

# A is for Accumulate

- Water accumulated in an area can cause floods. **Accumulated** water can flood very easily because of heavy rain and snow. This can be caused by hurricanes, storms, avalanches and blizzards. These disasters can cause floods.



Caption: Missouri flood

# B is for blockade

- People put blockades on the side of rivers to keep them from flooding a city. Some examples are **levees** and sandbags. Levees are usually built after the floodplain. Sandbags also block water, but some gets through

# C is for cold front

- Cold fronts are usually what causes storms to occur. Cold fronts usually bring heavy rain, snow, or any type of precipitation. Warm fronts, on contrast, bring hot weather and mild precipitation. So, cold fronts have more chance to cause storms

On a weather map, a cold fronts are marked by blue triangles connected by a line. The pointy of the triangle side facing the way they are going. Warm fronts however, are marked by red semi-circles.

# D is for dangerous

- Floods can sweep away buildings and cars, and cause mold too. Snakes can be in the water. In a flood, never put your limbs or yourself in the water because of **deberts** that crash into you. Or a snake bites you.

# E is for Effects

- Effects of floods are erosion, destroyed buildings, destroyed cars, dead people, mold and snakes. Mosquitos are common because they like water. Mold also likes water. Mold eats walls, wood, and food you left.

# F is for Flow

- In a flood, the water will flow fast. There will be lots of debris in the water. Stay out of the water.

Flood water can flow fast and destroy things. Also, you shouldn't walk in flood water for 2 reasons:

1. You don't know how deep the water is or a drop is near
2. 6 inches of flowing water can sweep you away.

# G is for Gallons

- In a flood gallons of water are wasted. But after the soil is damp, so you won't need to water plants. Also plants can die because of too much water. This is because this wears their roots.

# H is for Hurricanes

- Hurricanes can cause floods plus extra damage. The floods are assisted by wind and more rain, making them more powerful. Also, hurricanes can make waves too, so the flood is stronger. When a hurricane comes, the eye of the storm is calm.



Caption: Path of Hurricane Katrina

Hurricanes are powerful storms that can cause floods. However, they also have winds depending on the scale, and they get more power in water. Don't worry, when the flood starts in the hurricane the main storm is already gone.



# I is for Information

When a flood comes, you will need info to know when first responders come, where the nearest shelter is, and when it is safe to come back. Information helps before the storm too. The news can tell you to **evacuate**, which is information.

# J is for jam

- Sometimes ice can jam a river or any body of water. Then, it clumps together and starts to melt. After it melts, It will cause flooding. It can be caused by nature or people.

# K is for kills

- The flood can kill many people during the flood, including people that can't get up, sick or old to evacuate or climb high. Lives can also be lost by people getting bit by snakes. Flying debris can also kill people too.

How to avoid getting killed in a flood:

1. Evacuate to another area. If you can't, follow these steps:
  1. gather supplies you will need.
  2. get to high ground.
  3. Hope.

# L is for leave

- People will leave the area if there is a flood. If you are leaving by plane, the flight might get canceled. If you can't leave, keep out of the water and have supplies ready. Then, get on high ground.

# M is for mold

- Mold can be a big problem after a flood. Mold eats paint, paper, wood, food, etc. You can get rid of mold by scrubbing with vinegar or bleach. But the mold will come back after a while.



Caption: mold on window

# N is for notice

- Noticing a flood can be very important when trying to survive. If you are lucky and hear the news quickly, you can evacuate. If you're not, at least get ready. When you're ready, you should have supplies and food.

# O is for overflow

- In a flood, water can flow over levees and cars. **Breached** levees can also cause extra flooding. A levee breach is what happened at new Orleans at lower ninth ward during hurricane Katrina.



Caption: breached levee.

# P is for peak flow

- The peak flow of a flood is how fast the fastest flowing part of the flood is. Peak flow can be determined by factors like how fast the water was flowing in the area if there was a river. It can also be determined by factors like wind speed. Peak flow is also how much water flows over an area.



# Q is for quakes

- Quakes, or earthquakes, can cause flood damage by first causing a tsunami. Then, the tsunami crashes onto land and causes the flood. This causes extra damage because of the wave force. After, the flood breaks any super weak structures.

# R is for regular flooding

- Some areas experience regular flooding such as the Nile river in Egypt. This is caused by things like regular heavy rain in the spring, melting snow in winter, etc. It could also happen with human activity. But that is very rare.

# S is for storm

Powerful storms can cause heavy flooding. These storms are typically caused by cold fronts. Cold fronts bring heavy rain and snow, which is needed to cause a typical storm. A warm front brings rain too, by not heavy rain.

# T is for Tsunami

- Tsunamis can cause floods too. When the giant wave comes, it causes violent flooding. They cause extra flooding and damage. To survive a tsunami and a flood, get on a mountain.



Caption: picture of Tsunami in Japan

Tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes or even volcanos. A Tsunami is caused by underwater shaking, what an earthquake does. A volcano can cause a Tsunami because of the explosions.

# U is for urban

- Urban flooding is basically flooding in cities. It typically has to do with a body of water. How it happens is this: 1. A storm dumps rain near a city near a body of water. 2. The city floods.

# V is for Volcano

- Volcanos can cause floods by the underwater explosions volcanos make.  
Volcanos can make a wave up to 3 meters high so it can cause flooding.  
Earthquakes can also cause volcanos to erupt too, so extra high tsunami and extra flooding could happen.

# W is for watch

Occasionally, you would get a flood watch notification on your phone. You normally get this during a heavy rain. A flood watch means that the conditions are right for the flood to form, but no flood has been seen. Now you know about a flood watch.

# X is for X ray

- Scientists use x rays to scan a flood to see how deep it is at certain points. On the x ray map, the different results are different colors. Some colors they use are blue, red, yellow, and green. This color coding is known as false color imaging.



# Y is for you

- You can prepare for a flood! Just follow these steps. 1. get enough supplies for the flood or leave. 2. Get to high ground and evacuate if told to.

# Z is for zone

- The **government** sometimes zones the area of flood based on past flood history. This helps people know where it should be safe from a flood and where you need to evacuate. This also helps reduce damage. The zones are: A, AE, AH, AO, B, X, and C.

# Glossary

- Accumulate: A large group of something in one place.
- Breach: A gap in a wall, barrier, or defense
- Debert: A piece of destroyed structure
- Evacuate: Leave or go away because of emergentcy.
- False Color Imaging: Using color code to represent different results.
- Government: A group that rules the people approver by the people
- Levee: A wall put up to stop floods that can raise or lower

# Bibliography

FEMA sheet by FEMA  
Hurricanes by Andrew Rivera  
Gallieo

# Photo Credit

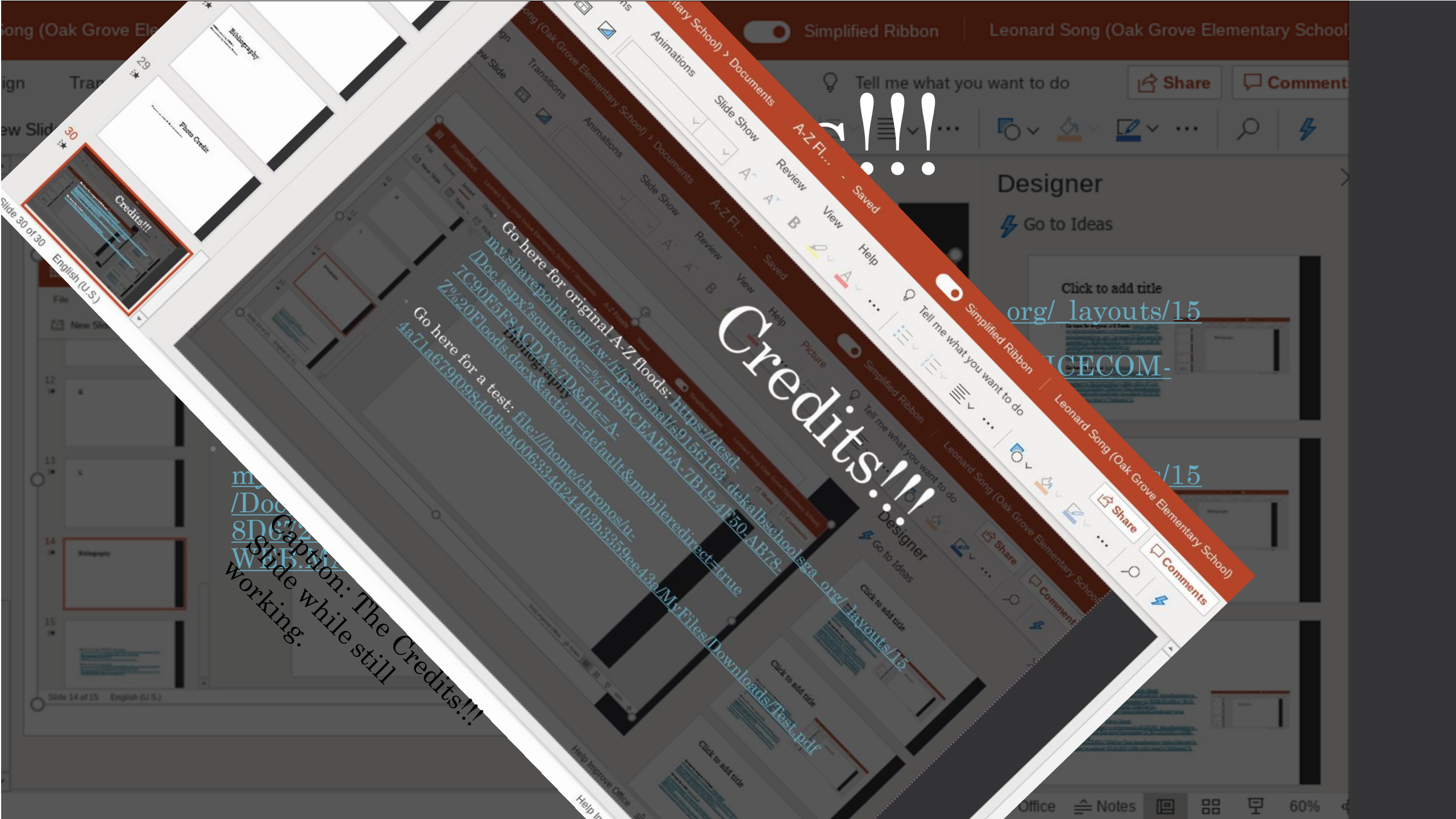
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