

VALORE ACQUA PER L'ITALIA

2^a edizione

Acqua: risorsa chiave per il rilancio sostenibile del Paese



PRESENTAZIONE DI LUCA MERCALLI

Evento Phygital #ValoreAcqua

Martedì 23 marzo 2021

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Clima e acqua, prepararsi in tempo

Luca Mercalli – Società Meteorologica Italiana - www.nimbus.it



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António Guterres lists human-inflicted wounds on natural world in stark message

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Fiona Harvey
Environment correspondent

Wed 2 Dec 2020
14.24 GMT



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The age of extinction

Environment

The age of extinction is supported by

About this content

Phoebe Weston

✉ @phoeb0

Wed 13 Jan 2021 05.01
GMT



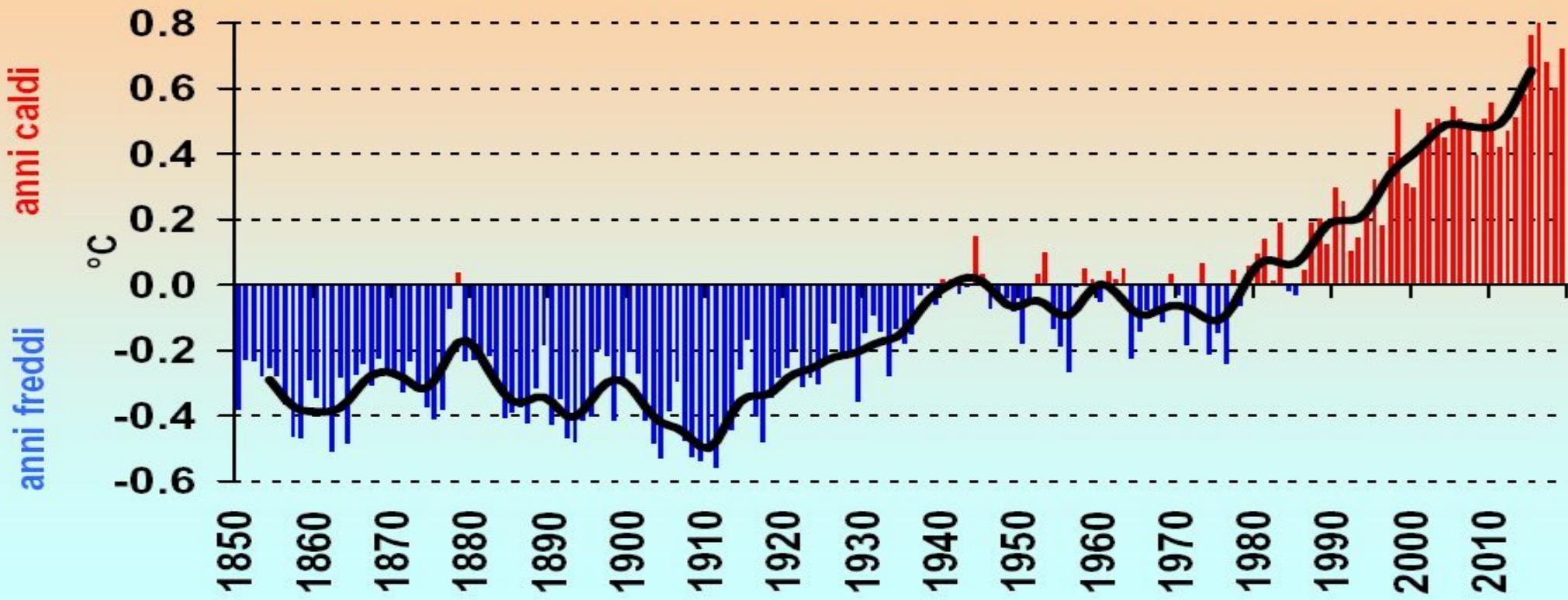
Top scientists warn of 'ghastly future of mass extinction' and climate disruption

Sobering new report says world is failing to grasp the extent of threats posed by biodiversity loss and the climate crisis



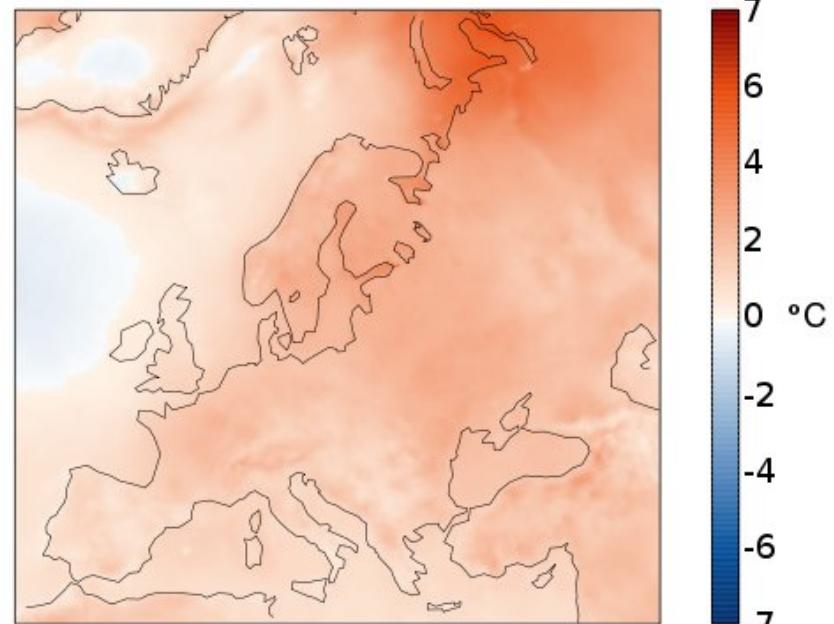
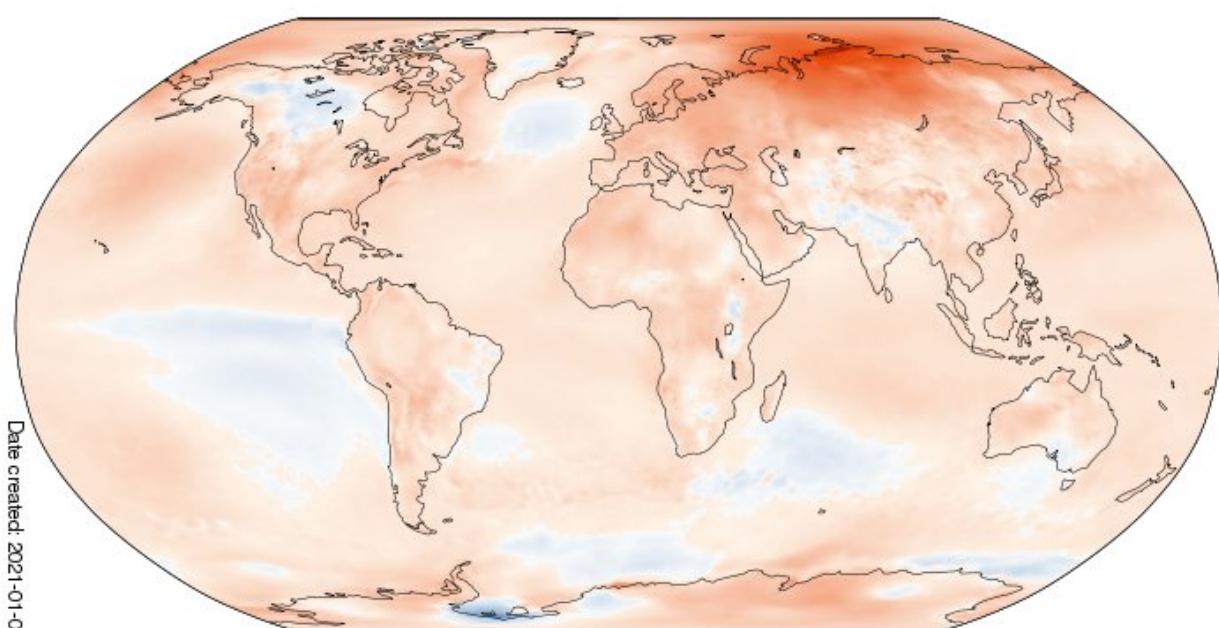
Temperatura media globale: +1°C in più nell'ultimo secolo

Anomalie termiche globali 1850-2019
(rispetto a media trentennio 1961-90)
serie MetOffice - Hadley Center



2020 anno più caldo della storia delle osservazioni meteo globali

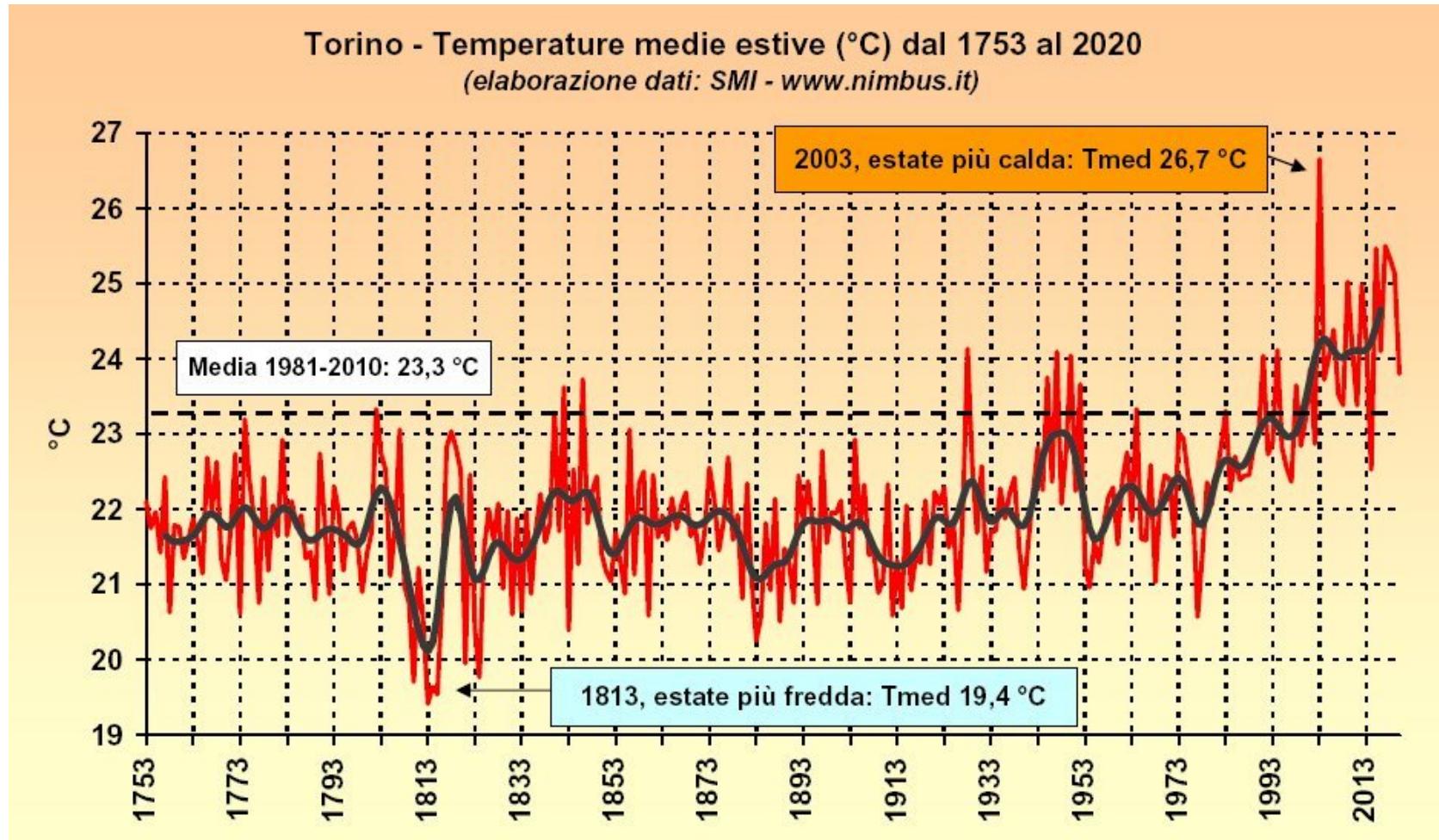
Surface air temperature anomaly for January 2020 to December 2020



(Data: ERA5. Reference period: 1981-2010. Credit: C3S/ECMWF)



Temperature estive in aumento, maggiore utilizzo acqua in agricoltura, energia, usi civili

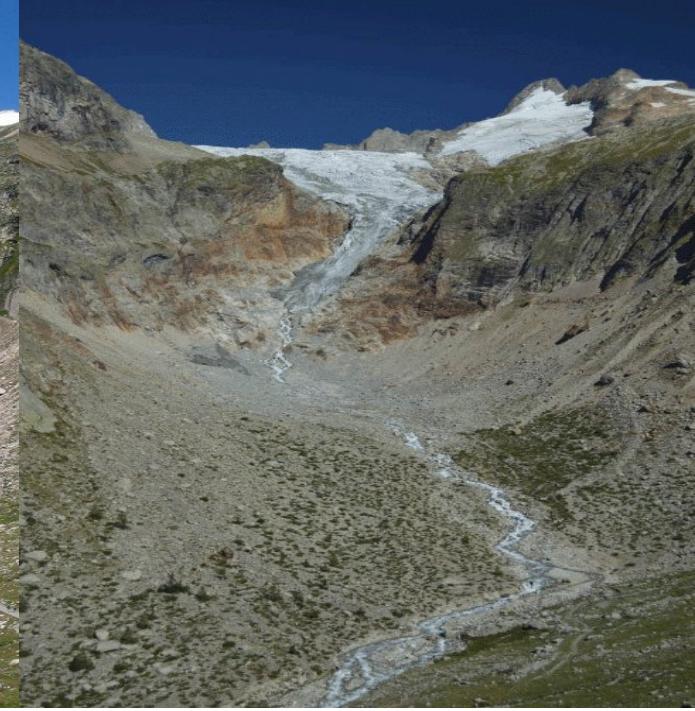




1897
(f. Druetti)



2005
(f. L. Mercalli)



2015
(f. S. Jobard)

Ghiacciaio Pré de Bar (Monte Bianco):

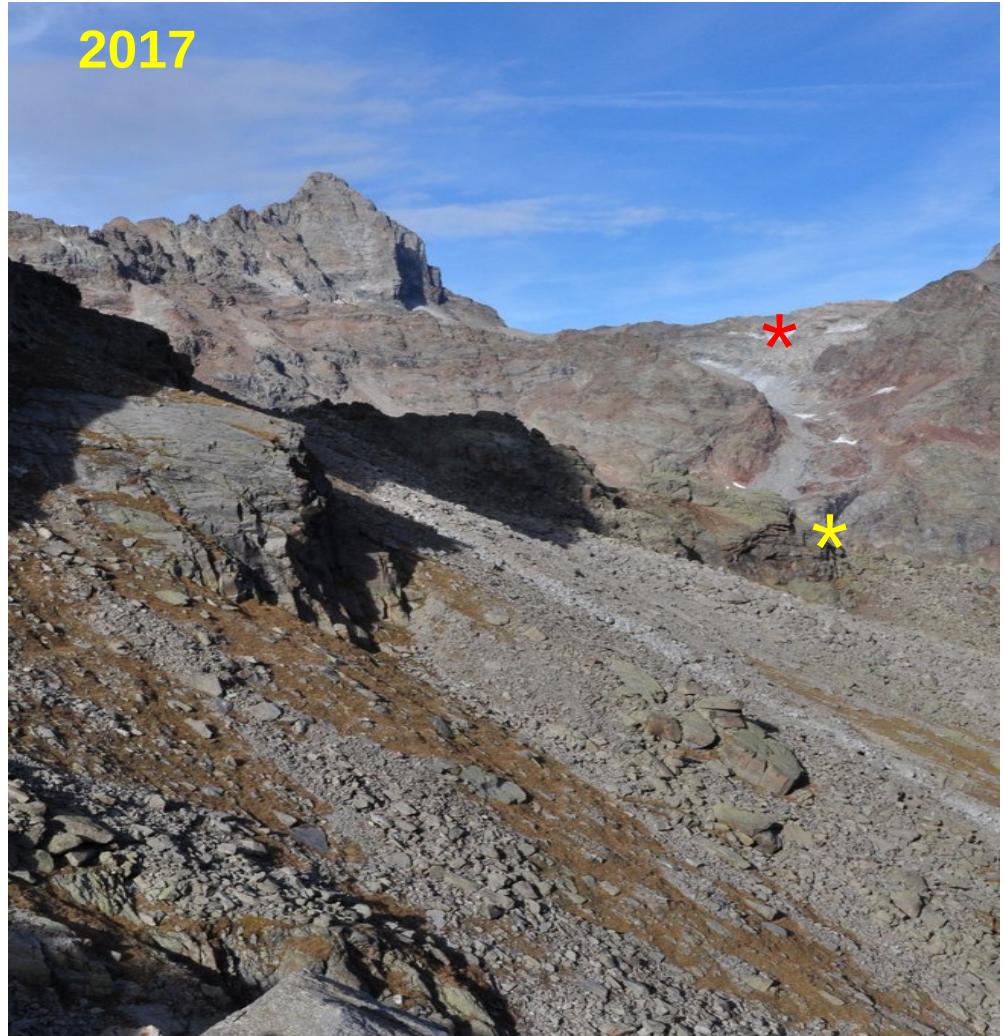
ritiro della fronte di oltre 800 m dal 1897 al 2015

I ghiacciai alpini si sono ridotti di oltre il 50% in un secolo

1850



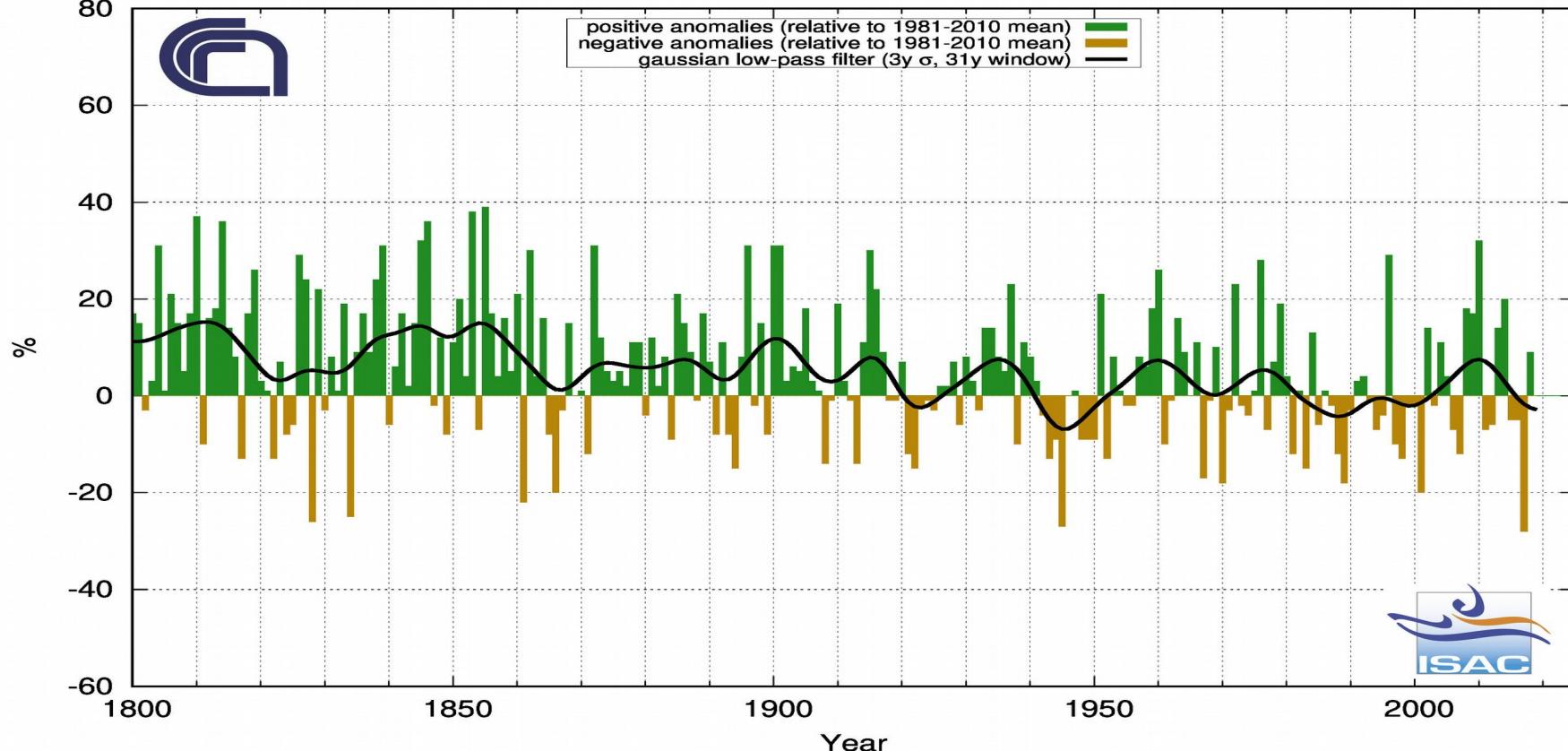
2017



Ghiacciai piccoli estinti: Gh. di Teleccio (Gran Paradiso)



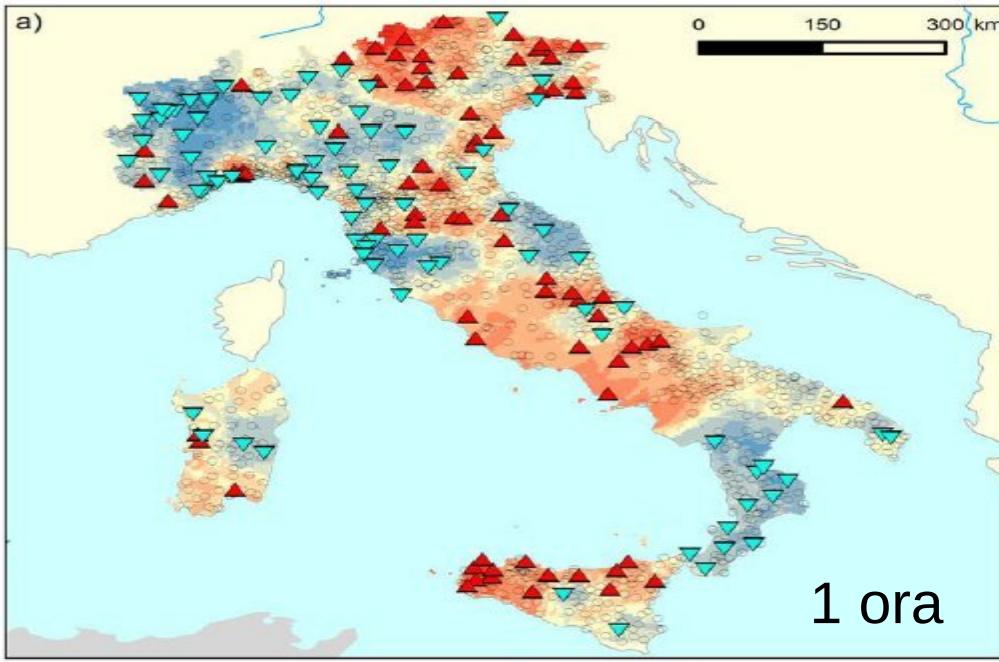
ANNUAL PRECIPITATION



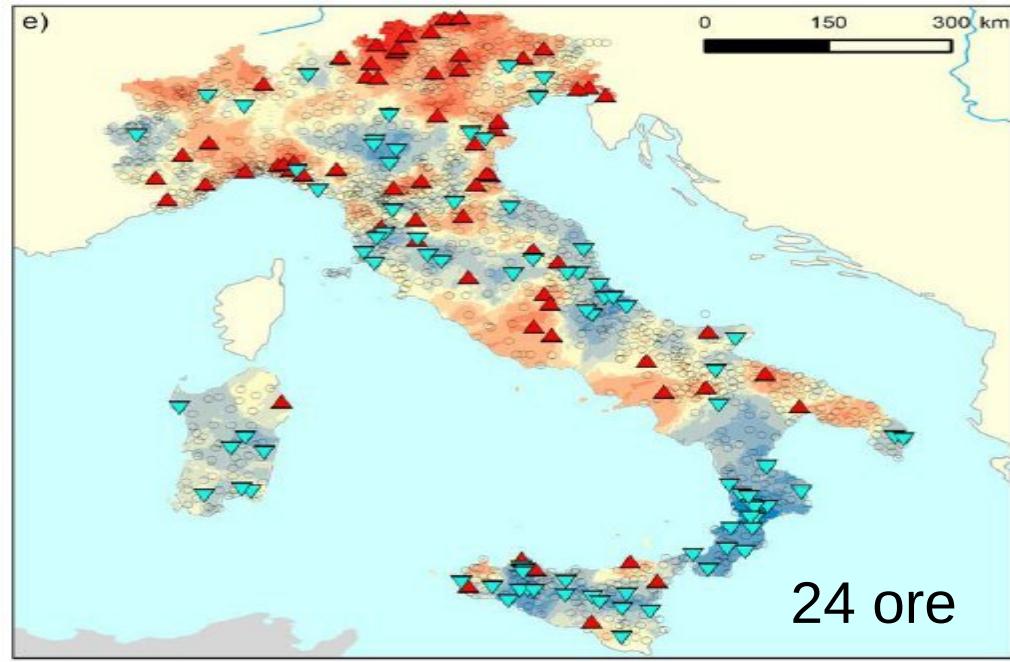
Precipitazioni annue in Italia (1800-2019): tendenze per ora poco evidenti, solo lieve calo rispetto all'Ottocento

Siccità 2017





1 ora



24 ore

Decreasing significant trend ▼ Increasing significant trend ▲ Not significant trend (5%) ○

Tratto da: Libertino et al., 2019 - *Evidence for Increasing Rainfall Extremes Remains Elusive at Large Spatial Scales: The Case of Italy*. Geophysical Research Letters, 46.

Intensità degli episodi piovosi (1915-2015):
tendenze a lungo termine ancora variegate a livello nazionale,
ma probabili primi effetti del riscaldamento globale
sulla severità e frequenza degli eventi (più energia e vapore dal mare caldo).

Limone Piemonte, impianto di risalita sepolto da una colata detritica (fonte: localteam.it).



2-3 ottobre, alluvione disastrosa sulle
Alpi Marittime (tempesta Alex): nubifragi eccezionali
in risalita dal mare troppo caldo

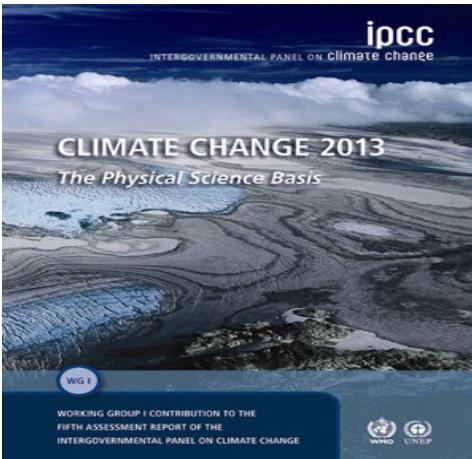
Nord-Est, Emilia e regioni tirreniche, 4-6 dicembre 2020



*Rotta dell'argine destro
del F. Panaro
a Castelfranco Emilia
(f. W. Morandi)*

Precipitazione massima
786 mm a Barcis (Dolomiti
friulane), quattro volte
la media mensile.

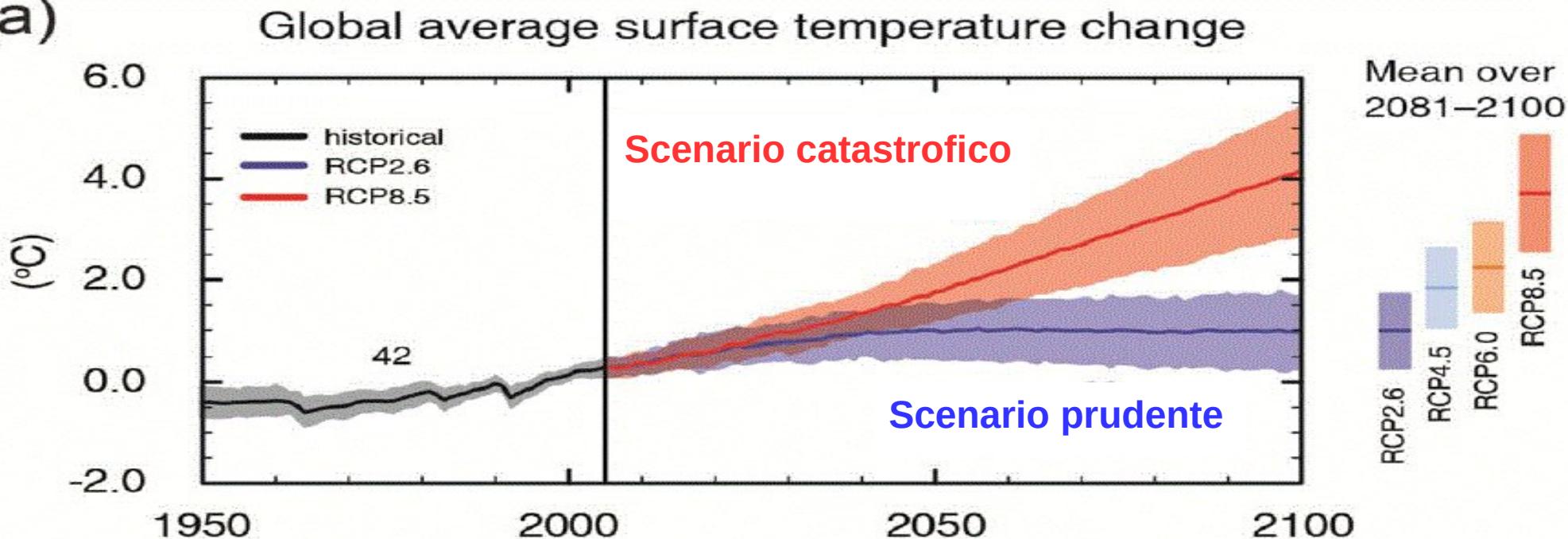
Ma piene fluviali più
appariscenti nel Modenese per
200-300 mm di pioggia caduti in
Appennino e fusione nivale.



Scenari 5° rapporto IPCC (AR5 2013):

+2°C al 2100 se si applica **Accordo Parigi 2015** (linea azzurra), o fino a **+5°C** in più con business-as-usual (linea rossa)

(a)



4, Figures S7-8), indicating that even if seasons are to continue at the current rate observed, a longer summer and shorter winter will become the new normal in the twenty-first century.

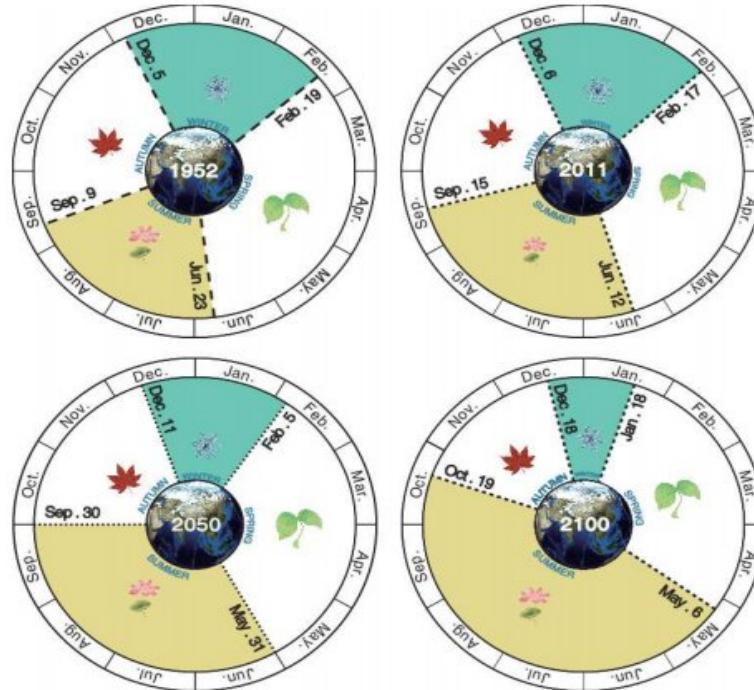


Figure 5. Onsets and lengths of the four seasons in 1952, 2011, 2050 and 2100. The top row is from HadGHCND, and the bottom row is from RCP8.5.

Inverni sempre più brevi, estati sempre più lunghe (fino a 6 mesi nel 2100)

Changing Lengths of the Four Seasons by Global Warming

Jiamin Wang Yuping Guan Lixin Wu Xiaodan Guan Wenju Cai Jianping Huang Wenjie Dong Banglin Zhang First published: 19 February 2021
<https://doi.org/10.1029/2020GL091753> Geophysical Research Letters

Over the period of 1952–2011, the length of summer increased from 78 to 95 days and that of spring, autumn and winter decreased from 124 to 115, 87 to 82 and 76 to 73 days, respectively. In addition, summer is projected to last nearly half a year, but winter less than two months by 2100.

!

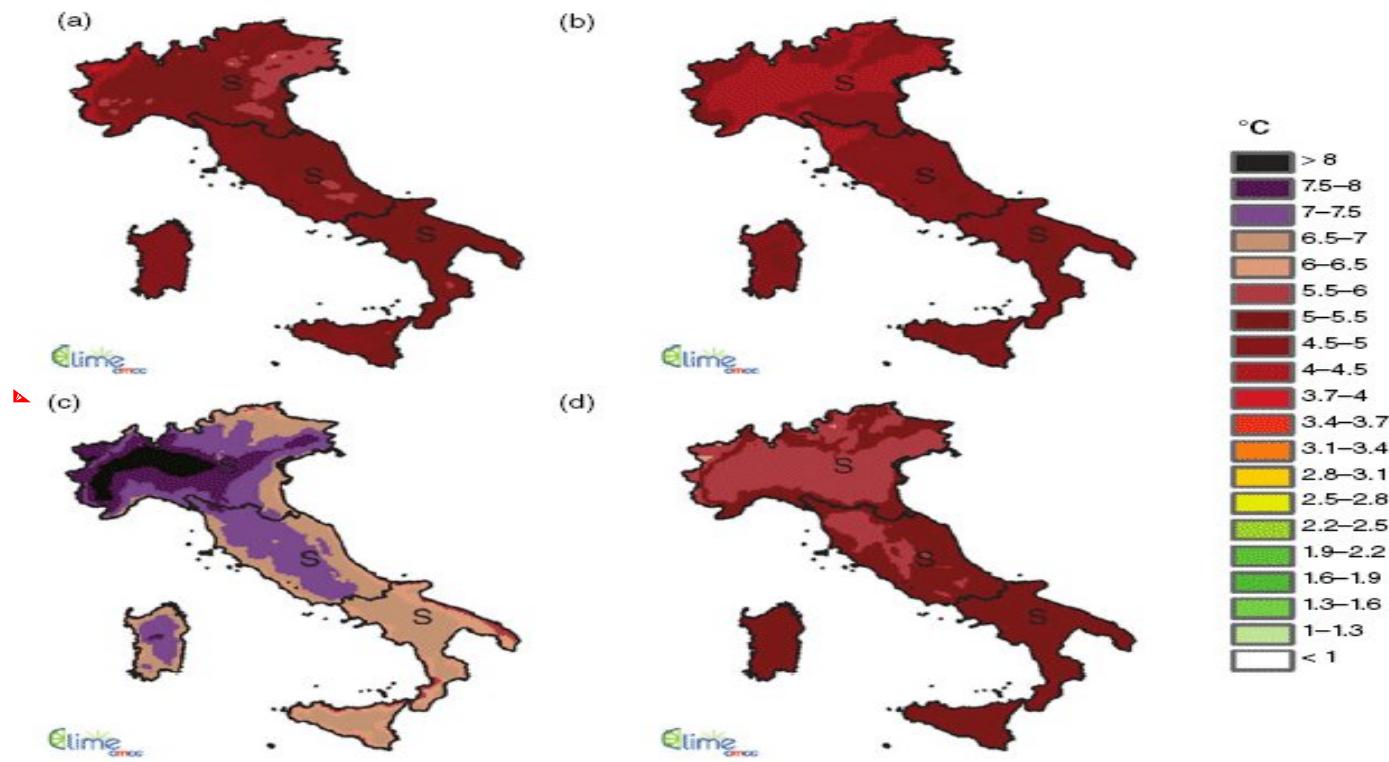
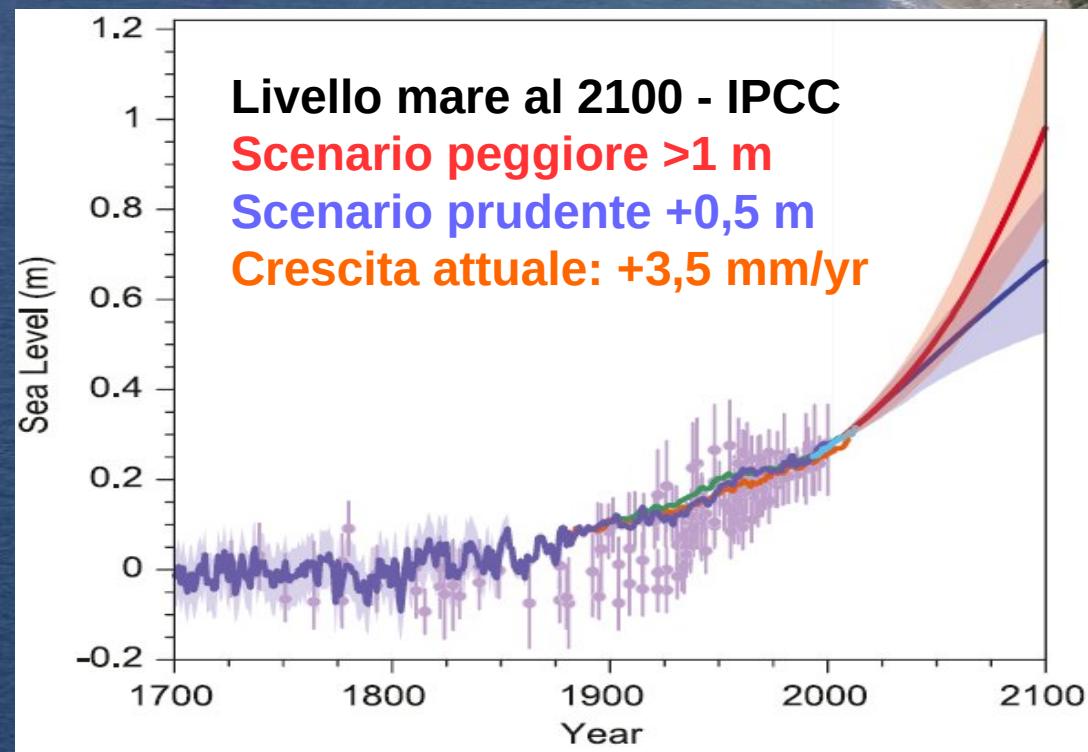


Figure 9. Temperature climate projections, RCP8.5: seasonal differences (°C), between the average value over 2071–2100 and 1971–2000 for (a) DJF, (b) MAM, (c) JJA and (d) SON (S, significant; NS, not significant).

**E se non facessimo nulla? NW Italiano + 8 °C in estate nel
2100! Torino come Karachi...**

Bucchignani et al. (2015) *High-resolution climate simulations with COSMO-CLM over Italy*, Int. J. Climatol.

Le zone costiere risentiranno dell'aumento del livello marino, e dovranno essere adeguatamente protette (es: Venezia, delta del Po)





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European Climate Adaptation Platform

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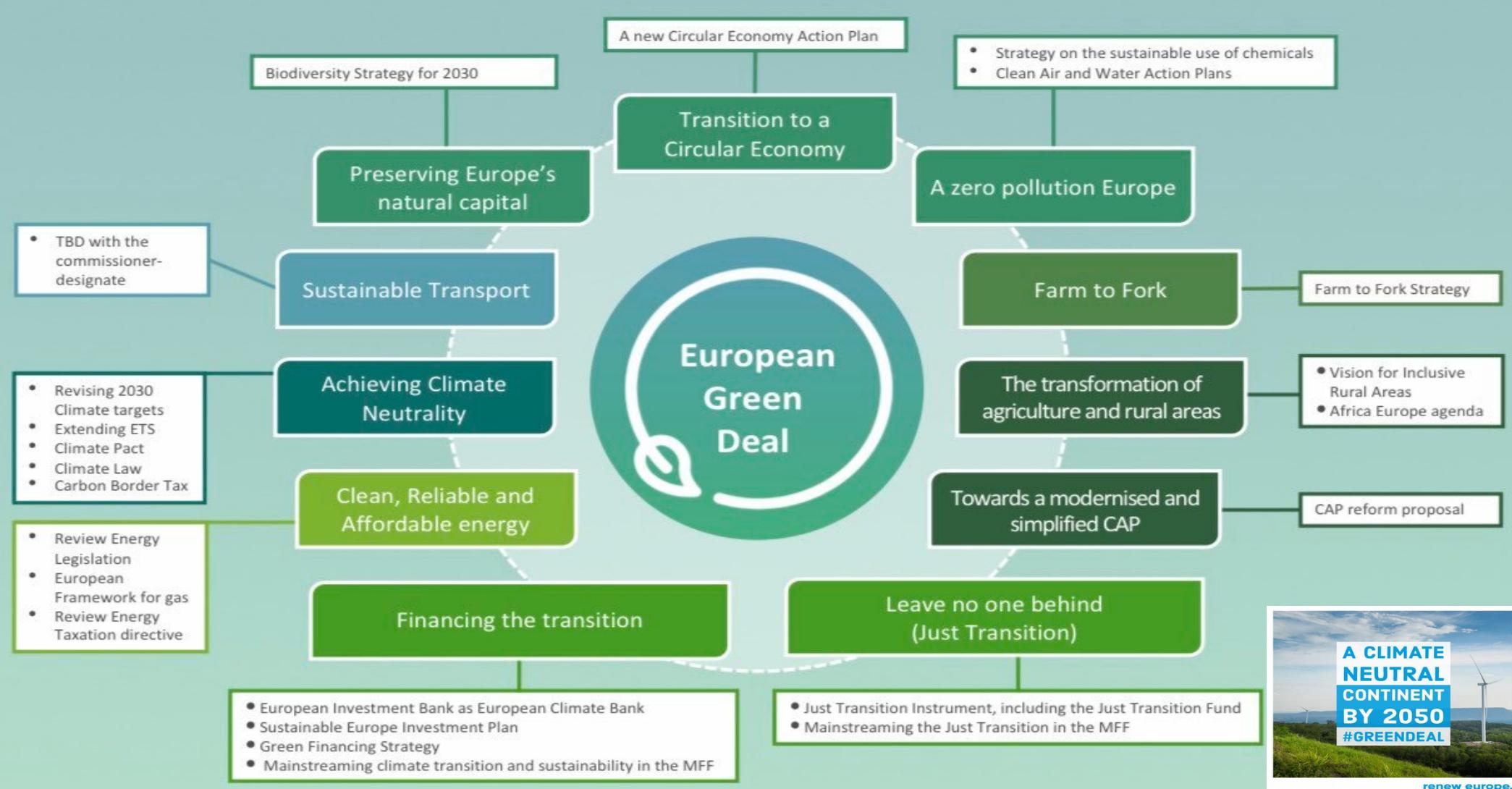
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17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS



A RACE WE CAN WIN

“ Climate change is the defining issue of our time – and we are at a defining moment. ”



António Guterres,
United Nations Secretary-General,
10 September, 2018

“Climate change is moving faster than we are.”

“If we do not change course by 2020, we risk missing the point where we can avoid runaway climate change, with disastrous consequences for people and all the natural systems that sustain us.”