InforMare

SEPTEMBER 2012

www.arpa.veneto.it
SEAWATERS AND LAGOONS
SERVICE OBSERVATORY

Coverage: regional **Frequency: every month**

Period: seasonal

COASTAL SEA WATER SITUATION

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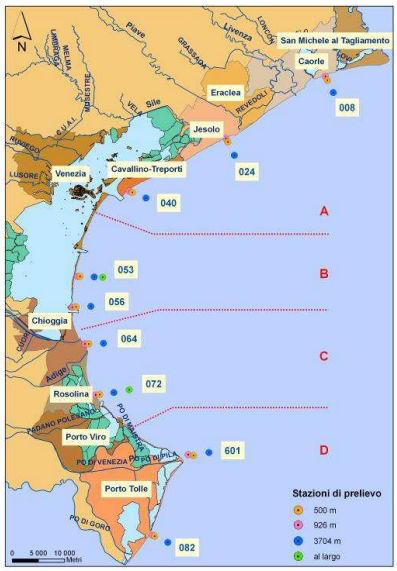
	Area A	**Area B**	**Area C**	**Area D**
Temperature (°C)	**24.6**	**24.9**	**22.5**	**22.7**
Salinity (PSU)	**33,8**	**35.53**	**29,6**	**33.3**
O2 (%)	**94.7**	**84.7**	**82.8**	**86.3**
pH	**8.17**	**8.21**	**8,05**	**8.03**
Chlorofille "a" (µg/l)	**1.27**	**1.64**	**0.88**	**1.11**

The values measured are consistent with the weather and climate conditions in the period.

SPECIFIC POINTS
The observations with underwater video camera and transparency measures carried out with "Secchi Disk" revealed a water column mostly clear with exception of Areas C and D which show more turbidity.

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



DID YOU KNOW?

Sabella spallanzanii is a leathery tube-dwelling fan worm(90-400 mm), one of the largest species in the *Sabellidae* family (phylum *Annellida).* The tube is semi-hardened mucus, which is secreted by the worm as it grows and is often covered by many encrusting organisms.The worm always remains inside it's protective tube and extends a crown of spiralled tentacles through the opening of its tube to filter feeding suspended particulate matter (organic matter, bacteria, phyto- and zooplankton).The fan worm can reach from 10 to 15cm in diameter and the tentacles can vary in colour from a uniform dull white to orange, purple and red-brown bright stripes. It prefers to live in sheltered, nutrient-enriched waters, in depths from 1 to 30m, along the Mediterranean and Atlantic coast of Europe, on benthic organisms and solid surfaces (rocks, wood, steel, docks and pylons, ship hulls). The worms are dioecious and attain sexual maturity at 50mm body length. The females are highly fecund (>50 000 eggs are shed from them) during the annual spawning period (autumn/winter). The planktonic larvae begin to settle on the substrate after about 2 weeks. The metamorphosis occurs 10 days after, when plenty of mucus is secreted and an external tube is formed.

(Photo from the archives of Arpav)

COASTAL BATHING WATER SITUATION

For the year 2012, 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.

KEY
- Suitable area
- Temporarily unsuitable area
- Permanently unsuitable area

Details of the situation on September 15 are given in the table on the right.

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

Situation 15 September 2012			
Adriatic Sea	**95**		
S. Michele al Tagliamento (Ve)	6		
Caorle (Ve)	15		
Eraclea (Ve)	2		
Jesolo (Ve)	12		
Cavallino Treporti (Ve)	12		
Venice	18		
Chioggia (Ve)	11		
Rosolina (Ro)	9		
Porto Viro (Ro)	2		
Porto Tolle (Ro)	8		
Albarella Nautical Water	**1**		
Rosolina (Ro)	1		

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