

Flooding and climate change

Guillaume Mauger
Climate Impacts Group
gmauger@uw.edu
206.685.0317

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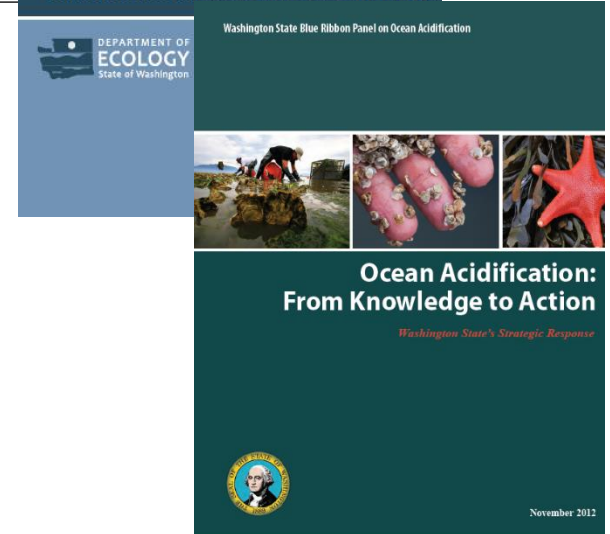


*Climate Science in the
Public Interest*



Technical Expertise in Support of Adaptation

- Locally-specific information about climate impacts for planning purposes
- Scientific synthesis and assessments
- Identification of emerging climate impacts, risks and vulnerabilities
- Expertise for adaptation planning processes and approaches
- Technical review of agency climate science

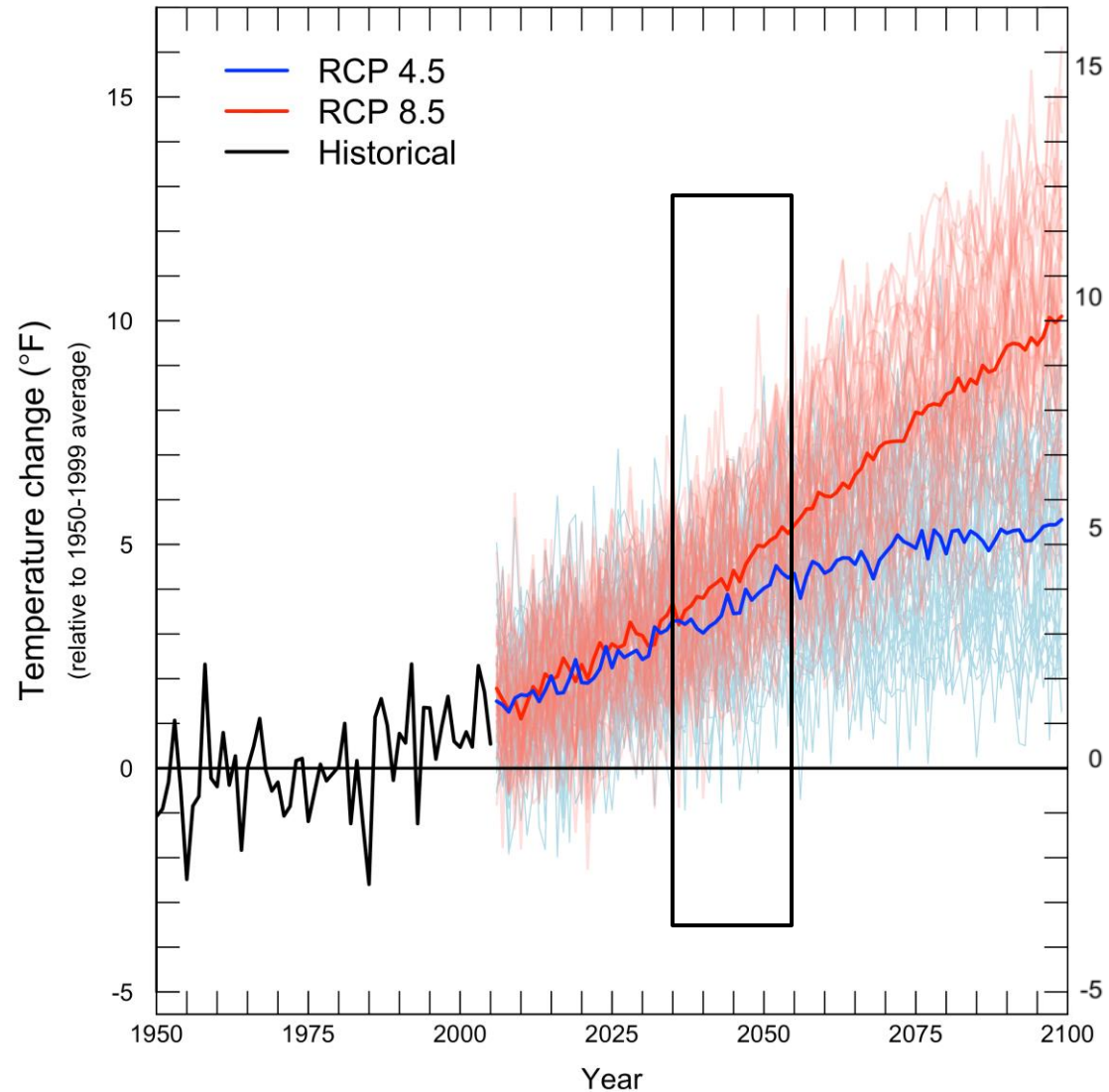


Background:
it's warming



All scenarios project warming

Projected Change in Average Annual PNW Temperature
(relative to 1950-1999 average)



2050s (relative to 1950-1999)	
Low emissions (RCP 4.5)	+4.3°F (2.0-6.7°F)
High emissions (RCP 8.5)	+5.8°F (3.1-8.5°F)

Changing flood risk:

Sea level rise,

Snow, and

Heavy precipitation



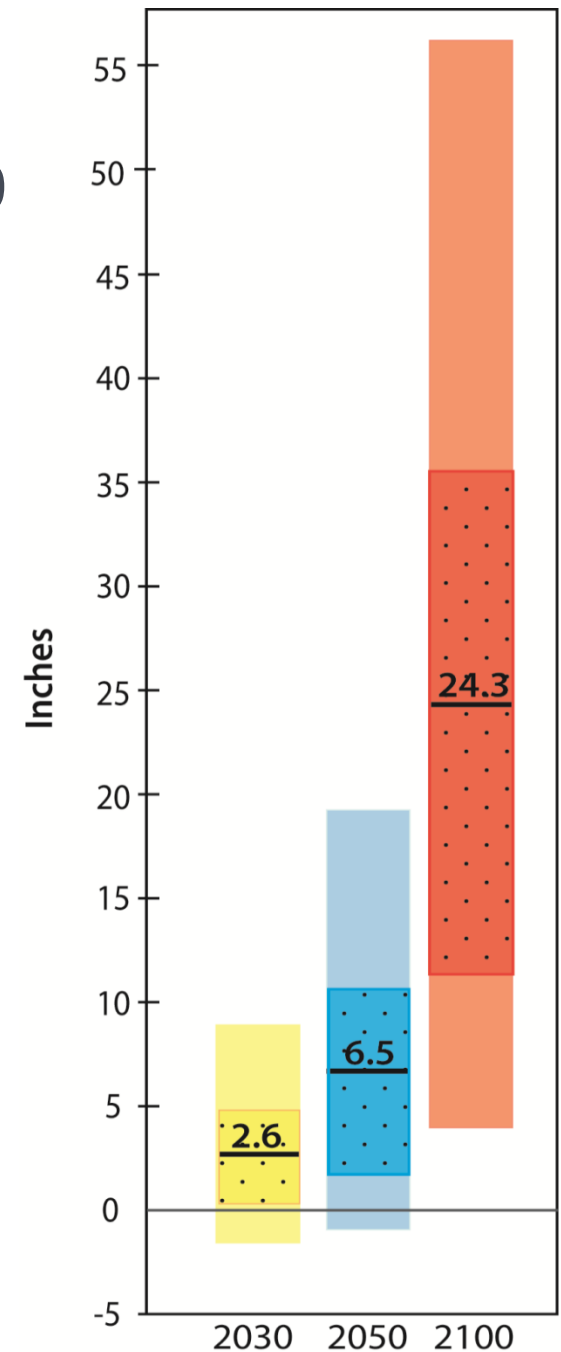
Sea Level Rise:

Projected in All Scenarios by 2100

Projected Range, Seattle

Relative to 2000 (NRC 2012)

2030	-1.5 to +8.8 inches
2050	-1.0 to +18.8 inches
2100	+3.9 to +56.3 inches



Changing flood risk:

Sea level rise,

Snow, and

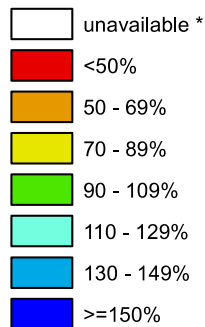
Heavy precipitation

Winter 2015: An analog for the future

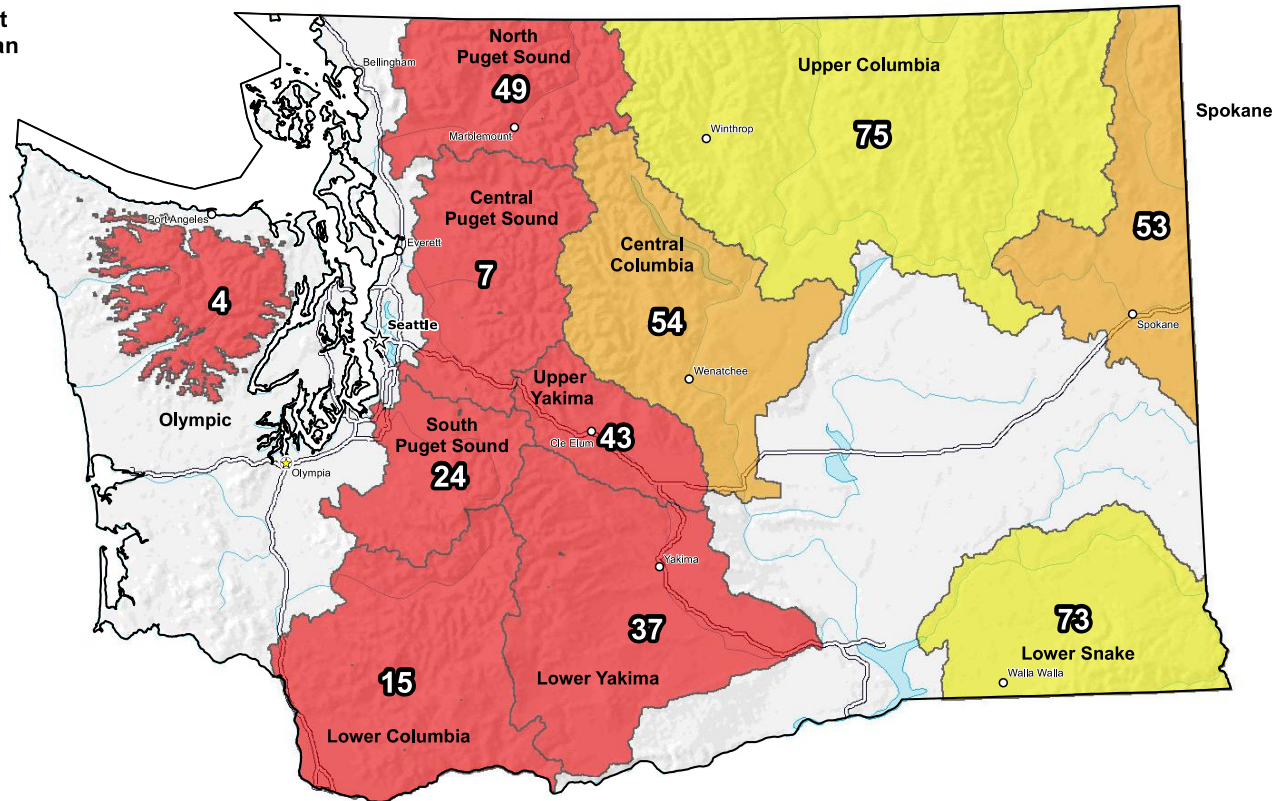
Washington SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal

Feb 25, 2015

Current Snow Water
Equivalent (SWE)
Basin-wide Percent
of 1981-2010 Median



* Data unavailable at time of posting or measurement is not representative at this time of year



Provisional Data
Subject to Revision



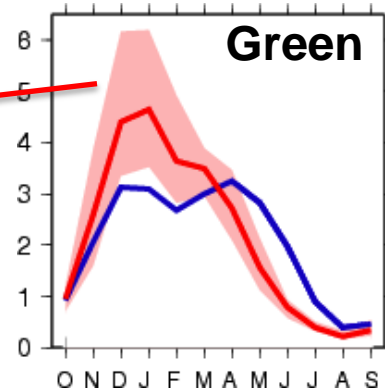
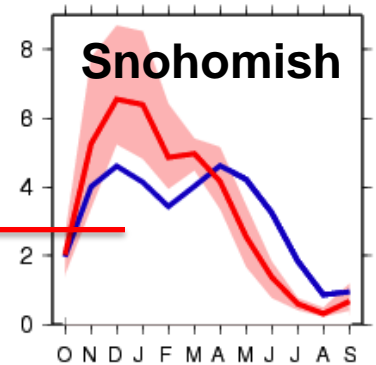
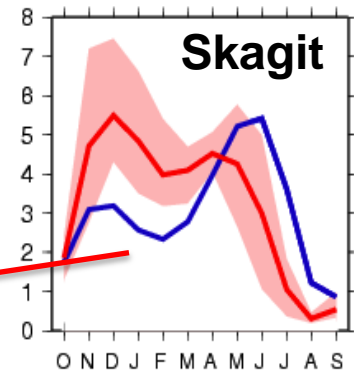
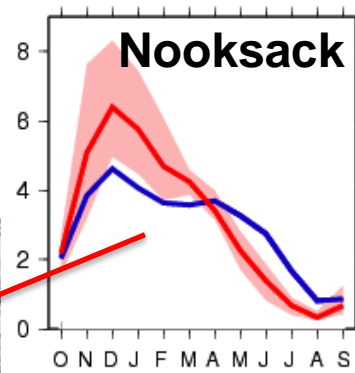
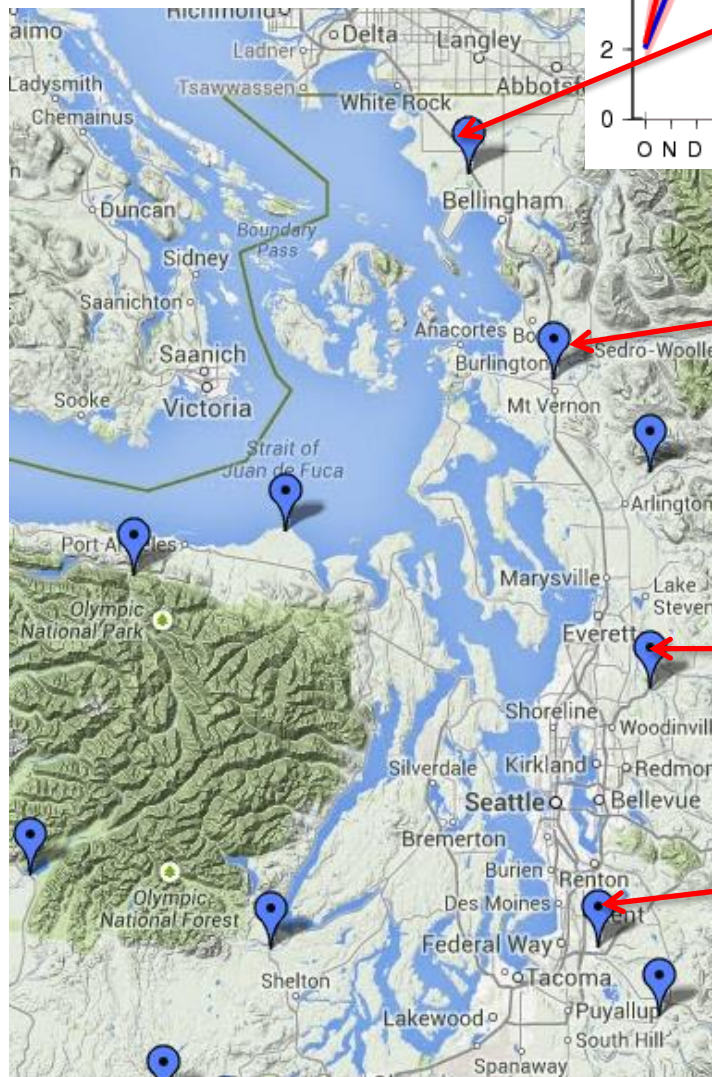
The snow water equivalent percent of normal represents the current snow water equivalent found at selected SNOTEL sites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

Data downloaded on Feb. 25, 2015:
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/>

Based on a majority of
climate models, this
year's conditions will be
the new normal ***by 2050***

Less snow



= more winter runoff

Changing flood risk:

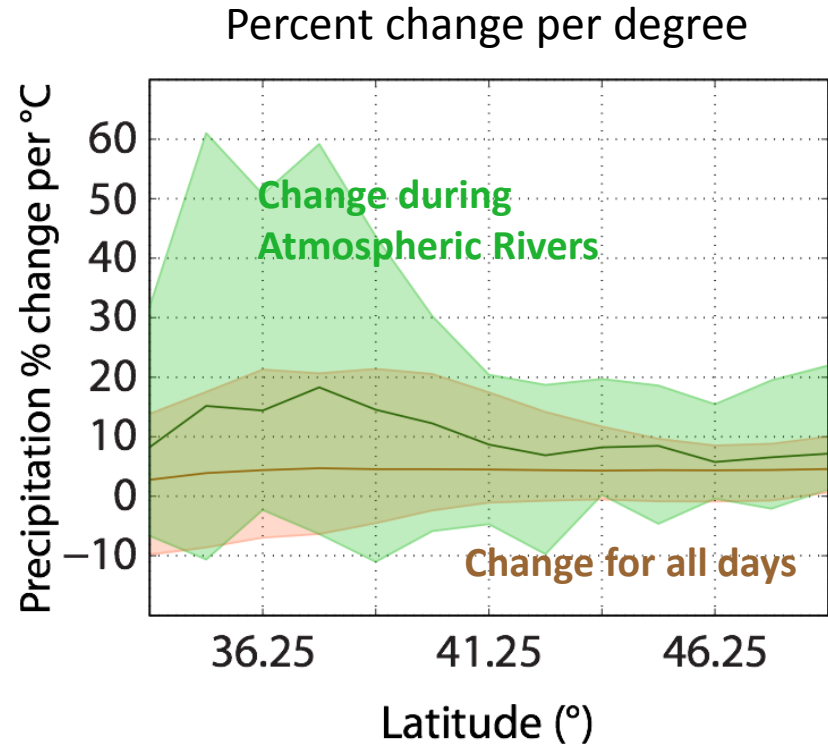
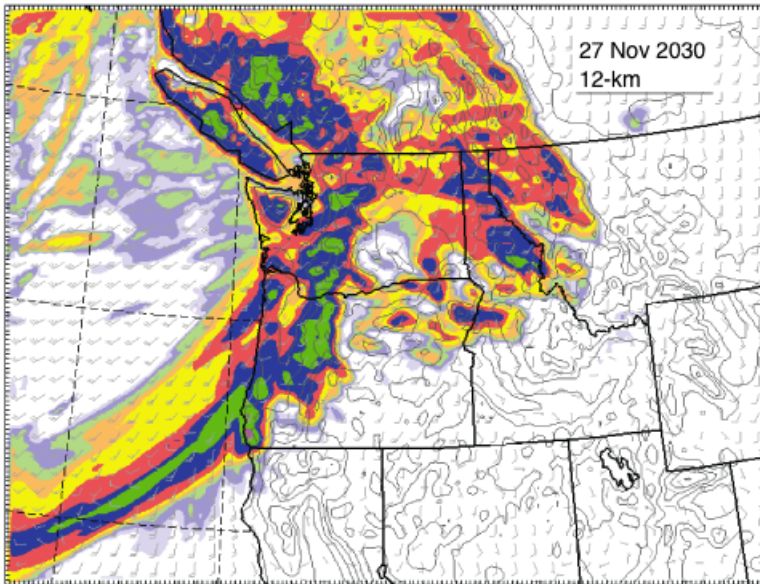
Sea level rise,

Snow, and

Heavy precipitation

Atmospheric rivers: *strong response to warming*

(aka “Pineapple Express”)



- Changes in normal precipitation: 1.5-3.5% per degree
- **Changes in extreme:** 5-12% per degree

Changing flood risk:

Sea level rise,

Snow, and

Heavy precipitation

Others?

Other climate impacts on flooding?

- **Storm surge: No change**
- **Sediment: Increasing.**
 - Fewer glaciers, heavier precip
- **Forest cover: ???**
 - Wildfires, insect outbreaks, development/logging

Consequences:

Making our data useful

Skagit River:

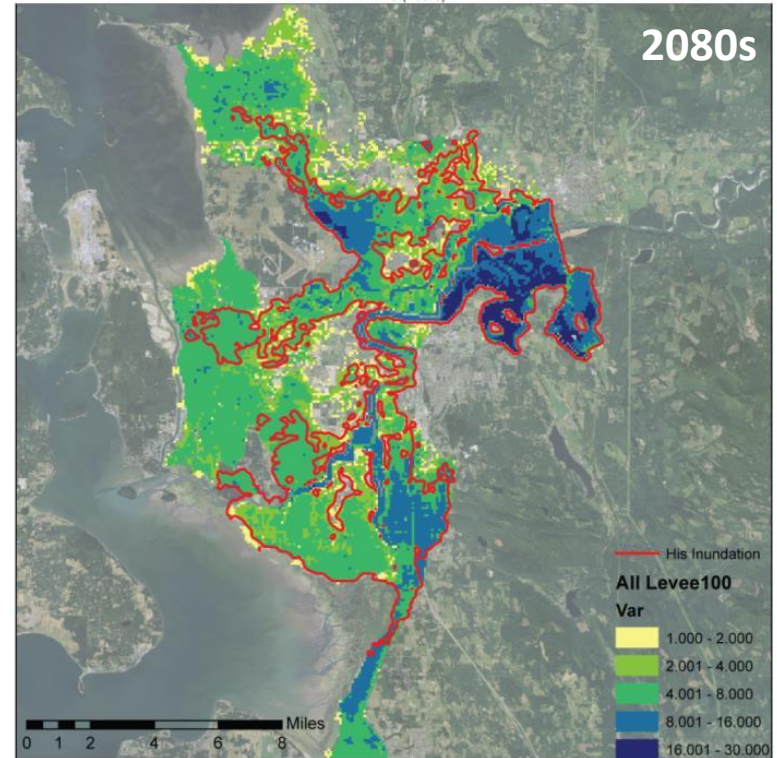
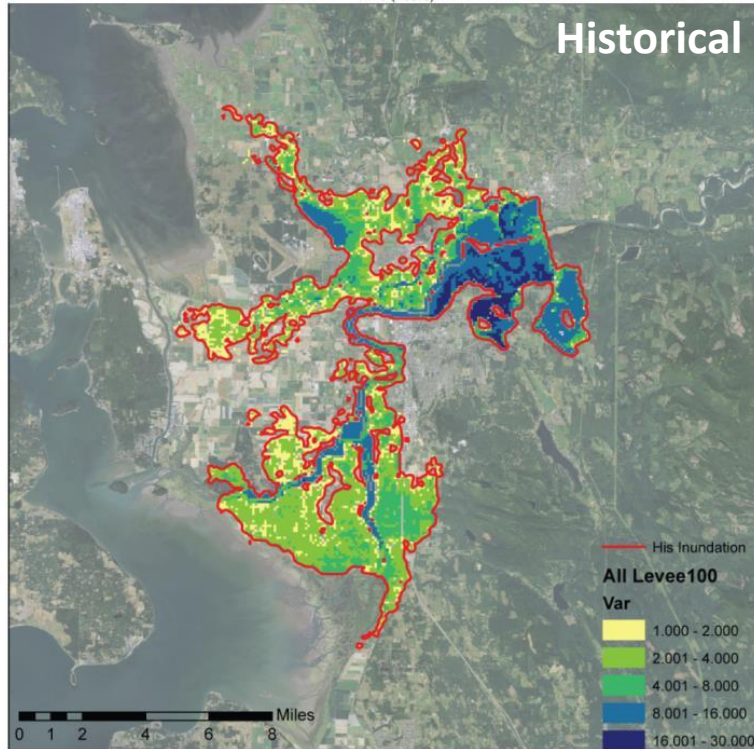
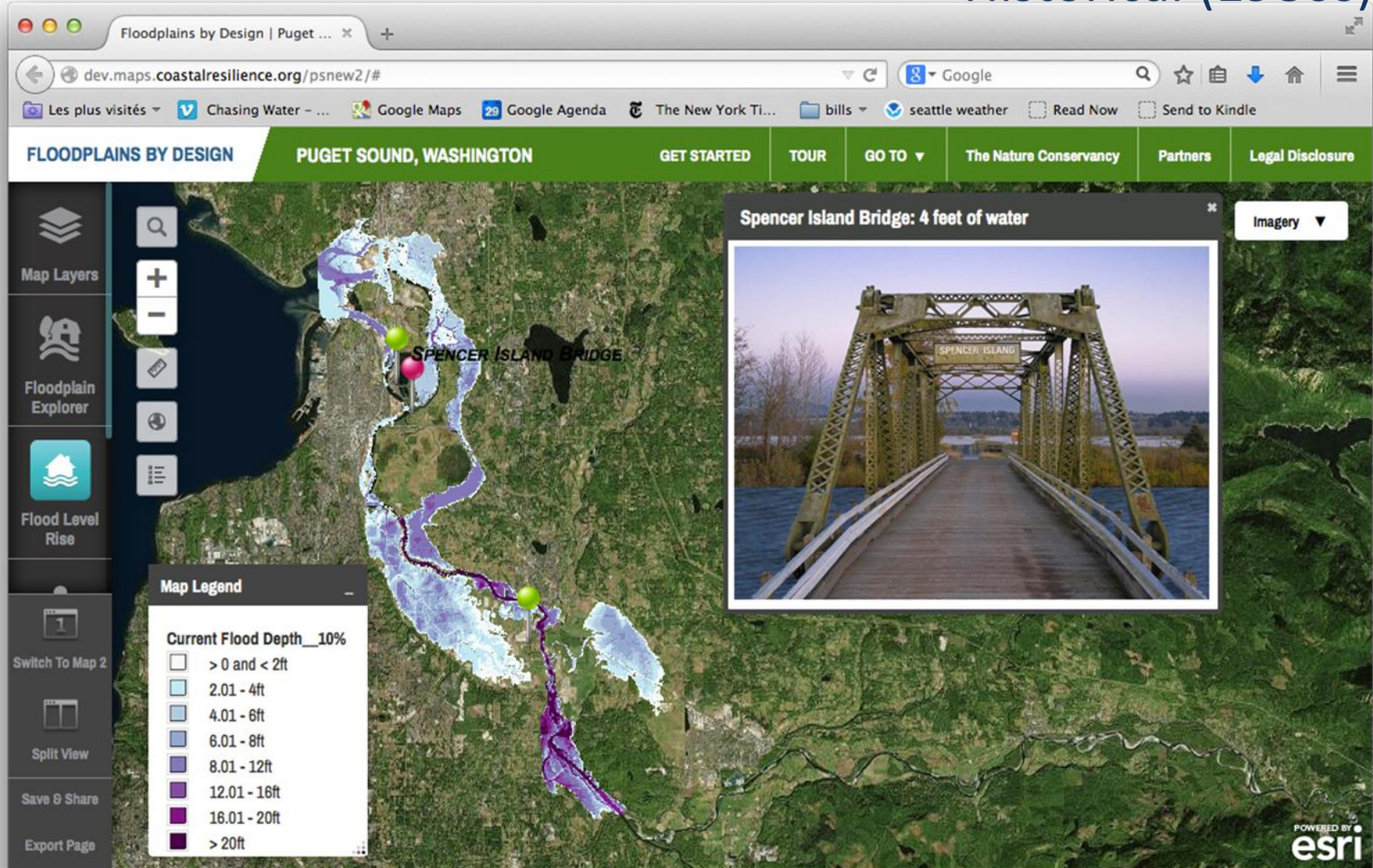


Figure Source: Joe Hamman, UW

WEST
Consultants, Inc.

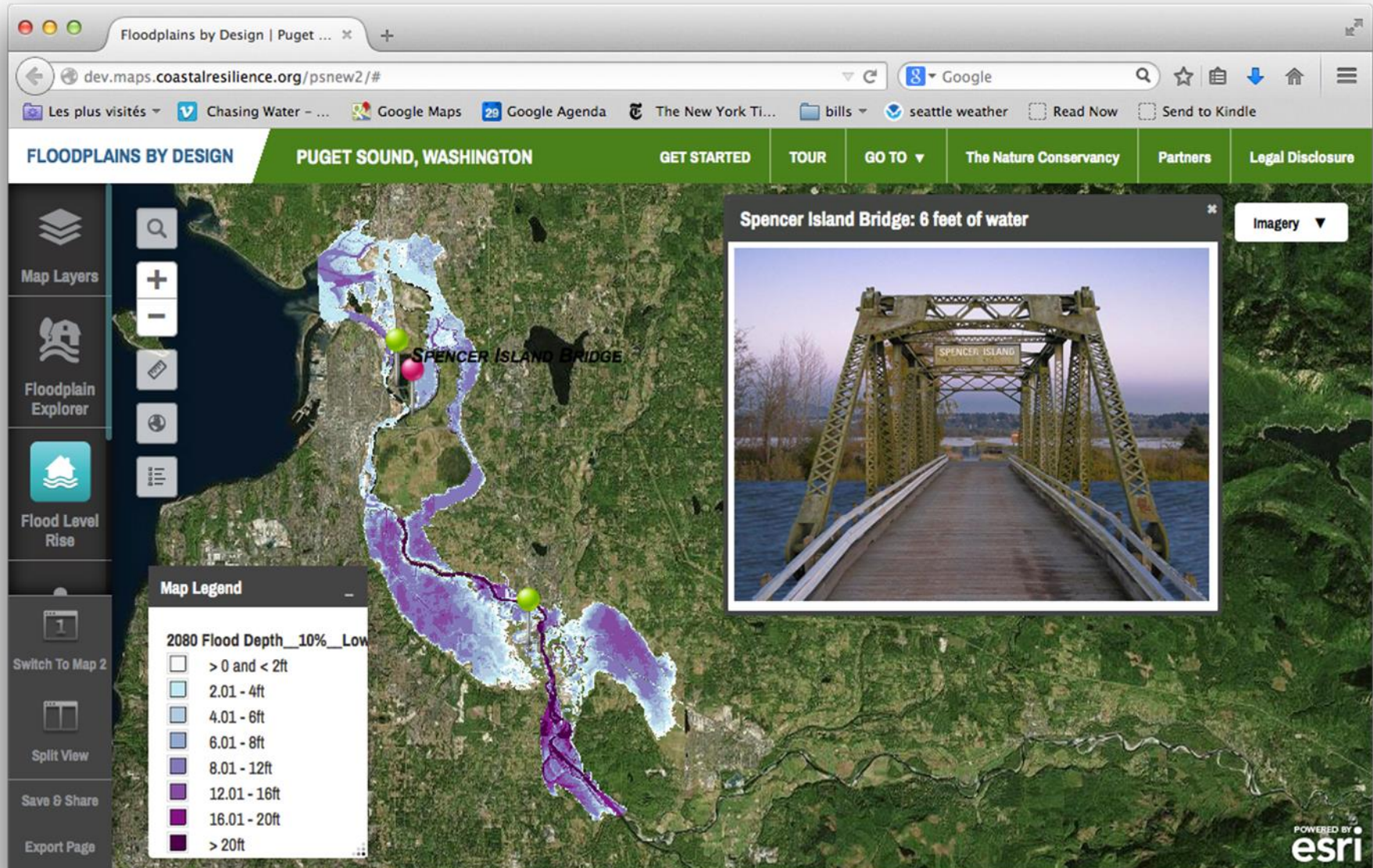
Results

10-year Flood, Historical (1980s)



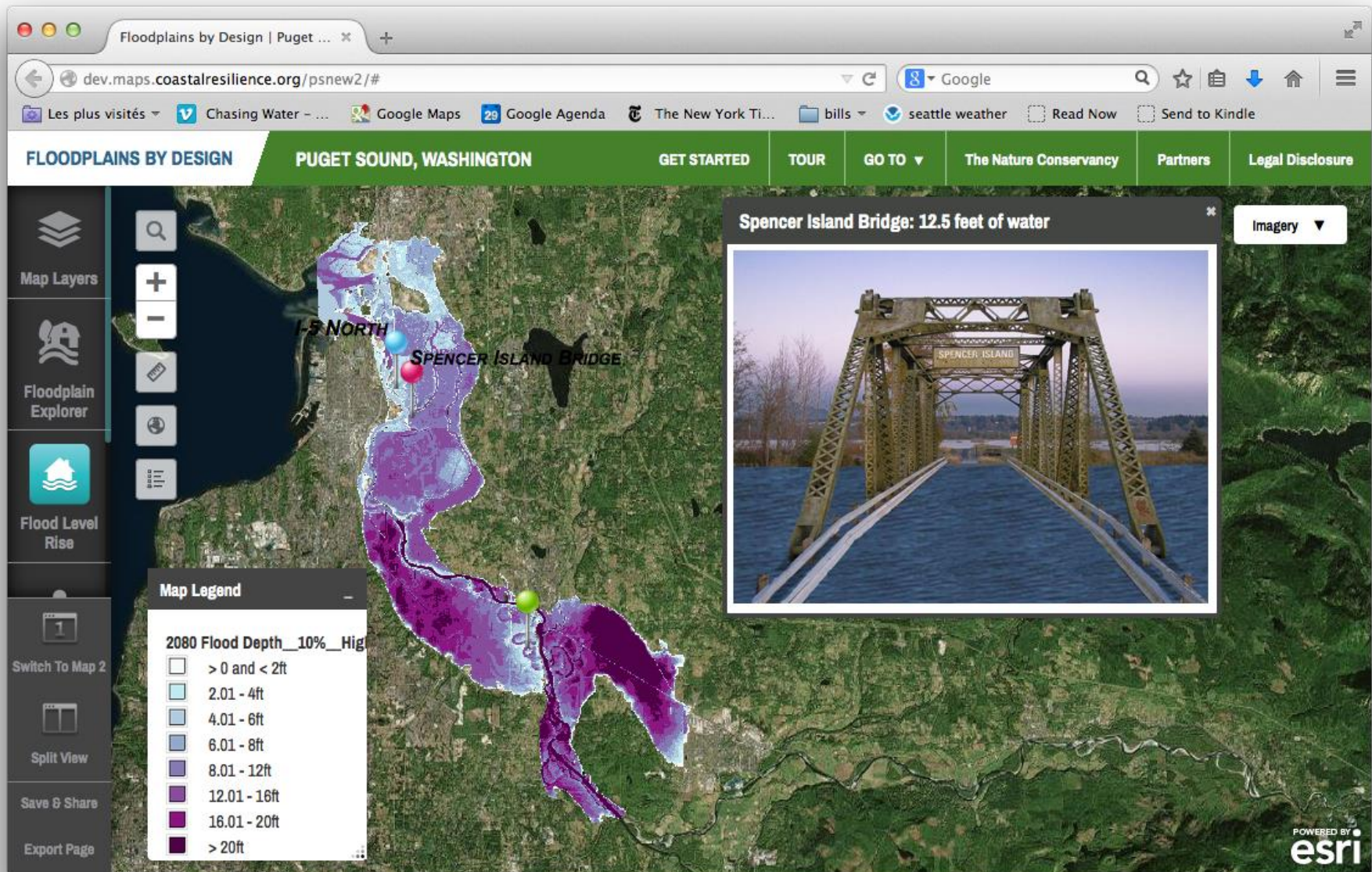
Results

10-year Flood,
A1b 2080s, Low



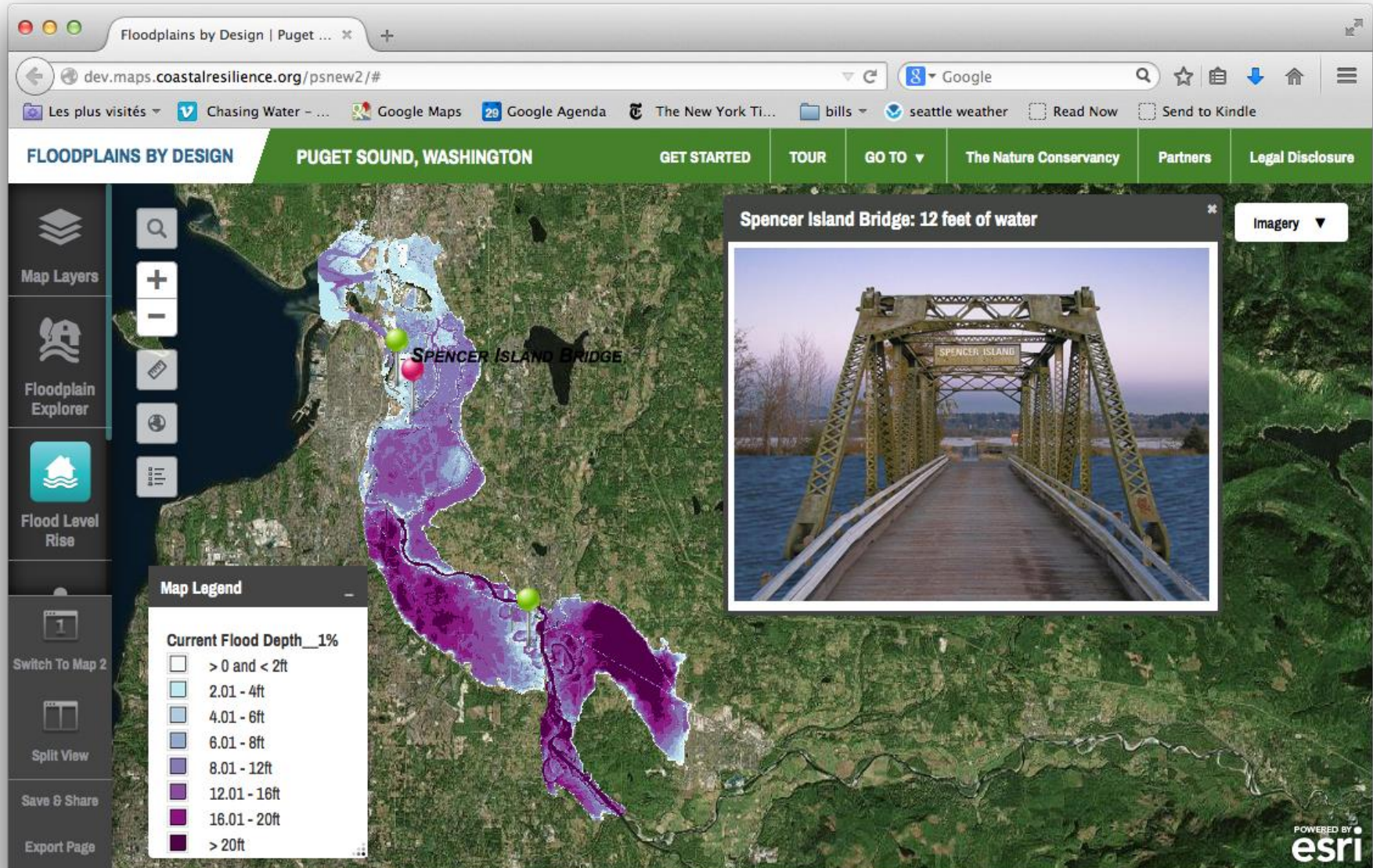
Results

10-year Flood,
A1b 2080s, High



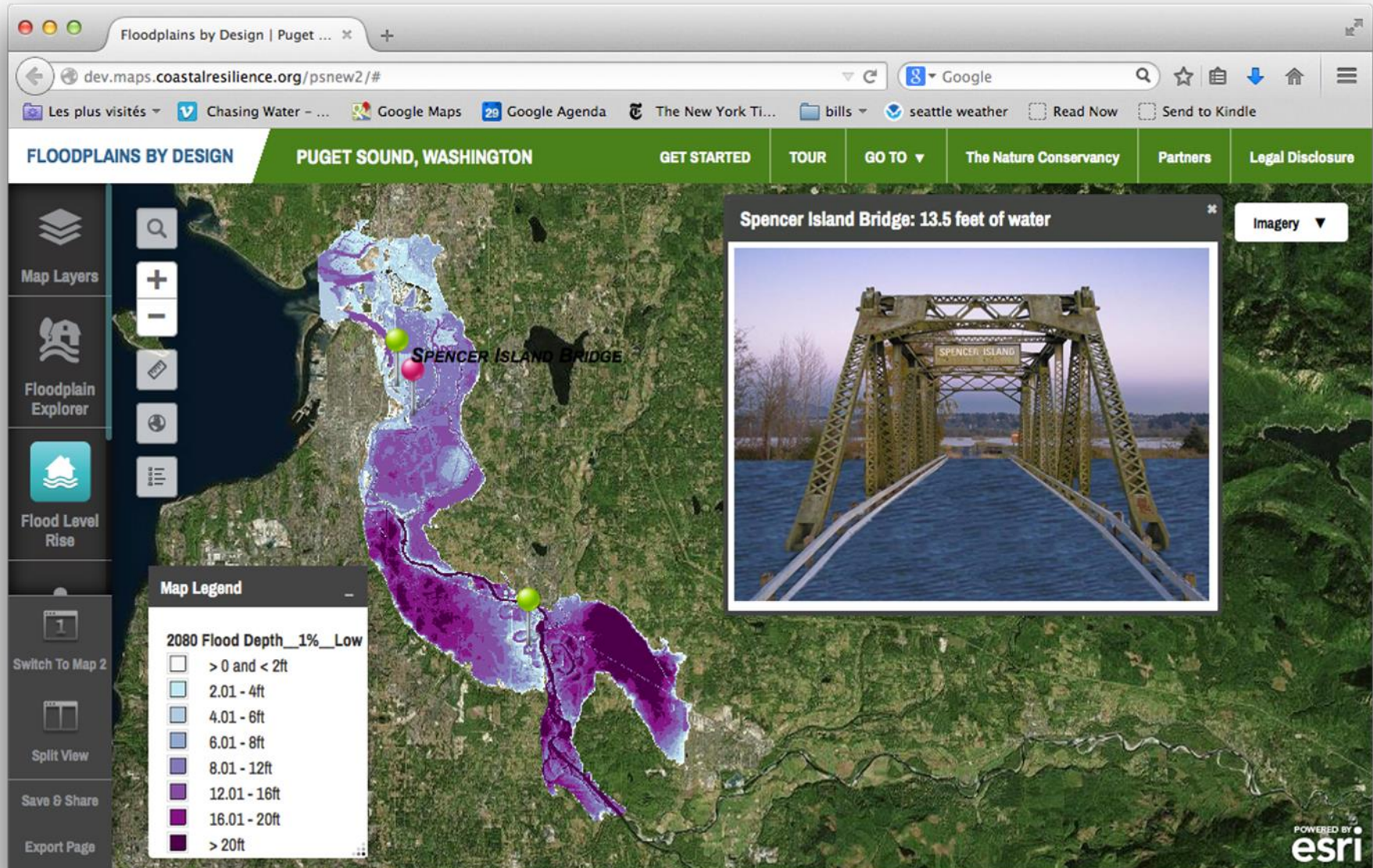
Results

100-year Flood, Historical (1980s)



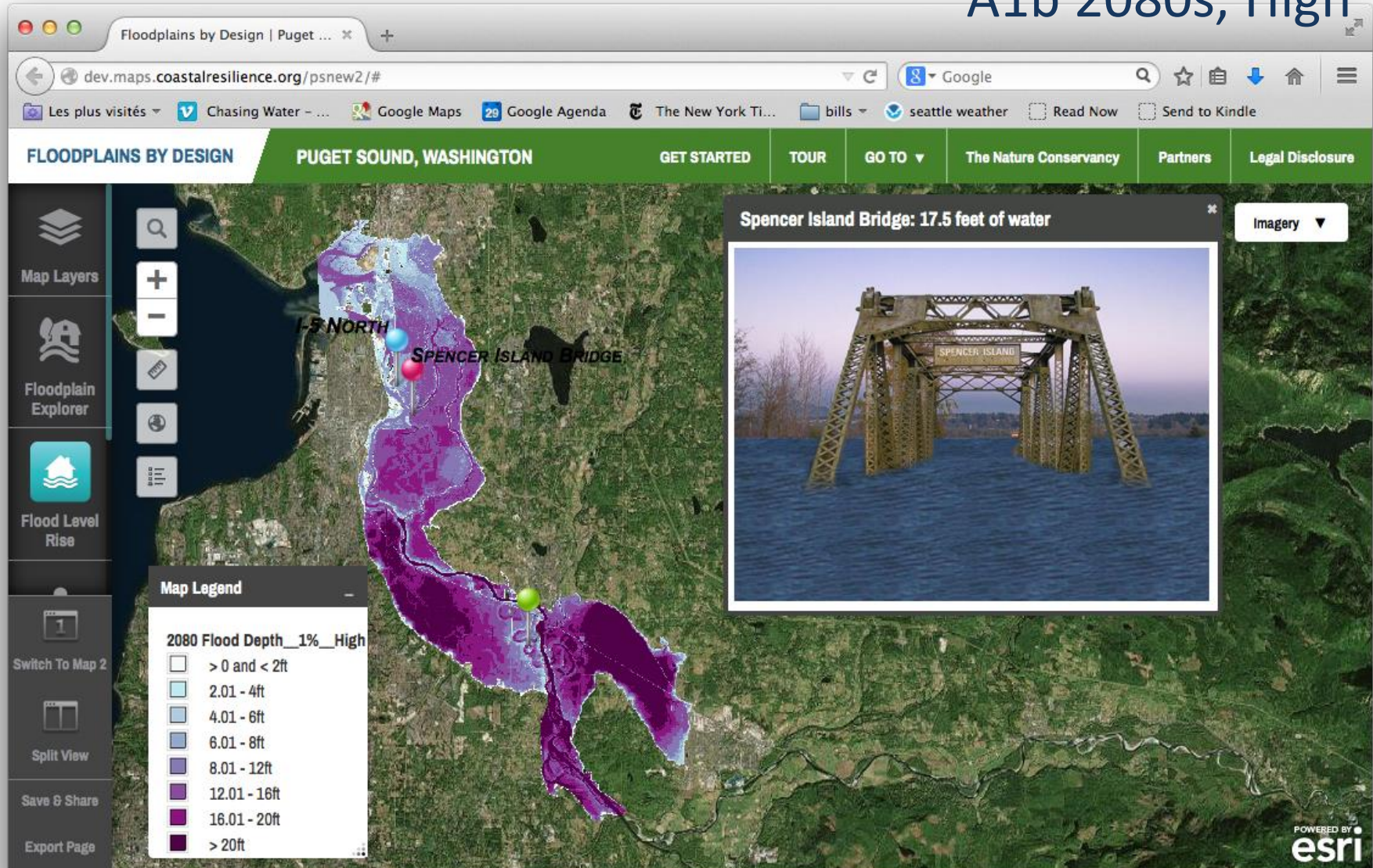
Results

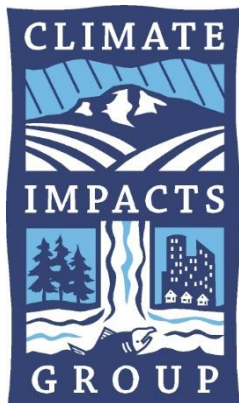
100-year Flood,
A1b 2080s, Low



Results

100-year Flood,
A1b 2080s, High





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cig.uw.edu



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