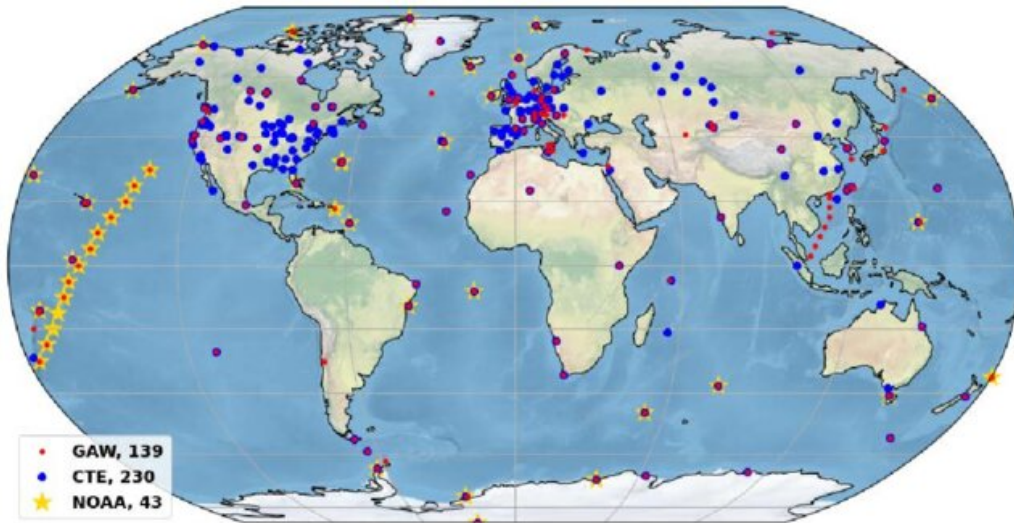




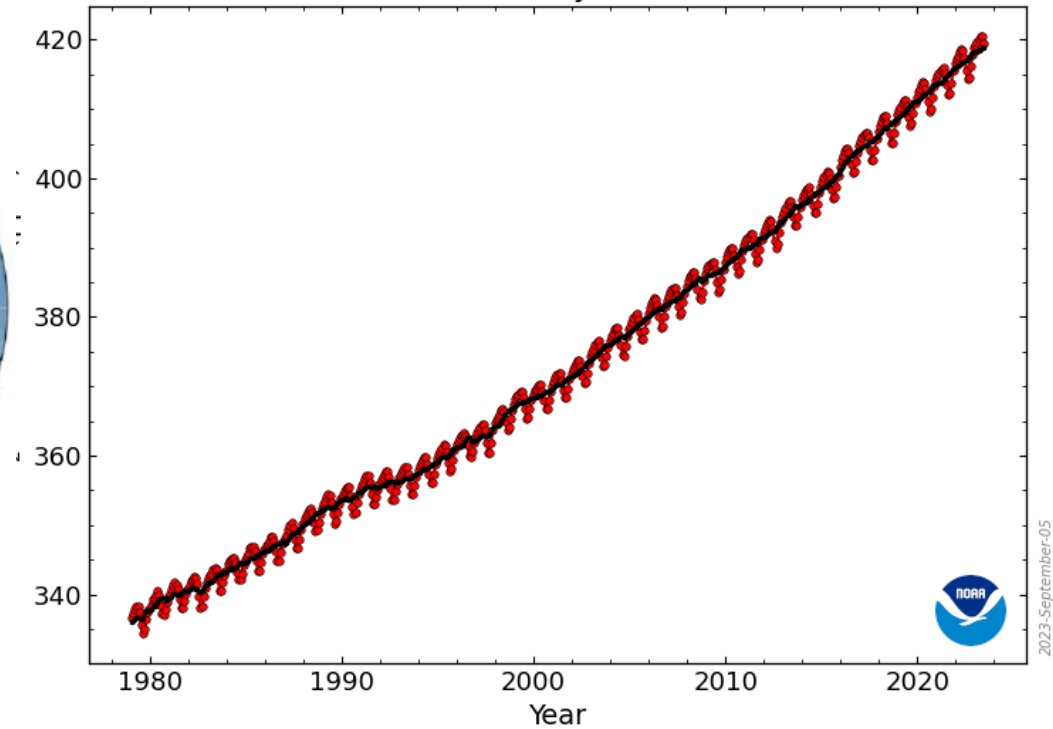
# Il clima delle montagne: sempre più caldo, sempre più instabile

Antonello Provenzale  
Istituto di Geoscienze e Georisorse  
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

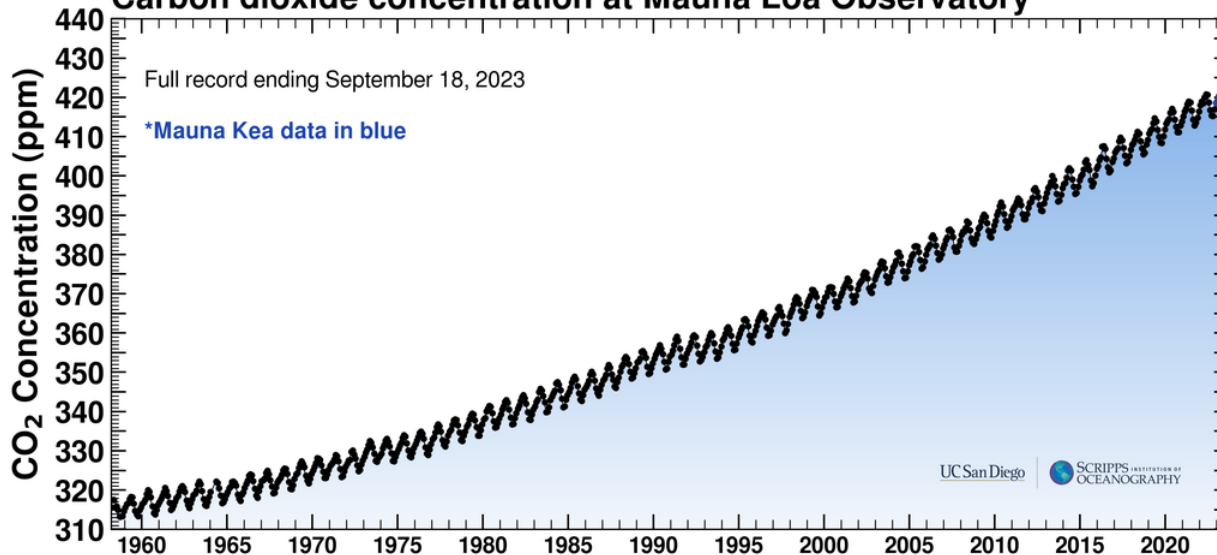
# La rete globale di osservazioni della CO<sub>2</sub>



Global Monthly Mean CO<sub>2</sub>

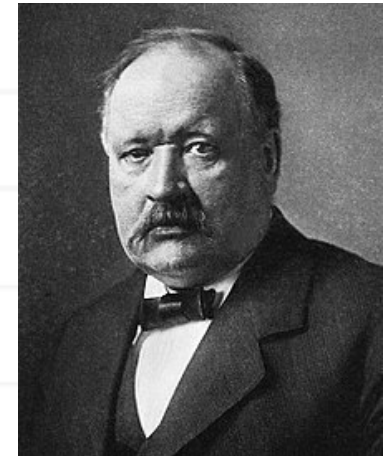
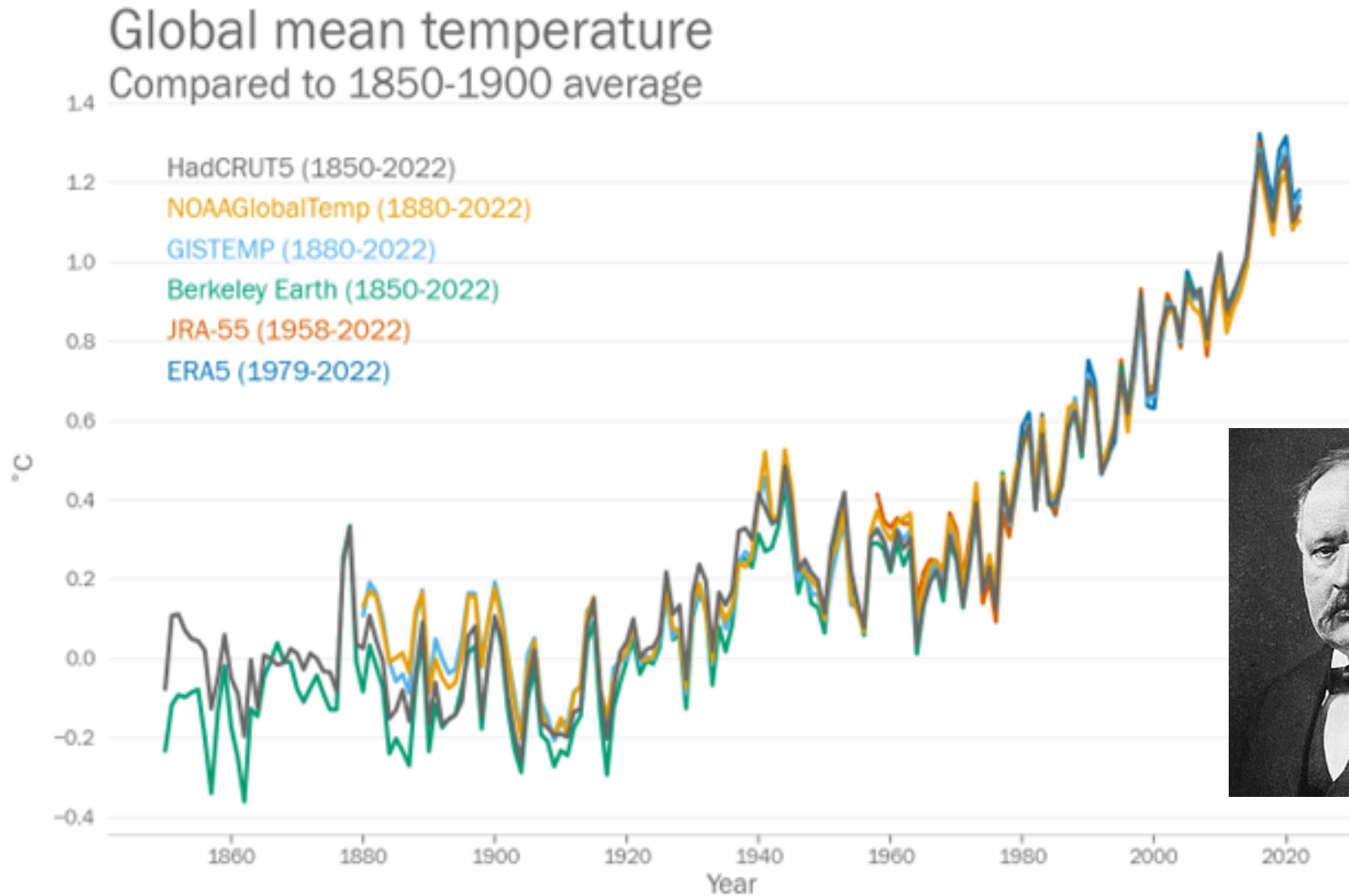


Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory\*



Iniziata da  
Charles Keeling  
a fine anni '50

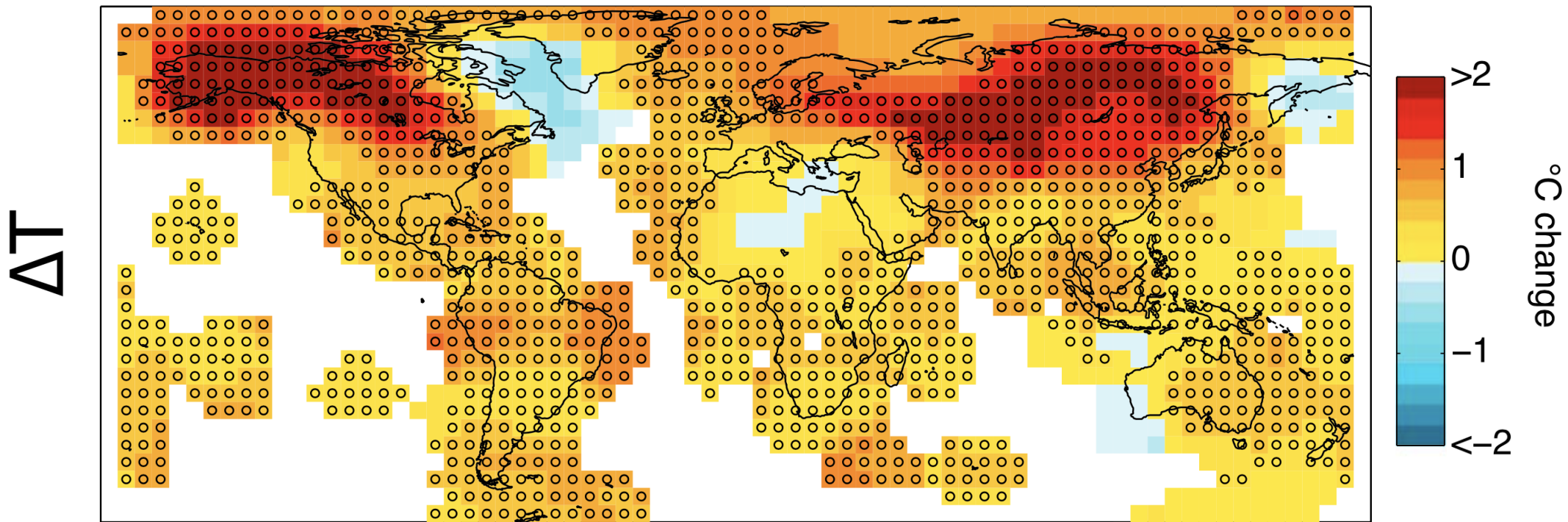
# Conseguenza della crescita della concentrazione di CO<sub>2</sub>: aumento globale delle temperature



WMO, <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/eight-warmest-years-record-witness-upsurge-climate-change-impacts>

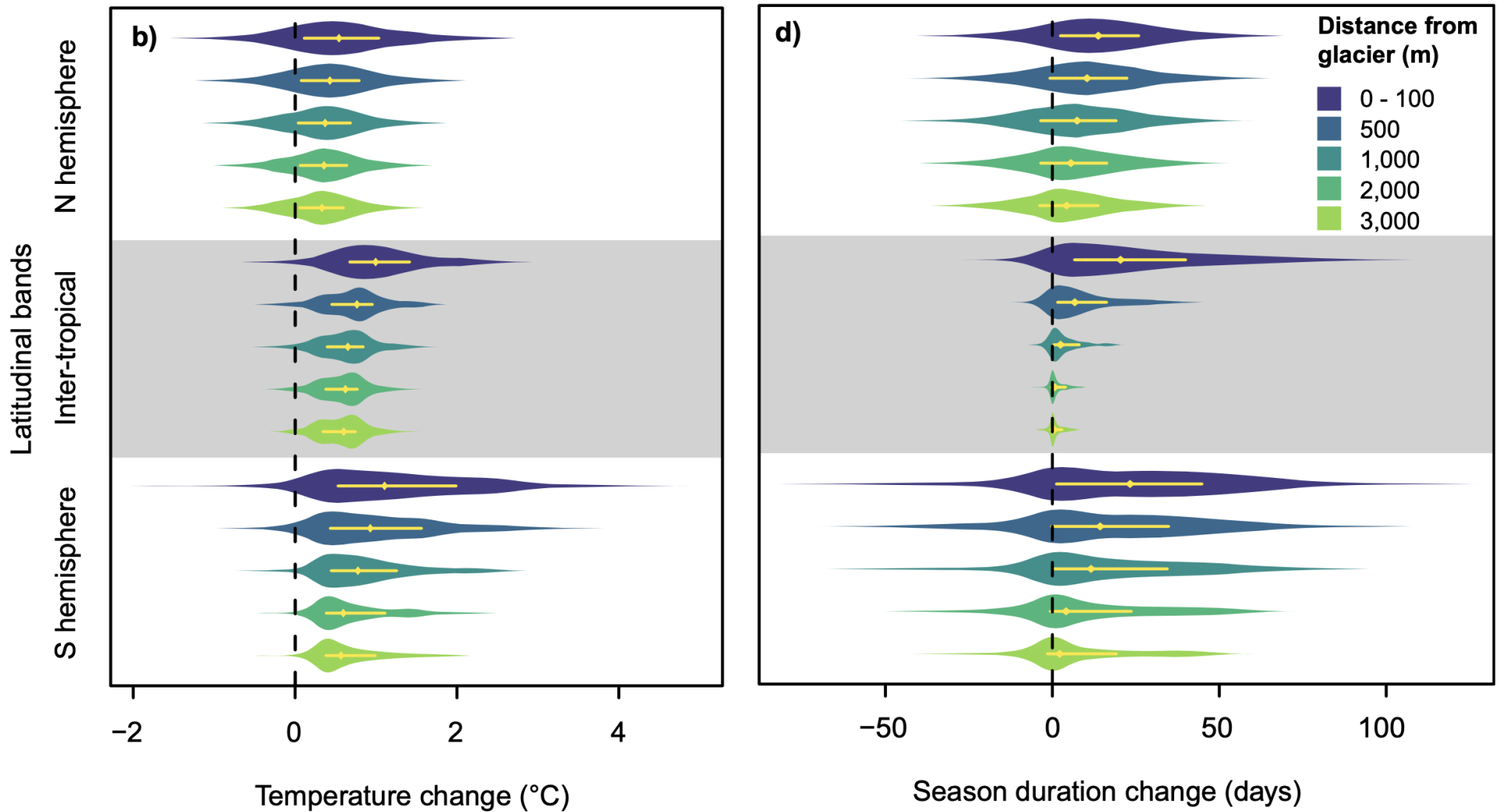
# Aumento globale delle temperature: forte disomogeneità spaziale

DJF



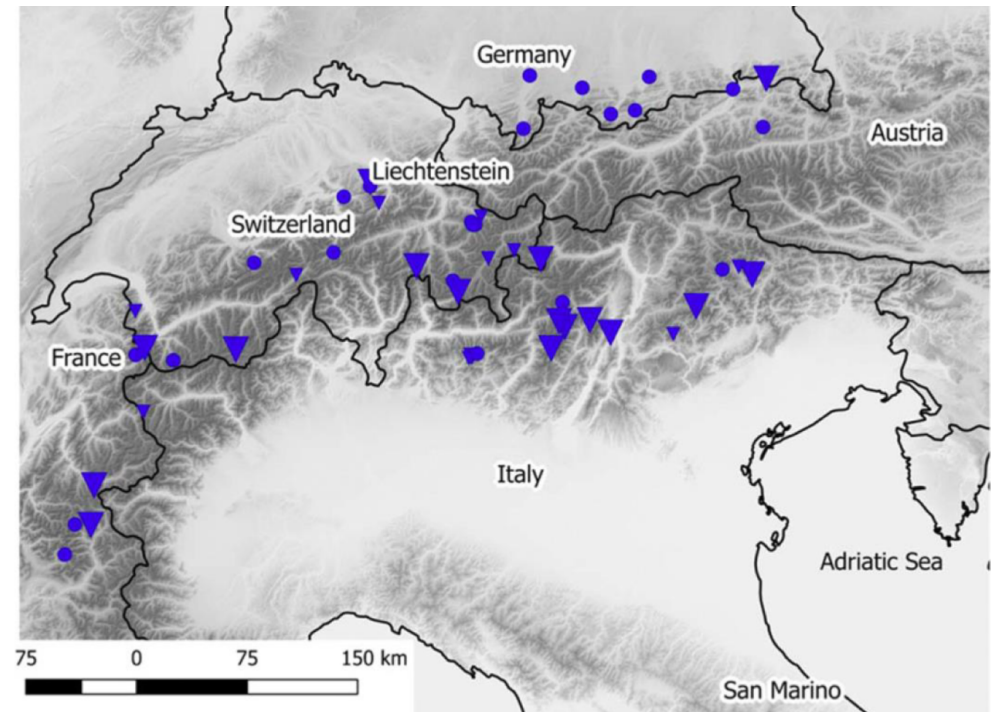
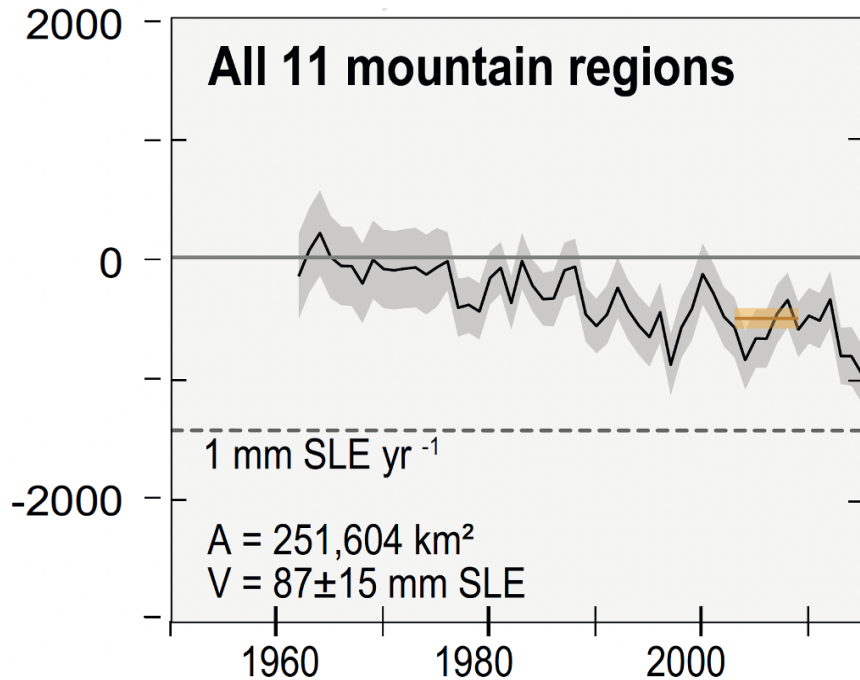
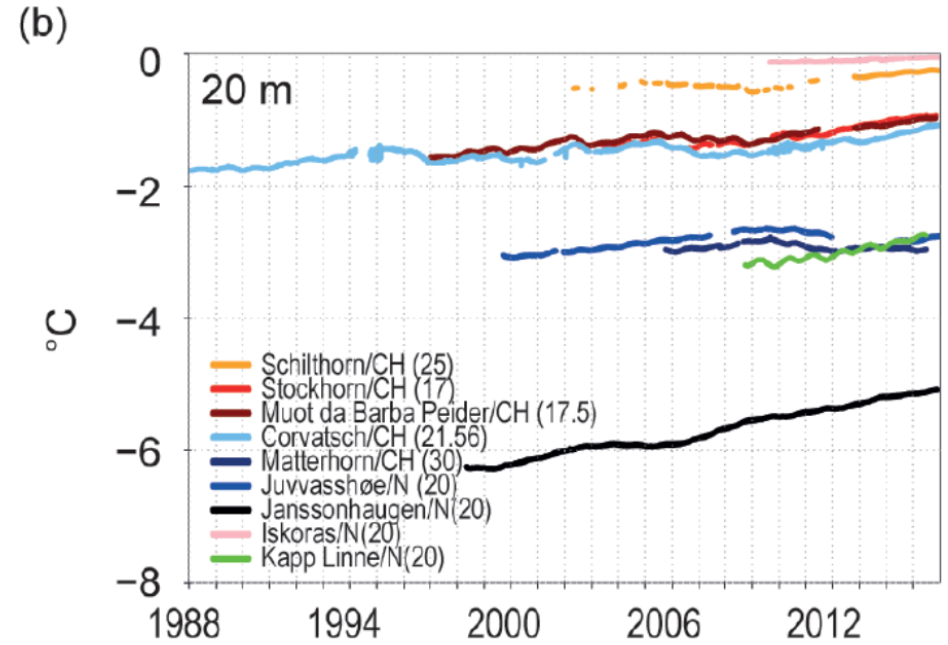
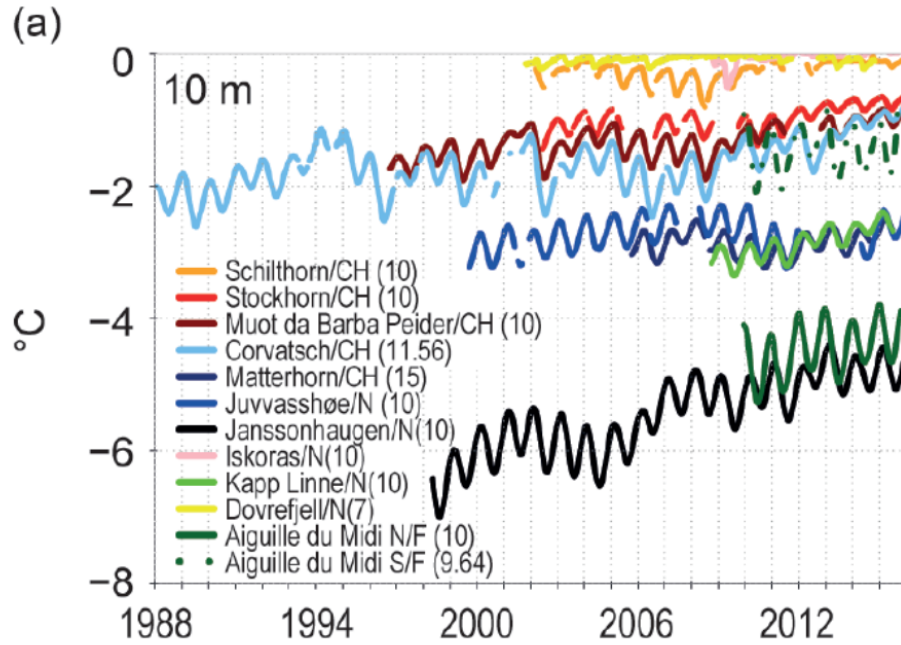
Temperatura invernale: (1981-2010) – (1951-1980)

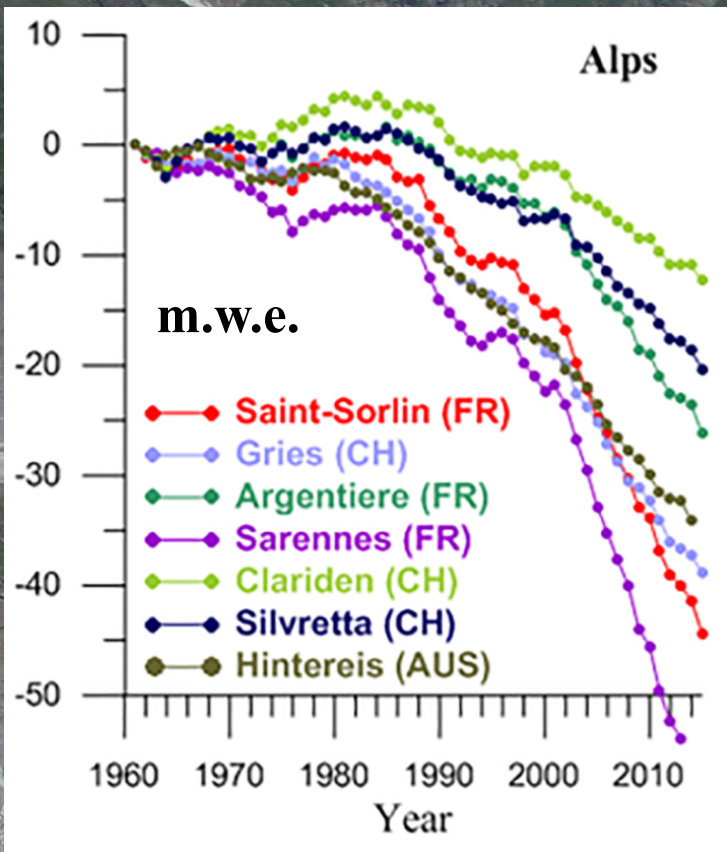
# Amplificazione montana (2016-2020 vs 2001-2005)



# Il riscaldamento in montagna

Beniston et al, The Cryosphere, 2018  
IPCC, SROCC, 2019





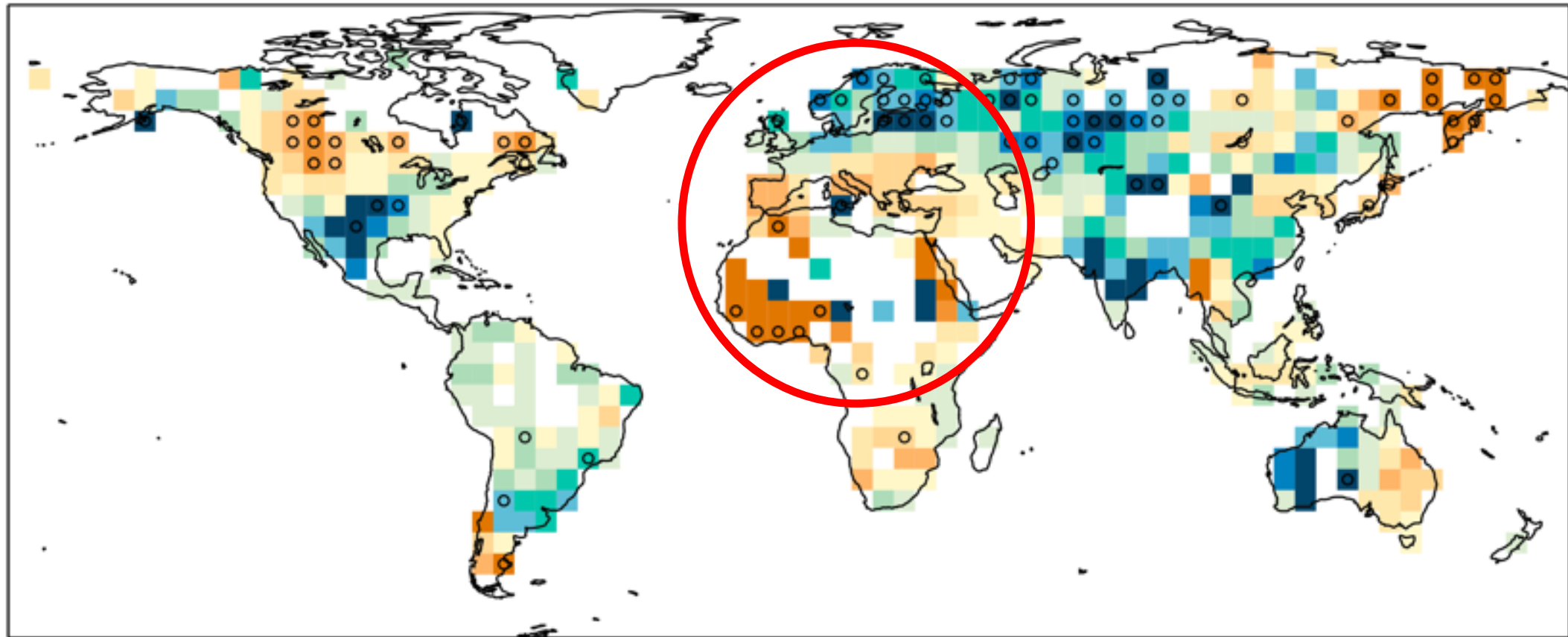
Formazione di laghi effimeri

# Effetti del riscaldamento : conseguenze sul ciclo dell'acqua





## Cambiamenti nella distribuzione spaziale e temporale della precipitazione



Precipitazione invernale: (1981-2010) – (1951-1980)

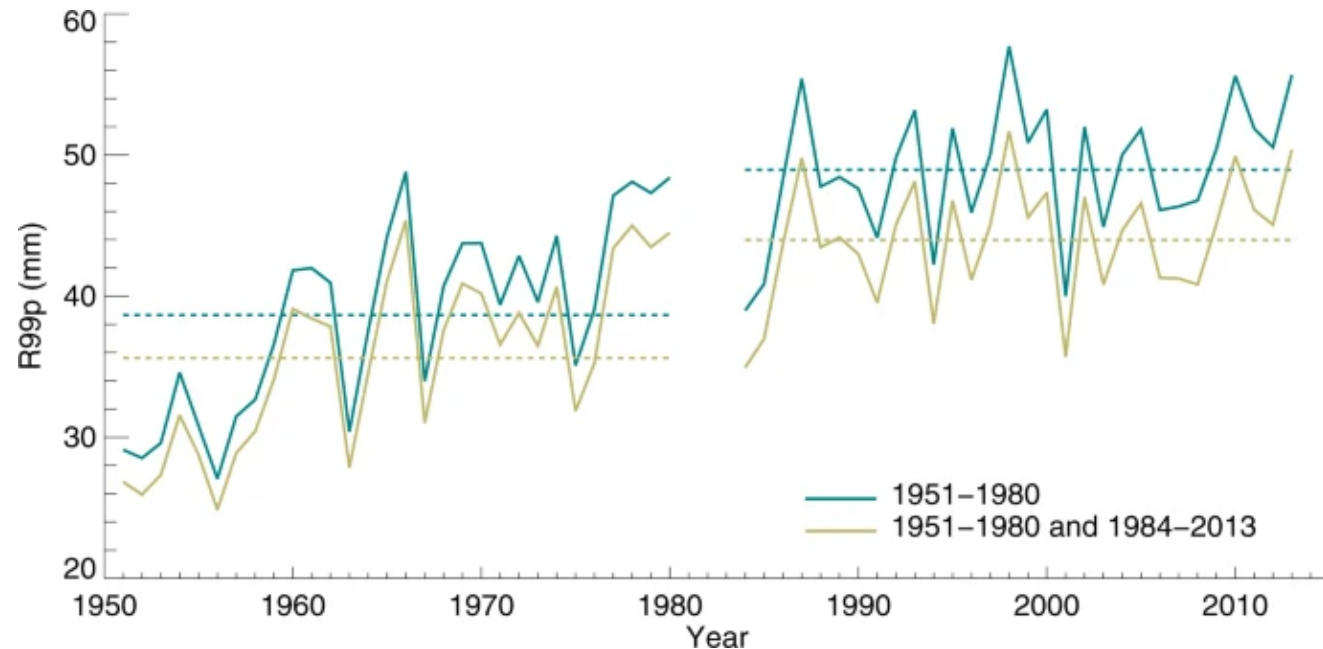
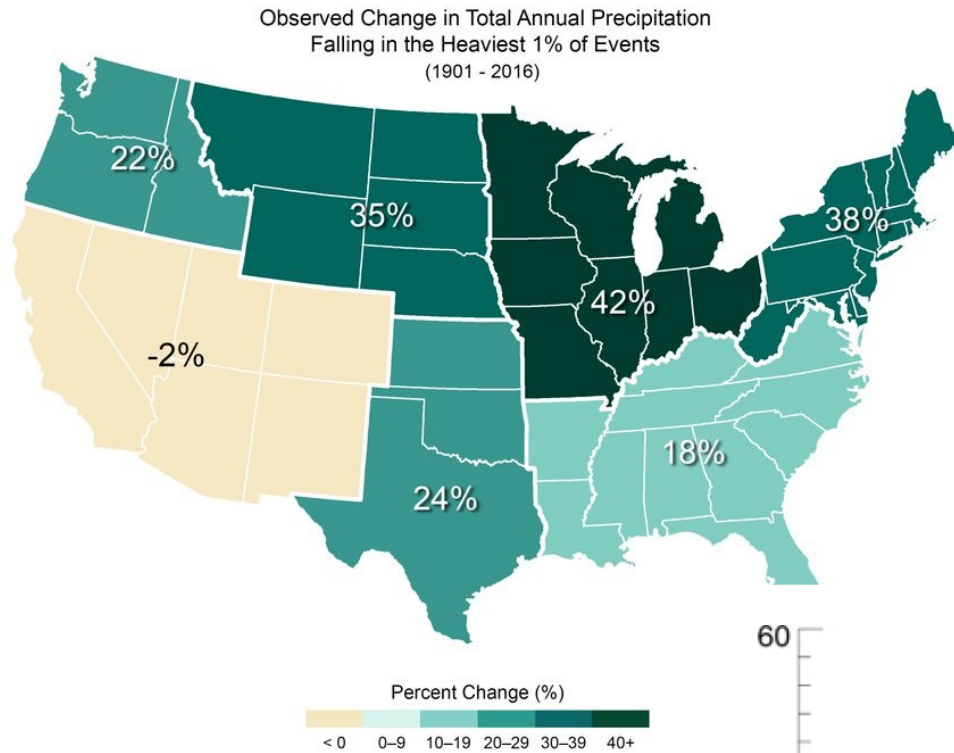
# Eventi estremi: alluvioni, siccità, incendi

Foto: NASA

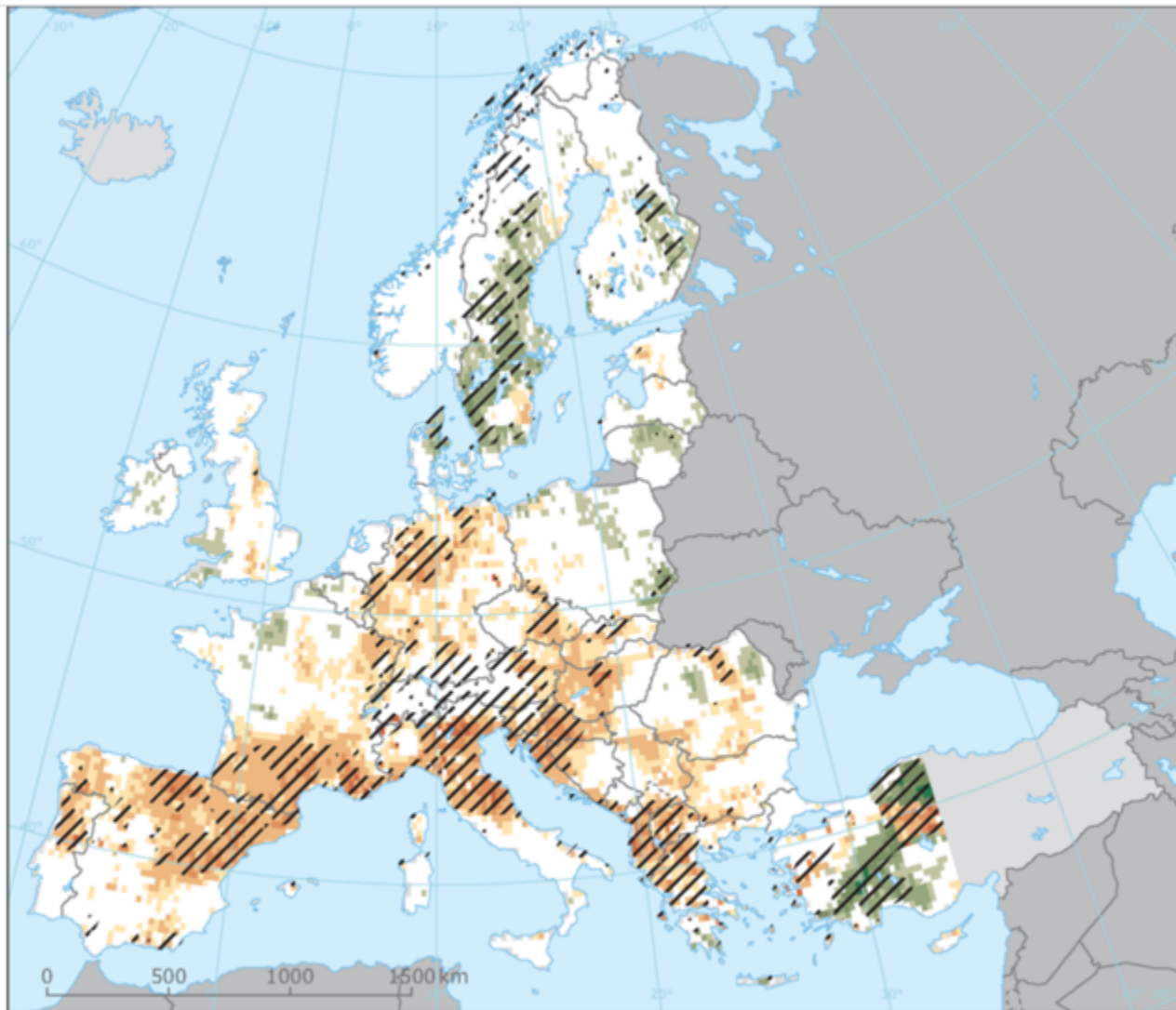


# Eventi di precipitazione estrema

<https://www.globalchange.gov/browse/indicators/heavy-precipitation>






R99p over **Europe** from the E-OBS dataset, Myhre et al, Scientific Reports, <https://www.nature.com/articles>



Trends in summer soil moisture in Europe (litres/m<sup>3</sup>/10 years)

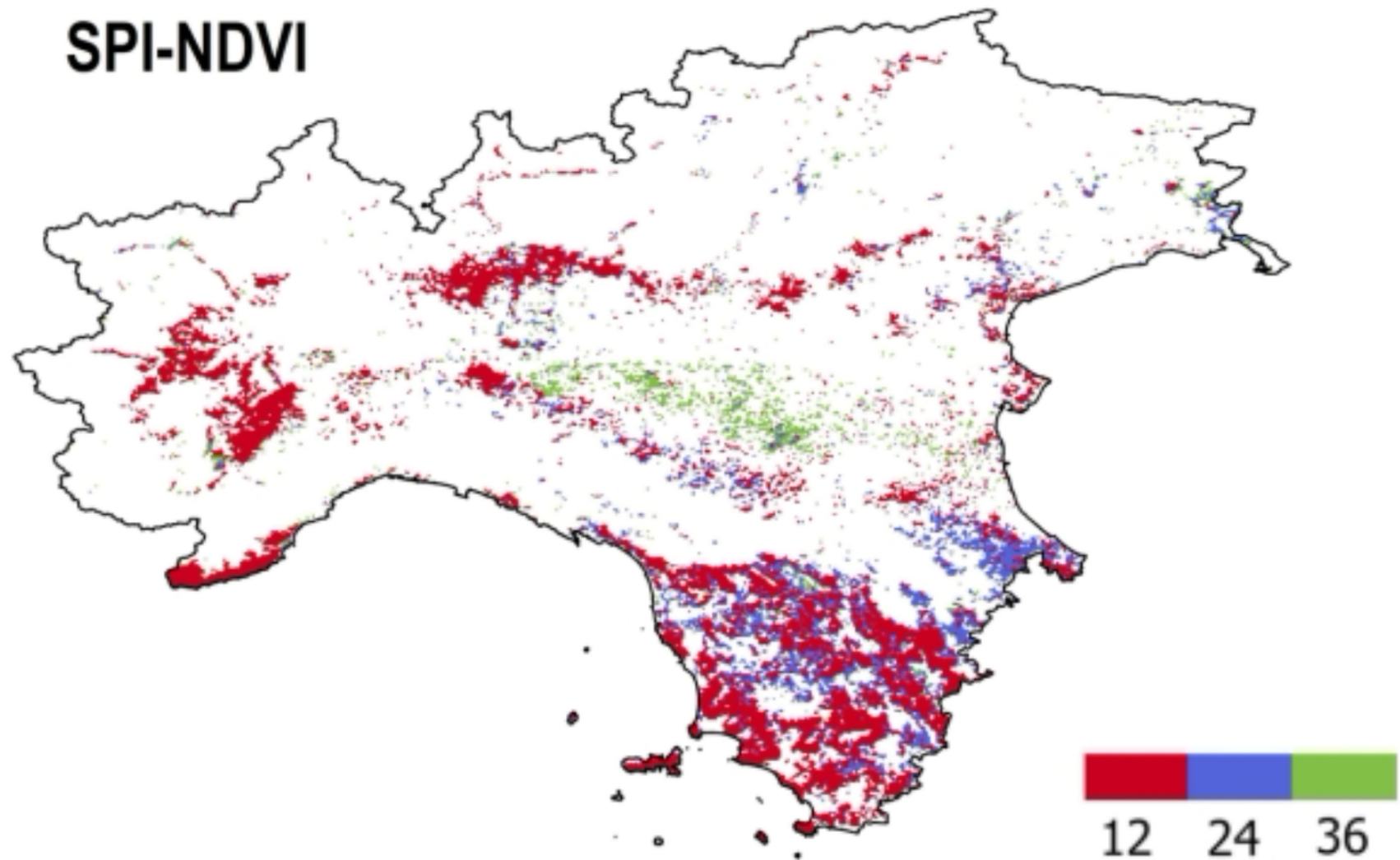


-  Significance
-  No data
-  Outside coverage

European Environmental Agency,

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/trends-in-summer-soil-moisture-1>

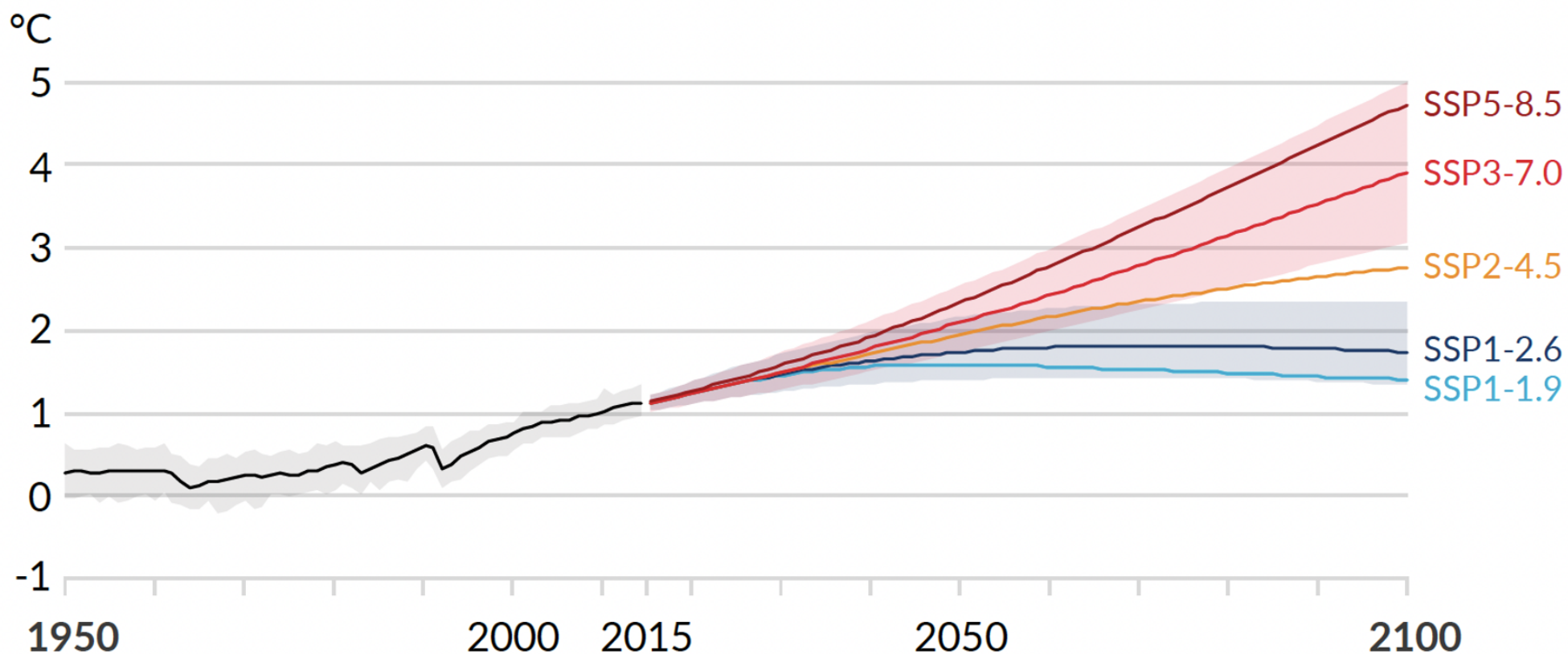
# Effetti della siccità sulla vegetazione (2000-2020)



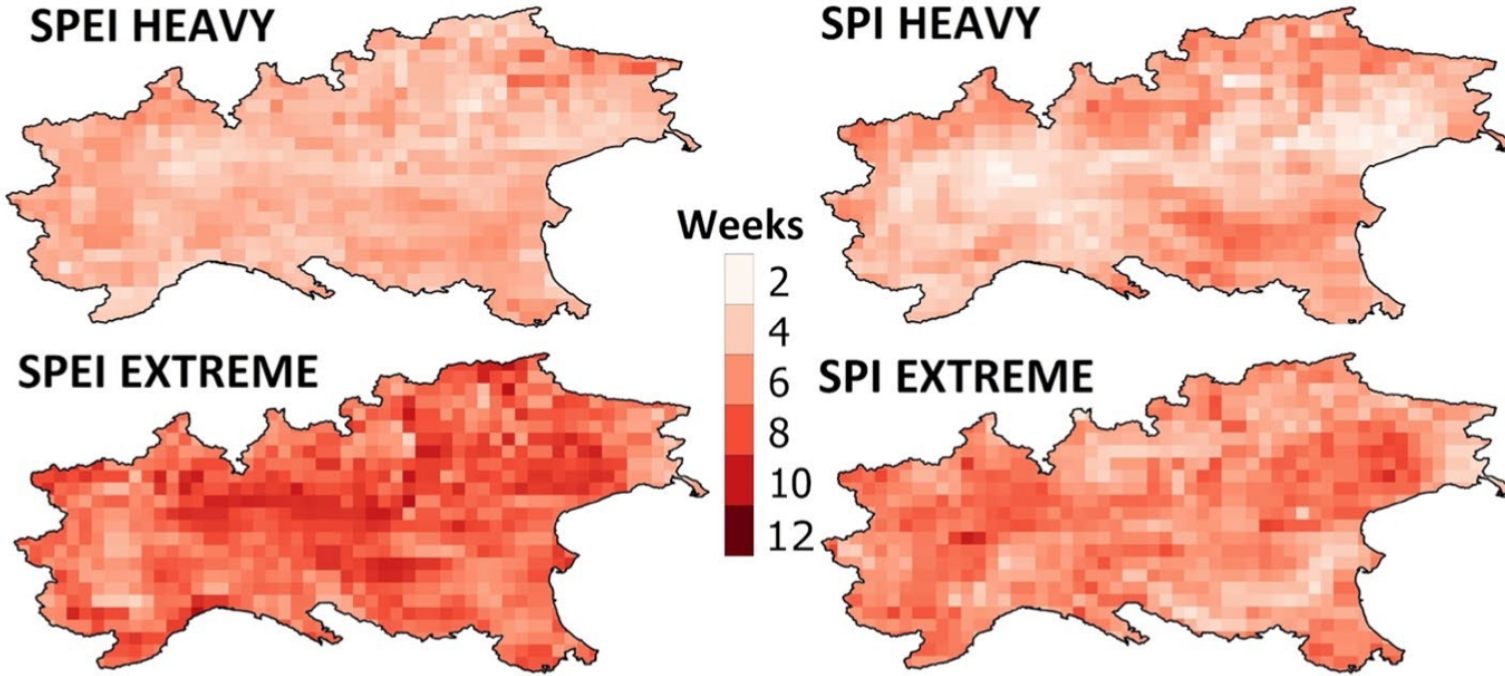
Alice Baronetti et al, 2023

# Stime della crescita della temperatura nel prossimo futuro

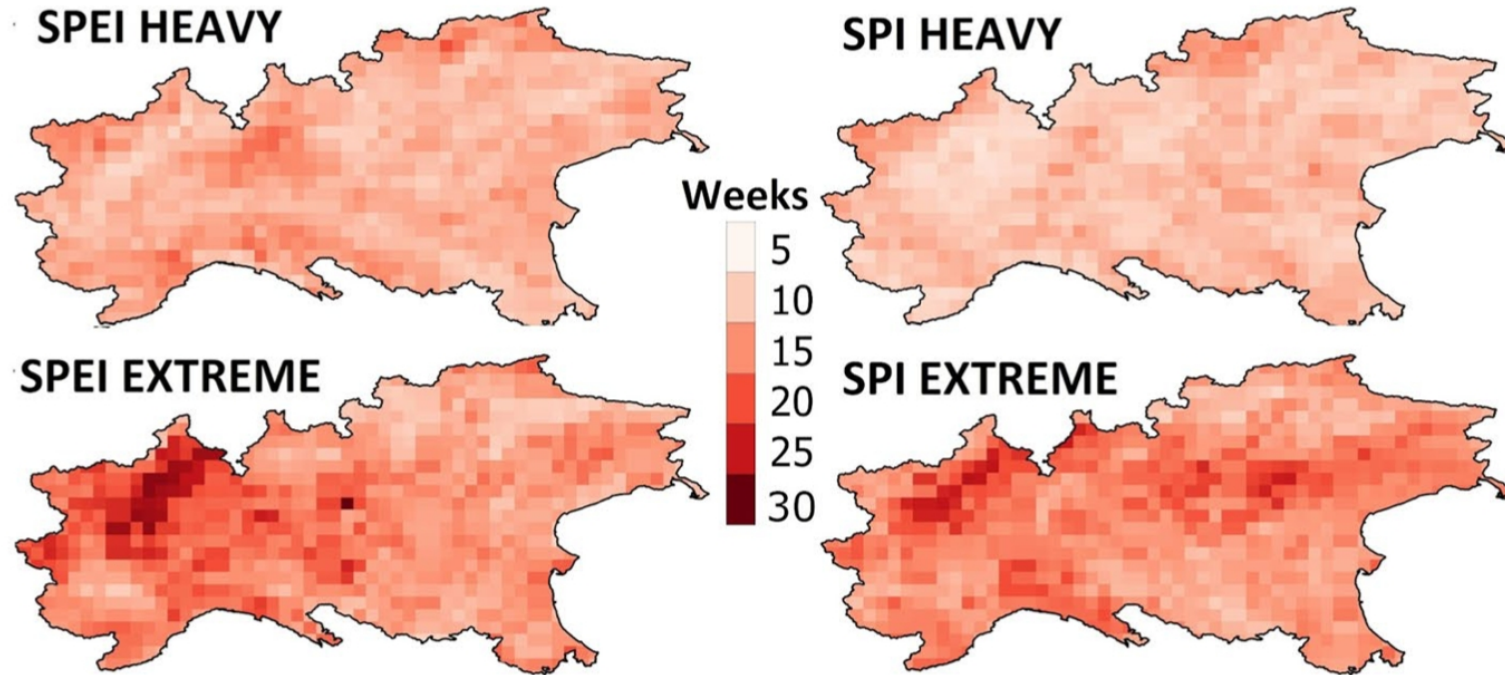
a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850-1900



# a) BASELINE (1971-2000)



# b) 2°C GLOBAL WARMING



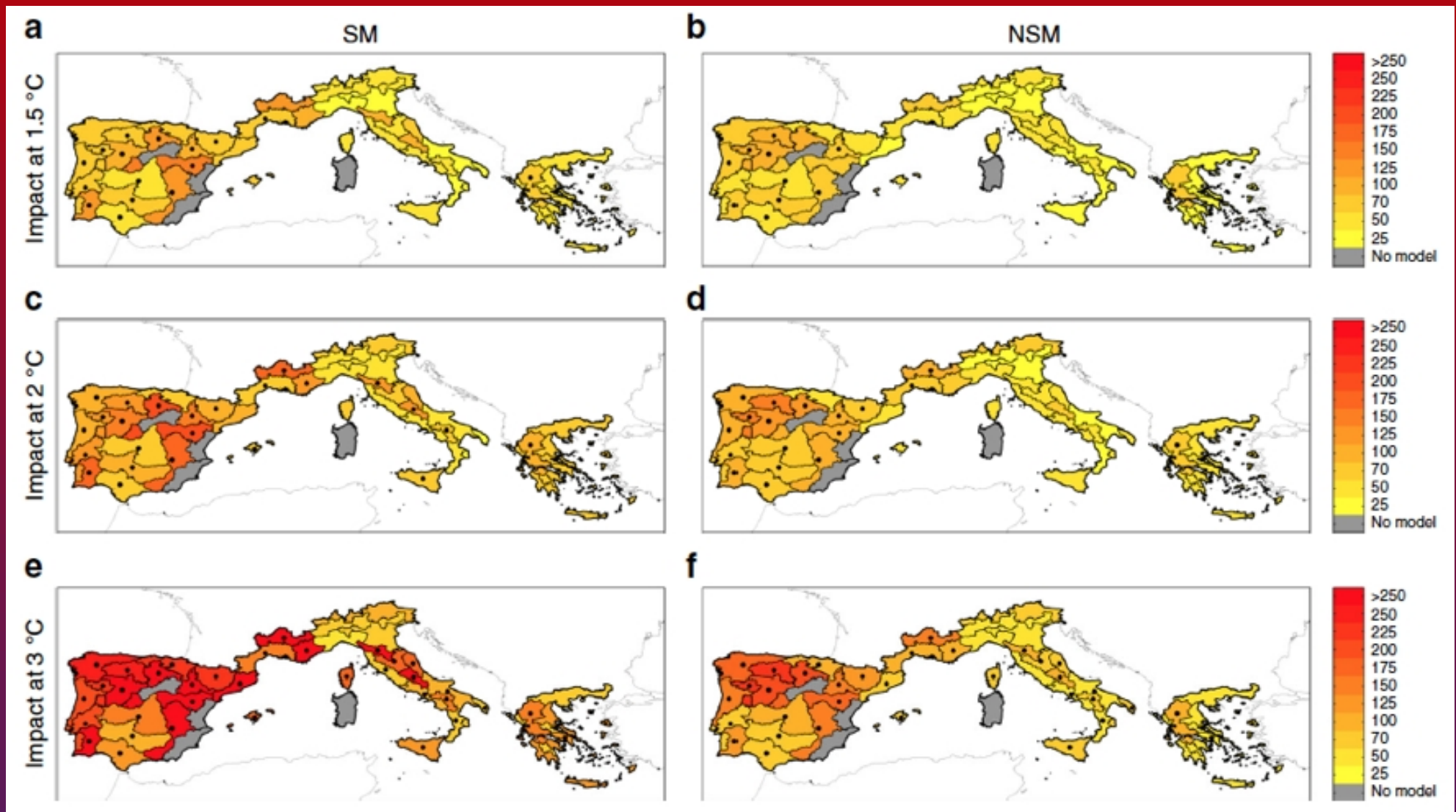
Climatic Change (2022) 172:22  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-022-03370-7>



**Future droughts in northern Italy: high-resolution projections using EURO-CORDEX and MED-CORDEX ensembles**

Alice Baronetti<sup>1,3</sup> · Vincent Dubreuil<sup>2</sup> · Antonello Provenzale<sup>3</sup> ·  
Simona Fratianni<sup>1</sup>

# Proiezioni per l'area bruciata attesa






# **Come possiamo affrontare i cambiamenti climatici?**

**Riduzione delle emissioni  
(CO<sub>2</sub>, metano, aerosol carboniosi)**

**Adattamento e tecniche di gestione  
(e relative discussioni)**

The background of the slide features a soft-focus image of purple flowers, likely lavender, with a small green insect, possibly a fly or bee, perched on one of the petals. The overall aesthetic is natural and serene.

**Necessità di pianificazione  
per l'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici**

**Gestione dell'acqua**

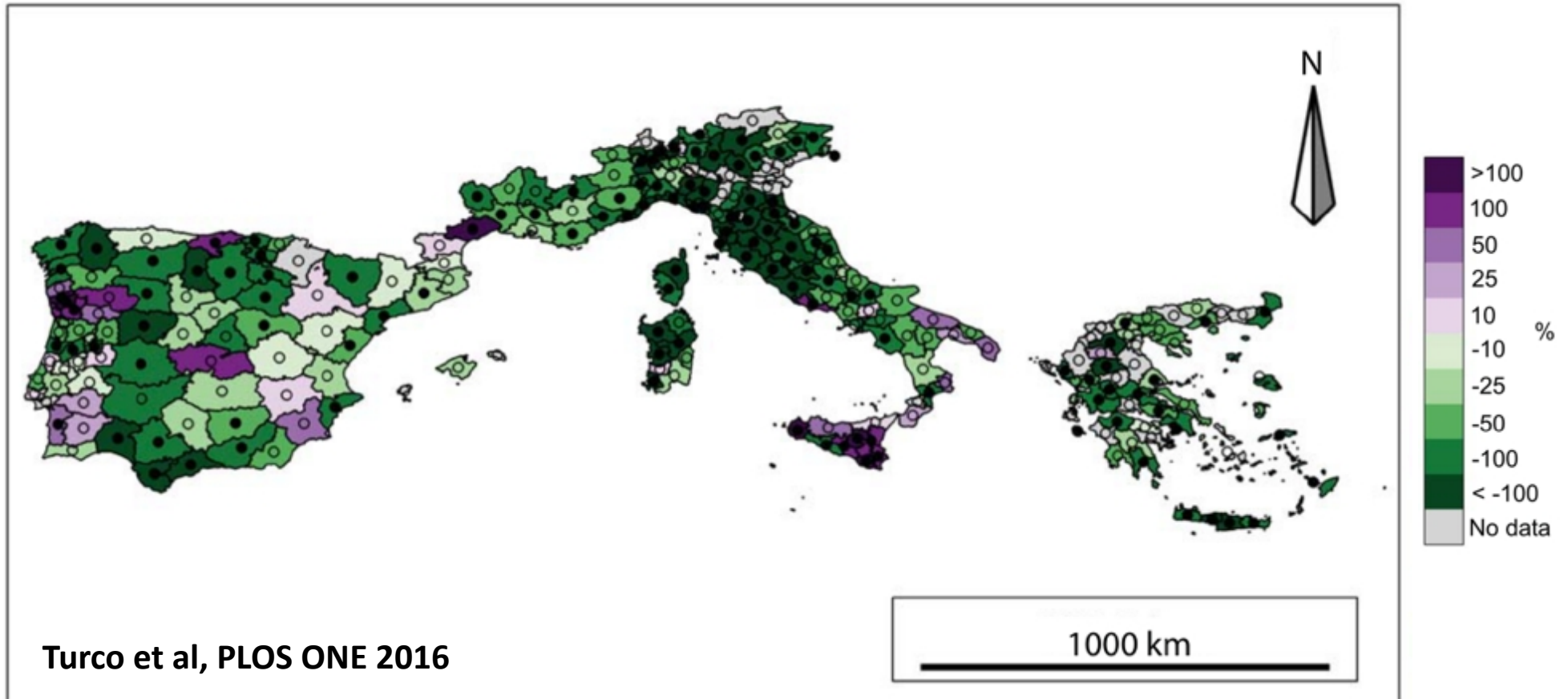
**Agricoltura sostenibile**

**Protezione civile**

**Attenzione alla geopolitica**

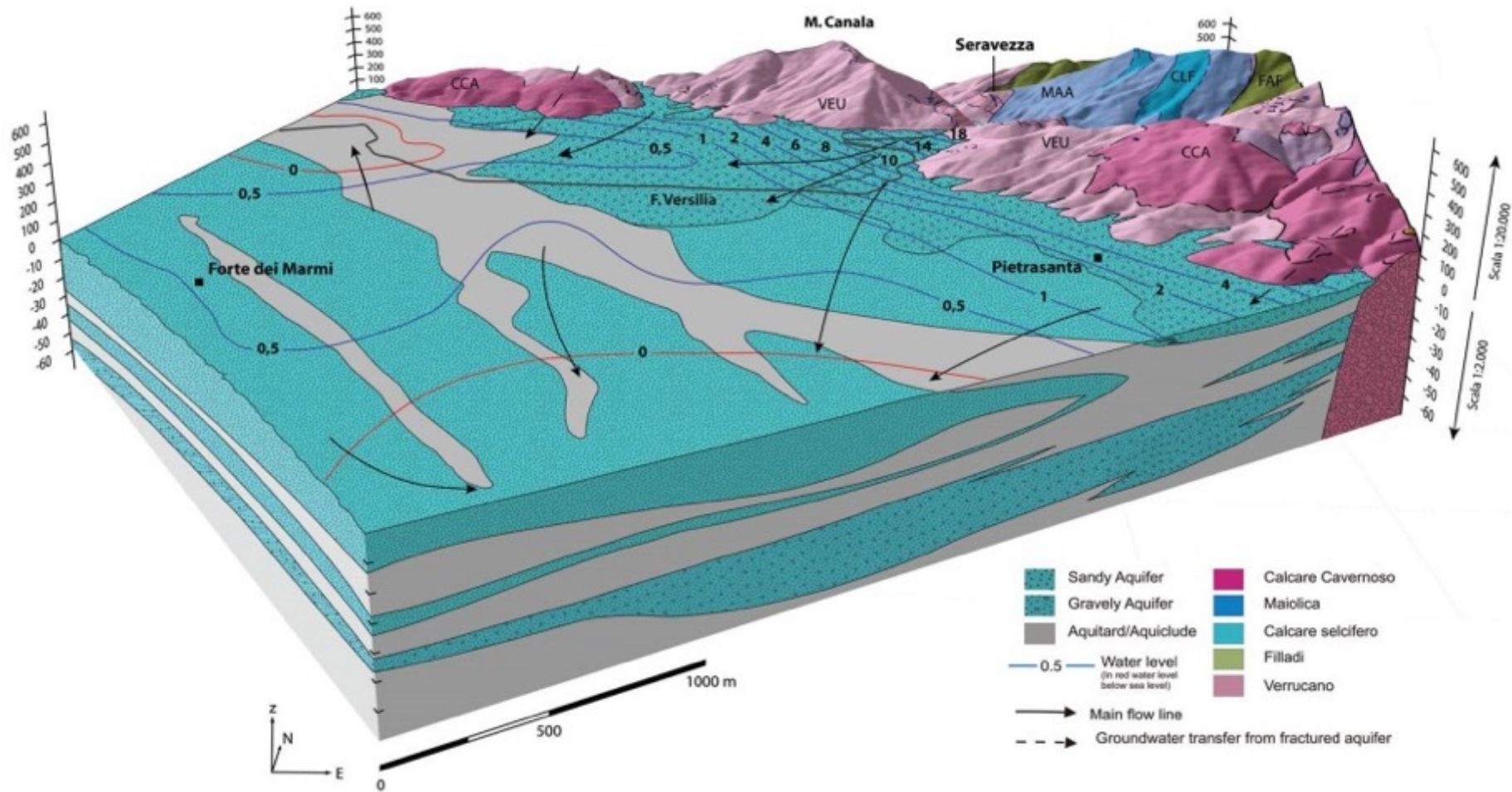
**Necessità di approcci integrati e multidisciplinari**

# Siccità e incendi estivi in Mediterraneo



# Gestione delle risorse idriche

## in condizioni di grande variabilità interannuale

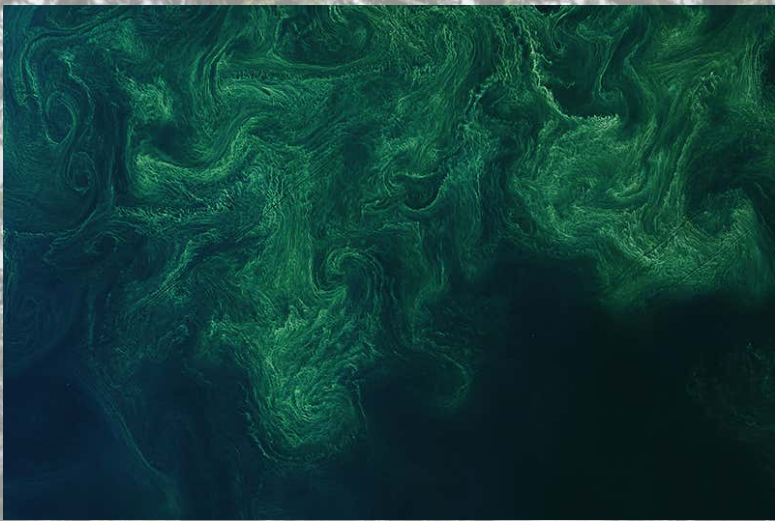


# Gestione delle risorse idriche in condizioni di grande variabilità interannuale



# Microvariabilità della temperature: ambienti proglaciali





**Fotosintesi  
(assorbimento)**



**Respirazione  
(emissione)**

**Ruolo degli ecosistemi terrestri e marini  
nell'assorbimento della CO<sub>2</sub>**



**Necessità di un approccio sistemico  
e allo stesso tempo pragmatico**