

## Efficient pan-European flood hazard modelling through a combination of statistical and physical models

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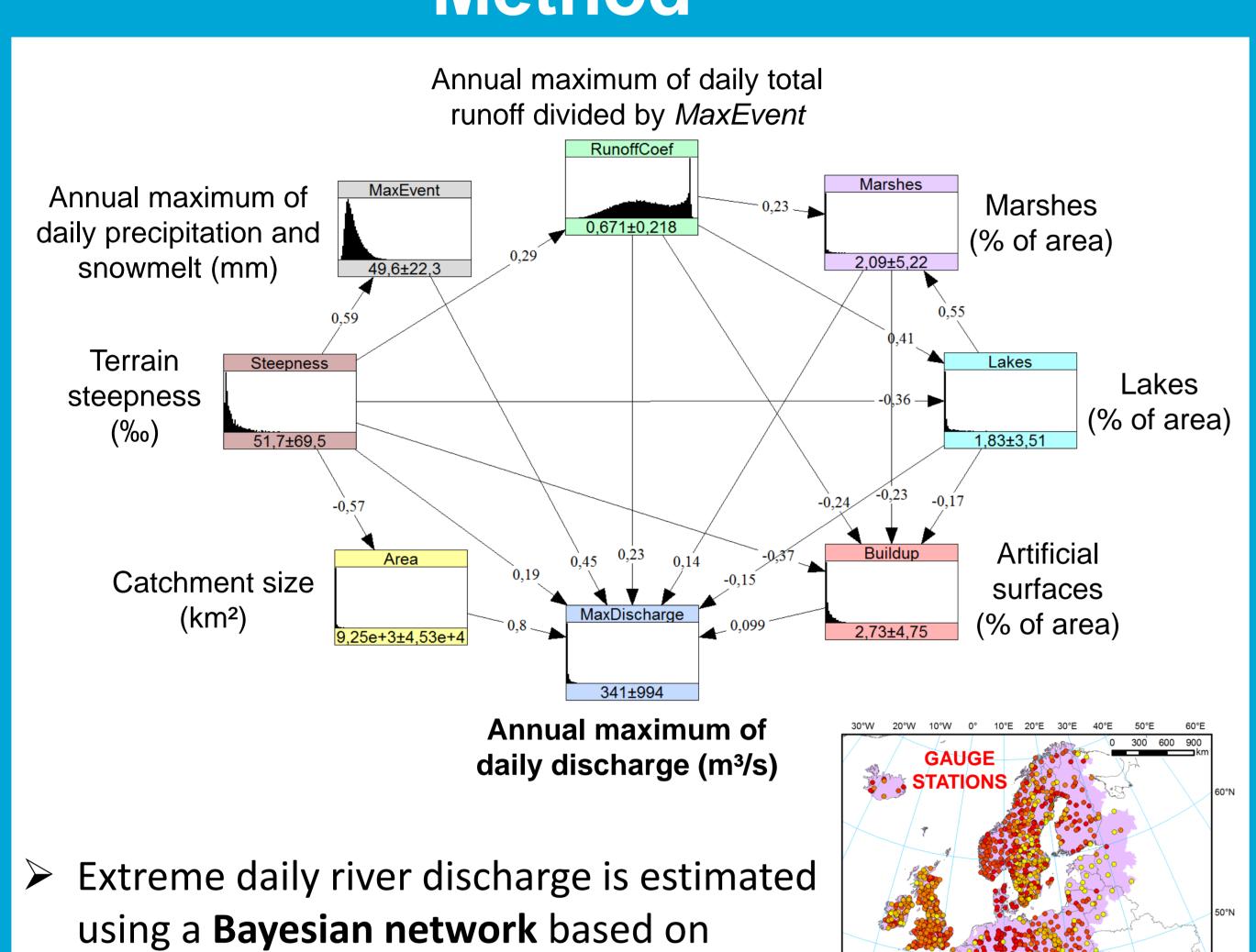


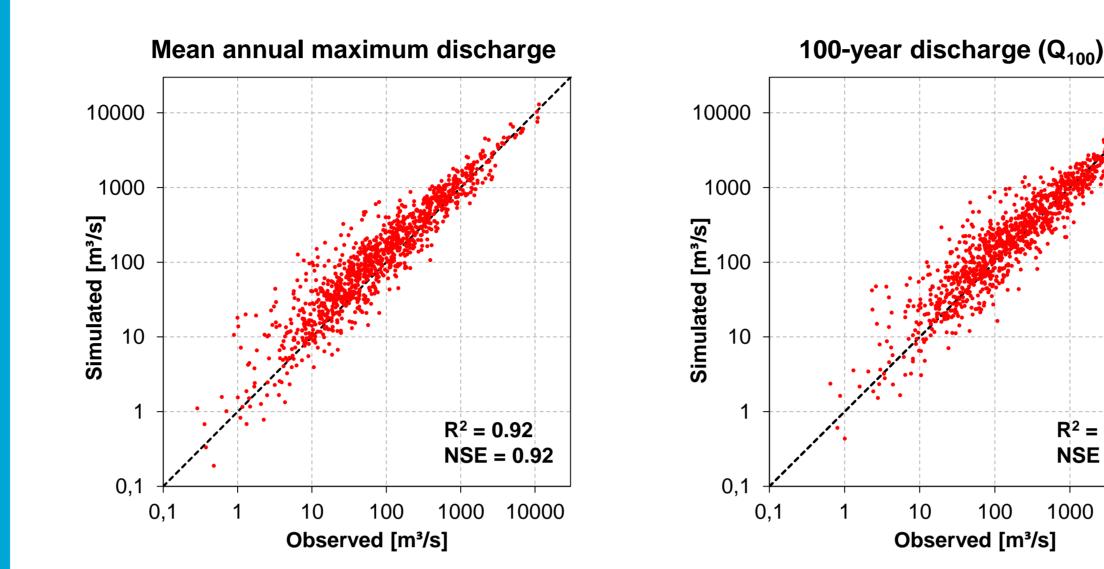
http://rain-project.eu

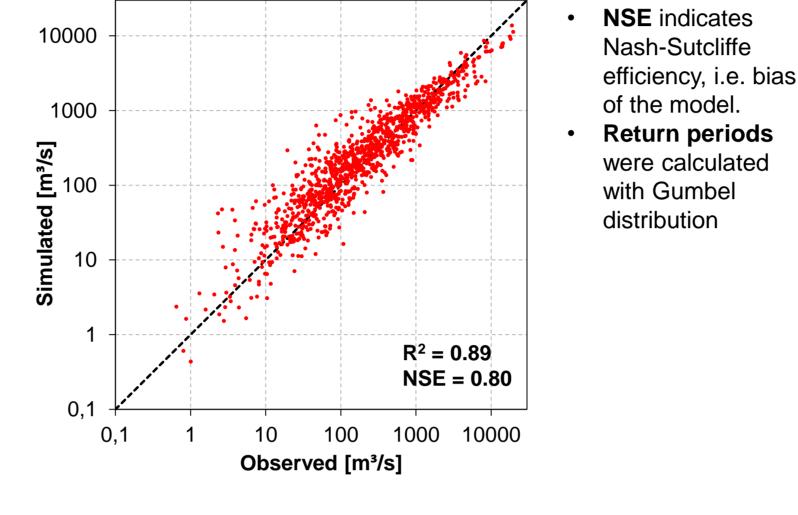
European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2016 | Session NH9.10 | Attendance Time: Tuesday, 19 Apr, 17:30–19:00

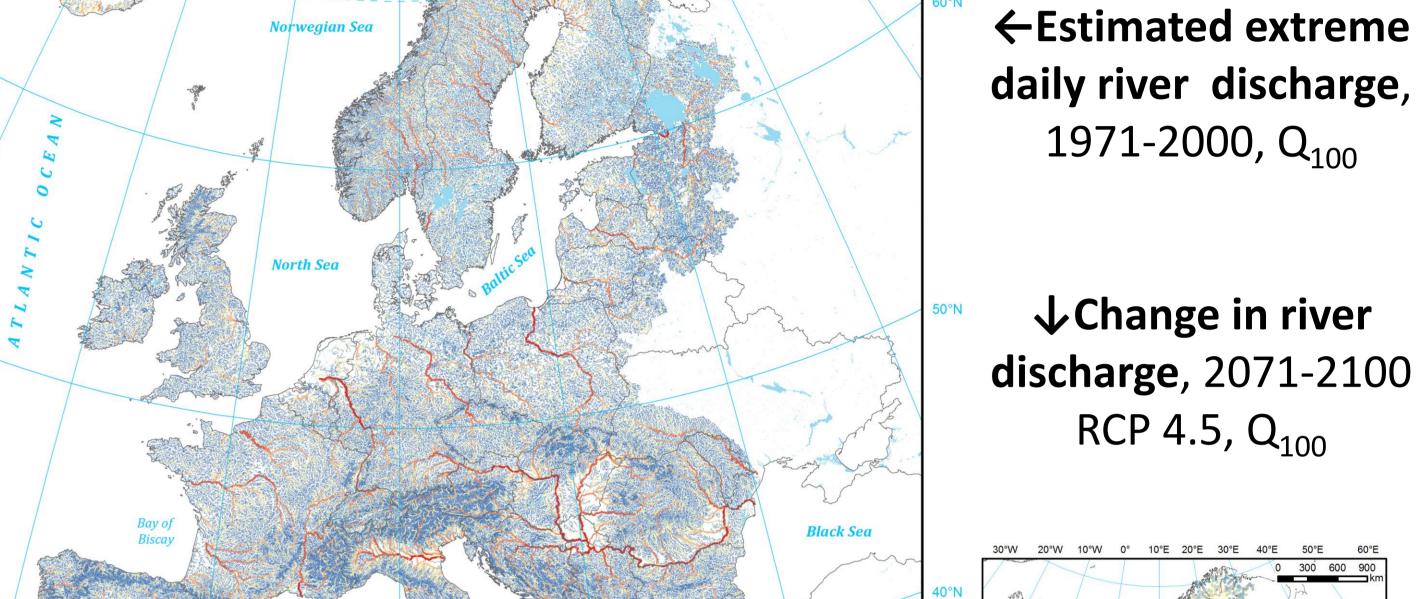
Poster D. 226 | Abstract EGU2016-10118

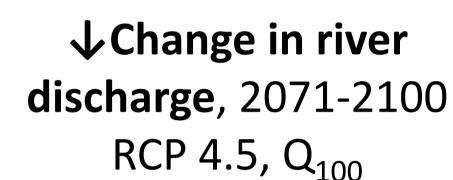
## Validation Results Method

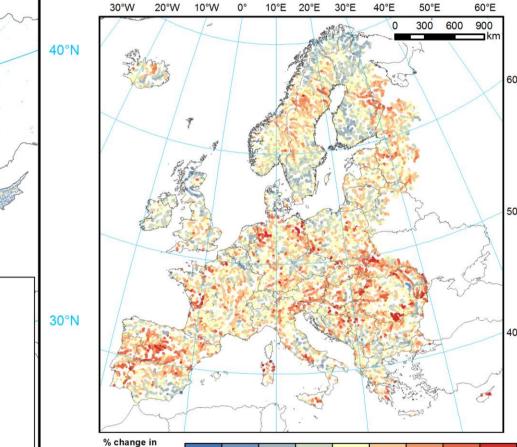












- Pan-European discharge models performance ➤ ↑ Modelled vs observed discharge.
  - The performance was mostly consistent between spatial and temporal sub-selections of gauge station data.
  - Lisflood model values are those reported in 4 publications. · Regional frequency analysis was done by us according to methodology by Smith et al. (2015) Water Resour. Res. 51,

JRC indicates Joint Research

al. (2014) Hydrol. Process.

"Correct" indicates what

pan-European map.

"Fit" indicates what

overlapping.

above 500 km<sup>2</sup>

percentage of the local map

is recreated correctly in the

percentage of a union of local

and pan-European maps is

The comparison was made

for rivers with catchment area

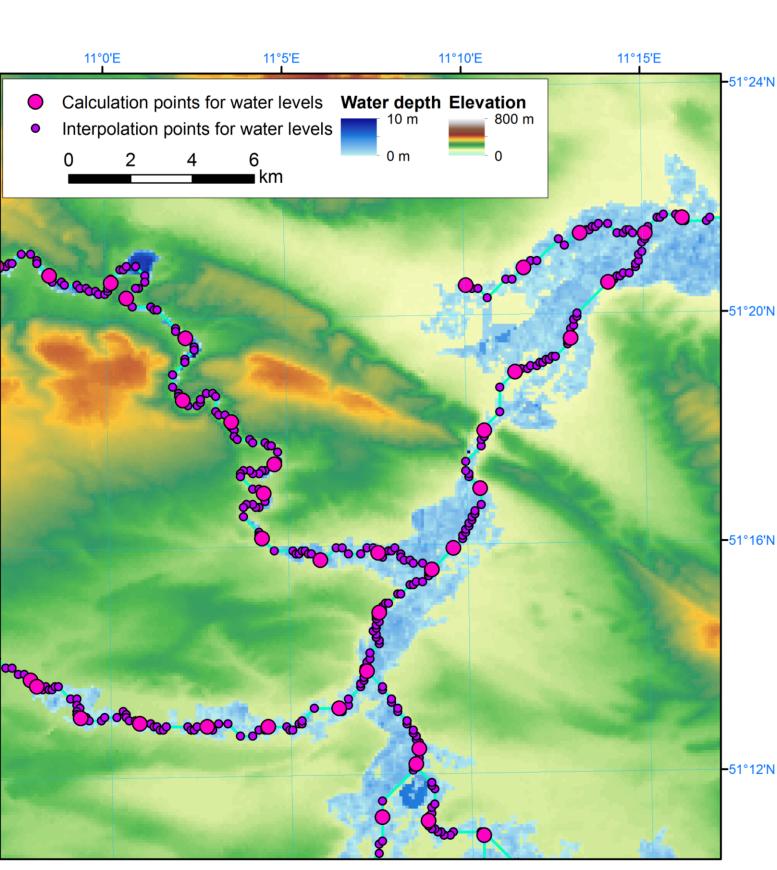
28, 4067–4077

Center's flood map in Alfieri et

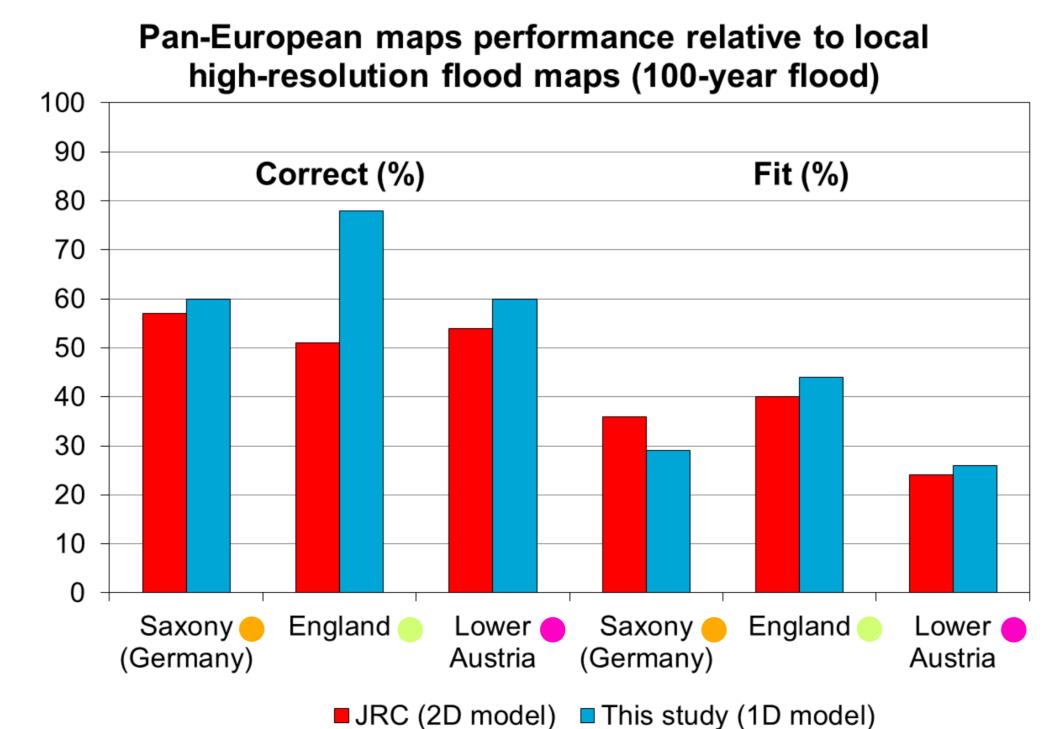
## Discharges from the Bayesian network were used in a **1D** steady-state hydrodynamic

8 variables.

c. 75,000 annual data (1950-2005) for

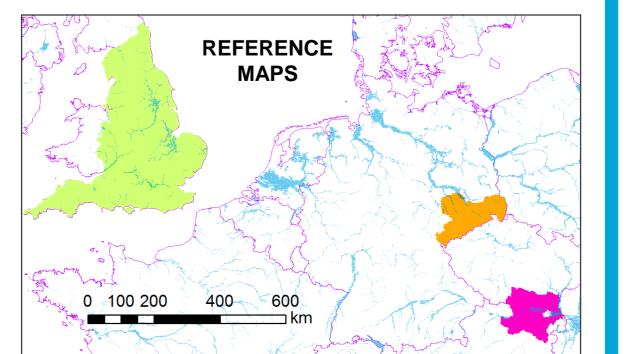


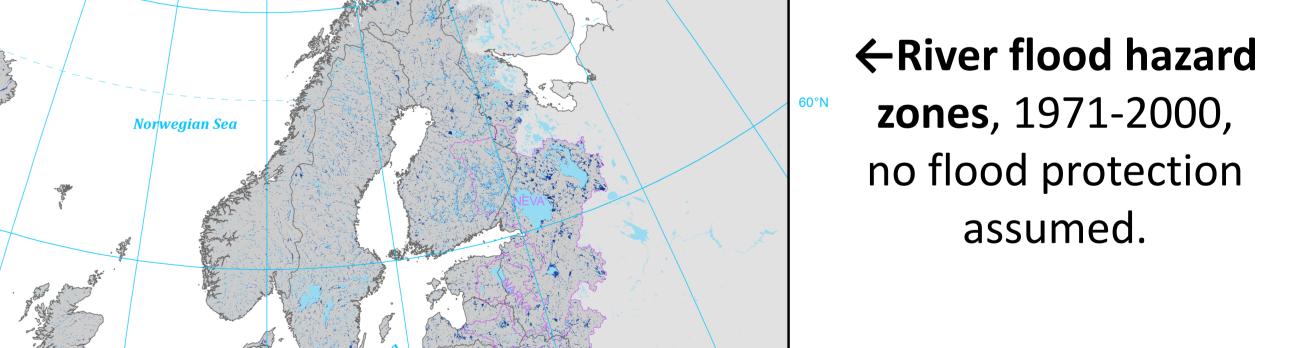
Computational time of the full domain incl. scenario calculation: c. 1 day on normal PC



■ Lisflood model studies (maximum)

Using 1D instead 2D modelling still gives comparable performance if confronted with JRC's map and highresolution reference maps.





30 years

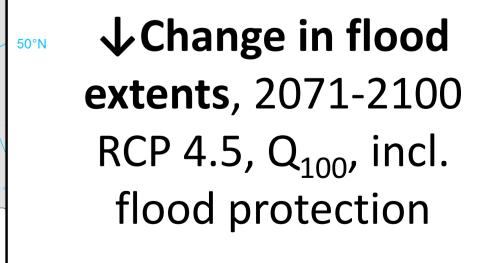
100 years

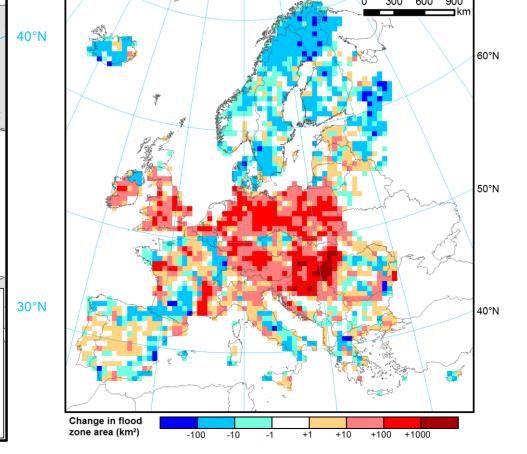
300 years

1000 years

100 - 250 2000 - 5000

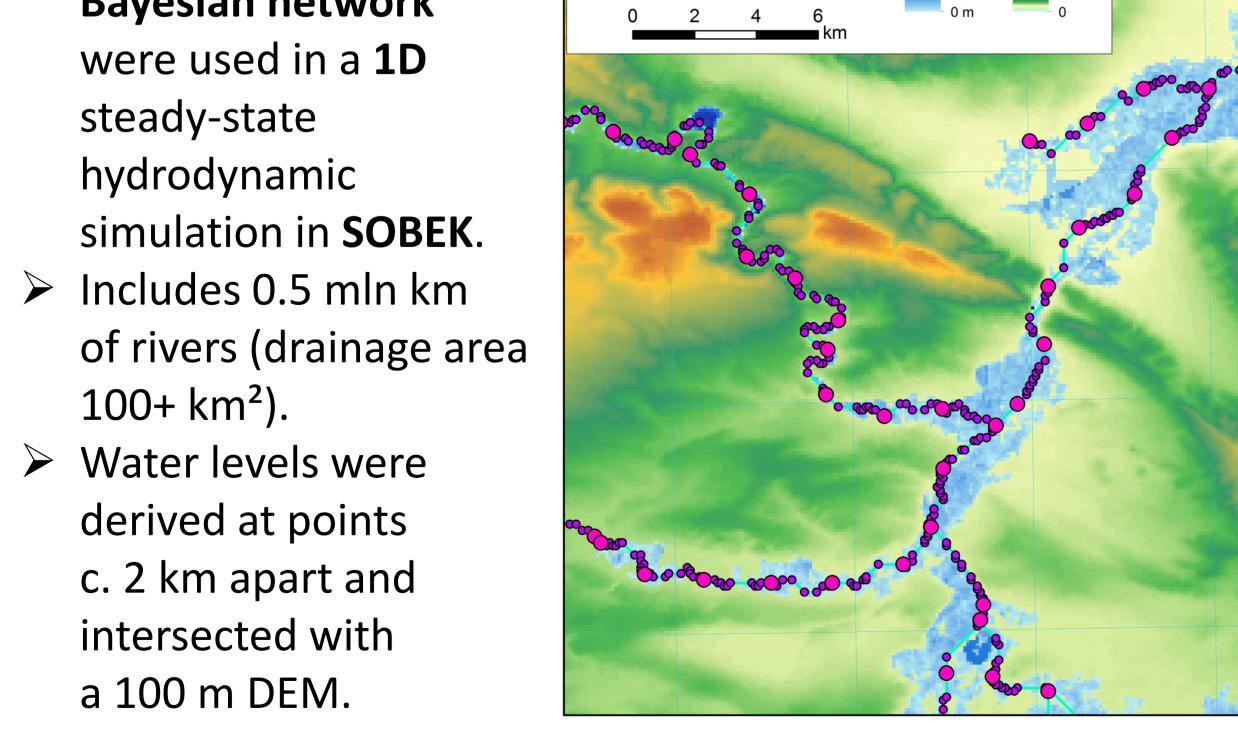
250 - 500 Above 5000

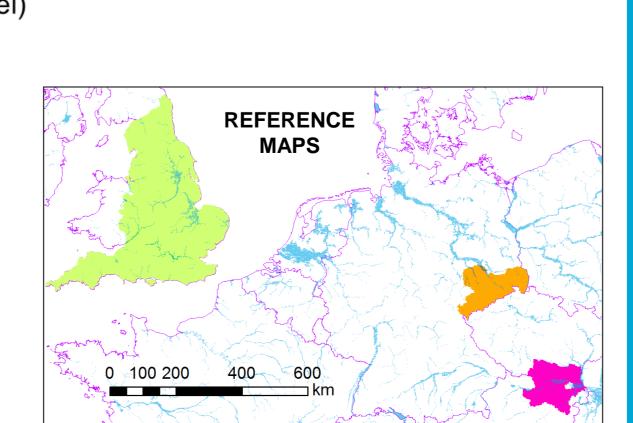




Lisflood model studies (minimum)

■ Regional frequency analysis





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