

Verona  
20-21 Maggio  
2019

# PROPOSTE OPERATIVE

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Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima

Arpae

PRIMO RALLY NAZIONALE DI IDROMETRIA

## QUALI SONO GLI OBIETTIVI DI LUNGO TERMINE DI UN SERVIZIO IDROLOGICO?

Il confronto con la comunità idrologica internazionale ha individuato otto punti fondamentali che l'idrologia deve considerare nei propri servizi operativi

- 1) Eventi di piena
- 2) Eventi di magra
- 3) Sicurezza alimentare
- 4) Supporto alla scienza
- 5) Conoscenza scientifica
- 6) Disponibilità delle risorse idriche
- 7) Sviluppo sostenibile
- 8) Qualità delle acque

## NO ONE IS SURPRISED BY A FLOOD

Risk assessment, proper planning and mitigation are the cornerstones of any National Meteorological and Hydrological Service (NMHS) measure to reduce flood risks. Timely forecasts/warnings must be produced at regional/national/local levels and communicated through appropriate authorities. Current tools for prevention, mitigation and forecasting must incorporate important ancillary data and a thorough understanding of water management and the dynamics of land use. Data and products relevant for flood risk assessment and management should be provided to relevant stakeholders. Achieving this ambition will rely on further integrating the end-to-end early warning systems (E2E EWS) for flood forecasting, the Flash Flood Guidance Systems (FFGS), the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM), the Coastal Inundation Forecasting Demonstration Project (CIFDP), together with the Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP) and the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (GDPFS)

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## EVERYONE IS PREPARED FOR DROUGHT

Drought risk management should be undertaken by WMO Members and through regional centres. The Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) can serve as a nucleus to further develop necessary alliances and capabilities, including a detailed understanding of hydrological drought mitigation through reservoir operations, natural systems, conservation and the use of local/regional/national water. IDMP should be supported by climatological and hydrological prediction capabilities, water resources management, the Global Hydrological Status and Outlook System (HydroSOS), Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) and GDPFS

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## HYDRO-CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA SUPPORT THE FOOD SECURITY AGENDA

WMO should support resolving the equation of water demand for human consumption, irrigation requirements, water availability and potential water storage and should provide advice to optimize rainfed and irrigated agriculture. The water-energy-food nexus should be considered as well. This ambition should be supported by integrating the agrometeorological, climatological and hydrological expertise of WMO with socioeconomic and geophysical data and water resources management practices

## HIGH-QUALITY DATA SUPPORTS SCIENCE

WMO should support Members in accessing proper technology and with respect to the generation of high-quality hydrological data and the corresponding information products and services. This ambition can be realized with support from Global Water Data Centres, can benefit from further developing the Global Hydrometry Support Facility (HydroHub), the World Hydrological Cycle Observing System (WHYCOS), the Meteorological, Climatological and Hydrological Database Management System (MCH), the WMO Hydrological Observing System (WHOS), the Innovation Hub and the Quality Management Framework - Hydrology (QMF-H) and is essential for the wise management of our water resources. The future GDPFS and the upcoming operational phase of the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) and the next generation of the WMO Information System (WIS) 2.0 are expected to support the achievement of this ambition

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## SCIENCE PROVIDES A SOUND BASIS FOR OPERATIONAL HYDROLOGY

Scientific knowledge should be strengthened to support operational hydrological predictions and modelling as part of an integrated Earth systems approach. This ambition would benefit from an improved understanding of the impacts of various stressors on the hydrological cycle, in support of closing the water balance

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## WE HAVE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF OUR WORLD

An appropriate monitoring system, addressing all the key variables associated with operational hydrology, including the cryosphere, should span the globe and produce information that can be used to optimize the efficiency of existing services, future policies and services and political decision-making from the local to the global scale. Further development of WMO initiatives such as WHOS, HydroSOS and the Global Cryosphere Watch, matched with other international efforts, should support a fully operational World Water Data Initiative and enable local and global assessments of the availability of water resources



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS SUPPORTED BY HYDROLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hydrological information should be available at all appropriate scales in space and time in order to support all water-dependent sectors for optimal operational water resources management as well as for planning and adapting to transient environmental conditions, particularly those associated with climate change. The future GDPFS should lend itself to being merged with those WMO activities related to the Global Expanded Monitoring Initiative. This ambition is also a great opportunity to include private partners and research in the provision of future services. Changes to hydrological regimes should be tracked and adequately allocated to support water resources management

## WATER QUALITY IS KNOWN

Surface and groundwater quality should be permanently monitored as a necessary step to ensure water quality in accordance with different requirements for society and ecosystems, and corrective actions should be applied when necessary. A new partnership will be needed to support this ambition, including existing links to the Global Environment Monitoring System-Water (United Nations Environment Programme), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant stakeholders



## DEFINIZIONE DI IDROLOGIA OPERATIVA

The definition of the term “operational hydrology” shall be:

- Measurement of variables related to the hydrological cycle from networks of hydrological, hydrometeorological, and cryospheric stations; collection, transmission, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination of hydrological data;
- Hydrological forecasting, seasonal hydrological prediction and related functionalities (e.g. forecast verification);
- Research, development and improvement of operational methods, procedures, and techniques in:
  - (a) Network design
  - (b) Observations and instruments
  - (c) Applications of remote sensing data
  - (d) Data transmission and processing
  - (e) Hydrological forecasting and modeling
  - (f) Provision of hydroclimate services
  - (g) Provision of hydrometeorological services
- Provision of hydrological, hydrometeorological, and cryospheric data, assessments, products and services for water resources management, environmental protection and the design of structures; as well as the issuance of warnings and alerts, and assessment of hydrological hazards and risks (pre- and post-event) including consideration of potential effects of climatic change;
- Establishment of standards, guidelines and protocols associated with instruments, methods of observation, forecasts, assessments and data exchange;
- Training of personnel in the collection and analysis of hydrological data, in forecasting, modeling and assessment techniques, and in service delivery.

## LE GRANDEZZE IN IDROLOGIA OPERATIVA

The role of WMO in promoting international cooperation in “operational hydrology,” as defined above, has historically related in differing degrees to the following variables:

- Precipitation amount
- Water level of rivers, lakes, reservoirs and estuaries
- Water discharge of rivers
- Sediment discharge of rivers
- Snow and frost extent, depth, and water equivalent
- Ice on rivers and lakes
- Glacier mass balance
- Evaporation and evapotranspiration
- Water temperature
- Air temperature
- Soil moisture (soil water content)
- Water quality
- Groundwater level

## PUBBLICAZIONE DATI IDROLOGICI



### ISPRA HIS Sistema informativo idrologico servizio registri Web

Il monitoraggio idrologico italiano viene effettuato mediante una rete federata composta da 19 regioni amministrative e 2 province autonome, insieme con ISPRA, che è l'organo tecnico governativo istituito dal Ministero dell'Ambiente italiano.

Il portale fornisce l'accesso alle osservazioni idrologiche in Italia, comunemente pubblicate come Annali idrologici. In particolare, per le osservazioni in situ, fornisce ulteriori capacità operative, quali un registro nazionale di servizio dati, catalogati utilizzando le norme e le procedure della Geospatial Consortium e l'Organizzazione meteorologica mondiale.

Le interfacce pubblicate sul portale permettono di recuperare i dati idrologici regionali direttamente dai fornitori tramite abilitazione e download.



#### WEB SERVICE CATALOG SYSTEM

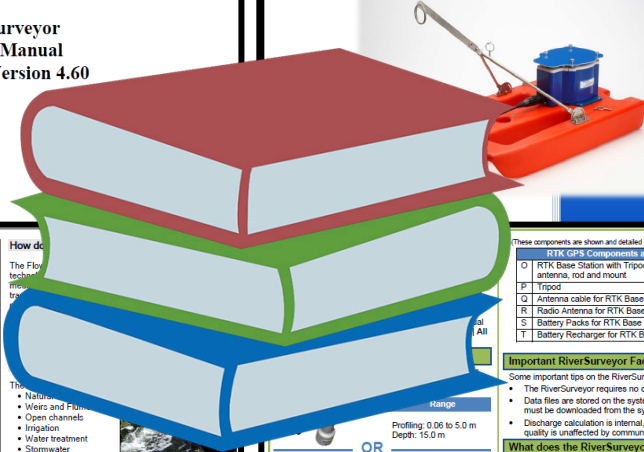
- Brokered services: 19
- Brokered sites: 6088
- Brokered variables: 6
- Brokered values: 73491569
- Geographic extent: [6.704337, 18.48, 35.5017, 47.03659]

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RiverSurveyor  
System Manual  
Software Version 4.00



STREAMPRO  
ADCP GUIDE

FlowTracker® - Quick Start Guide

This sheet is a quick reference to FlowTracker operation. For more information, refer to the User's Manual or the detailed Technical Manual, both of which can be found on the software CD or via the Start | All Programs | SonTek Software menu after installation.

What's in the case?

Standard Parts	Qty
FlowTracker	1
Communications/Power Cable	1
AA Battery	8
Tools	1
Quick Start Guide (this guide)	1
Return to Main Menu alert sheet	1
Software Installation CD (includes Manual)	1

Optional Extras	Qty
Part description	
Wading Rod	1
Keypad Mounting Bracket	1
Probe Mounting Bracket (S or J style)	1

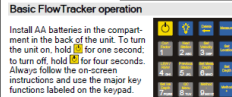
Important FlowTracker facts



- No calibration of the unit is required.
- The Handheld Unit can withstand temporary submersion, but should not be used underwater.
- There is a built-in temperature sensor in the probe.
- Take advantage of the SmartQC™ features; see manual for details.

What does the FlowTracker do?

The FlowTracker measures velocities with a range as low as 0.001 m/s (0.003 ft/s) and up to 4.5 m/s (15 ft/s). When combined with a wading rod, the FlowTracker can be used to measure the total discharge across a river section.

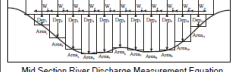


Testing the FlowTracker

Before any extended field trip, you should run a system diagnostics test using the BeamCheck software. This software should show signal amplitude plots on top of each other. If not, it is possible the probe may be damaged. A complete description of BeamCheck can be found in the manual. Use BeamCheck to download all files from the recorder and to format it before deployment.

Measuring discharge - Theory

Measuring discharge involves wading across the stream/river while taking measurements of water depth and velocity at different locations (based on ISO/USGS procedures). When combined with depth information, the total discharge can be computed. This diagram shows the Mid Section Equation used to compute discharge (Mean Section and discharge Equations are also supported).



Mid Section River Discharge Measurement Equation

- These components are shown and detailed in the GPS Quick Start Guide
- O RTK Base Station with Tripod Adapter, GPS antenna, rod and mount
  - P Tripod
  - Q Antenna cable for RTK Base Station
  - R Radio Antenna for RTK Base Station
  - S Battery Packs for RTK Base Station (x2)
  - T Battery Recharger for RTK Base Station

Important RiverSurveyor Facts

- Some important tips on the RiverSurveyor and its use:
  - The RiverSurveyor requires no calibration.
  - Data files are stored on the system and not the PC. They must be downloaded from the system.
  - Discharge calculation is internal, so measurement quality is unaffected by communications losses.

What does the RiverSurveyor do?

The RiverSurveyor measures velocities in 3-D through the water column below the ADCP. It combines tracking information from BottomTrack or optional GPS to measure the total discharge across a river section.

Assembling the system

The following instructions apply to Standard configuration systems using the Serial Power/Communications cable directly connected to the system for communications and power.

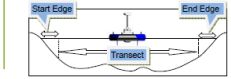


Windows Software Installation

Insert the RiverSurveyor Live CD-ROM into a PC. The installation menu should appear automatically. If not, double click on setup.exe in your CD-ROM drive menu. Install RiverSurveyor Live for PC.

Measuring Discharge - Theory

The total discharge through a measurement section is computed based on the mean water velocity in the water column and the cross-sectional area. For the purposes of a measurement, the section is broken into three key components: the Start Edge, the Transect and the End Edge. These components are summed together to calculate the total discharge as shown below.

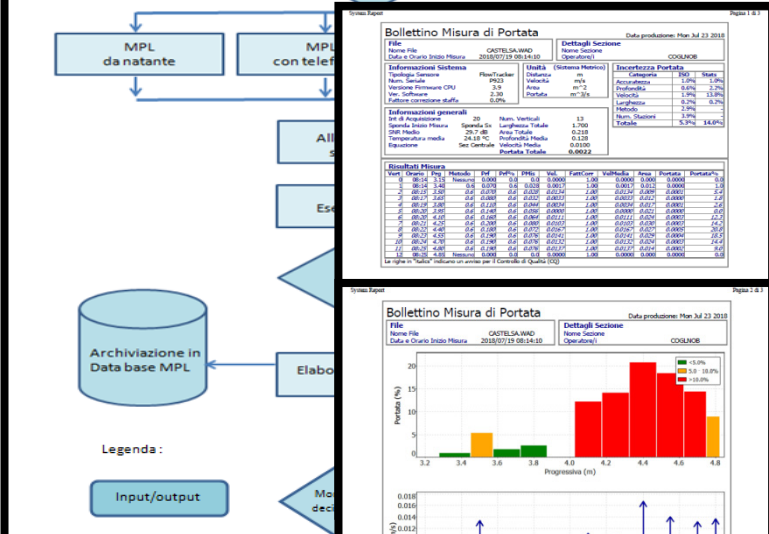


RiverSurveyor - Quick Start Guide: Getting started with the RiverSurveyor System

ESECUZIONE MPL  
UNI EN ISO 9001:2015

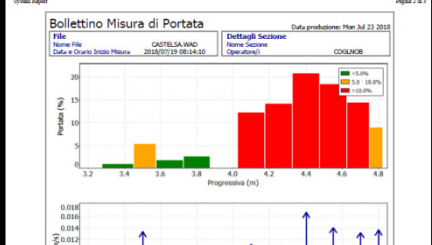


SISTEMA DI GESTIONE  
QUALITÀ CERTIFICATO



Bolettino Misura di Portata

File	Nome File	Data e Ora	Stato Misura	CASTELSA.WAD	2018/07/19 09:14:10	Dettagli Sezione	Nome Sezione	Operatore	COGLIOB
Informazioni Sistema	FlowTracker	Modello	(Sistema Memori)	Incertezza Portata	Componente	Portata	Velocità	1.2m/s	1.5m/s
Informazioni generali	Set di Anzenberger	20	Nome	Verdolini	13	Spessore Sonda	Thru	1.700	0.100



Bolettino Misura di Portata

Controllo Qualità	Ver	Prog	Velocità	Portata	Message
1	3.50	0.5	0.5	0.5	SNR (47.7) differenza da SNR Caratteristico (26.7)
2	3.60	0.5	0.5	0.5	SNR (46.0) differenza da SNR Caratteristico (26.7)
3	3.80	0.5	0.5	0.5	Differenza applicativa in SNR: 33.30 20.0
4	3.90	0.5	0.5	0.5	Differenza applicativa in SNR: 33.30 20.0
5	3.95	0.5	0.5	0.5	SNR (69.3) differenza da SNR Caratteristico (26.7)

MISURE DI PORTATA



art  
Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione Ambientale del Veneto

AUTONOME PROVINZ BOZEN - SÜDTIROL  
PROVINZA AUTONOMA DEL BULSANO

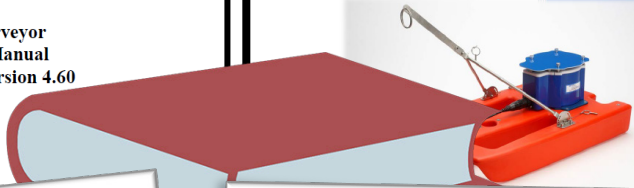
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System Manual  
Software Version 4.60

## STREAMPRO ADCP GUIDE



ESECUZIONE MPL

EN ISO 9001:2015



ISTEMMA DI GESTIONE  
QUALITÀ CERTIFICATO

ETRIA

PRIMO RALLY NAZIONALE



MISURE DI PORTATA



profondità (cm) x 2	es. prof. 52 cm
profondità (cm) / 2	misura a 0,2 -> sposta 10 sul 4
parte mobile su n° barra graduata fissa (0,2 alta/0,8 fondo)	misura a 0,6 -> sposta 5 sul 2
	misura a 0,8 -> sposta 2 sul 6





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## STREAMPRO ADCP GUIDE



ESECUZIONE MPL

EN ISO 9001:2015



ISTATUTO  
SISTEMA DI GESTIONE  
QUALITÀ CERTIFICATO



## MISURE DI PORTATA

AUTONOME PROVINZ  
BOZEN - SÜDTIROL  
PROVINCIA AUTONOMA D

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PRIMO PIANO NAZIONALE

ETRIA

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YSI in

RiverS  
 System  
 Software V

# Arpae Emilia-Romagna



trovi in : Arpae /

## Arpae si certifica per le misure di portata liquida dei corsi d'acqua

Monitoraggio idrologico in qualità: un traguardo importante per il controllo e la gestione delle risorse idriche in Emilia-Romagna.

(11/06/18) Arpae Emilia-Romagna ha concluso, con l'audit di Certiquality del 29 maggio scorso, il percorso di certificazione ISO 9001:2015 relativo alle misure di portata liquida dei corsi d'acqua.

L'Agenzia grazie all'impegno dell'Area Idrologia del Servizio IdroMeteoClima (Simc) di Parma e del Servizio sistemi gestione Integrati - Sicurezza, Qualità Ecomanagement di Arpae, ha raggiunto questo importante traguardo confermando l'impegno profuso per estendere la certificazione a processi operativi e di supporto strategici e rispondere così sempre meglio alle esigenze dei clienti istituzionali, dei cittadini e delle imprese.

L'area Idrografia e Idrologia del Servizio IdroMeteoClima (Simc) fornisce quotidianamente osservazioni e elaborazioni idrologiche, tra le quali le misure di portata liquida, attività indispensabili per conoscere le caratteristiche dei corsi d'acqua, per l'implementazione delle scale di deflusso e dei modelli idrologici idraulici oltre che per la gestione e il controllo delle risorse idriche. L'Agenzia utilizza, come strumentazione principale, profilatori (ADCP) e velocimetri (ADV) acustici doppler che consentono di operare nelle diverse condizioni idrologiche ed operative dell'Emilia-Romagna.

Il processo certificato prevede uno specifico percorso di abilitazione ed aggiornamento degli operatori, a garanzia degli standard di qualità. L'approccio al miglioramento continuo lascia spazio alla possibilità di estendere ulteriormente il campo di applicazione.

Infine, un ulteriore vantaggio è rappresentato dal fatto che, adottando un sistema di gestione della qualità per le misure di portate liquida, l'Agenzia risulta coerente con le "Linee guida per l'implementazione di un sistema di gestione della qualità in idrologia", (OMM, 2013).



IZIONE MPL  
 EN ISO 9001:2015



STEMA DI GESTIONE  
 QUALITÀ CERTIFICATO

### MISURE DI PORTATA

PRIMO PIANO NAZIONALE

## GESTIONE DATI IDROLOGICI

MCH-BDm (DSN=MCHPRU) - [Detailed data]

File Maps Graphs Capture Editing and calculations Definitions Window Help

Lines in query: 24

Stn. group: UYMONT Start date: 2011 5 12 00 00 Interval in minutes: 50 Station type: Clima

Station: UYARTIGAS End date: 2011 5 12 23 50

All stations in group

Select variables and check option on the left

Precipitation  Temperature  Evaporation  RelativeHum

Station	Date	Precipitation	Precipitationcor	Precipitationcode	Precipitationsource	Evaporation	Temperature	RelativeHum
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 00:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 01:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 02:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 03:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 04:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 05:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 06:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 07:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 08:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 09:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 10:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 11:00							
UYARTIGAS	2011/05/12 12:00							

Variable: Precipitation Stn. group: Kenya Station: 84267

Select by example: Variable - station

Start date: 2015 10 5 End date: 2015 11 4

Cumulative graph

Select instruction to database

```
Select t1.*, t2.StationName from ddprecipitation as t1, stations as t2 where
t1.Station = "84267" and Datee >= "2015/10/05" and Datee <= "2015/11/04"
and t2.Station = t1.Station order by Datee
```

Calculate data for stations, station groups and zones on maps DSN=mchpru

Calc for map 1 | Calc for map 2 | Normals

Base map for calculation: Select map

Grid increment: 0,02

Limit to distances less than (km): 50

Stn. group: [dropdown]

Data type:
 

- daily
- monthly
- annual
- weekly
- dekadal
- daily normals
- monthly normals
- Annual normals
- weekly normals
- dekadal normals

Start date: 2011 01 01 End date: 2011 5 13

Calculation type:
 

- Station
- Groups by map (zones)
- Station groups

Update type:
 

- Overwrite
- Add

Station type: [dropdown]

68 Select variables for calculation 0 155 Select stations for calculation 0

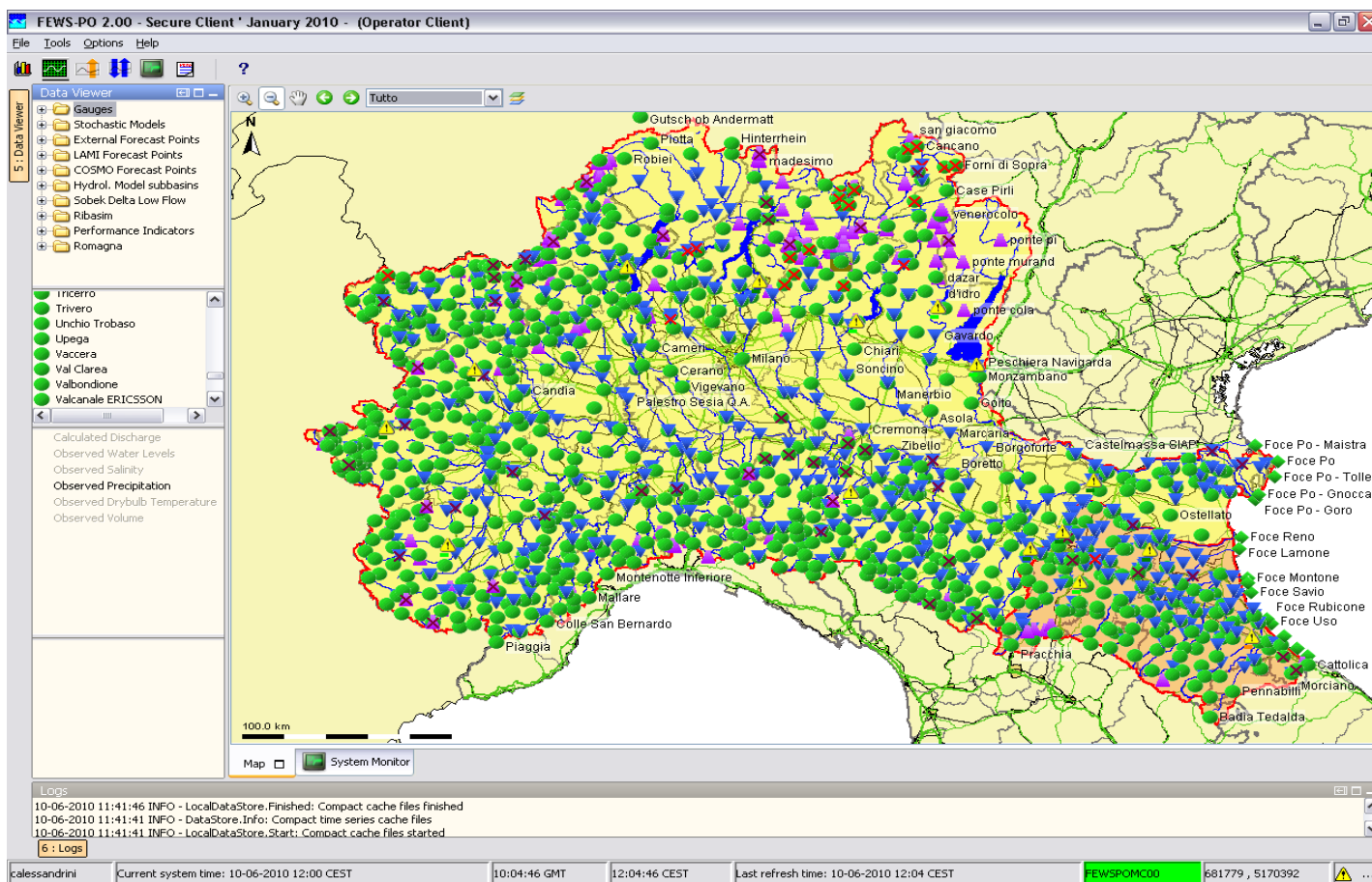
AltGeoPot  
AltNieve  
AltNubes  
AltNubesC  
AreaPresa  
DerrameP  
DirRafaga  
DirViento  
DisponibAgua  
Entrada  
EvapNeta  
Evaporacion  
EvapPiche  
GastoenRio  
GeoTemp10

BOCOCHABAMBA  
BOELALTO  
BOLAPAZ  
BOMONTERO  
BOORURO  
BIOPOTOSI  
BOSANTACRUZ  
BOTARIJA  
BOTRINIDAD  
BOVILLAMONTES  
BOYACUIBA  
CRBARRANCA  
CRCARTAGO  
CRCHACARITA  
CRCHACARITA

X datum: Datee Long.: -100,53  
Y datum: Valuee Lat.: 20,457  
Z datum: Valuee Dist.: 0,2



## CONDIVISIONE MODELLISTICA IDROLOGICA





# GREAT IDEAS START WITH DISCUSSION