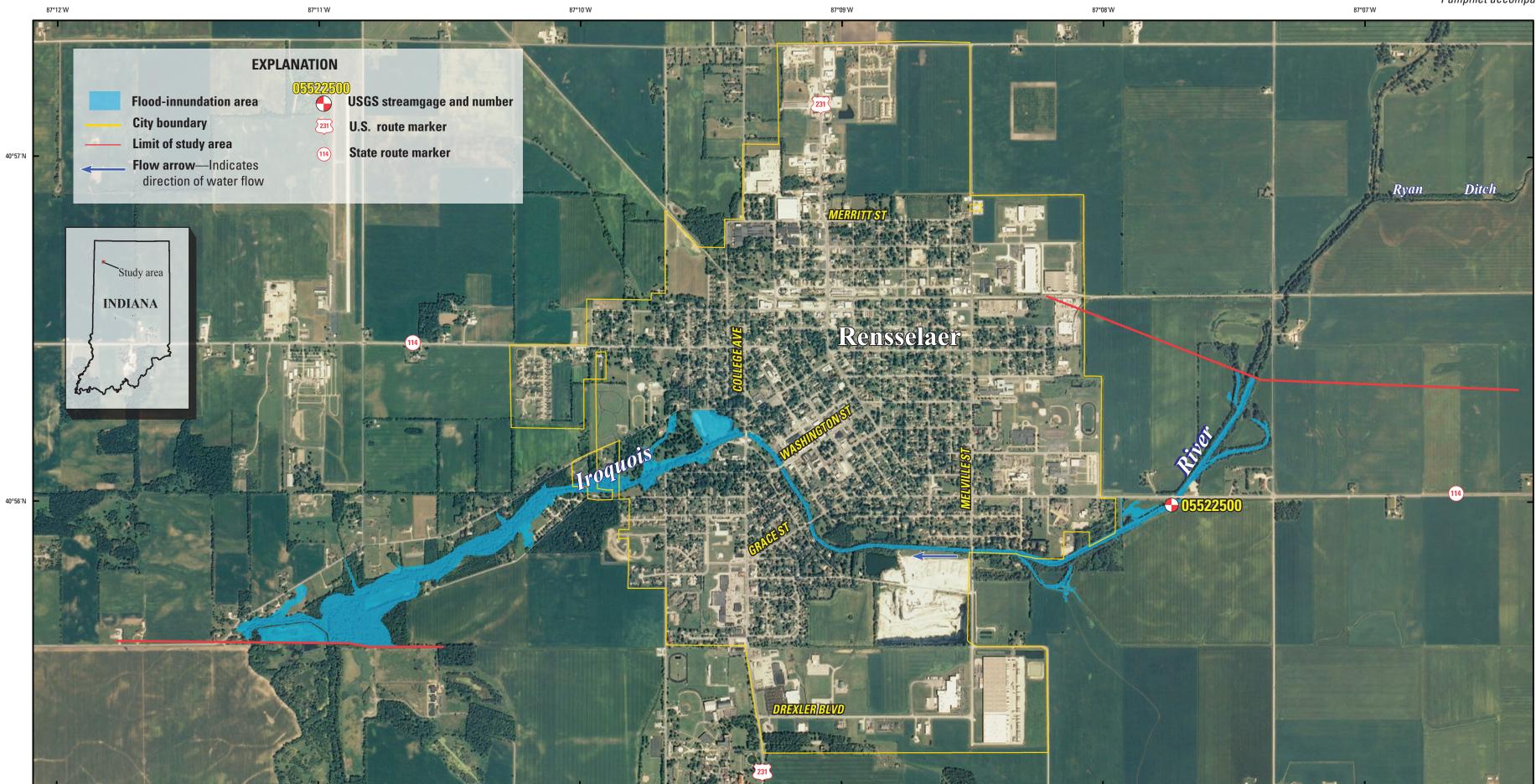


U.S. Department of the Interior

U.S. Geological Survey

Prepared in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Transportation

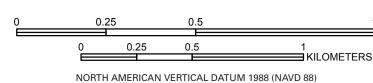


DISCLAIMER FOR FLOOD-INUNDATION MAPS

Inundated areas shown should not 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 f ated with these maps. The flood boundaries shown were es d based on water stages (water-surface elevations) and strea nflows at selected USGS streamgages. Water-surface elevations along the stream reaches were estimated by steady-stati

locations). For more information on AHPS forecasts, please see http://water.weather.gov/ahps/pcpn_and_river_forecasting.pdf.



Flood-Inundation Map for Rensselaer, Indiana, Corresponding to a Stage of 11.00 Feet and an Elevation of 653.00 Feet (NAVD 88) at U.S. Geological Survey Streamgage Number 05522500 on the Iroquois River

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

Orthophotography from Indiana Spatial Data Portal, National Agriculture Imagery Program 2010, available at http://gis.iu.edu/

Suggested citation: Fowler, K.K. and Bunch, A.R., 2013, Flood-inundation maps for the Iroquois River at Rensselaer, Indiana: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Map 3246, 9 sheets, 8-p. pamphlet.

Kathleen K. Fowler and Aubrey R. Bunch 2013

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Scientific Investigations Map 3246 Sheet 1 of 9

Pamphlet accompanies map

ted flow, and using streamflows and hydrologic cond ns anticipated at the USGS streamqage. The hydraulic model reflects the land-cover characteristics and any bridge, dam, levee, or other hydraulic structures existing as of December 2011. Unique meteorological factors may cause actual streamflows along the model led react to vary from those assumed during a flood, which may lead to deviations in the water-surface elevation model used to simulate the land surface. Additional uncertainties and limitations pertivent to this study are described in the document accompanying this set of flood inundation map sets. If this series of flood-inundation maps will be used in conjunction with National Weather Service (WWS) river forecast, the user should be aware of additional uncertainties that may be inherent or factored into WWS forecast procedures. The WWS uses forecast models (1) estimate the amount of runoff generated by precipitation and stage (and water-surface elevation) for the stream be inherent or factored into SWS forecast models to 5 days out in many

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