

Detection and characterization of precipitation extremes and geohydrological hazards over a transboundary Alpine area based on different methods and climate datasets

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Abstract. Extreme hydrometeorological events are ~~increasingly raising an~~ increasing concern in ~~central~~ Central Europe, particularly in the European Alps, where they pose significant threats to ecological and socio-economic systems. ~~To support authorities to improve risk reduction~~ Risk assessment and management can benefit from a better understanding of how the choice of climate change adaptation efforts it is crucial to understand upon which conditions the available datasets and extreme definition affect the identification of extreme meteorological data allow for the detection of meteorological extremes able to trigger events capable of triggering hazardous events in a given area of interest. Considering precipitation as a key triggering factor for such hazards, this study explores different approaches for the identification of extreme precipitation events and the assessment of their link to geohydrological processes (i.e., hazards in the Alps, such as landslides, debris flows, and floods) observed, this study compares different meteorological products and statistical definitions for the identification and characterization of extreme precipitation events over 2003-2020 in a transboundary Alpine region between Austria and Italy from 2003 to 2020. Three definitions of extremes based on regional and local scale statistics were applied to. In particular, the daily temporal and spatial match of detected precipitation grids from four meteorological datasets and the events and available hazard records is analysed. Three statistical metrics of 1-day precipitation are adopted for identifying the most intense precipitation events, each of them accounting for a different aspect of extreme conditions, i.e., the spatial extent of intensities, the local intensity peak and the magnitude. The metrics are calculated from four gridded meteorological products with spatial resolution ranging from 1 to 9 km. These products include observation-based data (SPARTACUS-TST) and radar-aided products (INCA) as well as reanalyses (CERRA-Land and ERA5-Land). The sets of most intense precipitation events identified by each combination of datasets and statistical approaches were then compared with are evaluated against hazard occurrences both spatially and temporally. Results show that daily precipitation fields identified as extreme by local scale statistics, i.e., considering local intensities, report a greater spatial and temporal match in both space and time. Extreme events defined using the local intensity, defined by the spatial 99th percentile over the study area, show the highest correspondence with observed hazards. High resolution In terms of datasets, the two 1-km observation-based products, especially if in-situ observations are combined with radar data INCA, offer a more detailed and reliable representation of precipitation intensities and relation exhibits a stronger association with hazards. For all methods Contrarily, the coarser resolution 9-km ERA5-Land reanalysis ERA5 Land shows the lowest performance in explaining hazard occurrences, mostly due to the gap between the spatial scale precipitation extreme identification across all metrics and in their match with recorded hazards, both spatially and temporally. The spatial scales resolved by the data and the one relevant for meteorological data and/or accounted by the metrics applied to define extreme events play a crucial role in capturing processes able to trigger geohydrological processes. The precipitation statistics and the fields of extreme events identified for the considered region are provided as a reference for further studies. The outcomes of this work can provide hazards in the study area. These findings can support the formulation of methodological recommendations for supporting the understanding and modelling of assessing transboundary risks associated with precipitation extremes and related to precipitation extremes triggering geohydrological processes in the Alpine regions.

1 Introduction

45 Weather extremes such as heavy rainfall events can trigger multiple hazardous processes leading to adverse consequences on ecosystems and human activities. Intense precipitation can cascade into geohydrological hazards, such as floods and gravitational mass movements like debris flows, landslides and rockfalls. These phenomena could in turn cause loss of life and damage buildings, transport infrastructure, agricultural production, and natural capital also with long-term economic effects (Bouwer, 2019). The costs of disaster response and recovery can further strain economies, emphasizing the need for

50 understanding and preparing for extreme events to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability. ~~In~~ For instance, in 2023 in Europe, for instance, extreme hydrometeorological events, such as thunderstorms and torrential rainfall causing widespread flooding in Italy and Austria, incurred more than 20 fatalities and 15 billion Euro of losses (Munich RE, 2024).

The Alpine region, characterized by a complex topography, is particularly prone to geohydrological hazards mainly triggered by intense precipitation episodes, including heavy snowfall, whose effects can transcend national borders and affect multiple countries simultaneously (Steger et al., 2023; Stoffel et al., 2014). Precipitation intensity and extreme occurrence are generally assumed as direct proxies for potential geohydrological phenomena, as well as for the related risks, although some of these processes can also be caused by complex cascading or compound processes or be influenced by multiple predisposing factors (Gonzalez et al., 2024; Steger et al., 2023; Zscheischler et al., 2020). With the expected intensification of precipitation extremes in the Alpine region under future warming scenarios, the potential for hazardous processes could also increase, thus, posing additional challenges in an already vulnerable territory (Kotlarski et al., 2023; Rajczak and Schär, 2017; Wilhelm et al., 2022). Understanding hazardous precipitation extremes in the Alpine region is, therefore, increasingly important to support effective risk management, including early-warning systems, and climate-change adaptation strategies for mitigating adverse consequences on natural systems and human communities.

Precipitation extremes generally refer to exceedances of one or more features, e.g., intensity, duration and magnitude, with respect to a given threshold, based on the probability distribution of data or on a fixed value. The statistics and threshold criteria accounting for one or multiple exceedance conditions adopted to define extreme events can vary based on the specific application or the type of expected impacts (Barlow et al., 2019; Breugem et al., 2020; McPhillips et al., 2018). For instance, Barton et al. (2022) applied the 98th percentile of 1-day precipitation totals as upper threshold to identify past extreme precipitation events over Europe and assess their temporal clustering with implications for flood-related impacts; Meyer et al. (2022) considered rainfall intensities above 40 mm/h⁻¹ as conditions with triggering potential for flash floods in central western Europe. Many other studies aiming at improving the characterization and prediction of rainfall-induced gravitational mass movements analysed precipitation threshold definitions for describing predisposing and triggering conditions considering different accumulation periods, duration and timing of precipitation (e.g., Peruccacci et al., 2017; Steger et al., 2023; Vaz et al., 2018). Araújo et al., (2022) used locally defined rainfall triggering thresholds for study areas in Portugal to characterize future precipitation extremes and assess their possible impact on landslide activity. ~~Understanding hazardous precipitation extremes in the Alpine region is, therefore, increasingly important to support effective risk management, including early-warning systems, and climate change adaptation strategies for mitigating adverse consequences on natural systems and human communities. In this work we aim at: a) exploring sound and systematic approaches to detect and characterize extreme precipitation events from various gridded meteorological datasets featuring different spatial resolutions and b) investigating the relation between detected extreme events and observed hazards.~~

~~Various definitions of "extreme" can generally be adopted depending on different characteristics of the phenomenon in question and the specific application (McPhillips et al., 2018; Stephenson, 2008). Hereby, we consider extremes as environmental conditions whose rate of anomalousness in terms of intensity and areal extent compared to a statistical reference distribution exceeds a given threshold. In the case of a univariate empirical variable, this threshold could be represented by a specific percentile (e.g., 99th) of a probability distribution derived from available data over a reference period (Seneviratne et al., 2021; McPhillips et al., 2018) or just by a fixed magnitude (Barlow et al., 2019). Understanding the sensitivity of precipitation extreme definitions with respect to the temporal and spatial dimensions of the underlying processes and area of interest is essential to perform a robust characterization of past rainfall events (Pinto et al., 2013; Raj et al., 2021; Ramos et al., 2014). Moreover, the identification accuracy for related processes and area of interest remains thus essential to enable a~~

90 [robust characterization of rainfall events and anticipate their hazard potential in both present and future conditions \(Pinto et al., 2013; Raj et al., 2021; Ramos et al., 2014\).](#)

[The accurate identification of](#) precipitation events also depends on the meteorological dataset used. Gridded precipitation products provide a continuous spatial description of precipitation fields with spatial details depending on the type of data source used for their development. High-resolution, e.g., km-scale, datasets derived by interpolating station observations or
95 integrating in situ and radar measurements are often employed to derive a detailed local representation of precipitation patterns. In the absence of such datasets, as in case of wide study areas crossing multiple countries for which a consistent high-resolution trans-border observation product may not exist, reanalysis data, i.e., simulations of atmospheric models constrained by observations, are valuable alternatives, even though they generally offer a coarser spatial resolution. The ability of regional gridded observations and reanalysis data to represent daily precipitation extremes has been evaluated extensively (e.g.,
100 Bandhauer et al., 2022; Hu and Franzke, 2020; Reder et al., 2022). The performance of these datasets is influenced not only by their resolution but also by the different methods used to produce the spatial fields (Alexander et al., 2020; Hu and Franzke, 2020).

Besides the representation of precipitation intensities, understanding to which extent precipitation events identified as extreme correspond to hazards is a crucial step for developing impact-related detection frameworks supporting risk-oriented studies.
105 There exists a knowledge gap in evaluating the skill of [the combination of](#) gridded meteorological data and [statisticalextreme event](#) definitions ~~of extremes~~ to explain hazard records, with only a limited number of studies addressing this issue. For instance, Insua-Costa et al. (2021) identified and ranked past precipitation events in the Western Mediterranean area by applying a spatially varying daily precipitation threshold to a 5.5-km precipitation [reanalysis](#) dataset (Soci et al., 2016) and linked them to flooding occurrences reported in international disaster databases (Llasat et al., 2013). Liu et al. (2020) employed
110 a percentile-based method to detect extreme precipitation events in the mainland of China and connected those to economic losses caused by floods to derive a disaster-triggering threshold of extreme precipitation. ~~Wood et al. (2024)~~[Wood et al. \(2025\)](#) conducted a systematic evaluation of precipitation, temperature, and snowfall metrics across four climate ~~reanalysis datasetsreanalyses~~, assessing their ability to represent the frequency and intensity of extreme hydrological events in Switzerland. ~~However, a systematic inter-comparison of statistical definitions and available precipitation datasets for detecting~~
115 ~~hazard-related precipitation events is lacking in existing literature~~[Banfi and De Michele \(2024\) investigated the temporal clustering of precipitation and its role for triggering multiple mass movement processes in Italy based on both reanalysis and observation products. Several studies also explored the use of satellite-based products such as TRMM, GPM/IMERG \(e.g., Kirschbaum et al., 2015\), or high-resolution radar-derived precipitation data \(e.g., Millán-Arancibia and Lavado-Casimiro, 2023\) to derive rainfall statistics for landslide-triggering events at regional to global scales. However, literature lacks a](#)
120 [systematic assessment of statistics and precipitation datasets for defining and describing extreme events over transboundary Alpine areas by measuring their ability to account for temporal and spatial occurrence of rainfall-driven geohydrological hazards.](#)

~~This study addresses this gap by focusing on the identification and assessment of precipitation extremes and their connection to geohydrological hazards over a transboundary Alpine area between Italy and Austria, employing a comparative approach that leverages various methods for extreme definition and different meteorological datasets. The presented analyses and findings aim at providing actionable information for risk practitioners and civil protection authorities to better understand how and to which extent available datasets can be used for assessing impacts and risks related to precipitation extremes and for supporting local risk mitigation and climate change adaptation measures (European Environment Agency, 2024).~~

130 [In this framework, the study aims to i\) evaluate how metrics for precipitation intensity, not a-priori tailored to a specific](#)
[hazardous process, enable to capture extreme events with triggering potential for geohydrological hazards over complex](#)
[topography; ii\) assess the suitability of precipitation datasets of different types and spatial resolution to describe extremes; iii\)](#)
[investigate the optimal combinations of metrics and datasets for characterizing extreme precipitation events and their](#)
[spatiotemporal relation with hazard records. To answer these questions, three metrics measuring different aspects of rainfall](#)
135 [extremes are calculated from 1-day precipitation fields of four meteorological datasets over a transboundary Alpine area](#)
[between Italy and Austria and used to identify precipitation events over 2003-2020. Subsequently, they are compared with a](#)
[harmonized archive of geohydrological hazard records to quantify the spatiotemporal match between identified events and](#)
[observed records.](#)

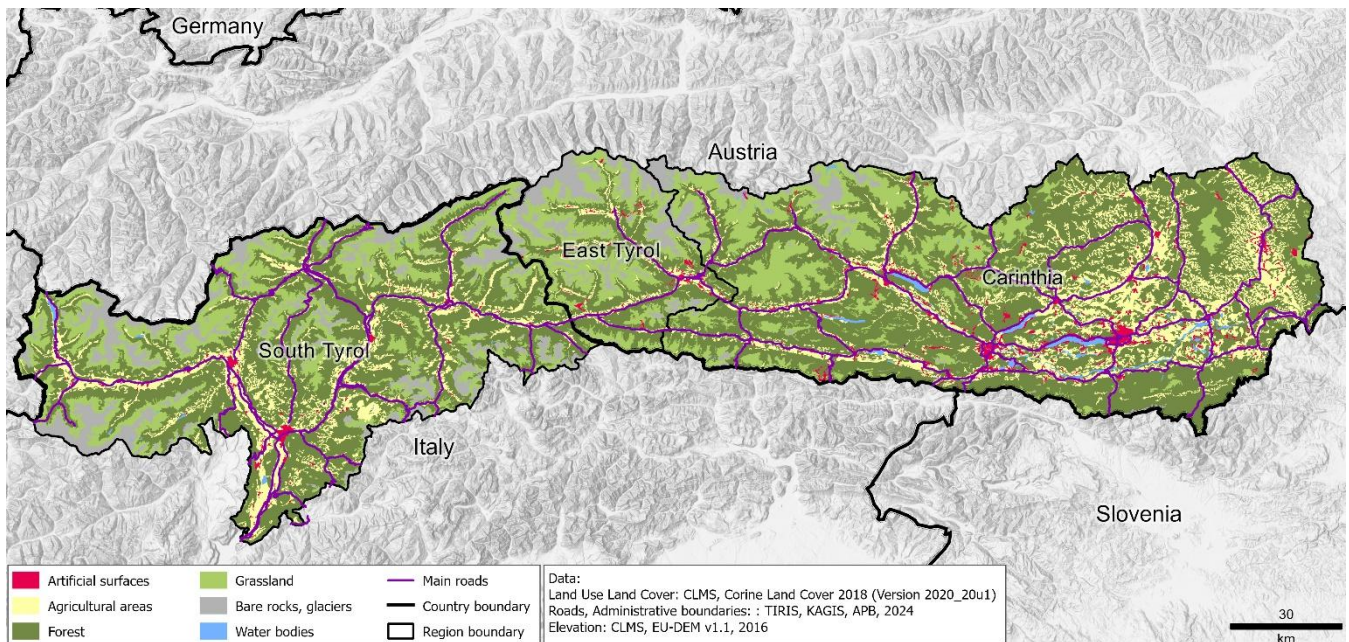
2. Material and Methods

2.1 Study area

140 The study area is a transboundary region in the eastern European Alps including South Tyrol, the northernmost province of
Italy, as well as East Tyrol and Carinthia in the southern part of Austria (Figure 1). The region extends over ~ 19,000 km²
mostly on the southern Alpine ridge and it is dominated by a mountainous landscape with strong altitude gradients. South
Tyrol extends over 7,400 km² with elevations ranging from 200 to 3,900 m above sea level (a.s.l.) and about 85 % of the
territory is located above 1,000 m a.s.l.. In East Tyrol and Carinthia, the elevation ranges from 400 to 3,800 m a.s.l. with about
145 75 % of the territory (~ 11,500 km²) above 1,000 m a.s.l.. The climate is influenced by the humid airflows from the Atlantic
North-West, including air masses from the continental east and air masses advected from the south, with occasional so-called
Vb cyclone patterns induced through Genoa-cyclogenesis (Hofstätter et al., 2016). Precipitation is primarily driven by
mesoscale systems, with the highest precipitation amounts occurring in summer and secondarily in autumn. The complex
topography induces local patterns, such as typical drier conditions in inner valleys due to the sheltering effects of surrounding
150 mountains (Price, 2009).

South Tyrol is populated by 530,000 people (ASTAT, 2023), of which one fifth [lives](#) in the provincial capital Bolzano. In
East Tyrol and Carinthia, most of the population (approximately 610,000 people) [lives](#) in the regional capitals Lienz (East
Tyrol) and Klagenfurt (Carinthia). The transboundary area is a popular touristic destination. In 2023, about 36 million
overnight stays were recorded in South Tyrol, 2.5 million in East Tyrol and 13 million in Carinthia (ASTAT, 2024; Statistik
155 Austria, 2024). Tourism, together with agriculture and manufacturing are the most important economic sectors of this territory.
Due to the mountainous topography, main settlements and infrastructure are concentrated in the valleys making them
vulnerable to natural hazards typical of the surrounding steep terrain, especially gravitational mass movements including
landslides, rockfalls and avalanches in higher elevations (Pittore et al., 2023; Schlögel et al., 2020). Moreover, the region hosts
critical infrastructures of high social and economic relevance connecting the two national areas, such as the corridors of the
160 Trans-European Transport Network crossing the Brenner pass.

[The choice of the domain was motivated by the need of accounting for the transnational perspective but considering bordering](#)
[areas where the common mountainous environment is supposed to be similarly affected by the same precipitation-induced](#)
[hazards of interest.](#)



165 **Figure 1:** Map of the Italy-Austria cross-boundary study area depicting the main roads and land-use classes. Data sources are reported in
 the legend.

2.2 Data

2.2.1 Climate datasets

170 [Four climate datasets covering the study area are selected to assess their ability to detect and characterise extreme precipitation
 events over the transboundary region. The selection aims to evaluate precipitation fields from different types of products i.e.,
 observation-based grids against reanalyses, and across different spatial resolutions. Two regional products are considered as
 km-scale datasets, one based purely on the interpolation of in situ observations and one incorporating multiple sources
 including observations and weather radar fields. The state-of-the-art European reanalysis CERRA-Land at 5.5 km and the
 global reanalysis ERA5-Land at 9 km are chosen to account for two widely used large-scale products and to evaluate to what
 175 extent their precipitation fields are comparable with those resolved by regional datasets. Each dataset is described in detail in
 the following, while key facts of each product are summarized in Table S1. All analyses were based on the congruent period
 2003 to 2020, while each product was used in its native spatial resolution.](#)

SPARTACUS-TST

To derive an observation dataset covering the transboundary Italy-Austria study area, two available regional gridded products
 180 available for each sub-region were merged. The Spatiotemporal Reanalysis Dataset for Climate in Austria (SPARTACUS,
 Hiebl and Frei, 2018), providing daily precipitation fields for Austria, covers East ~~Tirol~~Tyrol and Carinthia, while the regional
[daily](#) dataset developed by Crespi et al. (2021) for Trentino-South Tyrol, hereafter TST, covers South Tyrol. SPARTACUS
 was generated by interpolating quality checked data from irregularly distributed weather stations. It provides daily precipitation
 totals from 1961 onwards on a 1-km grid across Austria and close surroundings, i.e., the southern parts of Germany and South
 185 Tyrol in Italy. However, the low number of weather stations from South Tyrol (< 10) included in the SPARTACUS
 interpolation scheme limits the accuracy of reproduced precipitation patterns in this area (Figure S1). A preliminary
 comparison with rain gauge observations and TST precipitation fields across South Tyrol showed that the SPARTACUS
 dataset underestimates precipitation intensities over the Italian area with some events being completely missed. For this reason,
 the TST dataset was used for the Italian part of the study region providing daily precipitation totals from 1980 onwards on a
 190 250-m grid based on the records from about 80 rain gauges located in South Tyrol. The spatial combination of the two products
 was considered possible since [thesethey](#) are generated by a similar two-step interpolation algorithm modelling the dependence

of precipitation on orographic features. The TST dataset was thus bilinearly interpolated onto the 1-km grid of SPARTACUS and replaced it over South Tyrol. ~~The temporal dimension of TST was also realigned with SPARTACUS, which refers~~ Daily fields in TST are defined as cumulative precipitation from 08 UTC of the previous day to 08 UTC of the current day, while ~~daily values in SPARTACUS refer~~ to precipitation totals from 06 UTC of the current day to 06 UTC of the following day; ~~while. Therefore, a 1-day shift to daily precipitation totals in fields of TST are from 08 UTC of the previous day to 08 UTC of the current day. Besides~~ was applied to align them temporally with SPARTACUS. Despite ~~the temporal alignment and~~ similar interpolation scheme and the temporal re-alignment, some minor spatial discontinuities in the merged fields ~~can~~ might remain in the border area due to the different weather stations and the level of smoothing of orographic details used in the interpolation procedure of SPARTACUS and TST. Although these discrepancies are expected to have a negligible impact on the event analysis, the adopted approaches were ~~elaborated~~ designed to minimize the effect on the results ~~of~~ from potential discontinuities due to residual temporal shifts in the merged daily fields (see Sect. 2.3 for the methodology description). The merged dataset is hereafter referred to as SPARTACUS-TST.

INCA

The Integrated Nowcasting through Comprehensive Analysis (INCA) system offers high-resolution precipitation data on a 1-km grid covering Austria and surrounding areas, including South Tyrol. It starts in 2003 and is an operational product updated every 15 minutes. INCA ~~uses a combination of~~ combines the Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) model fields with rain gauge data, weather radar estimates and detailed topographical information (Ghaemi et al., 2021; Haiden et al., 2011). The system integrates precipitation data from approximately 250 weather stations of the national network managed by Geosphere Austria and additional observations from the Austrian hydrographic service and surrounding areas. These observations are interpolated using an inverse distance weighting method and merged with radar data following a specific correction procedure of radar estimates by means of the weather station records. In regions where radar coverage is insufficient, an elevation gradient is applied to the rain gauge data to enhance the overall accuracy. However, it is important to note that these corrections can sometimes result in very high scaling factors, which may create local artifacts in the final analysis (Ghaemi et al., 2021). ~~INCA is considered a valuable tool for analysing spatial and temporal patterns of precipitation events in mountainous regions at a high resolution and is also suitable for transboundary assessments due to its spatial extent. The INCA precipitation dataset is subject to continuous development and is regularly updated as new data sources are integrated into the system. As part of this ongoing improvement process, additional observational inputs are incorporated over time to enhance spatial coverage and data quality. For example, the South Tyrolean weather radar was integrated into the INCA system at the beginning of 2015, leading to improved representation of precipitation patterns in this region. However, the relatively low number of stations incorporated in INCA for South Tyrol may still lead to an underestimation of precipitation values in this part of the study area. Also shielding effects from both the Austrian and the South Tyrolean radars may lead to underestimations of precipitation over East Tyrol. Nonetheless, INCA is considered a valuable tool for analysing spatial and temporal patterns of precipitation events in mountainous regions at a high resolution and is also suitable for transboundary assessments due to its spatial extent.~~ The 15-minute precipitation data of INCA were aggregated to daily sums, representing the precipitation totals from 00 UTC of the current day to 00 UTC of the next day.

CERRA-Land

The Copernicus European Regional ReAnalysis (CERRA) is a regional reanalysis project developed by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) for the pan-European region, featuring a horizontal resolution of 5.5 km (Ridal et al., 2024). CERRA was created using the HARMONIE-ALADIN limited-area numerical weather prediction and data assimilation system. CERRA reanalysis incorporates observational data, lateral boundary conditions from the ERA5 global

reanalysis as prior estimates of the atmospheric state, and physiographic datasets describing the surface characteristics of the model. CERRA-Land provides surface and soil variables using the SURFEX land surface modelling platform and a daily total precipitation assimilation system. Specifically, daily precipitation fields are generated through an optimal interpolation scheme, combining an initial estimate derived from CERRA forecasted precipitation with daily rain gauge observations. Precipitation totals, available [\(at the time of the analysis\)](#) from September 1984 to May 2021 at a daily temporal resolution, represent the accumulated precipitation from 06 UTC of the previous day to 06 UTC of the current day. To ensure the temporal alignment with the other datasets, all daily records were shifted one day back. The primary [advantageadvantages](#) of CERRA-Land over other [global](#)-reanalysis products [lieslie](#) in [the rain gauge data assimilation and](#) its higher horizontal resolution, which allows for a more detailed representation of topography and physiographic features.

ERA5-Land

ERA5-Land is a replay of the land component of the global reanalysis ERA5 with a finer spatial resolution of 9 km and provides hourly fields of surface variables from 1950 to present. ERA5-Land does not assimilate observations, but it uses ERA5 atmospheric fields interpolated to the finer grid as input to control land model simulations. [In addition, a lapse rate correction is applied to the forcing fields to account for the elevation difference between the 30 km grid of ERA5 and the target 9 km grid.](#) Due to its spatial and temporal resolution and the temporal extent, ERA5-Land has been widely used for supporting impact-oriented applications and for assessing the state of the climate (Muñoz-Sabater et al., 2021). Daily precipitation totals are extracted from accumulated precipitation totals (including both liquid and solid precipitation) from 00 UTC of the current day to 00 UTC of the next day.

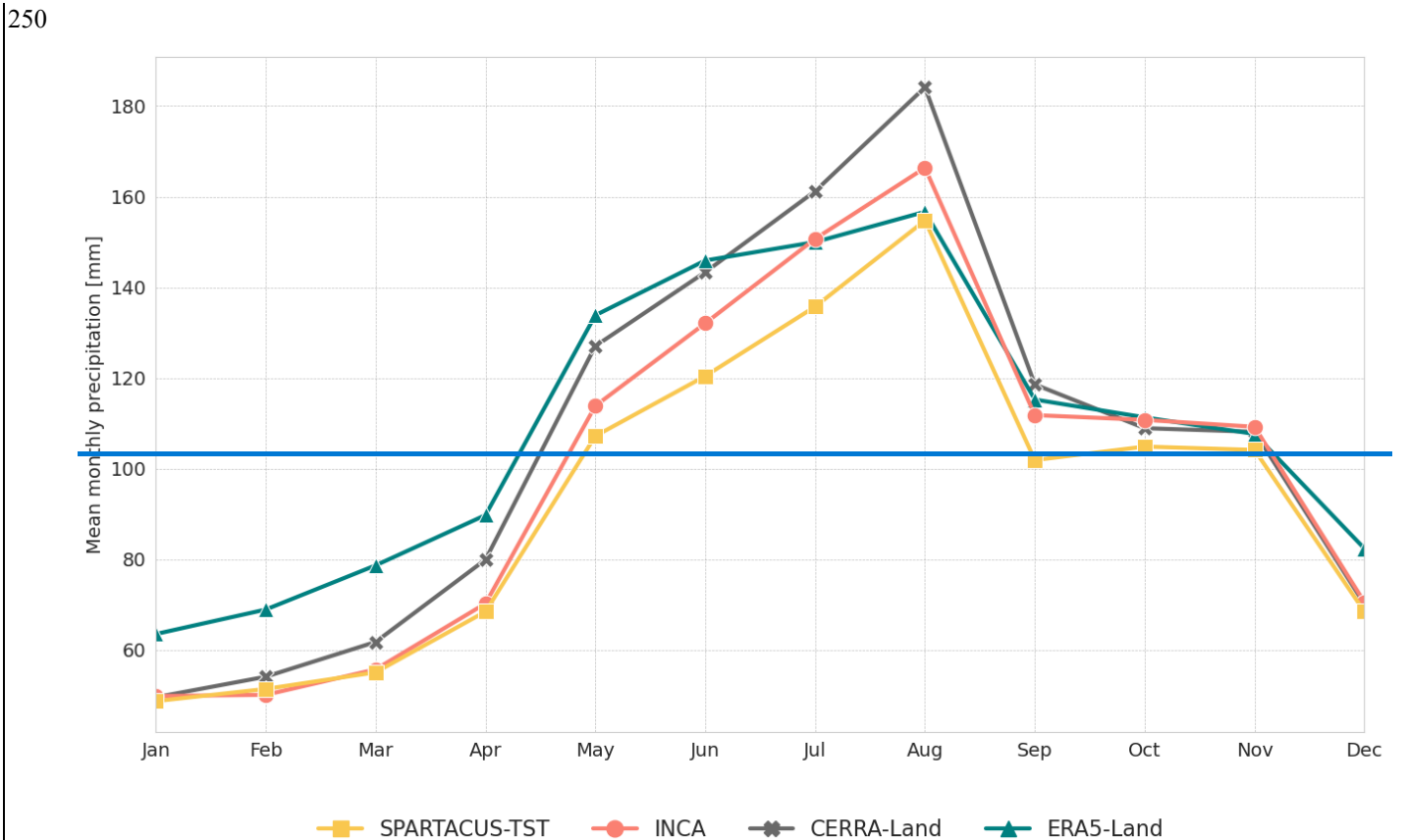


Figure 2: Mean monthly precipitation over 2003–2020 as spatial averages over the study area based on the different gridded datasets considered.

To enable the comparison, all following analyses were based on the congruent period 2003 to 2020 for all datasets, while each product was used in its native spatial resolution.

260 The four datasets reproduce a comparable annual distribution of the mean monthly precipitation totals over 2003–2020 as spatial averages over the entire domain (Figure 2), but with some clear differences in monthly magnitudes. CERRA Land shows slightly higher precipitation totals during summer months, while ERA5 Land produces the wettest fields in all other months with up to +40% more precipitation in winter than the other products. The wet bias of ERA5 Land is coherent with the findings of previous inter-comparison studies (e.g., Monteiro and Morin, 2023; Dalla Torre et al., 2024). It is worth noting that the precipitation totals of SPARTACUS TST are systematically lower than the values reported by the other datasets, especially in summer. Interestingly, the two reanalysis datasets show opposite characteristics for the mean annual cycle, with CERRA Land depicting the strongest annual cycle and ERA5 Land the weakest.

265 The spatial distribution of mean precipitation totals in summer and winter half years (April to September and October to March, respectively), for SPARTACUS TST and INCA are comparable, even though the orographic precipitation gradients are more distinct in INCA, especially during summer and over South Tyrol (Figure 3). This might be partly due to the orographic details considered in the production of INCA and to the inclusion of radar rainfall fields resolving finer spatial patterns than the observation-based grid and the coarser reanalyses. Orographic details are still evident in the 5.5 km grid of CERRA Land, however, some grid cells show exceptionally high precipitation values, especially in summer, thus leading to the highest mean 270 precipitation totals in summer months on a regional scale (Figure 3b). Due to the coarser resolution, the precipitation fields from ERA5 Land are the smoothest among all considered datasets.

a) Winter (Oct-Mar)

b) Summer (Apr-Sep)

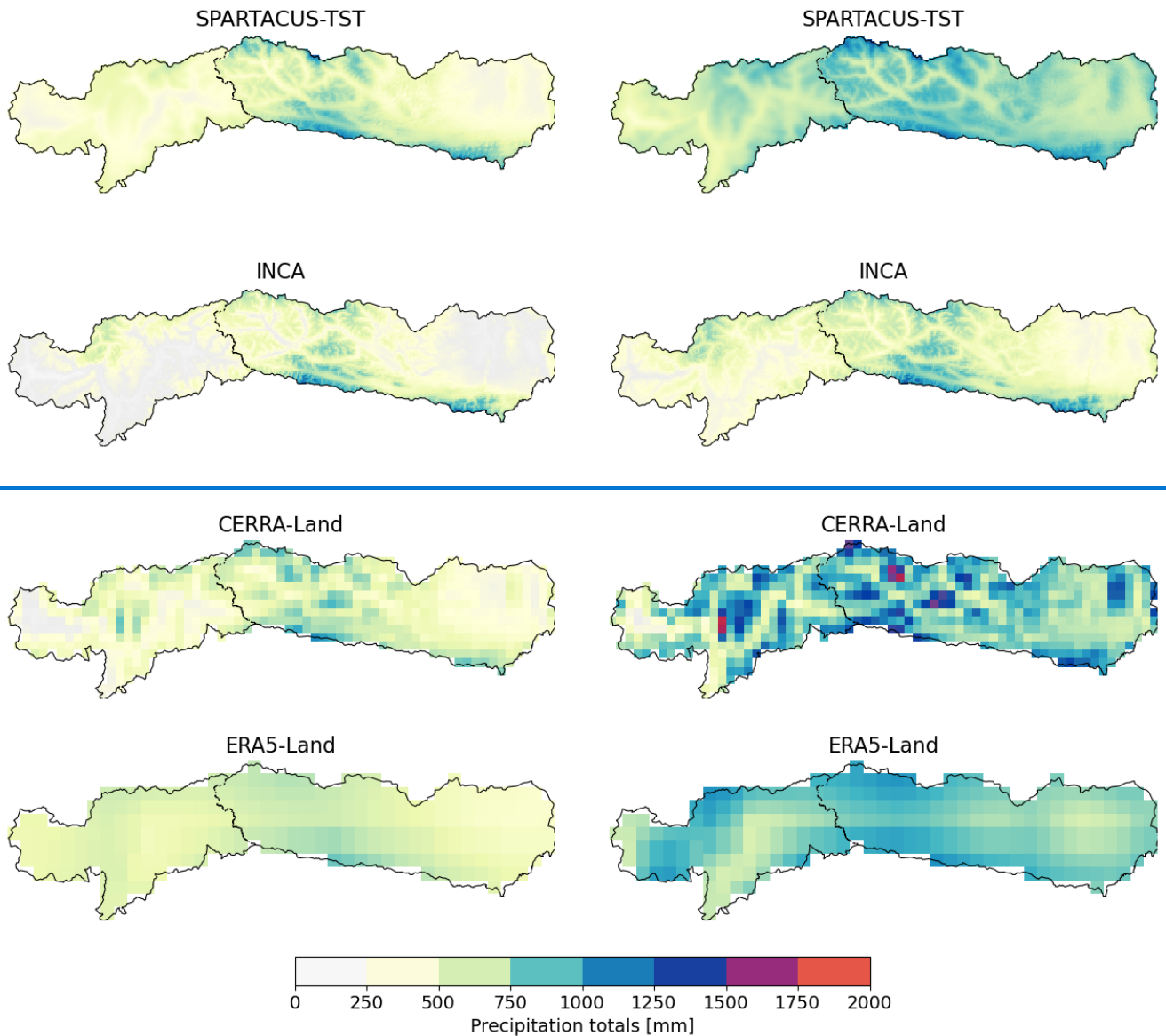


Figure 3: a) Winter half year (October to March) and b) summer half year (April to September) mean precipitation totals over 2003–2020 in the study area based on SPARTACUS-TST, INCA, CERRA-Land and ERA5-Land. Each dataset is shown in its native spatial resolution.

275 2.2.2 Hazard datasets

In this study, we use four different datasets that comprise recorded hazards in the study region. We focus on gravitational mass movements and floods, since [these hazardous processes are closely linked to extreme precipitation events. It the occurrence of these hazardous processes can be largely influenced by precipitation intensity \(e.g., Borga et al., 2014\). However, it](#) is important to note that different processes are included under the categories of floods and gravitational mass movements. [For instance,](#)

280 [the](#)The records for floods include fluvial sediment transports, urban flooding and overbank sedimentations, while gravitational mass movements encompass multiple movement types [such as, i.e.,](#) shallow landslides, debris avalanches, debris and mud flows, [as well as translational](#) and rotational slides. It is important to note that although most hazards, especially floods, generally extend over an area, hazard records are often collected where actual impacts are observed and thus, they refer to specific locations. Due to the variety of processes covered by available records, their link to impacts, and their complex

285 dependency on environmental conditions and conditioning factors, the use of daily precipitation extremes as triggering conditions provide only a first-order explanation of the occurrence of all observed hazards. Furthermore, in contrast to the case of meteorological data, there is currently no recognized standard for the collection and recording of hazard data, neither at cross-boundary level, nor at national level. To account for this additional bias the different types of geohydrological events

have been treated as equivalent (no specific distinction is made) and only their recorded location and observation date have been considered. [The final database includes 1,620 flood events and 2,872 mass movement events over 2003-2020.](#)

WLK

The Austrian Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control (WLV), established in 1884, has traditionally focused on managing torrents and avalanches primarily in Alpine regions. One of its key tools is the "Wildbach- und Lawinenkataster" (WLK), a digital geo-information management system introduced in 2017, which maintains comprehensive, long-term records of hazardous processes (Bundesministerium für Nachhaltigkeit und Tourismus, 2018). These records report geohydrological events pinpointed with exact locations. Additionally, most entries in the WLK include precise day of the event. In this study, we use all documented events recorded between 2003 to 2020 for the region of Carinthia and East Tyrol featuring an exact event date.

GEORIOS

The Geological Survey of Austria, now operating under the name GeoSphere Austria, collects and maintains extensive records of gravitational mass movements within the GEORIOS database (Tilch et al., 2011). These records are derived from different sources including literature, reports, and maps, leading to discrepancies in quality. Consequently, the precision and granularity of information related to location, scale, and volume feature notable variations across the database. Hence, a verification process is undertaken to rectify redundancies, and standardized methodologies are implemented to unify the data into a dataset with consistent quality (Tilch et al., 2011). The GEORIOS entries utilized in this study [encompass the region of Carinthia and South Tyrol and](#) provide both event locations and days of occurrence spanning from 2003 to 2020, covering a range of gravitational processes.

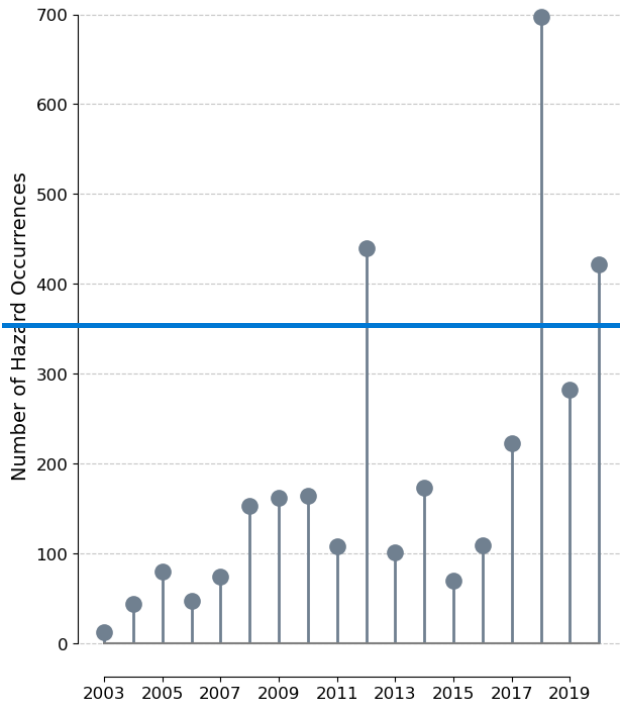
ED30

The "Event Documentation of the 30th Division of the Autonomous Province of Bolzano (ED30)" began in 1998 as a database for recording various incidents in the province of Bolzano, including natural disasters and human-made events (<https://pericoli-naturali.provincia.bz.it/it/archivio-report-pericoli-naturali>). It helps authorities in analysing, planning, and responding to emergencies by providing detailed information on event dates, locations, impacts, and response actions. Data are sourced from official reports, field assessments, eyewitness accounts and sensor data. This study focuses on the geohydrological events collected in this database from 2003 to 2020 for which the precise event location and date are available.

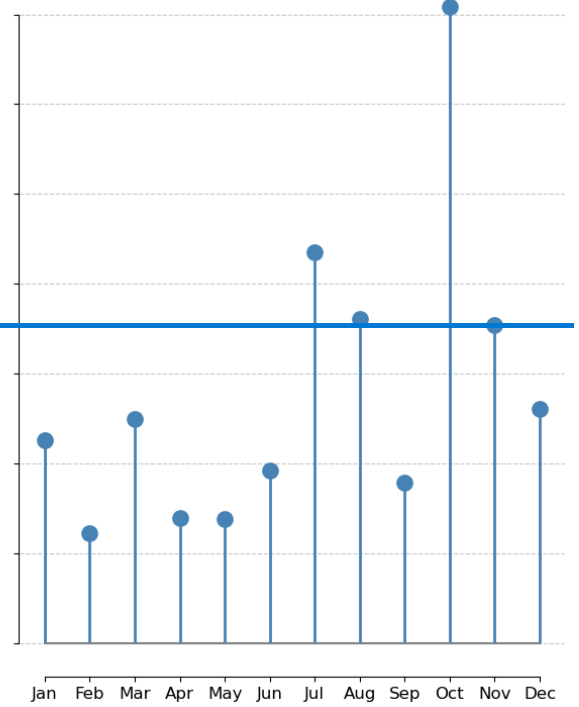
IFFI

The Italian Landslide Inventory (IFFI) serves as the national and official repository of landslide data. In collaboration with Regions and Self-Governing Provinces, the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) has overseen the implementation of IFFI. This inventory plays a crucial role as a fundamental knowledge resource for evaluating landslide hazards in River Basin Plans, conducting preliminary designs for slope instability and flood mitigation projects, and safeguarding infrastructure networks. Additionally, IFFI aids in the development of Civil Protection Emergency Plans. Currently, the IFFI database documents over 620,000 landslides across Italy. For this study, we focus on analysing gravitational mass movement events occurring in South Tyrol between 2003 and 2020, considering only those for which the day of occurrence and point location are available.

a) Yearly distribution

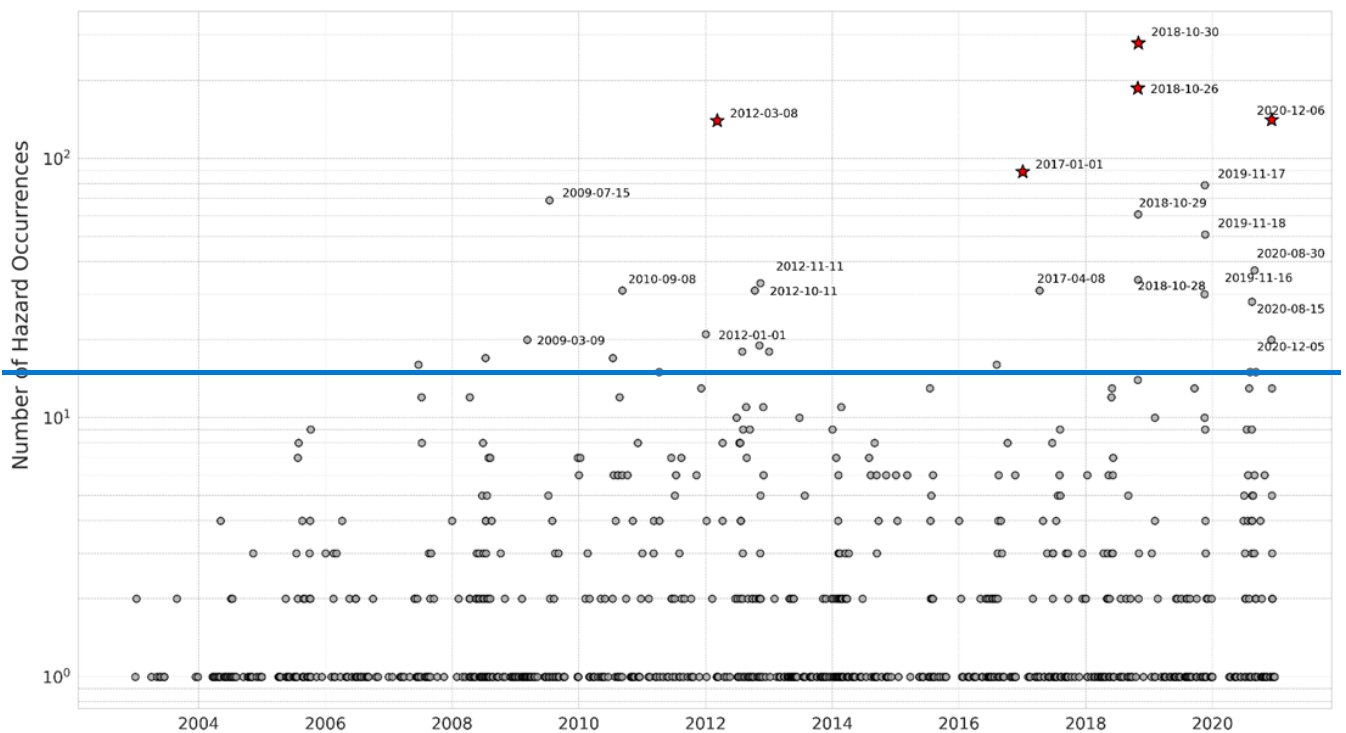


b) Monthly distribution



325 **Figure 4:** a) Annual and b) monthly distributions of documented geohydrological events in the study area over 2003–2020, sourced from the HFI and ED30 databases for South Tyrol and the WLV and GEORIOS databases for Austria.

330 By merging all collected hazard events over the period 2003 to 2020 for the study region, a noticeable and statistically significant increase (Mann Kendall p value < 0.01) in the number of records per year is observed (Figure 4a), although caution is advised in interpreting the temporal variability of the data over the 18 year period as a long term trend. For instance, this increase might be partly related to a rise in the frequency of possibly damaging events, but also to the increasingly more systematic field collection of hazard observations. While in the past only hazard occurrences with a magnitude above a certain threshold were recorded, a greater number of hazard events started to be reported in more recent years (Heiser et al., 2019).



335 **Figure 5:** Distribution of daily recorded geohydrological hazards between 2003 and 2020. Dates with a star indicate the five episodes with the highest number of hazards recorded within the study area. The y axis is in logarithmic scale.

On a monthly level, the number of hazard records peaks in October and secondarily in summer months (Figure 4b). However, this distribution is strongly determined by few days with an exceptional number of recorded hazards (Figure 5). Between 1st January 2003 and 31st December 2020, a total of 3,319 hazard events was recorded over 890 distinct days, resulting in a probability of observing a day with at least one recorded hazard of around 13.5 %, or almost one hazard event per week. The high frequency of days recording at least one geohydrological hazard underlines the orographic complexity of the study area determining very local processes. On the contrary, the dates with more hazard records can be associated with known meteorological extreme events. For instance, the highest number of hazard occurrences (279) was observed on 30th October 2018, during the Vaia storm. Similarly, a substantial number of geohydrological events was recorded in correspondence to intense storms from 16th to 18th November 2019 and on 5th and 6th December 2020, leading to 170 and 161 registered phenomena, respectively. These episodes are clearly reflected in the annual time series of hazard records indicating the highest number of occurrences in 2018 and 2020 (Figure 4a). It is worth noting that the second peak of the time series occurred in 2012, when multiple extreme meteorological events across the study area resulted in a high total of hazards recorded. The relatively high probability of days with at least one geohydrological hazard occurrence in the study region and the concentration of records in correspondence to a few extreme meteorological episodes should be considered when analysing the link between hazard dates and extreme precipitation events (see Sect. 2.3). Moreover, the interpretation of this link should also consider that the daily time series of hazard records exhibits a significant autocorrelation until a lag of 4 days (Figure S2a).

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Event definition and detection

High-intensity precipitation events can be associated to large-scale phenomena affecting extended areas or be very localized in space and time, such as for convective processes. The level of intensity of an event can be described based on the absolute ~~cumulated~~accumulated precipitation within a given area, or on its anomalousness relative to the precipitation conditions expected to occur in each given time of the year based on a reference period. Comparing event detection methods adopting different ~~precipitation intensity~~ metrics allows for a more comprehensive evaluation of the ability to identify precipitation extremes ~~coincident~~coinciding with hazard occurrences. The detection and characterization of past precipitation extremes in the study area are thus carried out by applying three different methodologies to ~~the daily precipitation fields from four gridded products over the 2003–2020 period. For the purpose of the work, we assume that:~~

- ~~the available precipitation data are a representative sample of the underlying distribution for the range of anomalies we are interested in. We therefore analysed the empirical distributions and did not fit any theoretical extreme value distribution (e.g., Generalised Extreme Value or Generalised Pareto).~~
- ~~the outcomes remain valid also in presence of non-stationarity, which was not explicitly considered.~~
- ~~the daily cumulated precipitation is a sensible proxy for geohydrological hazards described by the collected records.~~

Each detection method applies a different, and complementary, score for measuring the regional intensity of precipitation events, and based on the adopted definition, assigning a ranking to each day in the 2003–2020 period: ~~daily precipitation fields over the 2003–2020 period. For this study, we assume that daily accumulated precipitation allows for a reasonable description of potential triggering conditions for the geohydrological hazards covered by the collected records (e.g., Leonarduzzi and Molnar, 2020; Schlögl et al., 2021). The metrics adopted for event detection are chosen to consider three different aspects of extreme conditions: the spatial extent of intensities, the local intensity peak, and the magnitude, i.e., the combination of~~

anomalies and their spatial extent. For each method, the corresponding metric is calculated for all days in the 2003-2020 period and used to sort the dates, from highest to lowest, as follows:

- 375 - In the first detection approach, hereafter “*areal mean*”, dates in the 2003-2020 period are sorted based on their corresponding accumulated daily precipitation over all grid cells in the study region divided by the total number of grid cells (i.e., representing the average daily precipitation intensity per grid cell):

$$R_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N r_{t,i}}{N} \quad (1)$$

380 where R_t is the sum at daily time step t of the precipitation values over all N grid cells of the study area divided by the total number of grid cells. ~~The ranked values can be further filtered based on the percentile of the resulting distribution.~~ This method is expected to mostly detect large-scale meteorological events leading to high precipitation amounts over a substantial portion of the study region.

- The second approach, hereafter “*local p99*”, ~~consists in the calculation of~~ the 99th percentile of precipitation values over all grid cells for each day:

385
$$R_t^{99} = P_{99}(r_{t,1}, \dots, r_{t,N}) \quad (2)$$

where R_t^{99} is the 99th percentile at daily time step t calculated over the precipitation values r_t of all the N grid cells in the study area. ~~The dates from 2003 to 2020 are then ranked based on the daily 99th percentile value.~~ The *local p99* approach is expected to capture precipitation events of high intensity ~~but including those~~ occurring on more localized sub-portions of the study area.

- 390 - The third approach, hereafter called “*anomaly*”, measures the relative exceptionality of events based on the daily precipitation deviations from average conditions. While the two previous methods sort the daily fields based on their absolute precipitation values, the anomaly-based method assigns a higher ranking to dates with precipitation significantly exceeding the mean climatic conditions associated to that specific period of the year. More specifically, by applying a similar procedure as described in previous studies ~~(e.g., Insua-Costa et al., 2021; Ramos et al., 2014)~~ (e.g., Insua-Costa et al., 2021; Ramos et al., 2014), daily precipitation time series for each grid cell i are converted into standardized anomalies:

395
$$a_{t,i} = \frac{r_{t,i} - \mu_i}{\sigma_i} \quad (3)$$

400 where for each grid cell i , $a_{t,i}$ is the precipitation standardized anomaly at daily time step t , $r_{t,i}$ is the daily precipitation value, μ_i is the daily precipitation mean over all wet-day values (daily precipitation > 1 mm) in a 21-day window centred on the corresponding calendar day and spanning the 2003-2020 period, while σ is its standard deviation. For each day, the percentage of the grid cells with $a_{t,i} > 2$ and the mean value of these anomalies are computed. ~~The product of the two represents~~ Dates are sorted based on the total magnitude of which is calculated by multiplying the domain fraction with anomalies above ~~the event as a combination of its extent and anomaly.~~ This score is then used to sort ~~threshold by~~ the dates average value of these anomalies.

405 The three methods are independently applied to all climate datasets, yielding three sorted lists of dates per dataset. Each list is used to derive and compare the topmost extreme precipitation days over 2003-2020 and to link them with ~~the database of~~ hazard occurrences. ~~To ensure that~~ Specifically, the topmost extreme precipitation events over 2003-2020 are selected by considering the top 5 % of the sorted precipitation dates obtained for each dataset-method combination. The top 5 % of the analysed period is considered as a suitable trade-off for having an event sample of meaningful size to derive robust results, but at the same time to focus on the most extreme precipitation events. A 5-day window centred on each date is also considered to temporally define events to ensure that subsequent dates belonging to the same ~~event are excluded, any dates within a 5-day window in the top event selection extreme episode~~ are filtered such that only the ~~not~~ not considered as single events. Moreover, if

415 the central day of a 5-day window falls within the 5-day window of another topmost date, only the 5-day window centred on
the highest-ranking date is retained. The process continues by adding subsequent dates kept as an event in the final set. To
ensure that the size of the final selection is the same for all combinations of methods and datasets, for each discarded event
another date from the sorted full list is added to the topmost set until the target size of the date selection is achieved. (i.e.g.,
the top 5 % of the sorted dates). Moreover, the daily statistics calculated for each dataset are also used for a preliminary
assessment of the temporal variability of extreme precipitation characteristics, a total of 330 events in the study area over
420 of top 5 % of days in the period 2003 to 2020 period).

2.3.2. Spatiotemporal comparison between identified precipitation extreme and hazard records

To evaluate the causal relationship between identified extreme precipitation events and ensuing geohydrological hazards within
the specified region, a comprehensive analysis is conducted by cross-referencing the top 5 % precipitation event occurrences
are cross-referenced both temporally and spatially with the hazard records (date of occurrence and geographical location)
425 collected from the national datasets (Sect. 2.2.2). The topmost extreme precipitation events over 2003–2020 to compare with
hazards are defined by considering the top 5 % of the sorted precipitation dates obtained for each dataset method combination.
To align hazard records with the identified extreme precipitation events and make the results from different climate datasets
comparable, the intersection is evaluated within a temporal the 5-day window of ± 2 days centred around the precipitation event
date (see Sect. 2.3.1) in all analyses. This, as this temporal buffer of ± 2 days is expected to reduce the effects on results
430 of compensate for potential uncertainties in the reported hazard dates and possible shifts in the precipitation events recorded
by different climate products. The window length is also justified by observing that the daily precipitation statistics considered
for event detection exhibit a significant cross-correlation with the time series of daily hazard records until a lag of ± 3 days for
all datasets (Figure S2b for SPARTACUS TST only). This ensures a more robust alignment between detected precipitation
events and associated hazard occurrences, thus facilitating the examination of their temporal correlation.

435 *Temporal coherence*

The cross-temporal coherence in the occurrence of extreme precipitation events and hazards in the region is first conducted
regardless of the geographical analysed without considering the spatial consistency between registered hazard location of the
recorded hazards. The intersection is evaluated through and precipitation intensity. Pearson correlation coefficients between
daily time series of extreme statistics and hazard records over the study area are first analysed for each dataset. A contingency
440 tables comparing table is then used to compare the dates over 2003–2020 recording with at least two geohydrological events
over the region records, hereafter called hazardous dates, with the 5-day windows centred on topmost precipitation extreme
occurrences. The total number of days over 2003–2020 reporting at least two hazard records hazardous dates is 332405,
corresponding to ~ 56 % of the whole period and to 3740 % of days with at least one hazard occurrence. A The application of
a lower threshold for filtering the series of hazard occurrences before assessing the temporal coherence with extreme
445 precipitation dates is intended to account for the relatively high frequency of days with only one hazard observation. This
adjustment aims to prevent misrepresentation of which might hide the actual probability of an extreme precipitation event
capturing hazardous dates to be linked to hazard occurrences (see Sect. 2.2.2). In case multiple hazardous dates are associated
to the same 5-day precipitation window, they are counted only once. 3.1). For each method and dataset, we evaluate the hit
450 rate, which is here defined calculated as the proportion of hazardous dates coincident with falling within an extreme
precipitation events, event (5-day window), which can be interpreted as the probability for ana hazardous episode of being
properly captured by the top 5 % most extreme precipitation events. The contingency table is also used to estimate the
conditional probability of recording ana hazardous date given an extreme precipitation event and to assess the level of
association between hazard occurrences and precipitation extremes. The statistical significance of the association is tested
through a Pearson Chi-Square test considering a significance level of 0.05. The sensitivity to different thresholds for selecting

455 hazardous dates for the intersection analysis as well as the variability of the hit rate per [hazard type, i.e., flood or mass movement, and per](#) season, i.e., differentiating between winter and summer half years, are also investigated.

[Since the Spatial coherence](#)

460 ~~The evaluation of temporal association is complemented by the assessment of spatial coherence between hazard events with respect to records and intensity distribution over the region for the corresponding precipitation extremes is conducted disregarding their specific geographical coordinates, it remains plausible that some hazard events may event. In fact, hazards might have occurred been recorded within the a 5-day window surrounding an extreme precipitation event, but in locations where minimal or no precipitation was reported. To ascertain whether the recorded hazards align with instances of high precipitation as indicated~~The spatial consistency is assessed for each method-dataset combination, by the various datasets, a detailed examination of analysing precipitation values on extreme days in the spatial proximity to individual hazard hazards
465 in terms of both relative intensity classes and absolute values.

- ~~Relative intensity classes: For each extreme date in the selected set of 330 events is conducted. In particular, for the identified extreme precipitation events registering hazards, the class, the gridded values of daily precipitation intensity associated to the location of hazard occurrences is investigated. To achieve this, the daily precipitation fields over the study domain are categorized into six classes based on percentiles of the gridded values. The percentile defined by quantile ranges calculated over all grid points. The quantile ranges considered are: [0-0.1), [0.1-0.3), [0.3-0.5), [0.5-0.7), [0.7-0.9) and [0.9-1]. For each precipitation event, the number of recorded hazards all hazard records within a its 5-day centred window is counted and attributed to are searched and their spatial distribution over the corresponding precipitation class classes is analysed. To avoid double-counting, the hazard records included in overlapping 5-day windows of subsequent events are considered only for the first event with the highest ranking. To allow for a certain degree of uncertainty in the location of both hazard records and precipitation peaks, each hazard occurrence. Each hazard record is associated with the highest maximum precipitation class of the four nearest grid cells included in a 10-km radius around its location. The total counts portions of hazards for each across precipitation class classes for the all top 5 % events for each dataset-method combination are subsequently derived and compared. In addition to this, we analyse~~The 10-km searching radius corresponds to a different number of surrounding grid points depending
470 on the disparity in precipitation totals at spatial resolution of the precise location of hazard occurrences across all dataset-method combinations. Specifically, considered, thus it is meant to account for the different grid spacing of analysed products. This spatial range is compatible with the coarsest grid spacing of ERA5-Land, while it is expected to be representative of the mean interstation distance determining the effectively resolved scales in observation-based products.
475

- ~~Absolute precipitation intensities: For each hazard record included in the 5-day windows centred on the top 5 % most extreme precipitation events given by the various dataset-method combinations, the daily precipitation total at maximum in a 10-km radius around the nearest grid cell hazard on the day of occurrence central date of the precipitation event 5-day window is extracted and used to analyse the spatial relationship between hazard location and precipitation intensity. As for above the previous analysis, hazard records falling in overlapping 5-day windows are considered once and attributed to the first precipitation event with the highest ranking.~~
485
490

3 Results

3.1 Analysis of precipitation extremes

3.1.1 Temporal variability of precipitation—Precipitation statistics from meteorological datasets and hazard record overview

495 By comparing the 99th percentile (p99) of daily precipitation totals for each month calculated over all daily values in the period
2003-2020 and over the entire domain (Figure 2), the four datasets show a consistent seasonal pattern, although with notable
differences in monthly magnitudes. In all products, lower extreme precipitation values are reported in late winter and early
spring, followed by a steady increase toward late summer and autumn. Peak p99 values generally occur between September
and December, indicating a maximum in extreme precipitation intensity during autumn. While CERRA-Land shows its
500 primary maximum in August and a secondary peak in October, all other datasets reach their maxima in November, especially
INCA. INCA exhibits the highest p99 values throughout the year, whereas ERA5-Land shows the lowest extremes.
SPARTACUS-TST and CERRA-Land fall between these two datasets, with CERRA-Land generally closer to INCA,
particularly during late summer and autumn. If 2003-2020 mean monthly precipitation totals, as spatial averages, are compared
(Figure S2), the seasonality is still consistent among datasets although with some differences in value distributions with respect
505 to p99. CERRA-Land is slightly wetter in summer than the other datasets, while ERA5-Land is wetter in winter and spring,
with winter precipitation up to 40 % higher than in the other products. This wet bias of ERA5-Land is consistent with findings
from previous intercomparison studies (e.g., Dalla Torre et al., 2024; Monteiro and Morin, 2023). It is noteworthy that the
greatest monthly totals of ERA5-Land correspond to the lowest p99 values, suggesting that precipitation intensities in ERA5-
Land are generally more spread and smoothed over the domain than in the other products. In contrast, lower monthly totals in
510 INCA turn into the highest p99 in all months.

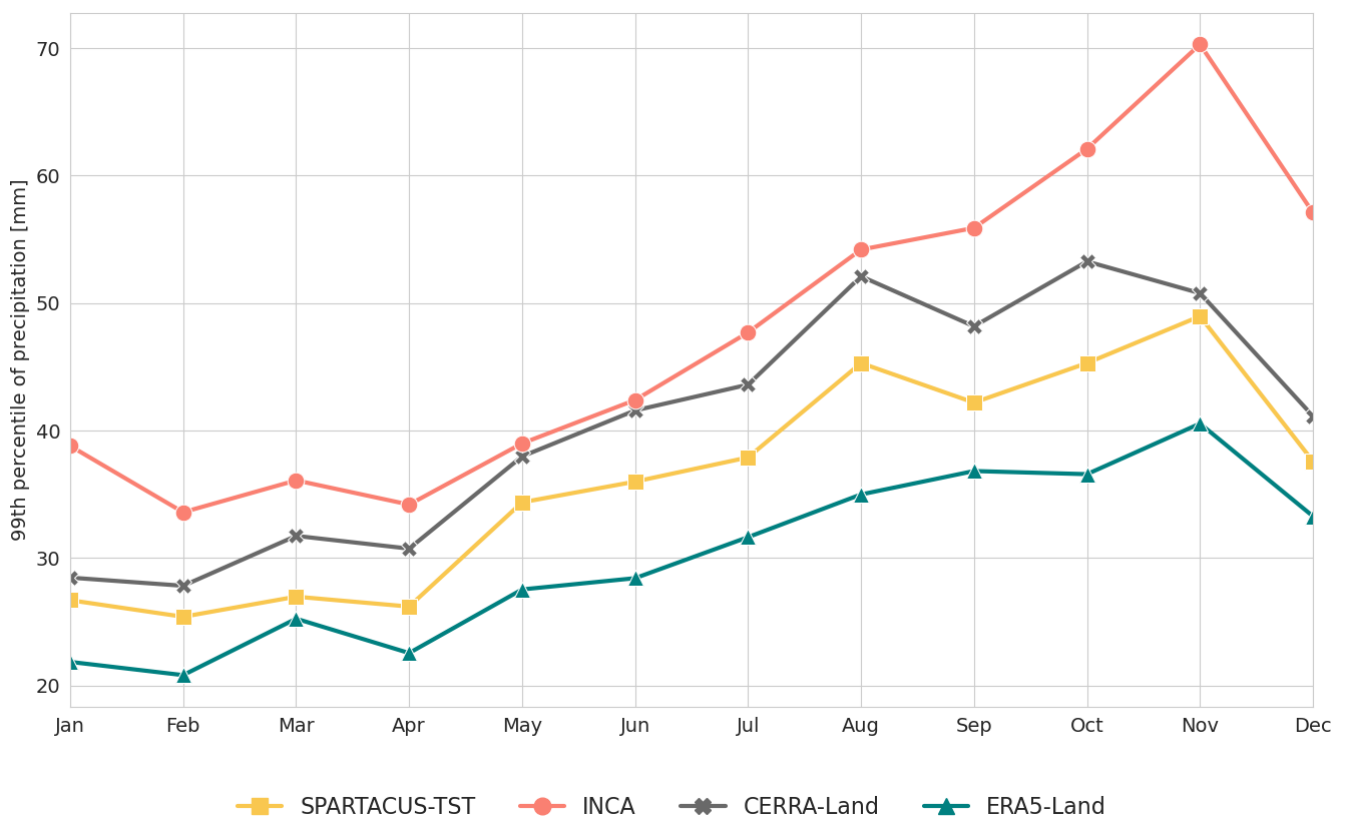
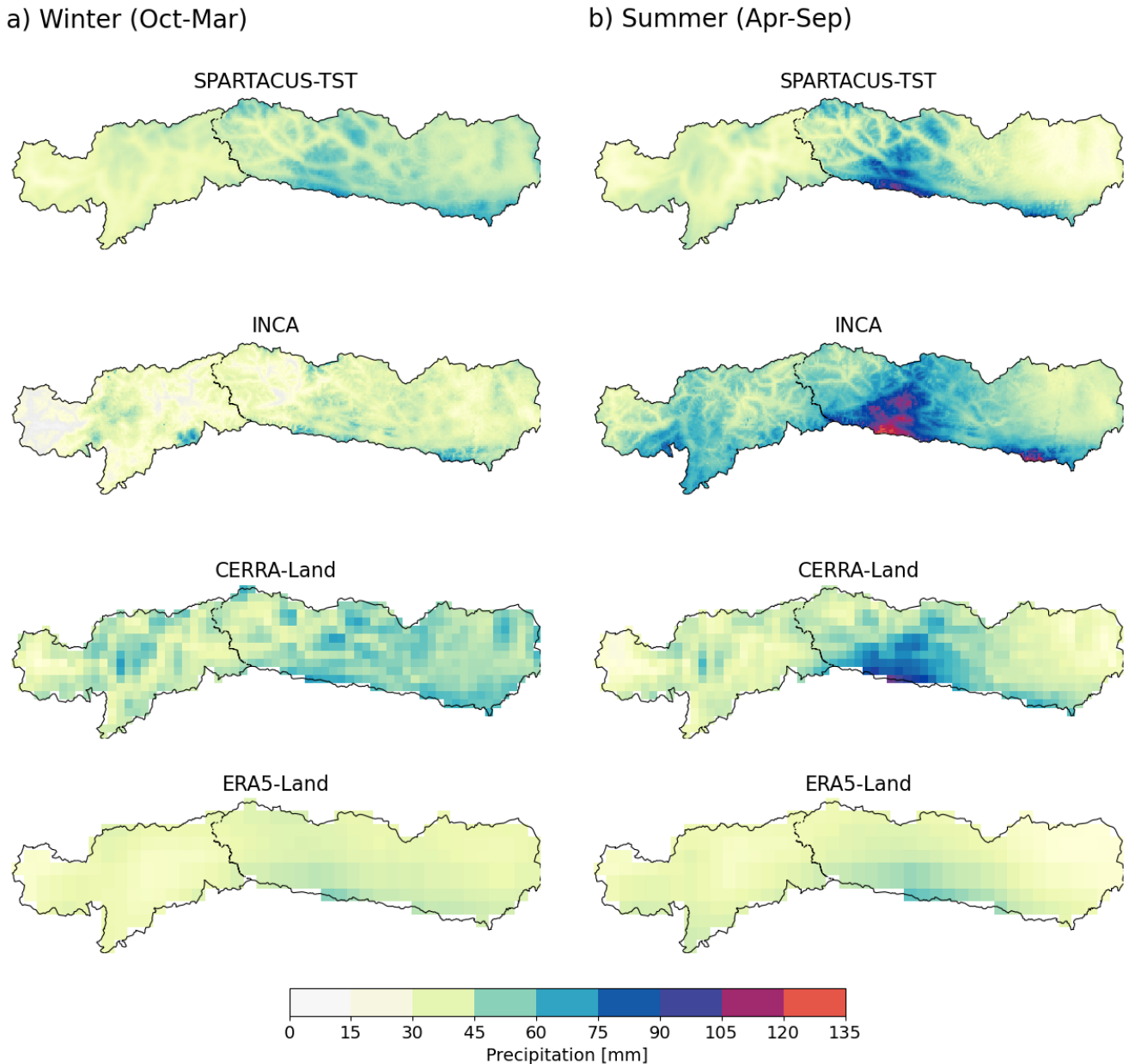


Figure 2: Monthly 99th percentile of daily precipitation calculated over all days in 2003-2020 and all grid points in the study area for the four gridded datasets considered.

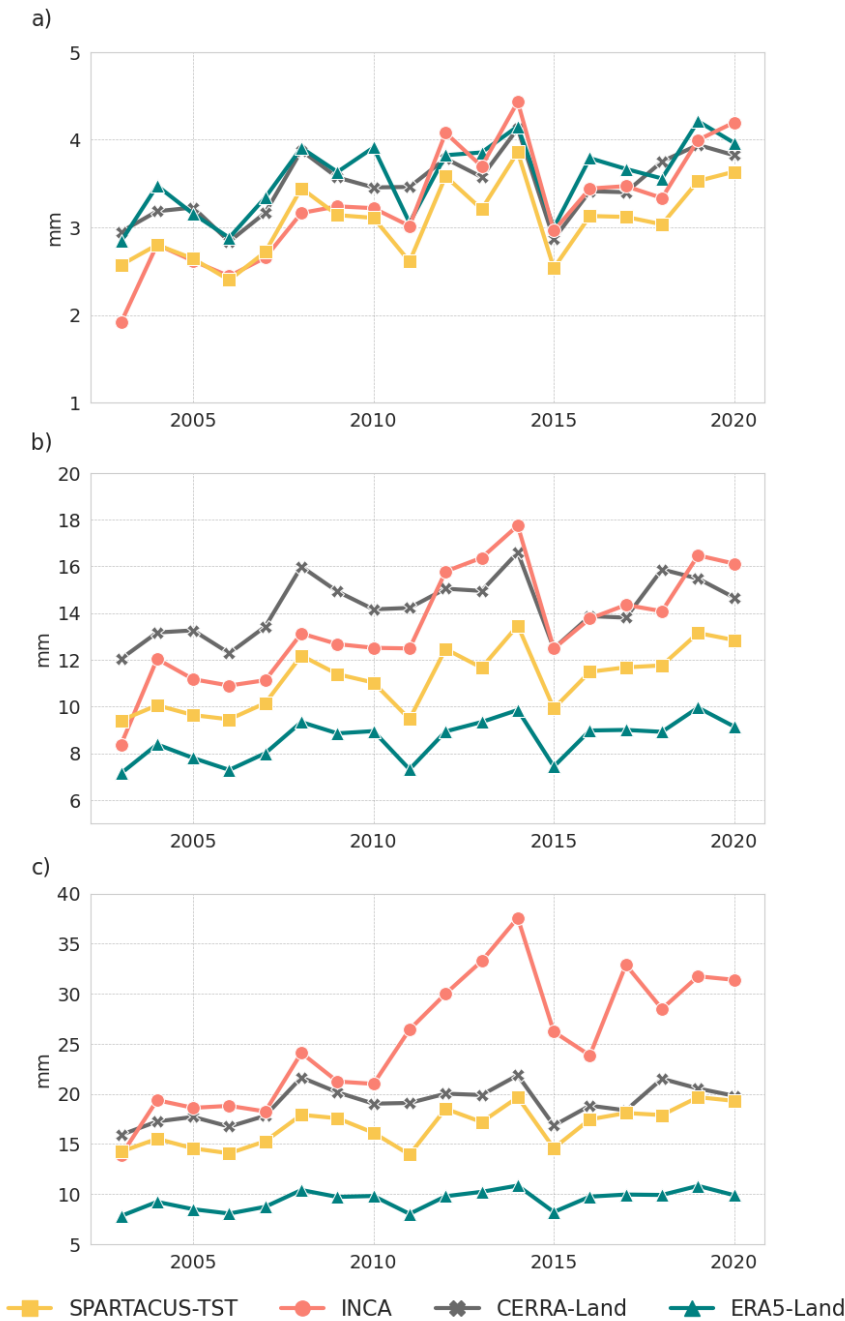
515 The spatial distribution of 99th percentile of daily precipitation totals for winter (October-March; Figure 3a) and summer (April-
 520 September, Figure 3b) over the period 2003-2020 shows that all datasets exhibit weak spatial gradients in winter with relatively
 moderate p99 values. During summer, p99 values are substantially higher and display stronger spatial variability, especially
 over the central and eastern Alps in East Tyrol and Carinthia, reflecting the increased influence of convective precipitation.
 INCA shows the highest 1-day extreme precipitation totals and the finest spatial structures, whereas SPARTACUS-TST
 reproduces similar but smoother patterns. CERRA-Land captures a similar spatial distribution of summer extremes but
 underestimates local maxima, while ERA5-Land yields the lowest p99 values and the most spatially homogeneous fields in
 both seasons, indicating a strong attenuation of precipitation extremes. Both effects are attributable to the coarser spatial
 resolution of the datasets.



525 **Figure 3:** a) Winter half year (October to March) and b) summer half year (April to September) 99th percentile of daily precipitation totals
 over 2003-2020 in the study area based on SPARTACUS-TST, INCA, CERRA-Land and ERA5-Land. Each dataset is shown in its native
 spatial resolution.

530 included in the analysis, the temporal variability over 2003-2020 of daily precipitation statistics averaged on a yearly basis,
 specifically the areal mean, the local 99th percentile and the local maximum of daily precipitation values over the study region,
 is analysed. The time series of yearly averages of daily statistics are compared over the common period fully covered by the
 datasets (2003-2020) to identify ongoing tendencies in precipitation intensity and potential discrepancies among the climatic

products, shows largely comparable patterns among the meteorological datasets (Figure 4), but again with differences in terms of magnitudes, depending on the statistic.

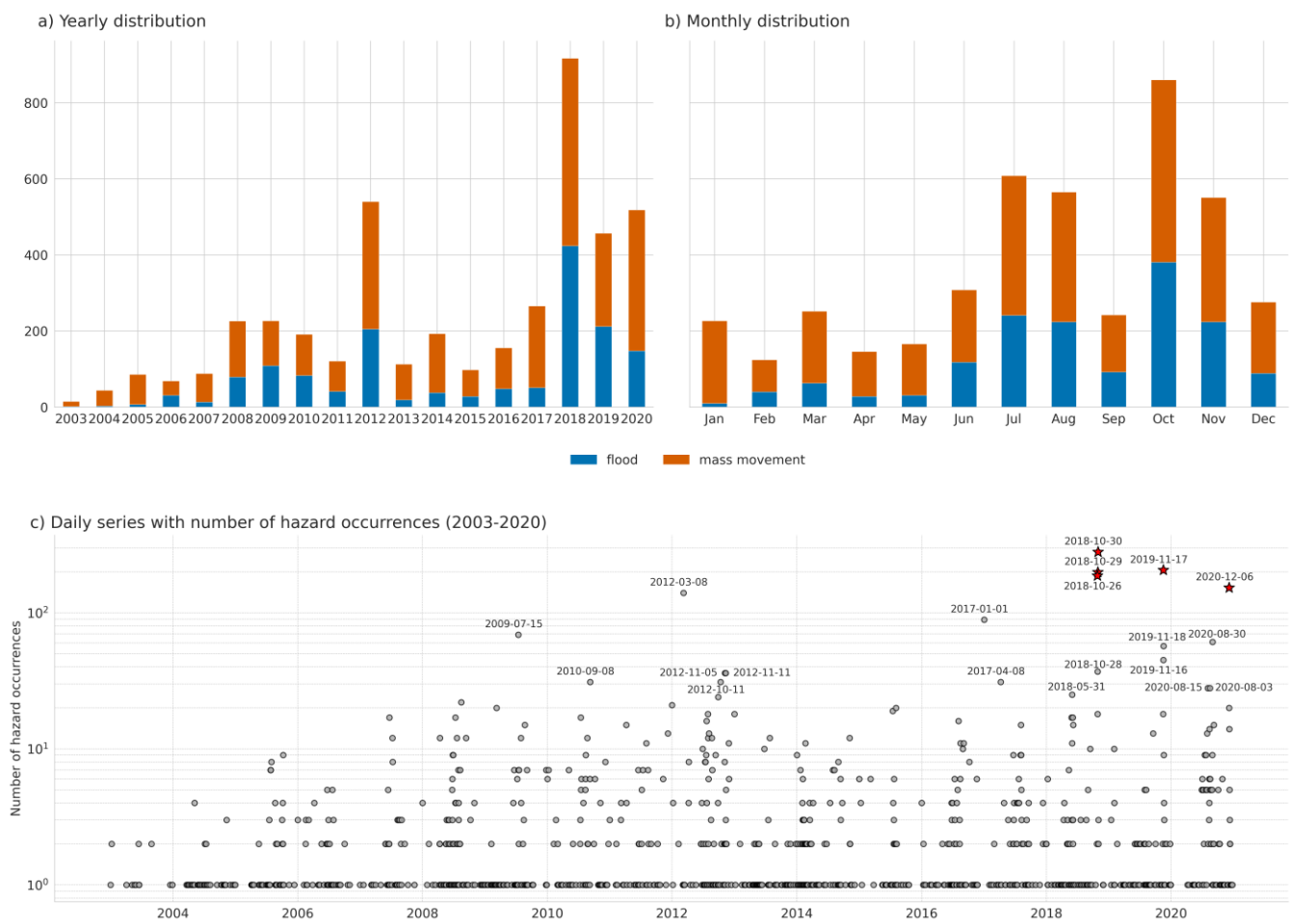


535 **Figure 6-4:** Annual time series 2003-2020 of the yearly averages of daily precipitation statistics: a) areal mean, b) local 99th percentile and c) local maxima over the study region.

540 ~~Figure 6 shows a linear trend revealing a statistically significant (p value < 0.05) increase over 2003–2020 of~~ Even though an increasing tendency is apparent for all precipitation statistics and in all climatic products, except although less evident for ERA5-Land and the local precipitation maxima (Figure 6c). It is interesting to note that while SPARTACUS-TST, CERRA-Land and ERA5 Land exhibit consistent patterns over the spanned period, INCA is characterized by more relatively short length of the analysed series (18 years) does not allow for a robust evaluation of temporal trends. INCA is characterized by the most pronounced increases in all statistics. The increase in the areal mean (99th percentile) of, especially in daily precipitation intensity with respect to the long term average ranges from +1.2 (1.0) % to +1.5 (1.6) % per year in all datasets except for INCA whose increase is about +2.9 (2.6) % per year. The discrepancy of INCA is even more emphasized by the annual averages of daily precipitation maximamaxima, with a sudden incrementincrease in the values after 2011. 545 Consequently, while the increase in local maxima for all other datasets is in the range +1.0 % to +1.5 % per year, it reaches

+ 3.9 % per year for INCA. The greater positive trends of precipitation statistics derived from INCA are probably due to a discontinuity in the time series after 2011 due to changes in the modelling frameworks. Although the increasing pattern is consistent among all datasets, the length of the period considered for the analysis is too short (18 years) to conclude long-term increases in precipitation intensity over the study region. To get a more comprehensive analysis of the temporal variability of precipitation intensity, the temporal evolution of the annual statistics of precipitation intensity is extended over the maximum and by the inclusion of new radar data used for the product development. If the longer period (1985-2020) commonly covered by the longer versions of SPARTACUS-TST, ERA5-Land and CERRA-Land datasets is considered, the increasing pattern of extreme statistics (areal mean, local 99th percentile and local maxima) show increases over 1985-2020 is confirmed in almost all cases with a weaker signal for CERRA-Land. In particular, (Figure S3). Linear trends over 1985-2020 are positive and statistically significant for SPARTACUS-TST and ERA5-Land for all statistics, while CERRA-Land exhibits statistically significant increases in local precipitation maximum only. The trend in the annual average of daily areal mean is + 0.5 % per year for SPARTACUS TST, with a 95 % confidence interval in the range + 0.1 % to + 0.9 %, and + 0.4 % per year for ERA5 Land, with a 95 % confidence interval in the range + 0.1 % to + 0.7 % (Figure S3). Similar trends and confidence intervals are exhibited by the other precipitation statistics calculated for SPARTACUS-TST and ERA5 Land, the local daily precipitation maximum only. The different temporal variability of CERRA-Land statistics can be ascribed to the adopted assimilation system of rain gauge observations, which, in case of changing observation networks over time, can introduce biases in the climatology, thus affecting the overall trend accuracy. ERA5-Land and SPARTACUS-TST are expected to provide more reliable temporal trend estimates as they are less influenced by the temporal variability of in-situ data coverage since the first does not directly assimilate observations and the latter is based on a stable set of historical observations. The increasing tendency exhibited over the extended period, with statistically significant increases confirmed by SPARTACUS TST and ERA5 Land for all statistics, is thus consistent with the recent temporal evolution of precipitation intensity depicted over the shorter 2003-2020 period. It is also interesting to note that the interannual variability of the annually aggregated statistics generally increases after 2000.

3.1 An increasing tendency is also noticeable in the annual total of hazard records, for both floods and mass movements, over the study area from 2003 to 2020 (Figure 5a). Similarly to precipitation statistics, a robust trend analysis cannot be performed over the 18-year series whose temporal variability is expected to be influenced by multiple factors. The increase might be partly related to a rise in the frequency of possibly damaging events, but also to the increasingly more systematic field collection of hazard observations. While in the past only hazard occurrences with a magnitude above a certain threshold were recorded, a greater number of hazard events started to be reported in more recent years (Heiser et al., 2019).



575

Figure 5: Overview of documented geohydrological events in the study area (South Tyrol, East Tyrol and Carinthia) over 2003-2020 sourced from the IFFI and ED30 databases for South Tyrol and the WLV and GEORIOS databases for Austria: a) annual and b) monthly distributions of observed events distinguishing between flood and mass movement types and c) 2003-2020 daily series of the total number of events recorded in the study area (y axis in logarithmic scale) where stars indicate the five episodes with the highest number of hazard occurrences in the series.

580

On a monthly level, the number of hazard records, for both flood and mass movement categories, peaks in October and secondarily in the summer months (Figure 5b). It is noteworthy that the frequency of mass movement records is generally higher than that of flood records in all months. Figure 5c shows the full daily time series of hazard occurrences over 2003-2020. A total of 4,325 hazard events were recorded over 1,012 distinct days, resulting in a probability of observing a day with at least one recorded hazard of around 15.4 %, or about one hazard event per week. The high frequency of days recording at least one geohydrological hazard underlines the orographic complexity of the study area driving very local processes. On the contrary, there are dates with an exceptional number of hazard records and most of them can be associated with known meteorological past extreme events. For instance, the highest number of hazard occurrences (280) was observed on 30th October 2018, during the Vaia storm. Similarly, the second highest number of geohydrological events (206) was recorded on the central day of an intense storm occurring from 16th to 19th November 2019. The relatively high probability of days with at least one geohydrological hazard occurrence in the study region and the concentration of records in correspondence to a few extreme meteorological episodes is already considered in the methods applied to analyse the temporal consistency between hazard dates and extreme precipitation events (see Sect. 2.3.2). Moreover, the daily time series of hazard records exhibits a significant autocorrelation until a lag of 4 days (Figure S4a), which motivates the use of a buffer of ± 2 days around the precipitation extreme dates for associating them to hazard occurrences.

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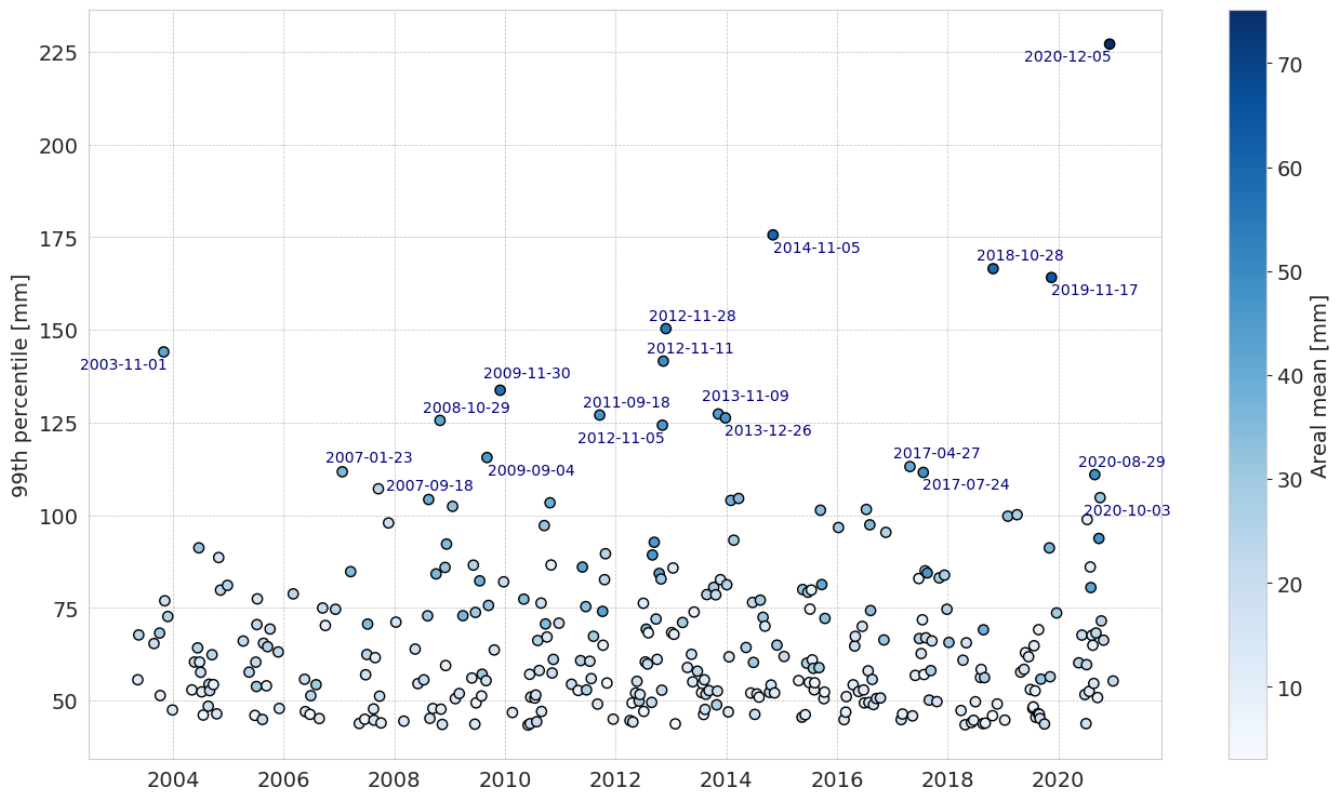
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3.2 Characteristics of extreme precipitation events

The top 5 % of the most extreme precipitation events (corresponding to a total of 330 days) identified for each dataset-method combination over 2003-2020 was first investigated to compare temporal patterns and assess seasonal dependencies.

The detection method being equal, the percentage of dates/events commonly detected based on different datasets ranges from 72.71 % to 88 % with the lowest fractions for the local p99 and the highest ones for the areal mean. The greater dataset agreement in extreme%, independently on their ranking (Table S2). Extreme precipitation dates detected through the areal mean approach show in general the greatest agreement across datasets, which might be explained by the fact that the areal-aggregated statistics are metric is less sensitive to the spatial details resolved by the datasets than statistics, i.e., like the local 99th percentile, calculated at the grid-cell level. For all methods, In particular, the largest agreement in selected dates based on areal mean is obtained between SPARTACUS-TST and INCA and between SPARTACUS-TST and CERRA-Land, while, for all methods, ERA5-Land generally shows reports the lowest portion of extreme precipitation dates in common with the other datasets. Despite these differences, it is interesting to note that for each dataset, the agreement in events detected across the three metrics is about 80 % or higher in all cases (Table S3). However, commonly detected dates are not necessarily ranked equally across datasets or methods. While major precipitation events recorded in the study area in recent years, such as the winter storm of December 2020¹, the Vaia storm in October 2018² and the severe precipitation episodes in November 2019³ and 2014⁴, are detected by all datasets and methods, even if ranked differently they are differently ranked. In general, only half of the 20 top-ranking dates are in common across the selections obtained by different datasets and methods. As an example, the distribution of the top 5 % most extreme events detected by INCA based on the local p99 is shown in Figure 6 together with the corresponding areal mean of daily precipitation values on the same dates.



¹ <https://watchers.news/2020/12/07/major-winter-storm-snow-alps-december-2020/>

² <https://watchers.news/2018/11/04/severe-storms-italy-november-2018/>

³ <https://weather.com/news/news/2019-11-18-austria-mudslides-flooding-avalanches-kill-one-person>

⁴ <https://www.zamg.ac.at/cms/de/wetter/news/teils-extreme-regenmengen-in-osttirol-und-oberkaernten>

Figure 7-6: The topmost 5 % of precipitation events detected using INCA and the local p99 method in the study area. For each event the local 99th percentile (local p99 approach) used for ranking is shown on the y-axis. The colour of the point reports the areal mean precipitation (areal mean approach) for the same day, and the label refers to the date of the detected event.

The seasonal distribution of the top 5 % most extreme events is similar among all datasets considered (Table 1). Table 1 reports the results for the three-month seasons instead of half-year seasons to provide a more detailed overview of the distribution of precipitation extremes over the year. Most detected events by the areal mean and the local p99 occurred in summer and autumn. This is generally consistent with the mean [estimated distribution of the area experiencing the wettest conditions during monthly precipitation totals peaking in summer months](#) and, secondarily, [in autumn months \(Figure S2Figure 2\)](#), while the seasonality of extreme daily intensities (Figure 2) suggests that events in autumn, although less frequent than in summer, might be associated to higher rainfall amounts. The seasonal distinction of events identified by the anomaly method is less pronounced, which is expected since anomalies are standardized with the annual cycle, with a more substantial portion of extreme episodes in spring compared to the other methods. Such spring events are probably not exceptional in terms of absolute intensities but rather deviations from average conditions, which are usually drier than in summer and autumn.

	SPARTACUS-TST				INCA				ERA5-Land				CERRA-Land			
	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF
Areal mean	19	36	32	12	20	40	29	11	22	35	32	12	20	37	32	11
Local p99	18	38	28	15	15	44	29	12	19	37	32	13	17	44	29	10
Anomaly	27	38	22	14	25	39	21	15	27	33	21	18	27	36	22	15

Table 1: Relative distribution over seasons of the top 5 % most extreme precipitation events (330 events) over 2003-2020 detected by each dataset and method. For each dataset-method combination the relative portion (%) of total events falling in spring (March to May, MAM), summer (June to August, JJA), autumn (September to November, SON) and winter (December to February, DJF) is reported.

While summer is mainly dominated by convective phenomena causing intense rainfall that is concentrated in space and time, autumn is more prone to intense and persistent precipitation associated to low-pressure systems and affecting wider areas. The highest portion of detected summer events is reported by INCA and CERRA-Land using the local p99, which might suggest the greater ability of these datasets and method to represent locally intense precipitation events, particularly common during the summer period. These findings are also reflected in the distribution of the 330 topmost events per year between 2003 and 2020 by distinguishing summer half year (from April to September) and winter half year (from October to March) (Figure S4S5). In all cases, the 5 % topmost events occurred mainly in the summer half year. No dataset reports a visible trend in the annual number of detected precipitation extremes except for INCA, which exhibits a significant increase in the annual counts of summer events, in agreement with the temporal pattern of its extreme precipitation statistics as discussed in [Section 3.1.1 \(Figure 6, Figure 4\)](#). Notably, event occurrences and their temporal patterns are generally consistent among all datasets, regardless of the detection method applied. For instance, all products show a similar peak of summer events in 2016 and a drop of winter events in 2011 and 2015.

3.2 Spatiotemporal comparison of precipitation extremes with hazard records

3.2.1 Temporal association of precipitation and hazard occurrences

To obtain a preliminary assessment of how the extreme precipitation events at regional scale relate with observed hazard occurrences, the series of daily counts of hazard records from 2003 to 2020 over the study area was correlated [directly to with](#) the daily precipitation statistics used in the detection methods, i.e., areal precipitation mean, local 99th percentile and event magnitude (see Sect. 2.3.1). By calculating the cross-correlation between the daily counts of observed hazards and the daily precipitation statistics, in all cases the correlation is the highest at lag + 1 day and remains significant until lag ± 3 days (Figure S2b)-S4b, for SPARTACUS-TST only). This finding [further supports](#) ~~our~~ the choice of considering a [temporal](#) buffer for evaluating the association of hazard records to a specific precipitation event. However, the correlation coefficient with daily hazard records remains relatively low and varies little among the precipitation statistics considered. By considering the lag + 1 day, the correlation between precipitation statistics and hazards is ~ 0.16 for ERA5-Land and up to 0.2223 for [daily the areal](#)

655 precipitation ~~magnitude~~mean from SPARTACUS-TST (Table S4S4). Correlation slightly increases if daily series are filtered by retaining only dates with at least two hazard records. It is interesting to note that correlation with hazards is generally higher for precipitation statistics from SPARTACUS-TST and INCA.

The hit rate, defined as the proportion of the ~~332405~~ dates with at least two recorded hazards (*i.e.*, the hazardous dates) coincident with the top 5 % extreme precipitation events ~~of each dataset method combination~~, is ~~the highest, on a yearly basis, higher~~ for the local p99 method, ~~especially for all climate datasets, even though it remains below 50 %~~. ~~The greatest hit rate is reached by~~ INCA (47.6 %) and, secondarily, ~~by for~~ SPARTACUS-TST (46.1 %), ~~while the, exceeding 55 % in summer half-year and on a yearly basis~~ (Table 2). Relatively higher hit rates (above 50 %) are reported by both 1-km datasets for the ~~anomaly method in summer half year and secondarily on a yearly basis~~. Both reanalyses report lower hit rates in almost all cases. The lowest values are ~~reported~~exhibited by ERA5-Land regardless of the method ~~considered for detecting~~identifying precipitation extremes ~~(Table 2)~~, ~~except for winter half year~~. In winter, when the number of hazardous occurrences is the lowest (136), the performance of methods and datasets in detecting hazard-related precipitation events is less distinguishable. In all cases, the level of association between extreme precipitation occurrences and hazard episodes turns out to be significant (p-value < 0.05) with a conditional probability of recording an hazardous date given the extreme precipitation event ranging between ~~3455~~ % (ERA5-Land) and ~~3969~~ % (INCA), which is about ~~79~~ to ~~911~~-fold higher than the expected probability ~~assuming hazard occurrence being independent of the happening of precipitation extreme~~.

	Areal mean			Local p99			Anomaly		
	Year	Summer	Winter	Year	Summer	Winter	Year	Summer	Winter
SPARTACUS-TST	43.2 50.6	43.649.4	42.452.9	4655. 1	48.857.2	4450.7	44.55 3.8	47.655.8	39.450.0
INCA	43.9 52.1	45.551.7	41.252.9	47.65 6.0	50.957.6	42.252.9	44.85 4.1	4856.5	38.849.3
CERRA-Land	42.2 48.9	44.248.7	39.049.3	42.85 2.3	45.253.9	38.649.3	40.44 9.1	41.848.3	38.250.7
ERA5-Land	38.9 46.7	37.443.1	41.653.7	41.44 9.6	4248.7	39.251.5	3644. 7	36.041.6	37.950.7

Table 2: Hit rate (%) as the portion of hazardous dates (*i.e.*, dates with at least two hazard records) occurring in coincidence of an extreme precipitation event (within a 5-day window centred on the extreme precipitation days) for each combination of datasets and methods and by considering the whole year, summer (April to September) and winter (October to March) half years. The top 5 % most extreme precipitation dates over 2003-2020 ~~and the hazard dates with at least two hazard records~~ are considered. (330 events).

675 The same findings are obtained if a smaller sample of the hazard series is considered, e.g., by selecting only dates with at least five hazard records, which correspond to ~ ~~1.72.4~~ % of the full series (~~417160~~ dates). ~~The hit~~Hit rates are the highest for the local p99 ~~method for all datasets~~and. For all methods the greatest ~~hit rates are reached~~ for INCA ~~and CERRA-Land~~ while the lowest correspondence with hazards is shown by ERA5-Land.

680 ~~By analysing the coincident occurrences of hazards and precipitation events in summer and winter half years, no specific differences among datasets and methods stand out (Table 2)~~. The local p99 is confirmed to be the method providing the highest hit rates for summer events in all cases, especially for INCA, while in winter slightly higher hit rates are reached by the areal mean for SPARTACUS-TST and ERA5-Land. The score values are generally higher in the summer half year, when extreme precipitation events occur more often than in the winter period. The only exception is exhibited by ERA5-Land whose hit rates are slightly higher for winter for both the areal mean and the anomaly approaches.

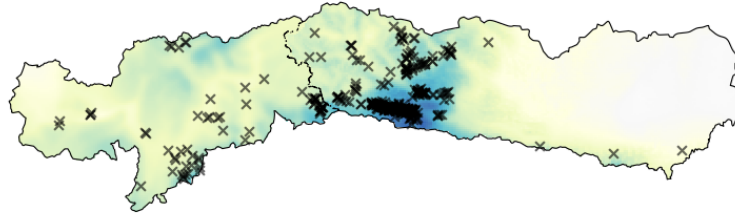
685 Hit rates calculated for mass movements and floods separately are still higher for the set of precipitation extreme events defined by the local p99 and for INCA in almost all cases (Table S5 and Table S6). Hit rates of floods are generally greater in the

winter half-year, with values exceeding 60 %, while the results for mass movements are more aligned with the ones exhibited by the full hazard set. It is important to note that the number of hazardous dates over 2003-2020 due to mass movements (307) is double that the one due to floods (150).

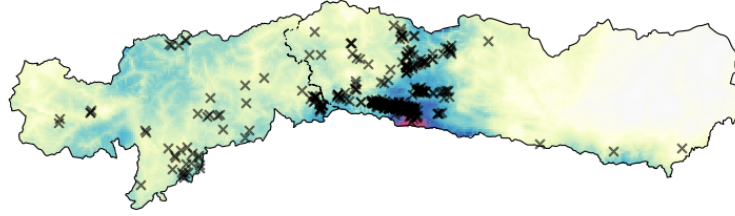
690 3.2.3.2 Spatial association of precipitation and hazard occurrences

695 ~~Figure 8~~Figure 7 shows one event that is detected throughout all dataset-method combinations and corresponds with the highest number of hazard records over the analysed period (~~Figure 5~~)(Figure 5c). The Vaia storm hit the study region from 27th to 31st October 2018 and, based on in situ observations, led to exceptional ~~emulated~~accumulated precipitation over the five days of the event, exceeding 650 mm at Plöckenpass/Passo di Monte Croce Carnico in the Carnic Alps (Hübl and Beck, 2019). ~~This local maximum~~The location of peak precipitation intensity is clearly depicted in all four datasets, but with spatial differences. INCA and SPARTACUS-TST agree on the spatial structure of the precipitation field with lower amounts in the east of Carinthia and the highest precipitation totals in the western part of Carinthia and north of South Tyrol. However, INCA reports in general more detailed spatial gradients and higher precipitation amounts than SPARTACUS-TST, especially in South Tyrol. In contrast, the precipitation field presented by CERRA-Land differs significantly. Although it accurately captures the location
700 of the precipitation minima and maxima over the domain, the spatial patterns appear noisier than the observational datasets. ERA5-Land, on the other hand, displays a much smoother precipitation field, with values below 300 mm throughout the domain, due to its coarser spatial resolution, and reports a different spatial precipitation pattern in South Tyrol with respect to the other datasets. ~~The coarser topography in ERA5 Land grid leads to a smoother and more spread precipitation fields over the domain, with intensity peaks less evident than in the other datasets.~~Regarding the registered hazards, it is noteworthy that
705 most events are documented in the areas with the highest precipitation values, particularly in the south of Carinthia, even though some records are in areas where lower precipitation amounts are reported by the gridded datasets.

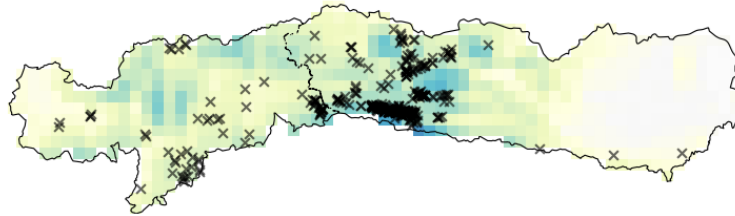
a) SPARTACUS-TST



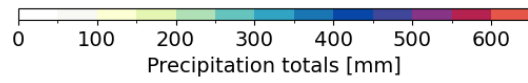
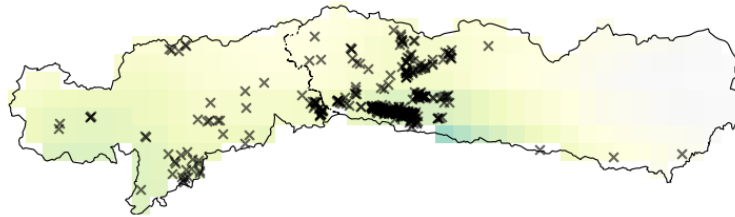
b) INCA

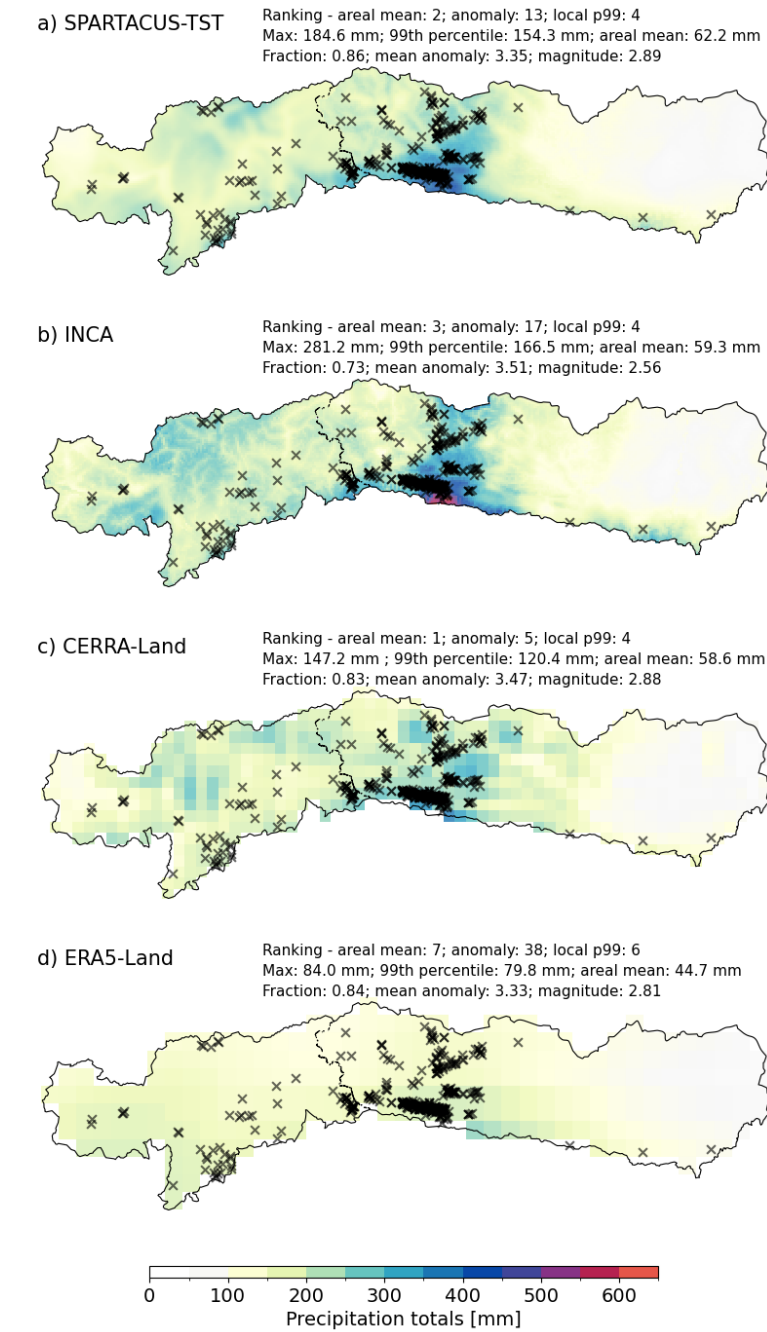


c) CERRA-Land



d) ERA5-Land





710 **Figure 8-7:** Cumulative precipitation overduring the Vaia event storm, spanning from 27th to 31st October 2018, based on (a) SPARTACUS-TST, (b) INCA, (c) CERRA-Land, and (d) ERA5-Land. All hazard records in the study region that occurred in that 5-day interval are indicated by crosses. Metric values correspond to the single day of the identified Vaia event, which may vary by ± 2 days across different datasets and methods.

715 The distribution of recorded hazards with respect to the precipitation intensity, represented by different percentile classes, is used to further investigate the link between the regional spatial patterns of detected precipitation events by each dataset-method combination and the actual location of hazard records (highlights the main differences among the climate datasets (Table 3Table 3Table 3)). While the portion of hazard records included in the top 5% precipitation events consistently increases with precipitation classes for all dataset-method combinations, in SPARTACUS-TST and INCA the highest portions of hazard occurrences (more than 60%) are spatially associated to the greatest precipitation intensities over the study area on the event

720 dates, especially for INCA. On the contrary, the distribution of hazard records is more spread across precipitation classes for reanalyses, especially ERA5-Land. While CERRA-Land fields still capture about 75% of hazard records in the two upper classes, more than 20% of hazard recorded during the top 5% precipitation events of ERA5-Land falls in areas where corresponding precipitation is below the median value over the domain. The total number of hazard records collected within

725 the 5-day windows of each extreme precipitation event is also counted and considered for the comparison. Regarding the
 730 distribution of hazard records over precipitation classes, no significant differences are observed: for all datasets and methods,
 the number of detected hazards increases with the precipitation class. Similar results are obtained if the Vaia storm (from 27th
 to 31st October 2018), for which the largest number of hazards (almost 400) was recorded, is excluded from the event samples.
 Almost all datasets capture the highest portion of intersected hazards in the highest precipitation class, especially ERA5-Land
 for all methods and CERRA-Land for the areal mean and the anomaly methods. This pattern can largely be attributed to the
 735 coarser resolution of these two products, which means that for large-scale events more hazards are likely to fall within the
 same, relatively large, grid cells that belong to the high percentile class. This resolution effect underscores the importance of
 considering grid-cell size and scale when interpreting the ability to capture hazard occurrences using precipitation data. The
 330 extreme precipitation events defined by the local p99 method intersect the highest overall number of hazards across all
 datasets. In particular, precipitation events derived from INCA account for the greatest number of total intersected hazards
 (2,504). Precipitation extremes from reanalyses are generally those associated to the lowest amount of hazard records, even
 though the amounts of intersected hazard records by CERRA-Land fields are only slightly lower than the ones intersected by
 SPARTACUS-TST and even higher when the local p99 is considered. It is interesting to note that the portion of hazards in the
 740 greatest precipitation class is the highest for CERRA-Land across all methods (about 2,700). Similar results are obtained if the
 Vaia storm (from 27th to 31st October 2018), for which the largest number of hazards (about 530) was recorded, is excluded
 from the event samples.

		PercentileQuantile range						Total
		[0-0.1)	[0.1-0.3)	[0.3-0.5)	[0.5-0.7)	[0.7-0.9)	[0.9-1]	
Areal mean	SPARTACUS-TST	4 <u>0.1</u> %	9 <u>3.8</u> %	13 <u>5.8</u> %	16 <u>8.4</u> %	31 <u>19.5</u> %	27 <u>62.4</u> %	1,732 <u>364</u>
	INCA	0.3 <u>-%</u>	8 <u>2.6</u> %	15 <u>4.2</u> %	17 <u>8.5</u> %	24 <u>17.6</u> %	33 <u>66.7</u> %	2,023 <u>90</u>
	CERRA-Land	1 <u>0.3</u> %	5 <u>3.1</u> %	11 <u>6.1</u> %	15 <u>12.3</u> %	26 <u>23.5</u> %	42 <u>54.7</u> %	1,648 <u>286</u>
	ERA5-Land	2 <u>-.3</u> %	7 <u>5.9</u> %	12 <u>11.2</u> %	24 <u>23.5</u> %	19 <u>21.8</u> %	35 <u>-.3</u> %	1,622 <u>239</u>
Local p99	SPARTACUS-TST	4 <u>0.2</u> %	8 <u>3.1</u> %	12 <u>4.7</u> %	15 <u>8.4</u> %	31 <u>18.1</u> %	31 <u>65.5</u> %	1,800 <u>521</u>
	INCA	3 <u>0.6</u> %	6 <u>2.1</u> %	12 <u>4.0</u> %	28 <u>7.2</u> %	20 <u>15.5</u> %	32 <u>70.5</u> %	2,504 <u>92</u>
	CERRA-Land	3 <u>1.7</u> %	4 <u>2.7</u> %	15 <u>5.3</u> %	14 <u>10.9</u> %	28 <u>31.7</u> %	37 <u>47.6</u> %	1,964 <u>688</u>
	ERA5-Land	2 <u>1.8</u> %	6 <u>.7</u> %	12 <u>-.8</u> %	22 <u>-.4</u> %	23 <u>-.3</u> %	33 <u>32.9</u> %	1,693 <u>325</u>
Anomaly	SPARTACUS-TST	3 <u>0.2</u> %	2 <u>.8</u> %	10 <u>5.3</u> %	15 <u>7.4</u> %	33 <u>18.9</u> %	31 <u>65.4</u> %	1,748 <u>462</u>
	INCA	2 <u>0.7</u> %	8 <u>2.1</u> %	15 <u>3.8</u> %	15 <u>8.0</u> %	26 <u>16.4</u> %	33 <u>69.1</u> %	1,830 <u>460</u>
	CERRA-Land	3 <u>1.7</u> %	5 <u>3.1</u> %	10 <u>6.1</u> %	17 <u>12.9</u> %	26 <u>25.1</u> %	40 <u>51.0</u> %	1,690 <u>381</u>

	ERA5-Land	2- <u>1</u> %	7-6.0 %	11- <u>1</u> %	23-24.2 %	20-21.3 %	<u>36</u> 35.4%	1,5982 <u>176</u>
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Table 3: Distribution over different precipitation classes of hazards recorded in a 5-day window of the top 330 (5 %) events identified for each dataset-method combination. Precipitation classes are defined as [percentilequantile](#) ranges of the gridded precipitation values over the study area. Values are reported as percentage of the total [intersected](#) hazard records ([included in the 5-day windows of the top 5 % precipitation events](#) (in the last column)). ~~The~~For each method, the dataset-method combination [intersecting reporting](#) the highest total number of hazards [included in the top 5 % precipitation events](#) is ~~reported~~ in bold.

By directly comparing the intensity of ~~local~~[daily](#) precipitation at the locations of hazard occurrences, the different features of the gridded precipitation datasets emerge [even](#) more clearly. ~~Figure 8~~[Figure 9](#) illustrates the distribution of ~~mean~~ daily precipitation totals in the vicinity of hazards based on the events detected by the local p99 approach. The ~~averages of~~ intensities associated to hazard locations recorded on the same date are here represented [as median](#) to prevent the resulting distribution from being influenced by the different spatial granularity of the climate datasets, with multiple hazards falling on the same grid cell in the coarser products. For the reanalysis datasets, ERA5-Land shows ~~mean~~-precipitation intensities near hazards reaching up to [7683](#) mm, with a median of approximately [2022](#) mm and a 75th percentile around [2933](#) mm. In comparison, CERRA-Land reports values as high as [400116](#) mm, with the median and 75th percentile at roughly [2236](#) mm and [3448](#) mm, respectively. The high-resolution observational products show higher precipitation intensities. Precipitation distributions for SPARTACUS-TST and INCA are comparable in terms of median ([2642](#) mm and [2446](#) mm, respectively) and maximum values ([457181](#) mm and [454202](#) mm, respectively), with slightly higher intensities for [SPARTACUS-TST](#). ~~However~~[INCA](#). ~~Moreover~~, INCA reports a higher value of the 75th percentile ([74 mm](#)) and ~~reflects the~~[shows a](#) slightly different shape of the two distributions, with more values in the upper tail. This is also confirmed if the intensities in the proximity of hazards for SPARTACUS-TST and INCA are compared without [averagingtaking the median](#) over the hazard records on the same date (Figure [S5S6](#)). INCA captured the highest local intensities, up to [246287](#) mm, while SPARTACUS-TST reaches [469252](#) mm only. ~~The detailed statistics of precipitation values in the vicinity of hazards for all approaches are reported in Table S2~~. Similar results are observed for the precipitation events derived from the other two methods used in the study (Figure [S6](#);[S7](#)). [The complete statistics of precipitation values in the vicinity of hazards for all extreme metrics is reported in Table S7](#).

Similar conclusions can be derived also from the seasonal comparison. The summer half year distribution closely resembles the annual pattern for all methods, suggesting that precipitation extremes from April to September leading to geohydrological processes substantially influence yearly precipitation statistics. In contrast, precipitation intensities spanned by the winter half year distributions are more moderate across all datasets, but still with the highest intensities captured by the [observational1-km](#) datasets (Figure [S7S8](#)).

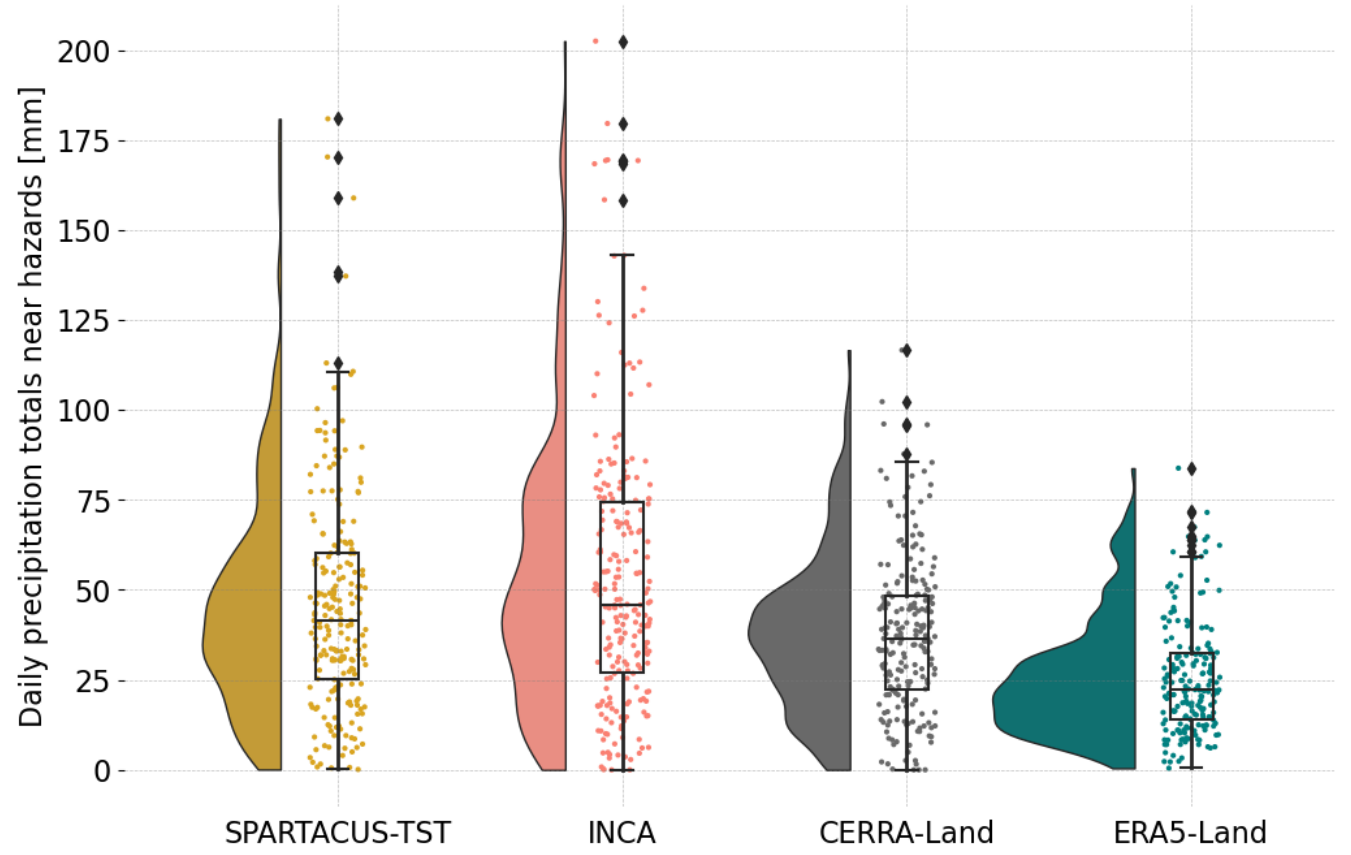
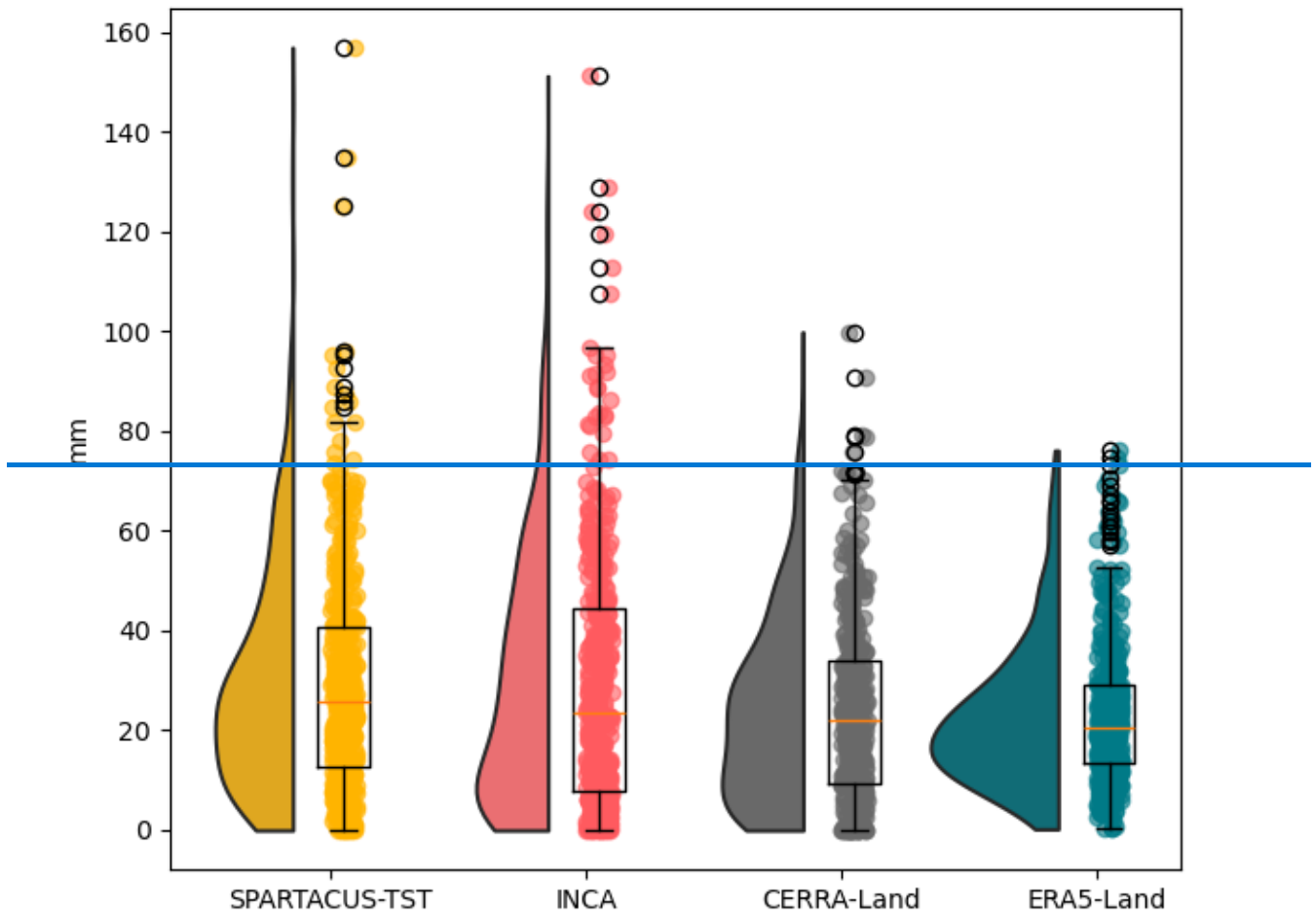


Figure 9:8: Distribution of daily precipitation intensities in the spatial proximity of recorded hazards for all datasets based on the most intense 5 % precipitation events (330 events) detected by the local p99 method. The precipitation intensities are extracted from the closest grid point to each hazard location and ~~averaged~~ the median values over all hazard records on the same date are displayed.

4 Discussion

775 By comparing three different statistical methods for extreme event detection and four ~~target~~ precipitation datasets, this study aims to provide insights into the suitability and limits of different climate products to identify and characterize hazardous precipitation events in the period 2003-2020 over a transboundary and orographically complex area in the eastern European Alps. Moreover, recognizing the similarities and complementarities of different statistical definitions for daily extremes can enhance the understanding of how methodological choices influence extreme event detection. In particular, the main aim of
780 the presented study was to evaluate the most suitable combinations of statistical definitions and gridded datasets for the identification of the most extreme precipitation dates over the recent decades, the characterization of their spatiotemporal features and the intersection with geohydrological hazard records. It is important to note that the findings rely solely on daily precipitation totals used as proxy for triggering effects of geohydrological hazards, described by recorded event days from hazard catalogues. In-depth analyses of sub-daily precipitation extremes and pre-moistening conditions are not explicitly
785 included and will be addressed in future studies.

4.1 Temporal patterns of precipitation statistics and hazard records

One of the most noteworthy considerations is that all combinations of datasets and statistical definitions yield similar temporal patterns and seasonality of precipitation events. In particular, the most intense events over 2003-2020 are consistently detected across all approaches and datasets. This consistency highlights that, despite differences in the type and spatial resolution of
790 climate datasets and the specific extreme metric considered for event detection, the most intense precipitation extremes, especially when a substantial portion of the study domain is affected, are ~~pointed out~~ detected. However, ~~differences emerge~~ in there also emerged different precipitation features ~~described by~~ between the datasets ~~considered~~. The 1-km observation-based products show more highly resolved spatial patterns of precipitation intensities over the domain ~~with respect~~ compared to the coarser reanalyses. The smoothed precipitation gradients reported by ERA5-Land make it the least suitable choice to derive a
795 ~~precise representation of~~ accurate precipitation intensities and local peaks. Interestingly, it reports the weakest annual cycle of precipitation over the region, while CERRA-Land, although sharing the same ERA5 boundary conditions, exhibits the strongest cycle and emphasizes summer precipitation totals. This underscores the effective contribution of the higher-resolution modelling scheme and the assimilation system of in situ observations underlying CERRA-Land. ~~The increasing trends of~~ While extreme precipitation statistics ~~derived from the different datasets show a similar temporal variability~~ over
800 2003-2020 ~~reflect the temporal consistency among the datasets, even though, mostly suggesting increasing tendencies,~~ products derived from operational forecasting, such as INCA, ~~should be used carefully for this purpose as they are not designed for climatological analyses and can reflect potential~~ are more affected by changes in the production ~~systems~~ systems over time ~~and might be less suitable for climatological analyses.~~

The comparable rise observed in the number of geohydrological hazards recorded over 2003-2020 ~~by, although~~ the Austrian
805 ~~and Italian authorities, suggests that the increase of~~ record length is not enough for a quantitative trend analysis, may suggest a contribution from increasing precipitation extremes ~~contributed to increase the~~ greater probability of hazardous phenomena ~~(hence leading to resulting in~~ more recorded hazards). However, ~~the rigorous identification of a causal link between the intensification in precipitation statistics and the increase of hazard records is limited by the short length of data as well as by the potential~~ this temporal pattern may also partly reflect the improvements of hazard data collection over time and the
810 influence of other non-climatic factors ~~which can contribute to the hazard record variability, such as changes in the procedure of hazard record collection over time.~~ As hazard occurring near infrastructure and causing damage are generally more likely

to be recorded, also the increased exposure from expanding infrastructure can play a role. ~~Future studies should consider~~Future studies are needed to rigorously investigate the links between extreme precipitation patterns and increase of hazard records with exposure and vulnerability included as essential variables to get a more comprehensive explanation of the temporal trends of hazard records (Schlöggl et al., 2021)(Schlöggl et al., 2021).

4.2 Methodological choices for comparing extreme precipitation events and hazard records

The study highlights how a preliminary evaluation of precipitation data and hazard records is needed to understand the most suitable criteria to apply for their analysis and intersection. Potential mismatches in the temporal alignment of daily precipitation records among different precipitation datasets and with hazard databases made it necessary to use a multi-day window to distinguish precipitation events and analyse the temporal intersections with hazard occurrences. The choice of a 5-day window was supported by autocorrelation and cross-correlation analyses. The high frequency of hazard occurrences over the study period, i.e., the relatively high frequency of days with at least one hazard ~~event recorded~~record, also required filtering out the hazardous dates to retain ~~less likely~~ events characterized by a higher number of recorded hazards to ~~compare~~with calculate the hit rate for extreme precipitation dates. This stems from the consideration that isolated ‘background’ hazards are less likely to be triggered by extreme precipitation and rather be connected to other processes and environmental conditions on different time scales. ~~Although arbitrary, the~~The threshold used for filtering the hazardous dates ~~in the hit rate analysis~~ (at least two recorded hazards over the domain) is justified by the need of not reducing too much the sample size while retaining the most relevant subset of hazard records. The same criterium was also applied for the selection of the most extreme precipitation events, by limiting the test sample to 330 dates, which correspond to about the top 5 % of the entire precipitation series. Future studies should include a more systematic evaluation of how the choice of the threshold influences the explained portion of all hazardous dates (Spiekermann et al., 2023). This is expected to provide valuable insights for refining the evaluation and the definition of precipitation extremes.

~~The joint analysis of meteorological events and recorded hazards performed in this study shows a moderate relationship between extreme precipitation and hazard occurrence, which is independent from the considered combination of datasets and detection methods. While it is found that extreme precipitation days increase the likelihood of recording hazards by 7 to 9 fold in all cases, the relatively low correlation and the hit rate, i.e., the portion of hazardous dates intersected by the top 5 % precipitation extremes, below 50 %, clearly indicates that other factors besides the daily precipitation intensity contribute to explain the occurrence of geohydrological phenomena. Nevertheless, the comparison of hit rates obtained by each combination of datasets and methods reveals non-negligible differences in the detection skill, even though it is not possible to uniquely conclude which choice performs best for identifying hazardous episodes. Regardless of the method used, coarser spatial resolution products, such as ERA5 Land reanalysis, have shown a limited ability to identify precipitation extremes likely associated with local hazard occurrences. In contrast, higher resolution products, especially those incorporating observations, offer a better accuracy in detecting extreme precipitation events with hazard potential, although such products are generally available only at a national level, which poses challenges for cross-border analyses. A direct combination of different national products might be hampered due to differences in the used interpolation methods or inconsistencies in underlying data coverage, hence requiring careful investigation. Additionally, the limitations of spatially interpolated station data must be considered since phenomena occurring at scales smaller than the mean inter-station distance, such as small-scale convective storms, may not be captured, leading to under-representation of localized extreme events (Hiebl and Frei, 2018). Based on the observed performances, high-resolution multi-source datasets such INCA integrating rain gauges, radar estimates and model simulations, can better support the detection of small-scale, high-intensity events. However, for products like INCA optimized for operational forecasting application, the analysis of temporal variability (Sect. 3.1.1) suggests that caution is required since they could be more prone to potential inhomogeneities due to changes in the forecasting system over time. Notably, CERRA-~~

Land, showing hit rates comparable to those of observation-based datasets, proved to be a suitable alternative for deriving extreme precipitation events with hazard potential in the transboundary area. The 5.5 km grid and the integration of rain gauge data in the precipitation assimilation system contribute to the better performance in representing precipitation extremes and their timing with respect to the coarser ERA5-Land reanalysis, where in situ observations are not directly used.

These results confirm the findings from other inter-comparison studies focusing on the characterization of precipitation extremes and expand them by integrating the comparison with hazard records. Next to precipitation datasets and detection methods, another factor affecting the results is related to the set of hazard records used which covers only some flood (e.g., flooding, surface runoff, fluvial sediment transport) and gravitational mass movement types (e.g., debris flows, mud flows, translational/rotational slides) of weather-induced hazards. The choice of joining the two categories of processes, characterized by different spatial scales, temporal dynamics and triggering mechanisms, was intended to extend the validity of results about the ability of precipitation datasets and metrics, not tailored to any specific hazard type, to describe extreme events with a general hazard potential. However, this might partially reduce the match between detected precipitation extremes and hazard records and improvements in the spatial and temporal correspondence can be expected if analyses are refined focusing on specific hazard processes adopting hazard-related extreme precipitation statistics. Apart from the hazard categories considered, hazards are generally recorded when roads and infrastructure incur damage and necessitate intervention, so the ~~For instance, Hu and Franzke (2020) showed for Germany that the best representation of the magnitude of 1-day precipitation extremes is achieved by the high-resolution national observation dataset. In contrast, both ERA5 and the regional COSMO-REA6 reanalyses, lacking a proper assimilation scheme of precipitation data, report the least accurate statistics, especially regarding the timing of extremes. Extending the assessment to other Alpine regions could be useful to confirm the skill of CERRA-Land and may have important implications for transboundary studies. The availability of high-resolution accurate reanalysis fields overcomes limitations due to missing cross-boundary observation products or heterogeneity in national/regional datasets.~~

Among methods, extremes detected based on a high percentile calculated over the whole study domain were found to be more linked to hazardous dates than those identified through approaches more influenced by the extent of precipitation events. This is likely because the percentile-based method accounts for very intense but more localized precipitation events which are ranked lower by the other areal-based methods but still recorded local hazards. This suggests that local events can trigger disproportionately more hazard phenomena than precipitation events with a larger extent but lower intensities. Areal-based definitions might be preferable when the aim is to detect the main events driven by large-scale precipitation systems, especially for wider regions characterized by more heterogeneous climatic regimes and topographic patterns, e.g., the whole Alpine region. Sensitivity tests evaluating the performance of extreme definitions based on the targeted spatial scale and types of precipitation phenomena could provide a more detailed guidance for better tailoring hazard and impact-oriented studies.

The portion of hazardous dates over 2003–2020 included in the top-ranking precipitation extremes below 50% may suggest that 1-day precipitation intensity is not enough to explain hazard occurrence. For instance, some hazard records might be better correlated to hourly peak rainfall intensities which are expected to be under-represented by only considering the daily sums. Moreover, other factors, including preparatory conditions, concur to influence some hazardous geohydrological processes, even with low-intensity precipitation events. Such factors include for instance temperature anomalies, freeze-thaw cycles, soil moistening and snowmelt, which are not considered here (Banfi and De Michele, 2024). This might partly explain the reduced hit rates for the winter period, where the intensity of precipitation phenomena over the study domain is generally lower than in summer.

The spatial analysis revealed that the comparable performance of datasets in the temporal alignment of hazardous dates with precipitation extremes is not equally reflected in the analysis of spatial relationships between precipitation intensities and

895 ~~hazard locations. In particular, the representation of precipitation intensities in the spatial proximity of hazard occurrences was found to be primarily dataset dependent rather than method dependent. Although hazards are predominantly found in areas with higher precipitation intensities, spatially refined datasets can resolve higher precipitation peaks in the proximity of hazards. In contrast, both reanalyses show a similar under-representation of local 1-day precipitation amounts, regardless of their different spatial resolution. This finding suggests that the choice of the product is key when the analysis requires a detailed description of precipitation intensities and small-scale aspects of triggering phenomena to be linked with hazard occurrences. In the example of the Vaia storm event (Figure 8), the smoother precipitation fields of ERA5-Land are clearly the least suitable to analyse and model the spatial correspondences between precipitation intensities and hazard occurrences. However, also the presence of local systematic biases due to the uneven spatial distribution of observations underlying the climate datasets should be investigated to ensure the robustness of results. Another limitation in this study to be considered, next to precipitation datasets and detection methods, is related to the hazard records. Only some types of weather-induced hazards were considered, i.e., floods-related processes (e.g., flooding, surface runoff, fluvial sediment transport) and gravitational mass movements (e.g., debris flows, mud flows, translational/rotational slides). Since hazards are generally recorded when road and infrastructure incur damage and necessitate intervention, the merged database of hazard observations might be negatively biased in remote and unsettled areas, thus underrepresenting all actual hazardous mass movements and flooding processes occurred in the region and potentially triggered by extreme precipitation episodes (Schlögel et al., 2020; Steger et al., 2024).~~

4.3 Temporal coherence between extreme precipitation events and hazard occurrences

910 Results show a moderate temporal relationship between extreme precipitation and hazard occurrence, which is independent from the considered combination of datasets and detection methods. While it is found that extreme precipitation days increase significantly the likelihood of recorded hazards in all cases, the relatively low correlation and the hit rate, i.e., the portion of hazardous dates intersected by the top 5 % precipitation extremes, around 50 % clearly indicates that other factors besides the daily precipitation intensity contribute to explain the occurrence of geohydrological phenomena. Nevertheless, the comparison of hit rates obtained by each combination of datasets and methods reveals non negligible differences in the detection skill, even though it is not possible to uniquely conclude which combined choice performs best for identifying hazardous episodes. Regardless of the method used, coarser spatial resolution products, such as ERA5-Land, show a limited ability to identify precipitation extremes likely associated with hazard occurrences. In contrast, the higher resolution products INCA and SPARTACUS-TST, incorporating observations, offer a higher accuracy in detecting extreme precipitation events with hazard potential. In particular, INCA benefits from the integration of rain gauges, radar estimates and model simulations to capture precipitation extremes. It exhibits the highest detection rates, especially in summer, likely due to the greater ability of the multi-source fields to resolve small-scale, high-intensity events with respect to the use of the solely station observations as in SPARTACUS-TST.

925 Among methods, extremes detected based on a high percentile calculated over the whole study domain were found to be more linked to hazardous dates than those identified through approaches more influenced by the extent of precipitation events. This is likely because the percentile-based method accounts for very intense but more localized precipitation events which are ranked lower by the other areal-based methods but still recorded local hazards. This suggests that local events can trigger disproportionately more hazard phenomena than precipitation events with a larger extent but lower intensities. Areal-based definitions might be preferable when the aim is to detect the main events driven by large-scale precipitation systems, especially for wider regions characterized by more heterogeneous climatic regimes and topographic patterns, e.g., the whole Alpine region. Sensitivity tests evaluating the performance of extreme definitions based on the targeted spatial scale and types of precipitation phenomena could provide a more detailed guidance for better tailoring hazard and impact-oriented studies.

935 The portion of hazardous dates over 2003-2020 included in the top-ranking precipitation extremes around 50 % may suggest that 1-day precipitation intensity is not enough to explain hazard occurrence or the 1-day precipitation metric definitions do not fully capture the essence of events with hazard potential. Some hazard records might be better correlated to hourly peak rainfall intensities which are expected to be underrepresented by only considering the daily sums. However, since all considered products, except INCA, provide daily precipitation fields only, such an intercomparison evaluation using sub-daily intensities is not possible and will be addressed in future studies. Moreover, other factors, including preparatory conditions, influence some hazardous geohydrological processes, even with low-intensity precipitation events. Such factors include for instance temperature anomalies, free-thaw cycles, soil moistening and snowmelt, which are not considered here (Banfi and De Michele, 2024). This might partly explain the reduced hit rates for the winter period, where the intensity of precipitation phenomena over the study domain is generally lower than in summer. The results of the hit rate analysis for floods and mass movements, separately, do not show clear or consistent differences. This lack of distinct differences may be explained by the fact that the applied metrics based on daily precipitation intensities are not fully suitable for representing the specific underlying processes of these hazards, and other important controlling variables and scales, such as antecedent soil moisture, play a role.

4.4 Spatial coherence between extreme precipitation intensities and hazard records

950 The performance of datasets in the temporal alignment of hazardous dates with precipitation extremes turned out to be less comparable when considering the spatial relationships between precipitation intensities and hazard locations. In particular, the representation of precipitation intensities in the spatial proximity of hazard occurrences was found to be primarily dataset-dependent rather than method-dependent. Although hazards are predominantly found in areas with higher precipitation intensities in all cases, spatially refined datasets outperform reanalyses in locating precipitation peaks in the proximity of hazards and in resolving precipitation intensities. SPARTACUS-TST and, especially, INCA exhibit a pronounced upper tail in the distribution of precipitation intensities close to hazard locations, confirming the greater suitability of INCA to support the detection of small-scale, high-resolution events. However, INCA might still underestimate some events in South Tyrol as this region is only partially covered by in-situ stations included in the product, and radar observations may additionally be affected by shielding effects in this part of the domain. In contrast, both reanalyses show a similar underrepresentation of spatial precipitation patterns with respect to hazard locations and a similar underestimation of local 1-day precipitation amounts, regardless of their different spatial resolution. This finding suggests that the choice of the product is key when the analysis requires a detailed description of precipitation intensities and small-scale aspects of triggering phenomena to be linked with hazard occurrences. In the example of the Vaia storm (Figure 7), the smoother precipitation fields of ERA5-Land are clearly the least suitable to analyse and model the spatial correspondences between precipitation intensities and hazard occurrences. However, the study confirms the findings from other inter-comparison studies focusing on the characterization of precipitation extremes and it expands them by integrating a comparison with hazard records. For instance, Hu and Franzke (2020) showed for Germany that the best representation of the magnitude of 1-day precipitation extremes is achieved by the high-resolution national observation dataset. In contrast, both ERA5 and the regional COSMO-REA6 reanalyses, lacking a proper assimilation scheme of precipitation data, report the least accurate statistics, especially regarding the timing of extremes. It is important to note that national products, while offering better performances, might limit the possibility of conducting cross-boundary studies as they are generally available only at a national or sub-national level and might be affected by local biases due to the uneven spatial distribution of underlying station observations.

970 Although performances in describing spatial and temporal matches with hazards are lower than for km-scale regional datasets, CERRA-Land remains a valid alternative for deriving extreme precipitation events with hazard potential in the transboundary area. Consistently with Wood et al. (2025), the 5.5-km grid and the integration of rain gauge data in the precipitation assimilation system contribute to the greater ability in representing precipitation extremes and their timing with respect to the coarser ERA5-Land reanalysis, where in situ observations are not directly used. Including other cross-boundary precipitation
975 products in the evaluation and performing it over wider Alpine domains can help to further expand the findings, understand the suitability of large-scale datasets for assessing extremes and hence provide important implications for transboundary studies. In particular, km-scale reanalyses, which explicitly resolve convective processes, are expected to offer significant added value for hazard and impact-oriented analyses in large-scale studies (Cavalleri et al., 2024), although these products are generally available at a national scale and/or for short periods only.

5- Conclusions

980 ~~This study provides a first assessment of methods and meteorological datasets for the detection and characterization of extreme precipitation events possibly triggering geohydrological hazards in a transboundary Alpine area covering South Tyrol in Italy and East Tyrol-Carinthia in Austria. Daily precipitation fields from two observation-based (SPARTACUS TST and INCA) and two reanalysis products (CERRA Land and ERA5 Land) were considered along with a composite database of recorded hazards (mostly floods and mass waste phenomena) collected from several national sources.~~

985 ~~The most relevant precipitation extremes occurred over 2003–2020, a significant increase in daily precipitation intensities, and the higher frequency in summer are consistently detected by all datasets and methods. However, there are clear advantages and shortcomings of some dataset-method combinations over others, which necessitates careful selection based on the goal of the analysis. The precipitation events defined by a percentile-based approach using local intensities (local p99) coincide with more dates registering hazards, especially when the method is combined with the INCA dataset merging in-situ observations~~
990 ~~with radar measurements. The intersection with hazards slightly decreases for SPARTACUS TST and CERRA Land, which remain still robust alternatives to the multi-source INCA data, while it is substantially lower for ERA5 Land based on all methods, confirming the limitation of the 9 km reanalysis in describing precipitation extremes with hazard potential in the study area.~~

995 ~~While the spatial relation between precipitation intensities and the hazard occurrences is consistent across all dataset-method combinations, the description of precipitation peaks in the spatial proximity to hazards is largely determined by the dataset used. The highest intensities are captured by the multi-source INCA dataset, especially for events detected by the local p99 definition. CERRA Land still benefits from the higher spatial resolution and precipitation data assimilation compared to ERA5 Land but still lags behind the 1 km observation-based regional datasets, which remain the primary choices when applications rely on an accurate description of precipitation fields.~~

1000 ~~The study also showed that gridded observational datasets of nearby regions are generally not directly usable in a merged version and some preliminary steps are needed to increase their consistency (e.g., spatial and temporal alignment), even though some discrepancies cannot be fully removed (e.g., due to different interpolation methods and observations used). The development of harmonized and high-resolution precipitation datasets using dense in-situ observations and crossing multiple regions remain thus key for transboundary analyses on climate-related hazards and risk management. In future studies, the~~
1005 ~~evaluation can be further extended by including km-scale reanalyses, which explicitly resolve convective processes, to assess their potential added value for hazard and impact-oriented analyses, although these products are generally available either at a national scale, or for short periods (e.g., Frank et al., 2020; Giordani et al., 2023). Similarly, the integration of larger~~
including
large-scale gauge-adjusted radar precipitation products, such as EURADCLIM for Europe (Overeem et al., 2023), in the inter-

1010 [comparison](#) might provide additional insight into their applicability for [conducting](#) cross-border analyses of weather extremes and natural hazards.

5 Conclusions

1015 [This study provides a first assessment of methods and meteorological datasets for the detection and characterization of extreme precipitation events possibly triggering geohydrological hazards in a transboundary Alpine area covering South Tyrol in Italy and East Tyrol-Carinthia in Austria. While more systematic evaluations of existing precipitation](#)
[Three metrics describing different characteristics of precipitation extremes are applied to the daily precipitation fields over 2003-2020 for four meteorological datasets: an observation-based 1-km product \(SPARTACUS-TST\), a 1-km multi-source dataset integrating NWP background fields, observations and radar data \(INCA\) and two reanalyses featuring 5 and 9-km spatial resolution, respectively \(CERRA-Land and ERA5-Land\). Recorded hazards \(including both floods and mass movements\) collected from several national sources and event detection algorithms are needed, the current](#)
1020 [are compared with the extreme events detected by each dataset-method combination.](#)

[The precipitation events defined by a percentile-based approach considering local intensities \(local p99\) coincide with more dates registering hazards, especially when the method is applied to INCA. The temporal match with hazards worsens for SPARTACUS-TST and further for CERRA-Land, while it is substantially weaker for ERA5-Land independently from the method used. The fraction of hazard records spatially coincident with the highest precipitation intensities on the event date is the largest for extremes described by the 1-km products, while the spatial coherence between hazards and rainfall intensities decreases for reanalyses, especially ERA5-Land. INCA and, secondarily, SPARTACUS-TST resolve the highest rainfall intensities in the proximity of hazard occurrences, especially for events defined by the local p99 approach. CERRA-Land still benefits from the higher spatial resolution and rain gauge data assimilation compared to ERA5-Land, but it lags behind the 1-km regional datasets, which remain the primary choices when applications rely on an accurate description of precipitation fields \(e.g., in hydrological modelling, flood forecasting and water resource monitoring\).](#)

1030 [The findings demonstratesuggest that even](#)
[relatively simple statistics, when combined with sufficiently accurate data products provides meaningful information about spatio-temporal patterns of precipitation products, can help the identification of extremes with hazard potential. The three extreme detection methods require only daily precipitation estimates as inputs and adopt an event ranking algorithm using extreme value in a complex Alpine region. The high spatial coherence between hazard locations and intensities of extreme rainfall events detected by the transnational km-scale datasets highlights the suitability of these products for the characterization of precipitation patterns possibly triggering hazardous phenomena. While the temporal match between extreme events and hazard records remains limited also for the km-scale products, improvements can be achieved by an in-depth evaluation on specific hazard processes and more tailored extreme definitions based by simple statistical assumptions, which makes these approaches directly applicable to different types of meteorological products and to different spatial domains. Depending on the event, The scope of the analysis and the type of rainfall event of interest, e.g., large-scale phenomena or small convective episodes, determine the choice of the dataset and the available climate datasets, the extreme definitions](#)
1035 [event detection metrics, which can be used individually or in combination to extract the spatio-temporal features of precipitation extremes and compiling](#)
[compile comprehensive event portfolios supporting further risk analyses in cross-boundary regions. This study, and the released event database, Adapting extreme detection metrics to sub-daily precipitation data can further help to overcome some of the shortcomings which emerged in the spatiotemporal comparison with hazard records. This and similar studies can inform methodological choices for the development of impact-based early warning systems and the implementation of risk-oriented applications in cross-boundary regions.](#)

Code Availability

All codes are available upon request from the authors.

1050 Data Availability

The top 5 % extreme precipitation events identified by each method-dataset combination and the full daily precipitation statistics over 2003-2020 from all climate datasets are available from Crespi et al. (2025): <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15756269>. Hazard records are available upon request.

Author Contribution

1055 AC and EK collected the data, performed the analyses and discussed the results. LS, KH and MP contributed to methodology and result discussion. MP provided support for the analyses and supervision. AC and EK wrote [and revised the papers](#) with contributions from all co-authors.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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