# Earth 103

# Module 8 Lab: Stream Flow

In this lab, we will observe the impact of precipitation in stream flow and flooding. The practice and graded sequence of steps are identical. Please go through the following sequence of questions for the practice, check your answers in the Practice Lab in Canvas, then go to Canvas to take the Graded Lab when ready.

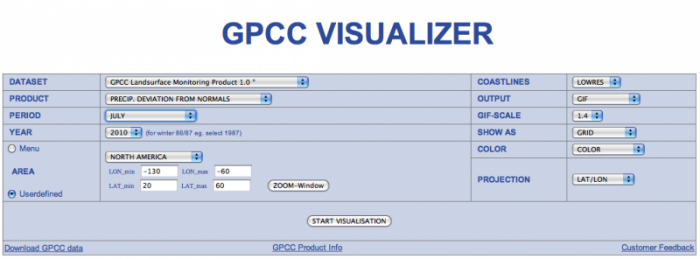
**Practice Lab**

The US Geological Survey maintains the water watch website, which shows the current state of stream flow, drought, flood and past flow and runoff. We will focus on stream flow data and you will be required to summarize national trends. The data are expressed as percentiles over normal stream flow for the date of interest. The site has an [animation builder](https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/index.php?id=ww_animation) that allows you to observe changes in stream flow over short periods and intervals back to 1999. The animations show both regular stream flow and flood stage locations. Use the animation builder to answer the following questions:

Observe the flood and stream flow animations for the following intervals and describe what you see in terms of major floods and general stream flow. (You can toggle back and forth between these two kinds of animations using the Map Type menu on the animation panel; Real-Time is general stream flow, while the Flood maps show black triangles for places where the streams are actually flooding above their banks.)

Using the [USGS animation builder](https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/index.php?id=ww_animation), answer the following practice questions:

1. Between 1st July and 31st August 2010 — which region of the US experienced the most flooding?
2. 1st July and 31st August 2010 — when are the major floods (in the area from Q1)?
3. How does the July and August 2010 flooding relate to precipitation anomalies? To figure this out, go to the [Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs](https://kunden.dwd.de/GPCC/Visualizer) web site and set up the visualization parameters according to this screenshot:



GPCC Visualizer  
Credit: US Geological Survey

This will show you precipitation anomalies relative to the monthly mean for the 1950-2000 period, in millimeters per month. Then review the months of June, July, and August, comparing these images with the flood occurrences.

1. August 2011 — where are the major floods?
2. How does the timing and location of August 2011 flooding relate to hurricane activity in the Atlantic? (hint: do a Google search for 2011 Atlantic hurricane season).
3. December 2010 — where are the major floods?
4. Are the December 2010 floods in the eastern portion of the country more likely related to a prolonged period of high precipitation, a hurricane, or a brief, strong storm system moving through the area?
5. What is the relationship between the December 2010 floods in the western part of the country to ENSO? December of 2010 was during a La Nina event. Go to the [National Weather Service Climate Prediction Cente](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/ENSO/composites/EC_LNP_index.shtml)r to see what the typical pattern of precipitation is for the US during a La Nina event. If you run your cursor along the column of letters on the left side, you can see the maps of precipitation anomalies for 3-month periods, so you could look at the maps for NDJ (November, December, January) and see what the typical precipitation anomaly is. For more explanation of these maps, click on the link in the upper right of the window that says "Information on Data, Methods, and Interpretation.

**River Height and Discharge**

In the second part of the lab, we will observe discharge (in cubic feet per second) for various points along the Mississippi during the devastating floods of 2011 in Google Earth. Stream gages are planted in the middle of the river and the gage measures the volume of water passing through a known volume during a known time, the units are in cubic feet per second.  
  
Please load the Google Earth [Mississippi River Stream Gages Updated kmz file](file://localhost/earth103/sites/www.e-education.psu.edu.earth103/files/module08/MississippiStreamGagesUpdated.kmz). Make sure you look at the dates correctly as well as the discharge axis scale. Please answer the following questions

1. Roughly when is peak discharge at Winona Minnesota (give the answer in this format: Month Date (e.g. November 05 for November 5th).
2. Roughly when is peak discharge at St Louis Missouri (give the answer in this format: Month Date (e.g. November 05 for November 5th).
3. What is the peak discharge (in cubic feet per second) at Winona? (to nearest 50,000 cubic feet per second). Just give a number.
4. What is the peak discharge (in cubic feet per second) at St Louis (to nearest 50,000 cubic feet per second)? Just give a number.
5. Generally is stream flow increasing up or down river?
6. Why does discharge increase so abruptly at St. Louis (hint: look at the Google Earth Map in the St. Louis area very closely)?  
   A. Because of runoff from the city  
   B. Because the Missouri River flows in at that point  
   C. Because the river triples in width  
   D. Because the river deepens significantly