

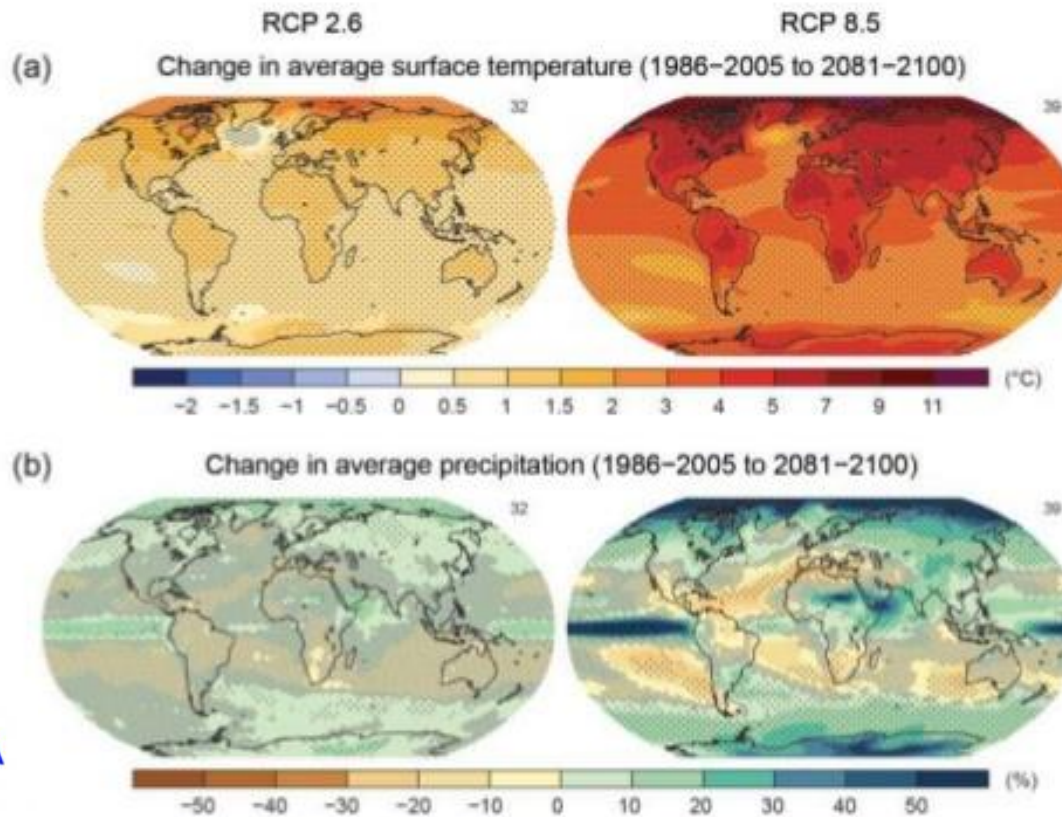
Gli scenari climatici del futuro

Luca Mercalli – Società Meteorologica Italiana
www.nimbus.it

Figure SPM.8a,b

Maps of CMIP5 multi-model mean results

All Figures © IPCC 2013



Article Contents

- Energy
- Short-lived pollutants
- Nature
- Food
- Economy
- Population
- Conclusions
- Contributing reviewers
- Funding
- Project website
- Supplemental material
- References cited

World Scientists' Warning of a Climate Emergency

FREE

William J Ripple ✉, Christopher Wolf ✉, Thomas M Newsome, Phoebe Barnard,
William R Moomaw [Author Notes](#)

BioScience, biz088, <https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biz088>

Published: 05 November 2019



PDF

Split View

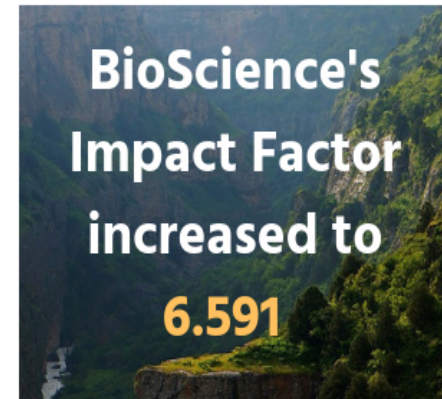
Cite

Permissions

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Issue Section: [Viewpoint](#)

Scientists have a moral obligation to clearly warn humanity of any catastrophic threat and to “tell it like it is.” On the basis of this obligation and the graphical indicators presented below, we declare, with more than 11,000 scientist signatories from around the world, clearly and unequivocally that planet Earth is facing a



7942 View Metrics

Email alerts

Il monito di 11.000 scienziati

Climate tipping points – too risky to bet against

Timothy M. Lenton, Johan Rockström, Owen Gaffney, Stefan Rahmstorf, Katherine Richardson, Will Steffen & Hans Joachim Schellnhuber

The growing threat of abrupt and irreversible climate changes must compel political and economic action on emissions.

Politicians, economists and even some natural scientists have tended to assume that tipping points¹ in the Earth system – such as the loss of the Amazon rainforest or the West

assuming that climate tipping points are of very low probability (even if they would be catastrophic), have suggested that 3 °C warming is optimal from a cost–benefit perspective. However, if tipping points are looking more likely, then the ‘optimal policy’ recommendation of simple cost–benefit climate–economy models⁴ aligns with those of the recent IPCC report². In other words, warming must be limited to 1.5 °C. This requires an emergency response.

Ice collapse

We think that several cryosphere tipping points are dangerously close, but mitigating



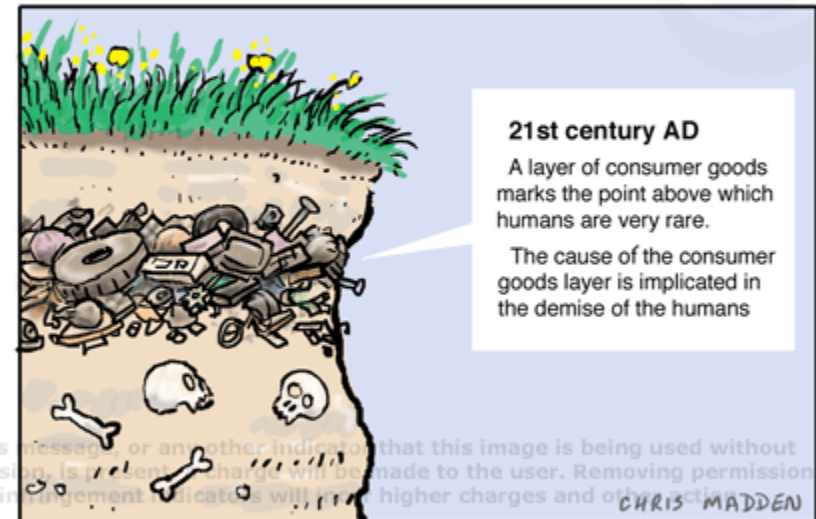
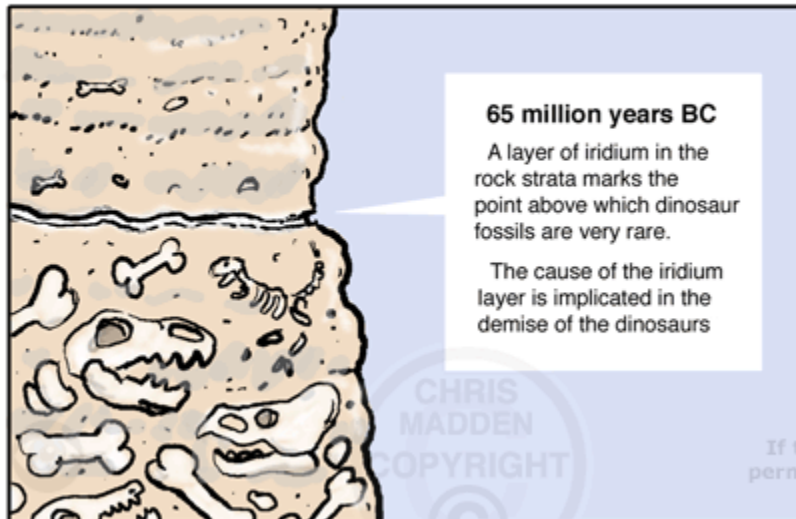
ANTHROPOCENE

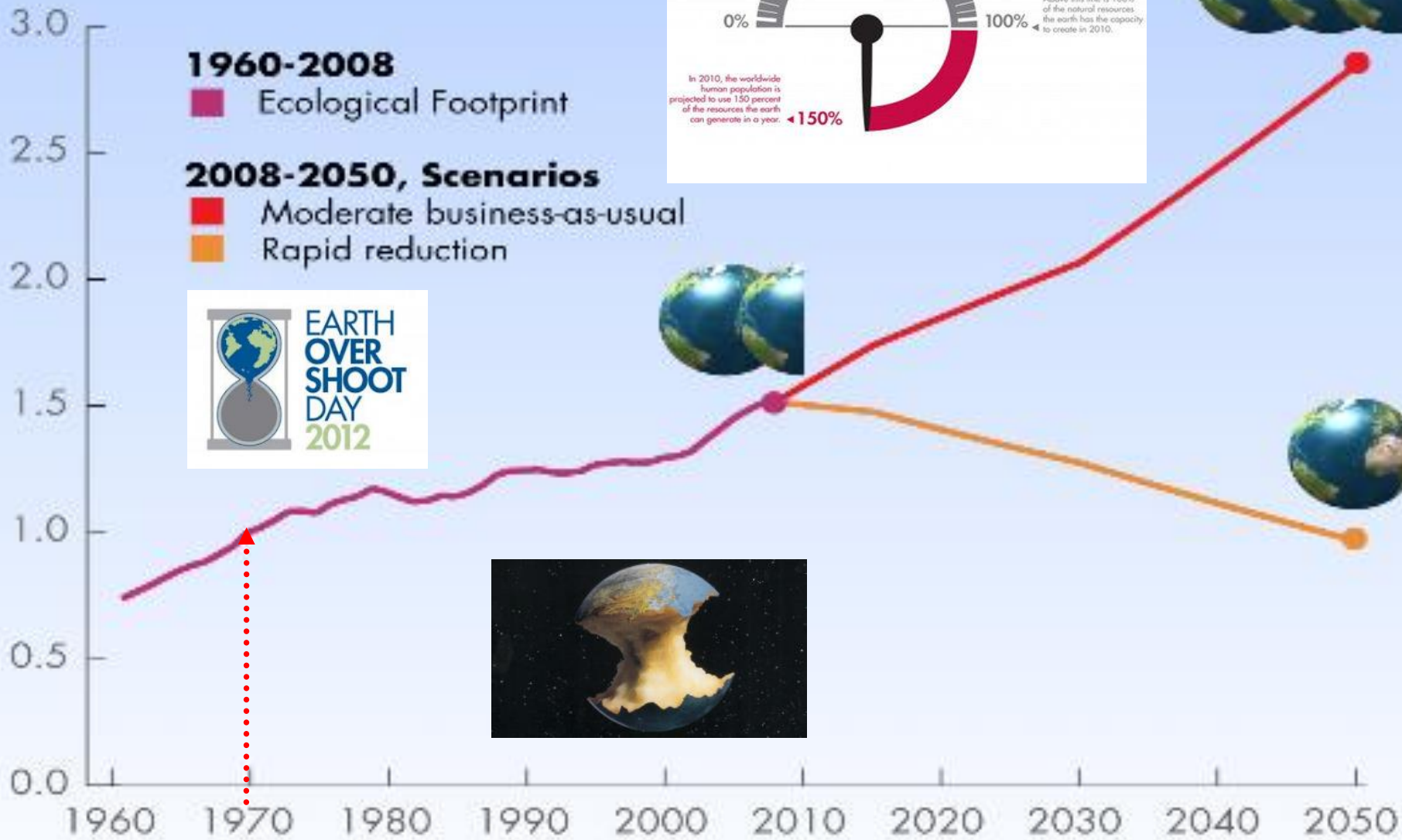
approx. 1945 A.D. - present



A new geologic era with no precise start date. Marked by significant human impact on climate and ecosystems. Coined by Paul Crutzen. Rise of agriculture. Deforestation. Cement. Combustion of fossil fuels. Coal, oil and gas roused from the earth. Extraction and emission. Operation Crossroads vaporizes 70 acres of Bikini Atoll. Deep geologic repositories. Pacific Trash Vortex, a swirling gyre of marine litter and plastic. 6.7 billion humans + growing. Palo Verde Nuclear Power Plant. Hull-Rust-Mahoning open pit mine. Three Gorges Dam. Fresh Kills Landfill. Las Vegas. Dubai.

LESSONS FROM THE FOSSIL RECORD





y-axis: number of planet earths, x-axis: years

FEATURE

A safe operating space for humanity

Identifying and quantifying planetary boundaries that must not be transgressed could help prevent human activities from causing unacceptable environmental change, argue **Johan Rockström** and colleagues.

Rockstrom et al., 2009

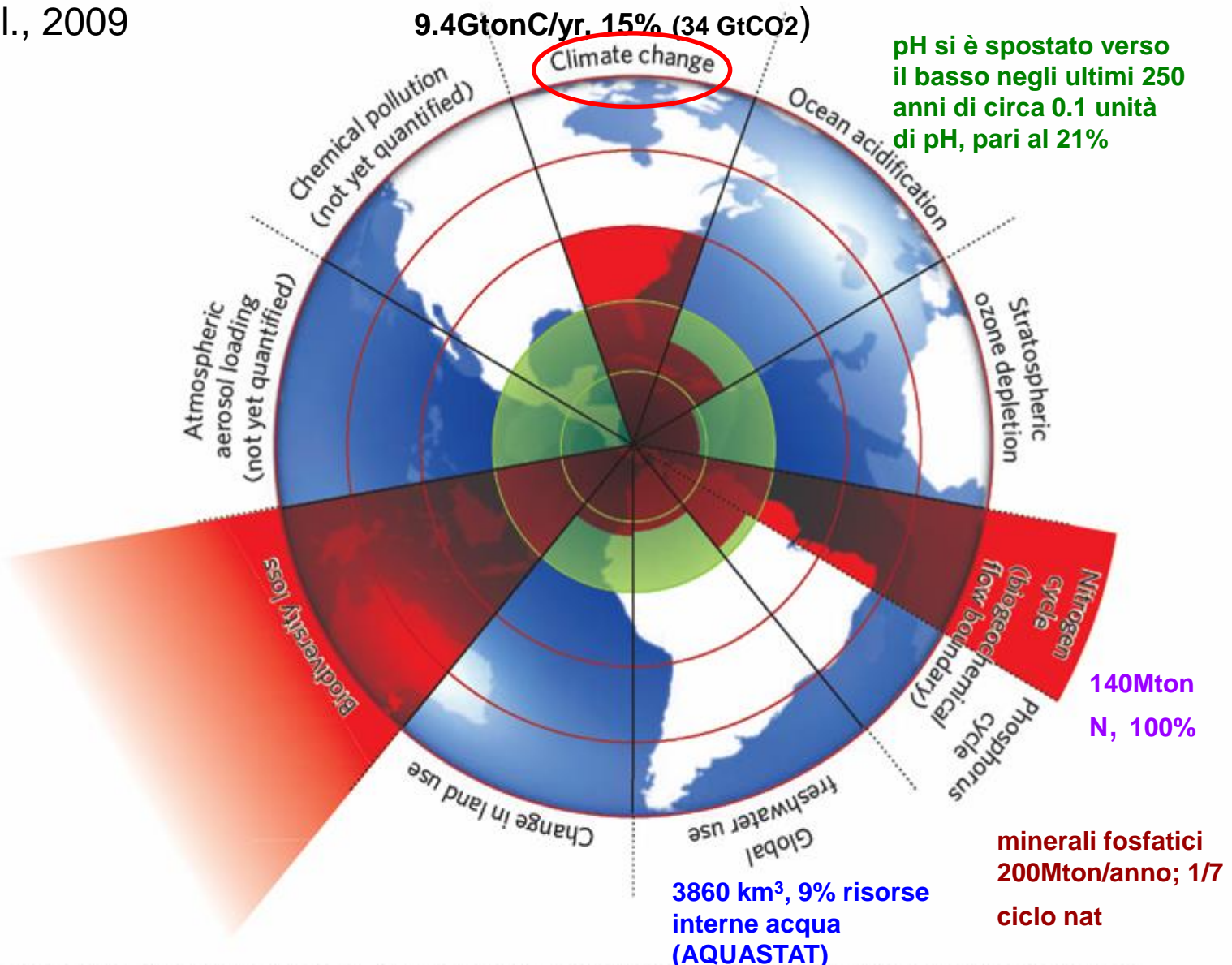
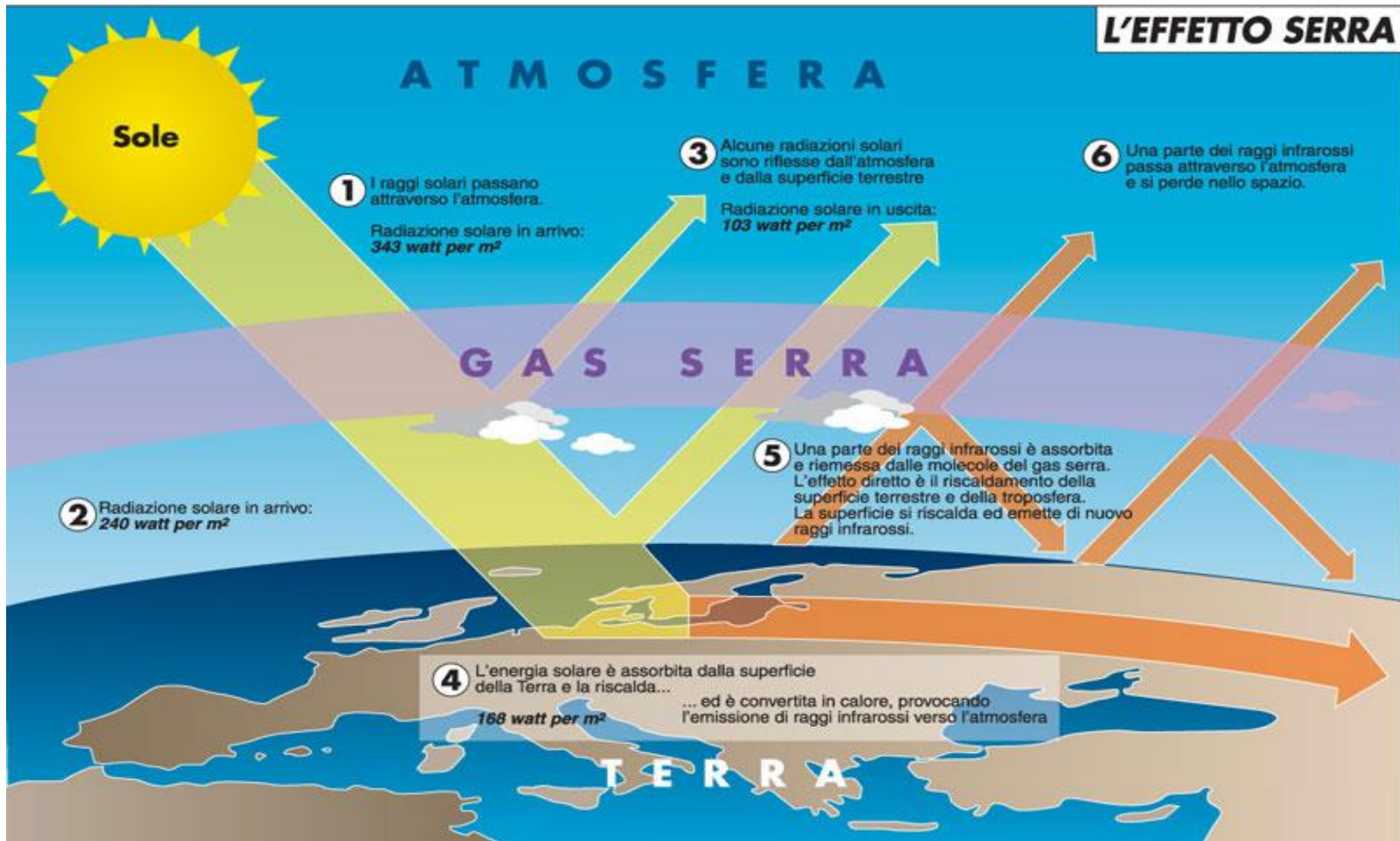


Figure 1 | Beyond the boundary. The inner green shading represents the proposed safe operating space for nine planetary systems. The red wedges represent an estimate of the current position for each variable. The boundaries in three systems (rate of biodiversity loss, climate change and human interference with the nitrogen cycle), have already been exceeded.

Terra senza effetto serra $-18\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Con effetto serra naturale $+15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$





Tyndall† in particular has pointed out the importance of this circumstance. Another side of this circumstance, which has attracted the attention of physicists, is this: Is the temperature of the ground in any way influenced by the presence of heat-absorbing gases in the atmosphere? Fouri maintained that the atmosphere acts like the glass of a h house, because it lets through the light rays of the sun and retains the dark rays from the ground. This idea was elaborated by Pouillet; and Langley's researches led to the discovery of Carbonic Acid in the Air upon the Temperature of the Ground. even though our atmosphere were pure nitrogen, would probably fall to -200°C .

PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE AND JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

[FIFTH SERIES.]

APRIL 1896.

XXXI. On the Influence of Carbonic Acid in the Air upon the Temperature of the Ground. By Prof. SVANTE ARRHENIUS.



Svante August Arrhenius
(Nobel prize, Chemistry, 1903)

Developed the hothouse theory for CO_2 in 1896, and in 1905 predicted that raising CO_2 content of the atmosphere would cause an increase in mean global temperature similar in magnitude to modern predictions



CO_2 , the greenhouse effect and global warming: from the pioneering work of Arrhenius and Callendar to today's Earth System Models

Thomas R. Anderson^{a,*}, Ed Hawkins^b and Philip D. Jones^{c,d}

^aNational Oceanography Centre, European Way, Southampton SO14 3ZH, UK

^bNCAS-Climate, Department of Meteorology, University of Reading, Reading RG6 6BB, UK

^cClimatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia, School of Environmental Sciences, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK

^dCenter of Excellence for Climate Change Research/Dept of Meteorology, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Climate warming during the course of the twenty-first century is projected to be between 1.0 and 3.7 °C depending on future greenhouse gas emissions, based on the ensemble-mean results of state-of-the-art Earth System Models (ESMs). Just how reliable are these projections, given the complexity of the climate system? The early history of climate research provides insight into the understanding and science needed to answer this question. We examine the mathematical quantifications of planetary energy budget developed by Svante Arrhenius (1859–1927) and Guy Stewart Callendar (1898–1964) and construct an empirical approximation of the latter, which we show to be successful at retrospectively predicting global warming over the course of the twentieth century. This approximation is then used to calculate warming in response to increasing atmospheric greenhouse gases during the twenty-first century, projecting a temperature increase at the lower bound of results generated by an ensemble of ESMs (as presented in the latest assessment by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). This result can be interpreted as follows. The climate system is conceptually complex but has at its heart the physical laws of radiative transfer. This basic, or “core” physics is relatively straightforward to compute mathematically, as exemplified by Callendar’s calculations, leading to quantitatively robust projections of baseline warming. The ESMs include not only the physical core but also climate feedbacks that introduce uncertainty into the projections in terms of magnitude, but not sign: positive (amplification of warming). As such, the projections of end-of-century global warming by ESMs are fundamentally trustworthy: quantitatively robust baseline warming based on the well-understood physics of radiative transfer, with extra warming due to climate feedbacks. These

projections thus provide a compelling case that global climate will continue to undergo significant warming in response to ongoing emissions of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

Introduction

Climate change is a major risk facing mankind. At the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Paris at the end of last year, 195 countries agreed on a plan to reduce emissions of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases, aiming to limit global temperature increase to well below 2 °C (relative to pre-industrial climate, meaning a future warming of less than 1.4 °C because temperature had already increased by 0.6 °C by the end of the twentieth century). The link between CO_2 and climate warming has caught the attention of scientists and politicians, as well as the general public, via the well-known “greenhouse effect” (Figure 1). Solar radiation passes largely unhindered through the atmosphere, heating the Earth’s surface. In turn, energy is re-emitted as infrared, much of which is absorbed by CO_2 and water vapour in the atmosphere, which thus acts as a blanket surrounding the Earth. Without this natural greenhouse effect, the average surface temperature would plummet to about -21°C ,¹ rather less pleasant than the 14°C experienced today.

The concentration of CO_2 in the atmosphere is increasing year on year as we burn fossil fuels, which enhances the natural greenhouse effect and warms the planet. To what extent, then, must CO_2 emissions be kept under control in order to restrict global temperature rise to within 2 °C? The projections of complex Earth System Models (ESMs) provide quantitative answers to this question. Run on supercomputers, these models integrate the many processes taking place in the atmosphere, on land and in the ocean. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the latest results of these models indicate

*Corresponding author. Anderson, T.R. (tr@noc.ac.uk);

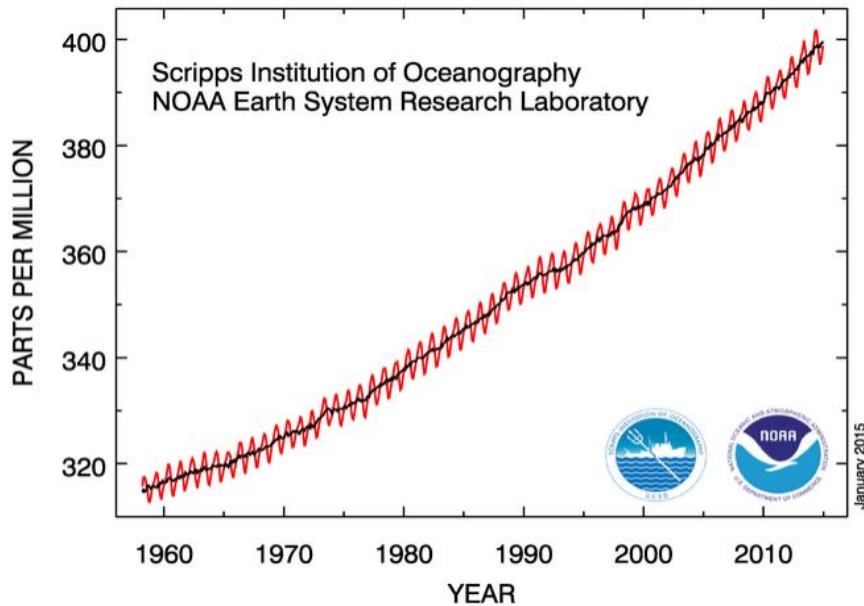
Hawkins, E. (e.hawkins@reading.ac.uk); Jones, P.D. (p.jones@uea.ac.uk)

Keywords: Greenhouse effect; Global warming; Earth System Models; Arrhenius; Callendar.

¹ Andrew A. Lacis, Gavin A. Schmidt, David Rind, and Reto A. Ruedy, “Atmospheric CO_2 : Principal Control Knob Governing Earth’s Temperature,” *Science* 330 (2010): 356–59.

Charles David Keeling's first observations, 1958-60

- Unequivocal evidence that CO₂ concentrations are rising steadily



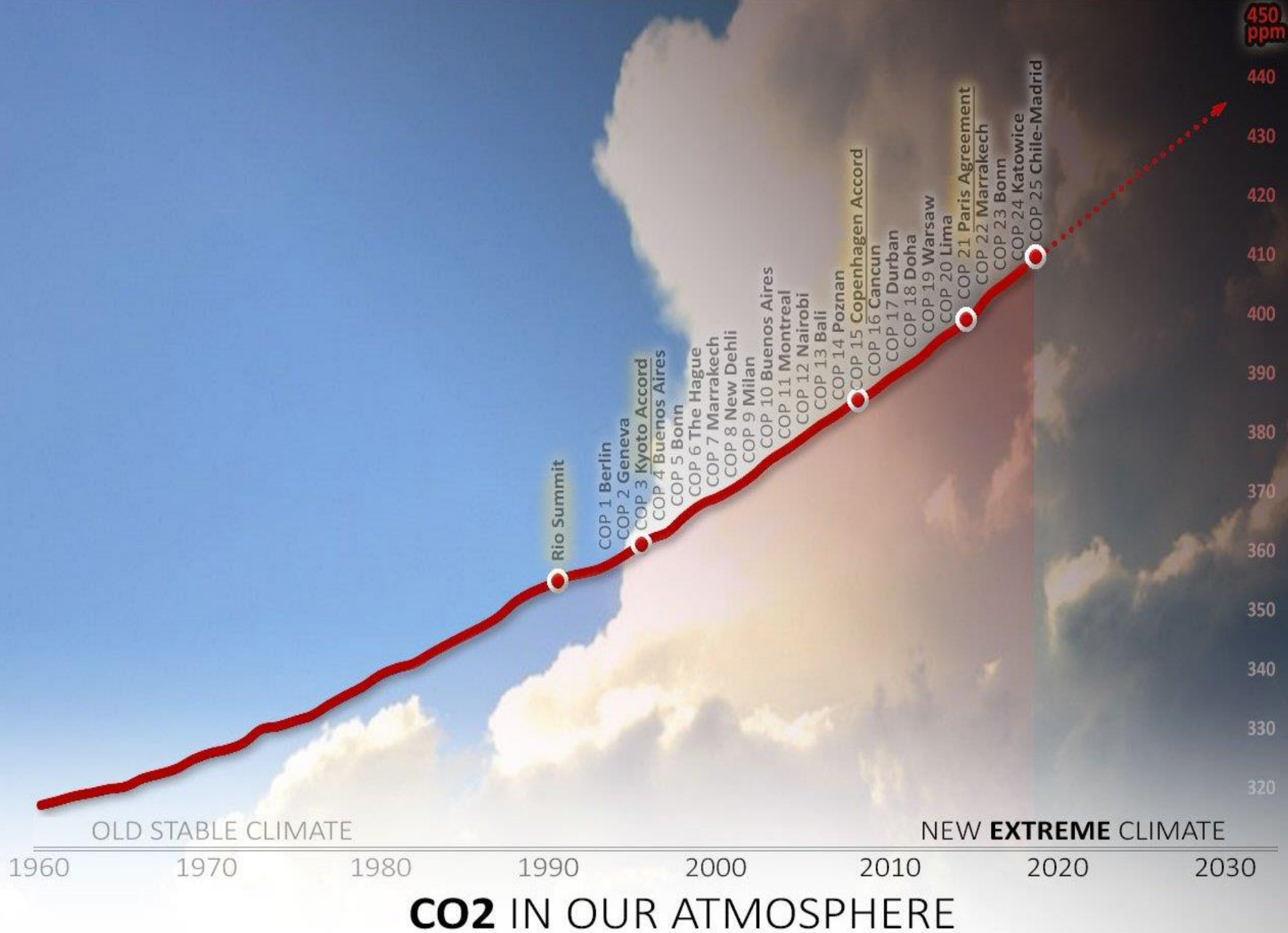
Carbon Dioxide and Climate: A Scientific Assessment

Report to the National Academy of Sciences
Jule G. Charney and co-authors
1979



When it is assumed that the CO₂ content of the atmosphere is doubled and statistical thermal equilibrium is achieved, the more realistic of the modeling efforts predict a global surface warming of between 2°C and 3.5 °C, with greater increases at high latitudes.

- Oceans “could delay the estimated warming for several decades”
- “We may not be given a warning until the CO₂ loading is such that an appreciable climate change is inevitable.”



Progetto EPICA

(European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica)

Stazione italo-francese Concordia, a Dome C - Antartide



Science

25 November 2005

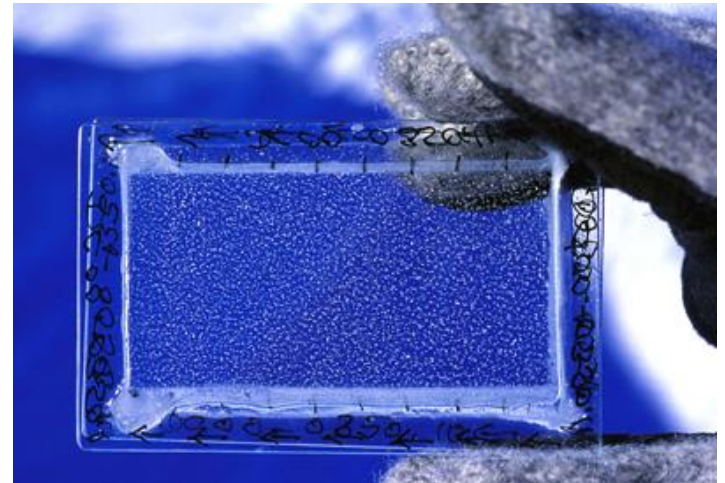
Vol. 310 No. 5752
Pages 1229–1372 \$10



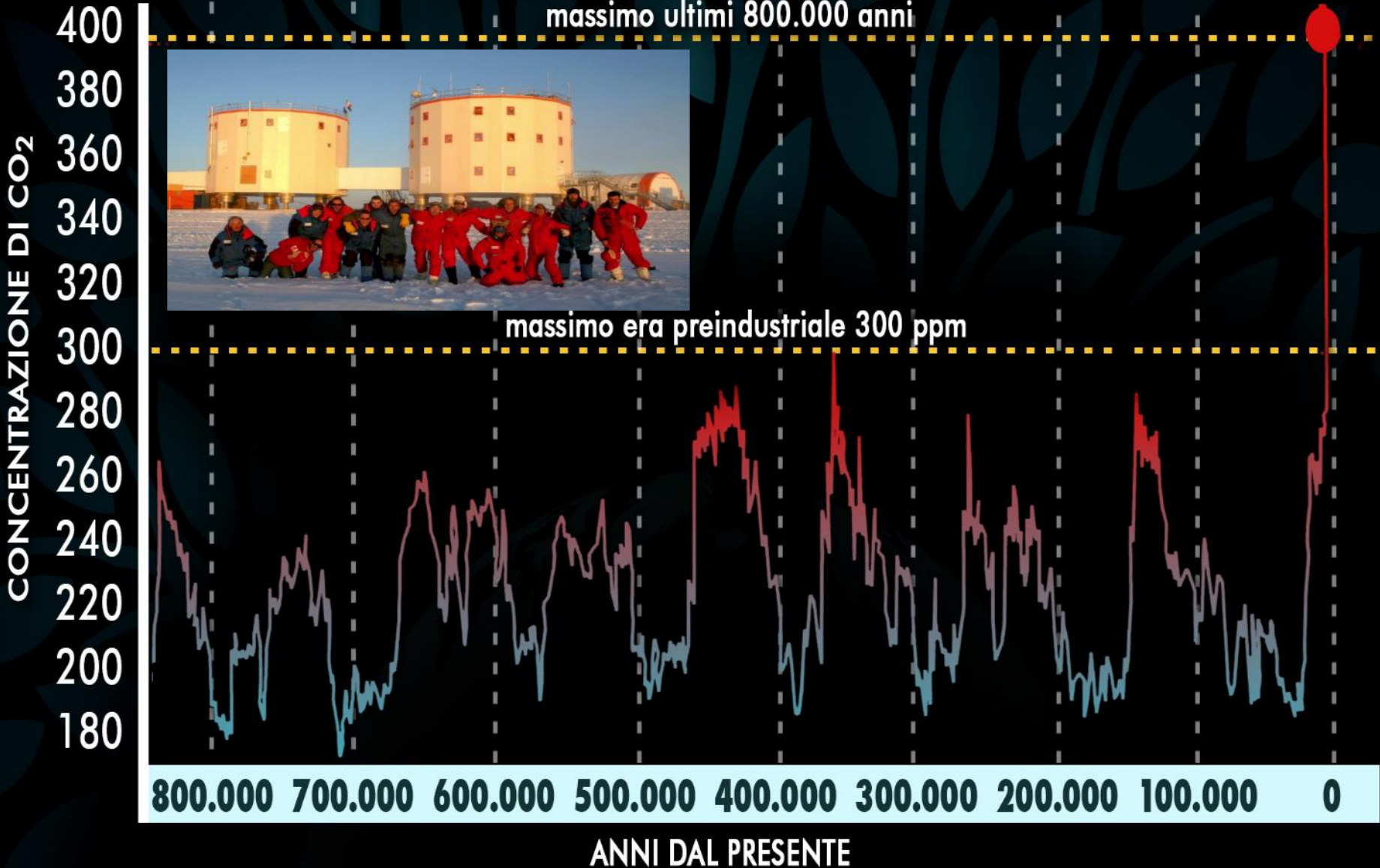
**L'analisi delle bolle
d'aria sigillate nel
ghiaccio permette
di ricostruire le
concentrazioni
storiche di CO₂ e
metano**

125
YEARS OF GLOBAL
Science

AAAS

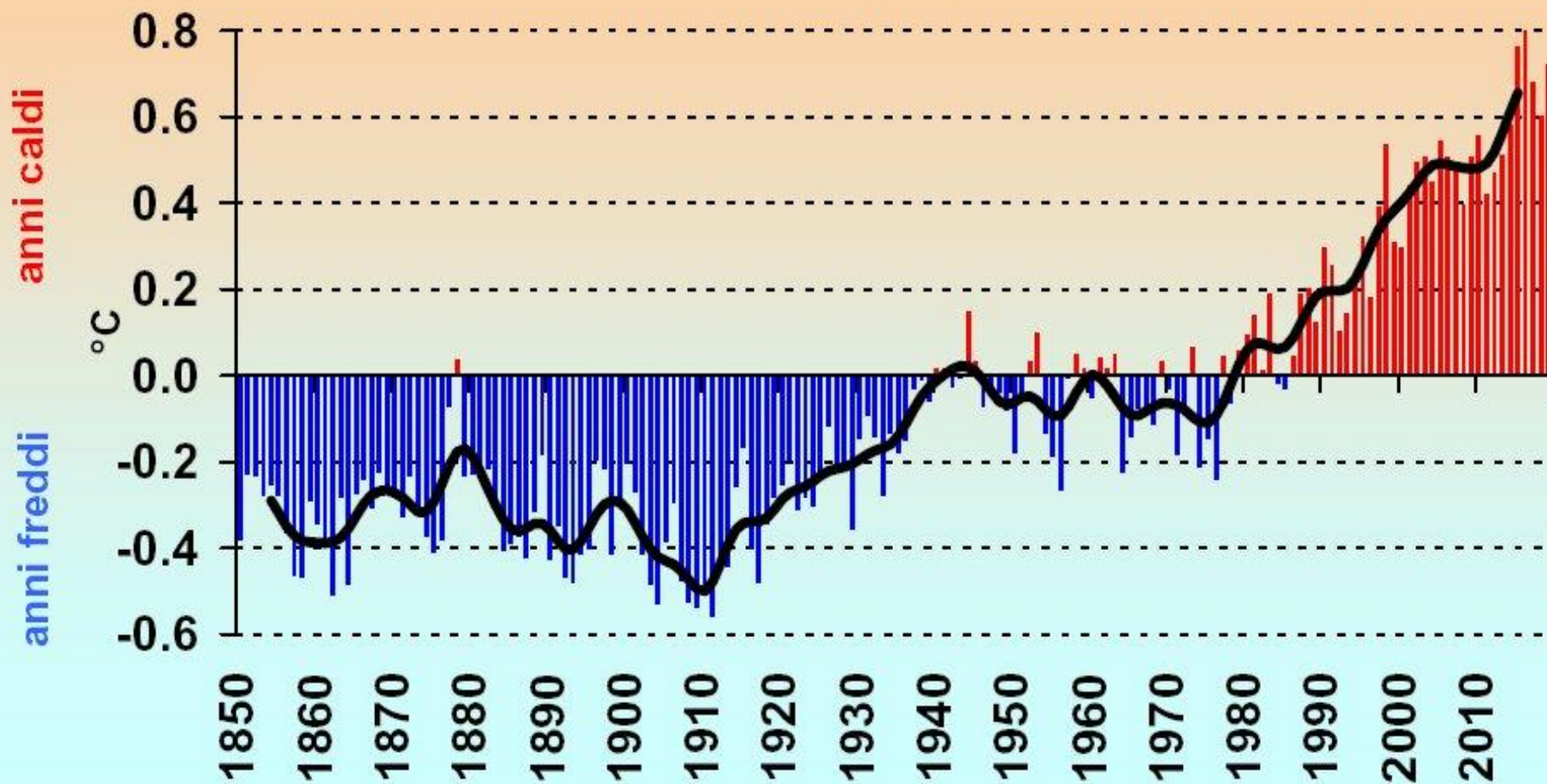


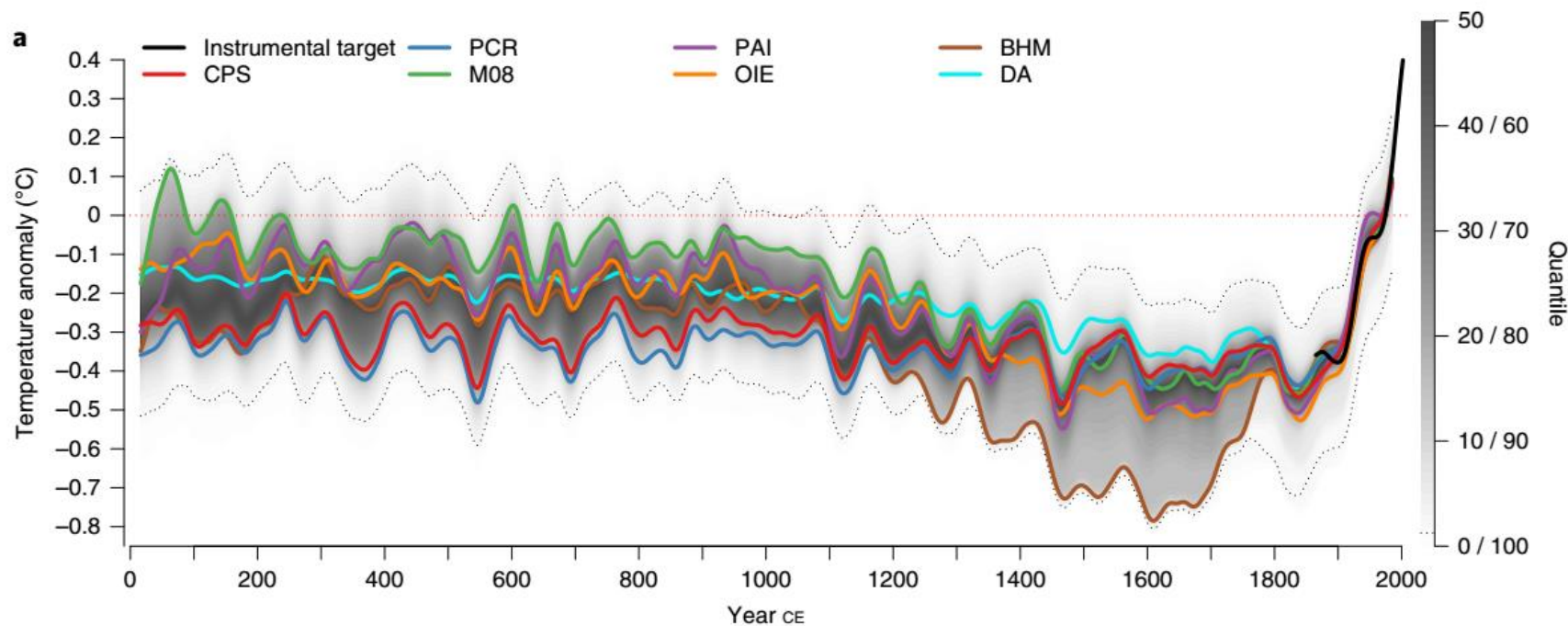
LIVELLO CO₂ NEL TEMPO



Temperatura media globale: +1°C in più nell'ultimo secolo

Anomalie termiche globali 1850-2019
(rispetto a media trentennio 1961-90)
serie MetOffice - Hadley Center





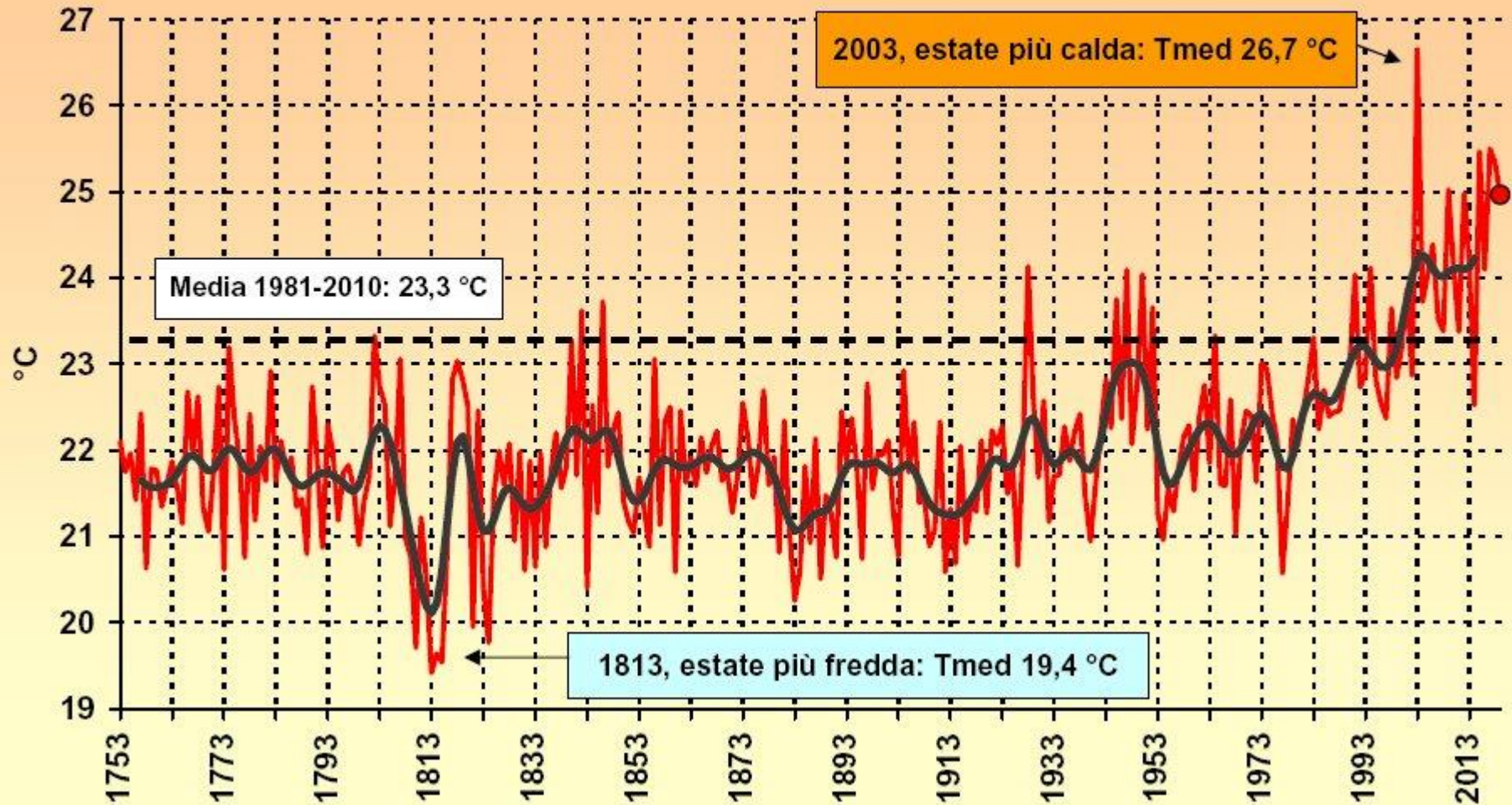
Consistent multidecadal variability in global temperature reconstructions and simulations over the Common Era

PAGES 2k Consortium*

Multidecadal surface temperature changes may be forced by natural as well as anthropogenic factors, or arise unforced from the climate system. Distinguishing these factors is essential for estimating sensitivity to multiple climatic forcings and the amplitude of the unforced variability. Here we present 2,000-year-long global mean temperature reconstructions using seven different statistical methods that draw from a global collection of temperature-sensitive palaeoclimate records. Our reconstructions display synchronous multidecadal temperature fluctuations that are coherent with one another and with fully forced millennial model simulations from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 across the Common Era. A substantial portion of pre-industrial (1300–1800 CE) variability at multidecadal timescales is attributed to volcanic aerosol forcing. Reconstructions and simulations qualitatively agree on the amplitude of the unforced global mean multidecadal temperature variability, thereby increasing confidence in future projections of climate change on these timescales. The largest warming trends at timescales of 20 years and longer occur during the second half of the twentieth century, highlighting the unusual character of the warming in recent decades.

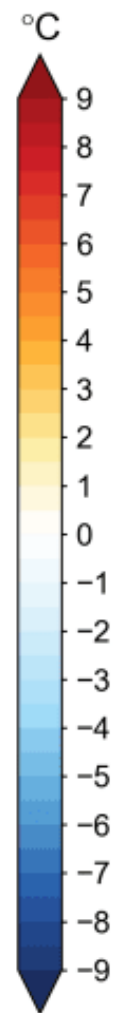
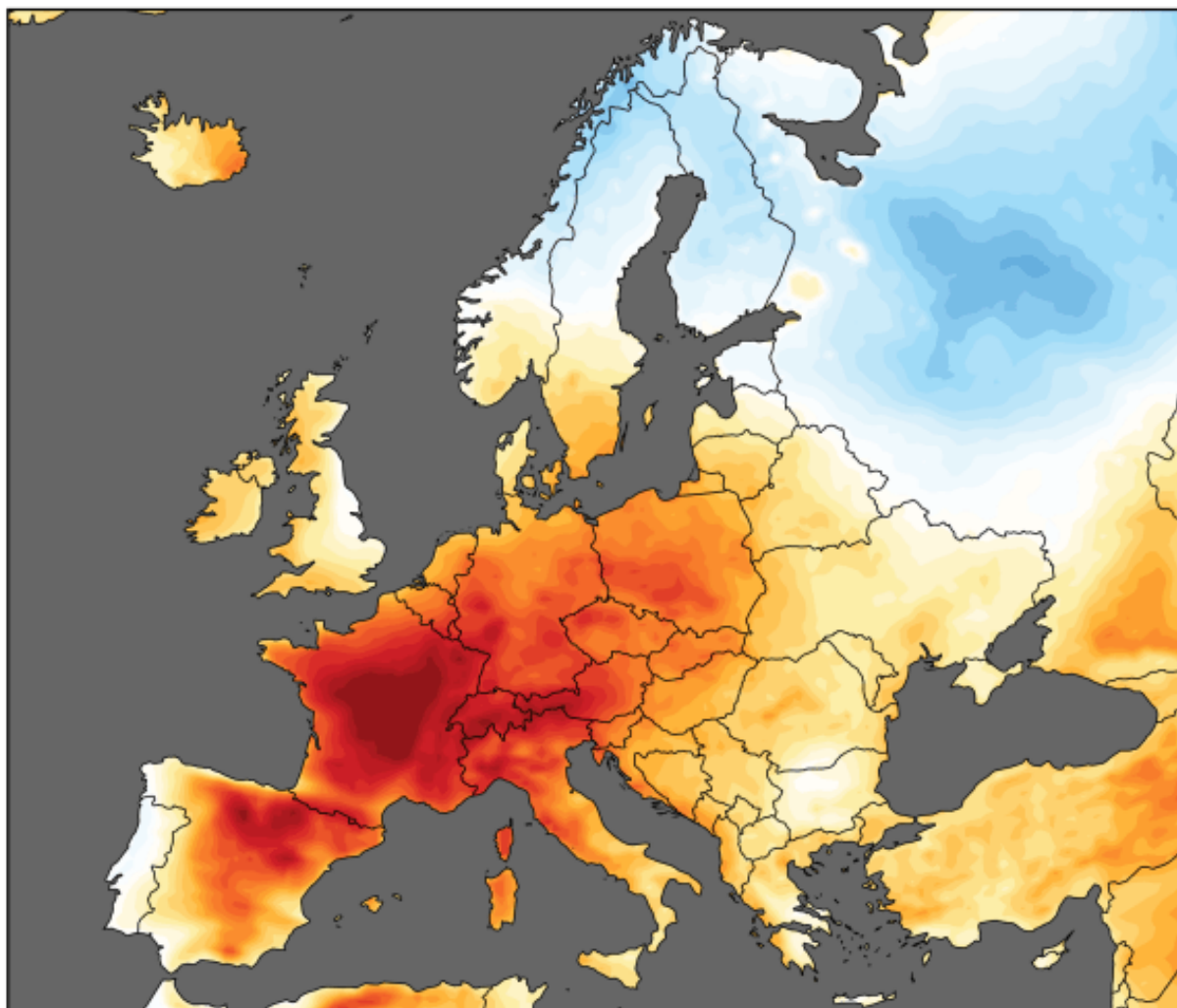
Torino - Temperature medie estive (°C) dal 1753 al 2019

(elaborazione dati: SMI - www.nimbus.it)



9 su 10 delle estati più calde sono successive al 2002

Average 2m temperature anomaly for 25-29 June 2019

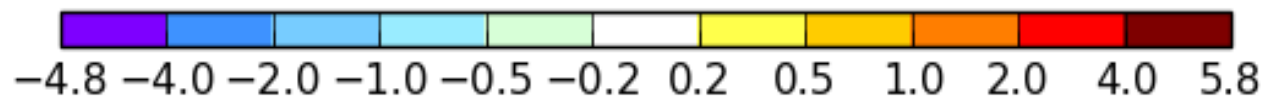
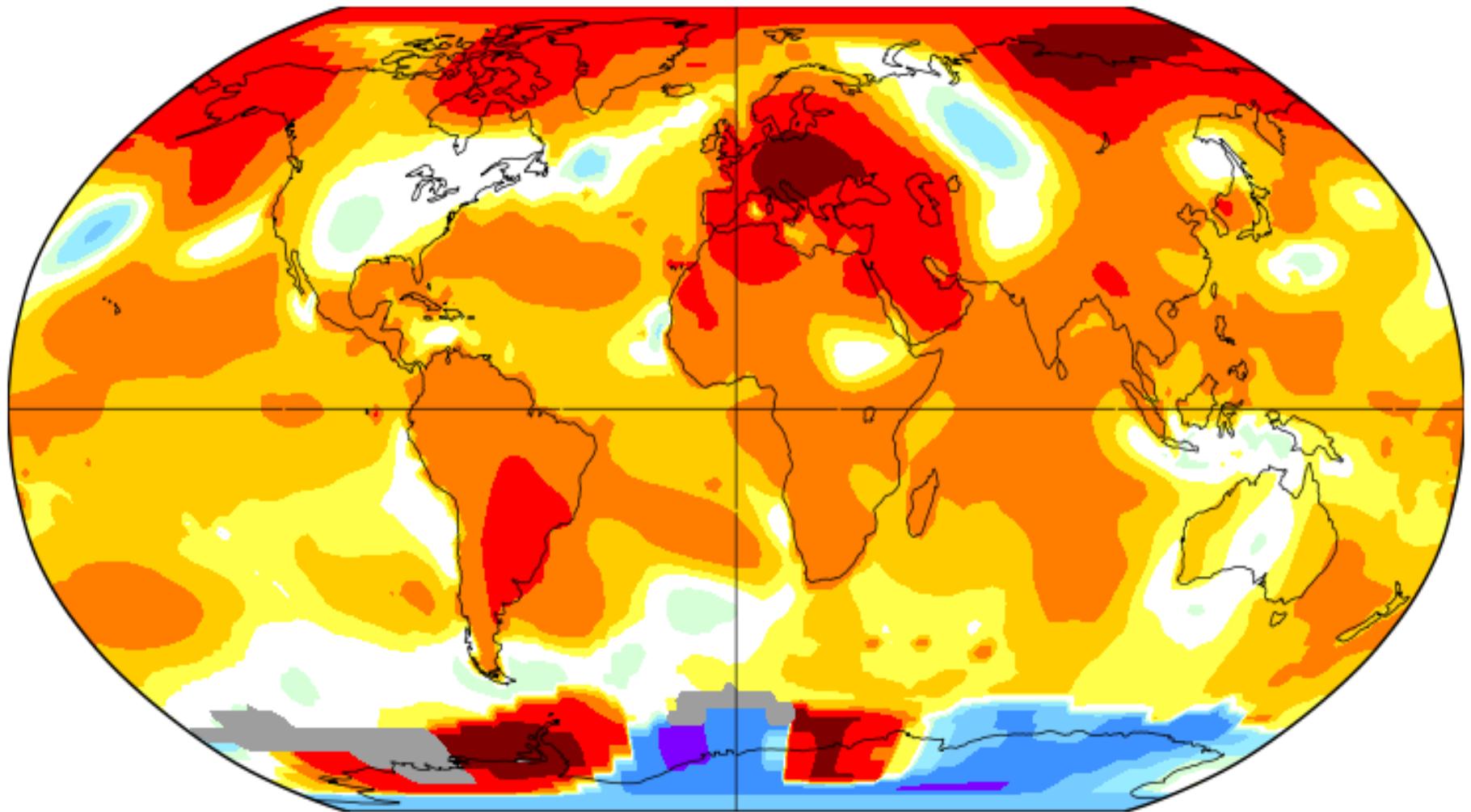


Giugno 2019 è risultato in Europa il **più caldo in assoluto** mai registrato. Mediamente anomalie dell'ordine dei 2°C rispetto al periodo 1981-2010, ma alcune aree, come Francia, Svizzera, Germania e Nord Italia, hanno fatto registrare anomalie anche di 6-10°C nei 5 giorni più caldi dal 25 al 29 giugno.

June 2019

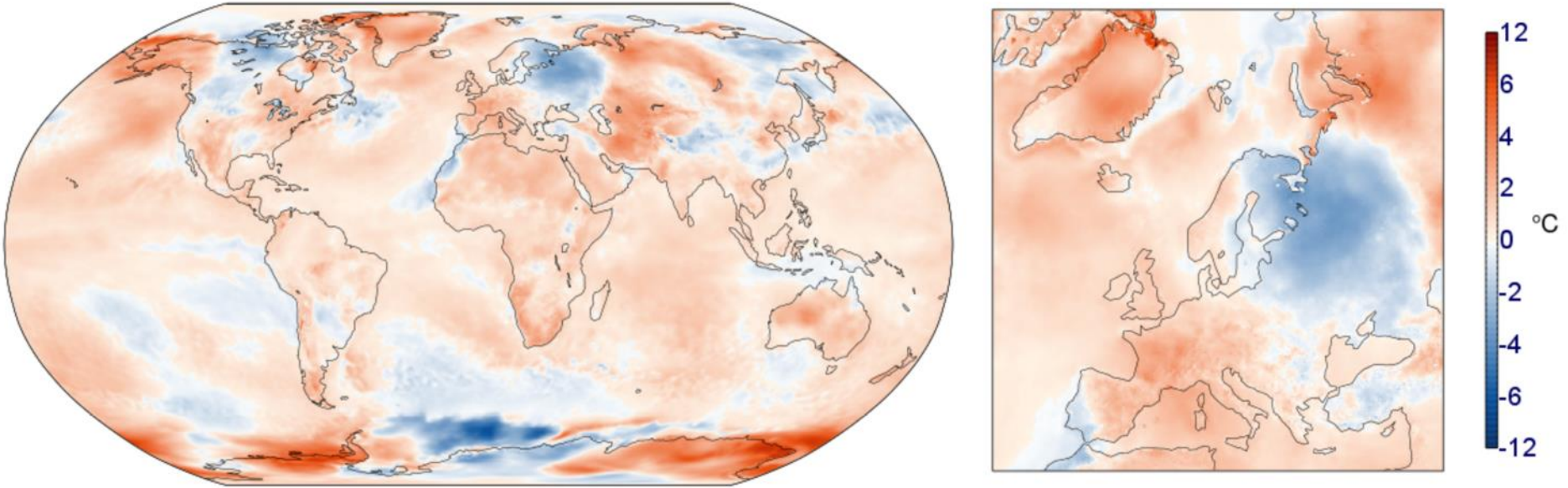
L-OTI(°C) Anomaly vs 1951-1980

0.92



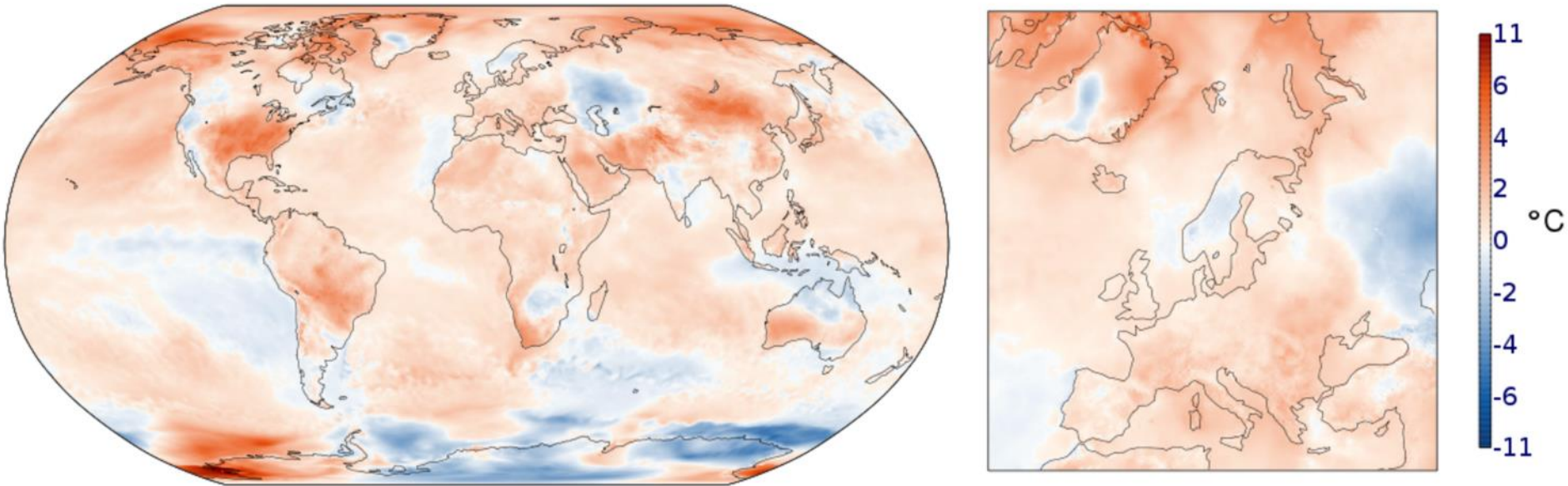
Luglio 2019: il mese più caldo della storia meteorologica terrestre

Surface air temperature anomaly for July 2019 relative to 1981-2010



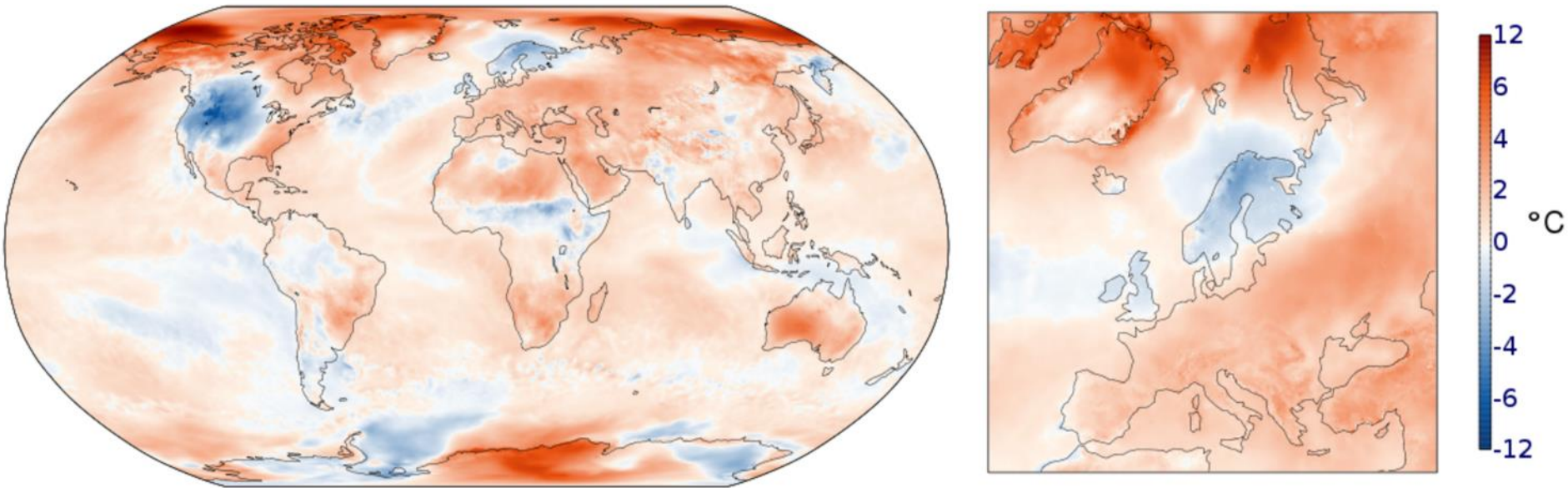
Settembre 2019: anche questo, il più caldo della storia meteo

Surface air temperature anomaly for September 2019 relative to 1981-2010



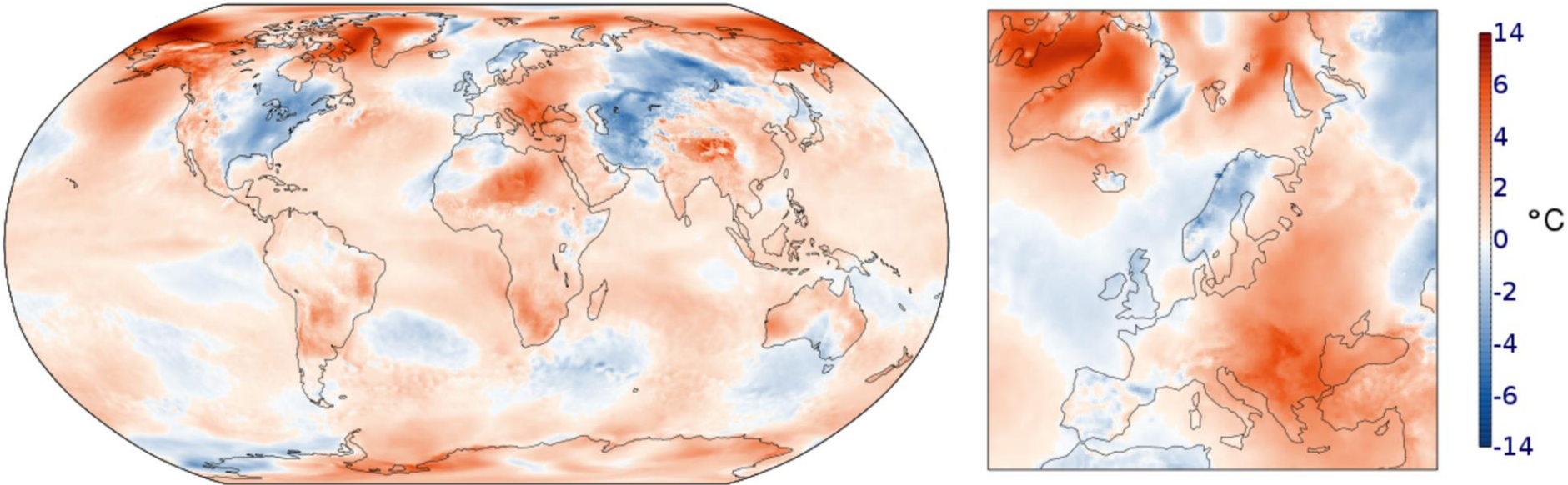
Ottobre 2019: ancora il più caldo della serie globale

Surface air temperature anomaly for October 2019 relative to 1981-2010



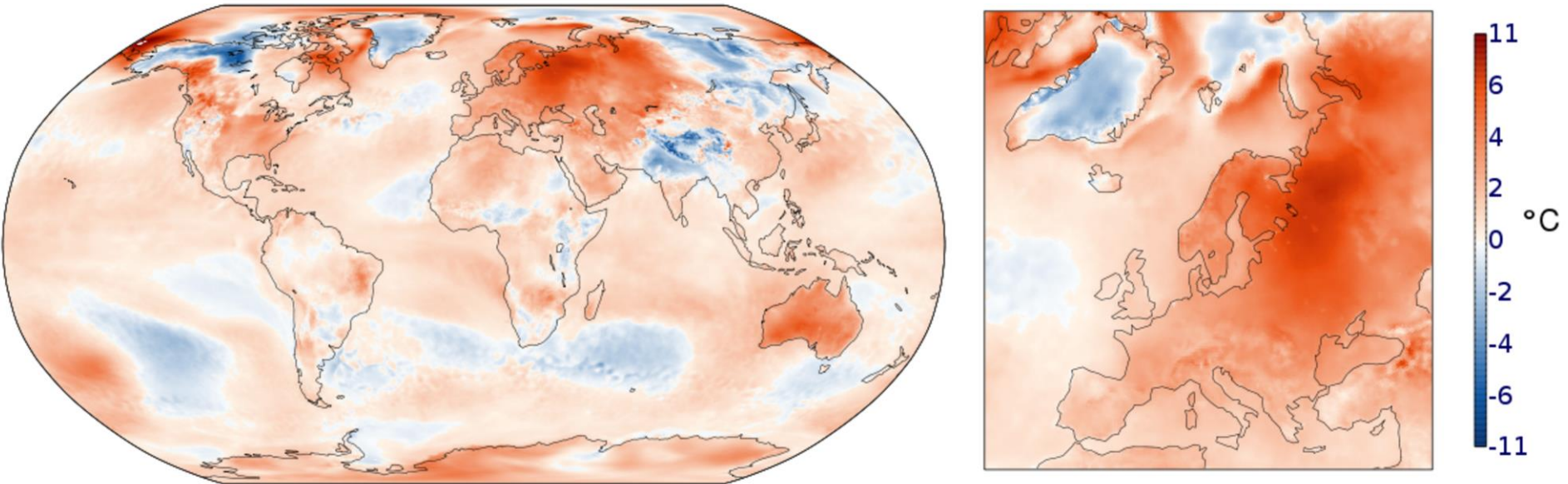
Novembre 2019: ancora il più caldo della serie globale, pari con 2016

Surface air temperature anomaly for November 2019 relative to 1981-2010



Dicembre 2019: ancora il più caldo della serie globale (pari con 2015)

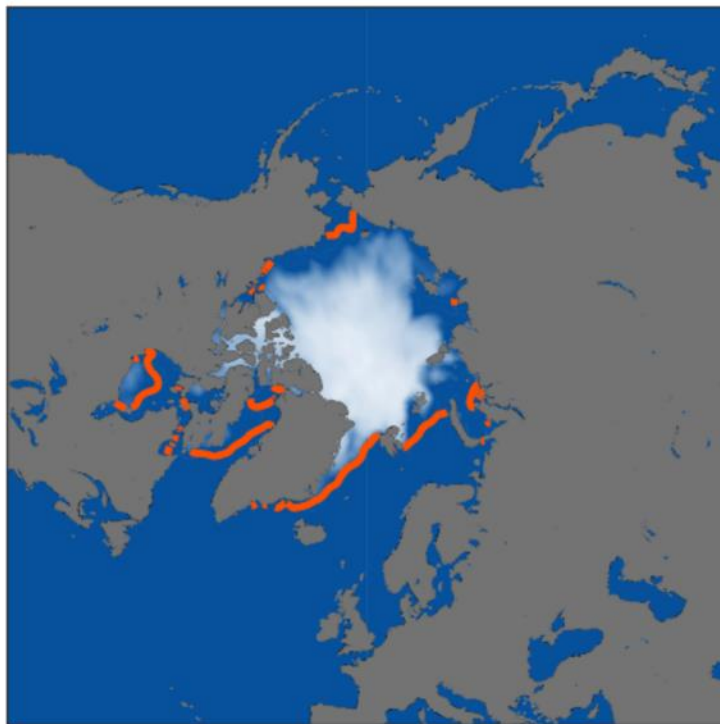
Surface air temperature anomaly for December 2019 relative to 1981-2010



Banchisa polare ai minimi

Arctic sea-ice cover for July 2019

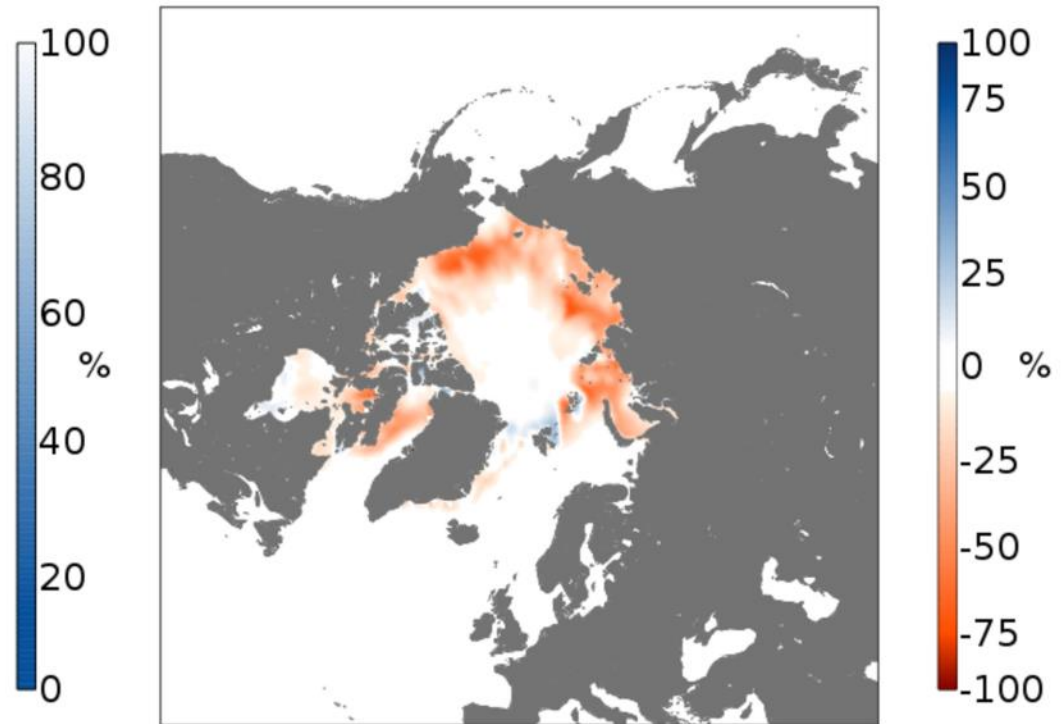
Average cover

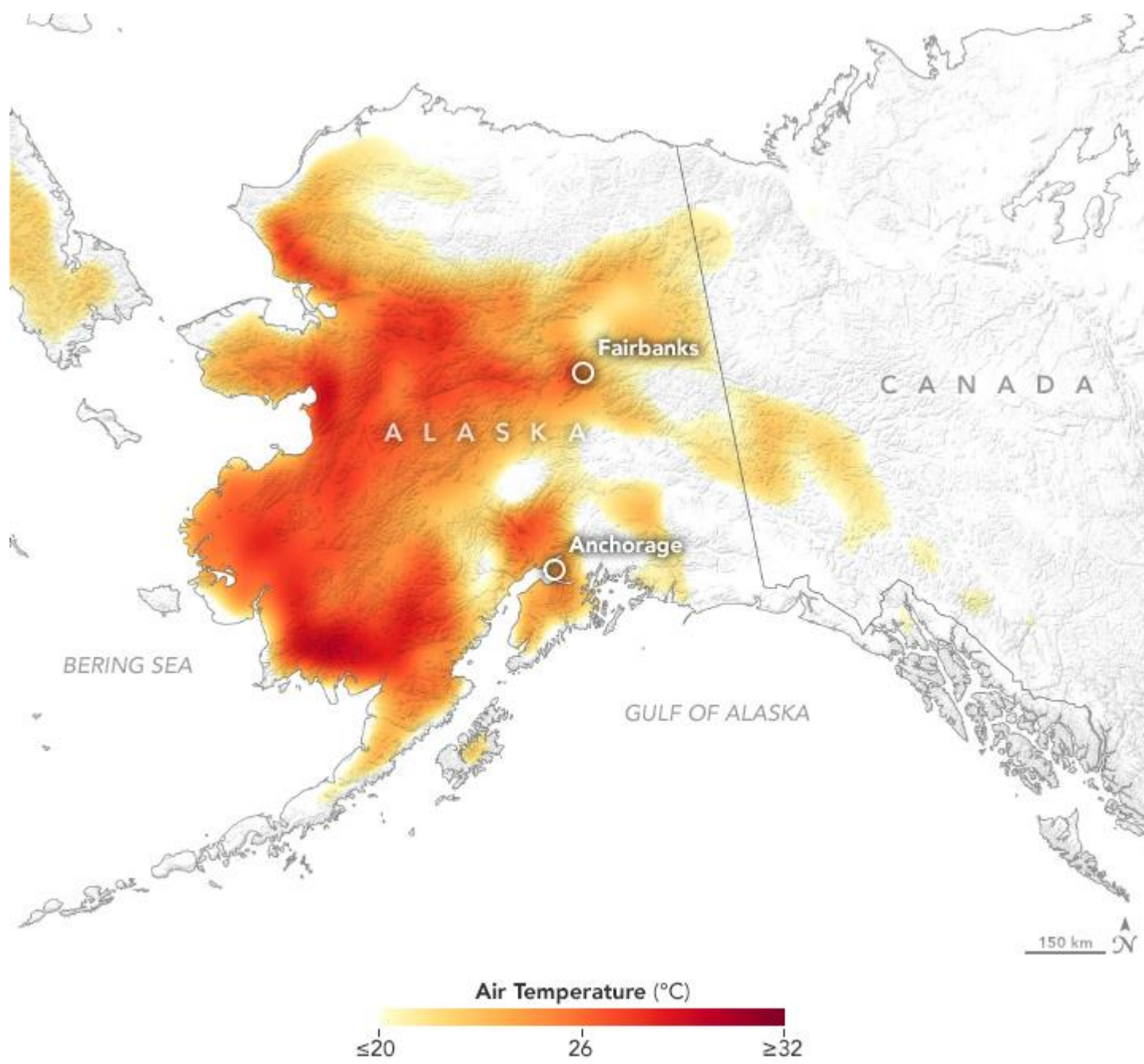


— Average ice edge July 1981-2010

Data: ERA5

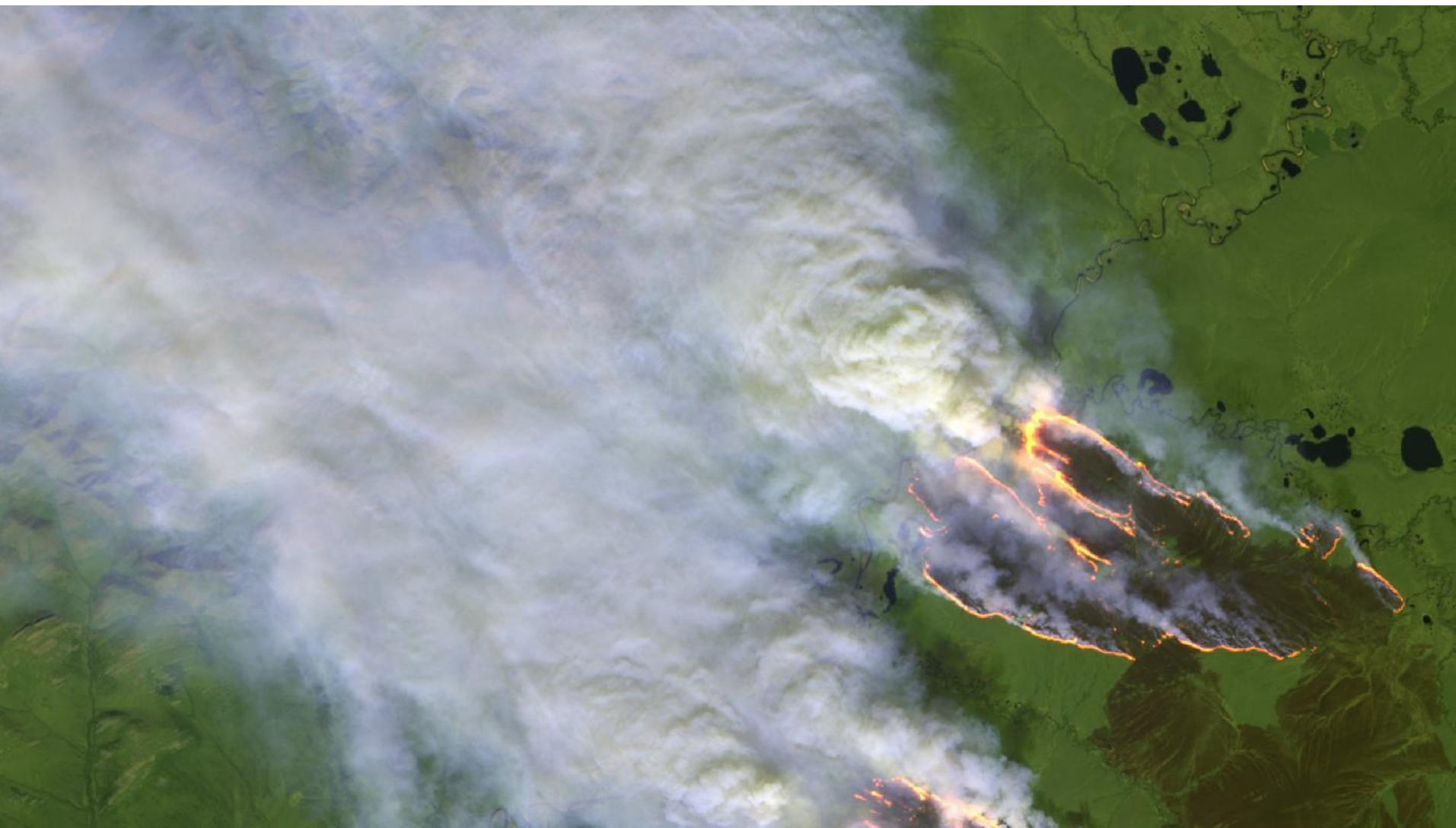
Anomaly relative to 1981-2010





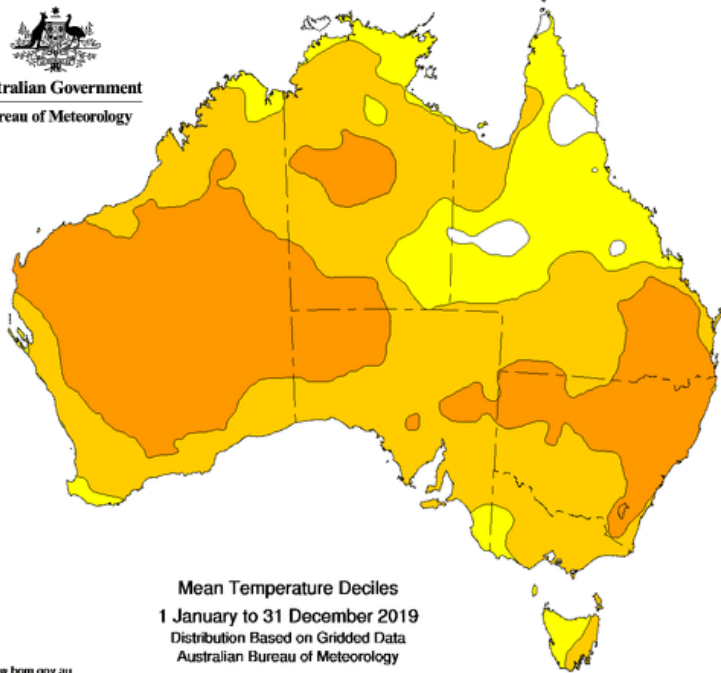
Record
32°C
Alaska
4 Aug
2019

Epocali incendi in Siberia

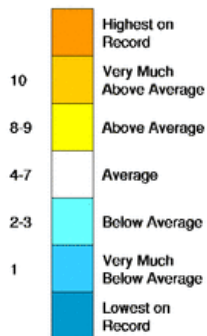




Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology



Temp. Decile Ranges



<http://www.bom.gov.au>

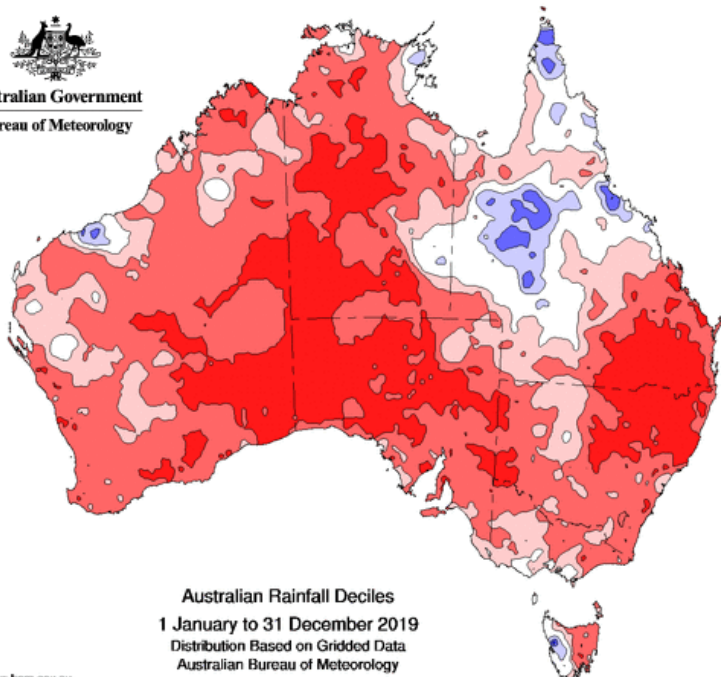
© Commonwealth of Australia 2020, Bureau of Meteorology ID code: AWAP

Issued: 03/01/2020

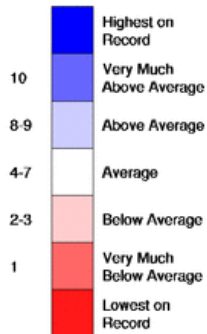
I devastanti incendi
australiani dopo
un 2019 di caldo
e siccità record in
110 anni



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology



Rainfall Decile Ranges



<http://www.bom.gov.au>

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Issued: 03/01/2020

(anomalia
temperatura
 $+1,5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
e pioggia -40%)

BE PREPARED:
CLIMATE
CHANGE AND
THE AUSTRALIAN
BUSHFIRE
THREAT

**E' del
2013!**





1897
(f. Druetti)



2005
(f. L. Mercalli)



2015
(f. S. Jobard)

Ghiacciaio Pré de Bar (Monte Bianco):

ritiro della fronte di oltre 800 m dal 1897 al 2015

I ghiacciai alpini si sono ridotti di oltre il 50% in un secolo

~ 1960

Archivio Pessina,
Domodossola



19.09.2018

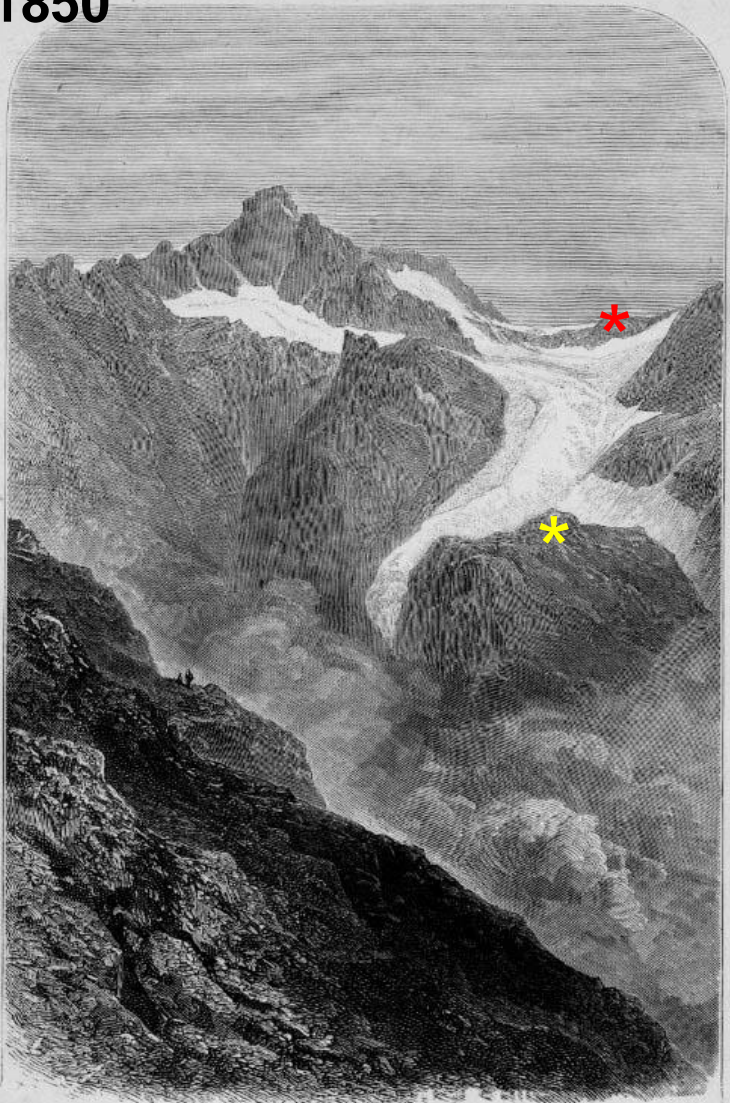
f. L. Mercalli



Ghiacciaio
Meridionale del
Sabbione
(Ossola)
dalla diga.

Regresso frontale
circa 1200 m.

1850



LA TOUR DU GRAND ST. PIERRE,
APRÈS NATURE, PAR M. A. A. REILLY.

2017



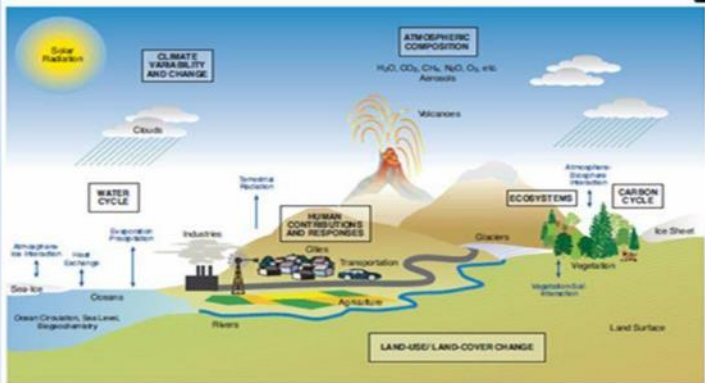
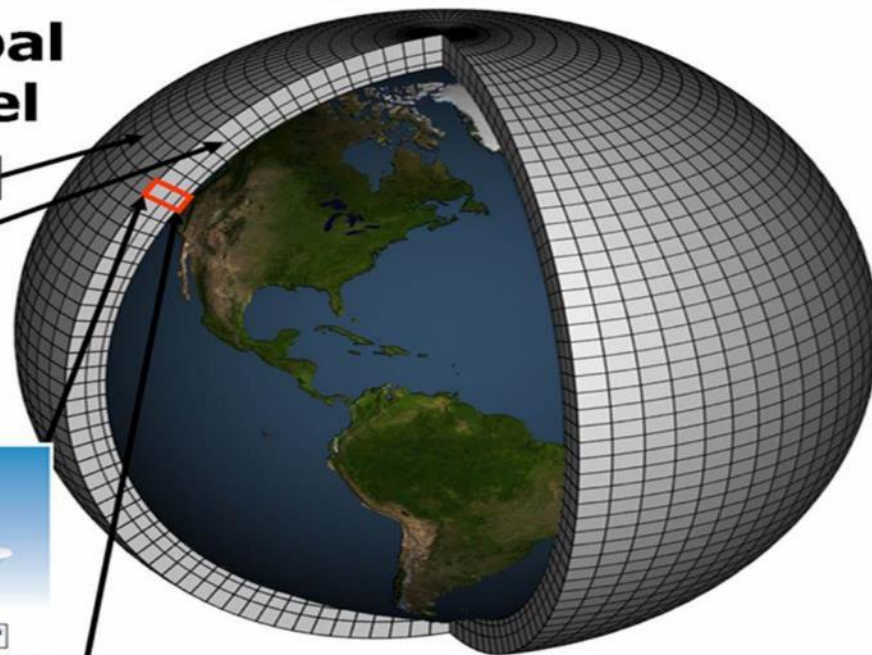
Ghiacciaio di Teleccio (Gran Paradiso)

Global Climate Models

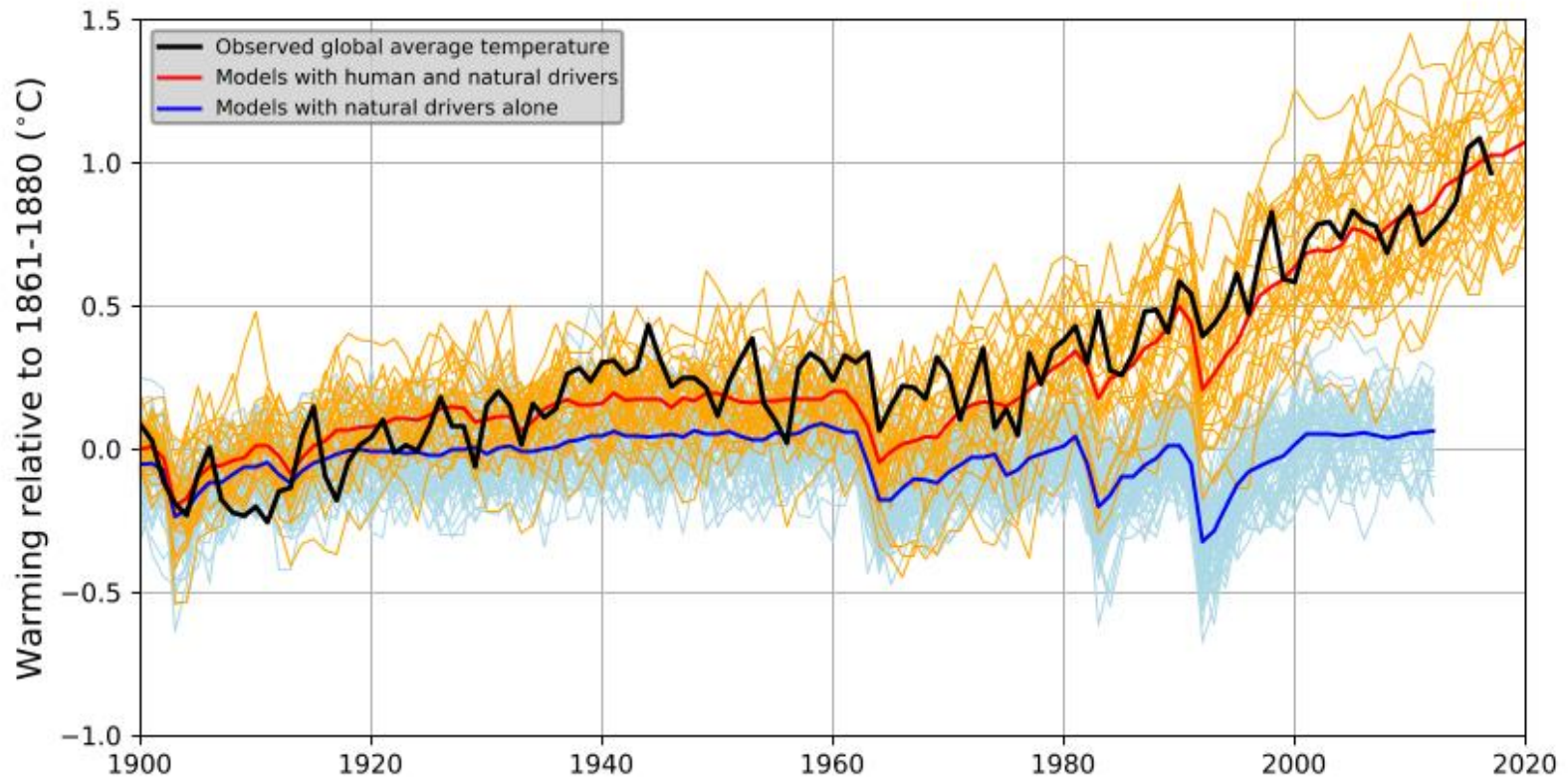
Schematic for Global Atmospheric Model

Horizontal Grid (Latitude-Longitude)

Vertical Grid (Height or Pressure)



Climate models reproduce observed warming only when human influences are included



Richardson et al, 2017



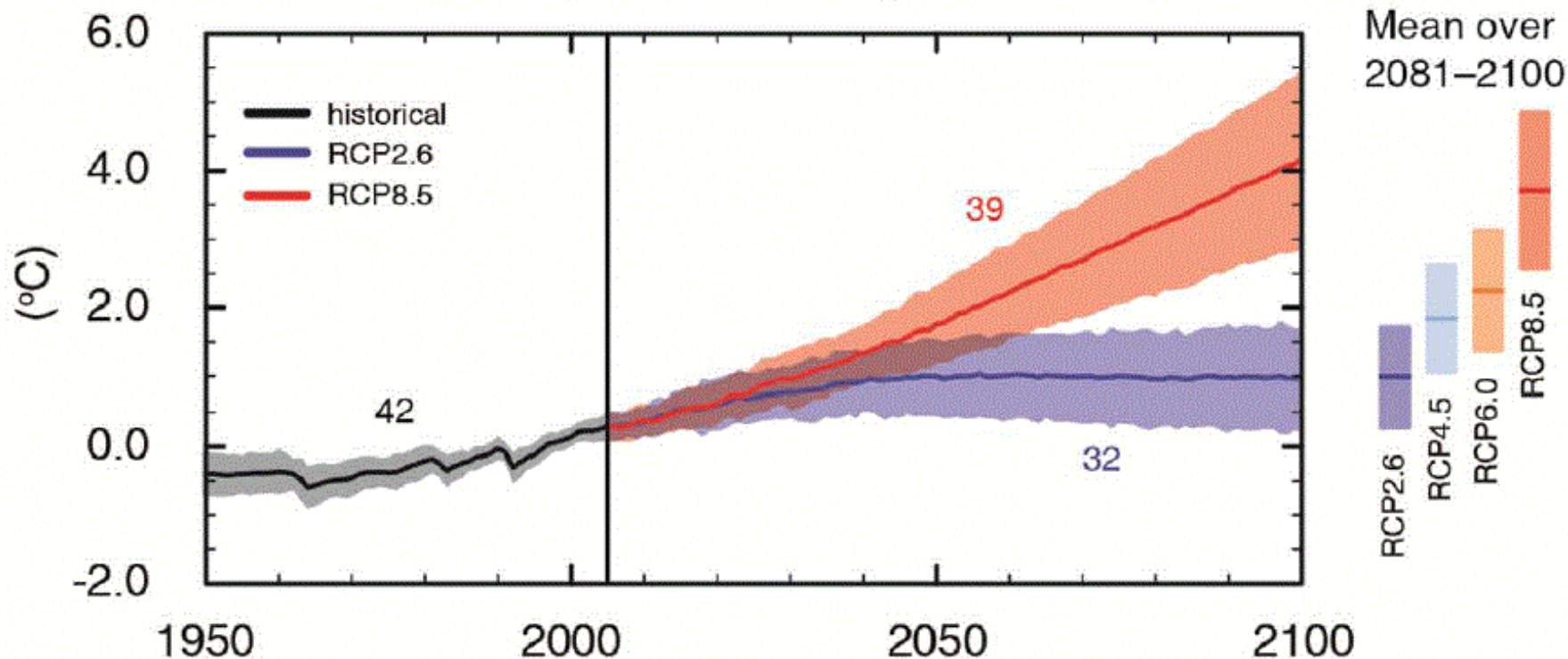
ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON
climate change



Scenari 5° rapporto IPCC (AR5 2013):

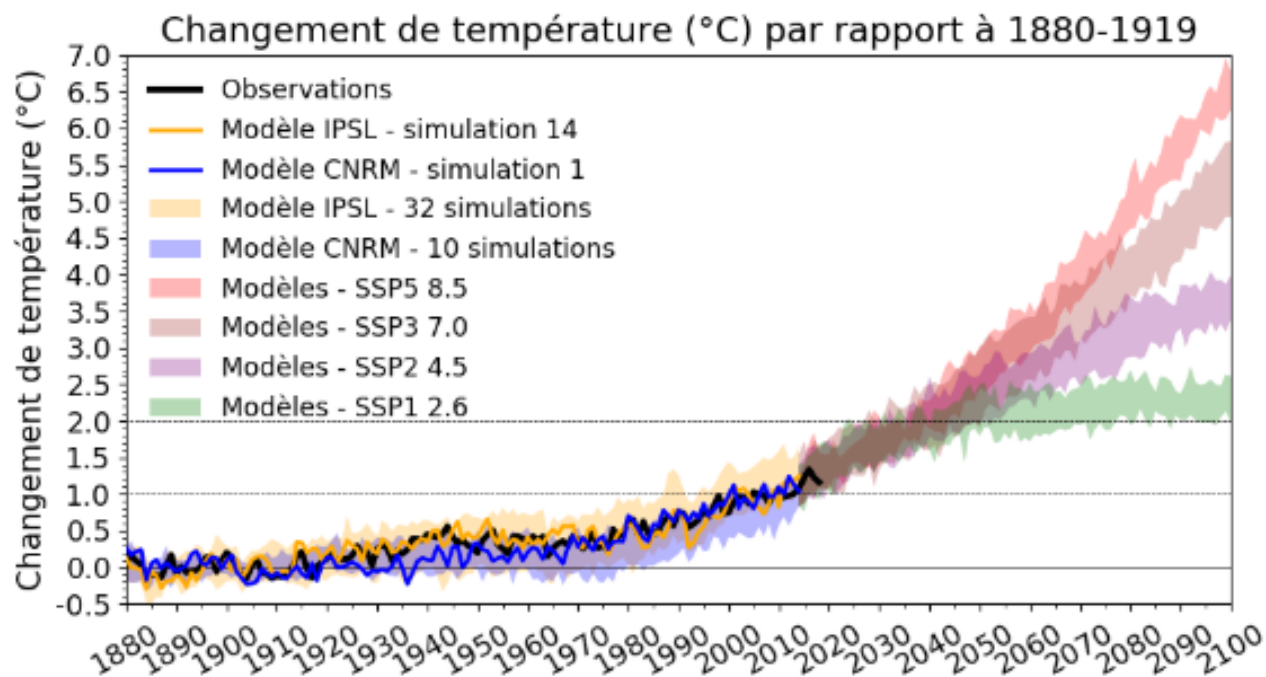
+2°C al 2100 se si applica **Accordo Parigi 2015** (linea azzurra), oppure fino a **+5°C** in più con business-as-usual (linea rossa)

(a) Global average surface temperature change



Fino a +7 °C al 2100

Figure 8. Comme pour la figure précédente, mais avec la prolongation sur le 21^e siècle pour une sélection de quatre scénarios, SSP1 2,6, SSP2 4,5, SSP3 7,0 et SSP5 8,5. Pour chaque scénario, l'enveloppe rassemble l'ensemble des simulations réalisées avec les deux modèles. Période de référence : 1880-1919



Depuis 80 ans, nos connaissances
bâtissent de nouveaux mondes



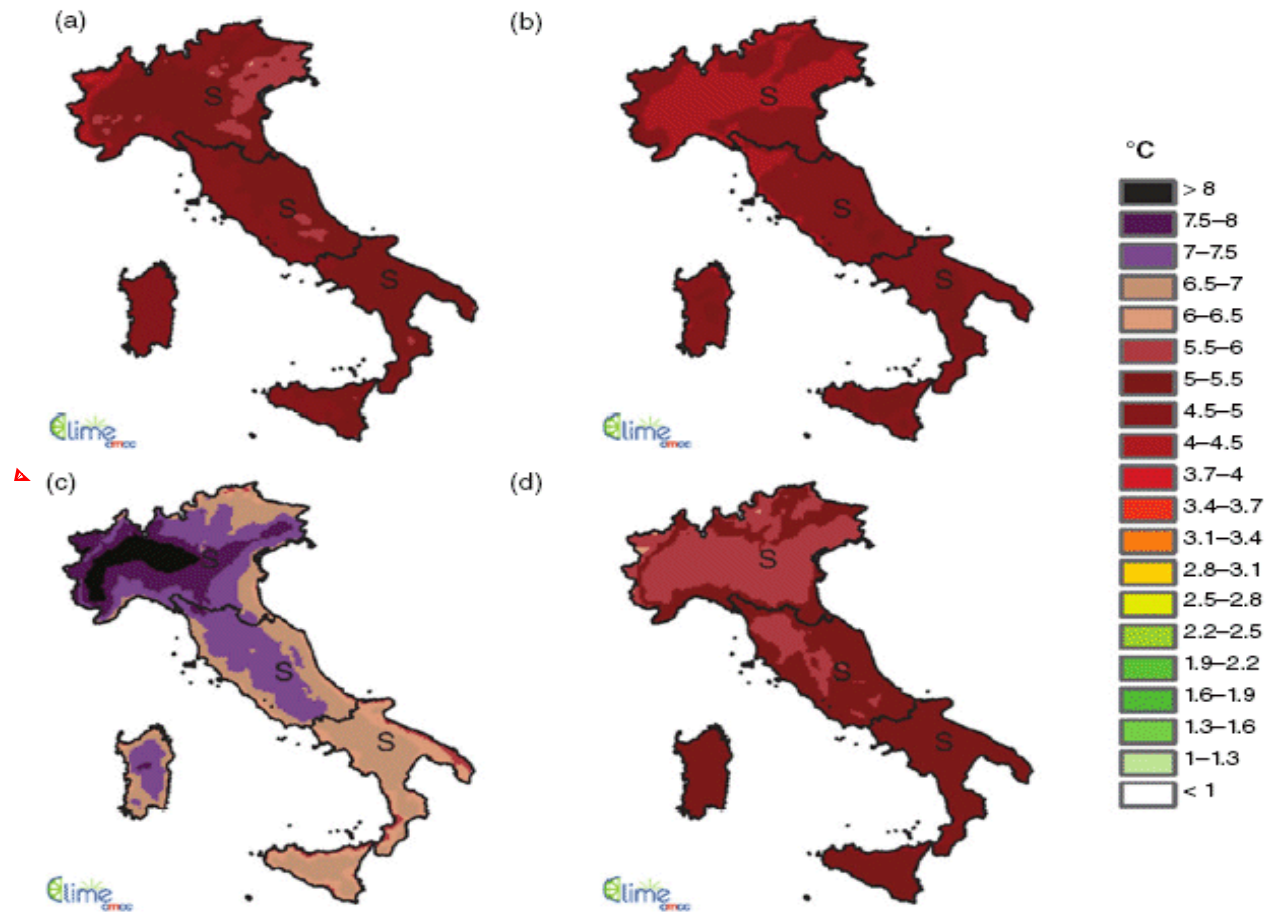


Figure 9. Temperature climate projections, RCP8.5: seasonal differences (°C), between the average value over 2071–2100 and 1971–2000 for (a) DJF, (b) MAM, (c) JJA and (d) SON (S, significant; NS, not significant).

**E se non facessimo nulla? NW Italiano + 8 ° C in estate
nel 2100! Torino come Karachi...**

Bucchignani et al. (2015) *High-resolution climate simulations with COSMO-CLM over Italy*, Int. J. Climatol.



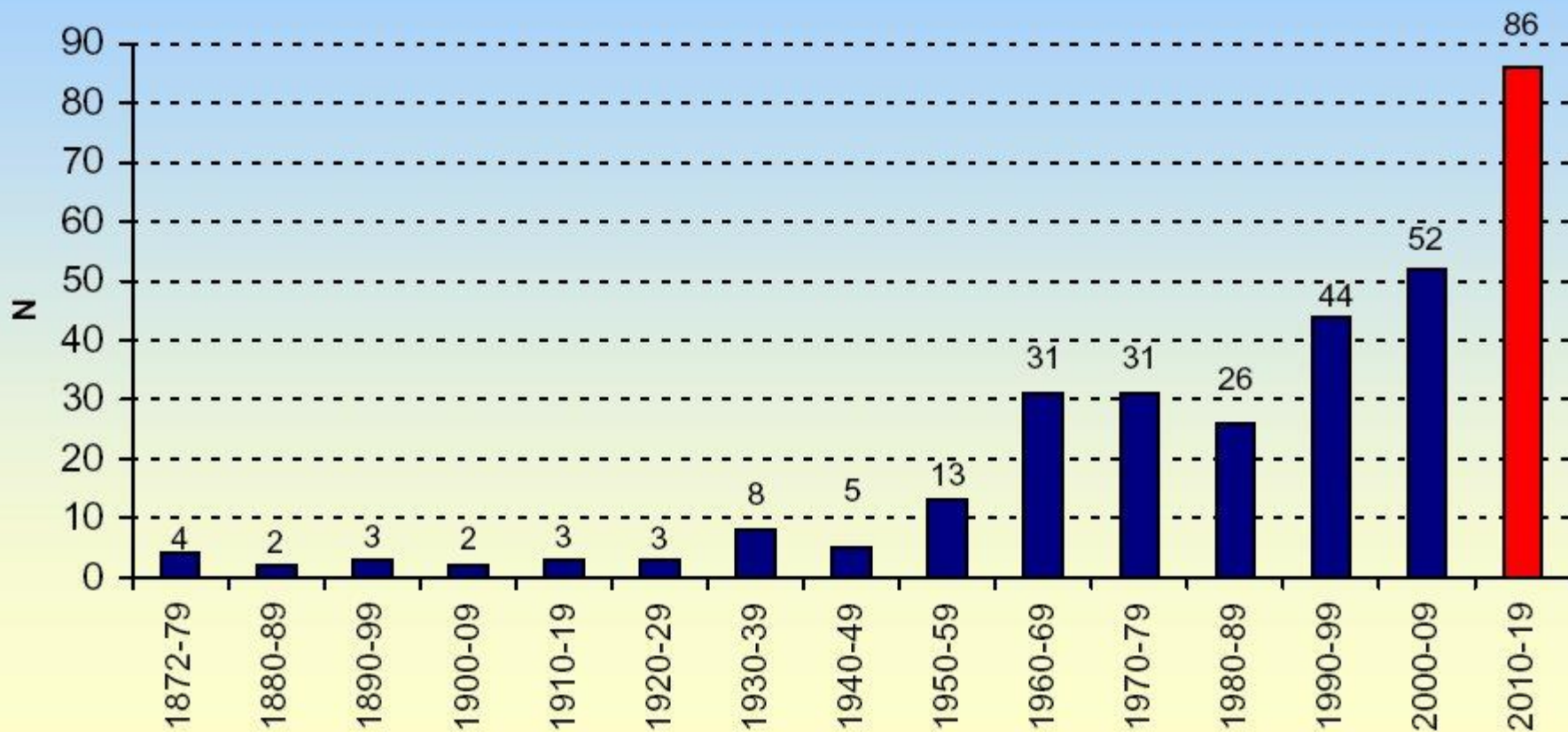
**Aumento livello marino:
a rischio laguna veneta e delta del Po**



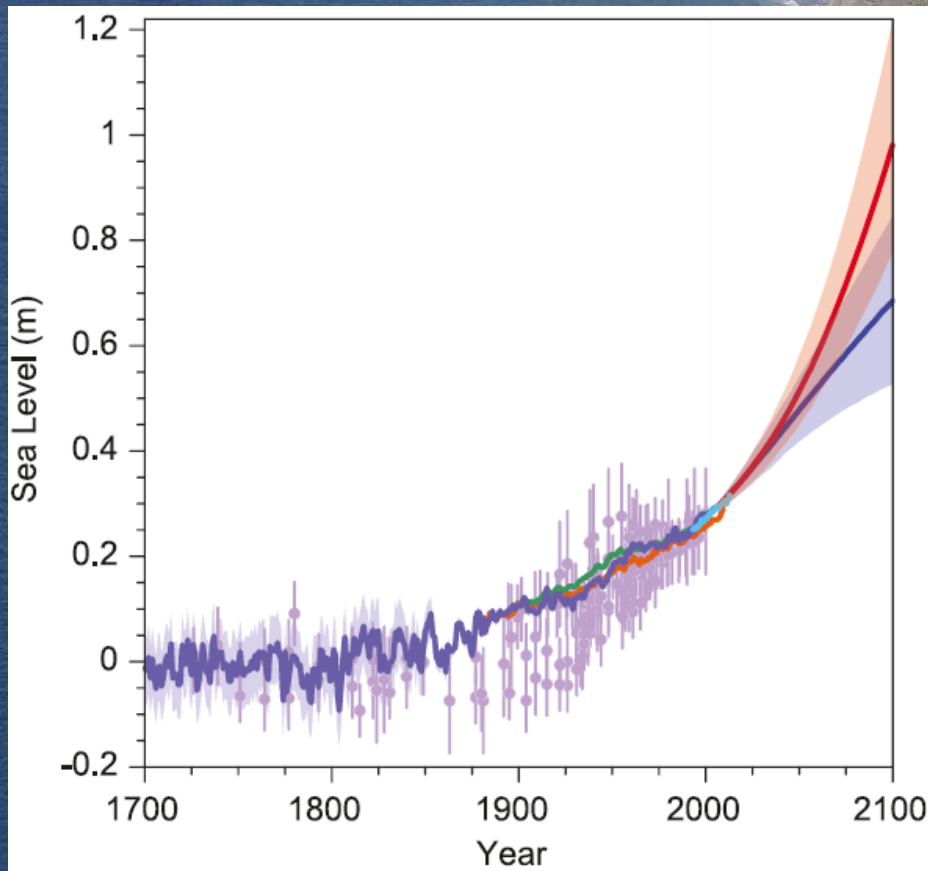


Distribuzione decennale delle alte maree ≥ 110 cm a Venezia-Punta della Salute dal 1872 al 2019

(fonte: Centro Previsioni e Segnalazioni Maree,
Comune di Venezia)

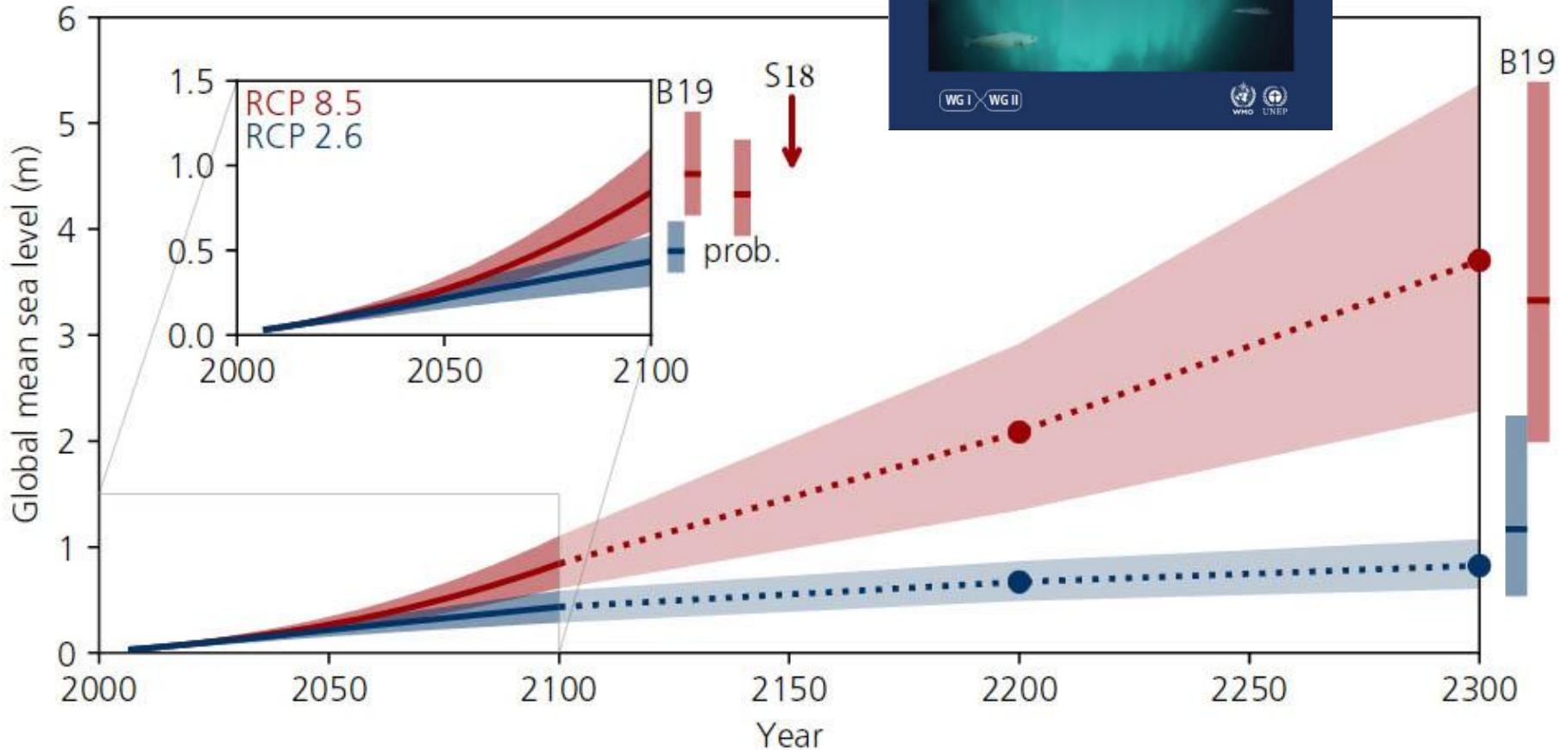
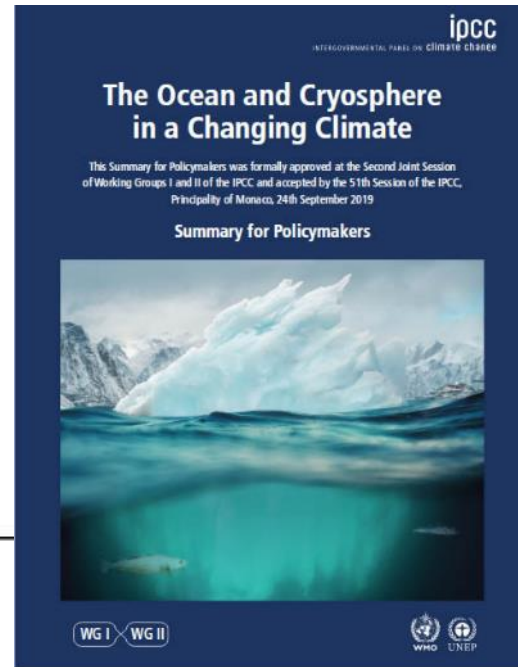


Le zone costiere risentiranno dell'aumento del livello marino, e dovranno essere adeguatamente protette (es: Venezia, delta del Po)



Settembre 2019 – Rapporto IPCC Oceano e criosfera

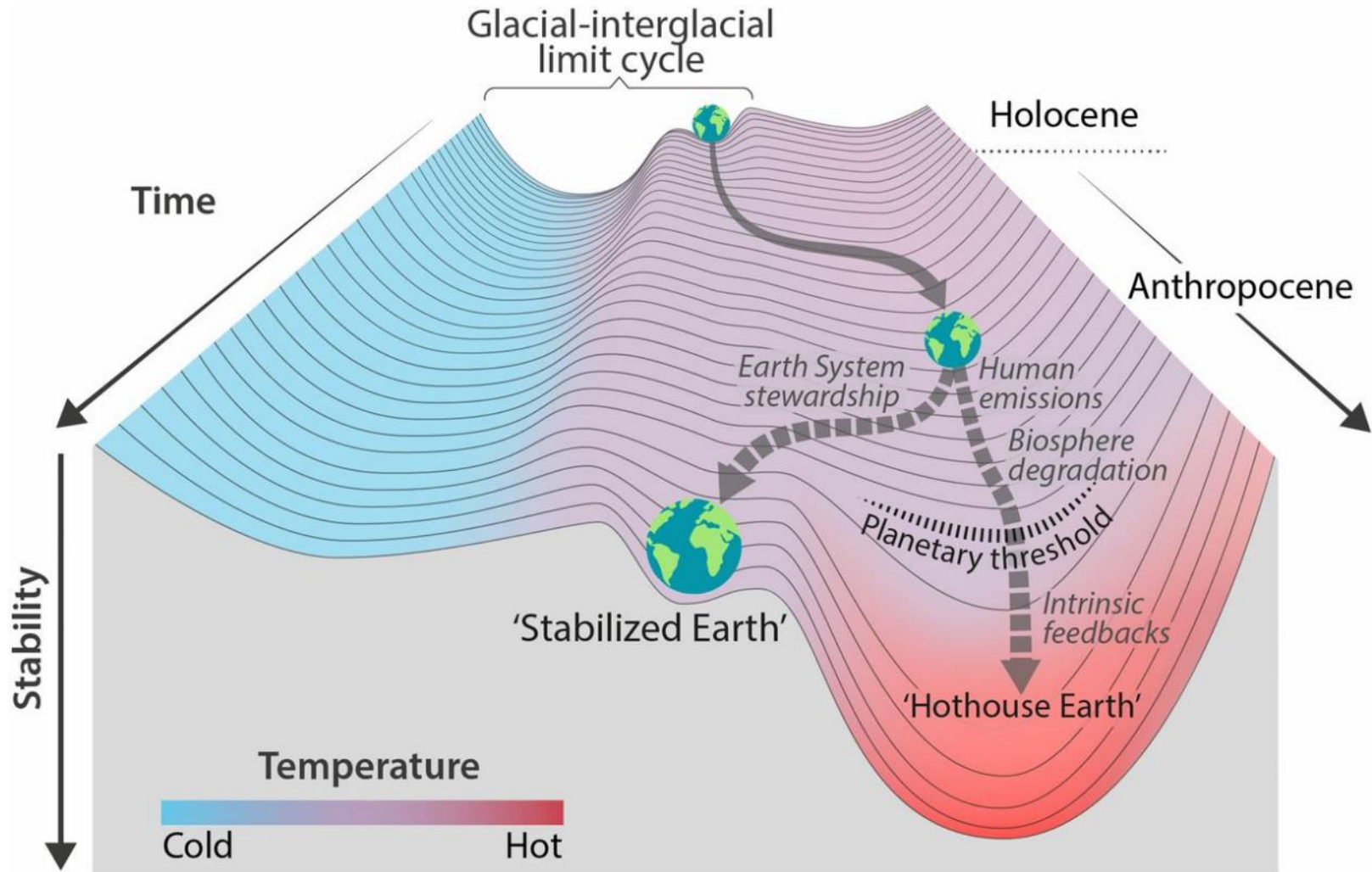
Fino a +5 m di livello marino nel 2300





Dallo studio dell'Enea: nei riquadri, i due valori indicano in millimetri di quanto potrebbe alzarsi il livello del mare sulla base di due scenari (di minore e maggiore gravità) che tengono conto di due fattori: i cambiamenti climatici (l'aumento della temperatura media della Terra e lo scioglimento dei ghiacciai) e le forze geologiche cui è sottoposta l'intera penisola.

Stability landscape showing the pathway of the Earth System out of the Holocene and thus, out of the glacial–interglacial limit cycle to its present position in the hotter Anthropocene.

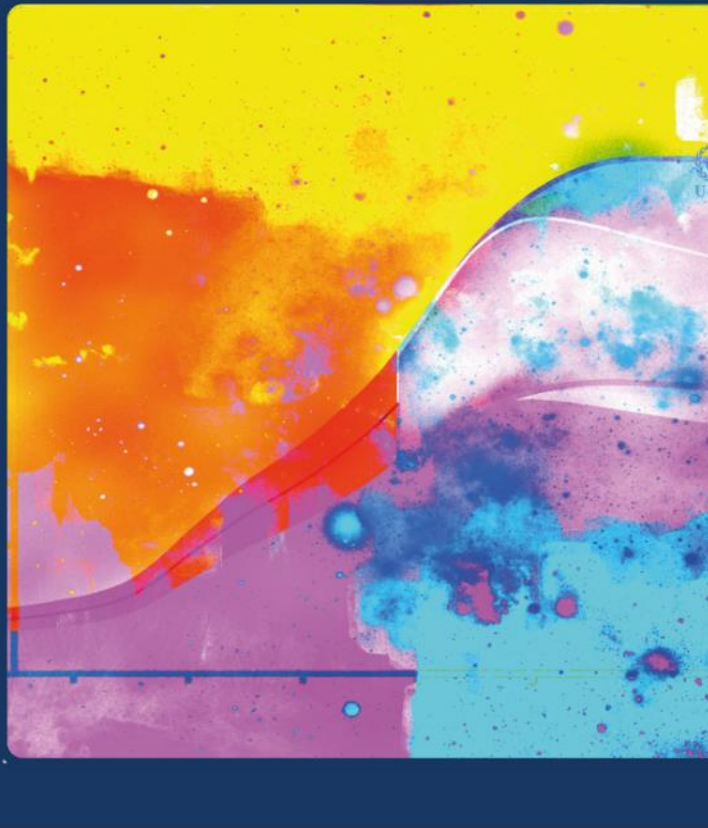


Will Steffen et al. PNAS doi:10.1073/pnas.1810141115

PNAS

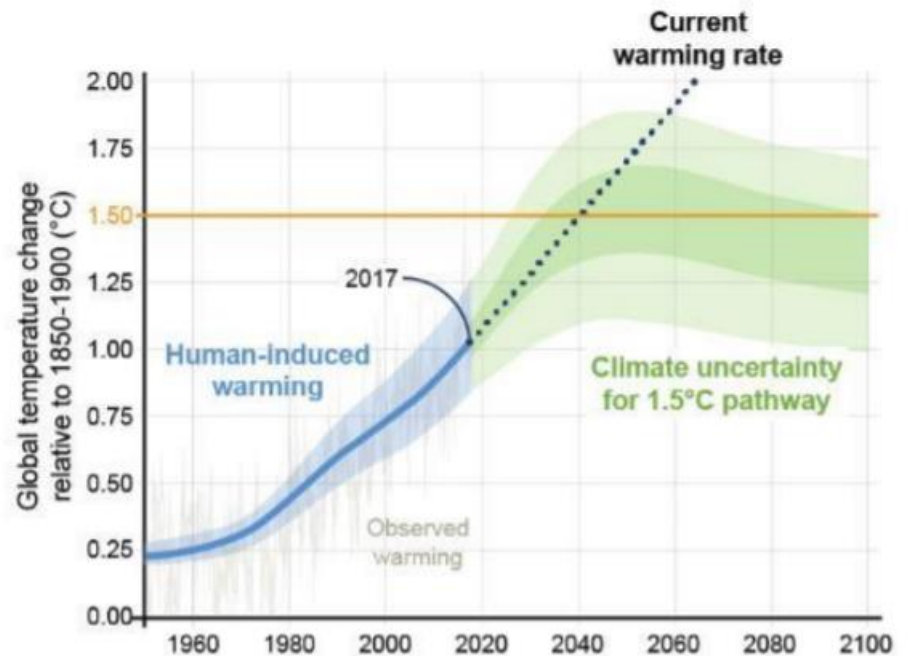
Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.



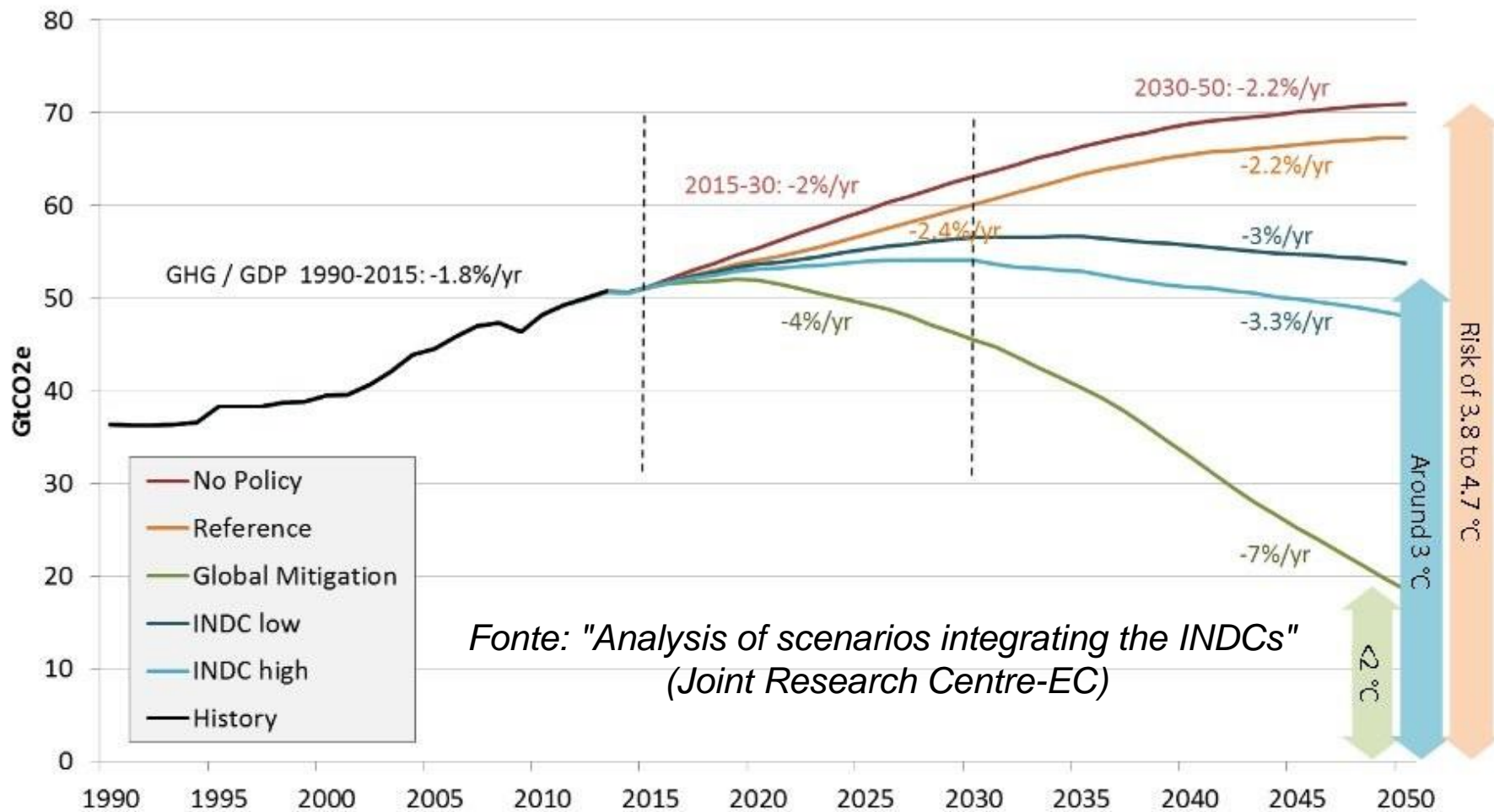
FAQ1.2: How close are we to 1.5°C?

Human-induced warming reached approximately 1°C above pre-industrial levels in 2017

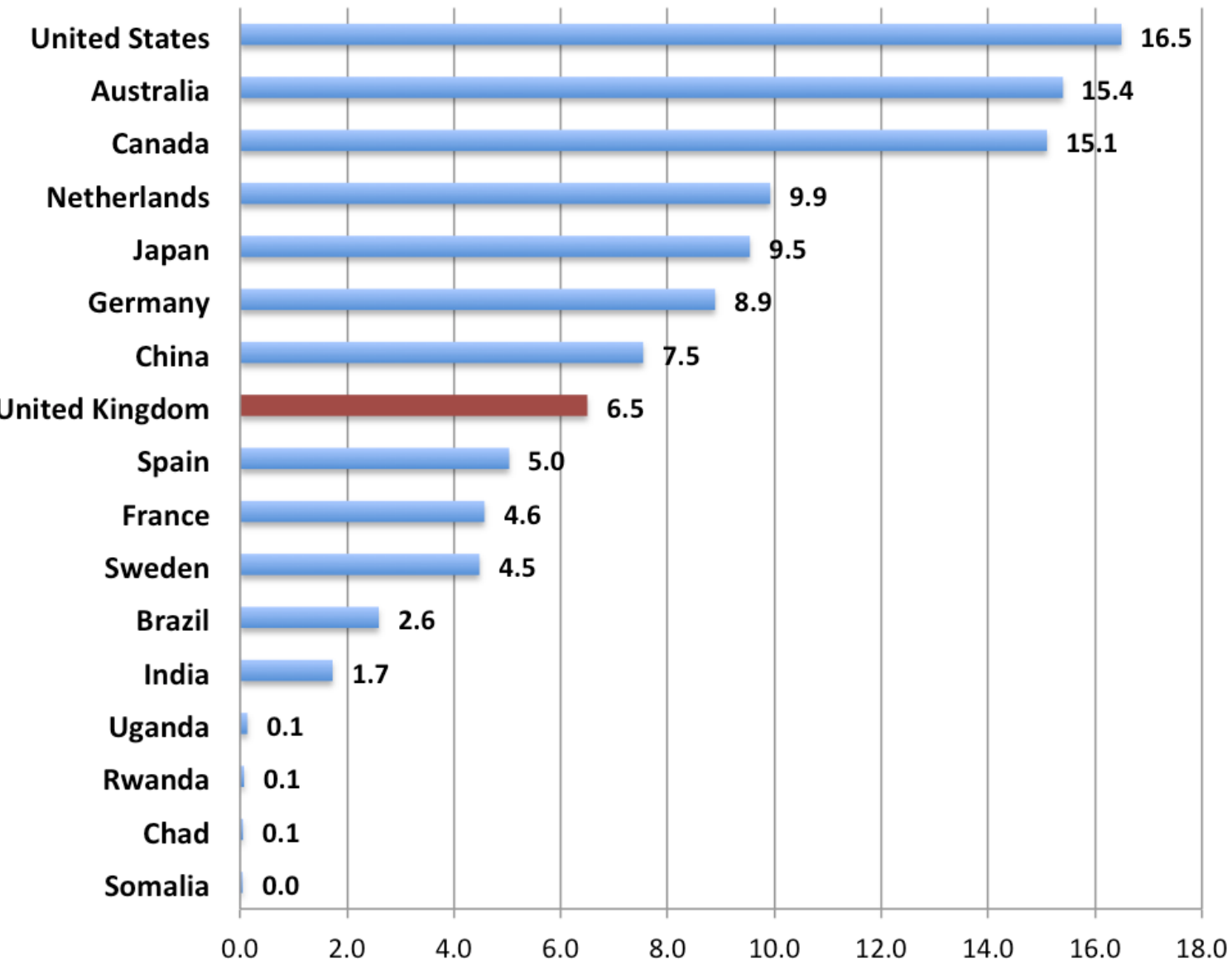


FAQ1.2, Figure 1: Human-induced warming reached approximately 1°C above pre-industrial levels in 2017. At the present rate, global temperatures would reach 1.5°C around 2040.

Promesse ambiziose di riduzione CO₂, ma non bastano: se applicate, circa +3 °C nel 2100 !



CO2 emissions per capita



2014

Italy 5.3 t

EU 6.4 t

Global mean 5.0 t

OIL & GAS SUPPLY AND STRANDED ASSET RISK

How does potential oil and gas supply compare to demand under different global warming outcomes?

B2DS demand

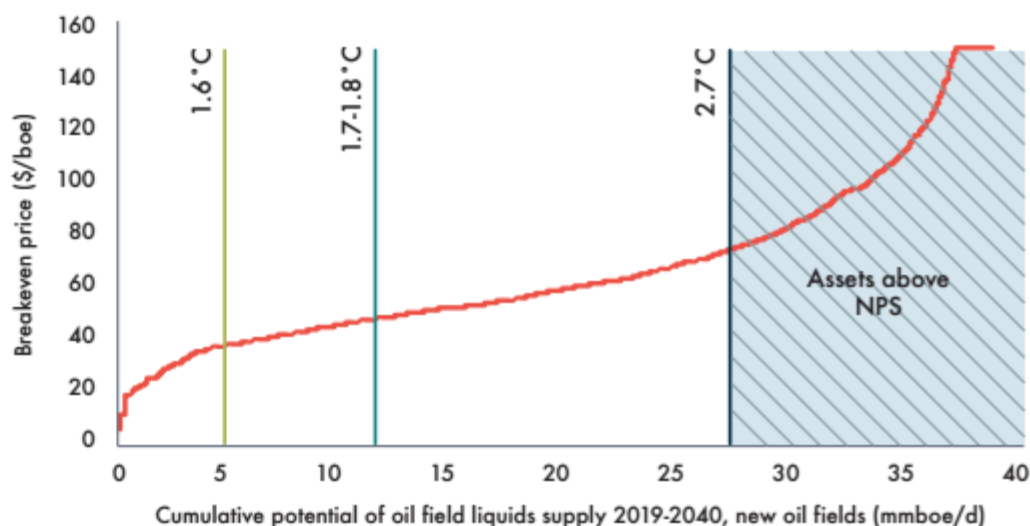
SDS demand

NPS demand

Production from new oil fields 2019-2040

The only way that fossil fuel companies can be "Paris-aligned" is to commit to not sanctioning projects that fall outside the remaining carbon budget constraint.

In the context of the energy transition towards a decarbonised economy, these potential fossil fuel developments risk destroying investor value as well as the climate.



Source: Rystad Energy, IEA, CTI analysis

Share of capital expenditure at risk of stranding in each scenario (2019-2030)



1.5°C warming

In a 1.5°C world, no new oil & gas project would be compliant

If no CCS is assumed, 1.5°C warming is delivered by existing projects alone.

The oil and gas in projects that have already been sanctioned will take the world past 1.5°C, assuming carbon capture and storage remains sub-scale. Without a response sufficient to prematurely close existing projects, a warming of a warming of 1.5°C is already effectively locked in, and no new projects are compliant with the low end of the Paris goals.

Oil and gas companies have approved \$50 billion of investment since 2018 in major projects that undermine climate targets and threaten shareholder returns



\$2.2tn
at risk
by 2030

Largest non-Paris compliant projects sanctioned by oil and gas majors since 2018

Carbon Tracker has identified \$50 billion of investment in 19 major projects that are not even consistent with a 1.7-1.8°C pathway and would require oil prices of nearly \$60 per barrel or more to deliver adequate returns. They include:

Resource theme	Project	IOC partners	2019-2030 capex	Country	Scenario compliant
	LNG Canada T1, T2	Shell	\$13 bn	Canada	No No
	Gorgon/Jansz Stage 2	Shell, Chevron, ExxonMobil	\$3.6 bn	Australia	No No
	Aspen Phase 1	ExxonMobil	\$2.6 bn	Canada	No No
	Amoca FFD	Eni	\$1.4 bn	Mexico	No No
	Zinia 2	BP, ExxonMobil, Total, Equinor	\$1.3 bn	Angola	No No

Investment decisions on a further \$21 billion in 12 projects inconsistent with a low-carbon world are due this year.

These projects represent an imminent challenge for investors and companies looking to align with climate goals.

Demand / global warming scenarios:

B2DS	SDS	NPS
1.6°C	1.7 - 1.8°C	2.7°C

The Economist

Iran's dangerous game

Lessons from a Wall Street titan

Why rent controls are wrong-headed

Goddess of the Taiwan Strait

SEPTEMBER 21ST-27TH 2019

The climate issue

1850

1900

1950

2000



The green swan

Central banking and financial stability
in the age of climate change

Patrick BOLTON - Morgan DESPRES - Luiz Awazu PEREIRA DA SILVA
Frédéric SAMAMA - Romain SVARTZMAN

January 2020

“physical risks related to climate change can severely damage our economies, for example through the large cost of repairing infrastructure and coping with uninsured losses.”

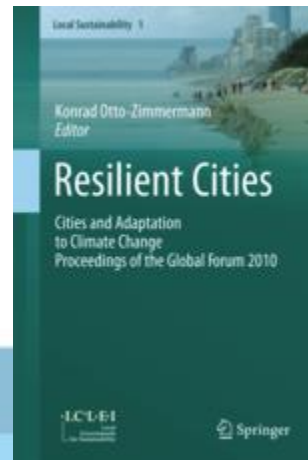
www.bis.org/publ/othp31.pdf

ROTTERDAM RESILIENCE STRATEGY.

READY FOR THE
21ST CENTURY

CONSULTATION
DOCUMENT

Città resilienti e sostenibili



The Risks

As more people and assets become rapidly concentrated in cities and as infrastructure struggles to keep up with rapid growth, the risk from natural disasters and climate change is rising.

collapsed buildings

landslides

broken bridges

brownouts

fires

flooding





**Mitigazione = riqualificazione per efficienza
energetica e minori emissioni**

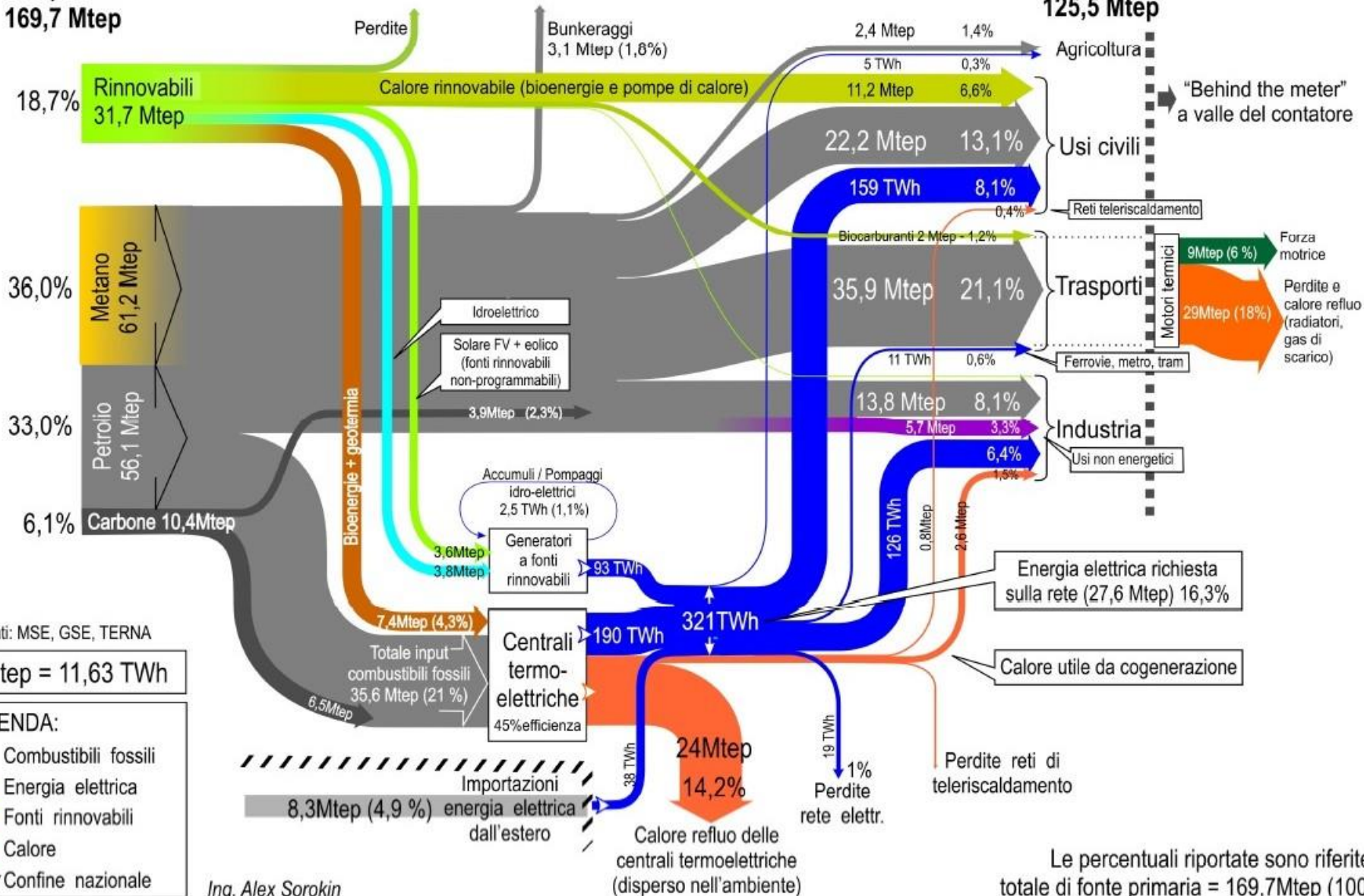
**Più energie rinnovabili ed
efficienza energetica abitazioni**

BILANCIO ENERGETICO - ITALIA 2017

Principali fonti, flussi ed usi finali dell'energia

Totale consumo fonte primaria
169,7 Mtep

Totale consumi finali
125,5 Mtep



Favorire mobilità elettrica



Meno viaggi aerei, meno trasporti
in genere, più telelavoro



Allevamento: vale 15% delle emissioni globali
Ridurre la quota di carne rossa nella dieta e sostenere
agricoltura biologica e a filiera corta



MENO **È MEGLIO**

RIDURRE CARNE E PRODOTTI
LATTIERO-CASEARI
PER UNA VITA E UN
PIANETA PIÙ SANI

Fermare la cementificazione, il suolo non è infinito!

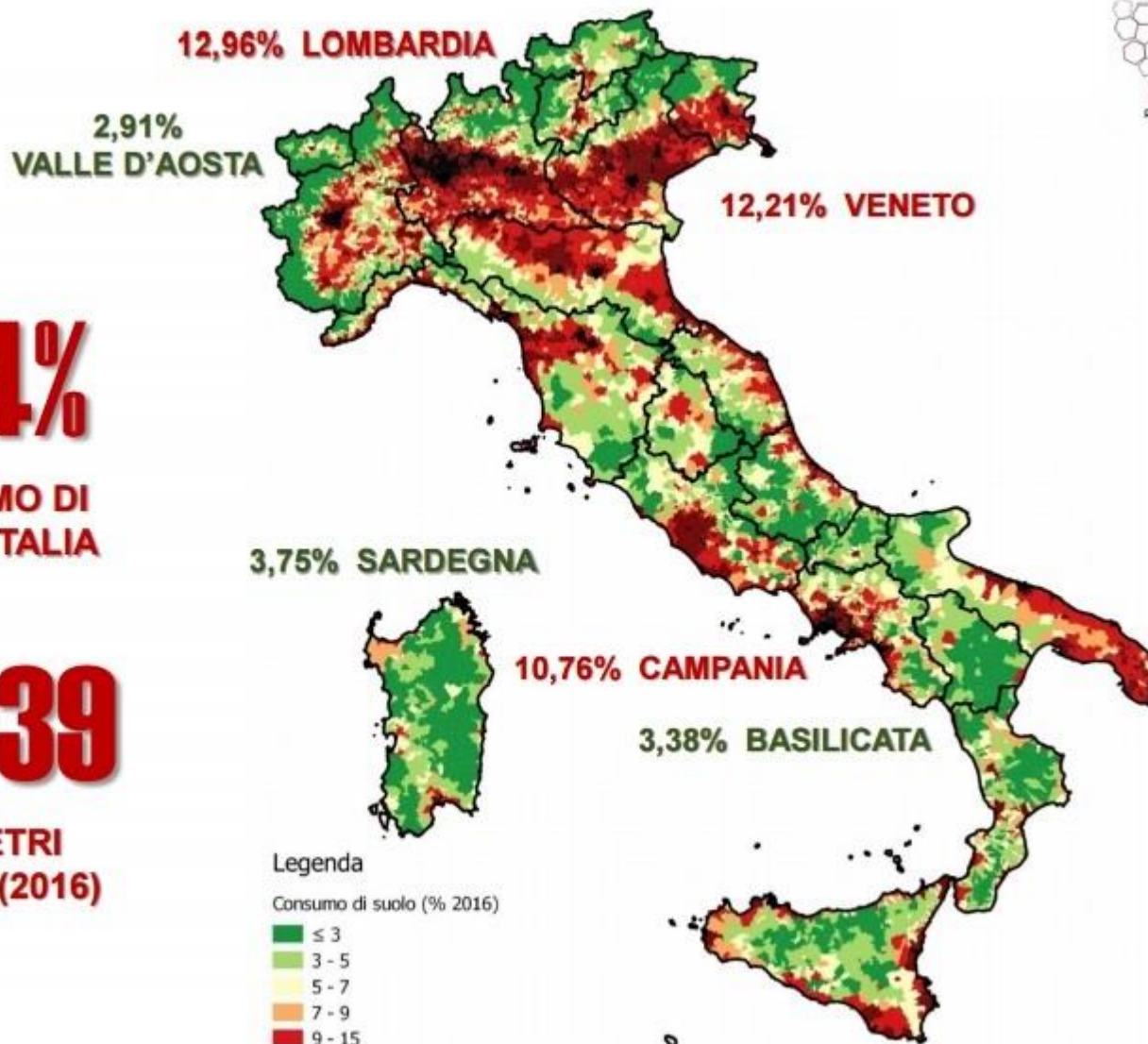


7,64%

**IL CONSUMO DI
SUOLO IN ITALIA**

23.039

**CHILOMETRI
QUADRATI (2016)**



Al lavoro! Gli obiettivi UN dell'Agenda 2030



“The wedding cake” - organizzazione gerarchica dei Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - Da Johan Rockström and Pavav Sukhdev - Stockholm Resilience Centre





A new Circular Economy Action Plan

Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

- Strategy on the sustainable use of chemicals
- Clean Air and Water Action Plans

Transition to a Circular Economy

A zero pollution Europe

Preserving Europe's natural capital

- TBD with the commissioner-designate

Sustainable Transport

Farm to Fork

Farm to Fork Strategy

Achieving Climate Neutrality

- Revising 2030 Climate targets
- Extending ETS
- Climate Pact
- Climate Law
- Carbon Border Tax

The transformation of agriculture and rural areas

- Vision for Inclusive Rural Areas
- Africa Europe agenda

Clean, Reliable and Affordable energy

- Review Energy Legislation
- European Framework for gas
- Review Energy Taxation directive

Towards a modernised and simplified CAP

CAP reform proposal

Financing the transition

- European Investment Bank as European Climate Bank
- Sustainable Europe Investment Plan
- Green Financing Strategy
- Mainstreaming climate transition and sustainability in the MFF

Leave no one behind (Just Transition)

- Just Transition Instrument, including the Just Transition Fund
- Mainstreaming the Just Transition in the MFF





A RACE WE CAN WIN

“Climate change is the defining issue of our time – and we are at a defining moment.”



António Guterres,
United Nations Secretary-General,
10 September, 2018

“Climate change is moving faster than we are.”

“If we do not change course by 2020, we risk missing the point where we can avoid runaway climate change, with disastrous consequences for people and all the natural systems that sustain us.”



A RACE WE CAN WIN

“ The transition to a cleaner, greener future needs to speed up. We stand at a truly "use it or lose it" moment. ”



António Guterres,
United Nations Secretary-General,
10 September, 2018

SPLENDENDO GENERO



**Il tempo è il fattore critico di successo.
Dobbiamo accelerare la transizione!**

LAT. 45:07:18 - LON. 07:24:30 - ALT. 500 M

The only question is how to communicate the gravity of our situation to the non-scientific public. In the words of Kaisa Kosonen, an observer at the negotiations, “Scientists might want to write in capital letters, ‘ACT NOW, IDIOTS,’ but they need to say that with facts and numbers.”

A large, white rectangular sign is positioned in the center of the frame, supported by several thin black metal legs. The sign features the text 'ACT NOW IDIOTS' in a very large, bold, black, sans-serif font, arranged in three lines. The background is a desert landscape with several palm trees of varying heights and a large, multi-story orange building with arched windows and balconies in the distance. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The ground in the foreground is sandy and appears to be a paved or cleared area.

**ACT
NOW
IDIOTS**

LUCA MERCALLI NON C'È PIÙ TEMPO

COME REAGIRE AGLI ALLARMI AMBIENTALI



È come tempo, il tempo che inizia a mancare per comprendere che quello climatico e ambientale è un'emergenza di cui dobbiamo preoccuparci.

LUCA MERCALLI PREPARIAMOCI

A VIVERE IN UN MONDO
CON MENO RISORSE,
MENO ENERGIA,
MENO ABBONDANZA...
E FORSE PIÙ FELICITÀ



 chiarolettere

LE SCOPERTE • LE INVENZIONI I

IL CLIMA CHE CAMBIA

PERCHÉ IL RISCALDAMENTO
GLOBALE È UN PROBLEMA VERO,
E COME FARE PER FERMARLO

LUCA
MERCALLI

BUR
Rizzoli