

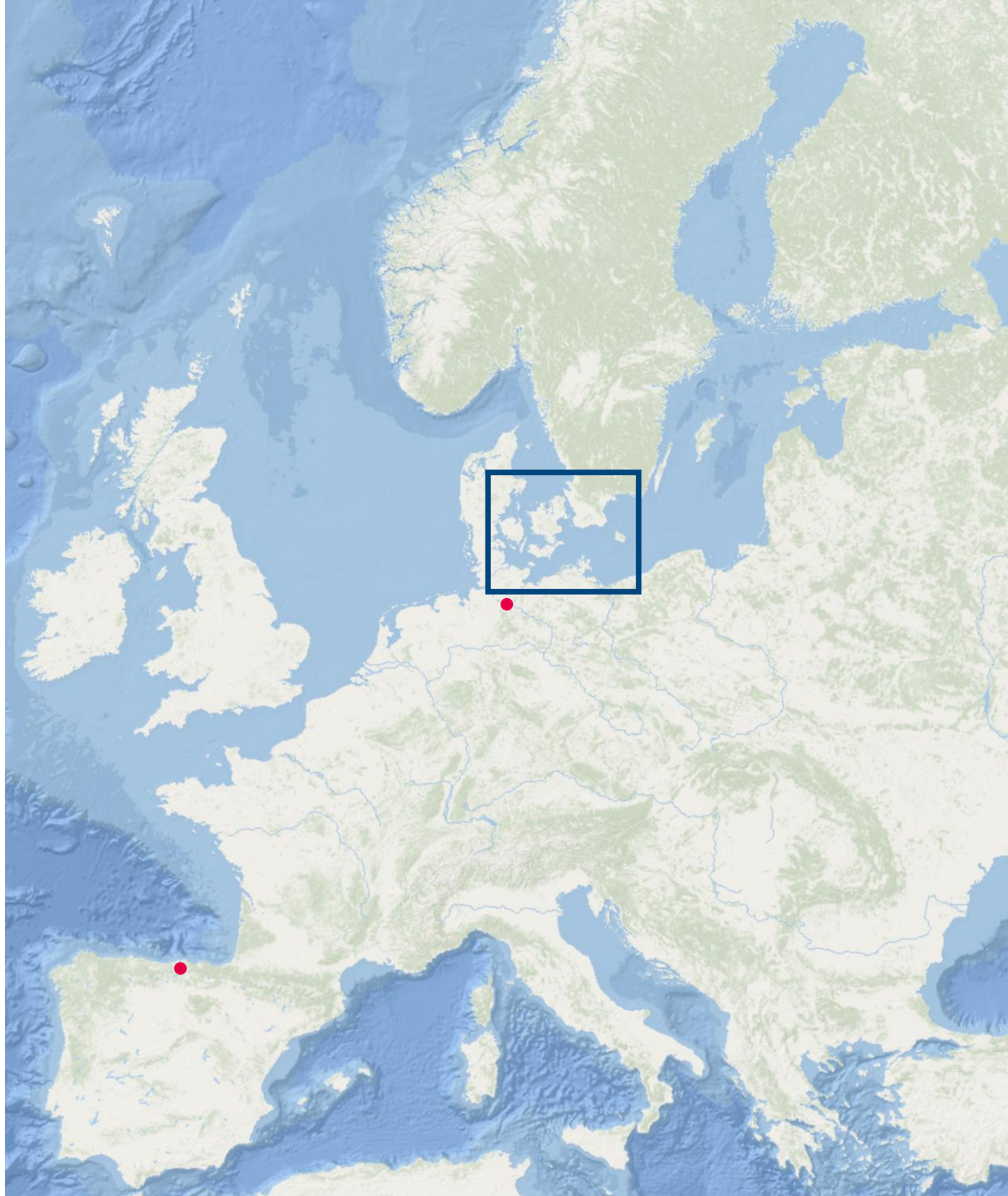
Recent Baltic Sea storm surge events from a climate and a historical perspective

Elke M. I. Meyer, Nikolaus Groll, Lidia Gaslikova

Institute of Coastal Systems - Analysis and Modeling

Santander, 24 September 2025

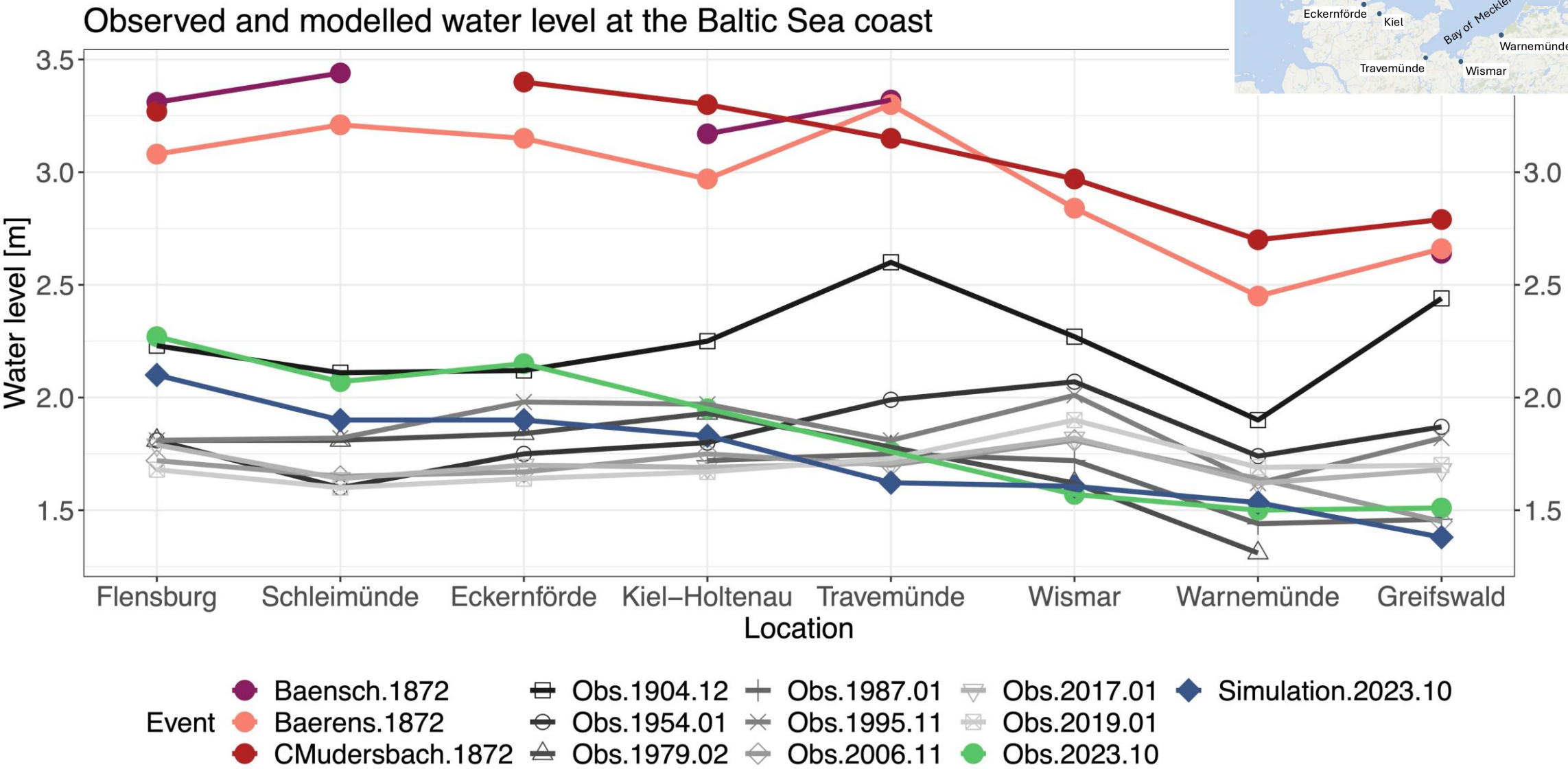




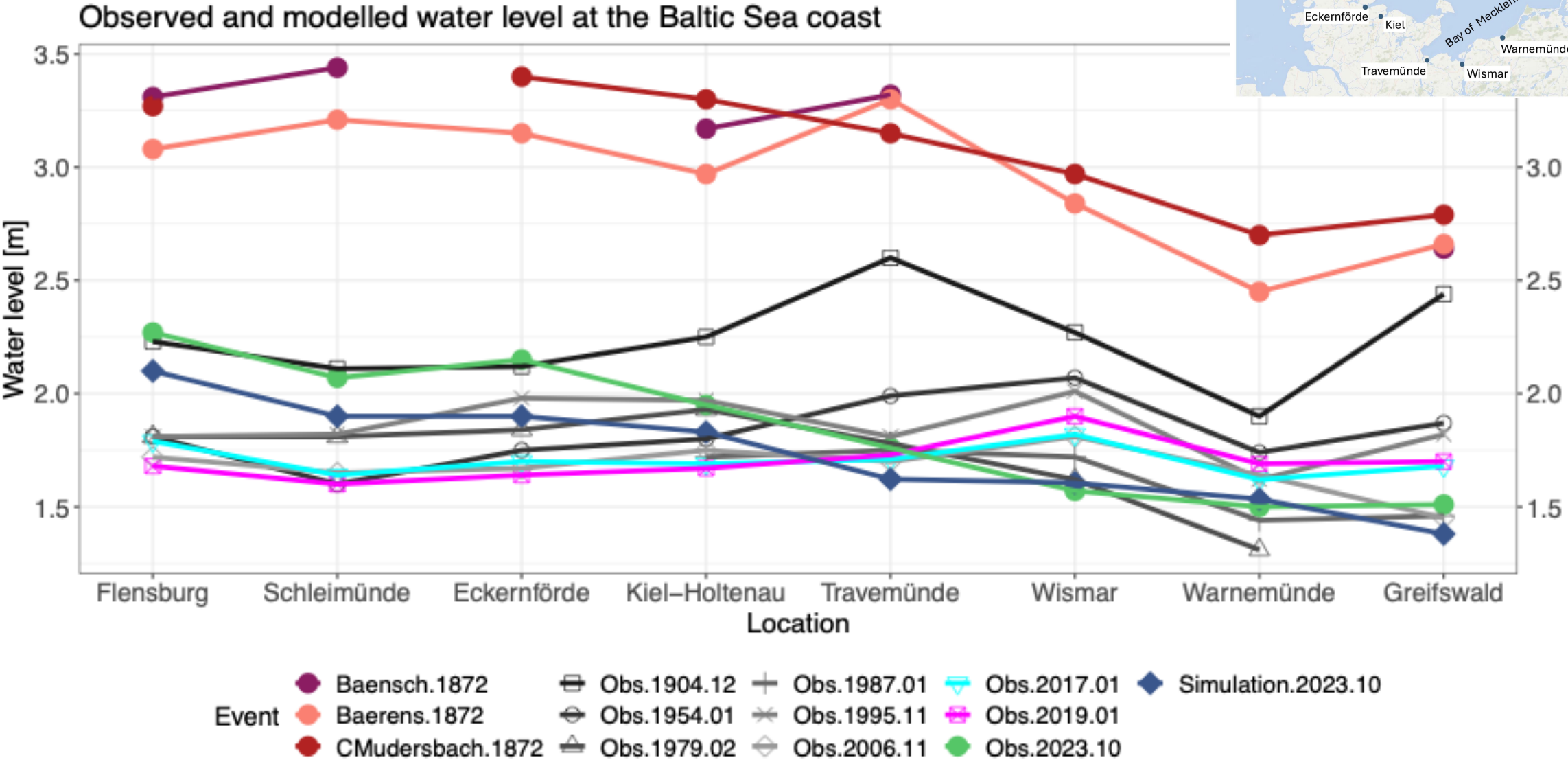
Map of Locations



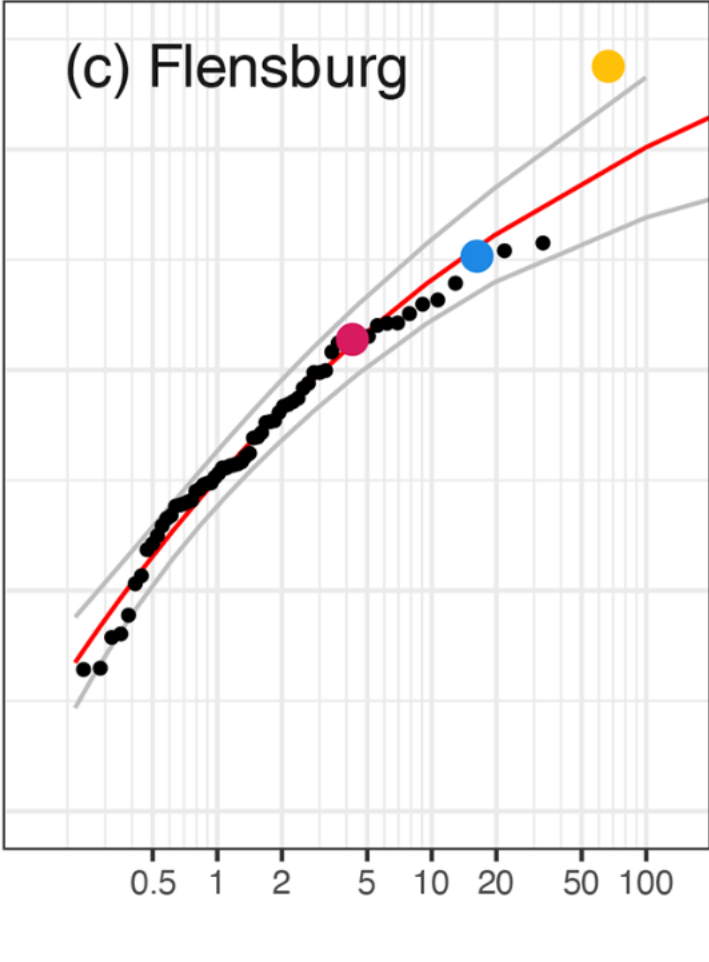
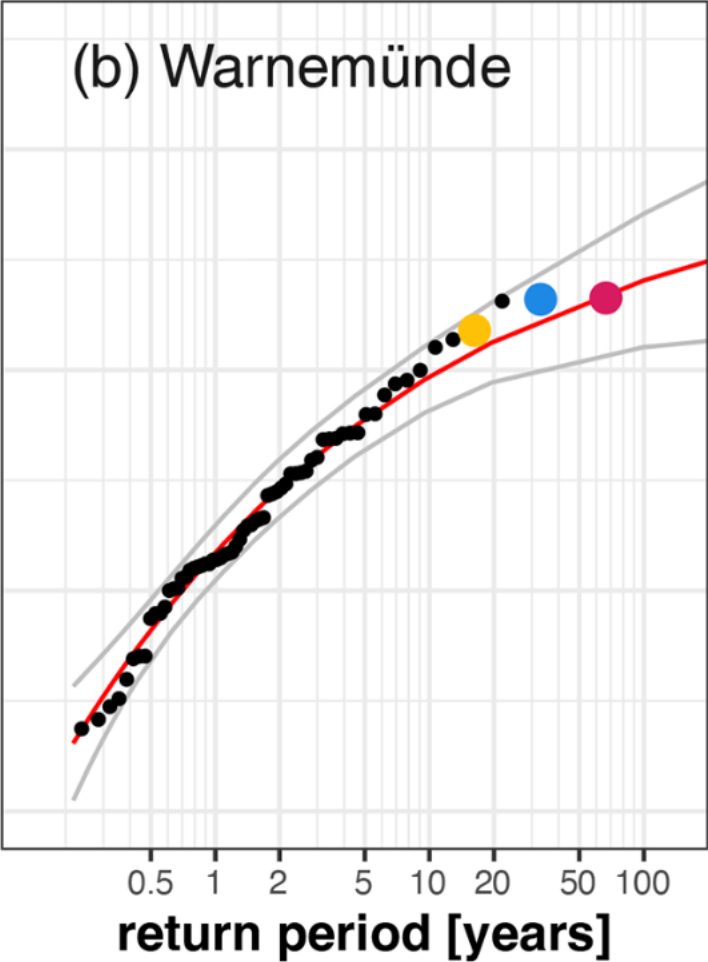
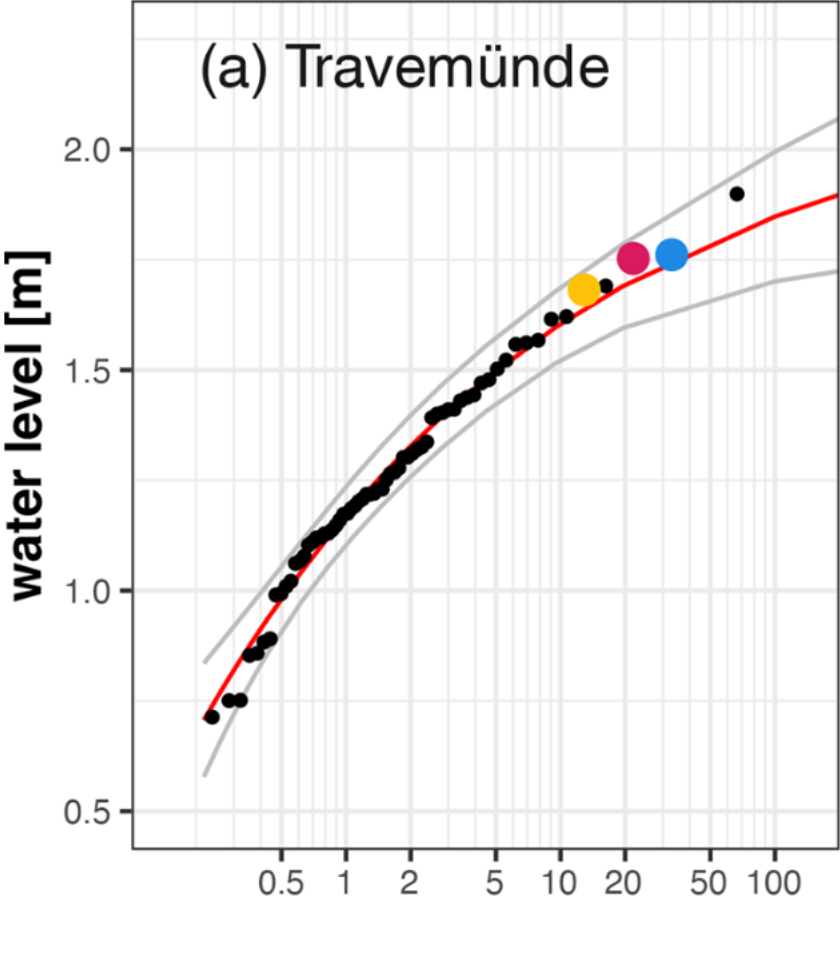
Observed and modelled water levels



Observed and modelled water levels

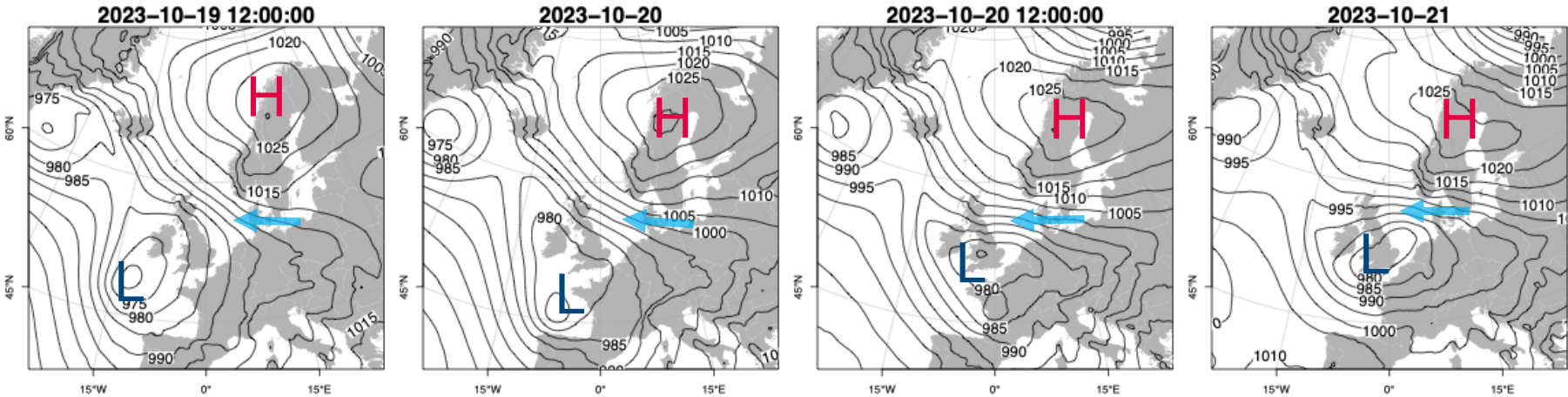


Return Period



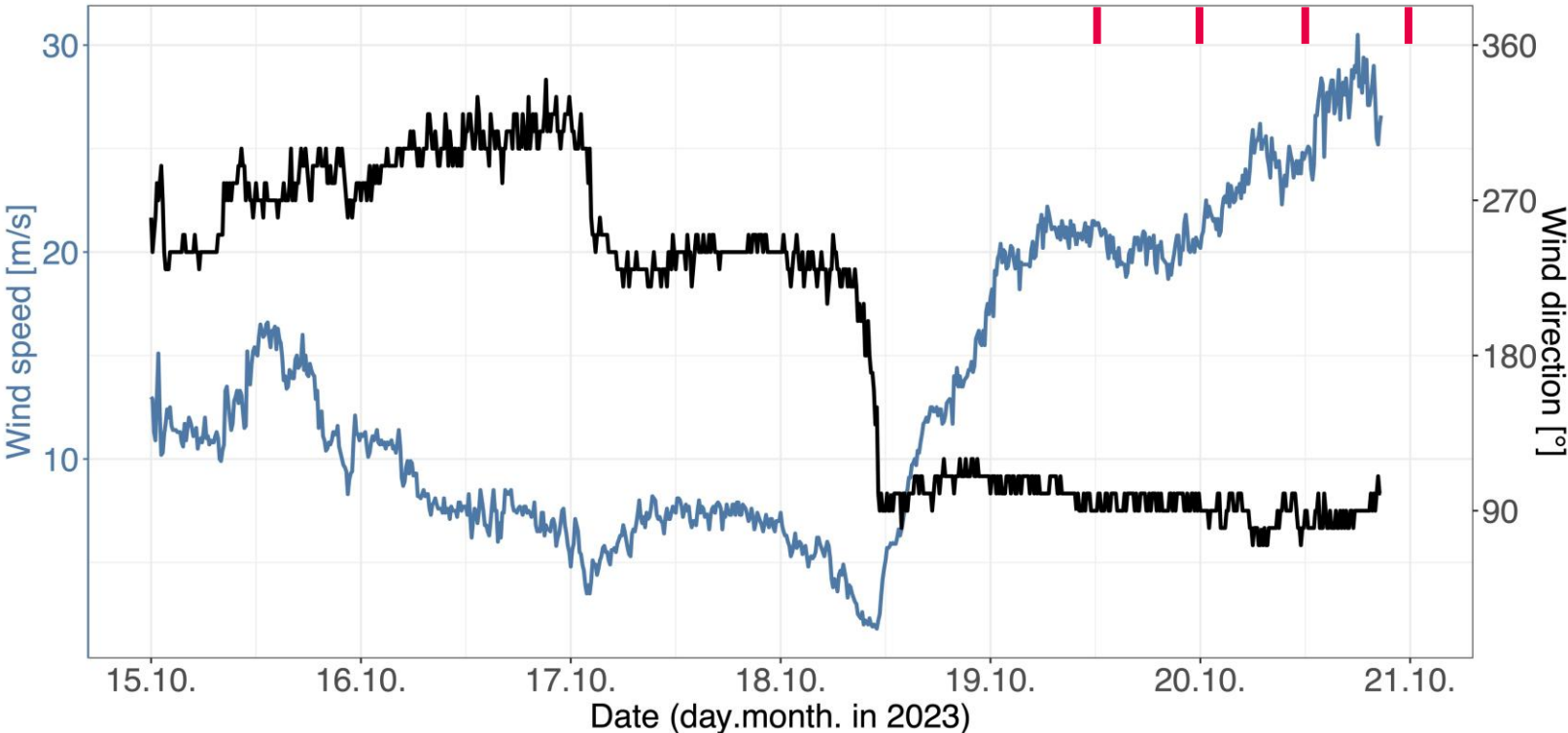
● 2017 ● 2019 ● 2023

Sea level pressure, wind speed and wind direction



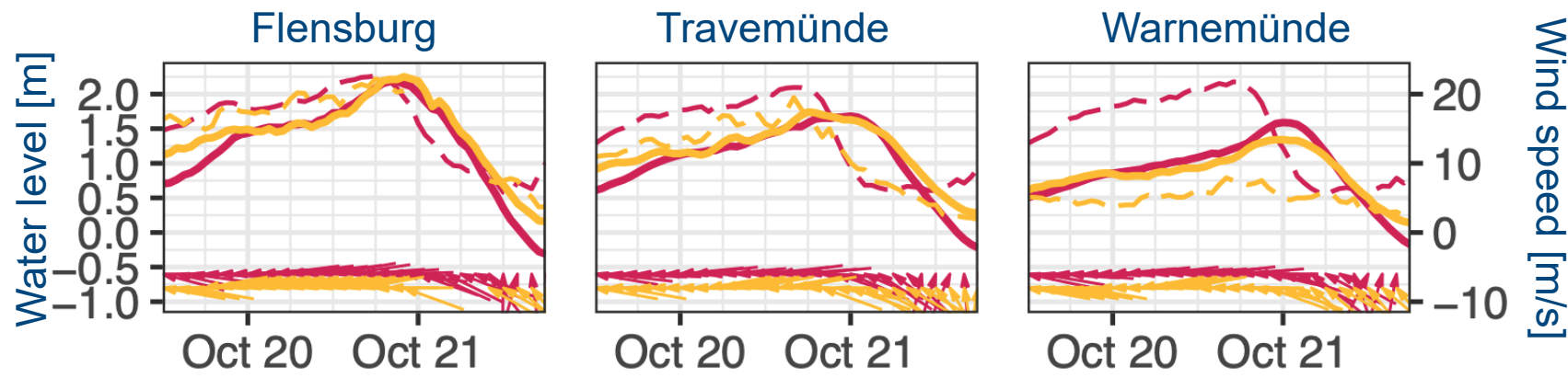
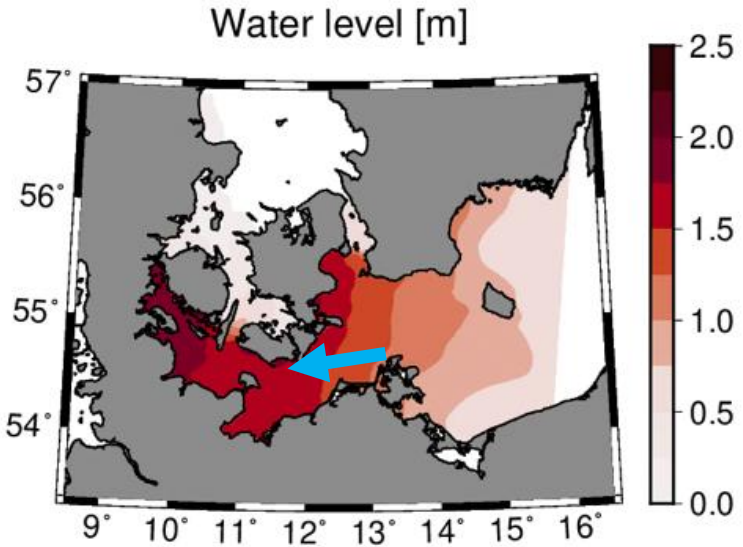
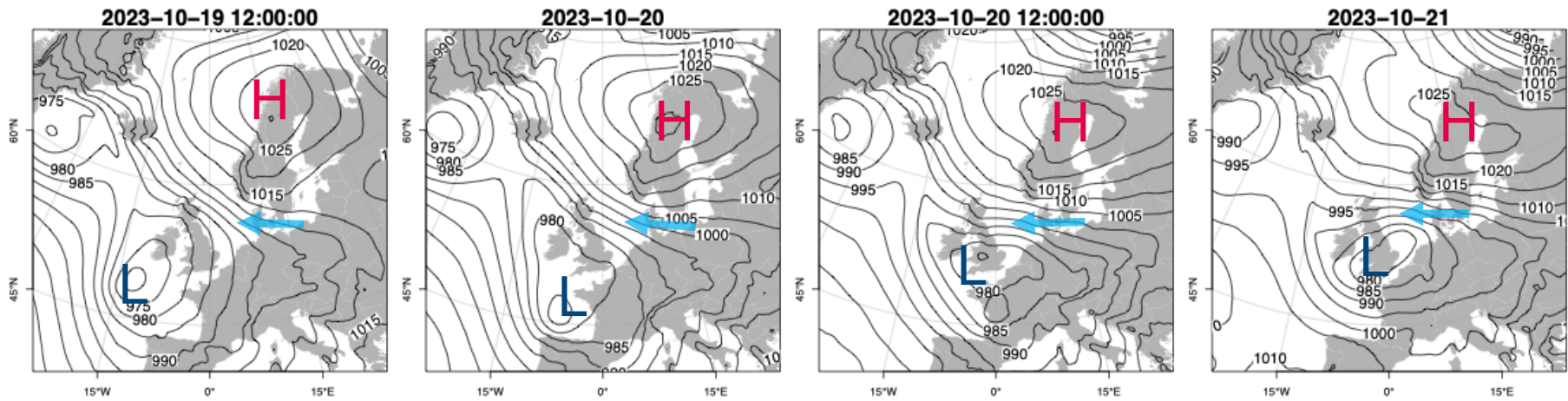
ERA5, 2024

Wind speed and direction at Kiel Lighthouse 2023



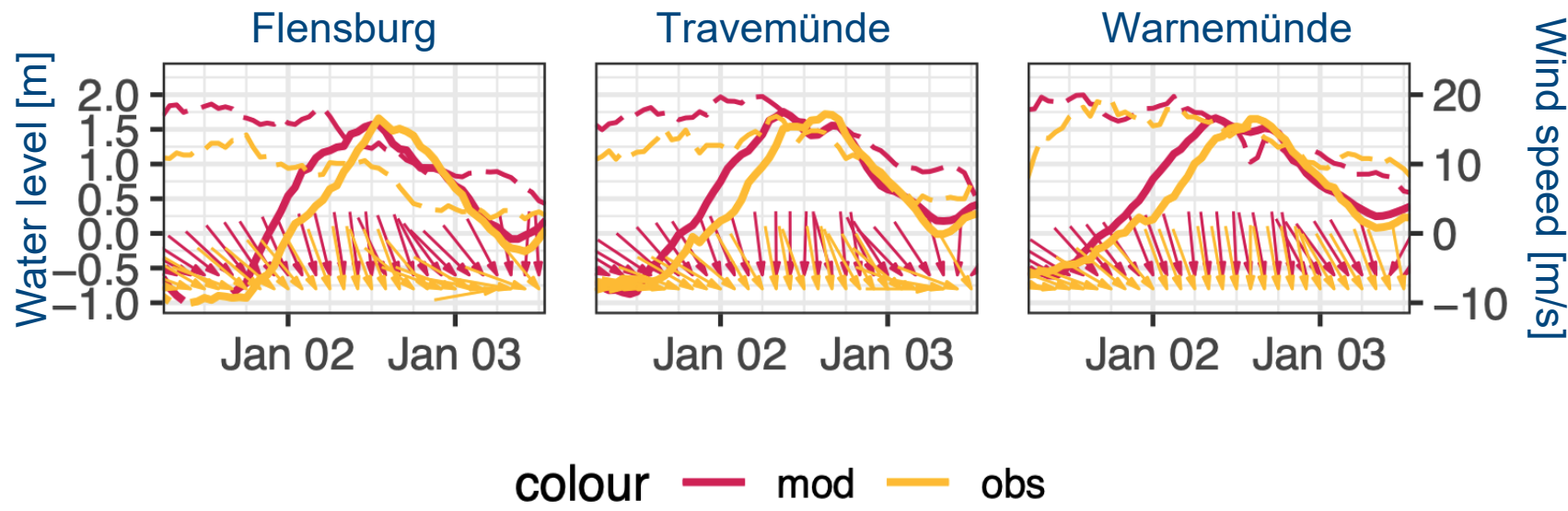
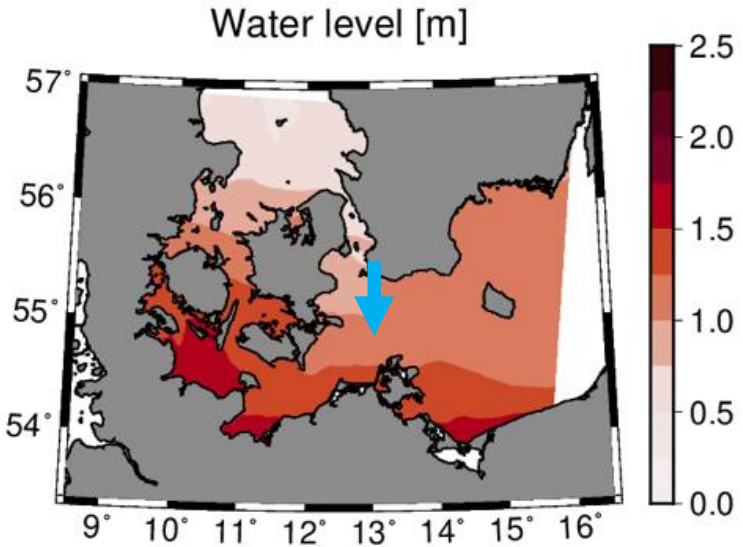
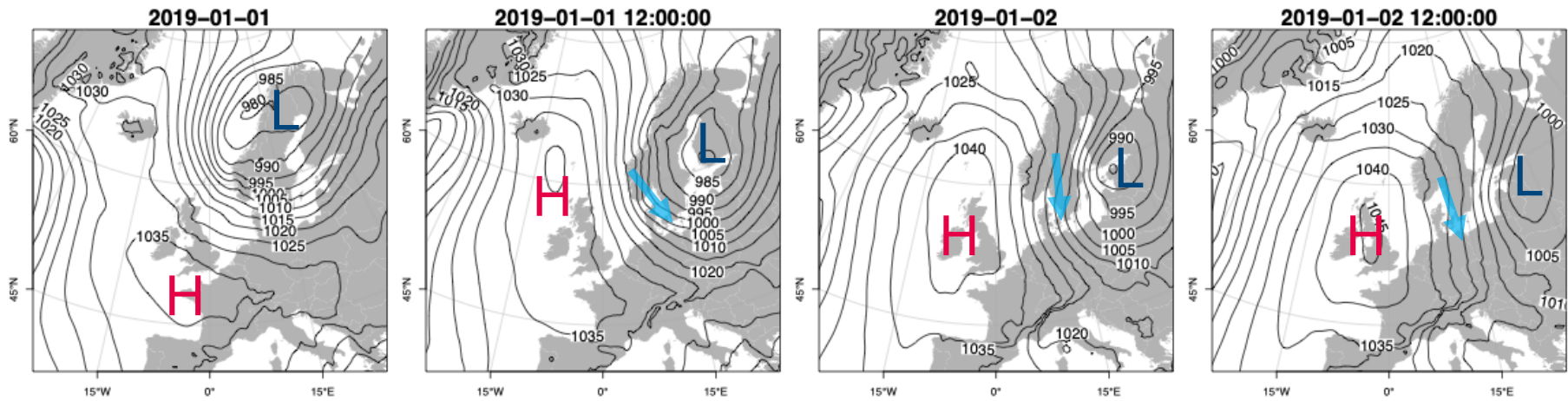
Data by Deutscher Wetterdienst, 2024

20-21 Oct 2023

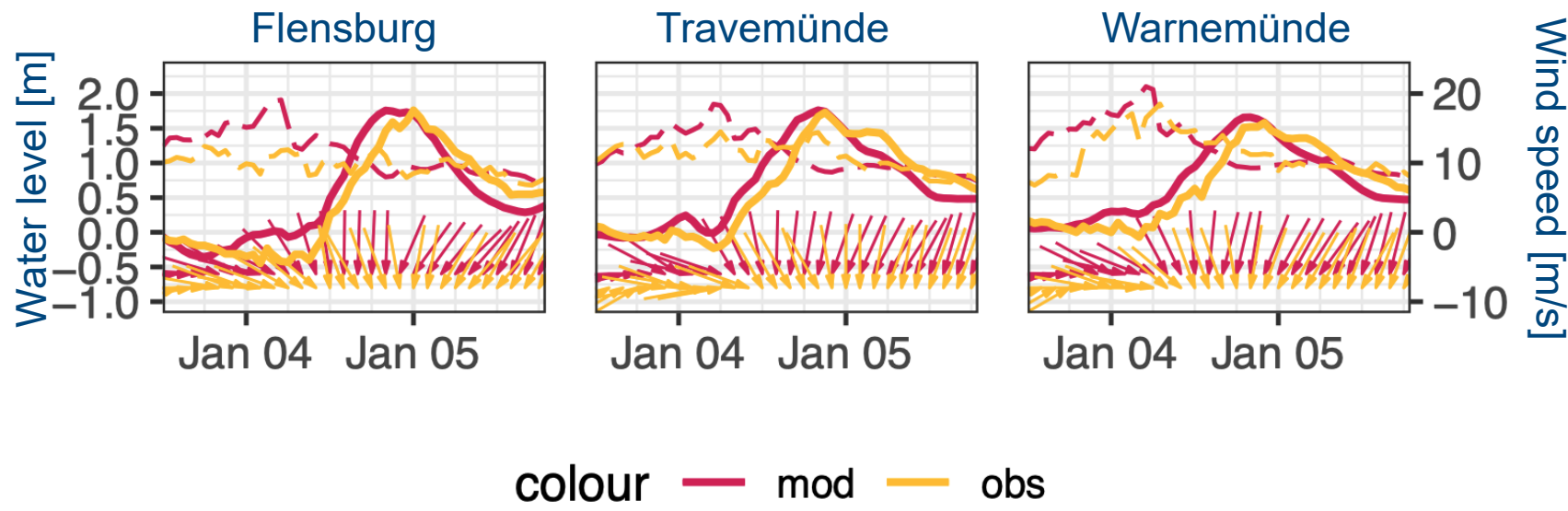
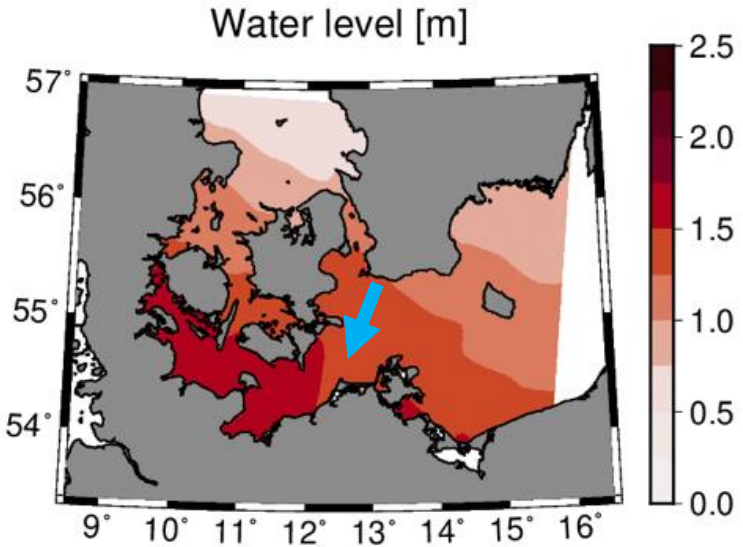
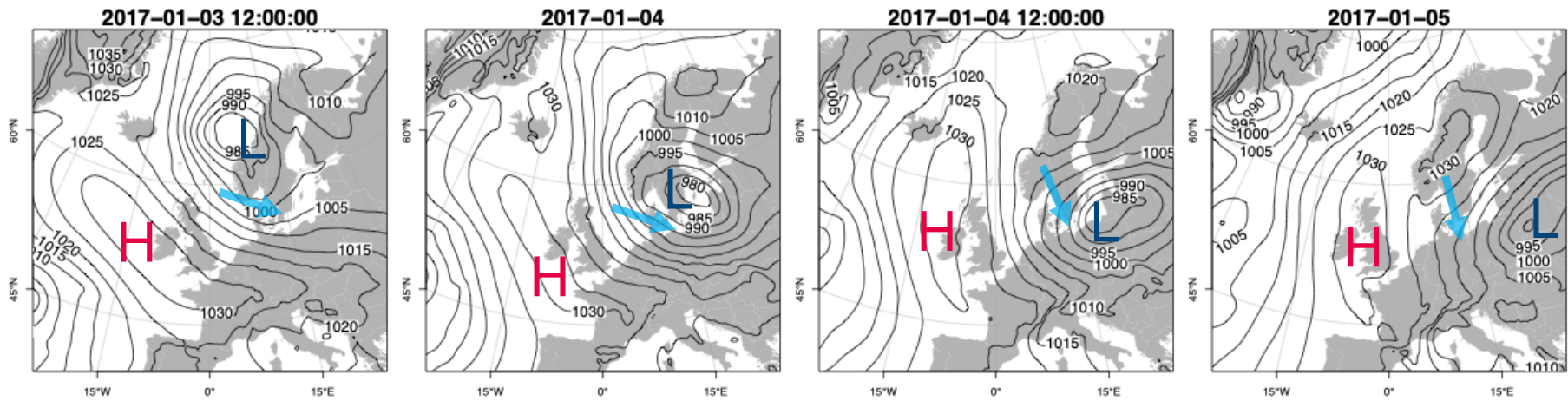


colour — mod — obs

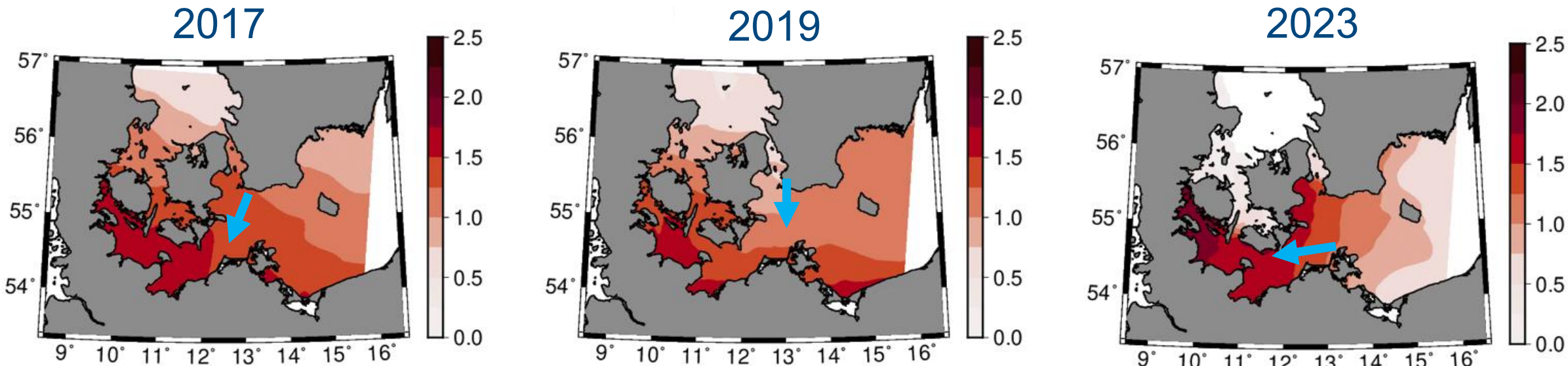
02 Jan 2019



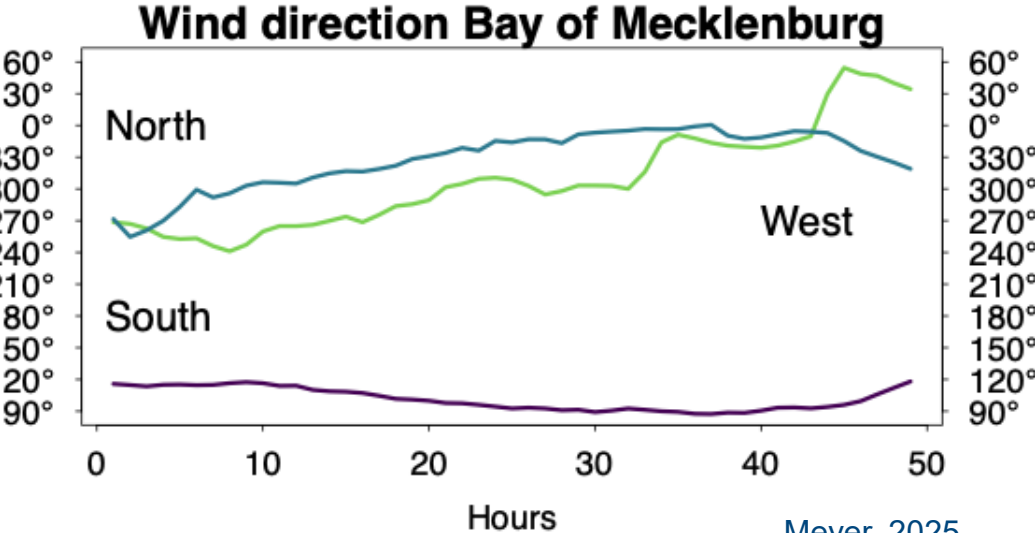
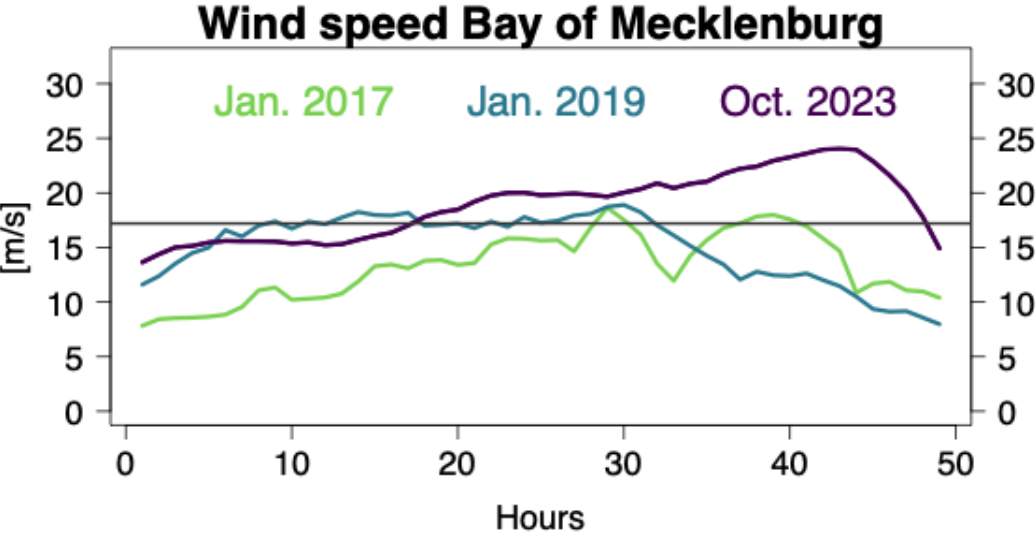
03-04 Jan 2017



Water level, wind speed and direction

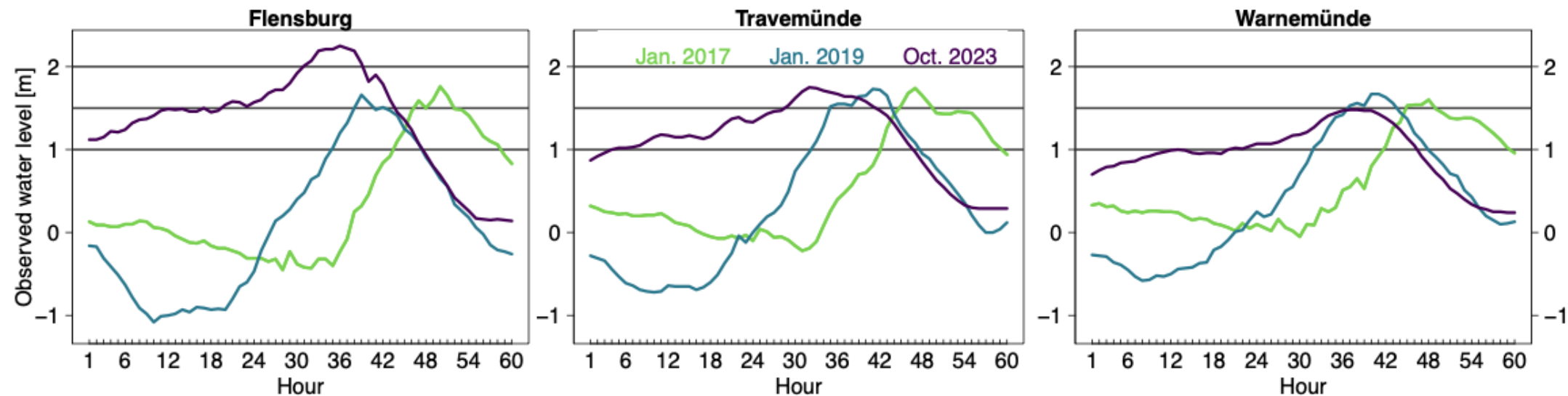


Water level for the storm surges on 04 Jan 2017, 23 UTC; 02 Jan 2019, 09 UTC and 20 Oct 2023, 23 UTC.

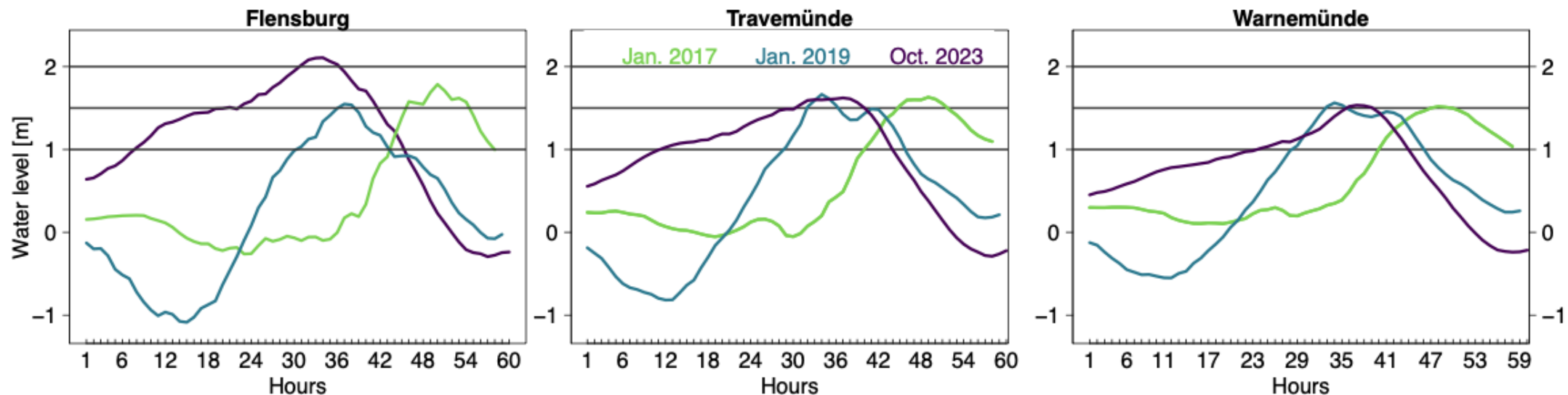


Observed and simulated water levels

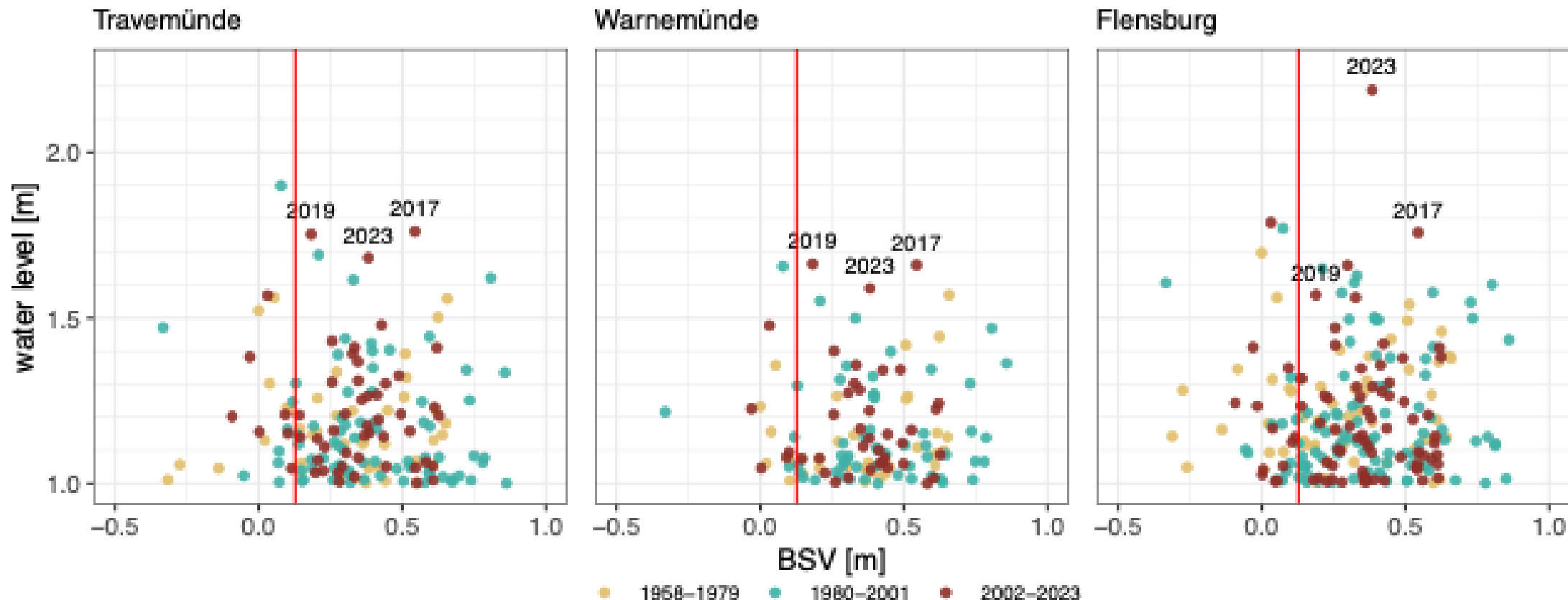
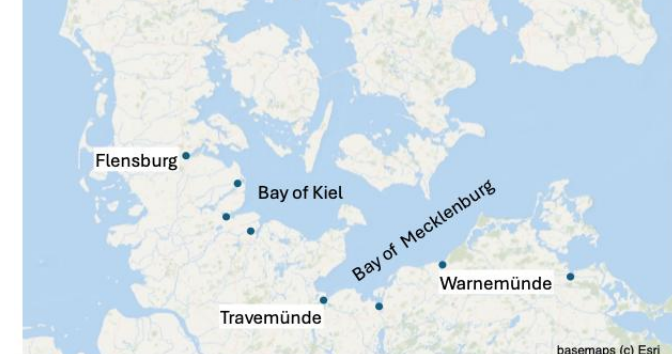
Observed



Simulated

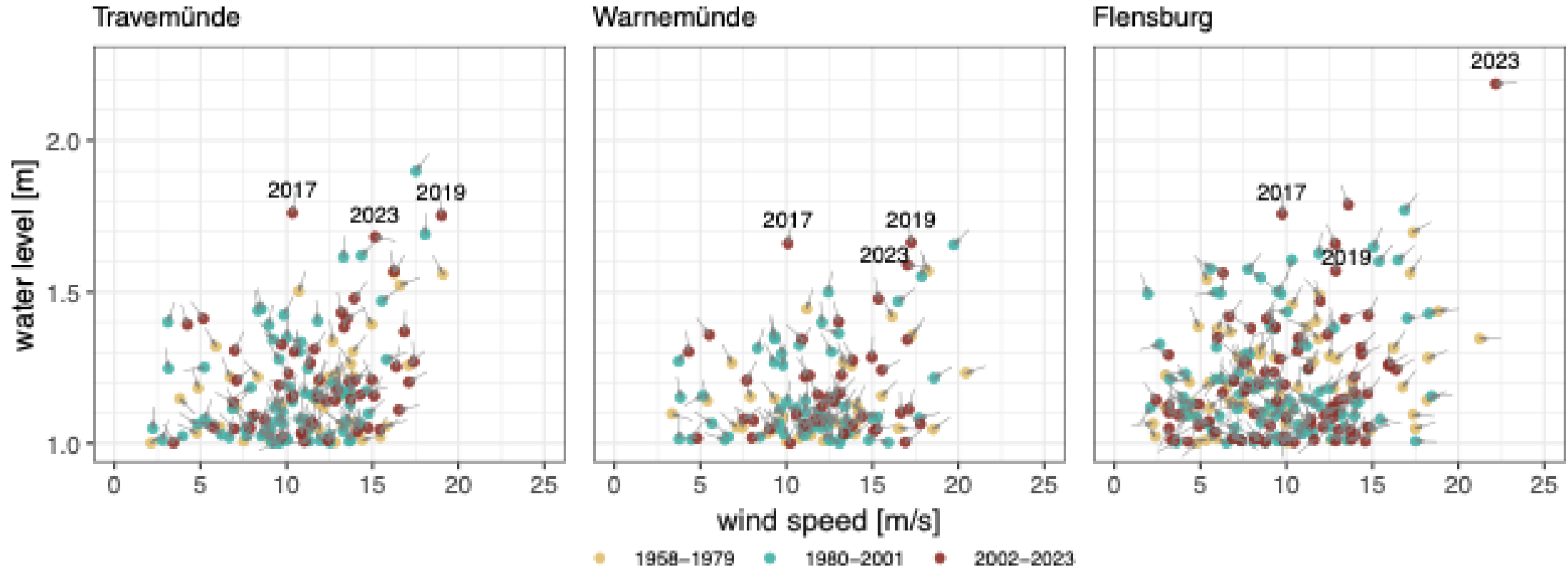


Baltic Sea volume anomaly



Scatterplot of the water level and Baltic Sea volume anomaly (BSVA) averaged over the 7 d prior to the event maximum at Travemünde (a), Warnemünde (b) and Flensburg (c). Coloured dots indicate events from three 22-year-long periods; the events discussed are annotated with their years. The vertical red line indicates the long-term mean BSVA.

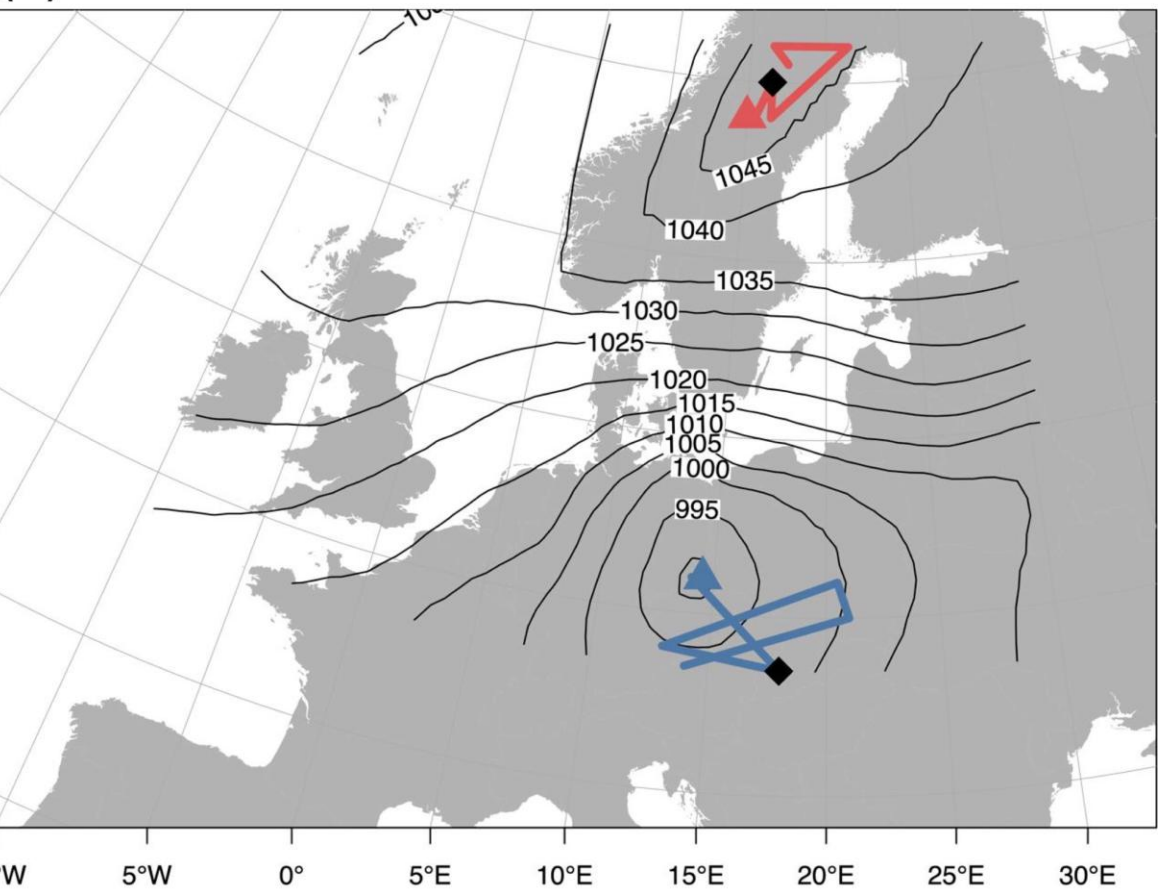
Wind speed



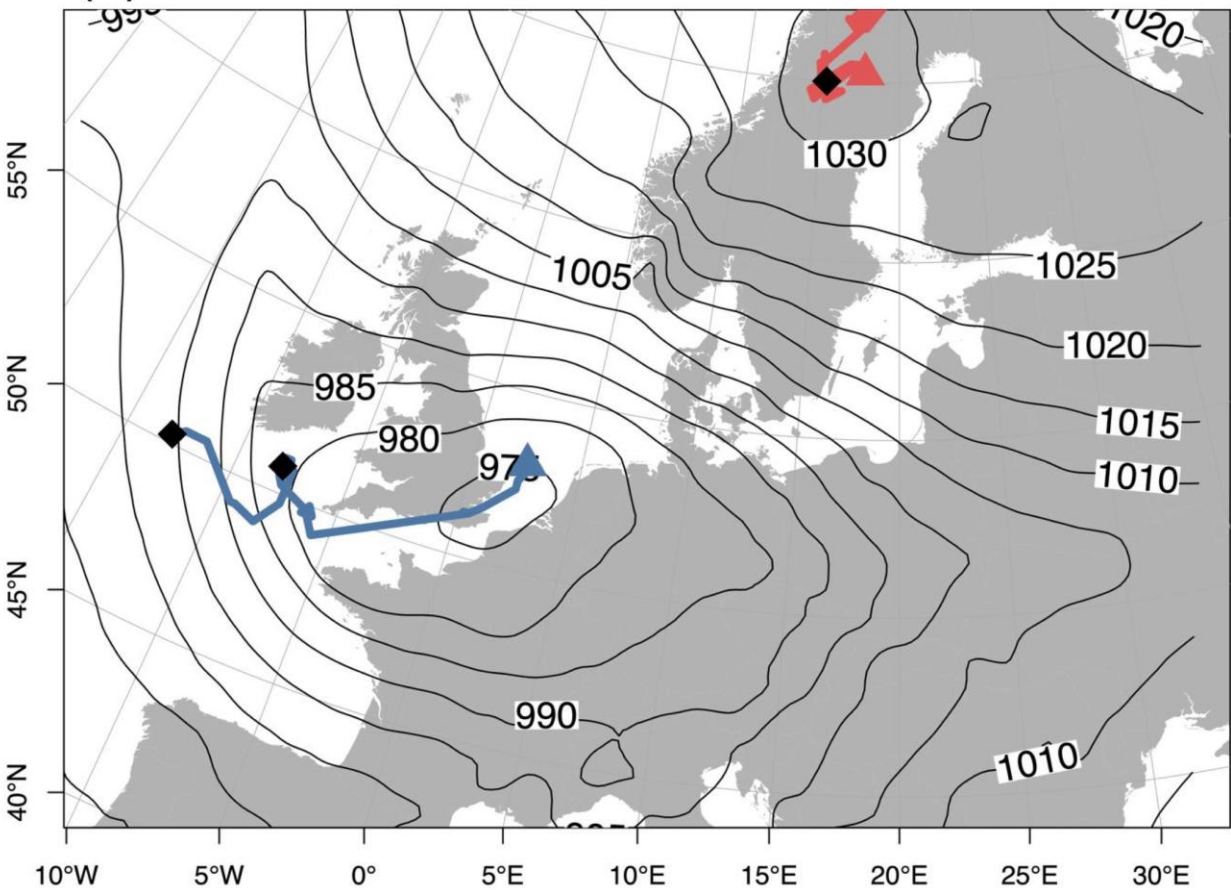
Scatterplot of the water level maximum and wind speed averaged over the 6h before the event maximum at Travemünde (a), Warnemünde (b) and Flensburg (c). Coloured dots indicate three different 22-year periods; the events discussed are annotated with their years. Arrows indicate the average wind directions 6h before each event.

1872 vs 2023

(a) 13 November 1872; 06:00

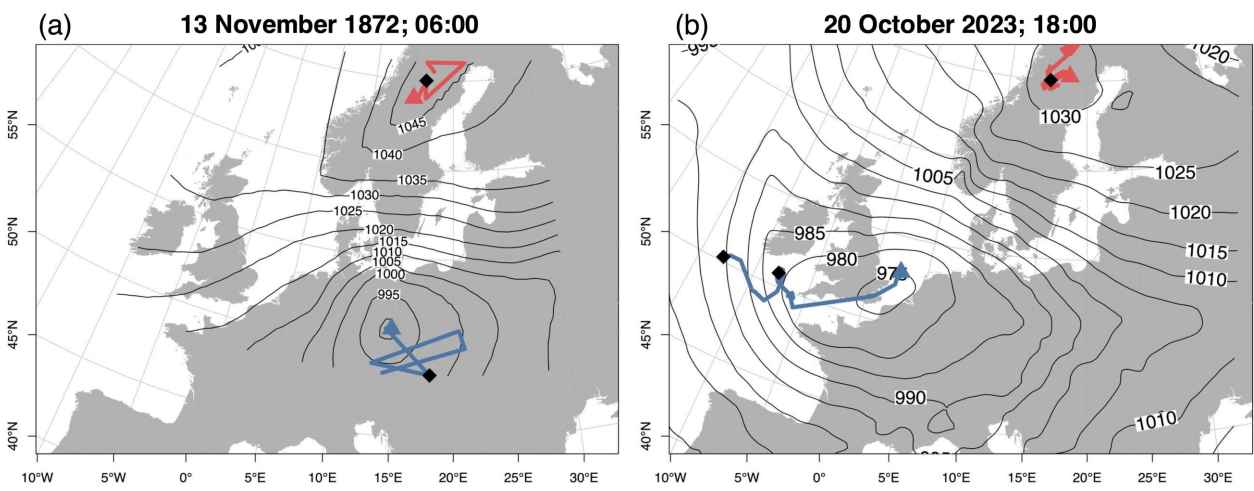


(b) 20 October 2023; 18:00

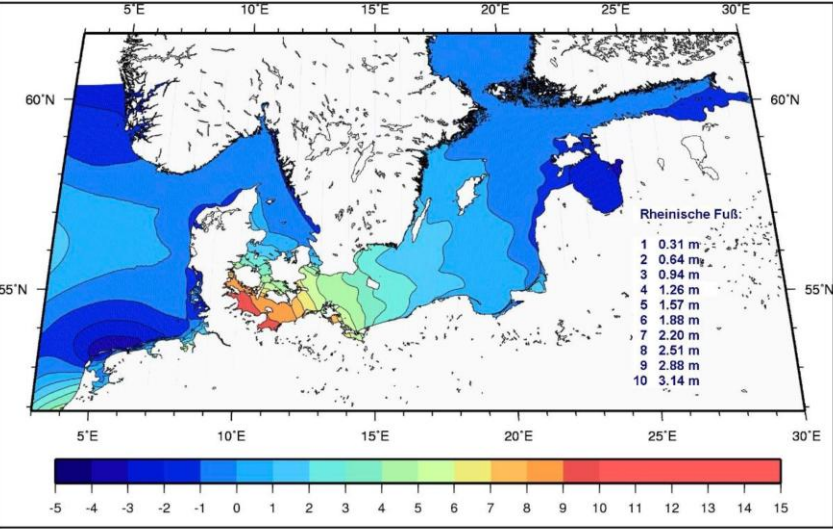


Rosenagen and Bork, 2009; Meyer et al., 2024

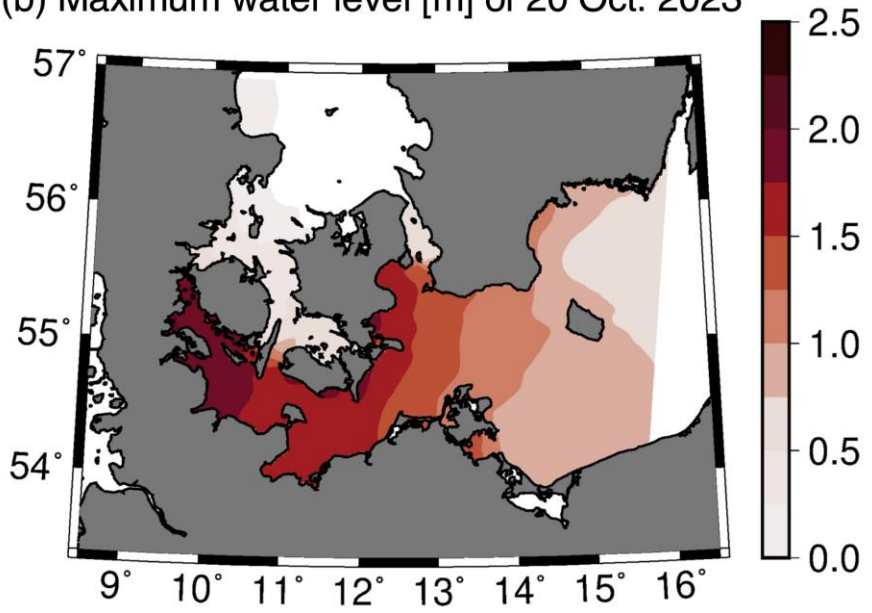
1872 vs 2023



(a) 13 November 1872; 14:00



(b) Maximum water level [m] of 20 Oct. 2023



Literature

- Meyer, E.M.I., Gaslikova, L., Groll, N., Weisse, R. (2024): **The Baltic storm surges of 1872 and 2023 – what do they have in common?** Die Küste, 94 - Online First, doi:10.18171/1.094106
- Groll, N.; Gaslikova, L.; Weisse, R. (2025): **Recent Baltic Sea Storm Surge Events From A Climate Perspective.** Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences. vol. 25, no. 7, 2137-2154. <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-25-2137-2025>
- Meyer, Elke M.I.: **Storm surges: the contextualisation of storm surge weather conditions and high tide in the North Sea or pre-filling in the Baltic Sea using model simulations**, submitted “Die Küste”, 2025
- **Digital storm tide application** <https://stormsurge.hereon.de>

How do storm surges occur?

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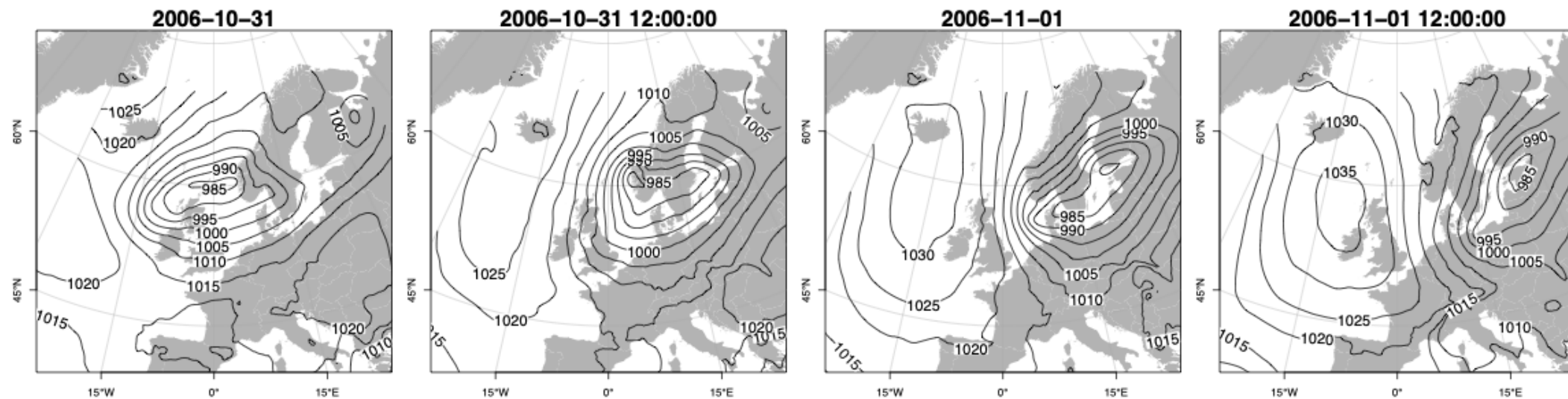
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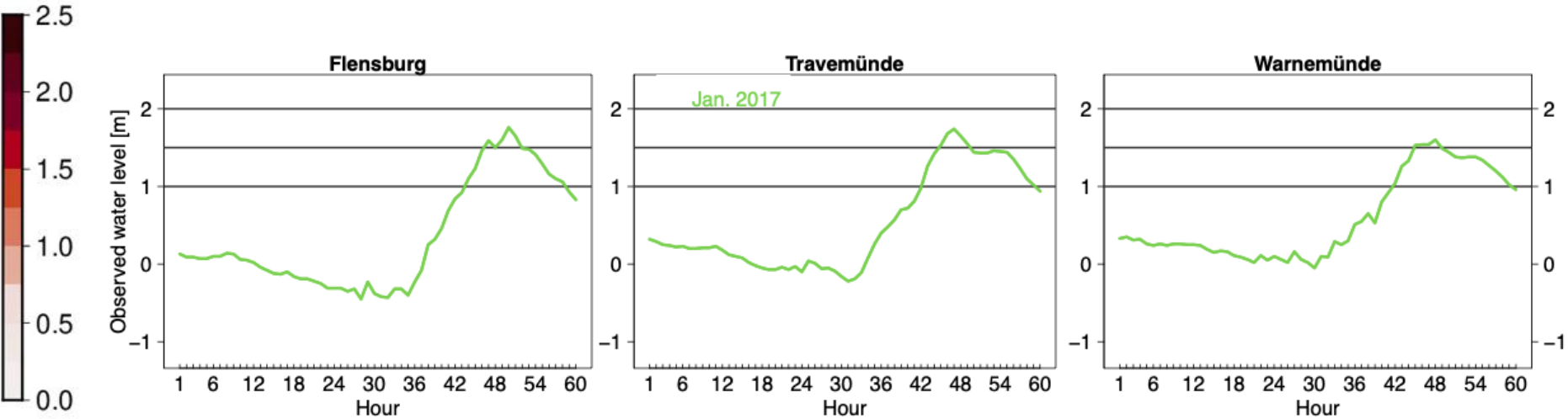
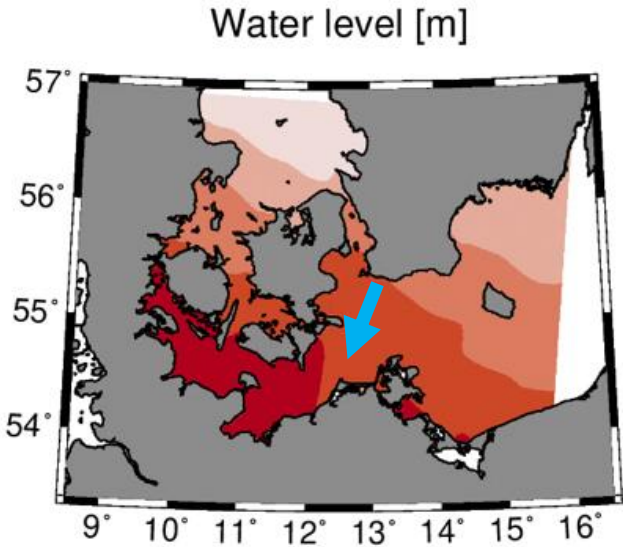
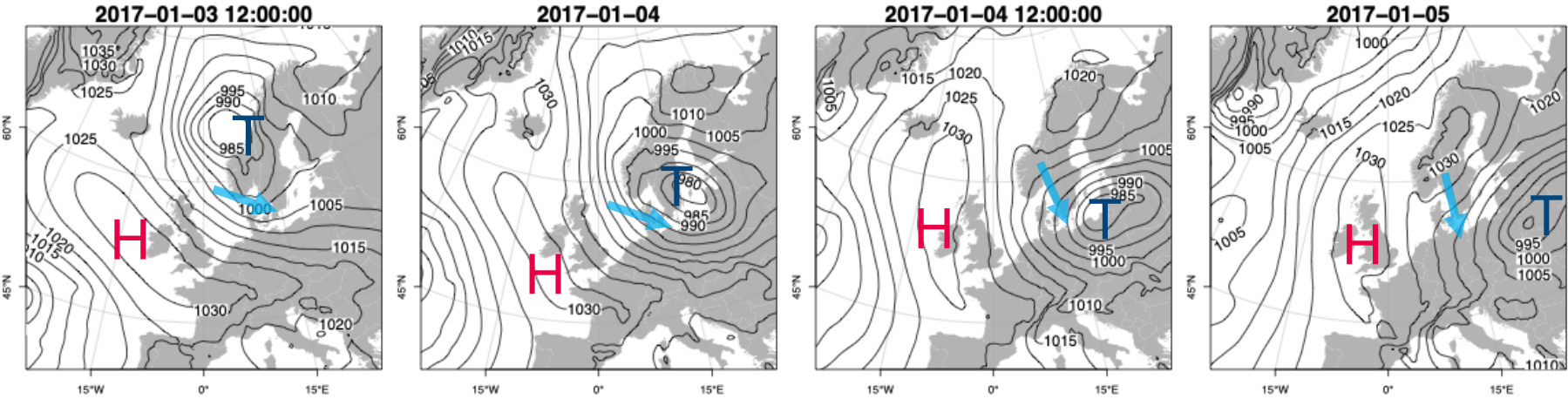
Vielen Dank

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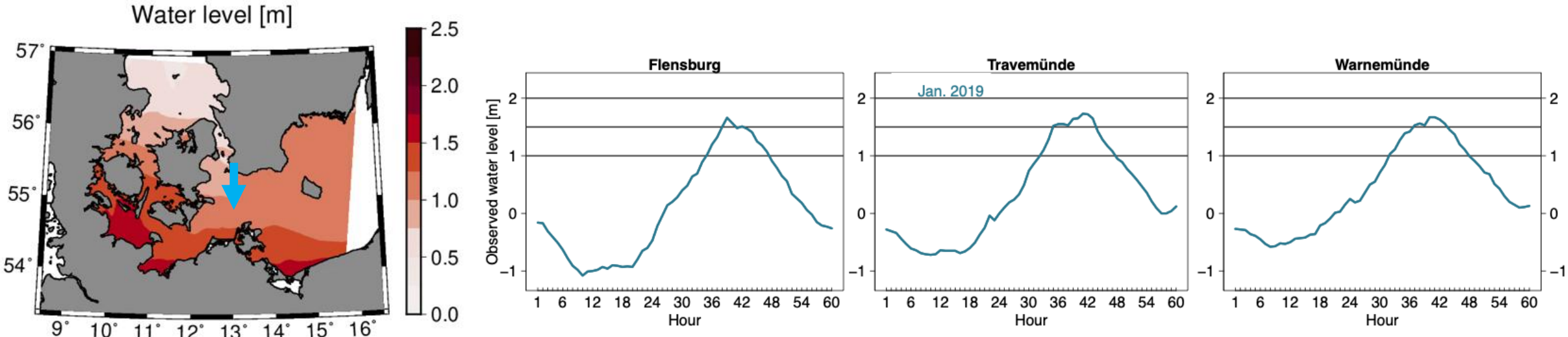
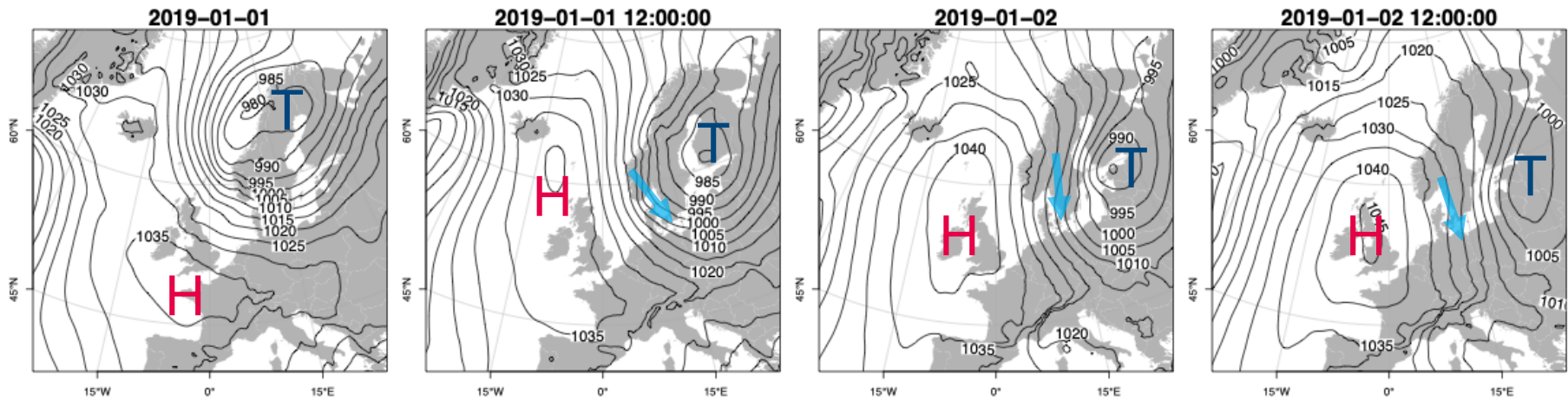
October/November 2006



03-04 Jan 2017



02 Jan 2019



20-21 Oct 2023

