EMODnet
European Marine
Observation and
Data Network

Interaction between EMODNet and MSFD process

MS Italy

Brussels, 9th September 2014

Giordano Giorgi

giordano.giorgi@isprambiente.it

ISPRA
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione
e la Ricerca Ambientale

EMODnet
European Marine
Observation and
Data Network

General issues:

- **For MSFD implementation, indicators development and application is crucial. For indicators test data have to be aggregated and interpolated to produce homogenous maps across MS in the same region/subregion. Data is a good job but data products are even better and necessary for MSFD process**

- **In data products is important to distinguish between monitoring data for:**

  - **Environmental protection ordinary monitoring (fixed stations with long time series)**

  - **Monitoring for research scope (oceanographic campaign, research vessels, changing trips in time and space coverage)**

ISPRA
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione
e la Ricerca Ambientale

EMODnet European Marine Observation and Data Network

General issues:

• Should be possible to produce separate aggregated or distributional maps for Coastal and Marine regions, based on distance from the coast and/or depth. Coastal and Marine regions support different dynamical processes and pressures, even if they are strongly linked

• Necessary to determine which, if any, QA/QC procedures are used to produce data as ISO standards or accreditation of laboratories. These QA/QC are different (ex-ante) from QC applied to data for aggregation purposes (ex-post). MSs could agree not to use data that lack some quality standards from the beginning rather than correct or delete some of them for data product.

• Should be possible to access data by Web Services as WMS or WFS both for data and data product

ISPRA Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale

---

EMODnet European Marine Observation and Data Network

Biodiversity (1): Mobile species and water column habitat

• In the list, species of interest for MSFD application are present but their distribution appear spatially very limited and focused on very specific areas

• Most useful data are related to geographic location but is not specified precision/accuracy of such measures

• Also abundance is very important and it is often reported as number of individuals per unit of surface. Probably collected by visual census. Important to notice that for fish that monitoring methods based on fishing activities are widely used.

• Lack of data on size which are very important for MSFD indicators development

• For expert was not immediate to identify where to consult data on web portal

ISPRA Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale

EMODnet
European Marine
Observation and
Data Network

Biodiversity (1): Seabed habitats/seafloor integrity

- **Lack of habitat mapping based only on in-situ data collection (so called 'original') and not modelled as EuSeaMap. They should be made available by EMODNet physical habitat lot. Modelled habitat map should be used only when 'original' habitat map is not available.**

- **Only one species is associated in a unique way with one habitat: Posidonia oceanica. There should be much more**

- **Data on Posidonia oceanica is very poor, for IT only link to worms is reported**

ISPRA
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione
e la Ricerca Ambientale

EMODnet
European Marine
Observation and
Data Network

Chemistry (1): Nutrients/chlorophyll/oxygen

- **Most data will soon be available on EMODNet**

- **Data product based on aggregation and interpolation are crucial for Indicators provision. Necessity to produce separate maps for coastal and marine (off-shore) areas based on distance from coast or depth**

- **QA/QC ex-ante information not yet available**

- **Pay attention to climatology trend based on different monitoring techniques developed during last 30-40 years. Sensitivity on instruments is improved very much meantime, risk to produce false upward trend on marine area**

- **Lack of riverine input load data, very important for Driver-Pressure-Impact-State-Response (DPSIR) paradigm implementation**

ISPRA
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione
e la Ricerca Ambientale

Chemistry (1): Contaminants

- **QA/QC ex-ante information (ISO standard, accreditation of laboratory, intercalibration procedure) crucial to distinguish level of accuracy of Limit of detection and Limit of quantification**

- **Coastal and Marine area should be treated separately as Environmental Quality Standard (EU Directive 2008/105) applies mostly to coastal water and are requires very sophisticated and sensible instruments.**

- **Pay attention to climatology trend based on different monitoring techniques developed during last 30-40 years. Sensitivity on instruments is improved very much meantime, risk to produce false upward trend on marine area**