



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Dipartimento federale dell'interno DFI
Ufficio federale di meteorologia e climatologia
MeteoSvizzera

Cambiamenti climatici in atto nell'arco alpino e scenari futuri: intensificazione dei fenomeni estremi?

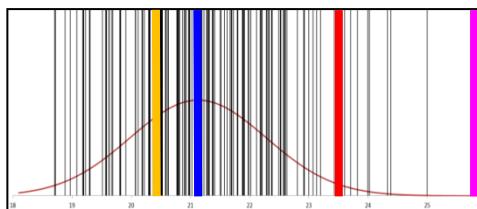
Marco Gaia, Responsabile Centro regionale Sud, MeteoSvizzera



The climate is changing !



The averages



The extremes



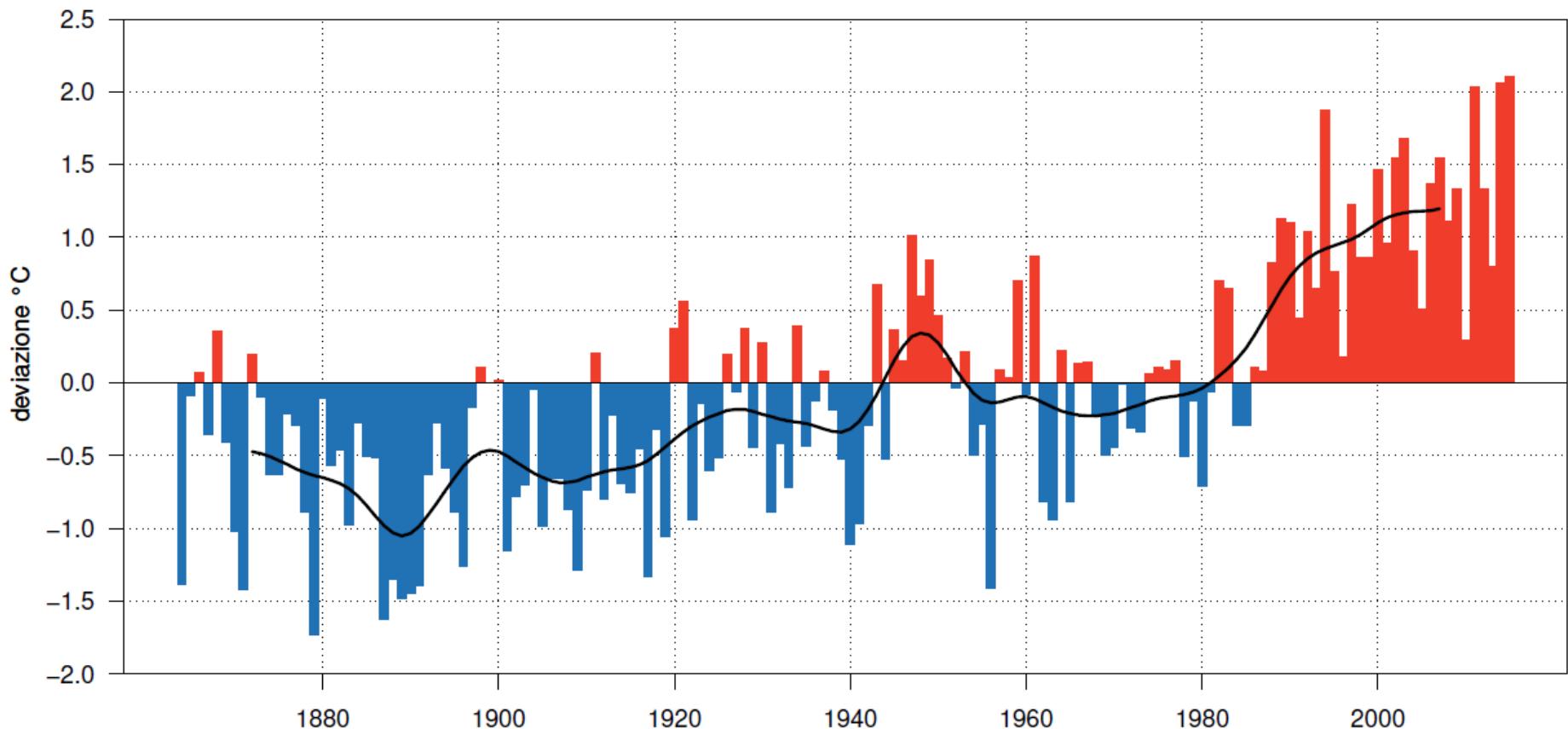
The future

... gestire l'inevitabile, evitare l'ingestibile ...

(F. Giorgi)



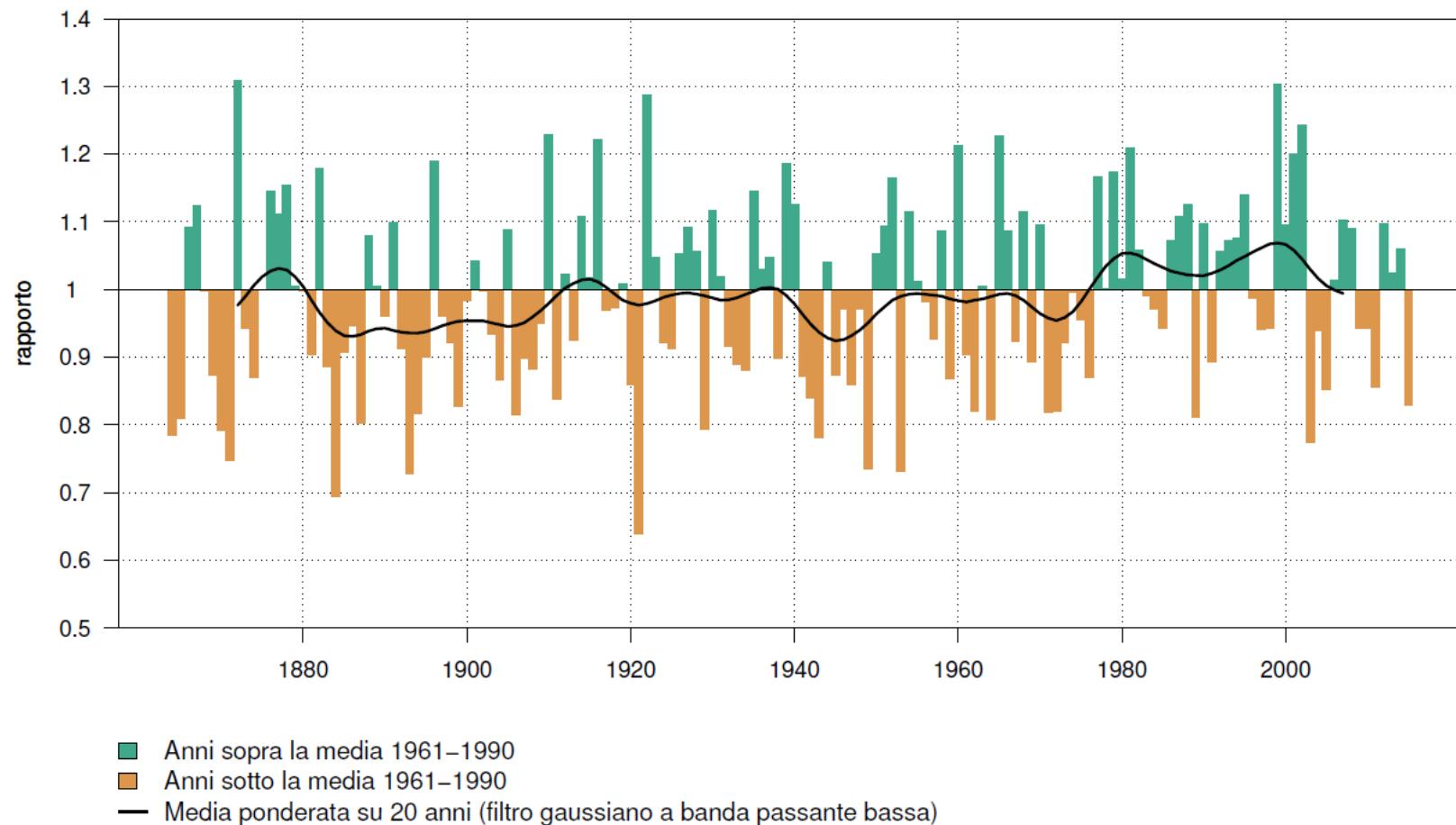
Annual mean temperature in Switzerland



- Anni sopra la media 1961–1990
- Anni sotto la media 1961–1990
- Media ponderata su 20 anni (filtro gaussiano a banda passante bassa)



Annual mean precipitation in Switzerland





Bresciana Glacier (Adula)



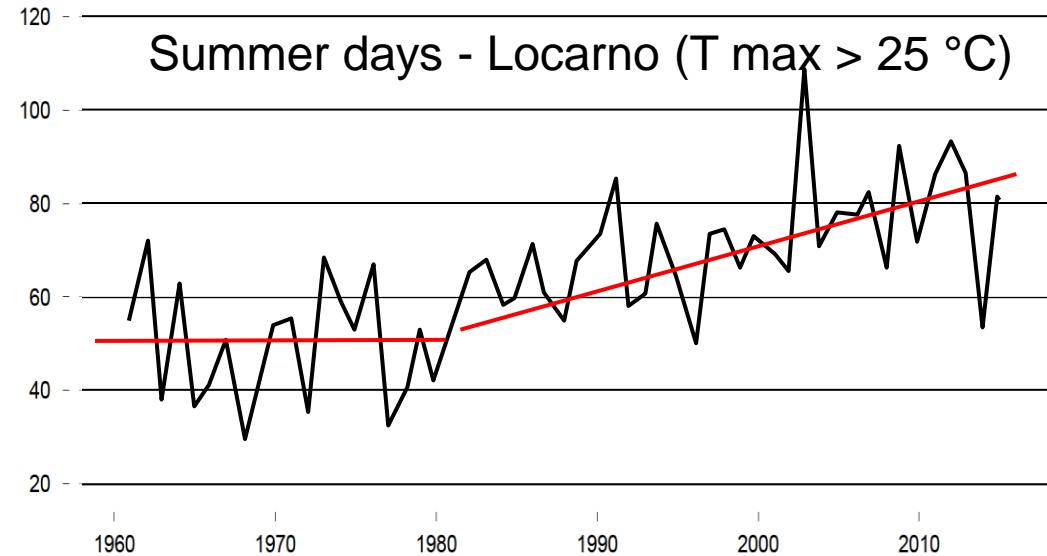
(Foto: 1929: G. Ferrazzini)



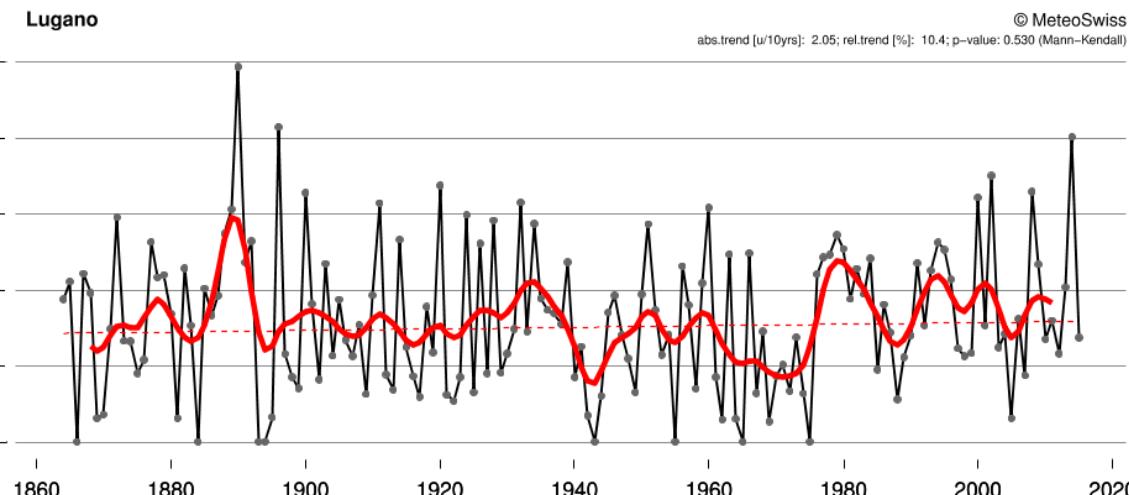
(Foto: sito www.ti.ch)



Not extreme, but intense



Lugano





What about the extreme weather?



Foto: Corriere del Ticino / Fotogonnella / Focus





July 2015, the hottest month since 1864

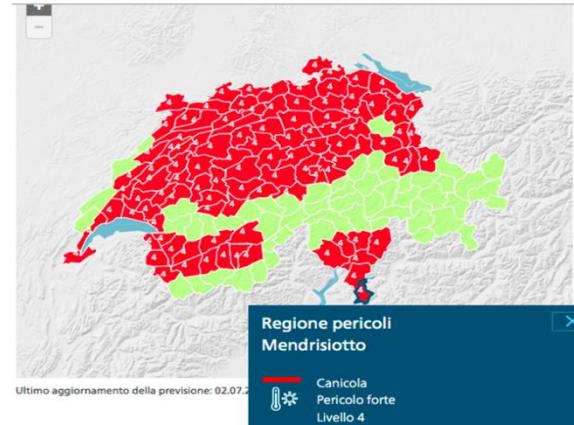
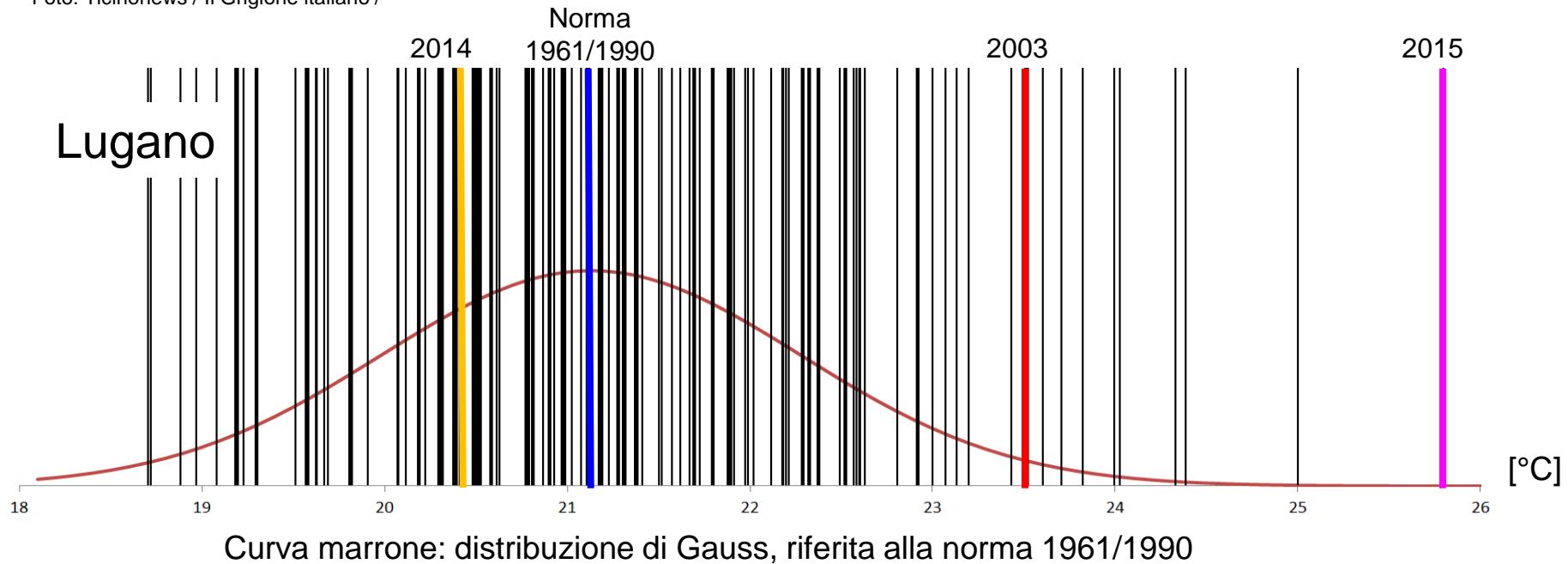


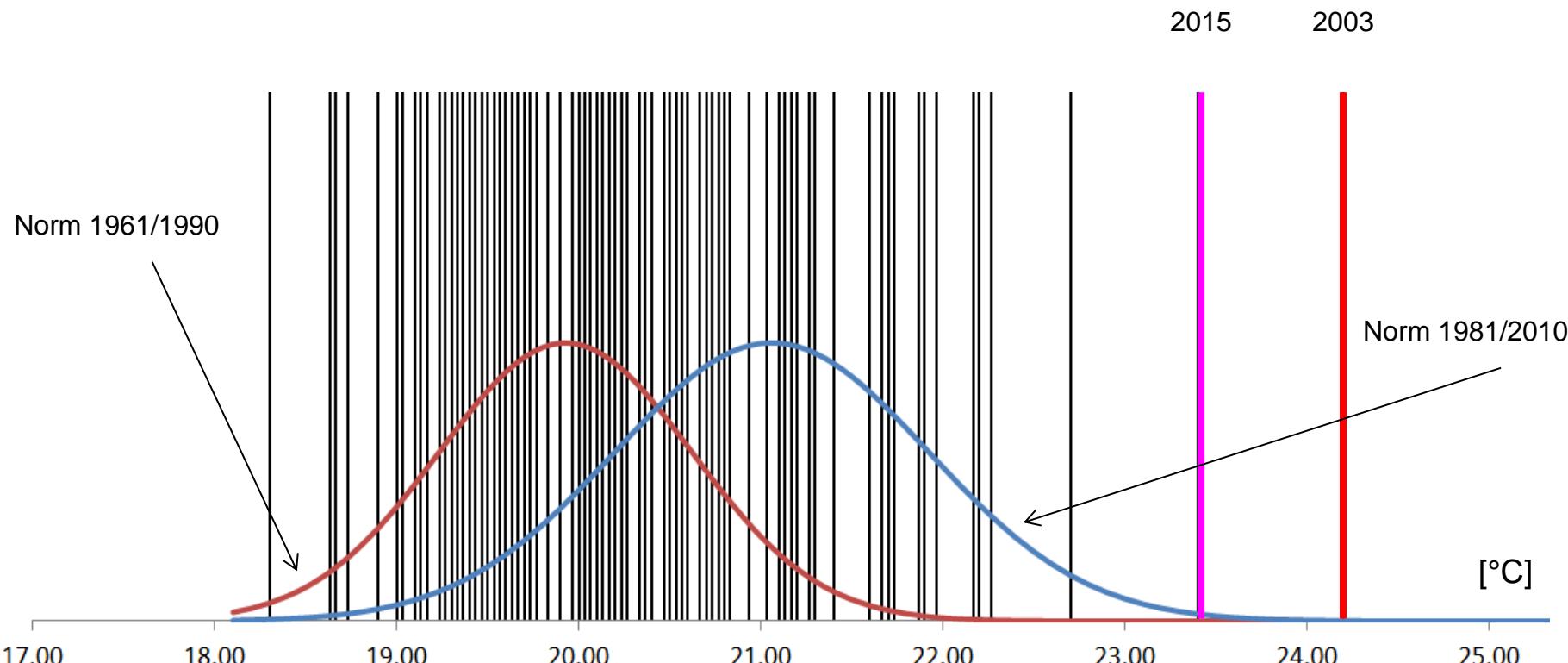
Foto: Ticinonews / Il Grigione italiano /





Summer mean temperature – Lugano

(homogenized data 1864 – 2015)



Curva rossa: distribuzione di Gauss, riferita alla norma 1961/1990

Curva blu: distribuzione di Gauss, riferita alla norma 1981/2010



Floods in the region of Locarno

1868



1978



2014

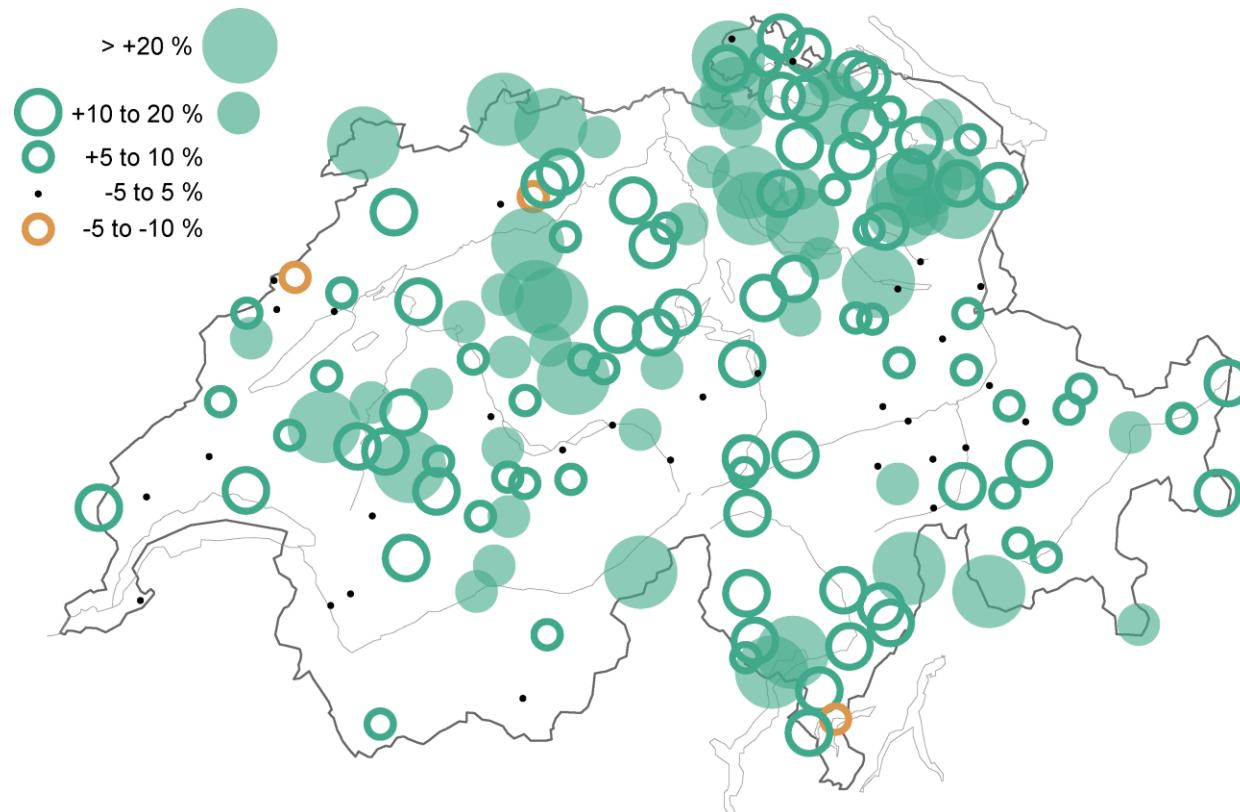


- ... November 2014: the wettest month in Lugano since 1864
- ... in other sites: 300% - 500% of the precipitation of November



Increasing trend in heavy precip. intensity

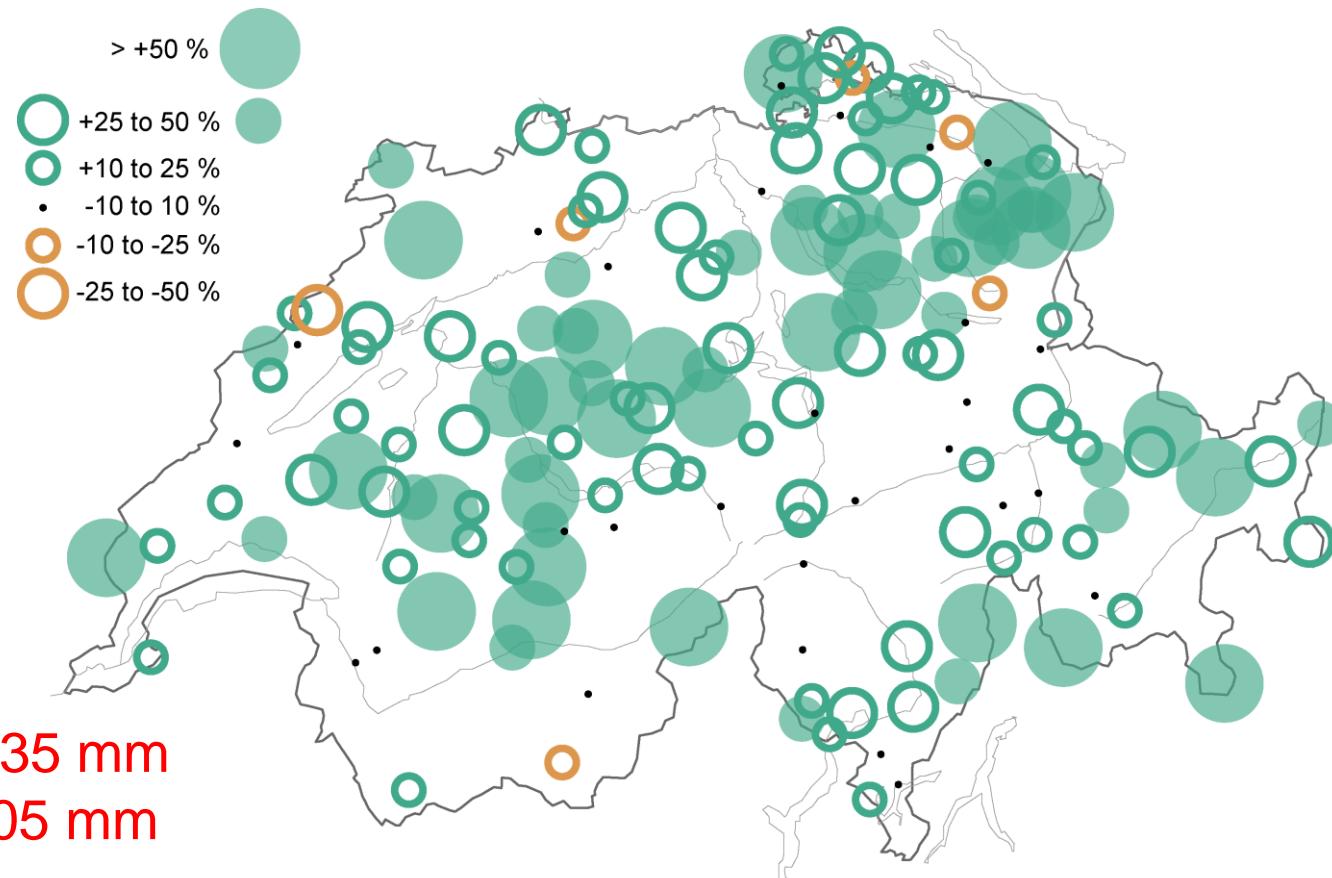
Annual **daily** maximum precipitation (Rx1day); 1900 – 2014
changes in % 100yrs-1. Filled significant at 5%





Increasing trend in frequency

Trend in the frequency for the q99 daily accumulation, 1900 - 2014
changes in % 100yrs-1. Filled significant at 5%



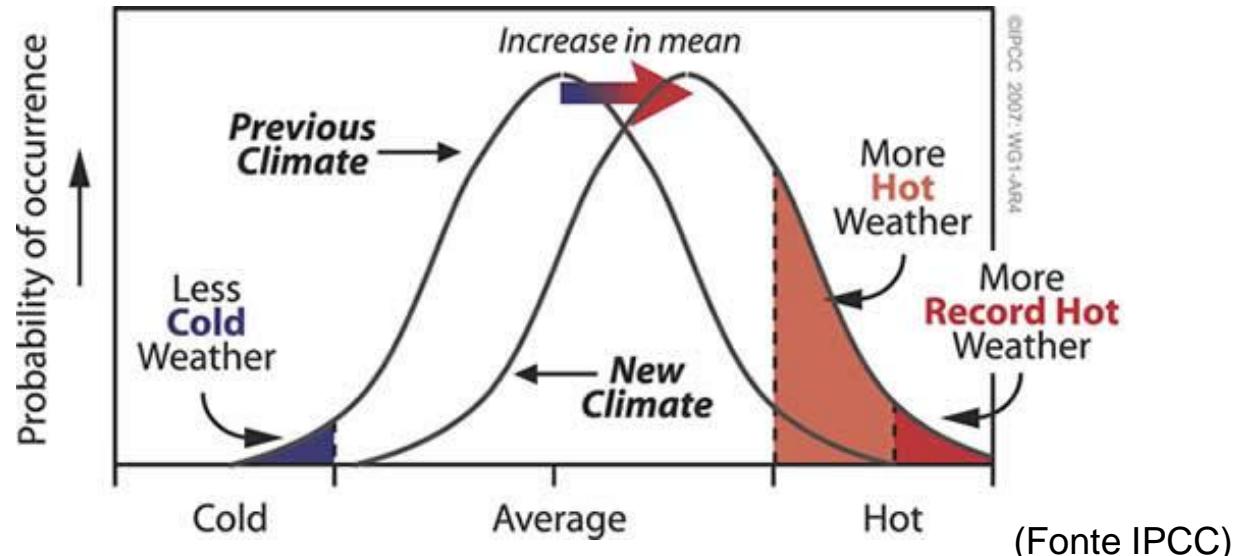
q99:

Plateau: 25-35 mm

Ticino: 55-105 mm

Why should extreme weather increase?

Temperature



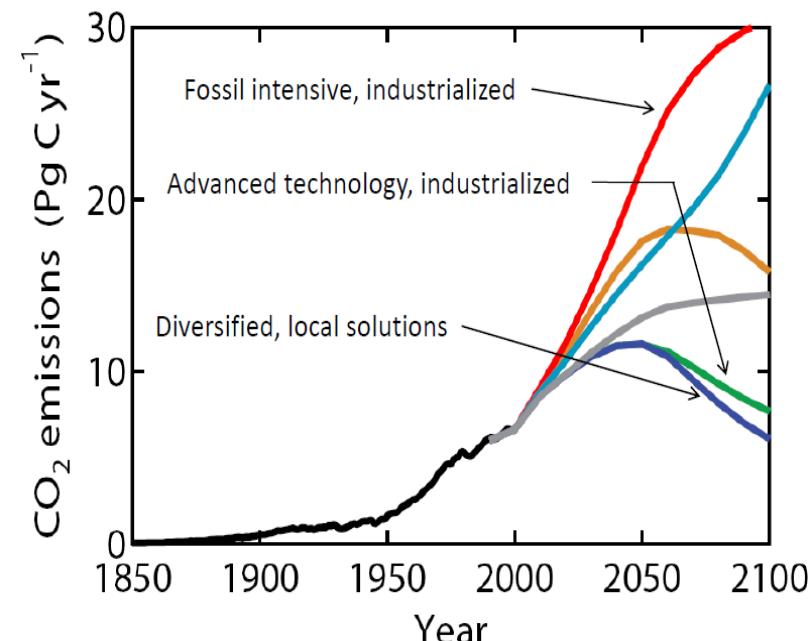
Precipitation

Clausius-Clapeyron Equation (Thermodynamics)



The future: how will our society change?

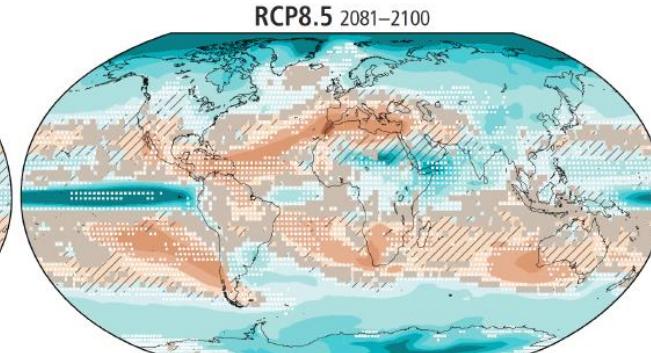
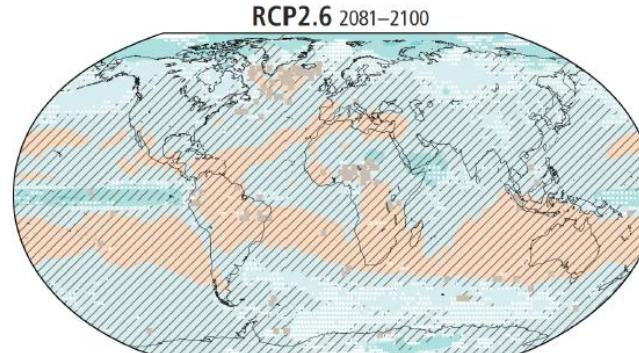
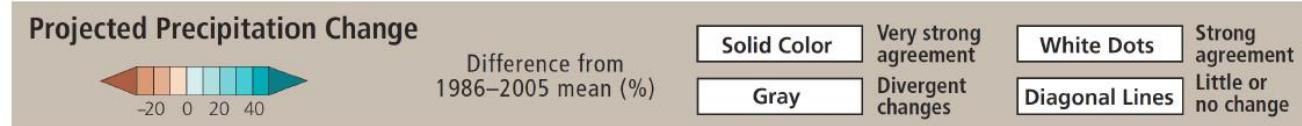
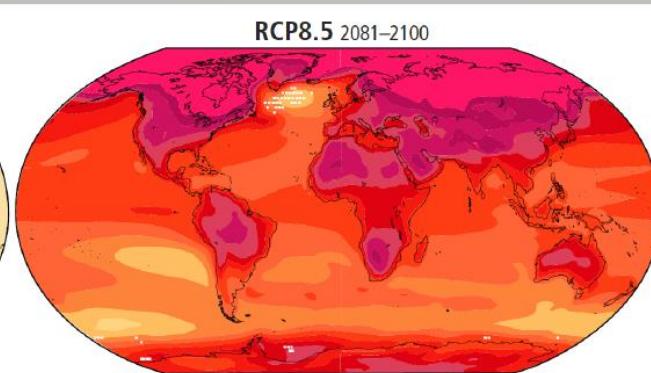
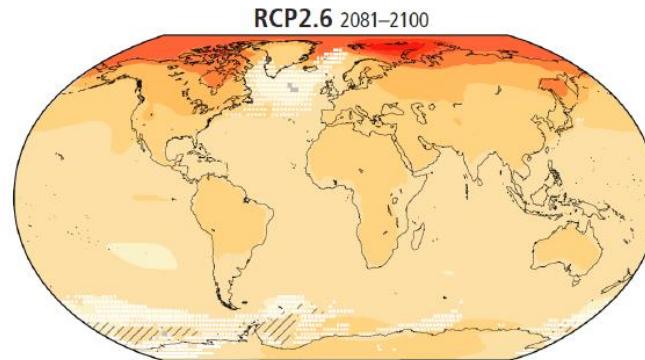
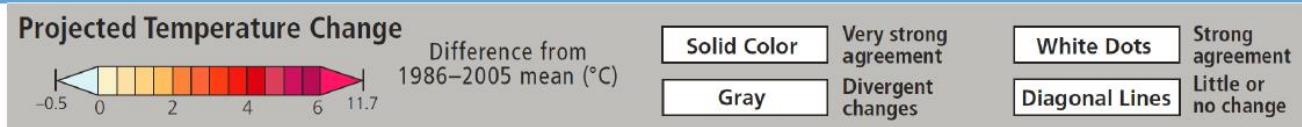
(why we need CO₂ emissions scenarios)



Fonte: IPCC 2013

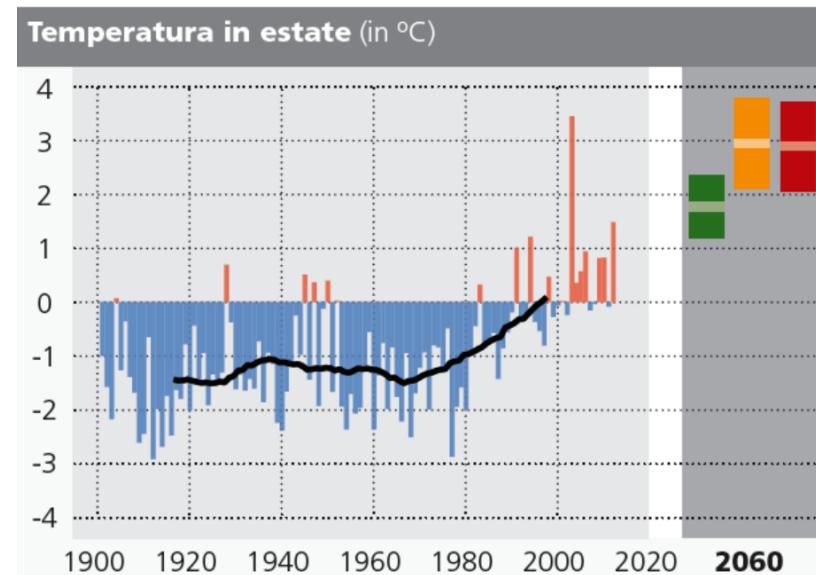
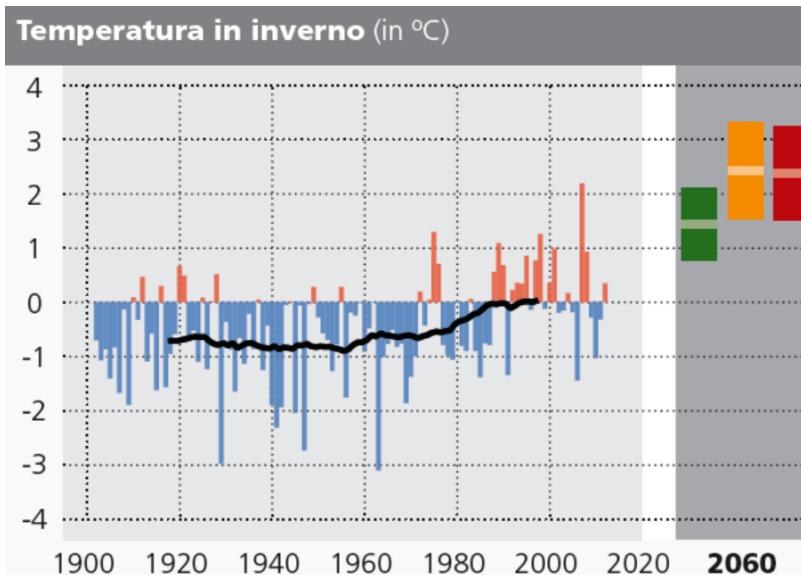


The future temperature and precipitation





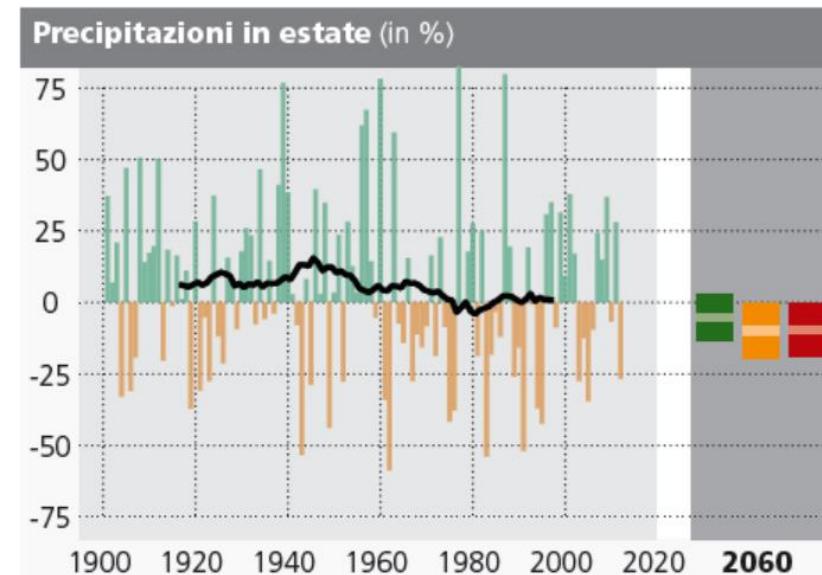
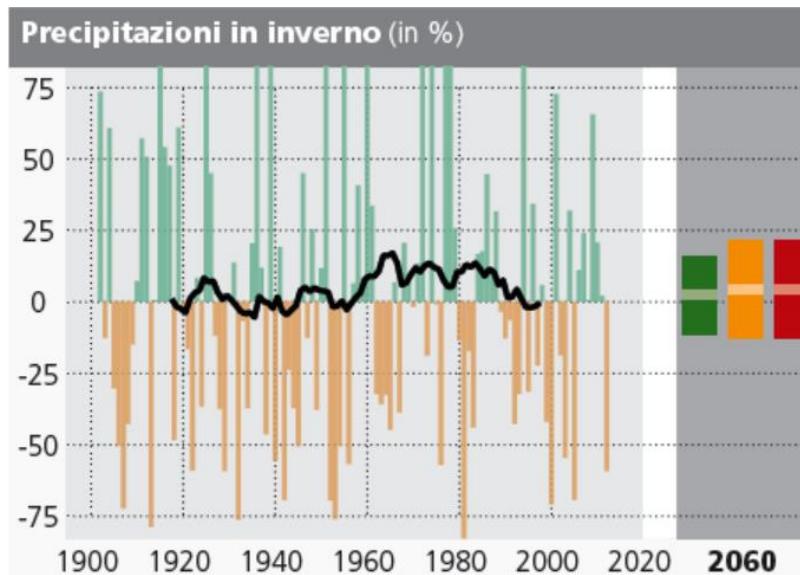
Temperature projections - Lugano



(Fonte Scenari climatici CH2011)



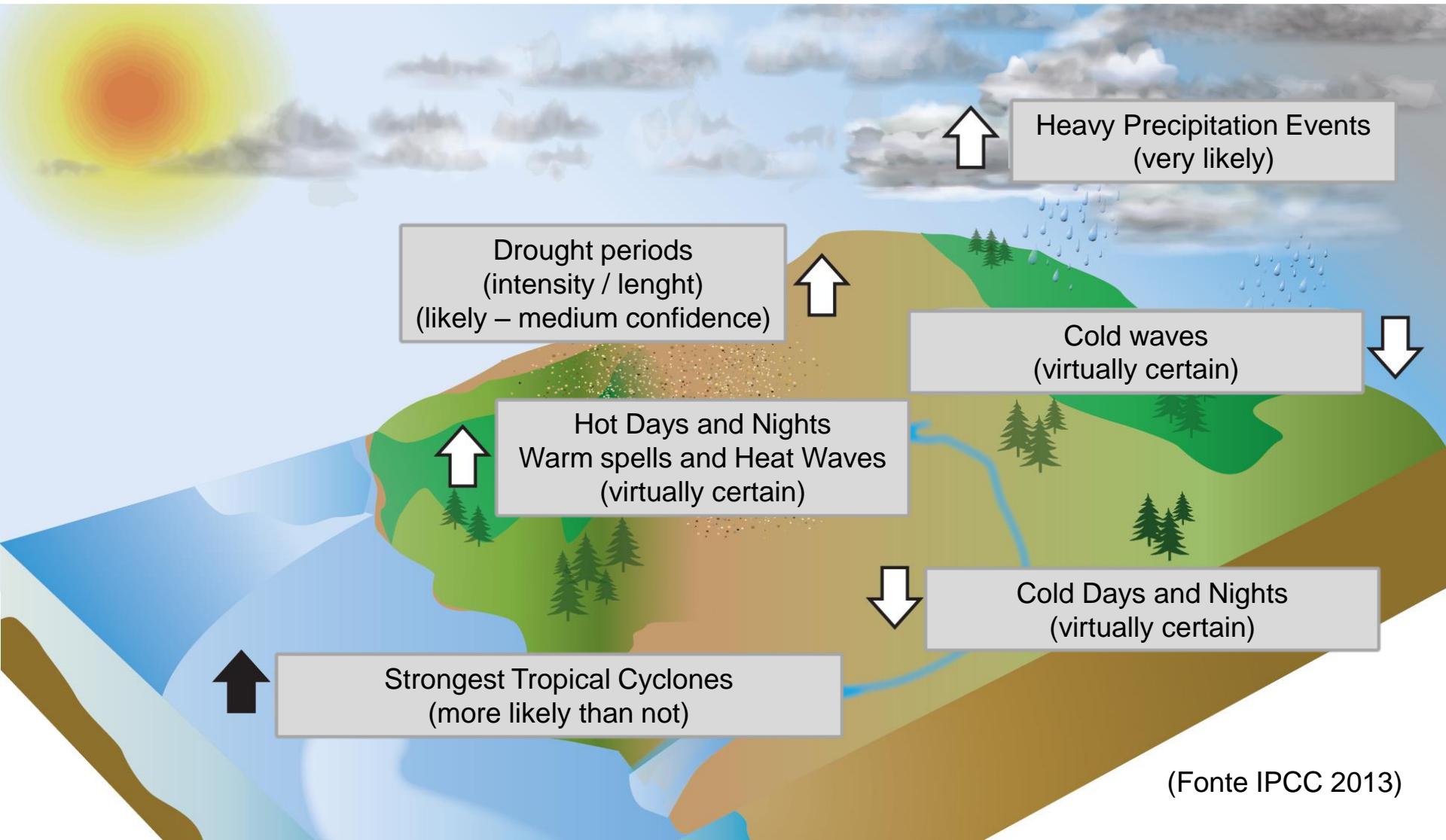
Precipitation projections - Lugano



«0» = average 1981 - 2010



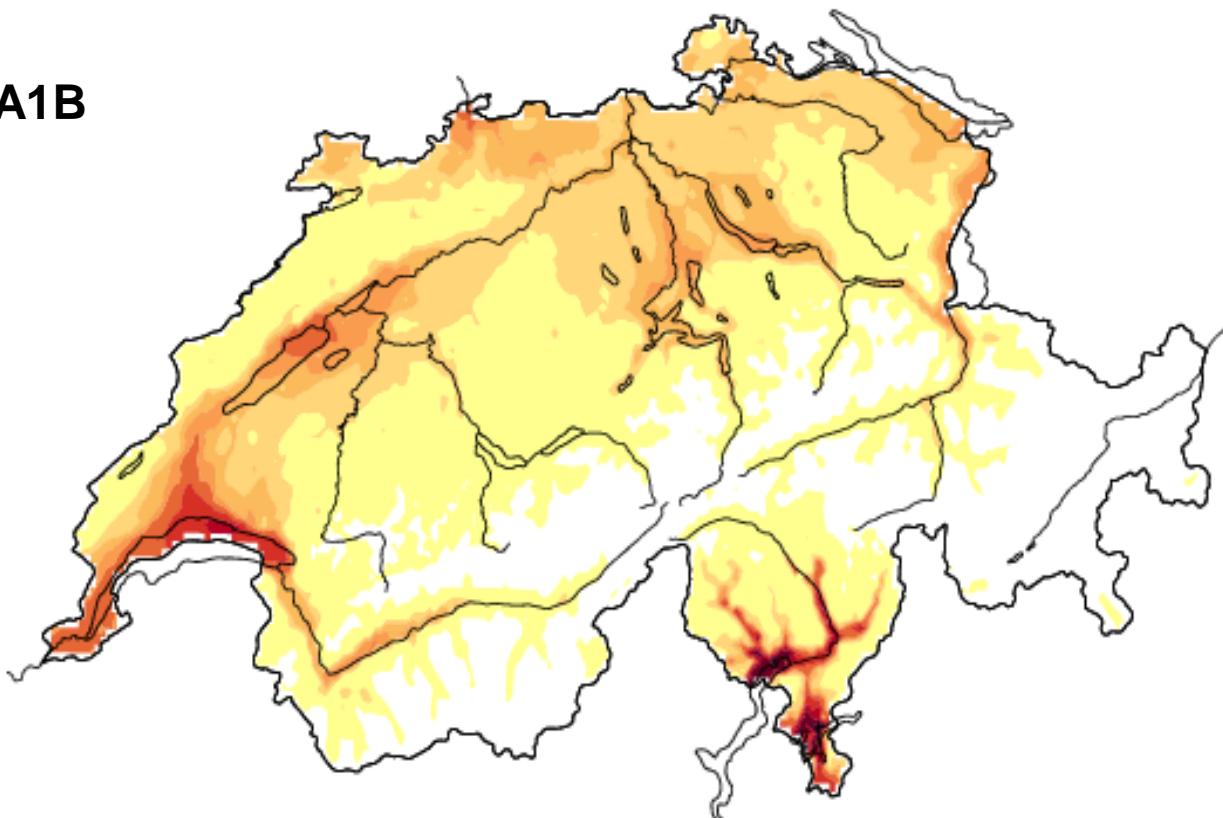
Changes in the extreme weather





Tropical nights ($T_{\text{min}} \geq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Scenario A1B
~ 2085



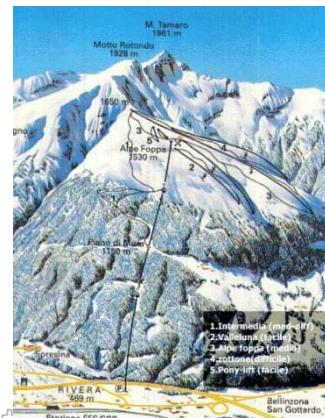
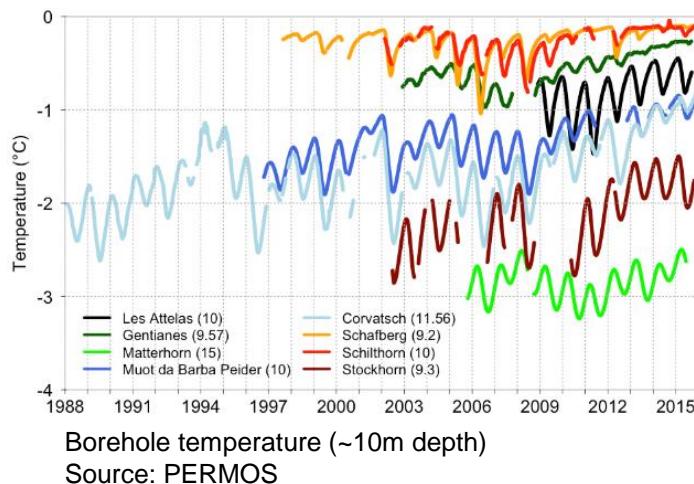
(Fonte Scenari climatici CH2011)

Numero medio di notti
tropicali per anno





Not only the extremes are important



TAMARO park
EMOZIONI PER TUTTI



Conclusions

- The climate has changed, is changing, will change in the future.
- Climate change is present in Ticino and in the Alps.
- The impact on temperature is (statistically) very clear.
The impact on the precipitation is not so robust.
- The human induced climate change will continue in the future.
- Not only the extremes are important,
but the shift of the average weather conditions as well.



*« Nous n'héritons pas de la terre de nos parents,
nous l'empruntons à nos enfants . »*

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, *Citadelle*, 1948



Grazie per l'attenzione!

