Figure S2.1: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the mean wind velocity. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
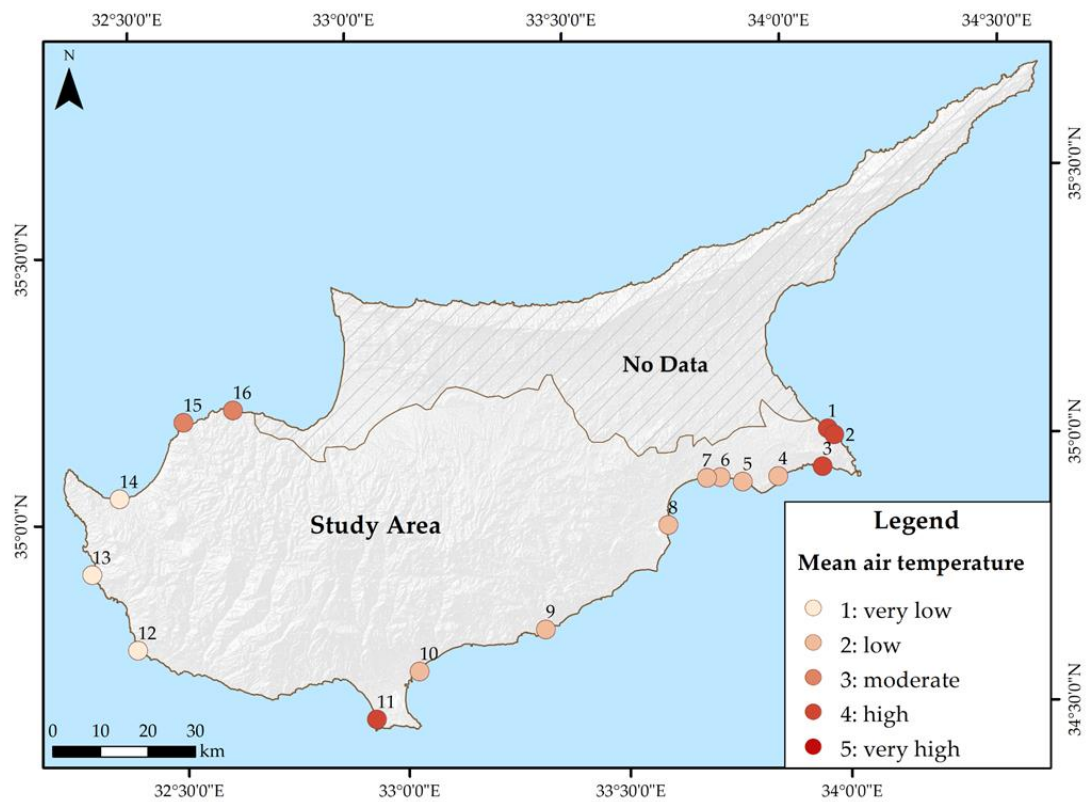

Figure S2.2: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the mean air temperature. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
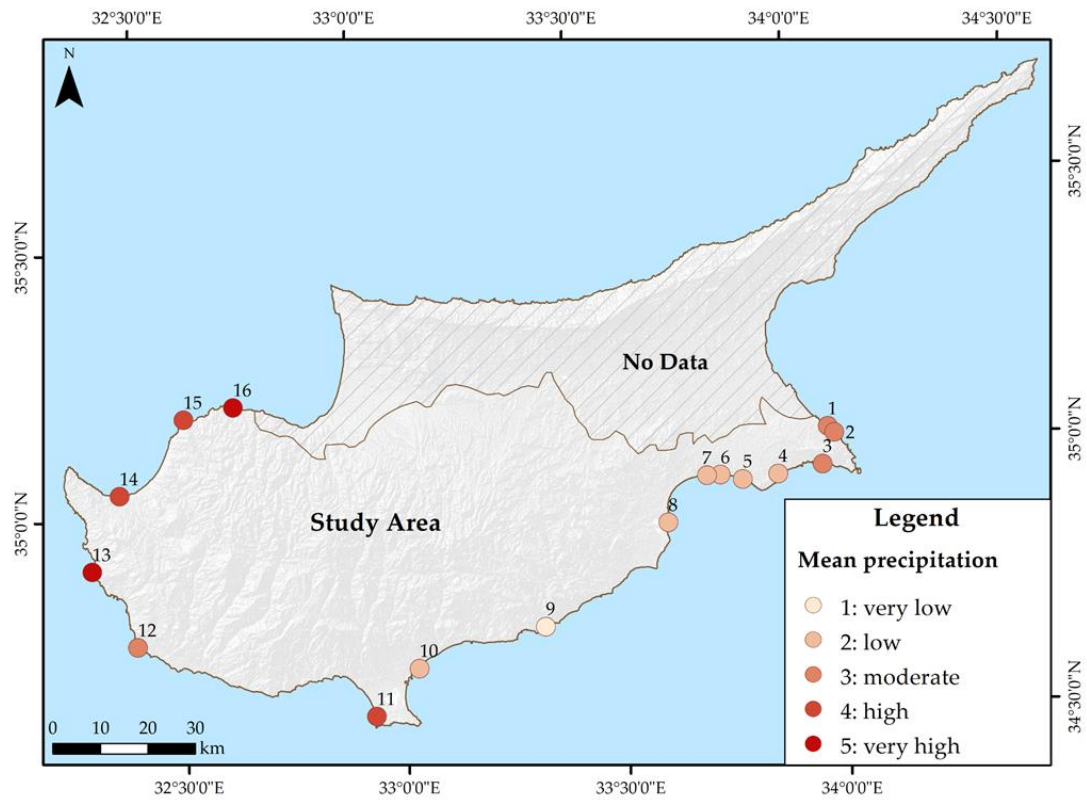
Figure S2.3: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the mean precipitation. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
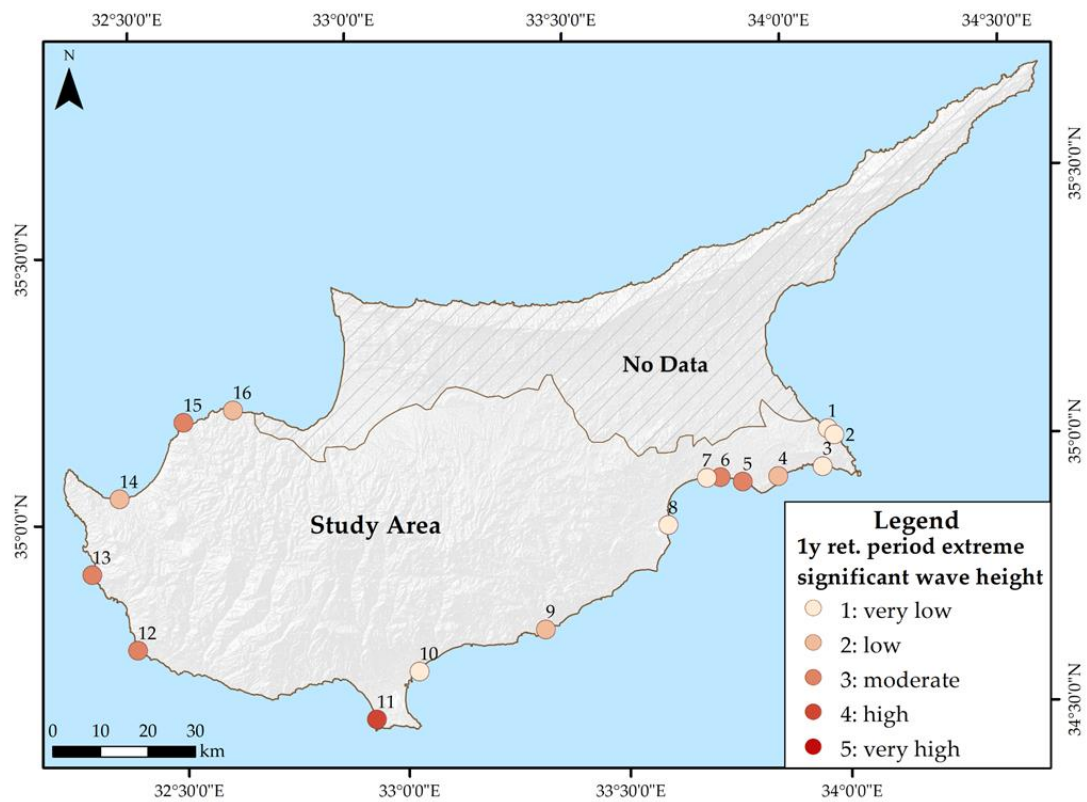

Figure S2.4: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the one-year return period extreme significant wave height. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
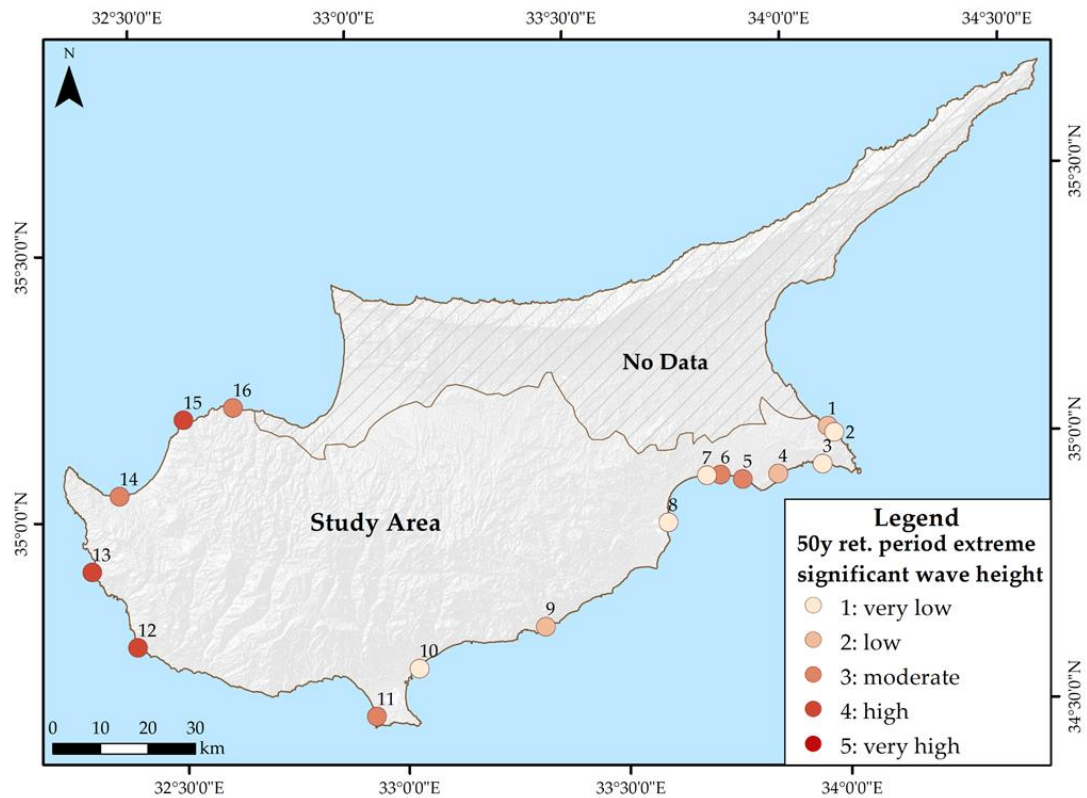
Figure S2.5: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the 50-year return period extreme significant wave height. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
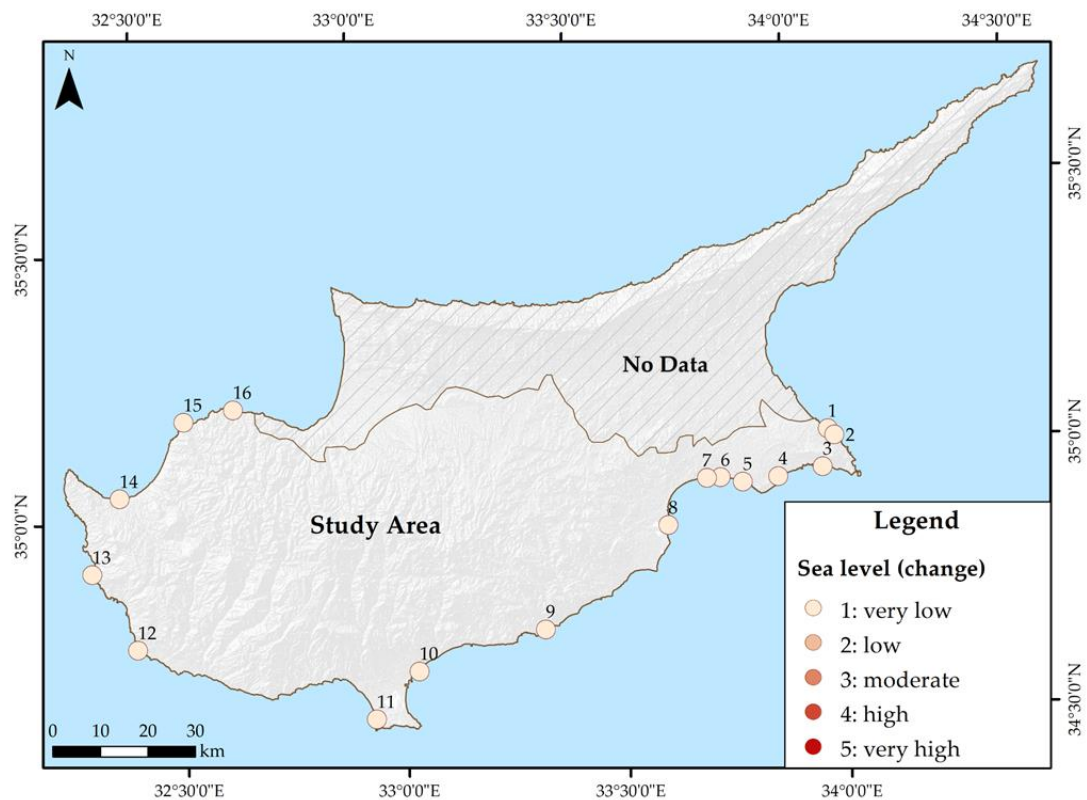

Figure S2.6: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the sea level change for the years 1976-2005. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
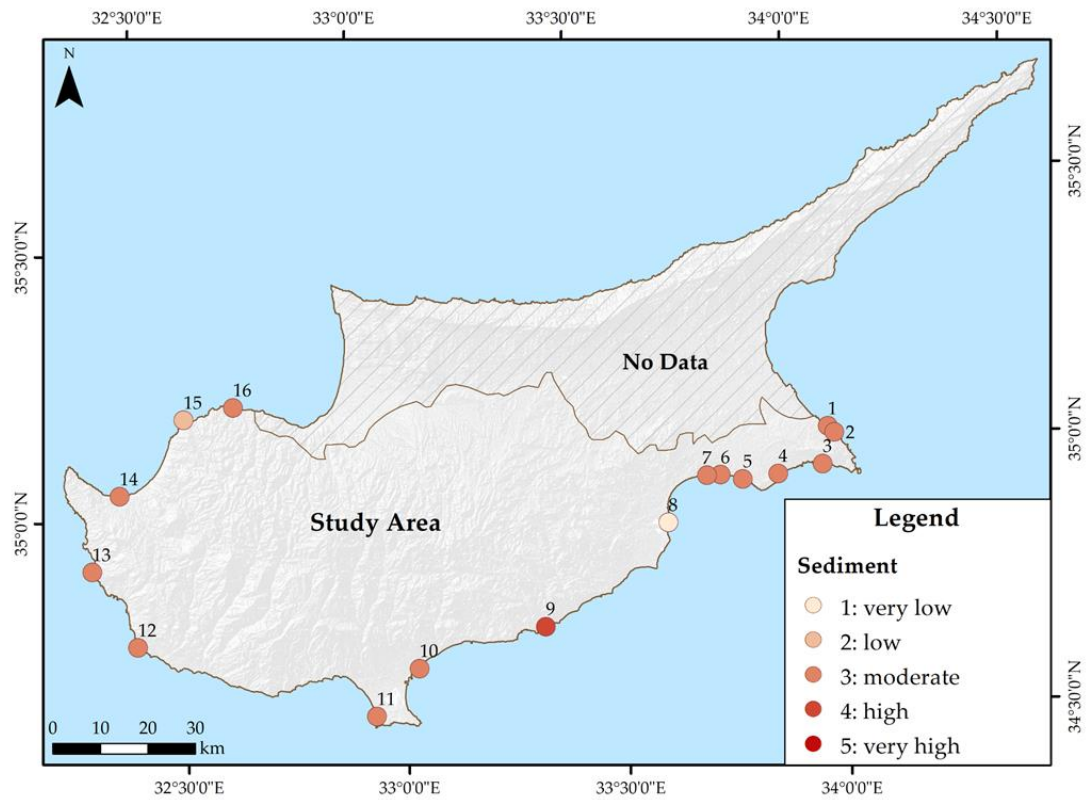
Figure S2.7: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the sediment. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
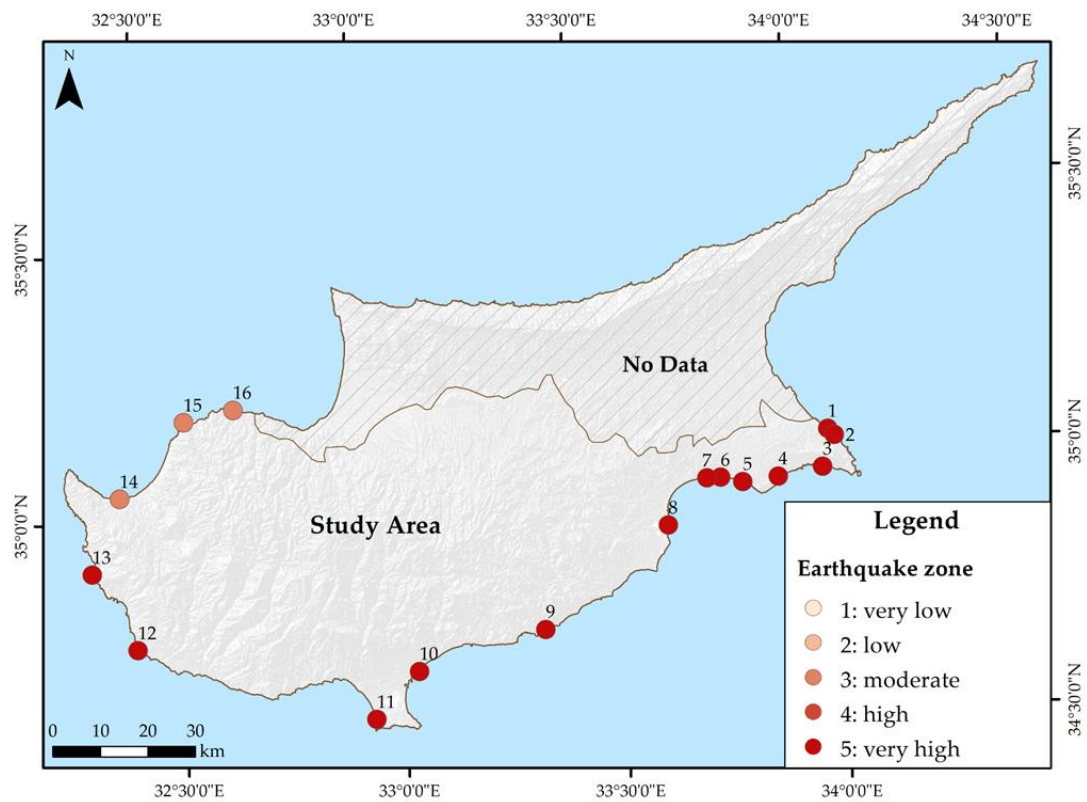

Figure S2.8: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the earthquake zone. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
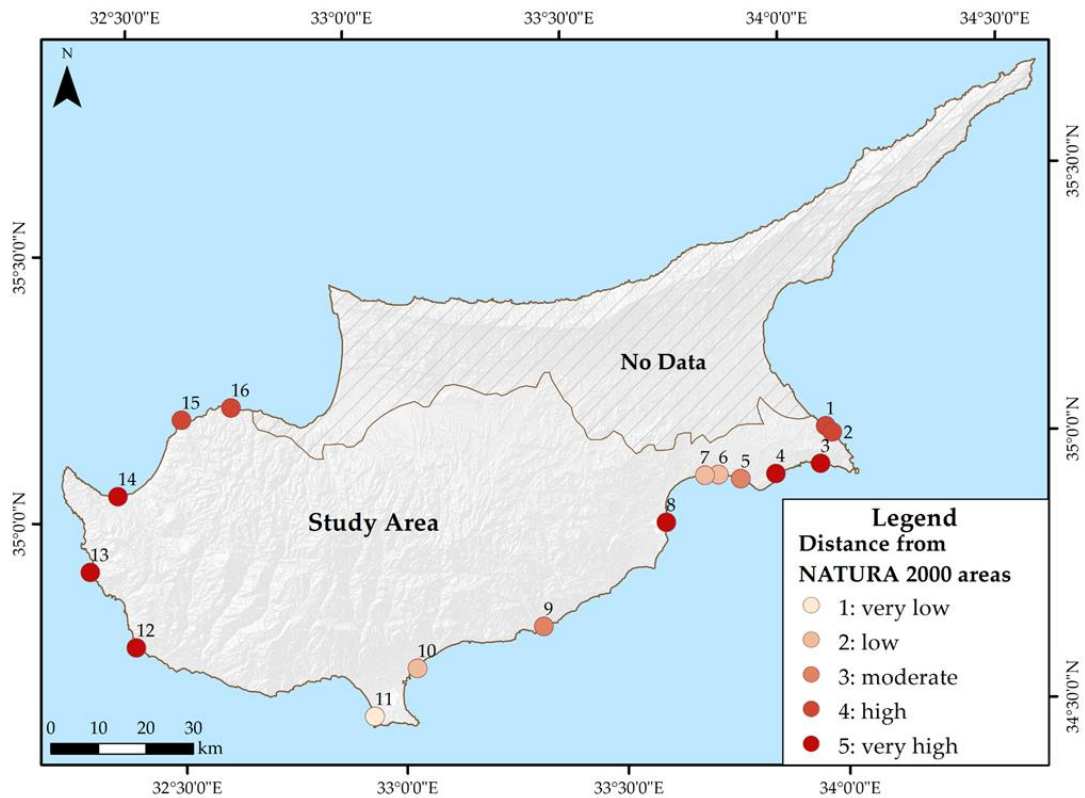
4

Figure S2.9: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the distance from NATURA 2000 areas. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
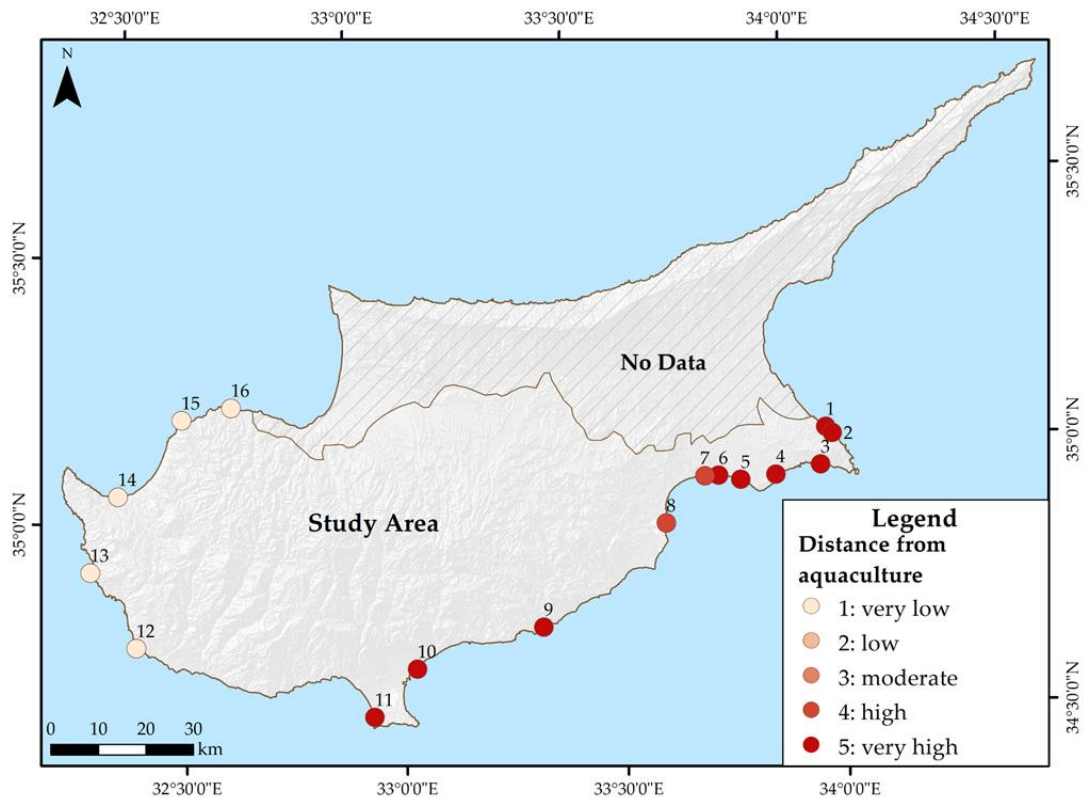

Figure S2.10: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the distance from aquaculture areas. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).

Figure S2.11: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the harbour capacity. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
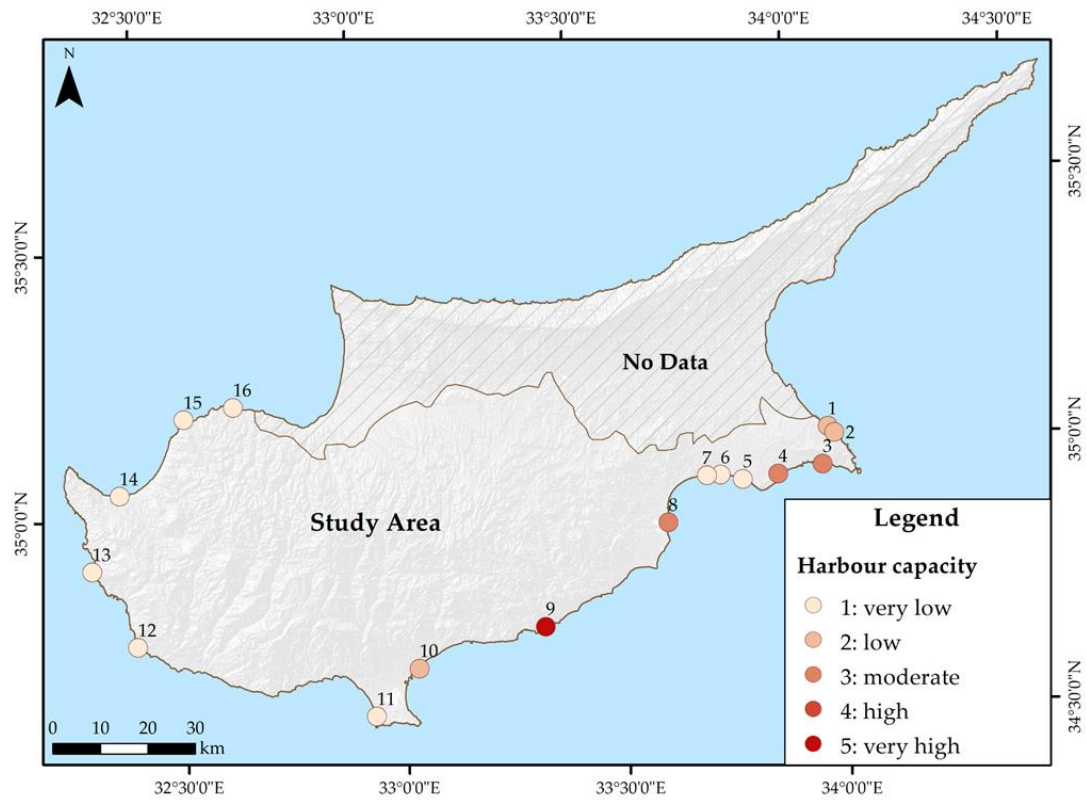

Figure S2.12: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the current usage. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
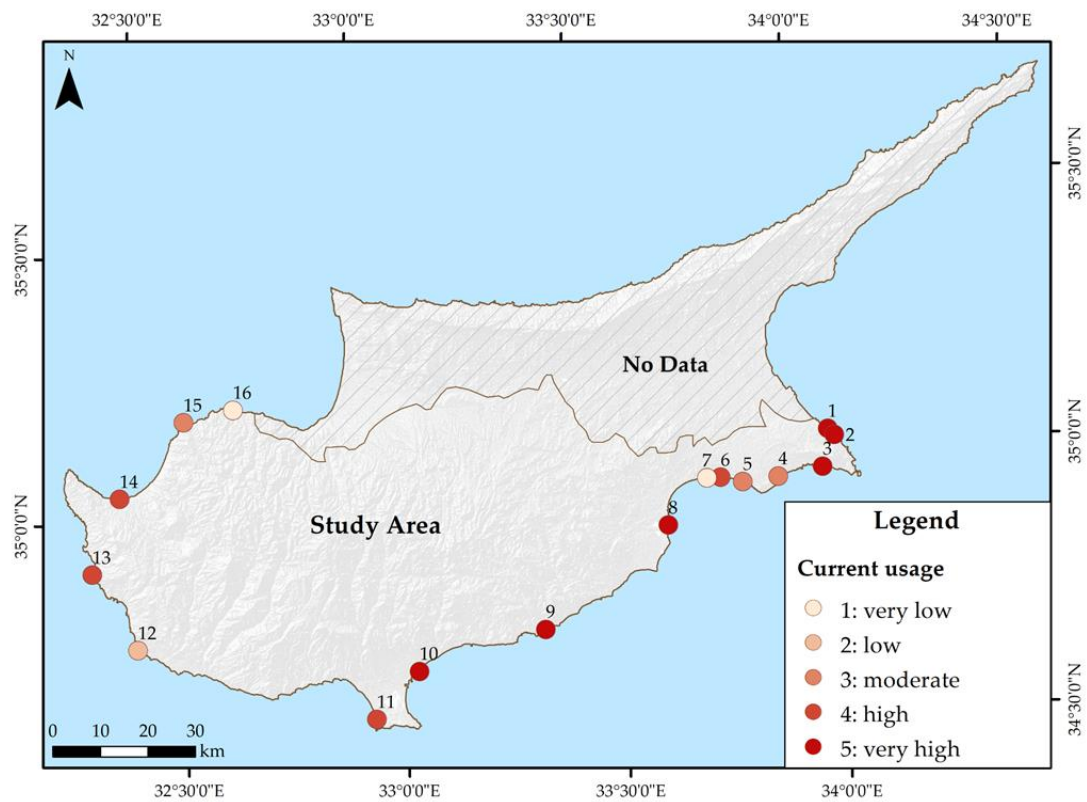
Figure S2.13: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the year of construction/reconstruction. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
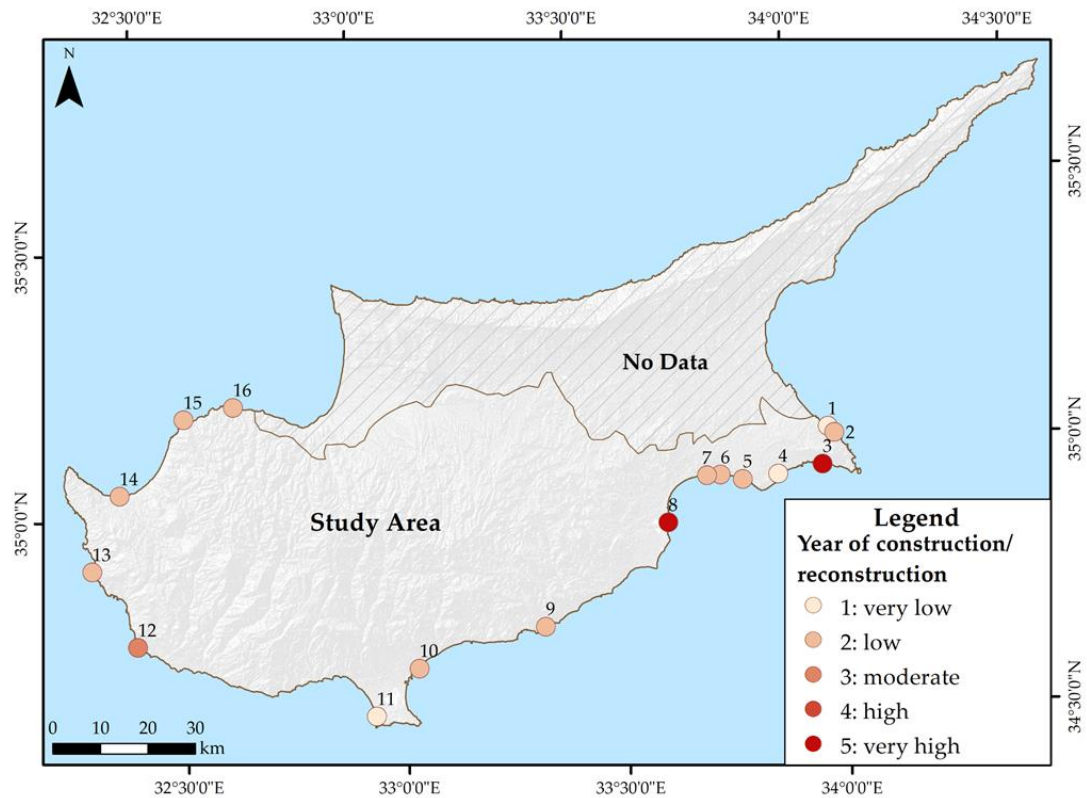

Figure S2.14: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the utilities and facilities. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
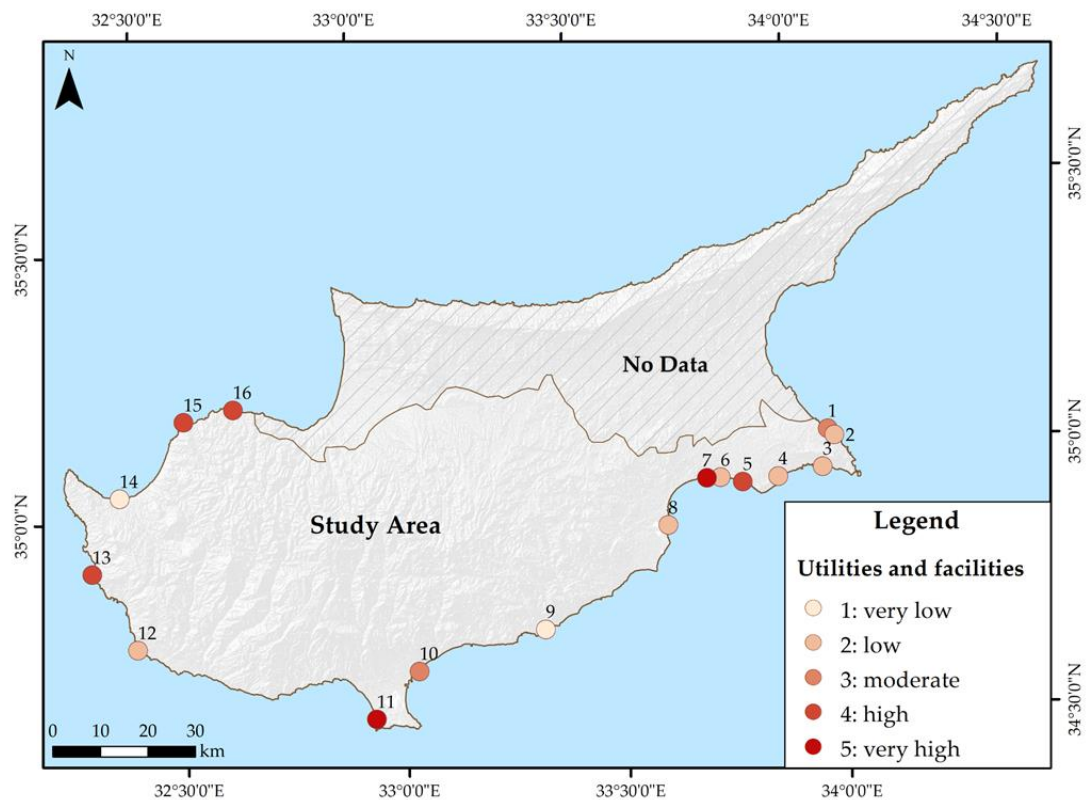
Figure S2.15: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the port layout. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
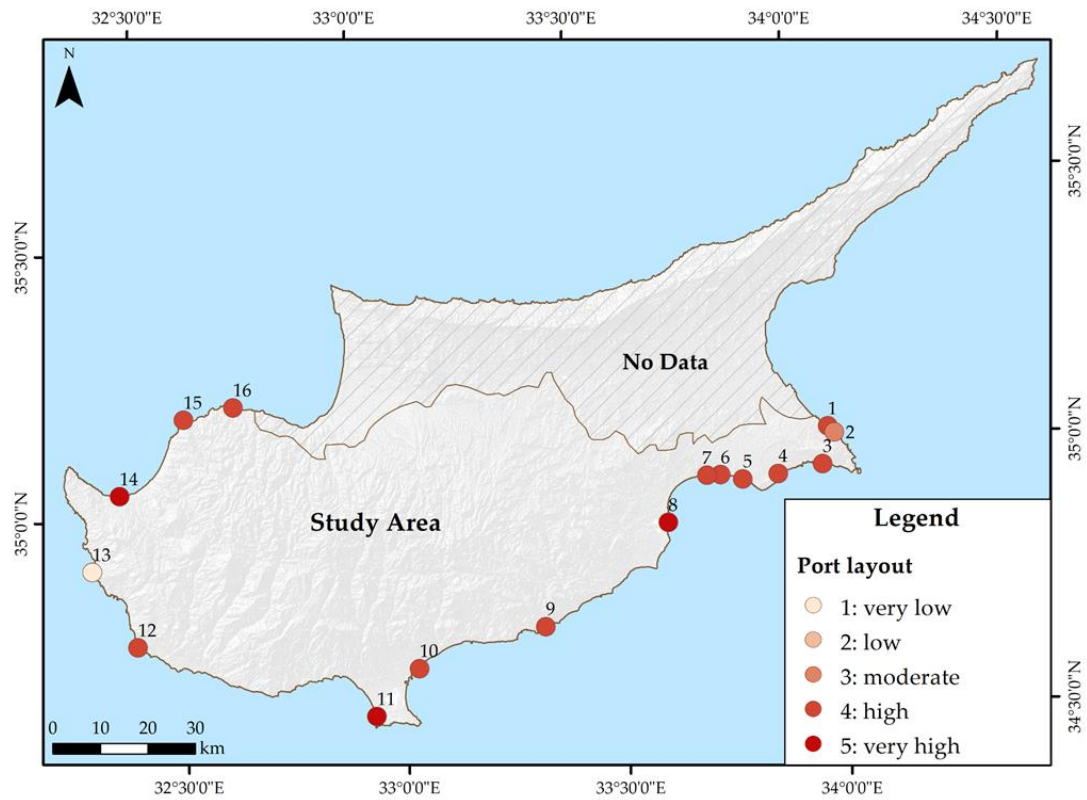

Figure S2.16: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the road network condition. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
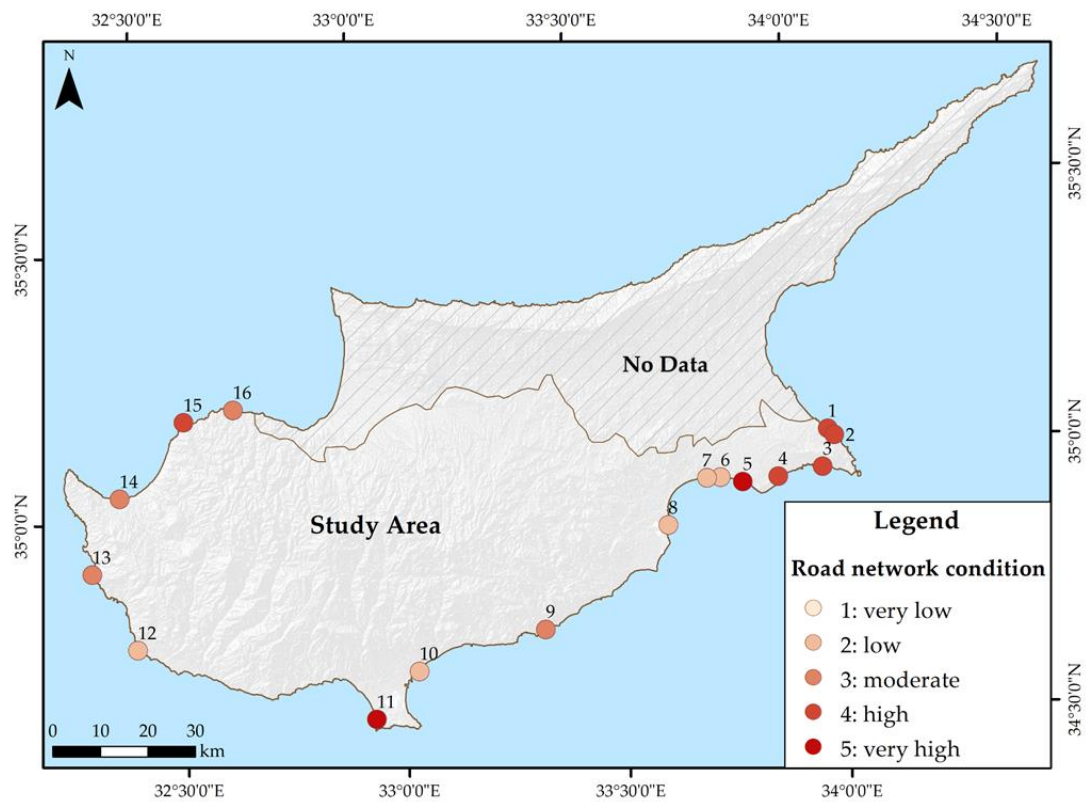
Figure S2.17: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the distance from the closest human settlement. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
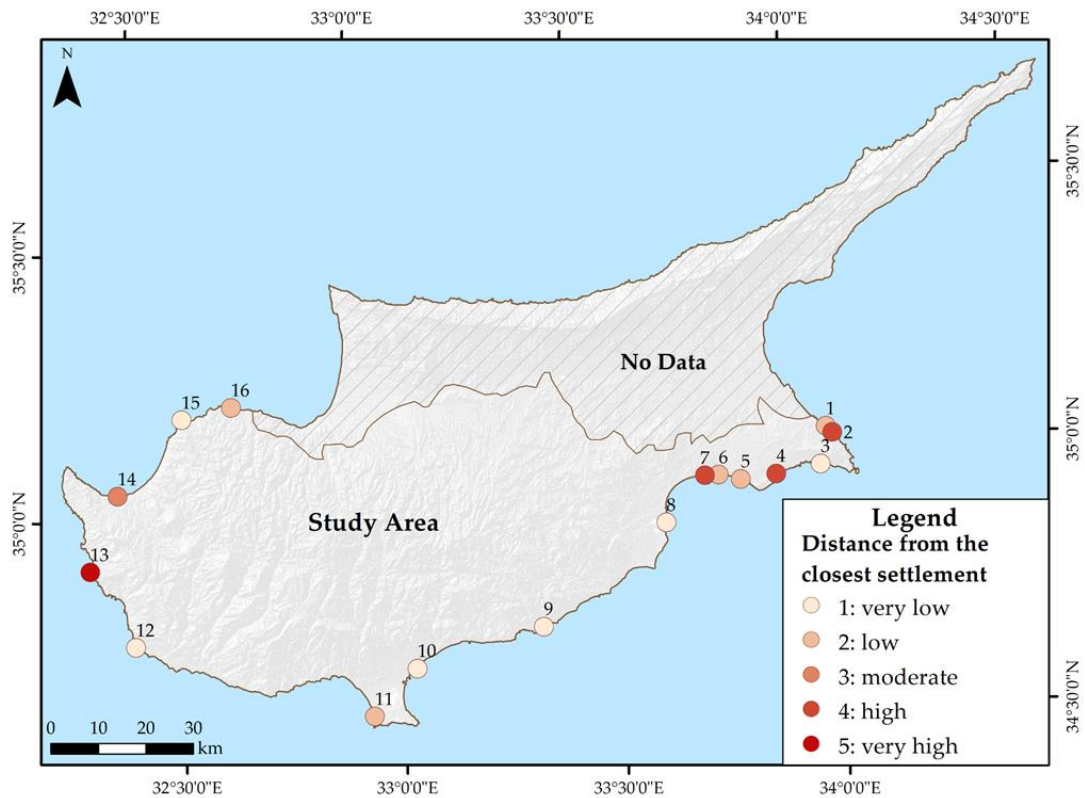

Figure S2.18: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the number of inhabitants of the closest human settlement. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
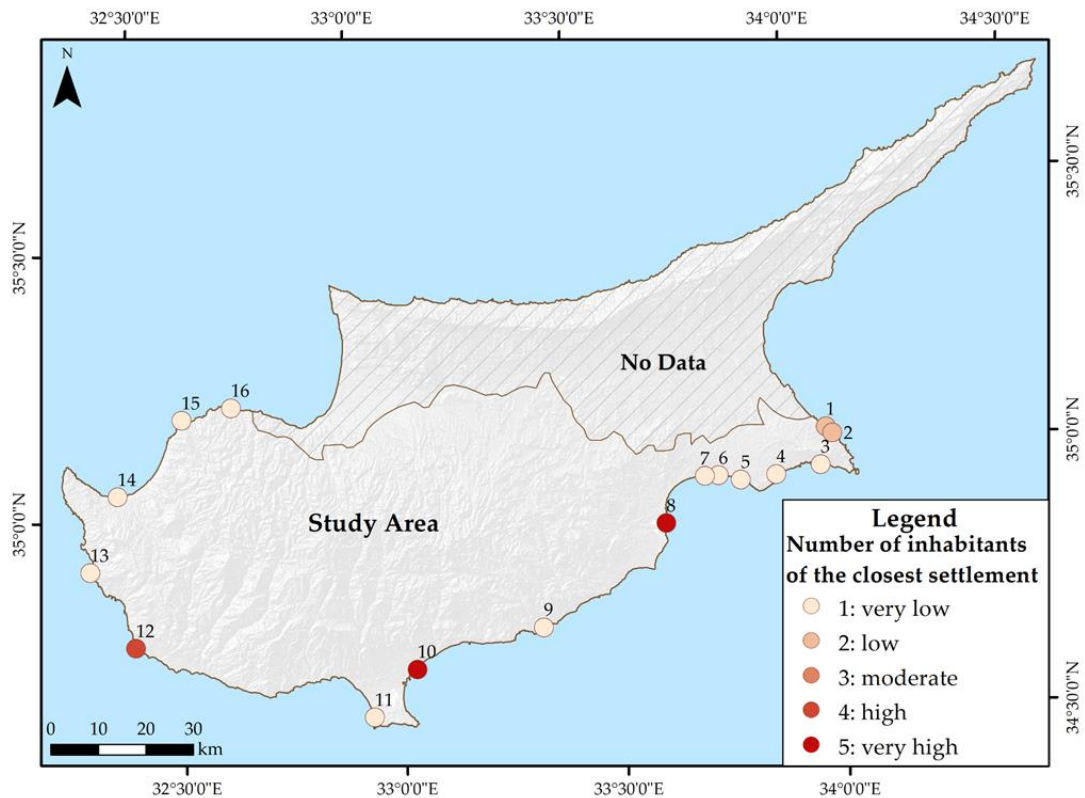
Figure S2.19: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the number of professional users. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
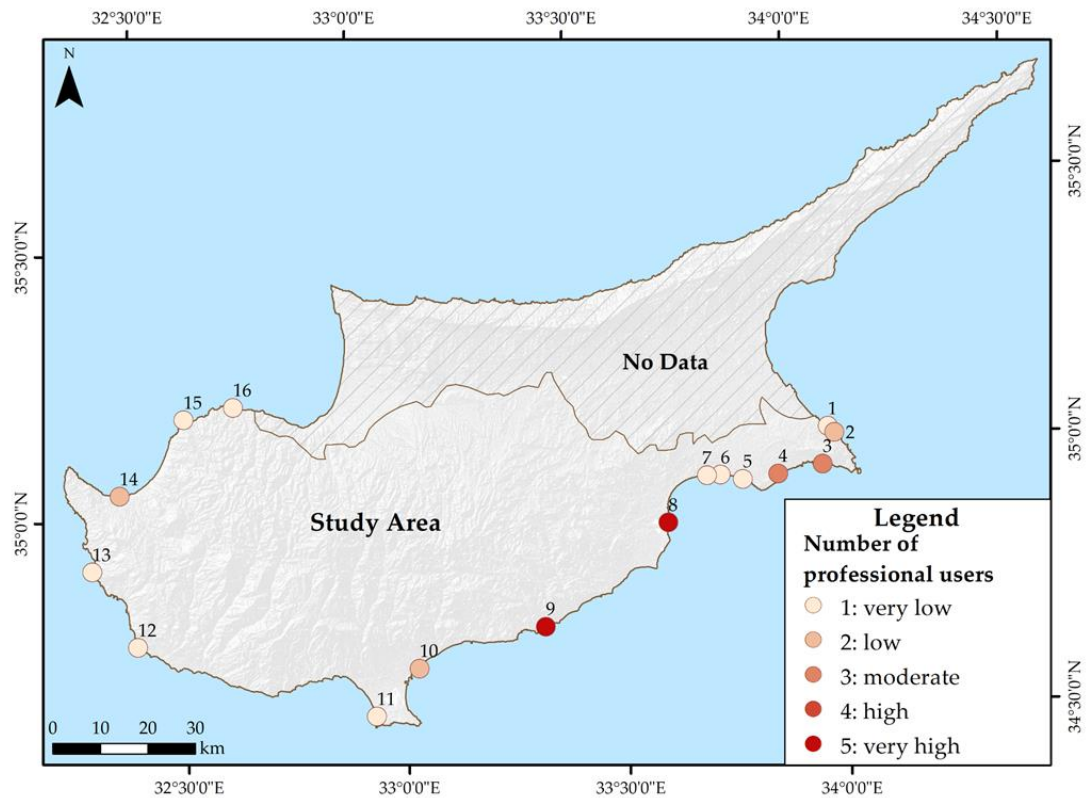

Figure S2.20: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the distance of the closest port. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to red, representing very high vulnerability (5).
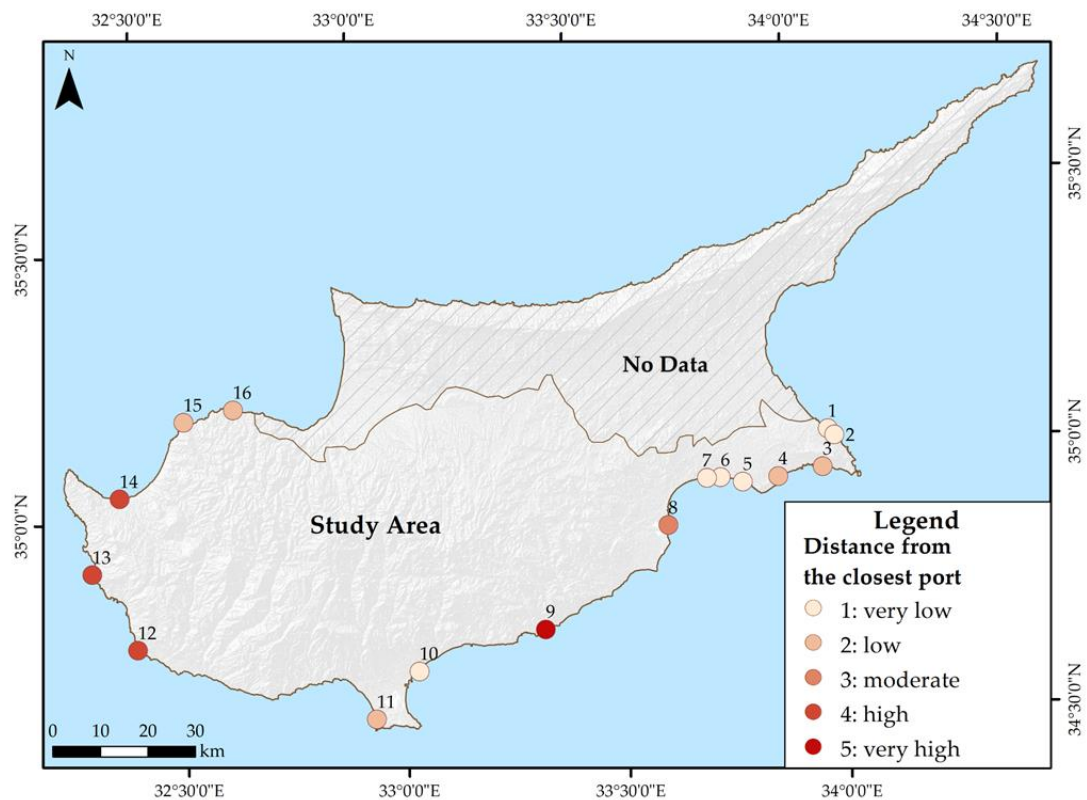
Figure S2.21: Vulnerability of the 16 fishing shelters with respect to the maintenance costs of the last 15 years. The five colours indicate the five levels of vulnerability (1-5), ranging from light beige, denoting very low vulnerability (1) to re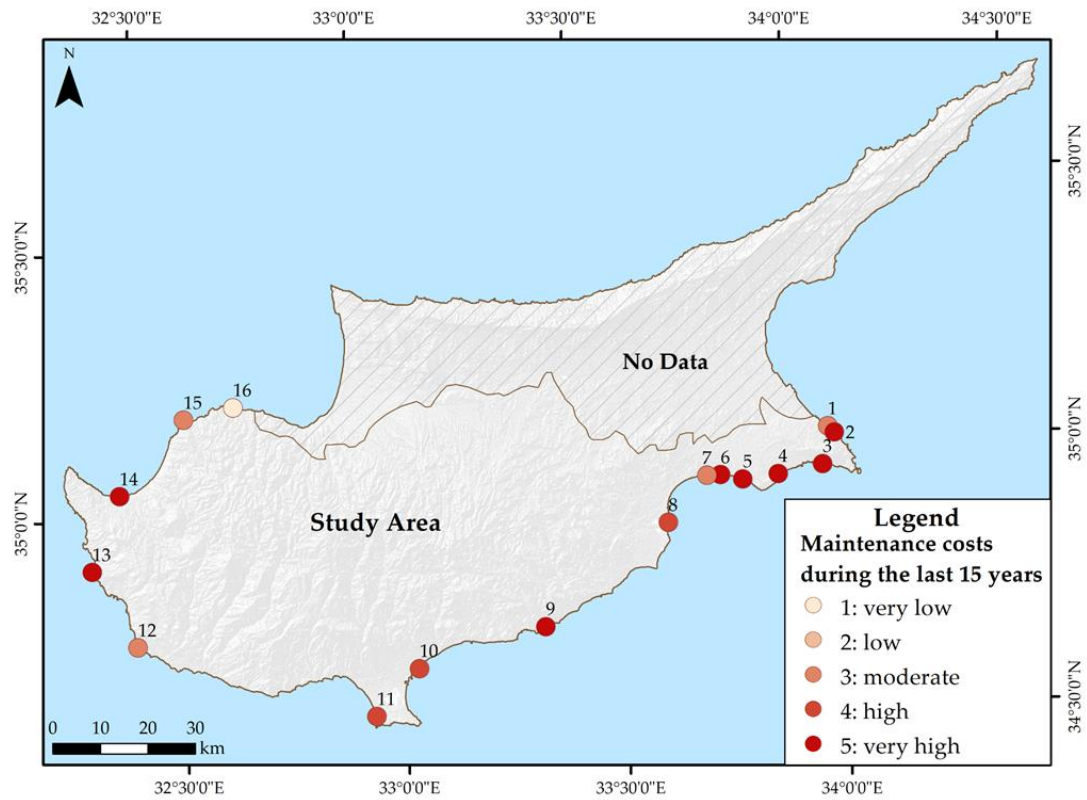d, representing very high vulnerability (5).