

# **Dipartimento Scienze** del **Sistema Terra** e **Tecnologie per l'Ambiente**

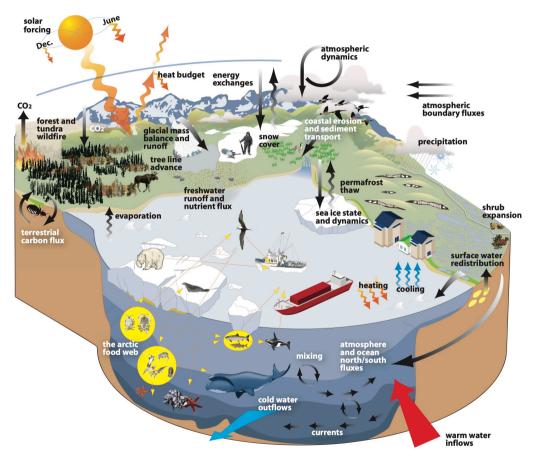


# **Climate Changes: the Poles Matter**

Conferenza annuale di Dipartimento 12/12/2023

**Carlo Barbante & ISP Team** 

# Climate Change: The Poles Matter



- 1. Pillars of climate sciences
  The Arctic is warming at more than three times the pace of the global average
- 2. Hot spot of anthropogenic change Sea ice is continuously melting over all months of the year
- 3. A niche of biodiversity

  The range of polar species is contracted
- 4. Close to climate tipping points

  Most of known tipping points are located in polar regions
- 5. The race for the grail

  The cradle of climate sciences
- 6. Science Diplomacy

  Lands of peace and science



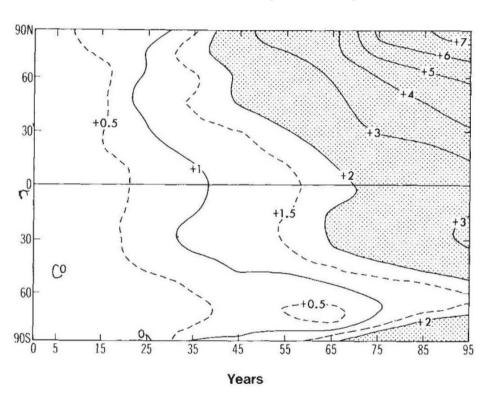


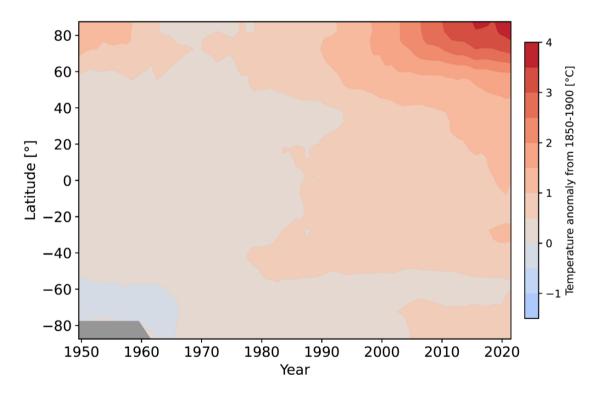




### Hot spot of anthropogenic change

Interhemispheric asymmetry in climate response to a gradual increase of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>

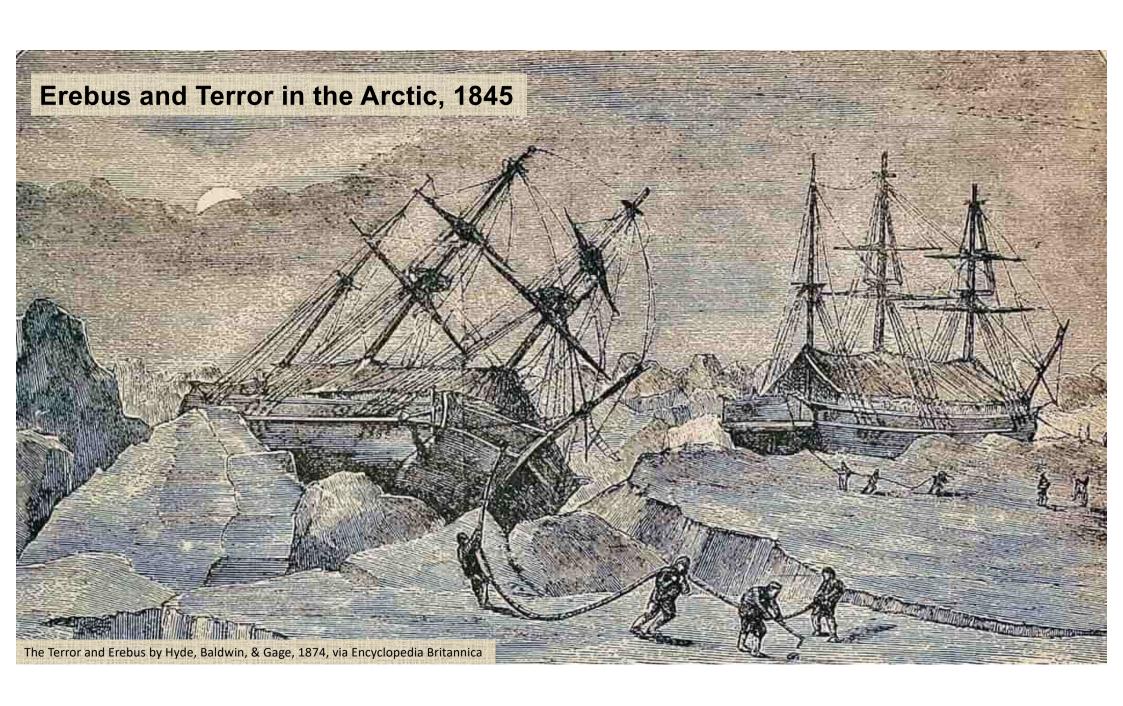






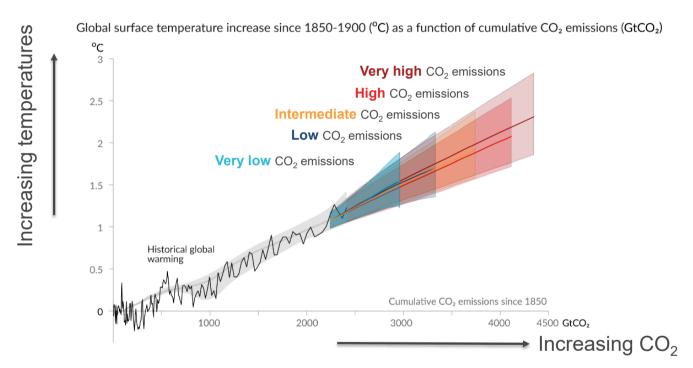


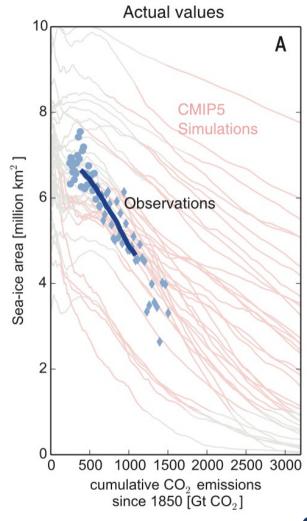






# CO<sub>2</sub> and Arctic searce







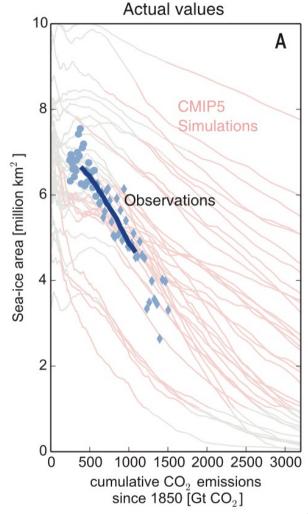


## CO<sub>2</sub> and Arctic sea-ice

Very high CO2 emissions

# Sustained loss of 3 $\pm$ 0.3 m<sup>2</sup> of Sep sea-ice area per metric ton of CO<sub>2</sub> emission



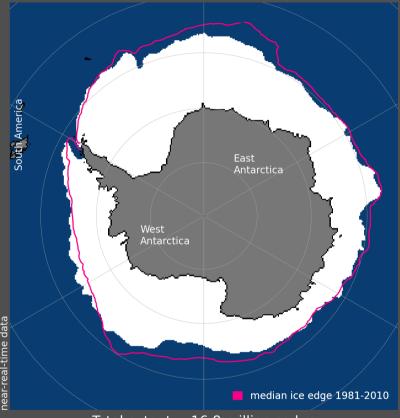


Workshop DSSTTA - Dec. 2023



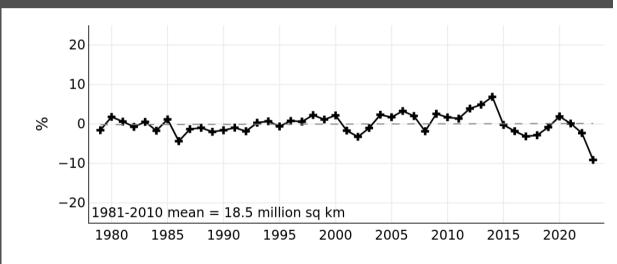


#### Sea Ice Extent, Sep 2023



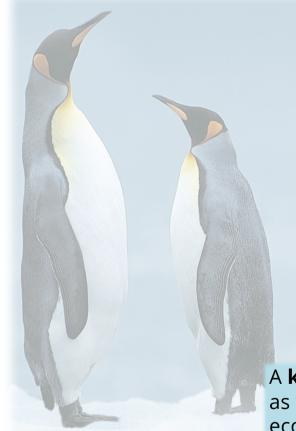
#### Total extent = 16.8 million sq km

### **Extent Anomalies Sep 1979 - 2023**



slope =  $0.1 \pm 0.6$  % per decade

### **Biodiversity of Polar Regions**



The Polar Regions host **a rich variety of species** adapted to their unique and extreme environmental conditions

**Cold-adapted (micro)organisms** show peculiar morphological and physiological adaptations of interests in **biotechnological applications** and **astrobiological implications** 

Many of the species (from microorganisms to mammals) inhabiting Polar Regions are involved in the **global cycles of carbon and nutrients** (on which we depend) or in the **ecosystem stability** 

A **knowledge gap** exists on the description of biodiversity at lower trophic levels, as well as on the interactions between species and their actual role in the polar ecosystems



### Threats to Polar ecosystems and biodiversity

Polar Regions are experiencing rapid and significant changes, which impact polar biodiversity into the future

Global warming

Shrinking sea-ice

Pollution

Biological invasions

Ocean acidification

Increasing footprint of human activity

Alteration of key habitats for polar species

Incursions by alien species (e.g., grasses, insects, zooplankton and sea-floor organisms) could displace polar species and change key features of polar ecosystems and biodiversity

Levels of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, plastics, persistent organic pollutants, emerging contaminants) are increasing exponentially in Polar Regions, threatening the ecological interactions of polar species.

The increased harvesting of fish and krill in Polar Regions threatens the stability of target populations and the food webs they support.







To preserve biodiversity in the Polar Regions in the face of environmental stressors

#### Targets of the scientific community

Examine the interactions between species and environmental conditions to quantify the impact of multiple stressors on biodiversity

Ensure conservation measures by predicting polar ecosystem response to climate change and fisheries

Apply modelling tools to improve the understanding of polar biodiversity and its threats

Explore under-investigated habitats to capture the full extent of polar biodiversity

Demonstrate the importance of polar biodiversity at a global scale to address global policy to protect it























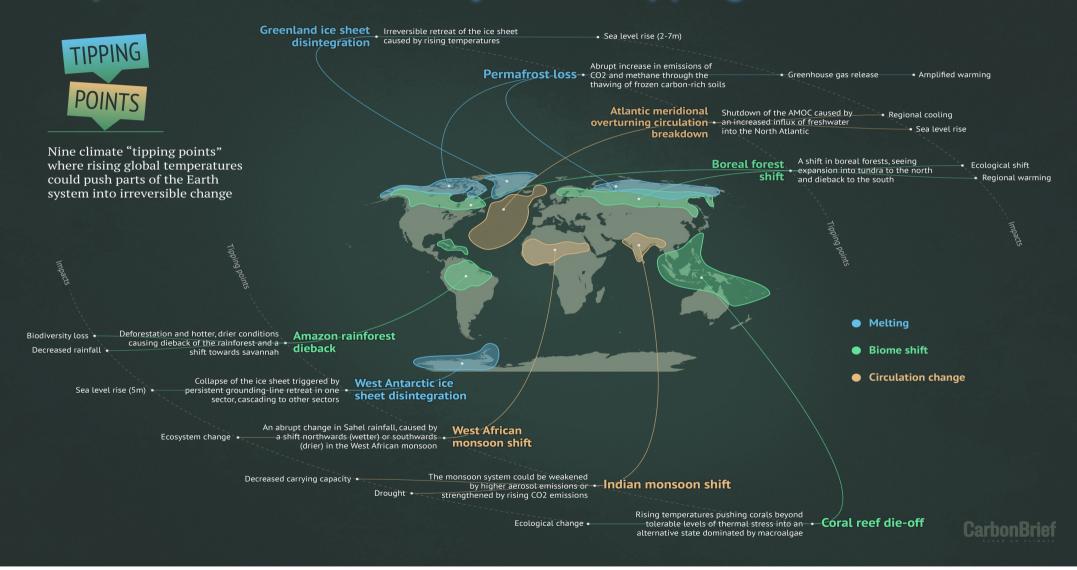




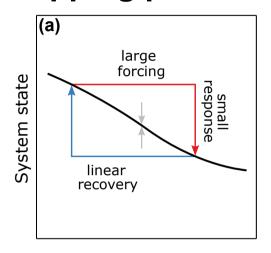


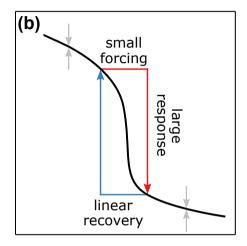


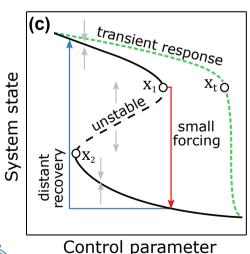
### **Surprises in the climate system – Tipping Points**

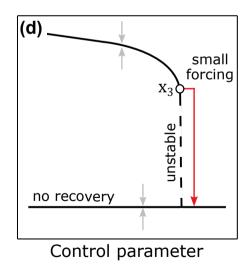


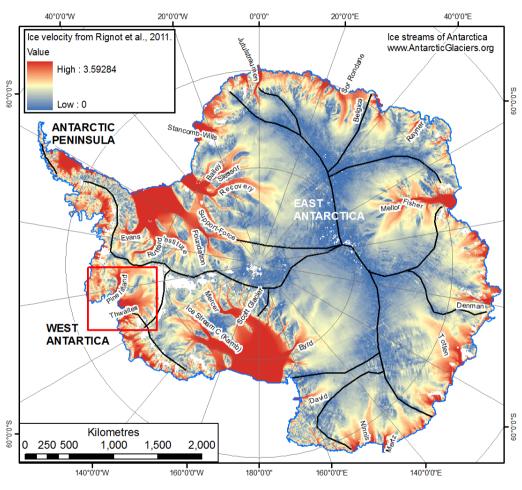
### Tipping points in Antarctica: Pine Island Glacier is a candidate







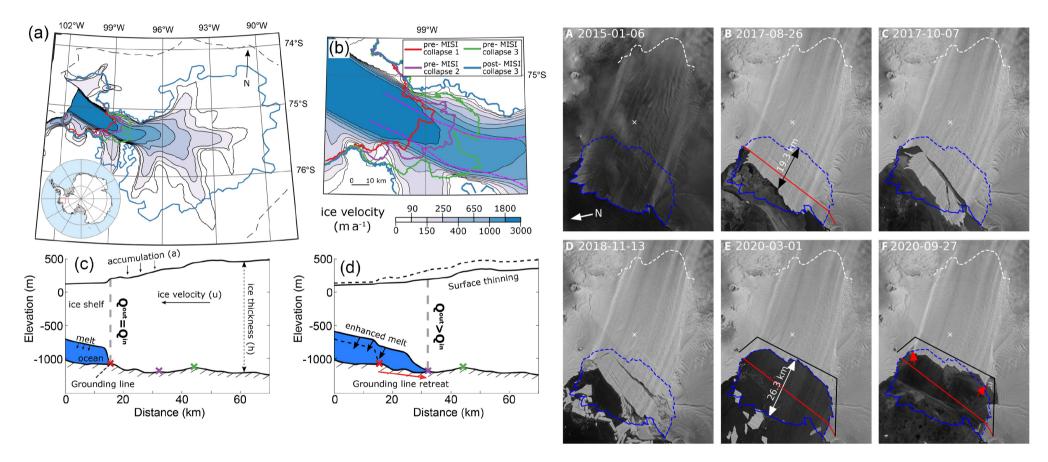






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#### Tipping points in Antarctica: Pine Island Glacier is a candidate





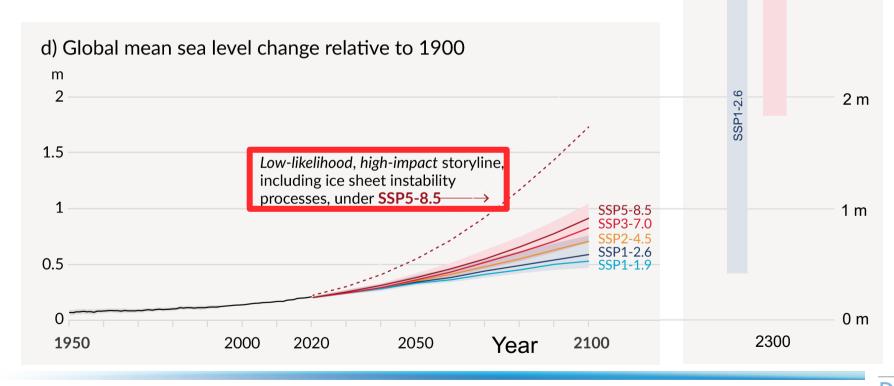
Velocity data show a >12% speedup over the past 3 years, coincident with a 19-km retreat of the ice shelf





Sea level





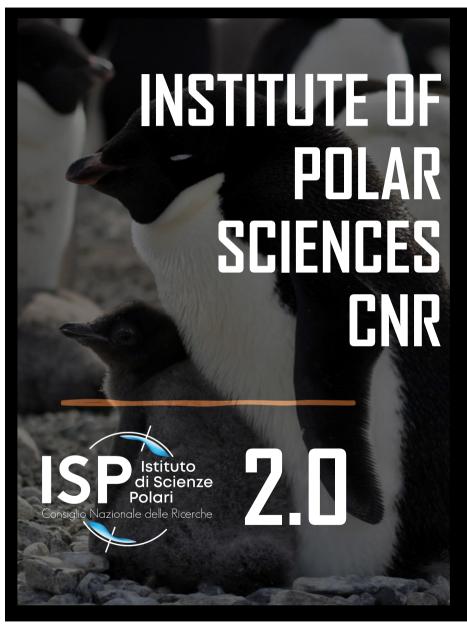


IPCC, 2021: Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis.

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4 m

3 m









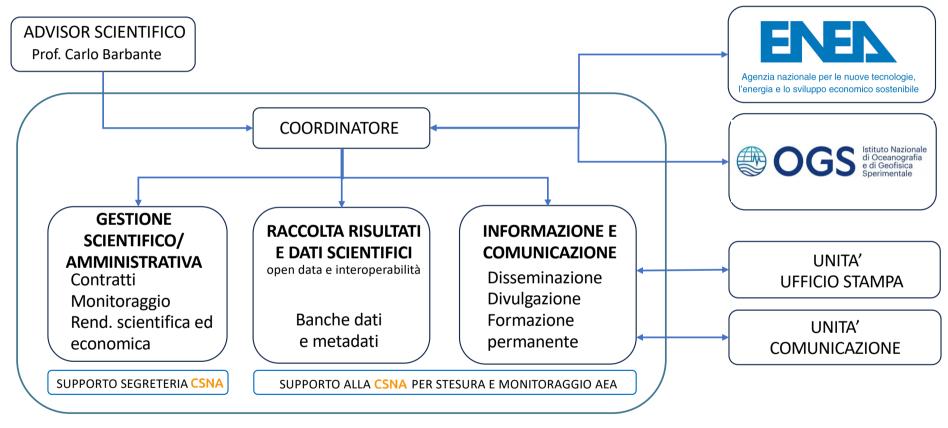






#### **POLAR HUB**

**ORGANIZZAZIONE A REGIME** 





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