

LEGEND for the River Embankments Analysis:

- **OPEN (O):** Breakage point where a recent (< 1 year) flood originated and is still open with no signs of intervention/rehabilitation on the latest analysed image. A Breakage point is a well-defined notch along the embankment.
- **OVERFLOWS (Of):** Portion of the river embankment where river spillage has recently occurred (< 1 year). Overflows generally take place along shallow portions of the embankments, which could extend several hundreds of meters during the flood.
- **CLOSED with sandbags (Cs):** Breakage point where a recent (< 2 years) flood originated and which has been fixed using sandbags. This point should also be considered as a POTENTIAL (P) river breakage, as sandbags are a temporary intervention subject to new floods.
- **POTENTIAL (P):** The point where there is a high likelihood for flooding to occur due to indicators such as recent vegetation removal, embankment erosion, recurrent water spillage or other signs representing a potential embankment weakness. These indications are supported by DTM analysis, multi-temporal analysis and/or direct field observations.
- **POTENTIAL old (Po):** Point that in the past was assessed as a portion of the embankment prone to flood due to the detection of criticalities, but that did not show any recent (< 2 years) flood. The situation is considered stable and currently not critical.
- **CLOSED with heavy machinery (Cm):** Breakage point where a recent (< 2 years) flood originated and that has been fixed using heavy machinery. Satellite images show soil heaping to reinforce the river embankment. This point should be considered a CLOSED river breakage as this type of intervention should prevent further flooding in the short to medium term.
- **CLOSED old (Co):** The point where an old (>2 years) flood originated. Signs of rehabilitation may or may not be observed. No flooding has been detected recently, so this point may be considered CLOSED as the situation is stable.