



# Emergenza climatica e ambienti di montagna.

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# Anche in Italia siamo in emergenza climatica

## 2023 e 2024 gli anni più caldi a livello globale nel record storico

Sardegna 2013; Genova 2011, 2014;  
Vicenza 2010; Livorno 2017;  
Sicilia 2021; Marche 2022; Emilia  
Romagna 2023, 2024



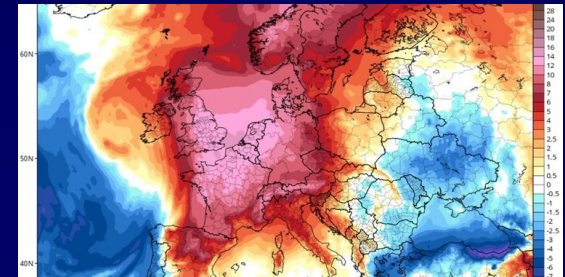
Tempesta VAIA 2018



Monte Bianco 2021  
Marmolada 2022



Ondate di calore  
record in Europa nel  
2019, 2022, 2023, 2024



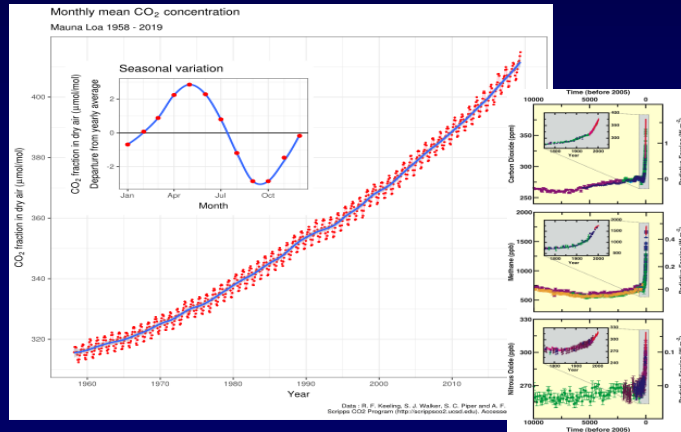
Siccità Nord 2022  
Sicilia 2024



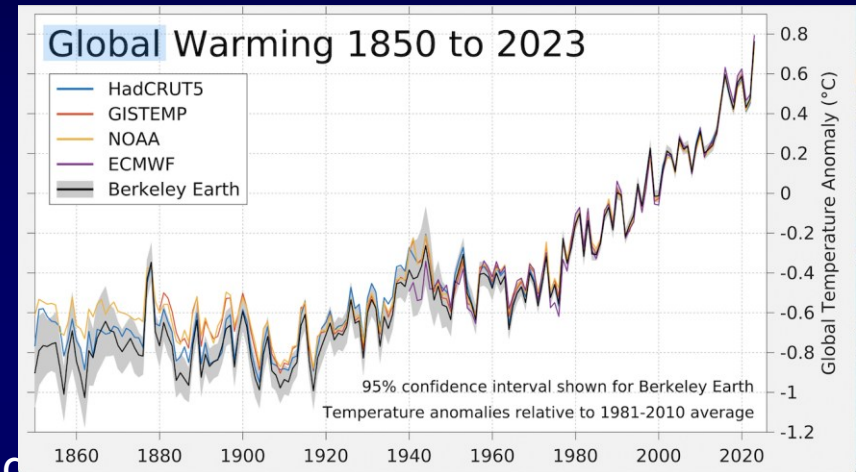


# I cambiamenti climatici sono in fase di accelerazione

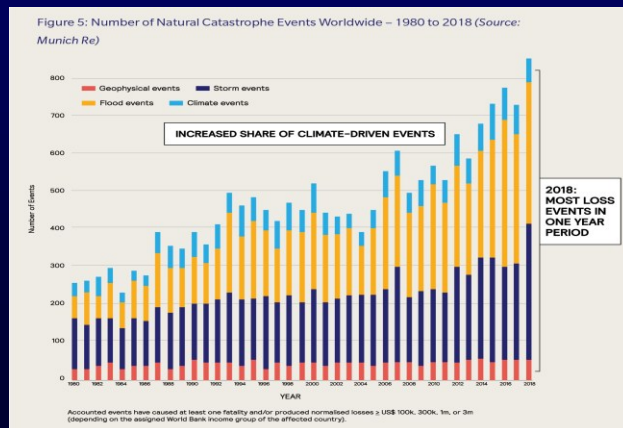
## Anidride Carbonica



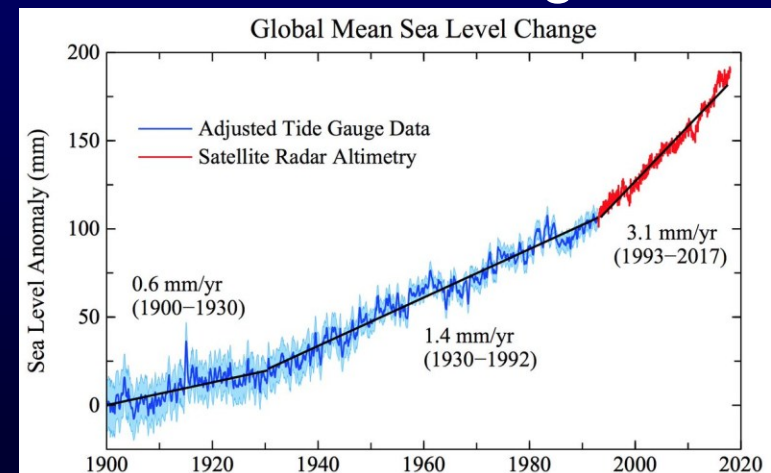
## Temperatura globale



Intensificazione del ciclo idrologico. Aumento del numero di eventi “catastrofici” di natura meteoclimatica. Raddoppio ogni 20 anni



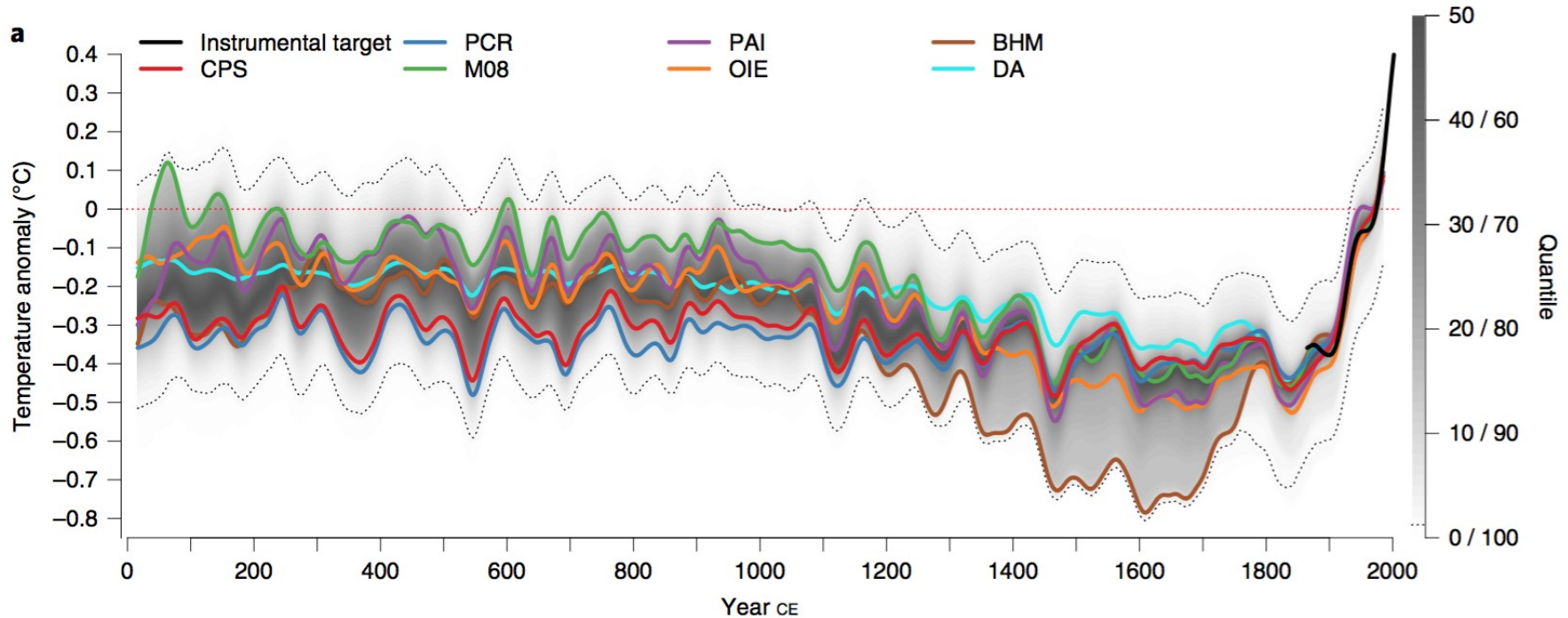
## Livello del mare globale





# Quanto e' anomalo quello che sta succedendo?

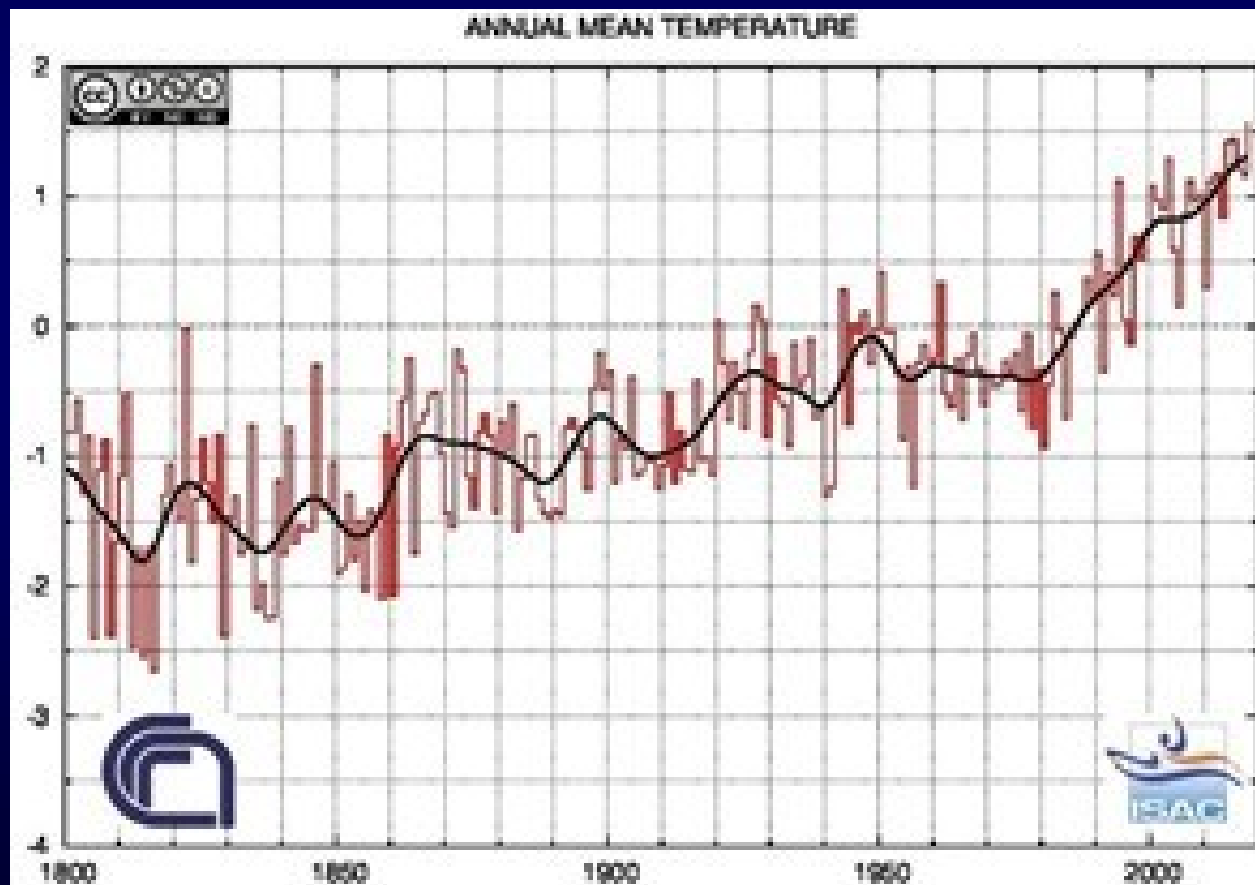
## Ultimi 2000 anni.



PAGES2K, Nature  
Geoscience 2019



L'aumento di temperatura in Italia e' piu'  
del doppio della media globale.  
Il Mediterraneo e' una "zona calda"  
del riscaldamento globale

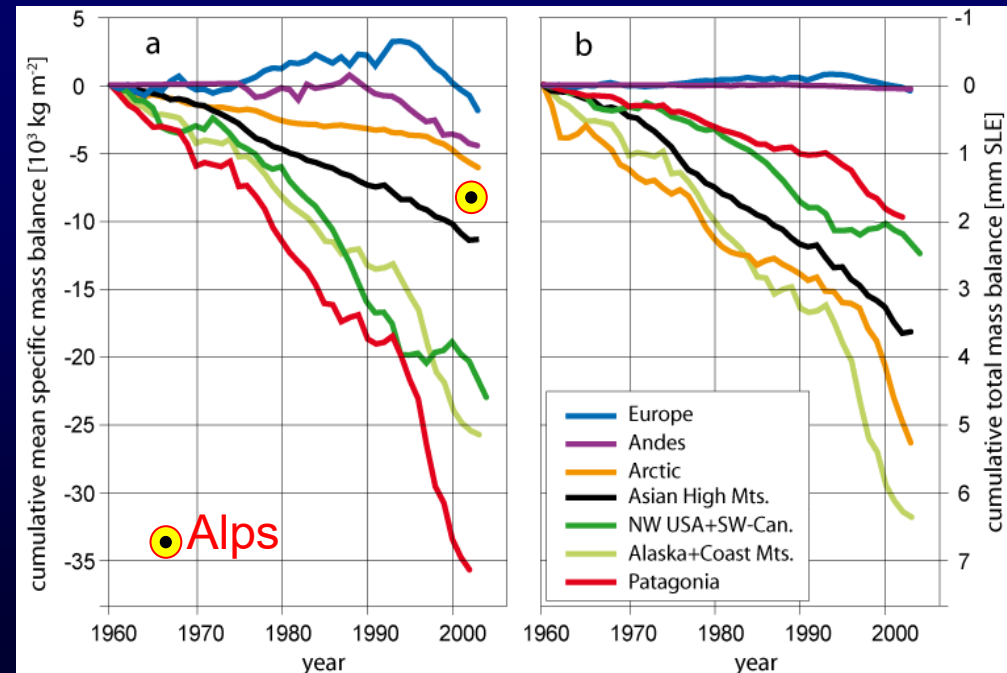




# Il riscaldamento globale causa la fusione dei ghiacciai. Tutti i ghiacciai Alpini sono in fase di recessione.



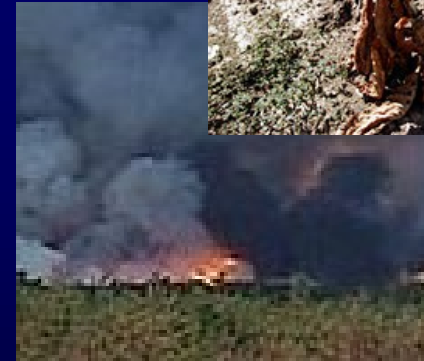
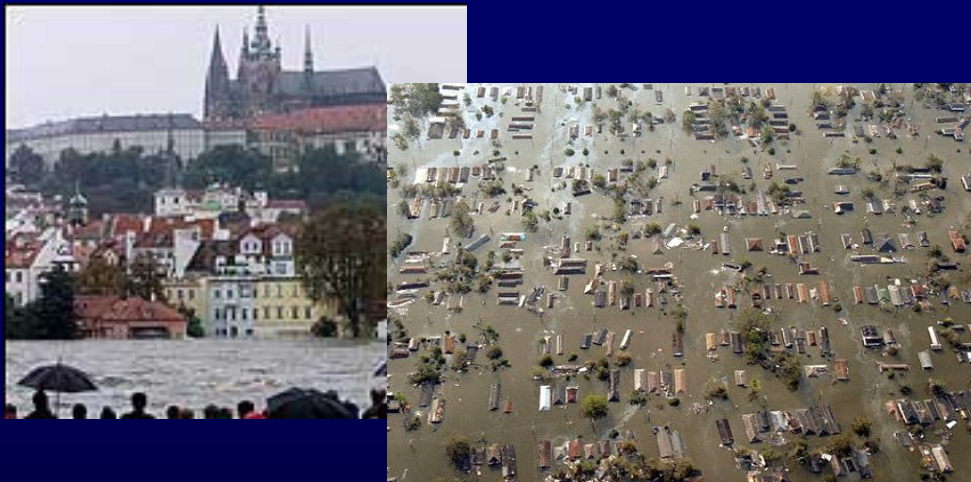
I ghiacciai sono i maggiori serbatoi di acqua dolce.





Il riscaldamento globale porta a un aumento di eventi estremi: Il maggiore contenuto di energia e vapor d'acqua in atmosfera genera l'intensificazione del ciclo idrologico

Aumento delle intensità delle precipitazioni



**“Piove meno frequentemente ma piu' intensamente”**

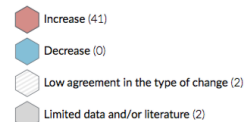
Aumento di siccità e ondate di calore



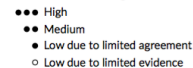
# Gli effetti dei cambiamenti climatici sono ormai visibili in tutti i continenti

**Climate change is already affecting every inhabited region across the globe with human influence contributing to many observed changes in weather and climate extremes**

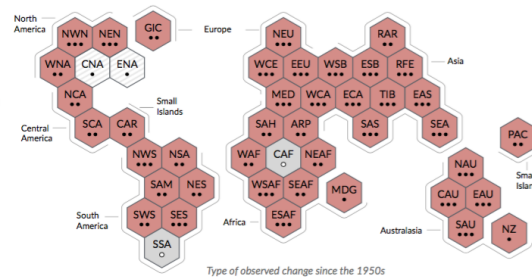
Type of observed change in hot extremes



Confidence in human contribution to the observed change

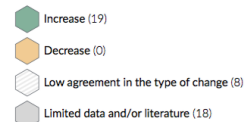


a) Synthesis of assessment of observed change in **hot extremes** and confidence in human contribution to the observed changes in the world's regions

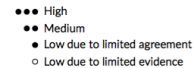


Type of observed change since the 1950s

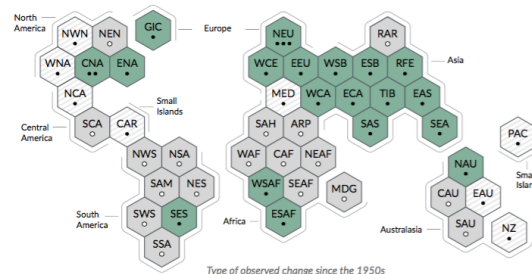
Type of observed change in heavy precipitation



Confidence in human contribution to the observed change

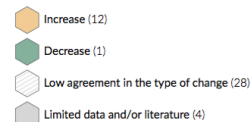


b) Synthesis of assessment of observed change in **heavy precipitation** and confidence in human contribution to the observed changes in the world's regions

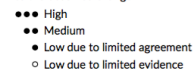


Type of observed change since the 1950s

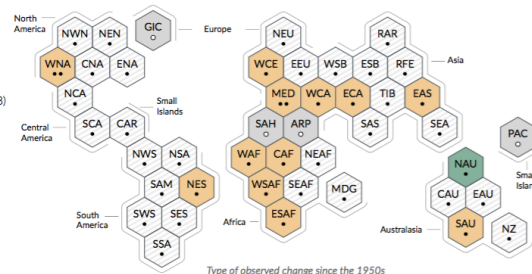
Type of observed change in agricultural and ecological drought



Confidence in human contribution to the observed change



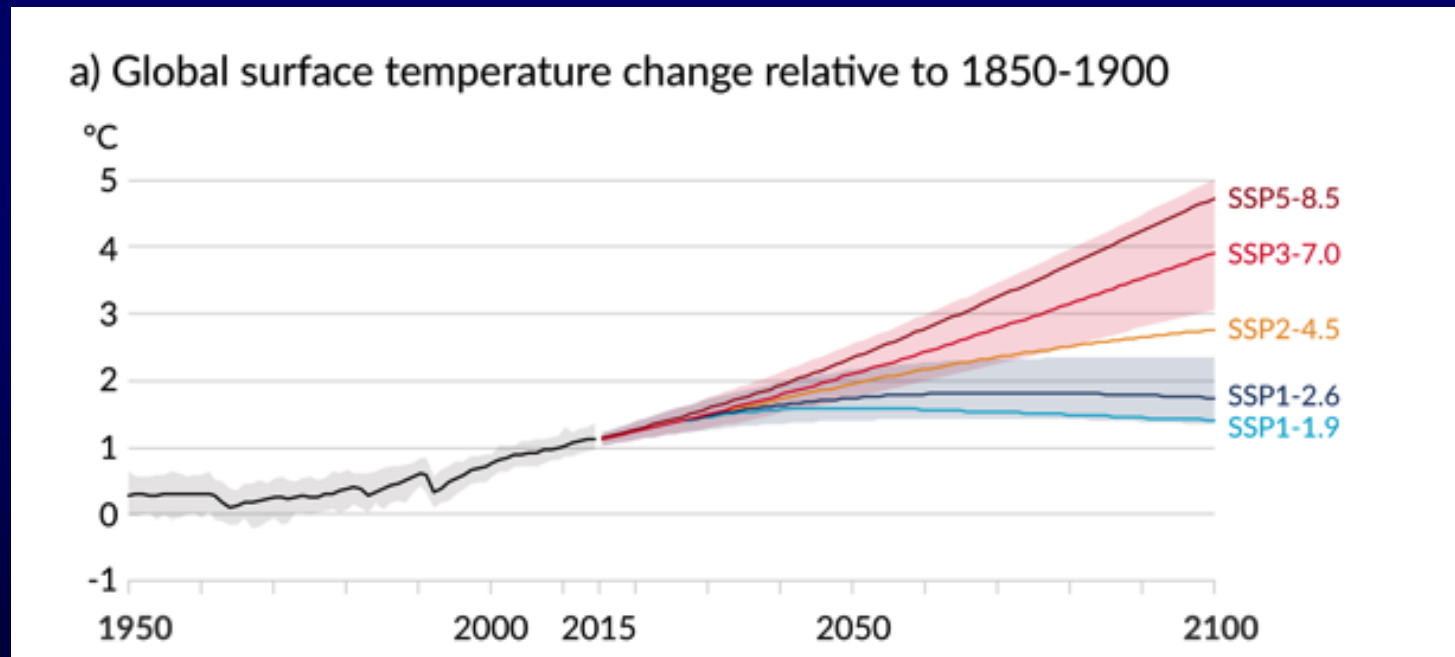
c) Synthesis of assessment of observed change in **agricultural and ecological drought** and confidence in human contribution to the observed changes in the world's regions



Type of observed change since the 1950s



Il futuro: I modelli climatici prevedono un riscaldamento globale fino a 4-5° C entro il 2100 negli scenari piu' pessimistici ("business as usual")

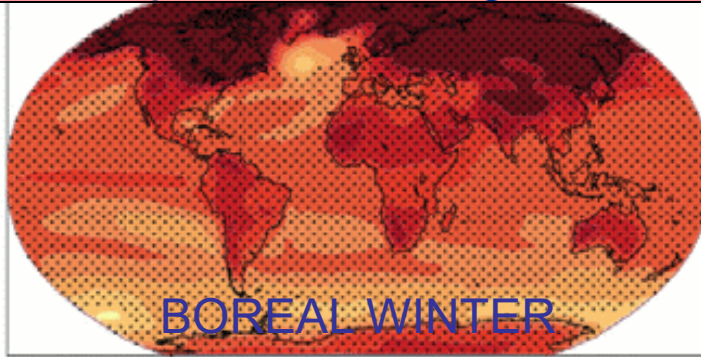




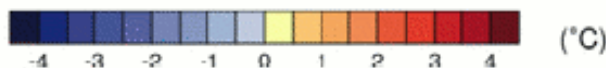
I cambiamenti climatici non sono uniformi: Alcune aree, chiamate “zone calde” (“Hotspots”) sono particolarmente sensibili al riscaldamento globale.

(A1B scenario, 2090-2100)

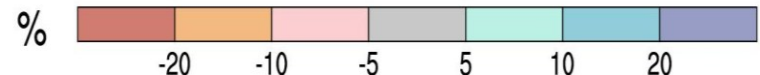
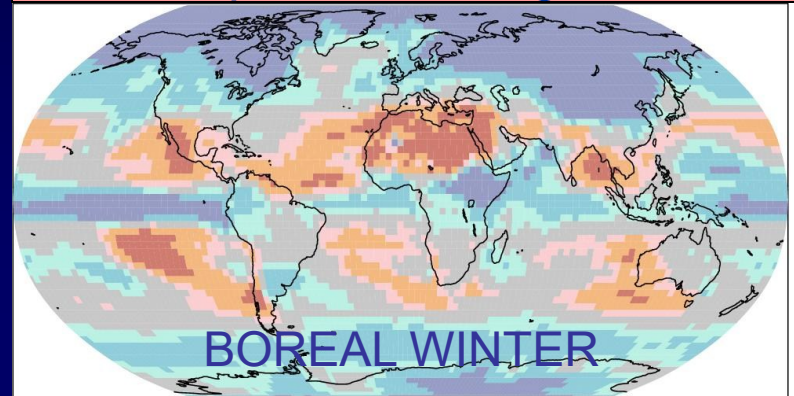
Temperature change DJF



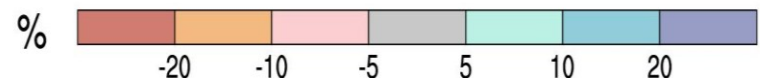
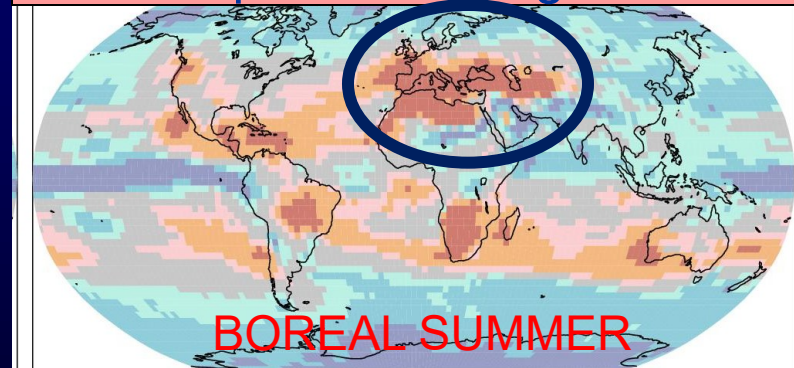
Temperature change JJA



Precipitation change DJF



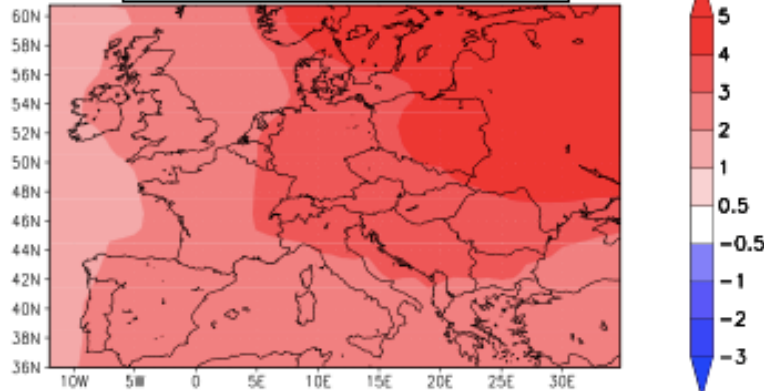
Precipitation change JJA



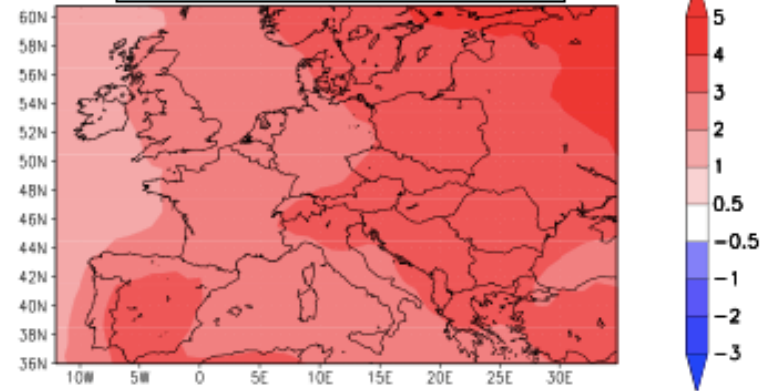


# Temperature change, CMIP3 A1B Scenario, 20 AOGCMs

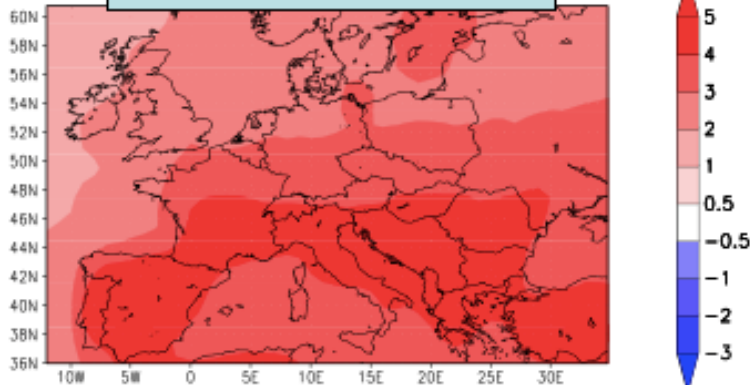
Winter



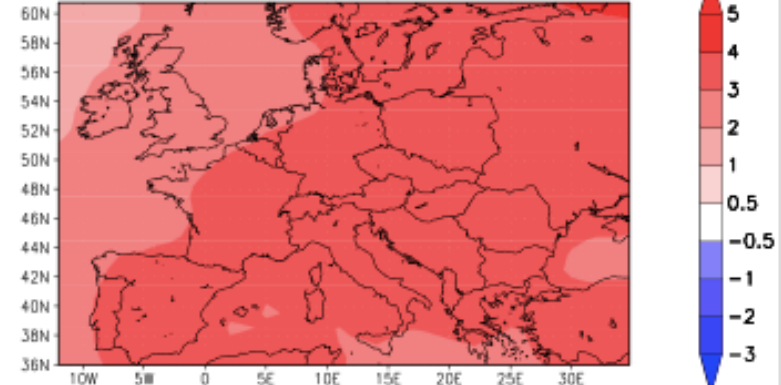
Spring



Summer



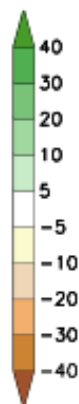
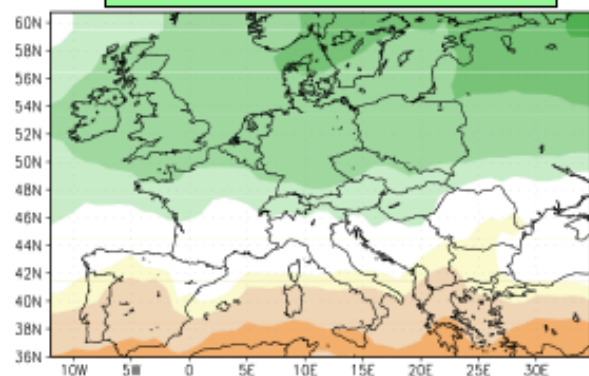
Fall



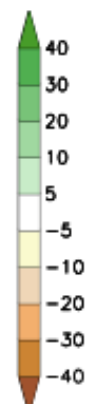
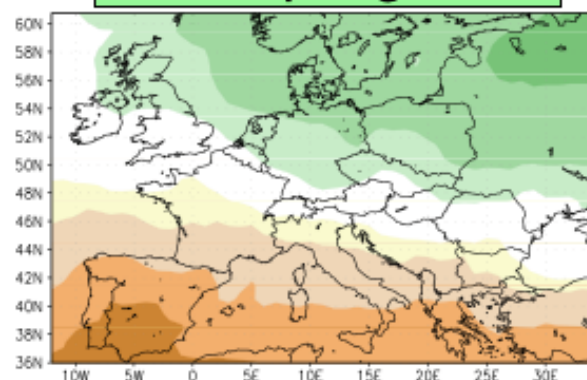


# Precipitation change, CMIP3 A1B Scenario, 20 AOGCMs

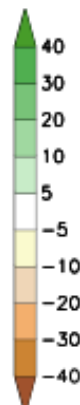
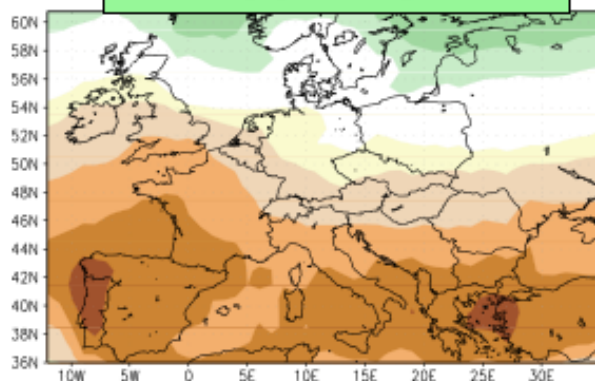
Winter



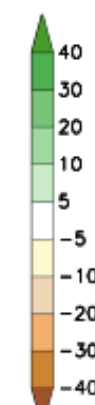
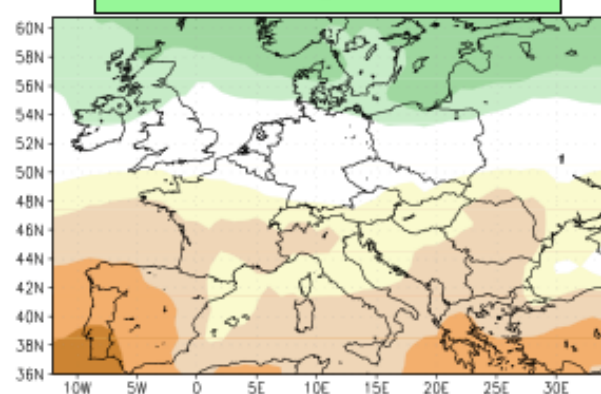
Spring



Summer

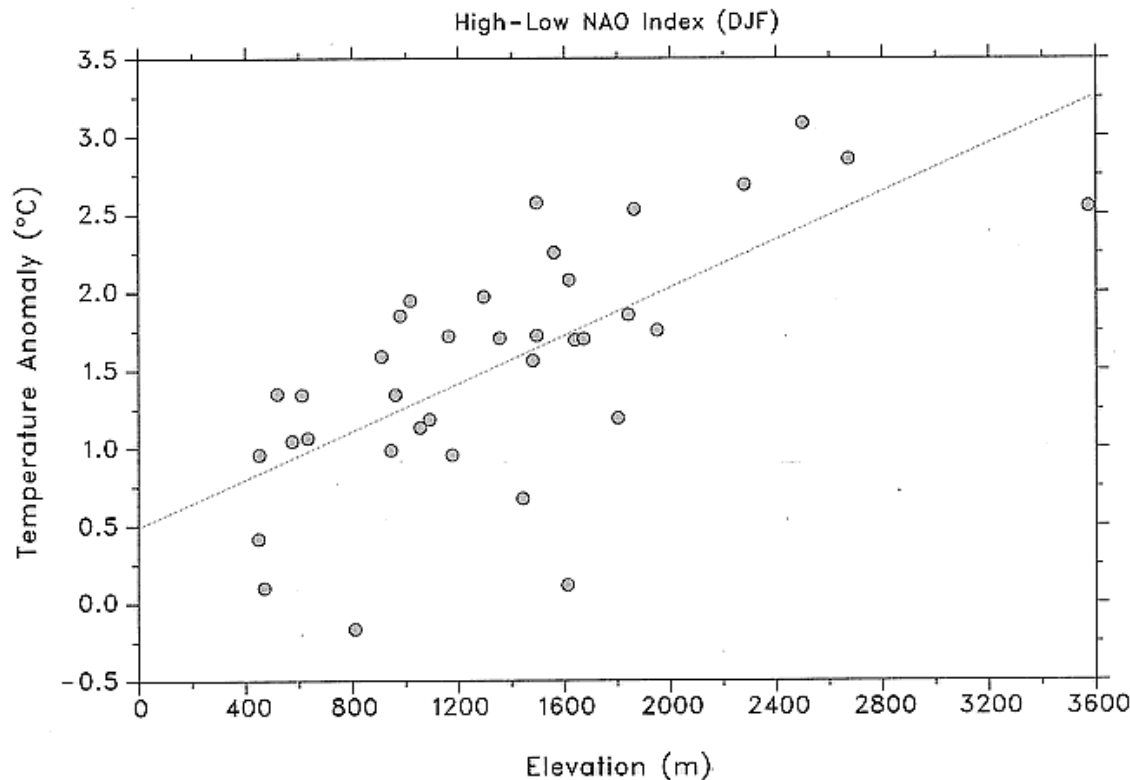


Fall





Le zone montuose sono sentinelle del riscaldamento globale. L'aumento di temperatura cresce con l'altitudine sulle montagne (a causa della riduzione di copertura nevosa e ghiacciai e del “feedback” dell'albedo.)

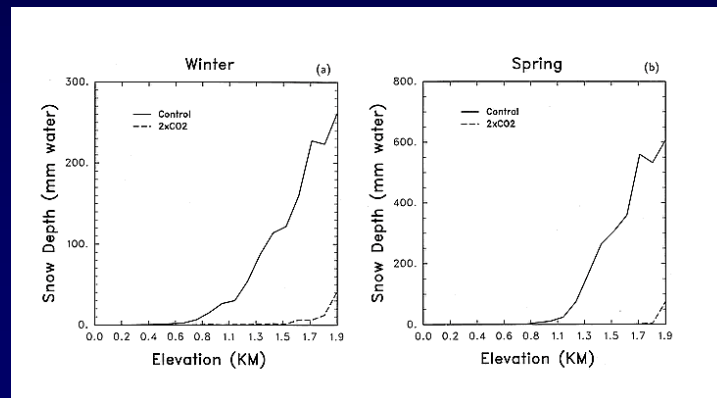
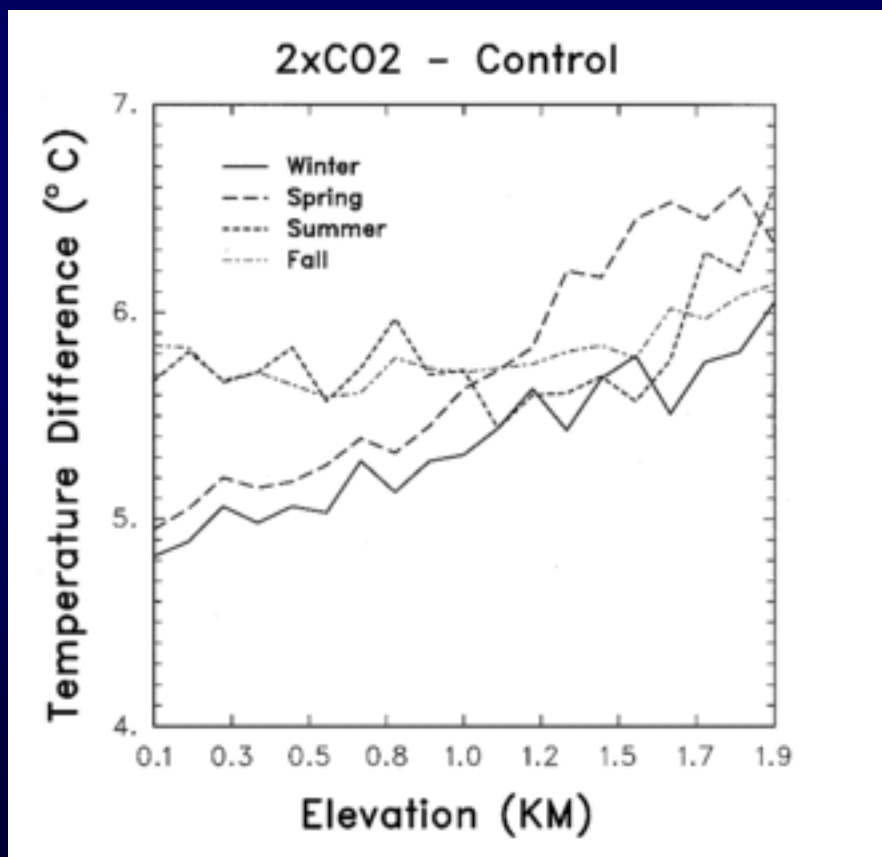




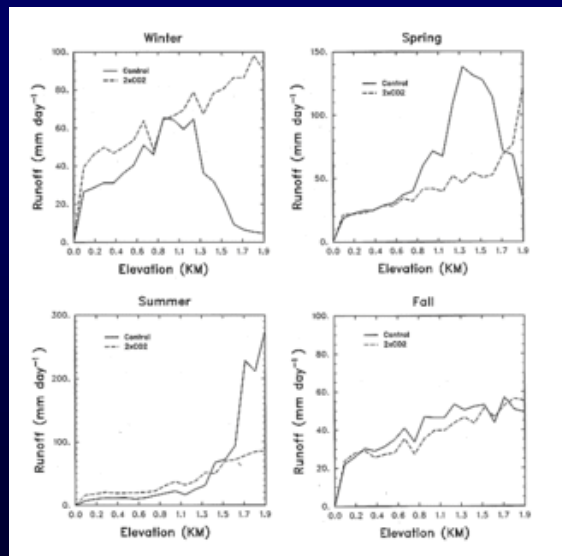
# Aumento di temperatura sulle Alpi in uno scenario di raddoppio di CO<sub>2</sub> (Giorgi et al.)

Diminuzione di copertura nevosa

Aumento di temperatura

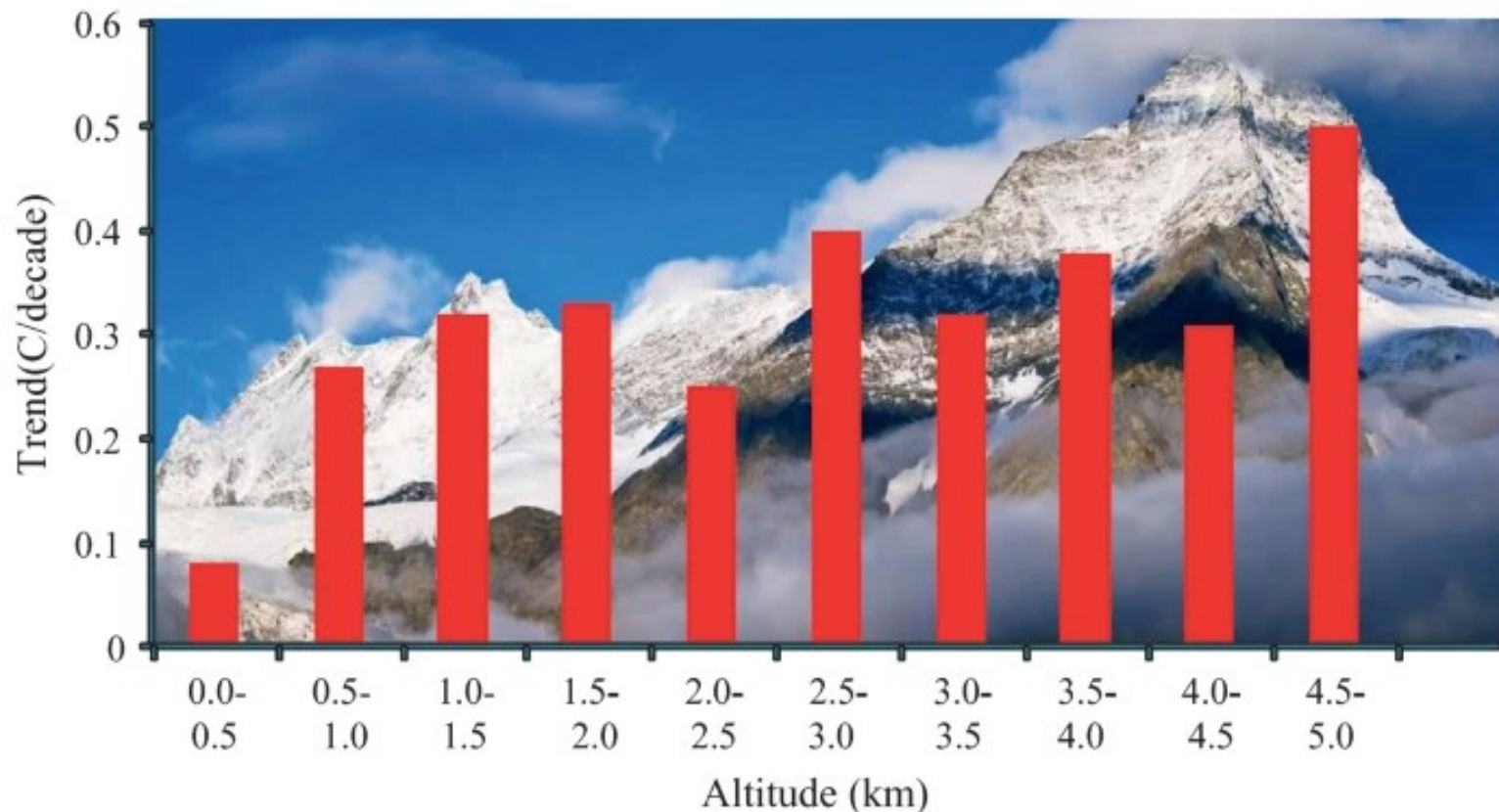


Variazione di runoff





# Aumento di temperatura sull'Himalaya



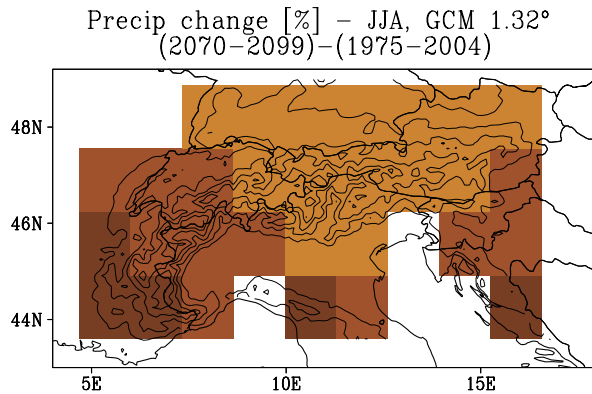
Elevation-dependent warming over and around HKH. Shown is the trend/decade of surface air temperature for respective altitude ranges



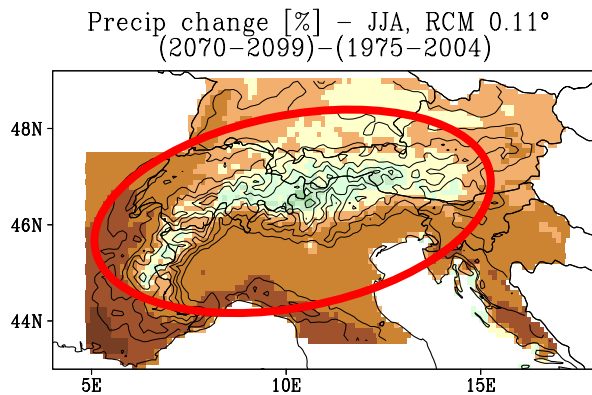
# Variazione di precipitazione estiva

Giorgi et al. (2016)

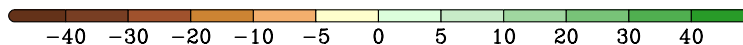
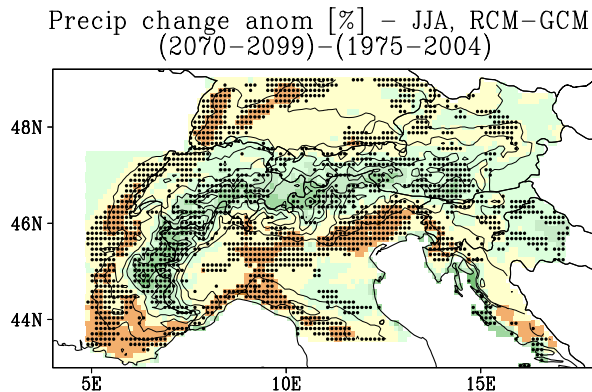
GCMs



RCMs  
0.11°



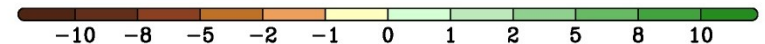
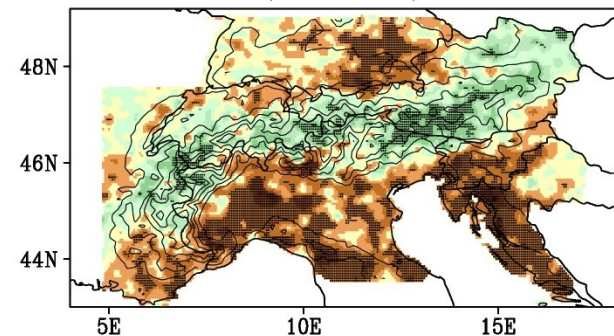
RCM - GCM  
Anomaly



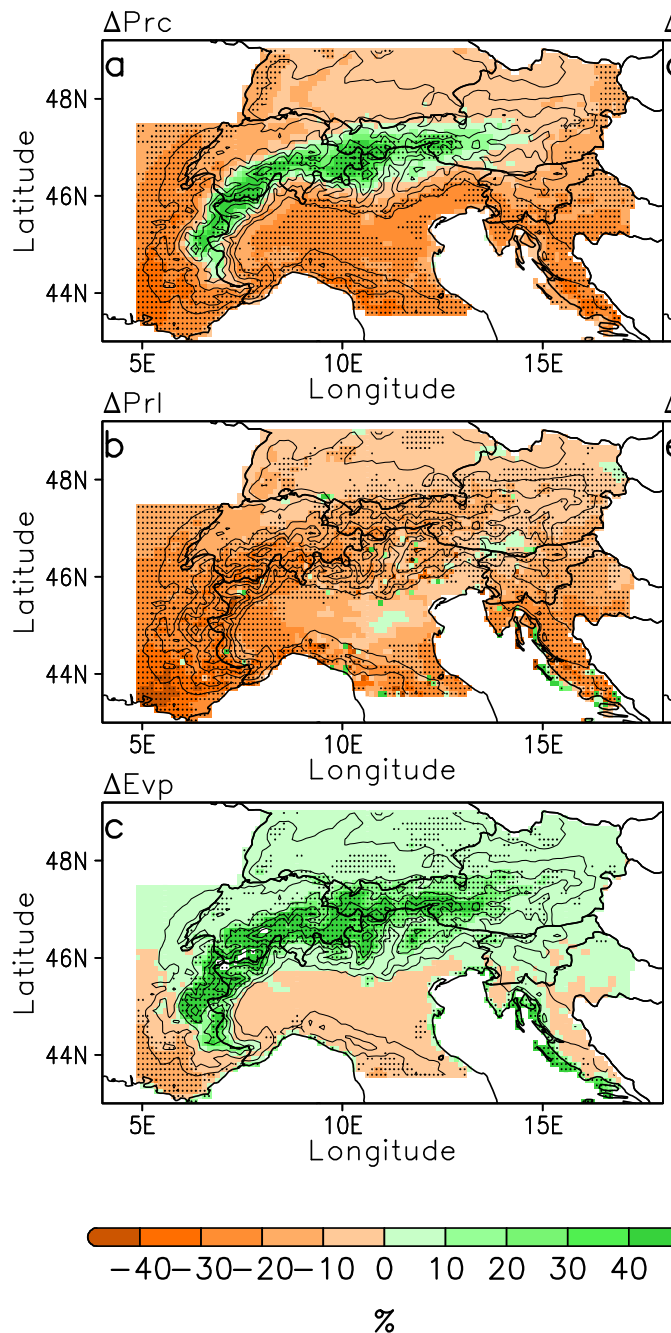
mm/day/century

Observed summer precipitation  
change (1975-2004)

Precip trend - JJA, EURO4M-APGD 5 km  
(1975-2004)







Convettiva

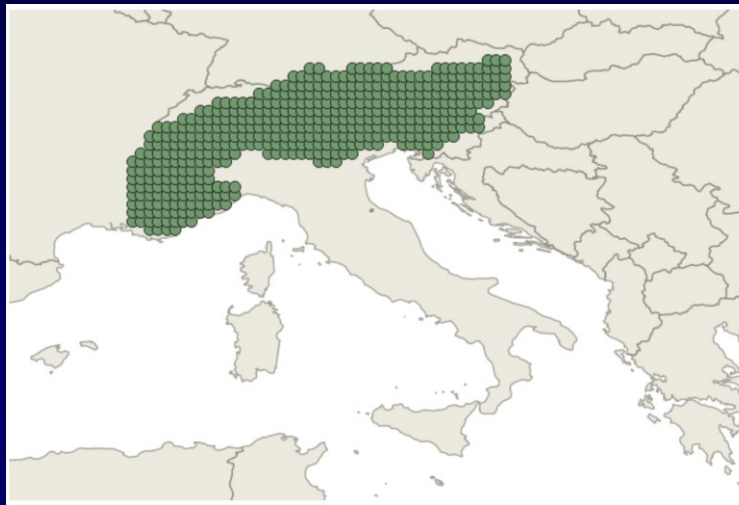
Non  
Convettiva

Evaporazione

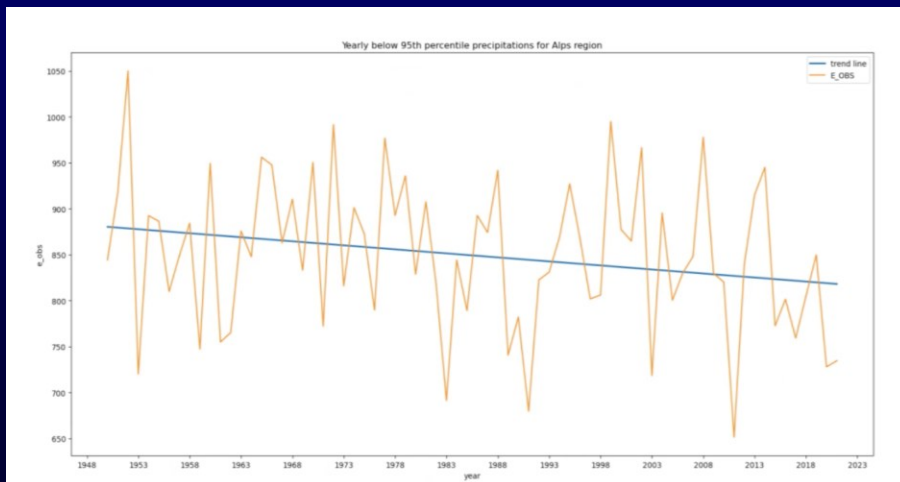
Variazione di  
precipitazione  
estiva



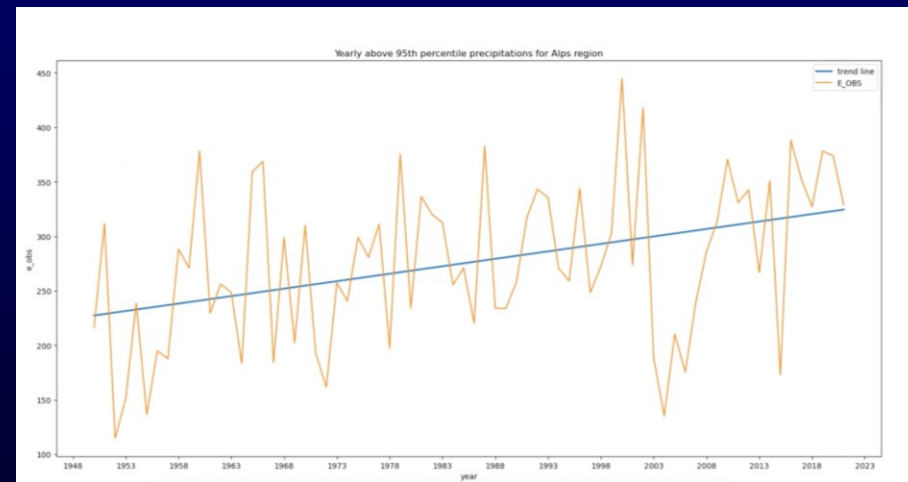
# Andamento delle precipitazioni sull'area Alpina



Precipitazioni leggere e medie (<95%)

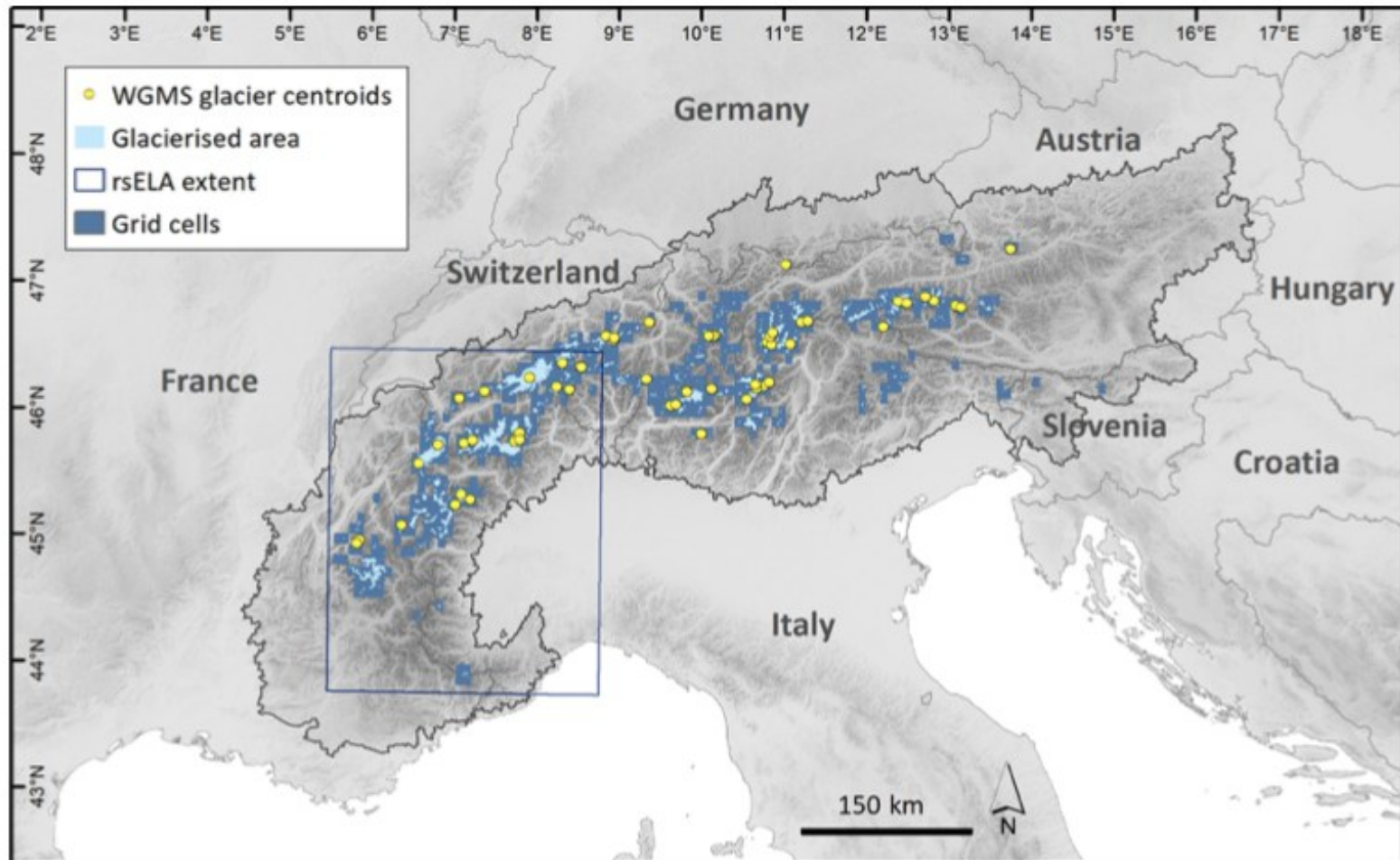


Precipitazioni intense (>95%)



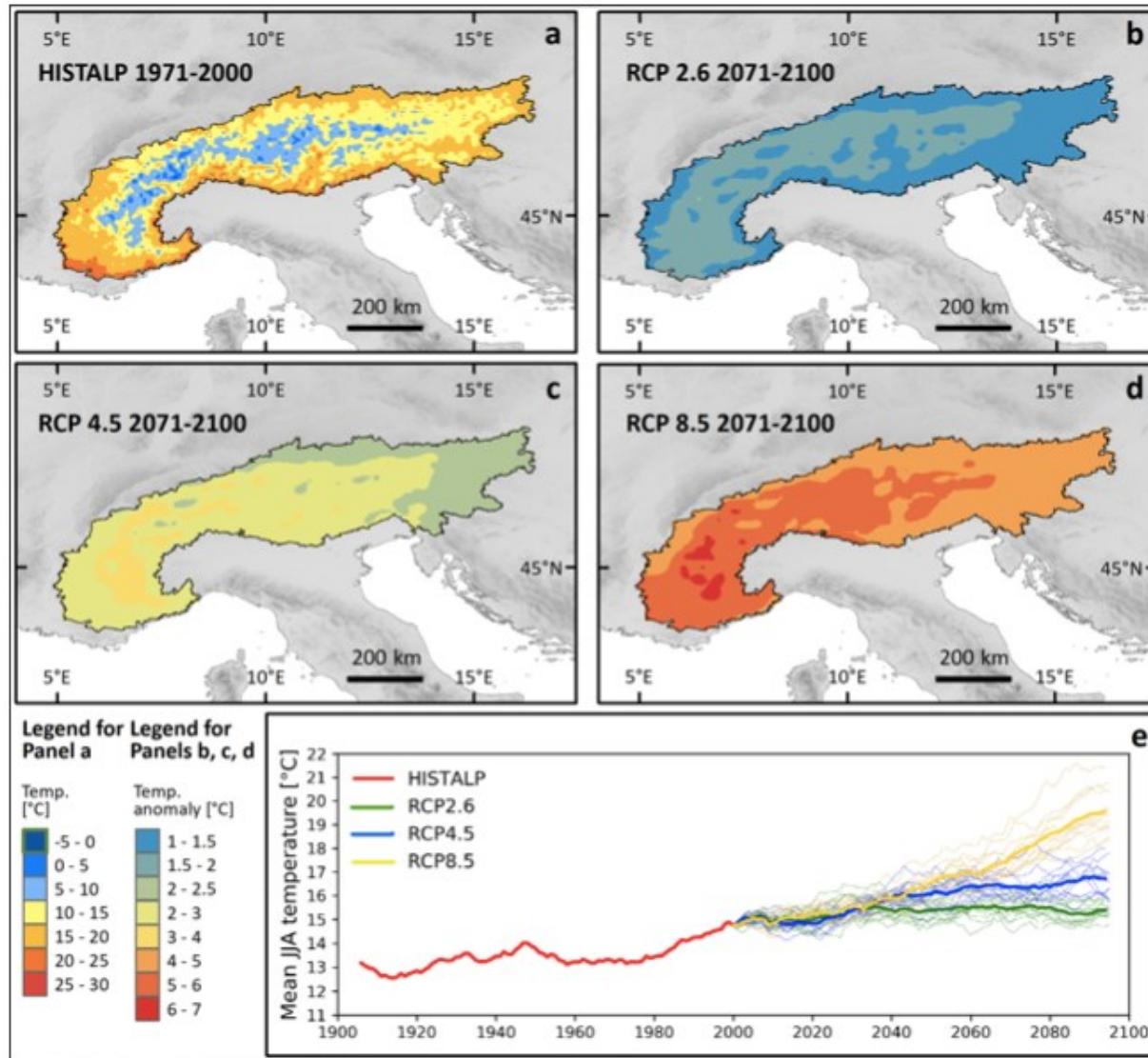


# Cambiamento climatico e ghiacciai alpini (Zebre et al. 2020)



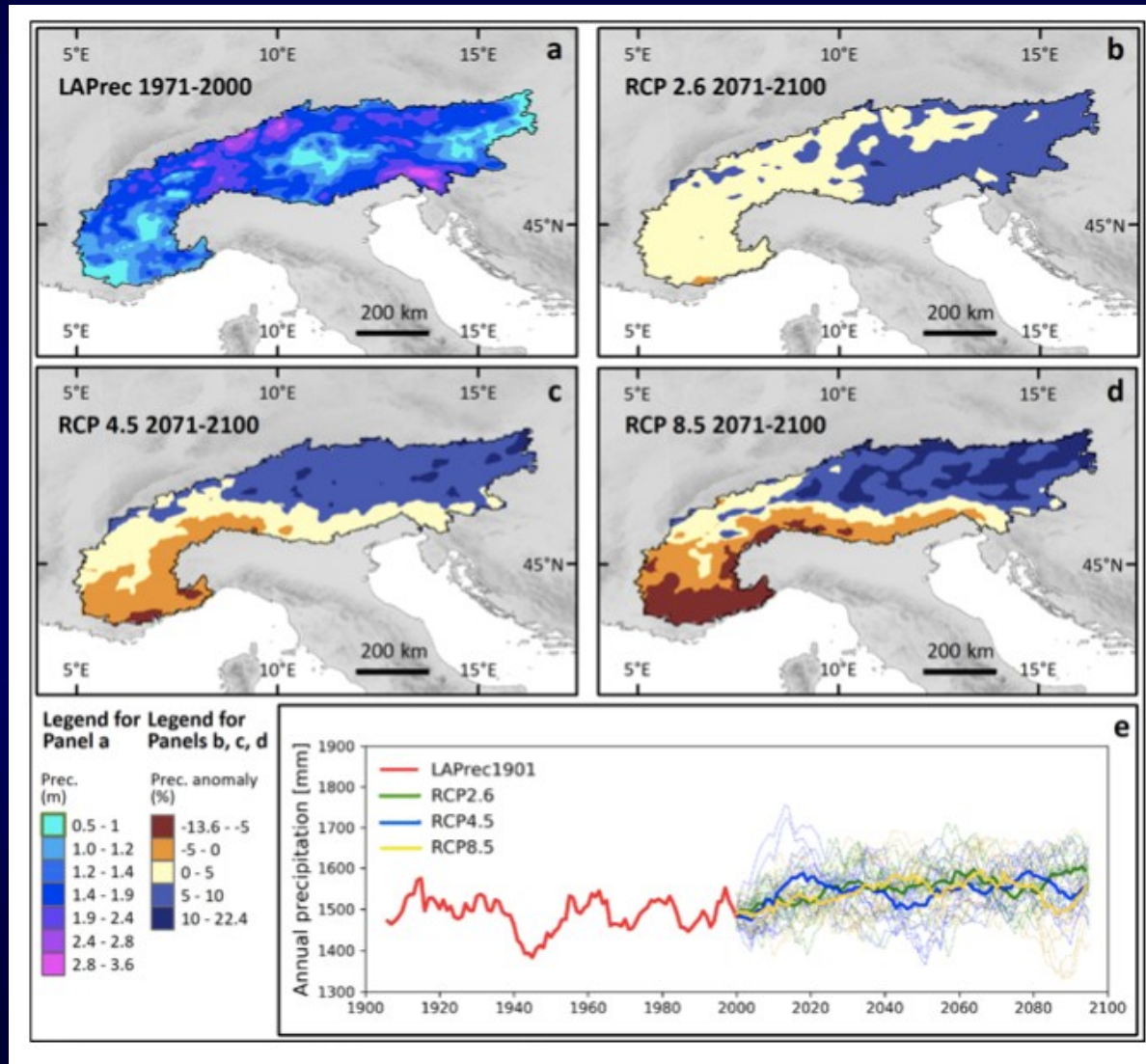


# Aumento di temperature estive



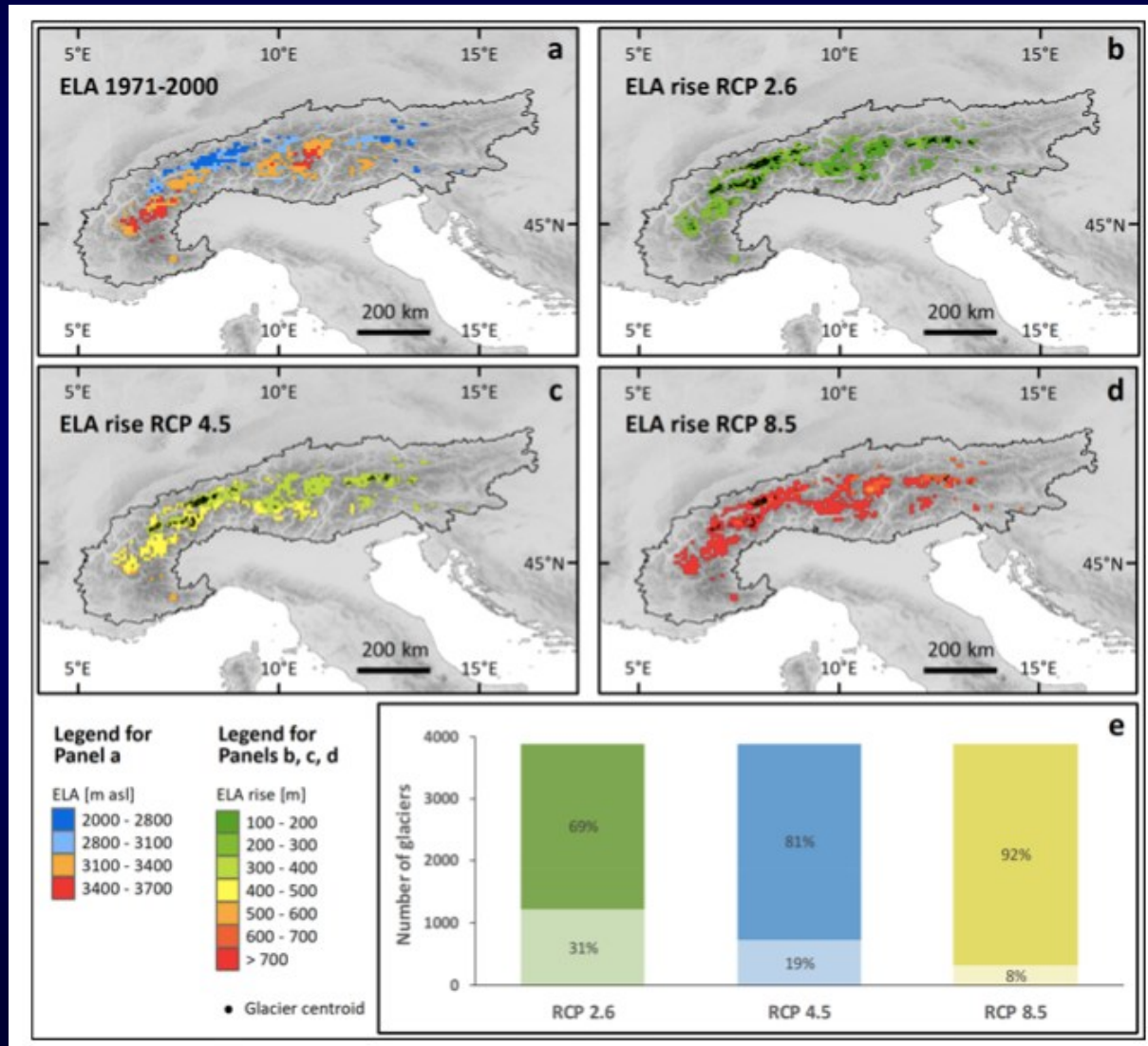


# Variazione di precipitazioni annuali



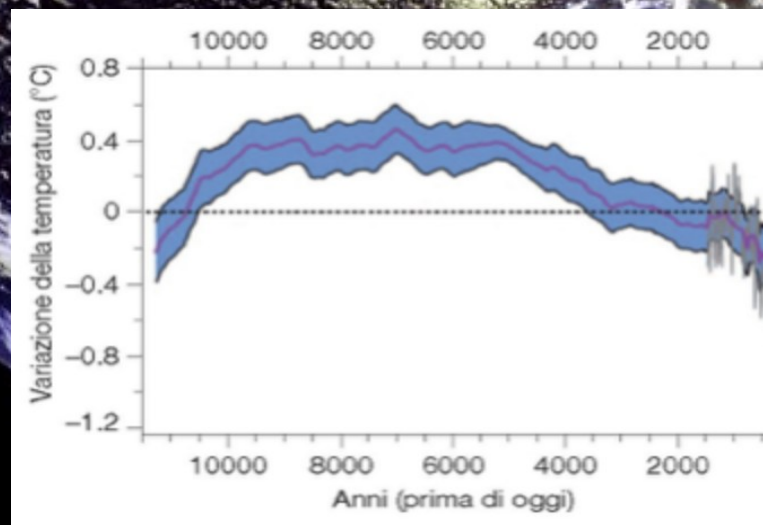


# Variazione di Equilibrium Line Altitude (ELA)



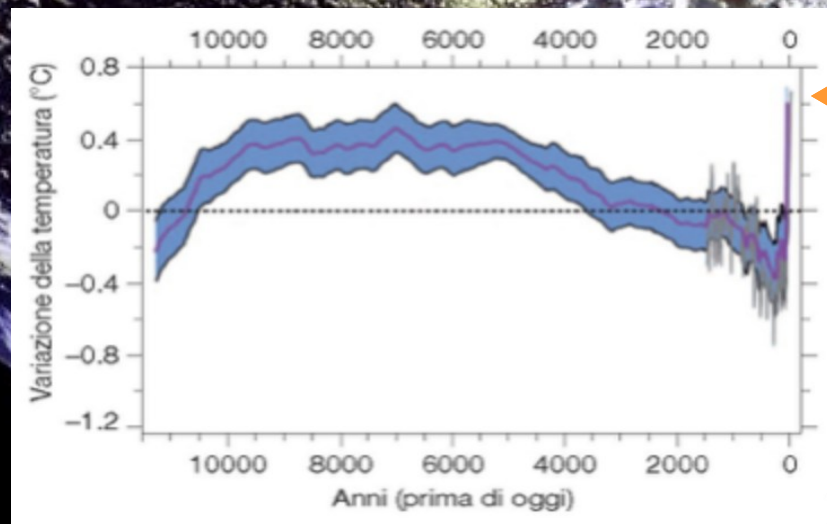


# Olocene





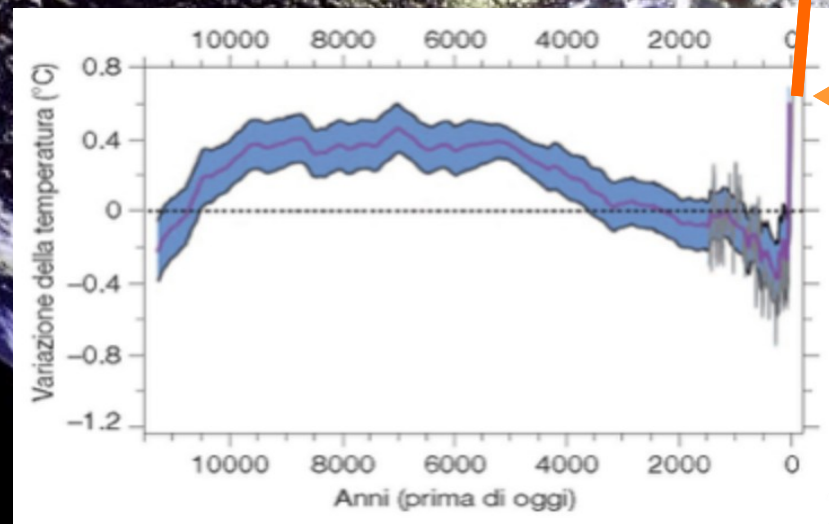
# Antropocene



← Oggi



# Antropocene



Accordo  
di Parigi

Oggi



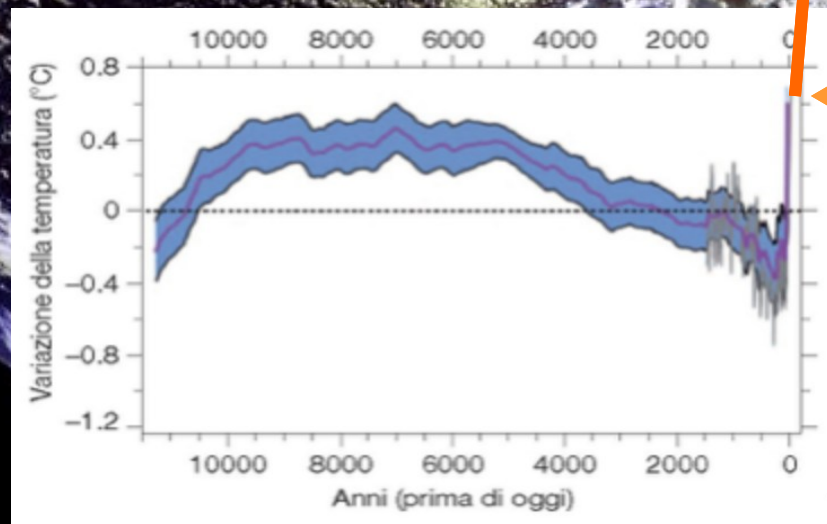
# Antropocene

Il Sistema climatico  
potrebbe subire uno  
sconvolgimento tale da  
mettere in pericolo  
lo sviluppo della società  
come oggi la conosciamo

Business  
as usual

Accordo  
di Parigi

Oggi









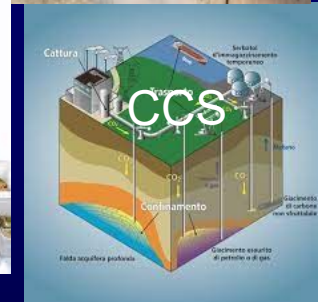
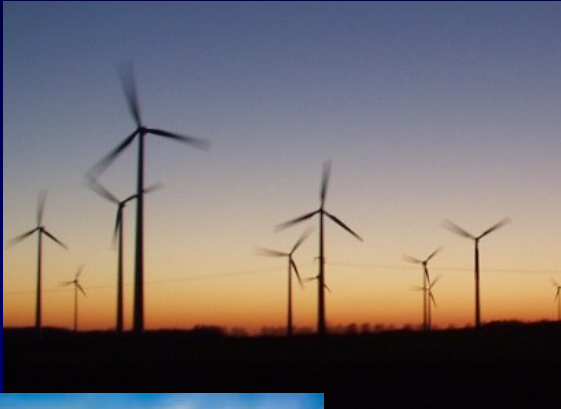
Il cuore del dibattito e' su come gestire i cambiamenti climatici che inevitabilmente avverranno ma stabilizzare i livelli di gas serra ed il relativo riscaldamento globale al di sotto della "soglia di pericolo", cioe' la soglia al di sopra della quale il costo degli impatti e' molto piu' elevato di quello della mitigazione.

Gestire l'inevitabile (adattamento)  
ed evitare l'ingestibile (mitigazione)

Nell'Accordo di Parigi del 2015 la soglia di pericolo è stata  
identificata in un riscaldamento di  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  rispetto ai valori  
pre-industriali (circa  $0.75^{\circ}\text{C}$  rispetto a quelli attuali),  
il che richiede essenzialmente il raggiungimento  
della neutralità carbonica (0 emissioni nette)  
entro il 2050

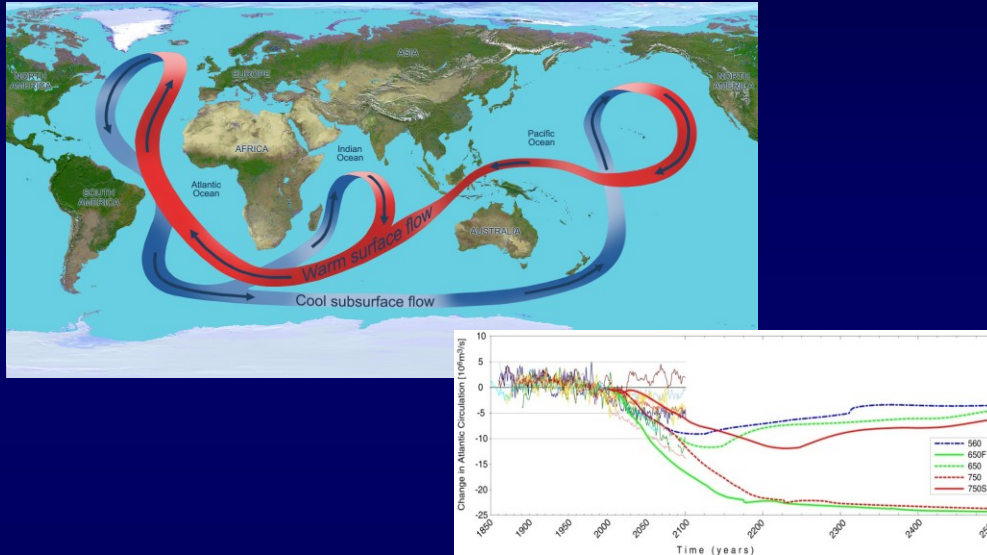


# L'obiettivo dell'Accordo di Parigi può essere raggiunto tramite la Transizione Ecologica

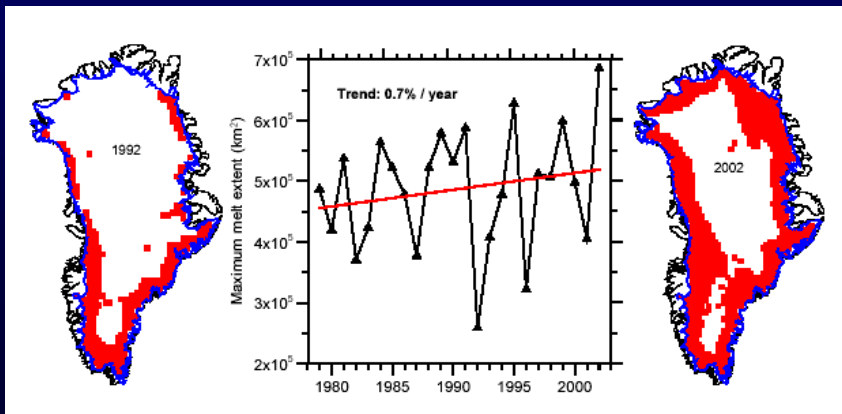




Ci sono delle soglie al di là delle quali determinati fenomeni diventano irreversibili  
("Punti di non ritorno").



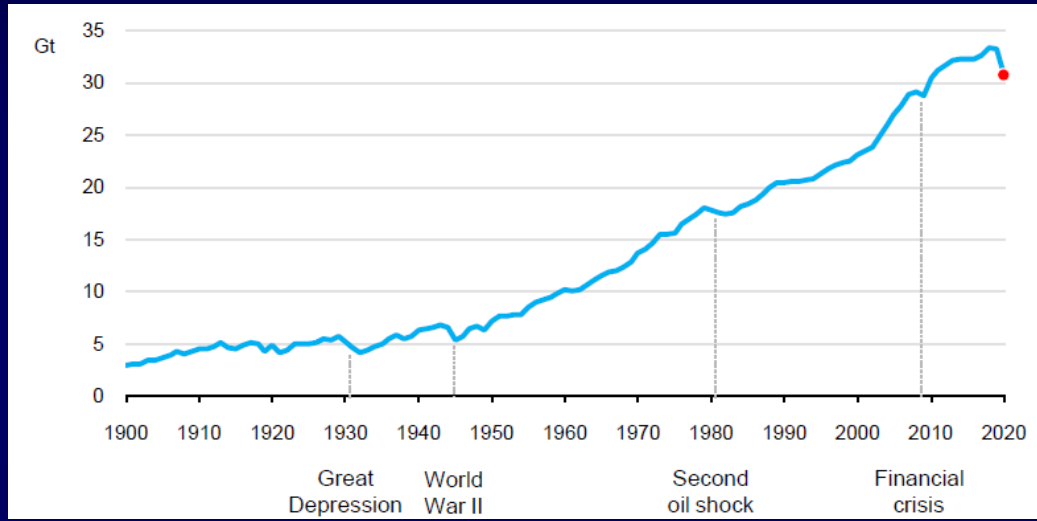
Collasso della  
circolazione  
globale oceanica



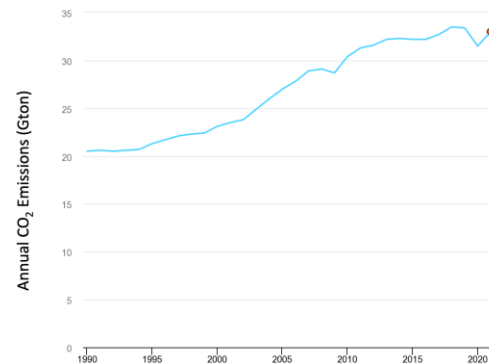
Fusione dei ghiacci della  
Groenlandia e dell'Antartide  
Occidentale



# Trend attuale delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> (circa 75-80% del consumo globale di energia e' da combustibili fossili)



## CO<sub>2</sub> Global Emission Trends



A rebound in economic activity led to a  
**6% increase**  
in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions  
in 2021

REN21, 2022 report