

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL QUALITY OF KUNE-VAIN WETLANDS.

Anilda Kokali

Institute of Public Health, Alexander Moisiu Str. 80; e-mail: tobi_ani@yahoo.com

Abstract

Kune –Vain wetlands are formed in both sides of Drini River in Lezha city. For their biodiversity values, the whole zone has been designated as a Managed Natural Reserve. At November 2011, as a continuous part of a qualitative and quantitative study started since 2012, by IPH (Institute Public Health), we collected data regarding the physical-chemical contaminants found in water samples of Kune-Vain wetlands. Till this moment are analyzed 90 water samples. The physical-chemical indicators we analyzed are: pH, EC, Salinity, DO, Soluble forms of Phosphor and Nitrogen, COD, BOD₋₅. Are selected 15 monitoring points in Albania (Vija e Kallmetit, Ura e Gocaj, Kolektori i Torrovices, Perroi i Manatise, Industrial zone, Wetland of Kune and Vain Lagoon, Drin river estuary). The samples will be taken in two lagoons (Kune, Vain), during 4 season of the year. On each monitoring point, samples were transported in boxes at the Institute of Public Health, Albania, where they were analyzed within 24 hours. Some of these samples are analyzed in site (T, pH, salinity, conductivity and DO).The preliminary statistics indicated that the entrance of the Kune-Vain lagoon is moderately to grossly polluted as evidenced by the physical, chemicals how: a higher values of the soluble forms of nitrogen and phosphorus, as a result of discharges of sewage water (urban or industrial discharges). The extremely high levels of BOD and ammonia-nitrogen of the raw sewage give an indication of the extent of organic pollutants introduced into the Drini River.

Keywords: *physico-chemical parameter, Kune lagoon, water.*