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## APPLICATION OF NATURAL DIETARY ANTIOXIDANTS IN BROILER FEEDS

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### SUMMARY

<p>"Ross")          (Rosa damascena Mill.)          (Larix sibirica Ledeb.)          40 mg/kg          (49 d)          (p&gt;0.05).          (p&lt;0.05)</p>	<p>Feed assimilation and growth capabilities of broilers (hybrid "Ross") were studied depending on the intake of feed enriched with natural bioactive compounds from distilled rose (<i>Rosa damascena</i> Mill.) petals or dihydroquercetin from Siberian larch (<i>Larix sibirica</i> Ledeb.) wood.</p> <p>The dried distilled rose petals and dihydroquercetin were added to the animal feed in amount of 40 mg/kg body weight. At the end of experiment (49 d) the broilers from control group and the group received dihydroquercetin enriched feed had similar body weight (p&gt;0.05). For the same studied period, the body weight of group received feed enriched with dried distilled rose petals was 1.12 times (p&lt;0.05) lower.</p> <p>The carcass analysis showed no significant differences in grill/body weight</p>
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( $p > 0.05$ ).

(*Rosa Damascena* Mill.)

(, 2008).

1 kg

50 kg

1500 kg

75000 kg

ratios for the three groups studied.

The total feed conversion for the three groups was approximately equal.

**Key words:** animal feed, natural bioactive compounds, distilled rose petals

## INTRODUCTION

The distilled rose petals (*Rosa Damascena* Mill.) are a by-product in the rose oil and rose water production rich in antioxidant components with synergistic effect (Shikov et al., 2008).

After rose oil and rose water production the waste representing distilled rose petals are rich in flavonoids.

According to the preliminary calculations the production of 1 kg rose oil is accompanied of 50 kg distilled rose petals receiving as waste material. At annual production of 1500 kg rose oil approximately the 75000 kg distilled petals as by-product can be obtained. For now, this product is discarded.

Flavonoids have two important functions in the human body. First – enhance the immune response to attacks of allergens, viruses and carcinogens.

Second – as powerful antioxidants flavonoids protect human body from oxidative stress and from harmful effect of free radicals, which accompanied many of the

et al., 2004). (Manach et al., 2004). - cardiovascular, neurological diseases and diabetes (Manach et al., 2004).

(El Gharras, 2009). The biological effect of the flavonoids is important and due to their phytoestrogen action (El Gharras, 2009).

150 mg g (Mennen et al., 2005). - Flavonoids have little toxicity. The quercetin, quercetrin and ruthin in doses of 150 mg/kg body weight are harmless (Mennen et al., 2005).

kg (Mennen et al., 2005). - The daily intake of flavonoids for long period in doses of 100 mg per day, which corresponds to 1-2 mg/kg, protects the human body of the capillary lesions, bleeding and brain stroke (Mennen et al., 2005).

(*Rosa Damascena* Mill.) The addition of distilled rose petal extract (*Rosa Damascena* Mill.) for enriching animal feed in order to obtain meat with functional properties as well as it is application in the meat industry represents innovation in Bulgaria and worldwide.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

(60 , 1 d), "Ross" " - The broilers (60 birds, 1 d), a hybrid combination "Ross" were purchased from a hatchery "Bovans Bulgaria", Chirpan, Bulgaria.

" , . . The animal feed was purchased from VIAND LTD, Sofia, Bulgaria. The feeding of control and experimental broiler groups were carried out with the same

20  
( )  
(DHQ, RPE).  
(96%)  
(*Larix sibirica* Ledeb).  
(*Rosa*  
*Damascena* Mill.)  
DHQ 40 mg/kg  
(96%  
(*Larix*  
*sibirica* Ledeb)).  
RPE  
40  
mg  
1 kg  
49  
ANOVA

type and quantity of feed.

The broilers were separated in three groups, each with 20 birds— one control (C) and two experimental groups (DHQ, RPE).

The dihydroquercetin was used as 96% concentrated extract from Siberian larch (*Larix sibirica* Ledeb).

After rose oil and rose water extracting the waste material - distilled rose petals (*Rosa Damascena* Mill.) was dried and added to the bird feed after previous grinding.

The 96% concentrated extract of dihydroquercetin (*Larix sibirica* Ledeb) was added to animal feed of group DHQ in amount of 40 mg/kg body weight.

The amount of dried distilled rose petals added to animal feed of group RPE was calculated according to 40 mg biological active components to 1 kg body weight.

The experiment was conducted for 49 days.

The body weight of broilers was controlled at seven days intervals.

The body parts (grill, neck, thigh, drumstick, wing, breast, fillet, drummette, gizzard, hard and liver) were determined after slaughtering.

The data of different samples were analyzed independently by

(Microsoft Excel 5.0).

$p < 0.05$ .

ANOVA software (Excel 5.0). Mean values and standard errors of the mean were reported. Significance of differences was defined at  $p < 0.05$ .

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Growth capabilities

14-  
(  
DHQ -  
RPE -  
)  
( $p > 0,05$ ) ( 1).

Up to 14 day of the experiment no significant difference in growth capabilities of control group C, group DHQ - fed with dihydroquercetin addition and group RPE - received dried distilled petal extract enriched feed was found ( $p > 0.05$ ) (Table 1).

1.

**Table 1. Growth capabilities**

Age, days	Control group ( )	RPE Group RPE	DHQ Group DHQ
1	40,65 ±0,53	40,70 ±0,46	40,22 ±0,44
7	173 ±7,03	176 ±5,63	172 ±6,02
14	447 ±14,37	399 <sup>b</sup> ±18,72	420 ±14,04
21	901 ±22,34	783 <sup>c</sup> ±18,54	845 <sup>b</sup> ±19,46
28	1508 ±36,37	1251 <sup>c</sup> ±55,44	1396 <sup>b</sup> ±40,67
35	2149 ±50,25	1902 <sup>b</sup> ±73,79	2158 ±51,28
42	2940 ±61,85	2635 <sup>b</sup> ±101,24	2923 ±68,32
49	3635 ±64,94	3286 <sup>b</sup> ±113,61	3686 ±85,46

± SD,

a, b, c,

( $p < 0.05$ )

Mean ± standard deviation,

a, b, c, Different letters on the means denote statistical differences amongst samples in rows ( $p < 0.05$ )

(C) 1,15  
( $p < 0,05$ )  
RPE,

At the end of the third week, the chicks from control group (C) were 1.15 times heavier ( $p < 0.05$ ) compared to the group RPE, received dried distilled petal

(1).  
 (21 d)  
 1,06 -  
 (p<0,05),  
 .  
 (1).  
 (28-  
 28-  
 (49 d),  
 (C)  
 DHQ ( )  
 (p>0.05).  
 ,  
 RPE,  
 1,12 - (p<0,05)  
 (1).  
 -  
 ( )  
 2, p>0,05)  
 ,  
 ( )  
 DHQ -  
 RPE  
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 ,  
 (Rosa Damascena Mill.)  
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 (1 3).

extract enriched feed (Table 1).

For the same studied period (21 d) the broilers from control group (C) were 1.06 times heavier compared to group DHQ, receiving dihydroquercetin enriched feed. The same trend was established at the 28 day (Table 1).

At the end of experiment (49 d), the broilers from control group (C) and group DHQ (received feed with supplement of dihydroquercetin) were with similar body weight (p> 0.05).

For the same studied period, the group RPE (received dried rose petals enriched feed) was with 1.12 times (p<0.05) lower body weight (Table 1).

#### Animal feed conversion

There were no significant difference (Table 2, p>0.05) in total feed conversion for the three studied groups (control group , group DHQ – received feed with supplement of dihydroquercetin and group RPE – received dried rose petals enriched feed).

The feed consumption for group received supplement of dried distilled rose petals (*Rosa Damascena* Mill.) was lower due to the large amount of dry petals added in feed. Perhaps this was the reason for the lower body weight established for this group (Table 1 and 3).

## 2.

**Table 2. Animal feed conversion**

	Control group ( )	RPE Group RPE	DHQ Group DHQ
Total feed consumption (kg)	135,30	128,70	137,88
Consumption per unit (kg)	6,78	6,43	6,98
Conversion per unit growth	2,27	2,53	2,22
/ Total conversion	1,88	1,98	1,91

( 3)

(71,97%-72,97

%,  $p > 0.05$ ).

### Carcass analysis

The grill/body weight ratio for the three studied groups (Table 3) was found similar (71.97%-72.97%,  $p > 0.05$ ).

## 3.

**Table 3. Carcass analysis**

Anatomical parts, g	Control group ( )	RPE Group RPE	DHQ Group DHQ
/Live weight, g	3643,00 ±33,07	3400,00 <sup>b</sup> ±14,58	3697,00 ±41,34
/ Neck, g	67,00 ±5,19	58,00 <sup>b</sup> ±2,86	65,00 ±1,91
/ Grill, g	2645,00 ±59,38	2481,00 ±107,69	2661,00 ±54,02
/ Thigh, g	430,00 ±30,60	396,00 ±42,14	416,00 ±13,88
/ Drumstick, g	367,00 ±27,79	327,00 ±22,65	344,00 ±11,23
/ Wing, g	133,00 ±0,92	114,00 <sup>b</sup> ±6,91	128,00 <sup>b</sup> ±11,22
/ Breast, g	619,00 ±19,32	596,00 ±39,64	662,00 <sup>b</sup> ±14,32
/ Fillet, g	144,00 ±4,68	141,00 ±8,57	149,00 ±8,54
/ Drummette, g	160,00 ±8,36	136,00 <sup>b</sup> ±9,20	172,00 ±6,02
/Gizzard, g	52,50 ±3,34	52,83 ±2,22	50,83 ±2,52
/ Liver, g	65,67 ±1,97	67,67 ±6,02	66,00 ±2,10
/ H art, g	18,61 ±0,82	17,05 ±1,09	20,99 <sup>b</sup> ±0,82

± SD,

a, b, c,

( $p < 0.05$ )

Mean ± standard deviation,

a, b, c, Different letters on the means denote statistical differences amongst samples in rows ( $p < 0.05$ )

(p<0.05)  
 ( 3).  
 RPE  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 RPE  
 (p>0.05)  
 ( 3).  
 (p<0.05)  
 DHQ ( 3),  
 RPE

Lower live weight (p<0.05) was found in the RPE group (Table 3).

The carcass analysis showed no significant difference (p> 0.05) between grill, thigh, drummette, breast, fillet, gizzard, heart and liver in group RPE and control group C (Table 3).

The breasts received from DHQ group (Table 3) was with significantly higher weight (p <0.05) compared to RPE and control groups.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Feeding with the supplement of 40 mg/kg to body weight dihydroquercetin increases the growth capabilities of broilers and increase the weight of fillets received after slaughtering.

The best total feed conversion was found after enrichment of bird feed with dried rose petals (*Rosa Damascena* Mill.), although the established lower broilers weight at the end of the experiment.

*Damascena* Mill.)

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## DYNAMIC CHANGES IN THE MACRO ELEMENT COMPOSITION OF COW MILK FROM BULGARIAN RHODOPE CATTLE BREED, DURING THE PASTURE REARING

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### SUMMARY

The objective of the present investigation was to study the macro element composition of cow milk from Bulgarian Rhodope cattle breed (dairy breed) on the pasture feeding during the period May-July.

The changes of calcium and phosphorus in milk are genetically determined. The concentration of Ca and P during the lactation period in the raw milk of cows ranges from 1,3 to 1,45 g / l for calcium (Ca), and from 1,14 to 1,19 g / l for phosphorus (P). Milk is the main source of dietary Ca in human nutrition. Magnesium has a relatively constant levels in cow's milk from 0,11 to 0,12 g / l and is poor of a Na (from 0,36 to 0,43 g/l).

**Key words:** cow milk, Bulgarian Rhodope cattle, macro elements

(  
 )  
 - .  
 .  
 Ca P  
 1,3 1,5 g/l (Ca) 1,11 1,19 g/l  
 ( ).  
 Ca .  
 0,11 0,12 g/l  
 Na ( 0,33 0,46 g/l).  
 :

## INTRODUCTION

Milk is a complete and easy to digest food, a necessary component of a healthy diet of all age groups.

The inorganic compounds may be functional centers or activators of proteins, enzymes, hormones, vitamins and other biologically active substances and they are known as essential elements.

The milk is primary source among the food by content of valuable body easily absorbed minerals.

Milk and dairy products are a valuable source of calcium and phosphorus. Because of their high assimilation, these elements are required in the human nutrition.

90%  
(K obukowski et al., 2006). Malbe et al., (2010),  
1,2 1,45  
mg/l, 1,1  
1,2 mg/l, 0,96  
1,35 mg/l  
1,08 1,17 mg/l  
. Gabryszuk et al., (2008)

Almost 90% of calcium, phosphorus and magnesium contained in the milk, into the whey passing through the proteins in the milk products (K obukowski et al., 2006). Malbe et al., (2010), in their studies of makro elements composition of cow's milk established that calcium in conventional rearing varies from 1.2 to 1,45 mg / l, and in organically by 1.1 to 1,2 mg / l, for magnesium from 0.96 to 1,35 mg / l in conventional breeding and from 1.08 to 1,17 mg / l in organic farming of cows. Gabryszuk et al., (2008) in rearing the cows in the

0,57 0,71 mg/l,  
 0,86 0,98 mg/l,  
 0,06 0,07 mg/l, 0,36  
 0,49 mg/l 0,42  
 0,51 mg/l. Wijesinha-Bettoni and  
 Burlingame (2013)

112 mg/100g  
 - 91 mg/100g  
 -42 mg/100g  
 11 mg/100g  
 -145 mg/100g

( )

organic conditions established calcium content in the milk from 0.57 to 0,71 mg / l, potassium from 0,86 to 0,98 mg / l, magnesium 0,06 to 0,07 mg / l, sodium of 0,36 to 0,49 mg / l and phosphorus from 0.42 to 0.51 mg/l. Wijesinha-Bettoni and Burlingame (2013) give values for calcium in cow's milk 112 mg / 100g milk, phosphorus 91 mg / 100g milk, sodium, 42 mg / 100g milk, magnesium 11 mg / 100g milk and potassium 145 mg / 100g milk.

The objective of the present investigation was to study the macro element composition of cow milk from Bulgarian Rhodope cattle breed (dairy breed) on the pasture feeding during the period May-July.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The investigated 18 individual samples of milk (3 x 6 samples) from cows of Bulgarian Rhodopean cattle (breed for milk), reared indoor and pasture grass during the period from April to July in Experimental Station for Stockbreeding and Agriculture-Smolyan. The daily ration of the experimental animals included: combined forage – 4.5 kg/day; alfalfa hay – 6.0 kg/day; maize silage – 22 kg/day.

In the conditions of transition to stable-pasture rearing, after excluding of the maize silage from the ration, the cows were fed

18  
 (3 6  
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 ( ),  
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 :  
 - 4,5 kg/ ;  
 6,0 kg/ ;  
 kg/ - 22  
 -

- 4,5 kg/  
 - 11,0 kg/  
 - 3 kg/

450°C  
 72

6n HCl

AES-ICP "Varian-Liberty II".

Statistica for  
 Windows 2010.

supplementary as follows:  
 : combined forage – 4.5 kg/day;  
 ; alfalfa hay – 11.0 kg/day and  
 granulated sugar beet – 3 kg/day.

The mineral composition of raw cow's milk from Bulgarian Rhodopean cattle breed were determined by dry ashing of the sample and its digestion in a muffle furnace at 450°C for 72 hours. Ash residue was dissolved with 6n HCl and diluted with double distilled water to a certain volume. The analysis of the macro elements is made of atomic emission photometer – AES-ICP "Varian-Liberty II".

The data obtained were processed statistically with software Statistica for Windows 2010.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Calcium together with the phosphorus are one of the most important macro elements in milk. Their compounds have practical importance for dairy production.

The content of calcium in milk from the Bulgarian Rhodopean cattle breed during the period ranged from 1.44 in May, decreased by June to 1.39 and increased over in July to 1,45 g/l.

These variations are not statistically significant.

1,44  
 1,39  
 1,45 g/l.

1.

(g/l)

**Table 1. Contents of macro elements (g/l) in cow's milk from the Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle breed**

Element	1 1 May		1 1 June		1 1 July	
	$\bar{X}$	<i>SD</i>	$\bar{X}$	<i>SD</i>	$\bar{X}$	<i>SD</i>
Ca, g/l	1,447	0,103	1,395	0,035	1,452	0,008
P, g/l	1,199	0,001	1,145	0,037	1,191	0,010
K, g/l	1,363	0,099	1,372	0,034	1,429	0,093
Mg, g/l	0,116	0,004	0,110	0,004	0,117	0,002
Na, g/l	0,367	0,043	0,434	0,046	0,396	0,041
Ca: P	1,21		1,22		1,22	

-

- 1,145 g/l

- 1,199 g/l.

,

,

1,22:1

0,110

0,117 g/l.

6,36%.

g/l.

1,36

1,42

-

.

The second most important macro element is phosphorus. The amount in cow's milk is the lowest in June – 1,145 g/l and the highest at the beginning of the period – 1,199 g/l.

The amount of calcium and phosphorus in milk depends largely on ration, breed, lactation and season.

The ratio between two components is essential for the stabilization of proteins in the milk and varies in the samples analyzed from 1.21: 1 to 1.22: 1.

Magnesium in cow's milk from Bulgarian Rhodopean cattle breed ranges from 0,110 to 0,117 g/l. During the period the level of magnesium increased by 6.36%.

The potassium in the analysed milk increased from 1,36 to 1,42 g/l. There were no statistically significant changes during the study period.

The amount of sodium in cow's milk from the Bulgarian



2010

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 10000,  
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### ALGOCENOSIS OF RIVER PËRLEPNICA DURING SPRING SEASON 2010

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#### SUMMARY

Algae are sensitive indicators of an aquatic environment. The species composition, abundance, and biomass of the organisms are dependent on the qualitative composition and concentrations of substances dissolved in water.

The using of algae as an indicator of the ecological state of river ecosystems is analyzed. The investigation is done during spring season 2010 year. The determined taxa of the Përlepnica river 78 species of algae, belonging to 5 divisions, were found. By their abundance the algae from the divisions Bacillariophyta and Cyanophyta predominated in all areas of the longitudinal profile of the river and by their relative occurrence.

2010.

5

Cyanophyta

Bacillariophyta

Bacillariophyta 37  
 (46.83%), Cyanophyta 17

Bacillariophyta 37 taxa (47.43%),  
 Cyanophyta 17 taxa (21.79%),



(21.52%), *Chlorophyta* 14  
 (17.71%), *Euglenophyta* 8  
 (10.13%) *Xanthophyta* 3  
 (3.8%).

*Chlorophyta* 14 taxa (17.94%),  
*Euglenophyta* 7 taxa (8.97%) and  
*Xanthophyta* 3 taxa (3.84%).

**Key words:** Algocenosis, river,  
 Përlepnica, spring

## INTRODUCTION

River phytoplankton has never received the same attention from phycologists or ecologists as phytoplankton from lakes (Reynolds & Descy 1996). Reynolds et al. (1994),

River phytoplankton has never received the same attention from phycologists or ecologists as phytoplankton from lakes (Reynolds & Descy 1996). According to Reynolds et al. (1994), the occurrence of phytoplankton in rivers is highly influenced by turbulence and low light intensity, which produces high richness of diatoms and green algae in rivers worldwide. In tropical rivers, where the variability of species is greater than in temperate rivers, desmids is another important group of phytoplankton (Rojo et al. 1994).

, (Rojo et al. 1994).  
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 (Janauer and Dokulil, 2006).

Yet self-purification of water bodies depends on aquatic biota and mainly on algae as the primary producers. Therefore, algal diversity is indicative of the ecological and sanitary status of the river as well as the self-purification potentials (Janauer and Dokulil, 2006)

(Kolkwitz and Marsson, 1908 altered by Hill et al., 2000).

Algae have long been identified as valuable indicators in the bio-monitoring of stream and river ecosystems (Kolkwitz and Marsson, 1908 altered by Hill et al., 2000).

(Hill et al.,  
2000; Potapova and Charles,  
2003).

More recently, bio-monitoring has been applied to a variety of water quality problems (Hill et al., 2000; Potapova and Charles, 2003). Algal communities provide an integrated measure of water quality as experienced by the aquatic biota and have many biological attributes that make them ideal for biological monitoring.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

2010.

10 cm

500 ml,

3 The samples were collected at 3 sampling stations along the river Përlepnica during the spring 2010. Water samples were collected in 500 ml glass bottles, 10 cm beneath the water surface, using standard methods.

4%.

- Fixed in formalin 4 %.  
Epilithon brushed from the stones with toothbrush and the upper layer of epipelon was pipetted off with a vacuum suction system.  
- Epiphyton sampled with the substrate and placed in the plastic bottles .The algae examined using a Leica microscope, with a digital camera Fujifilm, which filmed the algae directly from the sample.

Leica,  
Fujifilm,

: *Cyanophyta*:  
Elenkin<sup>9</sup> 1938, 1949; Starmach<sup>10</sup>  
1966. *Bacillariophyta*: Kramer,  
Lange-Bertalot<sup>8</sup> 1986, 1988,  
1991a, 1991b *Xanthophyta*: Fott

- Algal identification was done according to the keys: *Cyanophyta*: Elenkin<sup>9</sup> 1938, 1949; Starmach<sup>10</sup> 1966. *Bacillariophyta*: Kramer, Lange-Bertalot<sup>8</sup> 1986, 1988, 1991a, 1991b *Xanthophyta*: Fott (1983). *Euglenophyta*: Starmach

(1983). *Euglenophyta*: Starmach 1983; *Chlorophyta*: Komárek and Fott 1983; Pascher 1984, 1985.

1983; *Chlorophyta*: Komárek and Fott 1983; Pascher 1984, 1985.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We recognized 78 species of algae from 5 taxonomical divisions in spring season 2010.

During the study period, the diatoms (*Bacillariophyceae*) were accompanied by the blue-greens (*Cyanophyta*) and greens (*Chlorophyta*) with the euglenoids (*Euglenophyta*) and *Xanthophyta* next in abundance.

Of 78 species, 26 (32.91%) are indicators of environmental conditions such as habitats, temperature, streaming and oxygenation, saprobity, halobity, and acidification.

The *Bacillariophyta* represented through its highest number of genus (20) were, *Nitzschia* with 6 species and *Navicula* with 5 species, dominate, while other genus a represented with 1 till 3 species.

*Cyanophyta* represented by 12 genus, were *Oscillatoria* dominate with 4 species, followed by *Microcystis* with 3 species.

*Chlorophyta* is represented by 8 genus: with dominating gender *Closterium* (with 4 species), *Cladophora* with 3 species, while other genus a represented with 1 till 2 species

*Euglenophyta* is represented

		78	
	5		
2010.			
( <i>Bacillariophyceae</i> )	-		
( <i>Cyanophyta</i> ),			
( <i>Chlorophyta</i> )			
( <i>Euglenophyta</i> )	<i>Xanthophyta</i>		
		78	26
(32.91%)			
<i>Bacillariophyta</i>			
-		(20),	
, <i>Navicula</i>	5,	<i>Nitzschia</i>	6
.			1 3
<i>Cyanophyta</i>			
12			
<i>Oscillatoria</i>	4		
<i>Microcystis</i>	3		
<i>Chlorophyta</i>			
8			
<i>Closterium</i> (	4	), <i>Cladophora</i>	
3			
	1	2	
<i>Euglenophyta</i>			

3 . *Xenophyta*  
 3 .  
 26  
 ,  
 : - (9  
 ), - (12  
 (4 ), - (1  
 ) - (1  
 ).

(Stevenson et al 2003).

(Dixit et al. 1992, Hynes et al. 1964).

by 3 genus. *Xenophyta* is represented by 3 genus.

Registered 26 bioindicators species, which belongs to four level of saprobity: oligosaprob (9 species) oligobetamesosaprob (4 species), betamesosaprob (12 species) and alphamesosaprob(1 species).

Algae can be found in all aquatic habitats. In most streams and rivers, algae are the most diverse assemblage of organisms that can be sampled easily and identified readily to species or variety (Stevenson et al 2003). Algal species are excellent indicators of water quality and environmental change (Dixit et al. 1992, Hynes et al. 1964).

1.

2010

**Table 1. Determined algae in the river Përlepnica during spring season 2010**

/Division CYANOPHYTA		Localities		
		Level of Saprobity		
		1	2	3
<b>81</b>	<b>/Total number of algae</b>			
<b>/Division CYANOPHYTA</b>				
1	<i>Anabaena planctonica</i> Brunnth.	1		1
2	<i>Chroococcus varius</i> Al.Br.			
3	<i>Dactylococcopsis acicularis</i> Lemm		1	
4	<i>Gloetrichia echinulata</i> (G.S.Smith).P.Richt.			1
	<i>Gloeocapsa punctata</i> Nag			
5	<i>Microcystis grevillei</i> f.grevillei (Hass)Elenk.		1	
6	<i>Microcystis incerta</i> (Lemm.)Lemm.			
7	<i>Microcystis pulvereae</i> (Wood) Mig. In Lemm.		1	
8	<i>Merismopedia tenuissima</i>			

9	<i>Merismopedia tenuissima</i> Lemm.		1	
10	<i>Nodularia spumigena</i> Mert.	1		
11	<i>Oscillatoria mirabilis</i> Böcher	1	1	3
12	<i>O. nitida</i> Schkord			1
13	<i>O. limnetica</i> Lemm.			
14	<i>O. planctonica</i> Wolosz.			1
15	<i>Phormidium ambiguum</i> Gom.		1	
16	<i>Spirulina platensis</i> (Nordst)Geitler.		1	1
17	<i>Spirulina raphidioides</i> Geitl			

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**/Division BACILLARIOPHYTA**

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1	<i>Achnanthes hungarica</i> (Grunow) Grunow	o		1
2	<i>Amphora lybica</i> Ehrenberg		1	
3	<i>A. normani</i> Rabenhorst	o	1	1
4	<i>Aneumastus stroesei</i> (Ostrup) Mann			1
5	<i>Cocconeis pediculus</i> Ehrenberg	-		1
6	<i>C. placentula</i> var. <i>lineata</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve		1	1
7	<i>Cyclotella ocellata</i> Pantocsek			1
8	<i>Cymatopleura solea</i> (Brébisson) W. Smith			1
9	<i>Cymbella affinis</i> Kützing	-	1	
10	<i>C. helvetica</i> Kützing	o		1
11	<i>Diatoma ehrenbergii</i> Kützing		1	1
12	<i>D. moniliforme</i> Kützing			1
13	<i>Epithemia adnata</i> (Kützing) Brébisson			
14	<i>Fragilaria capucina</i> Desmazières	-	1	1
15	<i>F. ulna</i> (Nitzsch) Lange-Bertalot			1
16	<i>Gomphonema carolinense</i> Hagelstein			
17	<i>G. olivaceum</i> (Hornemann) Brébisson		1	
19	<i>Gyrosigma acuminatum</i> (Kützing) Rabenhorst			1
20	<i>G. attenuatum</i> (Kützing) Rabenhorst		1	
21	<i>Meridion circulare</i> (Grev.) C. Ag.	o	1	1
22	<i>Navicula capitatoradiata</i> Germain			1
23	<i>N. cryptotenella</i> Lange-Bertalot			1
24	<i>N. tripunctata</i> (O.F.Müller) Bory		1	
25	<i>N. tuscula</i> Ehr.	o-		1
26	<i>N. viridula</i> (Kützing) Ehrenberg			1
27	<i>Nitzschia acula</i> Hantzsch in Rabenhorst			1
28	<i>N. acicularis</i> (Kütz.) W. Sm.			1
29	<i>N. capitellata</i> Hustedt		1	1
30	<i>N. closterium</i> (Ehrenberg) W. Smit			1
31	<i>N. commutata</i> Grun.			1
32	<i>N. litoralis</i> Grunow			1
33	<i>Pinnularia microstauron</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve	o		1
34	<i>Rhoicosphaenia abbreviata</i> (Ag.) Lange-Bertalot	o	1	1
35	<i>Stauroneis smithii</i> Grunow	o	1	
36	<i>Surirella ovalis</i> Breb.	o	1	1
37	<i>Synedra ulna</i> Kützing		1	

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**/Division XANTHOPHYTA**

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1	<i>Dinobryon divergens</i> O.E. Imhof			1
2	<i>Ophiocytium majus</i> Nägeli			1
3	<i>Tribonema monochloron</i> Pascher et Geitler			1

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<b>/Division EUGLENOPHYTA</b>			
1	<i>Euglena acus</i> Ehrenb.		1
2	<i>E.minima</i> Fr.	o	1 1
3	<i>E.oblonga</i> Lemm.		1
4	<i>Phacus orbicularis</i> Hübn.		1
5	<i>Ph.pusillus</i> Lemm.		1
6	<i>Trachelomonas affinis</i> Lemm.		1
7	<i>T. bituricensis</i> Ehrenberg		1
<b>/Division CHLOROPHYTA</b>			
1	<i>Cladophora glomerata</i> Kützing		1
2	<i>C.praelongum</i> Bréb.		1
3	<i>C.pronum</i> Bréb.		1
4	<i>Closterium moniliferum</i> Nitzsch		
5	<i>C.praelongum</i> Bréb. 1 1		1
6	<i>C.pronum</i> Bréb. 1		
7	<i>C.strigosum</i> (Breb)		1
8	<i>Cosmarium</i> sp.		1
9	<i>Coelastrum .reticulatum</i> (Dang)Sen		
10	<i>Desmodesmus perforatus</i> (Lemm.) Hegew.		1
11	<i>Microspora flocosa</i> (Vauch)Thuret.		1
12	<i>M.elegans</i> Hansg.		1 1
13	<i>Pediastrum boryanum</i> (Turp.) Menegh.		
14	<i>Scenedesmus quadridens</i> Meyen		1

## CONCLUSIONS

During the study period, spring season 2010 (March 2010 & Jun 2010) we identified 78 algal species of plankton and periphyton from five taxonomic divisions. The algal flora is dominated by the diatoms (*Bacillariophyceae*), the bluegreens (*Cyanophyta*) and greens (*Chlorophyta*) next in abundance, and followed by the euglenoids (*Euglenophyta*) and Xanthophyta.

The saprobity index S, which reflects organic pollution, varied from 1.46 to 2.14.

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## MICROBIOLOGICAL ESTIMATION OF WATER OF RIVER ZHEGRA, DURING SUMMER SEASON 2009

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### SUMMARY

The aim of this study is to assess the quality of water, of the river Zhegra during summer season, 2009 year, through the microbiological analysis. River Zhegra located in south - east part of Kosovo, who pass through the village Zhegra, nearby the city Gjlani. Samples for microbiological analyses are collected in three localities along the river. Based on achieving results led us to conclude:

- The waters of water of river "Zhegra" it is high polluted by bacteria at all localities. Registered the high number of all microorganism, at all locality. On base of coliform bacteria according to Tumbling system the waters of "Zhegra" river belongs at second to third class of pollution

**Keywords:** microbiological, analysis, water, river, Zhegra

## INTRODUCTION

Many infectious diseases are transmitted by water through the fecal-oral route. Unsanitary water has particularly devastating effects on young children in the developing world.

Each year, >2 million persons, mostly children <5 years of age, die of diarrheal disease (Kosek et al., 2003; Parashar et al., 2003; Okonko et al., 2008b).

According to Shittu *et al.* (2008), water is vital to our existence in life and its importance in our daily life makes it imperative that thorough microbiological and physico-chemical examinations be conducted on water.

The quality of water influence the health status of any populace, hence, analysis of for physical, biological and chemical properties including trace element contents are very important for public health studies (Shalom *et al.*, 2011).

Water is the source of all biological lives and their sustenance too depends on the same. Water for different purposes has its own requirements for the composition and purity and each body of water has to be analysed on a regular basis to confirm the suitability. But the proportion of contaminants in water has increased. Such water is often

(Kosek et al., 2003; Parashar et al., 2003; Okonko et al., 2008b).  
Shittu et al. (2008),

(Shalom et al., 2011).

(Narayan 1999).

used for domestic purposes and even for drinking. These contaminants in turn have ill-effects on biological life on the earth. The microbes were investigated by standard microbiological investigations (Narayan 1999).

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

(PVC)

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. These samples were collected from three locality.

9.00, 12.00,

The water samples were collected for both physiochemical and microbiological analysis. Samples were collected during the day at 9.00 am, 12.00 pm, from each sampling station. The objective of the sampling was to collect a portion of material small enough in volume to be conveniently transported to and in 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 characteristic (TDS, conductivity, pH, salinity) were determined by digital aparature HACH.

(TDS,

pH,

HAHC.

**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 salmonella and shigella, saborud agar for fungi, were used. All media were prepared and sterilized as instructed by manufacturer.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The main objective of this study was evaluation of quality of water from four different locality at river Zhegra. The higher number of heterotrophic bacteria is registered at locality three, by 103 cfu /10 ml water.

3, 103 cfu /10 ml

- The low number of heterotrophic bacteria is registered in first locality (69 cfu /10 ml water). While at second registered this (83 cfu / 10 ml water) value of bacteria.

69 cfu /10 ml  
(83 cfu / 10

ml ).

- The higher number of total coliform bacteria is registred at locality three, 55 cfu/10 ml water.

cfu/10 ml

- The low number of total coliform bacteria is registered in first locality (32 cfu /10 ml water). While at second locality are registered 45 cfu / 10 ml water.

(32 cfu /10 ml )

45 cfu/10 ml

- The higher number of Streptococcus faecalis bacteria is registred at locality three, 85 cfu /10 ml water. The low number of Streptococcus faecalis bacteria is registered in first locality (34 cfu/10

, 85 cfu/10 ml

cfu/10 ml ). (34 ml water). While at second locality are registered 44 cfu/ 10 ml water.

- 44 cfu/ 10 ml .

- SS The higher number of SS bacteria is registred at locality three, 78 cfu/10 ml water. The low number of SS bacteria is registered in first locality (43 cfu/10 ml water). While at second locality are registered 65 cfu/ 10 ml water.

ml . , 78 cfu/10 ml SS

(43 cfu

/10 ml ).

-

65 cfu / 10 ml .

-

, 28 cfu/10 ml .

(8

cfu/10 ml ).

19 cfu/10 ml .

1.  
2009

**Table 1. Microbiological analysis of waters of river Zhegra during summer season 2009**

Group of bacteria	Amount of samples of water	Locality		
		1	2	3
Heterotrophic bacteria	10 ml	69	83	103
Total coliform bacteria	10 ml	32	45	55
Streptococcus faecalis	10 ml	34	44	85
SS	10 ml	43	65	78
/Fungi	10 ml	8	19	28

Espigares (Espigares et al., 1996)

(

Espigares (Espigares et al., 1996) reported a comparative study of chemical and microbiological indicators (total and fecal coliforms, fecal streptococci and sulphite-reducing

clostridia) in a stretch of the Guadalquivir River (Spain) and its affluents. Total coliforms were correlated with fecal coliforms, but were not correlated with fecal streptococci and clostridia. Fecal coliforms were correlated with the other indicators. Fecal streptococci and sulphite-reducing clostridia were correlated with the other indicators except for total coliforms.

All these microbiological indicators were correlated with dissolved oxygen (negatively), dissolved organic carbon and ammonia (positively).

Unfortunately, clean, pure and safe water only exists briefly in nature and is immediately polluted by prevailing environmental factors and human activities. Water from most of the sources is therefore unfit for immediate consumption without some sort of treatment (Raymond, 1992).

At Table 2, we present the physico-chemical parameters of waters of river Zhegra. In this study, the temperature ranged from 21 to 23 °C. Values of conductivity ranged 386 mS/m (first locality) till 478 mS/m (third locality).

The higher values of TDS is registered at third locality 389, while the low values are registered

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The higher values of TDS is registered at third locality 389, while the low values are registered

265.2 mg/l.  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ,  
 ,  
 ( )  
 pH 5.7 pH.  
 pH  
 (WHO, 1998).  
 (Sal)  
 (0.2%)  
 ,  
 4 - 5.2 mg/lit.  
 ,  
 (Solanki, 2007; Patil et al., 2010).

- at first locality 265.2 mg/l.  
 The pH range from 7.4(third locality) till 8.4 (first locality) could be considered as being within the acceptable range for natural water, except a deviation recorded for the artificial underground water (borehole) with pH value of 5.7.  
 -  
 The pH of the sampled water has values recommended by WHO (WHO, 1998).  
 -  
 Salinity (Sal) it was with same value (0.2 %) at all locality.  
 ,  
 In this study dissolved oxygen content varied in a limited range of 4 - 5.2 mg/lit.  
 Dissolved oxygen present in drinking water adds taste and it is highly fluctuating factor in water (Solanki, 2007; Patil et al., 2010).

2. -  
 2009

**Table 2. Physico-chemical parameters of waters of river Valbona during summer season 2009**

/ Parameters	/ Locality		
	1	2	3
/ Temperature, °C	21 °C	21.9 °C	23 °C
/ Conductivity, mS/m	386	450	478
TDS, mg/l	265.2	376.2	389
/ SAL %	0.2	0.2	0.2
pH	8.4	8.	7.4
O <sub>2</sub> mg/l	5.2	4.1	4

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on obtained results we can conclude that the waters of river Zhegra it is highly contaminated.

The obtained results of these investigation, notify that the pollution detected along the river, at the studied sites can be mainly attributed to the high amount of raw or not properly treated urban wastewaters, while increased agricultural activity in this area during the sampling periods probably contributed to the organic pollution.

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