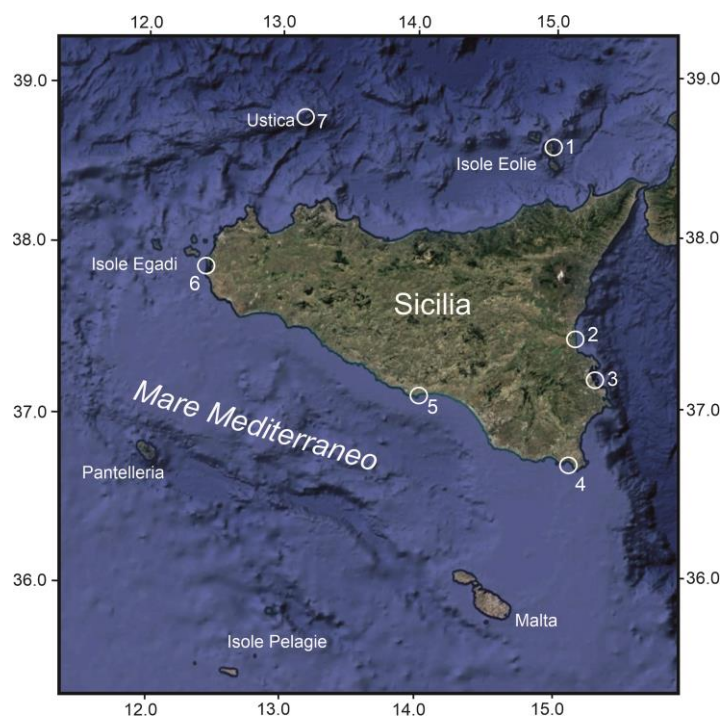


AUMENTO DEL LIVELLO MARINO FINO AL 2150 SULLE COSTE DELLA SICILIA

Summary

Climate change is one of the most urgent and complex challenges facing humanity. Rising sea levels, triggered by global warming and melting polar ice, are one of the most significant impacts shaping worldwide coastlines, with socioeconomic implications for communities. Furthermore, extreme weather events, increasingly frequent and intense, are clear evidence of an evolving climate system. In this complex framework, Sicily is a natural laboratory for observing the effects of climate change in the Mediterranean. This study provides an overview of its exposure to climate change, with particular attention to future coastal scenarios. Through a multidisciplinary analysis based on climate projections, geodesy and high-resolution topography, the risks associated with sea level rise are presented through 2150. Seven coastal areas are analyzed, which are undergoing erosion, shoreline retreat, and subsidence, resulting in the loss of socioeconomic and cultural impacts. It is therefore important to adopt shared policies to limit global warming and undertake adaptation measures for integrated coastal management. Scientific analyses offer new tools to understand and address the effects of climate change, but only through collaboration between institutions, communities, and individuals can counteract the expected changes and build a resilient future. Investing in regional resilience, scientific knowledge and environmental education is not an option, but a necessity to ensure the safety and well-being of present and future generations. This study on Sicily aims to indicate a step in that direction.



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