

Baltic Tourism – Regional Impacts of Climate Change and Adaptation Measures

Susanne Schumacher, Inga Haller & Nardine Stybel EUCC – The Coastal Union Germany

Arrivals at the German Baltic Region



- Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
- Schleswig-Holstein

Tourism at the German Baltic Coast is a most significant economic factor and holds a gross income of 7.2 billion € (3.7 bn € in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania & 3.5 bn € in Schleswig-Holstein. Tourism has a stake in primary income of 10% in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and 4.7% in Schleswig-Holstein.

Beach and bathing tourism as one of the most important sector will be affected by chances and risks of climate change.



Beach wrack washed ashore at a tourist beach (Photo: M. Mossbauer

Impact	Risk/Chance	Potential Adaptation Measures
Increase in air temperature	 heat stress Infectious diseases costs for cooling systems traffic problems season extension more tourists 	early warning systems shading systems expansion of forest hiking trails / parks / parking areas , artificial shelters, free drinking stations / foot baths / ripple shower, adventure trails, opening hours
Increase in water temperature and change in water quality	deterioration of water quality jellyfish, seaweed, viruses, bacteria increased amount of beach wrack	extension of the bathing season, technical barriers, beach cleanup, alternatives (recreational areas, boat trips, retail)
Changes in precipitation	availability of drinking water during peak season	use & collection of rain & seawater weather independent offers, information
More storms and floods	storm surges, coastal erosion and infrastructural damage increasing insurance costs financial damage caused by business closure	warning system, evacuation plans, "soft" coastal protection measures, storm-proof buildings/infrastructure, education trips "climate change", alternatives for open-air-events
SLR	loss of beach area salt water intrusion into groundwater	building freeze on floodplains, pile dwellings, retreat to higher lying areas, investment shifting to hinterland
Changes in biodiversity	loss of native coastal species loss of typical coastal habitats invasive species	ealy warning systems, expansion of nature reserves education materials, monitoring
Increased risk of forest fires	destruction of the landscape infrastructural damage flood risk in the absence of coastal protection forests	use of fireproof construction materials afforestation climate information materials for tourists

AIM

 development of regional adequate adaptation strategies together with stakeholders, transferable to other regions

APPROACHES

- sensitisation of tourism operators and tourists for regional climate change impacts
- joint discussion of adaptation options









Literature:

Schumacher, S. & Stybel, N. (2009): Auswirkungen des Klimawandels auf den Ostseetourismus - Beispiele internationaler und nationaler Anpassungsstrategien. In: EUCC - Die Küsten Union Deutschland e.V.: International approaches of coastal research in theory and practice, Coastline Reports 13 (2009), S. 23-46
 Schumacher, S., Wever, L., Stybel, N. & Haller, I. (2010): Klimawandel an der deutschen Ostseeküste - ein Thema für den regionalen Tourismussektor?, IKZM-Oder Berichte (68). EUCC - Die Küsten







