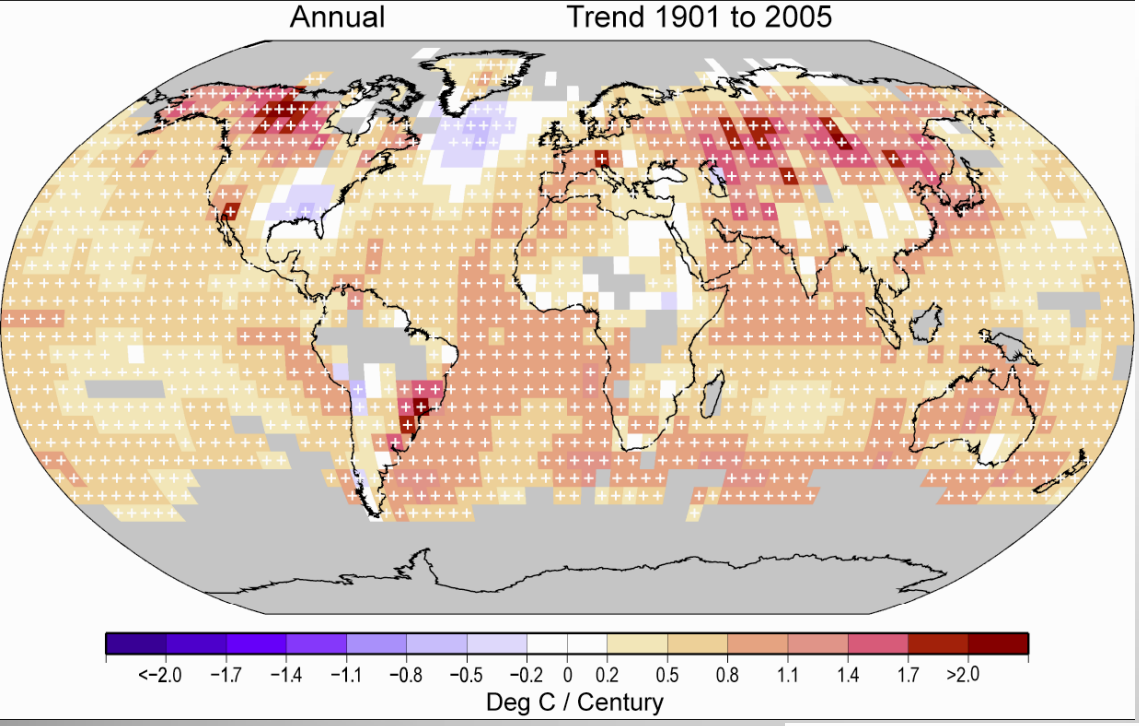
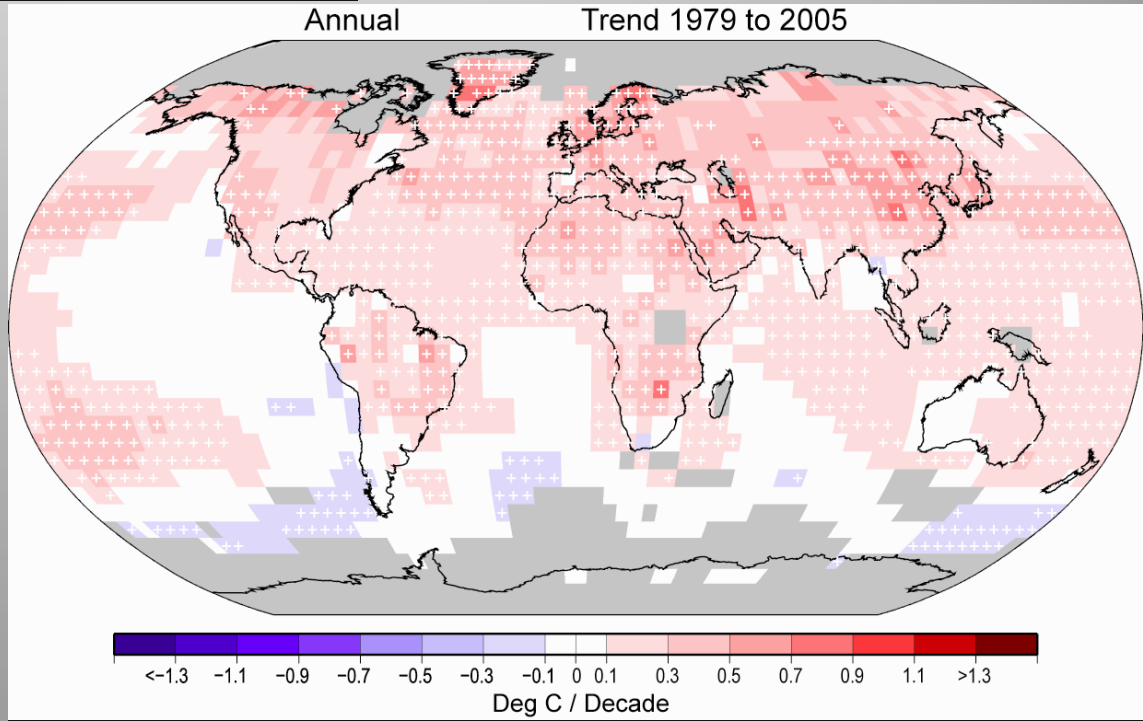
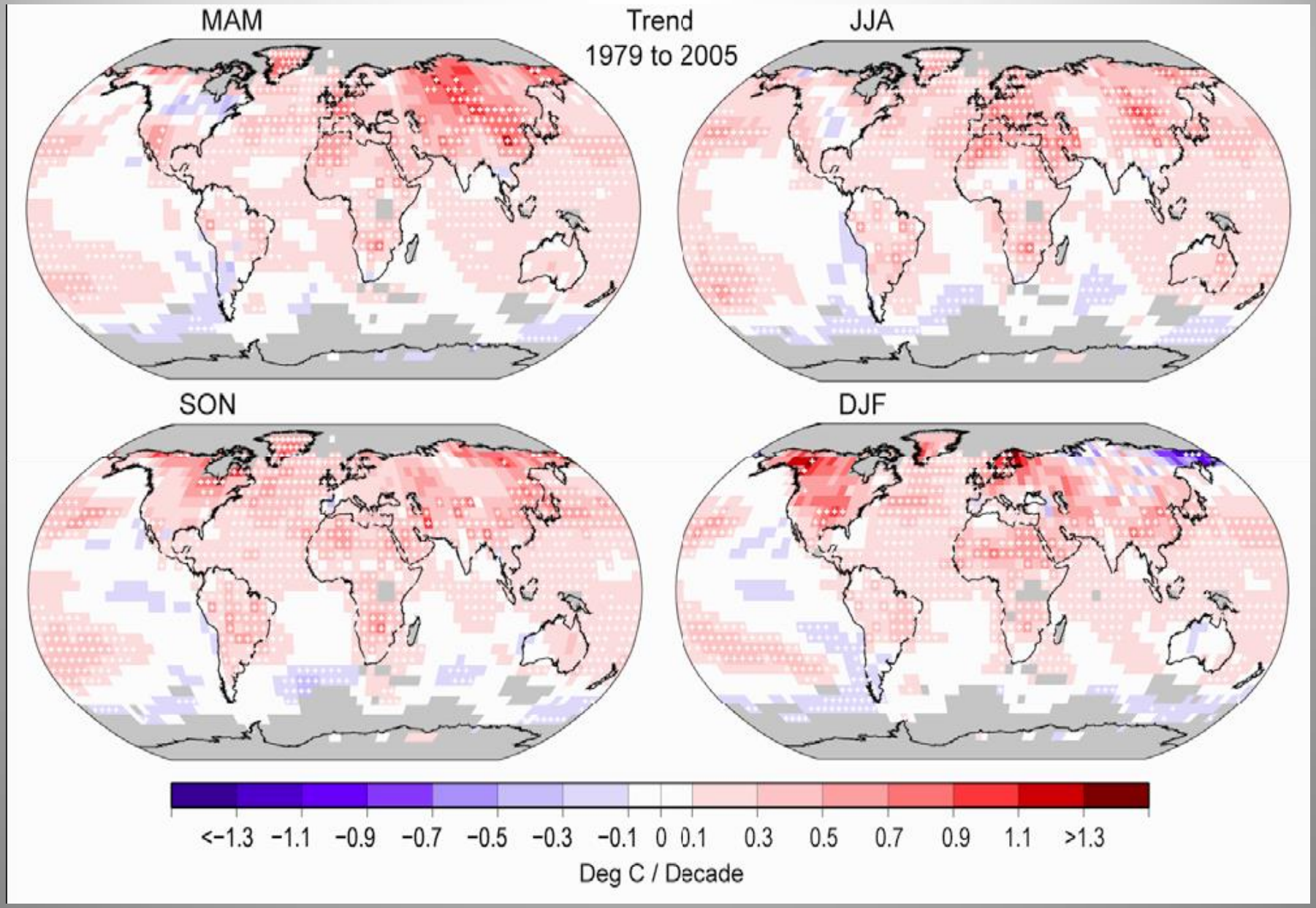
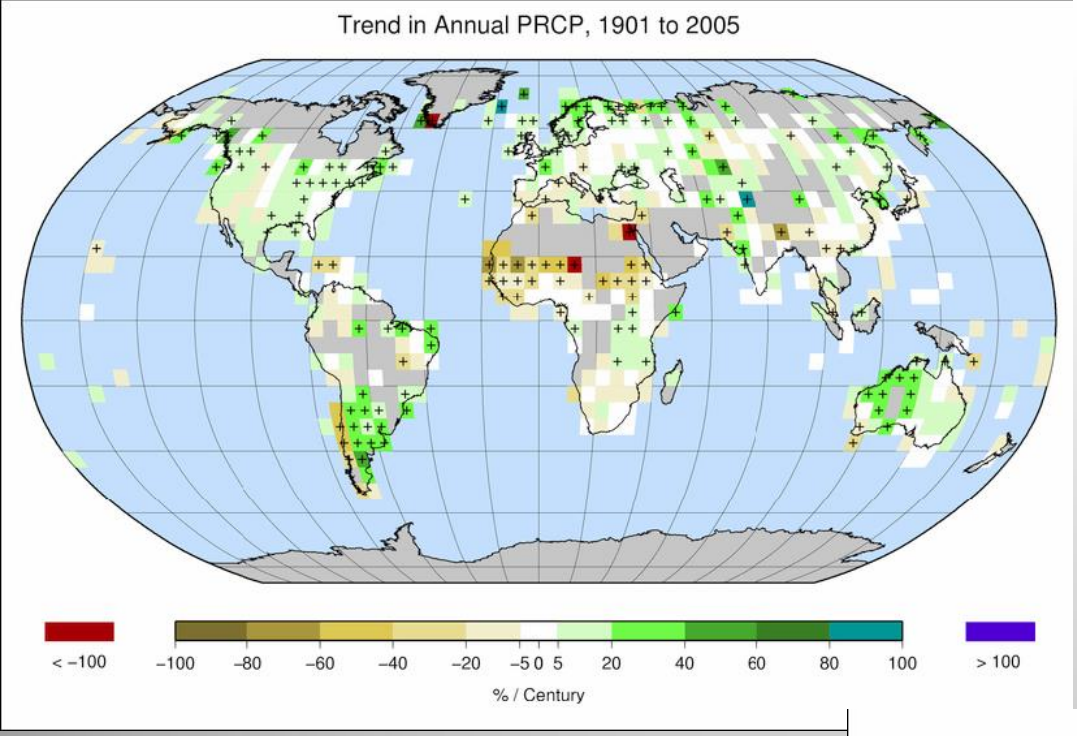
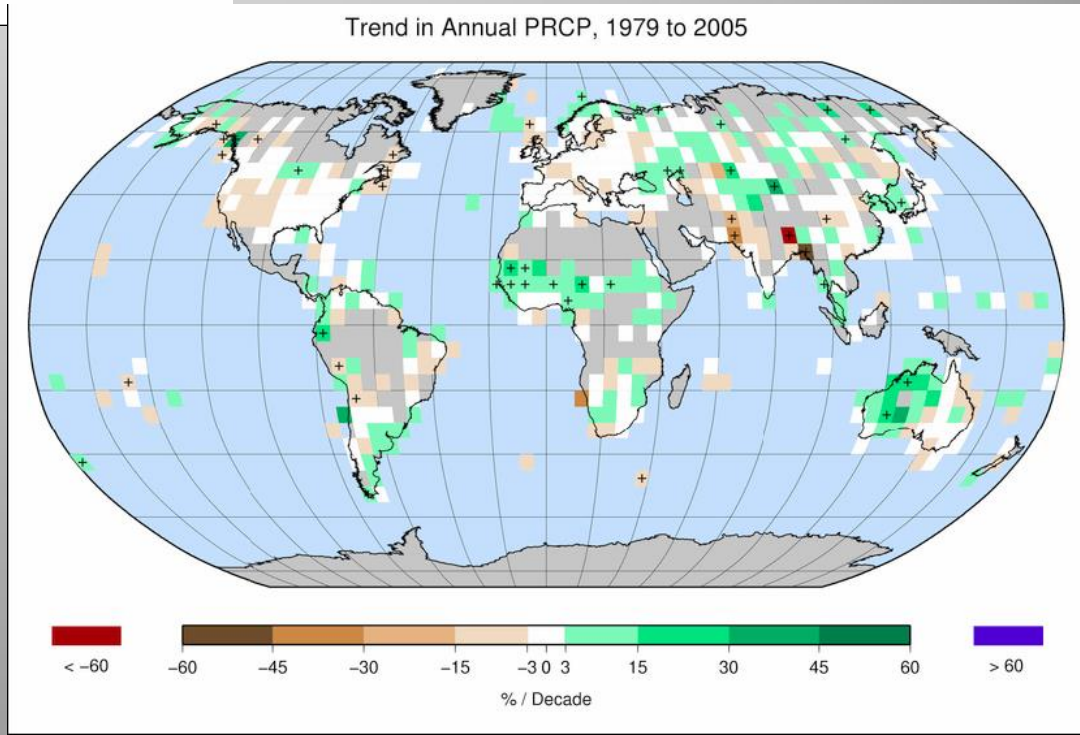




Cuidado: las unidades son diferentes.

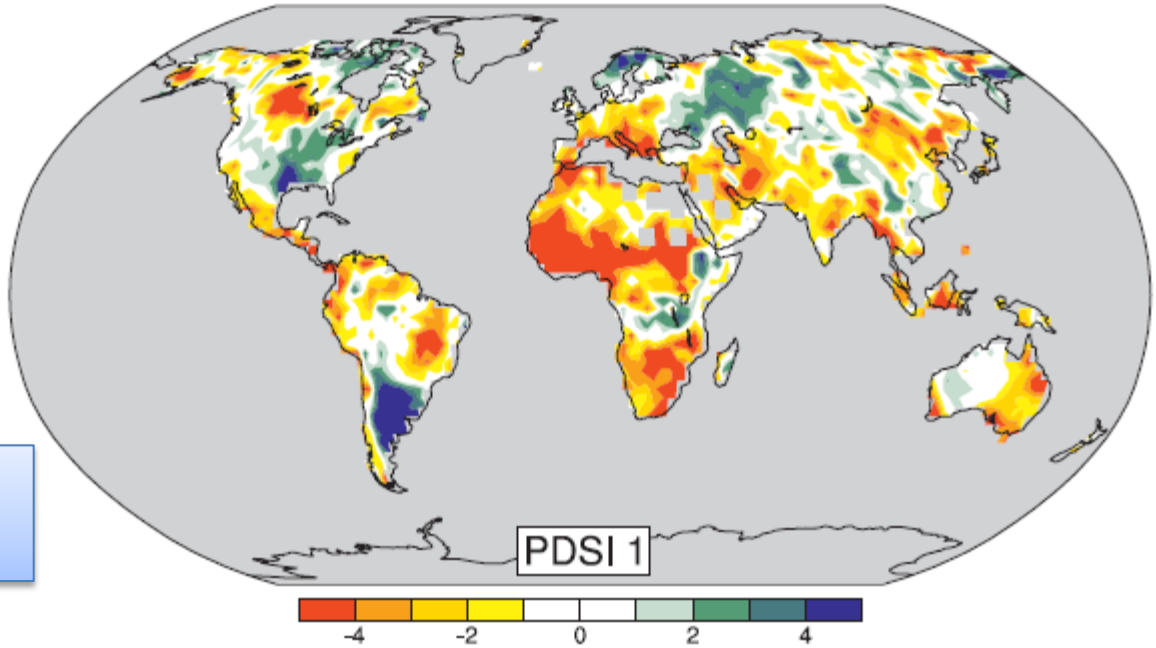

MAM
Trend
1979 to 2005
JJA
SON
DJF
<−1.3
−1.1
−0.9
−0.7
−0.5
−0.3
−0.1
0
0.1
0.3
0.5
0.7
0.9
1.1
>1.3
Deg C / Decade

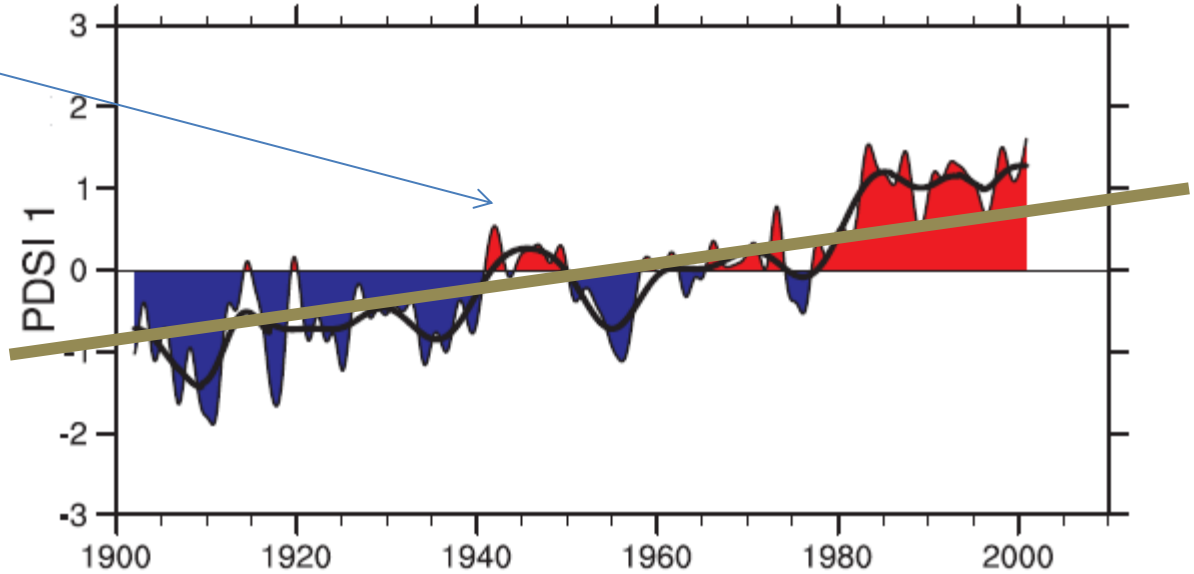




Cuidado: las unidades son diferentes.

Patrón de áreas secas/húmedas

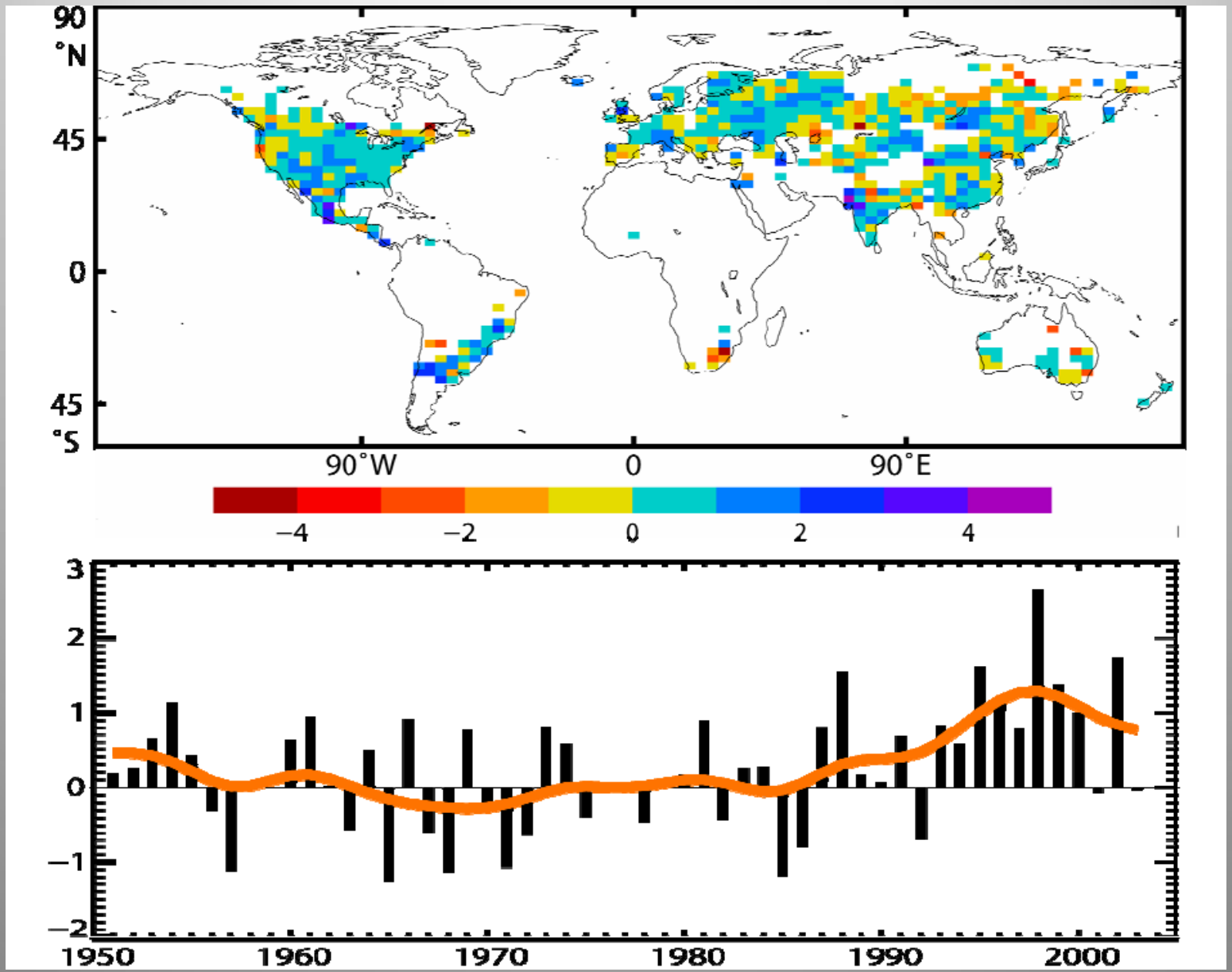


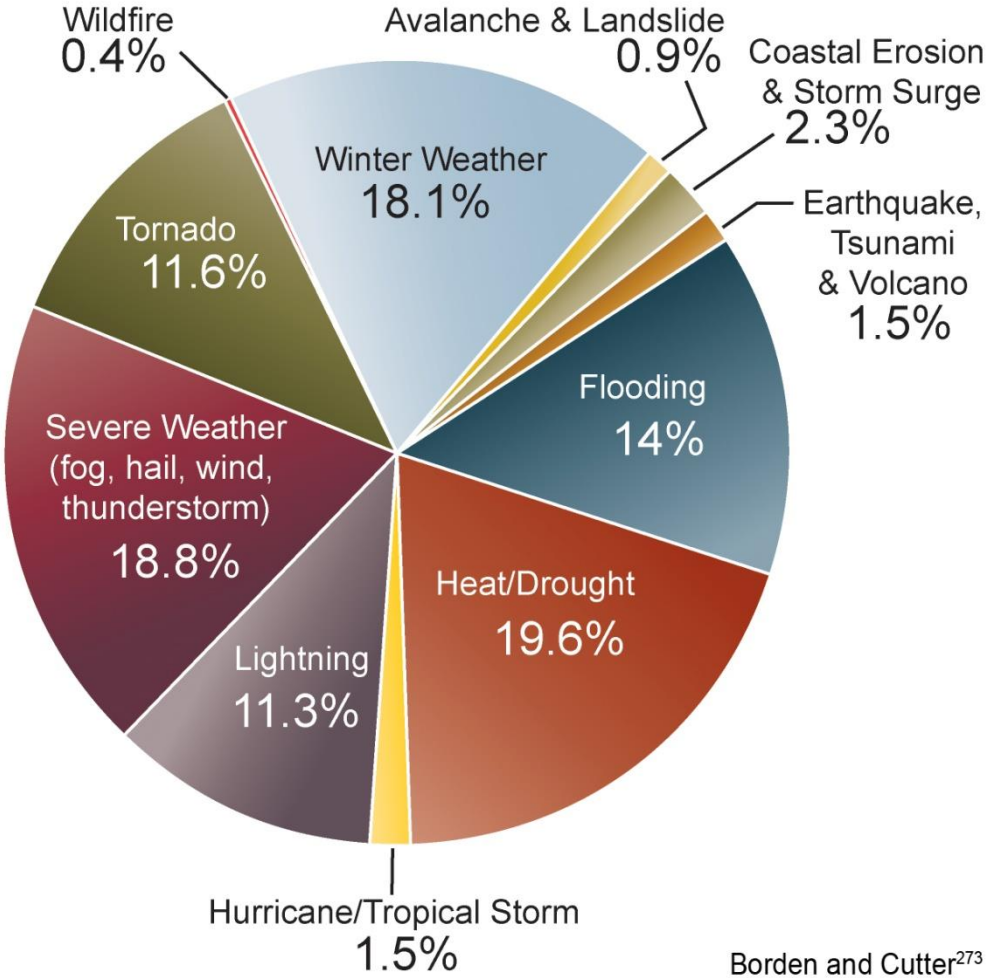


Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) para el periodo 1900- 2002.

Se ha observado un aumento en el número de eventos con altas precipitaciones

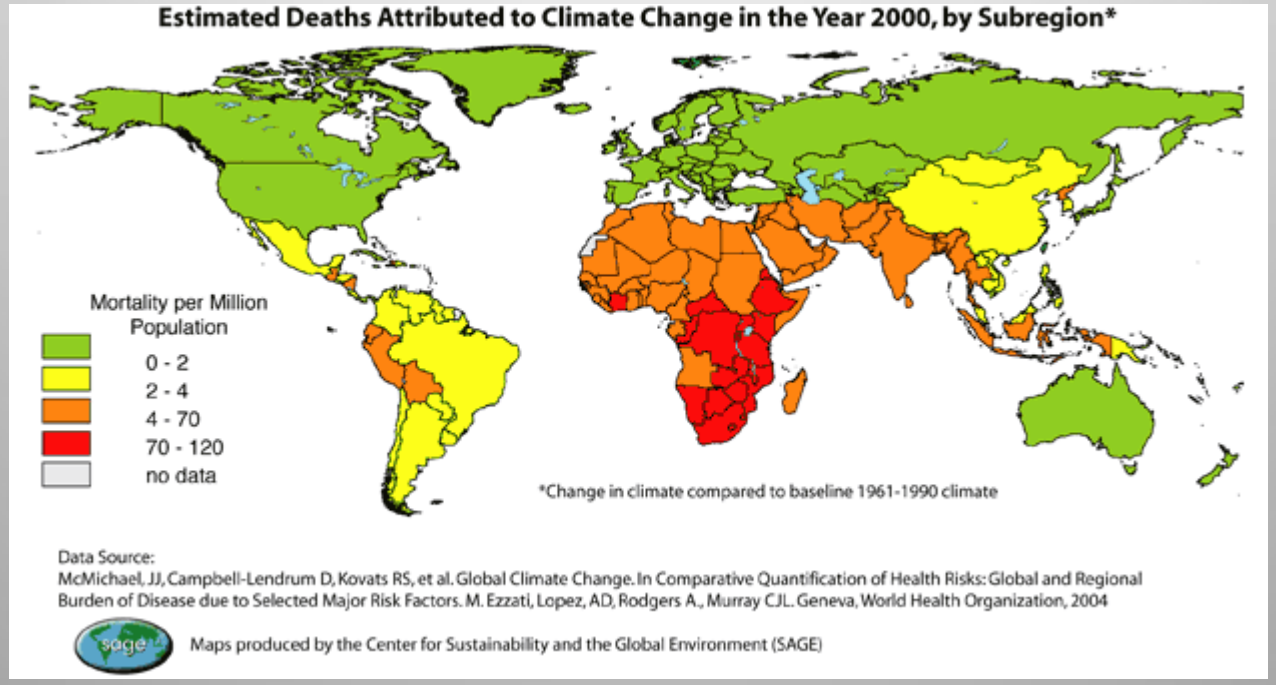
(Tendencias en la contribución de días muy lluviosos)

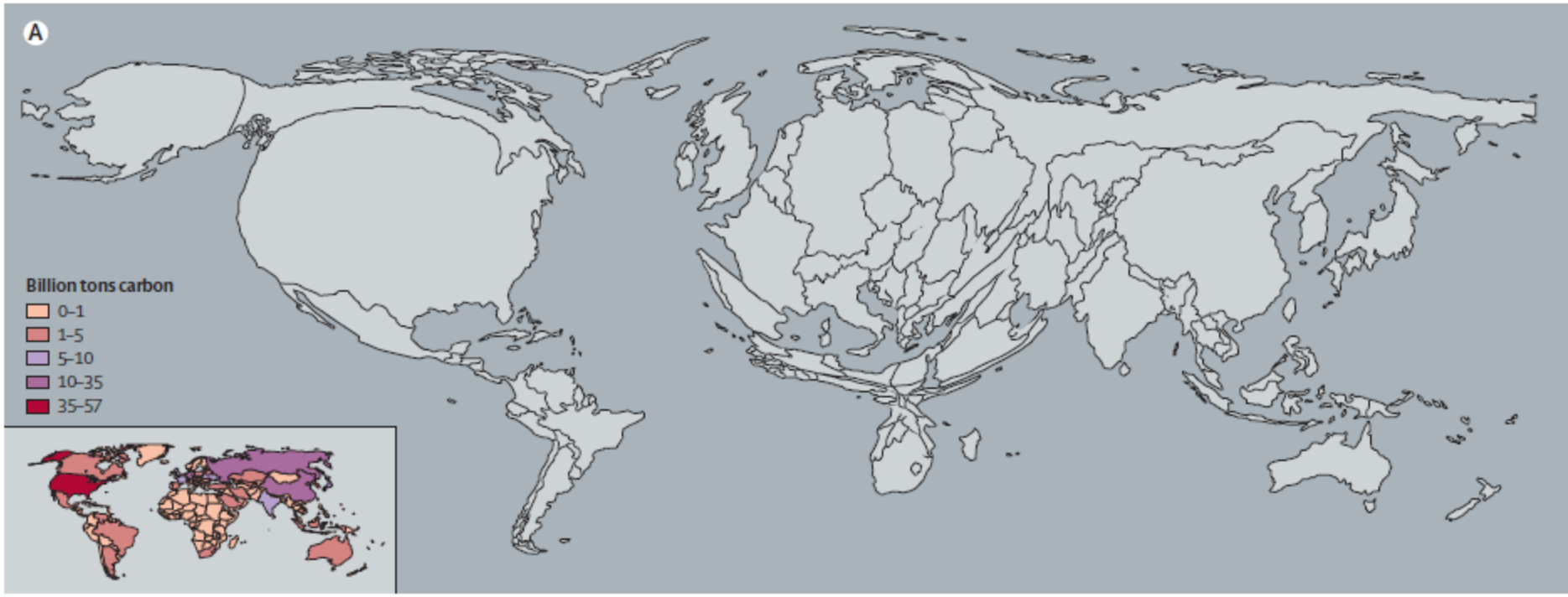




Borden and Cutter[273]

The pie chart shows the distribution of deaths for 11 hazard categories as a percent of the total 19,958 deaths due to these hazards from 1970 to 2004. Heat/drought ranks highest, followed by severe weather, which includes events with multiple causes such as lightning, wind, and rain.[273] This analysis ended prior to the 2005 hurricane season which resulted in approximately 2,000 deaths.[229]

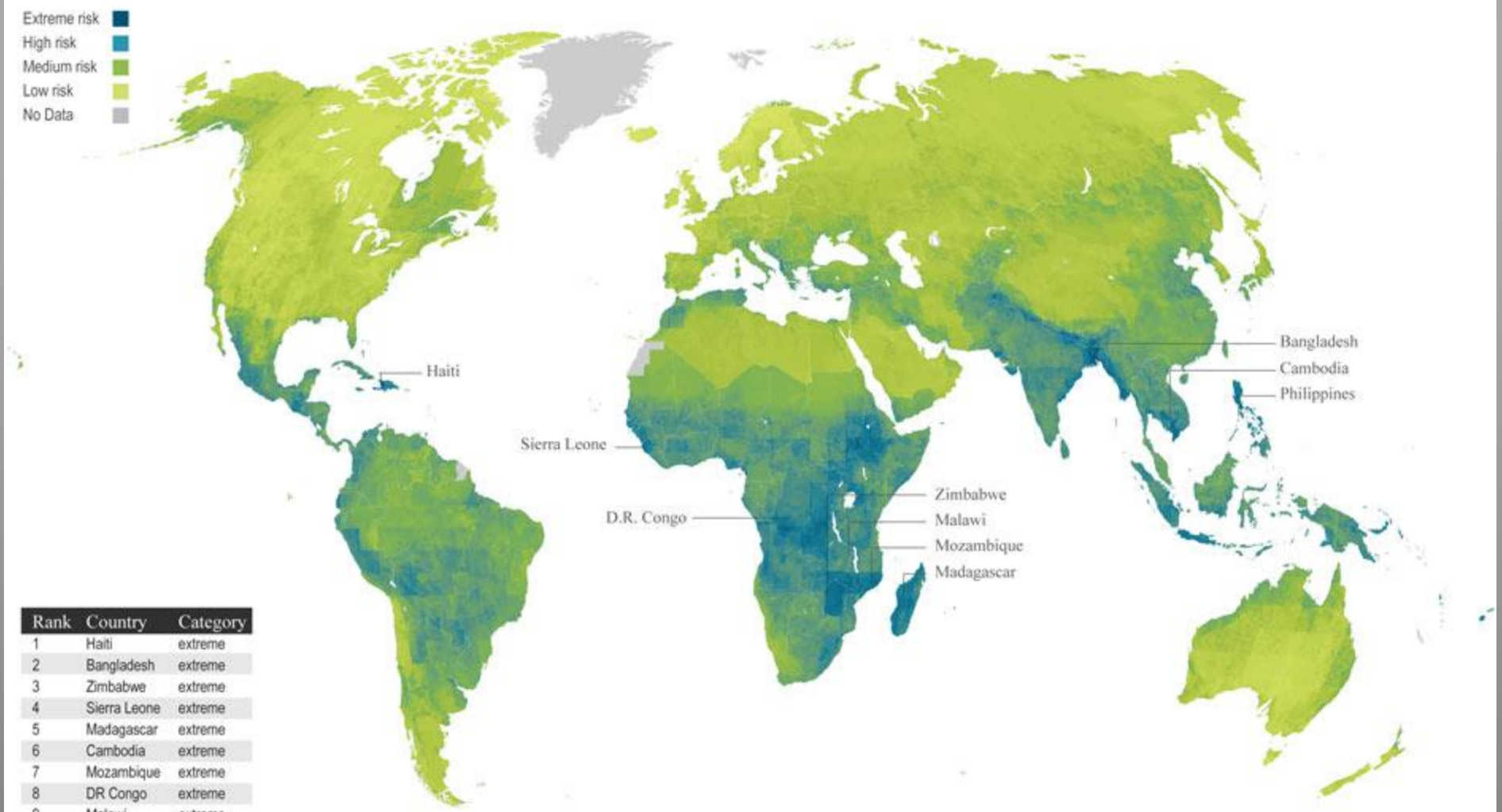

Estimated Deaths Attributed to Climate Change in the Year 2000, by Subregion*
Mortality per Million Population
0 - 2
2 - 4
4 - 70
70 - 120
no data
*Change in climate compared to baseline 1961-1990 climate
Data Source:
McMichael, JJ, Campbell-Lendrum D, Kovats RS, et al. Global Climate Change. In Comparative Quantification of Health Risks: Global and Regional Burden of Disease due to Selected Major Risk Factors. M. Ezzati, Lopez, AD, Rodgers A., Murray CJL. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2004
sage
Maps produced by the Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment (SAGE)


A
Billion tons carbon
0–1
1–5
5–10
10–35
35–57

B
Mortality per
million population
0–2
2–4
4–70
70–120

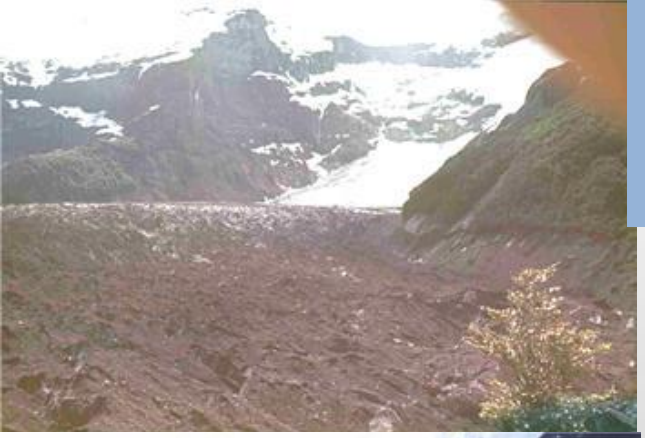
Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2012

maplecroft



Rank	Country	Category
1	Haiti	extreme
2	Bangladesh	extreme
3	Zimbabwe	extreme
4	Sierra Leone	extreme
5	Madagascar	extreme
6	Cambodia	extreme
7	Mozambique	extreme
8	DR Congo	extreme
9	Malawi	extreme
10	Philippines	extreme

Glaciar del Río Manso, Cerro Tronador
Evolución del Ventisquero Negro



1972

1975

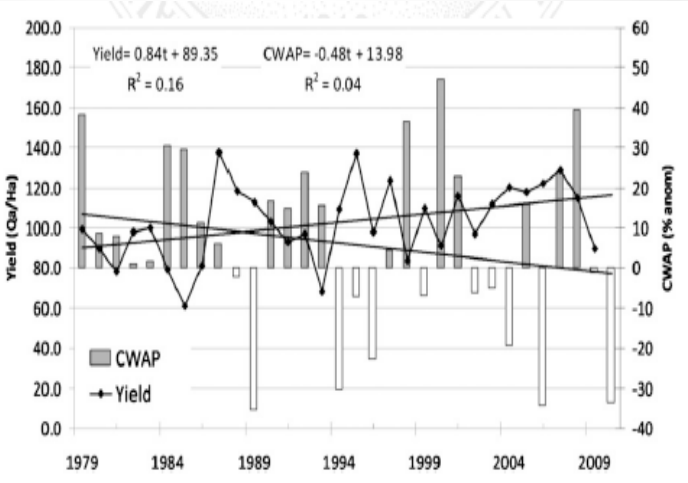
2002

2010

2010

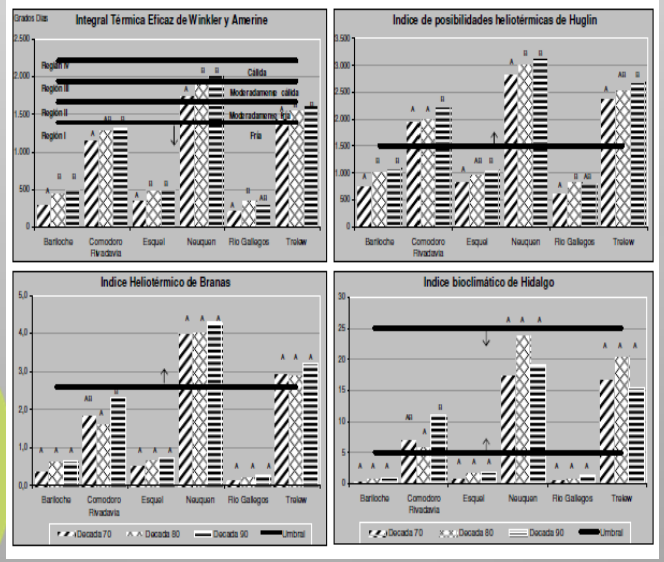
Glaciar Castaño Overo, Cerro Tronador, parte inferior formada por avalanchas de hielo del glaciar superior. Ha desaparecido como cuerpo de hielo permanente

Fotos:J. Rabassa, P.Canziani



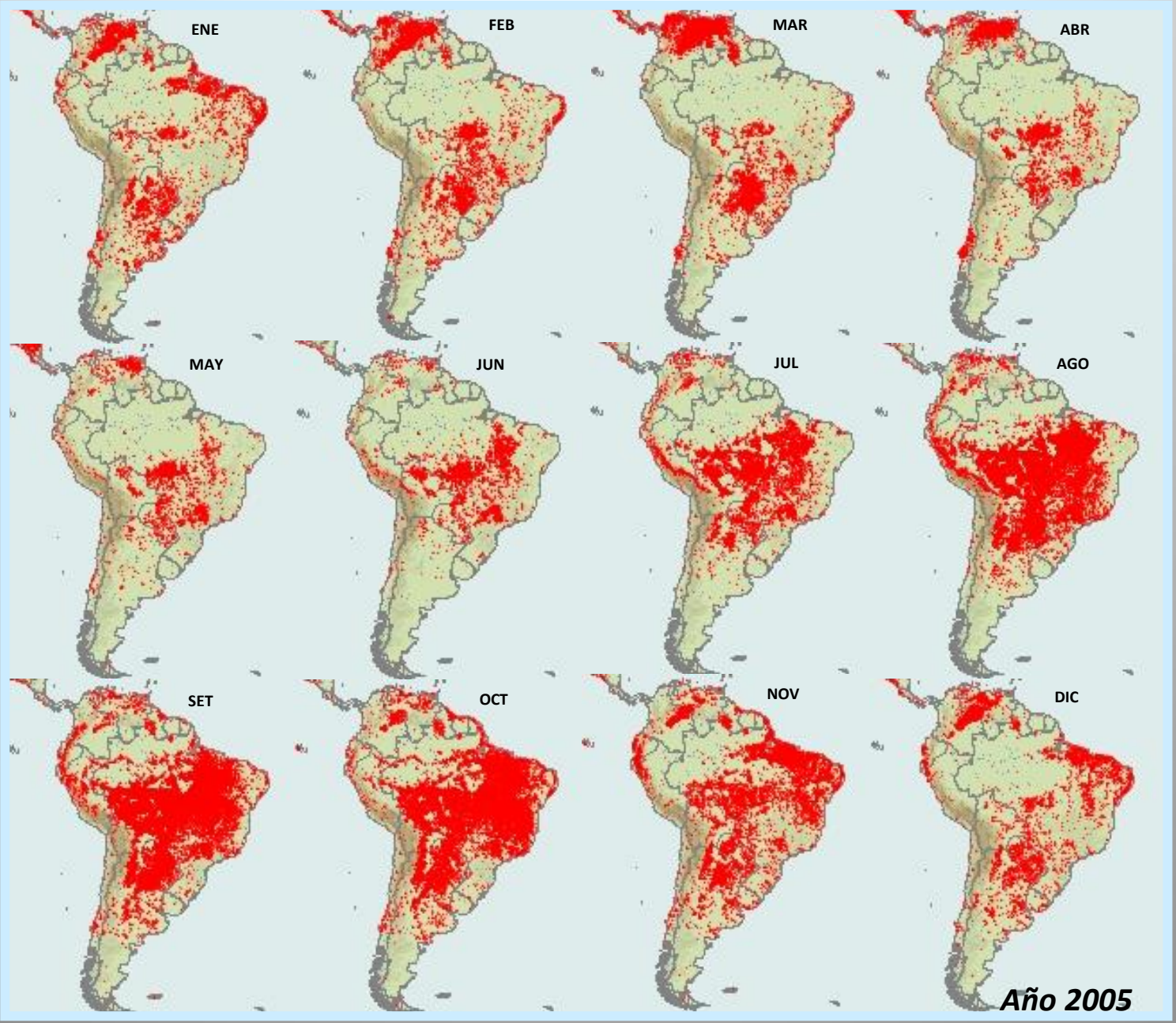
Relación entre rinde en Mendoza y precipitación en Cuyo (Agosta, Canziani y

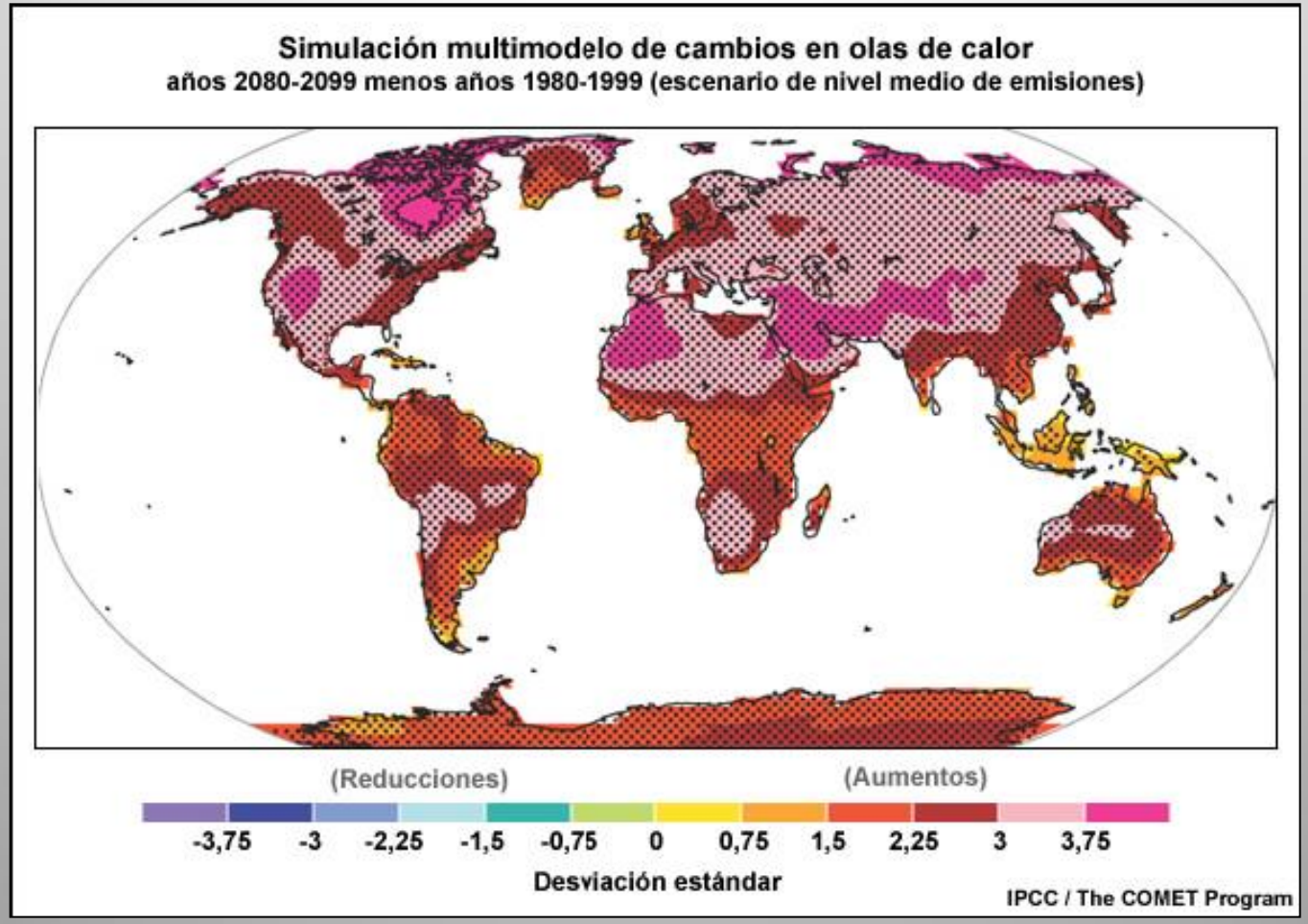
Cavagnaro, 2012)

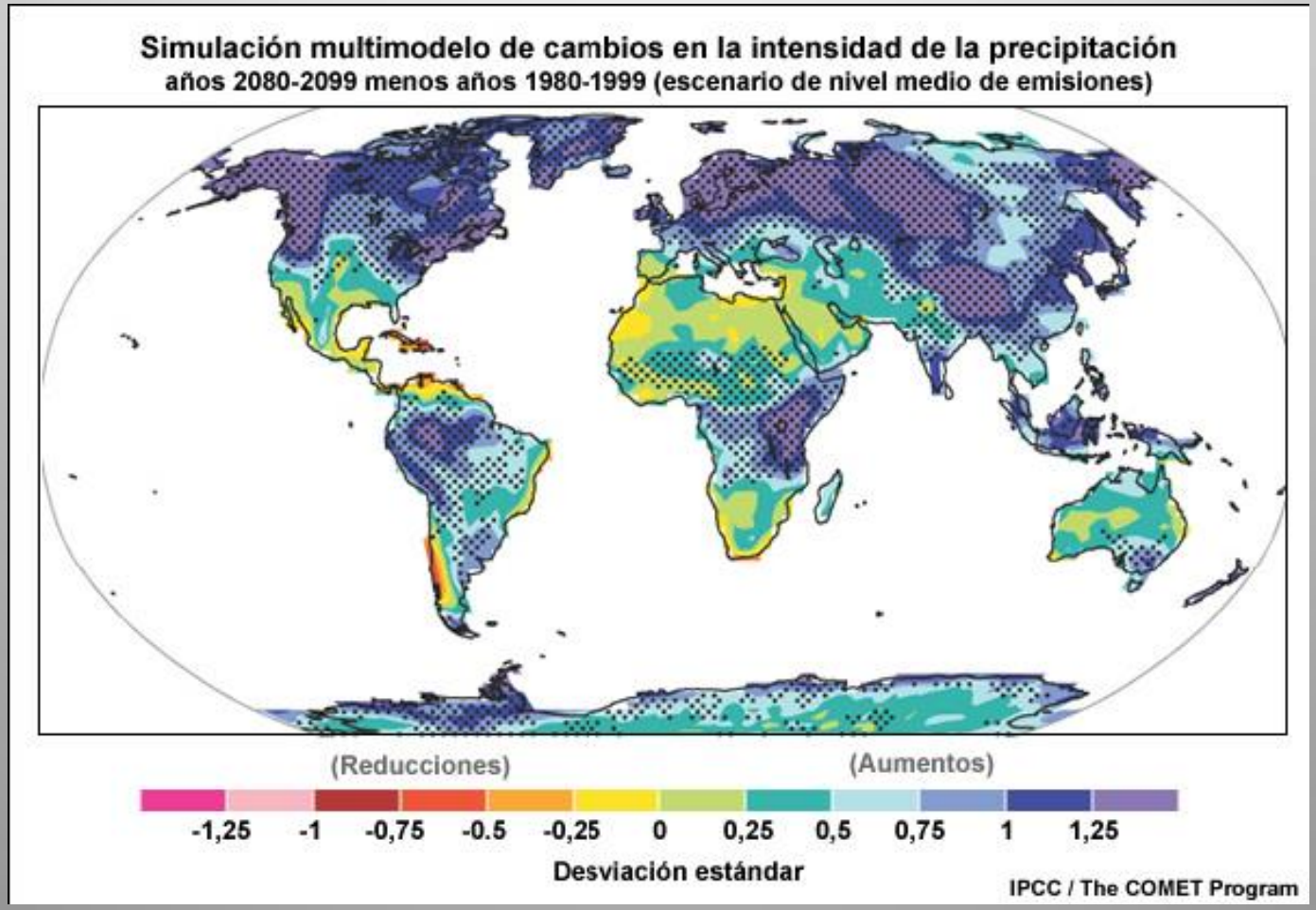


Evolución de 4 indicadores fenológicos entre 1970 y 2000 para localidades patagónicas (Barbero, Rossler y Canziani, 2008)

Hay inclusive actividad vitivinícola comercial en Prov. De Santa Fe, Buenos Aires y Chubut


ENE
FEB
MAR
ABR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AGO
SET
OCT
NOV
DIC
Año 2005



En muchos lugares los inviernos serán menos fríos, lo cual reducirá el costo de calefacción

Y en cuanto a la precipitación…