

The number of rivers that may flood at the same time is changing

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High discharge on the Seine River, Paris (photo: P. Guayacan, www.flickr.com)

Climate change will affect the risk of river flooding in a number of ways. Risk is the probability of a river flood times the consequences of that flood. The probability will change because the processes underlying a peak discharge change when climate warms up. In most cases, flood probability increases. The consequences change as well. If climate change increases the magnitude of a flood, a larger area may be flooded, and the number of people affected, the number of casualties and the economic damage may increase as a result.

Simultaneous flooding of multiple rivers

This view on the link between river flood risk and climate change is not complete, however. An important aspect is lacking. Multiple rivers in a certain part of the continent may flood at the same time because they are linked to the same weather systems, the same soil water conditions or the same changes in snowfall in their upper catchments. Climate change will affect these weather systems, and the snowfall and soil moisture conditions in neighbouring catchments. Consequently, the number of rivers that may flood simultaneously in a certain

part of Europe may change. If the probability of more rivers flooding simultaneously increases in a certain part of the continent, flood risk in that part increases as well.

Changes in the spatial extent of simultaneous river floods are often disregarded in future projections of river flood risk. This aspect is highly relevant, however. The resulting damage of multiple rivers flooding at the same time can exceed the capacities of disaster recovery and insurance companies.

An analysis of high river discharge events in Europe in the period 1960-2010 shows that the spatial extent of these events occurring simultaneously is changing in response to changes in flood generation processes due to climate change. The analysis is based on a data set consisting of the timing and magnitude of annual maximum discharge for a total of 3,872 stations with catchment sizes ranging from 1 to 800,000 km².

Increase in central Europe and the British Isles

In the period 1960-2010, the extent of rivers with simultaneous high discharges increased in central Europe and the British Isles. In these parts of Europe, the relevance of soil moisture excess as a flood generation process has increased because precipitation and soil moisture have increased. Soil moisture conditions are linked to large-scale weather patterns and change in a similar way over large areas. Thus, when soil moisture becomes a more dominant driver of high discharges, more rivers in neighbouring catchments may flood at the same time.

Decrease in Eastern Europe

In Eastern Europe, the opposite is the case. In the period 1960-2010, the extent of rivers with simultaneous high discharges decreased in Eastern Europe. This decrease agrees with a decrease of the relevance of snowmelt in Eastern Europe, where it is the most important process. Snowmelt affects a large area, and many river catchments, in the same way. If this flood generation process becomes less important in Eastern Europe, the area over which flooding occurs simultaneously gets smaller.

Changes in spatial extent and magnitude are related

The analysis also shows that changes in the spatial extent of simultaneous peak discharges go hand in hand with changes in the magnitude of these peak discharges. This means that flood risk in central Europe and the British Isles increases both due to the increase of this spatial extent of peak discharges and due to the increase of the magnitude of these discharges. The change in flood generation processes affects both the spatial extent of the conditions of river flooding and the extremity of these conditions.

If these trends persist into the future, the combination of stronger floods and larger extents is likely to increase the flood risk substantially. This highlights the increasing importance of transnational flood risk management.

Source: Kemter et al., 2020. Geophysical Research Letters 46.