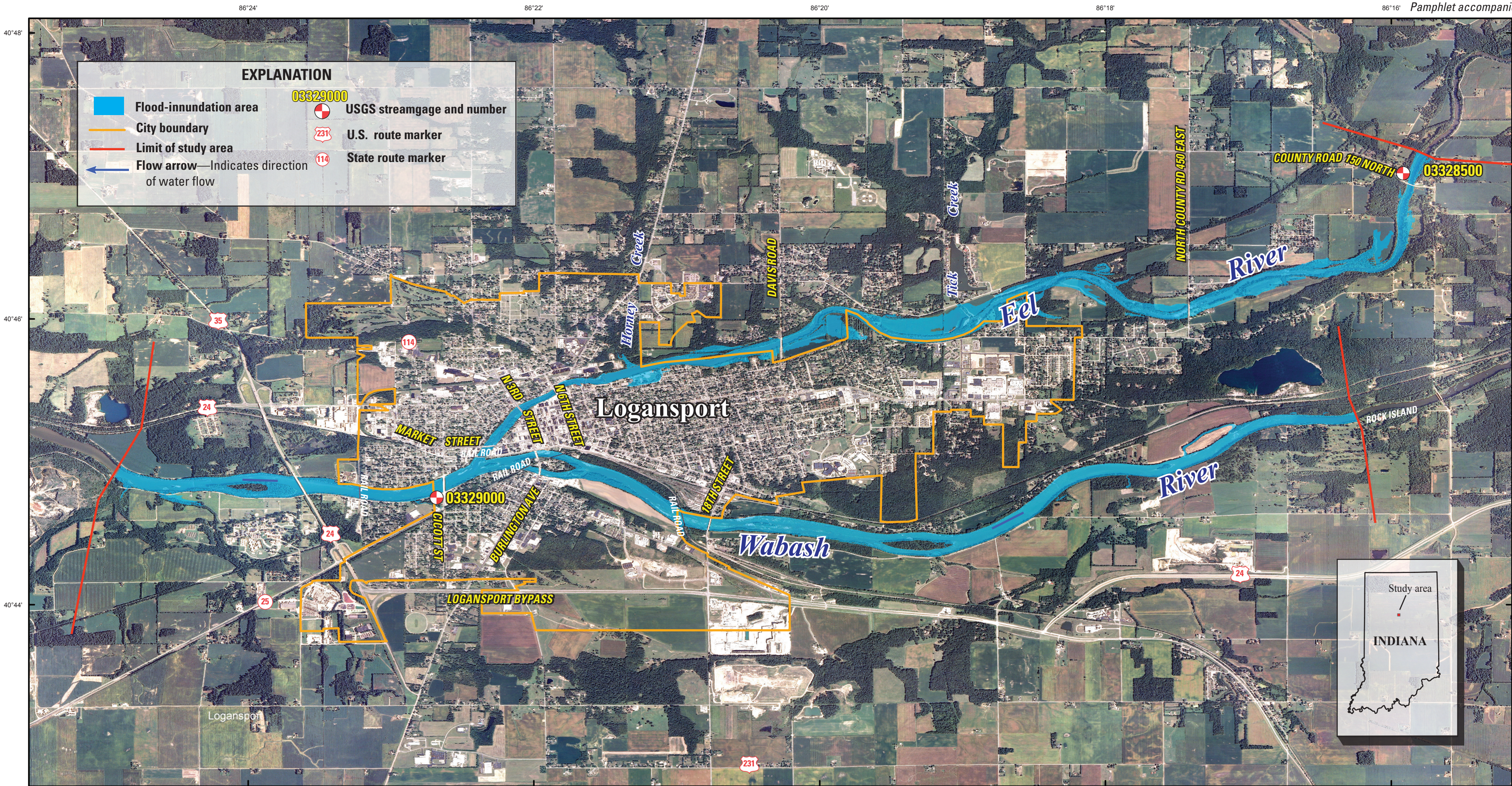
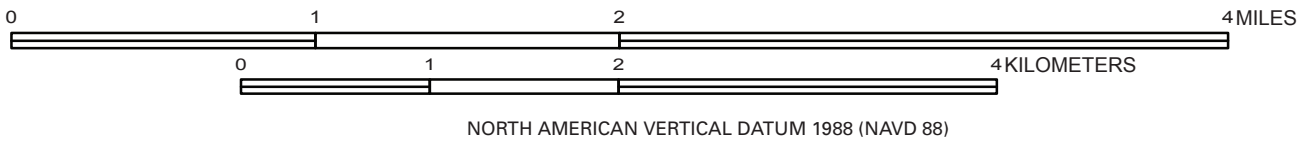




UNCERTAINTIES AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE OF FLOOD-INUNDATION MAPS
Although the flood-inundation maps represent the boundaries of inundated areas with a distinct line, some uncertainty is associated with these maps. The flood boundaries shown were estimated based on water stages (water-surface elevations) 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 anticipated at the USGS streamgages. The hydraulic model reflects the land-cover characteristics and any bridge, dam, levee, or other hydraulic structures existing as of August 2012. Unique meteorological factors (timing and distribution of precipitation) may cause actual streamflows along the modeled reach to vary from those assumed during a flood, which may lead to deviations in the water-surface elevations and inundation boundaries shown. Additional areas may be flooded due to unanticipated conditions such as: changes in the streambed elevation or roughness, backwater into major tributaries along a main stem river, or backwater from localized debris or ice jams. The accuracy of the floodwater extent portrayed on these maps will 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 sheets. 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 uncertainties that may be inherent or factored into NWS forecast procedures. The NWS uses forecast models to estimate the quantity and timing of water flowing through selected stream reaches in the United States. These forecast 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 see: http://water.weather.gov/ahps/pcpn_and_river_forecasting.pdf.



**Flood-Inundation Map for Logansport, Indiana,
Corresponding to a Stage of 11.00 Feet and an Elevation of 632.11 ft at U.S. Geological Survey Streamgage
03328500 on the Eel River and a Stage of 12.77 ft and an Elevation of 586.65 Feet (NAVD 88)
at U.S. Geological Survey Streamgage Number 03329000 on the Wabash River**

By
Kathleen K. Fowler
2014

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., 2014, Flood-inundation maps for the Wabash and Eel Rivers,
Logansport, Indiana: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Map 3293,
9 sheets, 12-p. pamphlet, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/sim3293>.

ISSN 2329-132X (online)

Publishing support provided by: Columbus Publishing Service Center. Manuscript approved for publication March 2014.

For more information concerning this publication, contact:
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This report is available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/sim3293/>.

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