

#### Chapter 7. Risk considerations Leif Embertson - April 19, 2016





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Natural Systems Desigr

# What is risk? A function of; Probability Consequence $Risk = P(h)x\sum(C)$

Where:

- P(h) = Probability of a specific event or combination of events occurring.
- $\Sigma(C)$  = Summation of the consequences of event occurring, typically presented as a monetary cost.

# What are the potential consequences?

- Flooding
- Erosion
- Infrastructure
- Recreational
- Private property
- Habitat

What happens to habitat if we do nothing?



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#### What are the hazards?

- A. All wood in stream reach.
- B. Portion of wood causing high-risk recreational hazards in stream reach.
- C. Portion of wood that is both ecologically most functional and causes high-risk recreational hazards.
  - Portion of ecologically most functional pieces of wood in stream reach.

Source: American Whitewater Association (2012).

Only a small fraction of LW is an issue



#### The social engineering...

Rivers are inherently dangerous

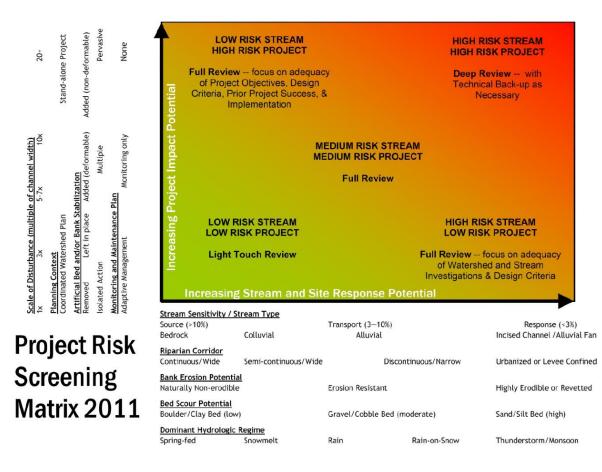
Perception of "healthy" or "normal often skewed

How to address uncertainty in a dynamic system?



### What level of assessment?

#### Qualitative vs Quantitative





### Recreational use and private property

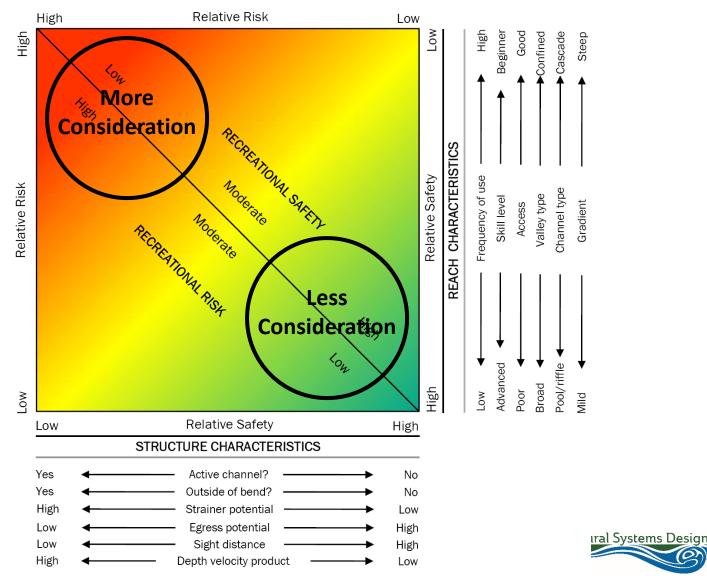
# Considerations can be divided into; Reach attributes Local/structure characteristics







#### Risk assessment model



## How to improve safety?

# Risk can be mitigated through

- Public education/outreach
- Public notification
- Signage
- Land conservation
- Monitoring and/or adaptive management



#### Final thoughts on risk...



Rare events do happen ...but shouldn't necessarily impact the final outcome.

