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TRACE ELEMENT COMPOSITION OF CHEESE FROM BULGARIAN RHODOPE CATTLE BREED

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SUMMARY

The objective of the present investigation was to study the trace element composition of white brine cheese from cow milk from Bulgarian Rhodope cattle breed (dairy breed) on the pasture feeding during the period May-July in village Borino.

The cheeses were evaluated for the trace elements copper, zinc, iron and manganese. In the period of lactation the concentration of copper (from 0,49 to 0,29 mg/kg), zinc (from 27,98 to 19,08 mg/kg) and manganese (from 1,66 to 0,22 mg/kg) decrease in the studied cheese, as long as the iron range and marks the highest concentration in the second period – 5,98 mg/kg.

Key words: cheese, Bulgarian Rhodope cattle, trace elements

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 (0,49 0,29
 mg/kg), (27,98 19,08 mg/kg)
 (1,66 0,22 mg/kg)
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 5,98 mg/kg.
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INTRODUCTION

The production of high quality dairy products depends on the composition and properties of the feedstock. Dairy products are an important source of minerals, which are determined by the conditions of rearing, breed and feed. Technological treatment of milk to dairy products also affects due to the loss of mineral components in the whey.

The trace elements are essential constituents of milk necessary for the vital activity of adolescent subjects and human nutrition as well as in subsequent technological processing to dairy products.

Milk and dairy products are an important source of mineral salts in many European countries and represent 10-20% of the daily intake.

The content of macro- and microelements in milk depends on the content in the soil and feeding to ruminants (Malbe et al., 2010).

(Malbe et al., 2010).

Zamberlin et al., (2012)

0,1 0,8 mg/100g, 0,9
5,3 mg/100g, -
0,07 mg/100g.

Yilmaz (2012),

1,2 6,4 mg/100g

Zamberlin et al., (2012) found in different types of cheese iron content from 0,1 to 0,8 mg/100g, zinc from 0,9 to 5,3 mg/100g, manganese traces and copper traces to 0 07 mg/100g. Yilmaz (2012), established in the white cheese copper in the range from 1,2 to 6,4 mg/100g and zinc from

0,4 3,69 mg/100g.
Mustafa et al. (2013),

0,3 0,13 mg/100g,
- 5,39 7,9 mg/100g
0,34 0,77 mg/100g.

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18
(3 6
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6) (18 , 3
15-2010-

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1109:1989, ISO 9622

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1109:1989, ISO 9622

• -ISO 9622,
EN ISO 8968-1:2002

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1211:2002, ISO 9622

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6154:1974

0,4 to 3,69 mg/100g. Mustafa et al. (2013), in the cheese from different regions in Sudan detected concentration of manganese from 0,3 to 0,13 mg/100g, zinc – 5,39 to 7,9 mg/100g and iron from 0, 34 to 0,77 mg/100g.

- The objective of the present
- investigation was to study the trace
- element composition of white brine
cheese from cow milk from Bulgarian Rhodope cattle breed (dairy breed) on the pasture feeding during the period May-July in village Borino.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The investigated 18 samples white brined cheese (3 x 6 samples) produced from pooled samples of cow milk (18 samples, 3 x 6 samples) by BDS 15-2010-Bulgarian white brine cheese from the breed Bulgarian Rhodopean cattle (breed for milk), rearing on the grass pasture in the village Borino during the period April-July. The physicochemical composition of milk and white brined cheese were done by standard methods:

• Humidity - BCS 1109:1989, ISO 9622

• Total solids - BCS 1109:1989, ISO 9622

• Protein- BCS EN ISO 8968-1:2014

• Fat- BCS EN ISO 1211:2010,

• Ash- BCS 6154:1974

450°C

6n HCl

AES-ICP "Varian- Liberty II",
: Cu - 324,75 nm, Zn-
213,85 nm, Fe-259,94 nm Mn-
257,61 nm.

Windows 2010.

ú

72

The mineral composition of the white brined cheese from the Bulgarian Rhodopean cattle breed was determined by dry ashing of the sample and its mineralization 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 trace elements is made of atomic emission photometer - AES-ICP "Varian-Liberty II", as follows Cu - 324,75 nm, Zn - 213,85 nm, Fe - 259,94 nm Mn- 257,61 nm.

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

Statistica for

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Production of quality white brined cheese depends on the quality of raw material. Cow's milk obtained from the Bulgarian Rhodopean cattle characterized by content of fat in the range from 4,45 to 5,30%, protein from 3,40 to 3,85%, lactose from 4,13 to 4,84 % and total solid 12,65 to 14,73 % during the free pasture grass period.

4,45	5,30 %
3,40	3,85%
4,13	4,84%
12,65	14,73%

The white brined cheese is a product with high nutritional value and greater durability compared to milk, due to the low water content, the presence of lactic acid and common salt. The moisture in the

56,04%
46,89
7,91 12,13,
22,57%),
(1).
1.

analyses cheese ranged from 46,89 to 56,04 % and is an important indicator of the quality of the product. The ash content ranged from 7,91 to 12,13, indicating a different degree of salting of cheese production. Protein increased during the period, while the fat is established variation (highest value in May to 22,57%) conditioned by their content in the starting substance (Table 1).

Table 1. Physicochemical components of white brined cheese from from cow's milk from the Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle breed

White brined cheese	, n=18	Humidity, %	TS,%	Ash,%	Protein, %	Fat, %
1	\bar{X}	52,22	43,78	7,31	9,32	15,95
1 May	SD	4,80	4,80	0,14	0,48	0,92
1	\bar{X}	59,28	40,72	7,35	9,66	15,50
1 June	SD	1,19	1,19	0,07	0,63	5,09
1	\bar{X}	54,59	45,41	7,83	10,01	19,80
1 July	SD	2,28	2,28	0,28	0,94	2,83

0,071 0,39 mg/l.
-
0,23 mg/l.
-
-
-

The copper content on the pasture grass period in cow's milk from the breed Bulgarian Rhodopean cattle ranges from 0,071 to 0,39 mg/l. Period average concentration of copper in the analysed milk is 0,23 mg/l. Varying the concentration is negligible, so that was a low statistical confidence during May and June and May and July (*P<0,05).

(*P<0,05).

0,27- 0,30 mg/l,

-
-
-

According to literature data the copper in the milk ranged from 0,27 - 0,30 mg/l, therefore analysed milks are well secured in terms of trace elements copper during the second and third period.

The amount of zinc in the milk depends on its supply of food resource on the pasture grazing period.

mg/l

4,0

Zinc concentrations over 4,0 mg/l is considered normal content in food requirements.

(-)
3,54

Zn
4,48 mg/l.

During the review period (May-July), Zn levels ranged from 3,54 to 4,48 mg/l. Its average content for a given period 4,11 mg/l. The manganese transferred in very low concentrations in milk. The content varies in a narrow range from 0,023 mg/l to 0,17 mg/l. The average content of the study period was 0,072 mg/l (Table 2).

mg/l.

4,11

mg/l

0,17 mg/l.

0,023

0,072 mg/l (

2).

2.

(mg/l)

Table 2. Contents of trace elements (mg/l) in cow's milk from Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle breed

Element	1 1 May		1 1 June		1 1 July	
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD
Cu	0,071 a*,b*	0,04	0,24	0,02	0,39	0,08
Zn	4,48 b*	0,19	3,54 c*	0,14	4,3	0,12
Fe	0,66	0,29	0,21 c*	0,10	0,80	0,02
Mn	0,024 b***	0,002	0,023 c***	0,004	0,17	0,002

a - May/June, b - May/July, c - June/July, *P<0,05, ** P<0,01, *** P<0,001

The copper is an essential element important for the

0,49 mg/kg

0,29 mg/kg.

27,98 19,08 mg/kg.

absorption of iron and is a cofactor of the enzyme in glucose metabolism and the synthesis of haemoglobin, connective tissue and phospholipids. Copper deficiency in humans occurs only in long-term hunger.

The copper content in the tested white brined cheese decreased from 0,49 mg/kg to 0,29 mg/kg. Identified changes were not statistically significant.

The zinc is an essential trace element for growth, sexual development, wound healing, and the normal functioning of the immune system and other physiological processes. Zinc is a component of the hormone insulin. It is a cofactor for many enzymes that are involved in most metabolic processes. Dairy products such as milk, cheese and yogurt are very important in human nutrition, but not a sufficient source of zinc. Zinc in the analysed sample was reduced from 27,98 to 19,08 mg/kg.

3. (mg/kg)

Table 3. Contents of trace elements (mg/kg) in the white brined cheese from 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>
Cu	0,49	0,04	0,45	0,37	0,29	0,07
Zn	27,98	5,63	20,96	1,74	19,08	4,98
Fe	3,57	0,02	5,98	1,45	3,76	0,61
Mn	1,66	0,56	0,36 c*	0,02	0,23	0,01

a - May/June, b - May/July, c - June/July, *P<0,05, ** P<0,01, *** P<0,001

Iron is an essential trace element and is involved as a catalyst in certain metabolic reactions. As a component of haemoglobin, cytochromes, and other proteins, iron plays an important role in the transport, storage and utilization of oxygen. It is also a cofactor for many enzymes. Milk and milk products are a poor source of iron.

The iron content in the white brined cheese during the lactation has variables. The amount is the highest in June-5,98 mg/kg and the lowest in May - 3,57 mg/kg.

-5,98 mg/kg
- 3,57 mg/kg.

Manganese is an essential trace element that is involved in the metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins. Manganese is a specific cofactor for enzymes involved in the synthesis of mucopolysaccharides and non-specific cofactor for many enzymes. It is in significant amounts in all foods. Its deficiency has not been registered as a cause of disturbance or disease. Cow's milk is low in manganese. Of the total dietary intake of manganese absorbed successfully only from 3 to 5% of them the remainder is eliminated from the body through fecaes.

The concentration of manganese decreased over the

mg/kg. (*P<0,05)	1,66	0,23	period from 1,66 to 0,23 mg/kg. Low statistical reliability has been established (*P<0,05) between cheeses on the second and third period (June/July).
	(/).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the studies can made the following conclusions:

:	(0,49	In the course of lactation the concentration of copper (from 0,49 to 0,29 mg/kg), zinc (from 27,98 to 19,08 mg/kg) and manganese (from 1,66 to 0,22 mg/kg) decrease in the studied cheese, while the iron range and marks the highest concentration in the second period: 5,98 mg/kg.
0,29 mg/kg),	(27,98	
19,08 mg/kg)	(1,66	
0,22 mg/kg)	,	-	
- 5,98 mg/kg.			

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CAPACITATION ABILITY OF FRACTIONALLY OBTAINED CANINE SPERMATOZOA

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SUMMARY

- The growing interest in the populations of spermatozoa, present in the different sperm fractions, demands further research regarding the methods of semen collection and their practical application. The aim of this study is to define the differences in the motility and morphology of fractionally obtained canine spermatozoa before and after capacitation.

(3-5 Ejaculates from clinically healthy Caucasian shepherd dogs (3-5 years) were obtained in three fractions (F1, F2, and F3). Each fraction was diluted 1:1 with capacitation medium. Motility of the spermatozoa was evaluated by computer-assisted sperm analysis (CASA). Morphological analysis was performed by triple-stain method. Seminal plasma (SP) from each fraction was separated by centrifugation and characterized by High

(1, 2, 3).
1:1

(CASA).

()

(HPLC).

55.8% 2 38.2% 3. 1, 55.3% 2 39.4% 3. 1 3

p<0.01 3), (p<0.05 1 2. 1 - 3 30% 1 (81%) 2 (87%), (69%). HPLC () 1 2 7- () 200 kDa. 3. 2 200 kDa 1 2

Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC).

The initial average progressive motility of the spermatozoa was 22.4% for F1, 55.8% for F2 and 38.2% for F3. The spermatozoa with rapid velocity were 63.3% for F1, 55.3% for F2 and 39.4% for F3. After induced capacitation, the spermatozoa from F1 and F3 demonstrated statistically significant decrease in progressive motility and the number of spermatozoa with rapid velocity (respectively p<0.05 for F1 and p<0.01 for F3) compared with the initial data, while such trends were not observed in the spermatozoa from F2. The morphological analysis showed the presence of large amounts of various cellular elements in F1 and lower concentration of the spermatozoa. F3 showed increased number of spermatozoa with cytoplasmic droplets to 30% and significantly lower sperm concentration. A tendency for higher percentage of capacitated spermatozoa was observed in F1 (81%) and F2 (87%) with no significant difference when compared to F3 (69%). The HPLC profile of the seminal plasma proteins (SPPs) from F1 and F2 demonstrated a well pronounced peak on the 7th minute, corresponding to proteins with molecular weight (MW) over 200 kDa. This peak was not detected in the SPP's profile of F3.

Fractional collection of canine semen allows non-mechanical separation of the different populations of spermatozoa depending on their maturity and biological potential. The spermatozoa in F2 possess better preserved functional parameters and capacitation ability, which is a criterion for their fertilization capacity.

The presence of a specific group of proteins with MW over 200 kDa in F1 and F2 and the lack of such proteins in F3

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, HPLC, ,

likely has an effect on the capacitation ability of the spermatozoa through possible interactions with certain molecules from the plasma membrane (PM), affecting its rigidity.

Key words: CASA, HPLC, dogs, sperm fractions

INTRODUCTION

The practice of raising and breeding of elite dogs of various breeds led to intensive development of the methods for cryopreservation and artificial insemination in this species. In this regard, there is an increasing interest in the populations of spermatozoa present in the different semen fractions. This requires further research on the methods of semen collection and their application for the needs of the practice.

Fractional semen collection in boars, stallions and dogs can be applied as a method that allows separation of the sperm-rich fraction.

The ejaculate fractional obtainment also allows natural biological separation of the sperm populations by maturity and energy potential, which is related to their fertilization ability.

In this regard, studies conducted on boars found that the cryotolerance of the spermatozoa

		varies depending on the ejaculate fraction they were obtained (Pena et al., 2006).
(Pena et al., 2006).		
		- It has been found that boar spermatozoa, obtained from the first 10 ml of the sperm-rich fraction, under capacitation conditions post-thaw had lower Ca ²⁺ flow, which may explain their greater PM stability after cryopreservation (Sharoare Hossain et al., 2011).
10 ml		
Ca ²⁺		
(Sharoare Hossain et al., 2011).		
	(Zhu et al., 2000).	There is evidence that the electrolyte and protein composition in the SP varies between the different fractions (Zhu et al., 2000). It is known that SP is important for: maintaining the motility of the spermatozoa from bull (Baas et al., 1983) and ram (Graham, 1994); improving the survival rate of ram spermatozoa (Maxwell et al., 1997). SPPs play an important role concerning the motility, quality characteristics and the activation of different signaling pathways associated with structural and functional changes occurring in the spermatozoa after ejaculation. Some SPPs participate in the process of lipid modification of the sperm PM during capacitation (Manjunath, 1993; Manjunath, Therien I., 2002).
(Baas et al., 1983) (Graham, 1994);		
	(Maxwell et al., 1997).	
(Manjunath, 1993; Manjunath, Therien, 2002).		- Other SPPs have a protective effect on the sperm PM, which results in protection from the damaging effects of low

(Barrios et al., 2000; Barrios et al., 2005).

temperatures, as well as from the destructive effects of cold shock (Barrios et al., 2000; Barrios et al., 2005). It is assumed that the attachment of some SPPs to the spermatozoa acts as a „decapacitation factor“, resulting in delay of the capacitation process and the acrosome reaction (Fraser et al., 1990).

(Fraser et al., 1990). Killian et al. (1993) describe the presence of so-called "fertility-associated proteins" in bull SP, which play an important role for the fertilization ability of the spermatozoa. Other authors claim that some SPPs have a harmful effect on the motility and survival rate of the sperm cells after cold shock (Iwamoto, 1993; Garcia and Graham, 1987).

(Iwamoto, 1993; Garcia and Graham, 1987).

In boars, implementing SP from selected fractions results in greater sperm cryotolerance, compared to SP obtained from the whole ejaculate (Diego V. Alkmin et al., 2014). Akcay et al. (2006) found in stallions that the SP, received from the sperm-rich fractions, has more harmful impact on the survival rate of the spermatozoa during storage, than SP obtained from the sperm-poor fractions.

(Diego V. Alkmin et al., 2014). Akcay et al. (2006)

These contradictory results demonstrate that SP is an important complex fluid comprising a variety of components that in different ways affect the survival

2011).

rate and motility of the spermatozoa (, 2011). In addition, the insufficient data in dogs turned our attention to the matter of fractional semen collection and the role of the SPPs from the different fractions on the structural and functional integrity and protection of the spermatozoa in this species.

The objective of this study is to make a comparative analysis on the differences in motility and morphological status of fractionally obtained canine spermatozoa, before and after capacitation. After chromatographic separation and characterization, analysis was made on the SPPs obtained from the different sperm fractions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Collection and incubation of the sperm

Ejaculates from clinically healthy Caucasian shepherd dogs (3-5 years) were obtained in three fractions (F1, F2, and F3) using the method of digital manipulation, without the presence of a teaser bitch in oestrus.

Each fraction was diluted 1:1 with canine capacitation medium (composition: 83.49 mM NaCl, 4.78 mM KCl, 1.71 mM CaCl₂·2H₂O, 1.19 mM KH₂PO₄, 37.61 mM NaHCO₃, 0.25 mM Na pyruvate, 21.55 mM Na lactate

(Mahi Yanagimachi (1978): 83.49 mM NaCl, 4.78 mM KCl, 1.71 mM CaCl₂·2H₂O, 1.19 mM KH₂PO₄, 37.61 mM NaHCO₃,

0.25 mM Na pyruvate, 21.55 mM Na lactate 60% , 2.78 mM glucose, 0.4% BSA; pH 7.8; 305 mOsm).

in vitro

37° 5% CO₂ 180

(CASA)

CASA System Sperm Class Analyzer[®] (Microptic[®], Spain), „Motility and concentration“.

18x18 mm
8 µl.

180

: 0.5%
6

60% syrup, 2.78 mM glucose, 0.4% BSA; pH 7.8; 305 mOsm (Mahi and Yanagimachi, 1978).

For the induction of *in vitro* capacitation the so diluted semen was incubated at 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 180 minutes.

Computer-assisted sperm analysis (CASA)

The motility and velocity of the spermatozoa were assessed by CASA System Sperm Class Analyzer[®] (Microptic[®], Spain), „Motility and concentration“ analytical module. Cover slides 18 x 18 mm and 8 µl drop volume were used. The spermatozoa from the separate fractions were evaluated immediately after ejaculation and after capacitation on the 180 minute.

Morphological analysis

Morphological analysis was performed by the method of triple-staining of the acrosome. Smears from each sperm fraction were made immediately after ejaculation and after the time needed for capacitation.

After a preliminary fixation, the slides were stained by the method for differential staining of the acrosome through consistent use of the following dyes: 0.5% aqueous solution of eosin for 6 minutes, saturated aqueous solution of kongorot for 5 minutes and 0.5% aqueous solution of

5 0.5 %
 3-5 e -
 200 .
 5 2 500 rpm 4°C
 10 000 rpm 4°C 10 .
 (HPLC)
 HPLC HPLC
 UV/vis HPLC 1525
 Company®), 2489 (Waters
 TSK gel® G3000SW, 21mm x
 300mm, 10 500 kDa (Tosoh
 Bioscience®).
 Gel Filtration Markers Kit for
 Protein Molecular Weights 12,000-
 200,000 Da™ (Sigma-Aldrich®)
 1000 µl 20
 6 ml/min
 t-test Student.

gentsianviolet for 3-5 seconds.
 After several washings and drying,
 each smear was evaluated by
 counting 200 spermatozoa.

Seminal plasma isolation

SP was isolated from all
 tested individuals. The initial
 centrifugation was performed at
 2500 rpm at 4°C for 5 minutes. The
 supernatant was carefully collected
 and re-centrifuged at 10,000 rpm,
 4°C for 10 min.

High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

SPPs characterization was
 made by HPLC on Binary HPLC
 Pump 1525 with UV/Visible
 Detector 2489 (Waters
 Company®), using a semi-
 preparative size exclusion
 chromatographic column TSK gel®
 G3000SW, 21mm x 300mm, 10 to
 500 kDa (Tosoh Bioscience®).

Gel Filtration Markers Kit for
 Protein Molecular Weights 12,000-
 200,000 Da™ (Sigma-Aldrich®)
 was used for MW determination.

Sample volume of 1000µl
 was applied, at 20 min run time
 and 6ml/min flow rate.

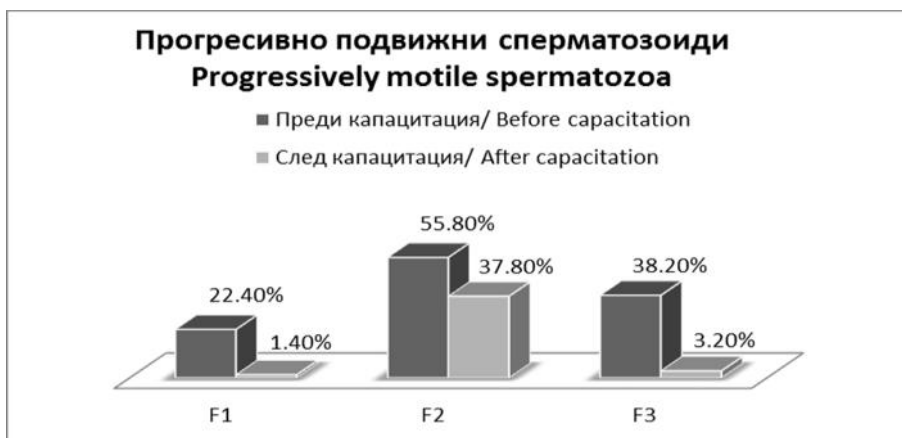
Statistical data processing
 was carried out by t-test of
 Student.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Motility and velocity parameters before and after capacitation

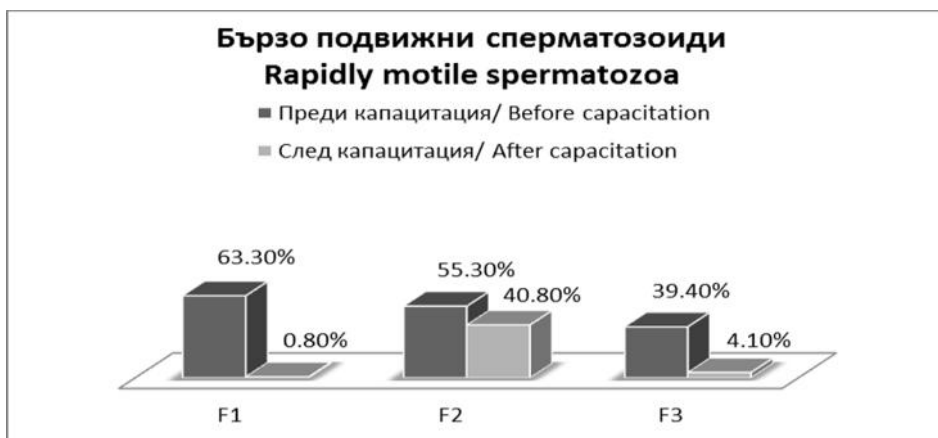
The initial average progressive motility of the spermatozoa was 22.4% for F1, 55.8% for F2 and 38.2% for F3 (Figure 1). The spermatozoa with rapid velocity were 63.3% for F1, 55.3% for F2 and 39.4% for F3 (Figure 2).

22,4 % F1, 55.8 % F2 38.2 % F3 (1).
63.3 % F1, 55.3 % F2 39.4 % F3 (2).



. 1.

Fig. 1. Percentage of progressively motile spermatozoa from the different factions before and after capacitation



. 2.

Fig. 2. Percentage of rapidly motile spermatozoa from the different factions before and after capacitation

in vitro
 F1 F3
 (p < 0.05
 F1 p < 0.01 F3)
 F2.
 F2,
 F1 F3 (p < 0.01).
 F1
 F2. F3
 30 %
 F1 (81 %)
 F2 (87 %)
 F3 (69 %).
 HPLC
 F1 7 (3),
 F2 (4)
 F3

After *in vitro* capacitation, F1 and F3 demonstrated statistically significant decrease in progressive motility and rapid velocity (respectively p<0.05 for F1 and p<0.01 for F3) when compared with the initial data, while such trends were not observed in F2. A statistically significant preservation of the percentage of progressively motile spermatozoa after capacitation is established in F2 compared to F1 and F3 (p<0.01).

Morphological status of the spermatozoa before and after capacitation

The morphological analysis showed the presence of large amounts of various cellular elements in F1 and lower concentration of the spermatozoa, compared to F2. F3 showed increased number of spermatozoa with cytoplasmic droplets to 30% and significantly lower sperm concentration compared to the other fractions. Higher percentage of capacitated spermatozoa was observed in F1 (81%) and F2 (87%) with no significant difference when compared to F3 (69%).

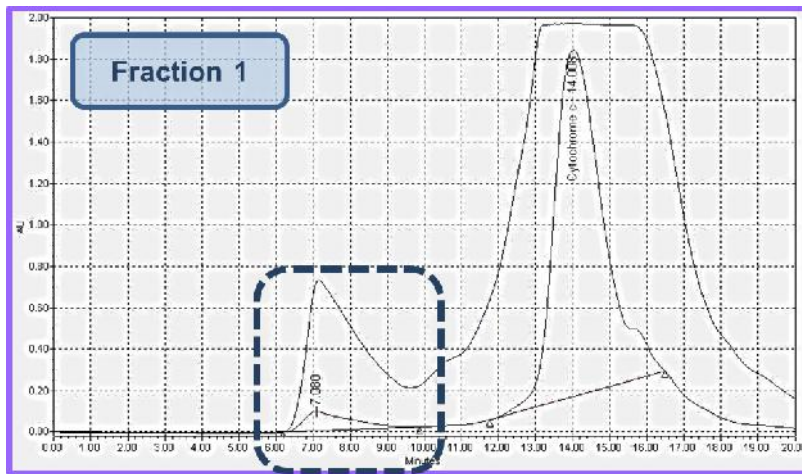
Comparative analysis between the SPP profiles of the different fractions

The HPLC profile of the SPPs from F1 demonstrated a well pronounced peak on the 7th minute (Figure 3), which is lower in F2 (Figure 4) and almost absent in F3

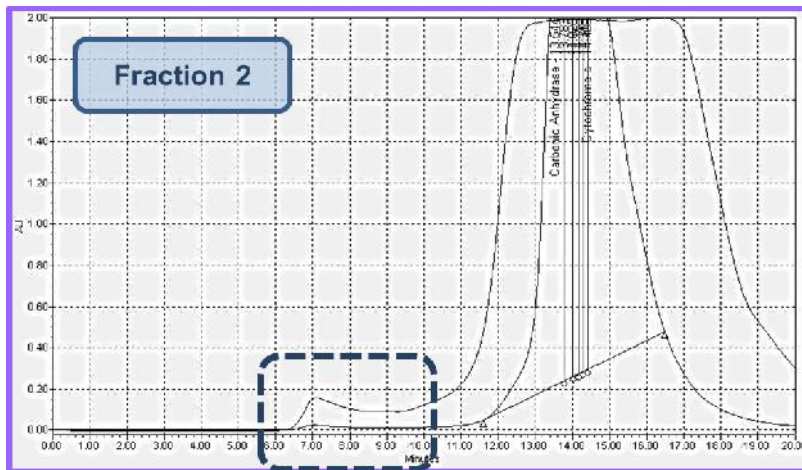
(5).

200 kDa.

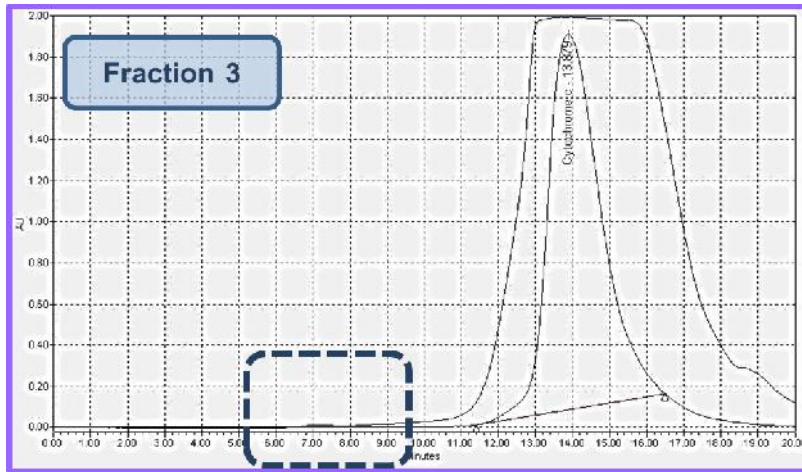
(Figure 5). This peak contains proteins with MW over 200 kDa. Our hypothesis is that these SPPs interact with certain molecules from the PM, affecting its integrity and capacitation ability. The presence of this peak may be used as a criterion for spermatozoal fertilization ability.



3. HPLC 1
Fig. 3. HPLC profile of the SPPs in F1



4. HPLC 2
Fig. 4. HPLC profile of the SPPs in F2



5. HPLC 3
Fig. 5. HPLC profile of the SPPs in F3

16
 -
 (60-10 kDa),
 F3,
 F2
 11
 F1
 F3.

In F2 the peak between 11th and 16th minute showed significantly higher quantity of SPPs (60-10 kDa), compared to F1 and F3, where the quantity of proteins is lowest in F3.

CONCLUSIONS

F2
 F1 F3.
 200 kDa F1 F2
 F3

Fractional collection of canine semen allows non-mechanical separation of the different populations of spermatozoa depending on their maturity and biological potential. The spermatozoa in F2 possess better functional parameters and capacitation ability than those in F1 and F3. The presence of a specific group of proteins with MW over 200 kDa in F1 and F2 and the lack of such proteins in F3 affects the capacitation ability of the spermatozoa.

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(2007-2013)

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MICROBIOLOGICAL ESTIMATION OF WATER OF RIVER VALBONA (ALBANIA), DURING SUMMER SEASON

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SUMMARY

The main objective of this study is estimation of water by microbiological analysis, through bacteria such as: total coliform, streptococcus faecalis, heterotrophic bacteria, salmonella and shigella, and fungi. The study is done during summer season, 2013 year,

2013.

According to the obtain results led us to conclude: The waters of water of river "Valbona" it is not high polluted by bacteria at all locality. Registered the low number of all microorganism, at all locality. On base of coliform bacteria according to Tumbling system the waters of "Valbona" river belongs at second class of pollution. The waters will therefore need to be treated, before it will be fit for drinking.

Samples for microbiological

analyses are collected in four localities along the river.

Keywords: summer, microbiological, analysis, water, river, Valbona

INTRODUCTION

Sources of drinking water include streams, wells, rivers and lakes mostly in villages. The streams, rivers and lakes which are sources of drinking water are use as sewage disposal site. The usual sources of drinking water are the streams, rivers, well and boreholes which are mostly untreated and associated with various health risks (Okonko et al., 2008a, b). Water provides essential elements, but when polluted it may become undesirable substance dangerous to human health (Karavoltsos et al., 2008).

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).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples for this analysis were collected with two-litre sterile polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic water bottles from four (4) designated sampling point in river Valbona.

These samples were collected from four localities. 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 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 apparatuses 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 salmonella and shigella, sabouraud agar for fungi, were

(4)
(PVC)
9.00, 12.00,
HAHC.
Streptococcus faecalis,
, SS

used. All media were prepared and sterilized as instructed by manufacturer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of this investigation are presented at Table 1. As it show at table the higher number of heterotrophic bacteria is registered at locality four by 240 cfu /10 ml water. The low number of heterotrophic bacteria is registered in first locality (78/10 cfu / 10 ml water). While at second and third locality are registered this value of bacteria (190 and 230 cfu / 10 ml water).

The higher number of total coliform bacteria is registered at fourth locality, 101 cfu/10 ml water. Tenfold lower, of total coliform bacteria, is registered at first locality (10 cfu /10 ml water) compared with fourth locality. While at second and third locality are registered this value of bacteria (84 and 89 cfu / 10 ml water).

The higher number of *Streptococcus faecalis* bacteria is registered at locality (4) four, 284 cfu /10 ml water. The low number of *Streptococcus faecalis* bacteria is registered in second locality (10 cfu /10 ml water). While at second and third locality are registered this

1. 240 cfu/10 ml (78 cfu/10 ml) (190 230 cfu/10 ml) 101 cfu/10 ml (10 cfu10 ml) (84 89 cfu/10 ml) *Streptococcus faecalis* (4), 284 cfu/10 ml *Streptococcus faecalis* (10 cfu /10 ml)

value of bacteria (119 and 260 cfu/10 ml water).

(119)

260 cfu/10 ml).

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SS

The higher number of SS bacteria is registered at fourth locality, 89 cfu /10 ml water. The low number of SS bacteria is registered in first locality (9 cfu /10 ml water). While at second and third locality are registered this value of bacteria (33 and 32 cfu / 10 ml water).

, 89 cfu/10 ml

SS

(9 cfu /10 ml).

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-

(33 32

cfu/10 ml).

-

The higher number of fungi is registered at fourth locality, 119 cfu /10 ml water. The low number of fungi is registered in first locality (3 cfu /10 ml water). While at second and third locality are registered this value of fungi (10 and 109 cfu / 10 ml water).

, 119 cfu/10 ml .

(3

cfu/10 ml).

(10 109 cfu/10 ml).

1.
2013

Table 1. Microbiological analysis of waters of river Valbona during summer season 2013

/Group of bacteria	Amount of samples	/Locality			
		1	2	3	4
Heterotrophic bacteria	10ml	78	190	230	240
Total coliform bacteria	10ml	10	84	89	101
Streptococcus faecalis	10ml	10	119	260	284
SS	10ml	9	33	32	89
/Fungi	10ml	3	10	109	119

1) (, - | The presence of coliforms in these water samples (Table 1) generally suggests that a certain selection of water may have been

(Okonko et al., 2008a).
 (Richman, 1997).
 12.3 °C.
 (2008a).
 28-30 °C
 (Mulusky, 1974).
 208 ()
 241 ()
 500
 97.6 (-)
 113
 101.3
 104.5.
 0/1-0.2.
 pH
 8.2 8.22.
 5.6 ()
 7.9 ()

contaminated with faeces either of human or animal origin (Okonko et al., 2008a). Other more dangerous microorganisms could be present (Richman, 1997).

In this study, the temperature ranged from 7.2 to 12.3 °C. This is similar to what was reported by Okonko et al. (2008a). The water body is believed to have been influenced by the intensity of the sunlight as temperature rose from 28 – 30 °C on relatively hot days (Mulusky, 1974).

Values of conductivity ranged 208 (second locality) till 241(first locality).

The level of total dissolve solids (TDS) of river Valbona is slightly higher, then, all of them are within the recommended range 500 and above.

Registered values of TDS are 97.6 (the lower at second locality) till 113 at first locality, while at the third and four locality are 101.3 and 104.5. Salinity values are 0/1-0.2.

The pH values of the water samples were quite alkaline in values range from 8.2 to 8.22.

The oxygen values are ranged from 5.6 (fourth locality) to 7.9 (first and second locality).

Table 2. Physico-chemical parameters of waters of river Valbona during summer season 2013

Physico-chemical parameters	/Locality			
	1	2	3	4
/Temperature, °C	7.2 °C	8.8 °C	10.5 °C	12.3 °C
/Conductivity, ms/c	241	208	214	220
/TDS	113	97.6	101.3	104.5
/SAL	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
pH	8.07	8.22	8.07	8.2
O ₂	7.9	6.4	6	5.6

CONCLUSIONS

Based on obtained results we can conclude that the waters of river Valbona it is not higher contaminated.

In summary, the water of river in Valbona is contaminated. This is due to the indiscriminate disposal of their faecal wastes, poultries droppings and piggery wastes. And the presence of Salmonella and Shigella, and other enteric microorganisms call for serious concern. Education of the inhabitants on the danger of their act in respect to the way sewage is disposed and related diseases that accompany the act is therefore advocated.

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MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF RIVER VALBONA (ALBANIA), DURING AUTUMN SEASON

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SUMMARY

2013,

The objective of this study is to assess the quality of water, of the river Valbona during autumn season, 2013 year, through the microbiological analysis. River Valbona located in north - east part of Albania, who passes nearby the city Bajram Curri. Samples for microbiological analyses are collected in four localities along the river.

Based on achieving results led us to conclude: The waters of water of river "Valbona" it is not high polluted by bacteria at all localities. Registered the low number of all microorganism, at all locality. On base of coliform bacteria according to Tumbling system the waters of "Valbona" river belongs at second class of pollution.

Key words: autumn, micro-biological, analysis, water, river, Valbona

INTRODUCTION

- Ideally, drinking water should not contain any microorganisms
- known to be pathogenic or any bacteria indicative of faecal pollution. Detection of faecal indicator bacteria in drinking water provides a very sensitive method of quality assessment and it is not possible to examine water for every possible pathogen that might be present (WHO, 1993).

(WHO, 1993).

- The ensuring of good quality drinking water is a basic factor in guaranteeing public health, the protection of the environment and sustainable development (Ranjini et al., 2010).
- Water of good drinking quality is of basic importance to human physiology and man's continued existence depends very much on its availability (Lemikanra, 1999; FAO, 1997).

(Ranjini et al., 2010).

(Lemikanra, 1999; FAO, 1997).

The provision of portable water to rural and urban population is necessary to prevent health hazards associated with poor drinking water (Nikoladze and Akastal 1989; Lemo, 2002).

(Nikoladze and Akastal 1989; Lemo, 2002).

- A significant proportion of the world's population use potable water for drinking, cooking, personal and home hygiene (WHO, 2004).

(WHO, 2004).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples for this analysis were collected with two-litre sterile

<p>(4)</p> <p>9.00, 12.00,</p> <p>, pH,</p> <p>HAHC.</p> <p>-</p> <p><i>Streptococcus faecalis</i>,</p> <p>, SS</p>	<p>(PVC) polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic water bottles from four (4) designated sampling point in river Valbona.</p> <p>These samples were collected from four localities. The water samples were collected for both physiochemical and microbiological analysis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Water samples were analysed for physiochemical and microbiological quality and chemical characteristic (TDS, conductivity, pH, salinity) were determined by digital aparature HACH.</p> <p><i>Bacteriological Analysis</i></p> <p>In the bacteria isolation, nutrient agar for heterotrophic bacteria, bile aesculin agar for <i>Streptococcus faecalis</i>, Violet red agar for total coliform bacteria, SS agar for salmonela and shigella, saborud agar for fungi, were used.</p> <p>All media were prepared and sterilized as instructed by manufacturer.</p>
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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(4), 88 cfu /10 ml
(61 cfu/10 ml
(67 78 cfu/10 ml
(4), 38 cfu/10 ml
(20 cfu/10 ml
(21 32 cfu/10 ml
Streptococcus faecalis
(4), 71 cfu/10 ml
Streptococcus faecalis
(24 cfu/10 ml
(26 29 cfu/10 ml
SS
(4), 32 cfu/10 ml
SS

The main objective of this study was evaluation of quality of water from four different localities at river Valbona. The higher number of heterotrophic bacteria is registered at locality (4) four by 88 cfu/10 ml water.

The low number of heterotrophic bacteria is registered in first locality (61 cfu/10 cfu ml water). While at second and third locality are registered this value of bacteria (67 and 78 cfu/10 ml water).

The higher number of total coliform bacteria is registered at locality (4) four, 38 cfu /10 ml water. The low number of total coliform bacteria is registered in second locality (20 cfu/10 ml water). While at first and third locality are registered this value of bacteria (21 and 32 cfu/10 ml water).

The higher number of *Streptococcus faecalis* bacteria is registered at locality (4) four, 71 cfu/10 ml water. The low number of *Streptococcus faecalis* bacteria is registered in first locality (24 cfu/10 ml water). While at second and third locality are registered this value of bacteria (26 and 29 cfu/10 ml water).

The higher number of SS bacteria is registered at locality (4) four, 32 cfu/10 ml water. The low number of SS bacteria is

(21 cfu/10 ml)
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 (22 27 cfu/10 ml).
 -
 , 25 cfu/10 ml .
 (6 cfu
 /10 ml).
 (8 12 cfu/10 ml).

registered in second locality (21 cfu/10 ml water). While at first and third locality are registered this value of bacteria (22 and 27 cfu/10 ml water).

The higher number of fungi is registered at locality four, 25 cfu/10 ml water. The low number of fungi is registered in first locality (6 cfu/10 ml water). While at second and third locality are registered this value of fungi (8 and 12 cfu/10 ml water).

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2013

Table 1. Microbiological analysis of waters of river Valbona during autumn season 2013

/Group of bacteria	Amount of samples	/Locality			
		1	2	3	4
Heterotrophic bacteria	10 ml	61	67	78	88
Total coliform bacteria	10 ml	21	20	32	38
Streptococcus faecalis	10 ml	24	26	29	71
SS	10 ml	22	21	27	32
/Fungi	10 ml	6	8	12	25

Edama et al.
 (2001) ,
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The report of Edama et al. (2001) which indicates that the presence of bushes and shrubs around water bodies makes it likely and possible that some individuals may have been coming around to drink water thereby passing out faeces into the stream water.

At Table 2 we present the physico-chemical parameters of waters of river Valbona.

The level of total dissolved solids (TDS) of river Valbona is

500

111.3 () 131.4 ()

8.3-8.5 () pH 3 4

() 5.7 pH Medera et al. (1982), 6.5-8.5, 7.0

CO₂/

5.3 °C 7.5 °C

2: - 2013

slightly higher, then, all of them are within the recommended range 500 and above.

TDS may affect the aesthetic Quality of water, interfered with washing clothes and corroding plumbing fixtures.

Values of TDS ranged from 111.3 (second locality) till 131.4 (fourth locality).

The pH range of 8.3-8.5 (for locality 3 and 4) 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.

According to Medera et al. (1982) the pH of most natural water range from 6.5-8.5 which is a deviation from neutral 7.0 as a result of the CO₂/bicarbonate equilibrium.

The river Valbona have no higher values of temperature 5.3 °C at third locality and 7.5 °C at second locality, which may be due to low intensity of sunlight.

Table 2: Physico-chemical parameters of waters of river Valbona during autumn season 2013

Physico-chemical parameters	/Locality			
	1	2	3	4
/Temperature	7 °C	7.5 °C	5.3 °C	6.5 °C
/Conductivity	248	238	267	282
/TDS	116.8	111.3	124.2	131.4
/SAL	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ph	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.5
O ₂	7.3	7	8	6

CONCLUSIONS

1. Safe drinking water for all is one of the major challenges of the 21st century.
2. Microbiological control of drinking water should be the norm everywhere.
3. Routine basic microbiological analysis of drinking water should be carried out by assaying the presence of *Escherichia coli* by the culture methods. On-line monitoring of glucuronidase activity is currently too insensitive to replace culture based detection of *E. coli* but is a valuable complementary tool for high temporal resolution monitoring.
4. Whenever financial resources are available, coliform determinations should be complemented with the quantification of enterococci.
5. More studies are needed in order to check if ammonia is reliable for a preliminary screening for emergency fecal pollution outbreaks.
6. Financial resources should be devoted to a better understanding of the ecology and behavior of human and animal fecal bacteria in environmental waters.

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