Supplementary Materials: Ecosystem Perceptions in Flood Prone Areas: A Typology and Its Relationship to Preferences for Governance

Julia Baird, Angela Dzyundzyak, Ryan Plummer, Ryan Bullock, Diane Dupont, Marilyne Jollineau, Wendee Kubik, Gary Pickering and Liette Vasseur

	# of responses	% of responses
Southeast Queensland, Australia	9	10
Red River, Manitoba, Canada	32	36
Venice, Italy	42	43
Meuse River, the Netherlands	77	27
Kristianstad, Sweden	87	34

Table S1. Response rates.

risk zones)

Other

Resources contributing to resilience

Good recovery measures

Decision making process/integrative

Adaptation (e.g., updating contingency plans)

Area development (e.g., regulations, need for development outside the

Table S2. Reasons given for and against resilience of the region to flooding.						
	# of	% of				
	responses	responses				
sources contributing to resilience						
Infrastructure (e.g., development, adaptation)	29	23.02				
Experience and practice	19	15.08				
Cooperation/collaboration between people and administration,	16	12 70				
networking	10	12.70				
Ecosystem characteristics (e.g., size, predictability of floods)	15	11.90				
Disaster management standards	7	5.56				
Management practice	6	4.76				
Emergency Action plan	5	3.97				
Governance (e.g., actions, shares)	5	3.97				
Adaptation (e.g., updating contingency plans)	4	3.17				

4

2

2

Table S2	. Reasons	given	for and	against	resilience	of the	region	to floc	oding
rabic 02	. ICusons	Siven	ior and	agamot	resilience	or the	region		Jung

projects in place, flood analysis, funding, insurance industry		
awareness, monitoring/data collection, slow progression, division of	12	9.52
labor, administrative decisiveness, alertness, space, resilience of local		
economy, resilience training of crisis services		
Lack of Resources		
Infrastructure (e.g., inadequate, under construction, unclear if will work	26	22.81
long term)		
Management practices	11	9.65
Coordination/communication (e.g., governance, city development,	11	9.65
institutions)		
Control systems/monitoring	9	7.89
Governance (e.g., not adapting, advocating for river widening,	8	7.02
discrepancies between goals)		
Knowledge/understanding	7	6.14
Prevention focus	7	6.14
Holistic/long-term approach	6	5.26
Zoning/area development (e.g., development of high risk areas)	6	5.26
Collaboration/spread support	5	4.39
Resources/funding	4	3.51
Awareness	3	2.63
Adaptation (e.g., climate change)	2	1.75
Ecosystem's characteristics (e.g., ground elevation; location of flood lands)	1	0.88
Do not know	1	0.88
Other		
not resilient outside the city, unpredictability of severity of the flood,	7	6.14
decision support, innovation, technology		

3.17

1.59

1.59