Comparison on the Tornado Climatology

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Ryan Husted, 2012

Mid-South Severe Weather Climatology Study

- Tornadoes, Hail, and Wind from 1873 2011
- Compared to ENSO category, Day/Night

https://www.weather.gov/media/meg/research/Mid-SouthSevereClimatologyStudySummary2012.pdf

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Mid-South Tornado Climatology Study

- Tornadoes from 2007 2020
- EF Scale was introduces in Feb. 2007
- Compared Day/Night, "Outbreak"/Non-outbreak Days



- Study from Mr. Ryan Husted in 2012

- Nine new years of data will be assimilated



- Monthly Distribution shows common trends in tornadic activity throughout the year
- Killer tornado events in Ryan's study will be looked at more closely with new data.



Updated monthly distribution shows that many trends remain constant.

Notable outbreak events in February, December, and August skews the data slightly.



Hourly Distribution of Tornadoes is a key component of killer tornadoes in the Mid-South

A higher frequency of killer tornadoes occur in the nocturnal hours of 6:00 P.M to 5:59 A.M



 Updated hourly distribution shows a similar trend to Ryan's data.

- Peak hours of tornadic activity are found in the midafternoon from 3-6 P.M.
- Highest relative frequency of killer tornado events may not be found in this peak time.

Outbreak vs Non-Outbreak Days Tornado Frequency

Normalized Distribution of Tornadoes on Outbreak vs Non-outbreak Days



EF-Scale Distribution on NON-Outbreak Days 2007-2020 Number of Tornadoes **EF-Scale**

 Most tornadoes in the Mid-south occur on non-outbreak days: days with five or less tornadoes.

• Not all EF-Scale classifications are consistent with this trend.



- More violent tornadoes (EF3+) occur on outbreak days (days with six or more tornadoes) in the Mid-South.
- Outbreak days could play a major role in the climatology of killer tornadic events in the Mid-South.