



TEXAS CoCoRaHS OBSERVER



Summer 2025

Vol. 11 - 2



Welcome to The Texas CoCoRaHS Observer Newsletter

The purpose of this newsletter is to keep observers informed of the latest news, events, training, and happenings related to the CoCoRaHS program here in Texas, as well as news about the latest weather patterns affecting each region of Texas seasonally.

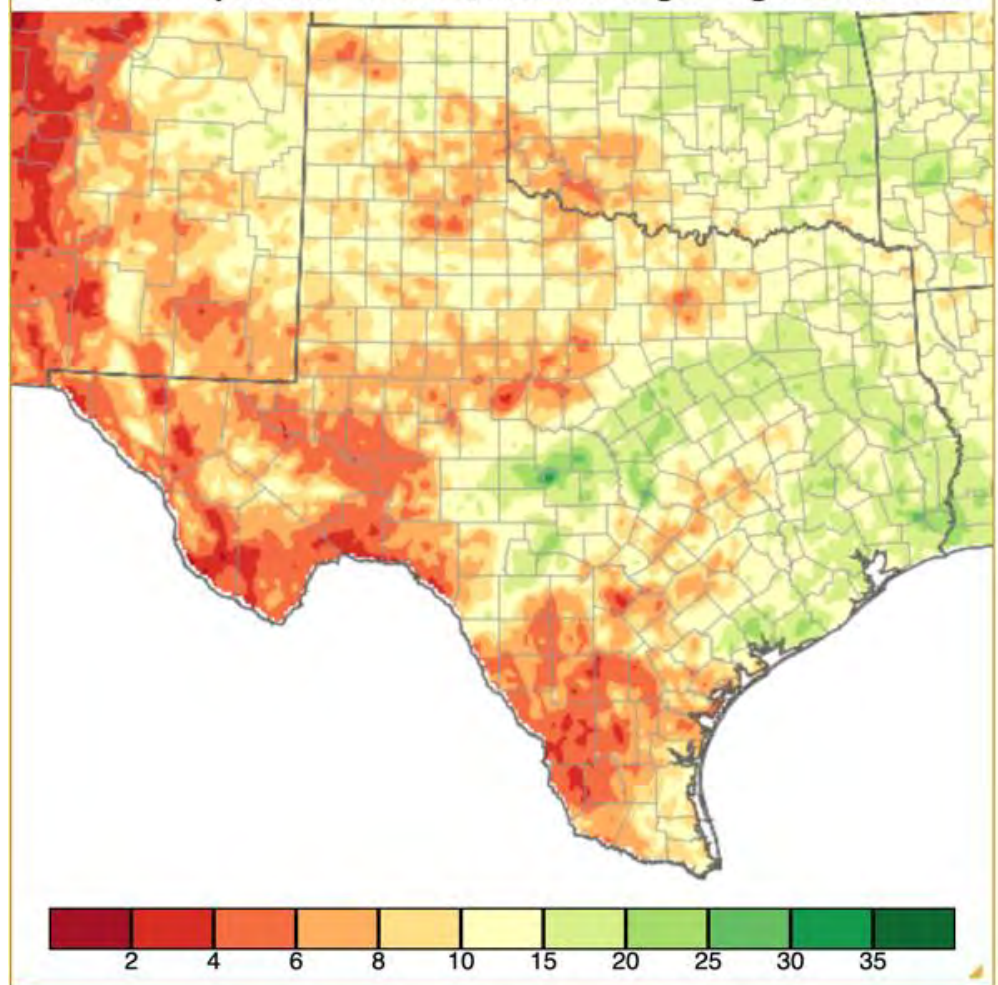
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Texas Summer Weather Summary

By: John Nielsen-Gammon, Texas State Climatologist

Total Precipitation - June 1, 2025 through August 31, 2025



Oregon State University PRISM precipitation analysis, graphed using SC-ACIS

Figure 1: Summer Season Rainfall across Texas

This summary is dedicated to Jane Ragsdale, a longtime CoCoRaHS observer near Hunt who lost her life during the July Hill Country flooding.

Continued page 2 >

"Because Every Drop Counts, As Do All Zeros"

Texas Summer Summary (continued)

The flooding along the south fork of the Guadalupe River was produced by 10-13 inches of rainfall in about three hours. This rain contributed to the summer total of 20+ inches in south-central Kerr County. However, an eagle eye will notice other summer bull's-eyes in the area, such as in northwest Mason County (30+ inches) and where Travis, Burnet, and Williamson Counties intersect (the site of the second most deadly flash flood of the episode, along Sandy Creek and Cow Creek).

The impact of flooding along the Guadalupe seems to have been larger because there were many more people in harm's way there. Even so, if the flood had happened during daytime, the loss of life would have been much less. No campers were lost during a similar flood back in 1935 in part because the flood happened during daytime and it was obvious what needed to be done.

As you know, the CoCoRaHS program is a stickler for standard equipment. The gauge is a classic funnel with (depending on the model) an 11" to 11.5" capacity. This is because the type of gauge matters, with some gauges being more reliable than others. The problem is compounded because gauge errors are systematic: if a gauge reads too low for one storm, it will probably read too low for all of them.

The Sandy Creek flood presented an opportunity for gauge comparisons. Near the core of the rainfall was one of about 100 Climate Reference Network (CRN) stations. These stations are designed with multiple instruments so that they collect high-quality observations with very high reliability.

For precipitation, CRN stations have two types of gauges. One is a "weighing" gauge that measures how much rain has fallen into its receptacle by the change in weight of the receptacle. This is similar to a CoCoRaHS gauge, but instead of somebody having to go out and measure the amount of water, it gets measured automatically.

(I know some of you mechanically minded folks are already dreaming up ways to rig your CoCoRaHS gauge so that you can weigh it remotely rather than having to go outside and look. Good luck with that.)

The other is a "tipping bucket" gauge that's almost the opposite. It has two tiny receptacles (or "buckets") that can only hold a little bit of rain, mounted at both ends of a see-saw contraption. As one bucket fills, it lowers its end of the see-saw, moving the other bucket to a spot under the gauge funnel. The first bucket empties as the second bucket fills, then the see-saw tips back and the process is repeated. An electrical signal is generated each time a bucket tips, and you just add up the number of tips to get the precipitation amount.

A tipping bucket gauge is subject to what's called "undercatch": measuring less rain than what actually falls. The main problem is that while one bucket is moving out of position and the other is moving into position, there's some rain happening that's not getting caught in either bucket. Also, that last big raindrop that tips the bucket may have been more than enough, and that excess won't get counted.

Texas Summer Summary (continued)

The Sandy Creek flood gives us the opportunity to compare the performance of both types of gauges at the same location during a very heavy rain event. And heavy it was: the weighing gauge reported a maximum hourly accumulation of 6.03". That's more than half a CoCoRaHS gauge capacity in just sixty minutes. The tipping bucket gauge kept up with the weighing gauge until the rainfall rate exceeded about 0.25" in five minutes. Above that, the tipping bucket gauge was low by about 15%. So, the highest hourly total from the tipping bucket was only 5.50".

You might think this proves that the classic gauge is better, but for two inconvenient facts. First, weighing gauges are much more expensive. Would you rather have a few very accurate gauges or many mostly accurate gauges? Second, by midday on July 5, the CRN weighing gauge was out of commission, because the gauge had filled up. The same thing happened to at least eight CoCoRaHS observers in the area. But the tipping bucket gauge kept on tipping and provided the only reliable precipitation data from that location during the rest of the storm.

Thank you for taking consistent and accurate rainfall observations, even if you don't always run outside in the middle of the night to check whether your gauge is filling up!

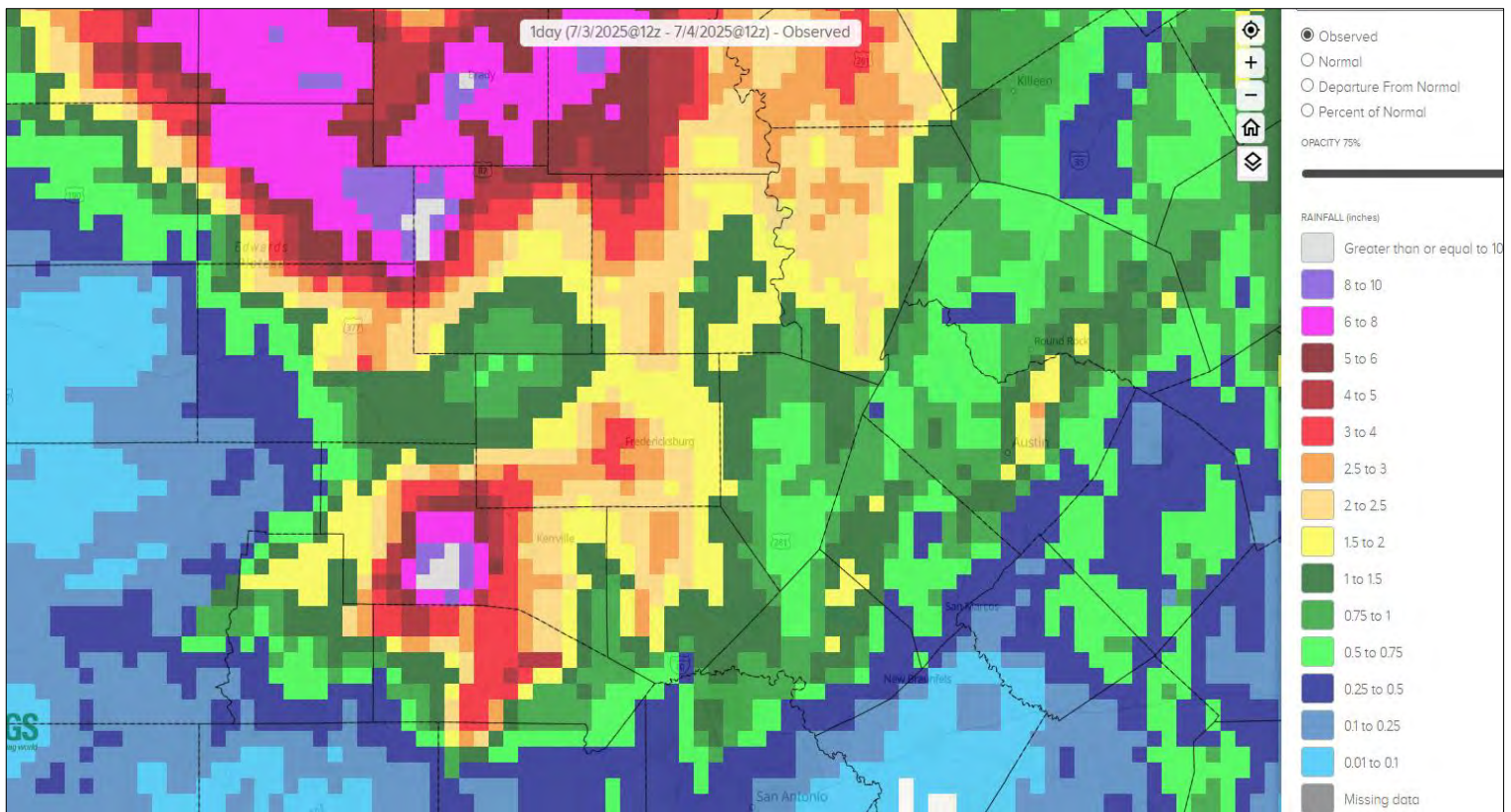


Figure 2: 24-hour rainfall radar total estimates ending at 7:00am 7/4/2025 showing over 10 plus inches of rainfall overnight in Kerr County lower left part of image. NOAA weather radio remains one of the best sources to receive lifesaving warnings at night.

Rio Grande Valley Weather Summary

The Heat Was On, and Rain Fell Just In Time for Many
Moderate Drought Confined to Brush Country in August

By Barry Goldsmith

Warning Coordination Meteorologist, NWS Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley

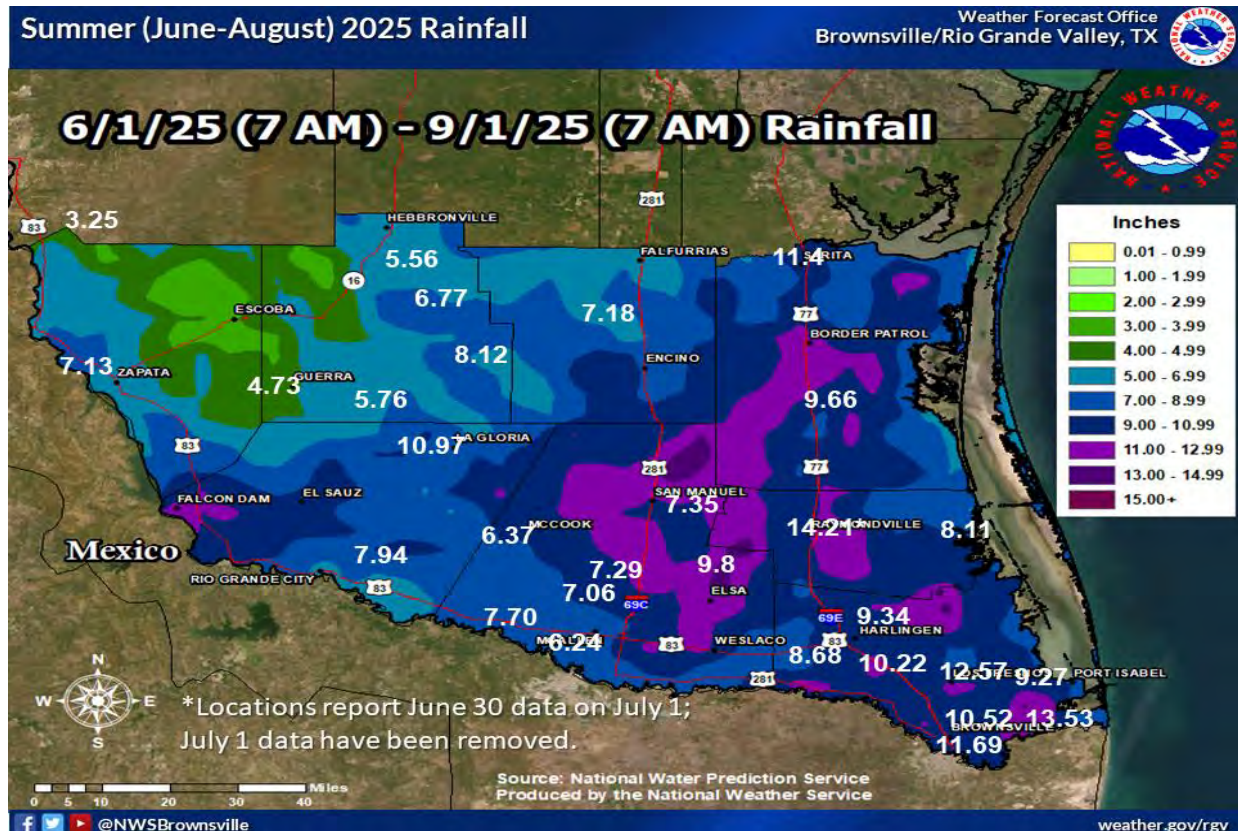


Figure 1. Annotated rainfall map for summer 2025 across the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep South Texas region. Annotated values (in inches) are from selected Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, and Snow (CoCoRaHS) observers, along with several cooperative (COOP), Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS), and Texas Mesonet stations with sufficient and trusted values for the season.

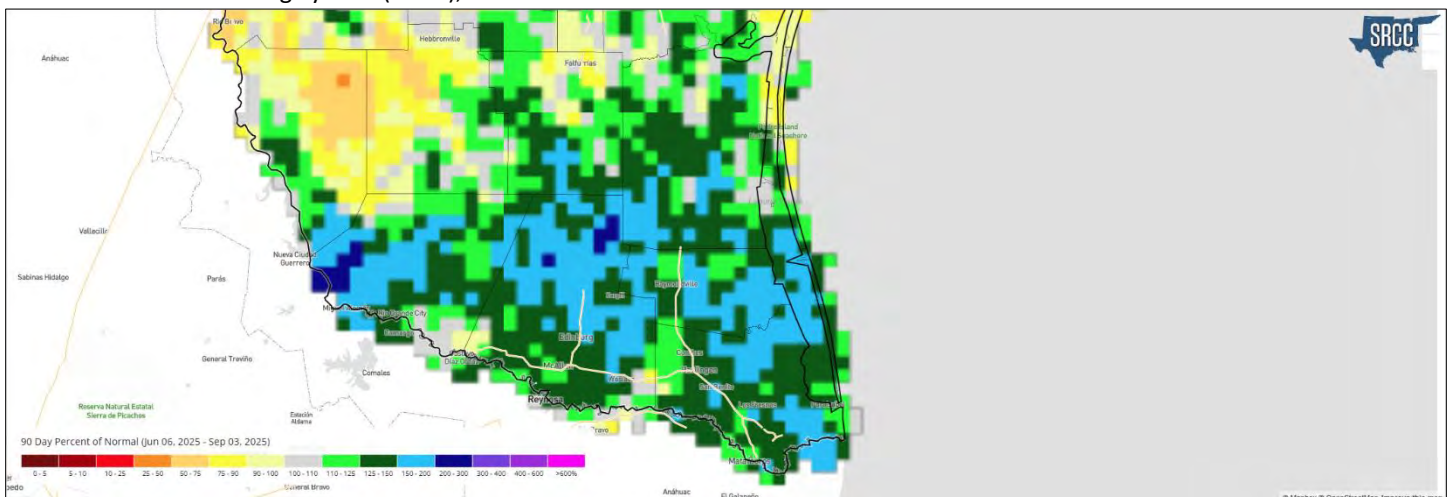


Figure 2. Rainfall percentage of average, June 6 through September 3, 2025 (close approximation for the June 1 to August 31 window). Heavier rainfall favored the four-county Rio Grande Valley, with much less rainfall in Brooks, Jim Hogg, and Zapata County. In general, 100% to 200% of average rain (1 to 2 times) fell in green, blue, and dark blue colored areas for the season.

Rio Grande Valley Weather Summary (continued)

The below average locations matched closely with abnormally dry and moderate drought areas, shown in Figure 3 (below image).

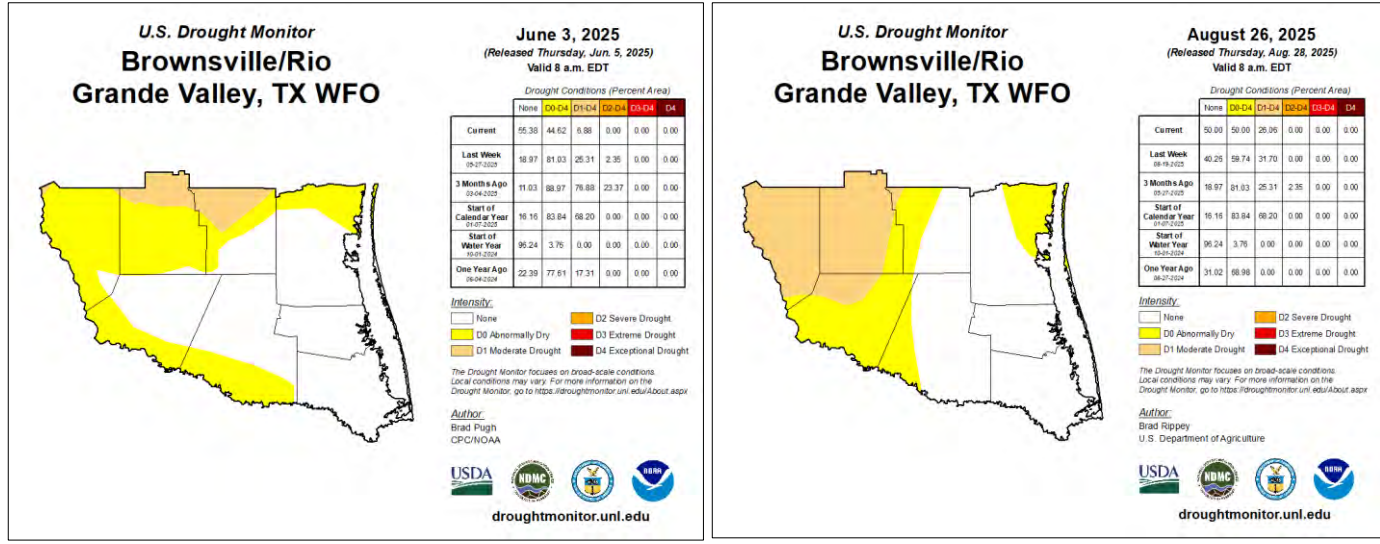


Figure 3. U.S. Drought Monitor differences between June 3 and August 26th. Moderate drought expanded across Starr, Jim Hogg, and Zapata County before being trimmed after locally heavy rains fell between the 20th and 26th. Just-in-time rains fell across much of the populated Rio Grande Valley and Brooks/western Kenedy to keep dryness at bay. t of the searing heat of 2023, it still ranked among the top fifteen for most during the period- of-record for most available locations. Temperatures ended up a little above the 1991-2020 averages – but well above the period-of-record averages (dating back over 100 years for some locations) for yet another year.

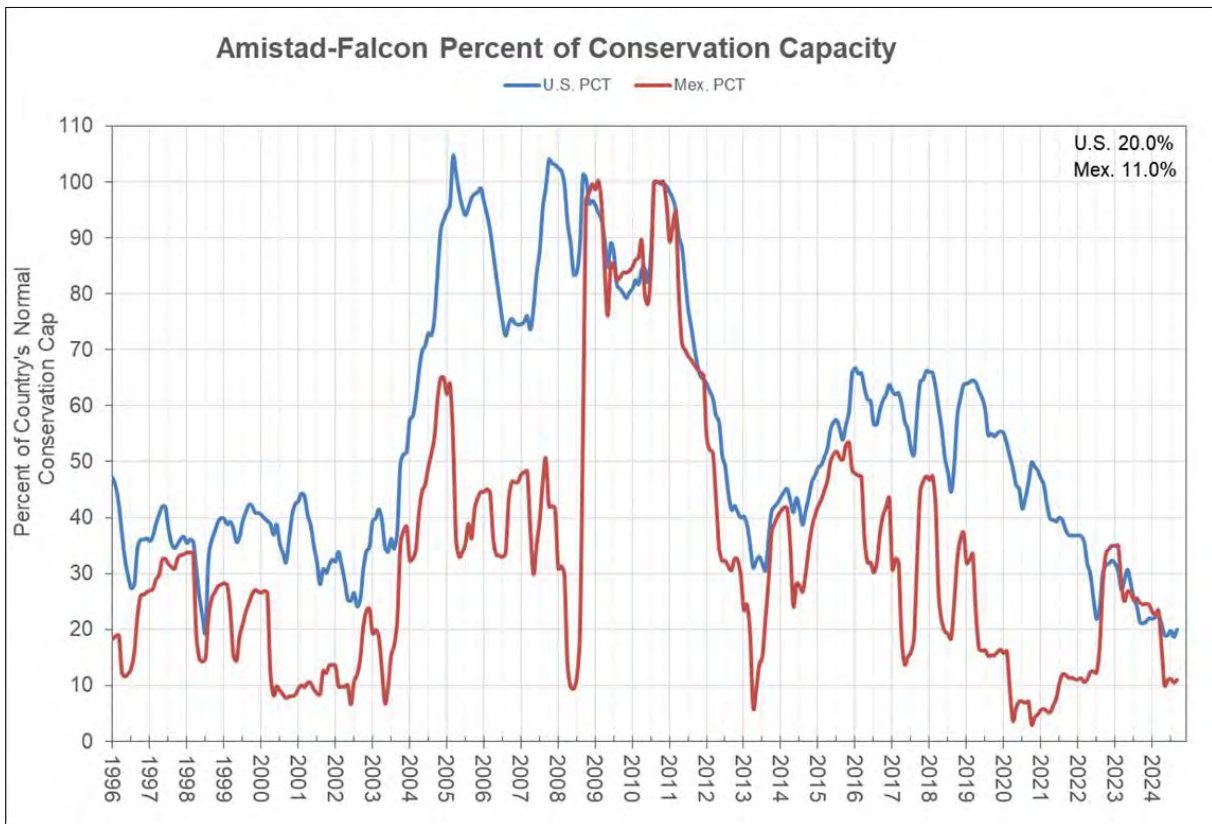


Figure 4: Amistad Falcon Percent of Conservation Capacity from 1996 to 2025.

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

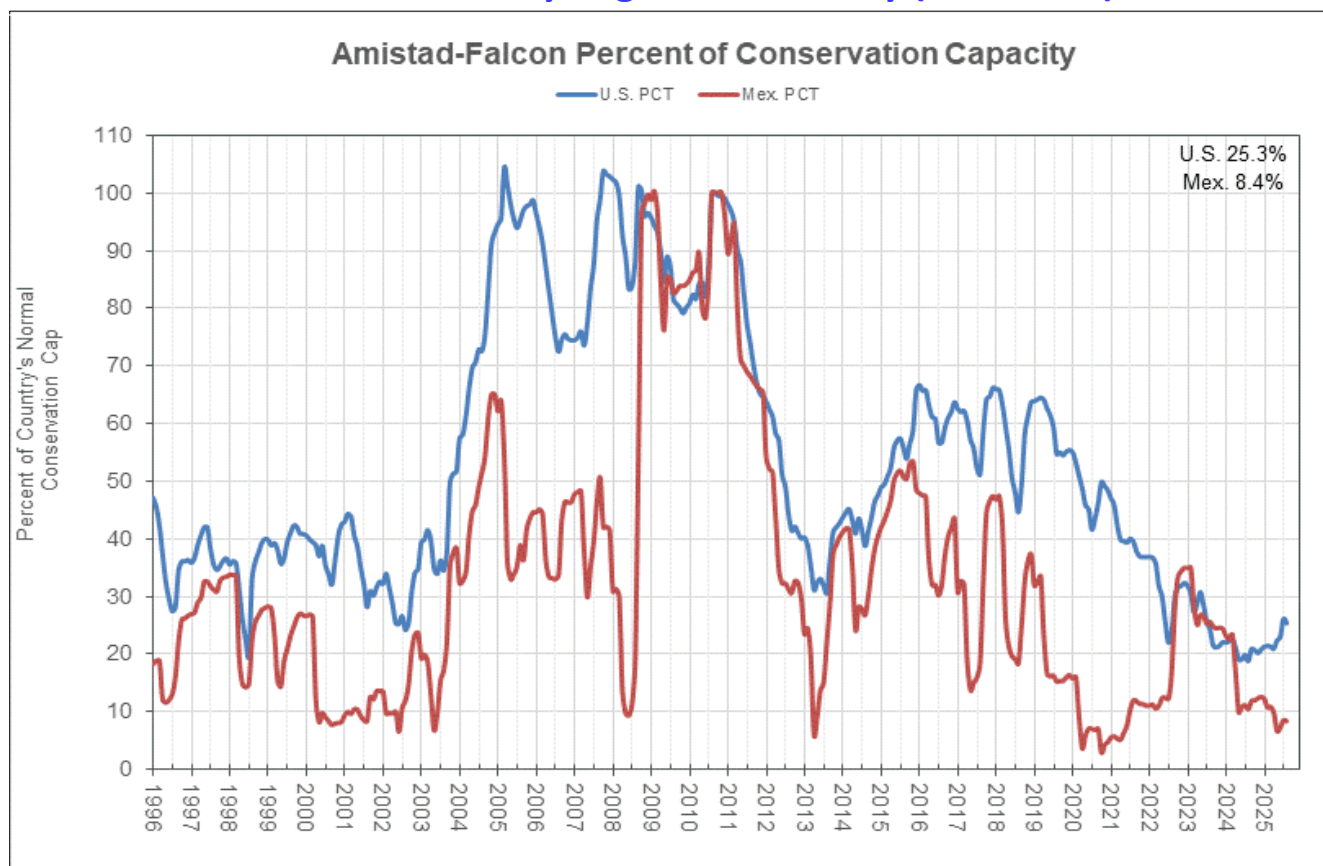


Figure 5. A comparison of U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) combined percentage of conservation capacity for Amistad and Falcon International Reservoirs between the start of September 2024 (top) and the end of August 2025 (bottom). Values were little changed between these periods, with just a slight rise in US shares (20 to 25.3 percent) and slight drops in Mexican shares (11 to 8.4 percent). The combined low values remained among lowest on record since each dam was constituted (Falcon in 1954; Amistad in 1971).

Month-by-Month Summary

June 2025 was a harbinger of the summer to come: Brief shots of storminess and locally heavy rainfall with a lot of dry and hot conditions in between. The heat in June was not memorable when compared with the first half of 2024 (record start) or the last 18 days of 2023 (record finish) but still finished in the top 7th to 15th hottest on record for most of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Rain and storm events were concentrated in four windows.

- June 10-12: Strong to severe storms produced locally heavy rainfall of perhaps more than 3" in portions of Hidalgo, southwest Starr, and central Kenedy. This included one microburst (12th) in southern Hidalgo County (photo, below).
- June 16: Locally torrential rainfall in central Kenedy County, possibly over 4". This region has generally sandy soil with high absorption rates; there were no reports of flooding, even though there may have been minor issues along US 77 where the heaviest rainfall intersected it.
- June 19-21: Tropical moisture spread across the "lower/mid" Valley to produce pockets of helpful rains
- June 29-30: Deep tropical moisture plumes ahead of Tropical Storm Barry produced widespread rain across much of the Lower Rio Grande Valley and Deep S. Texas ranchlands

Overall, rainfall ended up at 100 to 250 percent of average for all but southeast Cameron County and northern Zapata County – and drought/dryness conditions responded in several locations, with just a sliver of moderate drought left by July 1 in northwest Zapata, and abnormally dryness pinned to the remainder of northern Zapata and northern Jim Hogg County.

June 2025 Rainfall
Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley, TX

6/1/25 (7 AM) - 7/1/25 (7 AM) Rainfall

Inches

0.01 - 0.99
1.00 - 1.99
2.00 - 2.99
3.00 - 3.99
4.00 - 4.99
5.00 - 5.99
6.00 - 6.99
7.00 - 7.99
8.00 - 8.99
9.00 - 9.99
10.00+

Locations and Rainfall Data:

- HEBBRONVILLE: 3.00*
- FALFURRIAS: 5.04*
- ESCABA: 5.73*
- ZAPATA: 1.47*
- GUERRA: 3.61*
- 3.56*
- 4.02*
- ENCINO: 3.7*
- BORDER PATROL: 3.7*
- LA GLORIA: 4.67*
- FALCON DAM: 3.91*
- EL SAUZ: 5.78*
- MCCOOK: 4.41
- MANUEL: 2.39*
- 5.16*
- 5.17*
- 6.64*
- 4.39*
- 4.93
- 3.54
- 6.48*
- 3.83*
- 4.82*
- 2.9*
- 4.33*
- LOS FRECHES: 1.96*
- PORT ISABEL: 1.67*
- BROWNSVILLE: 2.78*
- WESLACO: 4.33*
- ELSA: 6.64*

*Locations report June 30 data on July 1

Source: National Water Prediction Service
Produced by the National Weather Service

weather.gov/rgr

Figure 6b: Collage of photos from an NWS Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley storm survey (June 13th) based on microburst (wind) damage during the early evening of June 12th across the North Alamo-North Donna (Hidalgo County) area.

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

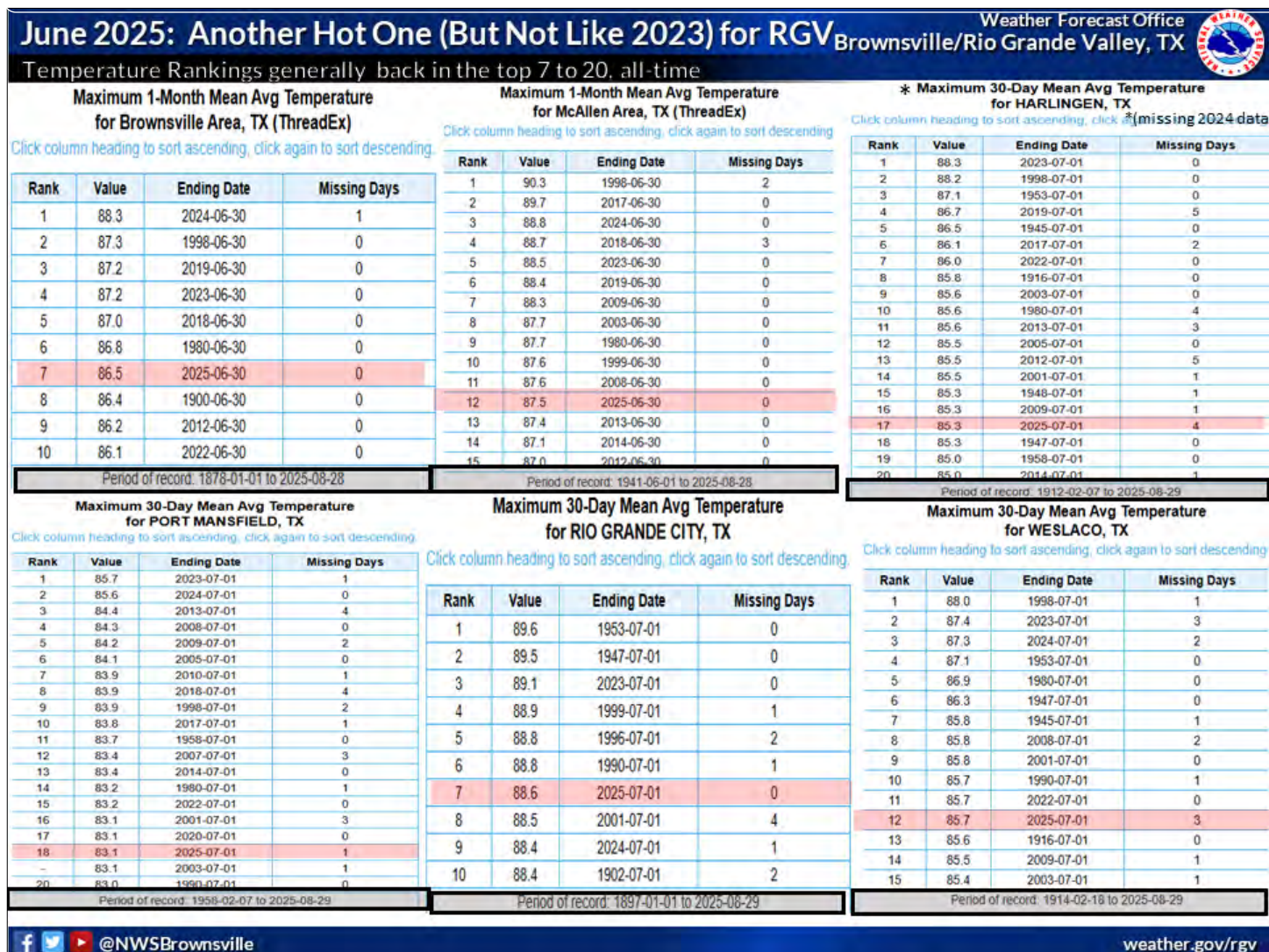


Figure 7. June 2025 temperature rankings (period of record) for selected Lower Rio Grande Valley locations. Rankings for most available locations ended up in the top 20, warmest on record, dating back more than 100 years for some.

July 2025 began with a rainfall “bang”, as the remnants of Tropical Storm Barry linked up with weak upper-level disturbances to drop more than 5” on the 1st in Cameron County, and up to 3” in Hidalgo County. The rainfall on the 1st contributed most to the graphic below, which also includes lead-in rainfall from the 29th and 30th, which generally added up to 1 to 1.5” across the region. In total, **nearly 9” fell** in southeastern Cameron during the short window, or nearly *five times the monthly average for July*.

A few more instability showers fell on the 2nd, before skies cleared and typical July heat, based on the 1991-2020 averages, took over. Rainfall was scarce thereafter, with pockets of showers/storms through mid-month. Century-mark high temperatures reached the mid/upper Valley (mainly along/west of IH-69C/US 281) for much of the last ten days of the month – right on expectations. Despite the heat and lack of rain, the combination of temperature and humidity fell short of heat advisory (111 for 2 hours or more) or heat warning (116 for the same time window), and heat risk, which accounts for acclimation, landed in the low to moderate range.

Like 2024, July’s average temperatures fell a little shy of the 1991-2020 average – but still managed to place among the top 25% hottest for the periods-of-record at most Rio Grande Valley locations (Fig. 10, below).

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

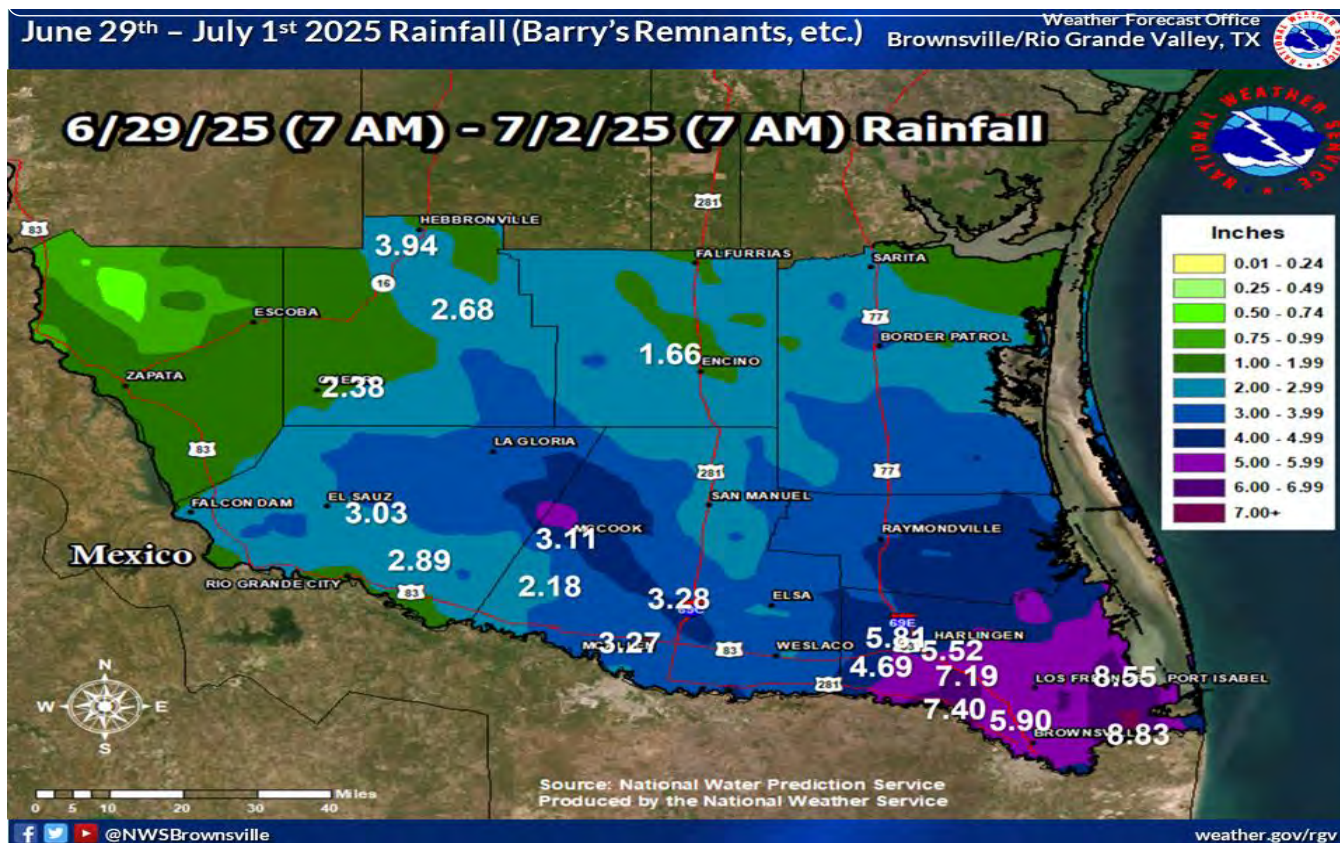


Figure 8. Rainfall from tropical moisture ahead and during the remnants of Tropical Storm Barry, which made landfall near Tampico on June 30th. The locations shown in this image are mostly from CoCoRaHS sites.

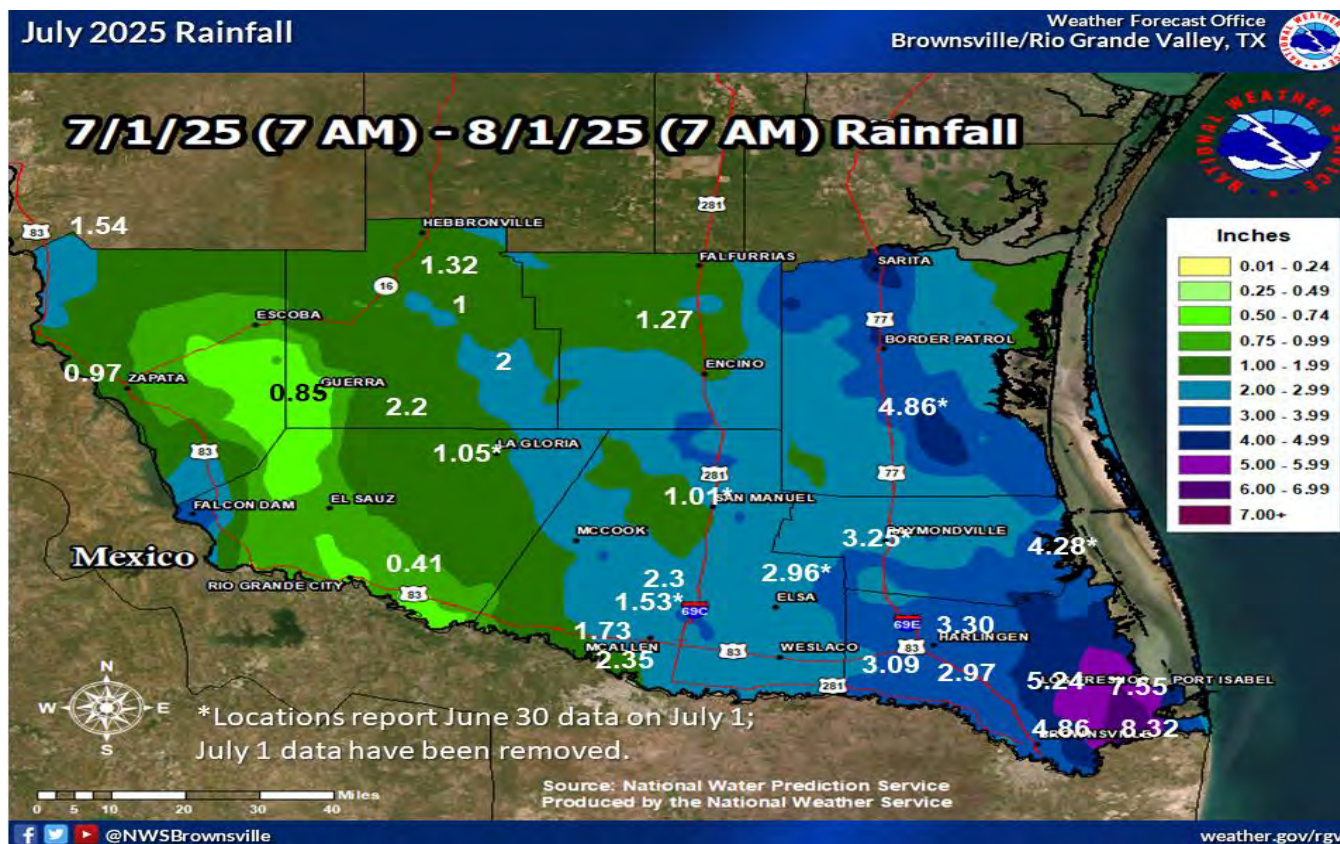


Figure 9. July 2025 rainfall map, including selected annotated values from CoCoRaHS observers, NWS cooperative observers, and Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) data. Asterisked (*) locations report June 30th rainfall on July 1st; these data were removed from the values shown in the graphic to better match the calendar month.

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

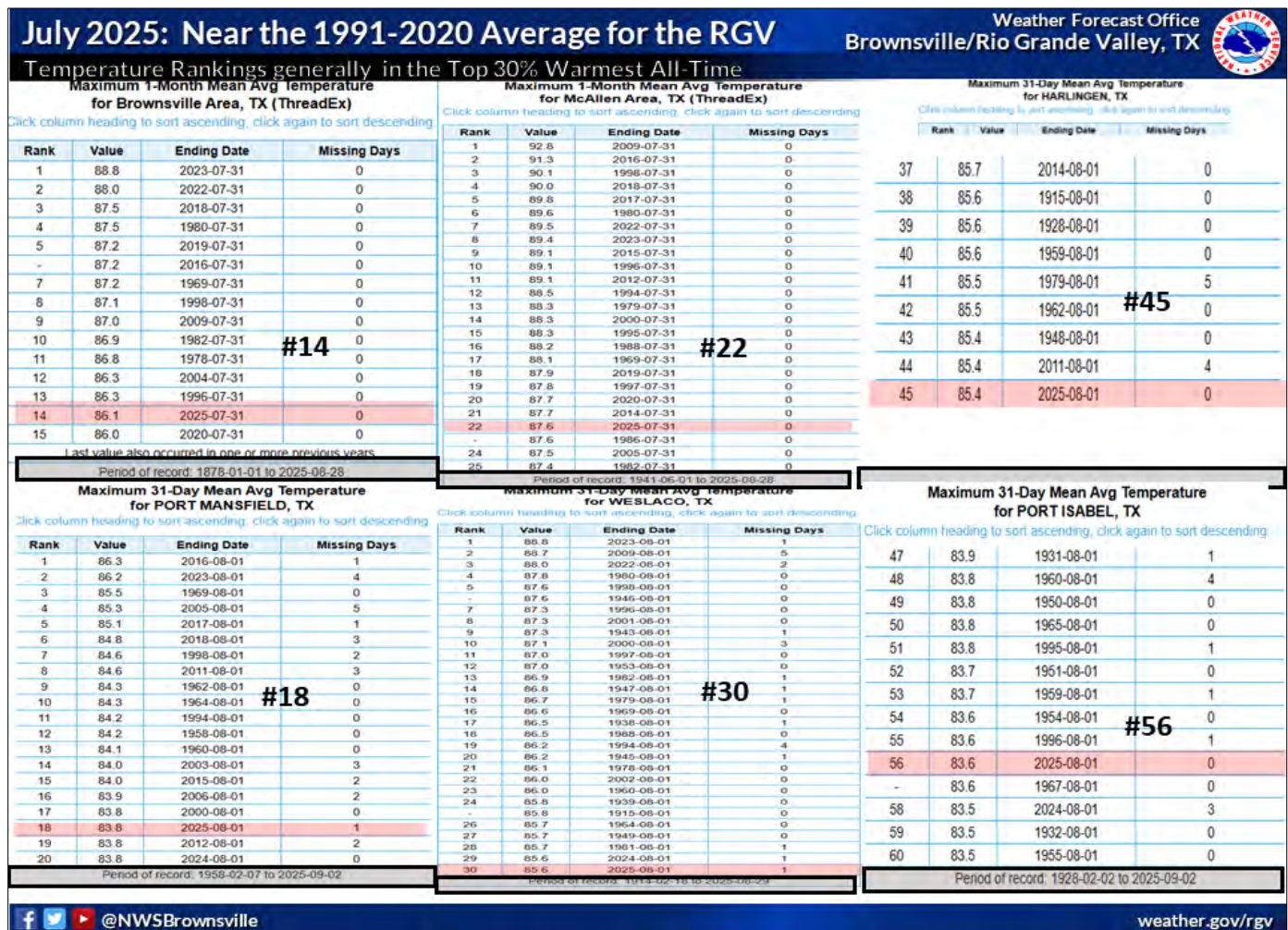


Figure 10. July 2025 temperature rankings (period of record) for selected Lower Rio Grande Valley locations. Rankings for most available locations ended up in the top 30% hottest on record, dating back more than 100 years for some. Port Isabel and Harlingen were two exceptions.

August 2025 followed July's close, and as expected based on climatology, was the hottest calendar month of the year. Century-mark temperatures dominated Hidalgo/southern Brooks County and points west to Zapata County through the first three weeks of the month, before a somewhat wetter pattern arrived between the 20th/21st and 26th, where late morning through early evening showers and thunderstorms put a cap on high temperatures. That cap helped to lower the ranking of the month, which was rivaling 2023 and 2024. August would still rank among the top ten hottest on record for most locations (Figure 12, below) – the third straight August that will be known for searing heat in the Rio Grande Valley.

Aside from the August 20 through 26 sea breeze/upper disturbance rains, a tropical disturbance moved from the coast of Honduras on August 12th into the Bay of Campeche late on August 14th before rolling across the lower/mid Valley on the 15th. While the event remained disorganized, it had enough punch to produce pockets of 2-2.5" of rainfall along the Rio Grande from Weslaco through Brownsville. The rain shield had a sharp western line, as McAllen received less than 0.1". August Rainfall favored Hidalgo County overall, from a combination of the August 15th event and the additional isolated-scattered thunderstorms later.

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

Following the seasonable isolated-scattered mainly afternoon thunderstorms between the 20th and 26th, seasonably hot and generally rain-free conditions returned to close out August, including the majority of Labor Day Weekend (Friday, August 29 through Sunday, August 31).

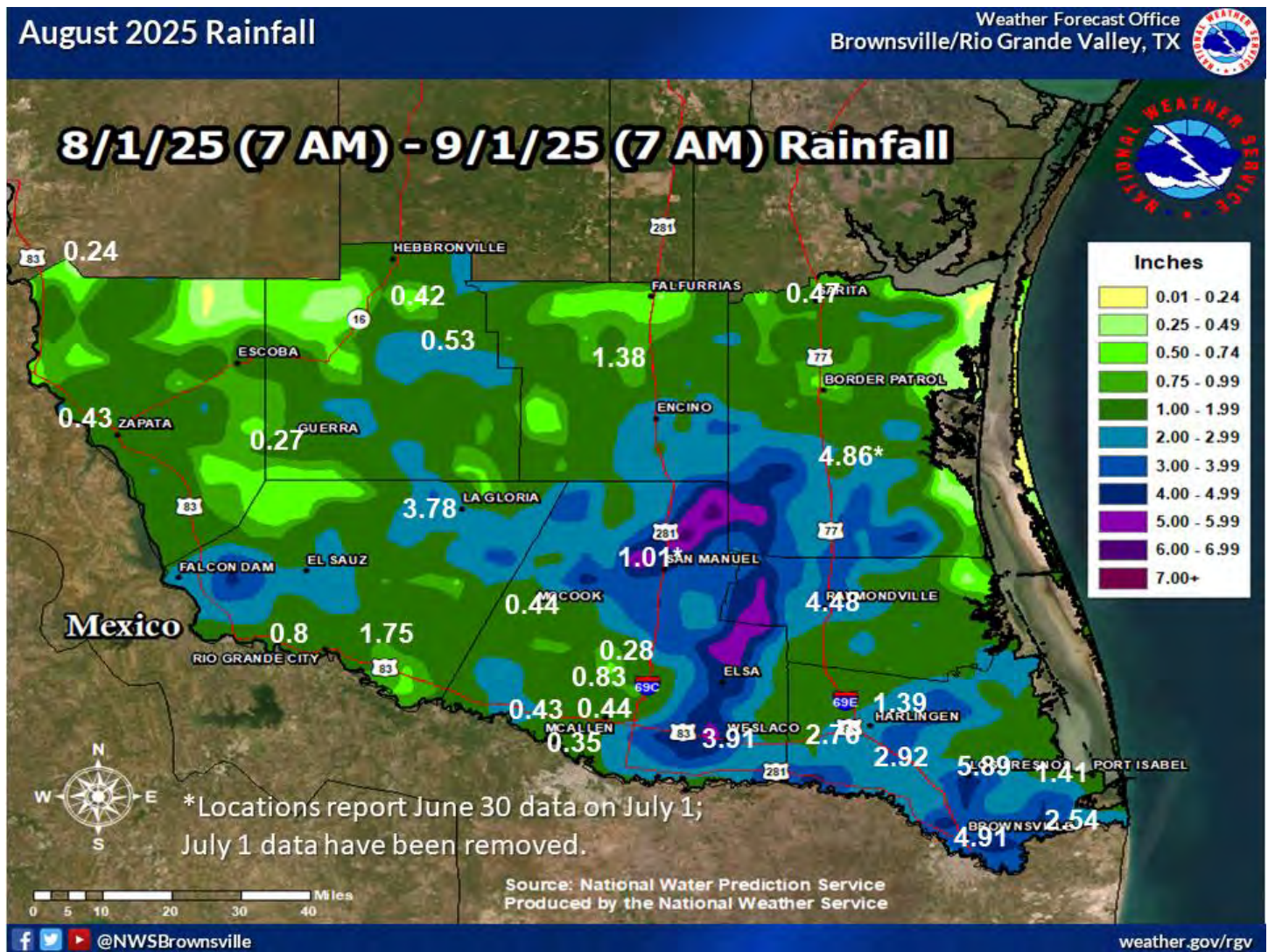


Figure 11. August 2025 rainfall map, including selected annotated values from CoCoRaHS observers, NWS cooperative observers, and Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) data.

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

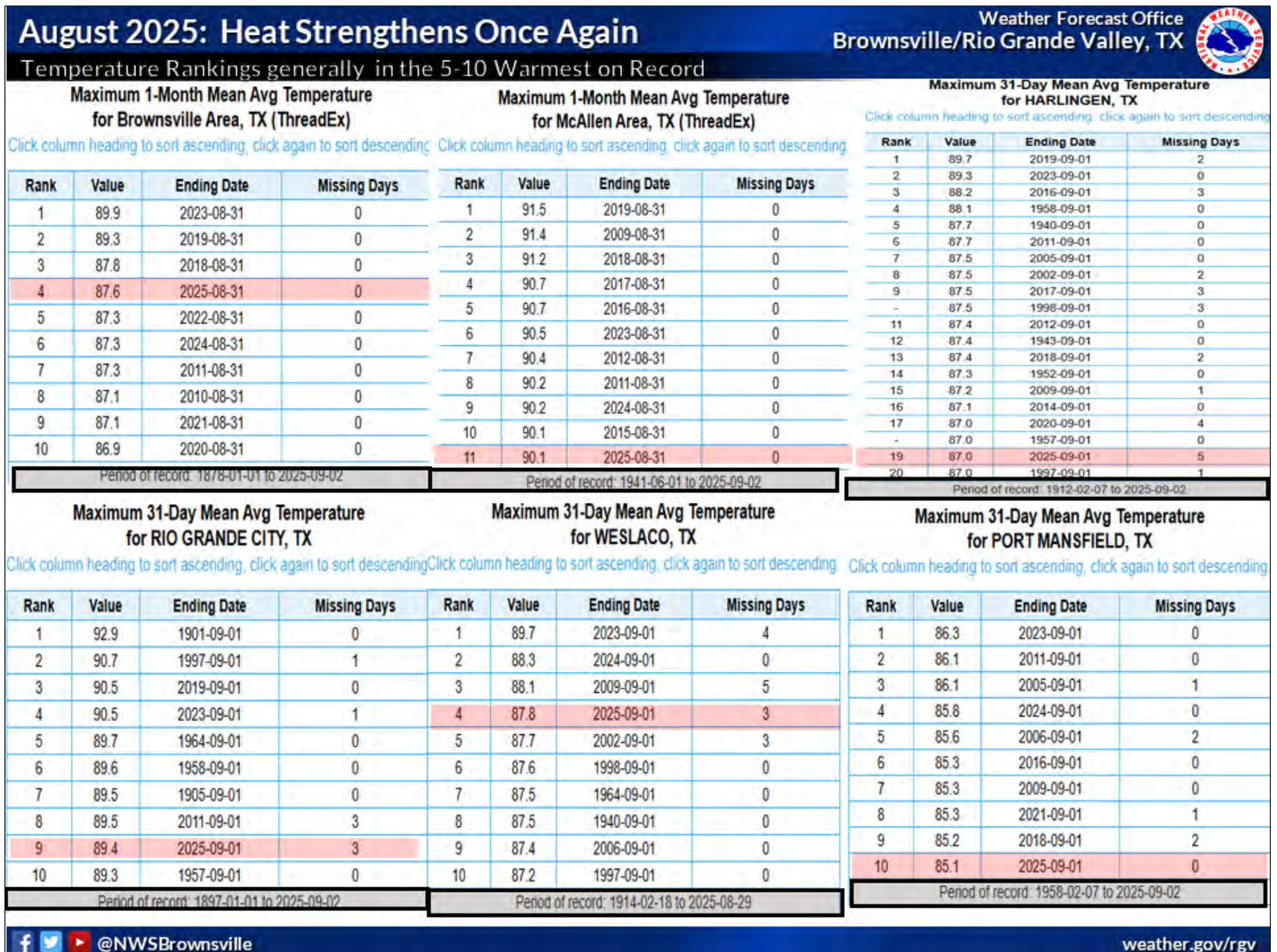


Figure 12. August 2025 temperature rankings (period of record) for selected Lower Rio Grande Valley locations. Rankings for most available locations ended up in the top ten hottest on record, dating back more than 100 years for some. Port Isabel and Harlingen were two exceptions.

Summer 2025 on the whole was not too different from [Summer 2024](#) in terms of temperature; rankings were just a touch lower, but once again generally among the top ten warmest for a third year in a row, and for some, a fourth year in a row. Rainfall on the whole was a bit lower, thanks to the lack of widespread heavy rainfall that occurred with distant [Tropical Storm Alberto](#) brought to most of the region, mainly on June 19th that year. Interestingly, the upper-level steering pattern seldom featured a true [“La Canicula”](#) pattern match; rather, upper-level ridging tended to oscillate between Texas and much of the Gulf into Florida (Figure 13), maintaining the heat but allowing “just-in-time” rainfall – especially for the populated lower/mid Valley (Cameron and Hidalgo).

Still, triple-digit heat fell into place at times during July and especially August – which is in reasonable range based on the 1991-2020 averages. McAllen/Miller Airport led the pack* with 45 days during the season; Rio Grande City* had 38 days, Harlingen ranged from 8 (cooperative) to 13 (Valley Int’l Airport), and Brownsville reported 4 days.

While the “just-in-time” rainfall was helpful to some crops, the persistence of heat, especially across the Brush Country, created declines in the quality of rangeland/pastureland and some cattle herds were culled. Cotton fared well, as it appeared the periodic mid and late-August rainfall was not sufficient to damage or destroy bolls. The dominance of heat was enough to maintain burn bans across all but Kenedy County.

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

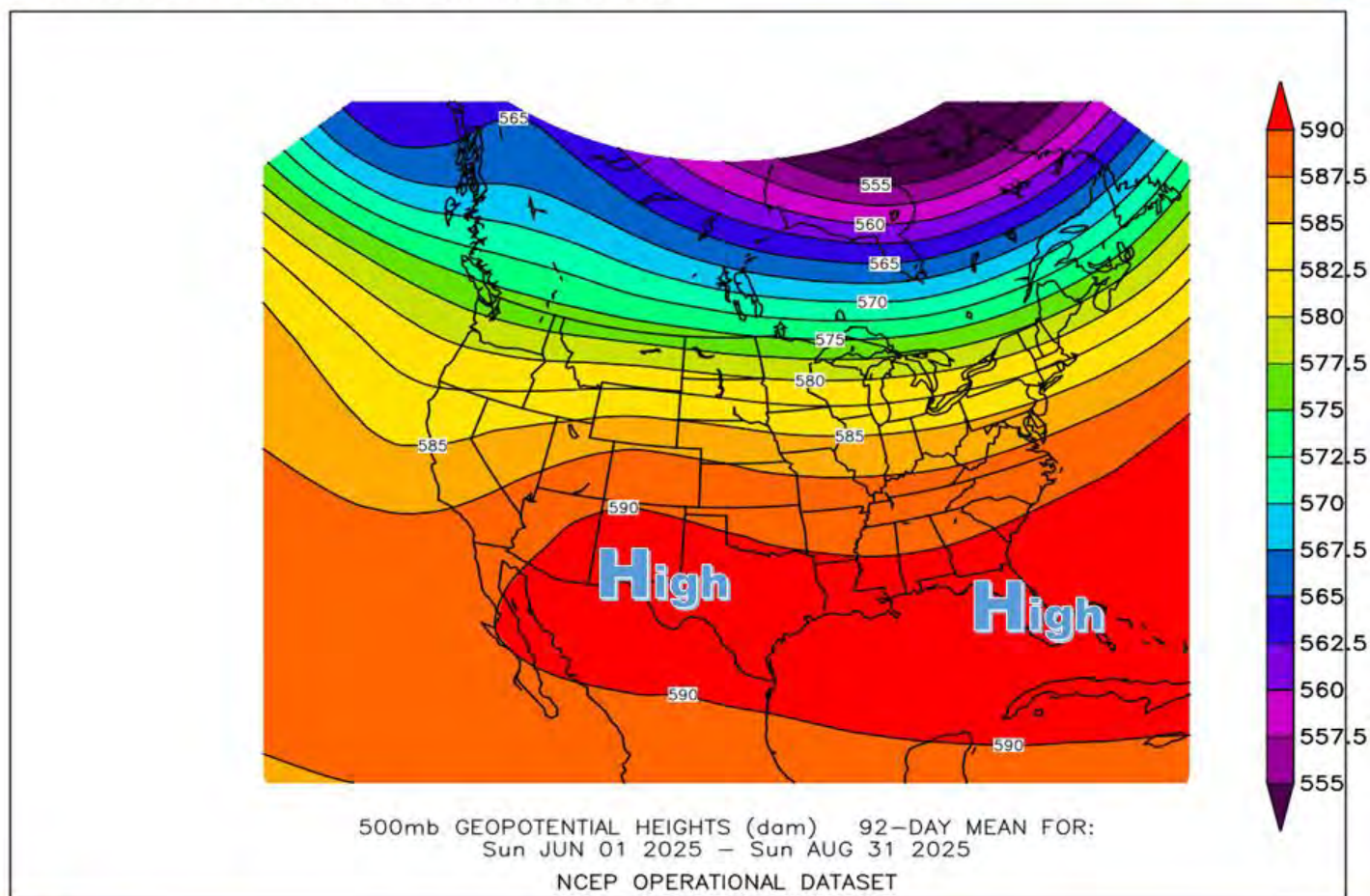
The southwest Gulf/Bay of Campeche struggled as a tropical cyclone producer, as atmospheric dry air or wind shear suppressed true development. That said, the pocket of deep atmospheric moisture that was sufficient for short-lived Tropical Storm Barry near Tampico may have provided the necessary “vitamins” to the atmosphere in central Texas that ultimately produced the very high rainfall and rainfall rates early on July 4th which preceded the catastrophic, historical Hill Country Flood on the Guadalupe river, as well as other deadly flooding in that region.

Mean Upper Atmospheric Steering Pattern, June-Aug, 2025

Weather Forecast Office
Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley, TX



High Pressure Ridge (Heat Dome) Stretched Across the Gulf



[f](#) [t](#) [v](#) @NWSBrownsville

weather.gov/rgv

Figure 13. Summer (June-August) 2025 mean 500-mb steering pattern (~18,000 feet). High pressure ridges, or “heat domes”, oscillated from Texas across to Florida, with limited duration of a pronounced “La Canicula” pattern (dominant high pressure across southwest Texas/northern Mexico into the western Gulf). The limited duration was a likely reason for the Rio Grande Valley to not achieve top-five hottest seasonal temperatures in 2025.

Far West Texas Regional Summary

Closer to Normal Monsoon Brings Hit-and-Miss Storms to West Texas

By Connor Dennhardt, Meteorologist - National Weather Service El Paso

After two consecutive summers of historically hot and dry weather, the 2025 monsoon was much closer to a typical summer season for El Paso and far west Texas. Rainfall was more frequent, and many stations finished near or even above climate normals. This summer's synoptic pattern featured a more consistent subtropical high over the Mississippi Delta, allowing for more sustained southerly flow out of northern Mexico and favorable moisture transport across New Mexico and the Southern Rockies. Storms were very hit-and-miss throughout the summer, resulting in highly variable rainfall totals. For example, many CoCoRaHS sites were above average with 90-day totals ranging from **6.00-8.00"** while El Paso International Airport only recorded **2.88"**.

Rainfall was generally favorable for much of the lower Rio Grande south of Albuquerque. Periods of heavy rain due to thunderstorms were common, resulting in many locations receiving 125-200% of climate average precipitation. Rain was much sparser further west along the Arizona/New Mexico state line, where drought conditions worsened due to locations receiving only 25-75% of normal rainfall. Far west Texas sites recorded 15 to 25 days of measurable precipitation this season, with 90-day precipitation totals ranging from **2.00-8.00"**, highly variable around the **3.98"** climate normal.



Figure 1: Cloud-to-ground lightning strikes over the Franklin Mountains in El Paso, TX on July 12th, 2025

Far West Texas Regional Summary (continued)

The summer started off active with thunderstorms in El Paso County on June 1, 2, and 10. Hot temperatures and dry weather dominated the next couple weeks. The monsoon season truly began in full force on June 24th and 25th. Heavy rain fell over El Paso, with flooding occurring in northeast El Paso. A CoCoRaHS observer in NE El Paso reported **2.21"** near the area of heaviest rainfall. Daily thunderstorms occurred during the rest of June, with isolated reports and highly variable precipitation amounts. Another strong thunderstorm drilled west El Paso the night of June 30, with an observer reporting **2.16"**. Total rainfall amounts ranged from **0.25-2.50"**, with the Lower Rio Grande valley and Hudspeth County missing out on most storm activity.

July was a welcome return to typical monsoon weather with a reasonable pace of thunderstorms reaching far West Texas and consistent rainfall in El Paso. Storms were reported for the first few days of July, then becoming dry on the 4th of July. One of the more notable storms of the month occurred on July 20th. Multiple CoCoRaHS observers in central El Paso reported daily rainfall between **1.00-1.50"**. Monthly rainfall totals ranged from **1.50-4.50"**.

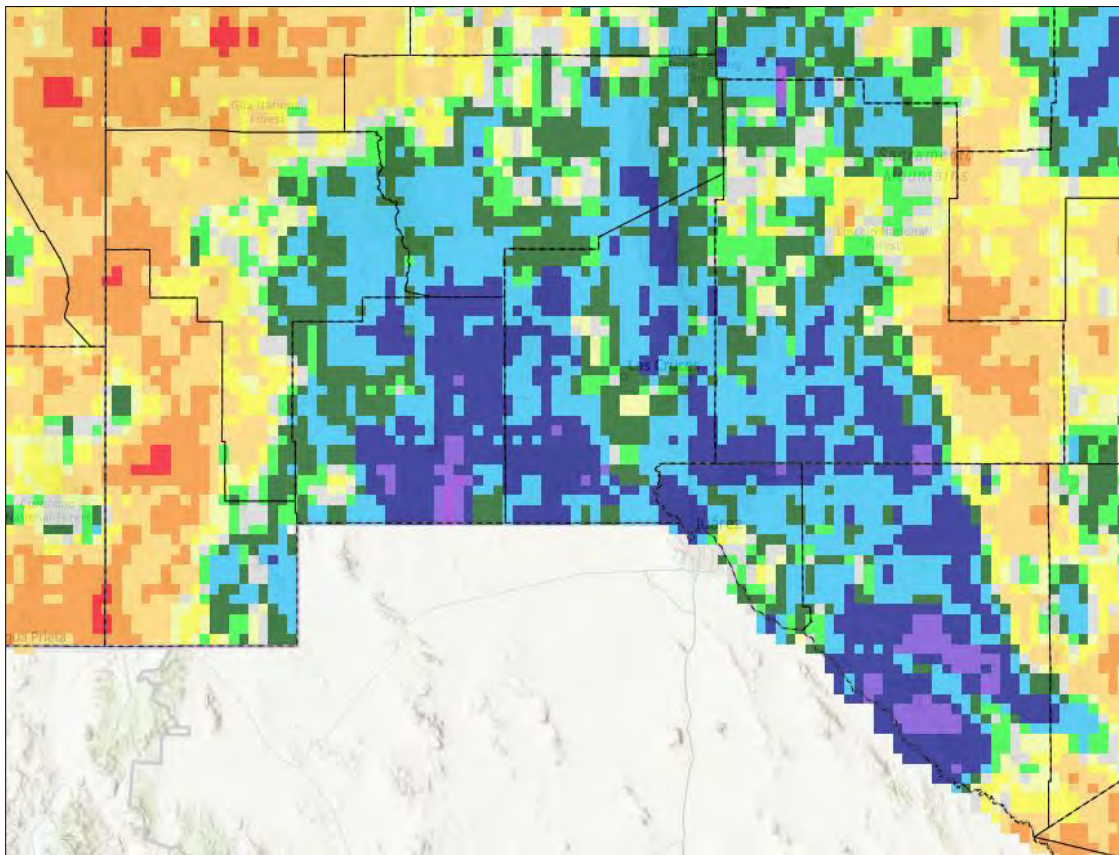


Figure 2: 90-Day Precipitation Percent of Normal for southern New Mexico and far West Texas

The monsoon season waned in August, resulting in below normal rainfall for much of El Paso and Hudspeth Counties. Early August was almost completely dry for West Texas, with storms returning August 10-11. The most notable storm happened on August 12th. Significant flooding was reported in central and downtown El Paso. Multiple streets were flooded and impassable. The heaviest rain missed nearby observers, but two CoCoRaHS stations reported **1.20-1.40"**.

Far West Texas Regional Summary (continued)



Fig. 3: Multiple vehicles stalled due to flood waters on Mesa St. in downtown El Paso the evening of August 12th.

This summer was the 8th hottest on record for El Paso, which made it feel quite cooler than the past two record-setting years. An average high temperature of **98.0 degrees** and **34 triple-digit highs** were recorded. The hottest day of the year occurred on June 15th, with a high temperature of **109 degrees** in El Paso. Drought conditions improved this season, with the U.S. Drought Monitor status downgrading to Severe (D2) to Extreme (D3) Drought.

The summer season featured **37 active observers** in El Paso County, and **2** in Hudspeth County. This monsoon season garnered a total of **2,149 daily reports** submitted, along with **53 multi-day reports**. 31% of these daily reports were measurable precipitation, the highest rate of precipitation frequency seen locally in years. Thanks to everyone who still reported zeroes! No Significant Weather Reports or Condition Monitoring Reports were submitted this season. Thanks again to all our local observers who participated in the 2025 summer season!

Wichita Falls Regional Summary

Bouts of Heavy Rainfall and Severe Winds in the Wichita Falls Region

By Charles Kuster

National Severe Storms Laboratory

Our region experienced multiple different heavy rain and severe weather events this summer. Most notable were the number of severe wind reports across our area throughout the summer. Our season started off busy with 8 of the first 10 days being wet days (at least one CoCoRaHS station reported 0.05" or more). June 3rd also saw portions of Wichita County receiving over 2" of rain and severe winds of 74 mph (Table 1). A few days later June 8th, more severe winds were reported across our region, with winds as high as 100 mph in Knox County. July 8th was another active day for severe winds, with winds as high as 81 mph in Foard County, 76 mph in Hardeman County, 72 mph in Baylor County, and 60 mph in Knox County (Table 1). More instances of severe wind were also reported later in the summer on July 26th and August 11th. August 11th also saw many CoCoRaHS stations across the region report over 1" of rain with two stations in Wichita County reporting over 3.5" of rain.

Date	Location (County)	Measured wind speed or reported damage
6/3/25	1 mile NE Holliday (Archer)	75 mph
6/3/25	2 miles NNW Lakeside City (Wichita)	74 mph, power poles snapped
6/8/25	2 miles SE Truscott (Knox)	81 mph
6/8/25	3 miles NW Knox City (Knox)	66 mph
6/8/25	4 miles NNW Goree (Knox)	100 mph
6/8/25	5 miles SE Crowell (Foard)	Power pole snapped
6/27/25	Wichita Falls (Wichita)	66 mph, power poles snapped
7/8/25	3 miles W Goodlett (Hardeman)	76 mph
7/8/25	Comanche Springs (Foard)	68 mph
7/8/25	1 mile E Crowell (Foard)	81 mph
7/8/25	3 miles NW Knox City (Knox)	60 mph
7/8/25	3 miles NW Seymour (Baylor)	72 mph
7/26/25	3 miles W Goodlett (Hardeman)	63 mph
7/26/25	1 mile E Crowell (Foard)	59 mph
8/11/25	2 miles NNW Pleasant Valley (Wichita)	Tree uprooted
8/11/25	1 mile W Munday (Knox)	Large tree limbs down

Table 1. Severe wind reports across the Wichita Falls region during the summer.

Overall, our region saw slightly above normal precipitation and near normal temperatures this summer (Fig. 1). There was not much drought present in our area according to the U.S. Drought Monitor (available at <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>), though by the end of the summer, there was a small area of abnormally dry conditions present (Fig. 2).

Wichita Falls Regional Summary (continued)

In total, our area experienced a relatively large number of wet days, as only 58 days were dry (all CoCoRaHS stations reported less than 0.05") and the remaining 34 were wet. For comparison, the region experienced 73 dry days and 19 wet days last summer, and 66 dry days and 26 wet days the summer before that.

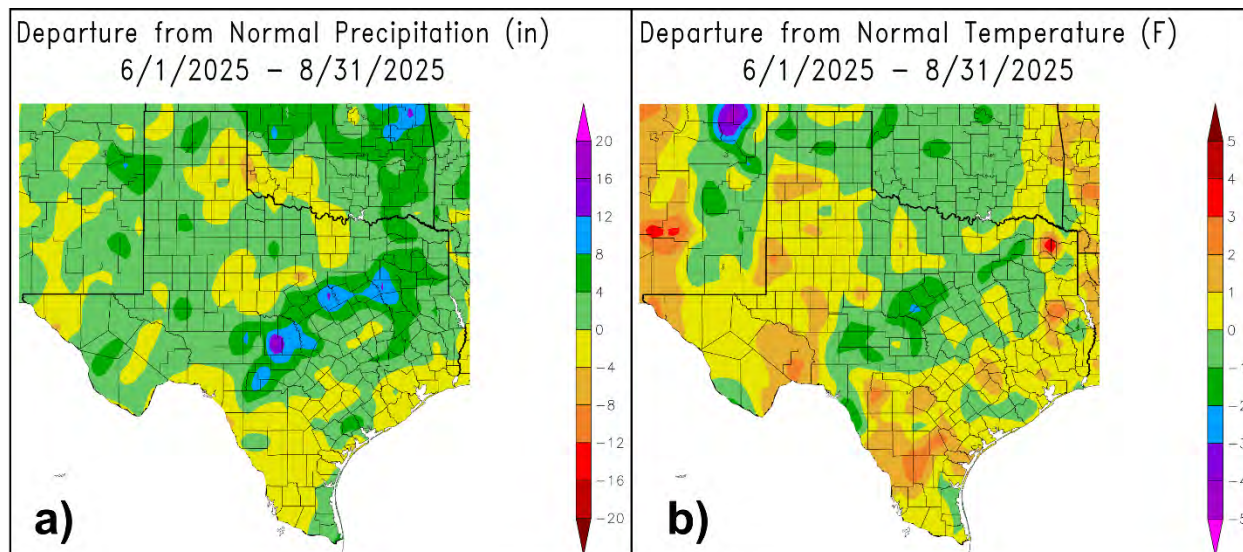


Figure 1. Departure from normal a) precipitation and b) temperature for the beginning of June through the end of August. Warm colors indicate below normal precipitation (a) and above normal temperatures (b), while cool colors indicate above normal precipitation (a) and below normal temperatures (b).

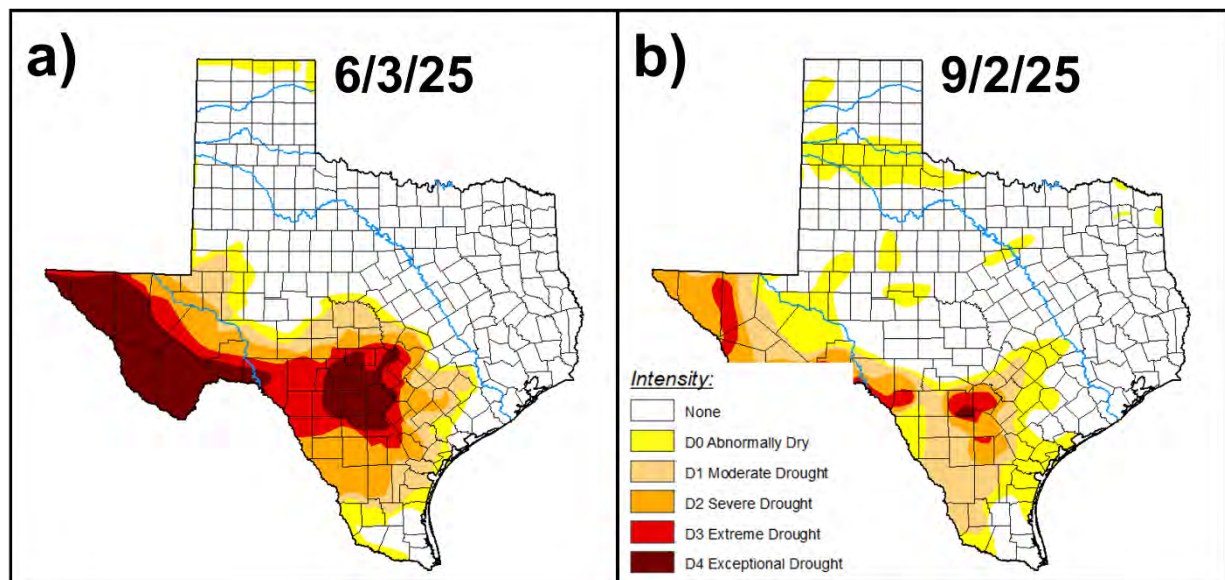


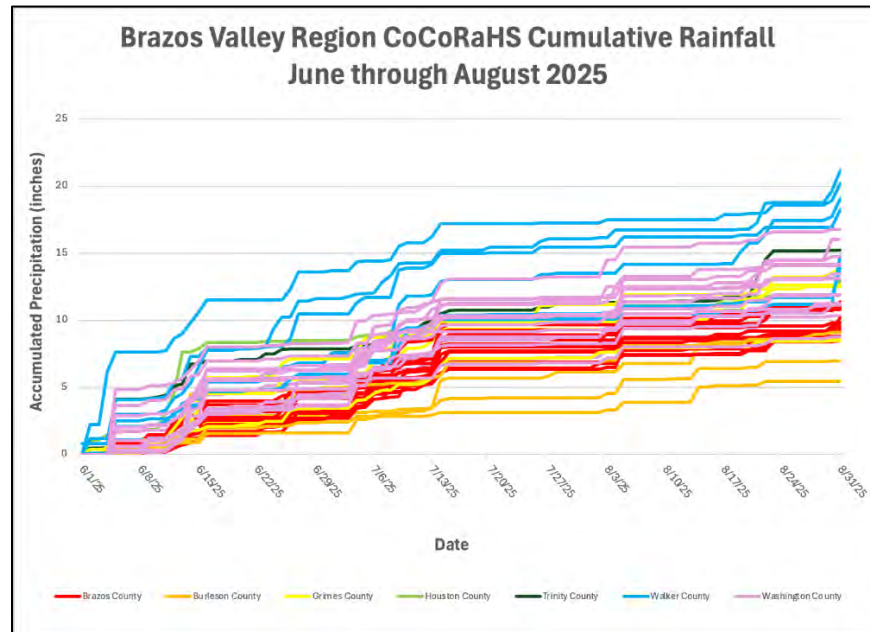
Figure 2. Changes in drought conditions over the summer according to the U.S. Drought Monitor for Texas on a) June 3, 2025, and b) September 2, 2025.

Brazos Valley Regional Summary

Summer 2025 Precipitation Summary

Bryan-College Station/Brazos Valley Region, Texas

By Leah Mathews, Texas A&M University, and Office of the State Climatologist of Texas



Summary:

This summer was mild and had more than normal rainfall across most of the Brazos Valley region. Average temperatures stayed slightly cooler than normal throughout the summer months. The storm systems that led to tragic flooding in the Hill Country in early July contributed to relatively wet conditions during the first half of the summer. Then it started drying out; every single station recorded less rain in the second half of the summer than in the first half. Dry conditions made drought a concern for the county by the end of August.

Observer Statistics:

There were no CoCoRaHS observer reports in Madison County. Twenty-five stations within the Brazos Valley region reported precipitation values for all 90 days within the summer period and another 20 stations missed fewer than 10 days of recorded values (81 or more). In total, there were 45 CoCoRaHS observers with enough single and multi-day observations to provide a seasonal total precipitation amount.

Season Statistics:

Wettest day: 4.84", June 5th, Washington County

Wettest seasonal total: 21.14", Walker County

Driest seasonal total: 5.44", Burleson County

Soggy Socks Award (longest spell of daily reports with measurable rain): 12 days, July 3rd – July 14th, Washington County

Dusty Soles Award (longest spell of daily reports without measurable rain): 21 days, July 15th – August 4th, Brazos County

West Texas & Southeast NM Summary

West Texas and Southeast New Mexico had a typical summer, characterized by little convective activity and below-normal rainfall.

By James DeBerry, Meteorologist, Hydrology Program Manager, NWS Midland, CoCoRaHS Coordinator

June

The summertime ridge was slow to develop in June, so the month got off to a good start, although most of the activity was severe. However, a few hydrologic events were noted, mostly in the latter half of the month when the faux monsoon began.

On June 5th, a long-lived supercell developed near Balmorhea in Reeves County, then moved through Fort Stockton in Pecos County before turning southeast. Three water rescues were performed on US Highway 285 southeast of Fort Stockton. Later that evening, entire sections of 285 washed out near Nineteen Draw. Nineteen Draw eventually empties into Monument Draw, which crosses RR 2023 south of I-10 between Fort Stockton and Bakersfield in Pecos County. At 11 AM on the 6th, 4' of runoff was crossing RR 2023 at Monument Draw, prompting three water rescues there.

Also overnight, thunderstorms developed south of the Big Bend in Mexico, briefly bringing the Rio Grande into minor flood at Johnson Ranch (TELT2) early in the morning on the 6th.

Early morning on June 10th, thunderstorms developed into Ector County, closing streets and stranding vehicles southeast of West Odessa and southwest of Notrees. Storms then developed in Dawson County, prompting road closures and stranding motorists north of Lamesa and southwest of O'Donnell. Later that afternoon, storms flooded Walnut Canyon in Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Tourists were evacuated as a result.

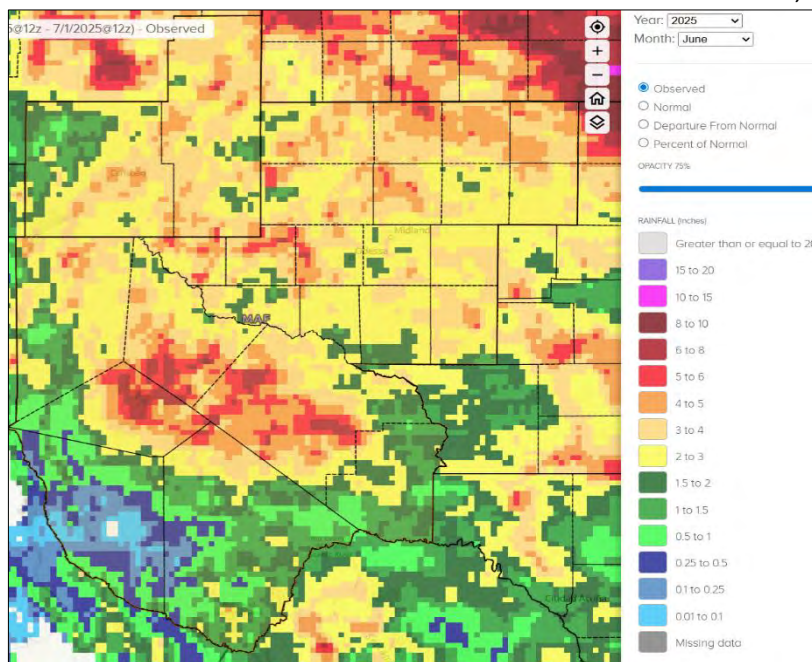


Fig. 1: June Precipitation for West Texas

On the 23rd, thunderstorms developed northwest of Fort Stockton in Pecos County, inundating FM 1776 with several inches of runoff at least 10 low water crossings between Cayanosa and US 285.

On June 24th, thunderstorms flooded (normally dry) Fourmile Draw in Eddy County, sending 4-5' of runoff over North Lake Road. Later that afternoon, thunderstorms flash flooded I-10 in Culberson County by up to 1' of runoff at mile marker 171.

On the 26th, thunderstorms southeast of Belding in Pecos County flooded Six Shooter Draw, inundating US Highway 385 with 1' of runoff.

On June 29th, thunderstorms inundated Marathon in Brewster County with 2-3' of runoff on Avenue B and other local roads across the western half of Marathon. Thunderstorms then moved into the Big Bend Area, sending the Rio Grande briefly into minor flood at Castolon (CSTT2) and moderate flood at Johnson Ranch (TELT2) on the morning on the 30th.

Finally, on the 30th, thunderstorms developed near Fluvanna in Scurry County, flooding CR 2126 near FM 1269, and multiple sections of FM 612 east of Fluvanna.

Monthly radar rainfall estimates ranged from no rainfall in southwest Presidio County (likely due to poor radar coverage) to up to 10" in Jeff Davis County. However, the highest observed rainfall was 8.28" at Mount Locke in Jeff Davis County. Average rainfall of all stations reporting was 2.70".

West Texas & Southeast NM Summary (continued)

July

July got off to a wet start, as the shear axis that developed over West Texas and Southeast New Mexico at the end of June persisting through the first few days of the month.

On July 1st, thunderstorms flooded a portion of CR331 southeast of Verhalen in Reeves County, submerging 4 vehicles.

On the morning of the 2nd, the Rio Grande briefly went back into minor flood at Castolon and moderate flood at Johnson Ranch. Later that morning, the river below Presidio (PRDT2) went into minor flood. Thunderstorms continued flash flooding in Reeves County, closing CR310 from St. Hwy 17 to CR309. CR112 was closed from St. Hwy 17 to CR118. CR334 and CR126 were also barricaded. Finally, FM2903 was barricaded at the Cherry Creek crossing.

On July 3rd-4th, with rain continuing both sides of the river, the Rio Grande went into minor flood at the Presidio Vehicle Bridge and below Presidio, moderate flood at Castolon, and major flood at Johnson Ranch and Rio Grande Village.

Also on the 3rd, thunderstorms moved up from Mexico, flooding FM170 at Ternereros Creek northwest of Redford in Presidio County. Long Draw Creek also flooded FM170 just west of Terlingua in Brewster County. Farther north in Dawson County, multiple roads were closed near Patricia. Floodwaters inundated Hwy 87 near Ackerly. Business I-10 service roads near East Loop 338 were flooded near Odessa in Ector County. In Midland in Midland County, 20-30 vehicles throughout the city stalled in high water. Marfa in Presidio County, and Fort Davis in Jeff Davis County, reported widespread street flooding. In Big Bend National Park, some campgrounds were evacuated. North in Alpine, local authorities barricaded numerous road closures, and at least one home was inundated. Finally, thunderstorms also flooded St. Hwy 125 at mile markers 13 and 18 near Crossroads in Lea County.

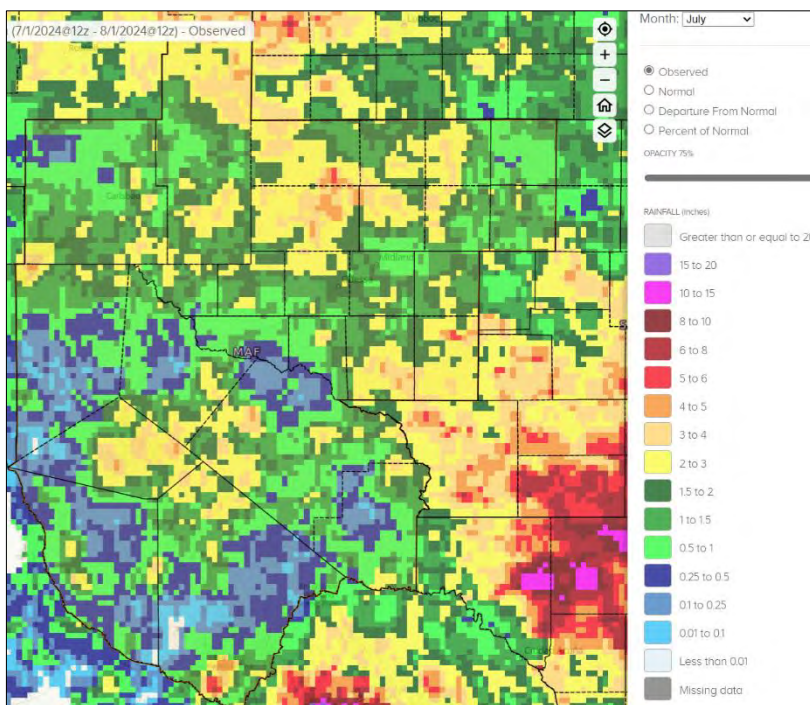


Fig. 2: July Precipitation for West Texas

It should be noted that this event (end of June, beginning of July) was a tropical event. As such, much rainfall in rural areas was unobserved, as radars overshoot efficient warm rain processes that took place almost entirely in the boundary layer.

Early morning July 9th, a complex of thunderstorms developed southwest through the Permian Basin, resulting in flash flooding in Odessa in Ector County. 12 water rescues were performed.

On the 22nd, thunderstorms in the Big Bend Area briefly brought the Rio Grande into minor flood at Johnson Ranch.

Monthly radar rainfall estimates ranged from as little as 0.01" in Brewster and Presidio counties to up to 15" in Dawson and Martin counties. Indeed, the highest observed rainfall was 6.33" at Tarzan in Martin County. Average rainfall was 2.74".

West Texas & Southeast NM Summary (continued)

August

August was uneventful, as faux-monsoonal rain stayed over the southwest CONUS. Only a couple of events were noted at the end of the month.

On August 29th, thunderstorms developed over Odessa in Ector County, stalling a vehicle at US Hwy 385 and 52nd Street in 1-2' of runoff.

Finally, on the 30th, thunderstorms flooded parts of East Odessa in Ector County, prompting road closures and stranding more vehicles.

Monthly radar precipitation estimates ranged from as little as 0.01" over southwestern Presidio County to up to 8" in northeastern Lea County. However, highest observed rainfall was 4.94" at The Pinery in Culberson County. Average rainfall was 1.44".

August Precipitation

Overall, summer 2024 was dry for West Texas and Southeast New Mexico.

As of August 26th, most of West Texas and Southeast New Mexico along and west of the Pecos was in exceptional drought to abnormally dry, while areas to the east were either abnormally dry or out of drought.

Area reservoirs were at 51.6% of conservation capacity as of September 1st.

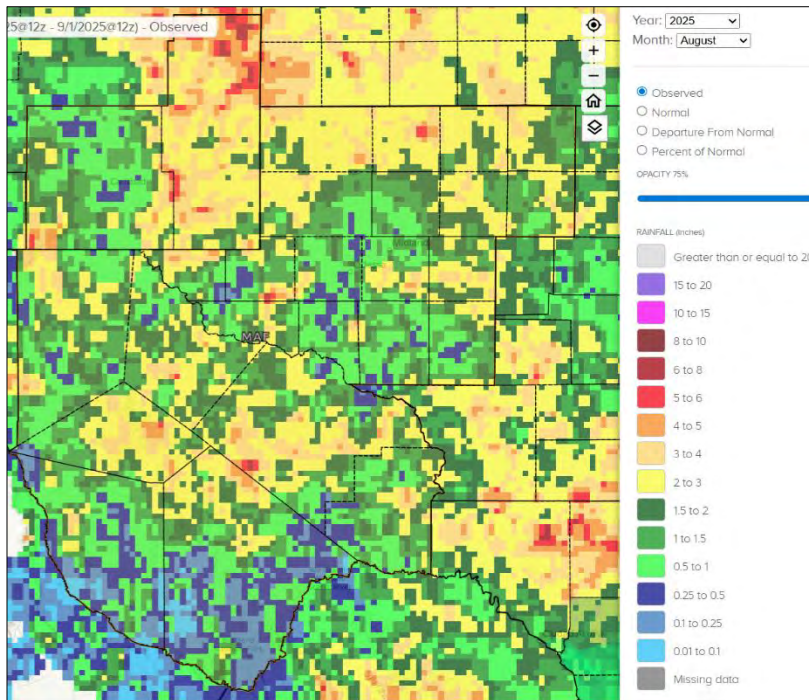


Fig. 3: August Precipitation for West Texas

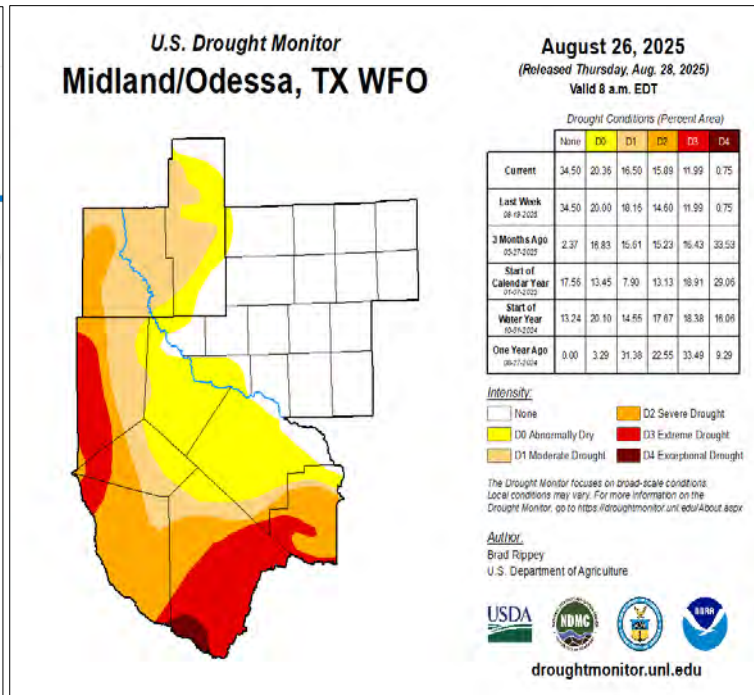


Fig. 4: Drought Monitor at the end of summer

Abilene/San Angelo Summary

Flash Flooding Rains this Summer Season

By Joel Dunn, Observation Program Leader

June 2025

June continued the persistent weather pattern that had been in place since late spring. The area remained wetter than normal, allowing soils to stay moist and vegetation to flourish well into the summer. The consistent rains kept pastures green and provided a stark visual contrast to drier areas farther north, where conditions were less generous.

The Northwest Hill Country, particularly Mason, McCullough, and San Saba counties, stood out as the rainfall epicenter for the month. These counties tallied some of the highest totals across the region, with repeated rounds of showers and thunderstorms. The pattern was driven by moisture-rich southerly flow and persistent storm systems that favored the Hill Country corridor, leaving a visible impact on both the landscape and the community.

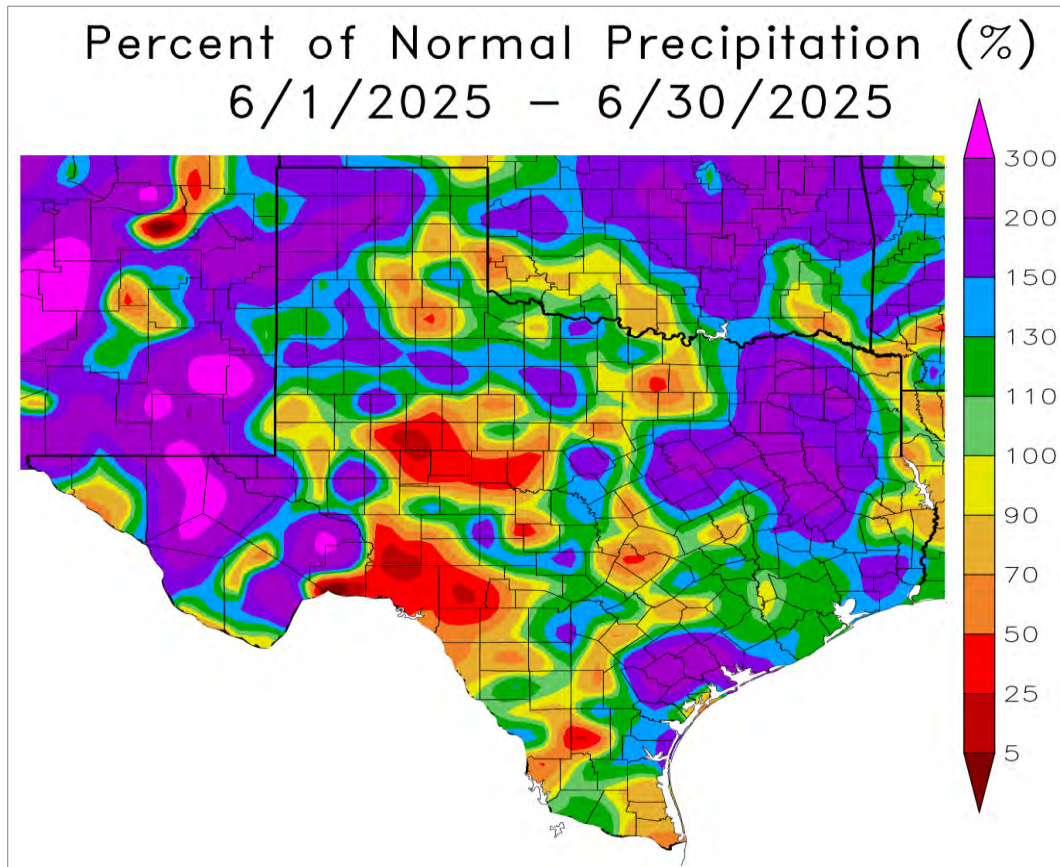


Image 1 - Percent of Normal Precipitation for June 2025

Abilene/San Angelo Summary (continued)

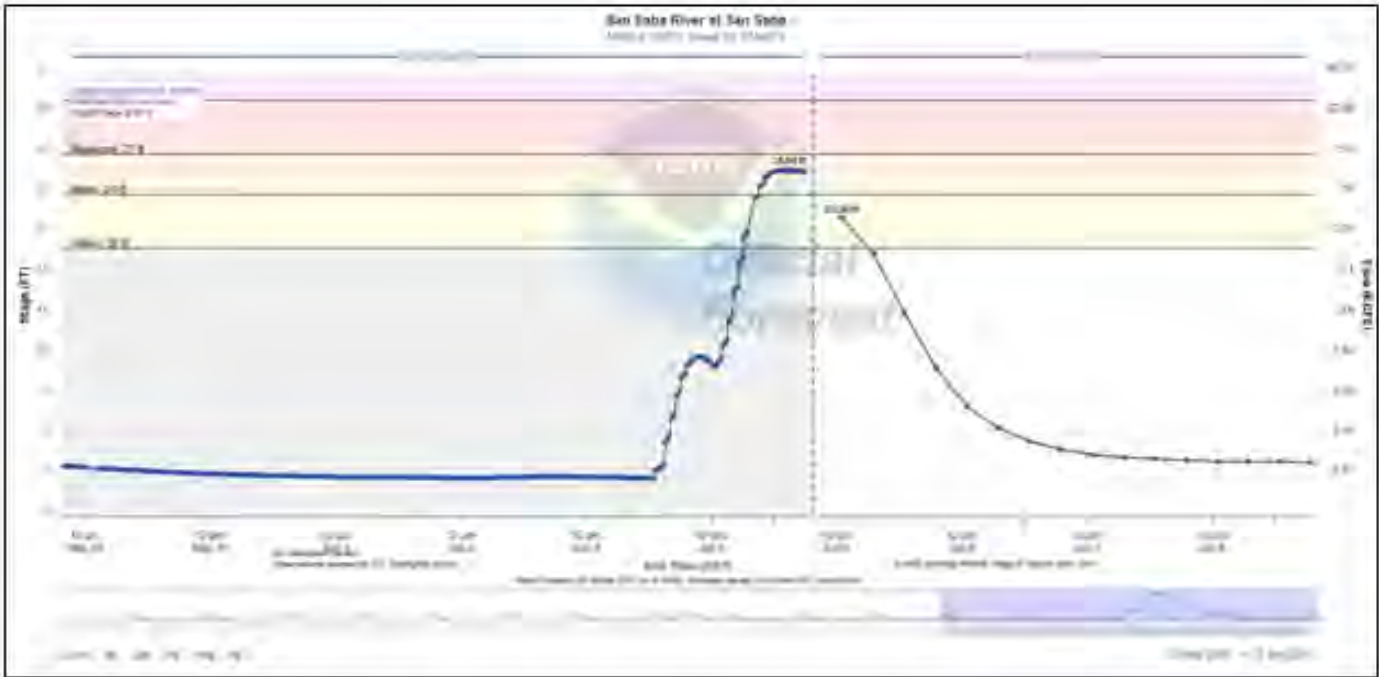


Image 2 - Hydrograph of the San Saba River at San Saba on June 5, 2025

The abundant rainfall, while beneficial in some respects, also brought challenges. The San Saba River swelled beyond its banks and flooded portions of the city of San Saba. Notable impacts included damage to the city’s golf course, a nearby RV park, and two local parks that experienced inundation. While the flooding caused disruptions for residents and businesses alike, it also underscored how quickly beneficial rainfall can become hazardous when it falls in high volumes over a concentrated area.

	Observed Rainfall	Normal Rainfall	Departure From Normal
Abilene	2.88"	3.44"	-0.56"
San Angelo	3.76"	2.31"	1.45"
Junction	3.28"	2.83"	0.45"

Table 1 - Observed, Normal and Departure from Normal precipitation for June 2025

With the added soil moisture and cloud cover, daytime highs followed suit and trended cooler in the wetter zones. Areas south of Interstate 20, where rain was frequent, experienced below-normal temperatures for the month of June. Residents in these areas enjoyed several days where highs were tempered by the persistent moisture. In contrast, communities along and north of Interstate 20, which saw less rainfall, ended June on the warmer side of normal, highlighting the stark temperature gradient tied to rainfall distribution.

Abilene/San Angelo Summary (continued)

In summary, June was a month of contrasts across the region. Generous rainfall brought both benefits and hardships, from replenished soils and greener pastures to localized flooding along the San Saba River. The cooler temperatures south of Interstate 20 provided a welcome break from early summer heat, while northern communities experienced a warmer month. Together, these elements made June a dynamic and memorable chapter in this year's weather story.

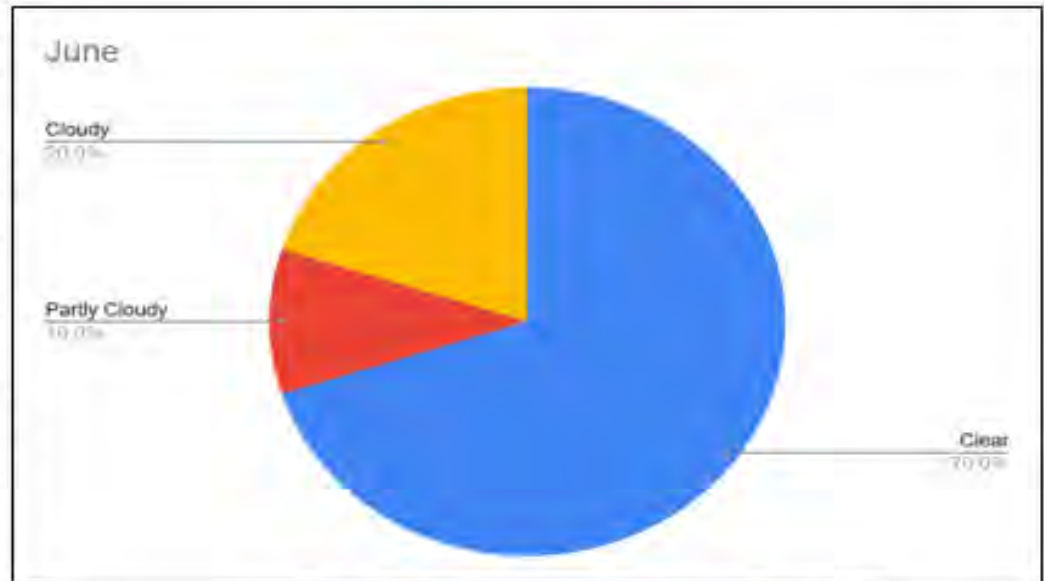


Chart 1 - Cloud cover for the month of June 2025

July 2025

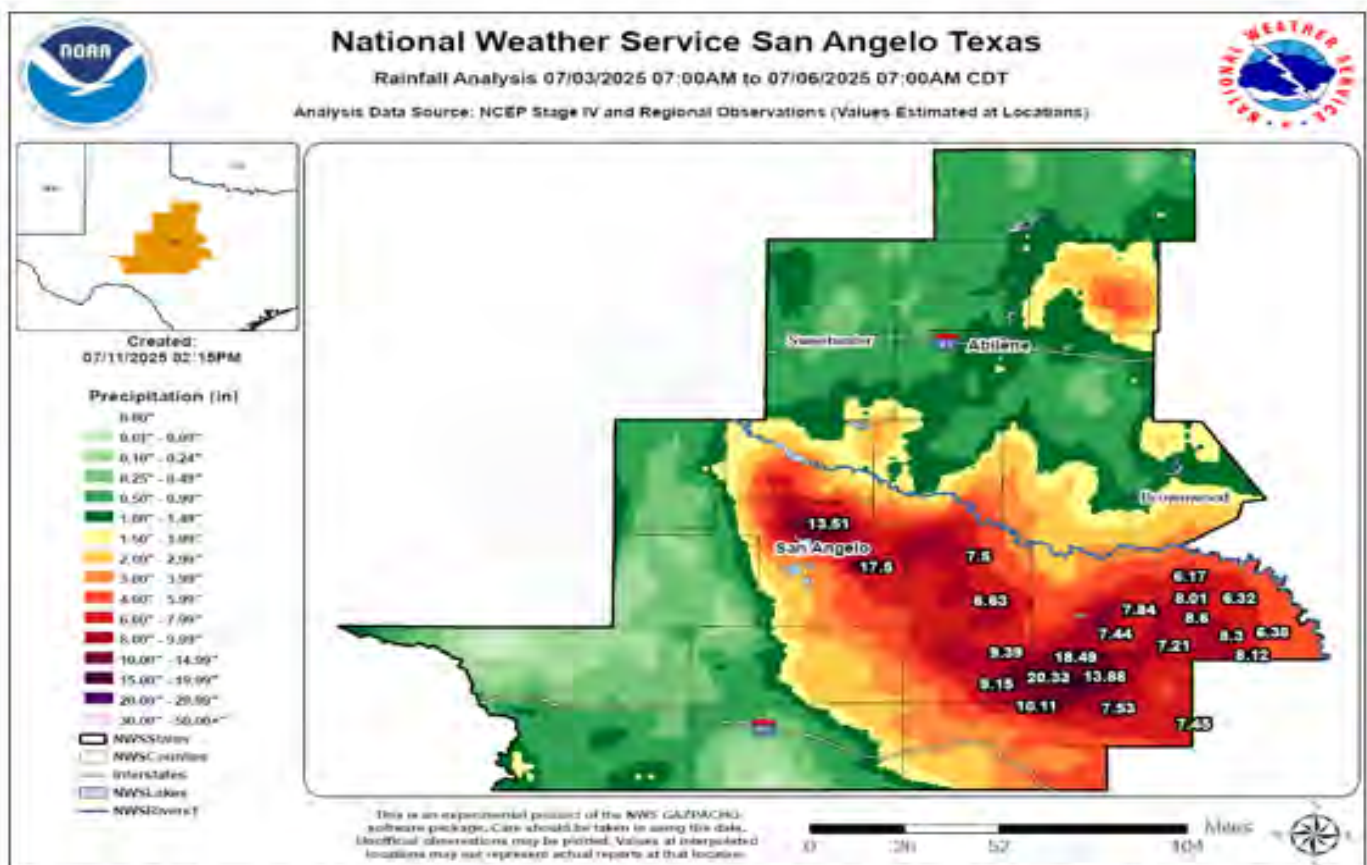


Image 3 - Preliminary rainfall map for the historic Independence Day flood event - Subject to future updates

Abilene/San Angelo Texas Summary (continued)

July 2025 will be remembered as a historic month for West Central Texas, marked by devastating rainfall, flash flooding, and river flooding over the Independence Day weekend. The northeast portion of San Angelo bore the brunt of the storm, where over 13 inches of rain fell in just a few hours. This deluge led to unprecedented flooding that damaged thousands of structures, displaced families, and required numerous swift water rescues. The sheer intensity and scale of this event made it a defining moment not only for the month, but for the region's weather history.

The rainfall drained into the Concho River basin, swelling streams and rivers to dangerous levels. The North Concho River near Carlsbad and the Concho River near Paint Rock both rose into flood stage, inundating nearby lowlands. Lake O.C. Fisher, which had dropped to just 9% capacity during the spring dry spell, caught nearly 12,000 acre-feet of runoff. By the end of the event, the reservoir had climbed to 19% capacity, a remarkable rebound fueled almost entirely by a single storm system.

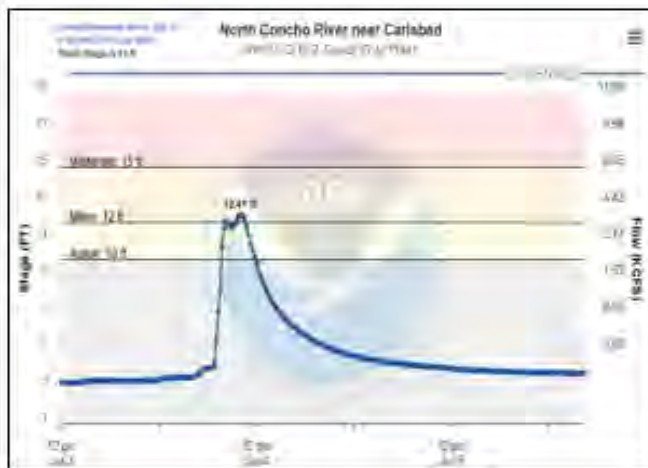


Image 4 - Hydrograph of the North Concho River near Carlsbad

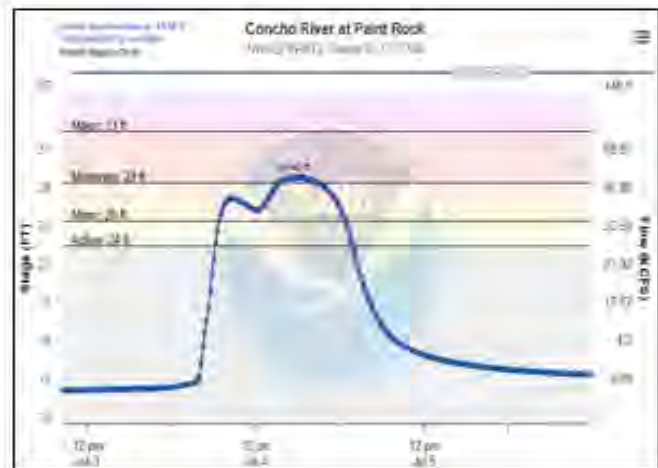


Image 5 - Hydrograph of the Concho River near Paint Rock

Farther south and east, the rain extended into the watersheds of the San Saba and Llano Rivers. The San Saba River near Brady crested at 30.53 feet, a historic level never before observed at that site. This crest underscored the extraordinary volume of water moving through the basin and highlighted the long-reaching effects of the storm beyond the initial flash flooding in San Angelo.

Abilene/San Angelo Texas Summary (continued)



Chart 2 - San Saba River near Brady, TX

Brady Creek Reservoir also benefited from the storm's runoff. Having dropped to around 30% capacity, the lake had been on a steady decline. The Independence Day rains reversed its fortunes almost overnight, as inflows pushed the reservoir past its conservation pool to reach 100% capacity. While this was welcome news

for water supplies, it was a clear reminder that beneficial outcomes often come at a steep cost during flood events of this scale.

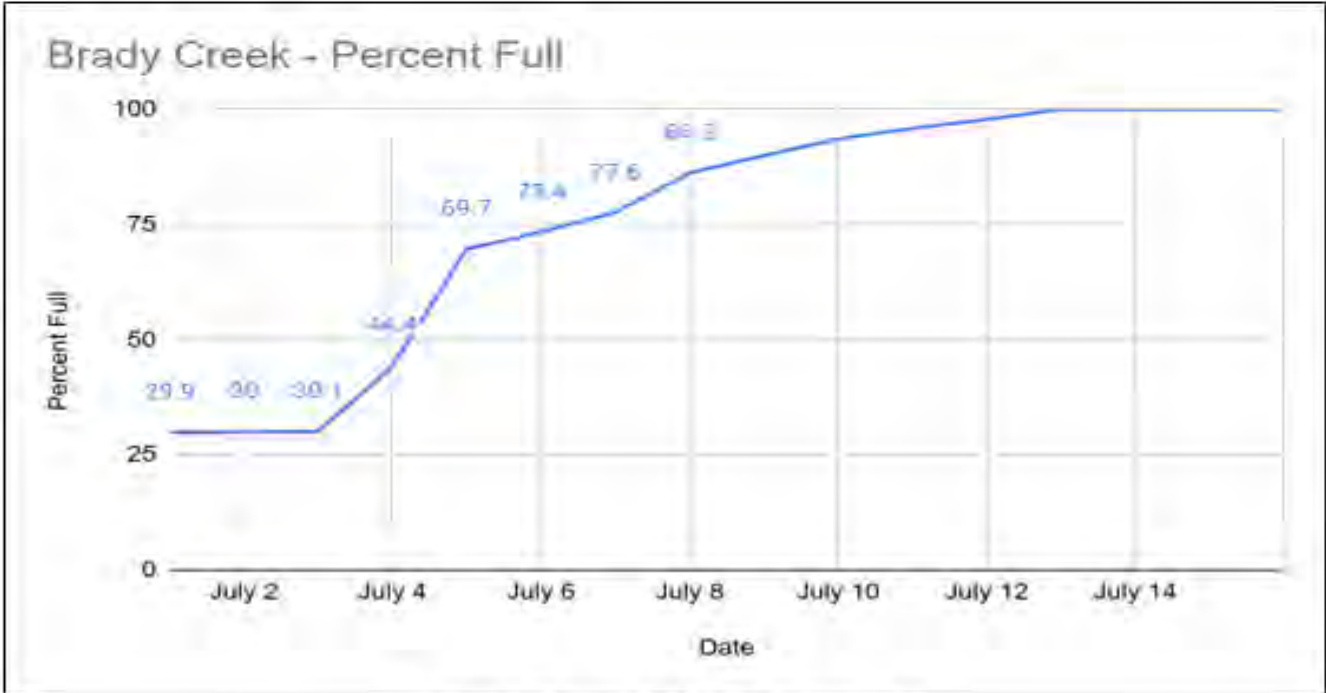


Chart 3 - Percent Full for Brady Creek Lake

Abilene/San Angelo Summary (continued)

The San Saba River in the city of San Saba added to the month’s devastation. The river reached major flood stage, inundating neighborhoods and damaging thousands of structures. Some of the hardest-hit areas had already been impacted during June’s flooding, compounding the strain on residents. Downstream, the San Saba emptied into the Colorado River, which also rose to major flood stage, extending the flooding impacts well beyond the immediate region.

The Llano River southeast of Mason surged into major flood stage as well. Fortunately, the largely rural setting limited structural damage, but the swollen river underscored how widespread the flooding became across multiple basins. Even areas with relatively few homes and businesses felt the effects through road closures, agricultural losses, and disruptions to daily life.

As the region began to recover, the atmosphere was not yet finished. The mesoscale convective vortex that produced the initial rainfall lingered across West Central Texas. On July 13th, another round of heavy rainfall targeted the Northwest Hill Country and eastern portions of the Northern Edwards Plateau. Rivers that had only recently receded surged once again. This time, the Llano River at Junction joined the growing list of sites that reached flood stage, further complicating recovery efforts across the region.

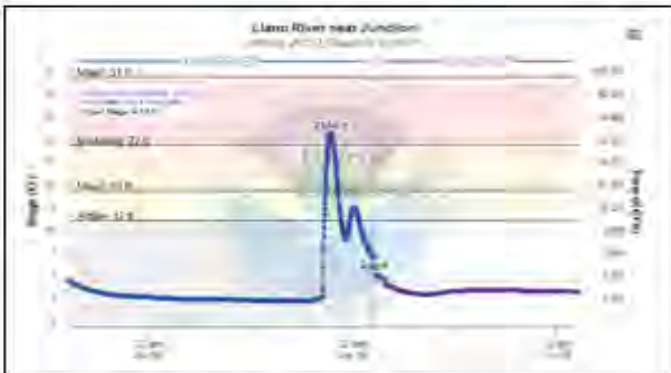


Image 6 - Hydrograph of the Llano River near Junction

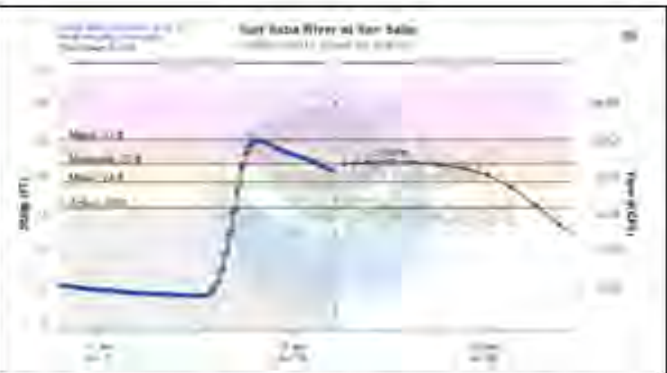


Image 7 - Hydrograph of the San Saba River near San Saba

By month’s end, the cumulative toll of July’s flooding was staggering. Yet the excess rainfall also brought some short-term benefits. All of West Central Texas ended the month with above normal rainfall, keeping the landscape unusually green for midsummer. The moisture and cloud cover tempered daytime highs, leading to cooler-than-normal temperatures. In the end, July 2025 stood out as a month of stark contrasts—one that brought renewal to lakes and landscapes, but also hardship and loss to the communities caught in the path of historic flooding.

	Observed Rainfall	Normal Rainfall	Departure From Normal
Abilene	2.07"	1.92"	0.15"
San Angelo	5.56"	1.10"	4.46"
Junction	4.02"	1.48"	2.54"

Table 2 - Observed, Normal and Departure from Normal precipitation for July 2025

Abilene/San Angelo Summary (continued)

August 2025

With the historic events of July in the rearview mirror, many residents of West Central Texas expected August to mark a return to normal summer weather. Typically, that would mean daily highs in the upper 90s to near 100 degrees, with little in the way of rainfall. However, this year proved to be anything but ordinary.

The heat did arrive as expected, with plenty of days reaching into the 90s and near 100°F. Yet, instead of the prolonged, dry stretches that often define August, several rounds of showers and thunderstorms swept across the region. These storms provided additional rainfall that tempered the heat, keeping daytime highs close to seasonal averages. For many residents, the balance of warmth and rain made August feel unusually pleasant for the heart of summer.

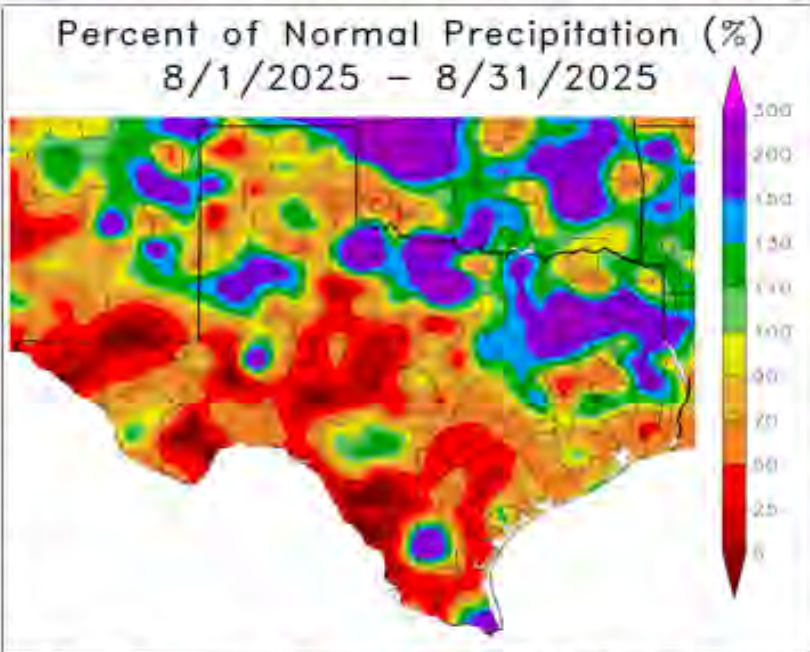


Image 8 - Percent of Normal Precipitation for August 2025

	Observed Rainfall	Normal Rainfall	Departure From Normal
Abilene	1.60"	2.53"	-0.93"
San Angelo	2.60"	2.42"	0.18"
Junction	1.37"	2.03"	-0.66"

Table 3 - Observed, Normal and Departure from Normal precipitation for August 2025

In summary, August closed out a summer that will long be remembered for its unusual balance of heat and rain. From the destructive floods of July to the tempered warmth of August, the season offered both hardships and relief. By the end of August, West Central Texas was greener, wetter, and cooler than residents typically expect, capping off a summer that defied expectations at nearly every turn.

Looking at the summer as a whole, the character of 2025 was decidedly cooler and wetter than normal. While there were stretches of classic Texas heat, they were consistently interrupted by periods of overcast skies, widespread rainfall, and occasional flooding. This pattern gave the season a rhythm quite unlike the relentless hot and dry summers that often grip the region.

The persistent rains brought clear benefits. Drought conditions that had been present heading into the summer months were effectively erased by the generous rainfall. Reservoirs rebounded, pastures flourished, and rivers carried above-normal flows well into late August. For both agriculture and water supply, the summer left the region in a much stronger position than it entered.

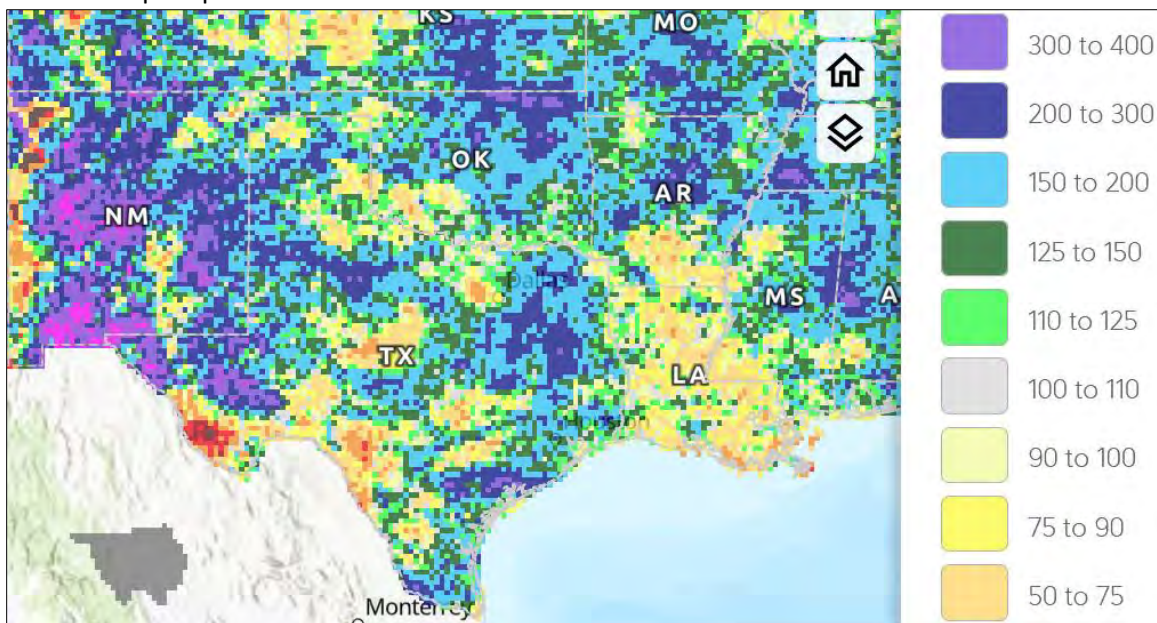
North Texas Regional Summary

Active Stormy Weather this Summer Season

By Greg Story, North Texas CoCoRaHS Regional Coordinator

Greetings CoCoRaHS volunteer observers! I'm the North Texas Regional Coordinator, and I give a special welcome to you who are new to CoCoRaHS or new to north Texas! In this newsletter article I like to review the weather from the past several months, and I'm hopeful you'll see how your observations helped in the analysis of where and how much it rained.

Reviewing the weather of the past several months, in January 2025 above normal precipitation was observed from Central into Northeast Texas, as well as along the Gulf coast. Meanwhile, dry weather with below normal precipitation was noted over much of West Texas, especially the southwest. In February it was dry over much of Texas, especially the southern and western portions. The only location which saw above normal precipitation was the extreme eastern and southeast parts. In March there was much above normal rainfall over Deep South Texas, but most of Texas had below normal precipitation (and much below normal amounts across the southwest). In April the northwest two thirds of Texas had near to above normal rainfall, while the southeastern third saw near or below normal precipitation. In May most of the state saw near to above normal rainfall. Only far West Texas experienced below normal amounts. In June most of Texas experienced near to above normal rainfall. There was much above normal precipitation over far West Texas, with only the southwest portions measuring below normal amounts. In July there was much above normal rainfall across Central Texas. The remainder of the state experienced near to below normal amounts. In August above normal rainfall fell over northern and eastern Texas, as well as over portions of the Hill Country. There was near to below normal precipitation elsewhere in the state.



Percent of normal precipitation map for June 2025. The dark green, blue and purple colors indicate above normal precipitation; the beige, yellow and light green colors indicate near normal, while the orange, red, dark red and brown colors indicate below normal precipitation.

At DFW airport in June 2025 2.20" of rainfall was recorded. The normal amount of rain in June is 3.70" so DFW was -1.50" below normal for the month.

In Waco for June 2025, 5.58" of precipitation was measured. The normal amount of rain in Waco for June is 3.35" which is +2.23" above normal for the month.

For each month, I will highlight the more significant weather events. I know I am giving you a lot of information, and it is my intent for you to pick your "favorite" storm or to look at a particular date each month to see what happened. Which days did you report your heaviest precipitation amounts? You can read about those days here and compare what you observed against the maximum amounts.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

There were about six storm systems which affected our weather in June. Here are the highlights of the weather for the month.

June 1 - 3:

There were some showers and thunderstorms in especially North Texas along and ahead of the dryline on the 1st. The heaviest rainfall was south of Howe with 1.92" and south southeast of Sherman with 1.65". Additional showers and thunderstorms developed along and ahead of a slow moving cold front on the 2nd and 3rd. On the 2nd the heaviest rainfall amounts were west of Ingram with 2.65" and southwest of Knickerbocker with 1.94". On the 3rd the maximum rainfall was at Richardson with 4.08", Heath with 3.99", west northwest of Denton with 3.62", and west southwest of Moody with 3.57".

June 4 - 5:

Showers and thunderstorms developed along a stationary front on the 4th, especially over South Central and Southwest Texas. The heaviest rainfall was 5.94" at Brenham and 3.47" south of Juno TX. These thunderstorms dissipated late on the 4th, but new thunderstorms developed in the afternoon and evening of the 5th along the dryline. Severe thunderstorms occurred near and west of Lubbock. The maximum rainfall amounts were 3.83" south southwest of Anton and 3.41" east southeast of Shallowater.

June 8 - 10:

Showers and thunderstorms developed along and ahead of a cold front from the Texas panhandle into southwest Oklahoma during the afternoon of the 8th. These thunderstorms moved southeast into north Texas the night of the 8th into the 9th. The heaviest rain in North Texas was northwest of Waxahachie with 3.31" and at Lancaster with 3.22". Elsewhere in Texas rainfall was 3.91" west of Rotan and 3.60" north northwest of Haskell. Most of the showers and thunderstorms dissipated on the 9th, but a new cluster of thunderstorms developed late on the 9th into the morning of the 10th from northwest into Central and South Texas. The rainfall readings over Texas on the 9th into the morning of the 10th included 2.17" east northeast of Tomball and 2.10" north of Hallettsville. Residual rainfall amounts on the 10th were heaviest over South Texas, but in North Texas, to the east northeast of Comanche there was 3.89" while west southwest of Mexia 3.51" fell. Elsewhere in Texas rains of 5.08" southeast of San Ygnacio and 4.80" west northwest of Palestine occurred.

June 11 - 12:

A slow-moving upper air disturbance developed over Southwest Texas the morning of the 11th and produced showers and thunderstorms early in the morning across southern Texas. Then through the day on the 11th this rain spread north and east across the state. By evening into the overnight hours of the 12th extremely heavy rains occurred across Central and South Texas, with deadly flash floods around San Antonio. In North Texas the heaviest rainfall was northeast of McGregor with 6.25" and south of Gatesville where 5.42" was observed. But elsewhere in the state 8.49" fell east of Mico and 7.65" south southeast of Helotes. The rainfall moved off to the east of Texas by late on the 12th but was very heavy before it ended. Residual rainfall amounts on the 12th included 9.69" southwest of Victoria and 5.42" north northeast Beeville.

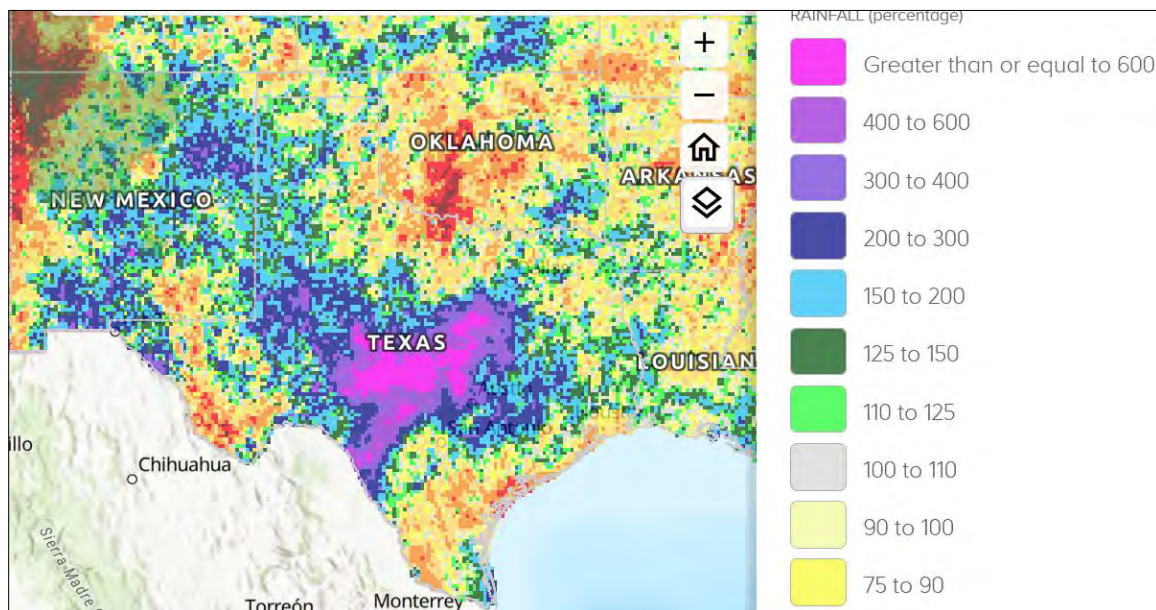
June 13 - 14:

A few showers and thunderstorms developed along the sea breeze front over primarily Southeast Texas on the 13th. Some locally heavy rainfall occurred, with 3.73" recorded north of Beaumont and 2.39" north northeast of Lumberton. Then on the 14th showers and thunderstorms developed along an outflow boundary from the previous day's storms over portions of South Texas. Rainfall amounts from the 14th included 3.80" north northwest of Edna and 1.74" at Freeport.

June 15:

A complex of thunderstorms moved south out of Oklahoma into and through Texas on the 15th. While the heaviest rain ended up being close to the Gulf coast, in North Texas the area northwest of Springtown received 2.18" while south southwest of Runaway Bay an observer measured 1.79". But elsewhere in Texas, 4.62" fell north of spring and 4.24" occurred southeast of Corpus Christi.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)



July 2025 percent of normal precipitation map. The dark green, blue and purple colors indicate above normal precipitation; the light yellow and light green colors indicate near normal, while the brown, orange, red and dark red colors indicate below normal precipitation. In July there was much above normal rainfall across central Texas. The remainder of the state experienced near to below normal amounts.

At DFW airport in July 2025 1.52" of rainfall was recorded. The normal amount of rain in July is 2.08" so DFW was -0.56" below normal for the month.

In Waco for July 2025, rainfall was up to 6.27" of precipitation. The normal amount of rain in Waco for July is 1.82" and this is +4.45" above normal (actually much above) for the month.

There were six storm systems which affected our weather in July. Here are the highlights of the weather for the month.

July 1 - 7:

Showers and thunderstorms moved south out of Oklahoma into North Texas late on June 30 into the morning of the 1st. In addition, showers were quite widespread from South Texas into the Big Country, which were on the northern fringes of dissipating tropical storm Barry. The heaviest rainfall in North Texas early on the 1st was east northeast of Denison with 1.67" and west northwest of Justin with 0.83". Elsewhere in Texas an observer recorded 3.79" northwest of Rule and 2.95" southwest of Sterling City. Heavy rainfall continued over South Texas through the 1st and into the 2nd. The showers were lighter and more scattered over North Texas. The maximum rainfall in Texas on the 1st was 7.56" east of Brownsville and 7.25" north of Laguna Vista. An outflow boundary from previous thunderstorms, along with abundant moisture and an uncapped atmosphere, aided in a continuance of showers on the 2nd. The largest amounts of rainfall on the 2nd were 3.60" west southwest of Alpine and 3.43" north of Panther Junction. Additional rainfall continued on the 3rd, especially across Central Texas. A cluster of thunderstorms formed later on the 3rd over the Concho Valley, and a mesoscale convective vortex (MCV) low pressure system developed. This low lingered and was the focal point for additional rainfall all the way through the 7th. Ahead of this low, extremely heavy rainfall occurred during the early morning hours of the 4th, with amounts of 7 to 10" in 3 hours. This led to catastrophic flooding along the Guadalupe River and tributaries of the Colorado River over the Hill Country. The maximum rainfall amounts included 14.45" northwest of San Angelo, 9.57" east of Wall, 9.40" west of Ingram, and 8.34" northwest of Menard. The rainfall began to weaken in areal coverage and intensity during the day on the 4th. But by the early morning of the 5th extremely heavy rainfall again developed, this time just east of the previous days' heavy rain over Central Texas. The maximum rainfall was south southwest of Bertram with 16.26", followed by 13.15" at Burnet and 11.45" west northwest of Oatmeal. The rainfall continued along and east of I-35 on the 5th, but like previous days, the areal coverage and intensity declined. The maximum rainfall amounts on the 5th were 8.76" southeast of Seguin, 6.30" northwest of New Braunfels, and 5.87" south of Sattler near the Canyon Lake Dam. More rain redeveloped again on the 6th primarily over Central Texas. The heaviest rain in North Texas was at Glen Rose with 2.84" and at Benbrook with 2.66". But elsewhere in Texas, 3.41" fell west northwest of New

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

and 2.91" was measured west of De Leon. On the 7th, more showers developed as the low-pressure system remained stationary over Central Texas. The rain finally dissipated, and the state was pretty much rain-free by the evening of the 7th. In north Texas on the 7th the heaviest rain was at Pidcoke with 4.74" and north northeast of Copperas Cove with 3.31". But elsewhere in Texas an observer recorded 4.70" at Fort McKavett and 4.27" at Menard.

July 8 - 9:

An area of showers and thunderstorms moved southward out of Oklahoma into Texas on the 8th. In addition, thundershowers developed along and ahead of the sea breeze front across Southeast Texas. There were some heavy downpours associated with some of the showers. The maximum rainfall in North Texas was north of Grand Prairie with 3.42", east northeast of DeSoto with 3.30", and west southwest of Lott with 2.77". Elsewhere in Texas on the 8th they received 3.29" southwest of La Grange and 2.55" west southwest of Huntsville. Showers and thunderstorms returned over primarily the southern portions of Texas on the 9th, although a couple of storms spread as far north as North Texas. The maximum rainfall in North Texas was at Corsicana with 2.82" and Waco with 1.80". The 1.80" in Waco was a daily record rainfall for July 9. This broke the old record of 1.60" set in 1920. Elsewhere in Texas the maximum rainfall amounts were 3.32" northeast of Neches and 3.04" southeast of Avalon. The rainfall all dissipated after sunset on the 9th.

July 12 – 15:

Showers and thunderstorms developed ahead of a cold front that was moving southward out of Oklahoma. Additionally, showers developed along and ahead of the sea breeze front across Southeast Texas. The rainfall became extremely heavy the night of the 12th into the 13th once again over the Texas Hill Country and produced flooding on especially the Llano, Lampasas and San Saba Rivers. The maximum rainfall was 6.26" west southwest of Lometa and 5.87" near Bend at Colorado Bend State Park. In North Texas some flash flooding occurred north of Dallas, with the area west southwest of Plano measuring 2.72" and the region east southeast of Fairview receiving 2.27". During the morning of the 13th, Kerrville received over 2" of rain in one hour. The rain did shift eastward through the day on the 13th toward east Texas. Then during the night of the 13th, into the morning of the 14th, very heavy rains redeveloped over the southern portions of the Texas Hill Country. On the 13th an observer recorded 7.45" southeast of Concan, there was 5.56" near Vanderpool (Lost Maples SNA), and 4.30" at Leakey. The rain continued into the 14th over northern and South-Central Texas. On the 14th over North Texas, an observer recorded 2.51" northwest of Waxahachie. But over South Texas an observer measured 9.55" west of Uvalde, 6.88" northwest of Quemado, and 6.65" east southeast of Camp Wood. Showers and thunderstorms continued on the 15th, especially across Central Texas, but the rain was more scattered in nature than in previous days. The rain finally dissipated over the state before midnight on the 15th. Final rainfall totals for this event included 1.58" south southeast of Natalia, 1.27" near Vanderpool (Lost Maples SNA), and 1.03" at San Saba.

July 18:

An easterly wave of low pressure brought some locally heavy rain to East Texas, starting prior to dawn on the 18th and continuing through the day. Before sunrise on the 18th, they received 1.98" east of Milam and 1.39" at Newton. Then during the day on the 18th, they received 3.06" near San Augustine and 2.06" east of Milam.

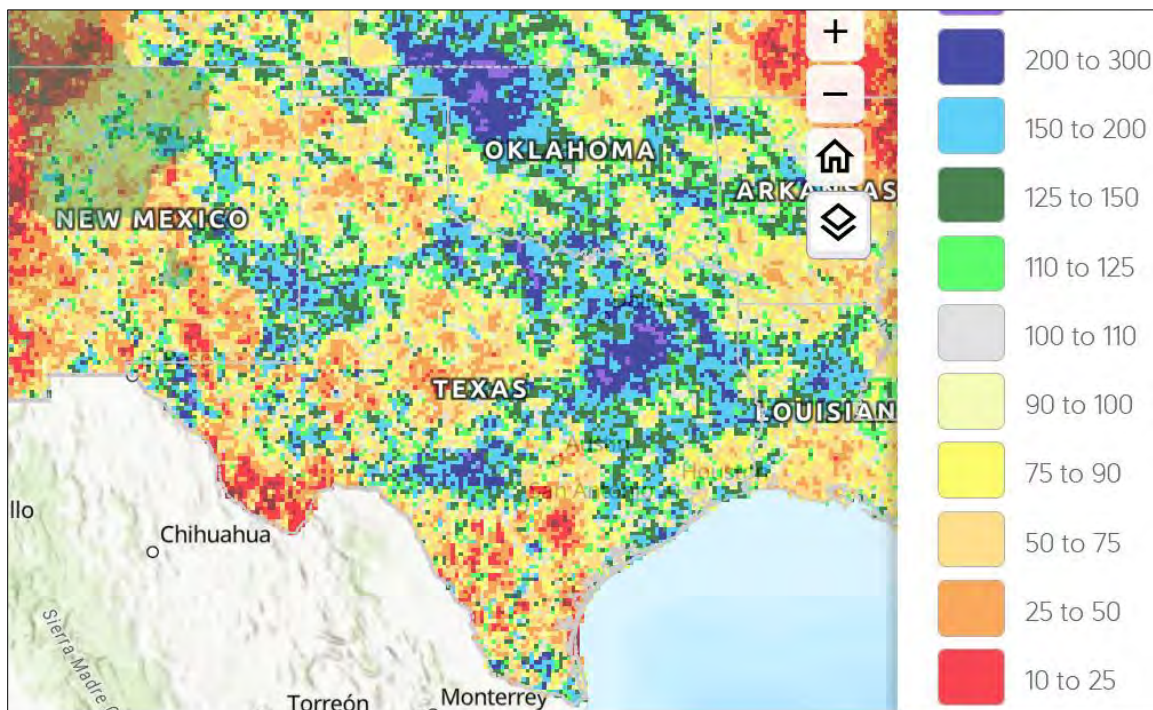
July 25 – 26:

An easterly wave of low pressure moved inland over Southeast Texas on the 25th. Rain was fairly widespread, especially along and near the Gulf Coast, on the 25th. Some rain lingered into the 26th. The heaviest rainfall on the 25th was 2.85" south of South Houston, 2.59" north of Beaumont, and 2.46" in Houston. Lingering rainfall amounts on the 26th included 1.58" northwest of Orangefield and 1.28" northwest of Goliad.

July 31:

A weak cold front slid south into northern and western Texas on the 31st. This front produced some scattered showers and thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours, and a few of those produced locally heavy rainfall. The maximum rainfall amounts were 2.88" south of Van Alstyne and 2.15" southwest of Anna.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)



Percent of normal precipitation map for August 2025. The dark green, blue and purple colors indicate above normal precipitation; the beige, light yellow and light green colors indicate near normal, while the brown, orange, red and dark red colors indicate below normal precipitation. In August above normal rainfall fell over northern and eastern Texas, as well as over portions of the Hill Country. There was near to below normal precipitation elsewhere in the state.

At DFW airport in August 2025 amounts were 4.89" of rainfall. The normal amount of rain in August is 2.18" so DFW was +2.71" above normal for the month.

In Waco for August 2025, rains were 2.95". The normal amount of rain in Waco for August is 2.05" so this is +0.90" above normal for the month.

There were six significant storm systems which affected our weather in August. Here are the highlights of the weather for the month:

August 1 - 2:

A front was nearly stationary across Central Texas on the 1st and 2nd. Showers and thunderstorms occurred along and near this frontal boundary, especially during the times of maximum heating during the afternoon and evening hours. On the 1st the heaviest rainfall was over Southeast Texas, with 3.96" recorded north northwest of Zavalla and 3.34" at San Augustine. The maximum rainfall amounts on the 2nd were heaviest around San Antonio and included 3.15" just west northwest of Kirby and 2.96" north of Saint Hedwig.

August 3 - 4:

Late on the 3rd, into the morning of the 4th a complex of thunderstorms moved south out of Oklahoma into Texas. Some locally heavy rainfall occurred. In North Texas the heaviest rainfall was 2.50" east southeast of Kaufman and 2.04" south southeast of Mesquite. Elsewhere in Texas an observer measured 2.10" south southwest of Mathis at Lake Corpus Christi. The rain progressed south and southeast through the state and moved out by midnight of the 4th. The residual rainfall on the 4th was heaviest over Southeast Texas, which included 2.27" north of Beaumont and 2.15" north northwest of High Island.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

August 11 - 13:

A complex of thunderstorms moved south out of Oklahoma into North Texas late on the 11th into the morning of the 12th. Some locally heavy rainfall occurred over North Texas. Prior to dawn on the 11th, they received 2.43" northwest of Halsell and 2.38" northwest of Sherman. But a bit further west, the area west southwest of Burkburnett measured 5.14" and southeast of Truscott an observer measured 3.34". New showers and thunderstorms developed along the outflow boundaries from the previous day's storms on the 12th. The maximum rainfall amounts from these storms on the 12th was 2.58" south southwest of Ennis and 2.16" northwest of Waxahachie. New thunderstorms developed along old outflow boundaries on the 13th. The heaviest rainfall was 3.68" southwest of Powell and 2.89" west southwest of Corsicana.

August 15:

A tropical wave moved over Deep South Texas from the western Gulf and produced some locally heavy rainfall. Rainfall amounts of 2.43" at Brownsville and 2.17" west southwest of Harlingen were observed.

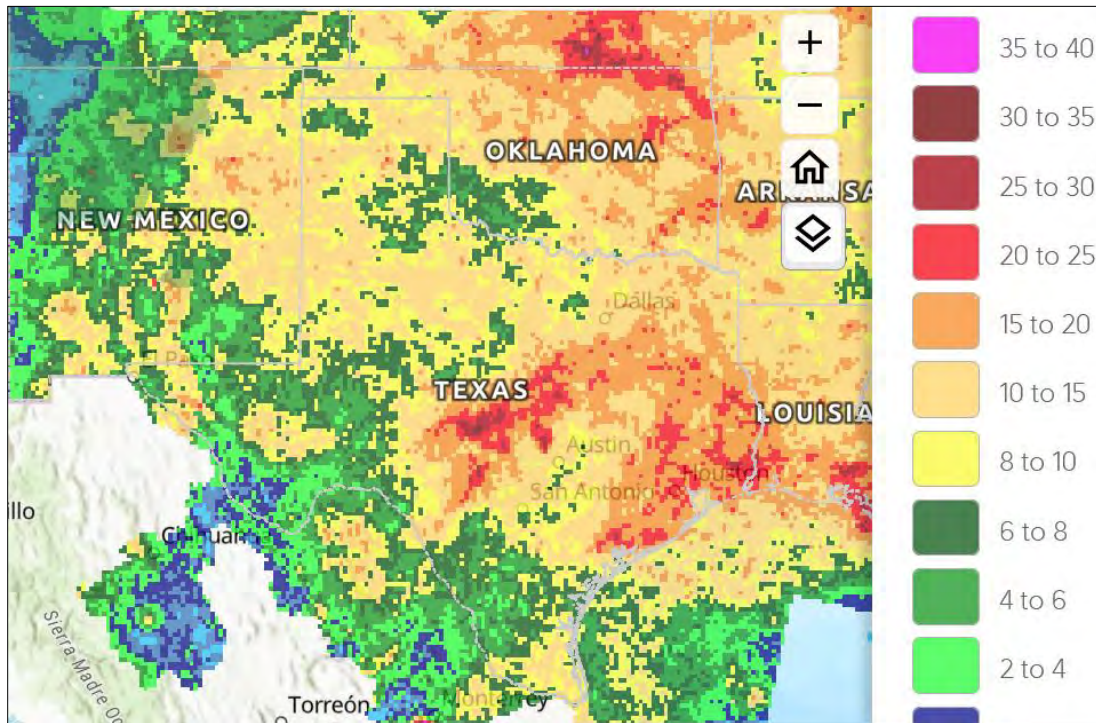
August 19 – 22:

A weak cold front moved south out of Oklahoma into Texas late on the 19th and into the 20th. Showers and thunderstorms developed across especially North Texas. Prior to dawn on the 20th the heaviest rainfall over North Texas was northwest of Sherman with 1.39" and east northeast of Blue Mound with 1.15". Elsewhere in Texas an observer measured 1.90" west northwest of San Felipe. The rain area moved out of North Texas into Central and South Texas through the day on the 20th. The maximum amount of rainfall in North Texas on the 20th was 1.67" at both Fort Worth Alliance Airport and at Mineral Wells. Elsewhere in Texas they received 3.92" north northwest of Webster and 2.85" northeast of Los Fresnos. Showers and thunderstorms continued on the 21st over primarily central and south Texas near the stalled frontal boundary. Maximum rainfall amounts on the 21st were 3.80" North of Mission Bend and 3.12" southwest of Alvin. The rain dissipated by midnight on the 21st. A few thundershowers redeveloped on the 22nd. In South Texas, west northwest of Saginaw rainfall was 1.70" and Maypearl received 1.44". Elsewhere in Texas 2.90" southwest of Jasper and 2.87" west of Livingston was observed.

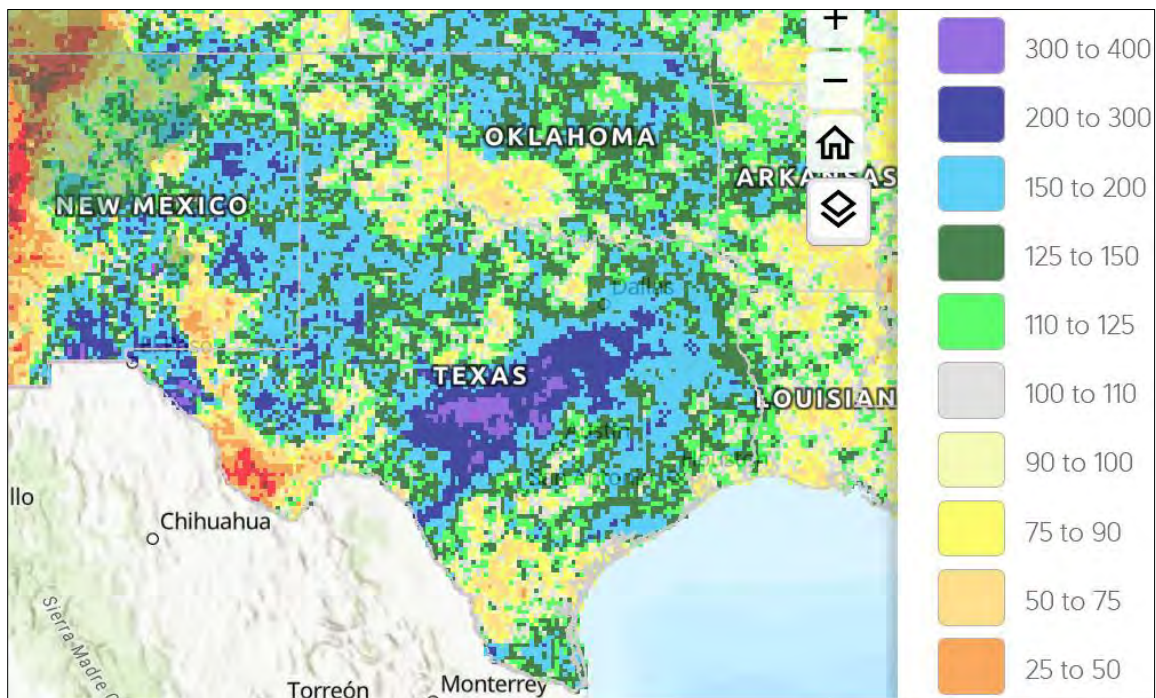
August 28 – 31:

An early season fall-like cold front moved from north to south across North Texas on the 28th and 29th. Showers and thunderstorms developed along and near this front. In North Texas on the 28th the largest rainfall amounts were northeast of Paris with 1.91" and at Denton with 1.16". Elsewhere in Texas observers measured 2.92" north northeast of Gilmer and 2.08" east of Marshall. The rain continued on the 29th as the cold front stalled, especially over the eastern and western portions of Texas. While North Texas stations measured 0.50" or less, they recorded 5.03" northeast of Nacogdoches and 4.45" at Dreka. The front sagged into South Texas on the 30th and 31st. As a result, showers and thunderstorms redeveloped the morning of the 30th over North Texas and in the afternoon over central parts of the state. DFW Airport measured 1.35" on the 30th, which ties the record daily rainfall of 1.35" set in 1991. In North Texas the largest rainfall totals on the 30th were northwest of Decatur with 3.22" and south southwest of Ovilla with 2.41". Elsewhere in Texas an observer measured 6.44" near San Augustine and 4.44" northwest of Rockland. Showers and thunderstorms persisted near the stationary front on the 31st, particularly over and near the Texas Hill Country and around Houston. But locally heavy rain also occurred around the DFW area. In North Texas on the 31st, the region southwest of Grapevine measured 3.19" while the area west of Rockwall picked up 2.83". Elsewhere in Texas there were unofficial reports of 7" near Houston. There was 4.48" north of Montgomery and 4.22" south of Conroe. The rainfall continued into September over many parts of Texas.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)



Summer season observed precipitation map for 2025. The red, brown, and tan colors indicate the higher precipitation totals, while the light green, navy and light blue colors show the lightest amounts. Note that parts of central and southeastern Texas exceeded 20" for the season.

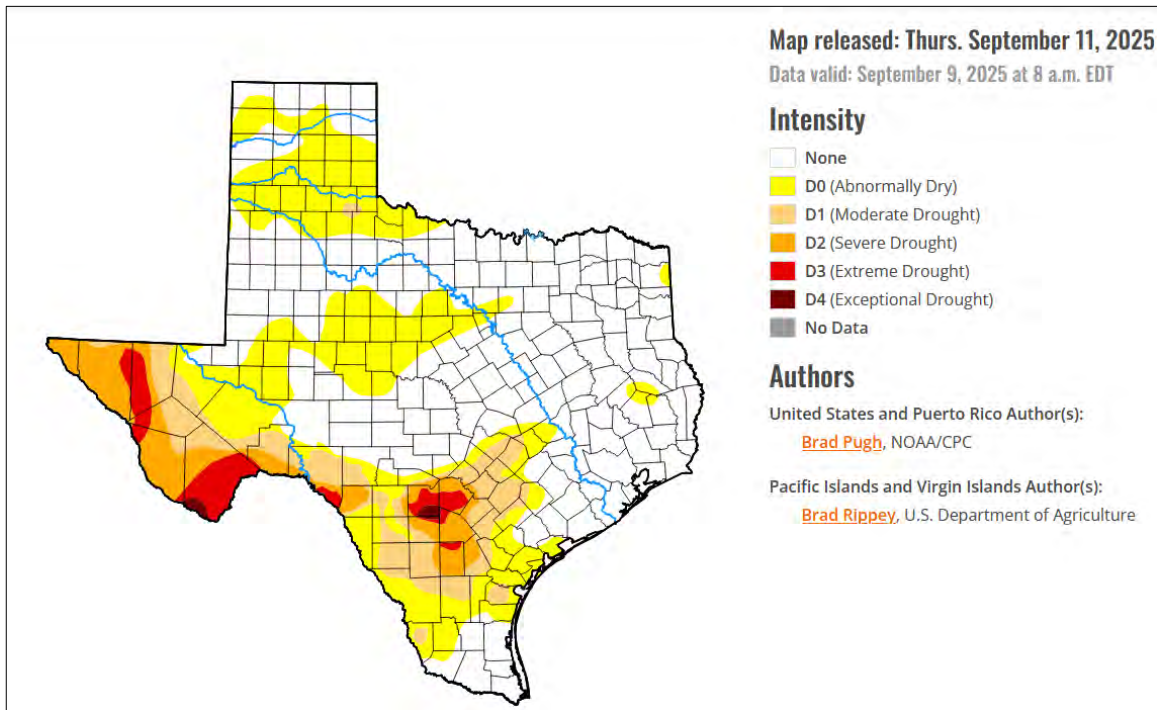


Percent of Normal Precipitation map for summer 2025. The purple, blue and dark green colors indicate above normal precipitation. The brown, orange, and red colors indicate below normal amounts. As you can see, it was a wet summer for much of Texas, but it was severely dry over the Texas Big Bend region.

At DFW airport for the June through August summer season had received 8.61" of rain. The normal amount for the summer at DFW is 7.96" so this is +0.65" above normal for the season.

In Waco for the summer season, there was 14.80" of rainfall. The normal amount of precipitation for the summer in Waco is 7.22" so this is +7.58" above normal (actually much above normal) for the season.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)



Current Drought Monitor for Texas as of September 11. The results of the wet weather of the past three months show up well on this drought monitor, with moist soil moisture conditions over almost all of northern and eastern Texas. But the results of the lack of heavy rainfall from this summer also show up well over far west and southwestern Texas, and parts of South Texas. The areas in Texas that are abnormally dry (or worse) increased slightly from 41% to 46% in the past three months. This means 54% of the state has moist soil moisture conditions. About 19% of the state is experiencing some level of drought. Portions of southwest and south Texas are experiencing the worst drought category, which is exceptional drought, but covers less than 1% of the state.

Thanks again for your dedication to making all your weather observations! I'd like to share a few reminders in closing. First, we know there will be days you may not have time to report your 24-hour rainfall observation. Upon your return, you can make a multi-day accumulation report. Simply submit the total amount of rain in your gage that fell while you were away. There is a link on the CoCoRaHS reporting page you can use for this purpose. Second, all CoCoRaHS data is quality controlled each day. The intent is for us to recognize reporting errors that may occur. So, one of us may contact you on occasion in case we have any question about one of your reports. If you have difficulty making your observations or have questions on how to report them, please feel free to contact me or your county coordinator. Third, be confident in knowing your rainfall reports are used every day. As one example, CoCoRaHS data is incorporated by the National Weather Service at the West Gulf River Forecast Center for use in their soil moisture accounting flood forecasting models (these reports were invaluable on July 4th in Kerr County, for example). So please continue to submit your reports. The more rainfall reports that are collected, the better the chances of determining the highest rainfall totals during rainfall events. And when it doesn't rain, your zero reports make it easier to determine the exact location of and the magnitude of drought. We appreciate it when you report zero rainfall on the days it did not rain.

Thanks to all of you and have a great fall season!

Greg Story

Corpus Christi Regional Summary

Summer Rain Alleviated Drought Conditions

By Nicholas Price, Meteorologist, National Weather Service Corpus Christi

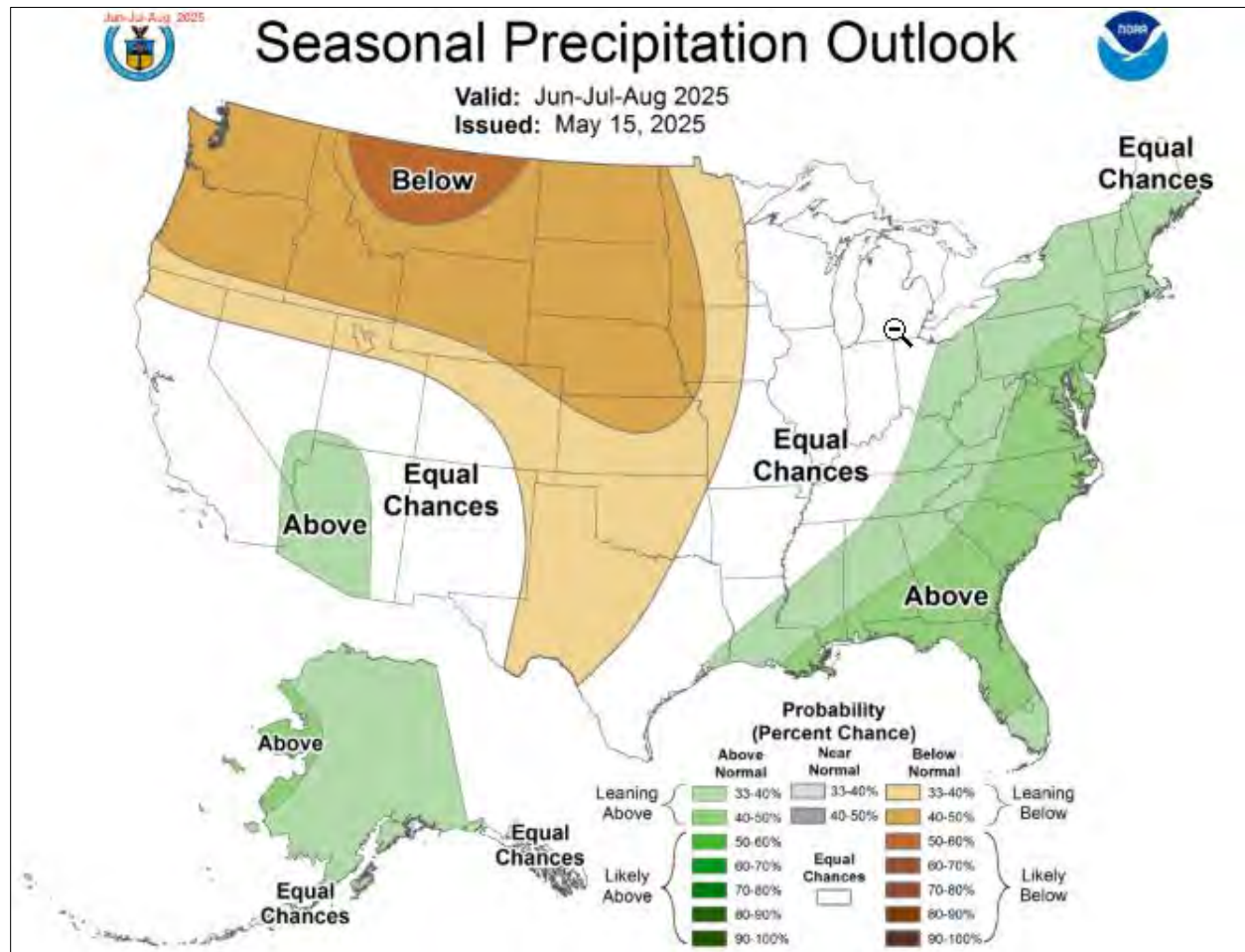


Figure 1: Summer Season Precipitation Outlook

The Climate Prediction Center had the region forecasted to receive equal chances for rainfall across the region for the summer season (Figure 1). This held true for most of the region with a couple of areas falling outside of the norm. Observers in the Victoria area saw around 13-14" of rain during the period of June with majority of it falling during the 11th and 12th of the month. Amounts of around 5-6" with isolated higher amounts of 7-8" were observed during this period which led to multiple Flash Flood Warnings being issued (Figure 2). This was due to multiple rounds of thunderstorms battering the Victoria Crossroads and portions of the Coastal Plains. On the contrary, areas like the Brush Country and Rio Grande Plains only saw below or just above the normal amount of rainfall for the month. Observers there only saw about 2-4" of rainfall for the month which translates to up to a 2" negative departure from normal (Figure 3). Other observers in that area saw just above the expected rainfall for the month. With the amount of rain received in the Victoria Crossroads, observers there saw a 9" departure from normal! The rainfall this month really helped alleviate some of the drought conditions across much of South Texas, but especially in the Victoria Crossroads obviously. This rain brought much of the Victoria Crossroads completely out of drought or to just abnormally dry conditions (Figure 4).

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

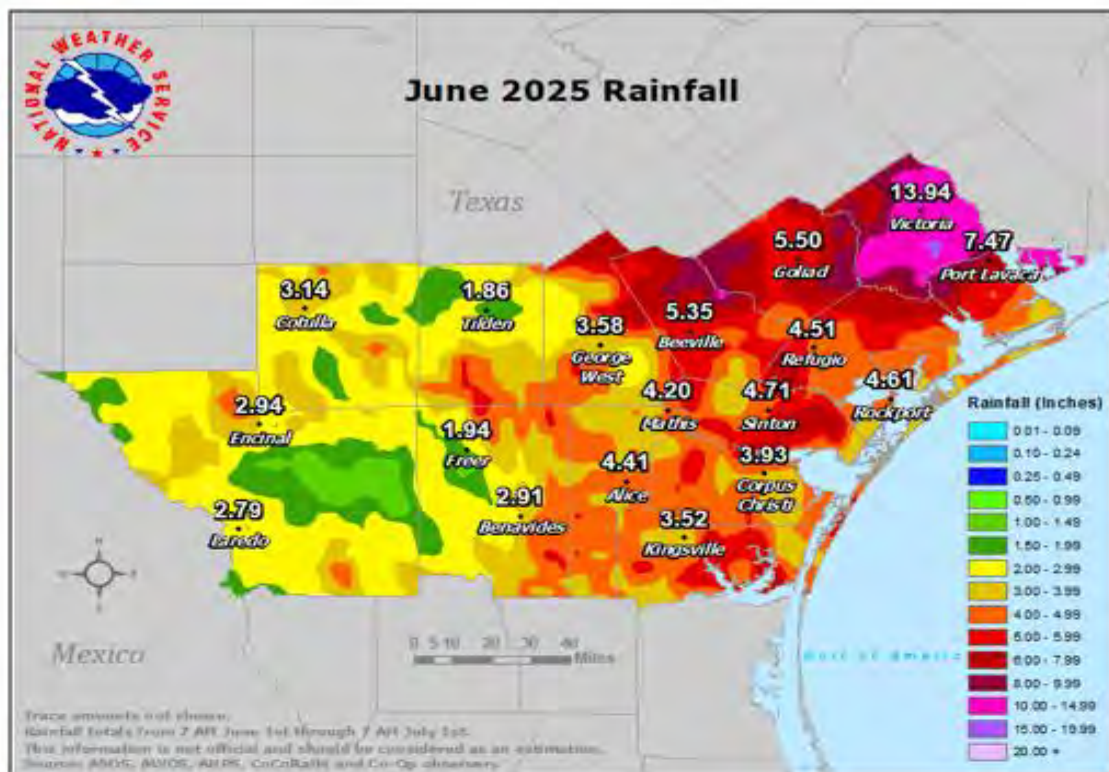


Figure 2: June 2025 Estimated Rainfall Totals

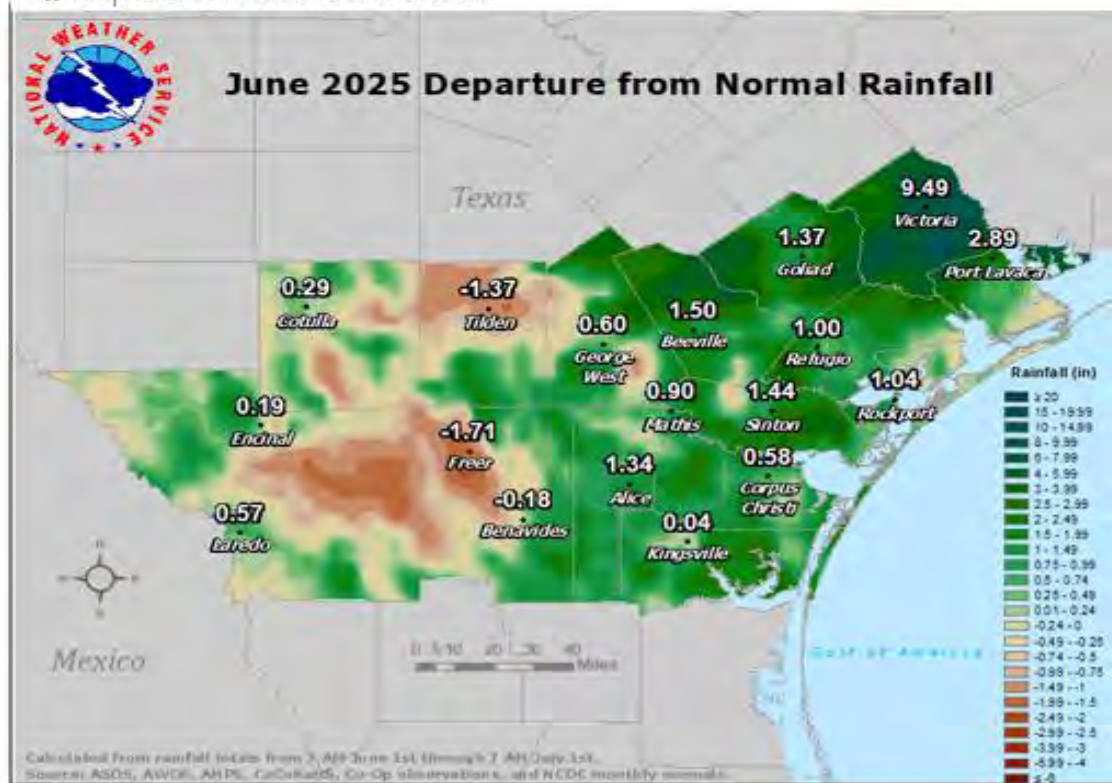


Figure 3: June 2025 Estimated Departure from Normal Rainfall

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

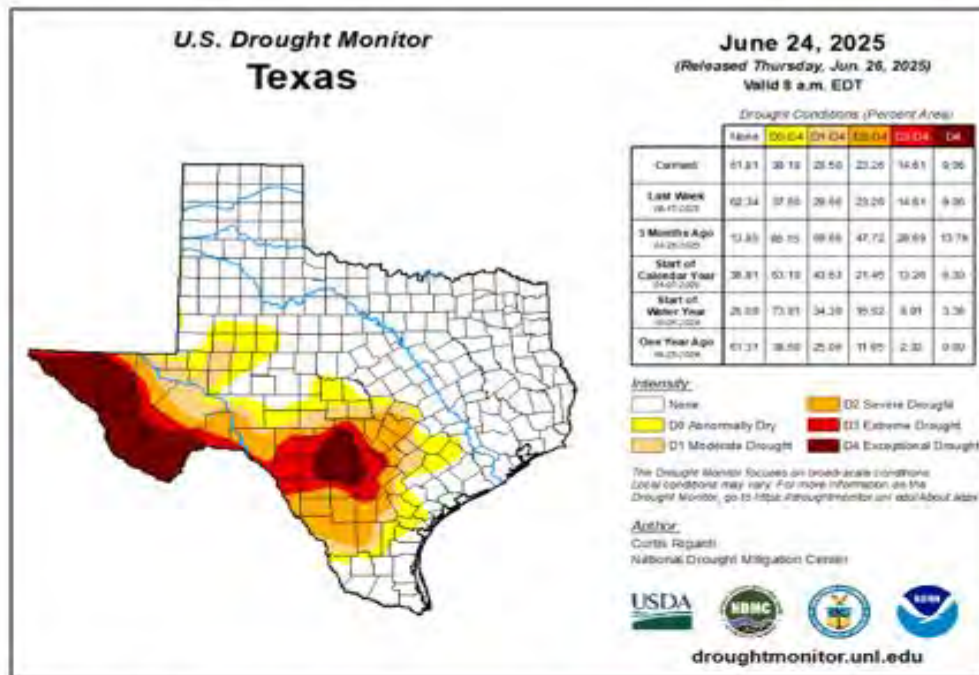


Figure 4: U.S. Drought Monitor Summary for the month of June

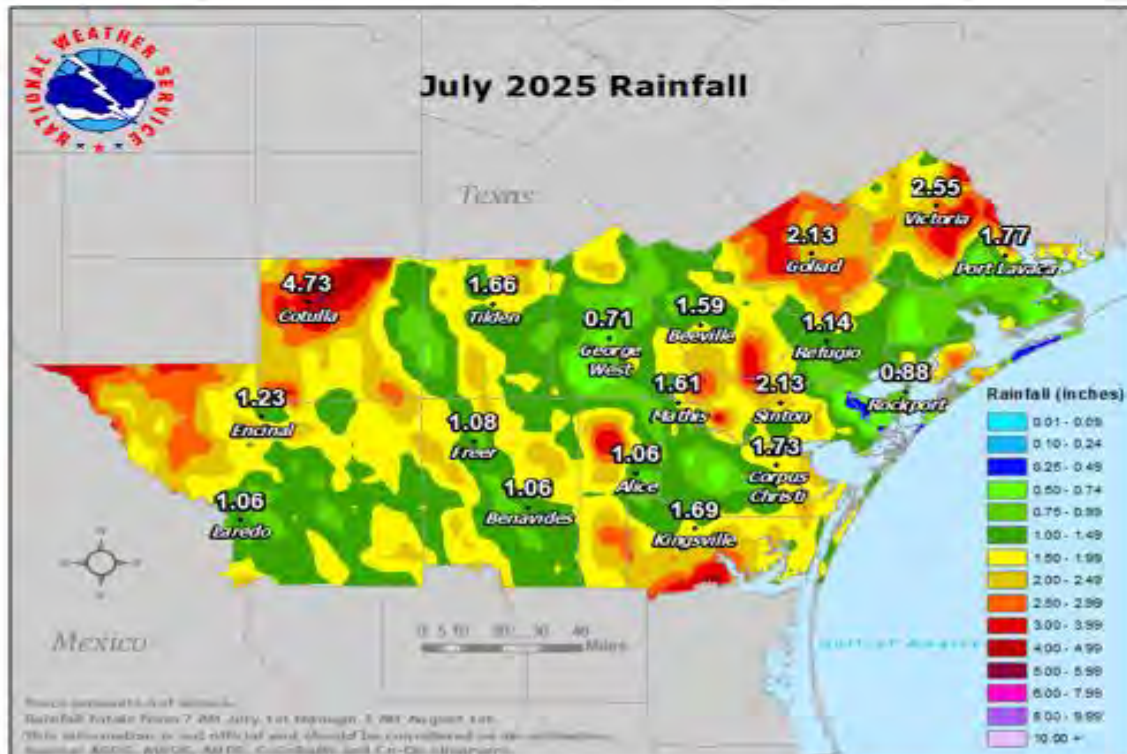


Figure 5: July 2025 Estimated Rainfall Totals

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

The July period saw a huge majority of the area seeing below their normal rainfall for the month outside of areas in the northern Brush Country. The brunt of the rainfall fell during the beginning of the month in association with some disturbances combined with some above normal moisture in the area at that time. These series of storms produced around 3" the Cotulla region all before July 7th (Figure 5)! Observers along the southern Coastal Bend, saw 1-2.5" during the month which translated to a about a 1"-1.5" negative departure from normal rainfall. The 1"-1.5" negative departure from normal was observed across majority of the area (Figure 6). On the flip side, areas around Cotulla saw about a 2" departure from normal rainfall. Though the area saw less rain than last month, especially in the Victoria Crossroads region, a continued overall decrease in drought conditions across the area was observed. Conditions were down to abnormally dry to severe drought across the Coastal Plains and the Brush Country, though the severe drought coverage significantly decreased over the past month (Figure 7).

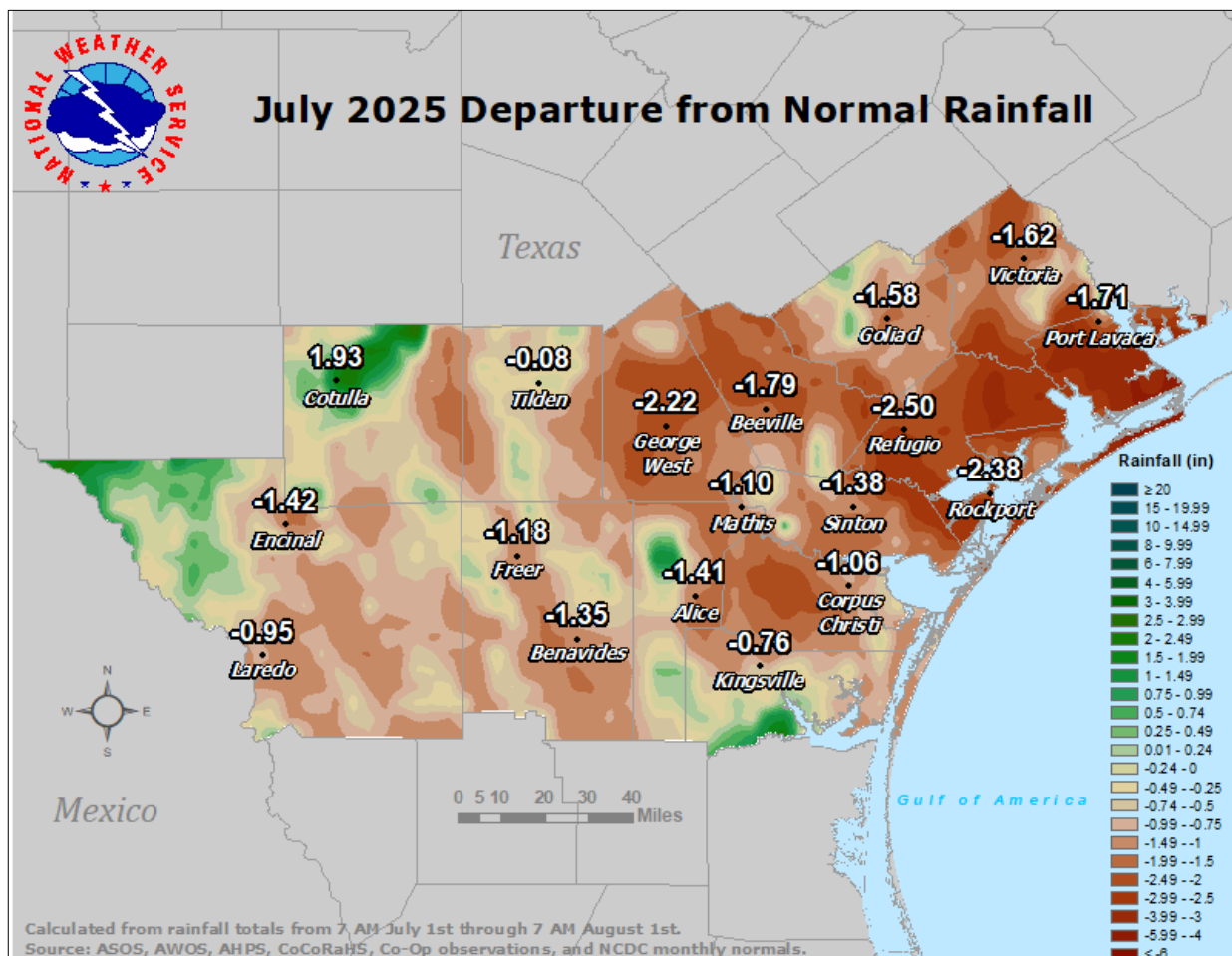


Figure 6: July 2025 Estimated Departure from Normal Rainfall

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

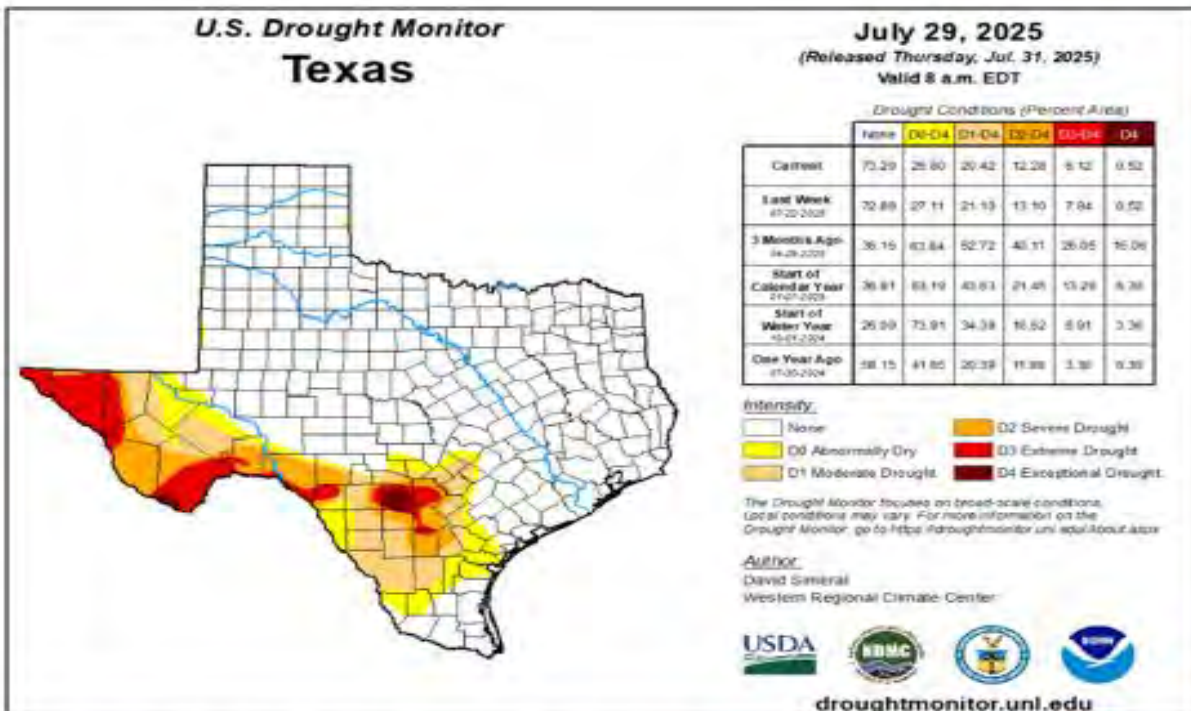


Figure 7: U.S. Drought Monitor Summary for the month of July

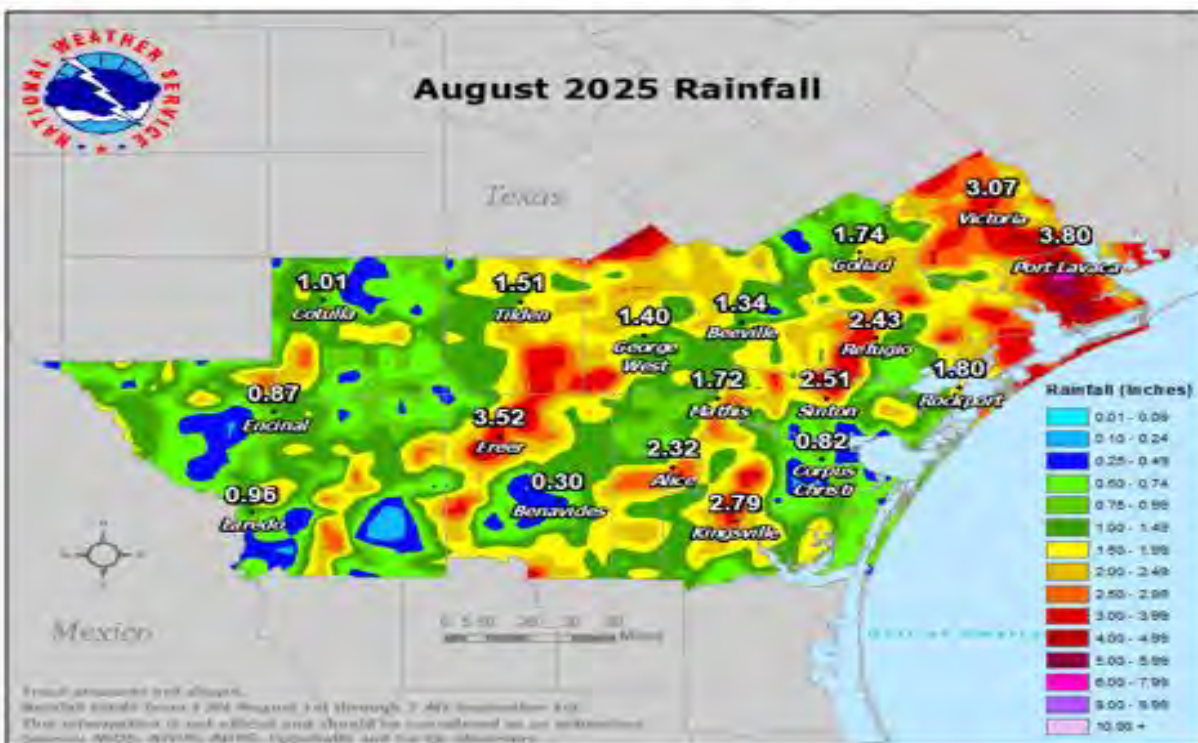


Figure 8: August 2025 Estimated Rainfall Totals

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

The August period remained dry for the most part across most of the region, outside of a few isolated events that led to 2-3" across the Coastal Plains and Victoria Crossroads (Figure 8). Though some observers in the Victoria area observed totals around 5", which was thanks in part to a boundary that was in place coupling with a surface low that was also present. This allowed for about 2-3 inches with some isolated areas up to 4.5" during the stretch from the 22nd through the 31st. Elsewhere, observers in the Coastal Plains saw around 1-2" inches during this span as well. Overall, regardless of this rainfall most of the area were below their average for total rainfall. Observers in the Corpus area saw the least amount of rain during the month resulting in about a 2" departure from normal rainfall. Other observers around the region averaged about a 1" departure from normal rainfall (Figure 9). These factors are attributed to the resurgence of abnormally dry conditions along the Coastal Bend (Figure 10). To sum up, the area saw a good amount of relief across the region from some much-needed rain, though it is worth mentioning a good amount of the area, outside Victoria Crossroads, is still experiencing some sort of drought conditions.

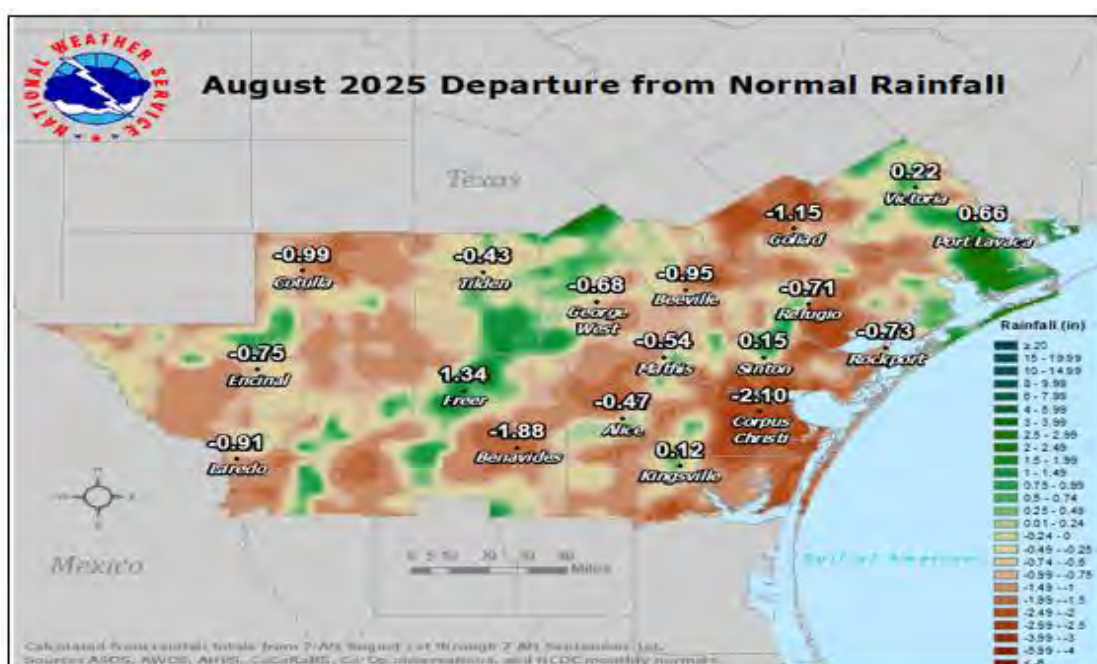


Figure 9: August 2025 Departure from Normal Rainfall

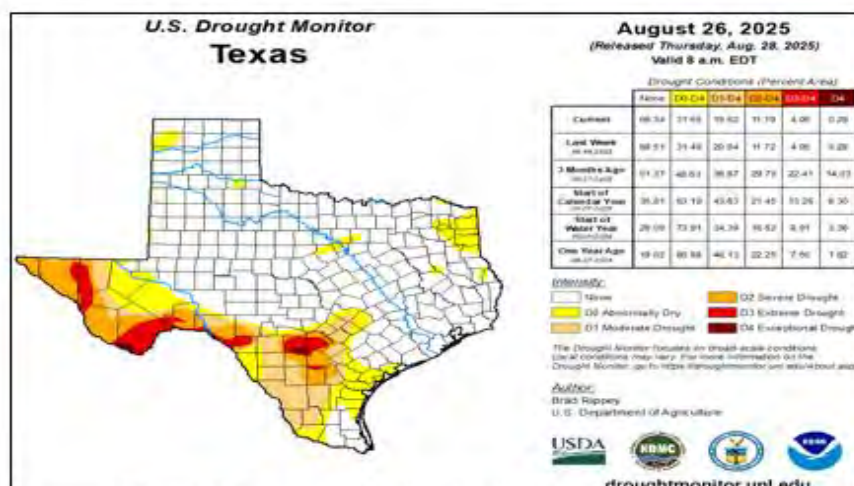


Figure 10: Drought Monitor for the month of August

East Texas Regional Summary

Several Types of Weather this Summer

By Davyon Hill (Lead Meteorologist/National Weather Service-Shreveport)

A couple of frontal boundaries kicked off showers and thunderstorms across the region during the first week of June. This was especially true on the 4th, specifically across Smith and Cherokee Counties, where a few CoCoRaHS sites reported 3" to 4" of rainfall. By the 7th of the month, an active northwesterly flow aloft pattern developed over the region. This brought a return of widespread showers and thunderstorms by the 8th, with sites just south of Interstate 30 to sites just south of Interstate 20 reporting 2" to 3" of rainfall, with isolated 3" to 4" totals in Camp, Gregg, Harrison, and Titus counties. Severe weather was also reported on the 8th, with the Shreveport National Weather Service office sending out a few local storm reports of hail ranging from half dollar to golf ball size, along with a report of street flooding in Titus County around the Mount Pleasant area. There were also several reports of trees and powerlines downed in areas along and south of Interstate 20, including some structural damage in Rusk, Shelby, and San Augustine Counties. This active pattern continued for another week, bringing more widespread showers and thunderstorms across the region through the 15th of the month. During this period, we saw additional local heavy rainfall. Flash flooding reports were received by the National Weather Service on the 11th and 12th across Smith, Cherokee, and Harrison counties. Much drier conditions settle across the region for a period, before general summertime afternoon isolated convection returned during the last week of the month.



Fig.1: Hail – June 8th, 2025

Left: just north of San Augustine, TX near Bland Lake / **Right:** near Center, TX on Highway 7 East
Images Courtesy of Charla Oliver Warr (Left) & Jennifer Fountain (Right)

East Texas Regional Summary (continued)

Fig.2: Flash Flooding
US Highway 80, near Hallsville, TX
June 11th, 2025
Image Courtesy of NWS Shreveport

July was generally the driest of the summer months. The overall majority of the CoCoRaHS sites reported rainfall ranging from 1.5" to 2.5" inches, which is near or just slightly below average for the National Weather Service East Texas climate sites. Most of the convection was confined to a handful of days during the month. This included the 12th and 13th, where strong to severe thunderstorms downed trees and powerlines across many counties in the region. Despite several stretches of dry weather, the month of August saw an uptick in monthly rainfall totals, as most of the sites reported at least 4" of rainfall. There were even a few totals as high as 8" to 10" across the area. Locally heavy rainfall resulted in National Weather Service reports of minor flooding on the 2nd in Gregg County within the city of Kilgore, and on the 13th in Smith County within the city of Tyler. The return of an active northwest flow aloft pattern brought additional locally heavy rainfall across the region during the last few days of the month. The National Weather Service issued more flash flooding reports, specifically in Gregg and Camp counties on the 29th.

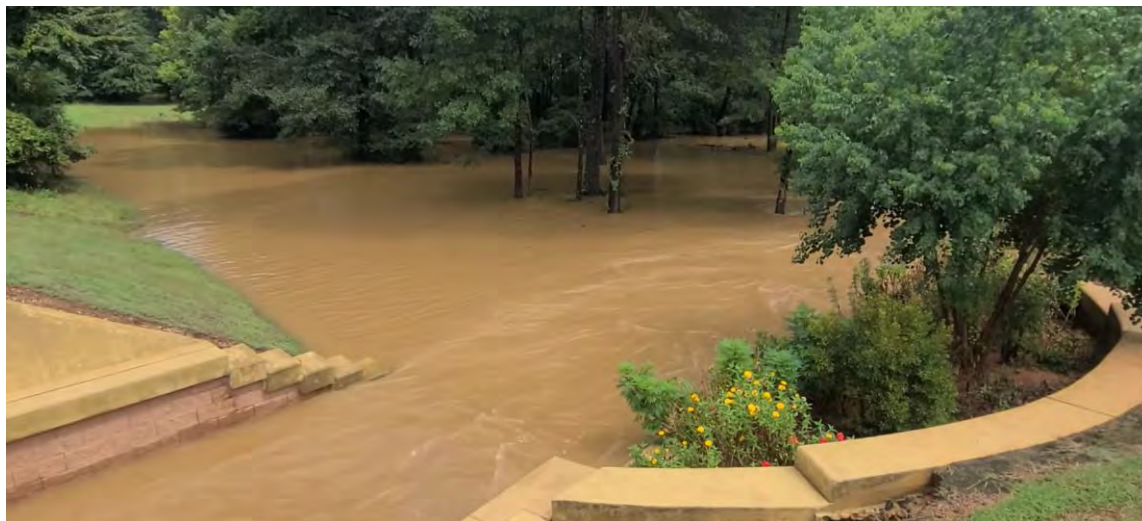
East Texas Regional Summary (continued)

Fig.3: Flooding
Lois Jackson Park/Boorman Trail (Longview, TX)
August 29th, 2025
Image Courtesy of Jason Roy

As a recap, total rainfall over the summer of 2025 ranged from near to slightly below average. Because of this, a few locations across Northeast Texas developed Abnormally Dry conditions. Considering the summer months are the driest months across the region, this could be a positive thing heading into the autumn months.

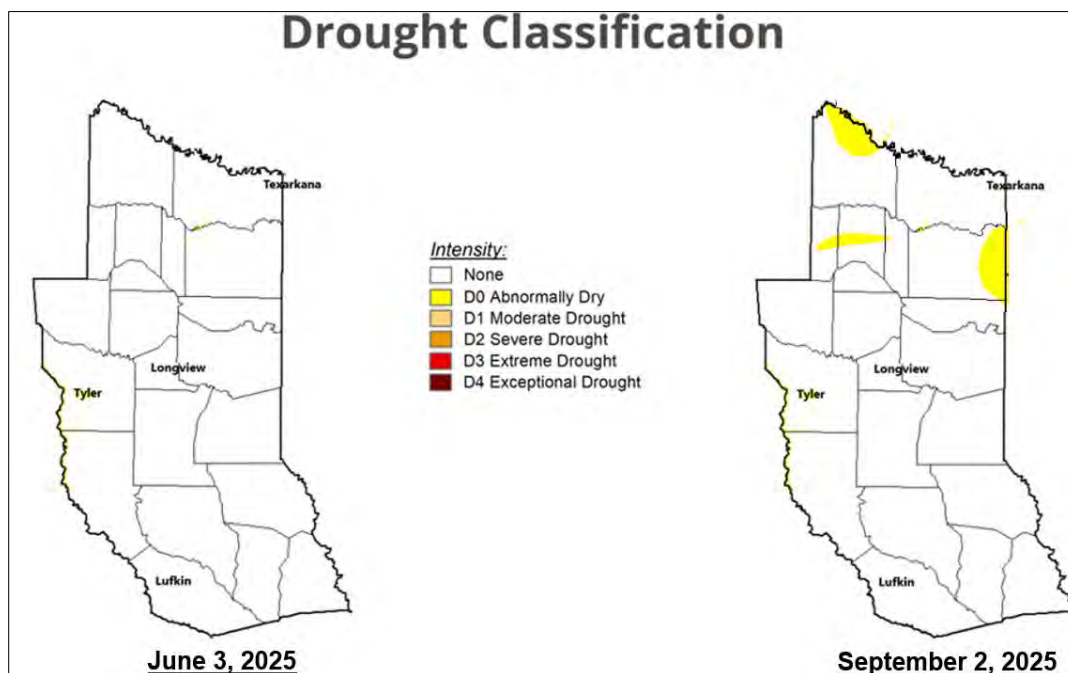


Fig.4: Drought Monitor
June 3rd, 2025 – September 2nd, 2025
Image Courtesy of National Drought Mitigation Center

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary

Summer of catastrophic flooding in South Central Texas brings an end to drought for the Hill Country

By Mack Morris, Meteorologist at NWS Austin/San Antonio

June 2025

Summer 2025 was an unusual one, with catastrophic flooding events in June and July, followed by heat and humidity in August. Four major floods occurred: June 12th in San Antonio, July 4th in Kerr County, July 5th in Burnet, Williamson, and Travis Counties, and July 14-15th in Real, Uvalde, and Kinney Counties. This kind of flooding has been seen in the past due to the “flashy” nature of the Hill Country and riverbeds in the area, but it has been some time since we’ve seen this kind of rainfall. The region has been plagued by a long-term drought, one that has been going on for over 3 years and rivals the drought of the 50s that occurred in this area.

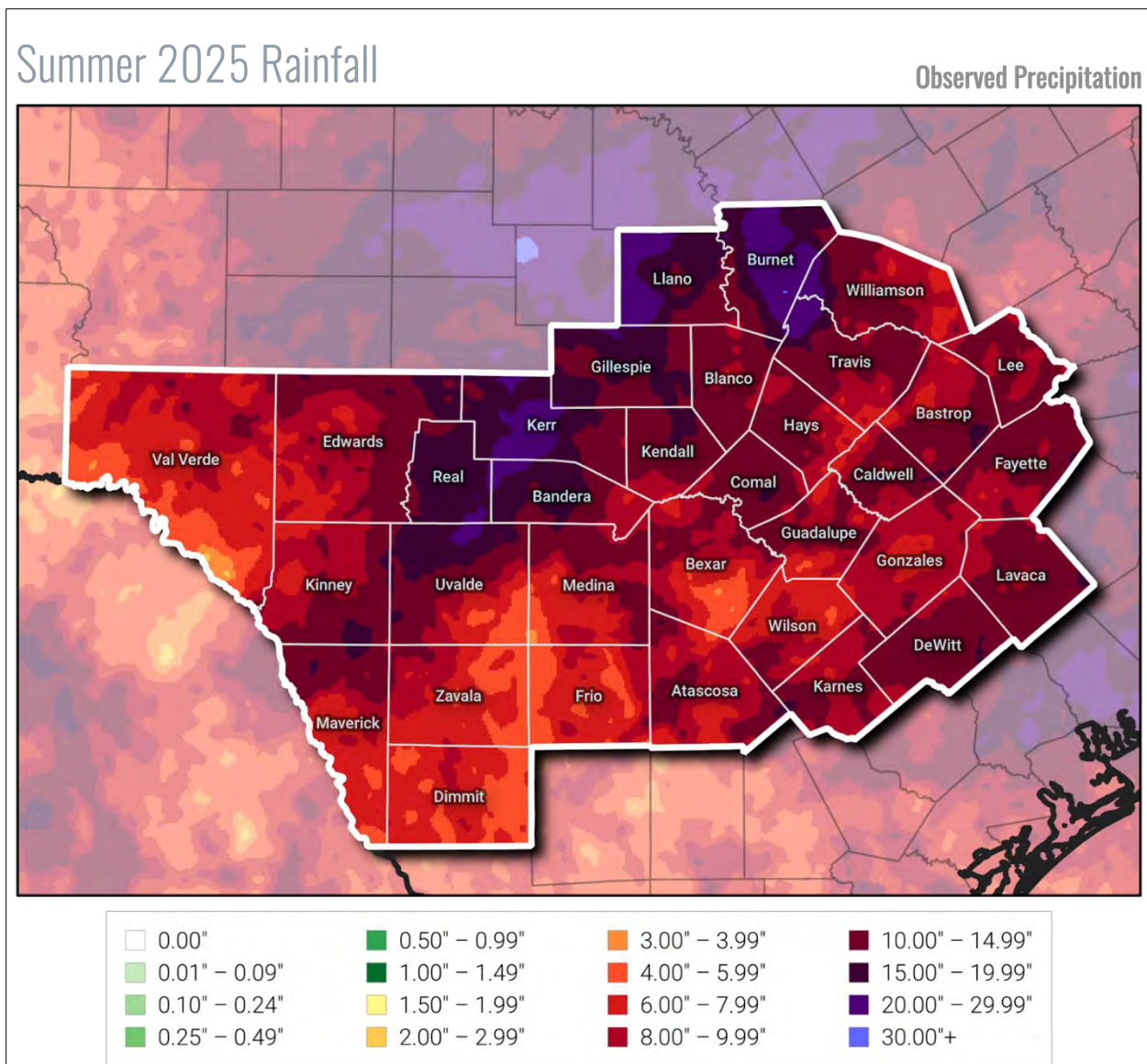


Figure 1: Summer 2025 Rainfall for June, July, and August across South Central Texas.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

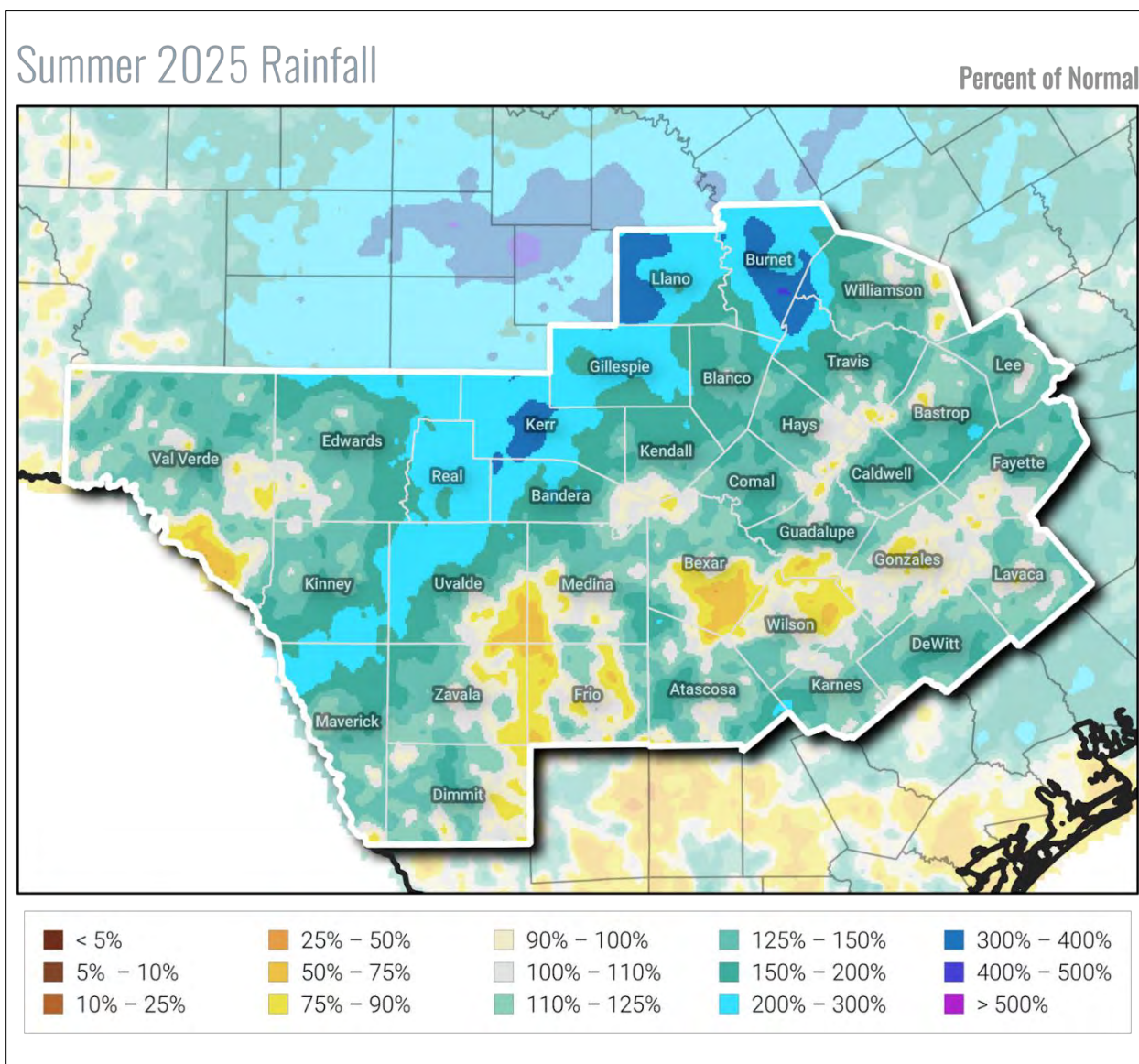


Figure 2: Summer 2025 Percent of Normal Rainfall for June, July, and August across South Central Texas.

Figures 1 and 2 show the total rainfall received in the region and the percent of normal rainfall for the summer season. Clearly, the Hill Country and Southern Edwards Plateau saw the most significant rainfall, with some locations seeing as much as 200-500% of normal rainfall. Elsewhere, in the Coastal Plains and along portions of the Rio Grande, it was a rather dry summer with between 50-90% of normal rainfall. Figure 3 below highlights how much rainfall was noted by county as a percentage of the normal for the Summer Season. Clearly, Real, Kerr, Gillespie, Llano, and Burnet Counties stand out with greater than 200% of normal rainfall for the season.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

Summer 2025 Rainfall

Median Percent of Normal by County

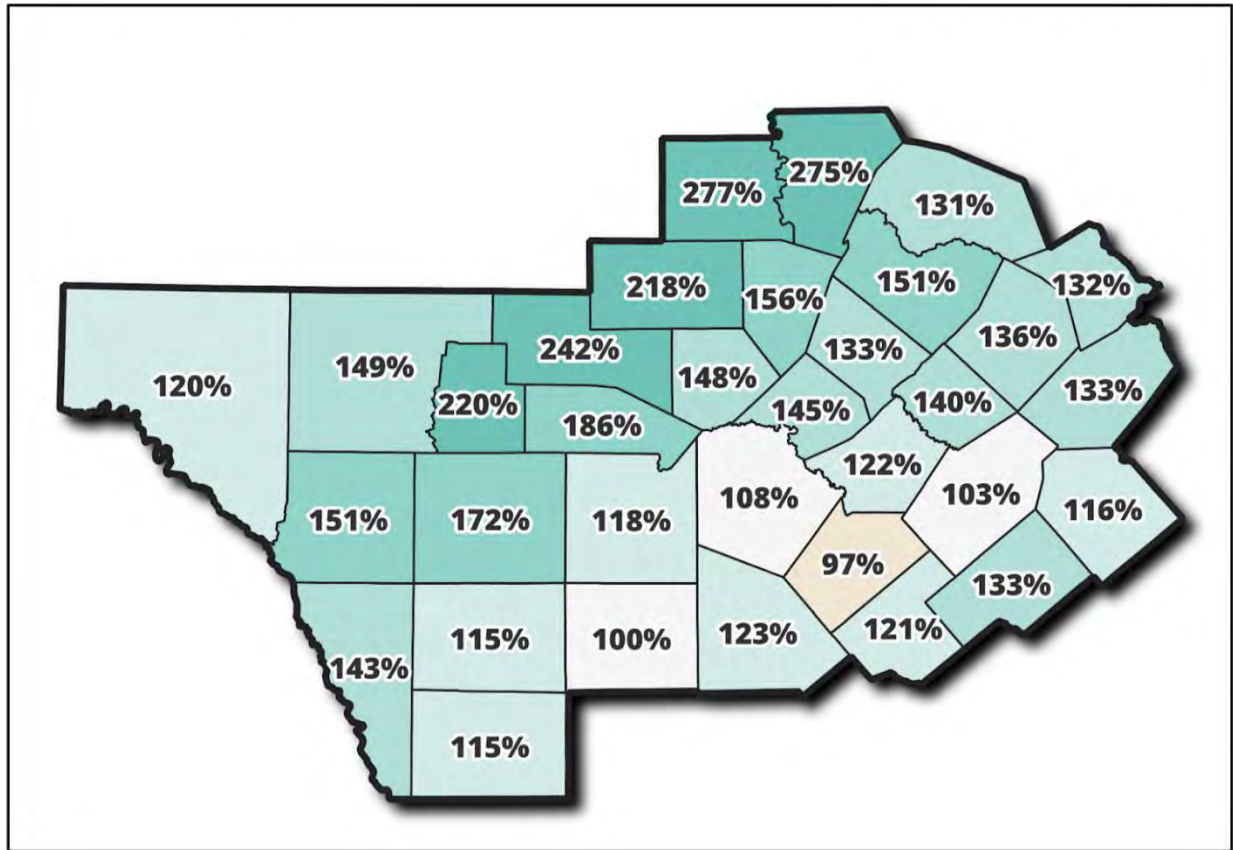


Figure 3: Summer 2025 Rainfall Median Percent of Normal by County for South Central Texas.

June 2025 got off to a mostly hot and dry start across South Central Texas. Some isolated thunderstorms occurred the first 3 days of the month before the first decent rains arrived early in the morning on the 4th. A good chunk of the rainfall occurred over the Hill Country, with several CoCoRaHS observers in Gillespie and Kendall Counties reporting amounts more than 3". One storm moved from northeastern Gillespie southward into northern Kendall, with a strip of 2-4" of rain noted from northeast of Fredericksburg to near and east of Sisterdale in central Kendall County.

Late on the day on the 4th of June, a remnant boundary triggered slow moving, heavy thunderstorms over primarily Bastrop and Caldwell Counties. Two different flash flood warnings were issued because of the heavy rainfall. Smithville, Lockhart, and Uhland were hit especially hard with rainfall amounts from 2-5".

A relatively quiet stretch of weather with hot and humid conditions occurred from the 5th of June through the 8th before our active pattern would return once more. Early on the morning of the 9th, locally heavy rain moved through from the north in the form of a decaying thunderstorm complex. This brought showers and storms to areas along and north of Highway 290. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.50" to 1.5" from this early morning event. But heavier rains were to come.

The most significant flooding in years occurred on the morning of June 12th in San Antonio. Extremely efficient warm rain processes took place on the night of the 11th and early morning hours of the 12th, leading to significant rainfall

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

and massive hourly rates of 2-4". A slow-moving trough began to push east on the 11th of June, over New Mexico early in the day and moving into Texas by late in the afternoon. A Rex Block was in place over the region on the 11th, which had to do with an area of high pressure to the north of an area of low pressure, preventing the low from moving east and remaining stagnant. An increased flood threat for the Hill Country, I-35 Corridor, and Coastal Plains was noted in forecast discussions as early as June 7th. Gulf moisture rapidly increased in the days leading up to the event, with PWATs in the 2-2.5" range, well-above climatological means. PWAT stands for Precipitable Water, which describes how much rain would be produced if all the water vapor in a column of air was converted into raindrops. While high PWATs do not guarantee heavy rainfall, it does up the odds.

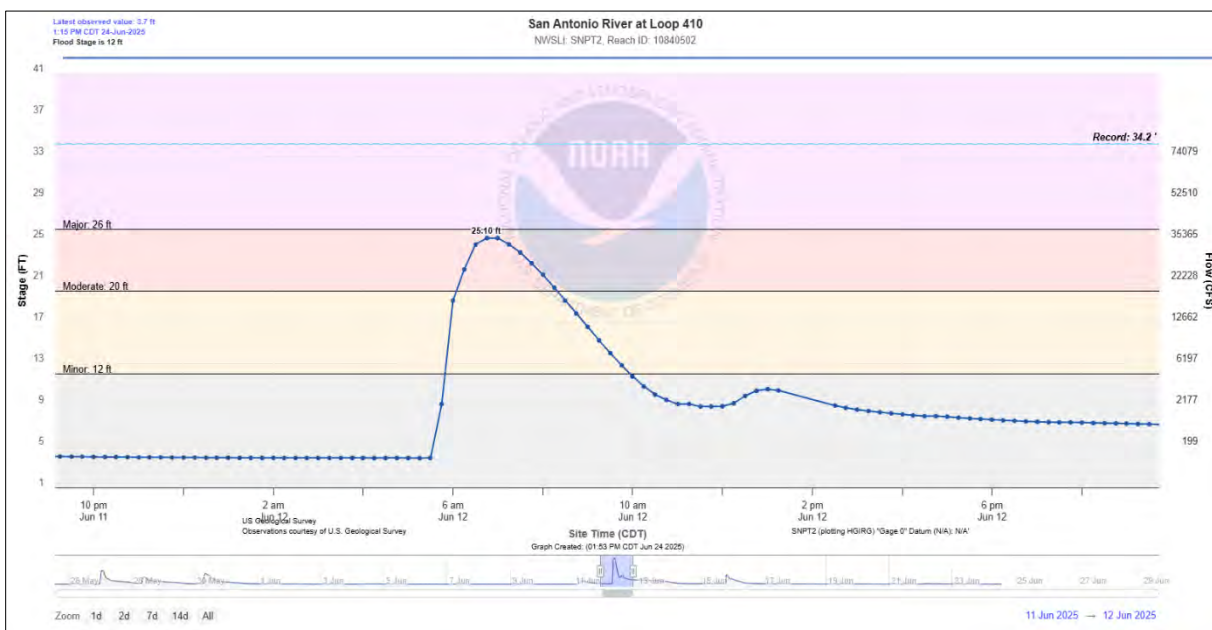


Figure 4: Hydrograph of river rise at the San Antonio River at Loop 410 in Bexar County on June 12th.

Significant flooding resulted in thirteen fatalities in San Antonio on the morning of the 12th, eleven of which occurred in Beitel Creek on the northeast side. Over 6" of rain in just a couple of hours occurred, as well as an hourly rainfall record for San Antonio, with 3.98" of rain between 2:51 AM and 3:51 AM June 12th. More than seventy people were also rescued from high water by the San Antonio Fire Department alone. And it wasn't just San Antonio that saw heavy rains, many CoCoRaHS observers across South Central Texas saw significant rainfall from the 11th to the 12th of June. On the 11th, heavy rains ranging from 1" to as much as 4" were observed from Uvalde County through Bandera, Medina, Kendall, Kerr, Gillespie, and Blanco Counties. The 12th featured significant rains over areas to the east, primarily a swath from northeastern Medina County through west central and north central Bexar, and over much of Comal, western Guadalupe and southern Hays. Rainfall totals ranged from 3"-8". This helped to put a decent dent in the drought for portions of the region, but extreme to exceptional drought remained for over 40% of the Austin/San Antonio CWA.

In addition to the flooding, two weak EF-0 tornadoes occurred early in the morning of June 12th before the significant flooding took place in the San Antonio Metro. These tornadoes were in Hays County, just to the south of Wimberley, and lasted for just a few minutes each, producing little damage along the way.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

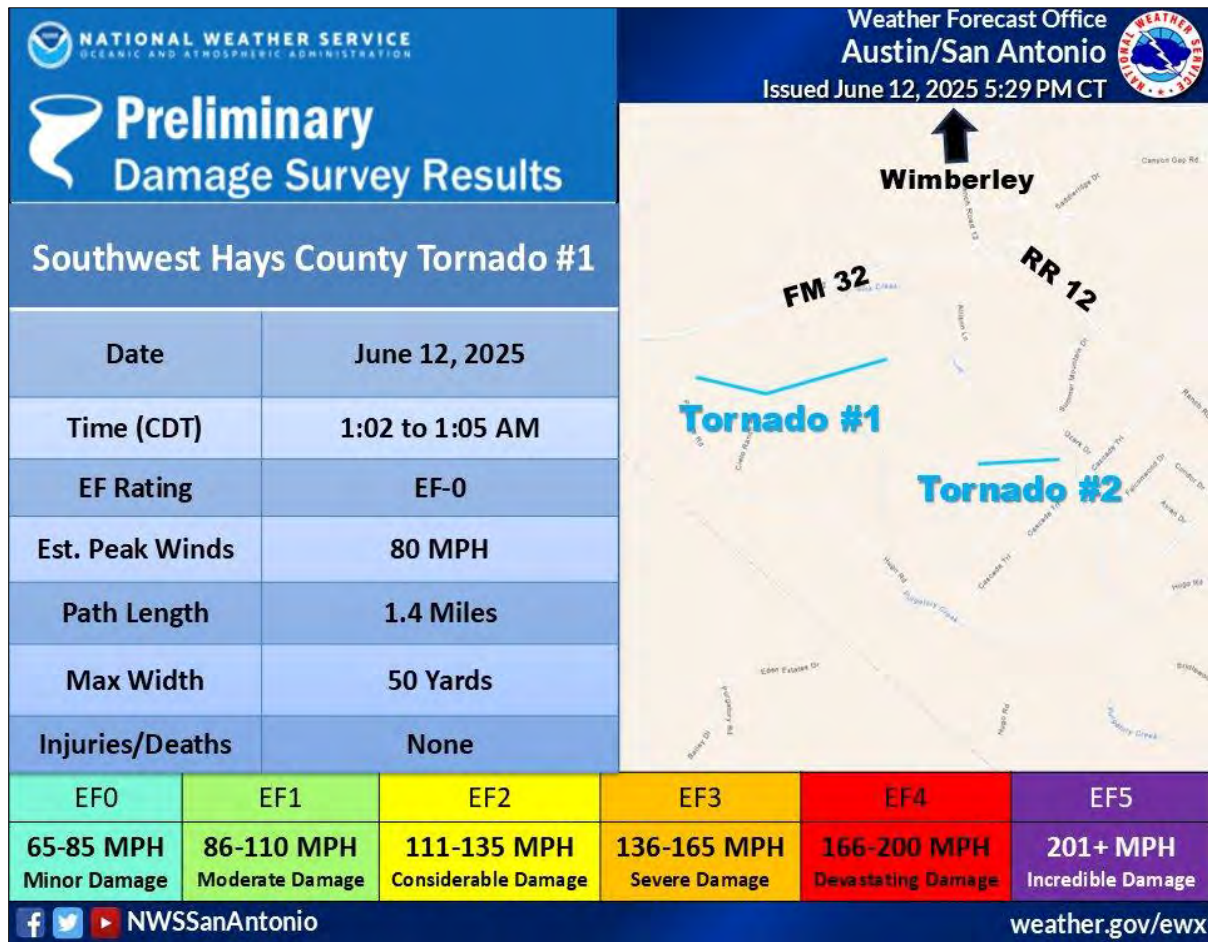


Figure 5: Brief tornado that occurred on the morning of June 12th just south of Wimberley in Hays County. More info can be found on the San Antonio Flooding in our Storymap [here](#).

The second half of June was mostly dry outside of a couple of more isolated rainfall events in South Central Texas. Temperatures climbed to the mid to upper 90s most days with muggy and mild mornings. It was the month of July that would really set the stage for what would be one of the most devastating events in South Central Texas history.

July 2025

July tends to be one of the drier months of the year for South-Central Texas. Based on the average between 1991 and 2020, the month typically brings 1-3" of rain over the region. In most years, July rain events are typically in the form of coastal showers that sometimes work their way inland with the sea breeze, punctuated by the occasional inland thunderstorm event. Most of the time, a large ridge of high pressure lingers over the southwestern U.S., maintaining dry and sinking air that limits rainfall over the region and keeps very humid tropical air to the south. If high pressure shifts away from the region, it can create an opening for very moist air to move north out of the tropics and into Texas. The combination of high moisture, warm summer temperatures, and weak winds aloft can lead to very slow-moving storms capable of producing torrential downpours before high pressure gradually shifts back over the state. July 2025 would be different though.

July 2025 would be one for the record books and not in the way you'd expect like the past couple summers. Over the past several years, it's been the heat that's broken many records, but this year it was the catastrophic flooding on the

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

Guadalupe River, Big Sandy Creek, Cow Creek, Hamilton Creek, and the San Gabriel River that broke records.

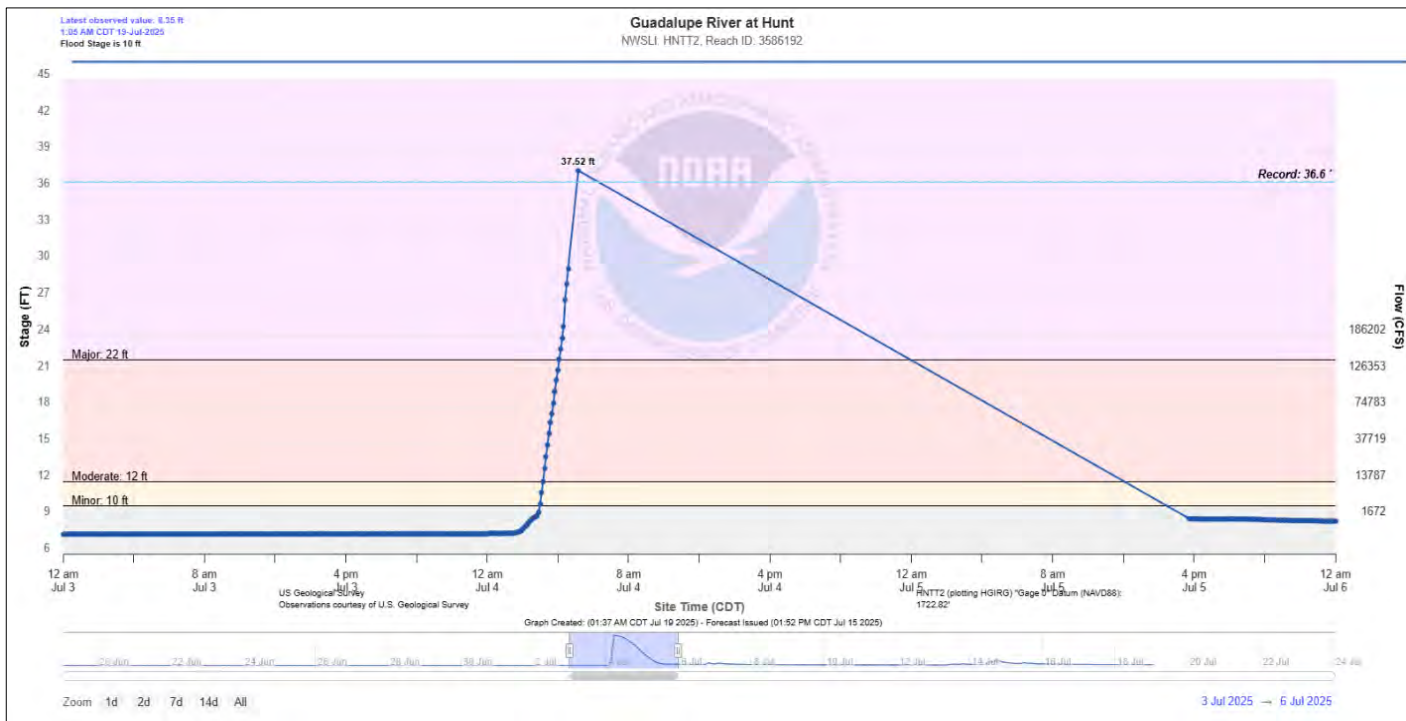


Figure 6: Hydrograph of the Guadalupe River at Hunt on the morning of July 4th. Gauge data was lost for a period of time after the gauge hit its record high crest of 37.52 feet. This gauge is downstream from Camp Mystic just past the North and South Fork confluence of the Guadalupe River.

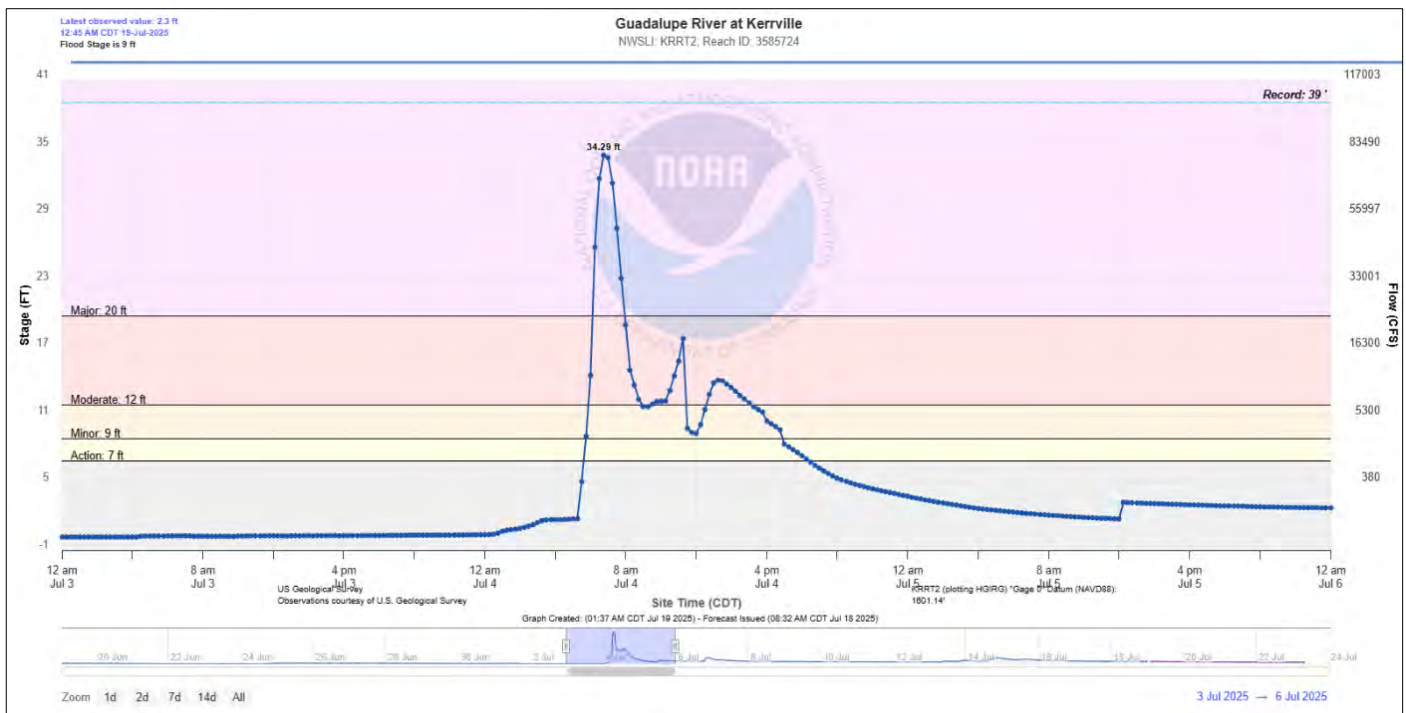


Figure 7: Hydrograph downstream from Hunt on the Guadalupe River at Kerrville.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

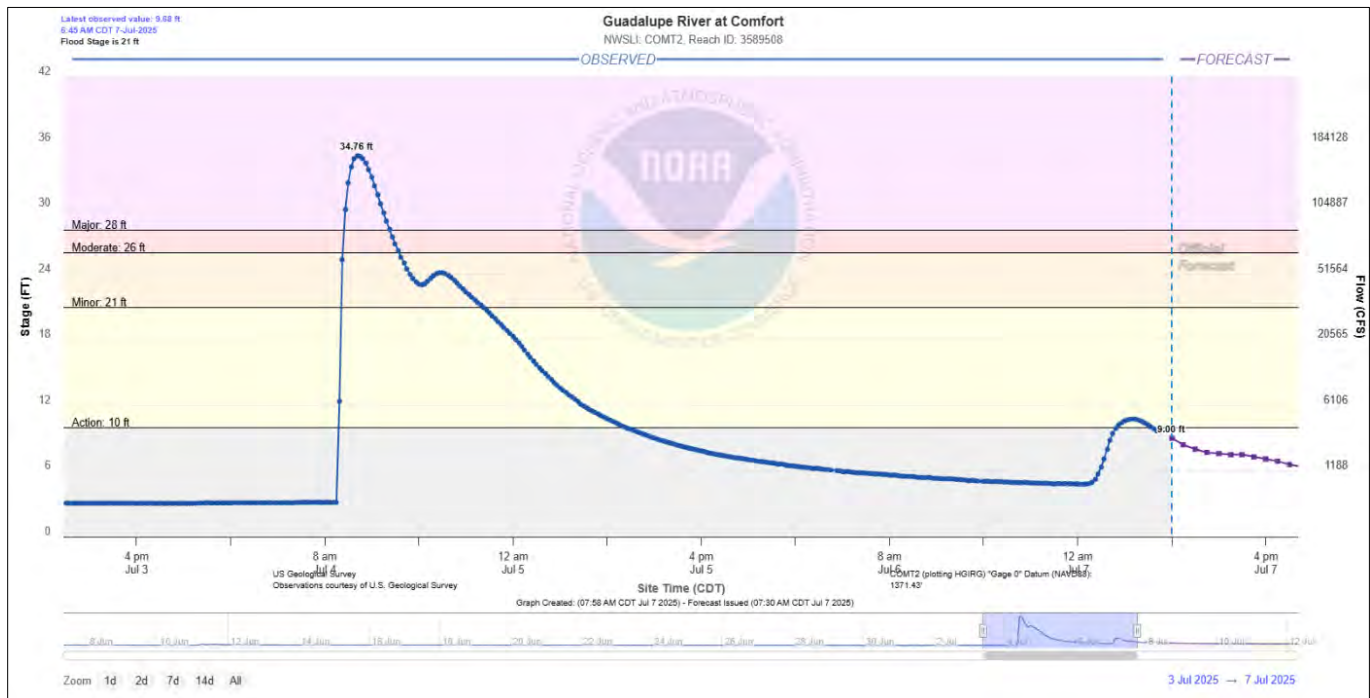


Figure 8: Hydrograph downstream from Kerrville on the Guadalupe River at Comfort. Note the size and scale of the floodwave and how quickly it rose.

The lead up to this eventual flood event started about a week before, with high pressure shifting to the northeastern United States. This placed Texas on the southwestern periphery of the ridge, with an opening for tropical moisture to move into the state. The ridge of high pressure shifted in early July but never became reestablished over the state. On the evening of June 29th, Tropical Storm Barry moved ashore near Tampico, Mexico, approximately 300 miles south of the US-Mexico border. The low-level circulation associated with Barry dissipated on the 30th over the higher terrain of northern Mexico, however the broader mass of deep tropical moisture persisted.

The addition of Barry's remnants produced abnormally moist conditions through the atmosphere. Precipitable Water (PWAT) values of 2" to as much as 2.25" was sampled at Del Rio. These values measure the amount of moisture available throughout the entire atmospheric column. These values are much higher than typical for this time of year, which has values normally around 1.3-1.6" at Del Rio. Higher values indicate an atmosphere primed for heavy rainfall. PWAT values above 2 inches had spread across the entirety of South-Central Texas by the afternoon of July 2nd. By July 4th, a 2.51" PWAT observed at Del Rio was the 2nd highest observation at that site.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

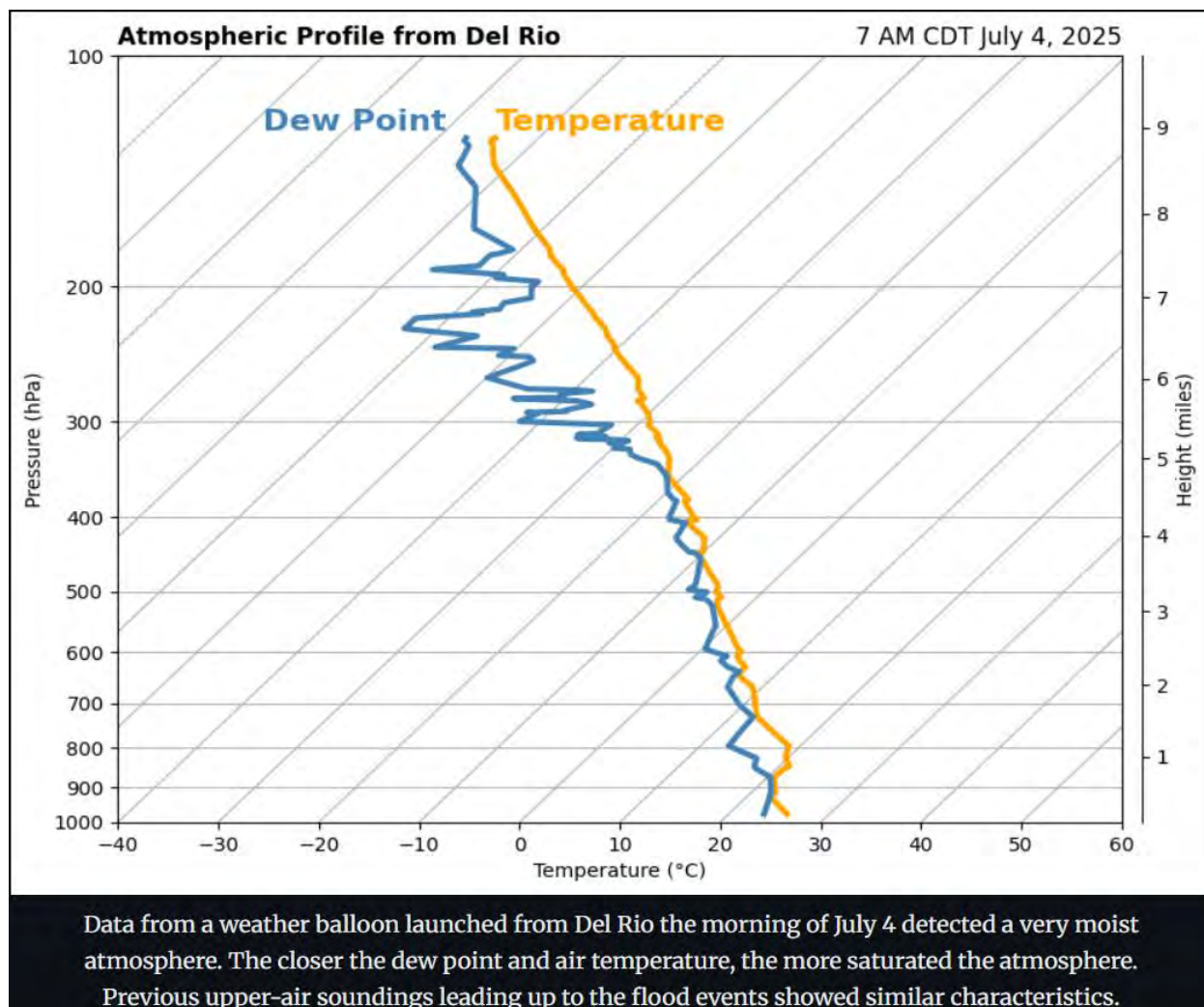


Figure 9: Atmospheric Sounding from Del Rio at 12Z (7am) July 4th. Note the long skinny profile common with heavy rain events.

The event was largely driven by high PWAT values, slow moving storm motions and a remnant MCV (Mesoscale Convective Vortex) in the mid-levels that meandered around South-Central Texas for several days, sparking up storms and heavy rains each night. Some of the notes in CoCoRaHS observations on the night of the 4th are rather telling of the kind of event that unfolded. One observer in Kerr County southwest of Hunt noted nearly 11" of rainfall and "Unheard of overnight flooding from excessive rain." Another observer near Ingram noted a "Major flood event occurring" and one more observer near Hunt reported quote "extreme flooding." Tragically, 139 people were killed by the floods of July 2025, with a majority of those fatalities occurring in Kerr, Burnet, Travis, and Williamson Counties.

If the flooding on the fourth of July wasn't already bad enough, a second catastrophic flood event took place the following morning of July 5th in Burnet, Travis, and Williamson Counties. This same MCV that was responsible for the flooding to the south in Kerr County moved northward and stalled over Burnet County on the evening of the 4th. Torrential rainfall resulted in catastrophic flooding over Burnet, western Williamson and Travis, where 8-12" of rain fell in just a few short hours. There were even some reports of 15-20" on Cow Creek. Several CoCoRaHS observers reported "overflowing rain gauge" as the rain fell so quickly. Another observer in southwestern Williamson County noted they had never seen this much rain since joining CoCoRaHS and that their house nearly flooded. Others reported that their rain gauges reached capacity and that they couldn't get an accurate measurement beyond 11". Tragically, eighteen people lost their lives due to the flooding in Burnet, western Travis, and western Williamson counties.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

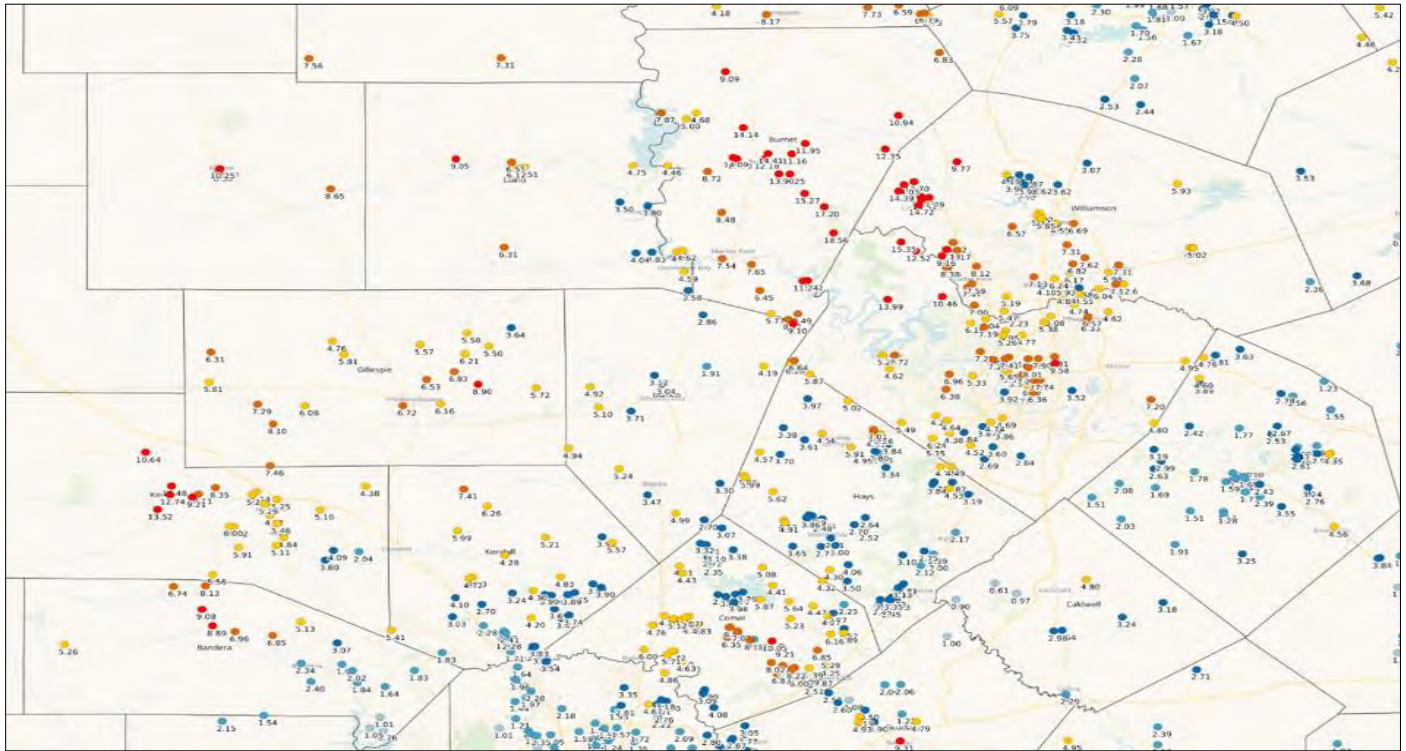


Figure 10: Rainfall totals from July 2nd-July 9th at area CoCoRaHS sites across South Central Texas.

The late morning and early afternoon hours of the 5th featured additional heavy rainfall over the Austin Metro and over Comal and Guadalupe Counties. A swath of 3-5" of rain fell over Austin and the northern portions of Travis County. An additional 3-6" of rain fell over central and eastern Comal County, along with a persistent storm over the Seguin area that led to some locations receiving up to 8" + in the span of a couple hours. Observers in Seguin noted between 8.41" and 8.76", while one of our own NWS employees recorded over 8" near Seguin from storms on the 5th. Significant flooding occurred along the San Gabriel River in Georgetown.

Unfortunately, another heavy rain event occurred over flood-stressed Kerr County on the morning of the 13th. Rainfall totals from 1-4" occurred, particularly over locations that experienced catastrophic flooding on the 4th. An observer that reported 10.50" on the 4th also reported 4" on the 13th. Fortunately, only minor flooding occurred on the Guadalupe River during this secondary rainfall event.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

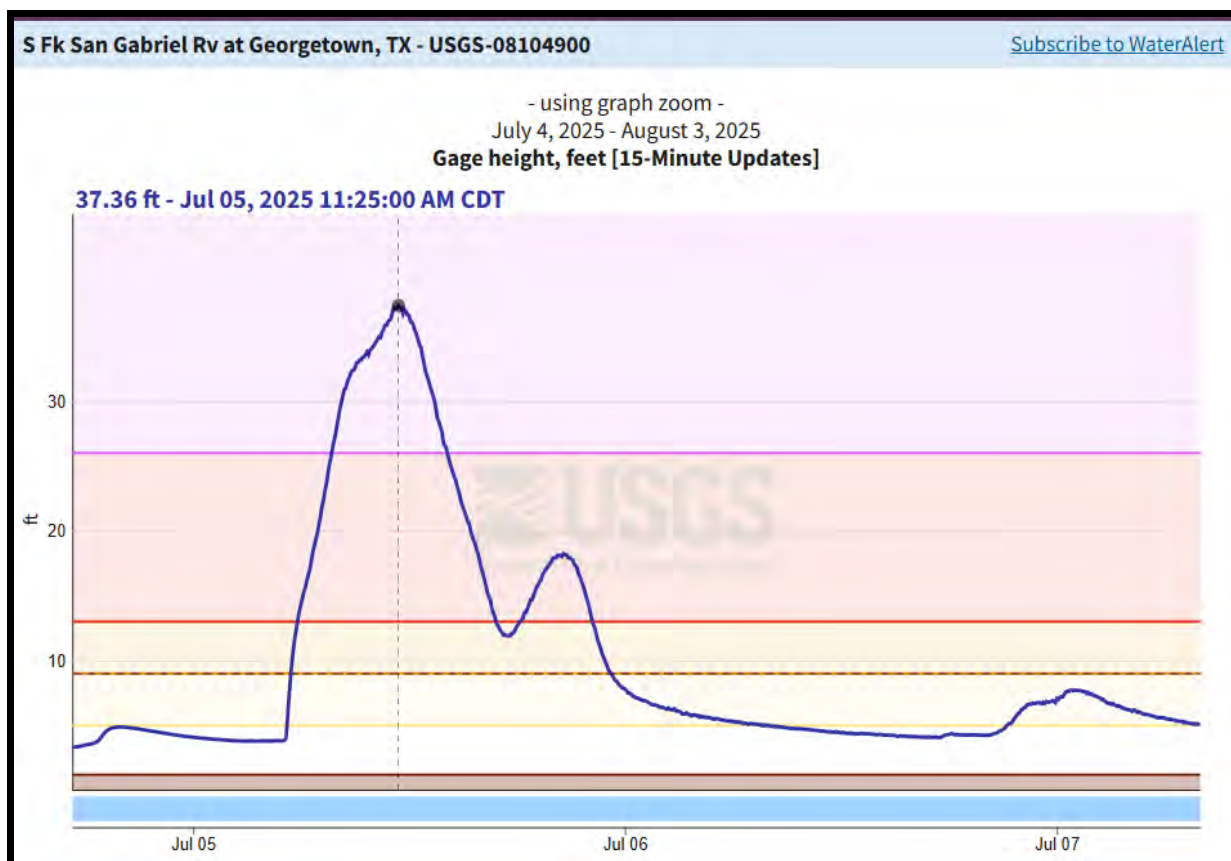


Figure 11: San Gabriel River south fork in Georgetown on the 5th of July.

While the MCV responsible for the catastrophic flooding of the 4-5 of July dissipated by the middle of July, another MCV developed within the weak steering flow aloft, resulting in more significant rainfall and flooding over the Edwards Plateau. Despite sparse CoCoRaHS observations in the western portions of South-Central Texas, some extreme numbers came in on the 14-15th of July. A majority of the heavy rainfall occurred in the pre-dawn hours of July 14th, particularly over Uvalde, Real, western Bandera, Kinney, and Maverick Counties. Rainfall amounts over some of these areas for the 2-day period ranged from 4" to as much as 11" from an observer in southwestern Uvalde, including 9.5" on the 14th.

The second half of July was thankfully a much drier time for the region, with accumulated totals via CoCoRaHS observers of less than an inch at all locations from the 16th-31st.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

AUGUST 2025

August would be a month of more ups and downs, with periods of hot and dry weather as well as the occasional heavy rain event. An active start to the month was observed with a complex of heavy rains and storms moving out of the northwest and into the Edwards Plateau and southern Hill Country on the afternoon of August 2nd. Several CoCoRaHS observers in central Kerr County reported 2-3" of rain in just 2 hours, while the city of Kerrville itself received 1-2" out of this event. Extreme heat would be noted for the first couple days of August followed by several slightly cooler days on the 4th and 5th. Overall, the month of August was a hot and dry month for most locations, with highs in the mid to upper 90s and triple digits most days. If you felt like it wasn't a particularly hot summer, you'd be right, at least compared to the last couple summers. The overall number of hours at or above 100 degrees was remarkably low as noted in the graphics created below by my colleague, Harrison Tran.

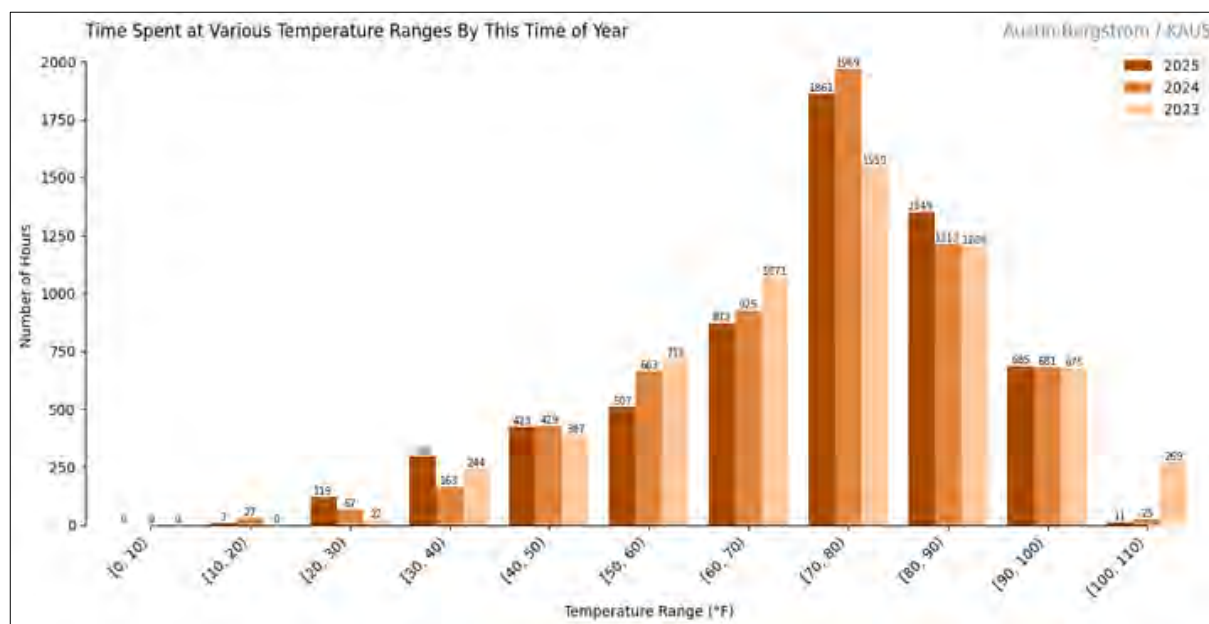


Figure 12: Time spent at certain temperature ranges over the last 3 years at Austin Bergstrom.

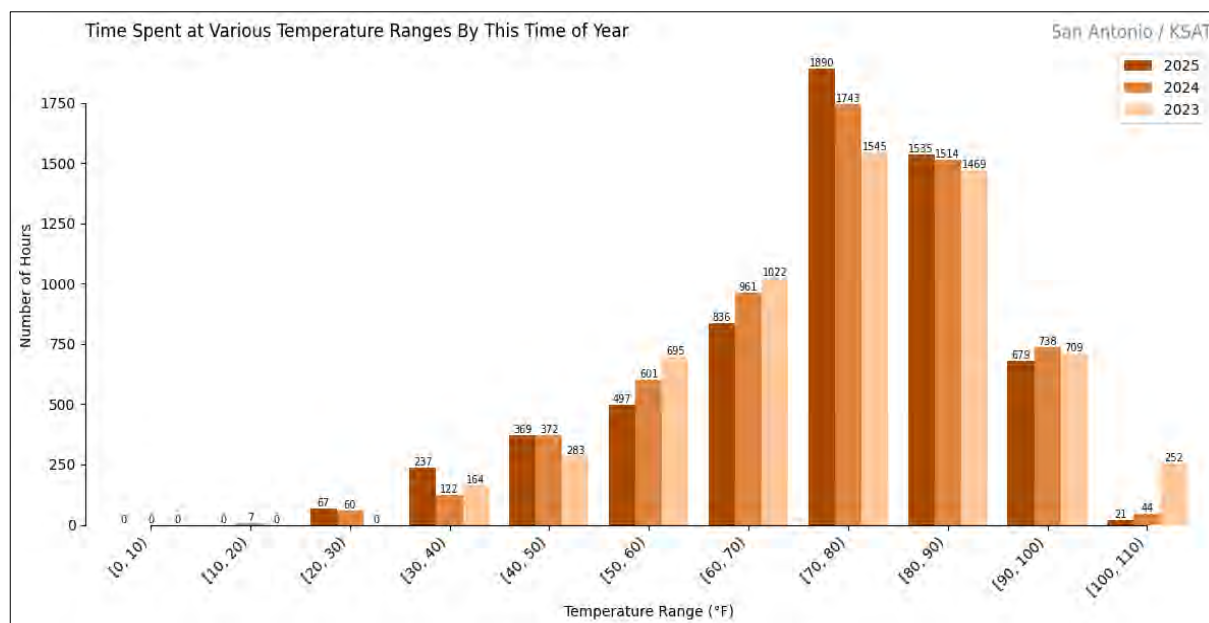


Figure 13: Time spent at certain temperature ranges over the last 3 years at San Antonio.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

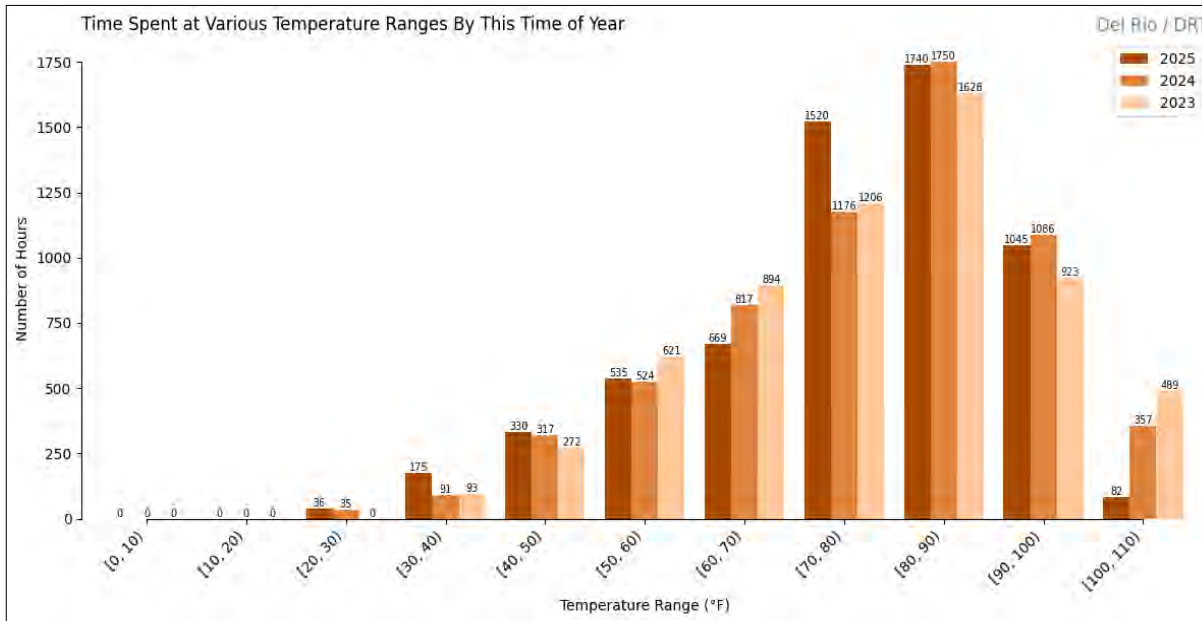


Figure 14: Time spent at certain temperature ranges over the last 3 years at Del Rio.

Two more widespread heavy rain events would occur throughout the month of August before summer 2025 would come to an end: August 21st and August 31st. On the morning of the 21st, a complex of storms organized and moved east-southeast through The Edwards Plateau and Rio Grande Plains. Rainfall totals ranged from 1-3" with some higher isolated amounts. Additional rain fell in Travis, Williamson, and Hays Counties as a line of storms organized along an old frontal/outflow boundary and pushed southwestward on the afternoon of the 21st. CoCoRaHS observers in Georgetown and Round Rock noted between 1.5"-2.5" out of these storms as they moved through.

On the 31st of August, an unusually early season cold front moved south into the Hill Country. Along this boundary, locally heavy rain developed along this boundary, teaming up with unusually high PWAT values of 1.75-2.25". Flash flooding occurred for the second time this summer in San Antonio, resulting in rainfall amounts of 2-4" in northern Bexar County. Several CoCoRaHS observers reported as much as 4.25" of rain during this round of storms. Summer 2025 will go down as one of flooding from multiple significant events. One that will not soon be forgotten.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

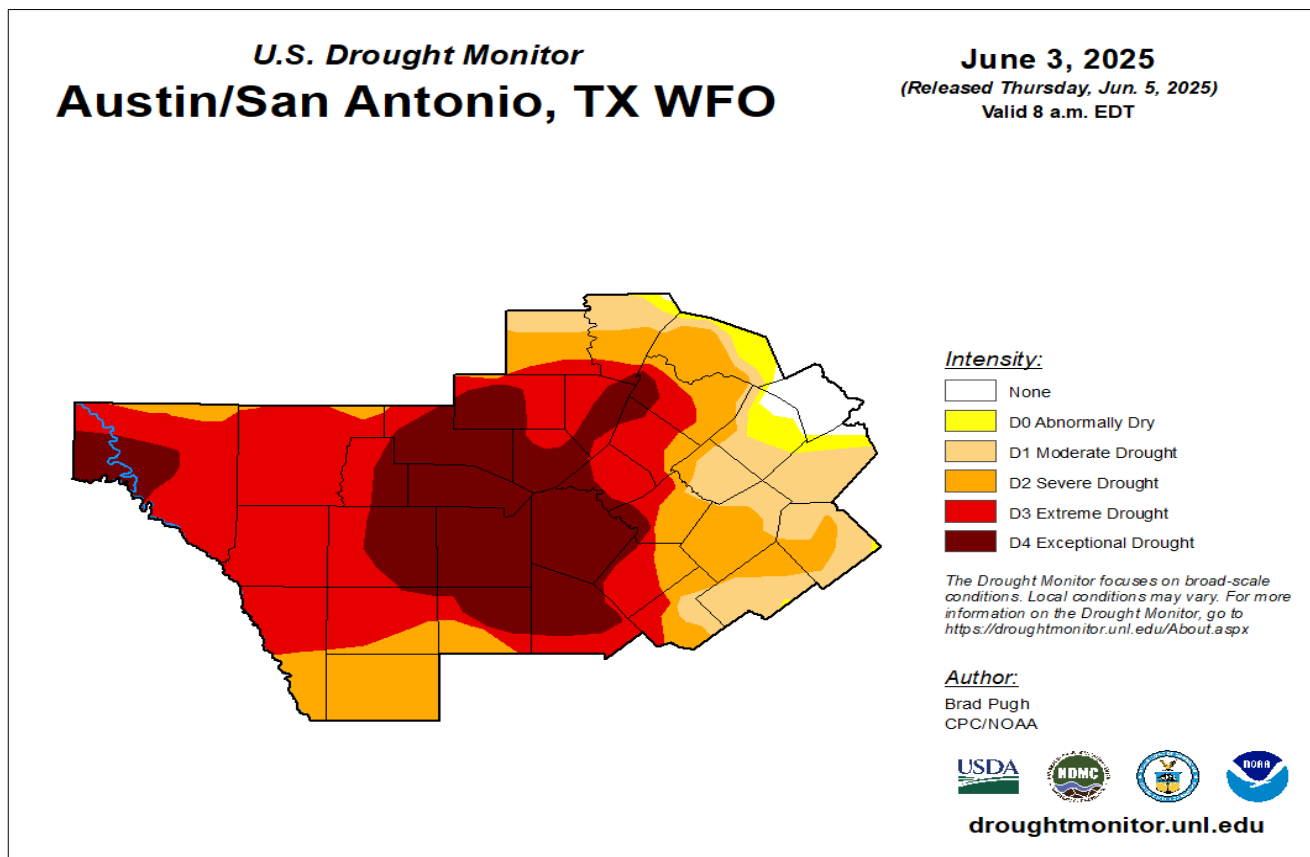


Figure 15: Drought Monitor at the start of summer, Severe to Exceptional Drought was noted across a majority of the region.

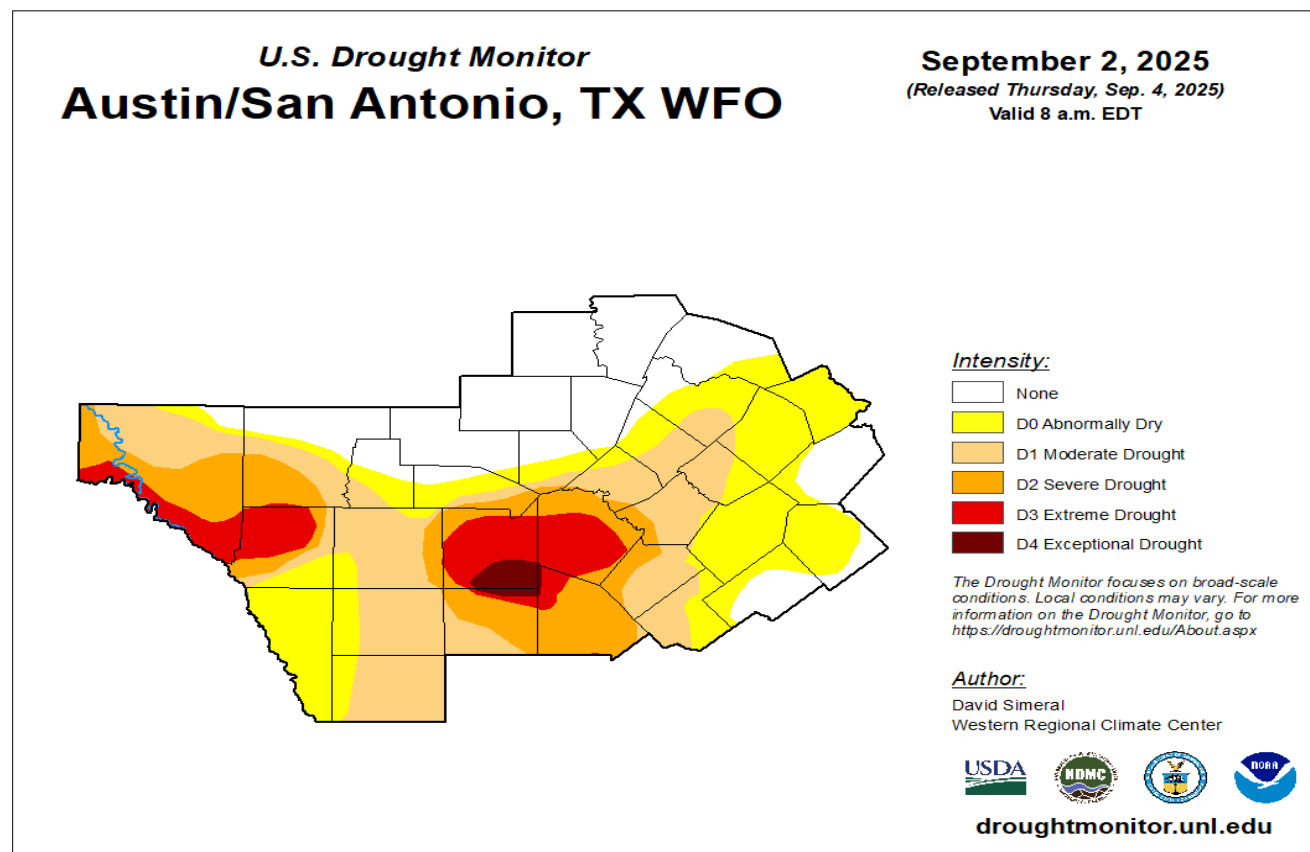


Figure 16: Drought Monitor at the end of summer. Severe to Exceptional Drought was noted across just portions of Bexar, Medina, Frio, Atascosa, Kinney, and Val Verde County. Drought was removed entirely from the Hill Country after the flooding in July.

Southeast Texas Regional Summary

Abundant June Rainfall into July with Drier and Hot August

By Ron Havran, Southeast Texas CoCoRaHS Regional Coordinator, HCFC

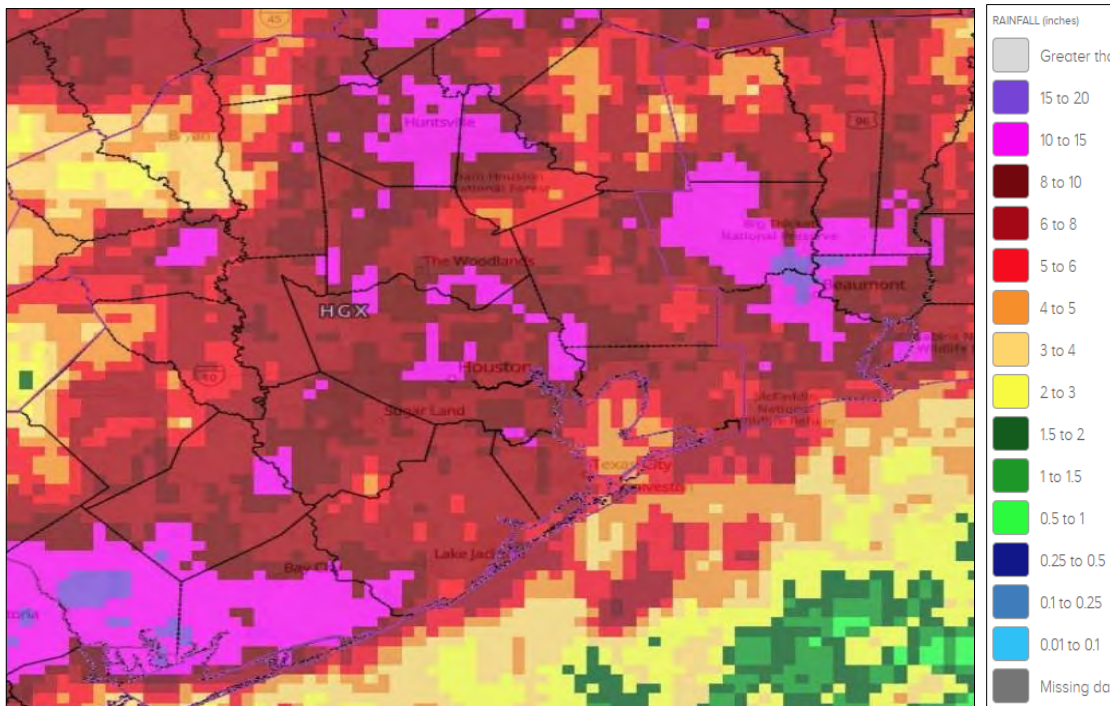


Figure 1: June 2025 Precipitation for Southeast Texas

Rainfall was abundant across all Southeast Texas in June. All counties had normal to much above normal totals for the month. The top five wettest county CoCoRaHS observer average rainfall amounts were Jefferson (10.97"), Orange (10.31"), Jackson (9.84"), Hardin (9.13"), and Matagorda (8.15"). Even the counties with the least amount of rainfall weren't necessarily dry totals. Counties that had lower rainfall totals were Austin (4.72"), Tyler (4.87"), Colorado (5.08"), Polk (5.09") and Chambers (5.63"). Temperatures were slightly above normal in locations with drier conditions.

Sea breeze frontal activity increased toward the end of the month with showers and thunderstorms on most afternoons and evenings. Coastal locations had slightly cooler and more humid conditions and more cloud cover in the day. The rainfall helped remove all drought areas in Southeast Texas. See figures 1 and 2 for locations with heavier rainfall and departures from normal.

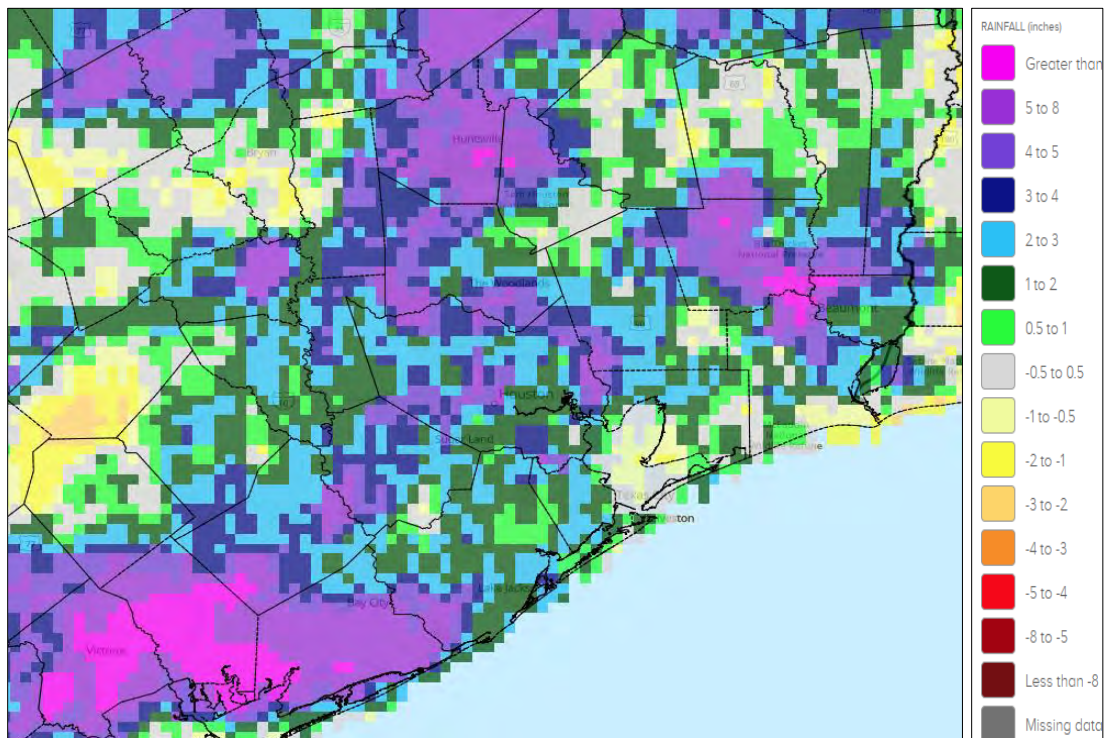


Figure 2: June 2025 Precipitation Departure from Normal for Southeast Texas

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

July was yet another rainy month across Southeast Texas leading to the continuation of drought-free conditions. Rainfall amounts mainly ranged from 2-6", especially along and north of the I-10 corridor. There were a few instances of locally heavy rainfall that led to localized street flooding in urban areas. The sea breeze was very active this month with nearly a daily occurrence throughout the month. Most of the heavier rains were well inland leaving coastal counties with below normal precipitation for the month. See Table 1 and 2 for more information on the average county rainfall totals from CoCoRaHS observer reports. Figures 3 and 4 show radar estimated values of rainfall and departure from normal. Temperatures came in near normal for July with very humid mornings with lows in the mid to upper 70's. Daytime highs averaged normal to slightly below normal with the daily sea breeze bringing afternoon thunderstorms and cloud cover.

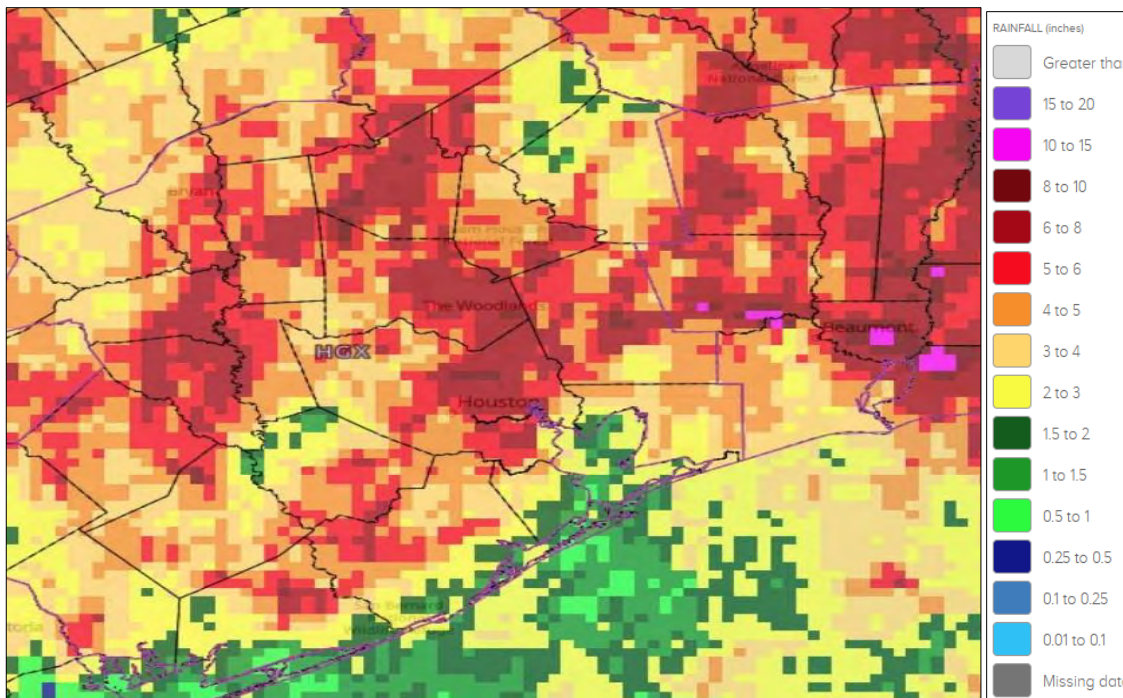


Figure 3: July 2025 Precipitation for Southeast Texas

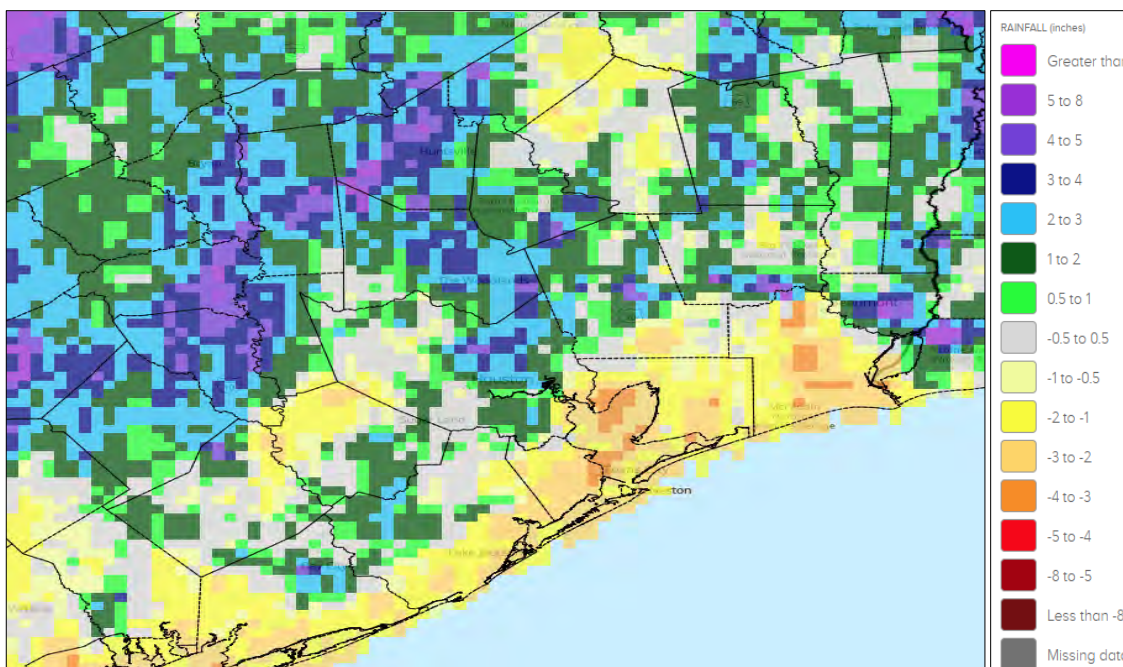


Figure 4 July 2025 Precipitation Departure from Normal for Southeast Texas

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

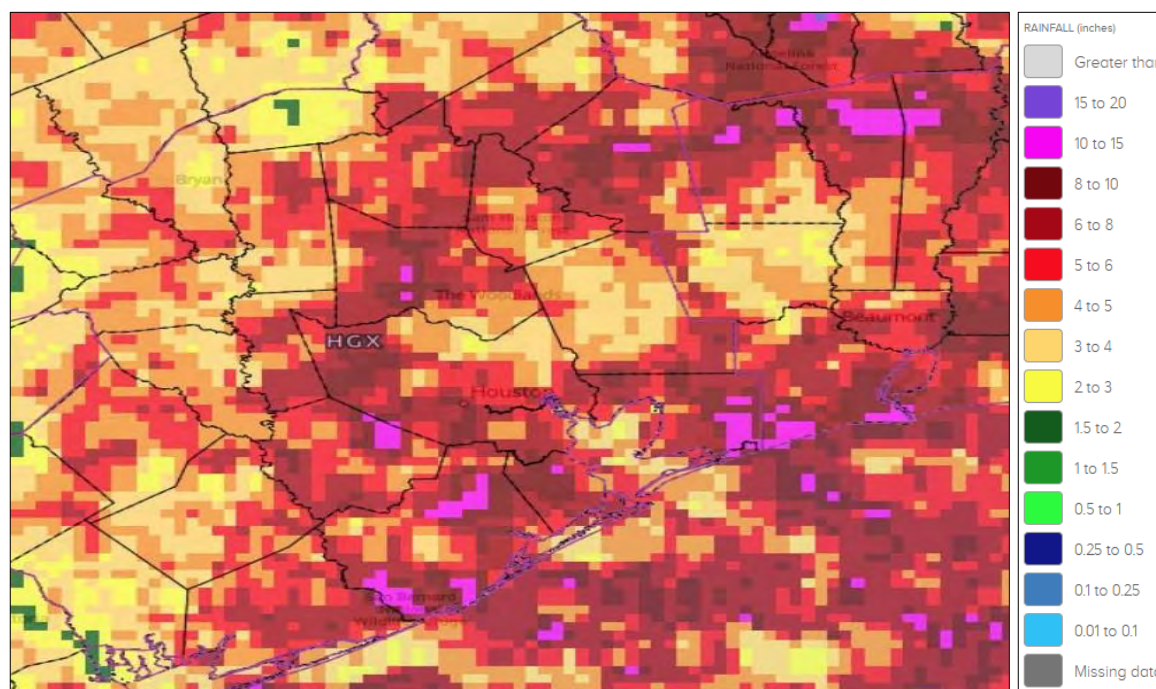


Figure 5: August 2025 Precipitation for Southeast Texas

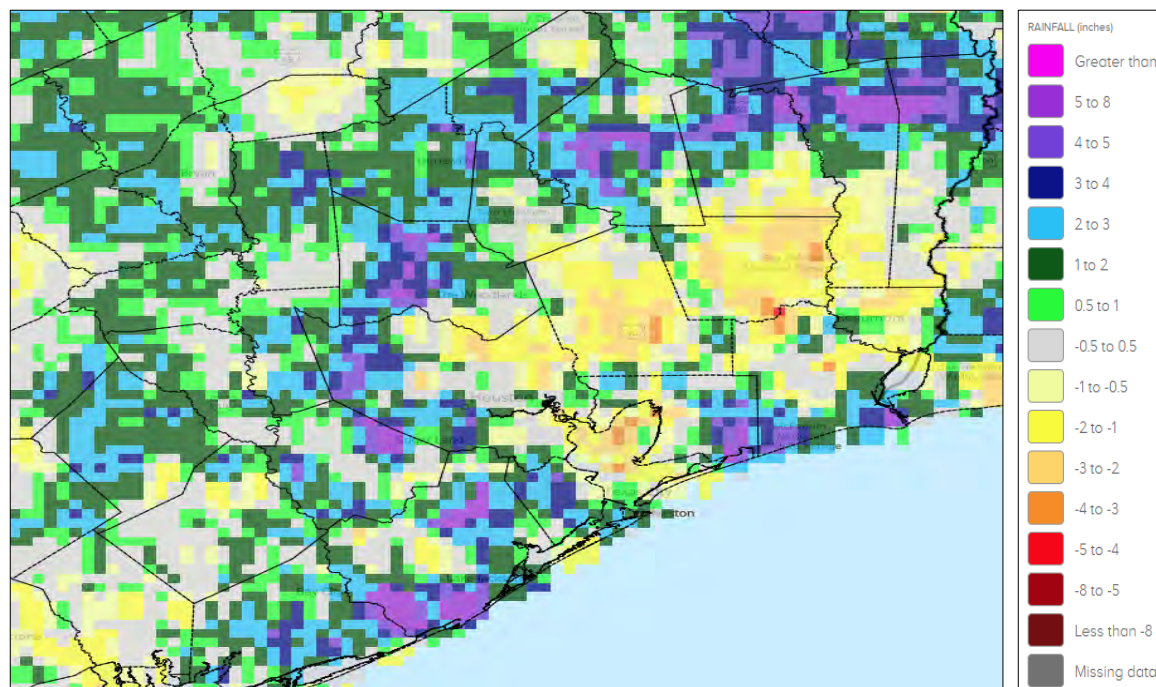


Figure 6: August 2025 Precipitation Departure from Normal for Southeast Texas

August was another month where Southeast Texas continued to receive numerous rounds of beneficial rainfall, which led to bouts of street flooding at times. Most of the area received 3-6" with locally higher totals. Majority of the month was drought free for the area, but towards the end of the month a small area of D0 (abnormally dry) conditions popped up in the Piney Woods region. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees above normal for August and as expected was the hottest month of the season. See Figure 7 and 8 for temperature departures from normal for August and the summer season.

Thanks to all CoCoRaHS observers for taking your daily observations and reporting your data to the online database.

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

Summer 2025 CoCoRaHS SE Texas Houston/Galveston Section Rainfall				
CoCoRaHS Station measured county rainfall averages in inches per month				
County	June	July	August	Summer Total
	AVG.	AVG.	AVG.	June -August
Austin	4.72	4.39	4.09	13.20
Brazoria	6.41	3.51	6.09	16.01
Chambers	5.63	2.29	4.51	12.43
Colorado	5.08	4.22	3.99	13.29
Fort Bend	6.05	2.63	4.73	13.41
Galveston	7.04	2.12	6.49	15.65
Harris	7.46	3.91	5.27	16.64
Jackson	9.84	2.82	3.51	16.17
Liberty	6.42	4.52	4.02	14.96
Matagorda	8.15	2.46	3.64	14.25
Montgomery	7.78	3.73	6.09	17.60
Polk	5.09	3.08	5.32	13.49
San Jacinto	6.29	1.95	7.25	15.49
Wharton	7.98	2.31	2.71	13.00
Region Totals	6.71	3.14	4.84	14.69

 Color indicates highest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month
 Color indicates lowest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month
Note: Counties without a significant # of observers reporting are not listed on the chart.

Table 1: CoCoRaHS Observer recorded rainfall averages per county Houston/Galveston Section

Summer 2025 CoCoRaHS SE Texas Golden Triangle Section Rainfall				
CoCoRaHS Station measured county rainfall averages in inches per month				
County	June	July	August	Summer Total
	AVG.	AVG.	AVG.	June -August
Hardin	9.13	4.71	2.63	16.47
Jasper	4.82	4.41	4.12	13.35
Jefferson	10.97	3.18	3.81	17.96
Orange	10.31	5.42	4.27	20.00
Tyler	4.87	4.53	4.66	14.06
Region Totals	8.02	4.45	3.90	16.37

 Color indicates highest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month
 Color indicates lowest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month
Note: Counties without a significant # of observers reporting are not listed on the chart.

Table 2: CoCoRaHS Observer recorded rainfall averages per county Golden Triangle Section

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

Climate Data for Southeast Texas this summer season

Houston/Galveston Temperature & Rainfall Data for 2025 Summer Season

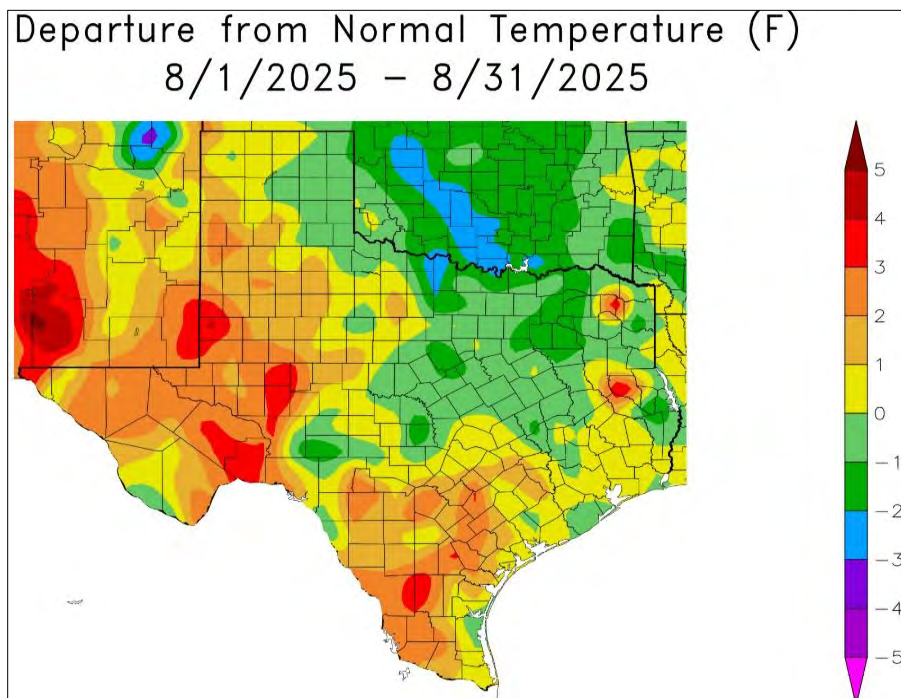
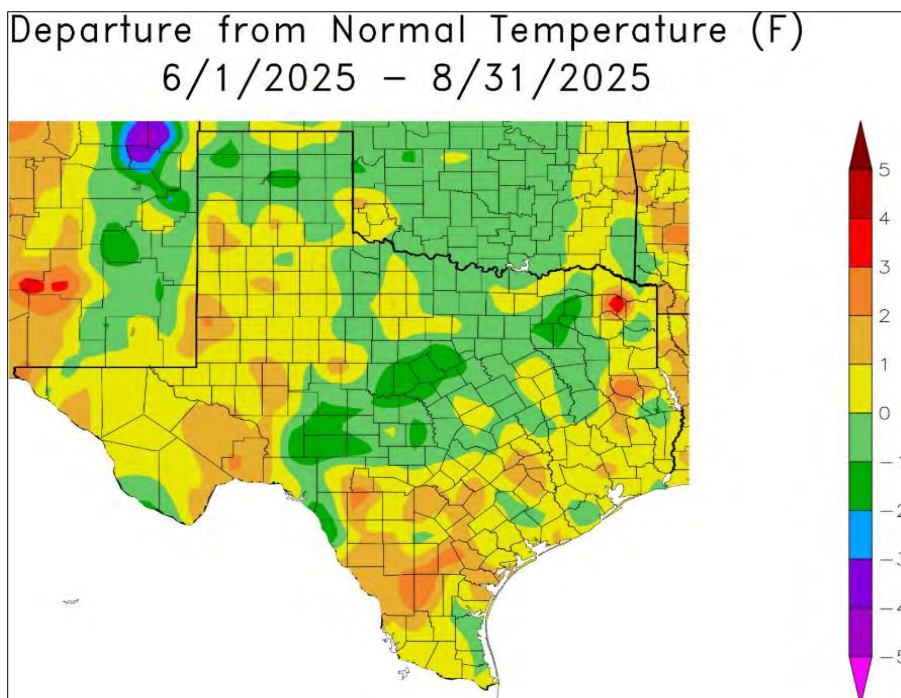
June Climate							
Site Location (record start)	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Bush Airport (1888)	93.2	76.2	84.7	1.7	5.26	6.00	-0.74
Hobby Airport (1930)	90.8	76.3	83.6	0.7	7.91	6.09	1.82
Galveston (1871)	89.3	80.0	84.6	0.8	3.64	4.23	-0.59
Sugar Land (2000)	91.9	75.9	83.7	0.5	5.04	4.22	0.82
July Climate							
Site Location (record start)	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Bush Airport (1888)	95.3	77.4	86.3	1.2	4.20	3.77	0.43
Hobby Airport (1930)	93.5	77.6	85.5	0.7	5.61	4.59	1.02
Galveston (1871)	91.4	81.4	86.4	0.9	0.88	3.41	-2.53
Sugar Land (2000)	93.9	75.2	84.6	-0.8	3.33	4.16	-0.83
August Climate							
Site Location (record start)	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Bush Airport (1888)	96.3	77.5	86.9	1.7	2.33	4.84	-2.51
Hobby Airport (1930)	93.6	78.1	85.9	0.8	3.35	5.44	-2.09
Galveston (1871)	90.8	80.6	85.7	-0.2	NA	4.71	NA
Sugar Land (2000)	95.8	75.4	85.6	0.6	7.06	5.27	1.79

Table 3: Houston/Galveston Section Climate Data for summer 2025

Golden Triangle Temperature & Rainfall Data for 2025 Summer Season

June Climate							
Site Location	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Beaumont Port Arthur	89.6	74.0	81.8	-0.2	8.98	6.70	2.28
Beaumont Research Center	90.3	73.6	82.0	0.7	10.34	7.57	2.74
Orange 9N	88.5	72.3	80.4	1.1	9.43	6.84	2.59
July Climate							
Site Location	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Beaumont Port Arthur	92.1	74.7	83.4	-0.2	3.04	6.85	-3.81
Beaumont Research Center	93.3	75.6	84.4	1.2	1.35	5.39	-4.04
Orange 9N	90.6	74.3	82.5	1.2	5.4	5.82	-0.42
August Climate							
Site Location	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Beaumont Port Arthur	92.3	74.8	83.5	-0.3	3.53	6.89	-3.36
Beaumont Research Center	93.2	74.5	83.8	0.6	2.59	6.43	-3.84
Orange 9N	89.7	73.3	81.5	0.2	4.18	6.71	-2.53

Table 4: Golden Triangle Section Climate Data for summer 2025

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)**Figure 7:** Temperature Departure from Normal for August in Texas**Figure 8:** Temperature Departure from Normal for the summer season in Texas

Texas Fall Weather Outlook

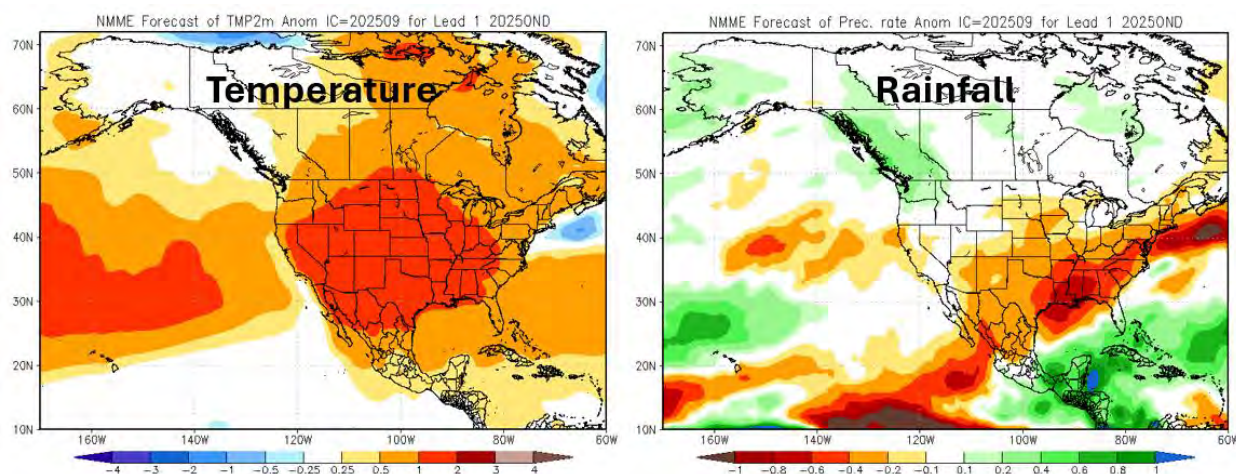
By Bob Rose, Lower Colorado River Authority Meteorologist

While this summer wasn't nearly as hot as the past three summers, I think we all can agree we need a break from summer's heat. July was surprisingly mild, but the month of August certainly lived up to its reputation for being the hottest and one of the most uncomfortable months of the year. The oppressive heat continued into September. But with the days getting noticeably shorter, summer should eventually begin to wind down. In most years, this usually means cooler temperatures on the fall horizon. But this year, summer is expected to hang on a bit longer than usual, delaying the arrival of those refreshingly cool, temperatures and much-needed rains.

Coming out of summer, the jet stream typically begins to return to the Plains states out of Canada. Frequent dips in the jet stream will often bring cold fronts, cooler air, and periods of rain. However, recent developments in the waters of the tropical Pacific Ocean are expected to limit the jet stream from coming south as it would in a typical fall, and this is expected to cause warmer and drier than normal conditions to hang on well into autumn.

Since late winter, the tropical Pacific has been characterized as being in a state of ENSO-neutral, where sea surface temperatures have been near normal and neither El Niño nor La Niña have been in place. But since August, sea surface temperatures have been slowly cooling and are approaching the threshold for La Niña. This cooling trend is forecast to continue through late fall, and there is increasing confidence that a weak La Niña will develop, similar to what took place in the fall of 2024. In most years with a developing fall La Niña, cold fronts and storm systems are directed to north of Texas, resulting in warmer than normal temperatures and less rainfall compared to normal.

Climate Prediction Center forecasters have been closely monitoring the cooling Pacific waters and the pattern of unseasonably warm temperatures and below normal rainfall taking place in September. CPC forecasters as well as most computer-forecast solutions indicate a warm pattern with below normal rainfall will continue through much of autumn. CPC's National Multi-Model Ensemble, consisting of multiple coupled models from North American modeling centers, predicts a pattern of above normal temperatures and below normal rainfall across all of Texas during October, November, and December:



NOAA's National Multi-Model Ensemble model (NMME) temperature and rainfall outlook for October-November-December

We'll have to have patience. Autumn's cooler, pleasant temperatures will likely be slower to arrive this year compared to normal as summer hangs on longer than normal and overstays its welcome. But by late fall, cold fronts should begin moving into the state, finally bringing cooler and more pleasant readings. Meanwhile, below-average fall rains are expected to cause drought development and drought expansion.

CoCoRaHS Webinars & Information

Webinar #94 - November 19, 2025 1PM EST ,

The Mysterious World of Fog and Dew

Jeff Collett

Atmospheric Chemistry
Colorado State Univ.
Fort Collins, CO



CoCoRaHS members know a lot about rain, hail, and snow but have you ever wondered about the wonderful, sometimes mysterious, world of fog and dew? In this presentation we will talk about how fog and dew form and how they interact with natural and built environments. What is the difference between a cloud and fog? How do plants, animals, and humans use water from fog or dew in dry climates? How do fog and dew enhance pollutant deposition to sensitive ecosystems? How does fog affect transportation safety? How do fog and dew intertwine with human culture? Join us for a wide-ranging discussion of these other forms of atmospheric water.

	<i>Texas CoCoRaHS Observer</i> The official newsletter of Texas CoCoRaHS
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