> 50% Major

Floodina

> 50% Minor

Flooding

Flooding

Risk Not Calculated



### **Spring 2024 Flood Outlook for Iowa**

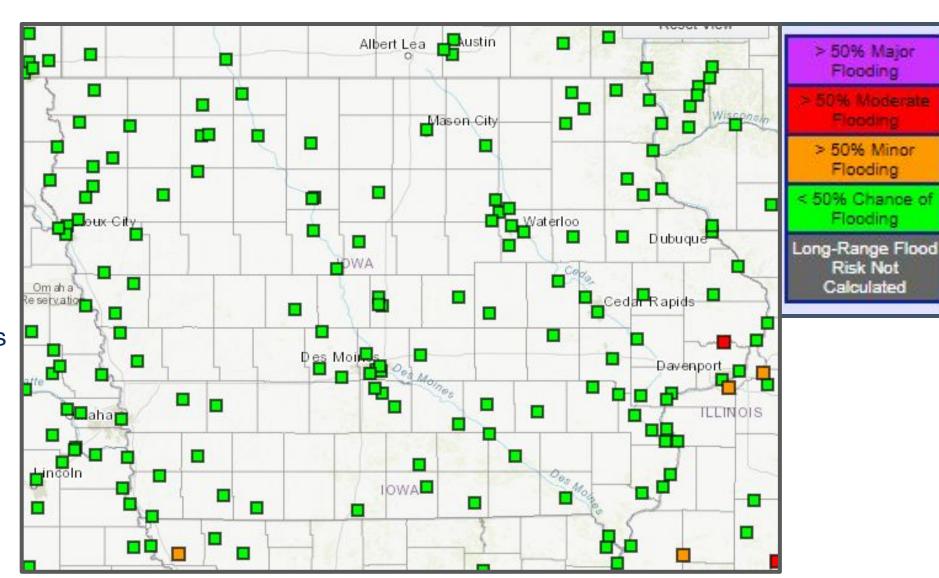
**Overview** 

#### **Key Messages**

- Near to below normal spring flood threat for all rivers.
- This outlook pertains mainly to rivers. Any flash flood risk can be highly localized.
- Drought conditions are expected to continue through the spring.
- Ice jams are not expected to bring a significant flooding concern.
- A near to below normal risk of flooding does not necessarily mean that flooding will not occur.
- Future weather-including amount and timing of precipitation as well as rate of snowmelt-can be big factors in any spring flood threat.

#### **Next Scheduled Update**

 This briefing is the only one planned for the season unless conditions significantly change.



Flood risk from mid February through mid May

Click here for the latest map







#### Spring flood element checklist, 2/15/2024

Below is the spring flood element checklist. The individual elements appear on the following slides. Future weather–including amount and timing of precipitation as well as rate of snowmelt–can be big factors in any spring flood threat. Heavy precipitation, rain on snow and a rapid snowmelt will increase the risk. Little precipitation or a slow snow melt will lessen the risk. Flooding from ice jams is a minimal risk this year, but there may be some localized issues.

Element	Impact on Potential Spring Flooding	Link to Latest Information  USGS WaterWatch		
River levels	Neutral			
Soil moisture	Decreased risk	CPC Soil Moisture		
Snowpack/snow water equivalent	Decreased risk	NWS National Snow Analysis NCRFC Ranked Snow Water Equivalent MBRFC Ranked Snow Water Equivalent		
Frost depth	Decreased risk	NWS Frost Depth Map  Iowa Environmental Mesonet Soil Temps		
Monthly temperature outlook	Neutral	CPC Outlooks		
Monthly precipitation outlook	Neutral to decreased risk	CPC Outlooks		

For your reference, here are links to the current <u>Drought Monitor</u> as well as the <u>NWS/CPC Seasonal Drought Outlook</u>.





Flood risk by river, 2/15/2024

Below is the spring flood risk for the rivers in and bordering lowa.

River	Spring Flood Risk
Mississippi River-down to Davenport	Below normal
Mississippi River-downstream of Davenport	Below normal
Big Sioux River (far northwest Iowa)	Below normal
Missouri River-down to Platte River	Below normal
Missouri River-downstream of Platte River	Below normal
Tributaries to Mississippi River in Eastern Iowa	Near to below normal
Tributaries to Mississippi River in Central Iowa	Near to below normal
Tributaries to Big Sioux River	Below normal
Tributaries to Missouri River in Iowa	Near to below normal

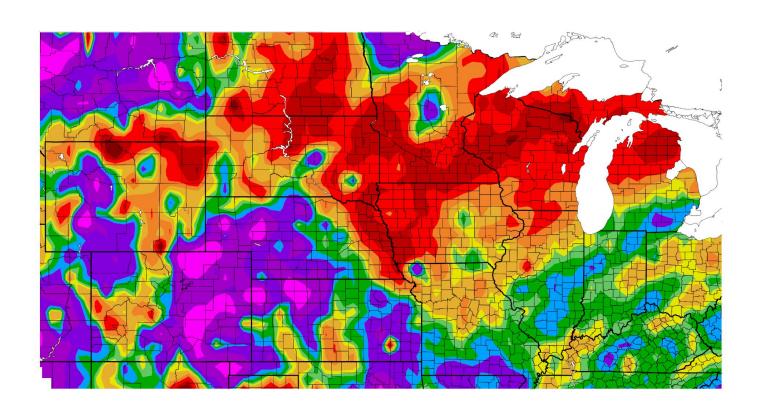


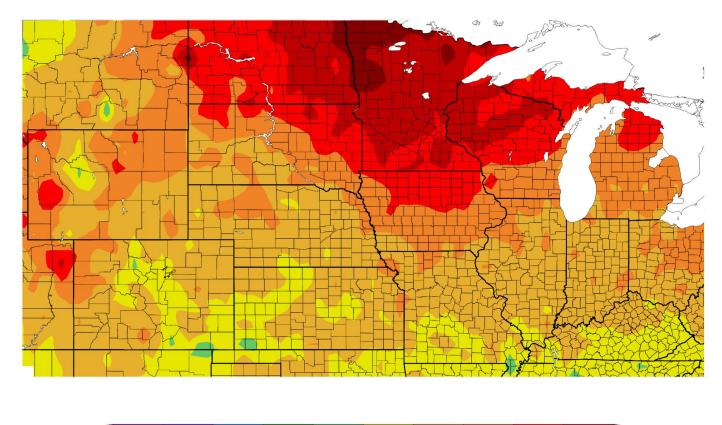
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Percent of normal precipitation and departure from normal temperature, last 30 days

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)1/16/2024 - 2/14/2024

Departure from Normal Temperature (F) 1/16/2024 - 2/14/2024







-15 -12 -9 -6

Mainly above normal across Iowa, except for far southwest and portions of western lowa



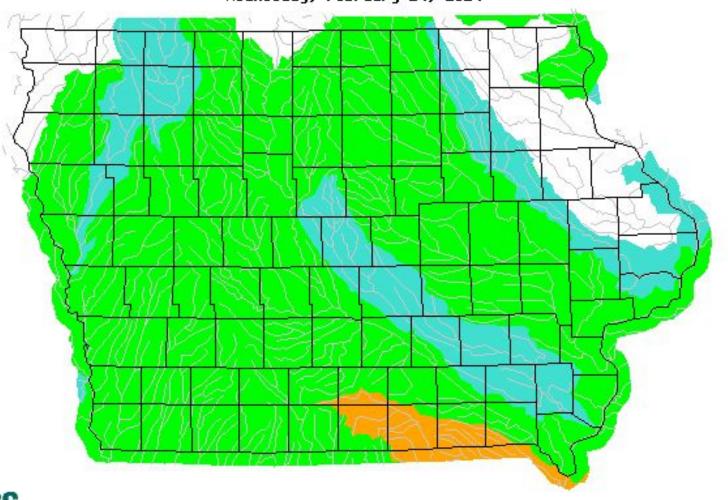


NOAA Regional Climate Centers



#### **River level percentiles**





Varied stream flows across Iowa



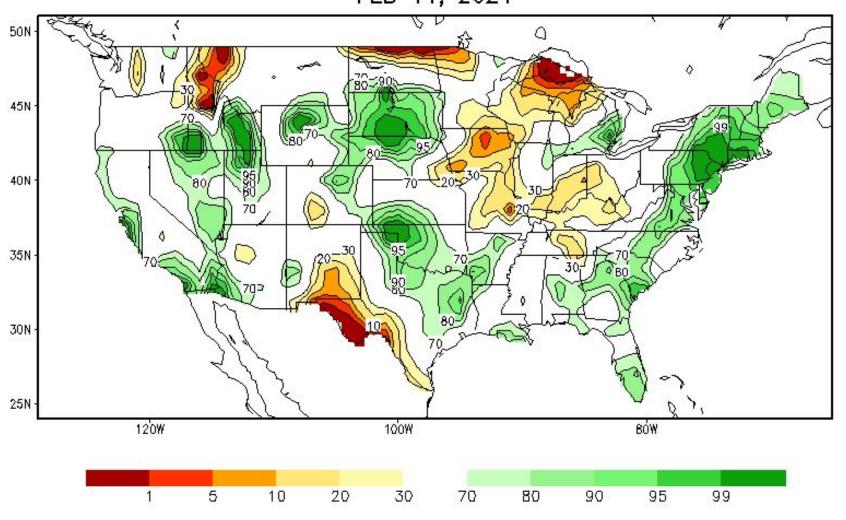
	Exp	lanation	- Perce	ntile cla	asses		
	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90		
Low	Much below		Normal	Above normal	Much above	High	No Data





#### Soil moisture percentiles

#### Calculated Soil Moisture Ranking Percentile FEB 14, 2024



30th to 70th percentile is near normal (white)

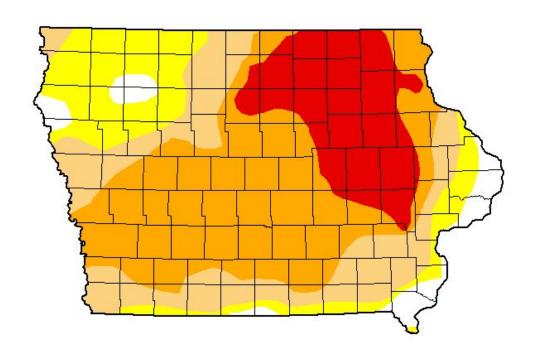
- >70th percentile is above normal (green)
- <30th percentile is below normal (brown/red)

Below normal across much of lowa except for portions of northwest lowa where conditions are near normal



#### Drought Monitor and Drought Monitor class change, 1 year

U.S. Drought Monitor lowa



#### February 13, 2024

(Released Thursday, Feb. 15, 2024)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	12/20/10/20	Surveyor!	and Commence	Carrier Control		Townson.
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	5.24	94.76	78.22	56.37	18.58	0.00
Last Week 02-06-2024	5.24	94.76	78.22	56.37	18.58	0.00
3 Month's Ago 11-14-2023	1.79	98.21	82.71	58.07	27.47	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-02-2024	2.77	97.23	83.41	65.09	35.18	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-26-2023	0.01	99.99	95.65	67.41	25.00	1.17
One Year Ago 02-14-2023	19.85	80.15	53.34	27.98	8.61	0.57

#### Intensity:

None D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions.

Local conditions may vary. For more information on the

Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

#### Author:

Deborah Bathke National Drought Mitigation Center

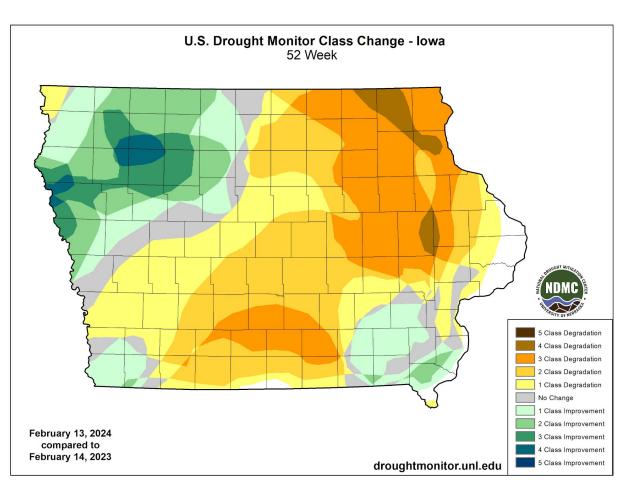








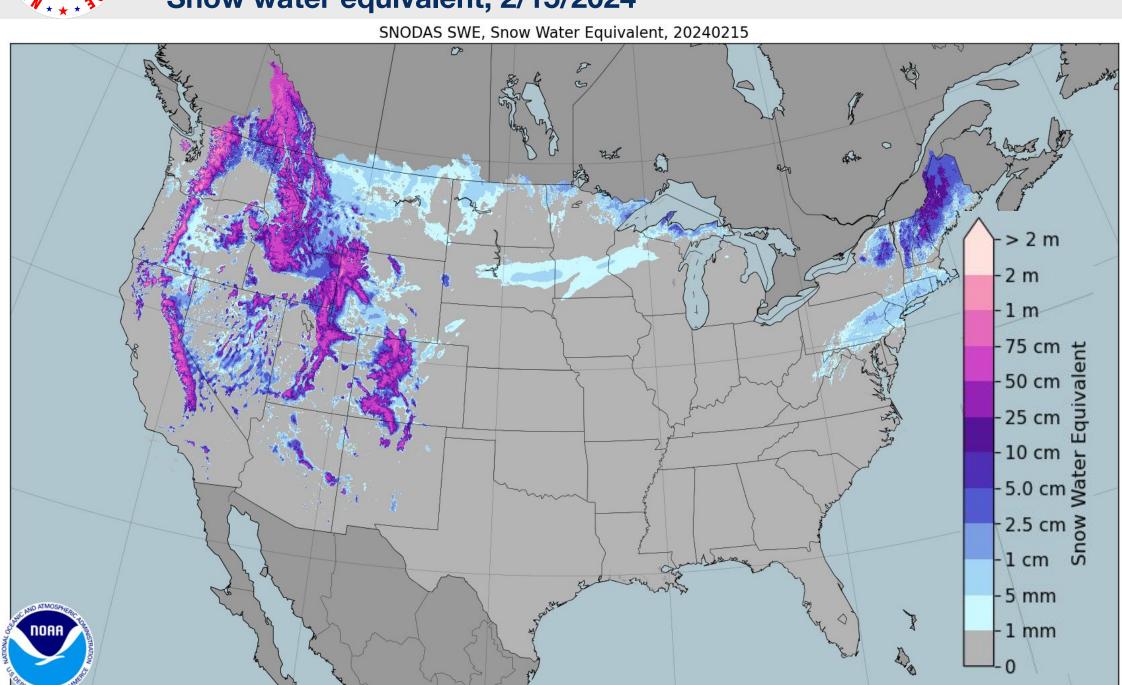
droughtmonitor.unl.edu



Drought Monitor improvement across NW and SE lowa, but worsening across the south, central, and northeast.



Snow water equivalent, 2/15/2024

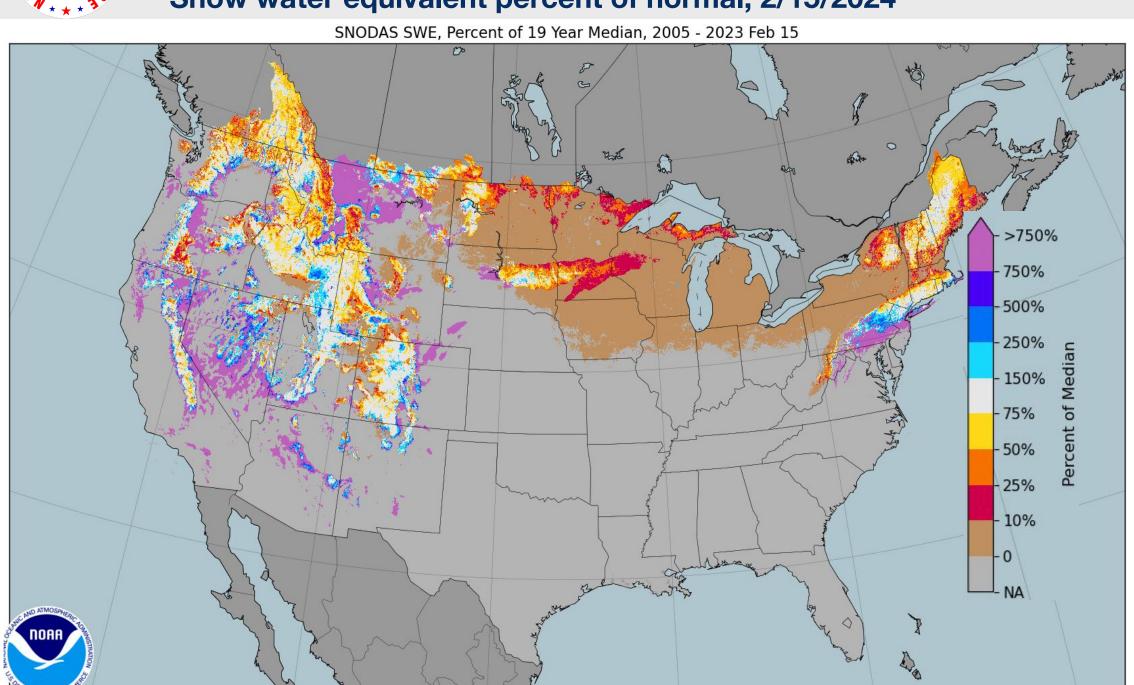


To convert centimeters (cm) to inches: approximately 2.5 cm equals one inch

Lack of snow cover across lowa and the upper Mississippi River basin



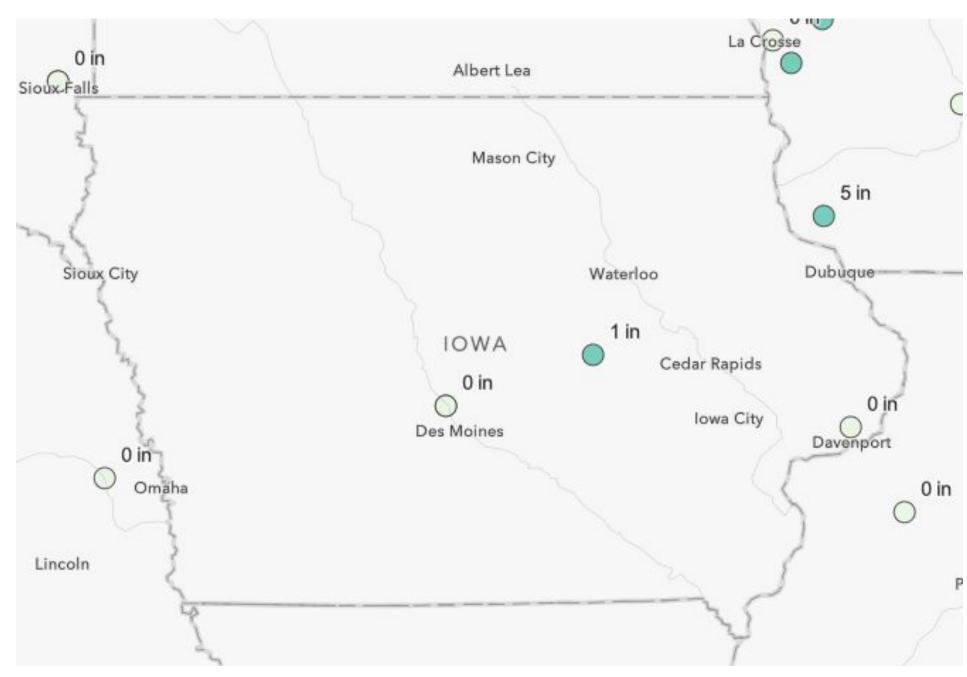
#### Snow water equivalent percent of normal, 2/15/2024



Lack of snow cover across lowa and the upper Mississippi River basin



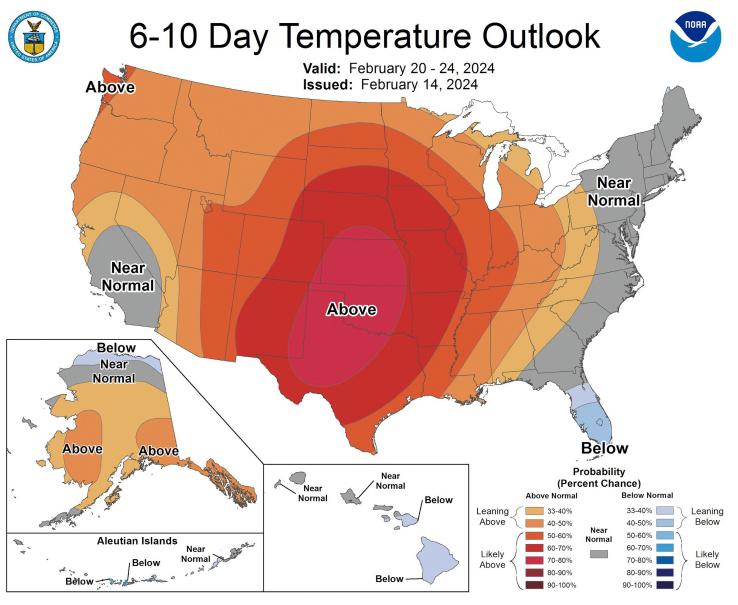
Frost depth, 2/15/2024

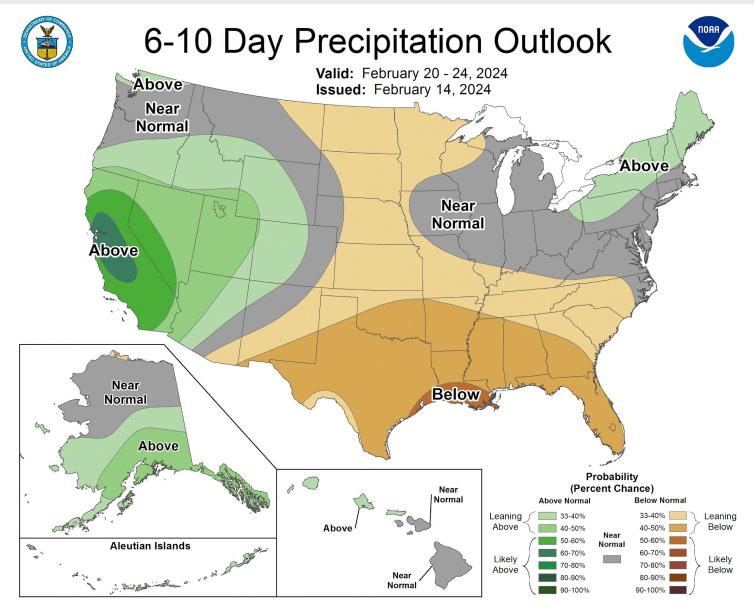


Where ground frost existed, depths were generally one inch or less



6-10 day temperature and precipitation outlooks

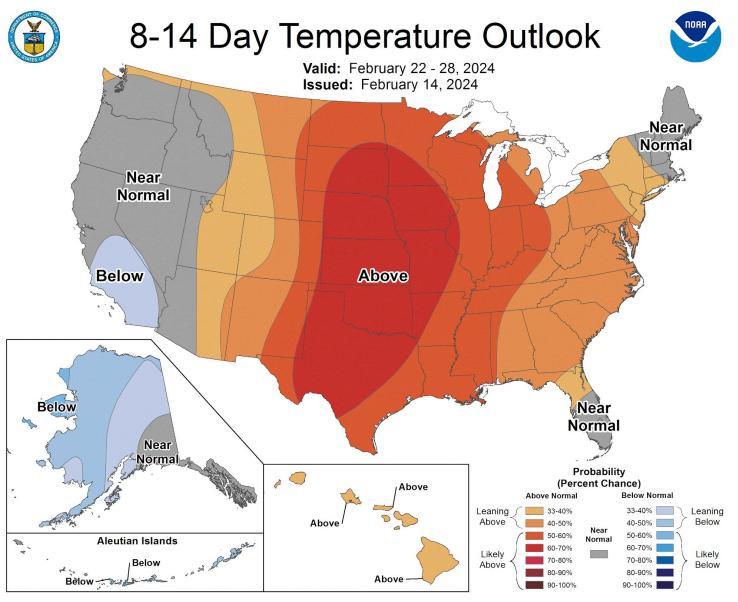


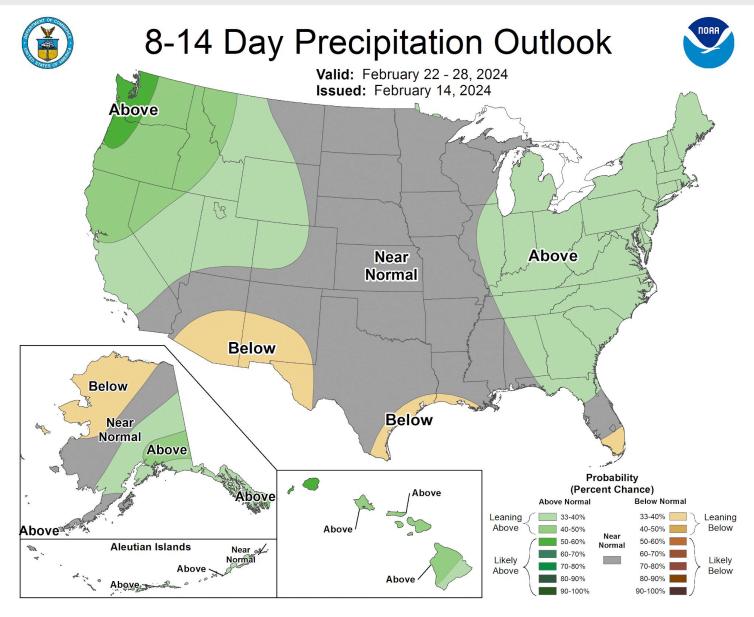






8-14 day temperature and precipitation outlooks

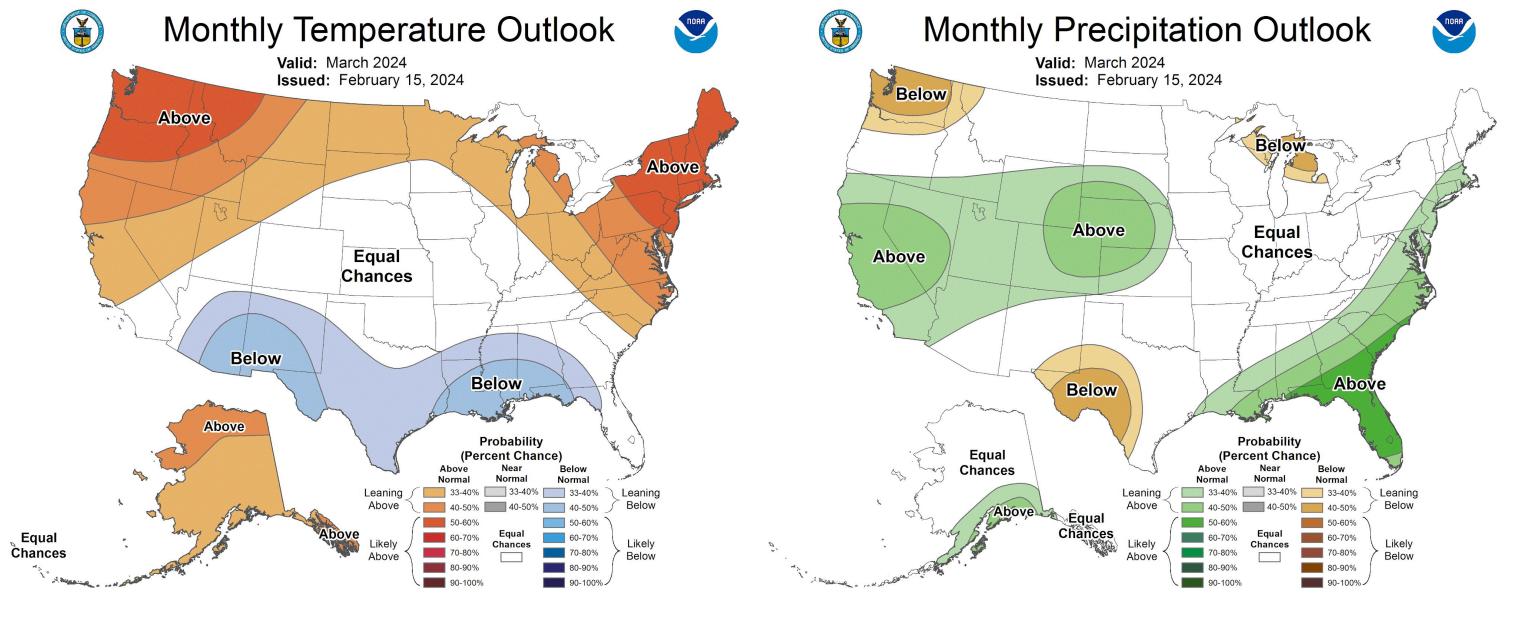






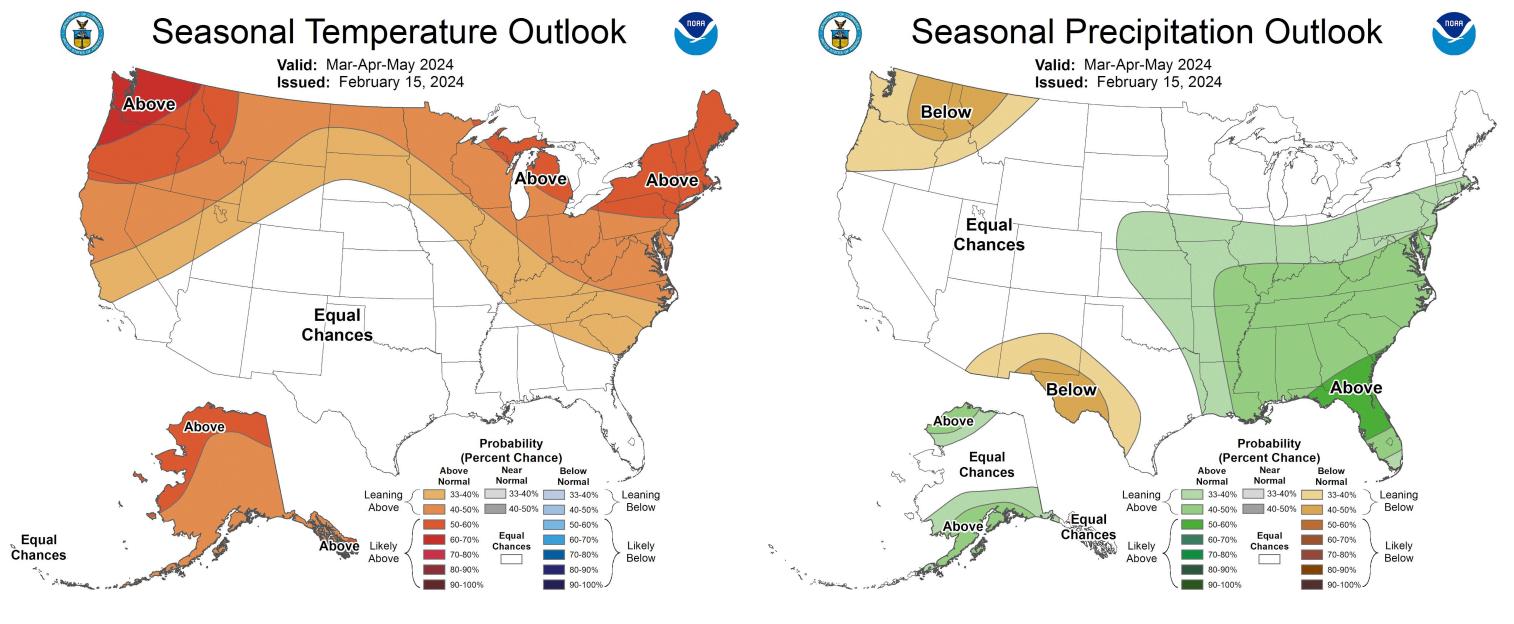


Monthly temperature and precipitation outlooks





Seasonal temperature and precipitation outlooks

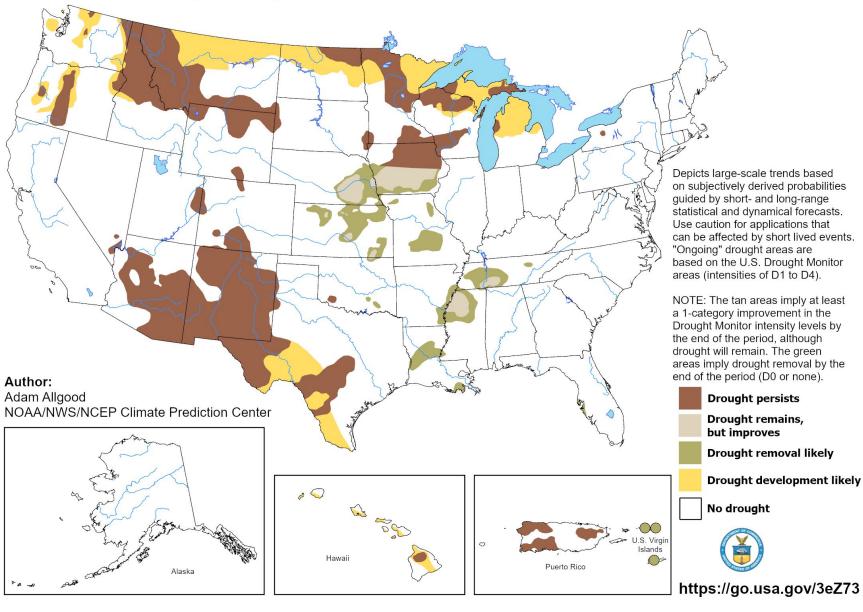




Seasonal drought outlook

# U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for February 15 - May 31, 2024 Released February 15, 2024



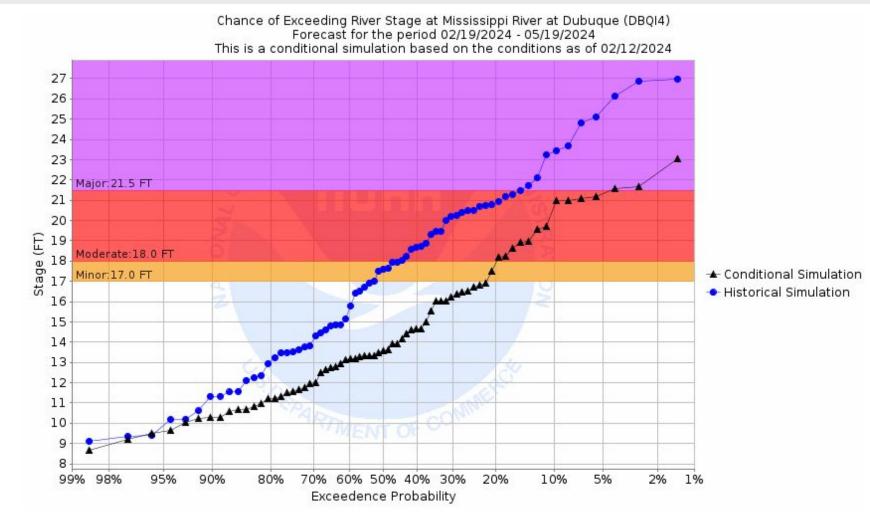
Drought conditions expected to persist across lowa



Long-range probabilistic information–90-day period

# Long-Range Flood Risk (90-day period)

- Available on AHPS > Long-Range Flood Risk > Chance of Exceeding Levels during Entire Period.
- The graph to the right represents the exceedance probabilities during the 90-day period.
- Blue line is considered the normal chance (i.e., climatology)—the historical simulation.
- Black line is based on current conditions (e.g., river levels, snowpack, etc.)—the conditional simulation.
- When the <u>black line is left of the blue line</u>, chances for higher river levels and flooding are <u>higher than normal</u>.
- Conversely, when the <u>black line is to the right of</u> the <u>blue line</u>, chances for higher river levels and flooding are <u>lower than normal</u>.
- A near to below normal risk of flooding does not necessarily mean that flooding will not occur.



#### **Example-Mississippi River at Dubuque**

- Black line is right of the blue line (lower than normal chances).
- ~25% chance of exceeding minor flood stage (normal is ~45%).
- ~7% chance of exceeding major flood stage (normal is ~12%).

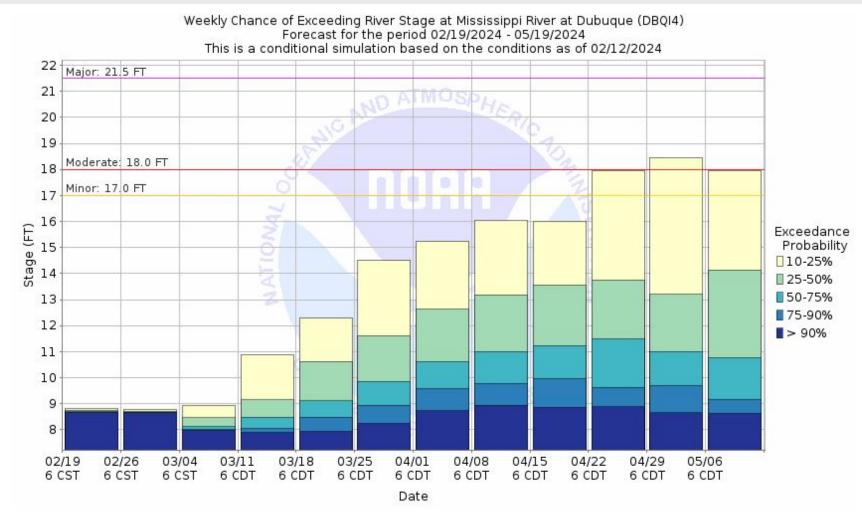




Long-range probabilistic information-weekly chances during 90-day period

# Long-Range Flood Risk (weekly chances during 90-day period)

- Available on AHPS > Long-Range Flood Risk > Weekly Chance of Exceeding Levels.
- The graph to the right represents the exceedance probabilities each week during the 90-day period.
- Yellow color of the bar graph represents the 10-25% exceedance probability. Essentially, there is a 10-25% chance that the river will reach that particular level during that particular week.
- The exceedance probabilities increase as colors become more blue–25-50% (light green), 50-75% (teal), 75-90% (light blue) and >90% (dark blue).



#### **Example-Mississippi River at Dubuque**

Higher chances of flooding begin in mid April.





What could increase the chances or decrease the chances for significant flooding?

Future weather-especially the weather conditions leading up to, during and immediately after the snowmelt period-is the biggest factor for significant spring flooding.

#### Factors leading to increased chances

- Slower than normal warm-up leading up to the snowmelt period-keeps the snowpack longer
- <u>Fast warm-up during the snowmelt period</u>—leads to rapid snowmelt
- Above normal precipitation leading up to the snowmelt period-adds more water to the system
- Moderate to heavy precipitation (rainfall) during the snowmelt period-including rain on snow-adds more water to the system
- Above normal precipitation immediately after the snowmelt period—prolongs the higher river stages and may result in secondary crests

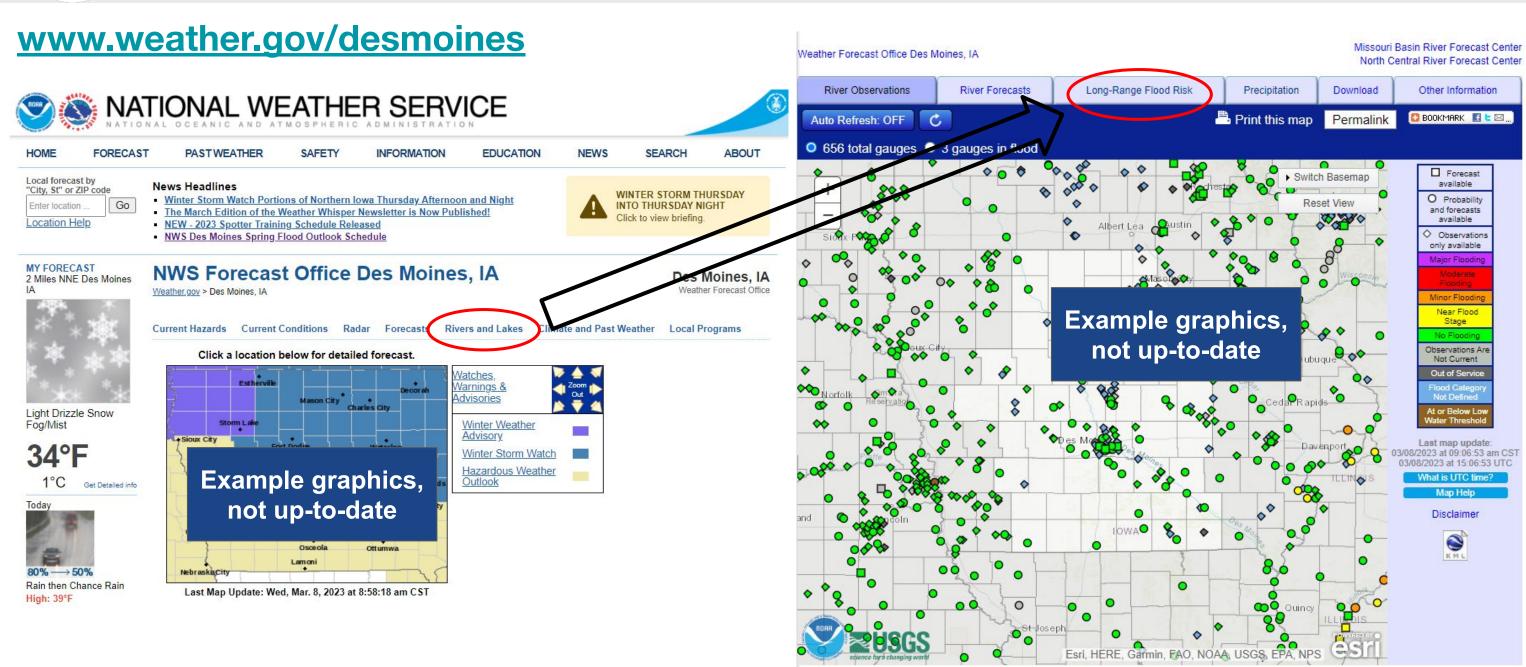
#### Factors leading to decreased chances

- Normal warm-up leading up to the snowmelt period
- Slow and steady snowmelt—introduces water to the system more slowly
- <u>Little to no additional precipitation during the</u> <u>snowmelt period</u>—adds little if any additional water to the system
- Normal to below normal precipitation immediately after the snowmelt period—allows the river levels to fall back to normal levels



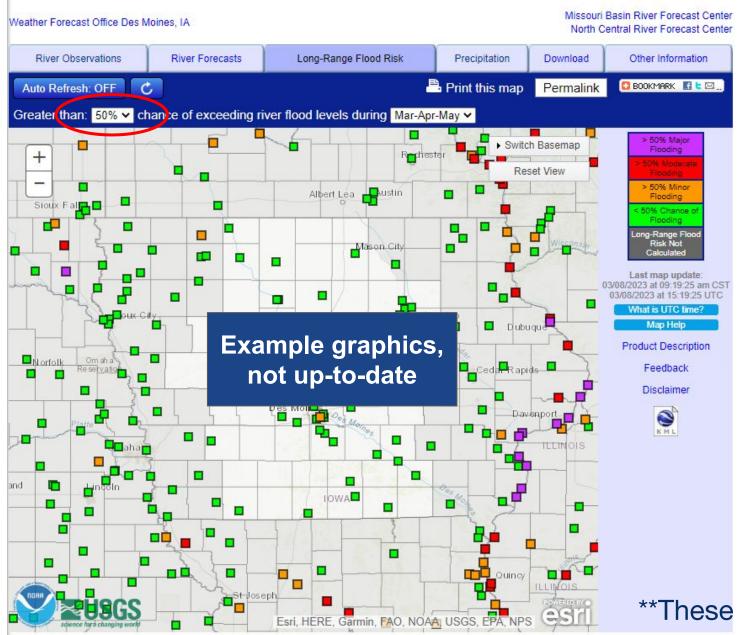
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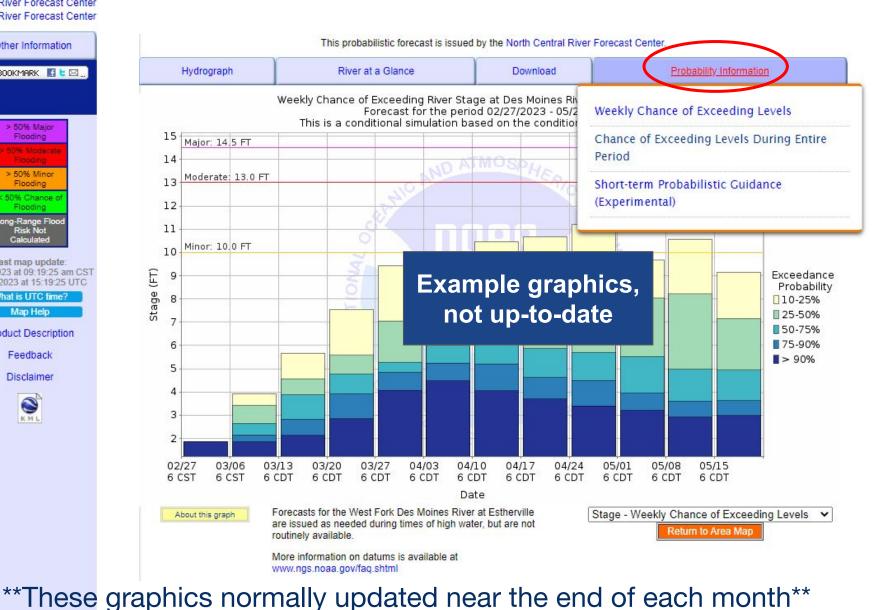
How to access probabilistic information on our Website





#### How to access probabilistic information on our Website









#### Where to find more details

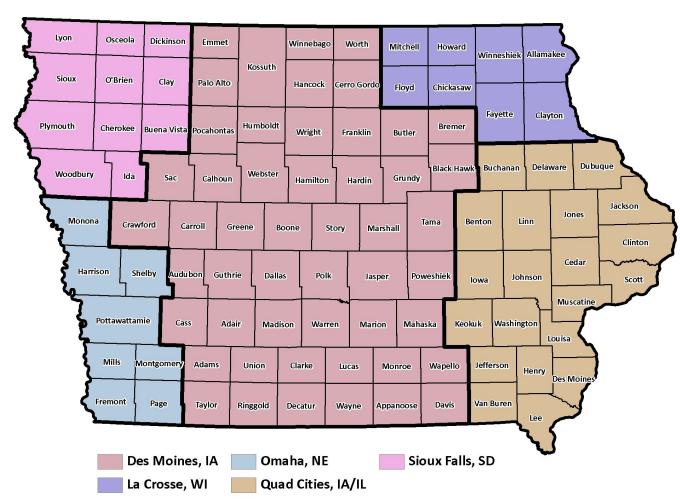
Each NWS office serving lowa provides its own spring flood outlook information for its own service area. Below are the websites for the NWS offices serving lowa.

- NWS Des Moines: <u>weather.gov/desmoines</u>
- NWS Quad Cities, IA/IL: <u>weather.gov/quadcities</u>
- NWS Sioux Falls, SD: weather.gov/siouxfalls
- NWS Omaha, NE: weather.gov/omaha
- NWS La Crosse, WI: <u>weather.gov/lacrosse</u>

A series of **three spring flood outlooks** will be provided by each NWS office serving lowa. Each outlook will be a text product, with possibly additional information. Below is the schedule for the outlooks. Refer to each office's website for further details.

- Thursday, February 15, 2024 Outlook #1
- Thursday, February 29, 2024 Outlook #2
- Thursday, March 14, 2024 Outlook #3

#### **NWS** office service areas



For the latest river stage and forecast information, along with quantitative river flood outlook information, refer to the <a href="NWS">NWS</a> <a href="Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service">Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service</a> (AHPS) Website.





# **NWPS to Replace AHPS**

#### **National Water Prediction Service**

Changes are coming to our river observations, forecasts and flood warnings information on March 27th! Our Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service (AHPS) Web site will replaced by the National Water Prediction Service (NWPS) Web site.

Check out this modern, efficient way to find hydrological info, including observed water levels, NWS forecasts and more at <a href="https://preview.water.noaa.gov">https://preview.water.noaa.gov/state/ia</a>. The link for information zoomed into lowa is <a href="https://preview.water.noaa.gov/state/ia">https://preview.water.noaa.gov/state/ia</a>. This new site – National Water Prediction Service (NWPS) – will replace the AHPS Web site <a href="https://water.weather.gov">https://water.weather.gov</a>. Once NWPS replaces AHPS, the Web site will become <a href="https://water.noaa.gov/">https://water.noaa.gov/</a>.

You can find more information here: <a href="https://www.weather.gov/dmx/NWPS">https://www.weather.gov/dmx/NWPS</a> Announcement.



