



UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA



Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche



NextData



Database of Italian mountain glaciers

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Comitato
Glaciologico
Italiano

In collaboration with:

Nexdata team (Linda Alderighi, Stefania Bertotto, Luca Carturan, Marta Chiarle, Alberto Carton, Marco Giardino, Giovanni Mortara, Guido Nigrelli, Luigi Perotti, Francesca Alberta Banchieri, Stefano Perona, Thomas Zanoner; Michele Brunetti)

Dendro Group (Riccardo Cerrato, Anna Coppola, Giovanni Leonelli, Manuela Pelfini, Valter Maggi, Mattia de Amicis, Paolo Cherubini, Hans Linderholm, Goteborg Univ, Björn Gunnarson, Stockholm Univ; e **Italy 2K Eurocold Team**)

SISC - Società Italiana per le Scienze del Clima - side event NextData, Bologna 27 ottobre 2017

WP 1.6: Risorse criosferiche montane

I ghiacciai alpini e la copertura nevosa sono indicatori molto sensibili ai cambiamenti climatici, e rappresentano un serbatoio di risorsa idrica fondamentale, in grado di rilasciare acqua di fusione nei periodi caldi, e tipicamente con precipitazione scarsa.

Questo WP è dedicato alla creazione di un database coerente, temporalmente e cronologicamente, di informazioni sui ghiacciai alpini nelle montagne italiane.

WP 1.6: Risorse criosferiche montane

• Task 1

Monitoraggio e censimento quantitativo dei ghiacciai alpini

dati quantitativi, georiferiti (e a data definita) di lunghezza, area, bilanci di massa, variazioni della *Equilibrium Line Altitude*; raccolta di materiale iconografico e fotografico / fotogrammetrico) in collaborazione con il Comitato Glaciologico Italiano.

Risultati attesi: Database delle risorse glaciali delle Alpi italiane

Task 2

Sviluppo e validazione di modelli concettuali e/o empirici della dinamica dei ghiacciai alpini. Equazioni di evoluzione dei vari ghiacciai alpini, suddivisi per macro-aree e geomorfologie specifiche.

Risultati attesi: modelli concettuali e/o empirici della risposta dei ghiacciai alla variabilità climatica

Minimal glacier model

assess glacier response to climatic fluctuations in the past or in the future

Minimal Glacier Model (*J Oerlemans, 2008*)

Input: **Mass Balance & ELA**

Output: **Flow line length**

Boundary Condition:

$$B_s = W(\beta(H_m + b_m - E)L)$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \left(\frac{3\alpha_m}{2(1+\alpha_s)} L^2 - \frac{\alpha_m v}{(1+\alpha_s)^2} L^{1/2} \frac{\partial s_m}{\partial L} \right)^{-1} \frac{B_s}{W}$$

Model BC computable by GIS

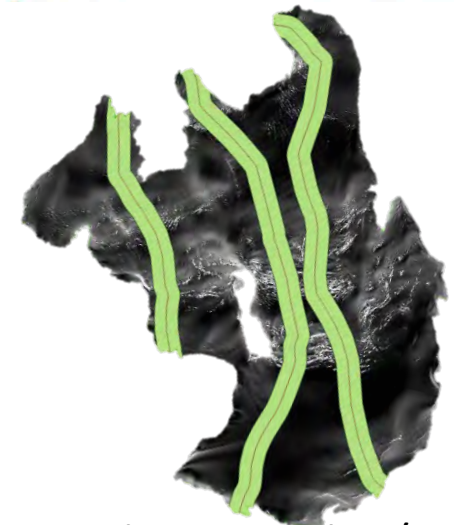
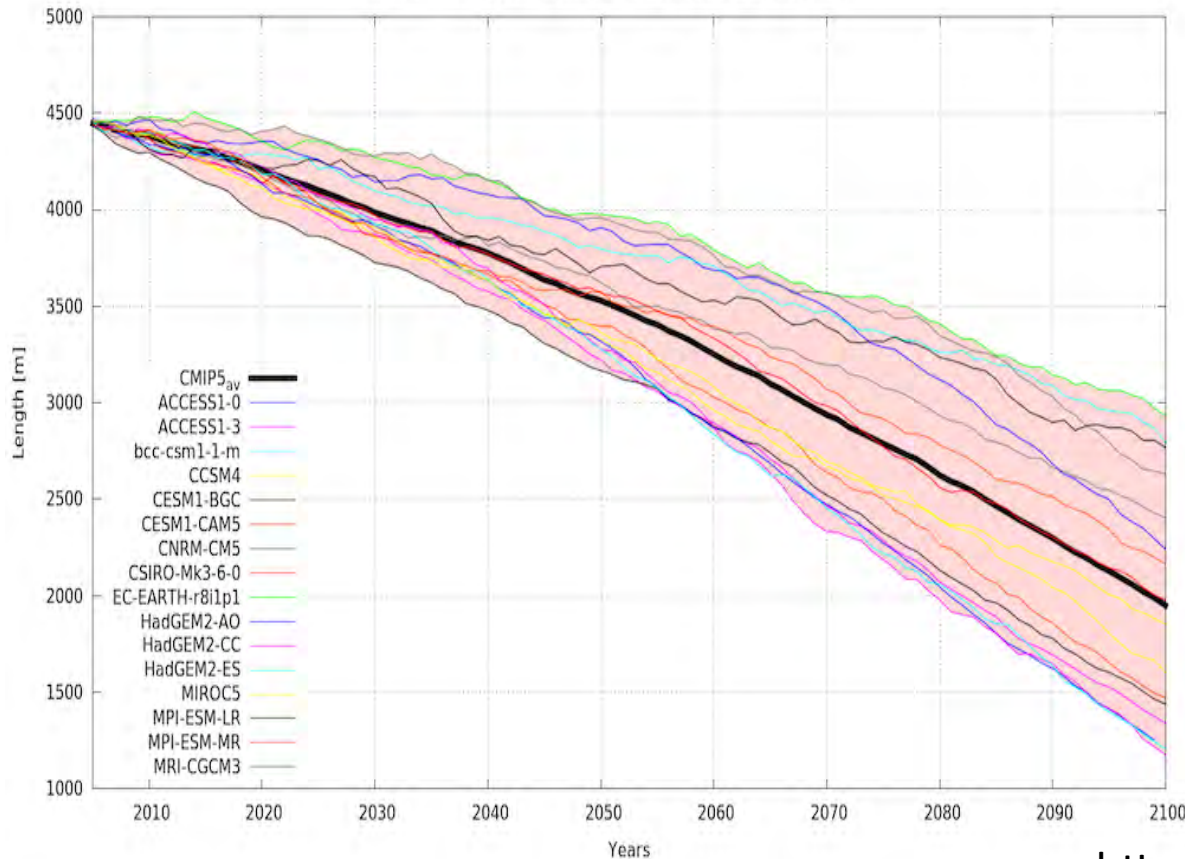
Developed an iterative GIS module



All the module results are rely on DTM resolution!!

to SPATIAL approach using GIS

Rutor: CMIP5 RCP 8.5 - Minimal Model coupling, east flowline



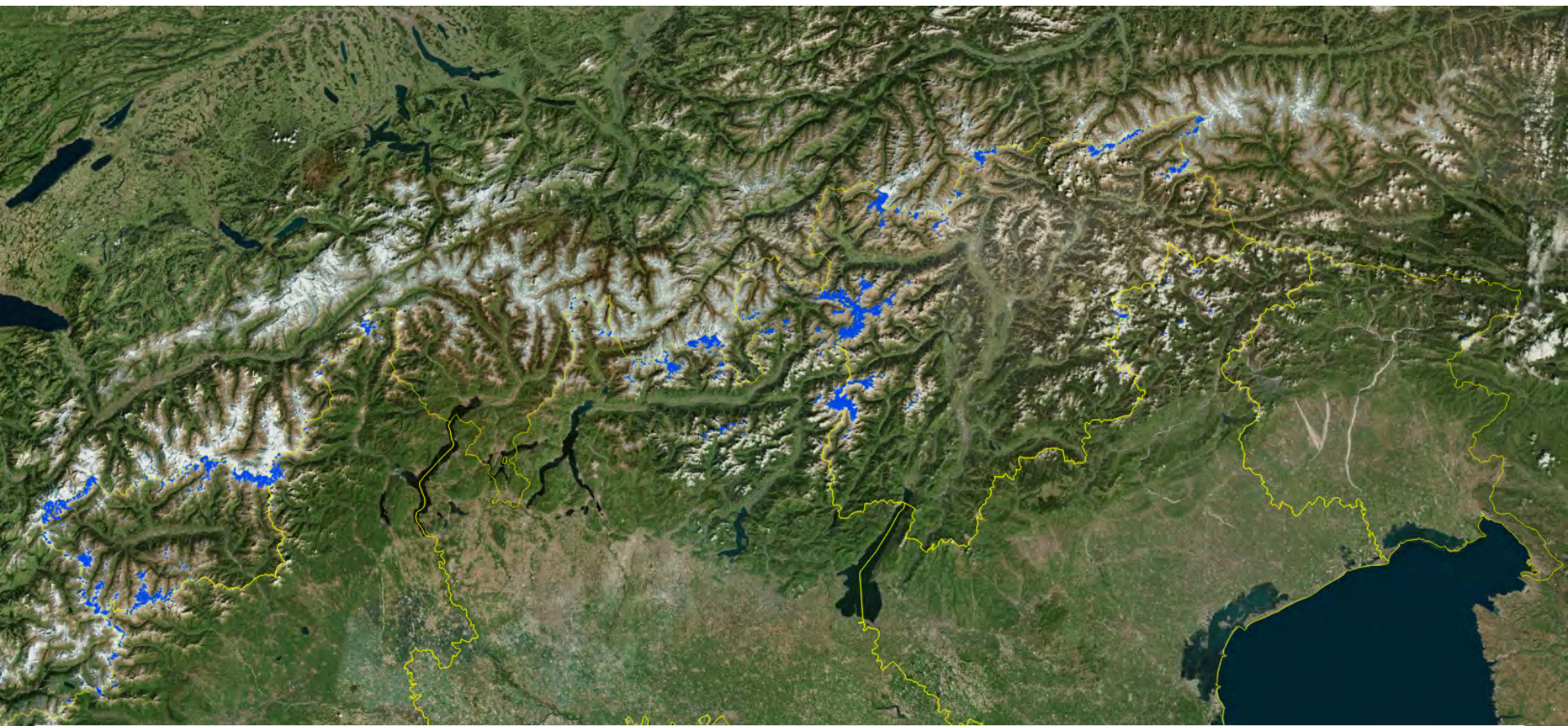
WP 1.6: Risorse criosferiche montane 23

- *Task 3*

stima dello stato e dei cambiamenti della copertura nevosa sulle montagne italiane (spessore e durata del manto nevoso, *Snow Water Equivalent*, precipitazione solida) mediante raccolta dei dati in situ da stazioni disponibili, immagini aeree e dati satellitari e di rianalisi.

→ **Vincenzo Levizzani CNR (FRMetS)**

MOUNTAIN GLACIERS DATABASE: 2006-07.

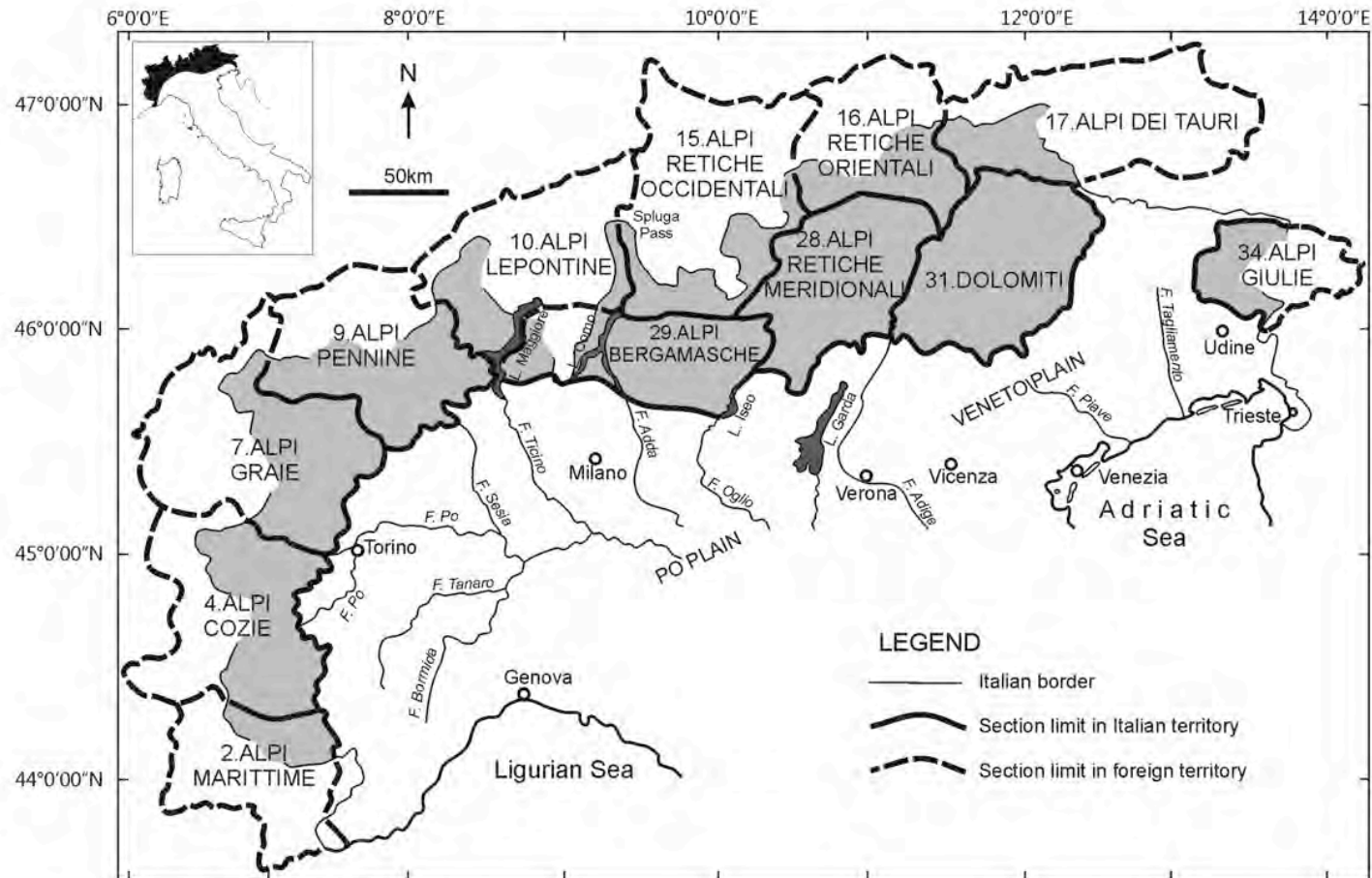


Salvatore M.C., Zanoner T., Baroni C., Carton A., Banchieri F.A., Viani C., Giardino M. & Perotti I., 2015
- *The state of Italian glaciers: a snapshot of the 2006-2007 hydrological period*. *Geografia Fisica e Dinamica Quaternaria*, 38(2), 175-198 https://gfdq.glaciologia.it/038_2_07_2015

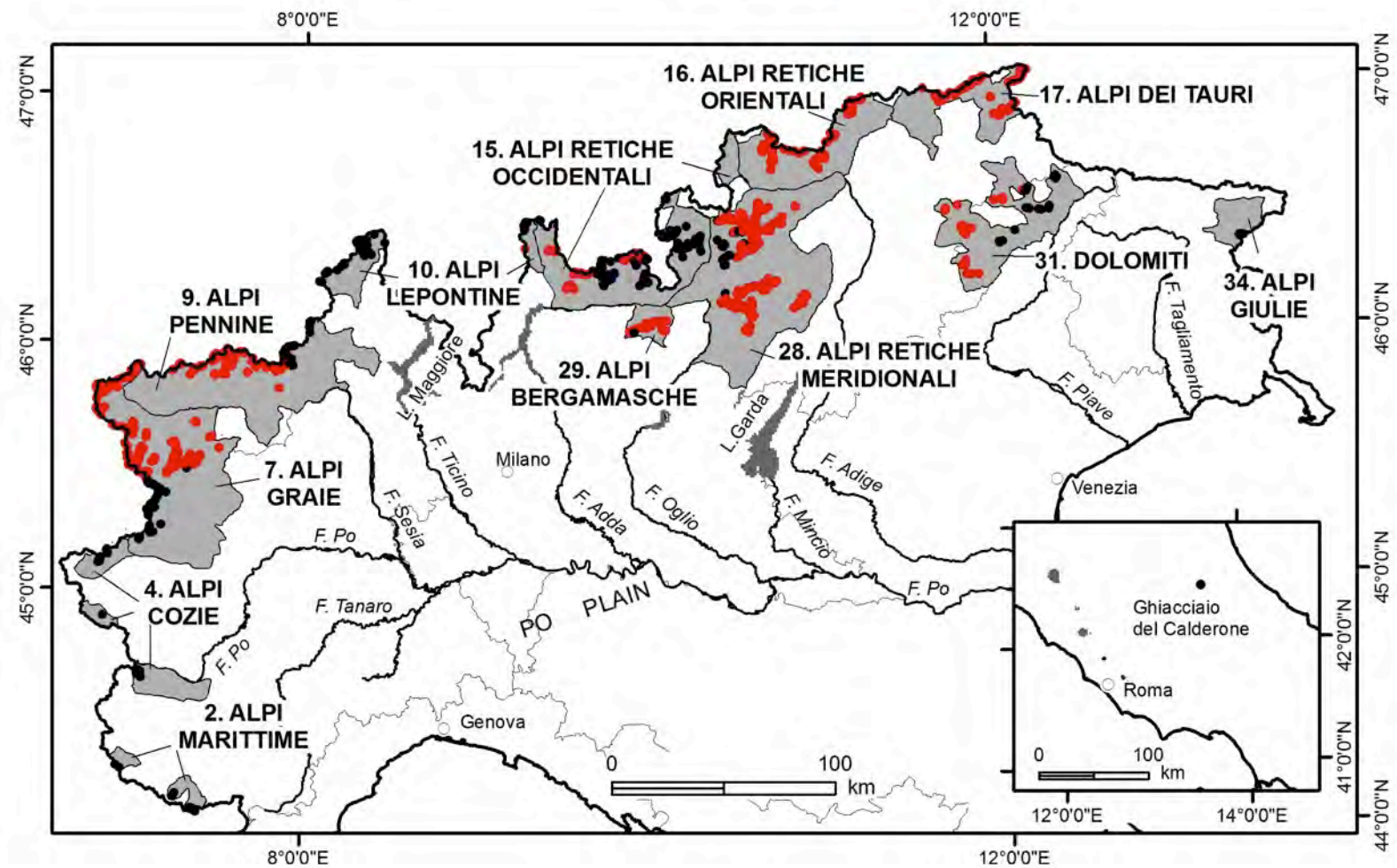
<http://www.glaciologia.it/i-ghiacciai-italiani/>

http://repo.igg.cnr.it/ghiacciaiCGI/ghiacciai_new.html

Salvatore M.C., Zanoner T., Baroni C., Carton A., Banchieri F.A., Viani C., Giardino M. & Perotti I., 2015 - The state of Italian glaciers: a snapshot of the 2006-2007 hydrological period. *Geografia Fisica e Dinamica Quaternaria*, 38(2), 175-198 https://gfdq.glaciologia.it/038_2_07_2015



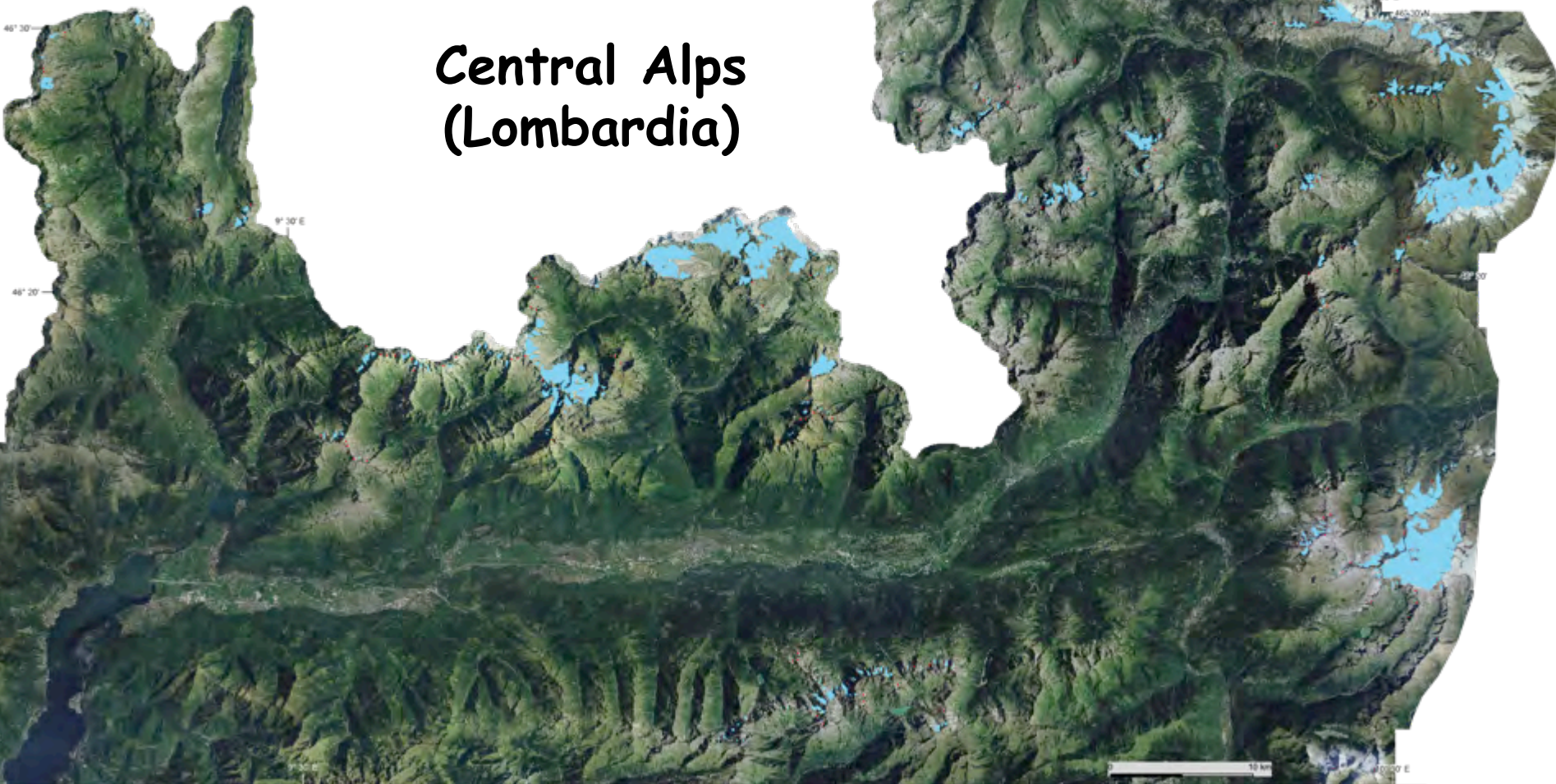
Geographical setting of the Alps according to the International Standardized Mountain Subdivision of the Alps (ISMSA). The division and toponymy of the reliefs are shown at the section level. Only sections with glaciers are represented. Light grey indicates sections partially or completely within the Italian territory.

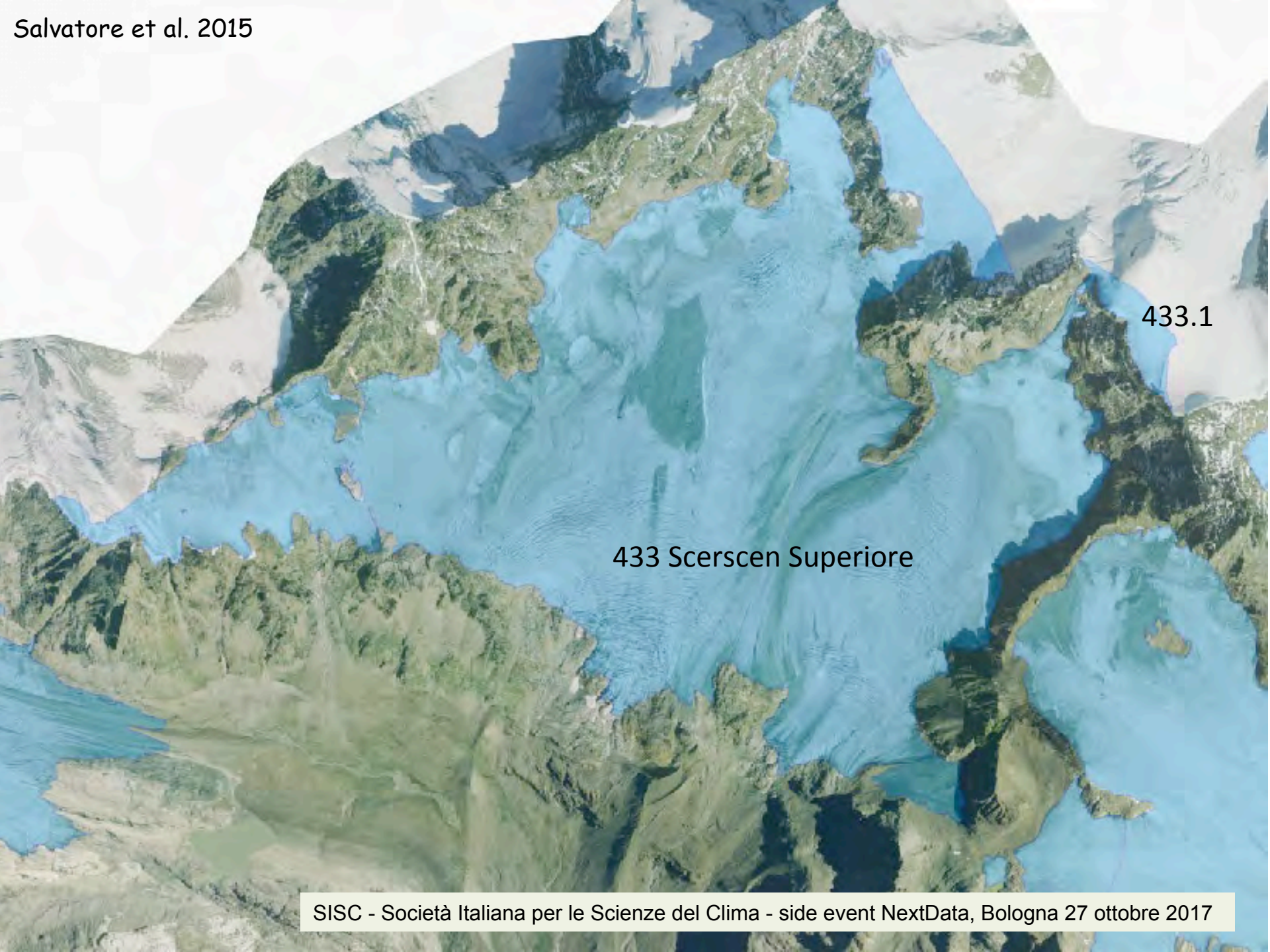


Location of Italian glaciers in 2006-2007, as detected from orthophotos provided by the National Geoportal of the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea through the Web Map Service. Grey represents the ISMSA sections hosting glaciers in the Italian Alps. Red and black circles refer to glaciers detected in orthophotos taken in 2006 and 2007, respectively.



Central Alps (Lombardia)





433.1

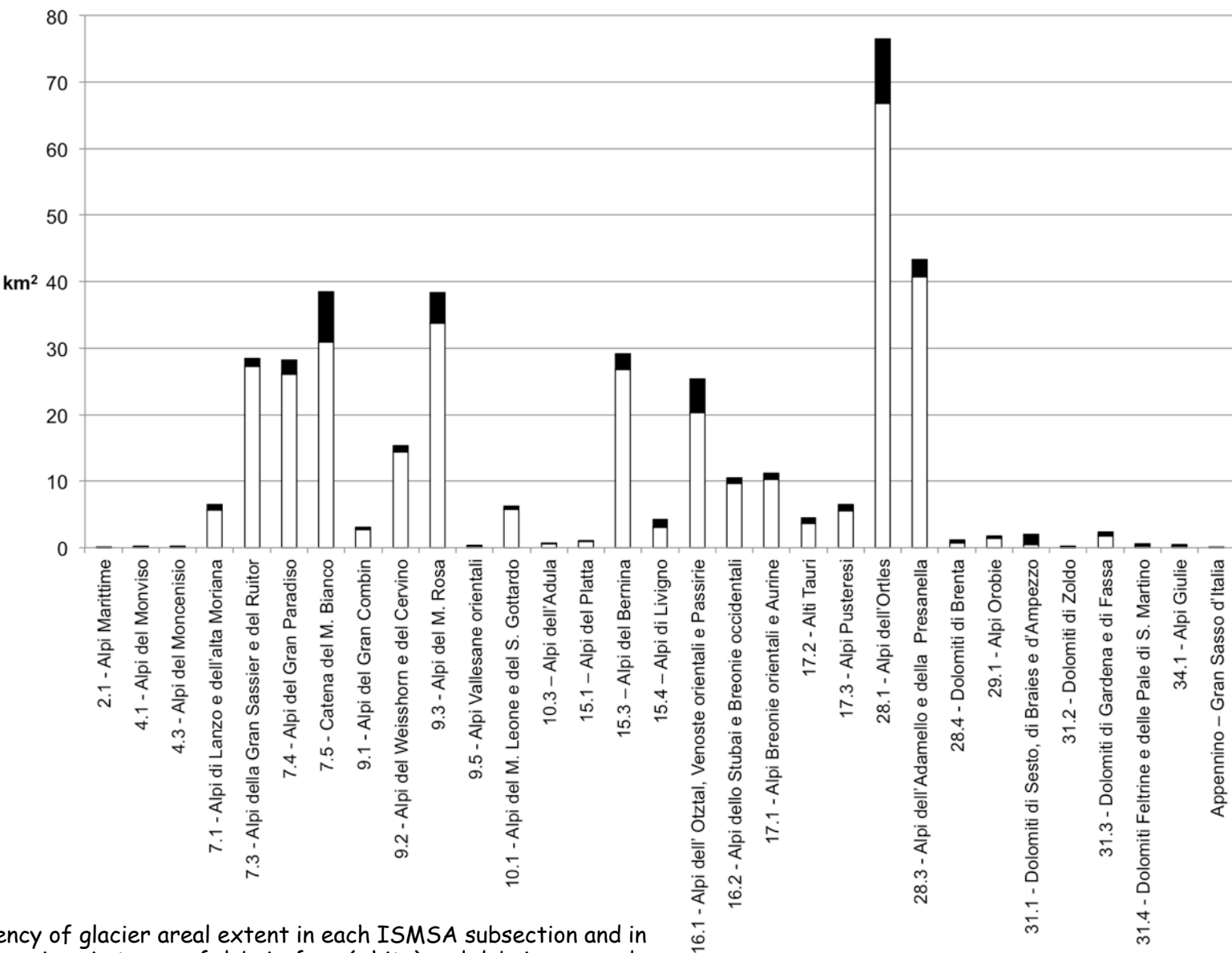
433 Scerscen Superiore

Attribute table related to 2006-2007 glaciers with morphometric and geographic data

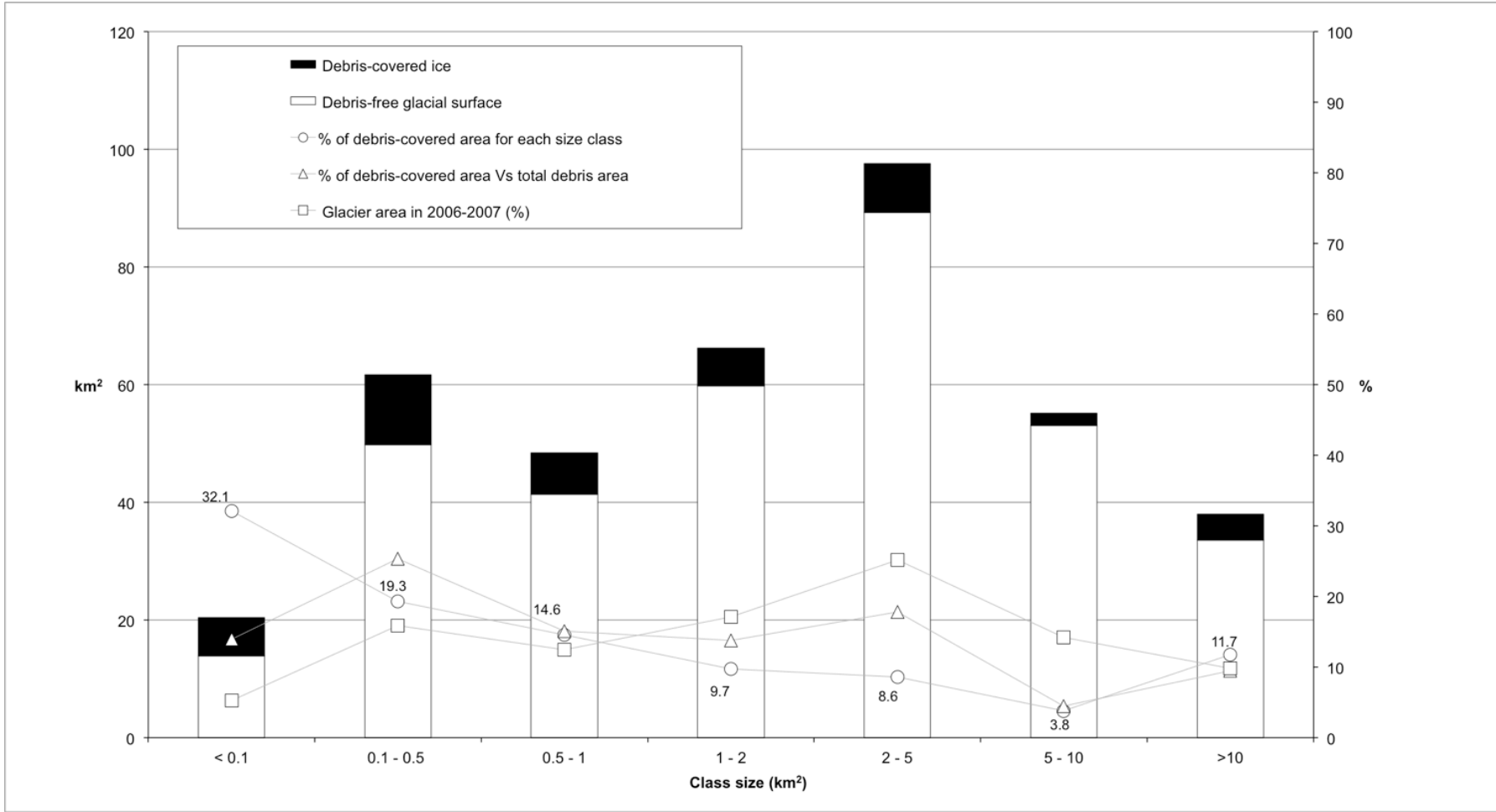
code	sub_code	wgi_code	max_el ev	min_elev	tot_area	deb_area	exp_area	max_width	min_width h	max_length h	mean_or	mean_slop e	date_	x_coord	y_coord	NOMEGRUPPO	SUPGRUP_N
219	0	IT4L01517011	4810	2279	6.382	0.419	5.963	1584.6	0.0	4093.1	SE	21	23082006	6.893	45.832	Monte Bianco	Massiccio del Monte Bianco
304	0	IT4L01502002	4334	2356	9.809	0.846	8.963	1963.5	0.0	5030.7	SW	21	4092006	7.833	45.909	Breithorn - Lyskamm	Gruppo del Monte Rosa i.s.a.
314	0	IT4L01042009	4297	2718	1.547	0.190	1.357	1292.9	58.4	2369.9	SE	34	4092006	7.891	45.919	Monte Rosa	Gruppo del Monte Rosa i.s.a.
299	0	IT4L01504005	4181	2925	0.946	0.038	0.908	781.0	0.0	2428.3	SW	27	4092006	7.788	45.914	Breithorn - Lyskamm	Gruppo del Monte Rosa i.s.a.
298	0	IT4L01504005	4039	2822	1.133	0.233	0.900	781.8	0.0	2778.5	SW	23	4092006	7.775	45.917	Breithorn - Lyskamm	Gruppo del Monte Rosa i.s.a.
129	0	IT4L01513007	4038	2813	1.766	0.034	1.732	1011.6	0.0	3117.9	NW	21	4092006	7.257	45.522	Gran Paradiso - Rocciaviva	Catena del Gran Paradiso
130	0	IT4L01513008	3864	3183	0.364	0.000	0.364	554.4	0.0	1640.1	NW	22	4092006	7.254	45.516	Gran Paradiso - Rocciaviva	Catena del Gran Paradiso
440	0	IT4L01123011	3850	2550	5.000	0.000	0.000	2200.0	0.0	5000.0	S	22	0	9.948	46.372	Bernina	Catena Bernina - Scalino
73	0	IT4L01451044	3849	3683	0.033	0.000	0.033	209.2	0.0	256.8	SE	33	4092006	7.273	45.514	Gran Paradiso - Rocciaviva	Catena del Gran Paradiso
128	0	IT4L01513006	3825	3050	1.166	0.027	1.139	1420.0	0.0	1265.9	W	31	4092006	7.262	45.536	Gran Paradiso - Rocciaviva	Catena del Gran Paradiso
329	1	IT4L01211026	3799	3682	0.020	0.000	0.020	281.9	0.0	110.8	E	33	6092007	7.896	45.982	Cima di Jazzi	Gruppo del Monte Rosa i.s.a.
113	0	IT4L01512023	3749	2961	1.202	0.013	1.189	887.6	0.0	2182.9	NE	20	4092006	7.280	45.540	Gran Paradiso - Rocciaviva	Catena del Gran Paradiso
490	0	IT4L01137003	3724	2866	1.029	0.257	0.772	590.3	158.7	2551.2	S	19	0	10.537	46.493	Ortles	Gruppo Ortles - Cevedale
301	0	IT4L01504007	3720	3018	0.343	0.036	0.307	571.7	0.0	1266.9	SW	28	4092006	7.788	45.905	Breithorn - Lyskamm	Gruppo del Monte Rosa i.s.a.
788	0	IT4L00112506	3711	2732	2.928	0.725	2.203	2839.7	0.0	3100.6	W	12	12092006	10.719	46.789	Palla Bianca	Catena Palla Bianca - Similaun
698	0	IT4L00102515	3696	2912	1.214	0.251	0.963	1447.8	0.0	2168.5	E	14	5092006	10.627	46.415	Cevedale	Gruppo Ortles - Cevedale
121	0	IT4L01512031	3692	2853	2.224	0.065	2.159	1760.3	0.0	3184.7	NE	15	21082006	7.274	45.597	Grivola Gran Serra	Catena del Gran Paradiso
329	0	IT4L01211014	3692	3299	0.073	0.000	0.073	247.1	0.0	329.2	E	31	6092007	7.898	45.982	Cima di Jazzi	Gruppo del Monte Rosa i.s.a.
74	0	IT4L01451045	3674	3533	0.037	0.000	0.037	175.9	0.0	268.7	SE	28	4092006	7.286	45.511	Gran Paradiso - Rocciaviva	Catena del Gran Paradiso
506bis	0	IT4L01137022	3673	2802	0.767	0.067	0.700	662.4	36.3	2029.8	NW	23	0	10.611	46.424	Ortles	Gruppo Ortles - Cevedale
507	0	IT4L01137023	3665	2970	1.057	0.025	1.032	779.2	25.8	2116.0	SW	18	0	10.607	46.413	Ortles	Gruppo Ortles - Cevedale
507.1	0	IT4L01137024	3664	2514	11.317	0.304	11.013	5559.9	297.4	3291.7	N	19	0	10.591	46.392	Ortles	Gruppo Ortles - Cevedale
510	1		3664	2514	11.317	0.304	11.013	5559.9	297.4	3291.7	NE	19	0	10.591	46.392	Cevedale	Gruppo Ortles - Cevedale
777	0	IT4L00112907	3650	2433	3.896	0.945	2.951	1489.1	0.0	4076.4	N	12	12092006	10.733	46.812	Palla Bianca	Catena Palla Bianca - Similaun
697	0	IT4L00102514	3644	2743	0.929	0.099	0.830	933.5	0.0	1583.4	E	21	5092006	10.638	46.406	Cevedale	Gruppo Ortles - Cevedale
693	0	IT4L00102510	3639	3299	SISC - Società Italiana per le Scienze del Clima - side event NextData, Bologna 27 ottobre 2017												
316	0	IT4L01042010	3613	2956	0.546	0.007	0.539	972.7	109.9	738.2	SW	18	4092006	7.910	45.921	Monte Rosa	Gruppo del Monte Rosa

WP2.1 - D2.1.A – Report on the Archives of mountain observation networks.

CODE ID	number assigned to the glacier as defined by the Italian Inventory (CGI-CNR, 1959-1962) or new code if glacier was not inventoried before.
SUB_CODE	number attributed to glaciers originated from fragmentation of wider body
WGI_CODE	ID number is assigned to the glacier as defined by the WGMS
TIME_STEP	Hydrological year of survey (yyyy)
MAX_ELEV	Maximum elevation of the highest point of the glacier in meters above sea level
MIN_ELEV	The minimum elevation of the lowest point of the glacier in meters above sea level
TOT_AREA	The total area of the glacier in a horizontal projection in square kilometers
DEB_AREA	Debris cover area in a horizontal projection in square kilometers
EXP_AREA	Debris free area in a horizontal projection in square kilometers
MAX_WIDTH	The maximum width of the glacier in a horizontal projection in kilometers
MIN_WIDTH	Minimum width of the glacier in a horizontal projection in kilometers
MAX_LENGTH	Maximum length of the glacier in kilometers measured along the main flowline in a horizontal projection
MEAN_OR	Mean orientation of the glacier using 8 classes centered on cardinal points (N, NW, W, SW, S, SE, E, NE).
OR_ACC	Mean orientation of the accumulation area using 8 classes centered on cardinal points (N, NW, W, SW, S, SE, E, and NE). FACULTATIVE
OR_ABL	Mean orientation of the ablation area using 8 classes centered on cardinal points (N, NW, W, SW, S, SE, E, and NE). FACULTATIVE
MEAN_SLOPE	Mean slope angle of glacier surface
DATE_	Orthophoto or satellite image acquisition data (ddmmyyyy)
X_COORD	The longitude of the glacier in decimal degrees East GW. Longitude is given to a maximum precision of 3 decimal places
Y_COORD	The latitude of the glacier in decimal degrees North. Latitude is given to a maximum precision of 3 decimal places
GL_NAME	Name of glacier following Italian Inventory (CGI-CNR, 1959-1992) or new name in case of fragmentation of glacial body or in case glacier was not inventoried before.
PRIMARY_CL	The primary classification of the glacier
FORM	The form of the glaciers

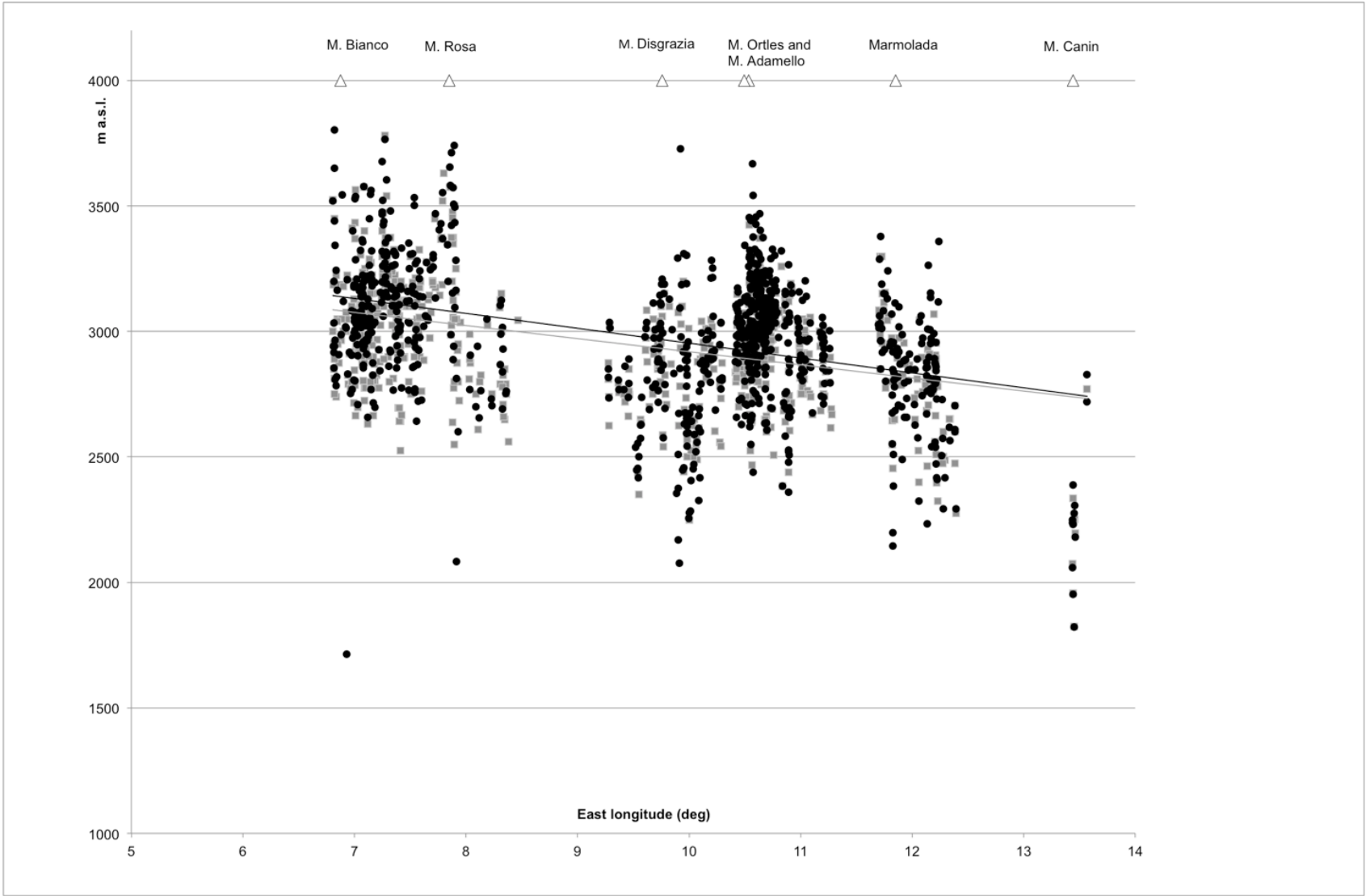


Frequency of glacier areal extent in each ISMSA subsection and in the Apennines in terms of debris-free (white) and debris-covered area (black). Values (km²) are indicated by numbers.

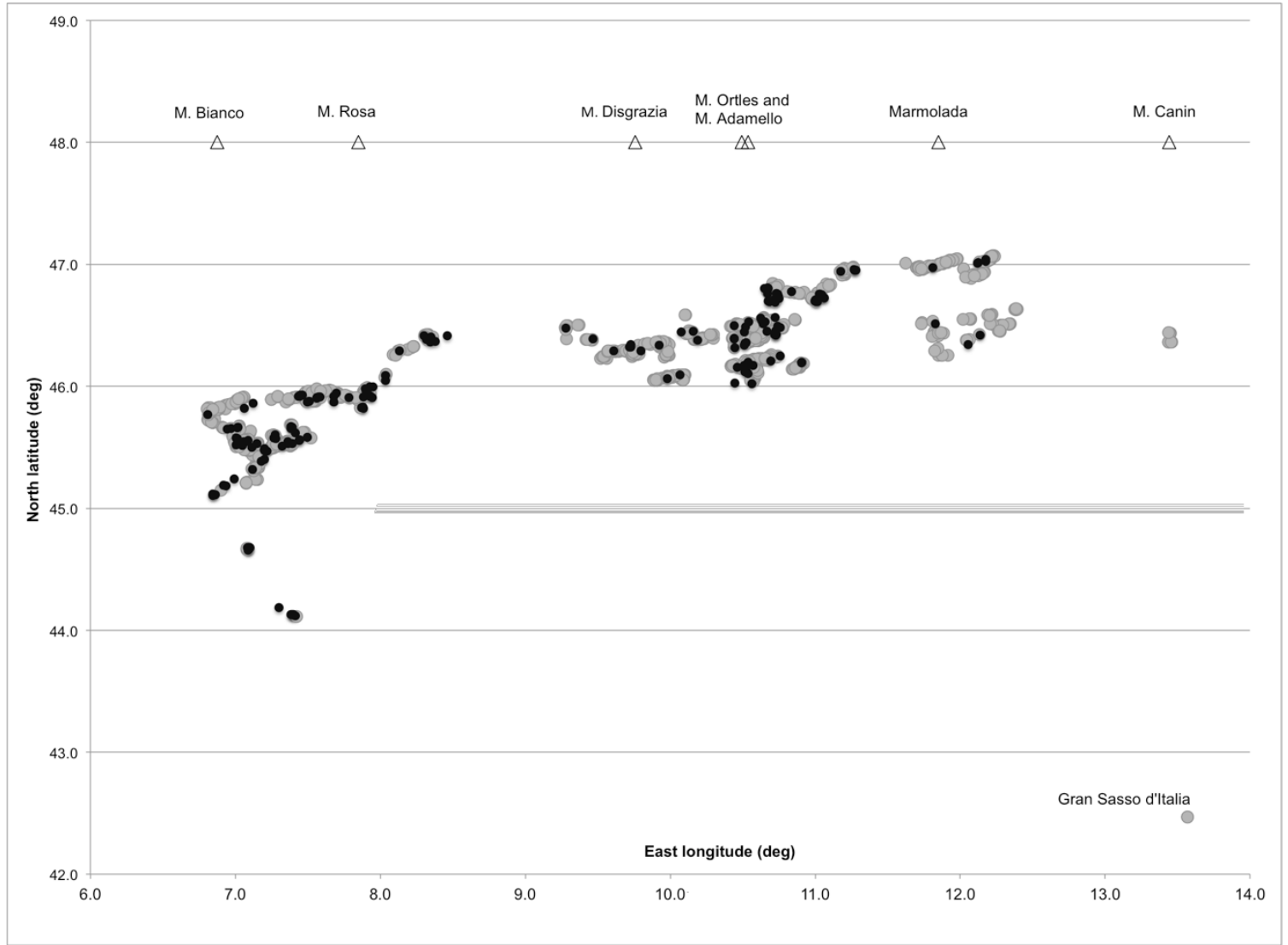


Number and areal frequency distribution of Italian glaciers in 2006-2007. Black stacks indicate the frequency of glaciers with debris cover.

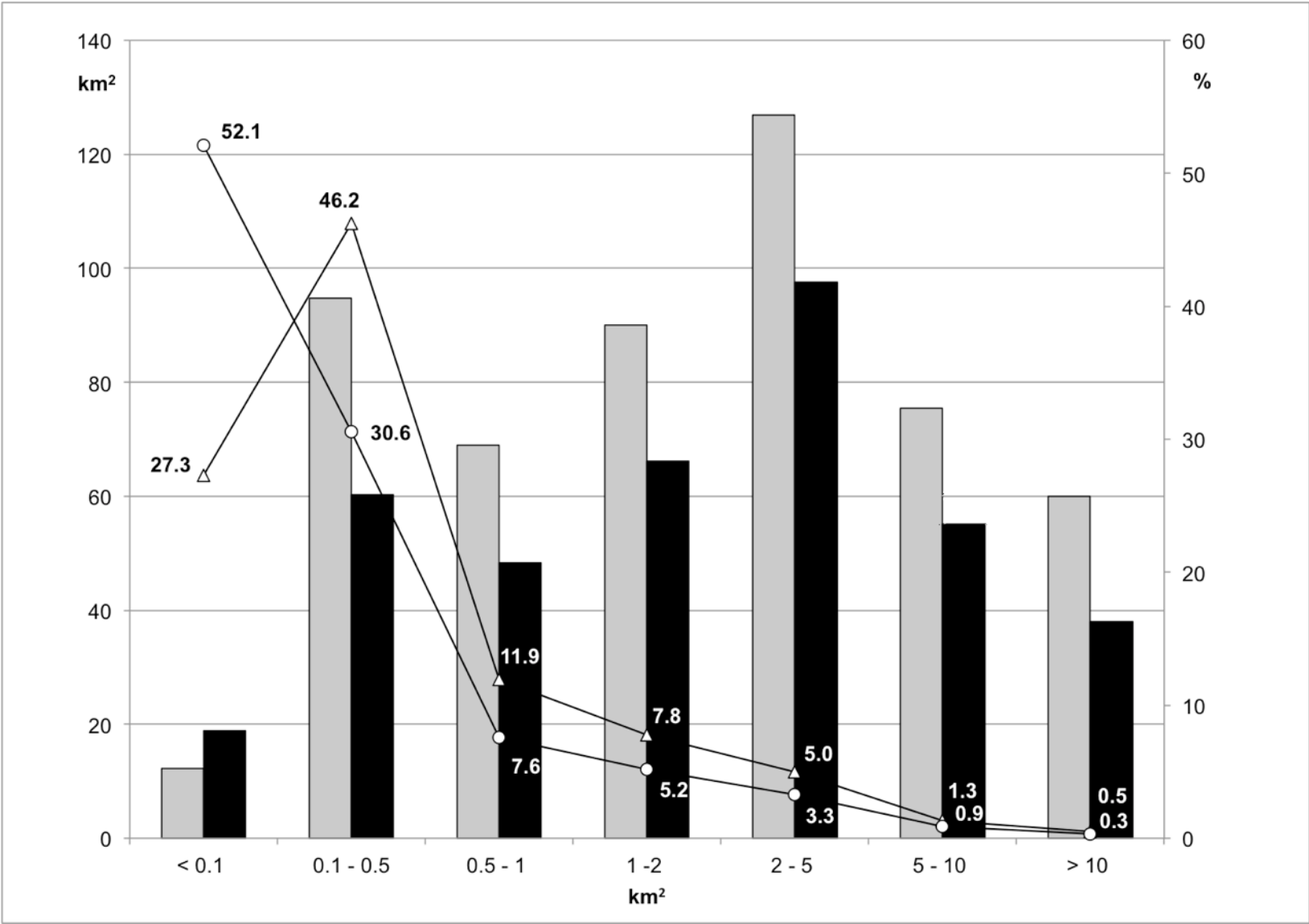
a) Areal extent (km²) and percentage of glacier area for each size class (white square); percentage of debris covered area (circles) and percentage of debris covered area vs. total debris area for each class.



Altimetric distribution of mean elevation of Italian glaciers with respect to longitude in 2006-07 (black) and in the CGI Inventory (grey)

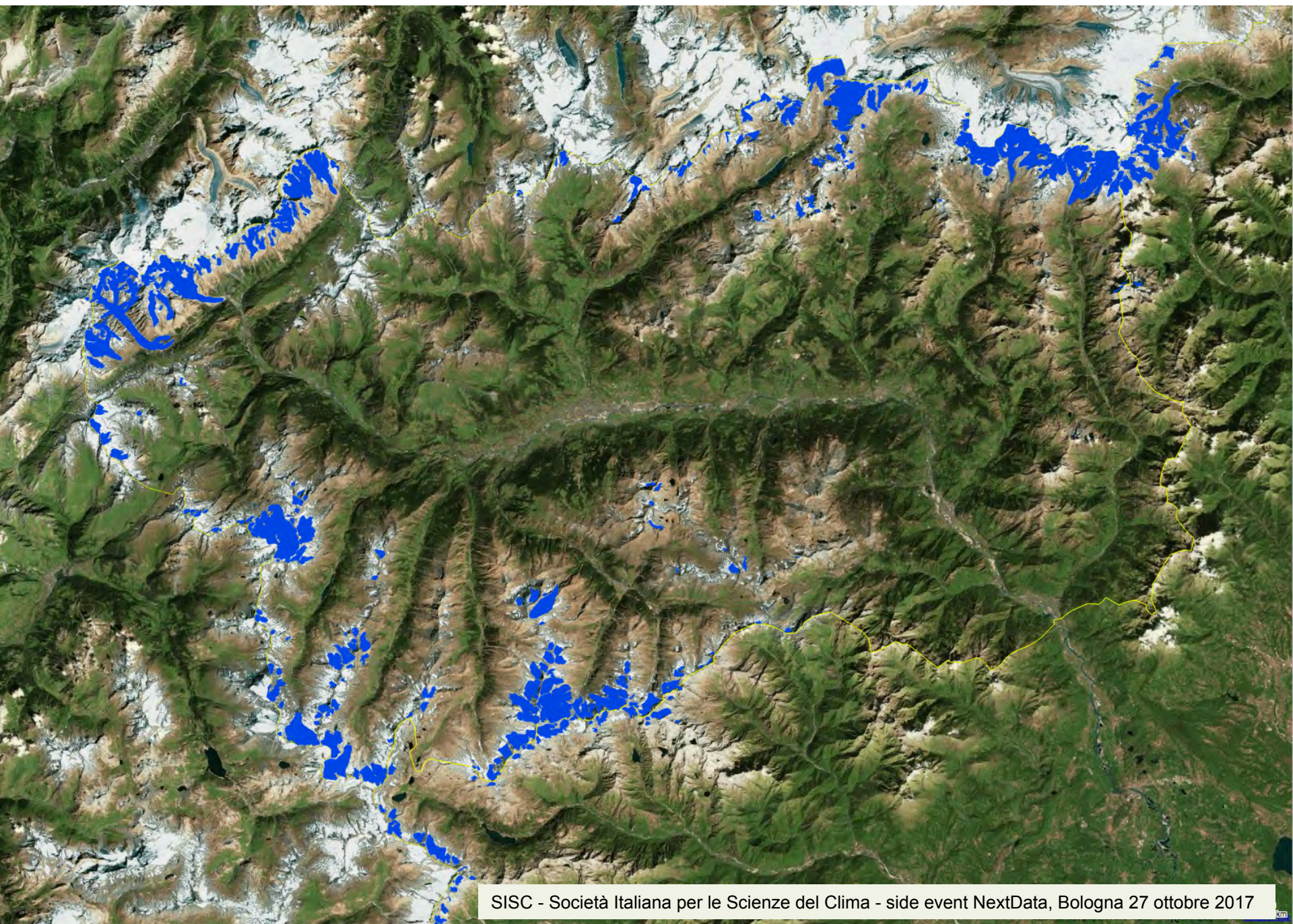


Snapshot of existing (in gray) and extinct (in black) Italian glaciers in 2006-2007 hydrological period (extinct glaciers respect to 1957-58)

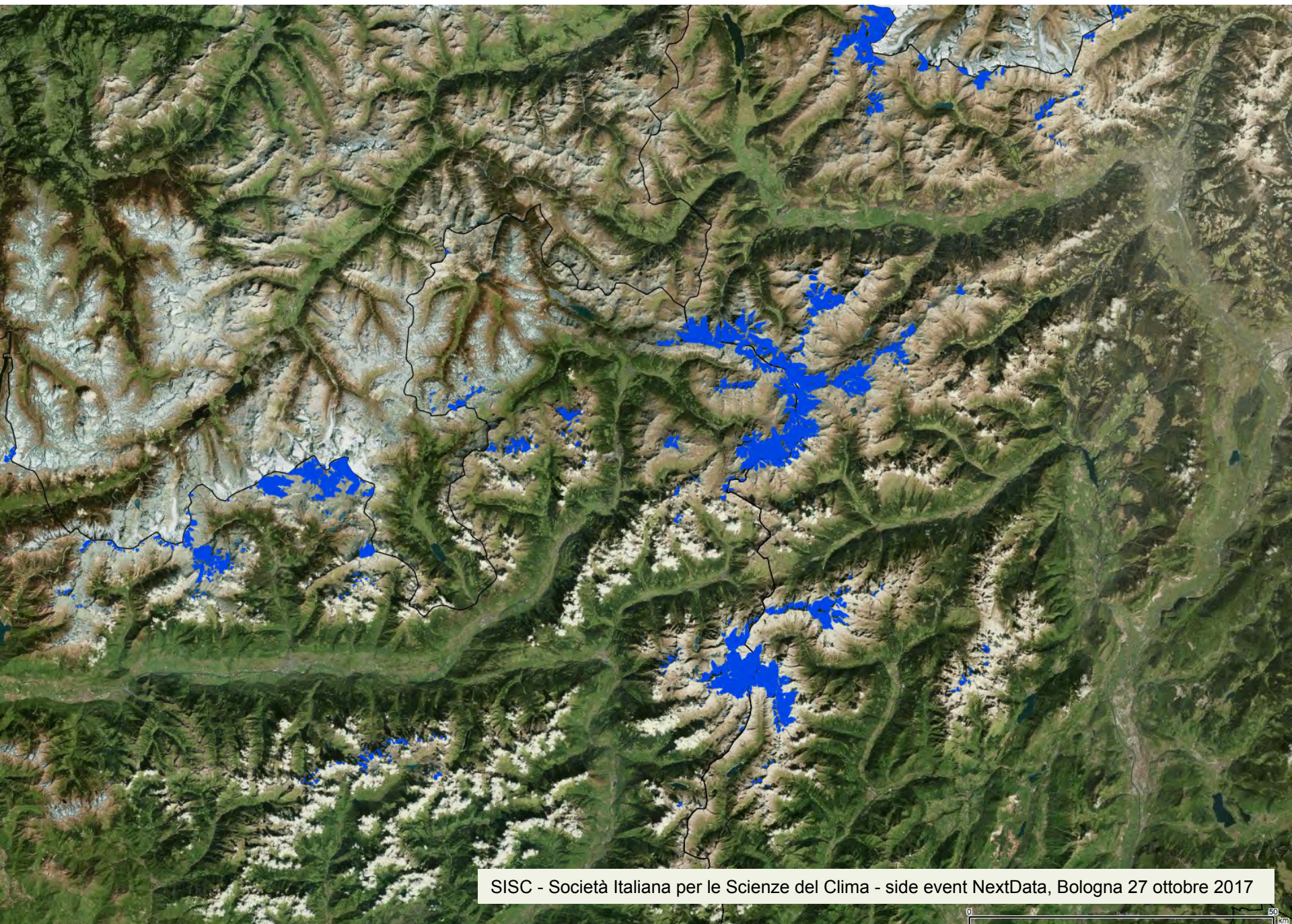


Comparison of areal frequency distribution and percentage of Italian glaciers in the 2006-2007 (black and circles, respectively) and 1957-1958 data (CGI Inventory, grey and triangles, respectively)

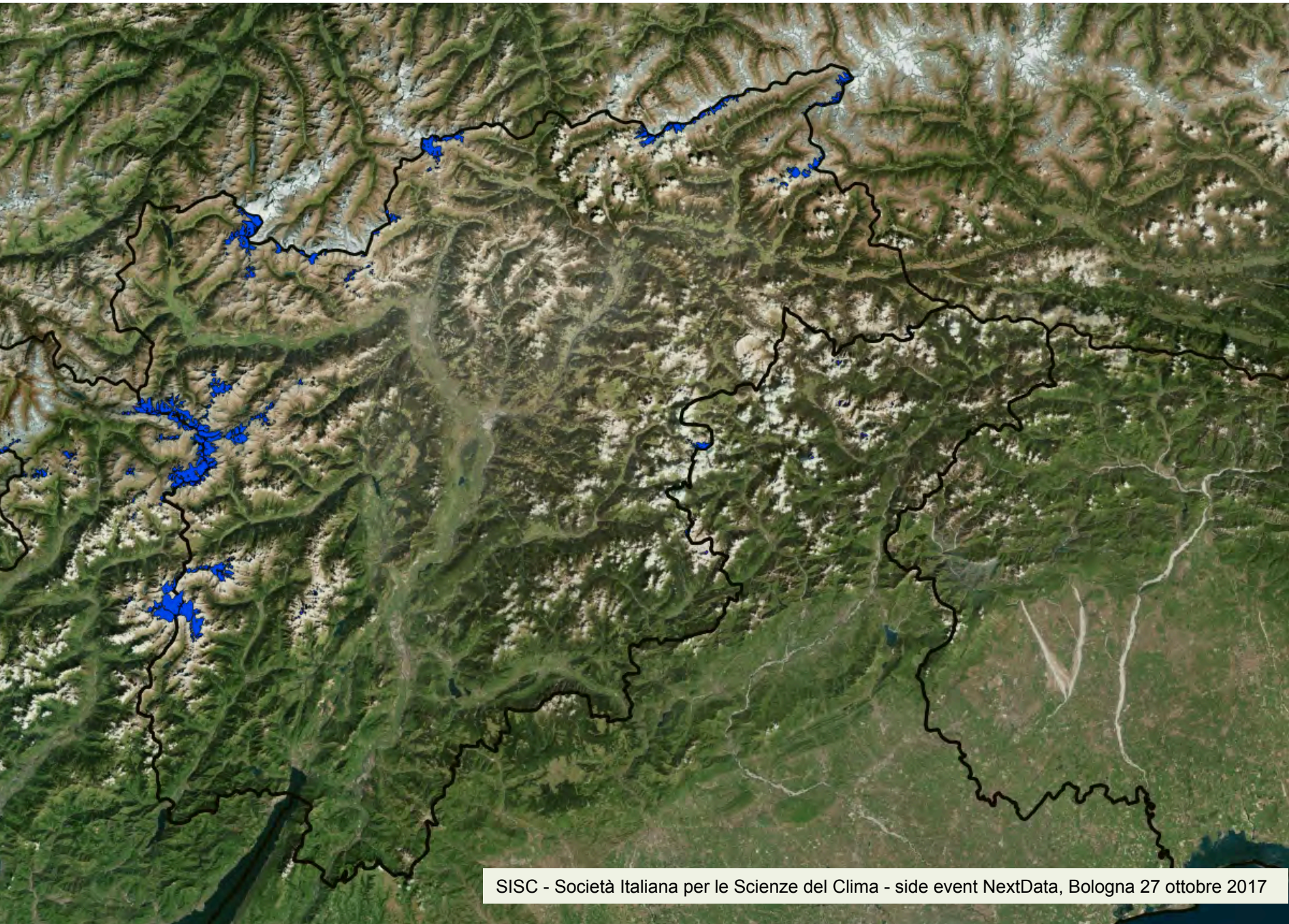
Mountain Glaciers Database - 1988-1989 - ALPI OCCIDENTALI



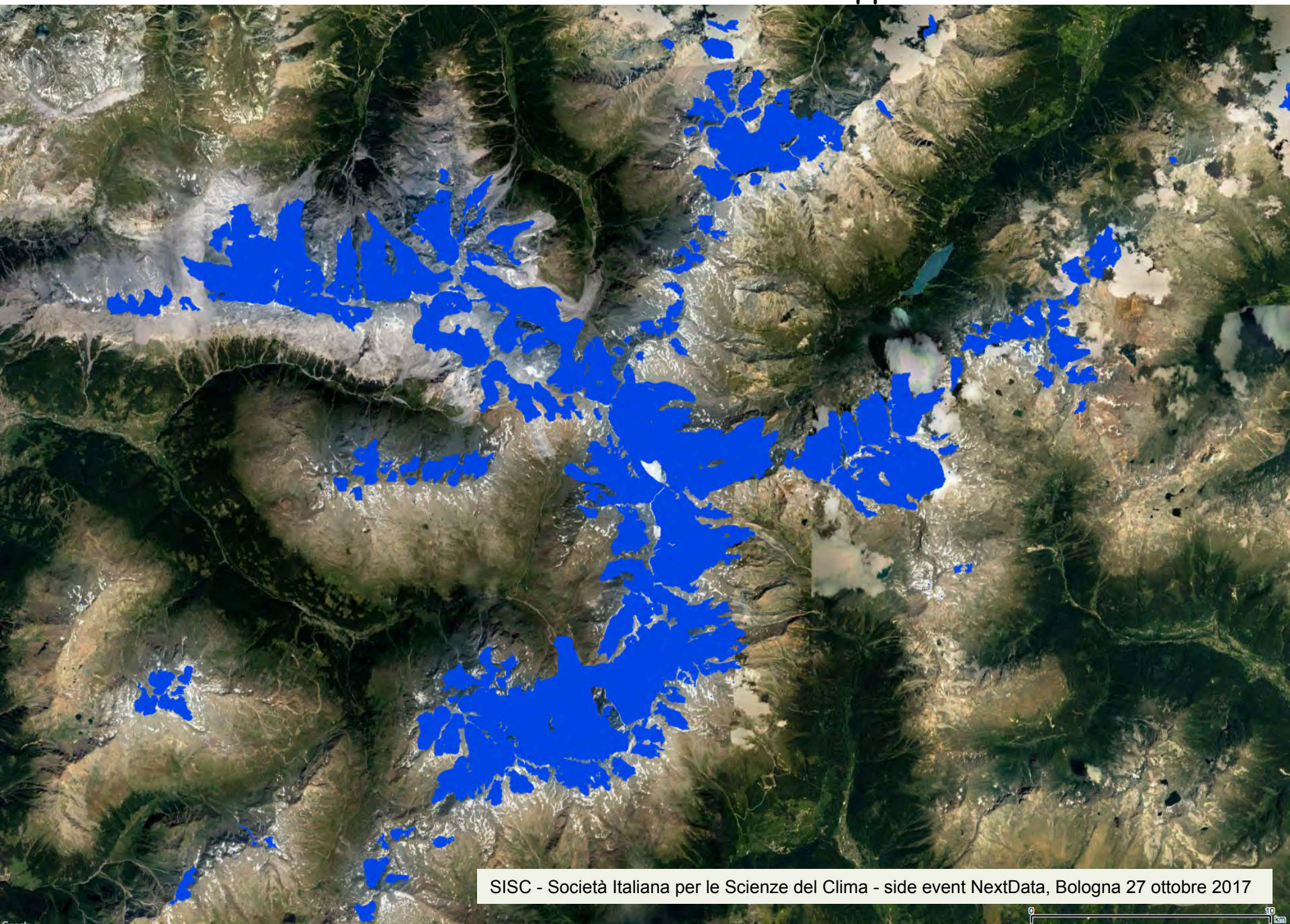
Mountain Glaciers Database 1988-1989 - ALPI CENTRALI



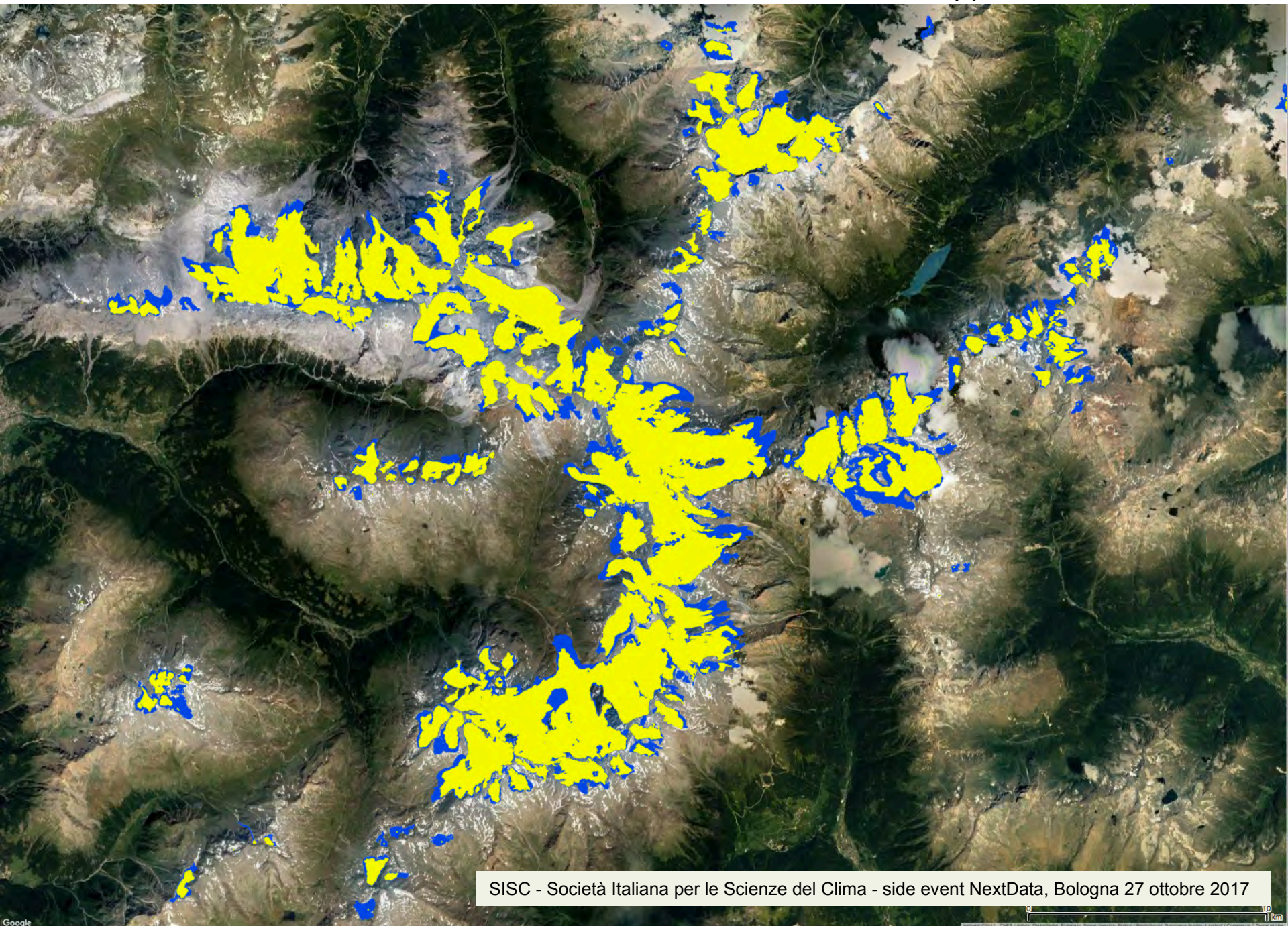
Mountain Glaciers Database 1988-1989 - ALPI ORIENTALI



Mountain Glaciers Database 1988-1989 - Gruppo Ortles-Cevedale

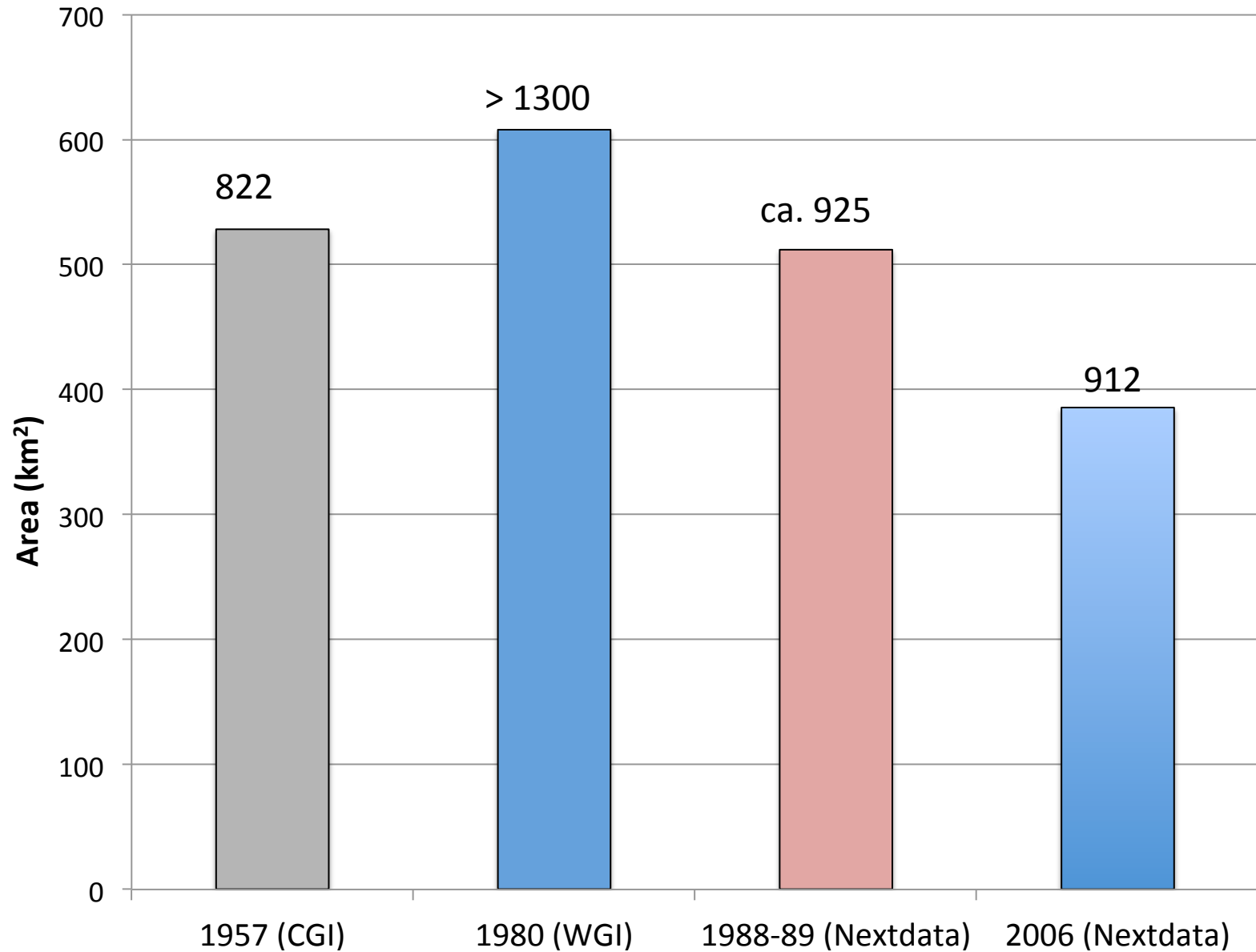


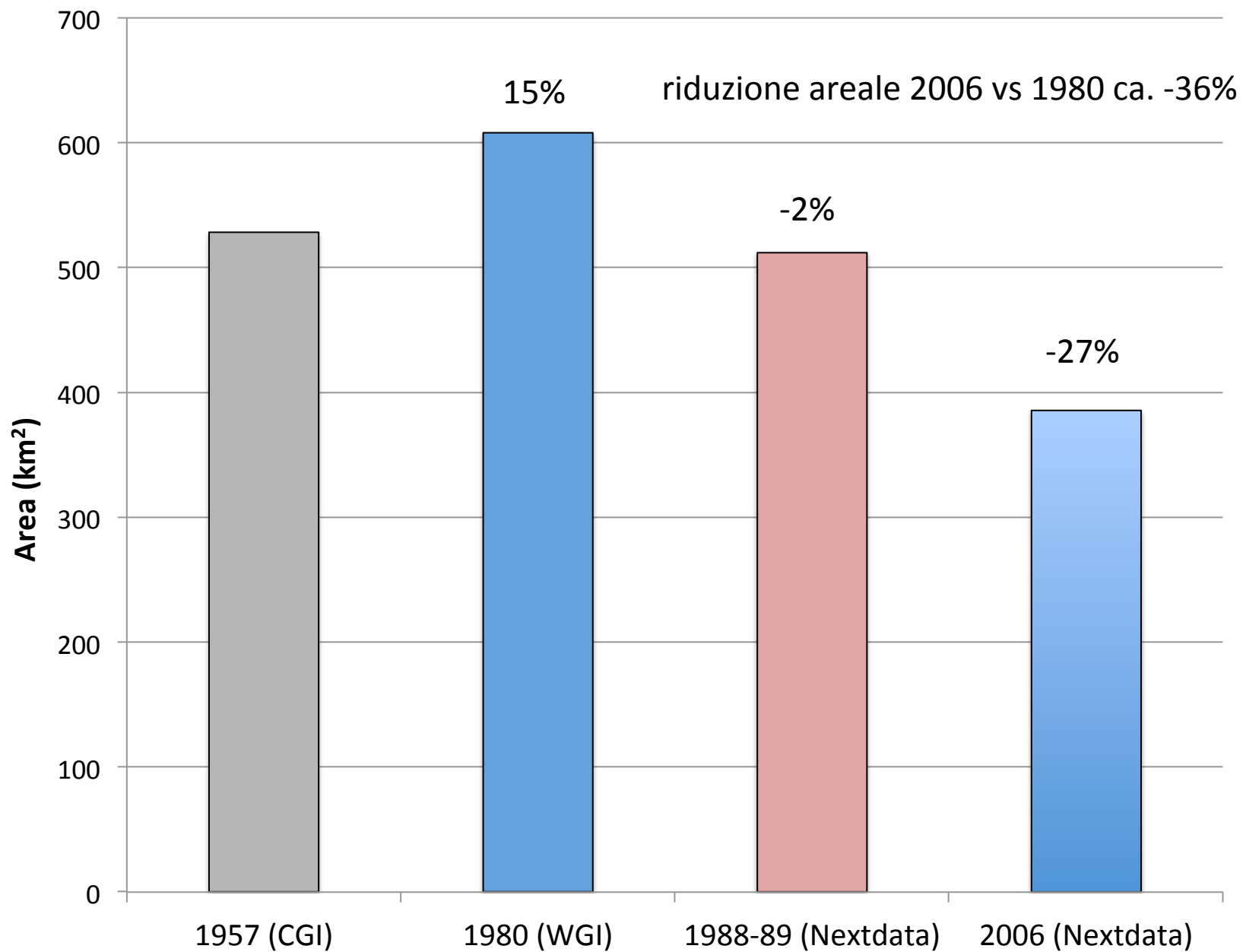
Mountain Glaciers Database 1988-1989 vs 2006-2007 - Gruppo Ortles-Cevedale

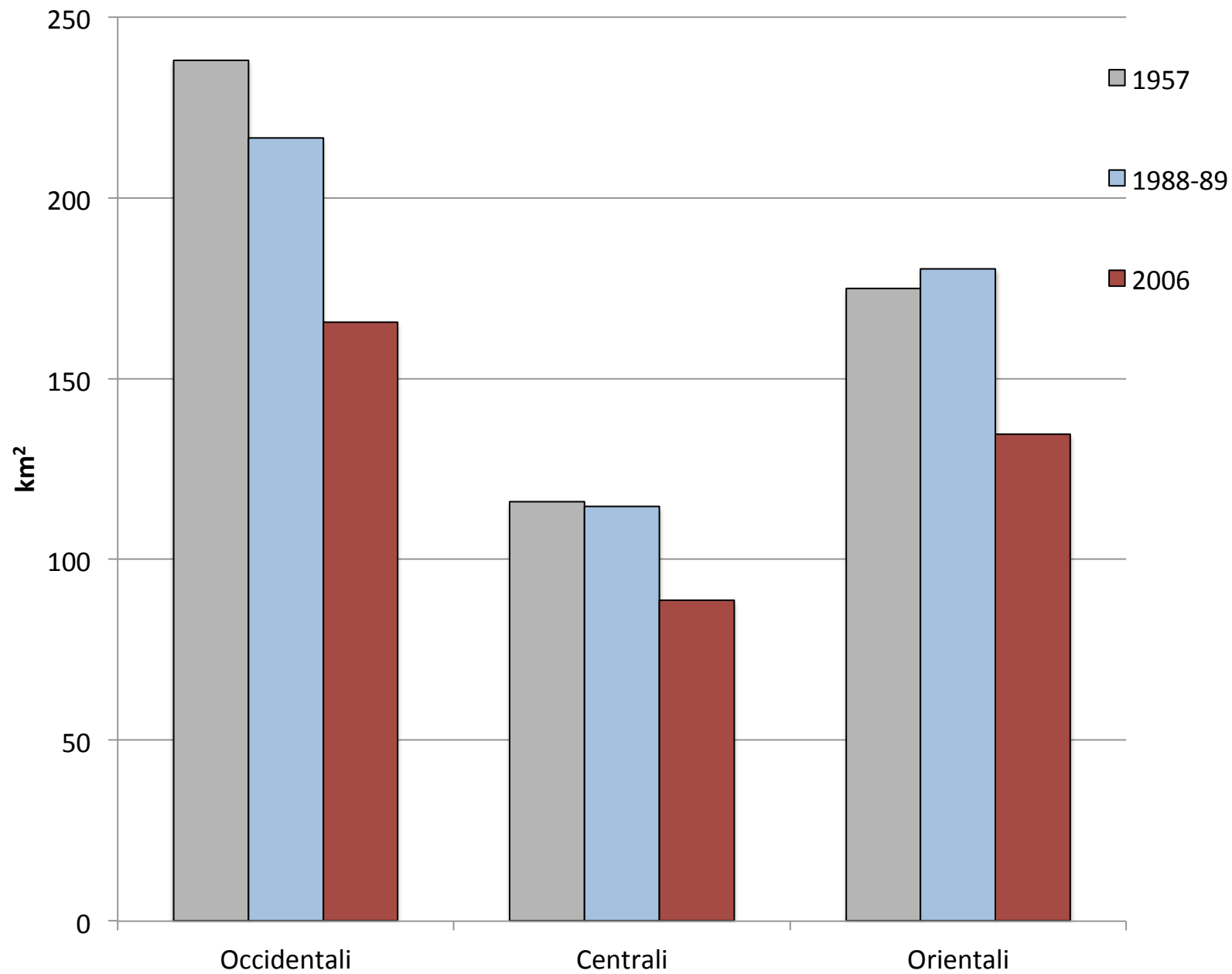


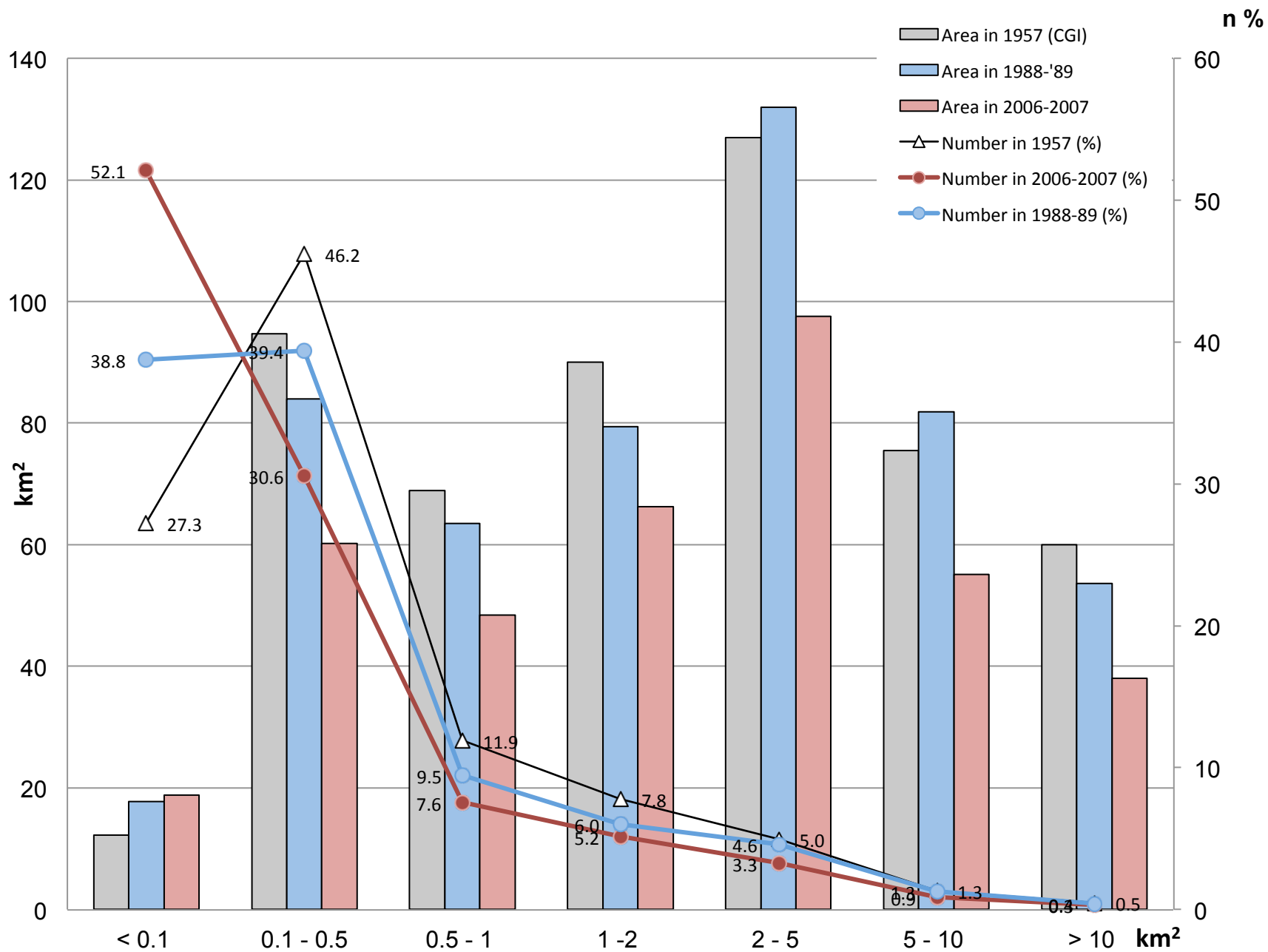
SISC - Società Italiana per le Scienze del Clima - side event NextData, Bologna 27 ottobre 2017

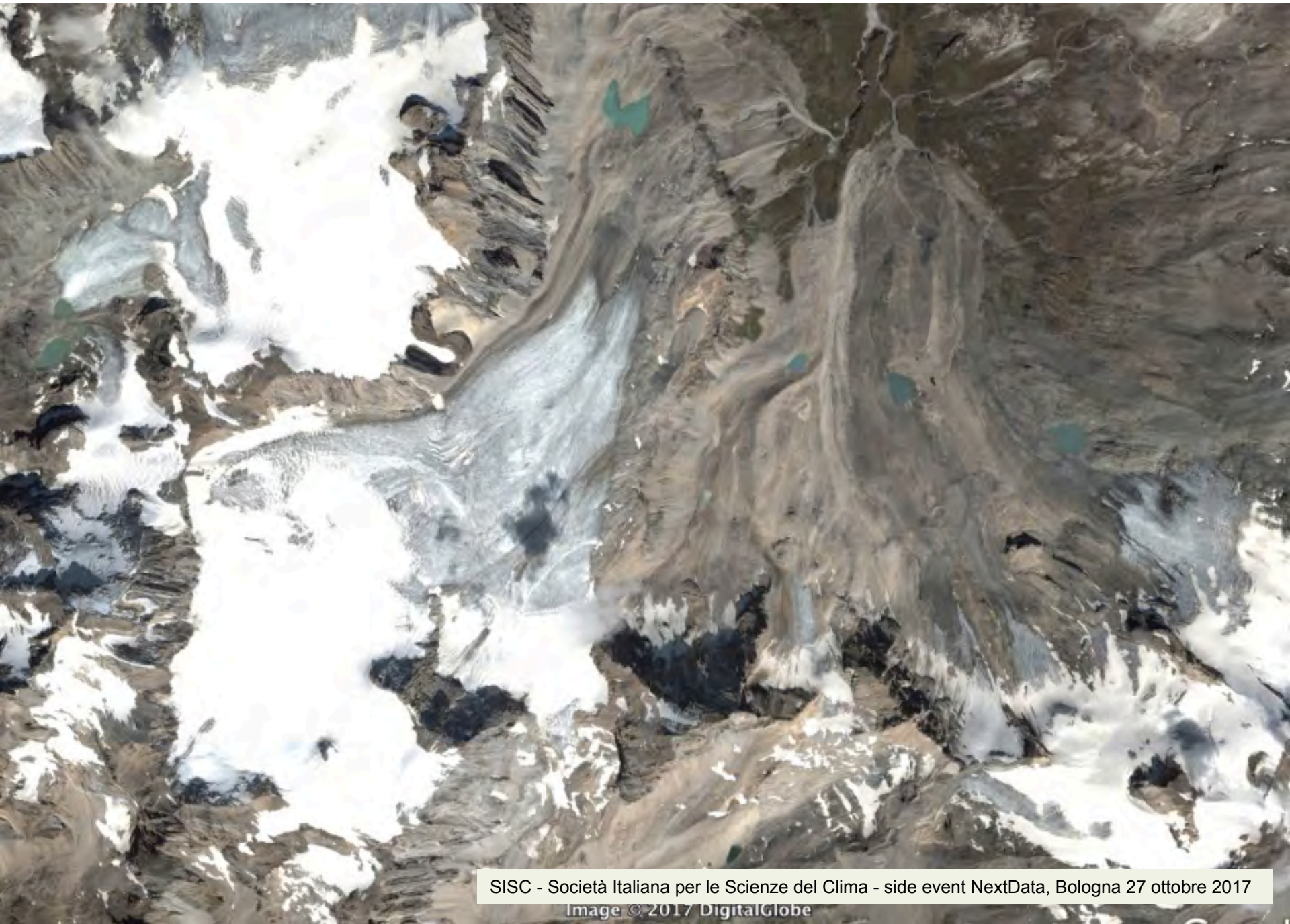
Italian Glaciers database - ALCUNE CONSIDERAZIONI....











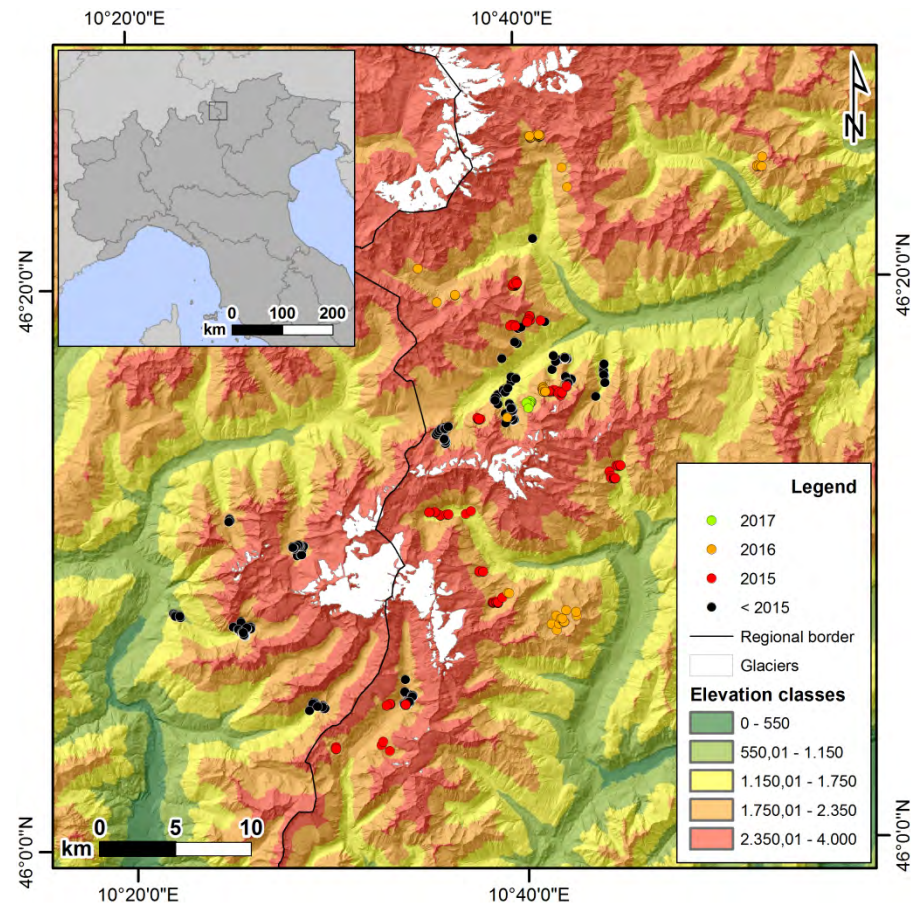
Multi-species and multi-approach tree-rings analysis for reconstructing alpine glaciers mass balance and climatic changes in the Raethian Alps during the last millennium

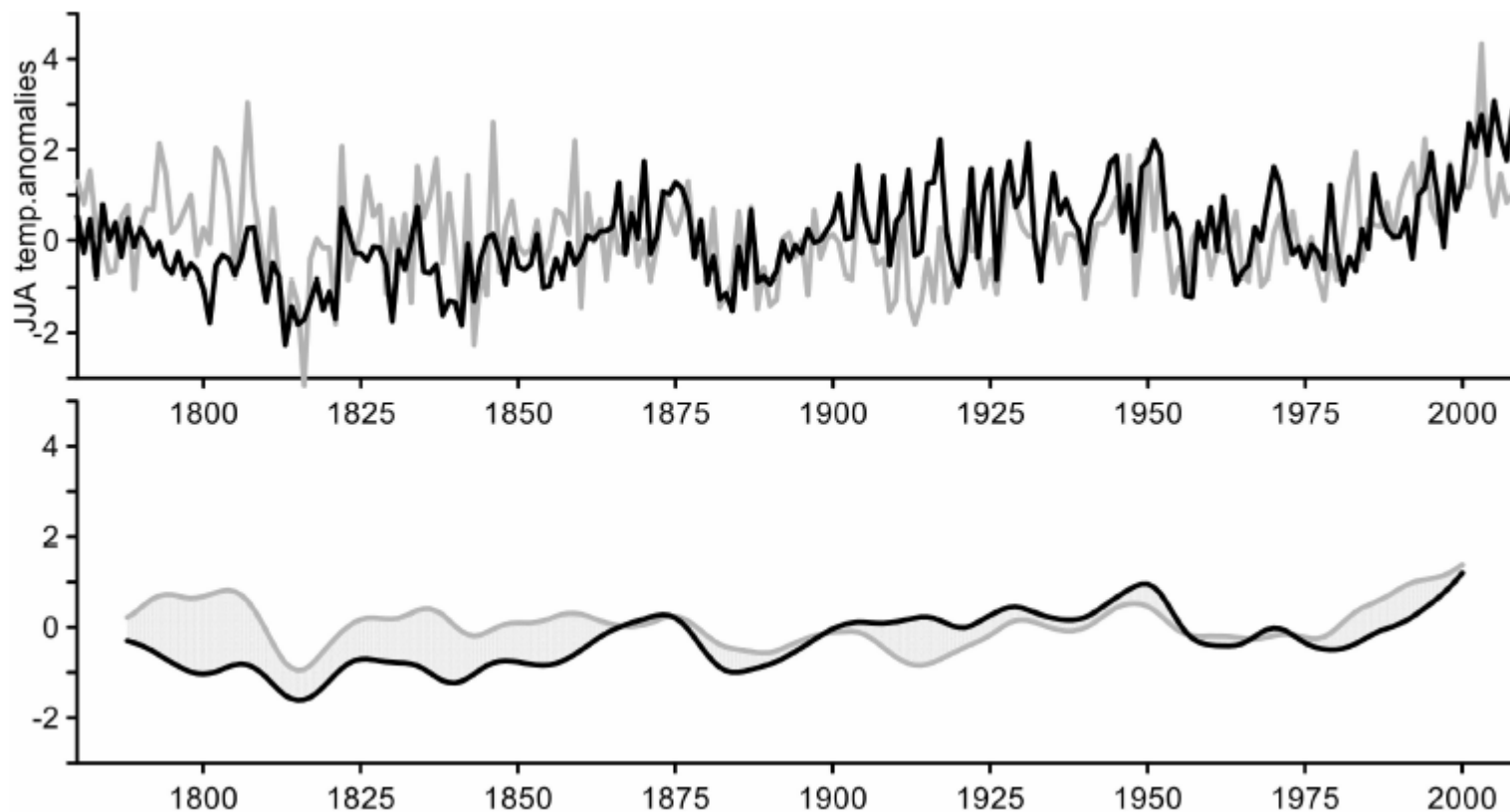
Laboratorio di Dendrocronologia DST - Università di Pisa

Total collected individuals:

511

- *European larches (Larix decidua Mill.):*
408
- *Swiss stone pine (Pinus Cembra L.):*
26
- *Norway spruce (Picea abies H.Karst.):*
77

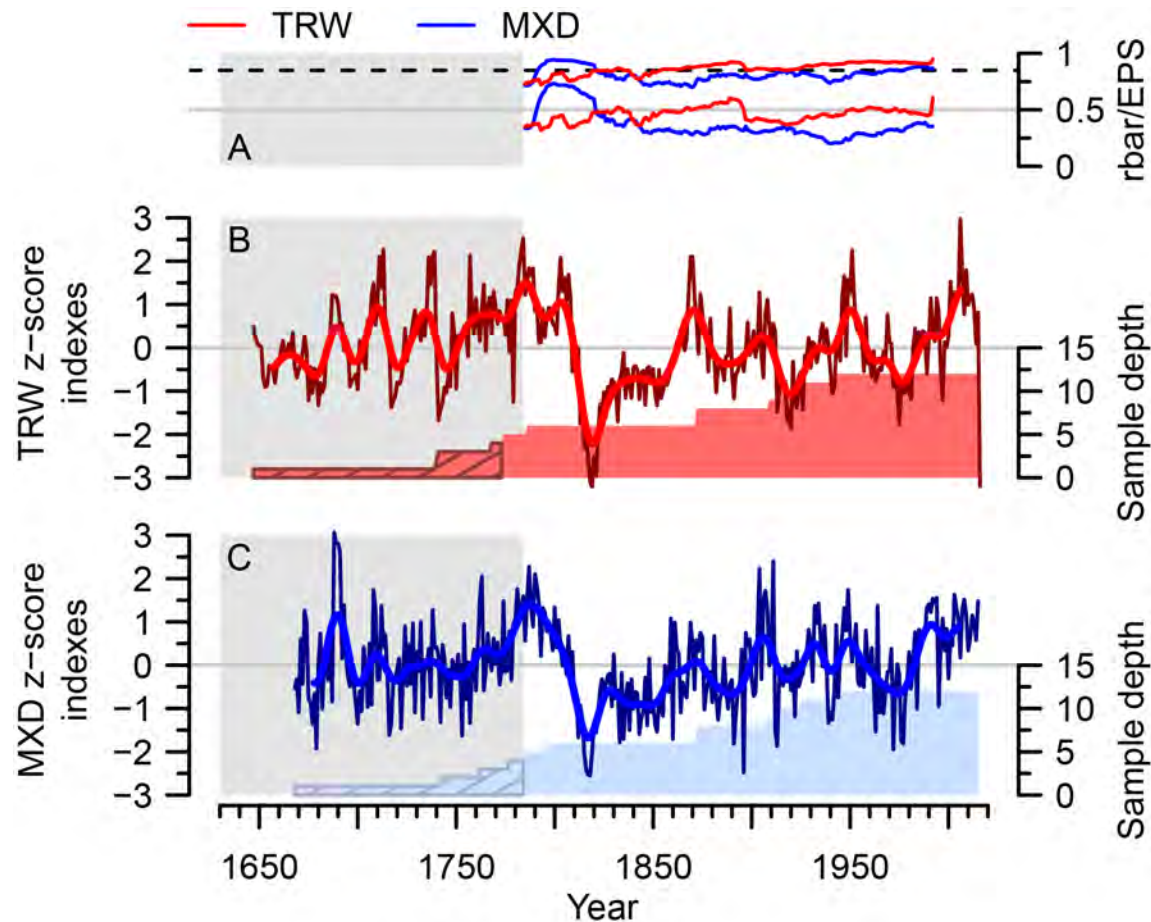




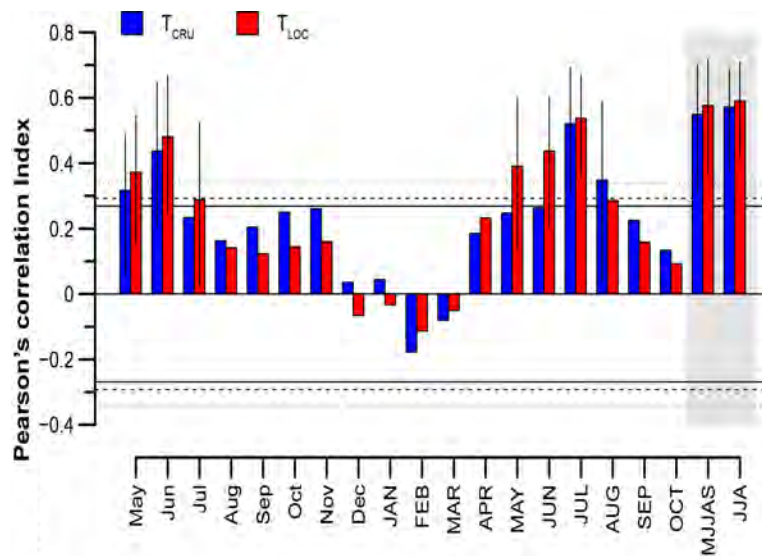
Comparison of the Adamello-Presanella Tree-ring with reconstruction of June to August temperature anomalies (black) with the HISTALP June to August mean temperatures (1780-2008, grey) for unfiltered series (top) and after filtering with a 20-yr low-pass filter (bottom).

Coppola, A., Leonelli, G., Salvatore, M. C., Pelfini, M., and Baroni, C.: Tree-ring-based summer mean temperature variations in the Adamello–Presanella Group, *Clim. Past*, 9, 211–221, 2013 doi:10.5194/cp-9-211-2013

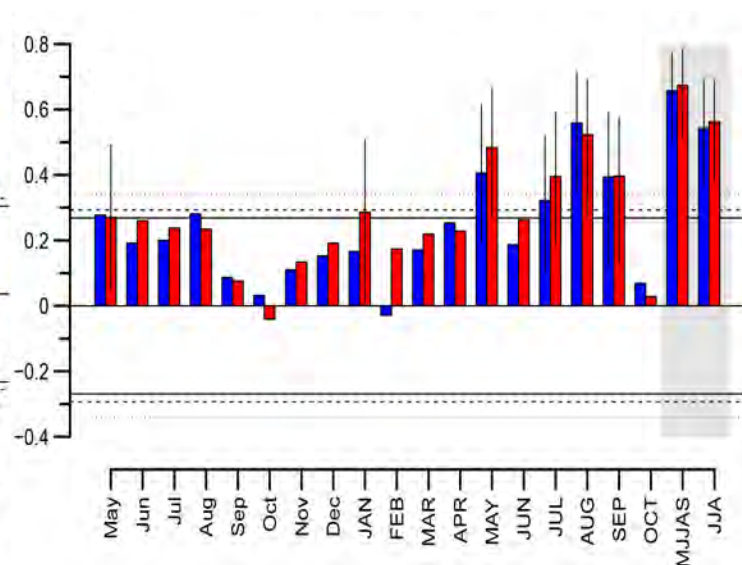
This new approach will help to enhance the summer temperature reconstructions obtained before by less conservative approach. This will retain more climatic variability.



Using a multi-methods approach it was possible to create new chronologies considering the middle and long term variability... (Cerrato et al. in progress)



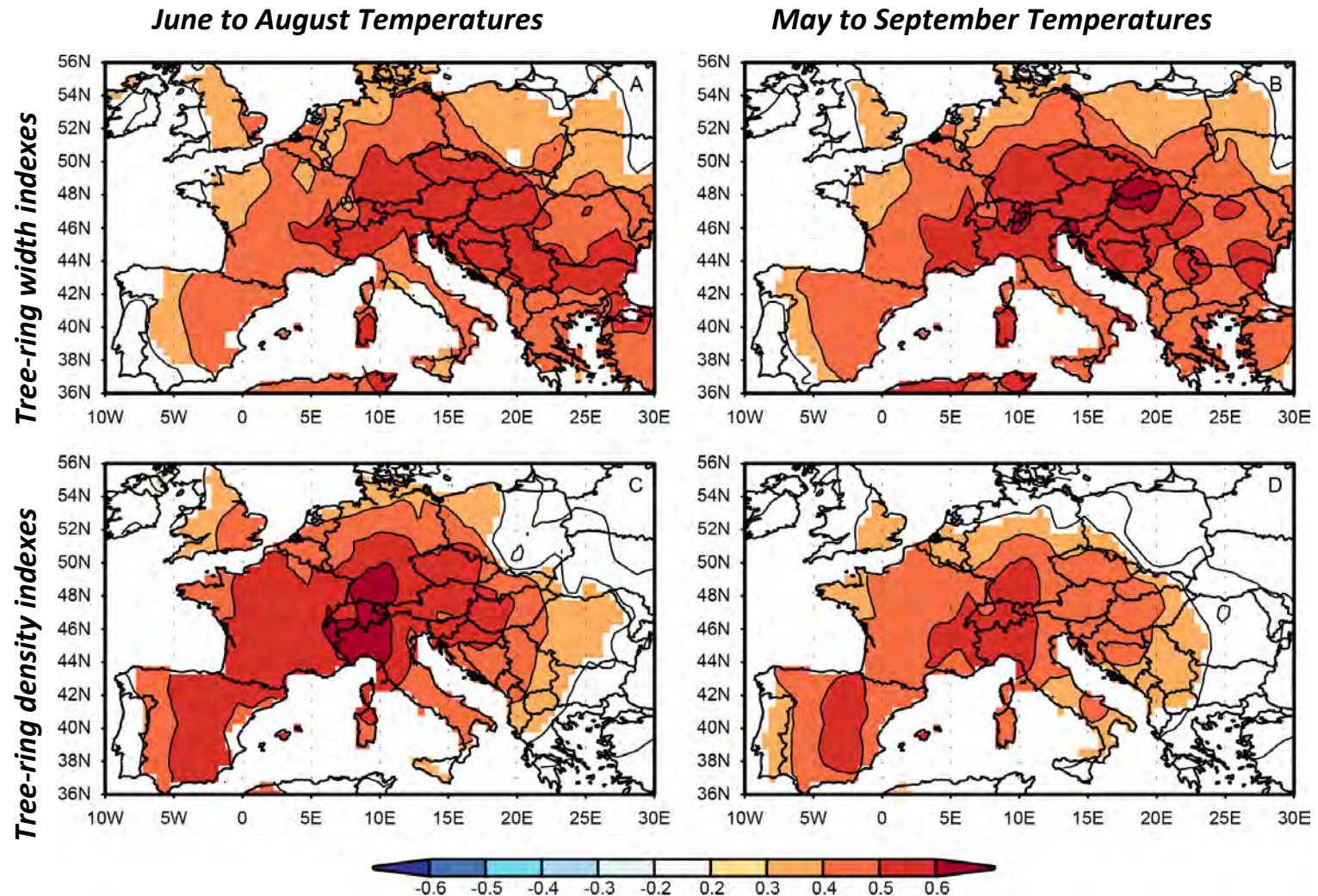
Std-chronology



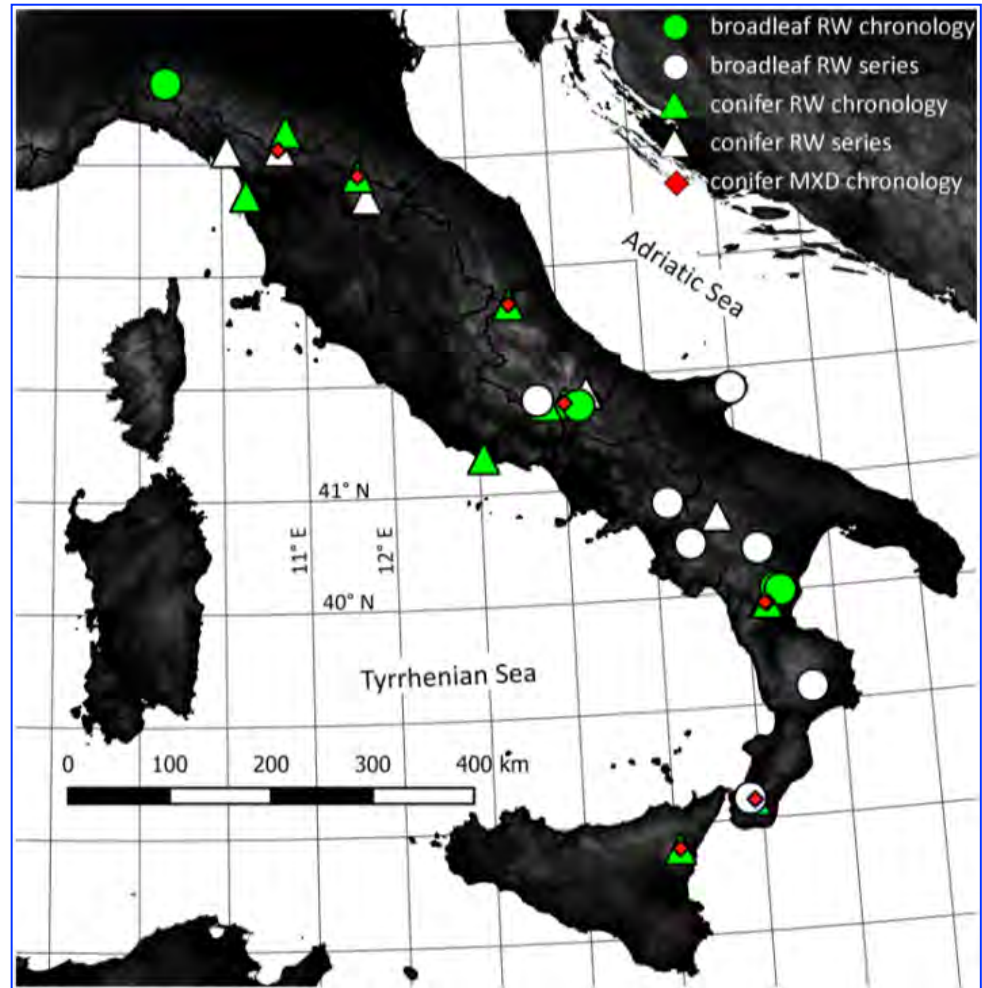
Mxd-chronology

...but that retain more short term variability, permitting to reconstruct with more detail the climatic parameter (Cerrato et al. in progress)

Obtained results are valuable at regional scale, resulting of extremely interest for all the European scientific community (Cerrato et al. in progress)

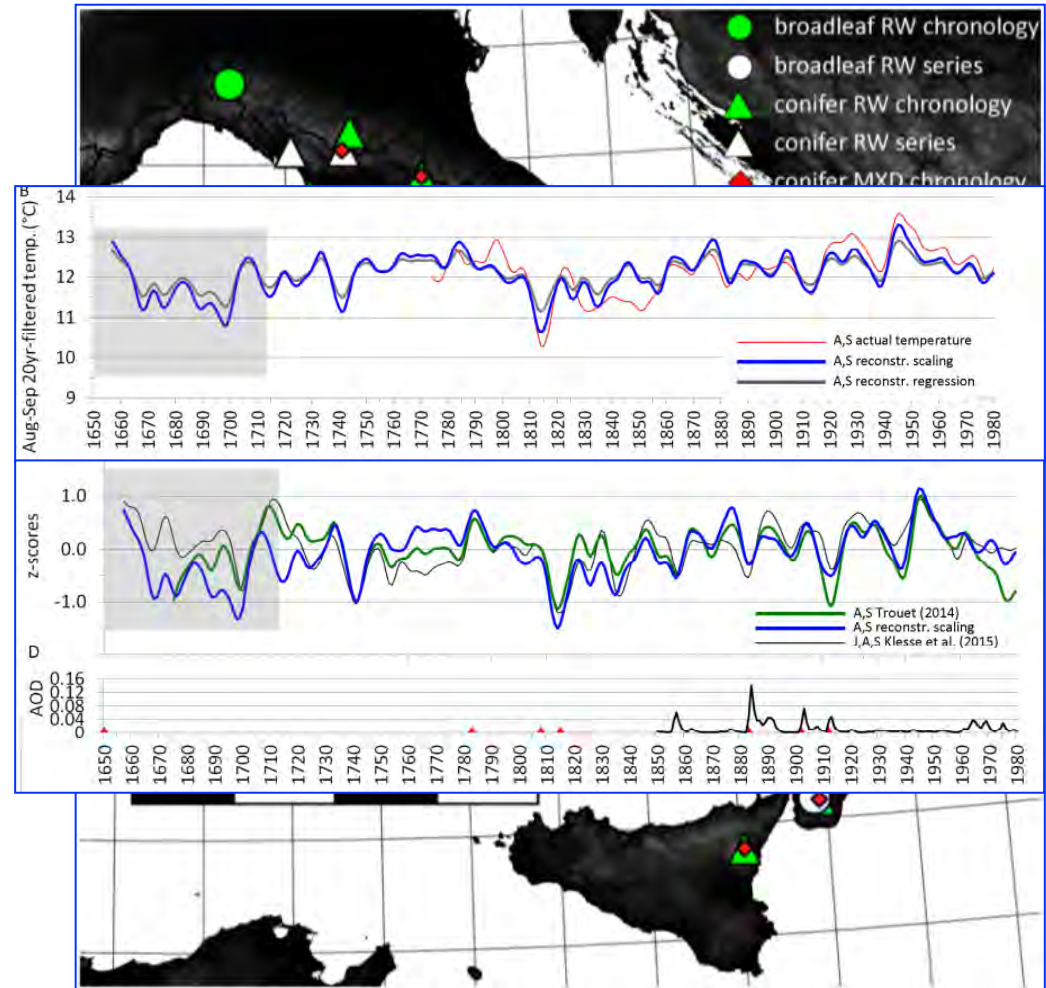


- Messa a punto di un metodo per la ricostruzione climatica sulla base degli alberi più sensibili al clima.
- Ricostruzione delle temperature medie estive per una regione 1°lat. x1° long. fortemente glacializzata delle Alpi centrali comprendente i Gruppi: Silvretta (Switzerland), Ötztaler-Venoste Alps (Austria & Italy), Bernina (Switzerland & Italy), Ortles-Cevedale (Italy) Adamello-Presanella (Italy). Anni 1565-2010. — (Leonelli et al., 2016, Climatic Change).
- Ricostruzione delle temperature di fine estate (Agosto-Settembre) per l'Italia peninsulare dal 1700 basata sulla densità massima del legno.
- L'analisi di sensitività climatica per siti Appenninici indica un ruolo anche delle precipitazioni tardo estive
- La ricostruzione è stabile nel tempo, migliora alcune ricostruzioni effettuate per il NE Mediterraneo ed è comparabile negli andamenti con altre ricostruzioni effettuate in Grecia.



(Leonelli et al., 2017 Climate of the Past)

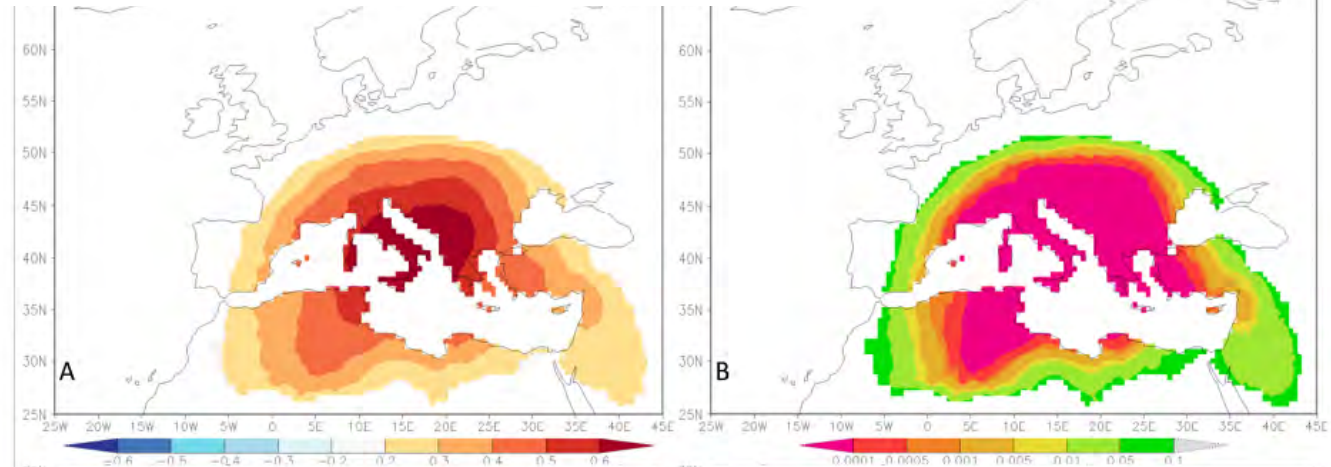
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- L'analisi di sensitività climatica per siti Appenninici indica un ruolo anche delle precipitazioni tardo estive
- La ricostruzione è stabile nel tempo, migliora alcune ricostruzioni effettuate per il NE Mediterraneo ed è comparabile negli andamenti con altre ricostruzioni effettuate in Grecia.



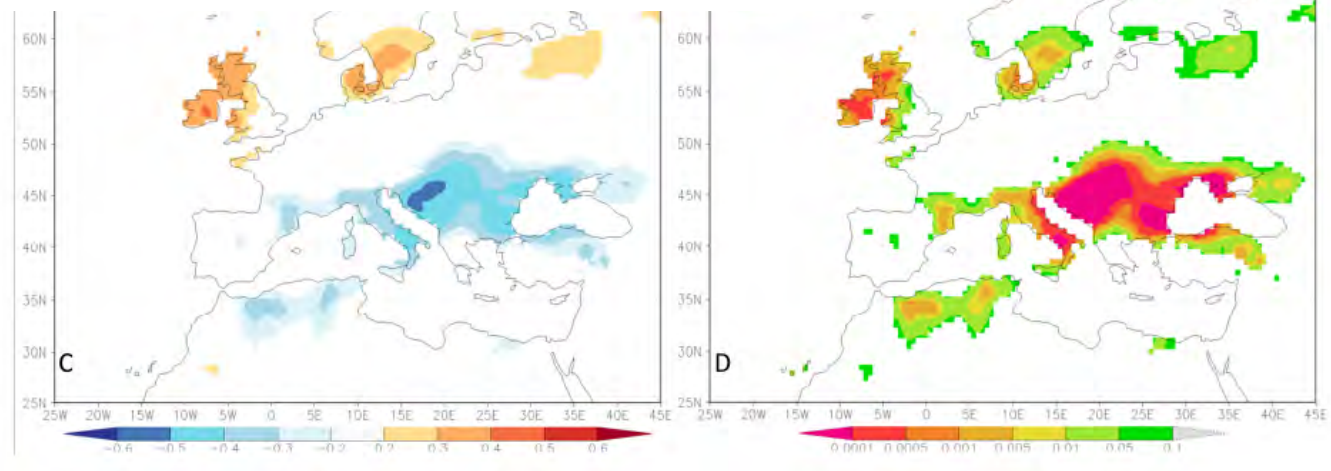
(Leonelli et al., 2017 Climate of the Past)

- La validazione spaziale indica l'areale di competenza della ricostruzione effettuata per le temperature di Agosto-Settembre
- Indica inoltre la presenza di un dipolo con il nord Europa per quanto riguarda il segnale delle precipitazioni

r, temperature Agosto-Settembre — p value



r, precipitazioni Agosto-Settembre — p value



(Leonelli et al., 2017 Climate of the Past, in press)



Area proglaciale del Ghiacciaio dei Forni (SO)

Analisi dei segnali isotopici $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ e $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ registrati negli anelli di accrescimento degli alberi che crescono in valli glaciali in relazione alle variabili climatiche e al segnale isotopico delle precipitazioni.

Individuato il ruolo determinante delle precipitazioni invernali (nevose) nell'influencare il segnale isotopico del $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ degli anelli di accrescimento

Prima ricostruzione del segnale isotopico del $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ nelle precipitazioni invernali

Effettuato campionamento acque correnti e acqua nel suolo, per meglio comprendere i meccanismi alla base del frazionamento isotopico, confronti con più siti dalle Alpi

