



CONVEGNO INTERDISTRETTUALE
2° FORUM
"ACQUA, AMBIENTE ED INQUINAMENTO MARINO"
POLITICHE LOCALI VOLTE AL CONTRASTO DEL GLOBAL WARMING

Cambiamenti climatici globali e possibili impatti nell'area mediterranea



Prof. Giorgio Budillon
Direttore Dipartimento di Scienze e Tecnologie
Università degli Studi di Napoli "Parthenope"

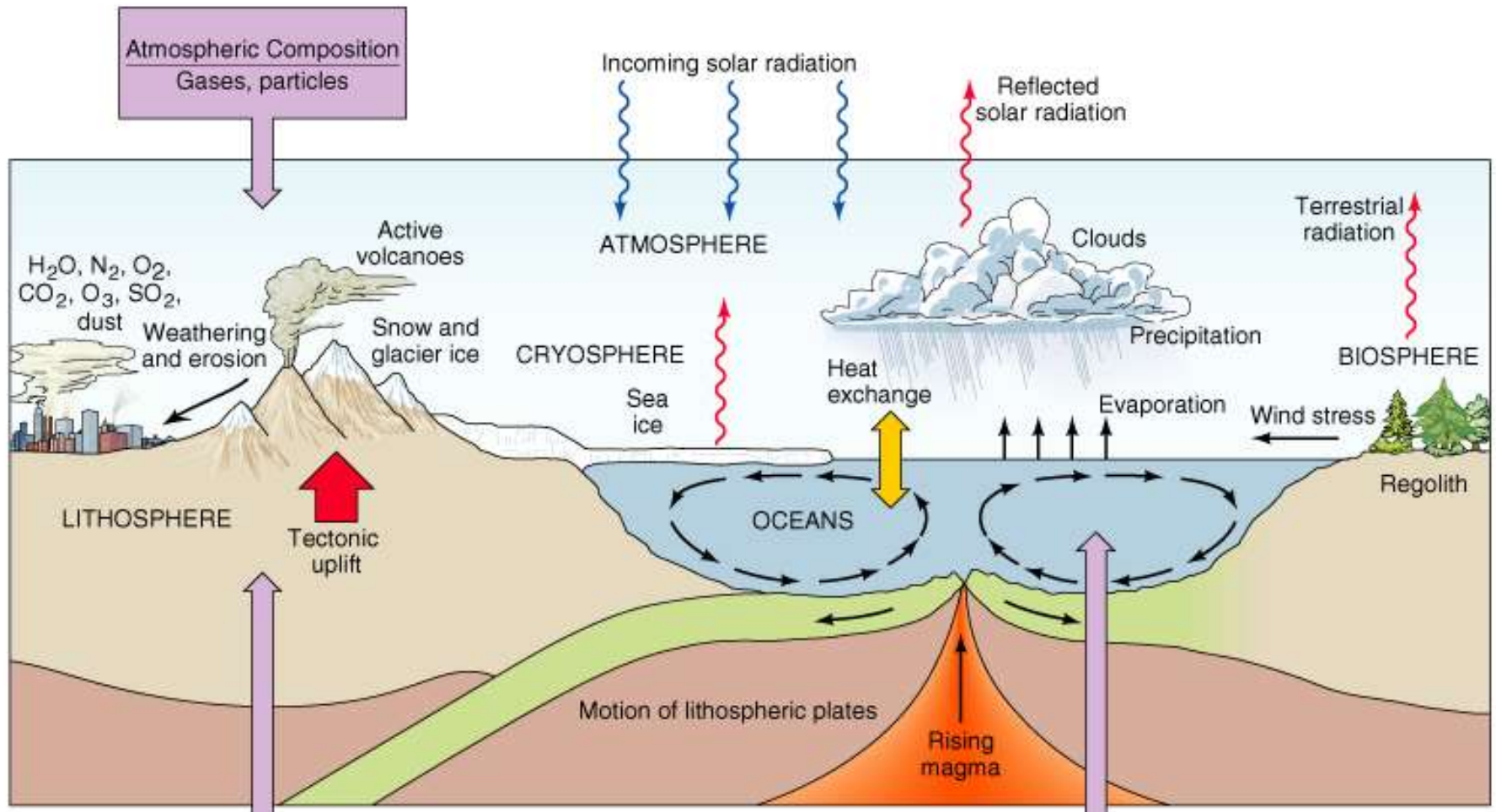
Sabato 25 Maggio 2019 ore 09.00

Politecnico di Bari
Sala Conferenze Attilio Alto
Via Edoardo Orabona,4 Bari

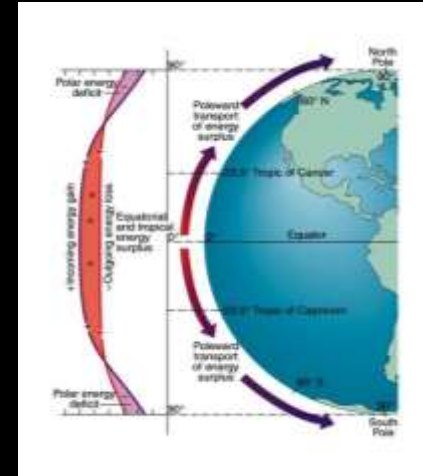
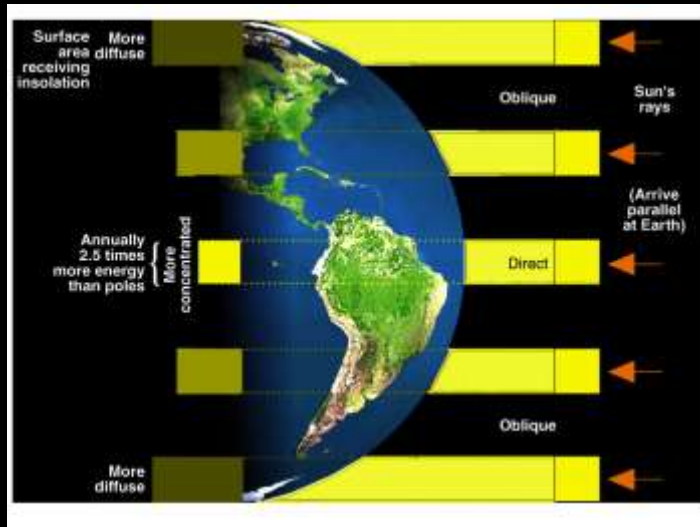
Il tempo meteorologico (*weather*) è una successione di fenomeni atmosferici dalla durata limitata, dell'ordine di ore o di qualche giorno.

Per clima s'intende l'insieme delle condizioni ambientali (non solo quelle atmosferiche) che caratterizzano una regione geografica per lunghi periodi di tempo, generalmente ci si riferisce ad un periodo di almeno 30 anni.

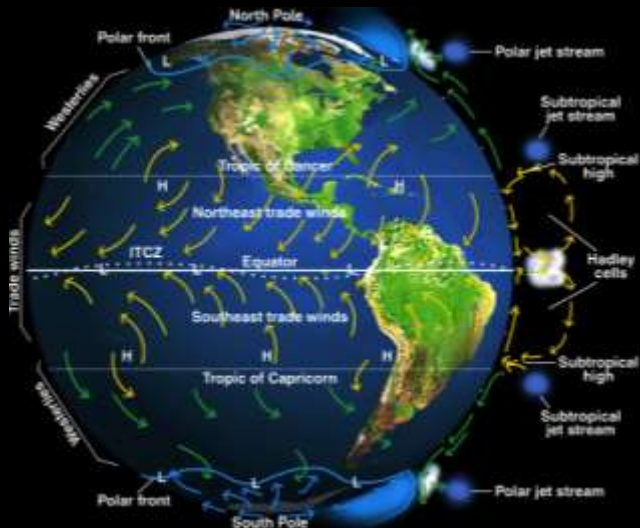
Il Sistema Climatico



Il Sistema Climatico



Atmosfera

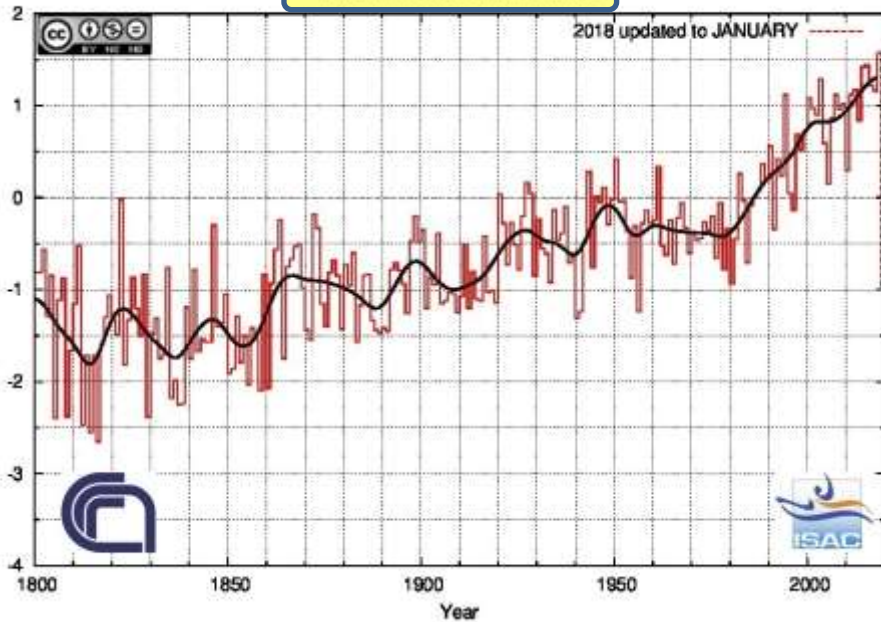


Oceano



"Oggi" l'Italia

ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE

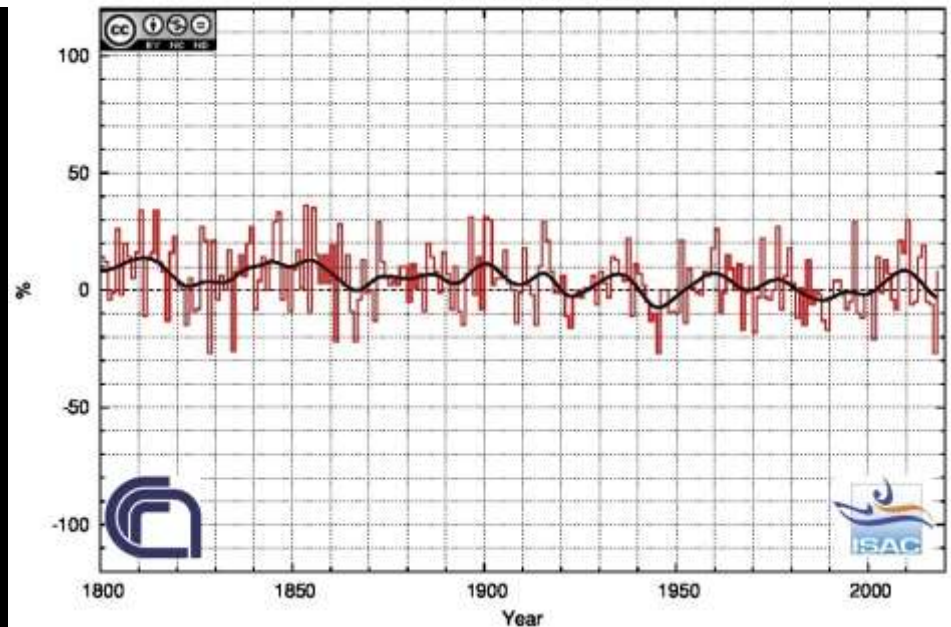


Il 2018 è stato l'anno più caldo dal 1800 ad oggi per l'Italia. Con una anomalia di $1,58^{\circ}\text{C}$ sopra la media del periodo di riferimento dal 1971 al 2000, ha superato il precedente record del 2015 ($+1,44^{\circ}\text{C}$)

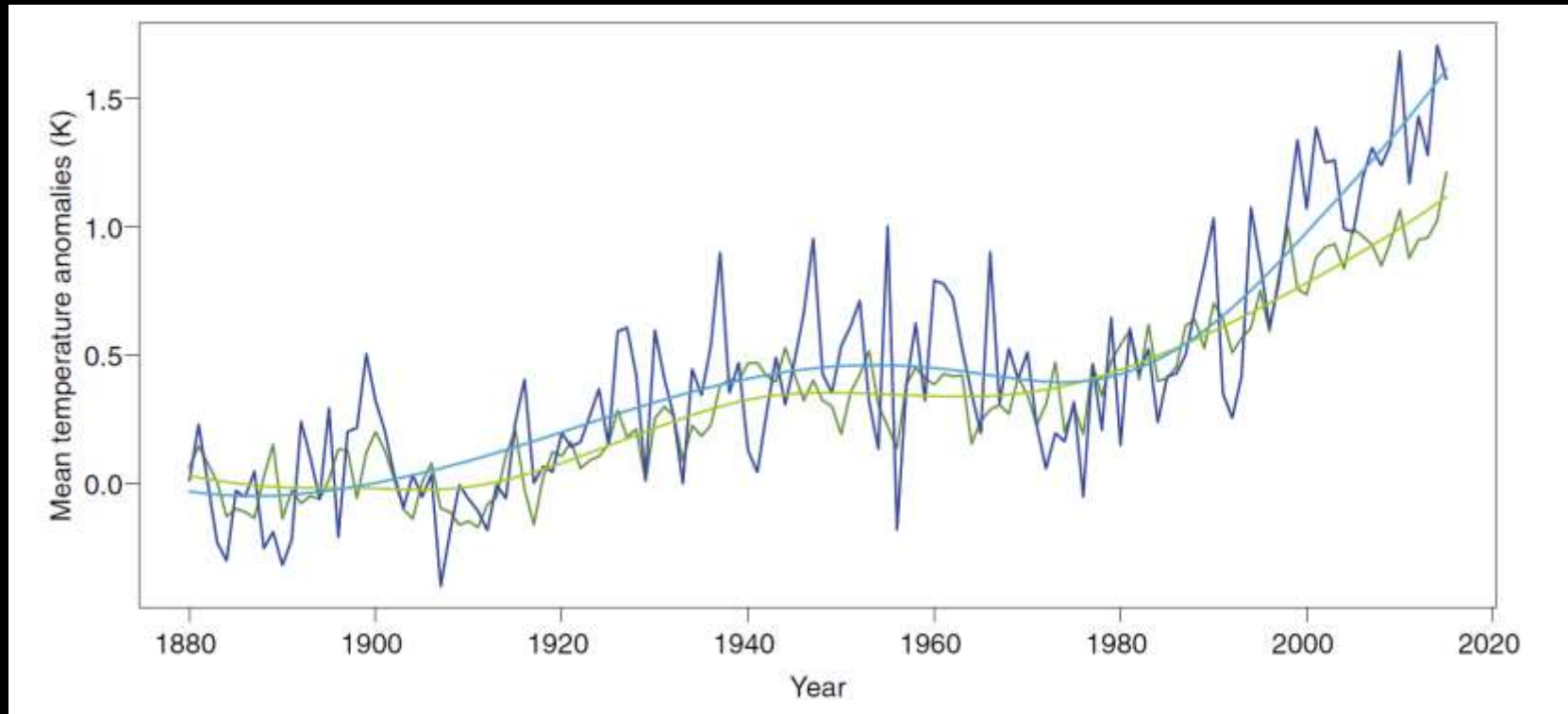
http://www.isac.cnr.it/climstor/climate_news.html

L'Italia, dunque, sembra risentire in modo particolare delle conseguenze del riscaldamento globale. Tuttavia non è l'unica: il 2018 è stato un anno da record per il caldo anche in Francia, Svizzera, Germania e Austria.

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION



Historic warming of the atmosphere globally and in the Mediterranean Basin.

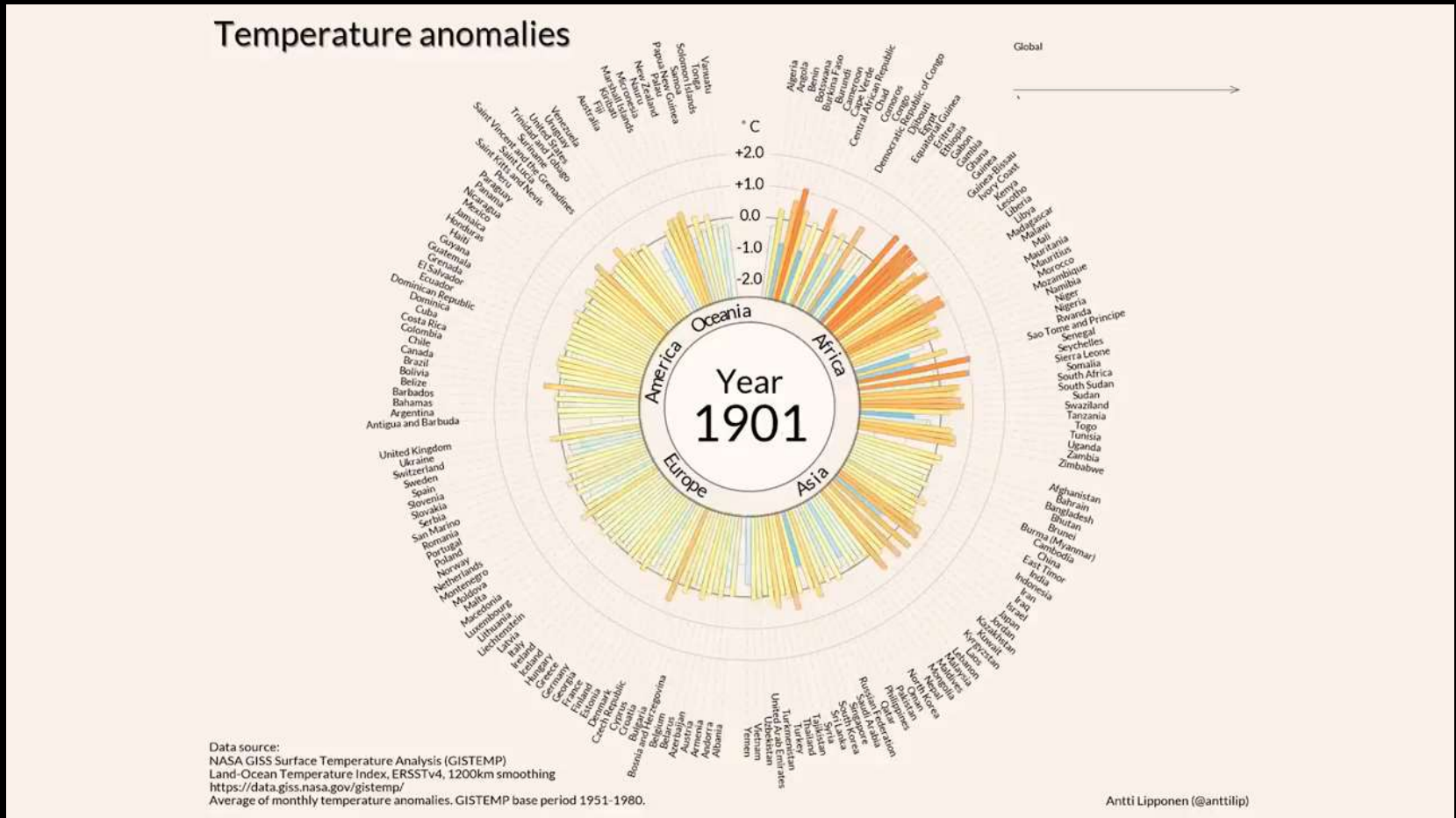


Annual mean air temperature anomalies are shown with respect to the period 1880-1899, with the Mediterranean Basin (blue) and the globe (green) presented with (light curves) and without (dark curves) smoothing.

Data from <http://berkeleyearth.org/>

Cramer et al., 2018 - <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0299-2>

How temperature has changed in each country since 1900



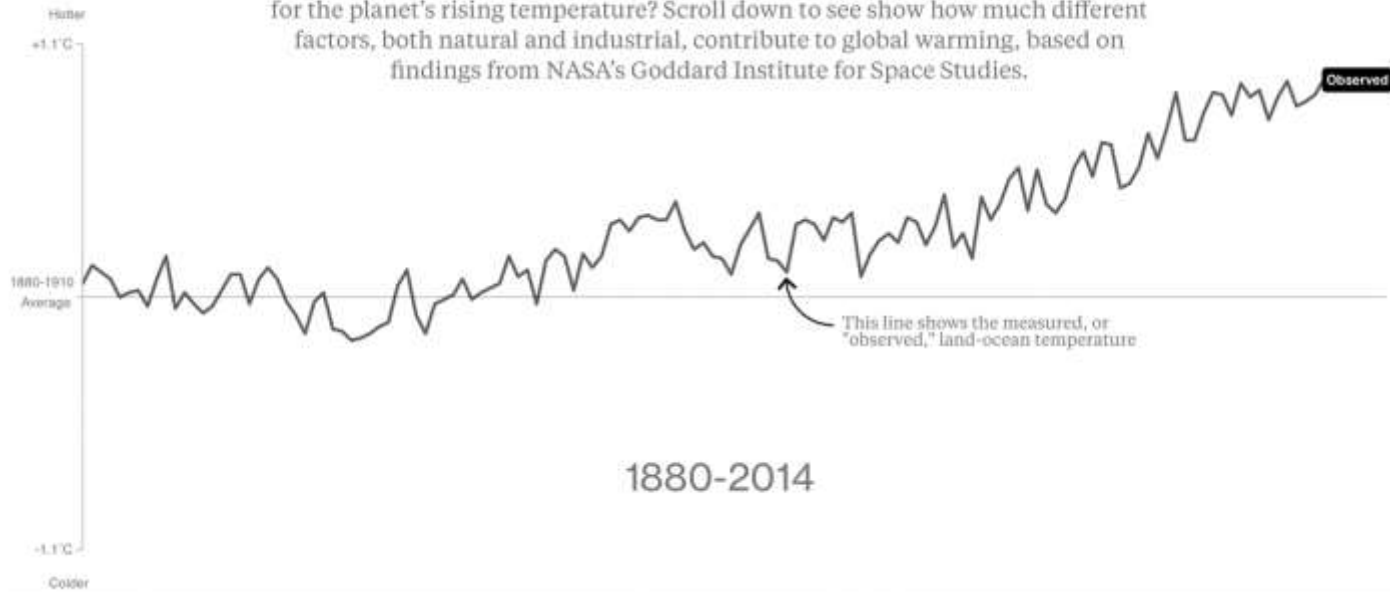
WMO 2018: The world's nine warmest years have all occurred since 2005, and the five warmest since 2010, whilst even the coolest year of the 21st century - 2008, 0.09 °C above the 1981-2010 average - would have ranked as the second-warmest year of the 20th century.

Global Climate Change: CAUSES

What's Really Warming the World?

By Eric Roston and Blacki Migliozi | June 24, 2015

Skeptics of manmade climate change offer various natural causes to explain why the Earth has warmed 1.4 degrees Fahrenheit since 1880. But can these account for the planet's rising temperature? Scroll down to see how much different factors, both natural and industrial, contribute to global warming, based on findings from NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies.

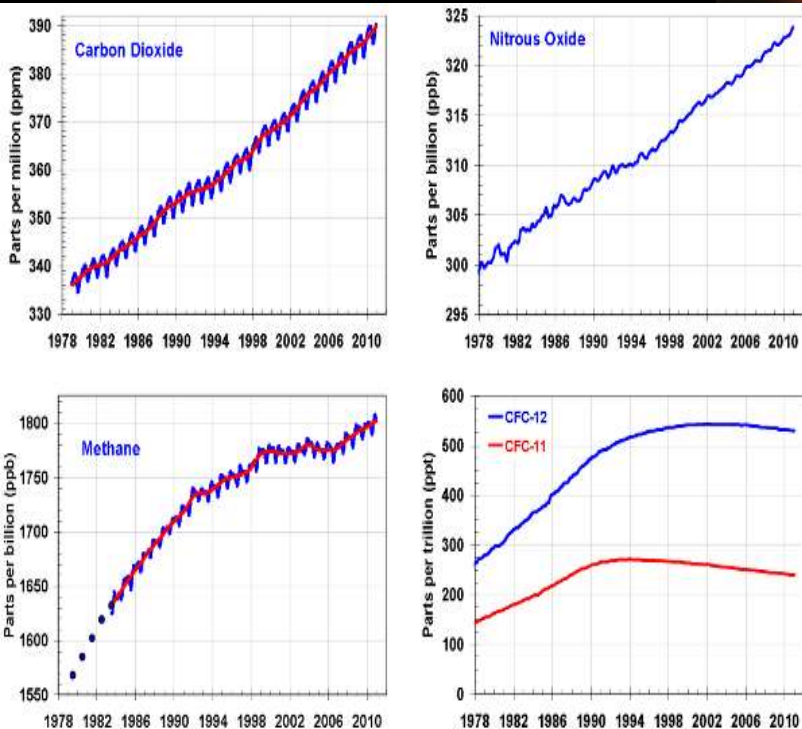
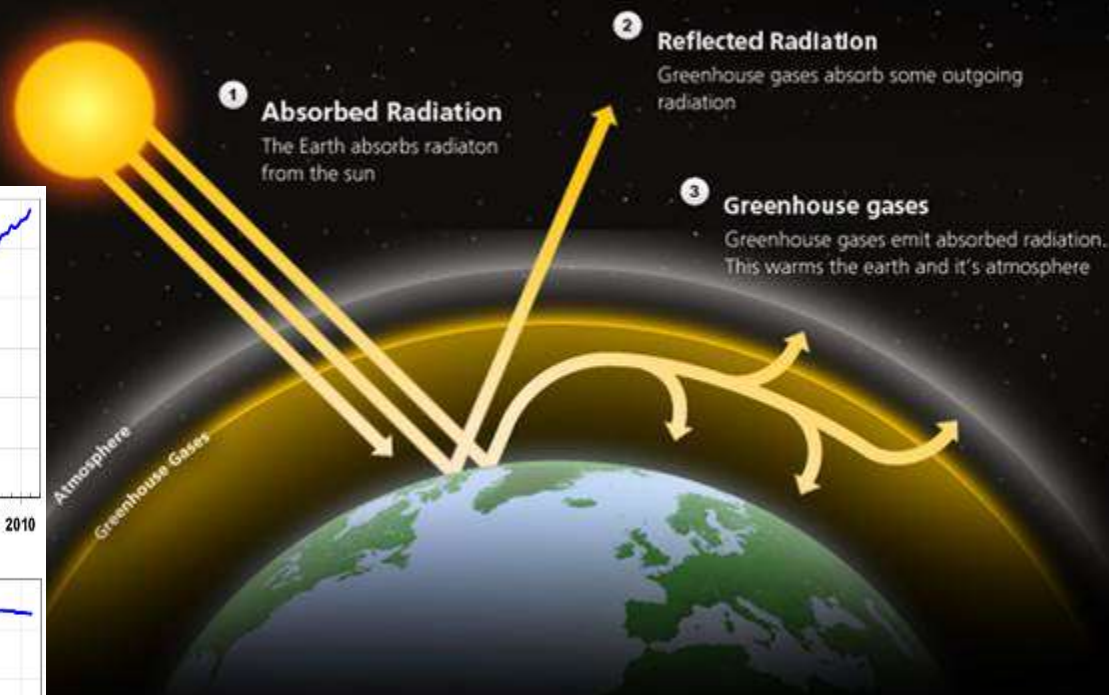


source

Bloomberg

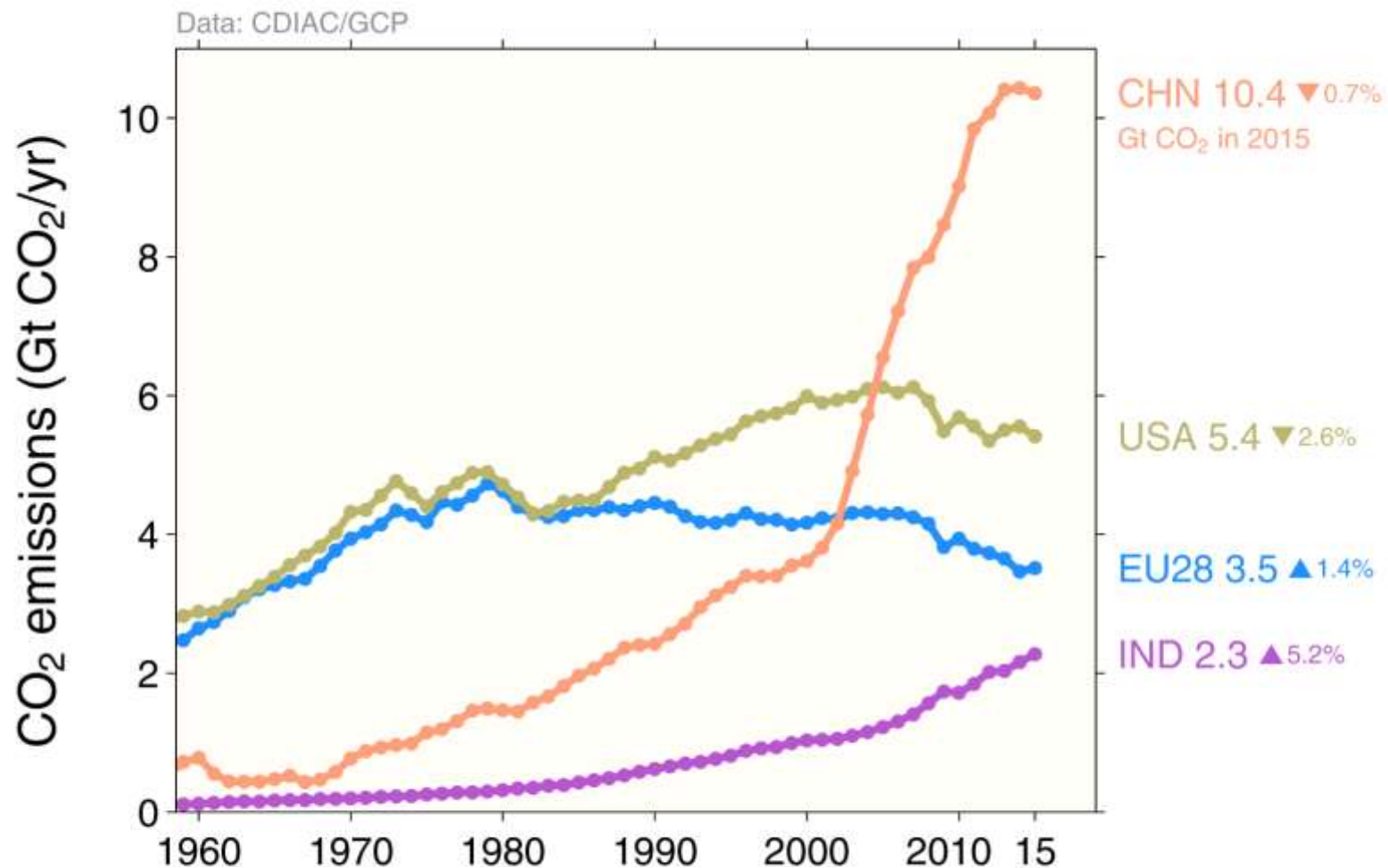
L'effetto serra - gas serra

Climate Change The Greenhouse Effect



Il 2018 si classifica l'anno più caldo di sempre in Europa, dove le temperature sono risultate superiori di 1,86 gradi alla media storica (1910-2000).

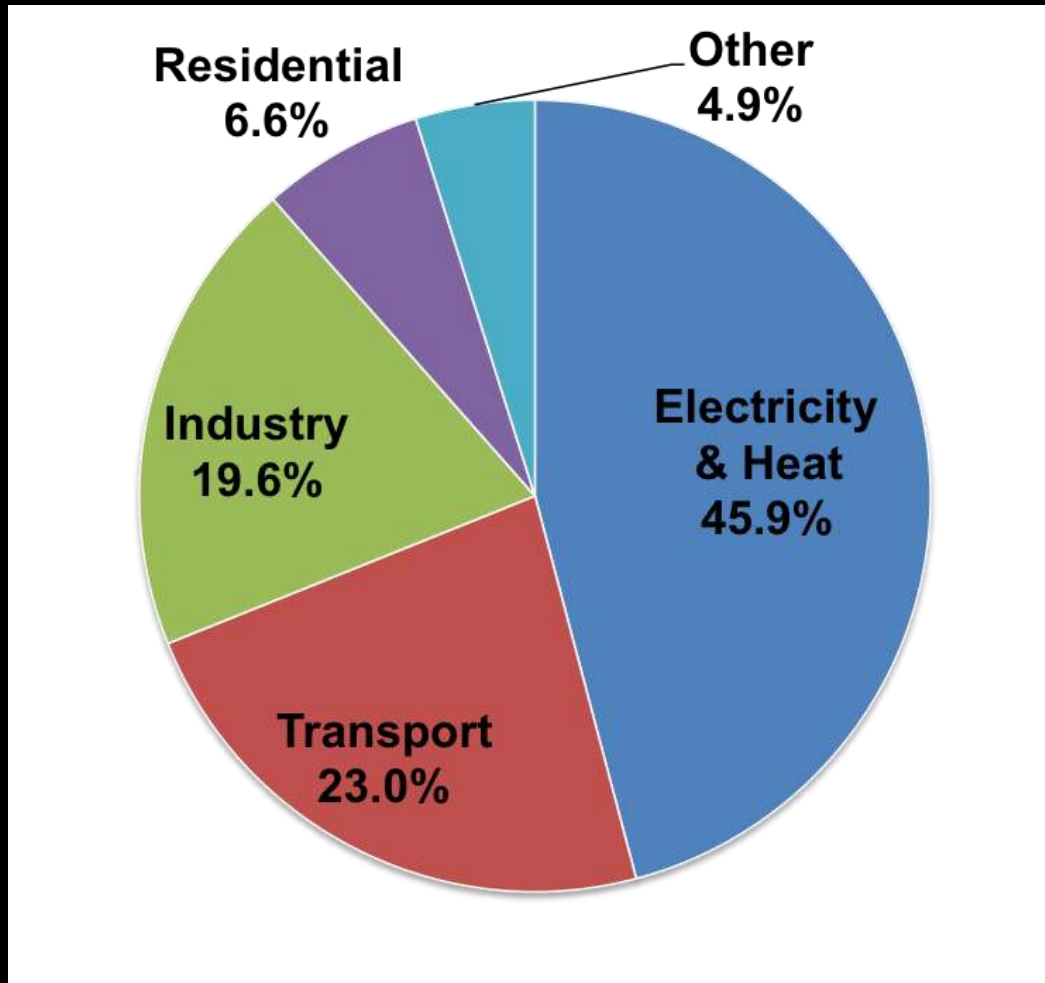
Top emitters: fossil fuels and industry (absolute)



Source: [CDIAC](#); [Le Quéré et al 2016](#); [Global Carbon Budget 2016](#)

The top four emitters in 2015 covered 59% of global emissions:
China (29%), United States (15%), EU28 (10%), India (6%)

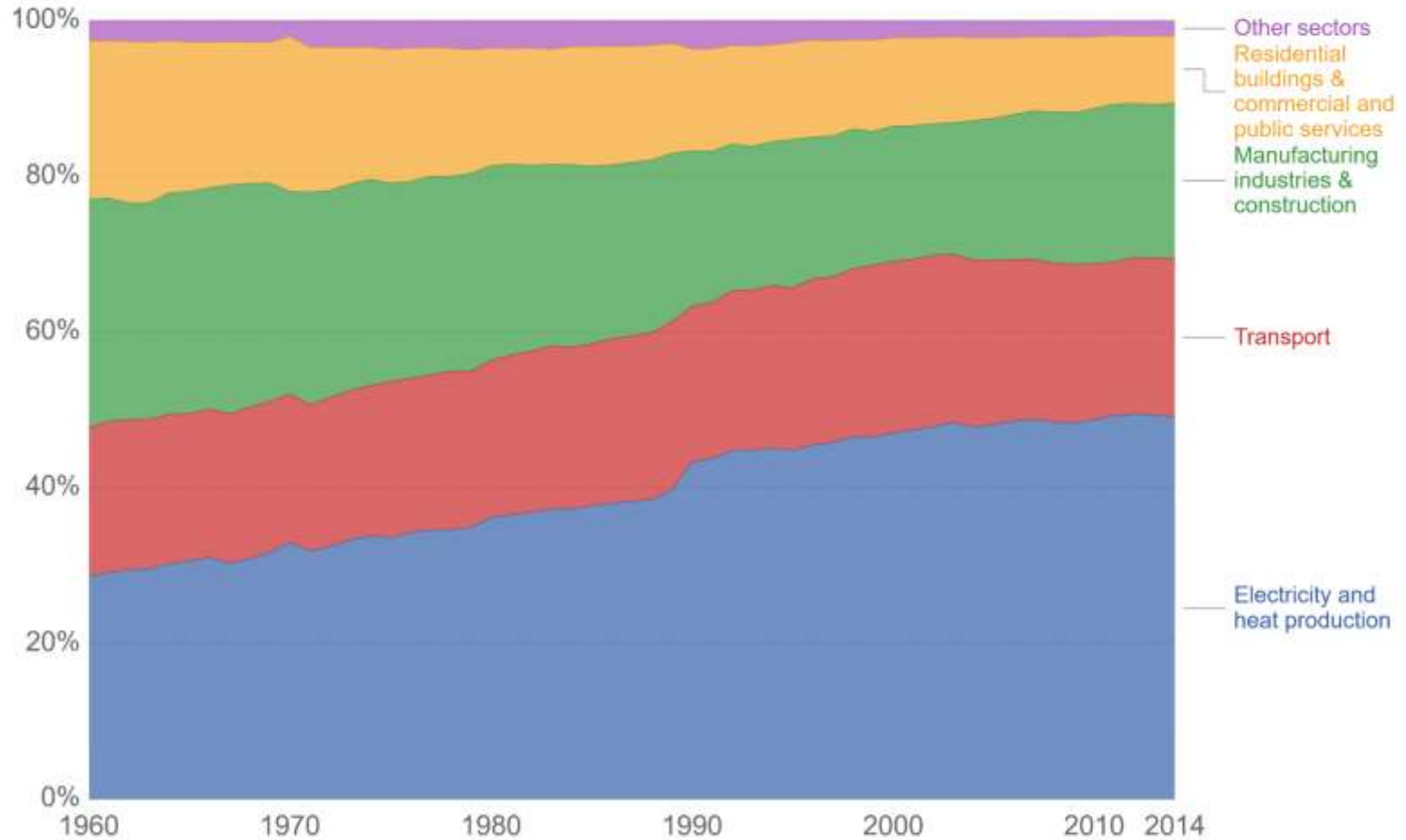
CO₂ emissions by sector



Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by sector or source, World



Share of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fuel combustion by sector or source.



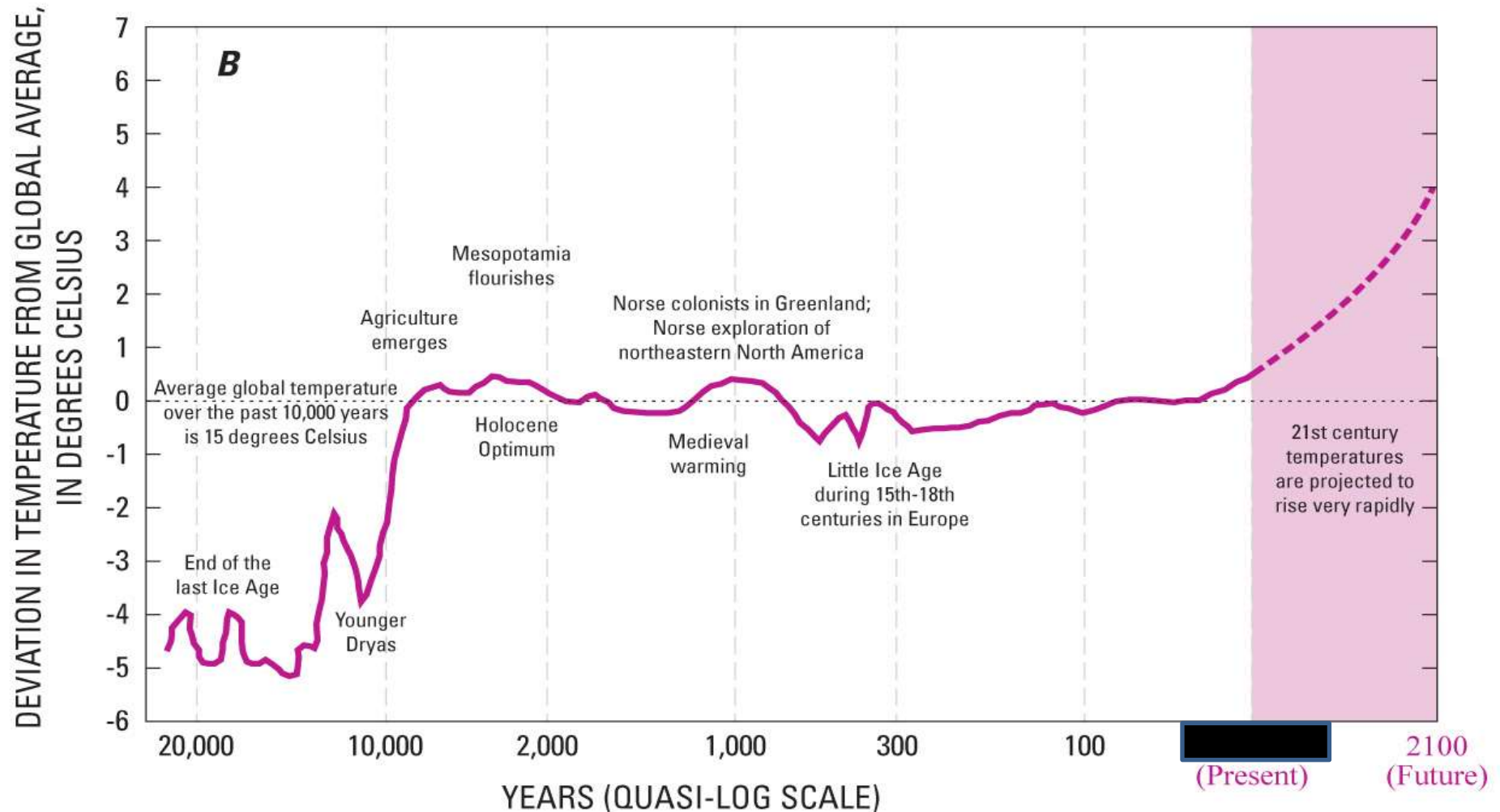
Source: International Energy Agency (IEA) via The World Bank

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY

1° Domanda: il clima terrestre è sempre stato costante ???

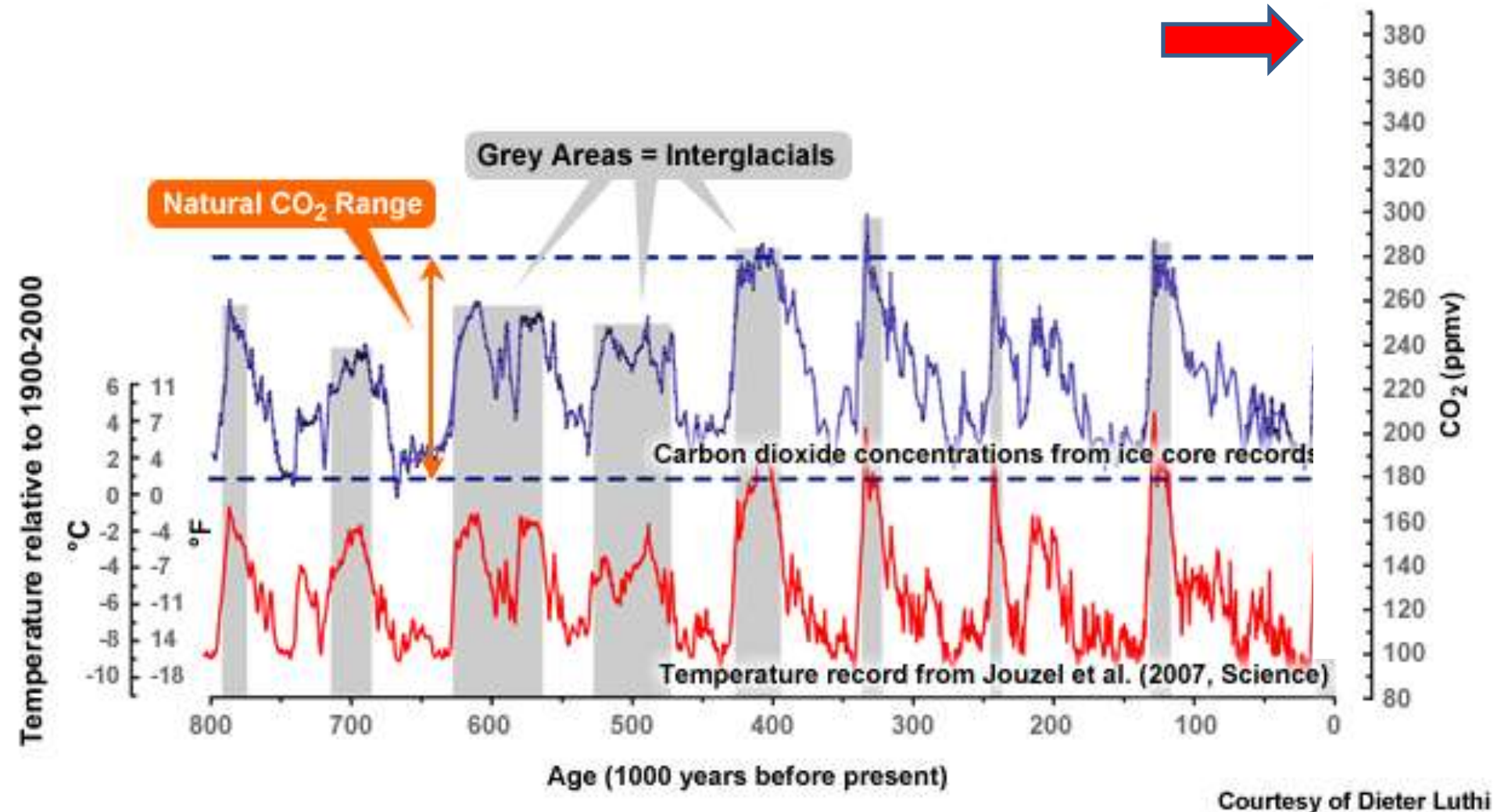
.... No!

Temperatura globale: 20.000 anni

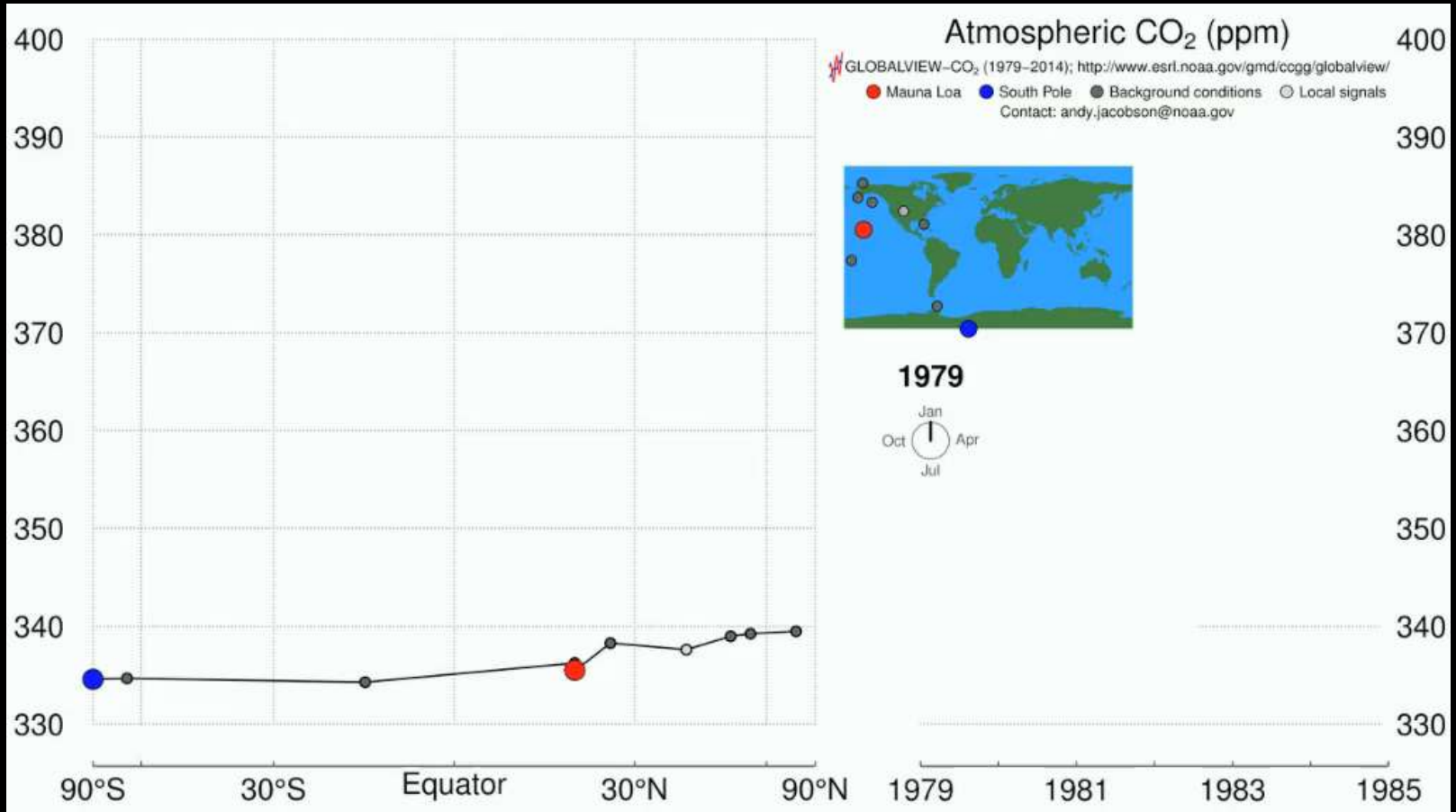


Past, current, and projected global temperature from about 20,000 years before the present to 2100 C.E. Modified from data published by the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, and the United Nations Environment Programme in 2003 (McMichael and others, 2003) and data published by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2007a)

Gli ultimi 800.000 anni



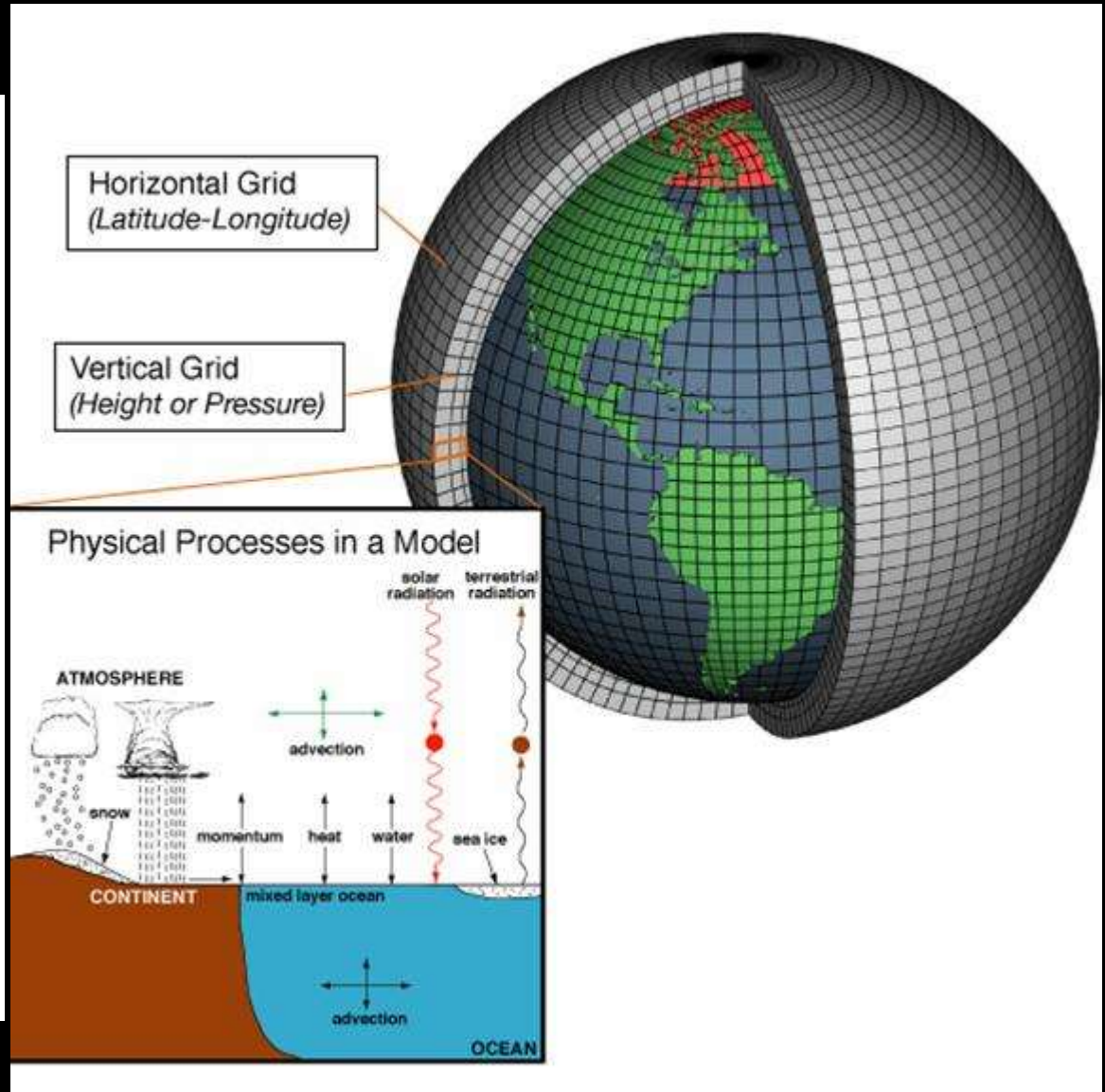
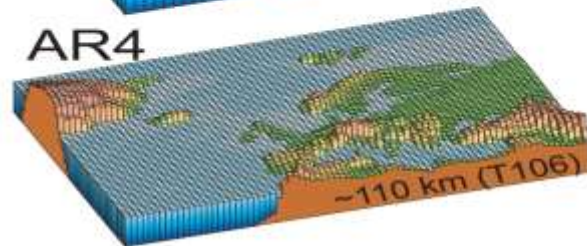
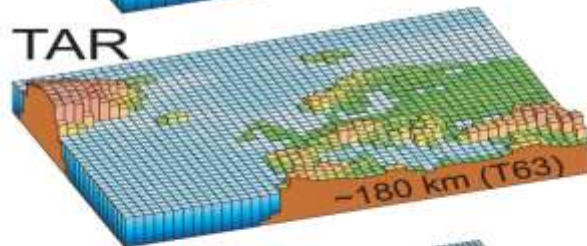
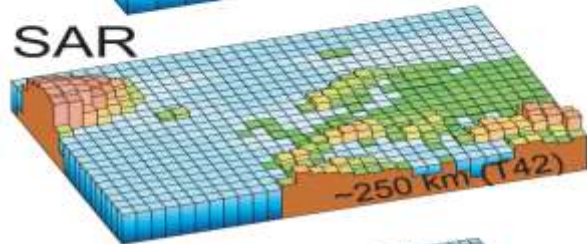
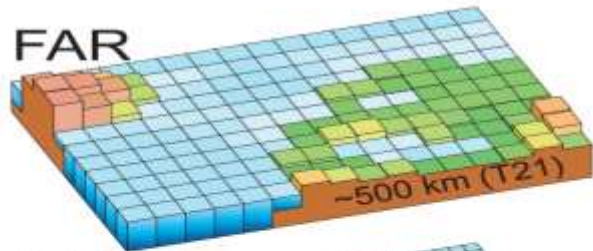
.... in sintesi



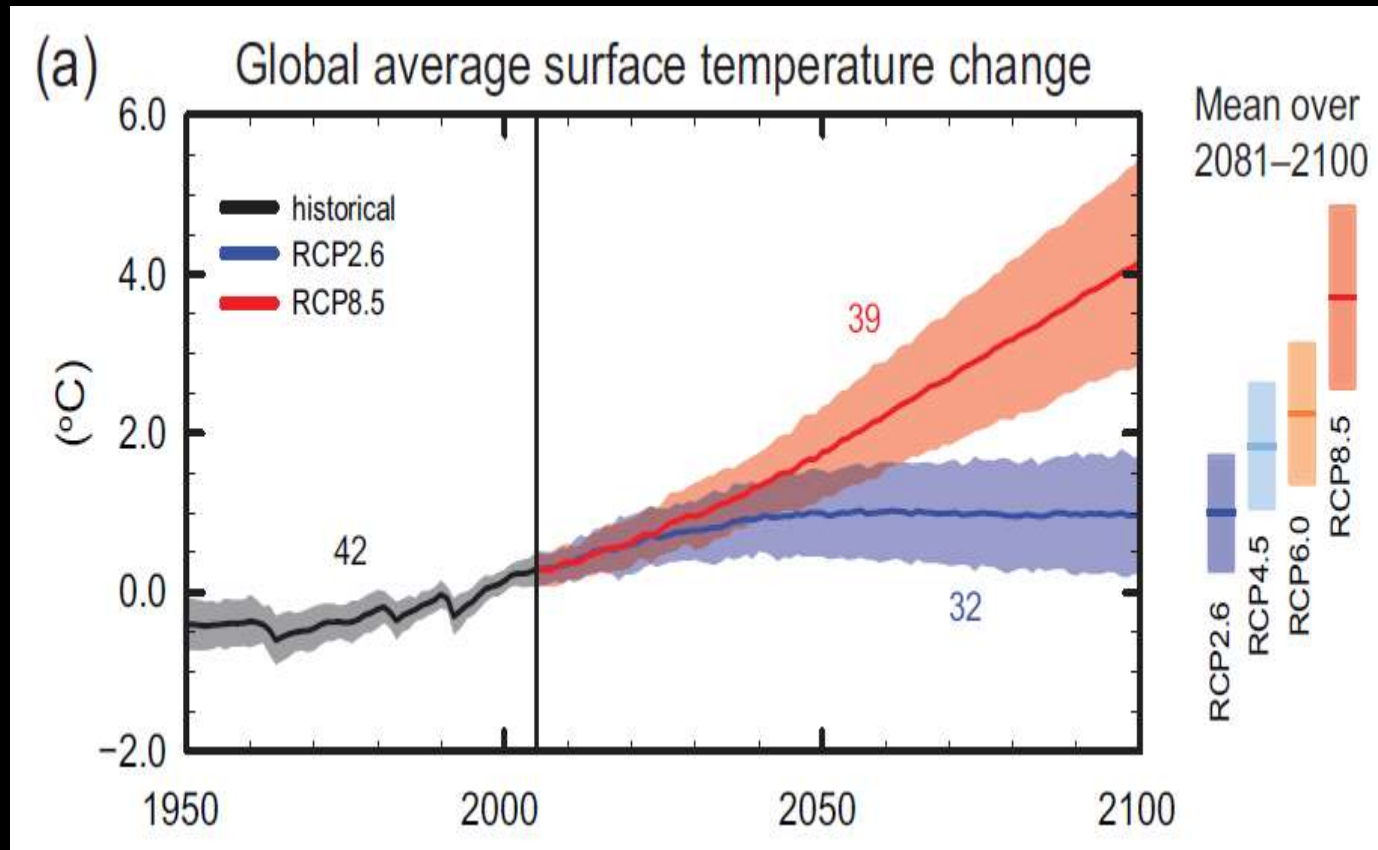
2° Domanda: cosa ci riserva il futuro prossimo venturo???

... qualche indicazione c'è:

Modelli matematici



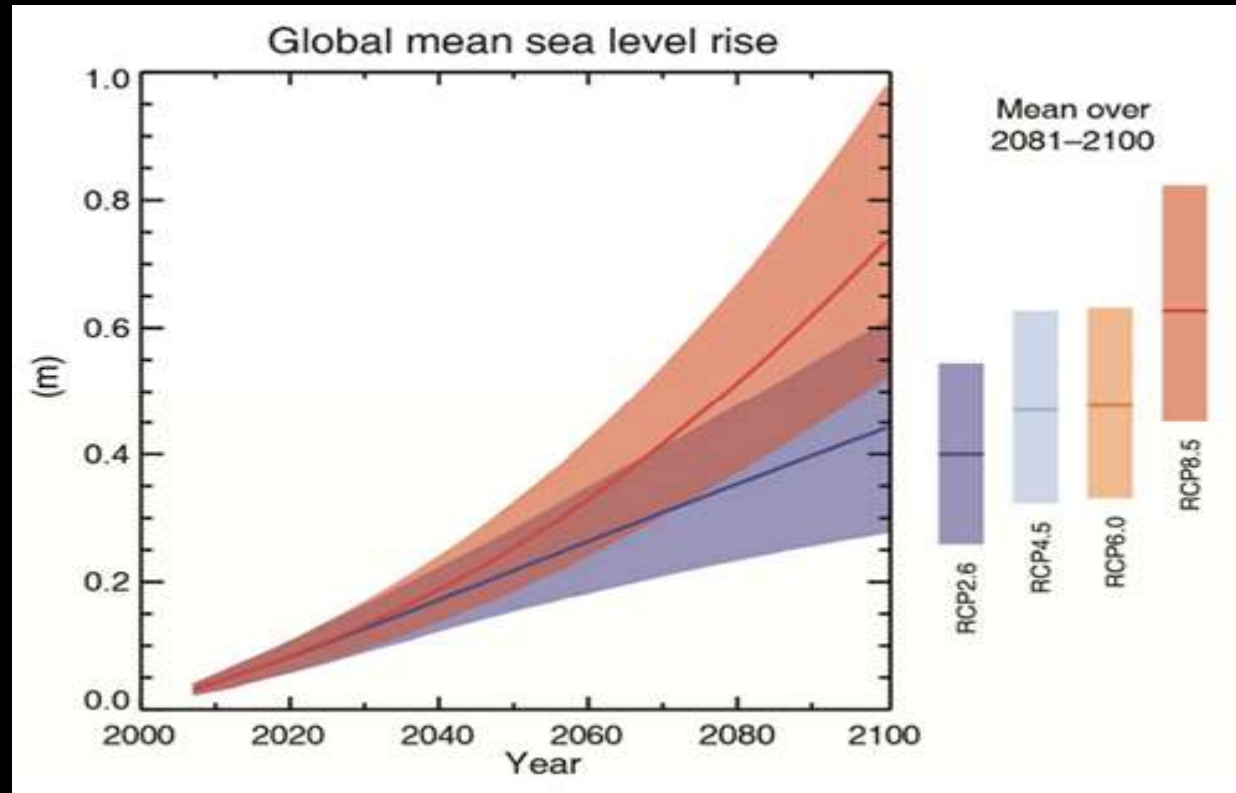
Il nostro futuro, quali scenari?



Dipende dalle concentrazioni di CO_2 che immetteremo nell'atmosfera:

- 421 ppm - RCP2.6 (mitigation scenario)
- 936 ppm - RCP8.5 (very high greenhouse gas emissions)

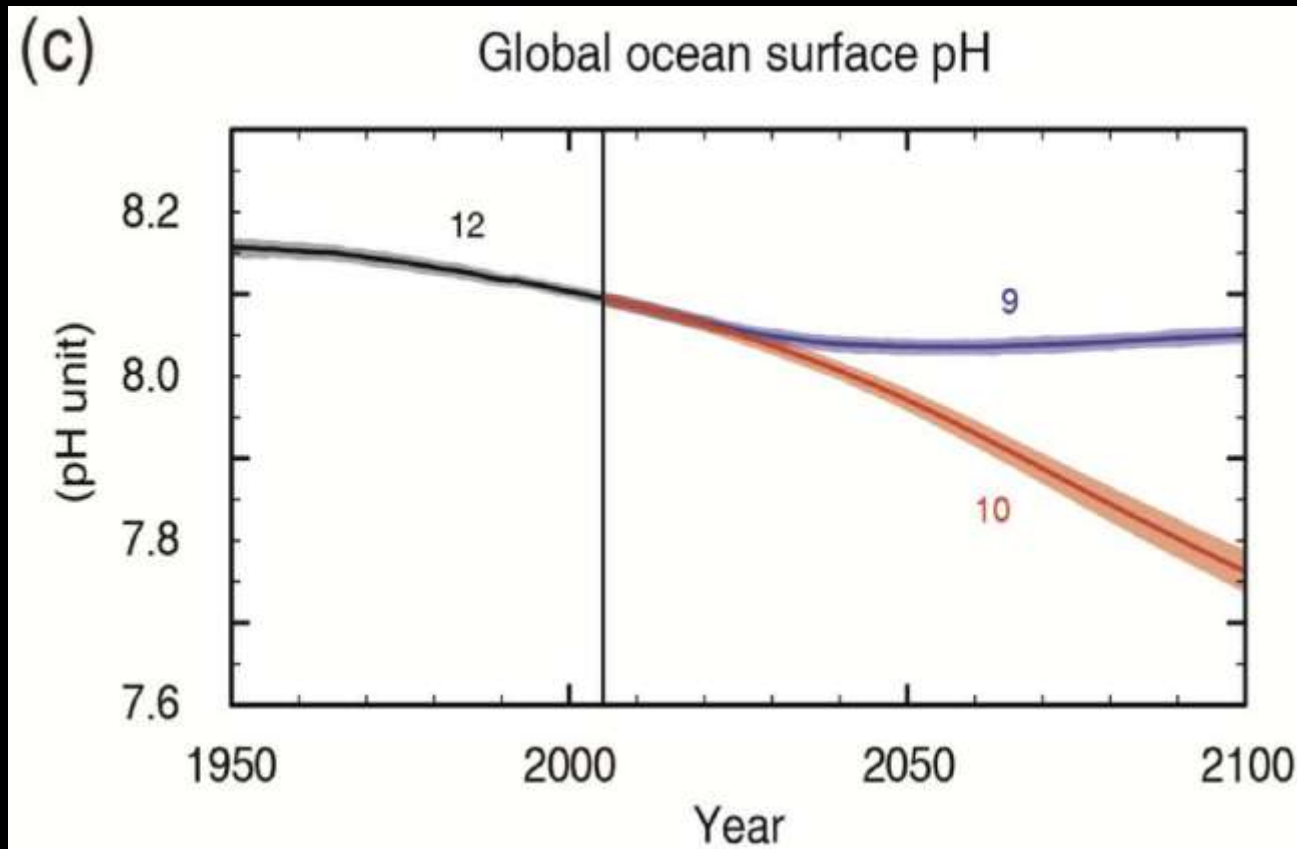
Il nostro futuro, quali scenari?



Dipende dalle concentrazioni di CO_2 che immetteremo nell'atmosfera:

- 421 ppm - RCP2.6 (mitigation scenario)
- 936 ppm - RCP8.5 (very high greenhouse gas emissions)

Il nostro futuro, quali scenari?



Dipende dalle concentrazioni di CO_2 che immetteremo nell'atmosfera:

- 421 ppm - RCP2.6 (mitigation scenario)
- 936 ppm - RCP8.5 (very high greenhouse gas emissions)

3° Domanda: come cambieranno le condizioni climatiche dell'Italia e del bacino mediterraneo???

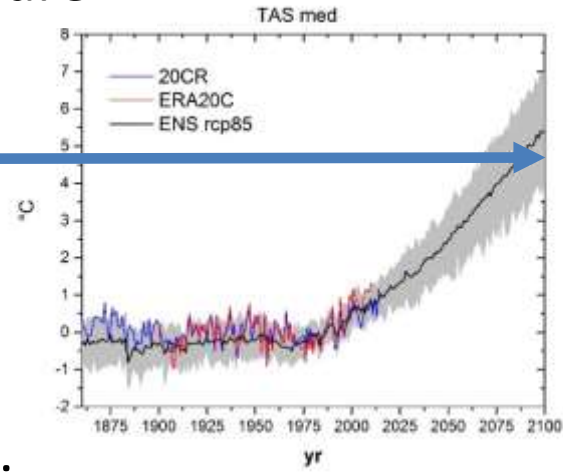
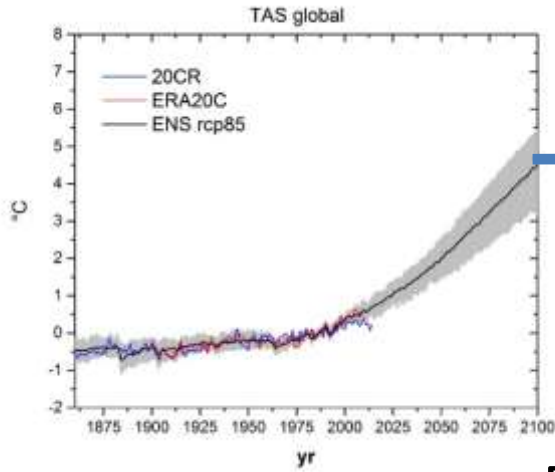
..... ? !!

E' bene ricordare che le incertezze associate con le proiezioni di cambiamento climatico fornite dai modelli numerici sono ancora grandi, soprattutto quando si vogliono caratterizzare a scala regionale o locale

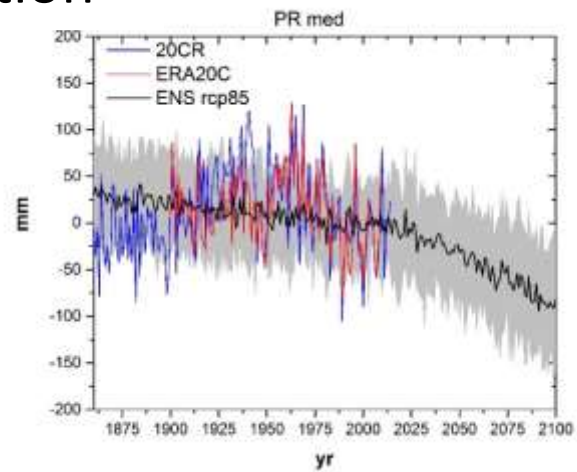
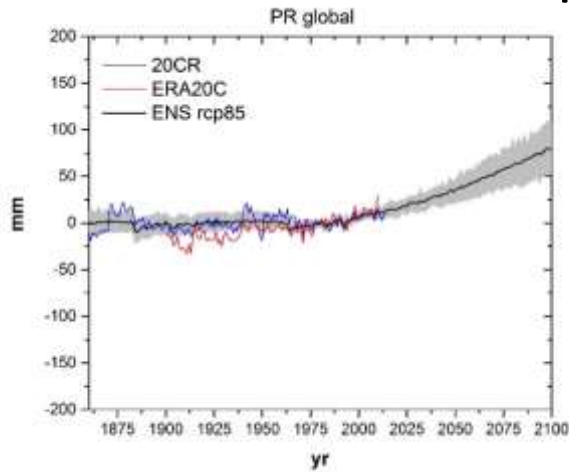
Global vs Med

Global

Temperature



Precipitation



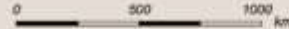
Med (30-46N, 7W-37E)

Annual natural renewable water resources per capita in the main Mediterranean watersheds

This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee

Water resources are already critical in many Mediterranean watersheds

ESPON © CNRS GIS CIST, ITAN, 2013



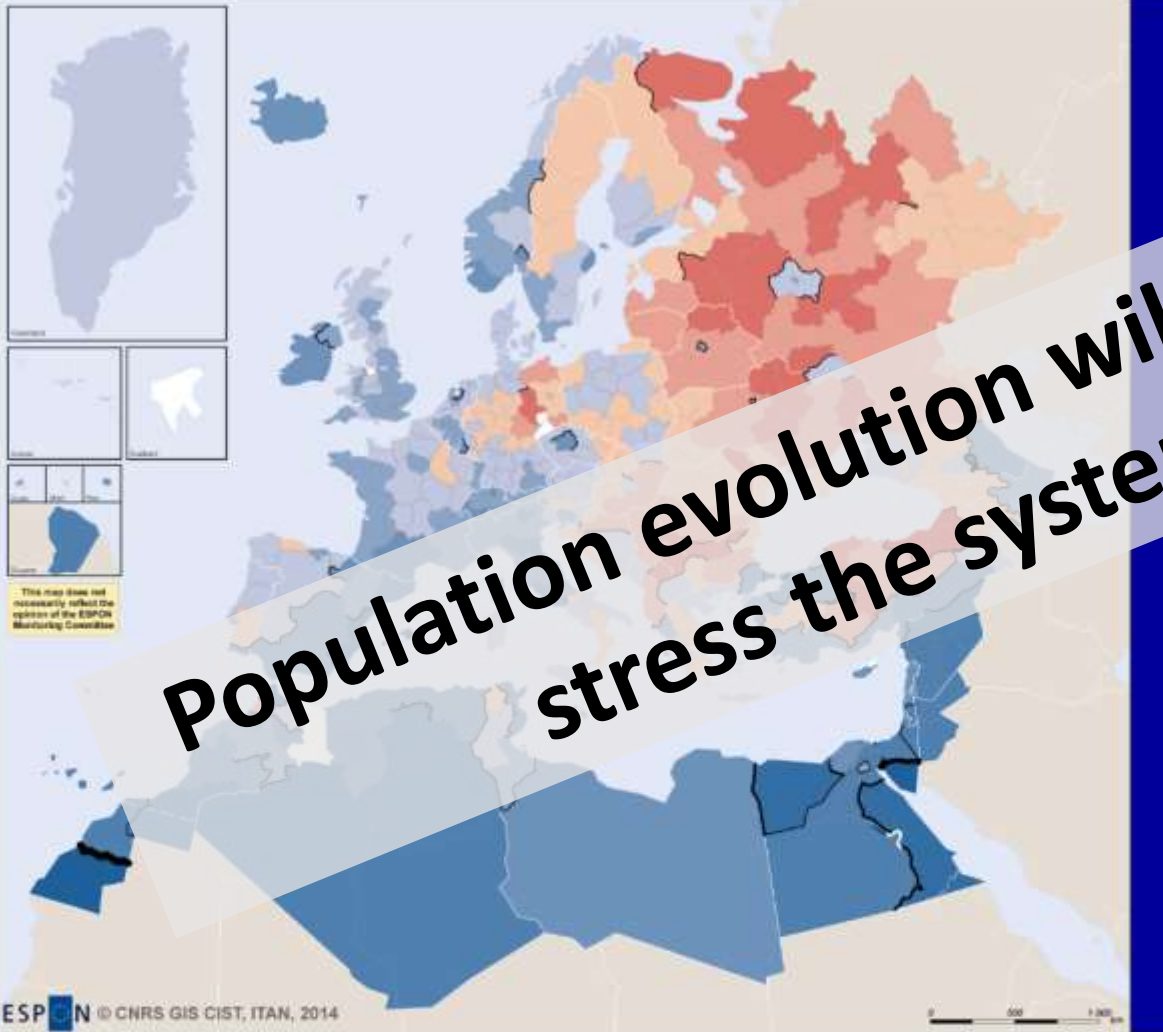
EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Regional level: Mediterranean watersheds
Source: ITAN, CNRS GIS CIST, 2013
Origin of data: PLAN BLEU, according to FAO Aquastat (National sources), 2010
© UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries
© ESPON Database
For some territories no clear international statement exists



Population evolution will further stress the system

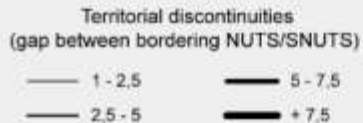
Demographic evolution (2000-2010): annual growth of population(%)



ESPON © CNRS GIS CIST, ITAN, 2014

Regional level: SNUTS 0-1-2-3
 Source: ESPON project (ITAN), CNRS GIS CIST, Data harmonised by iGEAT, 2014
 Origin of data: National statistical institutes, US Census 2013
 © UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries
 For some territories no clear international statement exists

Annual growth rate of the population (%), 2000-2010



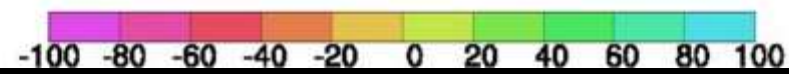
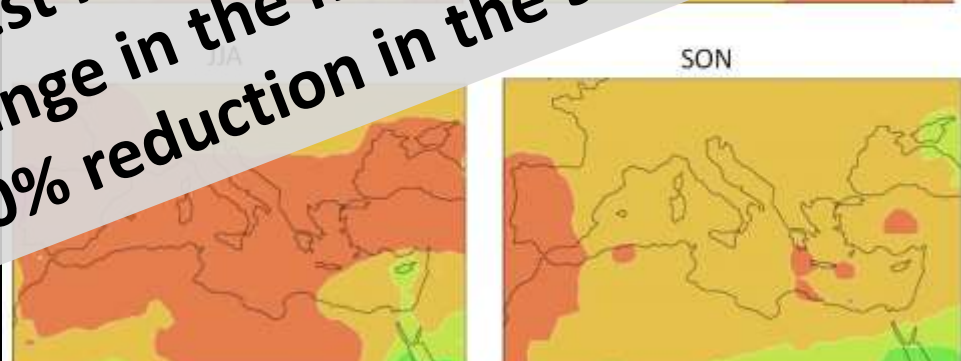
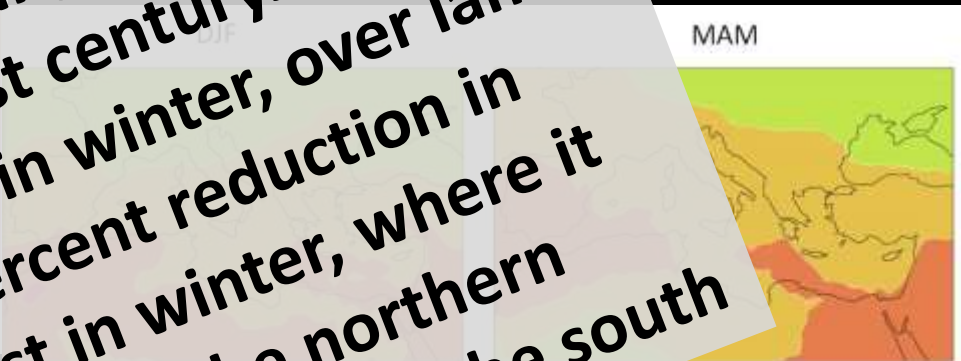
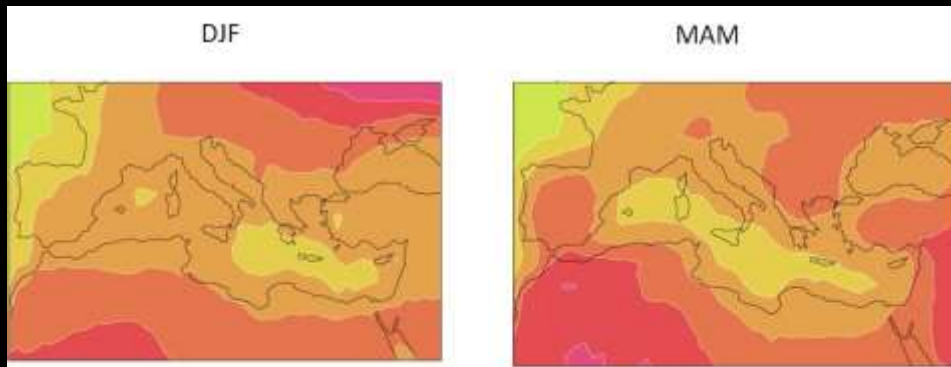
To calculate the annual growth rate of population, available data closest year of 2000 & 2010 are used.
 The collected data from the national institutions all over the countries covered by the project are quite disparate in terms of nature, definition, quality and time coverage. Because of this variability, data are harmonised against the national values provided by the US Census databases. A cross-multiplication is used to apply the observed ratio at the regional scale. These are computed at the SNUTS 2 level whenever possible, at the national level otherwise.

Downloaded from ESPON 2020
 Cooperation Programme
 (<http://www.espon.eu>)

Temperature (°C)

Climate variability in the Mediterranean area

Model results agree on drying and increased temperature during the 21st century. Warming is larger in summer than in winter, over land than over sea. The percent reduction in precipitation is smallest in winter, where it varies from no change in the northern Mediterranean to a 40% reduction in the south



Precipitation (%)

Seasonal (DJF, MAM, JJA, SON) maps of temperature (top panels) and precipitation (percent of the value in the reference period) (bottom panels) change as resulting from an ensemble of GCMs. The maps show the difference between the 2071-2100 period of the A1B scenario and the reference period 1961-1990 (adapted from Giorgi and Lionello, 2008, in Lionello et al., 2012).

Il caso degli olivi

A) Anticipo della fioritura (in giorni)

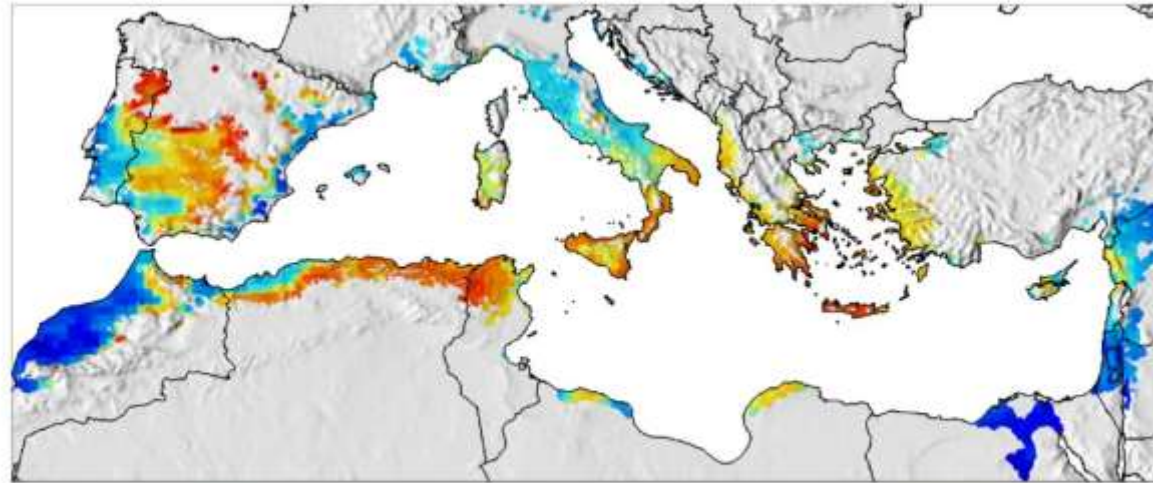
B) Cambio del numero di parassiti (migliaia per albero all'anno)

Risultato:

Sulle coste del Mediterraneo la resa degli ulivi crescerà del 4% in media, mentre le infestazioni della mosca diminuiranno dell'8% con un guadagno di circa il 10% in più per ettaro.

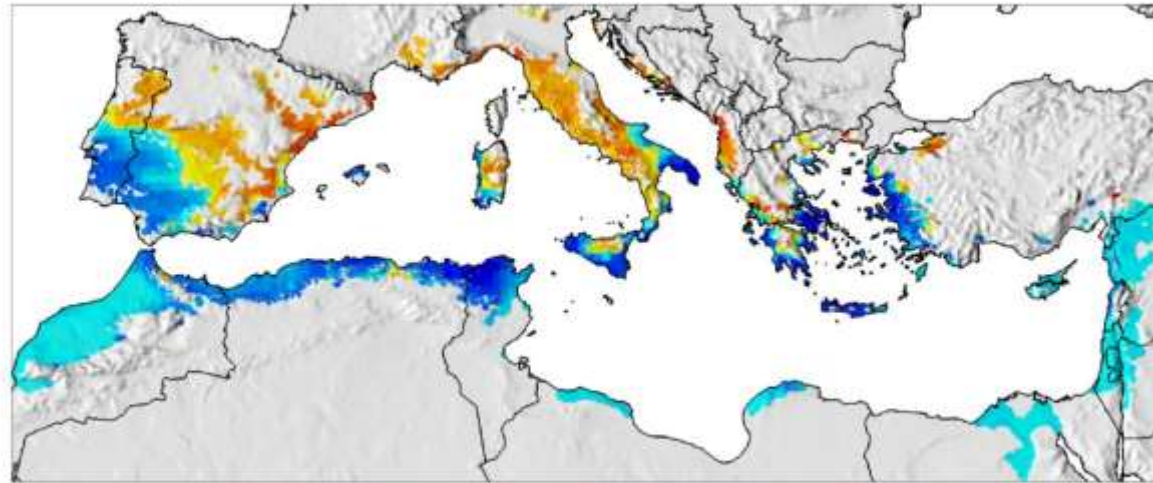
(under the A1B scenario of 1.8 °C climate warming)

A Change in olive bloom date (days)



-18 -10 -3

B Change in fly pupae ($10^3 \text{ tree}^{-1} \text{ y}^{-1}$)



-5.0 0 4.8

Temperatura - Precipitazione (Inverno [DJF] e Estate [JJA])

Zone	Differenza medie (2071-2100) – (1961-1990)	
	TEMPERATURA (°C)	PRECIPITAZIONE (%)
Italia Settentrionale	DJF +3.5 (±0.7) JJA +5.1 (±1.4)	DJF +17 (±14) JJA -30 (±18)
Italia Centrale	DJF +3.1 (±0.6) JJA +4.8 (±1.2)	DJF 0 (n.d.) JJA -40 (±29)
Italia Meridionale	DJF +2.9 (±0.6) JJA +4.4 (±0.9)	DJF -20 (±14) JJA -35 (±35)

Cambiamento della temperatura (°C) e della precipitazione (%) sulla penisola Italiana tra le medie stagionali per il periodo (2071-2100) e il periodo di riferimento (1961-1990), ottenute con i modelli PRUDENCE seguendo lo scenario SRES-IPCC A2. I valori indicano il risultato della media multi-modello e i valori tra parentesi indicano lo "spread" inter-modello in termini di deviazione standard dei cambiamenti. Maggiori dettagli su queste simulazioni e sui risultati ottenuti possono essere trovati in Coppola e Giorgi (2009).

Conclusioni

Il cambiamento climatico è una evidenza non contestabile.

Il futuro cambiamento climatico dipende in modo sostanziale dell'evoluzione delle emissioni di gas serra.

Il valore e la distribuzione geografica dei cambiamenti delle precipitazioni hanno incertezze che dipendono in modo non trascurabile dai modelli adottati

Nonostante le incertezze dei modelli, al meglio delle conoscenze attuali, ci si attende che la precipitazione nel Mediterraneo diminuisca (20 mm/K , 5%/k in funzione del riscaldamento globale) e la temperatura aumenti (circa il 20% di più della media globale, in particolare in estate)

Gli effetti sugli ecosistemi e le attività umane saranno importanti ed è necessario limitare il cambiamento climatico globale e adattarsi ad esso a scala regionale: occorre quindi sviluppare strategie di adattamento e mitigazione.

Qualche proporzione

Paragonando la storia della Terra (nata circa 4.5 miliardi di anni fa) alle ns 24 ore, la presenza dei primi ominidi (2 milioni di anni fa) avverrebbe circa 40 secondi (!) prima della mezzanotte

