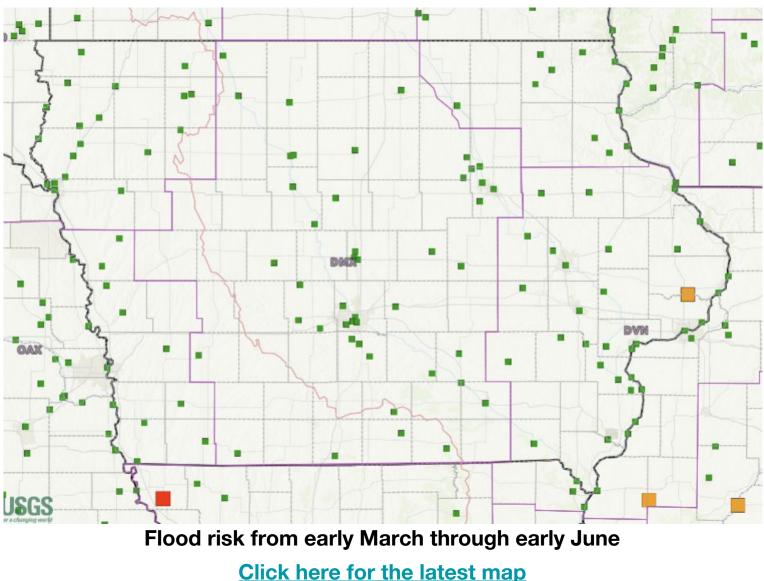


Key Messages

- Near to below normal spring flood threat for all rivers.
- A near to below normal risk of flooding does not necessarily mean that flooding will not occur.
- This outlook pertains mainly to rivers. Any flash flood risk can be highly localized.
- Seasonally moderate to heavy rainfall next week may lead to brief within-bank rises on eastern lowa rivers.
- Drought conditions are expected to continue through the spring.
- Ice jams are not expected to result in significant flooding.
- Future weather-especially including amount and timing of precipitation-can be big factors in the spring flood threat.

Next Scheduled Update

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



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Spring flood element checklist

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. For your reference, here are links to the current <u>Drought Monitor</u> as well as the NWS/CPC <u>monthly</u> and <u>seasonal</u> drought outlooks.

Element	Impact on Potential Spring Flooding	Link to Latest Info
River levels	Neutral	USGS WaterWatch
Soil moisture	Decreased risk	NASA SPoRT Soil
Snowpack/snow water equivalent	Decreased risk	NWS National Snor NCRFC Ranked Sr MBRFC Ranked Sr
Frost depth	Increased risk	NWS Frost Depth N lowa Environmenta
Monthly temperature outlook	Neutral	CPC Outlooks
Monthly precipitation outlook	Neutral to increased risk	CPC Outlooks



February 27, 2025

formation

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Moisture

<u>ow Analysis</u> Snow Water Equivalent Snow Water Equivalent

<u>Map</u> al Mesonet Soil Temps



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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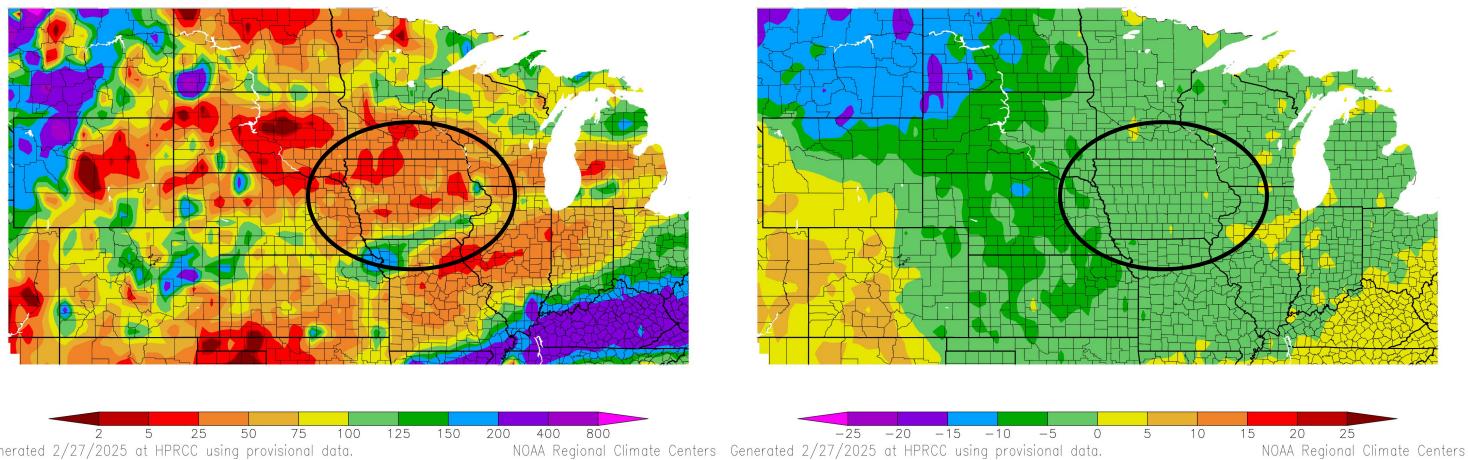




Percent of normal precipitation and departure from normal temperature, last 30 days

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)1/28/2025 - 2/26/2025

Departure from Normal Temperature (F) 1/28/2025 - 2/26/2025



Generated 2/27/2025 at HPRCC using provisional data.



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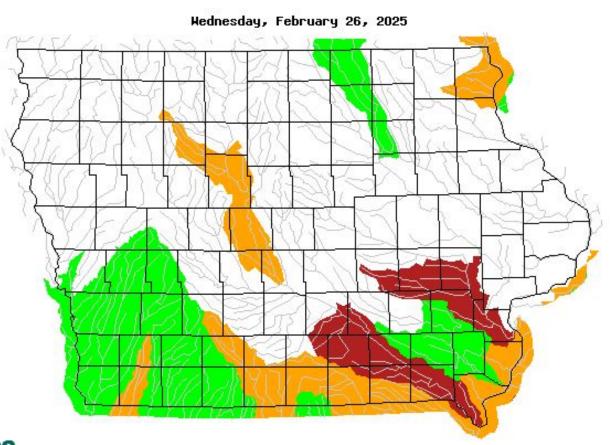
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Streamflow percentiles and state duration hydrograph for runoff

Streamflow percentiles

State duration hydrograph for runoff–weighted average



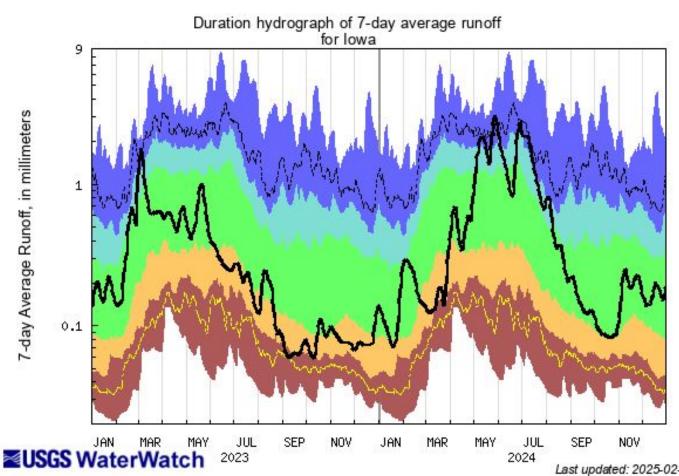


	Expl	anation	- Perce	ntile cla	isses		
	<10	10.24	05.75	70.00	>00		
Low	<10	10-24 Below	25-75	76-90 Above	>90 Much above	High	No Data
	Much below normal	normal	Normal	normal	normal		



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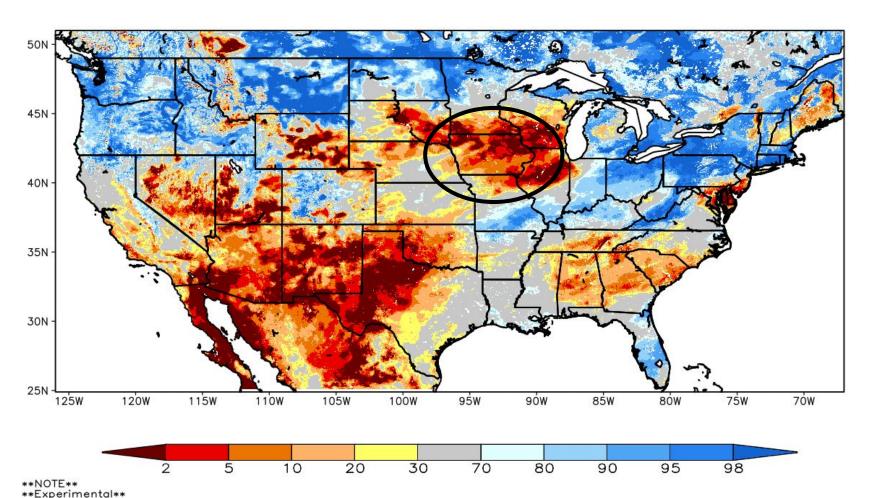
	E	xplana	tion - Pe	ercentile	classes	3	
							_
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Runof
Much below Normal		Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal		

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Last updated: 2025-02-27



SPoRT-LIS 0-10 cm Soil Moisture percentile valid 26 Feb 2025



30th to 70th percentile is near normal (grey) >70th percentile is above normal (white/blue) <30th percentile is below normal (brown/red)

To convert centimeters (cm) to inches: approximately 2.5 cm equals one inch 10 cm = -4 inches

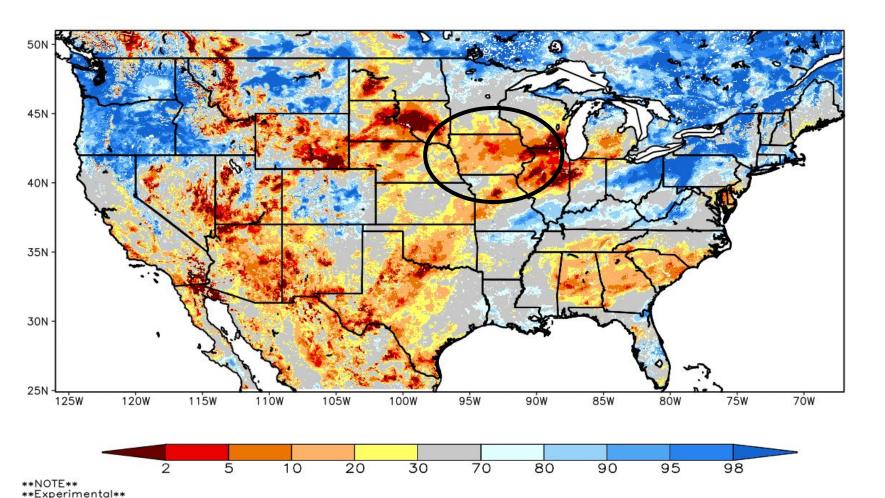
Generally below to much below normal across the state



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SPoRT-LIS 0-40 cm Soil Moisture percentile valid 26 Feb 2025



30th to 70th percentile is near normal (grey) >70th percentile is above normal (white/blue) <30th percentile is below normal (brown/red)

To convert centimeters (cm) to inches: approximately 2.5 cm equals one inch $40 \text{ cm} = \sim 16 \text{ inches}$

Generally below to much below normal across the state



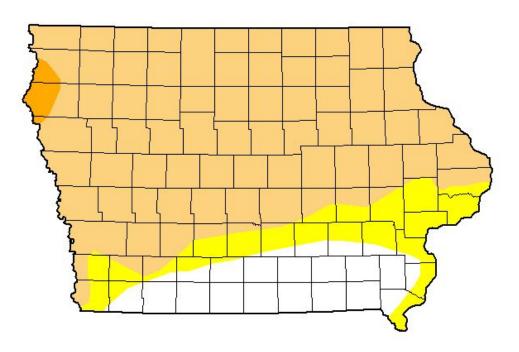
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Drought Monitor and Drought Monitor class change, 3 months and 1 year

U.S. Drought Monitor

lowa



February 25, 2025
(Released Thursday, Feb. 27, 2025)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

D3 Extreme Drought

D4 Exceptional Drought

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	14.46	85.54	72.65	1.30	0.00	0.00
02-18-2025	14.46	85.54	61.42	1.30	0.00	0.00
3 Month s Ago 11-26-2024	6.83	93.17	60.23	1.30	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-07-2025	20.41	79.59	57.13	1.30	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	<mark>6.02</mark>	93.98	23.20	1.29	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 02-27-2024	0.78	99.22	79.04	56.37	18.58	0.00

D0 Abnormally Dry

Author: Brian Fuchs

USDA

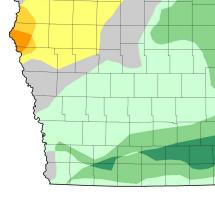
D1 Moderate Drought

National Drought Mitigation Center

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions.

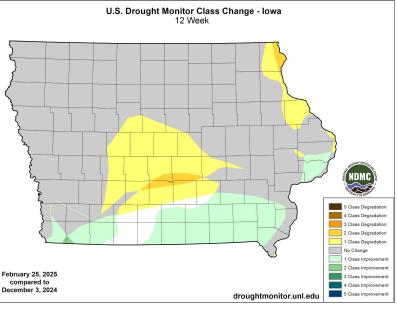
Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

droughtmonitor.unl.edu



February 25, 2025 compared to February 27, 2024

12 Week



52 Week

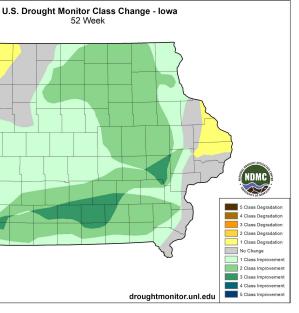
February 25, 2025 compared to December 3, 2024



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3-month change

1-year change

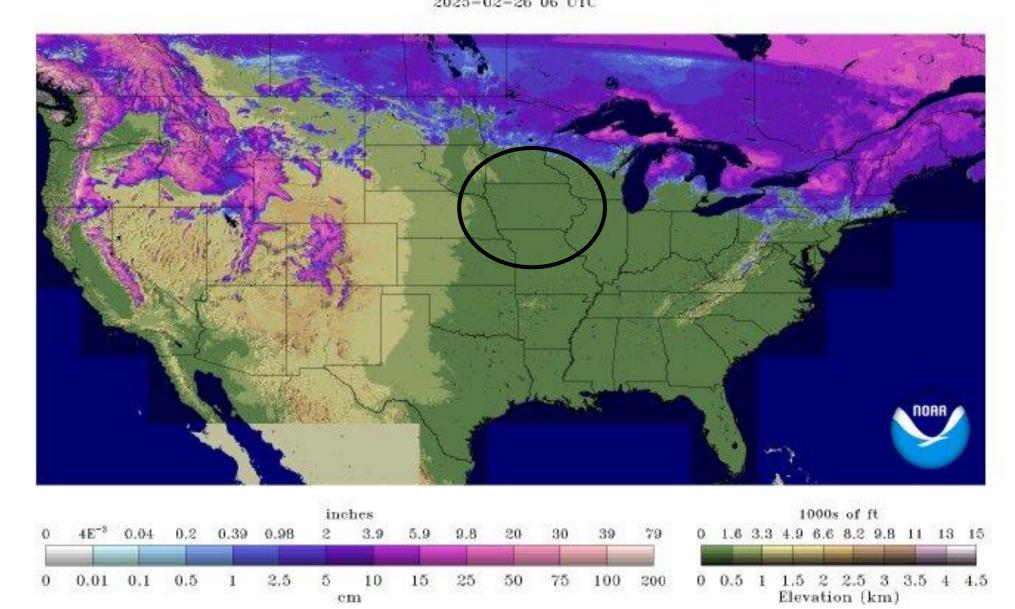


NOIL.

Spring 2025 Flood Outlook for Iowa

Snow water equivalent

Snow Water Equivalent 2025-02-26 06 UTC

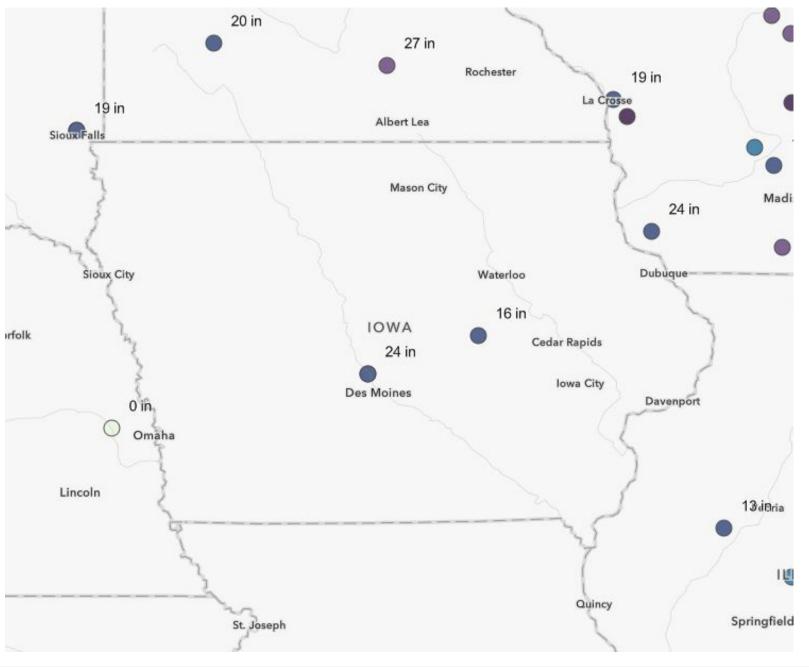


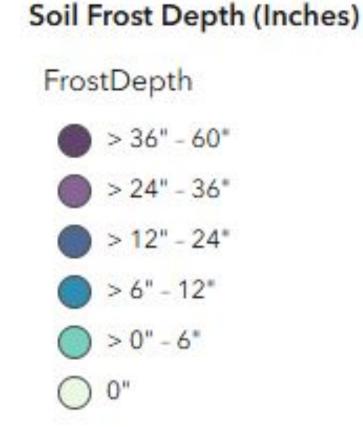
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Frost depth





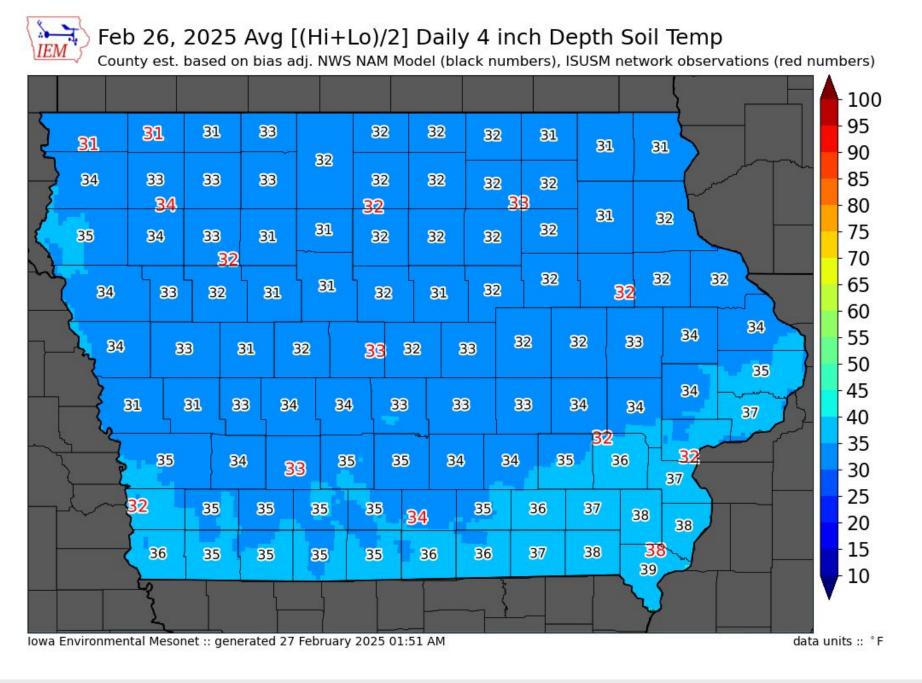


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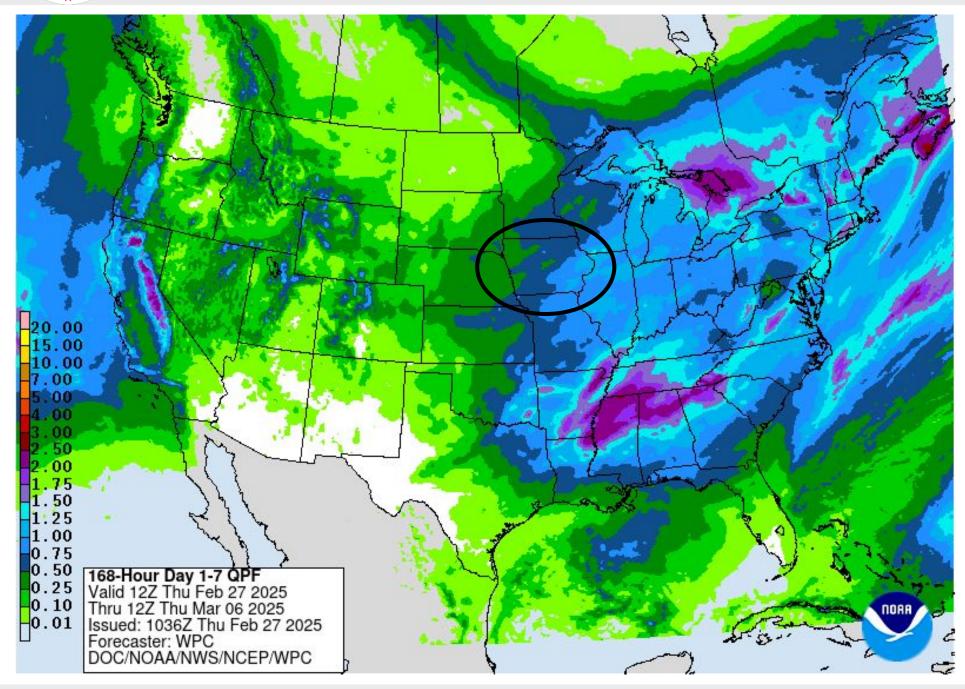
4-inch soil temp





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7-day forecast precipitation

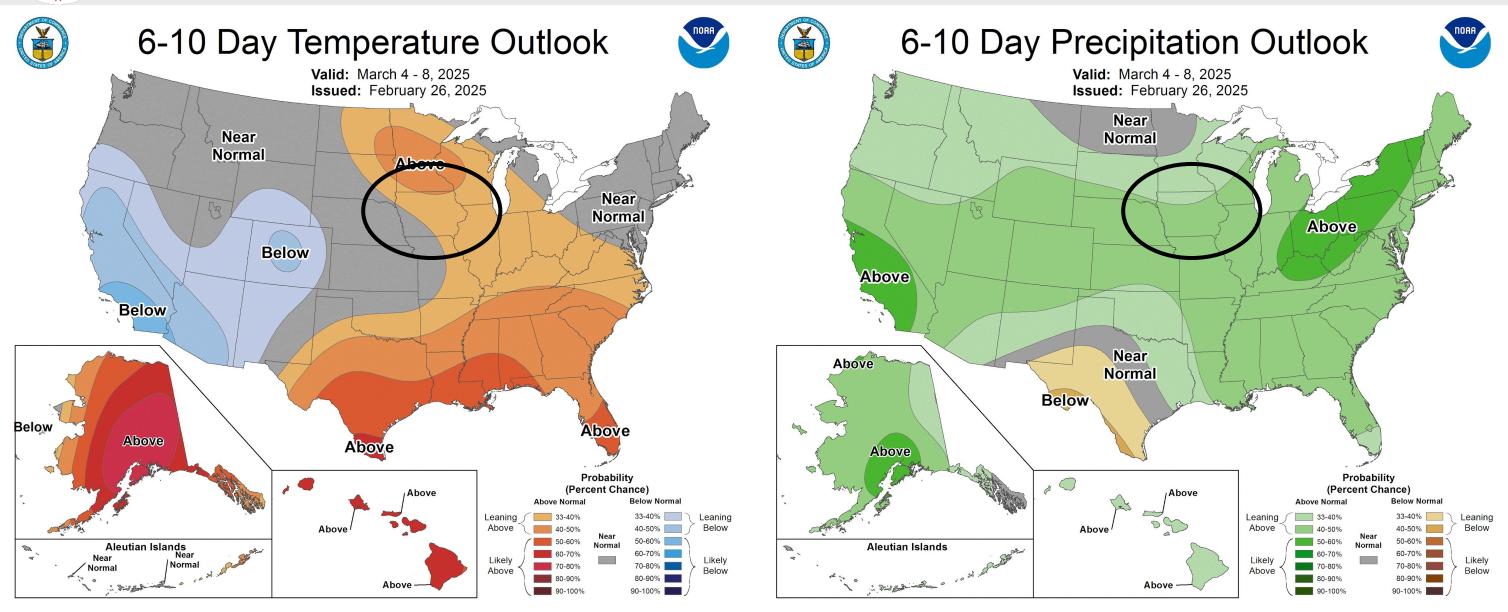


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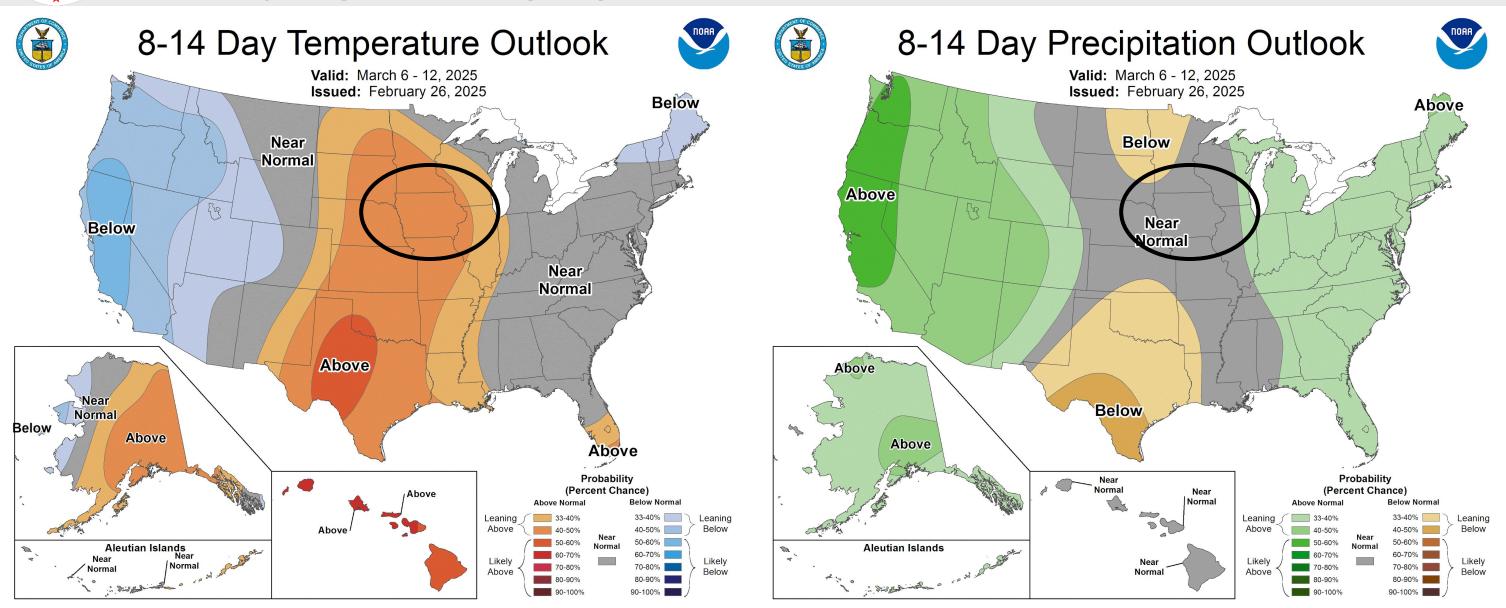
6-10 day temperature and precipitation outlooks





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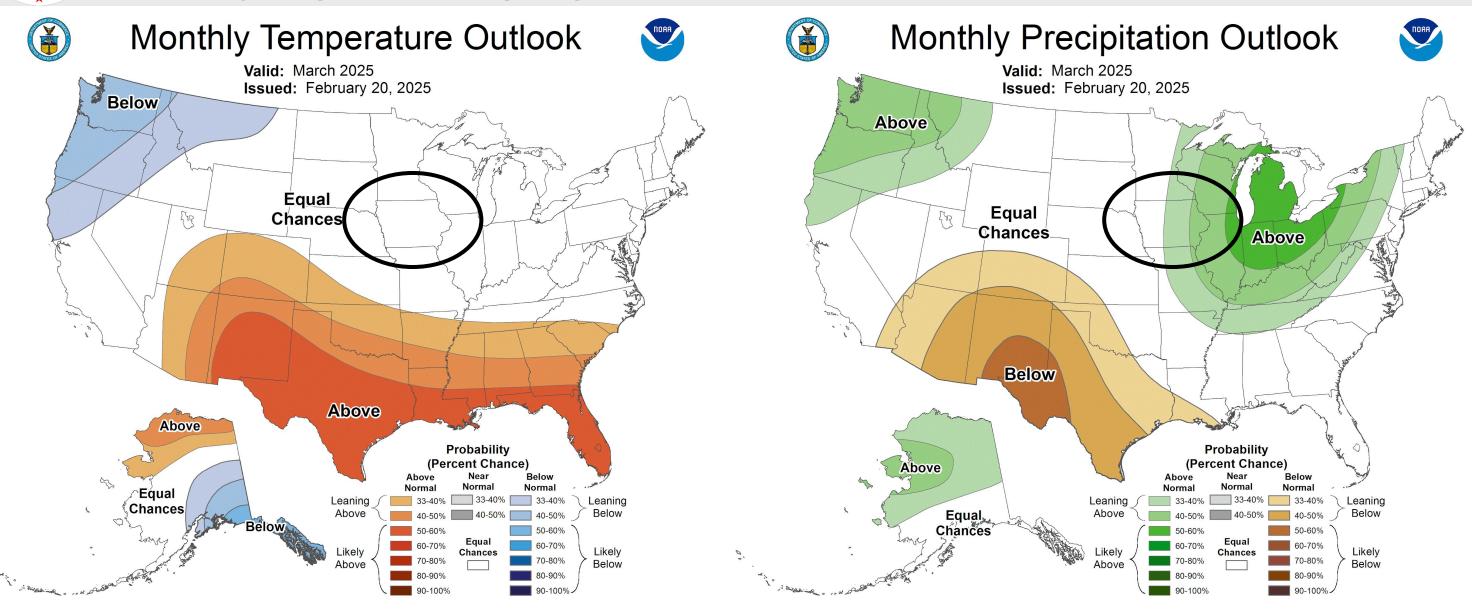
8-14 day temperature and precipitation outlooks





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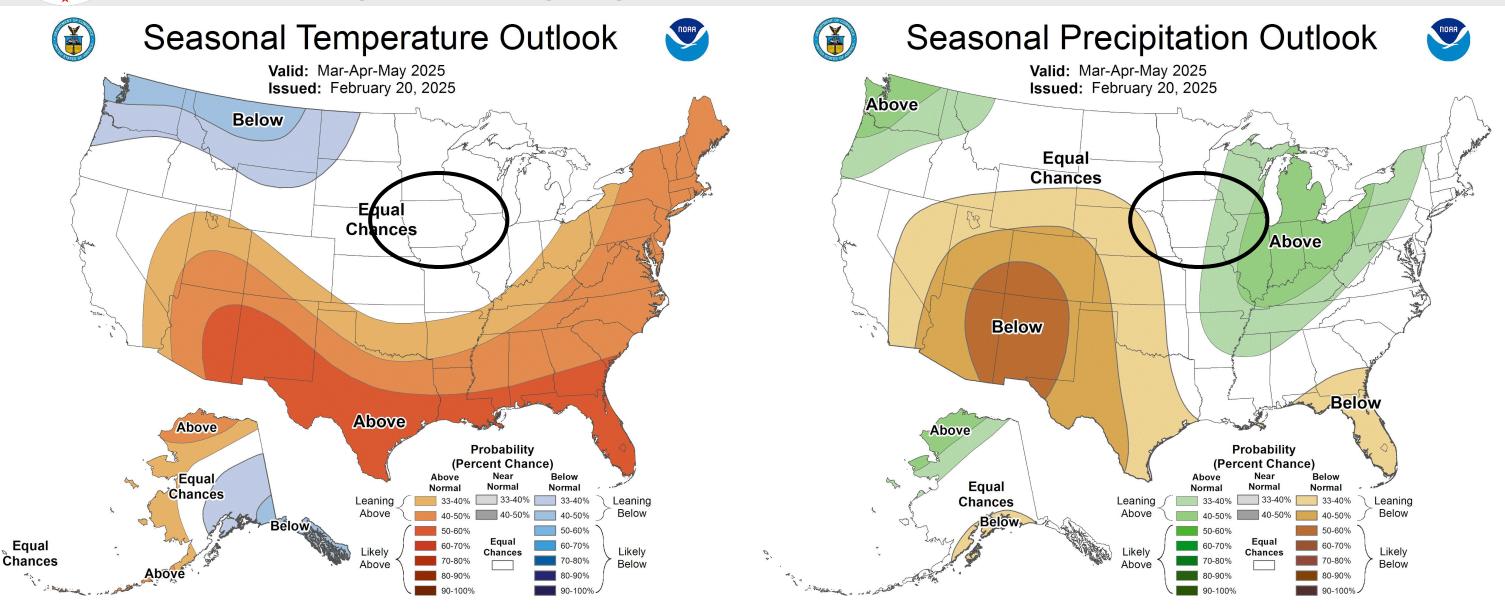
Monthly temperature and precipitation outlooks





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Seasonal temperature and precipitation outlooks





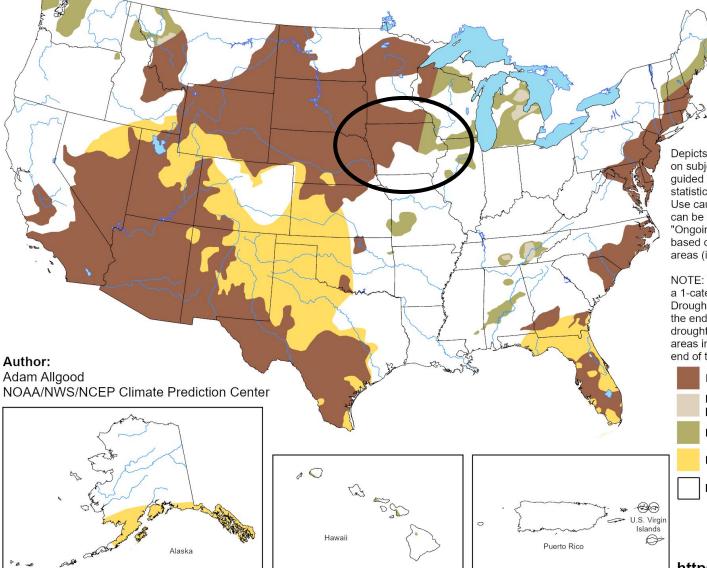
February 27, 2025

Seasonal drought outlook

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

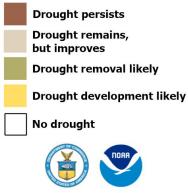
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for February 20 - May 31, 2025 Released February 20, 2025



Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).



https://go.usa.gov/3eZ73

improve across lowa



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Drought conditions expected to persist or

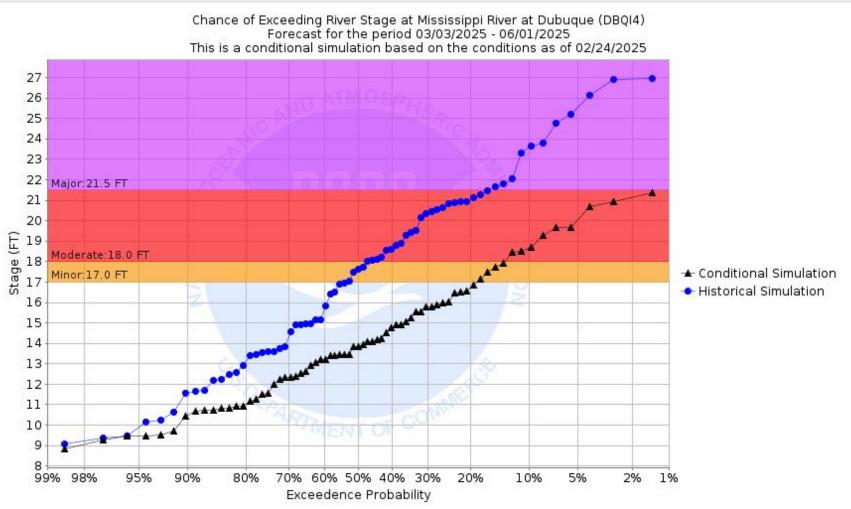




Long-range probabilistic information–90-day period

Long-Range Flood Risk (90-day period)

- Available on NWPS > Layers > River Gauge > Long Range Flood Outlook.
- 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, snow pack, etc.)-the conditional simulation.
- When the black line is left of the blue line, chances for higher river levels and flooding are higher than normal.
- Conversely, when the <u>black line is to the right of</u> the blue line, chances for higher river levels and flooding are lower than normal.
- 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%).

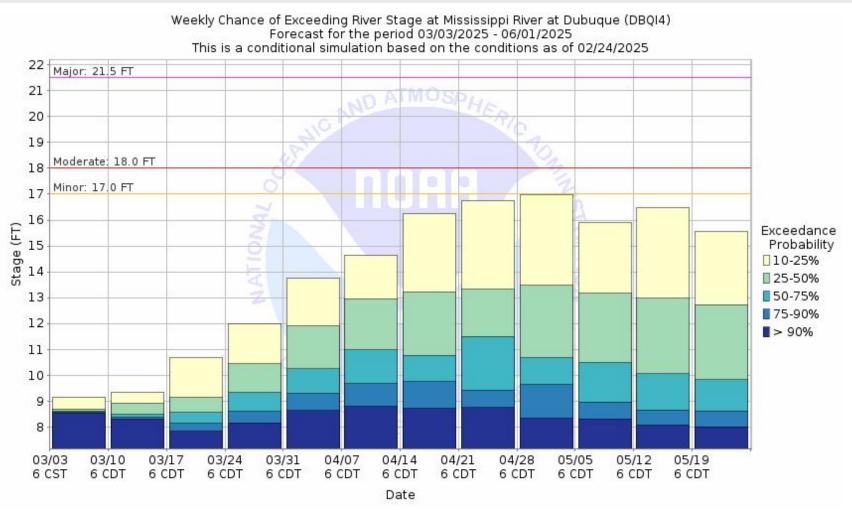


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Long-range probabilistic information-weekly chances during 90-day period

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

- Available on NWPS > Layers > River Gauge > Long Range Flood Outlook.
- 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.



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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

- <u>Slower than normal warm-up</u> leading up to the snowmelt period-keeps the snowpack longer
- Fast warm-up during the snowmelt period-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

- <u>Normal warm-up</u> leading up to the snowmelt period
- <u>Slow and steady snowmelt</u>-introduces water to the system more slowly
- Little to no additional precipitation during the <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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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: weather.gov/lacrosse

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.

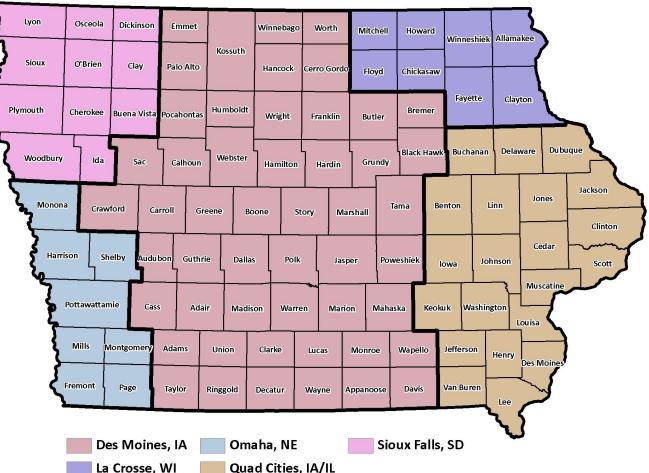
- Thursday, February 13, 2025 Outlook #1
- Thursday, February 27, 2025 Outlook #2
- Thursday, March 13, 2025 Outlook #3

For the latest river stage and forecast information, along with quantitative river flood outlook information, refer to the <u>NWS</u> National Water Prediction Service (NWPS) website.



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NWS office service areas



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