



ACQUA BUONA O CATTIVA? L'OGGI E LE SFIDE FUTURE

INIZIATIVA ORGANIZZATA IN OCCASIONE DELLA
GIORNATA MONDIALE DELL'ACQUA 2016

22 MARZO 2016

Cambiamenti globali, disponibilità della risorsa idrica ed eventi estremi - Cambiamento climatico in Val Padana

Ravazzani, G., Corbari, C., Ceppi, A., Feki, M., Mancini, M.

Problemi globali: avanzamento dei deserti

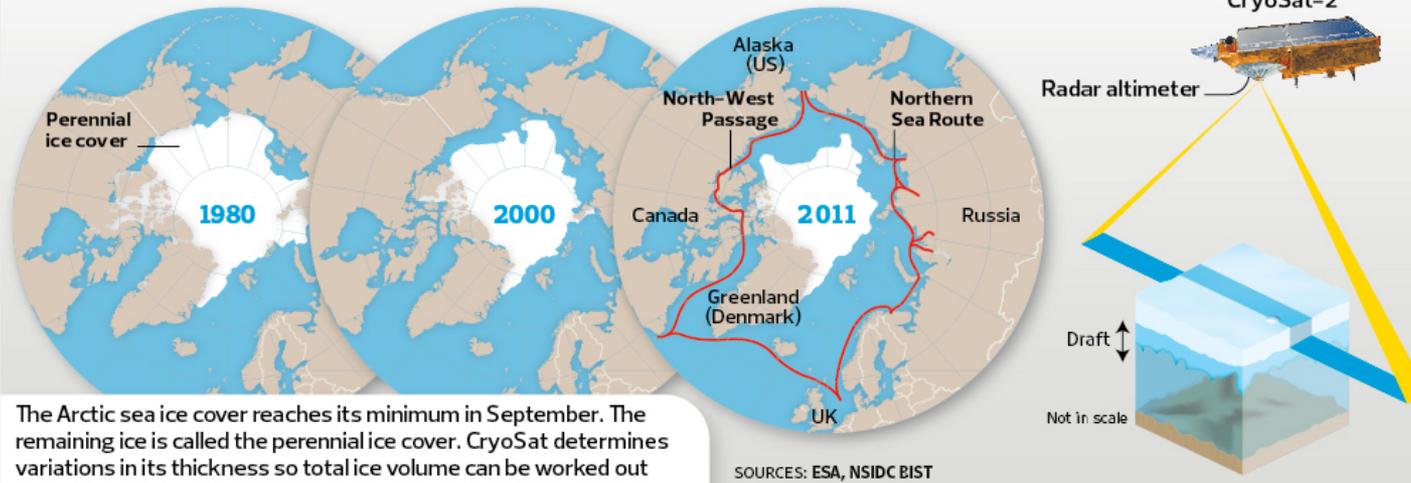


Fonte: <http://www.unesco.org>

L'incremento della temperatura causa un aumento dell'evapotraspirazione. Le terre aride diventano sempre più aride.

Problemi globali: scomparsa dei ghiacci nell' Artico

SHRINKING ICE CAPS

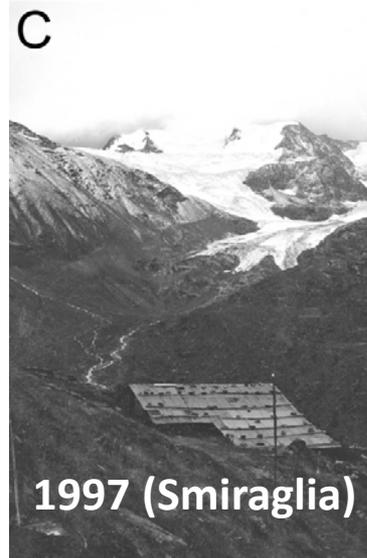
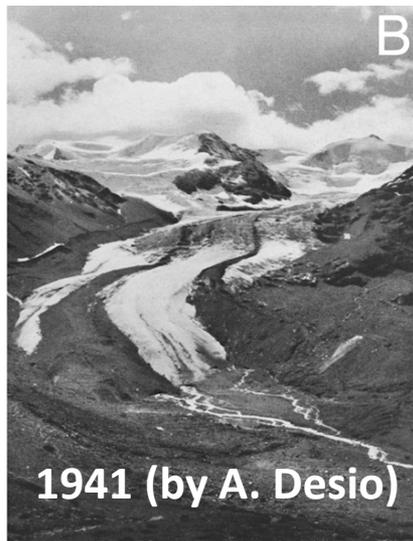
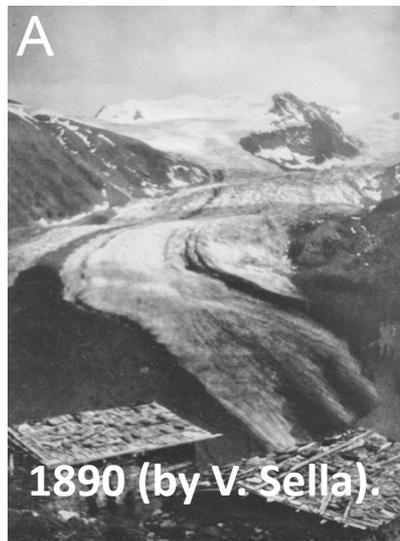


The Arctic sea ice cover reaches its minimum in September. The remaining ice is called the perennial ice cover. CryoSat determines variations in its thickness so total ice volume can be worked out

Fonte: <http://www.theguardian.com>

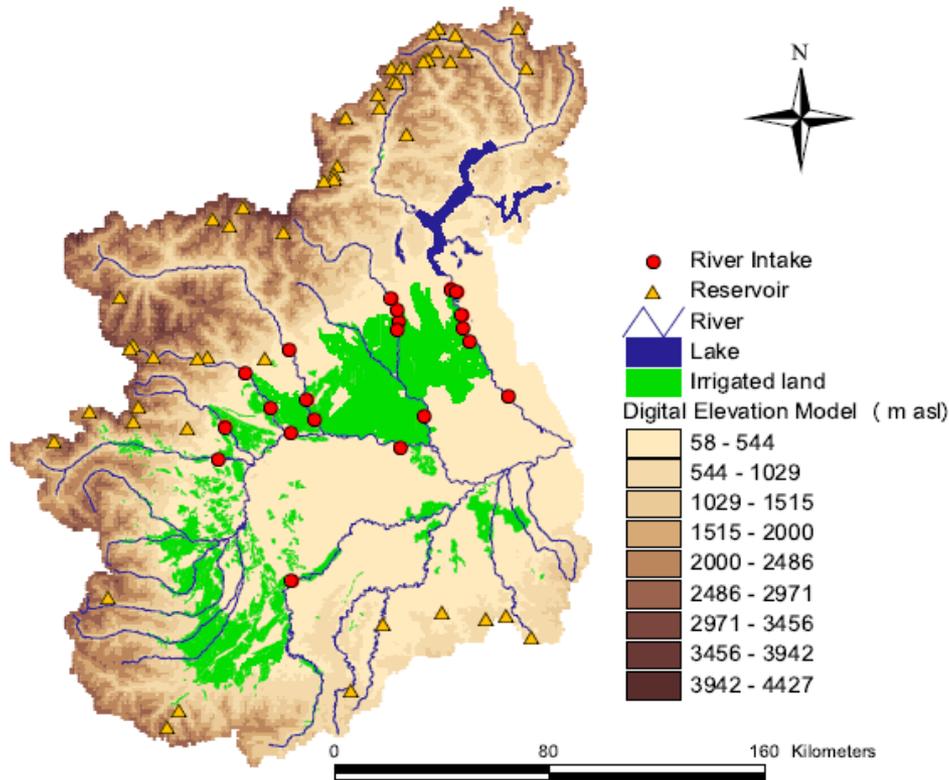
Problemi locali: scomparsa dei ghiacciai Alpini

Ghiacciaio dei Forni Parco nazionale dello Stelvio



Guglielmina Diolaiuti & Claudio Smiraglia, Changing glaciers in a changing climate: how vanishing geomorphosites have been driving deep changes in mountain landscapes and environments. 2010, Geomorphologie, 131-152

Il caso di studio: il bacino dell'alto Po progetto ACQWA www.acqwa.ch



Area totale bacino= 38000 km²

Area irrigata = 4'500 km²

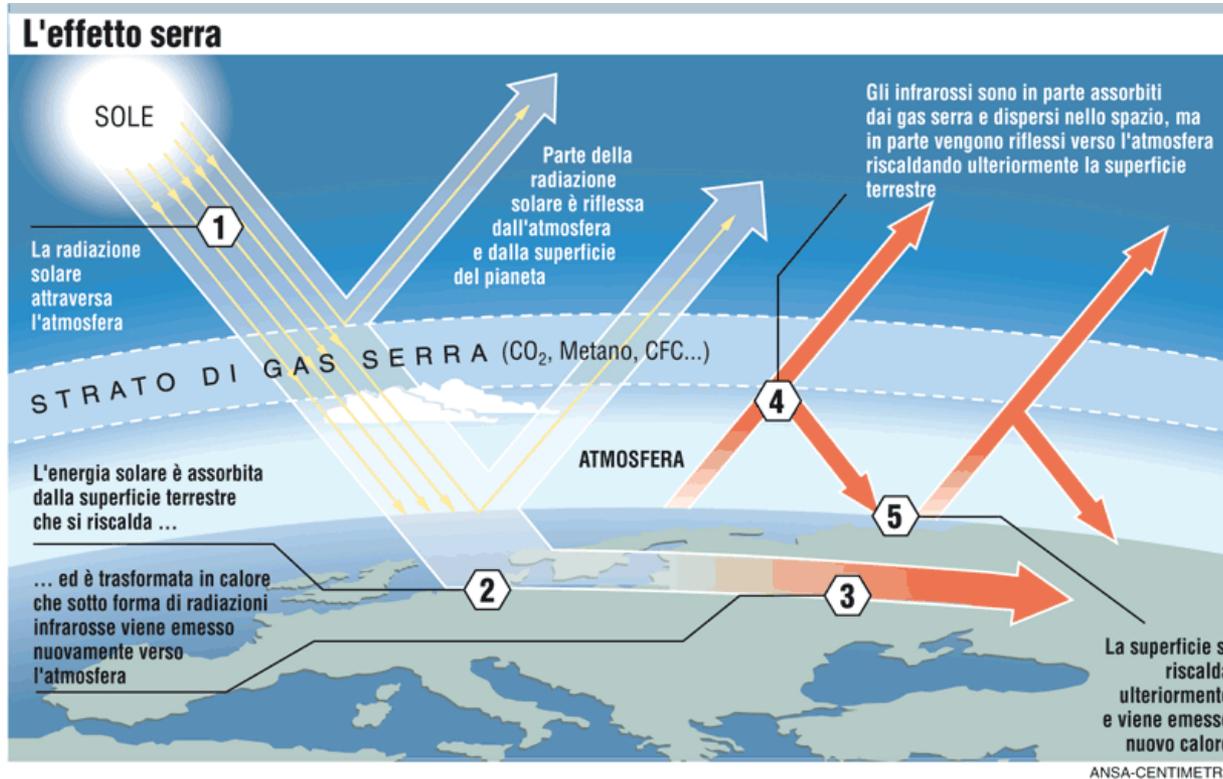
1056 derivazioni fluviali

7'700 km canali di irrigazione

57 invasi artificiali e 7 laghi

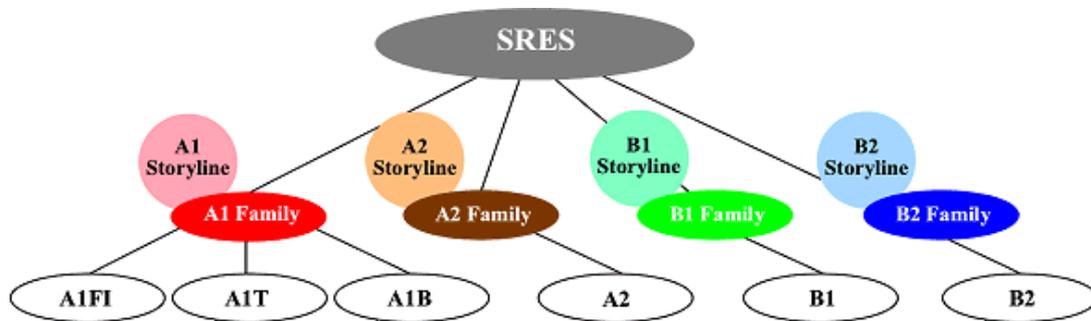
900·10⁶ m³ capacità degli invasi artificiali

Effetto serra

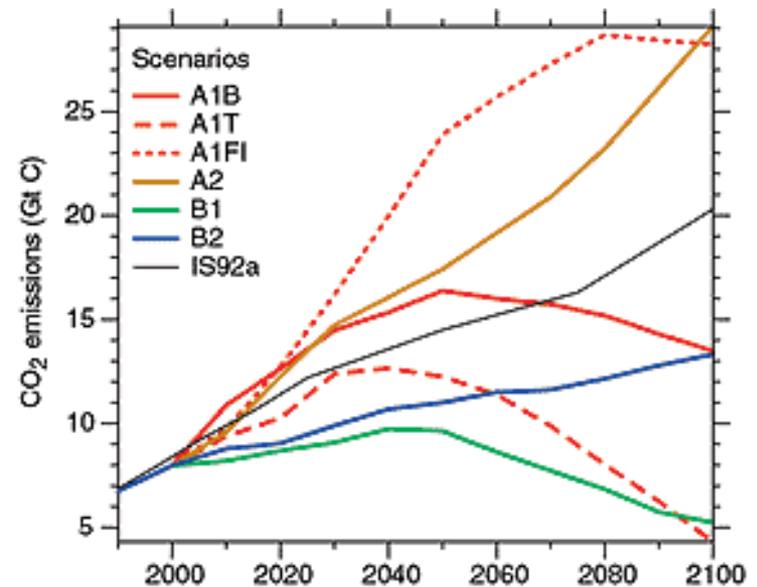


L'effetto serra mantiene la T media globale a 15 °C contro -18 °C senza atmosfera

Scenari di emissione di CO2



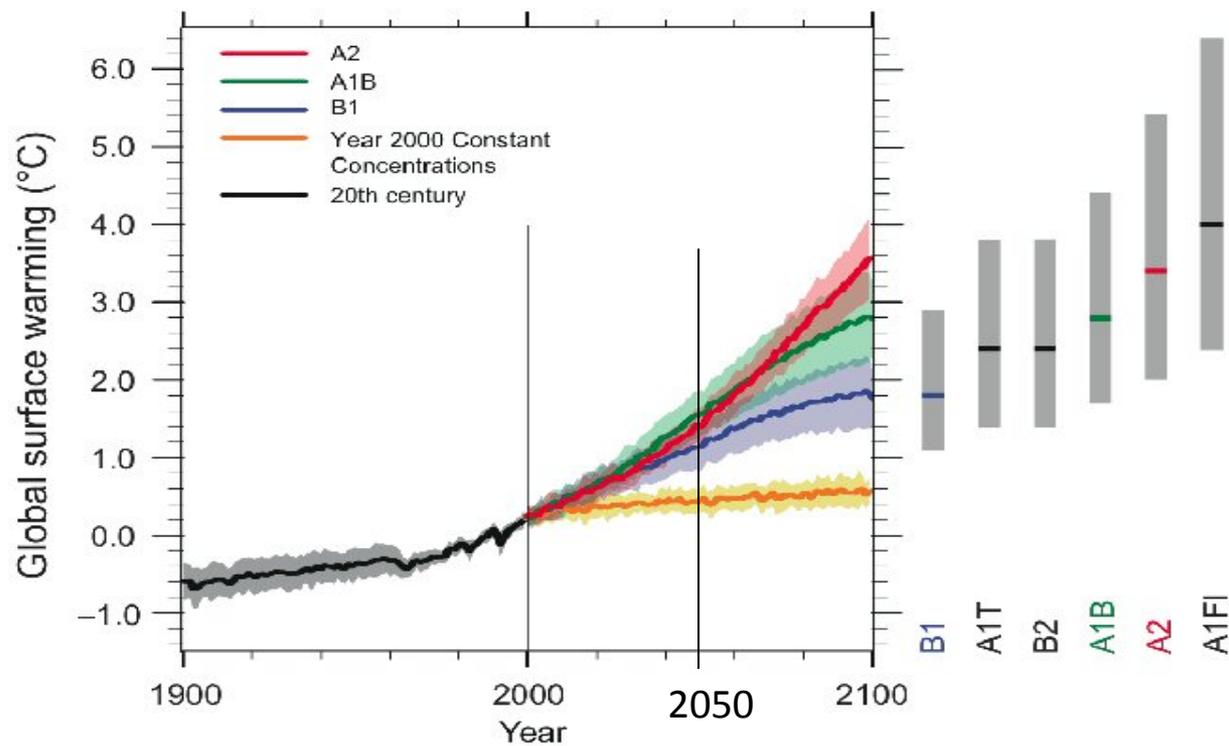
source: IPCC



The A1 storyline and scenario family describes a future world of very rapid economic growth, global population that peaks in mid-century and declines thereafter, and the rapid introduction of new and more efficient technologies. Major underlying themes are convergence among regions, capacity building and increased cultural and social interactions, with a substantial reduction in regional differences in per capita income.

Scenari di emissione di CO2

Multi-model Averages and Assessed Ranges for Surface Warming



source: IPCC

Gli strumenti modellistici

CLIMATE SCENARIOS

REMO and RegCM3

Precipitation and Temperature

Bias corrected

Spatial resolution = 25 km

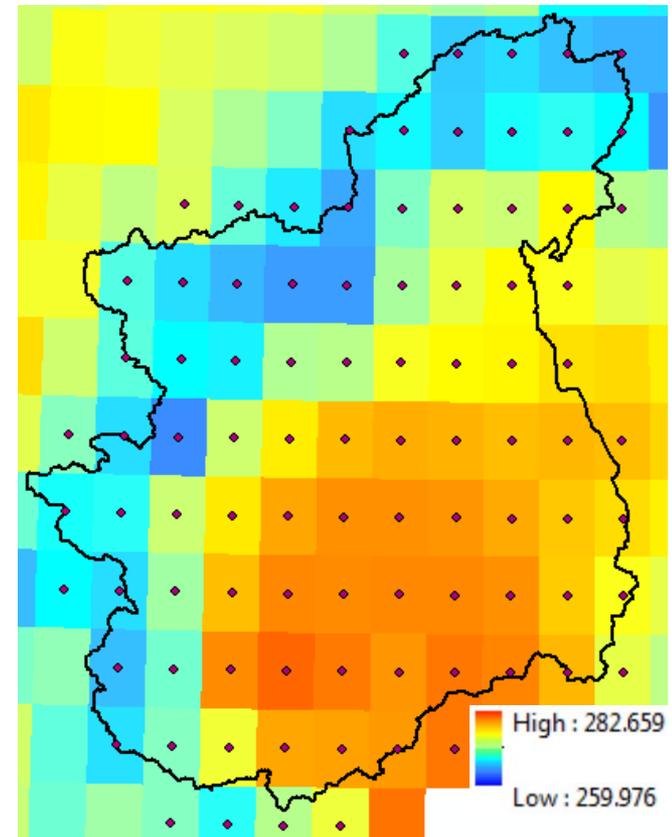
Time resolution = 3 hours

HYDROLOGICAL MODEL

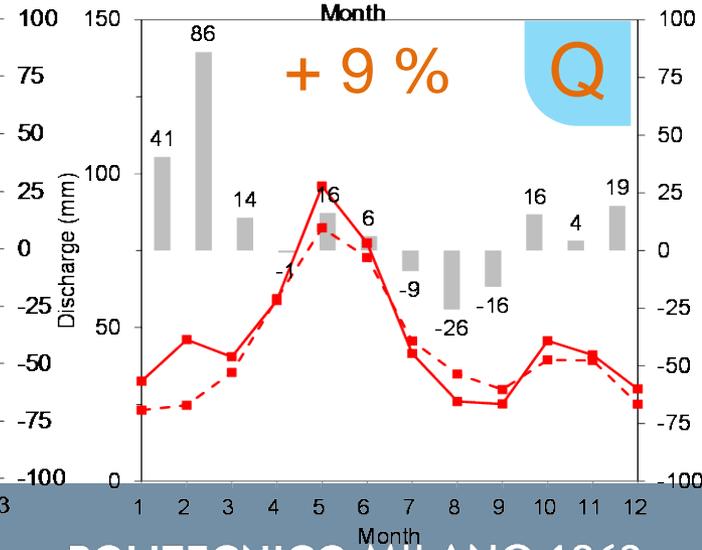
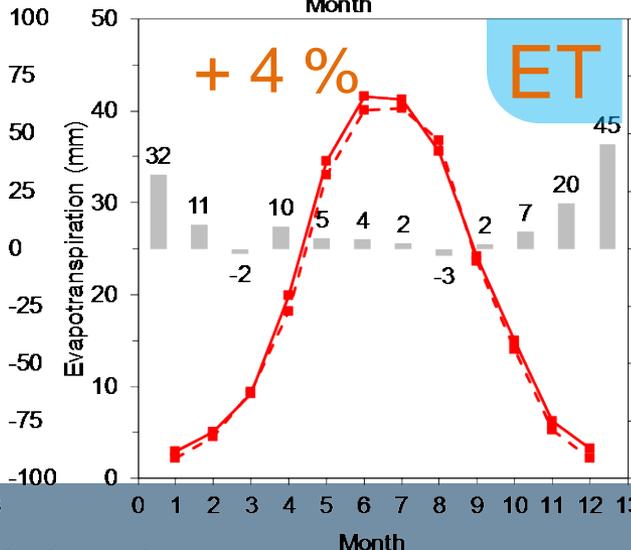
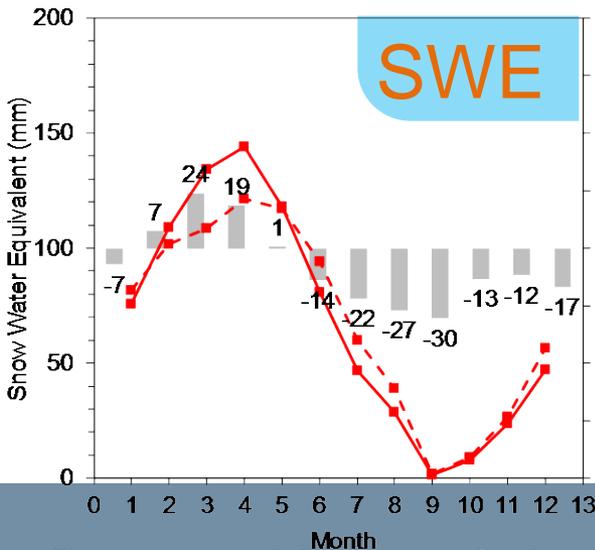
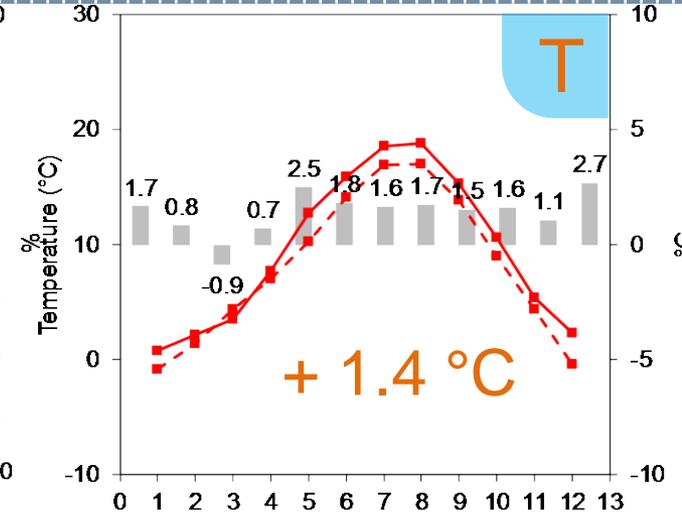
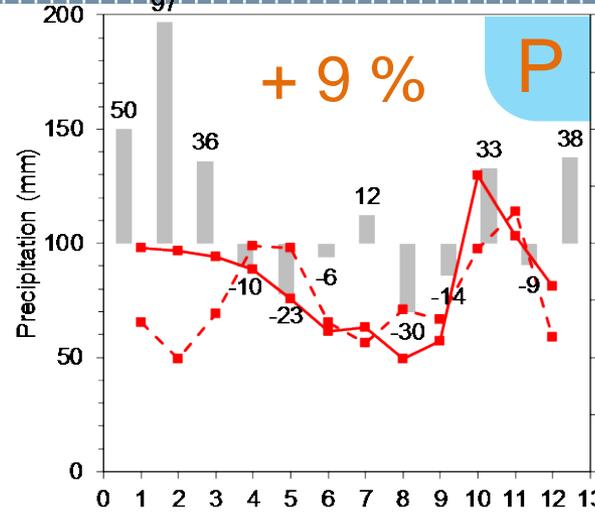
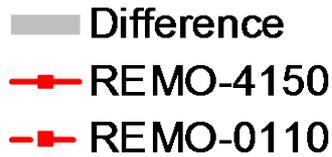
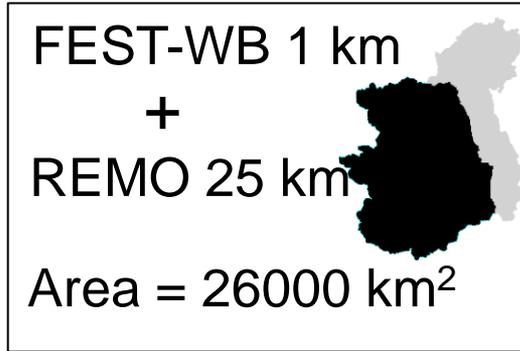
FEST-WB

Spatial resolution = 1 km

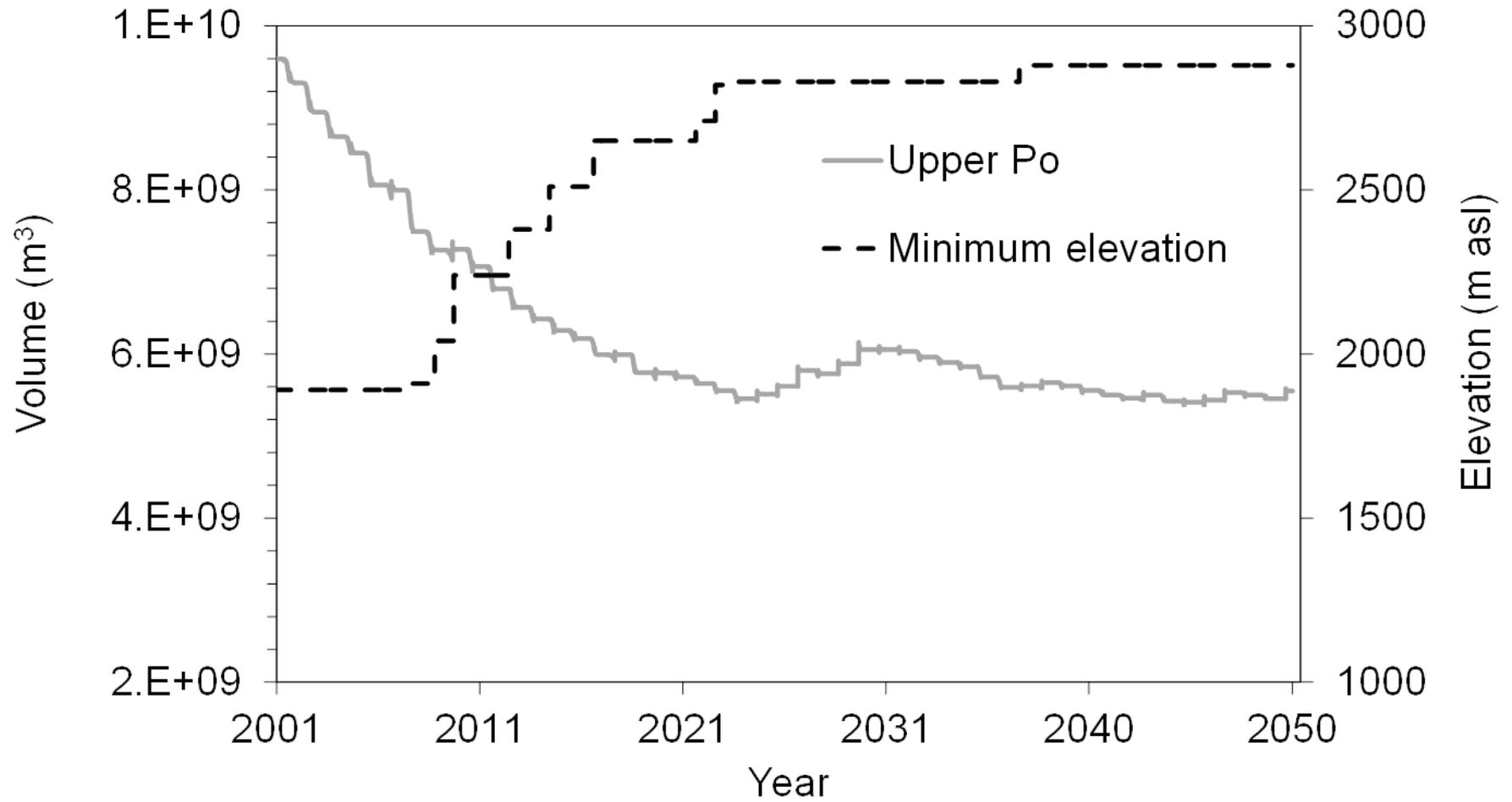
REMO T (K) - 1ST January 2001



Impatti del clima sull'idrologia



Impatti del clima sui ghiacciai



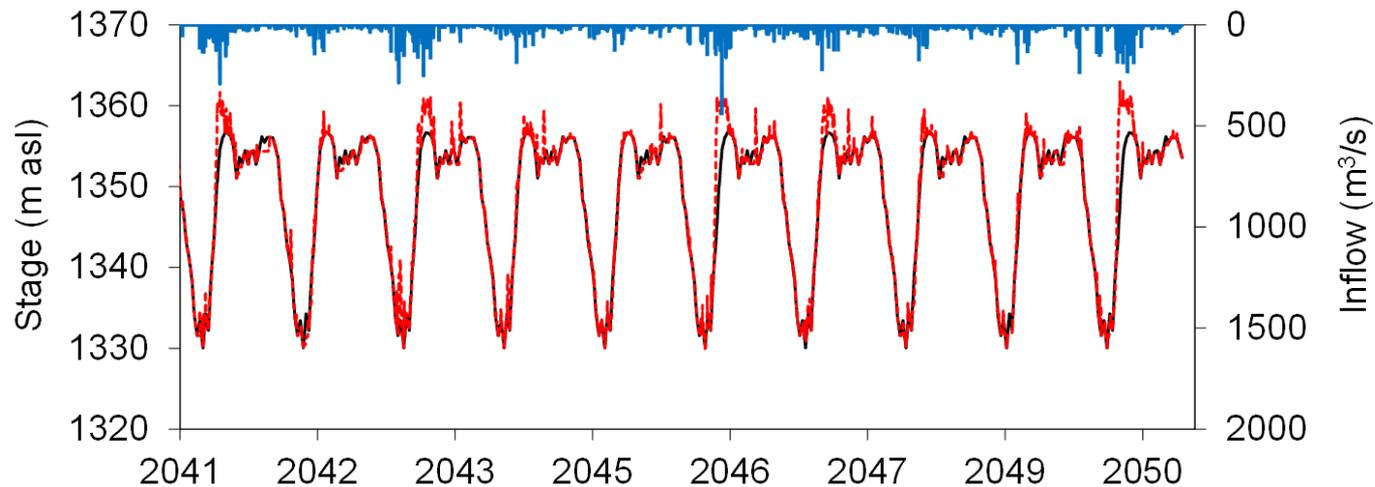
Impatti del clima sugli invasi artificiali

Campliccioli

1360 m

Invaso $8.7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^3$

Bacino 34 km^2

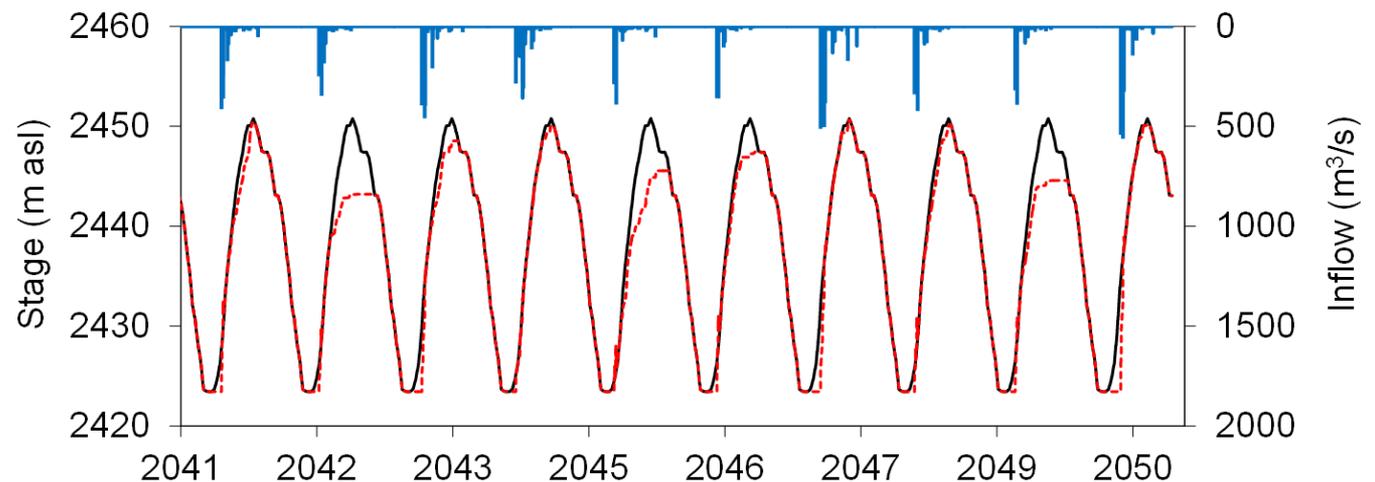


Sabbione

2460 m

Invaso $25 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^3$

Bacino 19 km^2

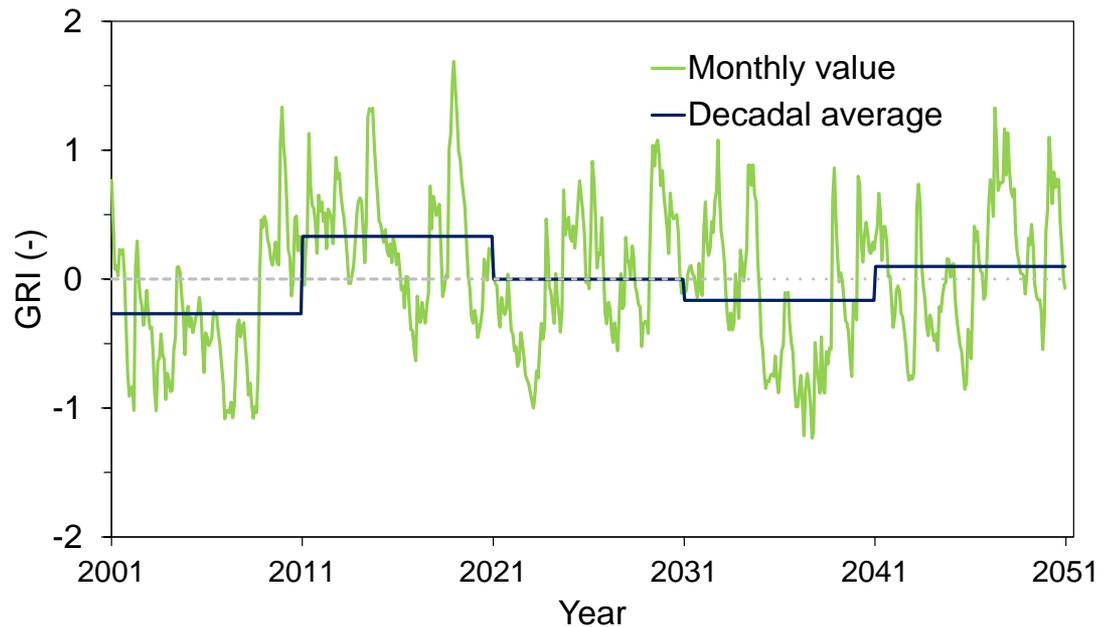


Impatti del clima sulla risorsa sotterranea

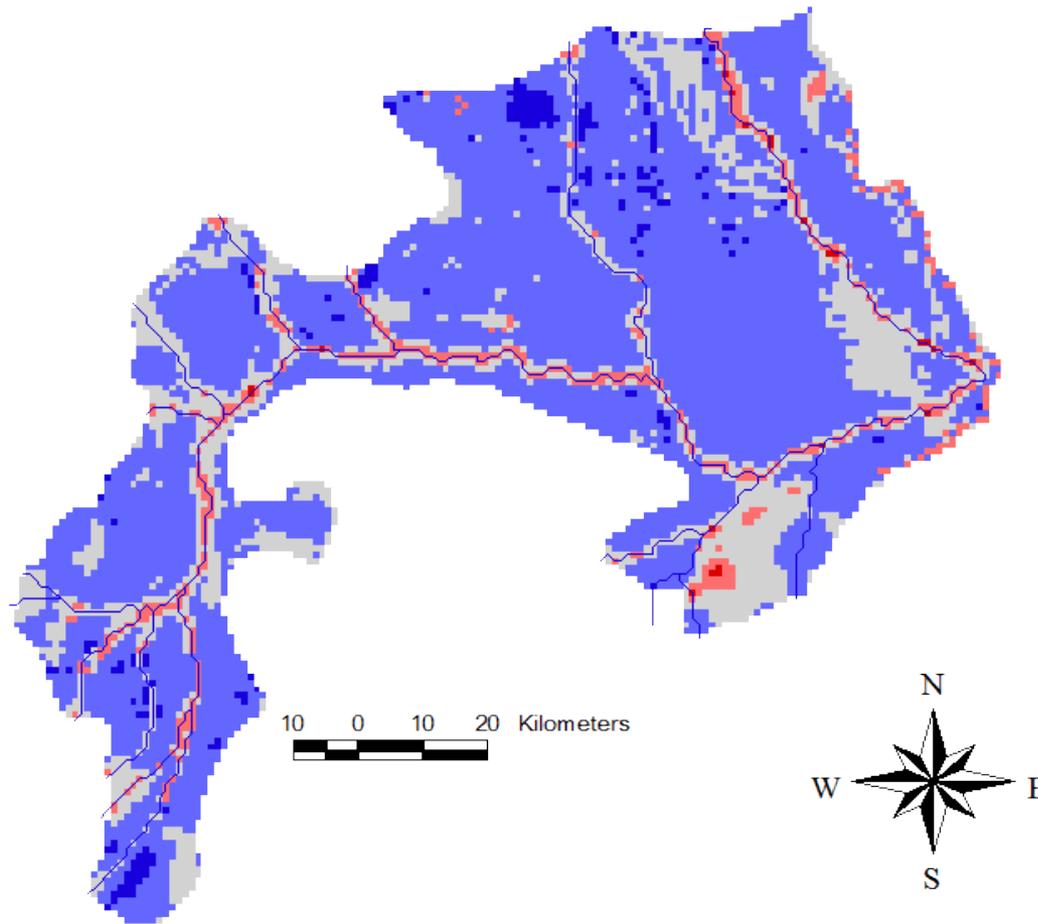
Groundwater Resource Index

$$\text{GRI}_{y,m} = \frac{D_{y,m} - \mu_{D,m}}{\sigma_{D,m}}$$

where $\text{GRI}_{y,m}$ and $D_{y,m}$ are respectively the values of the index and of the groundwater detention for the year y and the month m , while $\mu_{D,m}$ and $\sigma_{D,m}$ are respectively the mean and the standard deviation of groundwater detention values D simulated for the month m in a defined number of years.



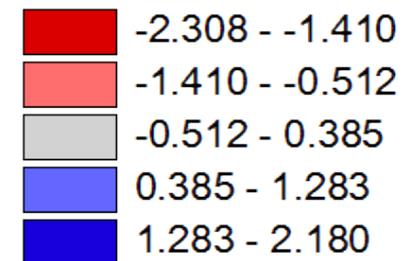
Impatti del clima sulla risorsa sotterranea



July 2041

GRI = + 0.41

Surplus = $300 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^3$
un terzo capacità di
tutti gli invasi artificiali



Conclusioni

1. La precipitazione media annua non diminuisce, ma si osserva un aumento in inverno ed una diminuzione in estate.
2. La temperatura aumenta ma non tanto da aumentare sensibilmente l'evapotraspirazione
3. Il risultato è un aumento medio dei deflussi nei fiumi ma con una vistosa diminuzione in estate quando la richiesta per irrigazione è massima
4. I ghiacciai perderanno gran parte del volume accumulato nei secoli sotto forma di ghiaccio. Solo i ghiacciai ad alta quota sopravviveranno all'aumento della temperatura.
5. Questo comporta una diretta conseguenza alle dighe alimentate dalla fusione dei ghiacciai che non potranno essere riempite come avviene attualmente
6. L'eccesso di precipitazione viene accumulato nelle riserve sotterranee che potranno rappresentare una risorsa importante e strategica da salvaguardare per il futuro.

**GRAZIE PER
L'ATTENZIONE**