Flooded streets children in the rain.
Still Pictures. G. Noti

two chapters describe the methods available. Chapter 4 deals with so-called structural measures including the use of dykes dams and diversion structures for protecting the flood plain from floods. Chapter 5 covers non-structural methods: regulation of the use of flood plains, to keep human activities out of the way of floods; floodproofing to render buildings safe against flooding; soil and water conservation measures to reduce flood runoff; and flood forecasting to warn against impending floods. Structural and non-structural methods are often set up in opposition to each other but in reality they must be considered complementary, both are needed in a comprehensive flood-protection scheme. Dams built for water supply, irrigation, hydropower and many other purposes, including flood control, represent a particular hazard and should one collapse the resulting flood can be catastrophic. Chapter 6 discusses how they can be designed safely against floods. Any flood- mitigation scheme can only be designed for a certain level of flood which will, sooner or later, be exceeded. When this happens it is important that the proper emergency response procedures are organized. These should of course be part of the particular society's normal emergency response procedures, and chapter 7 discusses their particular flood-related aspects. Chapter 8 draws some conclusions from the preceeding material and re-emphasizes the key points to be considered in flood alleviation and protection.