

HIRIAK BERO BOLADEN AURREAN

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Bero-boladak dira klima-aldaketaren ondorio kezkarrietako bat. Muturreko beroa bereziki kezkarria da hirietan, hiriko bero-uharte efektua eragiten baitu. Gas-isuriak azkar murriztu behar ditugu, eta, aldi berean, esposizioa eta kalteberatasuna murriztu, eta hirien erresilientzia eta egokitzeko gaitasun orokorra areagotu. Azpiegitura berdeak eta urdinak hedatzea hiriko bero-uharte-efektua indargabetzeko neurririk eraginkorrenetako bat da. Hala ere, tokiko egoeretara egokitutako hainbat estrategiaren konbinazioa da indartsuena.

[Ikerketa Zentro Bateratuaren \(JRC\)](#) politiken txostenak hirietan bero larria nola landu aztertzen du, eta gomendioak, jardunbide hobek eta analisi-tresnak eskaintzen ditu, erabil daitezkeenak.



EU cities and heat extremes

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Heatwaves** are one of the most concerning consequences of climate change, with record-breaking temperatures becoming more frequent and intense, and projected to continue.
- Extreme heat is particularly alarming in cities, where it leads to the **Urban Heat Island** effect.
- In response to the Urban Heat Island effect, both **mitigation** (reducing emissions) and **adaptation** (increasing overall resilience) actions are needed.
- The deployment of urban **green and blue infrastructures** is regarded as one of the most effective measures to counteract heat extremes in cities.
- Measurable **indicators and evaluation tools** to monitor progress vis-à-vis the implementation of mitigation and adaptation solutions are strongly advocated.
- Although single-point actions at the local level can already offer a significant contribution to the containment of heat extremes, their **integration and scaling up** are required to make a difference.

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