

## COASTAL SEA WATER SITUATION

Average surface values in sea water, measured with multi-parametric probe				
	A Area	B Area	C Area	D Area
Temperature (°C)	23,72	26,74	25,75	24,06
Salinity (PSU)	31,20	34,27	28,23	26,97
O <sub>2</sub> (%)	104,05	120,00	122,64	104,21
pH	8,19	8,16	8,29	8,30
Chlorophyll "a" (µg/l)	-	-	-	-

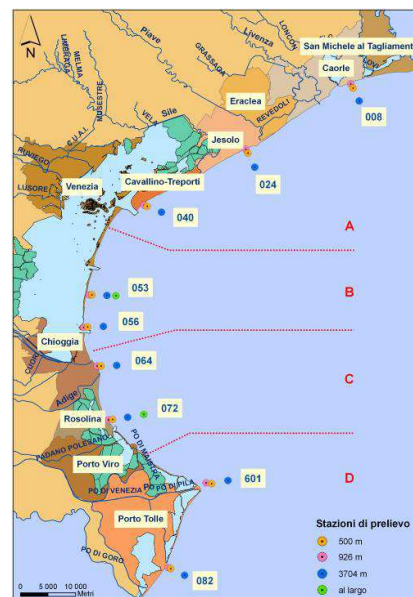
The values measured during the month of August 2013 are consistent with the period. Salinity values are lower in areas C and D because affected by significant fluvial deposits (Adige, Po).

The observations made by underwater camera and transparency measures carried out through the "Secchi disk" showed, especially in Areas C and D, a column of water generally cloudy with clean bottom.

### REMARKS

During the cruise some individuals of the jellyfish *Cotylorhiza tuberculata* were sighted in the northern part of the coast.

See the agency's website for further information on the tools used during the monitoring process:  
[www.arpa.veneto.it/temi-ambientali/acqua/acque-marino-costiere](http://www.arpa.veneto.it/temi-ambientali/acqua/acque-marino-costiere)



## DID YOU KNOW?

*Cotylorhiza tuberculata*, one of the most common and colorful jellyfish in Mediterranean Sea, belongs to the order of Rhizostomae, family Cepheidae; it lives primarily in Aegean Sea and Adriatic Sea. *Cotylorhiza* can achieve sizes up to 35-40 cm in diameter and, in spite of other jellyfishes, it has a capacity to move by itself.

Indeed it moves vertically followed by juvenile and small fishes that find protection and nourishment among its tentacles.

The *Cotylorhiza*'s umbrella is yellow/greenish disc-shaped with jagged rim and a dome in the center that makes it to look like a big fried egg.

It has many fragile and short tentacles with blue/purple extremities, due to the presence of unicellular algae (zooxanthellae).




In spite of the large size of this jellyfish, its tentacles are not stinging. *Cotylorhiza* has separate sexes and the eggs are fecundated internally; larvae are kept in a pocket and later they are released into open sea where they develop into sessile polyps.



ARPAV archive

## COASTAL BATHING WATER SITUATION

For the year 2013, in the regional monitoring network for the quality of coastal bathing water, there are 95 control points in the Adriatic Sea and 1 on the Albarella expanse of nautical water. Each month from April to September, the following activities are carried out at every checkpoint: measurement of environmental parameters, visual inspections, and taking water samples for bacteriological analysis. The checks are carried out by ARPAV's technicians, with the support of the nautical units of the Veneto Region Coast Guard and Harbour Offices. Details of the situation on August 31 are given in the table on the right.

KEY	
	Suitable area
	Temporarily unsuitable area
	Permanently unsuitable area

**Algae Surveillance:** no potentially toxic algal blooms were detected.

For further information, please visit the website at:  
[www.arpa.veneto.it/acqua/htm/balneazione.asp](http://www.arpa.veneto.it/acqua/htm/balneazione.asp)

### Situation 31 August 2013

			
<b>Adriatic Sea</b>	<b>95</b>		
S. Michele al Tagliamento (Ve)	6		
Caorle (Ve)	15		
Eraclea (Ve)	2		
Jesolo (Ve)	12		
Cavallino Treporti (Ve)	12		
Venezia	18		
Chioggia (Ve)	11		
Rosolina (Ro)	9		
Porto Viro (Ro)	2		
Porto Tolle (Ro)	8		
<b>Albarella Nautical Water</b>	<b>1</b>		
Rosolina (Ro)	1		