Flood-inundation Map for Hopkinsville, Kentucky
Corresponding to a Stage of 15.00 Feet and an Elevation of 535.00 Feet (NAVD 88) at
U.S. Geological Survey Streamgage Number 03437495
South Fork Little River at Highway 68 By-Pass

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UNCERTAINTIES AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE OF FLOOD-INUNDATION MAPS
Although the flood-inundation maps represent the boundaries of inundated areas with a distinct line, some uncertainty is associated with these maps. The flood boundaries shown were estimated based on water stages (water-surface elevation) 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 streamflows and hydrologic conditions appropriate at the USGS streamgage. The hydraulic model reflects the bathymetric characteristics of the stream, such as, if other hydraulic structures exist such as bridges, dams, or dikes, additional uncertainties and limitations are added to the flood-inundation analysis. The flood boundaries shown may be altered due to a variety of factors such as changes in the stream channel or topography, backwater into major tributaries along a main stream reach, or inundation from localized areas such as a stream riffle in a stream. The accuracy of the floodwater extent portrayed on these maps may vary with the accuracy of the digital elevation model used to simulate the land surface. Additional uncertainties and limitations pertinent to this study are described in the document accompanying this set of flood-inundation map plates.

If this series of flood-inundation maps will be used in conjunction with National Weather Service (NWS) river forecasts, the user should be aware of additional inundations that may be included or factored into NWS forecast procedures. The NWS uses a flood forecast model to estimate the quantity and timing of water flowing through selected stream reaches in the United States. These flood models (1) estimate the amount of runoff generated by precipitation and snowmelt, (2) simulate the movement of floodwater as it proceeds downstream, and (3) predict the flow and stage (water-surface elevation) for the stream at a given location (AHPS forecast point) throughout the forecast period (every 6 hours and 3 to 5 days out in many locations). For more information on AHPS forecasts, please visit:

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Pamphlet accompanies map