



# La sfida della scienza del clima

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INGV



## Aristotele

Raffello, la Scuola di Atene

### *De Meteorologica*

However, all the mouths of the Nile, with  
and not natural. And Egypt was nothing n  
though he is in relation to such changes.

(...)

This happened to the land of Argos and Mycenae. The land of Argos was marshy and could only support a small population. But now the opposite is the case, for the river has dried up, leaving the land completely dry and barren, while the Argive land has become fruitful. Now the same process that has been going on over whole countries and on a large scale.

(...)

So it is clear, since there will be no end to the changes that have always been flowing, but that the region must be fulfilled, but time cannot. And this will be equally true of all other rivers. But if rivers come into existence and perish and the same parts of the earth were not always moist, the sea must needs change correspondingly. And if the sea is always advancing in one place and receding in another it is clear that the same parts of the whole earth are not always either sea or land, but that all this changes in course of time.

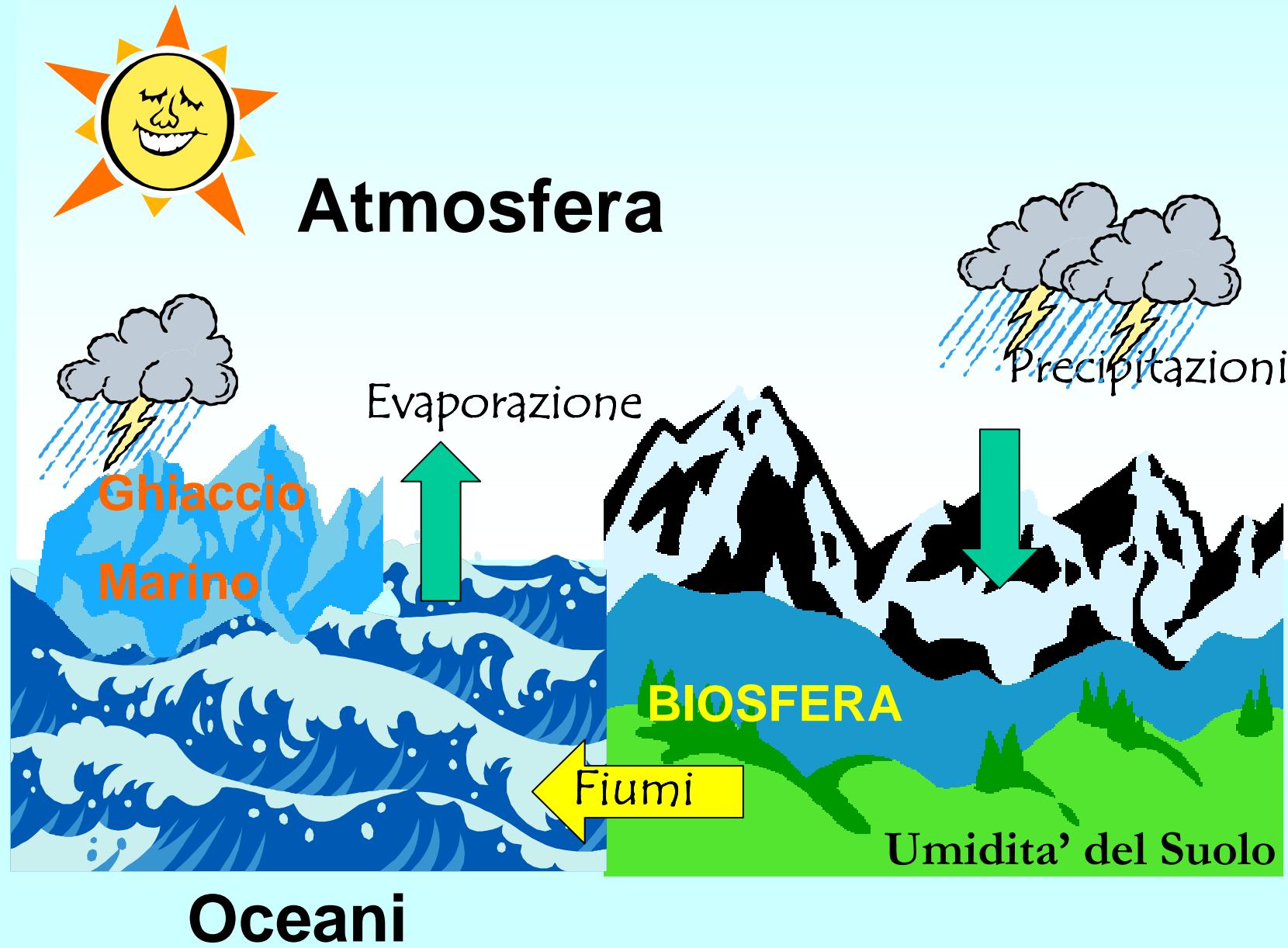


at Canopus, are obviously artificial  
ebes, as Homer, too, shows, modern

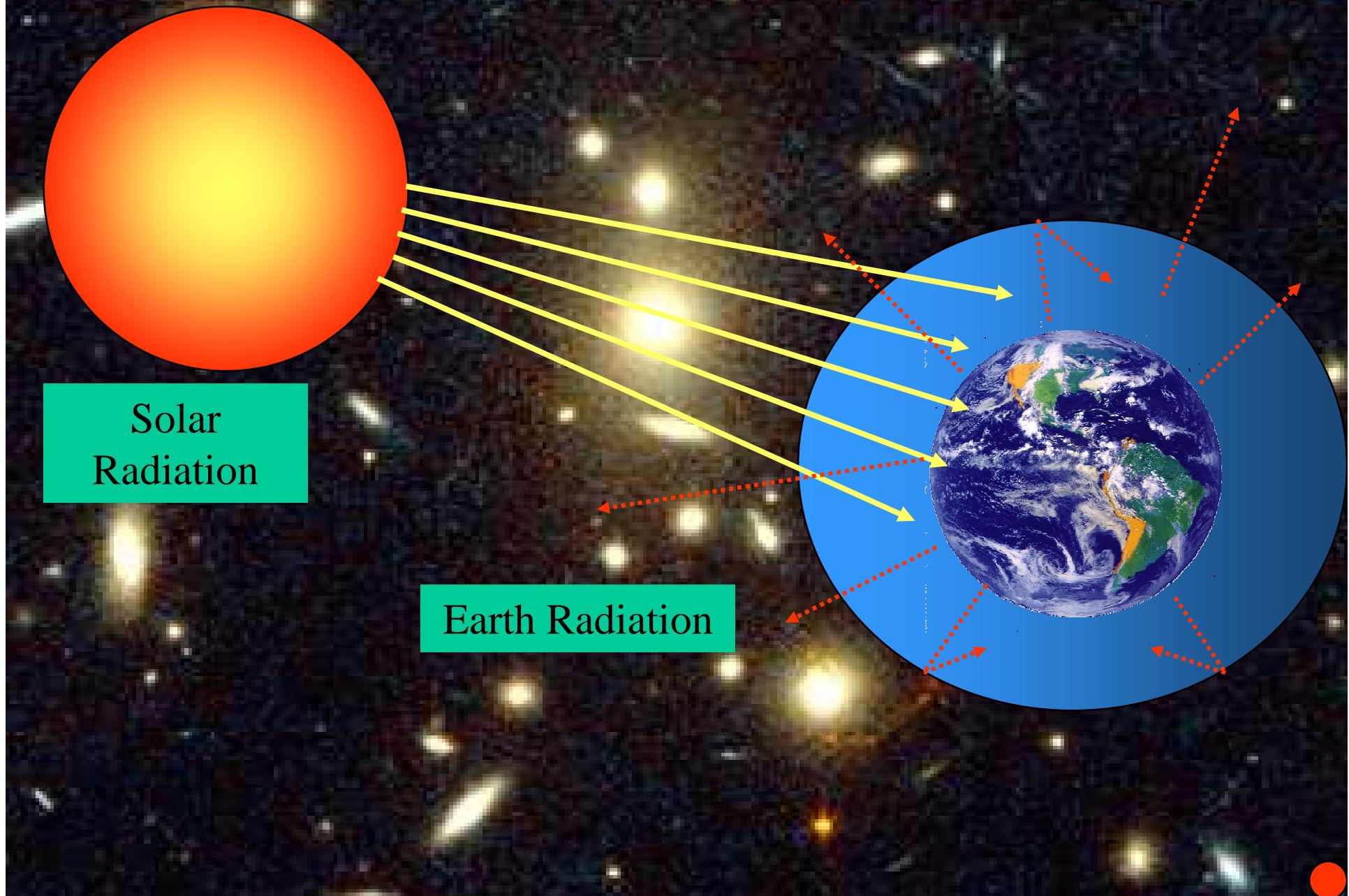
time of the Trojan wars the Argive land  
land of Mycenae was in good condition.  
the land of Mycenae has become  
barren owing to the water has now  
small district must be supposed to be

onal, that neither the Tanais nor the Nile  
once dry: for their effect may be  
and perish and the same parts of the earth were not always moist, the sea must needs change  
correspondingly. And if the sea is always advancing in one place and receding in another it is clear that the  
same parts of the whole earth are not always either sea or land, but that all this changes in course of time.

# Il Sistema Clima



# The Climate Machine



# Globalizzazione del Clima

Una serie di carestie senza precedenti, i cui effetti furono moltiplicati dal regime coloniale, colpì l'India nella seconda metà del XIX secolo.(1861,1866,1876-1878, 1897-1901). L'inserimento dell'agricoltura tropical nel sistema europeo mise in rilievo che la carestia, prodotti dai fallimenti della stagione delle piogge, non erano solo limitati all'India, ma si erano verificate anche in Cina e in Brasile.

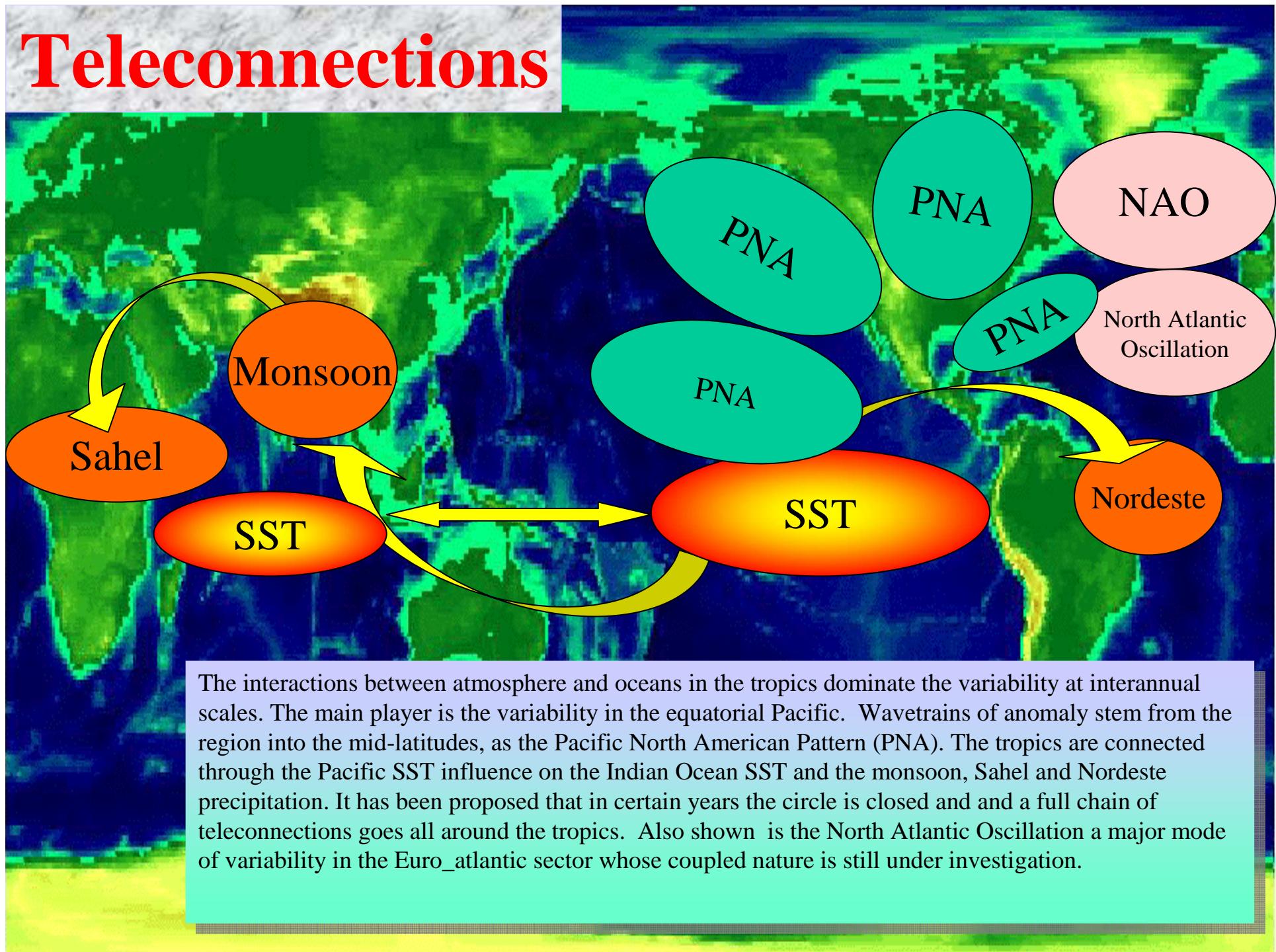


Lo sforzo di comprendere si allarga'. Jevons, economista e statistico, elaborò una teoria secondo la quale i cicli delle macchie solari influenzavano i cicli economici e in special modo un ciclo di undici anni tra crisi finanziarie che aveva appena scoperto.



Sir Gilbert Walker, direttore del servizio meteorologico indiano nel ... cercò di prevedere le variazioni interannuali dei monsoni collegate ai disastri. Si imbarcò in una colossale fishing expedition per cercare di trovare relazioni che collagassero i monsoni indiani ad altri fenomeni climatici, coordinando uno sforzo di raccolta dati senza precedenti. Analizzando i dati che gli arrivavano da tutto l'impero fu in grado di individuare una serie di relazioni a lunga distanza tra la pressione al suolo, di cui la più famosa e la più importante è l'Oscillazione Meridionale.

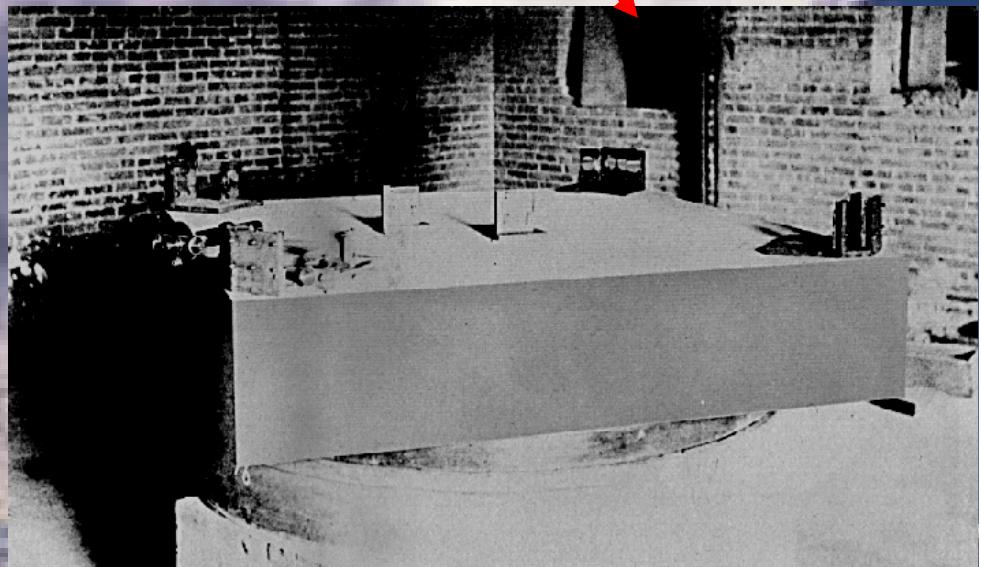
# Teleconnections



# A scientific consideration of climate (I)

Crucial experiments like the famous experiment of Michelson e Morley are not possible in climate science

How is it possible a scientific investigation of climate ?

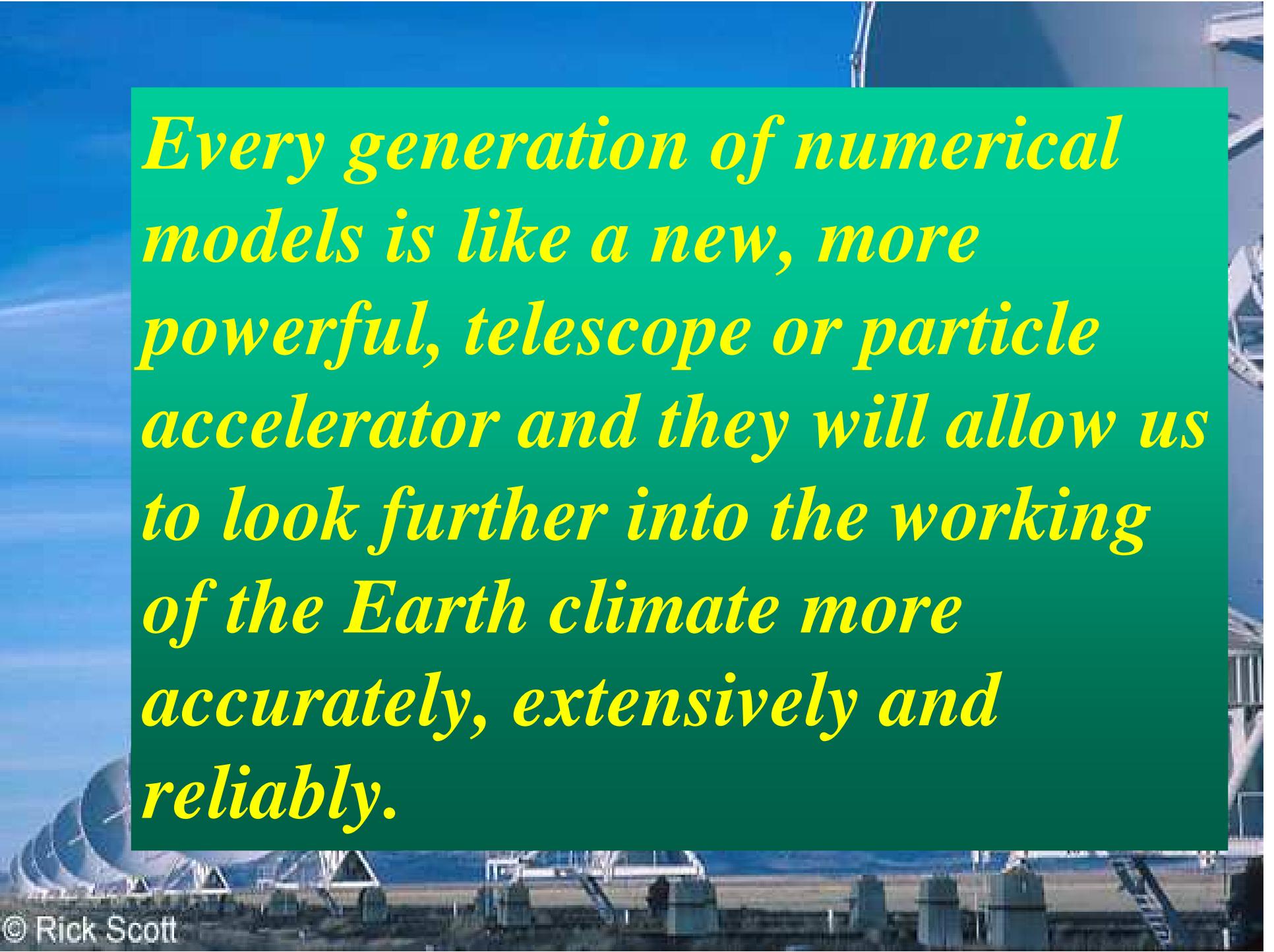


# A scientific consideration of climate (II)

We can make experiments if we represent the climate system via a set of mathematical relations: the equation of climate.

The equation of climate are very difficult, but they can be solved by numerical methods.

We can then treat very complex mathematical equations, paying the price of a enormous number of elementary operations.



*Every generation of numerical models is like a new, more powerful, telescope or particle accelerator and they will allow us to look further into the working of the Earth climate more accurately, extensively and reliably.*

# Numerical Methods

Discretize the atmosphere

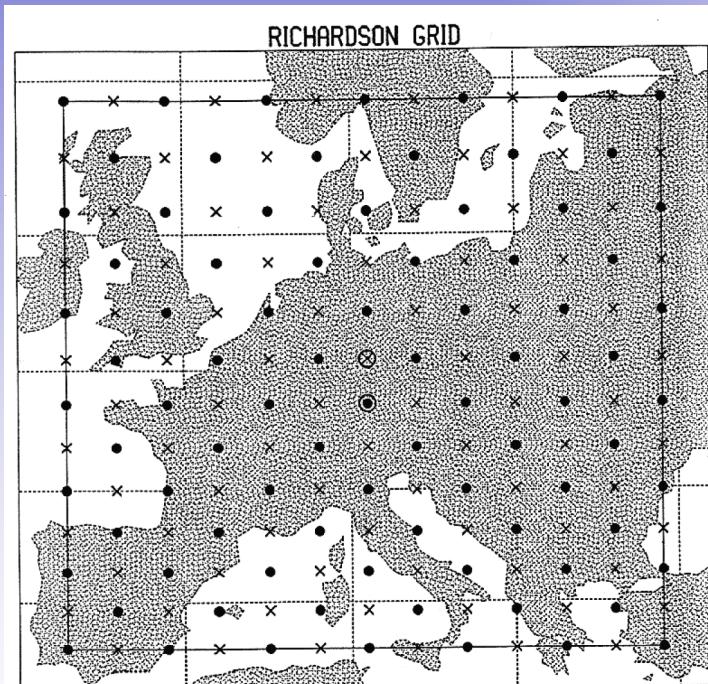
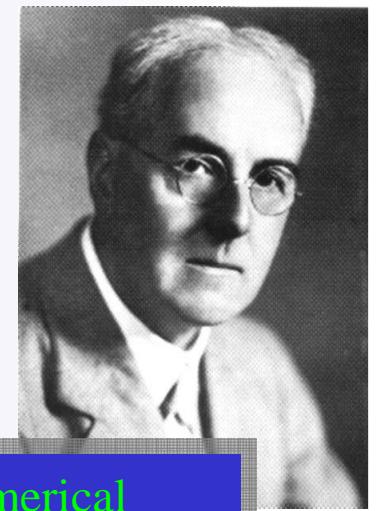


Fig. 2. Horizontal grid and geographical coverage.

L.F. Richardson, Numerical Weather Forecasts





Bolin

Davies

Charney

Rossby

Smagorinsky

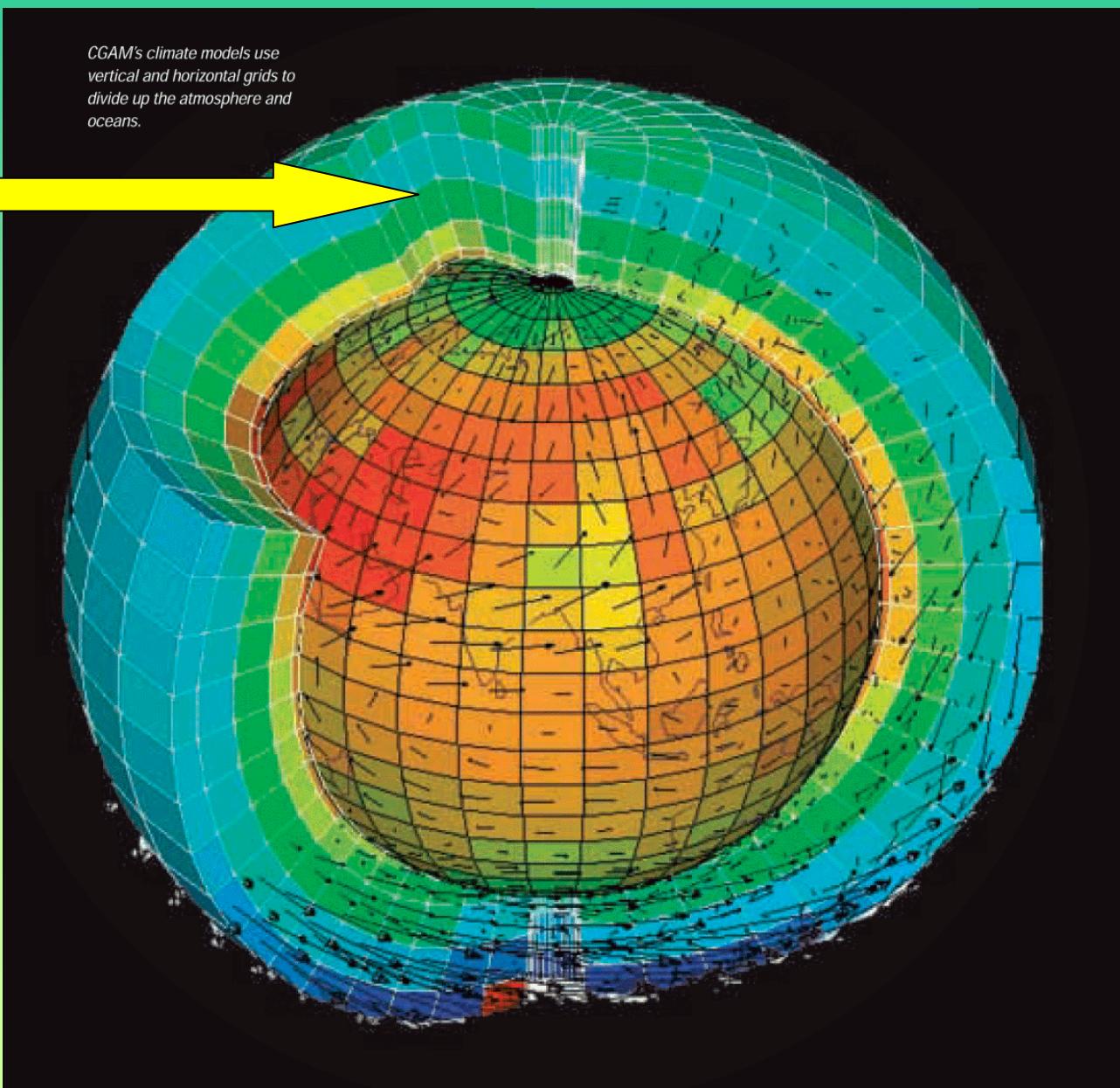
Meteorologists in front of the Electronic Computer Project at the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton)

# Grids for Earth

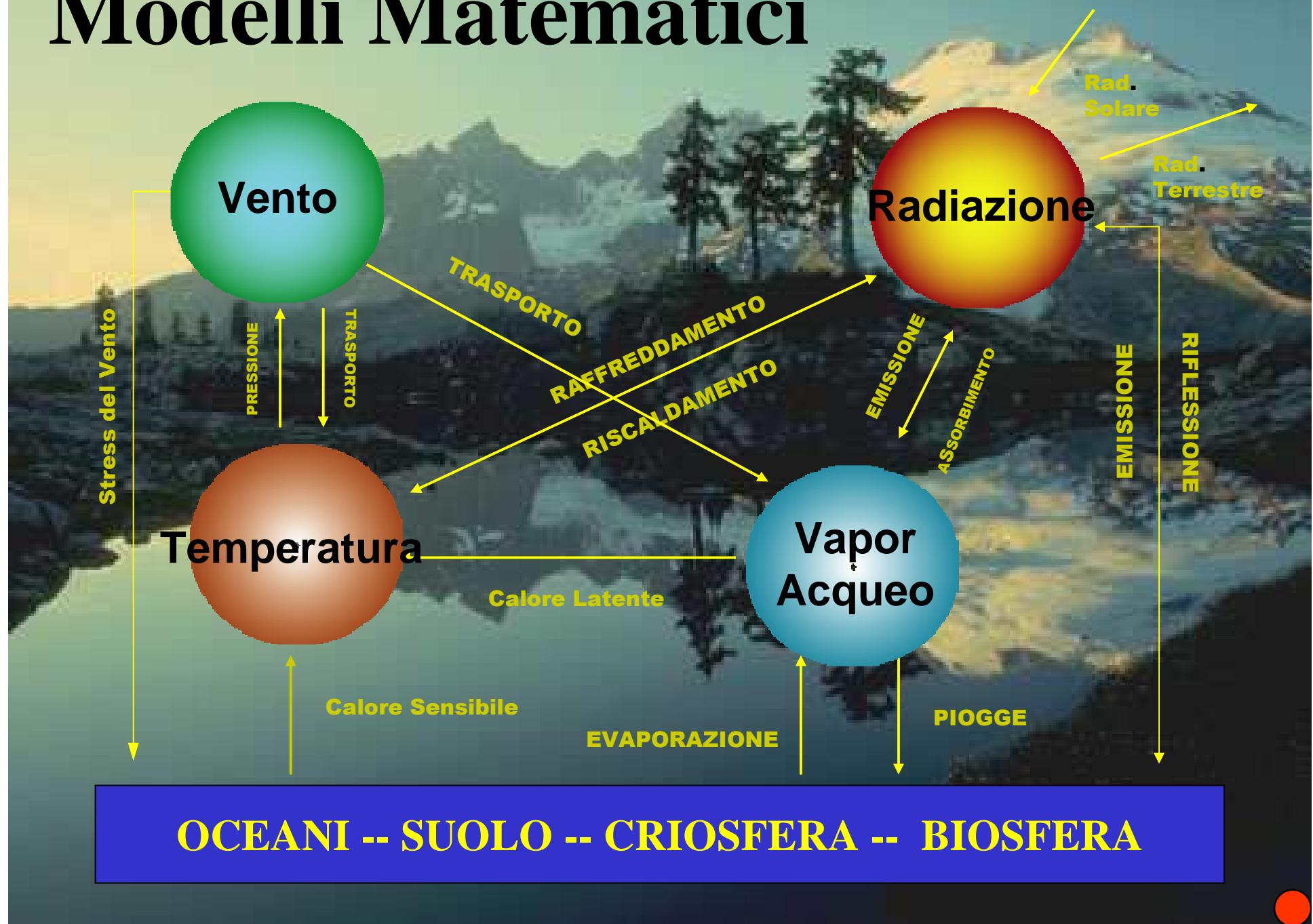
Sort of crowded  
at the pole



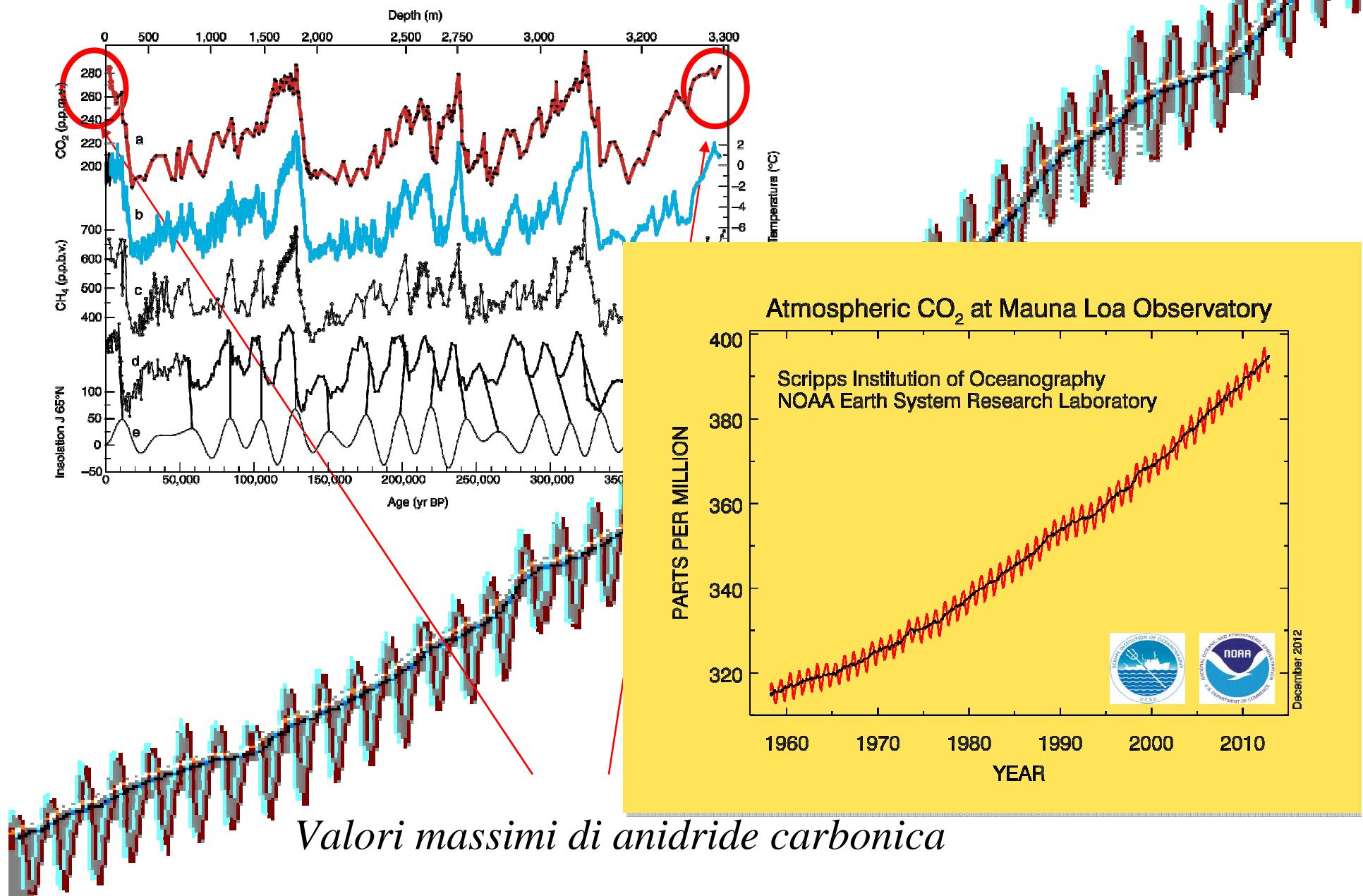
*CGAM's climate models use vertical and horizontal grids to divide up the atmosphere and oceans.*



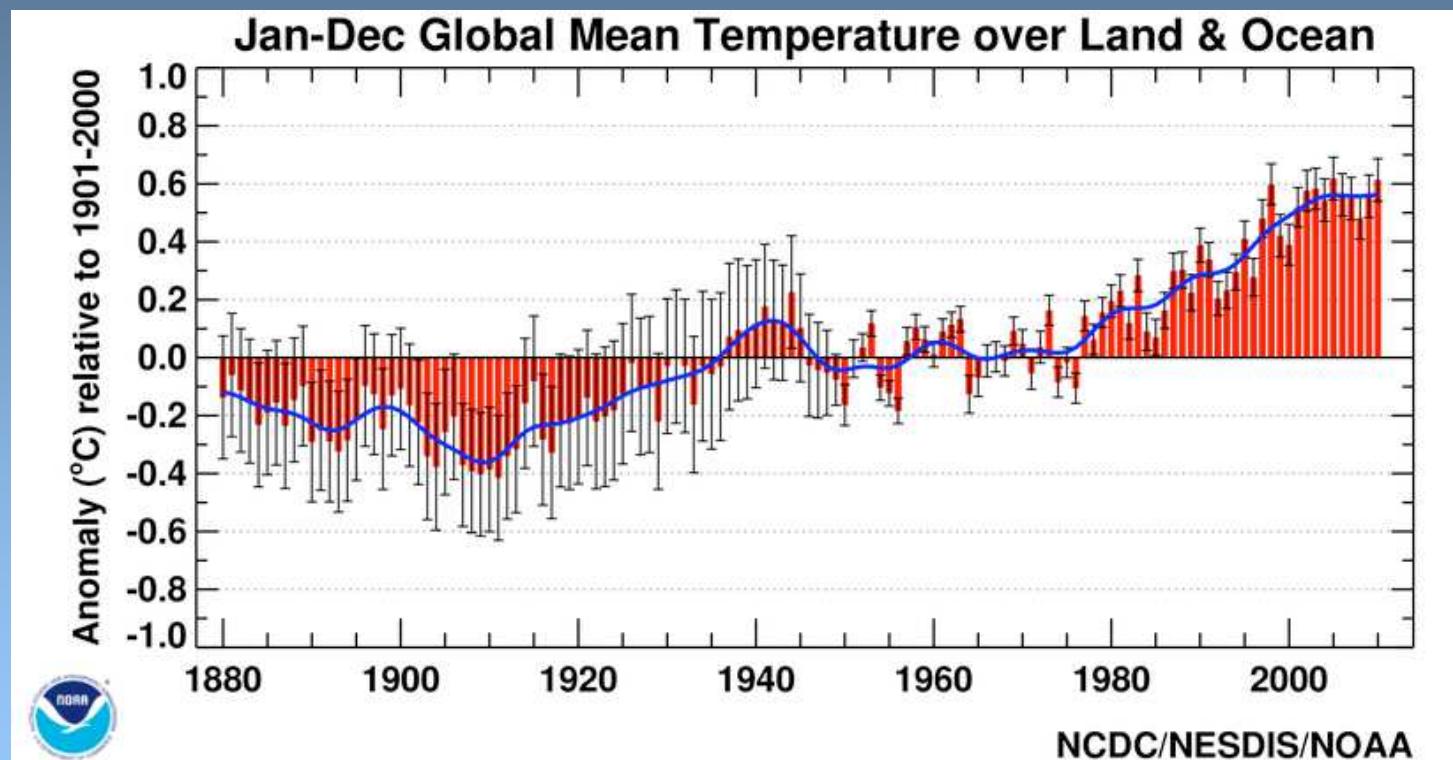
# Modelli Matematici



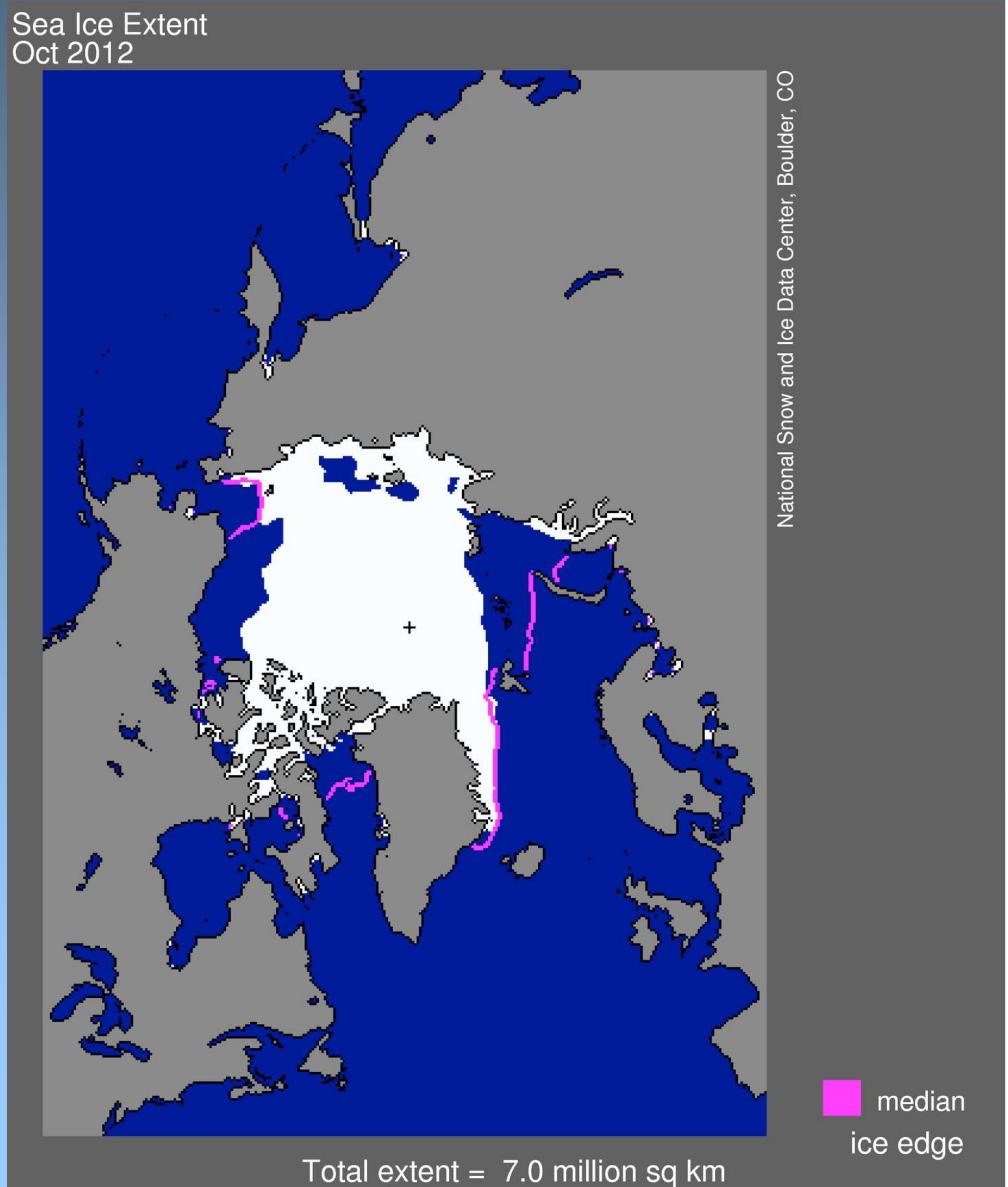
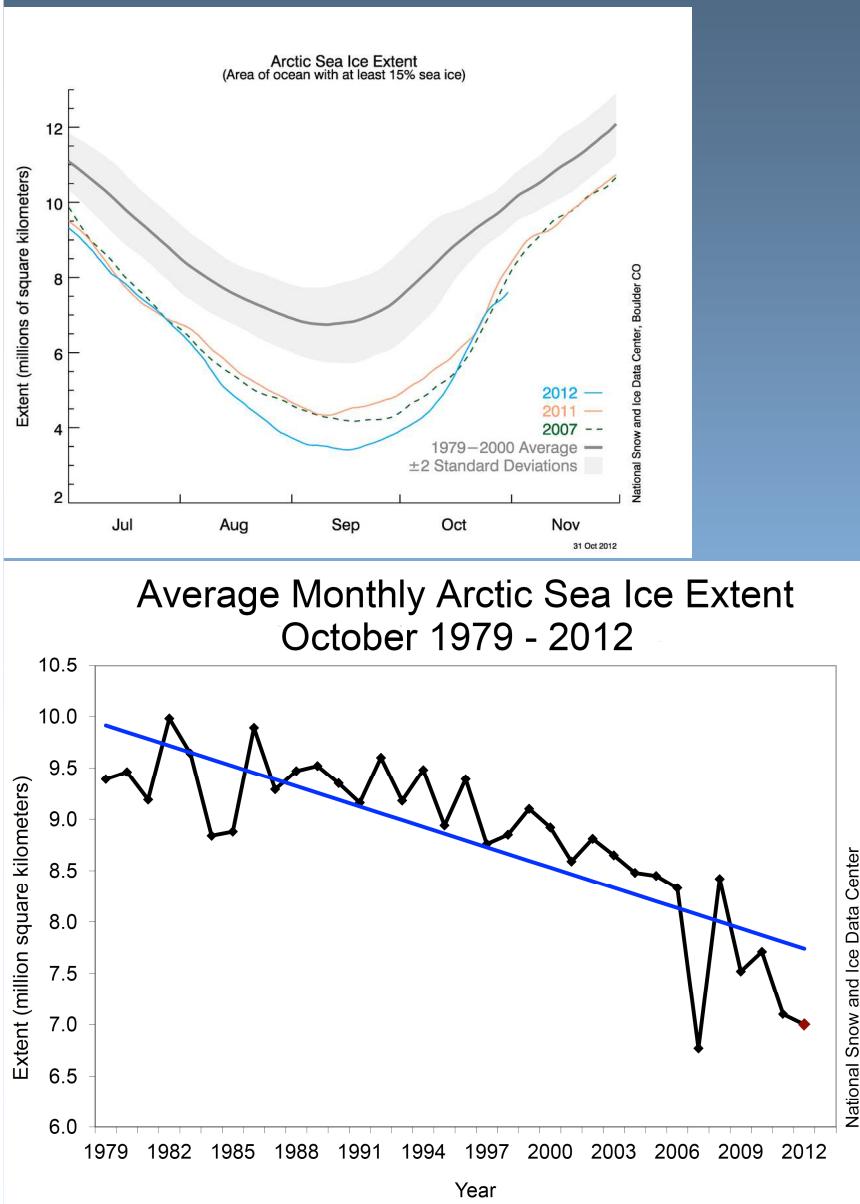
# L'anidride carbonica



# Global Temperature

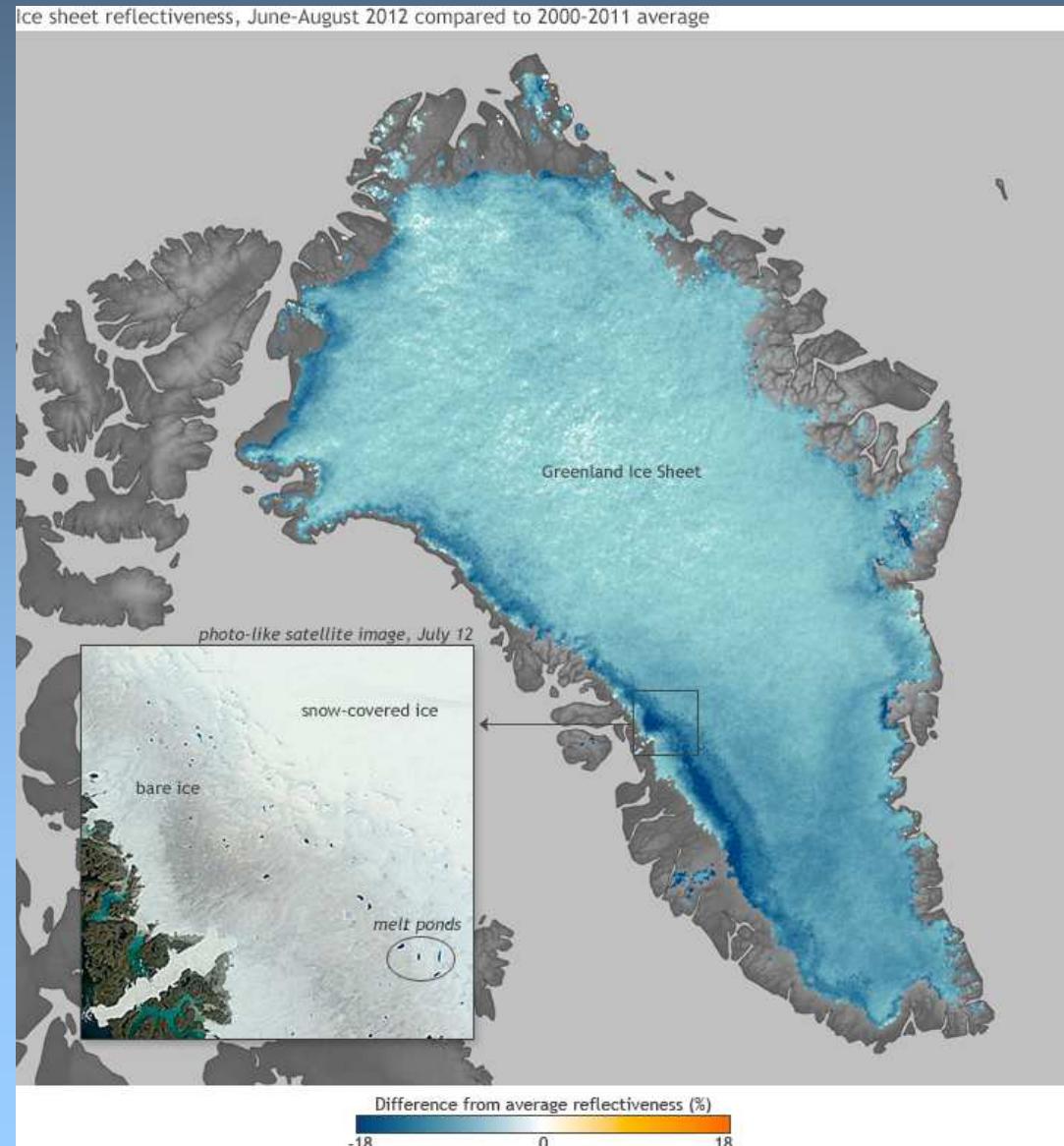


# The climate in 2012:the Arctic



# A dark Greenland

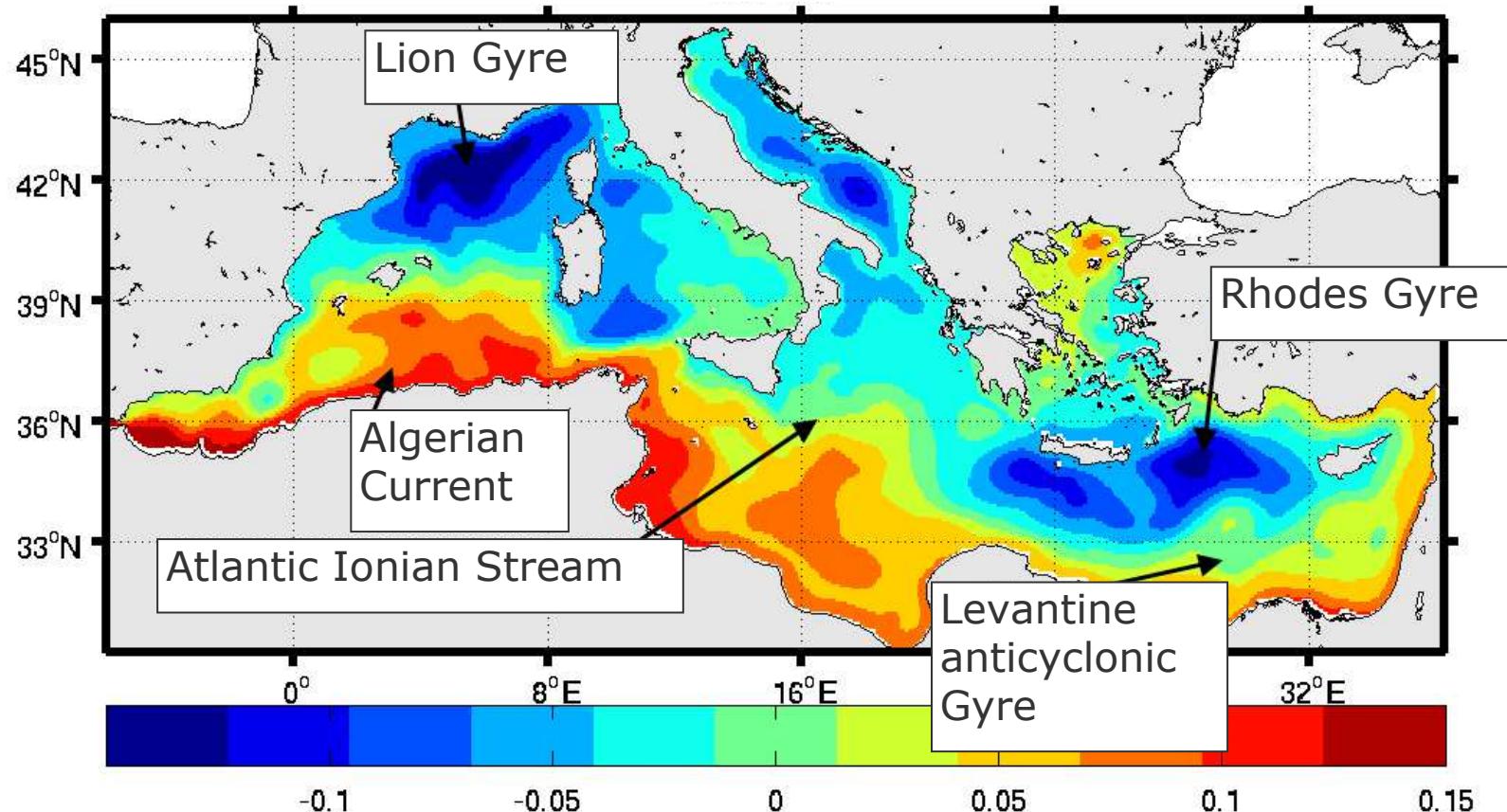
The map above shows the percent of incoming sunlight Greenland reflected during June through August 2012 compared to the average of summers from 2000-2011. Blue indicates less sunlight reflected than average, with dark blue indicating nearly 20 percent less sunlight than average reflected back into space.  
[\(<http://www.climatewatch.noaa.gov>\)](http://www.climatewatch.noaa.gov)





## Ocean reanalysis

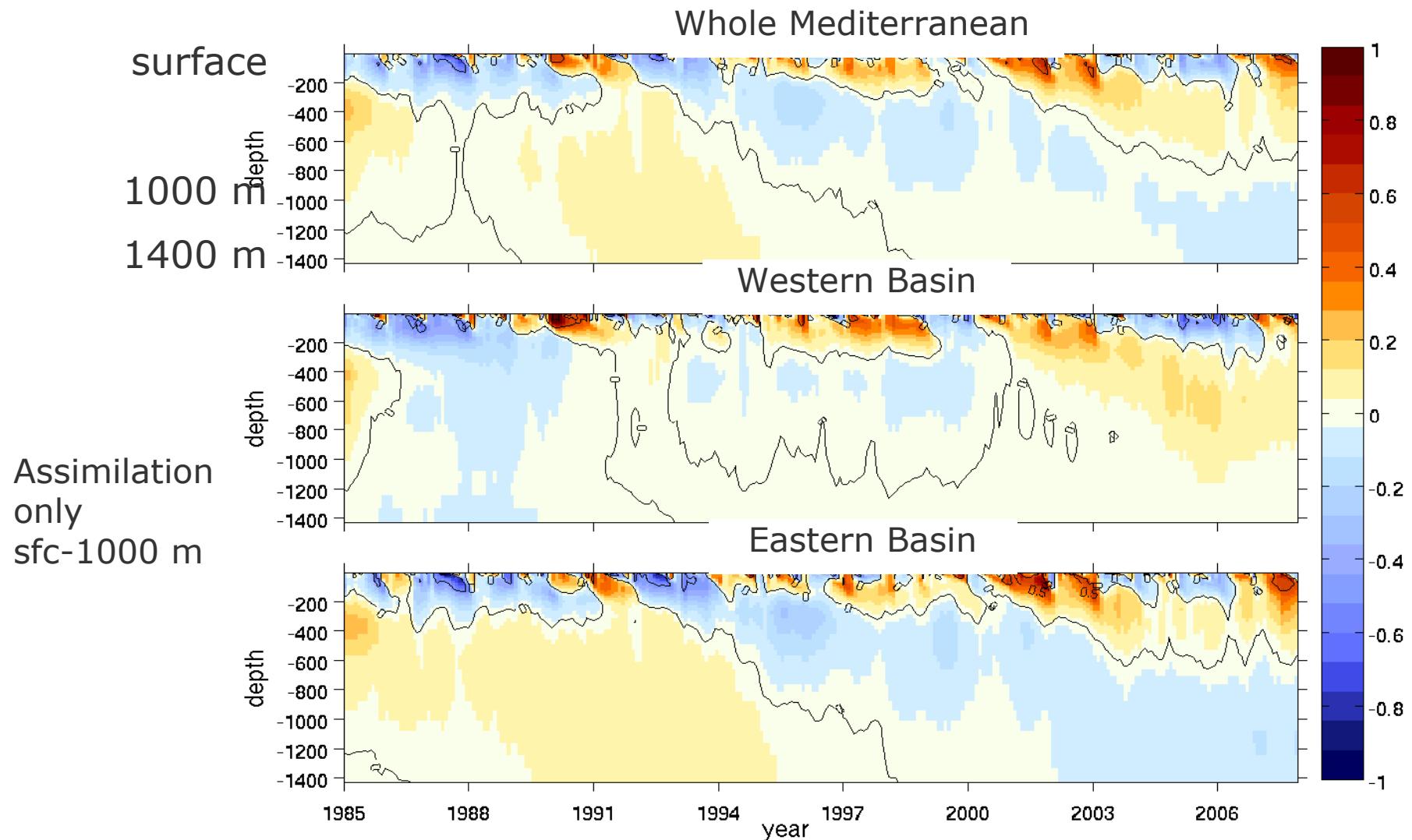
Sea Level 1987-2007 (m)  
estimated by Circe reanalyses





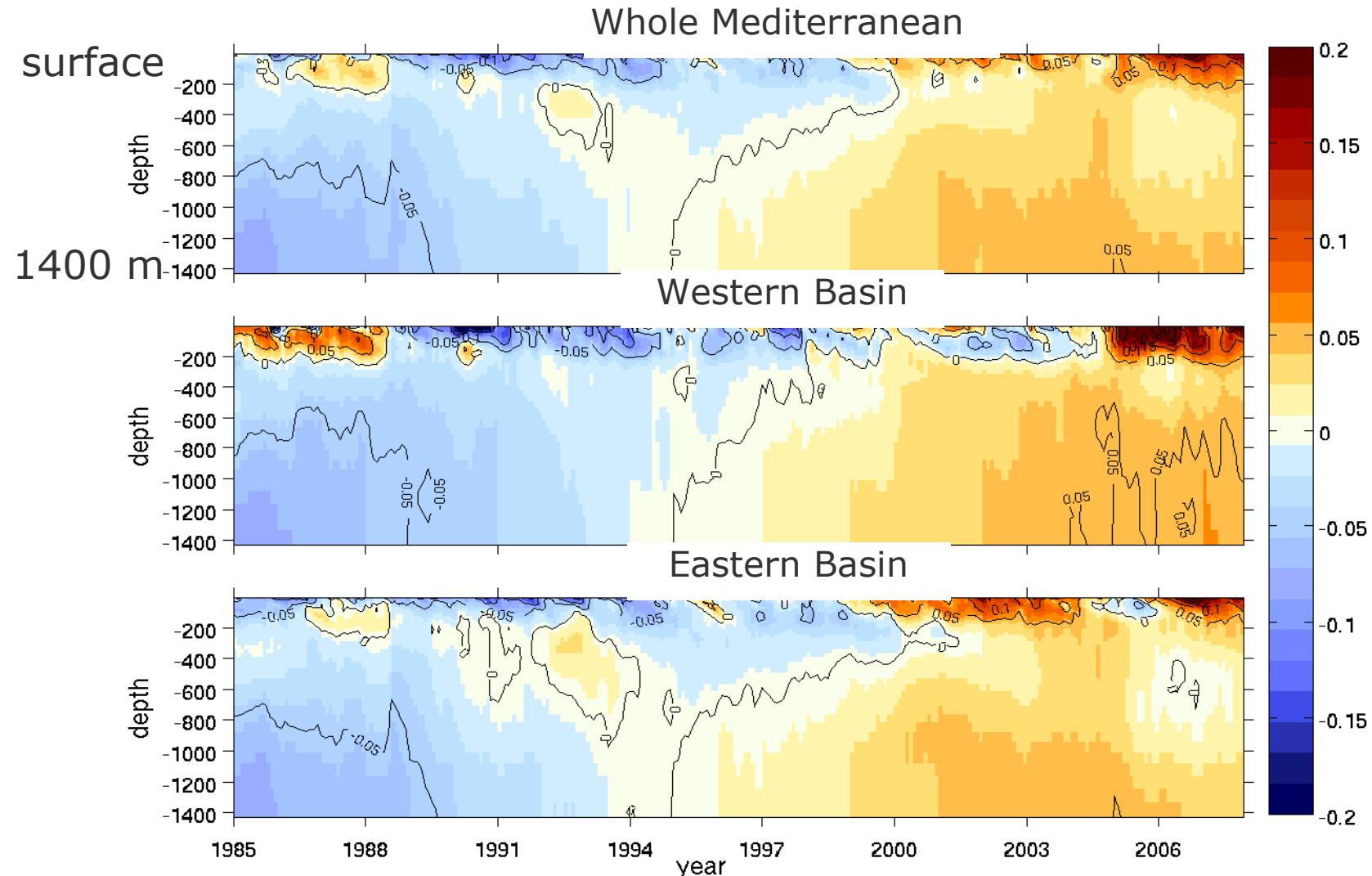
## Ocean reanalysis

Temperature in ° C



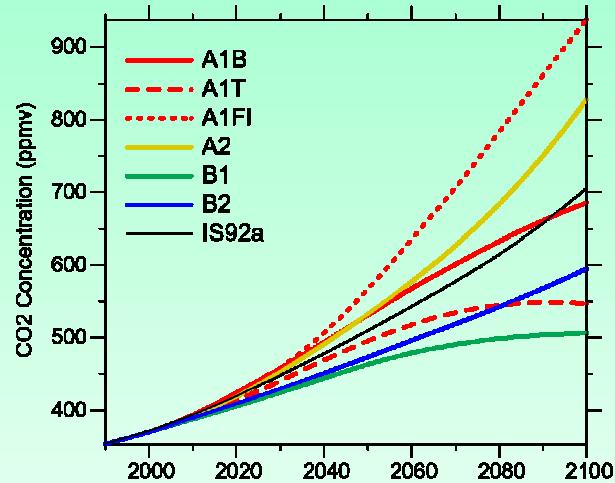
# Ocean reanalysis

Salinity in practical salinity units

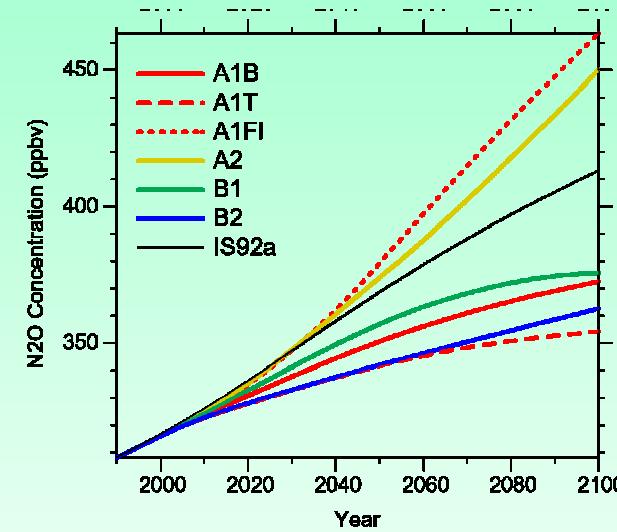


# Scenarios

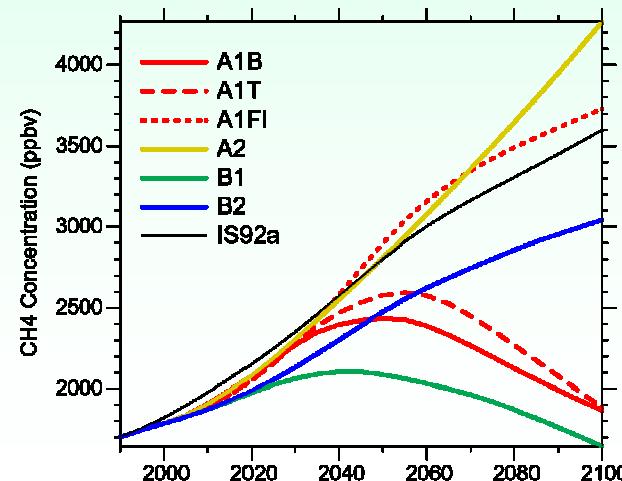
CO<sub>2</sub>



N<sub>2</sub>O



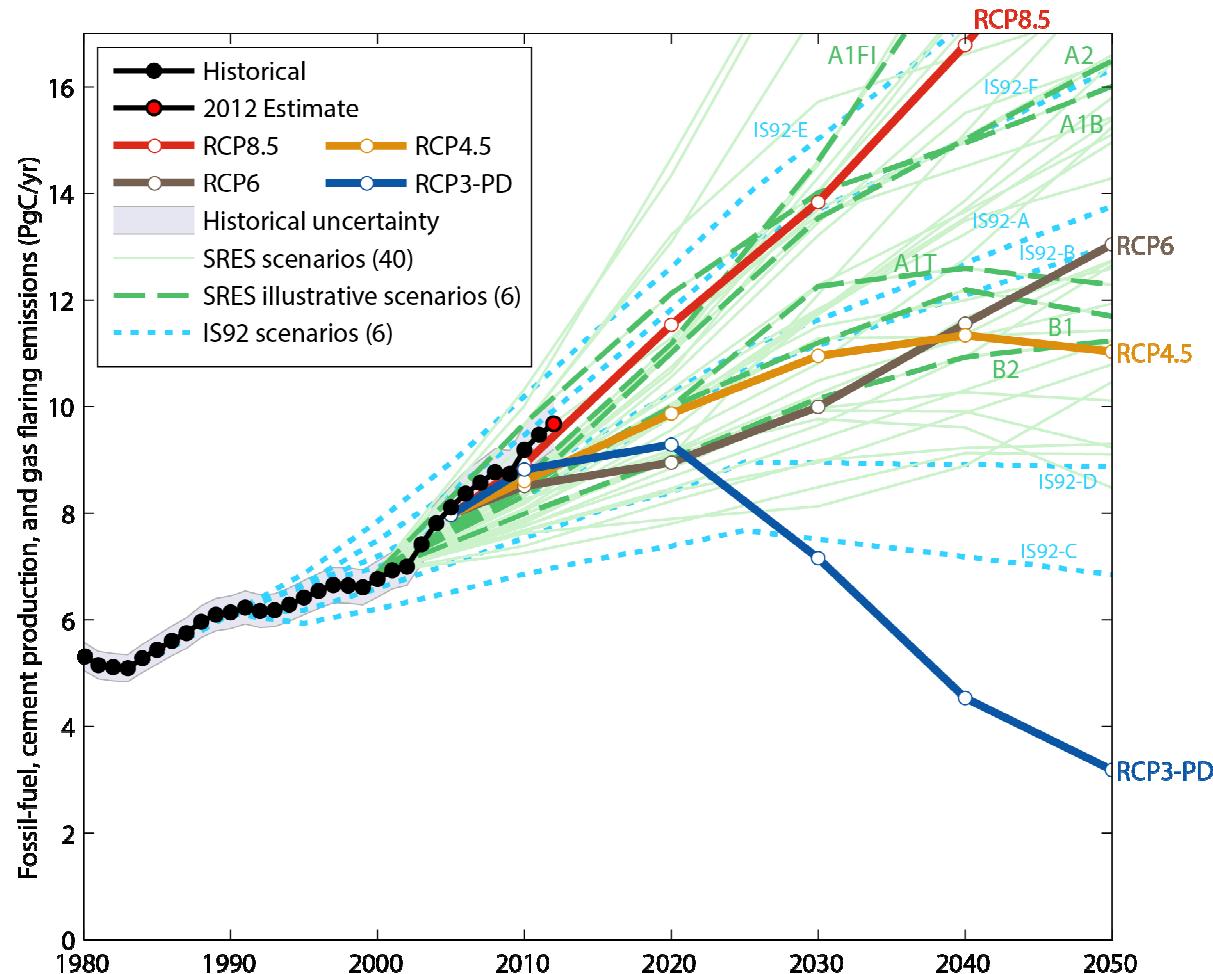
CH<sub>4</sub>





# Observed Emissions and Emission Scenarios

The IPCC has been associated with four generations of emission scenarios



Main periods of use: SA90 (1990-1992, not shown), IS92 (1992-2000), SRES (2000-2012), RCPs (2012+)

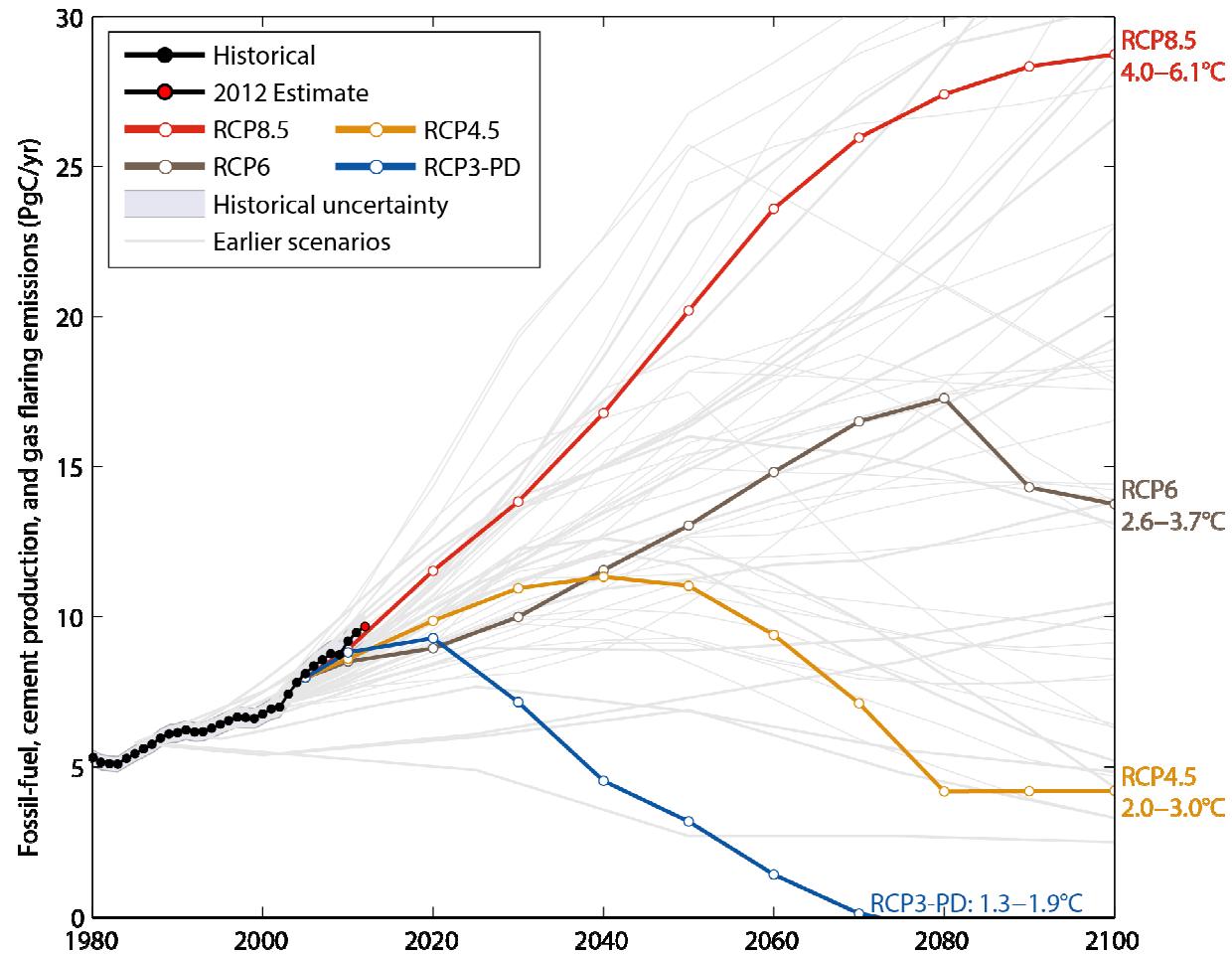
Source: [Peters et al. 2012a](#); [Global Carbon Project 2012](#)



# Observed Emissions and Emission Scenarios

Emissions are heading to a 4.0-6.1°C “likely” increase in temperature

Large and sustained mitigation is required to keep below 2°C

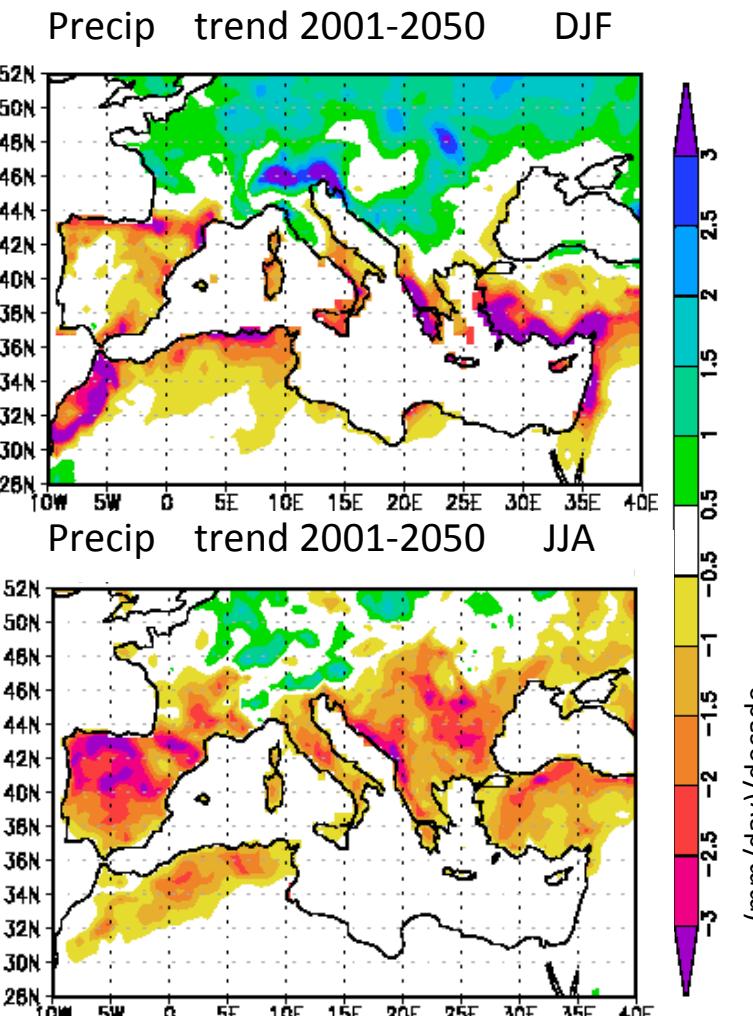
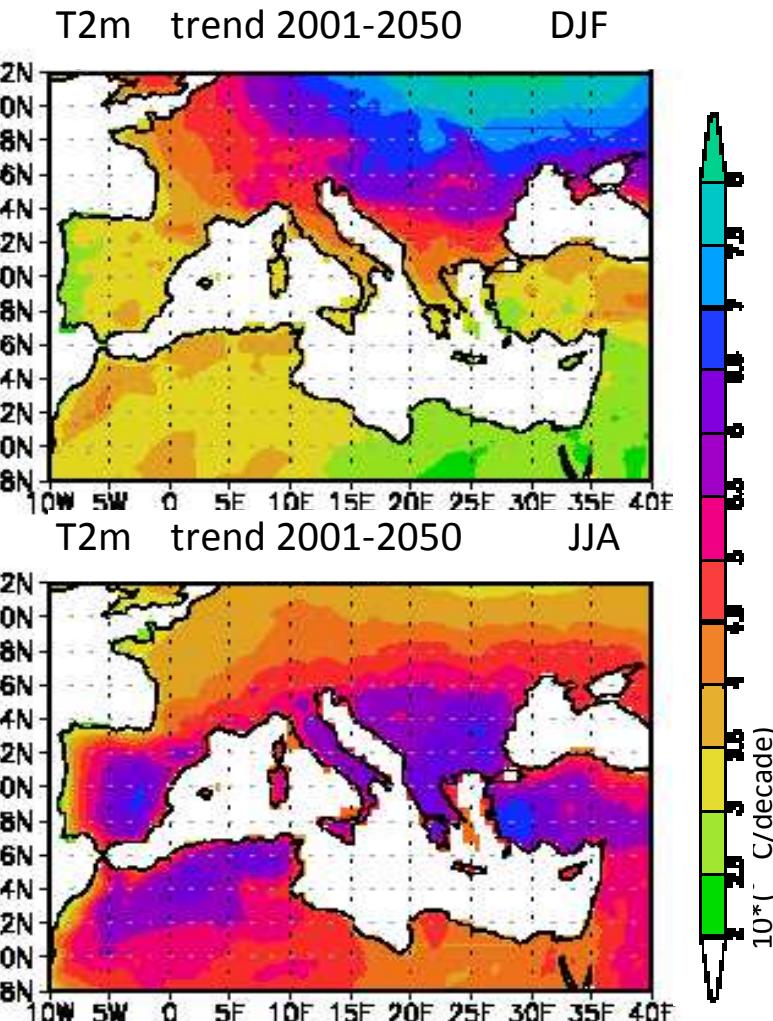


Linear interpolation is used between individual datapoints

Source: [Peters et al. 2012a](#); [Global Carbon Project 2012](#);

## Section 2.2 and Section 2.3: SIMULATIONS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS

### T2m and Precipitation projected trends

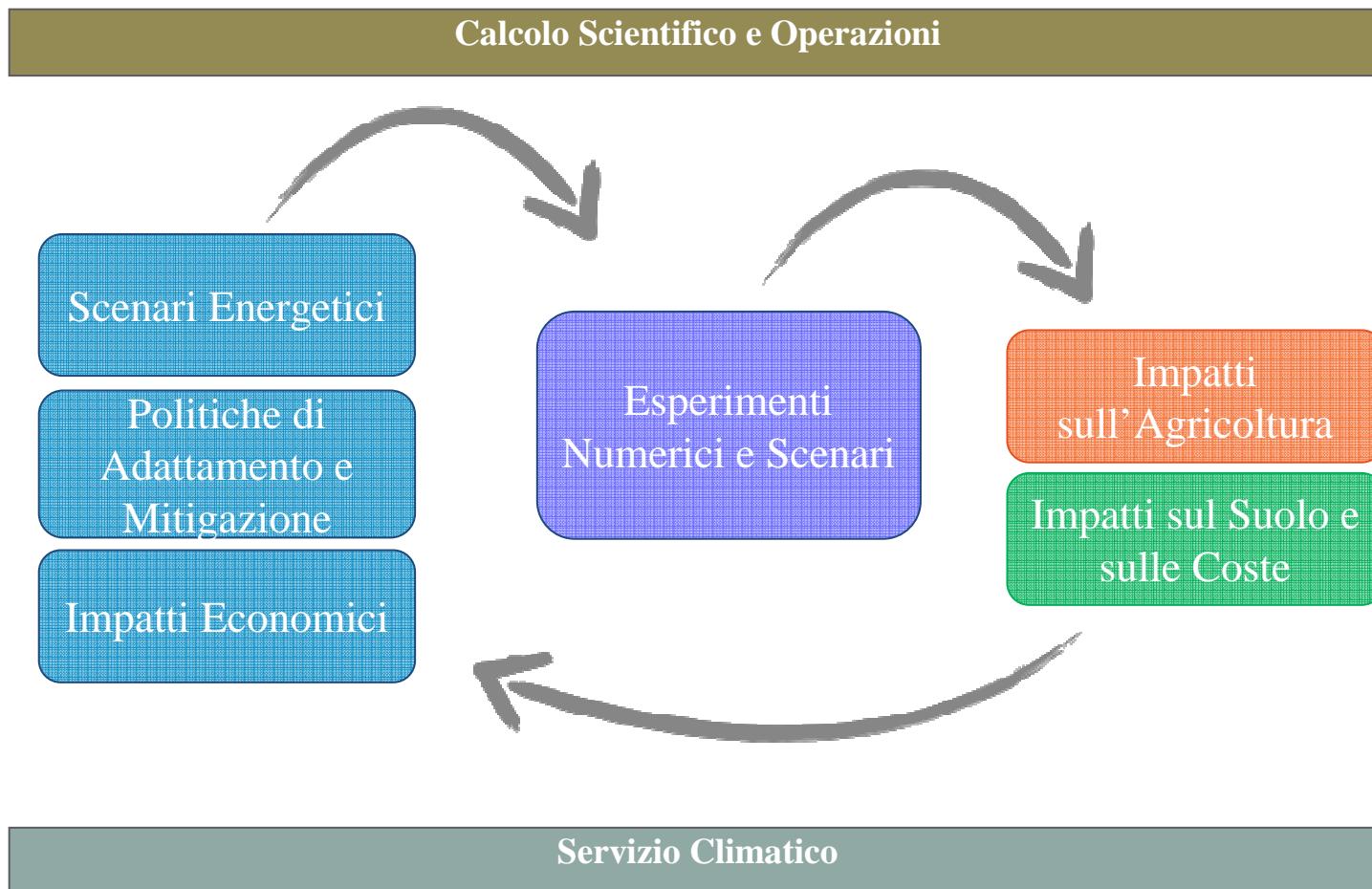


*Ci sono dei limiti all'adattamento ?*



Mucche olandesi,  
2100 circa

# La Struttura del CMCC



# Climate Change Impacts on GDP

% change of GDP wrt no CC baseline

