

L'ADATTAMENTO CLIMATICO NATURE-BASED

WEBINAR / 12 GIUGNO 2020

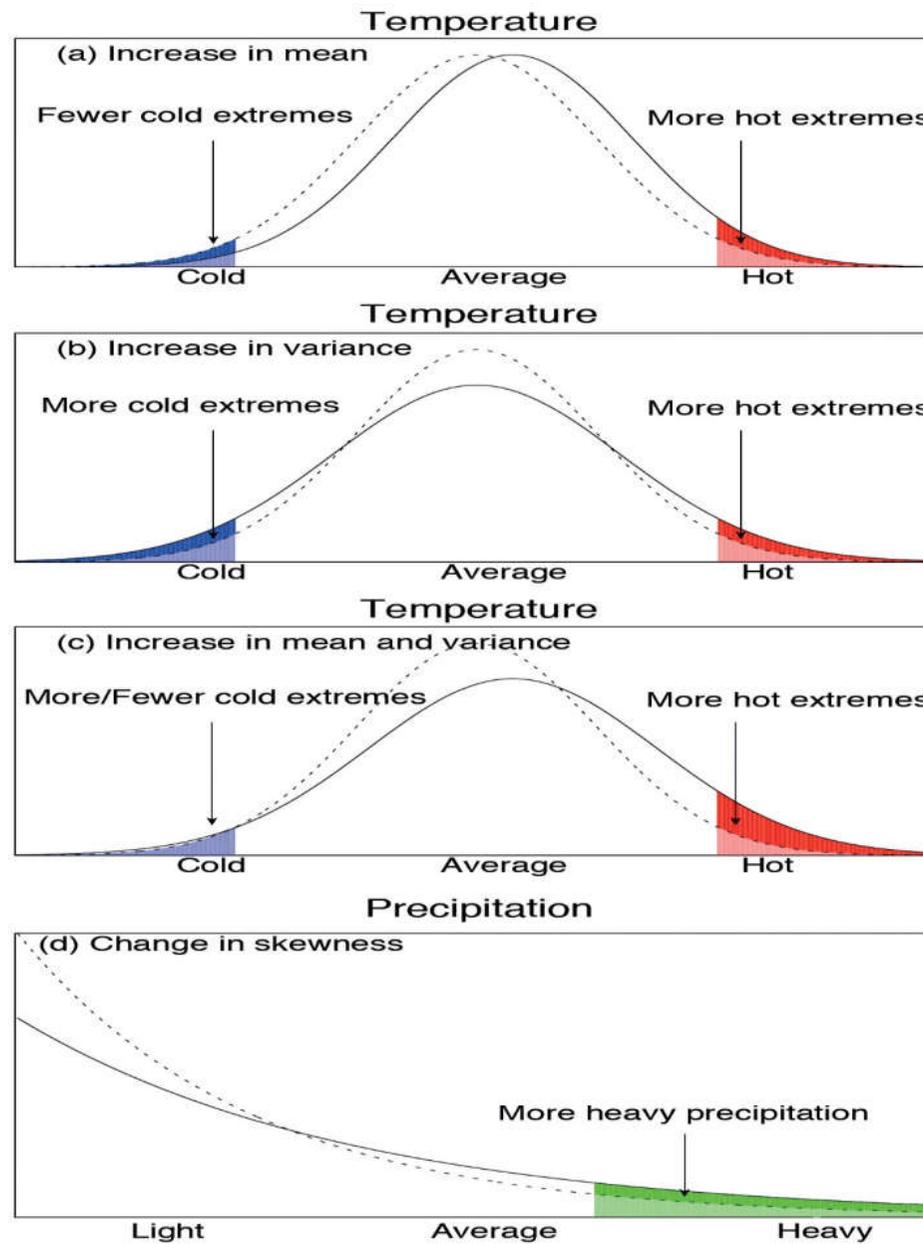
PROGETTO ADRIADAPT. TRAINING PROGRAMME, WP5
INCONTRI FORMATIVI A CURA DI ARPAE - CTR EDUCAZIONE ALLA SOSTENIBILITÀ



CLIMA URBANO E FENOMENI ESTREMI DI TEMPERATURA E PRECIPITAZIONE

TEODORO GEORGIADIS

CNR-IBE, BOLOGNA



Courtesy IPCC

IPCC 2014 AR5 Synthesis report

Reasons For Concern

Note the color gradations refer to actual IMPACTS (see text below image).

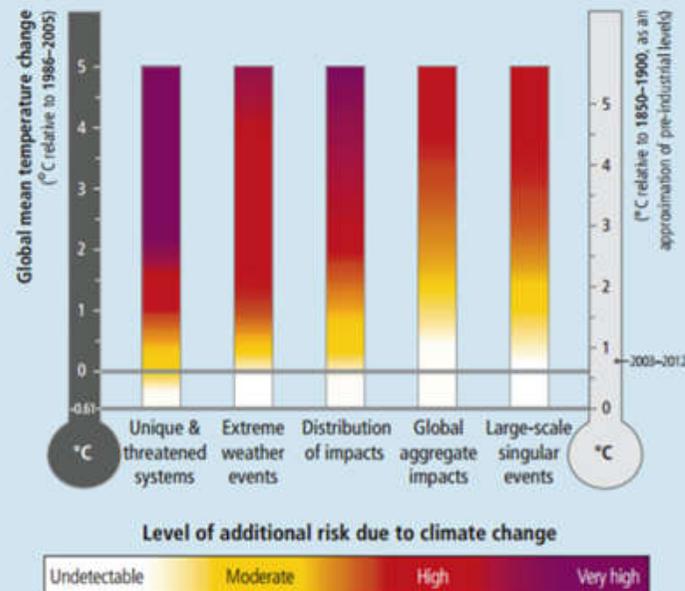
P. Carter
Climate
Emergency
Institute

https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/SYR_AR5_FINAL_full_wcover.pdf

Future Climate Changes, Risk and Impacts

Topic 2

Box 2.4 (continued)



Box 2.4, Figure 1 | Risks associated with Reasons For Concern at a global scale are shown for increasing levels of climate change. The colour shading indicates the additional risk due to climate change when a temperature level is reached and then sustained or exceeded. White indicates no associated impacts are detectable and attributable to climate change. Yellow indicates that associated impacts are both detectable and attributable to climate change with at least *medium confidence*. Red indicates severe and widespread impacts. Purple, introduced in this assessment, shows that very high risk is indicated by all key risk criteria. [WGII Assessment Box SPM. 1, Figure 19-4]

PAESC: Indicatori climatici in base alle linee guida



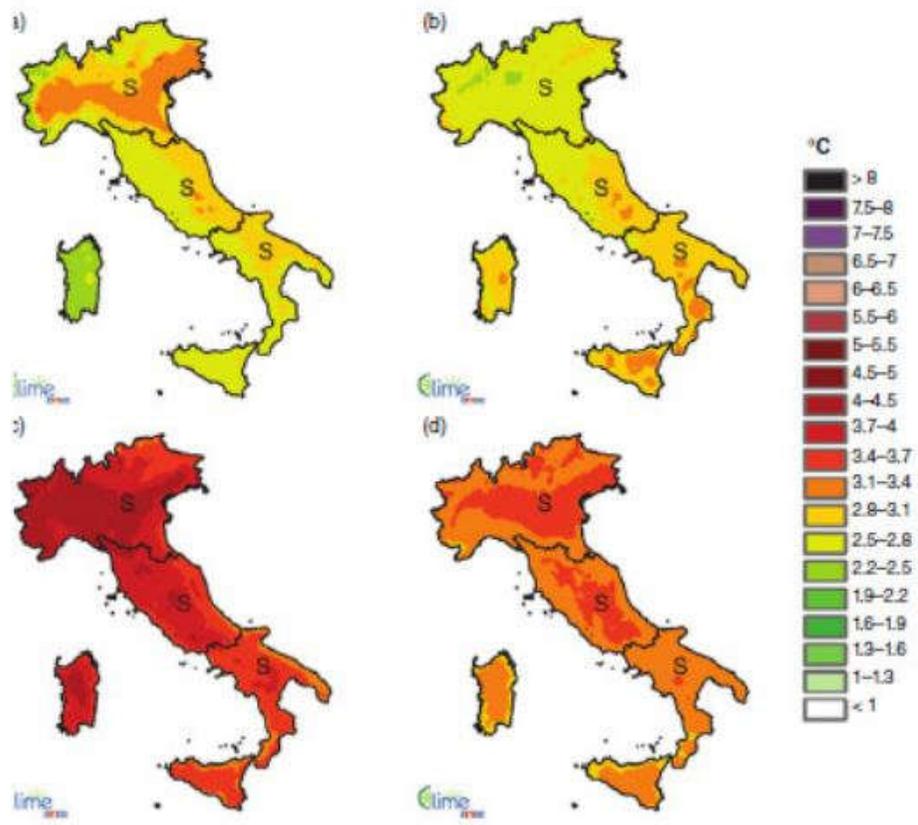
Indicatore	Definizione
Temperatura media annua	Media annua delle temperature medie giornaliere
Temperatura massima estiva	Media delle temperature massime giornaliere registrate durante la stagione estiva
Temperatura minima invernale	Media delle temperature minime giornaliere registrate durante la stagione invernale
Notti tropicali estive	Numero di notti con la temperatura minima maggiore di 20°C, registrato nella stagione estiva
Durata onde di calore estive	Numero massimo di giorni consecutivi registrato durante l'estate, con la temperatura massima giornaliera maggiore del 90mo percentile giornaliero locale (calcolato sul periodo di riferimento 1961-1990)
Precipitazione annua	Quantità totale di precipitazione annua
Giorni secchi estivi	Numero massimo di giorni consecutivi senza precipitazione durante l'estate

|| meet.google.com sta condividendo il tuo schermo.

[Interrompi condivisione](#)

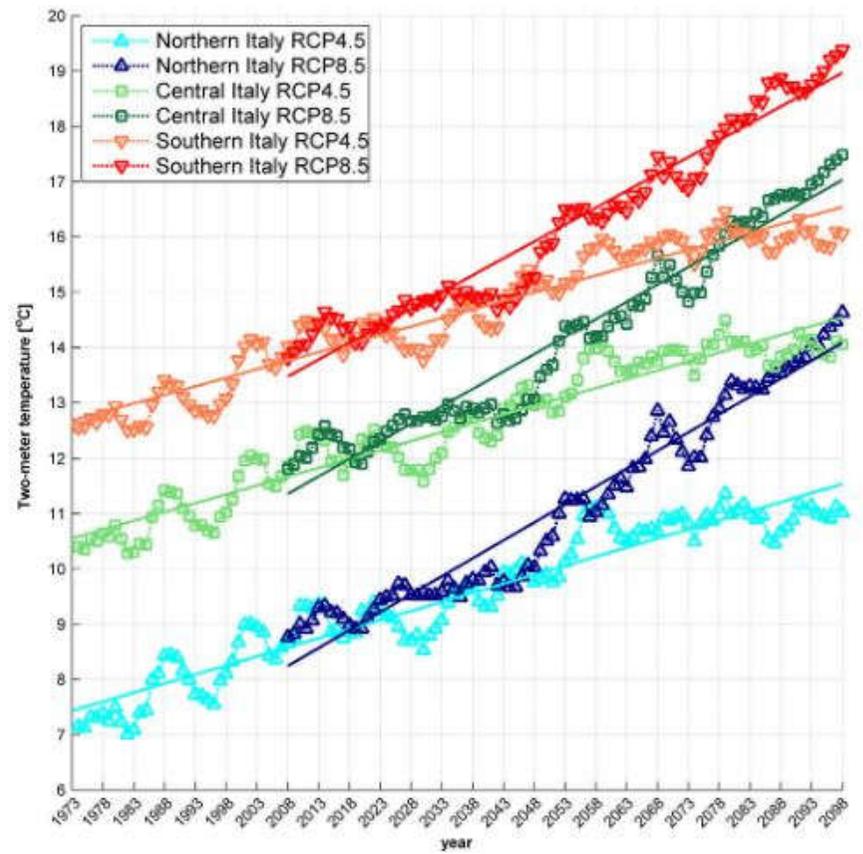
[Nascondi](#)





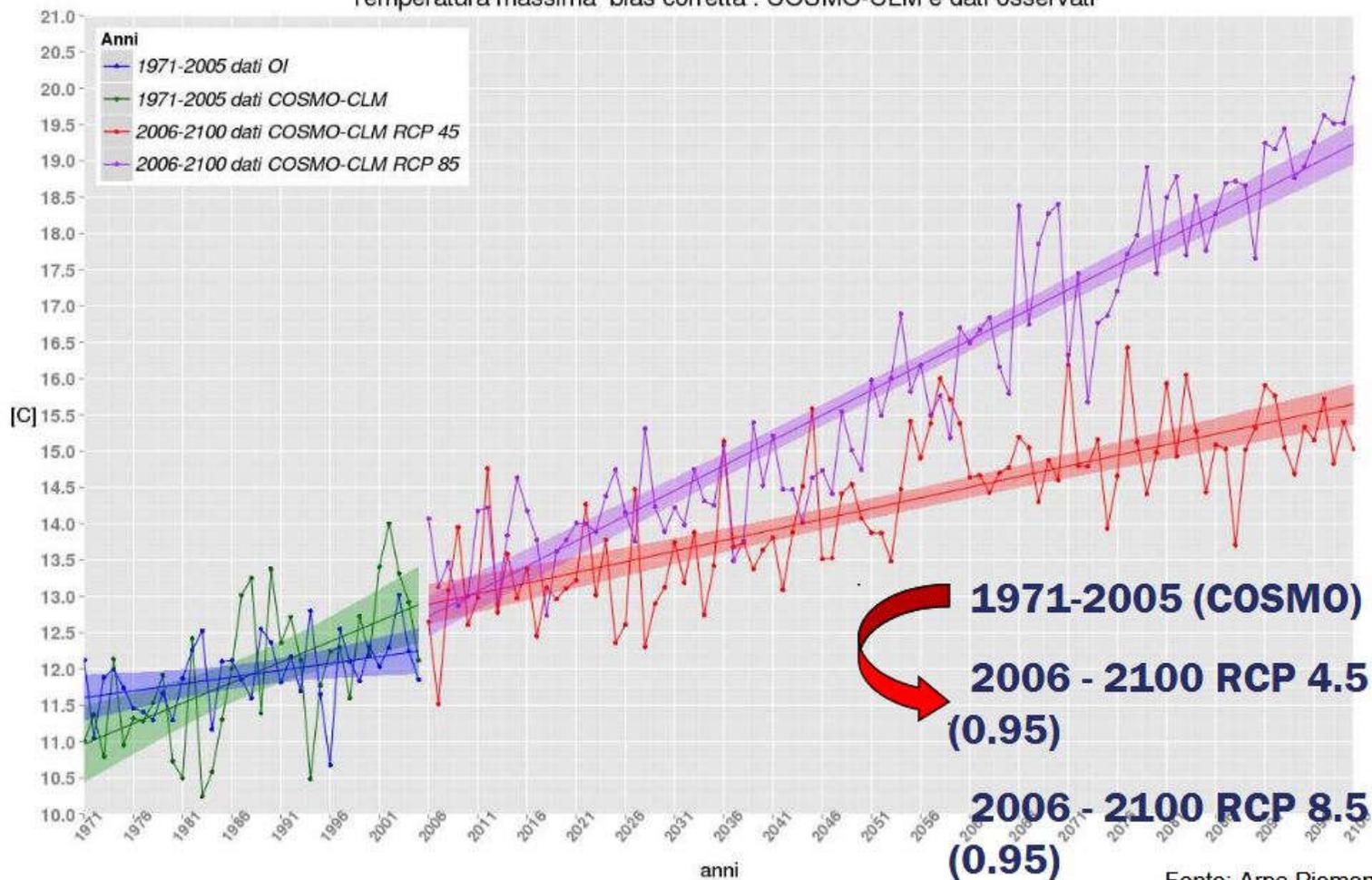
Anomalia della temperatura 2070-2100 vs 1971-200 - RCP 4.5 (DJF,MAM,JJA,SON)

High-resolution climate simulations with COSMO-CLM over Italy: performance evaluation and climate projections for the 21st century E.Bucchignani, CMCC



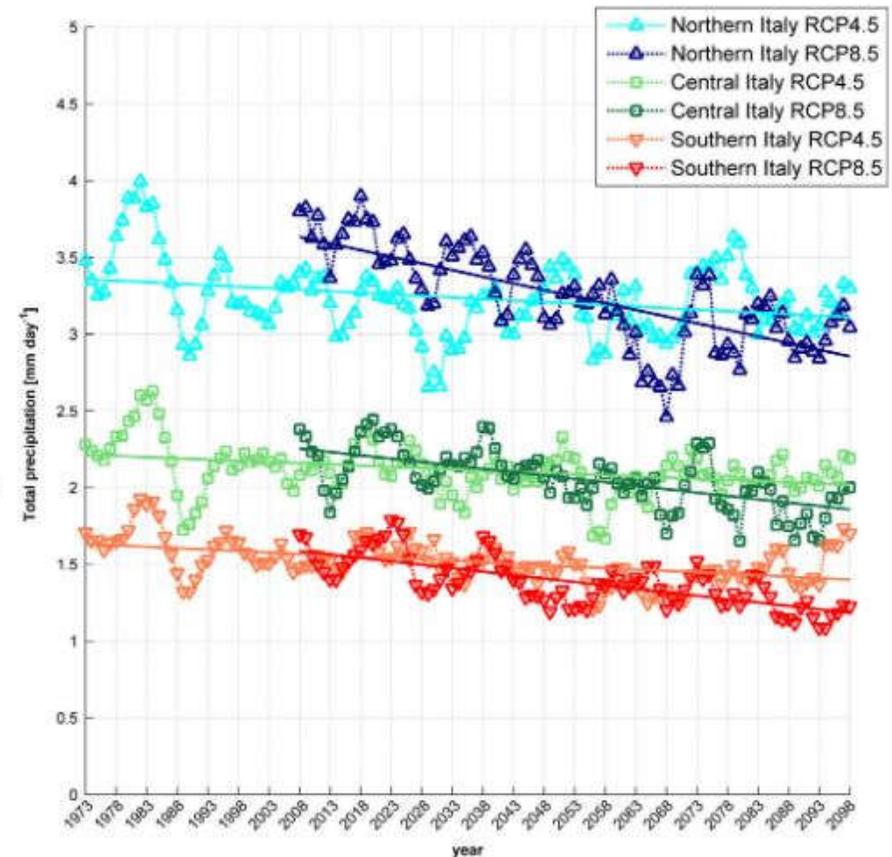
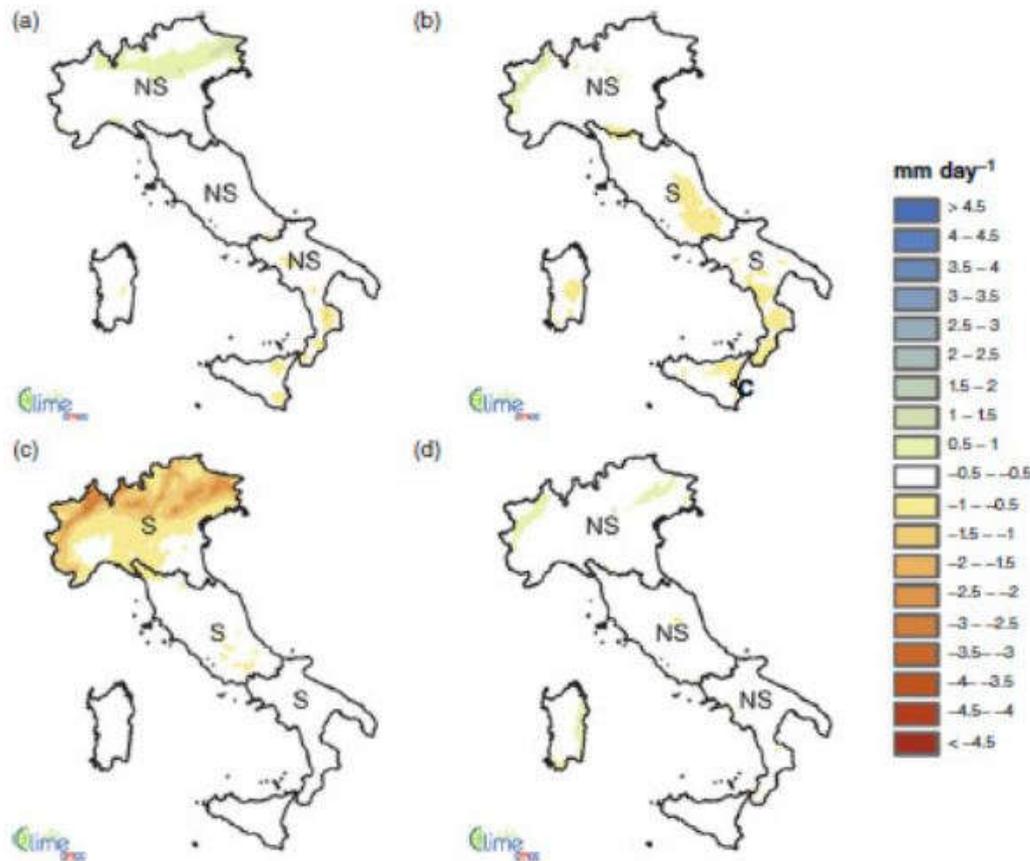
Aumento della temperatura media in tre aree italiane - RCP 4.5 e 8.5

Temperatura massima bias corretta : COSMO-CLM e dati osservati



Fonte: Arpa Piemonte

Scenari Mediterranei - precipitazione



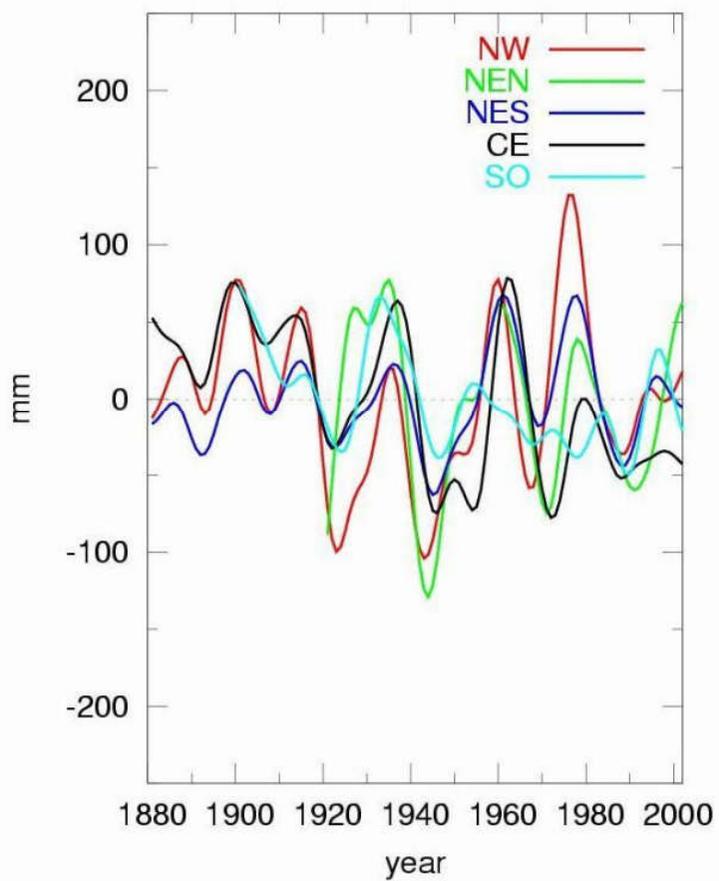
Anomalia della precipitazione 2070-2100 vs 1971-200 - RCP 4.5 (DJF,MAM,JJA,SON)

Diminuzione della precipitazione in tre aree italiane - RCP 4.5 e 8.5

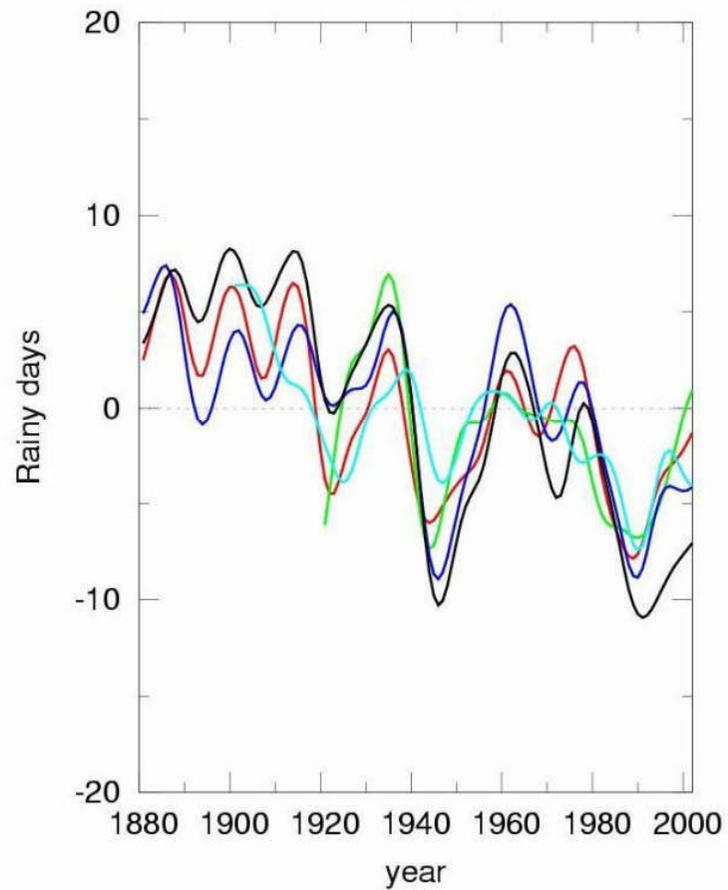
High-resolution climate simulations with COSMO-CLM over Italy: performance evaluation and climate projections for the 21st century E.Bucchignani, CMCC



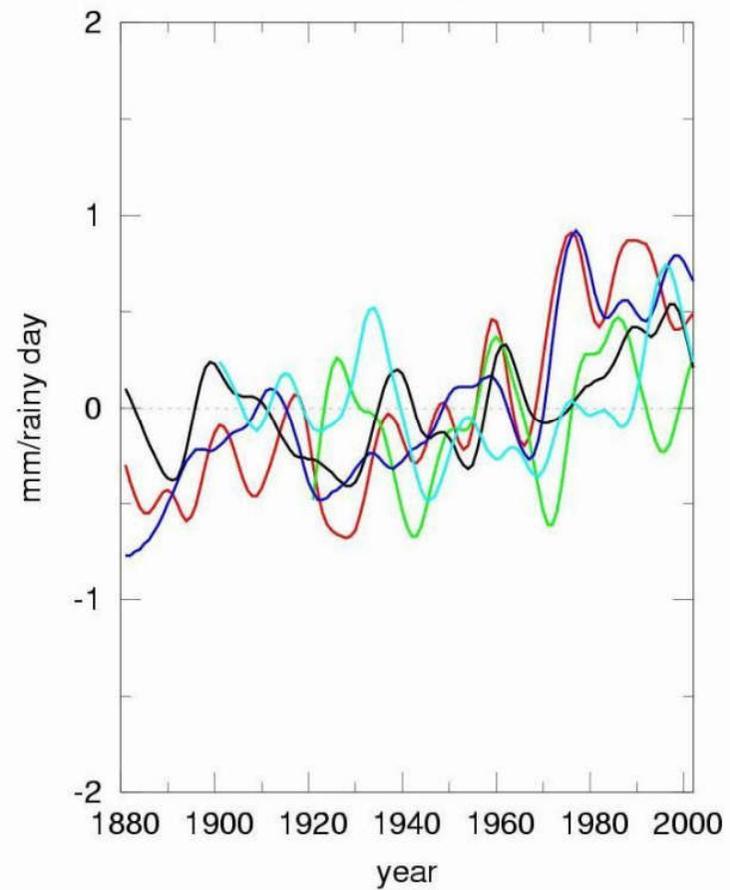
Precipitation



Rainy days



Intensity



Come operano le città europee e italiane

Strategie di progettazione e pianificazione



Soluzioni operative ai problemi esistenti



Approccio multidisciplinare nel processo progettuale (livello di governance e organizzativo disciplinare)
-Progettazione e pianificazione integrate



Nature Based Solution (NBS)
Soluzioni alle sfide della città e della società, ispirate e supportate dalla natura



Leadership orizzontale – lavoro in team (livello comportamentale e relazionale)

- Canali, ruscelli, stagni urbani- zone umide
- Tetti verdi multifunzionali
- Pareti verdi multifunzionali
- Pocket park
- Corridoi e fasce verdi

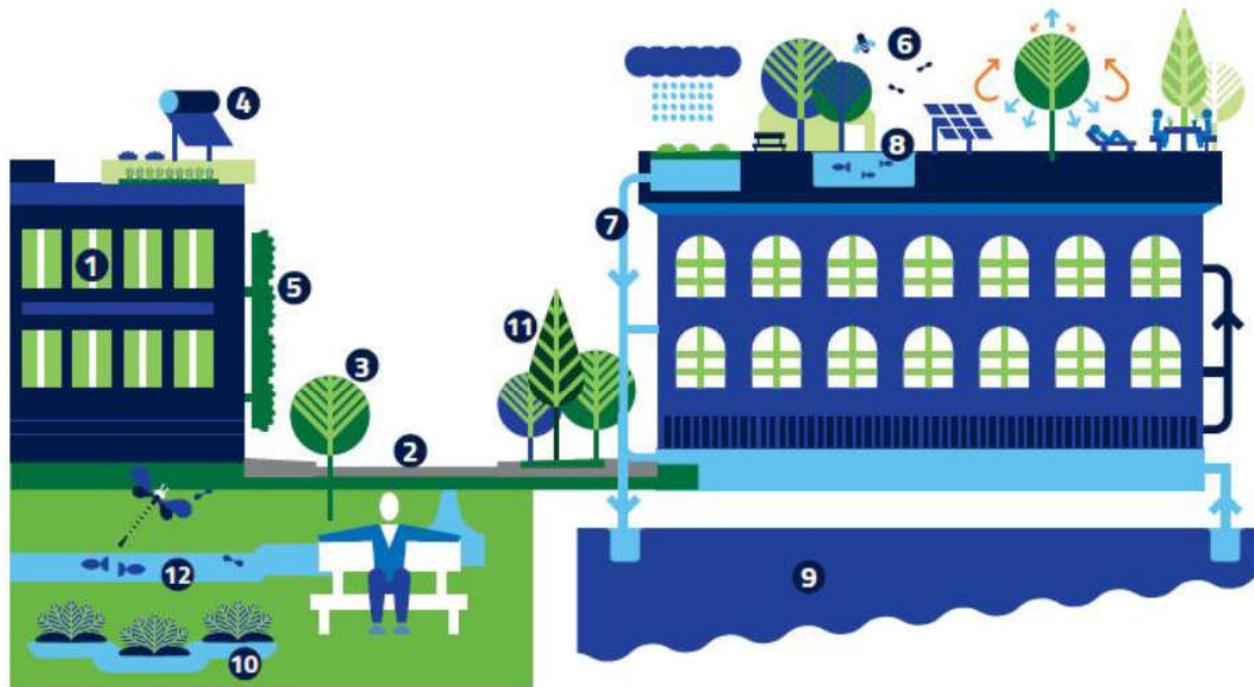


Tecnologie e

Selezione delle Azioni in base al contesto e al problema

Come operano le città europee e italiane

Le componenti urbane integrate con le soluzioni NBS



- 1 Building
- 2 Street
- 3 Trees
- 4 Solar water heating
- 5 "Multi-functional" green wall
- 6 "Multi-functional" roof garden
- 7 Storm water harvesting and recycling
- 8 Food production
- 9 Ground water aquifer
- 10 Constructed wetland
- 11 Pocket park
- 12 Urban streams and ponds

Tratto da *Blue Green Solutions*

-Creare più vantaggi contemporaneamente con un costo inferiore. Risolvere più problemi in un'unica soluzione.

-Approccio multidisciplinare applicato a qualsiasi scala di intervento

-Fra i benefici emergono anche quelli sociali (benessere psicofisico, estetica)

Per identificare le giuste soluzioni per quel luogo bisogna partire

Un esempio

DEVELOPING A MICROCLIMATE FRAGILITY INDEX FOR THE CITY OF BOLOGNA

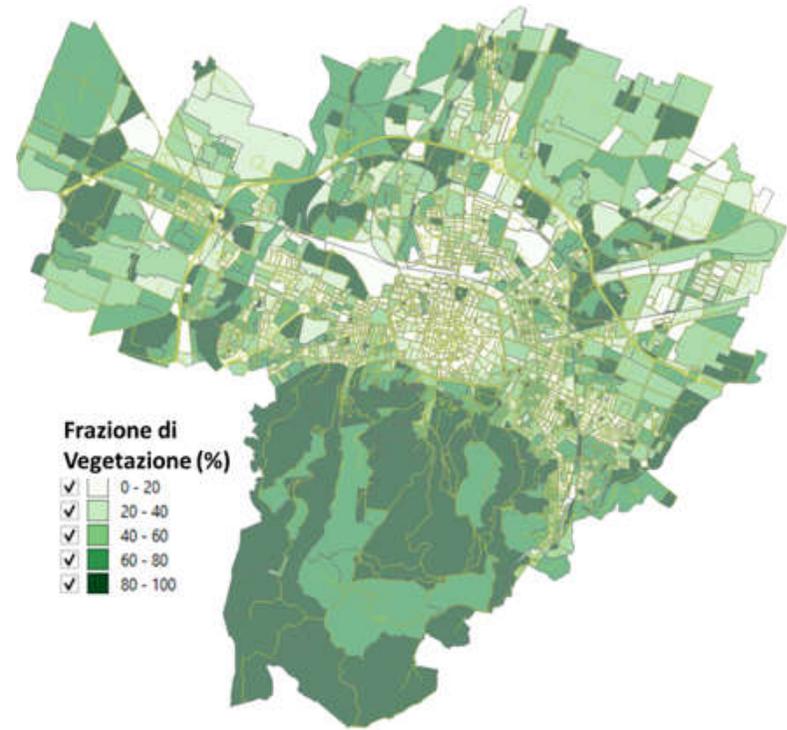
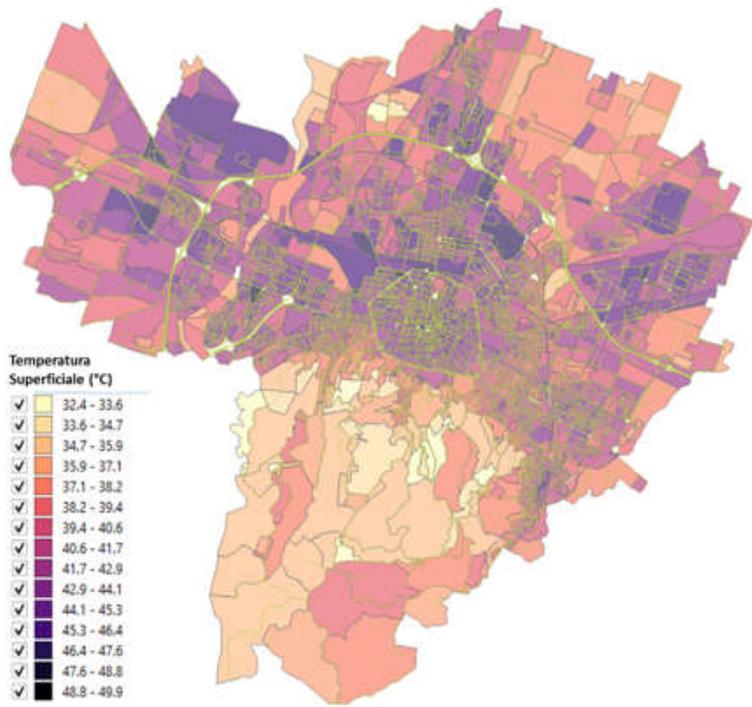
Contributors to the study:

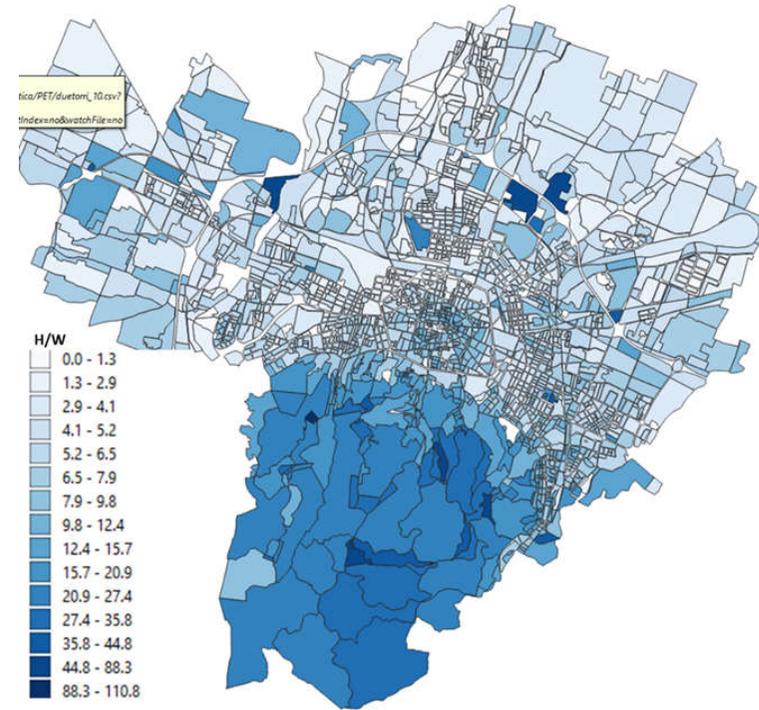
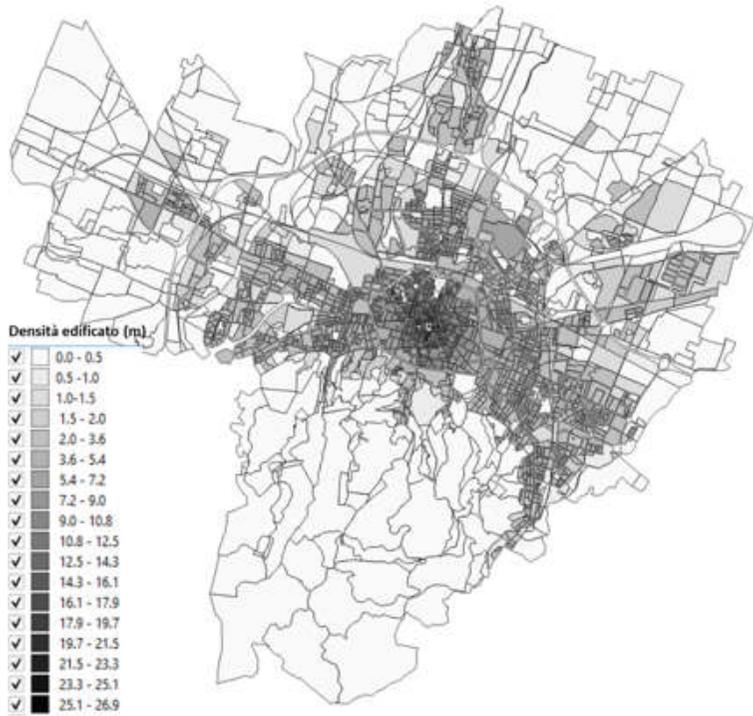
Comune di Bologna

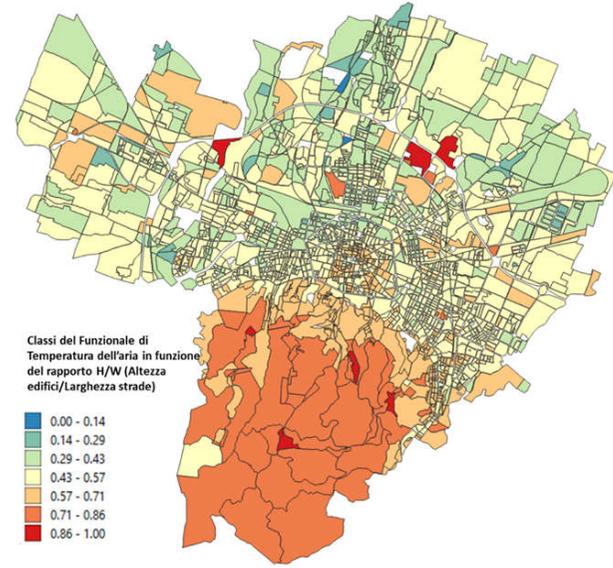
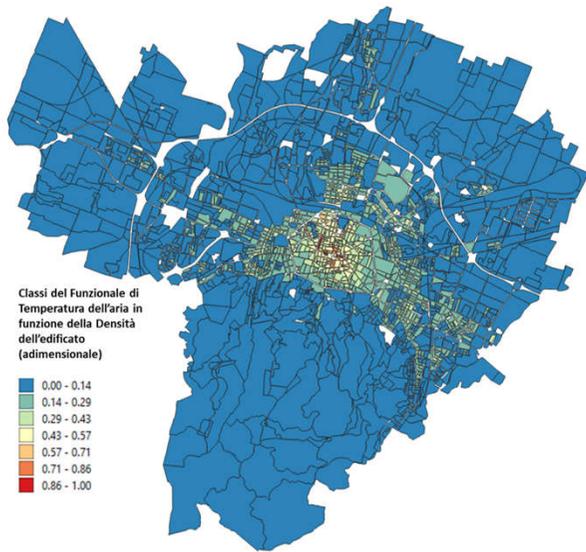
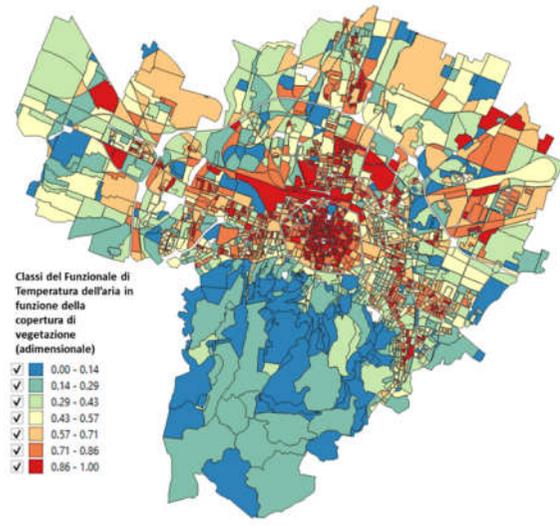
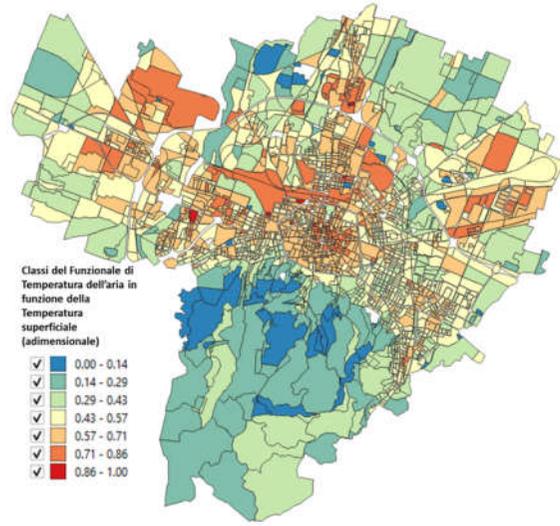
DICAM – University of Bologna

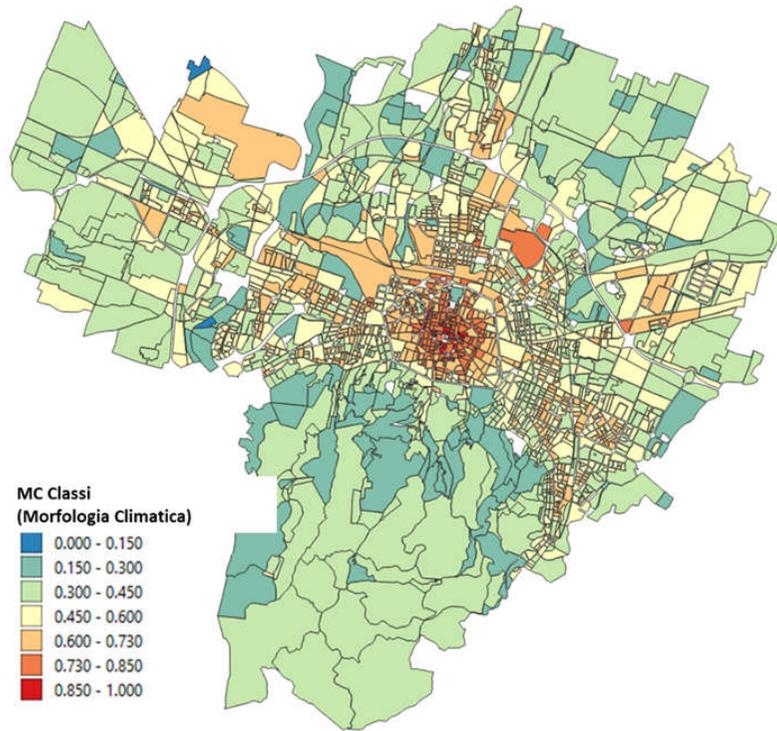
IBE- CNR Bologna

- 1) $\Delta T_a = 0.373 T_s + 17.691$ Unger et al., 2009
- 2) $\Delta T_a = -0.34 V F$ Petralli et al., 2014
- 3) $\Delta T_a = 0.39 B D$ Petralli et al., 2014
- 4) $\Delta T_a = 7.54 + 3.97 \ln(HW)$ Oke, 1981









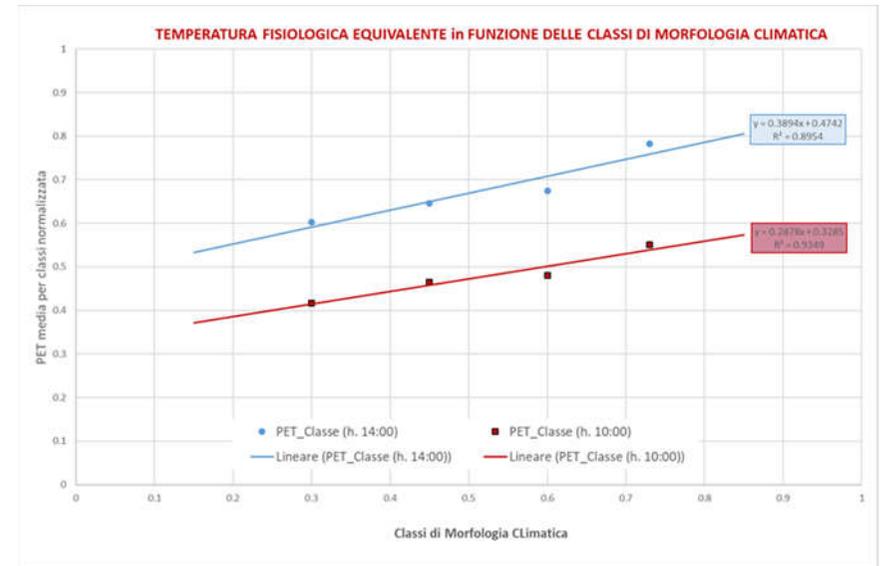
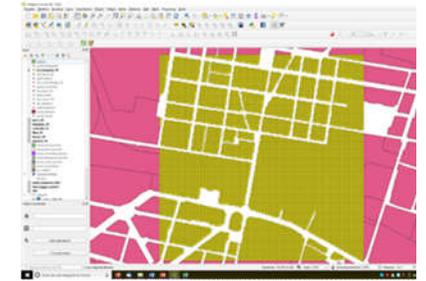
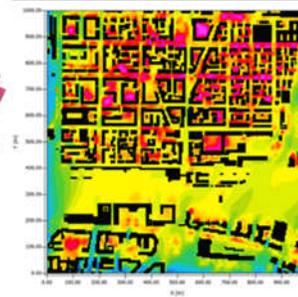
Le 5 aree simulate con Envi-met sono state Geolocalizzate

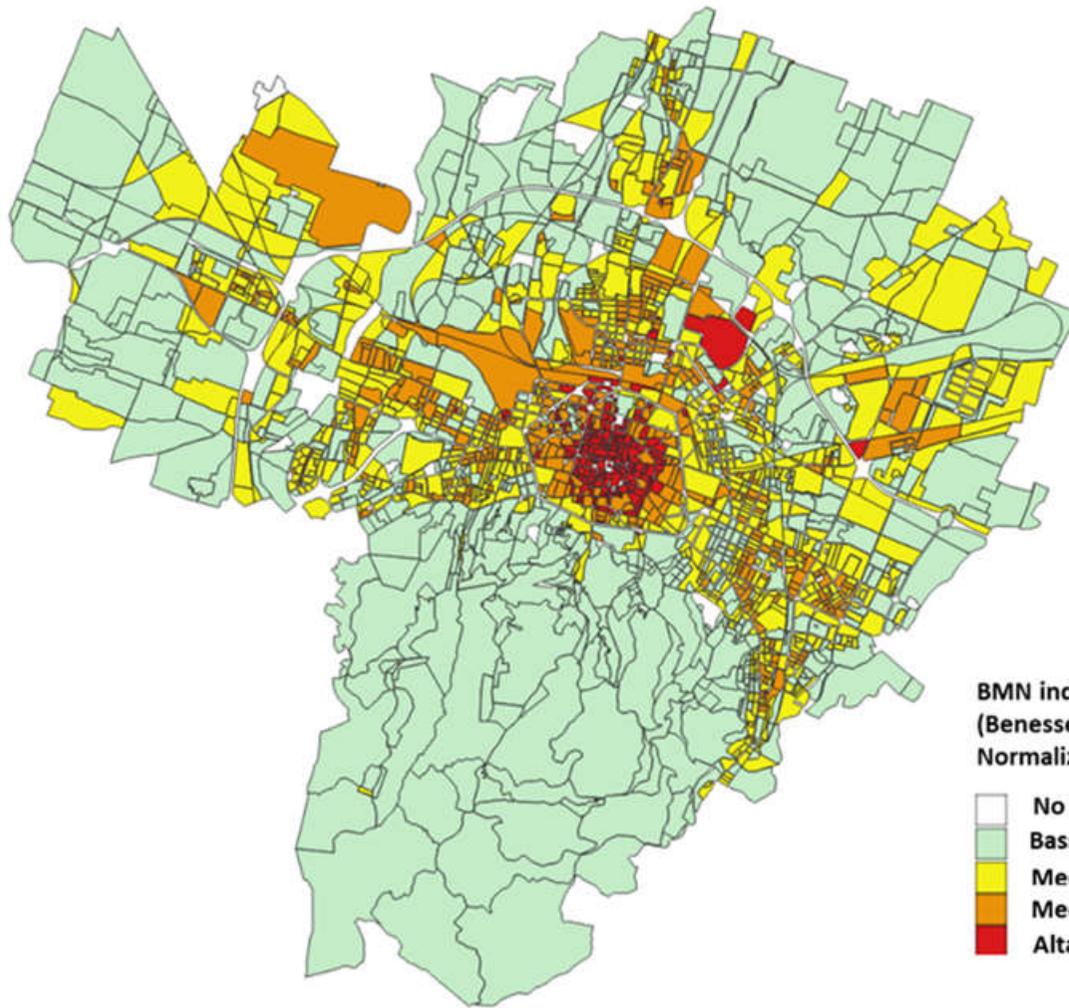


Per ogni area i valori di PET ottenuti dal modello sono stati estratti



E' stato ottenuto un valore di PET per ogni isolato

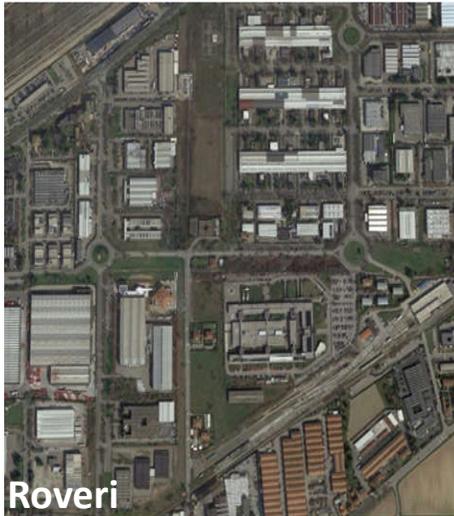




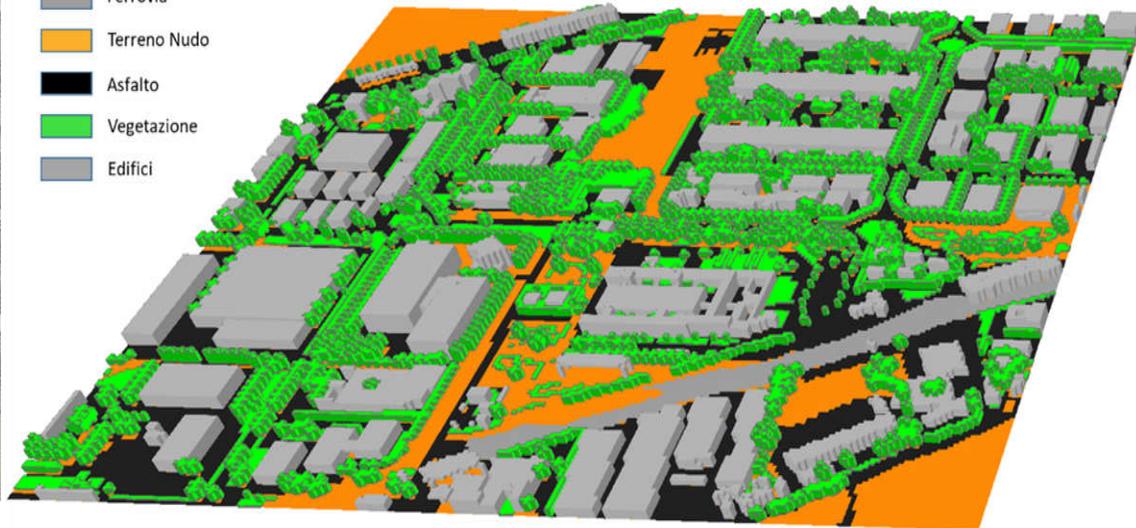
BMN index
(Benessere Microclimatico
Normalizzato)

- No Data
- Bassa Fragilità
- Medio Bassa Fragilità
- Medio Alta Fragilità
- Alta Fragilità

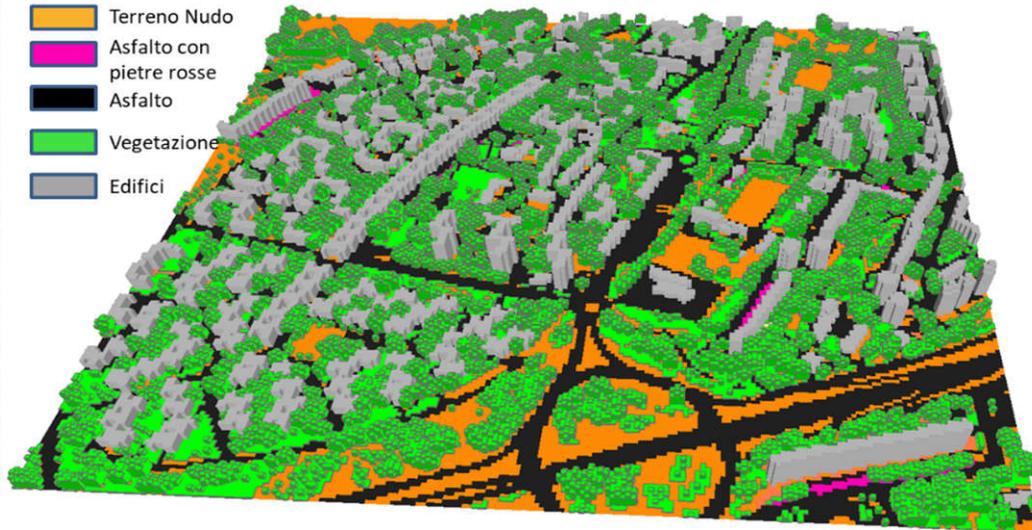
Aree Comune di Bologna analisi per intervento urbanistico



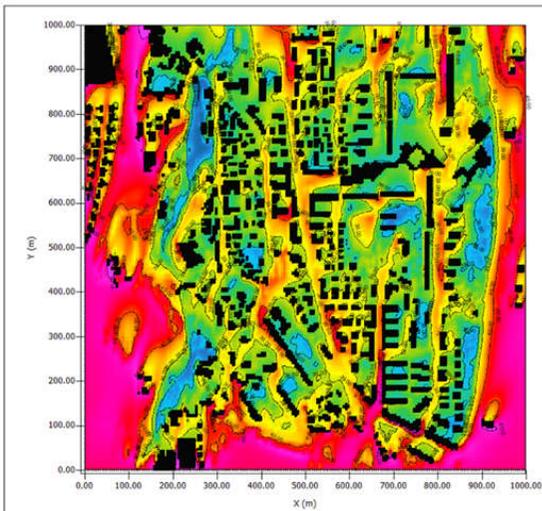
- Ferrovia
- Terreno Nudo
- Asfalto
- Vegetazione
- Edifici



- Terreno Nudo
- Asfalto con pietre rosse
- Asfalto
- Vegetazione
- Edifici

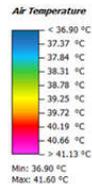


T aria ore 14:00 z=1.8 m



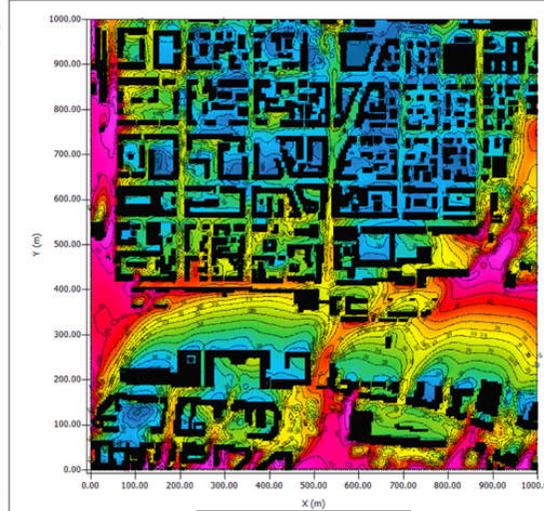
Corticella

Corticella 14.00.01
s/y Cut at h=2 (z=1.80)



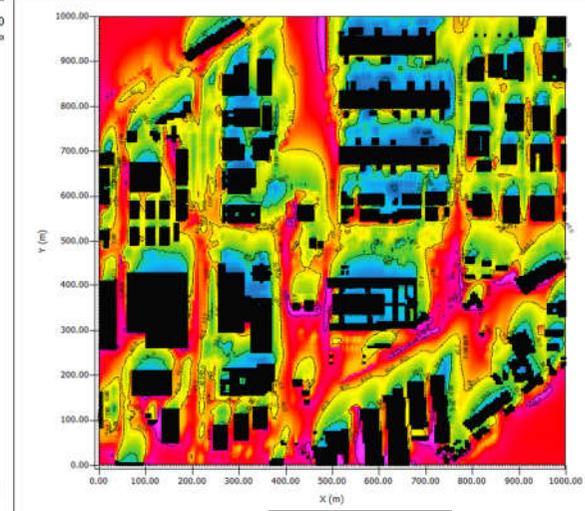
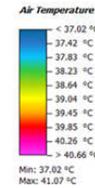
Objects

Buildings



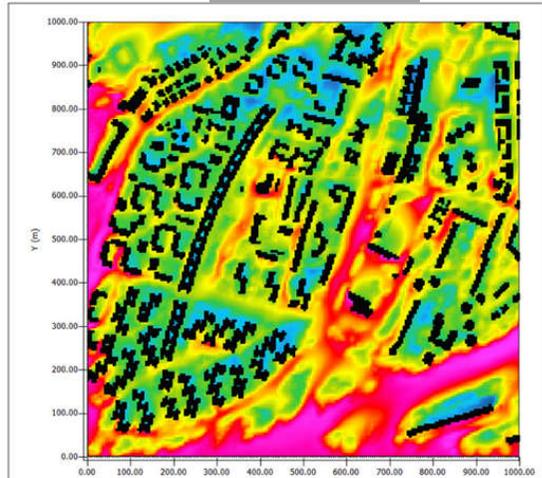
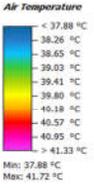
Bolognina

Bolognina 14.00.01 0
s/y Cut at h=2 (z=1.80)



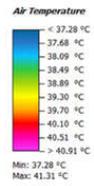
Roveri

Roveri 14.00.01 04.08.2017
s/y Cut at h=4 (z=1.8000 m)



Barca

Barca 14.00.01 04.08.2017
s/y Cut at h=4 (z=1.8000 m)



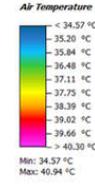
Objects

Buildings



Via Masi

Masi 14.00.01 04.08.2017
s/y Cut at h=4 (z=1.8000 m)



Objects

Buildings

Si evidenziano le zone in rosso e fucsia come le zone con temperature dell'aria maggiori e quindi con peggiori condizioni ambientali per la popolazione

Comune di Bologna analisi per intervento edilizio

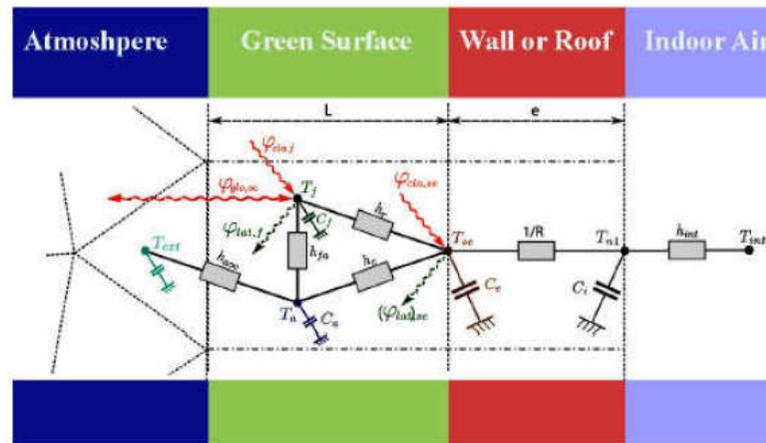


Figure 5. 28: Green wall and roof modeling by Solene-Microclimat
Source: Adapted from (Musy et al., 2015)

Destinazione d'uso del materiale

Orientamento

Densità edificato

MATERIALE TRADIZIONALE	ALBEDO	COOL MATERIAL – per far mantenere le performance a livello di albedo è necessario mantenere i materiali puliti e lavati	ALBEDO
Rivestimenti e coperture			
Rivestimento convenzionale nero/scuro	0.04-0.05	Rivestimento bianco - contain transparent polymeric materials, such as acrylic, and a white pigment, such as titanium dioxide (rutile), to make them opaque and reflective	0.70-0.85
		Rivestimento in alluminio - generally employ an asphalt-type resin containing "leafing" aluminum flakes.	0.20-0.65
Tegole in asfalto tradizionale	0.04-0.15	Tegole in asfalto con substrato / base / finitura con vernice al lattice pigmentata tecnologia acrilica da marrone scuro a verde chiaro	0.18-0.34
<i>Rivestimenti cementizi aggregati per copertura composta da strati di bitume e vetroresina</i>			
con asfalto	0.04		
con ghiaia scura	0.08-0.2		
con ghiaia chiara	0.30-0.50	con rivestimento bianco	0.75-0.85
<i>Coperture metalliche</i>			
Lamiera metallica per tetti anodizzata bianca	0.75		
Lamiera metallica anodizzata (ossidata)	0.20		
Lamiera metallica anodizzata (nuova)	0.32		

