





A.E.N ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΣ - ΣΧΟΛΗ ΠΛΟΙΑΡΧΩΝ

: «

»

/

:

/ 3422

:

:

/				-	
1					
2				-	
3					
4					

.....	. 5
.....	. 6
bstract.....	. 6

1.1) μ μ μ	.....	. 7
1.2) (μ , μ μ).....	μ	. 10
1.3) μ , .....		. 14

2.1) μ μ .....		. 21
2.2) μ μ .....		. 25
2.3) μ μ CO ₂ μ ...		. 29

3.1) μ .....		. 30
3.2) μ .....		. 34
3.3) μ .....		. 37
3.4) μ - μ .....		. 40

4.1) μ .....		. 43
4.2) .....		. 49

	<u>V</u>		
5.1)	μ	μ μ	. 51
		
5.2)			. 57
		
5.3)		μ	. 60
		
	μ	μ	. 62
		
			. 63
		
			. 66
		

μ μ μ μ , μ μ
 μ μ . μ μ μ , μ
 μ μ , μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

ABSTRACT

The climatic change is considered to be a major issue nowadays, requiring immediate and drastic action. Initially, certain climatic factors, such as the nutation of the Earth's virtual axe are being examined. A review of past phenomena is carried out and the examination of their interaction allows us to reconstruct the planet's life puzzle, identifying the factors with a positive or negative effect

After examining a series of processes in connection to the planet's historic data, the scientists managed to combine certain facts and draw rather accurate conclusions that connect the planet's reactions to the external human intervention. After a series of private and international bodies' studies, a prediction effort of the planet's future status is attempted, along with the determination of the methods that will allow the planet to return to its normal function. All this work aims to the acquisition of the total authentic knowledge regarding the planet's status and the specification of effective solutions. Determinant factor is the cooperation between States, which coordinate their actions within International Antipollution Forums in an attempt to keep the planet's geomorfological status intact. They also try to protect the economic interests, the human standard of living and the other living species from extinction.

: μ , μ , μ ,

Keywords: Climate change, environmental pollution, financial instability, environmental disaster.

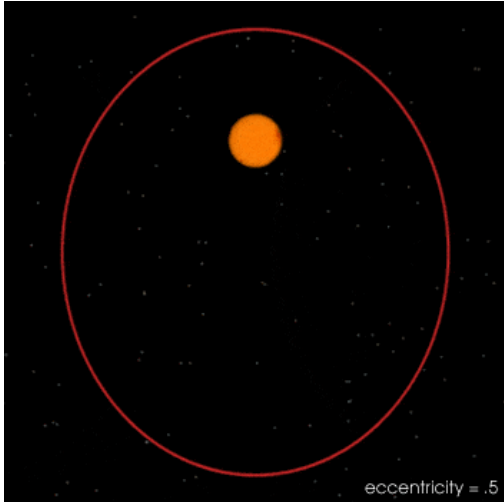
_____ :

1.1) _____ :

_____ : _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ .

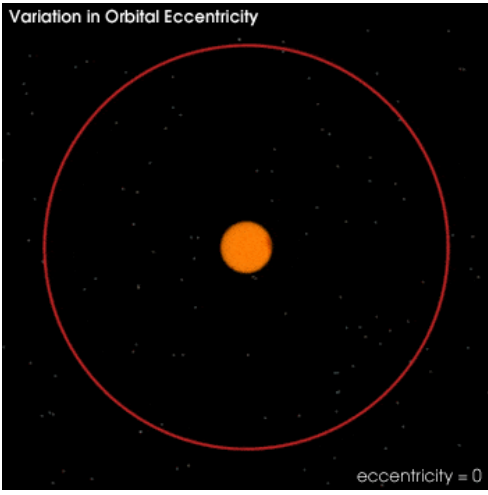
_____ { _____ , " _____ "(=_____ - _____) " _____" } _____ .

_____ (ENSO),
Madden-_____ (MJO),
_____ (_____),
_____ (_____).
6.000 _____ , _____ .



Εικόνα 1.1.1 (εκκεντρότητας μεγέθους =5)

_____ , _____ 2 ° C _____ 3 ° C _____ , _____ .



Εικόνα 1.1.2 (εκκεντρότητα μεγέθους =0)

_____ 5.500 _____ , _____ .
_____ , _____ .
_____ , _____ .
_____ « _____ » _____ , _____ .
_____ . _____ _____ .

4.000

(μ) , μ
 20°C (μ)
 . μ
 μ , μ μ μ
 , μ μ
 μ μ : μ

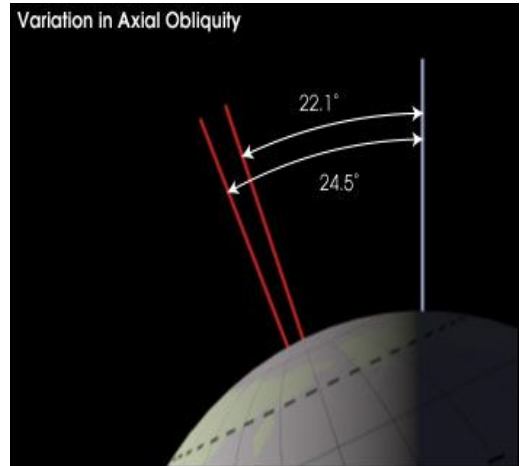
μ μ μ (μ .
 1.1.5). μ μ μ
 (. . μ **James Croll**). μ 1842
 μ μ μ (Davis, 2002).
 1864 Croll
 μ (1.1.1 1.1.2)
 μ (. 1.1.4).
 , 1875 (1.1.3)
 μ (Davis, 2002).

μ μ , μ **Croll**
 μ μ μ
 μ μ , μ μ μ
 μ (Kaufman, 2002).

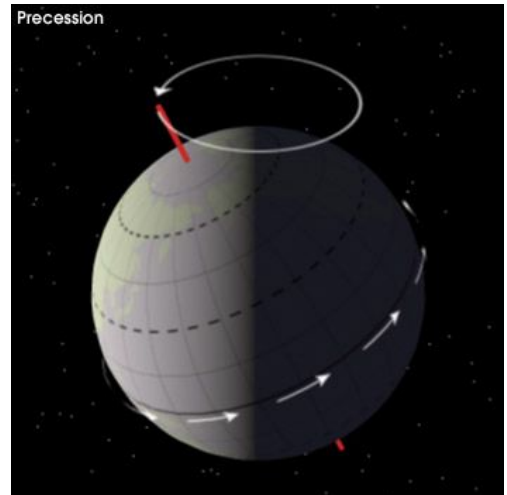
μ μ . μ μ
 μ μ μ
 (μ = 0,0005) μ μ . μ 98.000
 (Davis, 2002). μ

μ (μ 3)
 (4) . μ
 0.016 μ
 6,4 (Berger, 2001). Thomas (2002)

μ , μ μ μ (. μ)



Εικόνα 1.1.4 (Μετάπτωση του άξονα)



Εικόνα 1.1.4 (Κλίση του άξονα)

_____ :

European Commission's Joint Research Centre - Institute for Environment and Sustainability (IES) - (

IES) (JRC). Ispra, (IES) JRC, IES, ICT in-house

European Environment Agency (EEA), (

EEA, 32, EC

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), (

ECDC, CO₂, ECDC, EEO, ECDC, ECDC

❖ μ . μ μ 2005 1774 ppb
 650.000 320 - 790 ppb.

❖ μ μ μ μ 270 ppb
 μ 319 ppb 2005.

μ - μ :

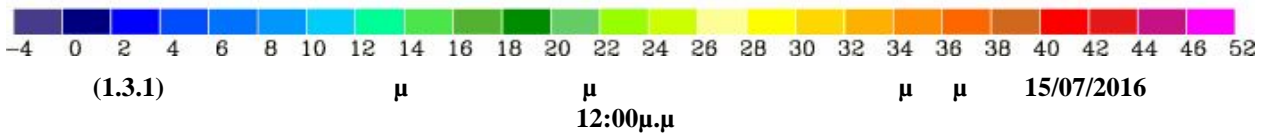
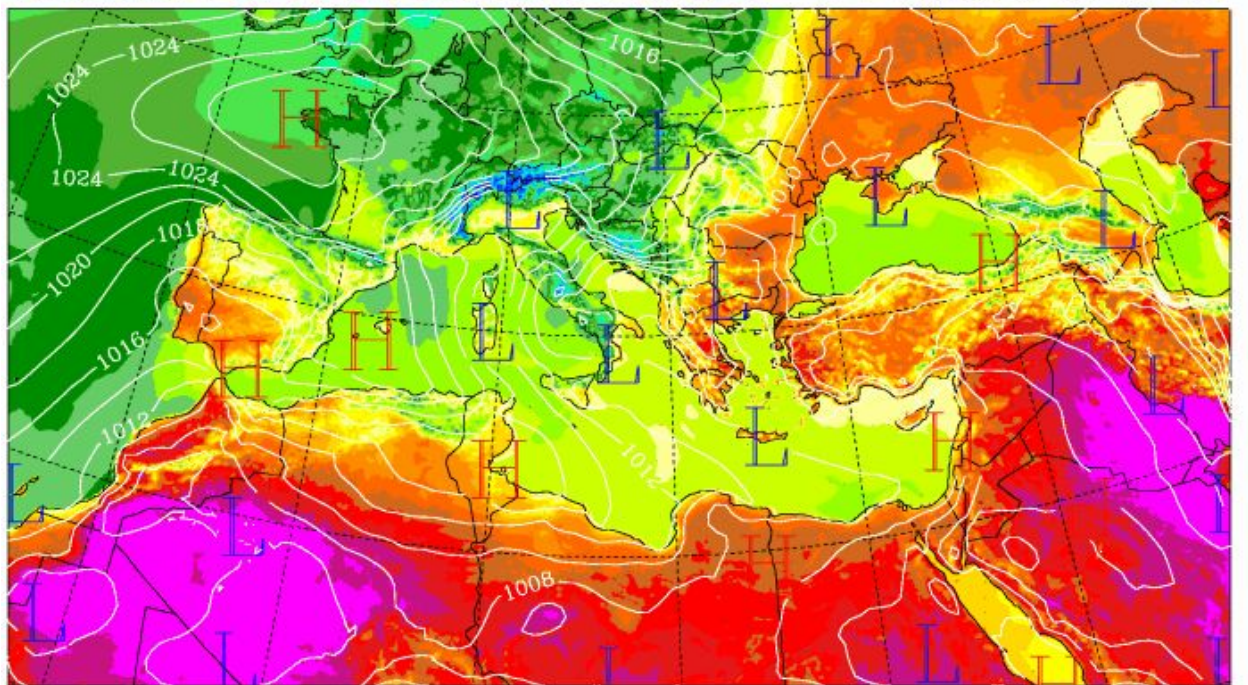
:

(SO ₂). To	SO ₂	« μ	μ	»
μ	μ	μ	μ	μ SO ₂
μ μ H ₂ SO ₄	SO ₂ μ		NO ₂ ,	
(CO).		μ		μ
		μ		
(H ₂ S).			μ	μ
() .				
	μ	μ	μ	(smog).
M (Pb).	μ			μ
	μ			

1915 ,
 (Wyoming)
 "Global Forecast System - Gfs".
 Gfs (07.00 - 13.00 - 19.00 - 01.00)
 (08.00 - 14.00 - 20.00 - 02.00)

.13.1.

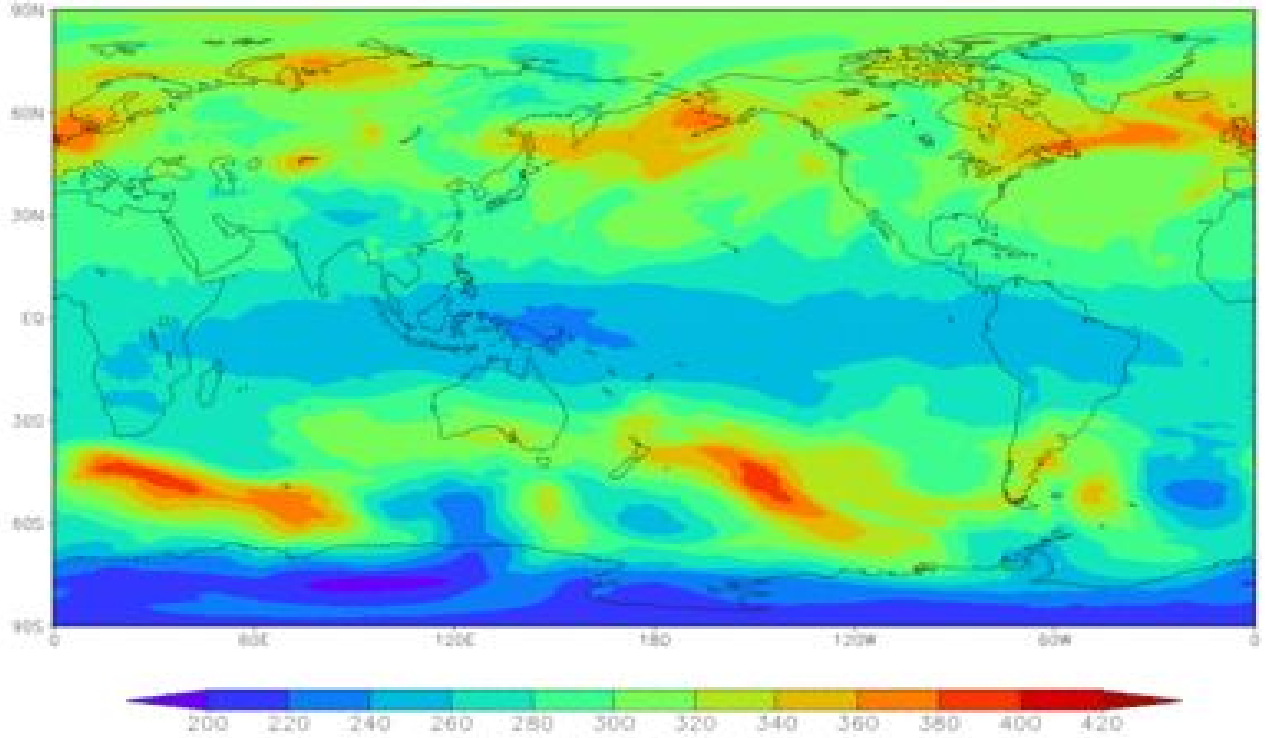
University of Athens (AM&WFG) SKIRON NonHydrostatic
 Temperature at 2m and Sea Level Pressure Fri 15.07.16 at 12 UTC



National Oceanic Aeronautic Administration-

.
 ,
 (, ,
) .
 . 1.3.2.

GFS Entire Atmosphere Total Ozone [Dobson]
 00Z12JUL2012+000Hrs



(1.3.2)
 UTC 12 , 2012, 16 2012, 00 UTC - GFS , 00
 .
 ImageMagick () .

.
 ,
 .
 :

HYCOM: (Hycom), XBTs, ARGO, NRL, NCODA.

GYDAS: GDAS, NCEP, GFS.

NOGAPS: NOGAPS, NOAA, GRIB1, 18, 28, 34.

GFS Forecasts

Model	Grid/Scale	Period of Record	Model Cycle	Output Timestep	Data Access Links
GFS-ANL	004 (0.5°) - Domain	01Jan2007–Present	4/day: 00, 06, 12, 18UTC	+00, (+03, +06 precipitation fields)	Plot | FTP4u | FTP | HTTP | GDS | TDS | HAS
GFS-ANL	003 (1°) - Domain	02Mar2004–Present	4/day: 00, 06, 12, 18UTC	+00, (+03, +06 precipitation fields)	Plot | FTP4u | FTP | HTTP | GDS | TDS | HAS

Model	Grid/Scale	Period of Record	Model Cycle	Output Timestep	Data Access Links
GFS	004 (0.5°) - Domain	10Oct2006–Present (approx. two years to present online)	4/day: 00, 06, 12, 18UTC	3-hourly, +000 to +192 hours	Plot|FTP4u|FTP HTTP TDS HAS
GFS	003 (1°) - Domain	15Feb2005–Present (approx. 6mo to present online)	4/day: 00, 06, 12, 18UTC	3-hourly, +000 to +240 hours; 12-hourly, +252 to +384	Plot|FTP4u|FTP HTTP GDS TDS HAS
GFS-AVN	003 (1°) - Domain	02Mar2004– 15Feb2005	4/day: 00, 06, 12, 18UTC	3-hourly, +000 to +240 hours	Plot|FTP4u HAS
Model	Grid/Scale	Period of Record	Model Cycle	Output Timestep	Data Access Links
GFS-AVN	211 (81km) - Domain	01Jan2003– 30Nov2004	4/day: 00, 06, 12, 18UTC	6-hourly, +000 to +180 hours; 12-hourly +192 to +240 hours	Plot|FTP4u|FTP HTTP
GFS-AVN	213 (95km) - Domain	01Jan2003– 30Nov2004	4/day: 00, 06, 12, 18UTC	6-hourly, +000 to +120 hours	Plot|FTP4u|FTP HTTP
GFS-AVN	203 (190km) - Domain	01Feb2003– 30Nov2004	4/day: 00, 06, 12, 18UTC	6-hourly, +000 to +120 hours	Plot|FTP4u|FTP HTTP
GFS-AVN	202 (190km) - Domain	01Jan2003– 30Nov2004	4/day: 00, 06, 12, 18UTC	6-hourly, +000 to +120 hours	Plot|FTP4u|FTP HTTP
GFS-AVN	201 (381km) - Domain	01Jan2003– 30Nov2004	4/day: 00, 06, 12, 18UTC	6-hourly, +000 to +120 hours	Plot|FTP4u|FTP HTTP
GFS-MRF	205 (190km) - Domain	01Feb2003–	1/day:	12-hourly, +000	Plot|FTP4u|FTP

Model	Grid/Scale	Period of Record	Model Cycle	Output Timestep	Data Access Links
		30Nov2004	00UTC	to +240 hours	HTTP
GFS-MRF	203 (190km) - Domain	01Feb2003– 30Nov2004	1/day: 00UTC	12-hourly, +000 to +240 hours	Plot|FTP4u FTP HTTP
GFS-MRF	202 (190km) - Domain	01Jan2003– 30Nov2004	1/day: 00UTC	12-hourly, +000 to +240 hours	Plot|FTP4u FTP HTTP
GFS-MRF	201 (381km) - Domain	01Jan2003– 30Nov2004	1/day: 00UTC	12-hourly, +000 to +240 hours	Plot|FTP4u FTP HTTP

**** Source: Legacy NCEP NOAA Port GFS-AVN and GFS-MRF Analysis and Forecasts.**

2.1)

1880.

1.0 °C.

20

1979.

1991m)

30.000

1980

1995.

Summary of distinct climatic periods during the Holocene epoch

Period	Name	Climate conditions
14,000 years ago	Holocene warming	Slow warming from the last ice age, large ice melt
10,000 - 8500 BC	Younger - Dryas	Rapid cooling, prolonged cold period, then Rapid warming
5000 - 3000 BC	Climatic optimum	Warm conditions, temperatures were perhaps 1 to 2 degrees Celsius warmer than they are today. Great ancient civilizations began and flourished.
3000 - 2000 BC		Cooling trend, drops in sea level and the emergence of many islands.
2000 - 1500 BC		Short warming trend
1500 - 750 BC		Colder temperatures and renewed ice growth, sea level drop of between 2 to 3 meters below present day levels.
1100 - 1300 AD	Little Climatic Optimum or Medieval Optimum	Warm, warmest climate since the Climatic Optimum, Vikings established settlements on Greenland and Iceland.
1300 - 1550 AD		Cool and more extreme weather; abandonment of settlements in the Southwest United States,
1550 to 1850 AD	Little Ice Age	Coldest temperatures since the beginning of the Holocene. Populations die from crop failure and famine in Europe.
1850 AD - present	Contemporary climate	Warming trend

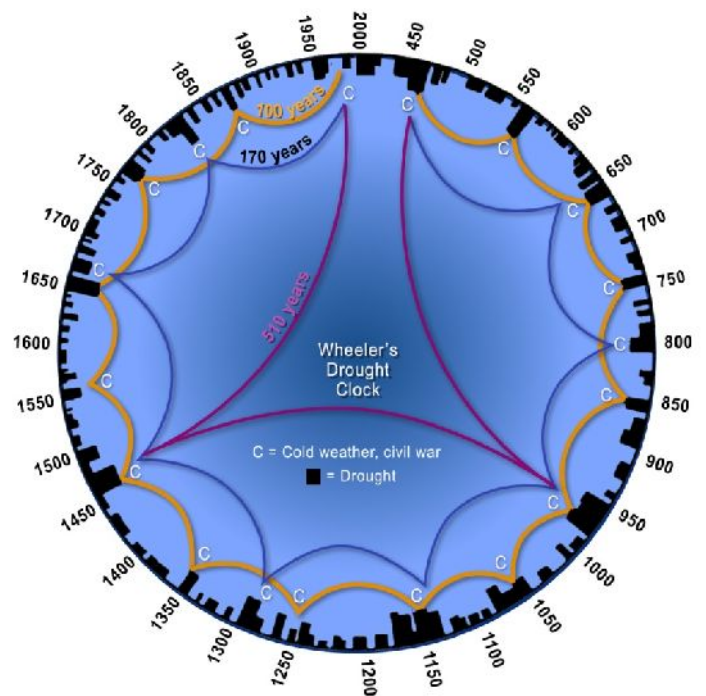
2.1.1 (: μ , μ).

μ μ 1880 μ μ .

(Holocene), 10
 12
), MIS 1
 15 - 19
 1,0-1,5 °C
 :2007-2010.
 Raymond H. Wheeler
 1550 . 2.1.2.

Raymond H. Wheeler (1892-1961)

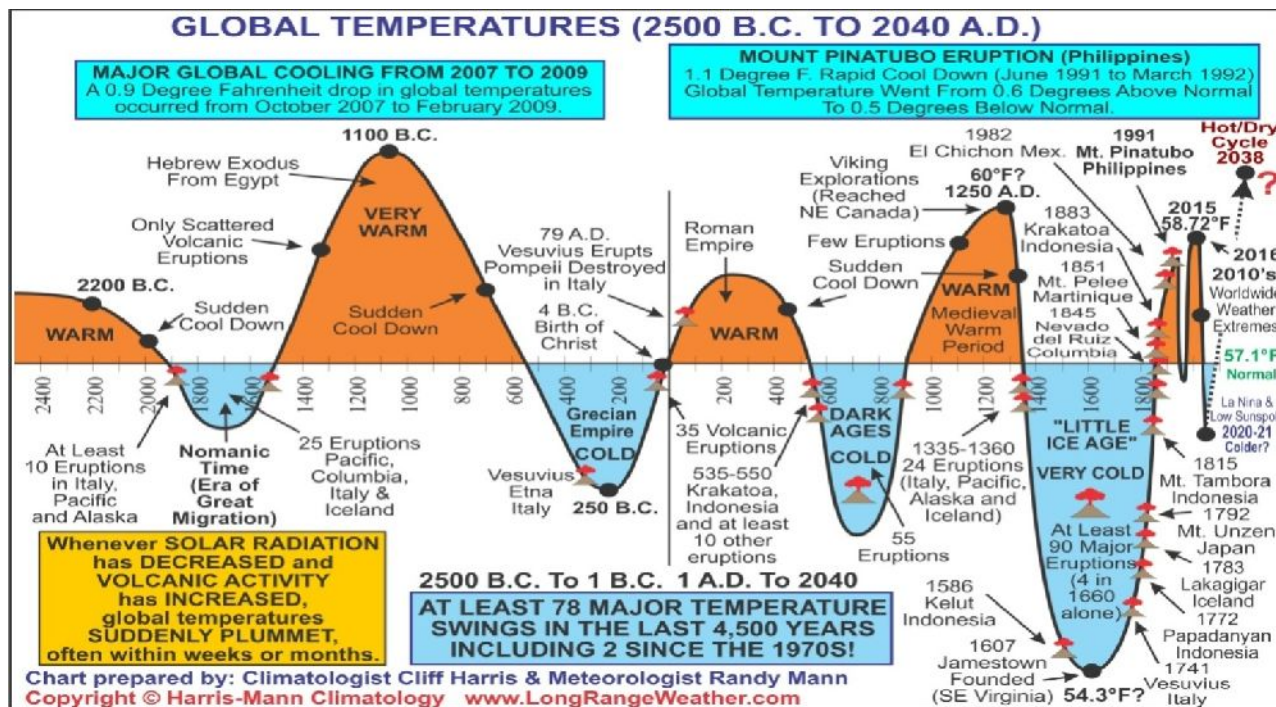
170
 1930 - 1950,
 20
 600
 100
 170
 100



2.1.2, Dr. Wheeler's.

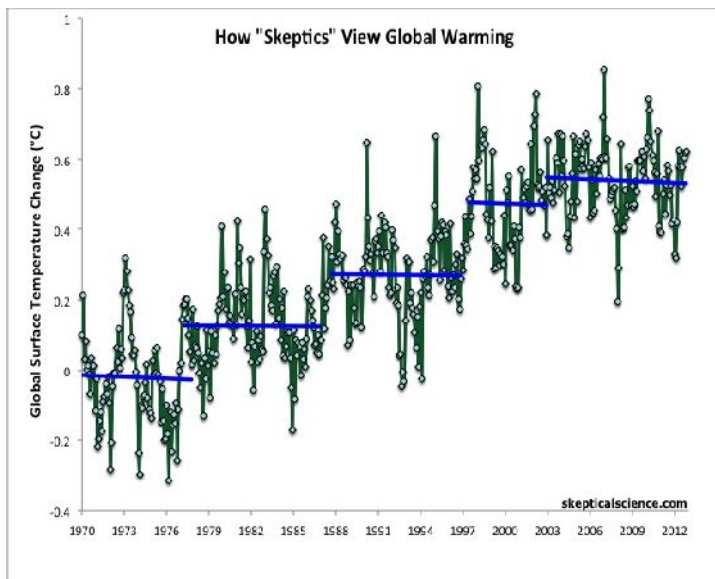
(2.1.2)

2.1.3



2.1.3:

μ
μ
, μ μ
μ
μ μ μ
μ
μ
μ
« μ »
μ
2,3
μ
μ
μ
μ μ
μ



2.1.4, μ

(_____)

μ μ μ . μ

« ».

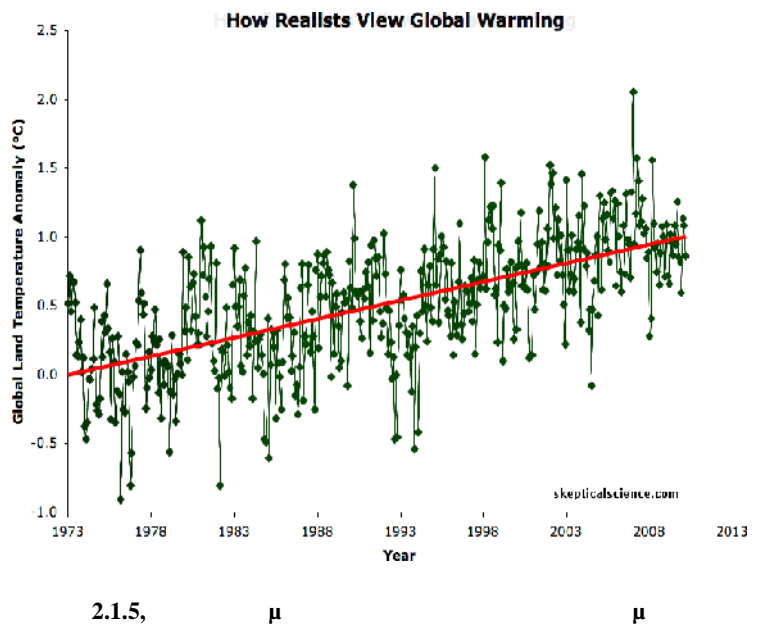
« »

μ μ

μ μ . 2.1.4

μ μ Berkeley Earth
0.27°C

2.1.5.



2.1.5,

, μ

10 . μ

« μ » «μ μ μ ».

μ 1995, μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ 1980- μ

Dr. Richard Muller

μ μ . μ

μ μ , μ μ , μ μ μ . μ

μ μ μ μ μ CO₂ μ μ μ .

2.2)

World: Highest Temperature: 58°C (134°F) 1913. 2010-2012 El Azizia (WMO)

World: Highest Temperature:

World: Highest Temperature: 58°C (134°F) 1913. 2010-2012 El Azizia (WMO)



2.2.1 Photograph of old Greenland Ranch Station, California, USA

	Place	Date	Degrees Fahrenheit	Degrees Celsius
World (Antarctica)	Vostok	July 21, 1983	-129	-89
Asia	Oimekon, Russia	Feb. 6, 1933	-90	-68
	Verkhoyansk, Russia	Feb. 7, 1892	-90	-68
Greenland	Northice	Jan. 9, 1954	-87	-66
North America (excl. Greenland)	Snag, Yukon, Canada	Feb. 3, 1947	-81	-63
United States	Prospect Creek, Alaska	Jan. 23, 1971	-80	-62
U.S. (excl. Alaska)	Rogers Pass, Mont.	Jan. 20, 1954	-70	-56.5
Europe	Ust 'Shchugor, Russia	Jan. 1	-67	-55
South America	Sarmiento, Argentina	June 1, 1907	-27	-33
Africa	Ifrane, Morocco	Feb. 11, 1935	-11	-24
Australia	Charlotte Pass, N.S.W.	June 29, 1994	-9	-22
Oceania	Mauna Kea, Hawaii	May 17, 1979	12	-11

2.2.2, μ μ μ

58°C
6°C.

World: Lowest Temperature:

Stephen Warren,
22/8/2007:
1983.

	T	E	P	H	V	W	G
T ₂₀₀	-31.5	-44.4	-57.9	-63.5	-68.5	-72.8	-75.8
T ₁₀₀	-23.5	-38.2	-50.8	-55.5	-60.5	-64.5	-66.5
T ₅₀	-12.5	-20.5	-28.5	-32.5	-36.5	-39.5	-41.5
T ₂₀	-5.5	-10.5	-15.5	-18.5	-21.5	-23.5	-25.5
T ₁₀	-1.5	-3.5	-5.5	-6.5	-7.5	-8.5	-9.5
T ₅	-0.5	-1.5	-2.5	-3.5	-4.5	-5.5	-6.5
T ₂	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-1.4	-1.7	-2.0
T ₁	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7

-89,4°C
drought & flood Vostok, Antarctica
[77°32'S, 106°40'E, elevation: 3420m
(11,220ft)].
Vostok 1991.
129 ° F
1960

2.2.3, drought & flood
-89,2°C,
2.2.2, drought flood (1997)
2.2.3

World: Highest Sea Level Air Pressure Below 750 meters

1200GMT 31/12/1968,
1083.8 hPa.
Agata ()
2001
2012
750 μ
750

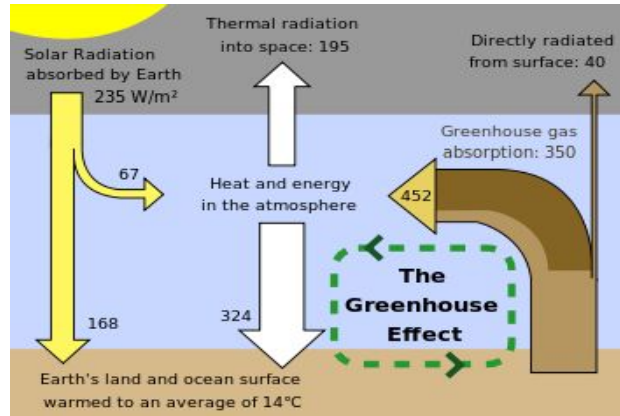
World: Highest Sea Level Air Pressure Above 750 meters

30 μ, 2004 Tosontsengel, 2 μ., (1800
UTC) 846,5 hPa, 1.725,8 m,
-44.8°C, WMO
1089.1mb .
WMO



3.1.1 μ 1955-2015
Data sources: CSIRO, 2016, MRI/JMA, 2016 NOAA, 2016
Web update: August 2016

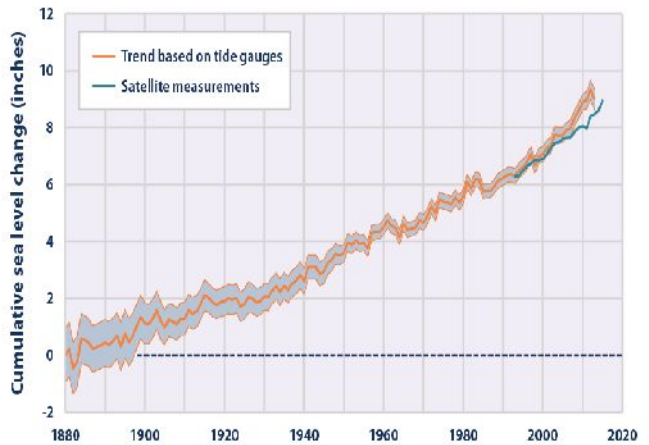
3.1.1



3.1.2

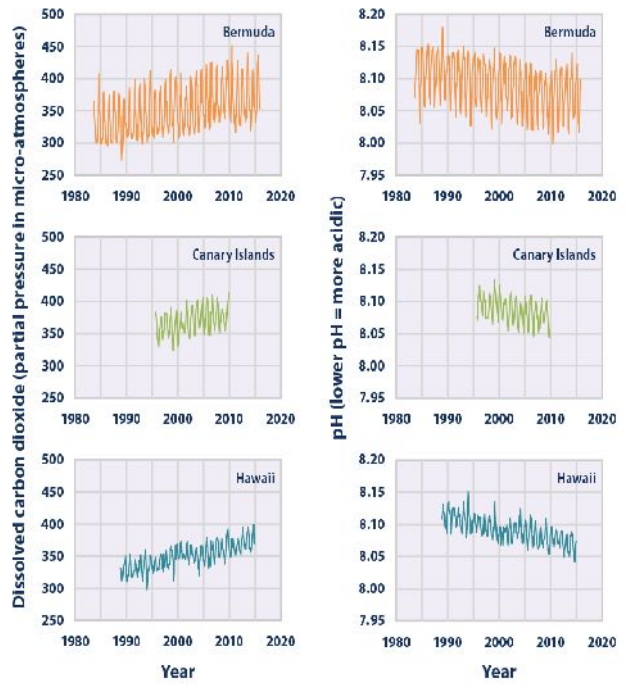
1955.

90%



3.1.4

1880-2015
 Data sources: CSIRO, 2015 NOAA, 2016
 Web update: August 2016



3.1.5

, 1983-2015, Data sources: Bates, 2016 González-Dávila, 2012 Dore, 2015 Web update: August 2016

(Relative sea)

(absolute sea)

3.1.5) ... (CO₂) ... 250 ... 28% ...

3.2) ...

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). ... 2006 ... 2000- ... 2050 ... 5%

3.2.3

3.2.1-

Cistus spp, Quercus spp, Ceanothus spp

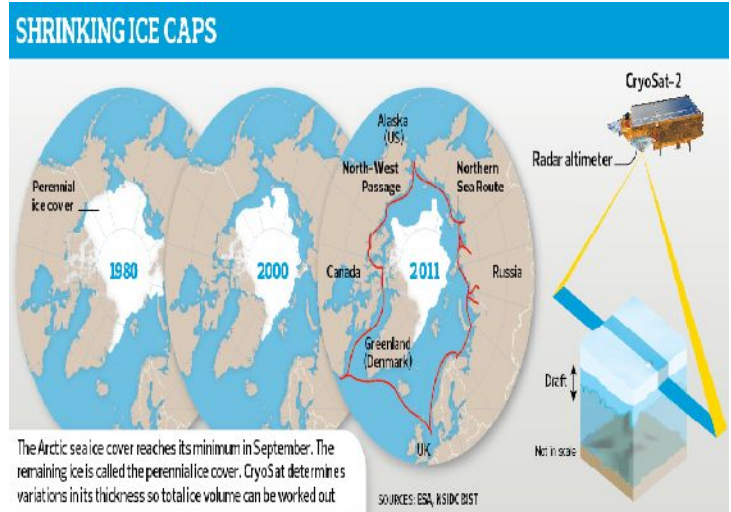
Eremophila spp,

Quercus spp,

(CO₂)

CO₂ μ . 80%, μ

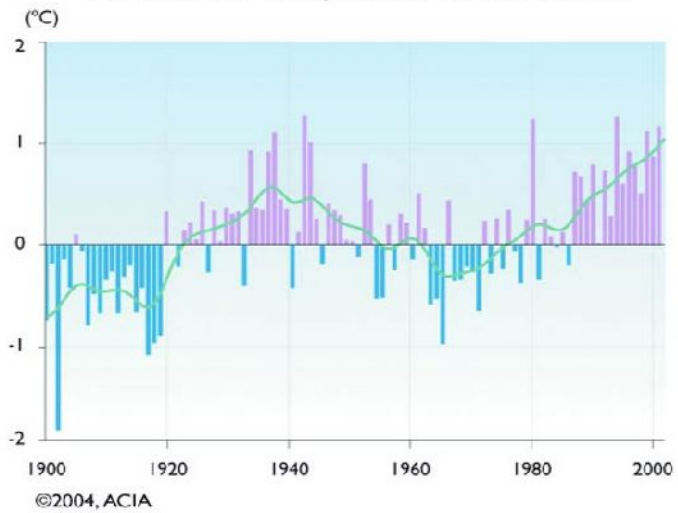
3.3)



3.3.1 Source: (ACIA) Arctic Climate Impact Assessment

1899

Observed Arctic Temperature, 1900 to Present



3.3.2 Source: (ACIA) Arctic Climate Impact Assessment

SA jet propulsion laboratory of California, Surendra Adhikari.

Adhikari.

μ μ μ μ μ

μ
μ

μ

Adhikari
Erik Ivins,

μ

μ

μ

,

μ μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ μ

μ

μ

μ

,

μ ,

1880

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

μ

.

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

,

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

μ

μ

μ

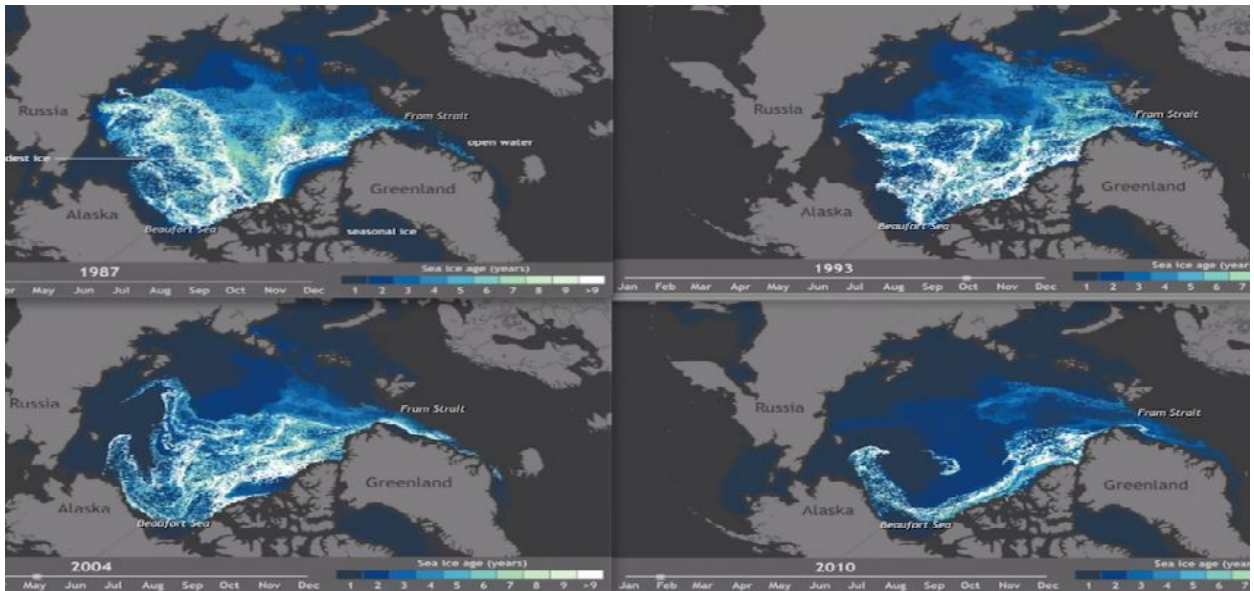
μ 1.000.000.

μ

,

μ

,



3.3.3

. Source: NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

,

,

,

3.3.2

5

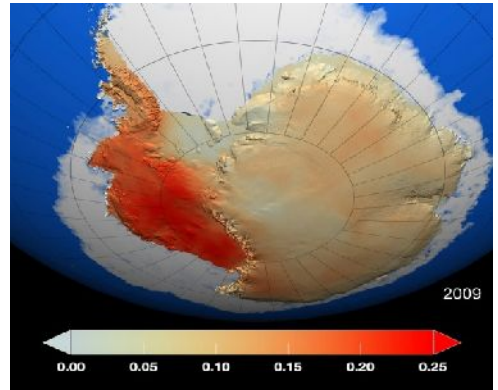
10.

3.3.1/3.3.3

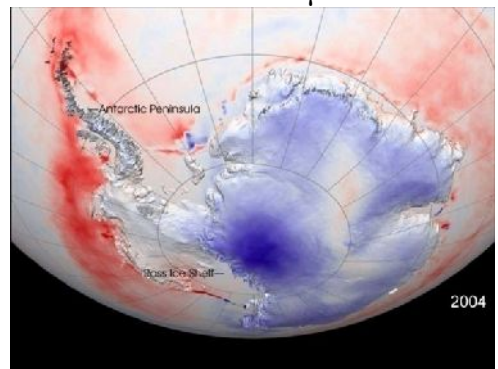
2100 4%

3 °C

50



3.3.5 2009. Source: NASA



3.3.4 2004. Source: NASA

1955, 1 °C.

Amudsen.

87%

50

μ

12 2014 WAISI (west Antarctic ice sheet initiative), 182.000 km² (70.000) Thwaites Amudsen. Thwaites 1.2m (4 ft). Thwaites 1.2m, 3-4m. 4-5m WAIS (West Antarctic Ice Sheet): 14 1992 2011, Thwaites 50

3.4) - GCMs



3.4.1 Perito Moreno,

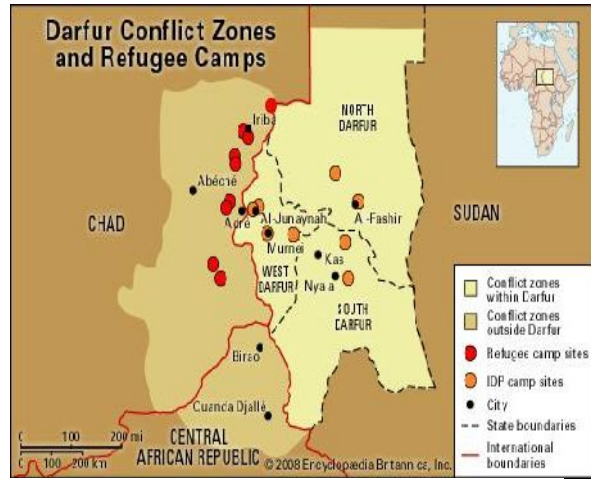
(CO₂)

GCMs (General Circulation Models).

3.4.1.

uu

Rudolf Kjellén 1899.



3.4.2

Yemen and the Middle East –

Neil Morisetti (2013),

Robert

W. Corell climate scientist). (1,9),

Corell, μ

task Force (μ)

μ μ . μ
 μ μ μ 2, μ ,
 μ : : μ μ
 , μ , μ , μ , μ ,
 μ , μ .
 μ μ μ μ , 1992. ..
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 - μ μ μ μ μ μ - μ
 μ μ μ 3 μ μ
 :
 • μ (. μ
 • μ μ μ
 • μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ , μ , μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ , project, μ μ μ .
 - μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 : μ :
 ■ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 ■ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 ■ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 ■ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 ■ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 1. μ μ μ μ μ μ ,
 2. μ μ μ μ μ μ .

μ 2020.

5.1) μ μ μ .

_____:

μ , μ μ

_____ (IPCC).

« μ μ μ

800.000 », IPCC. μ

40% , - μ μ ,

Business Insider μ μ

μ μ

1. μ :

μ , , μ μ 2030, μ μ

μ μ μ 700.000.000.000 , μ

μ .

2. μμ μ μ 2050.

(2005-2015) , 2008,

36.000.000 . 20.000.000 μ

μ , μ μ 200.000.000

μ 2050

3. μ 627.000 2012. μ μ ,

μ μ μ 30 μ μ

50 , μ μ

μ μ μ

μ , μ μ μ μ

μ .

4. μ μ 2100. μ

μ , μ μ μ μ μ .

5. μ 8% μ μ μ 2100.

2013, 1,3 μμ μ μ μ μ

μ . 8% μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ « μ μ 2 μ μ 2100.»



_____ μ _____ :

(_____), μ _____ μ _____ . μ _____ μ _____ μ - μ _____ μ ,
 μ _____ μ - _____ :

- i. _____ μ _____
- ii. _____ μ _____
- iii. _____ μ _____
- iv. _____ μ _____
- v. _____ μ _____
- vi. _____ μ _____
- vii. _____ μ _____ μ _____ .

_____ μ _____

Ο _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ .
 _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ . _____ , _____ , _____

_____ μ _____	_____	_____	
_____ μ _____	☹ ☹ ☹	_____ μ _____ μ _____	
_____	😊😊😊	_____ , _____	
_____ μ _____	😊	_____ / _____	
_____ μ _____	😊😊	_____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____	

5.1.i: _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ .
 _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ ,
 _____ μ _____ μ _____

5.1.i.

€16,8

2010-2020.

€43 2010 €505 2020.

μ

5.1.ii).



2010-2020

€7,1

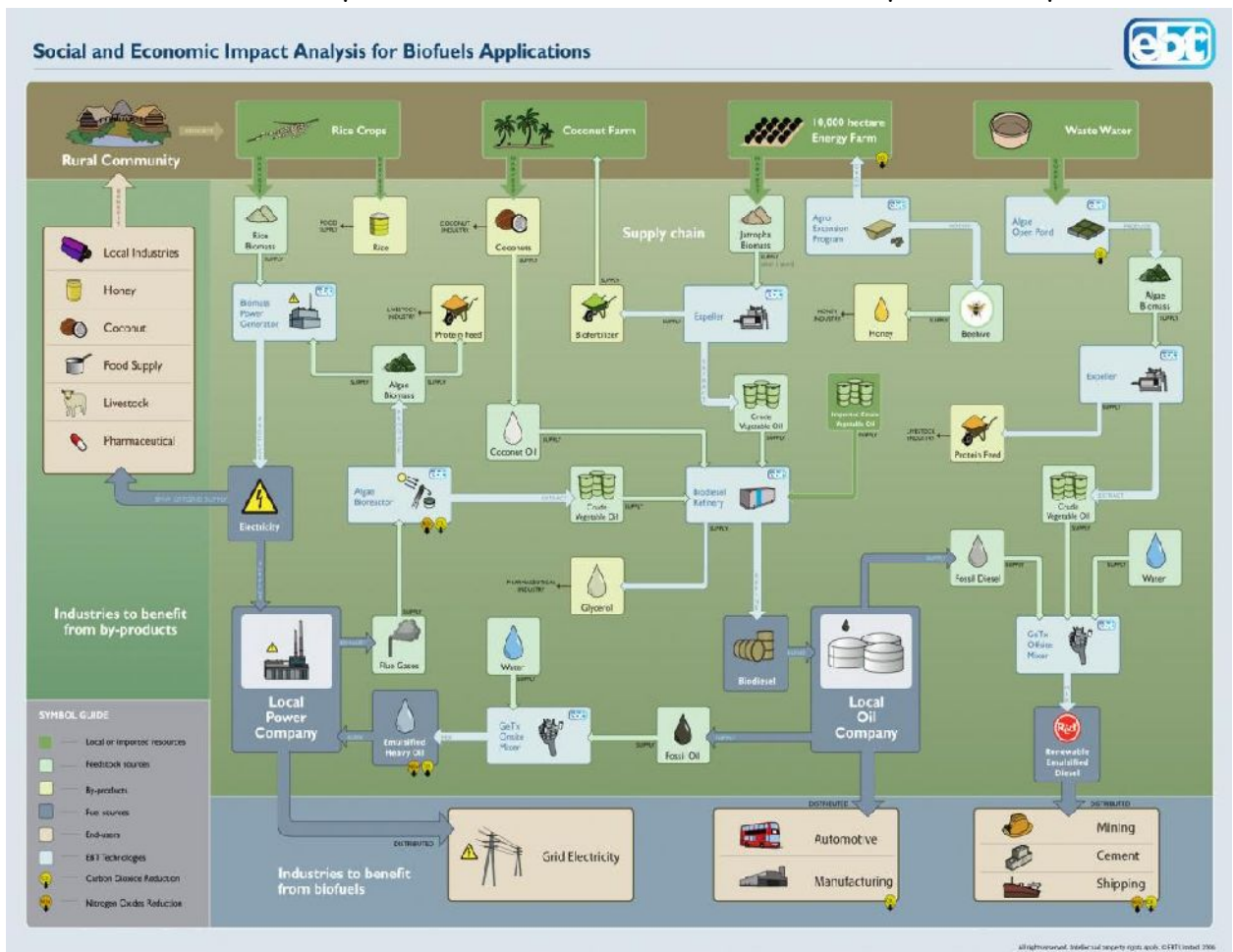
CO₂ (zero-E buildings),

2010/31/)



μ	μ	μ	
μ	☺	μ	

5.1.iii



E 5.1.iv:

μ .

«Heavy weather damage- near casualty» (DNV) 2001.

5

management

OILPOL ANNEX ES, SECAs, ECAs

MARPOL

2004

•

•

•

GCM: (GCM) Navier-Stokes (GCMs (AGCM OGCM) GCMs

GFDRR: (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction Recover) 400 34 9 GFDRR

GIS:

GRF:

HYCOM: Hycom (NOPP), (GODAE), Hybrid Ocean Model.

IES: (IES)

IPCC: (IPCC)

MARPOL: MARPOL 73/78 1973 1978 MARPOL 73/78.

MJO: (Madden Julian Oscillation) CLIVAR (Madden Julian Oscillation) 2006.

NAM: (North America Model),

NAO: H (NAO)

NOAA: o National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

WHO-GHO: Global Health Organization- 150 HIV

SECA: (Sulfur Emissions Control Area. (SOx, NOx, ODS, VOC) 1997 2005.

- REFERENCES

1. American Meteorology Society (AMS), glossary of meteorology. (2016)
2. Springer link Scientific Documents (2016),
3. Oxford bibliographies, synoptic climatology. Scott Sheridan, Cameron Lee, www.oxfordbibliographies.com. (2016)
4. Science Direct, Applied Climatology, John E. Hobbs & K. J. Gregory, www.sciencedirect.com. (2016)
5. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), www.wmo.int. (2016).
6. European Climate Adaptation Platform (ECAP), climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu. (2016).
7. Hyogo, Hyogo Framework for Actions (HFA), Hyogo, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), www.unisdr.org. (2016).
8. NOAA, (National Oceanic Aeronautic Administration-), (Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), www.ncdc.noaa.gov. 'http://www.atmo.arizona.edu. (2016).
9. Cambridge. 1.1.1, 3.
10. Global Temperature Trends From 2500 B.C. To 2040 A.D. (2016). http://www-longrangeweather.com/global_temperatures. (2016).
11. Prediction of true temperature cycles, PhD. Raymond H. Wheeler's Drought clock, PhD Raymond H. Wheeler, http://worldcyclesinstitute.com, (2016).
12. Harris- Mann Climatology and long range weather, Climatologist Cliff Harris and Meteorologist Randy Mann theory, http://www.longrangeweather.com. (2016).
13. Fitzpatrick, M.F., and S.G. Warren, 2007: The relative importance of clouds and sea ice for the solar energy budget of the Southern Ocean. J. Climate, 20, 941-954. (2016).
14. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), University of Arizona, (2016). http://wmo.asu.edu/world-lowest-temperature. (2016).
15. (2011), (2016).
16. IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). 2013. Climate change 2013: The physical science basis. Working Group I contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. www.ipcc.ch. (2016).
17. Levitus, S., J.I. Antonov, T.P. Boyer, O.K. Baranova, H.E. Garcia, R.A. Locarnini, A.V. Mishonov, J.R. Reagan, D. Seidov, E.S. Yarosh, and M.M. Zweng. 2012. World ocean heat content and thermosteric sea level change (0–2000 m), 1955–2010. (2016).
18. CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation). 2016 update to data originally published in: Domingues, C.M., J.A. Church, N.J. White, P.J. Gleckler, S.E.

- Wijffels, P.M. Barker, and J.R. Dunn. 2008. Improved estimates of upper-ocean warming and multi-decadal sea-level rise 453:1090–1094 www-.cmar.csiro.au. (2016).
21. MRI/JMA (Meteorological Research Institute/Japan Meteorological Agency). 2016 update to data originally published in: Ishii, M., and M. Kimoto. 2009. Reevaluation of historical ocean heat content variations with time-varying XBT and MBT depth bias corrections. *J. Oceanogr.* 65:287–299. (2016).
 22. Titus, J.G., E.K. Anderson, D.R. Cahoon, S. Gill, R.E. Thiel, and J.S. Williams. 2009. Coastal sensitivity to sea-level rise: A focus on the Mid-Atlantic region. U.S. Climate Change Science Program and the Subcommittee on Global Change Research.
 23. University of Colorado at Boulder. 2016. Sea level change: 2016 release trend map. Accessed June 2016. <http://sealevel.colorado.edu>. (2016).
 24. NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). 2016. Laboratory for Satellite Altimetry: Sea level rise. Accessed June 2016. www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov. (2016).
 25. Calculated from numbers in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. From 1750 to present: total human emissions of 545 Pg C and ocean uptake of 155 Pg C. Source: IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). 2013. *Climate change 2013: The physical science basis. Working Group I contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report*. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1. (2016).
 26. Wootton, J.T., C.A. Pfister, and J.D. Forester. 2008. Dynamic patterns and ecological impacts of declining ocean pH in a high-resolution multi-year dataset. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 105(48):18848–18853. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19033205>. (2016).
 27. μ μ μ , μ , μ , μ , <http://www.plantsdb.gr>. (2016).
 28. Union of concerned Scientists, *Global Warming Effects Around the World, Forced migrations and extinctions*. <http://www.climatehotmap.org>. (2016).
 29. National Geographic, *Climate Change Is Moving the North Pole*, NASA jet propulsion laboratory, Surendra Adhikari. nationalgeographic.com/2016/04/160408-climate-change. (2016).
 30. ACIA (Arctic Climate Impact Assessment), μ <http://www.acia.uaf.edu>. (2016).
 31. Cool Antarctica, *Antarctica Global Warming - The effects of Global Warming on Antarctica*. NASA (National Aeronautic and Space Administration). [http://www-coolantarctica.com/Antarctica fact file](http://www-coolantarctica.com/Antarctica%20fact%20file). (2016).
 32. WAIS (West Antarctica Ice Sheet Initiative), *climatology science programs- workshop*. www.waisworkshop.org. (2016).
 33. Harrison, S. 2009. Climate sensitivity: implications for the response of mountain geomorphological systems to future climate change. In *Periglacial and Paraglacial Processes and Environments*, ed. J. Knight, and S. Harrison, 257–265. London: Geological Society of London, Special Publication, 320. (2016).
 34. Berti M, Martina MLV, Franceschini S, Pignone S, Simoni A, Pizziolo M (2012) Probabilistic rainfall thresholds for landslide occurrence using a Bayesian approach. *J Geophys Res-Earth*. (2016).
 35. *The Geopolitical Implications of Environmental Change*, Alexander B. Murphy Professor of Geography and Demian Hommel Doctoral Candidate in Geography. geog.uoregon.edu/murphy/articles/murphy%20hommel%20with%20figures.pdf. (2016).
 36. *The Daily Climate, The new geopolitics of global warming, Yemen - the Middle East and Africa*, Neil Morisetti Back Admiral of U.K and Security (2013), Robert W. Corell climate scientist. <http://www.dailyclimate.org>. (2016).
-

37. <http://www.e-rheumatology.gr/>. (2016).
38. Grace Communications Foundation, "The Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources". <http://www.gracelinks.org/>. (2016).
39. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Fact sheet: Financing climate change action Investment and financial flows for a strengthened response to climate change. <http://unfccc.int/>. (2016).
40. European Food Information Council (EFIC), <http://www.eufic.org/>. (2016).
41. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2007). Fourth assessment report: climate change 2007 (AR4).
42. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2008). Climate change: implications for food safety.
43. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] (2014). Fifth assessment report: climate change 2013 (AR5). Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis.
44. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] (2013). Climate Change 2013- The Physical Science Basis - Working Group I Contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: Summary for Policymakers.
45. Miraglia M, Marvin HJ, Kleter GA, et al. (2009). Climate change and food safety: An emerging issue with special focus on Europe. *Food Chemical Toxicology* 47:1009-1021.
46. FAO (2003). Trade reforms and food security. Rome: FAO.
47. Semenza JC & Menne B (2009). Climate change and infectious diseases in Europe. *Lancet Infectious Diseases* 9:365-375.
48. Morand S, Owers KA, Waret-Szkuta A, et al. (2013). Climate variability and outbreaks of infectious diseases in Europe. *Scientific Reports* 3 Article No. 1774:1-6.
49. Tirado MC, Clarke R, Jaykus LA, et al. (2010). Climate change and food safety: a review. *Food Research International* 43:1745-1765.
50. Russell. R, Paterson M & Lima N (2010). How will climate change affect mycotoxins in food? *Food Research International* 43:1902–1914.
51. Nichols G & Lake I (2012). Water and food-borne diseases under climate change (pp. 200-226). In: Vardoulakis S & Heaviside C (eds.) *Health effects of climate change in the UK 2012 - current evidence, recommendations and research gaps*. Oxfordshire, UK: Health Protection Agency.
52. EFSA website, Modelling, predicting and mapping the emergence of aflatoxins in cereals in the EU Due to climate change. Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00812. Published 23 January 2012.
53. EFSA website, Mycotoxins. (2016).
54. <http://www.bankofgreece.gr/BoGDocuments>. 2011.
55. <http://www.opengov.gr/>. (2016).
56. EUR-lex, Access to European Union Law. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/>. (2016).
57. Agroenergy, Agroenergy A.E, <http://www.agroenergy.gr/>. (2016).
58. Australian Academy of Science, What does science say about options to address climate changeq? <https://www.science.org/>. (2016).