



# SWAMrisk

Subsurface WAtER monitoring and Management to prevent drought  
risk in coastal systems

## D.3.7.4. Scientific papers

<b>Project Acronym</b>	SWAMrisk
<b>Project ID Number</b>	ITHR0200479
<b>Project Title:</b>	Subsurface WAtER monitoring and Management to prevent drought risk in coastal systems
<b>Priority Axis:</b>	2 - Green and resilient shared environment
<b>Specific objective:</b>	SO 2.1 - Climate change adaptation
<b>Work package</b>	WP3 Modeling, forecasting and assesment
<b>Activity</b>	A.3.7. Communication and target group informing
<b>Deliverable</b>	D.3.7.4. Scientific papers
<b>Partners in charge</b>	LP - FGAG, PP3 - M3E, PP6-AQUEUM, PP8-CNR-IGG
<b>Status</b>	Draft
<b>Distribution</b>	Internal





## Contents

1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. SCIENTIFIC PAPER.....	4



# 1. Introduction

This document presents the SWAMrisk project Deliverable D.3.7.4, which includes a scientific paper and provides an overview of the scientific study conducted by CNR, titled "Disentangling hydrodynamic drivers of the Southern Venice (Italy) coastal aquifer via frequency decomposition analysis: Insights, challenges, and limitations."

The scientific study conducted by CNR utilizes frequency decomposition analysis to disentangle the various drivers influencing the hydrodynamic behavior of the Southern Venice coastal aquifer. This advanced methodological approach provides valuable insights into the aquifer's response to environmental and anthropogenic pressures, highlighting both the potential and the limitations of current analytical frameworks.

The findings of this study align closely with the SWAMrisk project's objectives, contributing to a deeper understanding of hydrodynamic processes and informing strategies for mitigating risks associated with coastal aquifers. This deliverable consolidates the research findings and explores their implications for broader project goals and policy recommendations.

## 2. Scientific paper

The scientific study conducted by CNR, titled Disentangling hydrodynamic drivers of the Southern Venice (Italy) coastal aquifer via frequency decomposition analysis: Insights, challenges, and limitations, is published and accessible [at this link](#).



Picture 1. Scientific paper screenshot



Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies  
Volume 56, December 2024, 102039



## Disentangling hydrodynamic drivers of the Southern Venice (Italy) coastal aquifer via frequency decomposition analysis: Insights, challenges, and limitations

Mattia Gaiolini <sup>a</sup>, Fabrizio Rama <sup>b</sup>, Micòl Mastrocicco <sup>c</sup>, Marta Cosma <sup>d</sup>, Sandra Donnici <sup>d</sup>, Luigi Tosi <sup>d</sup>  , Nicolò Colombani <sup>a</sup>  

[Show more](#) 

[+](#) Add to Mendeley [Share](#) [Cite](#)

---

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejrh.2024.102039> [Get rights and content](#) 

Under a Creative Commons license [open access](#) 

### Highlights

- Frequency decomposition analysis quantify tides vs meteorological effects on aquifer.
- MATLAB routine U\_TIDE helped to address the challenge of sparse data series.
- Periodic tidal influences from the Venice lagoon to rivers and aquifer were identified.
- EC was not well related to hydrological drivers due to complex



Picture 2. Scientific article screenshot

### CRediT authorship contribution statement

**Marta Cosma:** Writing – review & editing, Visualization. **Micòl Mastrocicco:** Writing – review & editing, Validation. **Luigi Tosi:** Writing – review & editing, Validation, Data curation, Conceptualization. **Sandra Donnici:** Writing – review & editing, Validation. **Fabrizio Rama:** Writing – review & editing, Supervision, Software, Methodology, Investigation, Formal analysis, Data curation, Conceptualization. **Mattia Gaiolini:** Writing – original draft, Visualization, Software, Methodology, Investigation, Formal analysis, Data curation, Conceptualization. **Nicolò Colombani:** Writing – review & editing, Validation, Supervision, Conceptualization.

### Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

### Acknowledgments

This research was supported by the EU co-financing the Interreg Italy–Croatia CBC Programme 2021–2027 (Cluster 2, Specific Objective 2.1) through the European Regional Development Fund as a part of the project “Subsurface WATER monitoring and Management to prevent drought risk in coastal systems” (SWAMrisk ID: ITHR0200479). The authors also acknowledge the project “Monitoring seawater intrusion in coastal aquifers and testing pilot projects for its mitigation” (MoST AID: [10047743](#)).

