Nikola Dukić, Teodora Savić i Katarina Đoković

Određivanje ekološkog statusa reka Banje i Pocibrave na osnovu bioloških, hidromorfoloških i fizičko-hemijskih parametara kvaliteta vode

Cili ovog istraživanja je procena ekološkog statusa reka Banje i Pocibrave. Ekološki status, bez obzira na tip vodnog tela je izraz koji definiše ekosistemski integritet (kvalitet) na osnovu bioloških, hidromorfoloških i fizičko-hemijskih elemenata kvaliteta vode (Radulović et al. 2011). Reke Banja i Pocibrava nalaze se u blizini IS Petnica i pod velikim su antropogenim uticajem. Reka Banja izvire iz Petničke pećine, a reka Pocibrava kod Lekinog izvora i jedina je pritoka Banje. Na Pocibravi je izgrađena brana čija je namena zaštita sela Petnica od poplava, a čime je nastalo Petničko jezero (Nešković 2010). U ovom radu analizirani su hidromorfološki i fizičko-hemijski parametri ove dve reke, kao i biološki – analiza akvatičnih makrofita i kvalitativni i kvantitativni sastav bentosnih silikatnih algi. Makrofite su sakupljane duž obe reke i determinisane uz pomoć standardne literature (Josifović 1970-1977; Sarić 1986; 1992; Javorka i Csapody 1975). Uzorci silikatnih algi prikupljeni su sa tri lokaliteta reke Banja – Banja 1 (izvor), Banja 2 (sredina toka reke od izvora ka ušću), Banja 3 (ušće) i na jednom lokalitetu na reci Pocibravi. Uzorci sa lokaliteta Pocibrava dobijeni su spaljivanjem Spirogyra sp. (pored koje su se još našle i alge Euglena sp. i Closterium sp.), stoga nema odgovarajuće površine mikrostaništa koja bi omogućila upoređivanje dobijenih rezultata sa drugim lokalitetima. Napravljeni su trajni preparati, a determinisanje uzoraka vršeno je uz pomoć ključeva za determinaciju (Taylor et al. 2007) i svetlosnog mikroskopa Leica sa uvećanjem do 100 puta. Za prikupljanje podataka o hidromorfologiji korišćena je standardna RHS metoda (EA 2003). Reke su posmatrane sa 8 (Pocibrava) i 9 (Banja) tačaka postavljenih na ravnomernim rastojanjima u okviru deonica od 400 m (Pocibrava) i 500 m (Banja) dužine.

Uzorci vode uzeti su sa dva lokaliteta na Banji i na jednom lokalitetu na Pocibravi, a fizičko-hemijske analize vode urađene su u laboratoriji za hemiju Istraživačke stanice Petnica. Nakon obrade podataka dobijenih RHS metodom izračunati su indeksi i skorovi. Analizom hidromorfoloških parametara, dobijeni HQA (Habitat Quality Assessment) skor za obe reke pokazuje izuzetno niske vrednosti, dok je HMS (Habitat Modification Score) skor za obe reke vrlo visok, što znači da su one izuzetno antropogeno izmenjene. Analize fizičko-hemijskih karakteristika ukazuju na loš status Banje i dobar status Pocibrave, što je određeno na osnovu Pravilnika o parametrima ekološkog i hemijskog statusa površinskih voda i parametara hemijskog i kvantitativnog statusa podzemnih voda za vodna tela tipa 6 (Sl. glasnik RS 2011). Na osnovu ukupnog broja vrsta makrofita određene su kategorije reka prema istom pravilniku. Reka Banja pripada III, a reka Pocibrava I kategoriji. Shannon-Weaver indeks diverziteta za makrofite ukazuje da obe reke pripadaju I kategoriji. Na izvoru Banje identifikovano je 6 rodova sili-

Nikola Dukić (2001), Inđija, učenik 3. razreda Gimnazije u Inđiji

Teodora Savić (2001), Priboj, učenica 3. razreda Gimnazije Priboj

Katarina Đoković (2000), Beograd, učenica 4. razreda Prve beogradske gimnazije

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Milica Živković, Prirodno-matematički fakultet Univerziteta u Novom Sadu, Departman za biologiju i ekologiju katnih algi. Prema procentualnom učešću rod Gomphonema obuhvatio je 81.75%, Rhoicosphenia 13.96%, Navicula 1.67%, Fragilaria 1.12%, Diatoma 1% i rodovi Planothidium, Gyrosigma, Amphora i Frustulia ukupno su imali procentualno učešće < 5%. Na lokalitetu Banja 2 pronađeno je ukupno četiri roda. Procentualno učešće dijatoma ovog lokaliteta još nije određeno. Na lokalitetu Banja 3 ukupno je pronađeno 6 rodova, a procentualno učešće takođe još nije određeno. Na lokalitetu Pocibrava utvrđeno je prisustvo 16 rodova silikatnih algi: Navicula, Calloneis, Fragilaria, Frustulia, Lemnicola, Pinnularia, Brachysira, Achnanthidium, Roicosphenia, Sinedra, Amphonema, Sallophora, Raphalodia, Diatoma, Gomphonema, Cocconeis.

Na svim lokalitetima istraživanih deonica utvrđeno je prisustvo silikatnih algi. Daljom obradom će se odrediti njihovo procentualno učešće i indeksi diverziteta kako bi se zaključio ekološki status ovih vodnih tela.

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Assessment of the Ecological Status Basis of Biological, Hydromorphological and Physicochemical Parameters of Water Quality in Banja and Pocibrava Rivers (Valjevo, Western Serbia)

The aim of this study is to assess the ecological status of Banja and Pocibrava rivers. Ecological status, regardless of the type of water body, is a term that defines the integrity (quality) of an ecosystem based on biological, hydromorphological and physico-chemical elements of water quality (Radulović et al. 2011). Banja and Pocibrava rivers are located near Petnica Science Center and are both under anthropogenic influence. The Banja river springs from the Petnica Cave, and the Pocibrava river near Lekin izvor spring is the only tributary of Banja. A dam was built on Pocibrava to protect Petnica village from floods, and this created Petnica lake (Nešković 2010). This study presents the analysis of hydromorphological and physicochemical parameters, as well as a biological analysis of macrophytes and the qualitative and quantitative composition of benthic silicate algae. Macrophytes were collected along both rivers and determined using standard literature (Josifović 1970-1977; Sarić 1986; 1992; Javorka & Csapody 1975). Samples of silicate algae were collected from three sites of Banja river: Banja 1 (spring), Banja 2 (midstream of the river from spring to estuary), Banja 3 (estuary) and at one site of Pocibrava river. Samples from Pocibrava river were obtained by burning Spirogyra sp. (in addition to the algae Euglena sp. and Closterium sp.), therefore, there is no suitable micro-habitat surface that would allow the results to be compared with other localities. Determination keys (Taylor et al. 2007) were used for identification of silicate algae, as well as Leica light microscope with magnification up to 100×. For gathering data about hidromorphology, the standard RHS (River habitat survey) method was used (EA 2003). The rivers were observed from 8 (Banja) and 9 (Pocibrava) checkpoints determined at equal distances throughout 400 m (Pocibrava) and 500 m (Banja) long sections alongside the rivers. Samples of water were taken from two sites on the Banja river and one site on the Pocibrava river and physicochemical analysis was done in the chemical laboratory of Petnica Science Center. After the analysis of hydromorphological parameters, the obtained HQA (Habitat Quality Assessment) score for both rivers showed a very low value, and the HMS (Habitat Modification Score) score for both rivers was very high, which means that both rivers are very anthropogenically altered. The analysis of physicochemical characteristics shows that the status of the Banja river is bad and the status of the Pocibrava river is good, which was determined using the Ordinance on the parameters of the ecological and chemical status of surface waters and the parameters of the chemical and quantitative status of groundwater for water bodies of Type 6 (Sl. glasnik RS 2011). Based on the total number of macrophyte species, river categories were determined according

to the same Ordinance. River Banja was, therefore, given category III and the river Pocibrava was given category I. The Shannon Weaver index of diversity for macrophytes shows that both rivers belong to category I. On the source of river Banja, 6 genera of diatoms were identified. According to the percentage share, the genus Gomphonema comprised 81.75%, Rhoicosphenia 13.96%, Navicula 1.67%, Fragilaria 1.12%, Diatoma 1% and the genera Planothidium, Gyrosigma, Amphora and Frustulia had a total percentage < 1%. A total of 4 genera were found at the site of Banja 2. The percentages of diatoms on this site have not yet been determined. A total of 6 genera have been found at the site of Banja 3 and the percentage share has not yet been determined. At the Pocibrava site, the presence of 16 genera of silicate algae was found: Navicula, Calloneis, Fragilaria, Frustulia, Lemnicola, Pinnularia, Brachysira, Achnanthidium, Roicosphenia, Sinedra, Amphonema, Sallophora, Raphalodia, Diatoma, Gomphonema and Cocconeis.

The presence of silicate algae was determined at all sites of the surveyed sections. Further processing will determine their percentage share and diversity indexes to conclude the ecological status of these water bodies.