

Journée de rencontres "Dérèglement climatique et patrimoine" Meeting "Climate change and heritage" 12 May 2023, Marseille

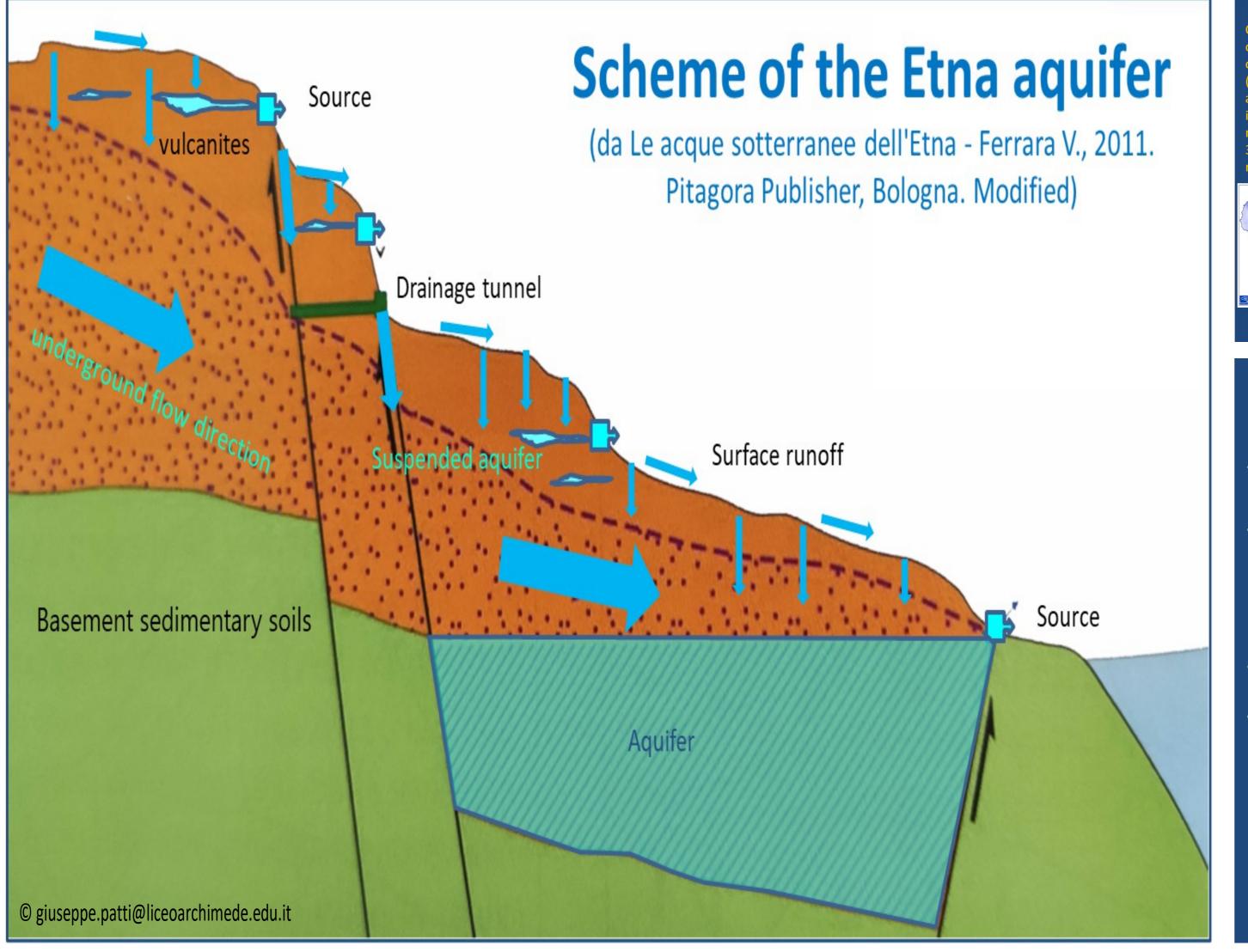


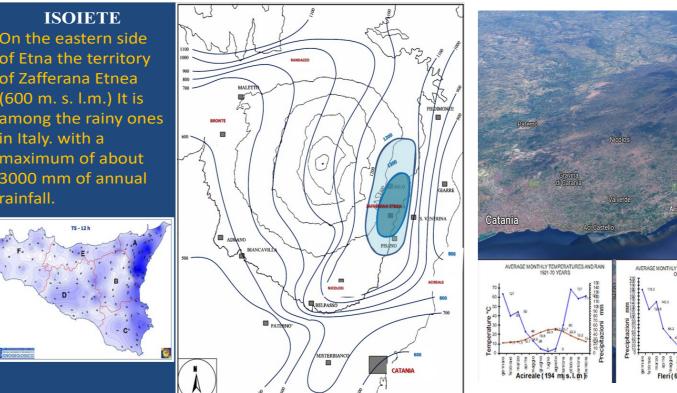
"DROP BY DROP: DISCOVERING THE SURFACE AND UNDER GROUND WATERS OF THE ETNA TERRITORY"

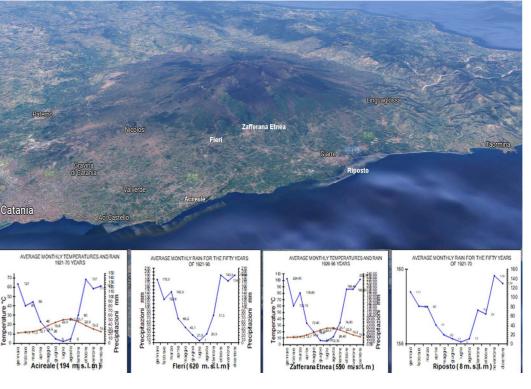
Liceo "Archimede" Acireale (Italy)

Context

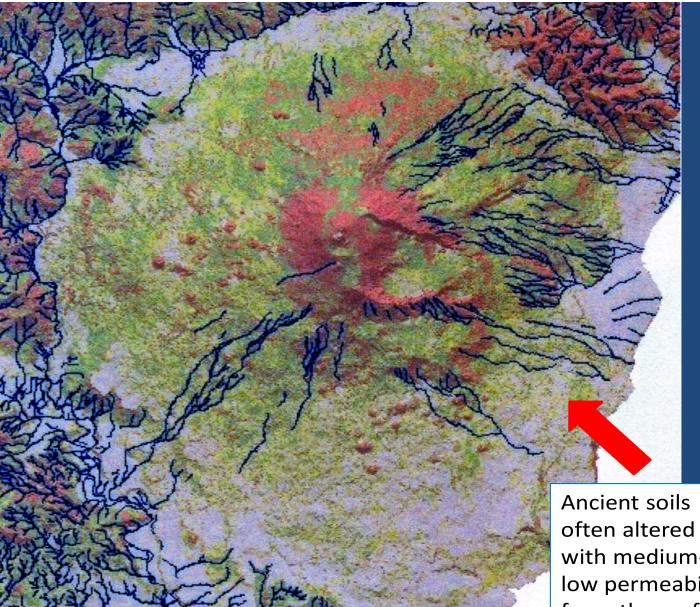
Inside the volcanic massif of Etna there is an important underground water circulation, fed annually by the infiltration of a high percentage of precipitation water. A part of this water is captured by an impressive system of works, tunnels and wells, and used for agricultural and anthropic uses (Catania and other centers in central and eastern Sicily). The quality of Etna's waters is usually high due to the intrinsic nature of the Etna subsoil which has a very high self-purifying power due to mechanical filtration or adsorption processes. However, the anthropic contribution of the urban settlement and agricultural activity (nitrates, sulphates, chlorides), can represent a source of mineralization and pollution. On the eastern side of Etna, the presence of ancient volcanic formations, partially altered, favors the presence of numerous suspended aquifers which feed perennial and temporary springs. However, the decrease in rainfall in the last 30 years and the excessive withdrawal of water have led to the disappearance of many sources and the decrease in the flow rate of the few remaining sources.







From the hydrogeological point of view, the area is characterized by the lack of a real hydrographic network. Meteoric water, given the high permeability of the volcanic soils present, quickly infiltrates the subsoil.



Hydrographic network of the Etna area

with mediumlow permeability favor the surface runoff.

Withdrawals







Laboratory

The students monitored some significant sources for localization in the area's hydrogeology.

Below we present the results of the monitoring of some chemical parameters in water samples taken from springs or streams on the eastern side of Etna in the period April 2022 - March 2023. Summing up:

The waters of the eastern side of Etna are characterized by an excellent quality and, in general, by a not excessive mineralization

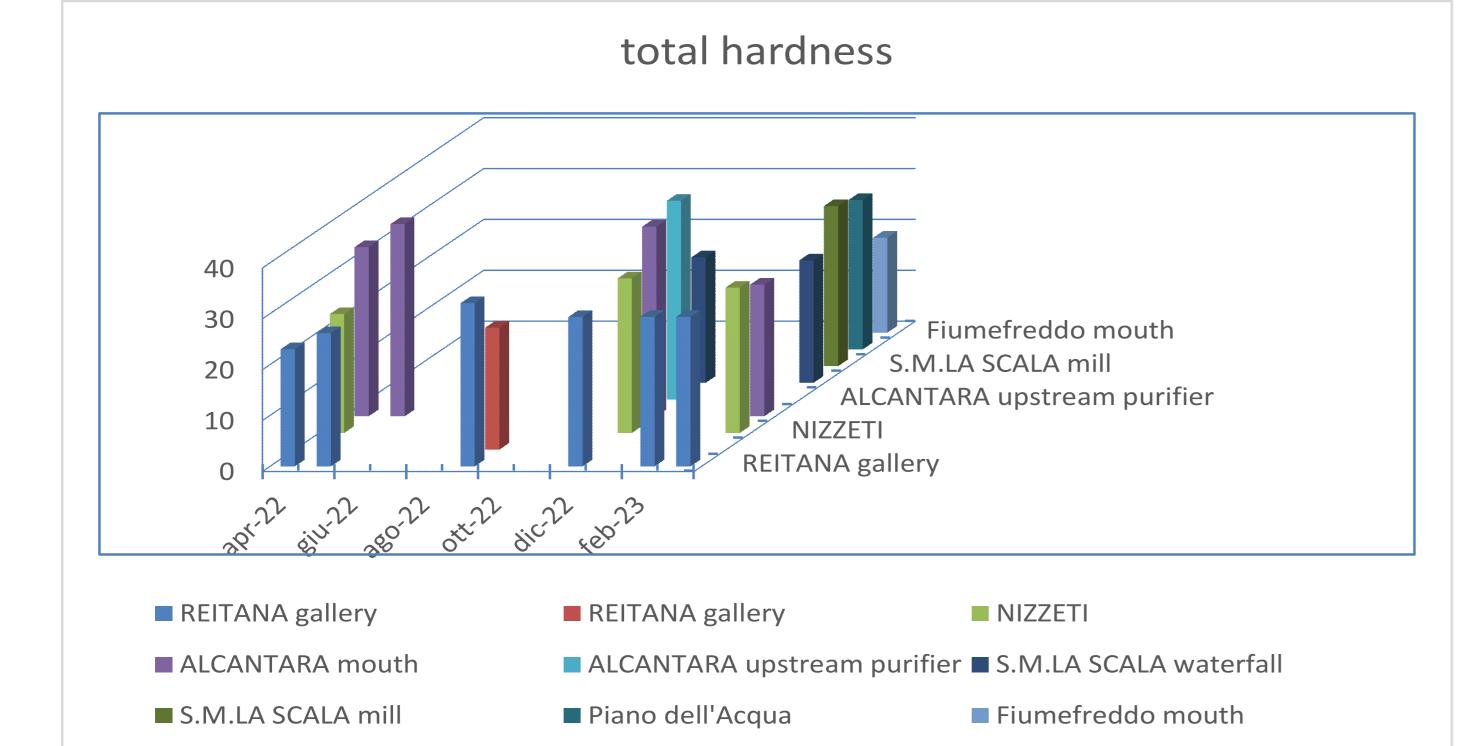
However, it must be emphasized

- Dangerous signs of overexploitation of the groundwater
- Dangerous signs of nitrate/nitrite pollution

	REITANA Cascade	REITANA Mill	NIZZETI	ALCANTARA Mouth	S. MARIA LA SCALA Cascade	S. MARIA LA SCALA Mill	PIANO DELL'ACQUA	FIUMEFREDDO
Hardness Ca (mg/Litre)	2+							
dec-22	10,6		14,5	11,3	6,5	10,5		
mar-23	10,6		13,6	12,6	6,5	9,1	4,3	6,3

Total dissol (mg/Litre)	ved solids							
dec-22	161	157	168	142	147			
mar 11	172	162	251.1	1/13 6	155	225	228	

The responsible use of water is closely linked to the continuous monitoring of their quality.



mar 25				-									
рН													
dec-22	7,53	7 7	7,4	4 8,3		7,6		8,3					
mar-23	7,4	7	7,01	,01 8,36		7.95	7.95 7,85			8,08		7,9	
				· · ·									
	REITANA Cascade	REITANA Mill	NIZZETI		ACANTARA Mouth		S.MARIA	LA SCALA Cascade	S. MARIA	LA SCALA Mill	PIANO DELL'ACQUA	FIUMEFREDDO	
Elct. Conduc-tivity µS/cm (20°C)													
sept-22	874	1088											
dec-22	1030	1033	948	948		20		1160		l			
mar-23	1030		931		783		847		851		683	665	
ion (mg/Litre)													
sept-22		Cu ²⁺ (10) NO ₃ ⁻ (75) NO ₂ ⁻ (0,5) Cl ⁻ (0) Fe ^{2+,3+} (0)											
dec-22		Cu ²⁺ (10) NO ₃ ⁻ (75) NO ₂ ⁻ (0) Cl ⁻ (0) Fe ^{2+, 3+} (0)	Cu ²⁺ NO ₃ ⁻ NO ₂ ⁻ Cl ⁻ (0 Fe ^{2+,}	(75) (0))	Cu ²⁺ (: NO ₃ ⁻ (! NO ₂ ⁻ (0 Cl ⁻ (0) Fe ^{2+, 3+}	5) D,5)	Cu ²⁺ NO ₃ ⁻ NO ₂ ⁻ Cl ⁻ (0 Fe ^{2+, 2}	(50) (0))	NO; NO; Cŀ (* (10) ₃ - (50) 2 ⁻ (0) (0) ⁽¹⁾			
mar-23	Cu ²⁺ (10) NO ₃ ⁻ (100) NO ₂ ⁻ (0) Cl- (0) Fe ^{2+,3+} (2)		Cu ²⁺ NO ₃ ⁻ NO ₂ ⁻ Cl ⁻ (0	(10) (75) (0)	Cu ²⁺ (NO ₃ ⁻ (NO ₂ ⁻ (Cl ⁻ (0) Fe ^{2+, 3+}	5) 10) D)	Cu ²⁺ NO ₃ ⁻ NO ₂ ⁻ Cl ⁻ (0 Fe ^{2+, 3}	(5) (75) (0))	Cu NO; NO; Cl ⁺ (²⁺ (10) 3 ⁻ (5) 2 ⁻ (2)	Cu ²⁺ (5) NO ₃ ⁻ (0) NO ₂ ⁻ (0) Cl ⁻ (0) Fe ^{2+,3+} (0	NO3 ⁻ (25) NO2 ⁻ (0) Cl ⁻ (0)	













