

## **Probabilistic Estimation of Wind Storm Losses in Germany from a Statistical-Dynamical Downscaling Approach**

K. Born, P. Ludwig, M. K. Karremann, and J. G. Pinto

Institute for Geophysics and Meteorology, University of Cologne, Germany (kai.born@uni-koeln.de)

Mid-latitude winter storms are the most hazardous weather phenomena in Europe. A reliable estimation of related losses is of equal importance as future projections of storm frequencies.

Statistical-dynamical downscaling (SDD) methods present an alternative to purely dynamical or statistical regionalisation approaches as it combines characteristics and strengths of both methods. SDD relies on regional modelling, on changes in frequencies of weather types, and on estimated statistical distributions of problem-oriented climate indices. Recent studies have shown that SDD is an appropriate method for regional downscaling of GCM climate scenarios. In this study, probabilistic aspects of the SDD method are discussed. The theoretical framework of a probabilistic viewpoint is applied on storm losses in Germany. The aim is to produce a model for both loss occurrences and loss magnitude. The relevant climate parameter for this problem is the gust speed of winds, which is estimated using the regional climate model (RCM) COSMO-CLM for simulations of historical storm events. The loss frequencies in districts in Germany, provided by the German Association of Insurances (GDV), are used to calibrate a wind-loss relation using quantile regression.

The study uses NCEP reanalysis for the representation of storm-relevant weather classes under recent climate conditions. ERA-40 and ERA-Interim reanalyses are used as forcing for the RCM simulations. In order to include the climate change signal in terms of changes of the large scale weather classes ECHAM5 simulations for recent (20C) and future (SRES A1B/A2/B1) climate conditions are used for loss estimation. A detailed discussion of return levels and times summarizes the findings, which fit well into formerly studies: results show a decrease of the absolute number of storm events, but an increase in frequencies of the most severe storms affecting central Europe. As a side-product, the development of storminess in terms of loss estimation for the last 60 years is presented.