



Climate change taking its toll on Greek monuments

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Global warming is threatening ancient Greek monuments, among them the

Acropolis, one of the most-visited archaeological sites in the world, scientists have said.

The threat of climate change to Greece's ancient monuments is continuing to worsen.

That's the conclusion by scientists at a two-day conference from the impact of global warming on cultural heritage.

ACADEMY OF ATHENS CLIMATOLOGY PROFESSOR AND EXPERT CHRISTOS ZEREFOS, SAYING:

"We have floods, we have droughts, we have all kinds of extreme phenomena that they really threaten monuments that stood here safe for thousands of years.

Now they are threatened."

Air pollution and acid rain in the Greek capital Athens are eroding this marble.

And extreme weather phenomena have caused structural problems in the ancient walls and temples that decorate the city.

The Acropolis hill, where the Parthenon stands, is probably the country's best preserved archaeological site.

But even that shows signs of damage from climate change.

GREEK CULTURE MINISTRY GENERAL SECRETARY, MARIA VLAZAKI, SAYING:

"Every year, we have more cases that have problems.

And we give more money, unexpected money to protect the walls of a city that had no problem before, to protect a coastal area. And it's something that happens suddenly."

Since 2004, engineers and restorers have used innovative laser technology to clean pollution off the surface of the ancient monuments.

But how to protect them from climate change is another matter.