

Lessons Learned from Considering Climate Change in Floodplain Mapping

Western Floodplain Mapping Conference

February 19, 2025

Introduction















High Level Approach to Climate Change





Emission Pathways





Data Source: climatedata.ca

Emission Pathways





RCP - RCP 4.5 - RCP 8.5

RCP 🖨 RCP 4.5 🗰 RCP 8.5

Mixed Regime Analysis – Historical Conditions





Mixed Regime Analysis – Climate Change Conditions



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Availability of Data and Tools



- Increase in availability of data and tools to support understanding of future streamflow
- Critical to ensure data/tool is appropriate for purpose



— Observed — Simulated

Ice Jams

- Magnitude and frequency of events does not necessarily increase
- Process based and complex
- Requires integration from the start of the project when thinking about historical analysis as well





Selection of Design Events



Province/Territory	Design Flood Standard	Climate Change Considerations
British Columbia	200-Year	EGBC Guidance
Alberta	100-Year	Typically require commentary, not integrated into mapping
Saskatchewan	500-Year	No standard
Manitoba	200-Year	Evaluating Methods
Yukon	Federal guidelines	No standard
Northwest Territories	100-Year or 200-Year	Considered in new ice jam guidelines

Adapted from Braden and Simonovic, 2020



Selection of Design Events





"...the presence and uncertainty in the climate and flow projections should not be a barrier to decision making and effective flood mitigation"

Application of Design Flows

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- Climate change should be a multi-disciplinary conversation
- More than just "how high"
- Consider integration from scoping through to implementation

Key Takeaways



- A good understanding of the underlying data and hydrology supports the technical analysis
- Selection of design events is more than just taking the X-Year peak flow
- Climate change needs to be integrated throughout project from scoping to implementation