



State Environmental Monitoring (PMŚ) for Copernicus

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European Environment Agency



Inspection of Environmental Protection and State Environmental Monitoring (SEM)

Scope of activities of Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (CIEP) relevant to Copernicus Programme:

- planning, implementation and coordination at the national level of State Environmental Monitoring Programme: provision of monitoring data and information the state of environment in Poland (annual assessments) which may contribute to Copernicus as in-situ data
- cooperation of Poland with the European Environment Agency:
 - Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection as a member of EEA Management Board
 - EEA/EIONET National Focal Point located in CIEP





SEM - Air Quality monitoring

16 voivodship air quality measurement networks in Voivodship Inspectorates of Environmental Protection functioning under State Environmental Monitoring operate:

- approx. 600 automated analysers (SO₂, NO₂, NO, NO_x, CO, O3, BTX, particulate matter PM10/PM2,5, Hg),
- 180 gravimetric dust samplers PM10/PM2,5.

AQ measurement system covers 260 measurement stations on which automated and manual measurements are being carried out.

Air quality monitoring is conducted in accordance with *Directive 2004/107/EC* relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and PAH in ambient air and *Directive 2008/50/EC* on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, transposed to the Polish legal framework in The Act on Environmental Protection and executive regulations.

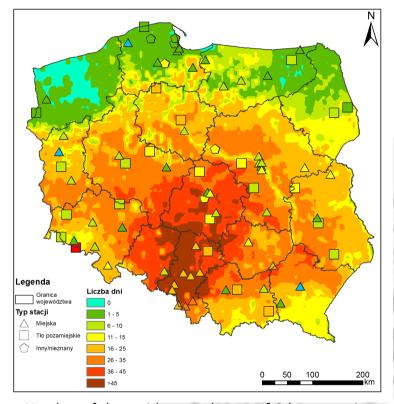






SEM - Air Quality monitoring





Number of days with exceedances of 8-hour running mean of ozone concentration, in which target value of $120~\mu g/m3$ was exceeded in 2013 (result of GEMAQ modelling simulation, measurement data from SEM); resolution 5 km





SEM - Air Quality monitoring

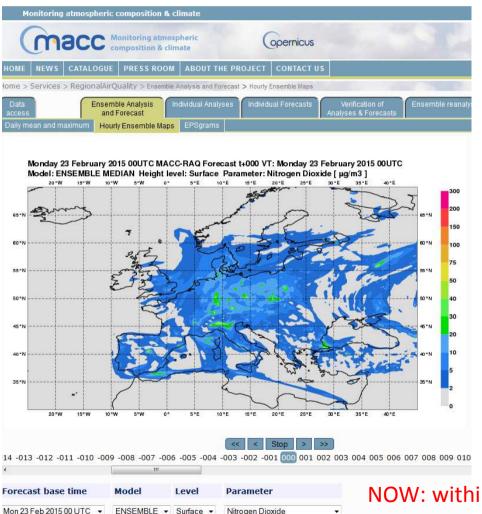
http://powietrze.gios.gov.pl/gios/







PL air quality monitoring data in MACC



Transmission of NRT (near real time data) to ECMWF for the purposes of GEMS/MACC project – previously from VIEP servers (table below)

Previously pollutants: SO2, NO2, O3, CO, PM10

Voivodship (region)	Number of	
	stations	
Dolnośląskie	4	
Kujawsko-pomorskie	2	
Lubelskie	1	
Lubuskie	3	
Łódzkie	4	
Małopolskie	4_\\\	
Mazowieckie	6	
Opolskie	2	
Podlaskie	4	
Podkarpackie	1	
Pomorskie	10	
Śląskie	6	
Warmińsko-mazurskie	2	
Wielkopolskie	2	
Zachodniopomorskie	3	
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NOW: within e-Reporting obligations from national database to EEA server (according to dec. 2011/850/EU)





SEM – Surface water bodies monitoring

Monitoring of surface water bodies fulfil the requirements of Framework Water Directive (Directive 2000/60/WE of the European Parliament and the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy) and amending directives.

Rules of water bodies monitoring in Poland are set down in the act Prawo wodne (Water law) and implementing regulations.





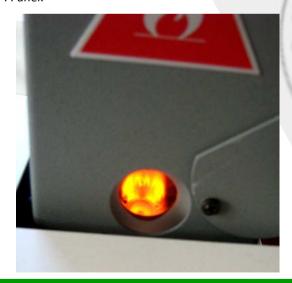
SEM – Surface water monitoring



Fot. P. Panek

For the purpose of ecological status assessment the biological elements are essential to assess, while the assessment of the physical, chemical and hydromorphological elements has a supporting role







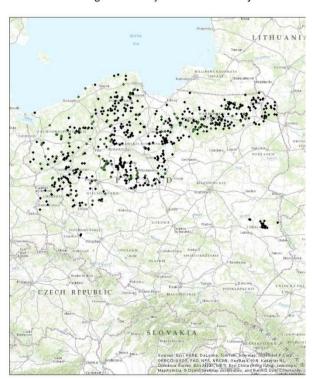




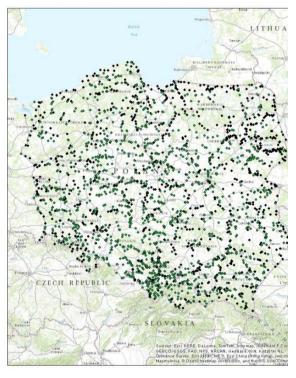
SEM – Surface water bodies monitoring

The preliminary programme of surface water bodies monitoring in Poland for 2016-2021 assumes assessment of status of **632** lake water bodies (**1038 total**), **2367** river water bodies (**4586 total**) and all of **8** transitional water bodies and **11** coastal water bodies.

Sieć monitoringu wód w cyklu 2016-2021 – jeziora



Sieć monitoringu wód w cyklu 2016-2021 – rzeki



czarne punkty – monitoring diagnostyczny zielone punkty – inne rodzaje monitoringu

Sieć monitoringu wód w cyklu 2016-2021 – wody przybrzeżne i przejściowe





SEM – Surface water monitoring

Baltic Sea monitoring What do we assess?







STATE

GOOD BAD

Water Framework Directive (WFD)		Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)	
5	very good	Good (GES)	
4	good		
3	moderate	Bad (subGES)	
2	poor		
1	bad		























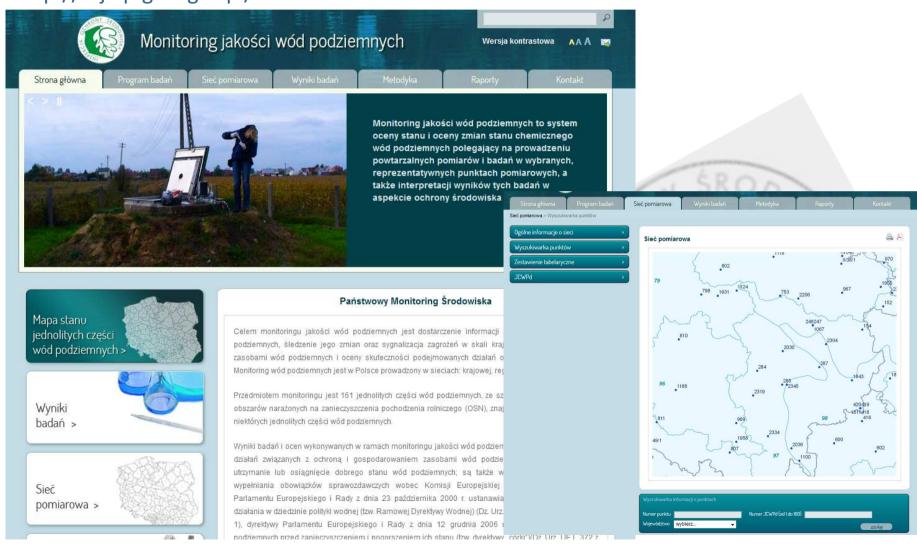






SEM – Ground water monitoring

http://mjwp.gios.gov.pl/



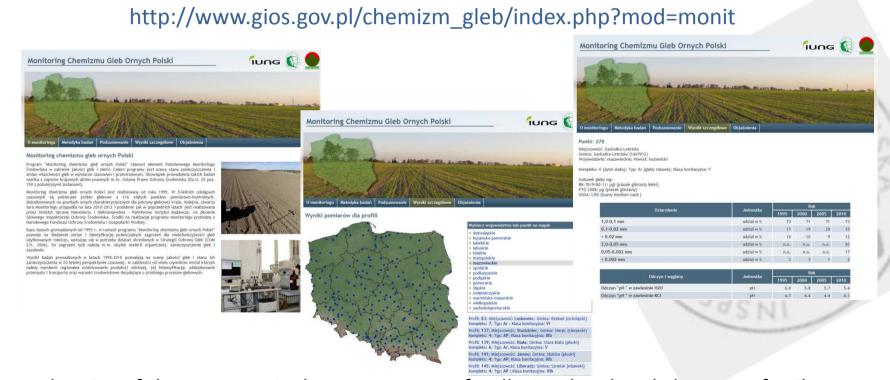




SEM – Monitoring of arable land in Poland

Monitoring of chemism of arable land in Poland has been carried out since 1995.

In 5-year cycles samples of soil are collected in **216 fixed measurement points**, located on arable land characteristic for soil cover of our country.



The aim of the program is the assessment of pollution level and changes of soil characteristic in temporal and spatial dimention.





SEM – Nature monitoring

http://www.gios.gov.pl/artykuly/podkategoria/11/Monitoring-przyrody

The aim of nature monitoring is determination of the impact of environmental changes on organisms in order to prevent negative effects of these changes on nature . The data collected from observations and measurements are used to implement effective protection of species and ecosystems.

przyrodniczych i

Monitoring

Monitoring lasów

Monitorina przyrody

Informacje ogólne o podsystemie monitoringu przyrody



Prowadzenie monitoringu przyrodniczego różnorodności biologicznej i krajobrazowej w tym sieci Natura 2000 w ramach Państwowego Monitoringu Środowiska jest obowiązkiem wynikającym z art. 112 z ustawy z dnia 16 kwietnia 2004 roku o ochronie przyrody, która implementuje zapisy Dyrektywy 92/43/EWG w sprawie ochrony siedlisk naturalnych oraz dzikiej fauny i flory (tzw. Dyrektywy Siedliskowej) oraz Dyrektywy 79/409/EWG w sprawie

ochrony dziko żyjących ptaków (tzw. Dyrektywy Ptasiej).

więcej »

Monitoring ptaków



Obecnie ptaki lęgowe są w Polsce monitorowane w ramach systemu jednostkowych programów dedykowanych poszczególnym grupom gatunków lub pojedynczym gatunkom. Każdy podprogram wykorzystuje metody dostosowane do specyfiki monitorowanej grupy ptaków.

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Monitoring gatunków i siedlisk przyrodniczych



Celem prac jest uzyskanie informacji o stanie zachowania gatunków i typów siedlisk przyrodniczych na wybranych stanowiskach.

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Monitoring lasów



Monitoring lasu, w postaci w jakiej funkcjonuje obecnie wywodzi się z potrzeby śledzenia zmian stanu lasu w okresie narastania procesu jego zamierania, które wystąpiło w Polsce w latach 80-dziesiątych. W powszechnej opinii, wysokie koncentracje zanieczyszczeń powietrza były główna przyczyna tego zjawiska.

wiecei w

Zintegrowany Monitoring Środowiska Przyrodniczego



Zintegrowany Monitoring Środowiska Przyrodniczego (ZMŚP) funkcjonuje w ramach Państwowego Monitoringu Środowiska, a jego zadaniem w odróżnieniu od monitoringów specjalistycznych jest prowadzenie obserwacji możliwie jak największej liczby elementów środowiska przyrodniczego, w oparciu o planowe, zorganizowane badania stacjonarne.

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Publikacje dot. monitoringu przyrody



Biuletyny, raporty i inne publikacje zwiazane z monitoringiem przyrody.

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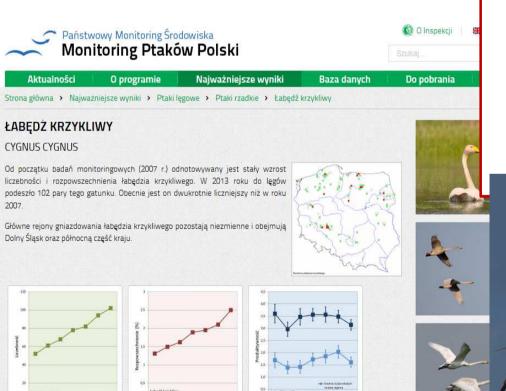
MONITORING

PTAKÓW

SEM – Birds monitoring

http://monitoringptakow.gios.gov.pl





The report for European Commission on the implementaiton of Birds Directive in Poland includes data on the state of population and habitats of 200 species of birds which are monitored under State Environmental Monitoring

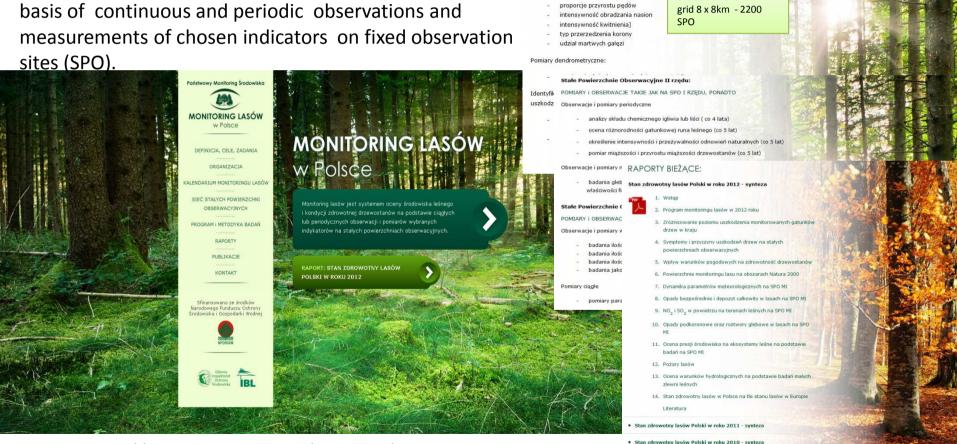






SEM – Forest monitoring

Forest monitoring is a system of assessment of forest environment and health condition of forest stand on the basis of continuous and periodic observations and



PROGRAM I METODYKA BADAŃ: Stałe Powierzchnie Obserwacyjne I rzędu: OBSERWACJE i POMIARY RAZ w ROKU

Obserwacje cech morfologicznych koron drzew próbnych

In gid16 x 16 km trzre are 586 SPO and in

defoliacia

http://www.gios.gov.pl/monlas/index.html





SEM – Noise monitoring

One of SEM tasks is collecting data and carring out assessments and observations of changes of the state of acoustic environment

State Environmental Monitoring covers measurements of various noise categories, depending on its source:

- **≻industrial** noise,
- **➢**noise from **transport** :
 - Road (street)
 - airborne
 - railroad

SEM covers measurements carried out by Voivodship Inspectorates of Environmental Protection, adminstrative bodies managing roads, railways and airports as well as acoustic maps elaborated by legal entities obliged to noise mapping.

Measured indicators as regards 24-hour mean, are short-term levels L_{AeqD} (day) oraz L_{AeqN-} (night), these values are used to **determine** and control conditions/permits for using the acoustic environment. To carry out long-term policy of noise protection long-term levels are set: L_{DWN} oraz L_{N} .

Environmental noise measurements are carried out by Voivodship Inspectorates of Environmental Protection with the use of **noise level analysers** and **mobile automated systems for noise monitoring.**

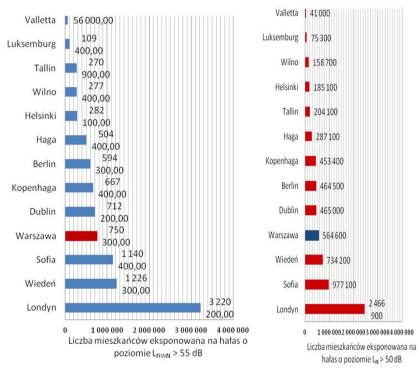






SEM – Noise monitoring

On the EU level information from the acoustic maps is reported to the European Commission and European Environment Agency (EEA).



Analisis carried out by **EEA** - level of exposition to noise in **13 European capitals mapped in** II round – 2012 r. (**Warsaw** on the **4th place as regards exposition to noise** after London, Sofia and Vienna)

The acoustic mapping results for the whole Europe are presented on EEA portal

http://noise.eionet.europa.eu/

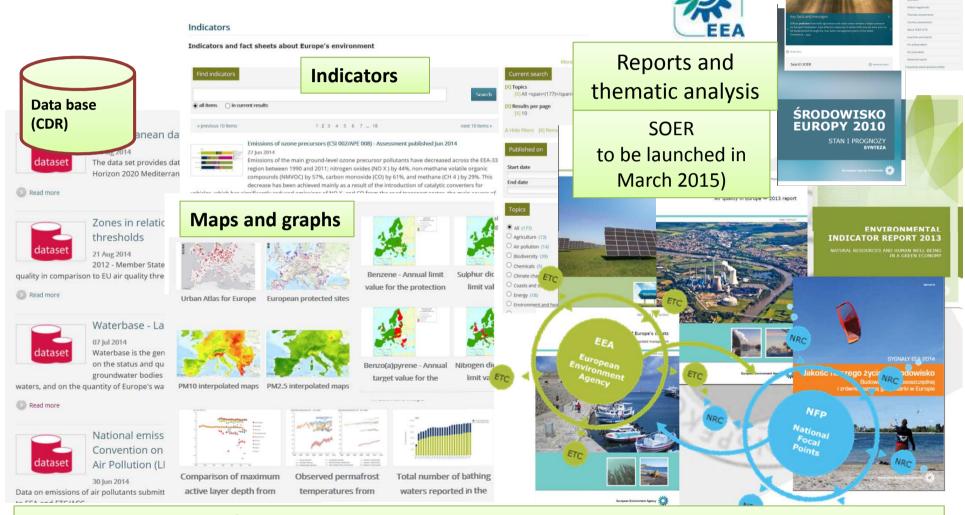


A CONY SAO

GŁÓWNY INSPEKTORAT OCHRONY ŚRODOWISKA



SEM data in European Environment Agency

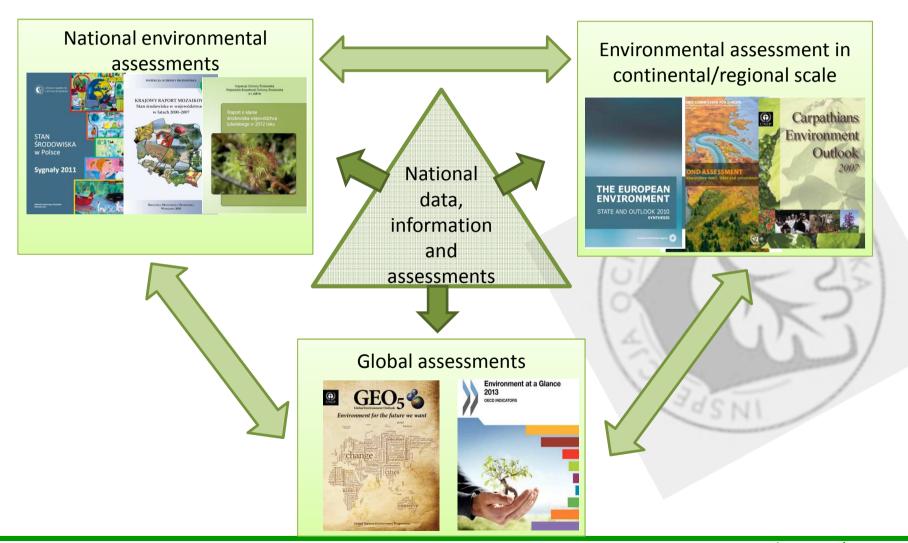


National Focal Point EEA/EIONET located in CIEP- coordination of cooperation with EEA within EIONET





SEM data in reports







In-situ data

all data from sources other than Earth observation satellites

many institutions in Poland:



















Institute of Meteorology and Water Management

National Research Institute
The best Polish meteorological and hydrological source of information













(...)





What kind of in-situ data may be used by Copernicus?

According to the list of in-situ requirements provided by the EEA GISC project a definitive majority of the data is owned by the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography

State Environmental Monitoring data as current in-situ data:

- data on air pollution from chosen fixed surface measurement stations <u>- already</u> <u>provided and available through EIONET/EEA (CDR repository)</u>
- vertical atmosphere profiles Institute of Meteorology and Water Management and Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Science – measurements carried out under State Environmental Monitoring coordinated by CIEP

The most needed in-situ national data:

- geodetic and cartographic data Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography
- hydro-meteorological data The State Hydrological and Meteorological Service Institute of Meteorology and Water Management
- Water Cadastre data
 – National Water Management Authority
- forms of environmental protection data General Directorate for Environmental Protection
- forest data State Forests National Forest Holding
- geological and hydrogeological data Polish Geological Institute
- Official Statistics data Central Statistical Office







Pan-European component



The pan-European component is coordinated by the European Environment Agency and produces 5 high resolution data sets describing the main land cover characteristics: artificial surfaces (e.g. roads and paved areas), forest areas, agricultural areas (grasslands), wetlands, and small water bodies. The pan-European component is also updating the Corine Land Cover dataset to the reference year 2012.

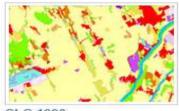




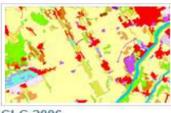
Copernicus Land Monitoring Services

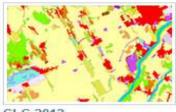
http://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/view

Corine Land Cover











CLC 1990

CLC 2000

CLC 2006

CLC 2012

LCC 1990-2000







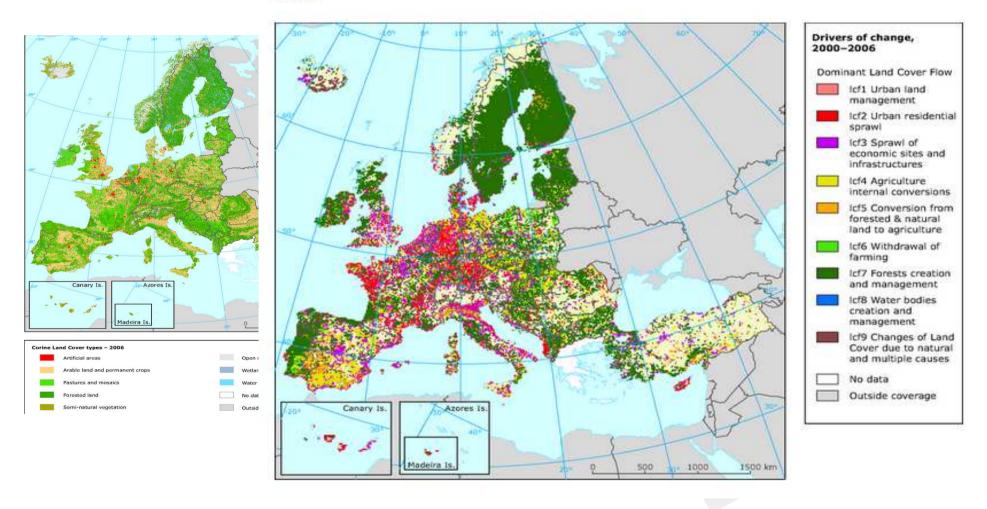








Based on Corine Land Cover 2006 and changes between 2000 and 2006, the map shows the land take distribution and intensity of dominant Land Cover Flows (LCF)







Poland has participated in all CORINE Land Cover projects and updates done by the EEA so far, now under Copernicus (GMES) GIO Land Monitoring

Thematic scope of the project as well as the precision of data collected was adjusted to the needs of various EU bodies and the nomenclature of land cover addresses all its forms which appear on the European continent. Nevertherless, the CLC products are very often used by national users for different purposes.

Most frequent areas of CLC use mentioned in the requests sent to CIEP were:

- -environmental protection (air pollution, protection of nature and biodivercity, water management, municipal environment, scientific and implementation projects)
- spatial planning,
- education,
- research and development.

NRC Land Cover (Institute of Geodedsy and Cartography) was responsible for the **inventory of changes in land cover/land use** for the period 2006-2012, **elaboration of data base 2012 as well as veryfication and enhensement of 5 High Resolution Layers – HRL,** i.e. the level of sealed soil (imperviousness), tree cover density and forest type, permanent grasslands, wetlands and water bodies.

The project at the national level was supervised by Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection, acting as **National Focal Point for the cooperation with EEA and EIONET.**





Pan-European



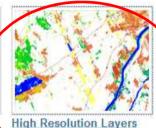
High Resolution Image Mosaic

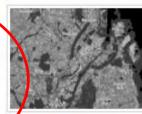


Bio-geophysical variables



Corine Land Cover





uropean Settlement Map 2014

The pan-European component is coordinated by the European Environment Agency and produces 5 high resolution data sets describing the main land cover characteristics: artificial surfaces (e.g. roads and paved areas), forest areas, agricultural areas (grasslands), wetlands, and small water bodies. The pan-European component is also updating the Corine Land Cover dataset to the reference year 2012.











Imperviousness

Grassland

Wetlands

Please note that the High Resolution Layers are currently in production and as such, do not have full European coverage and have not yet undergone verification, enhancement and validation.

Pan-European High Resolution Layers (HRL) provide information on specific land cover characteristics, and are complementary to land cover / land use mapping such as in the Corine land cover (CLC) datasets. The HRLs are produced from 20 m resolution satellite imagery through a combination of automatic processing and interactive rule based classification.

5 themes have been identified so far, corresponding with the main themes from CLC, i.e. the level of sealed soil (imperviousness), tree cover density and forest type, permanent grasslands, wetlands and water bodies. Pixels of 20 by 20 m are regrouped into 100 by 100 m grid cells for final products.

Pan-European wall to wall products will cover 39 European countries. They are produced in a combined centralized and decentralized approach, involving service industry through market mechanisms and participating countries through grant agreements.

The HRLs can then be used, for example, as attributes for different kind of map objects, such as NUTS3, CLC polygons, regular grids or designated areas.





Corine Land Cover - Geoportal GIOŚInspire







Few conclusions

- Chief Inspectorate has been always devoted to GMES and COPERNICUS (not to KOPERNIKUS)
- Ready to deliver available in-situ data to allow the satellite imaging to qualify and quantify the pressure and the state of the environment
- Will fully support the activities of the EEA

Thank you for your attention a.jagusiewicz@gios.gov.pl