

INDAGINE ENTOMOLOGICA E MICROCLIMATICA NELLE ISTITUZIONI ARCHIVISTICHE: RISULTATI PRELIMINARI DI UNO STUDIO COMPARATIVO TRA ITALIA E NORVEGIA

JACOPO MELADA¹, GIULIA BOCCACCI², FRANCESCA FRASCA³, SARA SAVOLDELLI⁴, ALEX SAMMARITANO¹, CLAUDIO CHIMENTI⁵, TONJE DAHLIN SÆTER⁶, ERLEND LUND⁶, CHIARA BERTOLIN^{7,*}, ANNA MARIA SIANI³, MAURO GIUDICI¹.

¹Dept. of Earth Sciences “A. Desio”, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy

²Dept. of Earth Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

³Dept. of Physics, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

⁴Dept. of Food, Environmental and Nutritional Sciences, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy

⁵Dept. of Biology and Biotechnologies “Charles Darwin”, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

⁶Library Section for Collections, Resources and Digital Services, NTNU University Library, Dora, Trondheim, Norway

⁷Dept. of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

E-mail*: chiarabertolin@ntnu.no

Abstract.

In preventive conservation, analysing temperature, relative humidity, and entomological data helps assessing risks to heritage collections. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) enhances this by using all available tools and methods to keep pest populations below a level of infestation, e.g., maintaining specific environmental conditions, ensuring adequate cleaning regimes, quarantining new objects, and using traps for pest monitoring. The study compares microclimate conditions likely favourable for biodeteriogen proliferation in two archives: the Diocesan Archive in Bressanone (Italy) and the NTNU University Library in Trondheim (Norway). Temperature, humidity, and adhesive trap data reveal how building structure and management practices influence insect presence and types.

Keywords: *preventive conservation, archive, microclimate monitoring, entomological monitoring, U-boat bunker.*