

NWS Quad Cities IA/IL

Thursday, March 10, 2022

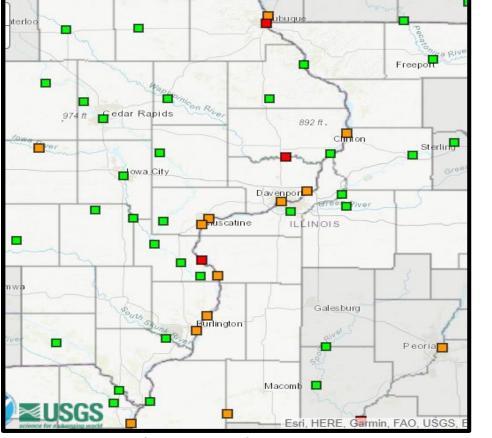
# Key Messages:

- → Mississippi River: The risk is near normal for all categories of flooding.
- → Tributary rivers: Near to below normal risk for all categories of flooding.
- → Future precipitation events and the rate of snowmelt in the upper Mississippi basin will be the main factors determining the occurrence and severity of any flooding this spring.



# **Important Changes** (since Outlook #2)

Slightly lower flood risk on the Mississippi





### Map showing flood risk from March through May





- Seasonal Temperatures and Precipitation
- Snow Cover and Liquid Water Equivalent
- Frost Depth
- Soil Moisture
- Current River Streamflows
- Weather Forecasts and Outlooks





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**Quad Cities Iowa/Illinois** 

Seasonal Temperatures/Precipitation

NWS Quad Cities IA/IL

# Average Winter Temperatures:

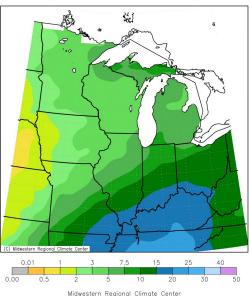
Near normal temperatures this winter. Above normal south and below normal north of our area.

# Winter Precipitation:

- Locally Below normal
- Upstream (Mississippi River watershed) – Above normal, especially in northern MN.

# Seasonal Accumulated

Precipitation



Midwestern Regional Climate Center cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment Generated at: 3/10/2022 2:24:50 PM CST

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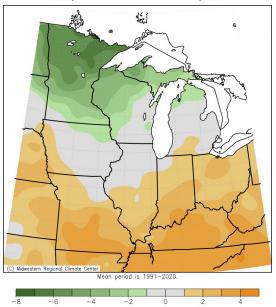
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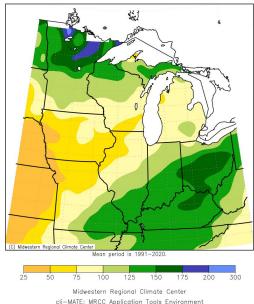
### Average Temperature Departure from Normal

Dec 1, 2021 – March 10, 2022



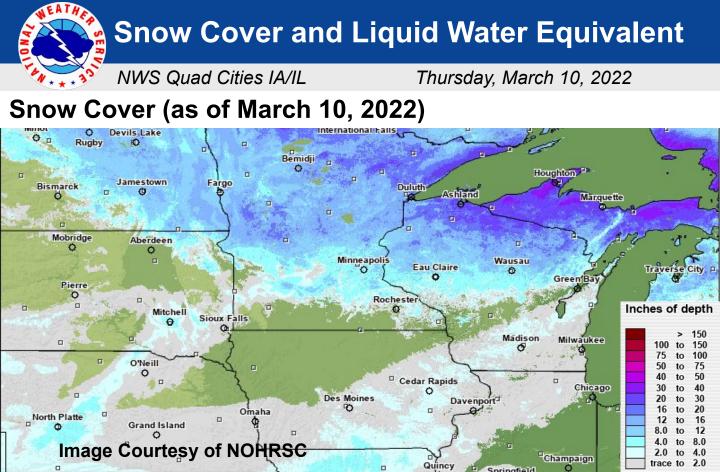
Midwestern Regional Climate Center cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment Generated at: 3/10/2022 2:23:40 PM CST Accumulated Precipitation

# Percent of Mean



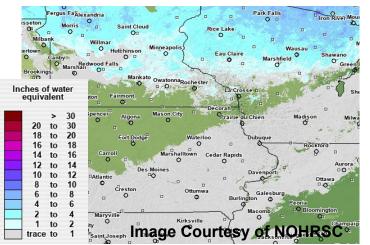
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment Generated at: 3/10/2022 2:25:49 PM CST

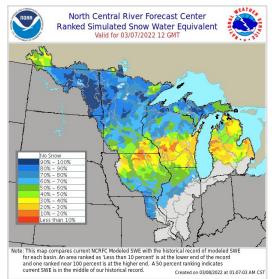
Quad Cities Iowa/Illinois



# Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) as of March 7, 2022:

Widespread SWE of T-1". Deepest snowpack has 2-4" of SWE in north





# Contribution to flood potential:

• Local snowmelt alone has a limited potential for flooding due to below normal moisture content. Snow melt from the north will lead to uncertainty in the flood potential.



Snow Water Equivalent Change This Week NWS Quad Cities IA/IL Thursday, March 10, 2022

## 72-Hour Snowmelt

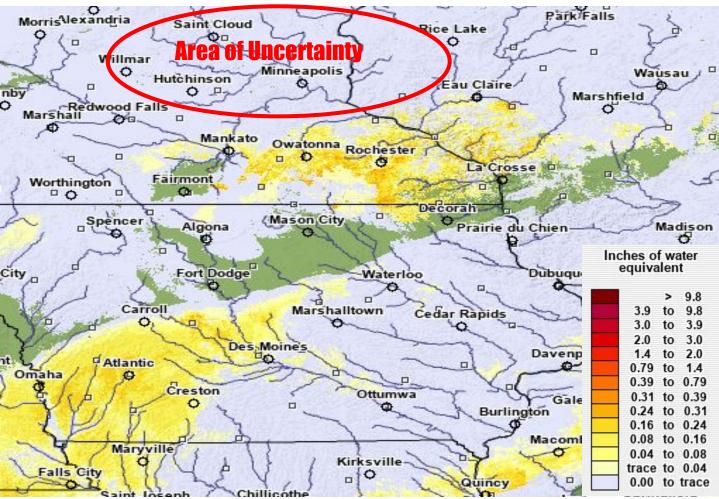


Image Courtesy of NOHRSC

## Contribution to flood potential:

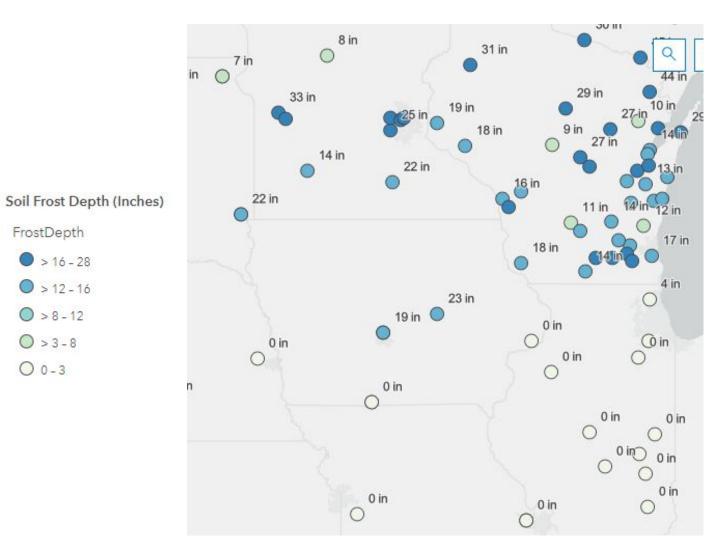
• With little snowpack locally, not much flooding impact is currently expected locally. Melt from the snowpack in the the north may have flooding impact. Any new snowfall can also impact this in the future.





# Frozen ground

 Much deeper frost depth in northern Mississippi River Valley, ranging 10 to 30 inches for some.



# **Contribution to flood potential:**

• Shallow frost locally allows more snowmelt and rain to infiltrate into the ground, limiting runoff. Deeper frost depth across the upper Mississippi basin raises concern of a rapid snowmelt and significant runoff.

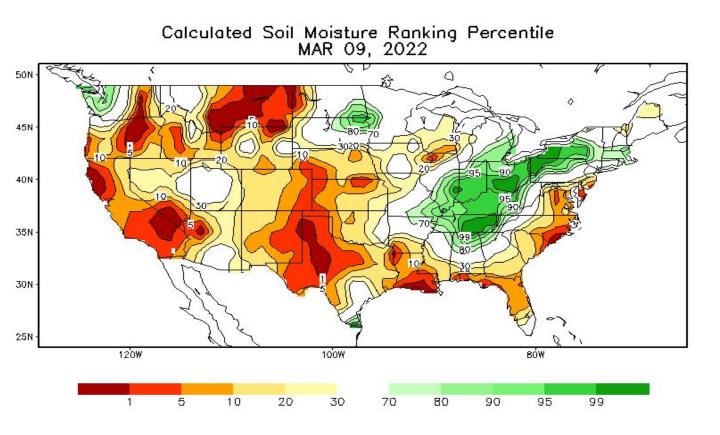


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### Drier Soils, with some under Moderate Drought Conditions:

- Below normal soil moisture over much of the area.
- Soil moisture is near to above normal in the upper Mississippi River Valley.



# **Contribution to flood potential:**

• With the relatively dry soils, snowmelt or rainfall will have some capacity to infiltrate into the ground as the frost depth continues decreasing. Some areas may start to trend towards more saturation, due to increased snowmelt, which can lead to a lesser amount of infiltration.



**Current Drought Conditions** 

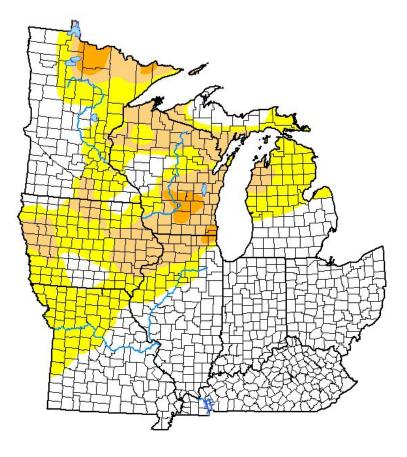
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## Drier Soils, with some under Moderate Drought Conditions:

Abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions are seen over eastern IA, northwest IL, and northeast MO.

### U.S. Drought Monitor Midwest

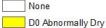


#### March 8, 2022

(Released Thursday, Mar. 10, 2022) Valid 7 a.m. EST

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	57.04	42.96	<mark>17.6</mark> 0	2.10	0.00	0.00
Last Week 03-01-2022	54.95	45.05	19.34	2.28	0.00	0.00
3 Month s Ago 12-07-2021	60.60	39.40	17.44	4.88	0.23	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-04-2022	63.32	36.68	<mark>15.2</mark> 5	2.41	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-28-2021	57.44	42.56	23.36	12.29	4.16	0.00
One Year Ago 03-09-2021	46.93	53.07	11.59	1.24	0.33	0.00







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:

Brian Fuchs National Drought Mitigation Center



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

# **Contribution to flood potential:**

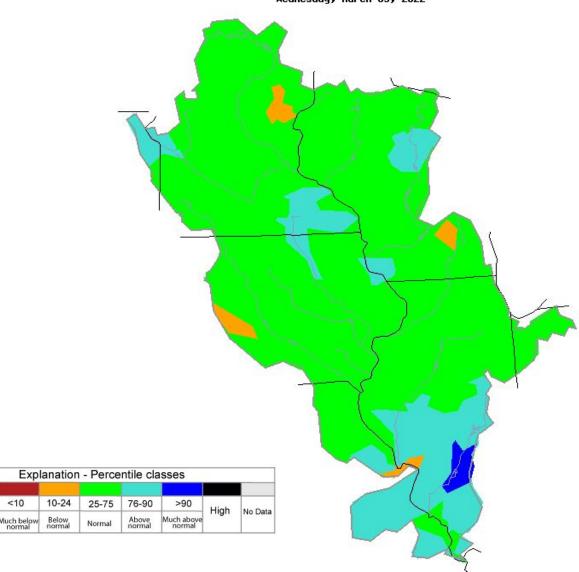
With moderate drought conditions, snowmelt or rainfall will have the capacity to infiltrate into the ground once frost in the ground is gone.





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Streamflows are near to slightly above normal across IA, IL, and MO. This will help in the event of a heavy precipitation events in the future, as the rivers will be able to hold more water than if river levels were high.



Hednesday, March 09, 2022

# Contribution to flood potential:

 Rivers near normal levels indicate there is capacity in the rivers for runoff from snowmelt water and spring rains, while those above normal will have less capacity.

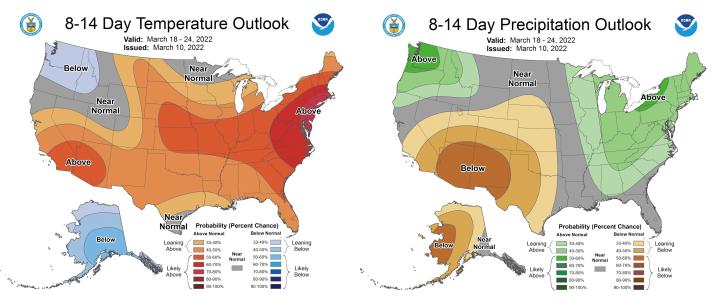


Low



# Week 2 Temperature and Precipitation Outlooks (3/18-3/24):

• Above normal temperatures and above normal precipitation are favored.

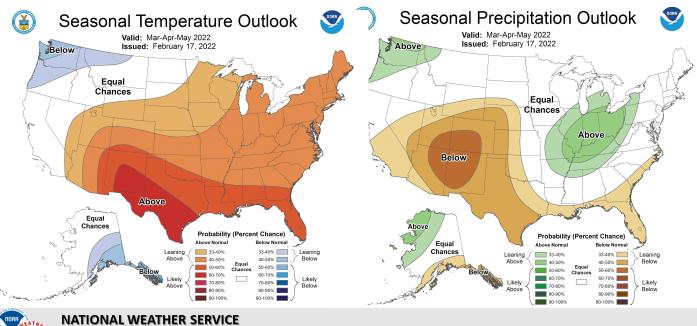


# March-May Outlook:

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• Looking through May, there are low probabilities favoring above normal temperatures and precipitation.

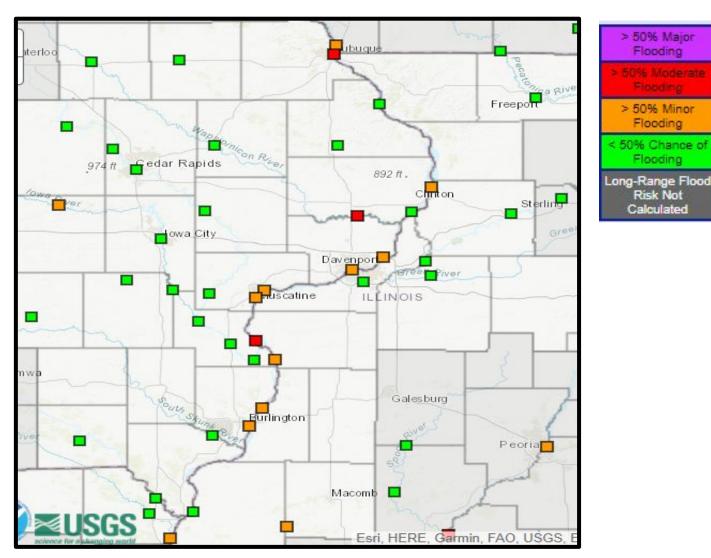


#### Quad Cities Iowa/Illinois

Long Range Flood Risk Outlook NWS Quad Cities IA/IL Thursday, March 10, 2022

# Locations with chances for flooding:

• Greater than 50% chance to reach the labeled flood stage



- Highest chance of flooding on the Mississippi River. (slight decrease since the second outlook)
- Lower flood risk on tributaries.





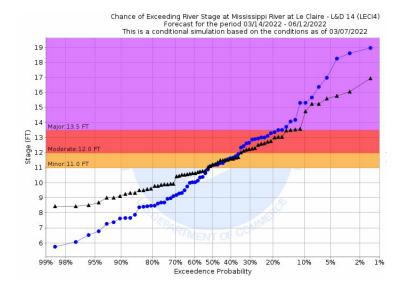
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# How far outside of normal is the flood risk?

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

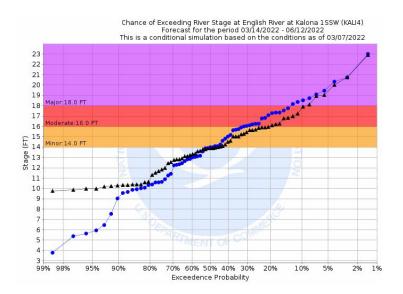
Conditional Simulation
Historical Simulation

Example of higher risk location (but still near normal risk): Mississippi at Le Claire



This graphic shows the probability of the Mississippi River at Le Claire (L/D 14) reaching Minor Flood stage this year is around 53%. In a normal year, the chance is 52%.

#### Example of lower risk locations - most local rivers: English River at Kalona



For the English River at Kalona the risk for reaching Moderate Flood Stage (16 ft) this year is 21%. In a normal year, there is a 32% chance of reaching 16 ft.

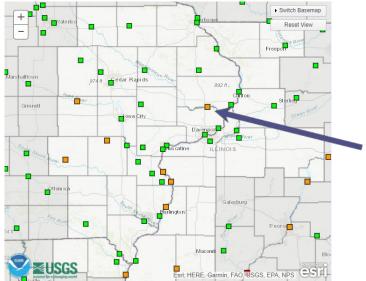




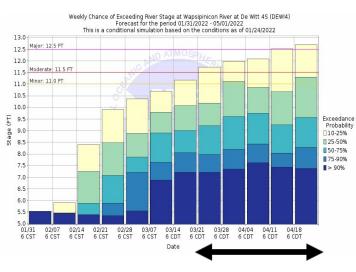
Where to find the information:

https://water.weather.gov/ahps2/long\_range.php?wfo=dvn

• To see the graphs, choose a location from the map.



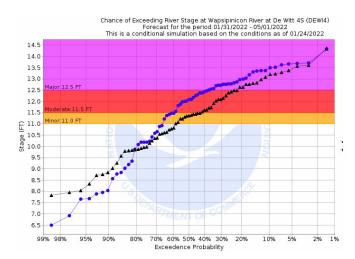
 Choosing the Probability Information Tab will get you to the graphical analysis of the probabilities.



This graph shows the most likely timing of high river levels.



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This graph shows the probability compared to normal of reaching particular river levels through the entire 3 month period.



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•Quad Cities WFO Forecast Discussions (technical weather and hydrology discussion) -

forecast.weather.gov/product.php?site=DVN&issuedby=DVN&product=AFD

- •Advanced Hydrological Prediction Service (AHPS) <u>water.weather.gov/ahps</u>
- •North Central River Forecast Center <u>www.weather.gov/ncrfc</u>

•Probabilistic Information https://water.weather.gov/ahps2/long\_range.php?wfo=dvn

- •Midwest Regional Climate Center (MRCC) http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/
- •US Geological Survey (USGS) WaterWatch page <u>http://waterwatch.usgs.gov</u>

•National Operational Hydrologic Remote Sensing Center (NOHRSC) – <u>www.nohrsc.noaa.gov</u>

- •NOAA Climate Prediction Center <u>www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov</u>
- •NOAA Weather Prediction Center <u>www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov</u>
- •US Drought Monitor <u>droughtmonitor.unl.edu</u>

<u>The Spring Flood Outlook will be updated</u> <u>March 10, 2022</u>





### **Main Points**

### Mississippi River: Near normal (decreased) Tributary Rivers: Near to Below Normal (little change)

- Mississippi: The risk is near normal for all flooding categories.
- Tributary rivers: Near to below normal risk for all categories of flooding.
- Future precipitation events and the rate of snowmelt in the upper Mississippi basin will be the main factors determining the occurrence and severity of any flooding this spring.

## Flood Quick Facts and Preparedness:

#### Quick facts you should know about flooding:

•Flooding can be caused by heavy rain, rapid snow melt, coastal storms, storm surge, waterway overflow, ice jamming, levee overtopping, dam failure, or from wastewater systems.

- •Flooding has occurred in every U.S. state and territory.
- •It only takes 6 inches of fast-moving water to knock you off your feet.
- •A car can be moved in as little as 2 feet of water.
- •90% of all U.S. natural disasters declared by the President involve flooding.

#### Preparedness:

*Know your risk:* Are you in a flood-prone area? Know your zone: **www.fema.gov/flood-zones** -You must purchase separate flood insurance for your home. There is a 30 day wait period between when you buy a flood insurance policy and when it goes into effect. Plan ahead!

-A Flood Watch is issued when conditions are favorable for flooding. Time to prepare!

-A Flood Warning is issued when flooding is imminent or occurring. Time to act!

#### Never drive into flood waters! Turn around, don't drown!

Find out more information at: <u>www.weather.gov/dvn/2022\_springfloodoutlook</u> Contact the NWS Quad Cities Hydro Team at <u>cr.dvn-hydro@noaa.gov</u>

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