

# SICCITÀ E RISALITA DEL CUNEO SALINO: *scenari attuali e minacce future per l'agricoltura*

Paolo Tarolli







Lake Oroville, California, USA



Moldavian Plateau, Romania



Paraná River near Rosario, Argentina



Kenya



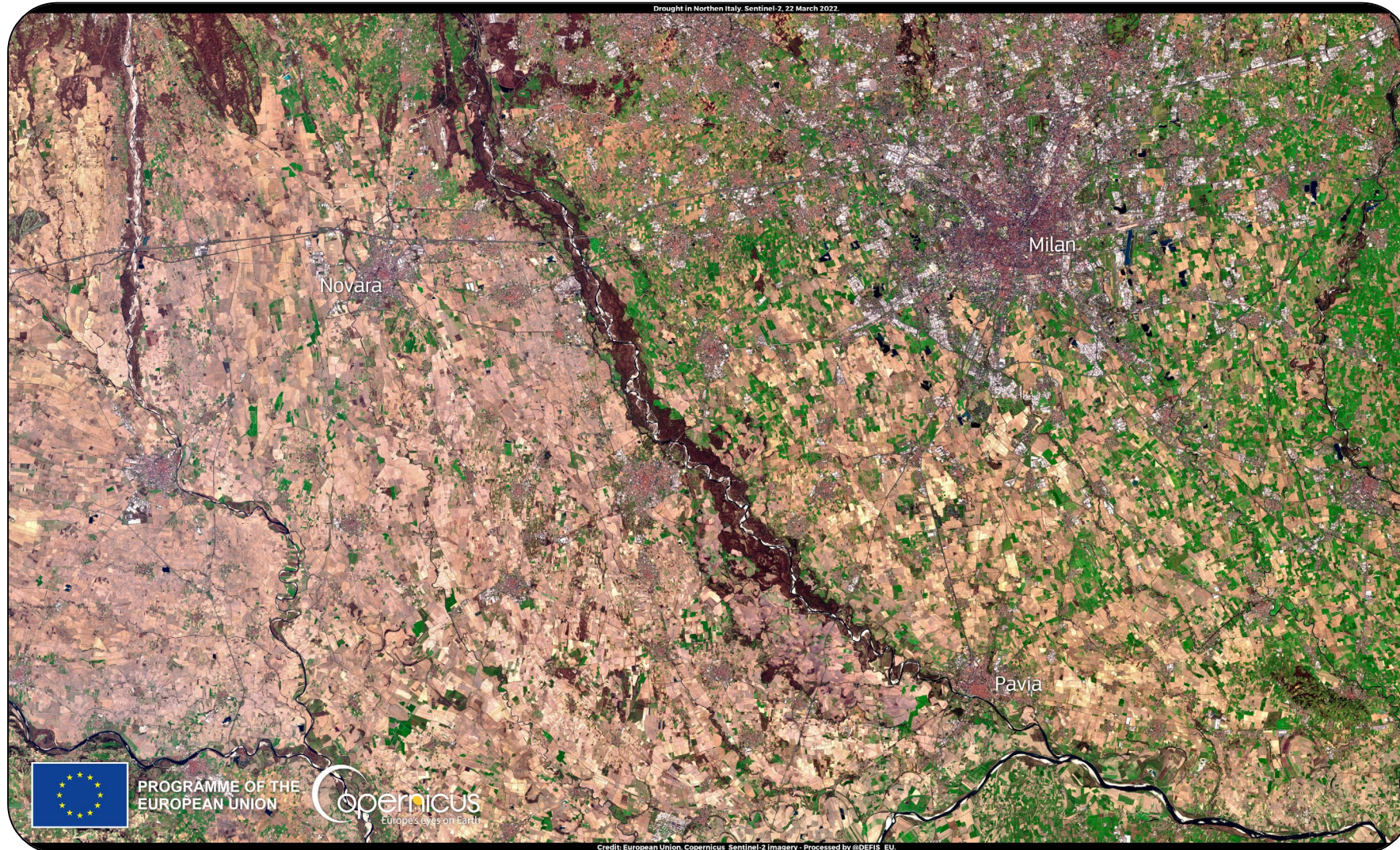
Marocco



**MADAGASCAR: "WE HAVE NOTHING TO EAT BECAUSE OF THE DROUGHT"**



Novara, Milano, Pavia 22 marzo 2022



Sentinel - 2

fiume Po, Giugno 2022

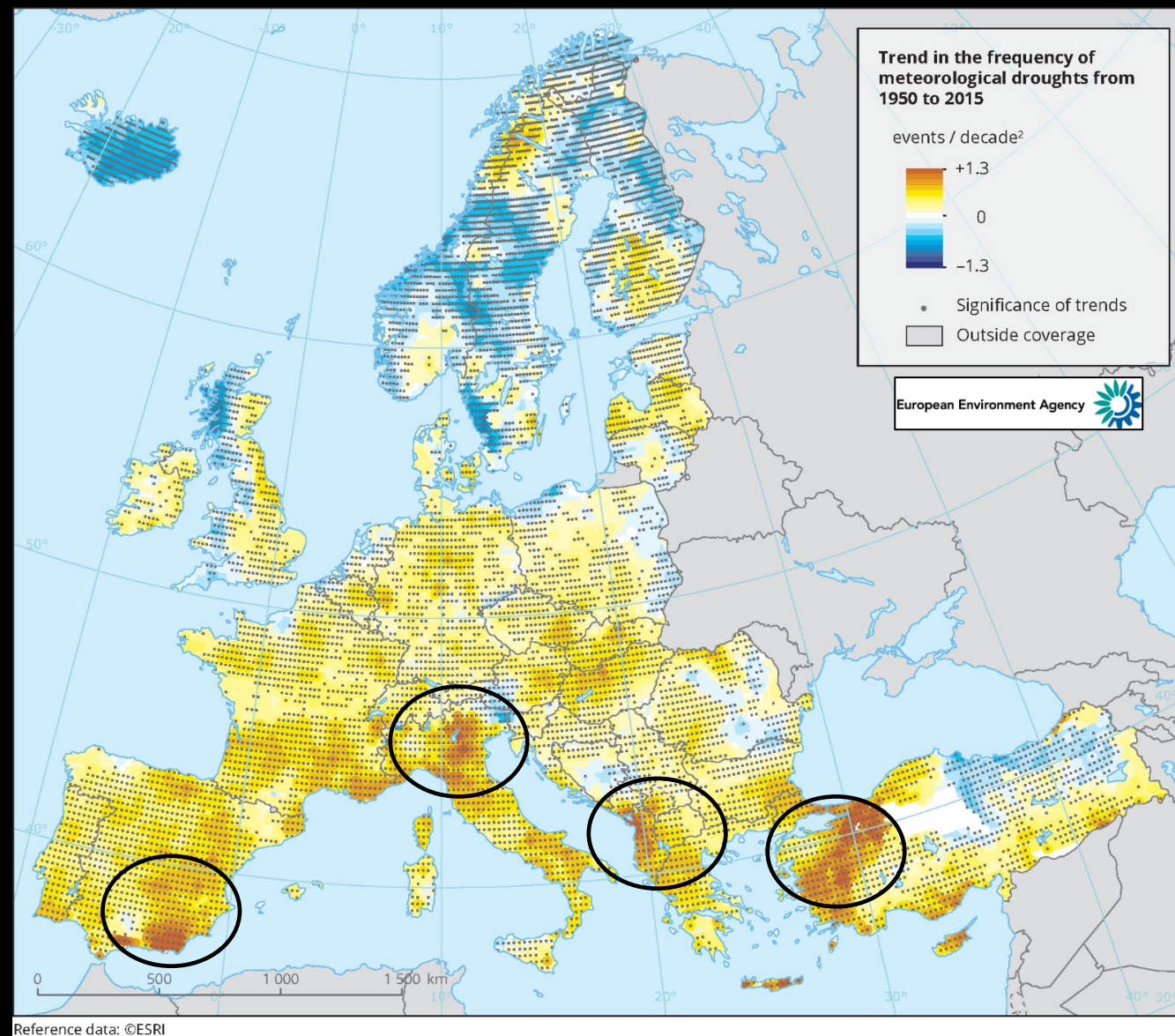


Marcon (VE), 20 Marzo 2022





## frequenza degli eventi siccitosi in Europa 1950-2015



Spagna (sud)

Italia (nord)

Albania

Turchia (ovest)

Spinoni et al. 2017

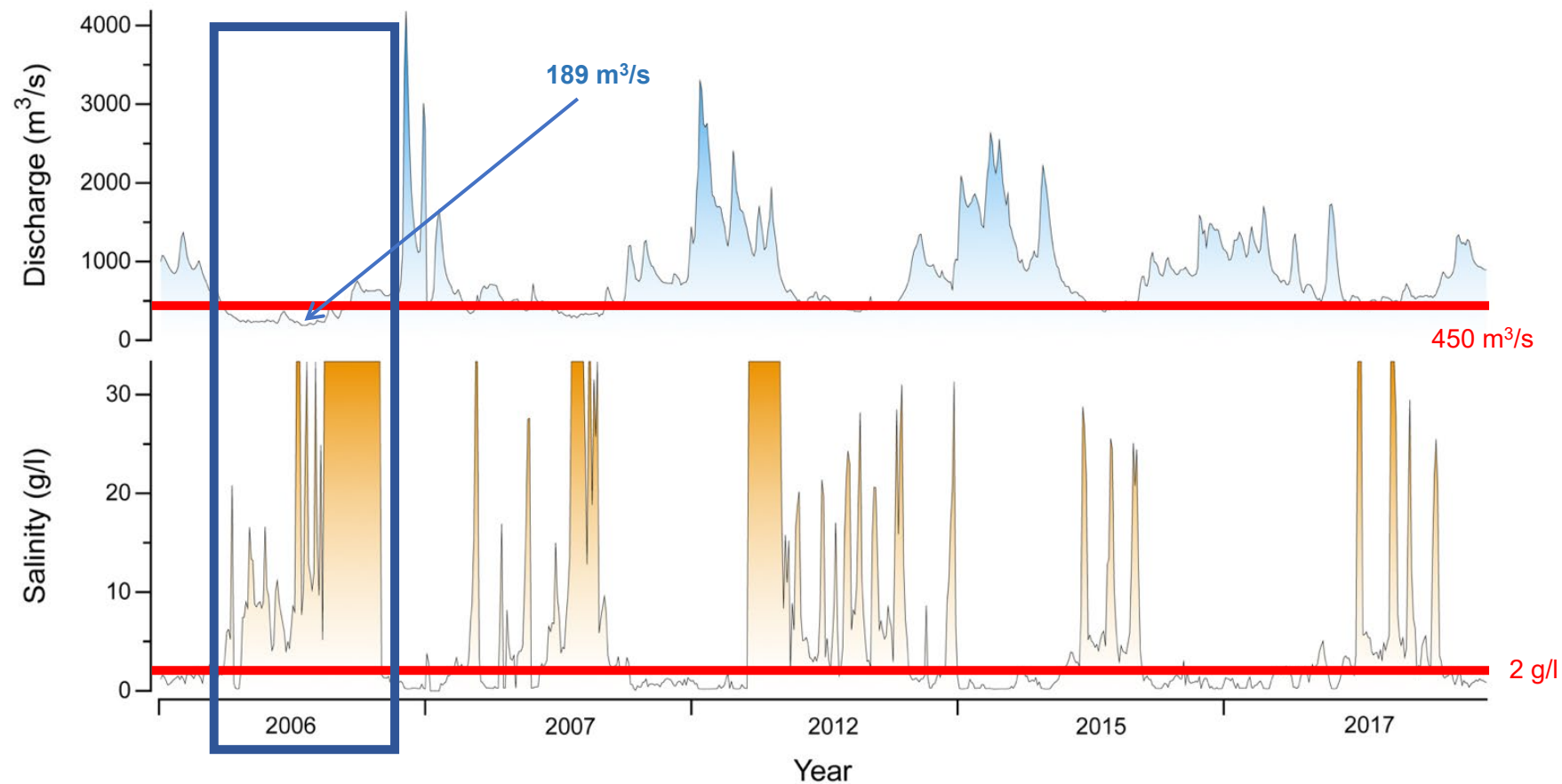


# IL FIUME PO: PORTATA E SALINITÀ IN CONDIZIONI DI SICCATÀ ESTREMA

CONSORZIO DI BONIFICA  
DELTA DEL PO



\* dati gentilmente offerti dal Consorzio di Bonifica  
Delta del Po

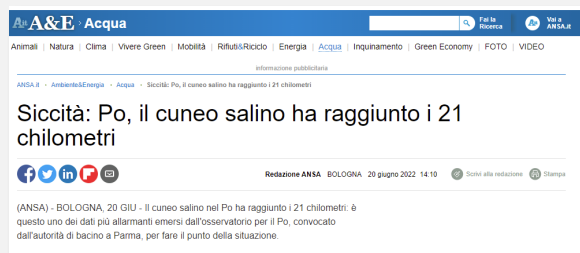


Liu et al. (under review)



# IL FIUME PO: INTRUSIONE DEL CUNEO SALINO (estate 2006)

giugno 2022

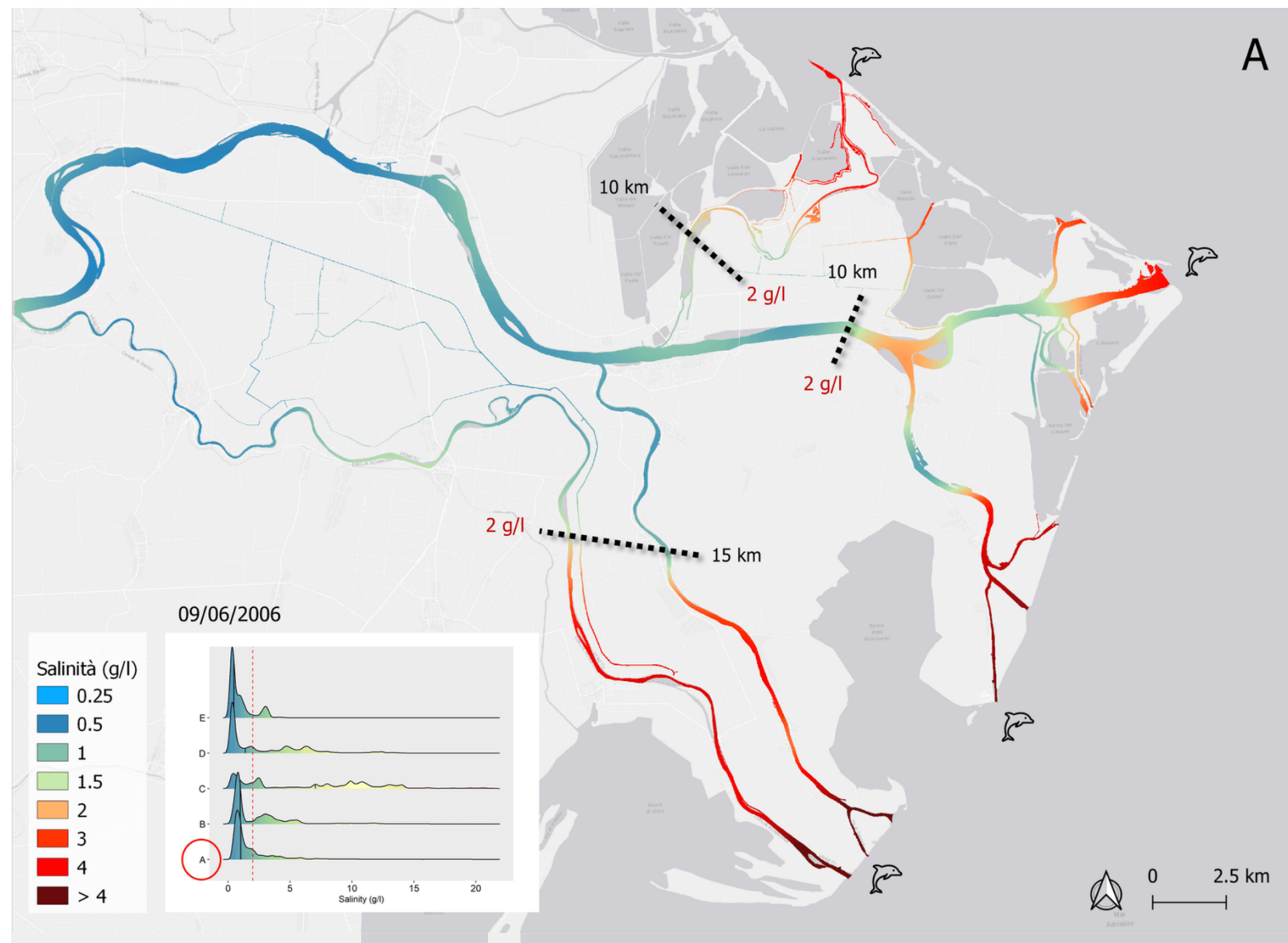


63 punti di misurazione della salinità da  
giugno ad agosto 2006

CONSORZIO DI BONIFICA  
DELTA DEL PO



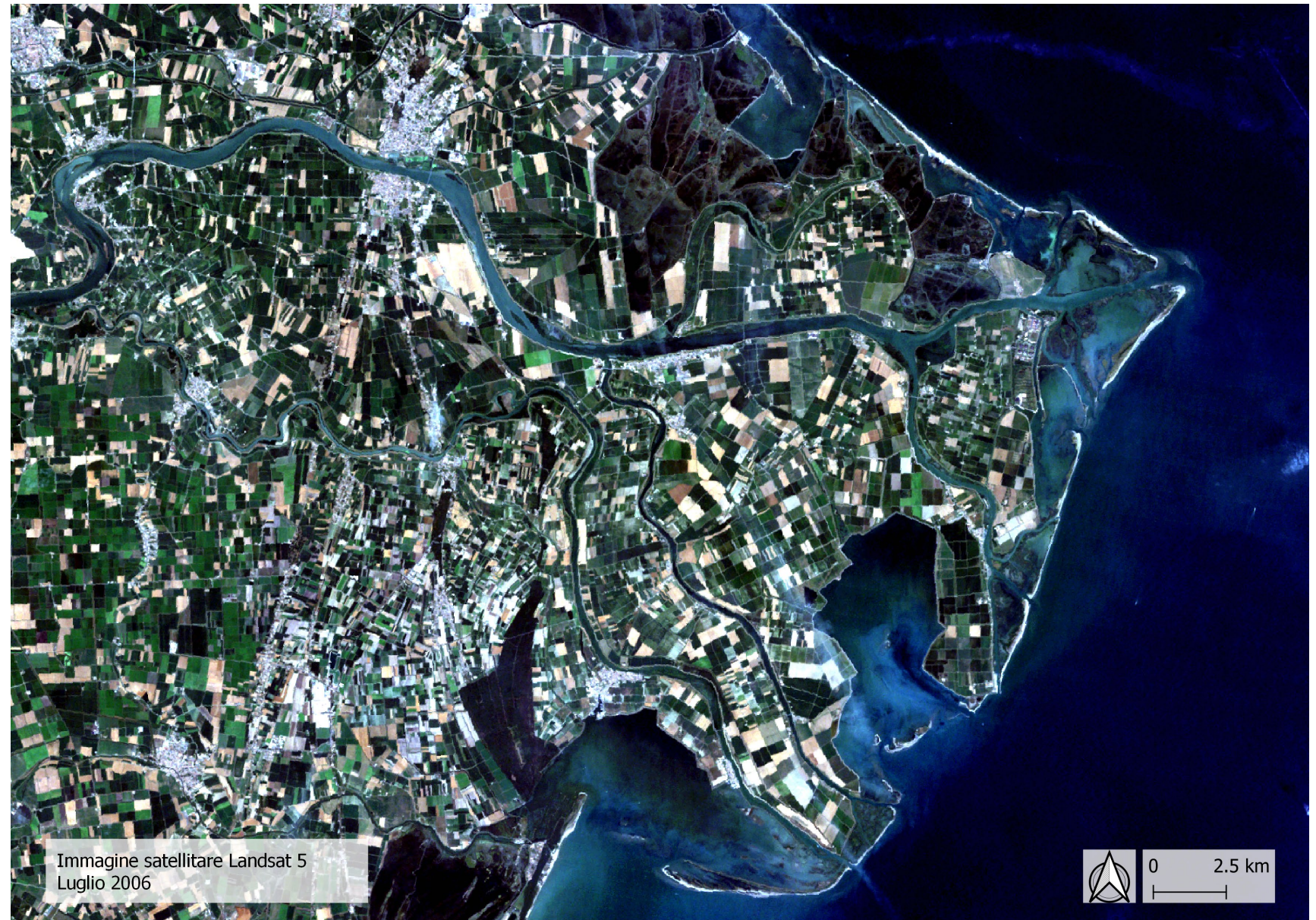
\* dati gentilmente offerti dal Consorzio di Bonifica  
Delta del Po





# LUGLIO 2006: AGRICOLTURA MINACCIATA DALL'INTRUSIONE DEL CUNEO SALINO

*Landsat 5 (30m risoluzione) per il mese  
di luglio; analizzate le sole aree  
vegetate evitando suolo nudo o raccolti*

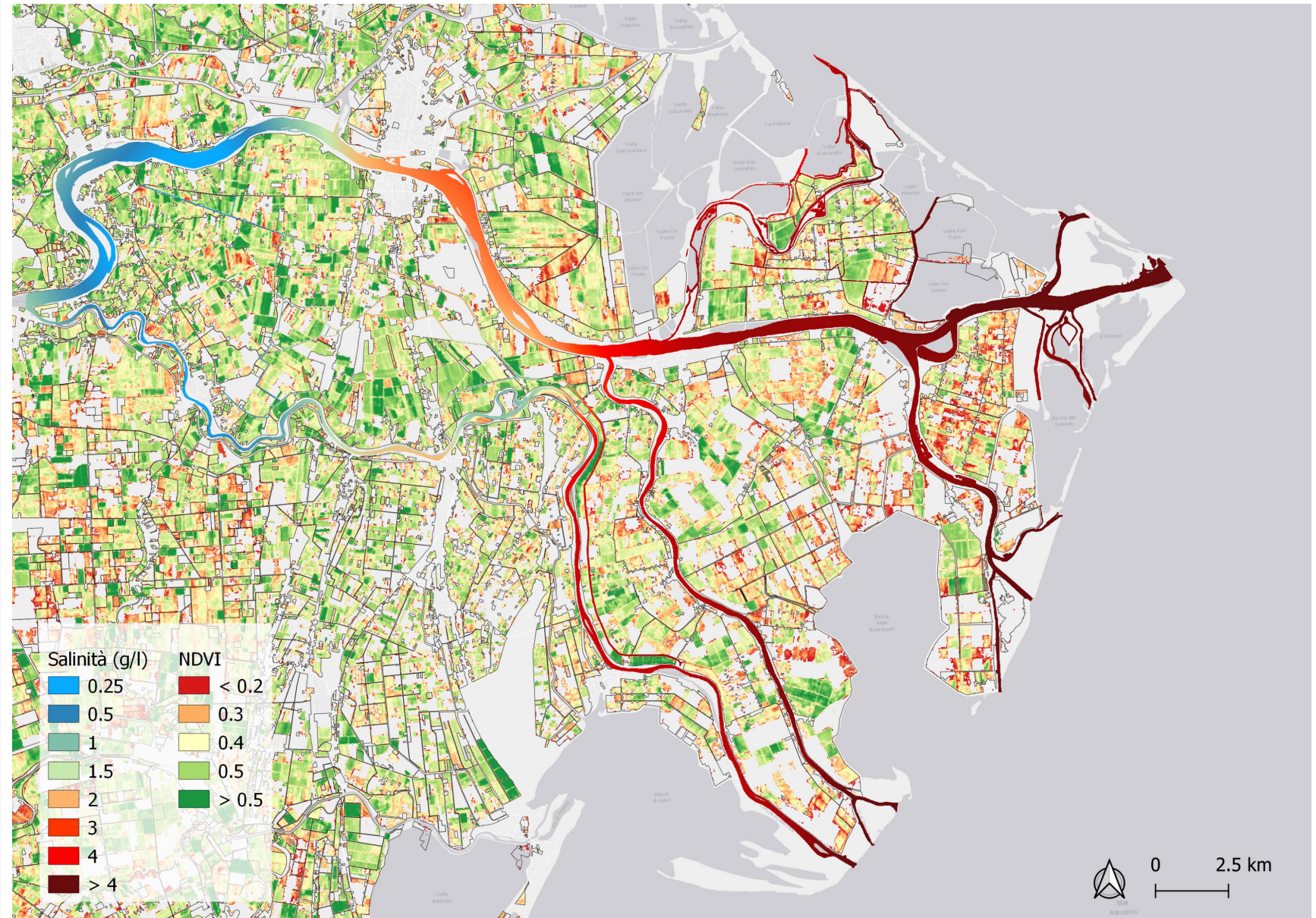




# LUGLIO 2006: AGRICOLTURA MINACCIATA DALL'INTRUSIONE DEL CUNEO SALINO

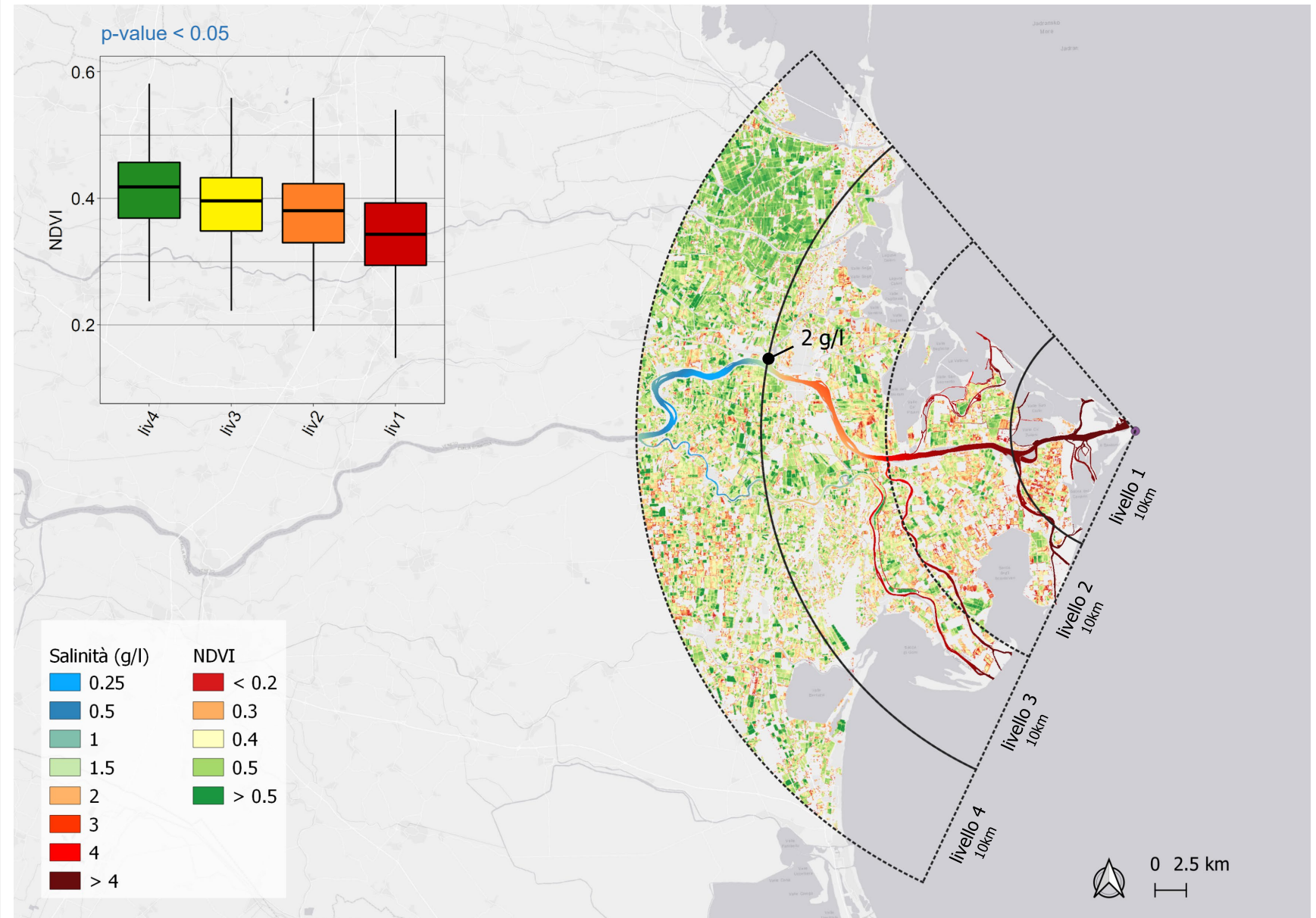
Indice di vegetazione NDVI (*Normalized Difference Vegetation Index*) - esso **descrive il livello di vigoria della coltura** e si calcola come il rapporto tra la differenza e la somma delle radiazioni riflesse nel vicino infrarosso e nel rosso  $(NIR-RED)/(NIR+RED)$ .

aree in cui il **valore di NDVI** è più **basso** presentano **problemi nello sviluppo vegetativo**



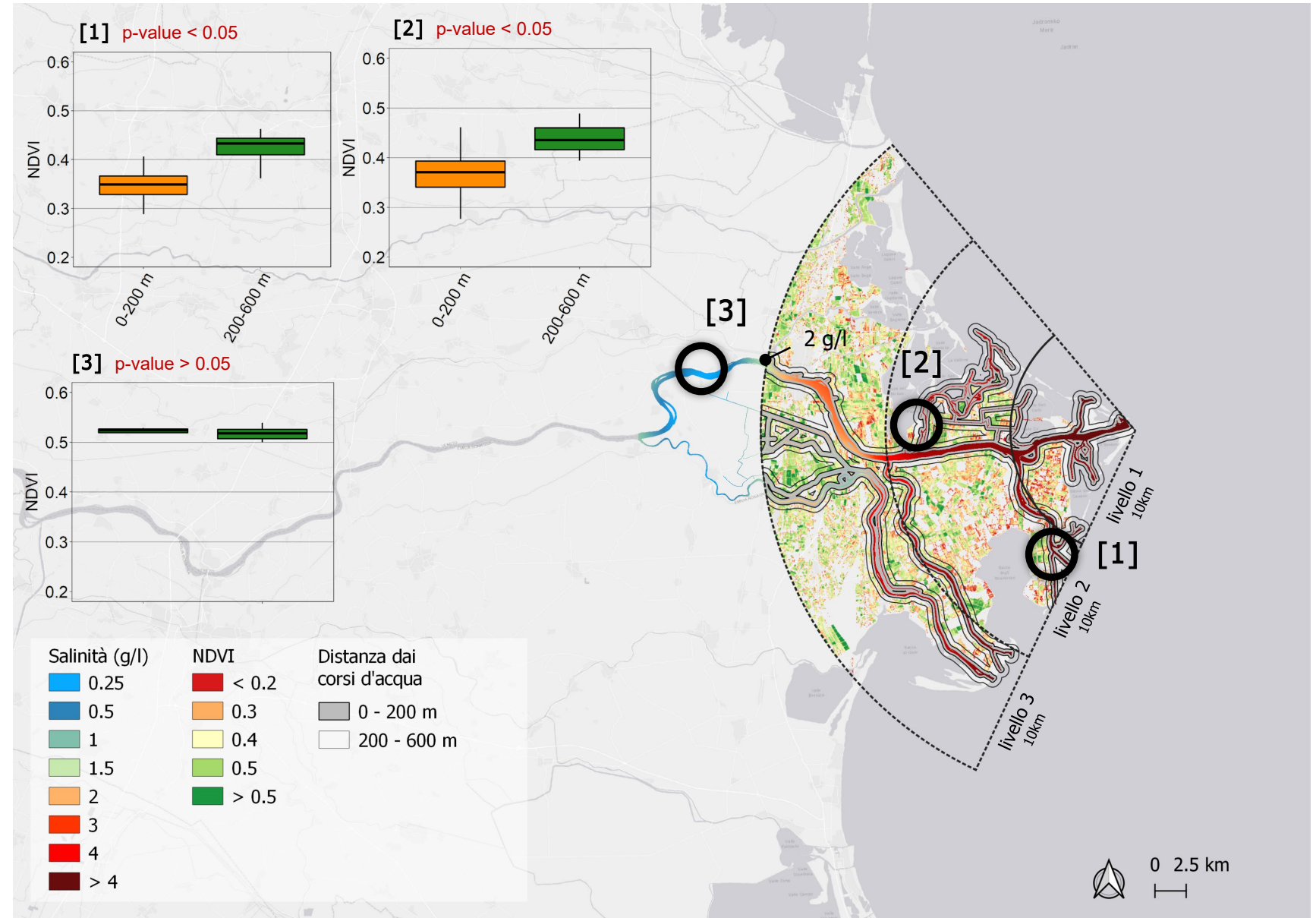


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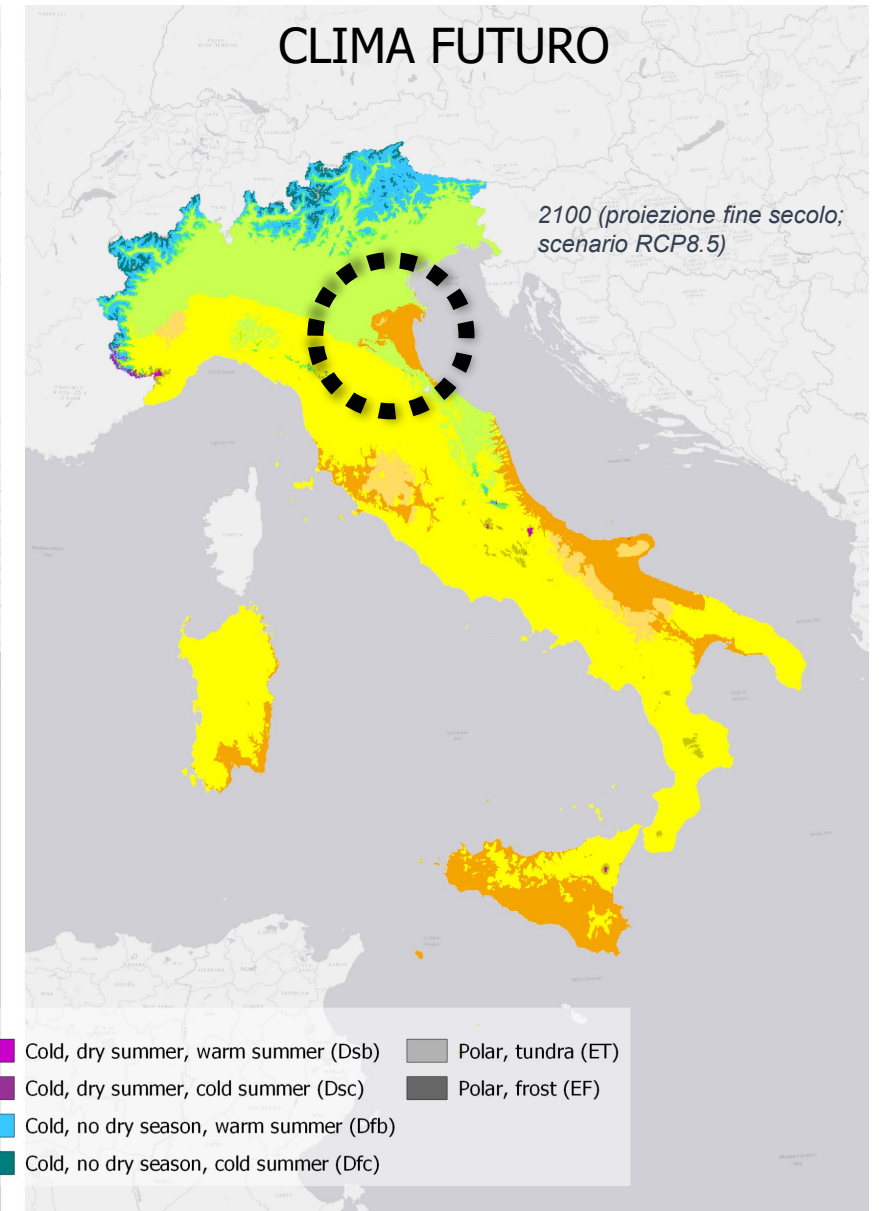
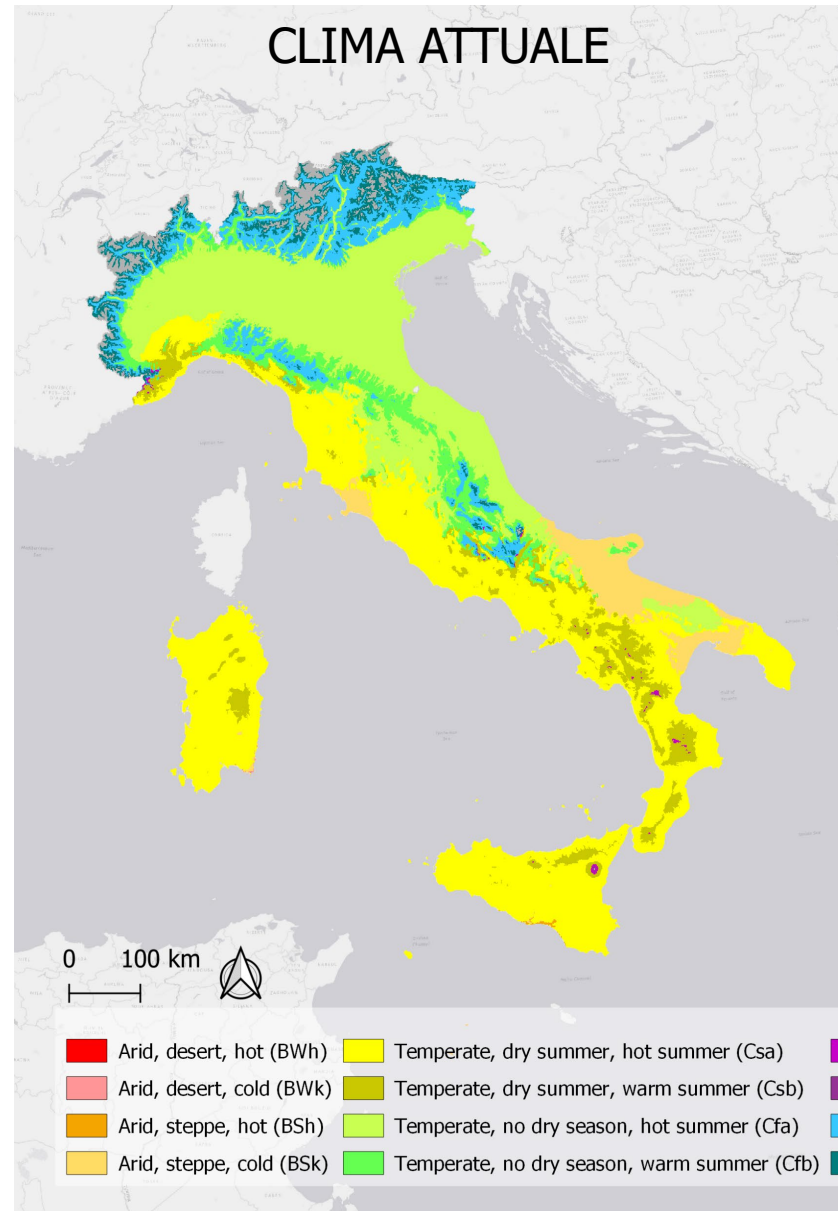


scenari futuri



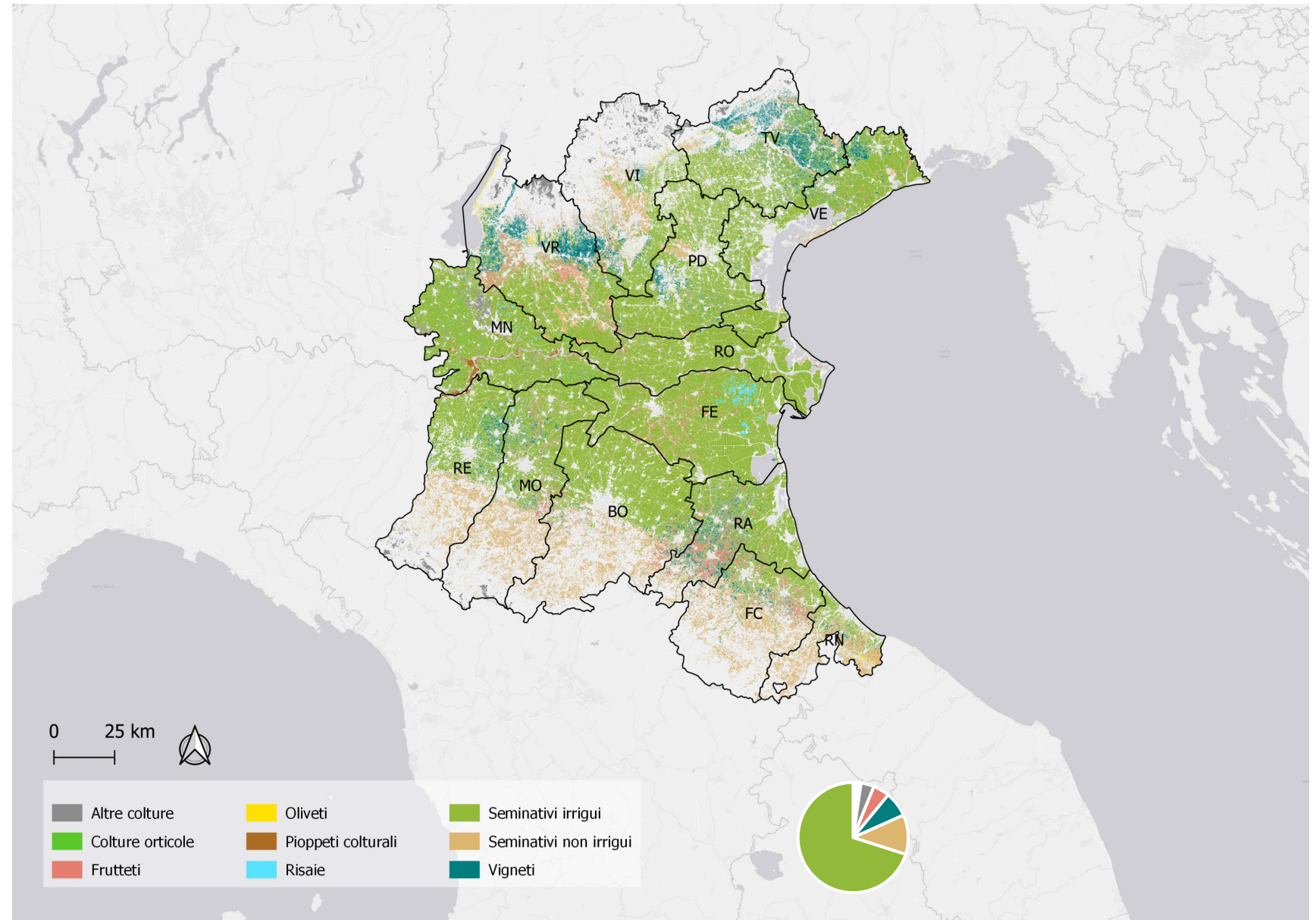
# CAMBIAMENTO CLIMATICO

classificazione zone climatiche Köppen–Geiger  
(*Beck et al. 2018*)





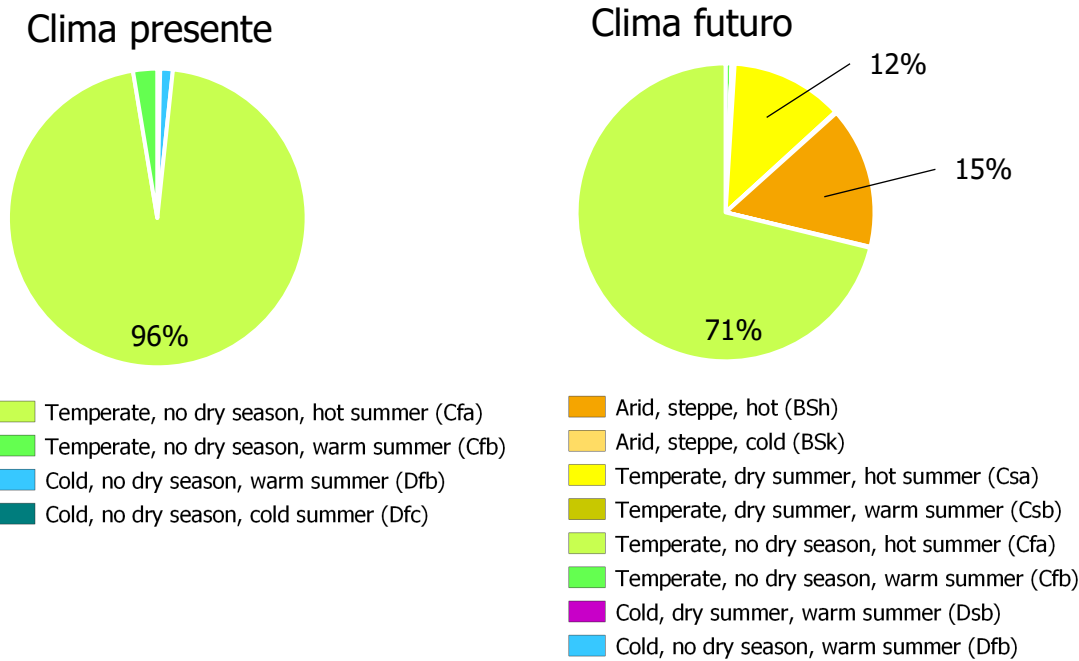
# AREE AGRICOLE DEL NORD-EST





ANALISI CLIMATICA DELLE  
AREE AGRICOLE DEL NORD-  
EST

classificazione zone climatiche Köppen–Geiger  
(Beck et al. 2018)



- Drastica riduzione (**-25%**) delle aree agricole attualmente interessate da clima temperato (no stagioni secche-estati calde)
- Aumento di aree agricole interessate da clima arido (**+15%**) e da un clima temperato più secco (**+12%**)

	PRESENTE	FUTURO	VARIAZIONE	
Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)	0%	15%	+15%	▲
Arid, steppe, cold (BSk)	≈0%	≈0%	≈0%	—
Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)	0%	12%	+12%	▲
Temperate, dry summer, warm summer (Csb)	≈0%	≈0%	≈0%	—
Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)	96%	71%	-25%	▼
Temperate, no dry season, warm summer (Cfb)	3%	1%	-2%	▼
Cold, dry summer, warm summer (Dsb)	≈0%	≈0%	≈0%	—
Cold, no dry season, warm summer (Dfb)	1%	0%	-1%	▼
Cold, no dry season, cold summer (Dfc)	≈0%	≈0%	≈0%	▼

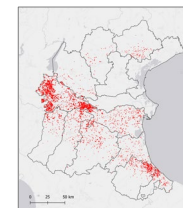
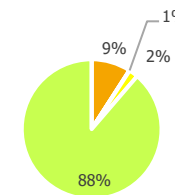
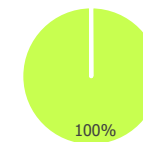


# ANALISI CLIMATICA DELLE AREE AGRICOLE DEL NORD-EST

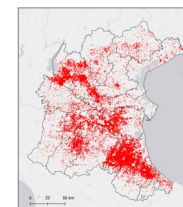
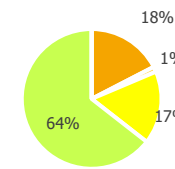
classificazione zone climatiche Köppen–Geiger  
([Beck et al. 2018](#))

Straffelini & Tarolli (in preparation)

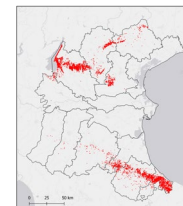
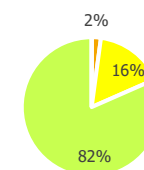
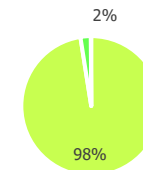
Colture orticole (1%)	Presente	Futuro	Var.
Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)	0%	9%	9%
Arid, steppe, cold (BSk)	0%	1%	1%
Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)	0%	2%	2%
Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)	100%	88%	-2%



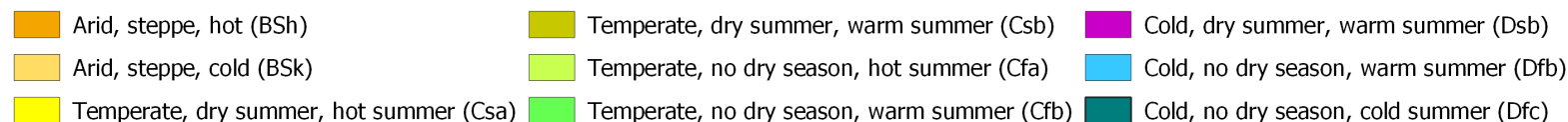
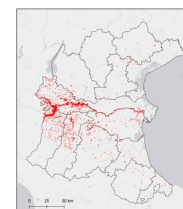
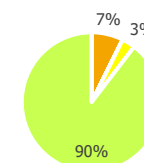
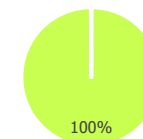
Frutteti (5%)	Presente	Futuro	Var.
Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)	0%	18%	18%
Arid, steppe, cold (BSk)	0%	1%	1%
Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)	0%	17%	17%
Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)	99%	64%	-35%
Temperate, no dry season, warm summer (Cfb)	1%	0%	-1%



Oliveti (1%)	Presente	Futuro	Var.
Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)	0%	2%	2%
Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)	0%	16%	16%
Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)	98%	82%	-16%
Temperate, no dry season, warm summer (Cfb)	2%	0%	-2%



Pioppeti culturali (1%)	Presente	Futuro	Var.
Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)	0%	7%	7%
Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)	0%	3%	3%
Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)	100%	90%	-10%

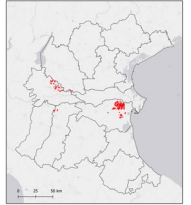
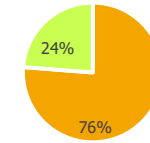
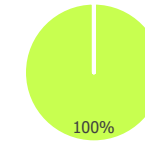




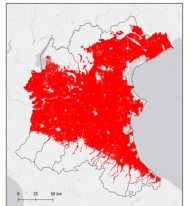
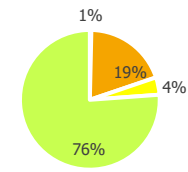
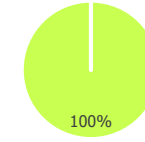
# ANALISI CLIMATICA DELLE AREE AGRICOLE DEL NORD-EST

classificazione zone climatiche Köppen–Geiger  
([Beck et al. 2018](#))

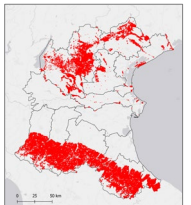
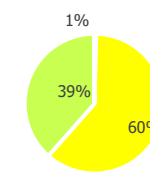
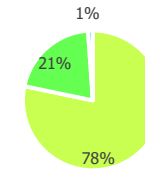
Risaie(<1%)	Presente	Futuro	Var.
Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)	0%	76%	76%
Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)	100%	24%	-76%



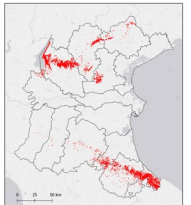
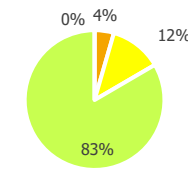
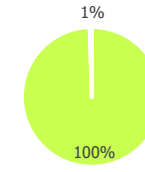
Seminativi irrigui (70%)	Presente	Futuro	Var.
Arid, steppe, cold (BSk)	0%	1%	1%
Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)	0%	19%	19%
Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)	0%	4%	4%
Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)	100%	76%	-24%



Seminativi non irrigui (12%)	Presente	Futuro	Var.
Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)	0%	1%	1%
Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)	0%	60%	60%
Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)	78%	39%	-40%
Temperate, no dry season, warm summer (Cfb)	21%	0%	-21%
Cold, no dry season, warm summer (Dfb)	1%	0%	-1%



Vigneti (7%)	Presente	Futuro	Var.
Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)	0%	4%	4%
Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)	0%	12%	12%
Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)	99%	84%	-16%
Temperate, no dry season, warm summer (Cfb)	1%	0%	-1%



Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)

Temperate, dry summer, warm summer (Csb)

Cold, dry summer, warm summer (Dsb)

Arid, steppe, cold (BSk)

Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)

Cold, no dry season, warm summer (Dfb)

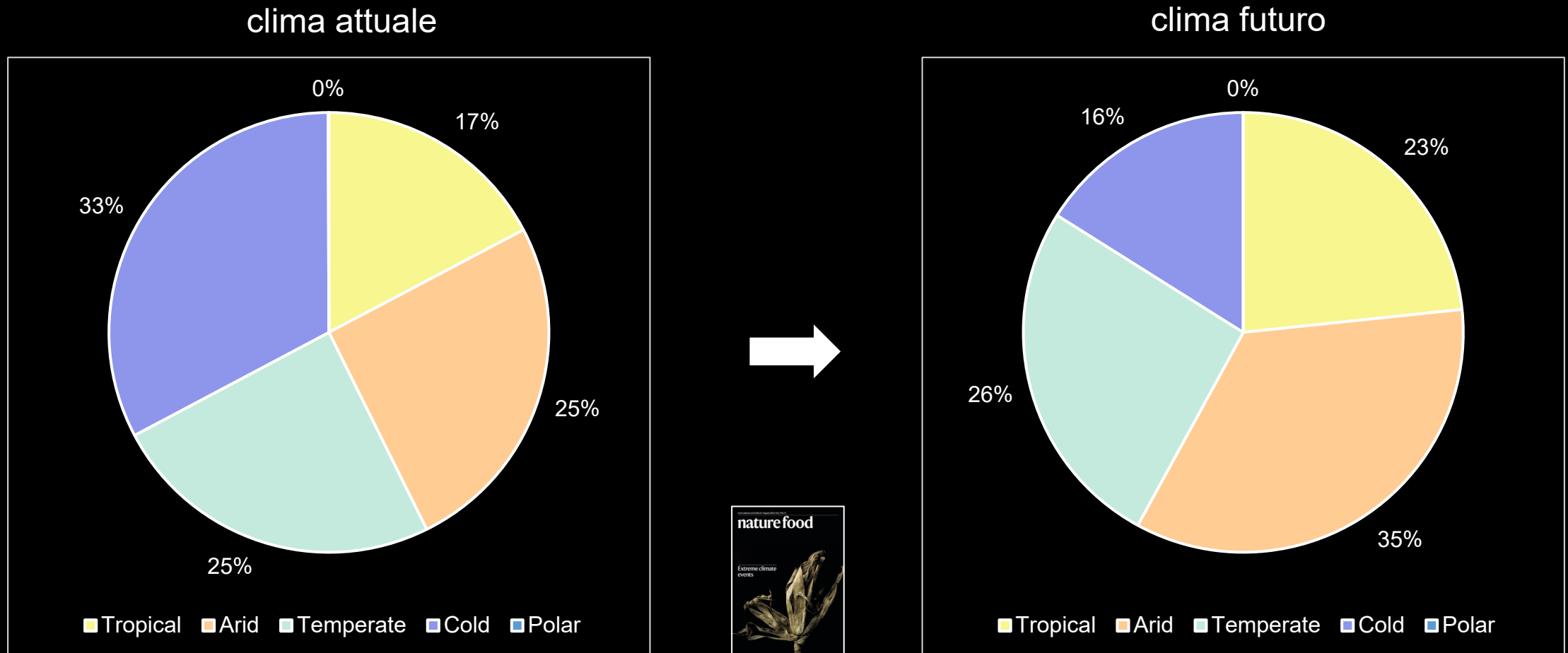
Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)

Temperate, no dry season, warm summer (Cfb)

Cold, no dry season, cold summer (Dfc)

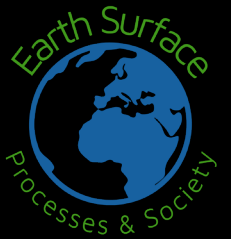


# superficie agricola globale



Wang W, Pijl A, Tarolli\* P (2022). Future climate-zone shifts are threatening steep-slope agriculture. *Nature Food*

grazie dell'attenzione



research group