

La comunicazione in un'infrastruttura di ricerca

Nicoletta Carboni
CERIC-ERIC

PaGES 9





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- .creative movement practitioner & facilitator

CERIC-ERIC

Central European Research Infrastructure Consortium

CERIC is a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC*) integrating and providing open access to some of the most advanced analytical facilities in Europe to help science and industry advance in all fields of materials, biomaterials and nanotechnology, with a focus on energy materials and life sciences.

Open Access for Research

CERIC provides researchers worldwide with free, merit-based access to facilities and data, promoting excellence, inclusivity, and sustainability in scientific exploration.

Multidisciplinary Collaboration

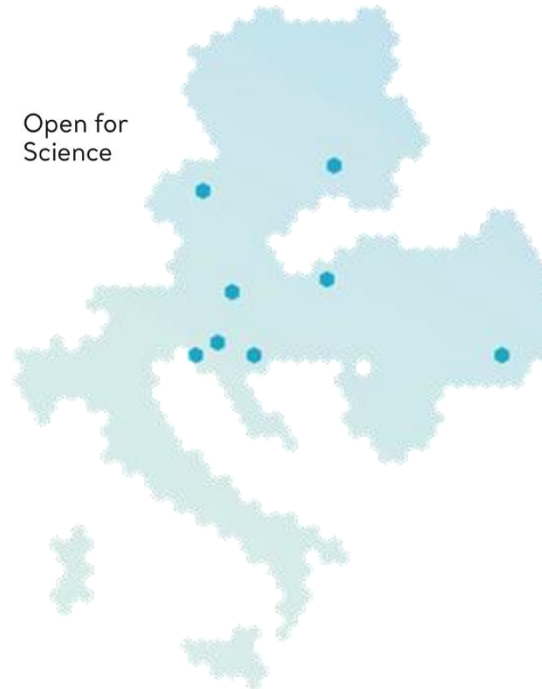
Integrates facilities and supports joint research across eight member countries, enabling advanced research in materials, biomaterials sciences, and nanotechnology. Dedicated services support specific communities, such as battery and fuel cells, from early-stage research to prototype testing.

Support and Training

Funds PhD projects, promotes talent circulation and offers training programmes to nurture the next generation of scientists, managers and RIs' staff.

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Collaborates with industry and contributes to policy development, supporting innovation and addressing EU priorities, such as bridging the research-innovation gap in Europe.



Open for Science

8 member Countries
6 associated facilities

*ERIC established by the EC in June 2014



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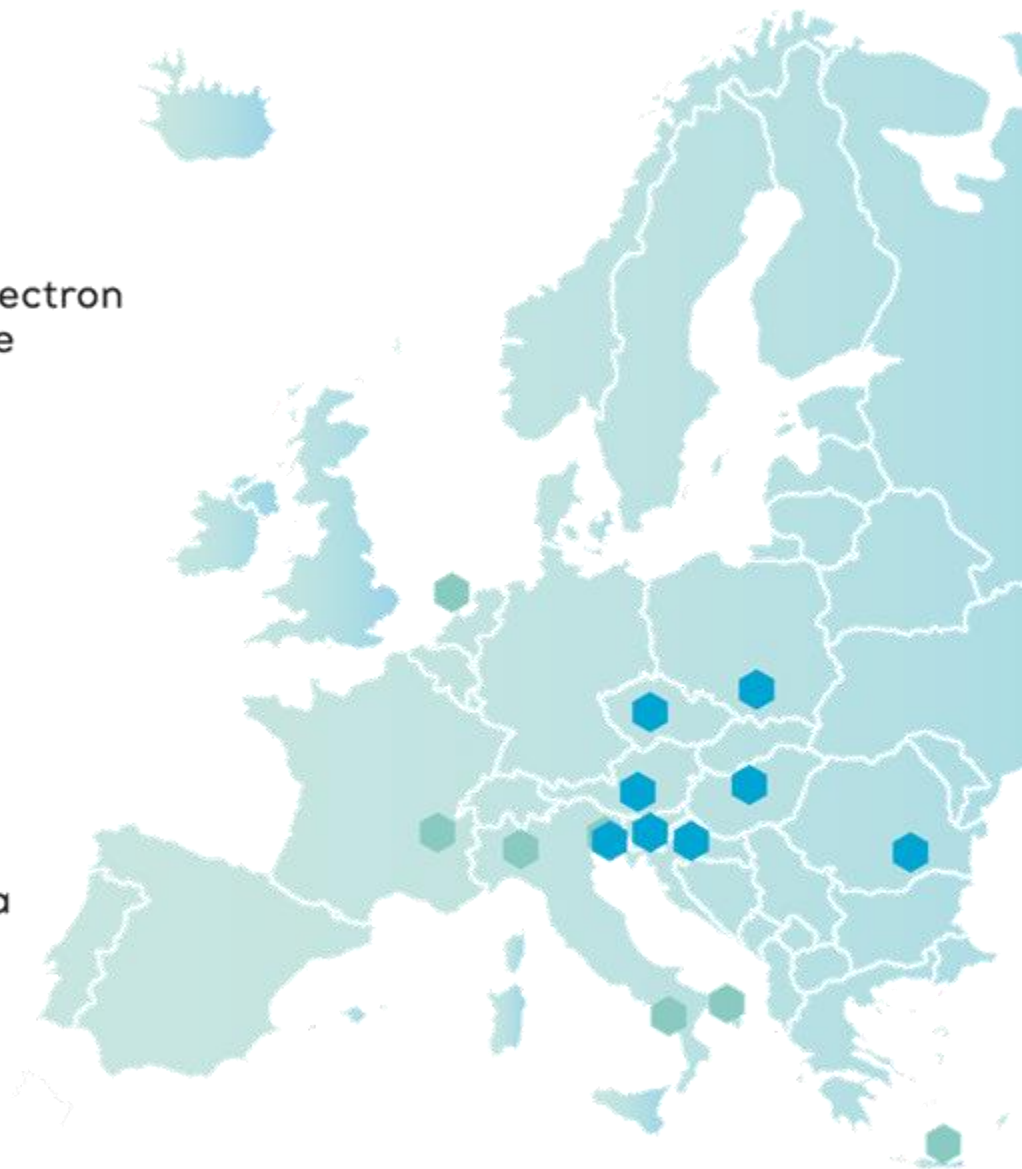
youtube.com/c/CERICERIC

PARTNER FACILITIES

- X-ray scattering in Graz
- Ion Beam Analysis in Zagreb
- Electron Microscopy and X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopies in Prague and in Trieste
- Neutrons in Budapest
- Synchrotron Light in Trieste
- Synchrotron Light in Krakow
- HRTEM and EPR in Magurele
- NMR in Ljubljana

ASSOCIATED FACILITIES

- Nanobiotechnology Laboratory in Ispra
- Ultraviolet Laser Facility in Greece
- EC's Fuel Cell and Electrolyser Testing Facility in Petten
- EC's Battery Energy Storage Testing Laboratory in Petten
- X-ray absorption spectroscopy beamline of CNR @ESRF
- Bio Open Lab (BOL) in Salento, Salerno and Trieste



CERIC

Central European
Research Infrastructure
Consortium

Di cosa parleremo oggi?

- co-mu-ni-cà-re
- Quali competenze per comunicare in un'infrastruttura di ricerca?
- La comunicazione come progetto: pianificare la strategia di comunicazione per l'evento finale di PaGES 9
- Come fare notizia?
- Un esempio di successo

co-mu-ni-cà-re

Dal greco: *koinòs, -è, -ón* (Κοινός, -ή, -όν): comune, appartenente a tutti; partecipe ...; lingua comune

Dal latino: *Communicàre*: rendere comune; fare altri partecipi di una cosa; dare notizia.

Derivato di *commune*: che compie il suo dovere con gli altri – composto di *cum* insieme e *munis* ufficio, incarico, dovere, funzione.



La comunicazione è attivata dall'**interazione**, dalla **reciproca comprensione** di un medesimo significato, lasciando il giusto spazio all'interpretazione.
Tuttavia...
...non si può non comunicare*

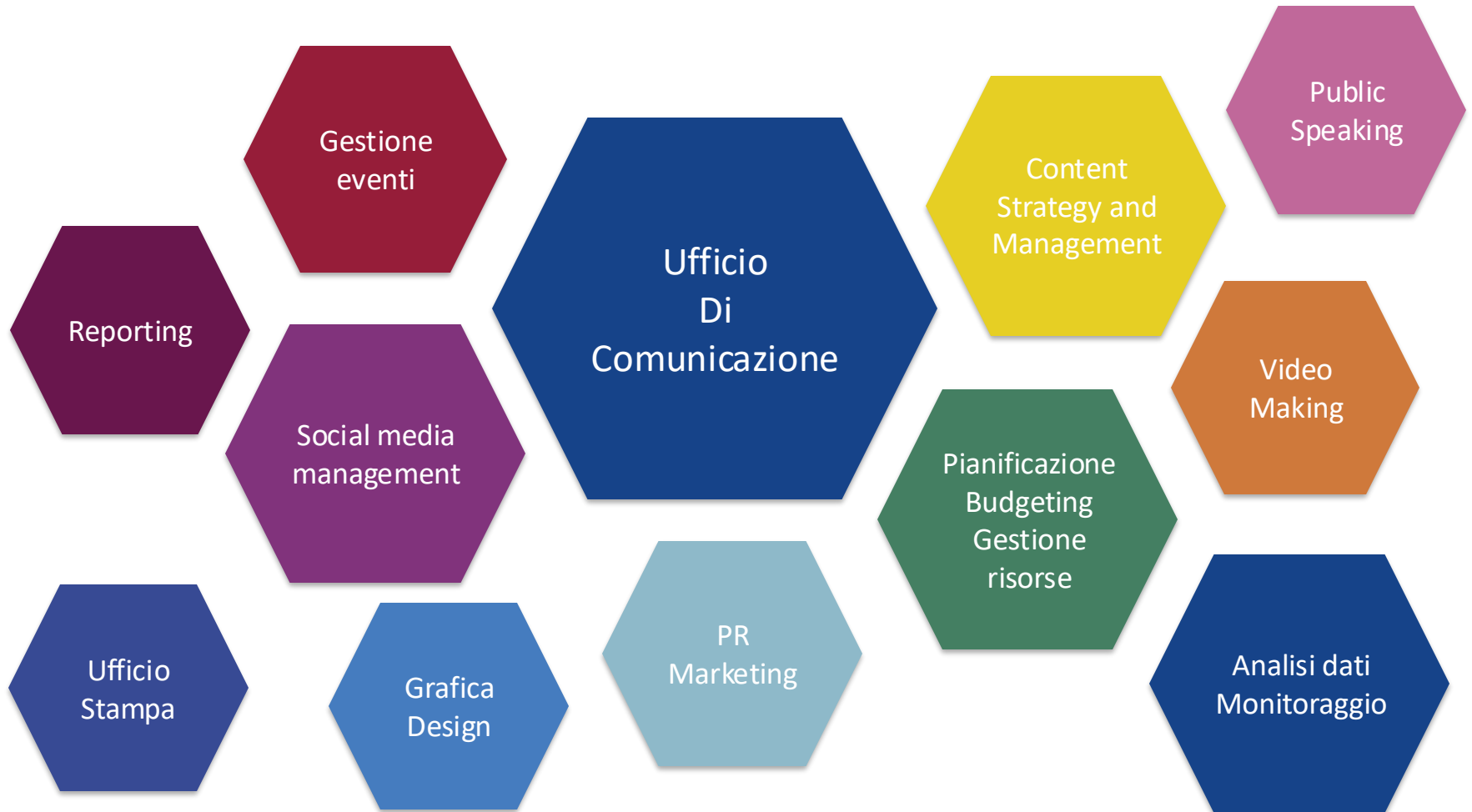
*1° assioma della comunicazione, P. Watzlawick, 1967

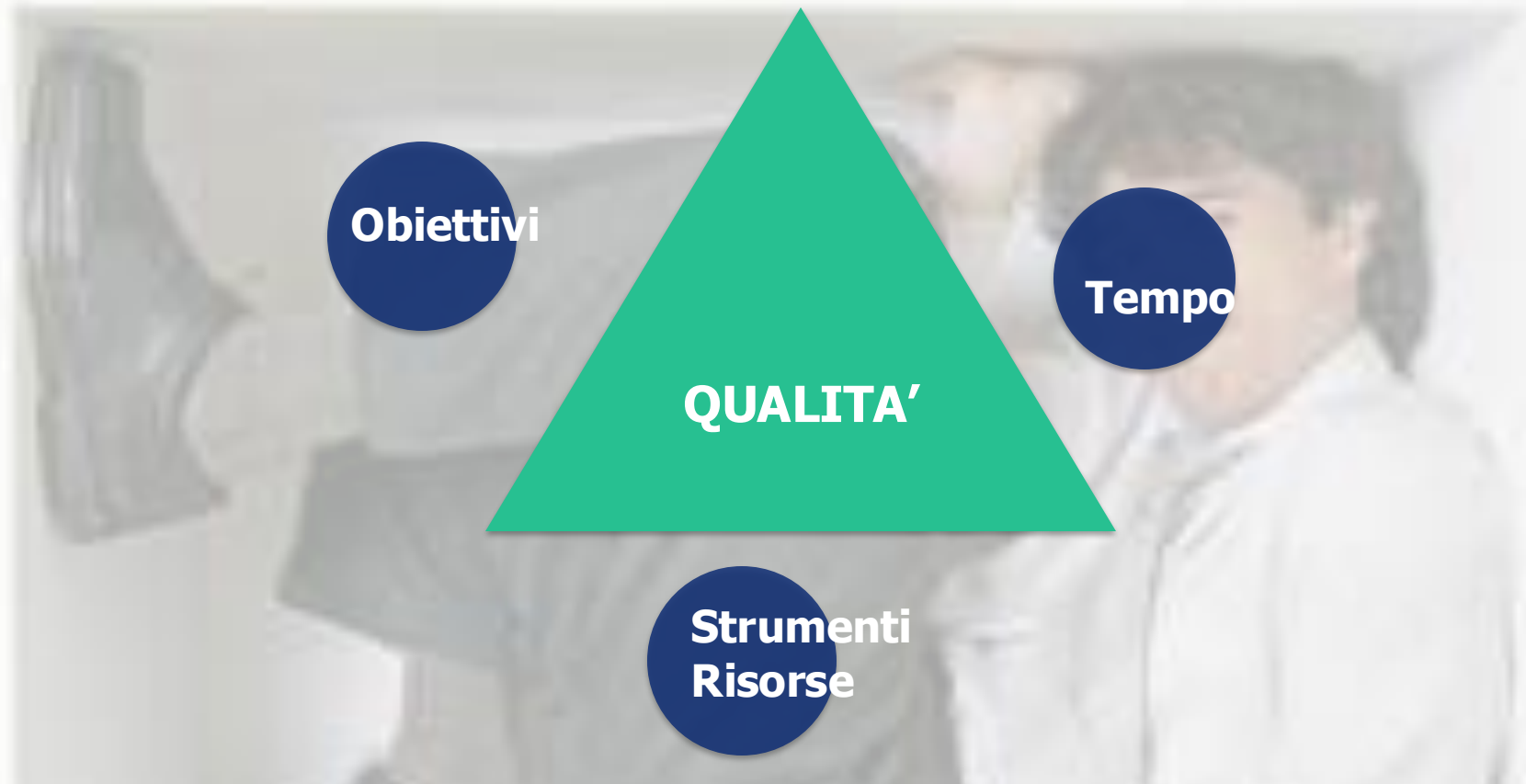
La semplice trasmissione dell'informazione
NON è sufficiente per una comunicazione efficace, senza
una volontà di interazione tra chi trasmette e chi riceve



...e allora, cosa fare per comunicare
efficacemente?

Ufficio di Comunicazione: Quali competenze?





*Un insieme di attività tra loro **correlate e interdipendenti**;

- Finalizzate al raggiungimento di un **obiettivo preciso**;
- Con un **limite di tempo** determinato;
- Con un **budget di risorse** predefinite in partenza;
- Con caratteristiche di **unicità**

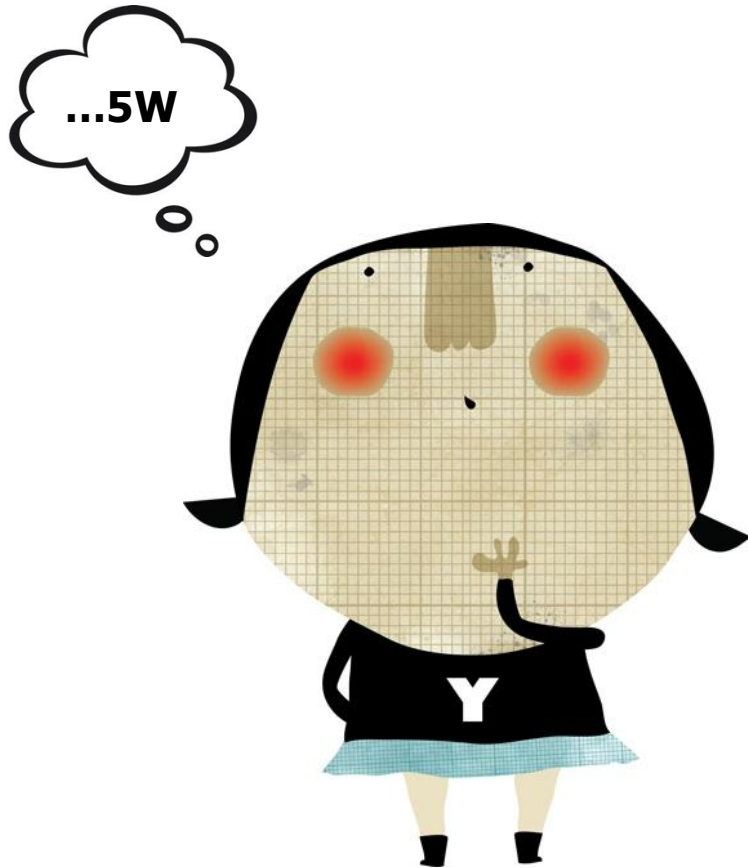


- **BRAND CORE:** who you are, why you exist, what you believe in, or what you are trying to achieve (based on brand history and values)
- **BRAND MESSAGING:** articulate your brand essence (personality, voice, tone), value proposition, tagline, and messaging pillars to help content creators tell a consistent **brand story**
- **VISUAL IDENTITY:** Create your corporate image and use its elements consistently across all your channels.

MESSAGING FRAMEWORK



QUALE STRATEGIA?



1. **WHO** – Target Audience
 2. **WHAT** – Il messaggio
 3. **WHY** – Scopo
 4. **WHEN** – Tempistiche
 5. **WHERE** – Luogo
- ...
6. **HOW** – Con quali strumenti?

L'esempio di CERIC Target Audience



	Bisogno:	Messaggio:	Scopo:
Professori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verificare • Valutare ...la conoscenza acquisita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le attività svolte • Le nuove conoscenze apprese (project management, sincrotrone, esperimento...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentare i risultati • Trasmettere il sapere appreso • Buon voto
Compagni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conoscere il progetto • Apprendere nuovi concetti • Scoprire percorsi professionali possibili 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le immagini vissute • L'esperienza nel centro di ricerca • I metodi utilizzati 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Far conoscere il progetto e i suoi risultati • Trasferire conoscenza • Stimolare la curiosità
Dirigenti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valutare i risultati del progetto per giustificare la spesa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le possibilità professionali nel mondo della ricerca 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimostrare l'utilità del progetto

WHEN

Fine anno scolastico



HOW

Con quali risorse / modalità / strumenti?

Quali strumenti?



- ✧ Cosa c'è nella mia cassetta degli attrezzi?
- ✧ Facciamo un brainstorming...che risorse e competenze abbiamo?
Planning, branding, copywriting, editing, designing, printing, filming, blogging...
- ✧ Come possono aiutarmi i miei partner?
- ✧ Quali strategie adottare?

L'evento pubblico di presentazione dei risultati

- Identificare **obiettivi** (stimolare interesse, informare delle opportunità del mondo della ricerca...?)
- Stabilire che **strumenti** usare
- Definire i **messaggi chiave** in base a target / obiettivi / strumenti
- **Promuovere l'evento: Creare un volantino, video-spot, social media post, save the date email...** (includendo data e ora, luogo, speakers, breve descrizione progetto, contatti, foto...)
- **Durante l'evento: presentazione** (es. con info e descrizione progetto e scopo, fasi e risultati, partecipanti e partner), proiezione di **video**, coinvolgimento del pubblico con **strumenti interattivi**, distribuzione di **materiale informativo** (anche creativo!...brochure, fumetti...)
- **Materiale multimediale:** immagini, foto, video, grafici...

Dal risultato alla divulgazione

Dalla pubblicazione scientifica al
comunicato stampa...e altre attività di
divulgazione

Un esempio

Ricerca sulle microplastiche in Antartide

BIOLOGY LETTERS

royalsocietypublishing.org/journal/rsbl

Research

Cite this article: Bergami E, Rota E, Corso I, Birarda G, Vaccari L, Corsi I. 2020. Plastics everywhere: first evidence of polystyrene fragments inside the common Antarctic collembolan *Cryptopygus antarcticus*. *Biol. Lett.* 16: 20200099. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2020.0099>

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environmental science, ecology

Keywords:
microplastics, expanded foam, springtails, marine Antarctic, terrestrial food web, p-FTIR

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Electronic supplementary material is available online at <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.5025778>.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY PUBLISHING

Global change Biology

Plastics everywhere: first evidence of polystyrene fragments inside the common Antarctic collembolan *Cryptopygus antarcticus*

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There is evidence and serious concern that microplastics have reached the most remote regions of the planet, but how far they travelled in terrestrial ecosystems? This study presents the first field-based evidence of plastic ingestion by a common and central component of Antarctic terrestrial food webs, the collembolan *Cryptopygus antarcticus*. A large piece of polystyrene (PS) foam (4 × 31 × 5 cm) covered by microalgae, moss, lichens and microfauna was found in a fellfield along the shores of the Fildes Peninsula (King George Island). The application of an improved enzymatic digestion coupled with Fourier transform infrared microscopy (p-FTIR), unequivocally detected traces of PS (less than 100 µm) in the gut of the collembolans associated with the PS foam and documented their ability to ingest plastic. Plastics are thus entering the short Antarctic terrestrial food webs and represent a new potential substrate to polar ecosystems already facing climate change and increasing human activities. Future research should explore the effects of plastics on the composition, structure and functions of polar terrestrial biota.

1. Introduction

Plastic pollution has become an overwhelming environmental issue on a global scale [1,2]. Small plastic fragments have been documented in virtually every ecosystem. However, most research has focused on aquatic systems, especially the marine ones, while contamination on land has been largely overlooked [3–5]. There are methodological challenges in detecting microplastics in soil and its biota, which are mainly owing to the carbonaceous nature of microplastics hampering their detection in complex organic samples [6]. Scientists have only recently been approaching the issue of plastic debris in soils [7,8] and in terrestrial food webs, mostly through bench-scale experiments [9]. The potential negative and direct effects of soil microplastics on human and environmental health remain under [10,11].

Plastics, as well as many globally distributed pollutants, have finally reached Antarctica. Early observations of floating or stranded macroplastics (larger than 1 cm) date back to the 1980s [12], and more recently meso- and microplastics (1–10 mm and 1–1000 µm, respectively; [13]) have been found in surface waters and sediments below 60° South [14–16]. Documented impacts of plastic debris on Antarctic biota mainly included entanglement [17] and ingestion by marine mammals and seabirds at sub-Antarctic and Antarctic islands [18–20]. The spreading of multiple antibiotic resistance associated with strand of plastics in the maritime

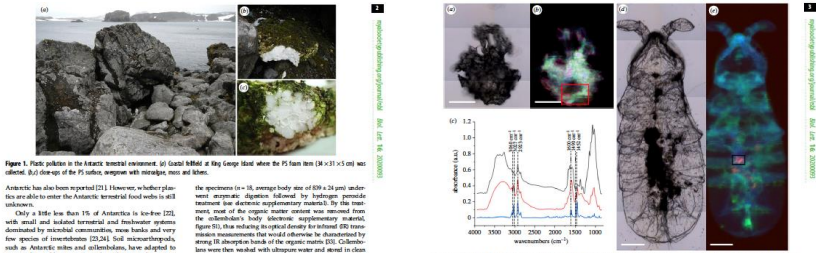


Figure 1. Peak plots in the infrared spectral region (a) of PS foam, (b) of soil sample, and (c) of soil sample after enzymatic digestion. The x-axis represents the wavenumber (cm⁻¹) and the y-axis represents the transmittance (%). The inset shows a zoomed-in view of the 1600–1400 cm⁻¹ region, highlighting the characteristic peaks of polystyrene.

4.1. Quantification by Fourier transform infrared microscopy

All polystyrene fragments were analysed by p-FTIR microscopy. The presence of polystyrene was confirmed by the detection of characteristic absorption bands at 3060, 2924, 2850, 1601, 1494, 1452, 1028, and 756 cm⁻¹. The detection of these bands in the soil samples indicates the presence of polystyrene fragments in the soil.

2. Materials and methods

(a) Sampling

The study site was located at King George Island (Kingman Reef, Antarctica), where a large piece of PS foam (4 × 31 × 5 cm) covered by microalgae, moss, lichens, and microfauna was found in a fellfield along the shores of the Fildes Peninsula (King George Island). The application of an improved enzymatic digestion coupled with Fourier transform infrared microscopy (p-FTIR), unequivocally detected traces of PS (less than 100 µm) in the gut of the collembolans associated with the PS foam and documented their ability to ingest plastic.

(b) Species identification and sample treatment

Collembolans were identified to species level using the taxonomic key in [21]. To determine the plastic ingested, the gut contents were analysed by p-FTIR microscopy. The presence of polystyrene was confirmed by the detection of characteristic absorption bands at 3060, 2924, 2850, 1601, 1494, 1452, 1028, and 756 cm⁻¹.

(c) Statistical analysis

The data were analysed using a one-way ANOVA test. The results are presented as mean ± standard deviation. The significance level was set at p < 0.05. The statistical analysis was performed using the software R (version 3.6.3).

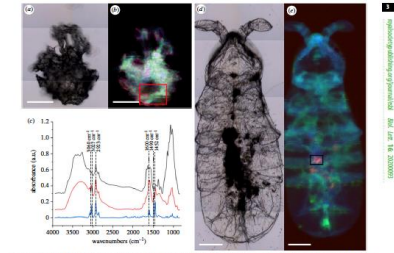


Figure 2. Detection of PS trace in Antarctic collembolan (PS fragment from positive control measured by p-FTIR). The inset shows a zoomed-in view of the 1600–1400 cm⁻¹ region, highlighting the characteristic peaks of polystyrene.

4.2. Discussion

This study presents the first clear evidence of the ingestion of plastic material by a common Antarctic collembolan, giving support to previous findings and analytical conclusions on this group and, more generally, soil-dwelling invertebrates [22–24]. The collembolan *Cryptopygus antarcticus* was found to ingest plastic material in a fellfield along the shores of the Fildes Peninsula (King George Island, Antarctica). This ingestion was largely overlooked as the collembolan is a common and central component of Antarctic terrestrial food webs and its role in the soil food web is well documented [25].

3. Results

All sampled specimens of Antarctic collembolans associated with the PS foam were identified to species level using the taxonomic key in [21]. To determine the plastic ingested, the gut contents were analysed by p-FTIR microscopy. The presence of polystyrene was confirmed by the detection of characteristic absorption bands at 3060, 2924, 2850, 1601, 1494, 1452, 1028, and 756 cm⁻¹.

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References

1. Berra S, Galletti M, Rota E, Corso I, Birarda G, Vaccari L, Corsi I. 2020. Plastics everywhere: first evidence of polystyrene fragments inside the common Antarctic collembolan *Cryptopygus antarcticus*. *Biol. Lett.* 16: 20200099. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2020.0099>

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Global change biology

Plastics everywhere: first evidence of polystyrene fragments inside the common Antarctic collembolan *Cryptopygus antarcticus*

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There is evidence and serious concern that microplastics have reached the most remote regions of the planet, but how far have they travelled in terrestrial ecosystems? This study presents the first field-based evidence of plastic ingestion by a common and central component of Antarctic terrestrial food webs, the collembolan *Cryptopygus antarcticus*. A large piece of polystyrene (PS) foam ($34 \times 31 \times 5$ cm) covered by microalgae, moss, lichens and microfauna was found in a fellfield along the shores of the Fildes Peninsula (King George Island). The application of an improved enzymatic digestion coupled with Fourier transform infrared microscopy (μ -FTIR), unequivocally detected traces of PS (less than $100 \mu\text{m}$) in the gut of the collembolans associated with the PS foam and documented their ability to ingest plastic. Plastics are thus entering the short Antarctic terrestrial food webs and represent a new potential stressor to polar ecosystems already facing climate change and increasing human activities. Future research should explore the effects of plastics on the composition, structure and functions of polar terrestrial biota.

Titolo

Autori

Affiliazione

Immagine
rappresentativa

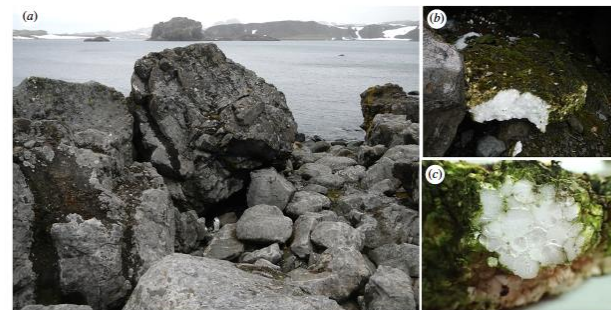


Figure 1. Plastic pollution in the Antarctic terrestrial environment. (a) Coastal fellfield at King George Island where the PS foam item ($34 \times 31 \times 5$ cm) was collected. (b,c) close-ups of the PS surface, overgrown with microalgae, moss and lichens.

Dalla pubblicazione scientifica...

1. Introduction

Plastic pollution has become an overwhelming environmental issue on a global scale [1,2]. Small plastic fragments have been documented in virtually every ecosystem. However, most research has focused on aquatic systems, especially the marine ones, while contamination on land has been largely overlooked [3–5]. There are methodological challenges in detecting microplastics in soil and its biota, which are mainly owing to the carbonaceous nature of microplastics hampering their detection in complex organic samples [6]. Scientists have only recently been approaching the issue of plastic debris in soils [7,8] and in terrestrial food webs, mostly through bench-scale experiments [9]. The potential negative and direct effects of soil microplastics on human and environmental health remain unclear [10,11].

2. Material and methods

- (a) Sampling
- (b) Species identification and sample treatment
- (c) Characterization by Fourier transform infrared microscopy

3. Results

[...] In this paper, the presence of micro-sized polystyrene fragments (m-PS) in the gut of specimens of the common Antarctic collembolan *Cryptopygus antarcticus* is documented for the first time, the fragments originating from a large item of PS foam found stranded on King George Island (South Shetland Islands). We combined an optimized digestion method with Fourier transform infrared microscopy (μ -FTIR) analysis, which has proved to be successful for the detection of trace amounts of plastic ingested in soil micro-arthropods. Plastics have therefore entered even some of the most remote soil food webs on the planet, with potential risks for the whole biota and ecosystems.

4. Discussion

This study presents the first clear evidence of the ingestion of plastic material by a common Antarctic collembolan, going beyond previous findings and analytical constraints on this insect group and, more generally, soil-dwelling invertebrates [35,36].

[...]

The fact that one of the most abundant collembolans in remote Antarctic soils is ingesting microplastics implies that these anthropogenic materials have deeply entered the soil food web, will be redistributed through the soil profile and may or have already become an integral part of the biogeochemical cycles in soils. Future research should explore the ecosystem level consequences of this additional significant global change factor that humans have imposed on natural ecosystems.

Dalla pubblicazione scientifica...

Ethics. The sampling of plastic debris and associated microbiota has been conducted in the framework of the 'Plastic in the Antarctic environment' project (PNRA-14_00090), with the required authorization from the Italian National Antarctic Program.

Data accessibility. Further data are supplied as electronic supplemental information (one file, 'electronic supplementary material').

Authors' contributions. E.B. and I.C. coordinated the study and obtained financial support. E.B. conducted the sampling activities and sample treatment. E.R. and T.C. identified the collembolan species and reviewed its biology. G.B. and L.V. performed the FTIR analysis. All authors provided a significant input for the interpretation of the results obtained, drafted and revised the manuscript. All authors gave final approval for publication and agree to be held accountable for the work performed therein.

Competing interests. We declare we have no competing interests.

Funding. This work was funded by the Italian National Antarctic Program (project PNRA-14_00090) and the CERIC-ERIC Consortium for the access to experimental facilities and financial support (beam-time number-20192144).

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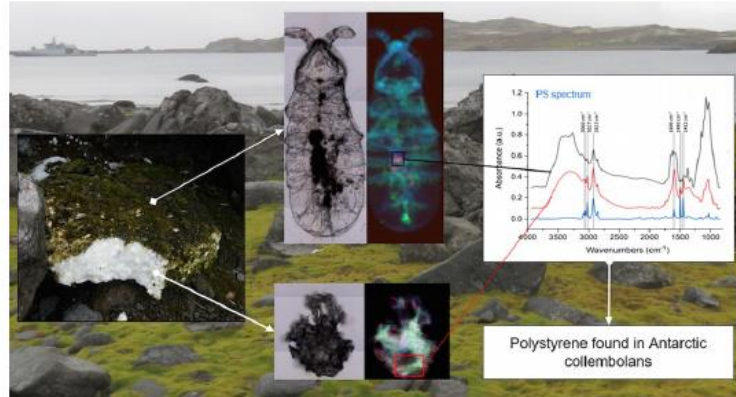
References

COMUNICATO STAMPA

TRIESTE, 24 giugno 2020

Ecosistemi a rischio in Antartide a causa delle microplastiche Le prove in un recente studio su piccoli invertebrati del polo sud.

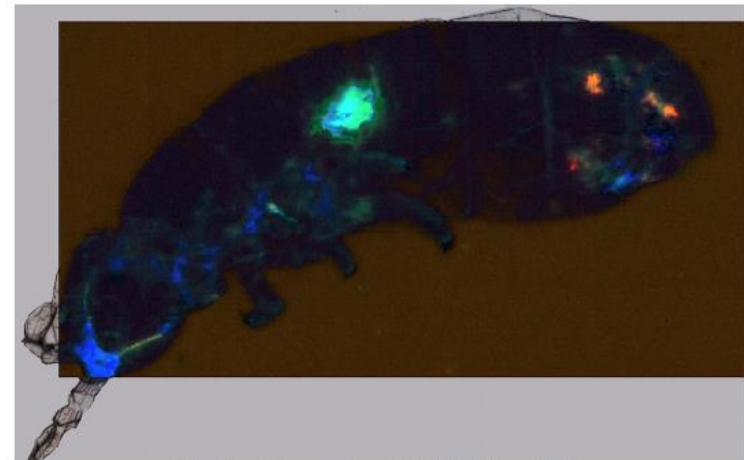
"Vi sono prove che le microplastiche abbiano raggiunto le regioni più remote del pianeta". Così si apre l'articolo pubblicato sulla rivista scientifica *Royal Society Biology Letters* del team di ricerca coordinato da Elisa Bergami e Ilaria Corsi dell'Università di Siena, che ha dato la prima evidenza di contaminazione da microplastiche in animali terrestri antartici.



Sommarario grafico dello studio

Prima di questa osservazione "vi erano ancora dubbi sulla presenza della plastica nelle reti alimentari terrestri antartiche" – continuano gli autori dello studio. Per trovare una risposta, i ricercatori hanno mosso i primi passi da un pezzo di polistirolo ritrovato nel 2016 sulle coste dell'isola antartica di re Giorgio (Shetland del Sud), ricoperto di alghe, muschi e licheni. A nutrirsi di questa microflora è un piccolo invertebrato lungo un paio di millimetri, il *Cryptopygus antarcticus* (del gruppo dei Collemboli, componente centrale della catena alimentare del suolo in tutte le aree del pianeta). Le analisi sugli esemplari di Collemboli rinvenuti sul materiale plastico – effettuate con la tecnologia di imaging con spettroscopia infrarossa presso Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste, struttura partner di CERIC-ERIC – hanno permesso di identificare la presenza di tracce di polistirolo nell'intestino di questi organismi superando le limitazioni attuali per l'analisi di microinvertebrati del suolo.

Le microplastiche possono anche trasportare contaminanti e agenti patogeni, con un potenziale dannoso per organismi come i Collemboli, e di conseguenza per altre specie della relativa rete alimentare. Studi di laboratorio su specie di Collemboli che abitano altre regioni del globo suggeriscono inoltre che l'esposizione a microplastiche possa provocare alterazioni nella loro crescita e riproduzione.



Collembolo antartico analizzato con microFTIR (foto: Giovanni Birarda)

Considerata l'ampia presenza di *Cryptopygus antarcticus* nell'ambiente terrestre antartico, l'ingestione di microplastiche potrebbe contribuire alla loro diffusione lungo la catena alimentare nel polo sud, con potenziali rischi per l'intero ecosistema. Altri studi saranno necessari per meglio comprendere le possibili conseguenze ambientali dovute alla presenza di microplastiche, ormai penetrate profondamente nel terreno e nelle reti alimentari.

Lo studio è stato coordinato da Elisa Bergami e Ilaria Corsi dell'Università di Siena, con il prezioso contributo di Emilia Rota, sempre dell'Ateneo senese, Giovanni Birarda e Lisa Vaccari di ELETTRA Sincrotrone di Trieste e Tancredi Caruso dell'University College di Dublino.

La ricerca è stata effettuata nell'ambito di progetti finanziati dal programma nazionale di ricerca in Antartide (PNRA), con il supporto del programma antartico brasiliano (PROANTAR) e l'istituto antartico cileno (INACH). I ricercatori hanno beneficiato gratuitamente dell'accesso all'avanzata strumentazione del sincrotrone di Trieste grazie a uno dei bandi del consorzio centro-europeo di infrastrutture di ricerca, CERIC-ERIC.

CERIC-ERIC è un Consorzio di infrastrutture di ricerca (ERIC) che offre a ricercatori e industrie un unico punto di accesso a oltre 50 tecniche e laboratori in otto paesi dell'Europa centro-orientale, per la ricerca multidisciplinare a livello micro- e nano-metrico nei campi dei materiali avanzati, dei biomateriali e delle nanotecnologie.

L'accesso ai servizi di CERIC per la ricerca avviene tramite bandi internazionali che premiano i migliori progetti e che prevedono la pubblicazione dei risultati ottenuti. Nei laboratori di CERIC si possono analizzare e sintetizzare i materiali e si può indagarne la struttura combinando tecniche basate sull'uso di elettroni, ioni, neutroni e fotoni.

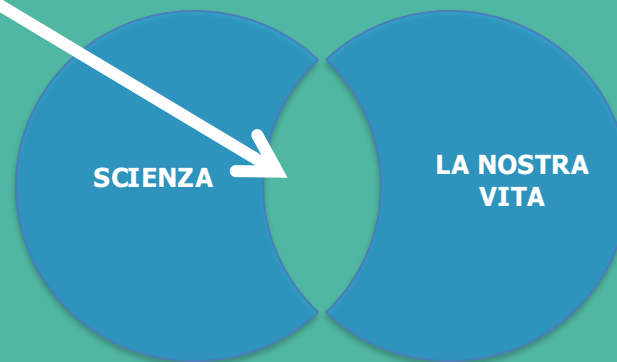
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CARTELLA STAMPA: <https://drive.ceric-eric.eu/d/e12ef0d4719d4fbadbc/>

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MAKE THINGS
AS SIMPLE AS POSSIBLE,
BUT NOT SIMPLER

RILEVANZA







Marine Conservation Photographer of the
year 2019 © Eduardo Acevedo/Upy 2019

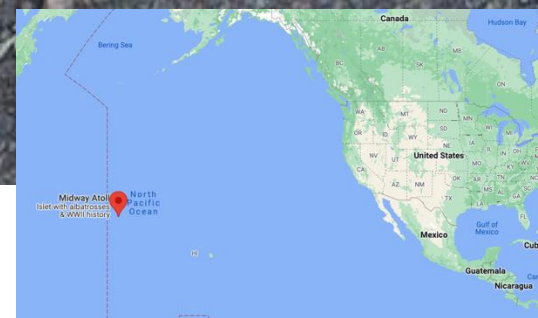


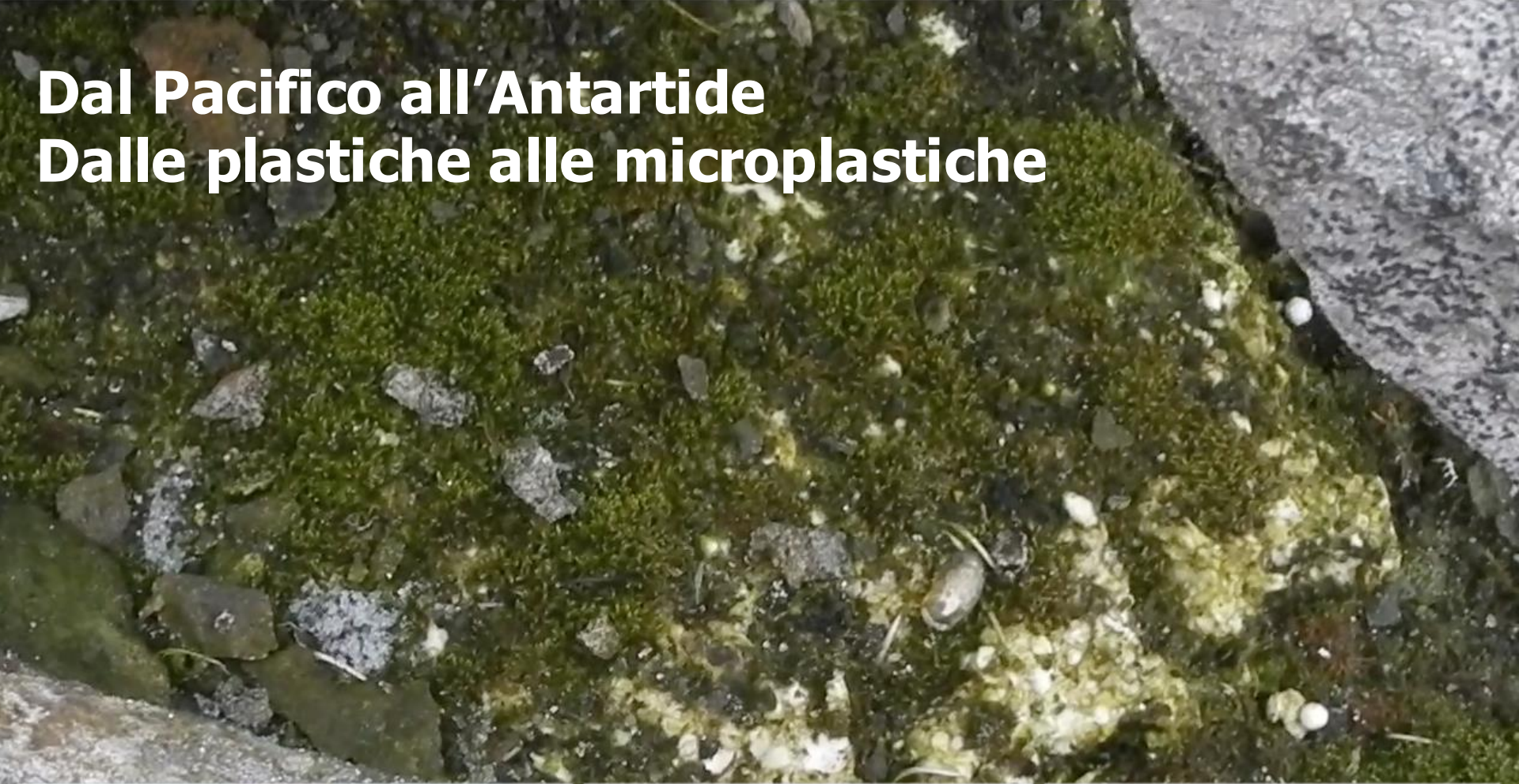
Immagine dal documentario di Chris Jordan – ALBATROSS

📍 North Pacific Ocean – Midway Atoll

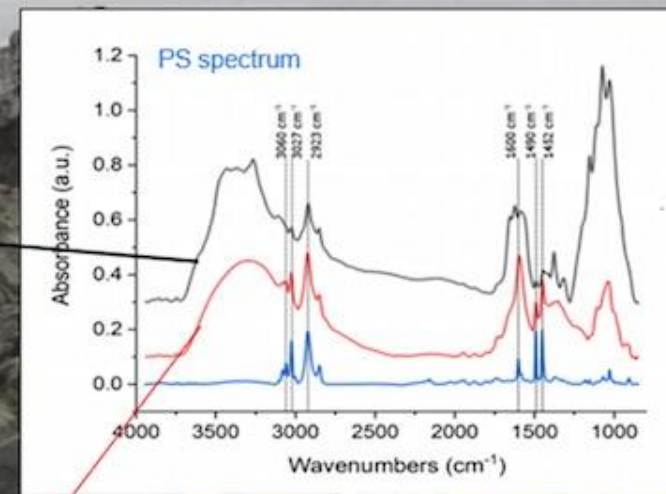
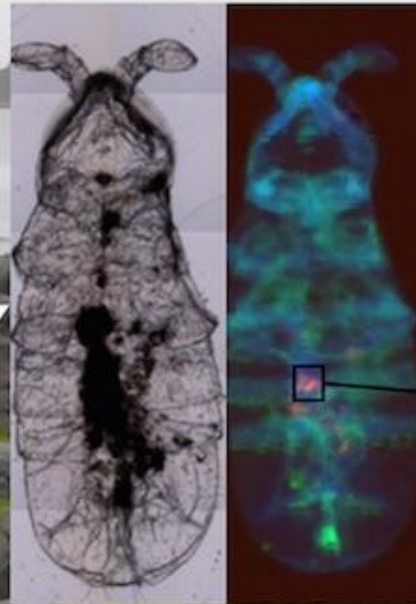
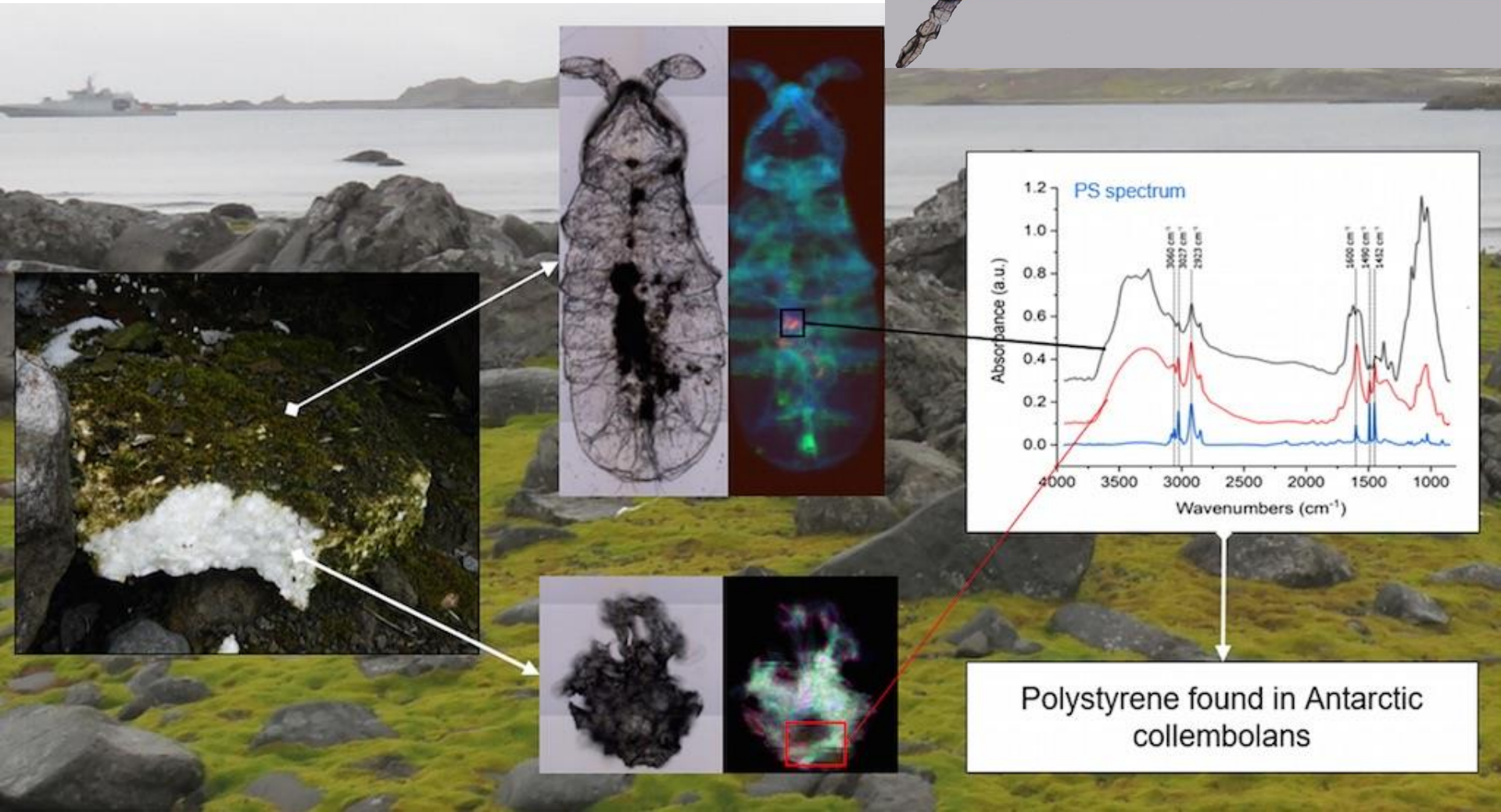
<https://vimeo.com/264508490>

Dal Pacifico all'Antartide

Dalle plastiche alle microplastiche



Le immagini della ricerca



Polystyrene found in Antarctic collembolans

Video intervista CERIC



Link all'intervista completa su Youtube:
<https://youtu.be/KUfWTyy44JQ>

Interviste con la stampa

Programma RAI - RADAR



Interview with Lisa Vaccari and Elisa Bergami on ...
Science

Guarda più... Condividi

Podcast from **RADAR**
Radio RAI

Source: <http://bit.ly/2YVa7tY>

Guarda su  YouTube

Radio interview with
LISA VACCARI and
ELISA BERGAMI
on microplastics
in Antarctica
(in Italian)

Link all'intervista completa su Youtube:
<https://youtu.be/L-NAGqcOnEE>

Eventi di divulgazione scientifica

ESOF 2020

CERIC

Open for
Science

Giovedì, 3 Settembre
Thursday, 3 September

h. 12:00-12:15 CEST
Online

ESOF2020
EUROSCIENCE OPEN FORUM
TRIESTE

ERF-AISBL
Association of European-level
Research Infrastructure Facilities



ELISA BERGAMI on

**Ambiente e
microplastiche:
notizie dall'Antartide.**

**Environment and
microplastics:
news from Antarctica.**

Link al video completo su
Youtube:

<https://youtu.be/G-0Nzp8knoM>



Eventi di divulgazione scientifica

Notte dei Ricercatori @ Trieste NEXT 2021

CERIC



Fare notizia

La notizia costituisce una “rottura della normalità”, che riporta **FATTI** e non opinioni.

Alcuni principi guida per la redazione di notizie per la stampa:

ORIGINALITA', SINGOLARITA':

Es. “il cane morso dal padrone”



NOTIZIE
INSOLITE

RILEVANZA (interesse e importanza per il proprio pubblico):

Es. mondiali di calcio,
elezioni, catastrofi,
scioperi, crisi, ecc.

VICINANZA del fatto

EVOLUZIONE del
fatto (es. fatti di
cronaca) su cui si
costruisce una storia

ATTESA post-fatto
(es. elezioni del papa,
rapimenti, ecc.)

L'ESCLUSIVA, lo SCOOP

SENSAZIONALISMO

Altri punti da tenere a mente:

*Per chi è la notizia, *a chi interessa, *è il momento di divulgarla?

Elementi di un comunicato - 1

Nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita mi ritrovai per una selva oscura ch  la diritta via era smarrita... ”



- **Titolo**

- "Write it straight before you write it great!"
- 8-10 parole
- Includi parole chiave per SEO

- **Sottotitolo**

- Aggiungi parole chiave per SEO
- Max. 20 parole / 2 righe
- Serve a dare maggiore chiarezza all'argomento anticipato nel titolo
- Carattere descrittivo

- **Lead** = inizio, o attacco, che contenga una sintesi e info pi  specifiche

- E' come un breve sommario, o riassunto, che arriva dritto al punto. Serve a catturare l'attenzione del lettore. Spiega cosa e perch  interessa ai lettori. Se relativo a un evento, inserire data e luogo.

Elementi di un comunicato - 2

- **Virgolettato** (di una persona importante nell'organizzazione, gruppo di ricerca, azienda...)
 - Aggiunge valore e credibilità alla notizia. Possibilmente riporta le parole di un rappresentante importante dell'ente / azienda, ecc. – es. del presidente, amministratore delegato, principal investigator di una ricerca...che riconferma il messaggio centrale della notizia.
- **Trend tie-in**
 - (riferimento a trend o problematiche del momento per le quali quanto riportato nella notizia potrebbe fornire una soluzione)
- **Secondo virgolettato** (da parte di un partner, un utente / cliente, un investitore...)
- **Call to action**
 - un'istruzione per chi legge volta a provocare una risposta immediata
- **Boiler plate**
 - info sull'ente, azienda...positioning statement
- **Info di contatto**

TIPS

- ✧ La notizia deve stare nelle prime righe
- ✧ Evita info istituzionali all'inizio
- ✧ Stile riconoscibile, coerente
- ✧ Struttura "a cipolla"
- ✧ Includere immagini, numeri, grafici...
- ✧ NON troppo lungo, tecnico, accademico, auto-referenziale, didattico



Comunicato stampa - tempistiche

- I comunicati devono arrivare in redazione in mattinata o nel primissimo pomeriggio. Possono arrivare alle otto/nove di sera solo se hanno una priorità assoluta.
- **L'embargo:** consiste nel chiedere a testate e agenzie di non pubblicare o diffondere la notizia prima di una certa ora e data indicata alla testa del comunicato. È utilizzato dalle riviste scientifiche per anticipare articoli di imminente pubblicazione
- Se si promuove un evento, inviare un "save the date" qualche giorno prima della data dell'evento
- Mailing list giornalisti: selezionare solo contatti potenzialmente interessati
- Contattare le redazioni telefonicamente
- Insieme al comunicato, includere una cartella stampa o "press kit"



How To Create Impactful Press Kits That Work





About this Attention Score

In the top 5% of all research outputs scored by Altmetric

MORE...

Mentioned by

- 75 news outlets
- 7 blogs
- 211 tweeters
- 1 Facebook page
- 3 Redditors

Readers on

- 52 Mendeley

Tools

- Open in a new tab

SUMMARY News Blogs Twitter Facebook Reddit Misc.

Title Plastics everywhere: first evidence of polystyrene fragments inside the common Antarctic collembolan *Cryptopygus antarcticus*
Published in Biology Letters, June 2020
DOI 10.1098/rspb.2020.0093
Pubmed ID 32574531
Authors Elisa Bergami, Emilia Rota, Tancredi Caruso, Giovanni Birarda, Lisa Vaccari, Ilaria Corsi

[View on publisher site](#)

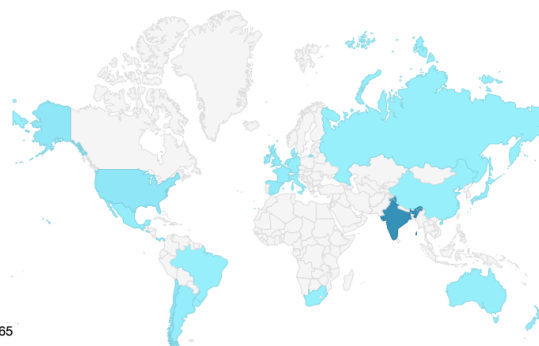
[Alert me about new mentions](#)

TWITTER DEMOGRAPHICS

MENDELEY READERS

ATTENTION SCORE IN CONTEXT

The data shown below were collected from the profiles of 211 tweeters who shared this research output. [Click here to find out more about how the information was compiled.](#)



Geographical breakdown

Country	Count	As %
India	65	31%
United States	7	3%
Chile	7	3%
Spain	5	2%
United Kingdom	4	2%
Mexico	3	1%
France	3	1%
Ireland	3	1%
Argentina	3	1%
Other	20	9%

Demographic breakdown

Type	Count	As %
Members of the public	175	83%
Scientists	25	12%
Science communicators (journalists, bloggers, editors)	7	3%
Practitioners (doctors, other healthcare professionals)	4	2%