



## **Online Workshop: Considering High Resolution Climate Change Projections for road infrastructure planning, development and maintenance**



WITH FUNDING FROM  
AUSTRIAN  
DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION



**UN**   
environment  
programme

# AGENDA

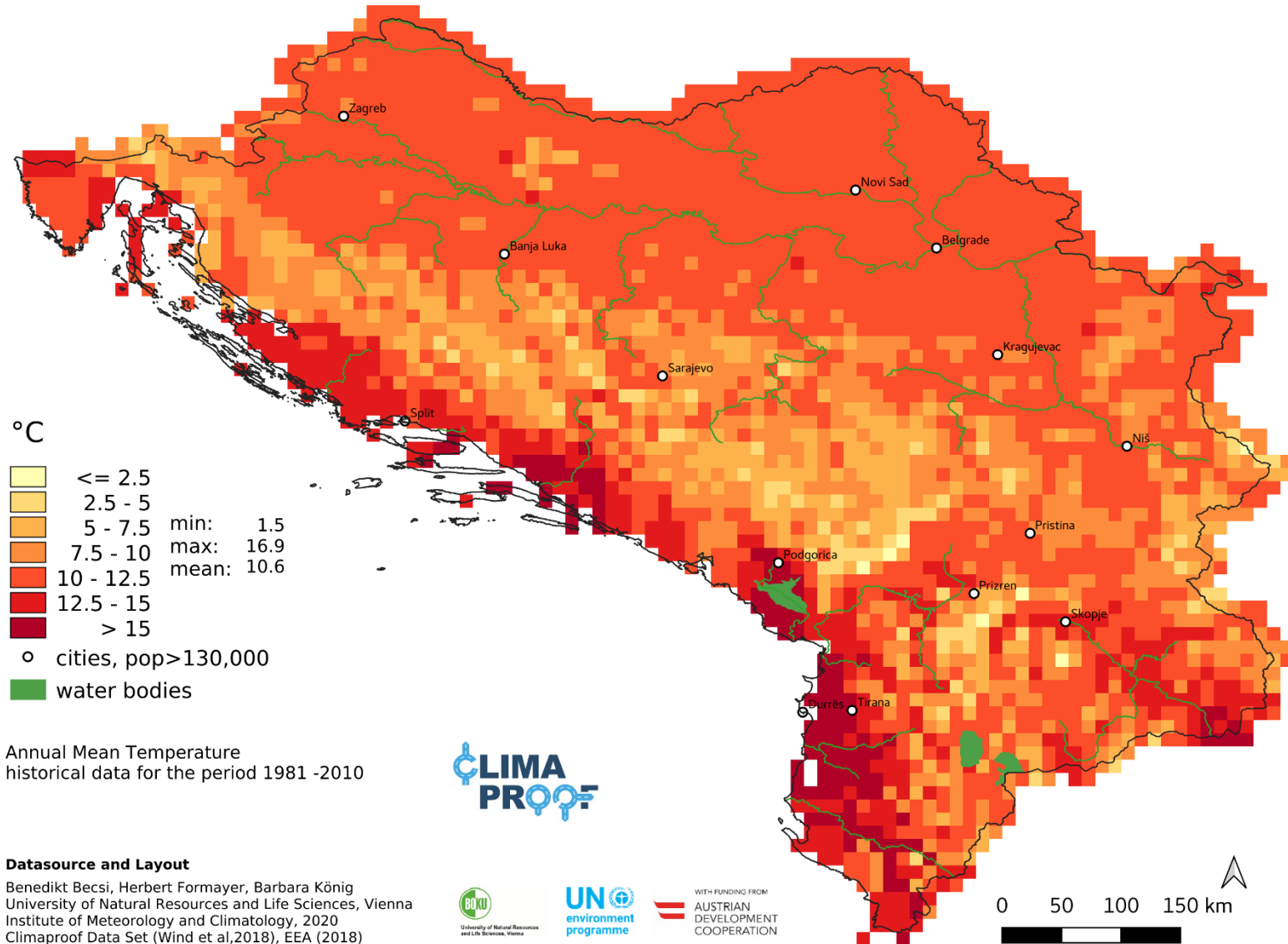
---

- **Climate and Climate Change in the Western Balkan region**
- **Introduction to the ClimaProof Dataset and Tools**
- **Discussion on EU good practices in incorporating climate projections in infrastructure planning and development**
- **Climate indicators for infrastructure planning, development and maintenance - general introduction and examples**
- **Discussion on relevance and prioritization of climate indicators for the Western Balkan region**

---

# Climate and Climate Change in the Western Balkan region

# Annual Mean Temperature Observations 1981-2010

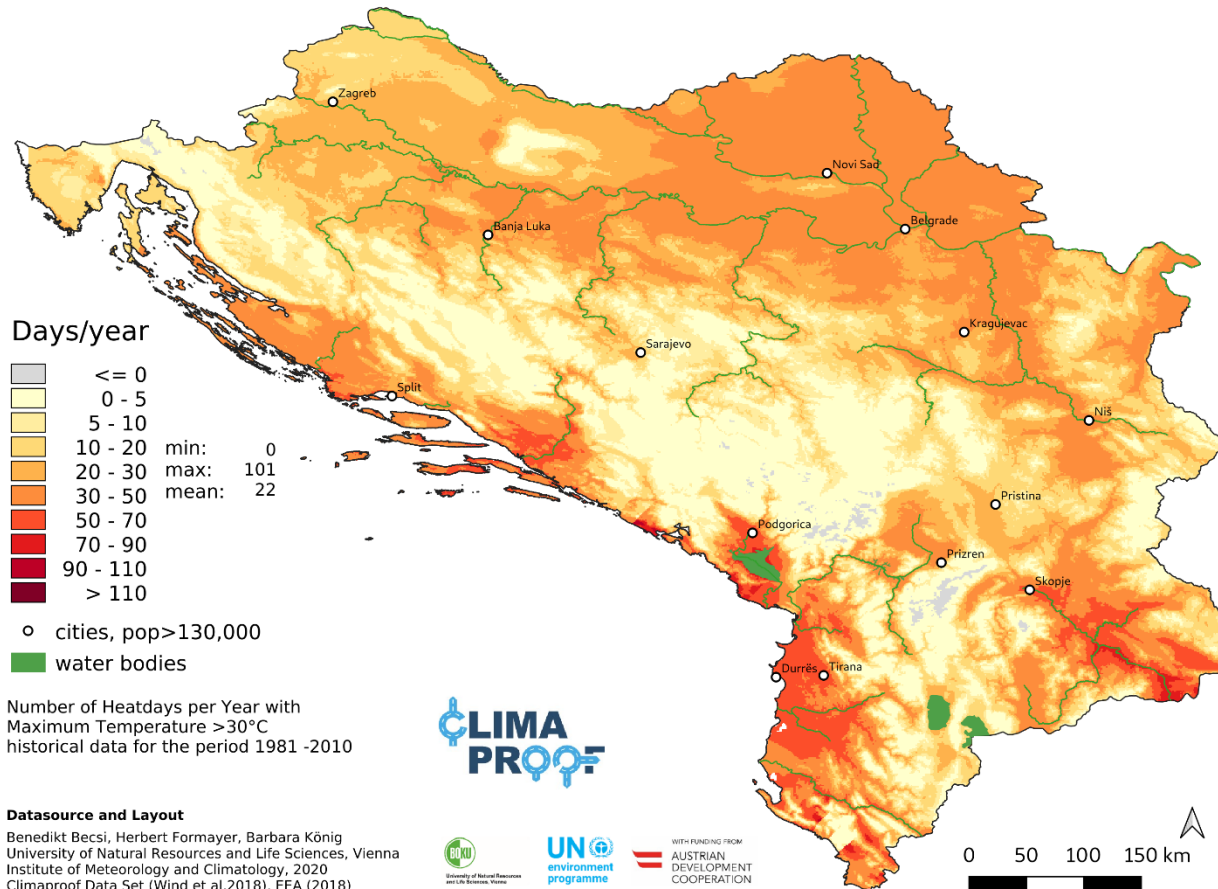


## Datasource and Layout

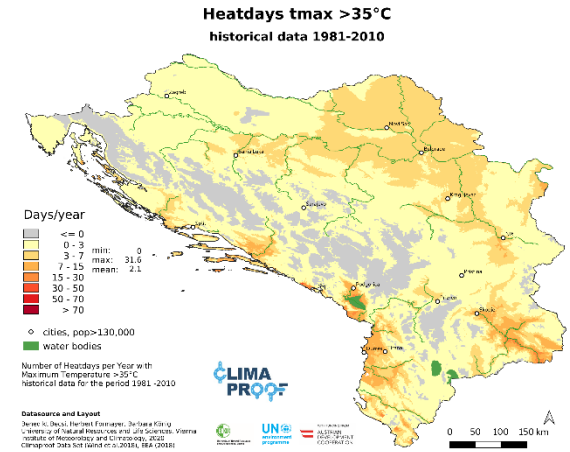
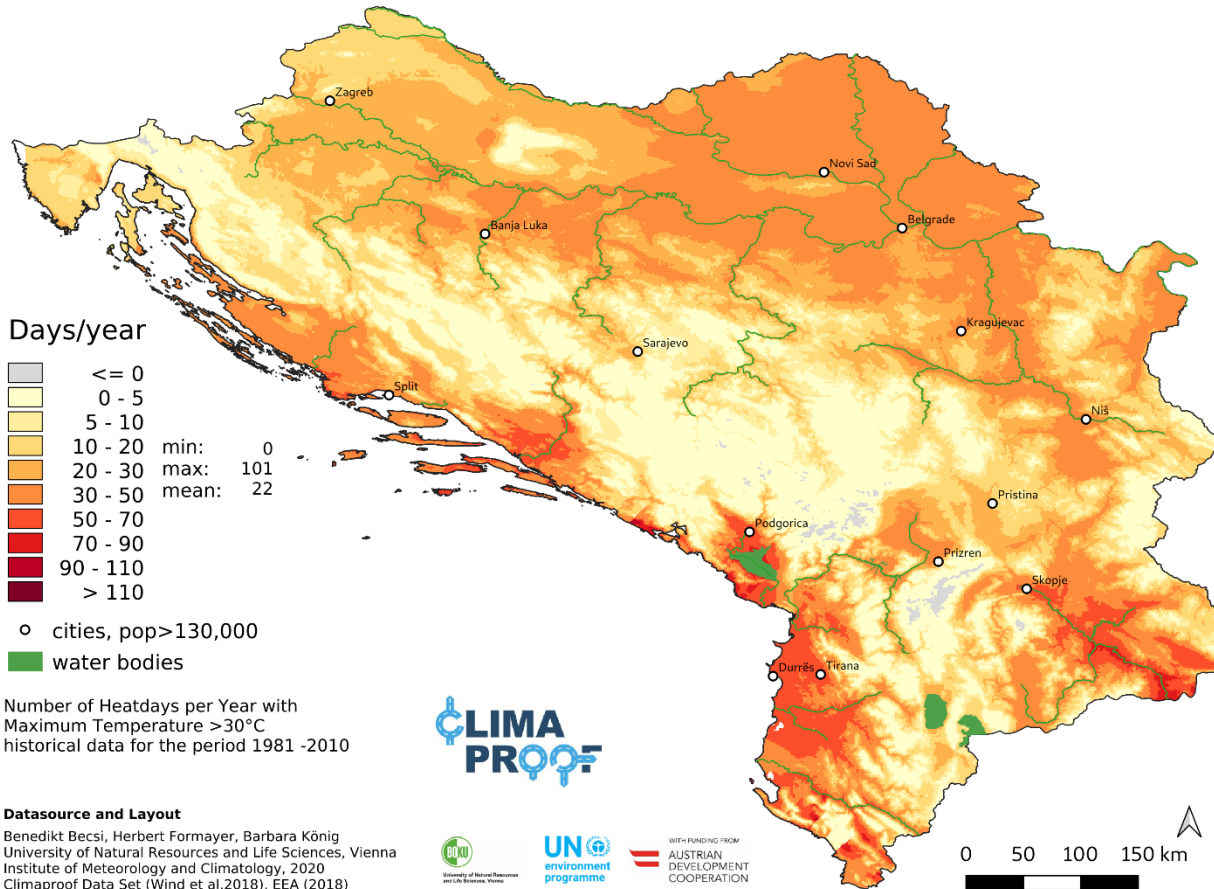
Benedikt Becsi, Herbert Formayer, Barbara König  
 University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna  
 Institute of Meteorology and Climatology, 2020  
 Climaproof Data Set (Wind et al,2018), EEA (2018)



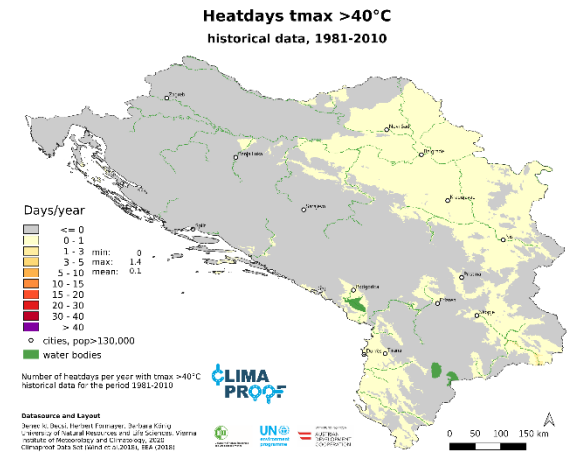
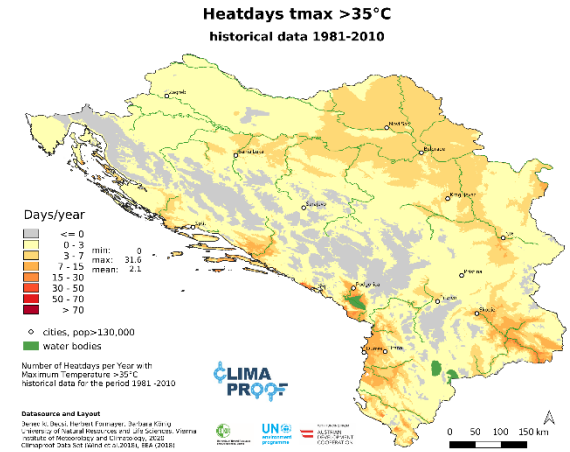
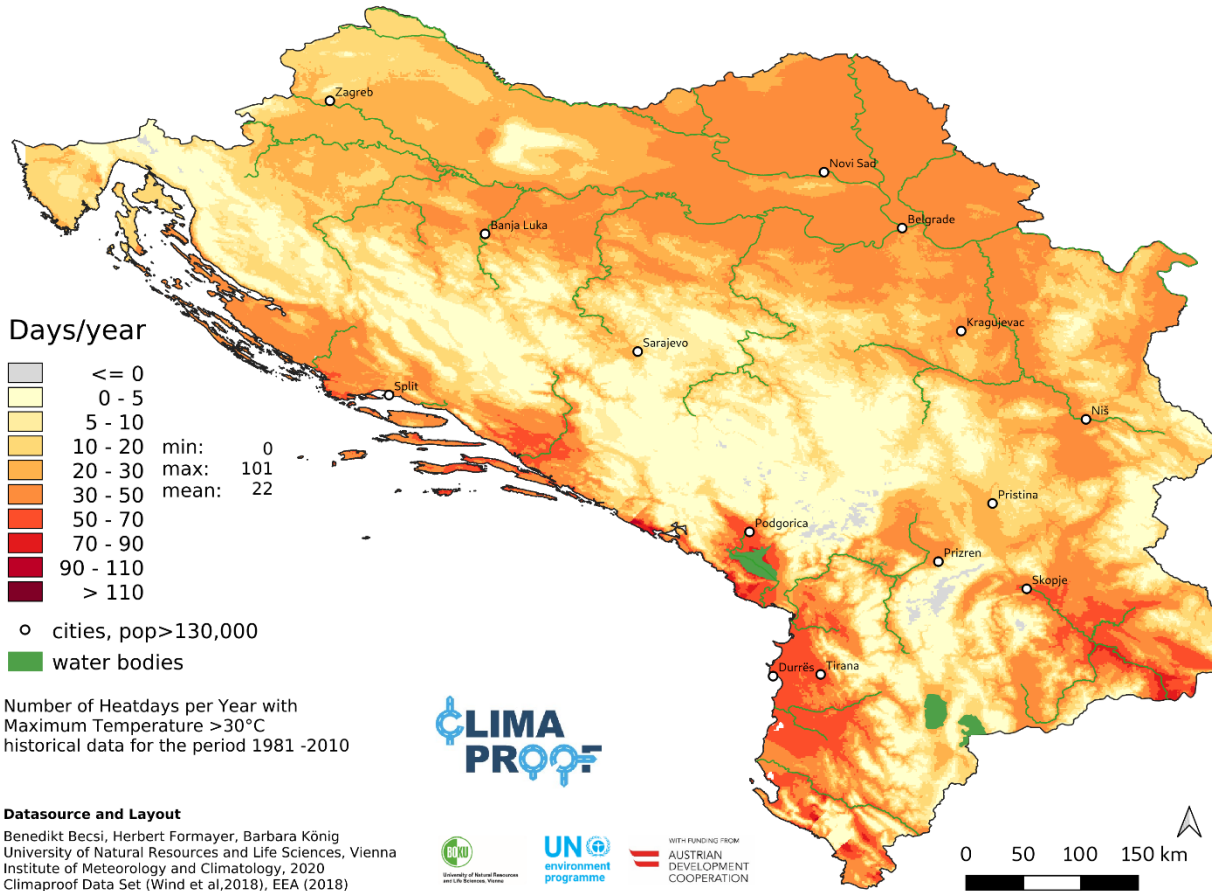
# Number of Heatdays >30°C Observations 1981-2010



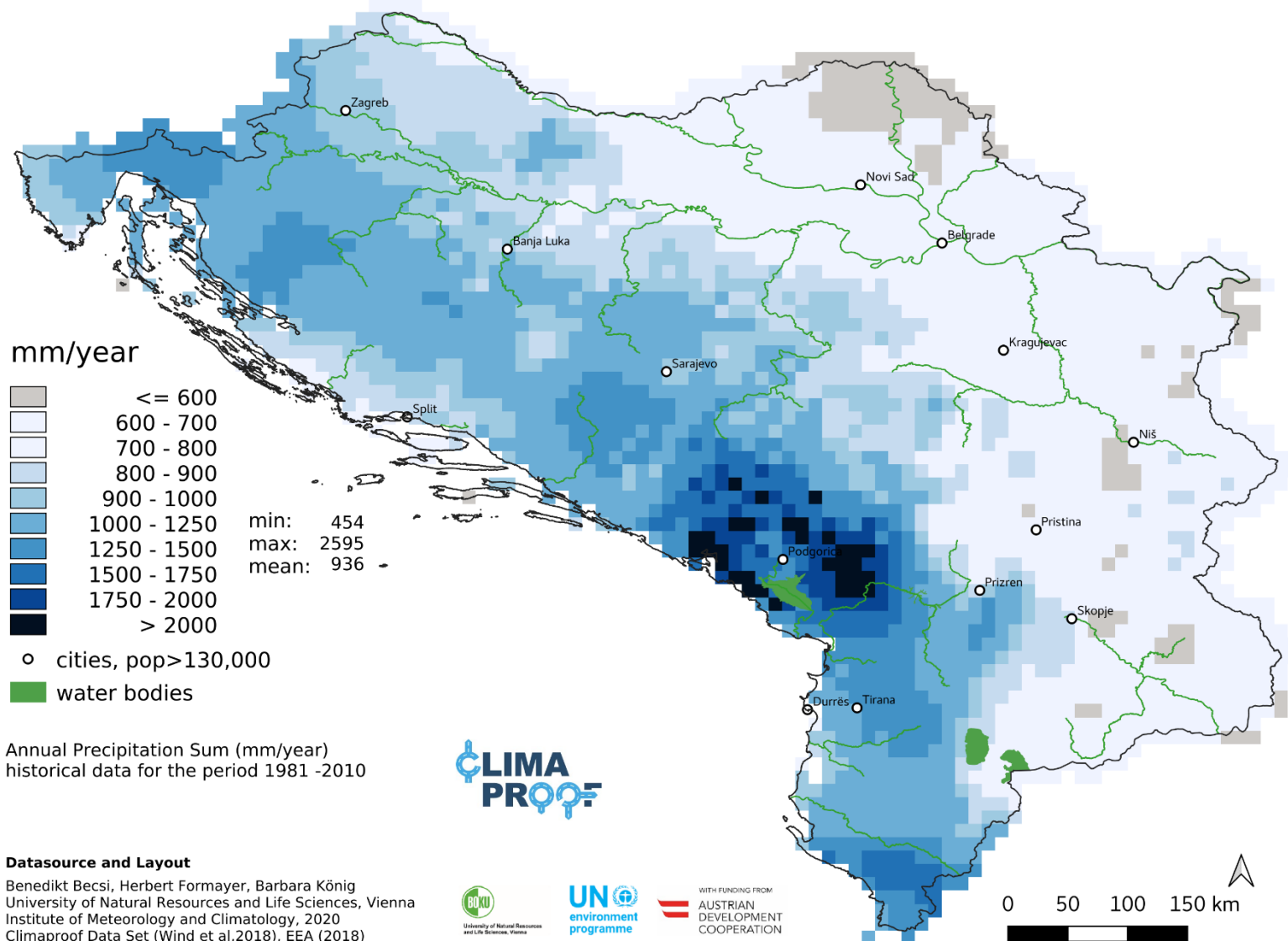
# Number of Heatdays >30°C Observations 1981-2010



# Number of Heatdays >30°C Observations 1981-2010



# Annual Precipitation Sum Observations 1981-2010



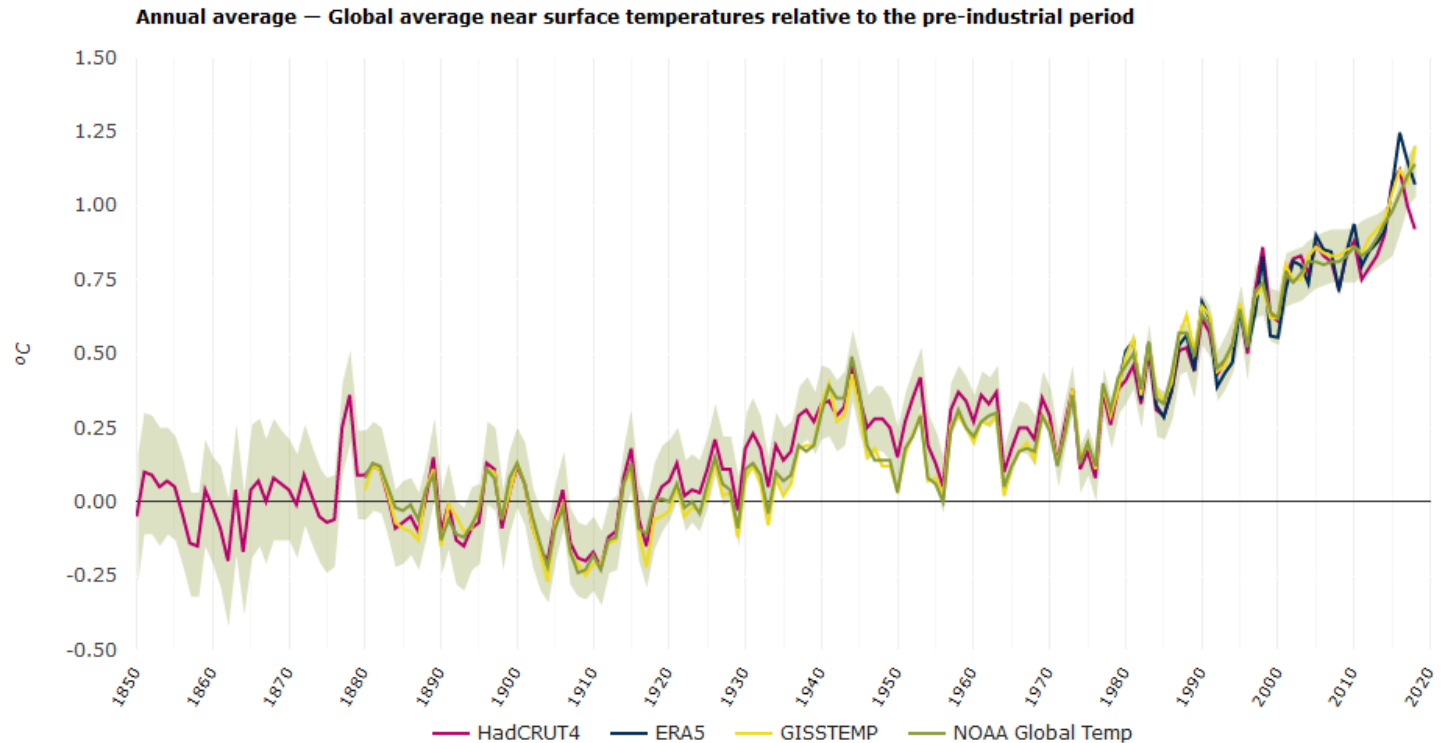
## Datasource and Layout

Benedikt Becsi, Herbert Formayer, Barbara König  
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna  
Institute of Meteorology and Climatology, 2020  
Climaproof Data Set (Wind et al,2018), EEA (2018)





# Global Temperature Change



**Data sources:**

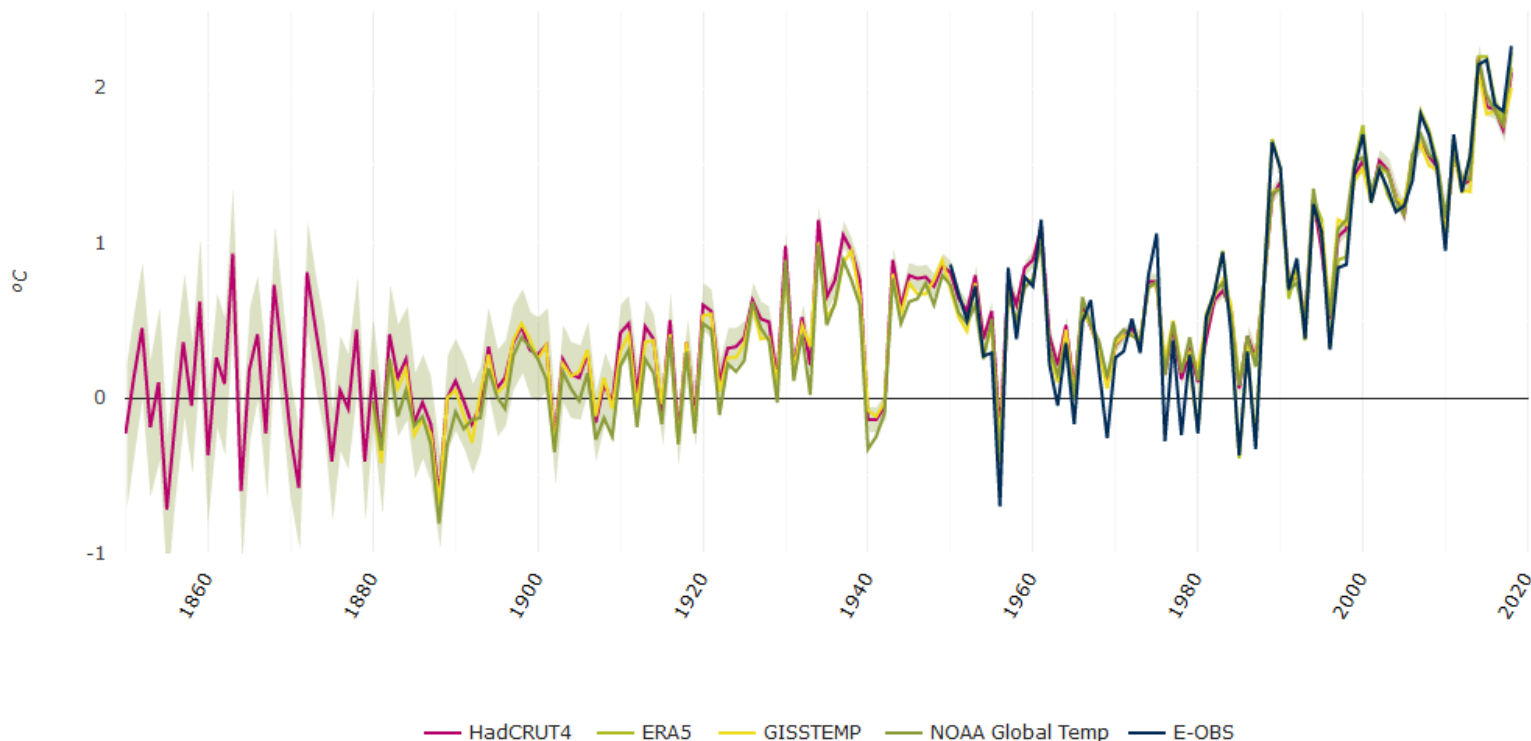
- Global Surface Temperature Anomalies and Annual Global (land and ocean combined) Anomalies (degrees C) provided by **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**
- Annual Global (Land and Ocean) temperature anomalies - HadCRUT (degrees Celsius) provided by **HadCRUT**
- NASA - Goddard Institute for Space Studies Surface Temperature Analysis (GISTEMP) provided by **NASA**
- ERA-Interim provided by **European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)**

EEA, 2020

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/global-and-european-temperature-9/assessment>

# Global Temperature Change

Annual average – European average temperatures over land areas relative to the pre-industrial period



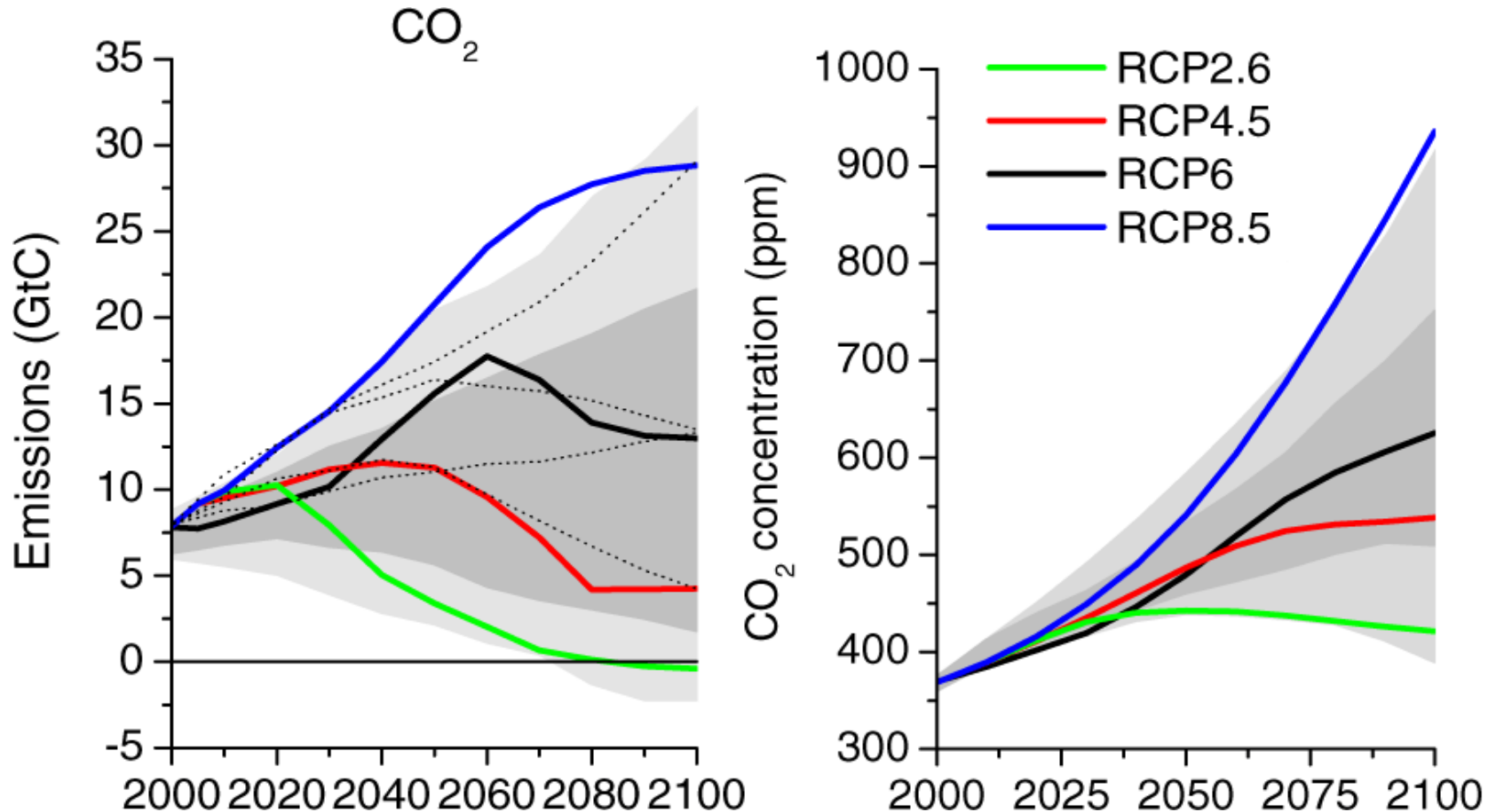
**Data sources:**

- Annual Global (Land and Ocean) temperature anomalies – HadCRUT (degrees Celsius) provided by
- NASA - Goddard Institute for Space Studies Surface Temperature Analysis (GISTEMP) provided by NASA
- Global Surface Temperature Anomalies and Annual Global (land and ocean combined) Anomalies (degrees C) provided by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

EEA, 2020

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/global-and-european-temperature-9/assessment>

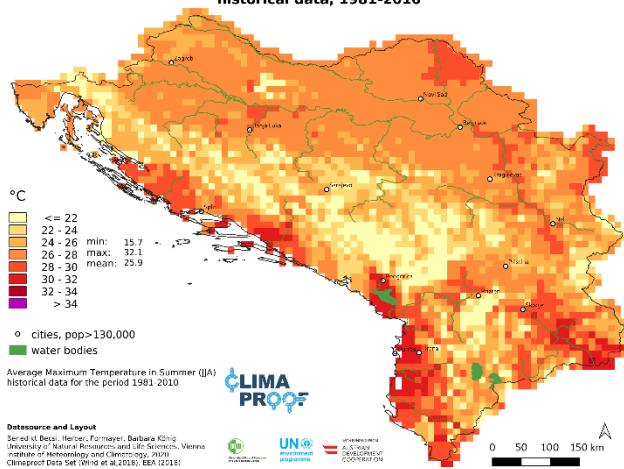
# RCPs - Representative Concentration Pathways



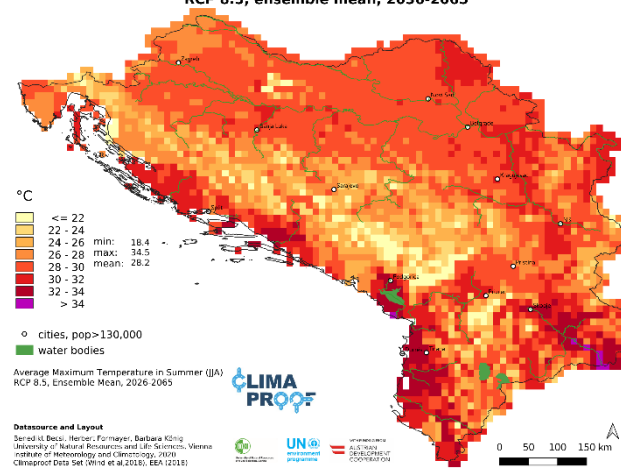
Van Vuuren et al, 2011

# Average Maximum Temperature (JJA)

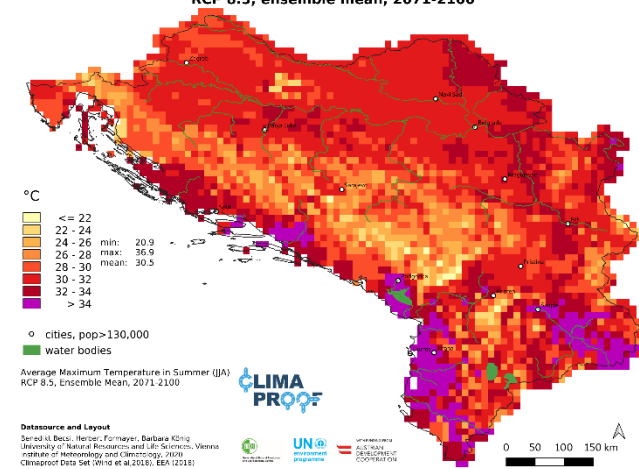
**Average Maximum Temperature in Summer**  
historical data, 1981-2010



**Average Maximum Temperature in Summer**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2036-2065



**Average Maximum Temperature in Summer**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2071-2100



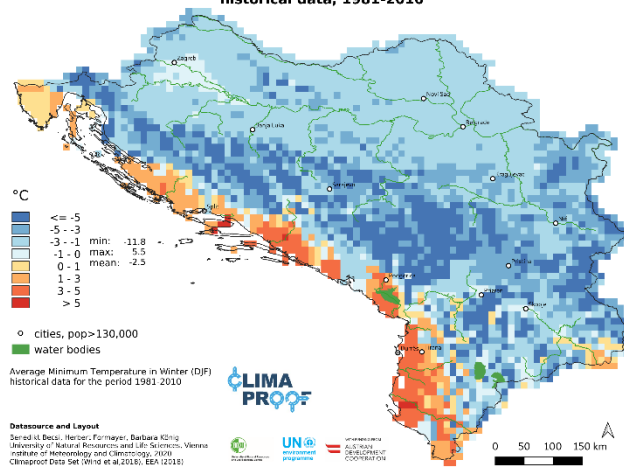
**Dataset and Layout**  
Serdar Besi, Herber Formayer, Barbara König  
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna  
Institute of Meteorology and Climatology, WUWI  
Climaproof Data Set (Wufo et al. 2018), EEA (2018)

**Dataset and Layout**  
Serdar Besi, Herber Formayer, Barbara König  
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna  
Institute of Meteorology and Climatology, WUWI  
Climaproof Data Set (Wufo et al. 2018), EEA (2018)

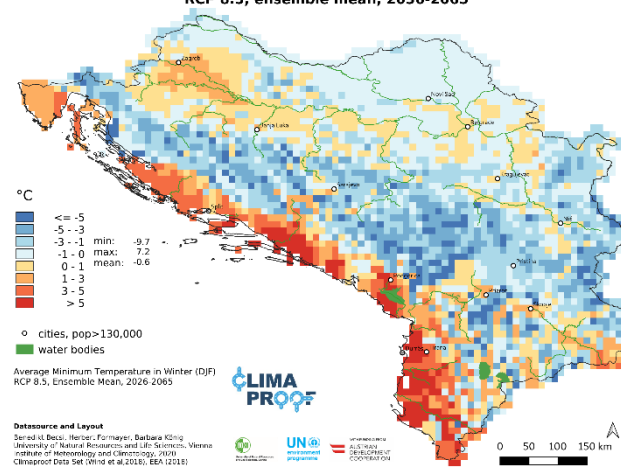
**Dataset and Layout**  
Serdar Besi, Herber Formayer, Barbara König  
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna  
Institute of Meteorology and Climatology, WUWI  
Climaproof Data Set (Wufo et al. 2018), EEA (2018)

# Average Minimum Temperature (DJF)

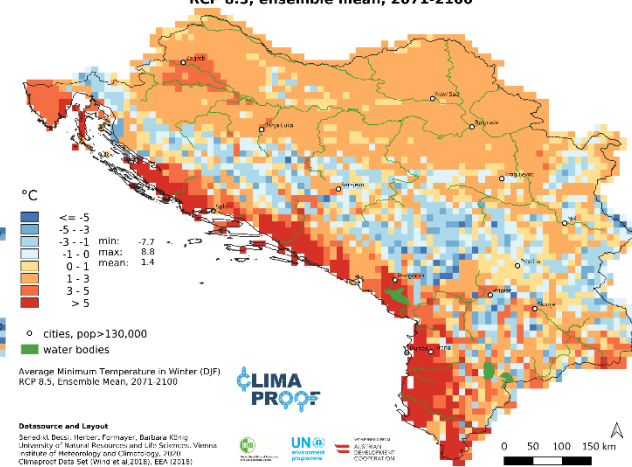
**Average Minimum Temperature in Winter**  
historical data, 1981-2010



**Average Minimum Temperature in Winter**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2036-2065

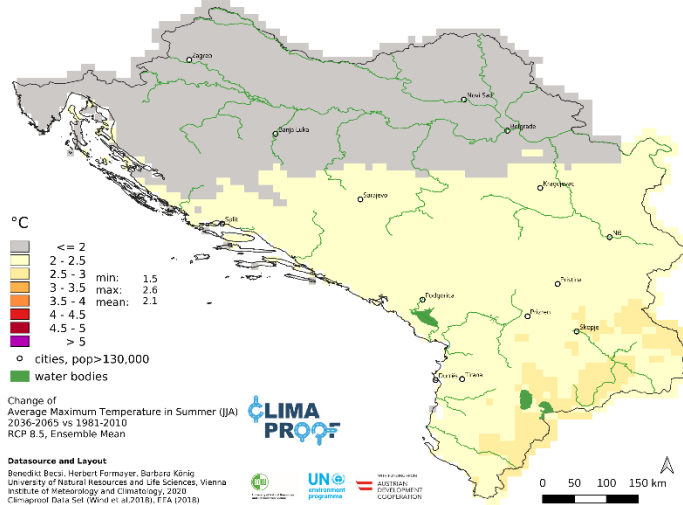


**Average Minimum Temperature in Winter**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2071-2100

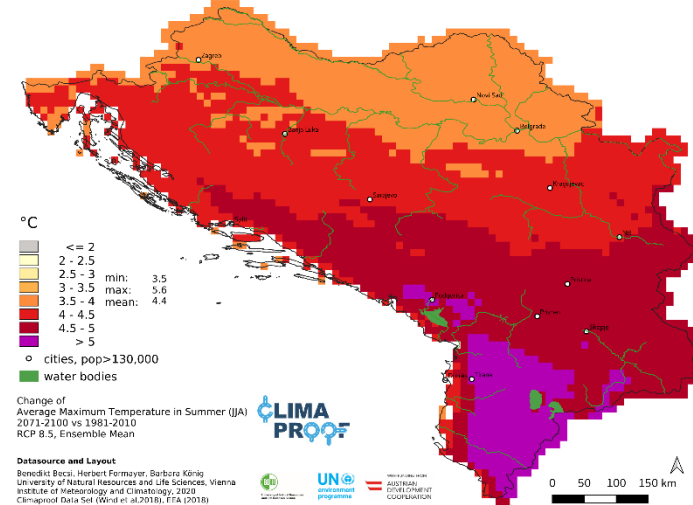


# Change of Average Temperature (Tmax JJA, Tmin DJF)

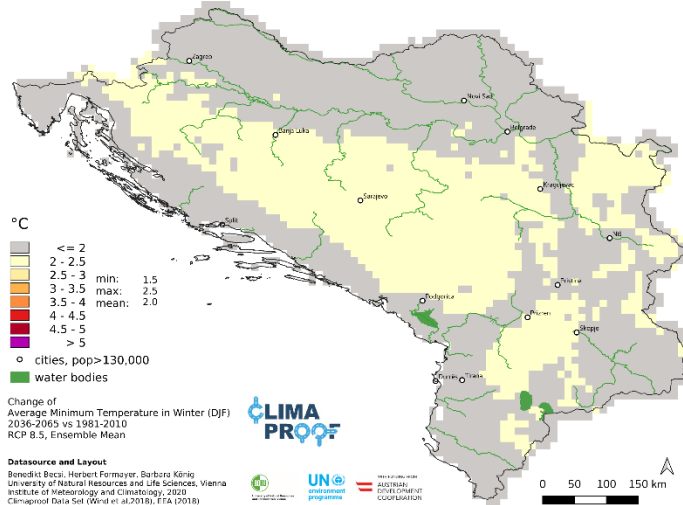
**Change of Average Maximum Temperature in Summer**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2036-2065 vs 1981-2010



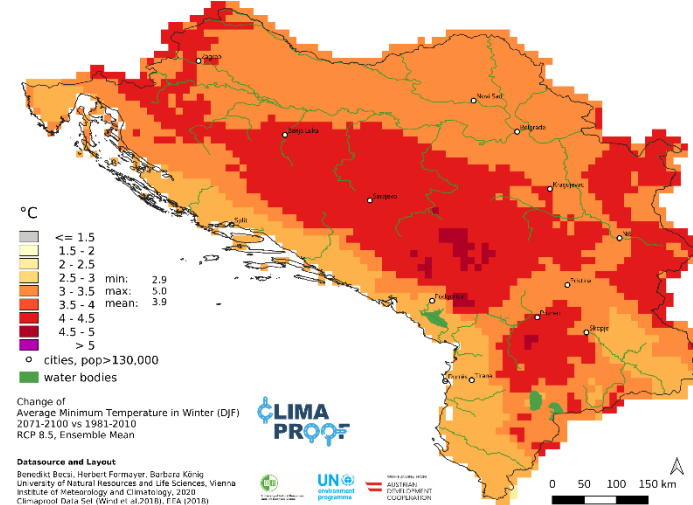
**Change of Average Maximum Temperature in Summer**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2071-2100 vs 1981-2010



**Change of Average Minimum Temperature in Winter**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2036-2065 vs 1981-2010

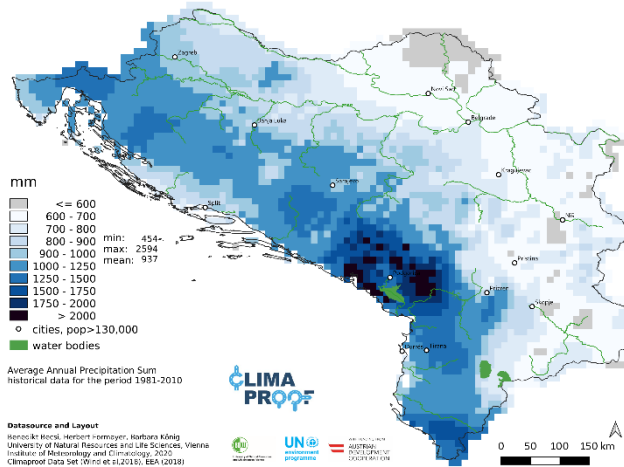


**Change of Average Minimum Temperature in Winter**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2071-2100 vs 1981-2010

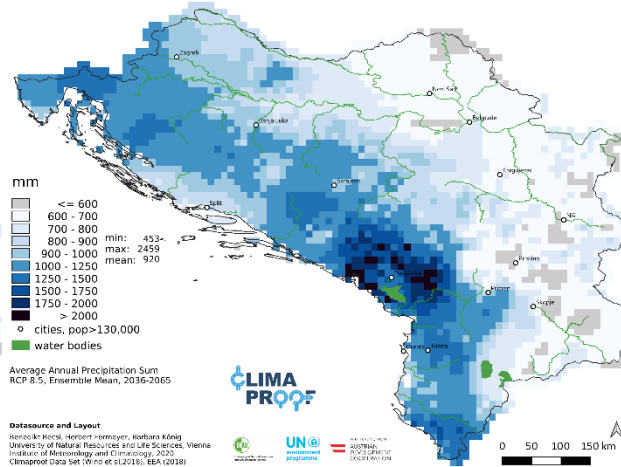


# Precipitation sum – annual

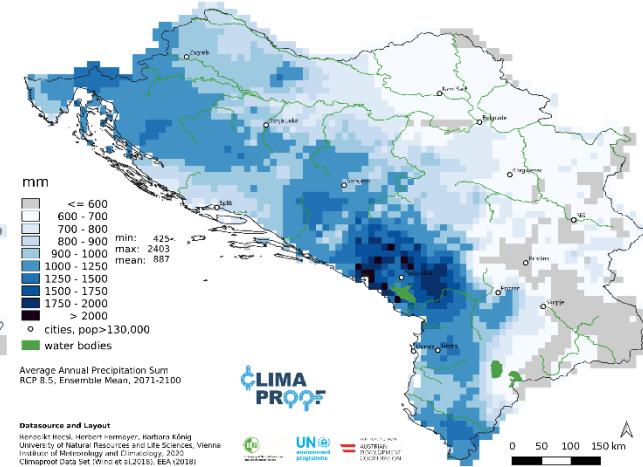
**Average Annual Precipitation Sum**  
historical data, 1981-2010



**Average Annual Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2036-2065

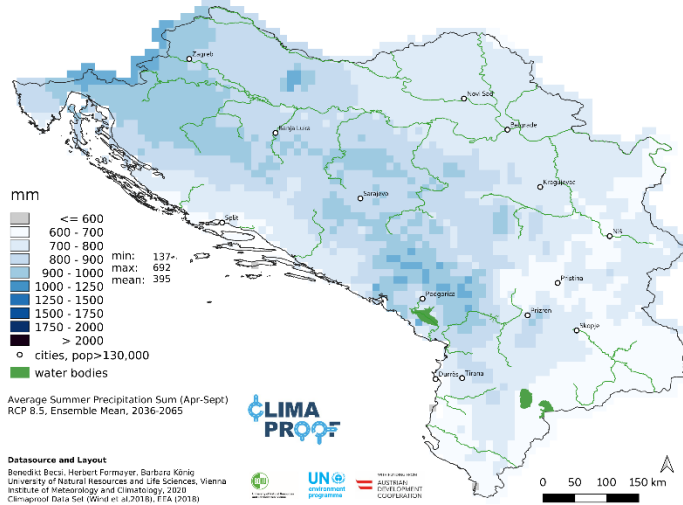


**Average Annual Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2071-2100

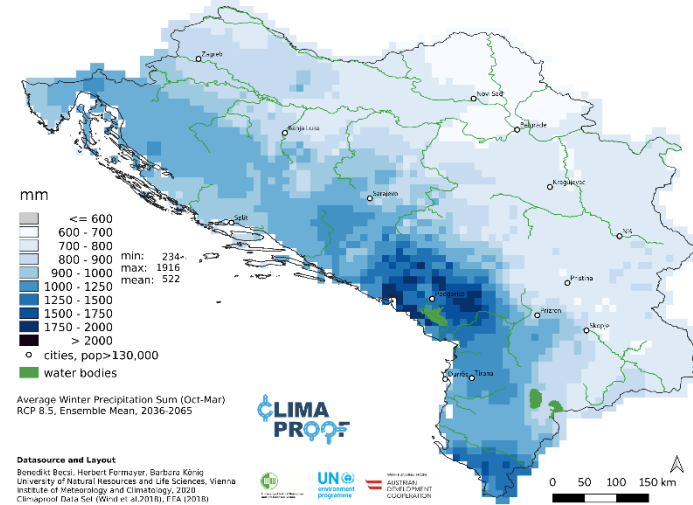


# Precipitation sum – summer, winter

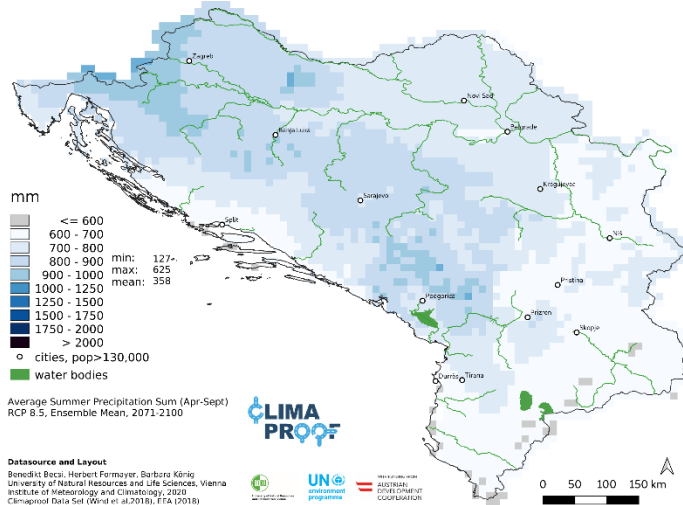
**Average Summer Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2036-2065



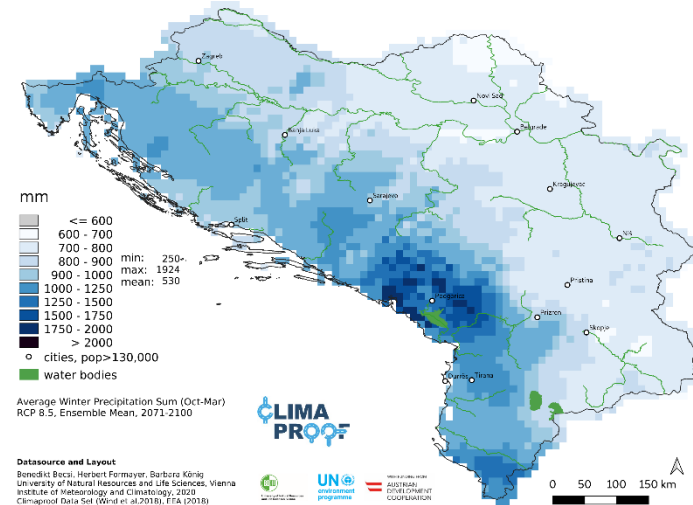
**Average Winter Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2036-2065



**Average Summer Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2071-2100



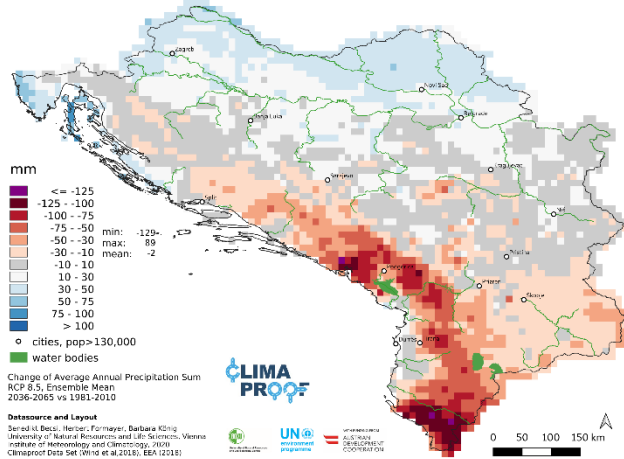
**Average Winter Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2071-2100



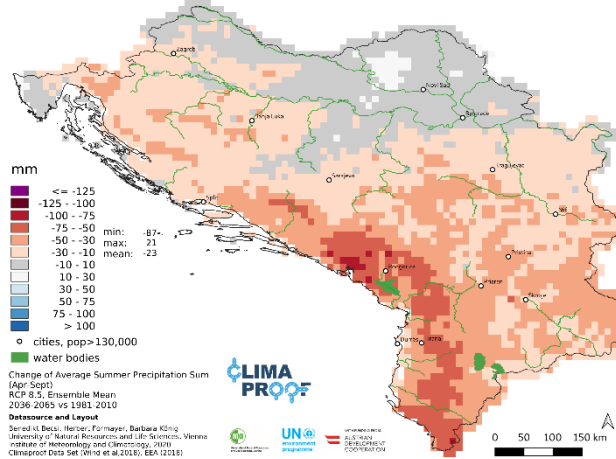


# Change of Precipitation

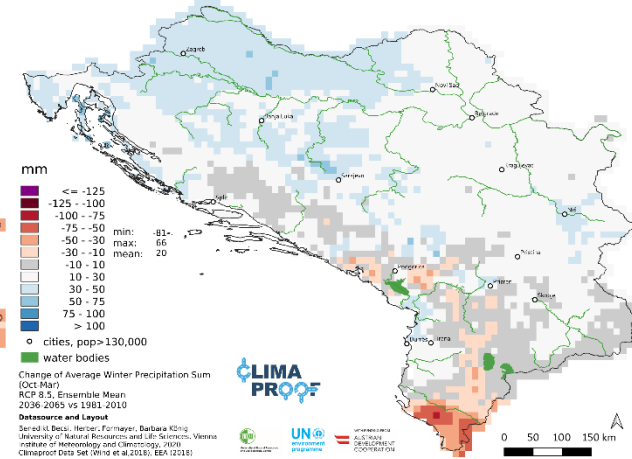
**Change of Average Annual Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2036-2065 vs 1981-2010



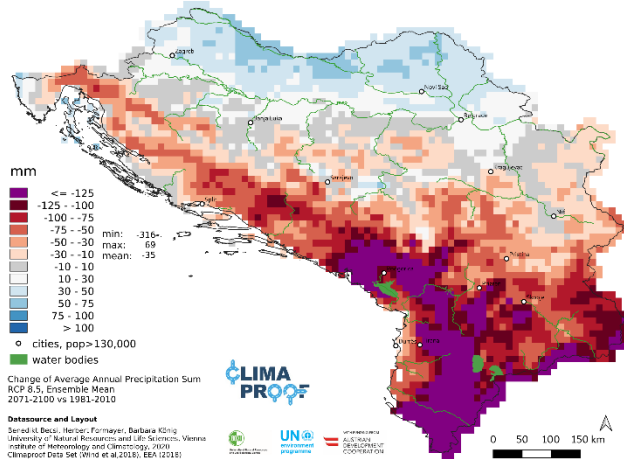
**Change of Average Summer Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2036-2065 vs 1981-2010



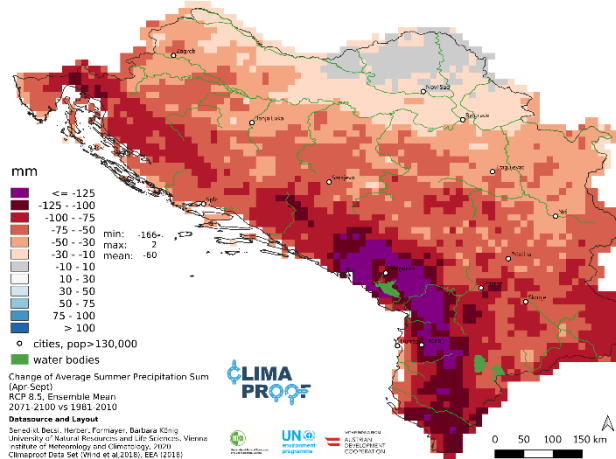
**Change of Average Winter Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2036-2065 vs 1981-2010



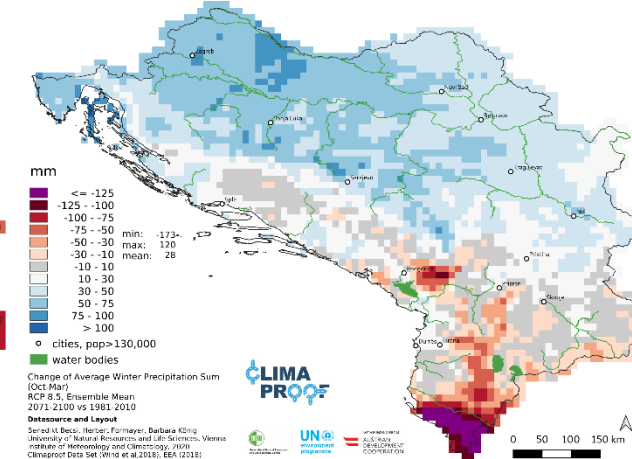
**Change of Average Annual Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2071-2100 vs 1981-2010



**Change of Average Summer Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2071-2100 vs 1981-2010

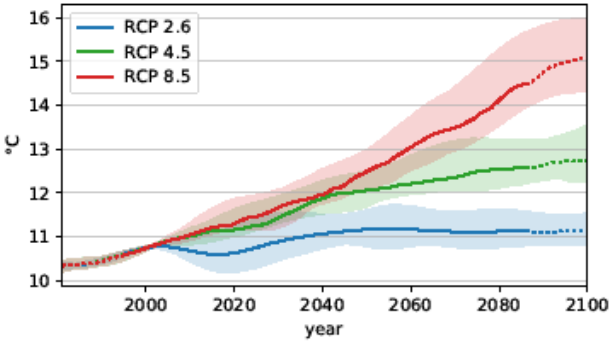


**Change of Average Winter Precipitation Sum**  
RCP 8.5, ensemble mean, 2071-2100 vs 1981-2010

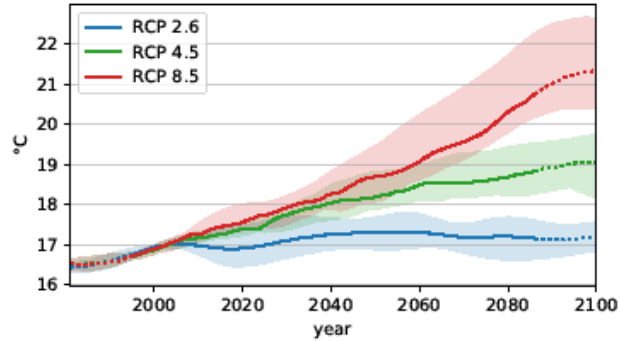


# Timeseries temperature

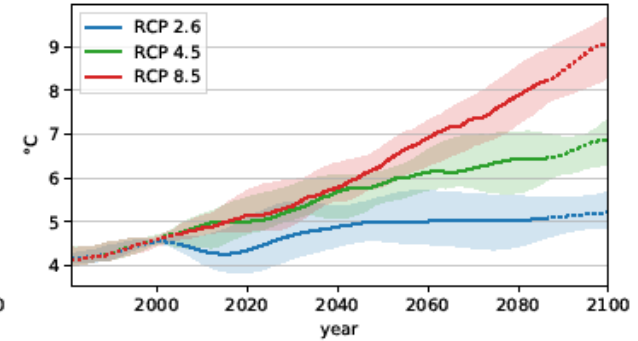
annual average temperature Western Balkan



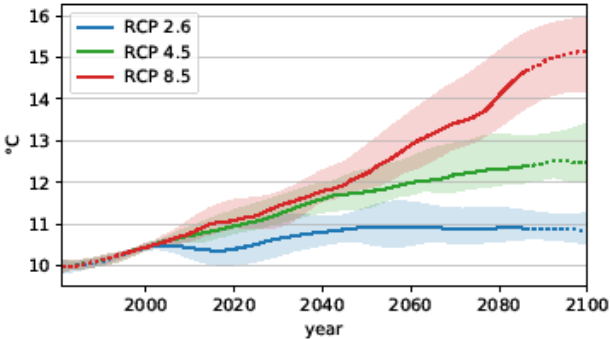
Apr-Sept average temperature Western Balkan



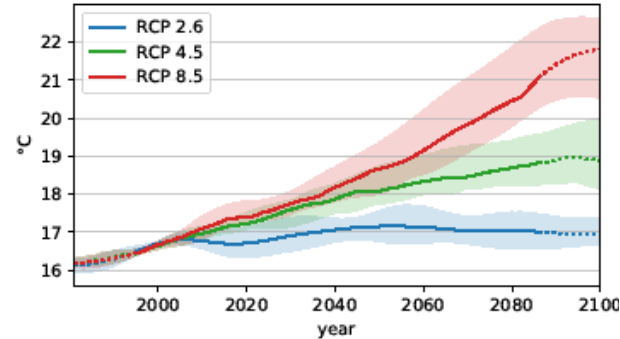
Oct-Mar average temperature Western Balkan



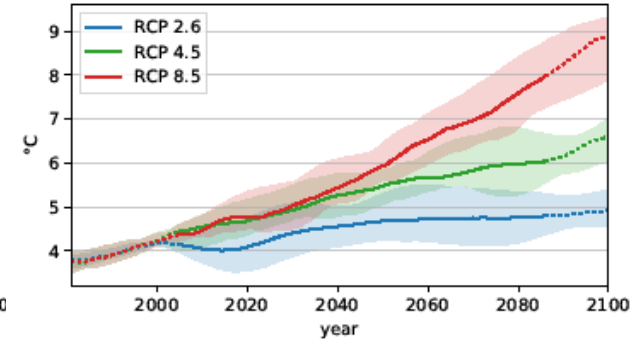
annual average temperature North Macedonia



Apr-Sept average temperature North Macedonia



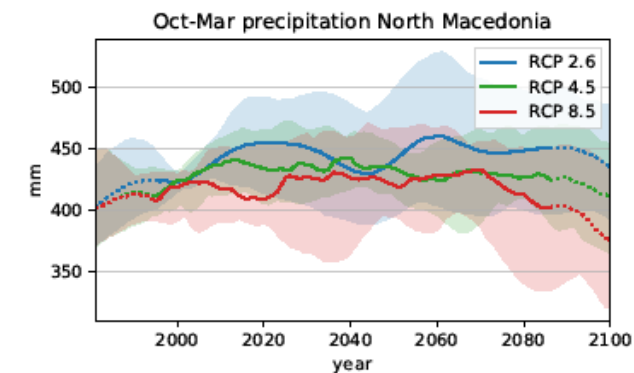
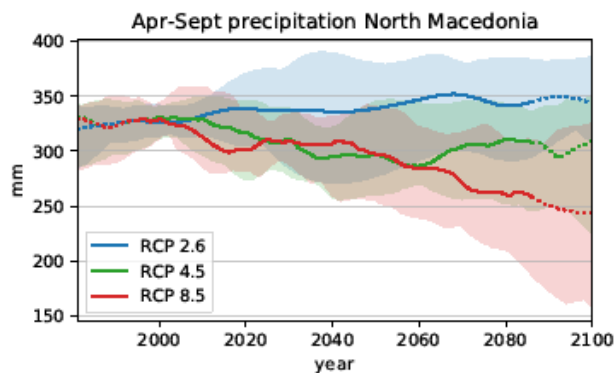
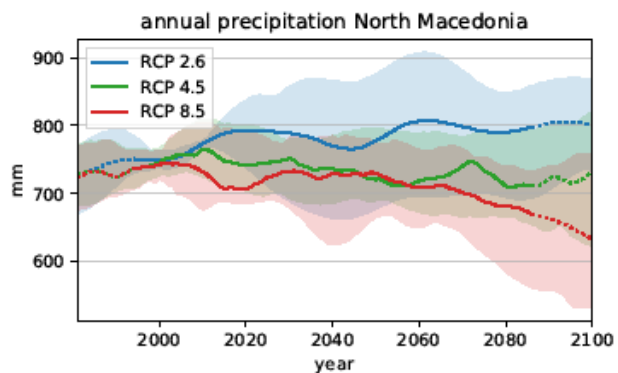
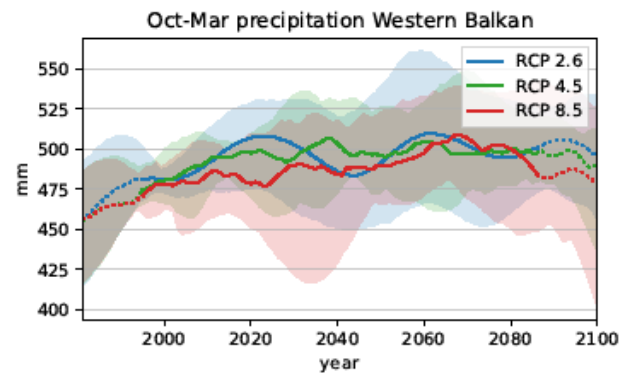
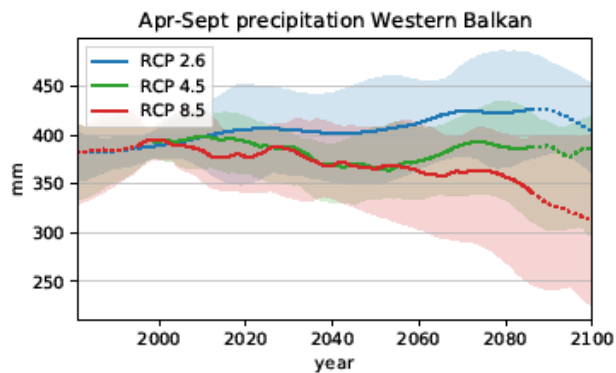
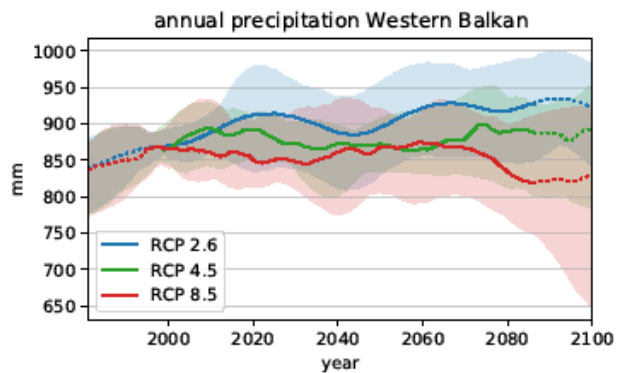
Oct-Mar average temperature North Macedonia



WITH FUNDING FROM



# Timeseries annual precipitation



# Keymessages

---

- Temperature rise in the whole region
  - Annual Tmean and Summer Tmax: north – south pattern
  - Winter Tmin: colder areas (mountains) expect an higher increase
- Precipitation change varies depending on area and season
  - Summer Precipitation: decrease, especially on the coast and in the south
  - Winter Precipitation: decrease in the south, increase in the north



# Questions

# Remarks



WITH FUNDING FROM  
AUSTRIAN  
DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION



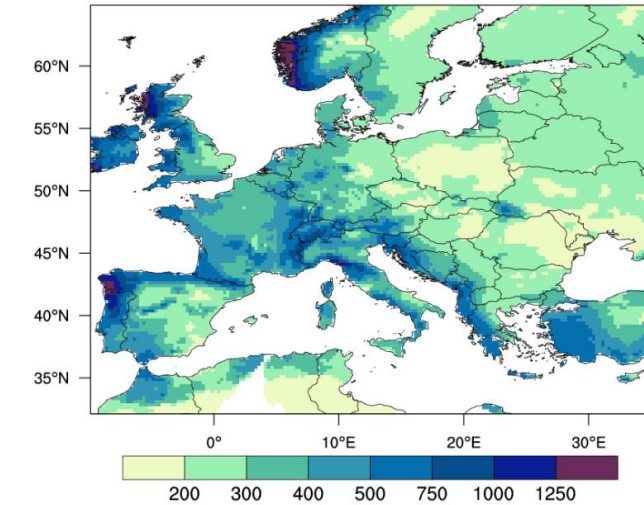
**UN**   
environment  
programme

---

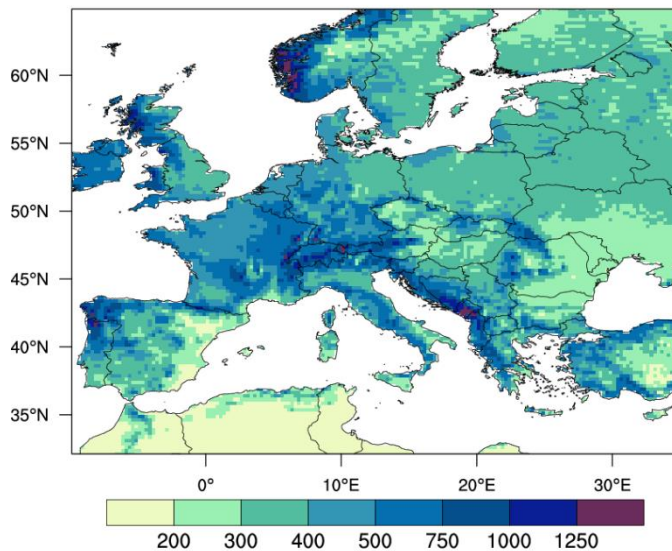
# ClimaProof Dataset and Tools

# Skills and weaknesses of Regional Climate Models

E-OBS Winter Precip 1960-91

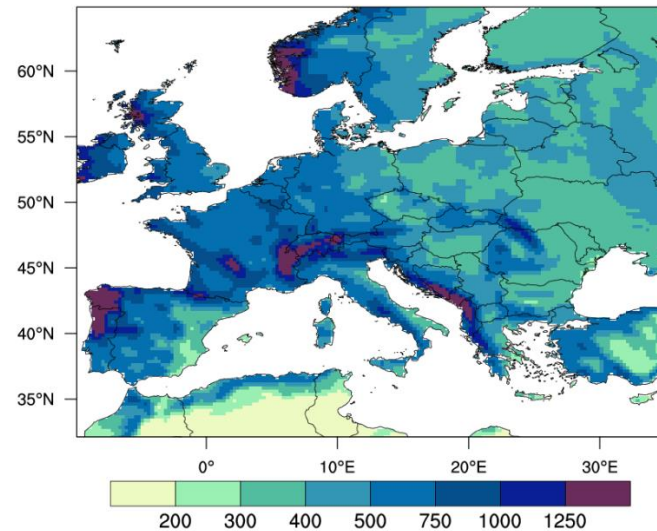


CNRM-ARPEGE Winter Precip 1960-91 Raw



Precipitation bias in RCMs  
Winter (Oct-Mar) Precipitation  
(left ALADIN right RegCM3)

ICTP-RegCM3 Winter Precip 1960-91 Raw



# Data base – Model data

- Euro-Cordex<sup>1</sup> (40) and Med-Cordex<sup>2</sup> (4)
- Resolution 0.11° + Fully-coupled model by the University of Belgrade (0.44°)
- 6 GCMs, 13 RCMs
- RCP2.6 (6), RCP4.5 (18), RCP8.5 (16)

<sup>1</sup> <https://euro-cordex.net> <sup>2</sup> <https://www.medcordex.eu/>

WITH FUNDING FROM



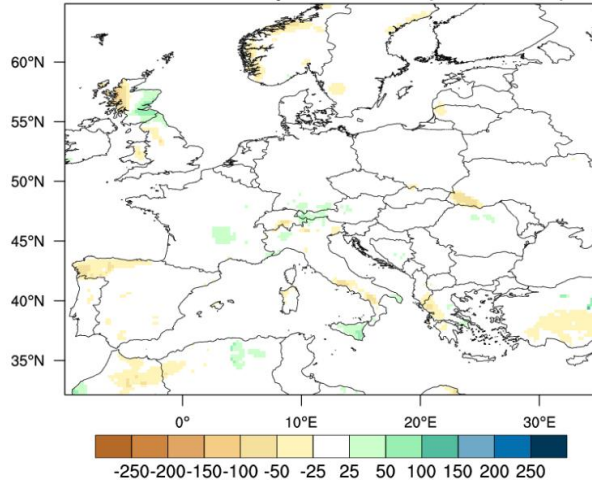
# Data base – Observational data

Dataset	Variables used within the Project	Horizontal Resolution	Expansion of original dataset	Download
<b>Carpatclim</b> (Szalai et al, 2013; European Commission JRC, 2013)	tasmax, tasmin, pr, rsds, sfcWind, hurs	0.1°	44°N - 50°N, 17°E - 27°E	<a href="http://www.carpatclim-eu.org/">http://www.carpatclim-eu.org/</a>
<b>Danubeclim</b> (Szalai et al, 2013; European Commission JRC, 2015)	pr	0.1°	Serbia, Montenegro and Srpska Republic	<a href="http://www.carpatclim-eu.org/danubeclim">http://www.carpatclim-eu.org/danubeclim</a>
<b>E-OBS</b> (Haylock et al, 2008; ECA&D, 2018)	tasmax, tasmin	0.25°	25°N -75°N 40°W-75°E	<a href="https://www.ecad.eu/download/ensembles/download.php">https://www.ecad.eu/download/ensembles/download.php</a>
<b>CHIRPS</b> (Funk et al, 2015)	pr	0.05°	50°N - 50°S, 180°W - 180°E	<a href="http://chg.ucsb.edu/data/chirps/">http://chg.ucsb.edu/data/chirps/</a>
<b>ERA5</b> (C3S, 2017)	sfcWind (calc. from u and v), hurs (calc. from mean temperature and dew point temperature)	0.28°	global	<a href="https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/home">https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/home</a>
<b>SARAH-2</b> (Pfeifroth et al, 2017)	rsds	0.05°	65°N - 65°S, 65°W - 65°E	<a href="https://doi.org/10.5676/EUM_SAF_CM/SARAH/V002">https://doi.org/10.5676/EUM_SAF_CM/SARAH/V002</a>

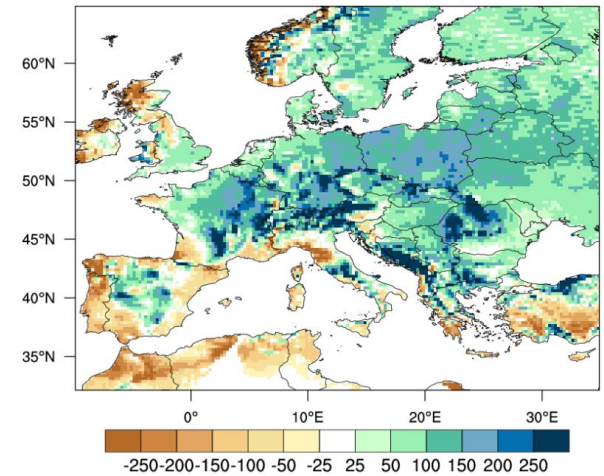
# Ensemble of bias-corrected Climate Scenarios

## Scaled-Distribution Mapping

CNRM-ARPEGE Winter Precip 1960-91 Bias (Model-EOBS) Bias Corr.



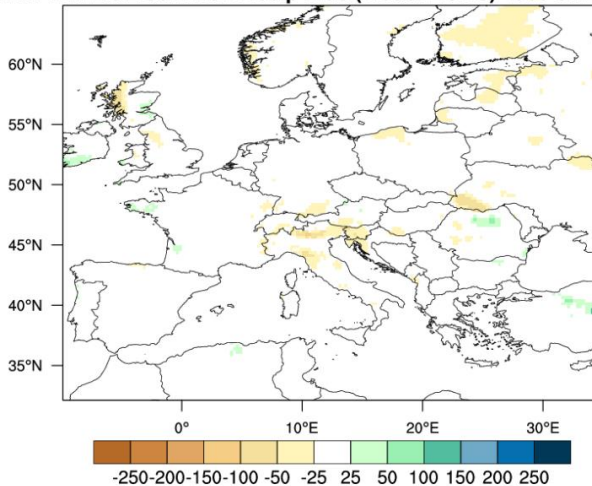
CNRM-ARPEGE Winter Precip 1960-91 Bias (Model-EOBS) Raw



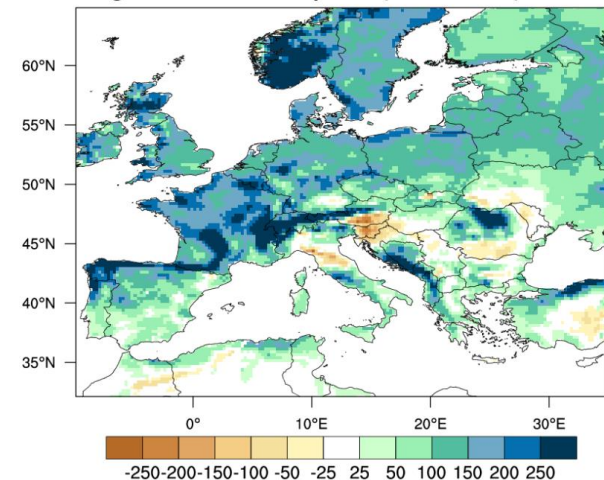
Precipitation-bias in RCMs

left bias corrected right raw data (up ALADIN down RegCM3)

CNRM-ARPEGE Summer Precip Bias (Model-EOBS) 1960-91 Bias Corr.



ICTP-RegCM3 Summer Precip Bias (Model-EOBS) 1960-91 Raw



# CCCA Dataserver

<https://data.ccca.ac.at/group/climaproof>

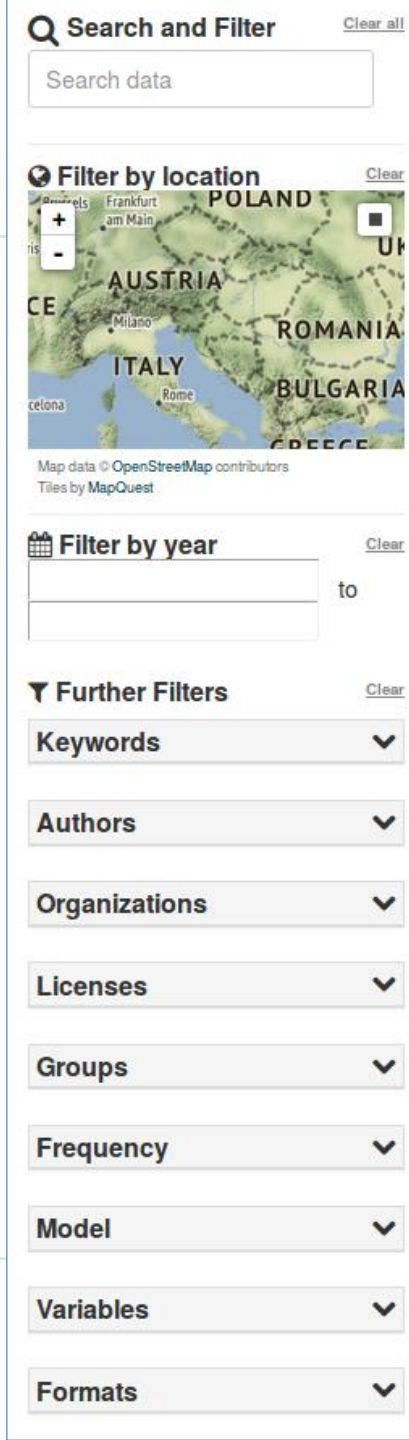
(Account required)

Available data:

- Bias corrected model data
- RegridDED original model data (for the ICC-OBS Tool)
- Observational data (used for bias correction)
- Topography data of the common grid (0.1°)
- High resolution topography data (0.01°) for downscaling

Variable	Unit
tasmax	°C
tasmin	°C
pr	mm
rsds	W/m <sup>2</sup>
sfcWind	m/s
hurs	%

User Guide: <https://github.com/boku-met/climaproof-docs>



# CCCA Dataserver

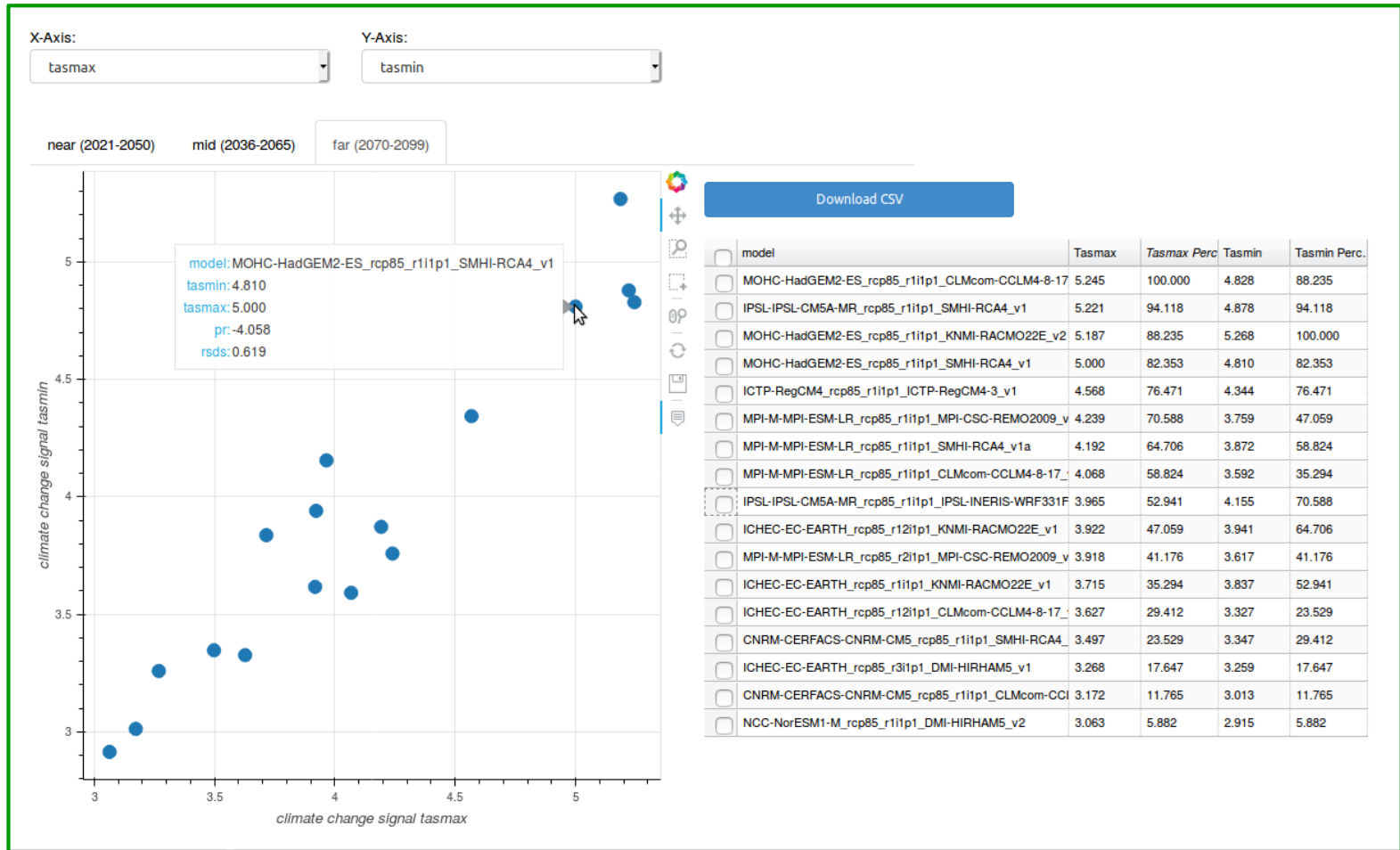
## Hands-on:

- Filter the data
- Explore the metadata of datasets
- Preview data (visualization)
- Create subset of data
- Download data

Need help? Click on the question marks that you can find on the CCCA Data server to get a short online documentation

# Modell Selection Tool

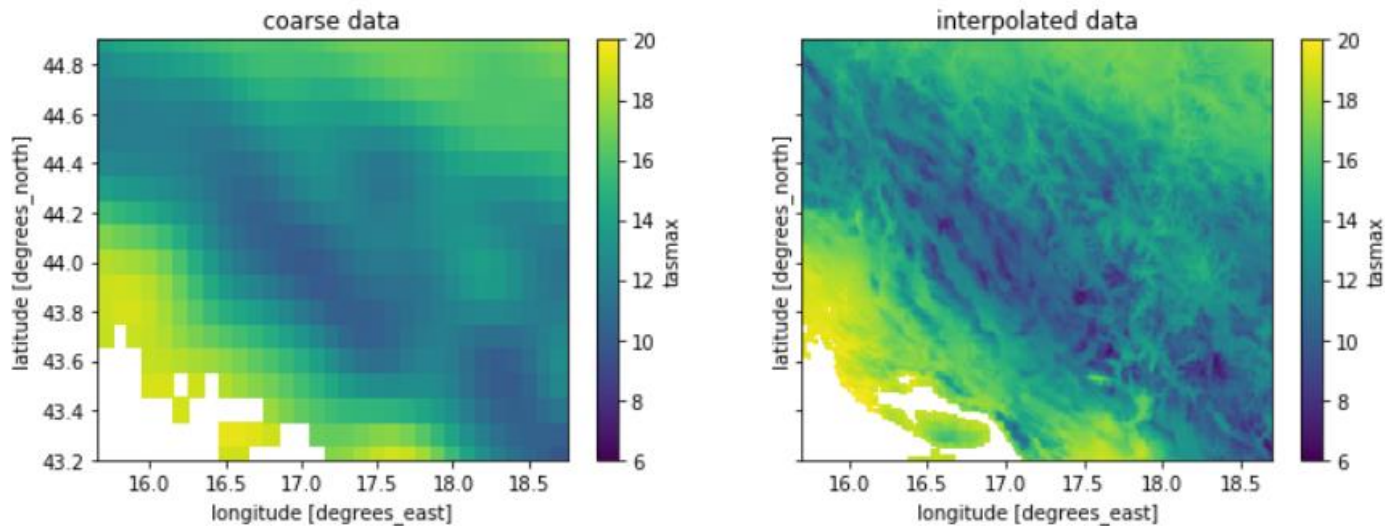
<https://github.com/boku-met/climaproof-tools>



# Downscaling Tool

<https://github.com/boku-met/climaproof-tools>

- For applications that need a higher horizontal resolution
- Easy-to-use tool to **downscale model and observational data** from default ( $0.1^\circ$ ) to high resolution ( $0.01^\circ$ )



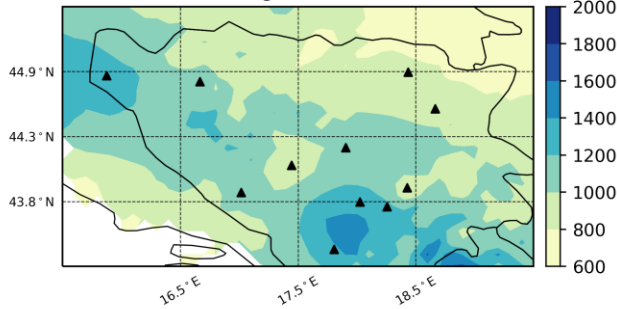
# ICC-OBS tool

<https://github.com/boku-met/ICC-OBS>

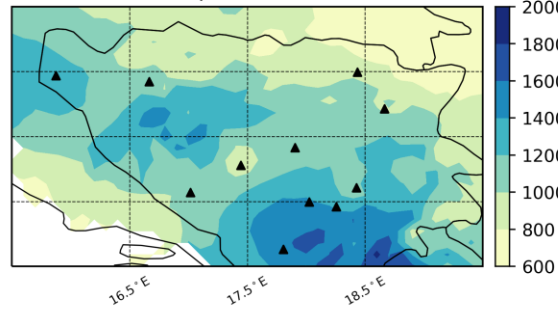
## Improving bias-corrected Climate Change scenarios with local OBServational data

- Observational Data of 11 Stations for the period 1981-2010
- Interpolation with idw (min. 3 neighbours, 100km radius)

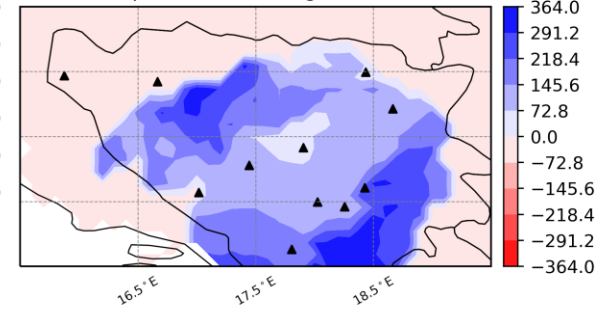
original obs.



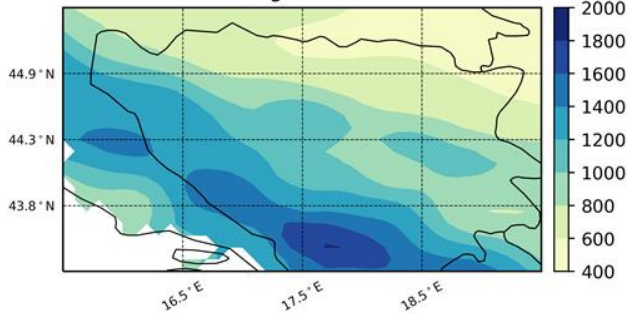
pr (1981 - 2010)  
improved obs.



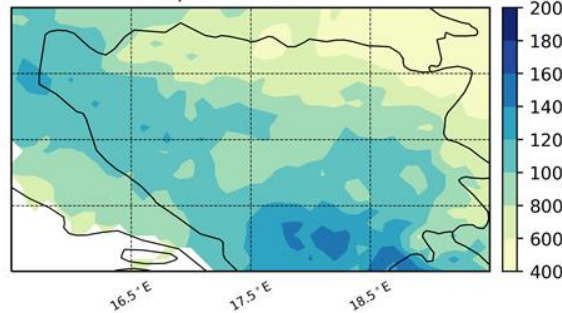
difference  
improved obs. - original obs.



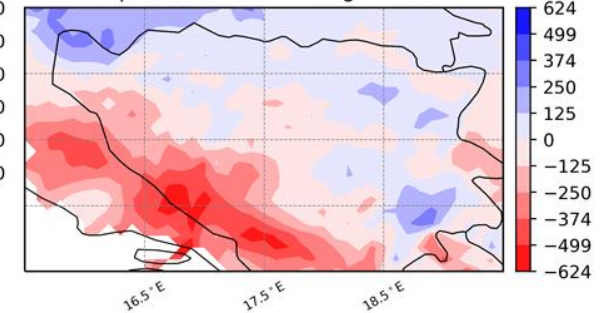
orig. model



pr (1981 - 2010)  
improved biascorr.



difference  
improved biascorr. - orig. model



WITH FUNDING FROM



# Summary

---

- Ensemble of 44 bias-corrected climate change models
- Internationally available
- Free access
- Referenceable data download (DOI)
- Use of functionalities provided by the CCCA dataserer
- National weather services trained in using the data





# Questions

# Remarks



WITH FUNDING FROM  
AUSTRIAN  
DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION



**UN**   
environment  
programme

# EU good practices in incorporating climate projections in infrastructure planning and development

---

Excursus:

Presentation by Alexandra Jiricka-Pürerer MSc. PhD

# Discussion

When using environmental assessment instruments (EIA, SEA or equivalent):

- Are interdependencies between EU Directives (i.e. national equivalent regulations) and assessment instruments (EIA, SEA) being considered?
- Are interdependencies with regards to climate change being considered?

If not: Where do you see the main obstacles for implementation?

---

# Climate indicators

## for infrastructure planning, development and maintenance - general introduction and examples

# Climate indicators

- Climate indicators show trends over time in key aspects of our environment
- help readers understand observed long-term trends related to the causes
- Indicators based on long-term, consistently collected data can be used to:
  - Understand how our climate and environmental conditions are changing
  - Consider and assess risks and vulnerabilities
  - Help to prepare, take action, and improve resilience to the impacts of climate change

• <https://www.globalchange.gov/indicators>

• <https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/frequent-questions-about-climate-change-indicators>

# Climate Change Indicators

## Examples

### Heatdays (days with temperature $>X$ )

- Measure for heatstress for humans and animals
- Relevant for heatstress on materials ... (e.g. pavings)
- Basis for forestfires

### 3-day precipitation extreme

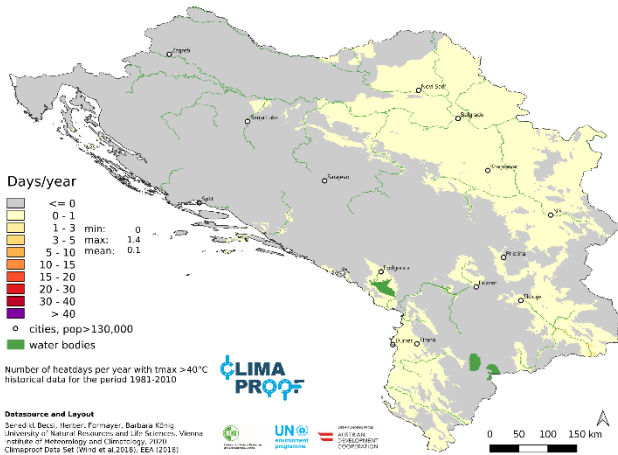
- 99 percentile of 3-day precipitation sum
- Heavy rain falls
- Can cause aquaplaning, floods, landslides, muddflows

### Consecutive dry days

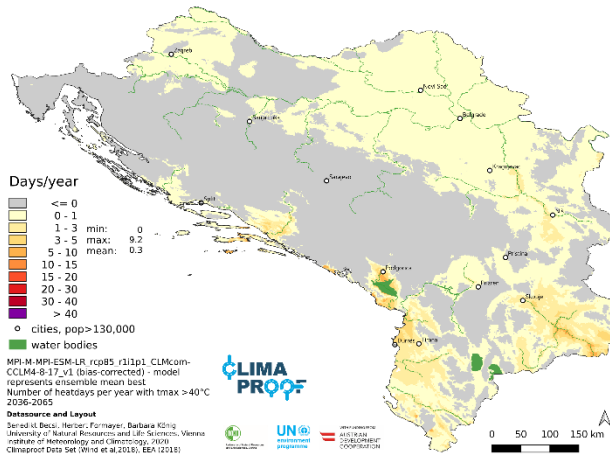
- Number of days in dry periods with a length of min. 5 days
- Agriculture, forestry
- In combination with heatdays: risk of forestfires

# Example 1: Days with $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ model represents ensemble mean best

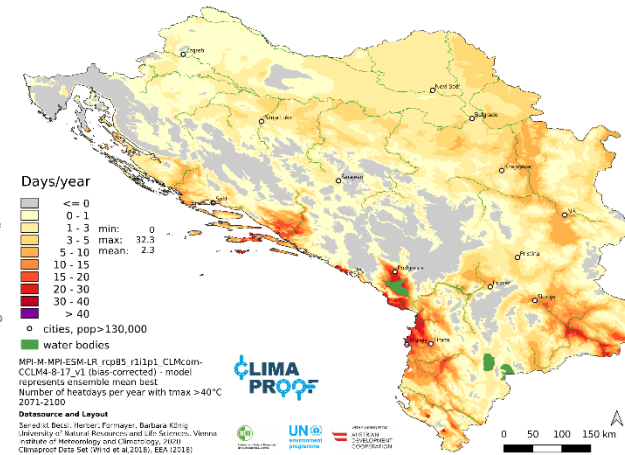
Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
historical data, 1981-2010



Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
RCP 8.5, 2036-2065



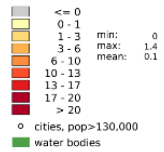
Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
RCP 8.5, 2071-2100





### Heatdays tmax >40°C historical data 1981-2010

Days/year



Number of Heatdays per Year with Maximum Temperature >40°C  
Historical data for the period 1981-2010

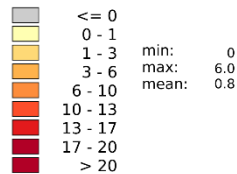
**Datasource and Layout**  
Benedikt Becsi, Herbert Formayer, Barbara König  
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna  
Institute of Meteorology and Climatology, 2020  
Climaproof Data Set (Wind et al., 2018), EEA (2018)

0 25 50 km



### Heatdays tmax >40°C RCP 8.5, 2036-2065

Days/year



MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR\_rcp85\_r1i1p1\_CLMcom-CCLM4-8-17\_v1 (bias-corrected) - Model represents Ensemble Mean best  
Number of Heatdays per Year with Maximum Temperature >40°C  
2036-2065

**Datasource and Layout**

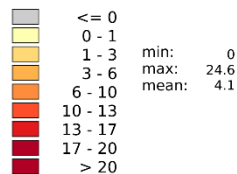
Benedikt Becsi, Herbert Formayer, Barbara König  
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna  
Institute of Meteorology and Climatology, 2020  
Climaproof Data Set (Wind et al., 2018), EEA (2018)

0 25 50 km



### Heatdays tmax >40°C RCP 8.5, 2071-2100

Days/year



MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR\_rcp85\_r1i1p1\_CLMcom-CCLM4-8-17\_v1 (bias-corrected) - Model represents Ensemble Mean best  
Number of Heatdays per Year with Maximum Temperature >40°C  
2071-2100

**Datasource and Layout**

Benedikt Becsi, Herbert Formayer, Barbara König  
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna  
Institute of Meteorology and Climatology, 2020  
Climaproof Data Set (Wind et al., 2018), EEA (2018)

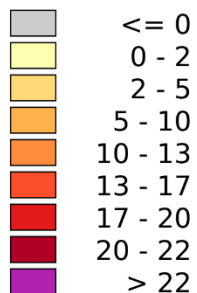
0 25 50 km



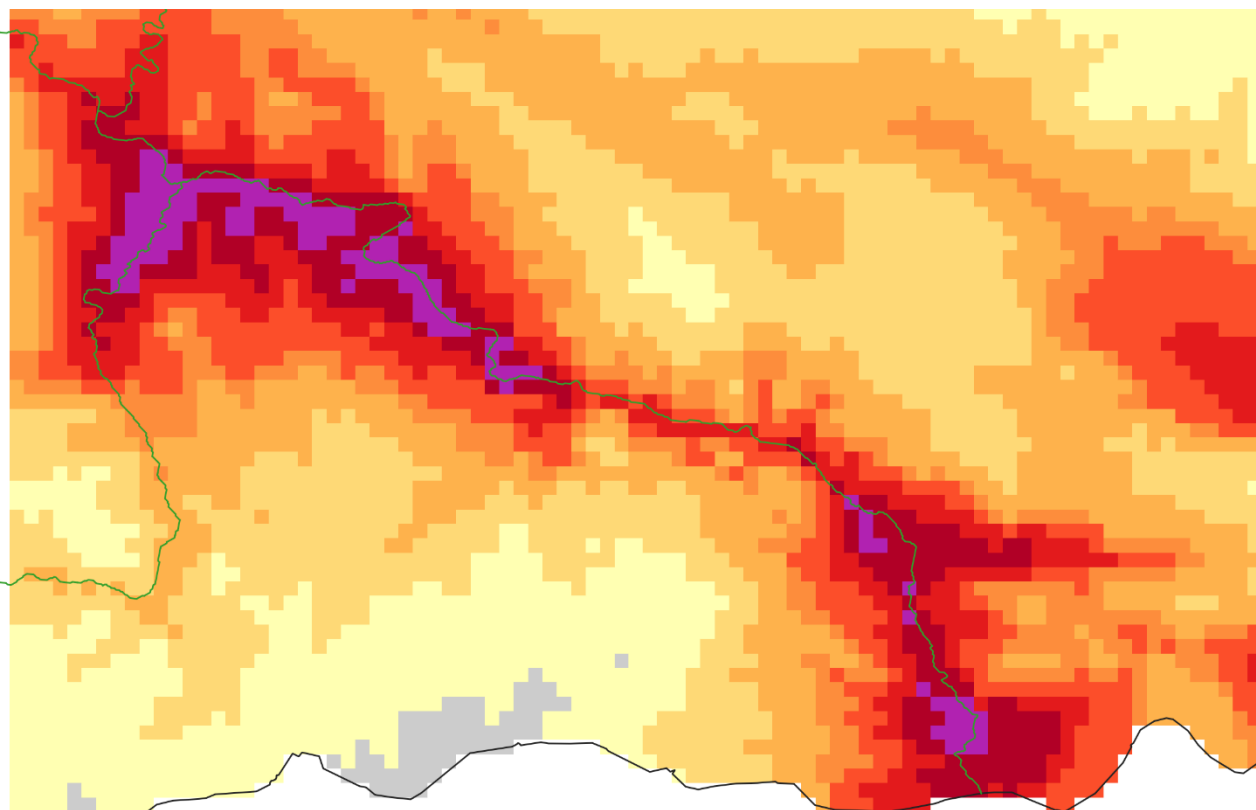
# Heatdays tmax >40°C

## RCP 8.5, 2071-2100

Days/year



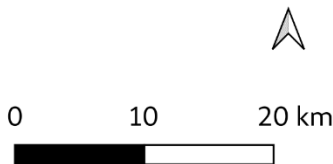
min: 0  
max: 24.3  
mean: 7.4



MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR\_rcp85\_r1i1p1\_CLMcom-CCLM4-8-17\_v1 (bias-corrected) - Model represents Ensemble Mean best Number of Heatdays per Year with Maximum Temperature >40°C 2071-2100

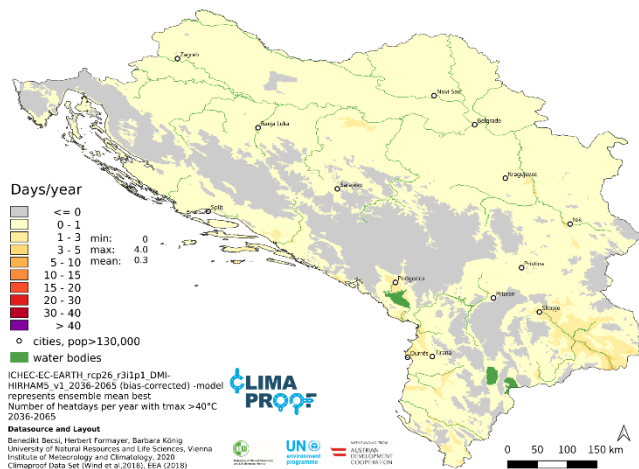
### Datasource and Layout

Benedikt Becsi, Herbert Formayer, Barbara König  
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna  
Institute of Meteorology and Climatology, 2020  
Climaproof Data Set (Wind et al,2018), EEA (2018)

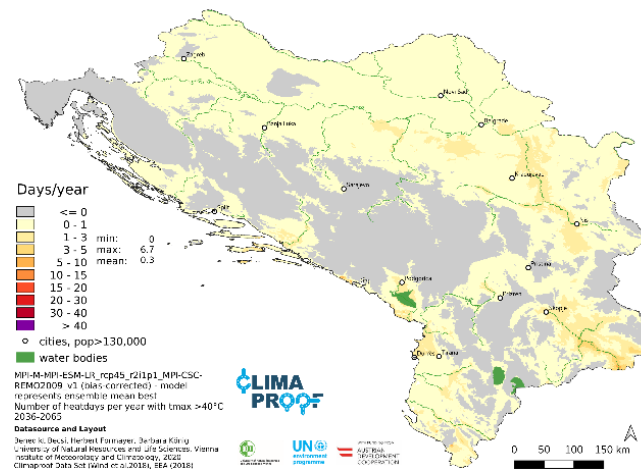


# Example 2: Days with $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ different scenarios: 2.6 & 4.5 (mean)

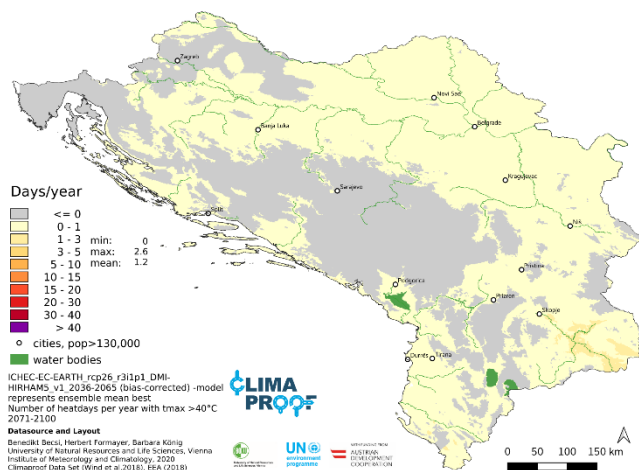
Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
RCP 2.6, 2036-2065



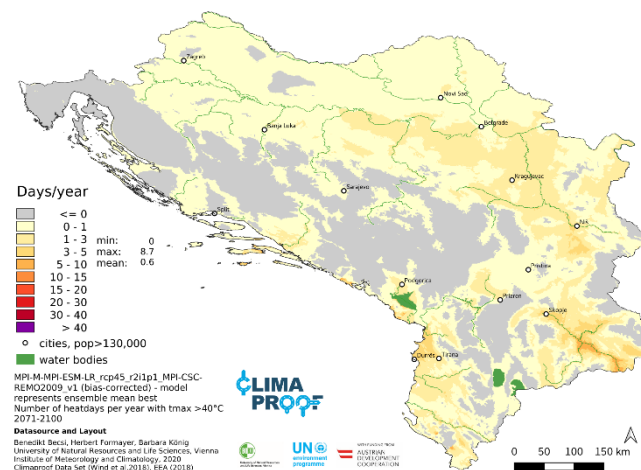
Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
RCP 4.5, 2036-2065



Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
RCP 2.6, 2071-2100

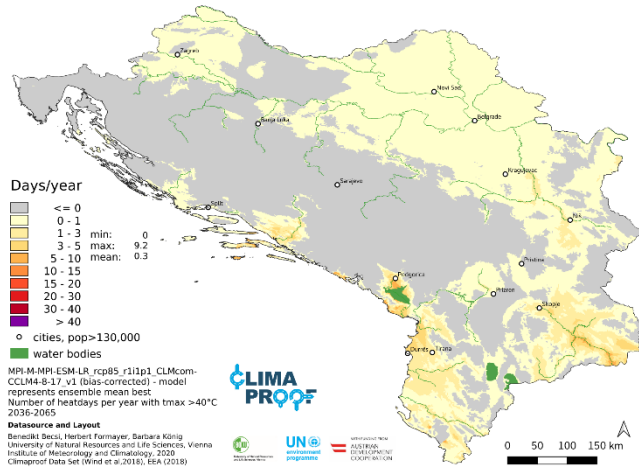


Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
RCP 4.5, 2071-2100

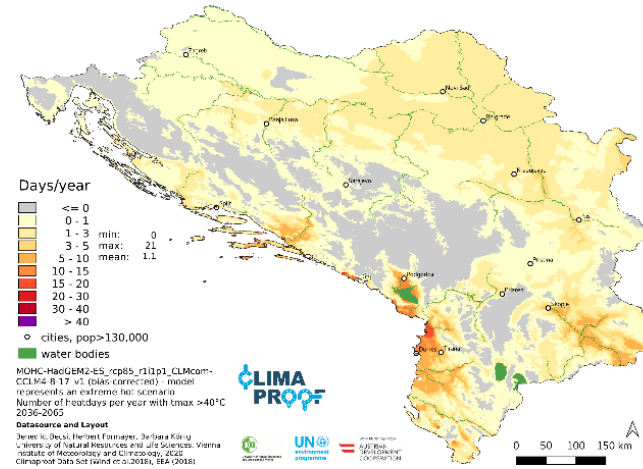


# Example 2: Days with $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ different scenarios: 8.5 (mean, hot)

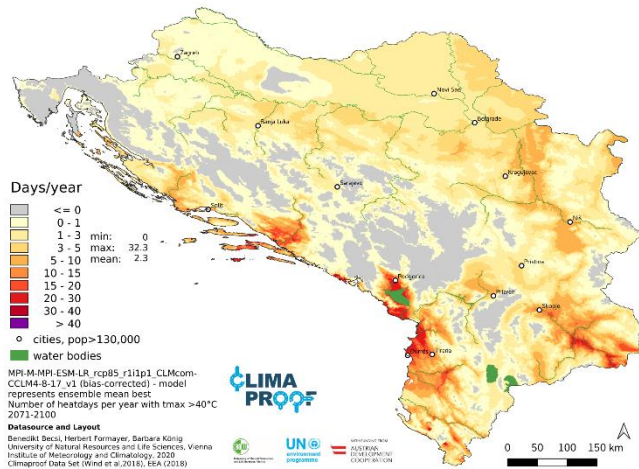
Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
RCP 8.5, 2036-2065



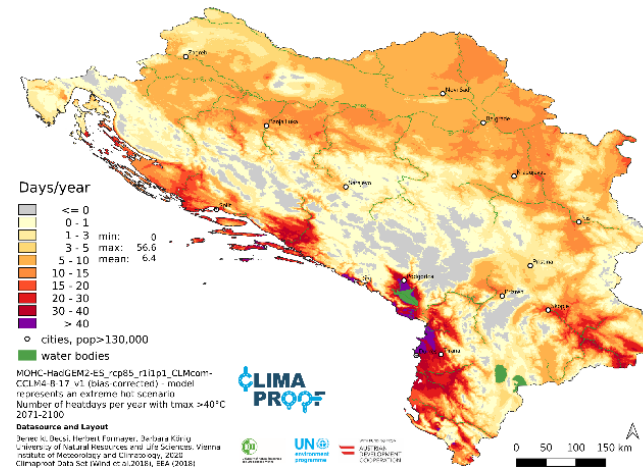
Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
RCP 8.5, 2036-2065



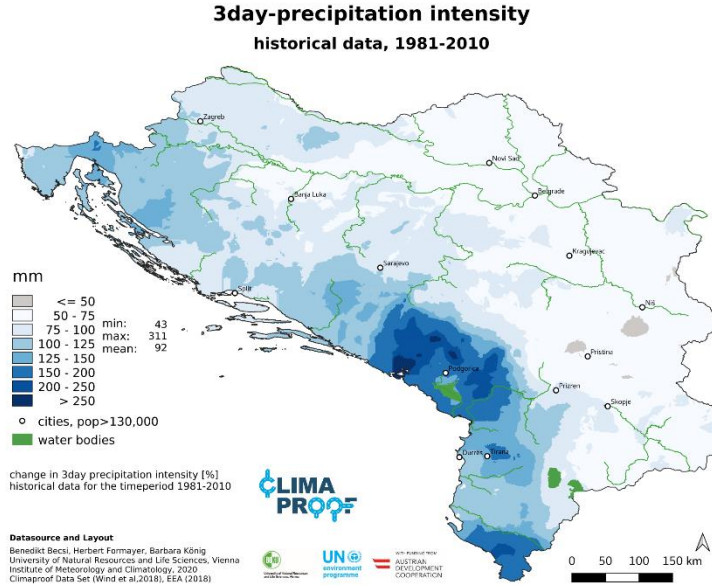
Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
RCP 8.5, 2071-2100



Heatdays  $t_{max} > 40^{\circ}\text{C}$   
RCP 8.5, 2071-2100



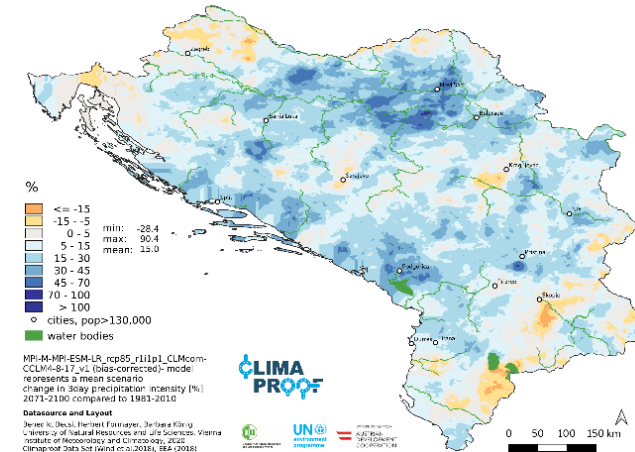
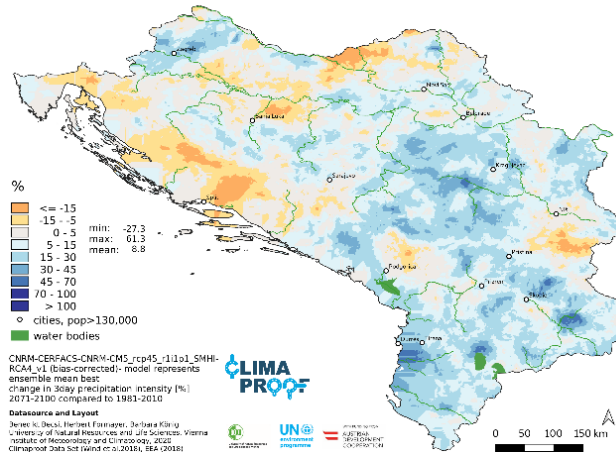
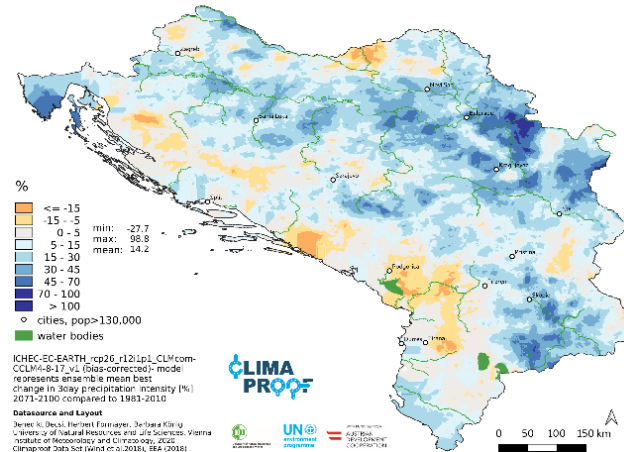
# Example 3: 3-day precipitation maximum (change),



**3day-precipitation intensity**  
RCP 2.6, 2071-2100 compared to 1981-2010 (change in %)

**3day-precipitation intensity**  
RCP 4.5, 2071-2100 compared to 1981-2010 (change in %)

**3day-precipitation intensity**  
RCP 8.5, 2071-2100 compared to 1981-2010 (change in %)

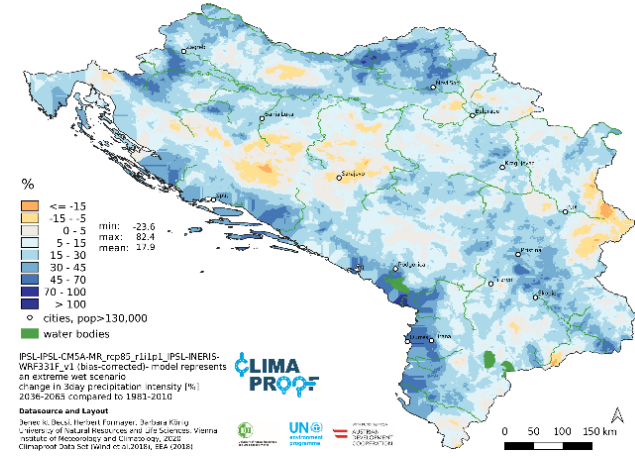
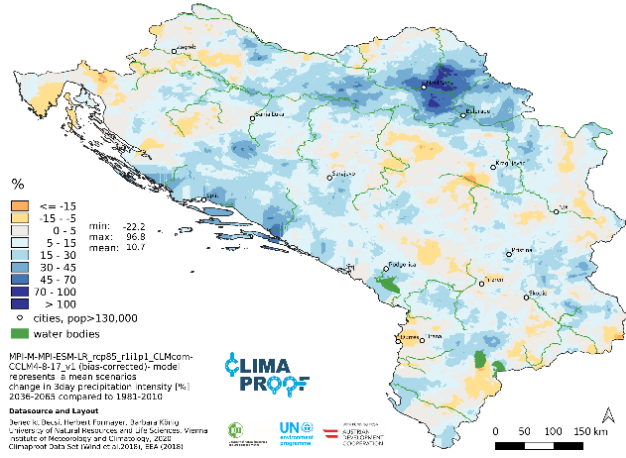
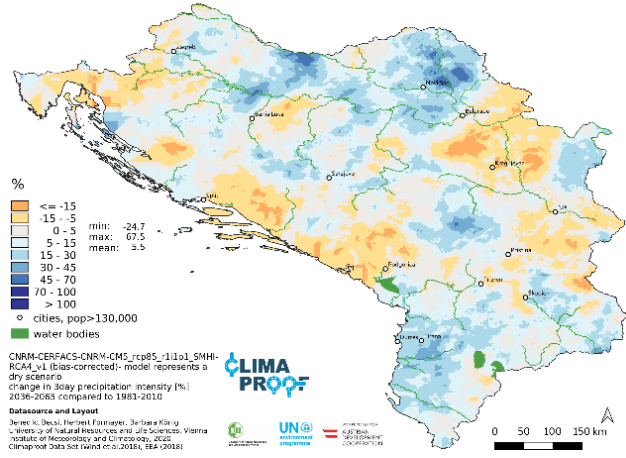


# Example 3: 3-day precipitation maximum (change), different scenarios: 8.5 (dry, mean, wet)

**3day-precipitation intensity**  
RCP 8.5, 2036-2065 compared to 1981-2010 (change in %)

**3day-precipitation intensity**  
RCP 8.5, 2036-2065 compared to 1981-2010 (change in %)

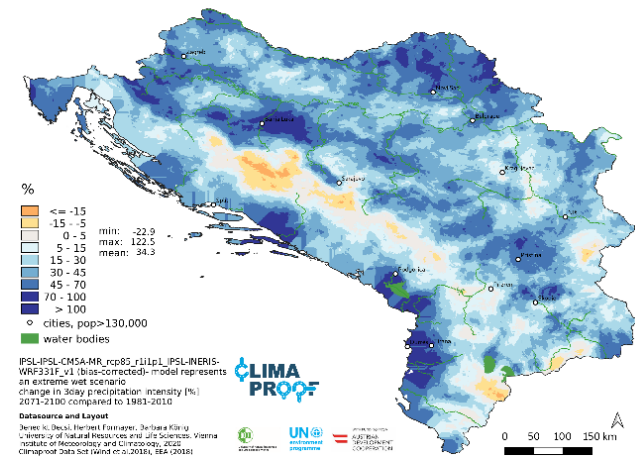
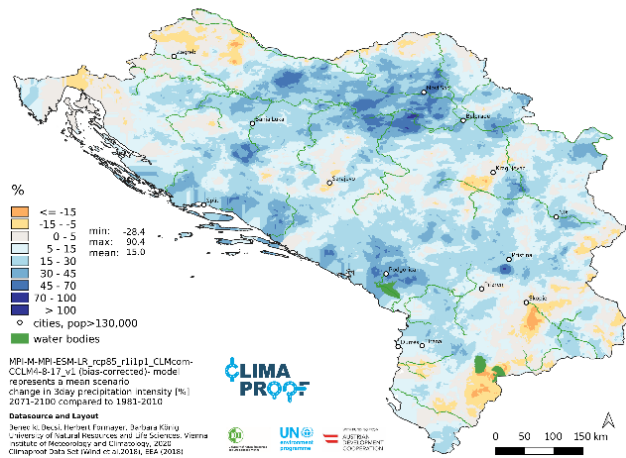
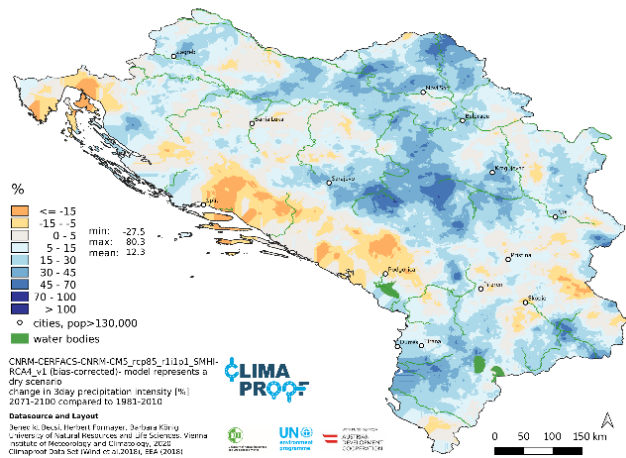
**3day-precipitation intensity**  
RCP 8.5, 2036-2065 compared to 1981-2010 (change in %)



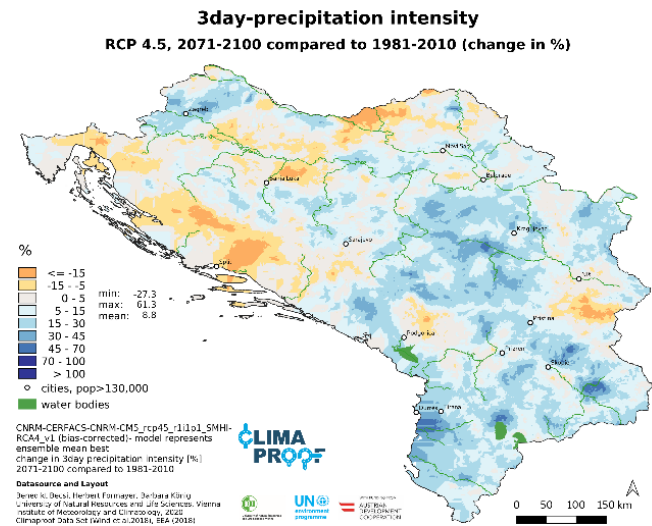
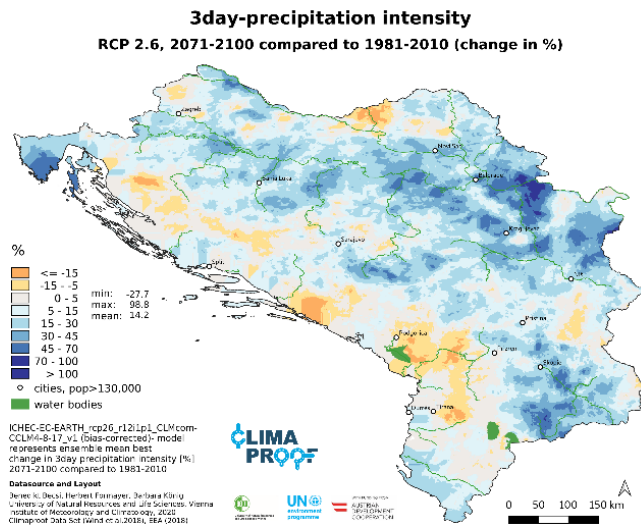
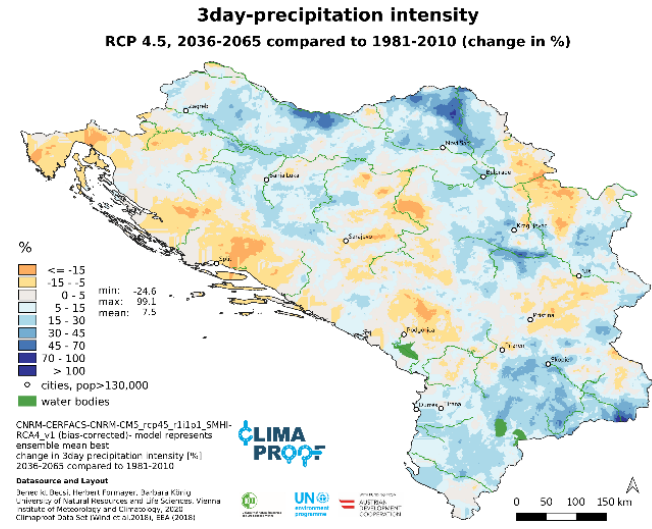
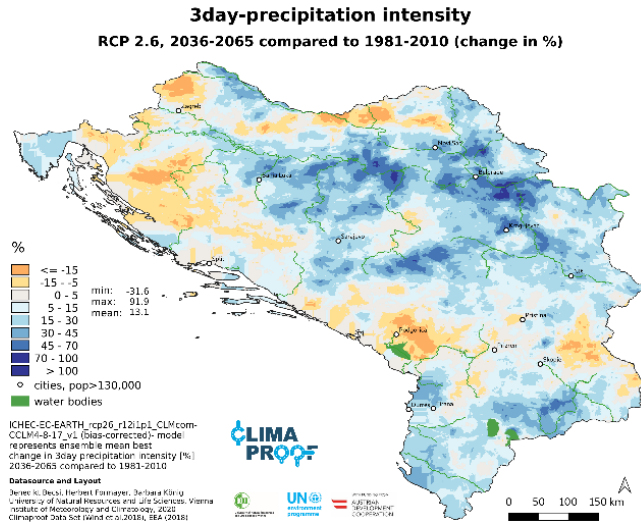
**3day-precipitation intensity**  
RCP 8.5, 2071-2100 compared to 1981-2010 (change in %)

**3day-precipitation intensity**  
RCP 8.5, 2071-2100 compared to 1981-2010 (change in %)

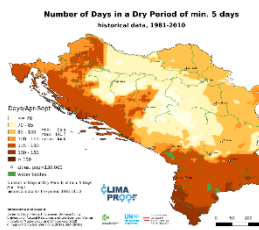
**3day-precipitation intensity**  
RCP 8.5, 2071-2100 compared to 1981-2010 (change in %)



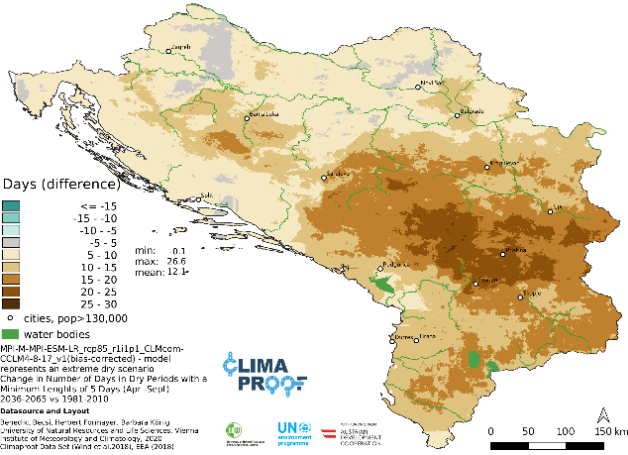
# Example 3: 3-day precipitation maximum (change), different scenarios: 2.6 & 4.5 (mean)



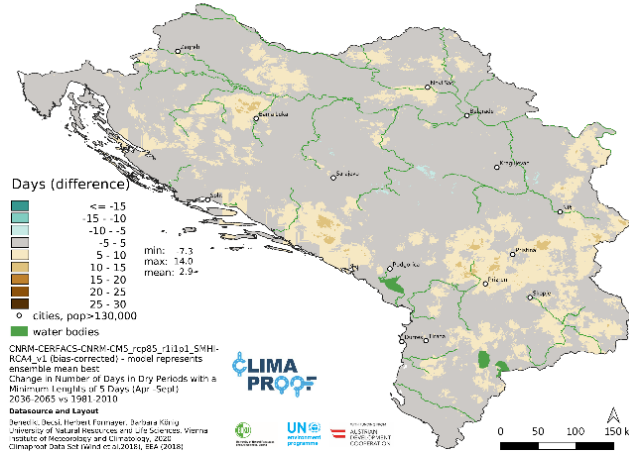
# Example 4: consecutive dry days



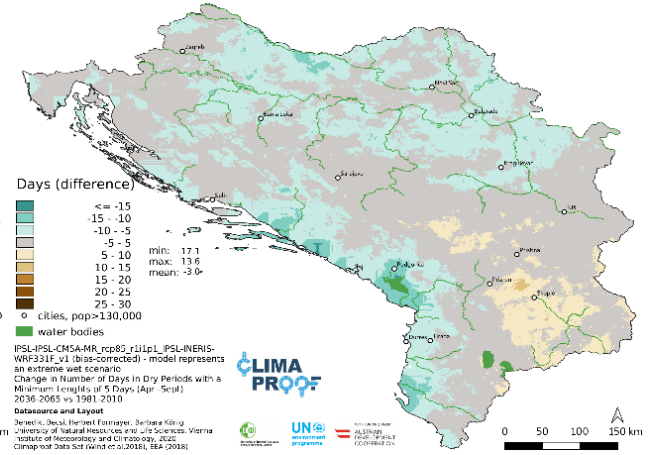
Change in Number of Days in a Dry Periods of min. 5 days  
RCP 8.5, 2036-2065 vs 1981-2010



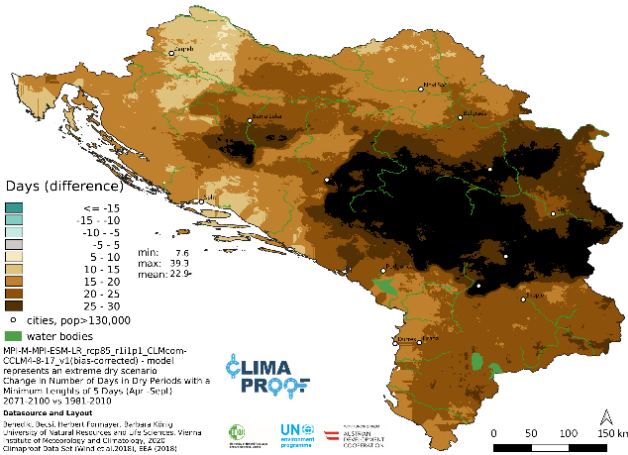
Change in Number of Days in a Dry Periods of min. 5 days  
RCP 8.5, 2036-2065 vs 1981-2010



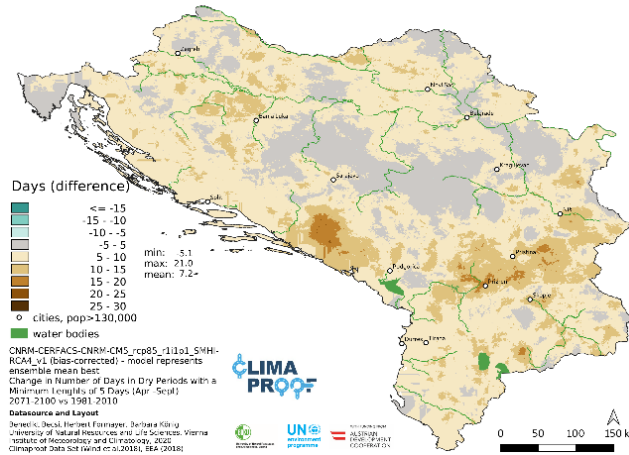
Change in Number of Days in a Dry Periods of min. 5 days  
RCP 8.5, 2036-2065 vs 1981-2010



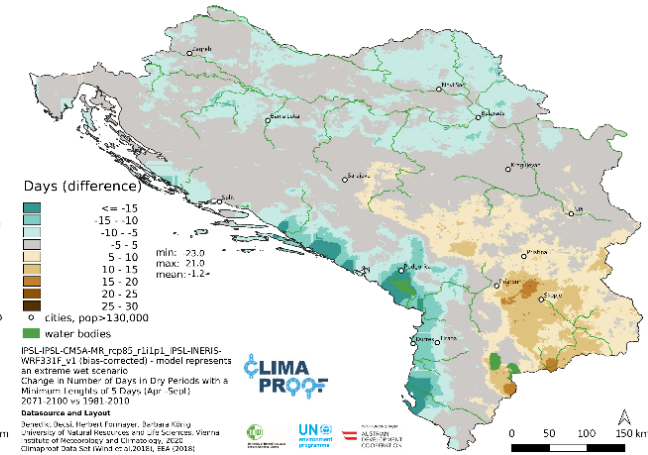
Change in Number of Days in a Dry Periods of min. 5 days  
RCP 8.5, 2071-2100 vs 1981-2010



Change in Number of Days in a Dry Periods of min. 5 days  
RCP 8.5, 2071-2100 vs 1981-2010



Change in Number of Days in a Dry Periods of min. 5 days  
RCP 8.5, 2071-2100 vs 1981-2010





# Combination of indicators

- meteorological indicators
  - Heatdays and Dry spell (consecutive dry days) – risk of forest fire
- meteorological indicators and topography
  - Heavy Precipitation and topography – risk of landslides
- meteorological indicators and demographic data
  - Heat and age of population – risk for elderly people

# Indicators with relevance for (road)infrastructure – scientific results

*based on Asian Development Bank, 2011, Bessembinder, 2015; Bles, et al., 2010; and Jiricka-Pürner et al., 2014*

- Heavy precipitation (one-day or several days)
  - Flooding
  - Erosion
  - Weakening of road embankements
  - Overloading drainage systems
- Annual or seasonal precipitation sum
  - Structural integrity of roads, bridges and tunnels (soil moisture levels)
  - Risk of floods, landslides and slope failures (if change in precipitation pattern)
- Snowfall
  - Increased maintenance costs (snow removal)
  - Snow avalanches
  - Flooding from snowmelt
- Drought
  - Increased risk of wildfires threatening transport infrastructure
  - Threats from areas deforested by wildfires (decreased soil integrity)

# Indicators with relevance for (road)infrastructure – scientific results

*based on Asian Development Bank, 2011, Bessembinder, 2015; Bles, et al., 2010; and Jiricka-Pürerer et al., 2014*

- Heatdays and Heatwaves
  - Pavement integrity (Rutting, cracking and blow-ups of asphalt; migration of liquid bitumen)
  - Thermal expansion in bridge expansion joints and pavements
  - Increased risk of forest fires incl. embankment flora
- Cold spells
- Frost & Forst-Thaw-Cycle
  - Cracking due to weakening of the road base
  - Increases risk of stone chipping
- Extreme wind speed
  - Threat to stability of bridges
  - Trees, windmill, noise barriers and trucks falling on the road and reduced vehicle control

# Questionnaire

---

# **Discussion: relevance and prioritization of climate indicators for the Western Balkan region**

---

**University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna  
Departement of Water, Atmosphere and Environment  
Intitue of Meteorology and Climatology**

**Assoc.Prof. Dr. Herbert Formayer**

Gregor-Mendel-Str. 33, A-1180 Wien

Tel.: +43 1 476 54 - 81415

herbert.formayer@boku.ac.at , <http://www.boku.ac.at/imp/klima/index.html>