

EGU24 Media Tip Sheet: Tourism

Today, humans can travel the world with relative ease. Many of the places we go rely on tourism, yet tourism may compete with local needs for resources like water. Researchers explore these problems, as well as ways to preserve important sites and make tourism more sustainable. Consider the Paris 2024 Olympics: It will be the first organized according to sustainability principles.

Tourism water demand modelling in Mediterranean cities under current and future climate

The Mediterranean coast hosts millions of tourists each summer while contending with low rainfall. Moreover, water demand for irrigation means competition for a scarce resource. As water scarcity events become more frequent, researchers seek to understand tourism water demand. Here, they focus on Rimini, Italy and Benidorm, Spain—popular beach destinations.

Wed, 17 Apr, 10:50–10:52 CEST, PICO spot A, PICOA.1

Session [HS5.3.5](#)

From the UN Agenda 2030 to the organisation of a mega sustainable event: the case study of Paris 2024 Olympics

The 2024 Olympics, to be held in Paris, will be the first organized according to sustainability principles set forth by the UN Agenda, published in 2015. This work evaluates the long-term impacts on the city. In other words, how will constructing and updating venues and infrastructure affect Paris, and how can these impacts be quantified?

Wed, 17 Apr, 11:10–11:20 CEST, Room 0.15

Session [NH9.8](#)

Cave Tourism in Switzerland: Implications for Preservation and Interpretation of Subterranean Ge heritage

Caves provide opportunities for geological and ecological exploration while allowing tourists to appreciate their beauty. Here, scientists consider nine caves in Switzerland by accounting for different types of values they provide. For example, the team found robust infrastructure in these caves, but a deficit of climate monitoring.

Wed, 17 Apr, 11:25–11:35 CEST, Room G1

Session [GM5.5](#)



Geoheritage Assessment of Geosites in NEOM, Saudi Arabia: in the perspective of Geotourism and Geoconservation

Geosites are natural landscapes that may be valuable both scientifically and economically. In this project, called NEOM, a team of researchers assess fourteen geosites in Saudi Arabia to consider whether they can provide scientific and educational value while also serving tourists with minimal degradation.

Wed, 17 Apr, 12:05–12:15 CEST, Room G1

Session [GM5.5](#)

Risk of falling stone material on the Ramps of Piazzale Michelangelo in Florence

The Ramps of Piazzale Michelangelo in Florence, Italy is popular with both tourists and residents. The staircases feature stone balustrades topped with sandstone caps attacked by rainwater, resulting in dissolution of veins and cement, and thus, instability and rockfall risk. This study explores how to identify dangerous blocks and considers safe interventions.

Wed, 17 Apr, 15:05–15:15 CEST, Room 0.31/32

Session [CL3.2.2](#)

Exploring outdoor thermal comfort perception of tourists and locals inside a historic fort of a desert city using mixed method approach

Jaisalmer India, located in the hot, arid Thar desert, is a popular tourist destination and UNESCO world heritage site. Researchers study the thermal comfort of both tourists and locals, and consider ways to improve the thermal comfort of both groups.

Wed, 17 Apr, 16:25–16:35 CEST, Room F1

Session [CL2.5](#)

Estimating and Suggesting measures to reduce carbon emissions and water footprint linked to water collection, agriculture, and tourism in the Canary Islands (Spain)

The Canary Islands, an archipelago of Spain, face a variety of climate change-related problems like rising sea level and decrease in water resources. This project assesses the carbon and water footprints of major economic drivers, including tourism. Seawater desalination and tourist activities both contribute substantially to greenhouse gas generation.

Thurs, 18 Apr, 10:57–10:59 CEST, PICO spot 3

Session [HS7.3](#)