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An update of the irrigation depths according to the current climatic conditions in Bulgaria

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SUMMARY

- The processes of climate warming and drought over the territory of the country have been established by many model studies. As a result of these processes an increase of the water consumption in the agricultural fields was detected. The present irrigation depths that have been approved as standards for design and operation of the irrigation systems proved not to be adequate to the increased need for irrigation and to impede the rational management of the water resources.
- In this paper, updated irrigation depths for moderately dry and very dry year for a great number of crops in six agro-groups within the agricultural territory of the country are presented. Coefficients that reflect the increase of the reference

., 1986),

1981-2010 .

(Slavov, Alexandrov, 1997; Slavov, Georgiev, 2002; Slavov, Moteva, 2007; ., 2010; ., 2015; Moteva et al., 2015; ., 2016). (2015),

evapotranspiration during the period 1981-2010 have been applied to the current net irrigation depths found in Zahariev et al. (1986) for moderately dry and dry year. The gross irrigation depths for different irrigation technologies have been calculated by taking into consideration the efficiency of the irrigation systems. The list of stations belonging to the agro-groups was updated too. The agro-groups in turn have been completed on the basis of the temperature factor. The proposed irrigation depths can be used for establishing up-to-date standards for design of irrigation systems and setting practicable standards for the water consumption in plant production in accordance with the changing climate of the country

Key words: agro-group, irrigation depth, reference evapotranspiration, irrigation systems

INTRODUCTION

The changes of the socio-economic conditions in our country were a precondition for restructuring the water use for the field crop production. The centrally planned water use was replaced by privately water use, which proved not to be affordable for a great number of small farmers.

The situation is further aggravated by the conditions of warming and drying of the climate which cause enhancing the water consumption in the cropped fields (Slavov, Alexandrov, 1997; Slavov, Georgiev, 2002; Slavov, Moteva, 2007; ., 2010; ., 2015; Moteva et al., 2015; Moteva et al., 2016). According Moteva et al. (2016), the annual need for water in plant

1971-2000 ., 30
60 mm.

1946-1980 .

1986
(1986).

(1986),

1981-2010,

- production has increase during the period 1971-2000 with 30 to 60 mm.

- The standards for design and operation of irrigation systems nowadays still reflect the evaporative conditions of the period 1946-1980 since they have been developed in 1986 on the base of the net irrigation depths of Zahariev et al. (1986).

- The purpose of this work is to calculate the actual net irrigation depths in Zahariev et al (1986) according to the 1981-2010 tendencies of change of the reference evapotranspiration. Thereafter to calculate gross irrigation depths for a wide range of crops grown in our country and for different irrigation technologies.

- With the resulting gross irrigation rules can be updated standards for designing irrigation systems and setting practicable standards for water consumption in the plant production in accordance with the changing climate of the country.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Current gross irrigation depths were compiled by using the book of Zahariev et al. (1986).

(1986).

33

- This book presents types of design irrigation scheduling for four typical in wetting pattern years with provision of 25% probability of

, 97

50% (), 25% (), 75% (), 95% ().

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1985
1995
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-
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-
.
35
(1946-1980).

. (1986),

exceedance of the rainfalls (moderately wet), 50% (average), 75% (moderately dry) and 95% (very dry), for 33 crops and 97 irrigation districts. These types of irrigation scheduling have been developed in accordance with the soil and climatic conditions of the sites. They have been related to the built until 1985 and planned for construction until to 1995 irrigated areas. These areas are distributed in agro-groups with certain temperature thresholds for the April-September total of the active air temperatures. The methodology for this work have taken into account factors such as hydraulic properties of the soils, effective precipitation in the autumn-winter period, long-term data on the available soil water on the date of the beginning of active vegetation period, reduction coefficients reflecting the impact of the oasis effect and of the groundwater level on the evapotranspiration, and rainfall and temperature data for a period of 35 calendar years (1946-1980). This multi-year data was used for determination of a design irrigation scheduling with distribution of the irrigation applications in ten-day periods during the growing season of each crop and for each type of year according to its wetting pattern.

- In our work an update of the irrigation depths proposed by Zahariev et al. (1986) for all 33 crops in medium-dry and dry year

1981-2010 trends of the reference evapotranspiration was done.

The list of the crops was updated with raspberries (Petrova-Branicheva, 2016), rice (Zhivkov, 2013) and canola (Gigova et al., 2013). The crops, which are not provided with research data, are included as "other crops" to each crop group.

The distribution of the stations, systemized by Zahariev et al. (1986) per agro-groups, was updated according to the warming trends of the climate (Moteva et al., 2016).

The ratio (k) between the final and the initial value of the trends of the reference evapotranspiration (Allen et al., 1998; Moteva et al., 2016) for the periods April-June, July-August, April-September, from March-April, and August-September, according to the growing season of crops was calculated.

The so estimated coefficients k were applied to the net irrigation depths of the period 1946-1980, published by Zahariev et al. (1986), to obtain actual net irrigation depths for the period 1981-2010. The approach is based on the assumption that the net irrigation depth changes synchronously with the reference evapotranspiration, especially in the presence of trends of warming

and drought of the climate.

The second assumption is that both variables have the same rate of change, which is expressed by the above described coefficient.

The coefficient k of each station was obtained as average of the thirty-year (1981-2010) row of values. Afterwards were determined averages per agro-groups. The update of the net irrigation depths was processed for moderately dry and dry year according to the requirement for design of the irrigation systems.

The second year type was addressed to vegetable crops (Popov et al., 1984). The existing net irrigation depths were adapted to drip irrigation by a coefficient 0.4, taking into account the reduction of the evaporation from the soil surface (Belchev et al., 1979; Lamm et al., 2007).

The updated net irrigation depths served as basis for calculation of gross irrigation depths for different irrigation technologies, taking into account the efficiency of irrigation systems (Popov et al., 1984; Belchev et al., 1979) (Table 1).

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1.
Table 1. Efficiency coefficients of the irrigation systems

/ Irrigation technology	/ Efficiency coefficient
/ Surface irrigation	1.4
/ Sprinkling	1.2
/ Drip irrigation	1.05

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The process of climate warming over the territory of the country is a fact that has been already scientifically proven. The data of the climatic 1981-2010 values of the active air temperature totals for the potential vegetation period April-September, compared to the climatic 1946-1980 values show that some of the stations belong to higher temperature level agro-group (Figure 1). It is noted that these are stations mainly from the areas of the European-continental climate in the country. Hence the following current distribution of the stations per the agro-groups was established (Table 3): three agro-climatic stations are included in the First Agro-Group (1st AG), 38 – in 2nd AG, 46 – in 3rd AG, 17 – in 4th AG, four – in 5th AG, and one station – in 6th AG. The updated totals of the mean air temperature and the rainfalls in the agro-groups, and the average altitude are presented in Table 2.

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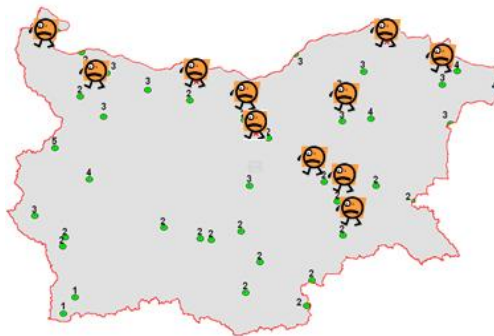


Fig. 1. Map of stations passed to higher agro-group

2.

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Table 2. Updated distribution of the stations per agro-groups (AG)

AG	Thresholds of the active April-September air temperature totals	1981-2010 1981-2010 averages of the April-September totals per ACG			Number of stations included
		Active air temperature totals	Raifall totals	Elevation	
	°C	°C	mm	m	
/1 st	3700	3913	224	170	3
/2 nd	3450-3700	3530	280	182	38
/3 rd	3250-3450	3353	322	251	46
V/4 th	3000-3250	3229	300	347	17
V/5 th	2550-3000	2830	318	736	4
V/6 th	2250				1

3.

()

Table 3. Stations per agro-groups (AG)

AG	/ Stations
/1 st	Station Pirin, Sandanski, Petrich
/2 nd	Lom, Kozloduy, Oryahovo, Gulyantsi, Belene, Karamanovo, Rila, Blagoevgrad, Pazardzhik, Kozarsko, Plovdiv, Parvomay, Bryagovo, Asenovgrad, Kardzhali, Ivaylovgrad Svilengrad, Harmanli, Haskovo, Dimitrovgrad, Stara Zagora, Radnevo, Nova Zagora, Vidin, Montana, Pleven, Silistra, Pavlikeni, Veliko Tarnovo, Sliven, Karnobat, Sadovo, Chirpan, Elhovo, Yambol, Burgas
/3 rd	Novo Selo, Brusartsi, Mihaylovgrad, Valchedram Lehchevo, Vratsa, Hayderin, Galiche, Knezha, Brenitsa, Sadovets, Dolna Mitropoliya, Novachene, Levski, Dermantsi, Ugarchin, Lovech, Sevlievo, Dryanovo, Karaysen, Gorna Oryahovitsa, Biala, Dve Mogili, Ruse, Brashlyan, Tutrakan, Kyustendil, Dupnitsa, Gotse Delchev, Karlovo, Djebel, Benkovski Straldzha, Bolyarovo, Sungurlare, Rusokastro, Kameno, Kableshkovo, Bazovets Obratsov Chiflik, Razgrad, Isperih, Targovishte, Dobrich, Kazanlak, Varna
V/4 th	Kula, Gramada, Popovo, Loznica, Kubrat, Zafirovo, Shumen, Smyadovo, Markovo, Goren Chiflik, Provadia, Shabla, Kavarna, Sofia, Elin Pelin, Botevgrad, Gen. Toshevo
V/5 th	Pirdop, Ihtiman, Tran, Radomir, Bansko, Velingrad, Dragoman
V/6 th	Samokov

4

30- 1981-2010

k

($k=1.049-1.123$)

($k=1.030-1.123$)

($k=1.051-1.170$)

($k=1.061-1.170$)

$k=1.104$ $k=1.134$

11%

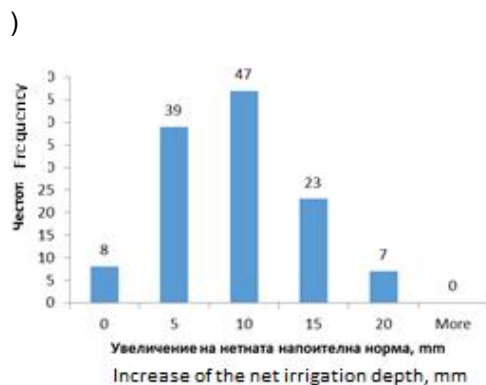
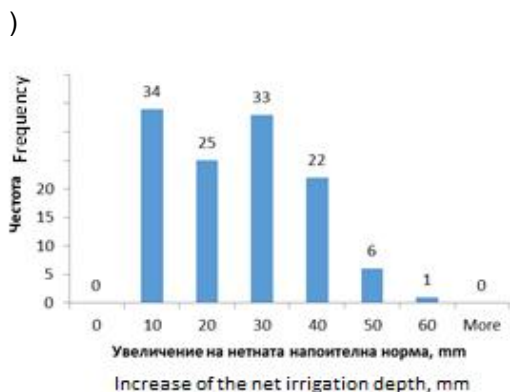
Table 4 shows the coefficients of the total increase of the reference evapotranspiration within the 30-year period from 1981 to 2010, per periods associated with the vegetation of the crops. It is obvious that the coefficients k increase from the warmest to the coolest agro-group for all study periods. The lowest values of the coefficients are from March to April ($k=1.049-1.123$) and from April to June ($k=1.030-1.123$) – periods in which the crops use most the water reserves accumulated in soil during the autumn-winter period and the spring precipitations. These periods have low temperatures and low dryness of the air as well. The highest coefficients were established for the periods from July to August ($k=1.051-1.170$) and from August to September ($k=1.061-1.170$) – the traditionally hottest and of high vapor pressure months. The coefficients for the potential vegetation period from April to September vary from $k=1.104$ in 1st AG to $k=1.134$ in 5th and 6th AG. The values of the coefficients are evidence for around 11% increase of the reference evapotranspiration in average for the potential vegetation period in the country area.

10-20 30-40 mm, -
 34 33 -
 47 - -
 10-15 mm, - 39
 - 5-10 mm.
 mm 23. 15-20
 3
 60-70 mm, . .
 10 mm 25 mm.

There prevail the increases of 10-20 mm and 30-40 mm, which represent 1/3 to 1/2 of a design irrigation depth – in 34 and 33 cases respectively. For drip irrigation, the most cases – 47 – are in the range of 10-15 mm increase, less – 39 cases – in the range of 5-10 mm increase. The cases with increases in the range of 15-20 mm are 23.

On Figure 3 is shown the distribution of the increases for vegetables. For surface irrigation and sprinkling increases of 60-70 mm prevail.

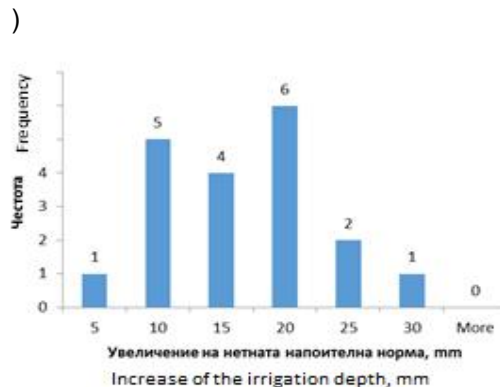
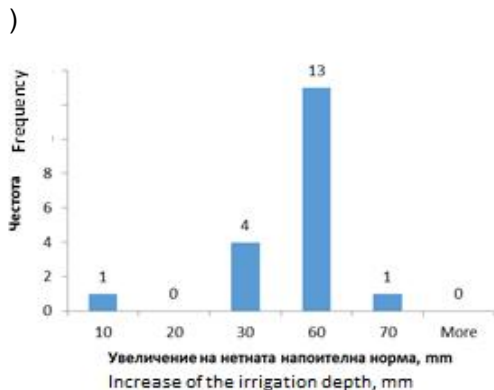
They are equal to one design irrigation rate. For drip irrigation the frequency of the increases is predominantly 10 mm and 25 mm.



. 2.

: a)

Fig. 2. Histogram of the increases of the net irrigation depth for field crops, perennial crops and essential oil crops in: a) surface irrigation and sprinkling; b) drip irrigation



3.

a)

b)

Fig. 3. Histogram of the increases of the net irrigation depth for vegetables in: a) surface irrigation and sprinkling; b) drip irrigation

1

By using the coefficients from Table 1 to the updated net irrigation depths and updated gross irrigation depths per crops, agro-groups and irrigation technologies were obtained (Table 5 and 6).

6).

CONCLUSIONS

1.

1. The distribution of the agrometeorological stations per agro-groups, was updated. The greatest number of stations – 46 – belongs to 3rd Agro-Group with average temperature conditions, followed by the warmer 2nd AG – 38.

2.

1981-2010 .,

2. The reference evapotranspiration increased within the thirty-year period 1981-2010 by 11% on average for the country. The largest increase – 12-17% – is in the summer months from July to September in 5th and 6th AG, which

V, - - 4-8% -
 , - -
 -
 8 13%,
 .
 3. 1946-1980 . 1981-2010 ,,
 :
 • - : 20-30 mm
 10-15 mm ;
 • : 60-70 mm
 10-25 mm
 4.
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- have the coolest conditions in the country; the least increase – 4-8%– is in the spring months – from March to June in 1st and 2nd AGs with the warmest conditions in the country. For the potential vegetation period April-September, the increase ranges from 8 to 13% in direction from the warm to the cool conditions.

3. By comparing the periods 1981-2010 and 1946-1980, the spatial distribution of the net irrigation depth increase within the agricultural territory is as follows:

- for cereals, essential oil crops and perennials – 20-30 mm for surface irrigation and sprinkling and 10-15 mm for drip irrigation;

- for vegetables – 60-70 mm for surface irrigation and sprinkling and 10-25 mm for drip irrigation.

4. Gross irrigation depths for medium-dry year for cereal, essential oil and perennials and for dry year for vegetables are determined.

- They can be used for the development of standards for design of irrigation systems and the formation of practicable norms for water consumption in plant growing, according to the climate changes over the country.

5.

(75%

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Table 5. Updated gross irrigation depths for field crops, perennial crops, essential oil crops in moderately dry year (75% probability of exceedance of the rainfalls) under surface irrigation, sprinkling and drip irrigation per agro-groups (AG), mm

/ Crop	Surface irrigation						Sprinkling						Drip irrigation					
	/ AG						/ AG						/ AG					
	/1 st	/2 nd	/3 rd	V/4 th	V/5 th	V/6 th	/1 st	/2 nd	/3 rd	V/4 th	V/5 th	V/6 th	/1 st	/2 nd	/3 rd	V/4 th	V/5 th	V/6 th
/ Cereals																		
/ Winter wheat	180	180	150	170	110	100	150	160	140	140	100	80	55	55	45	55	35	30
/ Barley	180	140	110	120	100	100	150	120	90	100	90	90	55	40	35	35	30	30
/ Other cereals (rye, oats, triticale, sorghum, etc.)	180	160	130	150	100	100	150	140	130	120	100	90	55	50	40	45	35	30
/ Grain corn	530	450	400	380	320	190	450	380	340	330	280	170	160	135	120	115	95	60
/ Rice	-	3500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
/ Legumes																		
/ Soybean	-	380	350	340	-	-	-	320	300	290	-	-	-	115	105	100	-	-
/ Beans grain	-	110	110	120	-	-	-	90	100	110	-	-	-	35	35	40	-	-
/ Other grain legumes (peas, lentils, chickpeas)	-	110	110	120	-	-	-	90	100	110	-	-	-	35	35	40	-	-
/ Oilseeds																		
/ Sunflower	-	230	230	220	-	-	-	200	200	190	-	-	-	70	70	65	-	-
/ Rapeseed	230	170	170	150	160	-	200	140	140	130	130	-	70	50	50	45	70	-
/ Roots and Tubers																		
/ Sugar and fodder beat	560	520	450	420	350	190	480	450	390	360	300	170	170	155	135	130	105	60
/ Early potatoes	120	180	170	-	-	-	100	150	150	-	-	-	40	55	55	-	-	-
/ Moderately early potatoes	-	-	330	320	280	130	-	-	280	270	240	110	-	-	100	95	85	40
/ Industrial crops																		
/ Cotton	-	290	280	-	-	-	-	250	240	-	-	-	-	90	85	-	-	-
/ Tobacco small-leaved	360	300	290	250	210	-	310	260	250	220	180	-	110	90	85	75	65	-
/ Tobacco large-leaved	510	470	430	420	-	-	440	410	370	360	-	-	155	145	130	125	-	-
/ Hop	-	-	400	260	260	190	-	-	340	220	220	170	-	-	120	80	80	60
/ Other industrial crops (flax, hemp, peanuts, etc.)	360	300	290	250	210	-	310	260	250	220	180	-	110	90	85	75	65	-
/ Fodder crops																		
/ Silage corn (2 nd crop)	520	430	360	340	-	-	450	370	310	300	-	-	160	130	110	105	-	-
/ Fodder mixed crops (2 nd crop)	480	410	360	340	-	-	420	350	310	300	-	-	145	125	110	100	-	-
/ Newly sown alfalfa – autumn sowing	170	110	110	110	120	120	140	100	100	100	100	100	50	35	35	35	35	35
/ Old alfalfa and clover	620	520	470	470	350	190	530	440	400	400	300	170	185	155	140	140	105	60
/ Winter pre-crops	90	100	100	100	100	-	80	80	80	80	80	-	30	30	30	30	30	-

- / Other fodder and legume-grass mixture crops	620	520	470	470	350	190	530	440	400	400	300	170	185	155	140	140	105	60
/ Vines	380	290	290	290	-	-	320	250	250	250	-	-	115	90	90	90	-	-
/ Berries																		
/ Strawberries	810	670	600	510	-	-	690	570	510	440	-	-	245	200	180	155	-	-
/ Raspberries	-	-	-	670	-	-	-	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
/ Fruit trees																		
/ Apple trees	650	570	530	460	390	-	560	490	460	390	-	-	195	175	160	140	115	-
/ Pear trees	650	570	510	450	390	-	560	490	440	390	330	-	195	175	155	135	115	-
/ Peach and nectarine trees	560	500	470	430	-	-	480	430	410	370	-	-	170	150	145	130	-	-
/ Apple trees superintensive	680	560	510	450	370	-	590	480	440	490	320	-	210	165	155	135	115	-
/ Pear trees superintensive	660	550	500	440	350	-	570	470	430	380	300	-	200	165	150	135	105	-
() / Other fruit trees (plums and wild plums, apricots and wild apricots, cherries and sour cherries, etc.).	640	550	510	450	380	-	560	480	440	410	320	-	195	170	155	135	115	-
/ Essential-oil crops																		
/ Roses	-	490	420	310	-	-	-	420	360	270	-	-	-	150	125	95	-	-
/ Mints	-	-	530	440	-	-	-	-	460	380	-	-	-	-	160	130	-	-
() / Other essential oil and medicinal crops (lavender, coriander, etc.)	-	490	480	380	-	-	420	420	330	-	-	-	-	150	145	115	-	-

6.

(90%

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- (), mm

Table 6. Current gross irrigation depths for field crops, perennial crops, essential oil crops in very dry year (90% probability of exceedance of the rainfalls) under surface irrigation, sprinkling and drip irrigation per agro-groups (AG)

/ Crop	Surface irrigation						Sprinkling						Drip irrigation					
	/ AG						/ AG						/ AG					
	/1st	/2 nd	/3 rd	V/4 th	V/5 th	V/6 th	/1st	/2 nd	/3 rd	V/4 th	V/5 th	V/6 th	/1st	/2 nd	/3 rd	V/4 th	V/5 th	V/6 th
/ Early tomatoes	490	510	500	-	-	-	420	440	430	-	-	-	150	155	150	-	-	-
/ Moderately early tomatoes	780	710	660	620	-	-	670	610	570	530	-	-	235	215	200	185	-	-
/ Late tomatoes	760	670	-	-	-	-	650	570	-	-	-	-	230	200	-	-	-	-
/ Green and red pepper	790	740	690	660	-	-	680	630	590	570	-	-	240	220	205	200	-	-
/ Late cabbage	520	520	520	480	410	310	450	450	440	410	350	260	160	155	155	145	125	90

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2009

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Microbiological analysis of waters of river Krivareka (Kosovo) during spring season 2009

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SUMMARY

2009 .

The main objective of this investigation is to estimate the quality of water of river "Krivareka" during spring season, 2009. The Krivareka river is located in south-east part of Kosovo, which passes through the city Dardana. Samples for microbiological analyses are collected in three localities along the river. Based on obtained results led us to conclude: The waters of river "Krivareka" it is polluted by bacteria at all localities. Registered relatively higher number of all microorganism, at all locality. On base of coliform bacteria according to Tumbling system the waters of "Krivareka" river belongs at second class of pollution.

Key words: spring, microbiological analysis, water, river, Krivareka, Kosovo

INTRODUCTION

The growing imbalance between supply and demand has led to chronic shortages and competition that have resulted in pollution and environmental degradation. The quality of water for drinking has deteriorated because of the inadequacy of treatment plants, direct discharge of untreated sewage into rivers and inefficient management of the piped water distribution system (UNEP, 2001).

Water is vital to sustain life, and a satisfactory (adequate, safe and accessible) supply must be readily available to all. Improving access to safe drinking-water can result in tangible benefits to health.

All effort should be made to achieve a drinking-water quality as safe as practicable (WHO, 2006).

Water can be obtained from a number of sources, among which are streams, lakes, rivers, ponds, springs and wells (Flusche, 2005).

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 sources is unfit for immediate consumption

(Scheren et al., 2000).

- without some sort of treatment (Scheren et al., 2000).

- Water ecosystems are nowadays under increased threat from rising human populations accompanied by increased agricultural and industrial growth.

- Therefore, detection of microbial and genotoxic pollution is crucial for watershed management activities in order to maintain safe waters according to their quality targets (Farnleitner et al., 2001).

(Farnleitner et al., 2001).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

(PVC)
(3)
2009.

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 Krivareka during spring season, 2009.

- The water samples were collected for both physiochemical and microbiological analysis. 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 aparature HACH.

HAHC.

Streptococcus faecalis,

, SS

1.

270 cfu/10 ml

cfu/10 ml

169

, 115 cfu/10 ml

35 cfu/10 ml

cfu/10 ml

, 121

cfu/10 ml

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 microbiological analysis of the water and waste water samples is shown in Table 1. As it show at table the higher number of heterotrophic bacteria is registered at third locality by 270 cfu/10 ml water. While at second locality is registered 169 cfu/10 ml water.

- The first locality was less polluted compared to second and third locality.

- The higher number of total coliform bacteria is registered at third locality, 115 cfu/10 ml water. The low number, of total coliform bacteria, is registered at first locality 35 cfu/10 ml water. While at second locality registered 67 cfu/10 ml water.

- The higher number of *Streptococcus faecalis* bacteria is registered at third locality, 121 cfu/10 ml water. The low number of *Streptococcus faecalis* bacteria is registered in first locality (37 cfu/10

(37 cfu/10 ml /).

78 cfu/10 ml
- SS

, 105 cfu/10 ml
SS

(34 cfu/10 ml /).

57 cfu/10 ml

.

-

, 19 cfu/10 ml .

(6 cfu/10 ml).

9 cfu/10 ml .

1.

ml water). While at second locality registered 78 cfu/10 ml water.

The higher number of SS bacteria is registered at third locality, 105 cfu/10 ml water. The low number of SS bacteria is registered at first locality (34 cfu/10 ml water). While at second locality registered 57 cfu/10 ml water.

The higher number of fungi is registered at third locality, 19 cfu/10 ml water. The low number of fungi is registered at first locality (6 cfu/10 ml water). While at second locality registered 9 cfu/10 ml water.

2009 .

Table 1. Microbiological results of waters of river “Krivareka” during spring season 2009

Group of bacteria	/ Localities		
	Locality 1	Locality 2	Locality 3
	10 ml/water	10 ml/water	10 ml/water
Heterotrophic bacteria	96	169	270
Total coliform bacteria	35	67	115
Streptococcus faecalis	37	78	121
Salmonela Shigella - SS	34	57	105
/ Fungi	6	9	19

,

-

FAO (1997).

- These results show that the waters of the river Krivareka is higher polluted, than standards according to FAO (1997) allows.

- These higher number of bacteria is found in very low amount of water

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

(10 ml water). Recommended
standard for water is less than 2
most probable number
(MPN/100ml (FAO, 1997).

- At locality 3 the high total
- coliform count may be indicative of
- the presence of high organic
- compounds in the water. Because
- this place is very close to the city
- where discharges from
- channeling, to river.

- The rivers of all planet play
- an important role in the lives of all
- people over the world and all living
- things. Water resources are great
- significance for various activities
- such as drinking, irrigation,
- aquaculture and power generation.

- The importance of water in Kosovo
- is now recognized in water
- resource management due to
- exploitation of fresh water
- resources. 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 (South Africa,
- 1998).

(, 1998).

They are found in water that is
contaminated with faecal wastes

- of human and animal origin. Our
 - results are in accordance with
 - other authors who found the
 - similar results. The same results of
 - the high number of total coliforms
 - were observed by different authors
 - in different water bodies in India
 - during pre-monsoon and post
 - monsoon seasons (Rajurkar et al.,
 - 2003; Radha Krishnan et al.,
 - 2007).

(Rajurkar et al., 2003; Radha Krishnan et al., 2007).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on obtained results we can conclude that the waters of river Krivareka is contaminated.

- The obtained results show that the pollution detected at the studied sites (notably third locality) 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.
- The presence of Salmonella and Shigella, and other enteric microorganisms call for serious concern.

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2008 .

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Microbiological analysis of waters of river Zhegra (Kosovo) during summer season 2008

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SUMMARY

- River pollution is everyone's
- concern, and researchers in especially.
- Discharge of canalization in rivers, makes
- it necessary their bacteriological research.
- Investigation is done during summer
- season, 2008. Samples for micro-
- biological analyses are collected in three
- localities along the river.

: Based on obtained results led us to
- conclude: The waters of river "Zhegra" it is
- polluted by bacteria at all localities. It is
- registered relatively higher number of all
- microorganism, at all locality. On base of
- coliform bacteria according to Tumppling
- system the waters of "Zhegra" river
- belongs at second class of pollution.

- **Key words:** microbiological, water,
- river, Zhegra, summer, Kosovo

INTRODUCTION

(Hrudey and Hrudey, 2007; Reynolds et al., 2008).

Safety and quality of drinking water are always an important public health concern (Hrudey and Hrudey, 2007; Reynolds et al., 2008). The raw water quality can be affected by human or animal activity either within that body of water or within its watershed.

, Vibrio, Salmonella, E. coli (Fobes et al., 2002).

Contamination of water has been frequently found associated with transmission of diseases causing bacteria, Vibrio, Salmonella, bacterial and parasitic dysentery, and acute infection diarrhea causing E. coli (Fobes et al., 2002). Poor sanitation and food sources are integral to enteric pathogen exposure. Drinking water is a major source of microbial pathogen and considered to be one of the main reasons for increased mortality rates among children in developing countries (Kondakal-Olukemi et al., 2009).

(Kondakal-Olukemi et al., 2009).

. C. perfringens (Bezirtzoglou et al., 1997). C. perfringens,

The bacteriological quality of water has traditionally been assessed by monitoring the levels of total coliforms (TC) and fecal coliforms (FC). C. perfringens has been suggested as an alternative bacterial indicator of fecal pollution because it is consistently associated with human wastes (Bezirtzoglou et al., 1997). C. perfringens, and especially its spores, which are more tolerant to various physicochemical parameters than other fecal

(Bezirtzoglou et al., 1994, Bezirtzoglou et al., 1996).

(Hiraishi et al., 1984).

indicator bacteria, could serve as a useful indicator in ecosystems suffering from stress factors (Bezirtzoglou et al., 1994; Bezirtzoglou et al., 1996). On the other hand, it has been suggested that the number of heterotrophic aerobic bacteria in freshwater ecosystems is directly proportional to the degree of organic pollution (Hiraishi et al., 1984).

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 summer season in 2008 .

The water samples were collected for both physiochemical and microbiological analysis. 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 analyzed for physiochemical and microbiological quality and chemical characteristic (TDS, conductivity, pH, salinity) were determined by digital aparature HACH.

Bacteriological Analysis

In the bacteria isolation, nutrient agar for heterotrophic

HAHC.

Streptococcus faecalis,

, SS

457 cfu/10 ml

276 cfu/10 ml

163 cfu/10 ml

, 154 cfu/10 ml

76 cfu/10 ml

112

cfu/10 ml

161 cfu/10 ml/

(128 cfu/10 ml /).

85 cfu/10 ml

, 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

- Bacteriological results obtained from investigation realized during summer season of the water of river Zhegra are shown in Table 1. As it show at table the higher number of heterotrophic bacteria is registered at third locality by 457 cfu/10 ml water. While at second locality registered 276 cfu/10 ml water. At first locality determined 163 cfu/10 ml water.

- As regards to the total coliform bacteria the higher number is registered at third locality, 154 cfu/10 ml water. The low number, of total coliform bacteria, is registered at first locality 76 cfu/10 ml water. While at second locality is registered 112 cfu/10 ml water.

- The higher number of Streptococcus faecalis bacteria is registered also at third locality, 161 cfu/10 ml/water. The low number of Streptococcus faecalis bacteria is registered at first locality (128 cfu/10 ml water). While at second locality registered 85 cfu/10 ml water.

- SS
 , 105 cfu/10 ml
 SS
 (34 cfu /10 ml).
 57 cfu/10 ml
 -
 , 19 cfu/10 ml .
 cfu/10 ml).
 9 cfu/10 ml .
 .
 .
 .
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 ,
 .
 /
 (EPA, 2002).
 ,
 (EPA)

The higher number of SS bacteria is registered at third locality, 105 cfu/10 ml water. The low number of SS bacteria is registered in first locality (34 cfu/10 ml water). While at second locality is registered 57 cfu/10 ml water.

The higher number of fungi is registered at third locality, 19 cfu/10 ml water. The low number of fungi is registered at first locality (6 cfu/10 ml/water). While at second locality is registered 9 cfu/10 ml water.

The high total heterotrophic count is indicative of the presence of high organic and dissolved salts in the water.

The primary sources of these bacteria in water are animal and human wastes. These sources of bacterial contamination include surface runoff, pasture, and other land areas where animal wastes are deposited.

Additional sources include seepage or discharge from septic tanks, sewage treatment facilities and natural soil/plant bacteria (EPA, 2002).

Accordingly, the total coliform count for all samples were exceedingly high the EPA maximum contamination level (MCL) for coliform bacteria in drinking water of zero total coliform per 100ml of water (EPA, 2003).

100ml (EPA, 2003).
 (EPA, 2003; Osuinde and Enuezie, 1999).
 EPA
 EPA,
 E. coli (EPA, 2003),
 Giardia Cryptosporidium (EPA, 2003).

- The high coliform count obtained in the samples may be an indication that the water sources are faecally contaminated (EPA, 2003; Osuinde and Enuezie, 1999).
- None of the water samples complies with EPA standard for coliform in water.
- According to EPA standard, every water sample that has coliform must be analyzed for either fecal coliforms or E. coli (EPA, 2003) with a view to ascertaining contamination with human or animal waste and possibly pathogenic bacteria or organism, such as Giardia and Cryptosporidium may be present (EPA, 2003).

1.

2008 .

Table 1. Microbiological results of waters of river “Zhegra” during summer season 2008

Group of bacteria	/Localities		
	Locality 1	Locality 2	Locality 3
	10 ml/water	10 ml/water	10 ml/water
Heterotrophic bacteria	163	276	457
Total coliform bacteria	76	112	154
Streptococcus faecalis	85	128	161
Salmonela Shigella- SS	43	97	159
/ Fungi	13	29	43

FAO (1997).
 -

- From these results show that the waters of the river Zhegra is higher polluted, than standards according to FAO (1997) allows.
- This higher number of bacteria is

(10 ml). -
 - 2 - -
 (MPN/100ml (FAO, 1997).
 Salmonella, Shigella spp Vibrio cholerae
 EPA
 ,
 ,
 :
 ,
 (EPA, 2003).
 (WHO)
 ,
 100 ml (WHO, 2004 a, b).

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).

The high number of Salmonella, Shigella spp and Vibrio cholerae in stream and river samples is not in agreement with EPA water standard for recreational use which states that these pathogenic organism must not be present in water, because they are of public health significance, having been associated with gastrointestinal infections: diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid fever and other form of infection (EPA, 2003).

WHO drinking water quality guidelines recommend that fecal coliform must not exist in 100 ml of water sample (WHO, 2004 a, b).

CONCLUSIONS

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

- Total coliform counts at the three stations during summer seasons were more than the international permissible levels recommended by WHO.

WHO.

- The presence of Salmonella and Shigella, and other enteric microorganisms call for serious concern.

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