



due to high and midlevel cloudiness. Hi-res CAMs and various model forecast soundings suggest capping should erode by around 20-21z as large-scale ascent increases with the approach of the southwestern U.S. shortwave trough.

Initial thunderstorm activity could pose a severe hail threat given favorable deep layer shear and steep midlevel lapse rates/elevated instability. However, surface based convection should be the main concern by mid to late afternoon. While the airmass ahead of the dryline is very moist with mid 60s to near 70 F dewpoints, forecast soundings show rather deep boundary layer mixing, which should result in higher-based convection and may limit tornado potential compared to areas further north. Furthermore, without a stronger surface cyclone, low level directional shear will be modest. Nevertheless, a couple of tornadoes cannot be ruled out. Overall, forecast hodographs remain long/straight, favoring supercells capable of very large hail in a moderately unstable airmass with steep midlevel lapse rates. In addition to very large hail and an isolated tornado, damaging winds also will be possible. A watch will likely be needed in the next few hours.

..Leitman/Thompson.. 05/26/2019

... Please see www.spc.noaa.gov for graphic product...

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