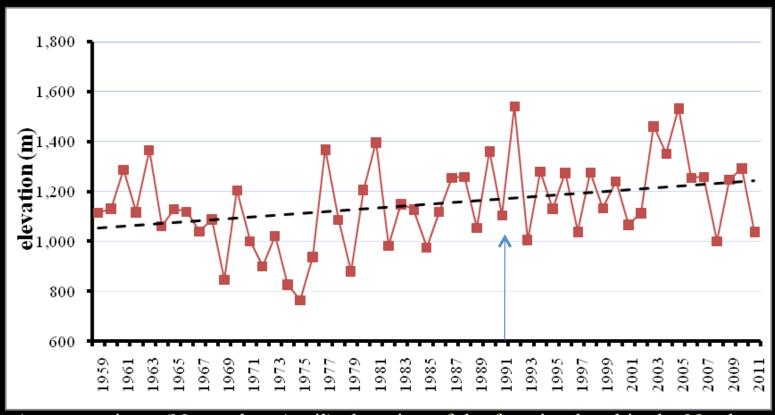
## Projected and Observed Changes in Skagit River Flooding due to Climate Change

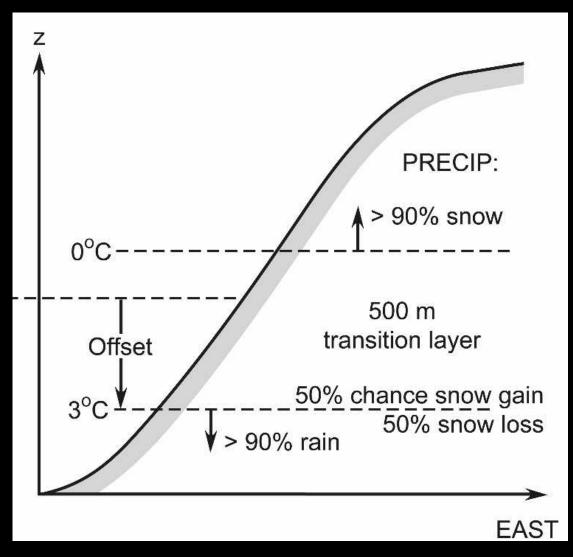
Jon L. Riedel, Ph.D.







Average winter (November-April) elevation of the freezing level in the North Cascades. Dashed line is trend, which has risen ~650 ft since 1959 (NOAA, 2012).



Source: Lundqvist et al. 2007

### Approach to estimating impact of warmer winters on flooding:

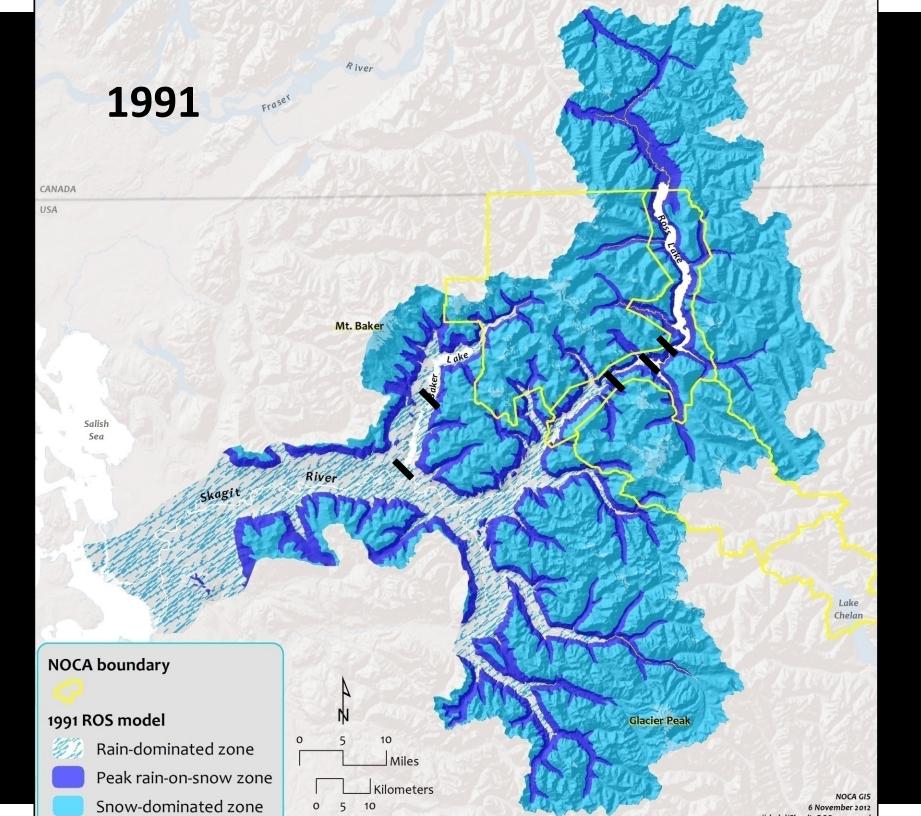
- 1- Use existing ROS model (1991) to fix boundaries of winter precipitation form (rain, rain-on-snow, and snow).
- 2-Take CIG average 2040 (+3.2°F) and 2080 (+5.2°F) temperature estimates
- 3- Apply an adiabatic lapse rate of 3.5°F/1000 ft
- 4- Raise boundaries on main winter form of precipitation 900 and 1500 ft.
- 5- Use GIS to measure area changes in each zone

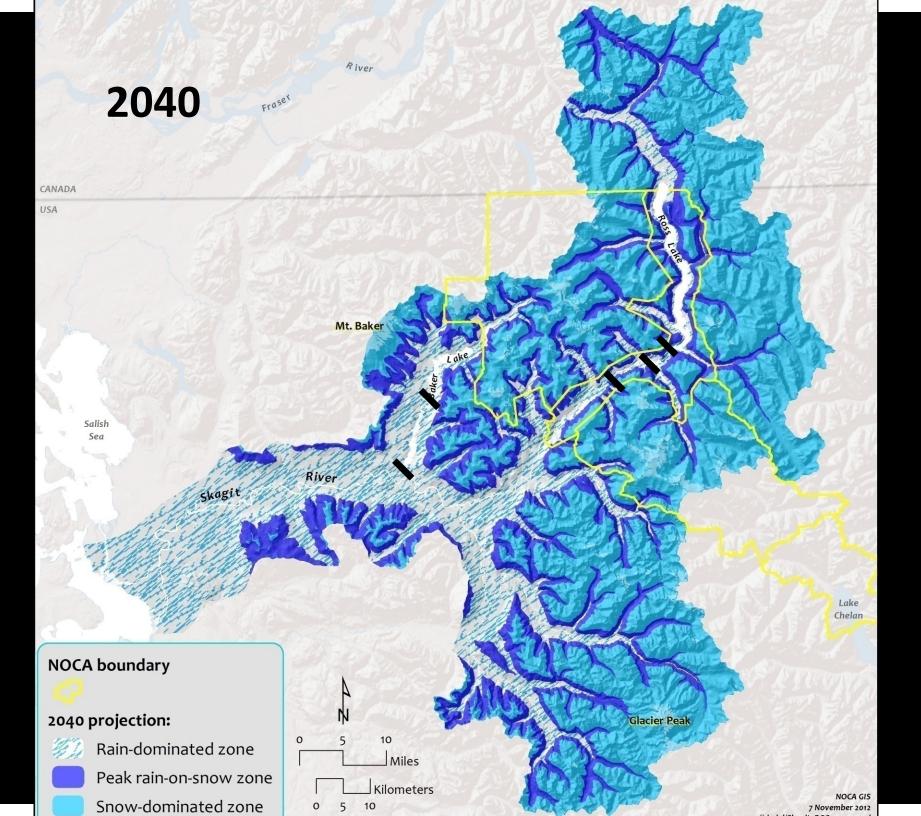
### <u>Projected Changes in extent of 'Precipitation Form'</u> <u>zones within Skagit Watershed</u>

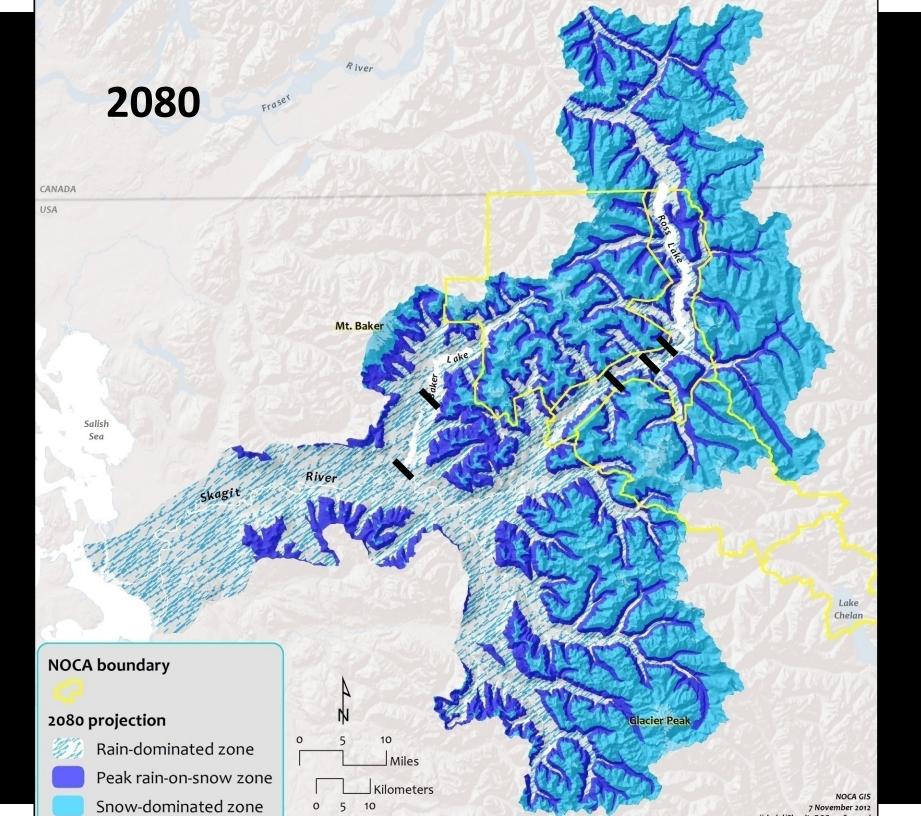
	% Rain	% ROS	% Snow
1991	17	15	68
2040 (+3.2 °F - + 900 ft)	27	19	54
2080 (+5.3 °F - + 1500 ft)	35	22	43

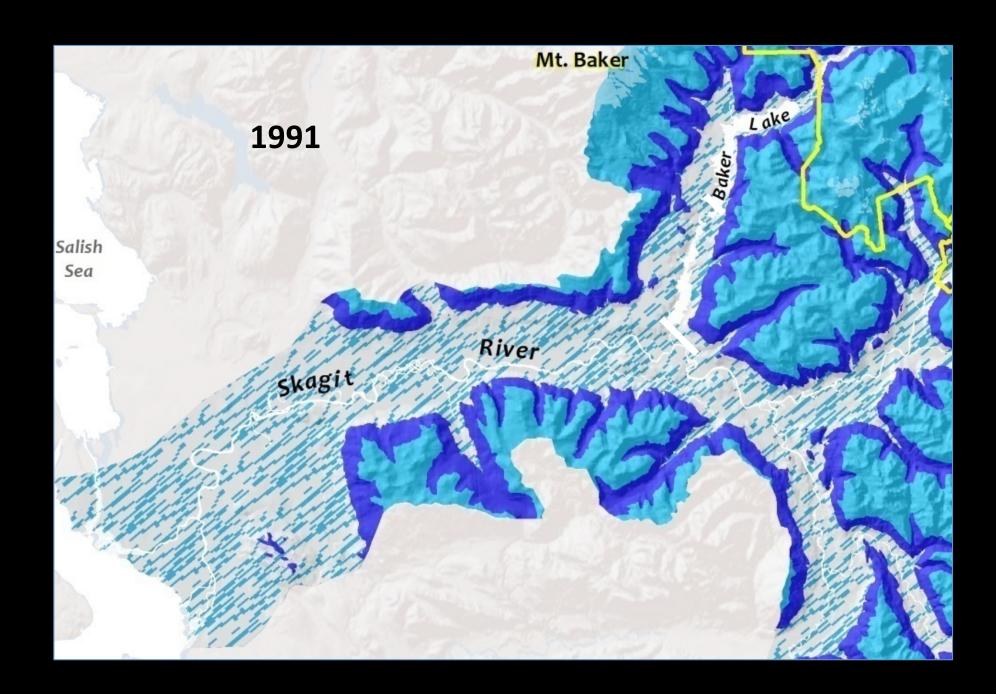
	Acres Rain	Acres ROS	Acres Snow
1991	350,000	309,000	1,411,000
2040	553,000	399,000	1,118,000
2080	716,000	460,000	893,000

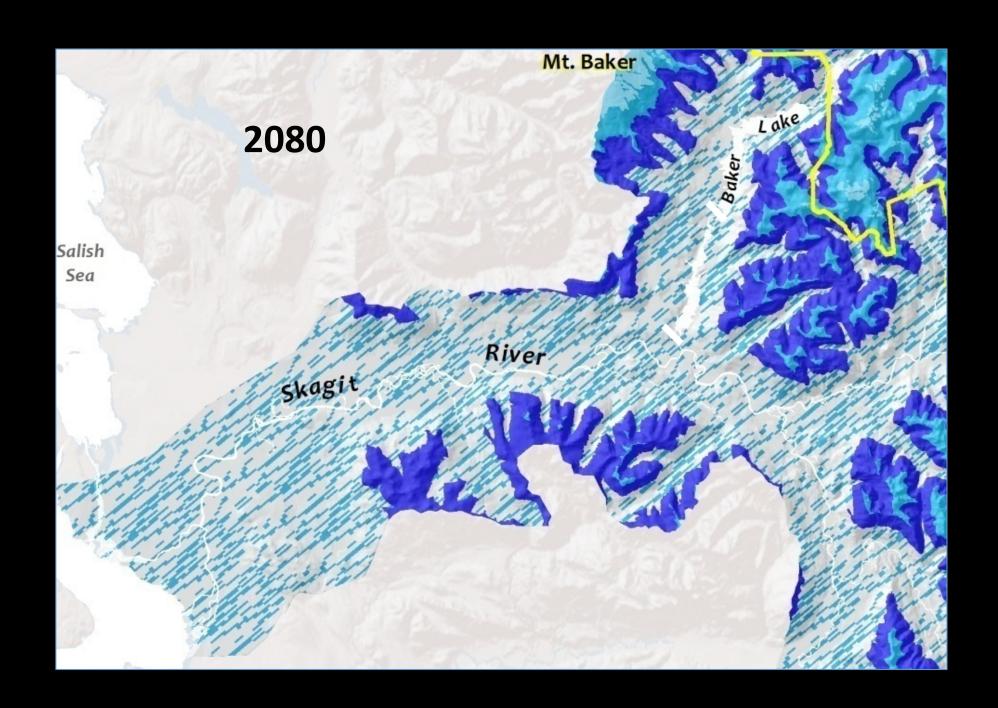
Sum of additions to rain and ROS by 2080 = 517,000 acres (2.07M acres total)



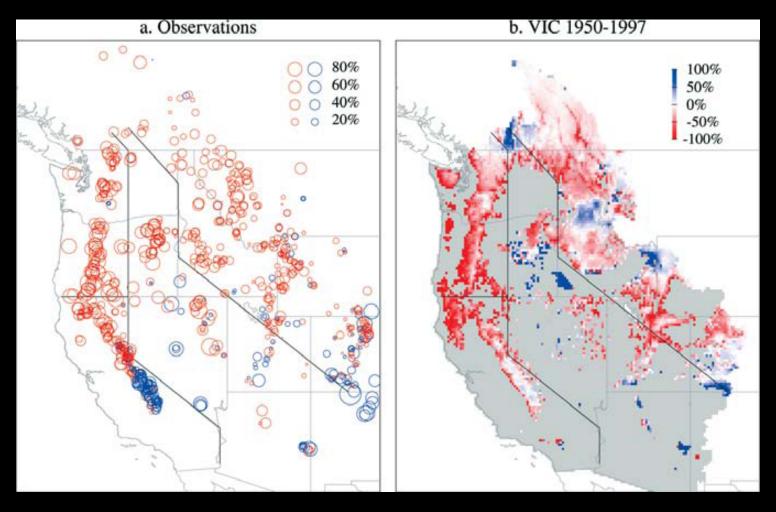




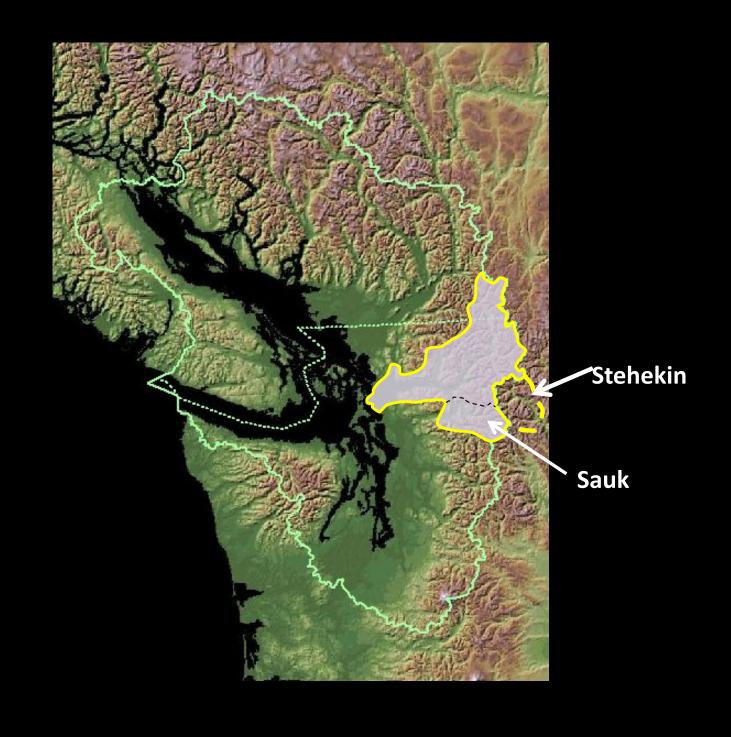




#### Red shows decline in snowpack in 50 years.



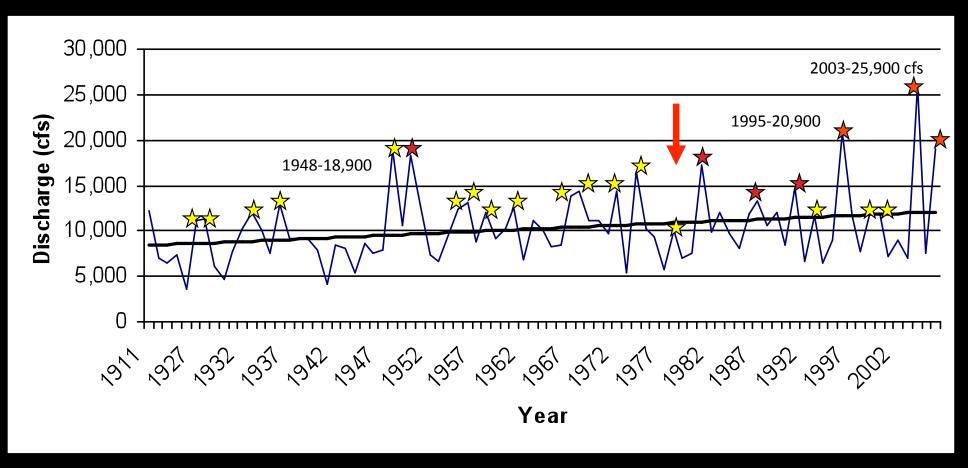
Source: Mote et al., 2005



# Magnitude and Timing of the Annual Peak Flood on the Stehekin River

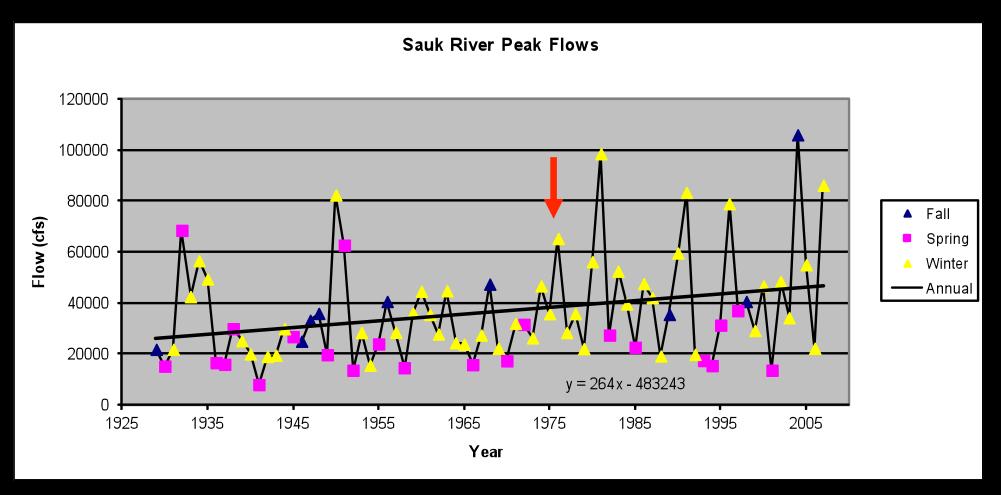






Source: Jon Riedel SRCIP

# Magnitude and Timing of the Annual Peak Flood on the Sauk River



Source: Ron Tressler - SCL

## Projected and Observed Changes in Skagit River Flooding due to Climate Change

Jon L. Riedel, Ph.D.



