

4th International Conference on **Earth Science & Climate Change**

June 16-18, 2015 Alicante, Spain

Climate change impacts on Mediterranean tourism destinations

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Tourism is an important source of economic growth in the Mediterranean and one of the key industrial sectors for many countries in the region. Being strongly weather dependent, the tourism sector is expected to be particularly affected by climate change within the next decades. The effects of climate change are challenging all industries, but are especially relevant to the long term growth of the tourism industry particularly in Mediterranean summer tourism destinations. Climate change is expected to shift summer tourism patterns, eventually leading to an increase of tourist volume and expenditures in colder countries and fall in warmer countries. The impacts of climate change on summer tourist flows would be entirely due to the much higher temperatures forecasted for the summer, which would make summer tourism destinations less attractive. The relationship between climate change and tourism is expected to have important economic and development implications for many tourism destinations globally. Eventhough there is a recent surge in academic debate worldwide on climate change and its impacts on tourism, there have been few studies specifying these impacts on the countries of the Mediterranean basin. The purpose of this paper is to present an overview of the existing literature on the impact of climate change on tourism in the Mediterranean region and to set out an agenda for future research. The paper outlines the conceptual framework of the different types of climate change impacts and discusses how the suitability of the Mediterranean climate for tourism will change, and how this will affect destinations and tourism flows in the region. The paper aims at setting an agenda for future research concerning the necessity of climate change economic impact studies on Mediterranean summer tourism, related especially to vulnerability issues on a local level.

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Water quality dynamics and potential pollution load analysis in terms of physical parameters affects in simine-roud River due to the spatiotemporal changes

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River quality monitoring in developing arid/semi-arid countries would be necessary, much expensive and time consumer especially on the verge of upcoming world drought and water scarcity. Simine-roud River is one of the main rivers which will be discharged to Uremia Lake in the north-west of the Iran. This study has investigated the water quality of Simine-roud River focusing on the physicochemical and hydro morphological parameters and land use characteristics relations to find out some easy going water quality index. The aim of this study is to develop an immediate factors (IF) which affects on the water quality. The mentioned IF should be accessible and effortless to reduce the first river quality out-looks obviously. Field studies were carried out in 4 seasons, 15 stations for 12 variations. Multivariate statistical and discriminated cluster analysis was employed to finding the effective factors. Results discovered that hydraulic parameter and some physical variations with land characteristics can give the monitoring systems a liable overview on the river quality. Hydraulic regime (Reynolds/Froude) and bed load size shall be representative of water energy, velocity, DO according to river morphology. Other IF parameters and variation expected to generate an Immediate Preliminary River Quality outlook without much time, costs, tests etc.

Biography

Sadegh Partani finished his MSc from University of Tarbiat Modares in Civil-Environmental Engineering. He is a PhD candidate of Water-Environmental Engineering at University of Tehran. Already his PhD dissertation is done and he is on the verge of final defense. He is Research Associate at Modares Environmental Research Center of Tarbiat Modares University of Tehran (MERC) for more than 5 years and working on water and environmental national projects of Iran. He was Research Associate at Coastal studies Institute of Louisiana State University (CSI-LSU) of USA and was working on water quality management in coastal zone.

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