Flood-Inundation Map for Prattsville, New York, Corresponding to a Stage of 22.0 Feet and Elevation of 1,152.96 Feet (NAVD 88) at U.S. Geological Survey Streamgage 01350000 on the Schoharie Creek

By
Elizabeth A. Nystrom
2016

EXPLANATION

- Flood-inundation area
- USGS streamgage and number
- State Route
- County Route
- Flow arrow—indicates direction of water flow

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 depth and surface elevation and discharges 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. Additional uncertainty may be introduced due to uncertainties in surface elevations or roughness. Backwater along the Schoharie Creek may have resulted from localized debris or ice jams. The accuracy of the floodwater extent portrayed on these maps will vary with the accuracy of these estimates. Additional uncertainties may be introduced due to uncertainties in discharge, backwater at tributary junctions, and streambed elevation or roughness.

DISCLAIMER

Inundated areas shown should not be used for navigation, regulatory, permitting, or other legal purposes. The USGS accepts these maps "as is" for a specific reference, emergency planning tool but disclaims any legal liability or responsibility resulting from the use of this information.

Fluvial Processes and Hydraulics

Hydraulic modeling was used to determine the extent of inundation. The models used for this project are based on the Flood Inundation Model System (FIM-2001), which provides a framework for generating flood inundation maps. The FIM-2001 model uses a steady-state approach to estimate the quantities and timing of water flowing through selected stream reach segments in the United States. These forecast models (1) estimate the amount of runoff generated by precipitation and snowmelt, (2) simulate the flow of the resulting water through the stream network, and (3) estimate the quantities and timing of water flowing through selected stream reach segments in the United States. For more information on AHPS forecasts, please see: http://water.weather.gov/ahps/pcpn_and_river_forecasting.pdf.

This report is available at: http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/sir20155190. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Further information concerning this publication, contact:
Director, New York Water Science Center
U.S. Geological Survey
425 Jordan Road
Troy, NY 12180
(518) 285–5600
Or visit the New York Water Science Center Web site at: http://ny.water.usgs.gov/