

**MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND FLOOD CONDITIONS**

REPORT FOR:

MONTH **SEPTEMBER**YEAR **2005**

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center, W/OH2  
NOAA / National Weather Service  
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SIGNATURE

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Meteorologist-In-Charge

DATE **OCTOBER 28, 2005**

*When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow cover, droughts, and hydrologic products issued (NWS Instruction 10-924)*

***...Generally Dry Weather Continued Until Hurricane Rita Made Landfall in Late September...***

Flooding that developed with Hurricane Katrina ended during the first week of September over parts of coastal Mississippi and much of southeastern Louisiana. Major flooding had developed on the West Hobolochitto Creek at McNeil; on the East Hobolochitto Creek at Caesar; and on the Jourdan River at Kiln. Minor flooding ended in Louisiana on the Bogue Chitto River at Bush and on the Lower Pearl River at Bogalusa and Pearl River. In Mississippi, minor flooding started on the Pascagoula River at Graham Ferry on September 2<sup>nd</sup> and ended during that first week. Temporary levee repairs allowed waters over the city of New Orleans to gradually recede during September, after having risen to near twenty (20) feet at some locations.

High pressure generally dominated Louisiana's weather patterns in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. Significant rainfall occurred on September 1<sup>st</sup>, with isolated rainfall amounts of 1.5 to 2.5 inches. Additional light rainfall occurred during the remainder of the first week and on September 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>. After the early September downpours, areal rainfall amounts averaged less than 0.10 inch from September 5<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup>. Abnormally dry conditions evolved over the Atchafalaya River Basin by September 20<sup>th</sup>.

As Hurricane Rita approached and made landfall in extreme southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas on September 24<sup>th</sup>, dry conditions ended. During the period of September 23<sup>rd</sup> through 25<sup>th</sup>, "Rita" produced copious amounts of rain. The following table indicates the greatest 24-Hour rainfall totals for the two-day period.

	<b>1200 Z SEP 24</b>	<b>1200 Z SEP 25</b>	<b>48-Hour Totals</b>	
Baton Rouge (KBTR)		7.29	2.01	9.30
Convent	7.60	0.00	7.60	
Baton Rouge/Concord	7.61	0.30	7.91	
Baton Rouge/Sherwood	8.12	1.68	9.80	
Bayou Manchac		8.10	2.01	10.11
5NE Laplace (WSLL1)	12.43	0.19	12.42	(Located near Frenier on southwest shore of Lake Pontchartrain.)

With Hurricane Rita, flooding developed over parts of southeastern Louisiana and coastal Mississippi. Major flooding occurred on the Tickfaw River at Killian. Moderate flooding developed on the Atchafalaya River at Morgan City. Minor flooding occurred on the Amite River at French Settlement; on the Bogue Fayala River at Covington (Boston Street); and on the Jourdan River at Kiln, MS. Flooding redeveloped over parts of New Orleans and adjacent portions of St. Bernard Parish when the repaired levees were overtopped or breached along the Industrial Canal. Flooding was more limited than during Hurricane Katrina.

In the wake of Hurricane Rita, hot, dry weather resumed over the region. Although two cold fronts pushed south, little to no rainfall developed. From September 25<sup>th</sup> through 30<sup>th</sup>, areal average rainfall amounts were less than 0.10 inch.

Over the entire month of September, some of the greatest rainfall amounts occurred over parts of east-central Louisiana, mainly due to Hurricane Rita. Extreme rainfall totals for the month included: Baker with 11.48 inches; Baton Rouge with 11.69 inches; Baton Rouge/Sherwood with 11.16 inches; and Bayou Manchac Point with 12.37 inches.