

1. Introduction

- Derecho formed in southeast UT in the late morning hours of 6 June 2020; tracked northeast through CO, WY, NE, SD, & ND
- Only third documented derecho west of the Great Plains (Corfidi) 2016); only one to cross the Continental Divide

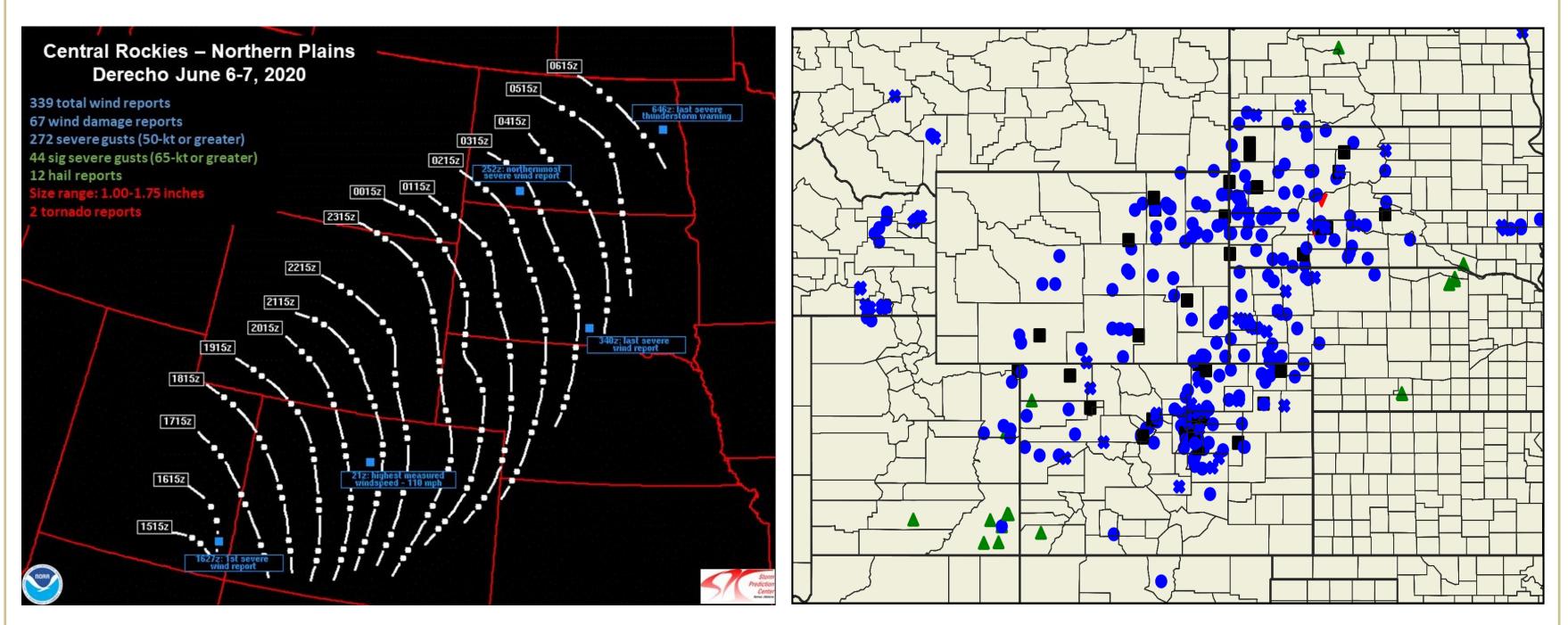


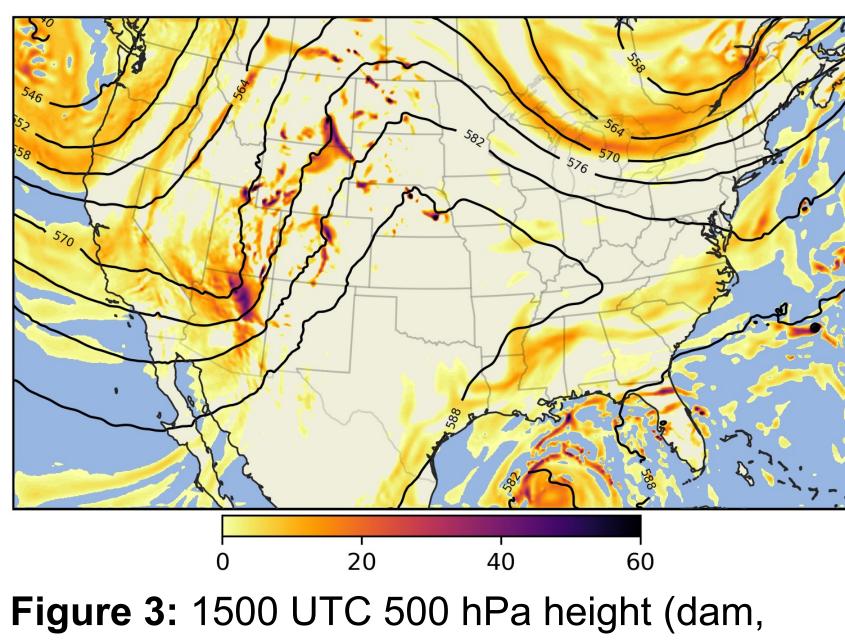
Figure 1 (left): Progression of the derecho (Source: National Weather Service, SPC). Figure 2 (right): Severe reports collected by SPC between 1200 UTC 6 June and 1200 UTC 7 June 2020, including tornado (red downward triangle), severe hail (≥1.00 inch; green upward triangle), severe wind (\geq 50 kt; blue circle), significant severe wind (\geq 65 kt; black square), and wind damage (blue X).

2. Data

Analysis was conducted using archived HRRR hourly analyses, ASOS station data, observed upper-air soundings, and Level 2 NEXRAD data where available and applicable.

3. Synoptic Background

- Longwave ridge over Plains, trough over US West Coast
- Strong northeastward-propagating negatively tilted shortwave
- Moisture advecting northward from subtropical Eastern Pacific in advance of trough



contours), relative vorticity (10⁻⁵ s⁻¹, positive values, fill).

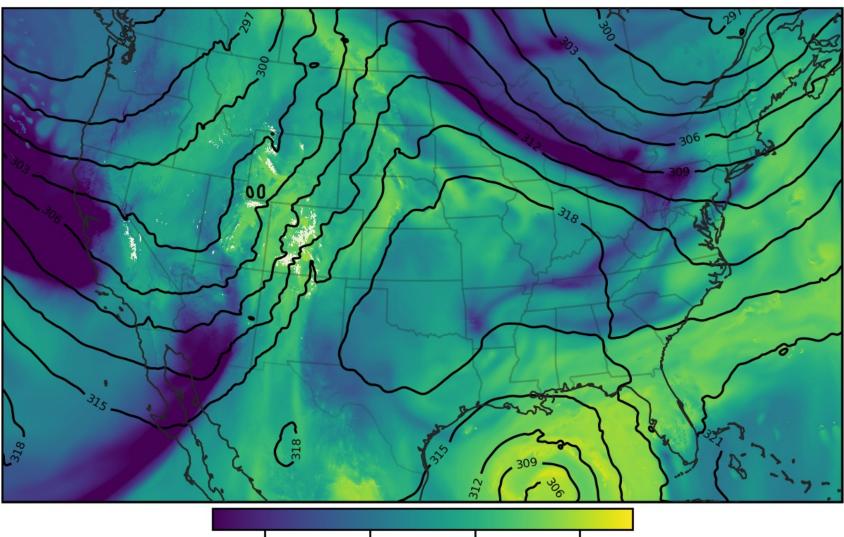


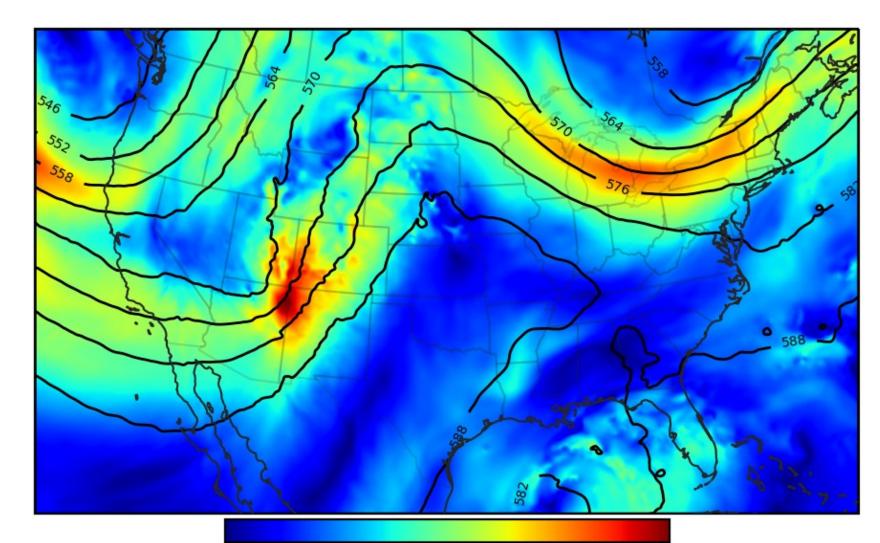
Figure 4: 1500 UTC 700 hPa height (dam, contours), dew point (°C, fill).

The 6 June 2020 Western U.S. Derecho

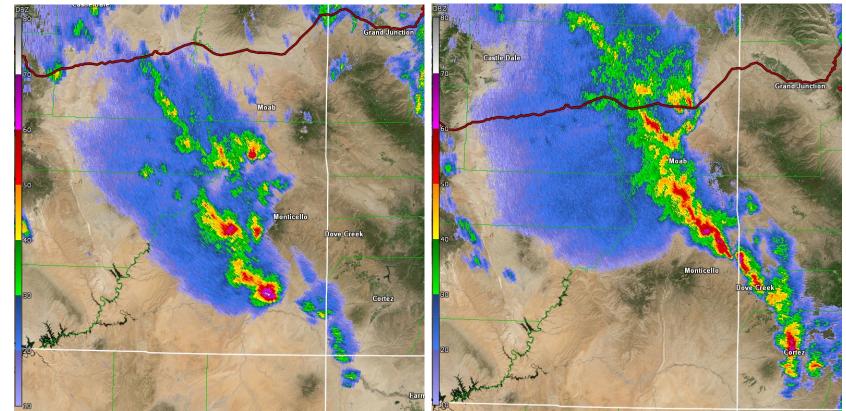
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4. Formation Regime (UT, western CO)

- Environment characterized by moderate CAPE and very strong deep layer (0-6 km) shear
- Large-scale lift provided by CVA in advance of shortwave; 300 hPa jet streak right entrance region also contributed
- Cells formed by mid-morning in SE UT, quickly became severe
- Supercell characteristics at times: 1.75 inch hail, 65 kt gusts
- Convection grew upscale into linear system by late morning

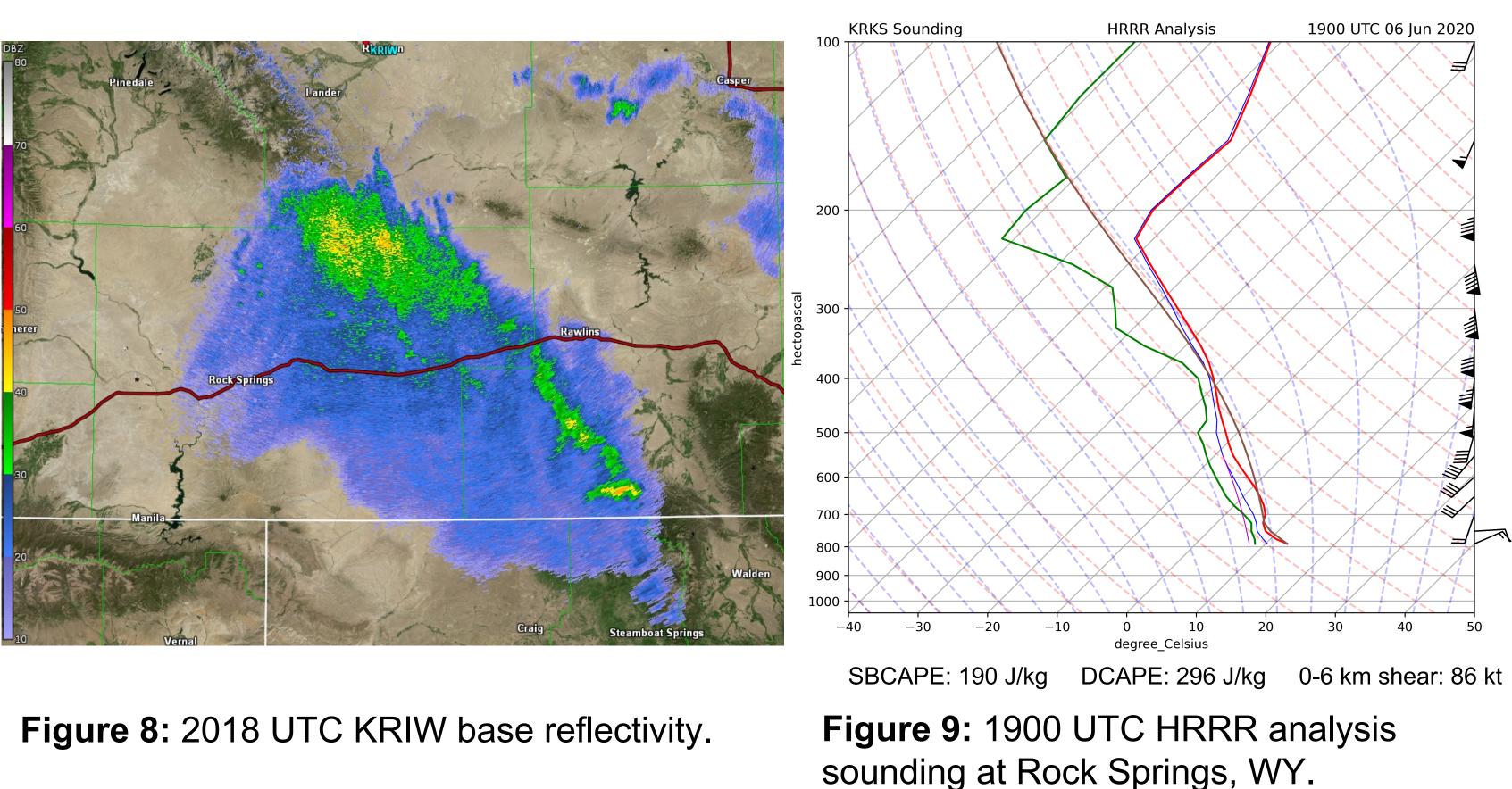


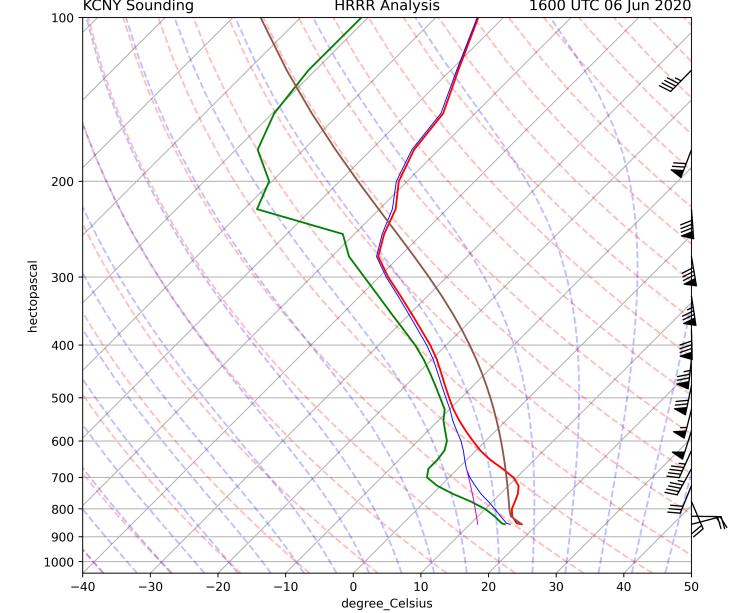




5. Northern Regime (WY)

- CAPE (some pre-squall line temperatures near 50°F!)
- Despite lack of instability, >65 kt gusts still occurred

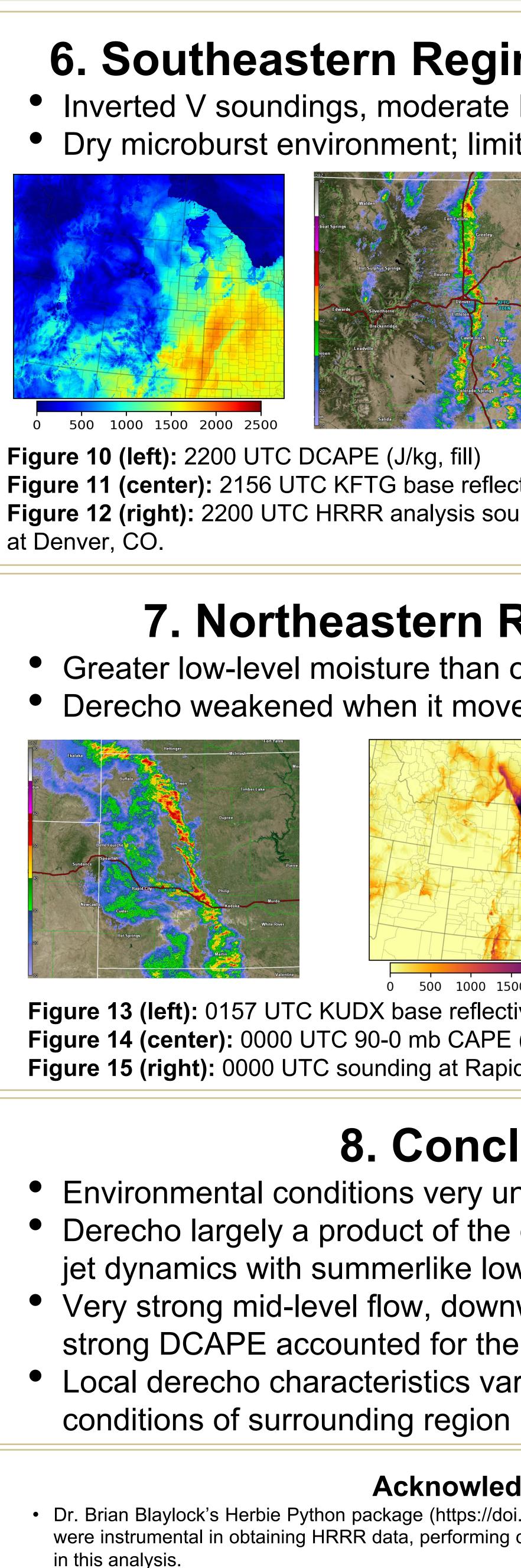




SBCAPE: 1543 J/kg DCAPE: 413 J/kg 0-6 km shear: 83 kt

Figure 5 (above left): 1600 UTC 500 hPa height (dam, contours), wind (m/s, fill). Figure 6 (above): 1600 UTC HRRR analysis sounding near Moab, UT. Figure 7 (left): 1555 UTC (left) and 1647 UTC (right) KGJX base reflectivity.

Shallow convection, with limited to no lightning activity due to low



Corfidi, S. F., R. H. Johns, and M. A. Darrow, 2016: The Great Basin Derecho of 31 May 1994. Wea. Forecasting, **31**, 917–935, https://doi.org/10.1175/WAF-D-15-0178.1. National Weather Service Boulder, 2020: "June 6 2020 Derecho". Accessed 8 January 2015, https://www.weather.gov/bou/20200606Derecho.



6. Southeastern Regime (eastern CO, NE) Inverted V soundings, moderate DCAPE (~1000 J/kg)

• Dry microburst environment; limited precipitation at surface

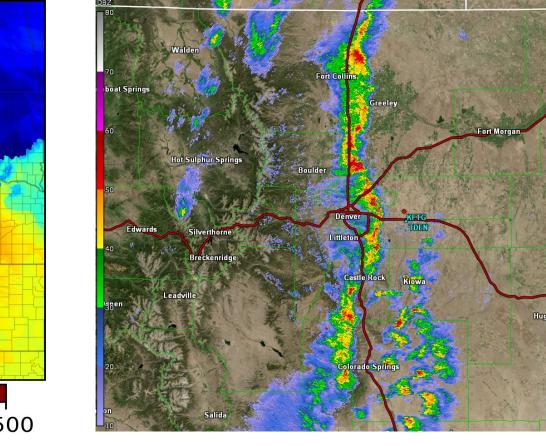
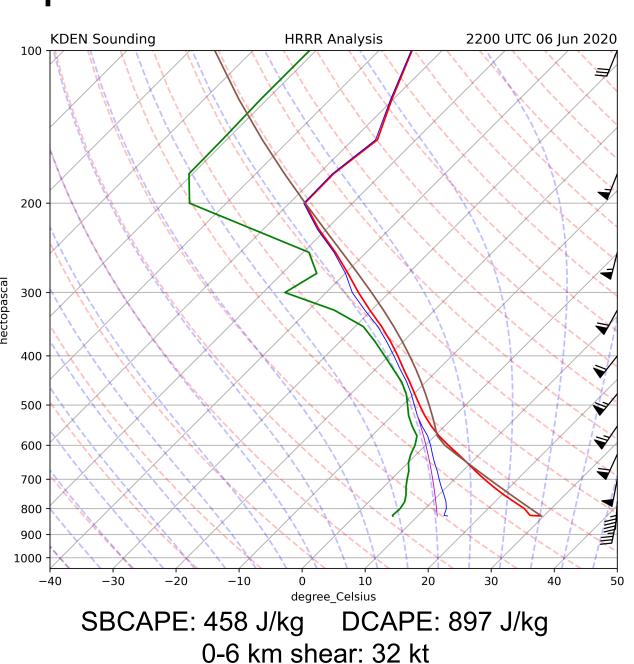


Figure 11 (center): 2156 UTC KFTG base reflectivity. Figure 12 (right): 2200 UTC HRRR analysis sounding



7. Northeastern Regime (SD, ND)

• Greater low-level moisture than other areas \rightarrow higher CAPE • Derecho weakened when it moved into more stable environment

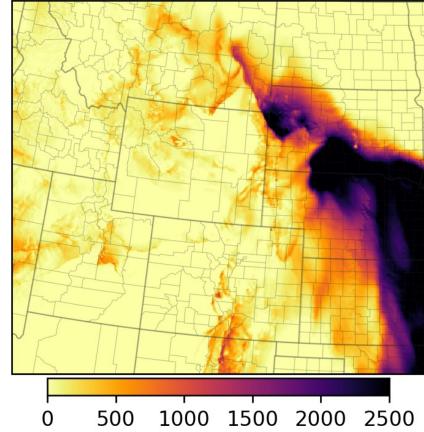
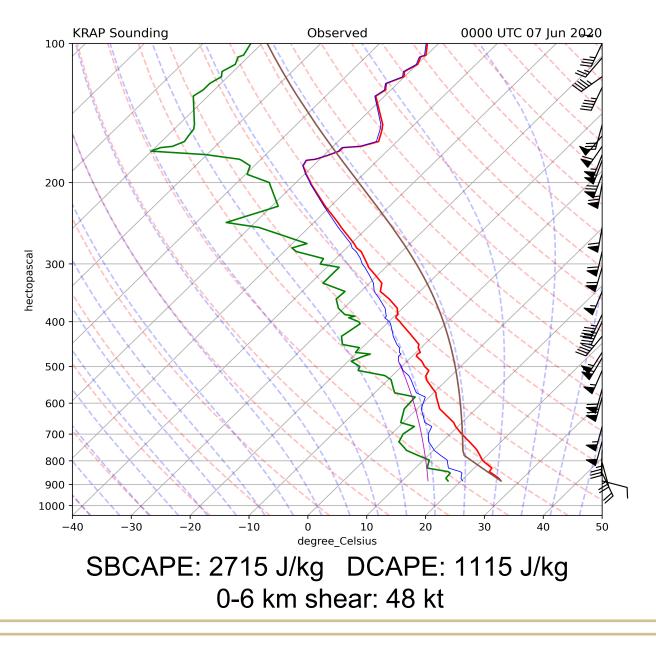


Figure 13 (left): 0157 UTC KUDX base reflectivity. Figure 14 (center): 0000 UTC 90-0 mb CAPE (J/kg, fill). Figure 15 (right): 0000 UTC sounding at Rapid City, SD.



8. Conclusions

Environmental conditions very unusual for this area Derecho largely a product of the overlap of winterlike trough and jet dynamics with summerlike low- and mid-level moisture Very strong mid-level flow, downward momentum transfer, and strong DCAPE accounted for the strength of the winds ² Local derecho characteristics varied depending on environmental

Acknowledgements

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References