

Cambiamenti climatici in Europa

5° Rapporto IPCC – Capitolo 23

Yokohama 30.03.2014



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Chapter 23. Europe

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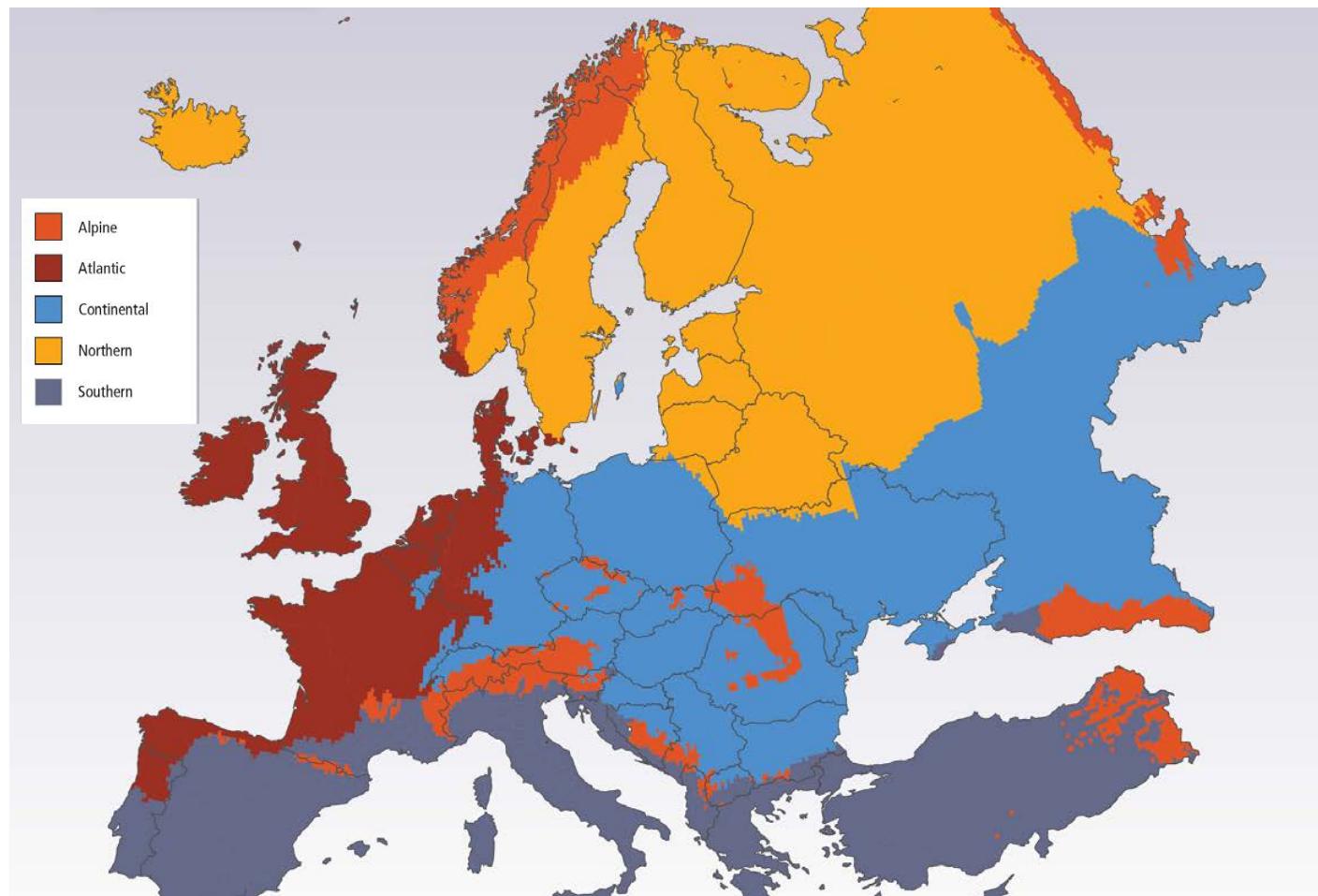
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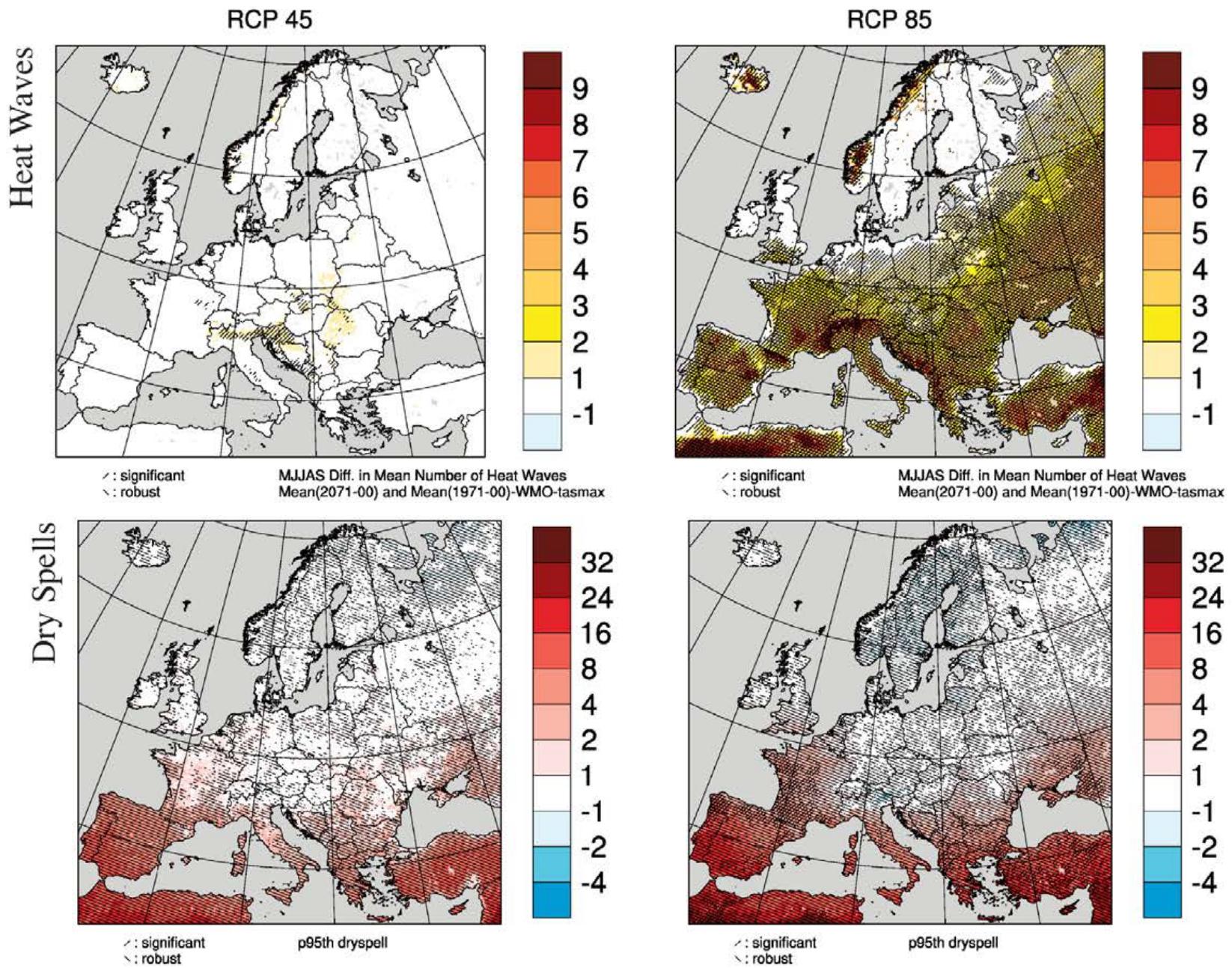
Le Regioni Europee



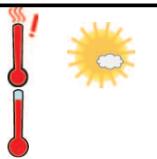
Cambiamento climatico in atto

Europe	
Snow & Ice, Rivers & Lakes, Floods & Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Retreat of Alpine, Scandinavian, & Icelandic glaciers (<i>high confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Increase in rock slope failures in western Alps (<i>medium confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Changed occurrence of extreme river discharges & floods (<i>very low confidence</i>, Minor contribution from climate change) <p>[18.3, 23.2-3, Tables 18-5 & 18-6; WGI AR5 4.3]</p>
Terrestrial Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Earlier greening, leaf emergence, & fruiting in temperate & boreal trees (<i>high confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Increased colonization of alien plant species in Europe, beyond a baseline of some invasion (<i>medium confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Earlier arrival of migratory birds in Europe since 1970 (<i>medium confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Upward shift in tree-line in Europe, beyond changes due to land use (<i>low confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Increasing burnt forest areas during recent decades in Portugal & Greece, beyond some increase due to land use (<i>high confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change) <p>[4.3, 18.3, Tables 18-7 & 23-6]</p>
Coastal Erosion & Marine Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northward distributional shifts of zooplankton, fishes, seabirds, & benthic invertebrates in northeast Atlantic (<i>high confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Northward & depth shift in distribution of many fish species across European seas (<i>medium confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Plankton phenology changes in northeast Atlantic (<i>medium confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Spread of warm water species into the Mediterranean, beyond changes due to invasive species & human impacts (<i>medium confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change) <p>[6.3, 23.6, 30.5, Tables 6-2 & 18-8, Boxes 6-1 & CC-MB]</p>
Food Production & Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shift from cold-related mortality to heat-related mortality in England & Wales, beyond changes due to exposure & health care (<i>low confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Impacts on livelihoods of Sámi people in northern Europe, beyond effects of economic & sociopolitical changes (<i>medium confidence</i>, Major contribution from climate change)• Stagnation of wheat yields in some countries in recent decades, despite improved technology (<i>medium confidence</i>, Minor contribution from climate change)• Positive yield impacts for some crops mainly in northern Europe, beyond increase due to improved technology (<i>medium confidence</i>, Minor contribution from climate change)• Spread of bluetongue virus in sheep & of ticks across parts of Europe (<i>medium confidence</i>, Minor contribution from climate change) <p>[18.4, 23.4-5, Table 18-9, Figure 7-2]</p>

Estremi Climatici



Rischi Climatici per Europa

Key risk	Adaptation issues & prospects	Climatic drivers	Timeframe	Risk & potential for adaptation																				
<p>Increased economic losses and people affected by flooding in river basins and coasts, driven by increasing urbanization, increasing sea levels, coastal erosion, and peak river discharges (<i>high confidence</i>) [23.2-3, 23.7]</p>	<p>Adaptation can prevent most of the projected damages (<i>high confidence</i>). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant experience in hard flood-protection technologies and increasing experience with restoring wetlands High costs for increasing flood protection Potential barriers to implementation: demand for land in Europe and environmental and landscape concerns </p>		Present Near-term (2030-2040) Long-term 2°C (2080-2100) 4°C	<table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very low</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Very high</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Present</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Near-term (2030-2040)</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long-term 2°C (2080-2100)</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty	Near-term (2030-2040)	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty	Long-term 2°C (2080-2100)	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty	4°C	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty
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<p>Increased water restrictions. Significant reduction in water availability from river abstraction and from groundwater resources, combined with increased water demand (e.g., for irrigation, energy and industry, domestic use) and with reduced water drainage and runoff as a result of increased evaporative demand, particularly in southern Europe (<i>high confidence</i>) [23.4, 23.7]</p>	<p>Proven adaptation potential from adoption of more water-efficient technologies and of water-saving strategies (e.g., for irrigation, crop species, land cover, industries, domestic use) Implementation of best practices and governance instruments in river basin management plans and integrated water resources management</p>		Present Near-term (2030-2040) Long-term 2°C (2080-2100) 4°C	<table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very low</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Very high</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Present</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Near-term (2030-2040)</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long-term 2°C (2080-2100)</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty	Near-term (2030-2040)	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty	Long-term 2°C (2080-2100)	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty	4°C	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty
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<p>Increased economic losses and people affected by extreme heat events: impacts on health and well-being, labor productivity, crop production, air quality, and increasing risk of wildfires particularly in southern Europe and in Russian boreal region (<i>medium confidence</i>) [23.3, 23.4, 23.5-7, Table 23-1]</p>	<p>Implementation of warning systems Adaptation of dwellings and workplaces and of transport and energy infrastructure Reductions in emissions to improve air quality Improved wildfire management Development of insurance products against weather-related yield variations</p>		Present Near-term (2030-2040) Long-term 2°C (2080-2100) 4°C	<table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very low</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Very high</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Present</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Near-term (2030-2040)</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long-term 2°C (2080-2100)</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td> <td>Solid</td> <td>Diagonal stripes</td> <td>Empty</td> </tr> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty	Near-term (2030-2040)	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty	Long-term 2°C (2080-2100)	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty	4°C	Solid	Diagonal stripes	Empty
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Altri rischi importanti 1/2

- **Impatti significativi sulla distribuzione di specie terrestri e marine di animali e piante. Movimenti di specie verso Nord e a quote più elevate. Rischio elevato di estinzione locale in presenza di barriere alla diffusione di specie, soprattutto in ambiente alpino. Possibilità di nuovi ecosistemi creati dall'assemblaggio di specie dovuto agli spostamenti indotti dai cambiamenti climatici.**
- **Rischio elevato di crisi sistemica quando più fattori concomitanti sono affetti dai cambiamenti climatici. Eventi estremi (estremi termici o estremi di precipitazione) possono determinare situazioni critiche che amplificano fragilità strutturali e possono provocare crisi di sistema con gravi conseguenze per la vita umana e le infrastrutture economiche e sociali. Ad esempio ondate di calore possono provocare incendi improvvisi, decremento della qualità dell'aria, aumento di malattie respiratorie, difficoltà nelle vie di comunicazione, affollamento negli ospedali al punto da amplificare situazioni di disagio per la vita umana (caso ondata di calore 2010 Russia - città di Mosca)**
- La regione mediterranea viene individuata come la regione più a rischio dai cambiamenti climatici a causa dei molteplici fattori che vengono impattati : turismo, agricoltura, attività forestali,infrastrutture, energia, salute della popolazione. I cambiamenti climatici possono introdurre disparità economiche all'interno dell'Europa favorendo regioni meno affette ed aggravando quelle più esposte, come quella mediterranea
- La produzione agricola di cereali diminuirà nel Sud Europa, mentre potrebbe aumentare nel Nord-Europa con nuove opportunità economiche per il settore agricolo in queste regioni. Nel Sud Europa l'irrigazione sarà il fattore limitante la produzione agricola e la disponibilità idrica diminuirà in concomitanza con la crescita della domanda per agricoltura, usi domestici ed industria. Viene evidenziato il rischio di impatti negativi nelle zone di produzione del vino a causa dell'impatto dei cambiamenti climatici sulla produzione e la qualità delle cultivar attualmente usate. Appropriate misure di adattamento sono necessarie e potrebbero ridurre i rischi.

Altri rischi importanti 2/2

- Impatto sul turismo, solo a partire dal 2050 in Sud Europa ed alcune aree sciistiche a bassa quota.
- I cambiamenti climatici potranno avere effetti sulla trasmissione di malattie attraverso vettori come artropodi e l'introduzione di nuove malattie.
- A causa dell'innalzamento del livello dei mari e dei cambiamenti climatici molti beni culturali e siti di rilevanza storica potranno essere fortemente degradati. Alcuni paesaggi culturali (beni paesaggistici) potranno essere persi per sempre.
- La capacità di adattamento in Europa è più alta che in altre regioni del pianeta soprattutto rispetto alle economie più povere. Tuttavia esistono limiti alla possibilità di adattamento e per molti dei rischi evidenziati, soprattutto per scenari più severi (4°C), rimarrà un rischio in molti casi elevato con conseguenti impatti irreversibili. Il costo dell'adattamento al rischio idrogeologico in Europa va dai 1,7 miliardi/anno nel 2020 ai 7,9 miliardi/anno nel 2080. Per la città di Venezia la protezione costiera dall'impatto del clima potrebbe comportare una spesa di 1.7-2 miliardi di euro in 60 anni.