

Pressioni sulla risorsa idrica

Bacino del Mediterraneo (fine questo secolo):

- incremento delle attività antropiche (max in aree costiere)
- cambiamenti climatici (proiezioni *Int. Pan. Clim. Chan.*):
 $T > 3^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $P < 10\%$
- Deterioramento della risorsa idrica sotterranea è già una realtà (sovrasfruttamento per scopi industriali/idropotabili/irrigui
sovrasfruttamento in aree costiere-salinizzazione)



Risorse convenzionali vs. non convenzionali

Ricerca di ulteriori livelli acquiferi sfruttabili?

Invasi?



Risorse non convenzionali

Recupero acque meteoriche e riutilizzo reflui (post-trattamento)/desalinizzazione

RICARICA delle falde

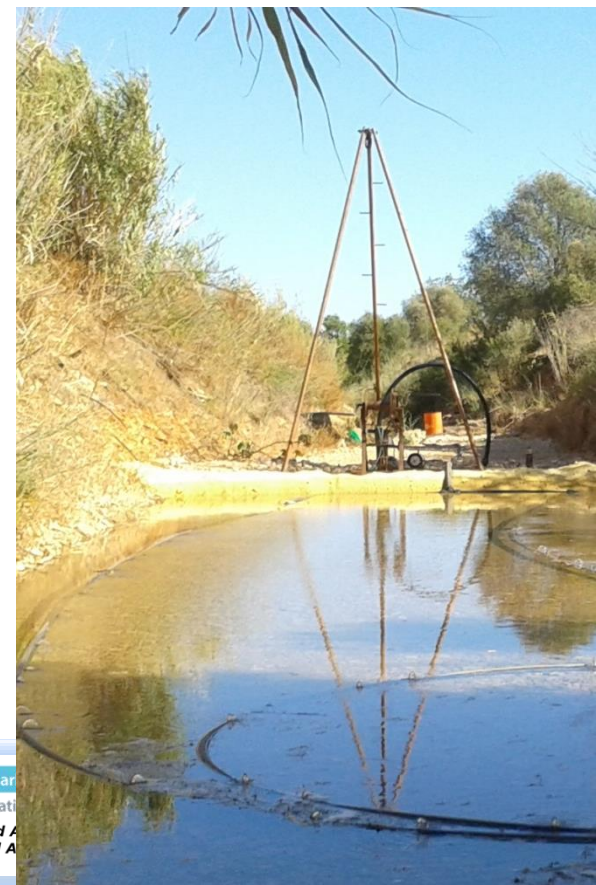
Managed Aquifer Recharge

La ricarica intenzionale di un acquifero è un processo per cui il volume di acqua ordinariamente immagazzinato nel sottosuolo è incrementato ad un tasso superiore alla ricarica naturale.

Viene sfruttata la naturale funzione di serbatoio e di trasmissione del sottosuolo.

Il fatto che questa ricarica sia “intenzionale/controllata” (*managed*) ha l’obiettivo di assicurare una **adeguata protezione** della salute umana e dell’ambiente.

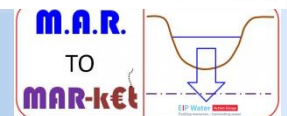
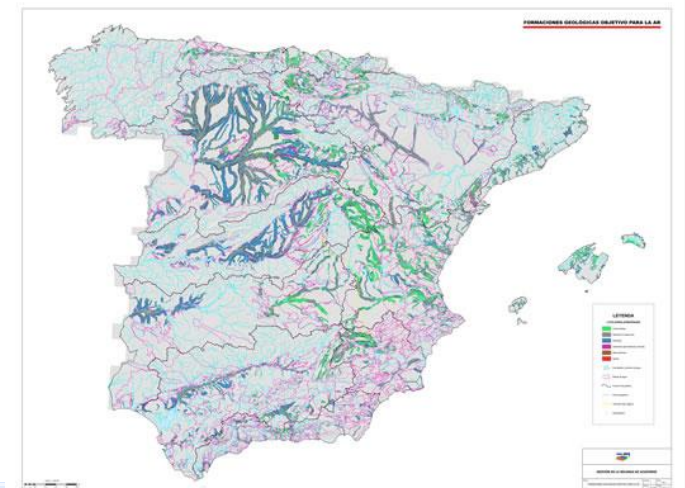
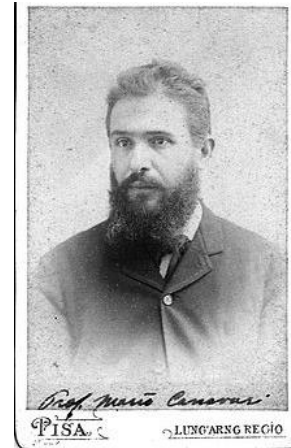
Il controllo la differenzia da sistemi in cui la ricarica è cosiddetta “**non-intenzionale**” (es.: ricarica derivante da irrigazione in eccesso).



Impianti di ricarica degli acquiferi

Tecnologia non nuova sviluppata a partire dagli anni 50 del secolo scorso.
(Mario Canavari - Manuale di Geologia Tecnica, 1927)

Diffusa in USA, Israele, Australia, Spagna (<http://www.dina-mar.es/>)



Impianti di ricarica degli acquiferi

Interventi di geoingegneria ambientale in cui si ricaricano gli acquiferi con aliquote di acqua provenienti da corsi d'acqua, invasi – o acque non convenzionali.

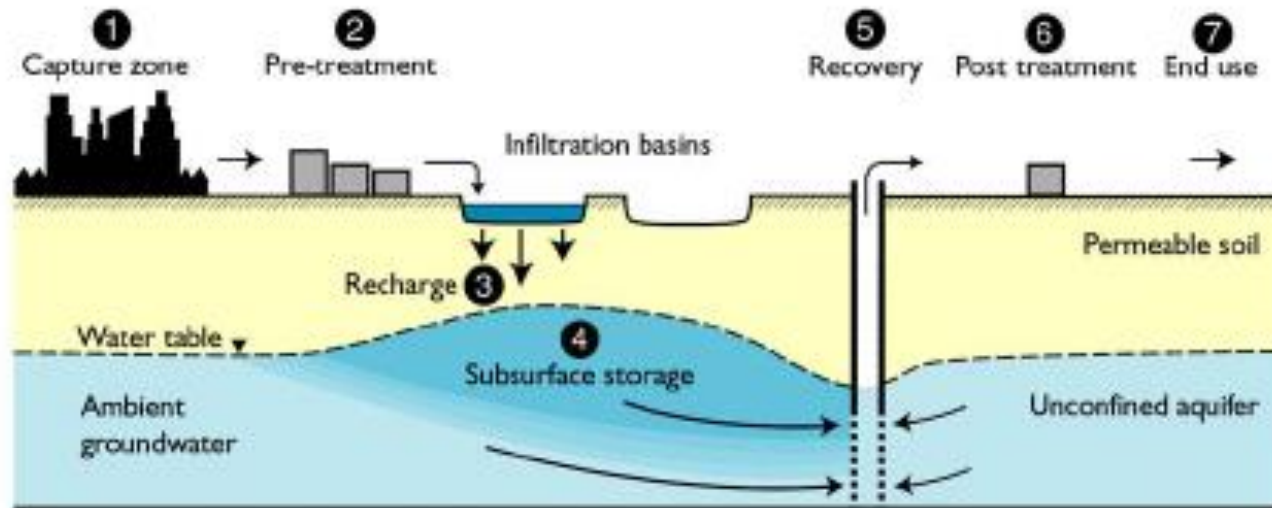
Potenziali utilizzi:

- Immagazzinamento di acqua per vari utilizzi in periodi di criticità;
- Contrastare l'abbassamento creato da emungimenti;
- Controllo di fenomeni di subsidenza;
- Contrasto a fenomeni di intrusione salina;
- Vivificazione di ecosistemi terrestri dipendenti dalle acque sotterranee.



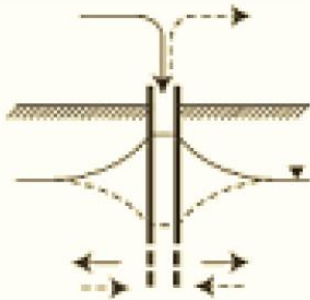
Componenti di un impianto MAR

- 1) Zona di cattura
- 2) (eventuale) pre-trattamento
- 3) Sistema di ricarica
- 4) Acquifero
- 5) Sistema di emungimento/recupero
- 6) Post-trattamento
- 7) Utilizzatori finali

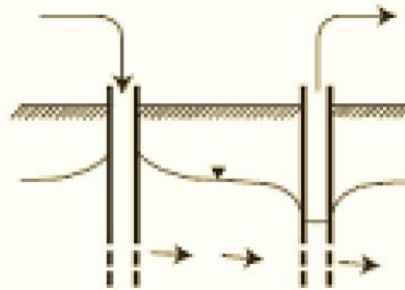


Tipologie di impianti MAR

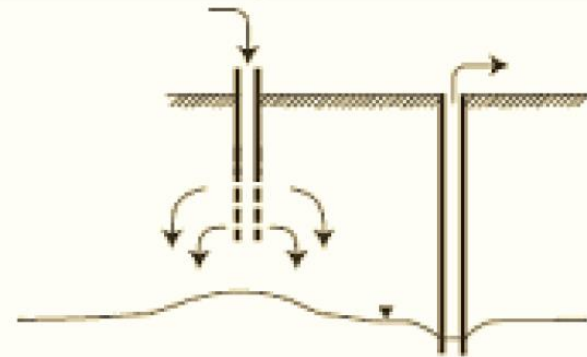
ASR



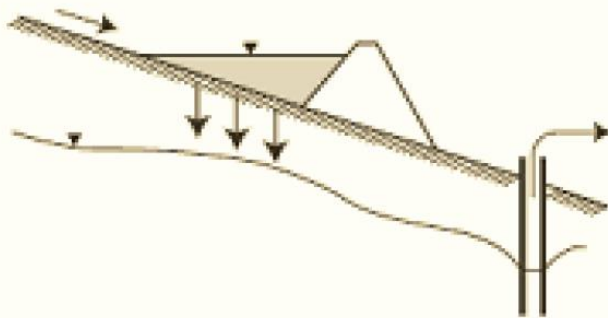
ASTR



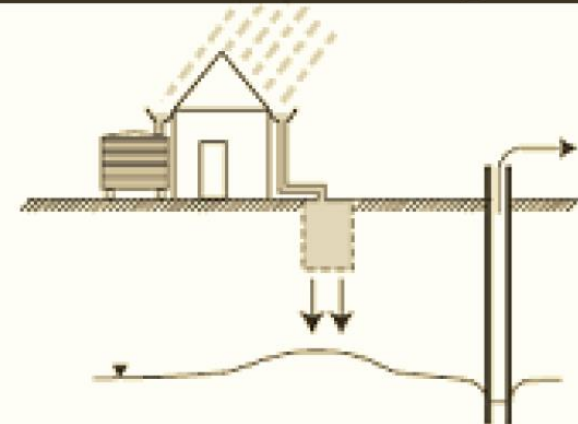
Dry well



Percolation tank

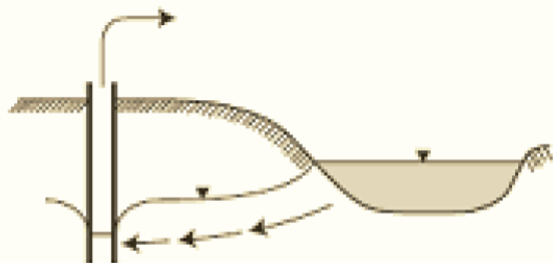


Rainwater harvesting



Tipologie di impianti MAR

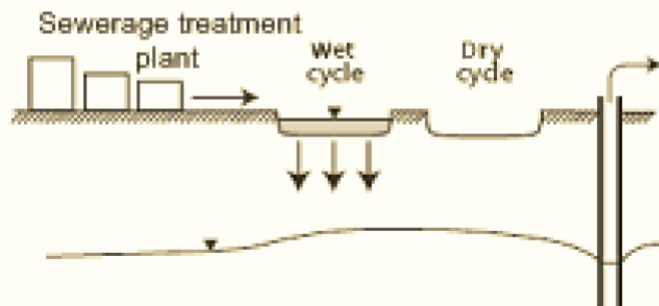
Bank filtration



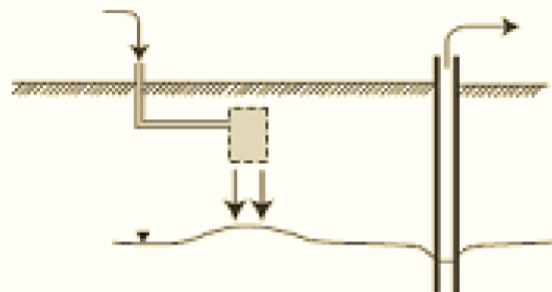
Dune filtration



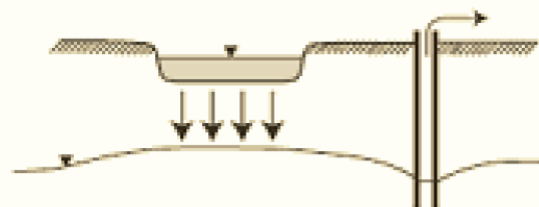
Soil Aquifer Treatment



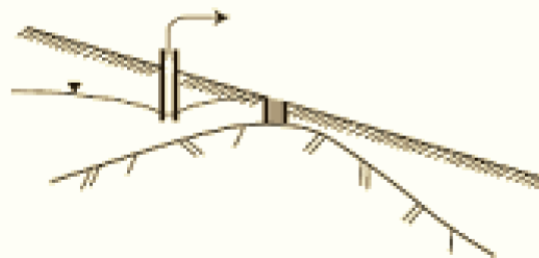
Infiltration gallery



Infiltration pond



Underground dam



Da: AUSTRALIAN GUIDELINES FOR WATER RECYCLING: MANAGING HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS (PHASE 2)

Managed Aquifer Recharge

(Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council + Environment Protection and Heritage Council + National Health and Medical Research Council 2009)



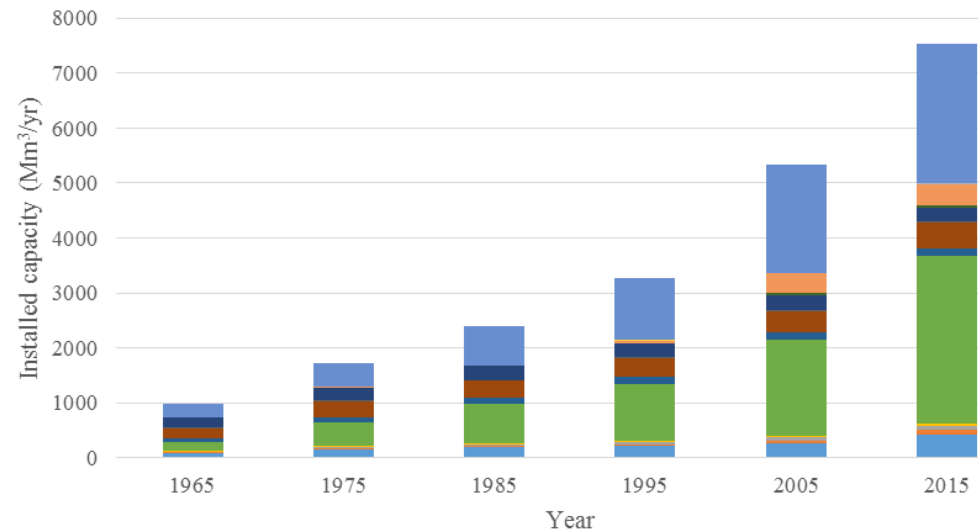
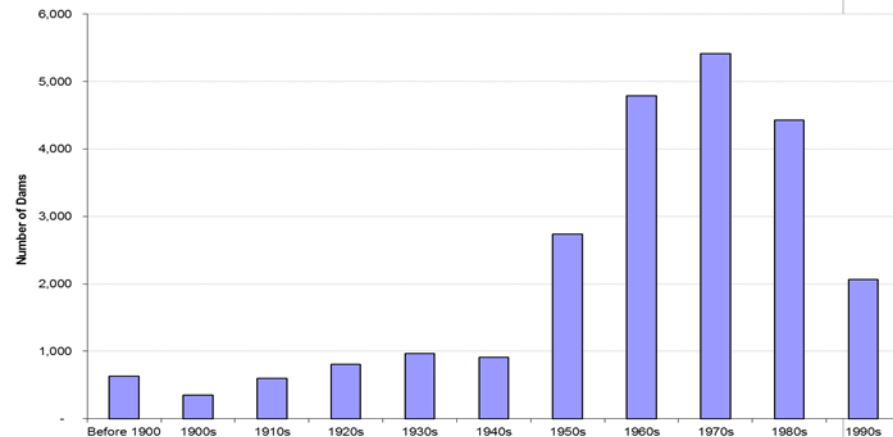
PAPER



Sixty years of global progress in managed aquifer recharge

P. Dillon^{1,2} · P. Stuyfzand^{3,4} · T. Grischek⁵ · M. Lluria⁶ · R. D. G. Pyne⁷ · R. C. Jain⁸ · J. Bear⁹ · J. Schwarz¹⁰ · W. Wang¹¹ · E. Fernandez¹² · C. Stefan¹³ · M. Pettenati¹⁴ · J. van der Gun¹⁵ · C. Sprenger¹⁶ · G. Massmann¹⁷ · B. R. Scanlon¹⁸ · J. Xanke¹⁹ · P. Jokela²⁰ · Y. Zheng²¹ · R. Rossetto²² · M. Shamrukh²³ · P. Pavelic²⁴ · E. Murray²⁵ · A. Ross²⁶ · J. P. Bonilla Valverde²⁷ · A. Palma Nava²⁸ · N. Ansems²⁹ · K. Posavec³⁰ · K. Ha³¹ · R. Martin³² · M. Sapiano³³

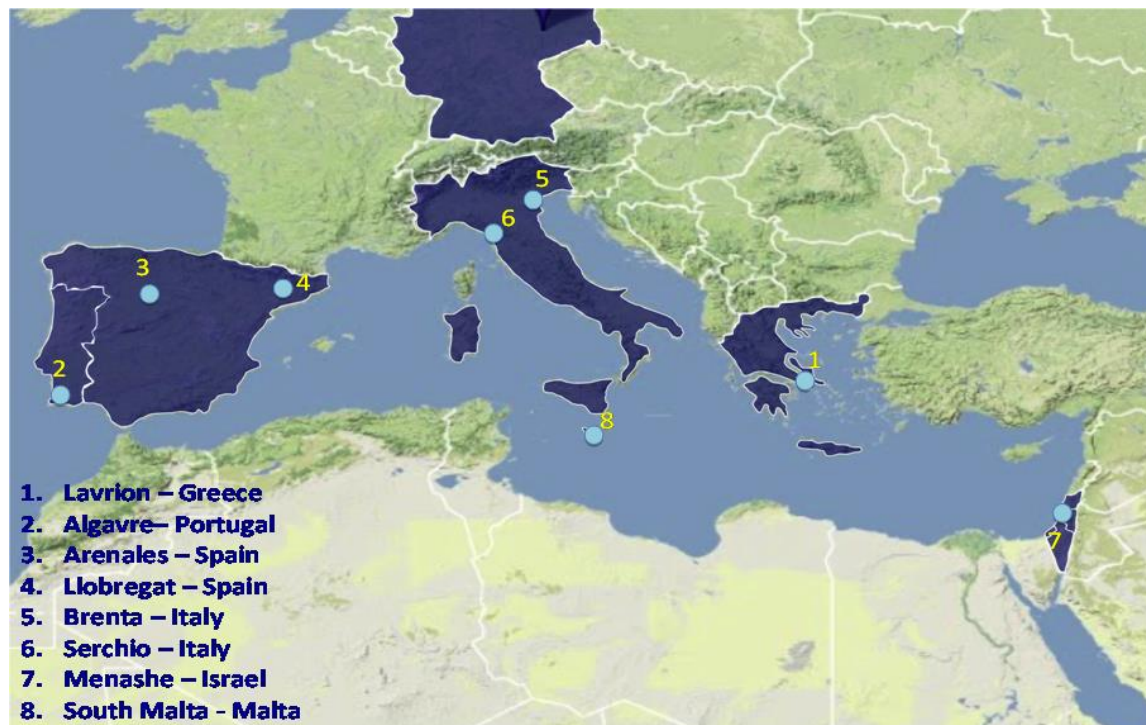
Commissioning of Large Dams, by Decade, 20th Century



MARSOL:

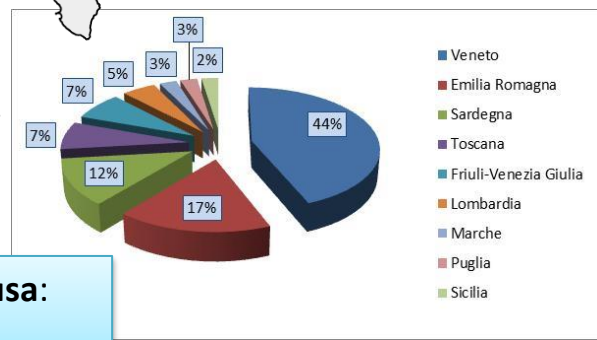
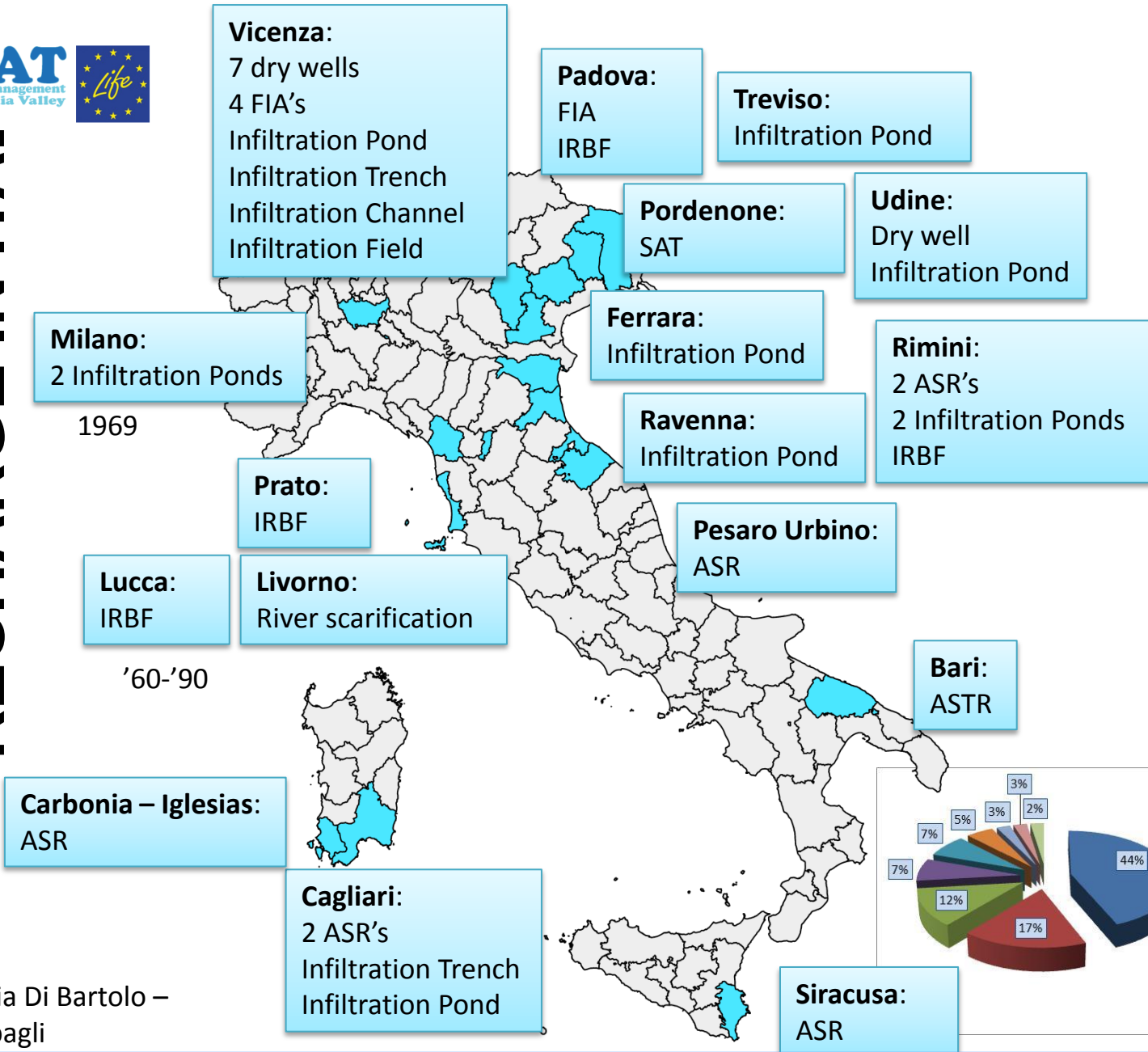
Demonstrating Managed Aquifer Recharge as a Solution to Water Scarcity and Drought

- 21 Partners
- 36 months, starting 12/2013



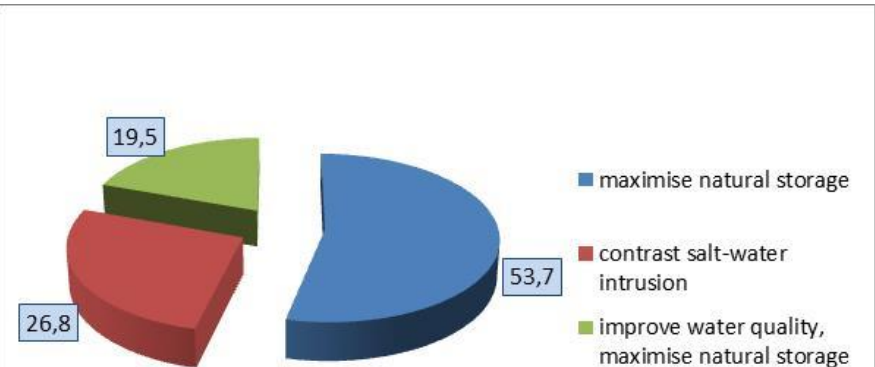
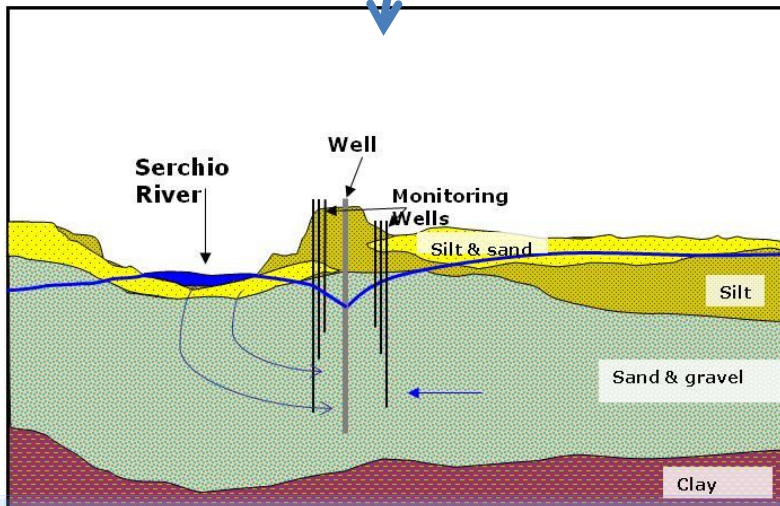
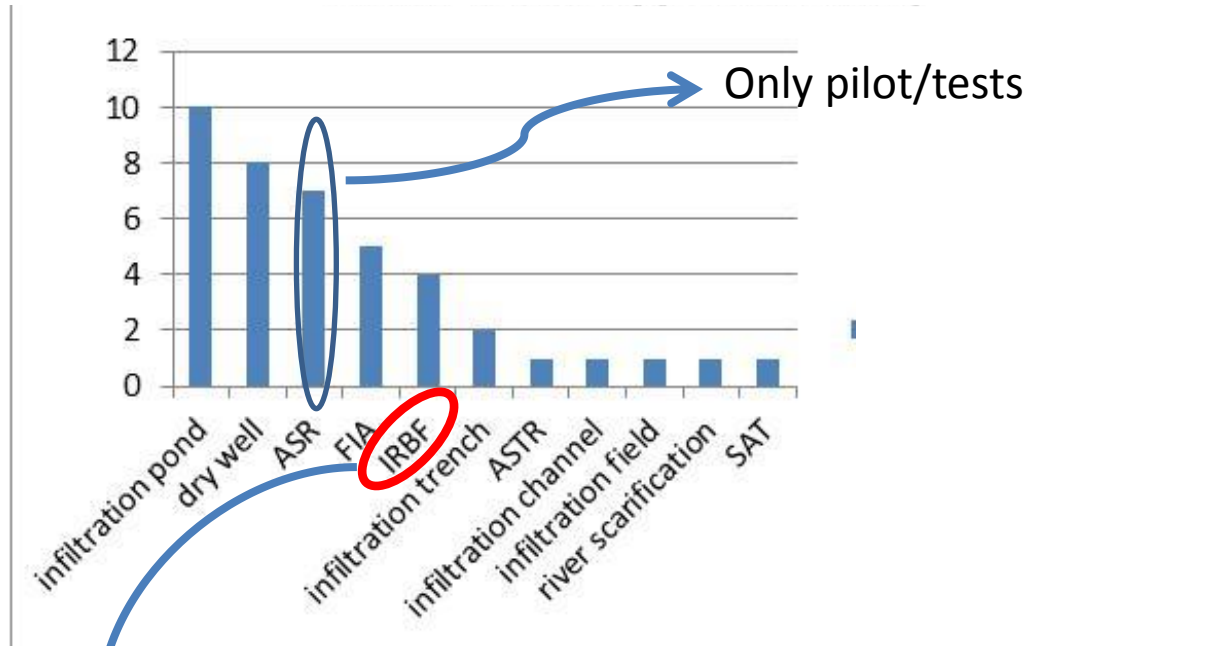
ARTIFICIAL AQUIFER RECHARGE IN ITALY

LOW MONITORED



Credits: Silvia Di Bartolo –
Alessio Barbagli

MAIN TYPES OF ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE



RECENT YEARS/1

Some projects on aquifer recharge were co-financed by the European Commission mainly through the LIFE program.

- **TRUST** (*Tool for regional - scale assessment of groundwater storage improvement in adaptation to climate change*, LIFE07 ENV/IT/000475; Marsala 2014);
- **AQUOR** (*Implementation of a water saving and artificial recharging participated strategy for the quantitative groundwater layer rebalance of the upper Vicenza's plain* - LIFE 2010 ENV/IT/380; Mezzalira et al. 2014);
- **WARBO** (*Water re-born - artificial recharge: innovative technologies for the sustainable management of water resources*, LIFE10 ENV/IT/000394; 2014).

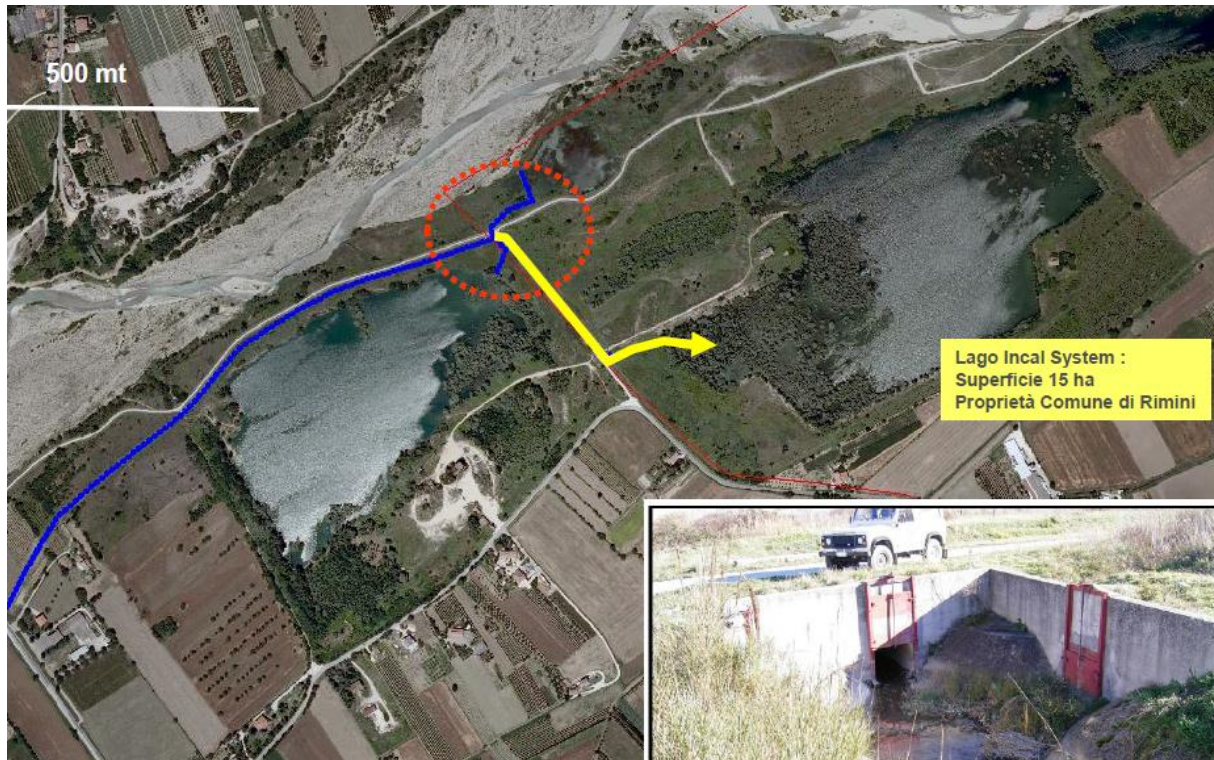


RECENT YEARS/2

In 2014, the Regional Authority of Emilia Romagna started a MAR pilot on the Marecchia River fan using a **recharge basin (old quarry)** to alleviate water scarcity in the Rimini area as results of drought periods (Severi et al. 2014).

About 2 Mm³ recharged during the experimental phase

Less than 100k € investment.

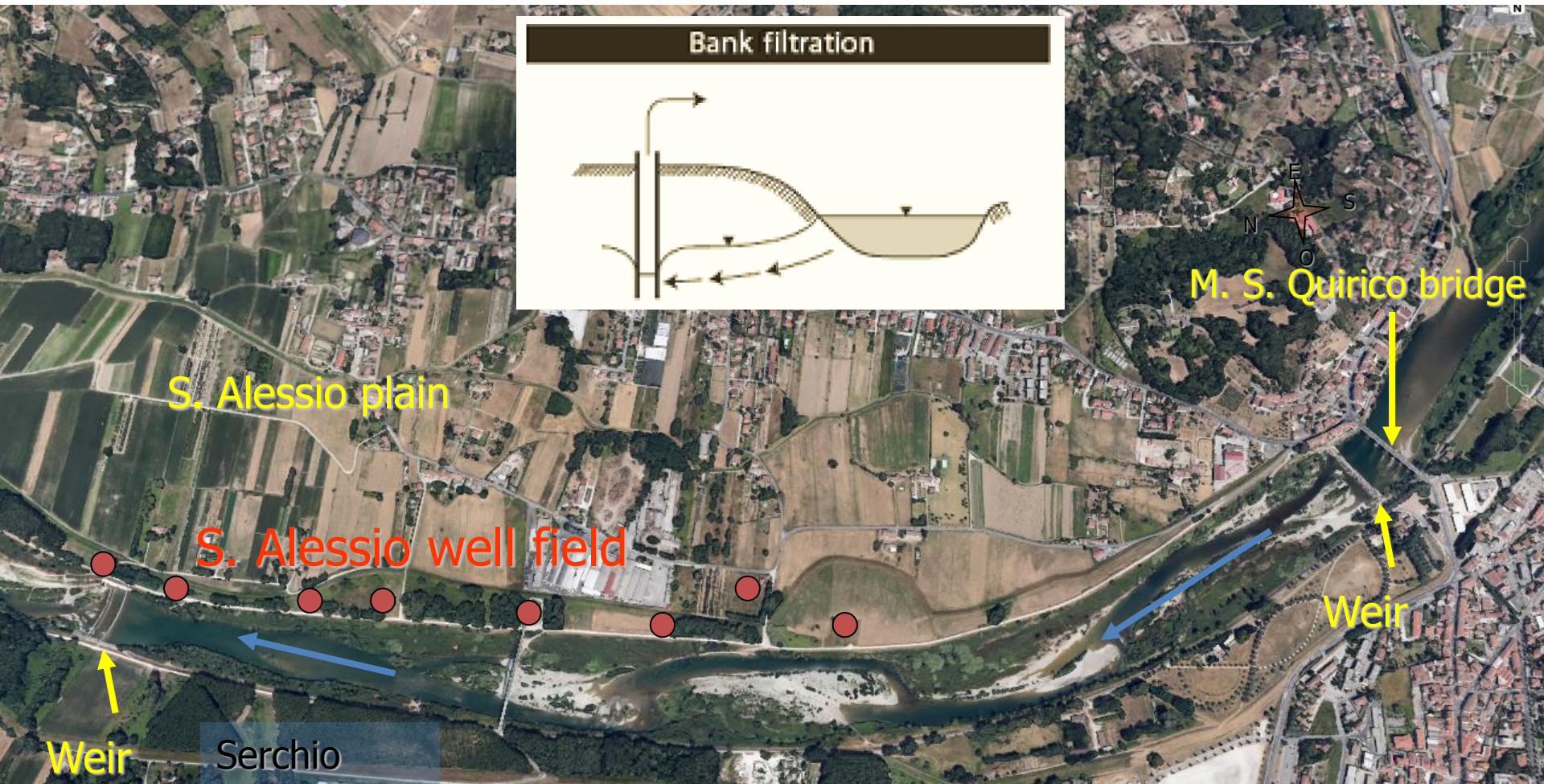


From Regione Emilia Romagna

RECENT YEARS/3



MANAGED
AQUIFER
RECHARGE
SOLUTIONS



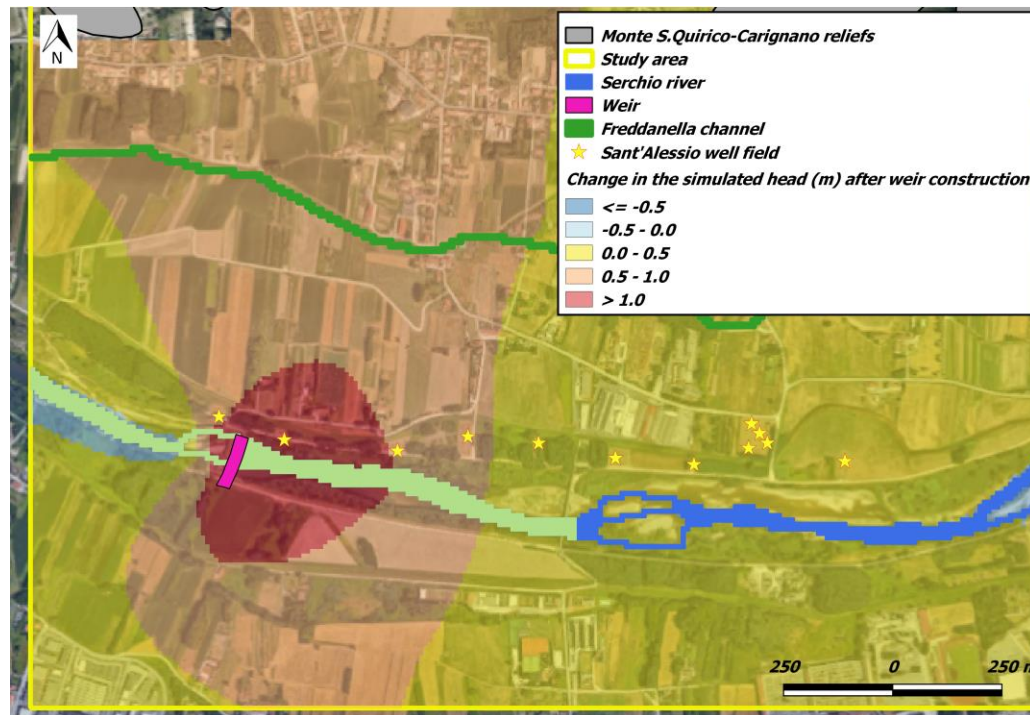
Sistema di ricarica indotta di subalveo presso Fiume Serchio. Il passaggio di acque superficiali verso l'acquifero è incrementato rispetto alla ricarica naturale dalla messa in opera di una traversa fluviale ed una batteria di 10 pozzi verticali.



Effect of the downstream weir



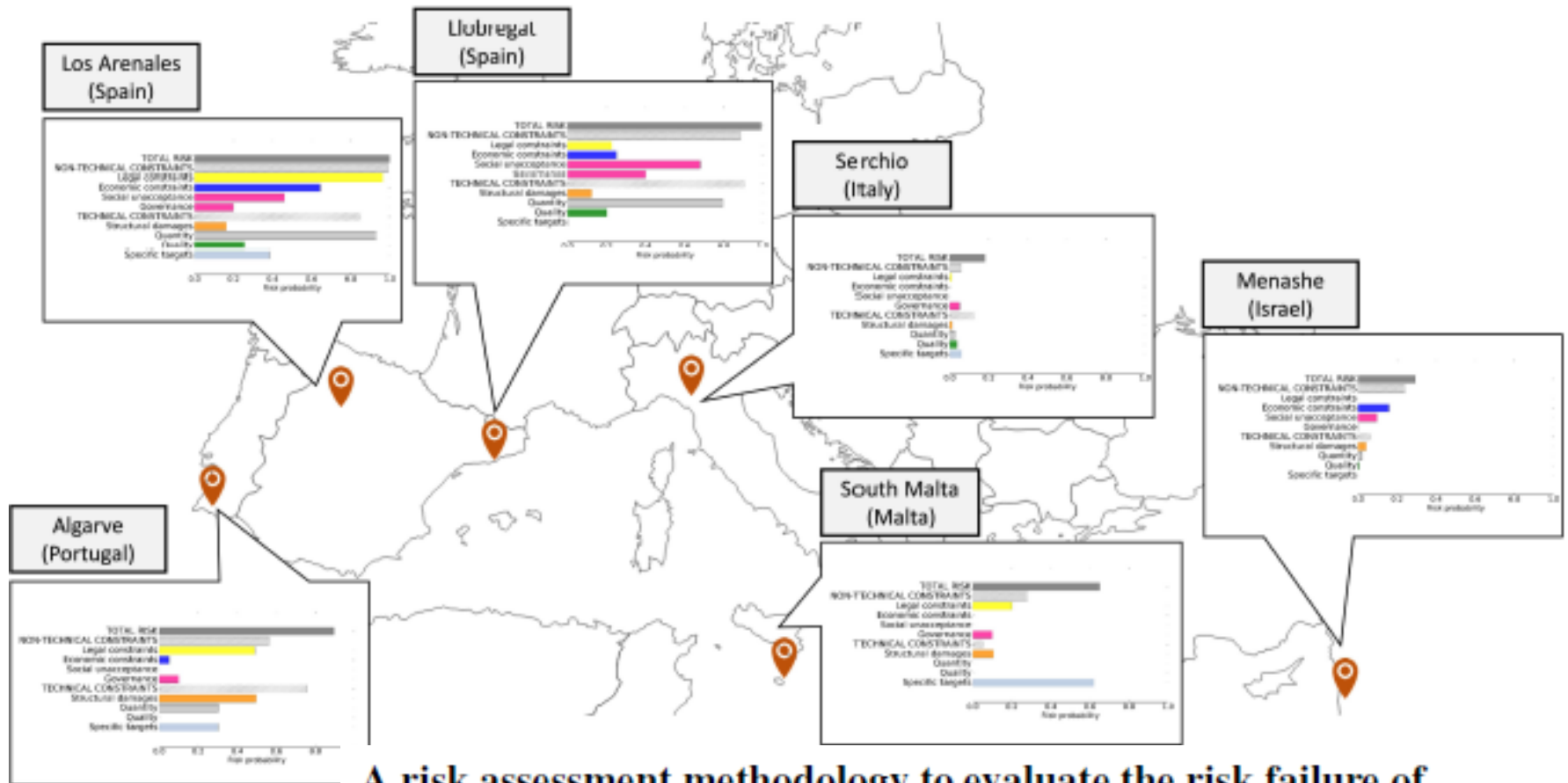
	no-weir/no-wells	no weir/average pumping 0.350 m^3/s	change in recharge (m^3/s)
Net aquifer recharge (m^3/s)	0,151	0,488	0,337
	no weir/average pumping 0.350 m^3/s	weir/average pumping 0.350 m^3/s	change in recharge (m^3/s)
Net aquifer recharge (m^3/s)	0,488	0,521	0,033
	weir/average pumping 0.350 m^3/s	weir/average pumping 0.430 m^3/s	change in recharge (m^3/s)
Net aquifer recharge (m^3/s)	0,521	0,609	0,088



RISK ANALYSIS



MANAGED
AQUIFER
RECHARGE
SOLUTIONS



A risk assessment methodology to evaluate the risk failure of Managed Aquifer Recharge in Mediterranean basin

Paula Rodríguez-Escales^{1,2,*}, Arnau Canelles^{1,2,*}, Xavier Sanchez-Vila^{1,2}, Albert Folch^{1,2}, Daniel Kurtzman³, Rudy Rossetto⁴, Enrique Fernández-Escalante⁵, João-Paulo Lobo-Ferreira⁶, Manuel Sapiano⁷, Jon San-Sebastián⁵, and Christoph Schüth⁸

RECENT YEARS/4

Da un'agricoltura che impatta la risorsa acqua ad una agricoltura che ne permette la conservazione e ne migliora la qualità

F I A
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(Veneto, Italy)



RECENT YEARS/5



EU LIFE REWAT 2015 -2019

sustainable WATER management in the lower Cornia valley through
demand REduction, aquifer REcharge and river REstoration



PHARM - SWAP MED

Removal of PHARMmaceuticals from
treated wastewaters in the Soil - Water - Plant
continuum in the MEDiterranean basin



*Ministero degli Affari Esteri
e della Cooperazione Internazionale*



Ministry Of Science
Technology and Space of the
State of Israel

Norme

- La ricarica controllata è permessa in Italia dal Settembre 2013, misura supplementare nei Piani di Tutela delle Acque
- Dlgs 152/2006 Art 104 Scarichi nel sottosuolo e nelle acque sotterranee comma 4bis

Fermo restando il divieto di cui al comma 1, l'autorità competente, al fine del raggiungimento dell'obiettivo di qualità dei corpi idrici sotterranei, può autorizzare il ravvenamento o l'accrescimento artificiale dei corpi sotterranei, nel rispetto dei criteri stabiliti con decreto del Ministero dell'ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare.

L'acqua impiegata può essere di provenienza superficiale o sotterranea, a condizione che l'impiego della fonte non comprometta la realizzazione degli obiettivi ambientali fissati per la fonte o per il corpo idrico sotterraneo oggetto di ravvenamento o accrescimento.

Tali misure sono riesaminate periodicamente e aggiornate quando

Regolamento recante criteri per il rilascio dell'autorizzazione al ravvenamento o all'accrescimento artificiale dei corpi idrici sotterranei al fine del raggiungimento dell'obiettivo di qualità, ai sensi dell'art. 104, comma 4-bis, del decreto legislativo 3 aprile 2006, n. 152 e successive modificazioni

13-6-2016

GAZZETTA UFFICIALE DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

Serie generale - n. 136

LEGGI ED ALTRI ATTI NORMATIVI

MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE E DELLA TUTELA DEL TERRITORIO E DEL MARE

DECRETO 2 maggio 2016, n. 100.

Regolamento recante criteri per il rilascio dell'autorizzazione al ravvenamento o all'accrescimento artificiale dei corpi idrici sotterranei al fine del raggiungimento dell'obiettivo di qualità, ai sensi dell'articolo 104, comma 4-bis, del decreto legislativo 3 aprile 2006, n. 152.

IL MINISTRO DELL'AMBIENTE
E DELLA TUTELA DEL TERRITORIO
E DEL MARE

Acquisita l'intesa della Conferenza permanente per i rapporti tra lo Stato, le Regioni e le Province Autonome di Trento e Bolzano repertorio n. 232/CSR nella seduta del 17 dicembre 2015;

Udito il parere del Consiglio di Stato n. 388/2016 espresso dalla Sezione consultiva per gli atti normativi nell'adunanza del 28 gennaio 2016;

Vista la comunicazione al Presidente del Consiglio dei ministri, ai sensi dell'articolo 17, comma 3, della legge 23 agosto 1988, n. 400, effettuata con nota 7680 del 6 aprile 2016;

ADOTTA
il seguente regolamento:

Punti salienti DM 100/2016

- Definisce un corpo idrico donatore ed uno sotterraneo accettore
- Definisce la ricarica in condizioni controllate
- La ricarica può essere diretta (bypassando la zona insatura) indiretta (sfruttando il potere di attenuazione naturale del sistema suolo-acqua-pianta)
- Possono essere utilizzate per la ricarica acque superficiali/sotterranee di corpi idrici in buon stato chimico
- Possono essere ricaricati corpi idrici sotterranei in stato non buono oppure buono, ma con trend al peggioramento
- Nessun cenno è fatto al potenziale riuso di reflui trattati

Punti salienti DM 100/2016 – Allegato 1

- Presenta i criteri per il rilascio dell'autorizzazione alla ricarica
- L'autorizzazione è rilasciata (previa verifica assoggettabilità a VIA) dietro presentazione di (dettagliati):
 - Progetto preliminare (informazioni generali, di carattere idrologico idrochimico e tipologia intervento)
 - Progetto definitivo (in dettaglio, modalità ricarica, scenari idraulici e idrochimici e socio-economici derivanti dall'intervento)
- Devono essere previsti tre piani:
 - Gestione
 - Monitoraggio e controllo
 - Piano di emergenza

Punti salienti DM 100/2016 – Allegato 1

- E' richiesto un *sistema di monitoraggio*
 - **Ante-operam**
 - Frequenza mensile (idrodinamico e idrochimico) per definizione di quadro di riferimento
 - **Post-operam**
 - Stessa rete del precedente, necessario per valutare l'efficacia degli interventi/eventuale deterioramento
 - **Di prima allerta,**
 - a monte del punto di derivazione, sistema di monitoraggio ad alta frequenza o in continuo (sonde multiparametriche) per eventuale interruzione afflusso



Project design

Two-phases project design required following DM 100/2016

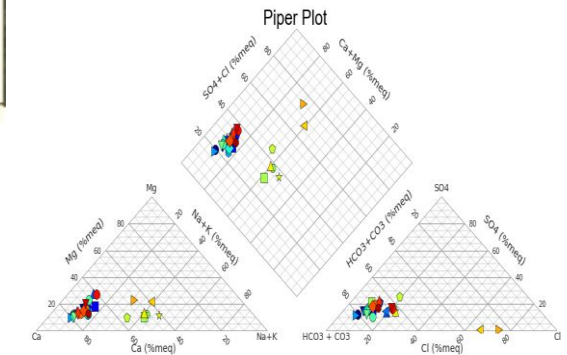
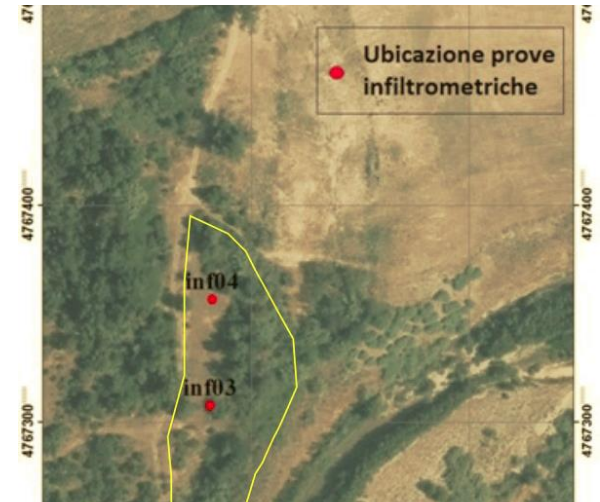
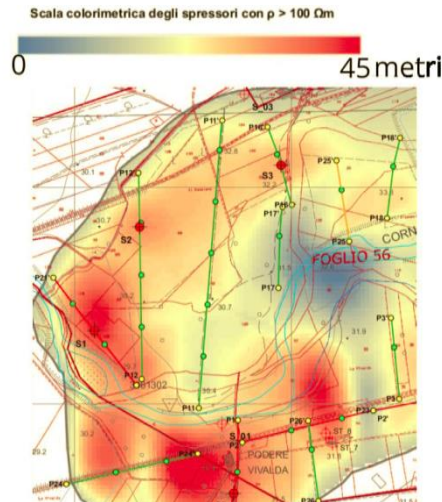
- Preliminary project
 - Executive project
- ... but wasn't this a pilot???



Monthly monitoring required:

- Groundwater head
- Discharge curve (river)
- Chemical quality (ground- and surface-water)

The MAR scheme



- REW 5 (APRILE 2016)
- REW 5 (DICEMBRE 2016)
- REW 5 (GENNAIO 2017)
- REW 5 (FEBBRAIO 2017)
- REW 5 (MARZO 2017)
- REW 5 (APRILE 2017)
- REW 5 (MAGGIO 2017)
- REW 5 (giugno 2017)
- REW 6 (APRILE 2016)
- REW 6 (GENNAIO 2017)
- REW 6 (FEBBRAIO 2017)
- REW 6 (MARZO 2017)
- REW 6 (APRILE 2017)
- REW 6 (MAGGIO 2017)
- REW 6 (giugno 2017)
- SU01 (DICEMBRE 2016)
- SU01 (GENNAIO 2017)
- SU01 (FEBBRAIO 2017)
- SU01 (MARZO 2017)
- SU01 (APRILE 2017)
- SU01 (MAGGIO 2017)
- SU01 (giugno 2017)
- SU08 (GENNAIO 2017)
- SU08 (FEBBRAIO 2017)
- SU08 (MARZO 2017)
- SU08 (APRILE 2017)
- SU08 (MAGGIO 2017)
- SU08 (giugno 2017)
- REW COR2 (giugno 2017)

The MAR scheme



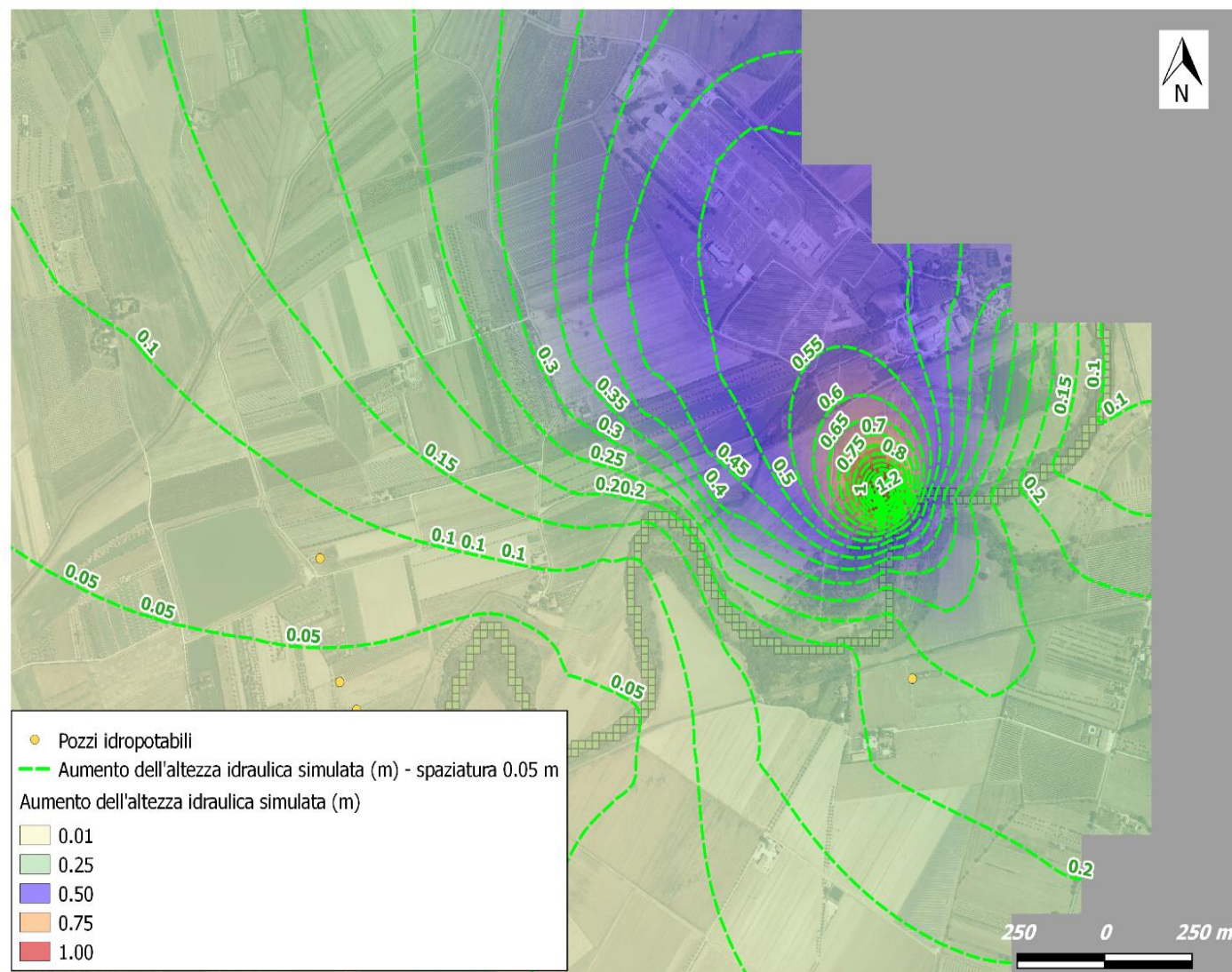
- *Drilling of 15*
- *dedicated piezometers*

Expected head increase

www.freewat.eu

After 200 day
simulation

$0.05 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
recharge
($\approx 900\text{k m}^3$)



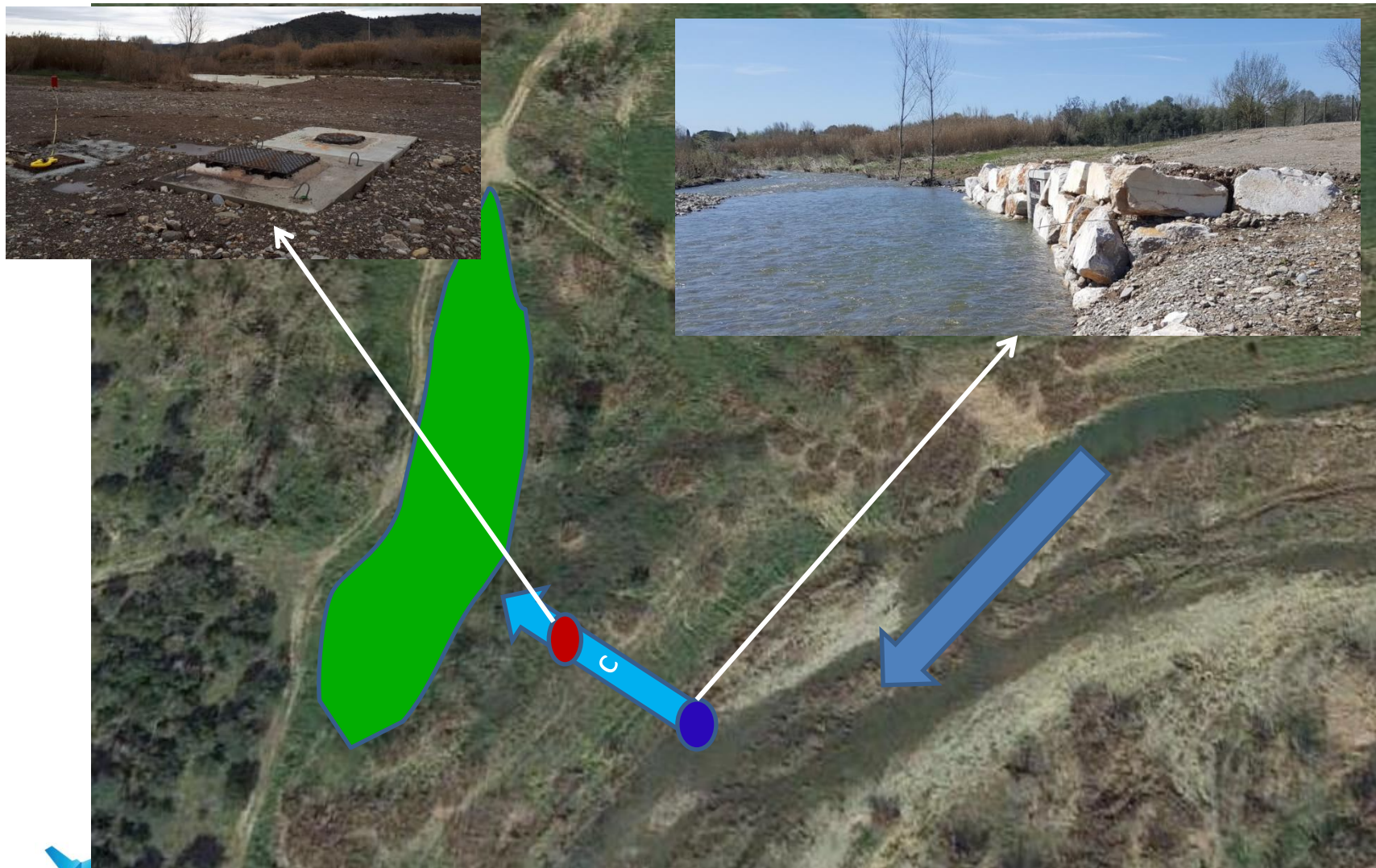
IMPIANTO DI RICARICA LIFE REWAT - SUVERETO



Suvereto MAR plant



Suvereto MAR plant



Suvereto MAR plant



Suvereto MAR plant



Suvereto MAR plant



Suvereto MAR plant



Suvereto MAR plant



MAR scheme operation

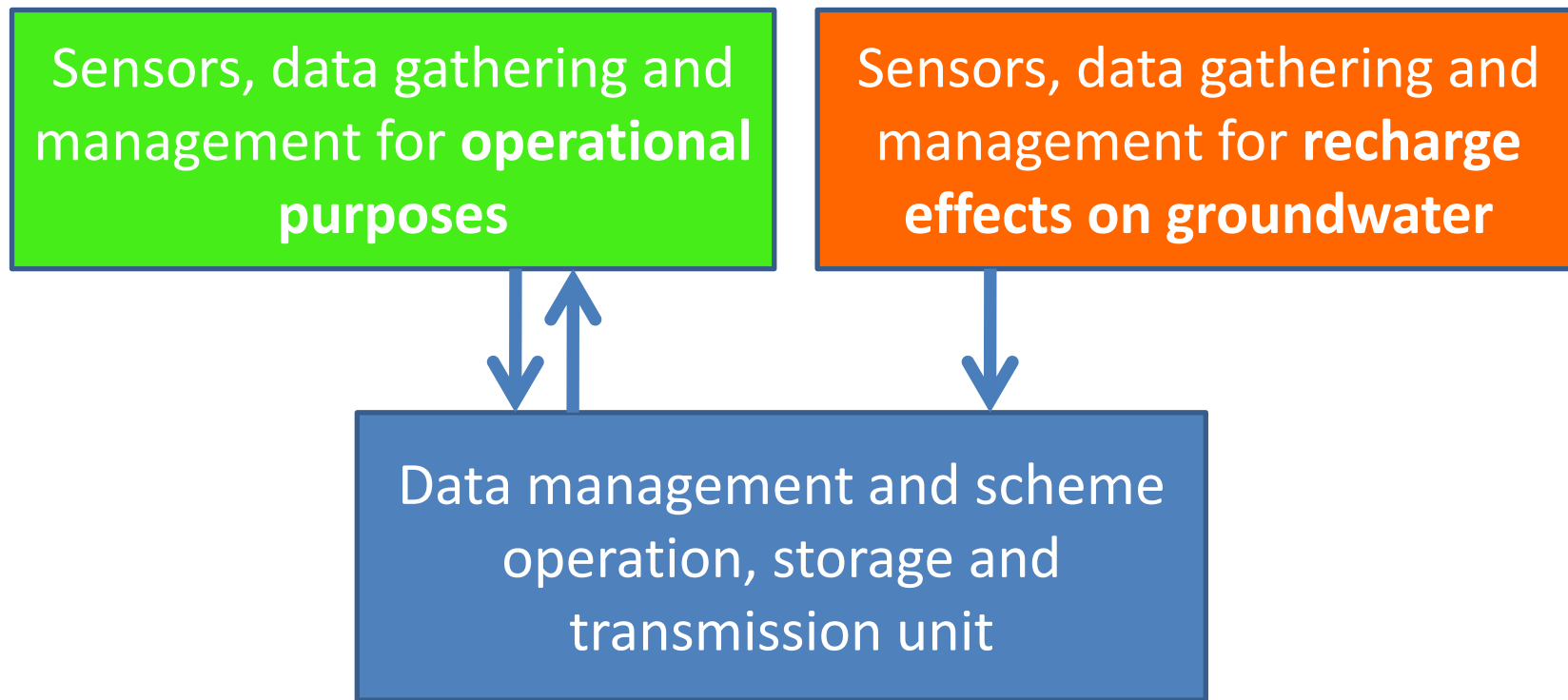
- Three institutions involved:
 - Land drainage authority for site maintenance and clogging prevention works
 - basin scarification and plough (yearly?)
 - Water utility for electromechanical works
 - Pump and diversion system maintenance
 - Electrical works
 - Scuola Sup. Sant'Anna responsible for monitoring issues
 - Sensor maintenance
 - Discrete monthly monitoring (head +



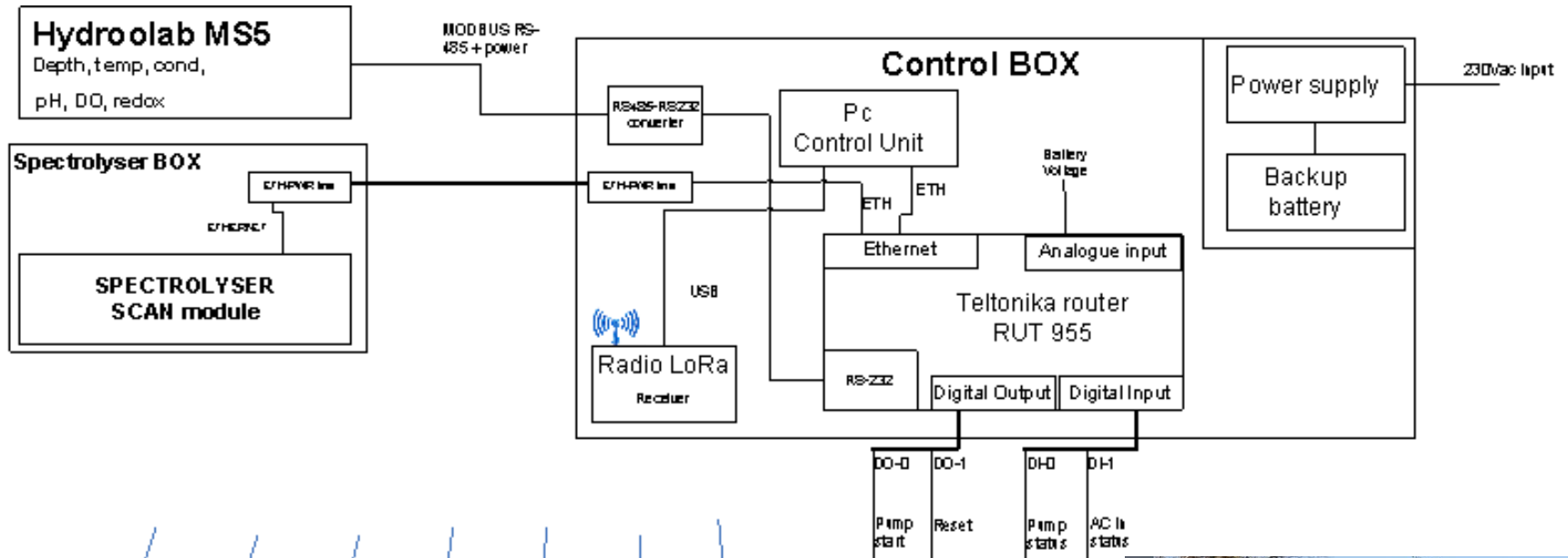
Discrete monitoring network



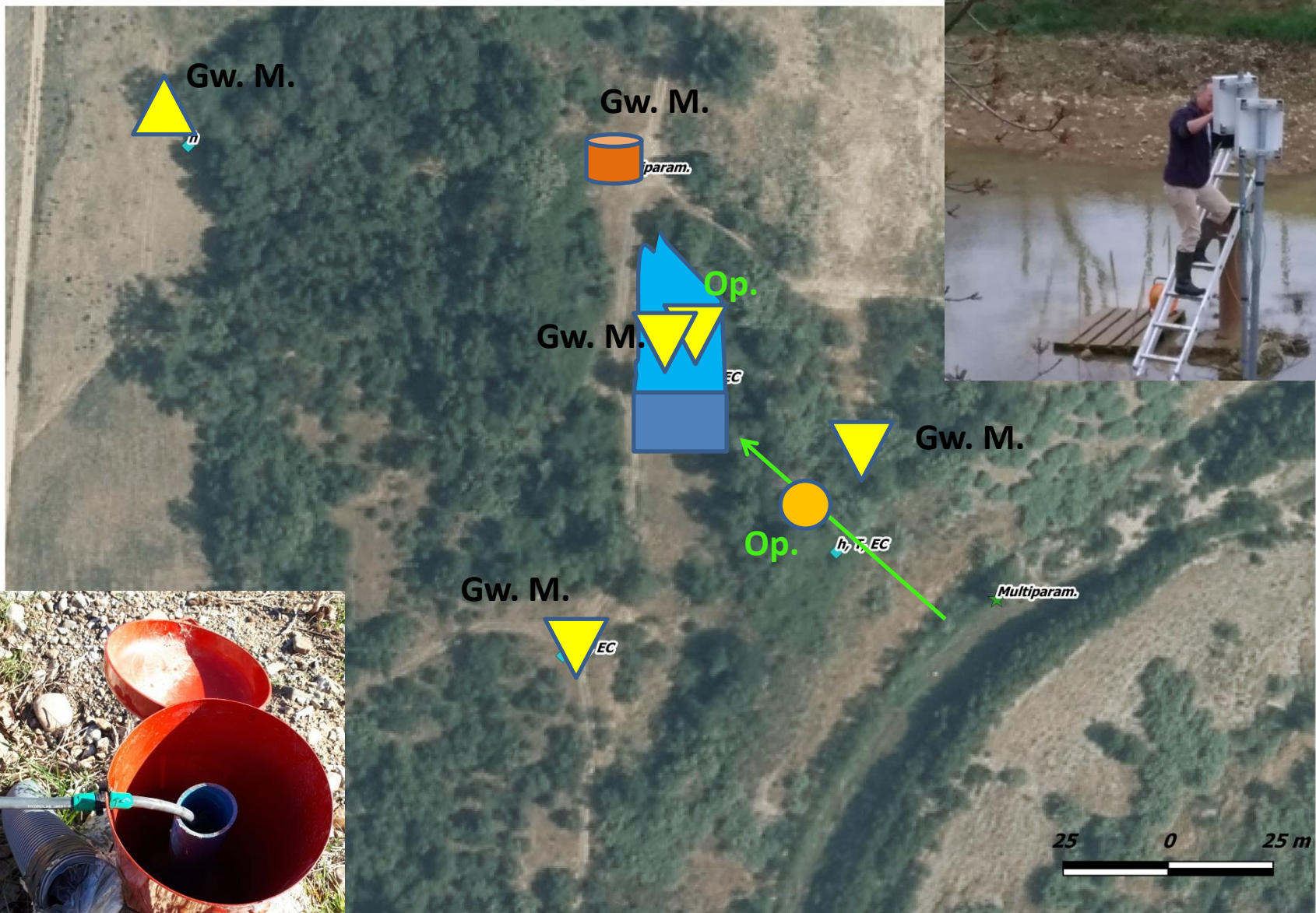
ICT infrastructure architecture



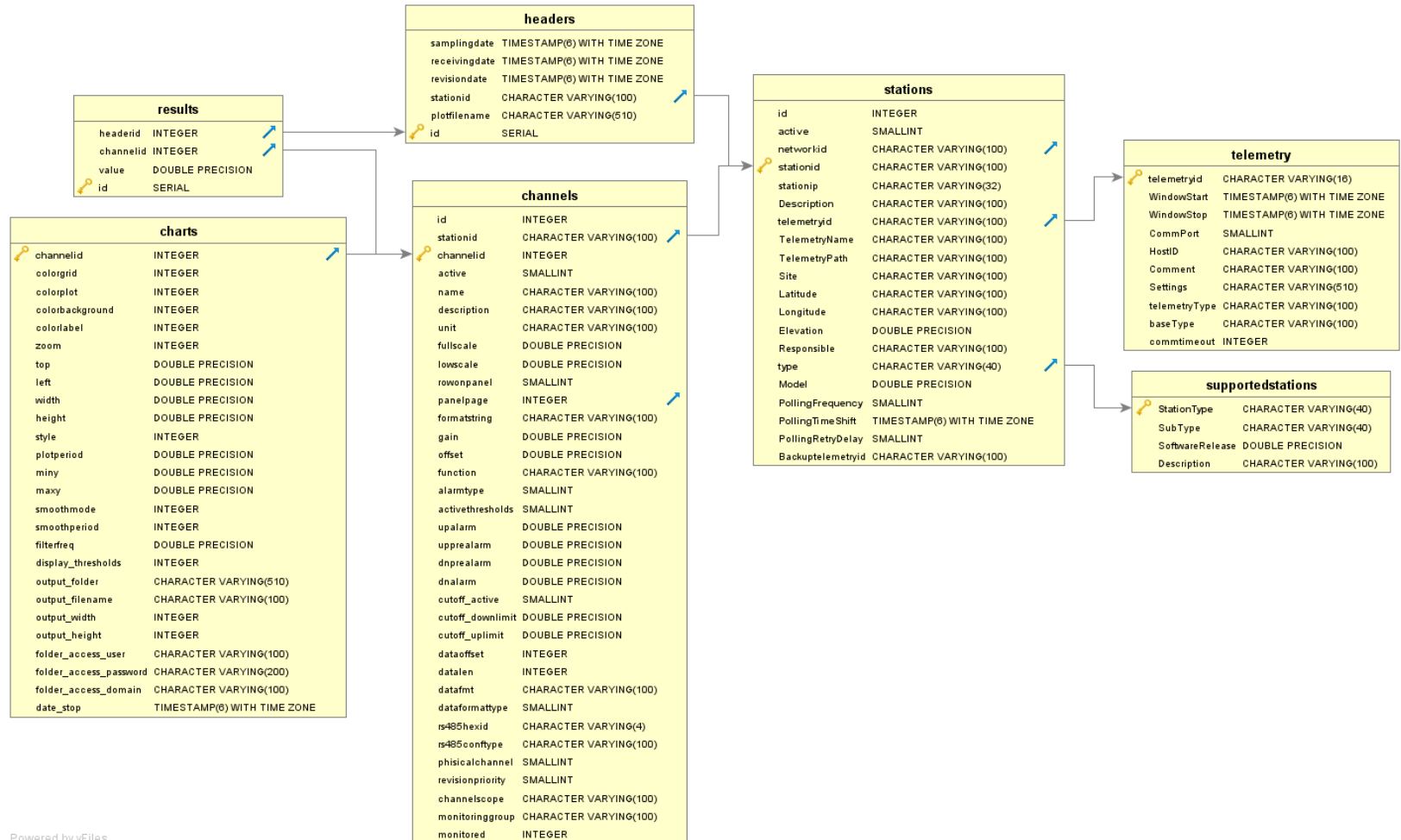
ICT infrastructure architecture



Sensor network



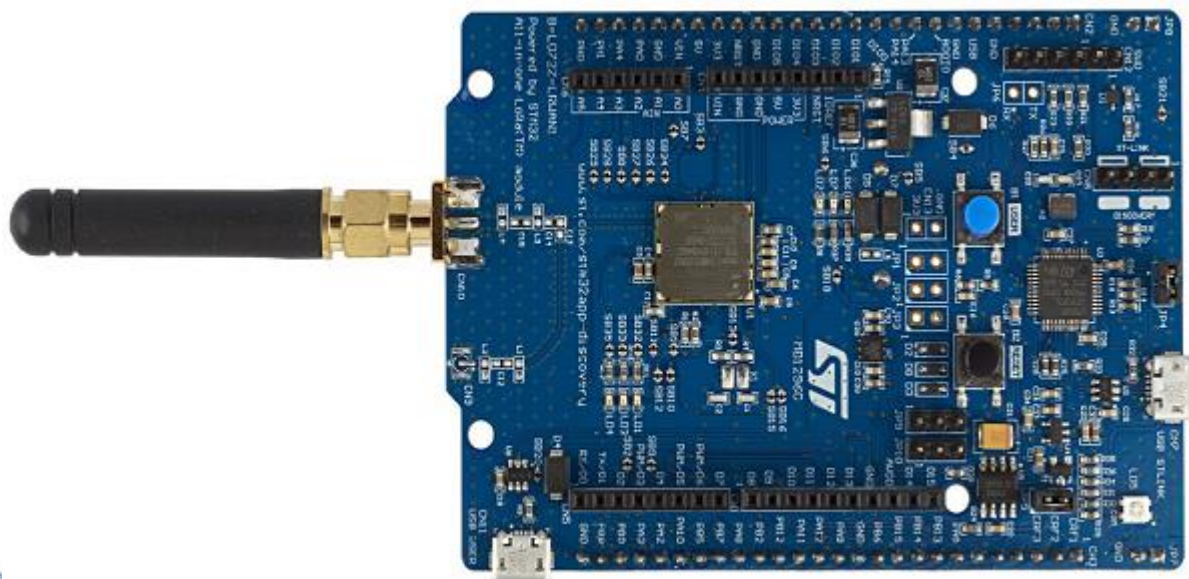
ICT infrastructure architecture



ICT infrastructure architecture

Radio module

- ultra-low-power STM32L072CZ Series MCUs
- LoRa transceiver
- +20 dBm output power on 869.4625 MHz (ISM Band)
- RX current of 10 mA and stand-by current of 25 μ A



ICT infrastructure architecture/5

File Options ? 22/05/2019 00:55:03 UTC +02

RMU 1

CS1	S1 Date	22/05/2019
CS1	S1 Level	2.58 m
CS1	S1 Conductivity	412.50 µS/cm
CS1	S1 Temperature	23.5 °C
CS1	S1 Battery	11.98 V

RMU 4

CS1	S4 Date	22/05/2019
CS1	S4 Level	3.30 m
CS1	S4 Conductivity	554.30 µS/cm
CS1	S4 Temperature	16.5 °C
CS1	S4 Battery	12.85 V

RMU 7

CS1	S7 Date	30/04/2019 13:2
CS1	S7 Level	-0.46 m
CS1	S7 Battery	11.82 V

Multiparametrica 1

HYD	Date	22/05/2019 00:45:20
HYD	Temp	15.03 °C
HYD	pH	7.37 phu
HYD	Cond	704 µS/cm
HYD	ORP	622 mV
HYD	Depth	2.22 m
HYD	DO	4.53 mg/l

Multiparametrica 2

SCAN	Date	22/05/2019
SCAN	Turbidity	3.45 FTUeq
SCAN	NO3-Neq	2.05 mg/l
SCAN	TOCeq	3.23 mg/l
SCAN	DOCe	2.19 mg/l
SCAN	COLORtru	9.36 Hazen
SCAN	COLORapp	27.47 Hazen
SCAN	UV254f	7.98 Abs/m
SCAN	Temperature	14.99 °C

RMU 2

CS1	S2 Date	22/05/2019
CS1	S2 Level	3.73 m
CS1	S2 Conductivity	84.17 µS/cm
CS1	S2 Temperature	-132.4 °C
CS1	S2 Battery	13.03 V

RMU 5

CS1	S5 Date	22/05/2019
CS1	S5 Level	2.33 m
CS1	S5 Conductivity	524.20 µS/cm
CS1	S5 Temperature	16.6 °C
CS1	S5 Battery	11.94 V

RMU 8

RMU 3

CS1	S3 Date	21/05/2019 14:02:08
CS1	S3 Level	-0.03 m
CS1	S3 Battery	12.33 V

RMU 6

CS1	S6 Date	30/04/20
CS1	S6 Level	-5.00 m
CS1	S6 Battery	12.85 V

RMU 9

Centro controllo

SUV	Date Level	21/05/2019
SUV	Level	0.62 m
SUV	Date Pump	22/05/2019
SUV	Pump Enable	ON
SUV	Pump mode	AUTO
WDOG	Watchdog	ON

Telemetria

TELT	Uptime	85930 sec
TELT	Temp	41.0 °C
TELT	230V	ON
TELT	Pump Status	ON
TELT	IP Address	10.53.55.81
TELT	AnalogInput	13.293 V

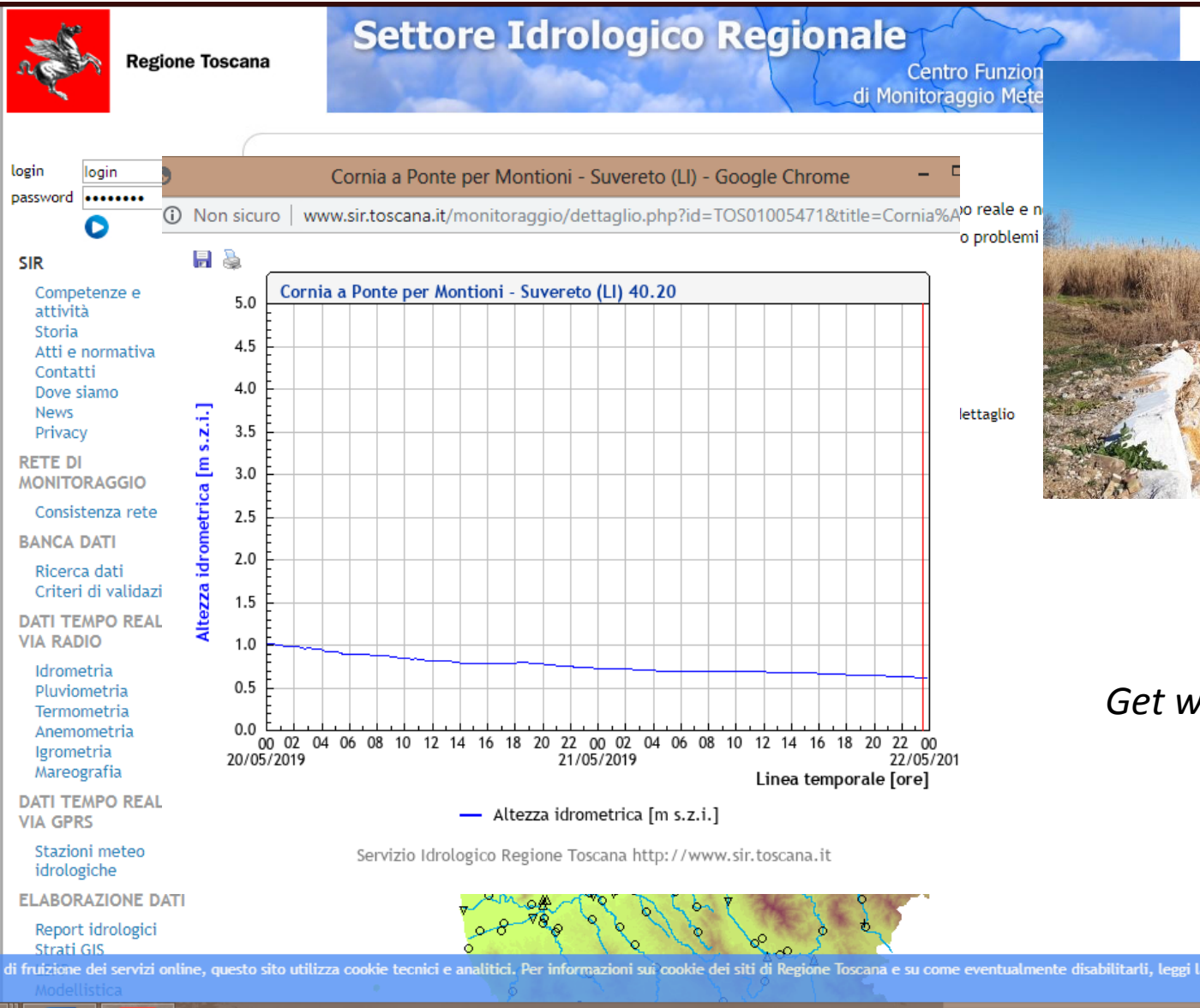
Station Log

22/05/2019 00:52:30	TELT	Normal	Next interrogation: 22/05/2019 01:07:30 (OK)
22/05/2019 00:53:30	EMAILH	Normal	Next interrogation: 22/05/2019 00:54:30 (OK)
22/05/2019 00:54:30	EMAILH	Normal	Next interrogation: 22/05/2019 00:55:30 (OK)

Communicator Log

89 00 02			
22/05/2019 00:52:30	TELT	192.168.1.1:4001	4F 9E 00 00 00 07 01 03 04
00 00 00 00			

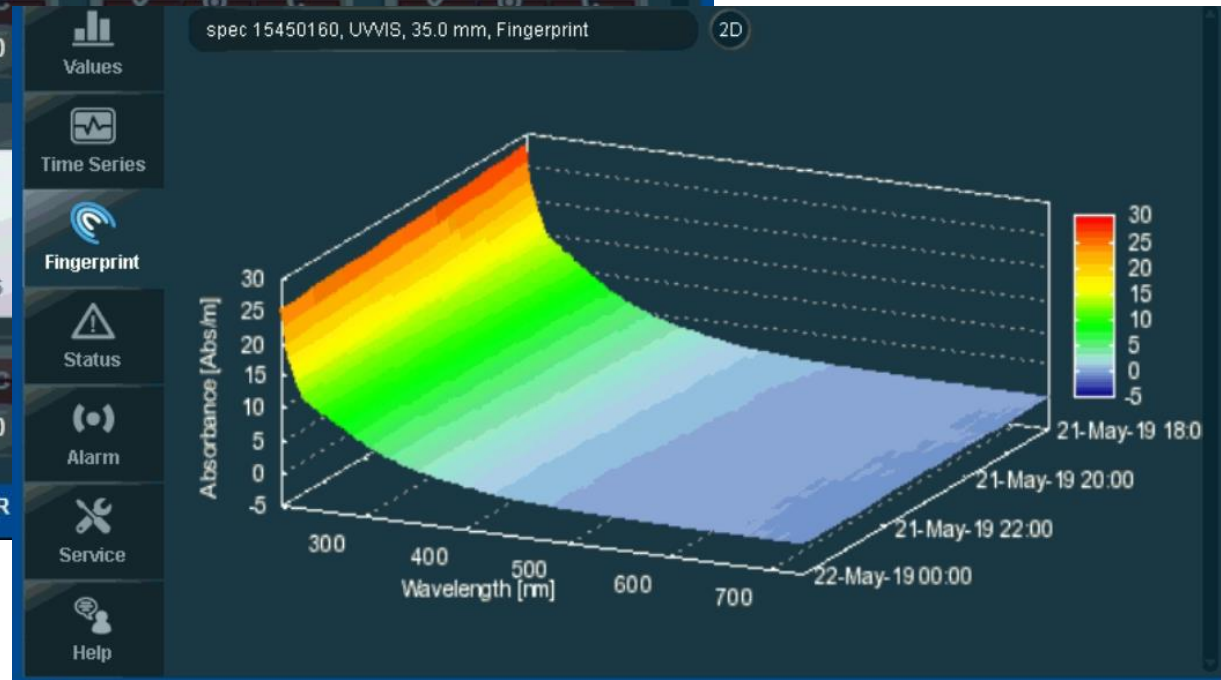
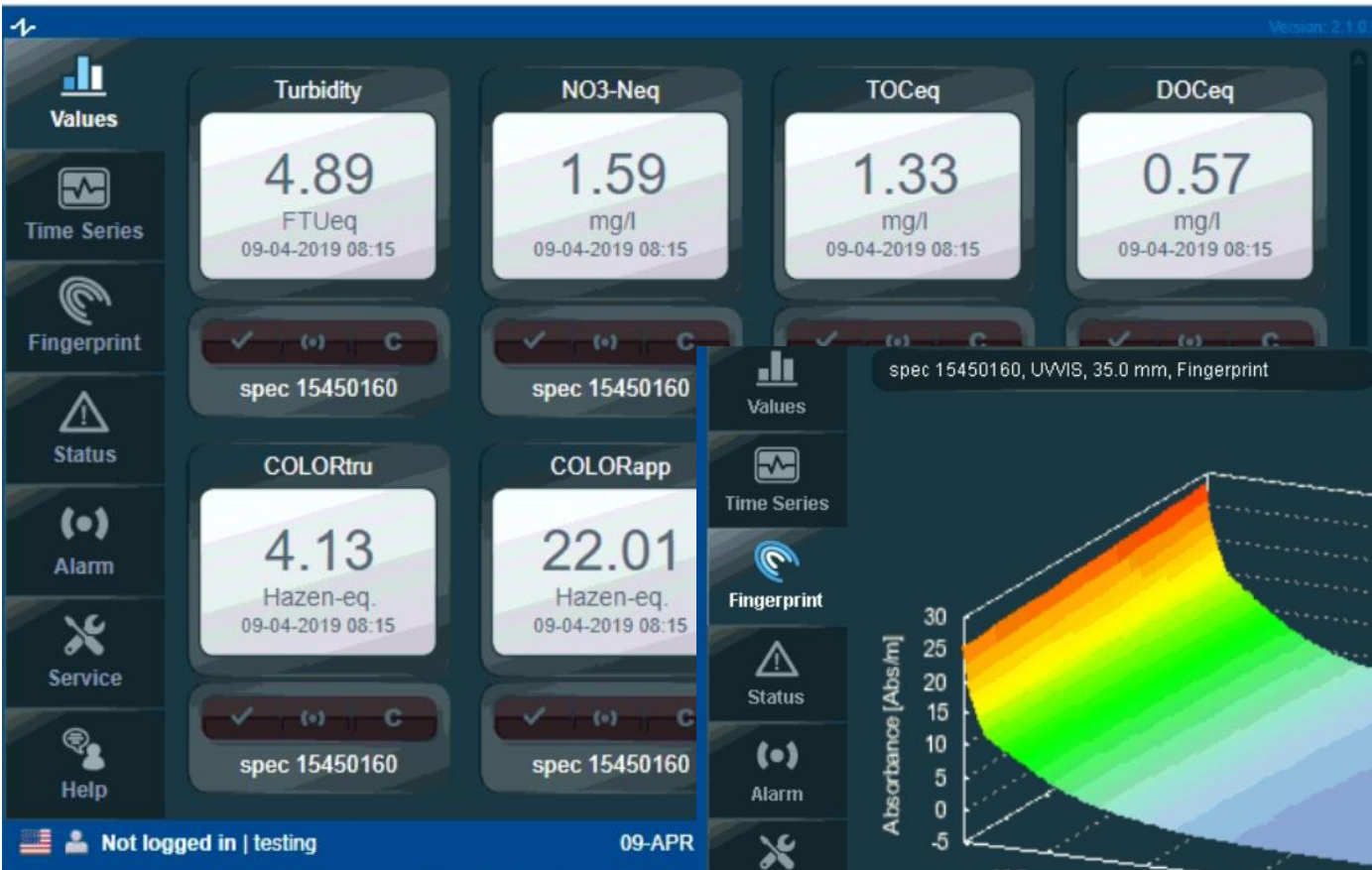
Operational monitoring



Operational monitoring/2

Not secure | 192.168.1.100/index.x?theme=800x480

*Get water for recharge
only if
Standards are met*



19-2.png

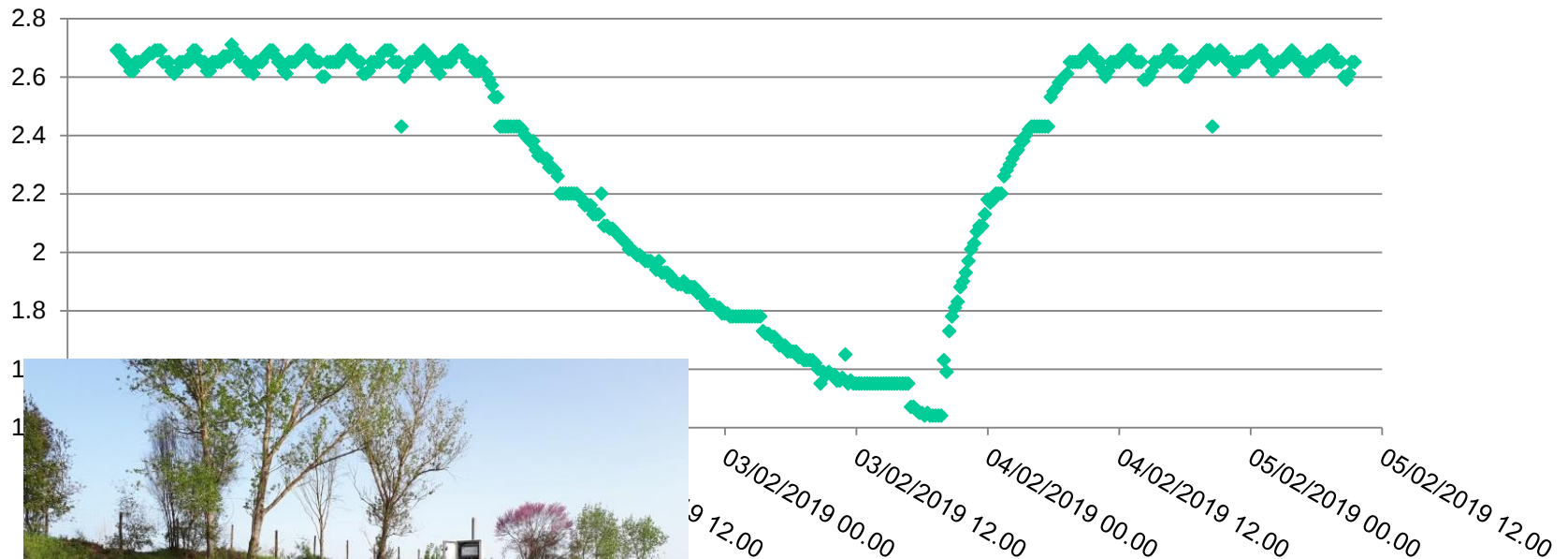
spec29042019.png



Operational monitoring/3

Basin filling: up to 2.69 m head over sensor --- then stop

Filling again from 2.64 m over sensor



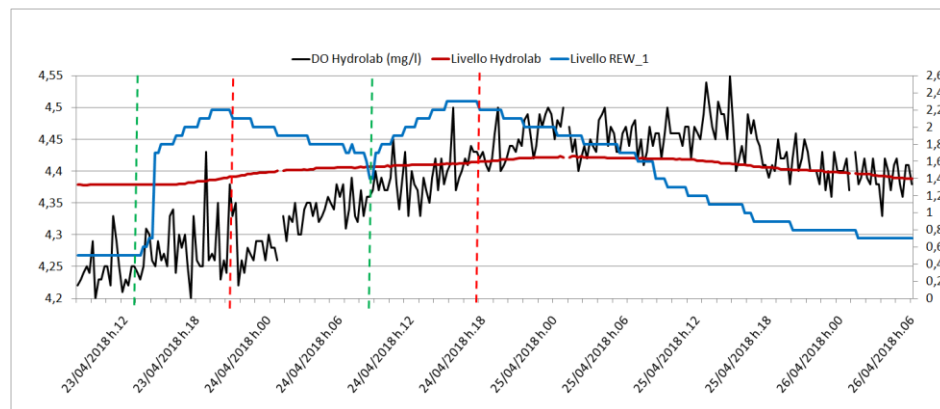
*Recharge cycle from top:
about 1.15 h to go down
1.45 h to reach maximum*

Monitoring changes in the aquifer

Head, Temperature and EC



Multiparametric probe *Hydrolab HL4*
(*T, EC, pH, DO, ORP*)



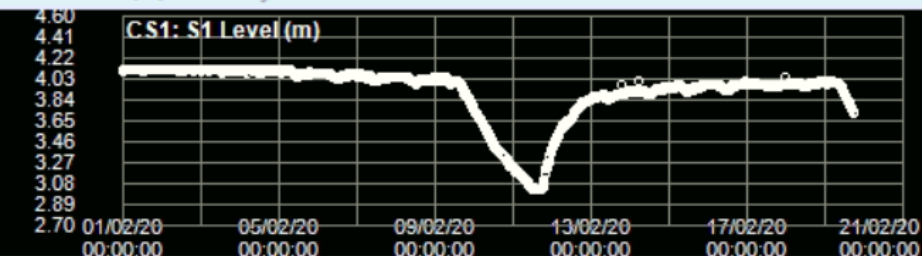
Monitoring changes in the aquifer

/Desk + Monitor 1

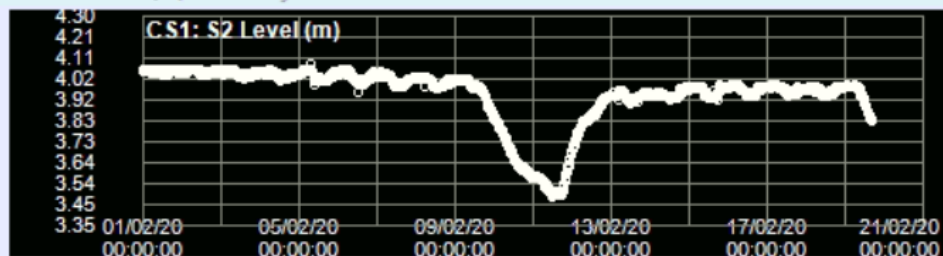
Level

File Channels Windows ?

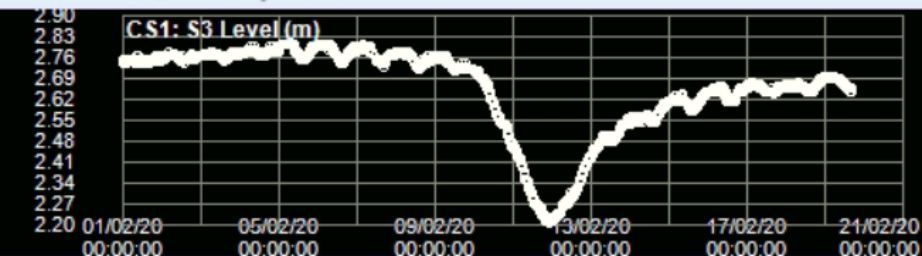
CS1: S1 Level (m) Query: 19/02/2020 18:22:58



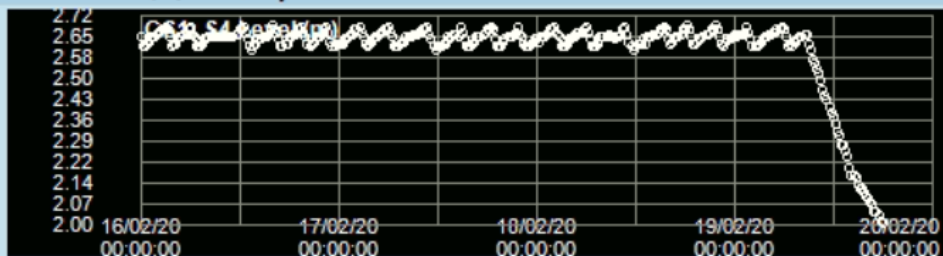
CS1: S2 Level (m) Query: 19/02/2020 17:36:56



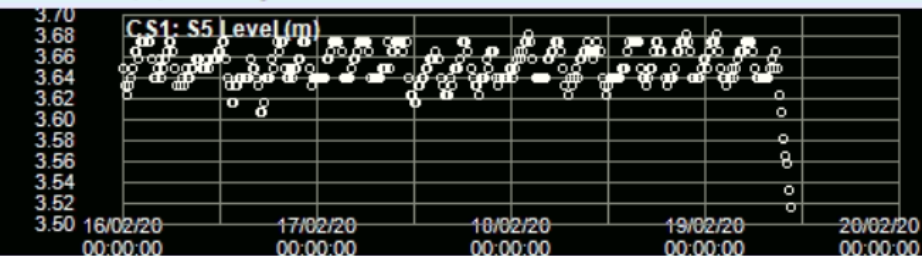
CS1: S3 Level (m) Query: 19/02/2020 17:36:56



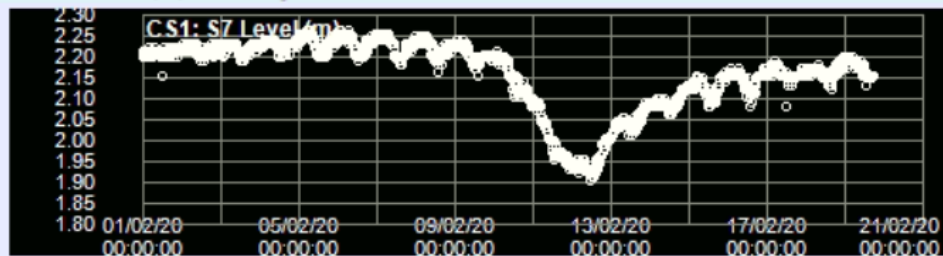
CS1: S4 Level (m) Query: 19/02/2020 18:23:36



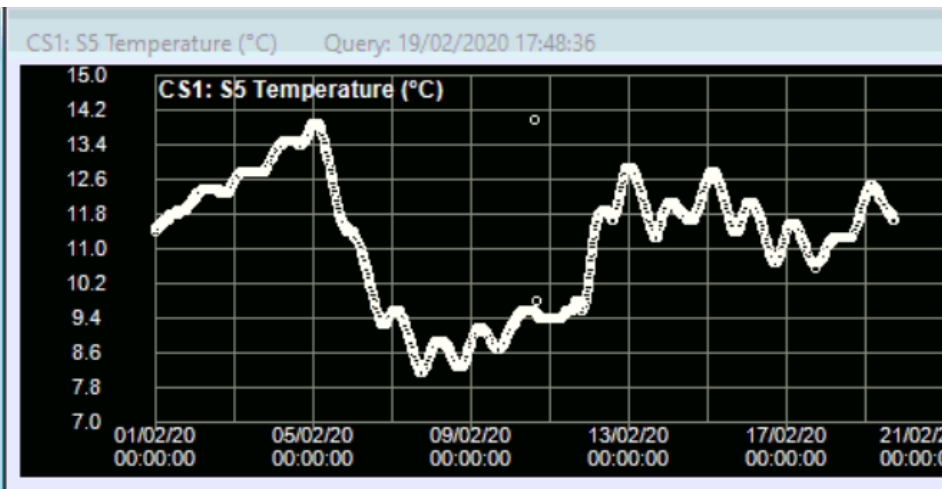
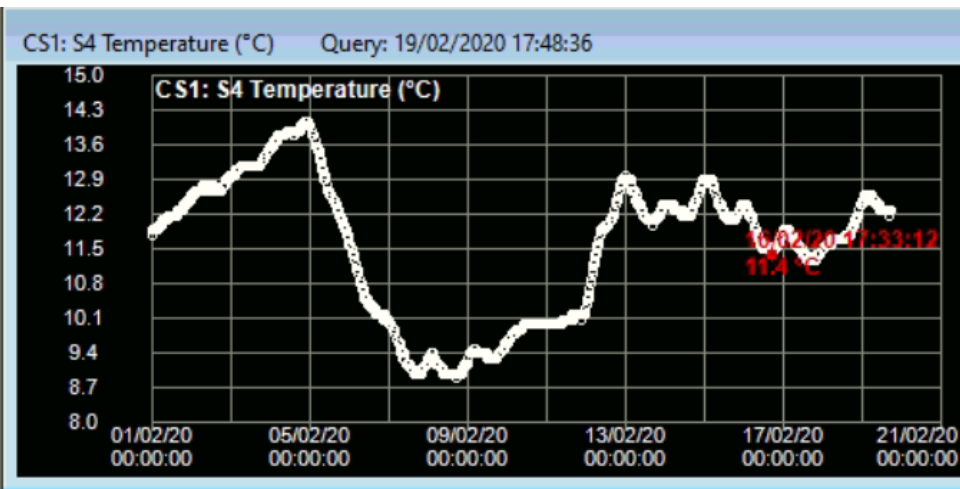
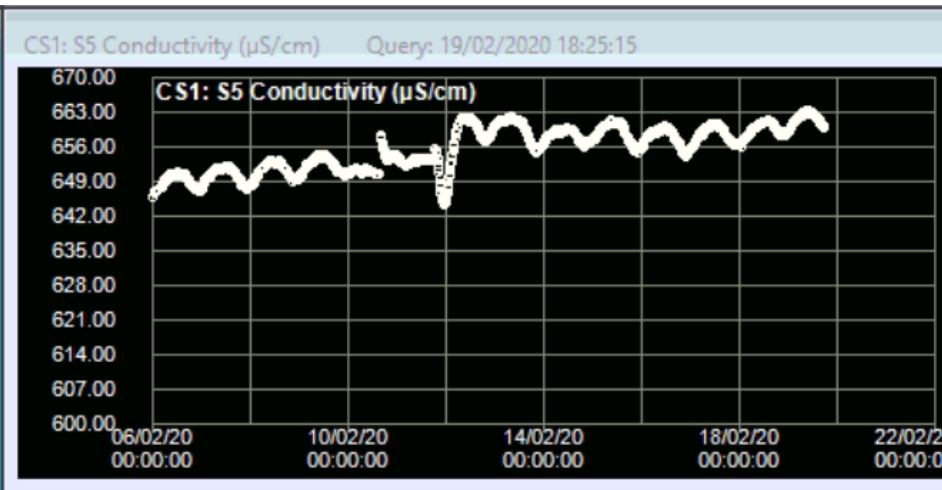
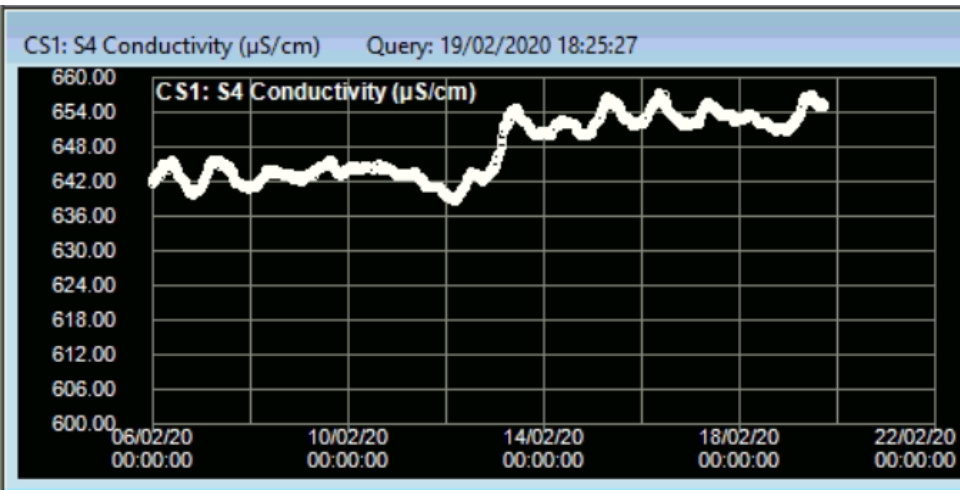
CS1: S5 Level (m) Query: 19/02/2020 18:24:19



CS1: S7 Level (m) Query: 19/02/2020 17:36:56



Monitoring changes in the aquifer

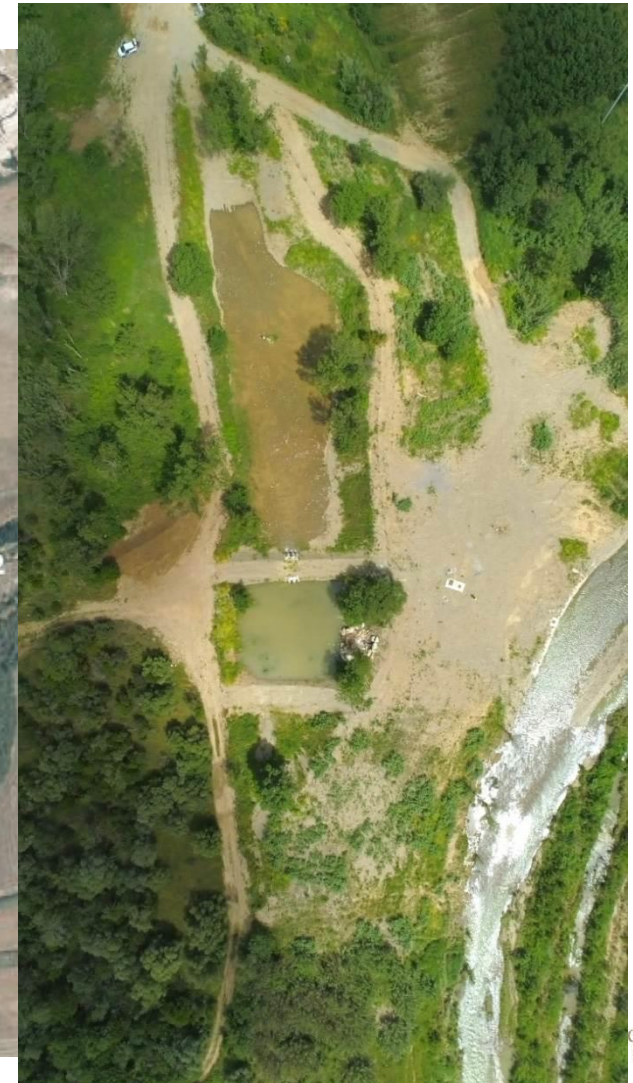
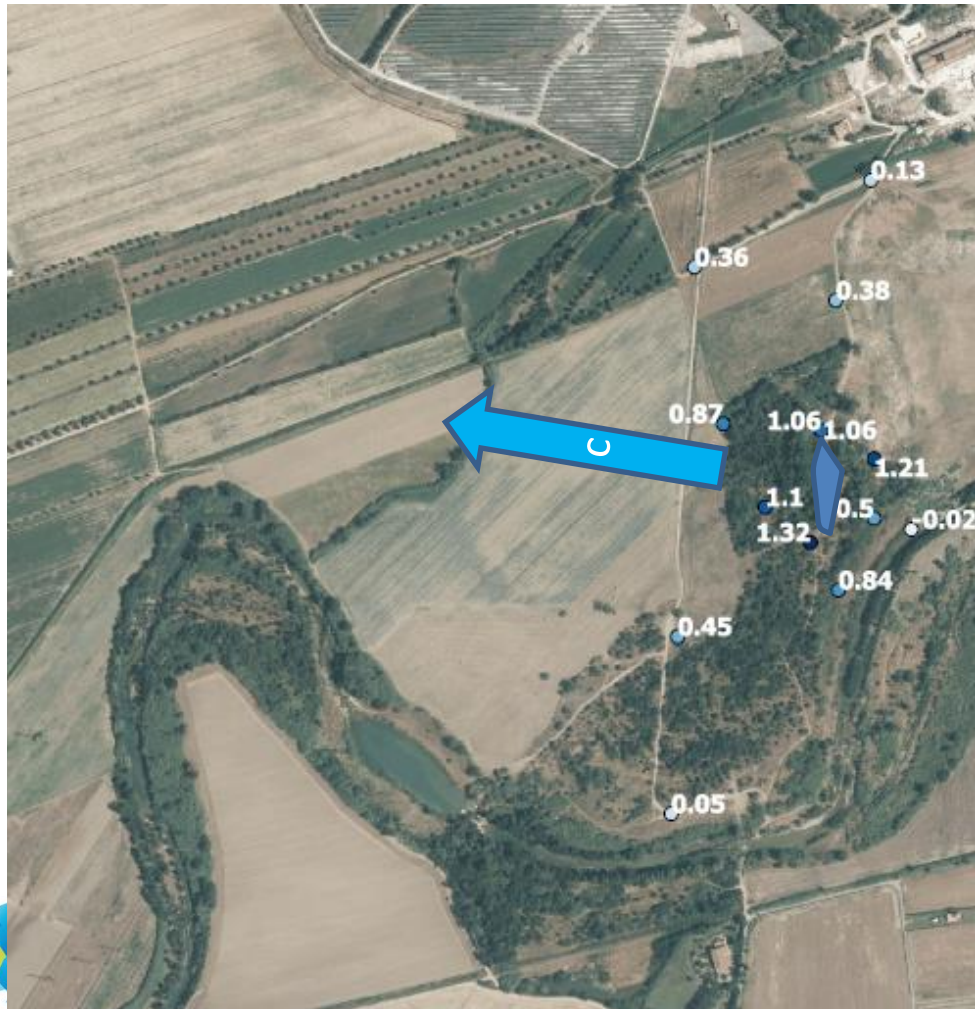


Volumi ricaricati

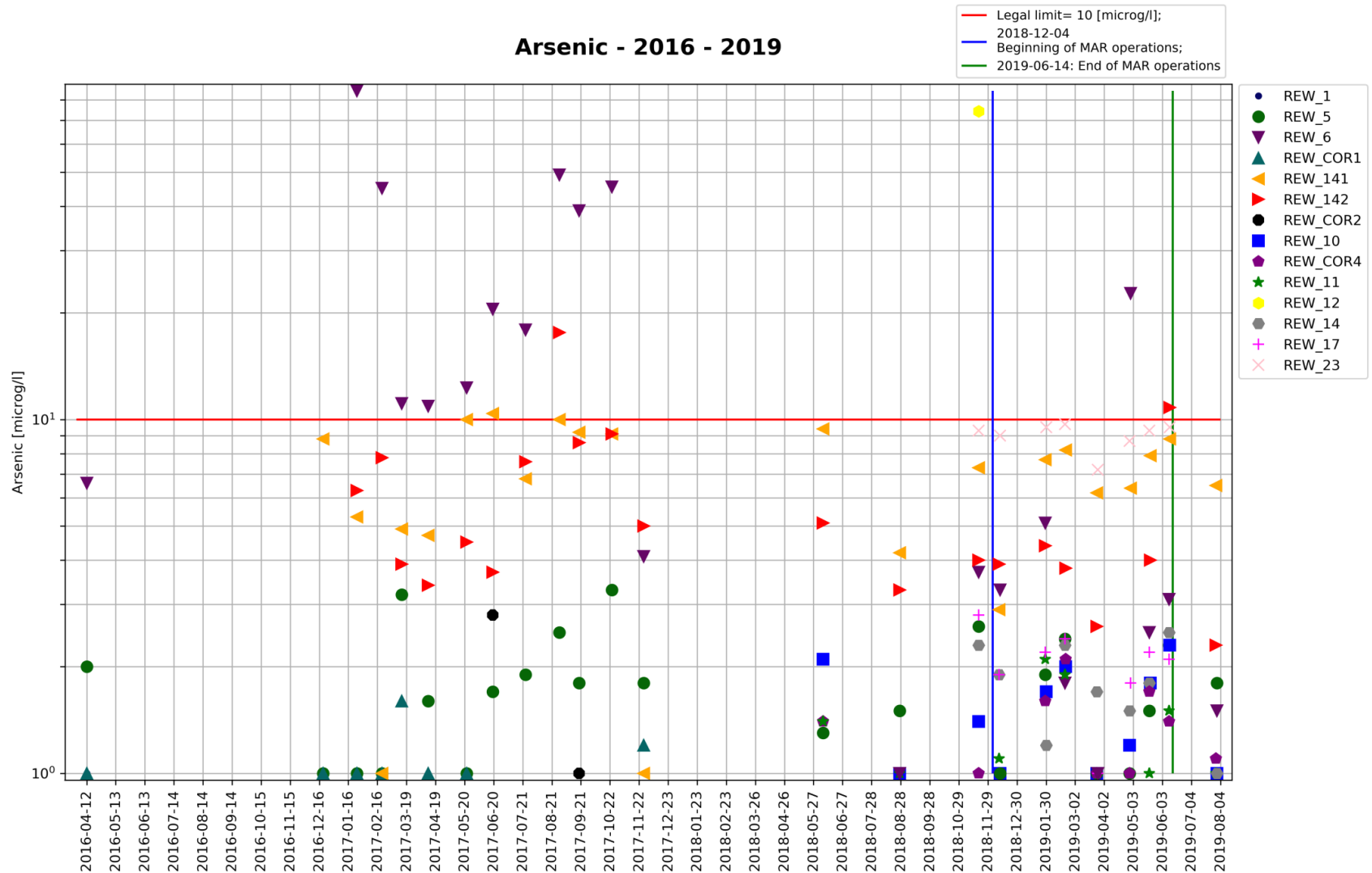
<i>Stagione 2018-2019</i>	<i>460000 m³</i>
<i>Stagione 2019 -2020</i>	<i>>650000 m³</i>
<i>Stagione 2020 -2021</i>	<i>>450000 m³ (30 aprile 2021)</i>



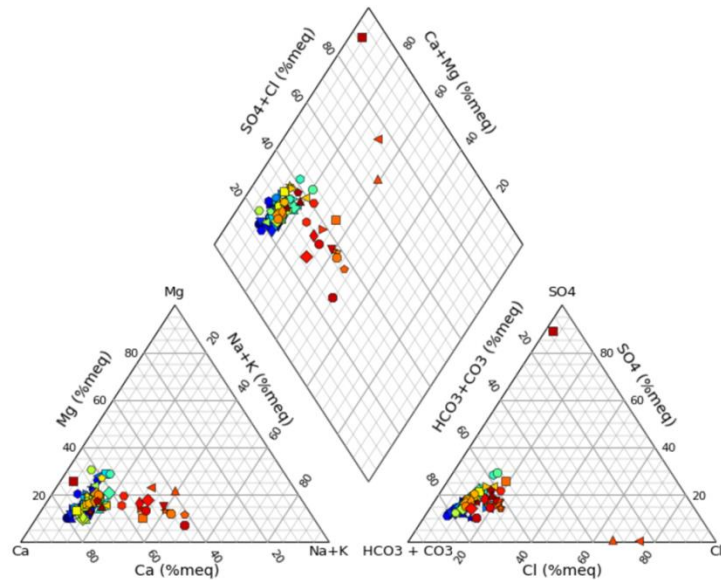
Head increase after one week of full operation



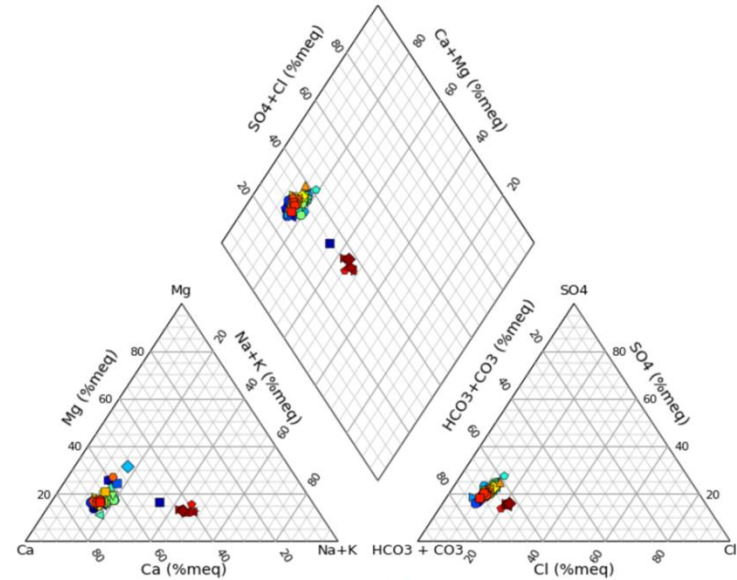
Monitoring changes in the aquifer



Monitoring changes in the aquifer



- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| ▼ REW_6 (april 2016) | REW_5 (july 2017) | REW_10 (november 2018) | REW_142 (august 2018) |
| ▼ REW_6 (january 2017) | REW_5 (august 2017) | REW_1 (april 2016) | REW_142 (november 2018) |
| ▼ REW_6 (february 2017) | REW_5 (september 2017) | REW_14 (november 2018) | REW_141 (december 2016) |
| ▼ REW_6 (march 2017) | REW_5 (october 2017) | REW_12 (november 2018) | REW_141 (january 2017) |
| ▼ REW_6 (april 2017) | REW_5 (november 2017) | REW_11 (june 2018) | REW_141 (february 2017) |
| ▼ REW_6 (may 2017) | REW_5 (june 2018) | REW_11 (august 2018) | REW_141 (march 2017) |
| ▲ REW_6 (june 2017) | REW_5 (august 2018) | REW_11 (november 2018) | REW_141 (april 2017) |
| ▲ REW_6 (july 2017) | REW_5 (november 2018) | REW_17 (november 2018) | REW_141 (may 2017) |
| ▲ REW_6 (august 2017) | REW_COR1 (april 2016) | REW_23 (november 2018) | REW_141 (june 2017) |
| ▲ REW_6 (september 2017) | REW_COR1 (december 2016) | REW_142 (january 2017) | REW_141 (july 2017) |
| ▲ REW_6 (october 2017) | REW_COR1 (january 2017) | REW_142 (february 2017) | REW_141 (august 2017) |
| ▲ REW_6 (november 2017) | REW_COR1 (february 2017) | REW_142 (march 2017) | REW_141 (september 2017) |
| ▲ REW_6 (august 2018) | REW_COR1 (march 2017) | REW_142 (april 2017) | REW_141 (october 2017) |
| ▲ REW_6 (november 2018) | REW_COR1 (april 2017) | REW_142 (may 2017) | REW_141 (november 2017) |
| ▼ REW_5 (april 2016) | REW_COR1 (may 2017) | REW_142 (june 2017) | REW_141 (june 2018) |
| ▲ REW_5 (december 2016) | REW_COR1 (november 2017) | REW_142 (july 2017) | REW_141 (august 2018) |
| ▲ REW_5 (january 2017) | REW_COR4 (june 2018) | REW_142 (august 2017) | REW_141 (november 2018) |
| ▲ REW_5 (february 2017) | REW_COR4 (october 2018) | REW_142 (september 2017) | REW_93 (july 2017) |
| ▲ REW_5 (march 2017) | REW_COR4 (november 2018) | REW_142 (october 2017) | REW_142 (october 2017) |
| ▲ REW_5 (april 2017) | REW_10 (june 2018) | REW_142 (november 2017) | REW_COR2 (june 2017) |
| ▲ REW_5 (may 2017) | REW_10 (august 2018) | REW_142 (june 2018) | REW_COR2 (september 2017) |
| ▲ REW_5 (june 2017) | | | |



- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| REW_6 (december 2018) | REW_COR4 (april 2019) | REW_14 (july 2019) | REW_23 (march 2019) |
| REW_6 (january 2019) | REW_COR4 (may 2019) | REW_11 (december 2018) | REW_23 (april 2019) |
| REW_6 (february 2019) | REW_COR4 (june 2019) | REW_11 (january 2019) | REW_23 (may 2019) |
| REW_6 (march 2019) | REW_COR4 (july 2019) | REW_11 (february 2019) | REW_23 (june 2019) |
| REW_6 (april 2019) | REW_10 (december 2018) | REW_11 (march 2019) | REW_142 (december 2018) |
| REW_6 (may 2019) | REW_10 (january 2019) | REW_11 (april 2019) | REW_142 (january 2019) |
| REW_6 (june 2019) | REW_10 (february 2019) | REW_11 (may 2019) | REW_142 (february 2019) |
| REW_6 (july 2019) | REW_10 (march 2019) | REW_11 (june 2019) | REW_142 (march 2019) |
| | REW_10 (april 2019) | REW_11 (july 2019) | REW_142 (may 2019) |
| REW_5 (december 2018) | REW_10 (may 2019) | REW_17 (december 2018) | REW_142 (june 2019) |
| REW_5 (january 2019) | REW_10 (june 2019) | REW_17 (january 2019) | REW_142 (july 2019) |
| REW_5 (february 2019) | REW_10 (july 2019) | REW_17 (february 2019) | REW_141 (december 2018) |
| REW_5 (march 2019) | REW_14 (december 2018) | REW_17 (march 2019) | REW_141 (january 2019) |
| REW_5 (april 2019) | REW_14 (january 2019) | REW_17 (april 2019) | REW_141 (february 2019) |
| REW_5 (may 2019) | REW_14 (february 2019) | REW_17 (may 2019) | REW_141 (march 2019) |
| REW_5 (june 2019) | REW_14 (march 2019) | REW_17 (june 2019) | REW_141 (april 2019) |
| REW_5 (july 2019) | REW_14 (april 2019) | REW_23 (december 2018) | REW_141 (may 2019) |
| REW_COR4 (december 2018) | REW_14 (may 2019) | REW_23 (january 2019) | REW_141 (june 2019) |
| REW_COR4 (january 2019) | REW_14 (june 2019) | REW_23 (february 2019) | REW_141 (july 2019) |
| REW_COR4 (february 2019) | | | |
| REW_COR4 (march 2019) | | | |

MARSoluT



Managed Aquifer Recharge ITN

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Welcome to the MARSoluT ITN!

MARSoluT - Managed Aquifer Recharge Solutions Training Network - is a four-year Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) Innovative Training Network (ITN) funded by the European Commission.

MARSoluT intends to tackle specific technical challenges in the operation of Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) sites on a scientific basis, specifically:

- chemical, biological and hydraulic processes resulting in clogging and reduction of infiltration rates,
- hydrogeochemical processes affecting the water quality, with special focus on micropollutants,
- performance monitoring and modelling, including reactive transport models to predict the fate of pathogens and emerging pollutants, and
- implications of the processes mentioned above on the technical design of MAR projects in the frame of regional flow models and water management plans.

MARSoluT intends, at the same time, to train a significant number (12) of Early Stage Researchers (ESRs) to become experts in the application of MAR in the frame of an Integrated Water Resources Management. We envisage these ESRs to become highly qualified multipliers for the effective promotion and implementation of MAR concepts in Europe and worldwide.

MARSoluT - Managed Aquifer Recharge Solutions Training Network - is a four-year Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) Innovative Training Network (ITN) funded by the European Commission.

Coordination & Contact:

Prof. Dr. Christoph Schüth

Darmstadt Technical University
Applied Geosciences
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64287 Darmstadt
Germany

MAR or not MAR?

- MAR è uno degli strumenti per la pianificazione/gestione risorsa
- Costi/benefici/valore intervento/efficacia vanno valutati in dipendenza della situazione
- Analisi della fattibilità delle varie soluzioni prima di decidere se
desalinizzazione/riuso/MAR ...
o forse tutte le soluzioni!

Vantaggi

- Bassi costi di investimento
(+ economica tra le metodologie per fornire acqua – circa 1/1.5 €/m³
contro 5/6 €/m³ degli invasi);
- Maggior facilità per identificazione siti idonei;
- Nessuna (o minima) perdita di terreno;
- Potenziale utilizzo di acquiferi salinizzati (*salinised groundwater displacement*)

Land and water integration and river basin management

Table of contents

Proceedings of an FAO informal workshop
Rome, Italy
31 January - 2 February 1993

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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M-50

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Utilizzo congiunto acque superficiali e sotterranee

In contrast, groundwater is not exposed to evaporation; does not suffer from reduction of storage capacity because of siltation; is seldom harmful to environment and offers a natural water distribution up to the users.

Why is surface water storage always preferred to groundwater development?

When looking at these advantages and disadvantages, groundwater seems to be a better alternative that should be preferred, but this not the case; large and concentrated water demand such as that from large irrigation schemes is usually supplied from surface water storage, and there are various reasons for that choice:

- groundwater aquifers seldom offer large storage capacity able to absorb large volumes of flood in a short period of time, and are unable to return them as significant discharge per unit production system of well or borehole,
- surface water storage, because of the large investments involved, is often preferred because it offers a much higher political visibility and because high construction costs give an opportunity for private profit and corruption, opening the way for improper influence on decision making.

A reasonable solution

Conjunctive use of surface and groundwater consists of harmoniously combining the use of both sources of water in order to minimize the undesirable physical, environmental and economical effects of each solution and to optimize the water demand/supply balance. Usually conjunctive use of surface and groundwater is considered within a river basin management programme - i.e. both the river and the aquifer belong to the same basin.

Assuming that the mixed solution is part of the national policy, several problems need to be carefully studied before selecting the different options and elaborating a programme of conjunctive use of surface and groundwater:

- underground storage availability to be determined,
- production capacity of the aquifer(s) in term of potential discharge,
- natural recharge of the aquifer(s)
- induced natural recharge of the aquifer(s)
- potential for artificial recharge of the aquifer(s)
- comparative economic and environmental benefits derived from the various possible options.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE AVAILABILITY AND PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF THE AQUIFER

In order to use the underground reservoir to store a significant volume of water - possibly of the same order of magnitude as the annual runoff - with the intent to use it at a later stage, it is necessary to ascertain the potential storage capacity of

"surface water storage,

because of the large investments involved,

is often preferred because it offers a much higher political visibility

and because high construction costs give an opportunity for private profit and corruption, opening the way for improper influence on decision making" (FAO, 1995)

PROSPETTIVE/1



Gli impianti MAR possono costituire un'opzione valida in aree dove gli acquiferi presentano un bilancio compromesso.

E' di fondamentale importanza definire quali possano essere gli strumenti finanziari per sostenere queste infrastrutture.

Deve essere garantita non solo la messa in opera, ma il monitoraggio (managed) e la regolare manutenzione.

Potenzialità per le tecnologie MAR di costituire una importante opportunità per la creazione di posti di lavoro (sviluppo sensori, monitoraggio, progettazione, etc.)



LIMITAZIONI

Manca una conoscenza diffusa delle potenzialità di tali sistemi, soprattutto negli enti pubblici (ad eccezione che in ER, Toscana e Veneto!)

Mentre molta cura è comunemente posta alla progettazione degli impianti, ancora poca attenzione è data ai sistemi di monitoraggio, specialmente per quel che riguarda la qualità delle acque.

Questo fatto può trasformare gli impianti MAR da un'opportunità a minaccia.

Ulteriore ricerca è necessaria per portare ad applicazione il riuso delle acque reflue in impianti MAR (*Soil Aquifer Treatment systems*), diffusi in aree ad elevata scarsità idrica.



CONCLUSIONI

La maggioranza degli impianti di ricarica in Italia sono ad oggi non controllati – scarsamente monitorati!!!!

C'è un interesse crescente da parte degli enti pubblici per l'utilizzo di questa tecnica low-cost, che potrebbe muovere il mercato dell'acqua anche grazie alle potenziali interazioni con le politiche agricole (greening PAC).

Le attività di disseminazione e promozione delle tecniche MAR e dei risultati della ricerca scientifica, nel pubblico e nel privato, sono quindi cruciali per la realizzazione di nuovi impianti.



ISMAR 10 PAN-EUROPEAN NETWORK



...MAR IS ORGANIZED (SOMEHOW) IN EUROPE

Italian Network on MAR - INMAR

Grazie

 **ict4water.eu**

