

Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena - June 2010

Location	Date/Time	Deaths & Injuries	Property & Crop Dmg	Event Type and Details
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CALIFORNIA, South Central

MARIPOSA COUNTY --- YOSEMITE VLG [37.75, -119.58], 0.7 S YOSEMITE VLG [37.74, -119.58], 0.4 NE CAMP CURRY [37.73, -119.56], 0.4 SSW YOSEMITE NATL PARK [37.74, -119.55]

	06/06/10 02:05 PST	0	Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt)
	06/08/10 08:28 PST	0	Source: Park/Forest Service

Temperatures averaged about 5 degrees above normal during the first week of June and accelerated snowmelt over the higher elevations of the Sierra which led to an increase in water levels on all rivers above the major reservoirs. As a result, rising waters along the upper Merced River produced minor flooding in Yosemite National Park during the first weekend of the month until about mid morning on June 8th, at which time the river finally began to recede as cooler air invaded the region. The

Merced River at Pohono Bridge first rose to flood stage during the early morning hours of the 6th with diurnal fluctuations just above flood stage during the overnight hours of the 6th and 7th. Park officials reported only minor impacts including evacuating camp sites near the river in Yosemite Valley. No property damage was reported due to the flood.

(CA-Z099) SE KERN CTY DESERT

	06/08/10 22:14 PST	5K	High Wind (MAX 68 kt)
	06/09/10 06:00 PST	0	

Temperatures in the central and southern San Joaquin Valley warmed into the 90s by June 5th and 6th. Although Coalinga had a high of 99 on the 5th, no reporting station hit triple digits. In addition to keeping a high pressure area in check—and temperatures under 100—upper level low pressure areas passing just to the north did bring several periods of very windy conditions to the region. The strongest winds were over the Kern County Mountains and deserts, where gusts of 50-55 mph were a nightly occurrence, lasting several hours at a time, in the area immediately below the southeast-facing passes and canyons of the Tehachapi Mountains. The winds were most prevalent from the night of June 3rd through the morning of the 10th, with the winds reaching a peak on the night of June 8th at nearly 80 mph at Mojave, just below Tehachapi Pass, where the busy highways 14 and 58 intersect.

A high pressure ridge also brought warming to the higher elevations of the Southern Sierra Nevada during the first half of June, resulting in rapid erosion of the snowpack. As the snow melted, runoff filled the rivers and streams below. The Merced River rose to its flood stage at Pohono Bridge during the night of June 5th-6th, receded during the day, and rose above flood stage again that night. Elsewhere in the mountains and foothills, the cold, fast-moving water was a risk to boaters, swimmers and rafters. The National Weather Service and local media partners issued statements cautioning any visitors to the mountains on the dangers of hypothermia and other water hazards. Every year sees several people killed due to the very cold, fast flowing deep waters of area rivers and streams. This year was no different.