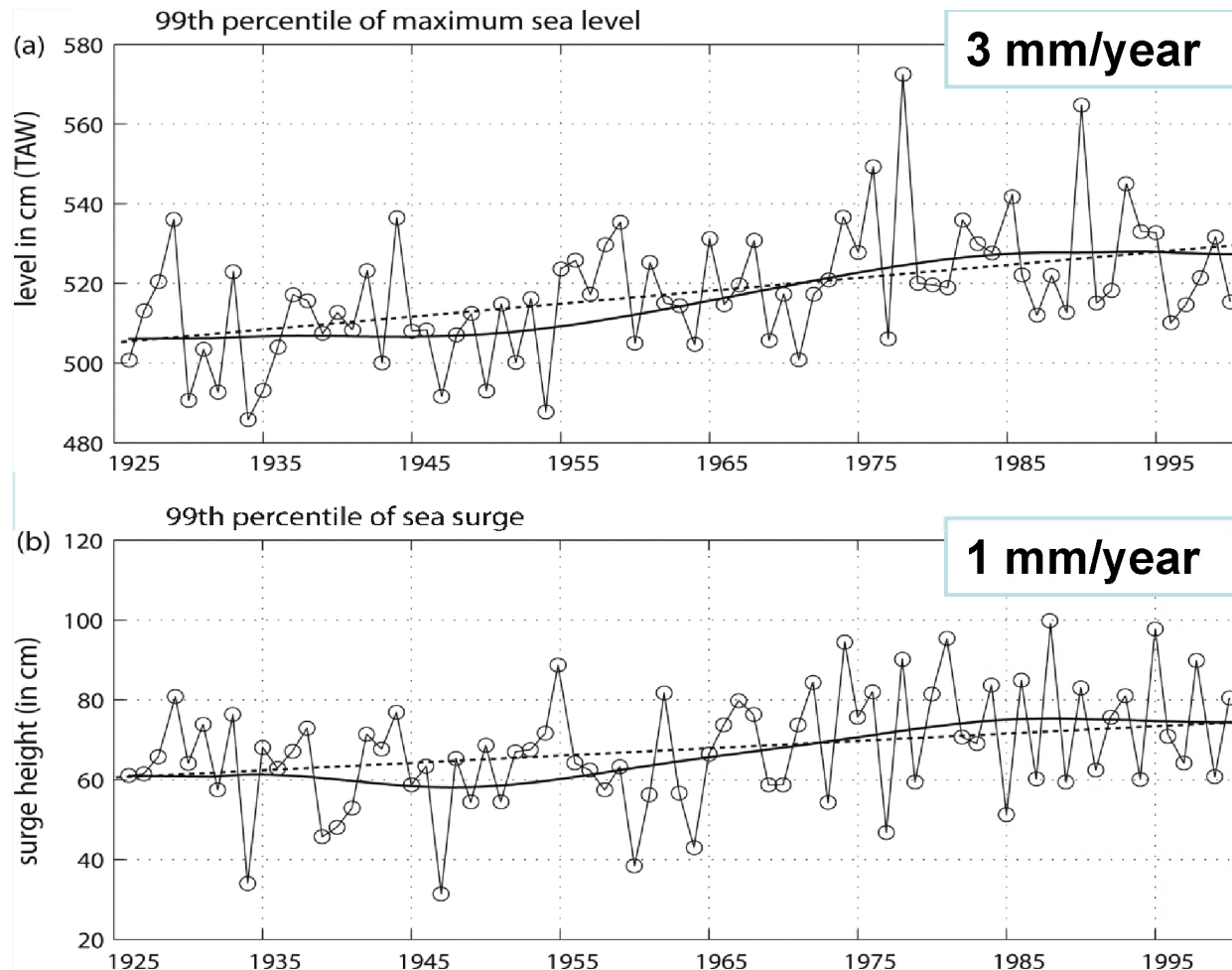


Hydro-meteo and climate change

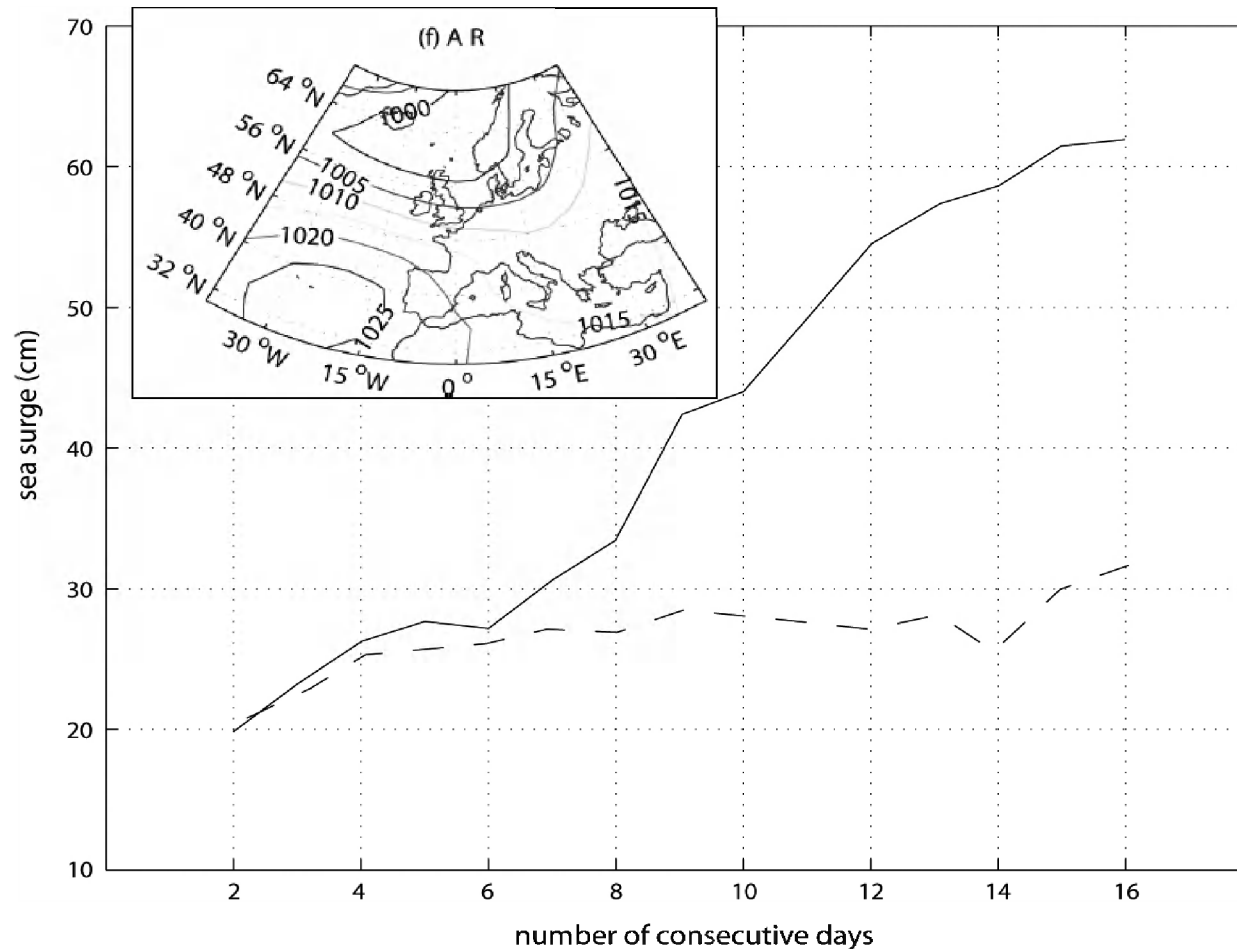
Jaak Monbaliu (K.U.Leuven)

99th percentile daily maximum sea level (top) and surge (bottom)



Wintertime (October–March) 99th percentile of daily maximum (a) sea level and (b) daily sea surge at Ostend station in the period 1925–2000 (line with circle). The low-pass variations removing periods below 1/30 cycles per year superimposed as bold full line and linear trends in dashed lines. (Ullmann and Monbaliu, 2010)

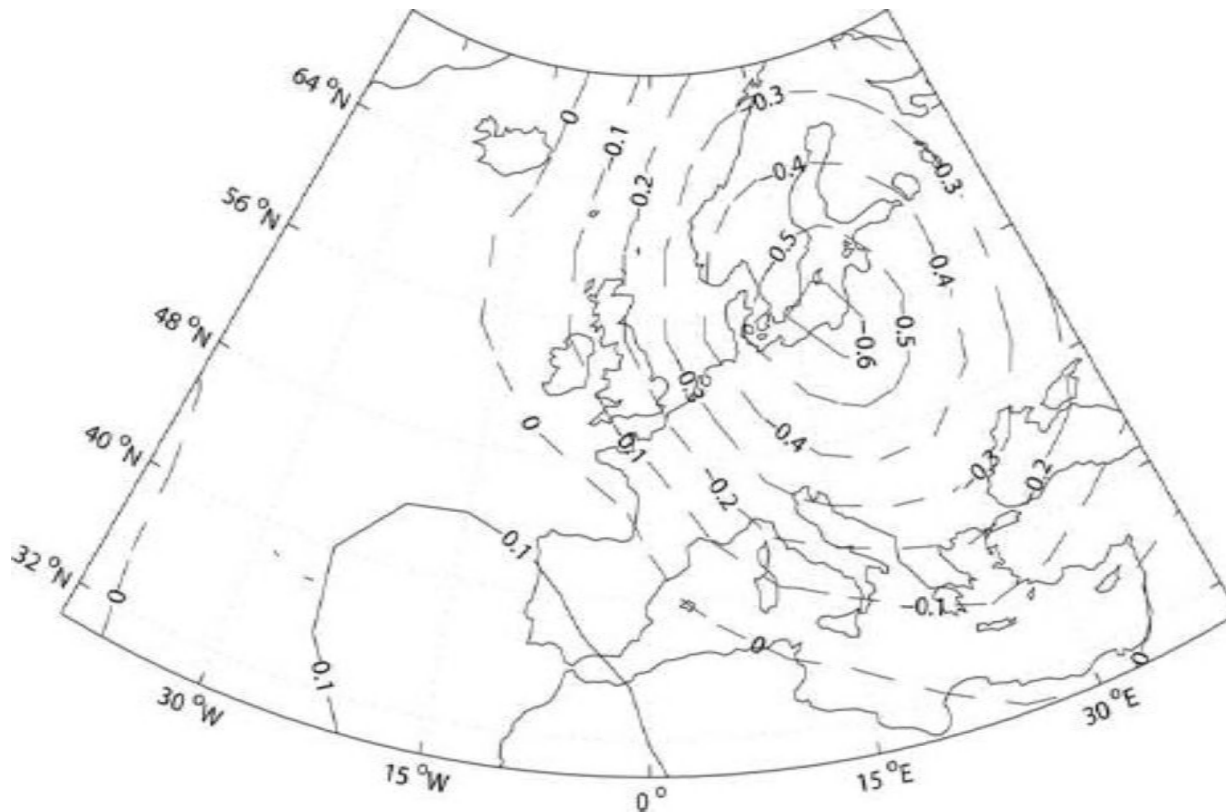
Persistency of weather type important

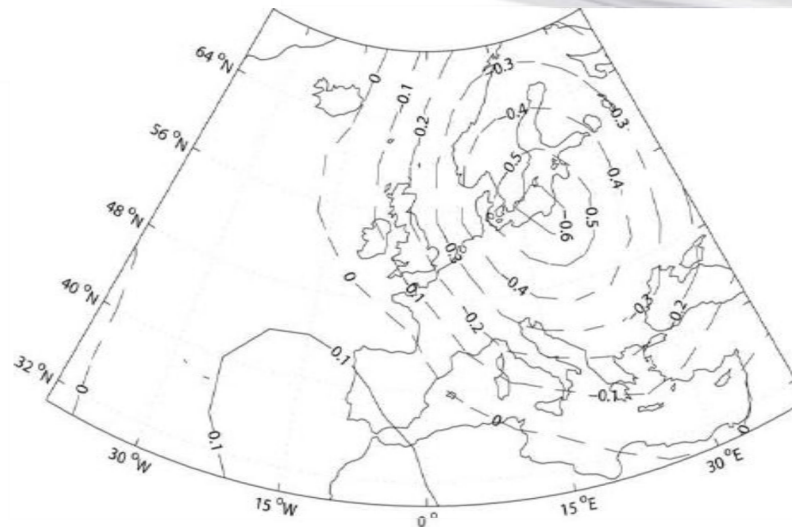


Full line: average maximum daily surge at Ostend for consistent spells of AR weather regime

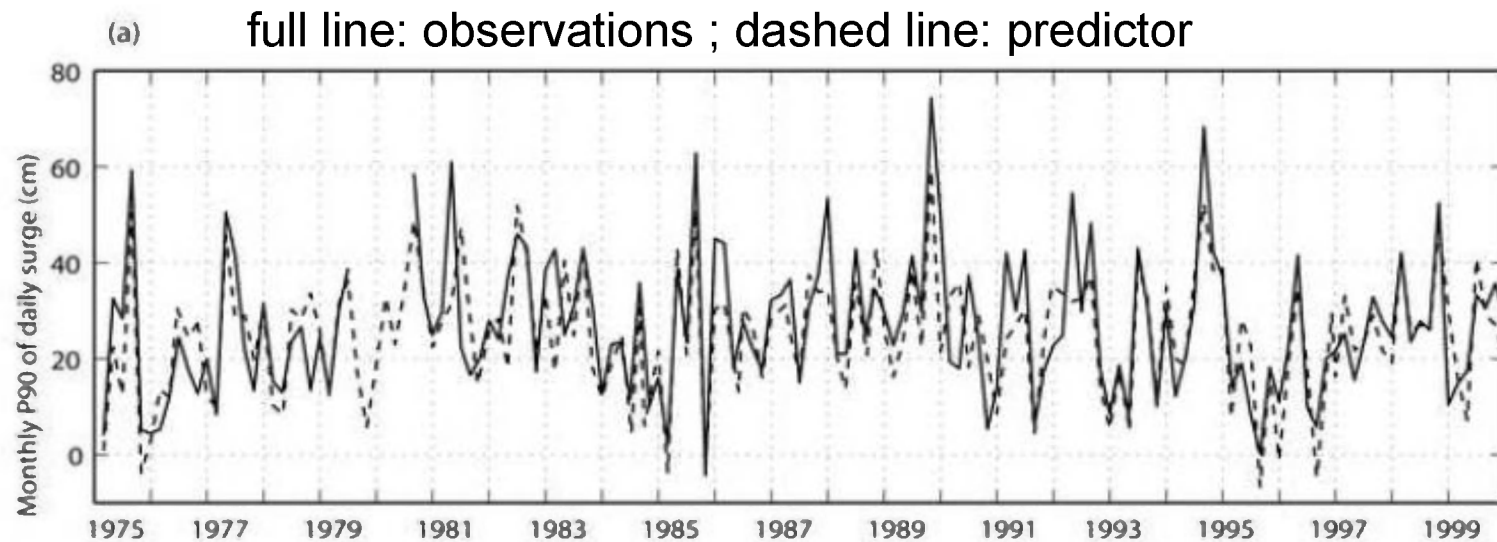
Dashed line: average of the last day maximum daily surge at Ostend of persistent spells

Correlation between surge and sea level pressure (daily basis)



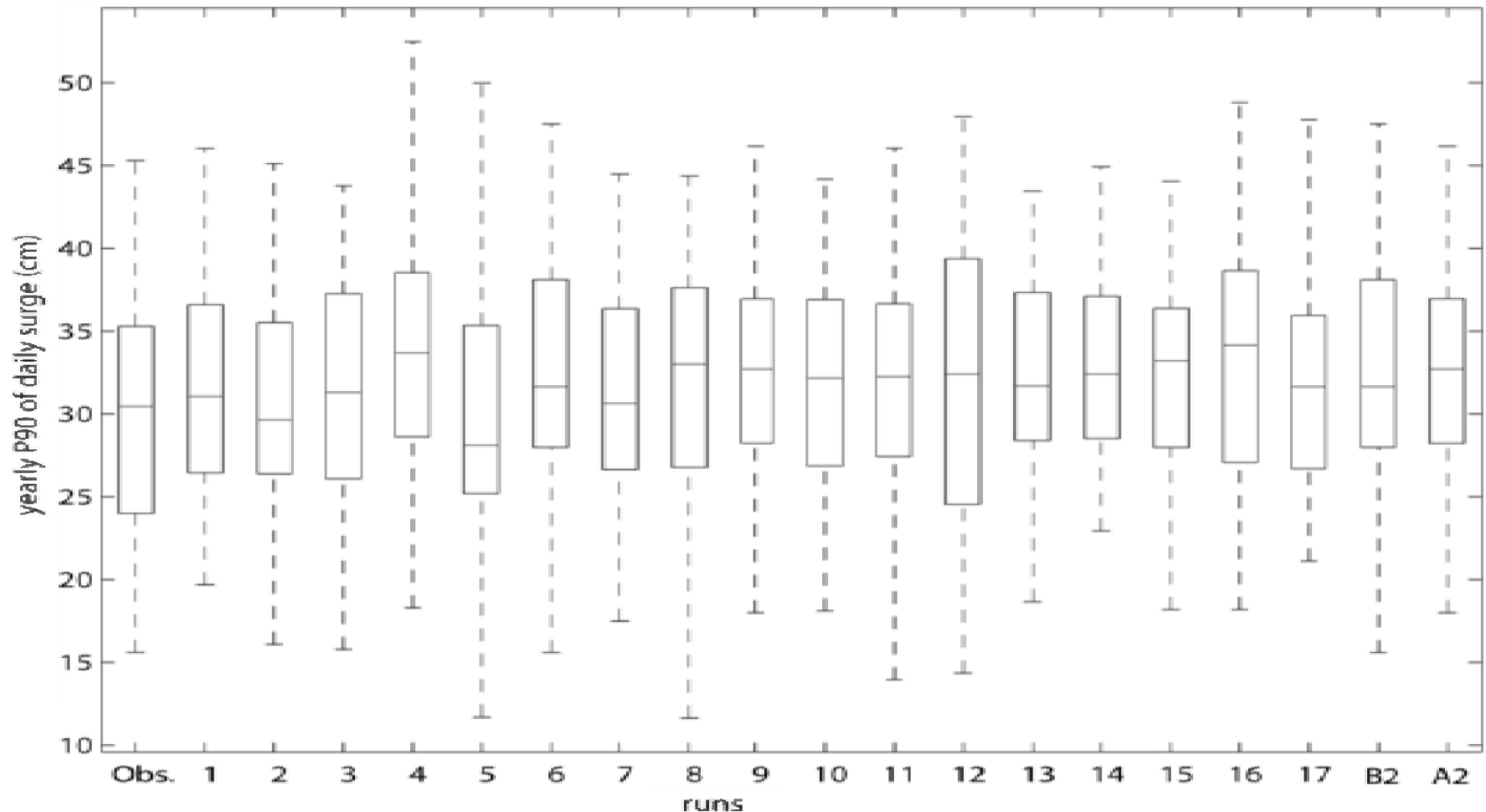


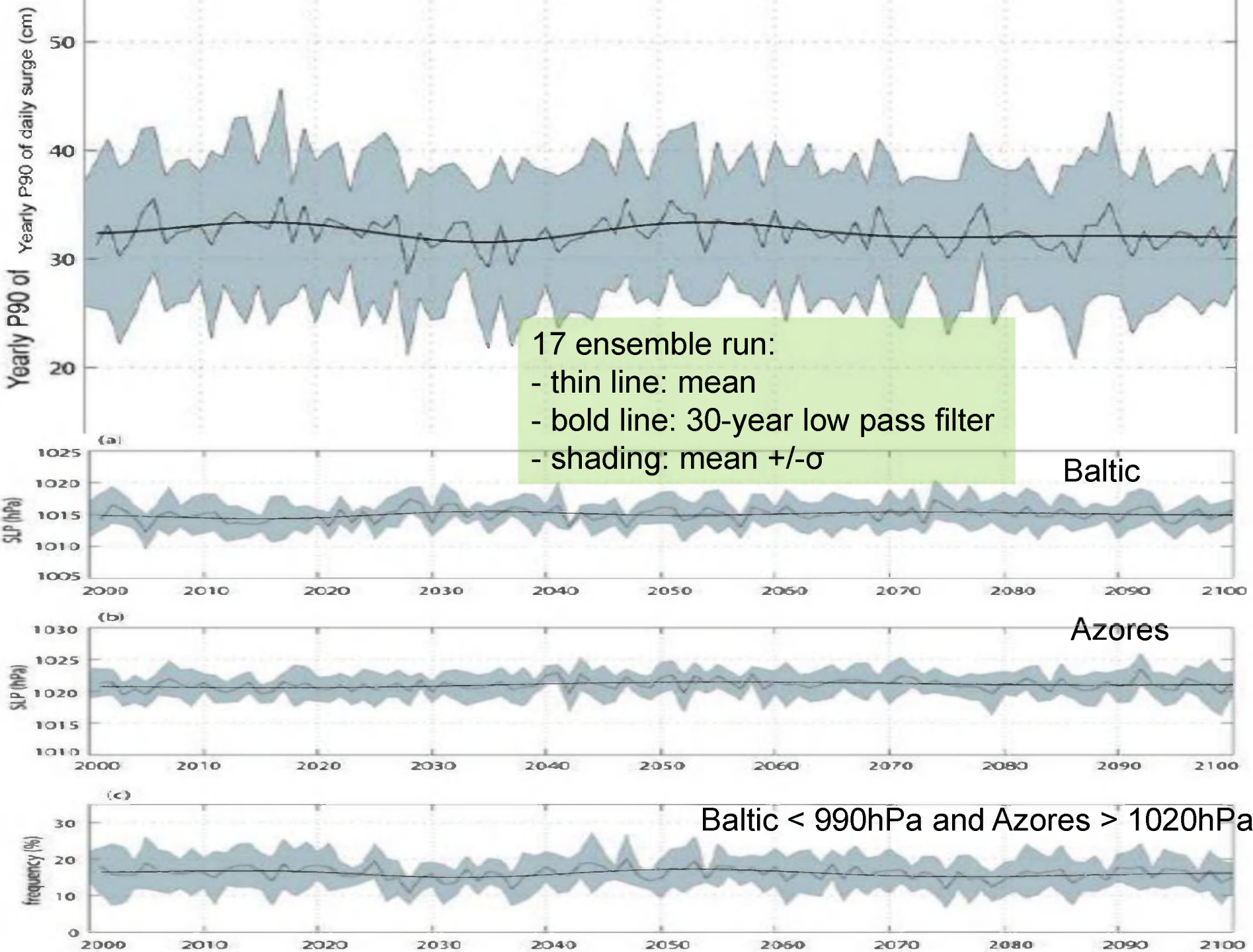
Predictor surge =
f (pressure Baltic Sea, pressure gradient between BS and Azores)



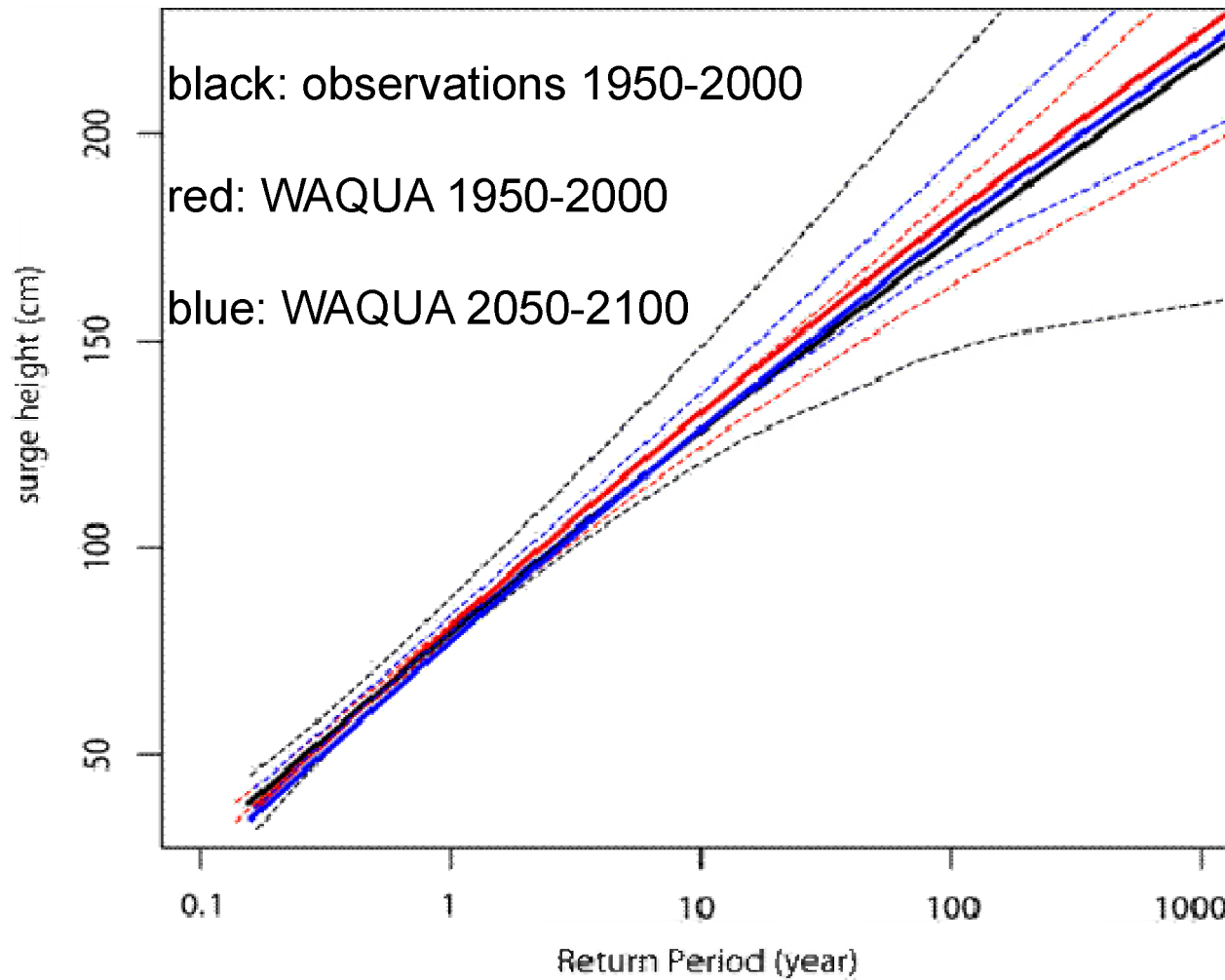
Future climate projection application to climate model output control run reproduction of value and variability of observations

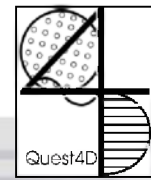
ESSENCE ensemble 17 runs using ECHAM/MPI-OM GCM A1b + 2 ARPEGE runs





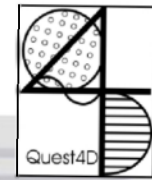
Extreme values for surges from hydrodynamic simulations (WAQUA) using ESSENCE GCM fields





Conclusions

- Surge height (and wave height) correlated with SLP over the Baltic and with the gradient of SLP between Baltic and Azores.
- Statistical downscaling reproduces high surge values (P90-→P99) well.
- From statistical downscaling: high surges values expected to stay stationary for the period 2000-2100.
- Hydrodynamic model results indicate that statistical distribution extreme surges are not expected to change for the period until 2100.
- **BUT:** do not forget about sea level rise → **CLIMAR** project



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