News Release

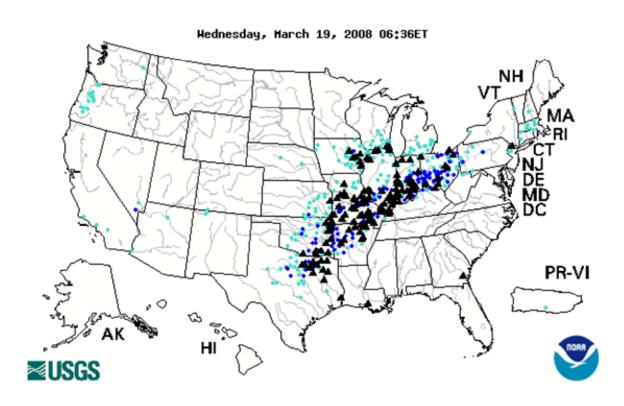
Upon Receipt March 20, 2008 **Gary Wilson** 573-308-3718

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USGS Sends Crews in Missouri to Measure Flooding Flooding if affecting much of Missouri

Reporters: For the latest flood stages and discharges and the location of current field activities, please contact Gary Wilson at 573-308-3718 or cell phone 573-263-0207.

Intense rainfall as much as 7.83 inches was recorded in Barry County in southwest Missouri and radar estimates in Ozark, Douglas, Wright, Texas, and Dent counties indicated rainfall totals in excess of 10 inches have caused major flooding in some areas. Wednesday morning river, and stream levels were above flood stage at many U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) streamflow gaging stations. USGS crews will be maintaining critical streamflow gaging stations and measuring flows needed for flood forecasts throughout the flood.



USGS streamflow gages with water levels above flood stage

Major flooding is occurring in the Arkansas, James, Gasconade, Current, Big, Meramec, and St. Francis Basins. The James River at Springfield set a new record stage of 19.88 feet exceeding the previous peak stage of 19.45 feet recorded in 1993. Additional streams with record peak stages to date are Indian Creek at Lanagan, Big Piney near Big Piney, and Roubidouix Creek below Ft. Leonard Wood. Larger rivers, such as the Gasconade and Meramec, will be approaching record stages in the next few days.

Teams of USGS hydrographers have been in the field traveling to streamflow-gaging stations to keep station instruments operating and to verify streamflow data needed for National Weather Service (NWS) flood forecasts. USGS personnel have worked closely with federal, state, and local agencies during the flood to provide flood information for emergency managers, the media, and the public. The USGS is maintaining a Web page that provides flood stages and flows for Missouri streams at http://mo.water.usgs.gov/.

The USGS operates a network of more than 246 stream gages throughout Missouri and provides this real-time information to the NWS where it is used for flood forecasting and to notify emergency managers. Field personnel collect data or the gages relay it through satellites to offices where it is processed automatically in near real time. In many cases, the data are available online within minutes.

For more information on USGS flood-related activities, please see: http://water.usgs.gov/osw/

USGS Water Science Centers are located in each state. They can provide more detailed information on stream conditions and on the USGS response to local events: http://water.usgs.gov/district_chief.html

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