

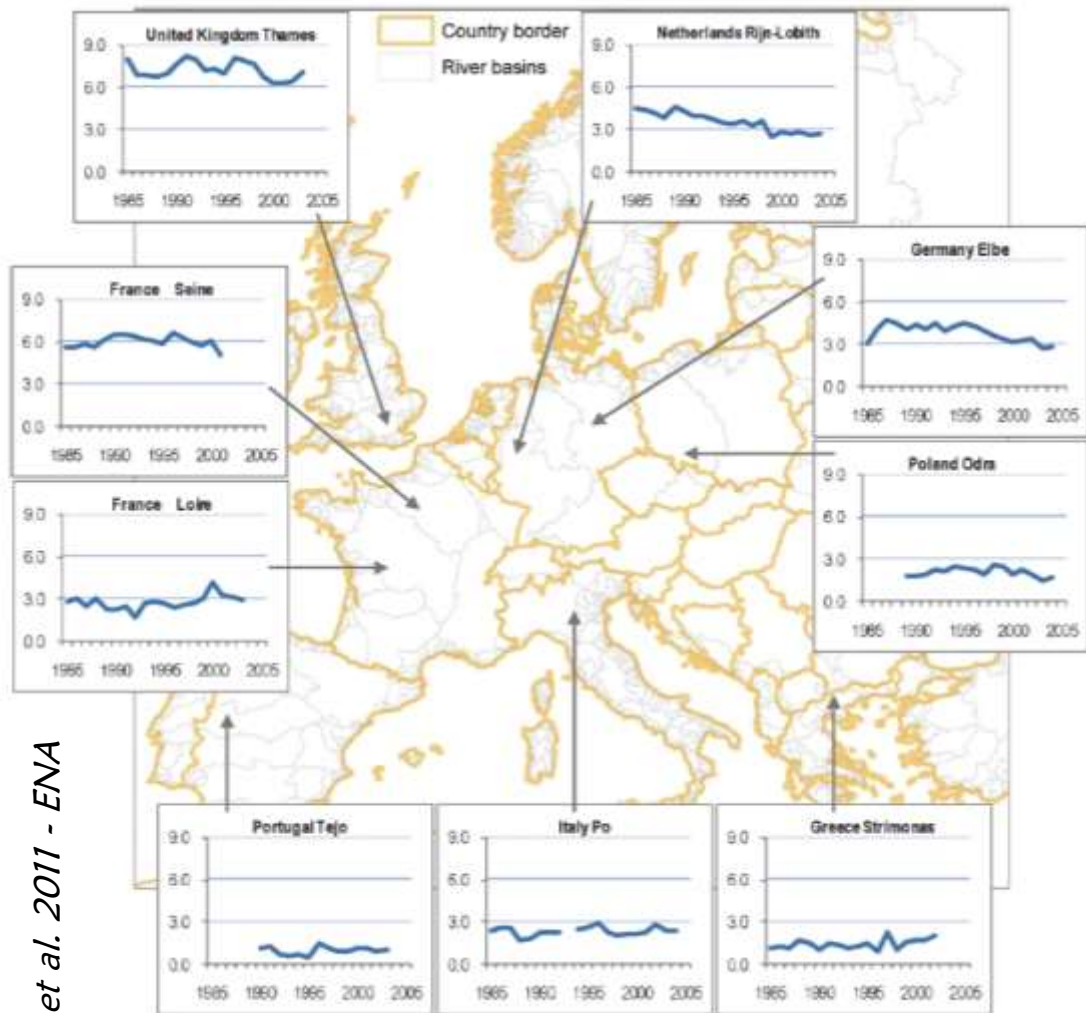
## IL SERVIZIO ECOSISTEMICO DELLA VEGETAZIONE ACQUATICA PER LA PREVENZIONE DELL'INQUINAMENTO DA NITRATI: IL CASO DEL BACINO BURANA-PO DI VOLANO

Elisa Soana, Fabio Vincenzi, Elisa Anna Fano, Giuseppe Castaldelli

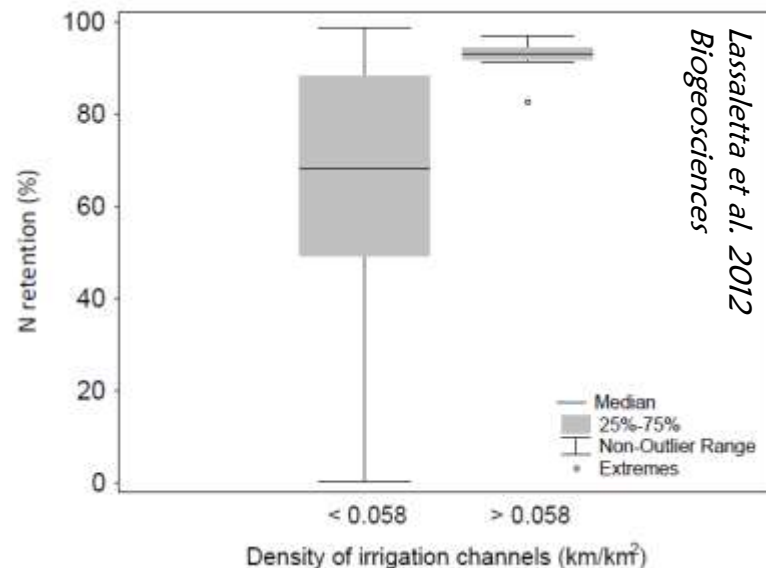
Dipartimento di Scienze della Vita e Biotecnologie, Università degli Studi di Ferrara

# AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATED WATERSHEDS MAY MAINTAIN A BUFFER CAPACITY TOWARDS $\text{NO}_3^-$

N retention in slightly and highly channelized sub-catchments (Ebro River, Spain)



Annual average  $\text{NO}_3^-$  concentration (mg N l<sup>-1</sup>) at the closing section of some major European Rivers

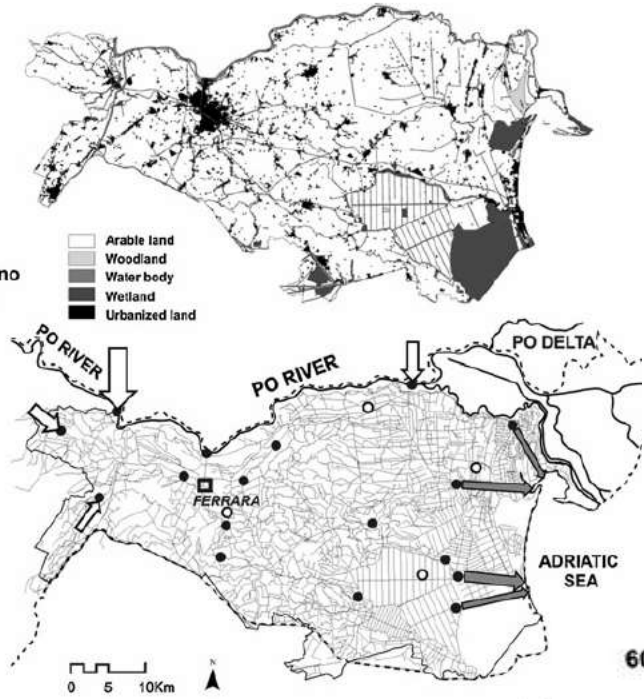


Grizzetti et al. 2011 - ENA

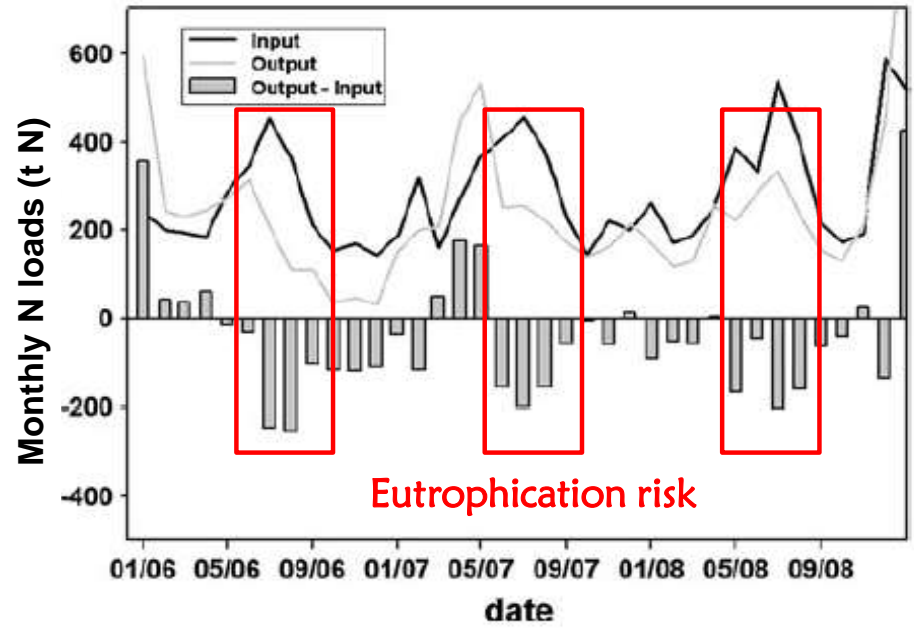
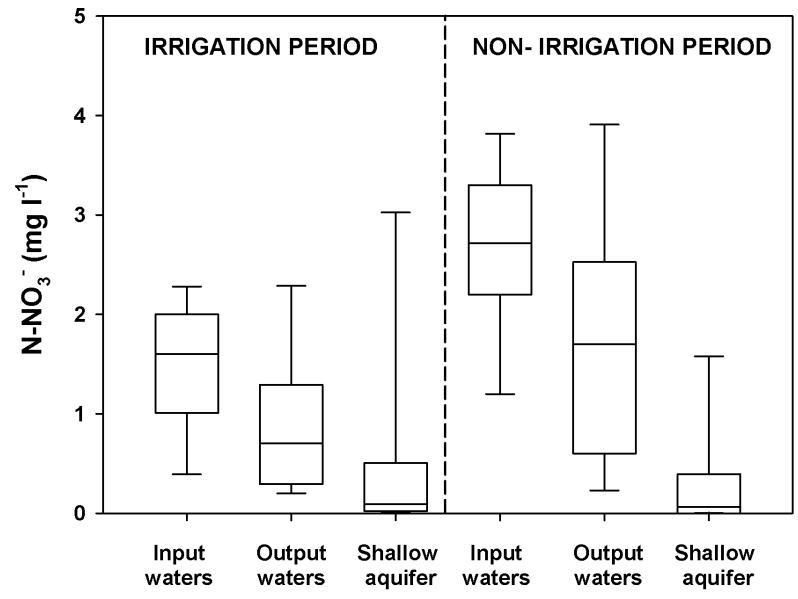
Lassalella et al. 2012  
Biogeosciences



Po di Volano basin



- canal network
- surface water sampling stations
- rainfall sampling stations
- ⇨ water input
- ⇩ water output

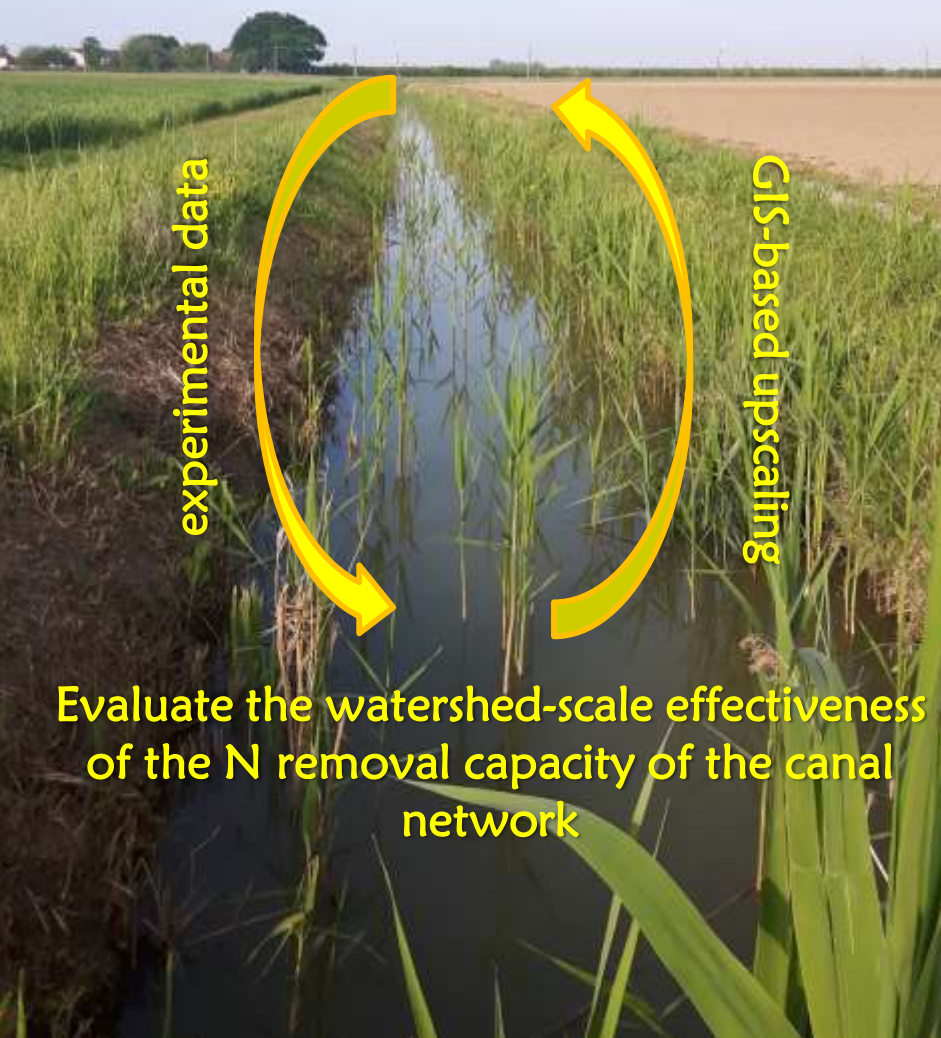


**Nitrogen Budget in a Lowland Coastal Area Within the Po River Basin (Northern Italy): Multiple Evidences of Equilibrium Between Sources and Internal Sinks**

Giuseppe Castaldelli · Elisa Souana · Erica Racchetti · Enrica Pierobon · Micol Mastroiaco · Enrico Tesini · Elisa Anna Fano · Marco Bartoli

Environmental Management (2013) 52:567-580  
DOI 10.1007/s00267-013-0052-6

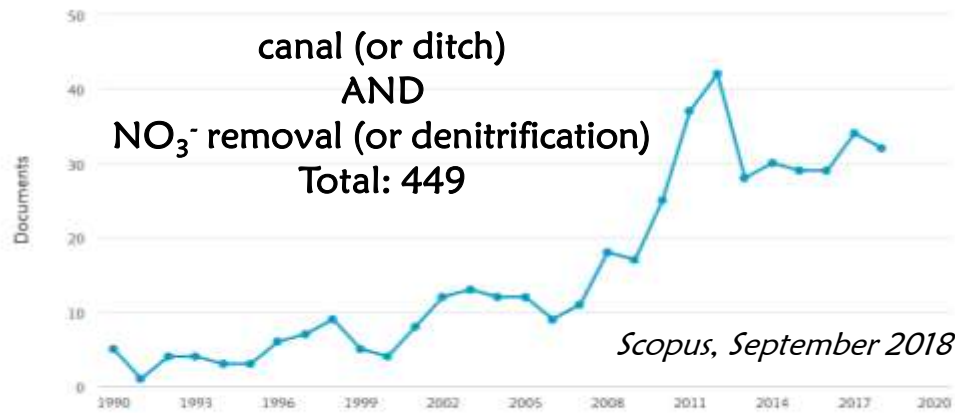
Parameterize N removal in relation to biotic (e.g. presence of emergent vegetation and biofilms) and abiotic drivers (e.g.  $\text{NO}_3^-$  availability, water velocity, temperature)



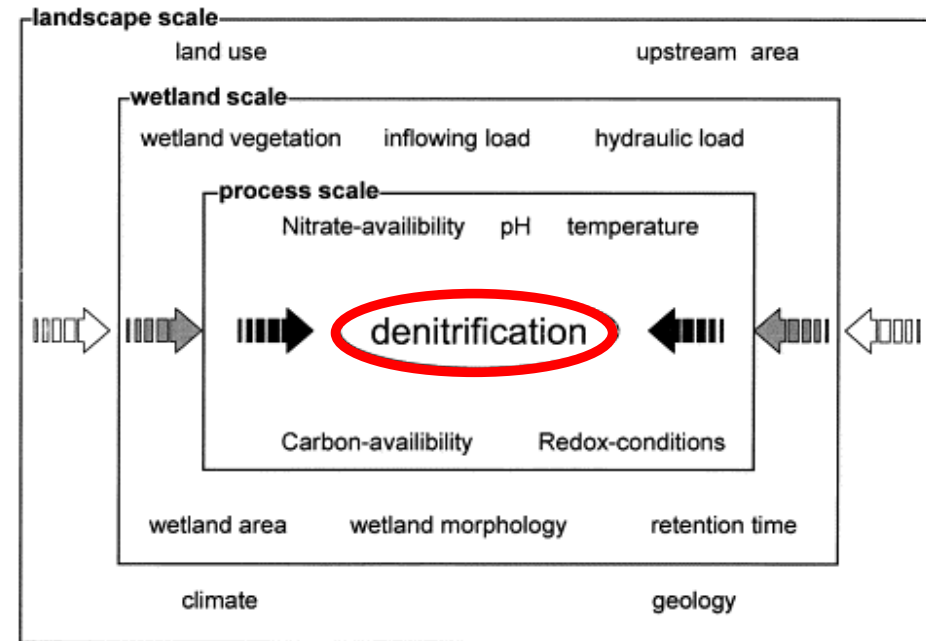
experimental data

GIS-based upscaling

Evaluate the watershed-scale effectiveness of the N removal capacity of the canal network



Total records for other freshwater aquatic ecosystems:  
wetlands 3360, rivers 2662, lakes 1635



Trepel & Palmeri, 2002 – Ecol Eng

Canal and ditches are “linear wetlands”



## Multiple spatial scales

### MESOCOSM

Laboratory incubations  
(benthic fluxes of gases and nutrients,  
isotope pairing)

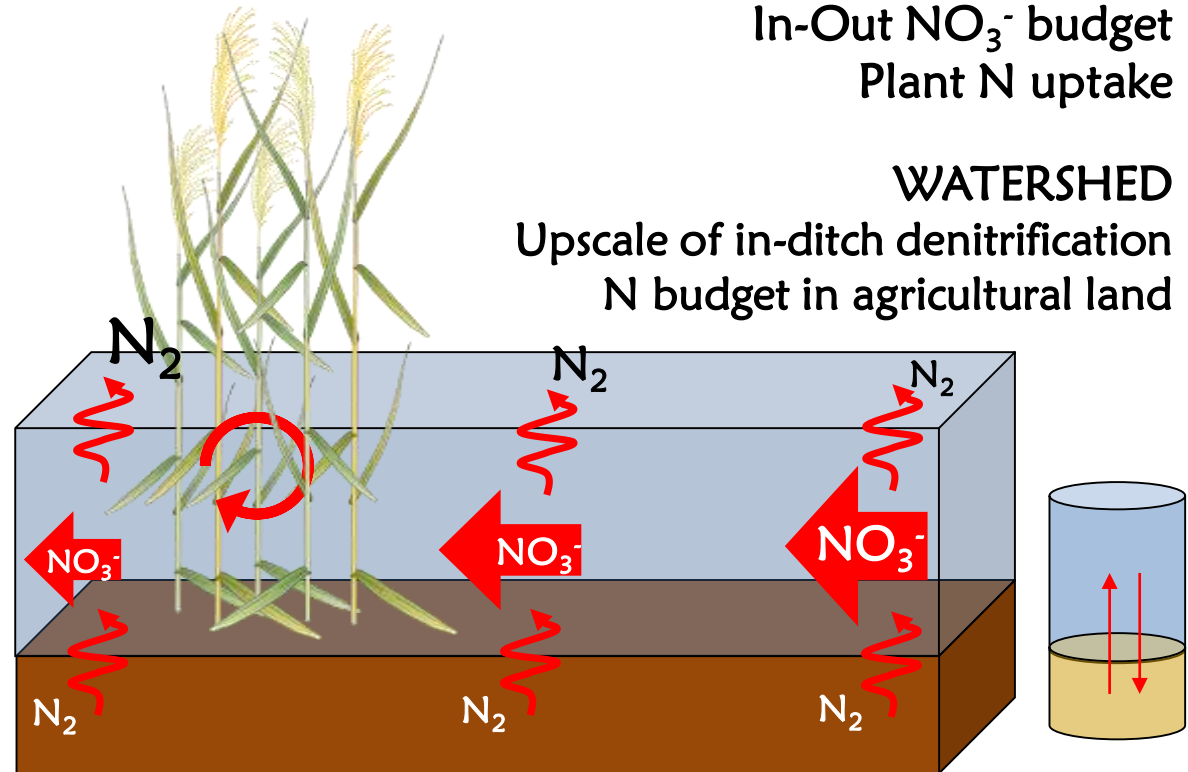
### CANAL

Open-channel denitrification  
In-Out  $\text{NO}_3^-$  budget  
Plant N uptake



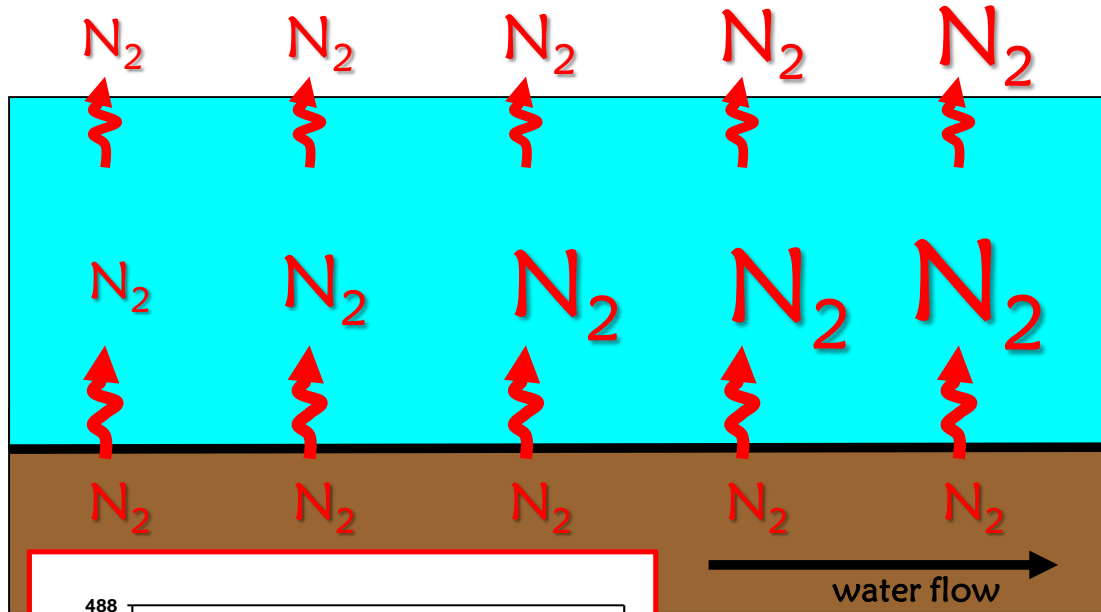
### WATERSHED

Upscale of in-ditch denitrification  
N budget in agricultural land

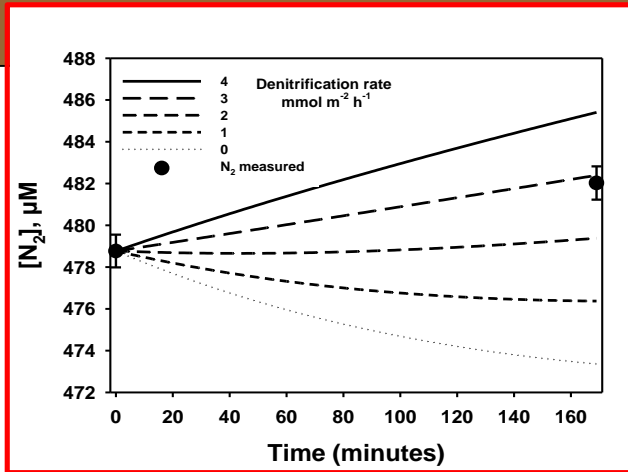


Multiple experimental approaches  
Conventional vs. innovative methods

# OPEN-CHANNEL DENITRIFICATION



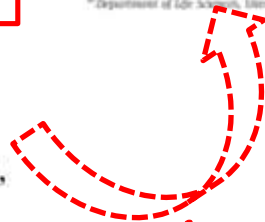
- ✓ Lagrangian sampling
- ✓  $N_2:Ar$  analyses by Membrane Inlet Mass Spectrometry (MIMS)
- ✓ A model-based approach is used to solve for denitrification rate based on **changes in  $N_2$  concentration** during riverine transport and channel physical characteristics (width and depth) affecting air-water gas exchanges



## Vegetated canals mitigate nitrogen surplus in agricultural watersheds

Giuseppe Castaldelli<sup>a</sup>, Elisa Soana<sup>a,b</sup>, Erica Racchetti<sup>b</sup>, Fabio Vincenzi<sup>a</sup>, Elisa Anna Fano<sup>a</sup>, Marco Bartoli<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Life Sciences and Biotechnology, University of Ferrara, Via L. Borsari 46, 44127 Ferrara, Italy  
<sup>b</sup> Department of Life Sciences, University of Parma, Viale G.P. Usberti, 33/A, 43124 Parma, Italy



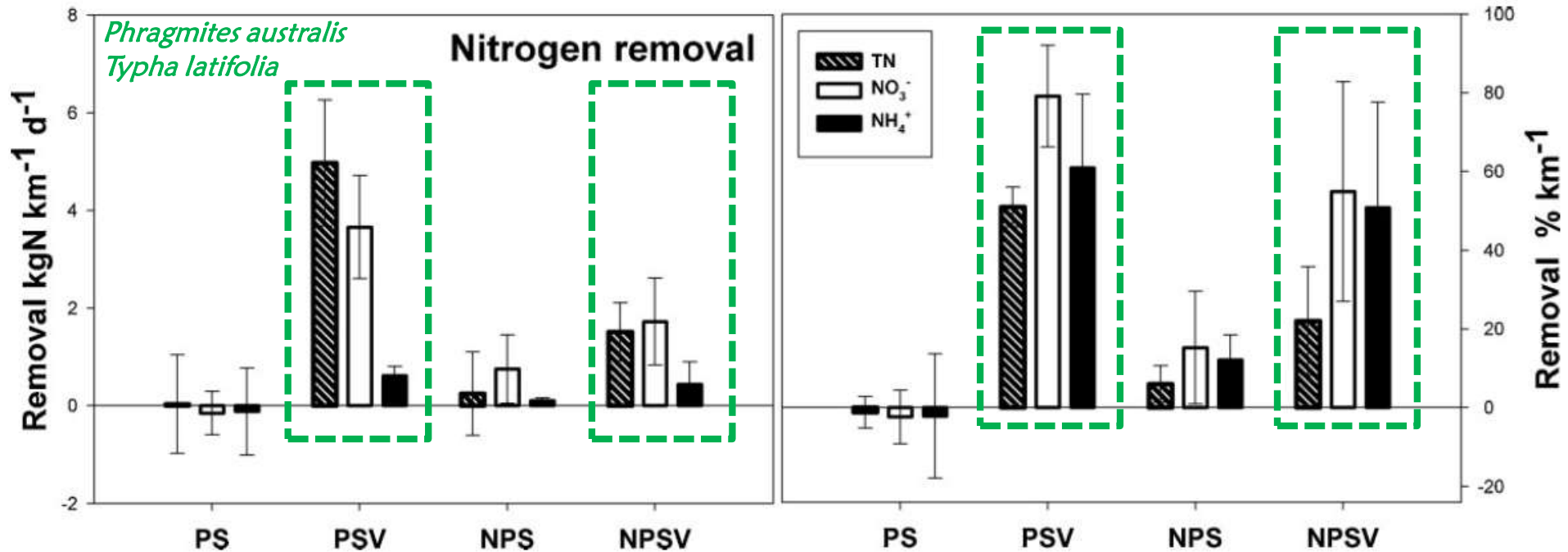
from American rivers to Italian canals



## Mitigation of nitrogen pollution in vegetated ditches fed by nitrate-rich spring waters

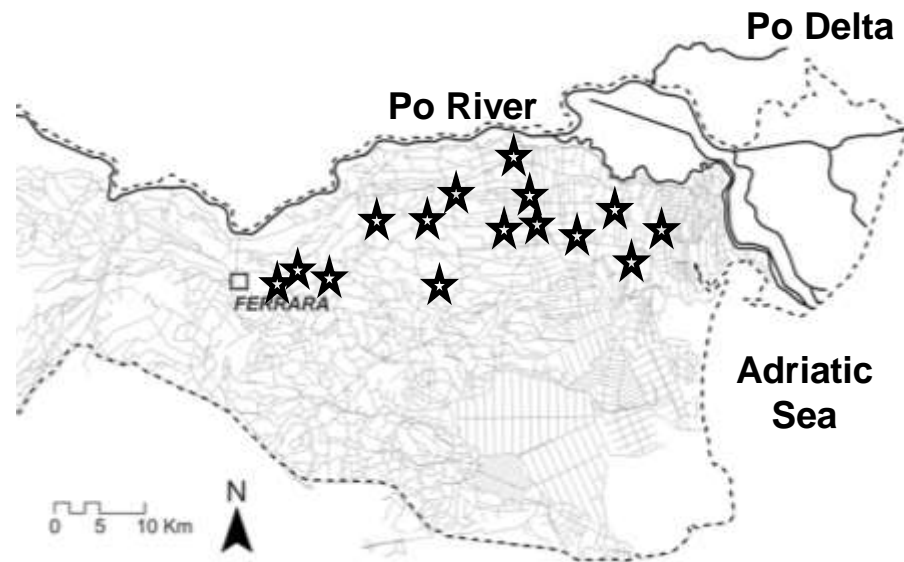
Elisa Soana<sup>a</sup>, Raffaella Bulestini<sup>a</sup>, Fabio Vincenzi<sup>a</sup>, Marco Bartoli<sup>a,b</sup>, Giuseppe Castaldelli<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Life Sciences and Biotechnology, University of Ferrara, Via L. Borsari 46, 44127 Ferrara, Italy  
<sup>b</sup> Water Research Institute, National Research Council (IRSA-CNR), Via del Mulino 29, 20090 Sesto San Giovanni, Italy  
<sup>c</sup> Department of Chemistry, Life Sciences and Environmental Sustainability, University of Parma, Viale G.P. Usberti 33/A, 43124 Parma, Italy  
<sup>d</sup> Water Science and Technology Center, University of Klagenfurt, A-9000 Klagenfurt, Austria



PS: point source pollution  
NPS: non-point source pollution

24 canal reaches  
> 50 sampling events during the vegetative phase



24

**CLEAN**  
Soil Air Water

Research Article

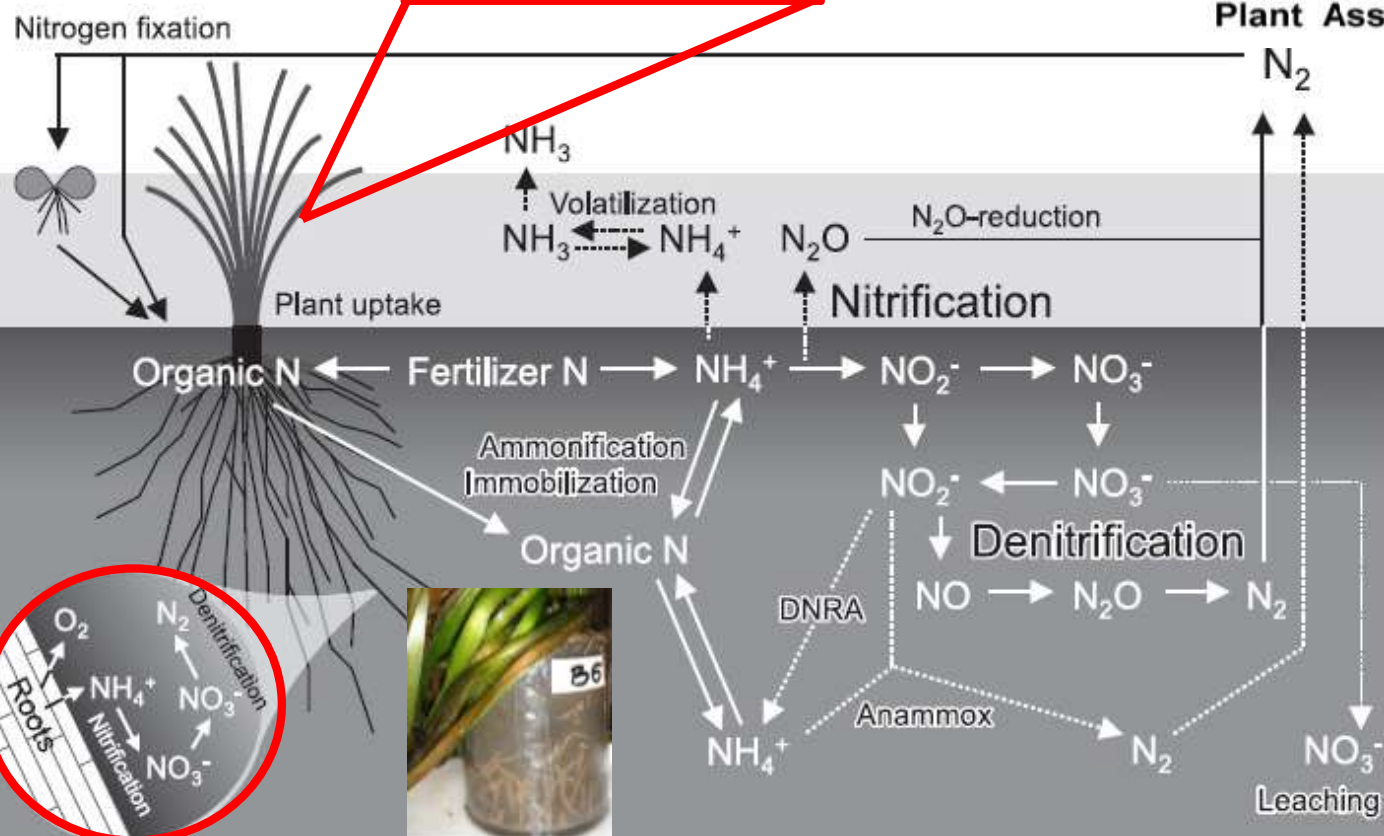
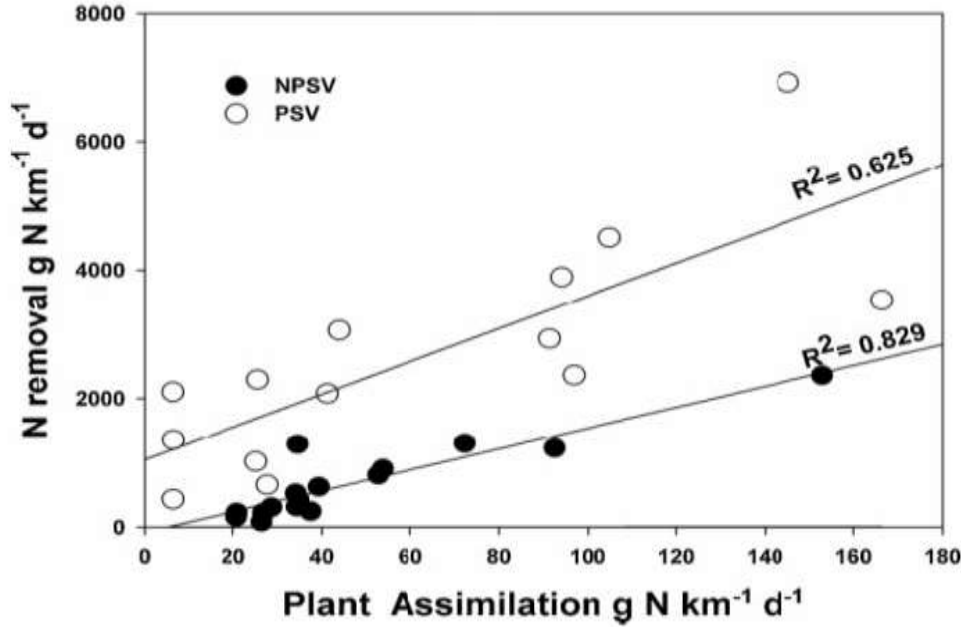
**Nitrogen Removal in Vegetated and Unvegetated Drainage Ditches Impacted by Diffuse and Point Sources of Pollution**

Enrica Pierobon  
Giuseppe Castaldelli  
Sara Mantovani  
Fabio Vincenzi  
Lisa Anna Fant

Department of Biology and Evolution,  
University of Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy

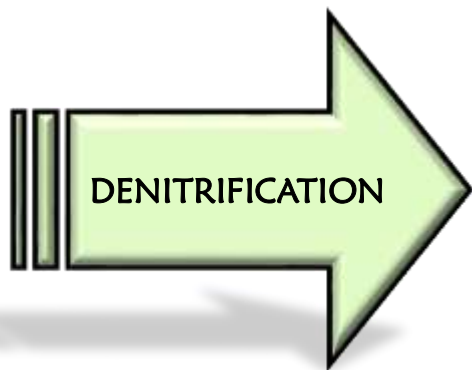
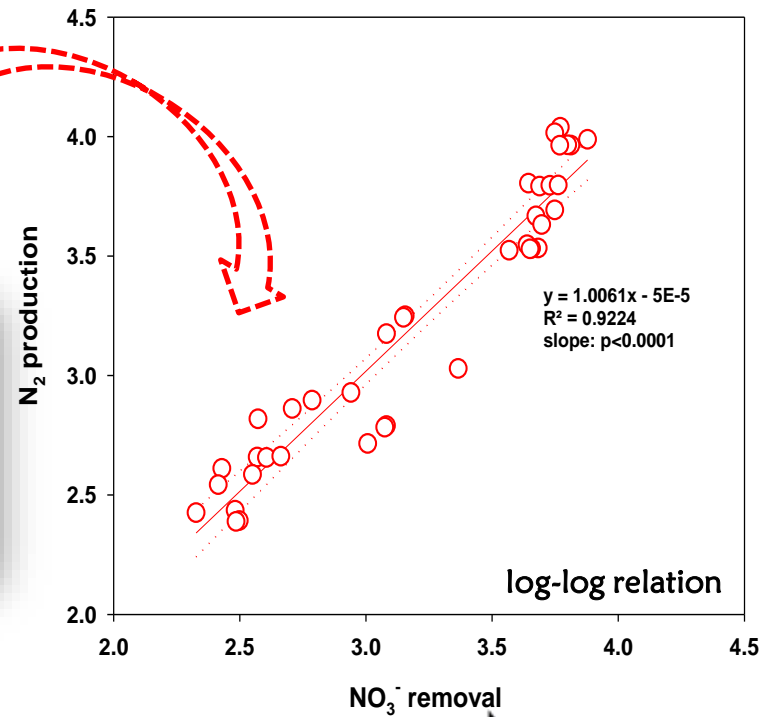
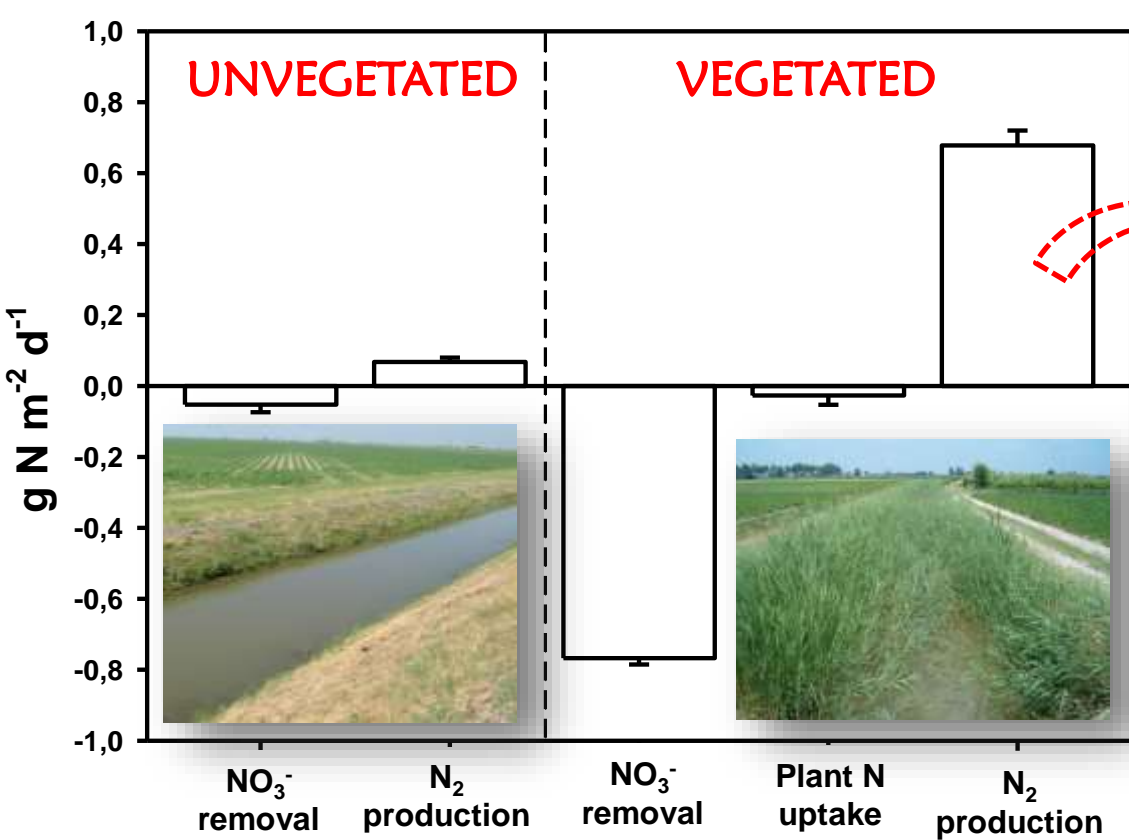


BIOFILM

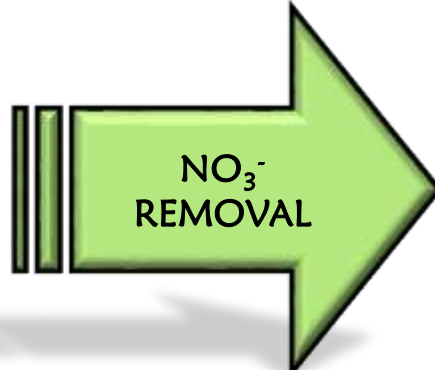


*What does what:  
direct and indirect  
contribution of  
aquatic vegetation*





Ecological process

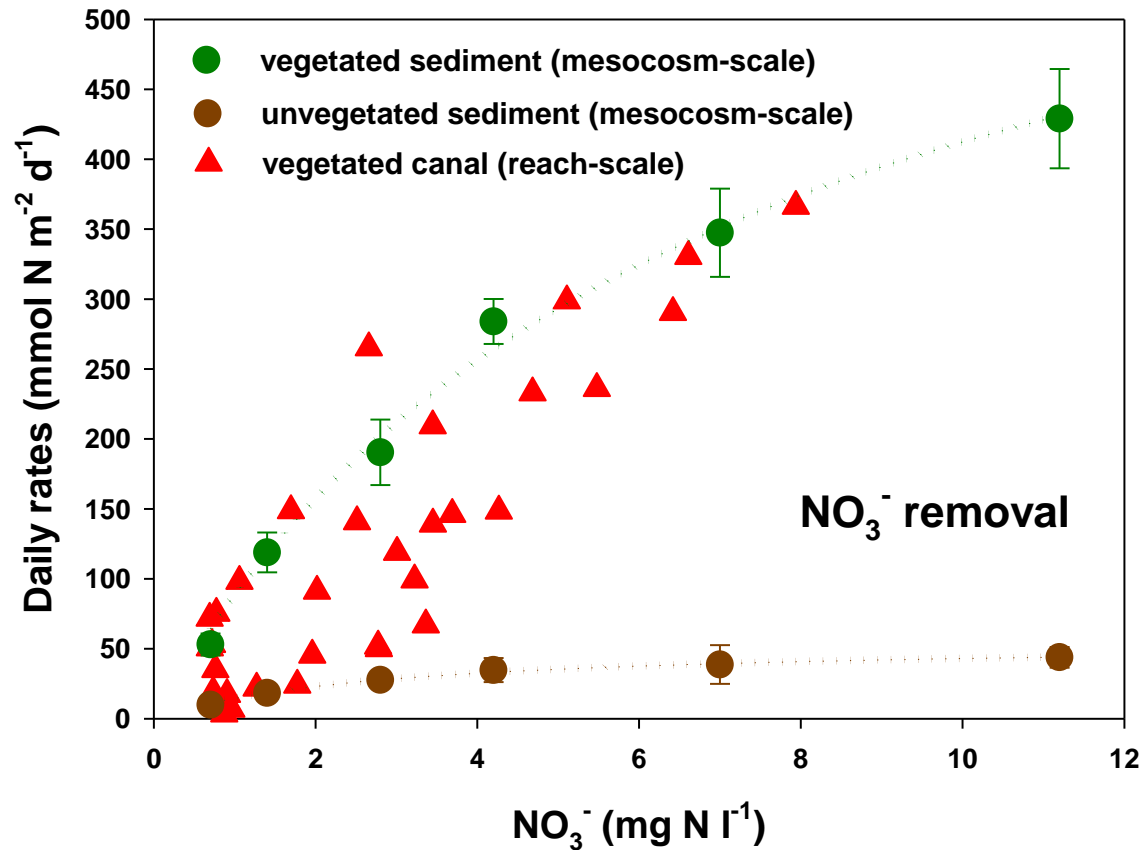


Ecosystem function



Ecosystem service

## Reach-scale in-out $\text{NO}_3^-$ budgets



Mesocosms with *P. australis*  
Dark and light incubations  
Water temperature: 25°C

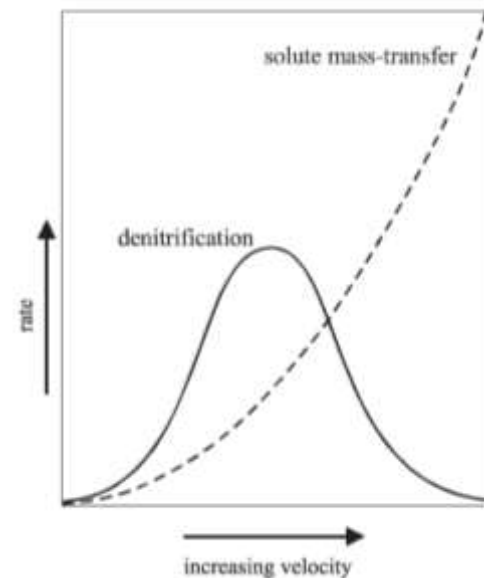
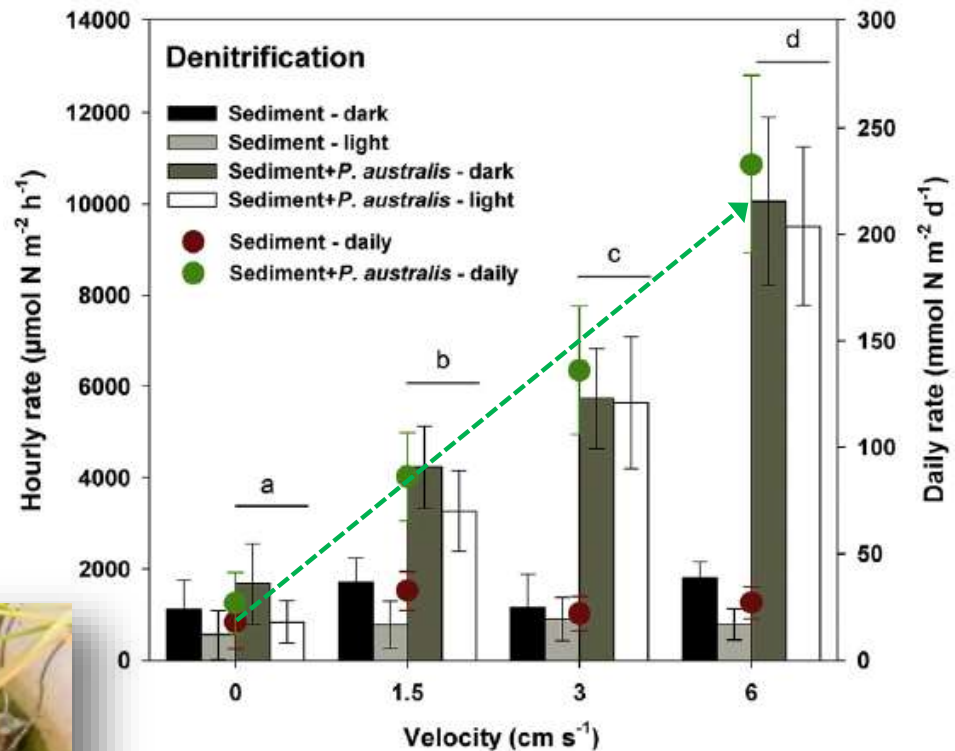
Gradient of water  $\text{NO}_3^-$

Soana et al. in preparation



Sediment with *P. australis*  
 Dark and light incubations  
 Water temperature: 25°C

Gradient of water velocity



Research article

The effect of water velocity on nitrate removal in vegetated waterways

Giuseppe Castaldelli, Vassilis Aschonitis<sup>1</sup>, Fabio Vincenzi, Elisa Anna Fano, Elisa Soana<sup>\*</sup>

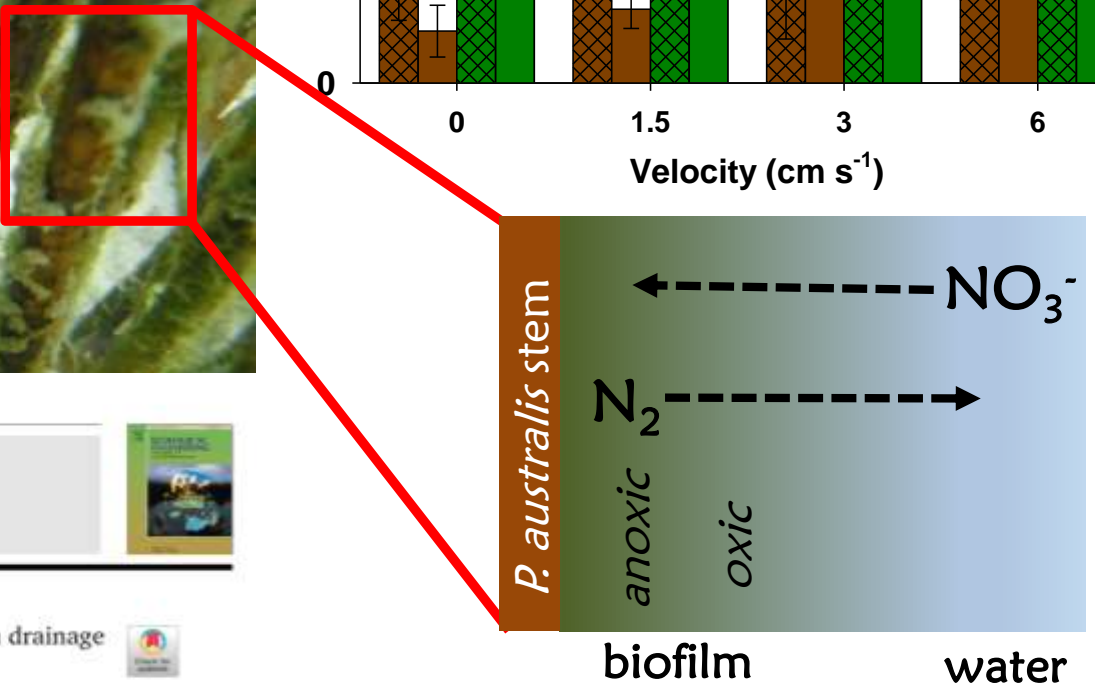
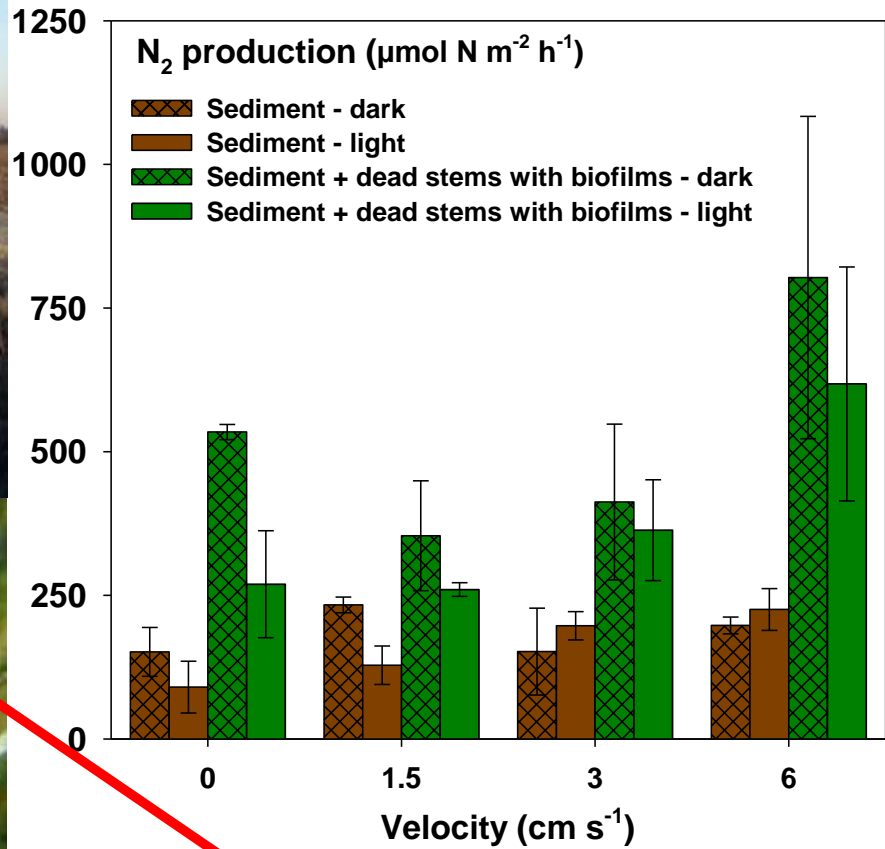
Department of Life Sciences and Biotechnology, University of Ferrara, Via L. Borsari 46, 44121 Ferrara, Italy



Journal of Environmental Management 215 (2018)



Denitrification capacity performed by biofilms on dead stems may give a reduction per linear km up to 25% of the incoming  $\text{NO}_3^-$  load in winter ( $10^\circ\text{C}$ )



Ecological Engineering 113 (2010) 3–10

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

**Ecological Engineering**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolehg](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolehg)




# Upscaling the $\text{NO}_3^-$ removal capacity from local hot spots to the ditch network of the Po River lowland

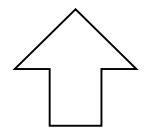
REACH-SCALE

**Vegetated condition**  
predictive relationships  
between water  $\text{NO}_3^-$  and  
reach-scale  $\text{NO}_3^-$  removal rates  
(experimental data)

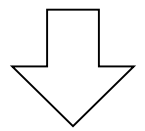
**Unvegetated condition**  
denitrification rates as a function of  
 $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{O}_2$  and sedimentary oxygen  
demand (diffusion-reaction model  
based on ARPA dataset)

DITCH NETWORK SCALE

vegetation maintenance  
5%, 25%, 50%, 90%  
of the network length



SCENARIOS

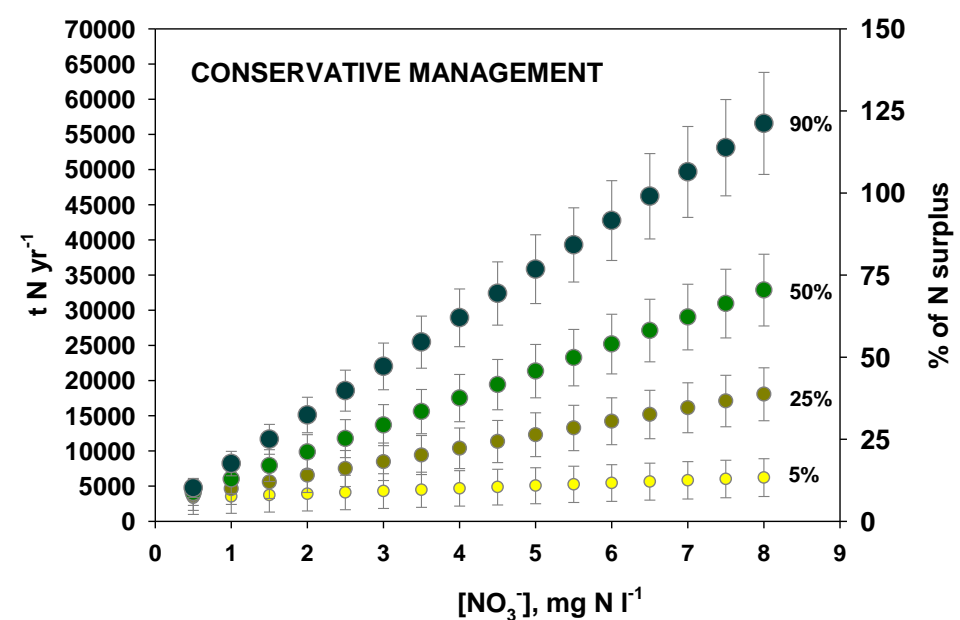
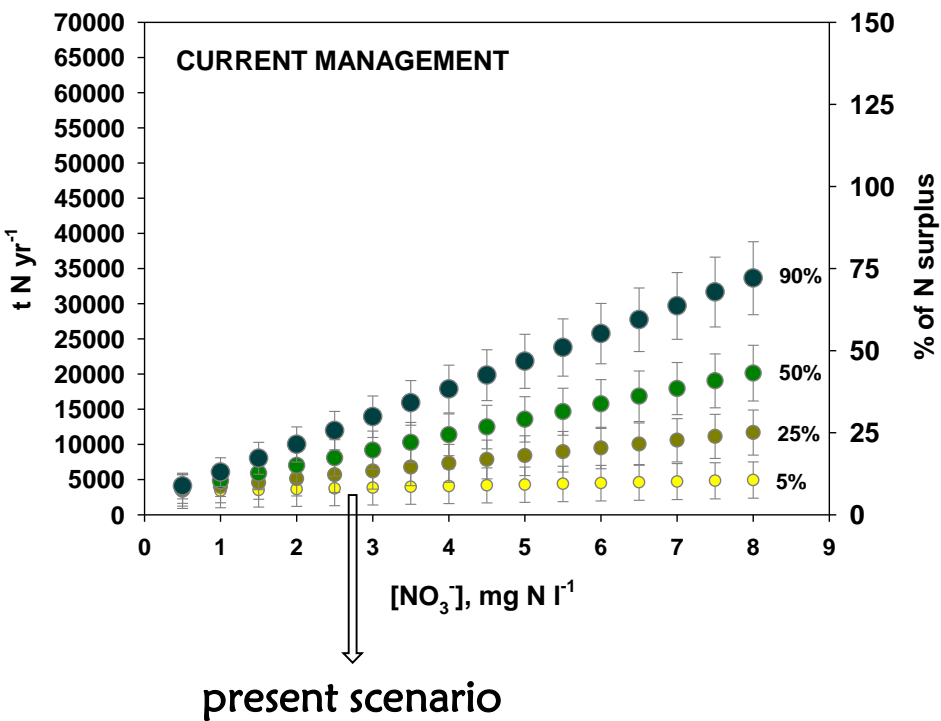


vegetation management  
current vs conservative



Area < 50 m a.s.l.  
9,100 km<sup>2</sup> (~90% arable land)  
1.8 million inhabitants  
~ 18,500 km of canals and ditches

# Predicted $\text{NO}_3^-$ removal according to different $\text{NO}_3^-$ availability vs N surplus in arable land



Po River export to the Adriatic Sea  $\sim 110,000 \text{ t N yr}^{-1}$   
(Viarelli, Soana et al. 2018 STOTEN)

Science of the Total Environment 647 (2019) 301–312

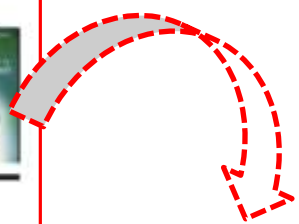
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv)

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure: Managing macrophytes for nitrate mitigation in irrigated agricultural watersheds

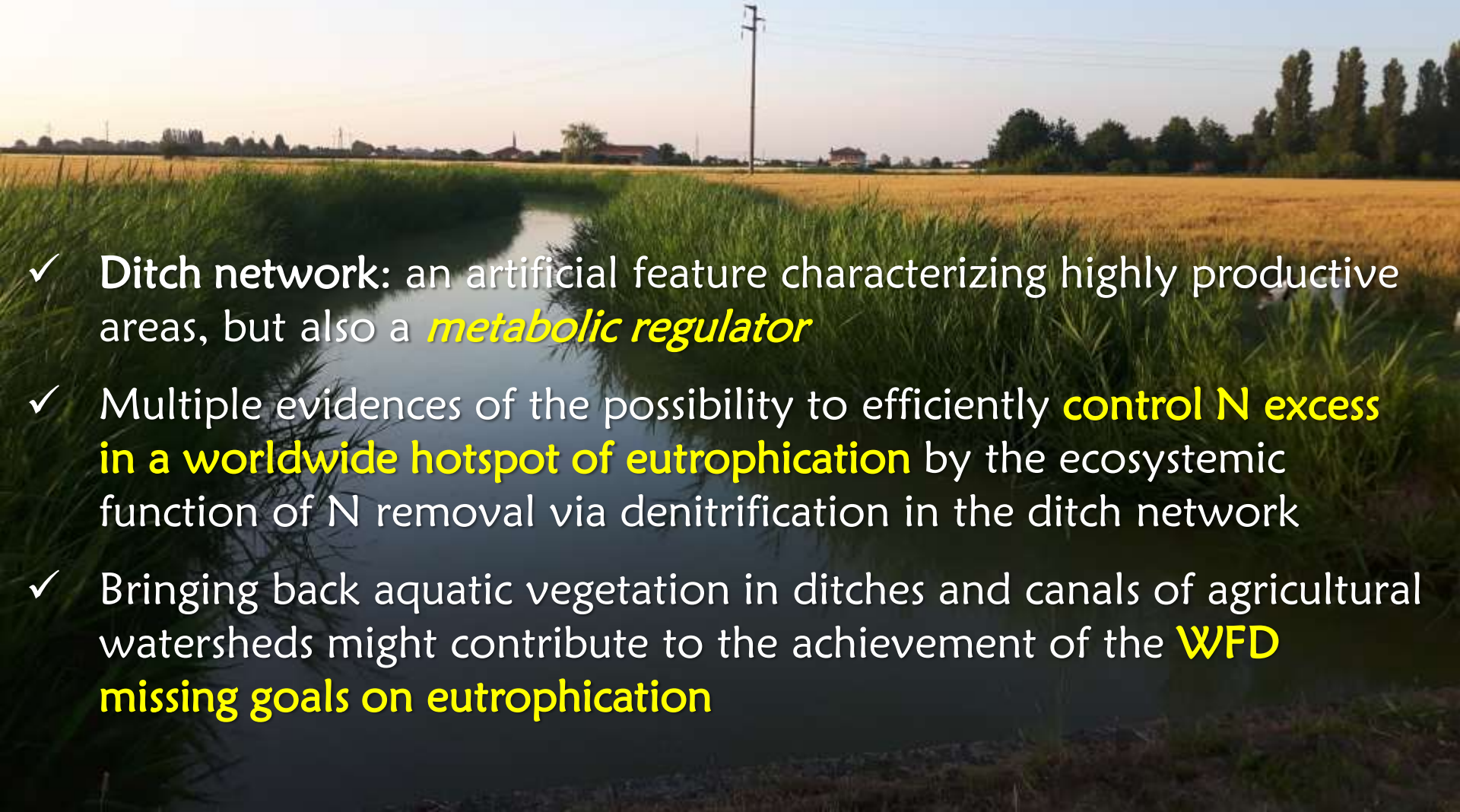
Elisa Soana <sup>a,\*</sup>, Marco Bartoli <sup>b</sup>, Marco Milardi <sup>a</sup>, Elisa Anna Fano <sup>a</sup>, Giuseppe Castaldelli <sup>a</sup>



**Vegetated ditches:  
the "new" wetlands?**

# SUMMING UP

- ✓ “*Macrophyte landscape*” modulates ecosystem-level N loss through the tightly coupled plant-microbe interactions (*ecosystem engineer*)
- ✓ **Ditch network:** an artificial feature characterizing highly productive areas, but also a *metabolic regulator*
- ✓ Multiple evidences of the possibility to efficiently **control N excess in a worldwide hotspot of eutrophication** by the ecosystemic function of N removal via denitrification in the ditch network
- ✓ Bringing back aquatic vegetation in ditches and canals of agricultural watersheds might contribute to the achievement of the **WFD missing goals on eutrophication**





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Riqualificazione Fluviale



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RIQUALIFICAZIONE FLUVIALE

#RF2018

Bologna | 22 - 26 ottobre 2018

**Dott.ssa Elisa Soana**  
**Università degli Studi di Ferrara**  
**[elisa.soana@unife.it](mailto:elisa.soana@unife.it)**

**GRAZIE!**