Arkansas Weather Statistics for 2025

Tornadoes
(16 tornadoes, 3 fatalities, 32 injuries)

Note: Roughly 37 tornadoes occur annually (based on a thirty year average from 1991 to 2020). Tornadoes rated EFU (where "U" is unknown) indicate unknown damage because there was no damage to survey.

1. 2 miles SSE of Rose Hill to 1 mile NW of Garrett Bridge (Lincoln Co.), January 5, 204 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 1.3 miles.

2. 6 miles SSE of Udall (Baxter Co.) to 4 miles SE of Caulfield (Howell Co., Missouri), March 14, 834 PM – An EF3 tornado had a path length of 12.4 miles.

3. Fifty-Six (Stone Co.) to 6 miles E of Ash Flat (Sharp Co.), March 14, 916 PM – An EF4 tornado had a path length of 45.9 miles.

4. 4 miles W of Patmos to 6 miles NNE of Patmos (Hempstead Co.), March 14, 1009 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 8.94 miles.

5. 2 miles S of Cushman (Independence Co.) to 5 miles N of Corning (Clay Co.), March 14, 1016 PM – An EF3 tornado had a path length of 81.77 miles. **(3 fatalities)**

6. 2 miles ENE of Gum Springs (Clark Co.) to 8 miles SW of Poyen (Hot Spring Co.), March 14, 1017 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 21.6 miles.

7. 2 miles NW of Williford (Sharp Co.) to 4 miles WNW of Harviell (Butler Co., Missouri) March 14, 1021 PM – An EF3 tornado had a path length of 58.3 miles.

8. 6 miles SSW of Cushman to 4 miles S of Cushman (Independence Co.), March 14, 1028 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 3.6 miles.

9. 2 miles NW of Cale to 2 miles SE of Bluff City (Nevada Co.), March 14, 1055 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 9.17 miles.

10. 4 miles SSE of Oil Trough (Independence Co.) to 3 miles ESE of Tuckerman (Jackson Co.), March 14, 1113 PM – An EF4 tornado had a path length of 18.6 miles.

11. 5 miles NW of Sherrill to 4 miles NW of Sherrill (Jefferson Co.), March 14, 1143 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 0.9 miles.

12. 3 miles N of Augusta to 3 miles WSW of Tupelo (Woodruff Co.), March 14, 1150 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 5.1 miles.

13. 1 mile E of Knobel to 2 miles N of Hickoria (Clay Co.), March 14, 1153 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 10.05 miles.

14. 4 miles WNW of Bono to 4 miles NW of Bono (Craighead Co.), March 15, 1203 AM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 1.41 miles.

15. 4 miles SW of Paragould to 2 miles E of Paragould (Greene Co.), March 15, 1222 AM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 6.18 miles.

16. 3 miles W of Weiner to 3 miles NW of Weiner (Poinsett Co.), March 15, 1223 AM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 2.82 miles.

Thunderstorm (Straight-Line) Winds
(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

90 to 100 mph

80 to 90 mph

75 to 80 mph

Non-Thunderstorm Winds
(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Hail
(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

4.00 inches

3.00 inches

2.75 inches

2.50 inches

2.00 inches

Floods and Flash Floods
(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Lightning
(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Records of Note

From March 14-15, 2025 fifteen tornadoes impacted the state of Arkansas. This included:
2 EF0 tornadoes, 3 EF1 tornadoes, 5 EF2 tornadoes, 3 EF3 tornadoes, 2 EF4 tornadoes.
The EF3 tornado that began near Cushman had the longest track for an Arkansas tornado since February 5, 2008.
With 5 tornadoes rated EF3 or stronger, this is the most since the January 21, 1999 outbreak when

there were 8 F3 or stronger tornadoes.
This was the first time since March 1, 1997 that multiple EF4 tornadoes occurred across Arkansas.

Notes:

Severe weather events shown above have likely been certified for publication in *Storm Data (*published by the National Centers for Environmental Information) if they occurred more than 60 days prior to the first day of the current month. So, reports in February would be published by May 1st. These entries are still subject to change if additional information is received or errors are found.

Severe weather events will be added as soon as possible after they occur. However, because it often takes several days to survey tornado tracks after a large severe weather outbreak, it may be a week or more before tornadoes can be added to the list.

Beginning and ending points of a tornado are determined by a laptop and a GPS device used during storm surveys. Initially, the points are represented by latitudes and longitudes.

At the conclusion of the surveys, nearby towns are used to reference these points. Some of the towns in the database are quite small, and it may be necessary to use commercial map plotting software to locate these communities.