

The 100th Anniversary of the 1914 Record Flood at Schenectady

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The record flood on the Mohawk River at Schenectady, New York occurred on 28 March 1914. This flood was accompanied by large ice floes and ice jams which did considerable damage to local infrastructure. More recent damaging floods with ice floes and ice jams occurred at Schenectady in January of 1996 and March of 2007.

This work looks at the daily weather as measured at Albany, New York (the nearest long term climatological site) during the winters of 1913-1914, 1995-1996, 2006-2007 and 2013-2014.

Estimated river ice thickness was simulated for each winter using the thermal ice growth equation outlined by the U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (USACE, 2002):

$$h_j = \alpha \sqrt{U_j}$$

where h_j = calculated ice thickness on day j

- $\alpha \approx 0.4$ (constant from WFO ALY studies)
- U_j = Accumulated Freezing Degree Days from freezeup to day j

Simulated ice thicknesses are compared with photos from each event showing ice thickness, and with United States Geological Survey (USGS) records. The simulated ice thicknesses are fairly accurate based on the observational evidence. A complicating factor is snowfall during the ice accumulation period. According to observational evidence, greater snowfall during this period leads to thicker river ice.







