

Governare il cambiamento

ADATTAMENTO CLIMATICO
RIGENERAZIONE URBANA
E CITTÀ SPUGNA 

Piove sempre sul bagnato? Il cambiamento del regime nelle precipitazioni

Venerdì 6 marzo 2026

IED - Firenze

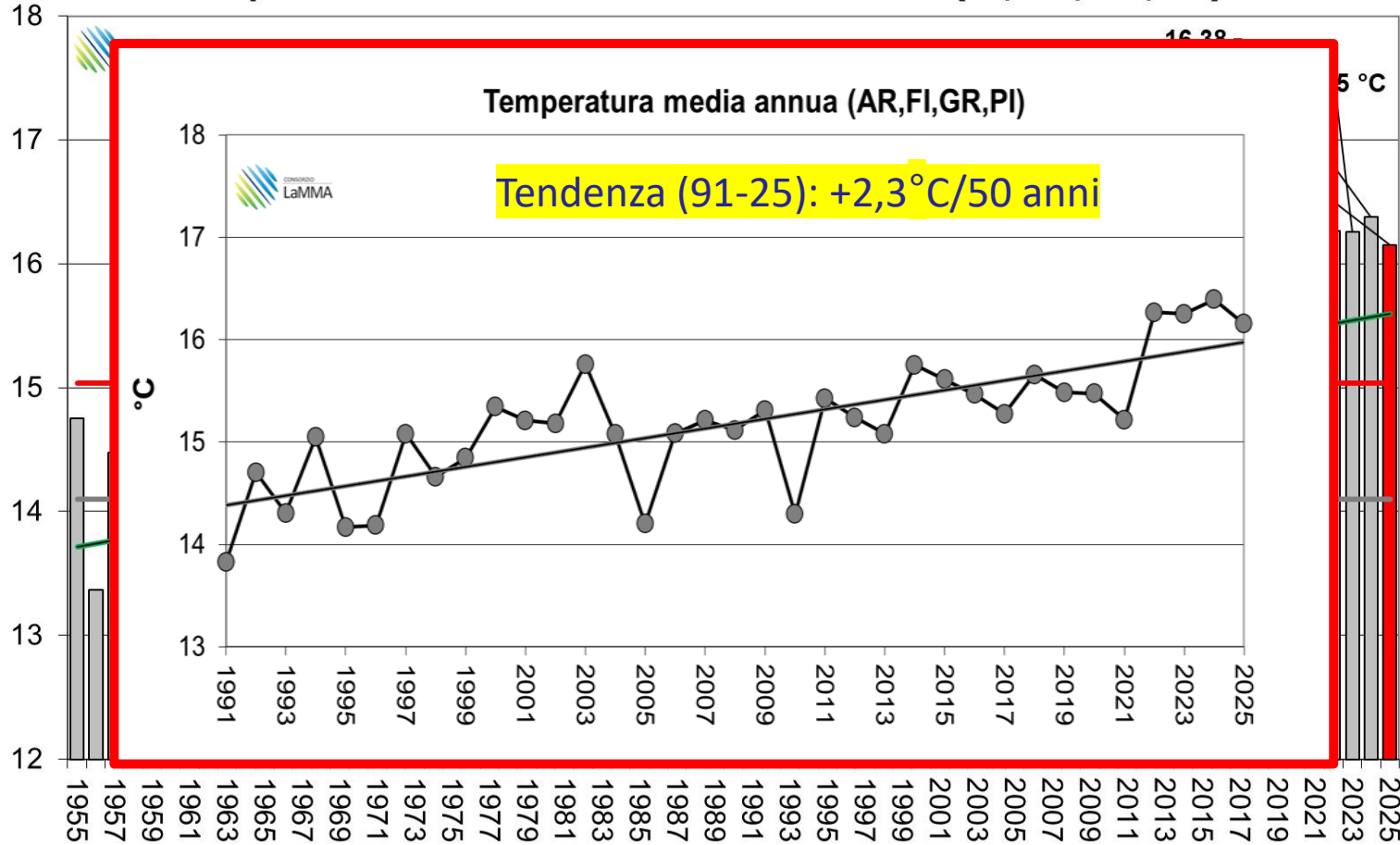
Bernardo Gozzini



Temperature medie annue 1955-2024

Toscana (AR, FI, GR, PI)

Temperatura media annua dal 1955 al 2025 (FI, AR, GR, PI)

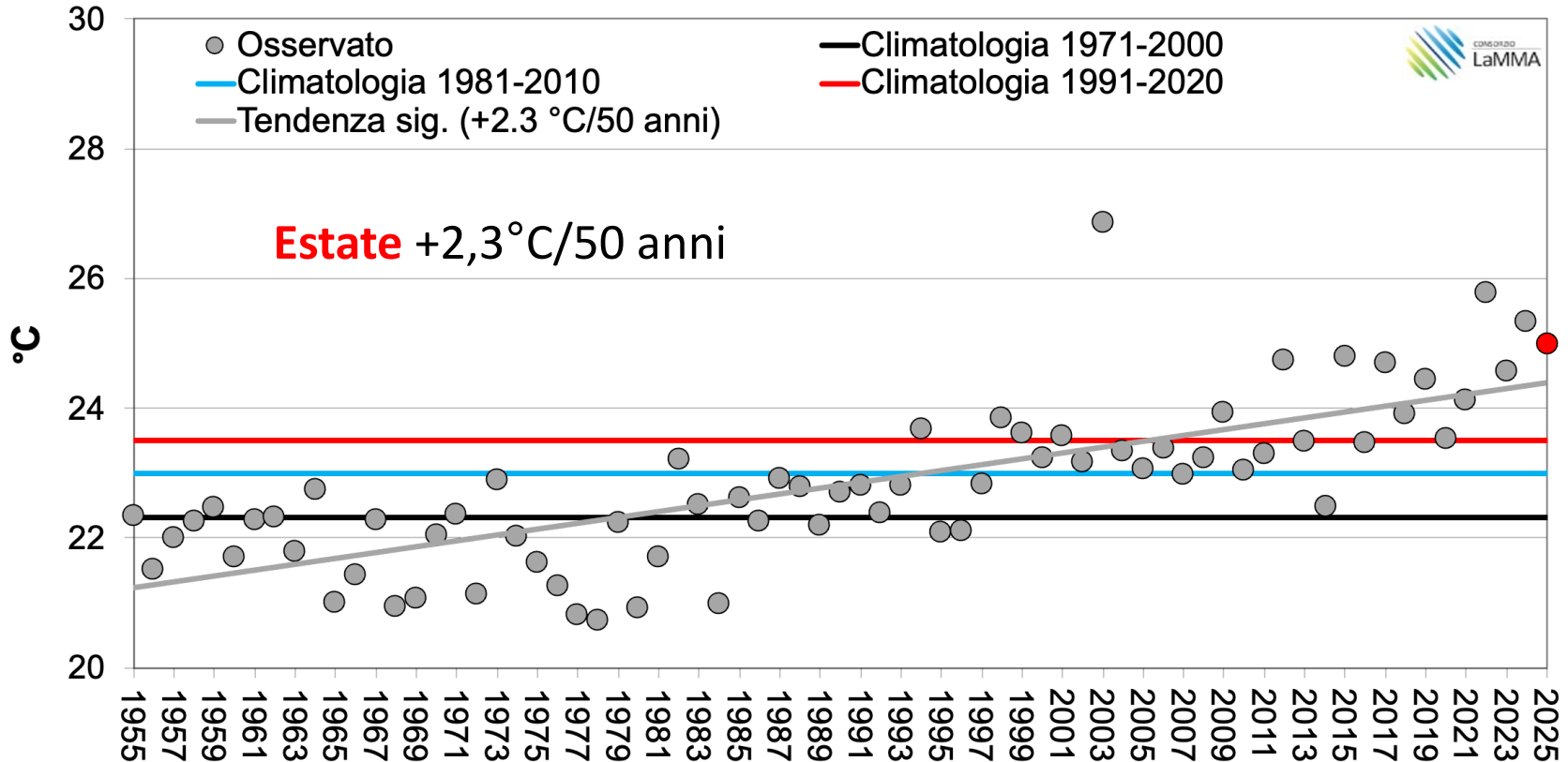


Trend (50 anni): Medie +1,4°, Massime +1,6°, Minime +1,1°

Temperature medie estate 1955-2025

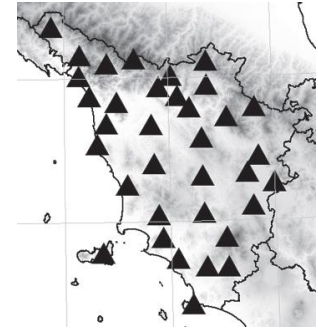
Toscana (AR, FI, GR, PI)

Temperatura media estate (AR, FI, GR, PI)

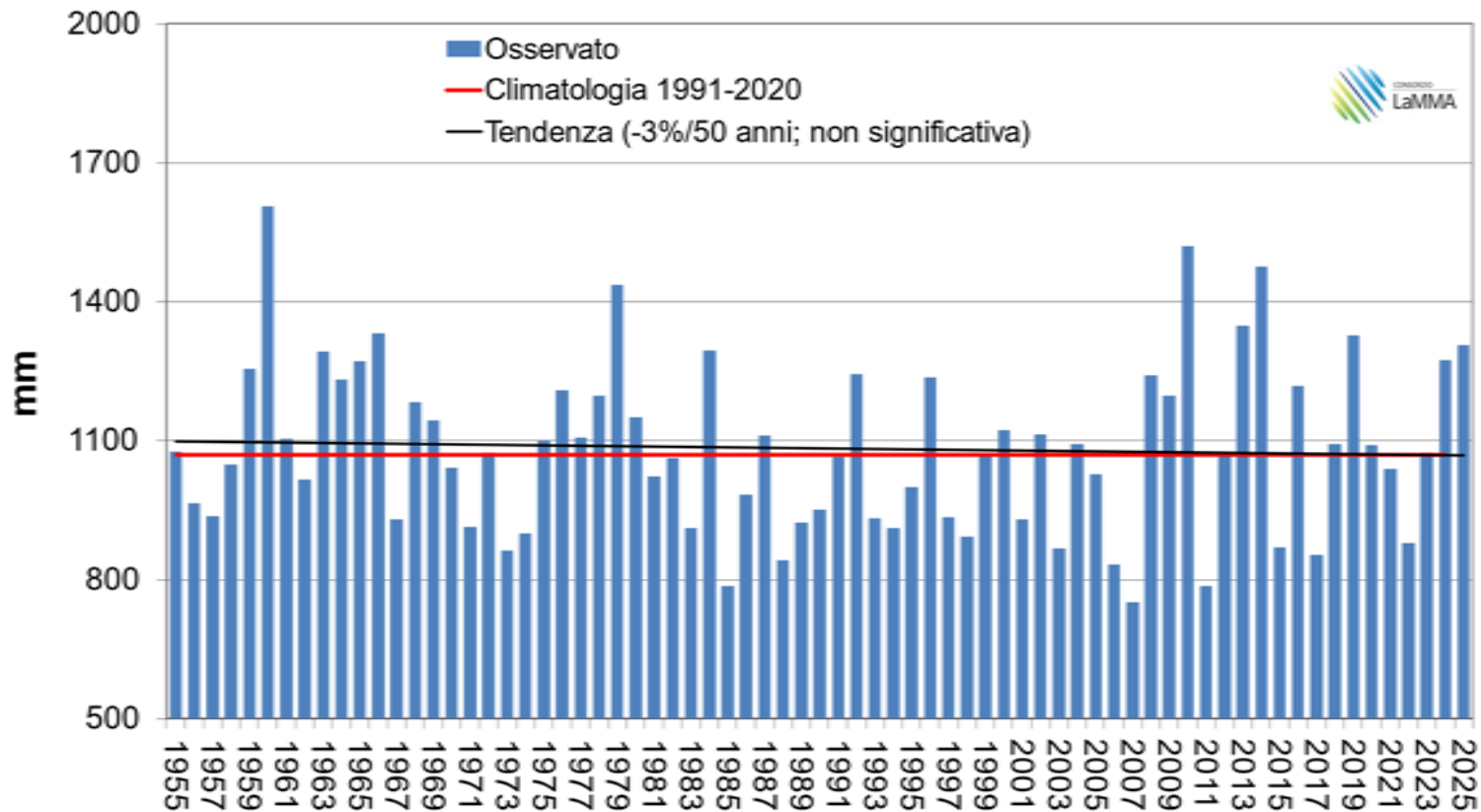


Primavera +1,2°C/50 anni, **Autunno** +1,2°C/50 anni, **Inverno** +0,8°C/50 anni

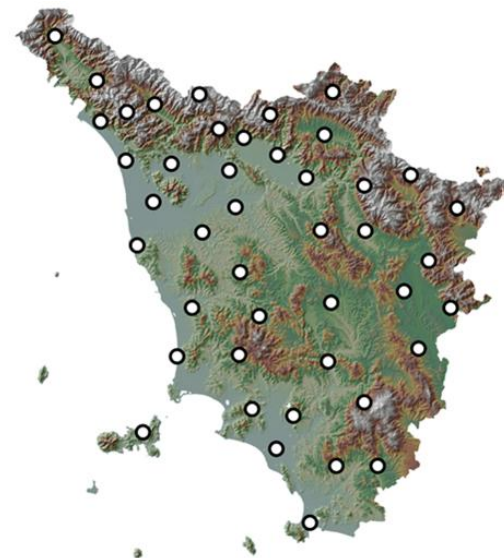
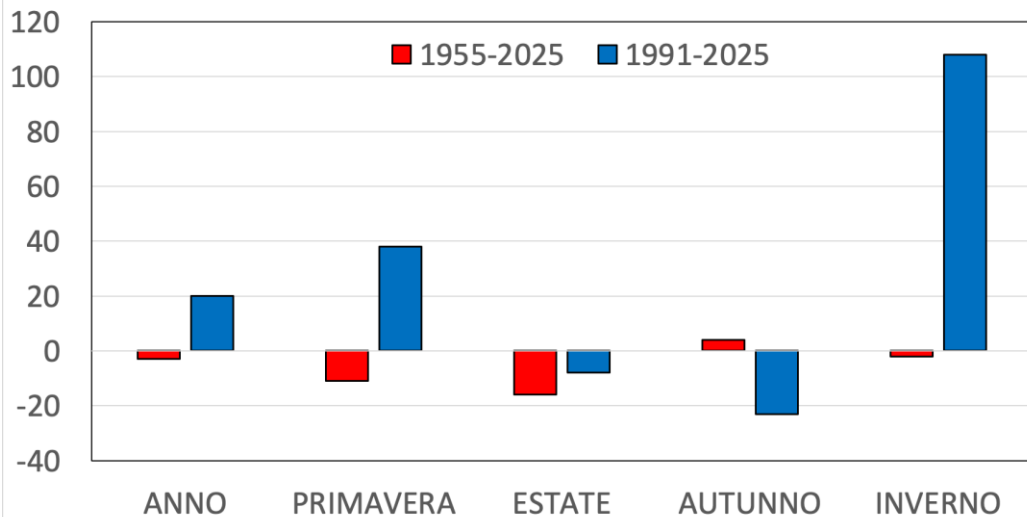
PIOGGIA CUMULATA ANNUALE



Pioggia annuale



TREND PRECIPITAZIONI IN TOSCANA



Trend precipitazioni (45 st.)

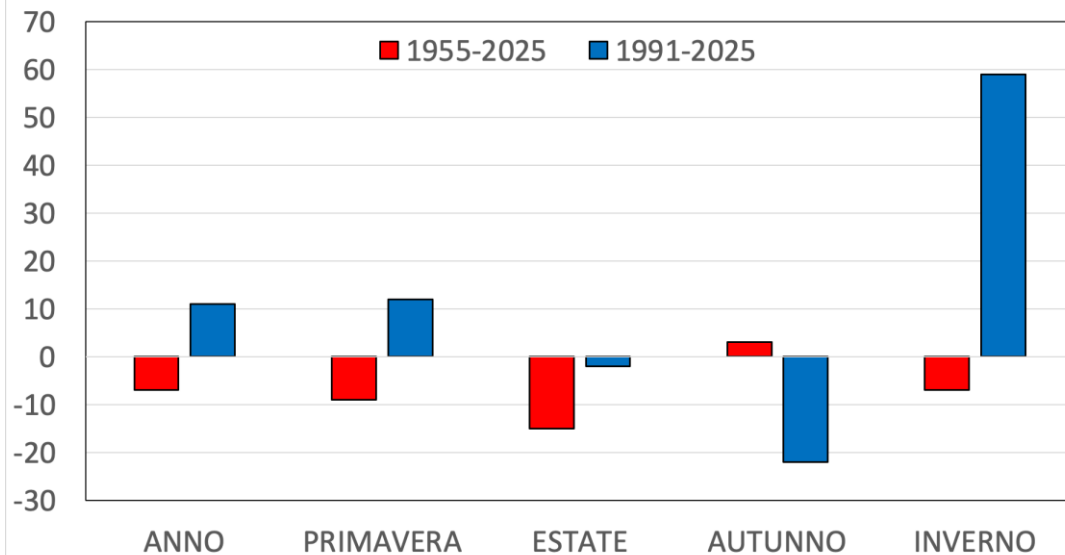
Trend su periodi diversi

BLU: 1955-2025

ROSSO: 1991-2025

Trend giorni di pioggia (45 st.)

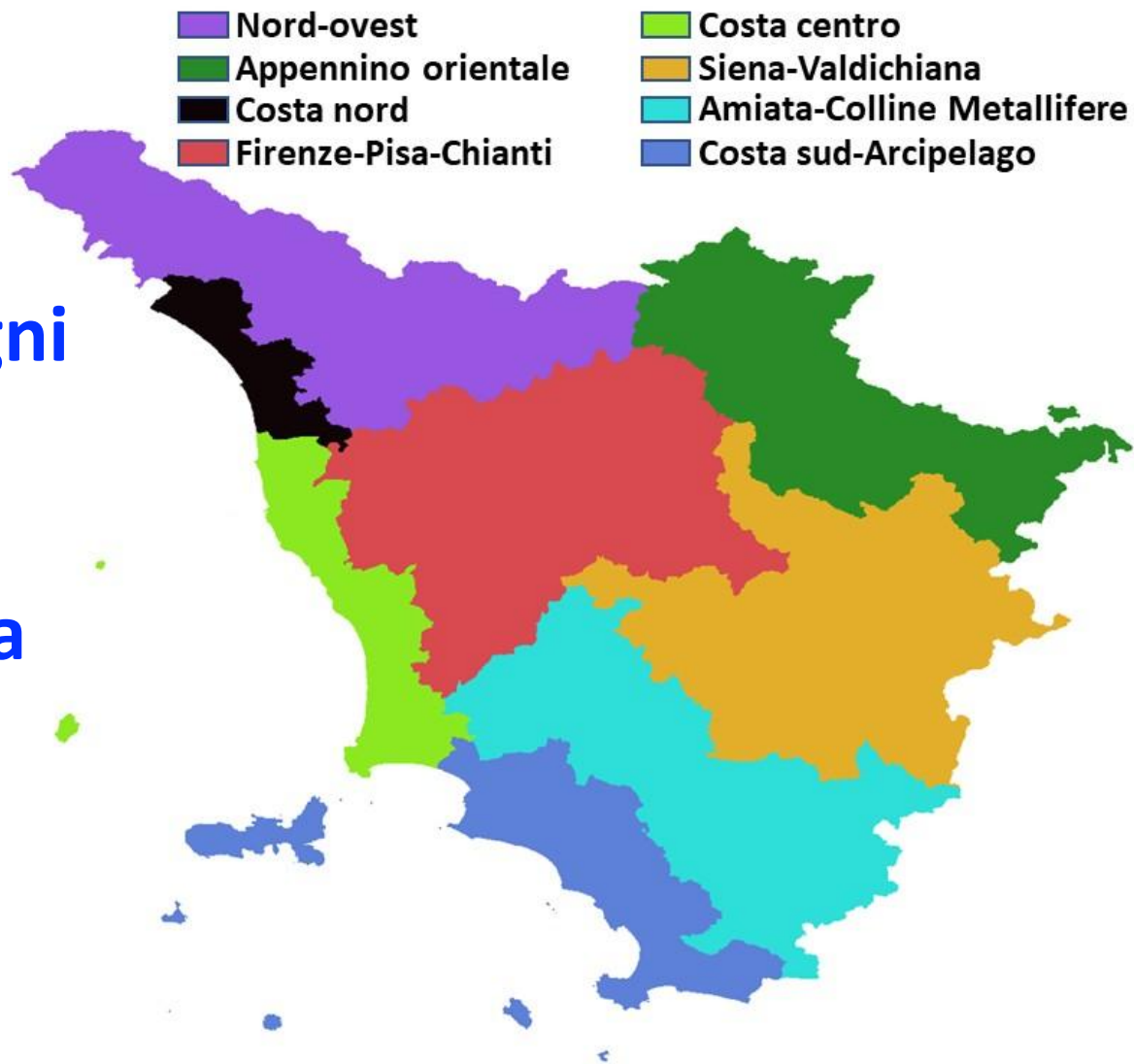
TREND GIORNI DI PIOGGIA IN TOSCANA



Pioggia: Suddivisione Toscana in 8 aree

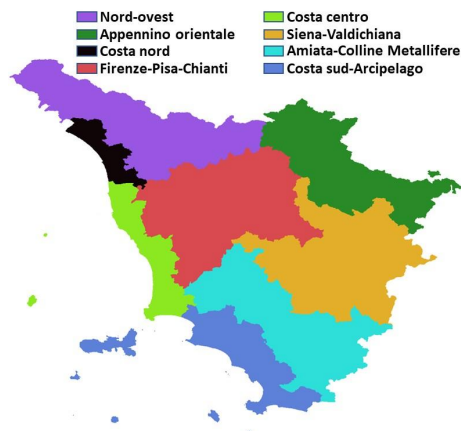
Trend in % ogni
50 anni

Pioggia media
annuale e
stagionale



Trend annuali e stagionali sulle 8 aree 1955-2025

	ANNO	PRIMAVERA	ESTATE	AUTUNNO	INVERNO
Nord-ovest	-2	-11	-19	6	0
Appennino orientale	1	-4	-17	9	0
Costa nord	2	-7	-15	13	2
Firenze-Pisa-Chianti	-7	-13	-25	4	-4
Costa centro	-1	-11	-18	7	7
Siena-Valdichiana	1	-1	-1	4	-4
Amiata-Colline Metallifere	-7	-13	-3	-3	-10
Costa sud-Arcipelago	2	-10	6	10	-5



Non ci sono trend significativi se non diminuzione in:

ESTATE: Nord-Ovest, Appen. Orient., Fi-Chianti

minore attività temporalesca?

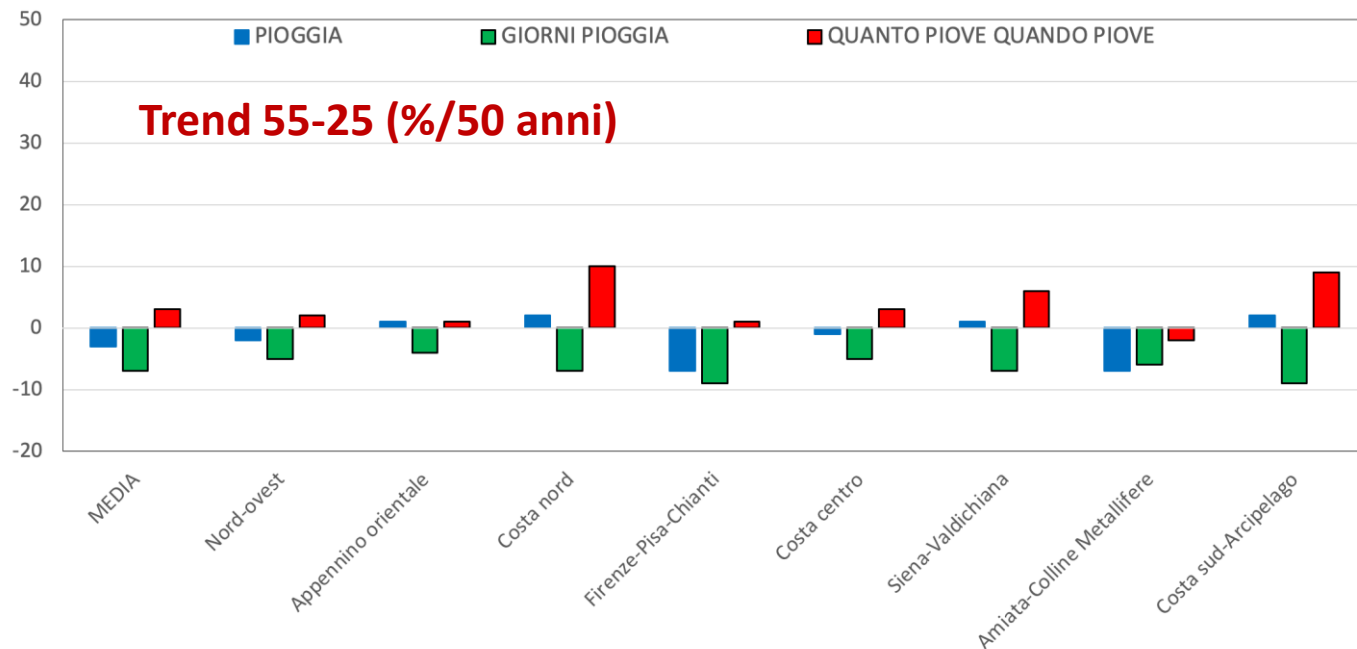


CONSORZIO
LaMMA

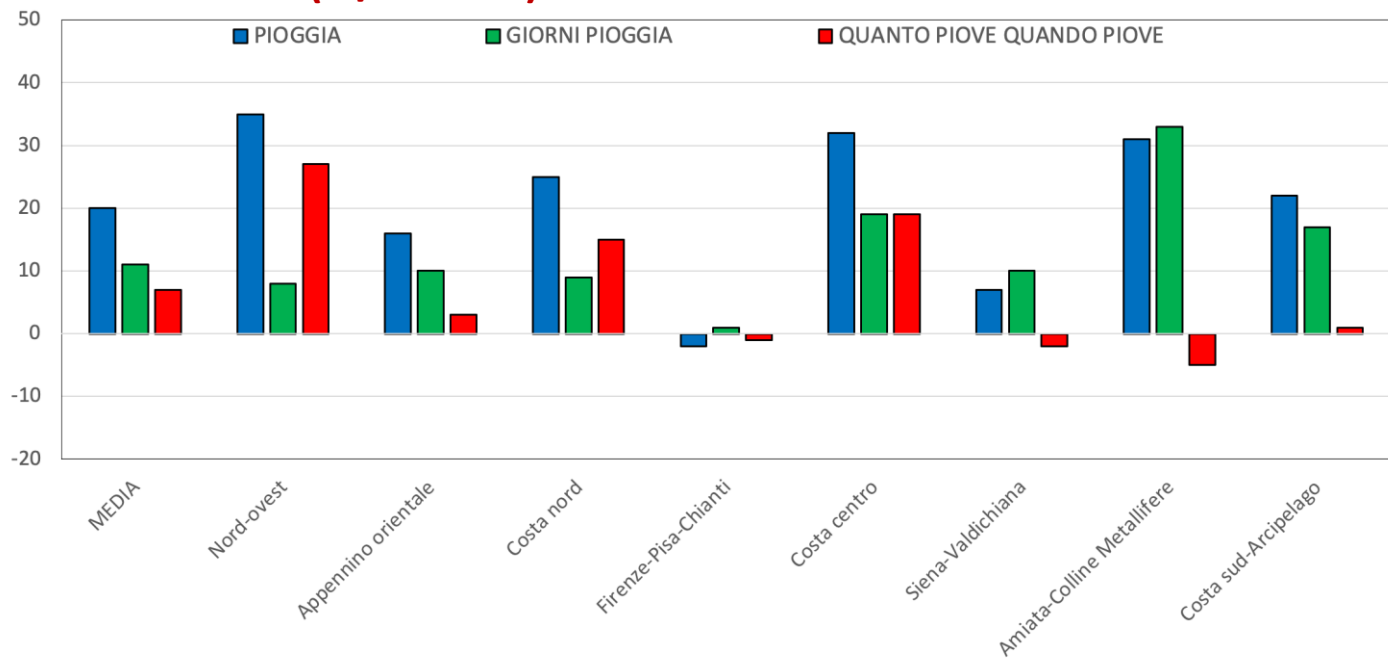
Trend in % ogni 50 anni

1. Pioggia media
2. Giorni di pioggia
3. Quanto piove quando piove

TREND 1955-2025 (%/50 anni)

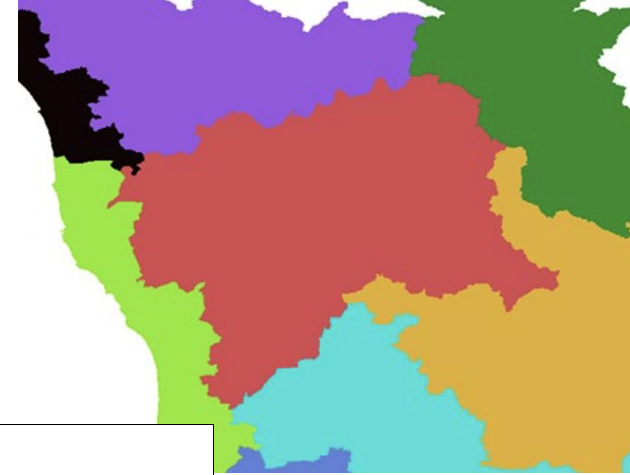


Trend 91-25 (%/50 anni) TRENDE 1991-2025 (%/50 anni)

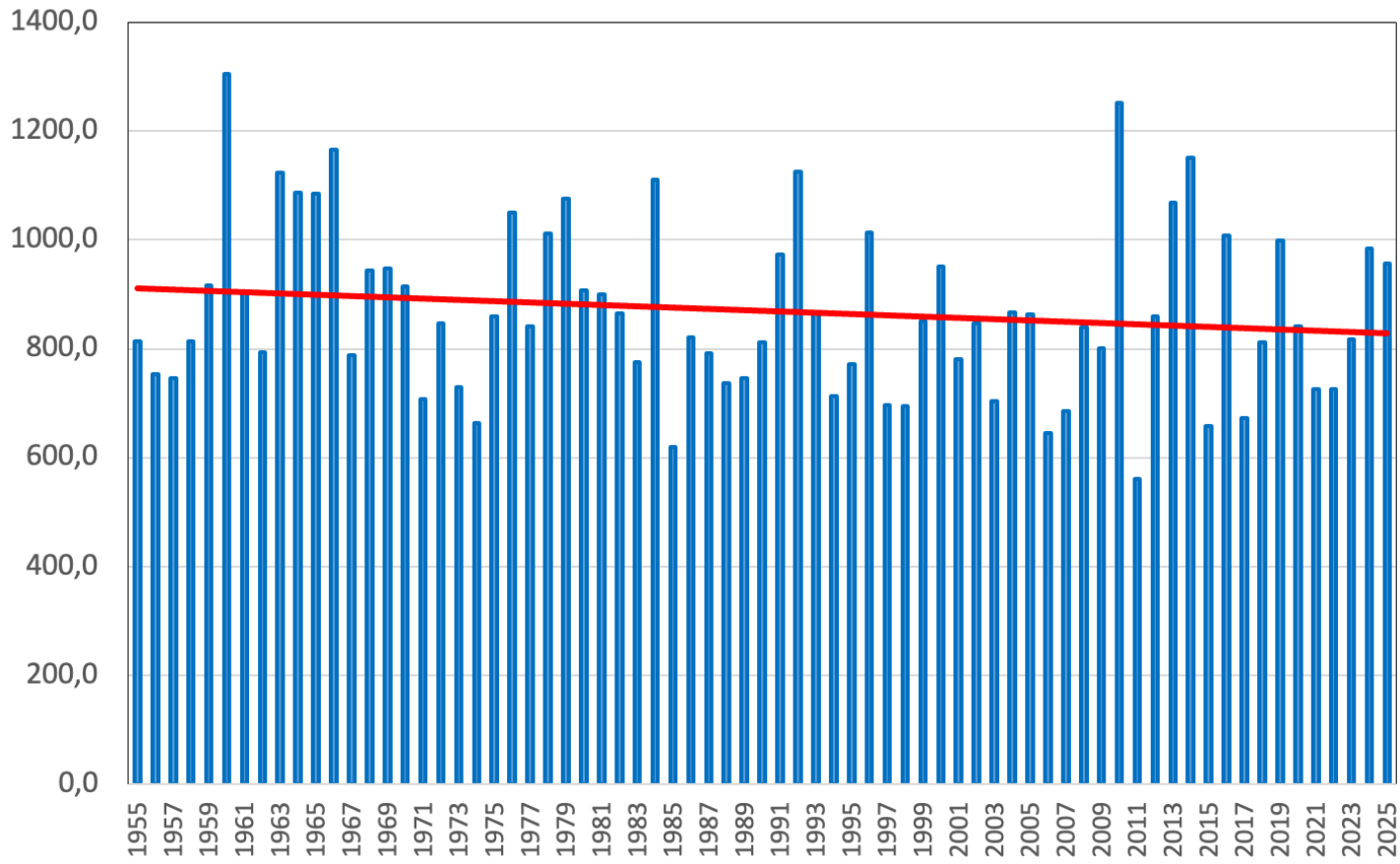


Pioggia annuale FIRENZE-PISA-CHIANTI

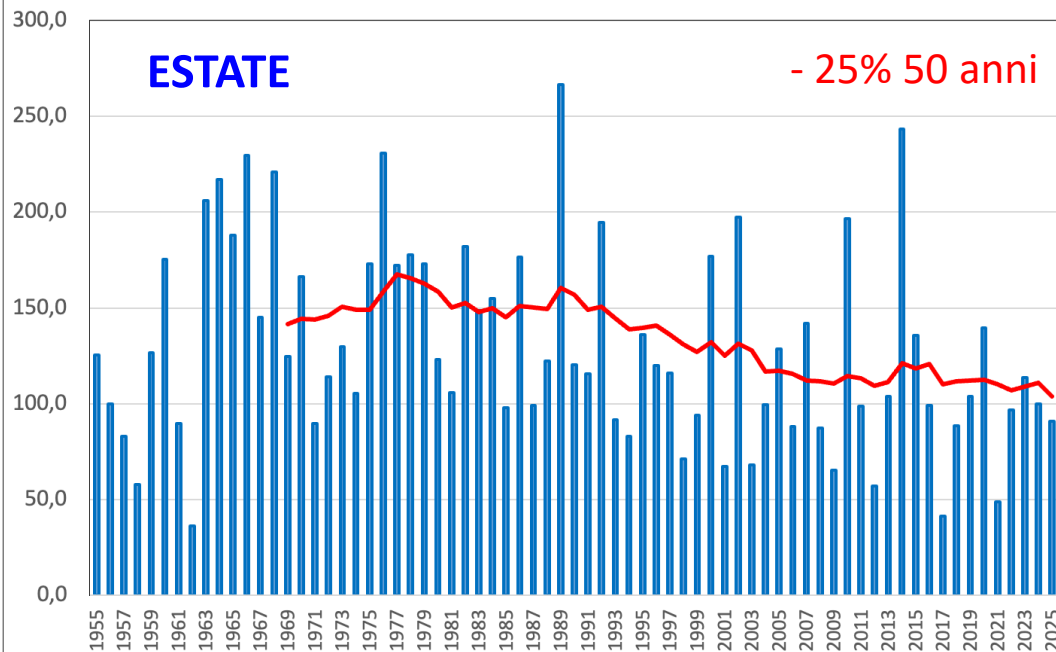
- 7% 50 anni



PIOGGIA ANNUALE - FIRENZE CHIANTI



PIOGGIA ESTATE - FIRENZE CHIANTI



Firenze-Pisa-Chianti

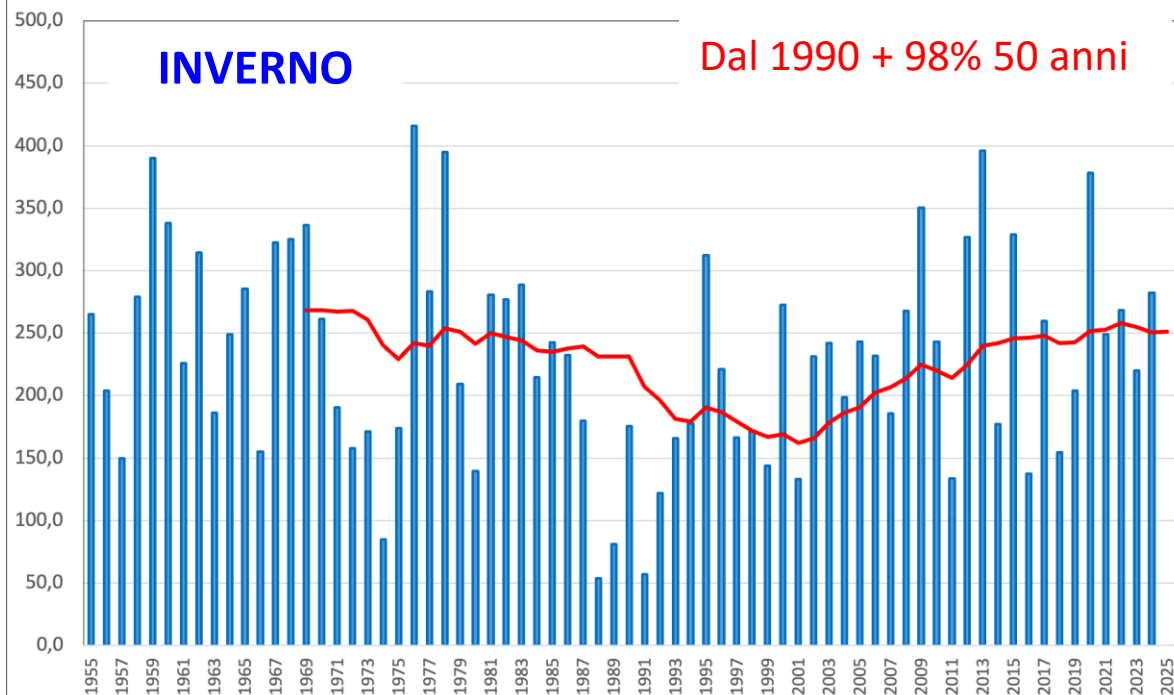
- **Estate** calo signif.
- **Inverno** calo fino agli anni 90 poi deciso aumento nella seconda parte (tutte le aree, dic. aut.)
- **Autunno** opposto (sett. estivo)

- 4% 50 anni

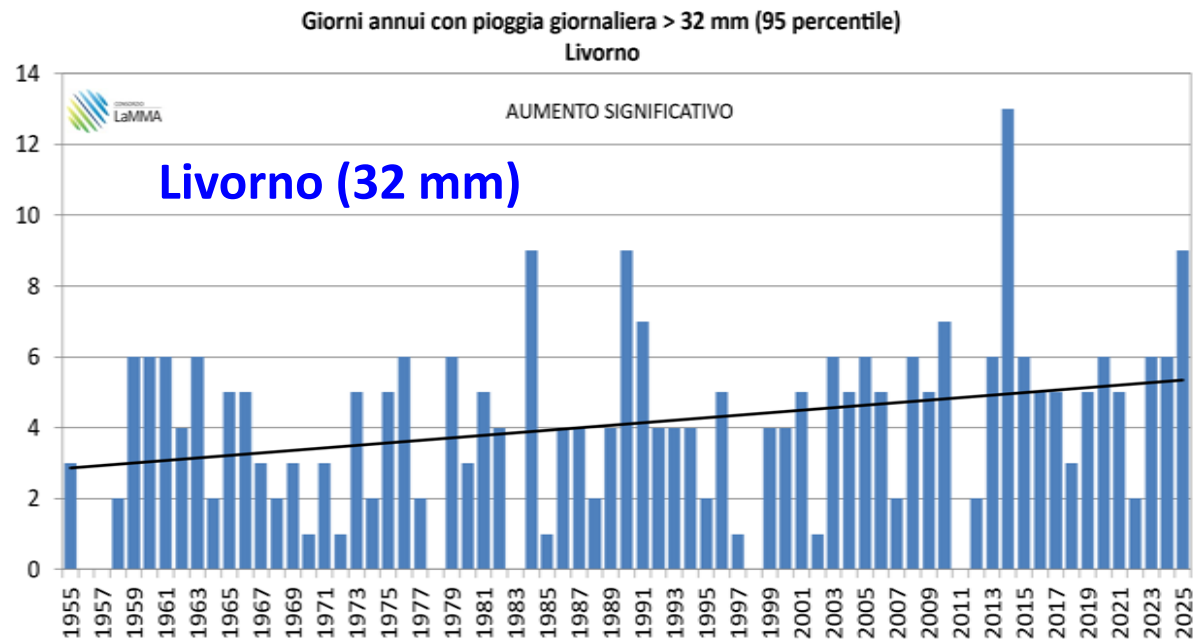
Media Mobile 15 anni



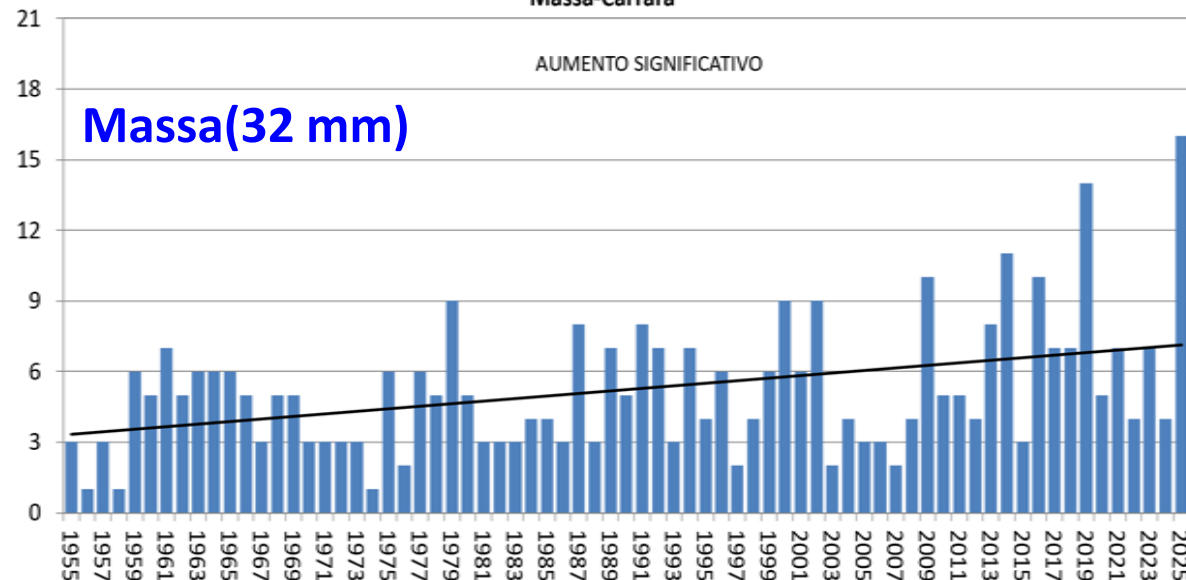
PIOGGIA INVERNO - FIRENZE CHIANTI



Numero di giorni con precipitazione maggiore del 95° percentile 1955-2025



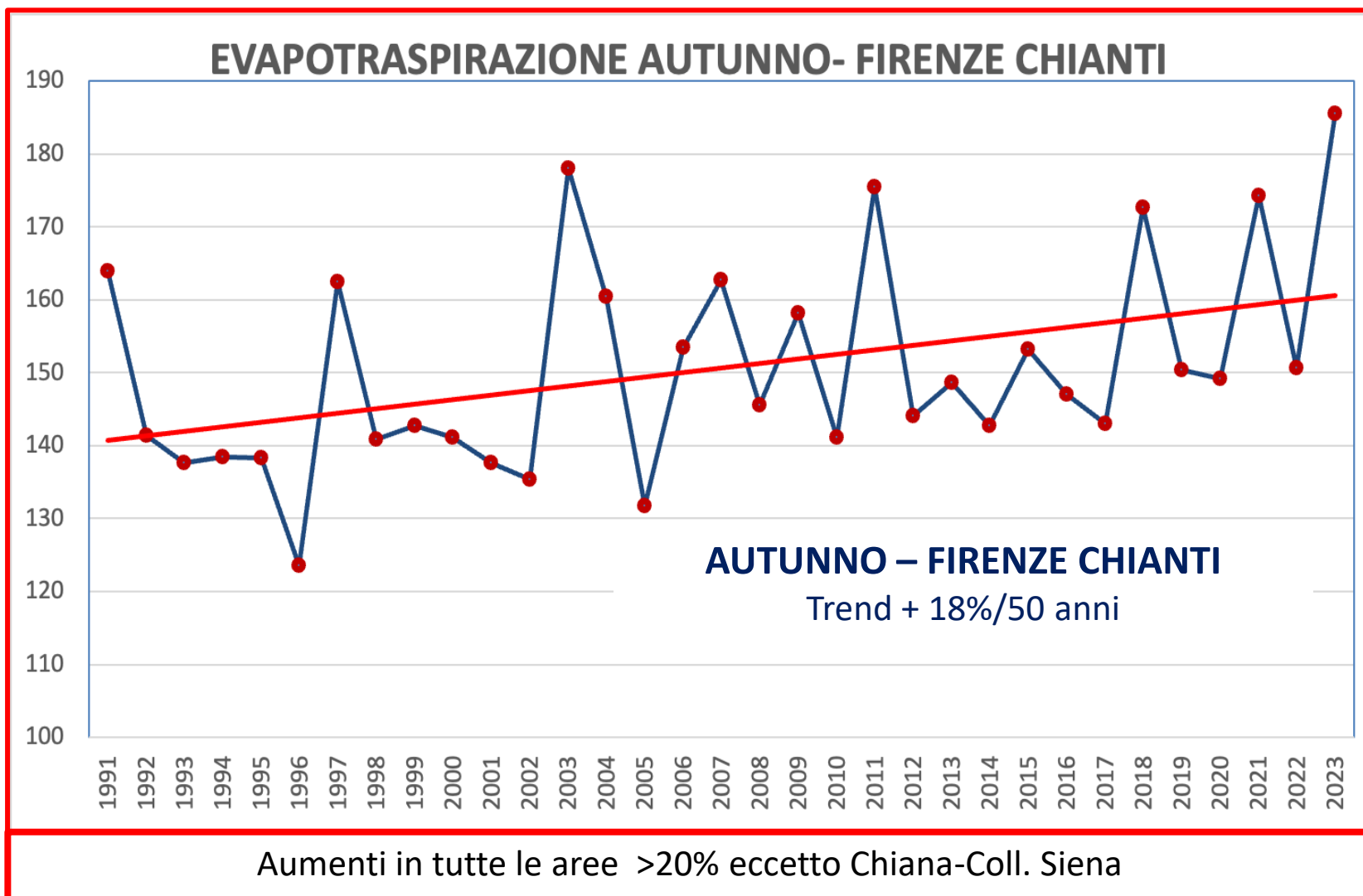
Giorni annui con pioggia giornaliera > 41 mm (95 percentile)
Massa-Carrara



INTENSITA'

- **Aumento sign.:** Massa, Livorno, Arezzo, Pisa
- **Aumento non sign.:** Lucca, Siena, Prato
- **Diminuzione:** Pistoia
- **Stazionario:** Firenze, Grosseto

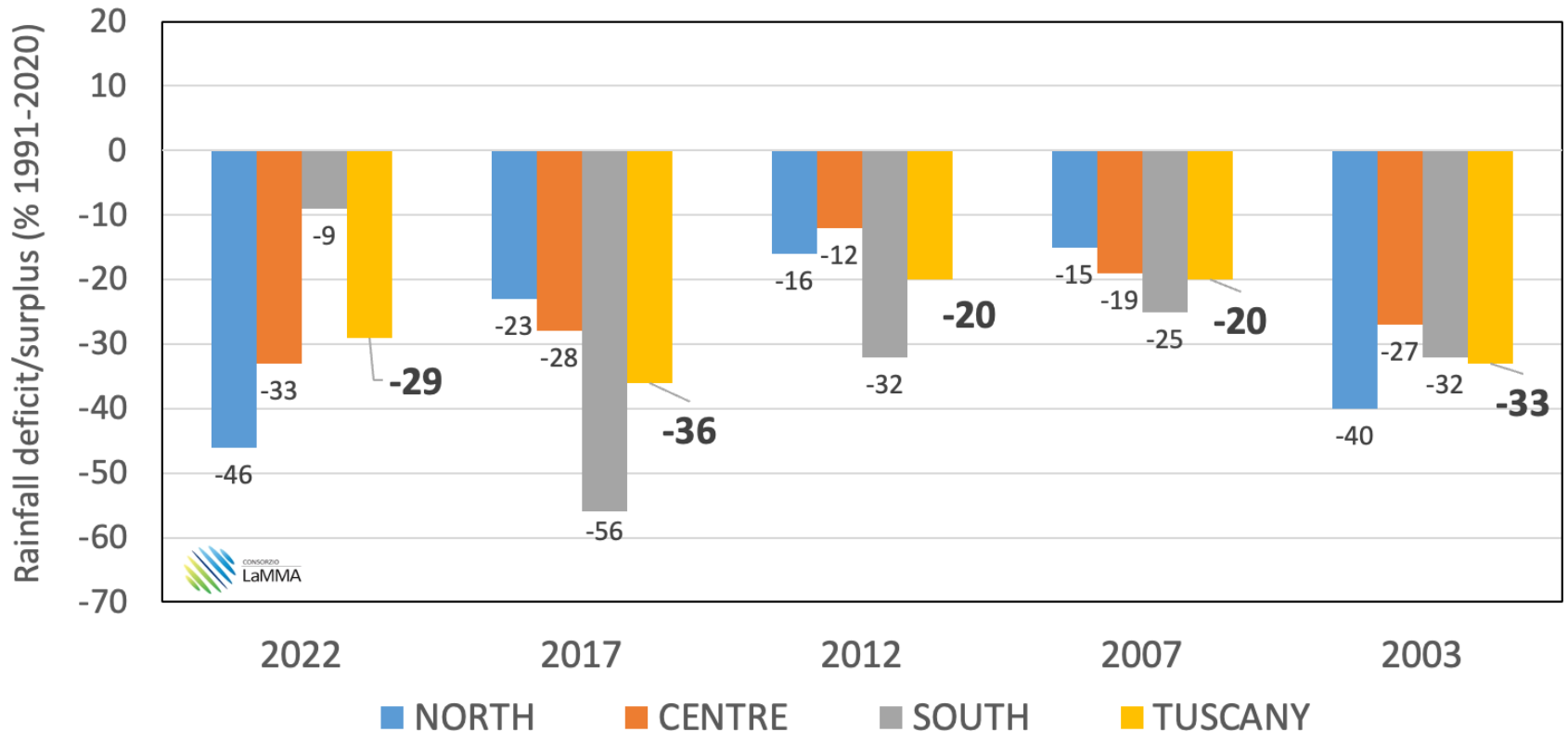
Autunno – Firenze Chianti



Forti siccita' in Toscana

Gennaio-Ottobre (2000-2022)

THE WORST DROUGHTS OF RECENT YEARS IN TUSCANY
(JANUARY 1- OCTOBER 31 period)

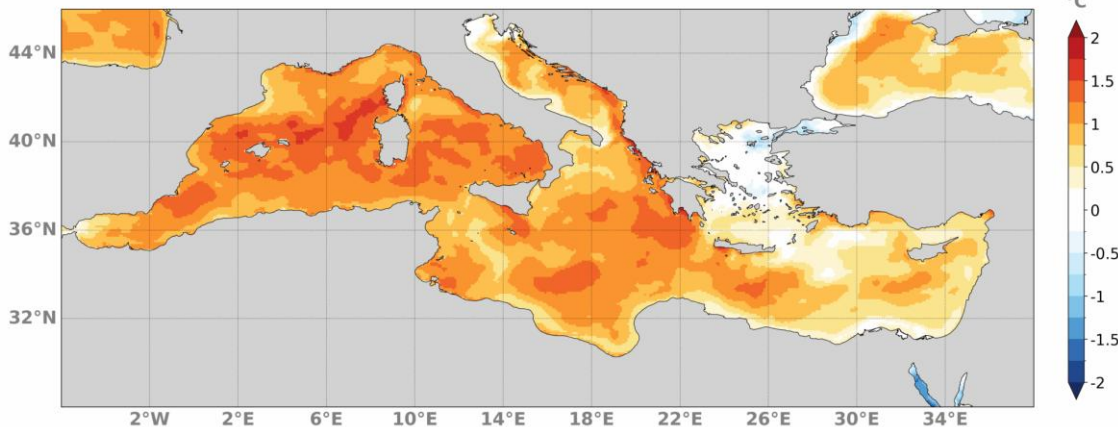


Mediterraneo: Temperatura superficiale

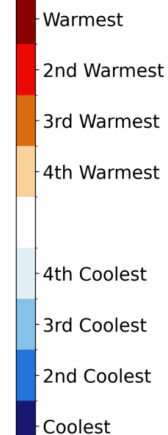
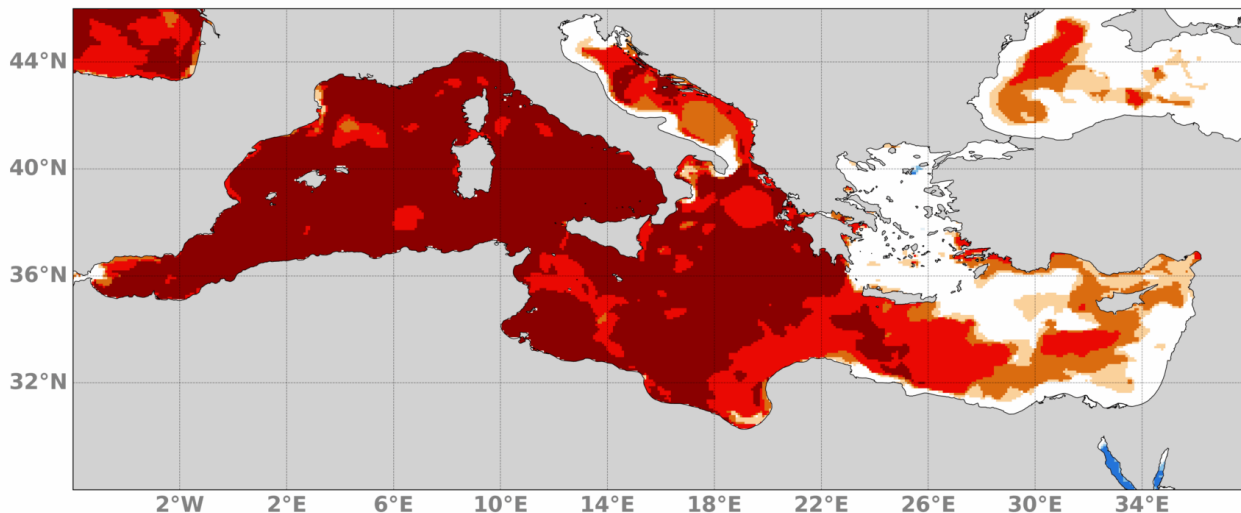
Gen-Giu 2025 il più caldo (18,5°C)
97% sup. sopra media e 54% il più caldo

Giugno 2025 il più caldo con
23,86°C
62% sup. Marine Heathwave

Jan to Jun 2025 Mean SST Anomaly
Data: GLO12



Rankings of 2025 Mean SST (from 1993 to 2025)
from Jan to Jun - GLO12



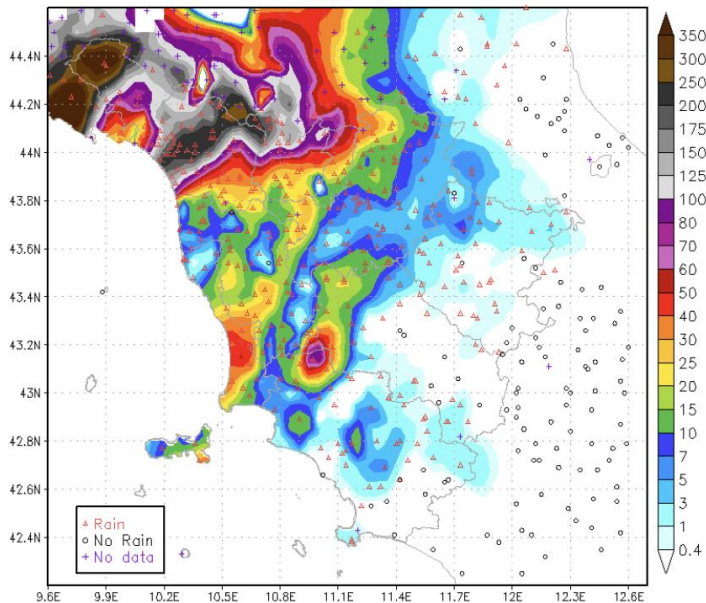
+ evaporazione,
+ energia,
+ umidità



Alcuni eventi estremi

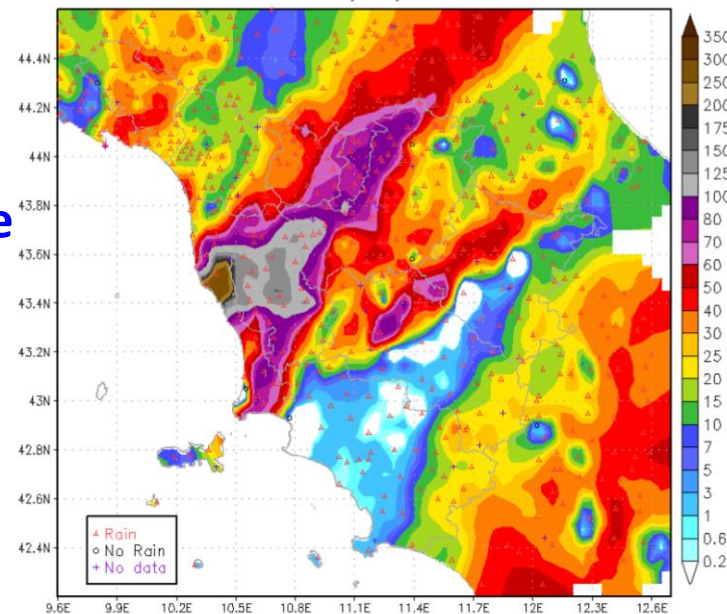
Lunigiana 25/10/2011

Tue, 25/10/2011

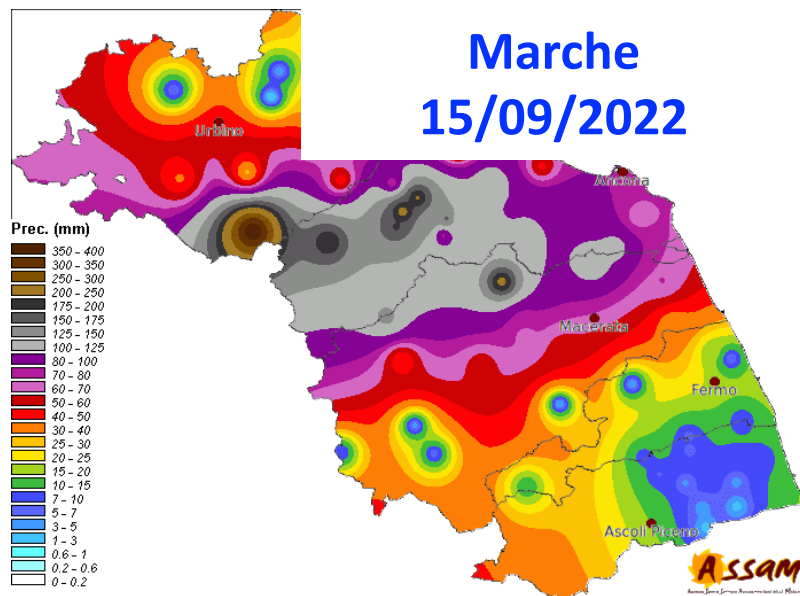


Livorno 9 - 10 Settembre 2017

Total Precipitation [mm] cumulated on
Sun, 10/09/2017



Firenze 01/08/2015



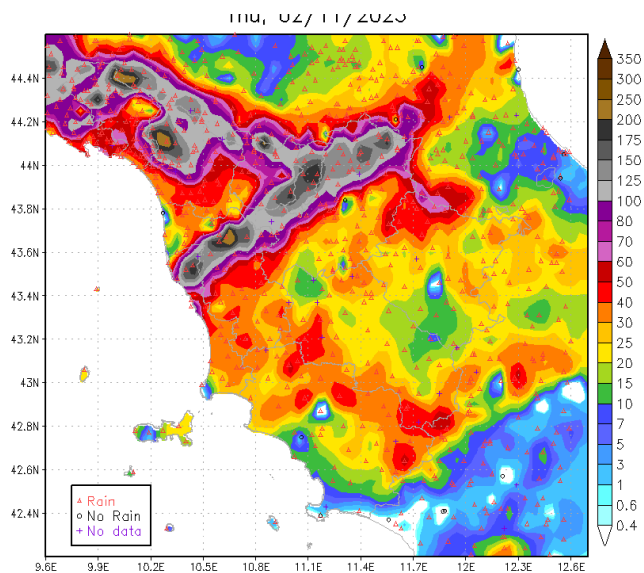


CONSORZIO

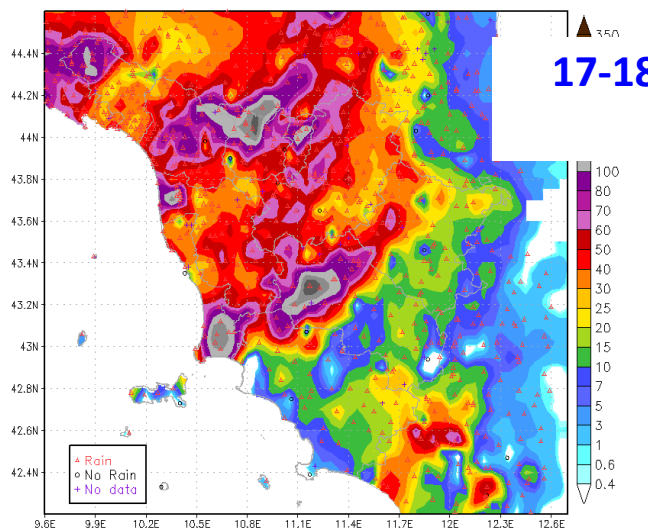
I3MMA

2 NOVEMBRE 2023

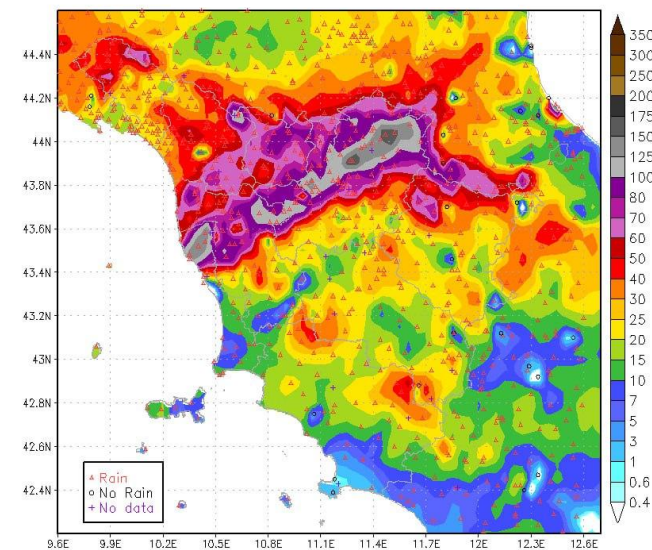
Alcuni eventi estremi



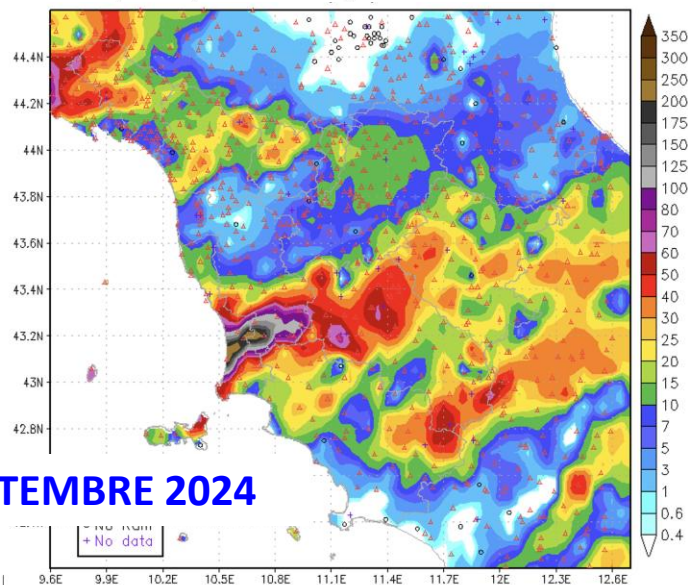
Station Number 834/860 Interpolation Grid: 0.05 deg



Total 14 MARZO 2025



Station Number 975/995 Interpolation Grid: 0.05 deg





CONCLUSIONI

- **TEMPERATURE:** aumento evidente
- **PRECIPITAZIONI:** aumento intensità delle piogge
- **SICCITA':** aumento giorni secchi, siccità persistenti ricorrenti
- **INCENDI:** stress idrico e termico combustibile idoneo
- **EVENTI ESTREMI:** flash flood, alluvioni, ondate di calore....

L'adattamento al cambiamento climatico è anche una questione culturale

Importante è comunicare in modo adeguato i rischi del territorio e di conseguenza le informazioni meteo e le eventuali allerte