



Prospective Impact of Climate Change on Rivers and Water Resources

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7th World Water Forum
Daegu, South Korea, April 2015

A map of North America showing the extent of ice sheets during a glacial period. The Cordilleran Ice Sheet is shown in the western part of the continent, and the Laurentide Ice Sheet covers the central and eastern parts. The ice sheets are depicted in white and light pink, contrasting with the green and brown landmasses. The text is overlaid on the map in green and brown colors.

Cordilleran
Ice Sheet

**“ ... four glaciations were recognized, each
lasting approximately 100,000 years...**

Laurentide Ice Sheet

**the maximum ice thickness was
close to 4,000 metres”**

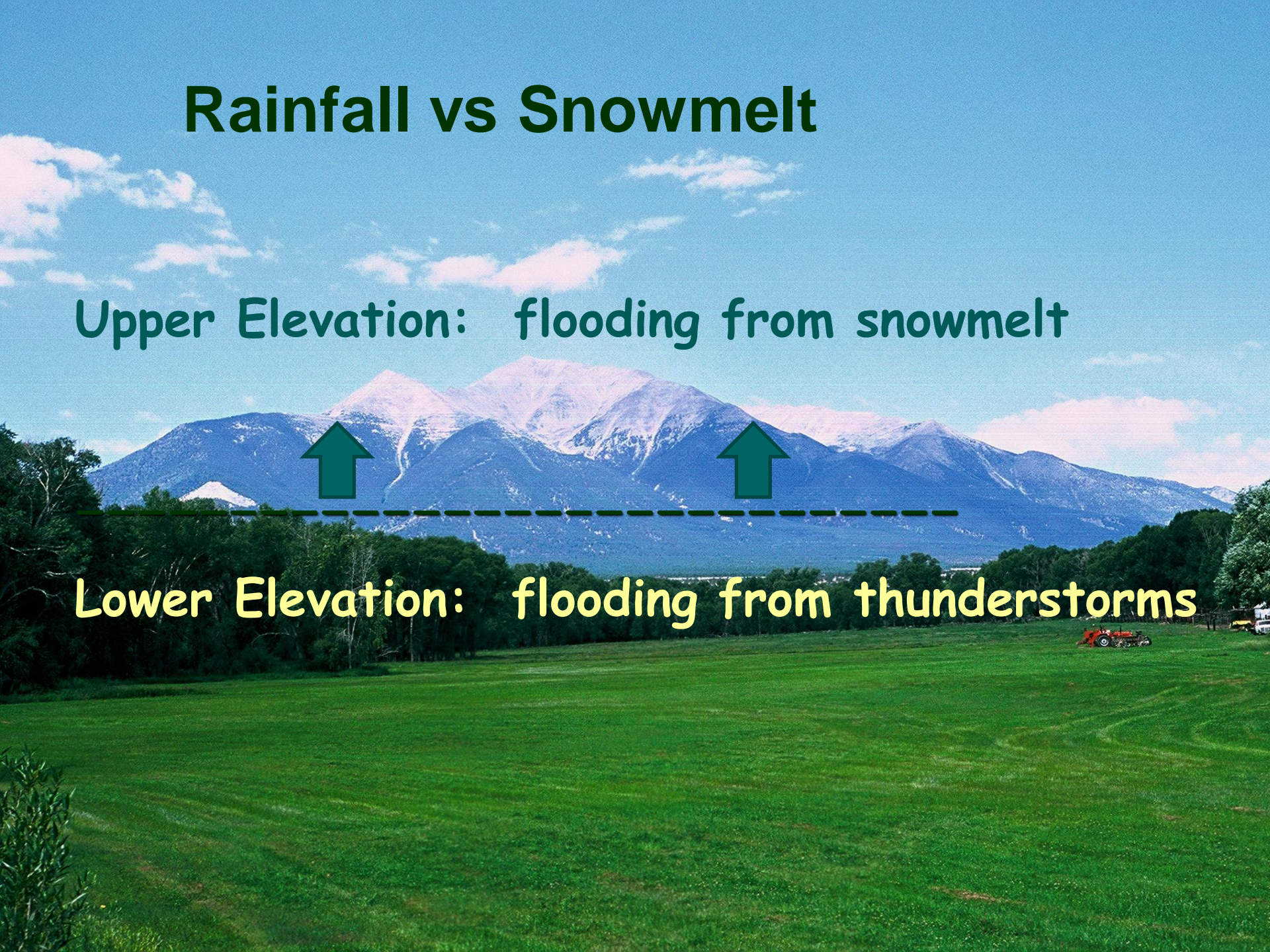
The Canadian Encyclopedia

Rainfall vs Snowmelt

Upper Elevation: flooding from snowmelt



Lower Elevation: flooding from thunderstorms





Pine beetle and the Colorado Forest



**Waldo Fire
Colorado June 2012**



**Waldo Fire
Colorado June 2012**



Impact on water quality

Sediment Plugs on the Rio Grande



Where did the water go?

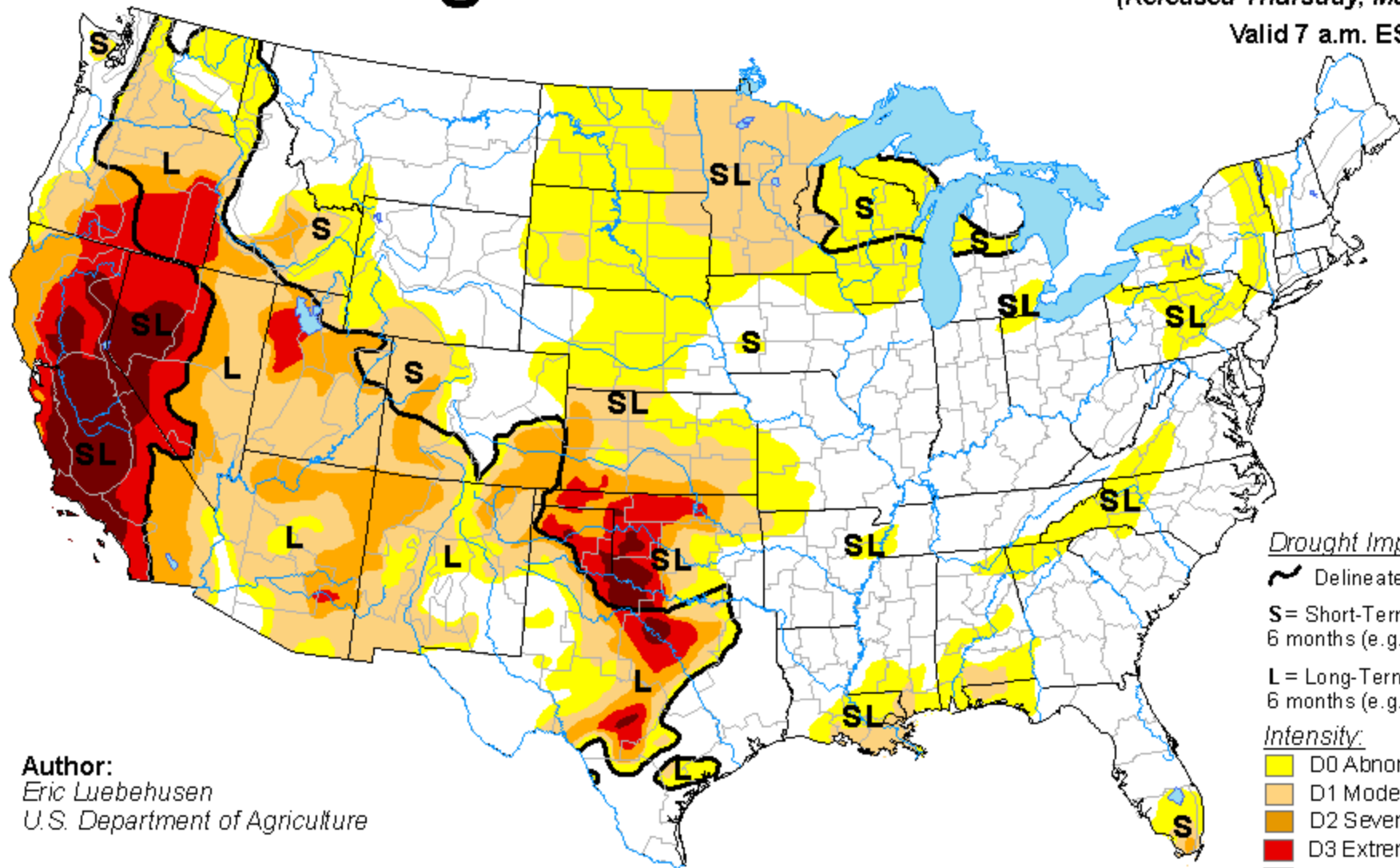
From D. Baird, USBR

U.S. Drought Monitor

March 24, 2015

(Released Thursday, Mar. 26, 2015)

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:
Eric Luebehusen
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Drought Impact Type

~ Delineates dominant impact type

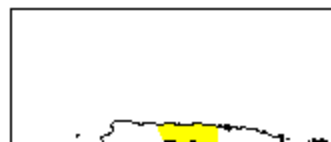
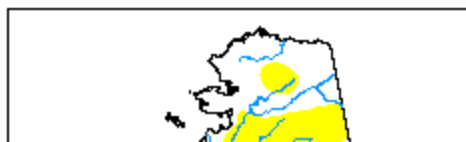
S = Short-Term, typically lasting less than 6 months (e.g., agriculture)

L = Long-Term, typically lasting more than 6 months (e.g., hydrology, ecology)

Intensity

D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on regional-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text for forecast statements.



USDA

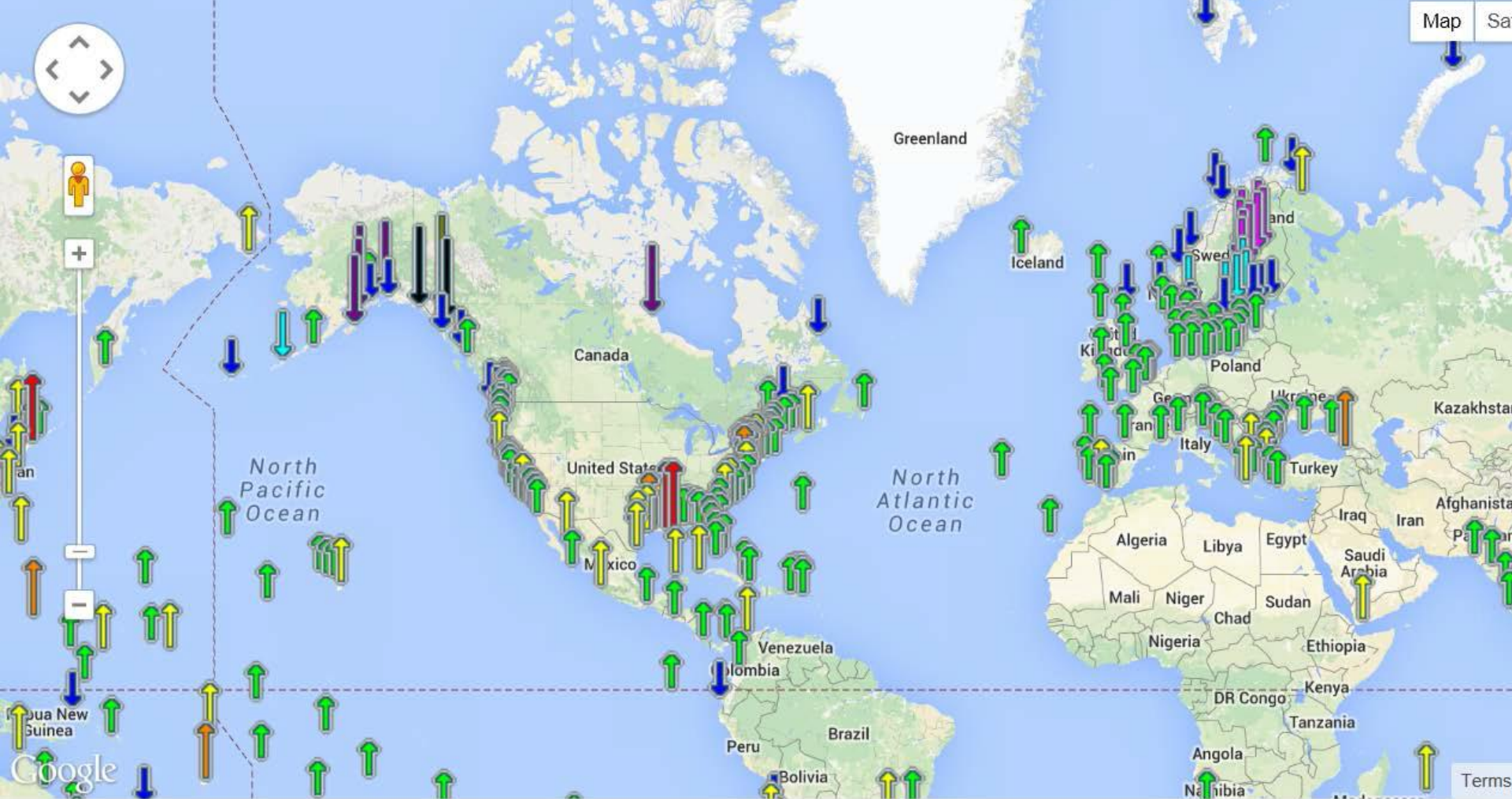


An aerial photograph of Oroville Lake, California, showing a large number of houseboats anchored in the water. The lake is surrounded by steep, dry, brownish hillsides, indicating a drought. In the background, there are forested mountains under a cloudy sky.

California Imposes First Mandatory Water Restrictions to Deal With Drought

PHILLIPS, Calif. — Gov. Jerry Brown on Wednesday ordered mandatory water use reductions for the first time in California's history, saying the state's four-year drought had reached near-crisis proportions after a winter of record-low snowfalls.

Oroville Lake, April 2015



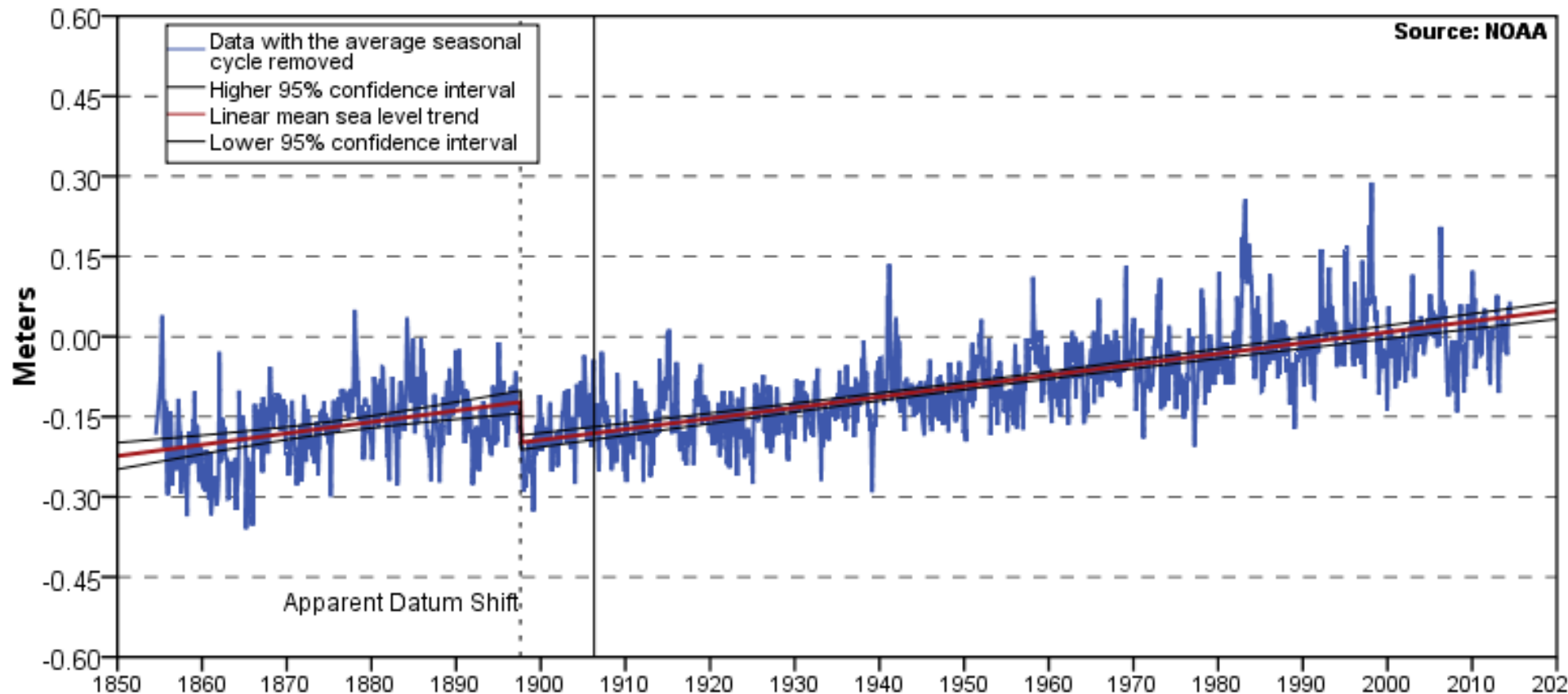
The map above illustrates regional trends in sea level, with arrows representing the direction and magnitude of change. Click on an arrow to access additional information about that station.

Mean Sea Level Trend

9414290 San Francisco, California

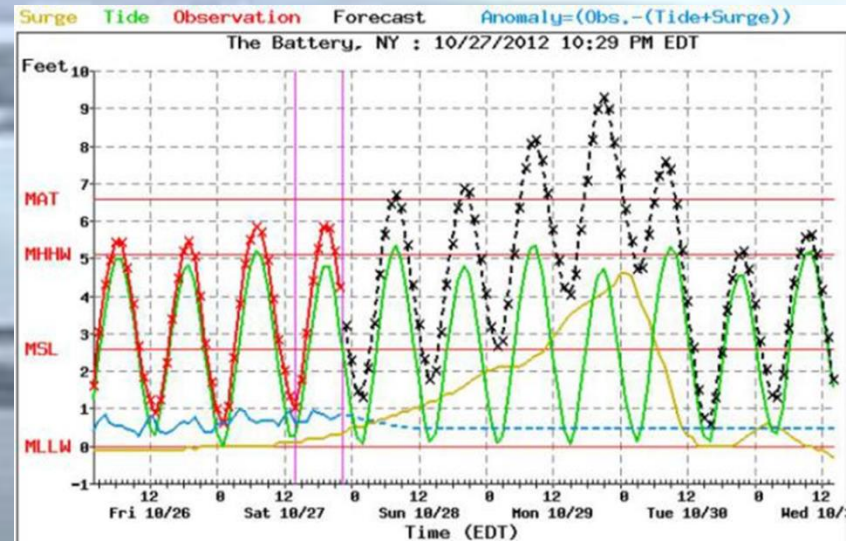
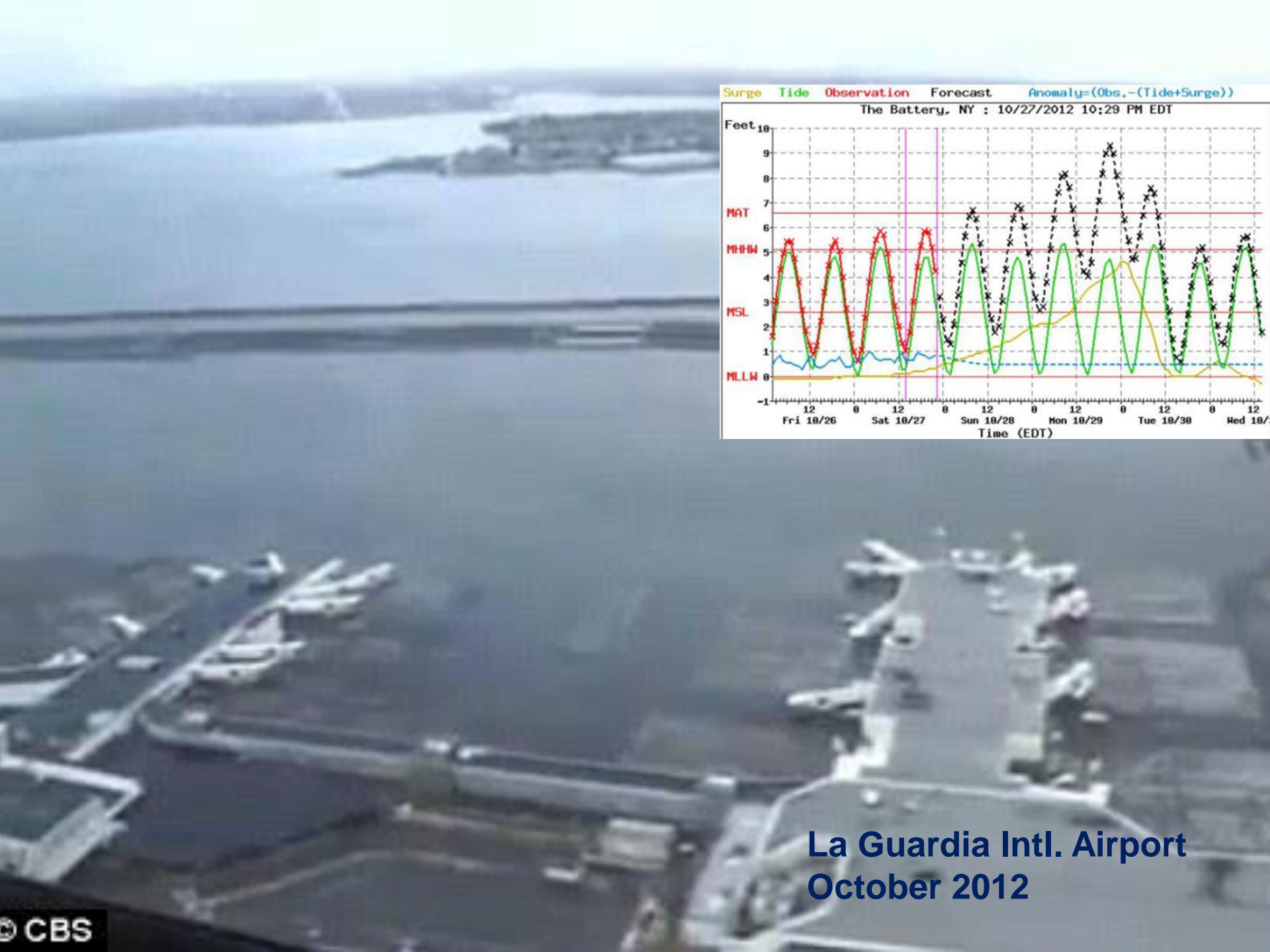
San Francisco, CA

2.01 +/- 0.21 mm/yr



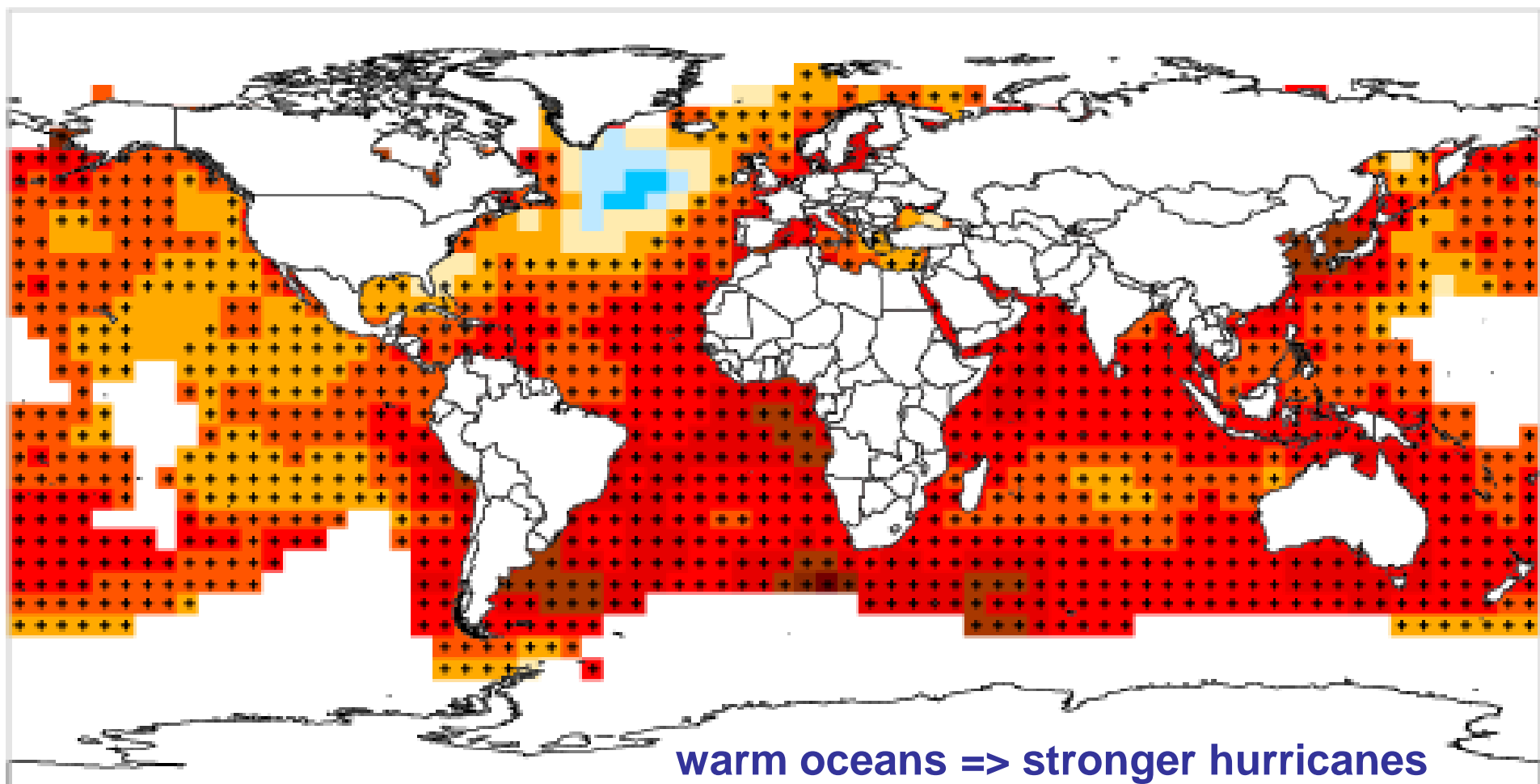
rs/year with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.21 mm/yr based on monthly mean sea level data from 1897 to 2006 which
100 years.

From P. O'Brien, USACE

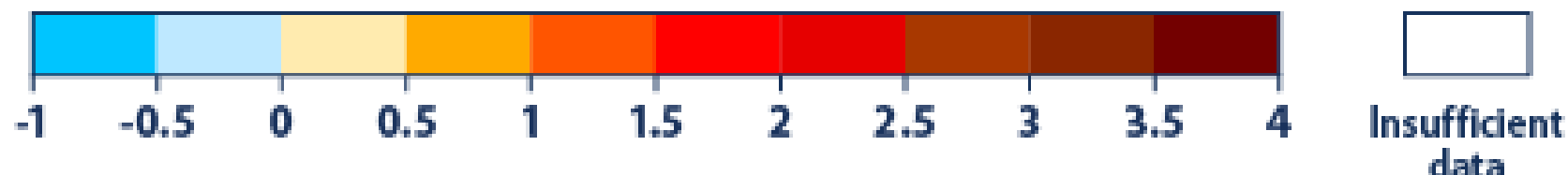


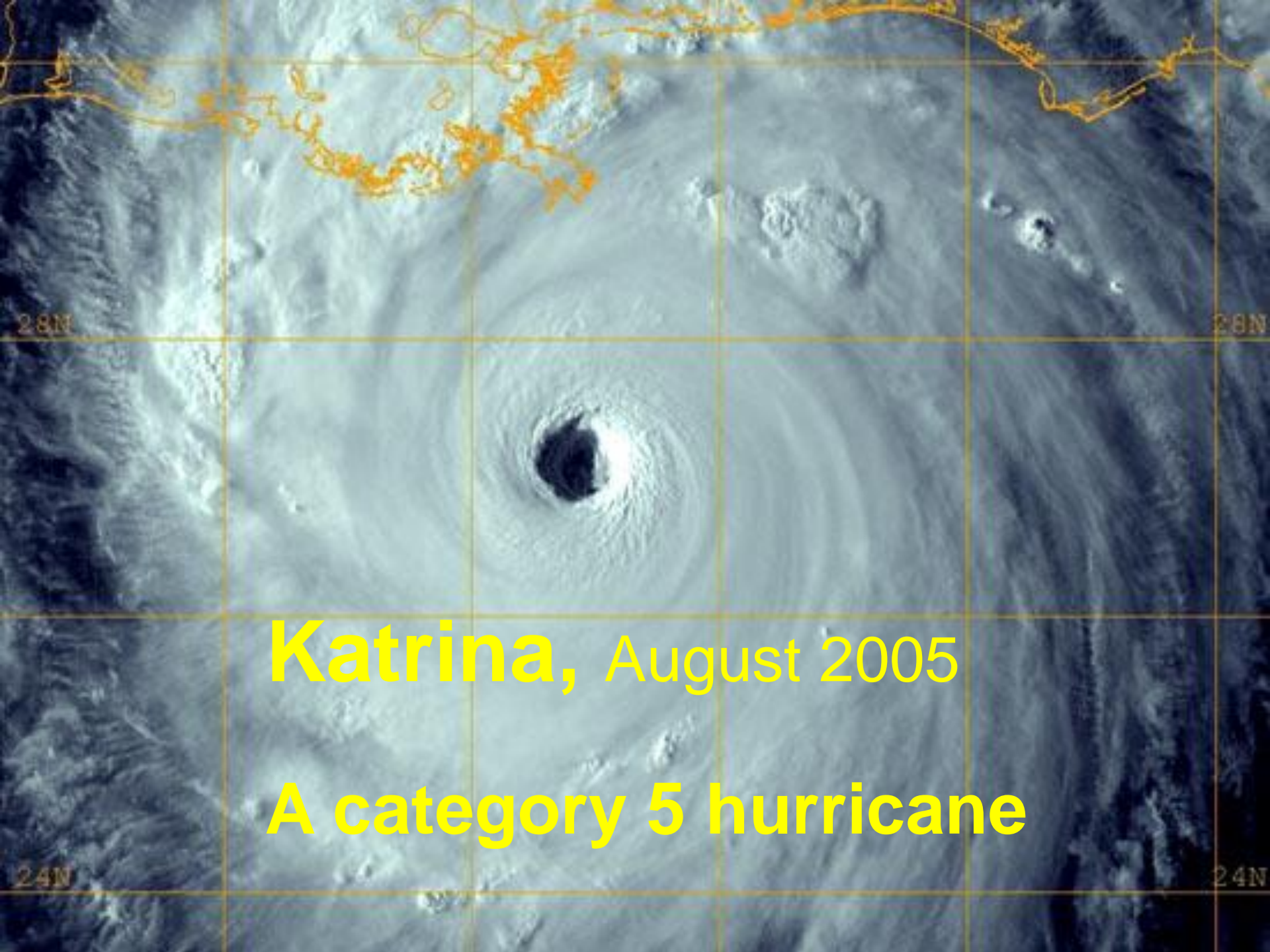
La Guardia Intl. Airport
October 2012

Figure 2. Change in Sea Surface Temperature, 1901–2012



Change in sea surface temperature (°F):





Katrina, August 2005

A category 5 hurricane



**New Orleans in August 2005
after Hurricane Katrina
Damage \$108 billions**

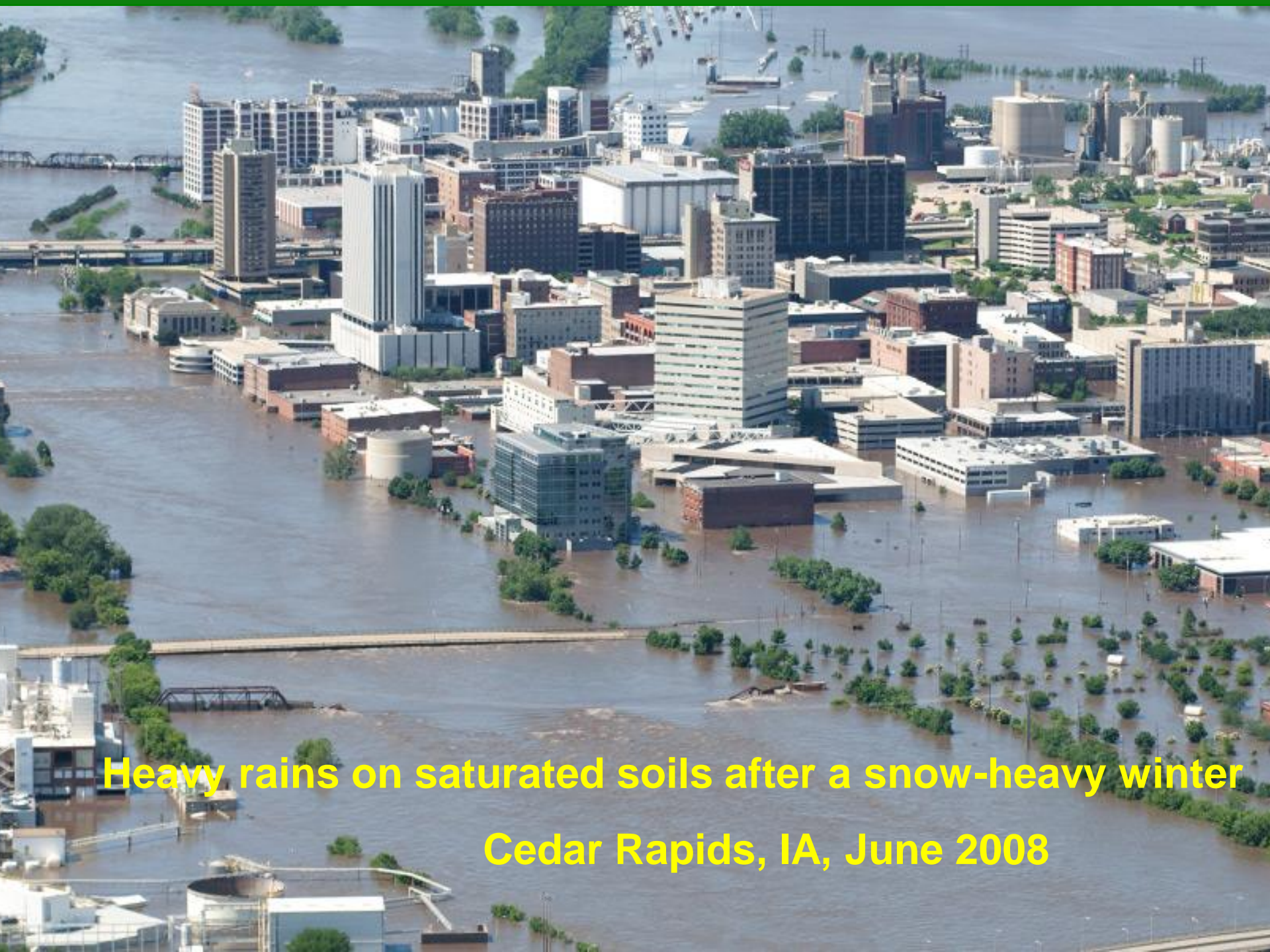
Katrina

August 2005



Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

Tropical		Hurricane Category				
Depr	Storm	1	2	3	4	5



Heavy rains on saturated soils after a snow-heavy winter

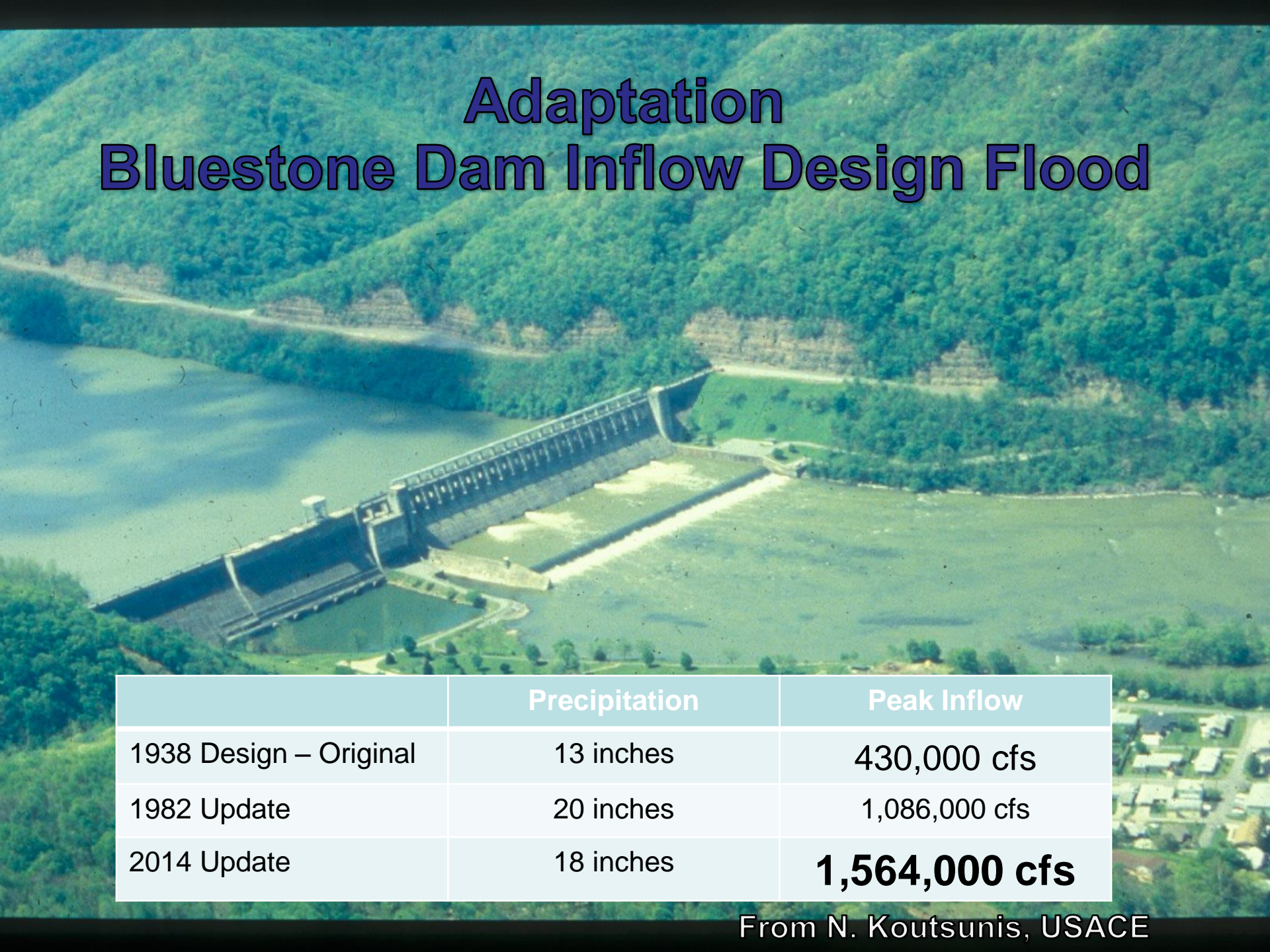
Cedar Rapids, IA, June 2008



Cedar Rapids, IA, June 2008

Adaptation

Bluestone Dam Inflow Design Flood

An aerial photograph of the Bluestone Dam, a large concrete structure with multiple spillways, situated in a lush green valley. The dam is surrounded by dense forested hills. The water level is visible in the reservoir behind the dam.

	Precipitation	Peak Inflow
1938 Design – Original	13 inches	430,000 cfs
1982 Update	20 inches	1,086,000 cfs
2014 Update	18 inches	1,564,000 cfs

From N. Koutsunis, USACE

Structural Measures at a Glance

GENERAL COASTAL RISK REDUCTION PERFORMANCE FACTORS:
STORM SURGE AND WAVE HEIGHT/PERIOD, WATER LEVEL



Levees

Benefits/Processes

Surge and Wave attenuation and/or dissipation
Reduce Flooding
Risk Reduction for vulnerable areas

Performance Factors

Levee height, crest width, and slope
Wave height and period
Water level

Storm Surge Barriers

Benefits/Processes

Surge and Wave attenuation
Reduced Salinity Intrusion

Performance Factors

Barrier height
Wave height
Wave period
Water level

Seawalls and Revetments

Benefits/Processes

Reduce flooding
Reduce wave overtopping
Shoreline stabilization behind structure

Performance Factors

Wave height
Wave period
Water level
Scour protection

Groins

Benefits/Processes

Shoreline stabilization

Performance Factors

Groin length, height, orientation, permeability and spacing
Depth at seaward end
Wave height
Water level
Longshore transportation rates and distribution

Detached Breakwaters

Benefits/Processes

Shoreline stabilization behind structure
Wave attenuation

Performance Factors

Breakwater height and width.
Breakwater permeability, proximity to shoreline, orientation and spacing

From K. White, USACE, ETL 1100-2-1 <https://corpsclimate.us>

Impact of Katrina on wetlands





Lake Borgne Surge Barrier, New Orleans, LA
~ \$10 billion ... too much or not enough?



Thank You!

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