

## COASTAL SEA WATER SITUATION

In June 2016 a monitoring cruise was carried out to implement European Directive 2000/60 / EC.

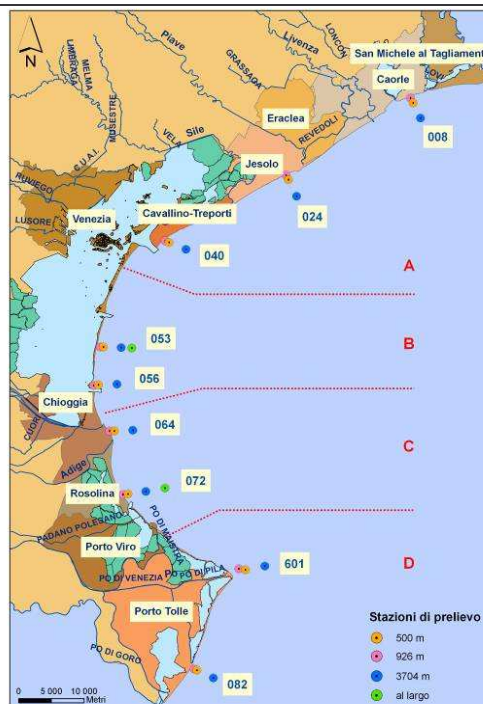
The monitoring cruise was performed on June 6, 7, 8 and 14 all along the Veneto coast. The table below shows average surface data of the main parameters measured by multiparameter probe.

	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D
Temperature (°C)	20,90	20,61	21,28	19,01
O <sub>2</sub> (%)	114,77	109,92	119,46	98,33
Salinity (PSU)	35,17	34,50	33,29	35,52
pH	8,20	8,13	8,11	8,10
Turbidity (FTU)	1,14	1,33	1,73	2,78
Chlorophyll "a" (µg/l)	1,64	2,84	3,37	2,72

In June water chemical and physical parameters were consistent with the weather and climate of the period; in particular oxygen values above the saturation are noticed along the coast of the areas A, B, C and close to saturation in the further south coast area.

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)



## Curiosity

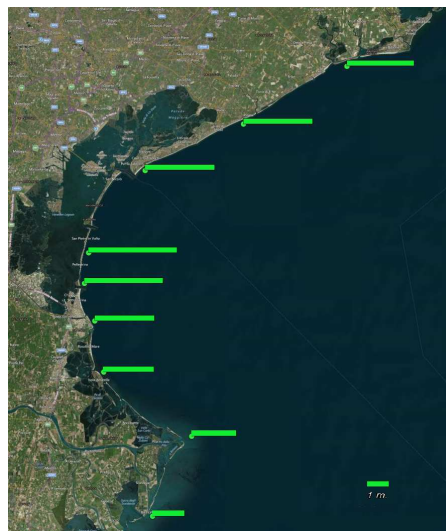
Transparency is a measure of the depth of light penetration into the water.

Water transparency depends on the amount of particles in the water. The extinction depth depends on optical phenomena such as absorption or scattering of light caused by the presence of different components in the water: the presence of organic particles (algae, phytoplankton etc.) that absorb light for photosynthesis or the presence of inorganic dissolved matter and zooplankton that scatter the light.

In other words, the less particles are in water, the more transparency is high.

There are different ways to measure water transparency. The eldest one is the Secchi disk, dating back to the XIX century; also some oceanographic equipments (radiometers) exist that gives more accurate measures but they are very expensive.




Picture on the right is a diagram concerning average transparency 2004-2015 (m) measured in stations at 1000 meters distance from the Veneto coast.



## Coastal Bathing Water Situation

For the year 2016, 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 stretch of water near Albarella.




Each month from May to September, the following activities are carried out at every checkpoint: measurement of environmental parameters, visual inspections and water sampling for bacteriological analysis. Inspections are carried out by ARPAV's technicians, with the support of the nautical units of the Veneto Region Coast Guard and Harbour Offices. The situation at **July 18** is shown in the adjacent table.

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 2016, July 18			
<b>Mare Adriatico</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>Specchio Nautico di Albarella</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-
Rosolina (Ro)	1	-	-