



Italian Riviera tourists.

Interviewed by the news media, residents of Monterosso, which is popular with hikers who trek from town to town along a 12-mile footpath offering breath-catching views, described apocalyptic scenes of scrambling to reach upper stories while water swirled into the town like a speeding train.

The rains extended into Wednesday, causing more destruction. The Italian Army was sent in to assist civil protection rescue workers, and President Giorgio Napolitano said on television that <u>climate change</u> was the cause of the disaster.

"This is the very painful price we are unfortunately paying," he said.

Environmental groups also blamed unregulated construction and expressed concerns that government cutbacks to environmental protection agencies, a consequence of Italy's budget and economic travails, had undermined efforts to better manage such catastrophes.

Vittorio Cogliati Dezza, president of Legambiente, an Italian environmental organization, called on the government to restore financing to the Environment Ministry. He said preventive measures to strengthen geologically fragile areas were more economically sound than tackling emergencies, "which result in unsustainable costs for the population with no effective savings for public coffers."

The torrential rains were likely to become more common because of climate change, said Fausto Guzzetti, the director of a geological institute that is part of Italy's National Research Council. A different issue, he said in an interview, was the impact that they had on infrastructure and towns, as a result of the often unregulated and widespread urban development that took place throughout Italy during the postwar boom. What happened in Tuscany and Liguria, he said, "should not have happened, but it did because we have built in places where we should not have built. Now it is too late, and we are paying the consequences."

Speaking from Aulla, in the province of Massa Carrara, one of the worst-hit towns where two people died, Enrico Rossi, the president of the Tuscany region, said in an interview on Italian television that future construction would be blocked in the areas afflicted by the flooding and mudslides.

"We must also examine what was done in the past and whether procedures were followed to the law," he said. "It's easy to say now that construction was done wrong and now we have a severe problem," Mr. Guzzetti said. "Unfortunately, because of the current economy we don't have the resources to fix it in the short term, which makes it even worse."

A version of this article appeared in print on October 27, 2011, on page A10 of the New York edition with the headline: Mudslides and Flooding Ravage Areas of Scenic Beauty in Italy. Looking for global SIGN IN TO Eadvertising opportunities? MAII Visit all new media kit for PRINT The New York Times Global REPRINTS SPONSORED HEADLINES What's This? Get Free E-mail Alerts on These Topics The Daily Beast Italy Gaddafi's Son Fires Back at Interpol Floods 9 Things You Shouldn't Say to Your Child Landslides and Mudslides 7 Spelling and Grammar Errors that Make You Look Global Warming 9/11 Continues to Influence IT Strategy Ads by Google what's this? **Spaccio Online** Borse, Scarpe e Abiti Firmati con

