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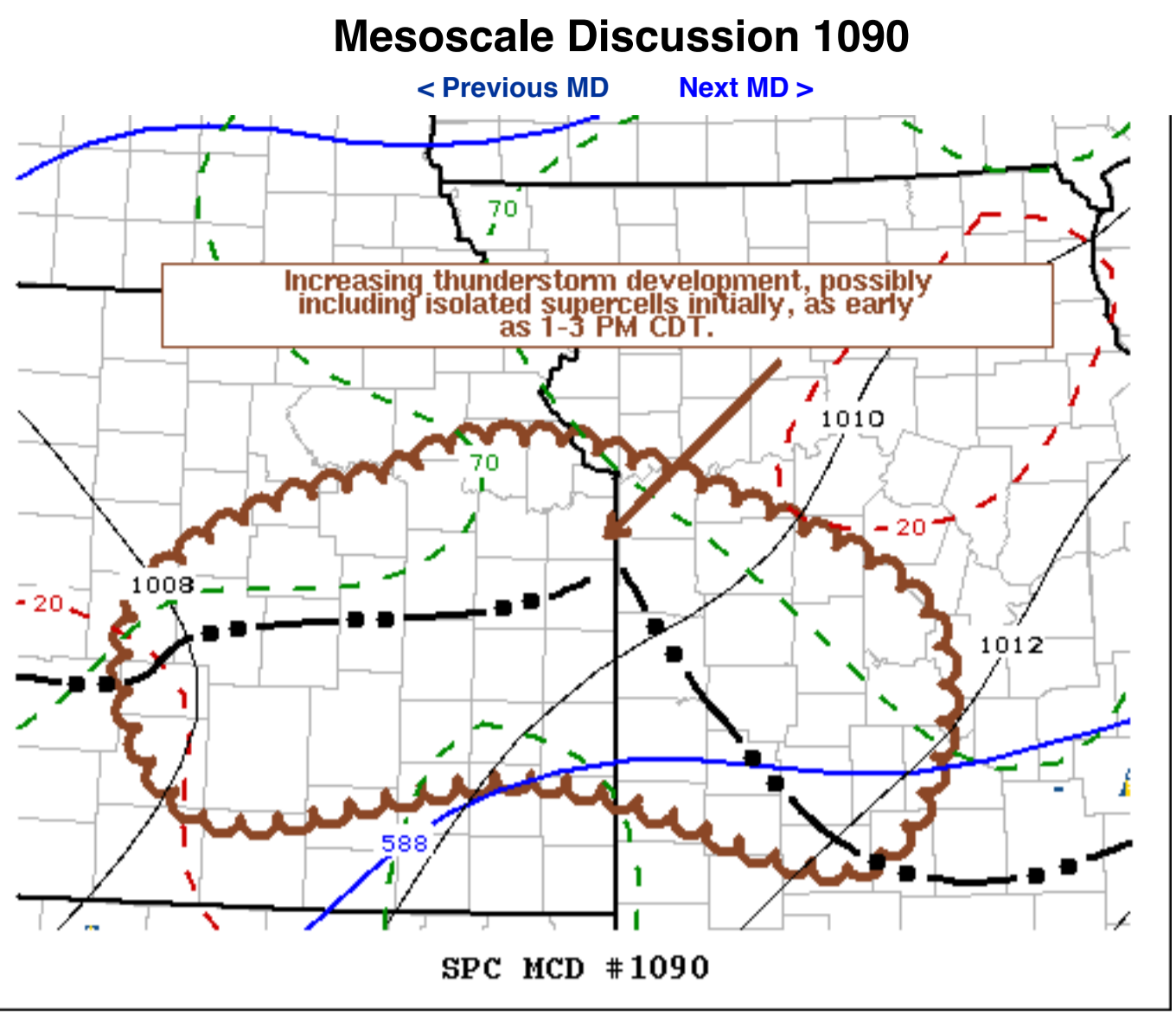
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**Mesoscale Discussion 1090**  
 NWS Storm Prediction Center Norman OK  
 1156 AM CDT Fri Jun 25 2021

Areas affected...Much of east central into southeastern Kansas...southwestern/west central Missouri

Concerning...Severe potential...Watch possible

Valid 251656Z - 251930Z

Probability of Watch Issuance...60 percent

**SUMMARY**...Increasing thunderstorm development is expected through 1-3 PM CDT, including potential for isolated supercells, before activity begins to consolidate into organizing clusters, with strong wind gusts becoming the more prominent potential severe weather hazard later this afternoon and evening. Timing of a possible severe weather watch issuance remains unclear, but one probably will be needed by late afternoon, if not earlier.

**DISCUSSION**...Beneath modestly steep lower/mid tropospheric lapse rates associated with a plume of warm elevated mixed-layer air, a moist boundary layer (including lower/mid 70s F surface dew points) appears characterized by large CAPE (in excess of 2500-3000 J/kg), south of at least a couple of remnant outflow boundaries. One, south/southwest of the Lake of the Ozarks into southern portions of the Greater Kansas City area, remains fairly prominent, with the influence of precipitation still in the process of diminishing. The other boundary, southwest of Kansas City into areas south and west of Great Bend, appears more subtle, but is becoming a focus for stronger differential surface heating.

Meanwhile, low amplitude/weak mid-level troughing, with smaller scale perturbations, is in the process of overspreading the central Great Plains. This appears to have provided support for ongoing isolated thunderstorm development across north central Oklahoma, with at least attempts at new initiation northeast of Hutchinson and Wichita, closer to the western outflow boundary.

While spread exists among the various model output concerning convective evolution, there does appear a consistent signal that a more substantive increase in thunderstorm development is possible as 18-20Z. It seems most likely that this will be focused along and just to the cool side of the outflow boundaries, aided by lift associated with warm advection, and where deep-layer shear is strongest beneath 25-30+ kt west-southwesterly deep layer mean ambient flow. Gradually, the surface boundary intersection near/south of the Kansas City area may become one focus for consolidating thunderstorm development later this afternoon.

Initial storm development may include isolated supercells posing a risk for severe hail, with perhaps some potential for a tornado, particularly where low-level shear appears more favorable along the outflow boundary south/southeast of Kansas City. However, strong wind gusts associated with downbursts and strengthening surface cold pools will become the more prominent severe hazard as convection grows upscale later this afternoon.

..Kerr/Guyer.. 06/25/2021

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