



# About Climate Change, Uncertainty and Risk

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# FloodNet

- Advance Knowledge on Flood Regimes (Past and Future) and Provide Guidelines for Infrastructure Design
- Advance Knowledge on Flood Forecasting Systems and Enhance Flood Forecasting in Canada
- Assess Impacts of Floods on People, Society and the Environment



[www.nsercfloodnet.ca](http://www.nsercfloodnet.ca)



# Agenda

- Context
- Defining Uncertainty
- Uncertainty Sources
- Risk Tolerance

# Context

- Intensity-Duration-Frequency (IDF) curves are widely used for water management
- TRCA, ERCA & OCC commissioned report to compare future IDF curves

# Context

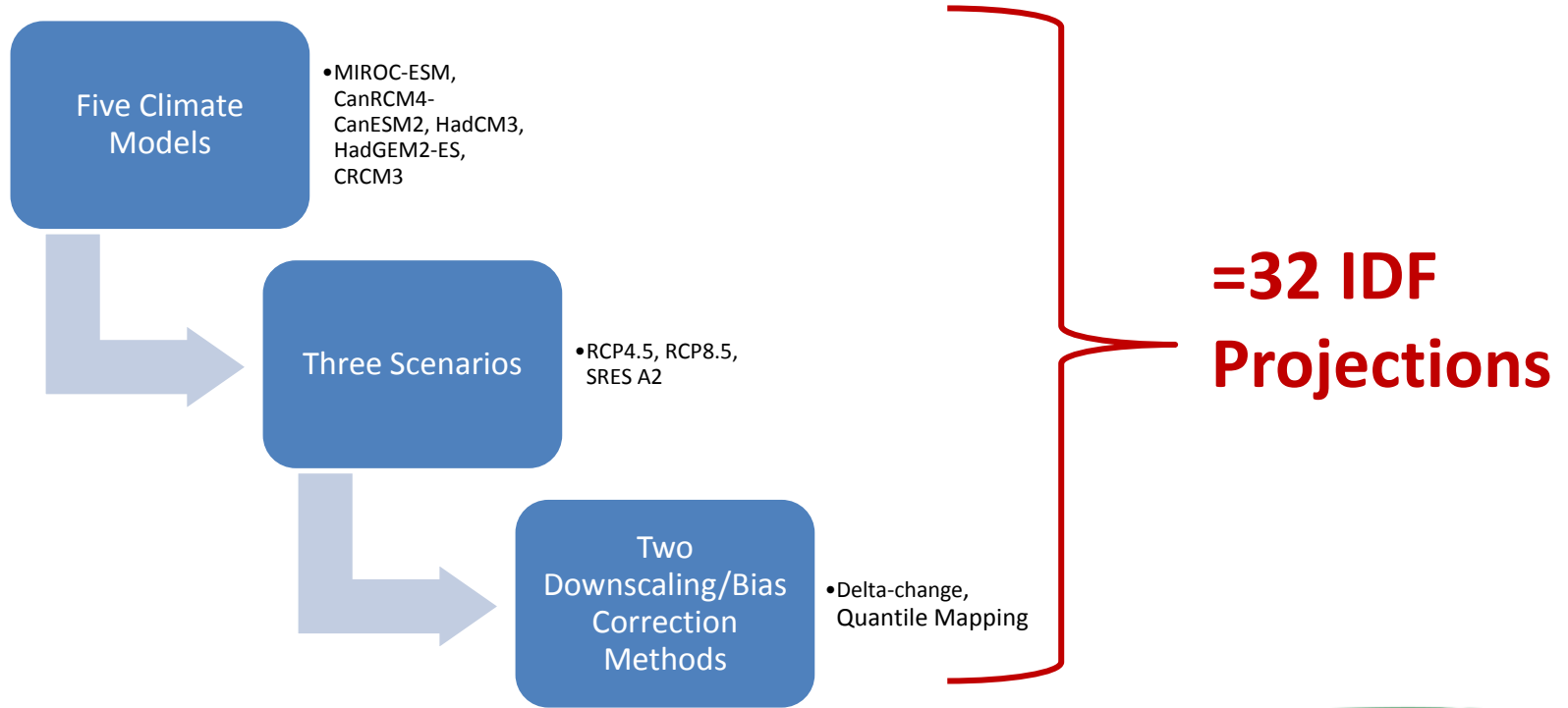
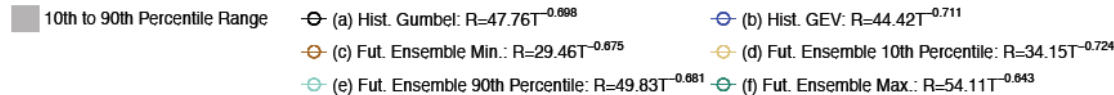
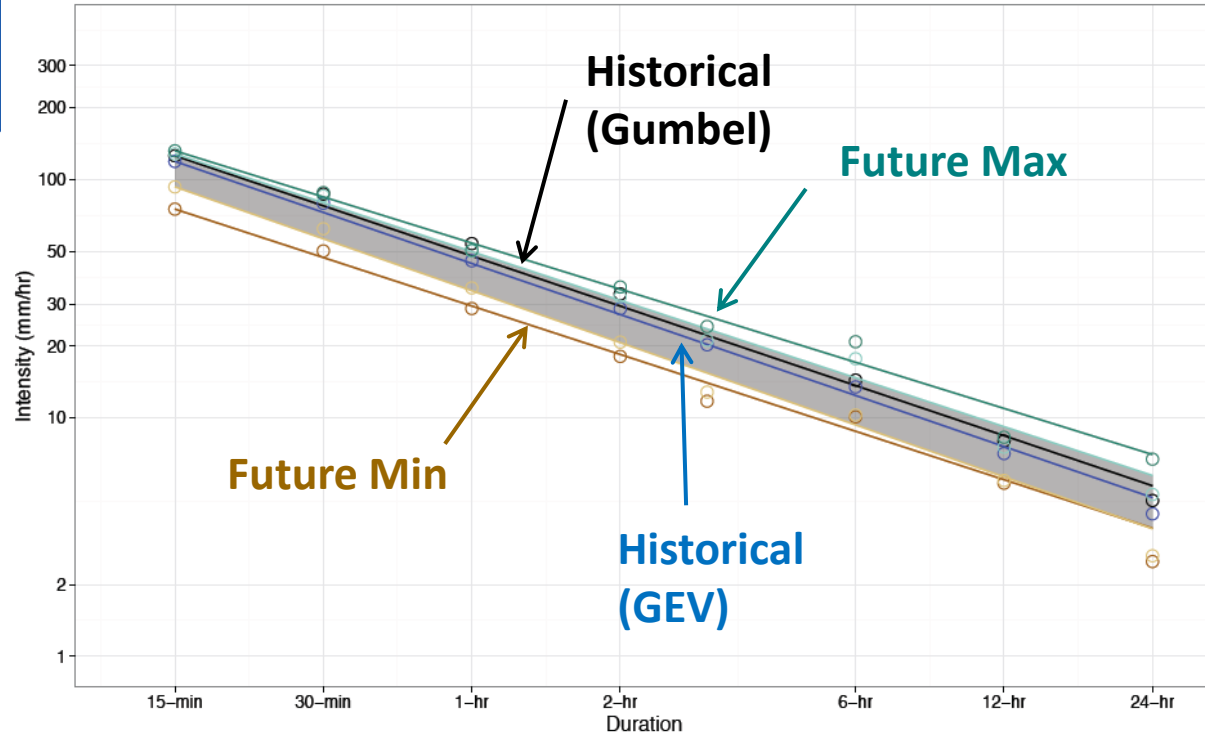


Figure A-5: IDF Curve Comparison for Pearson Airport, 2030s 50-year Return Period Event (10th–90th Percentile)



Source: Coulibaly, Burn, Switzman, Henderson & Fausto (2016) A comparison of future IDF curves for Southern Ontario

# Context

## Which do we use?



- Climate change is a myth!
- Models are not accurate enough for decision making!



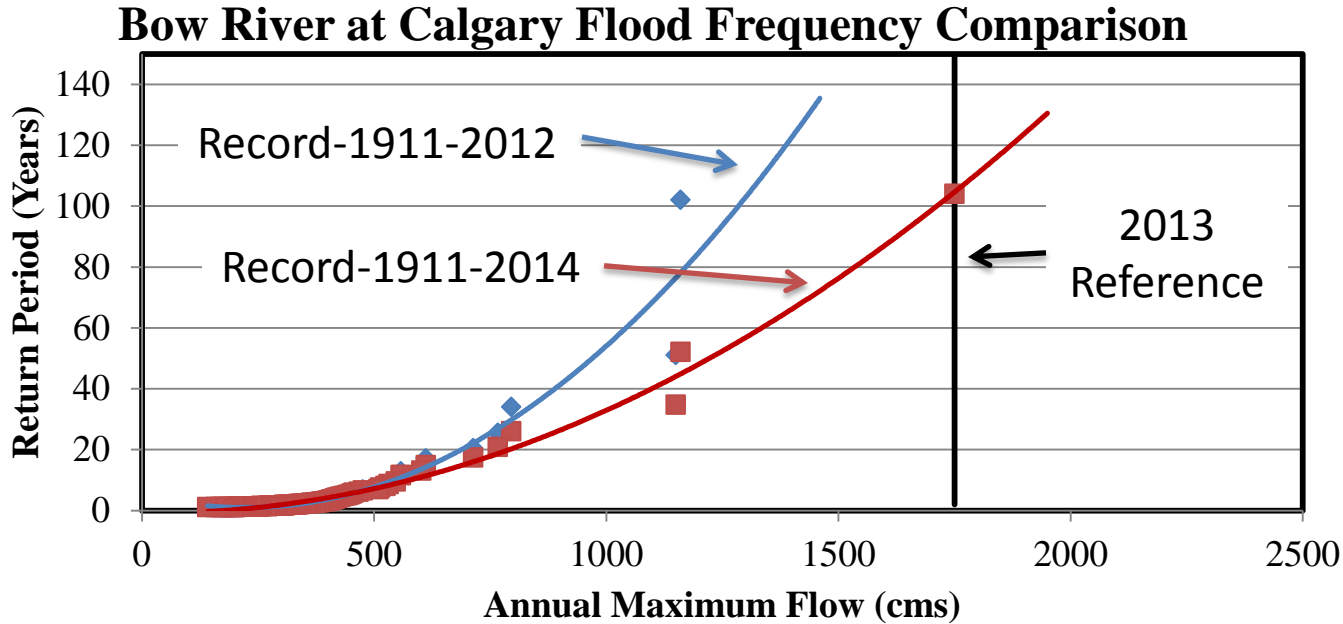


# Hydro-Climatic Uncertainty!





# T'was Ever Thus!



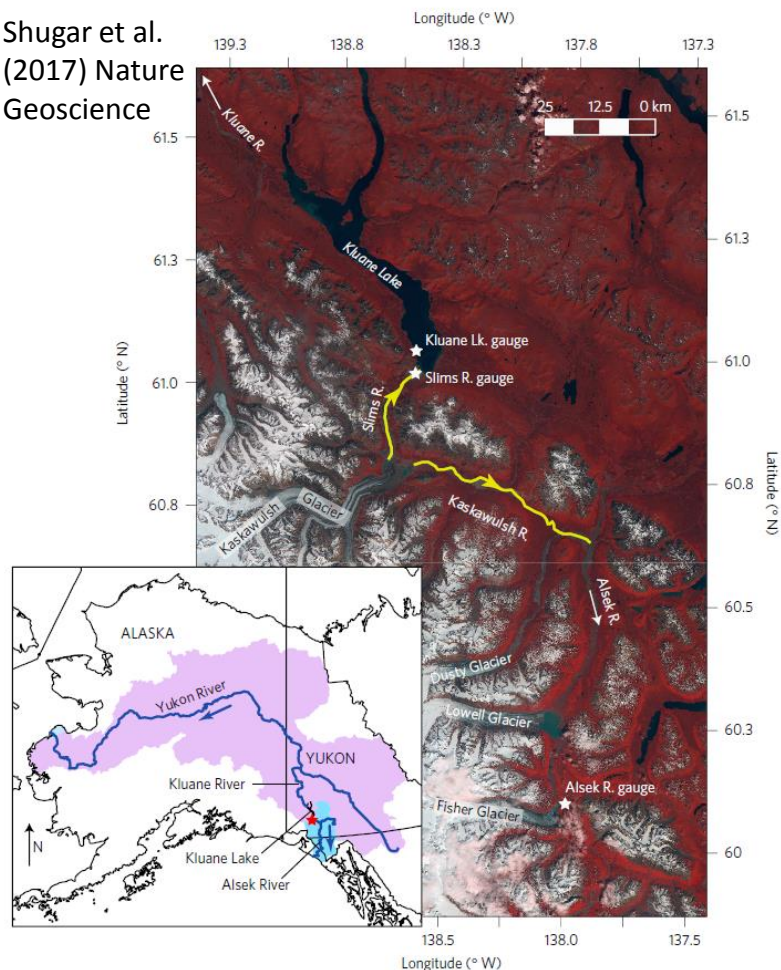
# Water Risks

*“are associated with the **novelty of dynamical possibilities** that have significant potential consequences to human and ecological systems, and **not with probabilities based on historical precedence**”*

Kumar, 2015

- **True U**
  - Deep u
- **Uncert**
  - Quanti
  - Accour errors

Shugar et al.  
(2017) Nature  
Geoscience



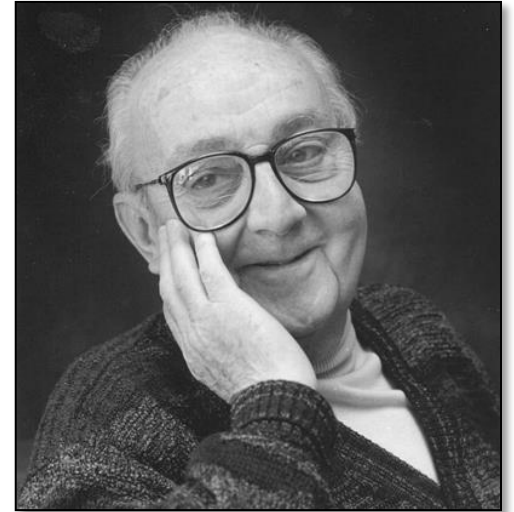
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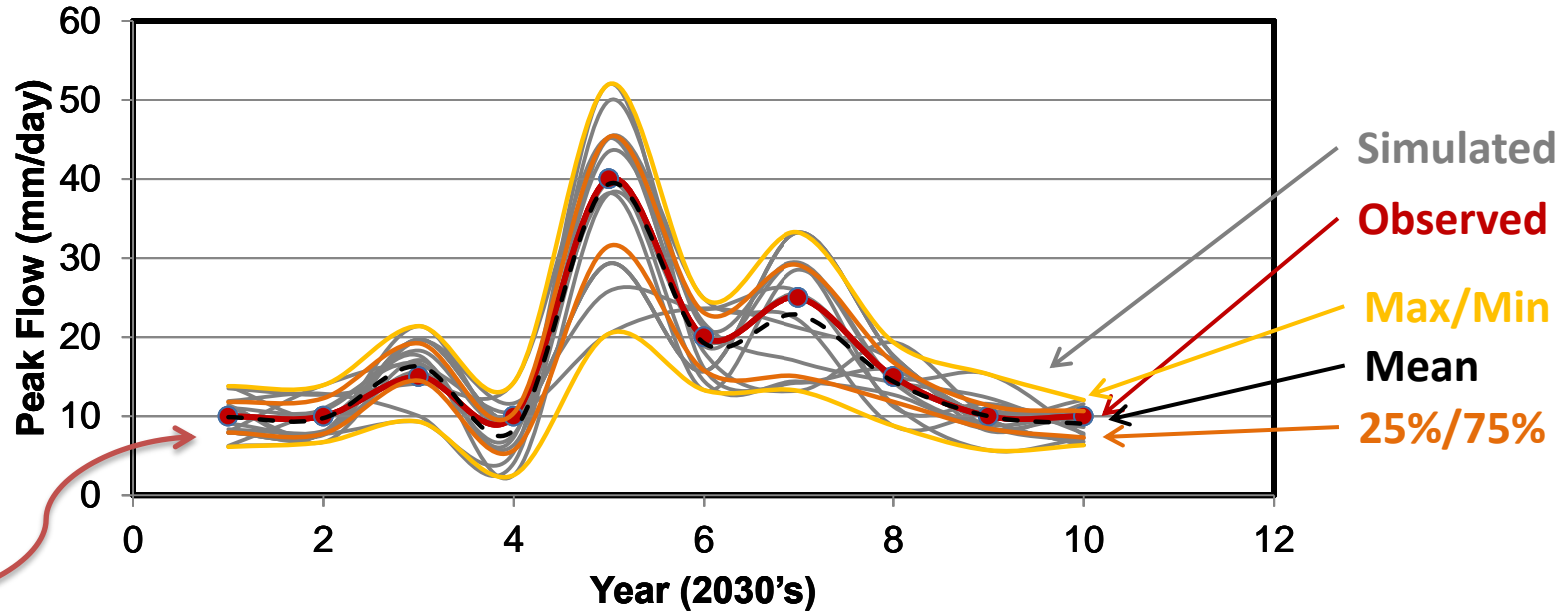
statistical

“Essentially, all models  
are **wrong**,  
but some are  
**USEFUL**”

George E. P. Box (1951)

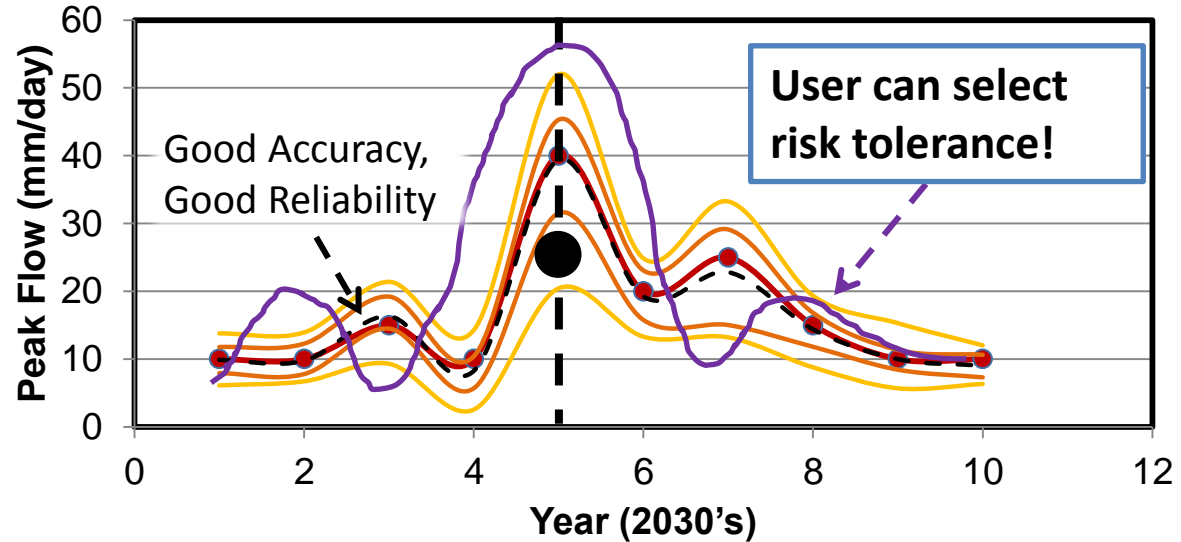
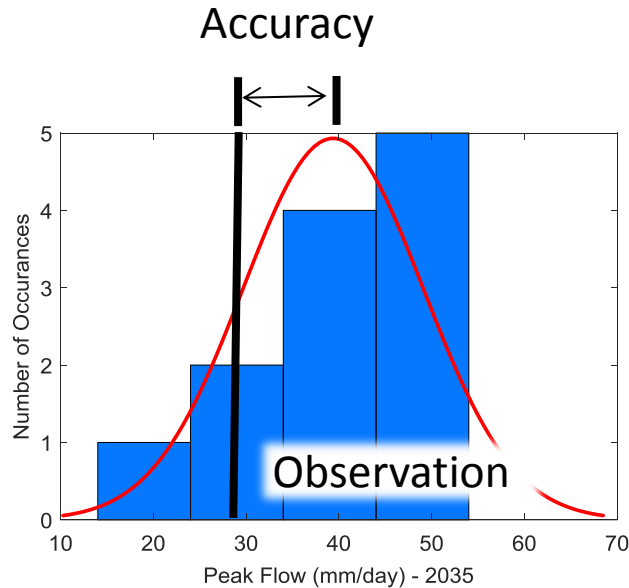


# Uncertainty!



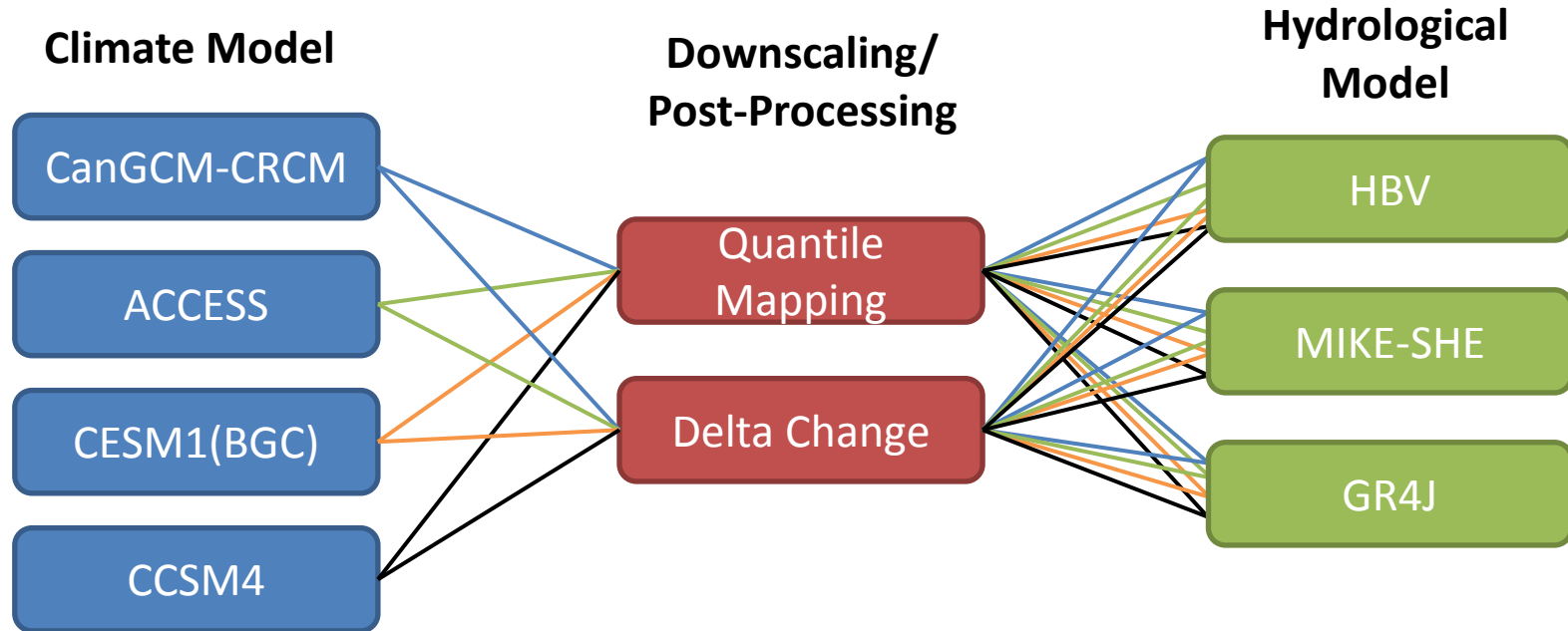
**Model Structure, Model Parameters, Climate/Meteorology, Initial Conditions, Land-use, Transient Processes (i.e. ice jams)**

# Uncertainty!



Accuracy – Mean distance from observed  
Reliability – Observations contained in ensemble

# Quantifying Uncertainty



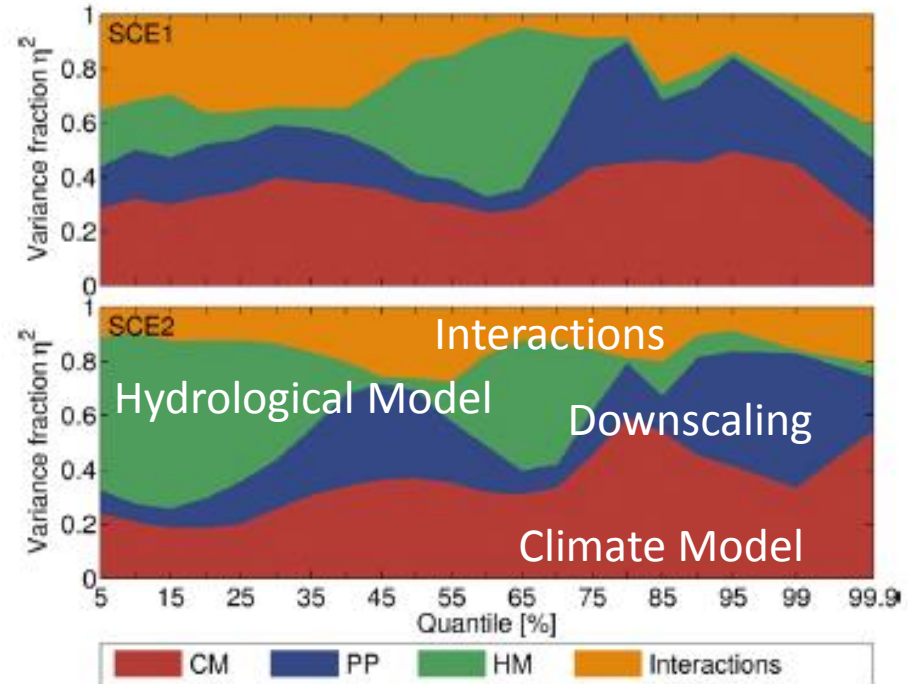
Note: Names are samples only!



# Uncertainty Sources

- ANOVA to quantify uncertainty contribution by source
  - Rhine River

Source: Bosshard et al. (2013) Quantifying uncertainty sources in an ensemble of hydrological climate-impact projections, Water Resources Research (doi:10.1029/2011WR011533)

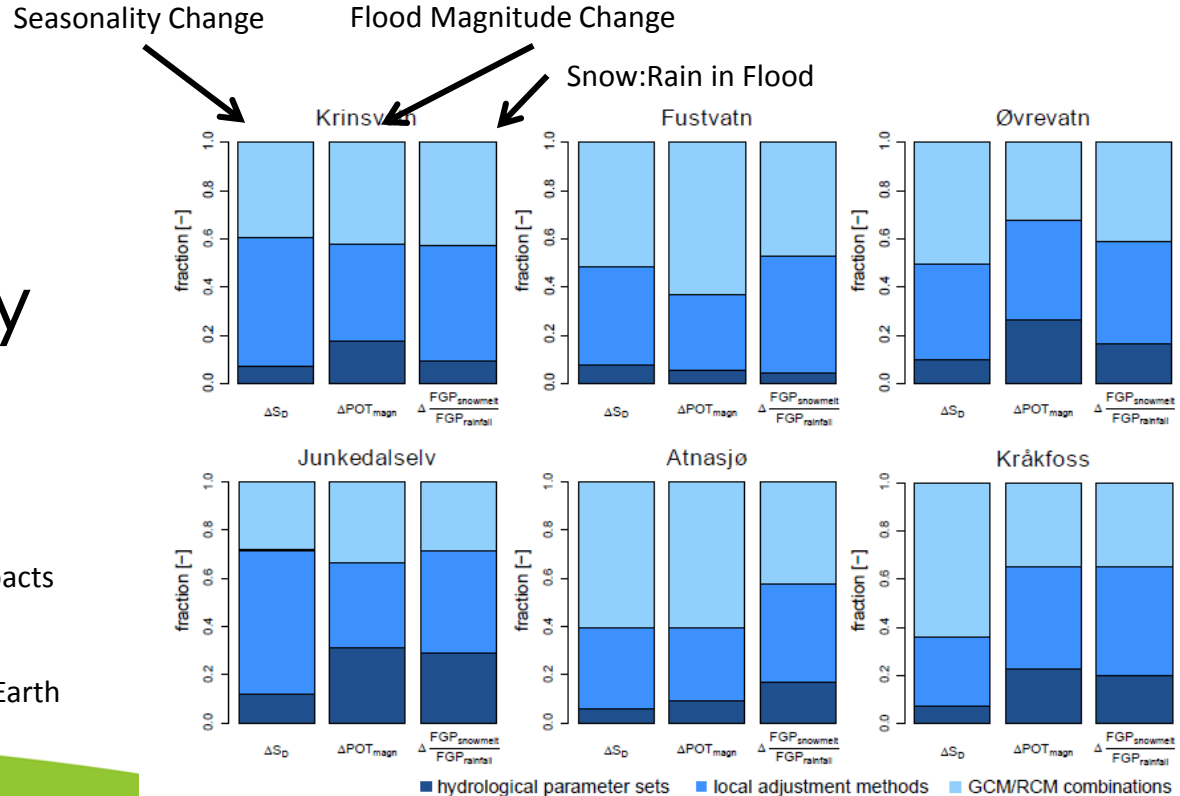


# Uncertainty Sources

- ANOVA to quantify uncertainty contribution by source

– Norway

Source: Vormoor et al. (2015) Climate change impacts on the seasonality and generation of floods – projections and uncertainties for catchments with mixed snowmelt/rainfall regimes. Hydrology and Earth Systems Science (doi:10.5194/hess-19-913-2015)



# Risk Tolerance

- ~~• Risk = Probability  $\times$  Consequence~~
  - ~~– Selection of Return Period/IDF Curve~~
- Risk Tolerance
  - Which scenario to accept from ensemble
  - i.e. 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of 50 year return flood

# Challenges

- Communication
- Regulated design storms
- Data availability
- One line policies (i.e. flood plain map)
- Cost

# The NSERC Canadian FloodNet



[www.nsercfloodnet.ca](http://www.nsercfloodnet.ca)



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