Introduction

Floods due to heavy rainfall, not associated with tropical cyclones, have been one of the greatest threats to lives and property in South Texas for years. In order to aid forecasters with predicting such events, pattern recognition maps depicting several synoptic scale meteorological variables were created. 24-hour observed rainfall amounts of three-inches or greater for the Corpus Christi (43 stations), Victoria (40 stations), and Laredo (32 stations) TX areas between 1/1/1979 and 7/5/2016 were considered. This period was chosen to coincide with the six “satellite-era” reanalysis datasets used in this study.

Data, Methodology, and Conclusion

An event was defined as having two or more stations within the same area (e.g., Victoria) on the same day observe three or more inches of rain and/or if at least one station within the same area experienced three inches or more of rain on consecutive days. Corpus Christi, Victoria, and Laredo TX observed at least one station within the same area experienced three inches or more of rain (e.g., Victoria) on the same day observe three or more inches of rain and/or if 24 hour observed rainfall amounts of three inches or greater for the Corpus Christi (43 stations), Victoria (40 stations), and Laredo (32 stations) TX areas between 1/1/1979 and 7/5/2016 were considered. This period was chosen to coincide with the six “satellite-era” reanalysis datasets used in this study.

References


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