

CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI E OPINIONE PUBBLICA

"Impatti dei cambiamenti climatici sul territorio"

Sabato 16 ottobre 2010

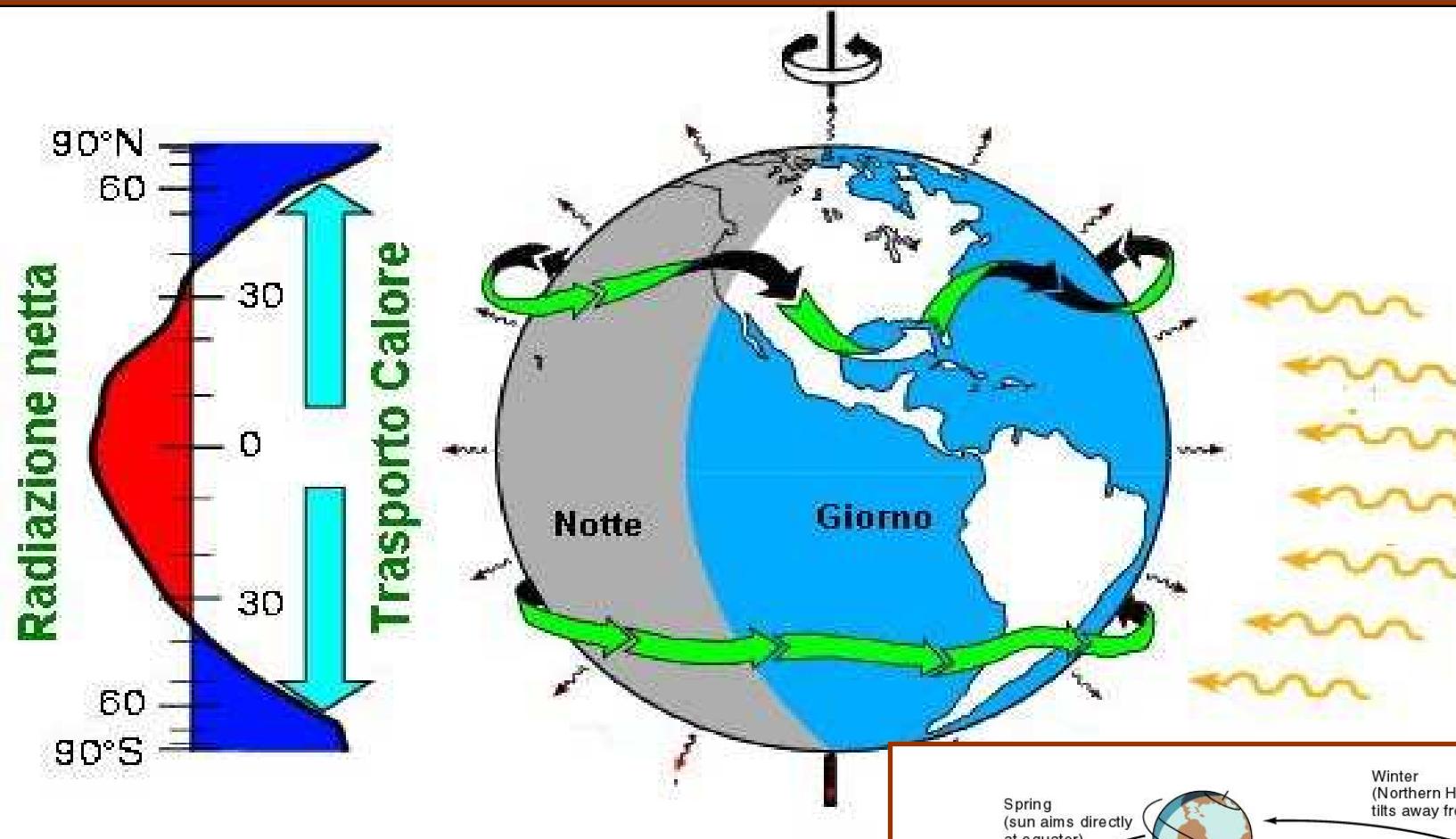
Vallombrosa

Bernardo Gozzini
Istituto di Biometeorologia, CNR

1 dicembre 2010

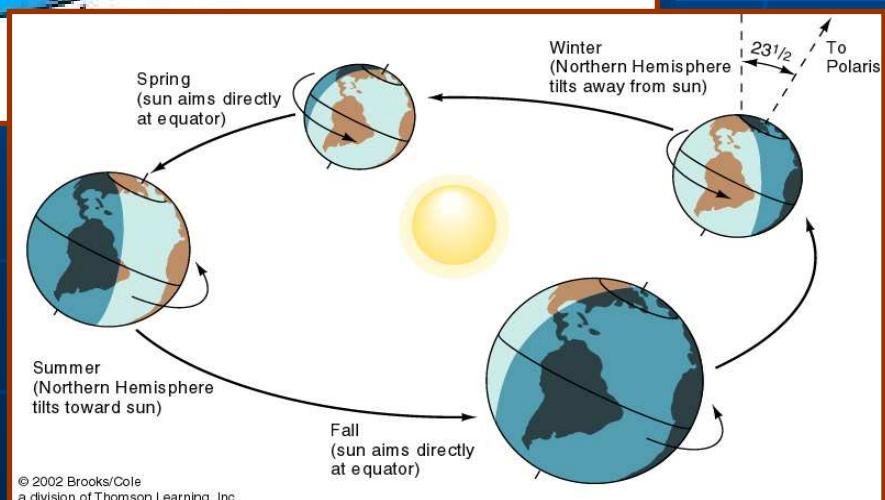


LA MACCHINA DEL CLIMA

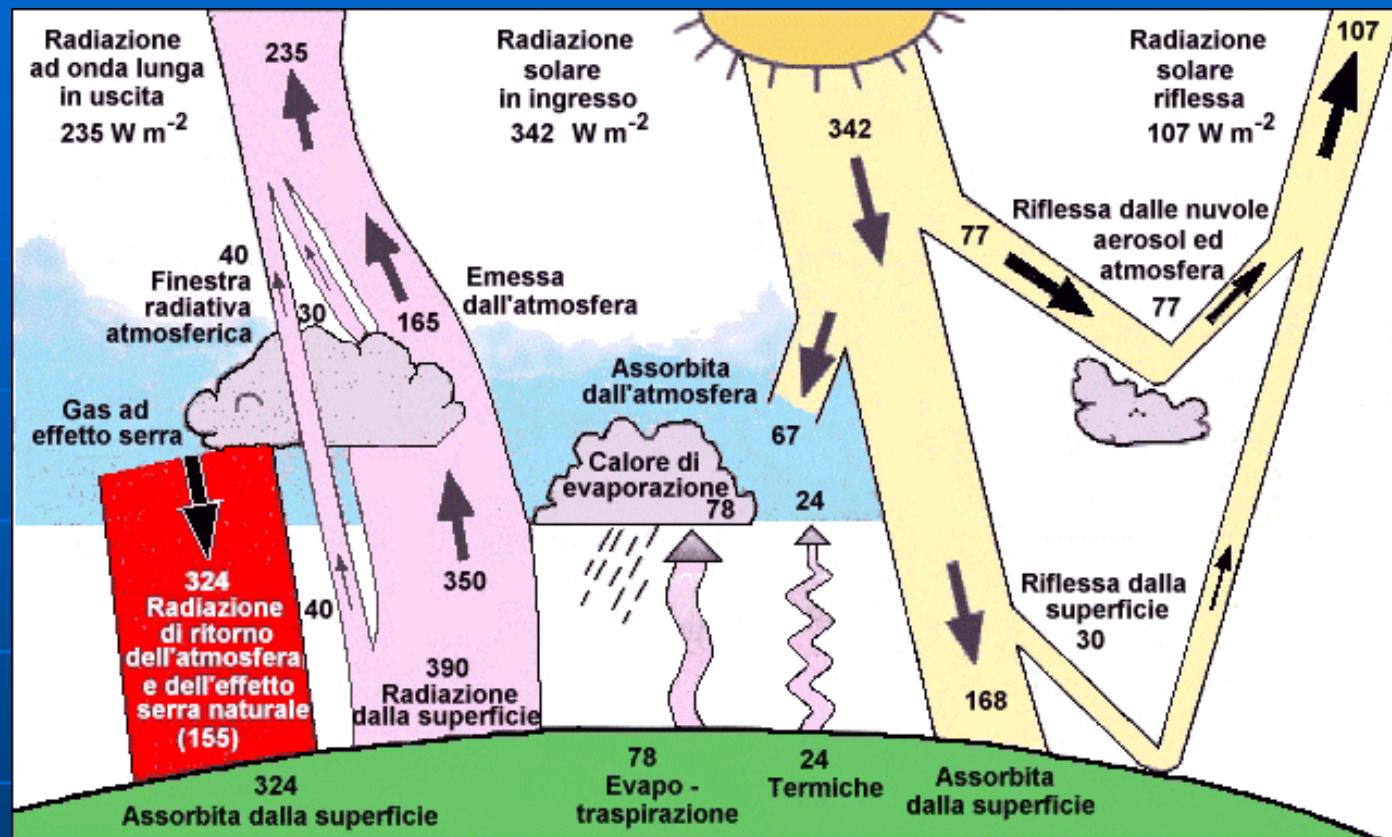


Moto di rivoluzione

1 dicembre 2010



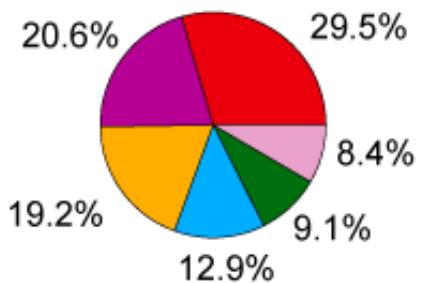
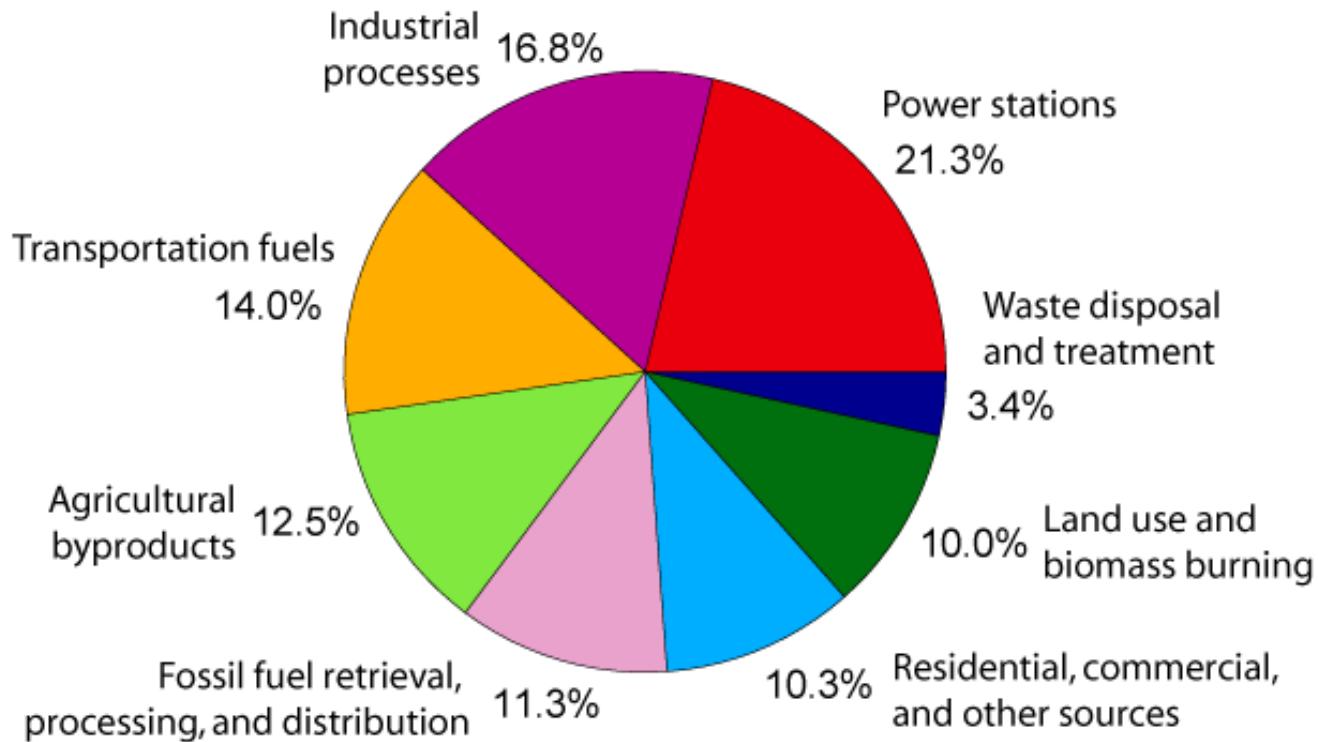
Bilancio energetico del sistema Terra



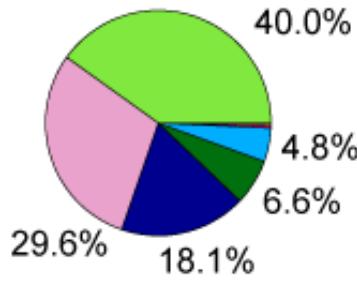
Assorbimento

vapor d'acqua 93,5 watt/m²,
CO₂ 50 watt/m²,
gas minori (ozono, metano, protossido di azoto)

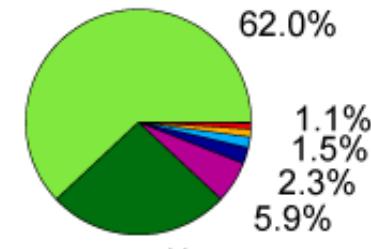
Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector



Carbon Dioxide
(72% of total)



Methane
(18% of total)



Nitrous Oxide
(9% of total)

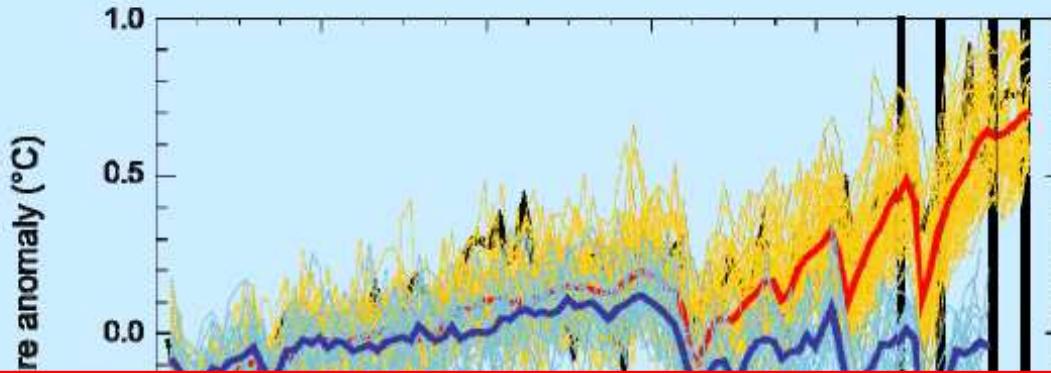
La progressione nel tempo dei Report dell'IPCC

A Progression of Understanding: Greater and Greater Certainty in Attribution

FAR (1990):

“unequivocal detection
not likely for a decade”

SAR (1995): “balance
of evidence suggests
discernible human
influence”



“

Il cambiamento climatico rappresenta il più grande e più esteso insuccesso
commerciale cui si sia mai assistito.

”

2006

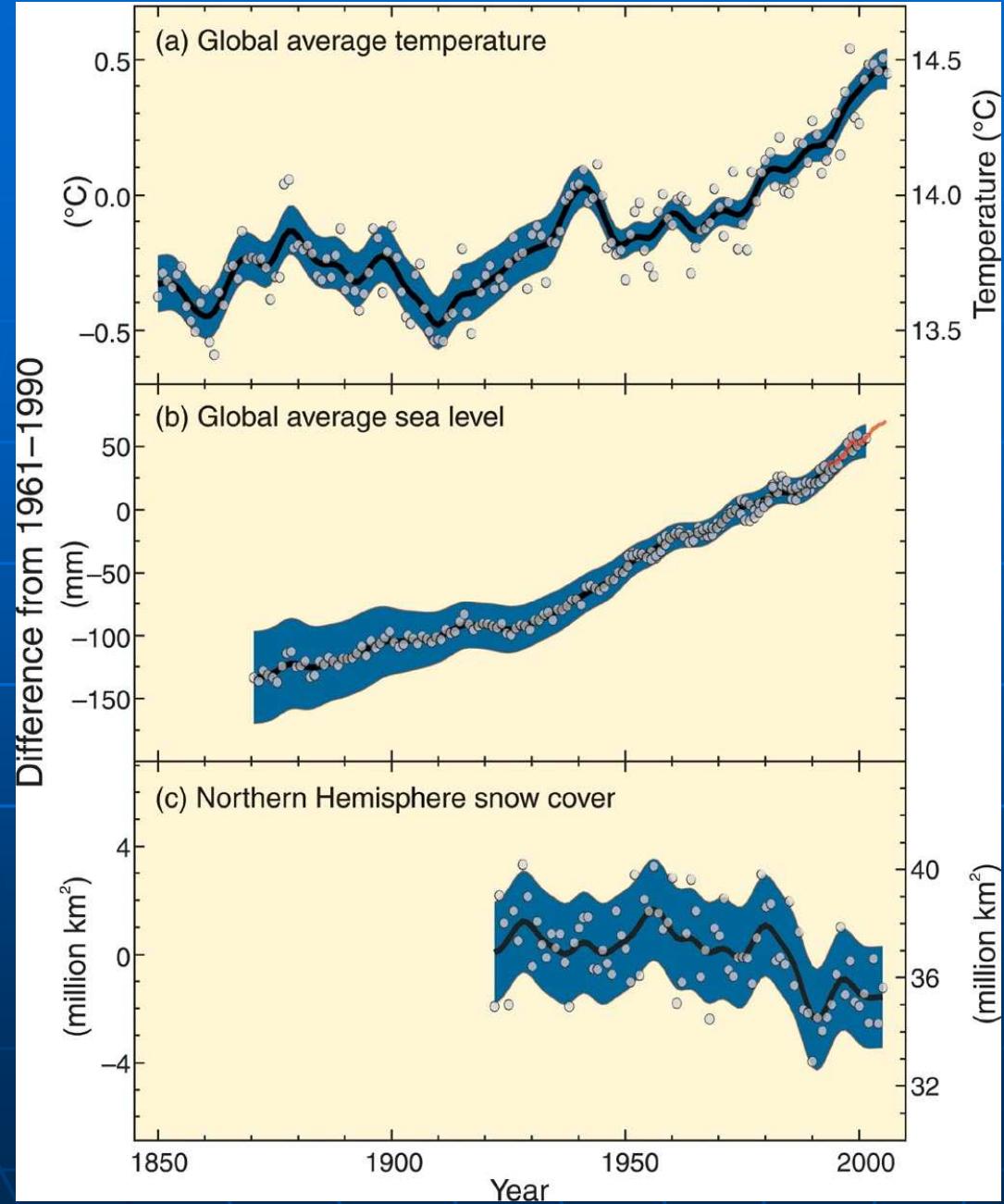
Sir Nicholas Stern, responsabile del servizio economico del governo britannico
ed ex economista capo della Banca mondiale, 2006

the warming is very
likely (odds 9 out of 10)
due to greenhouse
gases”

TAR FAR AR4

SAR TAR

IPCC

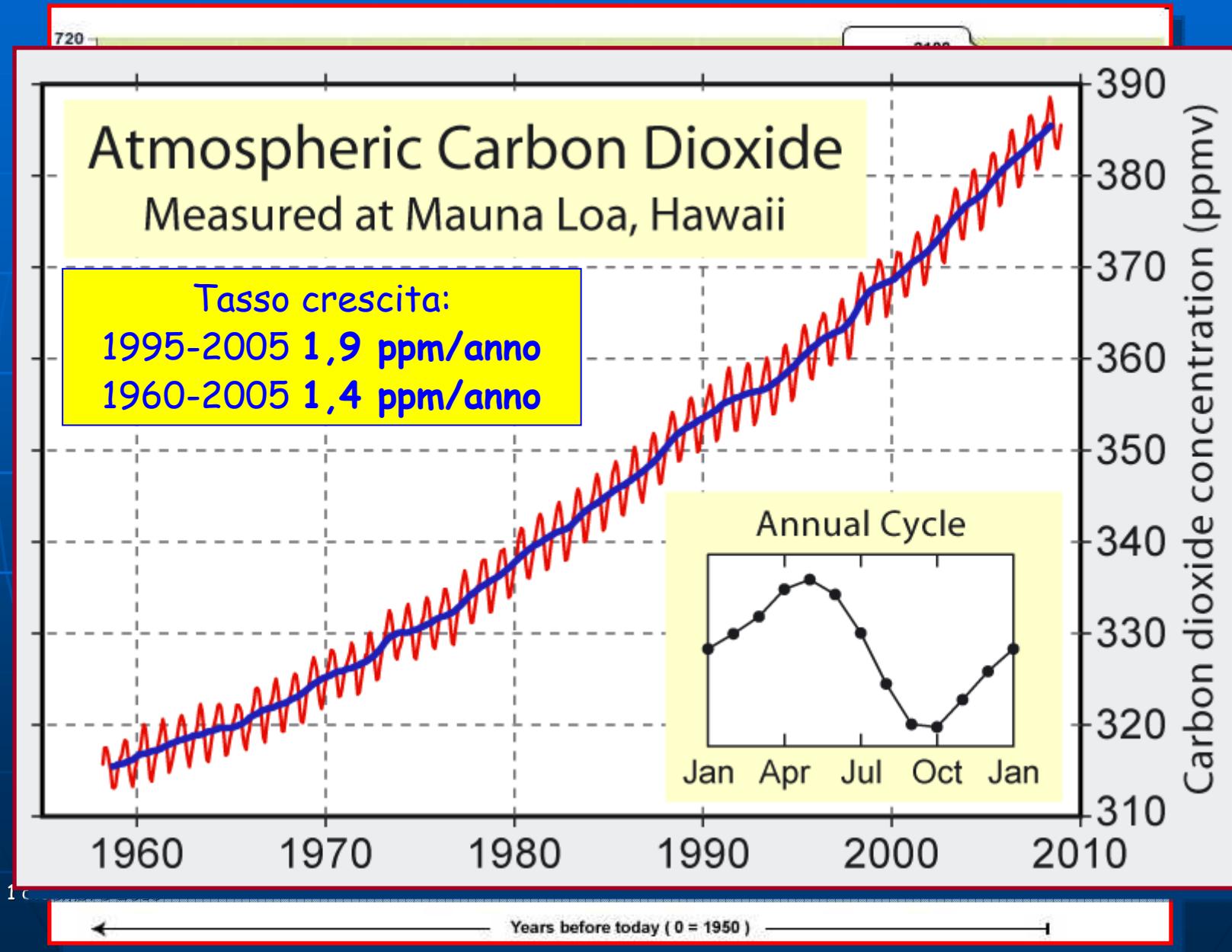


"Climate Change 2007"
The IPCC 4th Assessment Report
is coming out

Riscaldamento climatico inequivocabile

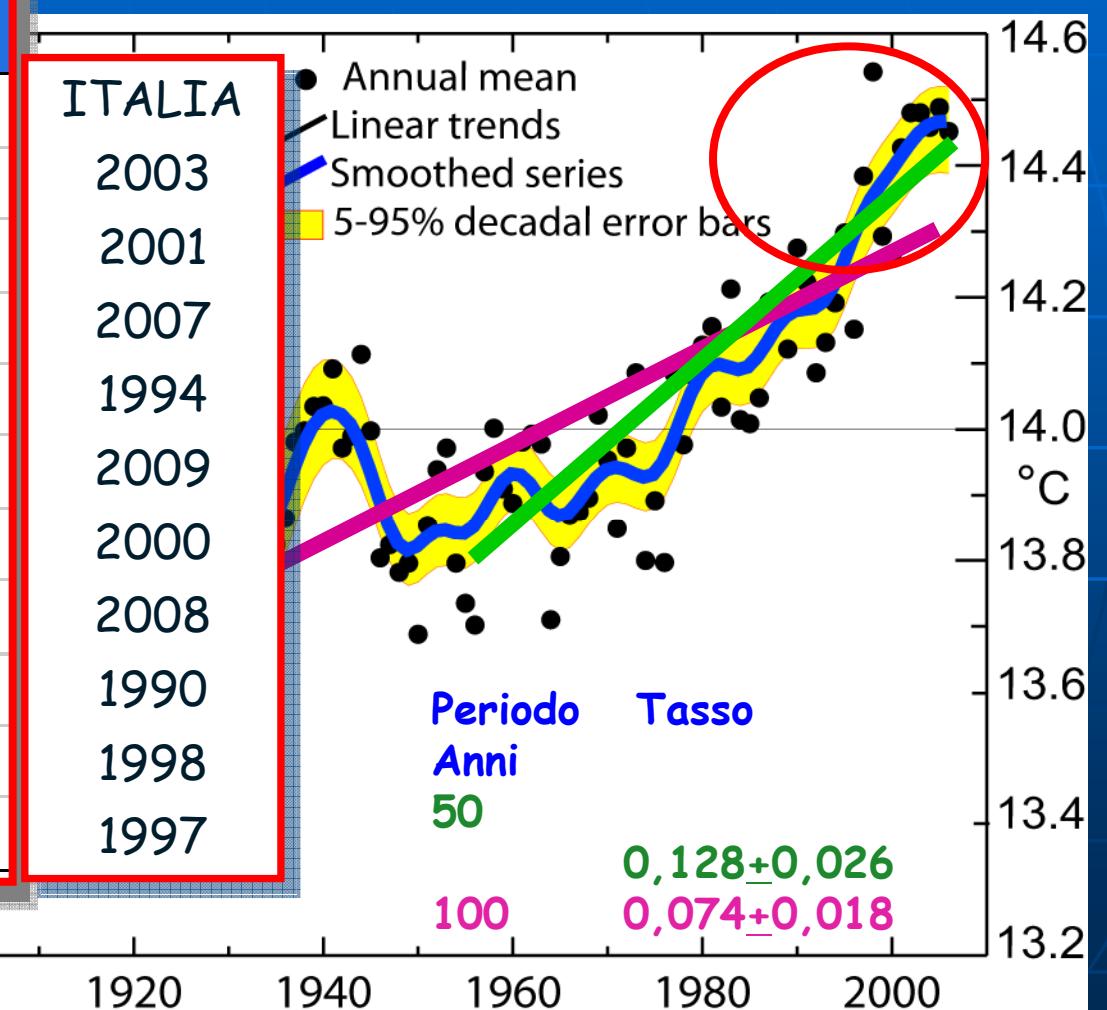
- Aumento temperatura globale aria e oceani
- Aumento del livello medio del mare
- Riduzione neve e ghiaccio

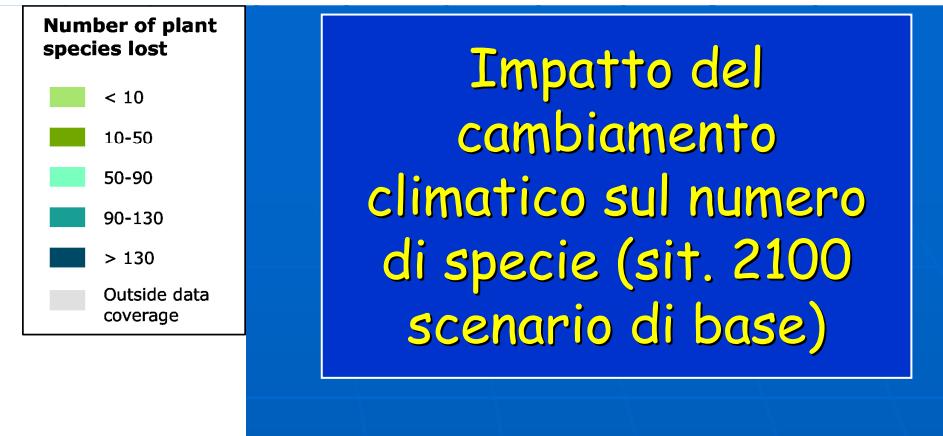
Variazioni della concentrazione di CO₂



Variazioni della temperatura

Global Top 10 Warm Years (Jan-Dec)	Anomaly °C
2005	0.62
1998	0.60
2003	0.58
2002	0.57
2009	0.56
2006	0.56
2007	0.55
2004	0.54
2001	0.52
2008	0.48
1997	0.48





Rapidità di variazione delle condizioni meteo-climatiche.

L'ecosistema possiede una propria capacità di adattamento ai cambiamenti, ma l'eccessiva rapidità nell'aumento di temperatura o nella tipologia delle precipitazioni potrà comportare la scomparsa di molte specie animali e vegetali



Fonte: European environment outlook, EEA report 4/2005

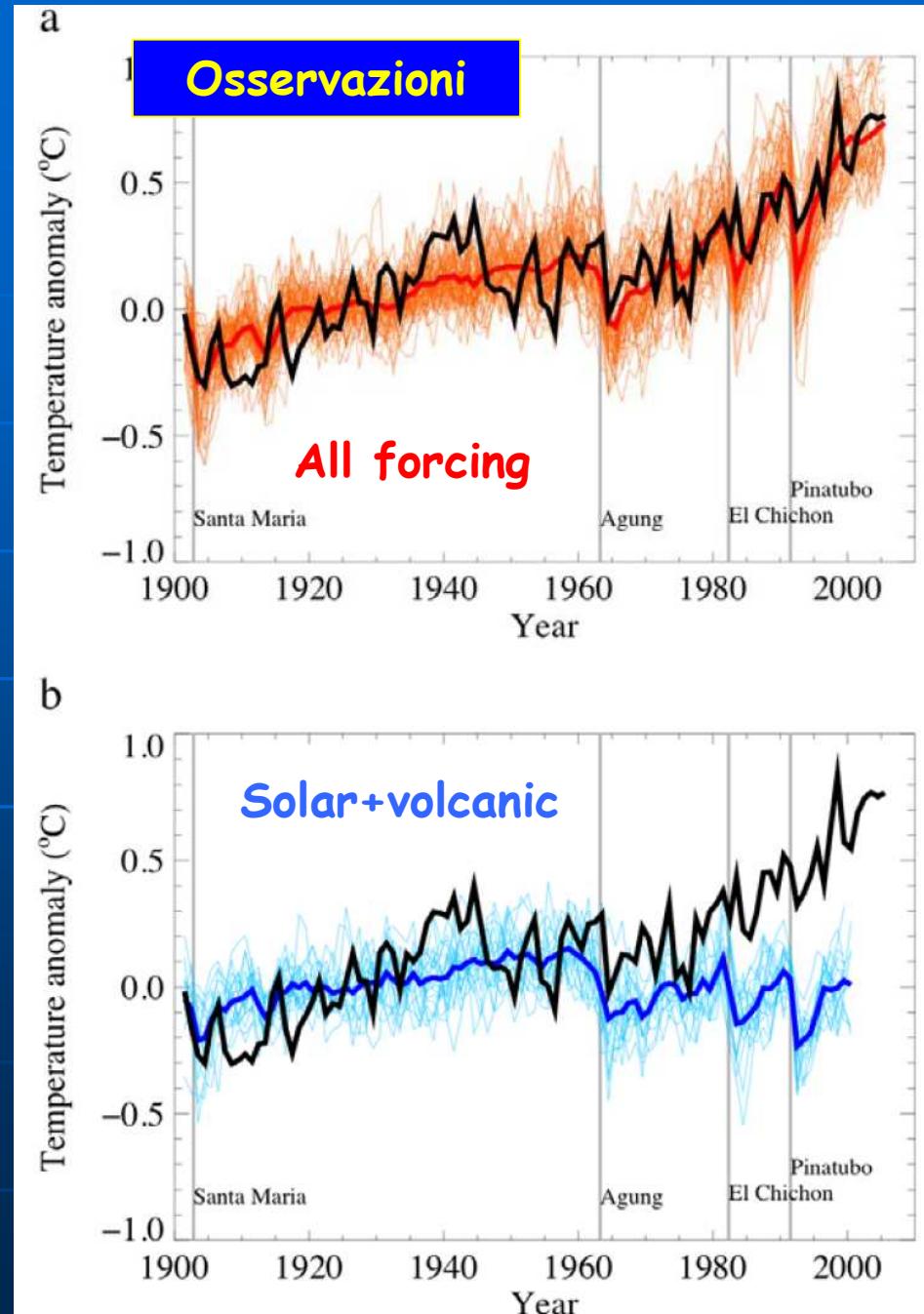
1 dicembre 2010

Impatto dell'effetto antropogenico sul riscaldamento

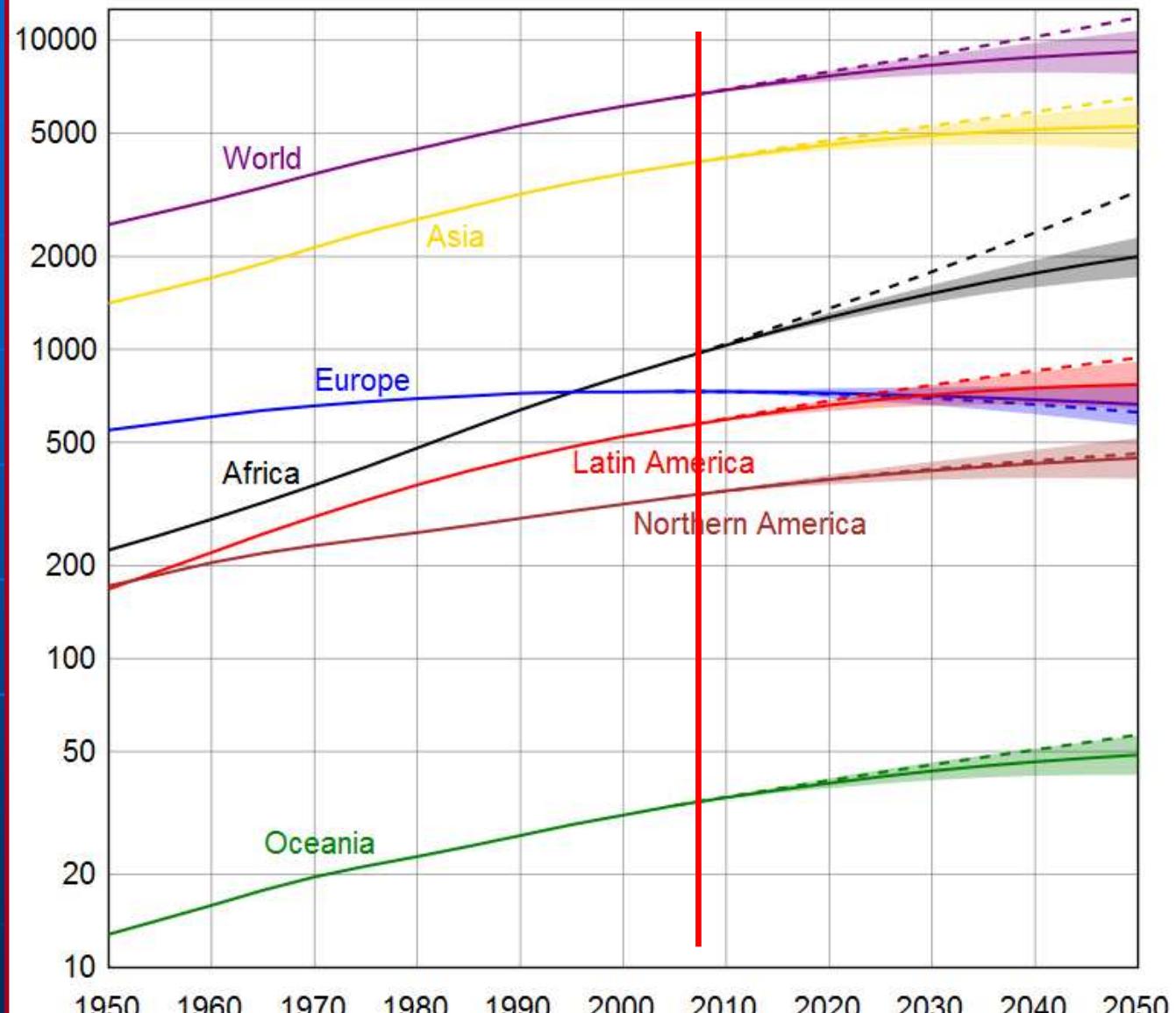
Attribuzioni

- Sono stati osservati cambiamenti significativi:
- In accordo con tutte le forzanti ipotizzate
- In disaccordo con le ipotesi alternative

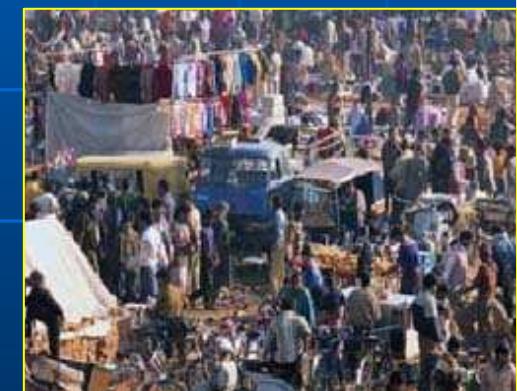
1 dicembre 2010



Popolazione mondiale 1950-2050



1 dicembre 2010



+ energia
migrazioni

Calotta Artica - Polo Nord

Current Ice Ext
09/16/2007

Arctic Sea Ice Extent
(Area of ocean with at least 15% sea ice)

Extent (millions of square kilometers)

12
10
8
6
4
2

Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

03 Oct 2010

2010
2009
2008
2007
2005
1979–2000 Average
 ± 2 Standard Deviations

National Snow and Ice Data Center, Boulder CO

median
ice edge

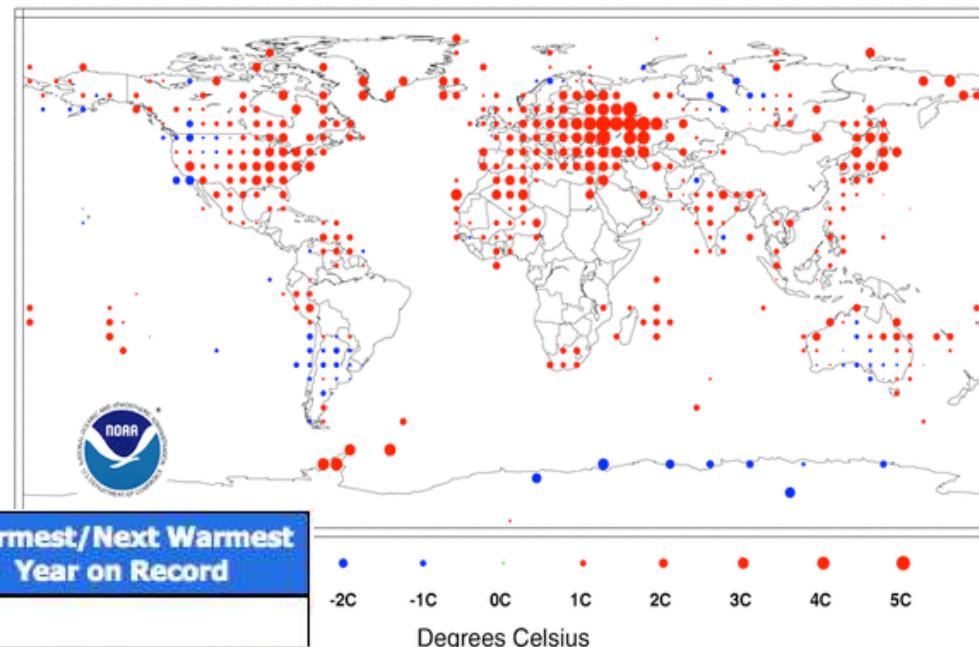
Variazioni della temperatura GLOBO

<http://lwf.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/monitoring.html>

Temperature Anomalies Jun-Aug 2010

(with respect to a 1961-1990 base period)

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA

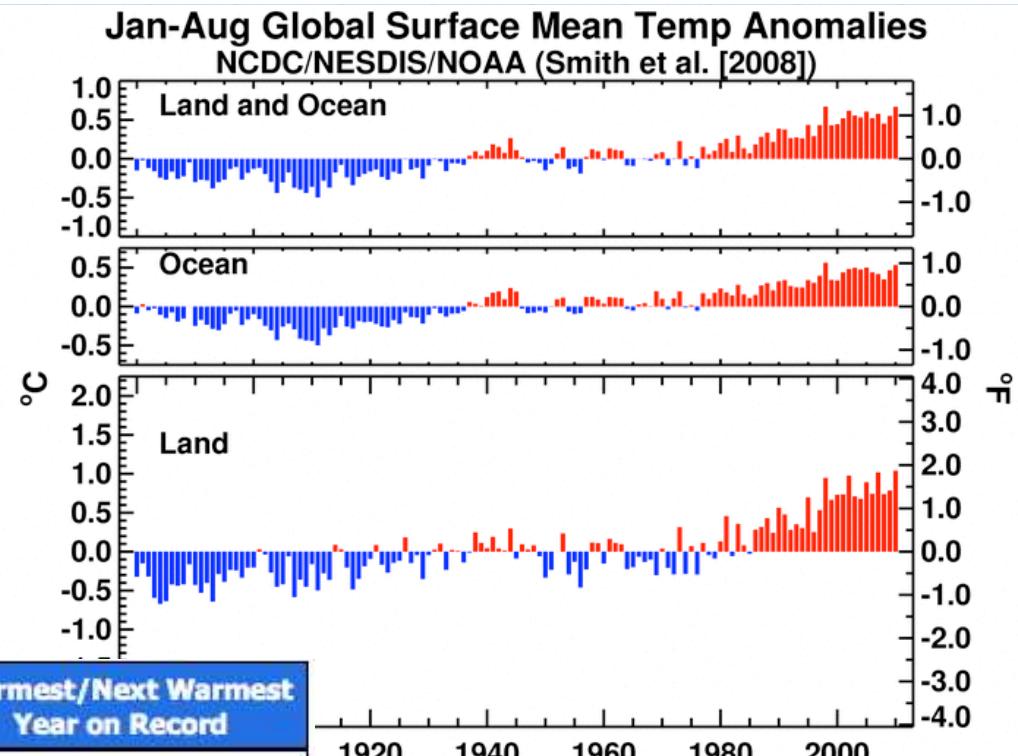


June - August	Anomaly	Rank (out of 131 years)	Warmest/Next Warmest Year on Record
Global			
Land	+1.00°C (+1.80°F)	1 st warmest	1998 (+0.92°C/1.66°F)
Ocean	+0.51°C (+0.92°F)	5 th warmest	2009 (+0.57°C/1.03°F)
Land and Ocean	+0.64°C (+1.15°F)	2 nd warmest	1998 (+0.67°C/1.21°F)
Northern Hemisphere			
Land	+1.18°C (+2.12°F)	1 st warmest	1998 (+0.94°C/1.69°F)
Ocean	+0.58°C (+1.04°F)	3 rd warmest	2005 (+0.63°C/1.13°F)
Land and Ocean	+0.80°C (+1.44°F)	1 st warmest	2005 (+0.70°C/1.26°F)
Southern Hemisphere			
Land	+0.53°C (+0.95°F)	10 th warmest	1998 (+0.88°C/1.58°F)
Ocean	+0.48°C (+0.86°F)	9 th warmest	1998 (+0.59°C/1.06°F)
Land and Ocean	+0.48°C (+0.86°F)	9 th warmest	1998 (+0.64°C/1.15°F)

Giugno -
Agosto 2010

Variazioni della temperatura GLOBO

<http://lwf.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/monitoring.html>

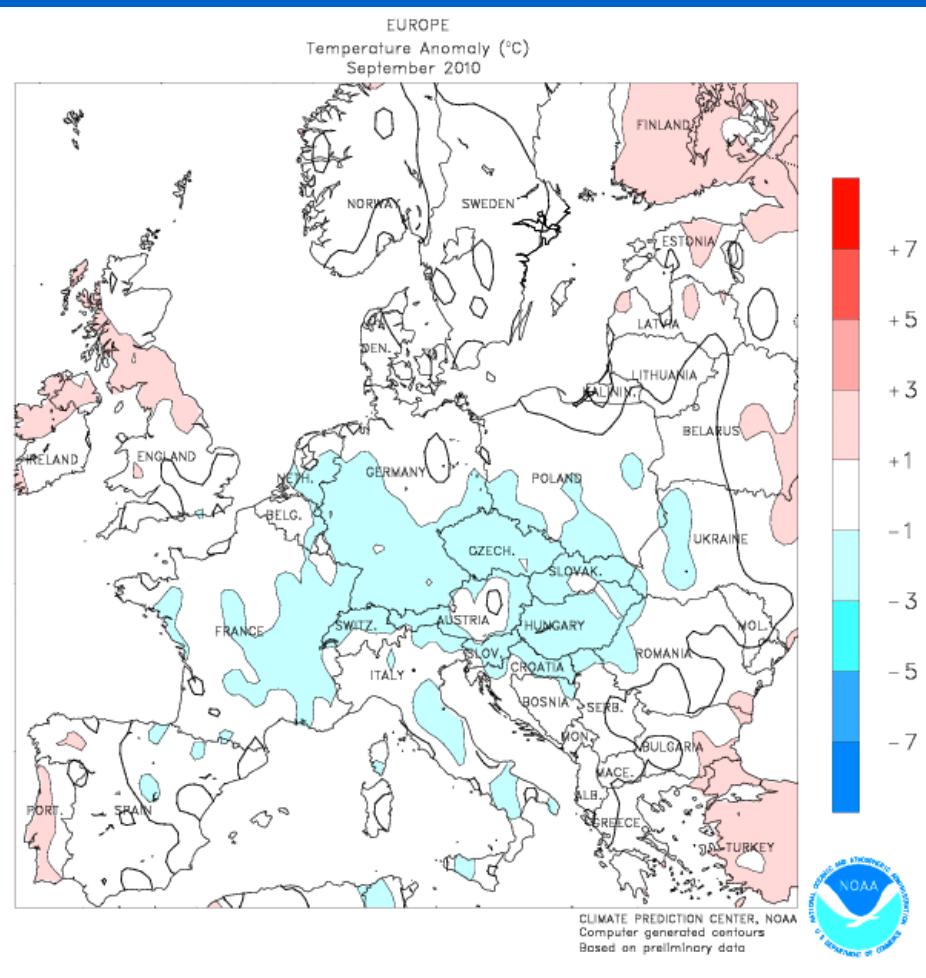


January - August	Anomaly	Rank (out of 131 years)	Warmest/Next Warmest Year on Record
Global			
Land	+1.04°C (+1.87°F)	1 st warmest	2007 (+1.02°C/1.84°F)
Ocean	+0.53°C (+0.95°F)	2 nd warmest	1998 (+0.56°C/1.01°F)
Land and Ocean	+0.67°C (+1.21°F)	1 st warmest	2002 (+0.62°C/1.12°F)
Northern Hemisphere			
Land	+1.14°C (+2.05°F)	2 nd warmest	2007 (+1.22°C/2.20°F)
Ocean	+0.55°C (+0.99°F)	1 st warmest	2005 (+0.54°C/0.97°F)
Land and Ocean	+0.77°C (+1.39°F)	1 st warmest	2007 (+0.73°C/1.31°F)
Southern Hemisphere			
Land	+0.78°C (+1.40°F)	3 rd warmest	2005 (+0.86°C/1.55°F)
Ocean	+0.53°C (+0.95°F)	2 nd warmest	1998 (+0.60°C/1.08°F)
Land and Ocean	+0.57°C (+1.03°F)	2 nd warmest	1998 (+0.63°C/1.13°F)

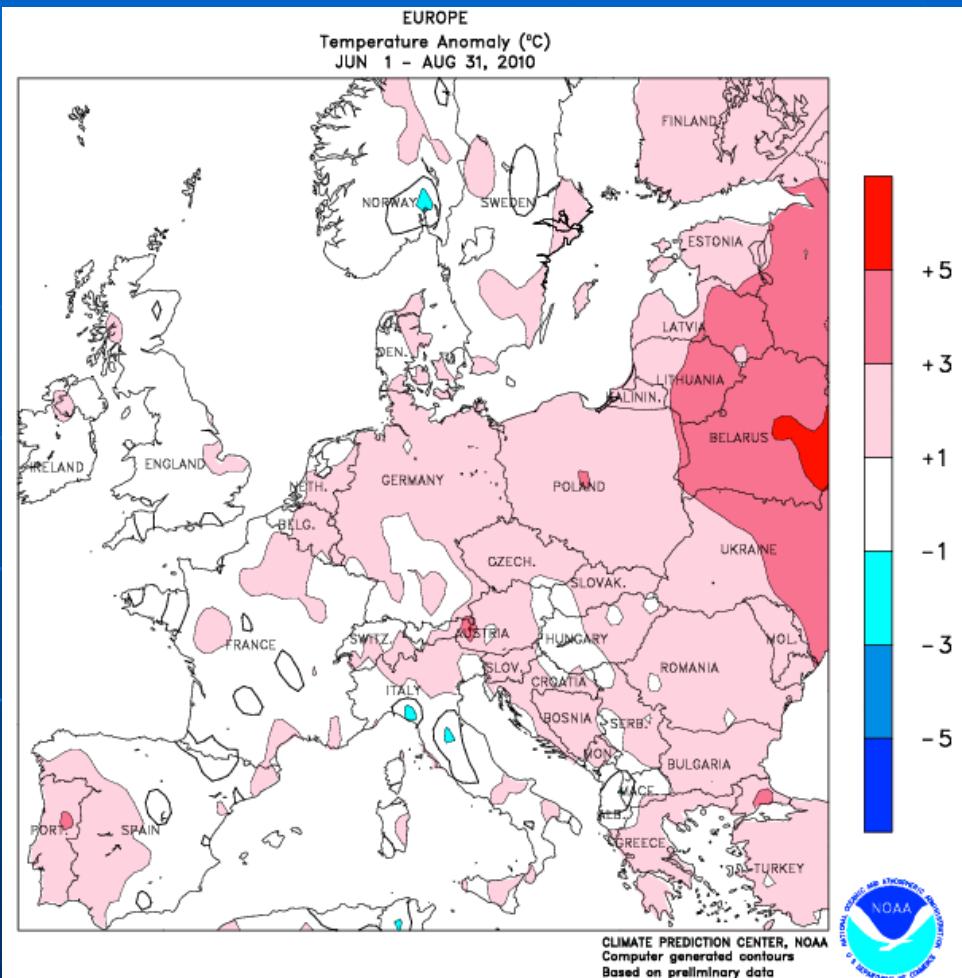
Gennaio -
Agosto 2010

Variazioni della temperatura EUROPA

Settembre 2010



Giugno - Agosto 2010

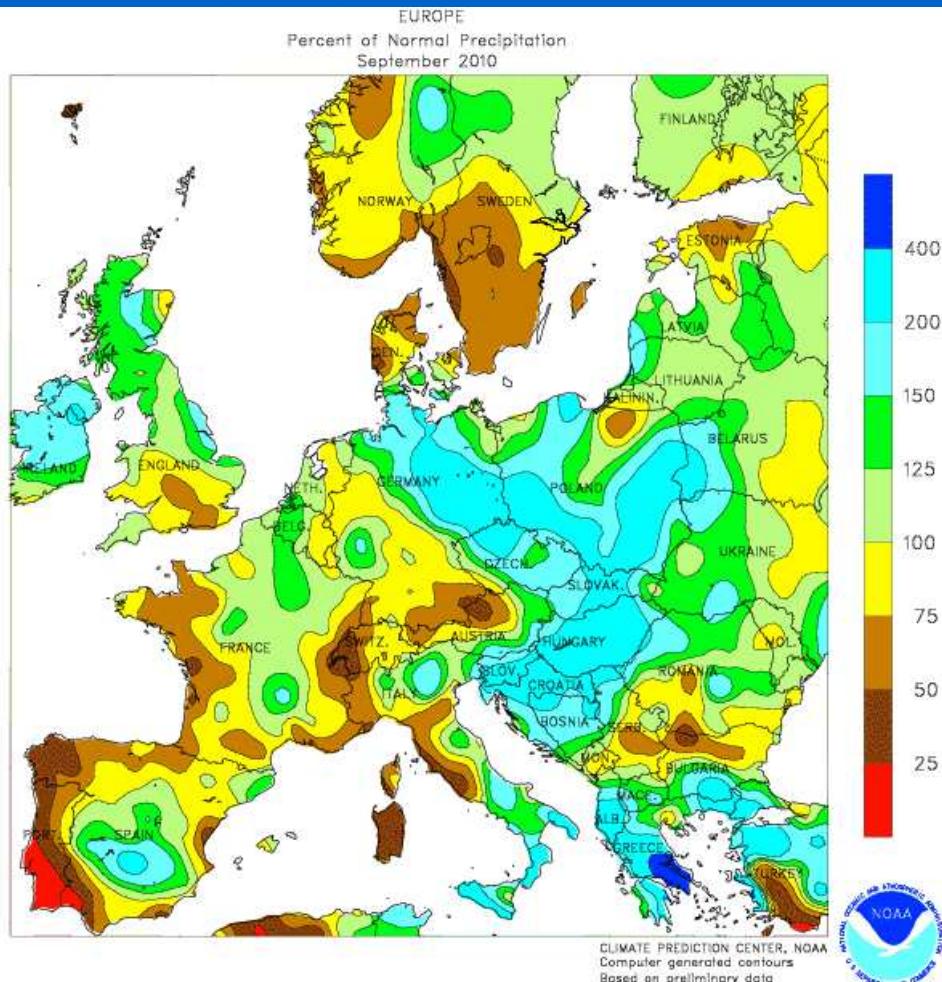


http://www.cpc.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/regional_monitoring/europe.shtml

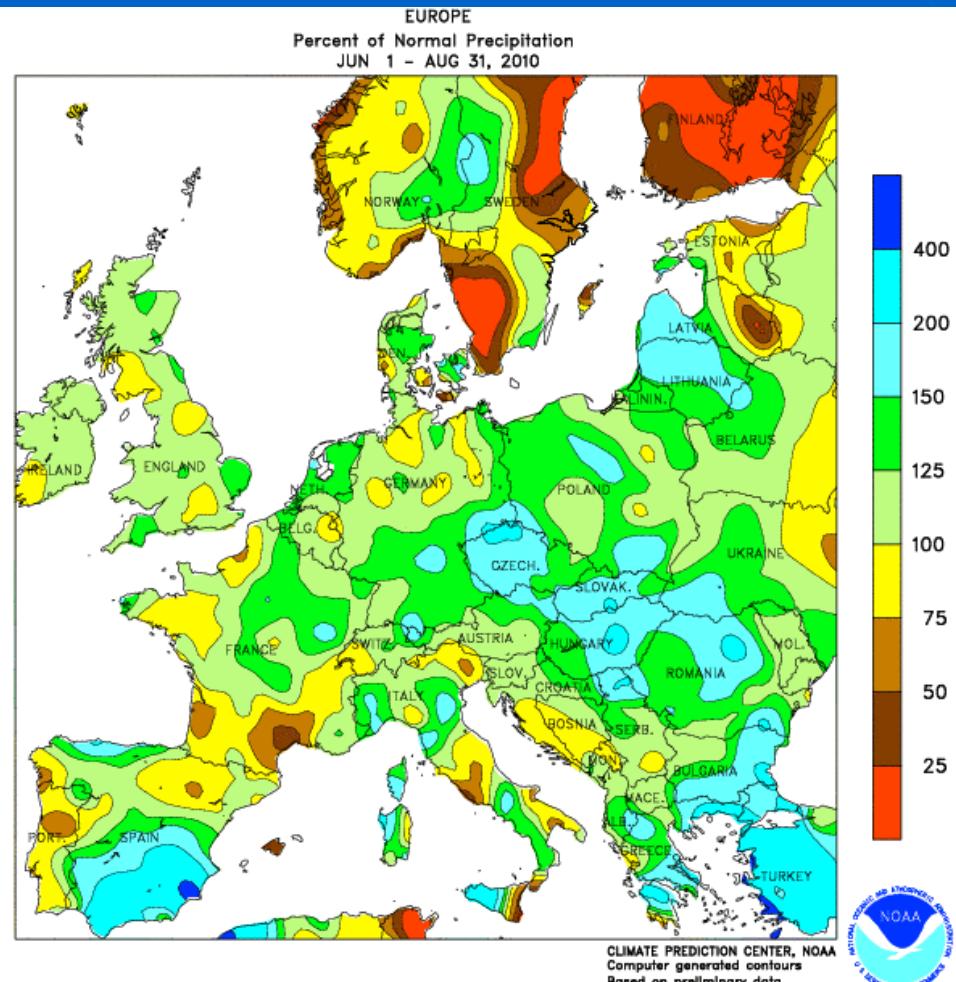
1 dicembre 2010

Variazioni delle precipitazioni EUROPA

Settembre 2010



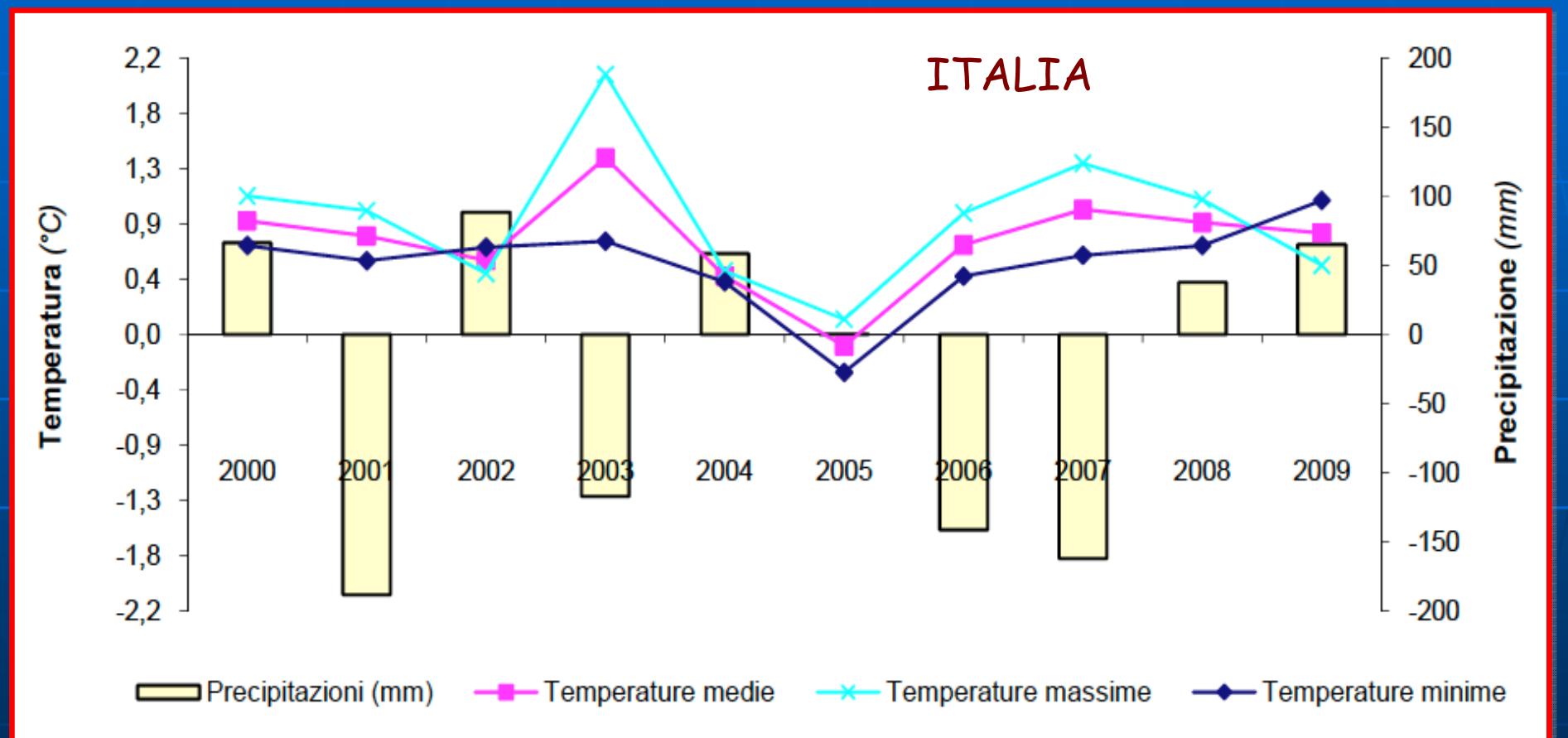
Giugno - Agosto 2010



1 dicembre 2010

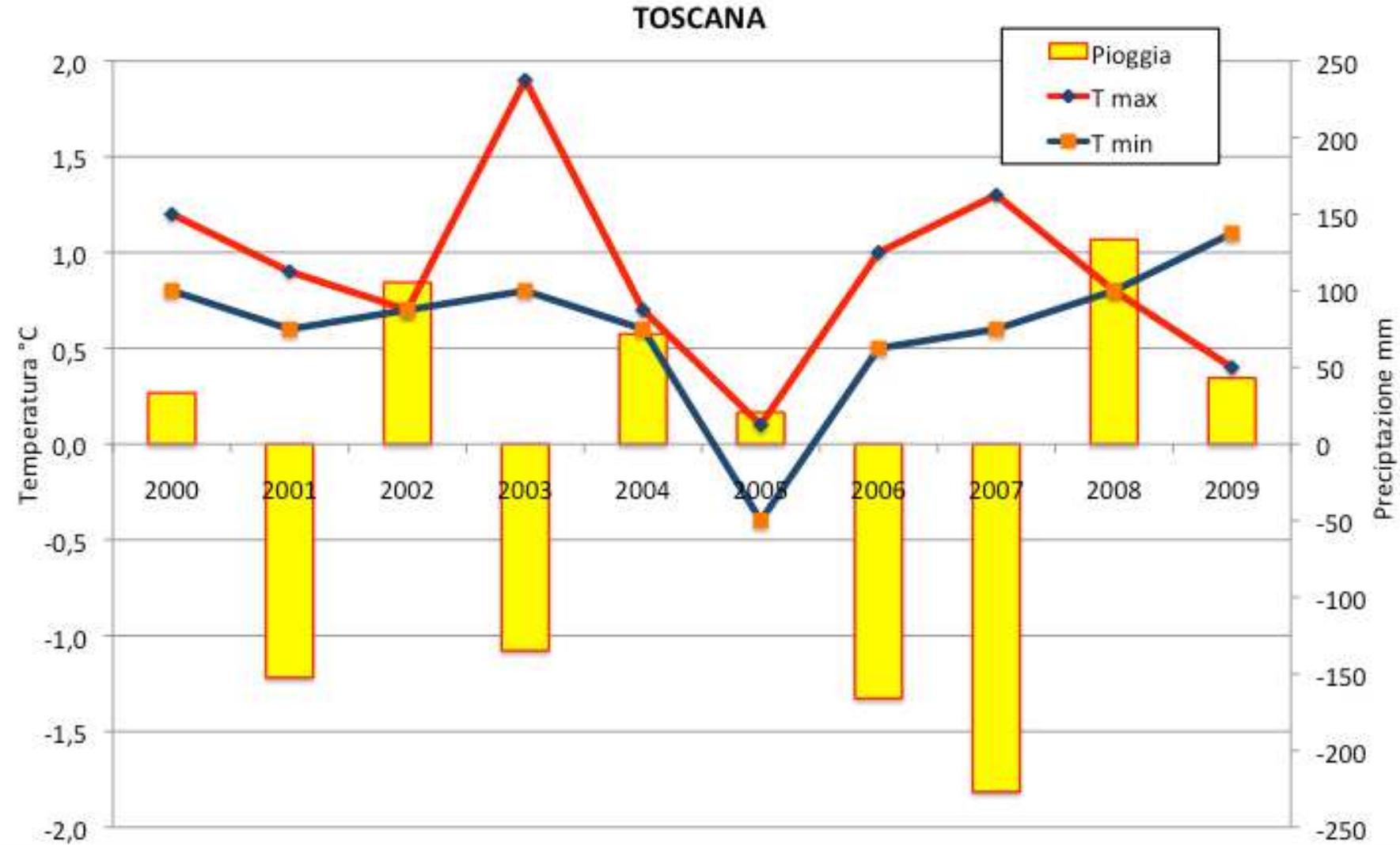
GOOGLE: regional climate monitoring cpc

Il clima in ITALIA negli anni 2000 (riferimento 1971-2000)

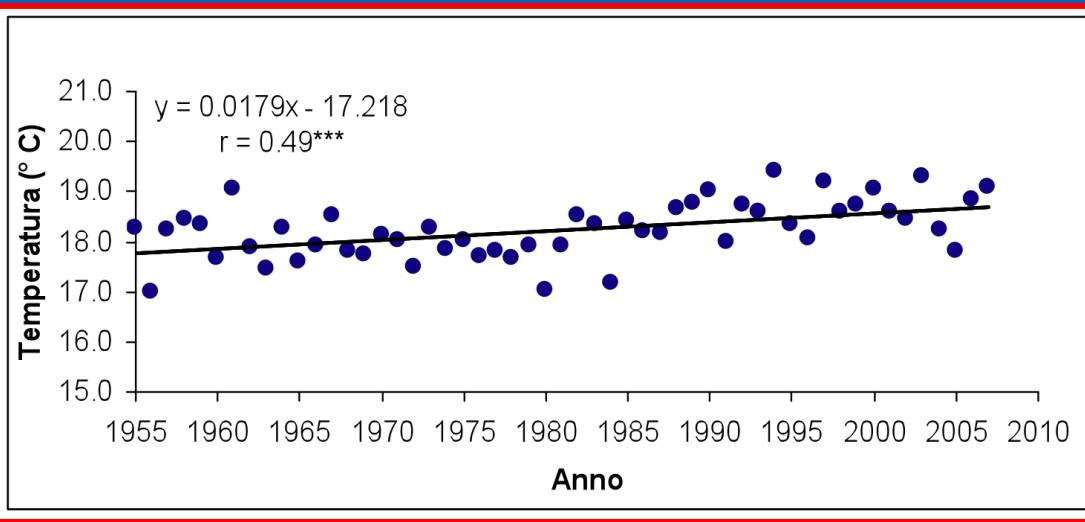


Dati: ISTAT, CRA-CMA

Il clima in TOSCANA negli anni 2000 (riferimento 1971-2000)

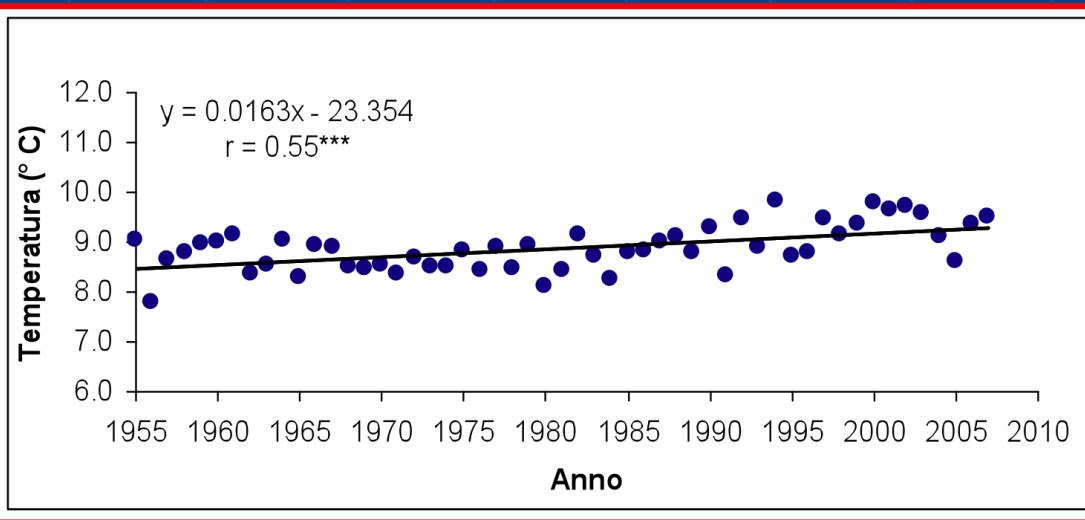


Serie storiche di temperatura di 22 stazioni in Toscana (1955-2007)



Temp. Massime annuali =
+ 0.89 ° C /50 anni

primavera + 1.25 ° C /50 anni
estate + 1.60 ° C /50 anni
autunno + 0.16 ° C /50 anni
inverno + 0.43 ° C /50 anni

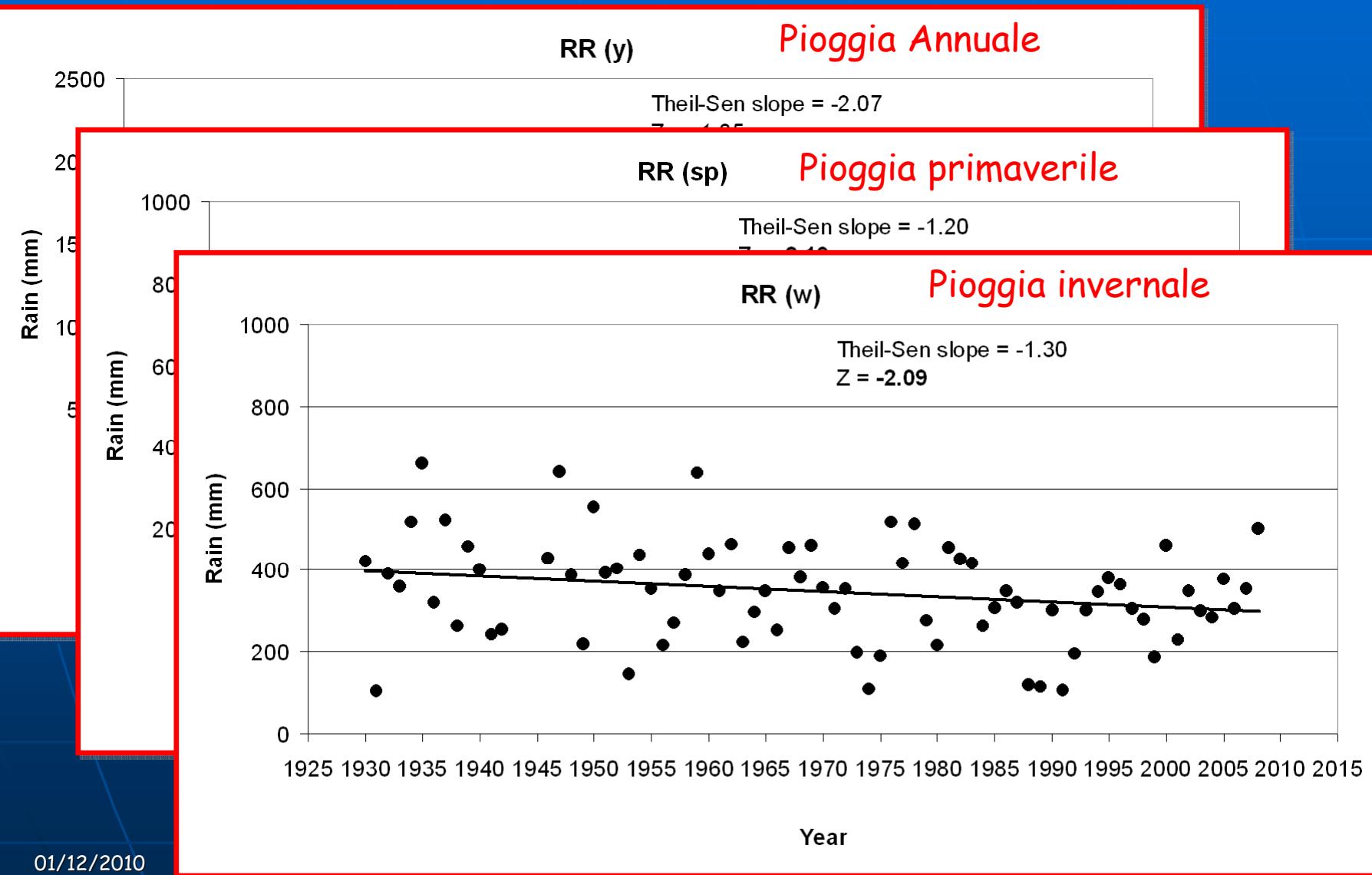


Temp. Minime annuali =
+ 0.81 ° C /50 anni

primavera + 0.70 ° C /50 anni
estate + 1.45 ° C /50 anni
autunno + 0.65 ° C /50 anni
inverno + 0.45 ° C /50 anni

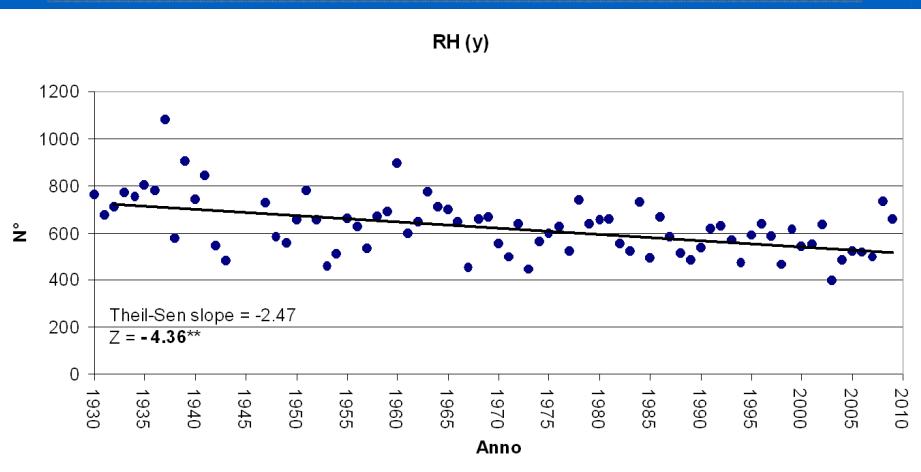
Precipitazioni cumulate

Vallombrosa

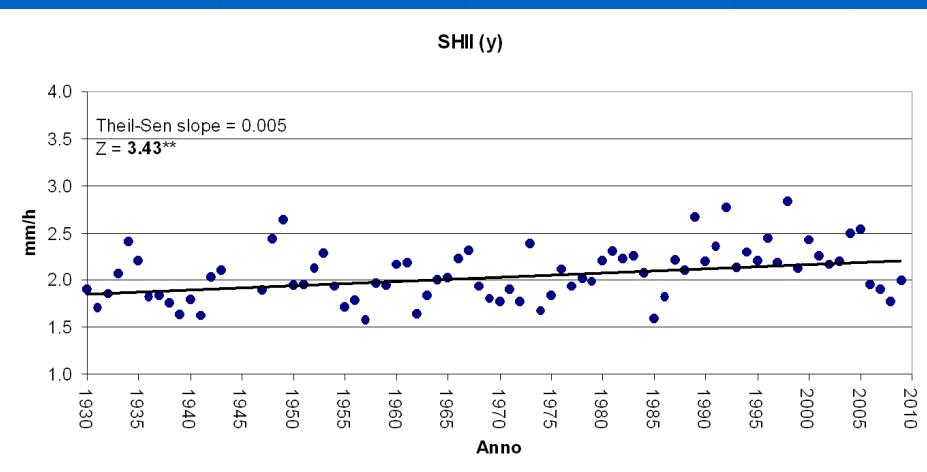


Precipitazioni Vallombrosa

Numero di ore di pioggia



Intensità media oraria



Mann-Kendall trend

Sen's slope estimate

	Test Z	Q	B
Winter	-2.44	-0.944	245.17
Spring	-2.82 *	-0.877	224.60
Summer	-1.26	-0.155	72.89
Autumn	-1.04	-0.267	174.07

01/12/2010

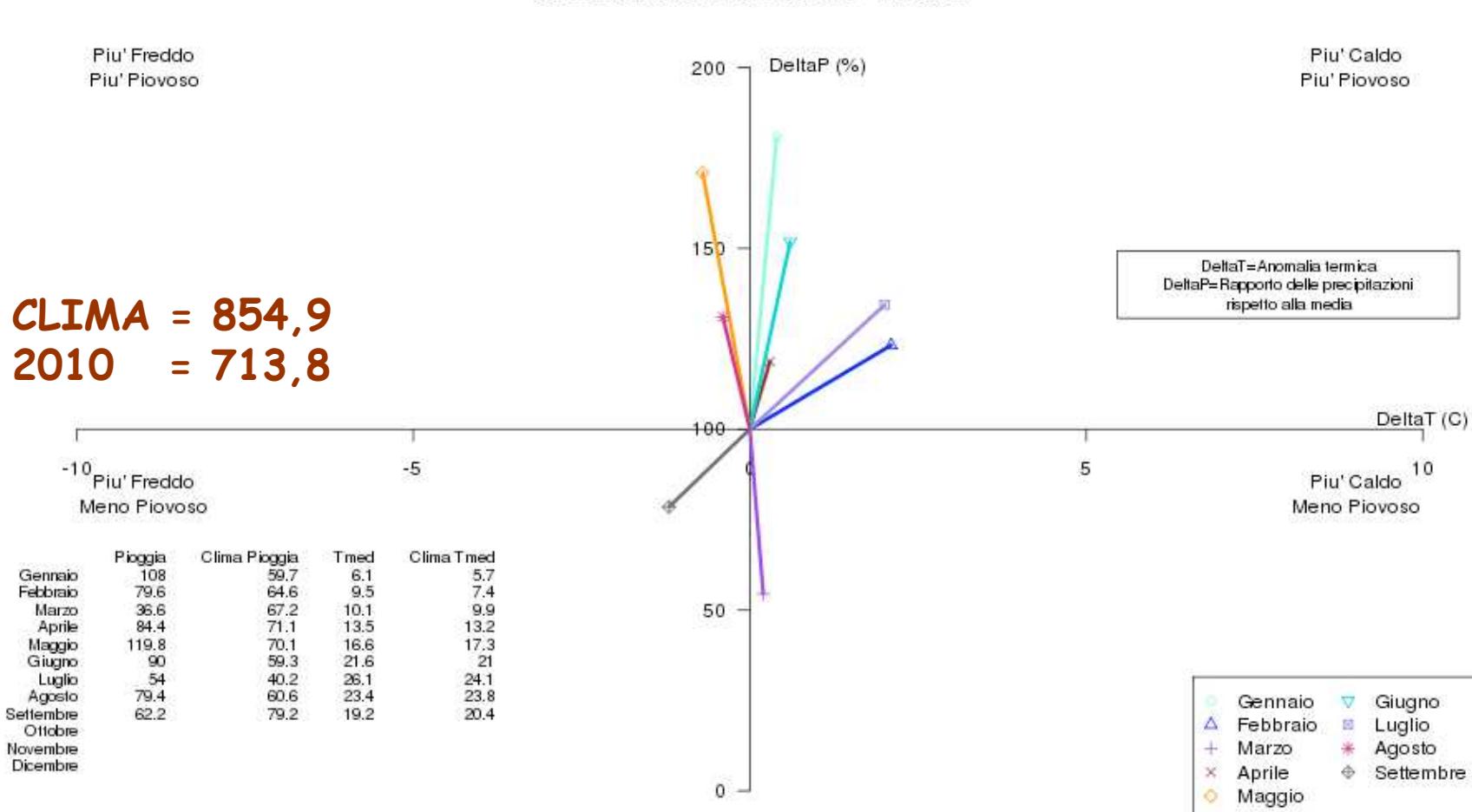
Mann-Kendall trend

Sen's slope estimate

	Test Z	Q	B
Winter	1.70	0.002	1.44
Spring	1.57	0.002	1.78
Summer	1.15	0.004	2.72
Autumn	1.92	0.005	2.23

Variazioni delle temperature e precipitazioni Firenze

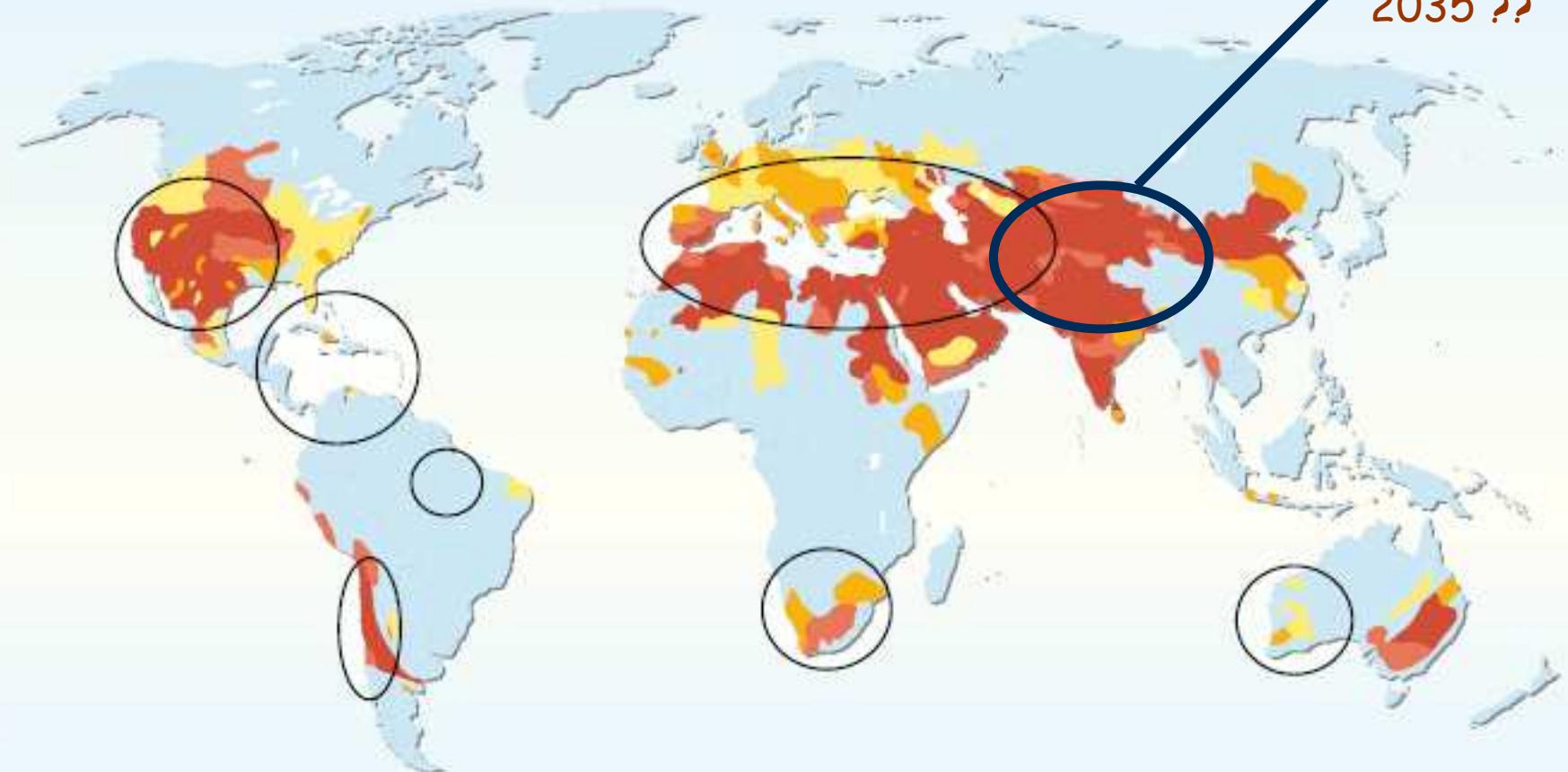
CLIMA = 854,9
2010 = 713,8



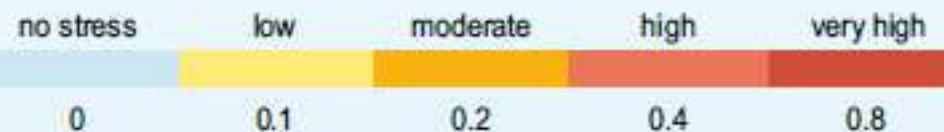
Risorse idriche e cambiamento climatico

Water stress and climate change

IPCC,
2035 ??



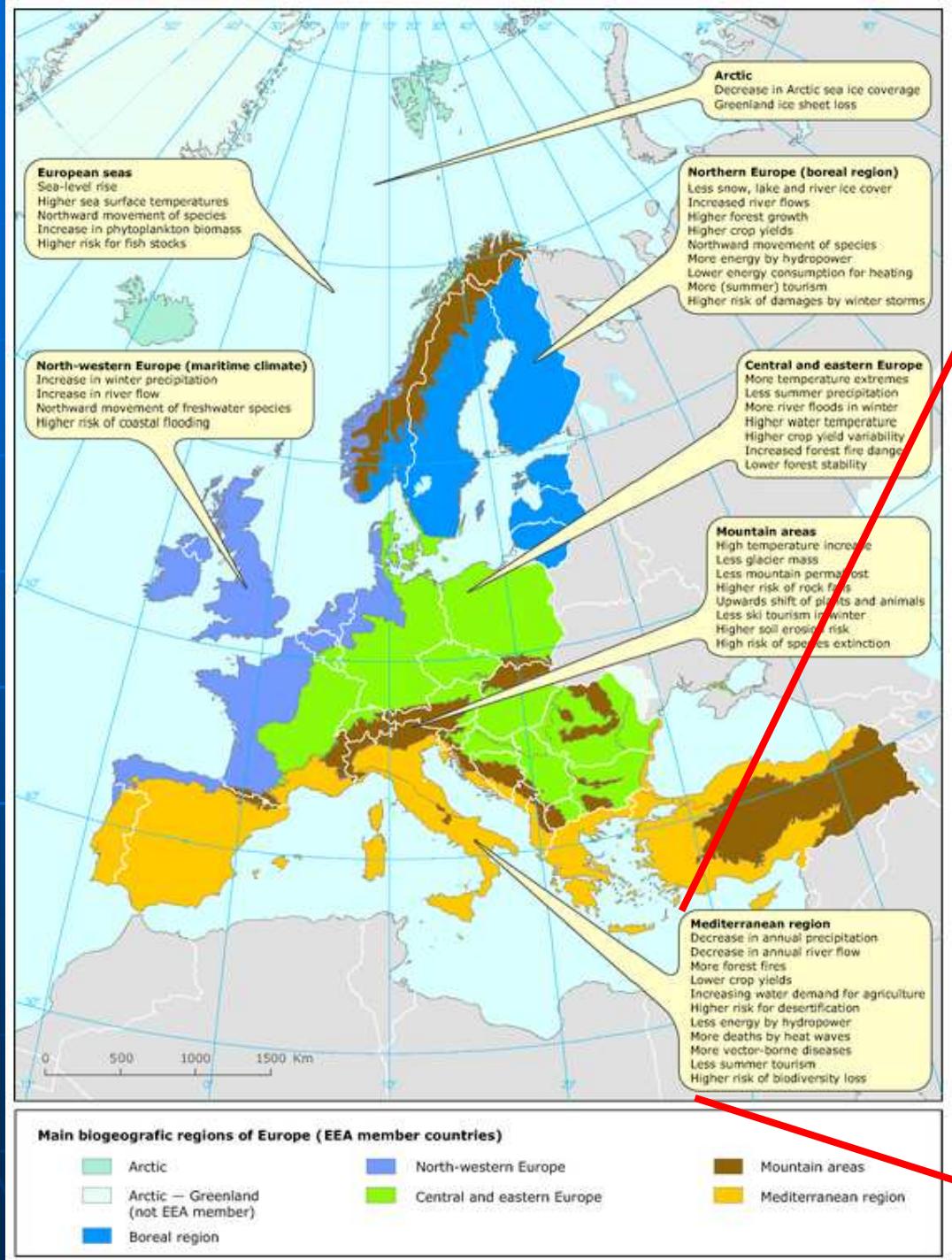
Water stress: ratio between withdrawal and availability (in 2000)



Global regions where
climate change is projected
to decrease annual runoff
and water availability

Source: IPCC, 2007.

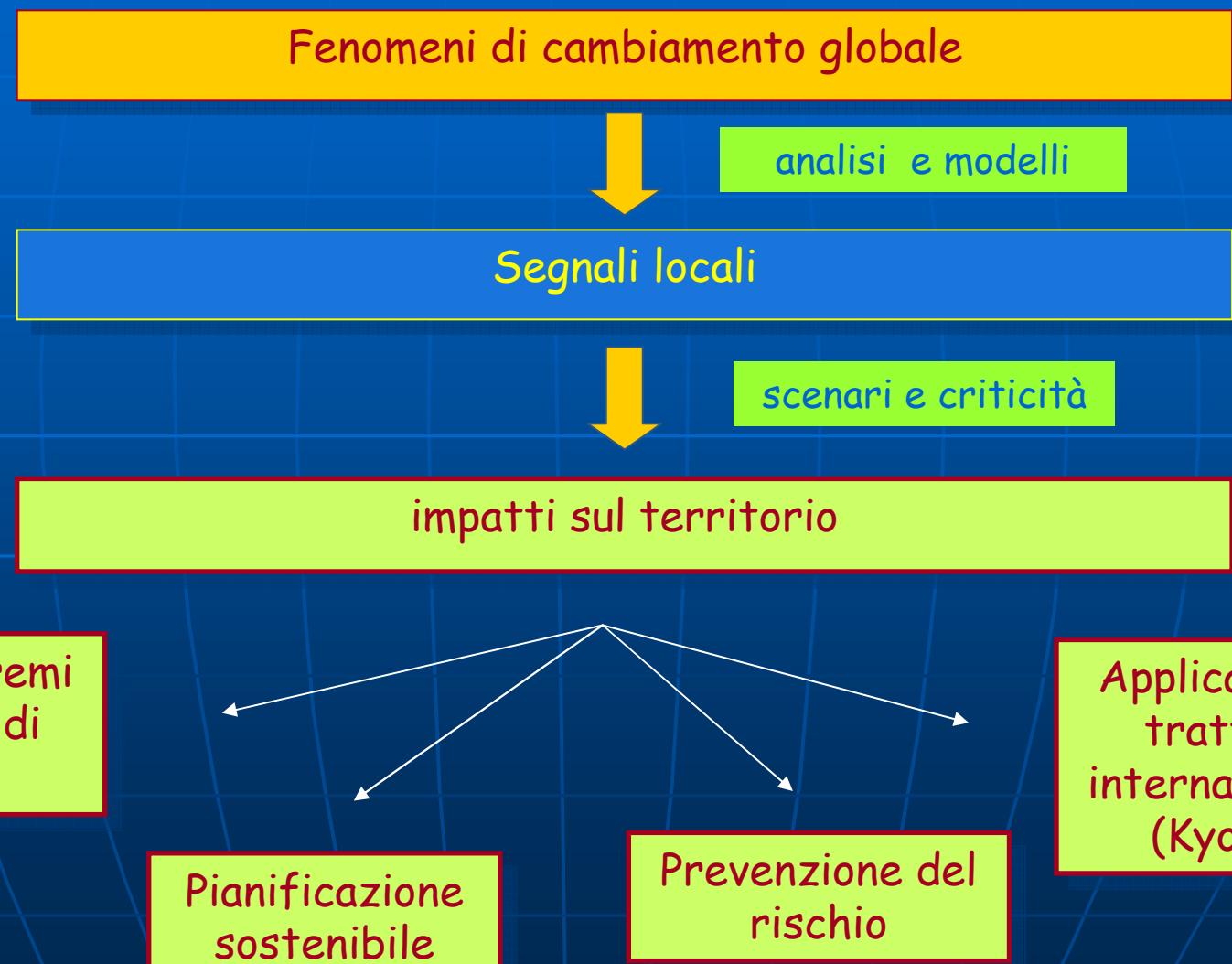
Vulnerabilità al cambiamento climatico nelle principali regioni europee



MEDITERRANEO

- precipitazioni annuali
- portate fiumi
- + incendi boschivi
- produzione colture
- + domanda acqua agricoltura
- + rischio desertificazione
- energia da idroelettrico
- + morte per ondata calore
- + malattie
- turismo estivo
- + rischio perdita biodiversità

Dai segnali agli impatti



Alcuni spunti di riflessione

ECUADOR

L'articolo 1 "Diritto della Natura" della Costituzione:
"La Natura o Pachamama, dove la vita si riproduce ed esiste, ha il diritto di esistere, persistere, mantenere e rigenerare i suoi cicli vitali, la sua struttura, le funzioni e i suoi processi evolutivi. Ciascun individuo, popolazione, comunità o nazione, sarà in grado di esigere il riconoscimento dei diritti della natura anche prima degli enti pubblici ".

BOLIVIA

22 aprile presidente Morales all'ONU ha sottolineato la necessità di una Dichiarazione Universale dei Diritti della Madre Terra.