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Objective deviation of Climate Indices for the assessment of altered risk-landscapes driven by accelerated climate change

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Floodings are amongst the most devastating damage-processes worldwide. Along with the increase in climate change induced extreme events, research devoted to the identification of so-called Climate Indices (CIs) describing weather phenomena triggering hazard-occurrences gains rising emphasis. CIs have a wide potential for further investigation in both research and application as e.g. in public protection and the transport and logistic industry. The appearance of specific CIs in regional climate models (i.e., 'hazard development corridors') can serve as an input in decision-theoretic concepts aiming to sustain current safety levels in climate change induced altering risk landscapes (Matulla et al, submitted). Enigl et al, 2019 first objectively derived hazard-triggering precipitation totals for six process-categories and three climatologically as well as geomorphologically distinct regions in the Austrian part of the European Alps. This study aims at investigating a slightly different methodological approach for the objective determination of Climate Indices in the catchment area of the River Danube in Austria depending on catchment areas.