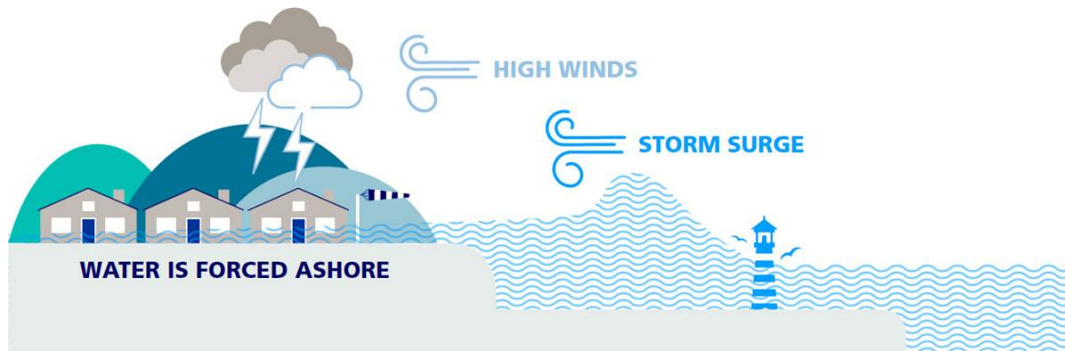


European Coastal Flood Hazards

Camila Cotrim (camila.cotrim@unican.es), Alexandra Toimil, Iñigo Losada, Melisa Menéndez, Hector Lobeto, Iria Suárez, Sara Novo

25th of September, 2025

LARGE-SCALE COASTAL FLOODING



Large-scale
vs
Local-scale



Homogeneous
vs
Generalized



2014 Storm – El Sardinero (Santander, Spain)

R+D+i for sustainable development

OBJECTIVE

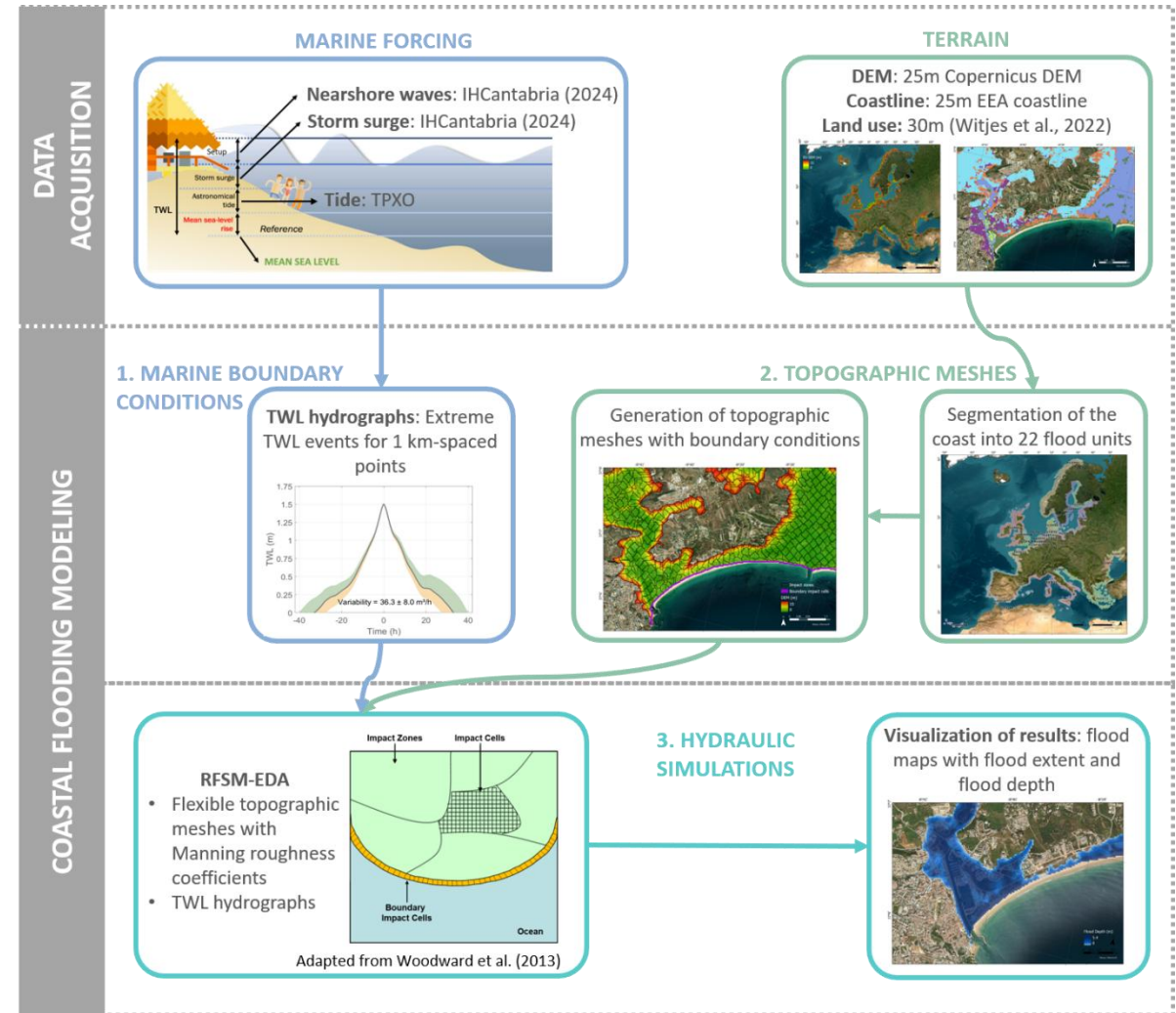
To improve the characterization of **large-scale** coastal flooding with a focus on the generation of **flood maps**

Development of a homogeneous approach that considers climatic and morphological spatial variability

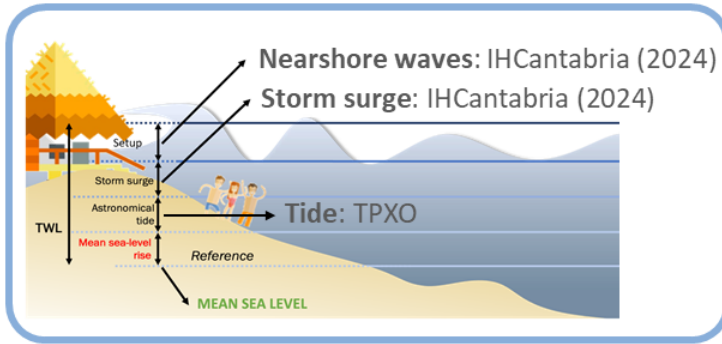
1. Marine forcing conditions
Coastal storm characterization
Location-specific hydrographs
2. Process-based flood modeling
Continental-scale



Pilot case: **Europe**



MARINE FORCING



TWL hindcast
1985 – 2021
1 km



WAVE CONTRIBUTION

Nearshore wave
conditions

DOW2

Foreshore slope
Sunamura (1984)
and normalized as Melet et al. (2020)
Spatially and temporally variable

$$\beta = 0.12 \left(\frac{H_s}{T \sqrt{gD}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$\tan \alpha$ = foreshore slope
 H_b = wave height
 g = gravity
 T = wave period
 D = sediment grain size (250 μm)

Wave setup
Stockdon et al. (2006)
Static wave setup

$$\eta = 0.035 \beta \sqrt{H_s L_0}$$

$$L_0 = \frac{gT^2}{2\pi}$$

H_0 = wave height
 L_0 = wavelength
 η = static wave setup
 β = foreshore slope
 T = wave period

STILL WATER LEVEL

Astronomical tide

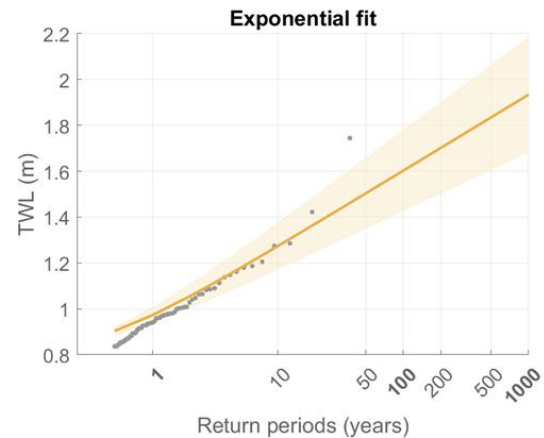
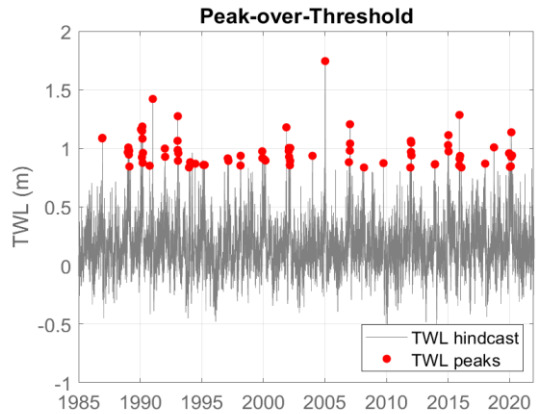
TPXO9

Storm surge

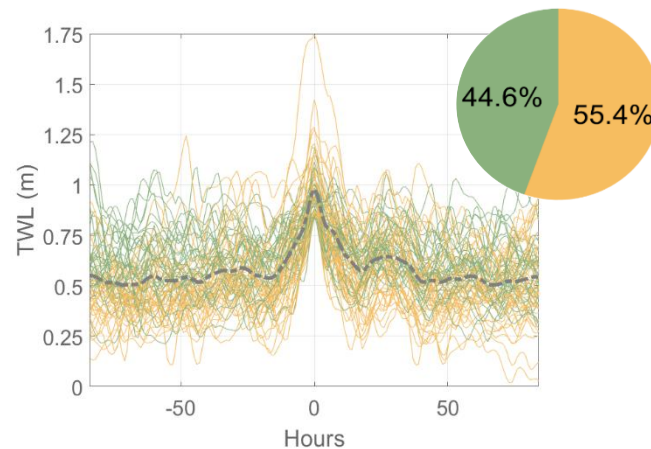
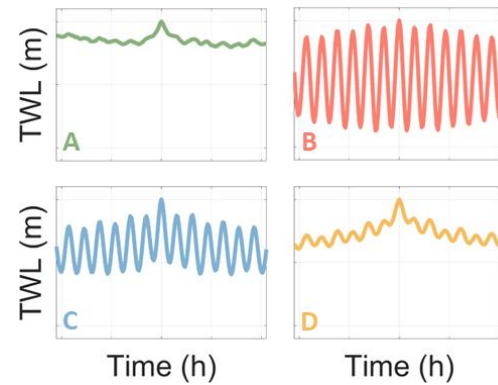
ERA5

HYDROGRAPH DESIGN – KASTNA (EE)

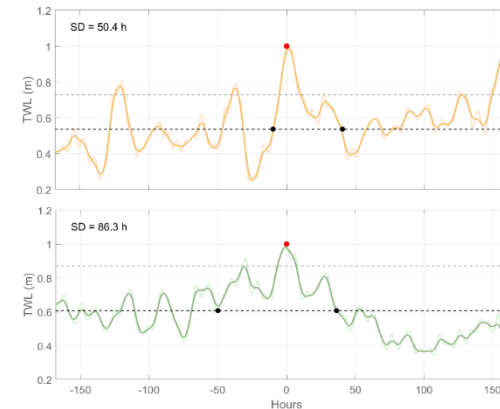
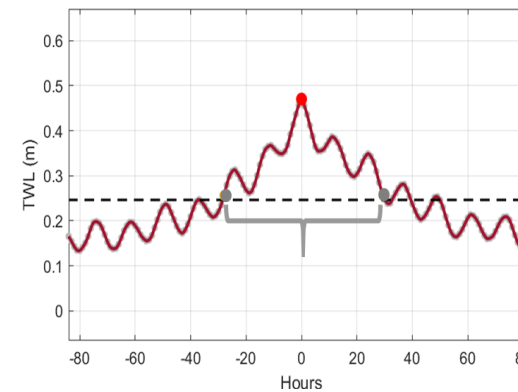
1. Extreme value analysis



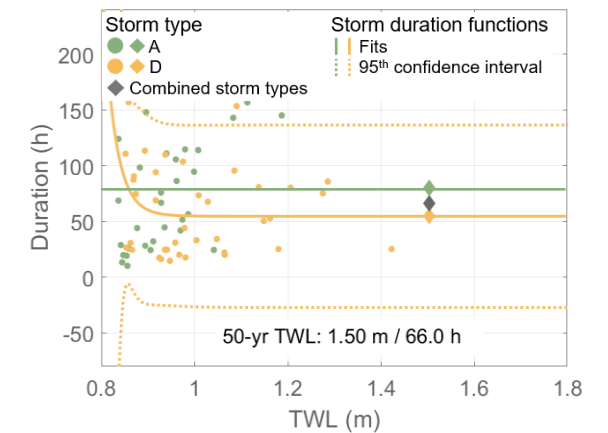
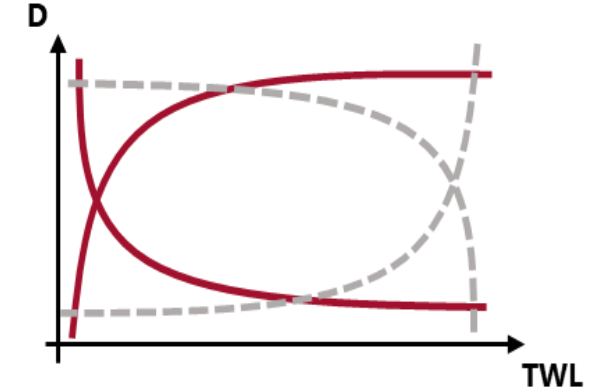
2. Individual storm classification



3. Individual storm duration



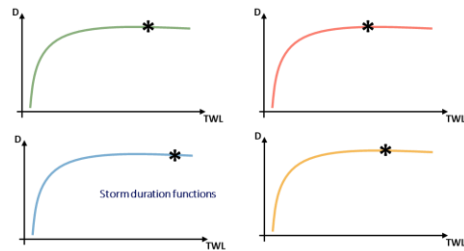
4. Storm duration functions



HYDROGRAPH DESIGN – KASTNA (EE)



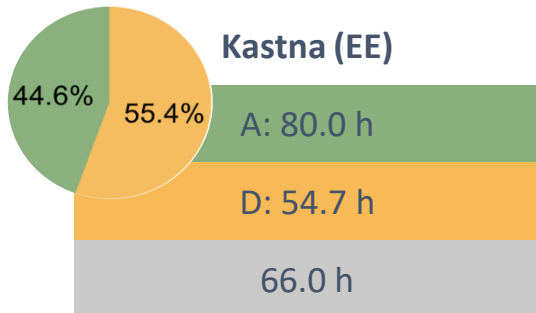
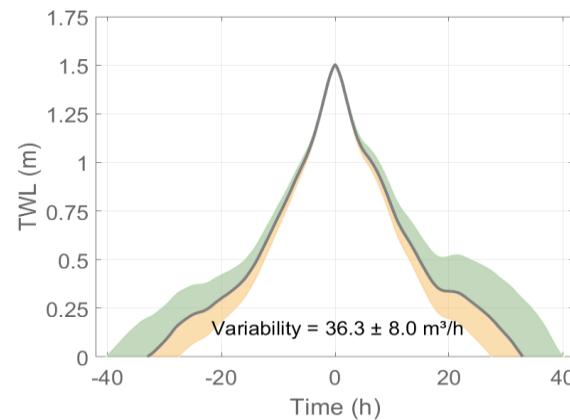
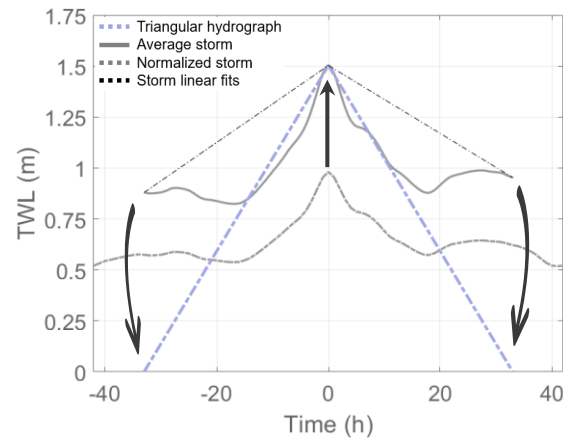
5. Estimation of RP storm duration



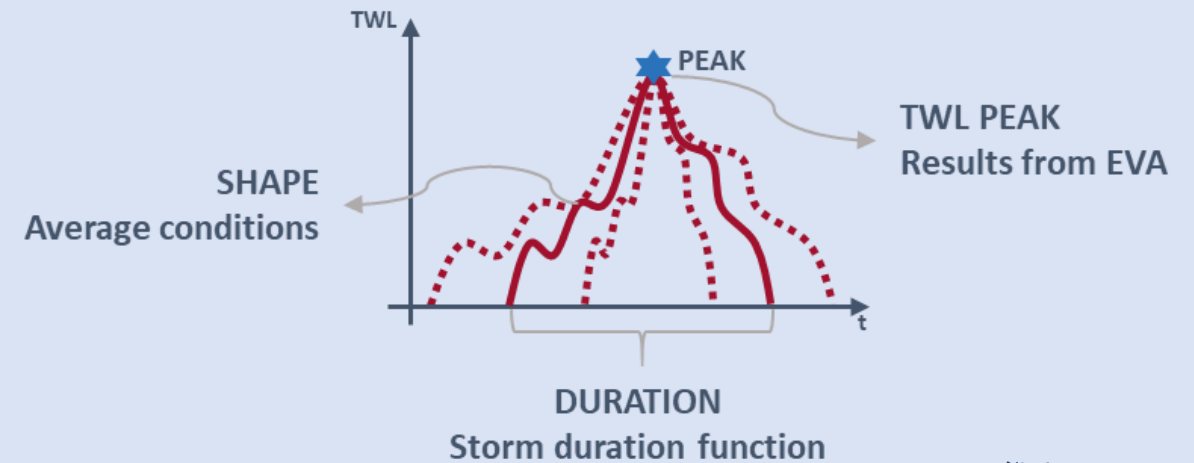
Dur RP100 =

$$\text{durA} \times \text{perc A} + \text{durB} \times \text{perc B} + \text{durC} \times \text{perc C} + \text{durD} \times \text{perc D}$$

6. Hydrograph design



MARINE FORCING CONDITIONS LOCATION-SPECIFIC HYDROGRAPH



OUTCOME

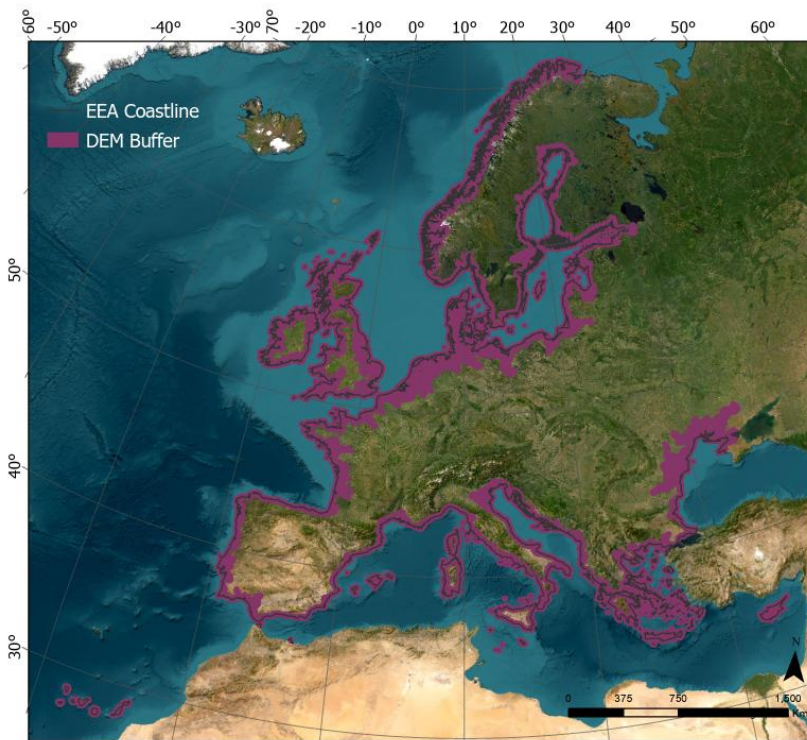
- 51,010 points
- 1 km resolution
- Individual storm types
- Combined storm type scenarios



1. Data collection

DEM: Copernicus 25m

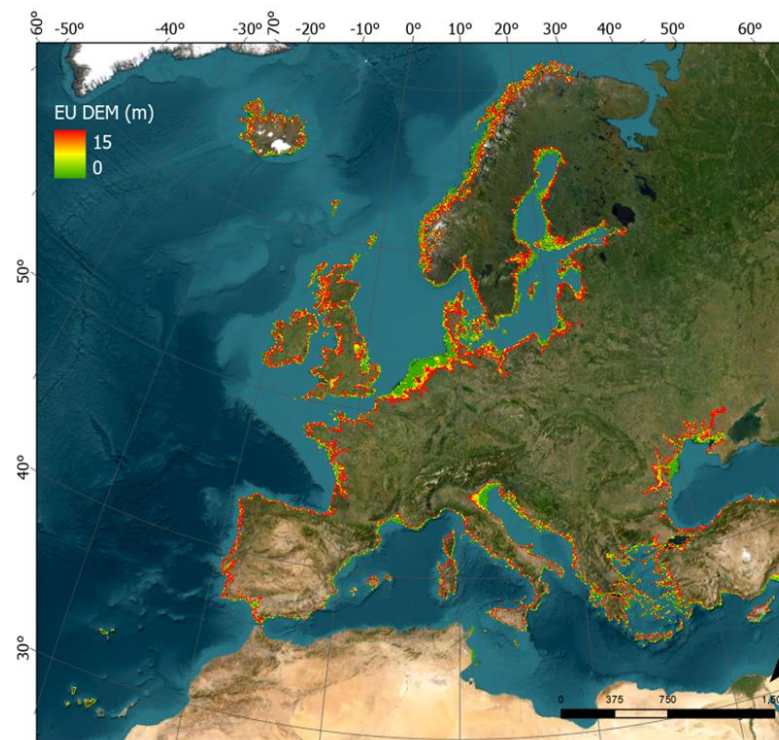
Coastline: EEA 25m



2. Floodplain definition

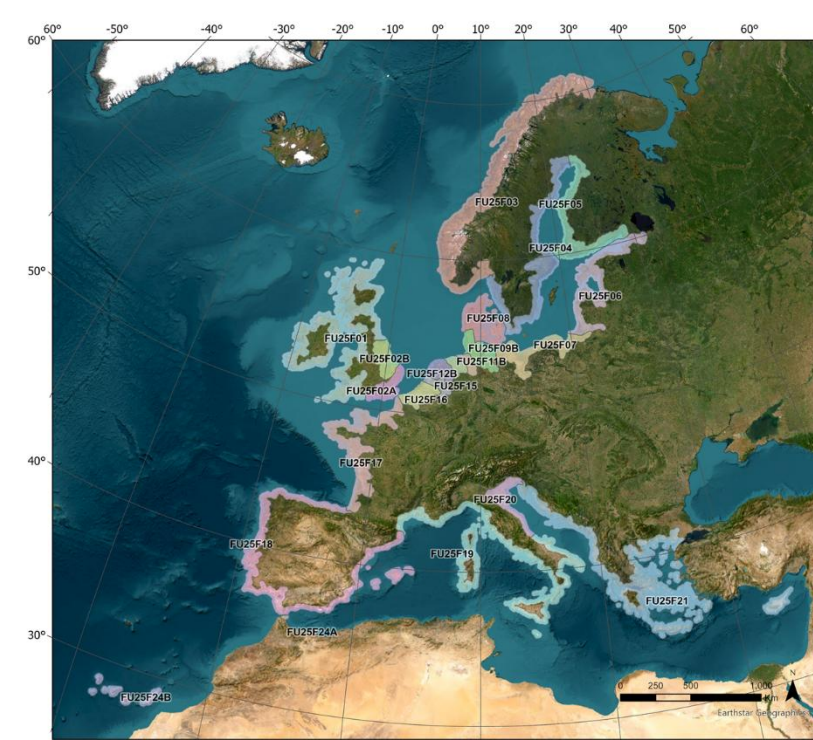
Elevation: 0 – 15m

Hydraulic connection to the sea



3. Pre-processing

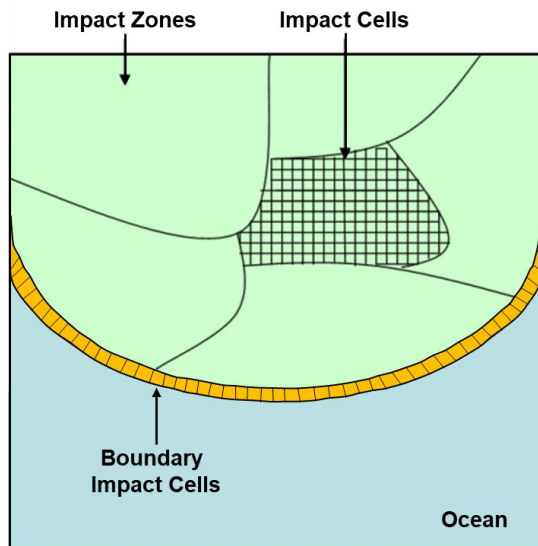
Coastal segmentation to address computational limitations



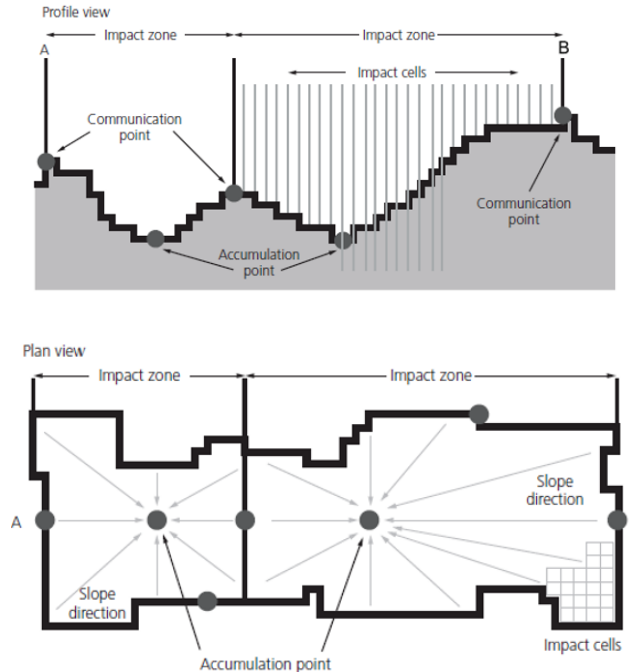
RFSM-EDA (Jamieson et al., 2012)

Rapid Flood Spreading Method – Explicit Diffusion wave with Acceleration term

- Very fast execution
- Adaptive time step + local inertia
- Sensitivity to Manning's roughness coefficient
- Analysis of flood evolution

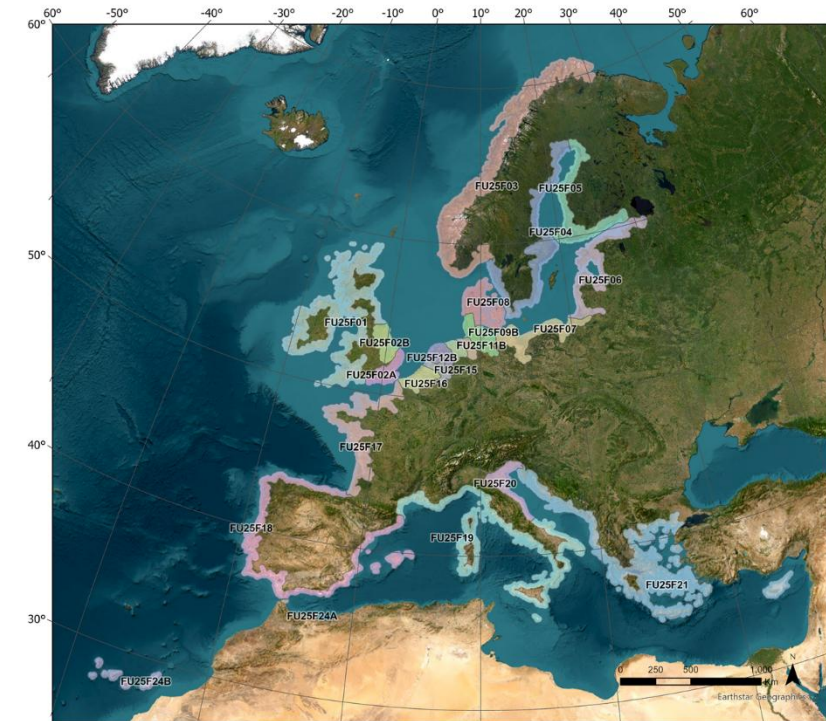


Adapted from Woodward et al. (2013)



3. Pre-processing

Coastal segmentation to address computational limitations



Computational limitation (512 GB RAM):

- $1.35 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^2$
- 43GB ASCII file
- 450,000 impact zones

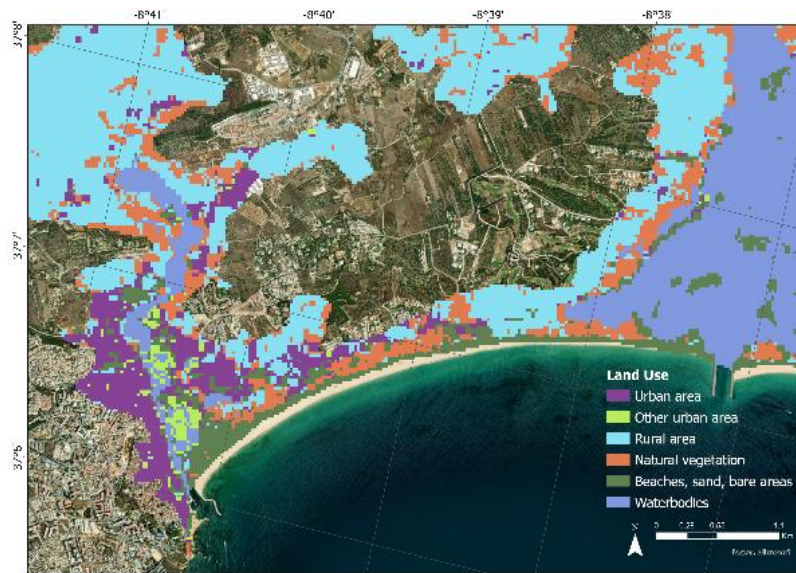
TOPOGRAPHIC MESHES – LAGOS (PT)



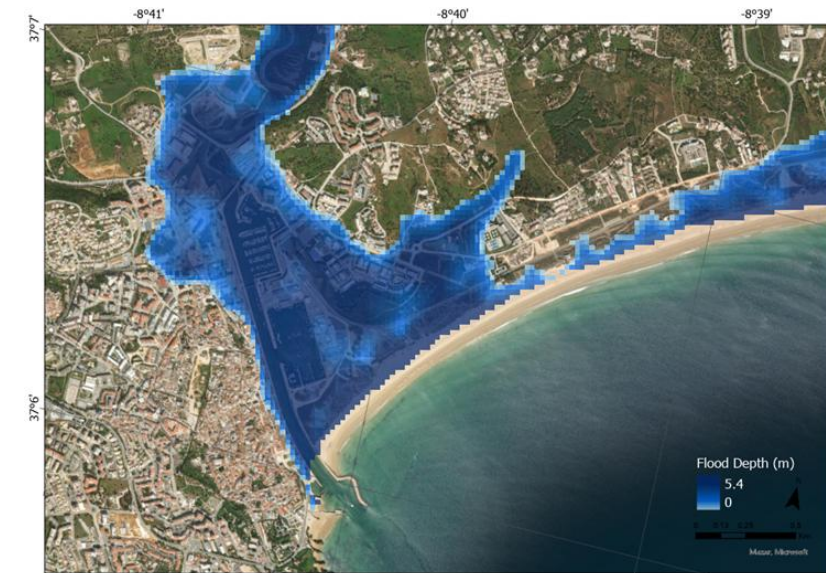
TOPOGRAPHIC MESHES



LAND USE



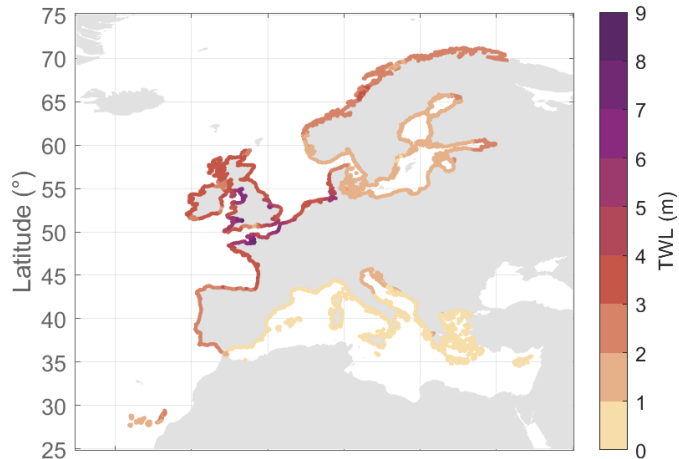
FLOOD MAP



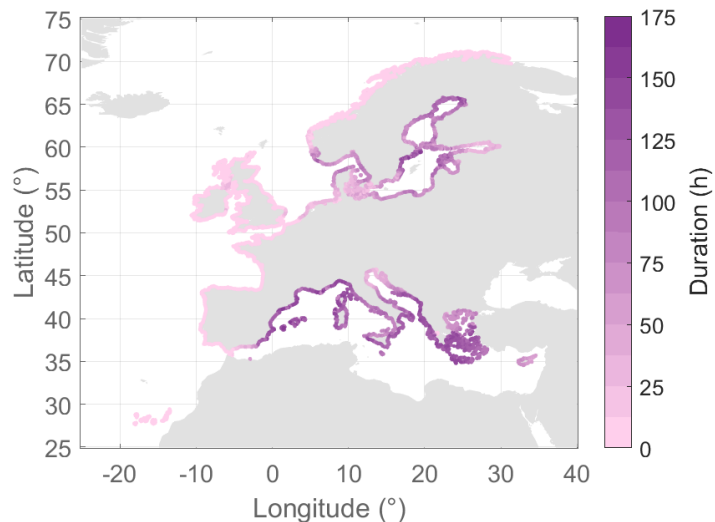
R+D+i for sustainable development

EUROPEAN COASTAL FLOODING – 100yr TWL

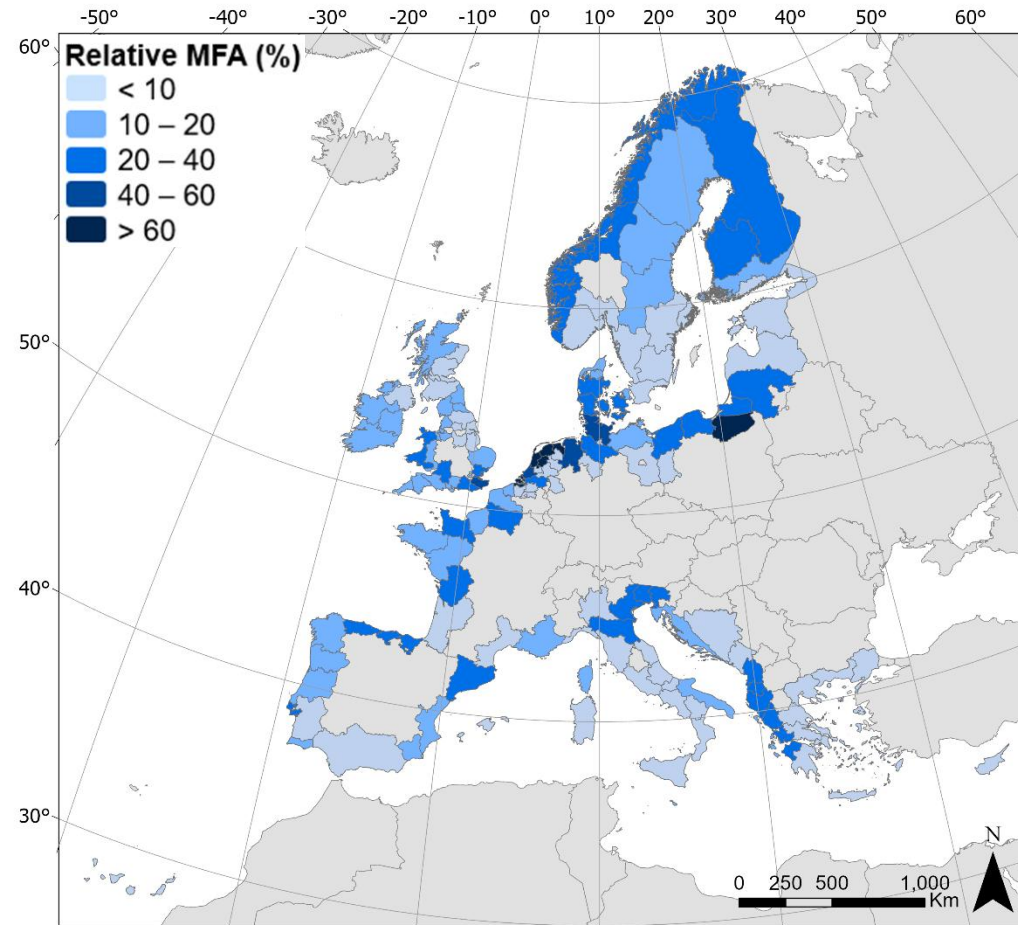
RETURN LEVELS



DURATION



RELATIVE MAXIMUM FLOODED AREA



Study area	100-yr MFA (m2)
Europe	47871.67
Atlantic coast	31840.03
Baltic Sea	9289.10
Mediterranean Sea	6742.38

~ 22% of the EU
floodplain

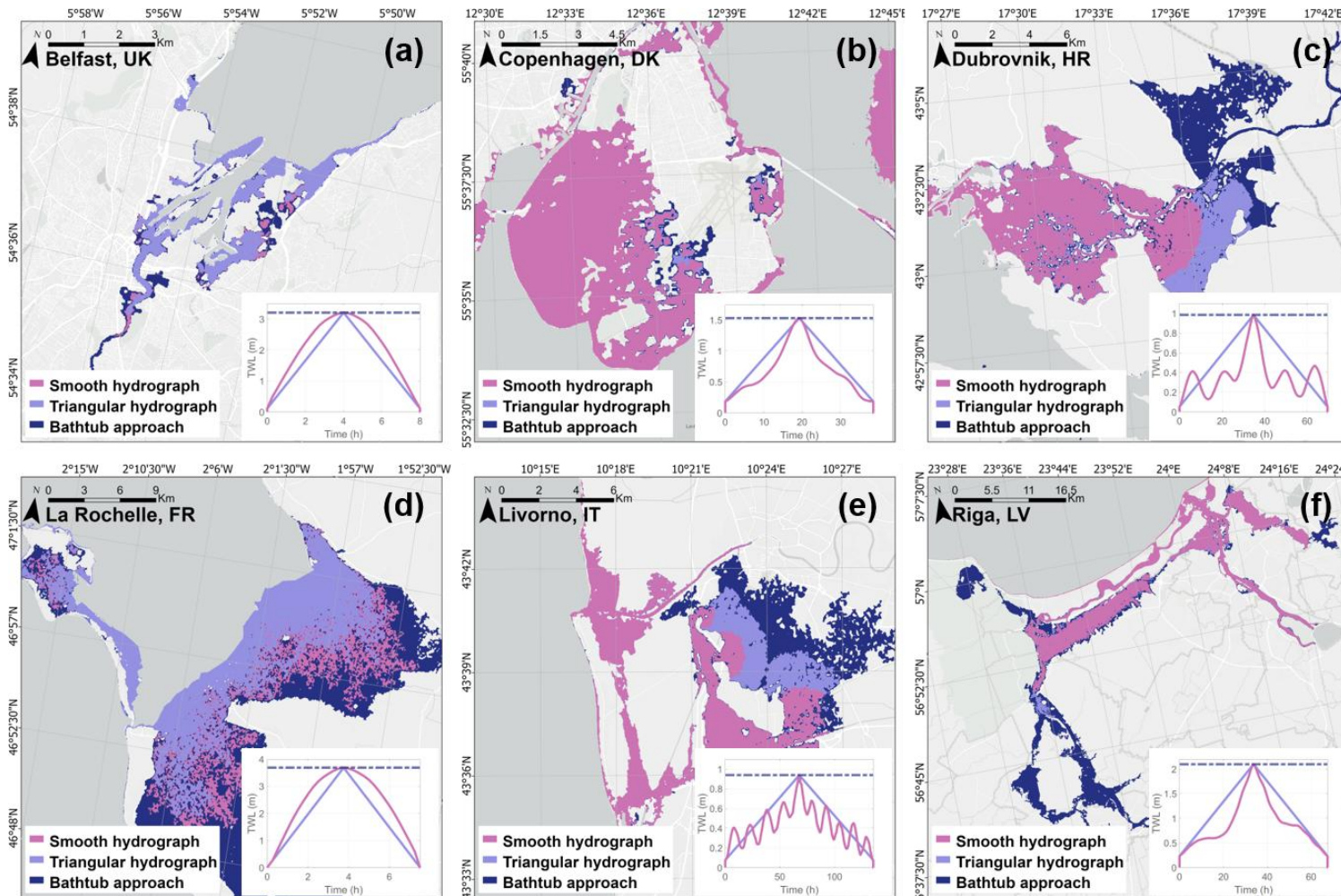
~ 28% of the Atlantic floodplain

~ 16% of the Baltic floodplain

~ 17% of the Mediterranean floodplain

R+D+i for sustainable development

EUROPEAN COASTAL FLOODING – SENSITIVITY ANALYSES



Modeling approach
static vs dynamic flood modeling

Hydrograph shape
triangular vs smooth-shaped

Storm type variability

Quantification of
uncertainty

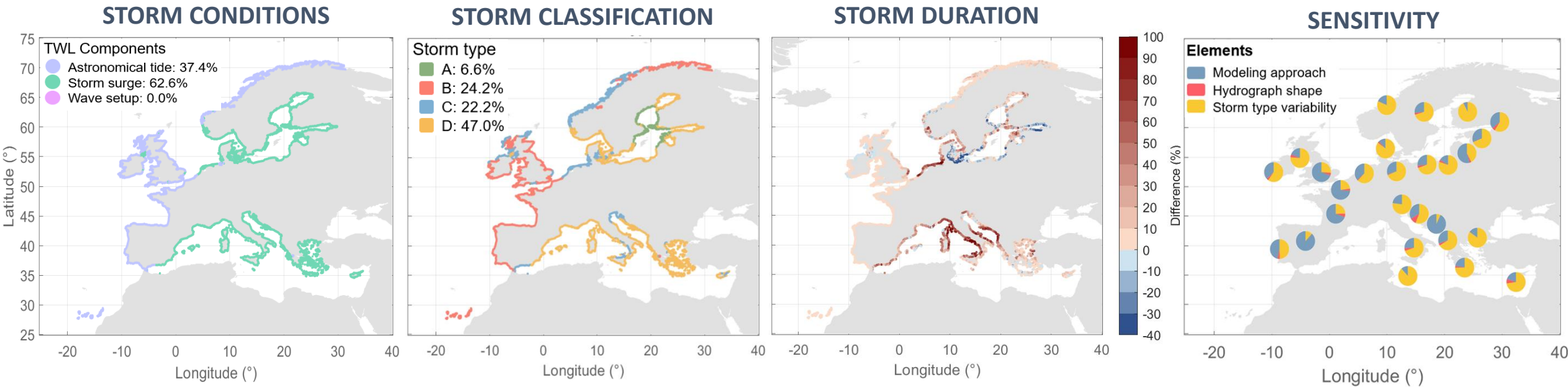
~ 22% of the EU
floodplain

~ 10% EU uncertainty

EU 100-yr TWL flooded area
19.8 – 24.2% of the floodplain

KEY FINDINGS

COASTAL FLOOD MODELING SENSITIVITY



EXTREME TWL COASTAL FLOODING IN EUROPE

Atlantic coast	Baltic Sea	Mediterranean Sea
Tide-dominated storms	Storm surge-dominated storms	Mixed storms
Low hydrograph uncertainty	Lowest confidence of EVA results	Highest storm durations
Most sensitive to modeling approach	Most sensitive to storm type variability	Most sensitive to hydrograph shape

CONCLUSIONS

Outcome

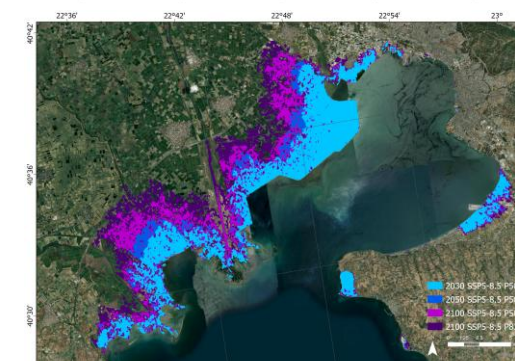
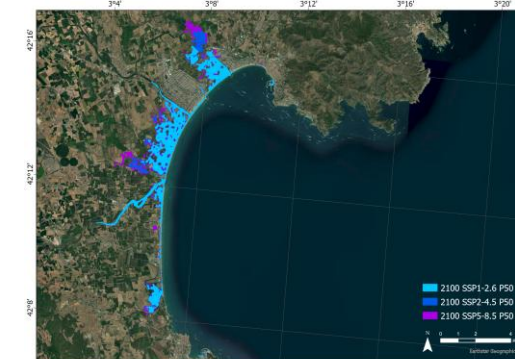
- Development of a **homogeneous methodology** to assess coastal flooding from storms considering the heterogeneity of a large-scale study
- Applicable to local and regional scale studies

Europe Pilot Case

- Identification of **four storm types**
- Division of the study area into **three regions**
- Quantification of flood maps **uncertainty**

Associated publications

1. Cotrim, C., Toimil, A., Losada, I., Menéndez, M., and Lobeto, H.: **Assessing extreme total water levels across Europe for large-scale coastal flood analysis**, EGU sphere [preprint], <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2025-2998>, 2025. (*under review – EGU NHESS*)
2. Cotrim, C., Toimil, A., Losada, I., Lobeto, H., and Menéndez, M.: **A framework for storm classification and hydrograph generation from total water level in Europe** (*under review – AGU Earth's Future*)
3. Cotrim, C., Toimil, A., Losada, I., Novo, S., and Suárez, I.: **Pan-European assessment of coastal flood hazards** (*in preparation*)



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