

Изменение на климата и актуално пространствено вариране на еталонната евапотранспирация в земяделската територия на България

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Climate change and update of the spatial variation of the reference evapotranspiration over the agricultural territory of Bulgaria

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Изследвано е изменението на климатичните условия в земяделската територия на страната през четиридесетгодишния период 1971-2010 г. Обработени са ежедневни метеорологични данни от 40 агрометеорологични станции в мрежата на НИМХ-БАН. Доказани са тенденции на изменение температурата на въздуха, дефицита на насищане на въздуха с водни пари и еталонната евапотранспирация за периода 1971-2010 г. Наличието на тенденции е доказано чрез теста на Манн-Кендал. Влиянието на валежите върху характеристиката на климата по отношение на неговата влажност е оценено чрез Индекса на сухотата на Де Мартон за периода 1981-2010 г. Установени са

SUMMARY

This paper studies the climate change in the agricultural areas of the country for the period 1971-2010.

Daily weather data from 40 agrometeorological stations within the measuring network of NIMH-BAS were processed. Trends of the air temperature, vapor pressure deficit and reference evapotranspiration of the period 1971-2010 were detected and statistically proven. The trends were detected by Mann-Kendal test. The impact of the quantity and time distribution of the rainfalls on 1981-2010 climate characteristics was estimated by use of De Martonne Aridity Index. The distribution over the agricultural territory of

и са картографирани: 1) климатичните стойности (1981-2010) на сумарната еталонна евапотранспирация за потенциалния вегетационен период април-септември за години с характерни влажностни характеристики и 2) увеличението на еталонната евапотранспирация за тридесетгодишния период 1981-2010 г. за стопански значими периоди от вегетацията на земеделските култури. Представените карти са изработени в среда на GIS. За определяне на многогодишното изменение на еталонната евапотранспирация е приложен регресионен анализ.

Ключови думи: климатични промени, еталонна евапотранспирация, индекс на де Мартон; картографиране

УВОД

Изменението на климата на територията на страната е предмет на многогодишни изследвания. Установени са тенденции на затопляне и засушаване, които са ясно изразени в края на двадесети век (Slavov, Alexandrov, 1997; Slavov, Georgiev, 2002; Slavov, Moteva, 2007; Казанджиев и др., 2010; Мотева и др., 2015; Moteva et al., 2015). Изследванията показват, че в много малка част от земеделската територия на страната съществуват благоприятни (съгласно терминологията на Съвместния научно-изследователски център на ЕК) климатични условия за отглеждане на земеделски култури

Според Мотева и др. (2015) годишната необходимост от вода в растениевъдството в страната се увеличава през периода 1971-2000 г. с 30 до 60 mm. По изследване на Georgieva

the country of two kinds of agroclimatic indexes for years of different wetting patterns were estimated and mapped: first, the climatic values (1981-2010) of the reference evapotranspiration totals for the potential vegetation period April-September and, second, the increase of the reference evapotranspiration within the same thirty-year period.

The presented maps were elaborated in GIS environment. Multi-regression analysis was used to determine the increase of the reference evapotranspiration.

Keywords: climate change, reference evapotranspiration, De Martonne Aridity Index, mapping

INTRODUCTION

Climate change over Bulgarian territory has been a subject of long-term research. A number of authors have established trends of warming and drought. These trends are especially prominent in the last thirty years of 20th century (Slavov, Alexandrov, 1997; Slavov, Georgiev, 2002; Slavov, Moteva, 2007; Kazandjiev et al., 2010; Moteva et al., 2015; Moteva et al., 2015). They keep their character during the period 1981-2010, as a result of which a very small part of the agricultural area is favorable (according to the terminology of the Joint Research Center of EC) climatic conditions for growing agricultural crops.

According to Moteva et al. (2015), the annual need for water in plant growing over the country increases during the period 1971-2000 by 30-60 mm. In the

(2015), почвените влагозапаси през периода 1981-2010 намаляват спрямо тези от периода 1951-1980 с 2%-12%. Есенно-зимните валежи, според същата авторка, са трайно понижени, а влагообезпечеността на есенно-зимните култури е чувствително намалена. Съвременните резултати от два компютърни модела (HadCM2 и CGCM1) показват, че в бъдеще условията на овлажнение в по-голямата част на страната ще бъдат сухи или дори по-сухи отколкото през екстремните 1993 и 1994 г. (Засушаването в България, 2003).

Целта на настоящата работа е да се характеризира изменението на климата в земеделските територии на страната за периода 1971-2010 г. и да се картографира пространственото и времево вариране на еталонната евапотранспирация за климатичния период 1981-2010 г.

МАТЕРИАЛ И МЕТОДИ

Съставени са четиридесет-годишни статистически редици (1971-2010 г.) от ежедневни стойности на максималната, минималната и средно-денонощната температура на въздуха, относителната влажност на въздуха, средноденонощната скорост на вятъра и продължителността на слънчевото греене, измерени в четиридесет агрометеорологични станции от мрежата на НИМХ-БАН. Редиците са проверени и обработени за отстраняване на греш-

study of Georgieva (2015), soil moisture during the period 1981-2010 compared to the period 1951-1980 have decreased by 2%-12%. According to the same author, the amount of autumn-winter precipitations and the water supply for the autumn-winter crops have significantly reduced. The recent results from two computer models (HadCM2 and CGCM1) show that the future moisture conditions in the greatest part of the country will be dry or even drier than in the extreme 1993 and 1994 (Drought in Bulgaria, 2003).

The objectives of this paper are to study the changes of the climate within the agricultural territory of the country in the forty-year period 1971-2010; to map the spatial distribution of the reference evapotranspiration and its change within the period 1981-2010.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Forty-year (1971-2010) statistical rows of daily values of the maximum, minimum and average air temperature, relative air humidity, daily wind speed and sunshine duration, which have been measured at forty agrometeorological stations of the measuring network of NIMH-BAS, were composed.

The rows were checked and processed for removal of errors

ки и липсващи данни. Образовани са суми на средноденоношната температура на въздуха и дефицита на насищане на въздуха с водни пари за стопански значимите периоди април-юни, юли-август и април-септември. Периодите са свързани с вегетационния период на културите: април-юни – период на пролетна вегетация на есенно зимните житни, юли-август – традиционно поливен сезон за България, април-септември – потенциален вегетационен период за късните пролетни култури. Четиридесетгодишните редици от тези суми са анализирани чрез теста на Mann-Kendal (Salmi et al., 2002) за откриване и доказване на тенденции.

По отношение на количеството на валежите, климатът за тридесетгодишния период 1981-2010 г. е характеризирани по месеци и станции чрез Индекса на сухотата на Де Мартон (De Martonne, 1926).

С данните за метеорологичните елементи са изчислени ежедневни стойности на еталонна евапотранспирация (ET_0) (Allen et al., 1998) за станциите, включени в това изследване. С изчислените стойности са съставени статистически редици на сумите на ET_0 за периодите април-юни, юли-август и април-септември. Чрез прилагане на теста на Mann-Kendal (Salmi, 2002) са установени и доказани тенденции на изменение за

and missing data. The totals of the April-June, July-August and April-September air temperature and vapor pressure deficit were calculated.

These periods are important for the agricultural production since they are related to the vegetation periods of the crops as follows: April-June – the spring vegetation period of the autumn-winter cereals; July-August – the traditional period for irrigation in Bulgaria; and April-September – the potential vegetation period of the late spring crops. The forty-year rows of these totals were analyzed with Mann-Kendal test (Salmi et al., 2002) for detection of trends.

In terms of rainfalls, the climate was characterized per stations and months for the thirty year period 1981-2010 by using De Martonne Aridity Index (De Martonne, 1926).

The data of the meteorological elements was used for calculation of daily values of the reference evapotranspiration (ET_0) for all stations, included in this study (Allen et al., 1998). By using the calculated values, statistical rows of the ET_0 totals for April-June, July-August and April-September were composed. By applying the test of Mann-Kendal (Salmi, 2002) ET_0 trends for the forty-year period 1971-2010 were detected and statistically proven.

четиридесетгодишния период 1971-2010 г. Към статистическите редици 1981-2010 г. е приложен регресионен анализ. От регресионните уравнения са изчислени разликите ET_0 между крайните и началните стойности на трендовете. Разпределението на климатичните стойности на сумарната еталонна евапо-транспирация за периода 1981-2010 г. за различни по влажност години и нейното изменение ET_0 за различни стопански периоди в земеделската територия на страната е картографирано в среда на GIS. Интерполацията е извършена чрез Invert Distance Weighting.

Станциите, които са обект на изследване, са с надморска височина от 5 до 736 m и са равномерно разпределени за земеделската територия на страната. Групирани са в шест агрогрупи (АГ I-VI) според сумата на активните температури на въздуха за периода април-септември (Захариев и др., 1986).

РЕЗУЛТАТИ И ОБСЪЖДАНЕ

Тестът на Mann-Kendal показва наличие на положителни трендове на температурата на въздуха при всички станции, а за дефицита на насищане на въздуха с водни пари и еталонната евапо-транспирация – при повечето от тях (Таблица 1). Не съществува тренд на изменение на температурата на въздуха за периода април-юни за станции Петрич, Ивайловград, Кърджали и Кнежа.

The statistical rows of 1981-2010 were processed by a regression analysis.

On the base of the regression equations were calculated the differences between the final and the initial values of the trends ET_0 . The distribution of 1981-2010 ET_0 totals in years of different wetting pattern and the distribution of ET_0 over the agricultural territory of the country for different economy periods were mapped in GIS environment.

Interpolation was done by Invert Distance Weighting.

The included in this study stations are situated at an altitude from 5 to 736 m and are evenly distributed over the agricultural territory of the country. They are grouped in agro-climatic groups (1st to 6th AG) based on the April-September active air temperatures totals (Zahariev et al., 1986).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mann-Kendal test indicated positive air temperature trends for all stations and positive vapor pressure deficit and reference evapotranspiration for most of them (Table 1).

No April-June air temperature trend was detected for Petrich, Ivaylovgrad, Kardzhali and Knezha.

Таблица 1. Доказаност на тенденциите на метеорологичните елементи за периода 1971-2010 по метода на Mann-Kendal по станции в агро-групи (АГ)
Table 1. Statistical significance of the 1971-2010 trends of the meteorological elements per agrometeorological stations in agro-groups (AG)

АГ* AG	№	Станция Station	Сума на активните температури на въздуха / Air Temperature Total			Сума на дефицита на насищане на въздуха с водни пари / Vapor Pressure Deficit Total			Сума на еталонна евапотранспирация / Reference Evapotranspiration Total		
			IV-VI	VII-VIII	IV-IX	IV-VI	VII-VIII	IV-IX	IV-VI	VII-VIII	IV-IX
I/1 st	1	Сандански/Sandanski	**	***	***	*	***	***	**	***	***
	2	Петрич/Petrich		**	*		+				
II/ 2 nd	1	Видин/Vidin	+	***	***		+				
	2	Лом/Lom	***	***	***		**	*	***	***	***
	3	Монтана/Montana	**	***	***	**	*	*	***	***	***
	4	Плевен/Pleven	+	***	*	*	**	**		+	+
	5	Силистра/Silistra	**	***	***	+	**	**	+	**	**
	6	Павликени/Pavlikeni	*	***	***	*	**	**	***	***	***
	7	ВТърново/VTarnovo	***	***	***	***	**	***	***	***	***
	8	Сливен/Sliven	***	***	***		**	**	***	***	***
	9	Карнобат/Karnobat	***	***	***	+	*	+	***	**	***
	10	Пловдив/Plovdiv	*	***	***		**	*			
	11	Ивайло/Ivaylo	*	***	***		***	**		**	**
	12	Садово/Sadovo	**	***	***		*	*	**	***	***
	13	Чирпан/Chirpan	*	***	***		*	+		*	
	14	Елхово/Elhovo	**	***	***					+	
	15	Ямбол/Yambol	***	***	***	*	**	**	***	***	***
	16	Рила/Rila	*	***	***		+		**		**
	17	Бургас	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	18	Благоевград/Blagoevgrad	*	***	***		**	*			
	19	Хасково/Haskovo	+	***	**	**	**	*			
	20	Свиленград/Svilengrad	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	**	**
	21	Ивайловград/Ivaylovgrad		***	*		**	**		***	**
	22	Кърджали/Kardzhali		***	*		**	*	**	***	***
III/ 3 rd	1	Враца/Vratsa	**	***	***		+	+	*	**	**
	2	Бъзовец/Bazovets	+	***	***	***	+	**		**	*
	3	Кнежа/Knezha		***	***		**	*	***	***	***
	4	Обр. Чифлик/Obr.Chiflik	+	***	***	**	***	***	*	***	***
	5	Разград/Razgrad	***	***	***		*		**	***	**
	6	Исперих/Ispereh	***	***	***		*	*		**	*
	7	Търговище/Targovishte	*	***	***		*		**	***	***
	8	Добрич/Dobrich	***	***	***	**	**	**	*	**	**
	9	Казанлък/Kazanlak	+	***	***					+	+
	10	Кюстендил/Kyustendil	**	***	***		*	*		+	
	11	Варна/Varna	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
IV/ 4 th	1	Ген. Тошево/Gen.Toshevo	*	***	***		*	*	*	***	***
	2	Шумен/Shumen	*	***	***	*	**	**	+	*	**
	3	София/Sofia	***	***	***		*	+			
	4	Шабла/Shabla	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
V/5 th	1	Драгоман/Dragoman	***	***	***				*	**	***

*P=0.0001; *P=0.001; **P=0.01; ***P=0.05 отрицателен тренд / negative trend

Затоплянето на климата през периодите юли-август и април-септември е доказано за цялата земеделска територия на страната при вероятност $P=0.001$. За четири станции – Петрич, Плевен, Ивайловград и Кърджали, процесът на затопляне е доказан при вероятност $P=0.01$ и за една – Хасково – при вероятност $P=0.05$.

Въздушното засушаване, измерено със сумата на дефицита на насищане на въздуха с водни пари, е доказано най-вече за периодите юли-август и април-септември. За периода юли-август изключение правят три станции, за които не е открит тренд на изменение – Елхово, Казанлък и Драгоман. За периода април-септември не са открити трендове на изменение при станции Петрич, Видин, Елхово, Рила, Разград, Търговище, Казанлък и Драгоман. Трендовете са доказани при вероятности $P=0.05$ и $P=0.01$. За пролетния период април-юни са установени тенденции на засушаване на въздуха при 16 станции. За станция Бъзовец трендовете са отрицателни и за трите изследвани периода.

Изпарителните условия в земеделските площи обуславят по-висока еталонна евапотранспирация в края на 40-годишния период. Това се вижда ясно от резултатите от прилагането на теста на Mann-Kendal за периодите юли-август и април-септември. За първия от тях, трендът е доказан

Climate warming in July-August and April-September is statistically significant for all the agricultural territory of the country at probability $P=0.001$. Four stations – Petrich, Pleven, Ivaylovgrad and Kardzhali – have statistically significant trend at probability $P=0.01$ and one station – Haskovo – at probability $P=0.05$.

Air drought, which was estimated through the amount of vapor pressure deficit, is proven mainly for July-August and April-September. Three stations – Elhovo, Kazanlak and Dragoman, make an exception for July-August because no trend was detected.

No April-September trend was detected for the stations of Petrich, Vidin, Elhovo, Rila, Razgrad, Targovishte, Kazanluk and Dragoman. The positive trends were established basically at probability $P=0.05$ and $P=0.01$. For sixteen stations increasing April-June trends of the air drought were established.

All three periods have negative trends at Bazovets station.

The evaporation conditions at the end of the forty-year period have changed for higher reference evapotranspiration. This is clearly evidenced by the results of Mann-Kendal test for July-August and April-September. The positive trends of the first of those periods are statistically significant for thirty

е при 33 станции, а за втория – при 30. Не е открит тренд за юли-август и април-септември при станции Петрич, Видин, Пловдив, Благоевград, Хасково и София. Към тях се добавят станции Чирпан, Елхово и Кюстендил, що се касае за периода април-септември. Прави впечатление, че трендът за периода юли-август не е доказан за районите с най-високи летните температури за страната (АГ I и АГ II). Същевременно, за високите и хладни райони на страната (части от АГ IV), за които не са регистрирани положителни трендове на температурата на въздуха, аналогично не са открити и трендове на увеличение на еталонната евапотранспирация. За периода април-юни е открит тренд на повишение на еталонната евапотранспирация при 23 станции. За станция Рила преобладават отрицателни трендове.

Различията между трендовете на еталонната евапотранспирация и тези на температурата на въздуха и дефицита на насищане на въздуха с водни пари показват, че изменението на еталонната евапотранспирация зависи и други метеорологични фактори. Доказано е, че тези фактори са продължителността на слънчевото греене и скоростта на вятъра, отразени във формулата на FAO за изчисляване на еталонната евапотранспирация (Allen et al., 1998). Представените резултати свидетелстват за това, че земе-

three stations, and of the second period – for thirty stations. No July-August trend was detected for the stations of Petrich, Vidin, Plovdiv, Blagoevgrad, Haskovo and Sofia. No April-September trend was detected for Chirpan, Elhovo and Kyustendil. It is noteworthy that no July-August trend of the reference evapotranspiration was detected in areas of high summer temperatures (1st and 2nd AG).

Also, no reference evapotranspiration trends were detected for the cold regions of the country (parts of 4th AG) that don't have positive air temperature trends.

Positive April-June trends for the reference evapotranspiration were detected at twenty three stations. Prevailing negative tendencies were detected for Rila station.

The differences between the trends of the reference evapotranspiration and those of the air temperature and vapor pressure deficit indicate that the changes of the reference evapotranspiration are probably influenced by other factors such as the sunshine duration and the wind speed, which are reflected in FAO formula for calculating of the reference evapotranspiration (Allen et al., 1998).

The results presented indicate that the agricultural territory falls into a

делска територия на страната попада в зона с процеси на затопляне на климата. За $\frac{3}{4}$ от земеделската територия може да се твърди, че протичат процеси на атмосферно засушаване, особено за периода юли-август и потенциалния вегетационен период април-септември.

Обобщените данни по агро-групи (Таблица 2) показват, че по отношение на температурата на въздуха, всички групи са в зона на затопляне на климата. Процесите на въздушно засушаване се ограничават в периодите юли-август и април-септември. За тези два периода, еталонната евапотранспирация е с доказано увеличение във всички агро-групи.

zone with processes of climate warming. In about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the agricultural territory a process of atmospheric drought takes place, especially in July-August and during the potential vegetation period April-September.

The summarized data per agro-groups (Table 2) indicates that with respect to the air temperature, all the groups are representative of a zone with processes of climate warming. As to vapor pressure deficit, the processes of drought are limited mainly in July-August and April-September. For these two periods, the increase of the reference evapotranspiration is also statistically significant in all groups.

Таблица 2. Доказаност на тенденциите на метеорологичните елементи за периода 1971-2010 по агро-групи (АГ)
Table 2. Statistical significance of the 1971-2010 trends of the meteorological elements per agro-groups (AG)

АГ AG	Температура на въздуха Air Temperature			Дефицит на насищане на въздуха с водни пари Vapor Pressure Deficit			Еталонна евапотранспирация Reference Evapotranspiration		
	Април-Юни April-June	Юли-август July-August	Апр.-септ. April-Sept.	Април-Юни April-June	Юли-август July-August	Апр.-септ. April-Sept.	Април-Юни April-June	Юли-август July-August	Апр.-септ. April-Sept.
I/1 st	*	***	***	+	**	**	*	**	***
II/2 nd	**	***	***	*	***	**	*	***	***
III/3 rd	**	***	***		*	*	*	**	**
IV/4 th	**	***	***	*	**	**		**	**
V/5 th	***	***	***					**	**

*P=0.0001; *P=0.001; **P=0.01; ***P=0.05

Изменението на климата към агрономическо засушаване не може да бъде еднозначно оценено по количеството на валежите, тъй като влиянието им върху развитието на земедел-

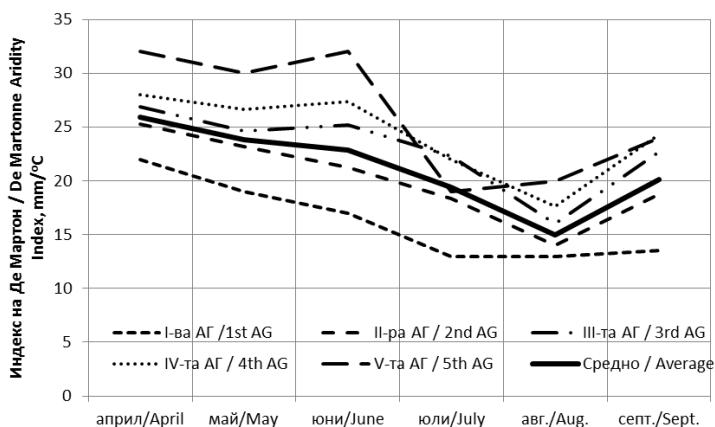
The climate change towards agronomic drought cannot be uniquely evaluated on the base of the rainfall totals since the impact of the rainfalls on the development of the agricultural crops used to be

ските култури се оценява и от гледна точка на годишното им разпределение. Напоследък, със зачестяването на наводненията, ефективните за земеделието валежи все по-често са различни от падналите. Във връзка с това, за оценка на климата по влажност, е използван Индексът на Де Мартон, в който валежите участват с месечните си стойности. На Фигура 1 се вижда, че през април, май, юни и септември страната попада в зона на умерено влажен климат, а през юли и август – в зона на умерено сух климат. Коефициентът на вариация на средното по месеци показва, че варирането е в широки граници – за пролетните месеци – 11.9-19.6%, а за летните – 20.3-21.3% (Талица 3). По-ниските вариране на месечния индекс на Де Мартон през пролетните месеци доказват, че за нашата страна влажността е по-стабилна характеристика на климата, отколкото сухотата. От Фигура 1 е видно, че АГ I се характеризира най-вече със сух на климата – в тази група той се изменя от умерено сух в началото на май до сух през месеците юли, август и септември. Климатът на АГ V варира основно от влажен до умерено влажен, но през юли и август се доближава до умерено сух. При АГ III и АГ IV преобладава умерено влажен климат. При АГ II условията при всички месеци са около средните за страната.

assessed in terms of their annual distribution. Recently, with the increase of the frequency of floods, the effective rainfalls for agriculture are increasingly different from those that fall. In this connection, De Martonne Aridity Index (DMAI) was used for evaluation of the humidity of the climate.

It is evident from Figure 1 that in April, May, June and September the country falls into a zone of a moist sub-humid climate, and in July and August – into a zone of a dry sub-humid climate. The coefficient of variation of the average monthly DMAI shows that its variation is in wide range – 11.9-19.6% in the spring months and 20.3-21.3% in the summer months (Table 3). The lower variation of the monthly DMAI in the spring and autumn months shows that humidity is a more suitable characteristic of the climate vs. dryness. Figure 1 shows that dryness is peculiar for 1st AG – its climate changes from moderately dry in early May to dry in July, August and September.

The wet and moist sub-humid climate is peculiar for 5th AG but in July and August the conditions are similar to those of a dry sub-humid climate. In 3rd and 4th AG prevail the conditions of a moist sub-humid climate, while in 2nd AG – the monthly conditions are around the average for the country.



Фиг. 1. Изменение климатичните стойности (1981-2010) на Индекса на Де Мартон по месеци и агро-групи (АГ)
Fig. 1. Dynamics of the monthly climatic values (1981-2010) of the De Martonne Aridity Index per agro-groups (AG)

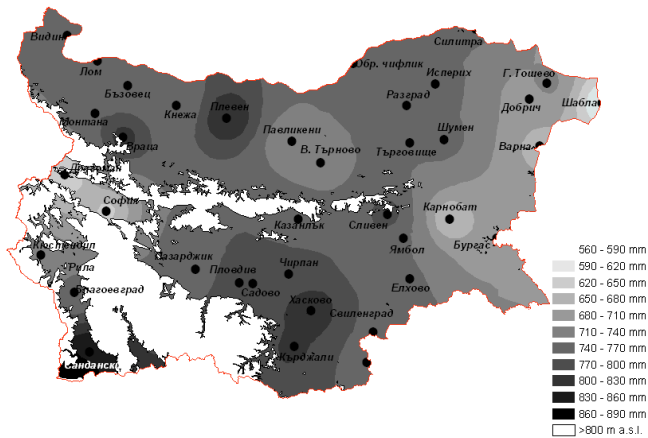
Таблица 3. Статистически характеристики на редиците от месечни климатични (1981-2010) стойности на Индекса на Де Мартон
Table 3. Statistical properties of the rows of 1981-2010 monthly values of De Martonne Aridity Index

Показатели/Indices	Април/April	Май/May	Юни/June	Юли/July	Авг./Aug.	Септ./Sept.
min, mm/°C	20	15	15	10	7	12
max, mm/°C	32	33	32	29	23	29
average, mm/°C	26	24	23	19	15	20
stdev, mm/°C	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.0	4.1
σ %	11.9	17.2	19.6	21.3	20.3	20.6

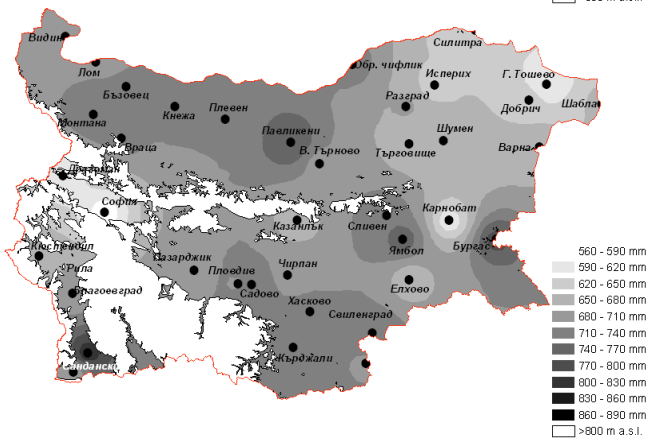
Климатичните стойности (1981-2010) на сумарната еталонна евапотранспирация за периода април-септември се разпределят по територията на страната, както е показано на Фигура 2: за средно суха година варират от 560 до 890 mm (Фигура 2а), за средна – от 590 до 860 mm (Фигура 2б), а за средно влажна – от 590 до 830 mm (Фигура 2в).

The climatic (1981-2010) values of April-September reference evapotranspiration vary throughout the country as shown on Figure 2: In a moderately dry year they vary from 560 to 890 mm (Figure 2a), in a year with average moisture conditions – from 590 to 860 mm (Figure 2b), in a moderately wet year – from 590 to 830 mm (Figure 2c).

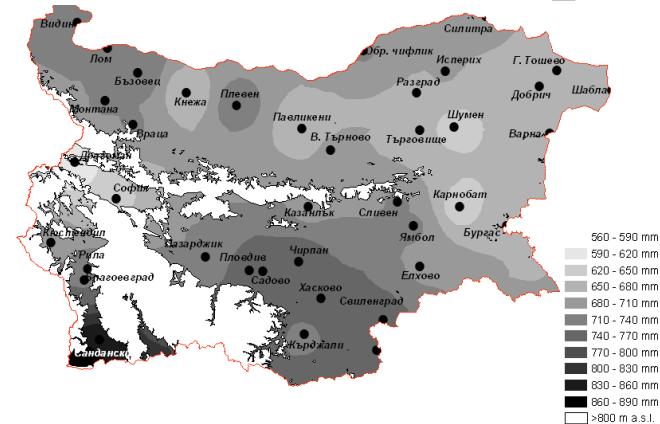
a)



б)



в)



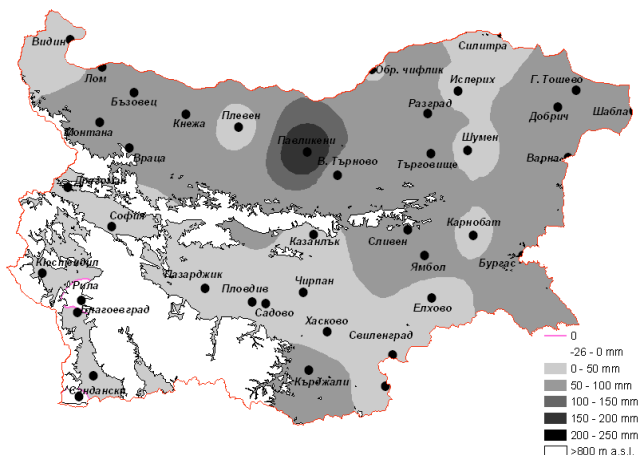
Фиг. 2. Карти на разпределението на климатичните стойности (1981-2010) на еталонната евапотранспирация през а) средно суха година б) средна година; в) средно влажна година

Fig. 2. Maps of the distribution of climate values (1981-2010) the reference evapotranspiration in a) an average dry year b) an average year; c) average wet year

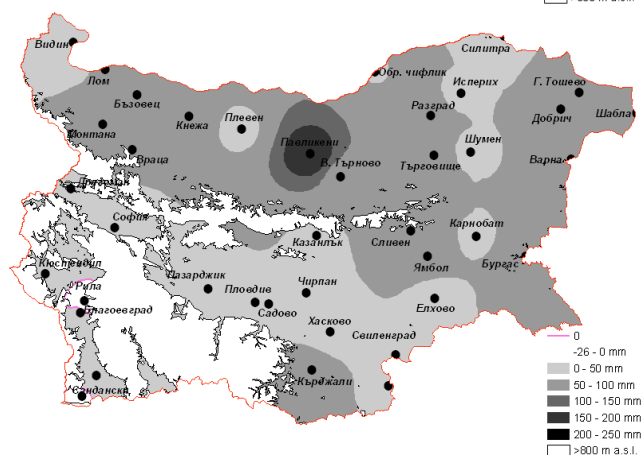
a)



б)



в)



Фиг. 3. Карти на увеличението на еталонната евапотранспирация (1971-2010) за периодите а) април-юни б) юли-август; в) април-септември
Fig. 3. Maps of increases in the reference evapotranspiration (1971-2010) periods a) from April to June b) July-August; c) from April to September

Зоните с най-висока евапотранспирация са около Сандански, Петрич, Хасково и Кърджали (АГ I и II), следвани от районите на Пловдив, Садово, Елхово (АГ II) и Плевен и Кнежа (АГ III).

Сумарната евапотранспирация е най-ниска в части от районите на АГ IV и V, чиито представители са София и Драгоман.

На Фигура 3 е представено пространственото изменение на еталонната евапотранспирация (ET_0) в територията на земеделско производство за четиридесетгодишния период 1971-2010 г. Изменението за периода април-юни е в интервала -32 - 86 mm (Фигура 3а), за периода юли-август – в интервала -26 - 90 mm (Фигура 3б) и за потенциалния вегетационен период април-септември – в интервала -77 - 190 mm (Фигура 3в). Преобладаващите изменения в Южна България за първия период варират от 0 до 30 mm, а в Северна България – от 30 до 60 mm, за втория – съответно от 0 до 50 mm и от 50 до 100 mm, а за периода април-септември - големи части от Северозападна България, Черноморското крайбрежие, Централна Северна и Южна България са с увеличения от 100-150 mm. Най-голямо увеличение ET_0 се наблюдава в районите на Шабла и Бургас – над 150 mm, а най-малко – в

The areas with the highest evapotranspiration totals are around Sandanski, Petrich, Haskovo and Kardzhali (1st AG and 2nd AG), followed by the regions of Plovdiv, Sadovo, Elhovo (2nd AG), and the regions of Pleven and Knezha (3rd AG). The reference evapotranspiration is lowest in the areas of 4th AG and 5th AG – in Sofia and Dragoman regions, respectively.

The spatial distribution of the forty-year changes (1971-2010) in the reference evapotranspiration (ET_0) over the agricultural territory is shown on Figure 3. The changes for April-June are in the range of -32 - 86 mm (Figure 3a), for July-August - in the range of -26 - 90 mm (Figure 3b), for the potential vegetation period April-September - in the range of -77 - 190 mm (Figure 3v). The prevailing for the first period values of ET_0 vary in South Bulgaria from 0 to 30 mm, while in northern Bulgaria they vary from 30 to 60 mm. For the second period ET_0 varies from 0 to 50 mm and from 50 to 100 mm in southern and northern Bulgaria respectively. For April-September, large parts of Northwestern Bulgaria, the Black Sea coast, Central Northern and Southern Bulgaria ET_0 have increased from 100-150 mm. The greatest increase of ET_0 is observed in the regions of Shabla and Burgas – 150 mm, and the least – in areas with contrasting conditions – the

районите с гранични контрастни условия – най-топлите и най-хладните в страната.

warmest and coolest in the country.

ИЗВОДИ

1. Откритите и доказани чрез теста на Mann-Kendal тенденции на увеличение на температурата на въздуха, дефицита на влажността на въздуха и еталонната евапотранспирация през последните 40 години (1971-2010 г.) доказват процеси на затопляне и засушаване на климата с широк териториален обхват. Към зоната без климатични изменения се отнасят районите с най-висок температурен потенциал – части от Първа и Втора агро-групи в най-южните части на страната, около р. Дунав и високите и хладни райони на Четвърта агро-група. Обобщените данни по агро-групи показват затопляне и засушаване на климата за всички стопански значими периоди от годината.

2. Месечните климатични стойности на Индекса на Де Мартон за периода 1981-2010 г. показват, че през април, май, юни и септември страната попада в зона на умерено влажен климат, през юли и август – в зона на умерено сух климат. Първа и пета агро-групи са с контрастни условия по отношение на влажността / сухотата на климата. Климатът на Първа АКГ варира през потенциалния вегетационен период от умерено сух до сух, докато климатът на Пета

CONCLUSIONS

1. The detected and statistically proven by Mann-Kendal test positive trends of the air temperature, vapor pressure deficit and reference evapotranspiration over the past 40 years (1971-2010) are evidence for processes of climate warming and drought with a wide territorial coverage. The climate change free zone includes, first, the areas of highest regional air temperature, i.e. parts of 1st and 2nd agro-groups in the southern parts of the country, along the Danube River and, second, the areas of lowest regional temperatures of the 4th AG. The generalized per agro-groups data reveals climate warming and drought in all important for the agricultural production periods of the year.

2. The 1981-2010 monthly climate values of De Martonne Aridity Index show that in April, May, June and September, the country falls into a zone of a moist sub-humid climate, while in July and August – in a zone of a dry sub-humid climate. The 1st and 5th agro-groups appeared to be contrasting in terms of humidity/dryness of the climate. The climate of 1st AG vary within the potential vegetation period from dry sub-humid to dry, while the climate of 5th AG – from moist

АКГ – от влажен до умерено влажен. Климатът на останалите три групи се изменя в по-широк диапазон – от умерено влажен до сух.

3. Климатичните стойности (1981-2010) на сумарната еталонна евапотранспирация за периода април-септември се разпределят по територията на страната както следва: за средно суха година – от 560 до 890 mm, за средна година – от 590 до 860 mm, а за средно влажна година – от 590 до 830 mm. Най-високите са стойностите в южната част на страната (АГ I и АГ II) и в Централна Северна България (АГ III), а най-ниските – в Западна Средна България (АГ IV и АГ V).

4. Най-големи увеличения на сезонната (април-септември) еталонна евапотранспирация за периода 1971-2010 г. са установени за Черноморското крайбрежие – над 150 mm, най-малки – от 1 до 30 mm – за най-топлите и в най-хладните райони на страната.

to moist sub-humid. The climates of the other three groups varied in a wider range – from moist sub-humid to dry.

3. The climatic values (1981-2010) of April-September reference evapotranspiration are distributed throughout the country as follows: for moderately dry year – from 560 to 890 mm, for average year – from 590 to 860 mm, and for moderately wet year – from 590 to 830 mm. The highest values are established in the southern part of the country (1st and 2nd AG) and in Central North Bulgaria (3rd AG), while the lowest are established in West Central Bulgaria (4th and 5th AG).

4. Considering the period 1971-2010, the April-September reference evapotranspiration has increased most in the Black Sea region – totally with 150 mm; it has least increased in the warmest and coolest parts of the country – totally with 1-30 mm.

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Determination of genotoxic effect of x ray in onion roots

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SUMMARY

(*Allium cepa*).

(300, 500, 700, 900, 1100, 1300, 1500, 1700 1900 rad)

Genotoxic effectiveness of x- rays on *Allium cepa* was studied. The bulbs of onion were treated with nine doses (300, 500, 700, 900, 1100, 1300, 1500, 1700 and 1900 rad) of x-rays. Chromosomal abnormalities were observed.

Chromosomal aberrations such as: anaphase bridges, nuclear buds, fragmented nucleus and apoptotic cells, binucleated cells and micronucleus formation were noticed in treated root tip mitosis. The chromosomal abnormalities were increased with increasing doses. The chromosomal abnormalities were dependent on the radiation doses.

Key words: genotoxic, x-ray, onion, root

INTRODUCTION

Gamma rays (is a part of electromagnetic spectrum) belongs

to ionizing radiation can be energetically charged particles, such as electrons, or high-energy photons. The biological effect of gamma rays is based on the interaction with atoms or molecules in the cell, particularly with water to produce free radicals in cells.

These radicals can damage or modify important components of plant cells and have been reported to affect differentially the morphology, anatomy, biochemistry and physiology of plants (Kim et al., 2004; Wi et al., 2005).

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The biological effect of gamma-rays is based on the interaction with atoms or molecules in the cell, particularly water, to produce free radicals (Borzouei et al., 2010). Radicals react with nearby molecules in very short time, resulting in breakage of chemical bonds of the effected molecules.

(Borzouei et al., 2010).

The primary effects of ionizing radiation are ionization, dissociation and excitation. The excitation cause a weak interaction and the ionization and dissociation resulted in strong interaction. Absorption of ionizing radiation in biological materials acts, there is a possibility that it will act directly on critical targets in the cell (Kovacs and Keresztes, 2002).

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These radicals can damage or modify important components of plant cells and have been reported to affect differentially the morphology, anatomy, biochemistry and physiology of plants (Kim et al., 2004; Wi et al., 2005).

The biological effect of gamma-rays is based on the interaction with atoms or molecules in the cell, particularly water, to produce free radicals (Borzouei et al., 2010). Radicals react with nearby molecules in very short time, resulting in breakage of chemical bonds of the effected molecules.

The primary effects of ionizing radiation are ionization, dissociation and excitation. The excitation cause a weak interaction and the ionization and dissociation resulted in strong interaction. Absorption of ionizing radiation in biological materials acts, there is a possibility that it will act directly on critical targets in the cell (Kovacs and Keresztes, 2002).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This experiment was carried out at the laboratory of Genetics Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Science, while the treatment with radiation is done at the private radiology clinic "Devaja", at Gjlani city.

Plant material

Onions (*Allium cepa* L.) were used throughout this study. The onion bulbs were obtained from the agricultural pharmacy, in city Gjilan.

Plant cultivation

Relatively big onion bulbs (sapling, or young plant), were divided into ten groups, each contained 10 of sapling, or young plant of onion. These groups were exposed to nine x-rays doses: 300, 500, 700, 900, 1100, 1300, 1500, 1700 and 1900 rad and un-irradiated group was added to the experiment as a control group. The young plant of onion exposed to x-rays for five minutes.

After radiation the sapling, or young plant of onion cultivated for 7 (seven) days in laboratory conditions.

After cultivation of young plant of onion, we have made the slides. From each onion we have done 2 slides.

Staining

Staining of slide is done by giemsa.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results are presented at Table 1, as it show in table

- Chromosome aberration, such as: anaphase bridges, nuclear buds, fragmented nucleus and apoptotic cells, binucleated cells and micronucleus formation, compared with control group.

Chromosome aberration which is dominant is micronucleus formation with 28 micronucleus/200 cells, followed by anaphase bridges with 20. Nuclear buds and fragmented nucleus and apoptotic cells are balanced, each of the aberration are 13. The lowest number of aberration is binucleated cells (12).

Doses of radiation also have an impact, by increasing the doses of radiation increased and number of chromosomal aberration. The higher number of chromosome aberration it is detected at higher doses (1900 r). At doses 1900 r, total number of chromosomal aberration is 18, which is significantly higher compared with treated doses in 300 r, where in total the chromosomal aberration is 3.

Our results are in accordance to other authors, which works with different plants such as: *Allium*, *Vicia*, *Lathyrus*, *Capsicum*, *Phlox*, in *Allium* (Evan, 1962, Evan and Savage, 1963; Bhatta and Sakya, 2008), *Allium* and *Vicia* (Pillai et al., 1997), in *Capsicum annum* (Dhamayanthi and Reddy, 2000) in

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Allium, *Vicia*,
Lathyrus, *Capsicum*, *Phlox* (Evan,
1962; Evan and Savage, 1963;
Bhatta and Sakya, 2008), *Allium*
Vicia (Pillai et al., 1997), *Capsicum*
annum (Dhamayanthi and Reddy,

2000), *Lathyrus sativus* (Tripathi and Kumar, 2011); *Phlox drummondii* (Verma and Raina, 1980; Verma et al., 1998); *Vicia faba* *Phlox drummondii* (Pillai and Verma, 1992).

Lathyrus sativus (Tripathi and Kumar, 2011); *Phlox drummondii* (Verma and Raina, 1980; Verma et al., 1998); *Vicia faba* and *Phlox drummondii* (Pillai and Verma, 1992).

1. : 300, 500, 700, 900, 1100, 1300, 1500, 1700 1900 rad, 200

Table 1. Chromosome aberration of roots of onions, exposed to nine x-rays doses: 300, 500, 700, 900, 1100, 1300, 1500, 1700 and 1900 rad and un-irradiated group as a control group, counted in 200 cells

Chromosome aberration	The nine x-rays doses: expressed in rad									Control group	
	300r	500r	700r	900r	1100r	1300r	1500r	1700r	1900r		Total
anaphase bridges	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	4	20	0
nuclear buds	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	13	1
/ fragmented nucleus and apoptotic cells	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	13	0
binucleated cells	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	12	0
micronucleus formation	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	5	28	1
/ Total	4	4	8	8	8	10	12	14	18		2

(Kihlman, 1977; Leme and Marin-Morales, 2009).

The root meristem contains a high proportion of cells in mitosis (Kihlman, 1977; Leme and Marin-Morales, 2009). Plant systems had a major part in early investigations of the genetic changes caused by mutagenic chemicals and radiation. One of the most suitable plants for detecting different types of xenobiotics is *Allium cepa* L.

Allium cepa L. *Allium cepa* (1985), Agarwal (2001) et al. (2013).

The first modification of the *Allium cepa* test for environmental monitoring was introduced by Fiskesjö (1985), Agarwal (2001) and Trushin et al. (2013).

(4) - ,
 Evans Savage (1963)

G-
 S G2.

- The number of chromosomal aberrations increased with increasing doses of radiation. For example the number of anaphase bridges (4) is higher there where the doses is higher.
- Evans and Savage (1963) investigated the X-ray results where, most of the irradiated G-cells yield chromosome aberrations and chromatid type changes are mainly induced in S and G2. These chemically induced aberrations has led to the suggestion that although the cell may be sensitive to the initiation of aberrations only in early interphase, the actual production of the aberrations occurs some stage in the development.

CONCLUSIONS

- According to obtained results
- we can conclude that radiation with
- x-ray induce the genotoxic effect,
- higher compared with control
- (untreated) group.

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Microbiological analysis of waters of river Zhegra (Kosovo) during autumn season 2010

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SUMMARY

2010.

The aim of this investigation is to estimate the quality of water of river Zhegra during autumn season in 2010. The Zhegra river is located in south-east part of Kosovo, which passes through the village Zhegra. Samples for microbiological analyses are collected in three localities along the river. Based on obtained results led us to conclude: the waters of river Zhegra is higher polluted by bacteria at all localities. It is registered relatively higher number of all microorganisms, at all localities. On base of coliform bacteria according to Tumbling system the waters of Zhegra river belongs at second class of pollution.

Key words: winter, microbiological, water, river, Zhegra, Kosovo

INTRODUCTION

Water that is contaminated constitutes a serious threat to public health world-wide because of the presence of microorganisms, especially coliforms. Coliforms (i.e. total and faecal coliforms) are indicator bacteria used to show levels of water contamination due to faecal pollution.

Faecal indicators as aquatic environment monitors are used to obtain information about the quality of water and compliance with bacteriological standards (Niemi and Niemi, 1990). These microorganisms constitute a threat to the safety of the drinking water because they indicate a potential of the water to cause an outbreak of water-borne diseases (Young, 1996).

Water is a resource that has many uses, including recreation, transportation, and hydroelectric power, domestic, industrial, and commercial uses. Water also supports all forms of life and affects our health, lifestyle and economic well being.

Although more than three quarters of the earth's surface is made up of water, only 2.8 percent of the Earth's water is available for human consumption (Iskandar, 2010). At present, approximately one-third of the world's people live in countries with moderate to high water stress and the worldwide

(Niemi and Niemi, 1990).

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freshwater consumption raised six fold between the years 1900 and 1995 more than twice the rate of population growth. Thus, many parts of the world are facing water scarcity problem due to limitation of water resources coinciding with growing population (UNEP, 2000) .

Major factors affecting microbiological quality of surface waters are discharges from sewage works and runoff from informal settlements. Indicator organisms are commonly used to assess the microbiological quality of surface waters and faecal coliforms (FC) are the most commonly used bacterial indicator of faecal pollution (Luyt, 2011).

Fresh water is a finite resource, essential for agriculture, industry and even human existence, without fresh water of adequate quantity and quality, sustainable development will not be possible (Kumar et al., 1997) . Rivers play a major role in assimilation or carrying off of municipal and industrial wastewater and runoff from agricultural land, the former constitutes the constant polluting source whereas the later is a seasonal phenomenon (Muduli, 2010). With the rapid development in agriculture, mining, urbanization and industrialization activities, the river water contamination with

- hazardous waste and wastewater is becoming a common phenomenon.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples for this analysis were collected with two-litre sterile polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic water bottles from three (3) designated sampling point in river Zhegra during autumn season, 2010. The water samples were collected for both physiochemical and microbiological analysis.

The objective of the sampling was to collect a portion of material enough in volume to be conveniently transported to lab, while still accurately representing the material being sampled. The preservation method for storage was refrigeration.

Water samples were analysed for physiochemical and microbiological quality and chemical characteristics (TDS, conductivity, pH, salinity) were determined by digital aparature HACH.

Bacteriological Analysis

In the bacteria isolation, nutrient agar for heterotrophic bacteria, bile aesculin agar for Streptococcus faecalis, Violet red agar for total coliform bacteria, SS agar for salmonela and shigella, saborud agar for fungi, were used. All media were prepared and sterilized as instructed by manufacturer.

Streptococcus faecalis,

, SS

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. -
ml).
158 cfu/10 ml .
120 cfu/10 ml .
-
, 160 cfu/10 ml
.
50 cfu/10 ml
.
cfu/10 ml .
-
cfu/10 ml/ .
cfu/10 ml).
72 cfu/10 ml .
- SS
, 110 cfu/10 ml
SS
(68 cfu/10 ml).
60 cfu/10 ml .
-
, 13 cfu/10 ml .

The microbiological analysis
- of the water and waste water
- samples is shown in Table 1. The
- higher number of heterotrophic
- bacteria is registered at third
- locality (320 cfu/10 ml water).
- While at second locality is
- registered 158 cfu/10 ml water.
- While at first locality is registered
- 120 cfu/10 ml water

- The higher number of total
- coliform bacteria is registered at
- third locality, 160 cfu/10 ml water.
- The low number of total coliform
- bacteria is registered at first
- locality 50 cfu/10 ml water. While
- at second locality is registered 78
- 78 cfu/10 ml water.

- The higher number of
- Streptococcus faecalis bacteria is
- registered at third locality, 108
- cfu/10 ml water. The low number of
- Streptococcus faecalis bacteria is
- registered at first locality (60
- ml water). While at second locality
- is registered 72 cfu/10 ml water.

- The higher number of SS
- bacteria is registered at third
- locality, 110 cfu/10 ml water. The
- low number of SS bacteria is
- registered at first locality (68 cfu/10
- ml water). While at second locality
- is registered 60 cfu/10 ml water.

- The higher number of fungi is
- registered at third locality, 13
- cfu/10 ml water. The low number of

cfu/10 ml).

6 cfu/10 ml .

FAO (1997). (10 ml).

2 (MPN/100ml (FAO, 1997).

fungi is registered at first locality (2 cfu/10 ml water). While at second locality is registered 6 cfu/10 ml water.

These results show that the water of the river Zhegra is higher polluted than standards according to FAO (1997) allow. These higher number of bacteria is found in very low amount of water (10 ml water). Recommended standard for water is less than 2 most probable number (MPN/100ml (FAO, 1997).

1. 2010

Table 1. Microbiological results of waters of river “Zhegra” during autumn season 2010

Group of bacteria	/ Localities		
	Locality 1	Locality 2	Locality 3
	10 ml/water	10 ml/water	10 ml/water
Heterotrophic bacteria	120	158	320
Total coliform bacteria	50	78	160
Streptococcus faecalis	60	72	108
Salmonella Shigella - SS	60	68	110
/ Fungi	2	6	13

(Patil et al., 2009).

Fresh water has become a rare commodity due to over exploitation and pollution. The water is the foremost regarding improvement and management of pollution status (Patil et al., 2009). The demands for quality drinking water had changed considerably with the development

in olden days, the only requirement of drinking water was that it should be free flowing and non turbid. With increasing industrialization, urbanization, and growth of population, India's environment has become fragile and has been causing concern (Mohapatra, 1999).

Urbanization has direct impact on water bodies as the settlement takes place around the vicinity of water bodies and due to lack of space, people have tendency to encroach upon the lake (Khan, 1998).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on obtained results we can conclude that the water of river Zhegra is higher contaminated.

This is due to the indiscriminate disposal of their faecal wastes. And the presence of Salmonella and Shigella, and other enteric microorganisms call for serious concern.

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