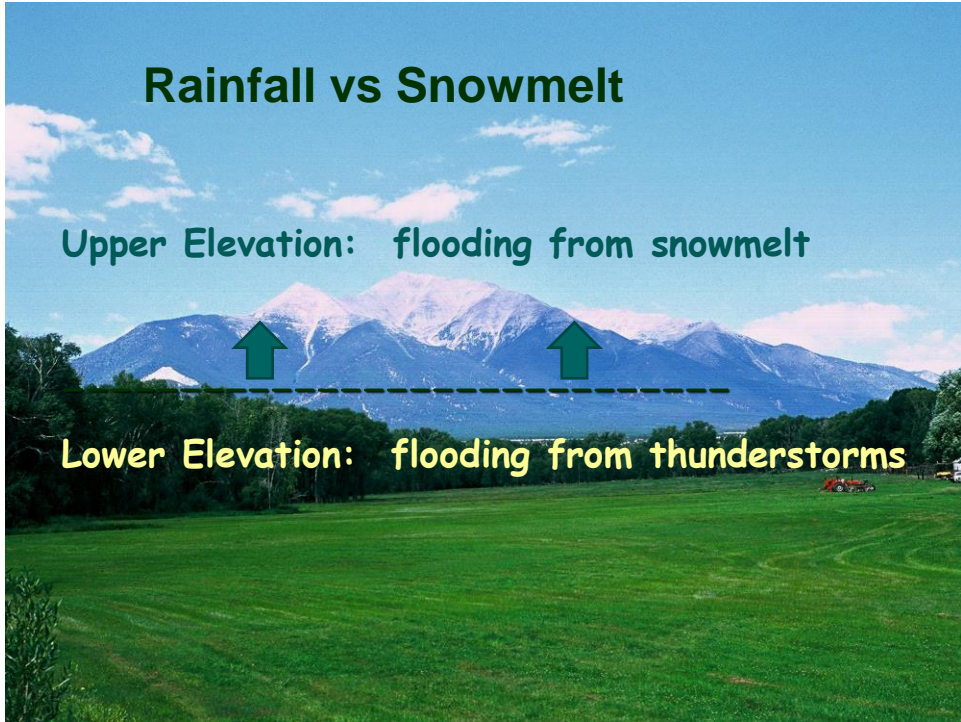


Rainfall vs Snowmelt

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



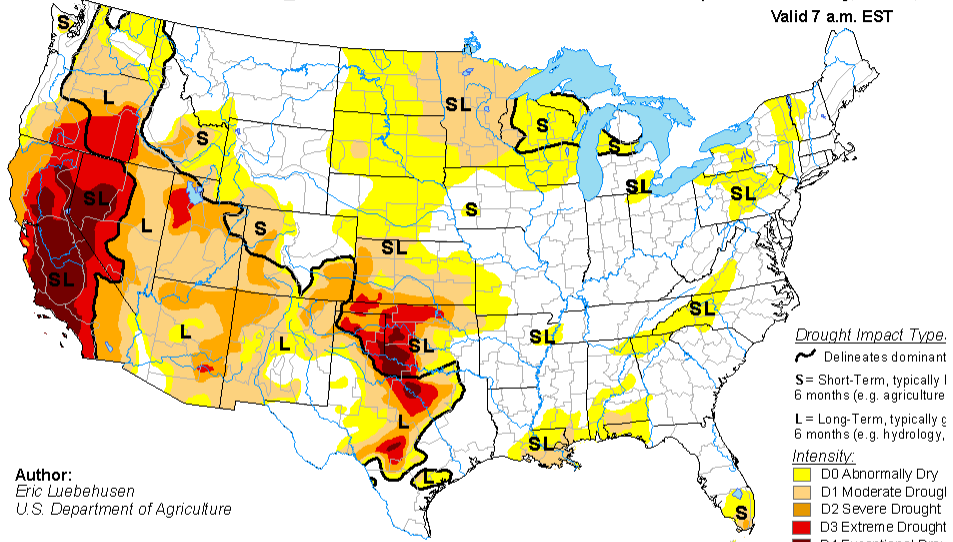
Sediment Plugs on the Rio Grande

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

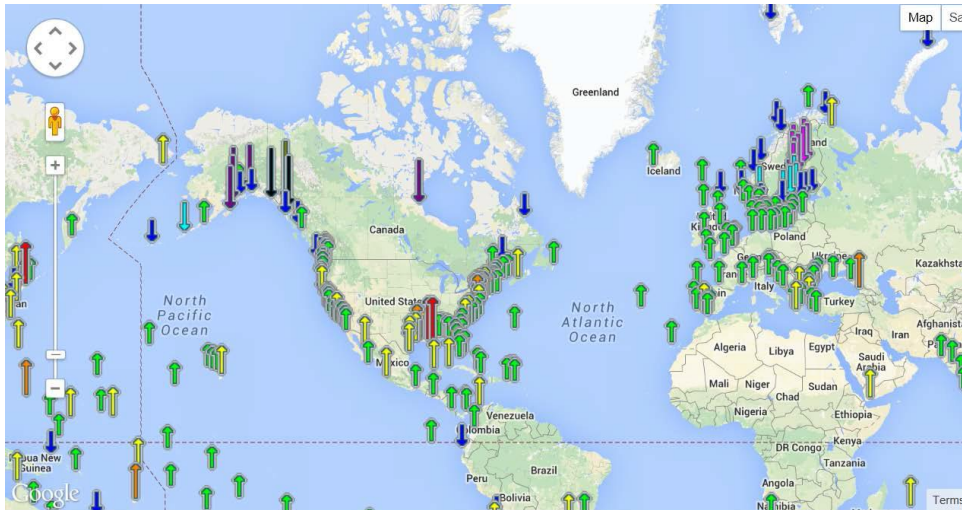


Author:
 Eric Luebbehusen
 U.S. Department of Agriculture

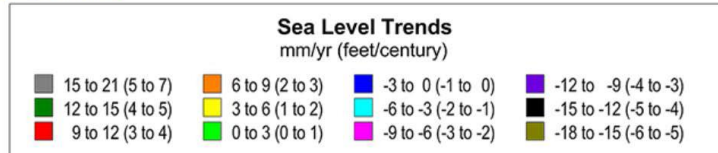


The Drought Monitor focuses on scale conditions. Local conditions vary. See accompanying text for forecast statements.

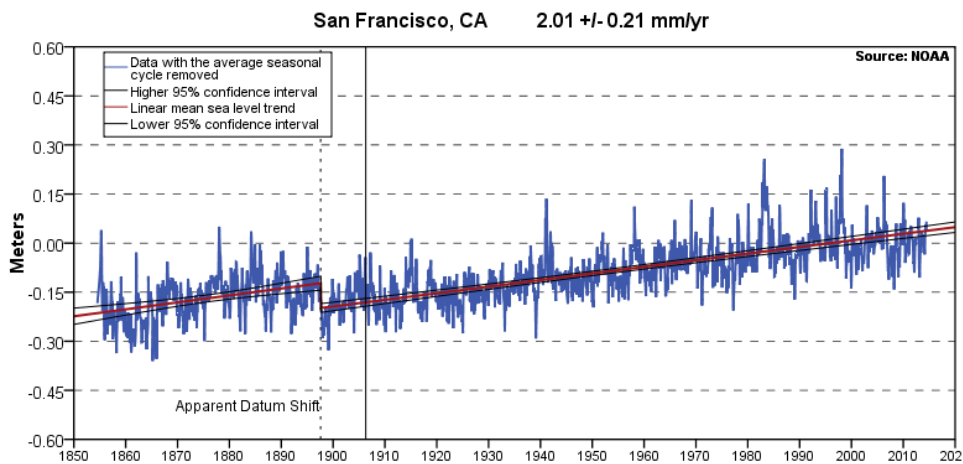




The map above illustrates regional trends in sea level, with arrows representing the direction and magnitude of change. Click on an arrow to access additional information about that station.



Mean Sea Level Trend 9414290 San Francisco, California



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

From P. O'Brien, USACE

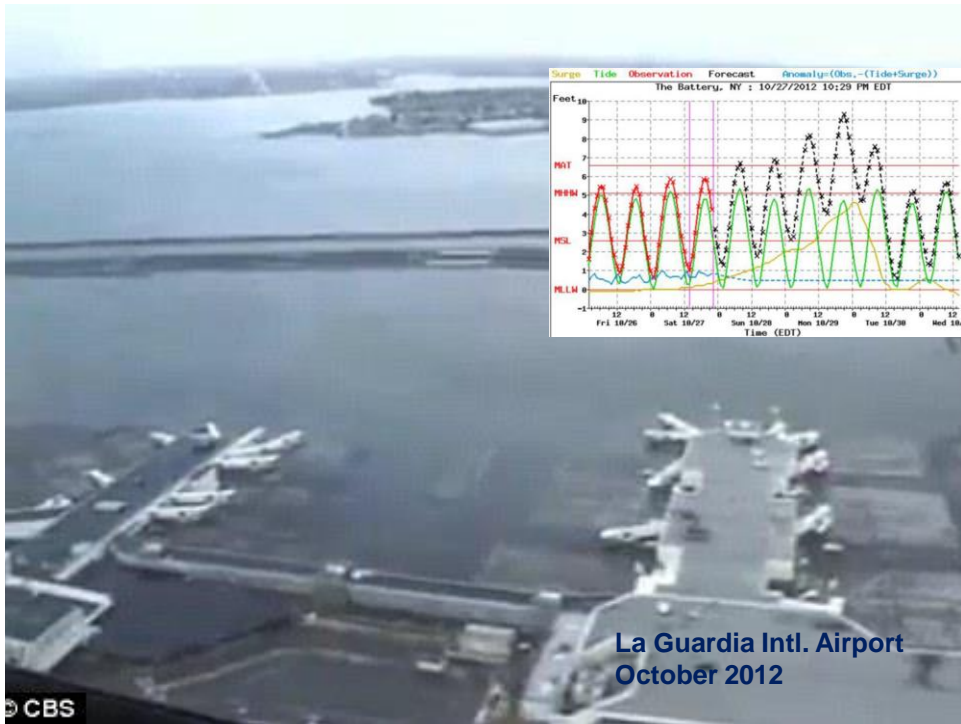
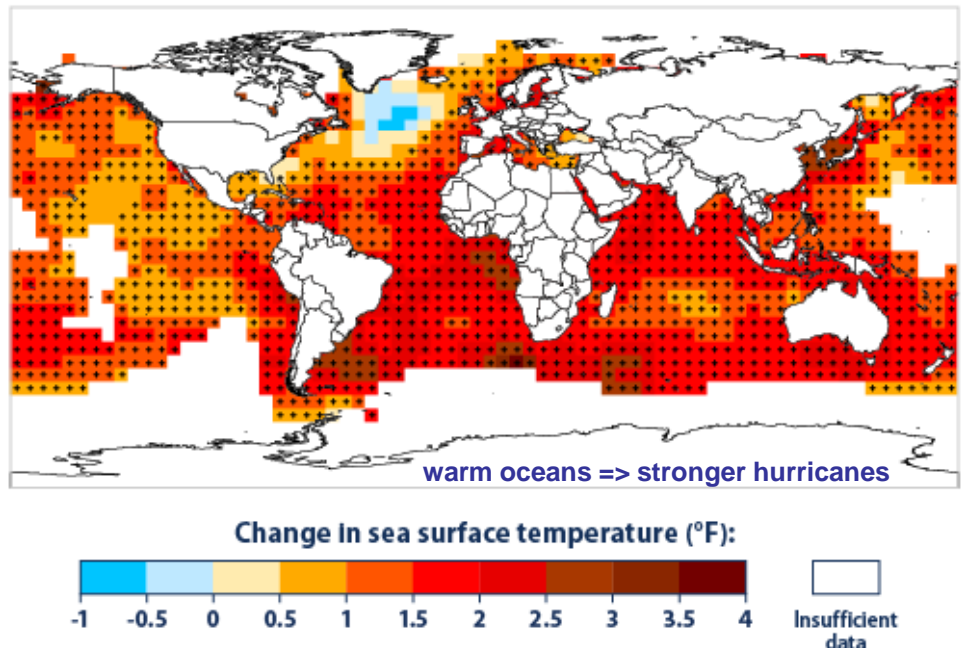
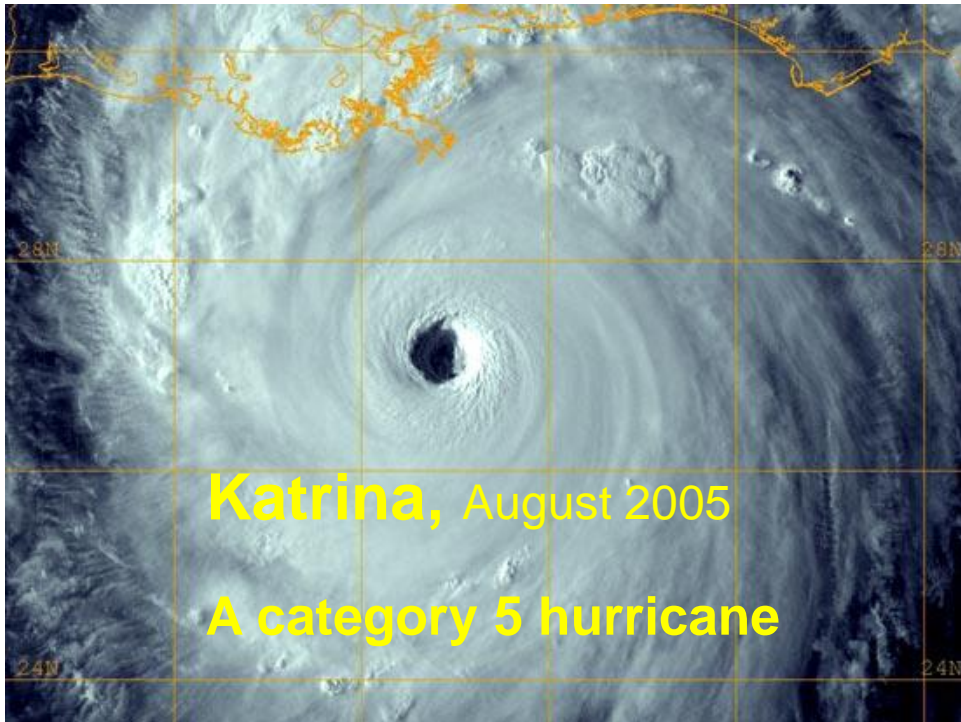
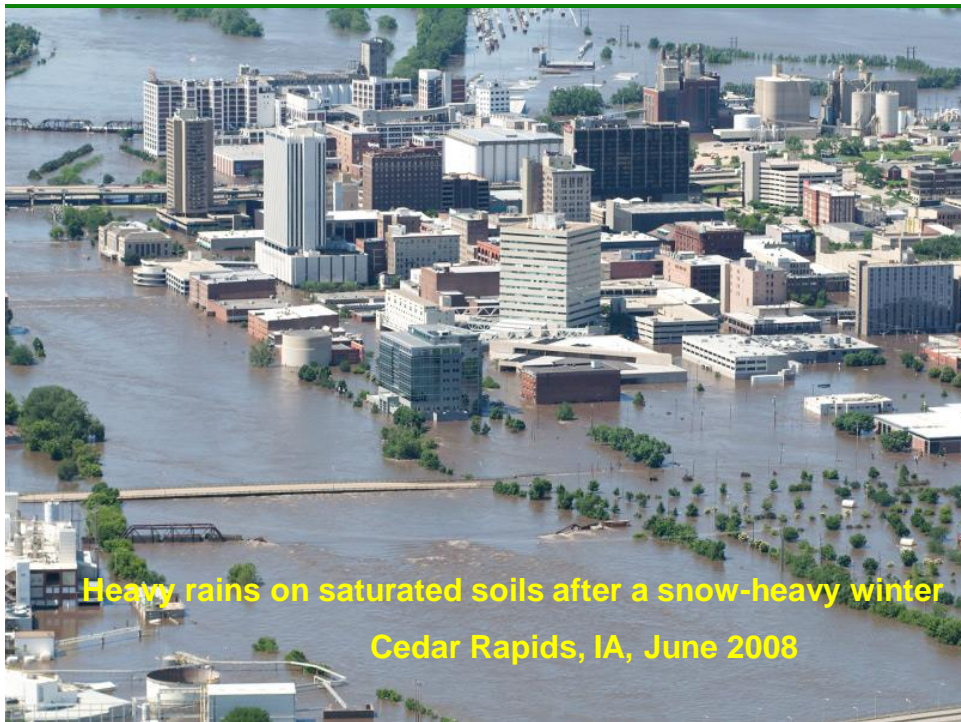
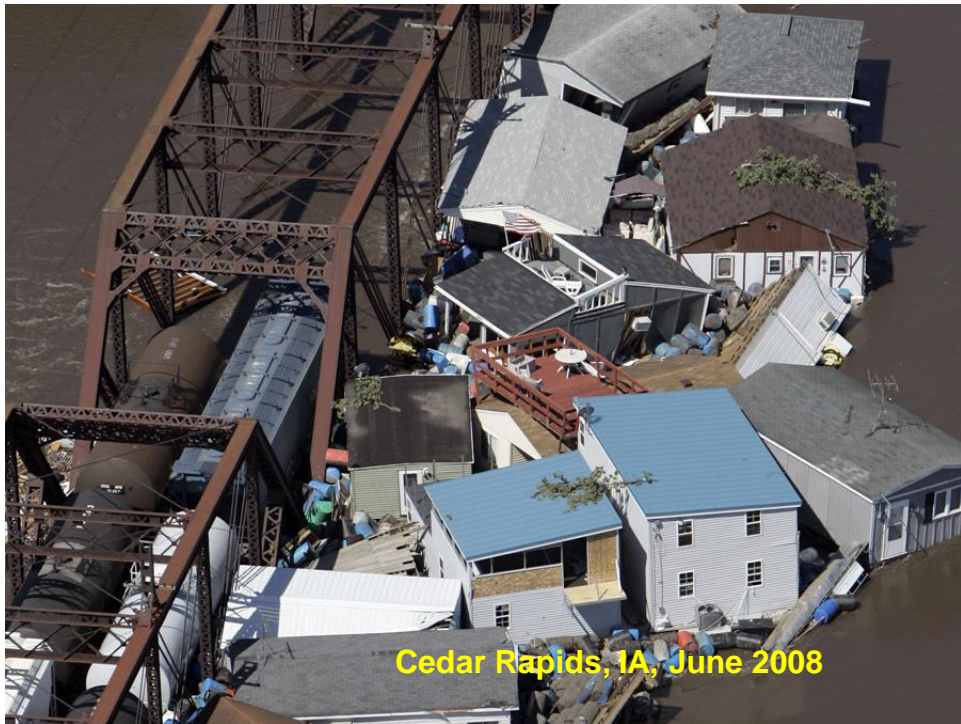


Figure 2. Change in Sea Surface Temperature, 1901–2012









Adaptation Bluestone Dam Inflow Design Flood

	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



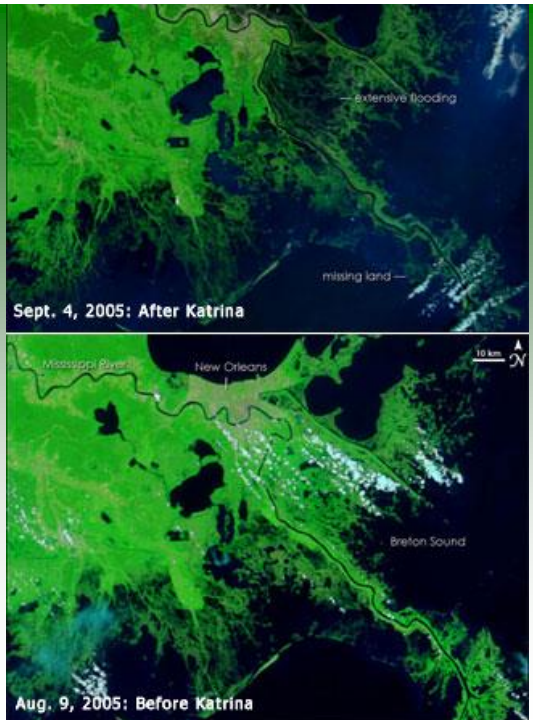
Groins
Benefits/Processes
 Shoreline stabilization
Performance Factors
 Groin length, height, orientation, permeability and spacing
 Depth at seaward end
 Wave height
 Water level
 Longshore transportation rates and distribution



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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