



China Flash Flood

Early Warning Systems

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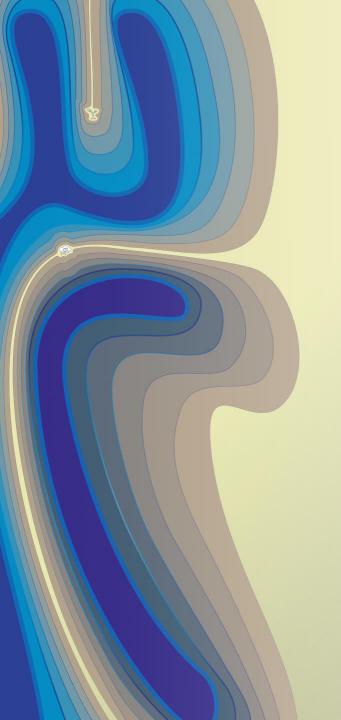
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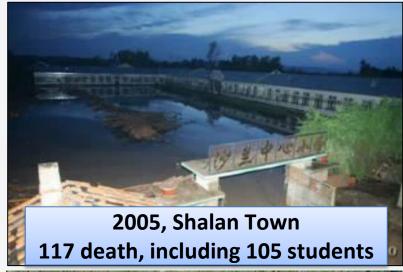




Content

- General introduction
- Flash flood monitoring and early warning system
- Main achievements and application

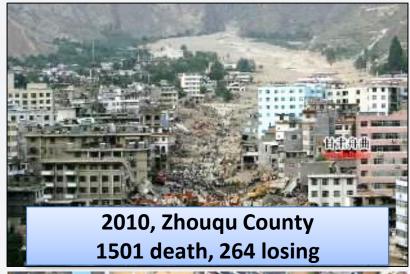


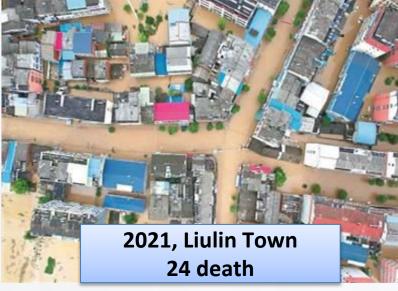




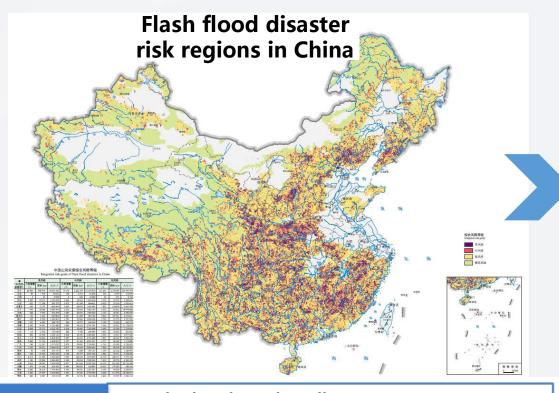












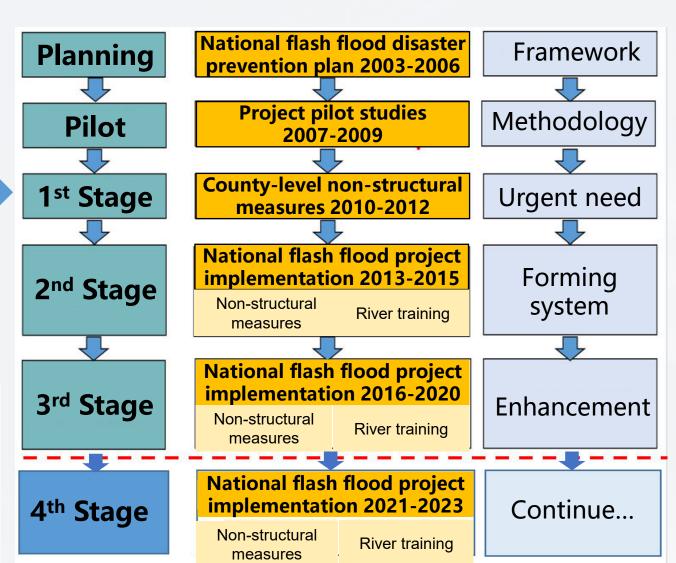
Characteristics of Flash Flood in China Densely distributed in all mountain areas.

Frequently happened with many disastrous events within definite season and region.

Happened in very short time with catastrophic results.

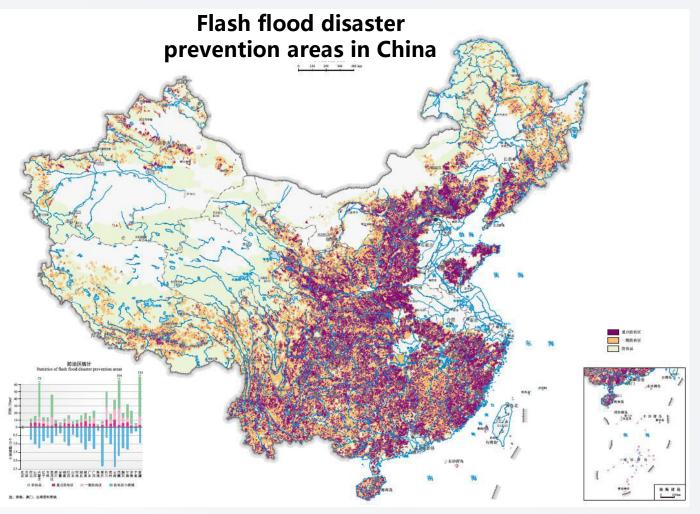
Casualties take 70% of that caused by all flood disasters.

Extremely difficult to forecast and prevent.





2010-2023, Project Contents and Investments



Project Contents	Ratio (%)		
Investigation and assessment	13		
Monitoring	15		
Warning system	14		
Monitoring & warning platform	20		
Community-based system	11		
Emergency rescuing	1		
Structural measure	15		
Others	10		
Total	100		

Total investment 42 billion CNY



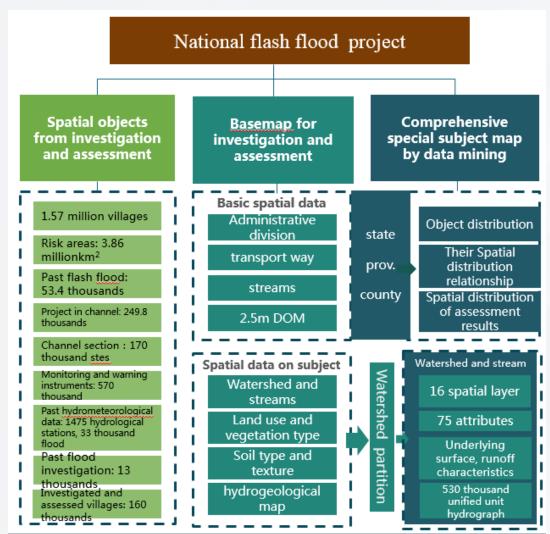
Flash flood disaster prevention big database established



全国山洪灾害危险区分布图

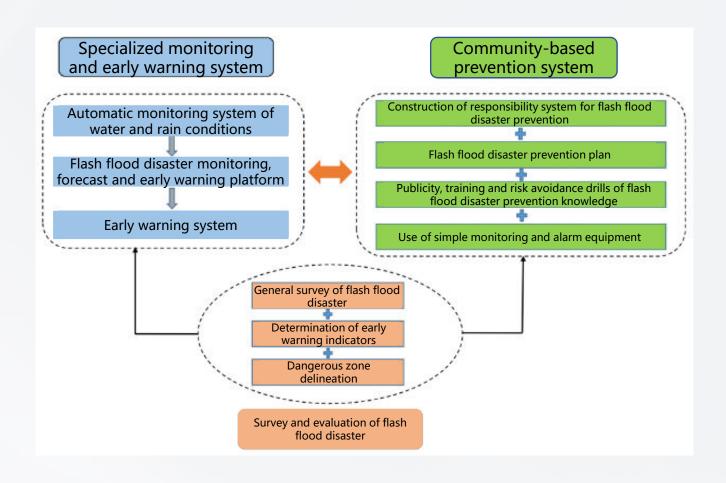
- Villages with risk: 1.57 million
- Spatial objects:45.76 million
- Assessed villages: 170,000
- Small watershed units: 530,000
- River channels: 3.68 million

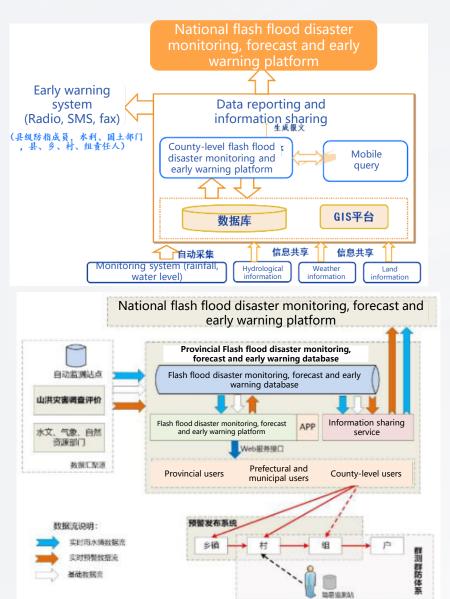
Total :102TB





Overall layout of flash flood monitoring and early warning system





2 Flash flood monitoring & warning system (Norld Water Congress International Water Resources Association (WARA)

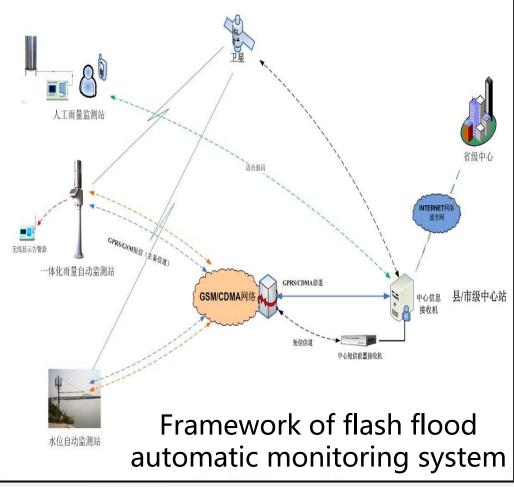


2.1 Monitoring system



Automatic rain-gauge station





Automatic rain-gauge

station: **56,067**

Automatic water stage

station: **22,562**

Shared stations: 119,289

Image and video station:

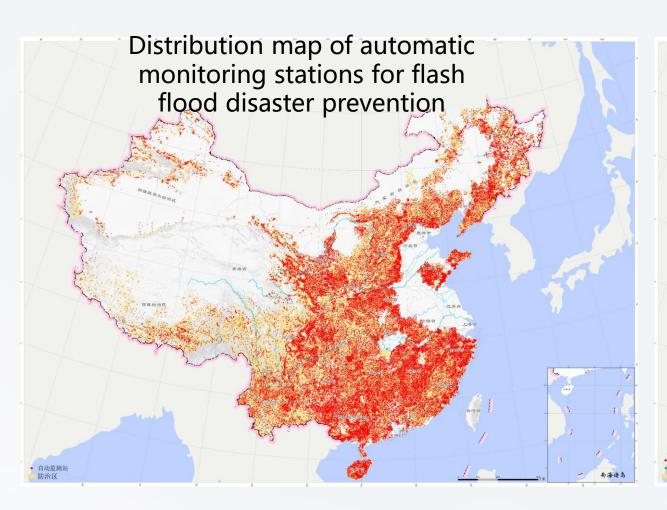
30,902

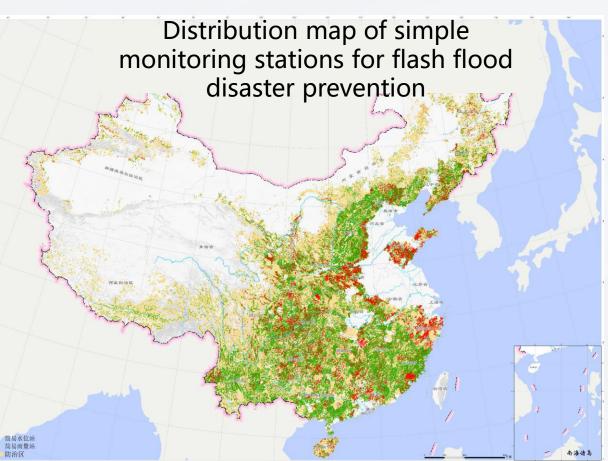
- **Density of rain-gauge** station ≈ 34km²
- **Quantity** ≈ 22 times of 2006
- Time interval for data upload 5~10 min

2 Flash flood monitoring & warning system world Water Congress International Water Resources Association (WARA)



2.1 Monitoring system







2.1 Monitoring system

- Quantity of X band radar: 22 (flash flood projects)
- Improve rainfall field monitoring capability and data transmission reliability of monitoring stations

Monitoring data

Real-time

Rainfall scatter chart

contour surface Storm flood distribution

Forecast

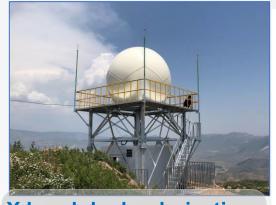
Rainfall grid

Rainfall calculation

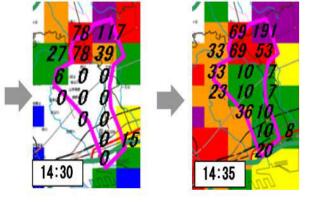
Information query

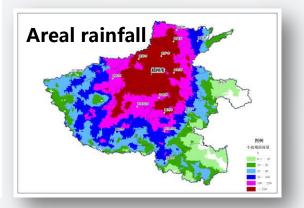


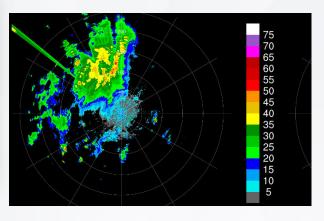












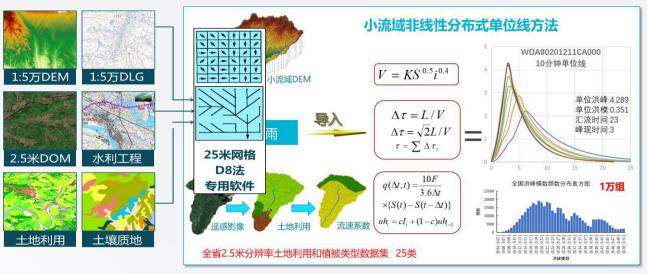
2 Flash flood monitoring & warning system (Norld Water Congress International Water Resources Association (WARA)



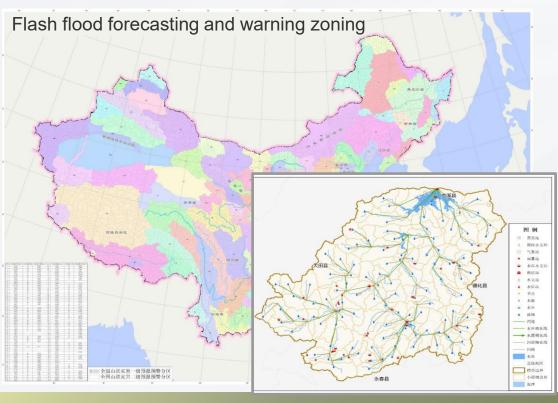
2.2 Flash flood forecast & early warning model

 Based on underlying surface conditions and parameter regionalization by considering topography and secondary hydrological zoning and referring to provincial boundaries and physical geographical zoning, the whole country is divided into 133 forecasting and early warning zoning and 5,245 model units.

Distributed unit hydrograph of small catchment



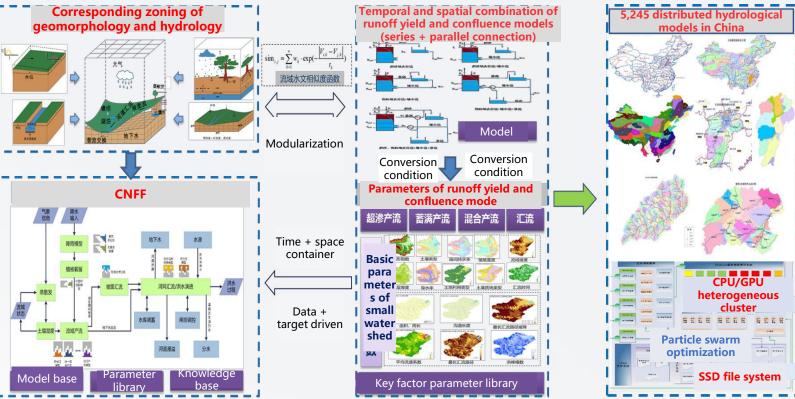
530,000 small catchments

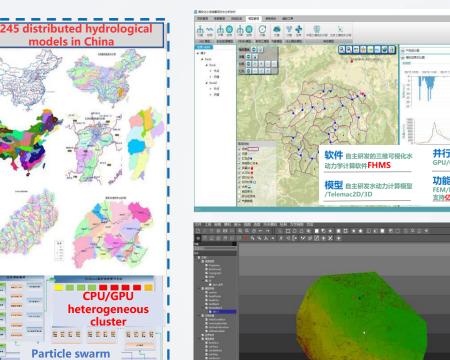




2.2 Flash flood forecast & early warning model

• Put forward a spatio-temporal runoff yield model and China National Flash Flood Simulation Model (CNFF) in an innovative way, and independently developed a modular distributed flash flood simulation software FFMS and a 3D visual hydrodynamic calculation software FHMS.



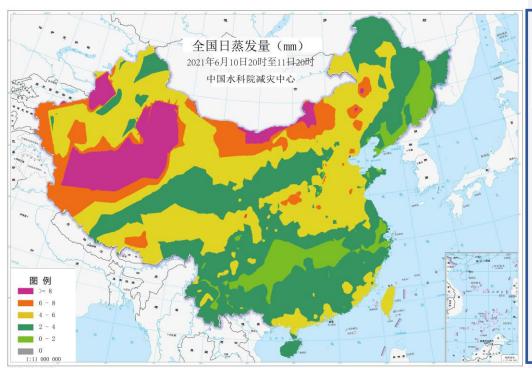


2 Flash flood monitoring & warning system world Water Congress International Water Resources Association (IVERA)



2.2 Flash flood forecast & early warning model

• The dynamic simulation model of soil water content and potential evapotranspiration model have been developed, and daily potential evapotranspiration map at 1km grid and soil moisture map products for flash flood forecasting and early warning have been released for the first time (http://www.qgshzh.com/).



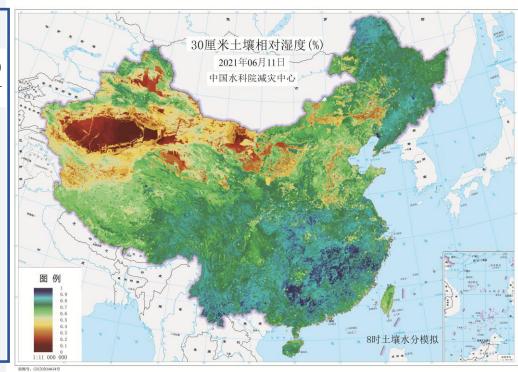
PET model

$$ET_0 = \frac{0.408\Delta(R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{900}{T_{mean} + 273} u_2(e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + 0.34u_2)}$$

Soil moisture dynamic model

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \theta(z,t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial q_{v}}{\partial z} + s(z,t) \\ q_{v} = -K(\theta,z) \left[\frac{\partial \Psi(\theta)}{\partial z} - 1 \right] \\ -K(h) \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} + 1 = R, \quad \theta(0,t) \le \theta_{s}, \quad t \le t_{p} \end{cases}$$

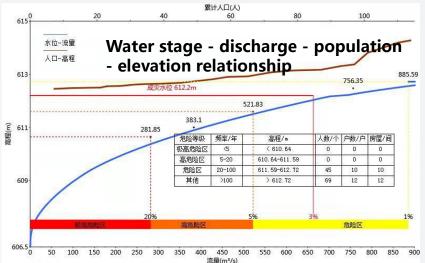
$$h = h_0, \quad \theta(0,t) = \theta_s, \quad t > t_p$$



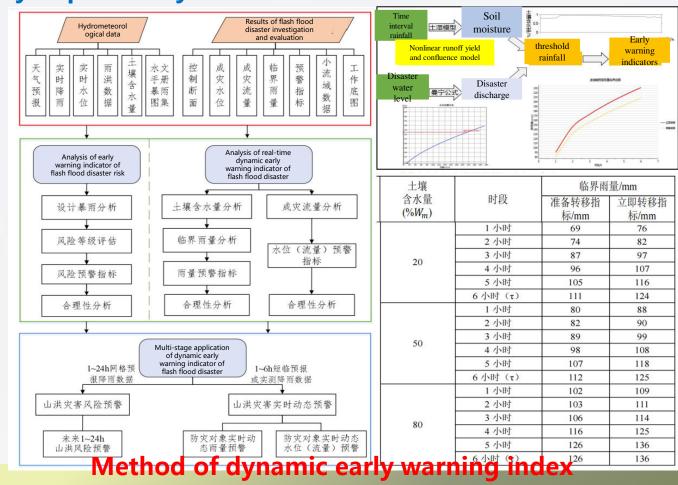


2.2 Flash flood forecast & early warning model

• Put forward a dynamic critical rainfall analysis method reflecting the change of soil water content and the nonlinear characteristics of runoff yield and confluence in small watersheds without data, the early warning accuracy improved by more than 20%.







2 Flash flood monitoring & warning system world Water Congress International Water Resources Association (WARA)



2.3 Flash flood forecast & early warning platform





Automatic Monitoring (56067 Rain-gauge and 22562 stage gauge)

Monitoring and warning information management system at national, provincial and municipal level



County-level monitoring and warning platform

- > 1 national platform
 - 30 provincial platforms
- > 2076 county platforms





Alert system



Warning message transfer, evacuation



2.3 Flash flood forecast & early warning platform

County-level monitoring and early warning platform

Integrated services

Monitoring and early warning

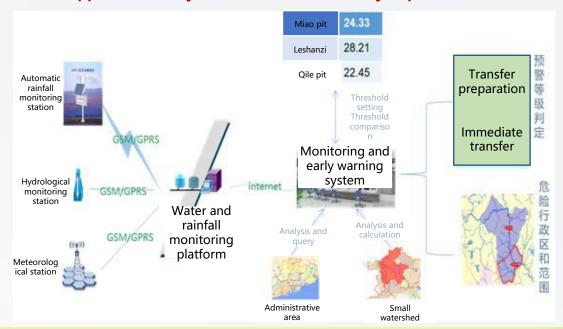
Early warning release

Emergency response

Cancellation of early warning

Disaster statistics

The system automatically extracts the real-time rainfall and determines the early warning status according to thresholds pre-set. Then, the early warning level and dangerous areas are determined as per the correlation characteristics between small watersheds and administrative regions, and the early warning information is released. It has become a business platform for daily flood prevention and decision support of county-level water conservancy departments.



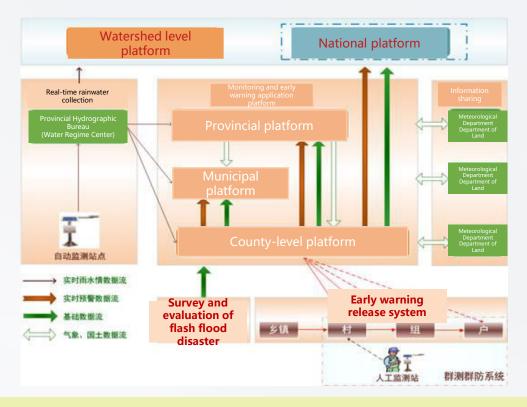


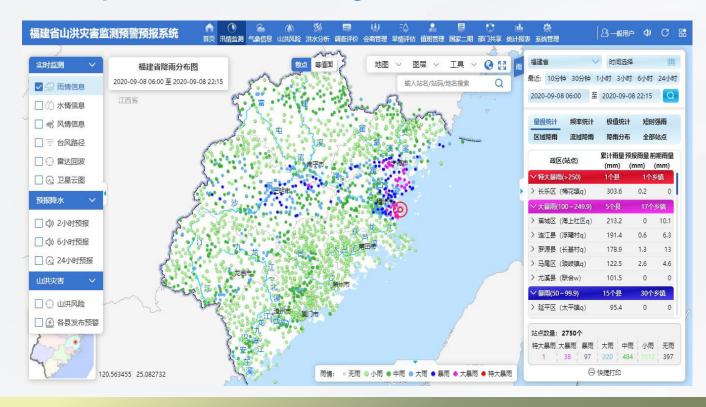


2.3 Flash flood forecast & early warning platform

Provincial monitoring and early warning platform

 At present, the provincial platform has the comprehensive data and the high operation and maintenance effect. The functions mainly include early warning monitoring, water and rainfall situations, meteorology, early warning response, basic information, disaster bulletin, platform use monitoring, data maintenance and so on.





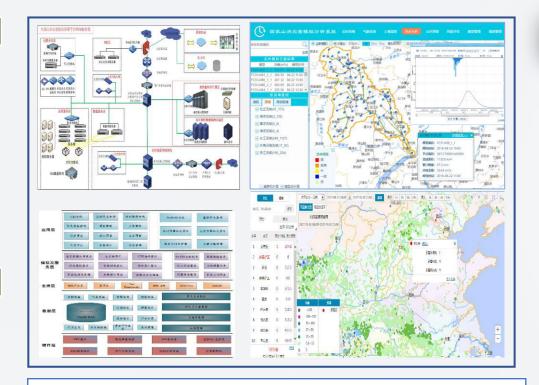


2.3 Flash flood forecast & early warning platform

National monitoring and early warning platform

 The functions mainly include rainfall monitoring, early warning, flash flood analysis, etc., and a large number of reliable basic data are stored.

133 clusters 5245 model units CNFF model suite



High-performance scientific computing cluster High-speed information exchange network

Meteorological and satellite multisource information reception National flash flood disaster survey and evaluation results management system
National flash flood disaster simulation and analysis

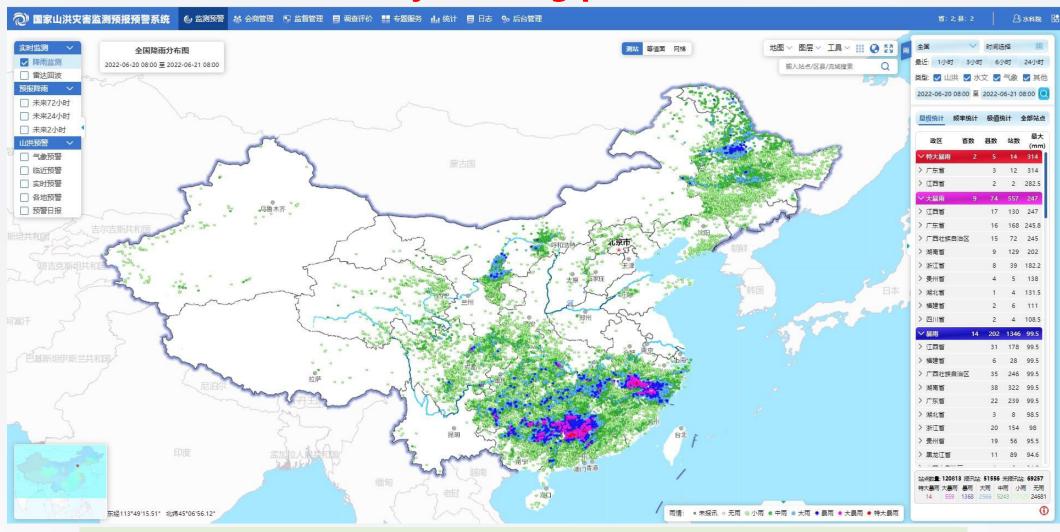
National flash flood disaster simulation and ana system

National flash flood disaster monitoring and early warning information management system

	nd advantages of platform
Big data	200TB
High storage	600TB
Full- coverage	Mountainous areas
High performance	<2min
Hyperfine	530,000 small watersheds
High precision	Hit rate > 60%



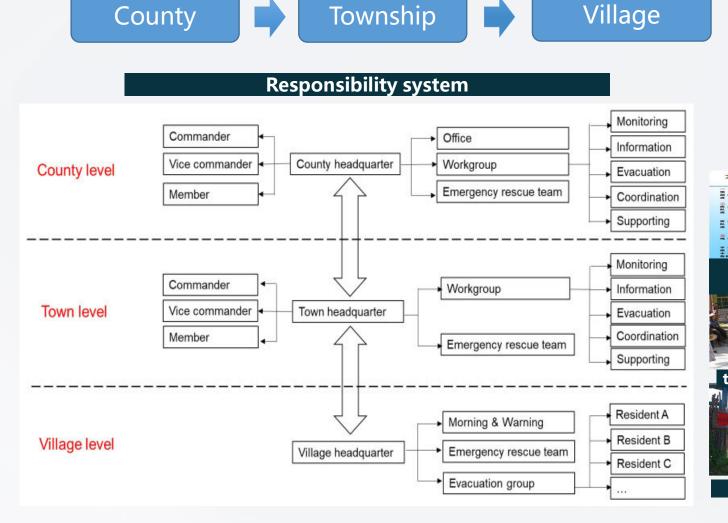
2.3 Flash flood forecast & early warning platform



National monitoring, forecasting and early warning platform



2.4 Community-based prevention system





每个行政村

"十个一"

Community



Household



Warning facility 1,190,000









drill per year training per year

responsibility

system

drill per year

alert plate

must-know card

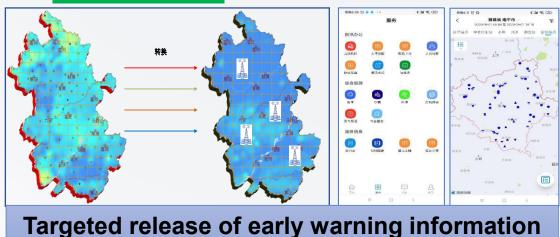


2.4 Community-based prevention system

Expand multi-approach for warning message delivery to residents and mobile population





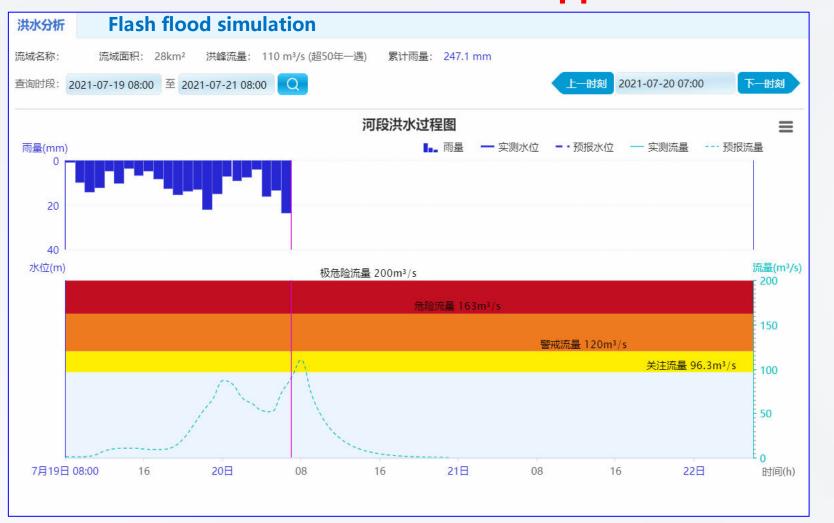


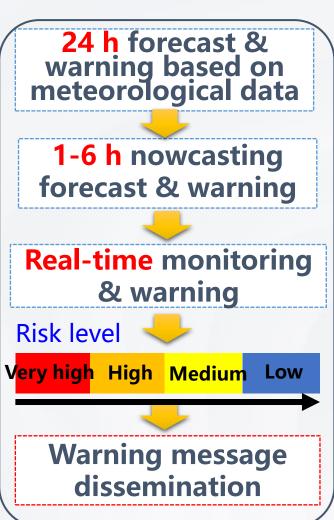
based on location big data





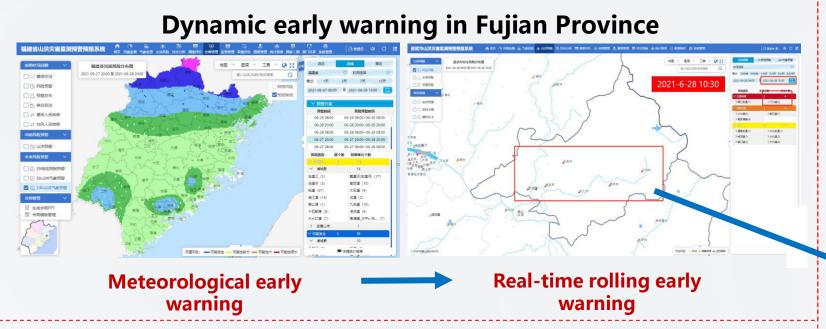
3.1 Multi-stage progressive monitoring and early warning system of flash flood disaster has established and applied in China



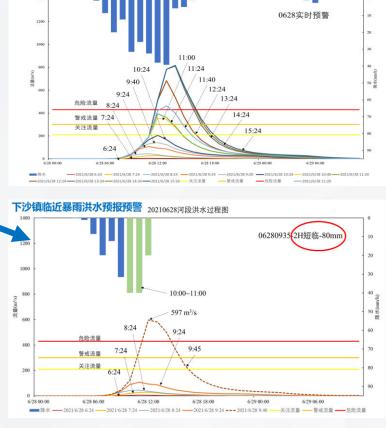




3.1 Multi-stage progressive monitoring and early warning system of flash flood disaster has established and applied in China



- ✓ Realize multi-stage dynamic early warning of flash flood disaster (meteorological early warning, real-time early warning, nowcasting and early warning);
- ✓ Conduct rolling release of the flood early warning level and time of disaster prevention objects such as flash flood early warning areas, villages along the river, rivers and reservoirs in the hilly areas of the province, and realize the refined early warning and forecast of flash flood disasters.

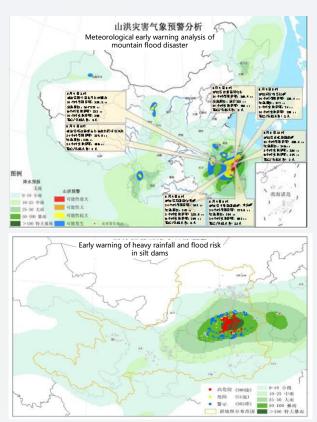


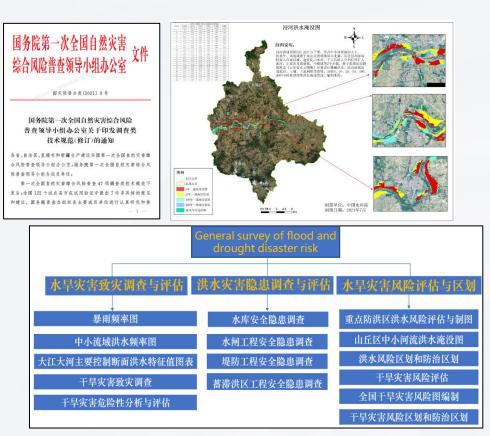
Nowcasting and early warning



3.2 Used for flash flood risk warning based on meteorological data during flood seasons







- Up to Aug 2023, a total of 1101 episodes of meteorological early warnings for flash flood disaster have been produced and sent, of which 286 were broadcast on CCTV weather forecast program.
- The results also played an important role in the comprehensive risk survey of national natural disasters.

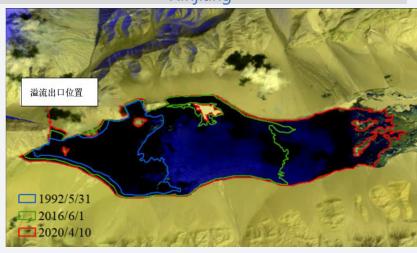


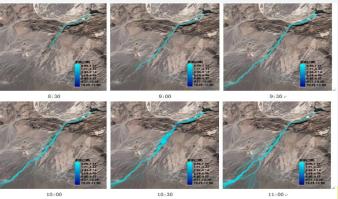
3.3 Support disaster analysis

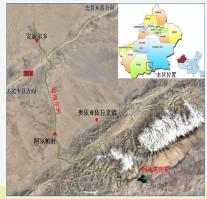
- Analysis of dam break of Sheyuegou Reservoir in Xinjiang
- Risk assessment of Kule Lake collapse in Aksu, Xinjiang
- Survey on "7·20" extraordinary rainstorm disaster in Zhengzhou, Henan Province

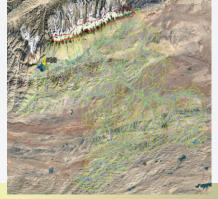
Survey on dam break of Sheyuegou Reservoir in Xinjiang

Risk assessment of Kule Lake collapse in Aksu, Xinjiang









- Survey on "7.11" flash flood disaster in Zezhou, Shanxi Province
- Survey on "8.12" flash flood disaster in Liulin, Hubei Province

Survey on typical flash flood disaster



受灾严重的沿河村落河道设计洪水计算表↩

≎र्का	領⇔村↔		f← 所在河流←	上游面积← km²←	模拟洪峰← m³/s←	模拟设计暴雨下的洪峰流量·m³/s↩						
		本社←□				5 年←	10 年←	20 年<	50 年<	100 年←	500 年<	1000年
荥阳市←	崔庙镇↩	王宗店↩	索河↩	21.35↩	414€	150€	183↩	190←	233←	270←	520←	545€
	崔庙镇↩	海沟寨↩	索河↩	40.95€	754€	160€	287←	131←	151←	198↩	1053←	1219⇔
	高山镇↩	许村↩	浬河↩	27.96↩	322€	113←	161←	203←	225↩	258↩	579↩	599₽
	贾峪镇↩	上湾村↩	贾峪河↩	13.36€	403€	38←	51⇔	55⇔	69⇔	81←	291←	319⇔
	氾水镇↩	老君堂↩	氾河↩	6.26↩	117⇔	5←	9⇔	17←	32←	46↩	272←	303↩
新密市←	城关镇↩	东瓦店村←	双迫河↩	232.72↩	2159€	784€	900↩	1351∉	1986	2439↩	6761←	7213↔
	西大街办事处。	下庄村↩	双洎河↩	7.98←	130←	25⇔	41←	35↩	44←	51←	138€	144←
巩义市←	米河镇↩	米河镇↩	池河↔	209.63↩	4974€	608€	805⇔	1001←	1238€	1347↩	3413↩	3849
	小关镇↩	小关镇↩	泡河↩	13.70€	286€	50←	72↩	94↩	101↩	125↩	517←	573↩
	河洛镇↩	盗口↩	盗口东沟↔	11.08←	372↩	36⇔	55⇔	75↩	80←	100€	398∉	440€
登封市<	告成镇↩	告成镇↩	石淙河↩	139.92↩	817←	411€	461←	540↩	630←	677←	1376↩	1466

Investigation of stormflood in Zhengzhou,
Henan Province



Disaster mitigation benefits

County-level monitoring and warning platform

Warning message delivery platform

Village Community Household

Simple monitoring Responsible stations persons

Community-based warning system



2012~2023

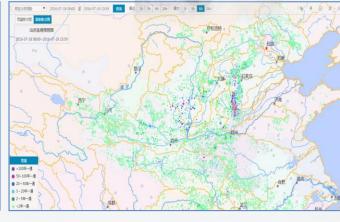
Typical flash flood disasters 961 events happened

County-level flash flood disaster warning dissemination 11.7 million issued

Warning message delivery for local responsible persons

286 million delivered

高の高所 (大学) (大学)

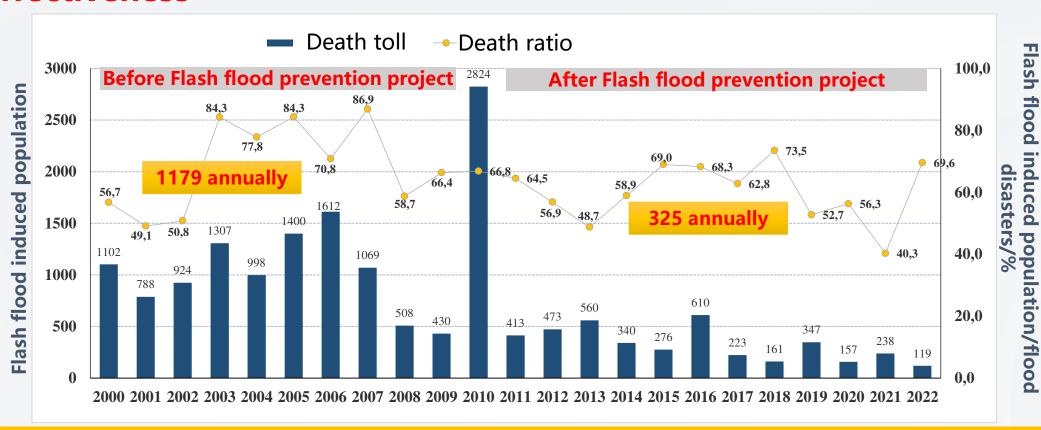


Warning message delivery for the public

5.22 billion delivered



Effectiveness



In the past 10 years, the number of deaths caused by flash flood disaster in China has decreased by more than 70%.

Local governments and the public praised the project as the "umbrella for life safety" and "the project of cost-saving, efficient and beneficial to people's livelihood"





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