

Site
Map

News Organization

Search for:

 SPC NCEP All NOAA

Go

Local forecast by
"City, St" or "ZIP"

City, St

Go

Find us on
Facebook

SPC on Facebook

@NWSSPC

NCEP Quarterly
Newsletter

Home (Classic)

SPC Products

All SPC Forecasts

Current Watches

Meso. Discussions

Conv. Outlooks

Tstm. Outlooks

Fire Wx Outlooks

RSS Feeds

E-Mail Alerts

Weather Information

Storm Reports

Storm Reports Dev.

NWS Hazards Map

National RADAR

Product Archive

NOAA Weather Radio

Research

Non-op. Products

Forecast Tools

Svr. Tstm. Events

SPC Publications

SPC-NSSL HWT

Education & Outreach

About the SPC

SPC FAQ

About Tornadoes

About Derechos

Video Lecture Series

WCM Page

Enh. Fujita Page

Our History

Public Tours

Misc.

Staff

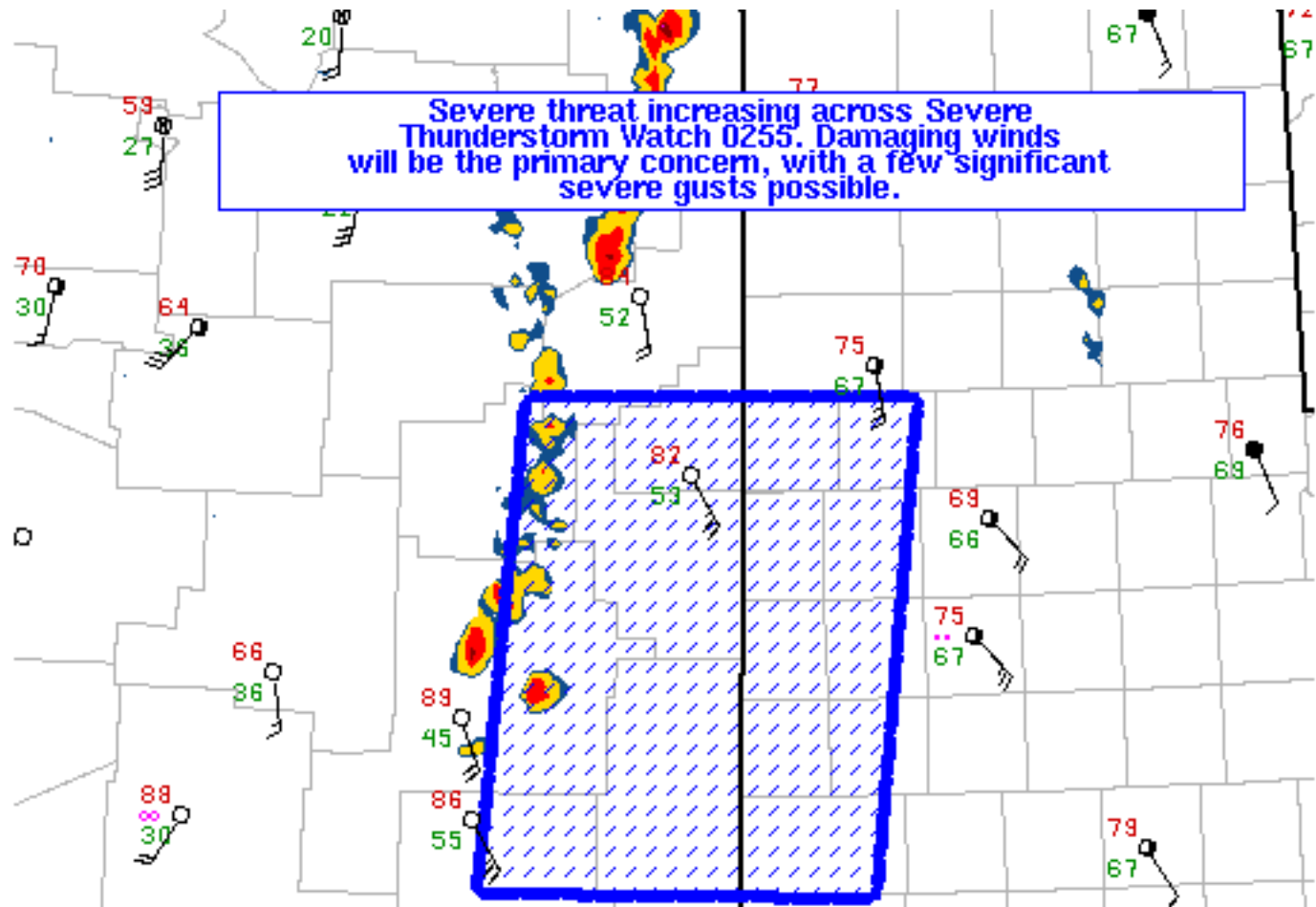
Contact Us

SPC Feedback

Mesoscale Discussion 822

< Previous MD

Next MD >



SPC MCD #0822

Mesoscale Discussion 0822

NWS Storm Prediction Center Norman OK

0651 PM CDT Sun May 26 2019

Areas affected...Southeast New Mexico into the southwestern Texas Panhandle

Concerning...Severe Thunderstorm Watch 255...

Valid 262351Z - 270145Z

The severe weather threat for Severe Thunderstorm Watch 255 continues.

SUMMARY...The threat for severe storms continues to increase with increasing convective coverage across Severe Thunderstorm Watch 0255. Storms will likely grow upscale into an MCS, capable of producing organized swaths of damaging winds on the north side of the watch. A few severe gusts exceeding 65 knots will be possible with the strongest cells or line segments.



DISCUSSION...Convective coverage has rapidly increased along the dryline, oriented along an axis from CAO to ROW. These high-based storms are currently moving atop a surface airmass characterized by 30 F T/Td spreads, where ample evaporative cooling will contribute to damaging wind gusts associated with individual cells/line segments, and with rapid cold pool expansion. As such, rapid upscale growth of an MCS appears possible with this convection, particularly in the northern most portions of the watch, where convection has already obtained linear structures. Farther south, more discrete modes are likely.

Across the watch, storms will be moving into an increasingly moist/unstable environment, which will likely foster intensification. Storms that experience the strongest evaporative cooling may obtain bowing structures, including those capable of producing severe gusts that may exceed 65 knots. Convection that remains discrete and inflow dominant may also pose an isolated tornado threat, particularly later in the evening, when storms will have better access to low-level moisture and more favorable shear provided by a low-level jet.

..Squitieri/Grams.. 05/26/2019

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

ATTN...WFO...LUB...MAF...ABQ...

LAT...LON 32530442 34710421 34700210 32510237 32530442

[Top/All Mesoscale Discussions/Forecast Products/Home](#)

Weather Topics:

[Watches](#), [Mesoscale Discussions](#), [Outlooks](#), [Fire Weather](#), [All Products](#), [Contact Us](#)

NOAA / National Weather Service
National Centers for Environmental Prediction
Storm Prediction Center
120 David L. Boren Blvd.
Norman, OK 73072 U.S.A.
spc.feedback@noaa.gov
Page last modified: May 27, 2019

[Disclaimer](#)
[Information Quality](#)
[Help](#)
[Glossary](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)
[Freedom of Information Act \(FOIA\)](#)
[About Us](#)
[Career Opportunities](#)