Centro Interdipartimentale per lo Studio degli Effetti dei Cambiamenti Climatici
Centre for Climate Change Impact

CIRSEC Newsletter

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Newsletter del CIRSEC, Centro Interdipartimentale per lo Studio degli Effetti del Cambiamento Climatico dell'Università di Pisa

Save the date

GIORNATA DI STUDIO

LE ATTIVITÀ DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA SUL TEMA DEGLI EFFETTI DEL CAMBIAMENTO CLIMATICO

6 dicembre 2019, ore 9-18

Pisa, Auditorium Centro Congressi Le Benedettine

Piazza San Paolo a Ripa d'Arno, 16

L'evento rappresenta la prima opportunità di confronto per i numerosi ricercatori dell'ateneo di Pisa impegnati sugli argomenti relativi agli effetti del cambiamento climatico. Saranno affrontati argomenti di grande attualità, che coinvolgono molti settori disciplinari, dalla medicina alla biologia ambientale, dalle scienze veterinarie all'economia, dalla geologia alle scienze agrarie.

La giornata è progettata con una strategia "*carbon neutral*": saranno piantati 200 alberi autoctoni per compensare le emissioni di CO_2 prodotte per la sua realizzazione.

L'evento sarà trasmesso in diretta streaming sul canale YouTube "MediaEventi Unipi", all'indirizzo: https://www.youtube.com/c/mediaeventiunipi/live.

La partecipazione è libera, fino al raggiungimento del numero massimo consentito dalle norme di sicurezza.

Programma dei lavori:
https://cirsec.unipi.it/giornata-di-studio-le-attivita-delluniversita-di-pisa-sul-tema-degli-effetti-del-cambiamento-climatico/

C.D. Trot: Children's constructive climate change engagement: Empowering awareness, agency, and action. Environmental Education Research, https://doi.org/10.1080/13504622.2019.1675594

This mixed-methods study examined how ten- to twelve-year-old children experienced and made sense of their growing climate change awareness through an after-school program that used participatory methods to facilitate children's informed climate change action. The fifteen-week program combined hands-on educational activities with digital photography and culminated in youth-led action projects focused on individual (i.e. daily habits) and collaborative change (i.e. community projects). After the program, children knew significantly more about the scientific and social dimensions of climate change than before, and more than the average U.S. teen or adult. Survey and focus group analyses showed that, in addition to learning, children were inspired and motivated by their growing climate change awareness. Children felt empowered by their knowledge and eager to learn more and take action to minimize harms.

K. Engemann, et al.: Residential green space in childhood is associated with lower risk of psychiatric disorders from adolescence into adulthood. PNAS, 2019, 116: 5188-5193 https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1807504116 - Growing up in urban environments is associated with risk of developing psychiatric disorders. Green space can provide mental health benefits and possibly lower risk of psychiatric disorders. This nation-wide study covering >900,000 people shows that children who grew up with the lowest levels of green space had up to 55% higher risk of developing a psychiatric disorder independent from effects of other known risk factors.

R. Yousefpour et al.: Realizing mitigation efficiency of European commercial forests by climate smart forestry. Scientific Reports 8, Article # 345 (2018) https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-18778-w - European temperate and boreal forests sequester up to 12% of Europe's annual carbon emissions. Forest carbon density can be manipulated through management to maximize its climate mitigation potential, and fast-growing tree species may contribute the most to Climate Smart Forestry (CSF) compared to slow-growing hardwoods. This type of CSF takes into account not only forest resource potentials in sequestering carbon, but also the economic impact of regional forest products and discounts both variables over time.

Air quality in Europe - 2019 report. EEA Report No 10/2019, European Environment Agency, file:///C:/Users/pc/Downloads/Air-quality-in-europe_2019-final.pdf - Estimates of the health impacts attributable to exposure to air pollution indicate that PM2.5 concentrations in 2016 were responsible for about 412,000 premature deaths originating from long-term exposure in Europe (over 41 countries). The estimated impacts of exposure to NO_2 and O_3 concentrations on the population in these 41 European countries in 2016 were around 71,000 and 15,100 premature deaths per year, respectively.

E. Asimov - How climate change impacts wine. New York Times, Oct. 14, 2019 - https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/10/14/dining/drinks/climate-change-wine.html?te=1&nl=climate-fwd:&emc=edit_clim_20191016?campaign_id=54&instance_id=13124&segment_id=17946&user_id=1ccc28c4d0d311670beb8367498e14ed&regi_id=88776094 - Around the wine-growing world, smart producers have contemplated and experimented with adaptations, not only to hotter summers, but also to warmer winters, droughts and the sort of unexpected, sometimes violent events that stem from climate change: freak hailstorms, spring frosts, flooding and forest fires, just to name a few.

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