

## ***Interactive comment on “Influence of Hydrometeorological Hazards and Sea Coast Morphodynamics onto Unique Coastal Vegetation Sites Development – *Cephalanthero rubrae* – Fagetum on Wolin Island (the Southern Baltic Sea)” by Jacek Tylkowski et al.***

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- line 100 Added information on the statistical methods used, p value, regression equations, determination and correlation factors - line 164, 165, and 180 R2 value, regression equation, and statistical significance included in the figures - line 189 unified terminology as climatic indicators showing the impact of long-term weather conditions on the beech forest condition and development - in paragraph (line 219) information

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on aeolian deposition will be added: The average annual rate of aeolian deposition on the cliff crown was almost 2 mm and the maximum (point) even 16 mm (Hojan M., 2009: Aeolian processes on the cliffs of Wolin Island. *Quaestiones Geographicae* 28/2: 39-46). The placed benchmarks showed an average aeolian deposition about 4-6 cm in the 2001 - 2020 period, with a maximum point increment of 10-12 cm. - The discussion will compare the rate of cliff erosion on Wolin Island to other research sections in the South Baltic zone (e.g. Florek W., Kaczmarzyk J., Majewski M., 2009: Intensity and character of cliff evolution near Ustka. *Quaestiones Geographicae* 28A/2: 27-38; ŁĄczyński L., 1999. Morpholitodynamics of the shoreface on the cliff coast at JastrzĄbia Góra. *Peribalticum* VII: 9-20; Uściłowicz G., Jurys L., Szarafin T., 2017. The development of unconsolidated sedimentary coastal cliffs (PobrzeÅije Kaszubskie, Northern Poland). *Geological Quarterly* 61(2): 491-501)

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