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Climate Change

Switzerland

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An effective method of begginig the tocip’s main speech is to know about where all these sitiations are happening.Switzerland is one of the countries facinf with this negative issiue. Climate Change. It’ located in the east of France and at the ather perspectice, the North of Italy, Bern is the capital city of Switzerland which is known with variety of coltures and languages .As a conclusion of wide range of these harmony,Switzerland!s population is, 8,453,550 million people.To point the natural beauties and the climate conditions, it can be easily said that there are many lake,rivers and watersheds. Additionally, Switzerland is usually cold,cloudy.rainy and snowy in terms of weather conditions.

An analysis of daily climatological data covering the period from 1901 to 1992 for four locations in Switzerland (Zurich, Lugano, Davos, and Säntis) has been made. The study has highlighted the fact that climate change this century is characterized by increases in minimum temperatures of about 2 K, a more modest increase in maximum temperatures, little trend in the precipitation data, and a general decrease of sunshine duration through to the mid 1980s. The interannual variability is generally large, and filtering of the data to remove high-frequency noise shows that the regional climate undergoes a series of fluctuations of between 8 and 20 years' duration. warming has been most intense in the 1940s, followed by the 1980s; the cooling which intervened from the 1950s to the late 1970s was not sufficient to offset the warming in the middle of the century. In the 1980s, when zonal flow over the North Atlantic is strong, episodes of persistent, anomalously high pressures are seen to occur over Switzerland, particularly during the winter season. The difference between the zonal and non-zonal régimes is particularly marked between the decade of the 1950s and that of the 1980s.

The impact of this change between the 1950s and the 1980s on a number of climatological variables has been investigated statistically in order to provide an illustration of the manner in which changes in synoptic régimes impacts upon climate characteristics on a regional scale. The analysis shows that temperature, precipitation, snow depth, and sunshine duration are indeed sensitive to large-scale influences; not only can yearly mean changes be quantified, but also seasonal and monthly fluctuations.

Switzerland strives for carbon neutrality by 2050 by particularly improving energy efficiency in buildings and the deployment of renewables whilst phasing out nuclear power generation and fossil fuels .Reducing the energy consumption in buildings needs particular attention as they account for roughly one-third of all Swiss emissions .Residential cooling in Switzerland has so far only played a minor role and the current focus is on replacing oil-based heating systems with heat pumps, which could potentially also be run in reverse mode to provide cooling. The warming climate and population growth are anticipated to lead to an increase in the installation of mechanical cooling devices, leading to an increase in electrical cooling energy demand .Furthermore, considering the high cooling climatic potential (CCP) of Switzerland, passive cooling opportunities should be explored and included in potential technological roadmaps.