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Preface

The scope of this second Baltic Earth Conference is “The Baltic Sea region in transition”. This refers to the geographical location of the conference, as Helsingør is located in the transitional waters between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, but the title of the conference also refers to the environmental changes, which currently take place in the region, due to climate change and other anthropogenic pressures. Consequently, a major focus for Baltic Earth research in the coming years will be on the impact of multiple drivers of Earth system changes in the region, to estimate and describe the various individual pressures, and assess their dependencies and interrelations.

Baltic Earth has existed now for 5 years. What have we achieved? We could name the numerous workshops, outreach events, summer schools and conferences, as well as research projects and publications, which Baltic Earth has initiated or organized together with partner institutions in the region, and which are available at the Baltic Earth website. An envisaged initiative for the next future is the production of dedicated assessment reports on the Grand Challenges, including climate change and its impacts as overarching topic.

The sessions of this conference reflect the Baltic Earth Grand Challenges and topics:

- Salinity dynamics
- Land-Sea-Atmosphere biogeochemical linkages
- Natural hazards and high impact events
- Sea level dynamics, coastal morphology and erosion
- Regional variability of water and energy exchanges
- Multiple and interrelated drivers of environmental changes
- Regional climate system modeling

130 participants from 14 countries have registered for this second Baltic Earth conference, among them also countries outside the Baltic Sea region, and 126 presentations will be given (65 orals, 61 posters). We are happy to be able to avoid parallel sessions, allowing for a true interdisciplinary exchange between scientists. This has been the principle from the very beginning of the BALTEX era. As usual, no discrimination is made in this volume regarding poster or oral presentation; they are all sorted alphabetically within topics.

We sincerely hope that this conference will be a fruitful and joyful experience for all participants, and that it may foster the international and interdisciplinary scientific exchange in the Baltic Sea region.

Markus Meier and Marcus Reckermann

On behalf of the Conference Committee and the Baltic Earth Science Steering Group

Contents



Keynotes and special talks

Baltic Earth in context with other European and national Earth system programmes	
Ulrich Bathmann.....	1
International science collaboration for ocean climate	
Anne Christine Brusendorff.....	3
Update on GEWEX in its 30th anniversary	
Joan Cuxart.....	4
Natural hazards and socio-technical vulnerabilities in the Baltic Sea region	
Guliano Di Baldassarre	5
Regional and Global Earth System Modelling Activities in MERGE	
Paul Miller	6
The development of climate science of the Baltic Sea region	
Anders Omstedt	8
Baltic Sea Operational Oceanographic System (BOOS) – a stimulator to Baltic earth system research	
Jun She, P. Andersson, T Kõuts, D. Mirawslow, JH Reißmann and L. Tuomi	10
Baltic Earth, Outreach and Communication	
Hans von Storch.....	



Topic A: Salinity dynamics

Analysis of factors influencing the salinity of Baltic inflows and how these may change with sea level rise.	
Lars Arneborg	13
The impact of the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation on the salinity variability of the Baltic Sea	
Florian Börgel, C. Frauen, S. Schimanke, H.E.M. Meier	14

Water exchange through the Danish Straits with global mean sea level rise Sandra-Esther Brunnabend, U. Gräwe, X. Lange, H.E.M. Meier	16
Using model-based sub-regional EOF patterns to reconstruct temperature and salinity fields from observations Jüri Elken, M. Zujev.....	18
Atmospheric Forcing of Major Baltic Inflows in a 750 Years Simulation Claudia Frauen, F. Börgel, H.E.M. Meier	20
Haline convection due to sea ice brine rejection in the Northern Baltic Sea Celine Gieße, H.E.M. Meier	22
Hydrophysical conditions in the southern part of the Baltic Sea in summer and autumn seasons of 2016-2017 Maria Golenko, V. Paka, A. Kondrashov, A. Korzh, V. Zhurbas	24
Decadal variations in barotropic inflow characteristics and their relationship with Baltic Sea salinity variability Katharina Höflich, A. Lehmann.....	25
Long-term changes in stratification in the Baltic Sea Taavi Liblik, U. Lips	27
The Słupsk Sill overflow – mixing hot spot of eastward spreading saline water Volker Mohrholz, T. Heene	28
Major Baltic Inflow statistics – revisited Volker Mohrholz.....	30
Benthic foraminifera distribution in the South-Eastern Baltic Sea in relation to the North Sea Water Inflow Ekaterina Ponomarenko, E. Dorokhova, V. Krechik	31
Salinity dynamics and inter-sub-basin transport in the Baltic Sea Jun She, J. Murawski	

 **Topic B:**
Land-sea-atmosphere biogeochemical feedbacks

The Impact of Water Constituents on Radiative Heat Transfer in the Open Ocean and Shelf Seas Bronwyn Cahill, J. Fischer, U. Graewe, H. Burchard, J. Wilkin, J. Warner, N. Ganju	35
Nutrient retention along the Swedish coastline Moa Edman, K. Eilola, E. Almroth-Rosell, HEM. Meier, I. Wåhlström, L. Arneborg.....	37

High resolution nutrient data to unravel the post-spring bloom elemental cycling in the central Baltic Sea	
Anja Eggert, B. Schneider, J. Müller, N. Wasmund, M. Nausch, G. Nausch, G. Rehder.....	38
Spatial and seasonal phosphorus changes in the water column of an estuary of the southern Baltic Sea	
Lisa Felgentreu, G. Nausch, F. Bitschofky, M. Nausch, D. Schulz-Bull.....	40
Air-sea Methane fluxes in the Baltic Sea using eddy covariance	
Lucia Gutiérrez-Loza, A. Rutgersson, M. B. Wallin, E. Sahlée	42
The structure of the CO₂ system in the mouths of the continental rivers: Odra, Vistula, Leba and Slupia	
Karoline Hammer, K. Kuliński , B. Szymczycha, K. Koiorowska, M. Stokowski, B. Schneider .	44
Measuring turbulent sea-air CO₂ fluxes with a closed-path gas analyzer	
Martti Honkanen, J-P. Tuovinen, T. Laurila, T. Mäkelä, J. Hatakka, S. Kielosto, L. Laakso.....	46
Understanding the ecocline at shallow coasts of the Baltic Sea	
Gerald Jurasinski, M. Voss, M. Janssen, B. Lennartz, the Baltic TRANSCOAST Team	48
Hydrochemical characterization of SGD in the Bay of Puck, Southern Baltic Sea	
Żaneta Kłostowska, B. Szymczycha, K. Kuliński, M. Lengier, L. Łęczyński	50
The acid-base system of the Baltic Sea	
Karol Kuliński, M. Stokowski, B. Szymczycha, K. Hammer, K. Koziowska, A. Winogradow, M. Lengier, Ż. Kłostowska, B. Schneider	52
Sediments of the Baltic Sea as a source of C, N and P	
Monika Lengier, B. Szymczycha, K. Kuliński, A. Brodecka-Goluch, Ż. Kłostowska	54
A Baltic Sea Ecosystem Model with non-Redfield Stoichiometry for Carbon Fixation	
Thomas Neumann, A. Eggert.....	56
The chemical composition of <i>Mytilus trossulus</i> carbonate shells from the southern Baltic Sea: implications for environmental monitoring	
Anna Piwoni-Piórewicz, P. Kukliński, S. Strekopytov, E. Humphreys-Williams, J. Najorka, A. Iglowska	57
BONUS INTEGRAL: Improved Biogeochemical Monitoring and Greenhouse Gas Flux assessment for the Baltic Sea through high resolution trace gas data acquisition	
Gregor Rehder, A. Rutgersson, L. Laakso, K. Kuliński, U. Lips, H. W. Bange, K. Andreasson, J. Shutler, and the BONUS INTEGRAL science party.....	59
Using land-based sites for air-sea interaction studies	
Anna Rutgersson, H. Pettersson, E. Nilsson, H. Bergström, M. B. Wallin, E. D. Nilsson, E. Sahlée, L. Wu, E. M. Mårtensson	61

Organic matter mineralization in Baltic Sea deep waters: Rates and stoichiometry	
Bernd Schneider	63
Transformations of the carbonate system in the Odra estuary	
Marcin Stokowski, K. Kuliński, B. Schneider, G. Rehder, J. Müller	65
Deep submarine groundwater discharge indicated by pore water chloride anomalies in the Gulf of Gdańsk, southern Baltic Sea	
Beata Szymczycha, Ż. Kłostowska, K. Kuliński, A. Winogradow, J. Jakacki, Z. Klusek, A. Brodecka-Goluch, B. Graca, M. Stokowski, K. Kozirowska, D. Rak	66
Eddies' impact on biological processes – A case study in the Western Baltic Sea for the algal blooming season 2010	
Rahel Vortmeyer-Kley, M. Berthold, U. Gräwe, U. Feudel	68
Variation of organic carbon cycling modulated by benthic animals in the Baltic Sea in the past six decades	
Wenyan Zhang, U. Daewel, K. Wirtz, C. Schrum	

 **Topic C:**
Natural hazards and high impact events

Reliability of HIPOCAS wind wave hindcast data for the southern Baltic Sea	
Witold Cieślakiewicz, A. Cupiał.....	71
Reproduction of 10m-wind and sea level pressure fields during extreme storms with regional and global atmospheric reanalyses in the North Sea and the Baltic	
Natacha Fery, B. Tinz, A. Ganske, L. Gates	73
Variability of wind storms during cold season in Northern Europe over the past 70 years	
Indre Gecaite	75
Baltic storm surge event Axel along the German Baltic Sea coast in a climate perspective	
Nicolaus Groll, R. Weisse, L. Gaslikova	77
Integrated coastal hazard risk reduction and management – a closer look at the dynamical damage cost methodology used in the COHERENT project	
Kirsten Halsnæs, M. A. Dahl Larsen, N. Drønen, F. Bach Kristensen, C. Sørensen, B. Brahtz Christensen.....	78
Extreme sea levels on the German Baltic Sea coast	
Jürgen Holfort, B. Weidig, I. Perlet, S. Schwehmann	80

Changes in drought indices in Estonia during the period of the contemporary climate warming	
Jaak Jaagus, A. Aasa.....	81
Spatial variability of extreme precipitation in Estonia	
Jüri Kamenik, P. Post, J. Jaagus, A. Kull, A. Kaasik, S. Aņiskeviča	83
Strong currents in a cross section of two narrow straits in the Finnish Archipelago Sea	
Hedi Kanarik, L. Tuomi, E. Miettunen, R. Hietala, P. Alenius	86
Causes, frequency and strength of severe high water events in the Odra River mouth area (the southern Baltic Sea)	
Halina Kowalewska-Kalkowska	87
Storm surge modelling in the Baltic Sea using the high resolution PM3D model	
Halina Kowalewska-Kalkowska, M. Kowalewski	88
Supercomputer-aided analysis of wave impact on coastal infrastructure	
Andrey Kozelkov, R. Shagaliev, R. Dmitriev, A. Kurkin, E. Pelinovskiy	90
Non-stationary modeling of extremes in water levels along the Baltic Sea coast	
Nadia Kudryavtseva, K. Pindsoo, T. Soomere	92
Three-dimensional LOGOS simulations of a Chelyabinsk-like meteorite drop into the Baltic Sea	
Vadim Kurulin, A. Kozelkov, R. Shagaliev, E. Tyatushkina, A. Kurkin	94
The Connection of Storms and Significant Wave Heights in the Baltic Sea with Indices of Large-scale Atmospheric Circulation (NAO, AO, SCAND)	
Alisa Medvedeva, S. Myslenkov, V. Arkhipkin,	95
A comparison of observed extreme water levels at the North- and Baltic Sea with extremes derived from a regionally coupled ocean-atmospheric climate model (MPI-OM) and their impact on dewatering potential at Kiel-Canal	
Jens Möller, B. Tinz	97
Temporal development of residence times and the power impact to the German Baltic sea coastline induced by storm surge events	
Justus Patzke, J. Kelln, D. Salecker, P. Froehle	98
Wave hindcast statistics in the Gulf of Bothnia	
Jari Särkkä, L. Tuomi, R. Marjamaa, R. Hordoir, K. Eilola	100
Distribution of droughts and dry winds in the Black Sea Steppe province under current climate conditions	
Inna Semenova, M. Slizhe	101

On Cyclones Causing Storm Surges in Pärnu and Narva-Jõesuu Mait Sepp, P. Post, Ü. Suursaar	103
ERA5: High temporal and spatial resolution reanalyses as a tool to investigate high impact events and other natural hazards in the Baltic Earth region Martin Stendel	104
The regional features of cyclonic activity and frequency of weather extremes over the territory of Belarus Katsiaryna Sumak, I. Semenova	105
Rogue Waves in the southern North Sea Ina Teutsch	107
Seasonal and long-term dynamics of snow cover regime in Estonia Birgit Viru, J. Jaagus	108
Extreme rainfall analysis and estimation of intensity-duration-frequency curves using dual polarization weather radar data of Estonia and Italy Tanel Voormansik, R. Cremonini, D. Moisseev, P. Post	110
The atmospheric circulation as a driver of dry spell in Poland Joanna Wibig	



Topic D:
Sea level dynamics, coastal morphology and erosion

Interannual coastal processes in Estonia, Peraküla beach monitored by laser scanning technology Maris Eelsalu, K. Pindsoo, T. Soomere, K. Julge	115
Seasonal variability of diurnal seiches in Gulf of Riga Vilnis Frishfelds, J. Sennikovs, U. Bethers	117
Modeling patchiness on the sea surface caused by the interplay of winds and currents in the Gulf of Finland Andrea Giudici, J. Kalda, T. Soomere.....	119
Distinctive features of surface circulation in the southeastern part of the Baltic Sea by subsatellite oceanographic experiments held in 2014-2017 Evgeny Krayushkin, O. Y. Lavrova, K. R. Nazirova.....	121
Modeling of internal waves in the Baltic Sea Andrey Kurkin, O. Kurkina, E. Pelinovsky, E. Rouvinskaya	123

Observations, modeling and analysis of internal gravity waves in Sea of Okhotsk Oxana Kurkina, A. Kurkin, E. Rouvinskaya, A. Giniyatullin	125
Sea level change: mapping municipality needs for climate information Kristine S. Madsen, J. Murawski, J. She, P.L.Langen	127
Validation of altimetry-derived regional sea level trends based on reconstruction of Baltic Sea 2D sea level of the last century Kristine S. Madsen, J. L. Høyer, J. She, P. Knudsen, Ü. Suursaar	129
On the water level measurements in the Gulf of Riga during 1961–2016 Rain Männikus, T. Soomere, N. Kudryavtseva	130
Spatial and temporal features of synoptic and mesoscale Baltic sea level variability Igor Medvedev, A. Medvedeva	132
Building natural morphologies for effective beach nourishment Kevin Parnell.....	134
Modelling the Development of Large-Scale Mud Deposits in the Baltic Sea Basins driven by energetic events Lucas Porz, W. Zhang, C. Schrum	136
Scattering and backscattering properties of Estonian coastal waters Mirjam Randla, M. Ligi, T. Kutser, A. Ansper, K. Alikas	137
Radar remote sensing of the meteo-marine parameters in the Baltic Sea Sander Rikka, R. Uiboupin, A. Pleskachevsky, V. Alari, S. Jacobsen, T. Kõuts	139
Coastal erosion on the Kotlin Island’s coastline in the Gulf of Finland, the Baltic Sea: a model study to elaborate mitigation measures Vladimir Ryabchenko, I. O. Leontyev, D. V. Ryabchuk, A. Y. Sergeev, A. Y. Dvornikov, S. D. Martyanov, V. A. Zhamoida.....	141
Identification of extreme storm tides with high impact potential for the German North Sea coast Ralf Weisse, L. Gaslikova, I. Grabemann	143
Geographical diversity in the occurrence of extreme sea levels on the coasts of the Baltic Sea Tomasz Wolski, B. Wiśniewski.....	144

Topic E:
Regional variability of water and energy exchanges

Impact of «small» climate-forming factors in the formation of the hydrological regime of the basins of the Zapadnaya Dvina and Neman Rivers in Belarus Maryia Asadchaya, A. Kvach, L. Zhuravovich	147
Temporal behavior of atmospheric circulation types in Marmara Region (NW Turkey) Hakki Baltaci	149
The critical role of atmospheric forcing for simulating the dynamics of the Baltic Sea ecosystem Ute Daewel, C. Schrum, B. Geyer	151
Model estimates of climate and streamflow changes in the Western Dvina River basin Irina Danilovich, S. Zhuravlev, L. Kurochkina, A. Kvach.....	153
Analysis of bottom and wind friction velocities in inflow and non-inflow periods in the Baltic Sea Maria Golenko, V. Zhurbas.....	155
Changing effect of large scale atmospheric circulation on the regional climate variability of the Baltic Sea over the period 1948-2017 Andreas Lehmann, P. Post, K. Höflich	157
Relationship between satellite measured soil moisture and meteorological parameters Viktorija Mačiulytė	159
Evaluating mean circulation and transport in the Archipelago Sea Elina Miettunen, L. Tuomi, H. Kanarik, P. Alenius. K. Myrberg	161
The maximum runoff of small rivers of the Mountainous Crimea flowing into the Black Sea in modern climatic conditions Valeriya Ovcharuk, O. Todorova, E. Myrza	162
Enhancement of radar rainfall estimates for Estonian territory through optical flow temporal interpolation Jorma Rahu, T. Voormansik, P. Post.....	164
Wind and Turbulence Measurements with RPA during the ISOBAR Campaign Alexander Rautenberg, M. Schön, K. zum Berge, H. Mashni, P. Manz, S. Kral, L. Baserud, J. Reuder, R. Kouznetsov, E. O'Connor, I. Suomi, T. Vihma, J. Bange	166
On Summer Low Water Periods in Estonian Rivers in the Years 1951-2016 Mait Sepp	167

A descriptive analysis of the linkage between the vertical stratification and current oscillations in the Gulf of Finland Irina Suhhova, T. Liblik, M.-J. Lillover, U. Lips	168
Water balance assessment using SWAT for Russian subcatchment of Zapadnaya Dvina River Pavel Terskii, A. Kuleshov	170
Assessment of changes in river runoff for small and medium-sized rivers in the Russian part of the Baltic Sea basin under non-stationary climatic conditions Valery Vuglinsky, D. Timchenko	172
Cloud and radiation variability and trends for the northern Baltic region as observed and modelled for present day climate and future scenarios Ulrika Willén	

 **Topic F:**
Multiple drivers of regional Earth system changes

The Eckernförde Bay (SW Baltic Sea) through the ages: Time-series measurements at the Boknis Eck time-series station Hermann Bange	175
Hydroclimatic dynamics and peatland land cover response over last centuries – A multi-proxy reconstruction from hydro-meteorological data, peat stratigraphy, testate amoebas and remotely sense approaches Ieva Baužienė, J. Edvardsson, M. Lamentowicz, J. Taminskas, R. Šimanauskienė	177
Quantifying the land-use climate forcing in the past: a modelling approach focusing on Europe and the Holocene (LandClim II) Esther Githumbi, A.-K. Trondman, R. Fyfe, E. Kjellström, J. Lindström, Z. Lu, F. Mazier, A. B. Nielsen, A. Poska, B. Smith, G. Strandberg, S. Sugita, Q. Zhang, M.-J. Gaillard	179
Temperature variability of the Baltic Sea since 1850 in model simulations and observations and attribution to variability in the atmosphere Madline Kniebusch, H. E. M. Meier, T. Neumann	181
Variability of nutrient concentrations in the western Baltic Sea between 1995 and 2017 Joachim Kuss, G. Nausch, M. Naumann, D. Schulz-Bull	182
Recently accelerated oxygen consumption rates amplify deoxygenation in the Baltic Sea – observations and model results H. E. Markus Meier, G. Väli, M. Naumann, K. Eilola, C. Frauen	184

Changes of the frames of agroclimatic areas in the XXI century on the territory of Belarus
Viktar I. Melnik 185

Physical oceanography sets the scene for the Marine Strategy Framework Directive implementation in the Baltic Sea
Kai Myrberg, S. Korpinen, L. Uusitalo 187

Hypoxic to euxinic conditions in the Baltic Sea 1969-2016 – a seasonal to decadal spatial analysis
Michael Naumann, S. Feistel, G. Nausch, T. Ruth, J. Zabel, M. Plangg, M. Hansson, L. Andersson, L. Viktorsson, E. Lysiak-Pastuszek, R. Feistel, D. Nehring, W. Matthäus, H. E. M. Meier..... 188

Influence of the Grodno hydroelectric power station on the hydrological regime of the Neman river (Belarus, the Baltic Sea basin)
Ala Pauros, A. Kvach, L. Zhuravovich..... 189

Shipping and the environment in the Baltic Sea region - results of the BONUS SHEBA project
Markus Quante, J. Moldanova, M. Eriksson, E. Fridell, J.-P. Jalkanen, V. Matthias, J. Tröltzsch, M. Karl, I. Maljutenko and the Sheba Team..... 191

Pinus sylvestris L. inter- and intra-annual growth response to climatic conditions
Egidijus Rimkus, R. Pukienė, A. Vitas, J. Kažys..... 193

Long term impacts of societal and climatic changes on nutrient loading to the Baltic Sea
Marianne Zandersen, S. Pihlainen, K. Hyytiäinen, H. Estrup Andersen, M. Jabloun, E. Smedberg, B. Gustafsson, A. Bartosova, H. Thodsen, H. E. M. Meier, S. Saraiva, J. E. Olesen, D. Swaney, M. McCrackin.....

 **Topic G:**
Regional climate system modeling

Evaluation of the ERA-20C data using surface observations in the Hardanger Glacier, Norway
Bhuwan Chandra Bhatt, A. Sorteberg 197

Evaluation of a regional climate system model for the Baltic Sea region
Sandra-Esther Brunnabend, M. Placke, C. Frauen, F. Börgel, M. Schmidt, T. Neumann, H. E. M. Meier..... 198

Do we know more about climate change than during PRUDENCE?
Ole Bøssing Christensen, M. A. D. Larsen, M. Drews, M. Stendel, J. H. Christensen..... 200

Projected Changes in Baltic Sea Upwelling in Climate Change Scenarios
Christian Dieterich, M. Gröger, S. Schimanke, L. Arneborg, H. E. M. Meier 202

Assessment of Different Wind Products as Forcing for Baltic Sea Ocean Models Claudia Frauen, U. Gräwe, H. E. M. Meier	204
High resolution discharge simulations over Europe and the Baltic Sea catchment Stefan Hagemann, T. Stacke, H. T. M. Ho-Hagemann.....	206
The BALTIC and NORTH SEAS CLIMATOLOGY (BNSC) - a comprehensive, observation-based data product of atmospheric and hydrographic parameters Iris Hinrichs, A. Jahnke-Bornemann, V. Gouretski, A. Andersson, B. Klein, R. Saddikni, N. Schade, D. Stammer, B. Tinz.....	208
Implementing surface wave effects into an ocean general circulation model of the Baltic Sea: A semi-empirical type wave model approach Katharina Höflich, A. Lehmann.....	210
Different methods to handle seasonal ice cover in wave modeling Riikka Marjamaa, L. Tuomi, J.-V. Björkqvist, H. Kanarik, J. Vainio, R. Hordoir	212
Assessment of ocean circulation models for their applicability in the Baltic Sea Manja Placke, H. E. M: Meier, U. Gräwe, T. Neumann, Ye Liu.....	213
Copernicus regional reanalysis for Europe Semjon Schimanke, P. Lundén, M. Ridal, L. Isaksson, L. Edvinson.....	215
Climate Change in Estonia – warmer weather patterns or more warm weather patterns? Mait Sepp, P. Post, M. Lakson	216

The maximum runoff of small rivers of the Mountainous Crimea flowing into the Black Sea in modern climatic conditions

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1. Introduction

Crimea is located within the 44° 23' (Cape Sarich) and 46° 15' (Perekopsky earth trench) north latitude and 32° 30' (Cape Karamrun) and 36° 40' (Cape lantern) east longitude. Mountain Crimea occupies the southeastern and southern parts of the Crimean peninsula. The mountains stretch along the Black Sea coast at 150-160 km from Sevastopol in the west and in Feodosia in the east. Their maximum width is 50-60 km (Fig.1).

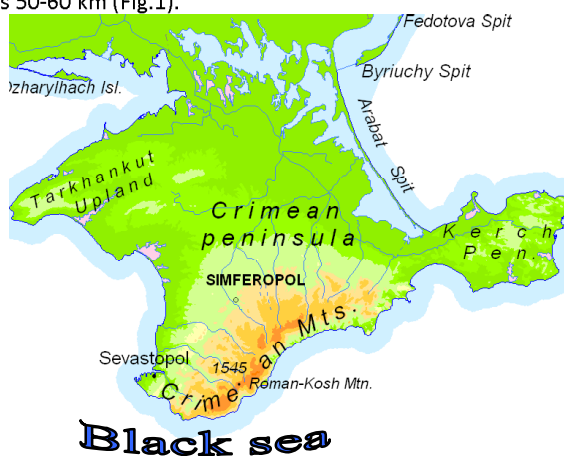


Fig. 1. Location map of Crimea

This study has been examined maximum runoff of the rivers of the Crimean Mountains. This rivers that flow through the western and eastern part of the northern slope Crimean Mountains and on its southern coast. The largest of them - Belbek, Alma, Salgir, Su-Indol and others.

In Crimea, 80-85% of the annual precipitation falls as rain. The characteristic features of the hydrological regime of rivers of the studied area are rain floods. On the catchments areas of the Mountain Crimea, the most frequent maximal daily rainfall is observed, forming floods, within the range of 71-90 mm (27,3%), precipitation is within the range of 31-70 mm (in the sum of the frequency of their occurrence is 40.9%) also typical for the formation of floods of the warm period[1].

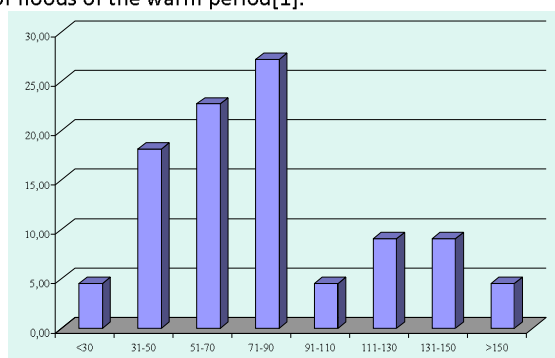


Fig. 2. The distribution of rainfall floods warm period, abscissa - precipitation layer, mm;

the vertical axis - the percentage of the total

One of the factors that significantly influences the water regime of the Crimean rivers is the karst, which causes the redistribution of runoff between the catchment and leads to a violation of zonation in the distribution of surface runoff of the rivers[2,3].

2. Methodology and data

To characterize the maximum runoff of rain floods (the layers of rain floods and maximum discharge of water) on the rivers of the Crimean Mountains were used materials of observations for long-term period (from the beginning of observations to 2010 inclusive) on 54 of streamflow station. The range of watersheds - from 0.32 to 3540 km², the average height of watershed range from 340 to 980 m, maximum duration of observation - '82.

The study is devoted rationing characteristics of maximum runoff rain floods of warm period for rivers Mountain Crimea based on a modified reduction structure that was derived directly from the model isochronous channel.

According to the authors [1], the advantage of this structure is its simplicity and a small number of calculation parameters. On the other hand, in contrast to the standard formulas of the reduction form, in the justification of structure (1), the method of isochrons used, which allows more fully to take into account all the runoff factors which in this formula are represented by the constituents of the slope modulus q'_m :

$$q_m = \frac{q'_m}{(A+1)^{n_1}}, \quad (1)$$

Where A - catchments areas, km² q'_m - maximal slope modulus that is equal to

$$q'_m = 0.28 \frac{n+1}{n} \frac{1}{T_0} Y_{1\%}, \quad (2)$$

Where $\frac{n+1}{n}$ is a coefficient of time nonuniformity of slope inflow, T_0 - duration of slope inflow, hours. $Y_{1\%}$ - runoff depths, mm.

3. Results

In order to justify the calculation parameters, a standard statistical processing of the initial information on the maximum runoff of floods of rivers of the given territory was carried out. As a result, we obtain the average long-term values of maximum water discharges and runoff depths, as well as the corresponding coefficients of variation and asymmetry. Were determined water discharges and runoff depths of rare probability of exceedence ($P = 1, 3, 5, \text{ and } 10\%$).

Based on the data of statistical processing, as well as on the analysis of conditions for the formation of a flood of warm period, for the considered territory, all parameters in the form of the calculated dependences are determined and summarized. The runoff depths ($Y_{1\%}$), as well as the duration of the slope influx, are summarized as dependencies on the average height of the catchments. The unevenness factor is averaged for the year of the Mountain Crimea at the level of 16.0.

Using formula (2), the calculated maximal slope modulus of 1% for the territory of the Crimean Mountains are summarized and summarized in the form of a map diagram (Fig. 3).

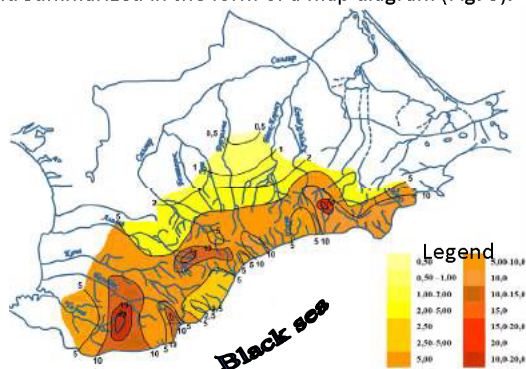


Figure 3. Distribution of maximum slope modulus 1% probability of exceedance in the territory of the Crimean Mountains, $m^3 / (c \cdot km^2)$.

Analyzing the map it can be noted that the calculated boundary modules of the sloping tributary in general increase from north-east to south from $0.5 m^3 / (c \cdot km^2)$ to $10-15 m^3 / (c \cdot km^2)$. Local maxima $20 m^3 / (c \cdot km^2)$ are observed on the rivers Chorna and Raven. Within the catchment areas of these rivers there is an active unloading of karst waters. On the other hand, the minimum values of the maximum modulus of the slope influx (from $0.5 m^3 / (c \cdot km^2)$ to $2.5 m^3 / (c \cdot km^2)$) are confined to the karst feeding zone.

In the second variant in the calculated formula introduced factor of underlying surface, which includes the effect of karst and a maximum slope influx module which determined by the altitude.

For the rivers where absence of observational data the coefficient of underlying surface are presented in the form of map (Fig. 4).

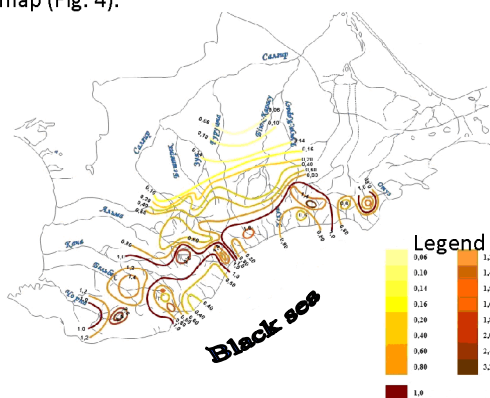


Figure 4. Distribution of the coefficient of the underlying surface for the territory of the Crimean Mountains.

The values obtained vary in the range from 0.06 to 3.20, and in our opinion, reflect the integral effects of karst and features of the underlying surface, which may be related to water management in the catchment; Approximately 1.0 coefficients indicate that there is no influence of the underlying surface on the investigated value.

Comparison of the calculated maximum water discharge ($P=1\%$) shows good convergence as with the original information, and so with the largest maximum water discharge of observation period.

4. Conclusions

- Study of the conditions of the flood formation on the rivers of the Mountain Crimea has confirmed the fact that one of the factors that significantly influences the water regime of the Crimean rivers is karst. The formation of floods is associated with storm rainfall, which covers relatively small areas of the territory, but can lead to catastrophic consequences.
- Analysis of the initial hydrological information on the maximum runoff of the floods, showed that despite global and regional climate change, the number of incidents of catastrophic floods on the rivers of the Mountain Crimea in recent years has not increased.
- Two variants of the calculation model of the formation of the maximum drainage of rain flood in the warm period of year in the Mountains of the Crimea are proposed in the work. In the first variant, the main calculation parameter of the technique is the maximal slope modulus, which is generalized in the form of a map. According to the second, in the calculated formula introduced a coefficient of the underlying surface, taking into account the influence of karst, and the maximum module of the sloping tide is determined taking into account the height of the terrain.
- The average accuracy of the calculation in two variants is $\pm 21.3\%$, with the accuracy of the initial information $\pm 21.6\%$, which allows to recommend a technique developed for the mountains of the Crimea for practical application

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