Joint Occurrence of Extreme Rainfall and Storm Surge along the Croatian Coast:

Exploring Seasonal Variations



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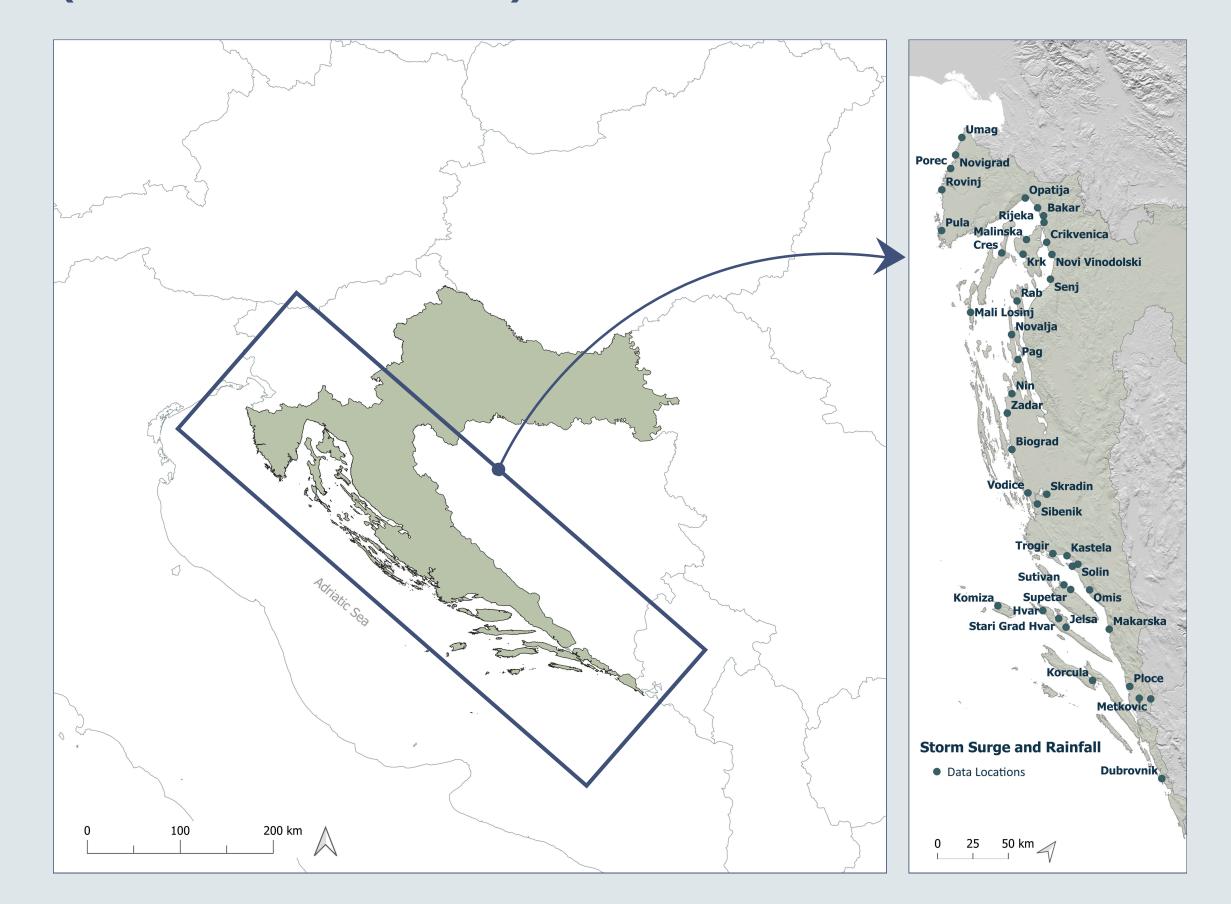




MOTIVATION

- The simultaneous or consecutive occurrence of two or more flood drivers can lead to an event known as **compound flooding (CF).**
- In Croatia, CF caused by the co-occurrence of high river discharges and storm surges is the only combination of CF drivers investigated to date, while others remain unexplored.
- This study aims to address this gap by conducting **further** research on CF in Croatia.
- High storm surges and heavy rainfall are flood drivers that
 often originate from the same weather system, so
 neglecting their seasonality can lead to a significant
 underestimation of dependency and CF potential.
- With its pronounced seasonality, the Croatian coast is an excellent example for investigating the seasonal correlation and co-occurrence of storm surges and rainfall.

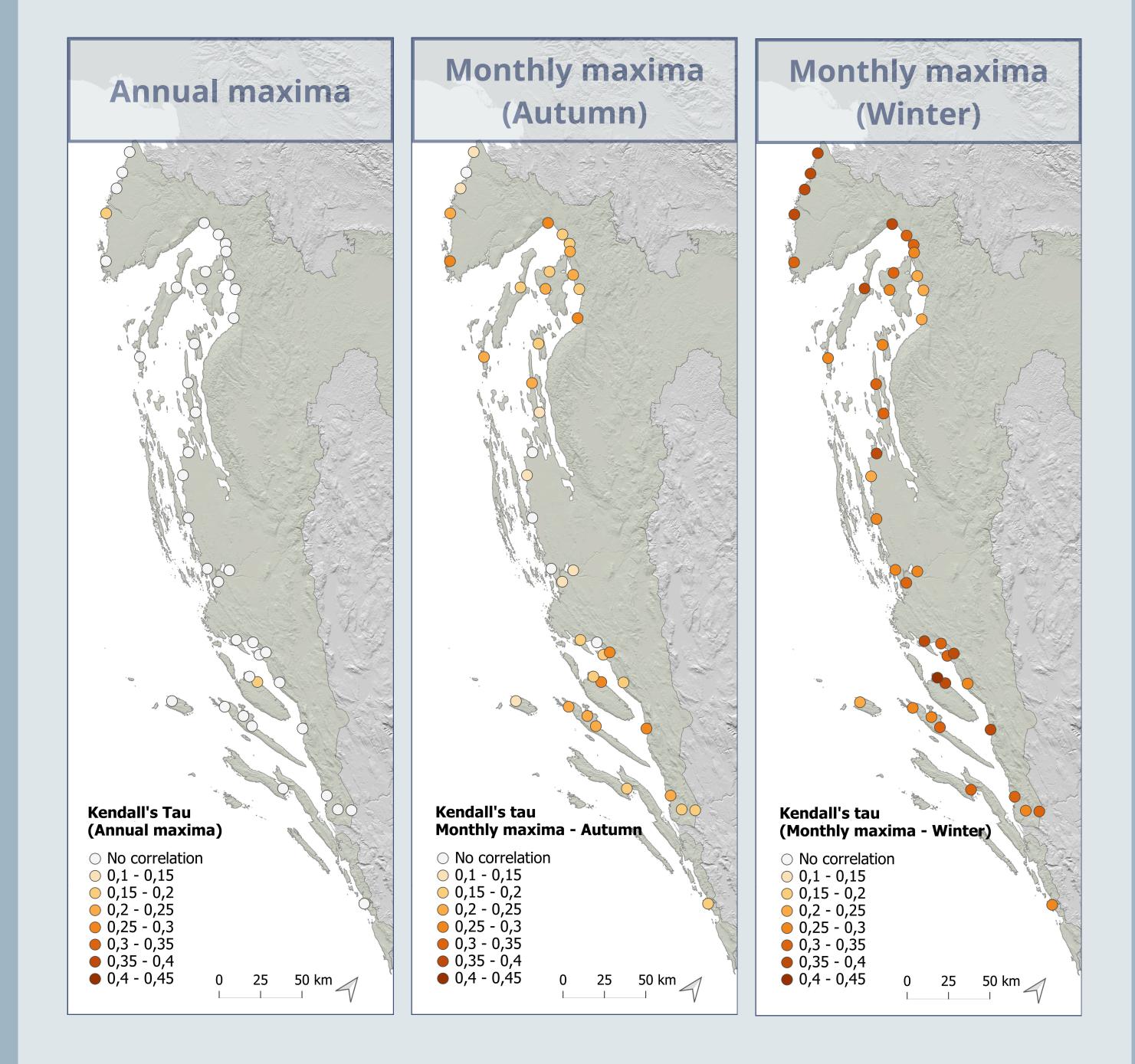
STUDY AREA: Croatian coast (42 locations)



- Rainfall data: Rain gauge stations daily timeseries.
- **Storm Surge data**: Coastal Extremes in the Mediterranean Sea reanalysis (CoExMed) corrected by tide gauge data hourly timeseries.

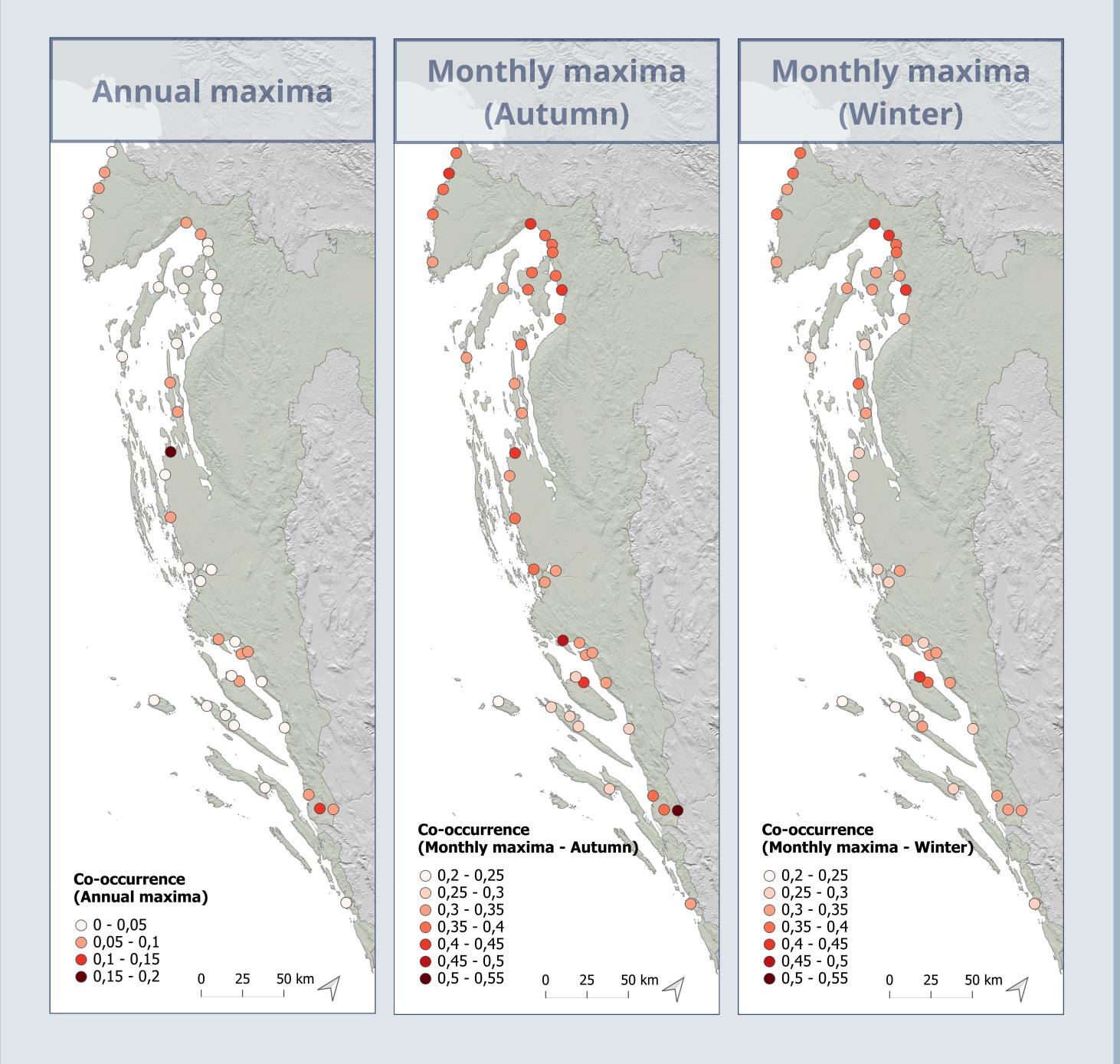
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

CORRELATION



- The correlation (Kendall's tau) for the annual maxima pairs of storm surge and rainfall is only statistically significant at a few locations.
- The inclusion of seasonality shows a clear increase in dependency at many locations, especially in the winter, when all locations exhibit significant correlation.
- Stronger correlations are observed in the northern and southern parts of the Croatian coast, indicating areas with a higher potential for compound flooding.

CO-OCCURRENCE

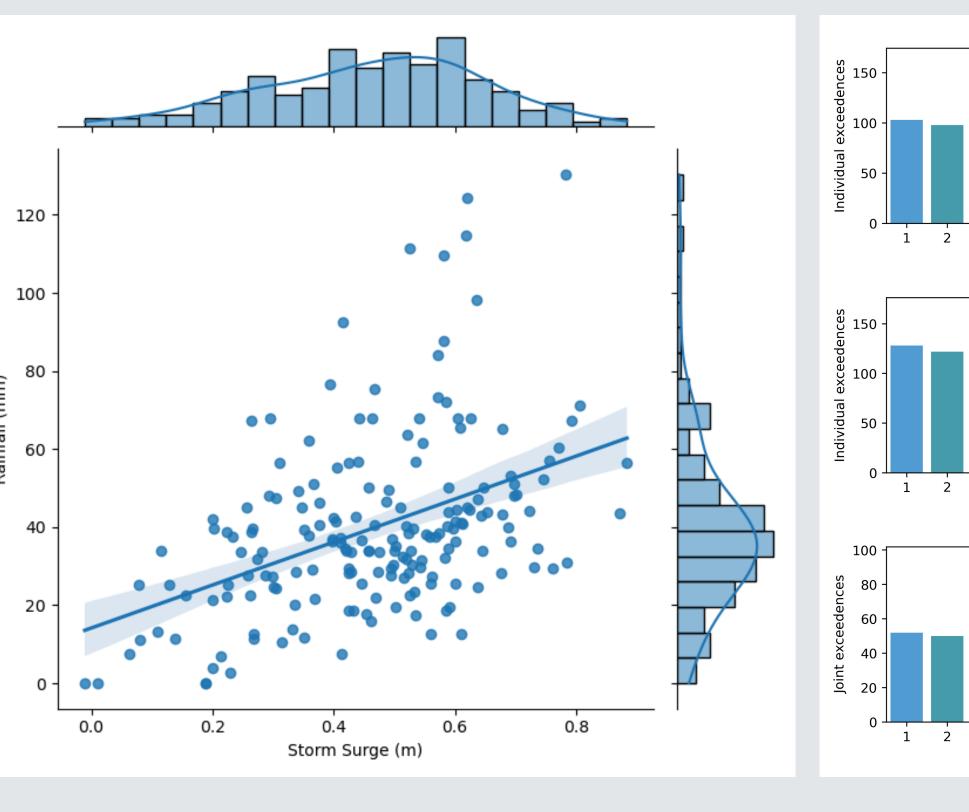


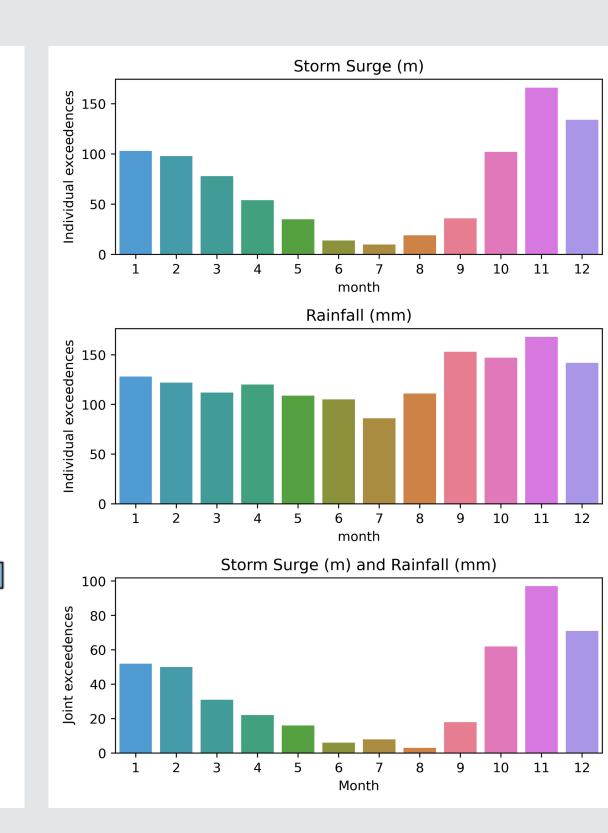
- The co-occurrence of annual maxima of extreme rainfall and storm surges is notably lower than in the seasonal analysis.
- For the Croatian coast, co-occurrence is more frequent in certain seasons, especially in winter.
- The northern part of the Croatian coast shows a stronger co-occurrence for annual maxima, but the seasonal analysis shows an additional increase.
- Although the correlation is higher in the winter season, the co-occurrence rate is higher in autumn.

METHODOLOGY

CORRELATION







FUTURE STEPS

- Fitting and selecting the copula model
- Calculating the joint return period for rainfall 10-yr return period and storm surge 10-yr return period

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- Seasonality is important: Neglecting seasonality can lead to an underestimation of flood impacts and risks.
- Correlation and co-occurrence: Both correlation and co-occurrence metrics are essential for a comprehensive understanding of CF dynamics. While correlations peak in winter, co-occurrence rates are higher in autumn, highlighting the importance of using both metrics to capture seasonal variations.



