

IŽICA

Poljane Grammar School Ljubljana, Slovenia

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Who, when and where?

- Poljane Grammar School, class 1.E
- **▶** 12. 6. 2006
- ➤ In river Ižica, one of the affluxes of Ljubljanica
- Near Ljubljana, on Ljubljana Moors





Ižica – Poljane Grammar School

Geel, 15. – 24. 9. 2006

Depth

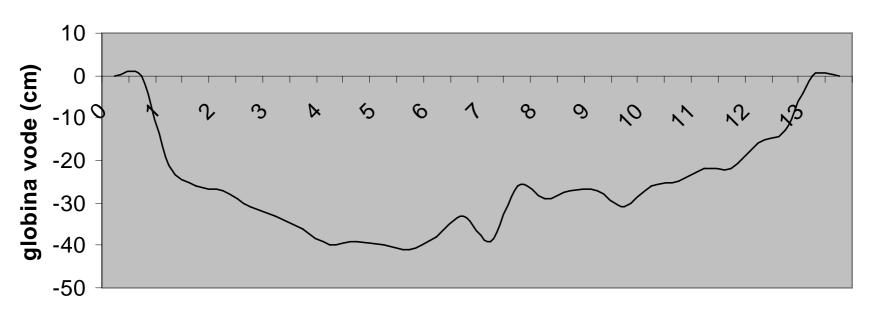


- Depth is very important for underground waters and floods
- If there are high floods that means that floods will run into underground waters and if there is an other way around, underground waters will run into floods
- We measured it with a rope and a measuring rod

River profile







oddaljenost od levega brega (m)



Surface of cross section of the channel

- Sn = (dn x (bn + 1 − bn − 1)) : 2
 Sn ... surface
 dn... depth on the chosen point
 bn... distance of the point from the
 river bank
- ➤ Our calculation on Ižica: 3,4 m²





- Important for the life in the river, transport of nutrients and for the type of substrate
- It is constantly changing and it's also decreasing from the surface of the water to the bottom and from the middle to the banks of the river

- We measured current velocity on the surface of water several times on three locations and calculated the average
- ➤On the surface the flow is faster, that is why we must multiply it with 0,67

Speed of the flow (m/s)	
On the middle	0, 47905
On the left bank	0, 30552
On the right bank	0, 2345

Average water current of the river is 0,34 m/s

Substrate



- Important for the transport and exchange of nutrients
- Organic and inorganic substrate
- We defined it with observation of a specific area and expressed it in percentages

Organic substrat	Percantage
LIVING ORGANISMS	
Threated algas	15%
Mosses	20%
Macrofits	30%
DEAD ORGANISMS	
Bigger organic	1.50/
parts	15%



Anorganic substrat	Percantage
Rocks	5%
Stones	20%
Gravel	40%
Road metal	20%
Sand	10%
Fine excavated sand	5%

Temperature



- It depends of sun radiation, floods and outflows
- We measured temperature of water and air

Temperature (in °C)	1. measurment	2. measurment	3. measurment	average
water	11,3	11,1	11,2	11,2
air	19	18,3	18,1	18,5



Concentration of dissolved oxygen

- ➤ It depends of physical, chemical and biochemical processes in water
- It is mostly changing on account of photosynthetic activities and temperature

Concentration of dissolved	1. meas.	2. meas.	3. meas.	average
oxygen (in mg/l)	10,86	11,12	10,96	10,98





Ability of water to conduct an electrical current

Conduction (in	1. meas.	2. meas.	3. meas.	average
μS/cm)	464	473	466	467,7

pH



>A measure of the acidity or the alkalinity of water

рH	1. meas.	2. meas.	3. meas.	average
	8	7	6	7





- Presents nitrogen which is important for water plants
- Sources of nitrates are volcanic rocks, rinsing from the surface, dead bodies of animal and leftovers of plants

compound	quantity(mg/l)
nitrites (NO2)	0,02
nitrates (NO₃)	10

Colour, smell and muddiness rour

- Colour and muddiness define the depth to which light comes to
- Colour could be a result of dissolved materials, fracture of sun rays or reflection of different parts
- Smell is a result of organic materials or waste water

colour	Yelow brown
muddiness	Small (clear)
smell	No smell

Organisms in Ižica



- We defined the quality of water with biological analysis:
 - >we used BISEL biotic index (Biotic Index at Secondary Education Level) for macroinvertebrates
 - >and biotic index for plants, that were present in the selected area



- > We found different animals:
 - >mayflies: Heptageniidae,
 - >caddisflies: Trichoptera,
 - >Gammaridae,
 - >leeches: Hirudinea,
 - >and some fish.



- We also found different plants in the river:
 - ➤ Callitriche sp. (žabji las)
 - >Elodea canadensis (vodna kuga)
 - ➤ Hippurus vulgaris (navadna smrečica)
 - >Potamogeton sp. (rod dristavcev)
 - Veronica sp. (rod jetičnikov)
- > We put Ižica into second quality class