

DITTY Project

Development of an Information Technology Tool for the Management of Southern European Lagoons under the influence of river-basin runoff

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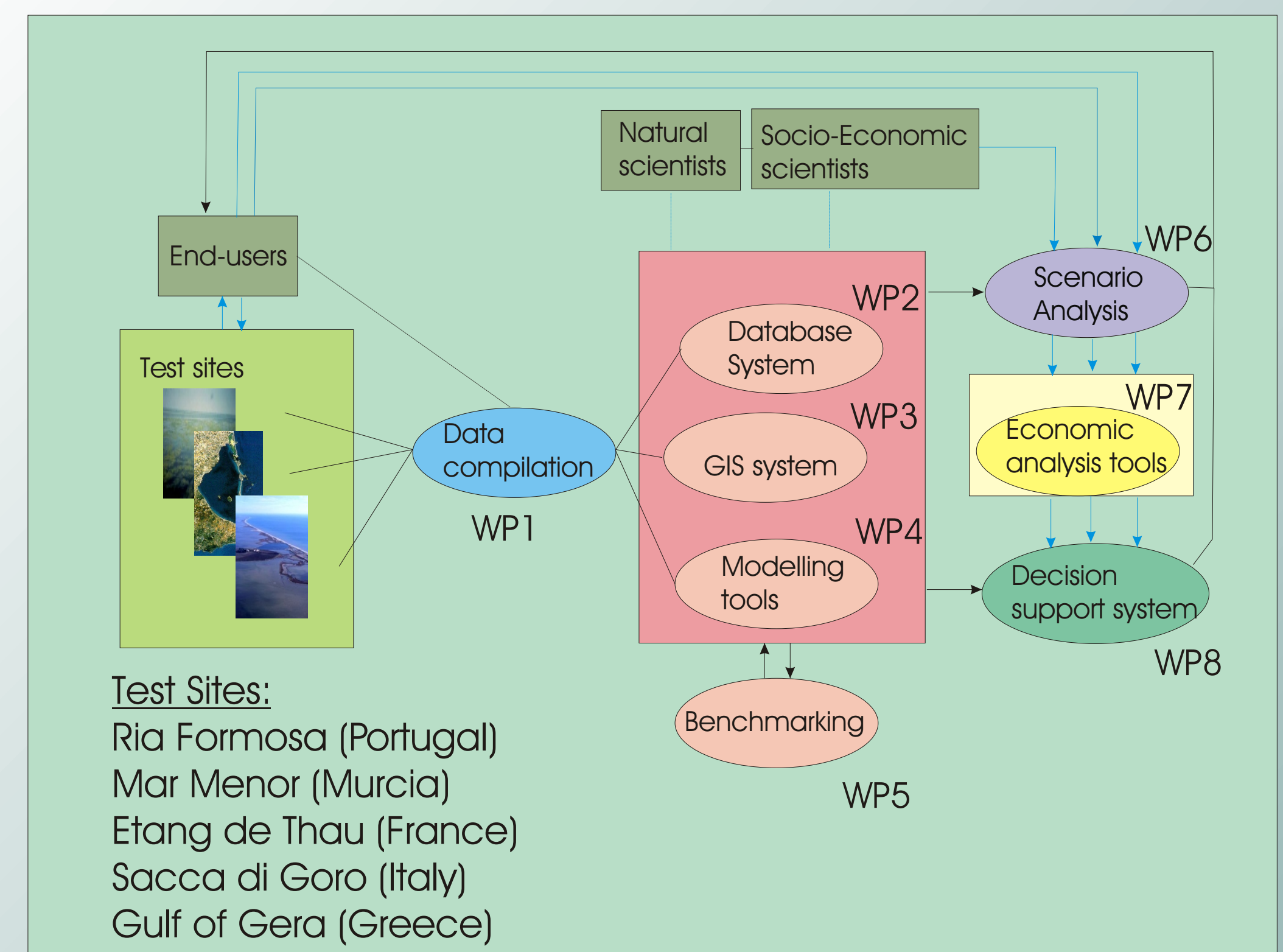
- EU coastal lagoons suffer from strong anthropogenic pressures: freshwater inputs rich in pollutants, land use changes, shellfish farming, tourism, etc.
- Ecosystem functioning disruptions: Anoxic crises, algal blooms, shellfish mortalities, etc.
- Solution: Integrated Management approach (data+bio-economic models+DSS)



Sacca di Goro (I) *Ulva* proliferation



Etang de Thau (F) anoxic crises



Test Sites:
Ria Formosa (Portugal)
Mar Menor (Murcia)
Etang de Thau (France)
Sacca di Goro (Italy)
Gulf of Gera (Greece)

WP1: Data compilation and analysis

a/ Spatio-temporal series :

- General (land use, soils, topography, bathymetry, etc.)
- Nutrients (watershed water column, sediments)
- Biota
- Oceanographic
- Meteorology

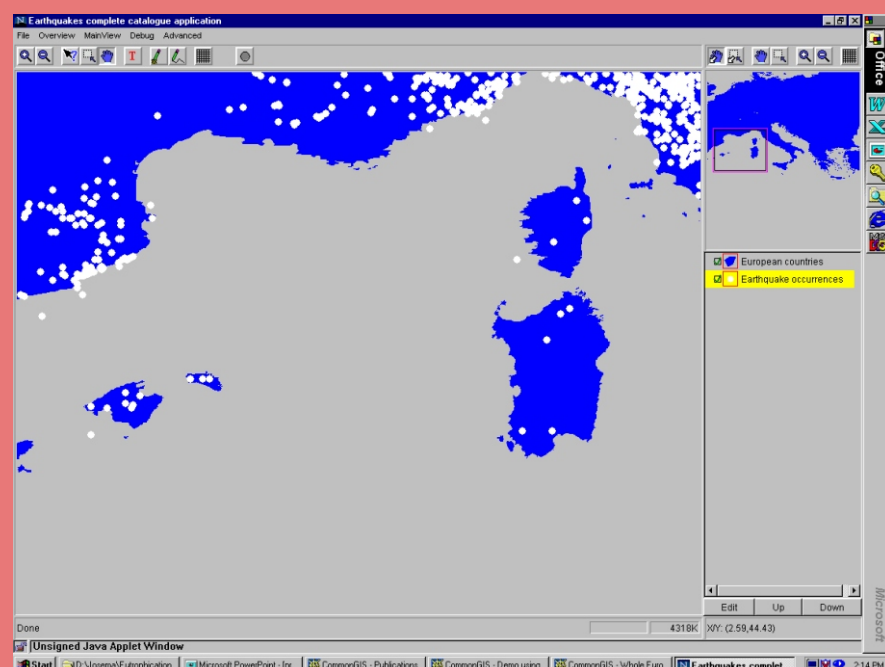
b/ Approaches, projects, studies

WP2: Database development

- Methodology to adopt concerning DB
- Analysis and implementation of DB

WP3: GIS development

- Methodology to adopt concerning GIS
- Analysis and implementation of GIS

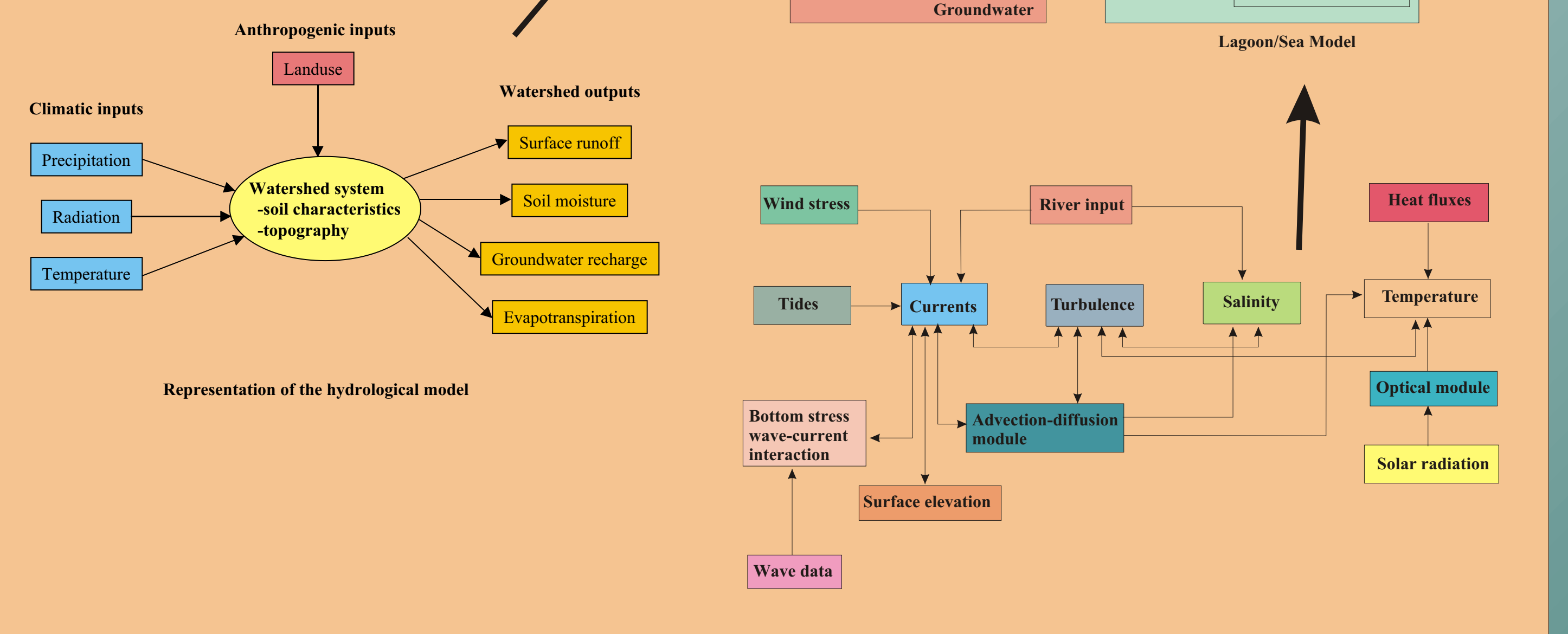
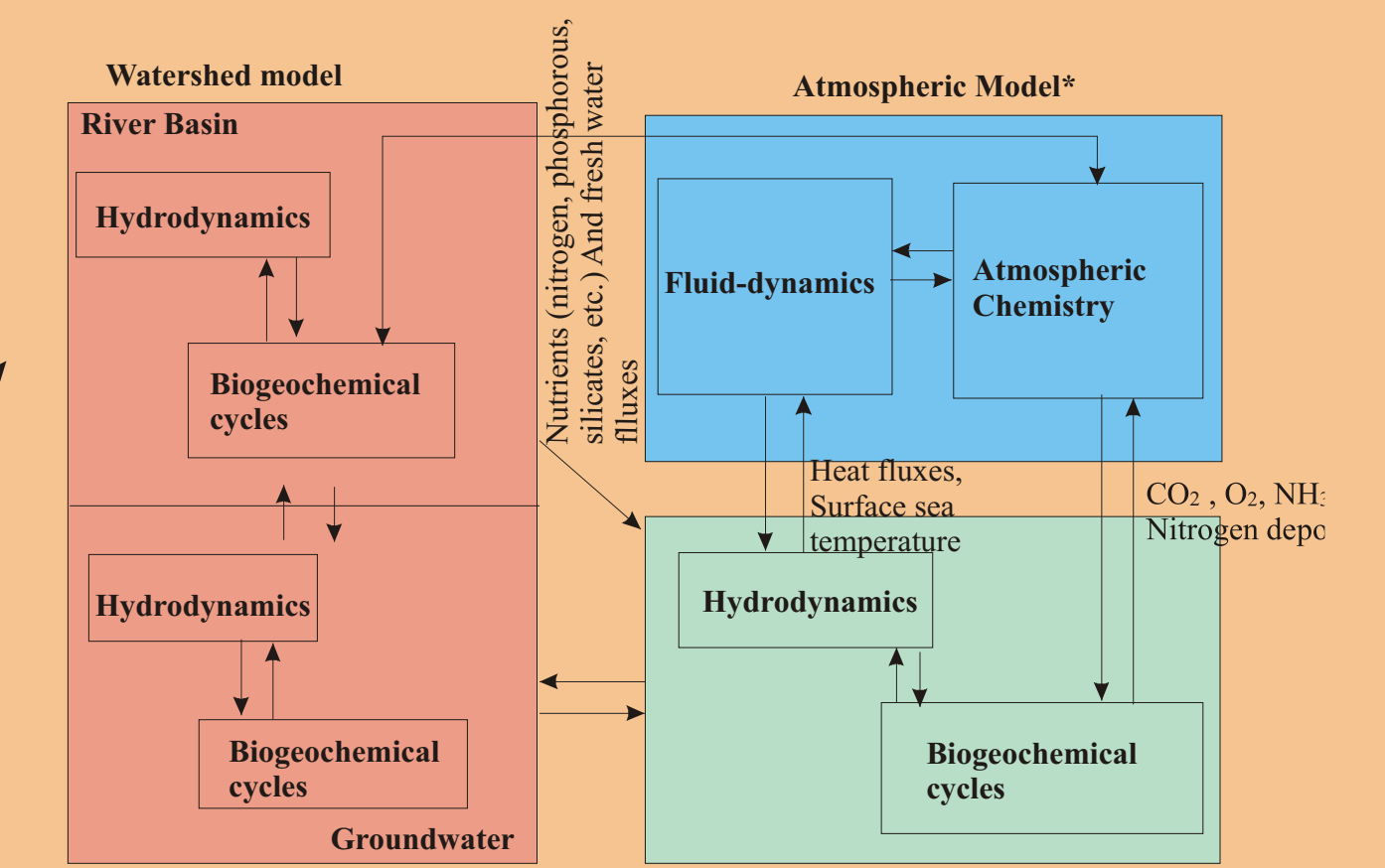


WP4: Integrated model development and validation

Methodology to adopt concerning modelling

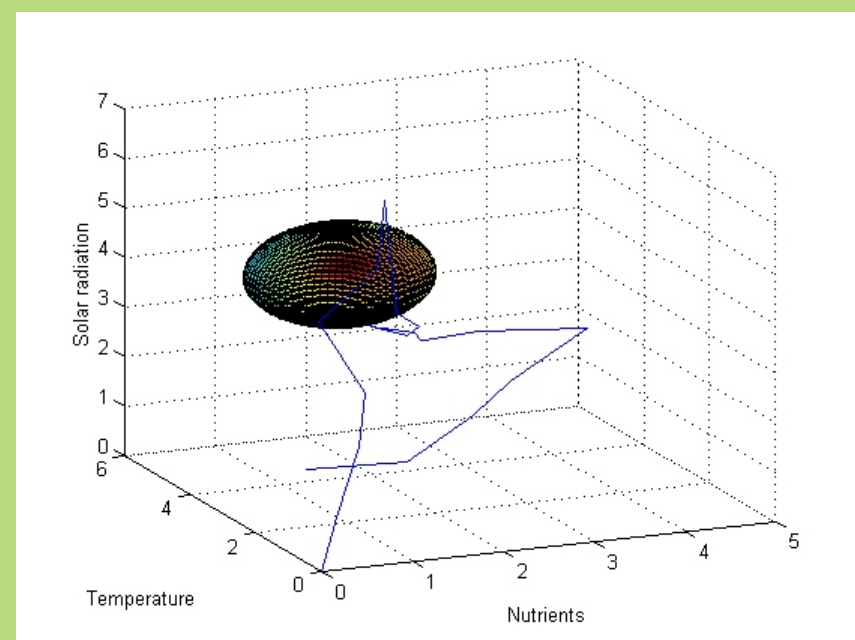
- a/ Watershed modelling
- b/ Coastal lagoon modelling
- Ecological modelling
- 1D-3D coupled models (COHERENS)
- c/ Coupling watershed+lagoon
- d/Sensitivity Analysis
- e/Coupling with socio-economic data

Coupling models



WP5: Comparative analysis

- Similarities/differences between test sites
- Validity of models and tools developed
- Benchmark activities
- User Guide
- Application of ecosystem indicators



WP6: Scenario analysis on selected case studies

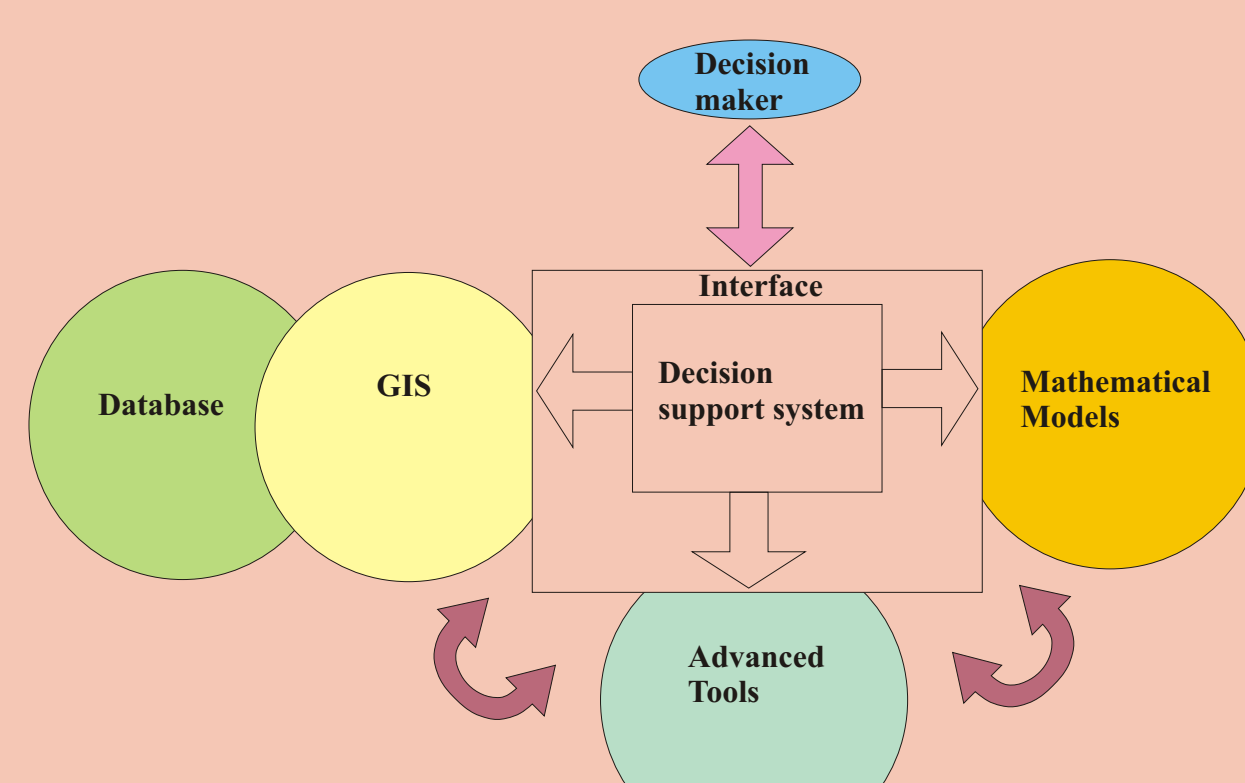
- a/ Effects of nutrients loads
- b/ Effects of bacteria of sanitary concern
- c/ Early warning detection system for anoxic crises
- d/ Effects of climate variability
- e/ Changes in resource exploitation

WP7: Socio-economic analysis of management options

- Economic analysis of test sites
- Cost Benefit analysis (CBA)
- Modelling options
- Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA)

WP8: Decision Support System for coastal lagoons management

How to extract information from all the tools developed to solve specific end -user problems, for example: prediction of *Ulva* blooms, shellfish bacterial contamination, etc.



Expected deliverables

- Common DB, GIS and modelling tools architectures
- Intercomparative and scenario analysis (bioeconomics)
- DSS prototype tailored for each test site
- Management alternatives to improve the ecosystem health of coastal lagoons