

## NEC directive

- The NEC network in Italy: new developments and projects, Alessandra De Marco, Italy
- NECD – what to expect from the second round of reporting 2022/2023, Salar Valinia, Sweden (not available)

# The NEC network in Italy: new developments and projects

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**And all the institution involved....**

# Article 9 - Setting the National network

According to the Guidelines\*, **first step** is

→ identifying the **biogeographical regions**

In Italy we have 3 of them:

Alpine

Continental

Mediterranean



\* Ecosystem monitoring under Article 9 and Annex V of Directive 2016/2284 (NECD), Draft Guidance – Version 1

According to the Guidelines\*, **second step** is

→ identifying the **main habitats**

# Italian vegetation types

Italy is characterized by high level of functional biodiversity and wide variety of environmental, landscape and climatic conditions that make difficult the selection of representative monitoring sites

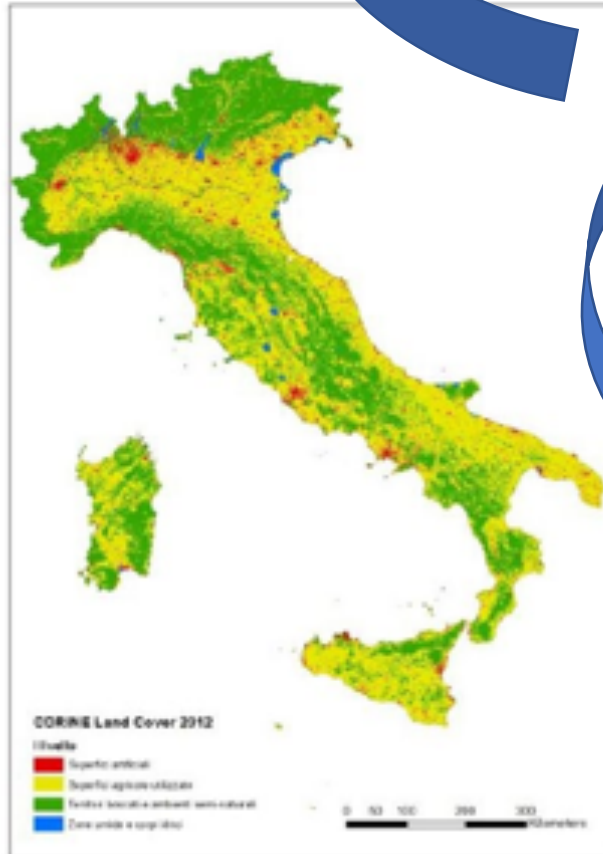


Figura 2 Uso del suolo per classi di primo livello CORINE Land Cover - CLC (2012)

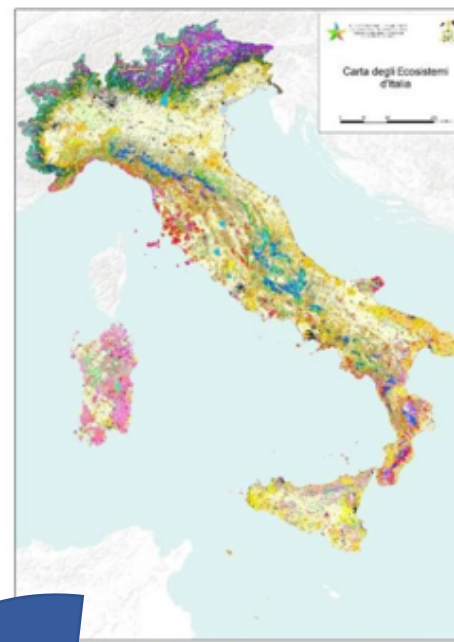


Figura 10 Carta degli Ecosistemi d'Italia  
 Fonte: Blasi *et al.* (2014)

Forests & shrubs (36%)



Figura 26 Superficie forestale italiana ripartita in bosco e altre terre boscate  
 Fonte: elaborazione su INFC (2015)

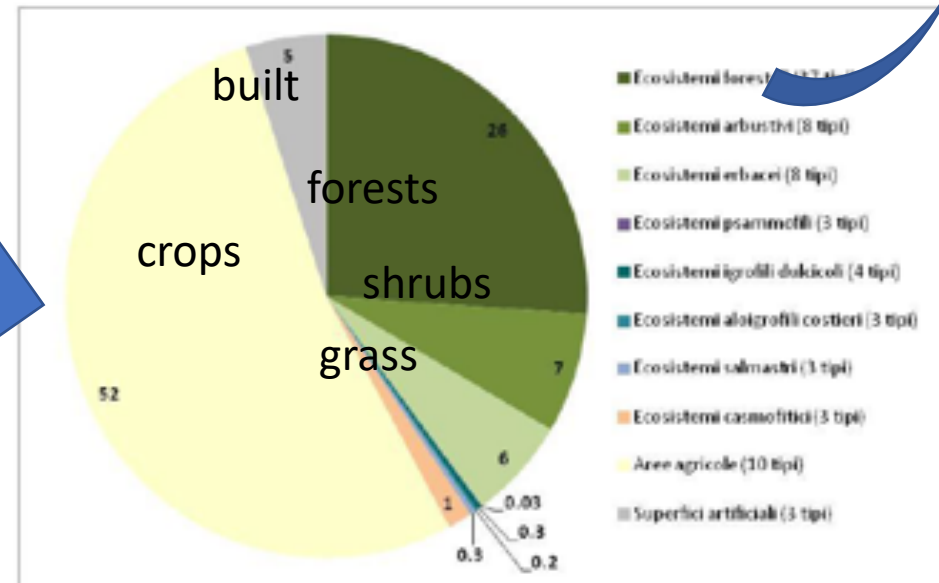


Figura H1 Percentuali di copertura dei tipi di ecosistemi.  
 Fonte: Blasi *et al.* (2014)

# Actual condition of NECD monitoring network



In Italy, the Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea – General Directorate for Environment Assessment (Department Sustainable Development), is responsible for the NECD enforcement and for setting a National Network to monitor air pollution impacts in collaboration with research institutions and local administrations.



Impacts of air pollution on human and ecosystem health, and implications for the National Emission Ceilings Directive: Insights from Italy

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<sup>2</sup> ISPRA, National System for the Protection of the Environment  
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<sup>4</sup> Council for Agricultural Research and Economics - Research  
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<sup>9</sup> CNR-ISA, National Research Council, Milan/Monza, Rome, Italy  
<sup>10</sup> MATM, Italian Ministry for Environment and Land and Sea



# O<sub>3</sub> Italian network

	Nome	Codice
CONECOFOR ICP forests level II	Passo Lavazè	TRE1
	Pian Cansiglio	VEN1
	Val Sessera	PIE1
	Carrega forest	EMI1
	Acquapendente	LAZ1
	Selva Piana	ABR1

SMART4ACTION

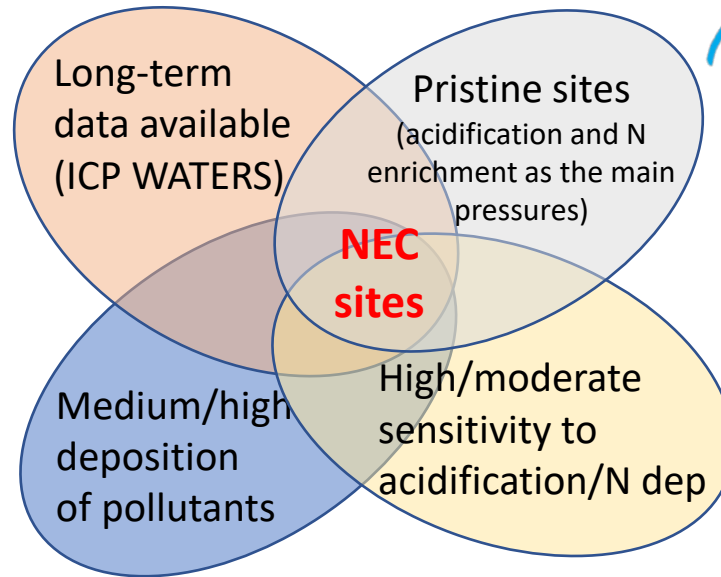
Castelporziano	CPZ1
Castelporziano	CPZ2
Castelporziano	CPZ2

ICP forests level I



# NEC Italy – Selection of freshwater sites

In Italy  
no targeted monitoring  
under the WFD  
for acidification



- 4 ICP WATERS sites (1 subalpine lake, 1 stream, 2 alpine lakes) + 6 additional sites (high altitude alpine lakes) located in a **highly impacted area** (North of the Po Plain)
- Small headwater catchments, not affected by management such as fertiliser use and with **atmospheric pollution** as the main pressure
- **Time series**: long-term chemical data (since the 1980s) + biological data from previous EU projects
- Variable degree of **sensitivity** to acidification/N enrichment; sites still affected by medium-high **N deposition** (10-20 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> y<sup>-1</sup>)

Selection of sites performed following the provisions in Technical specifications for NEC Article 10 (4a) data requirement on location of the monitoring sites and the associated indicators

## Critical issues:

- funding based on old projects (SMART4Action, MOTTLES, other funds)
- all ecosystem type are represented? (high biodiversity level in Italy)
- are relevant species protected?
- low number of sites (high quality sites selection; for water distance from anthropogenic pollutant sources)

## Solutions:

- A new project funded LIFE MODERn NEC
- Open eye to agriculture sector (highly relevant for Italy), analyzing data already collected related to ozone impacts on crops
- More relevance to typical Mediterranean species by selection of the new monitoring sites in Mediterranean environment
- Add a selection of Level I ICP Forest sites for natural ecosystem, and a selection of WFD sites for freshwater monitoring





# New Monitoring system to Detect the Effects of Reduced pollutants emissions resulting from NEC Directive adoption

**LIFE MODERn(NEC)**  
**LIFE20GIE/IT/000091**

## PROJECT LOCATION:

several sites across Italy (ICP Forests lev. II/ ICP Waters)

## BUDGET INFO:

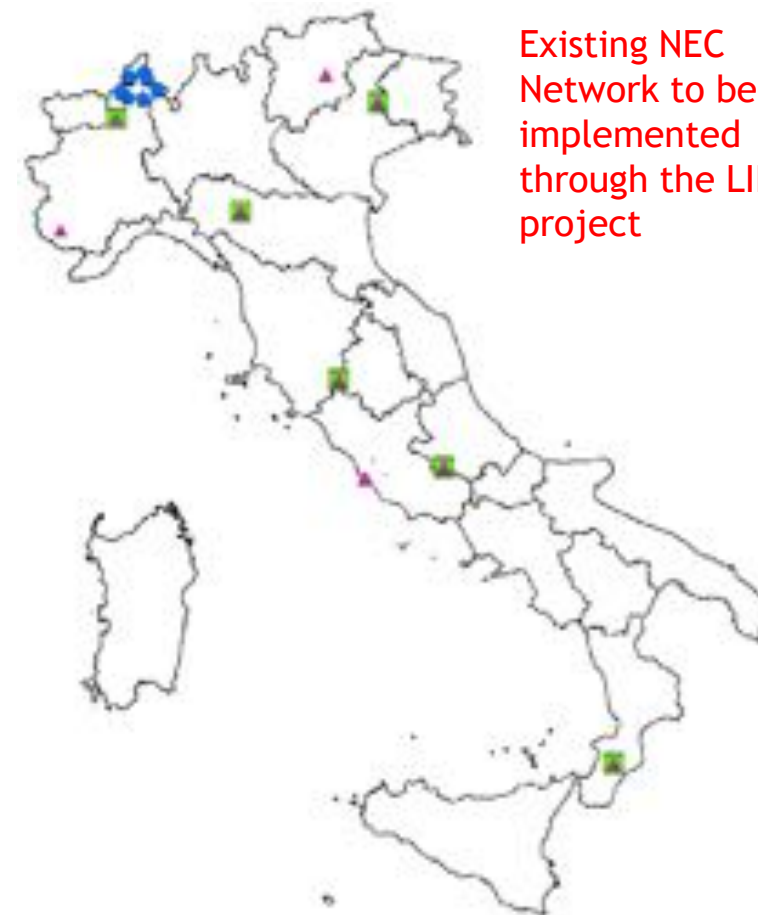
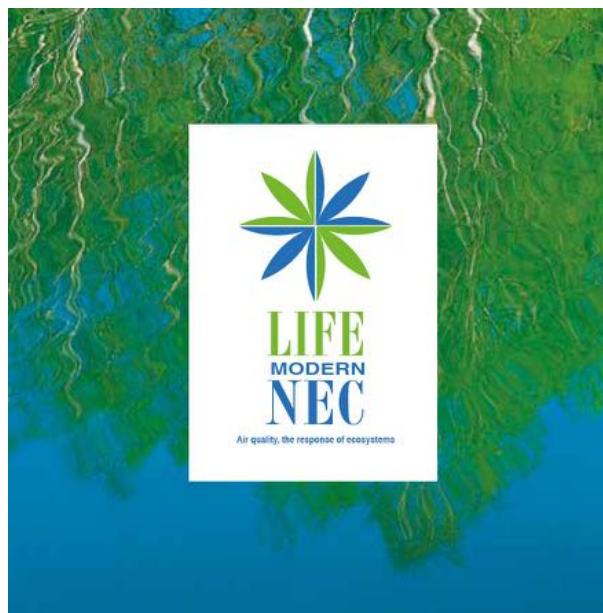
Total amount: € 3.414.809

% EC Co-funding: € 1.877.109 (54.97%)

## DURATION:

Start date: 01/10/2021

End date: 30/09/2025



Existing NEC  
Network to be  
implemented  
through the LIFE  
project



LIFE20 GIE/IT/000091  
Realizzato con il contributo dello  
strumento finanziario LIFE dell'EU

## PROJECT'S partners:

**Coordinating Beneficiary:** Arma dei Carabinieri – Comando Unità Forestali, Ambientali e Agroalimentari - CUFA

**Associated Beneficiaries:** CNR, CREA, ENEA, Legambiente, Terradata environmetrics, UniCamerino, UniFirenze



BENEFICIARIO COORDINATORE



BENEFICIARI ASSOCIATI



## Project actions and activities

1) Select at least **4 new sites in forest environment** and **6 new freshwater sites** to be included in the Italian NEC network;

2) Increase the **set of indicators** for the study of air pollution impacts on ecosystems;

3) **test** new and existing indicators in the selected monitoring sites;

4) **train**, through seminars and field activities, the operators in charge of monitoring the sites;

5) **establish** a permanent working group composed of the project partners and a representative of the Ministry of Ecological Transition to update the NEC Italy network and evaluate its effectiveness;

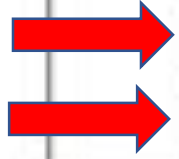
6) promote a **national awareness campaign** aimed at the public and the

various stakeholders on the need to adopt concrete measures and individual behaviors to help improve air quality.



# Monitoring activities of LIFE MODERn NEC

	Monitoring activities	Indicator	Response
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS	Forest health	Orchard sanitation	Sanitized trees indicate a plant suffering that can be linked to the presence of pesticides
		Tree growth	Healthy trees grow regularly according to age classes and to specific standards
		Phytology	The observation of the different life stages of trees over time describes their state of health and growth in relation to air quality
		Canopy injury	The visible symptoms of "vascular" injury on the leaves are considered bio-indicators of ozone pollution
		Chemical analysis of foliar nutrients	Leaf nutrient imbalances highlight excess or deficiency in the nutrition that can cause plants to suffer
	Biodiversity	Biodiversity of ground vegetation	Variability of vascular species is an important indicator of the dynamic state
		Epiphytic lichens	The diversity of epiphytic lichens is related to air quality
		Biodiversity of fauna	Animal biodiversity is a reliable indicator of the integrity of the forest ecosystem and its state of health
	Meteorology	Meteorology	Meteorological variables form the climate of the ecosystem (living organisms)
	Soil	Soil analysis	The characteristics of the soils determine their sensitivity to the effects of pollution
Soil solution chemistry		The characterisation of the soils determines the sensitivity of the response of soils to atmospheric deposition	
Litter analysis		The analysis of the litter provides important information about the functionality of various fundamental cycles for the forest ecosystem	
Atmospheric deposition	Atmospheric deposition chemistry	The chemistry of atmospheric depositions changes in relation to emissions into the atmosphere	
Air quality	Air quality	Atmospheric pollutants (gases and particles) change the	



FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS	Freshwater quality	Visibility	composition of the air and its quality for life Air pollutants (gases and particles) can change the transparency of air and impact the visibility of natural landscape
		Freshwater chemistry	Freshwater quality can be altered by the deposition of atmospheric pollutants
		Macroinvertebrates	The composition of the communities can be related to the quality of the water, which in turn is affected by atmospheric pollution
		Littoral diatoms	The composition of the communities can be related to the quality of the water, which in turn is affected by atmospheric pollution

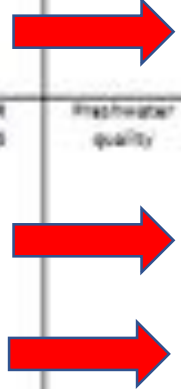
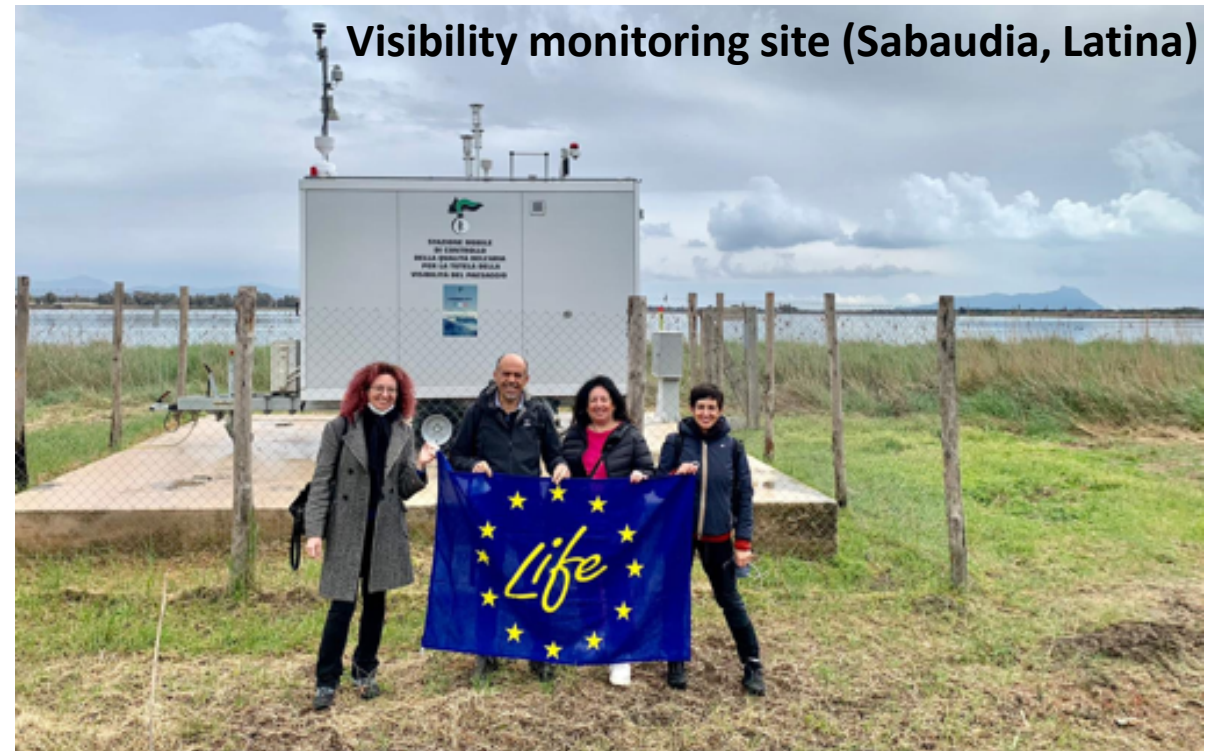


Fig. 2 Scheme of monitoring indicators and expected responses by ecosystems



Visibility monitoring site (Sabaudia, Latina)

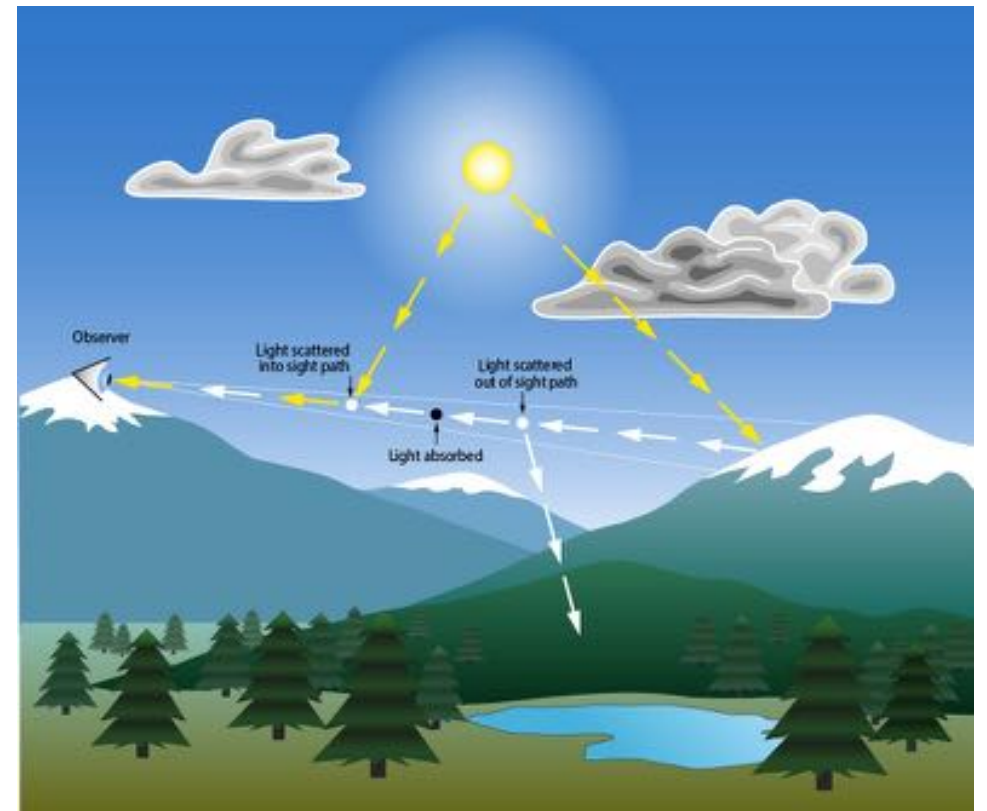
## Testing new indicators: The methodology IMPROVE for Visibility

In US the National Park Service (NPS) keeps track of the visibility conditions in NPS areas and works with air regulatory agencies and partners to improve visibility.

In eastern parks, the average distance a visitor can see has improved from 50 miles in 2000 to **70 miles** in 2015 and very clear days, now regularly occur.

In western parks, the average distance a visitor can see has improved from 90 miles to **120 miles** over the same period.

Unfortunately, the clarity of park views is still affected by air pollution in virtually all national parks across the country.



Good Visibility Day



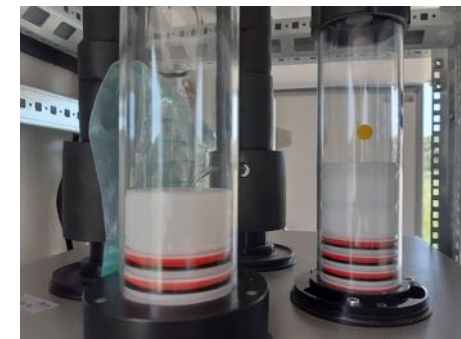
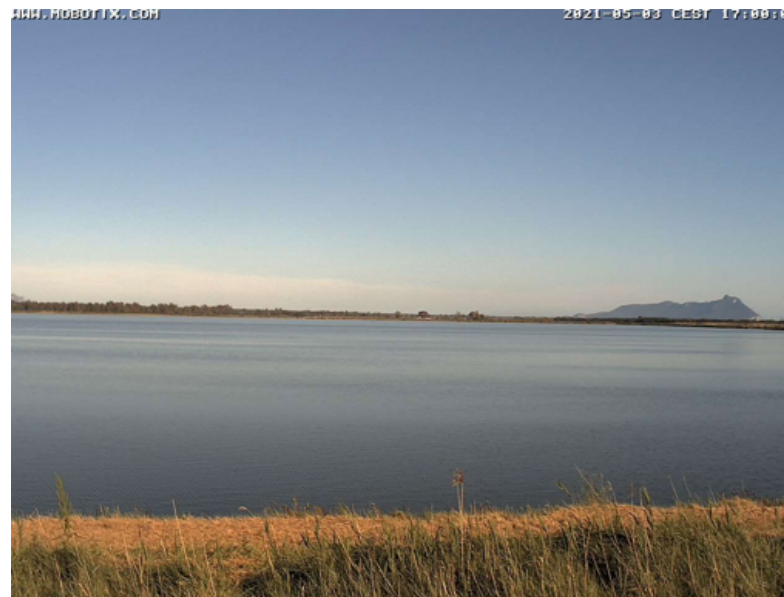
Bad Visibility Day

# Methodology to measure «Visibility»

GURME  
WMO  
OMM

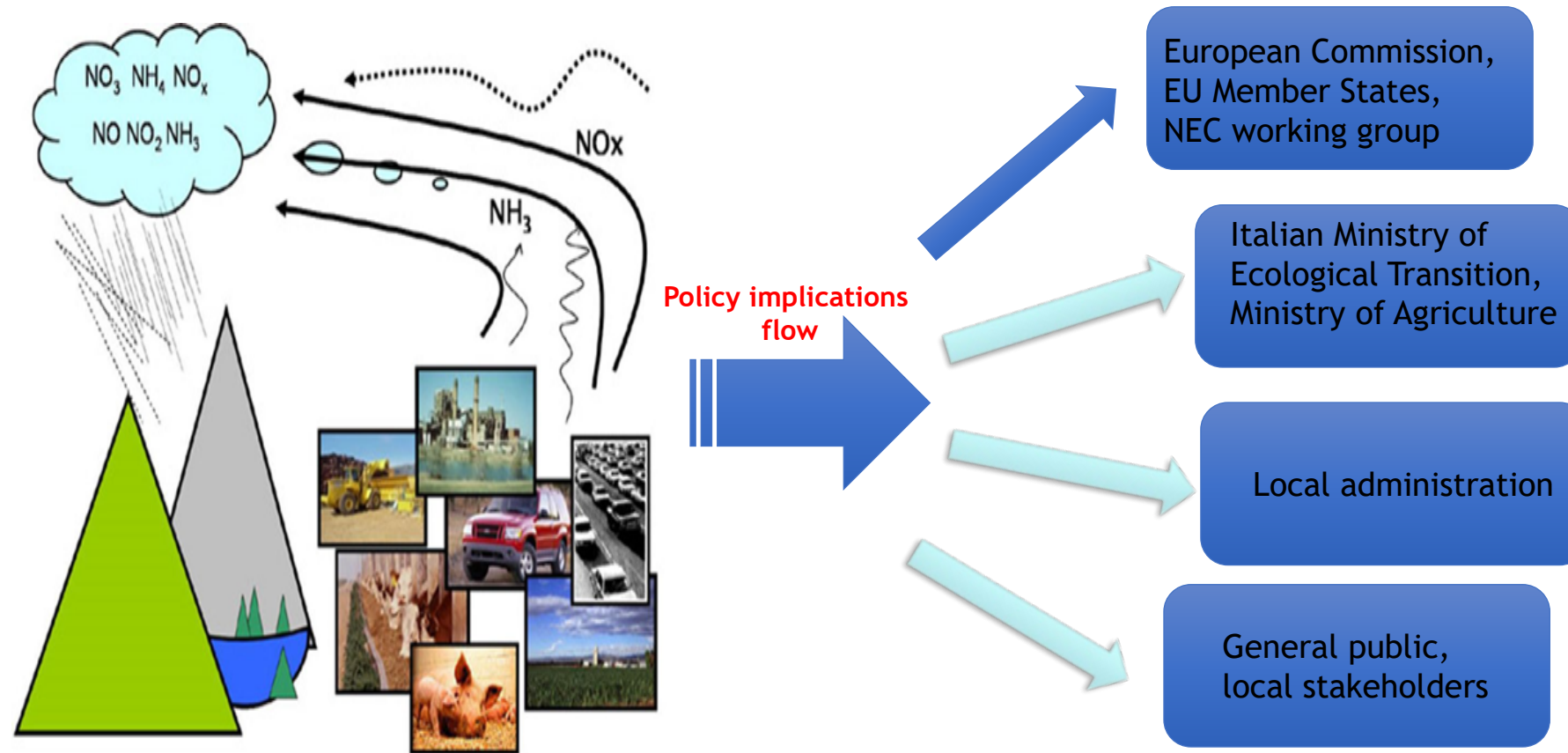
## Visibility Sensors

- Nephelometers
- Transmissometer (weather visibility sensors)
- Measurements
  - Measures light scattering
  - Provides continuous data
  - Correlated with PM
  - Lower cost PM measurement

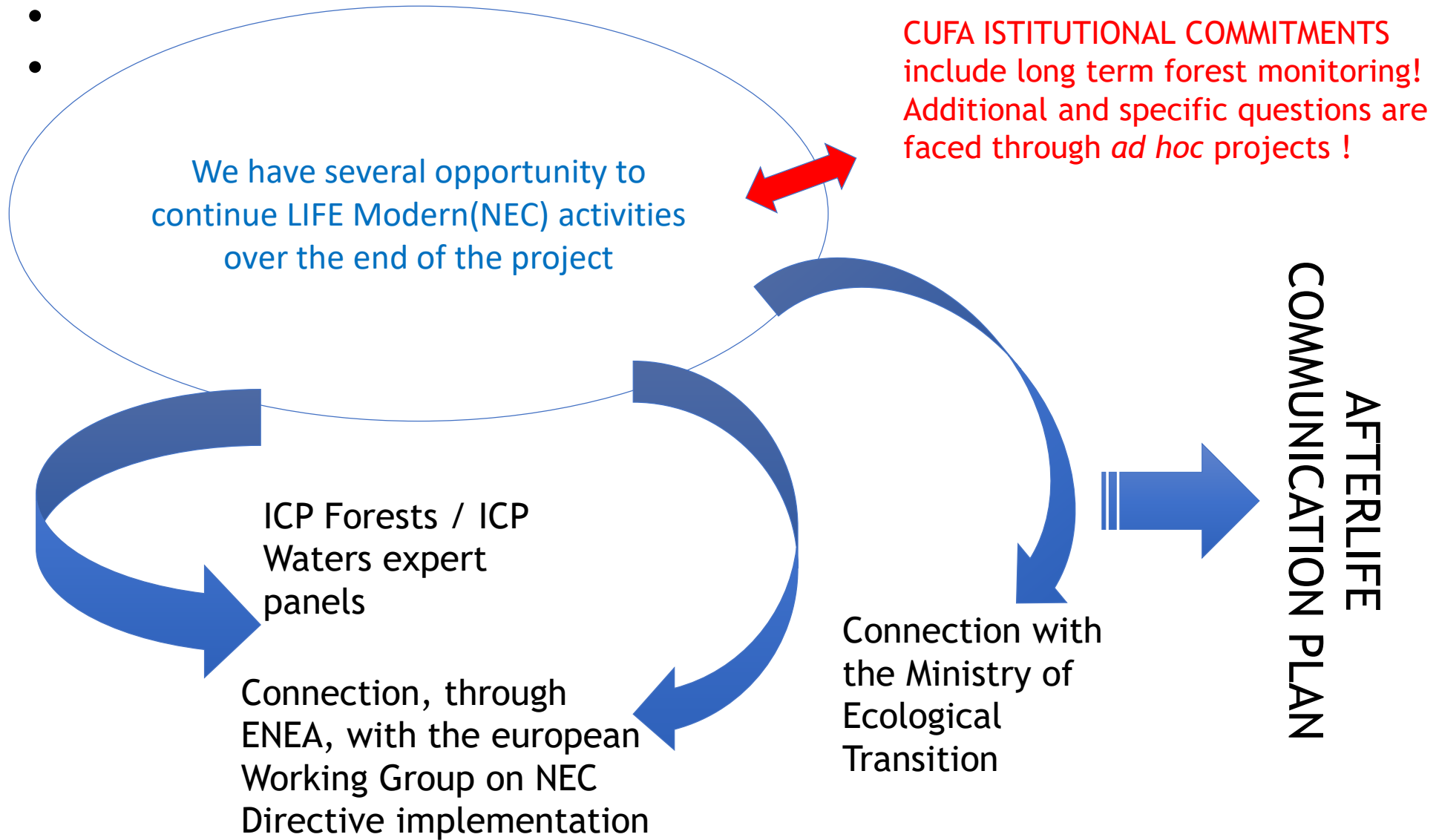


# POLICY IMPLICATIONS of MODERn NEC

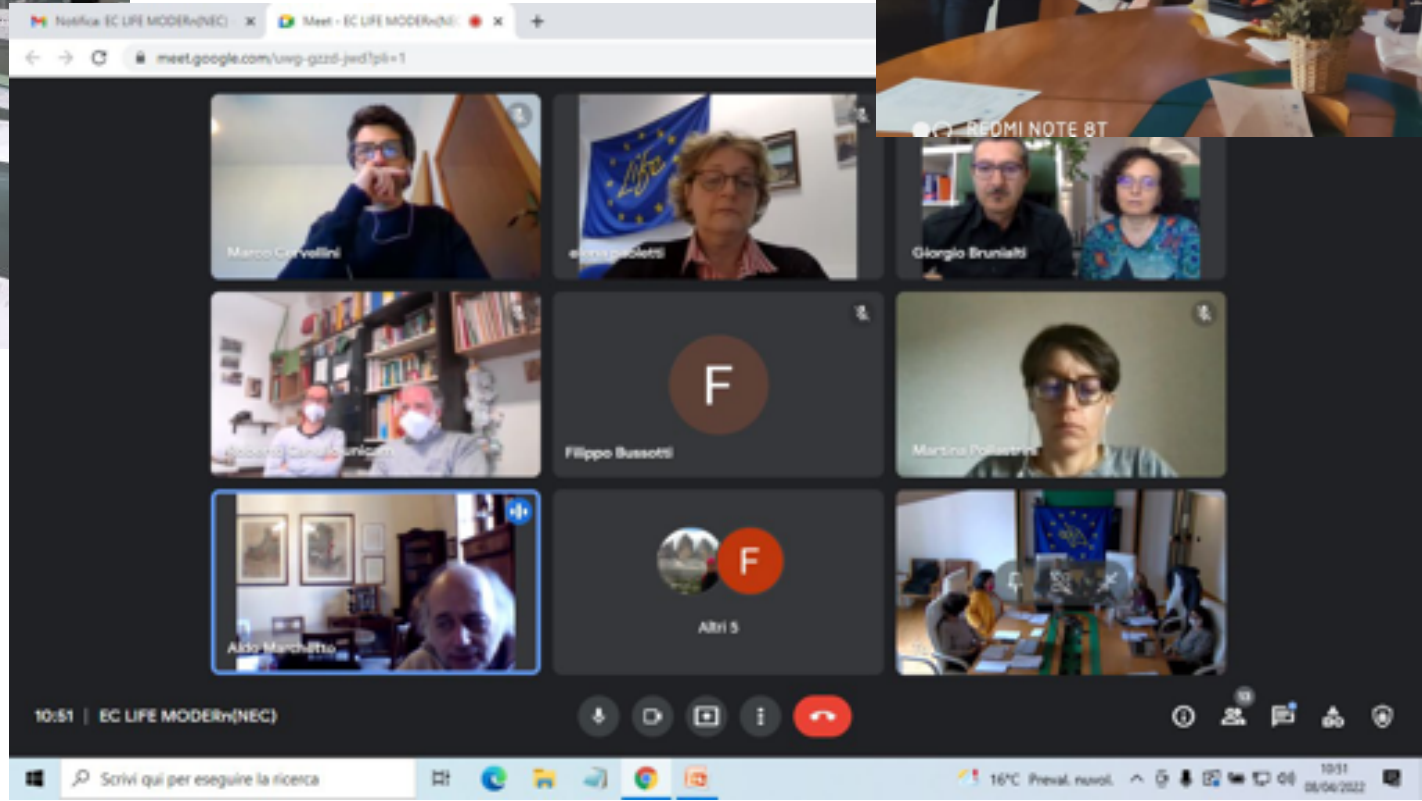
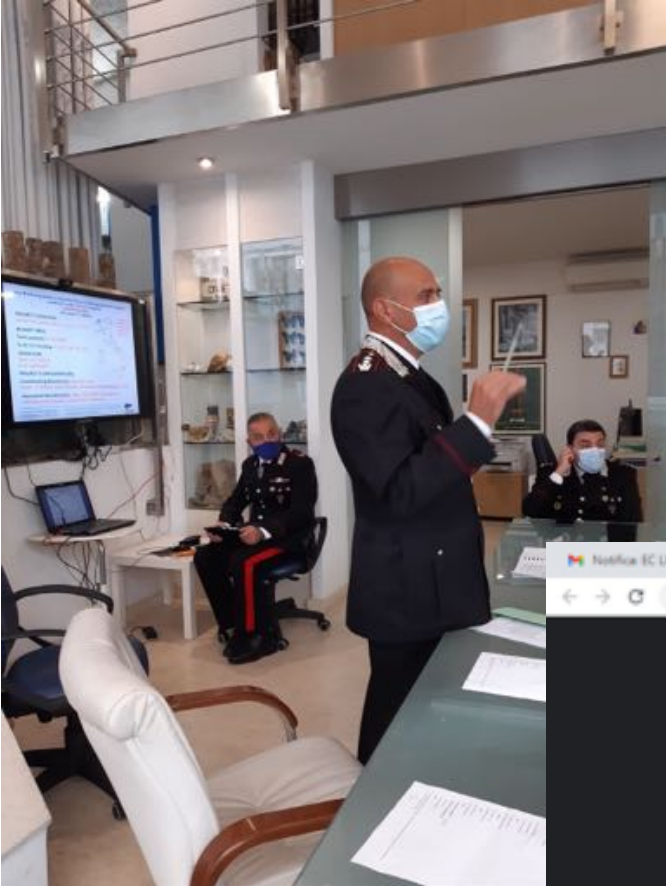
- *LIFE Modern(NEC ) has strong policy implications, focussing on requirements of the **EU NEC Directive** that currently existing NEC sites can poorly fulfil.*
- *We refer to **art. 9** of the Directive, concerning the **impacts of air pollution on forest and freshwater ecosystems***



# CONTINUATION (REPLICATION, TRANSFER, MARKET UPTAKE)







Kick-off meeting and executive commette meeting

Website of the project:

Life MODERn NEC – Qualità dell'aria, la risposta degli ecosistemi  
(lifemoder nec.eu)

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## **Thank you for your attention and thanks to all project participants:**

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