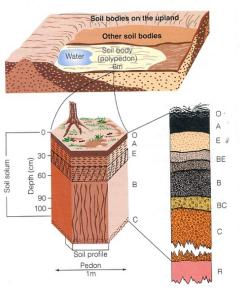
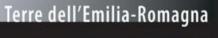


Soil is a multi dimensional body















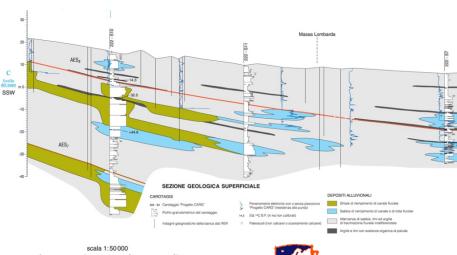










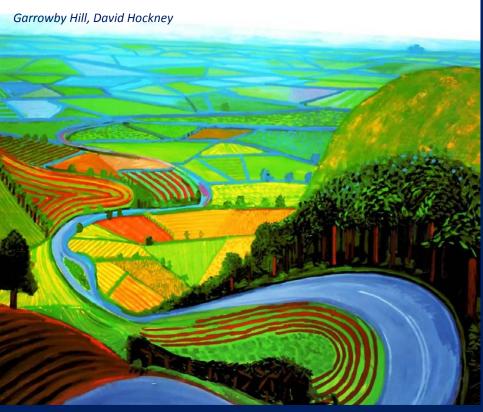








in the pie charts instead of commas read dots Land take in E-R plain 1861 1954 Urban and industrial 73,1% Urban and Cropland industrial 91,3% Cropland ■ Wood ■ Wood Grassland, 11,3% 12,6% and natural Grassland, bush 4,6% Wetland an 1,5% and natural areas **1,5%** Wetland and rivers **2,4%** 0,9% 1976 2003 Urban and industrial Urban and 89,3% industrial 81,2% Cropland Cropland ■ Wood Wood Grassland and natura Grassland, bush areas 4,4% and natural areas Wetland a 13,1% rivers Wetland and 0,7% rivers 2,2% 0,6% servizio geologico sismico e dei suoli 7th EUREGEO Regione Emilia Romagna



Food security impacts

Emilia-Romagna Plain

Land Use	2003	2008	2008-2003
		hectares	
Urban and Industrial Areas	160 953	174 278	13 325
Wood, Grassland and Natural Areas	19 195	20 261	1 066
Cropland	949 754	934 047	-15 707
Wetlands and Rivers	72 615	73 912	1 297

Daily calories need per person: 2.400 Kcal

Wheat calories: 3170 Kcal kg⁻¹

Population of the plain (2011): 3 023 483

Wheat production (2010): 7.3 t ha⁻¹

Cropland lost (from 2003 to 2008): 15 700 ha

Wheat equivalent in lost cropland: 114 771 t

People potentially fed in one year: 415 325 (13.4% of the inhabitants)









red circle is about 1 hectare

C content above soil

Trees: 1.75 t

Urban (concrete): 0.18 t Roads (asphalt): 0.32 t Industrial (concrete) ~0

C content Soil

Organic carbon (TOC): 52.15 t

C content above soil

Trees: 0.5 t

Urban (concrete): 0.16 t

Roads (asphalt): 0.62 t

Industrial (concrete): 0.72 t

C content Soil

Organic carbon (TOC): 5.5 t





red circle is about 1 hectare

	1861	1954	1976	2003
E-R Plain Soil Organic Carbon (TOC) [Million of t]	71.0	70.5	70.5	67.6
<i>per capita</i> carbon				
concrete + asphalt [t]	<1	1	3	3
soil + trees [t]	110	64	56	50

Every tons of C means 3.67 tons of CO₂



(Environ Sci Technol 45, 5112-5117)





Hydrologic impacts

Soil sealing increases runoff coefficients

Emilia-Romagna: provisions for "hydraulic invariance" (Ing Amb 30 407-413)

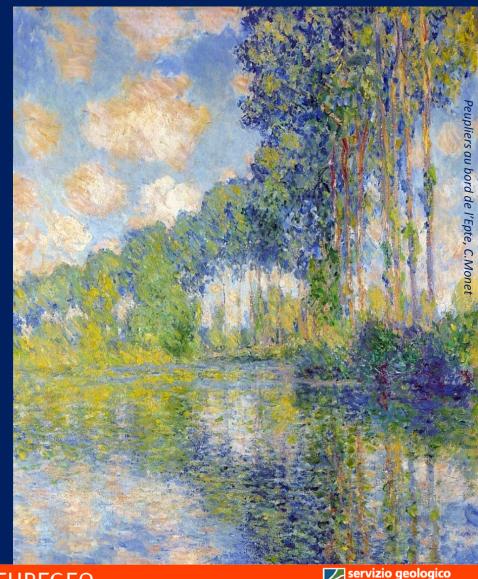
Soil sealing reduces soil water storage and infiltration

Faster response of catchments to rainfall Long-term effects on water availability

Increase of impervious surface

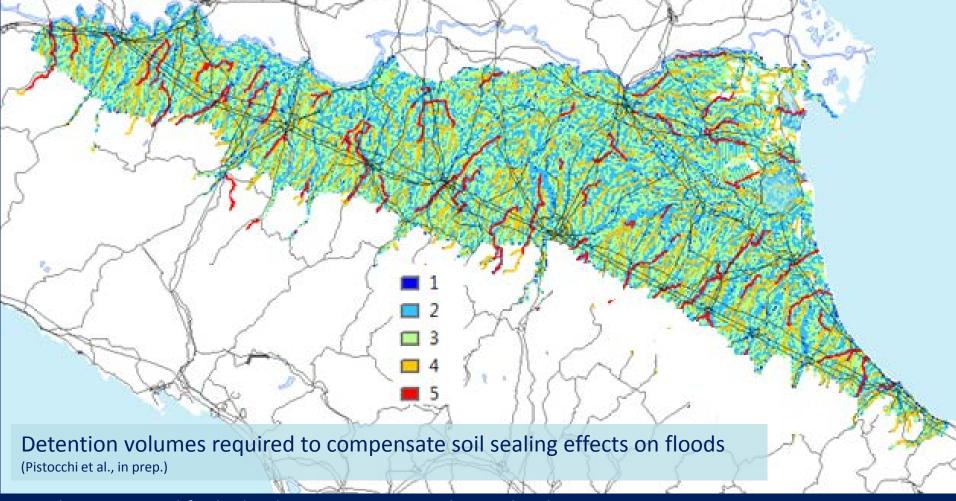
→ increase of % rainfall going to direct runoff φ

e.g. $\phi = 20\%$ in natural soils $\Rightarrow \phi$ 90% in sealed soils





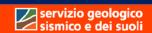




Volume required for hydraulic invariance at catchment level. (1=below 100 m³; 2=between 100 and 1 000 m³; 3= 1000 to 10 000 m³; 4= 10 000 to 100 000 m³; 5=100 000 to 1 000 000 m³).

To adequate the water distribution/collection network in the E/R plain with flood storage areas and pumping station the need is some billion of €





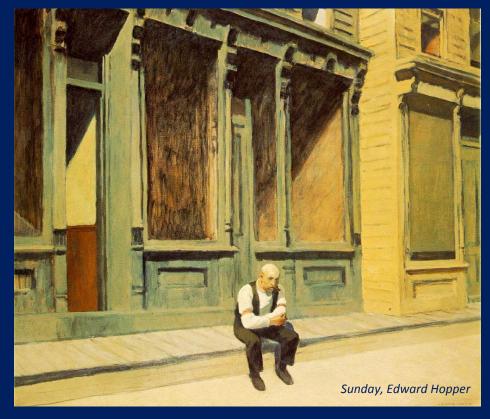
Urban Heat Island

Increase of yearly mean temperature about 3°C (strongest effect mainly in summer ~5°C)

Increase of pollution

Bioclimatic discomfort

Overload of energy network during the heat waves and need of structural adequation



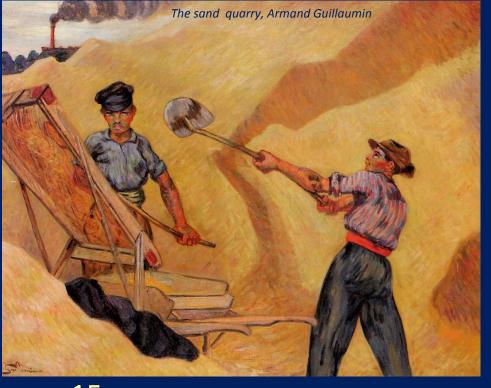
We estimate that the effect of Urban Heat-Islands leads to a more extended use of air-conditioners in urban areas. The greater energy requirement is quantifiable in about 8 KWh per day and per apartment

On E-R plain from 1974 to 2001= ~236 000 new apartment

So, assuming that only 50% of new apartments are air-conditioned, in a hot summer day we need an additional energy requirement of about 1 GW h⁻¹ (e.g. the Piacenza power plant produce 0,85 GW h⁻¹)



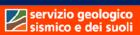




Source of raw material

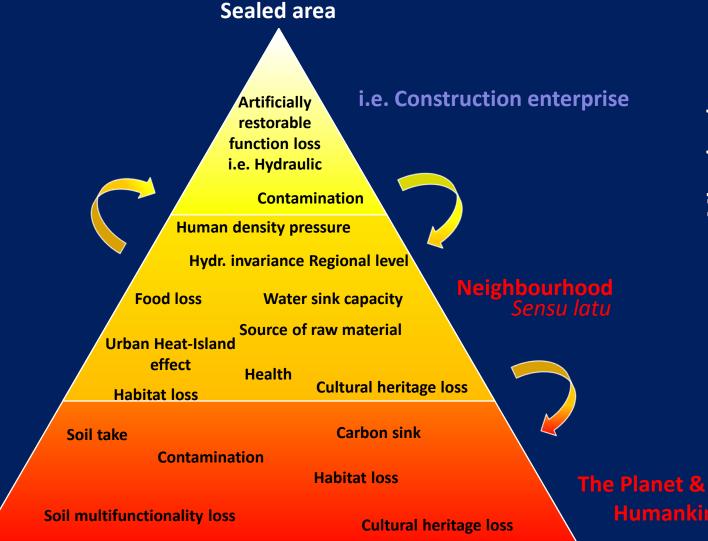
Raw material extracted from 2003 to 2008
64 million m³





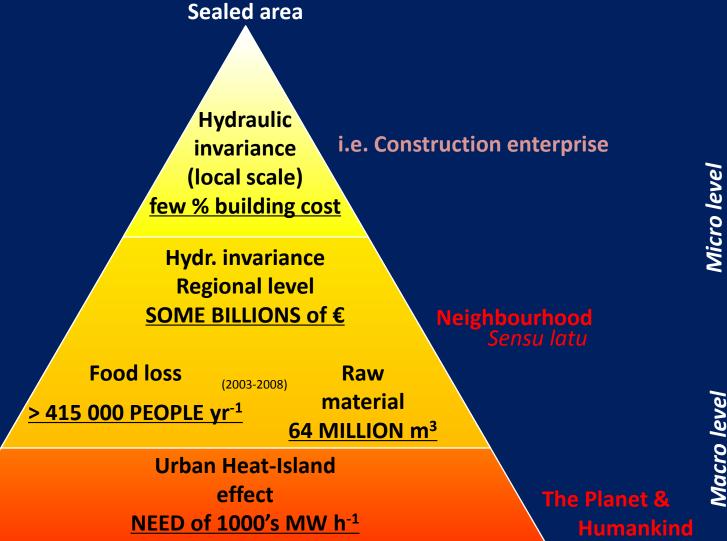
Micro level Macro level

Economic value /price









Carbon sink (1861-2003) 12.5 MILLION t of CO,

>>BIOCLIMATIC DISCOMFORT > HEALTH DISEASES







