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Floods (weather events where water temporarily covers land that doesn't normally cover) can occur anywhere, but features such as geography can actually increase the risk for specific types of floods. Here are the main types of flooding to look out for (each named after the weather conditions or geography that cause them): Kim Johnson/EyeEm/Getty Images Inland Flooding is the technical name for the usual flooding that occurs in inland, hundreds of miles from the coast. Sudden flooding, river flooding, and almost all types of flooding except coastal can be classified as inland flooding. The common causes of inland flooding are: constant precipitation (if the rains are faster than it can, the water level will rise); Stoke (if the ground becomes saturated or rain runs down mountains and steep hills); Slow-moving tropical cyclones; Rapid melting of snow (melting snow cover - layers of deep snow that accumulate during the winter in the northern states and mountainous areas of the United States); ce jams (pieces of ice that form in rivers and lakes, creating a dam. Robert Bretec/ES/Getty Images Flash floods are caused by heavy rains or sudden water release in a short period of time. The name of the flash refers to their rapid occurrence (usually within a few minutes up to a few hours after a heavy rain event) as well as their raging streams of water that move at high speed. Although most flash floods are caused by heavy rains that have fallen over a short period of time (e.g. during severe thunderstorms), they can also occur even if it does not rain. Sudden release of water from dams and dam breaks or debris or ice congestion can all lead to flash flooding. Because of their sudden onset, flash floods are generally considered more dangerous than normal floods. Flooding of the Westend61 River / Getty Images occurs when the water level in rivers, lakes and streams rises and shimmers on the surrounding shores, shores and neighboring lands. Rising water levels may be due to excessive rainfall due to tropical cyclones, melting snow or ice jams. One of the tools for predicting flooding in rivers is monitoring the flood stage. All major rivers in the U.S. have a flood stage - the level of water at which this particular body of water begins to threaten the travel, property and lives of those who are nearby. NOAA's National Weather Service and river forecasting centers recognize four flood levels: the yellow water level is at the top of the riverbanks. At the low stage of flooding (orange), minor flooding of nearby roads occurs. At a moderate stage of flooding (red), expect nearby buildings and road closures. Large and often life-threatening flooding is expected during major floods, including total flooding of low-lying areas. Jodi Jacobson/Getty Images Coastal Flooding is flooding land along the coast with seawater. Common causes of coastal flood flooding The tide; tsunami (large ocean waves generated by underwater earthquakes that move inland); Storm surge (ocean swells that piles due to tropical cyclone winds and low pressure that push the water out ahead of the storm and then comes ashore). Coastal flooding will only get worse as our planet heats up. On the one hand, warming of the oceans leads to sea level rise (as the oceans heat up, they expand, plus icebergs and glaciers melt). Higher normal sea height means it will take less to cause flooding and they will occur more often. According to a recent study by Climate Central, the number of days U.S. cities experienced coastal flooding has more than doubled since the 1980s! Sherwin McGehee/Getty Images Urban Flooding occurs when there is a lack of drainage in the urban (city) area. What is happening is that water that would otherwise be absorbed into the soil cannot pass through cobbled surfaces, and is therefore redirected to urban sewer and storm sewer systems. When the amount of water entering these drainage systems overwhelms them, it leads to flooding. Resources and Links Severe Weather 101: Types of Floods. The National Storm Laboratory (NSSL) National Weather Service (NWS) flood-related hazards The worst flood damage, loss of life and homes, is caused mainly by the sheer force of running water. As a result of the flooding, two feet (61 cm) of water can move with enough force to wash away the car, and 6 inches (15 cm) of water can knock you down. It may seem surprising that water, even a lot of water, can pack such a wallop. After all, you can safely swim in the ocean without being knocked around and that's a huge amount of moving water. And in most cases, the leaking river is not strong enough to topple you. So why do flood waters behave differently? Flood waters are more dangerous because they can exert much more pressure than a normal river or calm sea. This is due to the huge differences in the amount of water that exist during many floods. As a result of flooding, a lot of water can gather in the area, while there is hardly any water in another area. The water is quite heavy, so it moves very fast to find its own level. The greater the difference between the volume of water in the area, the greater the force of movement. But at some point the water doesn't look that deep, so it doesn't seem particularly dangerous - until it's too late. Nearly half of all flood deaths are caused by people trying to drive their cars through rushing waters. There is much more water in the ocean than during flooding, but it does not knock us off because it is fairly evenly distributed - the water in the calm sea is in no hurry to find its own level. Advertising dangerous floods are flash floods caused by sudden, intense accumulation of water. Flash floods hit the area soon after the water starts to accumulate (whether from excessive rain or other causes), so long time, people don't see them coming. Since there is a lot of water in one area, flash flood waters tend to move with great force, knocking people, cars and even homes aside. Flash floods can be particularly devastating when a severe thunderstorm dumps large amounts of rain on the mountain. Water moves down the mountain at tremendous speed, plowing through anything in the valleys below. One of the worst floods in U.S. history occurred in 1976 in Big Thompson Canyon, Colorado. In less than five hours of thunderstorms, more rain fell in the surrounding areas than usual in the region in a year. The Great Thompson River, usually a shallow, slow-moving waterway, suddenly turns into an insurmountable stream, dumping 233,000 gallons (882,000 liters) of water into the canyon every second. Thousands of holidaymakers gathered in the canyon to celebrate the centenary of Colorado. The flooding happened so quickly that there was no time to issue a warning. Hundreds of people were injured and 139 people were killed in the strike. A less catastrophic type of damage is simple dampness. Most buildings can hold on to rain, but they are not built to be waterproof. If the water level is high enough, loads of water seep into the houses, absorbing everything. But in most cases, the main harmful element is not the water itself, and the dirt that it brings with it. As the water flows through the landscape, it picks up a lot of debris. When the flooding is over, the water level drops and everything eventually dries up, but the dirt and debris stay. In 1966, a major storm flooded arnaud, an Italian river that runs through the city of Florence. The small town, one of the artistic capitals of the world, was awash with water, mud and general mucus. In addition to the loss of life and damage to buildings, the city's art collection caused significant damage. Mud and mucus covered almost everything that was stored in the city cellars and ground-level rooms. For many years of work scientists and art historians managed to restore most of the damaged artifacts in good condition. Another type of flood damage is the spread of disease. As water flows over the area, it can pick up all kinds of chemicals and waste, leading to extremely unsanitary conditions. In fact, everything and everything in the flood swims together in one big soup. Although diseases are generally not created by these conditions, they are easier to transmit (most diseases spread more easily through water than they travel through the air). If you are in a flooded area, it is very important that you drink only bottled or boiled water and observe other sanitary standards. To learn more about what to do in flooded conditions, check out this guide put out by the Centers for Disease Control. We can never stop the floods. This is an inevitable element of the complex weather system of our atmosphere. However, we can work to minimize the damage caused by flooding by building complex dams, dams and systems The best way to avoid flood damage may be to retreat from flood-prone areas in general. As with many natural phenomena, the most sensible response to flooding may be to get out of the way. Way.

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