



# Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Strategies in Bavarian Cities

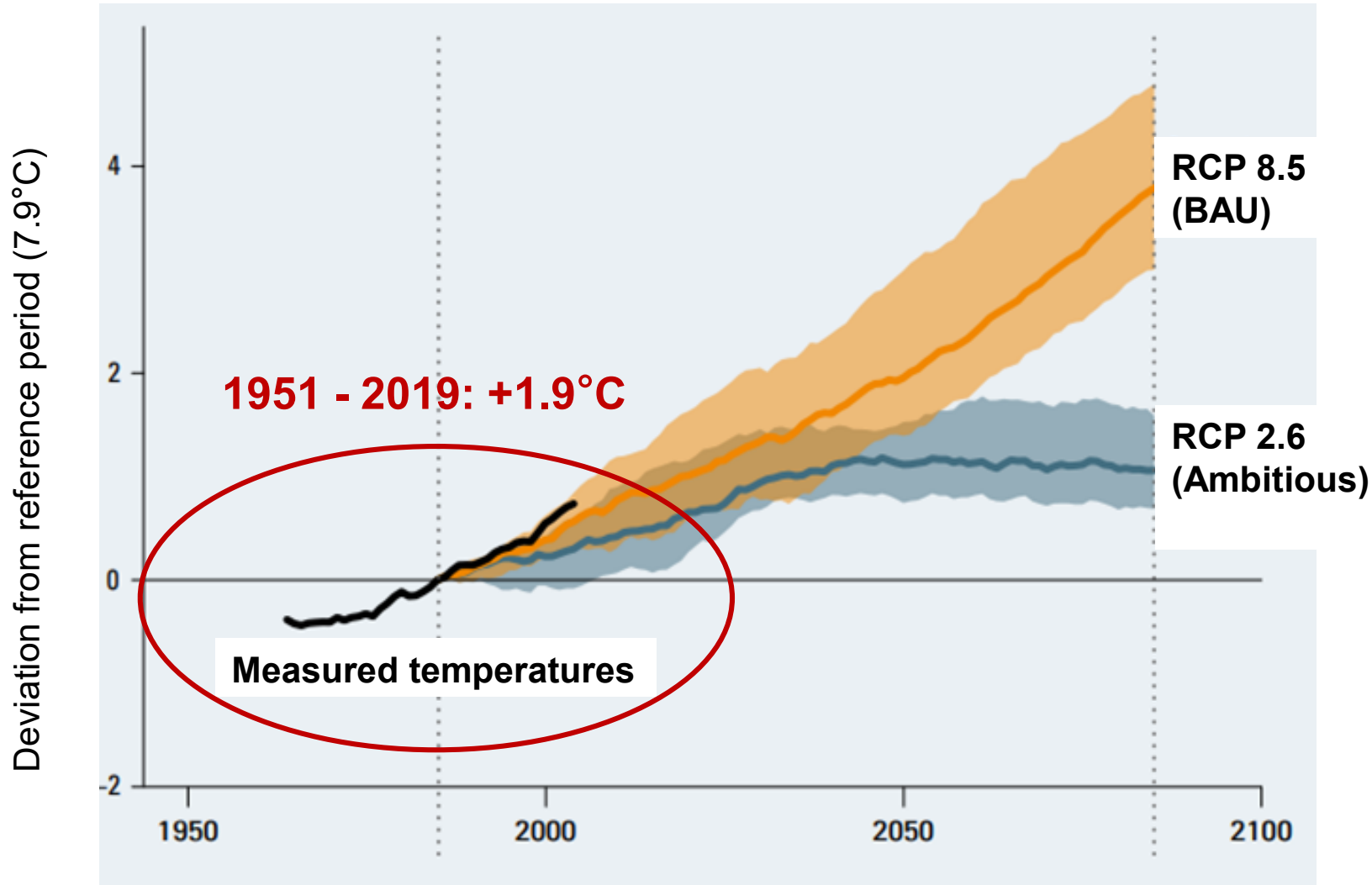
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Hanna Skiba, M.Sc.

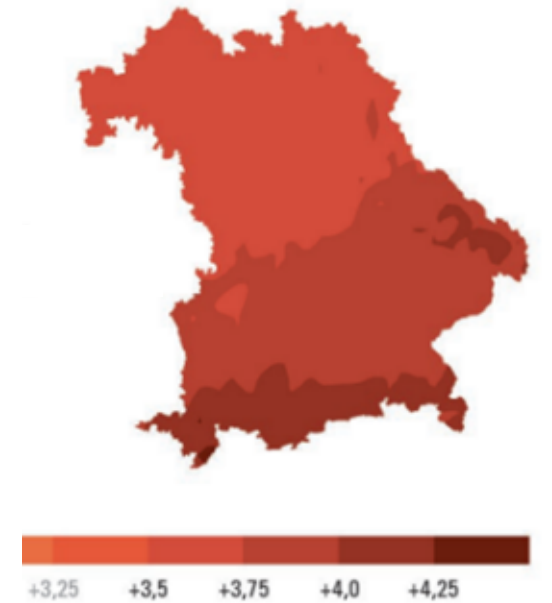
Bavarian Environment Agency, Climate Centre

# Climate change in Bavaria

## Average annual temperature



By 2100: up + 4.8°C



# Climate change in Bavaria

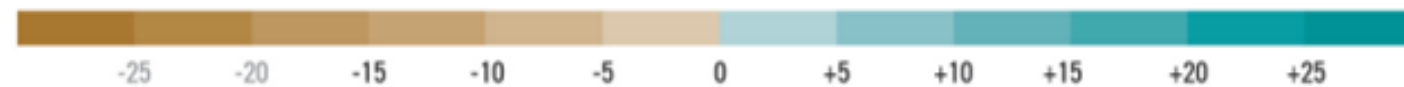
## Precipitation



### Drier summers

### Wetter winters

**1951 to 2019:  
-13% summer rainfall**



Changes in % rainfall reference period (1971-2000) and end of the century

# Climate change in Bavaria

## Heavy rain days/year (>30 mm/day)



**Average: 4 days**



Reference period (1971-2000)

**Up to 4 days**

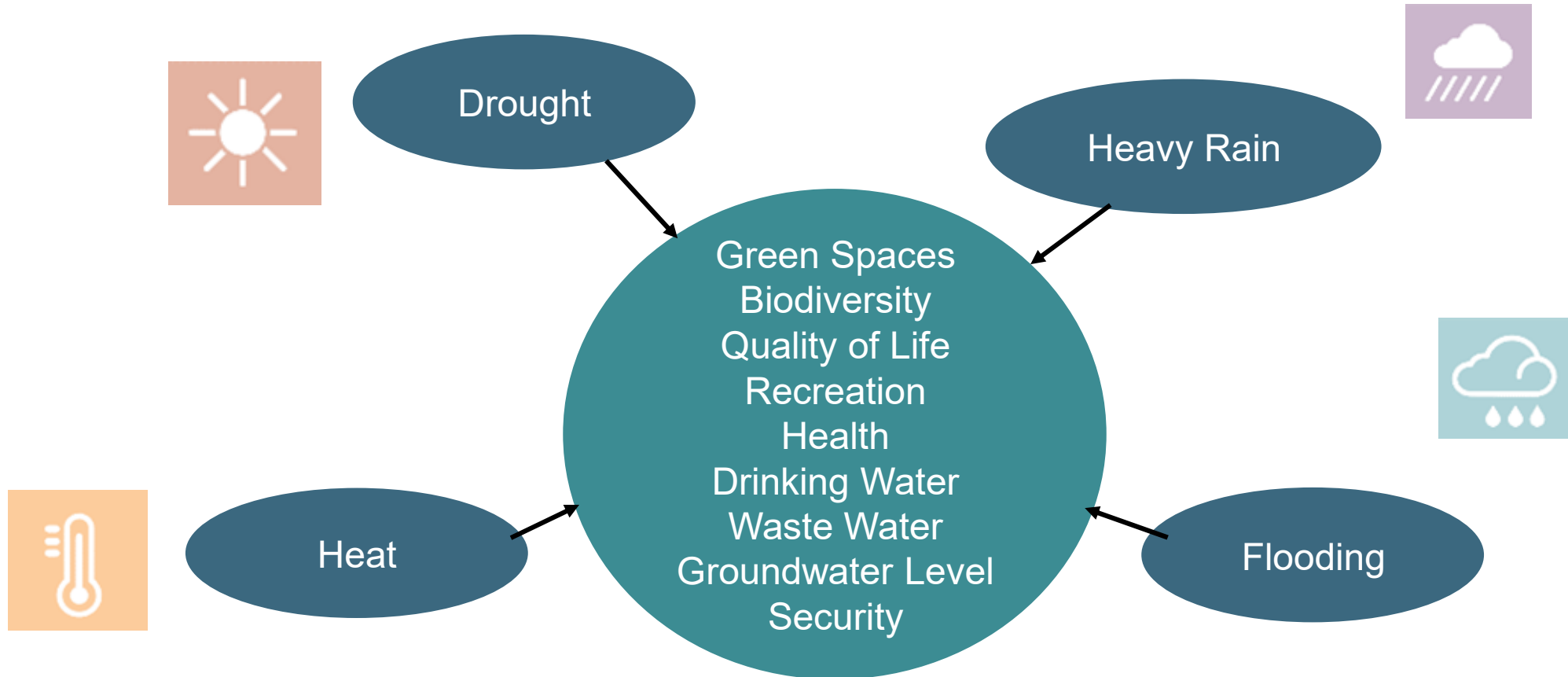


Heavy rain days by end of the century



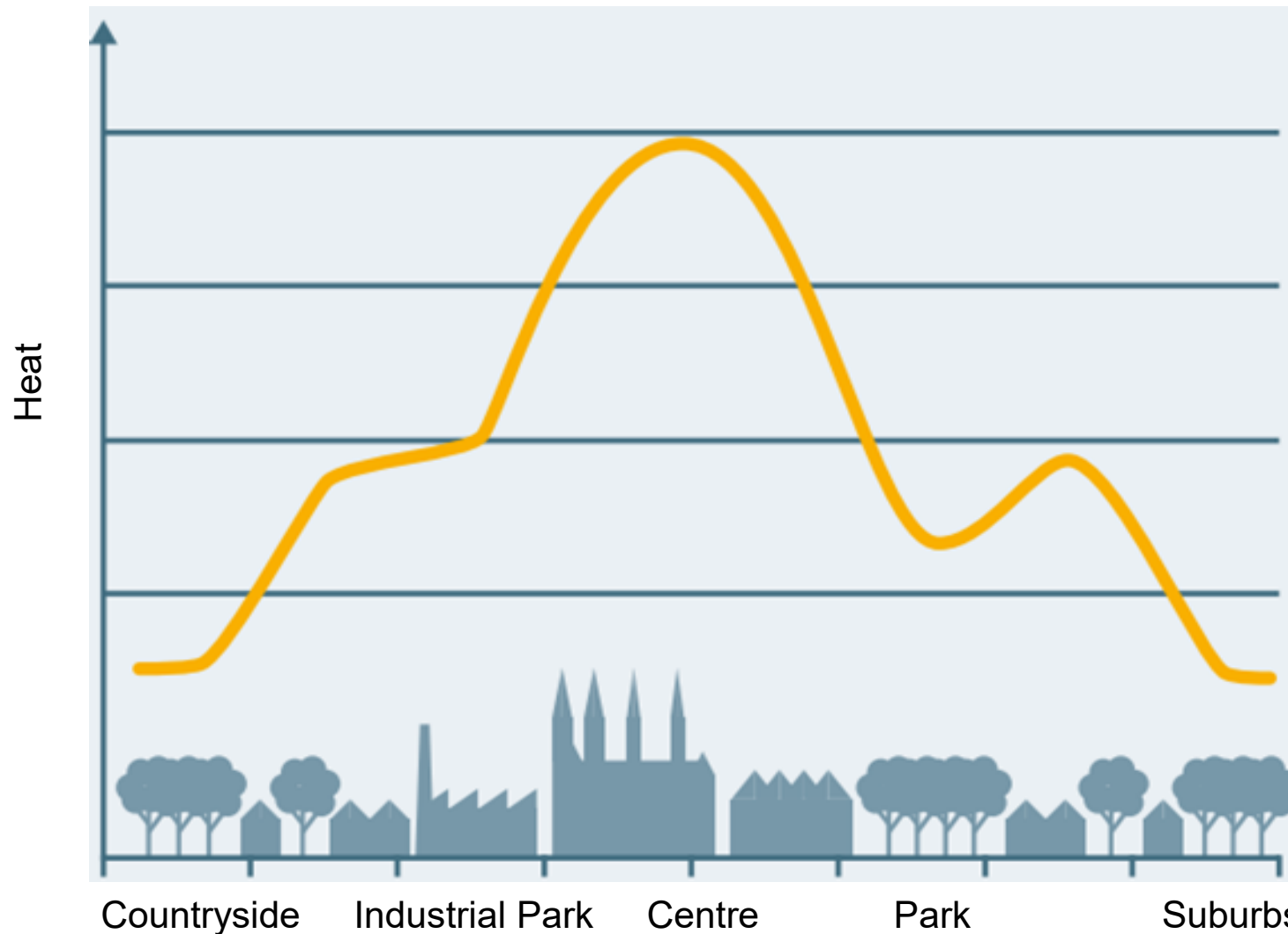


## How will climate change impact urban areas?



**Exacerbated through soil sealing and densification !**

## Urban Heat Island Effect

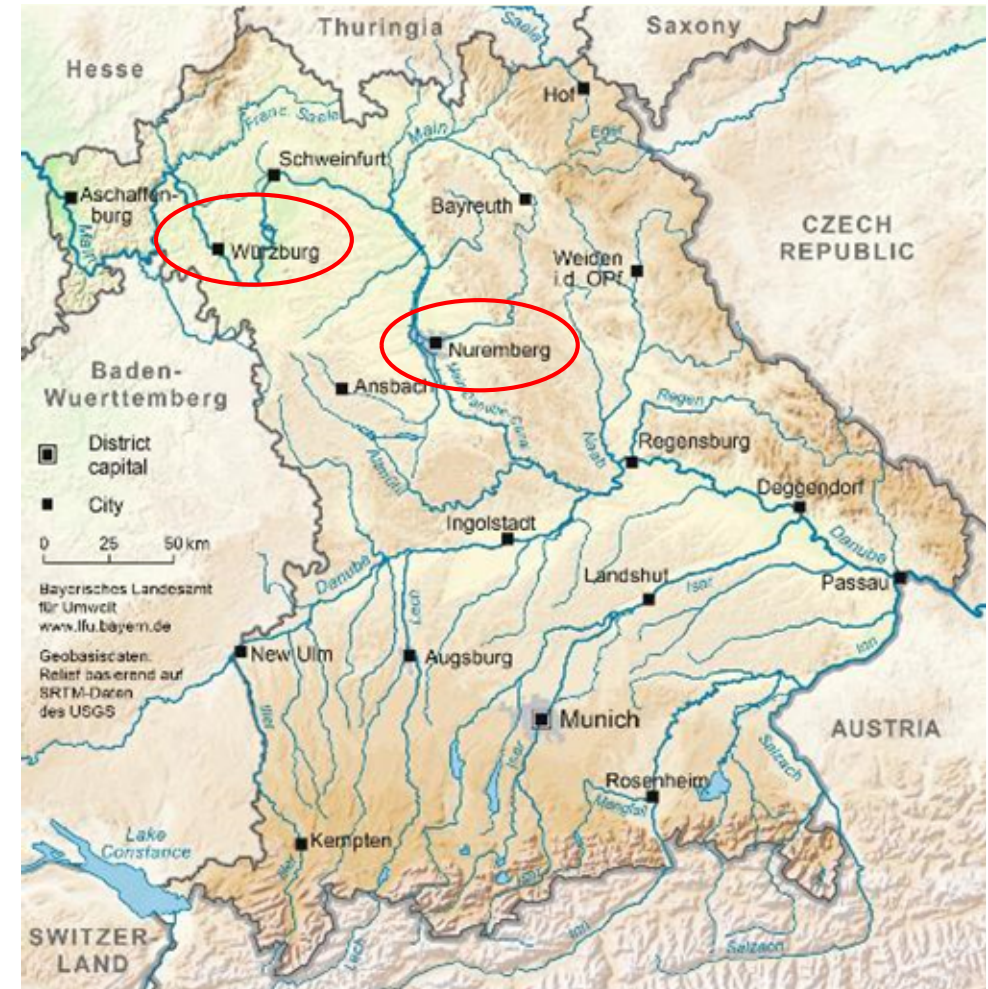


**Munich:**  
ca. 10°C difference  
on a hot day!

## How will climate change impact urban areas?

|                                     | <b>Nuremburg<br/>(Pop: 515 543)</b> | <b>Wurzburg<br/>(Pop.: 126 954)</b>                |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Hot days (&gt;30°C):</b>         | 12/year to 45/year by 2100          | 11/year to > 50/year by 2100                       |
| <b>Tropical nights (min. 20°C):</b> | >1/year to 33/year by 2100          | will increase                                      |
| <b>Precipitation</b>                | Less rain by 2100                   | Less rain by 2100 (more in winter, less in summer) |

**=> Conclusion: Drier and Hotter!**







## Adaptation through Green-Blue Infrastructure

### Measures:

- 1) Permeable surfaces
- 2) Retention beds
- 3) Tree with underground water tank
- 4) Water storage tank
- 5) Multifunctional spaces
- 6) Stormwater drainage
- 7) Retention ditch
- 8) Nesting places
- 9) Green Courtyards
- 10) Green Facades
- 11) Green Roofs
- 12) Wetlands
- 13) Green Corridors
- 14) Cold-Air Corridors
- 15) Cold-Air Production Areas







## Examples from Bavaria – Water-Permeable Surfaces (1)

### Description:

- Remove sealed surfaces or create water-permeable surfaces, e.g. parking spaces, driveways or playgrounds
- Combine permeable layer with grass, where possible

### Climatic Effect:

- Improves groundwater regeneration
- Improves microclimate (evaporation)
- Improves biodiversity

Water-permeable  
parking spaces  
© Wolfgang Färber

Grass pavers used for  
parking spaces or  
driveways  
© Stefanie Schuster





## Examples from Bavaria – Water-Retention (2,7)

### Description:

- Permeable Flower Beds
- Permeable Ditches
- Placed alongside roads or in grass strips
- Water tanks underground, where possible

### Climatic Effect:

- Water retention (flood protection)
- Improves microclimate
- Improves groundwater regeneration
- Improves biodiversity

Permeable retention ditches  
at Ackermannbogen, Munich  
© Alicia Bilang, München



Permeable retention  
(flower) beds in Haibach  
© Gemeinde Haibach







## Examples from Bavaria – Water-Retention (3,4)

### Description:

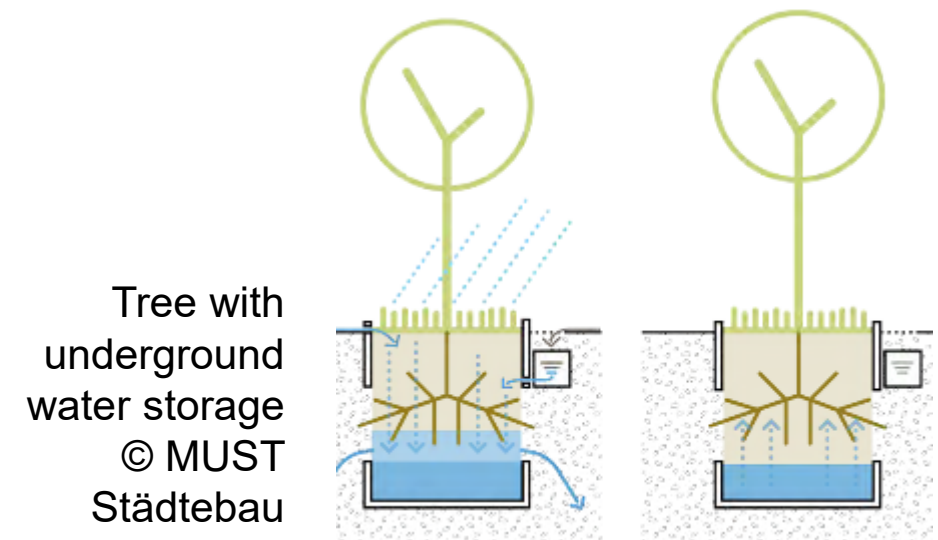
- Underground water tanks store precipitation and delay infiltration
- Water may be used for plants, where possible
- NEW: Storage tank placed underneath trees (water quality must be assured)

### Climatic Effect:

- Water retention (flood protection)
- Improves groundwater regeneration
- Improves microclimate



Underground water tank © Hardy Loy







## Examples from Bavaria – Multifunctional Green Areas (5)

### Description:

- water retention area used mainly for recreation in dry periods
- Green, permeable surface (where possible) with biodiversity-rich vegetation and trees

### Climatic Effect:

- Improves groundwater regeneration
- Improves biodiversity
- Trees provide shade (cooling effect)
- Improves microclimate
- + Recreational activities



Multifunctional area in Eitensheim used as a playground, sports field and with (rain) retention function @ Laura Hörner, LfU



## Examples from Bavaria – Green Facades (10)

### Description:

- Facade: Climbing plants (e.g. hydrangea, wild wine) or growing them in the facade
- Requires care

### Climatic Effect:

- Cooling (building)
- Improves microclimate
- Improves biodiversity
- + Protection of facade



Green courtyard, roof and facade at Wagnis4, Munich © StMUV



Arabella Hochhaus in Munich (being built)  
© Schluchtmann Architekten München,  
Aika Schluchtmann





## Examples from Bavaria – Green Roofs (11)

### Description:

- Permeable layer of soil and plants, e.g. shrubs and trees
- Extras: Urban garden, playground, beehives, photovoltaic
- Intensive / extensive care depending on design
- Retention roof, where possible

### Climatic Effect:

- Water retention (flood protection)
  - Improves microclimate
  - Cooling of building
  - Improves biodiversity
- + Protection of roof

Intensively-Used Green Roof in Augsburg  
(Diakonissen Klinik) © Laura Hörner, LfU



Kneipp-Kindergarten in Achldorf  
© Lukas Vallentin



## Examples from Bavaria – Cold Air Corridors (14,15)

### Description:

- Wide, green corridors with low vegetation, e.g. grassy meadows or rivers
- Connect urban area and countryside to enable transport of cold (fresh) air into the city.

### Climatic Effect:

- Improve aeration of urban area, especially at night (reduce urban heat island!)
- Increase fresh air supply (local wind systems)
- + Benefits human health



Würzburg: Landesgartenschau Terrain (Gardening Exhibition) functions as cold-air corridor

© Landesgartenschau Würzburg 2018 GmbH



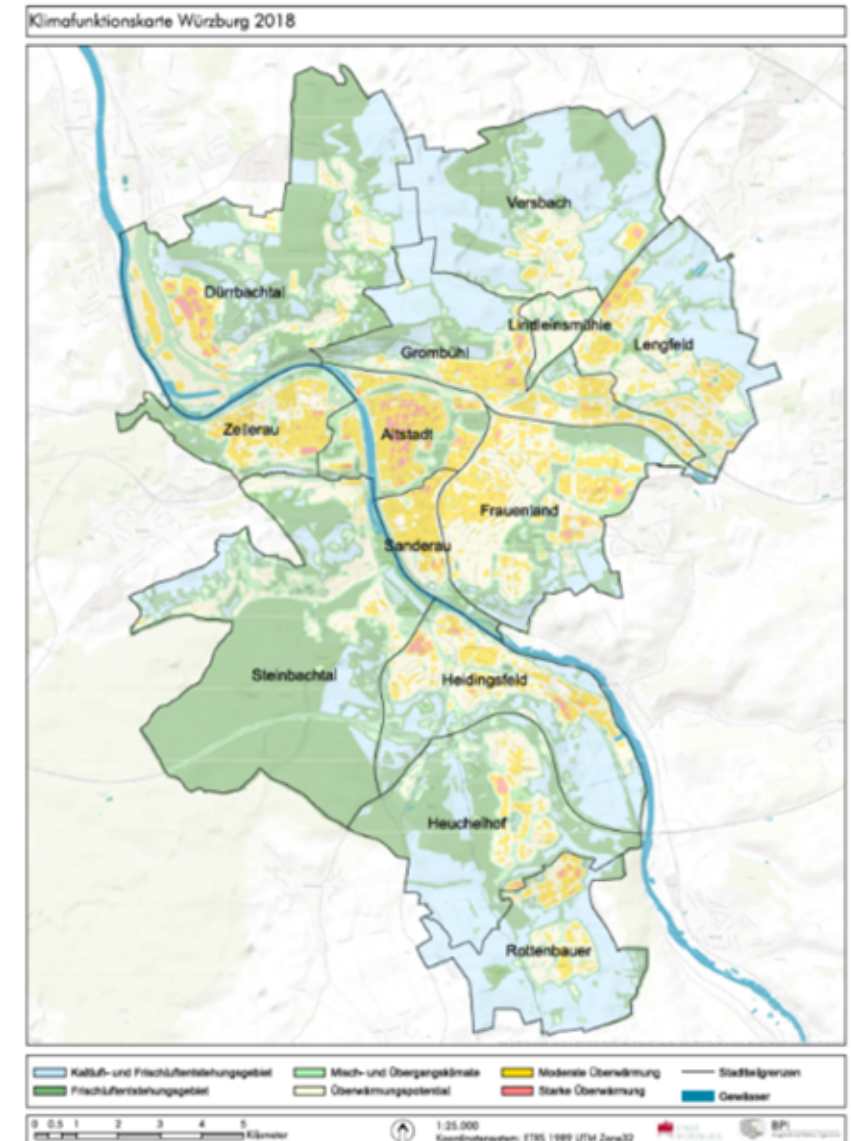


## Adaptation Strategies – Municipal Instruments

### Strategic Planning

E.g. Würzburg „climate functions map“

- Basis for Climate Adaptation Plan
- Map visualises urban heat islands and sources / corridors of cold air, such as the river Main
- University of Würzburg is developing a more detailed model „Palm4U“ to show impact of buildings, trees etc.





## Adaptation Strategies – Municipal Instruments

### From Concept to Development

E.g. Business Park, Garching

- Rain retention concept for new industrial area with rain retention pond, green facades, biodiversity-rich green areas
- Measures put into legally-binding development plan
- Implemented by Developers => model-character

E.g. Housing District „Prinz-Eugen Siedlung“, Munich

- Former military barracks bought by city
- Development plan: climate-friendly quarter with wooden buildings, green roofs, maintaining old trees and biodiversity-rich green areas



Rain Retention Concept in the Garching  
Business Park © Stefanie Schuster, LfU



Prinz-Eugen-Siedlung, Munich © BuGG



## Contact Information

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an Initiative of the Bavarian Environment Ministry

[stadtklimanatur.bayern.de](http://stadtklimanatur.bayern.de)



*„To create climate-friendly and liveable cities of the future, we support municipalities in adapting to climate change with green and blue infrastructure!“*





## Interesting Links

- More information on instruments that enable municipalities to implement green and blue infrastructure: Brochure „*Instrumente für Klimaanpassung vor Ort*“ (DE) [https://www.bestellen.bayern.de/shoplink/stmuv\\_klima\\_016.htm](https://www.bestellen.bayern.de/shoplink/stmuv_klima_016.htm)
- More information on blue infrastructure: Brochure „*Wassersensible Siedlungsentwicklung*“ (DE) – [https://www.bestellen.bayern.de/shoplink/stmuv\\_wasser\\_018.htm](https://www.bestellen.bayern.de/shoplink/stmuv_wasser_018.htm)
- Regional climate scenarios for Bavaria (past trends and future projections) – *Bavarian Climate Information System*: <https://klimainformationssystem.bayern.de/>
- More Information on climate change and adaptation on the LfU Homepage:
- <https://www.lfu.bayern.de/klima/index.htm>