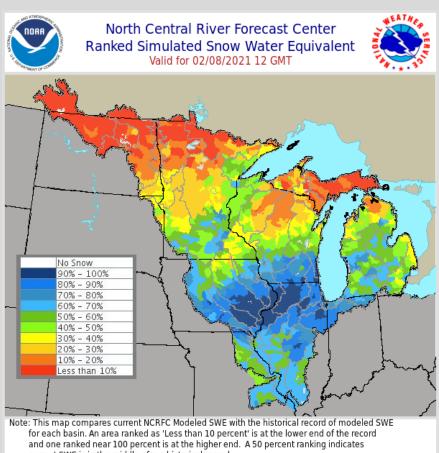
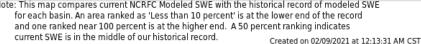


2021 Spring Flood Outlook



National Weather Service – WFO Quad Cities February 11, 2021









Factors to Consider for Spring Flooding

- Antecedent Conditions
- Snow Cover (Snowpack) / Liquid Water Equivalent
- Frozen Ground
- Soil Moisture
- Streamflows
- Weather Forecasts/
 Climate Outlooks





Main Takeaways:

Flood Risk for the Mississippi River is generally near normal, but slightly above normal for minor flooding downstream of the Quad Cities

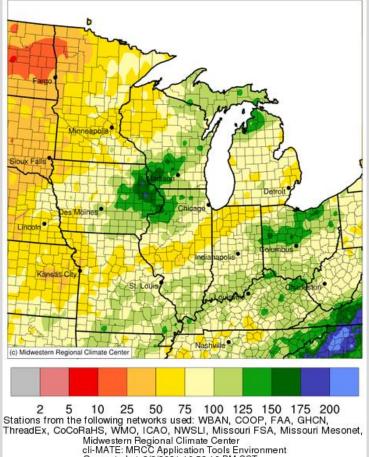
Flood Risk for Local Rivers is near to above normal. Highest risk for flooding is currently on the lower rock River.

- Snowpack and water equivalent in the snowpack is well above normal across portions of Iowa into northern Illinois, while areas upstream through the rest of the Upper Mississippi River watershed are averaging below normal
- Warm temperatures through January combined with a deep snowpack to insulate the ground has kept frost depths shallow.
- Near to below normal soil moisture regionally will reduce the flood risk as well as reduce the risk for long term flooding
- While watersheds in the area with a deep snowpack will see an increased risk for flooding, the degree of flooding will depend on the rate of snowmelt, in combination with additional spring precipitation.

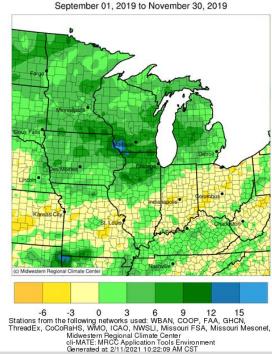


Antecedent Conditions: 2020 Fall Moisture

Accumulated Precipitation (in): Percent of 1981-2010 Normals September 01, 2020 to November 30, 2020



Generated at: 2/8/2021 10:53:10 PM CST



Accumulated Precipitation (in): Departure from 1981-2010 Normals

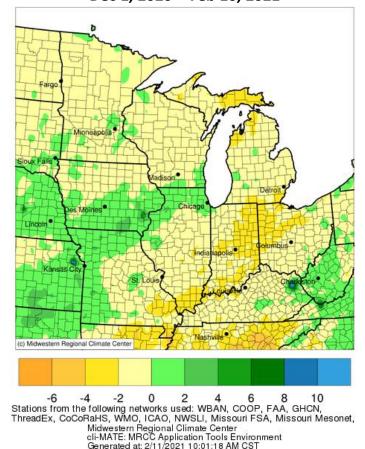




Winter Temperatures/Precipitation

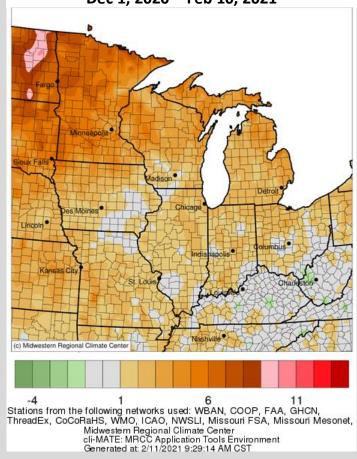
Accumulated Precipitation Departure from Normal

Dec 1, 2020 - Feb 10, 2021



Average Temperature Departure from Normal

Dec 1, 2020 - Feb 10, 2021



Images courtesy of Midwestern Regional Climate Center (MRCC)





Seasonal Snowfall

National Snowfall Analysis: accumulation from 2020-09-30 to 2021-02-11 Issued 2021-02-11 15:16:00 UTC

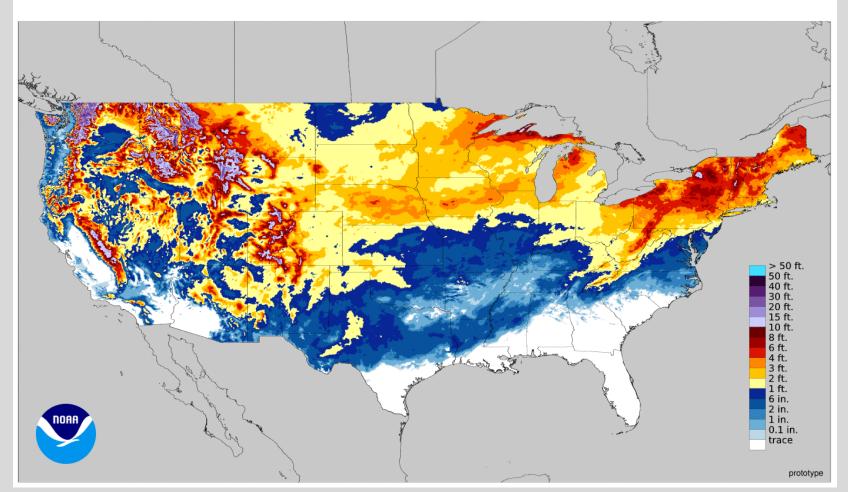
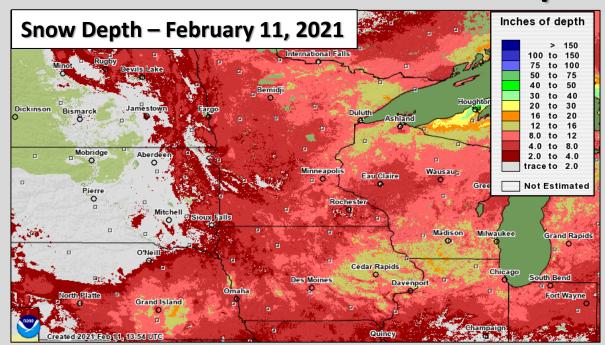


Image courtesy of NOHRSC (NWS)



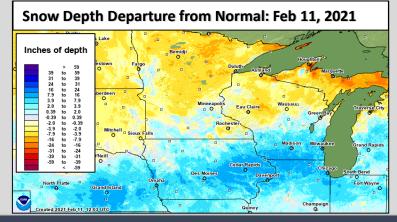


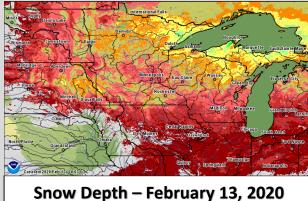
Snow Depth



Snow being observed across the entire region

- Iowa, northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin have well above normal snow depth, while the remainder of the watershed is below normal for snowpack
- Well lower snowpack region-wide than 2020







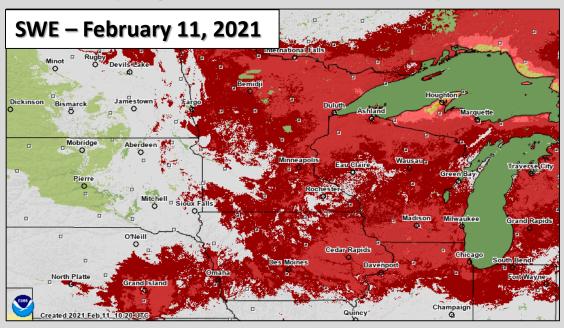






Snow Water Equivalent

(Liquid Water Content)

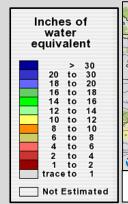


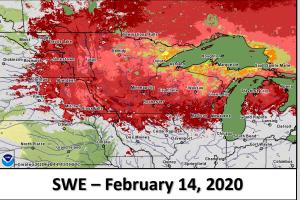
Liquid Water in the snowpack:

- Locally high SWE 2" to 4"
- Regionally SWE well lower than the past few years.
- Yields more concern for flooding at the current time for local rivers.



Images courtesy of NOHRSC







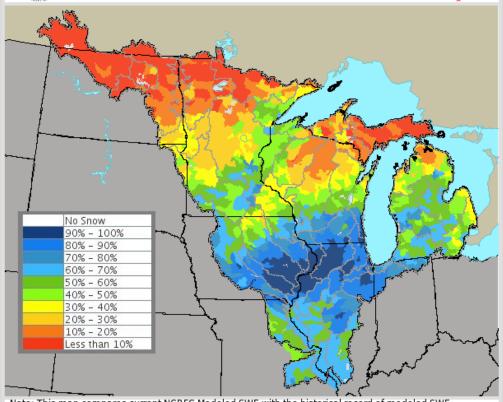
Snow Water Equivalent

(Liquid Water Content) - Comparison to Historical Records



North Central River Forecast Center Ranked Simulated Snow Water Equivalent Valid for 02/08/2021 12 GMT





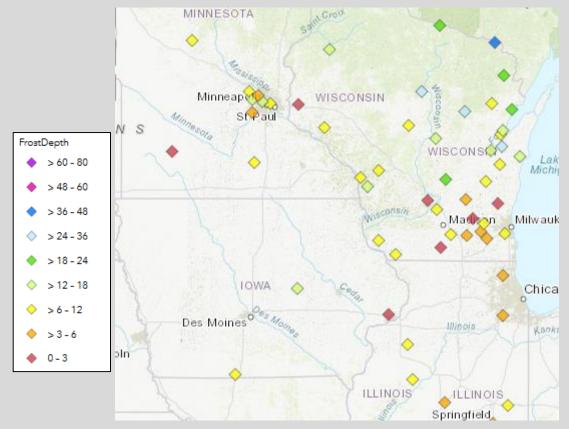
Note: This map compares current NCRFC Modeled SWE with the historical record of modeled SWE for each basin. An area ranked as 'Less than 10 percent' is at the lower end of the record and one ranked near 100 percent is at the higher end. A 50 percent ranking indicates current SWE is in the middle of our historical record.

Created on 02/09/2021 at 12:13:31 AM CST





Frozen Ground: Current Frost Depth



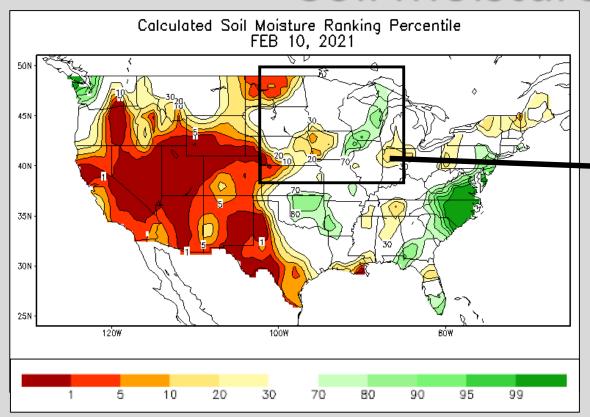
https://www.weather.gov/ncrfc/LMI_FrostDepthMap

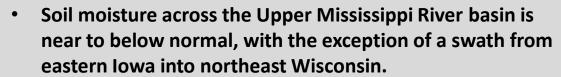
* Can overlay current snow analysis from NOHRSC and precipitation forecast from WPC



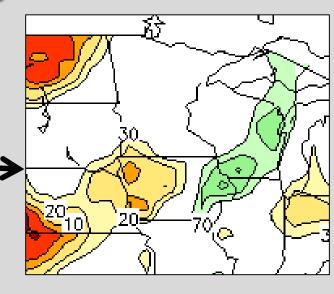


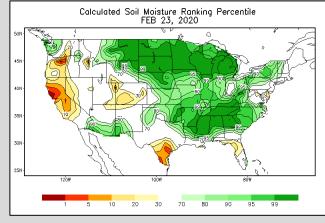
Soil Moisture





 Means there is capacity for snowmelt or new rainfall to infiltrate into the soils, producing less runoff.





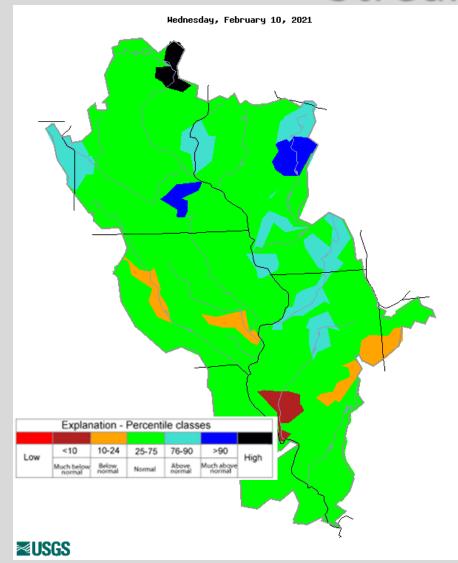
Soil Moisture – February 2020

Images courtesy of NWS Climate Prediction Center

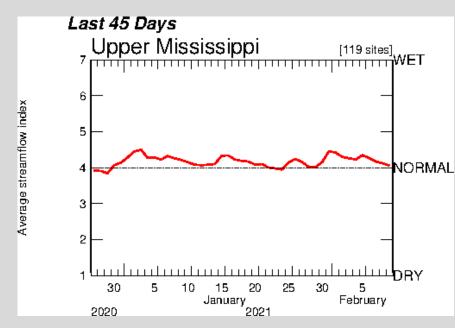




Streamflows



- In general, near normal streamflows across the region.
- Current streamflows indicate there is room in rivers for runoff from snowmelt or spring rains

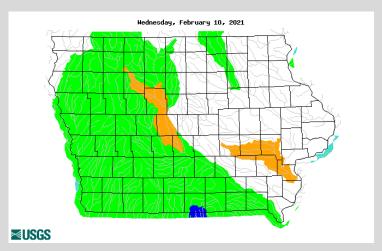


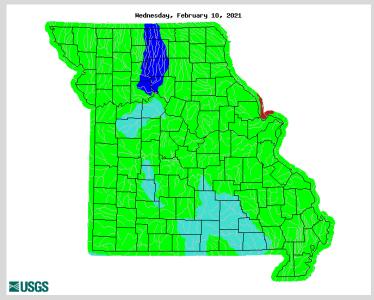
Images courtesy of US Geological Survey

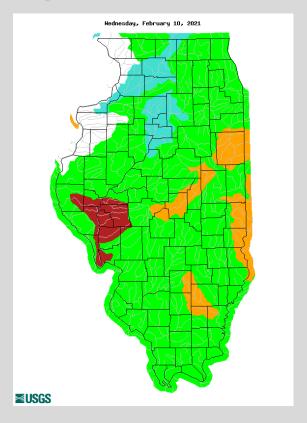




Streamflows by State







	Explan	ation -	Percent	ile class	ses	
Low	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90	High
	Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal	

Images courtesy of US Geological Survey





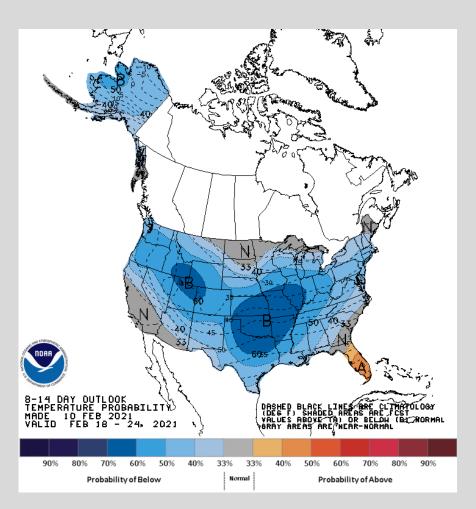
Ice Jam Potential

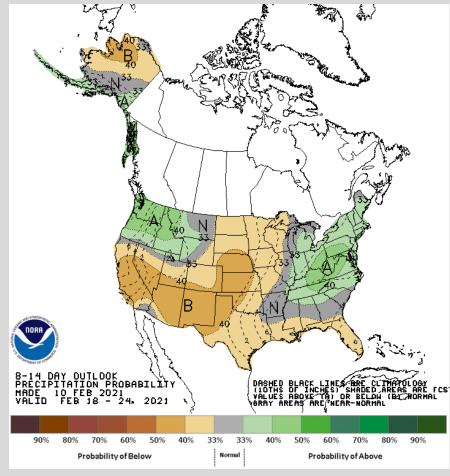


- Ice Jam action has been quiet so far this season
- Recent cold air has allowed ice to develop in area rivers
- Continuing cold in the next few weeks will continue ice development and thickening of the ice
- Concern for ice jams will be focused on break-up.



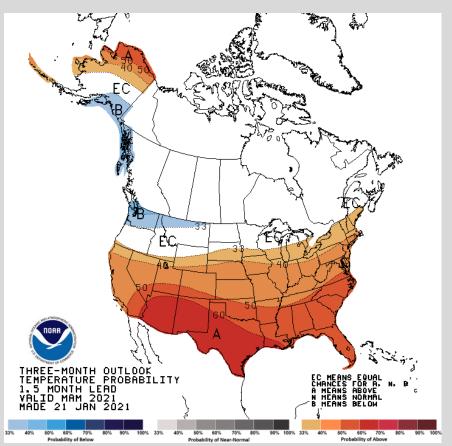
Week 2 Climate Outlook February 18th – 24th

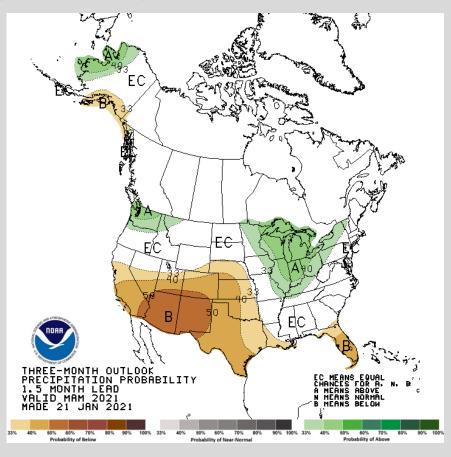






3 Month Climate Outlook March/April/May





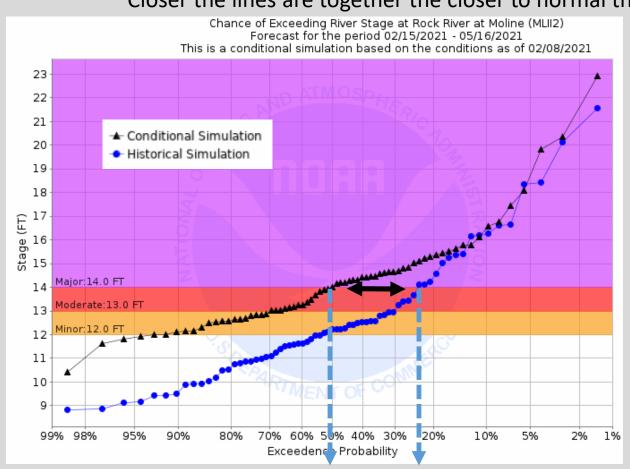
NOAA Climate Prediction Center - www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov





What is the Flood Risk? And how much outside of normal is it?

Closer the lines are together the closer to normal the flood threat is.

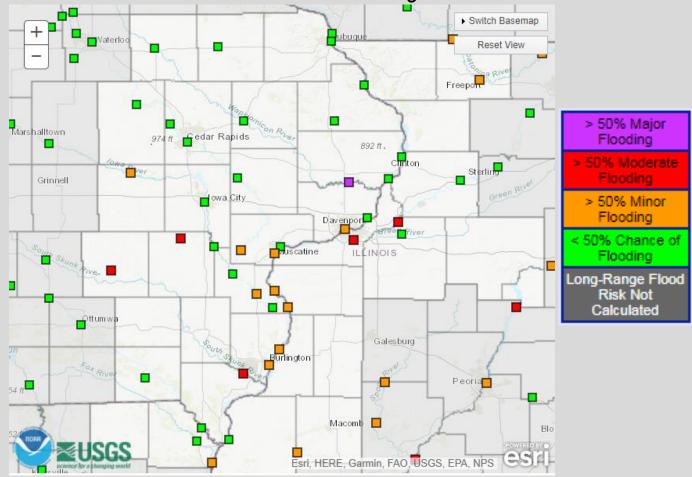


This graphic shows the probability of the Rock River at Moline reaching Major Flood stage (14.0 ft) this year is roughly around 50%. In a normal year this gage has a 24% chance of reaching 14.0 ft.

Long-Range River Outlooks

Locations with chances for flooding:

Around a 50% chance to reach the labeled flood stage

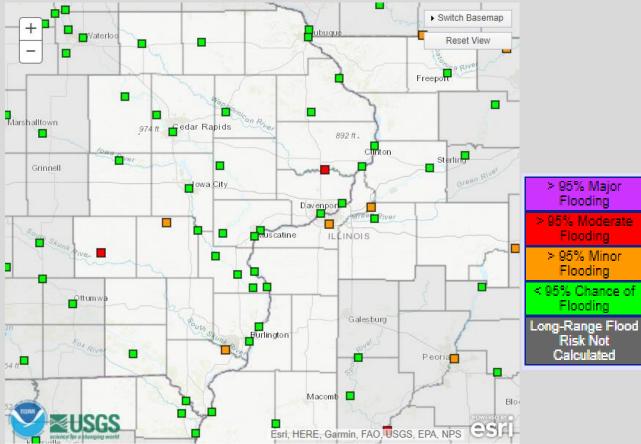




Long-Range River Outlooks

Locations with high chances for flooding:

- Greater than 75% chance to reach the labeled flood stage high probability for flooding
- Only a few locations with high probabilities for flooding.

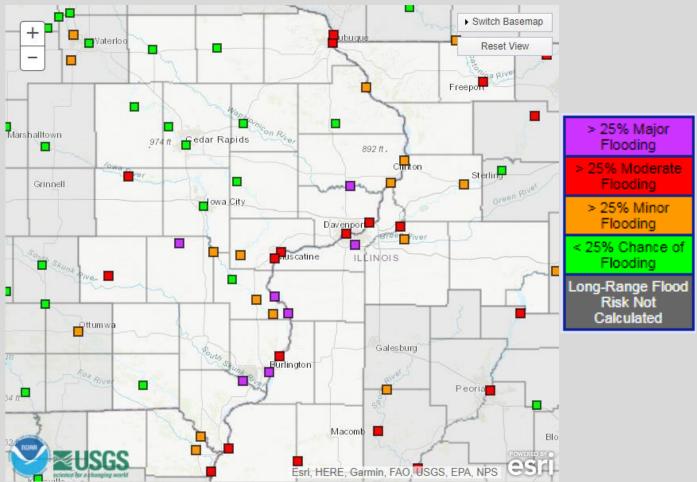




Long-Range River Outlooks

Locations with chances for flooding:

Around a 25% chance to reach the labeled flood stage → Lower Confidence (Probability)





Spring Flood Outlook --Bottom Line--

Mississippi River – Near to Slightly Above Normal Local Rivers – Near to Above Normal

- Below normal precipitation leading into the winter months has lead to dry soils across much of the Upper Mississippi Watershed
- Snowpack above normal locally, but below normal in the upper portions of the Mississippi River basin
- Warm temperatures have kept frost depths shallow
- The higher Liquid Water in the snowpack when combined with the drier soils, shallow frost, and near normal streamflows nearly balance out the flood threat for this Spring Season.
- The occurrence and severity of flooding will be determined by the rate of snowmelt and additional spring precipitation



Spring Flood Outlook Dates

Updated Outlooks:

February 25, 2021 March 11, 2021

Information from this outlook can be found:

From the North Central River Forecast Center

https://www.weather.gov/ncrfc/

From the Quad Cites Weather Forecast Office:

Quad Cities - weather.gov/dvn/2021_springfloodoutlook

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jessica.brooks@noaa.gov





Information Sources

- Midwest Regional Climate Center (MRCC) http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/
- US Geological Survey (USGS) http://www.usgs.gov
- National Operational Hydrologic Remote Sensing Center (NOHRSC) www.nohrsc.noaa.gov
- NOAA Climate Prediction Center www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov
- NOAA Weather Prediction Center www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov
- North Central River Forecast Center www.weather.gov/ncrfc
- https://www.weather.gov/ncrfc/LMI_ROF_NFP_SpringHydroOutlook
- Advanced Hydrological Prediction Service (AHPS) water.weather.gov/ahps
- US Drought Monitor <u>droughtmonitor.unl.edu</u>

