

## COASTAL SEA WATER SITUATION

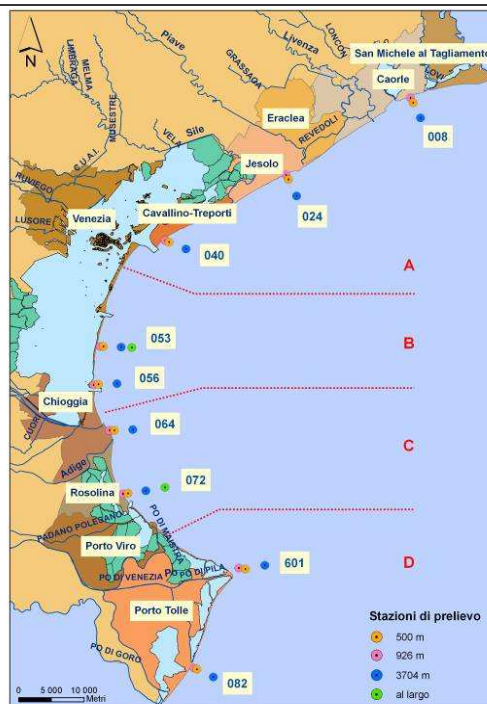
In september 2016 a monitoring cruise was carried out to implement European Directive 2000/60/EC.

The monitoring cruise was performed on september 28, 29 and 30 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)	21,66	22,91	22,79	22,41
O <sub>2</sub> (%)	100,70	108,62	108,04	107,88
Salinity (PSU)	34,84	35,74	32,62	28,21
pH	8,23	8,28	8,31	8,35
Turbidity (FTU)	2,66	1,23	1,91	2,66
Chlorophyll "a" (µg/l)	0,84	1,44	2,24	1,93

Water chemical and physical parameters were consistent with the weather and climate of the period; lower salinity, associated to high turbidity values, were measured in the south coast, interested by remarkable river inputs. In south-central area, the highest values of oxygen and Chlorophyll indicated intense phytoplankton activity. Water temperature were consistent with the seasonal average.

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

### CTENOFORO MNEMIOPSIS LEIDYI

During the monitoring campaign of september, ARPAV's operators have found some specimens of the ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi*, previously already reported in large aggregations in venetian coastal waters and in Venice lagoon.

*Mnemiopsis leidyi*, which belongs to the *Bolinopsidae's* family, is often mistaken for a jellyfish due to its transparency and its tentacles, but unlike jellyfish these tentacles are not stinging for men.

It is a species native of Atlantic, introduced in Mediterranean Sea by ships' ballast water. It is a carnivorous animal that feeds on zooplankton including crustaceans, other comb jellies and eggs and larvae of fish.




*Mnemiopsis* is considered one of the 100 most damaging invasive species in the world. Its danger is due to its prolificacy and its zooplankton's dietary regimen, whose decrease is directly or indirectly the reason for the reduction of local fish populations.



Picture by Vidar@aqua-photos




## 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 **September 15**, ending of bathing season, 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, September 15			
<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	-	-