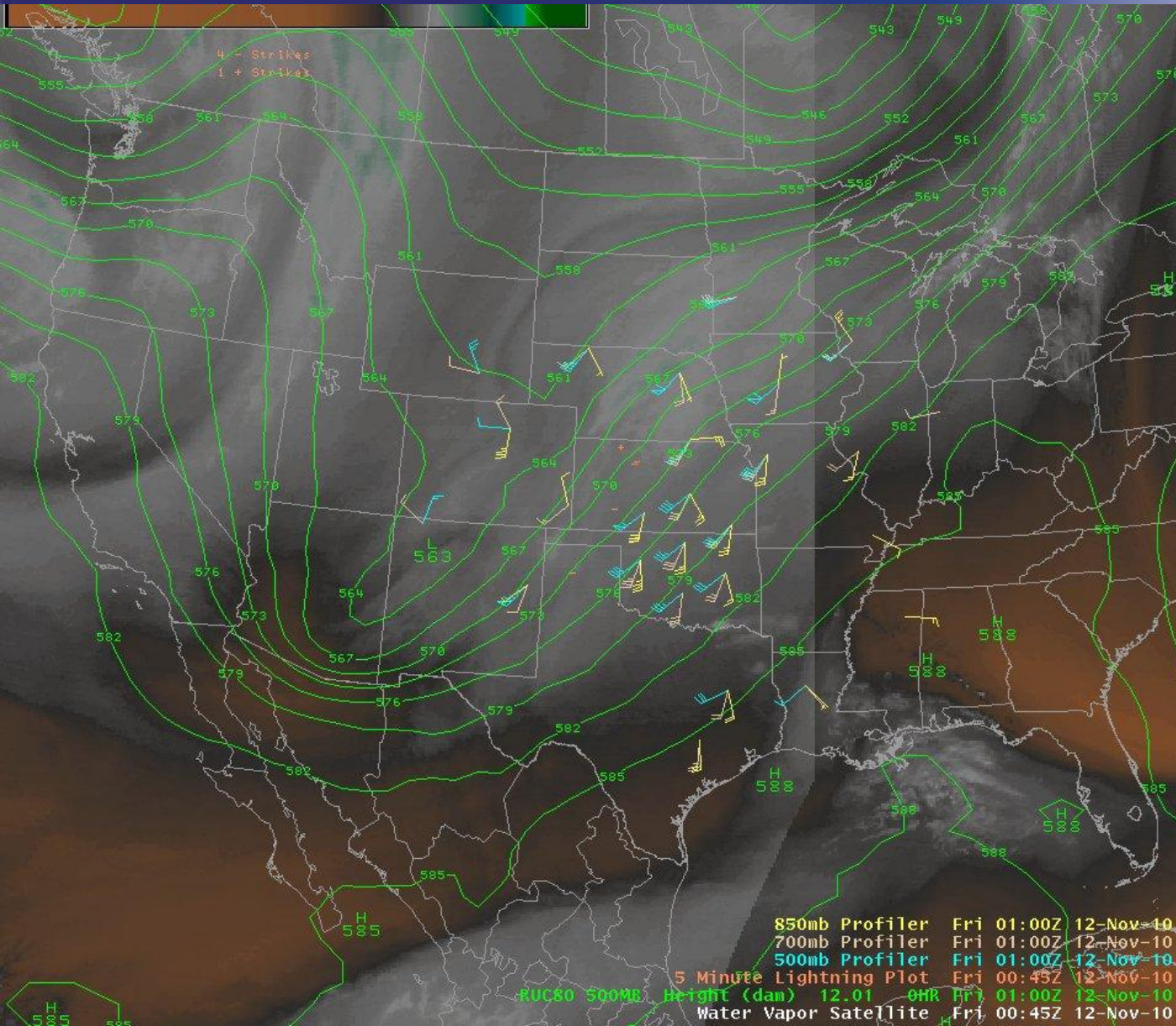
PW = 0.68 in
~~K-IDX= 25~~
 TOT IDX= 45
 SWT IDX= 253
 DMP=2: GST < 30 kts
 FRZ LVL= 11761 ft ASL
 Tw ZERO= 10223 ft ASL
 AVC WND= 213°/33 kts
 STM MTN= 243°/24 kts
 STM HEL= 204 m²/s²
 FCST MAX TEMP=NA
 TRGR TEMP= 18° C/65° F
 SOAR IDX=NA
 MDPI/WINDEX = 0.32/20

-PARCEL- T=SFC;Td=SFC
 PARCEL P= 891 mb
 PRCL T/Td= 61/48° F/16/9° C
 CONV TEMP= 65° F
 LIFT IDX= -0.9
 CCL= 7340 ft ASL/ 777 mb
 LCL= 6479 ft ASL/ 802 mb
 LFCs= 8119 ft ASL/ 755 mb,
 13697 ft ASL/ 609 mb
 MX HAILSZ= 0.9 cm/0.4 in
 MX VERT VEL= 13 m/s
 EQUIL LVL= 26984 ft ASL/354 mb
 MX CLD TOP= 34612 ft ASL
 POS AREA= 109 J/R

- PWATs of 0.68 inches off the 00 UTC sounding were 200% of normal.
- Mid and upper level flow was parallel to the surface front.
- Mid level cap present
- Elevated instability present

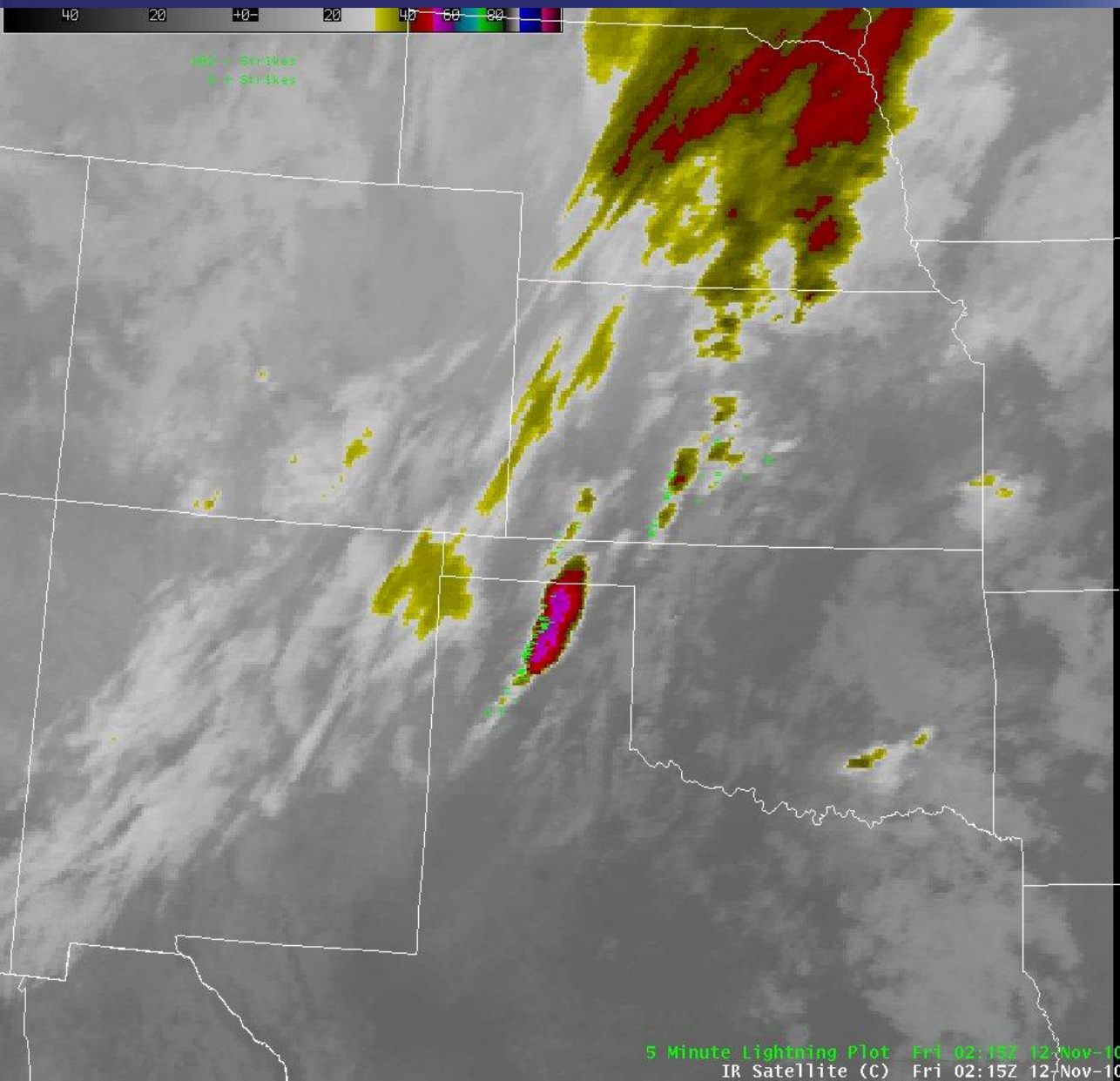
00 UTC 12Nov KAMA Sounding

Event Setup



- Abundant mid and upper level moisture across the Panhandles
- Lead shortwave trough entering southern NM
- Strong system with cold temperatures aloft

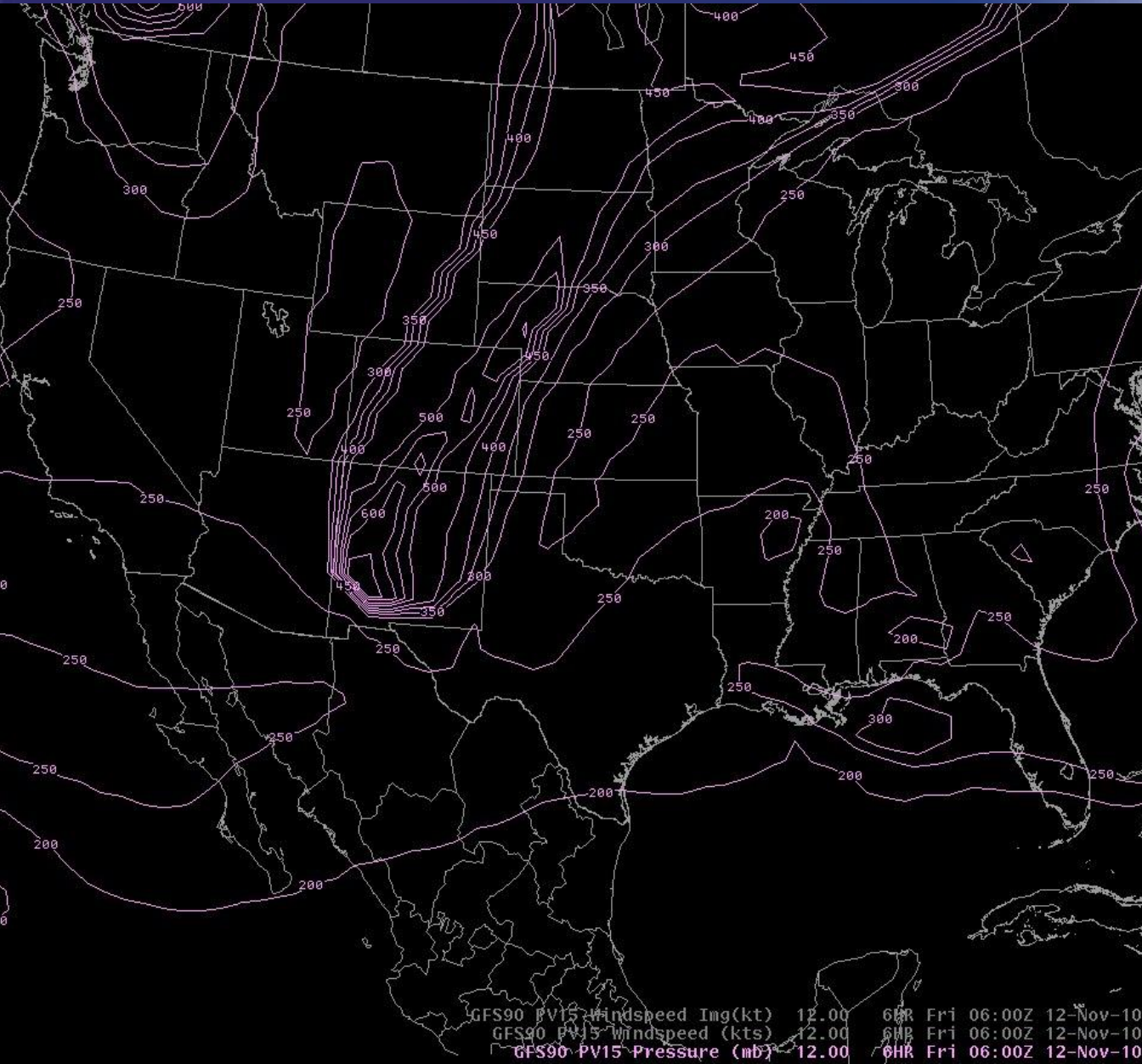
Event Setup



Cooling cloud tops on the IR satellite imagery indicates convection increasing across the central and southern Texas Panhandle

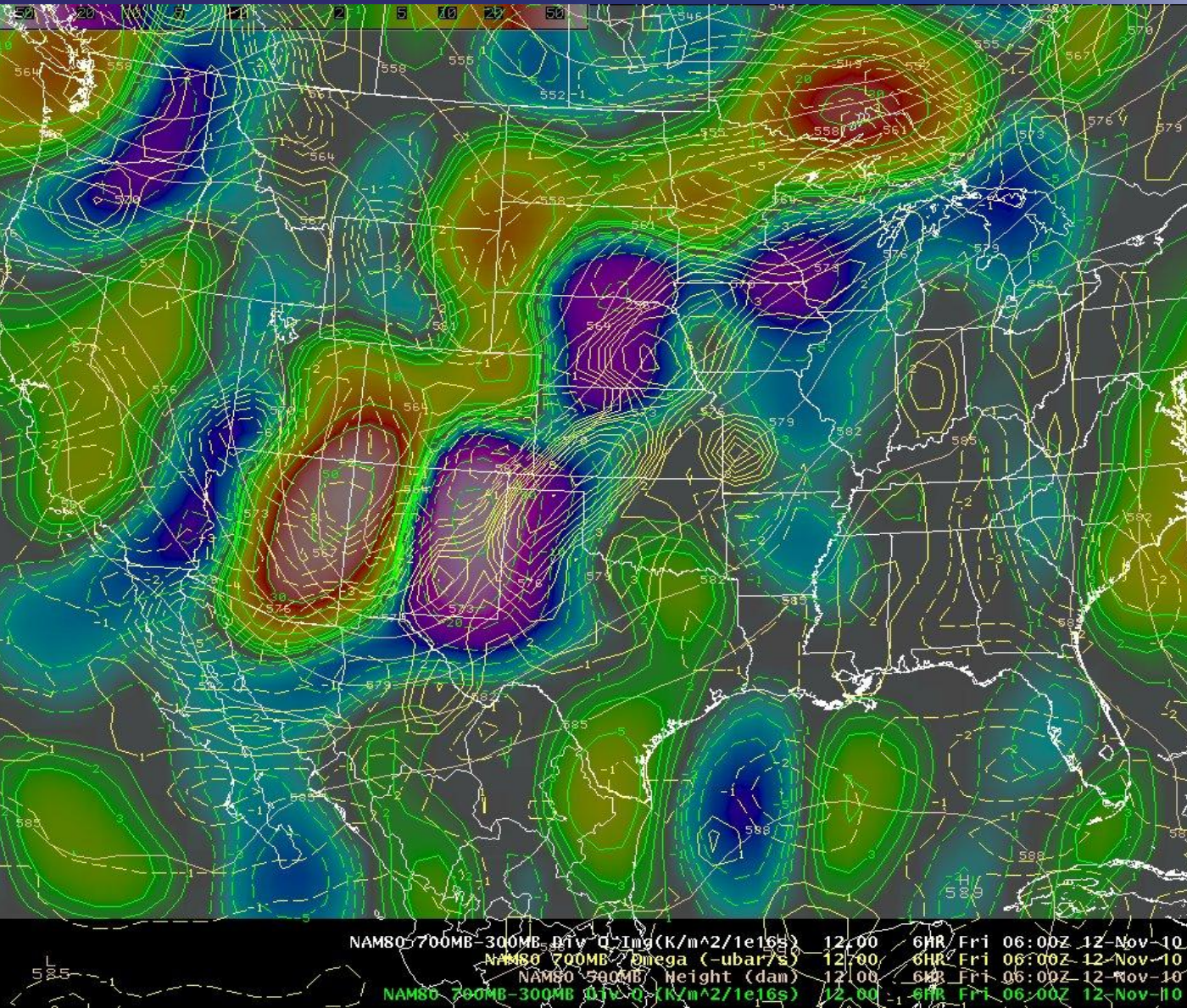


Event Setup



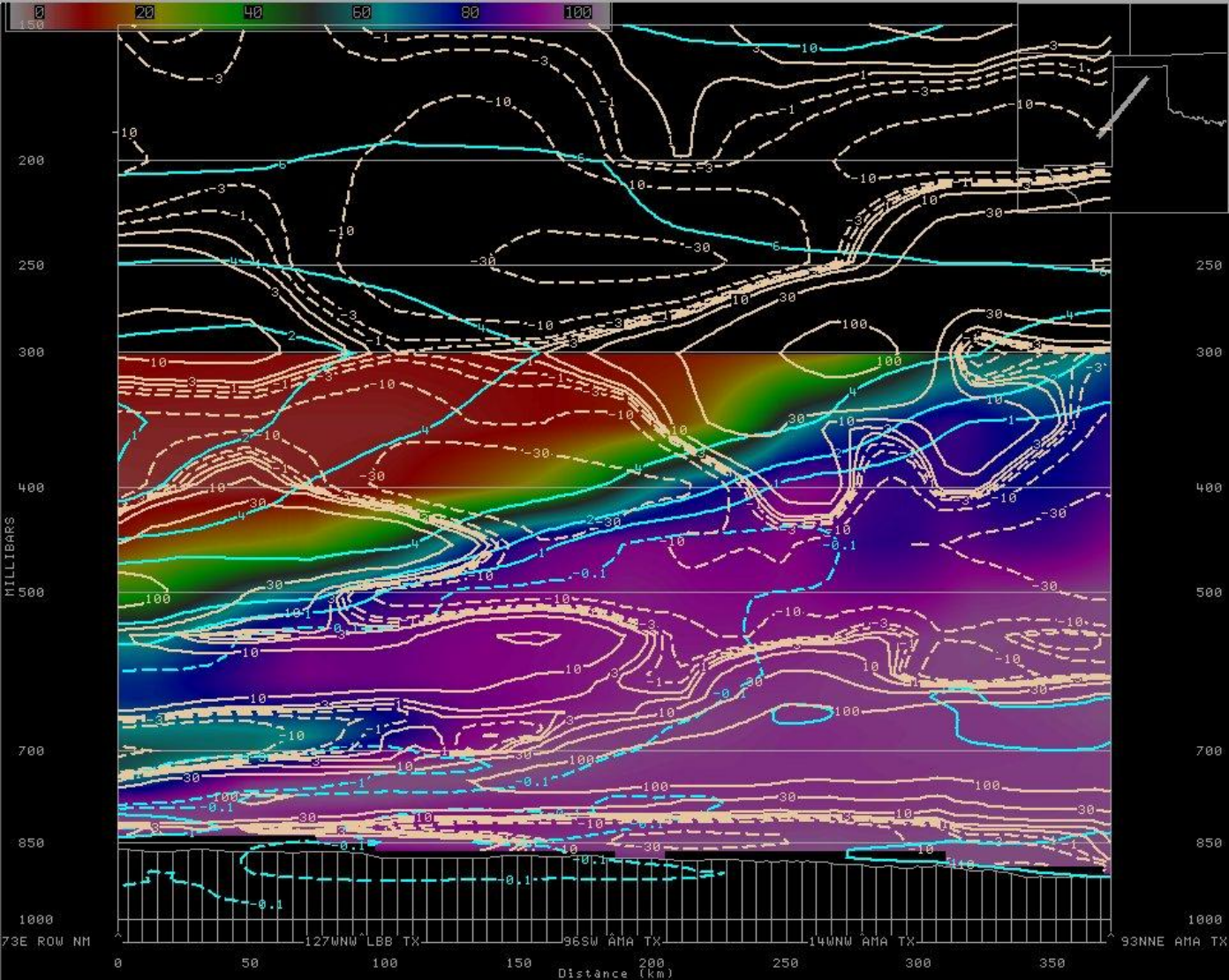
**Tropopause
pressure (potential
vorticity) advection
also enhanced
convection in the area**

Event Setup



Mid to upper level Q-Vector Convergence worked in tandem with potential vorticity advection to maximize lift across the area

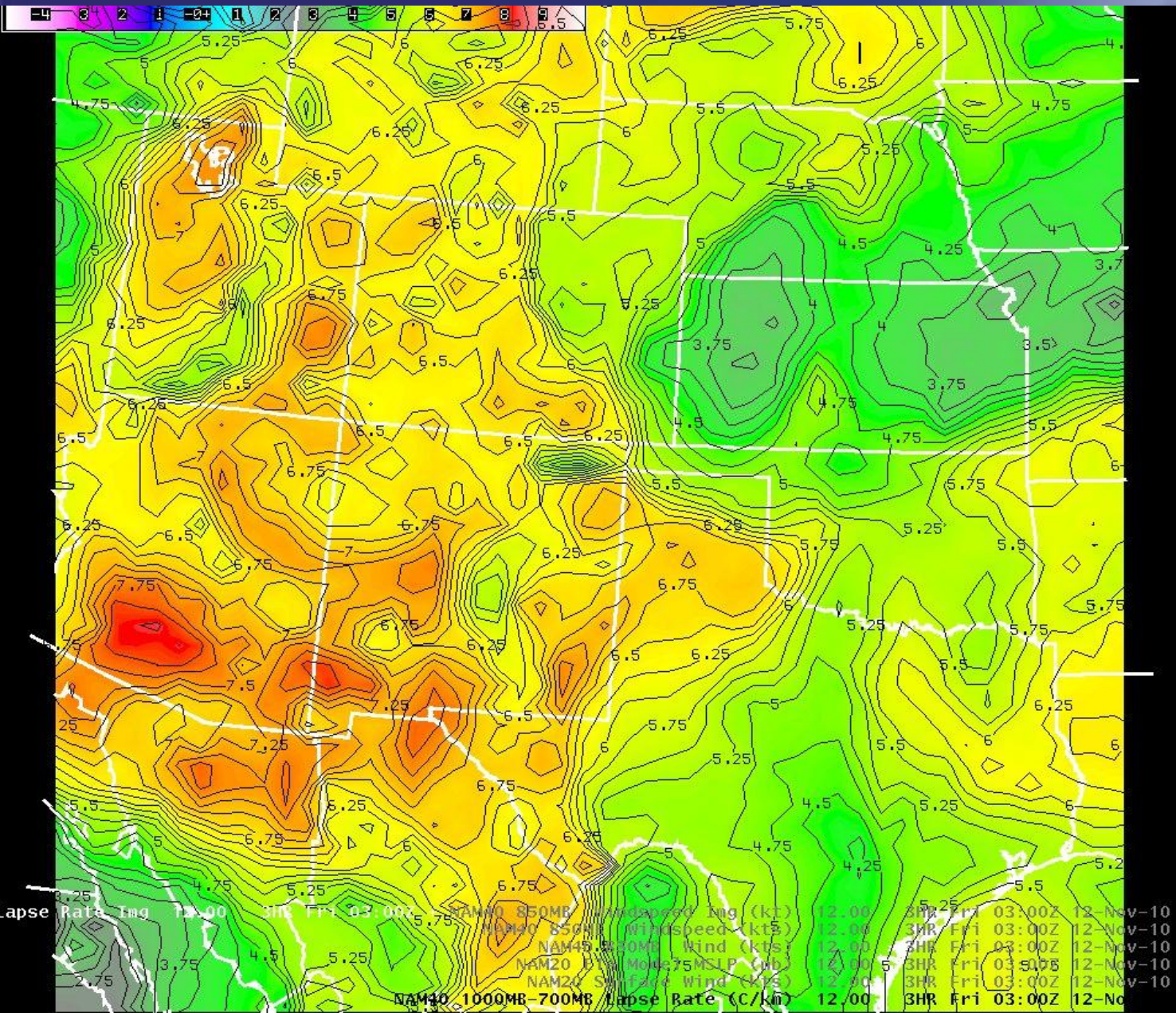
Event Setup



- Strong frontogenetic forcing between 850-700 MB
- Negative equivalent Potential vorticity (EPV) above that layer indicated some instability present which likely led to the enhanced convective nature of the snow

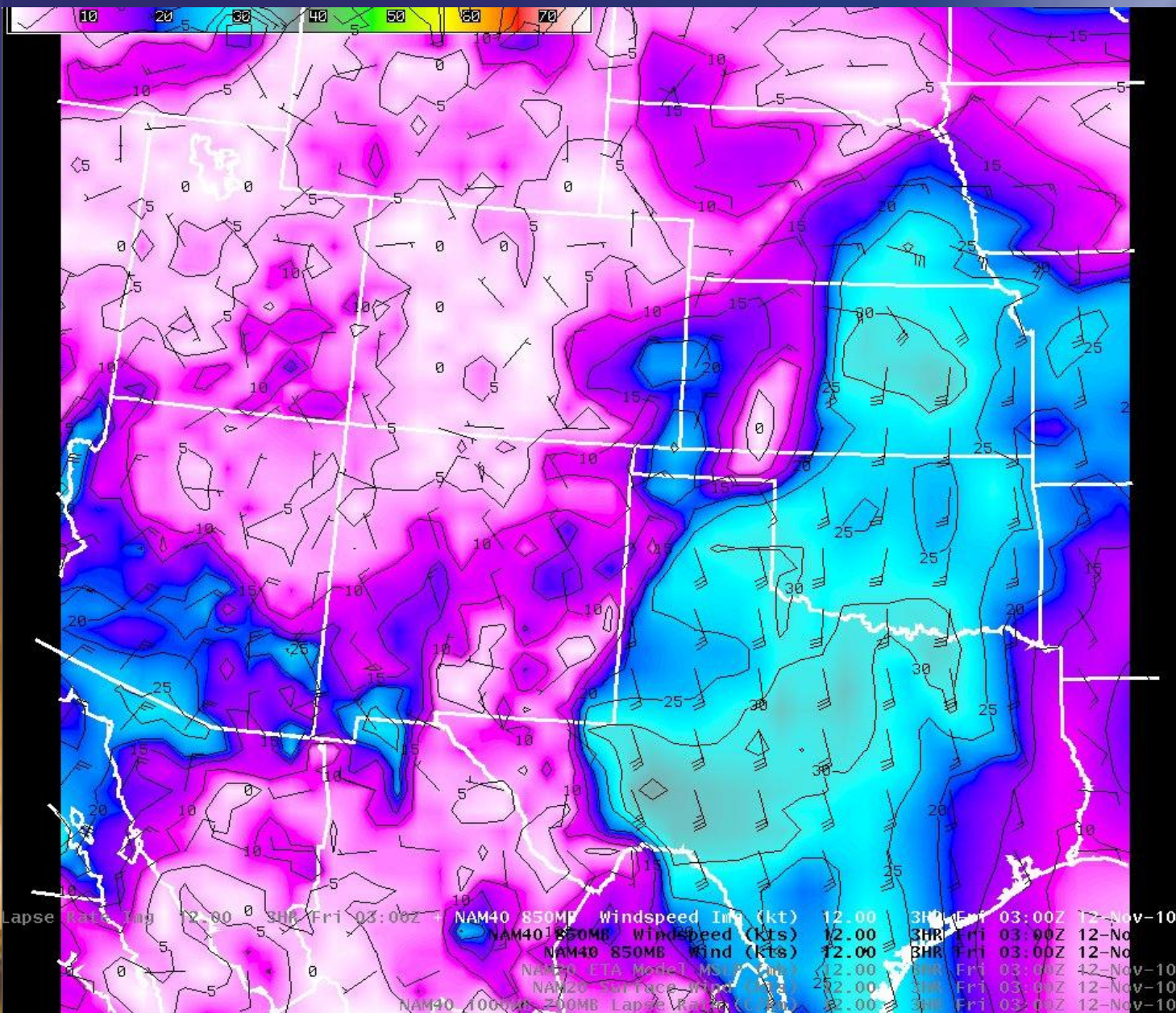
NAM lineB	Omega (-ubar/s)	12.00	12HR	Fri	12:00Z	12-Nov-10
NAM lineB	Rel Humidity Img(%)	12.00	12HR	Fri	12:00Z	12-Nov-10
NAM lineB	2-D Frontogenesis/Mag Fn (K/m/1e10s)	12.00	12HR	Fri	12:00Z	12-Nov-10
NAM40 lineB	Equiv Pot Vort (PVU)	12.00	12HR	Fri	12:00Z	12-Nov-10
NAM40 lineB	Rel Humidity (%)	12.00	12HR	Fri	12:00Z	12-Nov-10
NAM lineB	Wind (kts)	12.00	12HR	Fri	12:00Z	12-Nov-10

Event Setup



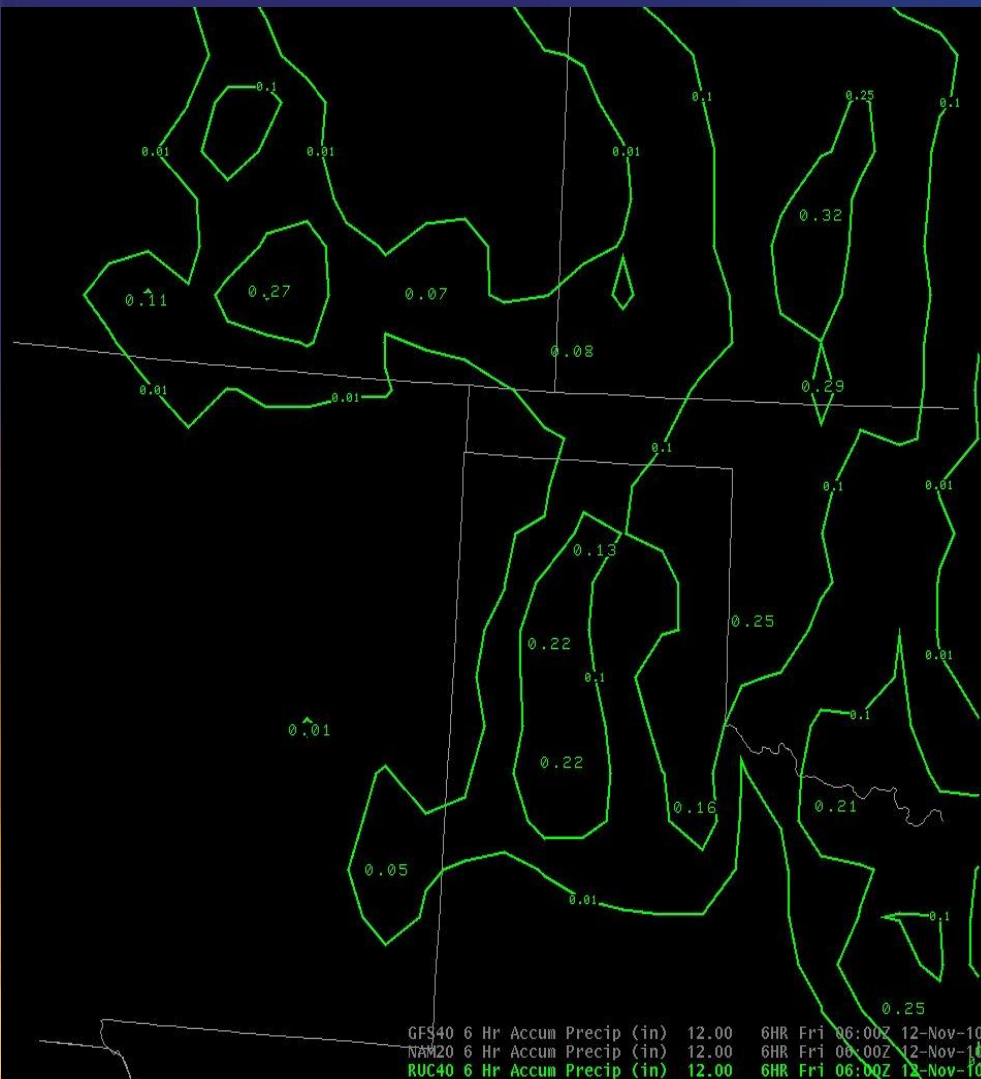
Step 700-500 MB lapse rates largely contributed to sustaining the convection after 00 UTC Nov 12.

Event Setup



A 30 to 40 knot low level jet continued to provide gulf moisture to the Southern Plains, keeping the atmosphere primed for convection.

Model Output



RUC 6 hour precip 06Z Fri Nov 12

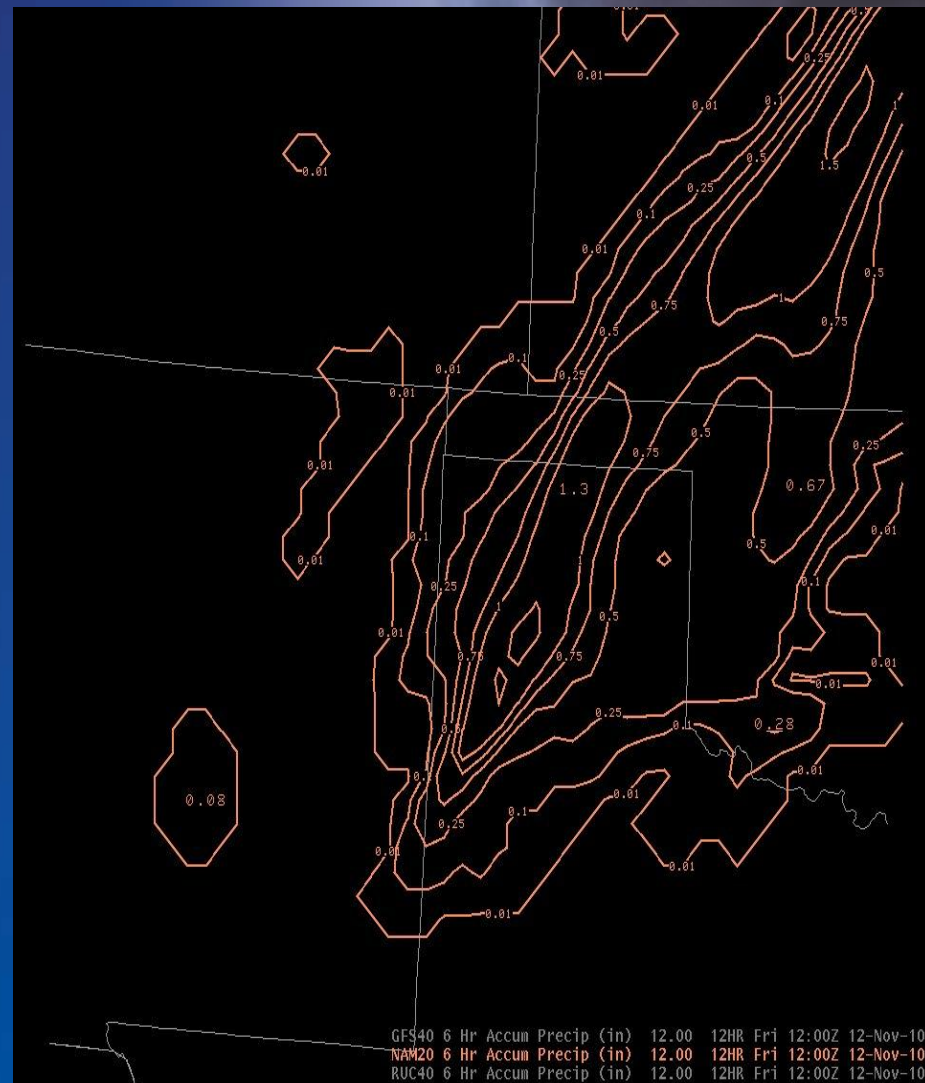


RUC 6 hour precip 12Z Fri Nov 12

Model Output

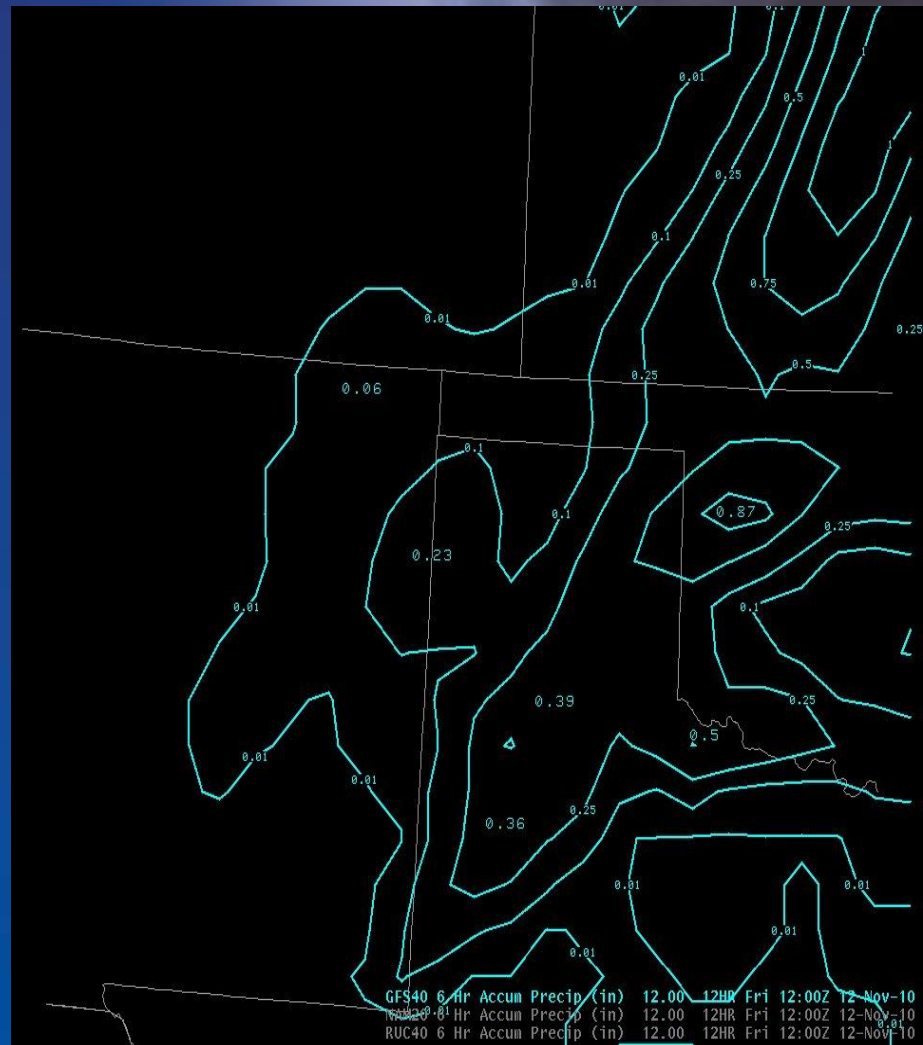
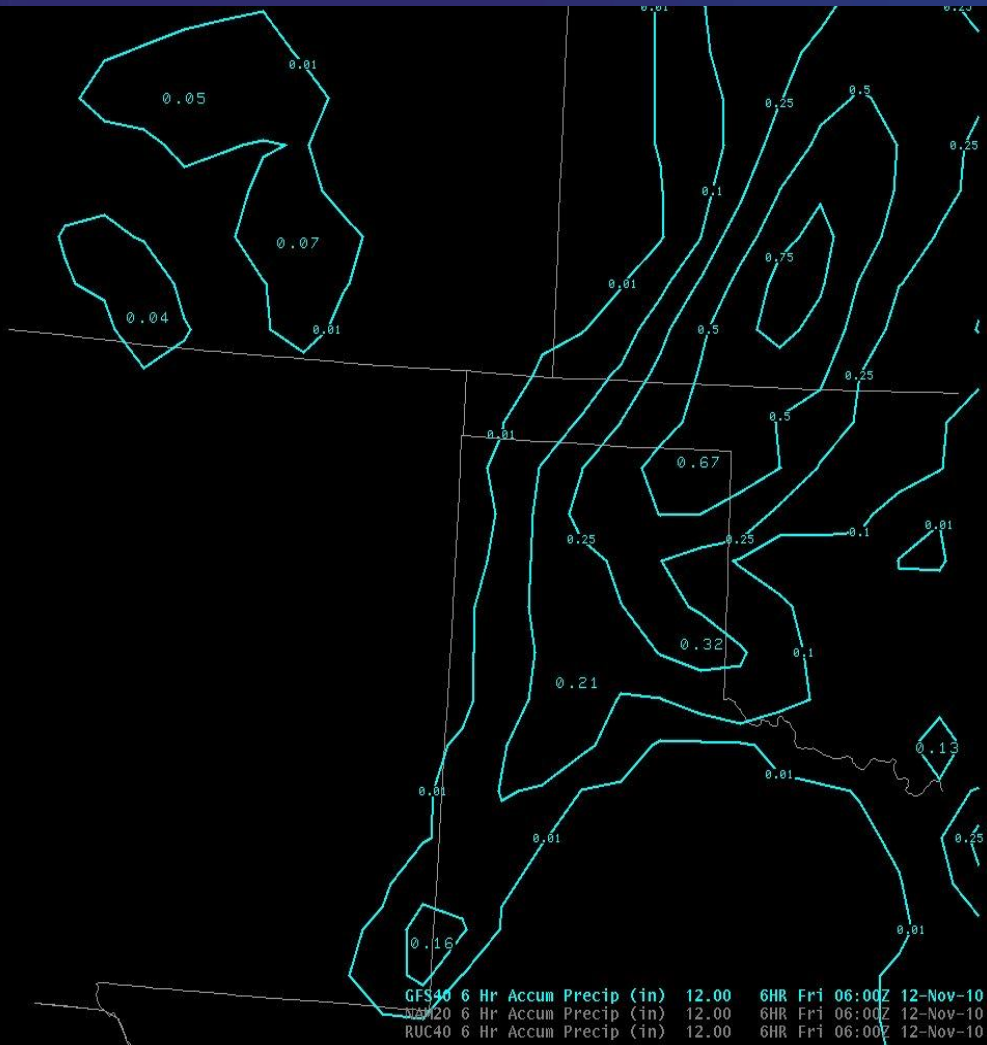


NAM 6 hour precip 06Z Fri Nov 12



NAM 6 hour precip 12Z Fri Nov 12

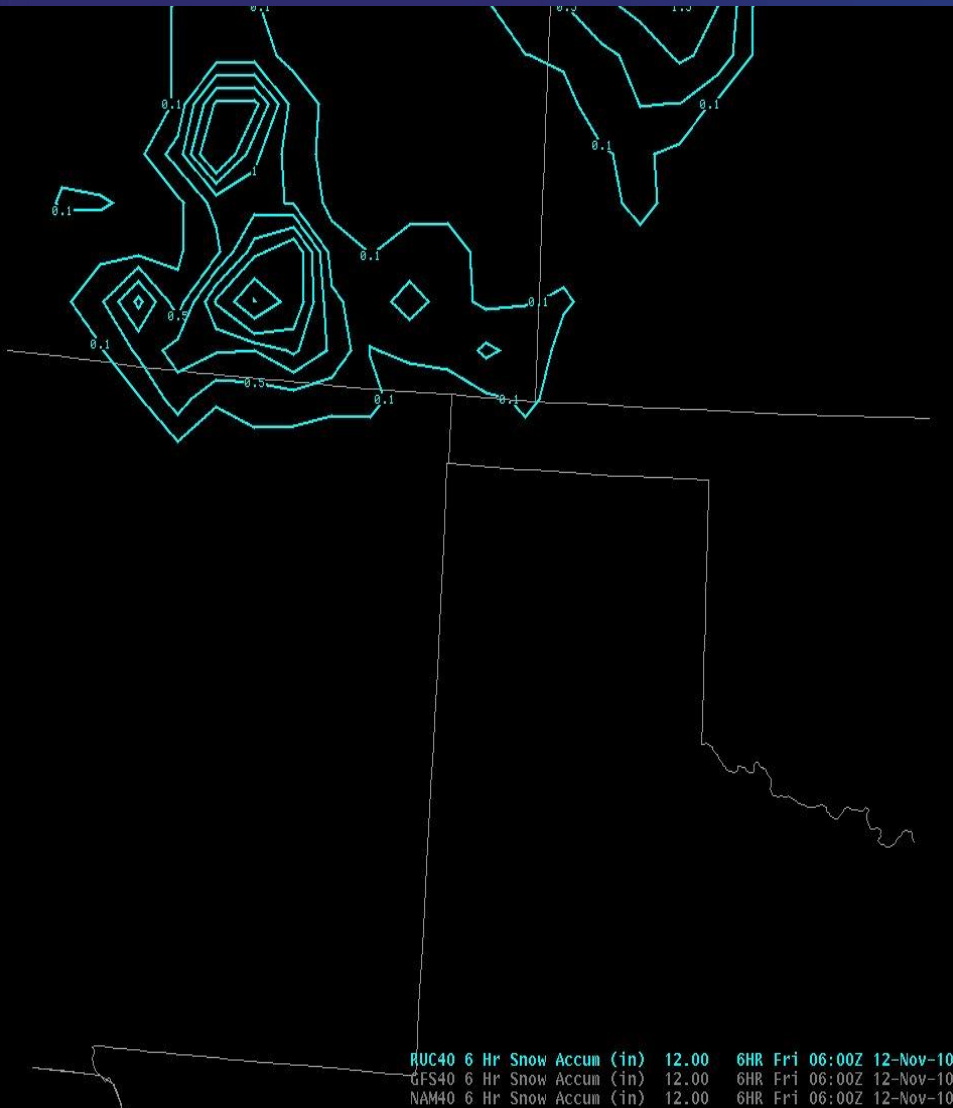
Model Output



GFS 6 hour precip 06Z Fri Nov 12

GFS 6 hour precip 12Z Fri Nov 12

Model Output

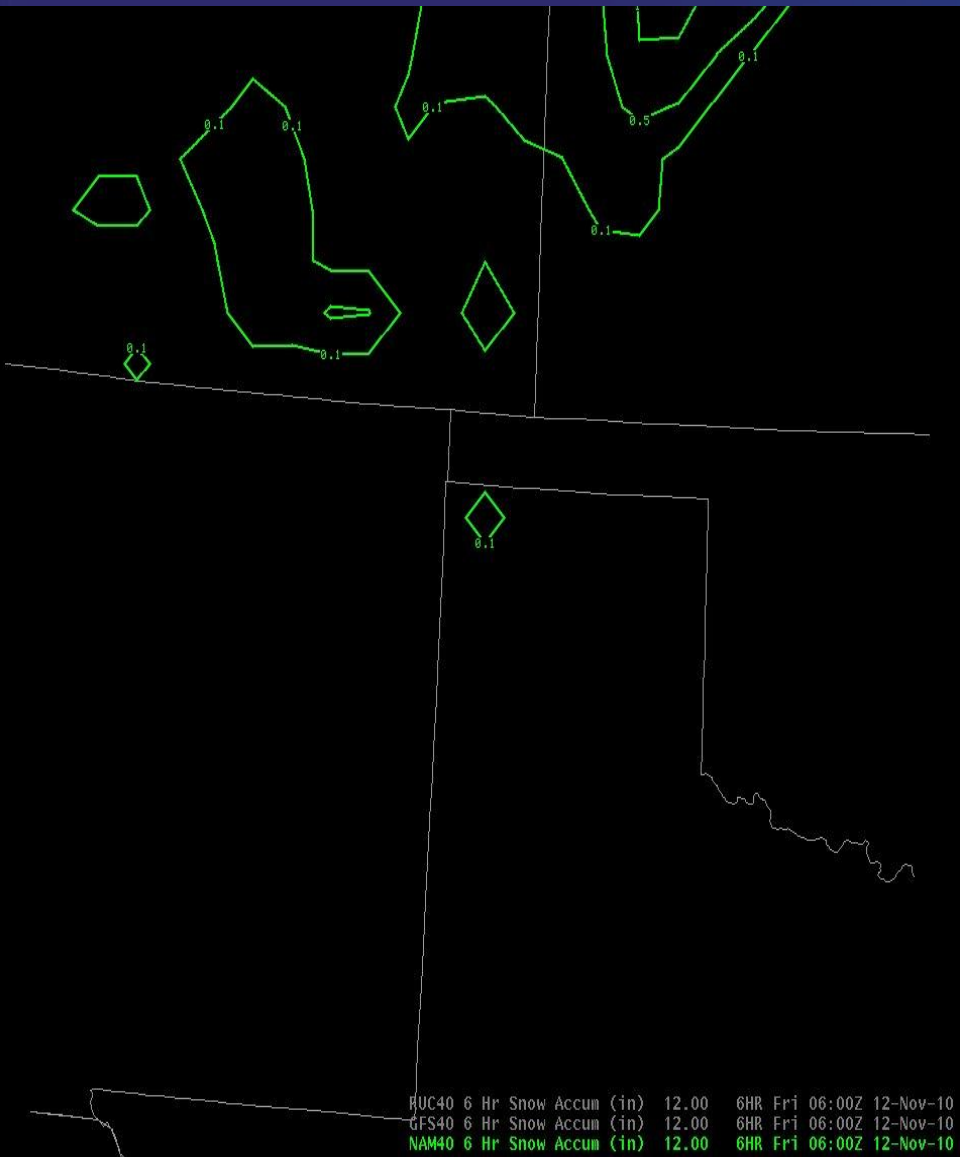


RUC 6 hour snowfall 06Z Fri Nov 12



RUC 6 hour snowfall 12Z Fri Nov 12

Model Output

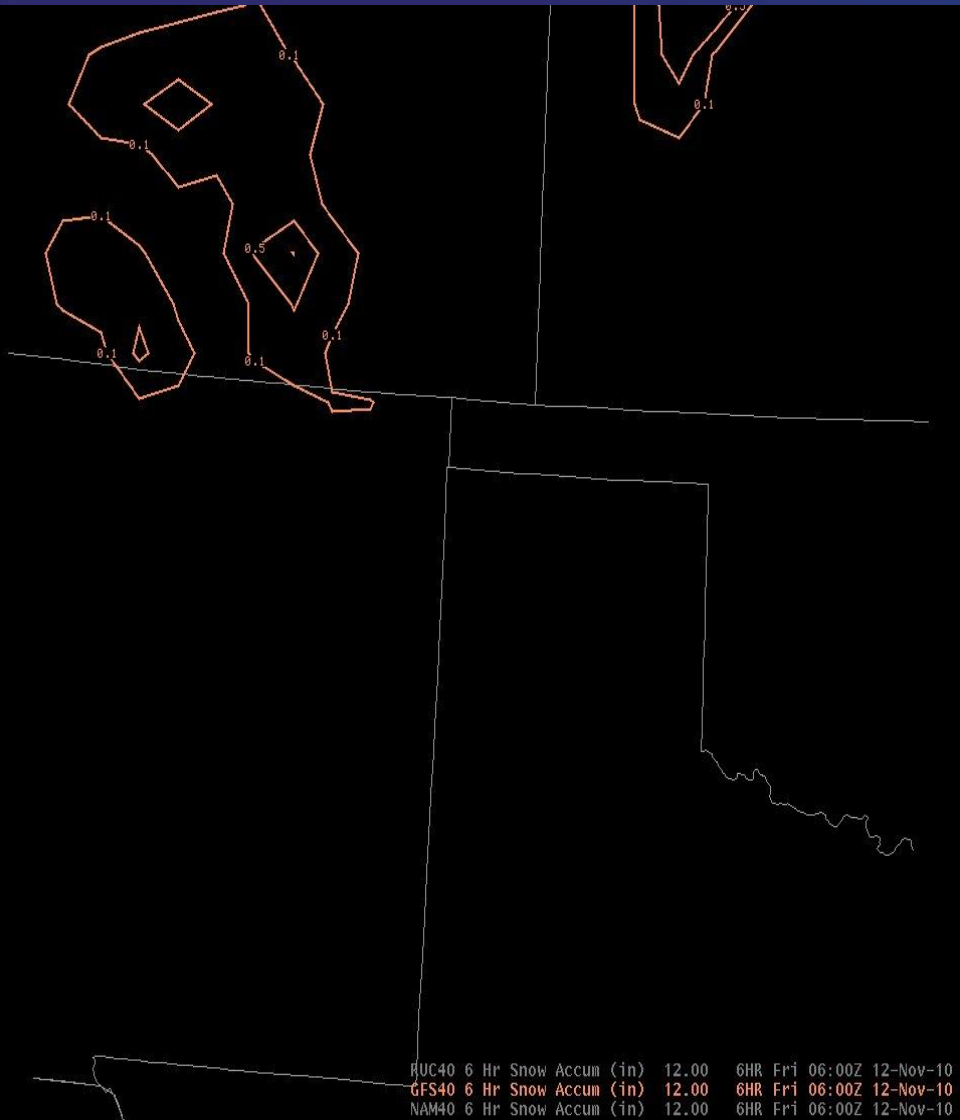


NAM 6 hour snowfall 06Z Fri Nov 12



NAM 6 hour snowfall 12Z Fri Nov 12

Model Output



GFS 6 hour snowfall 06Z Fri Nov 12

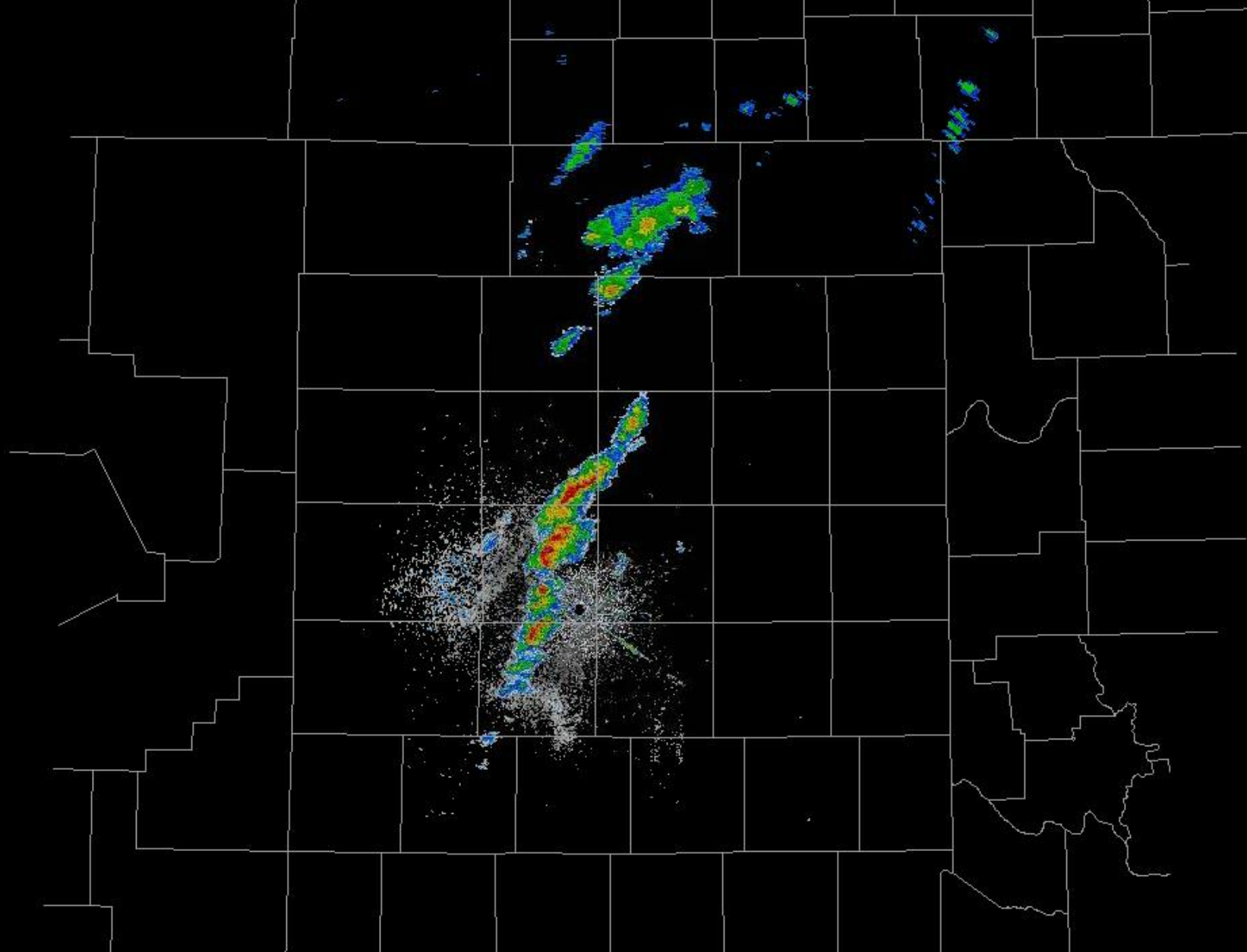
GFS 6 hour snowfall 12Z Fri Nov 12

Model Performance

- Models exhibited poor agreement during the early part of the week with the speed and timing of the upper level trough.
- The 12 UTC Wednesday European run drastically changed and indicated a slower and wetter system.
- The subsequent 00 UTC Thursday runs of the NAM and GFS followed suite and depicted a similar scenario as the European.
- The models all did poorly on snowfall predictions. They were way underdone and too far northwest with the snow. They didn't catch on it at all until the snow was basically occurring, which is of little to no use by the time the model data arrived.

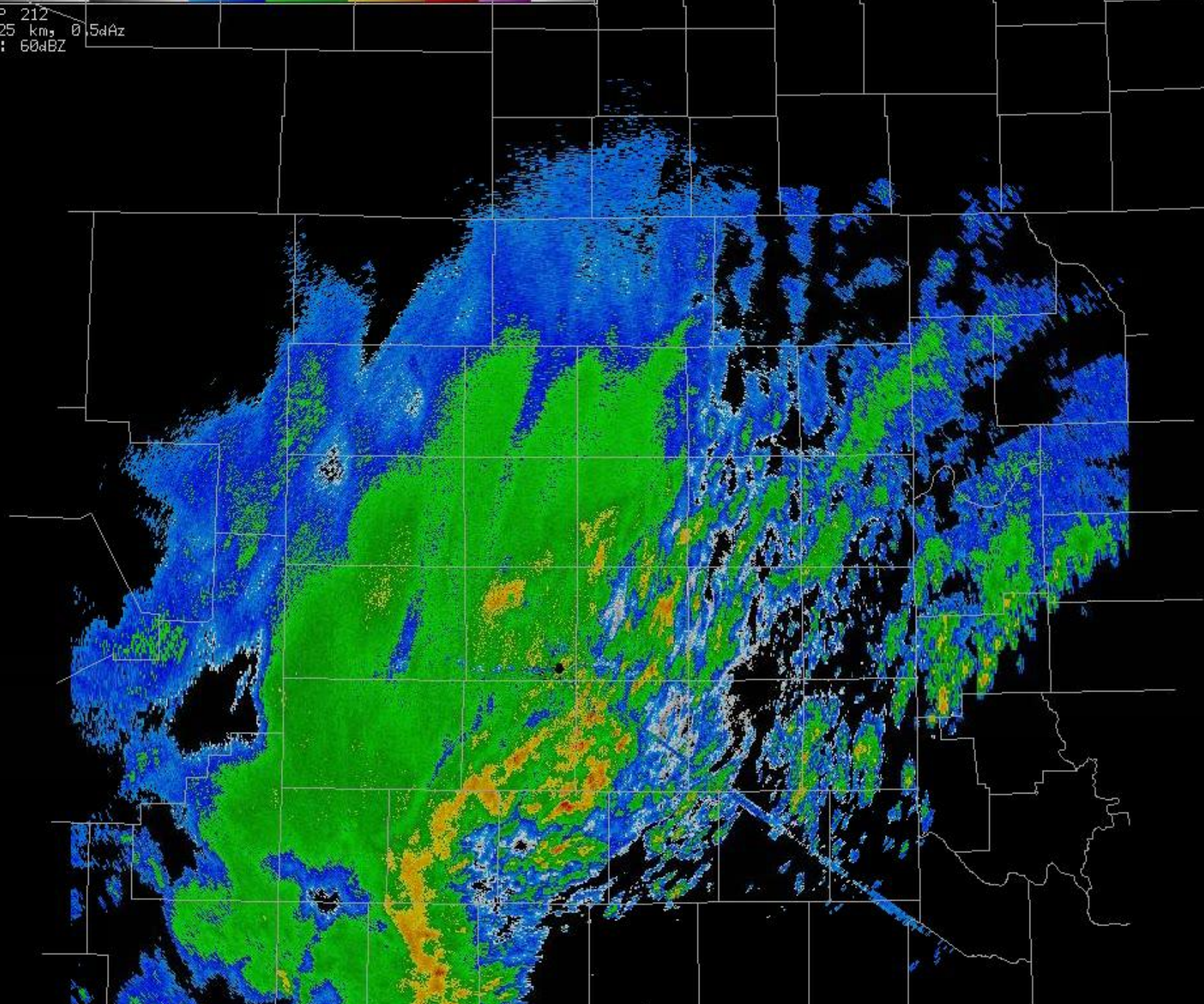


VCP 212
0.25 km, 0.5dBz
MX: 66dBZ





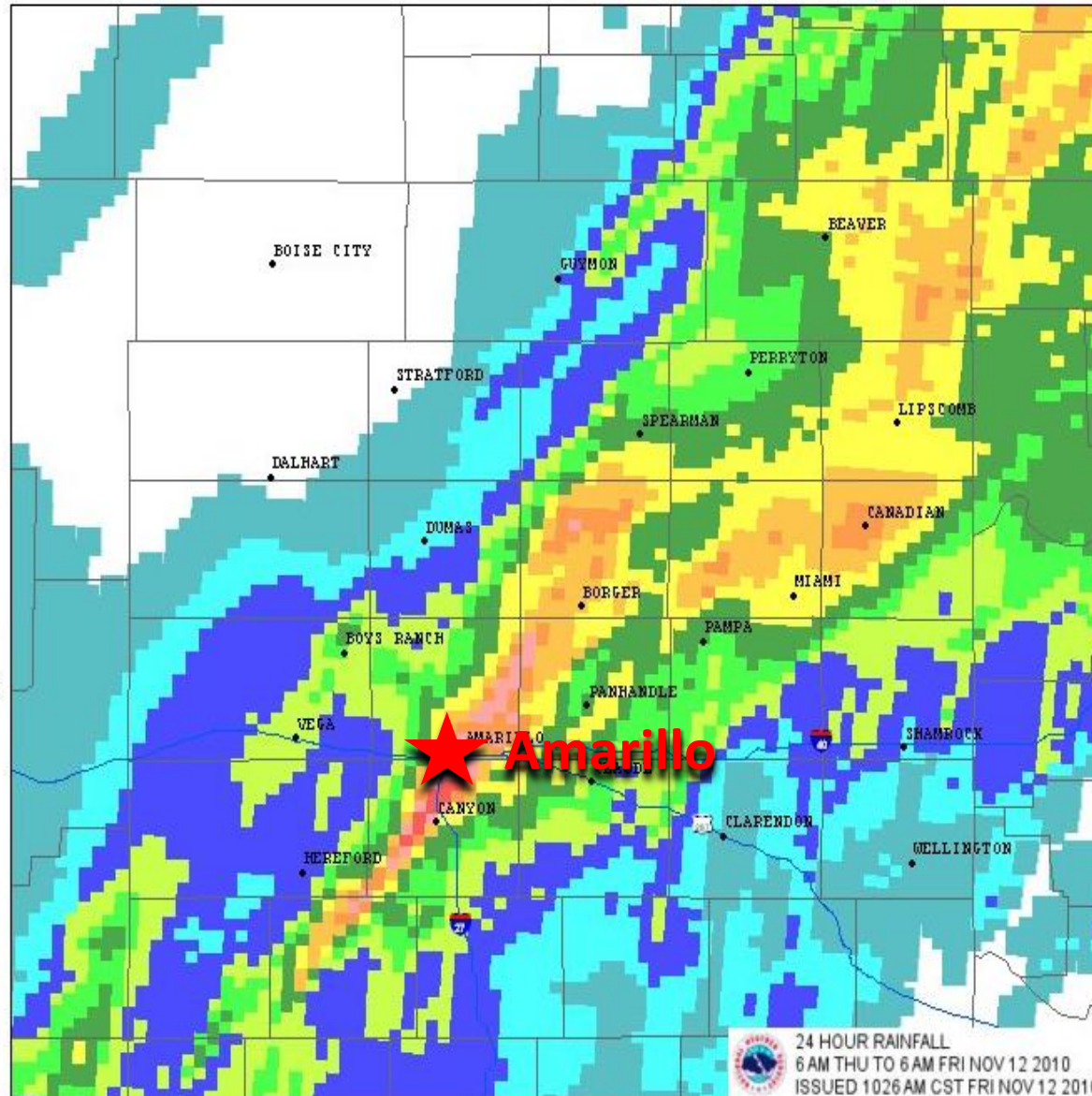
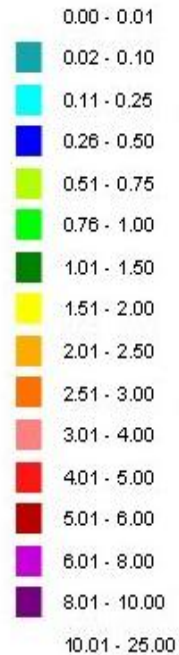
VCP 212
0.25 km, 0.5dBz
MX: 60dBZ



kama 0.5 Reflectivity (dBZ) 8bit Fri 10:08Z 12-Nov-10

What Happened?

Rainfall




Widespread rainfall totals of 1 to 3 inches with localized 3 to 4 inches were reported across various parts of Potter and Randall counties.

Amarillo officially recorded 2.88 inches of precipitation

What Happened?



Training thunderstorms moved to the north northeast for the better part of 3 to 4 hours across the south central and central Texas Panhandle, repeatedly impacting the city of Amarillo.



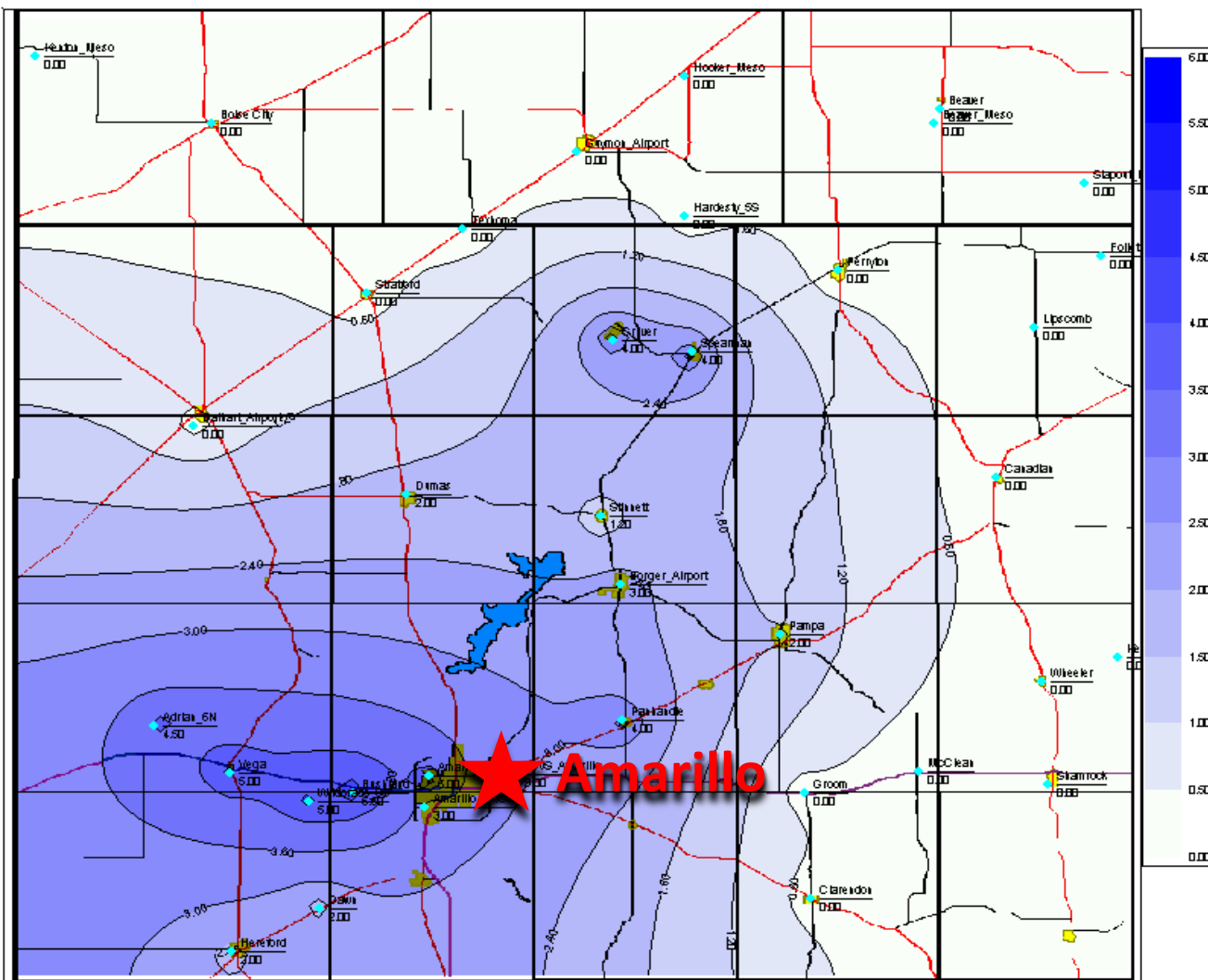
The end result was major flooding in Amarillo with numerous reports of stalled cars and high water rescues at several of the Interstate 40 overpasses. Eventually, Interstate 27 between Hillside and Georgia was closed for some time due to impassable conditions and stranded vehicles.

What Happened?

NWS Amarillo

Snowfall Totals for Nov. 12, 2010

Valid from: 12am thru 2pm



- The transition to snow started between 3 and 4 AM and tapered off by around noon.
- Bull's eye of 5.5 inches of snow fell 5 miles west of Amarillo
- 3 inches of snow fell at the NWS office
- Second bull's eye of 4 inches of snow fell at Gruver, located in the northern Texas Panhandle



Thank You!

Christine Krause
christine.krause@noaa.gov
WFO Amarillo



Tree branches weighted down by snow on south Tyler Street in downtown Amarillo. Image courtesy of the Amarillo Globe News.