



National Weather Service Flood Warning/River Forecast Program

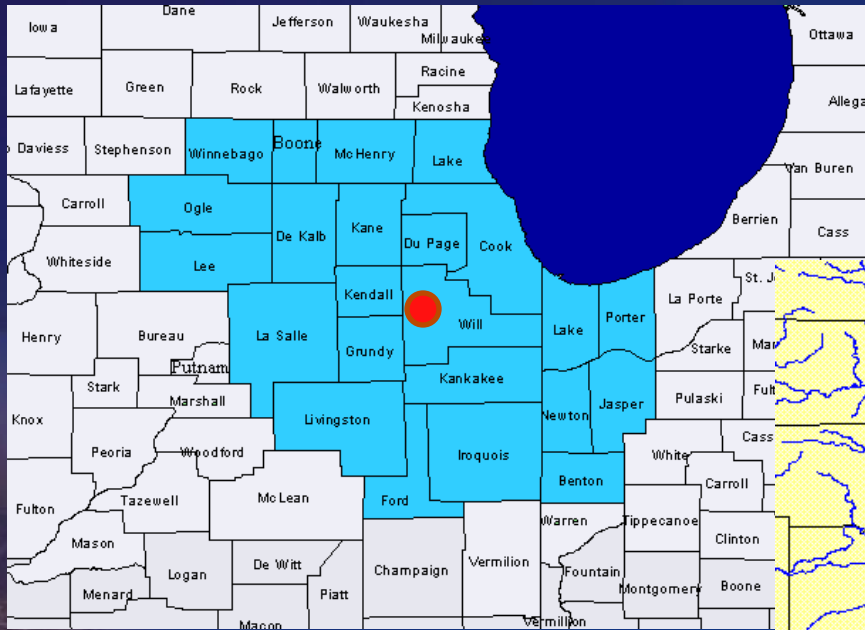


Joe Gagliano

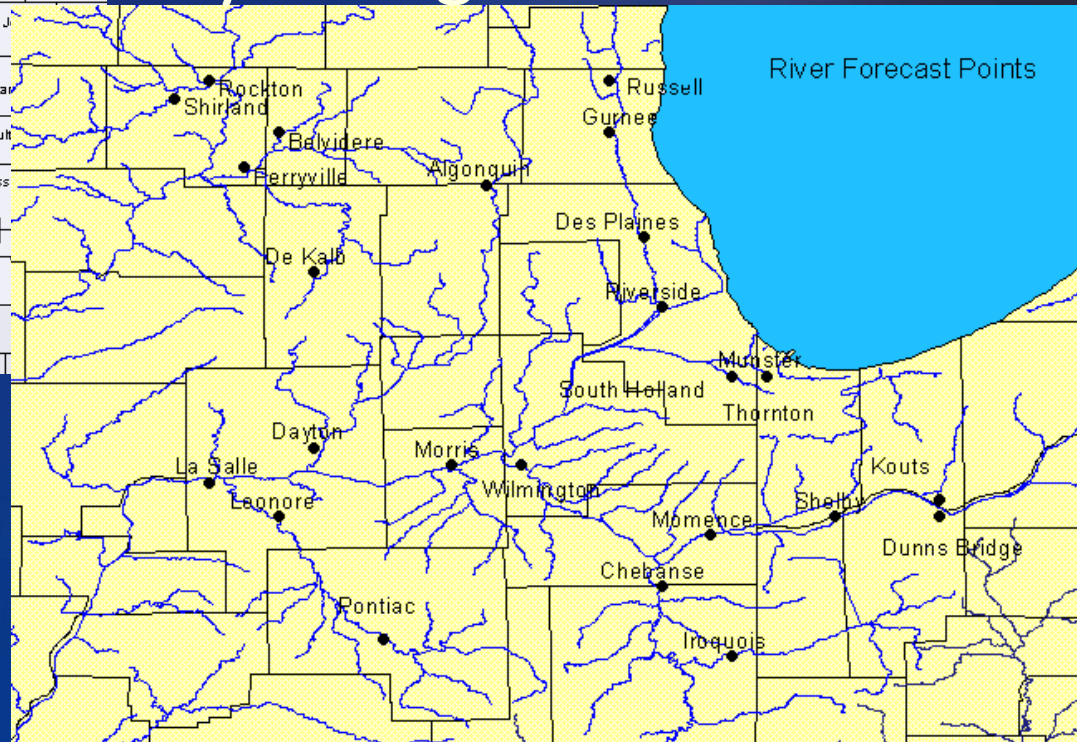
Plainfield IL, 4/18/13

Bill Morris
Hydrologist
NWS Chicago/Romeoville, IL
William.morris@noaa.gov

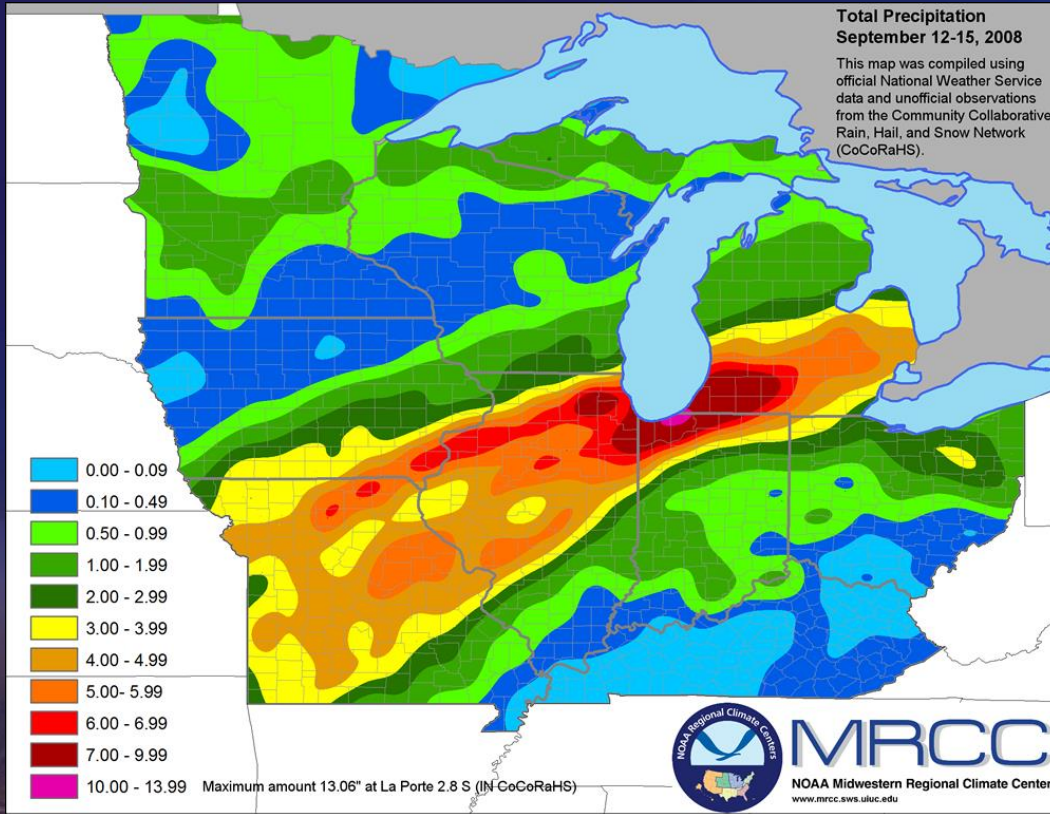
NWS Chicago County Warning Area



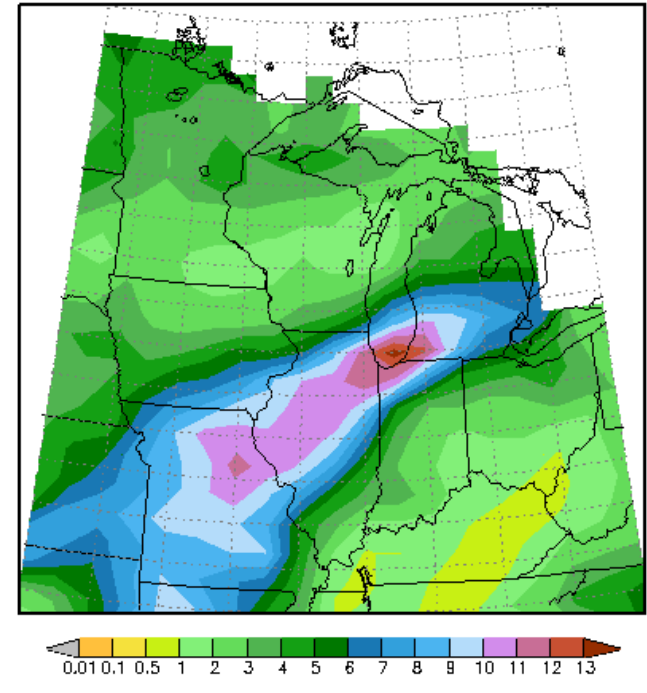
Hydrologic Service Area



September 2008



Total Precipitation in Inches
September 1, 2008 to September 30, 2008



Multi-sensor Precipitation: Observed (inches)
7-Day Period Ending the Morning of 4/22/2013

- > 10.0
- 8.0 to 10.0
- 6.0 to 8.0
- 5.0 to 6.0
- 4.0 to 5.0
- 3.0 to 4.0
- 2.5 to 3.0
- 2.0 to 2.5
- 1.5 to 2.0
- 1.0 to 1.5
- 0.75 to 1.00
- 0.50 to 0.75
- 0.25 to 0.50
- 0.10 to 0.25
- 0.01 to 0.10
- < 0.01 (Not Shown)
- Missing Data



Precipitation data from NWS AHPS: <http://water.weather.gov/precip>

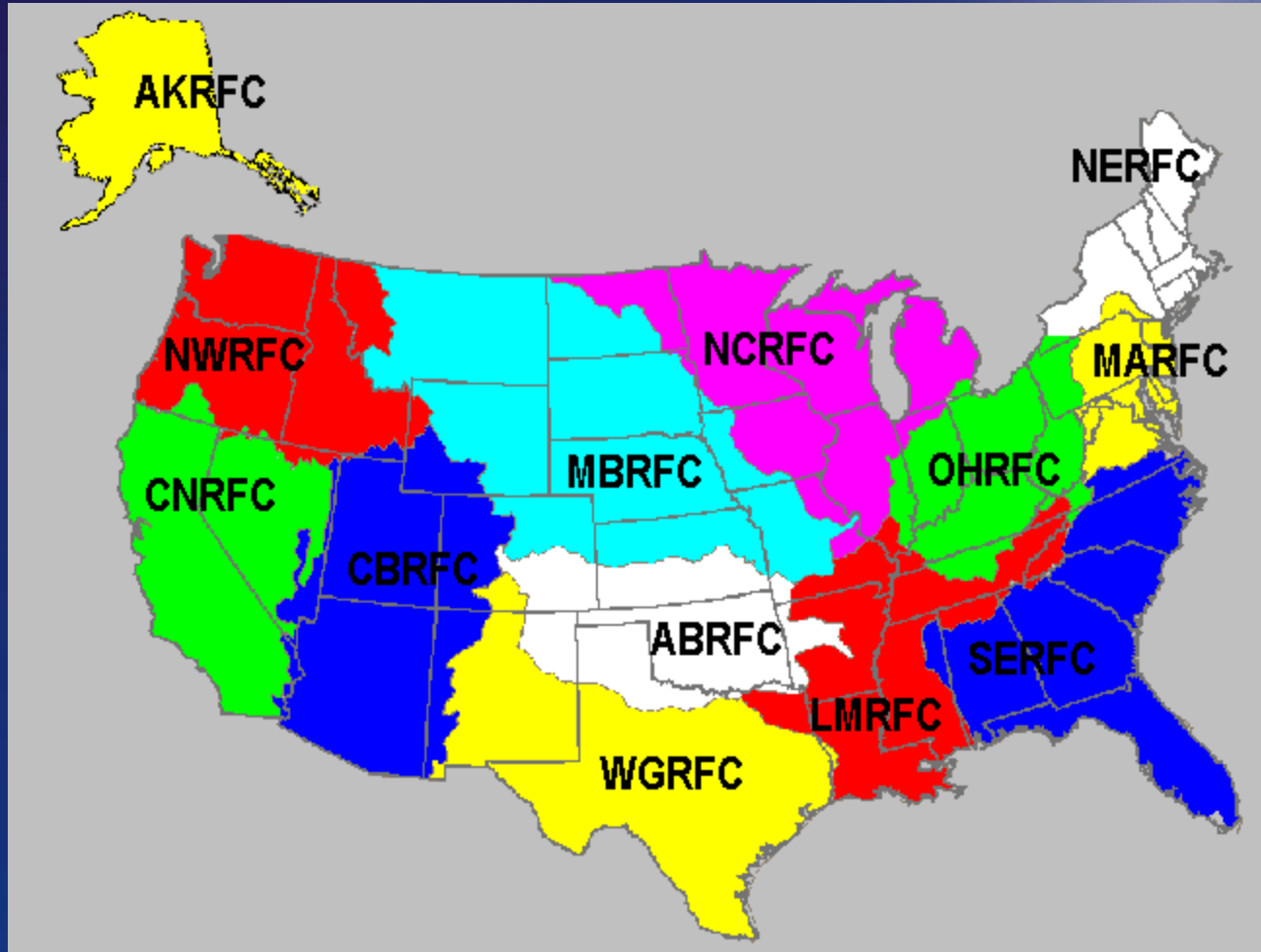


April 2013

48 Hour Rainfall Through 7 am April 19th as Estimated by Radar



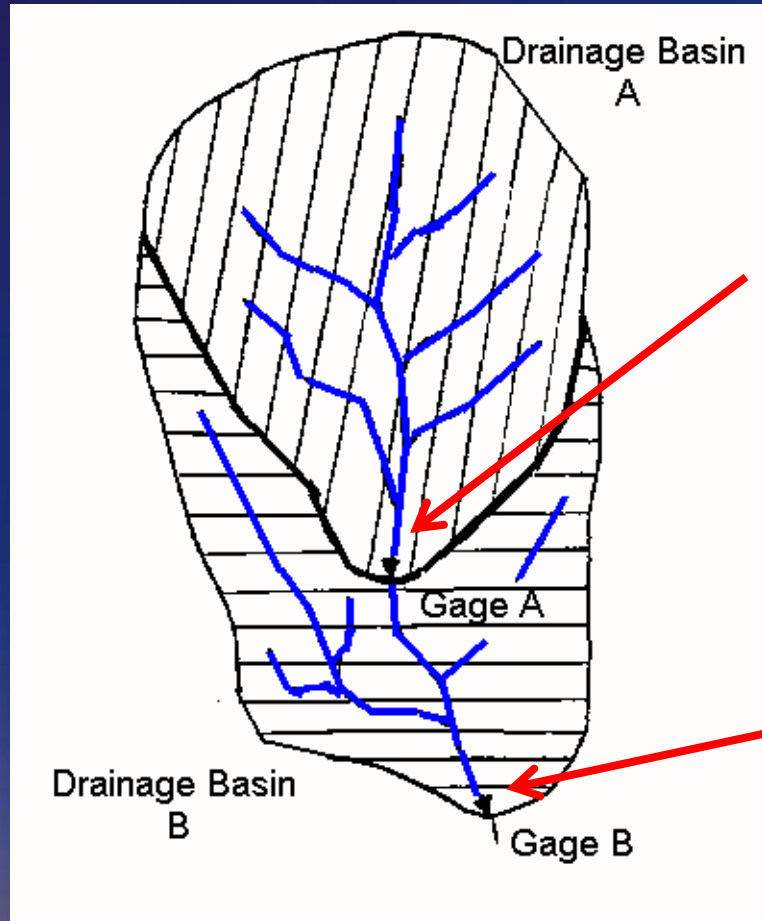
NWS River Forecast Centers



River Forecasting Steps

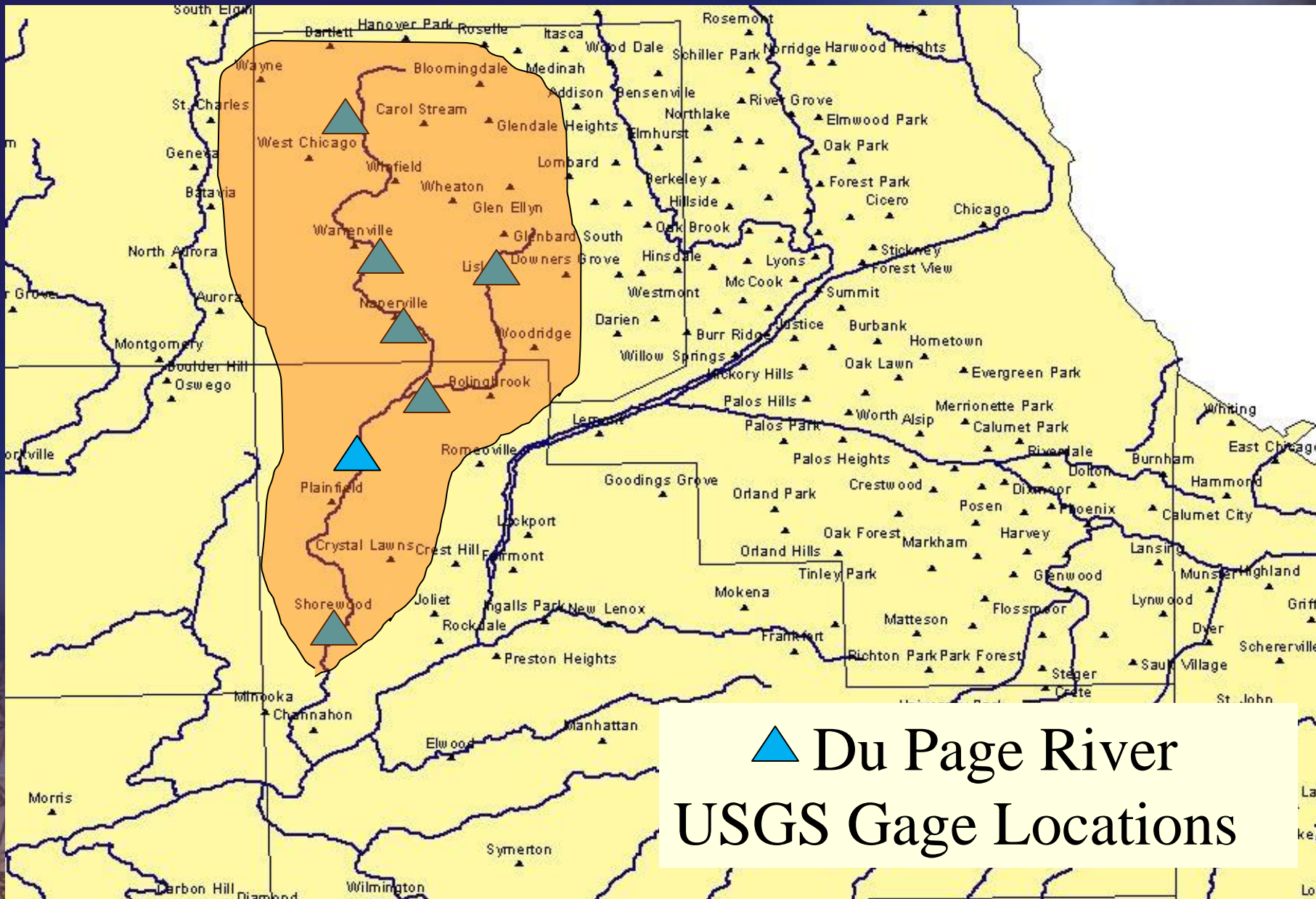
- ✓ Define the river system's hydrology
- ✓ Estimate basin average **precipitation**
- ✓ Add the QPF (Quantitative Precipitation Forecast)
- ✓ Estimate basin average **runoff** (snowmelt in winter)
- ✓ Compute how much water is coming from upstream
- ✓ Add together the water coming from all sources
- ✓ Convert the total **discharge** into a **stage**

River Basins



Forecast created for location at gage "A". Includes "local" inflow from basin.

Forecast created for location at gage "B". Local inflow + routed flow from gage A.



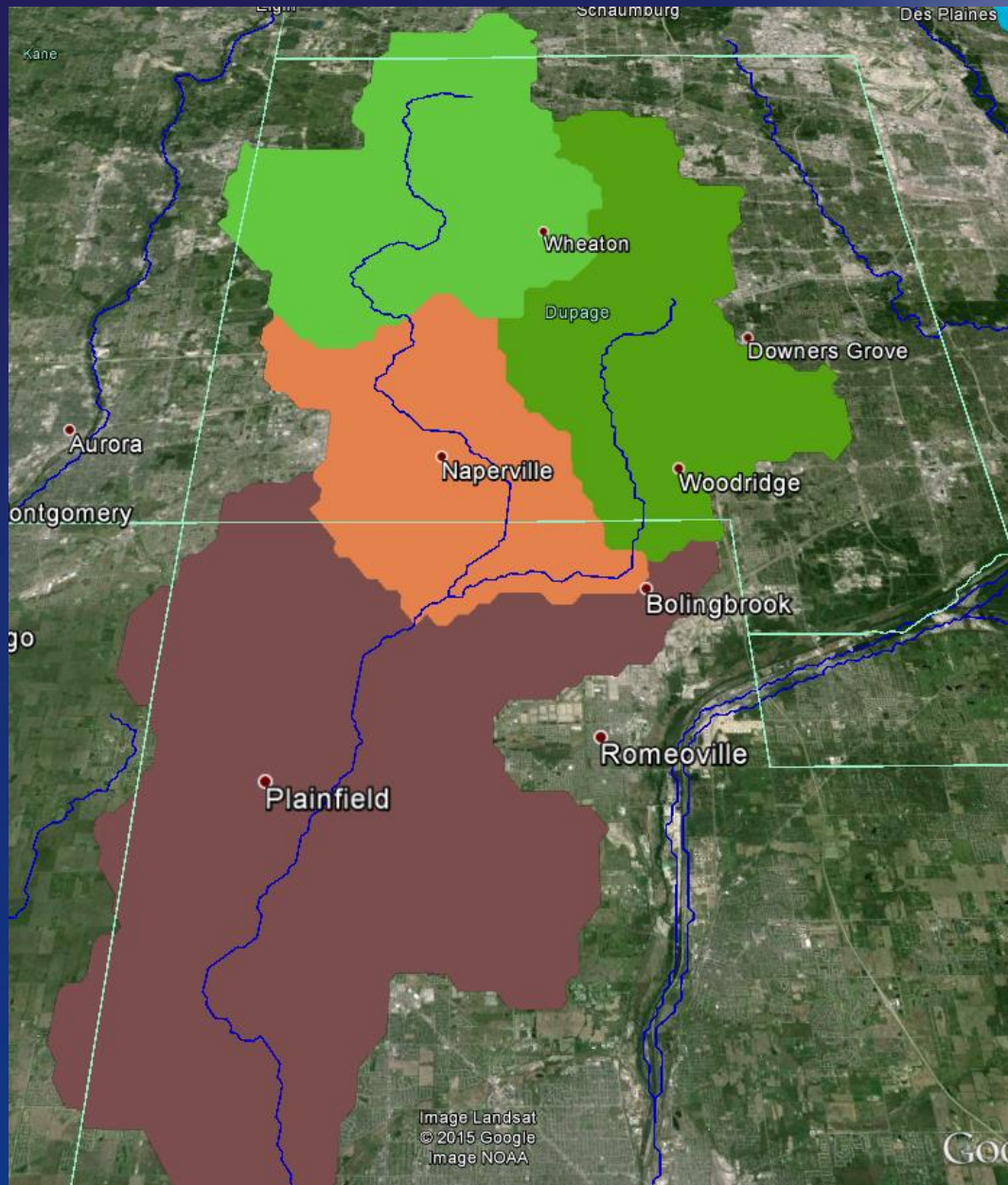


Image Landsat
© 2015 Google
Image NOAA

Go

Basin Precipitation

- Automated rain gauges
- Volunteer Observers
 - NWS Cooperative Observer Network
 - CoCoRaHS
- Airborne Snow Surveys
- Doppler radar estimates

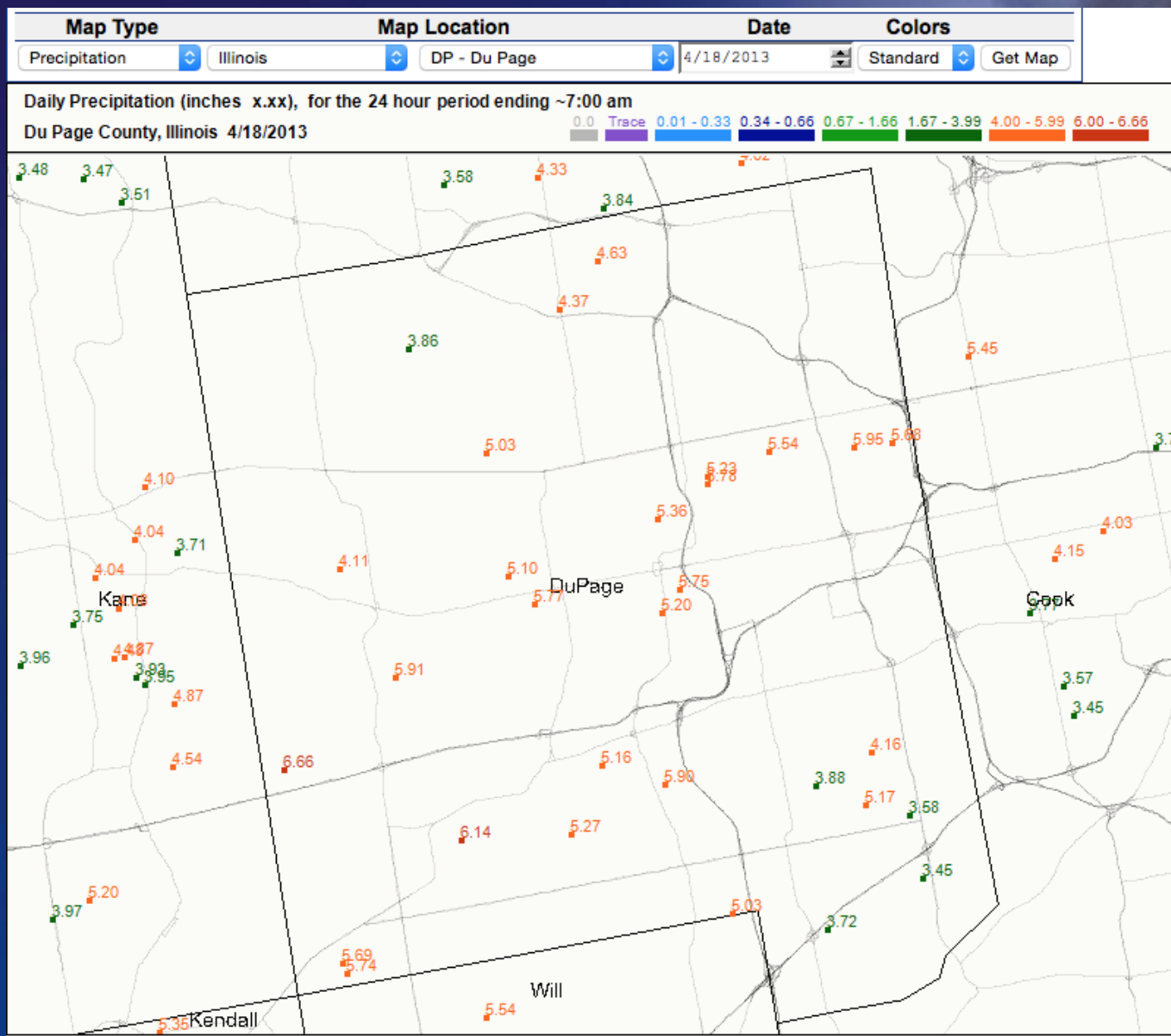
Automated Rain Gauges



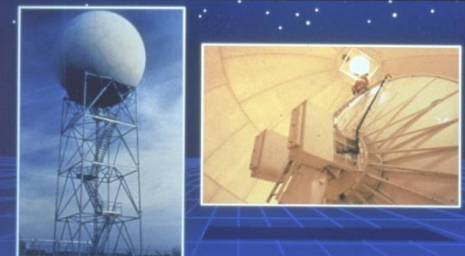
National Weather Service Cooperative Observers



- **Over 11,000 volunteers nationwide**
- **Report daily precipitation**
- **Record rainfall and snow data**

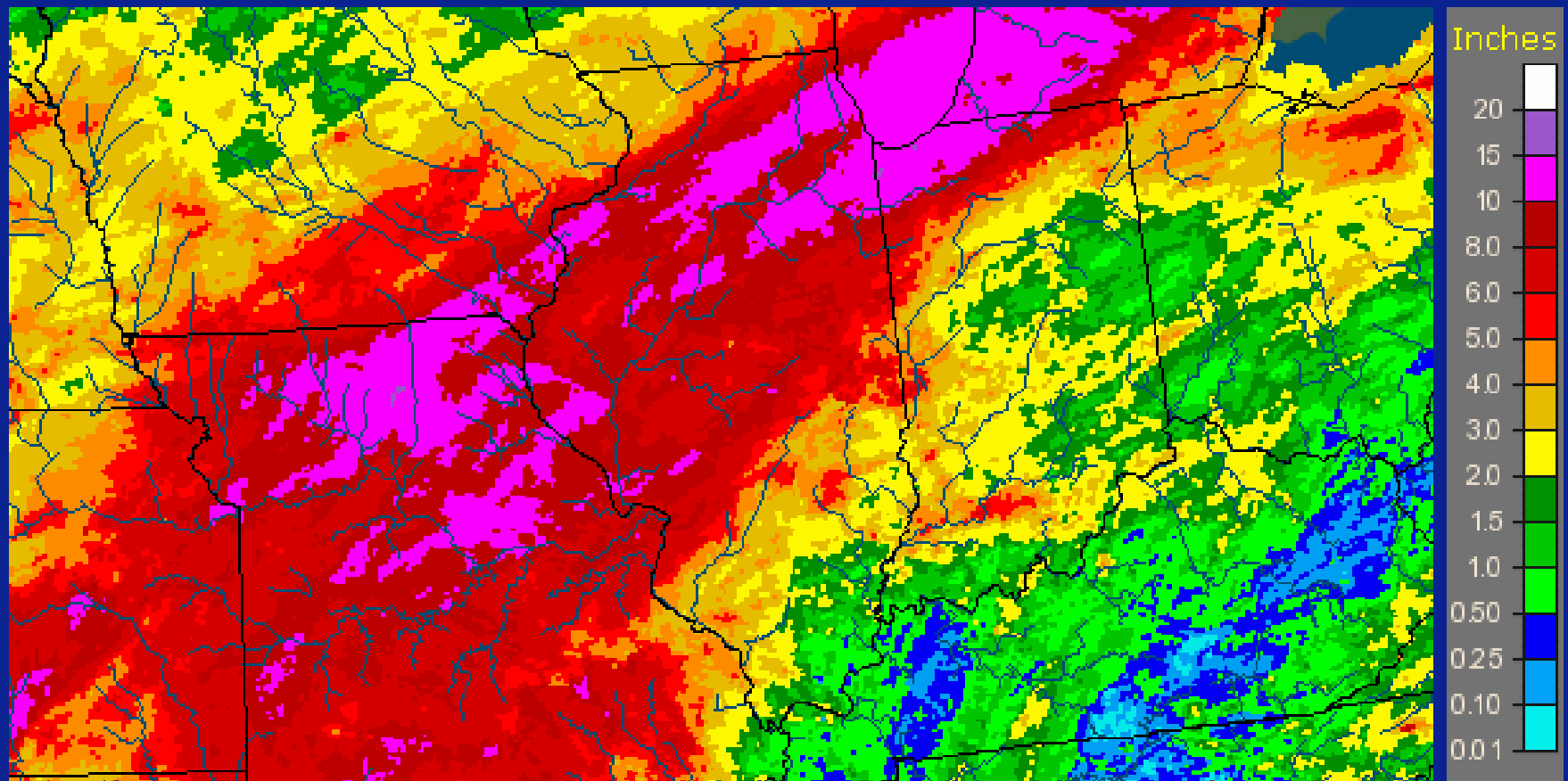


Doppler Radar Rainfall Estimates

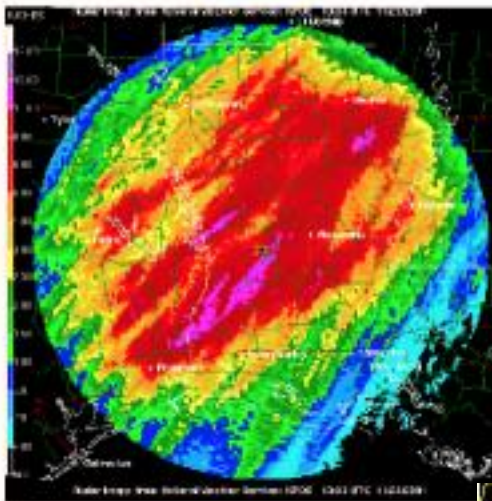


Illinois: September, 2008 Monthly Observed Precipitation
Valid at 10/1/2008 1200 UTC - Created 10/1/08 22:44 UTC

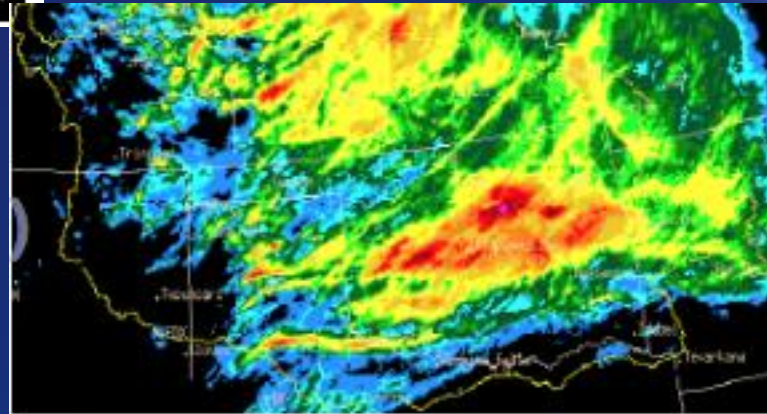
NOAA National Weather Service



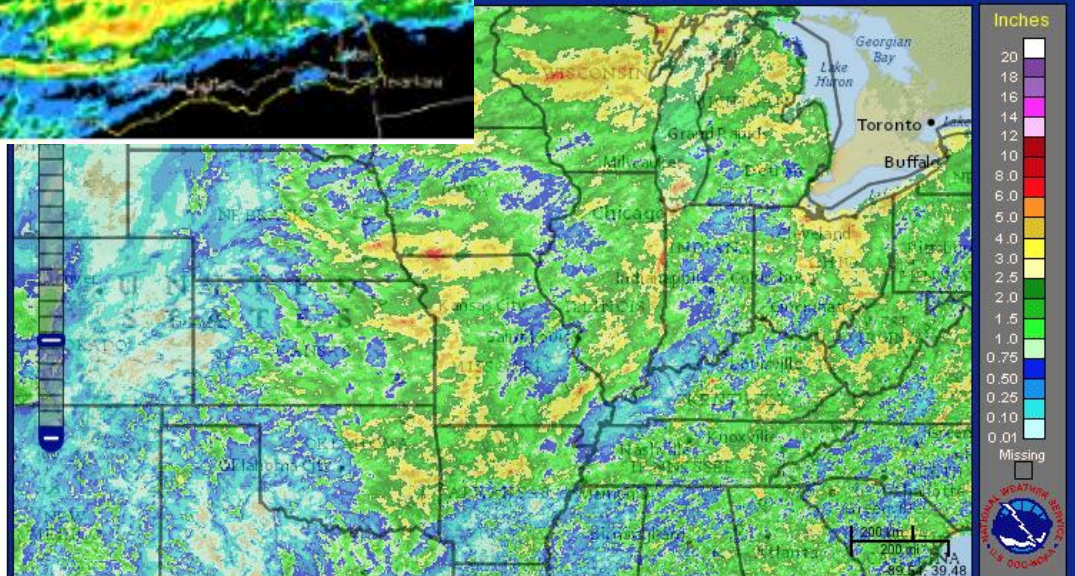
Quantitative Precipitation Estimation (QPE)



Local Radar



Regional QC with rain gauge data



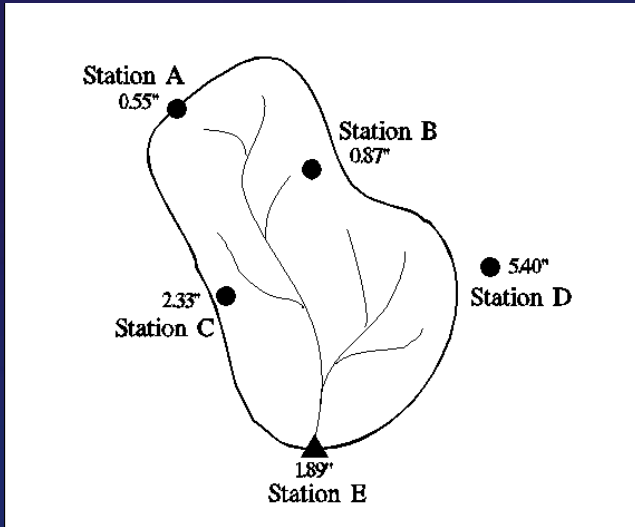
National Map

Overlays:
 States Counties River Basins

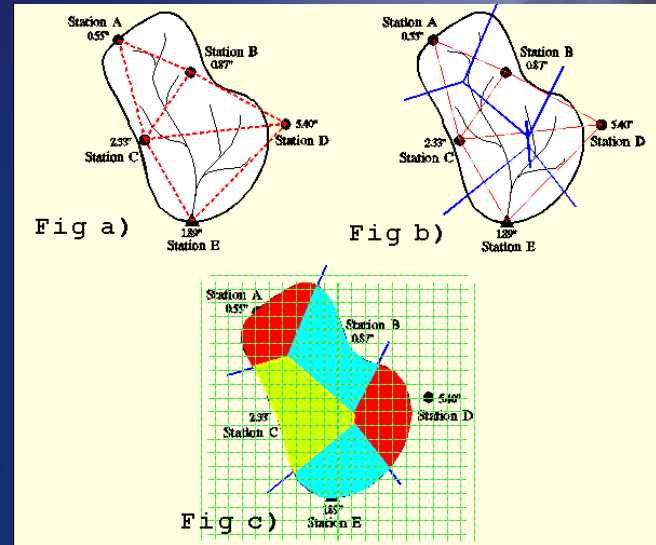
Precipitation Opacity:

Image Last Updated: 09/15/2015 13:56UTC
Image Valid:

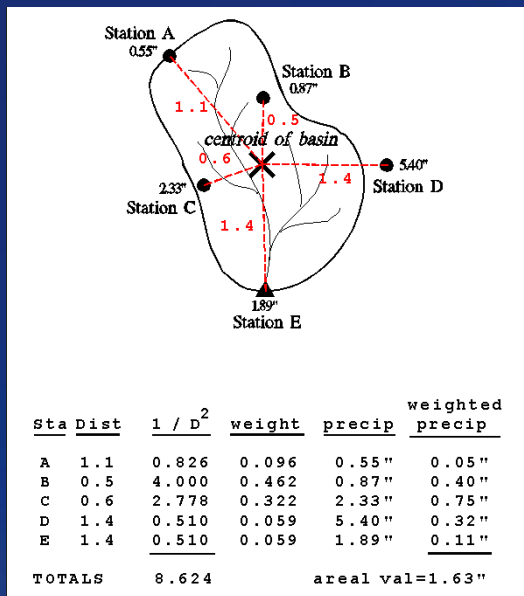
Compute Basin Average Precipitation



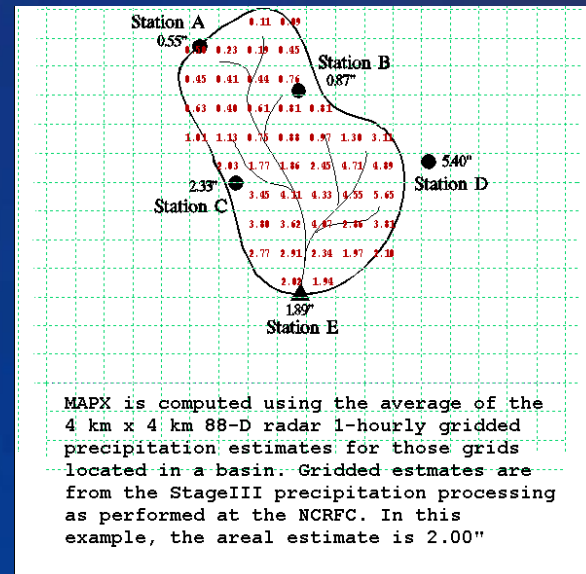
Arithmetic Mean



Thiessen Polygon

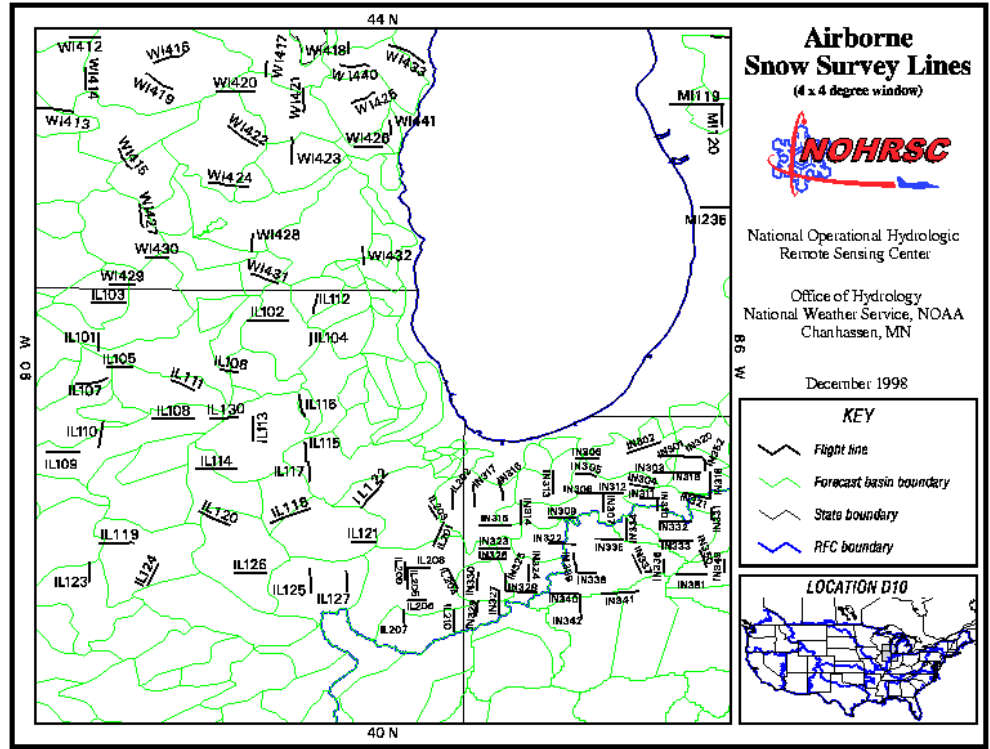
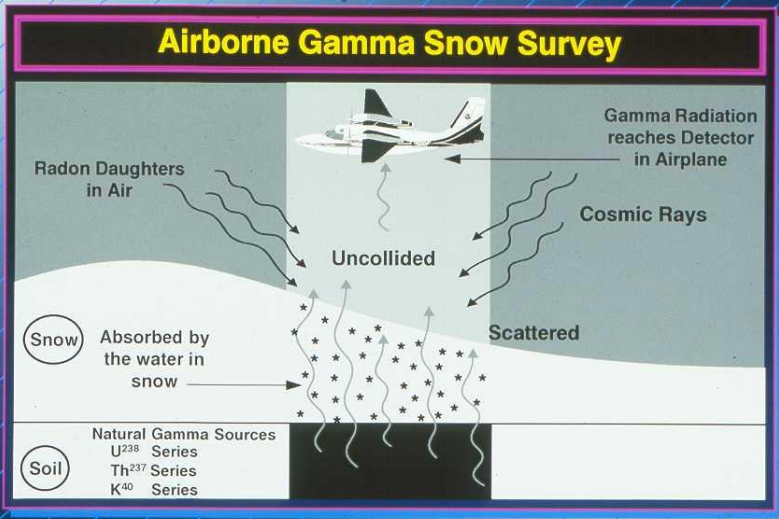


Distance Weighted

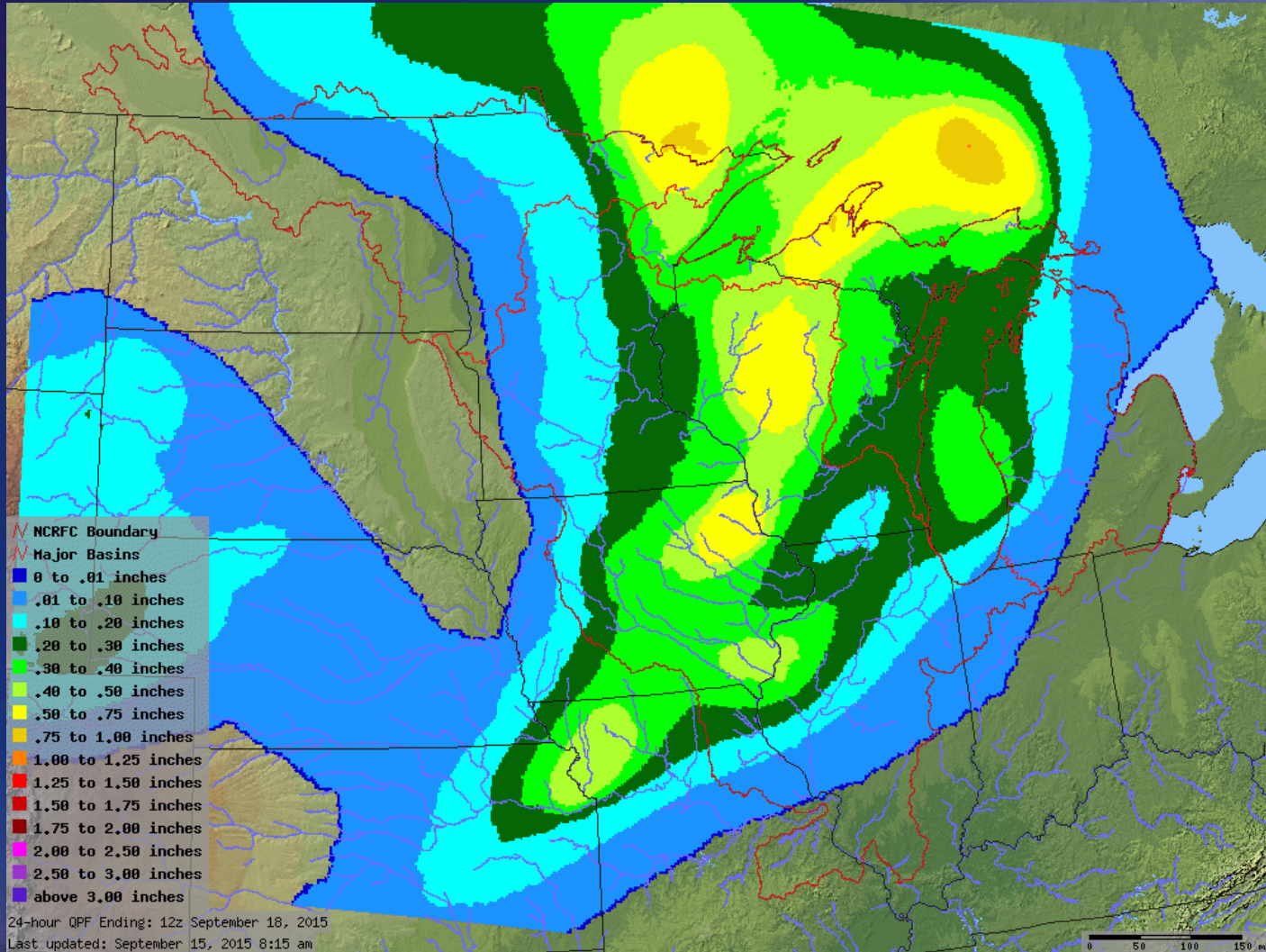


Gridded Radar Estimates

Airborne Snow Surveys

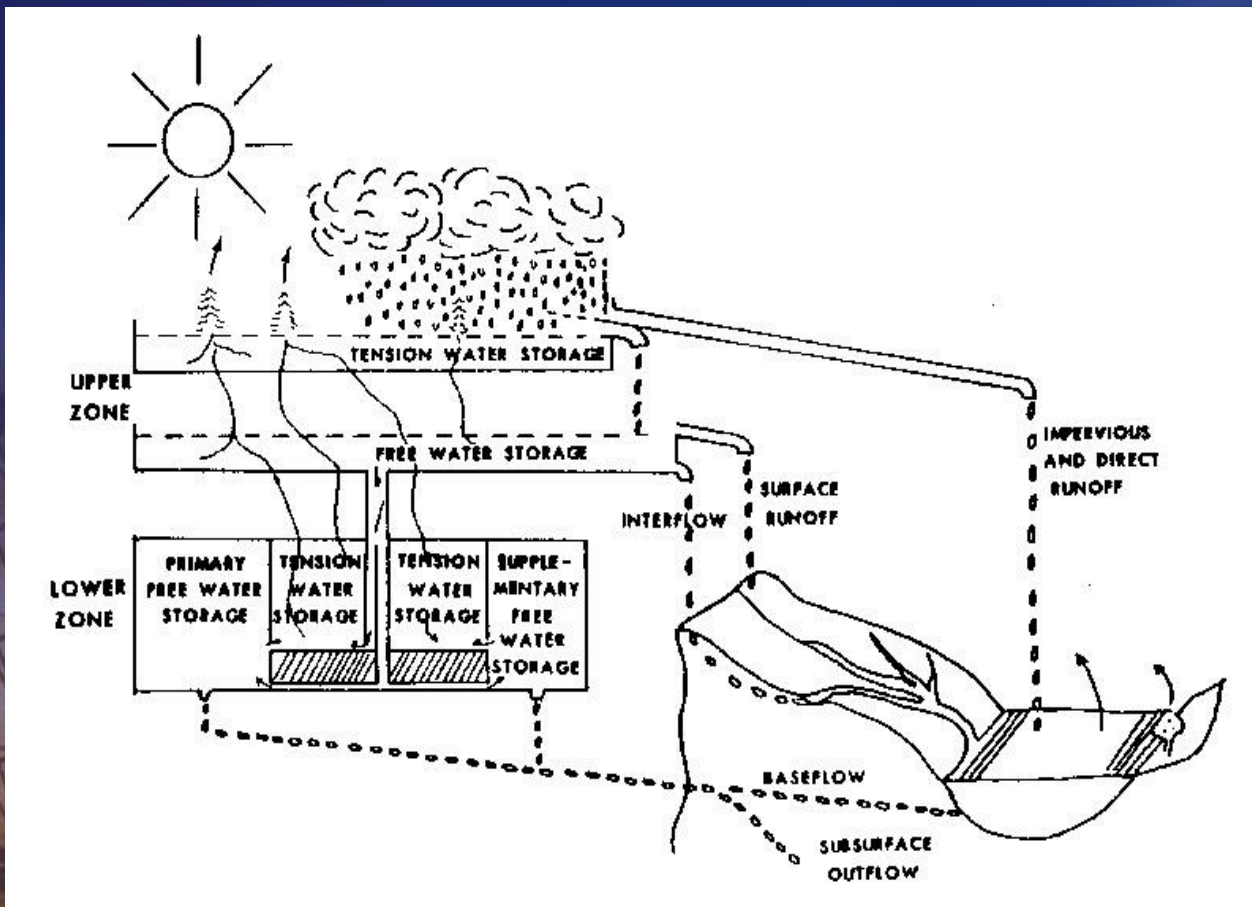
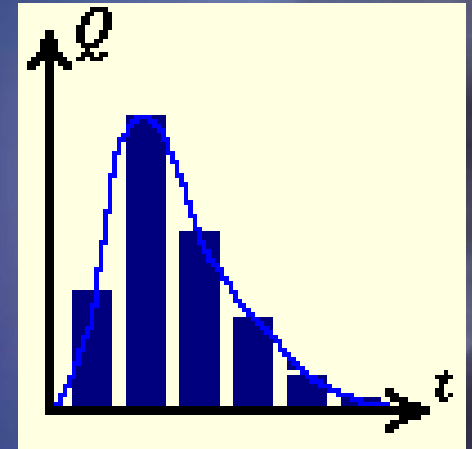


Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF)

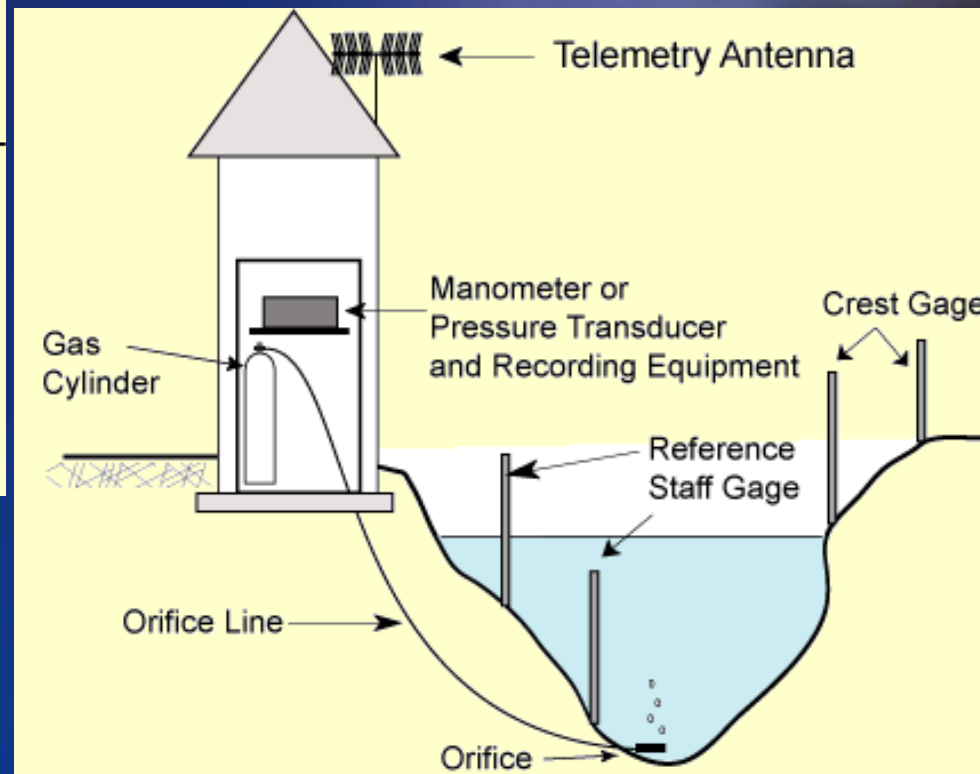
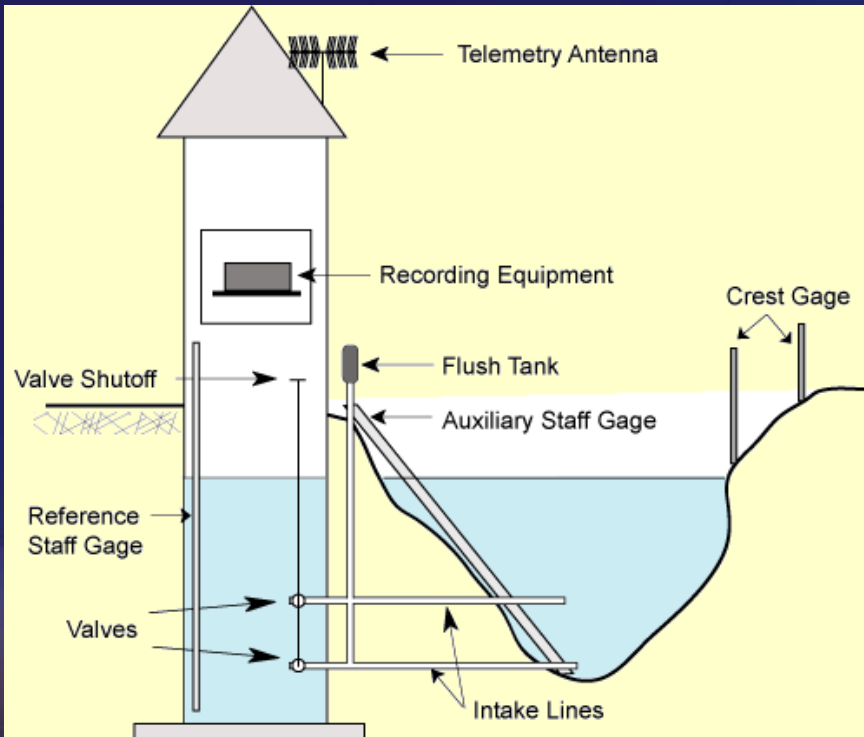


Compute rainfall to runoff

- Soil moisture model
- Unit hydrograph
 - converts runoff to flow

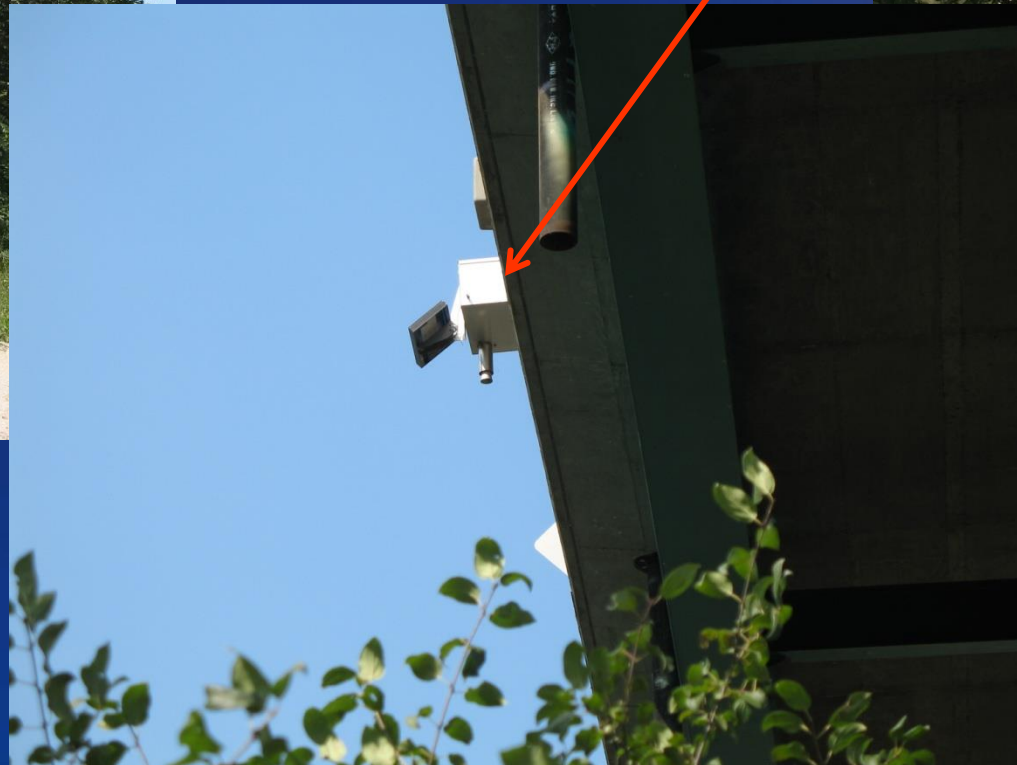


Measuring River Stage



Non-contact Gages

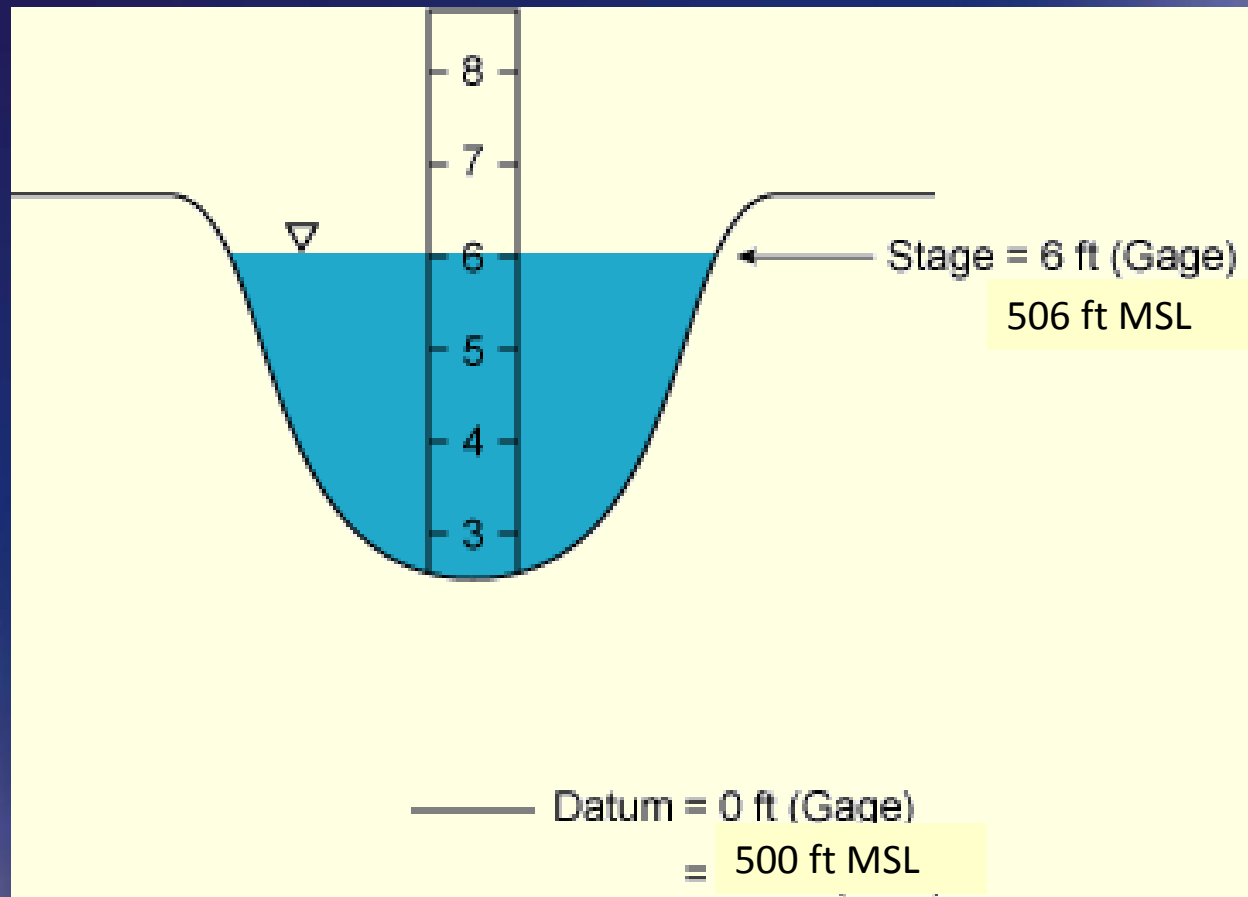
Fox River at
Dayton, IL
Radar Gage





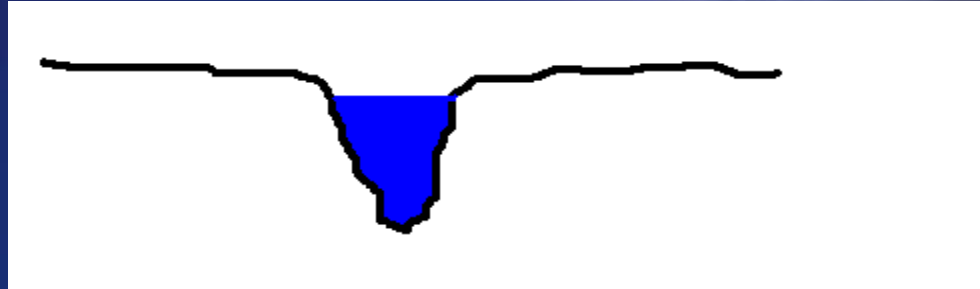
**Iroquois River near Foresman, IN
Radar Gage**

What is a river “stage”?



You can't make meaningful river stage comparisons between 2 different locations. Flow however is more representative.

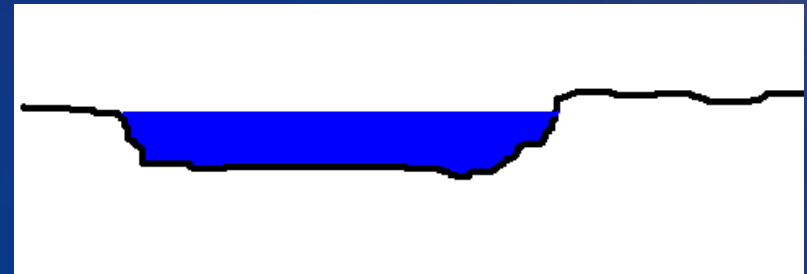
Location A



Cross section A

Stage = 8 feet Flow 400 cfs

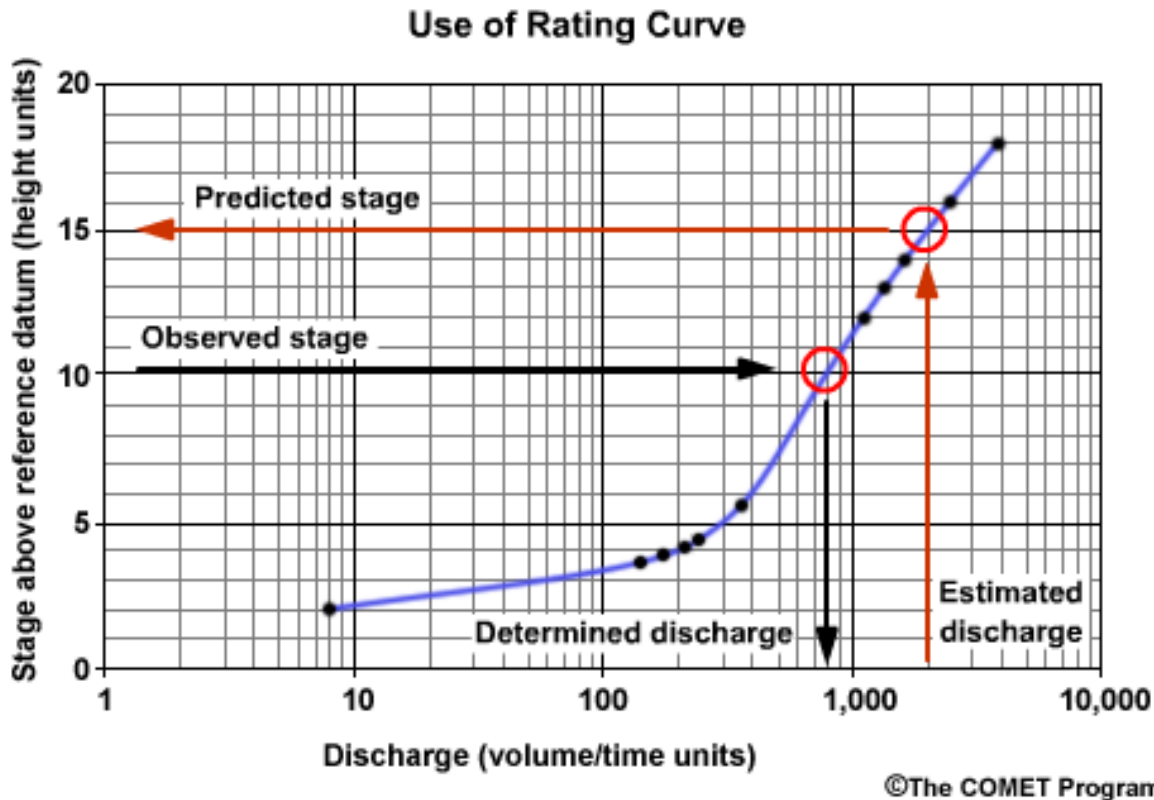
Location B



Cross section B

Stage = 3 feet Flow 800 cfs

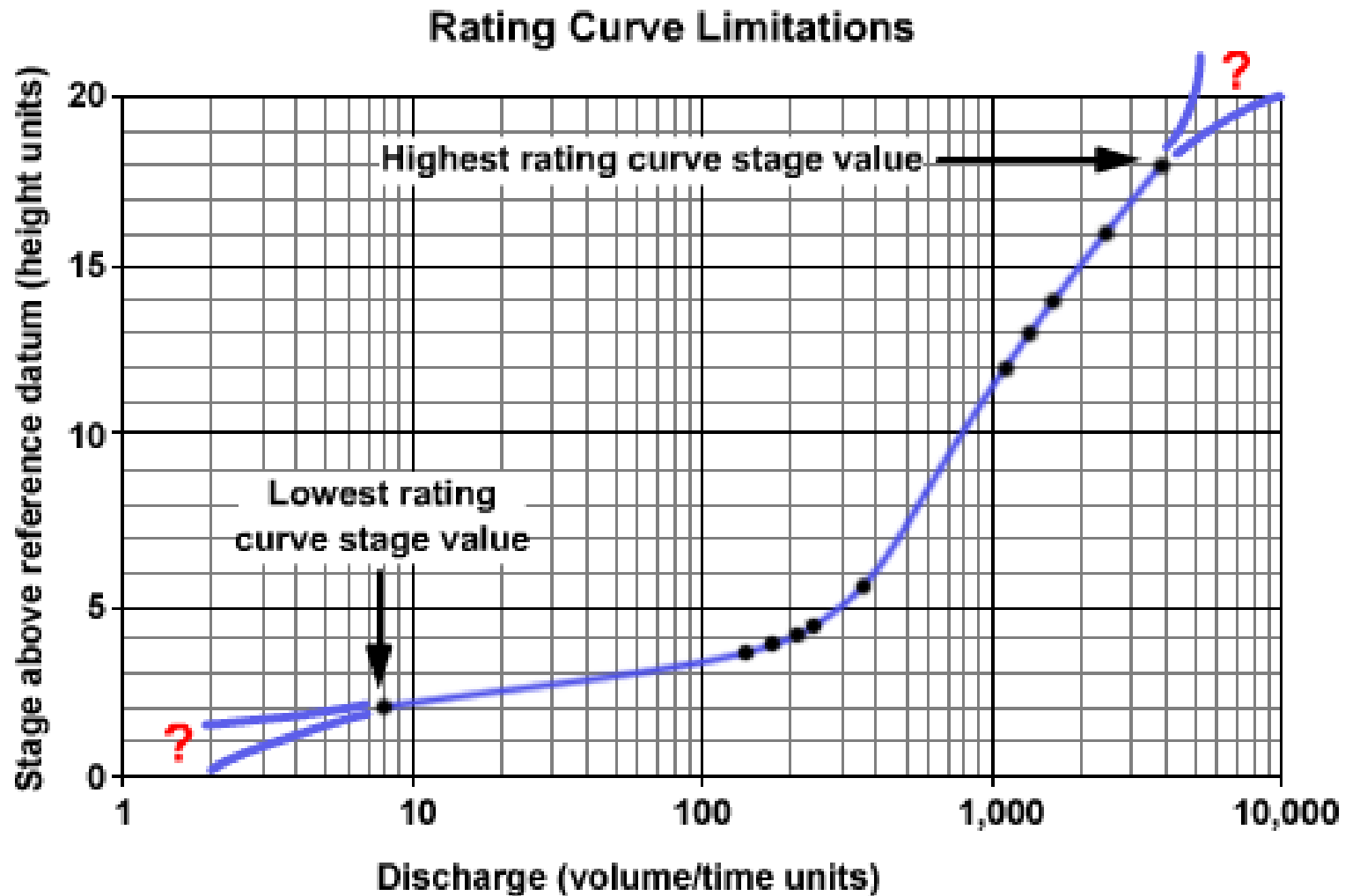
Converting Flow to Stage with the rating curve



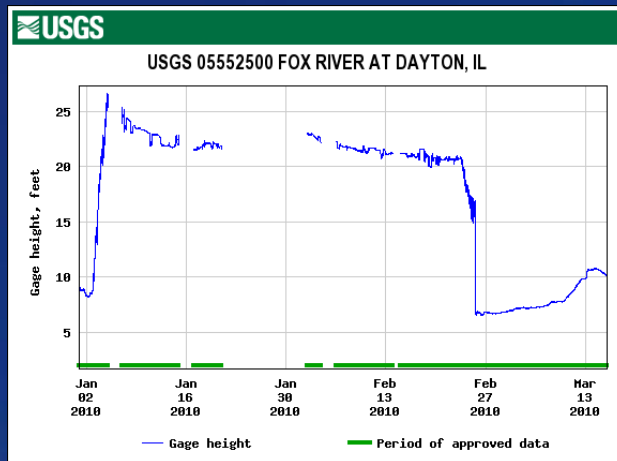
River Forecast Challenges

- Assumes even rainfall distribution
- Timing of precipitation
- Rainfall network density
- Radar rainfall estimate issues
- Forecast rainfall (QPF) may have significant impact on crest forecasts
- River stage data availability

Extending the Rating During Record Events



Ice Jams



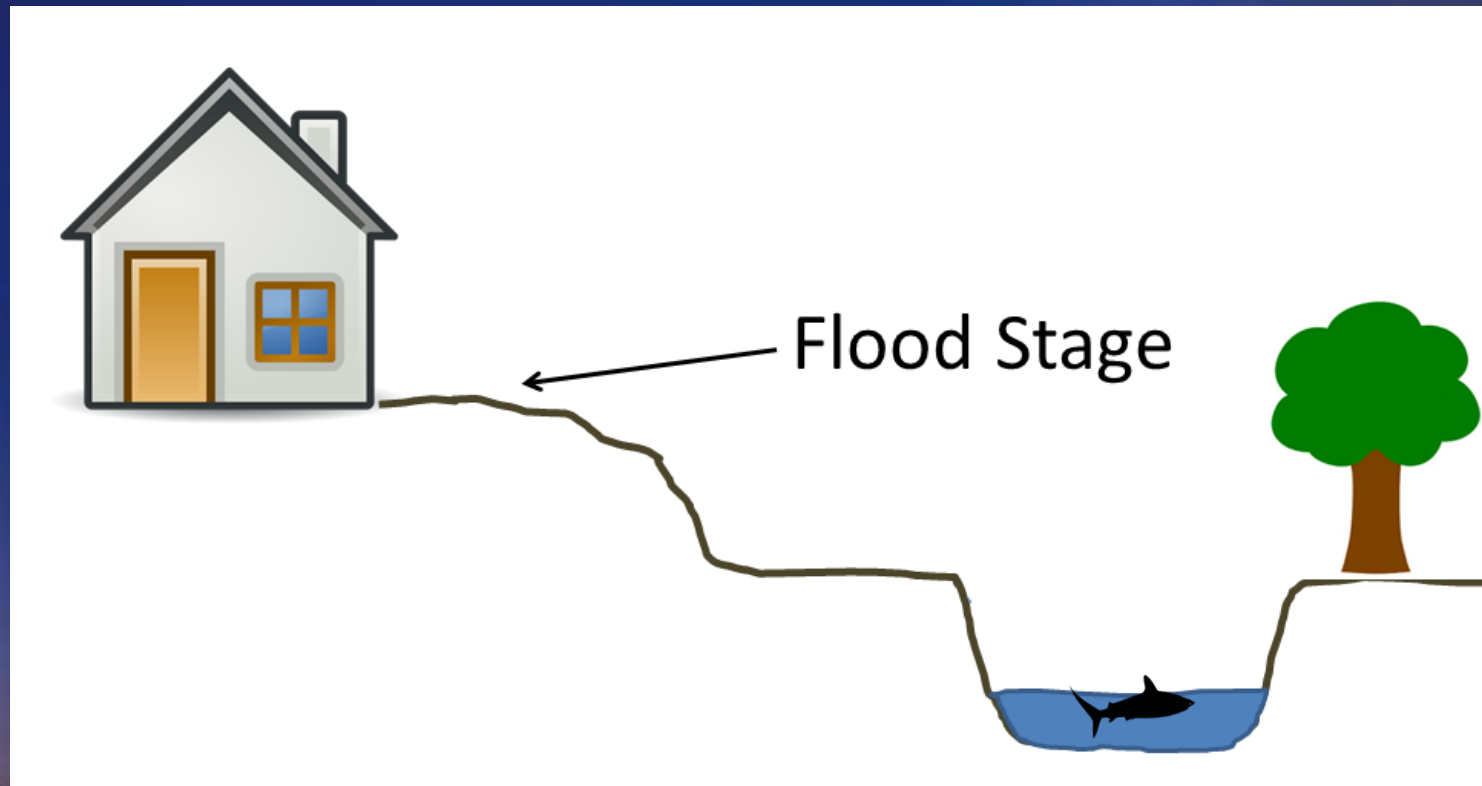
Cooperative Effort

- National Weather Service
- U. S. Geological Survey
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Other state and local agencies



NWS Flood Stage

The elevation, or stage, at which overflow of the natural banks of a stream begins to cause damage or begins to present a potential flood-damage hazard in the reach in which the elevation is measured.



Flood Categories

Minor Flooding - minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat.

Moderate Flooding - some inundation of structures and roads near stream. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.

Major Flooding - extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.

Impact statements add value to river forecasts and correlate river stages to flood impacts.

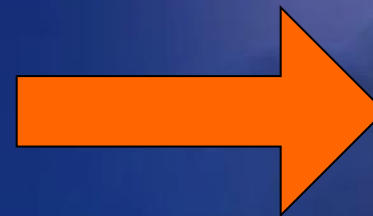
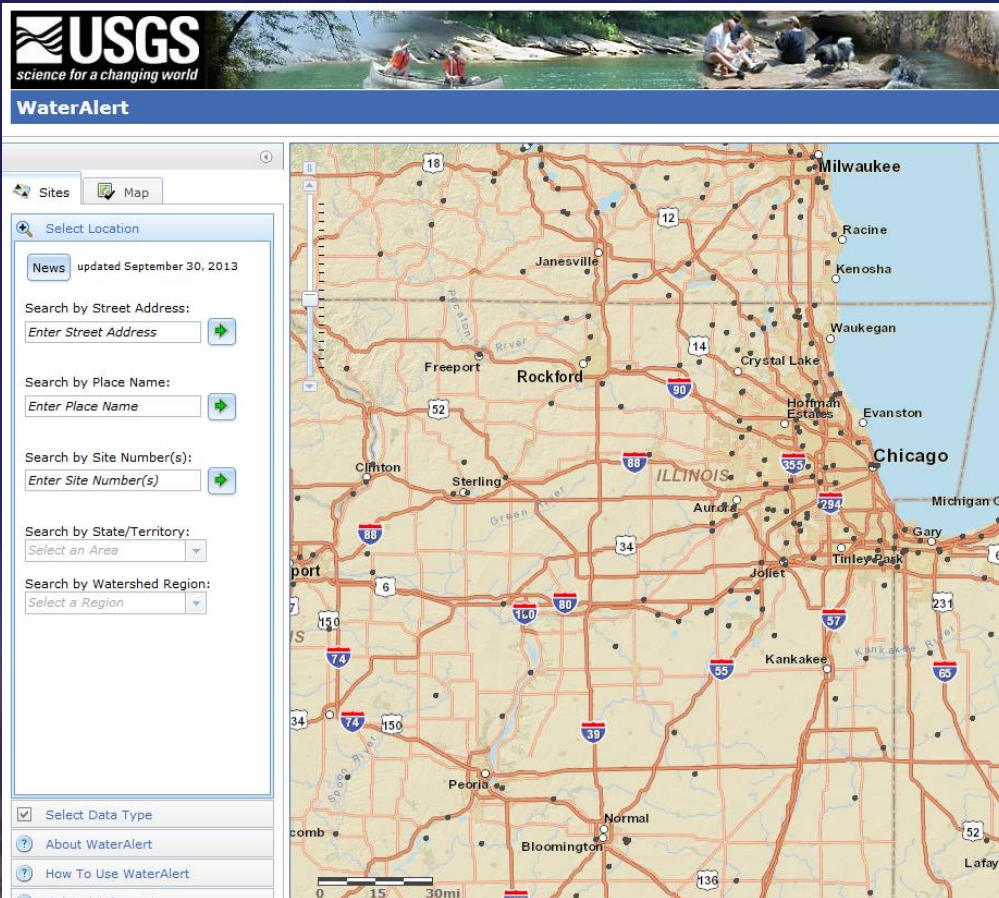
We need your help to ensure the impacts we have are current/valid.

Flood Impacts & Photos

 Collapse

If you notice any errors in the below information, please contact our Webmaster

- 17.5 Lincolnshire Drive is closed from Cambridge Lane to Oxford Drive; Wiltshire Dr closed from Lincolnshire Dr to Cumberland; Cumberland Dr impacted; Oxford Drive between Half Day Rd and Essex Lane impacted; Stonegate Circle impacted; Half Day Rd between Village Hall and Oxford Drive (including Rt 22 bridge over Des Plaines River) potentially impacted.
- 15.5 Water approaches the top of the river bank on the east side of the Des Plaines River.
- 12.7 Water begins to pond on Lincolnshire Drive at Wiltshire Lane. Londonderry Lane is closed between Lincolnshire Drive and 45 Londonberry Lane.
- 12.3 Water begins to overflow onto Londonderry Lane.



Email
- or -
Text alerts



water.usgs.gov/wateralert/

June 2015 Flooding

Iroquois River, Rensselaer, IN



Kankakee River Shelby, IN



QUESTIONS?