Flood generation in a changing world and its uncertainty

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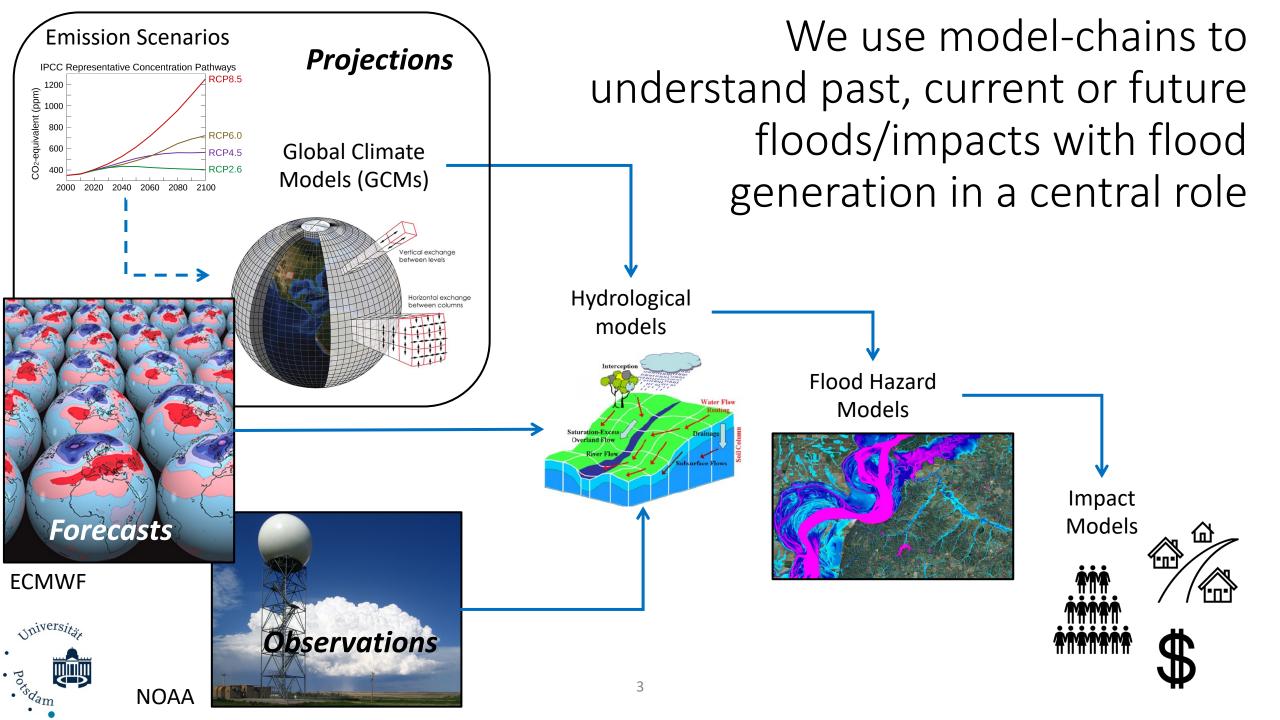
With contributions from Laura Devitt, Gemma Coxon, Lina Stein, Jeff Neal, James Savage



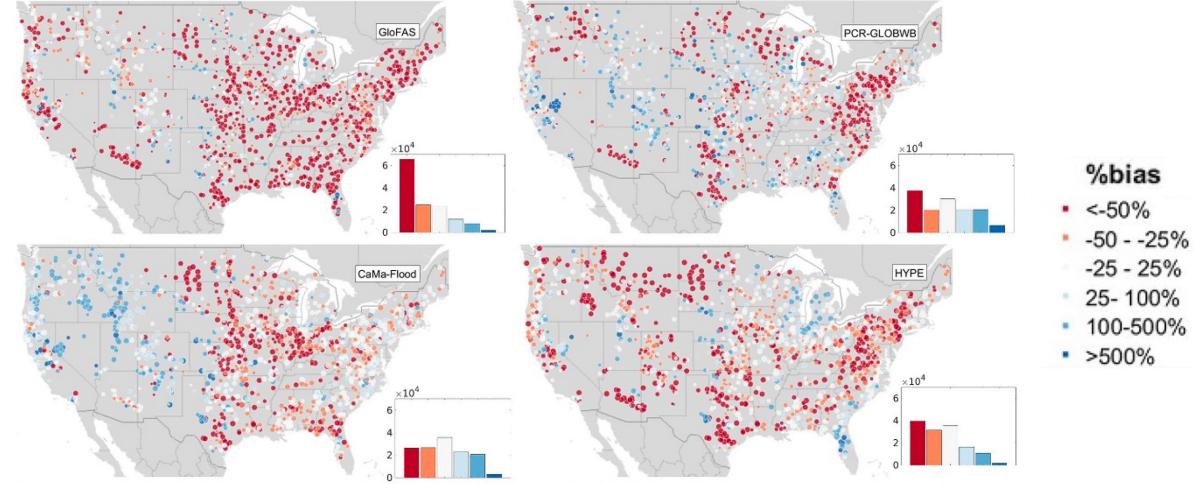




Snow/ Rain Flood generation Rainfall AND Snowmelt? - YES Flood mechanisms vary in Snowmelt Heavy snowmelt? Flood space and time **Excess Rain** High antecedent Rainfall higher YES YES → Flood soil moisture? than average? Rainfall **Short Rain** Long heavy YES → Flood YES → concentrated rainfall? on one day? Long Rain Flood process Flood Short rainfall Excess rainfall **Short Rain** Short heavy YES Flood rainfall? Long rainfall NO Other Extreme floods often diverge from their usual flood generation pattern Alexander von Stein, Pianosi, Woods Dominant flood generation **HUMBOLDT** (2020) HPprocesses for 4,155 catchments **STIFTUNG**



However, the uncertainty in large-scale hydrologic model estimates of flood flows is often high



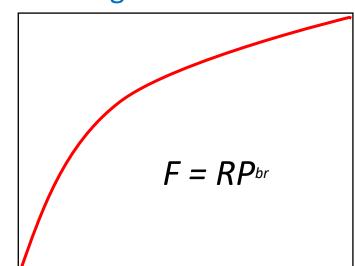


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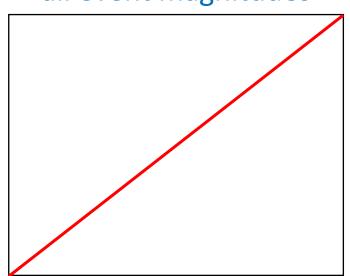
Alternatively, we can calculate the sensitivity of river reach flood extents to increasing flood magnitudes

Flood extent is driven by...

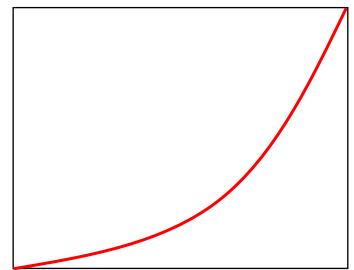
(1) Frequent, low magnitude events



(2) Equally sensitive to all event magnitudes



(3) Rare, extreme magnitude events

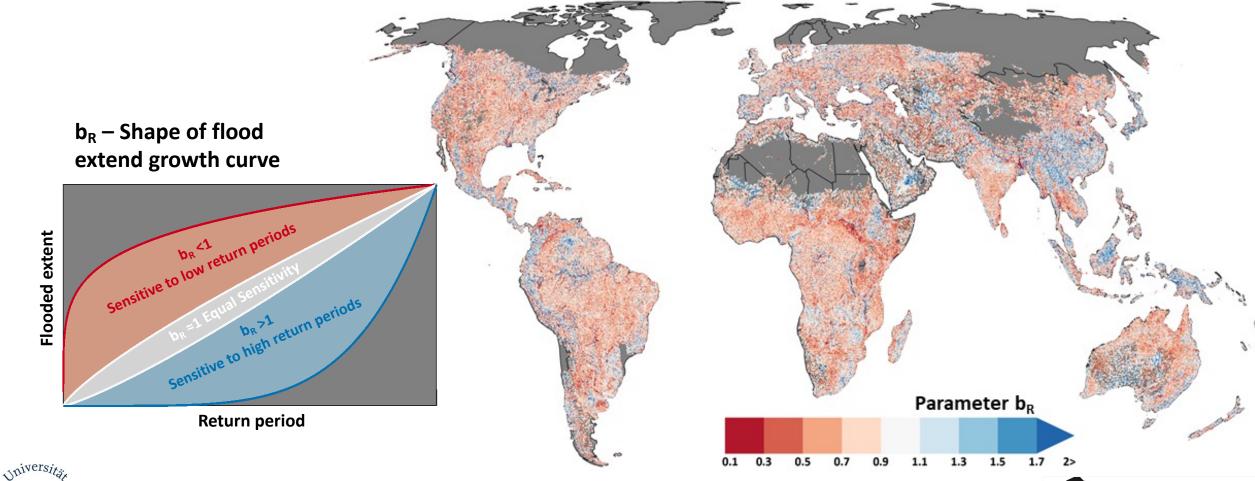


Return Period, RP (5-, 10-, 20-, 50-, 75-, 100-, 200-, 250-, 500- and 1000-year)



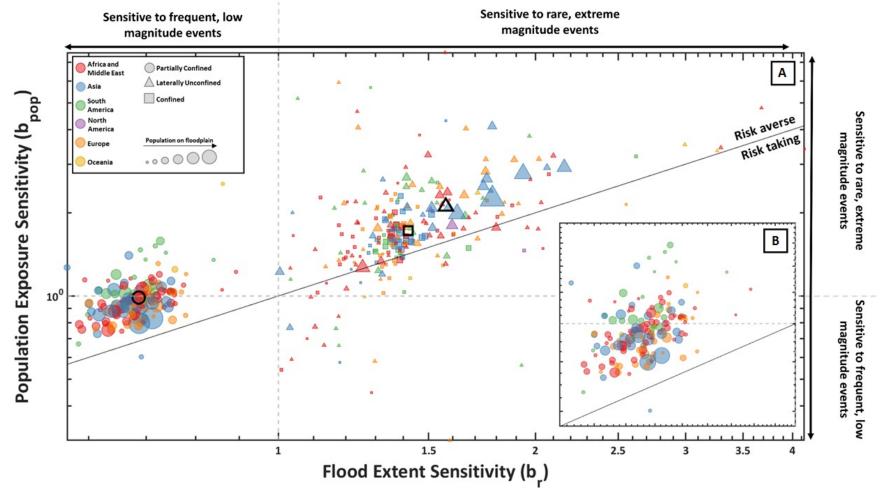
Flooded Extent, F

Sensitivity pattern of flood extent to flood event magnitude for 1.1 million river reaches





We can quantify the sensitivity of inundated areas and up to 2 billion exposed people to flood event magnitudes globally





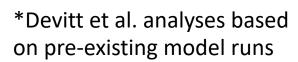


In summary, we can stress-test the (global) flood system to gain baseline information under large uncertainty

Recent flood related studies with our group:

- Uncertainties in flood estimates are high in global/large-scale models*
- We stress-tested the system as a baseline analysis of flood extent/exposure from different flood magnitudes*
- This can then be a guide to where changes in flood magnitude might be particularly critical – e.g. where changing flood generation processes might be most critical (→ Merz et al. 2021 Nature RE&E)







^{*}Devitt et al. 2023 *Nature Communications* Kreibich et al. 2022 *Nature*

^{*}Devitt et al. 2021 *Environmental Res. Letters*Stein et al. 2020 *Hydrological Processes*Lane et al. 2019 *HESS*