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Low-regret climate change adaptation in coastal megacities – evaluating large-scale flood protection and small-scale rainwater detention measures for Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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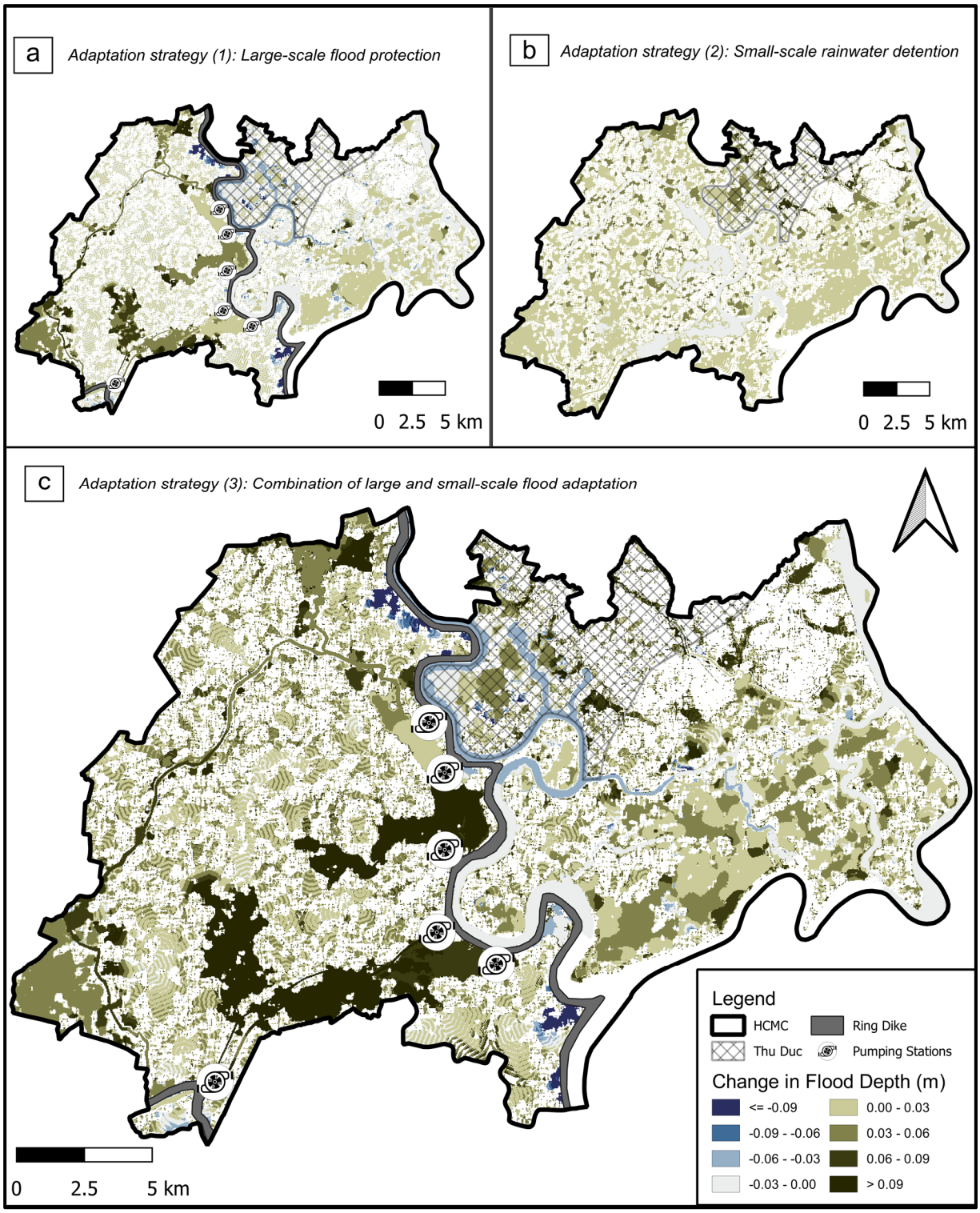

Figure S1: FLOOD DEPTH REDUCTIONS – Changes in maximum flood depth (dmax) after implementing (a) a large-scale ring dike All data was visualized using scientific color maps created by Crameri (2021). (incl. six pumping stations and sluice gates), (b) small-scale rainwater detention in accordance with the Chinese Sponge City program or (c) both strategies in combination.

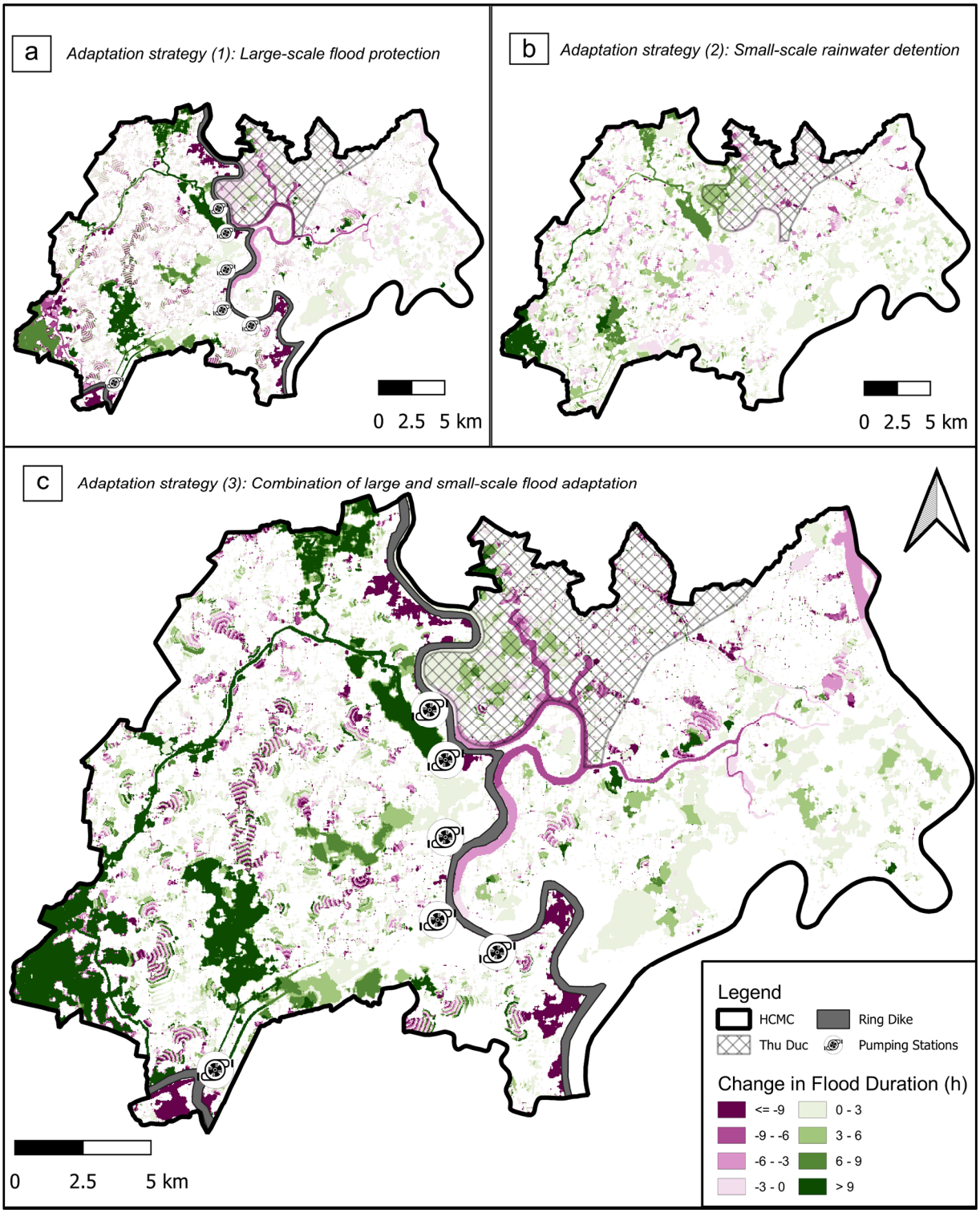

Figure S2: FLOOD DURATION REDUCTIONS – Changes in flood duration (higher than 10 cm; Td>10cm) after implementing (a) a large-scale ring dike (incl. six pumping stations and sluice gates), (b) small-scale rainwater detention in accordance with the Chinese Sponge City program or (c) both strategies in combination. All data was visualized using scientific color maps created by Crameri (2021).

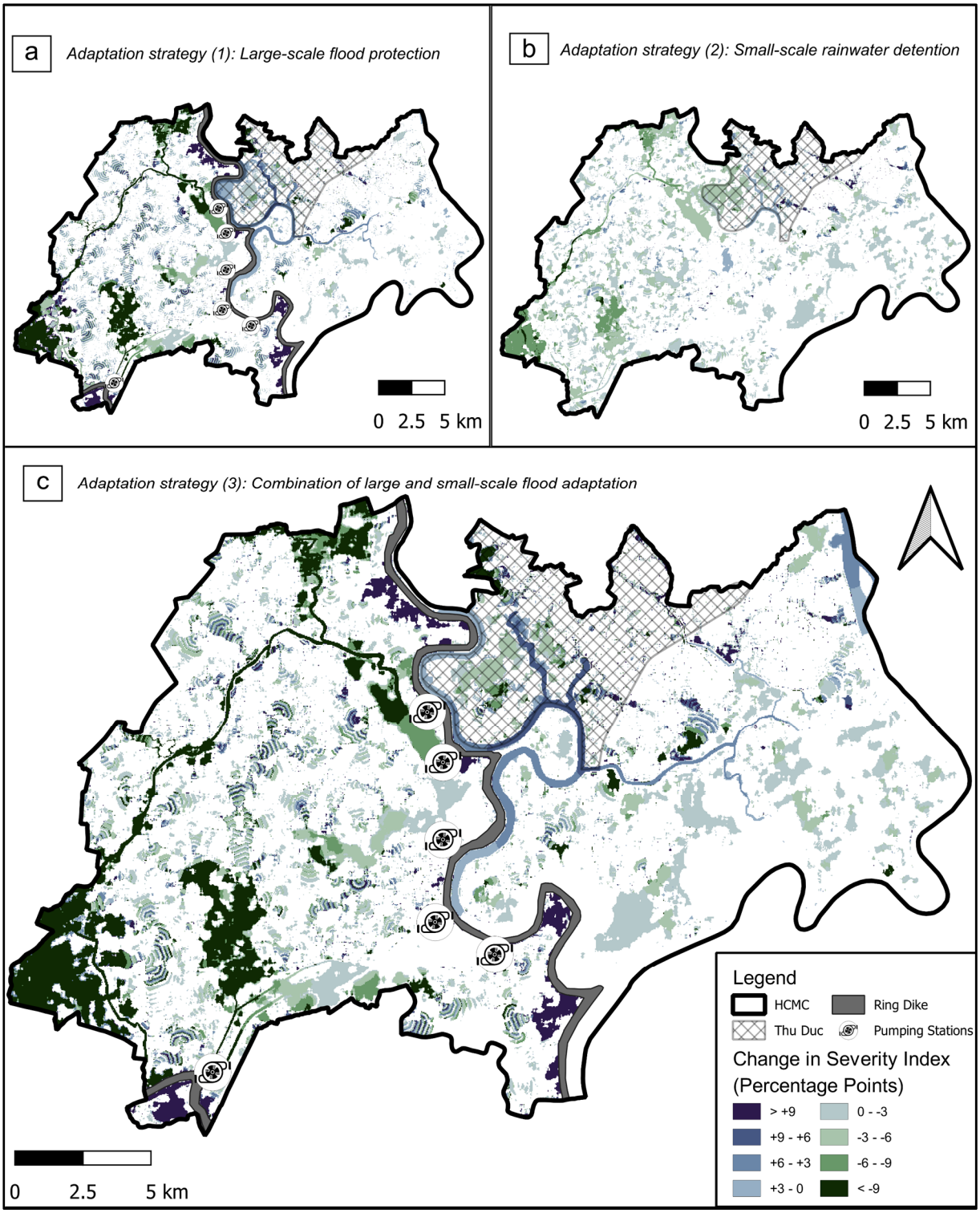

Figure S3: FLOOD SEVERITY REDUCTIONS – Changes in normalized flood severity (INFS) after implementing (a) a large-scale ring dike (incl. six pumping stations and sluice gates), (b) small-scale rainwater detention in accordance with the Chinese Sponge City program or (c) both strategies in combination. All data was visualized using scientific color maps created by Crameri (2021).

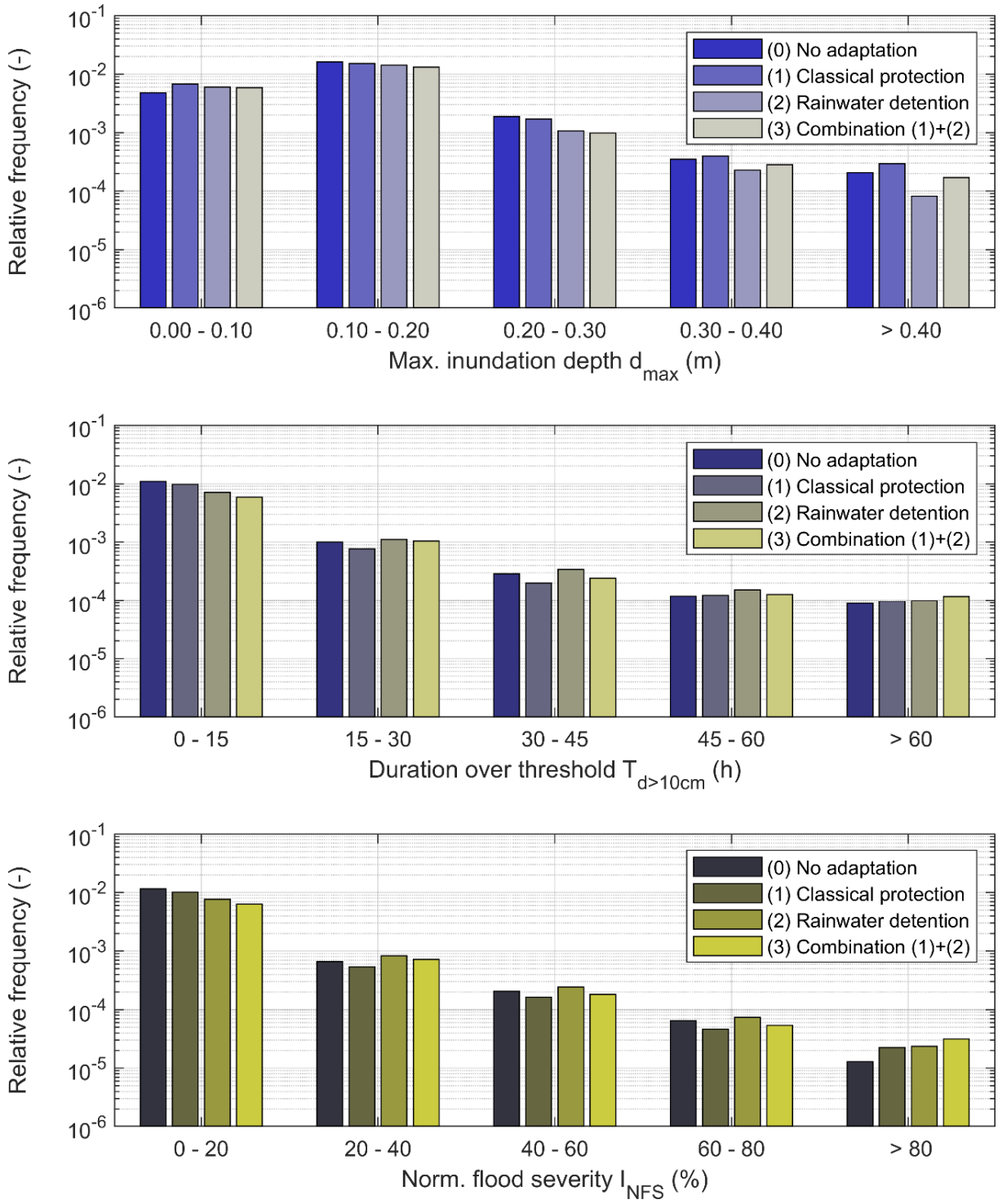

Figure S4: INUNDATION FREQUENCY – Changes in the frequency of occurrence for (a) the maximum flood depth, (b) duration of significant flood (higher than 10 cm) and (c) normalized flood severity. The four colours pertain to the respective adaptation scenarios, named in the legend.