ONTARIO CLIMATE CONSORTIUM 5th Annual Symposium

May 11-12 2017

York University

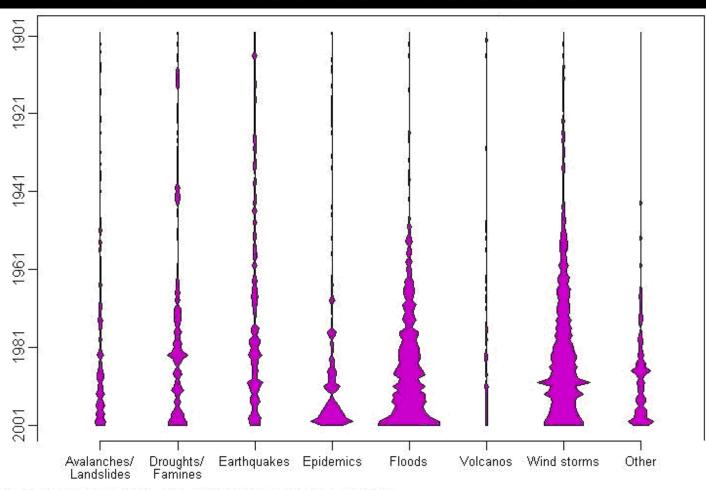
Session 1D: Future of the Water System Friday May 12, 10:45 AM – 12:15 PM

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT ON HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL EXTREMES

Ioannis K. Tsanis

Professor School of Environmental Engineering Technical University of Crete Chania, Crete Professor Emeritus
Department of Civil Engineering
McMaster Univerity
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

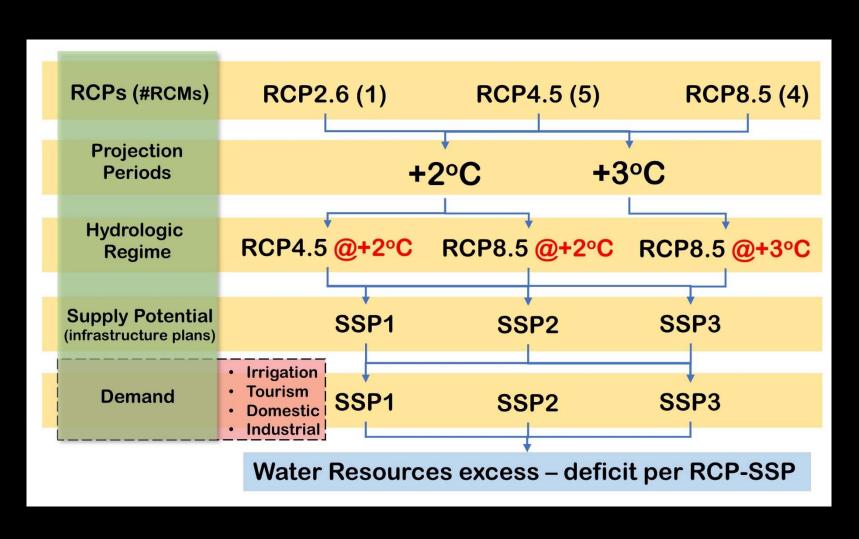
INCREASE IN THE FREQUENCY OF EXTREME EVENTS



EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database (http://www.cred.be)

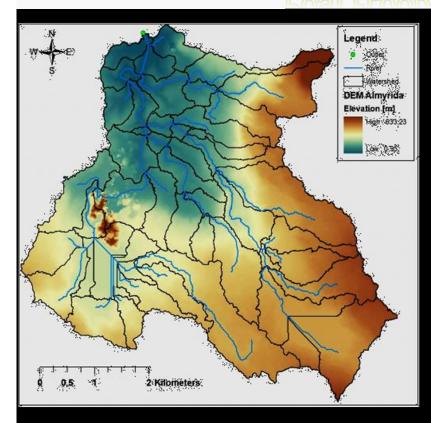
Vulnerable regions exposed to multiple (cross-sectoral) impacts

A generalized framework for multiple impact analysis



Analysis of a Major Flash flood event Almyrida basin 17/10/2006

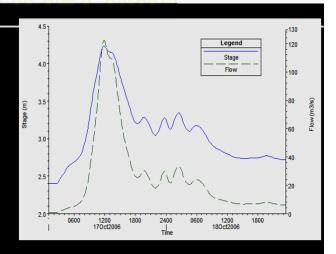
POST FLOOD FIELD INVESTIGATION

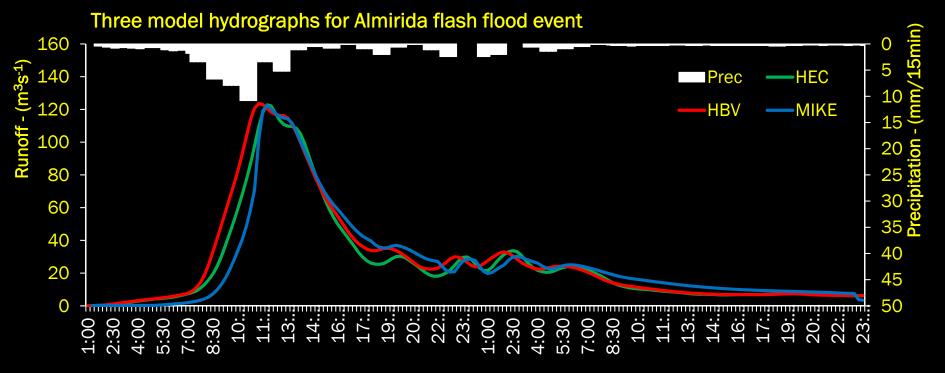




RAINFALL - RUNOFF MODELING

A peak discharge of $123\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ was simulated by a multi-model approach (three models) deriving similar results in terms of coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.97$. The hydraulic simulation delivered a peak stage at the control cross section of 1.85m, which was very close the measured peak stage of 1.8 m

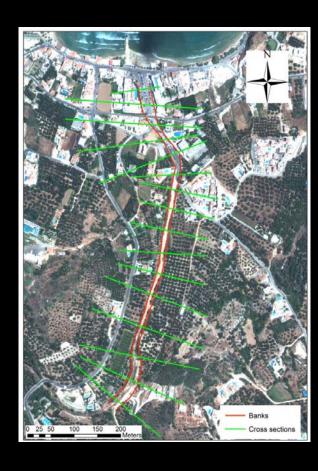




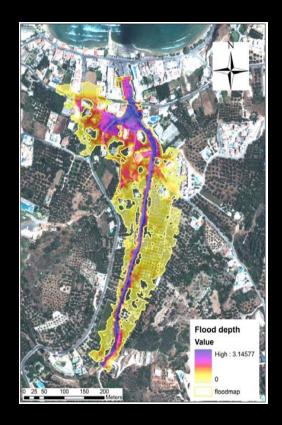
FLOODED AREAL EXTENT

For the production of a high resolution DEM, two GeoEye-1 (0.5m x 0.5m) stereo-pairs





Almyrida flash flood simulation area

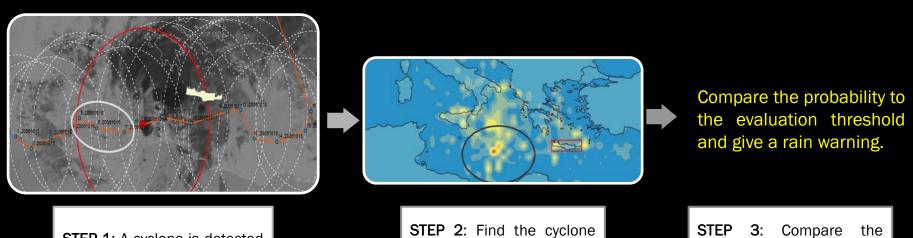


Flood depths and flooded area extent

Predicting rainfall via cyclone analysis

Prediction steps:

- a) A cyclone approaches,
- b) map the cyclone to the probability map,
- c) if the probability is higher than the decided threshold, give a rain warning.



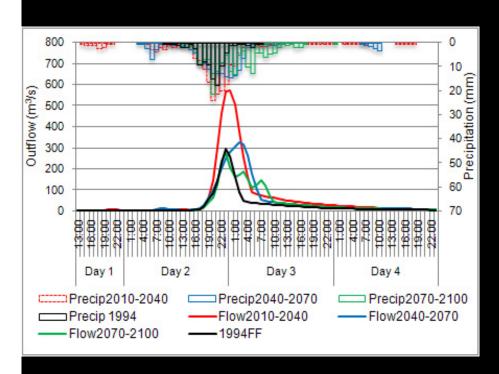
STEP 1: A cyclone is detected in METEOSAT.

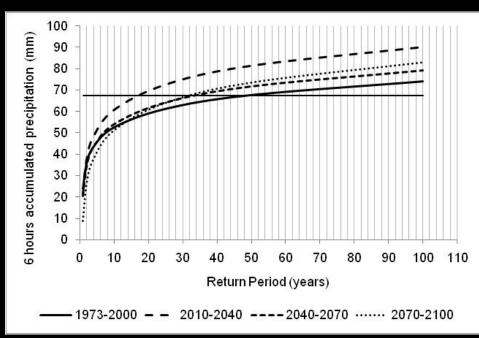
STEP 2: Find the cyclone position in the probability maps.

STEP 3: Compare the probability to the selected threshold.

Flood modeling using hourly climate data

Flood prone Giofiros basin





Simulation of 1994 flash flood event and future projections