

## TROPICAL STORM CANDY

June 17-26

Candy climaxed one of the most early seasons on record. Since 1871, there have been only 3 other years when as many as three storms developed before July 1st and in only one of these years, 1886, were there two hurricanes. The following statistics summarize previous years in which two or more storms occurred in June.

	Year	No. of June Storms		Origin	Total No. storms for the year
		Hurr.	Storms		
Years with 3 June storms	1959	1	2*	3-Gulf of Mex.	11
	1936	1	2	2-Gulf of Mex. 1-West Carib.	16
	1886	2	1	1-Gulf of Mex. 2-West Carib.	10
Years with 2 June storms	1957	1	1	2-Gulf of Mex.	8
	1909	0	2	2-Bahamas	10
	1906	1	1	1-West Carib. 1-Bahamas	11
	1902	1	1	2-West Carib.	5
	1871	0	2	2-Gulf of Mex.	6

\* 1 T.S. developed on June 25,  
 The development of Candy followed a typical pattern for early season storms. Satellite pictures showed above normal cloudiness over the southwest Gulf of Mexico several days prior to the formation of a depression off the Mexican coast on June 22nd. A Navy reconnaissance aircraft was dispatched on June 23rd and found Tropical Storm Candy. The plane indicated a central pressure of 1001 mbs and 45 knot winds. Before the arrival of the plane, three separate and distinct circulation centers appeared on the Brownsville radar. One 40 miles north northwest, another 125 miles south southeast and a third 70 miles east southeast. The latter intensified and became Candy while the other two dissipated.

The storm moved towards the north northwest about 20 mph on the 23rd and crossed the Texas coast near Port Aransas during the late afternoon. Overland, Candy weakened slowly and passed over Ft. Worth early on the 24th. The remnants accelerated towards the northeast on the 25th ahead of an approaching cold front, encountered cold air on the 26th and lost tropical characteristics.

The lowest pressure reported was 29.49 inches, or 999 mbs, at Austwell, Texas (50 miles north northeast of Corpus Christi) where winds were in excess of 60 mph for nearly an hour. The peak gust recorded at Austwell was 72 mph. Gale force winds occurred in squalls along the coast from Corpus Christi to Galveston.

Locally heavy rains caused minor flooding from east Texas to Illinois. The highest rainfall recorded was 10 inches at Austwell. Grando and Dime Box, Texas both received over 7 inches. 3-6 inches were common in southeast Texas. 2-4 inches accompanied the remains of Candy through eastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois.

Tides ranged up to 4 ft in San Antonio Bay and were 2 to 3 ft elsewhere on the central and upper Texas coasts.

Nineteen tornadoes were spawned on June 23rd and 24th. Ten occurred in Texas, five in Arkansas, three in Louisiana and one in Missouri. The five tornadoes reported in eastern Ohio on the afternoon of the 25th were associated with the extratropical remnant. Only one of the tornadoes caused major destruction. A school in Morning Star, Arkansas was nearly demolished suffering \$100,000.00 damage.

Total property losses are estimated slightly over one million dollars. Much of this was crop damage in east Texas. There were no known deaths.

**TROPICAL STORM CANDY**  
**GULF OF MEXICO**  
**June 22-24, 1968**

Satellite photos showed that above normal cloudiness persisted over the southwest Gulf of Mexico several days before an elongated depression (oriented north/south) developed just off the Mexican coast on the 22nd of June.

This elongated depression moved northward and Tropical Storm Candy developed during the morning of the 23rd, a short distance east-southeast of Brownsville, Texas. Midmorning of the 23rd, the radar presentation at Brownsville indicated three separate and distinct circulations in the elongated trough. One was 40 miles north-northwest, the second 70 miles east-southeast, and the third 125 miles south-southeast of Brownsville. The circulation center east-southeast of Brownsville intensified and became Tropical Storm Candy before noon on the 23rd, while the other two dissipated. A Navy reconnaissance flight into the storm indicated the lowest pressure 1001 mbs and the highest winds 45 knots east-southeast of Brownsville just before noon.

Tropical Storm Candy moved north-northwest about 20 mph, with the center moving inland over Port Aransas during the late afternoon. After the center was inland, Candy weakened slowly as it moved northward into the Fort Worth, Texas, area during the morning of the 24th.

The lowest pressure reported was 29.40 inches, or 996 mbs, at Victoria, and the highest winds 60 mph at Austwell, Texas. Gale force winds in squalls occurred along the coast from Corpus Christi to Galveston, Texas. A few small tornadoes were reported but they apparently did little damage. Austwell reported 10 inches of rainfall, and amounts of three to six inches were reported over much of Southeast Texas. Tides ranged up to four feet in San Antonio Bay and two to three feet elsewhere on the central and upper Texas coasts.

**Tropical Storm Candy, Gulf of Mexico, June 22-24, 1968**

Property losses were estimated at slightly over one million dollars, with much of this amount crop damage. No known deaths were directly attributable to this storm.

# ADVISORIES

## "CANDY"

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THE FORMAL WRITTEN ADVISORIES ISSUED ON TROPICAL STORM CANDY BY THE NEW ORLEANS FORECAST CENTER ARE NOT AVAILBLE AT THE TIME OF THIS FILIMING. MOST OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN THEM HOWEVER CAN BE FOUND IN THE FORECAST WORK SHEETS WHICH WILL BE FOUND IN THE SECTION REFURED TO AS; FORECAST PROCEDURES.