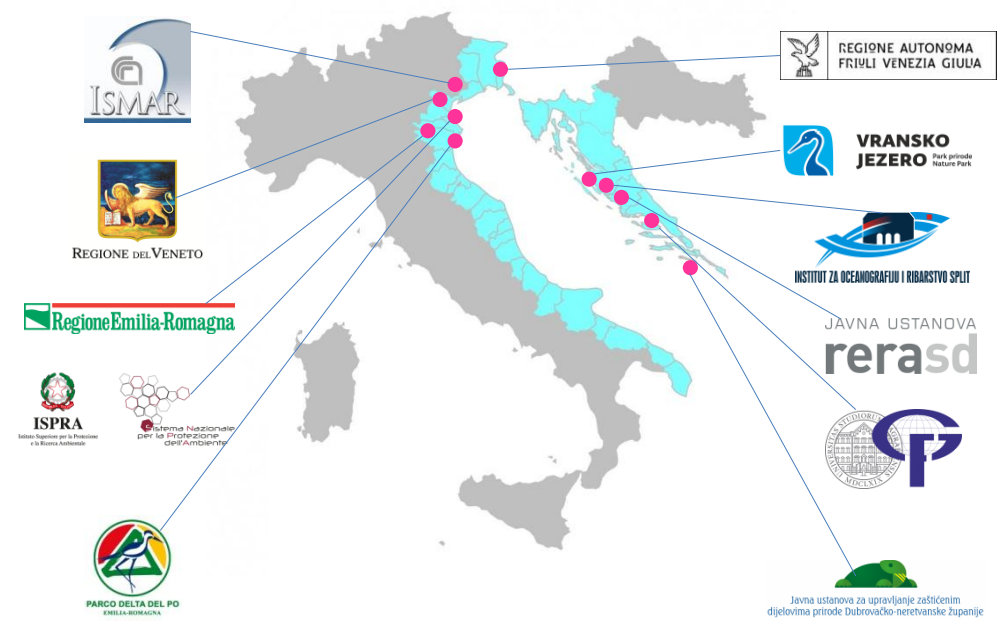


The approach

- Assessment of the ongoing processes & identification of the key drivers of coastal dynamics in pilot sites
- Prediction of their evolution in a climate change scenario
- Implementation of multi-disciplinary dataset & consolidated scientist – stakeholder network
- Development of management and adaptation to climate change plans in collaboration with relevant planning authorities and end-users of pilot sites
- Address decision-makers to determine the strategy of long term policy goals and investments in the whole cooperation area

The partnership



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CHANGE WE CARE

Climate challenges on coastal and transitional changing areas: Weaving a Cross-Adriatic Response

Climate change: yes, we care!

The project

The project intends to explore climate risks faced by coastal and transition areas contributing to a better understanding of the impact of climate variability and change on water regimes, salt intrusion, tourism, biodiversity and agro-ecosystems affecting the cooperation area. The main aim is to define a paradigm for transferring successful methods of analysis, development and implementation of adaptation measures from five pilot sites to other systems facing similar problems at the cross-border scale and to deliver integrated, ecosystem-based and shared planning options, coupled with adaptation measures to decision makers and coastal communities.

ASSESS THE
CLIMATE
RISKS

IDENTIFY
THE EFFECTS

DELIVER
SHARED
PLANNING
TOOLS

The pilot sites



Po River Delta, Italy. It comprises the largest Italian reserve of wetlands and plays a major role in conservation, due to its diversity of environments such as river branches, coastal dunes, sandbars, lagoons, fishing ponds, canals and coastal pine forests.



Banco della Mula di Muggia, Italy. It comprises a wide shallow waters coastal area off the mouth of the river Isonzo, presenting a system of sandy bars covered in its inner part by a wide seagrass meadow, an important nursery and feeding site for many marine species.



Vransko Lake, Croatia. The largest Croatian natural lake, a karst valley filled with brackish water. Its wetland habitats are connecting the land freshwater and sea into a home to a diversity of plant and animal species. The lake is an important bird area with more than 260 bird species recorded.



Kaštela Bay and Jadro River, Croatia. The bay is one of the most productive site of Central Adriatic Sea situated in a closed coastal area strongly influenced by the freshwater runoff coming from Jadro river and affected by pollution and eutrophication problems.



Neretva River Delta, Croatia. It comprises the largest and the most valuable wetlands of the eastern Adriatic coast. The area is a significant resting and wintering place for migratory species and it provides many valuable ecological services.

The outputs

Analysis of the current state of the trends and the main forcing drivers of the Adriatic coastal system.

Formulation of scenarios regarding the evolution of physical, hydrological, geomorphological and ecological parameters affected by climate change.

Development of management and adaptation to climate change plans in the five pilot sites taking into consideration both the potential impacts at the socio-economic level and the biodiversity protection measures.

Definition of a paradigm to be transferred at Adriatic basin scale, in order to increase the resilience to climate change of the whole cooperation area.