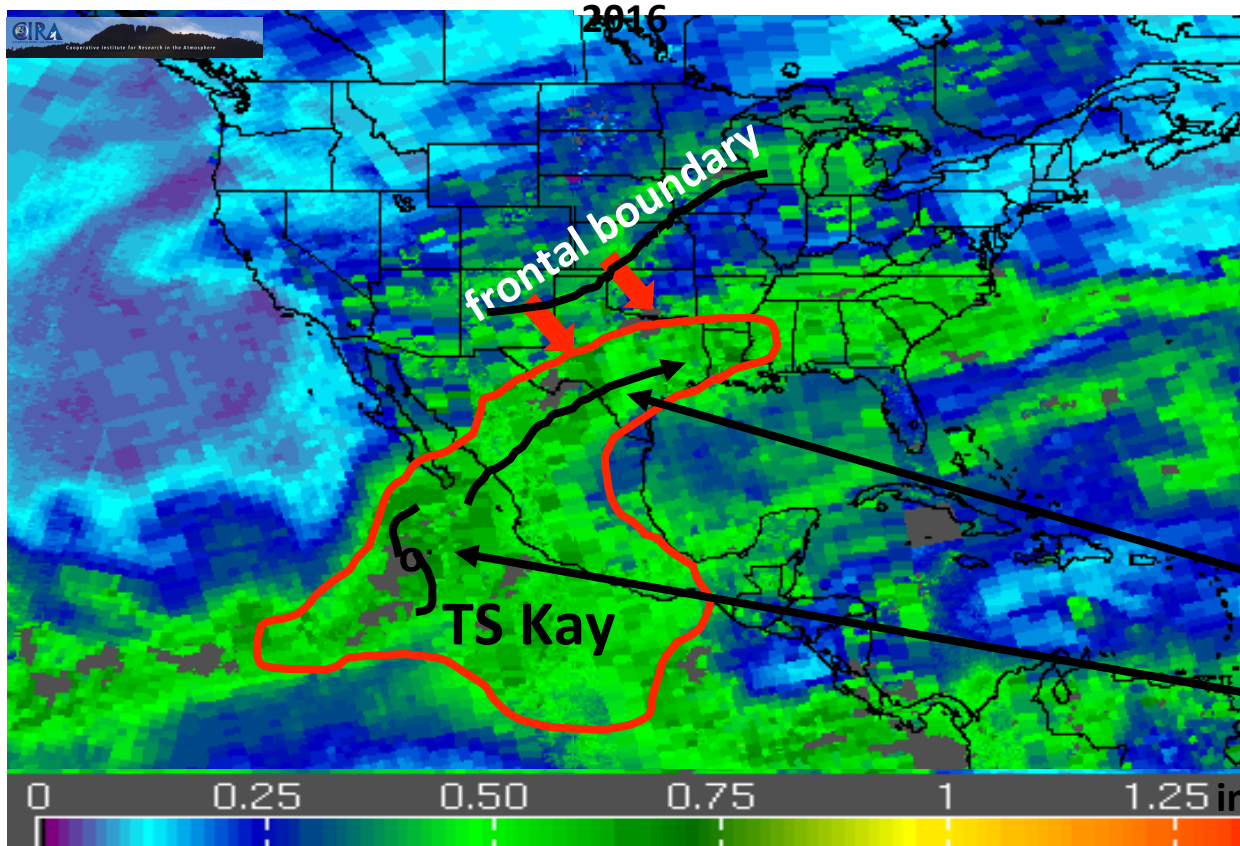
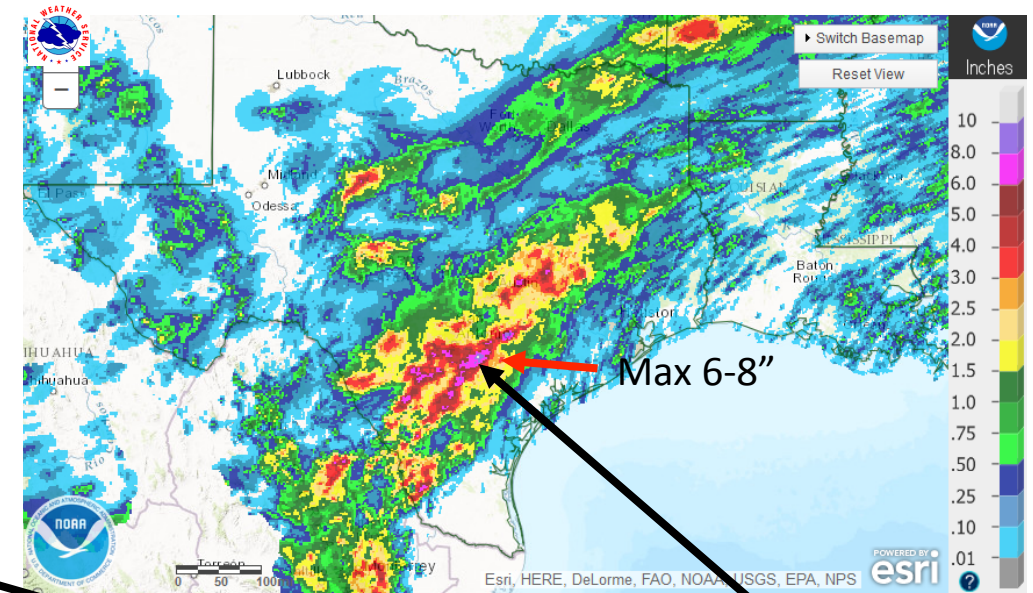


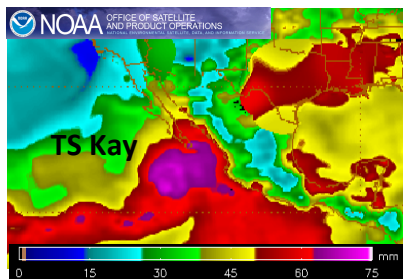
700-500 Layer Total Precipitable Water Vapor for 00 UTC 20 Aug



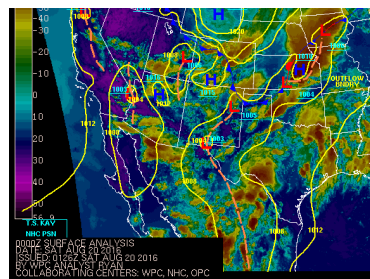
24 hr Observed Rainfall Through 12 UTC 21 Aug 2016



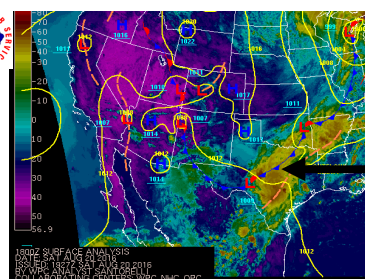
“A predecessor rain event (PRE), originally defined by [Cote \(2007, hereafter C07\)](#), is an organized area of heavy rainfall [rainfall rates $\geq 100 \text{ mm (24 h)}^{-1}$] that develops in connection with water vapor originating in the vicinity of a tropical cyclone (TC), but is separated from the TC by a large distance ($\sim 1000 \text{ km}$). The large water vapor content in the environment of PREs [e.g., precipitable water (PW) values of 40–60 mm] contributed by the TC can favor large rainfall accumulations and flooding.” In addition, it helps to have a focusing frontal boundary, which this Texas system had when it moved into Texas by 18 UTC on Saturday, August 20.



NOAA/NESDIS Blended TPW
00 UTC 20 Aug 2016



SFC & Satellite IR
00 UTC 20 Aug 2016



SFC & Satellite IR
18 UTC 20 Aug 2016