



LIFE-18 PRE IT 003 - The VEG-GAP project has received funding from the LIFE Programme of the European Union

3 Dicembre 2019 – 3 Maggio 2022

IL RUOLO DEL VERDE URBANO PER IL MIGLIORAMENTO DELLA QUALITÀ DELL'ARIA: PROGETTO LIFE VEG-GAP



Veg Vegetation for Urban Green Air Quality Plans Gap

<https://www.lifeveggap.eu>

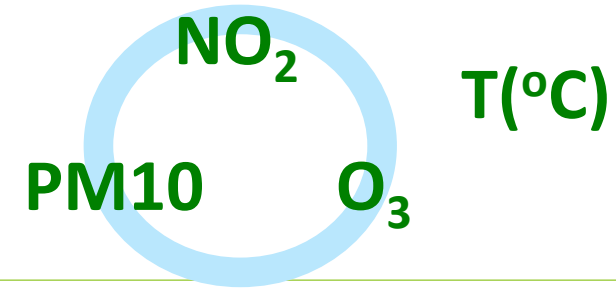
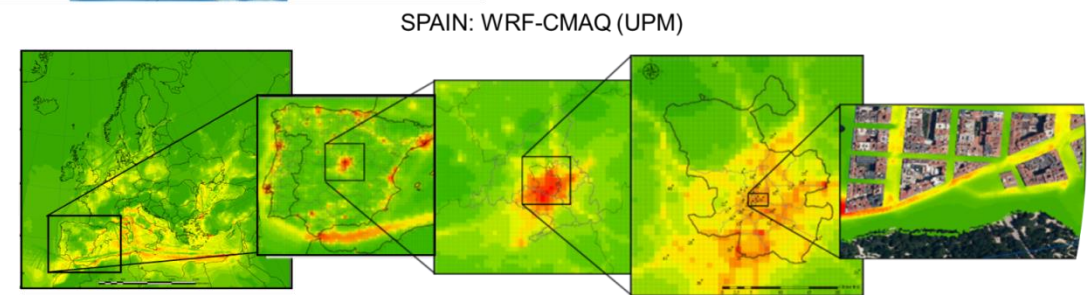
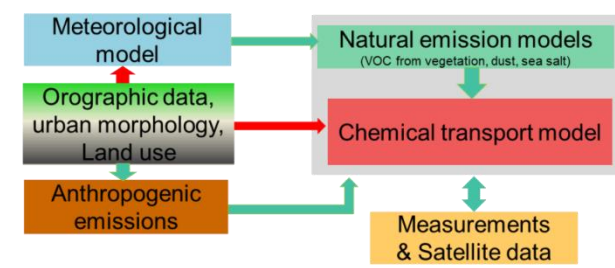
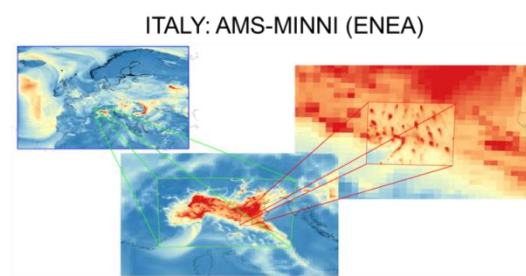
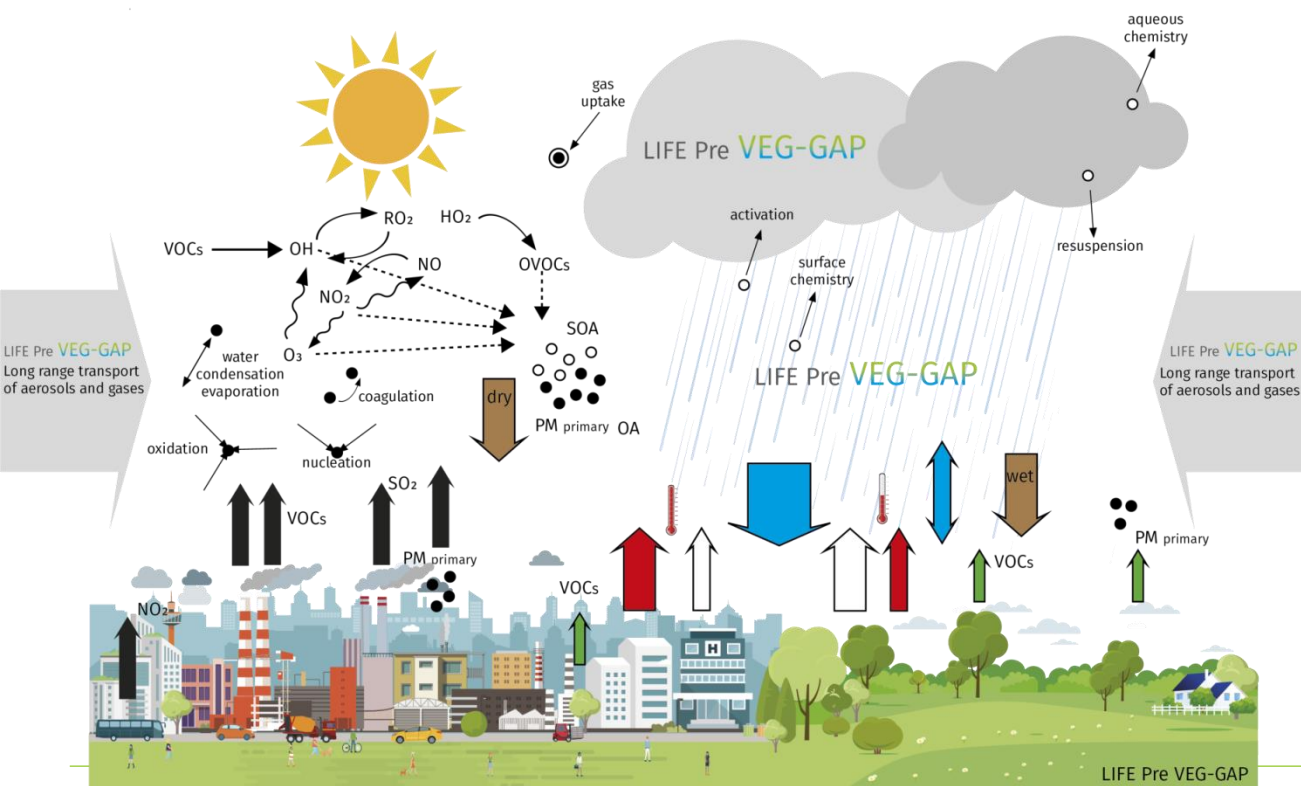
Gaia Righini (ENEA) e Nicola Pepe (ARIANET)

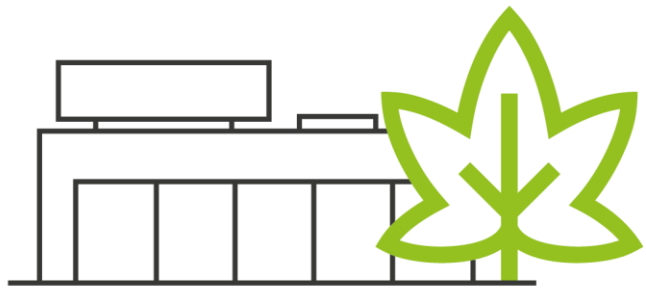


Valutare l'impatto della vegetazione per tutta la città: approccio del mondo reale

vegetazione & inquinamento atmosferico & temperatura

Fluxes: ↑ anthropogenic emissions ↑ biogenic emissions ↑ heat ↑ water vapour
 ↓ dry and wet deposition ↓ impact on natural resources, human health, air quality, weather
 ~~~~~> photochemical reaction





# Le città di VEG-GAP

## ■ Milano

Abitanti: 1,378,689 (2018-ISTAT)

Area: 181,7 km<sup>2</sup>



## ■ Madrid

Abitanti: 3,141, 991

Area: 604,3 km<sup>2</sup>



## ■ Bologna

Abitanti: 390,849 (Gennaio 2019, MCBO)

Area: 140,8 km<sup>2</sup>



I risultati di VEG-GAP sono disponibili su piattaforma informativa: <https://veggapatform.enea.it>

Two Information Platform versions are available:

### BASIC Platform

also called e-Learning Platform conceived to guide citizens and non-expert users in a smart exploration of the final results of Veg-Gap simulations, in terms of vegetation effect on temperature and air quality.

BASIC

### ADVANCED Platform

for expert people interested in analysing, comparing and downloading all the Veg-Gap available information layers on vegetation and air quality, not only in visualizing the final project results.

ADVANCED



**Veg  
Gap**  
Vegetation for  
Urban Green Air  
Quality Plans

# BASIC: vegetazione, temperatura, concentrazioni e rimozione degli inquinanti, emissioni biogeniche

## -impatto della vegetazione: variabilità nella città e nel tempo-

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Bologna
Madrid
Milan

User Guide
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### How much pollution is removed by vegetation? % i

► The map shows amount of daily NO2 pollutant removed (PR) from air by vegetation in [kg/km<sup>2</sup>] for each 1 km x 1 km area (pixel).

Annual  
Monthly

Produced as Daily ⇅ total value of NO2 O<sub>3</sub>  
PM10

variation on 2015-01-01

Pixel Value: 0.309

The histogram shows the hourly variability of the amount of pollutant removed by vegetation in the pixel selected on the map.

For human health: **negative** (less pollutant removed from air) to **positive** (more pollutant removed from air) values mean from bad to good impact.

For vegetation itself: **negative**(less pollutant removed from air, thus less pollutant deposited on plants) to **positive** (more pollutant removed from air, thus more pollutant deposited on plants) values mean from good to bad impact for plants. Please select another pixel for fu

Select "home" to go back to sele

### The statistical variations on this map are:

The statistical variations (average, maximum, minimum) of pollutant removed (PR) on this map are:

PRavg = 0.120 kg/km<sup>2</sup>  
 PRmax = 0.630 kg/km<sup>2</sup>  
 PRmin = -0.070 kg/km<sup>2</sup>

For human health: negative (less pollutant removed from air) to positive (more pollutant removed from air) PR values mean from bad to good impact.

For vegetation itself: negative (less pollutant removed from air, thus less pollutant deposited on plants) to positive (more pollutant removed from air, thus more pollutant deposited on plants) PR values mean from good to bad impact for plants.

Therefore, these impacts should be balanced!

Since the amount of pollutant removed depends on the amount of pollutant in air, less air pollution guarantees both human and vegetation health!

### How do we see the impact of urban vegetation on temperature, on the concentration of air pollutants and on the amount of pollutants removed from air?

In order to evaluate the impact of the urban vegetation on the temperature/concentration of air pollutants and on the dry depositions of pollutants, two numerical simulations with Atmospheric Modelling Systems (AMS) were performed:

- one to reconstruct the meteorological and chemical properties of atmosphere with present vegetation in the city area (reference scenario, SVR);
- one to estimate the properties of the atmosphere in the absence of vegetation inside the administrative boundaries of the city (scenario without urban vegetation, SVN).

The difference between the two AMS simulations, SVR-SVN, measures the impact of the actual vegetation in the city area respect to absence of vegetation.

The difference between the two simulations shows the contribution of vegetation to pollutant removed.

As expected, in most cases the amount removed by the vegetation is higher than in the absence of vegetation. However, in some cases, the opposite is true due to the increase of concentration as a consequence of changes in meteorological conditions and chemical regimes.

Parco Giardini Margherita

Data from VEG-GAP Life project model

44.78°N 11.45°E 12 m 89 km

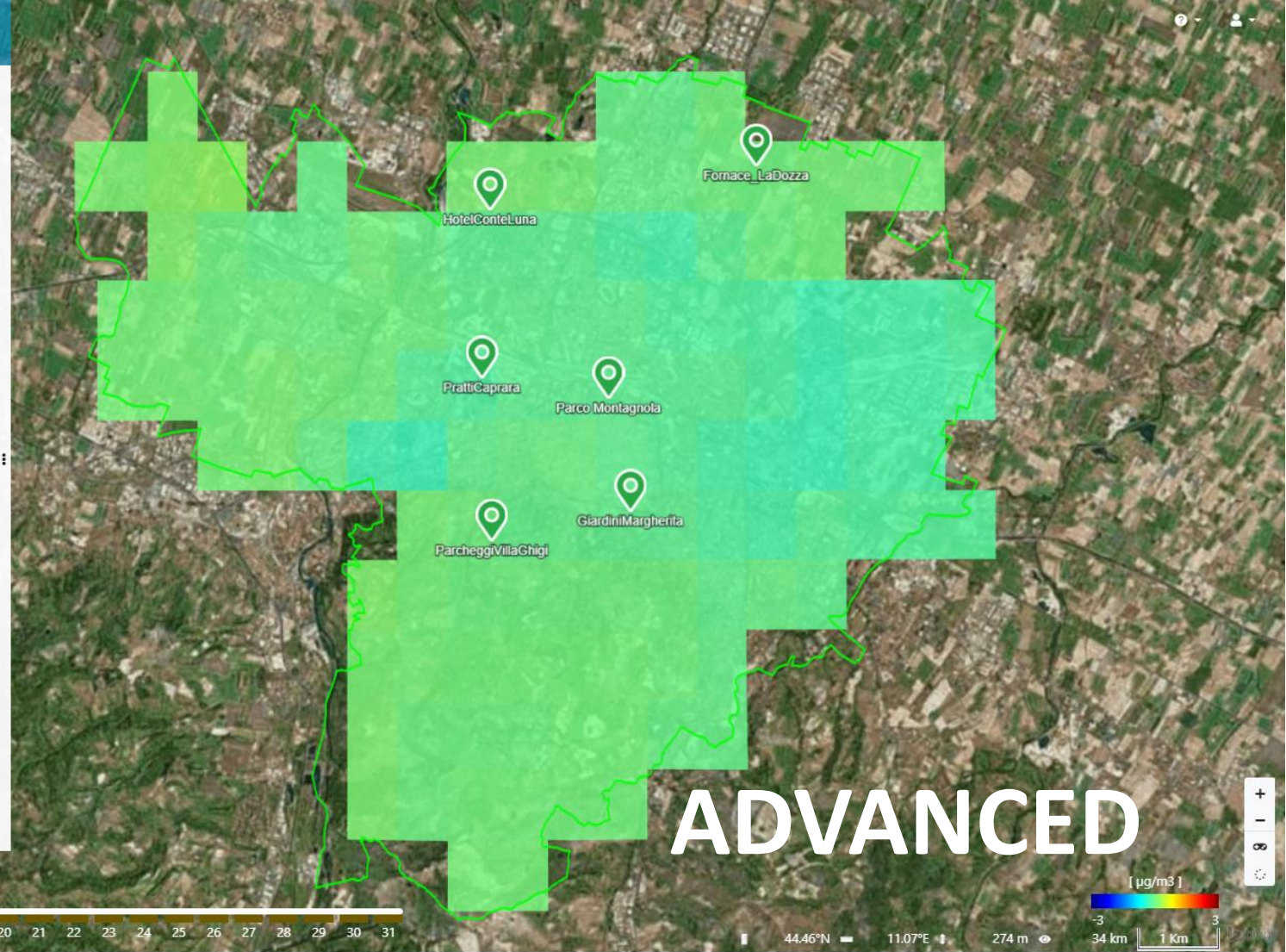
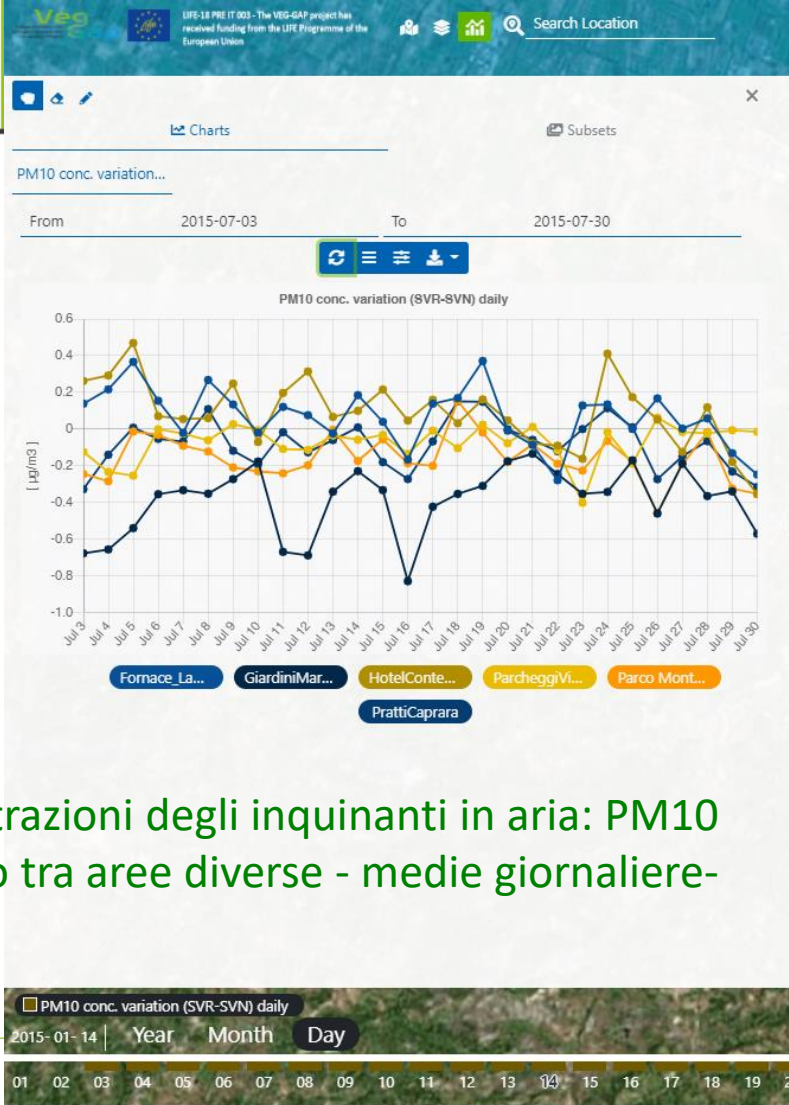
[ kg/km<sup>2</sup> ]

≤ -3 ≥ 3

5 Km

BASIC

# altri parametri per ADVANCED: umidità, velocità vento, precipitazioni, AOT40, etc



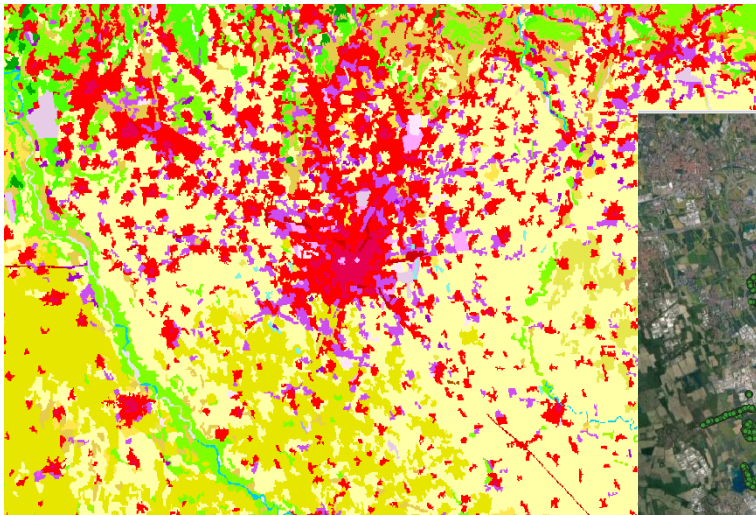
Es: concentrazioni degli inquinanti in aria: PM10 – confronto tra aree diverse - medie giornaliere-



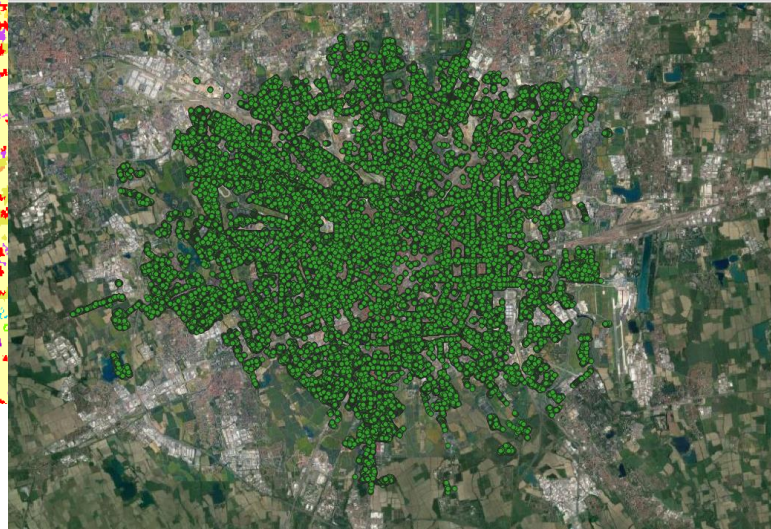
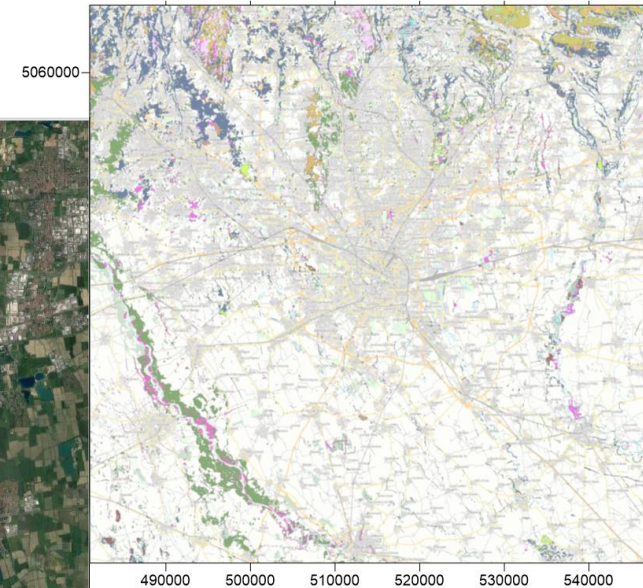
## Integrazione di diverse sorgenti di dati

### Mappatura della vegetazione con descrizione delle diverse specie

#### CORINE Land-Cover



#### Mappa forestale regione Lombardia



#### Vegetazione urbana (inventario alberi del comune di Milano)



## Effetti della vegetazione sulla meteorologia e qualità dell'aria in città

**Simulazione annuale (riferimento 2015) con outputs orari per i seguenti scenari di vegetazione:**

- a. **VEG: vegetazione urbana attuale (basata sull'inventario comunale)**
- b. **NOVEG: nessuna vegetazione urbana (rimozione della vegetazione nelle celle urbane)**
- c. **SCENARIO: incremento futuro della vegetazione (basato sulle aree di intervento definite dal comune)**

**I risultati sono valutati in termini di **campi di differenza**:**

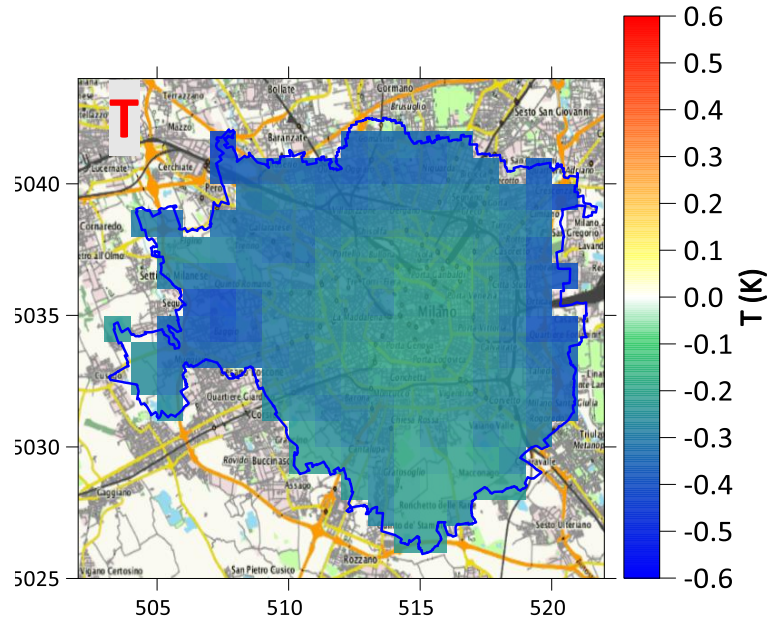
**VEG - NOVEG → **impatto della vegetazione attuale** su meteorologia e inquinanti**

**SCENARIO - VEG → **impatto dell'incremento della vegetazione** su meteorologia e inquinanti**

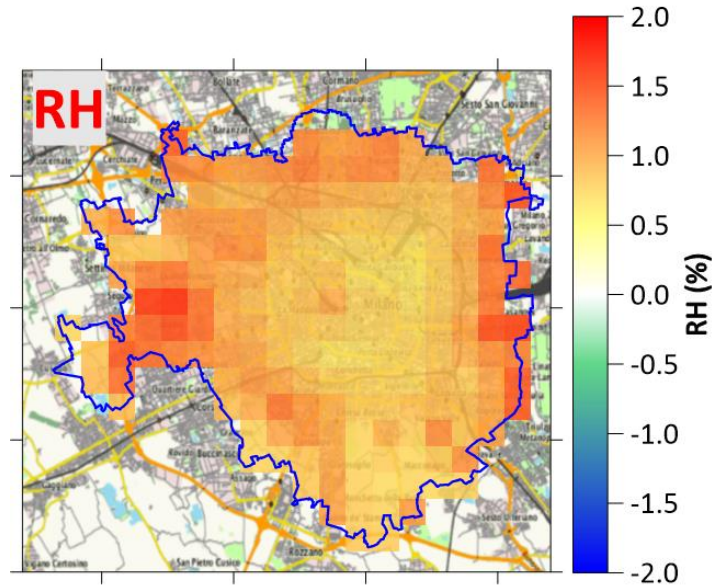


# Impatto sulla microclima urbano della vegetazione attuale

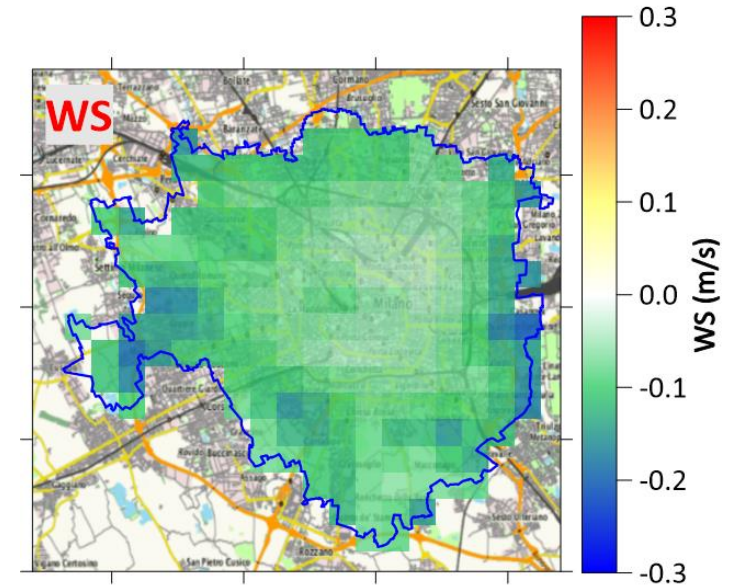
Impatto medio annuale a scala urbana su temperatura, umidità e vento



**T** ↓



**RH** ↑



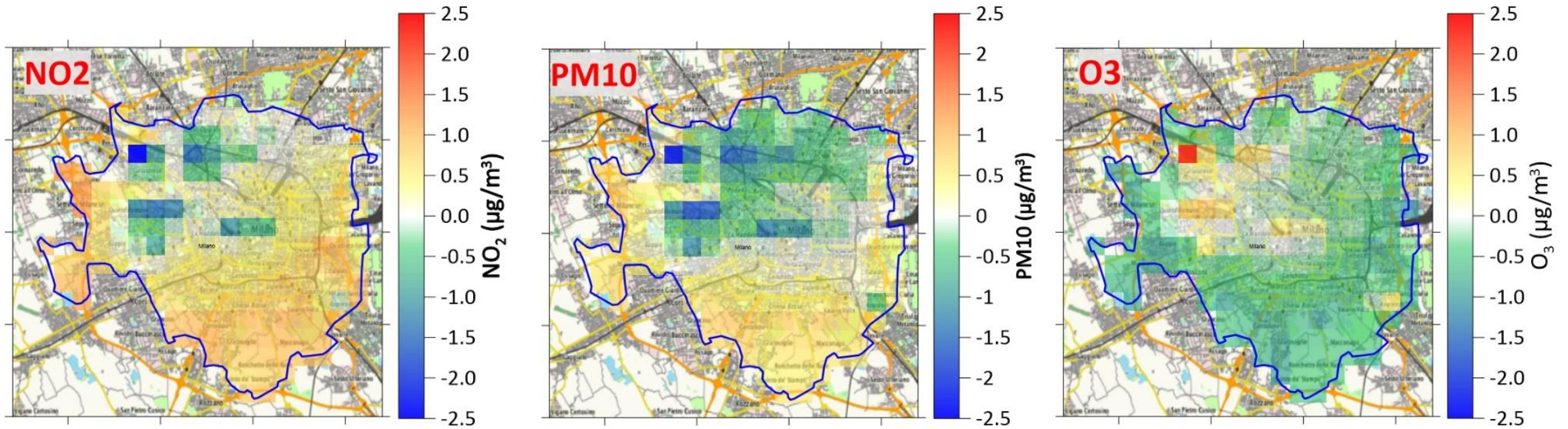
**WS** ↓





# Impatto sulla qualità dell'aria della vegetazione attuale

Impatto medio annuale a scala urbana sulle concentrazioni di inquinanti





## CONCLUSIONI

L'effetto della vegetazione sulle caratteristiche dell'atmosfera:

- non è uniforme/costante e il suo impatto varia nell'area della città e nel tempo
- l'impatto su microclima e qualità dell'aria variano nelle diverse città a causa della morfologia urbana e dei regimi chimici determinati dalle emissioni antropiche e naturali

**La vegetazione determina:**

- **diminuzione della temperatura**, **aumento dell'umidità** e **riduzione della velocità del vento in città**,
- **rimozione degli inquinanti** attraverso i processi di deposizione secca,
- **aumento o diminuzione** delle concentrazioni di inquinanti (O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>) a causa delle modifiche indotte sulla circolazione e i regimi chimici atmosferici



**questi effetti non possono essere quantificati con approcci semplificati**

**Vegetazione + riduzione delle emissioni → riduzione dell'inquinamento**

# Grazie!



Scoprite la nostra piattaforma informativa su :

<https://www.lifeveggap.eu/>  
<https://veggapatform.enea.it>

**Mettiamo l'aria al centro dello sviluppo sostenibile delle città!**

[info@lifeveggap.eu](mailto:info@lifeveggap.eu)

