

Iannello Tecla

CLIMATE CHANGE IN ITALY

The Pandemic has put us to the test, but it has also made us understand that we are able to deal with emergency scenarios, provided, launched the alarm, we act with speed before the problem goes beyond our ability to address it. During the health emergency we saw that it is possible to have supportive attitudes, not only between people, but also between governments and scientists. Covid-19 presented itself as an "accelerated version" of the problem of climate change, which we must face with the same determination, moving from recognizing the problem to acting on it. Solutions to mitigate the problem exist, and have been repeatedly called up by IPCC experts. The key issue is the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.

In Italy, the Fondazione Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) has drawn up a document summarizing the scientific knowledge on impacts, risks and interactions of climate change at national level in relation to different stages of warming and development patterns.

The document provides a sound scientific and technical basis, which can also be used by decision-makers for the planning, planning and allocation of resources needed to implement appropriate climate and territorial policies. At the same time, it can be a useful tool for disseminating information and raising individuals' awareness of climate change.

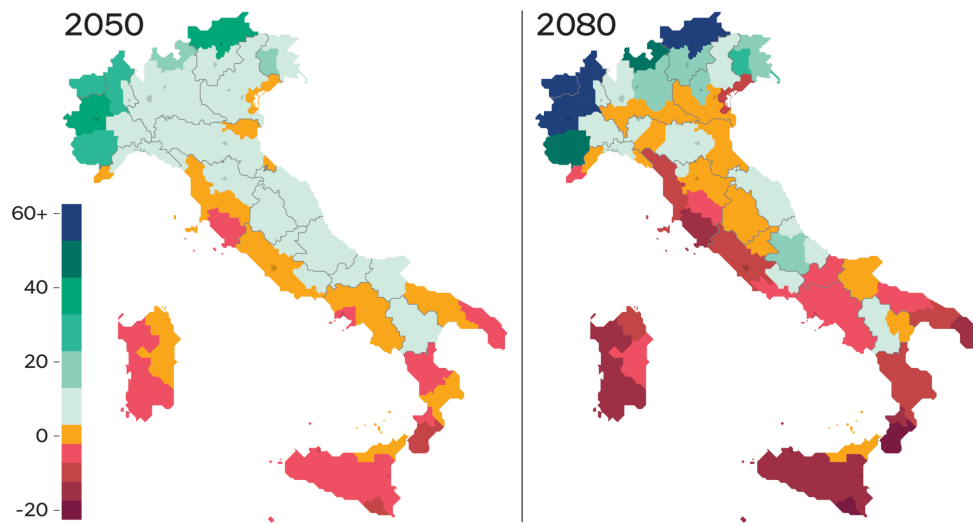
In summary, the changes assumed and summarized in the report are as follows.

Temperature increase; climate models agree on an increase in temperature up to 2 degrees in the period 2021-2050 (compared to 1981-2010). In the scenario with more intense climate changes there are more variations in the Alpine area and in the summer season. In this scenario it is even possible to assume a rise in temperature of 5 degrees at the end of the century.

Less rain but more intense; among the main results highlighted by the analysis of climate scenarios there is a decrease in precipitations in the summer period (lighter in spring) for the South and Central Italy, increasing the precipitation in the winter period in Northern Italy. Associated with these signals there is an increase in the territory of the maximum daily precipitation for the summer and autumn season, more marked for the scenario with high greenhouse gas emissions.

More hot and dry days; both for the low emissions scenario and for the high emissions scenario there is a substantial increase in days with a minimum temperature above 20 degrees and, in the same season, an increase in the duration of periods without rain.

Increased surface temperatures and sea level, acidification of marine waters and coastal erosion.



sources-text:<https://www.snpambiente.it/2020/11/12/cambiamenti-climatici-in-italia/>
-image: ilsole24ore.com