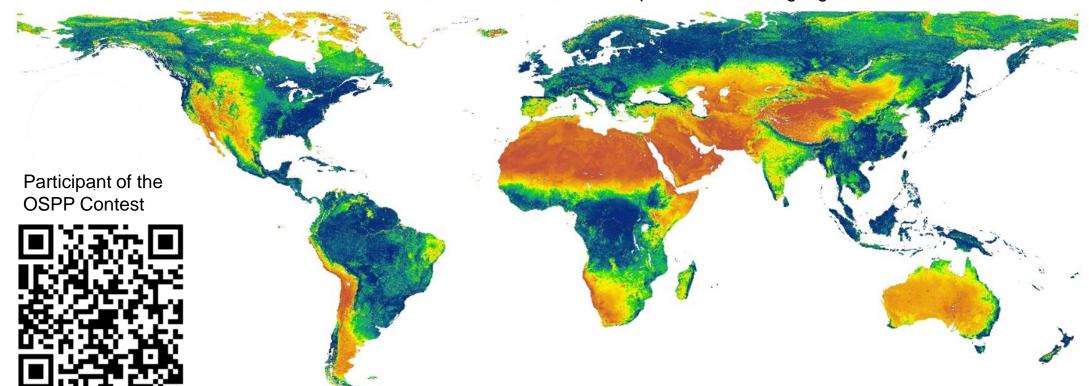


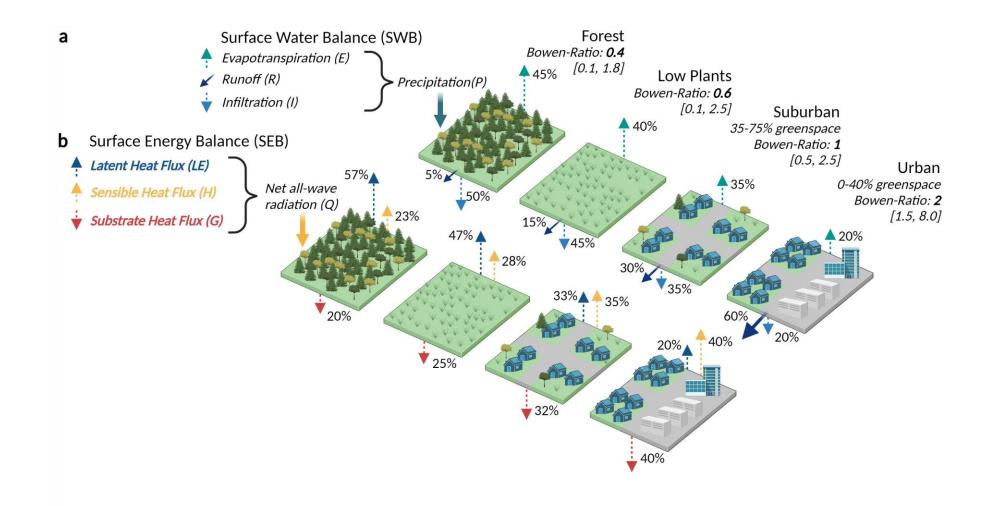




Mapping ecological and human systems responses to EGU Hydrological land-atmosphere interactions altered by climate change

Yannick Back, Peter M. Bach, Alrun Jasper-Tönnies, Wolfgang Rauch and Manfred Kleidorfer



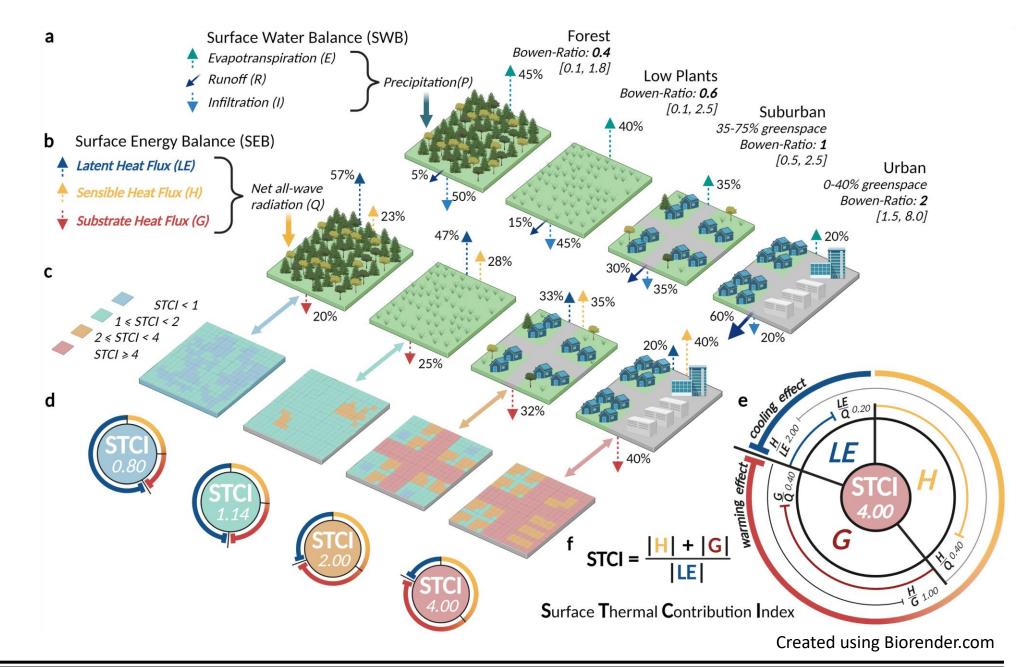


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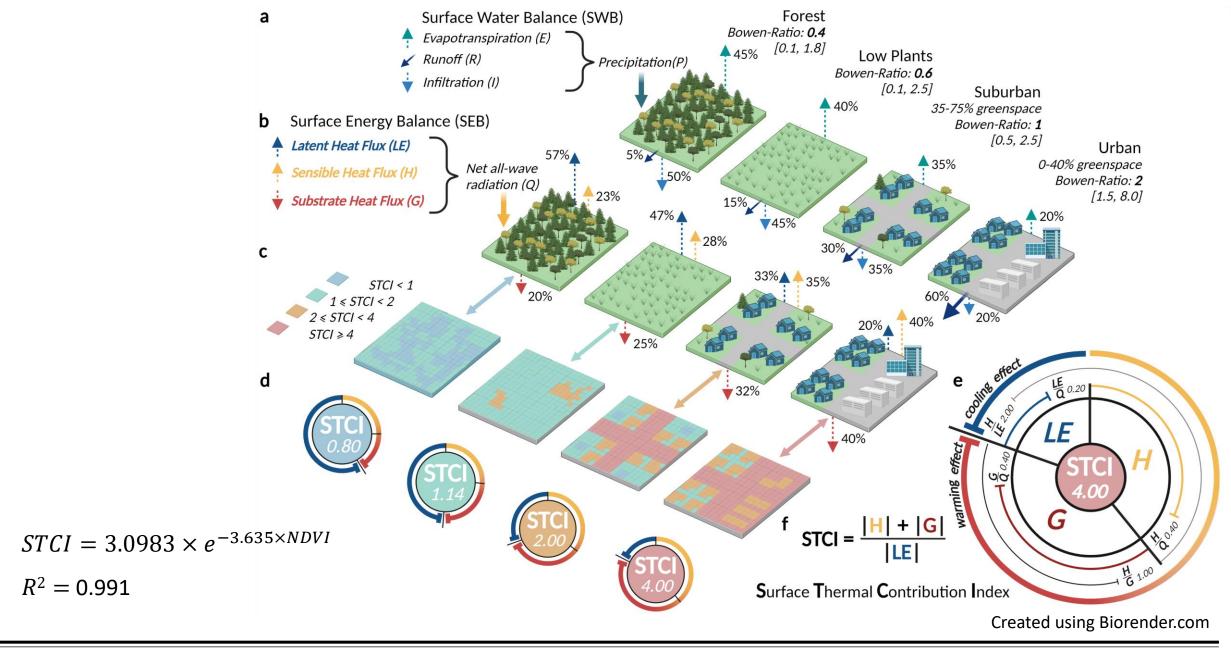








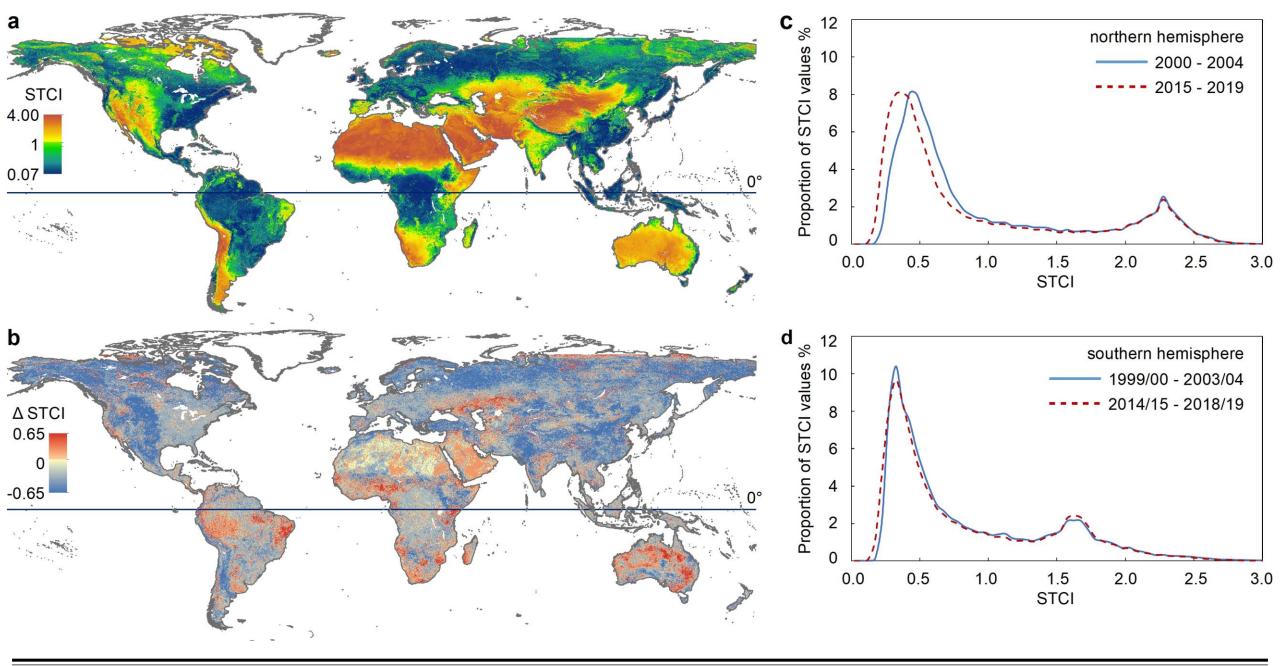






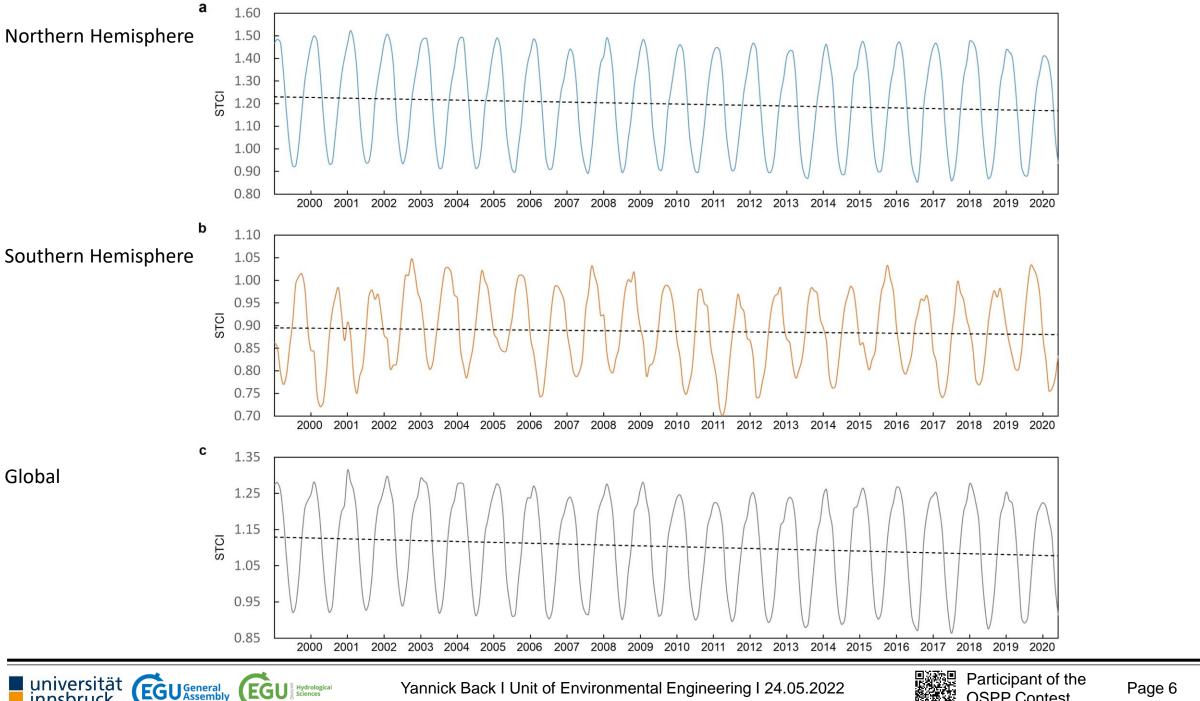






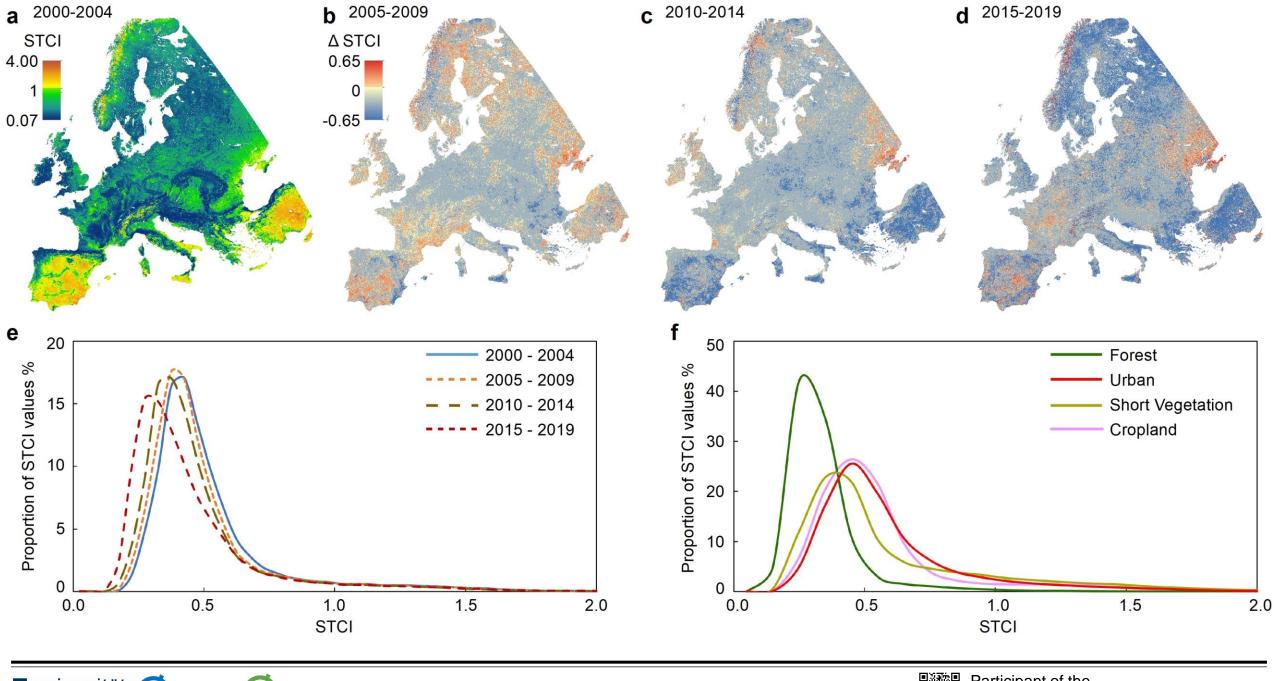






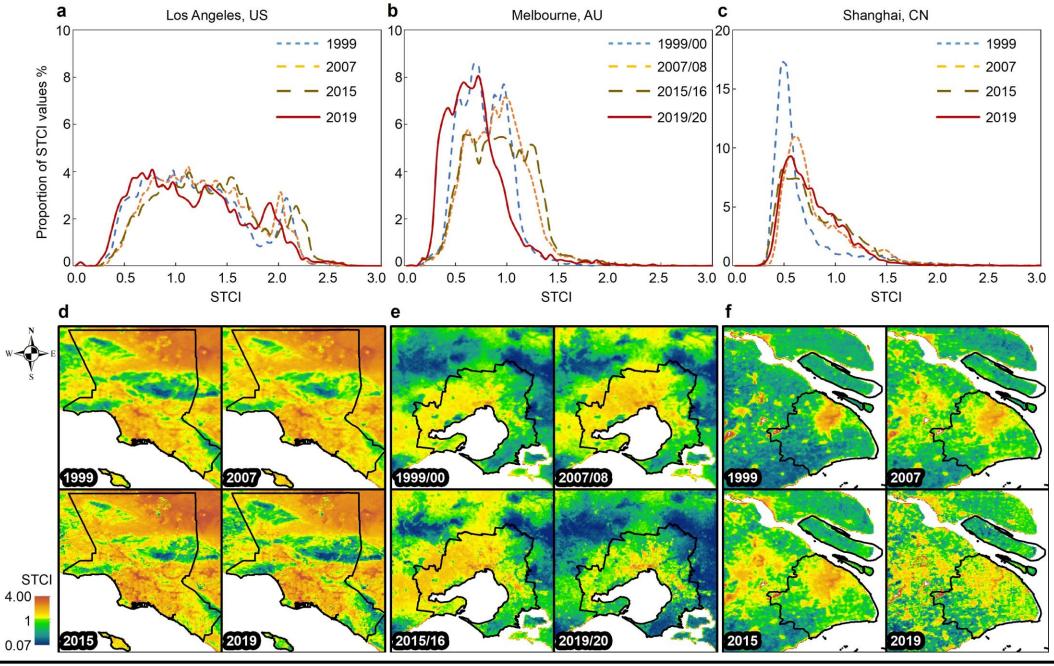






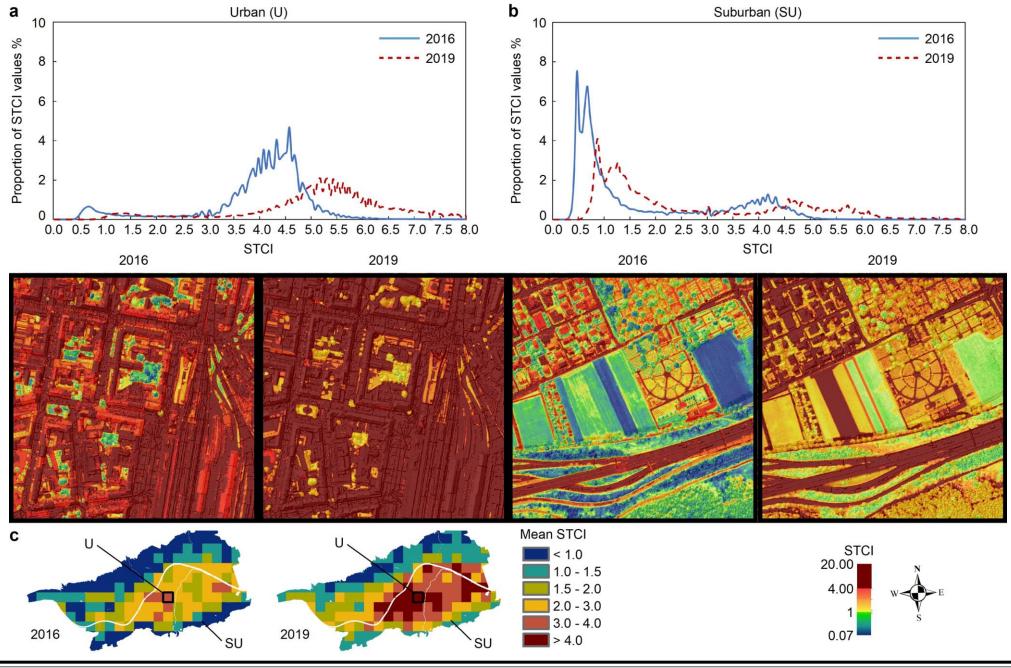
















Conclusions

- Introducing the STCI to assess the surfaces profound implications for the climate system on multiple scale levels.
- Intensification of the global water cycle is reaffirmed.
- Increasing global land evapotranspiration (1999 to 2020) is primarily observable in forested and irrigated regions and dominant in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Intensification of the global water cycle amplifies vulnerability of global cities to prolonged droughts and heatwaves by means of increasing water scarcity.
- Consequently, decreasing capabilities of urban greening to maintain a cooling effect if not irrigated extensively.
- Urgency for comprehensive water management to avoid critical malfunctions in ecological systems interrelating with human well-being.
- STCI can improve hydro climatological studies, intervention assessments and progress tracking on multiple scales and facilitate multilevel communication in climate action.









Thank you for your attention

Participant of the OSPP Contest



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Yannick Back yannick.back@uibk.ac.at

University of Innsbruck
Unit of Environmental Engineering
Umwelttechnik.uibk.ac.at

