

Global Change Data Encyclopedia

Sicily Island

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Dataset Availability Statement:

The dataset supporting this paper was published and is accessible through the *Digital Journal of Global Change Data Repository* at: <https://doi.org/10.3974/geodb.2020.04.16.V1>.

Sicily Island^[1] is the biggest island in the Mediterranean Sea. It is located between the Apennine Peninsula and North Africa^[2-3], and is separated 3.12 km from the Apennine Peninsula by the Messina Strait in its northeast, separated 144 km from the North Africa in its southwest, and 81 km from the Gozo Island in its south. There are also some small islands around the Sicily Island, such as Pantelleria Island, Ustica Island, Lipari Islands, Egadian Islands and Pelagie Islands^[2-3]. The Sicily Island belongs to Sicily region of Italy. Palermo, the port city on the northwest coast of the island, is the capital of Sicily.

Geo-location of the Sicily Island is between 36°38'48"N and 38°18'5"N, 12°25'27"E and 15°39'11"E^[4] (Figure 1–2). The Sicily Island is like an isosceles trapezoid with the short base on the west side and the longer base on the east side. The island is full of mountains and hills, and earthquakes are frequent. The climate of the Sicily Island is characterized by subtropical and Mediterra-

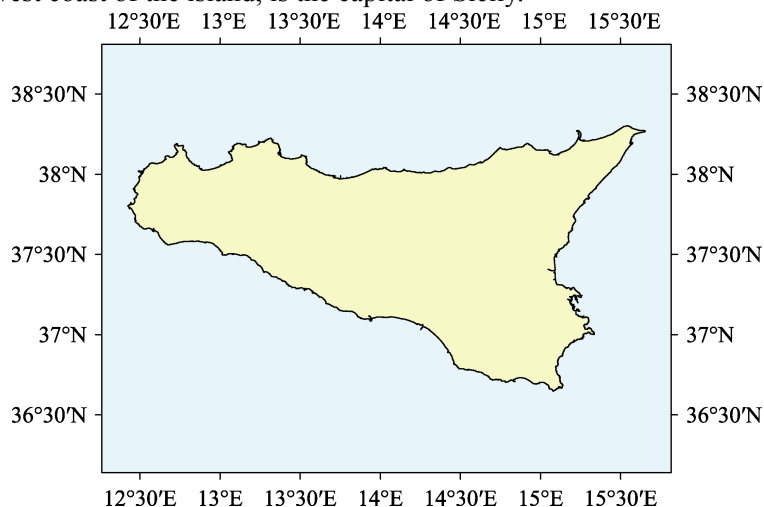


Figure 1 Map of the Sicily Island (.shp format)

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nean climates, with warm and humid winter and dry and hot summer. There are rich in citrus, lemon and olives.

The Sicily Island is a famous tourist destination. The archaeological area of Agrigento (also known as the “Valley of the Temple”) on the southwest coast of the island was included in the “World Heritage List” in 1997.



Figure 2 Map of the Sicily Island (.kmz format)

In the northeastern of the Sicily Island, there is Mount Etna, which is the largest and most active volcano in Europe. This volcano was included in the “World Heritage List” by UNESCO in 2013. Arab-Norman style buildings and the Cathedrals of Cefalu and Monreale in Palermo were included in the “World Heritage List” in 2015.

The area of the Sicily Island is 25,439.42 km² in Albers projection, and the coastline is 1,460.19 km in Lambert projection. The dataset was developed based on the global multiple scale shorelines dataset based on Google Earth images (2015)^[5–6], and maps of Italy^[2–3]. The dataset is consisted of 17 data files and archived in .kmz and .shp data formats with the data size of 6.21 MB (Compressed to 4.22 MB in two data files).

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