



**SETOF**

**Soil Erosion and TOrrential Flood**  
*Prevention: Curriculum Development at the  
Universities of Western Balkan Countries*

# Prevenција od bujičnih poplava



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**Goč, novembar 2021. godine**

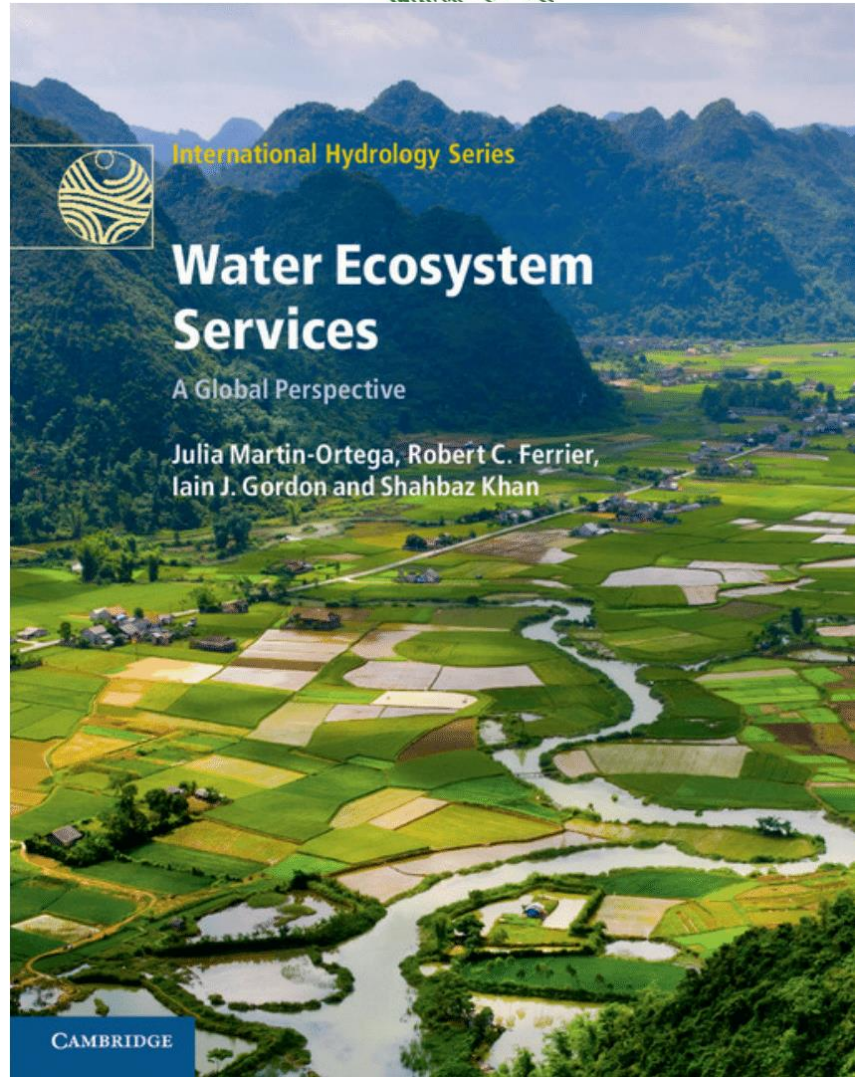
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Voda kao  
medijum  
životne  
sredine



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# Upravljanje vodama

Zaštita voda

Zaštita od  
voda

Uređenje i  
korišćenje  
voda

Višenamenski  
sistemi

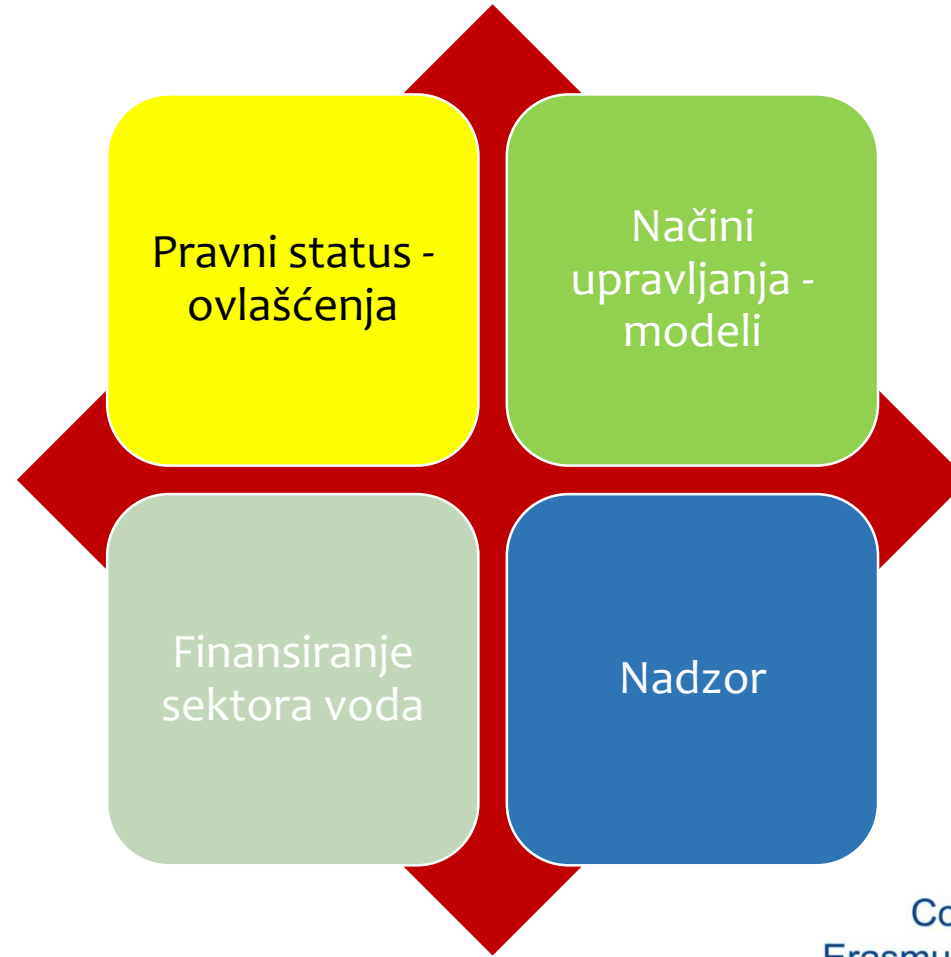
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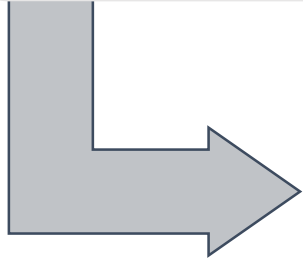
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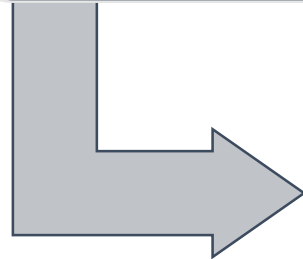
1

- WQD – Water Quality Directives



2

- Emission Limit Values - ELV



1+2

- Kombinovani pristup – WFD 2000/60/EC

**Regulativa  
EU**





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**Direktiva  
2000/60/EC  
Evropskog  
parlamenta i  
Saveta**

**Ekološki status,**

**Redukcija zagađenja,**

**Tretman voda,**

**Kombinovani pristup,**

**Cenovna politika i**

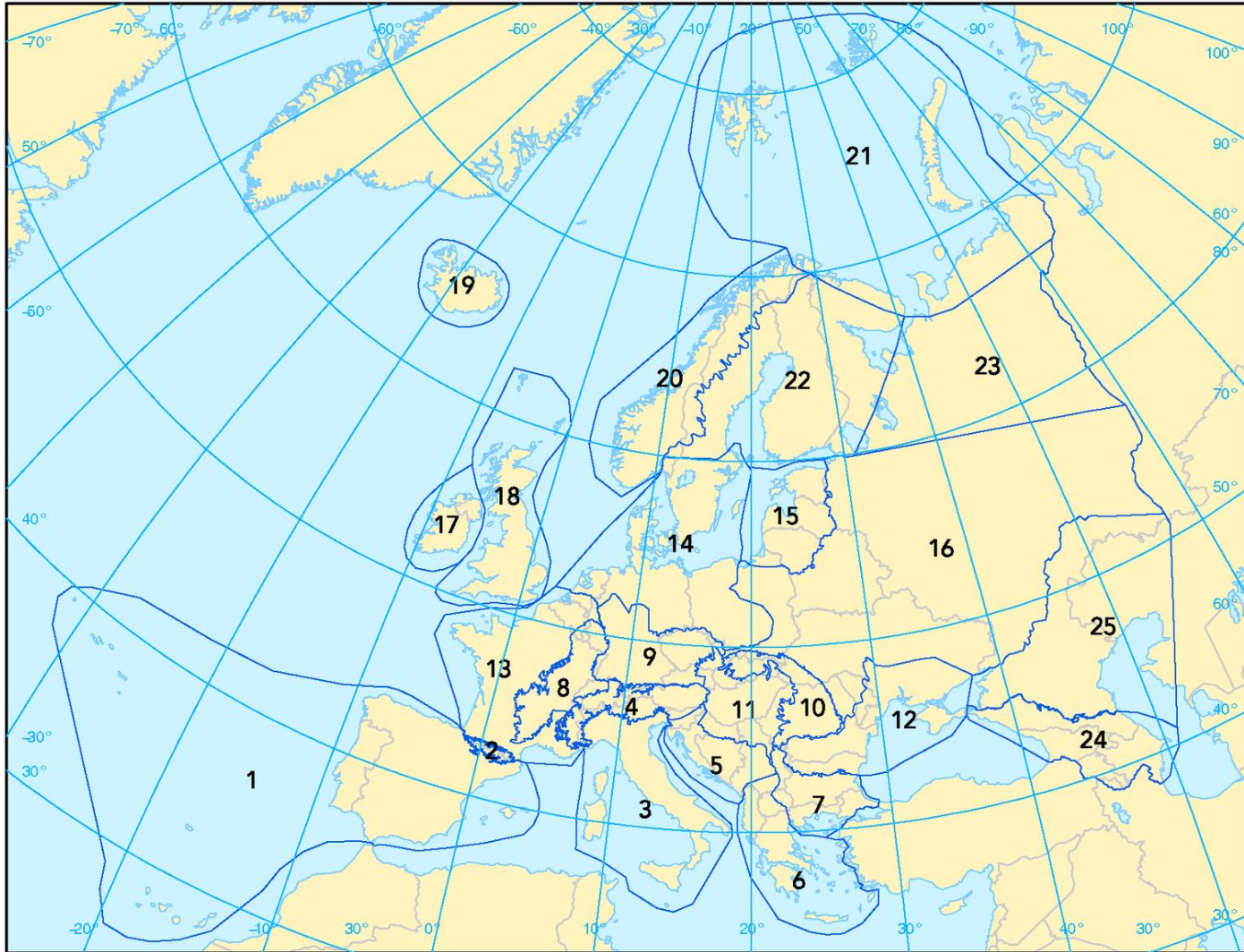
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## Ecoregions for rivers and lakes

1. Ibero-Macaronesian region
2. Pyrenees
3. Italy, Corsica and Malta
4. Alps
5. Dinaric western Balkan
6. Hellenic western Balkan
7. Eastern Balkan
8. Western highlands
9. Central highlands
10. The Carpathiens
11. Hungarian lowlands
12. Pontic province
13. Western plains
14. Central plains
15. Baltic province
16. Eastern plains
17. Ireland and Northern Ireland
18. Great Britain
19. Iceland
20. Borealic uplands
21. Tundra
22. Fenno-scandian shield
23. Taiga
24. The Caucasus
25. Caspic depression

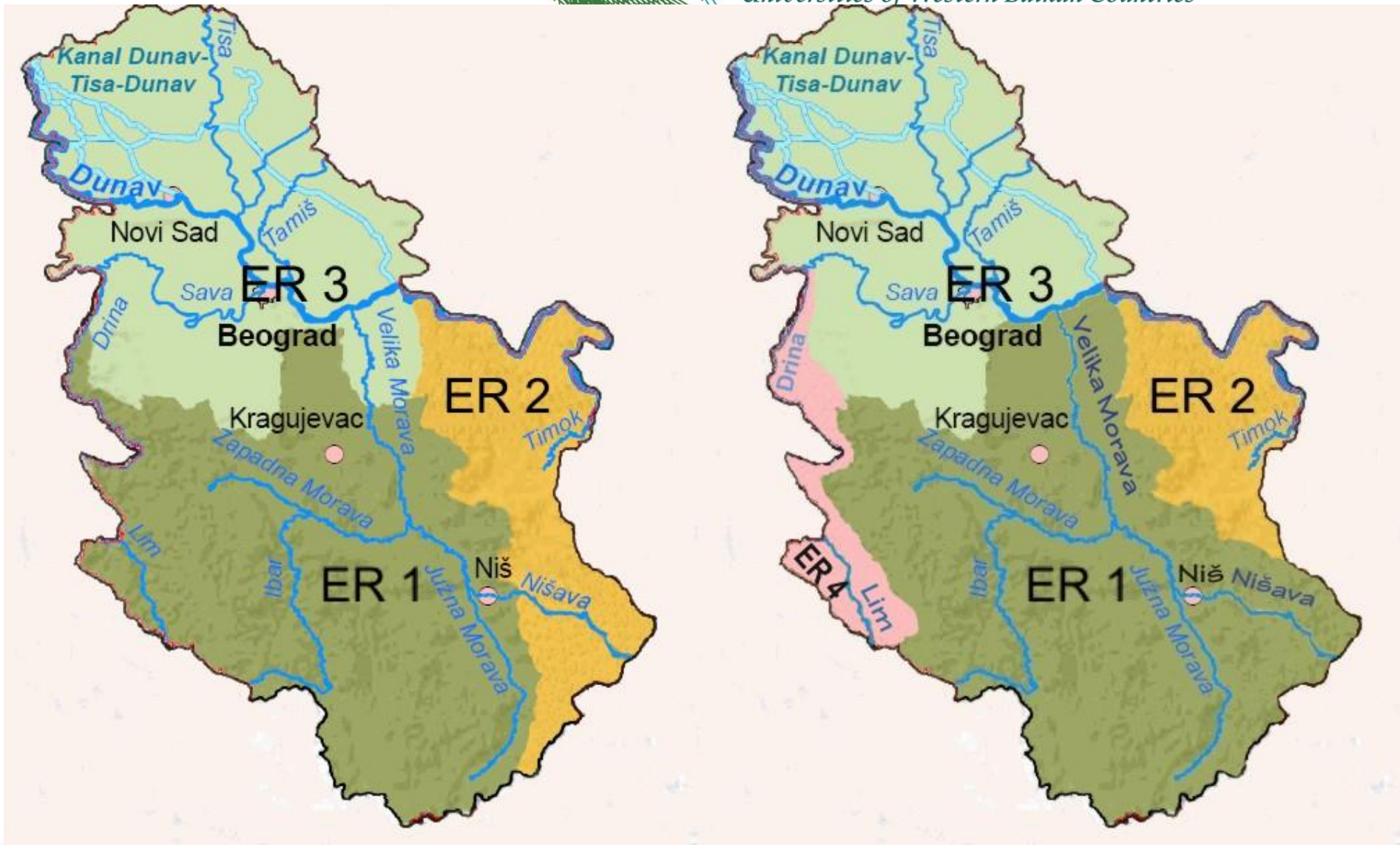
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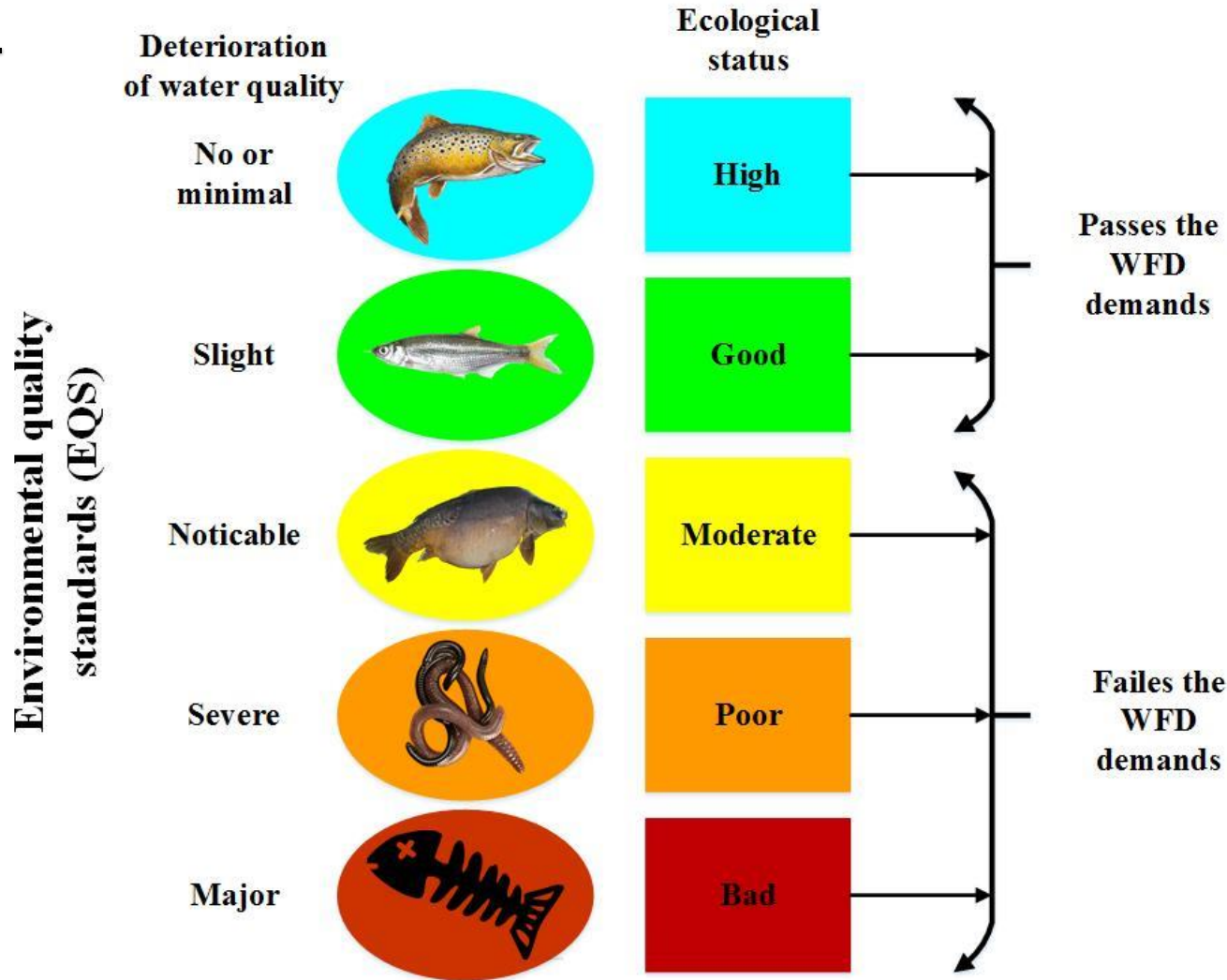




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# Ekološki status – klase



Ekološki status obuhvata kvalitet **strukture** i funkcionisanja **akvatičnog ekosistema** pridruženog **površinskim vodama**, klasifikovan u skladu sa posebnim propisom.

one out – all out

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**HIDROMORFOLOŠKI ELEMENTI KVALITETA**

HIDROLOŠKI REŽIM	Količina vode i dinamika toka <sup>1</sup> , kao i povezanost s podzemnim vodama, potpuno ili gotovo potpuno odražavaju neporemećeno stanje.	Uslovi odgovaraju vrednostima bioloških parametara koji su tipični za dati status.	Uslovi odgovaraju vrednostima bioloških parametara koji su tipični za dati status.
KONTINUIRANOST REČNOG TOKA <sup>2</sup>	Kontinuiranost rečnog toka nije narušena antropogenim aktivnostima i dozvoljava neporemećenu migraciju akvatičnih organizama i pronos nanosa. <sup>3</sup>	Uslovi odgovaraju vrednostima bioloških parametara koji su tipični za dati status.	Uslovi odgovaraju vrednostima bioloških parametara koji su tipični za dati status.
MORFOLOŠKI USLOVI	Oblik korita, varijacije širine i dubine, brzina toka, stanje rečnog dna, kao i struktura i stanje priobalja, potpuno ili gotovo potpuno odgovaraju neporemećenim uslovima. Varijacije dubine jezera, količina i struktura nanosa kao i struktura i stanje priobalne zone jezera potpuno ili gotovo potpuno odgovaraju neporemećenim uslovima. <sup>4</sup>	Uslovi odgovaraju vrednostima bioloških elemenata kvaliteta koji su tipični za dati status.	Uslovi odgovaraju vrednostima bioloških elemenata kvaliteta koji su tipični za dati status.

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Границе између класа еколошког статуса се разликују у односу на тип водног тела чији се еколошки статус оцењује.

Tip 1 – velike nizijske reke, dominacija finog nanosa

Tip 2 – velike reke, dominacija srednjeg nanosa

Tip 3 – mali i srednji vodotoci, nadmorska visina do 500 m, dominacija krupne podloge

Tip 4 – mali i srednji vodotoci, nadmorska visina preko 500 m, dominacija krupne podloge

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Ocenjen ekološki status vodnih tela površinskih voda prikazuje se bojama, tabelarno i/ili grafički, na sledeći način:

Ocena ekološkog statusa	Boja	
Odličan	Plava	
Dobar	Zelena	
Umeren	Žuta	
Slab	Narandžasta	
Loš	Crvena	

Ekološki potencijal

Hemijski status

Kvantitativni status

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<b>ECOLOGICAL STATUS</b>	<b>Biological quality elements</b>	<b>Rivers</b>	<b>Lakes and reservoirs</b>
	• Phytoplankton	+	+
	• Phytobenthos	+	+
	• Macrophytes	-	-
	• Macroinvertebrates	+	+
	• Fish	-	-
	<b>General physico-chemical elements</b>	+	+
	<b>Specific nonpriority polluting substances</b>	+	+
	<b>Hydromorphological quality elements</b>		
	• Hydrological regime	±	±
• River flow continuity	-	-	
• Morphological conditions	-	-	
<b>CHEMICAL STATUS</b>	<b>Priority and priority hazardous substances</b>	+	+

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### Annual frequency of water quality elements investigation

<b>Biological quality elements</b>	<b>rivers &amp; AWB</b>	<b>lakes</b>	<b>reservoirs</b>
macroinvertebrates	2	2	2
phytobenthos	2	2	2
phytoplankton	6*	4	4 (3)
macrophytes	-	-	-
fish	-	-	-
<b>General physico-chemical elements</b>	<b>12 (10-12)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4 (3)</b>
<b>Specific nonpriority polluting substances</b>	<b>12 (10-12)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4 (3)</b>
<b>Hydromorphological quality elements</b>			
hydrological regime	water level and flow		
river flow continuity	-	-	-
morphological conditions	-	-	-

\*only at large plain rivers (Type 1)

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## General physico-chemical parameters used in ecological status assessment

Parameter	Unit
Water temperature	°C
<b>Transparency</b>	m
Turbidity	NTU
Suspended Solids	mg/l
<b>Dissolved Oxygen</b>	mgO <sub>2</sub> /l
Oxygen Saturation	%
Alkalinity	mmol/l
Total Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/l
Free Carbon Dioxide CO <sub>2</sub>	mg/l
Carbonates - CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	mg/l
Bicarbonates - HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	mg/l
Total Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/l
<b>pH</b>	-
Conductivity	µS/cm
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/l
<b>Ammonium (NH<sub>4</sub>-N)</b>	mg/l

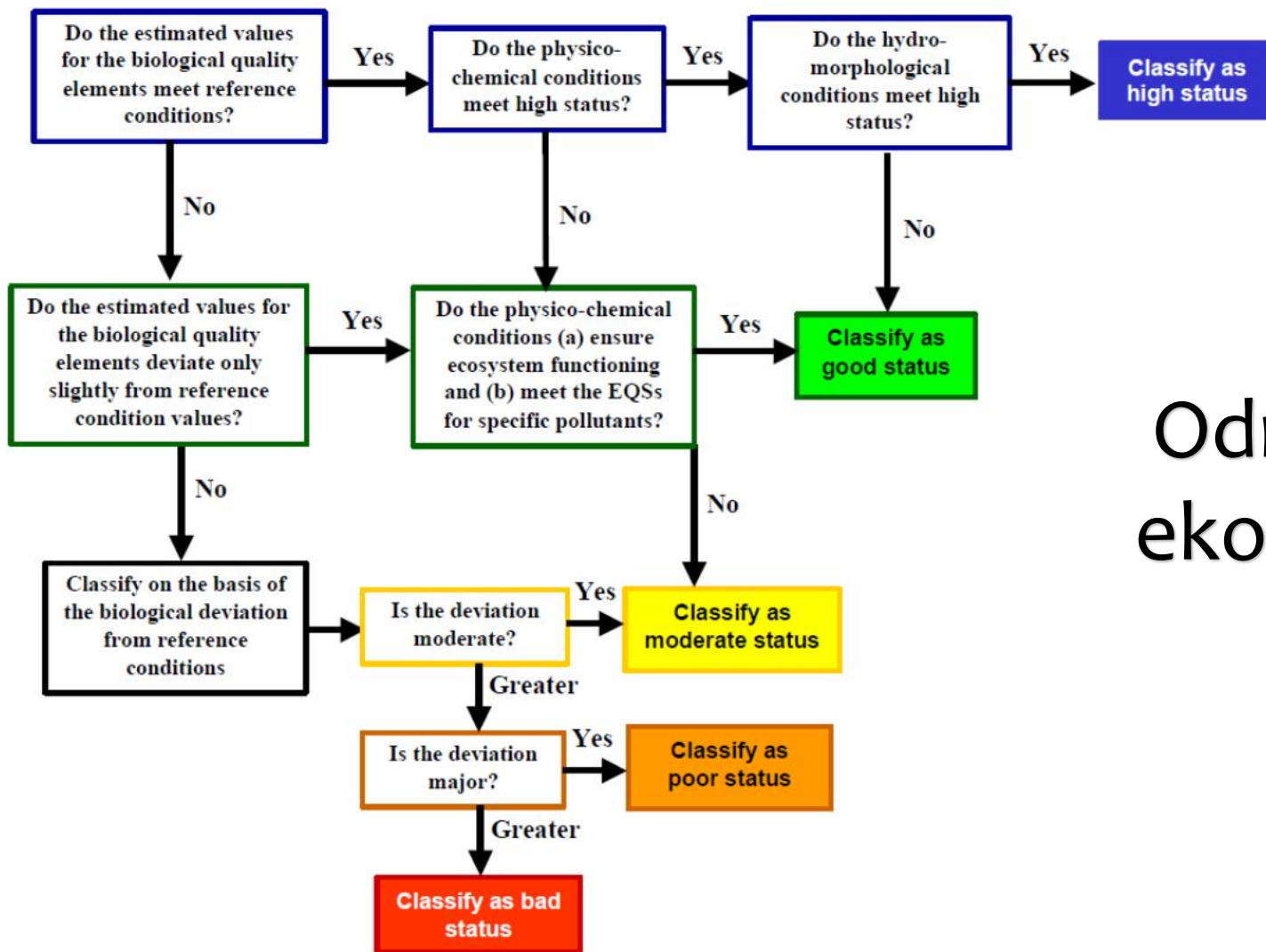
Parameter	Unit
Nitrites (NO <sub>2</sub> -N)	mg/l
<b>Nitrates (NO<sub>3</sub>-N)</b>	mg/l
Organic Nitrogen (N)	mg/l
Total Nitrogen (N)	mg/l
<b>Ortophosphates (PO<sub>4</sub>-P)</b>	mg/l
<b>Total Phosphorus (P)</b>	mg/l
Dissolved Silicates (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	mg/l
Calcium (Ca <sup>++</sup> )	mg/l
Magnesium (Mg <sup>+</sup> )	mg/l
<b>Chloride (Cl<sup>-</sup>)</b>	mg/l
Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l
<b>BOD<sub>5</sub></b>	mg/l
COD <sub>Mn</sub>	mg/l
COD <sub>Cr</sub>	mg/l
<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</b>	mg/l





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# Odnos elemenata ekološkog statusa

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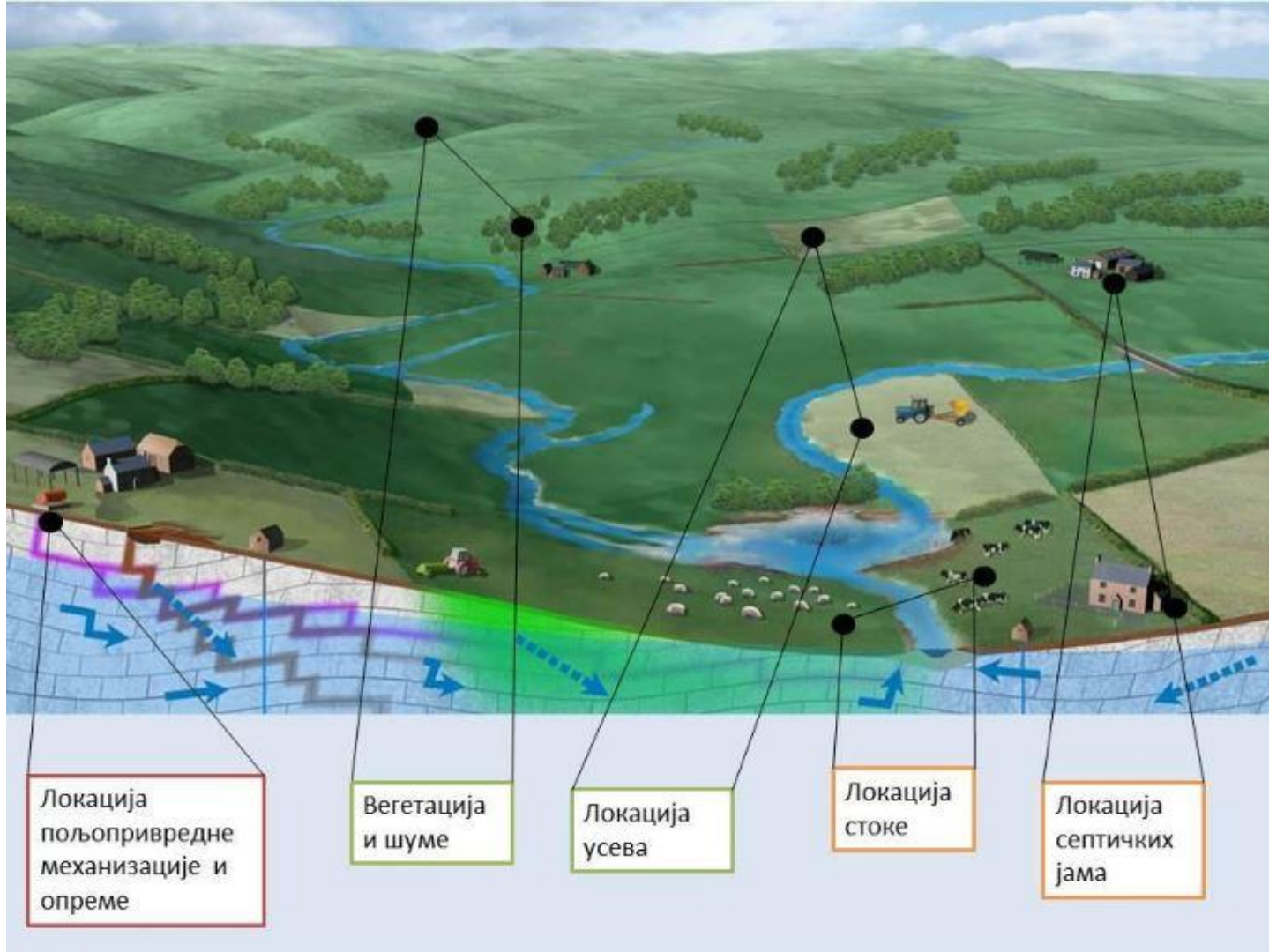






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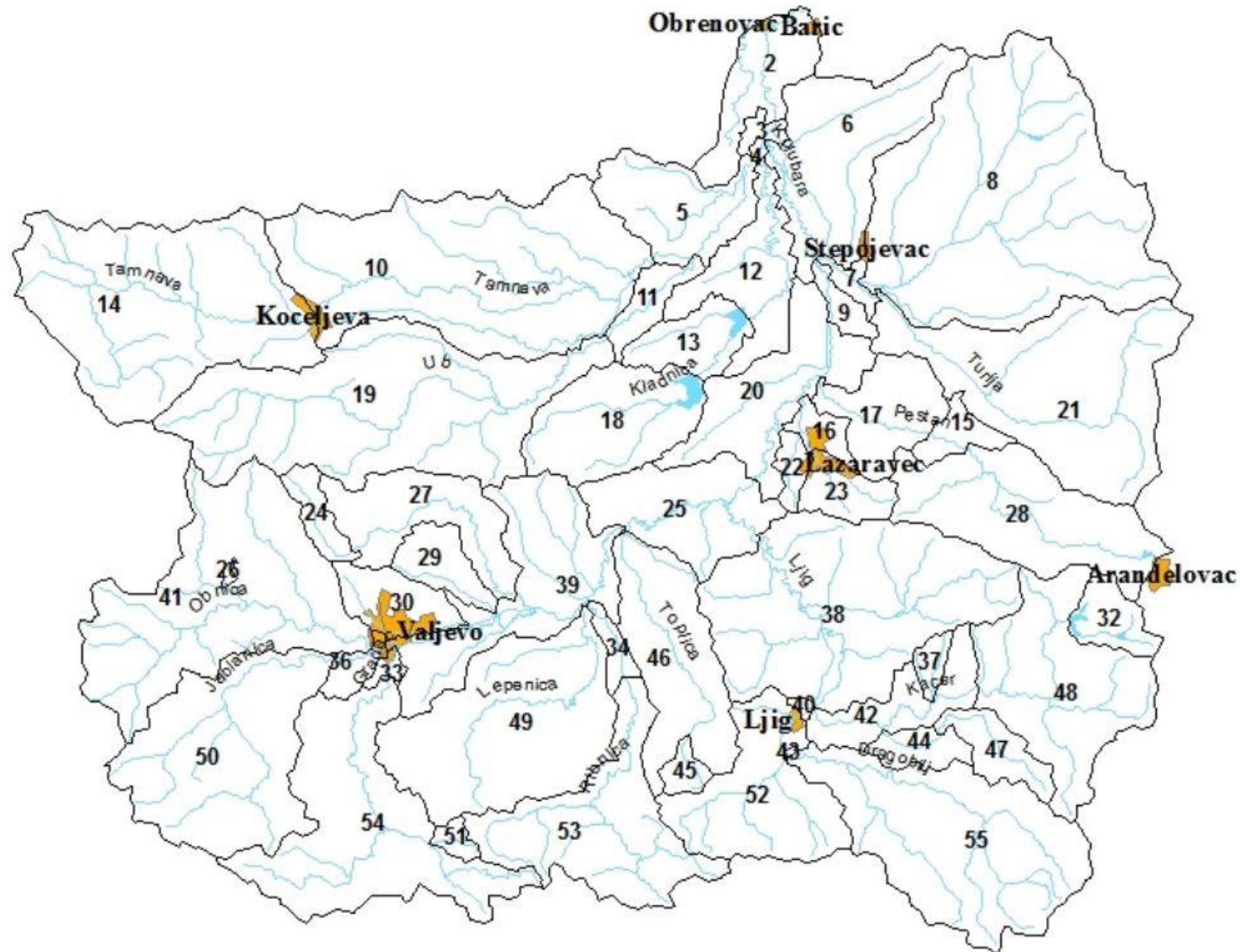
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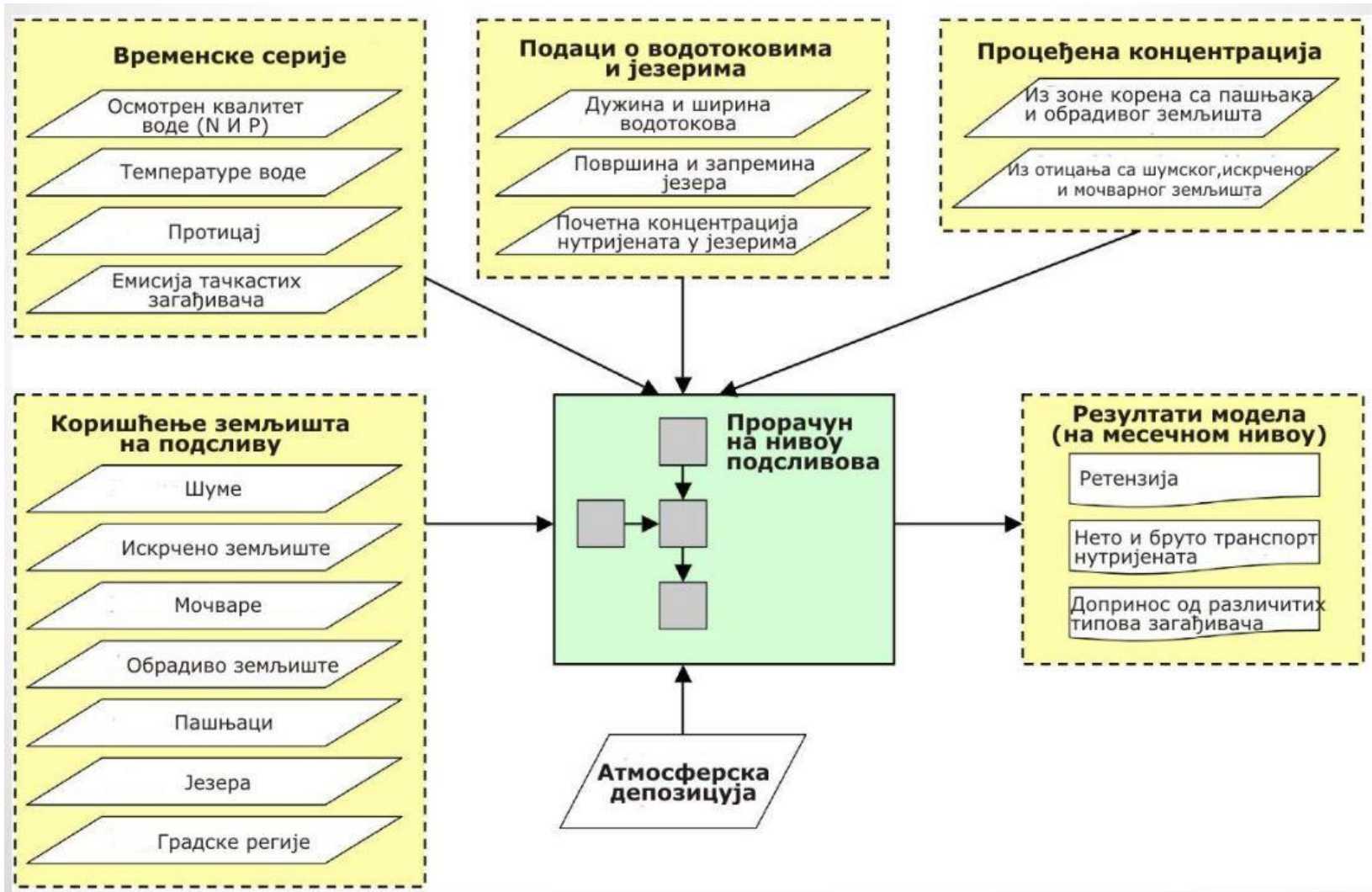


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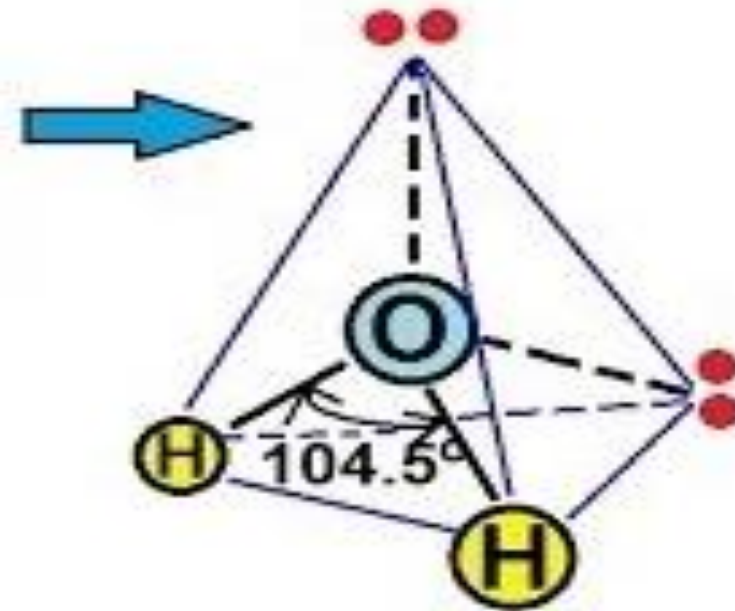
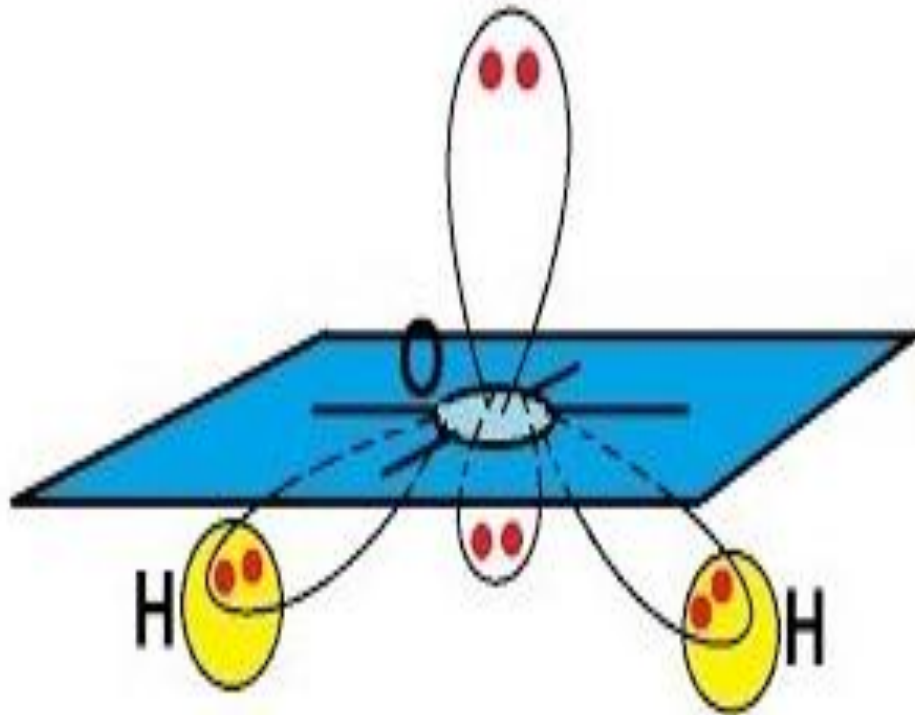


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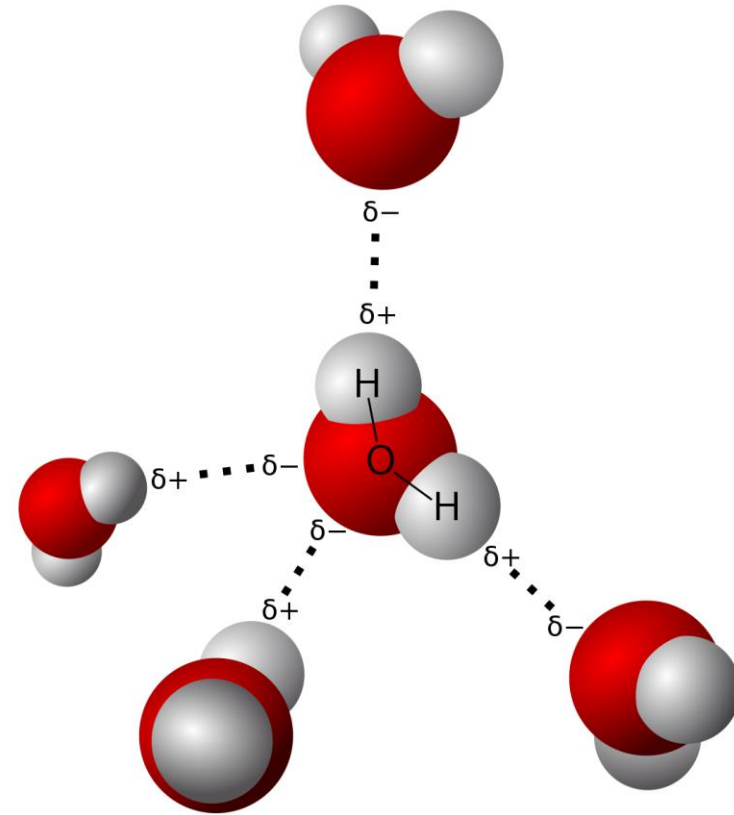
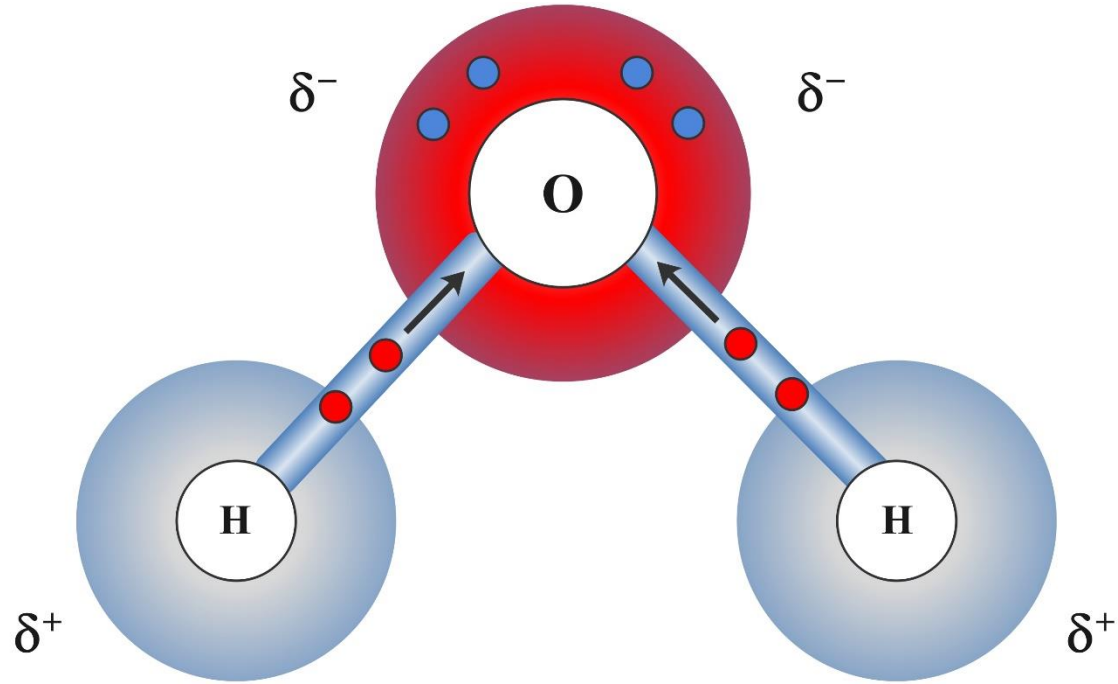


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Fizička konstanta (jedinica)	Vrednost
Relativna molekulska masa	18,0154
Tačka ključanja (K)	373,15
Tačka topljenja (K)	273,15
Gustina tečne vode na 277,15 K (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1,0000·10 <sup>3</sup>
Gustina tečne vode na 275,15 K (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0,9987·10 <sup>3</sup>
Gustina leda na 273,15 K (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0,9168·10 <sup>3</sup>
Viskozitet na 293,15 K (kg/ms)	0,001
Površinski napon na 293,15 K (N/m)	0,07275
Temperatura maksimalne gustine na 101325 Pa (°C)	3,98

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Površinski napon vode je veći u odnosu na bilo koju drugu tečnost, osim žive!!!

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Hidrosfera obuhvata svu prisutnu vodu, od vode duboko u Zemlji do one koja se nalazi u slojevima atmosfere. Dakle, pod hidrosferom se smatra:

- voda u atmosferi (uglavnom u gasovitom agregatnom stanju),
- površinska voda: okeani, mora, jezera, reka, močvare i drugo (u tečnom agregatnom stanju),
- voda iz litosfere (u stenama, mineralima i drugo),
- dubinske-podzemne vode,
- vode u zaleđenom u agregatnom stanju (sneg, led).

Elementi hidrosfere	Zapremina vode (10 <sup>3</sup> km <sup>3</sup> )	Udeo u ukupnoj zapremini (%)
Svetski okeani	1 370 000	97,25
Ledne kape i glečeri	29 000	2,05
Podzemne vode	9 500	0,68
Jezera	125	0,01
Vlaga u zemljištu	65	0,05
Vodena para u atmosferi	13	0,001
Reke	1,7	0,0001
Voda u živim bićima	0,6	0,00004

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Prirodne vode sadrže veliki broj hemijskih supstanci, i to: gasovite komponente, osnovni joni, mikroelementi i složena jedinjenja.

Gasovite komponente koje se najčešće nalaze u prirodnim vodama su: kiseonik, ugljenik(IV)-oksid, vodonik-sulfid i metan. Kiseonik predstavlja najznačajniju gasovitu komponentu prirodnih voda. Ugljenik(IV)-oksid se nalazi u svim prirodnim vodama, s tim što je u manjoj koncentraciji prisutan u površinskim vodama. Vodonik-sulfid se nalazi u prirodnim vodama niskog sadržaja rastvorenog kiseonika. Metan se najčešće javlja kao gasovita komponenta podzemnih voda.

Joni koji se nalaze u prirodnim vodama mogu se svrstati u grupu makro- i mikrokomponentata. Makrokomponente, odnosno glavni ili dominantni joni, čine najveći deo mineralnog sastava voda na osnovu koga se određuje hemijski tip vode. U ovu grupu spadaju anjoni hidrogenkarbonata ( $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ), karbonata ( $\text{CO}_3^-$ ), hlorida ( $\text{Cl}^-$ ) i sulfata ( $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ) i katjoni natrijuma ( $\text{Na}^+$ ), kalijuma ( $\text{K}^+$ ), kalcijuma ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) i magnezijuma ( $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ). Kod većine prirodnih voda pH vrednost je u opsegu 6–8,5.

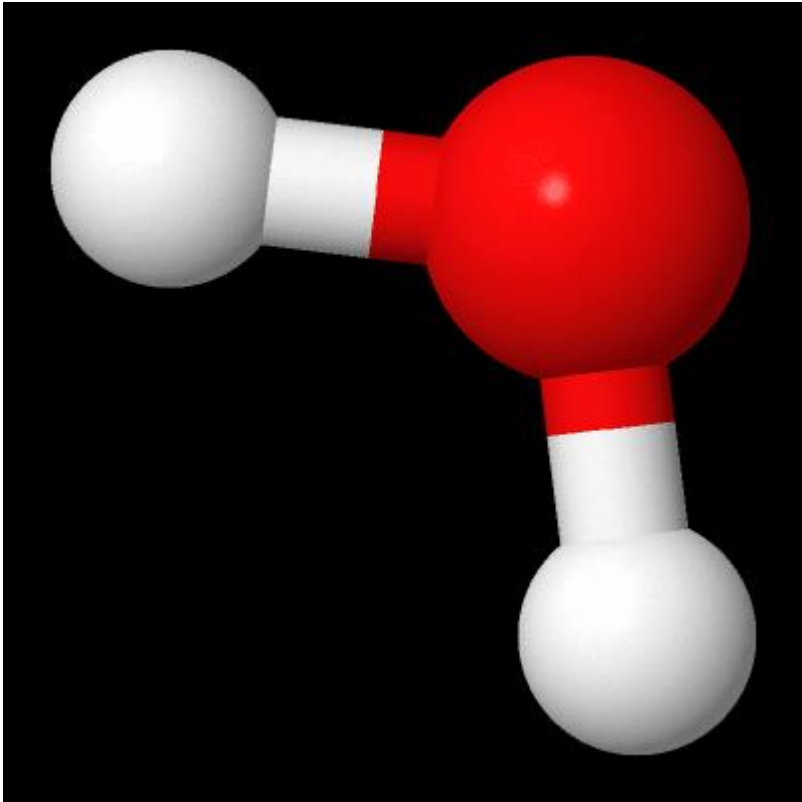
Mikrokomponente nemaju značajniji uticaj na hemijski tip vode, ali su značajni za kvalitet vode. U mikrokomponente prirodnih voda ubrajaju se: silicijum, gvožđe, mangan, aluminijum, barijum i drugi. Vodonik u jonskom obliku ( $\text{H}^+$ ) je slabo zastupljen u prirodnim vodama, jer je veoma reaktivan. Od biogenih elemenata u prirodnim vodama najznačajniji su azot i fosfor. Organske materije se skoro uvek nalaze u prirodnim vodama. Mogu postojati kao prirodne ili sintetske organske materije.

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**Hvala vam na pažnji!**

**Pitanja...**

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