



Droughts, dry spells, low water levels and their environmental-social consequences in late medieval Hungary (and Croatia)

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Based on medieval, contemporary evidence, in the presentation 14th-15th-century droughts, dry spells and documented low water-level events of large rivers (e.g. Danube, Tisza) and their detected environmental and social consequences are discussed in more detail, with special emphasis on the years of 1361-1364, 1393-1394, 1440, the early 1540s, 1474, 1479-1480 and 1494.

The poster presentation is centred around the following topics:

- magnitude, intensity and frequency of droughts and dry spells (in comparison with famous 18th-19th-century drought periods);
- provide information (and a comparison) on Central European parallels;
- other natural hazards combined with drought and dry spells (e.g. convective events);
- the relationship of multiannual water-deficits and locust invasions, their intensity and documented further impacts;
- the consequences of droughts, dry spells and low water levels on society, with special emphasis on food production (e.g. bad harvests, grazing permissions, high prices, threatening food shortage), transportation problems (esp. salt transportation), military defence (Ottoman Turkish attacks) and their further social effects (e.g. land-ownership debates; royal intervention and export prohibition).