

Article

Enhancing a Real-Time Flash Flood Predictive Accuracy Approach for the Development of Early Warning Systems: Hydrological Ensemble Hindcasts and Parameterizations

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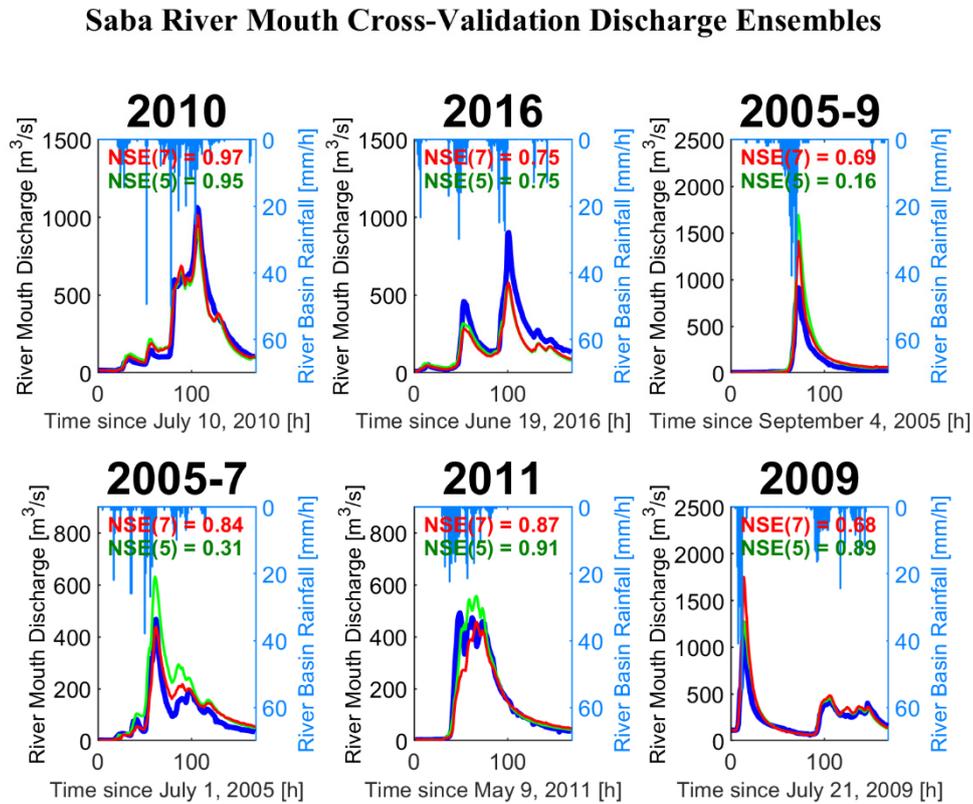
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Supplementary Material 2

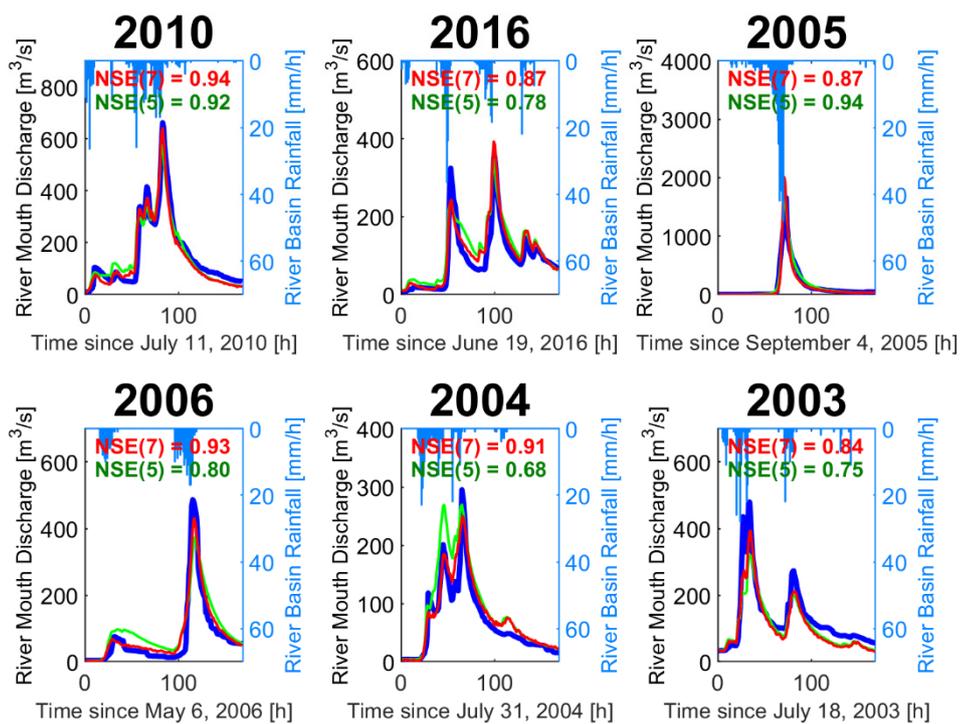
Supplementary Figure S1 shows the Saba River ensemble average cross-validation discharge results for 6 historical events selected for calibration at Shimbashi station, located 8 km upstream from the river mouth, using the 7-CPM and 5-CPM parameter sets and rainfall data input from the 2010, 2016, 2005-9, 2005-7, 2011 and 2009 events compared with observed data.



Supplementary Figure S1. Saba River ensemble average cross-validation discharge results for 6 historical events selected for calibration when using the 7-CPM (red) and 5-CPM (green) compared with the observed river discharges (blue—60) at a site 8 km upstream from the river mouth.

Supplementary Figure S2 shows the Oze River ensemble average cross-validation discharge results for 6 historical events selected for calibration at Shimogahara station, located just upstream from Yasaka Lake, using the 7-CPM and 5-CPM sets with the HRE18 rainfall data and ensemble average validation of all 6 calibrated parameter sets with the 7-CPM and 5-CPM sets and rainfall data input from the 2010, 2016, 2005, 2006, 2004 and 2003 events compared with observed data. The Oze River has a flood control dam system at Yasaka Lake located less than 20 km upstream from the river mouth.

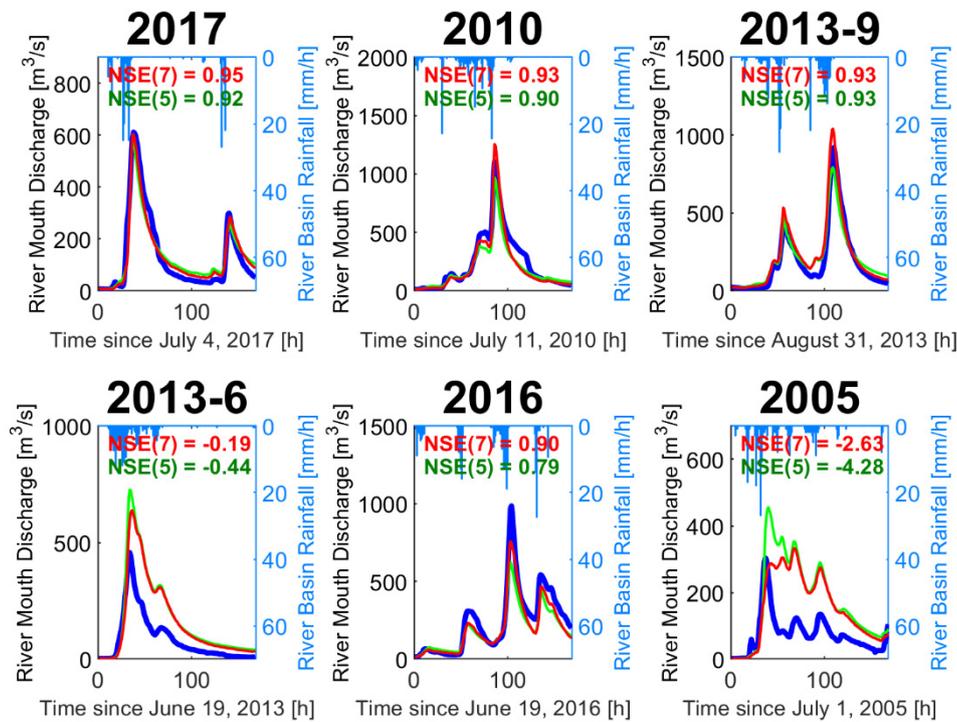
Oze River Mouth Cross-Validation Discharge Ensembles



Supplementary Figure S2. Oze River ensemble average cross-validation discharge results for 6 historical events selected for calibration when using the 7-CPM (red) and 5-CPM (green) compared with the observed river discharges (blue—60) at a site located just upstream from Yasaka Lake.

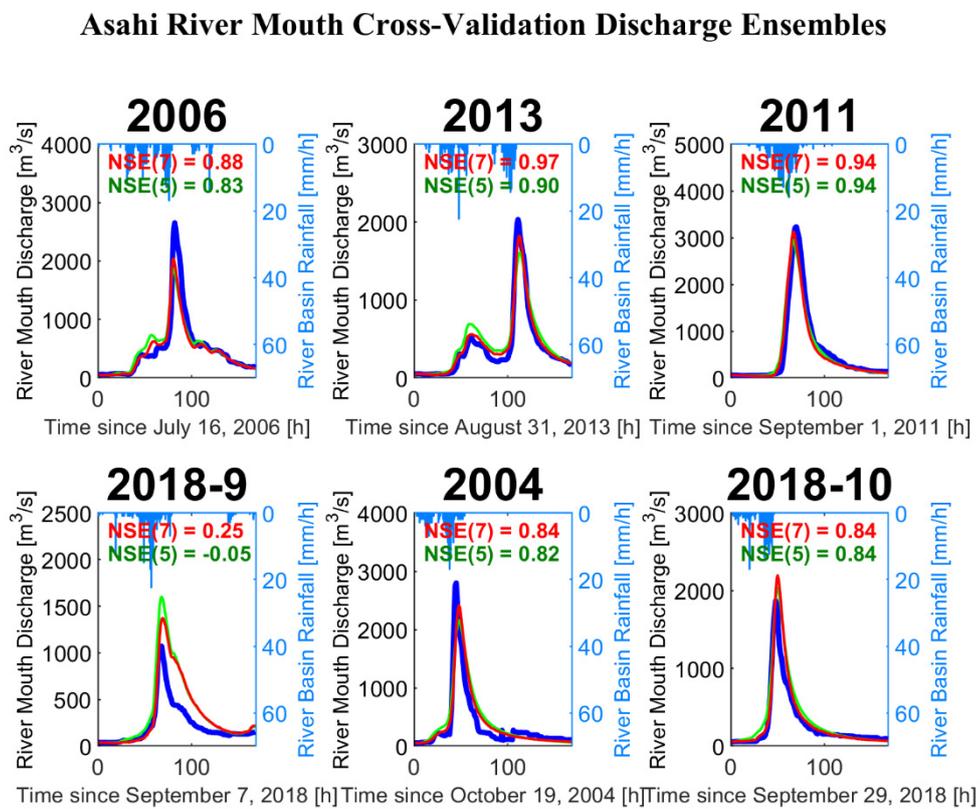
Supplementary Figure S3 shows the Ashida River ensemble average cross-validation discharge results for 6 historical events selected for calibration at Yamate station, located 9.53 km upstream from the river mouth, using the 7-CPM and 5-CPM parameter sets and rainfall data input from the 2017, 2010, 2013-9, 2013-6, 2016 and 2005 events.

Ashida River Mouth Cross-Validation Discharge Ensembles



Supplementary Figure S3. Ashida River ensemble average cross-validation discharge results for 6 historical events selected for calibration when using the 7-CPM (red) and 5-CPM (green) compared with the observed river discharges (blue—60) at a site 9.53 km upstream from the river mouth.

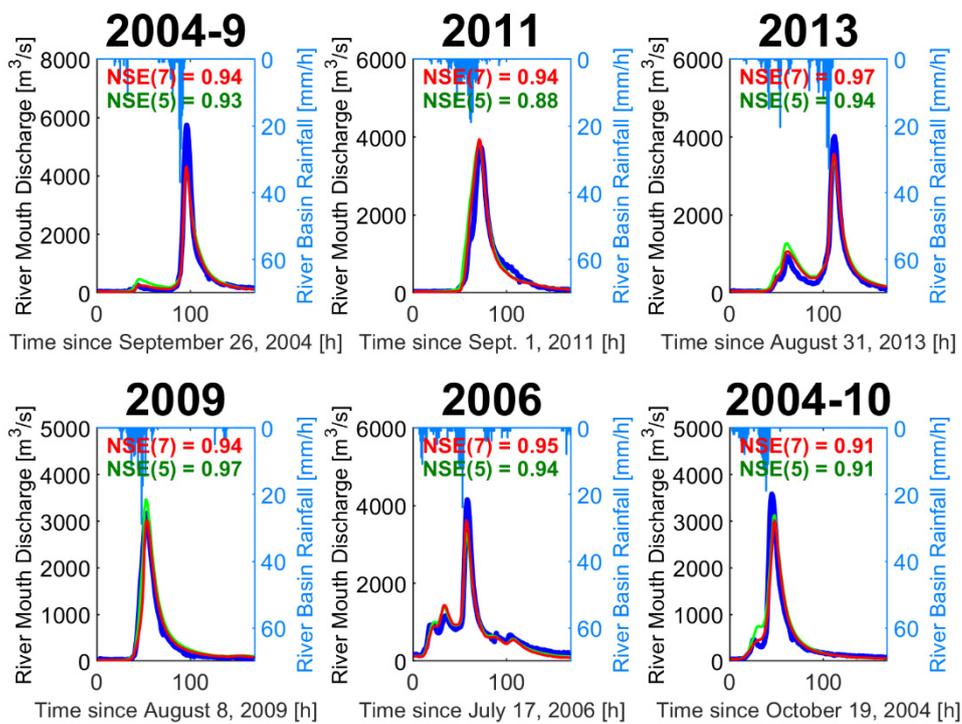
Supplementary Figure S4 shows the Asahi River ensemble average cross-validation discharge results for 6 historical events selected for calibration at Makiyama station, located 20.4 km upstream from the river mouth, using the 7-CPM and 5-CPM parameter sets and rainfall data input from the 2006, 2013, 2011, 2018-9, 2004 and 2018-10 events.



Supplementary Figure S4. Asahi River ensemble average cross-validation discharge results for 6 historical events selected for calibration when using the 7-CPM (red) and 5-CPM (green) compared with the observed river discharges (blue—60) at a site 20.4 km upstream from the river mouth.

Supplementary Figure S5 shows the Yoshii River ensemble average cross-validation discharge results for 6 historical events selected for calibration at Miyasu station, located 14.05 km upstream from the river mouth, using the 7-CPM and 5-CPM parameter sets and rainfall data input from the 2004-9, 2011, 2013, 2009, 2006 and 2004-10 events.

Yoshii River Mouth Cross-Validation Discharge Ensembles



Supplementary Figure S5. Yoshii River ensemble average cross-validation discharge results for 6 historical events selected for calibration when using the 7-CPM (red) and 5-CPM (green) compared with the observed river discharges (blue—60) at a site 14.05 km upstream from the river mouth.