

Palaeoflood Hydrology

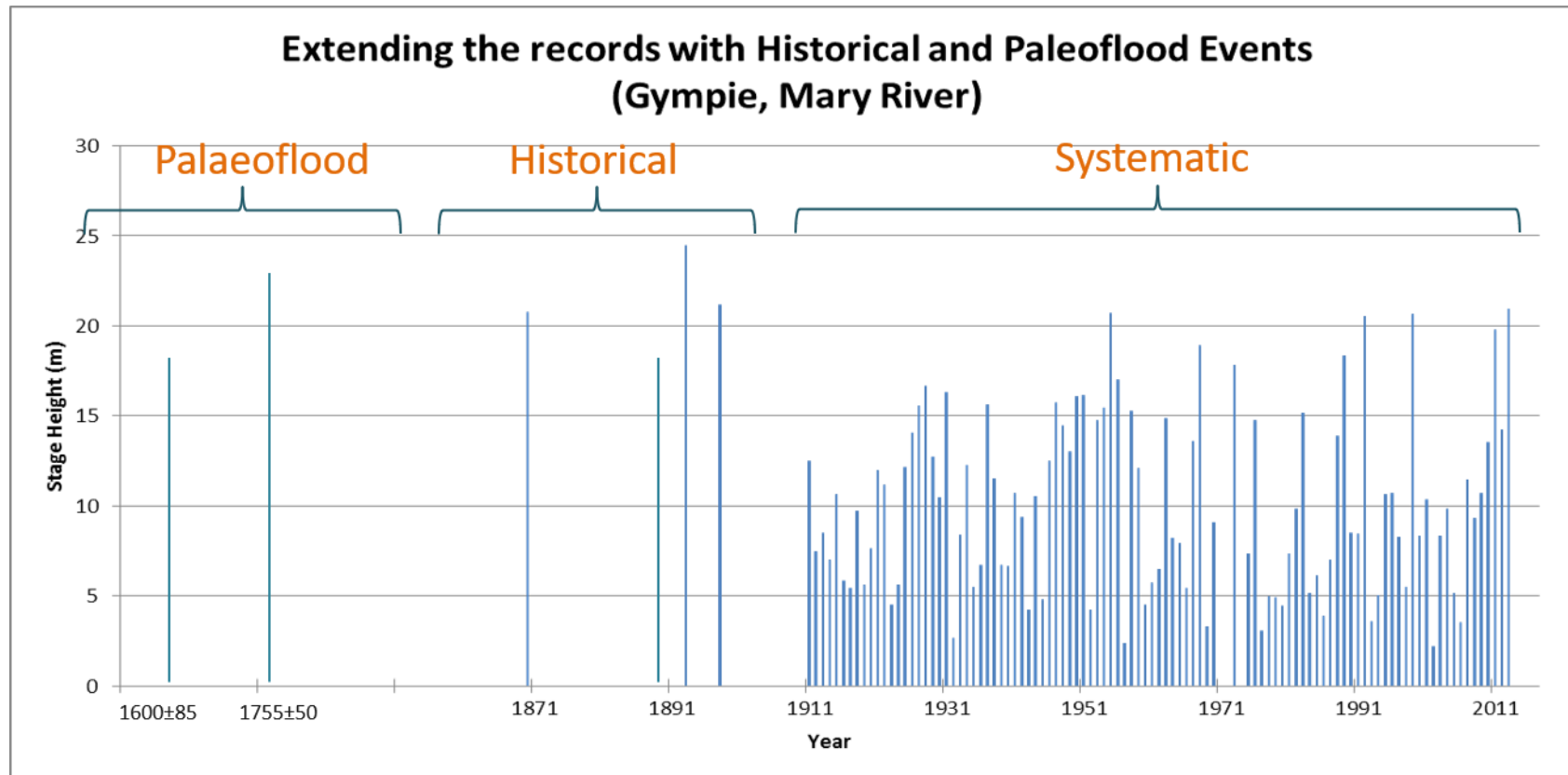
- An overview

Dr. Daryl Lam
Water Technology
Daryl.lam@Watertech.com.au

- What is Palaeoflood/ Palaeoflood Hydrology?
- Where to look out for?
- How do we use it?

Palaeofloods

Floods that occur prior to historical and systematic observation



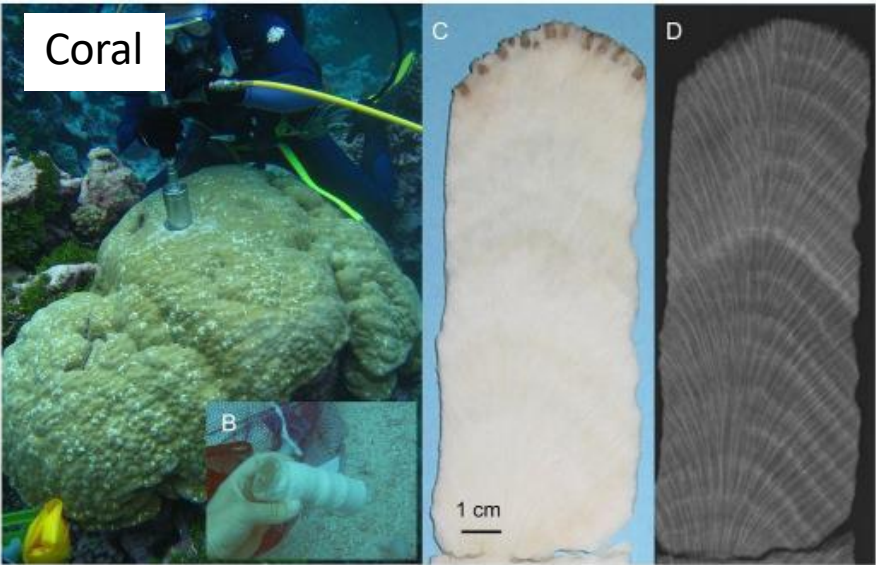
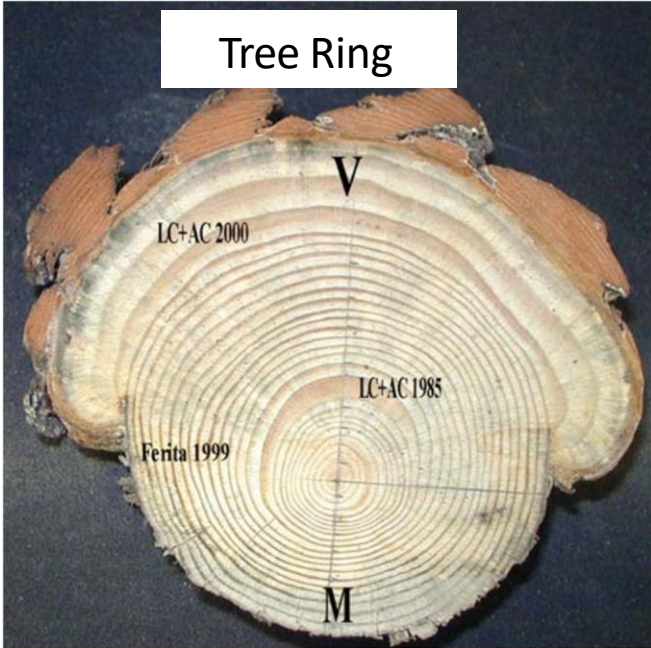


Palaeoflood Hydrology

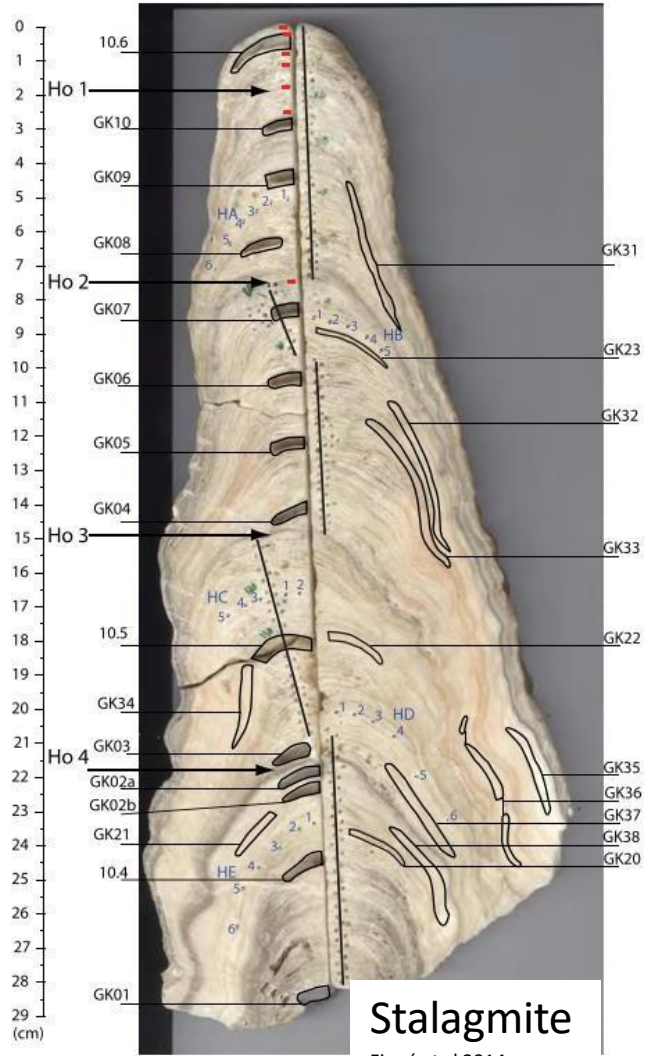
- **Interdisciplinary science** of reconstructing large flood events from the past (Baker, 1987)
- Palaeoflood analysis involves determining the **timing** and **magnitude** of past flood events
- Typically involves **fluvial sedimentary** evidence, with new sources of information in recent years



Fluvial Sediments



Coral



Stalagmite

Finné et al 2014

<https://ageofrocks.wordpress.com/2015/09/10/coral-reefs-and-the-age-of-the-earth/>

in Space and Time

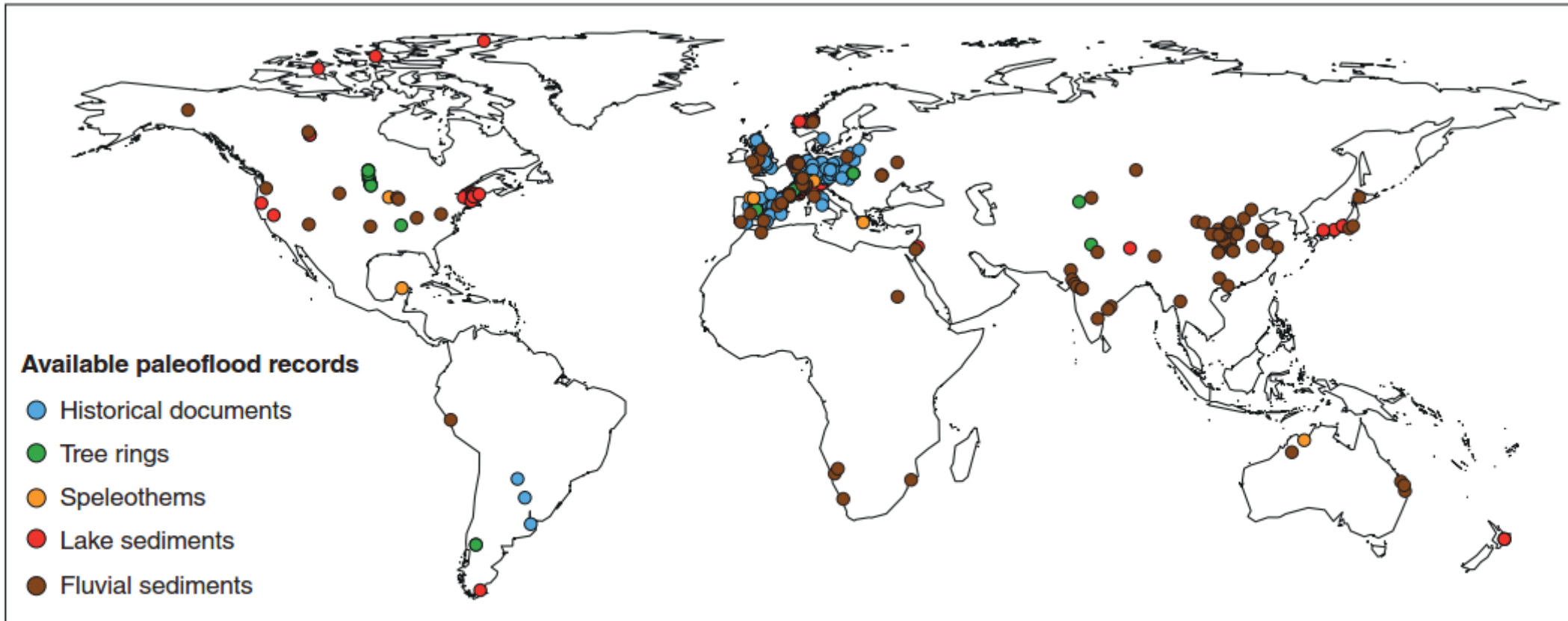
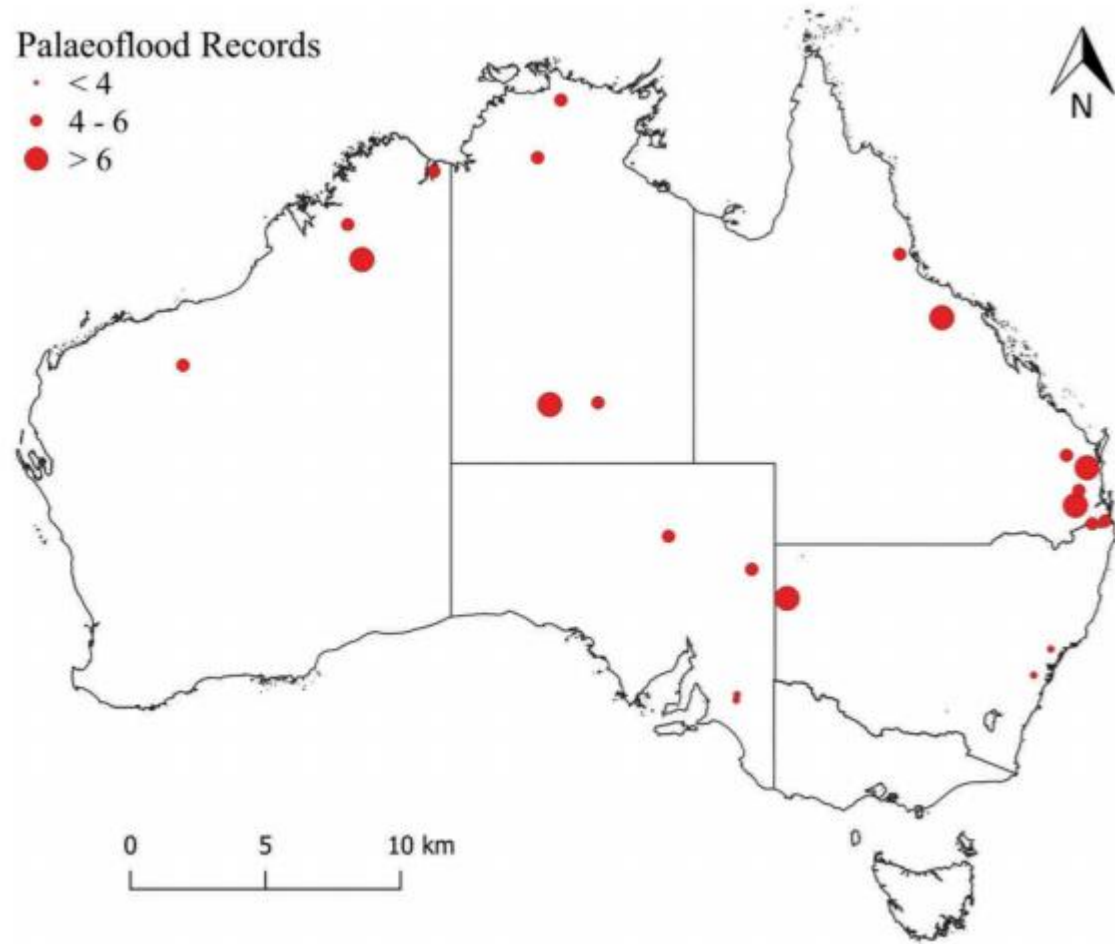


FIGURE 6 Global distribution of historical, botanical and geological flood data. Details of this regularly-updated dataset and its interactive mapping can be found at: <http://pastglobalchanges.org/ini/wg/floods/data>

Wilhelm et al 2018



Allen et al 2020

What do we look out for?

- Fluvial Deposits
- Palaeostage Indicators (PSIs)
 - Physical evidences of flood stage height





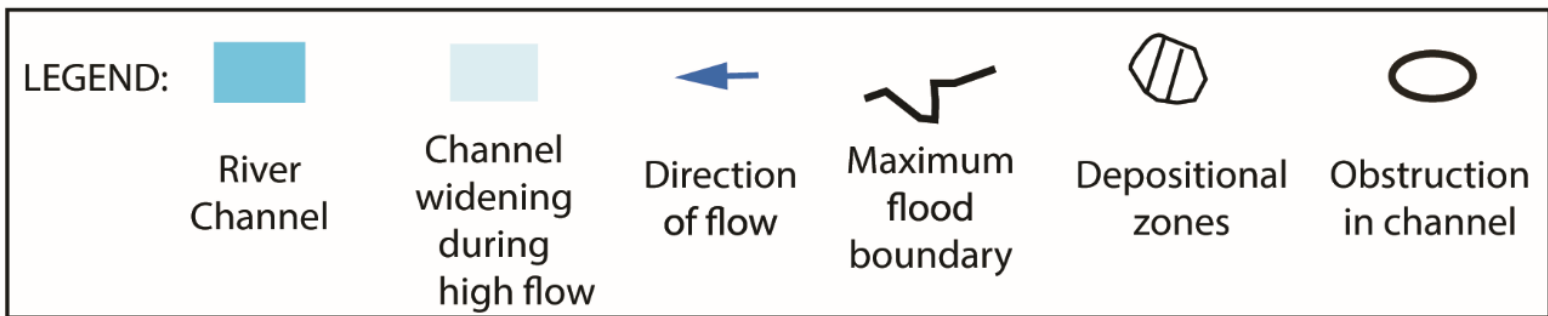
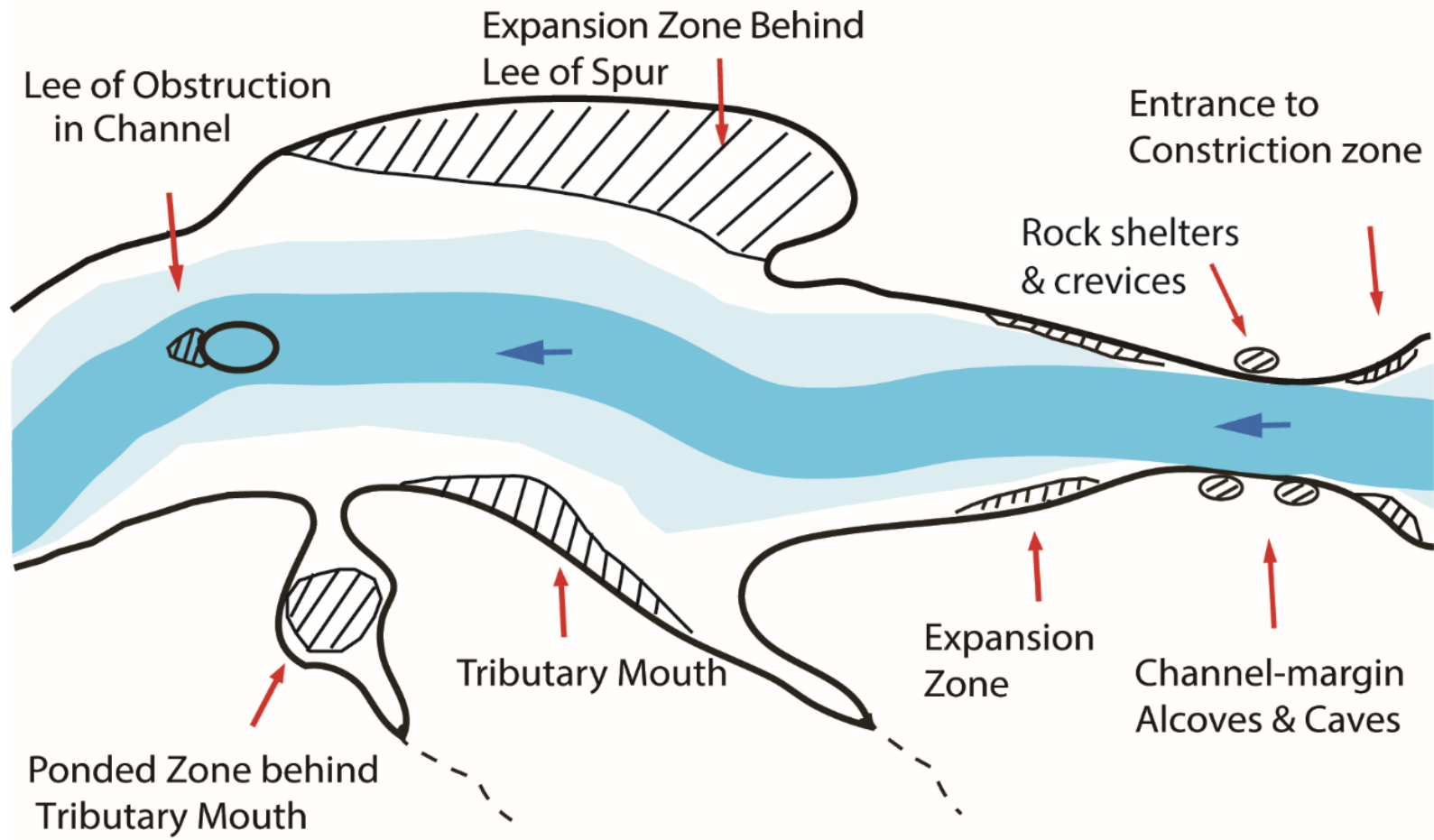
Catchment Connections 2017



2018/05/28

Catchment Connections 2017





Fluvial sediments as Natural Archives



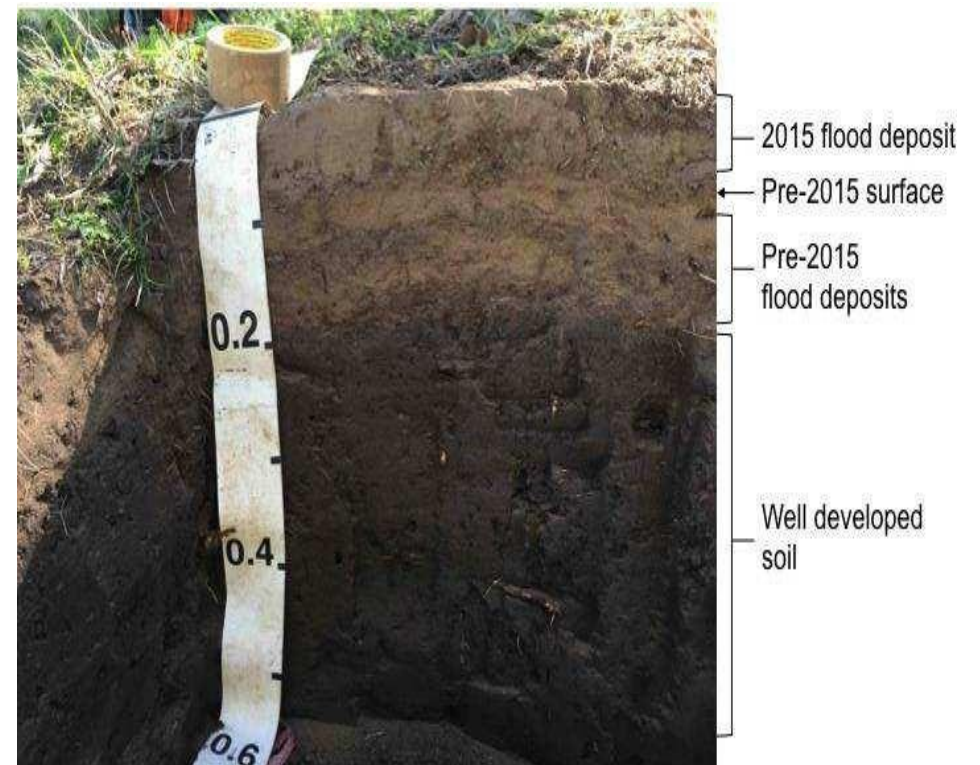
Flood couplets



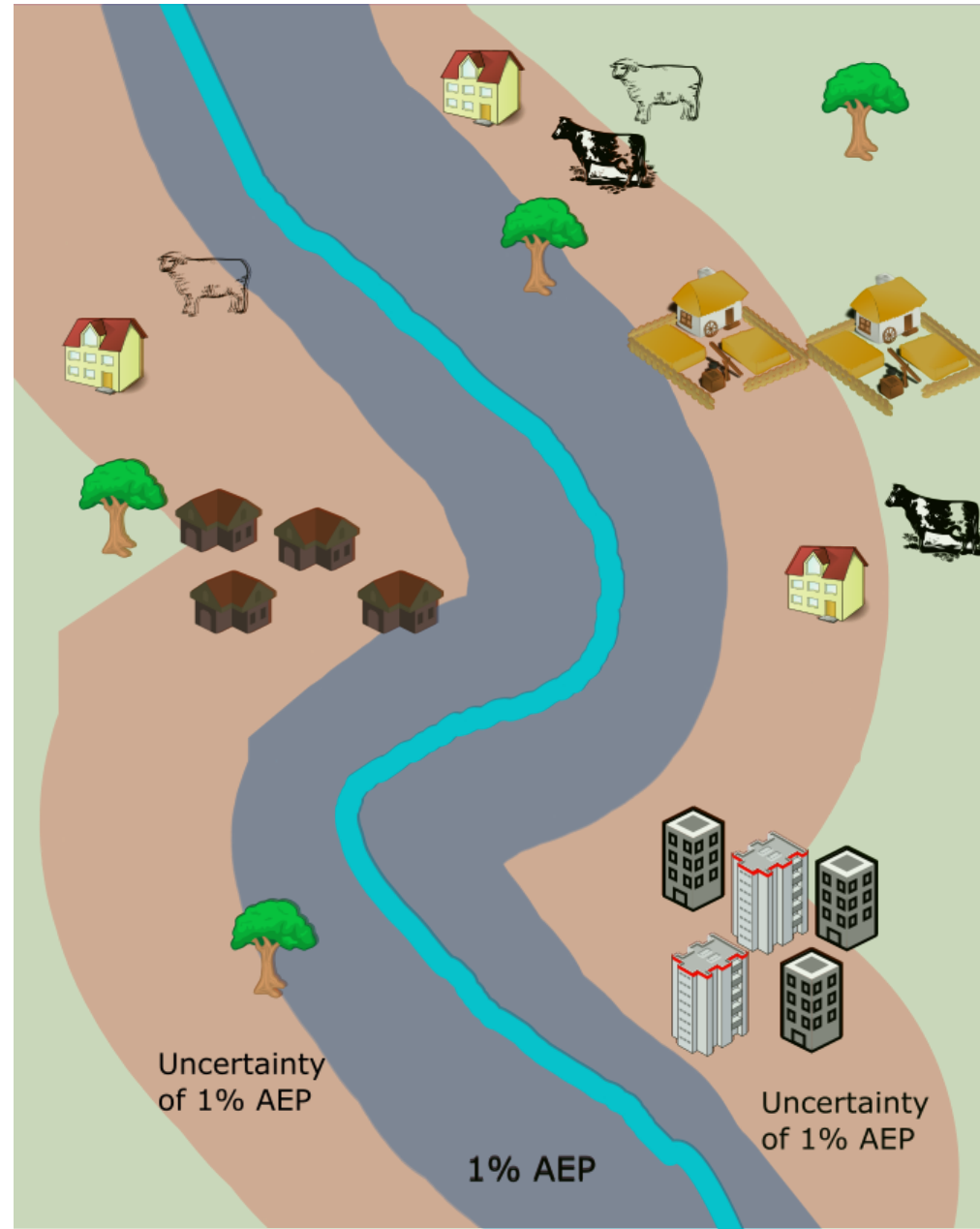
Catchment Connections 2017

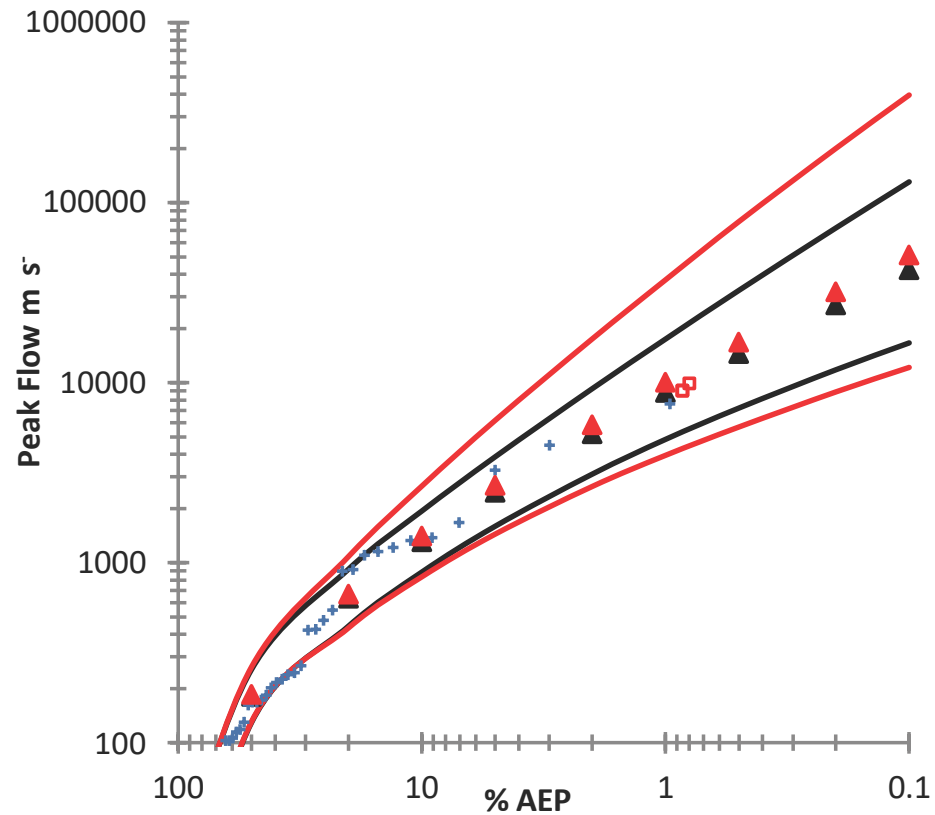
How can Palaeofloods help?

- Provide records of extreme floods where they are few or none available
- Place extreme outlier(s) into temporal context
- Reduce uncertainty in Flood Frequency Analysis
- Give context to the PMP/PMF

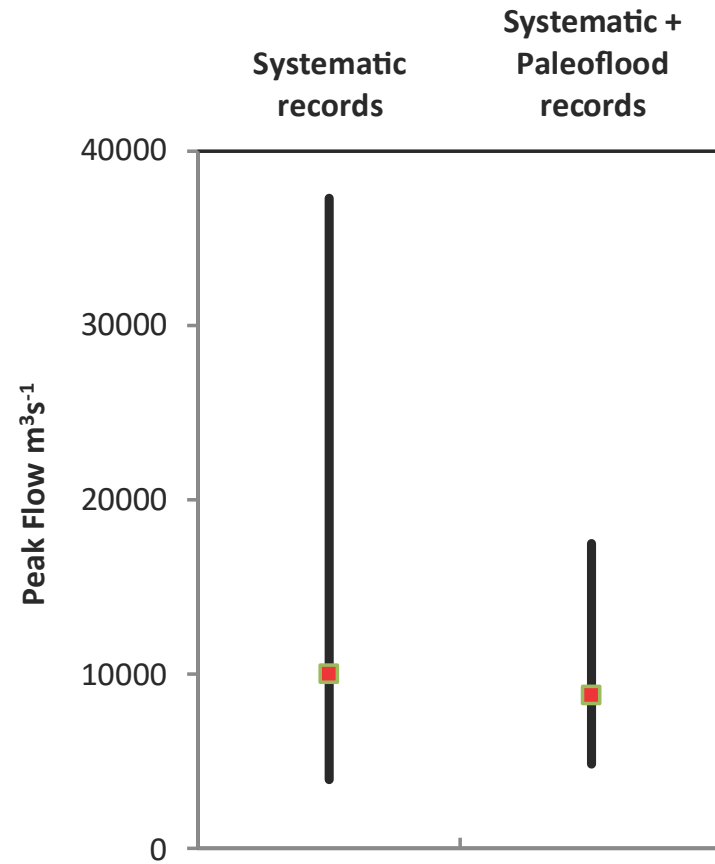


Uncertainty of 1% AEP





- + Gauge Records
- Palaeoflood Records
- ▲ Expected Quantile (Systematic)
- 90% limits (Systematic)
- ▲ Expected Quantile (systematic + palaeoflood)
- 90% limits (Systematic + palaeoflood)



- 90% probability limit
- Exp parmater Quantile

Lam et al, 2017

Alternative to PMF?

Cuenca de la Rambla de la Viuda (Reservoir of María Cristina)

Flows in m^3s^{-1}

| Return Periods (years) | 100 | 500 | 1000 | 5000 | 10 000 |
|------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|--------|
| Gauging station | 1300 | 1975 | 2250 | 2895 | 3100 |
| Gauging + Palaeoflood | 1570 | 2305 | 2615 | 3310 | 3560 |
| | PMF = 10700 | | | | |

Source: Hydrology and Climate Change Laboratory

Palaeofloods & Mine Rehabilitation

- 9 extreme palaeofloods found in East Alligator River, NT have **similar specific discharges** to the PMF estimate for the mine closure rehabilitation of the Ranger Uranium Mine (Saynor et al., 2020)
 - Coincidence?
 - Estimates of PMPs and PMFs has uncertainties of several order of magnitudes
 - PMF is more frequent than expected

Conclusion

- Flood information is out there.
- Palaeoflood records can improve flood risk assessment and design flood estimates
- Understanding geomorphology (landforms, their processes and sediments) can provide key information of extreme floods from the past.