EXPLANATION

Flood-inundation area
USGS streamgage and number

Limit of study area
State route marker

Flow arrow—Indicates direction of water flow

Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal coordinate information is referenced to the North American Datum of 1983

Flood-Inundation Map for Newberry, Indiana
Corresponding to a Stage of 17 Feet and an Elevation of 482.15 Feet (NAVD 88) at U.S. Geological Survey Streamgage Number 03360500 on the White River

By
Kathleen K. Fowler, Moon H. Kim, and Chad D. Menke
2012

DISCLAIMER FOR FLOOD-INUNDATION MAPS

Inundated areas shown cannot be used for navigation, regulatory, permitting, or other legal purposes. The USGS provides these maps “as is” for a quick reference, emergency planning tool but assumes no legal liability or responsibility resulting from the use of this information.

UNCERTAINTIES AND LIMITATIONS REGARDING USE OF FLOOD-INUNDATION MAPS

Although the flood-inundation maps represent the boundaries of inundated areas with a distinctive line, some uncertainty is associated with these maps. The flood boundaries shown were estimated based on water stages and streamflows at selected USGS streamgages. Water-surface elevations along the stream reaches were estimated by steady-state hydraulic modeling, assuming unobstructed flow, and using streamgages and hydrologic conditions existing on or before the date of the flood event. Water-surface elevations at the downstream USGS streamgages may have been impacted by structures existing as of September 2011. Unique meteorological factors (e.g., timing and distribution of precipitation) may cause flood flows along the modeled reach to vary from those associated during a flood, and may affect the land-water interactions at one location but not another. Floods are dynamic processes, which may affect areas along the modeled reach in ways that are not fully accounted for by the USGS flood maps. The USGS flood maps were created using steady-state hydraulic modeling techniques to provide a general picture of floodwater extent and to assist in emergency planning and decision-making, but the data and products are not intended to serve as legal evidence or to have regulatory or permitting applications.

The NWS uses forecast models to estimate the amount of runoff generated by precipitation and snowmelt, and to predict flow and water-surface elevation at forecast points throughout the forecast period. The forecast models (1) estimate the amount of runoff generated by precipitation and snowmelt, (2) estimate the amount of runoff generated by snowmelt, (3) predict streamflows and water-surface elevation at forecasted locations (AHPS forecast points) throughout the forecast period (every 6 hours and 3 to 5 days out in many locations). For more information on AHPS forecasts, please see: http://water.weather.gov/ahps/pcpn_and_river_forecasting.pdf.

Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.