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AGRO-POMOLOŠKA EVALUACIJA JAGODE SORTE CLERY S OBZIROM NA SISTEM UZGOJA

Fikreta Behmen¹, Pakeza Drkenda¹, Armin Terzić², Mersija Delić¹, Osman Musić¹

Originalni naučni rad - *Original scientific paper*

Rezime

Cilj ovog istraživanja bila je agro-pomološka evaluacija jagode sorte "Clery" uzgajane u tri različita sistema uzgoja (otvoreno polje, niski tunel i visoki tunel). Eksperiment je sproveden tokom tri godine (2013-2015) na komercijalnom voćnjaku u Čeliću (sjeveroistočna Bosna i Hercegovina). Sistemom gajenja jagode "Clery" pod visokim tunelom postignuti su bolji rezultati u pogledu razvoja krunica, prinosa po biljci, veličine ploda, odnosa plodova koji se mogu prodati i sadržaja rastvorljivih čvrstih materija u plodu. Dobijeni rezultati pokazuju da je moguće usvojiti sistem uzgoja u kulturi jagode kako bi se poboljšao ukupni i održivi prinos kao i kvalitet voća.

Ključne riječi: *Jagoda, sistem uzgoja, otvoreno polje, niski tunel, visoki tunel, sorta jagode 'Clery'*

UVOD

Jagoda sa aspekta privrednog značaja u Bosni i Hercegovini zauzima drugo mjesto u okviru pomološke grupe jagodastog voća, odmah iza maline. Specifičnost ove voćne vrste je vrlo brza izmjena sortimenta. U zadnjih deset godina sorta "Clery" je postala vrlo tražena i trenutno predstavlja vodeću sortu u Bosni i Hercegovini (Hodžić *et al.*, 2007). Visok udio sorte "Clery" u zasadima jagode i nedovoljno iskustva u proizvodnji ove sorte u različitim agroekološkim uslovima bio je povod za istraživanja prezentovana u ovom radu. Sorta "Clery" je italijanska sorta koja je uvedena u proizvodnju 2002. godine. To je sorta koja rano cvjeta i sazrijeva, te je od proizvodača preporučena kako za kontinentalni tako i za mediteranski klimat, bilo na otvorenom ili u plastenicima (Feadi *et al.*, 2002). U Bosni i Hercegovini se u zadnjih nekoliko godina, po uzoru na Italiju, trend proizvodnje okreće prema zaštićenim prostorima (niski tuneli, plastenici) što osigurava, osim ranije berbe i sigurniju proizvodnju. Zato je vrlo važno prikupljanje što više informacija o reakciji pojedine sorte u različitim ekološkim uslovima i tehnologijama uzgoja.

Cilj rada je bio provjeriti uticaj sistema uzgoja (otvoreno polje, niski i visoki tuneli) na karakteristike rasta i rodnosti jagode sorte "Clery" na području općine Čelić u periodu od 2013. do 2015. godine.

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MATERIJAL I METODE RADA

Ogledna parcela se nalazi na teritoriji općine Čelić, na 135 m nadmorske visine, gdje preovladava umjereno-kontinetalna klima.

Za sva tri sistema uzgoja primjenjivana je jednogodišnja tehnologija uzgoja (sadnja svake godine). Analize poljskih istraživanja za sva tri sistema uzgoja provedene su na slučajnom uzorku od 10 bokora u tri ponavljanja, a analize ploda su urađene na uzorcima od 15 plodova u tri ponavljanja.

U cilju utvrđivanja uticaja sistema uzgoja na karakteristike rasta i rodnosti sorte "Clery" obrađeni su sljedeći parametri:

- broj bokora (utvrđen u jesen 2012, 2013 i 2014-te godine, u cvatnji 2013, 2014 i 2015-te godine);
- fenologija cvjetanja (početak, puno i kraj cvjetanja) u 2013, 2014 i 2015-toj godini;
- broj zmetnutih plodova po bokoru za 2013, 2014 i 2015-tu godinu;
- početak i broj berbi za 2013, 2014 i 2015-tu godinu;
- prinos po bokoru (kg) za 2013, 2014 i 2015-tu godinu;
- masa ploda (g) za 2013, 2014 i 2015-tu godinu;
- sadržaj šećera: izraženo preko sadržaja ukupno rastvorljive suhe tvari (refraktometrijski, °Brix) za 2013, 2014 i 2015-tu godinu,

Svi dobijeni brojčani rezultati su obrađeni statistički uz korištenje dvofaktorijalne analize varijanse. Ispunjene razlike sredina između godina i sistema uzgoja su testirane Tukey multiple testom.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Broj bokora u jesen. Brojanje bokora na jagodama obavljeno je u samu jesen, odnosno početkom novembra mjeseca u svim godinama istraživanja.

Prosječan broj bokora iz prethodne vegetacije po godinama se kretao od 2,27 u 2014. godini do 2,53 u 2015 (tabela 1.), a s obzirom na sistem uzgoja ovaj parametar se kretao od 2,30 na otvorenom polju do 2,43 u visokom tunelu. Analiza varijanse je pokazala da nije bilo značajnog uticaja godine i sistema uzgoja na broj bokora iz prethodne vegetacije.

Tabela 1. Prosječan broj bokora na kraju prethodne vegetacije jagode sorte 'Clery' u tri sistema uzgoja

Table 1. Average number of runners at the end of the previous vegetation of 'Clery' strawberry in three cultivation systems

Sistem uzgoja	Godina			Prosječni sistem uzgoja
	2013	2014	2015	
Niski tunel	2.30 a ± 0.823	2.30 a ± 0.823	2.50 a ± 0.707	2.37 a ± 0.765
Otvoreno polje	2.30 a ± 0.820	2.20a ± 0.632	2.40 a ± 0.516	2.30 a ± 0.651
Visoki tunel	2.30 a ± 0.675	2.20 a ± 0.675	2.70 a ± 0.675	2.43 a ± 0.679
Prosječna godina	2.30 a ± 0.750	2.27a ± 0.691	2.53 a ± 0.629	
Sistem uzgoja x godina	NS			

Srednje vrijednosti unutar istog stupca s različitim slovima (a,b) se značajno razlikuju (p<0,05), means within same column with different letters (a,b) are significantly different(p<0,05) NS(p>0,05) nije značajno (not significant);(p<0,05)-značajno (significant)*

Prema usporedbi sa drugim literaturnim izvorima (Tolić *et al.*, 2010) prosječan broj bokora je bio nešto veći u plastenicima-visokim tunelima (2,75) nego u uzgoju na otvorenom polju (2,70). Statističkom obradom nije bilo značajne razlike na broj bokora u različitim uzgojnim oblicima.

Broj bokora u proljeće. Broj brokora u proljeće rađen je na identičnim biljkama kao i broj bokora u jesen. Broj bokora u proljeće je mjerjen u fazi cvjetanja jagode. Prema rezultatima u tabeli br. 2 može se konstatovati da se broj bokora izmjerjen u fazi cvjetanja kretao od 3,2 na otvorenom polju do 3,7 u visokim tunelima, a posmatrano po oglednim godinama taj broj se kretao od 3,37 (u 2013.) do 3,63 (u 2015.).

Tabela 2. Prosječan broj bokora u fazi cvjetanja jagode sorte 'Clery' u tri sistema uzgoja

Table 2. Average number of runners in the flowering stage of 'Clery' strawberries in three cultivation systems

Sistem uzgoja	Godina			Prosječni sistem uzgoja
	2013	2014	2015	
Niski tunel	3.40 b ± 0.699	3.40 b ± 0.699	3.70 b ± 0.483	3.50 b ± 0.630
Otvoreno polje	3.10 b ± 0.876	3.20b ± 0.789	3.30 b ± 0.675	3.20 b ± 0.761
Visoki tunel	3.60 a ± 0.699	3.60 a ± 0.699	3.90 a ± 0.316	3.70 a ± 0.596
Prosječna godina	3.37 a ± 0.765	3.40a ± 0.724	3.63 a ± 0.556	
Sistem uzgoja x godina	NS			

Srednje vrijednosti unutar istog stupca s različitim slovima (a,b) se značajno razlikuju (p<0,05), means within same column with different letters (a,b) are significantly different(p<0,05) NS(p>0,05) nije značajno (not significant);(p<0,05)-značajno (significant)*

Analiza varijanse je pokazala da je sistem uzgoja imao signifikantan uticaj na broj bokora u vrijeme cvatnje, dok uticaji godine i međudjelovanje godine i sistema uzgoja nisu bili signifikantni. U visokim tunelima je izmjereno statistički značajno veći broj bokora, u odnosu na niske tunele i otvoreno polje, a nije bilo značajne razlike u ovom obilježju između niskog tunela i uzgoja na otvorenom.

Slične rezultate navodi (Tolić *et al.*, 2010) gdje je ispoljena statistički značajna razlika broja bokora u proljeće između uzgoja na otvorenom polju i visokog tunela. Ovu razliku je uzrokovalo povećanje temperature u visokom tunelu, a što je za posljedicu imalo povećan broj bokora u fazi cvjetanja jagode. Dok Kadir *et al.* (2006) nisu imali takve rezultate, kod njih je veći broj obrazovanih bokora na otvorenom polju.

Broj plodova. Tokom berbe jagode, osim vaganja plodova vršeno je i brojanje plodova. Prosječan broj plodova/bokoru u različitim sistemima uzgoja se kretao od 18,2 u otvorenom uzgoju do 26,07 u visokom tunelu, a po godinama se kretao od 20,07 (u 2014.) do 24,7 (u 2013.).

Tabela 3. Prosječan broj plodova/bokoru jagode sorte 'Clery' u tri sistema uzgoja

Table 3. Average number of 'Clery' strawberries / berries in three cultivation systems

Sistem uzgoja	Godina			Prosječan broj plodova/bokoru
	2013	2014	2015	
Niski tunel	25.0 b ± 4.218	21.0 b ± 4.648	20.3 b ± 2.983	22.5 b ± 4.539
Otvoreno polje	21.7 c ± 5.216	15.7 c ± 2.003	17.8 c ± 2.300	18.2c ± 4.055
Visoki tunel	27.3 a ± 4.191	23.1 a ± 2.331	27.8 a ± 3.048	26.1 a ± 3.823
Prosječan broj plodova/bokoru	24.7 a ± 5.154	20.1c ± 4.472	21.9b ± 5.096	
Sistem uzgoja x godina	NS			

Srednje vrijednosti unutar istog stupca s različitim slovima (a,b,c) se značajno razlikuju (p<0,05), means within same column with different letters (a,b,c) are significantly different(p<0,05) NS(p>0,05)nije značajno (not significant);(p<0,05)-značajno (significant)*

Analiza varijanse ukazuje na signifikantan uticaj sistema uzgoja i godine na posmatrano obilježje. Kod bokora u visokim tunelima je izmjereno signifikantno najveći prosječan broj plodova/bokoru, a statistički značajno najmanji broj plodova je bio na otvorenom uzgoju. Prema godinama statistički najmanji broj plodova je registrovan u 2014-joj godini. U toj godini su bili relativno loši vremenski uslovi zbog velike količine padavina, a što se posebno odrazilo na uzgoj jagode na otvorenom polju.

Prema usporedbi sa drugim literaturnim izvorima (Tolić *et al.*, 2010) prosječan broj plodova u plastenicima-visokim tunelima je bio (48 plodova po bokoru), a u uzgoju na otvorenom polju (47 plodova po bokoru). Iz ovoga možemo zaključiti da je znatno veći broj plodova zabilježen u Hrvatskoj 2009 i 2010-te godine u odnosu na istraživanje provedeno u ovom radu.

Prinos po bokoru. Prosječan prinos po bokoru se kretao od 481,93 g u otvorenom uzgoju do 739,87 g u visokim tunelima, a po godinama od 495,23 g (u 2014.) do 675,53 g (u 2015.).

Tabela 4. Prosječan prinos po bokoru jagode sorte 'Clery' u tri sistema uzgoja
Table 4. Average yield per straw of 'Clery' strawberry in three cultivation systems

Sistem uzgoja	Godina			Prosječek sistema uzgoja
	2013	2014	2015	
Niski tunel	605,2 b ± 79,600	501,60 b ± 61,462	629,20 b ± 76,705	578,67 b ± 90,200
Otvoreno polje	526,60 c ± 121,710	378,50 c ± 67,737	540,70 c ± 51,062	481,93 c ± 111,348
Visoki tunel	757,30 a ± 81,667	605,60 a ± 65,881	856,70 a ± 53,116	739,87 a ± 123,776
Prosječek godina	629,70 b ± 134,612	495,23 c ± 113,386	675,53 a ± 147,776	
Sistem uzgoja x godina	NS			

Srednje vrijednosti unutar istog stupca s različitim slovima (a,b,c) se značajno razlikuju (p<0,05), means within same column with different letters (a,b,c) are significantly different(p<0,05) NS(p>0,05) nije značajno (not significant);(p<0,05)-značajno (significant)*

Analiza varijanse (tab 4.) je pokazala da su i sistem uzgoja i godina imali statistički značajan uticaj na prosječan prinos po bokoru. Signifikantno najveći prinos po bokoru je bio u visokim tunelima, a najmanji pri uzgoju na otvorenom.

Prema usporedbi sa drugim literaturnim izvorima (Tolić *et al.*, 2010) prosječan prinos u plastenicima-visokim tunelima je bio (620 grama), a u uzgoju na otvorenom polju (600 grama) što u pogledu prinosa se znatno razlikuje od dobijenih rezultata ovog rada. Prema navedenom literaturnom izvoru prinos je nešto malo veći u plastenicima nego na otvorenom polju, dok u našem istraživanju prinos je mnogo veći u plastenicima nego na otvorenom polju.

Najniži prinos je ostvaren u 2014-toj godini, a razlog tome su vremenski uslovi u fazi berbe (velike količine padavina). Ipak, najveći prinos je ostvaren u visokim tunelima, zahvaljujući uticaju visokog tunela na smanjenje temperaturnih kolebanja između dana i noći. Uzimajući u obzir druge litetraturne izvore, postignuti su dobri prinosi, čak u 2015-toj godini u visokim tunelima je dostignut maksimum u prinosu po bokoru sorte "Clery".

Do sličnih rezultata došli su Grijalba *et al.* (2015) sa sortom Monterey koja je imala veće prinose u visokim tunelima u odnosu na otvreno polje, dok kod sorte Albion prinos nije imao statistički značajne razlike.

Broj berbi. Prosječan broj berbi se kretao od 10,5 u niskim tunelima do 13,7 u visokim tunelima, a po godinama od 11,3 (u 2014.) do 12,9 (u 2013.).

Tabela 5. Prosječan broj berbi jagode sorte 'Clery' u tri sistema uzgoja

Table 5. Average number of harvests of 'Clery' strawberries in three cultivation systems

Sistem uzgoja	Godina			Prosječ sistema uzgoja
	2013	2014	2015	
Niski tunel	10,5b±2,415	10,5 b ± 2,415	10,5 b ± 2,415	10,5 b ± 2,330
Otvoreno polje	12,2b±3,706	11,5 b ± 1,958	11,5 b ± 1,956	11,7 b ± 2,599
Visoki tunel	16,0a±3,432	12,0 a ± 2,582	13,1 a ± 1,912	13,7 a ± 3,131
Prosječ godina	12,0a±3,898	11,0 b ± 2,339	11,7ab±2,307	
Sistem uzgoja x godina		NS		

Srednje vrijednosti unutar istog stupca s različitim slovima (a,b) se značajno razlikuju (p<0,05), means within same column with different letters (a,b) are significantly different(p<0,05) NS(p>0,05) nije značajno (not significant);(p<0,05)-značajno (significant)*

Sistem uzgoja i godina su imali statistički značajan uticaj na prosječan broj berbi (tab. 5). Prosječan broj berbi u visokom tunelu je bio signifikantno veći u odnosu na niske tunele i otvoreni uzgoji. Nije bilo značajne razlike u ovom parametru između otvorenog uzgoja i niskih tunela. U 2013. godini je registrovan značajno veći broj berbi u odnosu 2014. godinu. Razloge u kolebanjima berbi jesu loši vremenski uslovi u 2014-toj godini što je u konačnici smanjilo i prinos i broj berbi, a što se najmanje odrazilo na uzgoj u visokom tunelu. Nije bilo značajne razlike između otvorenog polja i niskog tunela prema broju berbi.

Masa ploda. Prosječna masa ploda se kretala od 26,27 g u otvorenom uzgoju do 28,44 g u visokom tunelu, a po godinama od 24,5 g u 2014. do 30,98 g u 2015. godini.

Tabela 6. Prosječna masa ploda jagode sorte 'Clery' u tri sistema uzgoja

Table 6. Average fruit weight of 'Clery' strawberry in three cultivation systems

Sistem uzgoja	Godina			Prosjek sistema uzgoja
	2013	2014	2015	
Niski tunel	23,85 b \pm 3,108	24,34 b \pm 5,720	31,27 a \pm 3,676	26,50 b \pm 5,406
Otvoreno polje	25,30 b \pm 3,308	22,87 b \pm 4,496	30,63 a \pm 3,148	26,27 b \pm 4,859
Visoki tunel	27,99 a \pm 2,693	26,30 a \pm 2,439	31,03 a \pm 2,649	28,44 a \pm 3,199
Prosjek godina	25,71 b \pm 3,420	24,50 b \pm 4,507	30,98 a \pm 3,085	
Sistem uzgoja x godina		*		

Srednje vrijednosti unutar istog stupca s različitim slovima (a,b) se značajno razlikuju (p<0,05), means within same column with different letters (a,b) are significantly different(p<0,05) NS(p>0,05) nije značajno (not significant);(p<0,05)-značajno (significant)*

Analiza varijanse (tab. 6) je pokazala statistički značajno djelovanje sistema uzgoja i godine, kao i njihove interakcije na posmatrano obilježje. Prosječna masa plodova iz 2013. i 2014. godine je bila statistički značajno veća u visokom tunelu, u odnosu na niski tunel i otvoreni uzgoj. U 2015. godini nije bilo značajnih razlika u masi ploda između posmatranih sistema uzgoja. Generalno su plodovi iz 2015. godine imali statistički značajno veću masu u odnosu na plodove ostalih analiziranih godina, što znači da su uslovi u 2015. godini najbolje odgovarali rastu i razvitku ploda ispitivane sorte jagode.

Sadržaj šećera. Prosječan sadržaj ukupno rastvorljive suhe tvari se kretao od 5,9 ° Brix pri otvorenom uzgoju do 6,39 ° Brix u visokom tunelu, tj. od 5,66° Brix u 2014. do 6,54° Brix u 2015. godini.

Tabela 7. Prosječan sadržaj šećera u plodu jagode sorte 'Clery' u tri sistema uzgoja (°Brix)

Table 7. Average sugar content of 'Clery' strawberries in three cultivation systems (° Brix)

Sistem uzgoja	Godina			Prosjek sistema uzgoja
	2013	2014	2015	
Niski tunel	6,10 b \pm 0,001	5,63 b \pm 0,058	6,47 b \pm 0,058	6,07 b \pm 0,364
Otvoreno polje	5,90 b \pm 0,100	5,45 b \pm 0,071	6,20 b \pm 0,001	5,90 b \pm 0,316
Visoki tunel	6,38 a \pm 0,596	5,83 a \pm 0,058	6,97 a \pm 0,153	6,39 a \pm 0,582
Prosjek godina	6,15 b \pm 0,406	5,66 c \pm 0,168	6,54 a \pm 0,347	
Sistem uzgoja x godina		NS		

Srednje vrijednosti unutar istog stupca s različitim slovima (a,b) se značajno razlikuju (p<0,05), means within same column with different letters (a,b) are significantly

different($p<0,05$) NS($p>0,05$) nije značajno (not significant);($p<0,05$)-značajno (significant)*

Plodovi iz visokog tunela su imali statistički značajno veći sadržaj šećera u odnosu na plodove iz otvorenog uzgoja i uzgoja u niskom tunelu. Kod plodova iz 2015. godine je izmjerena signifikantno najveći sadržaj šećera, a kod plodova iz 2014. godine sadržaj šećera je bio najmanji.

Može se konstatovati da su uslovi u 2015. godini i po ovom parametru bili optimalni, a naročito dobar efekat je bio u uslovima visokog tunela.

Uzorci jagoda uzgajanih pod visokim plastičnim tunelom, bez obzira na ispitivani kultivar, imali su bolje osnovne hemijske parametre (Voća *et al.*, 2009).

Procenat tržnih plodova. Procenat tržnih plodova se kreće od 76,32% kod otvorenog uzgoja do 94,31% kod visokog tunela, a po godinama od 74,54% (u 2014.) do 91,93 % (u 2013. godini).

Tabela 8. Prosječan procenat zdravih plodova jagode sorte 'Clery' u tri sistema uzgoja
Table 8. Average percentage of healthy strawberries of the 'Clery' variety in the three cultivation systems

Sistem uzgoja	Godina			Prosječni sistem uzgoja
	2013	2014	2015	
Niski tunel	93,16 a ± 504	74,6 b ± 5,345	90,1 b ± 5,156	85,9 b ± 9,672
Otvoreno polje	86,2 b ± 6,177	60,2 c ± 11,369	82,6 c ± 9,942	76,3 c ± 14,803
Visoki tunel	96,5 a ± 3,734	88,9 a ± 4,536	97,6 a ± 2,831	94,3 a ± 5,367
Prosječni godina	91,9 a ± 6,573	74,5 c ± 14,032	90,1 a ± 8,956	
Sistem uzgoja x godina		**		

Srednje vrijednosti unutar istog stupca s različitim slovima (a,b,c) se značajno razlikuju ($p<0,05$), means within same column with different letters (a,b,c) are significantly different($p<0,05$) NS($p>0,05$) nije značajno (not significant);($p<0,05$)-značajno (significant)*

Na udio tržnih plodova su statistički značajan uticaj imali godina, sistem uzgoja i njihova interakcija (tab. 8.). U zadnje dvije ogledne godine su sve razlike udjela tržnih plodova između sistema uzgoja bile statistički značajne. Pri tome je udio tržnih plodova iz visokih tunela bio statistički značajno veći u odnosu na niske tunele i otvoreni uzgoj. U 2013. godini nije bilo značajne razlike udjela tržnih plodova između visokih i niskih tunela. Gledano po godinama plodovi iz 2014. su imali statistički značajno manji udio tržnih plodova u odnosu na ostale dvije ogledne godine. Očigledno je da su obilne padavine kakve su bile u 2014. godini uzrokovale signifikantan pad udjela tržnih plodova.

Ispitujući sorte jagode Chandler i Sweet Charlie u visokim tunelima i na otvorenom polju (Kadir *et al.*, 2006) za dvije godine ispitivanja imali su bolji kvalitet i više tržnih plodova u visokim tunelima u odnosu na otvoreno polje. Kod ovog ispitivanja jagode u visokim tunelima su plodonosile ranije, imale veći kvalitet i bolju rodnost u odnosu na otvoreno polje. U uslovima visokih tunela smanjen je rast novih bokora, ali je poboljšana razgranatost. Upoređujući više načina uzgoja jagode visoki tunel, otvoreno polje, staklenik (Qureshi *et al.*, 2012) dobili su za skoro sve parametre, broju cvjetova, broju plodova, veličina plodova, težina ploda i kvalitativne mjere, odnosno, ukupne topive čvrste materije, ukupni šećeri, askorbinska kiselina, veće rezultate u visokim tunelima u odnosu na ostale.

ZAKLJUČAK

Trogodišnje istraživanje je potvrdilo opravdanost širenja sorte 'Clery' na području BiH. Sorta je pogodna za visoki stepen intenzivnosti proizvodnje koji osigurava visoku dobit u jednogodišnjem uzgoju. Proizvodnju u lučnim plastenicima jeftine izvedbe "Veronski tip" svakako treba preferirati posebno u uslovima kontinentalne klime, što potvrđuju i dobijeni rezultati istraživanja. Uzgoj jagode sorte 'Clery' u visokim tunelima smanjuje rizik od loših vremenskih uslova, kao što su bile izražene padavine u 2014. godini.

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POMOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 'CLERY' STRAWBERRY CULTIVAR IN DIFFERENT CULTIVATION SYSTEMS

Summary

The aim of this study was agro-pomological evaluation of 'Clery' strawberry cultivated in three different growing systems (open field, under low and high tunnel). The experiment was conducted during three seasons (2013-2015) at a commercial orchard in Celic (North eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina). By cultivation system of 'Clery' strawberry under high tunnel were achieved better results related to the development of crowns, yield per plant, fruit size, the ratio of marketable fruits and content of soluble solids in the fruit. Obtained results indicate that it is possible to adopt cultivation system in the strawberry culture in order to improve the total and marketable yield as well as fruit quality.

Key words: *Strawberry, farming systems, open field, low tunnel, high tunnel, strawberry variety, "Clery"*

PHENOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTRODUCED ALMOND (*Prunus amygdalus*) CULTIVARS IN HERZEGOVINA

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Original scientific paper

Summary

The research aims to determine the phenological characteristics of seven introduced almond cultivars (Ferragnes, Ferraduel, Tuono, Genco, Supernova, Texas, Nonpareil), in Herzegovina, in a private plantation located near the settlement of Gnojnice, Mostar municipality. The area of Herzegovina - Mostar is very favorable for intensive almond cultivation. The phenological observations covered two vegetation years (2017-2018). Phenological observations are considered as sensitive methods for recognizing the plant reactions to climate change. The flowering period is a significant characteristic of almonds because it is important to avoid late frosts that affect the production of almonds with early flowering. Based on the study of the phenological phases of almond flowering, it can be concluded that all introduced almond cultivars belong to the group of medium to late flowering, which shows a satisfactory adaptation to the ecological conditions of Herzegovina. There are significant differences in the time of the beginning of ripening of almond cultivars in 2017 and 2018, which is the result of the agro-ecological conditions. Based on the phenological research that referred to the late flowering, the most promising cultivar for the area of Herzegovina is Supernova, and it can be recommended for wider production. In addition to the late flowering phenophases, Supernova is self-fertile cultivar. In the future, it is necessary to continue and intensively research both the introduction and autochthonous genotypes of almonds in Herzegovina for genetic characteristics and breeding programs.

Key words: *Prunus amygdalus*, almond, phenophase, flowering, ripening.

INTRODUCTION

Almond (*Prunus dulcis*) is a synonym (*Prunus amygdalus* Batsch) is classified in the family *Rosaceae*. The *Prunus* genus includes many important fruit crops such as peach (*P. persica* L. Batsch), apricot (*P. armeniaca* L.), cherry (*P. avium* L.), cherry (*P. cerasus* L.) and plum. (*P. domestica* L.).

The number of chromosomes of *Prunus dulcis* is $2n = 16$, which is the same as other species of the genus *Prunus* (Kester and Gradziel, 1996). Almonds are one of the

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oldest stone fruit crops (around 4000 BC), and originate from western Asia and Greece. Almond (*Amygdalus communis* Spach) originates from the highland areas of Central Asia, where many of its wild ancestors are still found today. These are the areas: Tian Chan, Kurdistan, Turkestan, Afghanistan and Iran (Vlašić, 1978). Almonds are grown in the wider Mediterranean rim in Spain, Italy, France and Turkey. More than 30 types of almonds can be found in southern Europe, Asia Minor, southwest and Central Asia. According to the research by Polat *et al.* (2001), it is widespread in the world, but the productivity is limited by the environmental factors. Susceptibility to late spring frosts, that cause significant damage to flowers, affects almond production (Kodad *et al.*, 2011). Almonds can grow in a variety of distinctive pedoclimatic conditions and are characterized by the outstanding drought resistance (Laghazali *et al.*, 1985). An important phenological characteristic of almonds is their flowering period. The late flowering and self-fertilization are the most important breeding goals of almonds. The aim of this paper is to examine the phenological phases of flowering and ripening of seven introduced almond cultivars in the conditions of the Mediterranean climate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The examination of the phenological characteristics of flowering of seven introduced almond cultivars was performed in the period of 2017 and 2018 at the location "Gnojnice", south of Mostar on a private plantation. The experimental plantation is located at an altitude of about 60 m with coordinates of N 43°17'05" and E 17°51'25". The territory of Herzegovina is characterized as a very suitable area for the commercial production of almonds. The site is characterized by a typical Mediterranean climate.

Tab. 1. Average annual agrometeorological data for the period 2017 and 2018 for the region of Mostar

	2017	2018
Annual precipitation amounts (l/m ²)	1272.4	1475.4
Insolation (hours)	2626.9	2322.5
Medium temperatures (°C)	16.0	16.6
Maximum temperatures (°C)	41.9	38.2
Minimum temperatures (°C)	-9.3	-4.9

The plantation was established in 2006 and 2007 and it is in the period of full fruiting. All tested almond cultivars were grafted on the vegetative rootstock GF-677, which showed an exceptional compatibility of grafted almond cultivars, as well as adaptability to soil and agro-ecological conditions. The planting distance in the plantation is 4.5 x 3.5 m, and the entire plantation occupies an area of 3000 m². The regular agro-technical measures in the plantation included irrigation, nutrition, and

pest and disease control. Phenological tests were performed on three adult and healthy trees (13 years old), and seven introduced almond cultivars: Tuono, Texas, Ferragnes, Nonpareil, Ferraduel, Genco and Supernova.

The phenological characterization of almonds at the phenotypic level has been performed according to the guidelines included in the IBPGRI almond descriptor (Almond descriptor), published by the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (1981) to describe species of the genus *Prunus amygdalus* L. The analysis of results of the evaluation of phenological characteristics of seven introduced almond cultivars in the territory of Herzegovina has been performed by applying the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on the basis of the correlation matrix in the statistical program *XLSTAT2020*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The phenological studies of the introduced almond cultivars included monitoring the course of flowering and ripening phenophases: beginning of flowering, full flowering and end of flowering, duration of flowering, ripening and the period required for ripening. Flowering phenograms of introduced almond cultivars are presented in the following tables and graphs.

Tab. 2. Phenological research of introduced almond cultivars in the period 2017-2018

Cultivars	Beginning of flowering	Full flowering	End of flowering	Duration of flowering (days)	Ripening	Ripening period (days)
Year 2017						
Texas	01.03.	06.03.	11.03.	11	02.09.	175
Nonpareil	05.03.	11.03.	13.03.	9	27.08.	167
Ferraduel	08.03.	13.03.	17.03.	10	29.08.	165
Genco	09.03.	13.03.	17.03.	9	29.08.	165
Ferragnes	02.03.	09.03.	16.03.	15	06.09.	174
Supernova	12.03.	15.03.	18.03.	7	05.09.	171
Tuono	28.02.	04.03.	10.03.	11	30.08.	173
Year 2018						
Texas	07.03.	12.03.	18.03.	12	10.09.	176
Nonpareil	11.03.	18.03.	23.03.	13	02.09.	163
Ferraduel	13.03.	20.03.	25.03.	13	03.09.	162
Genco	14.03.	19.03.	26.03.	13	03.09.	161
Ferragnes	15.03.	21.03.	29.03.	15	15.09.	170
Supernova	17.03.	23.03.	30.03.	14	15.09.	169
Tuono	08.03.	15.03.	22.03.	15	09.09.	170

Based on the results presented in Table 2 and Graphs 1 and 2, it can be concluded that the earliest beginning of flowering in 2017 was recorded in the Tuono cultivar on February 28, while the latest beginning of flowering was recorded in the Supernova cultivar on March 12. Looking at 2018, it can be stated that the beginning of flowering was recorded somewhat later in the Texas cultivar (March 7), and the latest beginning of flowering was also recorded in the Supernova cultivar (March 17).

Analyzing the full flowering, it can be concluded that it occurred 5 to 7 days in most cultivars in both research years.

The earliest end of flowering in 2017 was recorded in the Tuono cultivar on March 10, and the latest in the Supernova cultivar on March 18.

In 2018, the earliest end of flowering was recorded in the Texas cultivar on March 18, and the latest in the Supernova cultivar on March 30. The duration of flowering phenophases in the examined period 2017-2018 ranged from 7 to 15 days, which can be related to the temperature oscillations in the examined periods. Analyzing the ripening phenophase, it can be stated that the earliest ripening was recorded in the cultivar Nonpareil on August 27, 2017, and the latest was recorded in the cultivars Ferragnes and Supernova on September 15, 2018. The period required to full ripening ranged from 165 days for the Ferraduel and Genco cultivars to 175 days for the 2017 Texas cultivars. In 2018, the lowest number of days to full ripening was recorded in the Ferraduel cultivar 162 days, and the highest number of days 176 to full ripening was recorded in the Texas cultivar.

Based on the results, it can be concluded that these are cultivars of medium late to late flowering and ripening time.

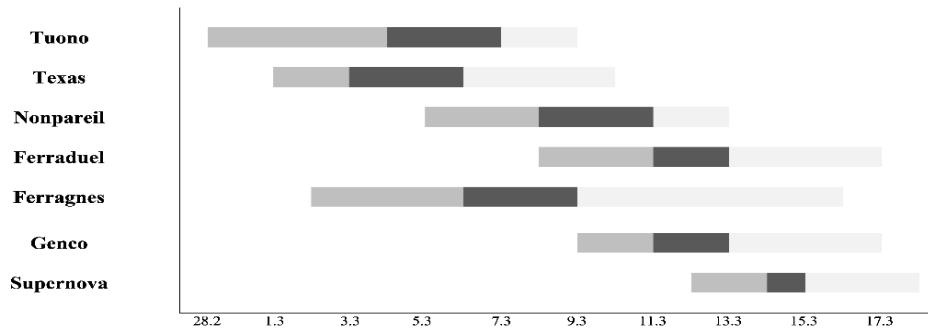


Fig. 1. Flowering phenogram of introduced almond cultivars in 2017

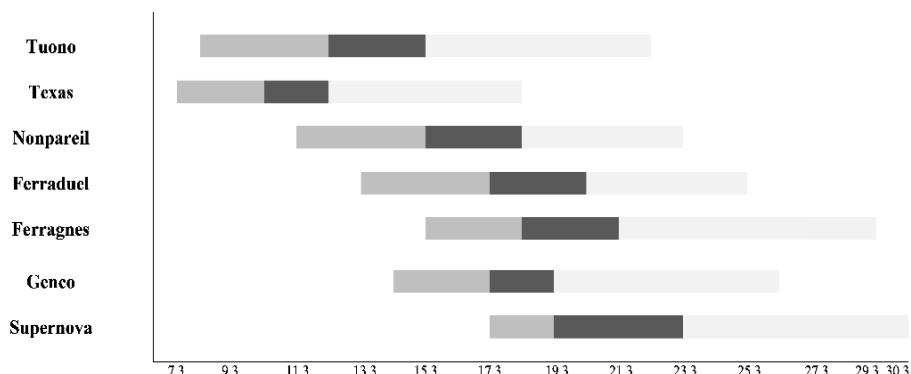


Fig. 2. Flowering phenogram of introduced almond cultivars in 2018

The beginning of flowering
Full flowering
End of flowering

In the study Miljković (1991), it is stated that the cultivars Texas and Yalta are classified in the group of late flowering cultivars, while the cultivar "Non Pareil" was rated as a medium late flowering cultivar. Another study by Vargas *et al.* (2001) states that the cultivar "Non Pareil" is classified as a medium-early flowering cultivar, while the cultivars "Texas" and "Yalta" have been classified as the late flowering cultivars.

The increased dynamism of flowering in 2018 was influenced by the increased average daily air temperatures that occurred during the period of full flowering, while in 2017 they experienced a decline in that period. In the study by Kester *et al.* (1997), it is stated that the duration of flowering in Genco cultivars was 9 days, which is very similar to the results of this study in 2017 for Genco cultivars. Kaska *et al.* (2007), report that the duration of flowering phenophases for Texas cultivar was 12-15 days, which is very similar to the results of this study for Texas cultivar in which flowering in the period 2017-2018 was 11 -12 days.

Manushev *et al.* (1978), in a paper examining the phenological phases of almond cultivars in Herzegovina, the Buna and Hodbina sites, state that the flowering phenophases of Texas cultivars lasted 16 days in the 1997 research year.

Aliman and Oručević (2018) state that the cultivar Nonpareil in the research period 2013-2014 matured earlier, which is also very similar to this research.

According to Hadžiabulić *et al.* (2011), which included the study of morphological and phenological characteristics of 27 indigenous genotypes of almonds in Herzegovina, they came to the conclusion that the latest onset of flowering is 4.3., and the end of flowering 23.3.2009 was found at the genotype II.

Tab. 3. Eigenvalues, proportion of variance and cumulative variance associated with the first five main components (PCA), estimated from a correlation matrix with 12 variables in 7 introduced almond cultivars

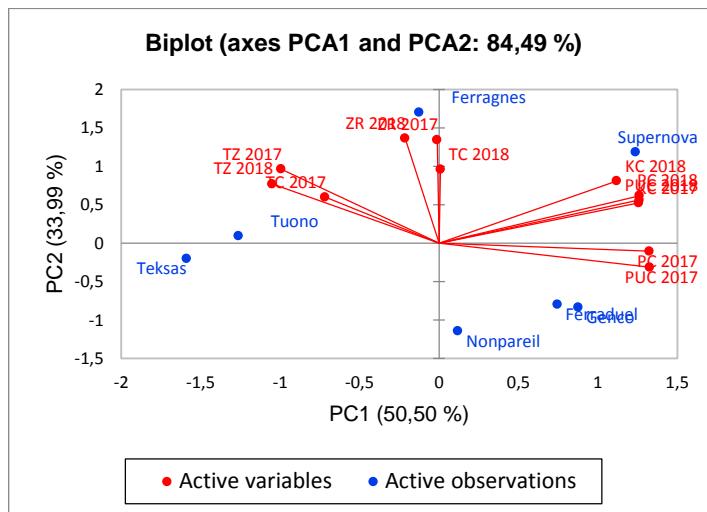
Variables	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5
Eigenvalue	6,060	4,078	1,243	0,564	0,034
Proportion of variance (%)	50,502	33,985	10,356	4,701	0,282
Cumulative variance (%)	50,502	84,487	94,843	99,544	99,827

Tab. 4. Analysis of 12 quantitative properties of introduced almond cultivars in a total experimental variability (significant sources of variability are in bold)

	PCA1	PCA2	PCA3	PCA4	PCA5
Beginning of flowering - PC 2017	0,872	0,006	0,110	0,007	0,006
Full flowering - PUC 2017	0,876	0,049	0,001	0,071	0,002
End of flowering - KC 2017	0,788	0,136	0,070	0,000	0,003
Ripening - ZR 2017	0,000	0,899	0,060	0,040	0,001
Beginning of flowering - PC 2018	0,792	0,190	0,004	0,009	0,000
Full flowering - PUC 2018	0,791	0,156	0,035	0,000	0,011
End of flowering - KC 2018	0,622	0,325	0,048	0,001	0,000
Ripening - ZR 2018	0,023	0,923	0,052	0,002	0,000
Flowering duration - TC 2018	0,000	0,459	0,347	0,192	0,001
Ripening period - TZ 2018	0,549	0,295	0,154	0,000	0,000
Flowering duration - TC 2017	0,256	0,178	0,322	0,241	0,003
Ripening period - TZ 2017	0,492	0,461	0,039	0,000	0,006

Analyzing the results of the five main components of the PCA analysis shown in Tables 3 and 4, one can see the contribution of each of the 12 analyzed characteristics in the total variability present in the analyzed set of seven introduced almond cultivars. Each of the 12 observed characteristics is found with a high value of eigenvectors in one of the first five main components. The variables with the highest values of eigenvectors in the first five main components are presented: PCA1 - beginning, full, end of flowering and period required for ripening in 2017, then beginning of flowering, full flowering, end of flowering and period required for ripening in 2018; PCA2 - ripening in 2017 and 2018 and duration of flowering in 2018; PCA3 - duration of flowering in 2017. The analysis of the obtained results shows that through the dominant eigenvectors, they are available in the first main component (PCA), which

amounted to 50.502% of the total variance of the research. The most significant properties of the first component relate to the phenological properties of flowering and ripening. The highest values of eigenvectors had the beginning and full flowering in 2017 (0.872 and 0.876). Lower values of eigenvectors had the characteristics of the beginning and full flowering in 2018 (0.792 and 0.791), end of flowering in 2017 (0.788) and end of flowering in 2018 (0.622), while the lowest eigenvalue of the vector had the periods required for ripening in 2018 and 2017 (0.549 and 0.492). Within the second main component, which accounts for 84.487% of the total variability of the experiment, most of the properties with a high value for the eigenvector are related to the phenophase of ripening and the duration of flowering. Of these, the properties with the highest value of eigenvectors are the phenophases of ripening in 2018 and 2017 (0.923 and 0.899). Due to the visualization of the statistical significance level of the separation of the introduced almond cultivars, the biplot chart also includes an analytical presentation of the original analyzed properties.



Beginning of flowering - PC 2017, Full flowering - PUC 2017, End of flowering - KC 2017, Ripening - ZR 2017, Beginning of flowering - PC 2018, Full flowering - PUC 2018, End of flowering - KC 2018, Ripening - ZR 2018, Flowering duration - TC 2018, Ripening period - TZ 2018, Flowering duration - TC 2017, Ripening period - TZ 2017

Fig. 3. Biplot of 7 introduced almond cultivars separated on the basis of phenological characteristics by the principal components analysis. The original properties are shown as vectors where the direction indicates the value for each property and the length to the level of variability

Analyzing the first two components, which contain 84.487% of the total variability of the experiment, it is noticeable that the introduced almond cultivars were not grouped around the center of the coordinate system. From Graph 3, it is evident that there is a

strong positive correlation between the beginning, full and end of flowering in 2018 and the end of flowering in 2017, then between ripening in 2018 and 2017 and the duration of flowering in 2018. The obtained result has a logical explanation that the stated phenological properties are dependent on each other and increase proportionally with the course of phenophases.

The presence of a negative correlation was recorded between the phenological phases of the beginning of flowering in 2017 and full flowering in 2017 due to agro-ecological conditions in a given year. A strong positive correlation was observed between the ripening period in 2017 and 2018 and the duration of flowering in 2017, and in this case the result is logical, since the periods required for ripening directly depend on the beginning of flowering and ripening phenophases, which is a characteristic of cultivars.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the results of research on the phenology of flowering and ripening of introduced almond cultivars, it can be concluded that the earliest flowering in the examined period (2017-2018) was recorded in the Tuono cultivar on March 7, and the latest flowering was recorded for the Supernova cultivar on March 17. The research showed that the flowering phenophases in 2018 started much later with a difference of 1-6 days in all cultivars, in the period from March 10 to 16, while during 2017 the flowering phenophases ranged from February 28 until March 12 for all studied cultivars with a difference of 5-7 days. Full flowering in the study period (2017-2018) was recorded at the earliest at the Tuono cultivar on March 4, and at the latest at the Supernova cultivar on March 13. The full-flowering phenophase in 2017 overlapped best between Genco and Ferraduel cultivars, while in 2018, the best overlap was recorded between Nonpareil and Genco cultivars. The average duration of flowering phenophases for all examined almond cultivars ranged from 7-15 days during 2017 and 11-15 days during 2018. The earliest ripening was recorded in the cultivar Nonpareil on August 27, 2017, and the latest was recorded in the cultivars Ferragnes and Supernova on September 15, 2018, and it can be stated that these are cultivars of medium late to late ripening. The period required for ripening of the tested almond cultivars ranged from 176 days in Texas cultivars to 162 days in Ferraduel cultivars in 2018.

Based on phenological research with reference to the time of late flowering, the most promising cultivar for the area of Herzegovina is Supernova, and it can be recommended for wider production. In addition to the late phenophase of flowering, Supernova is classified as a self-fertilizing cultivar. In the future, it is necessary to continue and intensify the research of both introduced and autochthonous almond genotypes in Herzegovina for genetic characterization and breeding programs.

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FENOLOŠKE KARAKTERISTIKE INTRODUKOVANIH KULTIVARA BADEMA (*Prunus amygdalus*) NA PODRUČJU HERCEGOVINE

Rezime

Istraživanje ima za cilj utvrditi fenološke karakteristike sedam introdukovanih kultivara badema (Ferragnes, Ferraduel, Tuono, Genco, Supernova, Texas, Nonpareil), na području Hercegovine, u privatnom nasadu koji se nalazi u blizini naselja Gnojnice, Općina Mostar. Područje Hercegovine - Mostar vrlo je povoljno za intenzivni uzgoj badema. Fenološka osmatranja obuhvatala su dvije vegetacijske godine (2017-2018). Fenološka zapažanja smatraju se osjetljivim metodama za prepoznavanje reakcija biljaka na klimatske promjene.

Period cvjetanja je važna karakteristika badema jer je važno izbjegći kasne mrazeve koji utječu na proizvodnju badema sa ranim cvjetanjem. Na temelju izučavanja fenoloških faza cvjetanja badema može se konstatovati da svi introdukovani kultivari badema pripadaju skupini srednje do kasnog cvjetanja, što pokazuje zadovoljavajuću prilagodbu ekološkim uvjetima Hercegovine. Postoje značajne razlike u vremenu početka zrenja kultivara badema u 2017. i 2018. godini, što je rezultat agroekoloških uslova. Najperspektivniji kultivar za područje Hercegovine je Supernova na osnovu fenoloških istraživanja sa osvrtom na vrijeme kasnog cvjetanja, može se preporučiti za širu proizvodnju. Pored kasne fenofaze cvjetanja Supernova se svrstava u samooplodne kultivare. U budućnosti je potrebno nastaviti i intenzivirati istraživanje kako introdukovanih, tako i autohtonih genotipova badema na području Hercegovine za genetičku karakterizaciju i oplemenjivačke programe.

Ključne riječi: *Prunus amygdalus, badem, fenofaze, cvjetanje, zrenje*

THE EFFECT OF PRUNING ON FRUITING CAPACITY OF MUSCAT BLEU TABLE GRAPE VARIETY IN THE HERZEGOVINA CONDITIONS

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Original scientific paper

Summary

The study of the effect of various types of pruning on fruiting of Muscat Bleu grape variety in the conditions of Herzegovina lasted for three years. Three pruning variants (28, 32 and 40 buds/vine) were applied in four repetitions. The yield of grapes per vine and the number of clusters per vine was the highest in 2011 year (10.30 kg and 45.98). The yield of grapes per vine (7.59 kg) was the smallest in 2012, and the number of grapes per vine in 2013 (25.93). The total number of productive canes per vine was the highest in 2012 (26.62), and the lowest in 2013 year (total number of productive canes per vine 22.65, number of productive canes per vine 22.47). Pruning variant III had the highest levels of these parameters in all three experimental years, and variant I the lowest.

Key words: *Muscat Bleu, table grapevine, pruning, yield.*

INTRODUCTION

Table grapes are primarily intended for fresh consumption due to their sensory and commercial characteristics (OIV – 2014). Table grapes represent one of the most important crops in the world, and special attention is paid to improving the fruit yield and quality (Bruhn *et al.*, 1991).

The Muscat Bleu grape variety, as an interspecies hybrid, was created in Switzerland in 1930, on Lake Geneva, with winegrower Charles Garnier. It was created by crossing *Garnier 15/6 x Seyve Villards 20-347*, which are also interspecies hybrids. Initially, it was used as a wine variety. However, it is now used as a table variety as well. It is very popular because of its high resistance to diseases and pests, so it can be grown in organic grape production (Häseli *et al.*, 2008). It is suitable for high altitudes. In addition to Switzerland, it is grown in Belgium, Germany, and other northern countries.

Muscat Bleu is a table variety with seeds. It has a characteristic muscat flavor, a firm skin that protects it from wasps but causes no problem in consumption. Taste is slightly aromatic, with medium to high sugar content and low total acid content. It

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ripens very early, in the Herzegovina conditions as early as late July or early August, while in the northern areas of the B&H ripening occurs somewhat later – in late August to mid-September. The major lack is its sensitivity to unfavorable weather conditions in the flowering phase. When coulure occurs the flowers stay closed due to unfavorable weather conditions, which results in a large number of closed or unfertilized flowers, and ultimately in loose grape bunches.

In recent years, a large number of table varieties with different biological and economic-technological characteristics have been introduced in the Herzegovina region. So far, these varieties have not been studied in terms of their adaptation to the environmental conditions in Herzegovina region. Therefore, the aim of this paper was to study in detail the impact of pruning on yielding of the Muscat Bleu stone grape variety, as one of a number of introduced table grape varieties.

METHODS

Three years of Muscat Bleu table grape variety research (2011 - 2013) were conducted at the facility "Vinogradi" d.o.o Mostar, and laboratory research were at the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences in Sarajevo. Muscat Bleu was grafted on Paulsen 1103 rootstock. Moser cordon is the training system. The experiment was set up by the method of random selection on three variants of pruning (28, 32, and 40 buds per vine). The experiment was set up on 72 vines in four repetitions (6 vines per repetition).

During the examination, monitored were the beginning, duration and completion of individual phases of the phenological development of vine. Dates of the beginning of dormancy and vegetation periods as well as individual phases during the vegetation period were recorded and mean dates of the beginning of certain periods and phases of the development of vine during the year were determined using the method of arithmetic mean. The phenological development of varieties was monitored by the method of Lazarevski (1946).

The experiment included the following variants of pruning:

Table 1. Pruning variants with the specified number of buds

Variant	Pruning	Number of short sprouts	Number of long sprouts	Number of buds per vine
Variant I	short	4(5)+ 4(2)	0	28
Variant II	mixed	4 (2)	4(6)	32
Variant III	mixed	4 (2)	4 (8)	40

During the research, examined were the following parameter:

- a. Phenological development of the variety
- b. Fruiting capacity of canes
- c. Weight of grapes per vine
- d. Number of clusters per vine

Fruiting capacity of the examined varieties was determined and expressed per vine, per variant and per repetition.

Fruiting capacity of the variety was determined on the basis of the following indicators:

- Number of developed canes
- Number of fruiting canes
- Number of clusters per vine
- Weight of grapes per vine (g)

The parameters obtained during the study were processed in the SPSS software package version 22.0. (2013).

Environmental conditions

Climate change can affect the growth and physiology of grape varieties, as well as the quality of wine (Jones, 2007; Seguin, 2007). Global climate change has a profound impact on viticulture in terms of growing areas, grape production, product quality and efficiency (Anderson, 2008; Chiriac, 2007).

In determining the suitability of conditions for growing vines in an area, climate is the crucial factor. If climatic conditions are not suitable for a certain variety, major changes occur in the duration and passage through phenophases of development which is reflected in the yield and quality of grapes.

Crucial impact on the climate of Mostar vineyard region has its openness towards the sea, along the valley of the river Neretva, and the separation from the northern areas by mountain ranges. To analyze climatic conditions, we used data of the meteorological station Mostar obtained through the FB&H Hydro-meteorological Institute.

Table 2. Basic hydro-meteorological factors in Mostar winegrowing region

Indicator	1961 - 1990	2011	2012	2013
Mean annual air temperature (°C)	14.1	16.2	16.1	15.9
Mean vegetative air temperature (°C)	18.83	21.76	22.1	21.16
Absolute minimum air temperature (°C)	-14.2	-1.6	-7.4	-2.4
Absolute maximum air temperature (°C)	41	40.4	41.8	41.1
Precipitation during vegetation (mm)	518	396.5	744.4	931.1
Annual precipitation (mm)	1102	872.5	1394.9	2188.3
Length of the vegetation period (days)	239	235	236	237
Length of insolation (hours)	2287	2629.9	2656.9	2464.2

During the study years, average values of meteorological indicators were considerably higher compared to a multiannual average, except amount of rainfall in 2011.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phenology refers to changes in the life stages of biological organisms and a more accurate study of the time of biological events, the causes of the timing of their occurrence in relation to biotic and abiotic factors and their mutual relationships. Plant development is defined as a sequence of phenological events controlled by external factors; each event making important changes in morphology and the partitioning of assimilates among different organs during the life cycle of the plant. In this context, the rate of phenological development can be defined as the reciprocal of the time an organism takes to progress from one stage to another (Sivertsen *et al.*, 1999).

Table 3. Dates of occurrence of phenophases in the development of Muscat Bleu variety

Year of observation	Phenophases of development						
	Bleeding	Bud break	Flowering		Veraison	Full ripeness	End of vegetation
			beginning	end			
2011	18.03.	02.04.	17.05.	26.05.	01.07.	27.07.	08.11.
2012	19.03.	03.04.	19.05.	27.05.	05.07.	04.08.	10.11.
2013	22.03.	05.04.	21.05.	31.05.	07.07.	06.08.	13.11.
Average	20.03.	03.04.	19.05.	28.05.	04.07.	02.08.	10.11.

Table 4. Length of phenophase development in days

Phenophases of development	Year of observation			Average
	2011	2012	2013	
Bleeding	15	15	14	15
Bud break	45	46	46	46
Flowering	9	8	10	9
Green berry development	36	39	37	37
Full ripeness	26	30	30	29
End of vegetation	104	98	99	100
Length of vegetation period	235	236	236	236
Winter hibernation period	130	130	129	130

The length of the period from bud opening to full maturity, i.e. harvesting in Muscat Bleu variety in agro-ecological conditions of Mostar vineyards, averaged 121 days in the study period 2011 – 2013. The Muscat Bleu variety can be classified as a very early variety, based on the classification according to the length of the period from the emergence of nodes to grape harvesting, created by Mattheou *et al.* (1995).

The productivity of a variety is primarily genetically determined, but it is also significantly influenced by internal and external factors, which is why it varies widely. The internal factors include hormones, while the most important and proven impact of

the external factors is attributed to mineral nutrition, light, heat, water, agro and phytotechnics (Srinivasan & Mullins, 1976,1981; Lavee *et al.*, 1981; Ziv *et al.*, 1981; Svanepoel & Archer, 1988; Kuljančić, 1994; Kuljančić *et al.*, 1998).

As a rule, in table grape varieties, the first 2 to 3 (or even 4-5) buds on a fruiting cane are very little or not at all fruitful. Therefore, fruiting capacity of the buds or canes in the vegetation begins to manifest from the third or the fourth and fifth bud upward, so it is the basic and sole reason why mixed or long pruning is applied in table grape varieties (Tadijanović, 1993).

The total number of developed shoots per grapevine, during the study period, was the highest in 2012, then in 2011, and the lowest in 2013. Variant III expectedly had the biggest number of developed shoots per grapevine, then variant II, while the lowest number was recorded in variant I.

Parameter of the number of productive shoots per grapevine was the highest in 2012, and the lowest in 2013. Pruning variants II and III had a statistically significant higher number of productive shoots compared to variant I.

Table 5. Average values of grape fruiting parameters in the years of research

Parameter	Pruning variant	Year of research			Average for the pruning variant
		2011	2012	2013	
Total number of canes per vine	I	21,14	24,49	22,95	22,86 ^c
	II	26,21	25,62	21,50	24,44 ^b
	III	27,05	29,75	23,50	26,77 ^a
Average for the year		24,80 ^b	26,62 ^a	22,65 ^c	
Number of fruiting canes	I	20,17	22,71	21,08	21,32 ^b
	II	24,46	25,75	23,33	24,51 ^a
	III	25,96	28,29	23,00	25,75 ^a
Average for the year		23,53 ^{ab}	25,58 ^a	22,47 ^b	
Number of clusters per vine	I	40,13	33,58	24,07	32,59 ^b
	II	41,78	30,38	27,62	33,26 ^b
	III	56,05	38,59	26,10	40,24 ^a
Average for the year		45,98 ^a	34,18 ^b	25,93 ^c	
Yield of grapes per vine	I	9,62	7,26	7,39	8,09 ^b
	II	9,26	7,65	8,75	8,55 ^b
	III	12,02	7,86	8,04	9,31 ^a
Average for the year		10,30 ^a	7,59 ^c	8,06 ^b	

The average grape yield per grapevine was statistically significant the highest in 2011, then in 2013, and the lowest in 2012. Pruning variant III had a statistically significant higher yield compared to the other two variants.

Statistically significant the highest average number of clusters per grapevine was recorded in 2011, then in 2012, and the lowest in 2013. Pruning variant III had a statistically significant higher number of clusters than the other two variants.

The average grape yield of Muscat Bleu variety in Poland was 2.4 kg/grapevine (Lisek, 2014) which is far less than in this study. This difference in grape yield can be explained by the fact that the node load of grapevines in Poland was considerably lower compared to these studies, and the ecological conditions of Herzegovina, where the studies were carried out, are much more favorable compared to the conditions in Poland.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The mean annual air temperature in the years of research was higher compared to the standard average by approximately 2°C and the average vegetation temperature by approximately 3°C. All three experimental years had extremely hot summers. Distribution of precipitation in the researched period was uneven, so during three years we had a number of months with extremely low or high levels of precipitation relative to the standard average.
2. Phenophases of development in Muscat Bleu variety took place in accordance with temperature conditions in the years of research. The duration of all phases of development was within the timelines typical of this region.
3. Variety Muscat Bleu had the largest number of developed shoots in 2012, then in 2011, and the smallest in 2013. The total number of developed shoots per grapevine was the highest for pruning variant III, which was to be expected given that variant III also had the largest number of retained nodes per grapevine. In 2012, Muscat Bleu had the largest number of productive shoots compared to the other two experimental years. The number of productive shoots was higher in variants III and II compared to variant I. The grape yield per grapevine in variant III was higher compared to other pruning variants in the examined variety, and in 2011 it was higher compared to 2012 and 2013.

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UTICAJ REZIDBE NA RODNOST SORTE VINOVE LOZE MUSCAT BLEU

Rezime

Ispitivanje uticaja rezidbe na rodnost stone sorte vinove loze Muscat Bleu u uslovima Hercegovine, trajalo je tri godine. Primijenjene su tri varijante rezidbe (28, 32 i 40 okaca / čokotu) u četiri ponavljanja. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata može se vidjeti da su prinos grožđa po čokotu i broj grozdova po čokotu bili najveći 2011. godine (10,30 kg i 45,98). Prinos grožđa po čokotu (7,59 kg) je bio najmanji 2012., a broj grozdova po čokotu 2013. godine (25,93); ukupan broj lastara bio je najveći 2012. (26,62), kao i broj rodnih lastara (25,58), dok je najmanji bio 2013. godine (ukupan broj lastara/čokot 22,65, broj rodnih lastara/čokot 22,47). Varijanta rezidbe III imala je najveće vrijednosti navedenih parametara tokom sve tri ogledne godine, a varijanta I najmanje.

Ključne riječi: *Muscat Bleu, stono grožđe, rezidba, prinos.*

KALENDAR NAVODNJAVANJA NEKIH VOĆARSKIH KULTURA NA PODRUČJU TUZLANSKOG KANTONA

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Orginalni naučni rad – *Orginal scientific paper*

Rezime

Danas se poljoprivredni proizvođači diljem Bosne i Hercegovine skoro svakodnevno susreću sa problemima uzrokovanim klimatskim promjenama. Prijetnje kao što su kasni proljetni mraz, ekstremne temperature ili količine padavina, suša, poplave i grad postaju sve učestaliji i intenzivniji.

Kako bi postigli održivu poljoprivrednu proizvodnju i racionalizirali potrošnju vodnih resursa uz zaštitu okoliša i smanjenje rizika od prirodnih katastrofa, poljoprivredni proizvođači mogu koristiti sisteme podrške u odlučivanju kao što je između ostalog kalendar navodnjavanja. Korištenjem takvog kalendara uz minimalne zahtjeve za podacima kao i potrebom za sticanjem novih znanja, moguće je smanjiti potrošnju vode i do 30%, a pri tome osigurati stabilne prinose. U ovom istraživanju kreirani su kalendari navodnjavanja nekih voćarskih kultura na području Tuzlanskog kantona uzimajući u obzir različite uslove tla.

Kad su u pitanju agroklimatski uslovi na području Tuzlanskog kantona kritični mjesec, odnosno mjesec najvećih potreba za navodnjavanjem, je juli. Prosječna potreba za vodom analiziranih voćarskih kultura (jabuka, kruška i šljiva) na ovom prostoru iznosi 667 mm godišnje, ili 146 mm u toku kritičnog mjeseca. U normalnim vremenskim uslovima svaki dan je navodnjavanjem potrebno obezbijediti 2,64 l vode po m² površine. Ova vrijednost se duplira ako su trenutni vremenski uslovi suhi ili ekstremno suhi.

Ključne riječi: *kalendar navodnjavanja; voćarstvo; Tuzlanski kanton; održivost; potrebe vode*

UVOD

Navodnjavanje je meliorativna mjera kojom se nadoknađuje nedostatak vode u tlu i stvaraju optimalni uslovi za uzgoj kulturnih biljaka, a u cilju postizanja što većeg prinosa (Stojićević, 1996; Tomić, 1988; Žurovec, 2012). Za početke navodnjavanja se vežu područja četiri velike rijeke: sliv Nila (Egipat) oko 6.000 p.n.e.; sliv Tigrisa i Eufrata (Mezopotamija) oko 4.000 p.n.e.; sliv Žute Rijeke (Kina) oko 3.000 p.n.e.; i sliv Inda (Indija) oko 2.500 p.n.e. (Stojićević, 1996; Tadić, 2016).

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Također, među značajnim narodima koji su primjenjivali različite tehnike navodnjavanja su stari Grci, Rimljani, Azsteci i Maje. Na području Bosne i Hercegovine (BiH) na osnovu arheoloških nalazišta proizilazi da je stočarstvo bilo najvažnija grana privrede ilirskih naroda od Hercegovine na jugu, preko Glasinca sve do Ripča i Donje Doline na sjeverozapadu i zapadu BiH (Uzunović-Hasičić, 2018). Rimska privredna politika favorizirala je zemljoradnju pa su na području koje su nastanjivali Iliri poduzimane melioracije, isušivanja i krčenje šuma da bi se napravile nove obradive površine. Nedavno, na području današnjeg Tuzlanskog kantona pronađen je rimski vodovod dužine oko 11 metara, koji kao i pronađeni rimski vodospremnik kod Prozora svjedoče o razvoju vodne infrastrukture u BiH za vrijeme rimske vladavine.

Danas, intenzivna poljoprivredna proizvodnja nije moguća bez primjene navodnjavanja, posebno se to odnosi na voćarsku proizvodnju. Zasigurno, poljoprivredni proizvođači u BiH osjećaju posljedice klimatskih promjena. One se ogledaju u sve učestalijoj pojavi ekstremnih temperatura (Popov *et al.*, 2018) i padavina (Radusin *et al.*, 2016; Žurovec *et al.*, 2017) koje uzrokuju poplave, pojavu klizišta, eroziju i grad, uz sve to značajan porast evapotranspiracije (Čadro *et al.*, 2019a) i deficit vode u tlu (Čadro *et al.*, 2019b) uzrokuje pojavu poljoprivredne suše (Hodžić *et al.*, 2013) i naposljetu povećanja rizika od prirodnih katastrofa.

Analizom vodnog bilansa tla za prostor BiH korištenjem 108 meteoroloških stanica dobiven je podatak da prosječni godišnji deficit vode u tlu iznosi 143 mm, odnosno da je deficit prisutan na cijelom prostoru BiH i da varira u širokom rasponu od 29 mm (Mrkonjić Grad) do 394 mm (Stolac) (Čadro, 2019). Prema tome, iako se radi o humidnom području, u BiH nema lokacije na kojoj se može vršiti poljoprivredna proizvodnja, a da navodnjavanje barem u određenoj mjeri nije potrebno. Kao rezultat takvog stanja rijetko ko se danas odlučuje pokrenuti voćarsku proizvodnju, a da pri tome nije planirano navodnjavanje.

U ukupnoj proizvodnji konkretno voćarskih kultura na području Tuzlanskog kantona dominira proizvodnja šljive koja bilježi stalno povećanje broja rodnih stabala, ali i različite prinose koji iz godine u godinu variraju, što svakako ovisi između ostalog i o klimatskim uslovima (VTK, 2015). Analizom proizvedenih količina, koje bilježi Federalni zavod za statistiku, u periodu od 2016. do 2018. godine uviđa se da je proizvodnja šljive i dalje na prvom mjestu, zatim proizvodnja jabuke i potom kruške. Proizvodnja višnje, kajsije i breskve su u znatnom zaostatku za ovim kulturama (FZS, 2019).

Navodnjavanjem se postiže stabilnija poljoprivredna proizvodnja koja podrazumijeva veće i kvalitetnije prinose. Međutim, bitno je naglasiti da se visoka efikasnost navodnjavanja može očekivati samo uz pravilnu primjenu odgovarajućeg sistema za navodnjavanje i to uz redovno održavanje opreme i prateće infrastrukture (Šimunić, 2013). Zbog nedostatka povezanosti sa stručnim osobljem, i relativno neefikasne savjetodavne službe u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine, poljoprivrednici, iako bez iskustva, prilikom zasnivanja novih voćnjaka najčešće su primorani uvoditi navodnjavanje na svoju ruku. Time, često dolazi do odabira i postavljanja sistema za

navodnjavanje koji su neefikasni i neodrživi. Korištenje ovakvih sistema u konačnici dovodi do neracionalne potrošnje vode prilikom navodnjavanja (Čadro *et al.*, 2016). Cilj ovog istraživanja je da se postigne održivost u upravljanju i upotrebi vodnih resursa i smanji rizik od prirodnih katastrofa na području Tuzlanskog kantona, kroz što pravilniju upotrebu odgovarajućih sistema za navodnjavanje kad su u pitanju voćnjaci jabuke, kruške i šljive. Kako bi ovo bilo postignuto razvijen je kalendar navodnjavanja, jednostavan model koji će poljoprivrednim proizvođačima ovog područja poslužiti za određivanje kad i koliko u aktuelnim klimatskim uslovima navodnjavati pomenute kulture.

MATERIJAL I METODE RADA

Za kreiranje kalendara navodnjavanja voćarskih kultura jabuke, kruške i šljive na području Tuzlanskog kantona korištena je FAO (*Food and Agriculture Organisation*) metodologija uz primjenu REF-ET v. 4.1 (Allen i Zhenguli, 2016), CROPWAT v. 8.0 (Smith, 1992; Surendran *et al.*, 2017) i RAINBOW v. 2.2 (Raes *et al.*, 1996, 2005; Raes *et al.*, 2006) računarskih modela.

Kao ulazni podaci u okviru proračuna za dobivanje kalendara navodnjavanja potrebni su podaci o: osnovnim parametrima klime i vrijednosti referentne evapotranspiracije (ET_0) na dnevnom nivou, osobinama tla, biološkim karakteristikama odabranih poljoprivrednih kultura, dužini vegetacionog perioda i načinu navodnjavanja.

U ovom istraživanju područje Tuzlanskog kantona je predstavljeno meteorološkom stanicom (MS) Tuzla, za koju su potrebni klimatski podaci dobiveni od strane Federalnog hidrometeorološkog zavoda Sarajevo, a koji su podrazumijevali: prosječnu (T_{mean}), maksimalnu (T_{max}) i minimalnu (T_{min}) temperaturu zraka u stepenima celzijusa (°C), prosječnu relativnu vlažnost zraka (RH_{mean}) u postotcima (%), prosječnu brzinu vjetra (u_2) u metrima po sekundi ($m s^{-1}$), prosječnu insolaciju (n) u satima (h) i sumu padavina (P) u milimetrima (mm). U svrhu dobivanja što preciznijih rezultata korišteni su klimatski podaci za vremenski period od 30 godina, odnosno klimatološka standardna normala (WMO, 2016) za period 01.01.1981. - 31.12.2010. godine.

Prikupljeni podaci su korišteni za opis klimatskih uslova, proračun kalendara navodnjavanja i dobivanje dnevnih vrijednosti ET_0 korištenjem standardne FAO-PM metode (Allen *et al.*, 1998):

$$ET_0 = \frac{0.408\Delta(R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{900}{T_{mean} + 273} u_2(e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + 0,34u_2)} \quad (1)$$

gdje je:

ET_0 referentna evapotranspiracija (mm dan⁻¹),

R_n ukupno sunčev zračenje na površini usjeva (MJ m⁻² dan⁻¹),

G zemljjišni fluks toplove (MJ m⁻² dan⁻¹),

T_{mean} srednja temperatura vazduha na 2 m visine (°C),

u_2 brzina vjetra na 2 m visine (m s⁻¹),

e_s pritisak vodene pare pri zasićenju (kPa),

- e_a aktuelni pritisak vodene pare (kPa),
 $e_s - e_a$ deficit pritiska vodene pare na 2 m visine (kPa),
 Δ pad krive pritiska vodene pare ($\text{kPa } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$) i
 Y psihrometrijska konstanta ($\text{kPa } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$).

Prema preporukama koje daju Allen *et al.* (1998) i Jensen *et al.* (1990) minimum potrebnih podataka za proračun ETo standardnom FAO-PM metodom (Formula 1) čine podaci o srednjoj maksimalnoj (T_{max}) i srednjoj minimalnoj (T_{min}) temperaturi zraka.

U posmatranom periodu od 30 godina (1981. – 2010.) ili 10.958 dana na MS Tuzla za 508 dana nije bilo adekvatnih podataka, odnosno 4,64 % od ukupne vremenske serije. U slučaju da za određene dane nije bilo podataka (RH_{mean} , u_2 ili n) korištene su procedure za njihovo indirektno određivanje, odnosno proračun ETo je obavljen u uslovima ograničene raspoloživosti klimatskim podacima prema *FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper. No. 56*. (Allen *et al.*, 1998) preporukama.

Kada nedostaju podaci o vlažnosti zraka, procjena vrijednosti aktuelnog pritiska vodene pare (e_a) je dobivena na osnovu pretpostavke da je temperatura kondenzacije (T_{dew}) slična dnevnoj minimalnoj temperaturi (T_{min}). Odnosno, ako T_{min} predstavlja T_{dew} onda je:

$$e_a = e^0 \cdot (T_{min}) = 0,611 \exp \left[\frac{17,27 \cdot T_{min}}{T_{min} + 237,3} \right] \quad (2)$$

Ako ne postoje podaci o aktuelnom dnevnom trajanju sunčevog sjaja – insolaciji (n), količina sunčevog zračenja (R_s) računata je prema preporukama (Allen *et al.*, 1998) korištenjem Hargreaves (1994) formule:

$$R_s = k_{Rs} \cdot \sqrt{(T_{max} - T_{min})} \cdot R_a \quad (3)$$

gdje je:

- R_a sunčev zračenje koja dospijeva na površinu Zemljine atmo. ($\text{MJ m}^{-2} \text{ dan}^{-1}$),
 k_{Rs} koeficijent za korekciju, za Tuzlu $0,13 (^{\circ}\text{C}^{-0,5})$,
 T_{max} maksimalna temperatura zraka ($^{\circ}\text{C}$),
 T_{min} minimalna temperatura zraka ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

U okviru formule 3 korištena je vrijednost koeficijenta k_{Rs} koja za područje Tuzlanskog kantona iznosi $0,13$ (Čadro *et al.*, 2019a). Ako su nedostajali podaci o brzini vjetra (u_x), korištene su prosječne mjesečne vrijednosti brzine vjetra za period u kojem je ona mjerena.

Uvidom u *Pedološku kartu Bosne i Hercegovine* (1:50.000) utvrđena je tipska pripadnost i teksturni sastav najdominantnijih tipova poljoprivrednog tla na području Tuzlanskog kantona.

Korištenjem procedure indirektnog određivanja vodnog kapaciteta tla na osnovu njegovog teksturnog sastava (McBean *et al.*, 1995; Saxton, 1986) odnosno *Soil Water Characteristics* (Saxton i Rawls, 2006) alata u okviru SPAW (Rao i Saxton, 1995) modela razvijenoga od strane američkog odjela za poljoprivrednu (USDA), procijenjena je vrijednost ukupno (UPV) i lako pristupačne vode (LPV).

Biološke osobine odabranih voćarskih kultura (jabuka, kruška i šljiva) prikazane su na osnovu krive koeficijenta kulture (Allen *et al.*, 1998; Steduto *et al.*, 2012), odnosno vrijednosti koeficijenata kulture (k_c), dok su podaci o početku, dužini trajanja pojedinih fenoloških faza kao i kompletног vegetacionog perioda prikupljeni iz sekundarnih izvora podataka (Drkenda *et al.*, 2018; Drkenda *et al.*, 2019) gdje su kao osnov korišteni Fenološki godišnjaci Federalnog Hidrometeorološkog zavoda u Sarajevu (FHMZ, 2010) za period od 1981. do 2010. godine. Potvrda tačnosti prikupljenih podataka dobivena je na osnovu obavljenog intervjua sa osobljem Službe za ekonomski razvoj, poduzetništvo i poljoprivredu grada Tuzle, stručnjacima iz područja voćarstva i voćarskim proizvođačima sa ovog područja.

Vrijednosti količine ET_o i padavina učestalosti 2 (2/10), 4 (4/10), 5 (5/10), 6 (6/10) i 8 (8/10) puta u 10 godina su statistički određene na osnovu dekadnih vrijednosti uz korištenje softverskog modela RAINBOW v. 2.2 (Raes *et al.*, 1996, 2005; Raes *et al.*, 2006).

Dobiveni klimatski, pedološki i biološki podaci korišteni su u okviru FAO CROPWAT v. 8.0 (Smith, 1992) modela za proračun potreba navodnjavanja analiziranih voćarskih kultura, nakon čega su prema FAO metodologiji (Čadro *et al.*, 2017; Čadro *et al.*, 2016; Jabloun i Sahli, 2007; Raes *et al.*, 2000; Raes *et al.*, 2002; Wellens *et al.*, 2017) za date uslove klime, tla, usjeva i načina navodnjavanja kreirani specifični kalendari navodnjavanja (*Irrigation Charts*).

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Klimatski uslovi područja istraživanja

Na području Tuzlanskog kantona uglavnom je prisutna umjereno kontinentalna klima koju karakterišu topla ljeta i hladne zime. Sjeverni dijelovi kantona (Gradačac Gračanica, Dobjo-istok) su najtoplijici ali imaju najmanje padavina, dok južni dijelovi (Banovići, Živinice, Kladanj) predstavljaju najhladniji dio ovog Kantona ali imaju najveću količinu padavina (Čadro, 2014).

Meteorološka stanica u Tuzli nalazi se u centralnom dijelu Kantona na nadmorskoj visini od 303 m i svojom lokacijom predstavlja prosječne klimatske uslove Tuzlanskog kantona. U tabeli 1. su date prosječne vrijednosti osnovnih klimatskih parametara za mjesecni, vegetacijski i godišnji nivo izračunate korištenjem podataka na dnevnom nivou, preuzetih od Federalnog hidrometeorološkog zavoda Sarajevo.

Tabela 1. Prosječne vrijednosti osnovnih klimatskih parametara na MS Tuzla, period 1981.–2010. godina / Average values of basic climate characteristics, weather station Tuzla, period 1981 - 2010

Klim. parame.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Veg.	God.
T_{mean} (°C)	-0,1	1,8	6,09	10,85	15,33	18,30	20,32	19,97	15,38	10,96	5,44	1,30	16,69	10,47
T_{max} (°C)	4,6	7,3	12,51	17,60	22,54	25,26	27,73	27,84	23,10	18,32	11,14	5,62	24,01	16,97
T_{min} (°C)	-3,7	-2,6	1,04	5,16	9,32	12,58	14,20	13,83	10,26	6,06	1,58	-1,96	10,89	5,49
RH_{mean} (%)	81,8	77,0	70,32	69,42	72,10	73,99	72,71	73,60	78,26	79,68	80,35	84,03	73,35	76,11
u_2 (m s ⁻¹)	0,8	1,0	1,15	1,04	0,79	0,70	0,68	0,75	0,74	0,84	0,95	0,88	0,79	0,87
n (h)	2,1	3,2	4,30	5,37	6,61	7,11	8,08	7,83	5,72	4,33	2,73	1,67	6,79	4,92
P (mm)	58	49	64	70	84	125	94	80	76	72	69	68	528	909

Napomena: T_{mean} – srednja mjesecna temperatura zraka; T_{max} – srednja maksimalna temperatura zraka; T_{min} – Srednja minimalna temperatura zraka; RH_{mean} – srednja relativna vlažnost zraka; u_2 – srednja brzina vjetra na visini od 2 m; n – srednja dnevna insolacija; P – prosječna mjesecna suma padavina, Veg. – vegetacijski prosjeci, period april – septembar; God. – godišnji prosjeci.

Prosječna godišnja temperatura zraka u analiziranom vremenskom periodu iznosi 10,47°C, a prosječna vegetacijska (aprili – septembar) 16,69°C. Prosječna godišnja maksimalna temperatura iznosi 16,97°C, a minimalna je za nekih 11,5 stepeni niža i iznosi 5,49°C. Najtoplij mjesec je juli (20,32°C), a najhladniji januar (-0,1°C). Prosječna godišnja relativna vlažnost zraka iznosi 76%, brzina vjetra je u prosjeku 0,87 m s⁻¹, a prosječan broj sunčanih sati u toku jednakog dana 4,92 h.

U toku godine u prosjeku padne 909 mm padavina, od toga 58% u periodu od 01. aprila do 30. septembra. Raspored padavina tokom godine je dosta ujednačen, što se pogotovo odnosi na period od augusta do januara kada mjesecna suma padavina varira u rasponu od svega 14 mm. Najmanje padavina ima u februaru (49 mm), a najviše u junu (125 mm), što upućuje na relativno povoljne uslove za poljoprivrednu proizvodnju na ovom području.

Korištenjem standardne FAO-PM metode (Allen *et al.*, 1998) i klimatskih podataka za period od 30 godina, dobivene su dnevne vrijednosti ETo za područje MS Tuzla. Prosječne mjesecne sume i dnevni prosjeci za različit vremenski period (mjesec, vegetacija i godina) prikazani su u tabeli 2.

Prosječna godišnja suma ETo za MS Tuzla iznosi 729 mm, od toga na period vegetacije (aprili-septembar) otpada 78,4% odnosno 571 mm. Najveće vrijednosti su u najtoplijem mjesecu julu (129 mm), a najmanje u najhladnijem (Tabela 1), odnosno u januaru (13 mm). Skoro identične vrijednosti su dobivene prilikom kreiranja mape ETo BiH (Čadro *et al.*, 2019a) kada je godišnja ETo iznosila 732 mm, a vegetacijska 572 mm (Čadro, 2019). U tom istraživanju za proračun ETo standardnom FAO-PM metodom korišteni su mjesecni klimatski podaci za period 1961. – 2016. godina, dok su u ovom ulazni podaci bili dnevni, pa ipak, dobivena je veoma mala razlika u prosječnim mjesecnim, vegetacijskim i godišnjim sumama ETo . Ovako mala razlika

sigurno upućuje na mogućnost korištenja mjesecnih vrijednosti klimatskih parametara za proračun ETo .

Tabela 2. Prosječne vrijednosti referentne evapotranspiracije (ETo) na MS Tuzla, period 1981.–2010. godina / Average values of reference evapotranspiration, weather station Tuzla, period 1981 - 2010

ETo	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Veg. God.
ETo_{Σ}	13,55	22,94	47,39	70,30	98,62	109,1	120,5	106,8	66,51	40,42	20,21	12,64	571,9
$ETo_{\bar{x}}$	0,44	0,82	1,53	2,34	3,18	3,64	3,89	3,44	2,22	1,30	0,67	0,41	18,71

Napomena: ETo_{Σ} – suma referentne evapotranspiracije; $ETo_{\bar{x}}$ – prosječna dnevna referentna evapotranspiracija; Veg. – vegetacijski prosjeci (aprili – septembar); God. – godišnji prosjeci.

Prema istraživanjima Mihaliček (1989) u konačnom rezultatu bilansa nema signifikativnih razlika između dekadnih i mjesecnih vremenskih intervala bilansiranja. Lecerpentier (1984) također ističe da dekadni intervali donose minorna poboljšanja, tako da izbor dnevnih, dekadnih ili mjesecnih podataka ovisi od mogućnosti osiguranja adekvatnih podataka (Vlahinić, 2004).

Pedološki uslovi područja istraživanja

Korištenjem *Pedološke karte Bosne i Hercegovine* (Imamović, 1977; Jakšić, 1970; Malović i Jakišić, 1972; Mehmedbašić, 1974; Mijatović, 1972) utvrđeno je da na području Tuzlanskog kantona najveće površine zauzima distrični kambisol, a zatim eutrični kambisol, luvisol, pseudoglej i aluvij (Čadro, 2014). Prema njihovim osnovnim fizičkim osobinama navedena tla možemo podijeliti u tri grupe: nepropusno tlo (N), gdje spadaju pseudoglej i luvisol koji su po teksturnom sastavu ilovasta glinuša ili glinovita ilovača; srednje propusno tlo (S), gdje spadaju eutrični kambisol i distrični kambisol koji imaju ilovasti teksturni sastav, i propusno tlo (P), aluvijalno tlo koje je po teksturnom sastavu najčešće pjeskovita ilovača (Čadro, 2014; Resulović *et al.*, 2008; Žurovec i Čadro, 2015).

Vrijednost lako pristupačne vode (LPV) za svaku od 3 navedene teksturne grupe tla izražena je za dubini od 1 m, za nepropusna tla iznosi 150 mm, za srednje propusna 130 mm, a propusna 90 mm (Čadro, 2014; McBean *et al.*, 1995; Saxton, 1986; Saxton *et al.*, 2006).

Biološke karakteristike analiziranih voćarskih kultura

Vrijednosti koeficijenta kulture (kc) za četiri razvojne faze (kc_{ini} – inicijalna faza; kc_{dev} – razvojna faza; kc_{mid} – srednje-sezonska faza; kc_{end} – završna faza), a kasnije i proračun potreba za navodnjavanjem obavljen je po voćnim vrstama i njihovim grupama sazrijevanja, odnosno formirane su slijedeće 4 grupe: srednje kasne jabuke (Jonatan, Crveni delišes, Zlati delišes), srednje kasne kruške (Kaluđerka), srednje rane kruške (Viljamovka) i srednje rane šljive (Čačanska rodna i Čačanska najbolja). Vrijednosti koeficijenta, kao i prosječni dugogodišnji termini početka i dužine trajanja pojedinih faza razvoja analiziranih voćarskih kultura prikazani su u tabeli 3.

Tabela 3. Vrijednosti koeficijenta, početak i dužine trajanja pojedinih faza razvoja analiziranih voćarskih kultura / *Crop coefficient and length of development stages for the analyzed fruit cultures*

		Faza razvoja <i>Crop development stages</i>	kc_{ini}	kc_{dev}	kc_{mid}	kc_{end}	Ukupno vegetacija <i>Total vegetation period</i>
Jabuka Srednje kasna <i>Apple</i>	Datum početka <i>Starting date</i>	11.04.	26.04.	10.06.	19.09.	11.04. – 08.11.	
	Trajanje faze (dan) <i>Length</i>	15	45	101	50	211	
	Vrijednost koef. <i>Coefficient value</i>	0,80	-	1,20	0,85	-	
Kruška Srednje kasna <i>Pear</i>	Datum početka <i>Starting date</i>	02.04.	17.04.	01.06.	18.09.	02.04. – 05.11.	
	Trajanje faze (dan) <i>Length</i>	15	45	109	48	217	
	Vrijednost koef. <i>Coefficient value</i>	0,80	-	1,20	0,85	-	
Kruška Srednje rana <i>Pear</i>	Datum početka <i>Starting date</i>	01.04.	16.04.	31.05.	30.08.	01.04. – 03.11.	
	Trajanje faze (dan) <i>Length</i>	15	45	91	65	216	
	Vrijednost koef. <i>Coefficient value</i>	0,80	-	1,20	0,85	-	

	<i>Coefficient value</i>						
Šljiva	Datum početka	10.04.	27.04.	01.07.	05.09.	10.04. –	
Srednje	<i>Starting date</i>					24.10.	
kasna	Trajanje faze (dan)	17	65	66	49	197	
Plum	<i>Length</i>						
	Vrijednost koef.	0,80	-	1,15	0,85	-	
	<i>Coefficient value</i>						

Napomena: kc_{ini} – inicijalna faza; kc_{dev} – razvojna faza; kc_{mid} – srednje-sezonska faza; kc_{end} – završna faza.

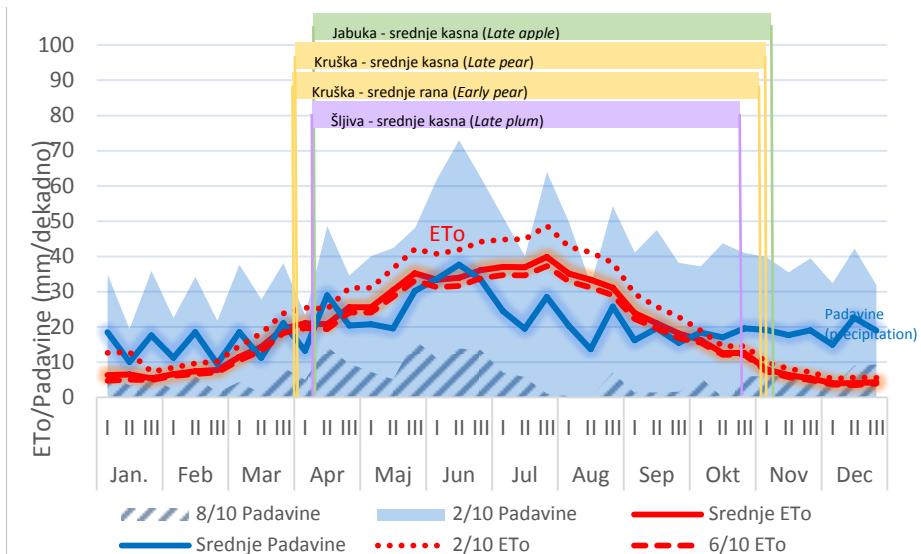
Kalendar navodnjavanja

U okviru kalendara navodnjavanja vremenski uslovi su podijeljeni u 4 grupe:

- ekstremno sušni ($ET_0 2/10$, bez kiše),
- sušni ($ET_0 4/10$, kiša 8/10),
- normalni (prosječna ET_0 i prosječne padavine) i
- vlažni ($ET_0 6/10$, kiša 2/10).

Odnosi između različitih nivoa učestalosti ET_0 i padavina, kao i period vegetacije analiziranih voćarskih kultura na području Tuzlanskog kantona, prikazani su na Grafikonu 1.

U toku vegetacije analiziranih voćarskih kultura (01.04. – 08.11), količina padavina je najveća u mjesecu junu. Posebno se ističu padavine frekvencije 2/10 (vlažni uslovi) koje u drugoj dekadi juna mogu iznositi i preko 70 mm (Tabela 3). Poređenjem dekadnih vrijednosti ET_0 i količine padavina mogu se primijetiti dva perioda kada je prosječna ET_0 veća od prosječne sume padavina. Prvi u maju i drugi od početka jula do druge dekade septembra. Sa aspekta navodnjavanja mnogo je interesantniji drugi period kada voćarske kulture vrše intenzivno formiranje plodova i veoma su osjetljive na nedostatak vode u tlu. Pored toga u toku prvog perioda (maj) često je prisutna određena rezerva vode u tlu koju biljke mogu koristiti.



Grafikon 1. Različiti nivoi ETo i padavina na području Tuzlanskog kantona / *Different ETo and precipitation levels at Tuzla canton*

Također, veoma je interesantan period od početka godine do kraja aprila, kada se na području Tuzle redovno smjenjuju vlažna i suha dekada (Grafikon 1). S obzirom da dnevni zahtjevi za navodnjavanjem u periodu vršne potrebe (juli) iznose oko 5 mm ili $50 \text{ m}^3 \text{ po ha}$ površine, kao i da se analizirane voćne vrste isključivo navodnjavaju lokalnim sistemom – kap po kap, u radu su korišteni obroci navodnjavanja (Žurovec, 2012) od 5 mm. Pored toga, uzeta je efikasnost navodnjavanja od 100%, a termin početka navodnjavanja je bio u momentu kad je potrošeno 20% od ukupne rezerve LPV.

Tabela 4. Količina padavina (mm dekada^{-1}) u toku perioda vegetacije na području Tuzlanskog kantona / *Amount of precipitation (mm per decade) during the vegetation period in Tuzla canton*

	Apr.			Maj.			Jun.			Jul.			Aug.			Sep.			Okt.			Nov	
	I	II	III	I																			
E																							
S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S	5	14	10	7	5	16	11	14	13	7	6	1	0	0	7	1	1	2	6	0	6	6	
N	13	29	20	21	20	30	34	38	33	25	20	29	20	14	26	16	20	16	18	17	20	19	
V	23	49	35	40	42	48	62	73	62	51	40	64	50	32	54	41	48	38	37	44	41	40	

Napomena: ES – ekstremno suho / Extremly dry; S – Suho / Dry; N – Normalno / Normal; V – vlažno / Wet

U tabeli 5 su date mjesecne i ukupne potrebne vode (PV) odnosno potrebne vode za navodnjavanje (PVN) jabuke, kruške i šljive pri prosječnim (normalnim) klimatskim uslovima na području Tuzle.

Tabela 5. Potrebna količina vode (PV) i količina vode za navodnjavanje (PVN) u mm
/ Crop water requirements and crop irrigation requirements in mm

Mjesec		IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Sve
Srednje kasna jabuka	PV	38	95	133	147	129	81	46	668
<i>Apple</i>	PVN	3	33	46	83	75	34	2	275
Srednje kasna kruška	PV	55	104	134	147	129	80	45	695
<i>Pear</i>	PVN	8	42	47	83	75	33	2	290
Srednje rana kruška	PV	57	105	134	147	129	76	43	691
<i>Pear</i>	PVN	9	43	47	83	75	29	1	287
Srednje kasna šljiva	PV	39	86	118	141	124	74	33	614
<i>Plum</i>	PVN	4	24	31	77	70	27	0	233
Prosjek odabrane kulture	PV	47	97	130	146	128	78	42	667
<i>Average</i>	PVN	6	35	43	82	74	31	1	271

Napomena: PV – potrebna količina vode / crop water requirements; PVN – potrebna količina vode za navodnjavanje / irrigation water requirements

Bošnjak (1999) je generalno za voćke na prostoru kontinentalnog dijela Srbije utvrdio sljedeću mjesecnu potrebu za vodom: april 40 – 60, maj 70 – 100, juni 90 – 120, juli 110 – 130, avgust 100 – 130, septembar 50 – 60 mm. Na godišnjem nivou ova potreba varira od 460 – 600 mm (Dragojević *et al.*, 2006). U našem slučaju dobiveni su slični rezultati (667 mm god.⁻¹), uz nešto veće vrijednosti u najtoplijem mjesecu julu (146 mm), kao i određenu potrebu za navodnjavanjem u oktobru (42 mm).

Prosječne potrebe za navodnjavanjem između 3 analizirane voćarske kulture su dosta jednake (Tabela 5). Pa ipak najveće potrebe ima kruška (287 – 290 mm god.⁻¹), zatim jabuka (275 mm god.⁻¹), a najmanje šljiva (233 mm god.⁻¹). Mjesec sa najvećim potrebama za navodnjavanjem je juli, kada je potrebno dati od 77 do 83 mm vode zavisno od kulture.

Kako na određenoj lokaciji uvijek ne vladaju prosječni uslovi, nego se smjenjuju vlažni i suhi periodi, korisnik kalendaru navodnjavanja prije svega treba da utvrdi da li su trenutni vremenski uslovi ekstremno sušni (ES), sušni (S), normalni (N) ili vlažni (V) za dato područje. Ovo može uraditi na osnovu izmjerene količine dekadnih padavina (kišomjerom ili sl.) na svom poljoprivrednom gazdinstvu ili na osnovu podataka sa javnih hidrometeoroloških servisa. Poređenjem ovih vrijednosti dekadnih padavina sa ranije utvrđenim za tu dekadu (Tabela 4), poljoprivredni proizvođač može odrediti u koju grupu vremenskih uslova spadaju trenutni. Zatim, iz tabela intervala

navodnjavanja (Tabela 6), a za aktuelne vremenske uslove, određuje vremenski interval (dana) između dva navodnjavanja (Čadro *et al.*, 2017).

U Tabeli 6 su prikazani intervali u danima između dva navodnjavanja, a zavisno od trenutnih vremenskih uslova. Jabuku, krušku i šljivu na području Tuzle u slučaju vlažnih uslova nije potrebno navodnjavati. Isti rezultati su dobiveni i u ranije kreiranom kalendaru kalendara navodnjavanja jabuke za područje Zenice, Sarajeva i Goražda (Čadro *et al.*, 2016).

Osim vremenskih uslova i osobine tla utiču na potrebe za navodnjavanjem, što je tlo propusnije navodnjavanje počinje ranije i odvija se u većem intenzitetu (Tabela 6).

Tabela 6. Interval navodnjavanja (u danima) pri obroku navodnjavanja od 5 mm / Irrigation interval (in days) with irrigation depth of 5 mm

Mjesec / month	April	Maj	Juni	Juli	August	Sept.	Oktobar								
Dekada / decade	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
Ekstremno*	5			1			2		3		4				
N*	Suho			2		1		2		4					
Normalno					4	3	2	4		5	10				
Ekstremno		5		1						2	3	4			
S*	Suho			2		1		2		4	8				
Normalno					2		4	8							
Ekstremno		4		1				2		3	4				
P*	Suho			8	2		1		2		4	8	10		
Normalno					3	1	2	4	8	10					
Dekada	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
Ekstremno							1				2	3	4		
N	Suho			5		1		2		4	5	10			
Normalno						2		4	5	10					
Ekstremno		4		1				2		3	4				
S	Suho			5		1		2		4	5	10			
Normalno					5	2	3	4	5	10					
Ekstremno		5	2		1				2		3	4			
P	Suho			2		1		2		4	5	10			
Normalno					10	5	2	4	5	10					
Dekada	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
Ekstremno				10		1				2	3	4			
N	Suho			4		1		2		3	4	8			
Normalno						2		4	10						
Ekstremno		4		1				2		3	4	4			
S	Suho			2		1		2		3	4	10			
Normalno					5	2	4	10							
Ekstremno		5	2		1				2		3	4			
P	Suho			2		1		2		3	5	10			
Srednje rana kruška															
Srednje kasna jabuka															
Srednje kruška															
Srednje rana kruška															

	Normalno			10	5	2		3	4	5	10				
Dekada	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
Ekstremno			5				1			2	3	4			
N Suho				5	2		1			2	3	4			
Normalno							1	2	5	10					
Ekstremno			2				1			2	3	4			
S Suho				2			1			2	3	4			
Normalno							3	2	5	10					
Ekstremno		4					1			2	3	4			
P Suho				2			1			2	3	5			
Normalno							2	5	4	10					

Napomena: Ekstremno – Ekstremno sušni uslovi; N – nepropusno tlo; S – srednje propusno tlo, P – propusno tlo

ZAKLJUČCI

Prema predviđanjima u budućnosti će doći do povećanja potreba za hranom i povećanja površina koje se navodnjavaju, što može uzrokovati veliki pritisak na dostupne izvore vode, pogotovo ako imamo u vidu da je trenutno daleko najveći potrošač pitke vode poljoprivreda. Sve metode koje racionaliziraju utrošak vode u poljoprivredi, a pri tome osiguravaju sigurniju proizvodnju hrane predstavljaju održive poljoprivredne sisteme i više su nego dobro došle. Ovim istraživanjem kreiran je jednostavan model – kalendar navodnjavanja voćarskih kultura koje zauzimaju najveće površine na području Tuzlanskog kantona. Njegovom primjenom moguće je racionalnije koristiti vodu u voćarskoj proizvodnji i time povećati njenu održivost. Poljoprivredni proizvođači mogu u aktualnim uslovima znati kada i kojom količinom vode navodnjavati njihov zasad.

Na području Tuzlanskog kantona kritični mjesec – mjesec sa najvećom prosječnom temperaturom ($20,32^{\circ}\text{C}$), najvećim potrebama za vodom (146 mm), kao i potrebama za navodnjavanjem (82 mm) je juli. U julu je u prosjeku potrebno svaki dan navodnjavanjem obezbijediti 2,64 l vode po m^2 površine. Ova vrijednost se duplira ako su trenutni uslovi suhi ili ekstremno suhi.

Između analiziranih kultura u prosjeku na godišnjem nivou najveće potrebe za navodnjavanjem ima kruška (290 mm), zatim jabuka (275 mm), a najmanje šljiva (233 mm). Ove kulture navodnjavati je potrebno u normalnim, suhim i ekstremno suhim uslovima, međutim ako su uslovi vlažni količina vode od padavina je sasvim dovoljna i nije potrebno navodnjavanje.

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IRRIGATION CALENDAR FOR FRUIT PRODUCTION IN AREA OF TUZLA CANTON

Summary

Nowadays, farmers in Bosnia and Herzegovina are facing climate change-related problems almost constantly. Treats such as late frost, extreme temperature or precipitation events, drought, floods and hail are becoming frequent and more devastating.

In order to achieve sustainable production and rational use of water resources together with environmental protection and reduction of risk, farmers should use decision-support tools such as the irrigation calendar or chart. Using such calendars can save up to 30% of water while maintaining yields and requiring minimum data or need for developing new skills. In this study, irrigation calendars for orchard production (apple, pear and plum) in Tuzla Canton taking in consideration different soil characteristics were developed. Critical month for the irrigation in Tuzla Canton is July. Average orchard water requirement is around 667 mm, or 146 mm in the critical month. Under normal weather conditions, daily irrigation requirements in July amounts to 2.64 l of water per m², if conditions are dry or extremely dray then these values should double.

Key words: *irrigation calendar; orchard; Tuzla Canton; sustainability*

AGRO-ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KARST REGIONS IN BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Hamid Čustović¹, Melisa Ljuša¹, Mehmed Cero², Sabina Hodžić³

Original scientific paper

Summary

Climate change researches indicate a significant increase in air temperature at the global level, while the annual precipitation shows a trend of decreased precipitation in the Mediterranean region. However, the local climate variability should be viewed as a consequence of global change determined by local impacts (latitude and longitude; topography; the impact of sea and altitude).

In this paper agro-ecological characteristics of two individual regions namely the area of high karst with karst fields, and the area of low-Herzegovina area were analyzed. The analysis of climate change and variability covers representative weather stations of the observed regions: Livno, Mostar, and Trebinje. Short-term scenarios on climate change for these two regions for the period 2011-2040 (scenario RCP8.5, scenario A2, scenario A1B) were presented.

The analysis of data shows that in the southern parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a higher level of climate variability is manifested. In particular, extremely high temperatures and solar radiation during the summer months, early moving of vegetation, the extension of dry periods during the early fall, while high rainfall occurred during the late fall and winter period. It creates many problems especially in the agricultural sector, so adaptation measures have to be developed focusing especially on the development of soil water management strategy.

Key words: *karst, the Mediterranean region, climate change, agro-ecological areas, scenarios*

INTRODUCTION

The goal of every agro-climatic zoning is to determine the requirements of individual crops (plant) varieties, and types of soils in relation to agro-climate indicators to diagnose a level of their adaptability to light, temperature, precipitation, and relative humidity.

There are four agro-ecological areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) (Čustović *et al.*, 2016): high karst area with karst fields, low-Herzegovina area (including the upper

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course of the Neretva River and karst fields), a central highland area with river valleys and lowland hilly area (including serpentine zones and flysch) (Figure 1.).

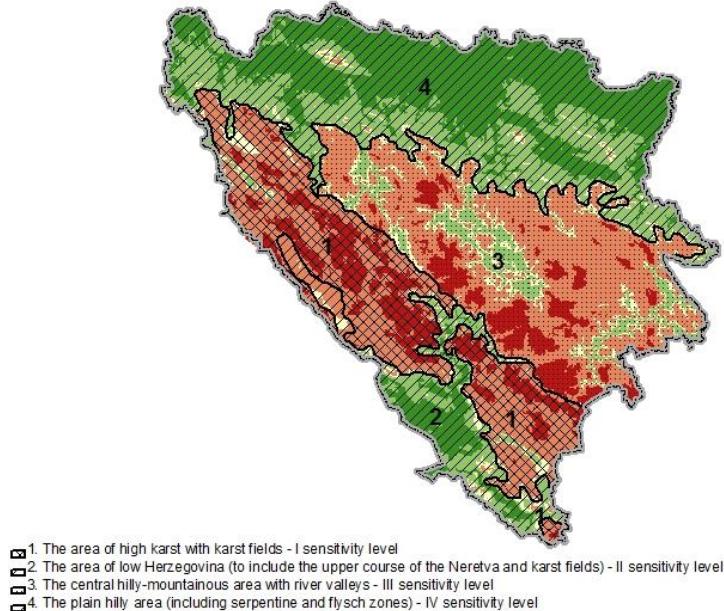


Figure 1. Agro-ecological areas in B&H

Source: H. Čustović, PAM Institute, Faculty of Agricultural and Food Science University of Sarajevo

The frequency and intensity of droughts have increased in some regions including the Mediterranean (IPCC, 2019). Average temperatures in the Mediterranean region have already risen by 1.4°C since the pre-industrial era, while summer rainfall is at risk of being reduced by 10 to 30% (JRC, 2018). Above 1.5°C , an expansion of desert terrain and vegetation would occur in the Mediterranean biome (IPCC, 2019).

The Mediterranean region is one of the regions where the strongest warming of hot extremes is projected. Risks associated with increases in drought frequency and magnitude are projected to be substantially larger at 2°C than at 1.5°C in the Mediterranean region (including southern Europe, northern Africa, and the Near East) and southern Africa (IPCC, 2018; 2019).

The effect of warmer temperatures on evapotranspiration, together with the decline in precipitation will make the region drier. Climate change is already affecting the region from both the physical and the economic point of view. The countries face a complicated problem: a growing risk of damages caused by meteorological, hydrological, and climate extremes and catastrophes as well as, at the same time, a high poverty rate and the necessity for economic development.

Water availability in the Mediterranean Basin will reduce as a consequence of three main factors: (i) precipitation decrease, (ii) temperature increase, and (iii) population growth (MedEEC, 2019).

Predicted climate changes will have a direct impact on Mediterranean agriculture.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The analysis of climate change and variability covers representative weather stations of the observed regions in B&H: Livno, Mostar, and Trebinje. The analysis examined the linear trends of annual and seasonal levels of basic meteorological parameters, air temperature, precipitation as well as the trends during the growing season in the period 1961-2014. On the recommendation of the Commission for Climatology – Technical note - WCDMP-No 72 WMO-TD No 1500, both temperature and precipitation extremes were analyzed.

Wet and dry periods were analyzed using the method of the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI). The analysis includes all dry ($SPI \leq -1$) and wet ($SPI \geq 1$) values of the particular timeline (SPI 3, SPI 6, and SPI 12).

Within the analysis of the general characteristics of two individual regions (the area of high karst with karst fields, and the area of low Herzegovina region) including the climate, short-term scenarios on climate change for the period 2011-2040 (scenario RCP8.5, scenario A2, scenario A1B) will be presented. This represents an important indicator of the need to adapt agriculture by sectors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of the area of high karst with karst fields

This is a mountainous region more than 800 m above sea level, which encompasses a significant number of high mountains extending in the Dinaric direction (NW-SE) and with pronounced relief forms and inclinations. Basic features of the Dinarids relief include deep river valleys and canyons, vast karst fields and mountain ranges whose altitude goes from 1,000 to the highest peak of Maglić at 2,386 m (Čičić, 2002, cit. Čustović *et al.*, 2016).

Mountain climate dominates over this agro-ecological area but also there is a presence of pre-mountainous and Mediterranean climate. Mountainous climate is distinguished by fresh and short summers and cold and snowy winters. The average temperature in January varies from -3.5° to -6.8°C while in July it averages from 14.8° to 16.9°C . The absolute minimum temperature is from -4° to -34°C while the absolute maximum is from 30° to 36°C . Transitional seasons (spring and fall) are poorly expressed. Temperature inversions occur in basins. Temperature amplitudes range from 20° to 21°C . Autumn is warmer than spring. Precipitation is equally distributed. Annual insolation in the central mountain area amounts to 1,700-1,900 hours. Due to frequent fogs during cold periods of the year, solar radiation is lower inland than at the same altitude in the coastal region. The duration of the vegetation period with the mean temperature of 10°C on average lasts from April to September and amounts to 195 days with an average temperature sum of $3,012^{\circ}\text{C}$.

All soils of this area are highly sensitive and vulnerable with regard to conditions under which they are being formed and also given the pedogenic factors' character. Reasons for this lay in their shallowness or direct exposure to waters in karst underground.

Karst fields are enclosed karst valleys like a green oasis in the karstic grey. The sloped terrain of the surrounding mountains is covered mostly by very shallow soils with pasture vegetation, shrubbery, and degraded forests, which is exposed to strong erosion and denudation processes. Activities in the higher areas have a direct effect on the state of soil in karst fields and ground waters.

Observed climate change

Air temperatures

In the area of high karst with karst fields, there is an increasing trend in annual air temperature, particularly pronounced in the summer period. The following charts depict deviation of mean annual air temperatures for the total period (1961-2014) from the means for the period 1961-1990, moving means and the trend for the total period available for the stations Livno and Trebinje.

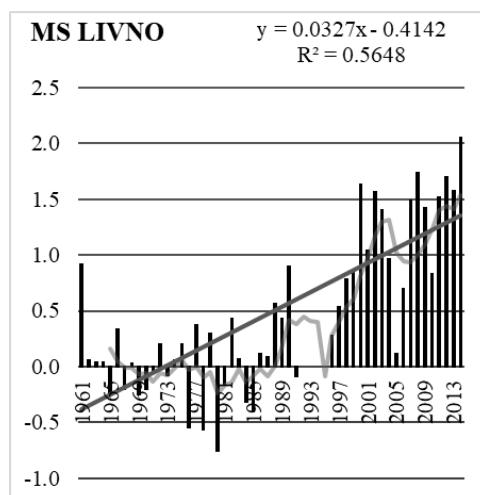


Chart 1. Deviation of mean annual air temperatures for the station Livno

Grafikon 1. Odstupanje srednjih godišnjih temperatura zraka za stanicu Livno

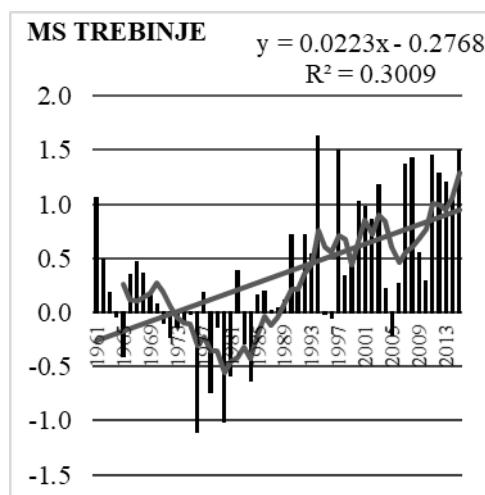


Chart 2. Deviation of mean annual air temperatures for the station Trebinje

Grafikon 2. Odstupanje srednjih godišnjih temperatura zraka za stanicu Trebinje

As can be seen from Table 1., all trends are positive, but the biggest trend is in summer which in Livno amounts to $0.5^{\circ}\text{C} / 10 \text{ yr}$ and in Trebinje $0.4^{\circ}\text{C} / 10 \text{ yr}$. The smallest trends in Trebinje are in the autumn and winter, while those in the spring and

summer are more significant. In Livno, the trends are bigger in all seasons except autumn. An increase in mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures were noticed.

Table 1. Seasonal values of the temperature trend for the period 1961-2014 for stations Trebinje and Livno

Tabela 1. Trendovi temperaturu u sezonama za period 1961-2014 za stanice Trebinje i Livno

Trend temperature (°C)	Trebinje	Livno
Winter	0,0074	0,026
Spring	0,0217	0,0308
Summer	0,0497	0,055
Autumn	0,0068	0,0186
Year	0,0223	0,0326
Vegetation period	0,033	0,0404

Temperature extremes

The analysis of temperature extremes shows that the biggest changes occurred in the number of cold days ($T_{min} < 0,0^{\circ}\text{C}$) and the number of warm days ($T_{max} \geq 25,0^{\circ}\text{C}$). In Livno, the number of warm days has a positive trend, it is statistically significant and the increase ranges up to 7 days per 10 years. The number of cold days has a negative trend and has been reduced by 2 days per 10 years in Livno. The number of cold nights ($T_{n10\%}$) and cold days ($T_{x10\%}$) has a negative trend and is getting reduced by 1 to 2 days per 10 years. The number of warm nights ($T_{n90\%}$) and warm days ($T_{n90\%}$) has a statistically significant positive trend, growing 3 to 5 days per 10 years.

Precipitation

Changes in the seasonal distribution of precipitation within one year compared to the „fundamental“ period are reflected in a deficit of precipitation during the summer months. In this area, there is a change, i.e. an increase in precipitation during the spring and winter and a decrease during the summer. Changes in the seasonal distribution of precipitation within one year compared to the „fundamental“ period are reflected in a deficit of precipitation during the summer months. In this area, there is a change, i.e. an increase in precipitation during the spring and winter and a decrease during the summer.

Dry and wet periods

In Livno, a linear trend for all drought ($SPI 3 \leq -1$) values and wet ($SPI \geq 1$) values have a positive trend. In a multi-year period (1961-2014), the last decade had an increased number of extreme weather events with their intensification. There is a pronounced trend of rapid alternation of extreme wet and dry situations, especially

from 2000 onwards. In addition to dry summers, the number of wet summers has also increased which indicates a high variability of precipitation over the last decade.

Climate change scenario

Given the scenario RCP8.5⁴ for the period 2011-2040 at the annual level, changes of mean seasonal and annual accumulated precipitation indicate that this zone has a predominant change or increased precipitation of +5% and a predominant reduction of precipitation of -5% in the part of the zone gravitating towards Trebinje. According to the same scenario, the change in mean annual temperature shows an alternation or an increase of 1.8-2°C.

Following the scenario A2 for the period 2011-2040 at the annual level, changes of mean seasonal and annual accumulated precipitation mainly indicate positive precipitation changes of +5%. By this scenario, in the period 2011-2040, the temperature is increased by 0.8-1°C.

Given the scenario A1B for the period 2011-2040 at the annual level, changes of mean seasonal and annual accumulated precipitation indicate that the precipitation alternation varies from -5% to -20%. The change from -5% to -10% dominates the area of high Dinarides. In a part that gravitates towards Trebinje, the change is from -10% to -20%. The temperature in this scenario increases by 0.8 -1°C.

The area of Low Herzegovina (including the upper course of the Neretva and karst fields)

Characteristics of area

The area of low Herzegovina is known as low, Mediterranean Herzegovina, and it encompasses the upper course of the Neretva river, the hinterland reaching Posušje, Stolac, Bileća and Livanjsko field which is the world largest karst field and is located at the transition zone towards the high karst. The entire area is crisscrossed by hillocks, hills, and other relief forms at an altitude ranging between 500 and 700 m.a.s.l. It accounts for about 10% of the total area of B&H and is surrounded by mountains such as Trtla, Viduša, Ivan, etc., and karst fields on the upper terraces such as Mostarsko blato, Bekijsko polje, Kočerinsko, Dabarsko, and many other smaller fields and plateaus. In the canyon of the Neretva River, represented are the sediment alluvial and colluvial-diluvial deposits in the Bijelo and Bišće fields, Hutovo Blato, as well as some smaller fields in the delta of the Neretva to Metković. In the very south of B&H, in the valley of the Trebišnjica River, there are Trebinjsko and Popovo fields. This area, just like the above mentioned one, is characterized by pronounced karstic erosion along with other karst phenomena. Fields are semi-enclosed or enclosed, and their hydrological regime is regulated by the capacity of sinking zones to receive surplus rainfall in the fall and winter period.

This agro-ecological area is dominated by two types of climate: the Mediterranean and the altered Mediterranean climate. A significant feature of this terrain is karst and its terraces descending from the mountain tops to the sea so that in the summer the bare

⁴ A scenario of comparatively high greenhouse gas emission

karst has a visible impact on the climate elements, especially on the temperature. Low-Herzegovina area is under the direct influence of the Adriatic Sea. During the wintertime, it radiates heat collected during summer causing a significant increase in winter temperatures. The average January temperature ranges from 3 to 5°C. Summers are very hot and dry and with absolute maximum temperatures of 40-45°C. The mean annual temperature is 12-15°C while the absolute minimum can drop to -17°C. The duration of the vegetation period with a mean temperature of 10°C generally lasts 239 days with an average temperature sum of around 4,464°C. The area of Herzegovina and the highest central parts of B&H are normally exposed to humid mass from the south, their maritime pluviometric regime is pronounced and they receive up to 2,000 mm of rainfall per year. Maximum rainfall occurs mostly in late fall or early winter, i.e. November or December. Snow is almost nonexistent. The characteristic wind of the Mediterranean climate region is bora. Bora is most pronounced in the area of Mostar where the annual average wind speed is 3.3 m/s. In all periods of the year, the occurrence of storm-scale values is possible but usually, they are most frequent during colder periods of the year. Bora occurs often in the fall and spring when it is highly unfavorable for vegetation. Anticyclone storm is characterized by gusts of wind 30-37 m/s, while winds with the strength over 17.2 m/s² are registered 5-10 times a year. The probability of maximum wind speed occurrence of 44 m/s² is once in every 50 years. The modified Mediterranean climate which transcends into the Mediterranean climate of low-Herzegovina includes characteristics of the Mediterranean climate during summer and mountain climate during winter. The transitional variations are typical during the autumn and spring period. The features of the Mediterranean climate are reflected in highly arid climate during most of the vegetation season.

This phenomenon is even more complex due to the character of arid pedo-climate on shallow soils, skeletal and porous substrates.

In this area of higher Herzegovina and southwestern mountains, the climate is approaching towards mountainous but with Mediterranean features. Air temperature decreases with increased altitude and distance from the sea. For every 10 km away from the sea, the temperature decreases 0.6° to 0.8°C. Winters are harsh with the absolute minimum temperatures of -14° to -25°C. Average January temperatures range from -1.8° to -6°C. The average of the absolute maximum temperature may rise to 40°C. There is up to 1,800 mm of rainfall in this area annually. Bora is most expresses in winter. Cloudiness is increased compared to low-Herzegovina. Insolation (solar radiation) decreases going from the Adriatic Sea towards inland and at higher altitudes. In the southern regions, there are 1,900-2,300 hours of sunshine. In Mostar, the amount is 2,285 hours per year. Often occurrence of draughts is related to the vegetation period when plants are in the biggest need of water, which harms agricultural production. On the other hand, there is a problem of floods and long periods of waterlogging lasting from autumn until spring. This makes the situation even more difficult. Agriculture is relatively intense especially along rivers Neretva and Trebišnjica which is why there is a sporadic occurrence of secondary soil

salinization due to irrigation. Regional hydrology is of great importance since fields are sensitive ecological systems open to external influences.

Observed climate change

Air temperatures

In the area of Low-Herzegovina including the upper course of the river Neretva and karst fields, there is an upward trend in annual air temperature as well as the highest average increase in air temperature during the summer season. The following charts depict deviation of mean annual air temperatures and summer season for the total period (1961-2014) from the mean for the period 1961-1990, moving means and the trend for the total period available as well as deviations for the summer season.

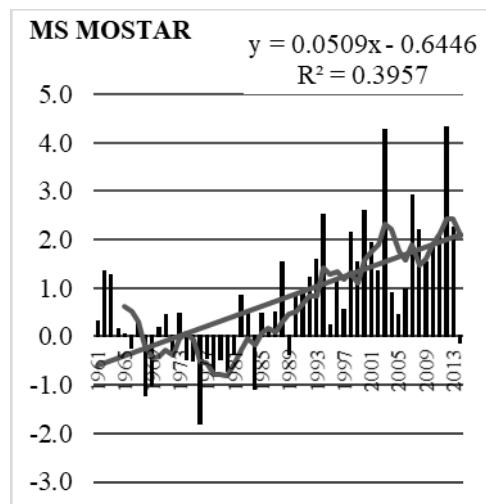
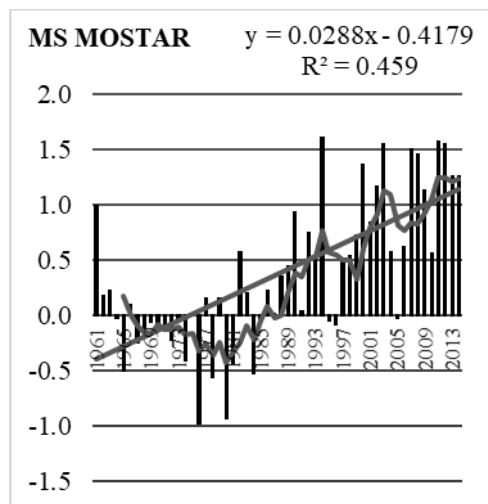


Chart 3. Deviation of mean annual air temperatures for the station Mostar

Grafikon 3. Odstupanje srednjih godišnjih temperatura zraka za stanicu Mostar

Chart 3. Deviation of mean annual air temperatures in summer season for the station Mostar

Grafikon 3. Odstupanje srednjih godišnjih temperatura zraka u ljetnom periodu za stanicu Mostar

Seasonal values of the trend for the period 1961-2014 are presented in the Table 2.

Table 2. Seasonal values of the trend for the period 1961-2014 for station Mostar
Tabelo 2. Trendovi temperaturu u sezonama za period 1961-2014 za stanicu Mostar

Trend temperature (°C) 1961-2014	Mostar
Winter	0,0227
Spring	0,033
Winter	0,0509
Autumn	0,0115
Year	0,0287
Vegetation period	0,0373

As can be seen from the table, all trends are positive, but the biggest trend is in summer which in Mostar amounts to $0.5^{\circ}\text{C} / 10 \text{ yr}$. An increase in mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures have been observed. Analyzed were also the annual trends of temperature sums $\geq 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. In the south of the country, the average temperature sums $\geq 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ amount to $3,400 - 3,700^{\circ}\text{C}$. The average annual temperature sums above 10°C in the south of the country range from $1,900$ to $2,300^{\circ}\text{C}$. The linear trends in annual temperature sum for the thresholds of 5 and 10°C are positive.

Temperature extremes

The analysis of temperature extremes shows that the biggest changes occurred in the number of cold days ($T_{\min} < 0.0^{\circ}\text{C}$) and the number of warm days ($T_{\max} \geq 25.0^{\circ}\text{C}$). At the meteorological stations in Mostar, the number of warm days (SU) has a positive trend, statistically significant and the increase ranges up to 3 days per 10 years. In Mostar, the number of cold days (FD) has a negative trend and gets reduced by 2 days per 10 years. The number of cold nights (Tn10%) and cold days (Tx10%) has a negative trend and is getting reduced by 1 to 2 days per 10 years. The number of warm nights (Tn90%) and warm days (Tn90%) has a statistically significant positive trend, growing 3 to 5 days per 10 years.

Precipitation

Trends of annual precipitation for a series of 1961-2014 indicate a reduction in the amount of precipitation by up to 20% in the south of the country. A negative trend in precipitation was recorded in Mostar for all seasons except autumn.

Table 3. Trends of precipitation for the period 1961-2014 for station Mostar

Tabela 3. Trendovi padavina u periodu 1961-2014 za stanicu Mostar

Trend precipitation (mm) 1961-2014	Mostar
Winter	-0,9141
Spring	-0,5159
Summer	-0,6459
Autumn	0,0517
Year	-2,0242
Vegetation period	0,5712

Changes in seasonal distribution within one year compared to the „fundamental“ period are reflected in a deficit of precipitation during the summer months. Although the trend in precipitation during the vegetation period is positive, the distribution is uneven, thus in the summer months, we have a pronounced occurrence of deficit and increasingly frequent dry periods that largely determine the agricultural production.

Dry and wet periods

In Mostar, linear trend for all drought ($SPI 3 \leq -1$) values is positive and for wet ($SPI \geq 1$) values it is negative. In a multi-year period (1961-2014), the last decade had an increased number of extreme weather events with their intensification. There is a pronounced trend of rapid alternation of wet and dry extreme situations, especially from 2000 onwards. In addition to dry summers, the number of wet summers has also increased which indicates a high variability of precipitation over the last decade.

Climate change scenario

Given the scenario RCP8.5 for the period 2011-2040 at the annual level, changes of mean seasonal and mean annual accumulated precipitations indicate that this zone has a predominant precipitation increase of +5% (Neretva valley), and a predominant decrease of -5% in the part of the zone gravitating towards Trebinje. According to the same scenario, the change in mean annual temperature indicates an increase of 1.6-2°C.

Given the scenario A2 for the period 2011-2040 at the annual level, changes in mean seasonal and mean annual accumulated precipitation mostly show negative precipitation change of -5% apart from the smaller area of the upper course of the Neretva river presenting the change of +5%. According to this scenario, the change in mean annual temperature amounts to 0.8-1°C.

Because of the A1B, the change of mean seasonal and mean annual accumulated precipitation ranges from -10% to -20%. According to the scenario A1B during the period 2011-2040, the increase in the temperature will achieve 0.8-1°C.

CONCLUSIONS

Karst regions in B&H, namely the area of high karst with karst fields, and the area of low Herzegovina region, are affected by global climate change. There is an evident increase in extreme maximum temperatures in the summer months, so due to hot weather the plants suffer from drought and unless agro-technical measures (irrigation) are implemented, production becomes ever more precarious. The lack of rainfall during the summer months and increased evapotranspiration combined with high temperatures causes heat stress in plants resulting in a reduction or loss of yield.

Particular attention should be paid to the problem of erosion and, in that way, ensure the sustainable management of these soils through the implementation of good agricultural practices, rational use of forest resources, properly organized grazing and improvement of the state of pastures, as well as taking the necessary preventive measures and practices to prevent fire. Additionally, it is necessary to plan the expansion of protected areas with different levels of protection, depending on the degree of sensitivity to degradation as a result of climate change and human activities. The need for planning and implementation of appropriate measures of adaptation to climate change is evident.

However, we need to accept a new perception and to develop a strategy for the soil water management which is a large, long-term, and very complicated task.

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AGROEKOLOŠKE KARAKTERISTIKE KARSTNIH PODRUČJA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE I KLIMATSKE PROMJENE

Rezime

Istraživanja klimatskih promjena ukazuju na značajan porast temperature zraka na globalnom nivou, dok godišnje padavine pokazuju trend smanjenja u mediteranskoj regiji. Međutim, lokalnu klimatsku varijabilnost treba posmatrati kao posljedicu globalnih promjena određenu lokalnim uticajima (geografska širina i dužina, topografija, uticaj mora i nadmorske visine).

U ovom radu analizirane su agro-ekološke karakteristike dva područja: područje visokog krša sa kraškim poljima i područje niske Hercegovine. Analiza klimatskih promjena i varijabilnosti zasniva se na podacima reprezentativnih meteoroloških stanica u posmatranim područjima: Livno, Mostar i Trebinje. Predstavljeni su kratkoročni scenariji o klimatskim promjenama za ova dva područja za period 2011-2040. godina (scenarij RCP8.5, scenarij A2, scenarij A1B).

Analizirani podaci pokazuju jasno povećanje varijabilnosti klime u južnim dijelovima Bosne i Hercegovine. Posebno se to odnosi na izuzetno visoke temperature i sunčevu zračenje tokom ljetnih mjeseci, raniji početak vegetacije, produženje sušnih perioda tokom rane jeseni, dok su se velike kiše javljale u kasnoj jeseni i zimskom periodu. To stvara mnoge probleme posebno u poljoprivrednom sektoru, tako da se moraju razviti mjere adaptacije usmjerene posebno na razvoj strategije upravljanja vodom u tlu.

Ključne riječi: *krš, mediteransko područje, klimatske promjene, agro-ekološka područja, scenariji*

TOMATO LEAF MOLD IN GREENHOUSES OF BARTIN AND ZONGULDAK PROVINCES OF TURKEY

Esra Gü'l¹, Aziz Karakaya¹

Original scientific paper

Summary

Tomato leaf mold caused by *Passalora fulva* is an important disease of tomatoes that grow especially in greenhouse conditions. In 2019, 27 and 29 greenhouses from different areas were inspected for the presence of tomato leaf mold in Bartın and Zonguldak provinces of Turkey. Tomato leaf mold was present in 20 greenhouses in Bartın (74.1%) and 10 greenhouses in Zonguldak (34.5%). Disease percentages ranged between 5 and 100 in Bartın and 15 and 100 in Zonguldak. Severe disease symptoms occurred in some greenhouses and drying of the leaves were observed. Precautionary measures should be taken in order to control of the disease in Bartın and Zonguldak greenhouses.

Keywords: *Passalora fulva*, *tomato*, *greenhouse*, *Bartın*, *Zonguldak*, *Turkey*

INTRODUCTION

Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L. = *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) is an important plant in the world. Today, tomato is considered to be indispensable in food culture of the world and it is also an important raw material for many industrial products.

The native land of tomato is the Andes region of South America. Tomato plant was first cultivated in Mexico (Costa and Heuvelink, 2005). Today tomato is spread to different geographical regions and it is grown and consumed widely in Turkey and in the whole world.

Global tomato production is about 170 million tons. Seventy-five percent of this production is marketed as fresh tomatoes (Costa and Heuvelink, 2018). Turkey is one of the important countries that export fresh tomatoes. The greenhouse cultivation enables the production and export of tomato even when it is not the season. Tomato is very popular in Turkey and in the rest of the world, and people consume it during the whole year and for that reason greenhouse production of tomato is common.

Bartın and Zonguldak provinces are located in the Western Black Sea Region of Turkey (Figure 1). Undercover tomato production is common in Bartın province (Anonymous 2019). In this province, 5615 tons of tomatoes are grown on 0.53 hectares of land in greenhouse cultivation. Ninety percent of this production is carried out in the central district of Bartın. Apart from the central district, tomato production

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in Amasra, Kuruçâile and Ulus districts constitute 10% of the total tomato production. In terms of surface area of the greenhouses in Bartın province, 74% is composed of high tunnels. In Zonguldak province, 2273 tons of tomatoes were grown on 0.21 hectares of land in greenhouse cultivation. Most of undercover tomato production in Zonguldak province is carried out in Gökçebey and Çaycuma districts. Fifty-eight percent of the surface area of the greenhouses in Zonguldak province is composed of high tunnels (TUIK, 2018).

Diseases and pests in undercover production cause decreases in tomato yield and quality. In greenhouses, inadequate ventilation and frequent planting increase plant losses caused by diseases. One of the fungal diseases that can lead to a decrease in yield and quality in undercover production is tomato-specific leaf mold disease caused by *Passalora fulva* (*Cladosporium fulvum*). This disease is a problem especially in greenhouse grown tomatoes (Babadoost, 2011b) and hydroponics production (Novak and Miličević, 2010).

As the native land of cultured tomatoes and wild tomatoes is South America, it is assumed that the origin of *Passalora fulva* is also South America (De Wit *et al.*, 2009). Today, this disease can be found almost everywhere in the world where tomatoes are grown. In China, Japan, Netherlands and Poland, it has been reported that the pathogen broke down the Cf resistance genes in tomato and formed new races (Lindhout *et al.*, 1989; Satou *et al.*, 2005; Kubota *et al.*, 2015; Iida *et al.*, 2015; Li *et al.*, 2015).

The disease usually begins on the lower leaves and proceeds further to the upper leaves. First infections are observed on older leaves and later symptoms develop on younger leaves (Babadoost, 2011a; Babadoost, 2011b). On the upper surface of the leaf, pale green, then yellow spots with uncertain edges appear. Dark olive green and velvety fungal cover is formed on the lower surface of the leaves. Infected leaves become yellowish brown, curl, wither and shed (Babadoost, 2011a). If the disease is not controlled, most of the leaves may die and cause significant yield losses (Babadoost, 1989, 2011b).

Passalora fulva is usually seen in greenhouses with high humidity. This pathogen cannot grow below 85% relative humidity and 22-24°C is the optimum temperature at which the disease can develop (Csizinszky *et al.*, 2005; Babadoost, 2011b). It is stated that this disease is widespread in the Western Black Sea Region in late July and early August (Cengiz Bostancı and İbrahim Yıldırım, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bartın Directorate of Provincial Agriculture and Forestry, Turkey, *personal communication*).

This study was carried out to determine the prevalence of leaf mold in undercover areas in Bartın and Zonguldak provinces of Turkey where intensive tomato cultivation was carried out.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Surveys were conducted on July 31, 2019 and on August 1, 2019 in Bartın and Zonguldak provinces (Figure 1). Twenty-seven greenhouses in Bartın and 29 greenhouses in Zonguldak were included in the survey. In central district of Bartın province, greenhouses in the villages of Old Hamidiye, Bayırüstü, Derbent and Gerişkatırcı were investigated. In Zonguldak, greenhouses in the Çaycuma district-Hacılar and Kayıkçilar villages and Gökçebey district-Bakacakkadı region were included in the survey.

Climate is influenced by Black Sea in Bartın and Zonguldak provinces. In the region, high humidity is present with hot summers and cool winters.

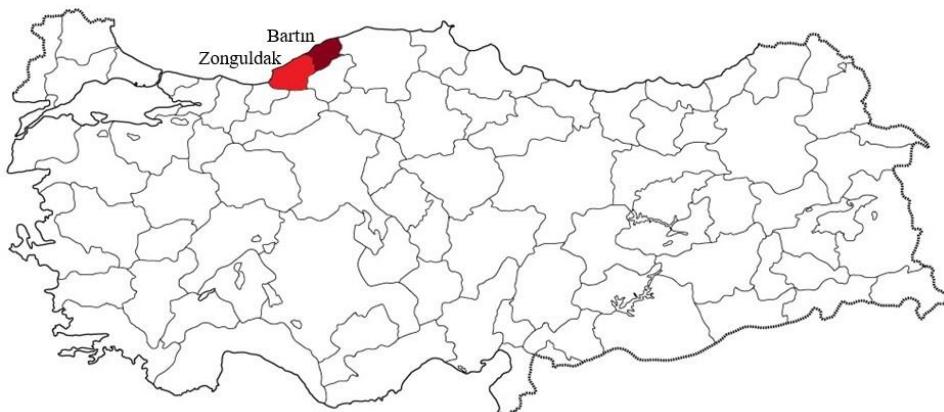


Figure 1. The location of Bartın and Zonguldak provinces in the Western Black Sea Region of Turkey where the surveys were conducted

All plants in these greenhouses were examined for the presence of the disease. The percentage of the disease was determined by observing at least two rows in each greenhouse. All aboveground plant parts were examined. At least three leaf samples were selected from each greenhouse. Single spores were taken under the stereo microscope from the fungal covers on the lower surfaces of the leaves and they were transferred to Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) medium. The isolates were stored on PDA slants at + 4°C.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the survey conducted on July 31, 2019 in Bartın province, the greenhouses in the villages of Old Hamidiye, Bayırüstü, Derbent and Gerişkatırcı were investigated. In Zonguldak province, the survey was conducted in Hacılar and Kayıkçilar villages of Çaycuma district and Bakacakkadı region of Gökçebey district on August 1, 2019. Percentages of leaf mold disease in greenhouses of Old Hamidiye, Bayırüstü, Derbent and Gerişkatırcı villages of Bartın province ranged between 5 and 100 (Figure 1,

Table 1). It was observed that leaves of the tomatoes grown in some high tunnel greenhouses in Old Hamidiye village of Bartın were completely dried out due to leaf mold disease (Figure 3A). Also in some Bartın greenhouses, fungal cover on tomato adaxial leaf surfaces was observed (Figure 3B).

Percentages of leaf mold disease in greenhouses of Hacılar and Kayıkçılar villages of Çaycuma district and Bakacakkadı region of Gökçebey district ranged between 15 and 100 (Figure 2, Table 2).

Tomato leaf mold was present in 20 Bartın greenhouses (74.1%) and 10 Zonguldak greenhouses (34.5%). Leaf mold was more common in Bartın greenhouses.

In a previous study, Ozan and Aşkın (2006) surveyed 2 greenhouses in Bakacakkadı region, 2 in Kayıkçılar village of Zonguldak province and 2 greenhouses in Bartın province of Turkey. In their research, the prevalence of leaf mold in Zonguldak and Bartın provinces was found as 95% and 51%, respectively. In our current study, disease prevalence values in these provinces reached up to 100% depending on the greenhouse conditions and the cultivar grown.

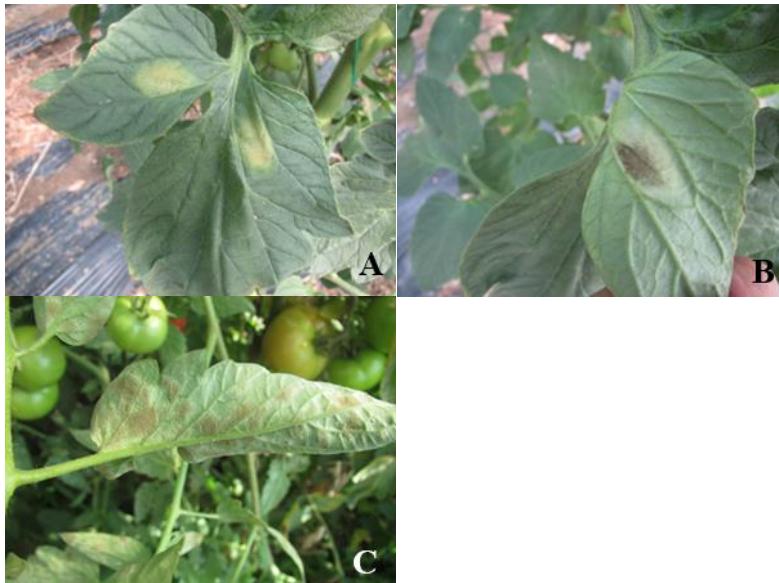


Figure 2. Symptoms of tomato leaf mold caused by *Passalora fulva* observed in Bartın and Zonguldak provinces of Turkey (A: adaxial surface of the diseased leaf, B-C: abaxial surfaces of the diseased leaves, C: curling of infected leaf)



Figure 3. A: Leaves of the tomatoes grown in a high tunnel greenhouse in the Old Hamidiye village of Bartın were completely dry due to leaf mold caused by *Passalora fulva*. B: Fungal cover on tomato leaf surface observed in Bartın province.

Table 1. Tomato leaf mold occurrence and prevalence in greenhouses of Bartın province of Turkey

Bartın				
Greenhouse No	District	Location	Disease prevalence (%)	Variety
1	Central	Old Hamidiye village	100	Calypso and Tayfun
2	Central	Bayırüstü village	5	Unknown
3	Central	Bayırüstü village	Absent	Unknown
4	Central	Derbent village	Absent	Unknown
5	Central	Derbent village	Absent	Unknown
6	Central	Derbent village	Absent	Unknown
7	Central	Derbent village	30	Tayfun
8	Central	Derbent village	Absent	Sandoline
9	Central	Derbent village	Absent	Calypso
10	Central	Derbent village	60	Tayfun
11	Central	Derbent village	Absent	Unknown
12	Central	Derbent village	50	Unknown
13	Central	Derbent village	50	Unknown
14	Central	Derbent village	35	Unknown
15	Central	Derbent village	20	Unknown
16	Central	Derbent village	40	Torry
17	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	60	Unknown
18	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	70	Unknown
19	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	80	Unknown
20	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	80	Unknown
21	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	30	Unknown
22	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	60	Unknown
23	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	90	Unknown
24	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	70	Unknown
25	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	90	Unknown
26	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	60	Ömür
27	Central	Gerişkatırcı village	70	Ömür

Table 2. Tomato leaf mold occurrence and prevalence in greenhouses of Zonguldak province of Turkey

Zonguldak				
Greenhouse No	District	Location	Disease prevalence (%)	Variety
1	Çaycuma	Hacılar village	Absent	Unknown
2	Çaycuma	Hacılar village	Absent	Unknown
3	Çaycuma	Hacılar village	Absent	Unknown
4	Çaycuma	Hacılar village	Absent	Unknown
5	Çaycuma	Kayıkçilar village	Absent	Namlı
6	Çaycuma	Kayıkçilar village	Absent	Grando
7	Çaycuma	Kayıkçilar village	Absent	Unknown
8	Çaycuma	Kayıkçilar village	90	Nazal
9	Çaycuma	Kayıkçilar village	Absent	Unknown
10	Çaycuma	Kayıkçilar village	25	Unknown
11	Çaycuma	Kayıkçilar village	30	Şahmat and Kocaman
12	Çaycuma	Kayıkçilar village	Absent	Unknown
13	Çaycuma	Kayıkçilar village	Absent	Namlı
14	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	Absent	Nurdan and Calypso
15	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	Absent	Unknown
16	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	Absent	Unknown
17	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	Absent	Unknown
18	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	Absent	Unknown
19	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	Absent	Unknown
20	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	Absent	Unknown
21	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	Absent	Unknown
22	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	100	Unknown
23	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	60	Unknown
24	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	50	Unknown
25	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	60	Unknown
26	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	15	Unknown
27	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	60	Unknown
28	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	Absent	Unknown
29	Gökçebey	Bakacakkadı	20	Unknown

During the production season, carrying out integrated control activities against disease will reduce the use of chemical pesticides. Also, pesticide resistance problems and farmer production costs will be lower.

The first step of integrated control is to grow resistant varieties to disease (Csizinszky *et al.*, 2005). In our survey, it was observed that Tayfun and Ömür

cultivars grown in Bartın province and Nazal cultivar grown in Zonguldak province were very susceptible to the leaf mold. These varieties do not contain Cf genes that provide resistance to leaf mold. Leaf mold was not observed on Namlı cultivar grown in greenhouses in Zonguldak province. This cultivar contains Cf-5 resistance gene. Namlı cultivar can be recommended for greenhouses in the provinces of Zonguldak and Bartın.

There are no studies related to determination of the races of leaf mold in Bartın and Zonguldak provinces of Turkey. The identification of races in these provinces will be helpful for recommending varieties containing the Cf gene(s) for control of the disease.

In the integrated control of the disease, it is very important to reduce the relative humidity below 85% in the greenhouse by providing ventilation (Babadoost, 2011). In addition, it is advised to remove infected plant residues from the greenhouses, application of hot water to seeds and pruning to increase ventilation (Csizinszky *et al.*, 2005). Leaf mold control precautions will reduce the yield losses caused by the disease at Bartın and Zonguldak provinces of Turkey.

CONCLUSIONS

Tomato leaf mold was present in 20 Bartın greenhouses (74.1%) and 10 Zonguldak greenhouses (34.5%). Leaf mold was more common in Bartın greenhouses. Percentages of leaf mold disease in greenhouses of Old Hamidiye, Bayırüzü, Derbent and Gerişkatircı villages of Bartın province ranged between 5 and 100. Percentages of leaf mold disease in greenhouses of Hacılar and Kayıkçılars villages of Çaycuma district and Bakacakkadı region of Gökçebey district ranged between 15 and 100. It was observed that leaves of the tomatoes grown in some high tunnel greenhouses in Old Hamidiye village of Bartın were completely dried out due to leaf mold disease. It appears that tomato leaf mold disease is common in the region. Precautionary measures should be implemented in order to control leaf mold in Bartın and Zonguldak provinces of Turkey.

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DISEASES OCCURRING ON *Hordeum bulbosum* FIELD POPULATIONS AT BİNGÖL PROVINCE OF TURKEY

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Original scientific paper

Summary

Hordeum bulbosum is one of the wild barley species naturally growing in Bingöl province of Turkey. This wild species is an important gene source for obtaining disease resistant plants. In 2018, a survey was carried out in order to determine the diseases occurring on *Hordeum bulbosum* plants in Bingöl province. Twenty-seven naturally growing *Hordeum bulbosum* populations from Bingöl central district and Genç, Adaklı, Kiğı, Karlıova and Solhan districts were examined. Five *Hordeum bulbosum* populations were disease free. Powdery mildew caused by *Blumeria graminis* f. sp. *hordei*, leaf rust (brown rust) caused by *Puccinia hordei*, spot form of net blotch caused by *Drechslera teres* f. *maculata* and scald caused by *Rhynchosporium commune* were observed in other populations. Powdery mildew was the most common pathogen followed by leaf rust (brown rust), spot form of net blotch and scald.

Keywords: *Hordeum bulbosum*, disease resistance, Bingöl, wild barley, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) is an important plant grown in vast areas of the world and it is a popular cereal crop in Turkey (Geçit, 2016). *Hordeum bulbosum* L., one of the wild barley species, grows naturally in Turkey. This species can be used in barley improvement as a source of genetic diversity (Wendler *et al.*, 2015; Czembor *et al.*, 2017). *H. bulbosum* is an important gene source that helps us to obtain disease resistant plants (Pickering *et al.*, 2000; Walther *et al.*, 2000; Ruge *et al.*, 2003; Czembor, 2007). Proeseler *et al.* (1988) evaluated the barley accessions from the Gatersleben collection for their response to diseases. Regardless of geographic origin, *Hordeum bulbosum* was not infected by the barley yellow mosaic virus. One *H. bulbosum* accession was resistant to *Drechslera teres* and incompatible with *Puccinia hordei*.

Various researchers emphasized the importance of *H. bulbosum* in barley genetics and breeding and the role of *Hordeum vulgare* x *H. bulbosum* crosses in resistance to

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disease agents (Pickering *et al.*, 2004; Toubia-Rahme *et al.*, 2003; Wehling *et al.*, 2002). Leaf rust and stem rust resistance in these lines have been found and the researchers concluded that these lines could be used in breeding programs (Czembor *et al.*, 2017; Fetch *et al.*, 2009). Johnston *et al.* (2013) introgressed leaf rust resistance gene *Rph22* from *H. bulbosum* to *H. vulgare*.

Fischer *et al.* (2010) made interspecific crosses between *H. vulgare* and *H. bulbosum*. Mapping populations segregating with individuals towards barley yellow dwarf virus were observed. Genetic analysis of a BC₂F₄ family showed that inheritance of the resistance was dominant. *Hb* introgression on chromosome 3HL was observed. Also, *Hordeum bulbosum* method was used to obtain doubled-haploid lines for disease resistance studies (El-Attari *et al.*, 1998). These features make *H. bulbosum* plants valuable in disease resistance studies.

Barley is affected by a number of diseases. Among these barley scald, net blotch, powdery mildew and leaf rust cause significant yield losses (Mathre, 1997). In Turkey, several barley diseases have been reported from *Hordeum vulgare* and *Hordeum spontaneum*. These diseases include both forms of net blotch caused by *Drechslera teres* f. *teres* and *D. teres* f. *maculata*, scald caused by *Rhynchosporium commune*, powdery mildew caused by *Blumeria graminis* f. sp. *hordei* (syn: *Erysiphe graminis* f. sp. *hordei*), barley stripe caused by *Drechslera graminea*, leaf rust caused by *Puccinia hordei*, semi loose smut caused by *Ustilago nigra* and loose smut caused by *Ustilago nuda* (Çelik and Karakaya, 2015; Karakaya *et al.*, 2016; İlgen *et al.*, 2017; Özdemir *et al.*, 2017; Ertürk *et al.*, 2018).

Disease resistant *H. bulbosum* plants will be valuable sources of disease resistance.

In 2018, a survey was conducted in Bingöl province in Turkey for observation of disease status of *H. bulbosum* plants and determination of diseases occurring on *H. bulbosum* field populations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A survey was carried out at Bingöl province of Turkey during May and June of 2018. Twenty-seven naturally grown *Hordeum bulbosum* field populations were inspected in order to see the presence of diseases. Eight, 5, 6, 1, 3 and 3 *H. bulbosum* field populations were examined at Bingöl central district and Genç, Adaklı, Kiğı, Karlıova and Solhan districts. At each location 10-50 plants were inspected in order to see the presence of diseases. The incidence (number of plants infected of those examined) and severity [(1-9 scale developed by Saari and Prescott (1975)] values of the diseases were recorded. Plants were inspected visually. For identification of the diseases Mathre (1997), Zillinsky (1983) and Zaffaroni *et al.* (2011) were used. For verification of net blotch types, Bülbül 89, a susceptible barley variety [(Taşkoparan and Karakaya (2009); Yazıcı *et al.*, (2015)], and *Hordeum bulbosum* plants obtained from Bingöl province were used. Isolation, inoculation and evaluation studies were conducted according to Çelik Oğuz and Karakaya (2017). These studies were

carried out at the mycology laboratory and greenhouse of Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Ankara University, Turkey.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Two *Hordeum bulbosum* populations in central district of Bingöl province and three *Hordeum bulbosum* populations in Adaklı district were disease free (Table 1). In other locations, powdery mildew disease caused by *Blumeria graminis* f. sp. *hordei* was the most common disease followed by leaf rust (brown rust), spot form of net blotch and scald. In Bingöl province of Turkey, powdery mildew disease was observed on 20 *H. bulbosum* populations. The incidence of powdery mildew ranged between 5% and 85%. The severity of this disease ranged between 3 and 7. Leaf rust caused by *Puccinia hordei* was found in 7 *H. bulbosum* populations. The incidence of leaf rust ranged between 3% and 70%. The severity of this disease ranged between 3 and 5. Typical spot form of net blotch symptoms were observed on both susceptible cultivar Bülbül 89 and *H. bulbosum* seedlings inoculated with *Drechslera teres* (teleomorph: *Pyrenophora teres*) isolates. Spot form of net blotch caused by *Drechslera teres* f. *maculata* was found in 4 *Hordeum bulbosum* populations. The incidence of spot form of net blotch ranged between from 1% and 10%. The severity of this disease ranged between 3 and 5. Scald caused by *Rhynchosporium commune* was found in 3 *H. bulbosum* populations. The incidence of scald ranged between 2% and 10% and the severity of this disease ranged between 3 and 5.

Powdery mildew disease was found in all districts surveyed. The highest powdery mildew incidence was observed in a population in the central district (85%) and the lowest incidence was observed in a population in Solhan district (2%). *Puccinia hordei* was found in the central district and in Genç, Adaklı and Karlıova districts. The highest leaf rust incidence was observed in a population in Genç district (70%) and the lowest incidence was observed in a population in Adaklı district (3%). Spot form of net blotch was found in central district and in Genç and Adaklı districts. Scald was found in Genç and Karlıova districts. Spot form of net blotch and scald incidences were low.

Various researchers identified resistance sources using *H. bulbosum* plants. Jie and Snipe (1989) found resistance to powdery mildew in the diploid and tetraploid clones of *H. bulbosum* and hybrids of crosses between *H. bulbosum* and susceptible cultivars of *H. vulgare*. Tetraploid *H. bulbosum* genotypes also showed resistance to *Puccinia striiformis* and *P. hordei*.

Prasad *et al.* (1983) determined the reaction types of *H. bulbosum* strains to Japanese races of *Erysiphe graminis* f. sp. *hordei*. The highest proportion of highly resistant or immune plants was found in strain Turkey. Czembor (2007) obtained six recombinant lines from crosses and backcrosses of barley cultivars (backcrossing parents) and accessions of *H. bulbosum* and tested these plants with 18 differential isolates of *Blumeria graminis* f. sp. *hordei*. Resistance to powdery mildew was found in all tested recombinant lines. In one line, outstanding resistance to powdery mildew

was identified. Czembor *et al.* (2017) obtained 26 recombinant lines from crosses of barley cultivars of *H. vulgare* and *H. bulbosum* and tested these crosses with 8 differential leaf rust isolates. Leaf rust resistance was found in 22 recombinant lines. Resistance to leaf rust was outstanding in 7 lines.

CONCLUSIONS

Hordeum bulbosum is an important gene source that helps us to grow disease resistant plants. In this current study, five naturally grown *H. bulbosum* field populations were found to be disease free. In terms of diseases, a wide variation was observed in natural populations of *H. bulbosum* in Bingöl province in Turkey. The incidence and severity values of these diseases also showed variation. The disease free populations of *H. bulbosum* could be used as resistance sources.

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Table 1. Diseases occurring on *Hordeum bulbosum* field populations at Bingöl province of Turkey. For determination of disease severity, a 1-9 scale developed by Saari and Prescott was used (Saari and Prescott, 1975).

No	District	Presence of the disease	<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f. sp. <i>hordei</i>		<i>Puccinia hordei</i>		<i>Drechslera teres</i> f. <i>maculata</i>		<i>Rhynchosporium commune</i>	
			Incidence (%)	Severity	Incidence (%)	Severity	Incidence (%)	Severity	Incidence (%)	Severity
1	Central	present	20	5	5	5				
2	Central	present	85	5						
3	Central	present	10	5						
4	Central	present	15	5	10	5				
5	Central	no disease								
6	Central	present	5	3						
7	Central	no disease								
8	Central	present	20	3			1	3		
9	Genc	present	15	5			10	5		
10	Genc	present	5	5	70	5	5	5		
11	Genc	present	5	5	20	5				
12	Genc	present	20	5					10	5
13	Genc	present	40	5	70	5			5	5
14	Adaklı	no disease								
15	Adaklı	present	5	3	3	3	3	3		

Table 1. Diseases occurring on *Hordeum bulbosum* field populations at Bingöl province of Turkey. For determination of disease severity, a 1-9 scale developed by Saari and Prescott was used (Saari and Prescott, 1975) (continued).

No	District	Presence of the disease	<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f. sp. <i>hordei</i>		<i>Puccinia hordei</i>		<i>Drechslera teres</i> f. <i>maculata</i>		<i>Rhynchosporium commune</i>	
			Incidence (%)	Severity	Incidence (%)	Severity	Incidence (%)	Severity	Incidence (%)	Severity
16	Adaklı	no disease								
17	Adaklı	present	4	3						
18	Adaklı	no disease								
19	Adaklı	present	70	5						
20	Kığı	present	70	5						
21	Karhova	present	50	3						
22	Karhova	present			50	5				
23	Karhova	present							2	3
24	Karhova	present	20	3						
25	Solhan	present	2	3						
26	Solhan	present	15	7						
27	Solhan	present	5	3						

SASTAV ZAJEDNICA MAKROZOOBENTOSA NA LONGITUDINALNOM PROFILU RIJEKE VOGOŠĆE

Amina Omeragić¹, Mahir Gajević¹

Originalni naučni rad - *Original scientific paper*

Rezime

Makrozoobentos predstavlja zajednicu organizama koja je veoma važan dio vodenih ekosistema gledajući njihovu ulogu u kruženju hranjivih tvari hranidbenim lancima. Pad kvaliteta vode direktno djeluje na sastav i strukturu makrozoobentosa, te je zato jako dobar pokazatelj stanja vodenih ekosistema. Cilj ovog istraživanja je analizirati sastav i strukturu zajednice makrozoobentosa rijeke Vogošće na njenom longitudinalnom profilu. Uzorkovanje makrozoobentosa vršeno je u aprilu 2019. godine na tri lokaliteta. U laboratoriji Prirodno-matematičkog fakulteta Sarajevo izvršena je izolacija i identifikacija prikupljenih uzoraka makrozoobentosa, te analiza zajednica makrozoobentosa. Dobiveni rezultati pokazuju visok diverzitet zajednica makrozoobentosa u izvorišnom i srednjem dijelu toka rijeke Vogošće. Donji dio toka je najsiromašniji diverzitetom, koji je od svih istraživanih pod najvećim antropogenim utjecajem.

Ključne riječi: *makrozoobentos, diverzitet, rijeka Vogošća, sastav zajednica*

UVOD

Pojam makrozoobentos označava grupu životinjskih organizama koja naseljava dno vodenih ekosistema, te obuhvata veliki broj različitih vrsta beskičmenjaka, koji se obično klasificiraju prema veličini (Rosenberg, 1992; Trožić-Borovac *et al.*, 2019). Njihova uloga u ekosistemu se ogleda u kruženju materije i protoku energije, a također predstavljaju glavni izvor hrane za mnoge vrste akvatičnih životinja (Trožić-Borovac *et al.*, 2019). Kvalitativno-kvantitativni sastav makrozoobentosa koji uključuje praćenje abundance i sastava populacija, najobjektivnije predstavlja stanje u vodenom ekosistemu (Trichkova *et al.*, 2013; Trožić-Borovac *et al.*, 2013). Po tom pitanju ističu se indikatori iz redova insekata Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera i Trichoptera koje u preimaginalnom stadiju naseljavaju vodene ekosisteme, a kao imago naseljavaju vazdušnu životnu sredinu, te su pogodne za istraživanje odnosa zajednice makrozoobentosa i faktora sredine koji utiču na njihovu distribuciju (Giller & Malmqvist, 1998; Trožić-Borovac *et al.*, 2019). Zbog relativno dugog životnog vijeka i ograničene pokretljivosti, veće ili manje promjene ekoloških uvjeta u okolišu (promjena fizičkih ili hemijskih svojstava vode) imaju za posljedicu promjene

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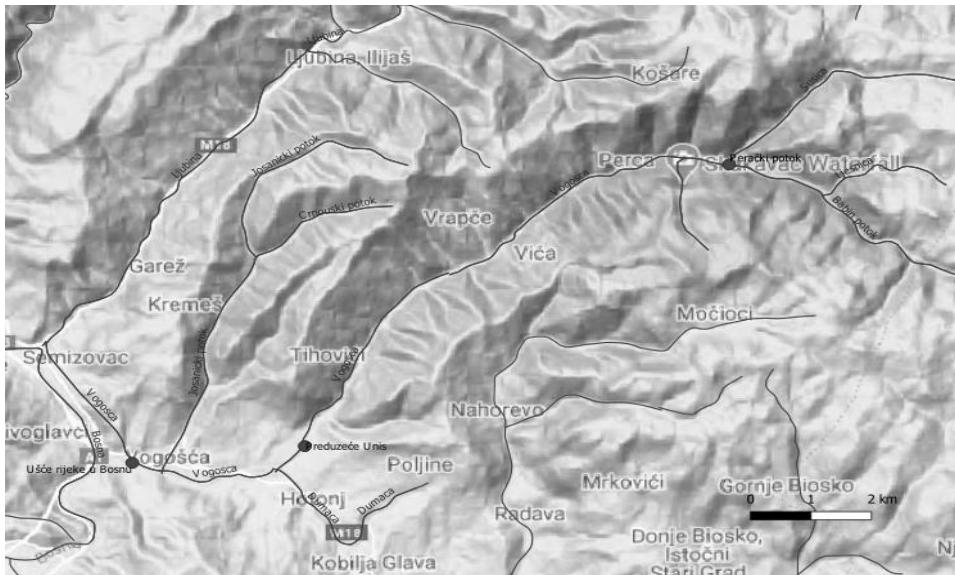
u kvalitativno-kvantitativnoj strukturi zajednica. Istraživanjem populacija ovih organizama utvrđen je različit stepen senzibilnosti na promjene fizičko-hemijskih parametara u vodotoku. Ovi organizmi pokazuju veliku osjetljivost u odnosu na abiotičke parametre kao što su temperatura, kisik, tip supstrata i slično. Distribucija makrozoobentosa ovisi o njihovoj osjetljivosti na nisku koncentraciju kisika i njihovoj sposobnosti da se oporave od istih. Tip staništa i tip supstrata su važni za makrozoobentos jer direktno uvjetuju brzinu protoka vode. Iako su mnogi supstrati prvenstveno formirani prateći formiranje korita, oni ipak direktno odražavaju trenutne uslove brzine protoka zbog dinamike degradacije, segregacije i sličnih procesa. Prema tome, postoje afiniteti određenih životinjskih skupina prema određenom tipu supstrata (Moog, 2002). Prilikom istraživanja na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine jedan od glavnih problema je nedostatak jedinstvenog pristupa problemu prirodne kategorizacije vodotoka ili dijelova tokova bez kojeg nije moguće objektivno raspravljati o kvalitetu vode, a koji je neophodan u upravljanju resursima (Trožić-Borovac, 2005).

Rijeka Vogošća je duga 12,5 km i izvire ispod Kozjače u svom gornjem dijelu toka se zove Perački potok. Desne pritoke Peračkog potoka su Sušica, Jasikovački potok i Jasikovica, a lijeve pritoke su Miljevački potok, Sejinovački potok i potok Skakavac. Značajna pritoka rijeke Vogošće je Jošanica koja se ulijeva sa desne strane (Sl. 1). Dijelovi ovih vodotoka koji protiču kroz urbani dio Vogošće su regulisani i uređeni, a u krugu poduzeća Unis je djelimično regulisano. Ovi vodotoci su praktično kolektori sanitarnih i industrijskih otpadnih voda.

Sa aspekta biodiverziteta i sastava makroinvertebrata rijeke Vogošća u odnosu na druge rijeke u Bosni i Hercegovini je nedovoljno istražena. Shodno tome osnovni cilj ovog rada je utvrditi sastav zajednica makrozoobentosa u rijeci Vogošći na odabranim lokalitetima, te procijeniti njihove promjene na longitudinalnom profilu ove rijeke.

MATERIJAL I METODE RADA

Uzorkovanje makrozoobentosa je izvršeno u aprilu mjesecu 2019. godine na tri odabrana lokaliteta rijeke Vogošće: lokalitet I - izvor rijeke Vogošće (Perački potok), lokalitet II - rijeka Vogošća u krugu poduzeća Unis, lokalitet III - ušće rijeke Vogošće (Sl. 1). Uzorkovanje makrozoobentosa vršeno je „kick sampling“ metodom uz korištenje ručne mreže za makrozoobenotos sa promjerom okca 0,5 mm. Prikupljeni uzorci na terenu su spremljeni u staklene posude i fiksirani sa 4% formaldehidom. Dalja analiza vršena je u Laboratoriji za sistematiku ahordata, hidrobiologiju i evolucionu entomologiju na Odsjeku za biologiju Prirodno-matematičkog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Prvobitno se otklonio prateći materijal (kamenčići, lišće, grančice), zatim je izvršeno ispiranje uzorka vodom i izdvajanje jedinki po redovima uz pomoć binokularne luke u plastične posudice sa 70% etanolom.



Slika 1. Kartografski prikaz područja istraživanja (crni krugovi predstavljaju lokalitete uzorkovanja)

Figure 1. Location of study area (black circles represent sampling sites)

Nakon separacije preimaginalnog stadija makrozoobentosa korištenjem binokularne lufe i mikroskopa izvršena je preciznija analiza i identifikacija jedinki do različitih sistematskih kategorija, uglavnom do nivoa vrste gdje je bilo moguće, pomoću ključeva za identifikaciju prema autorima: Eliot *et al.*, 1988; Nagel, 1989; Waringer & Graf, 2013. i Kriska, 2014. Potom je izvršeno prebrojavanje pronađenih vrsta i analiza njihove brojnosti po lokalitetima, te formiranje tabelarnih i grafičkih prikaza, koje su urađene u Microsoft Office Excel programu. Procjena raznolikosti zajednica makrozoobentosa u obzir uzima bogatstvo vrsta i njihovu abundancu koji su uključeni u indeks diverziteta. Kako bi se utvrdila raznolikost zajednice makrozoobentosa na istraživanim lokalitetima određeni su indeksi diverziteta koji imaju najveći primjenu u ovoj oblasti. Raznolikost je određena na osnovu Shannon-Weaver indeksa koji pripada tipu I indeksa raznolikosti, koji su najosjetljiviji na promjene rijetkih vrsta u uzorku iz neke zajednice, dok su indeksi tipa II najosjetljiviji na promjene učestalijih vrsta (Peet, 1974). Označava heterogenost faune, a temelji se na broju prisutnih vrsta makroinvertebrata i broju jedinki jedne vrste u uzorku i računa se prema formuli (Shannon & Weaver, 1949):

$$H = - \sum (p_i \log(p_i))$$

gdje je: H = indeks raznolikosti (informacijski sadržaj uzorka izražen u bitovima po jedinkama),

p = proporcija i -te vrste u uzorku, a

s = je broj vrsta u uzorku.

Kako bi procjena raznolikosti zajednica makrozoobentosa bila što preciznija, u ovom radu korišten je i Simpsonov indeks raznolikosti, koji je predstavnik indeksa tipa II. Svrha ovog indeksa je da se raznolikost objasni vjerovatnoćom da dvije slučajno sakupljene jedinke pripadaju istoj vrsti. Računa se prema formuli (Simpson, 1949):

$$1-D = \frac{\sum(p_i)^2}{N}$$

gdje je: $1-D$ = Simpsonov indeks raznolikosti, a

$$p_i = \text{odnos broja jedinki jedne vrste prema ukupnom broju jedinki svih vrsta.}$$

Za određivanje mjere broja prisutnih vrsta korišten je Margalefov indeks, a izračunava se prema formuli (Margalef, 1958):

$$d = \frac{(S-1)}{\log(N)}$$

gdje je: S = broj vrsta prisutnih u uzorku, a

$$N = \text{ukupan broj jedinki (individua) u uzorku.}$$

Analiza ravnomjerne distribucije jedinki po vrstama izvšena je izračunavanjem Pielou indeksa. Od dvije zajednice sa istim brojem vrsta raznovrsnija je ona u kojoj su vrste zastupljene svojim jedinkama podjednako obilno, a manje je raznovrsna ona u kojoj neke vrste dominiraju, a druge su prisutne s vrlo malom gustoćom populacija (Pielou, 1974). Računa se prema formuli (Pielou, 1969):

$$J' = \frac{H'}{\log S}$$

gdje je: H' = Shannon-Wiener-ov indeks raznolikosti, a

$$S = \text{ukupan broj vrsta u uzorku.}$$

Za utvrđivanje faunističke sličnosti/različitosti između istraživanih lokaliteta korištena je Bray-Curtis klaster analiza (Bray & Curtis, 1957), unutar koje se metoda povezivanja po jednostavnim vezama (single linkage) koristila za formiranje klastera ili grupa najsličnijih uzoraka. Ako je vrijednost indeksa 0 znači da lokaliteti međusobno nemaju nijednu vrstu zajedničku. Kada je vrijednost indeksa 100 znači da su lokaliteti identični (Clarke & Warwick, 2001). Ova metoda je posebno korisna u pronalaženju diskontinuiteta u podacima (Redžić *et al.*, 2009). Statističke ekološke analize zajednica makrozoobentosa provedene su upotrebom PRIMER 5 programa.

REZULTATI

Na istraživanim lokalitetima rijeke Vogošće tokom 2019. godine registrirana je 551 jedinka zoobentosa koje su svrstane u 22 taksona. Najveća brojnost i raznolikost je na lokalitetu I gdje je registrirano 259 jedinki, od kojih na nivou redova najveću zastupljenost ima red Ephemeroptera čije procentualno učešće iznosi 51%. Pored toga zastupljeni su i redovi Plecoptera sa 27%, Trichoptera sa 11%, te Amphipoda sa 6% i Diptera sa 4% učešća (Tab. 1). Na lokalitetu II registrirana je 161 jedinka, gdje je najbrojniji red Trichoptera sa 40%, potom jedinke iz redova Ephemeroptera sa 29%,

Diptera sa 17%, Plecoptera sa 8% i Haplotaxida sa 4% učešća (Tab. 1). Najmanja raznovrsnost makrozoobentosa zabilježena je na lokalitetu III gdje je detektovana 131 jedinka od čega najviše jedinki ima red Haplotaxida sa procentualnim učešćem od 97%, a zastupljeni su i jedinke iz redova Ephemeroptera sa 2% i Plecoptera sa 1% učešća (Tab. 1).

Tabela 1. Kvalitativno-kvantitativni sastav makrozoobentosa na istraživanim lokalitetima rijeke Vogošće

Table 1. Qualitative and quantitative composition of macrozoobenthos at investigated sites of River Vogošća

Takson	Lokalitet I		Lokalitet II		Lokalitet III	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<i>Lumbricidae</i>	1	0.39	3	1.86		
<i>Tubificidae</i>	2	0.77	7	4.35	127	96.95
<i>Gammarus balcanicus</i>	15	5.79				
<i>Baetis sp.</i>	18	6.95	13	8.07	2	1.53
<i>Epeorus assimilis</i>	5	1.93				
<i>Ephemera danica</i>			13	8.07		
<i>Ephemera vulgata</i>			11	6.83		
<i>Paraleptophlebia submarginata</i>	20	7.72	4	2.48		
<i>Procleon bifidum</i>					1	0.76
<i>Rhithrogena sp.</i>	88	33.98	6	3.73		
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>	13	5.02	10	6.21		
<i>Leuctra hippopus</i>	37	14.29				
<i>Nemoura sp.</i>	4	1.54				
<i>Perla marginata</i>	16	6.18	2	1.24	1	0.76
<i>Agapetus fuscipes</i>	3	1.16				
<i>Hidropsyche sp.</i>	11	4.25	17	10.56		
<i>Limnephilidae sp.</i>	9	3.47	39	24.22		
<i>Rhyacophila sp.</i>	6	2.32	9	5.59		
<i>Atherix ibis</i>	6	2.32	27	16.77		
<i>Blephariceridae</i>	1	0.39				
<i>Empididae</i>	2	0.77				
<i>Tipulidae</i>	2	0.77				

n – broj jedinki; % - procentualno učešće u uzorku

Stanje diverziteta zajednica makrozoobentosa u rijeci Vogošći analizirano je upotrebom indeksa diverziteta i sličnosti. Najveći broj registriranih taksa zabilježen je na lokalitetu I (19), a najmanji broj na lokalitetu III (4). Isto je primjećeno i sa prikupljenim brojem jedinki (Tab. 2). Vrijednosti Shannon-Weaver i Margalefovog indeksa pokazuju najveći stepen raznovrsnosti na lokalitetu I, dok preostali indeksi indiciraju najveću raznovrsnost na lokalitetu II (Tab. 2). Shannon-Weaver indeks diverziteta osjetljiv je na promjenu broja vrsta u uzorku, dok ostali analizirani indeksi

u obzir uzimaju promjenu broja jedinki. Na lokalitetu I evidentno je da *Rhitrogena sp.* dominira po brojnosti, te su time vrijednosti Simpsonovog i Pielou indeksa nešto niže u odnosu na vrijednosti istih indeksa na lokalitetu II (Tab. 2). Najniže vrijednosti svih indeksa diverziteta, očekivano su bile na lokalitetu III, gdje je izražen antropogeni utjecaj na kvalitet vode, te samim tim i na zajednice makrozoobentosa.

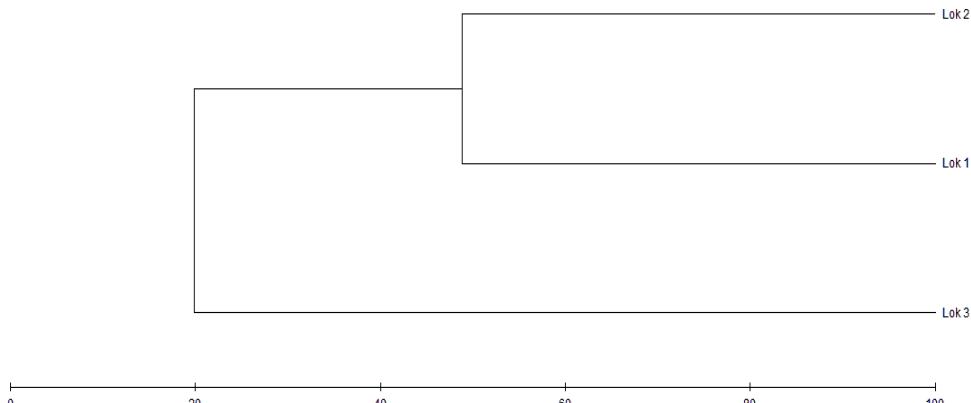
Tabela 2. Prijegled vrijednosti indeksa diverziteta na istraživanim lokalitetima rijeke Vogošće

Table 2. Values of diversity indices at investigated sites of River Vogošća

Lokalitet	S	N	H	1-D	d	J
Lokalitet I	19	259	2,288	0,838	3,239	0,777
Lokalitet II	13	161	2,283	0,872	2,361	0,890
Lokalitet III	4	131	0,168	0,126	0,615	0,121

S – broj taksa; N – broj jedinki; H – Shannon-Weaverov indeks; 1-D – Simpsonov indeks; d – Margalefov indeks; J – Pielou indeks

Analiza sličnosti zajednica makrozoobentosa u rijeci Vogošći izvršena je primjenom Bray-Curtis klaster analize, lokaliteti u dendogramu su grupisani prema sličnosti vrsta i njihovoj brojnosti u uzorku. Na osnovu čega možemo zaključiti da lokalitet I i II pokazuju najsličniju strukturu zajednica gdje vrijednost iznosi 48,84%. Smanjena faunistička sličnost javlja se između lokaliteta II i III sa 19,90%, dok vrijednost između lokaliteta I i III iznosi 12,31% pri čemu zaključujemo da imaju najmanje zajedničkih vrsta. Bitno je naglasiti da lokalitet III čini individualni klaster zbog smanjene raznolikosti i brojnosti u odnosu na druge istraživane lokalitete (Sl. 2).



Slika 2. Bray-Curtis klaster analiza sličnosti istraživanih lokaliteta
 Figure 2. Bray-Curtis cluster analysis of investigated sites

DISKUSIJA

Uzorkovanjem makrozoobentosa na tri lokaliteta rijeke Vogošće tokom aprila mjeseca 2019. godine prikupljena je 551 jedinka svrstana u 22 taksona. Sastav zajednica makrozoobentosa pokazuje određene razlike između pojedinih istraživanih lokaliteta, ali postoje i neke vrste koje naseljavaju rijeku Vogošću cijelim njenim tokom. U izvorišnom dijelu rijeke Vogošće konstatirano je 19 različitih taksa sa ukupno 259 jedinki. Ovaj dio toka karakterističan je po stenoivalentnim vrstama, odnosno organizmima koje preferiraju stalno nisku temperaturu vode, veliku prozirnost i kvalitet vode, te visoku koncentraciju kisika (Smith *et al.*, 2003; Gajević *et al.*, 2014; Mušović *et al.*, 2019). Prisutnost redova Plecoptera, Ephemeroptera i Trichoptera u ovom dijelu rijeke je očekivana, obzirom da su vrste ovih insekata veoma osjetljive na zagađenje vodenih ekosistema (Crowson, 1981; Moog, 2002). Na drugom lokalitetu prikupljeno je 13 različitih taksa sa 161 jedinkom, od kojih najveću zastupljenost imaju vrste iz redova Ephemeroptera i Trichoptera. Primjećuje se da dolazi do smanjenja brojnosti ili izostanka određenih vrsta koje su stenoivalentne u odnosu na temperaturu i koncentraciju kisika u vodi. Gustina populacija zavisi o životnom ciklusu, specifičnom ponašanju, a može biti smanjena i promjenom ekoloških uslova u staništu (Béche *et al.*, 2006). Sastav zajednice makrozoobentosa u gornjem toku povezan je sa stabilnošću vodenih staništa i njihovom strukturon (Smith *et al.*, 2003). Hidrološke varijabilnosti unutar vodenih ekosistema su primarne osobine koje kontrolišu distribuciju faune u rijekama (Townsend *et al.*, 1987; Wood *et al.*, 2001). Najmanji broj jedinki i taksi zabilježen je na trećem lokalitetu na ušću rijeke Vogošće u rijeku Bosnu. Daleko najveći udio u uzorcima s ovog lokaliteta imaju glibnjače iz porodice Tubificidae (96,95%). To su vrste koje su tolerantne na zagađenje, a donji tok rijeke Vogošće predstavlja recipijenta industrijskih i komunalnih otpadnih voda sa područja naselja Vogošća. Vrste iz ove porodice predstavljaju primarne potrošače u hranidbenoj piramidi, a često su najbrojnija grupa u zagađenim vodama s niskom koncentracijom kisika (Corti & Datry, 2016). Analiza stanja diverziteta prema vrijednostima indeksa pokazuje najveću raznolikost na drugom lokalitetu, iako je konstatiran manji broj taksa u odnosu na prvi lokalitet. Razlog tome je ujednačenija zajednica makrozoobentosa na ovom dijelu rijeke. Prema rezultatima Bray-Curtis klaster analize uočavamo da se zajednice makrozoobentosa sa izvorišnog i srednjeg toka rijeke grupišu sa oko 50% sličnosti, dok je lokalitet na samom ušću izdvojen. Sličnost sastava i gustoće zajednice makrozoobentosa na ova dva lokaliteta može biti uzrokvana sličnošću parametara koji su najvažniji za makrozoobentos, a to su temperatura vode i koncentracija otopljenog kisika (Cazaubon & Giudicelli, 1999).

ZAKLJUČAK

Analizirane zajednice makrozoobentosa u rijeci Vogošći pokazuju razlike u sastavu i strukturi. Veća raznolikost i brojnost prisutna je na lokalitetima u gornjem i srednjem toku u odnosu na donji tok. Prema indeksima diverziteta i ujednačenosti najveći stepen raznolikosti zabilježen je u srednjem dijelu toka. Na pomenuta dva lokaliteta najveća je brojnost predstavnika redova vodenih insekata Plecoptera, Ephemeroptera i Trichoptera, dok u donjem dijelu toka dominiraju predstavnici klase Annelida. Velika prisutnost vrsta iz porodice Tubificidae na samom ušću indicira veliku antropogeni utjecaj u ovom dijelu rijeke.

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MACROZOOBENTOS COMMUNITIES COMPOSITION ON THE LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF THE VOGOŠĆA RIVER

Summary

Macrozoobenthos is a community of organisms that is a very important part of aquatic ecosystems looking at their role in the circulation of nutrients through food chains. The decline in water quality directly affects the composition and structure of macrozoobenthos, and is therefore a very good indicator of the state of aquatic ecosystems. The aim of this research is to analyze the composition and structure of the macrozoobenthos community of the Vogošća river on its longitudinal profile. Sampling of macrozoobenthos was performed in April 2019 at three sites. In the laboratory of the Faculty of Science in Sarajevo, isolation and identification of collected macrozoobenthos samples and analysis of macrozoobenthos communities were performed. Results show a high diversity of macrozoobenthos communities in the upper and middle part of the Vogošća river. The lower part of the stream is the poorest in diversity, which is the most polluted of all investigated sites.

Key words: *macrozoobenthos, diversity, Vogošća river, composition of communities*

ANALYSIS OF SERUM CHOLESTEROL AND TRIGLYCERIDE LEVELS IN THE BLOOD OF DAIRY SHEEP IN TWO DIFFERENT SAMPLING AREAS

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Original scientific paper

Summary

This study aimed to investigate the concentrations of cholesterol and triglycerides in the serum of sheep from the area of Livanjsko Polje and Mount Vlasic. A total of 117 sheep of the breed pramenka were included in the research. The sheep were divided into groups according to the sampling area through different periods (July, August, and September). Using an automatic analyzer (Kodak Ektachem analyzer DT 60 II, DTSC Module, and DTE Module), the concentrations of cholesterol and triglycerides were determined in the serum of sheep. In the area of Livanjsko Polje, the highest established value of cholesterol in sheep serum was in the second sampling period, with statistical significance compared to the other two sampling periods. Cholesterol values in the Vlasic Mountain area were within the physiological range. The highest established triglyceride concentration in the area of Livanjsko Polje was also the second sampling period, with statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) compared to other sampling periods, as well as the same period from the Travnik area. The results of triglycerides in the blood serum of sheep from the Vlasic mountain area show a tendency to decrease in the third sampling period, at the end of the lactation period. These results may be due to the effects of various factors, such as age, gender, health, lactation status, and sheep breed.

Keywords: *sheep, serum, cholesterol, triglyceride*

INTRODUCTION

Blood is an important and reliable medium for assessing the health status of individual animals. Variations in blood parameters of animals are due to several factors such as altitude, feeding level, age, sex, breed, diurnal and seasonal variation, temperature, and physiological status of animals. Serum biochemical tests are widely used for the diagnosis of serious animal diseases which can lead to economic losses in animals like reduced fur, wool, and milk production (Kiran *et al.*, 2012). Ruminants present many nutritional, physiological, and metabolic peculiarities in comparison to monogastric

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animals. In particular, in sheep and other ruminants, the plasma lipid profile is characterized by low triglyceride and triglyceride-rich lipoprotein concentrations. This is in agreement with species showing weak participation of the dietary lipids to the lipemia and showing the minor hepatic synthesis of fatty acids (Mazur *et al.*, 2009). The production and reproduction performance of an animal depends not only on the flow of energy, food, and water within the animal's biological system but also on its adaptability to the environment in which it lives. The variations in environmental variables such as ambient temperature, relative humidity, wind, and rainfall, have been recognized as potential hazards in livestock growth and production (Cerutti *et al.*, 2018). Serum biochemistry is important for the diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of diseases. Determination of metabolic blood profiles, including biochemical parameters, is very important for the evaluation of the normal physiological status of animals and in helping the evaluation of management practices, nutrition, and health status (Opara *et al.*, 2010). In sheep and other ruminants, cholesterol is naturally produced in the liver and intestinal walls. It is also a source of energy and is a precursor of steroid hormones, bile acids and it is also required for normal cell function (Khan *et al.*, 2013). It plays a vital role in the formation of cell membranes, the production of hormones, bile, and metabolism of fat-soluble vitamins, acting as an antioxidant (Okonkwo *et al.*, 2010). Cholesterol is essential for the proper functioning of the body, but it can be harmful when it is consumed or produced in the body in excessive amounts. Coronary heart disease occurs when cholesterol is deposited inside the walls of coronary arteries (Khan *et al.*, 2013). Cholesterol is synthesized as a response to the energy metabolism in the liver and is generated from acetyl-CoA throughout a complex multistep process. Nutritional status and composition of dietary fatty acids seem to be a key condition to the levels of cholesterol in the blood (Mugabe *et al.*, 2017). Pregnancy and lactation modify metabolism in animals (Iriadam, 2007). Blood biochemical parameters including total protein, triglycerides, free fatty acids, and urea are important indicators of the metabolic activity in lactating animals (Karapehlivan *et al.*, 2007). During pregnancy, maternal tissues are involved in providing energy for reproduction processes, which may affect blood serum biochemistry values, affected also by several other factors as breed, age, malnutrition, fetal growth, or season (Yokus *et al.*, 2006). In sheep, during late pregnancy, blood serum lipids profile is characterized by an increased concentration of total cholesterol, triglycerides, and lipoproteins (Schlumbohm *et al.*, 1997).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Blood sampling was performed on pramenka sheep breed in both areas during three periods: July – first period; August – second period; and September – third period. Blood samples were taken by puncture of the *v. jugularis externa* in BD Vacutainer tubes for the serum of 6 ml. Animals were tagged with an appropriate ear tag, which ensured that we always sampled the same animals over different periods. A total of

117 sheep were investigated, of which 57 in Livno and 60 in the Vlašić area. Using spectrophotometry on an automatic analyzer (Kodak Ektachem analyzer DT 60 II, DTSC Module, and DTE Module) in sheep blood serum, we determined the concentration of cholesterol and triglycerides.

Sheep diets were based on summer grazing in the presence of a large number of legumes, grasses, and herbs. The skeleton type of land with shallow arable was predominant at the investigated Livno field sites, which significantly affects the vegetation development in these areas. The floristic plantation at the site of the Vlasic Mountain ecosystem does not oscillate significantly, and species of *Nardus stricta* grasses and grasses of the genus *Festuca* have been identified, which indicates a certain acidity of the soil as these plants inhabit soils with highly acidic reactions. Statistical data processing was performed using SPSS 15.00 software. Differences were considered statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the area of Livanjsko Polje, the highest established value of cholesterol in sheep serum was in the second sampling period, with statistical significance compared to the other two sampling periods, but also the same sampling period in the Travnik area (Table 1). If we compare the results of our analyzes from the Livno area with the values of 1.35 to 1.97 mmol reported by Kaneko *et al.* (1997), we can observe that cholesterol varies with sampling periods. The variation in results can be attributed to nutrition as a key factor in the value of cholesterolemia. Cholesterol values in the Vlasic Mountain range were within the physiological range. The sheep serum cholesterol level is significantly influenced by the physiological condition of the animal. Cholesterol concentrations are higher in pregnant animals compared to lactating sheep (Antunović *et al.*, 2002).

Table 1. The concentrations of cholesterol in the serum of sheep from the area of Livanjsko Polje and Mount Vlašić

Area	Number	I sampling period (mmol/l)	II sampling period (mmol/l)	III sampling period (mmol/l)
Livanjsko polje	57	1,97±0,11 ^{a*}	2,47 ± 0,08 ^{b*}	1,77±0,06 ^a
Mount Vlašić	60	1,09±0,11 ^a	1,71±0,08 ^b	1,1±0,06 ^b

All values represent $XX \pm Sx$. I, II, III represent sampling periods: July, August, and September. a, b = values within a sampling area with different letters are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). * = statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) between same periods of sampling in different areas.

As a parameter of metabolism, triglycerides are a relatively variable factor. The highest concentration of triglycerides was found in the area of Livanjsko Polje in the second sampling period, with statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) compared to other sampling periods, as well as for the same period from the Travnik area (Table 2.). Triglyceride results obtained in blood from the Vlasic Mountain area show a tendency to decrease in the third sampling period or towards the end of the lactation period. Nazifi *et al.* (2003) found a significant effect of the lactation period on serum lipids and cholesterol concentration in Iranian sheep lipoproteins. With the prolongation of the lactation period, triglycerides and cholesterol levels decrease in lipoproteins. Comparing the triglyceride levels between winter and summer periods revealed a significant difference in the concentration of this parameter in winter compared to summer, which can be explained by the large influence of winter diet, regardless of breed type (Ašimović, 2005). Studies on cholesterol, triglyceride, and lipoproteins in domestic animals have made it clear that species variations exist, and that even within species, significant differences occur.

Table 2. The concentrations of triglycerides in the serum of sheep from the area of Livanjsko Polje and Mount Vlašić

Area	Number	I sampling period (mmol/l)	II sampling period (mmol/l)	III sampling period (mmol/l)
Livanjsko polje	57	0,302±0,015 ^a	0,351±0,013 ^{b*}	0,276±0,015 ^a
Mount Vlašić	60	0,316±0,016 ^a	0,262±0,014 ^a	0,312±0,016 ^a

All values represent $\bar{X} \pm Sx$. I, II, III represent sampling periods: July, August, and September. a, b = values within a sampling area with different letters are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). * = statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) between the same periods of sampling different areas.

It is generally accepted that in ruminants, lipid mobilization leads to triglyceride accumulation in the liver and that the severity of triglyceride accumulation depends on the extent of lipomobilisation. Studies on fasted cows have suggested that increased hepatic uptake of free fatty acids associated with inadequate hepatic secretion of triglycerides may constitute a major mechanism for lipid accumulation in the liver (Mazur *et al.*, 2009). Such findings could be due to the effect of some factors such as age, sex, health status, and breed on serum lipids and lipoproteins profile. Rahman *et al.* (2018) conducted a study on an indigenous sheep breed in two different districts and found that although the levels of triglyceride and cholesterol should be related to each other, the levels of triglyceride were higher in young sheep. A possible cause for such findings could be a higher body fat percentage in young sheep. The same authors found no significant differences in cholesterol levels in different age groups. Moreover, geographic, seasonal, and dietary factors may affect the serum

concentrations of lipids and lipoproteins in sheep. It was reported that sheep under overgrazing conditions exhibited significantly reduced growth performance and changes in serum biochemical values in comparison to sheep under the light grazing conditions (Zhang *et al.*, 2019). Rathwa *et al.* (2017) found decreased levels of glucose and cholesterol during the summer season, in comparison to levels of the same parameters during the winter season, which could be due to decreased feed intake. The levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, and glucose can also be negatively affected by heavy metals (Kovacik *et al.*, 2017). Higher levels of cholesterol were found during the postpartum phase in Gaddi sheep, which can be due to increased steroidogenesis in the ovary (Sharma *et al.*, 2015). The levels of cholesterol can also be influenced by breed. It was reported that Captive bighorn sheep, wild bighorn sheep, Awassi Sheep, and Coimbatore sheep have physiologically higher values of cholesterol levels in serum (Rahman *et al.*, 2018) acquired from supplemental food. Cholesterol is a source of energy and is a precursor of steroid hormones, bile acids, and also required for normal cell function.

CONCLUSION

Cholesterol and triglycerides are parameters that are indicators of the health of the body. Various internal and external factors can change the concentrations of cholesterol and triglycerides in serum, including age, sex, breed, season, geographical area, and diet type. A much higher sampling frequency is recommended to test the specificity of pramenka sheep breed and the variation of individual biochemical parameters.

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ANALIZA SERUMSKOG HOLESTEROLA I TRIGLICERIDA U KRVI MLJEČNIH OVACA ZAVISNO OD LOKALITETA UZORKOVANJA

Rezime

Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je praćenje koncentracija holesterola i triglicerida u serumu ovaca sa područja Livanjskog polja i planine Vlašić. U istraživanje je uključeno 117 ovaca pasmine pramenka. Ovce su podijeljene u grupe prema području uzorkovanja kroz različite periode (juli, avgust i septembar). Pomoću automatskog analizatora (Kodak Ektachem analizator DT 60 II, DTSC Modul i DTE Modul) u krvnom serumu ovaca vršeno je određivanje koncentracija biohemijskih parametara holesterola i triglicerida. Na području Livanjskog polja najveća ustanovljena vrijednost holesterola u serumu ovaca bila je u drugom periodu uzorkovanja, sa statističkom značajnošću u odnosu na druga dva perioda uzorkovanja. Vrijednosti holesterola na području planine Vlašić kretale su se u okviru fizioloških granica. Najveća ustanovljena koncentracija triglicerida na području Livanjskog polja bila je također u drugom periodu uzorkovanja, sa statističkom značajnošću ($p<0,05$) u odnosu na ostale periode uzorkovanja, kao i na isti period sa područja Travnika. Dobiveni rezultati triglicerida u krvnom serumu ovaca sa područja planine Vlašić pokazuju tendencu snižavanja u trećem periodu uzorkovanja, odnosno na kraju perioda laktacije. Ovi rezultati mogu biti posljedica djelovanja različitih faktora, poput dobi, spola, zdravstvenog stanja, statusa laktacije, ali i pasmine ovaca.

Keywords: *ovca, serum, holesterol, triglyceridi*

MASNO-KISELINSKI SASTAV TOKOM LAKTACIJE I ZDRAVSTVENI ZNAČAJ OVČIJEG MLJEKA

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Rezime

Podaci o profilu masnih kiselina presudni su za proizvodnju i promociju ovčijeg mlijeka i derivata mlijecnih proizvoda. Ovčije mlijeko je interesantan i ekonomski zanimljiv proizvod koji ima veoma važnu ulogu u prehrani stanovništva. Konzumiranje ovčijeg mlijeka raste zbog njegove prehrambene vrijednosti, ali i raznolikosti proizvoda koji se dobiju od njega. Hemijski sastav proizvoda animalnog porijekla, naročito sadržaj pojedinih sastojaka kao što su masne kiseline, godinama privlači veliku pažnju stručnjaka upravo zbog njihovog utjecaja na ljudsko zdravlje. Cilj istraživanja bio je utvrditi masno-kiselinski sastav ovčijeg mlijeka tokom laktacionog perioda sa osvrtom na zdravstveni značaj mlijeka. Istraživanje je provedeno tokom laktacije na ukupno 40 uzoraka ovaca pasmine pramenka u periodu juli (I) i august (II). U mlijeku je određena koncentracija 24 masne kiseline. Medijane vrijednosti većine zasićenih masnih kiselina u mlijeku bile su manje u II u odnosu na I uzorkovanje, što je u slučaju kiseline C6:0 do C15:0 bilo veoma visoko statistički značajno. Suprotno je utvrđeno za C18:0 čije su medijane vrijednosti u mlijeku bile visoko značajno veće u II uzorkovanju. Mononezasićene kiseline su sa druge strane, utvrđene u većim količinama u II u odnosu na I uzorkovanje, ali je razlika bila statistički značajna samo kod kiseline C18:1 cis-9. Obrnuto je utvrđeno za kiselinu C18:1 trans-11 čija je medijana vrijednost numerički bila manja u II uzorkovanju. Kod polinezasićenih masnih kiselina nije postojao jasan trend razlika između dva uzorkovanja, osim kod kiseline C18:3n-3 čija je medijana vrijednost bila značajno manja u II u odnosu na I uzorkovanje. Razlike su smatrane statistički značajnim na nivou p<0,05, p<0,01 i p<0,001.

Ključne riječi: *ovca, masno-kiselinski sastav, mlijeko, zdravstveni značaj*

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UVOD

Heminski sastav proizvoda animalnog porijekla, naročito sadržaj pojedinih sastojaka kao što su masne kiseline, godinama privlače pažnju stručnjaka zbog njihovog utjecaja na ljudsko zdravlje. Masne kiseline predstavljaju reaktivni dio molekula masti, pa je neophodno poznavanje njihovih hemijskih i fizičkih karakteristika. Postoji stalna izmjena masnih kiselina u membranama ili u adipoznom tkivu i masnih kiselina iz cirkulacije. Masne kiseline daju mlijeku i proizvodima od mlijeka karakterističnu aromu. One su također prekursori sastojaka kao što su estri, ketoni, laktoni koji su važni u davanju arome proizvodima. Neupitno je značajno sudjelovanje mlijeka i mliječnih proizvoda u odnosu na prehrambene potrebe ljudi za energijom, visokokvalitetnim proteinima, bitnim mineralima i vitaminima (Rooke i sar., 2010). Na profil masnih kiselina mliječne masti utječu brojni genetski, fiziološki i faktori okoline kao i njihove interakcije. Izuzetna hranjiva vrijednost mliječnih proizvoda u visokoj je korelacijsi sa kvalitetom mliječne masti. Triacilgliceroli mliječne masti, koji najvećim dijelom čine mliječnu mast, sintetiziraju se iz više od 400 različitih masnih kiselina (MK), što mlijeko čini jednim od najkompleksnijih prirodnih masti (Parodi, 2004). Najzastupljenije masne kiseline u ovčjem mlijeku su miristinska (C:14), palmitinska (C:16) i C18:1, u kombinaciji sa maslačnom (C4:0) i kapronskom (C6:0) masnom kiselinom. Najznačajnije promjene u metabolizmu ovaca događaju se tokom prvog dijela laktacije, gdje zbog povećane energetske potrebe ovce mogu ući u negativnu energetsku bilancu (Walsh i sar., 2011). Iskorištavanje energetskih rezervi odražava se na sadržaj mliječne masti (Bauman i sar., 2006), odnosno na masnokiselinski sastav i međusobne omjere između pojedinih masnih kiselina (Ducháček i sar., 2014). Mliječna mast, međusobni odnos mliječne masti i proteina te masnokiselinski sastav mlijeka uobičajeno se preporučuje za određivanje nivoa energetske ravnoteže (Gross i sar., 2011). Pet najvažnijih masnih kiselina u kvantitativnom smislu (C10:0, C14:0, C16:0, i C18:0, C18:1) čine više od 70 % ukupnih masnih kiselina u mliječnoj masti. Konzumirane u umjerenim količinama u hrani one zapravo mogu smanjiti nivo lipida više nego ulja bogata mononezasićenim (MUFA) ili polinezasićenim (PUFA) kiselinama (Marten i sar., 2006). Polinezasićene masne kiseline pokazuju mnogobrojna pozitivna dejstva, ali je bitno napomenuti da su veoma sklone oksidaciji, kako u organizmu tako i van njega, uslijed čega dolazi do nastanka izuzetno reaktivnih slobodnih radikala i preko njih drugih štetnih produkata oksidacije (Kravić, 2010). Masnokiselinski sastav mlijeka utječe na prehrambenu vrijednost mlijeka, tehnološka svojstva i ukazuje na metabolički status ovaca u fazi laktacije. Fundamentalna istraživanja otvorila su novo polje koje se odnosi na bioaktivne supstance u hrani koje imaju važnu ulogu u preventivnom djelovanju na pojavu određenih bolesti. Ovčje mlijeko svoju specifičnost duguje i prisustvu specifičnog biljnog pokrivača i klimatskim uvjetima na područjima uzgoja ovce pramenke te je realno očekivati razlike u sadržaju masnih kiselina korisnih za ljudsko zdravlje. Stoga je cilj ovoga rada bio utvrditi masno-kiselinski sastav ovčijeg mlijeka sa posebnim osvrtom na sadržaj bioaktivnih masnih kiselina koje imaju

pozitivan efekat po zdravlje ljudi, kao i praćenje eventualne promjene u njihovom sadržaju u zavisnosti od perioda uzorkovanja.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Ispitivanja su izvedena na ovcama pasmine pramenka, koje su bile označene odgovarajućim brojem ušne markice na osnovu kojih su se uzimali uzorci uvijek od istih životinja kroz dva vremenska perioda uzorkovanja juli i avgust. Ukupno je uzorkovano 40 uzoraka kroz dva termina juli (n=20) i avgust (n=20). U toku uzimanja uzoraka hranidba ovaca bazirala se na ispaši. Uzorkovanje svježeg ovčijeg mlijeka odvijalo se u toku jutarnje muže koja se obavljala ručno. Metodom gasne hromatografije (GC) u mlijeku je određena masno-kiselinska kompozicija: maslačna (C4:0), kapronska (C6:0), kaprilna (C8:0), kaprinska (C10:0), laurinska (C12:0), miristinska (C14:0), pentadekanska (C15:0), palmitinska (16:0), margarinska (C17:0), stearinska (C18:0), arahinska (C20:0), miristoleinska (C14:1cis-9), palmitoleinska (C16:1 cis-9), oleinska (C18:1 cis-9), C18:1 cis-11, elaidinska (C18:1 trans-9), C18:1 trans-10, vakcenska (C18:1 trans-11), arahidonska (C20:5c5,c8,c11,c14,c17), eikosapentaenska kiselina (C20:5c5,c8,c11,c14,c17), dokosaheksaenska kiselina (C22:6 c7,c10,c13,c16,c19), linolna (C18:2 n-6), α linolenska (C18:3 n-3), rumenska (C18:2 cis-9 trans-11 CLA). Uzorci su poslani u zamrznutom stanju na suhom ledu i analizirani u laboratoriji „As Vitas“, Oslo Innovation Centre, Norveška. Priprema uzoraka je izvršena prema proceduri opisanoj u radu Luna i saradnika (2005), koja uključuje izdvajanje mlječne masti centrifugiranjem i metilaciju masnih kiselina pri čemu nastaju metil-estri masnih kiselina (FAME) koji se analiziraju na gasnom hromatografu. Dobiveni rezultati izraženi su u gramima pojedinačnih masnih kiselina na 100 g ukupnih masnih kiselina (g/100 g FA). Statistička obrada podataka vršena je korištenjem softverskog paketa SPSS 21.00. Za obradu je korištena neparametrijska statistika, gdje je korišten Wilcoxon test (distribution free tests). Razlike su smatrane statistički značajnim na nivou p<0,05, p<0,01 i p<0,001

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Medijane vrijednosti masnih kiselina u mlijeku ovaca izražene su u gramima svake masne kiseline na 100 g ukupne količine masnih kiselina (g/100 g FA) i prikazane su u Tabeli 1, kao i statistička značajnost razlika između perioda uzorkovanja. U mlijeku ovaca ukupno su određene 24 masne kiseline. Manipulacija profilom masno-kiselinskog sastava mlječne masti ovaca pomoću hranidbe i fizioloških faktora ima pozitivne efekte po ljudsko zdravlje.

Tabela 1. Medijane vrijednosti sadržaja masnih kiselina u masti mlijeka ovaca za dva uzorkovanja

Table 1. Median values of fatty acid content in sheep milk fat for two samplings

	I uzorkovanje	II uzorkovanje	p
Masna kiselina (g/100g FA)	SFA		
Maslačna C4:0	3,86	3,69	
Kapronska C6:0	2,08	1,40	***
Kaprilna C8:0	1,64	0,98	***
Kaprinska C10:0	4,29	2,81	***
Laurinska C12:0	2,66	2,07	***
Miristinska C14:0	9,55	8,45	***
Pentadekanska C15:0	1,18	1,07	***
Palmitinska C16:0	22,30	21,85	
Margarinska C17:0	0,81	0,82	
Stearinska C18:0	8,64	9,72	**
Arahinska C20:0	0,42	0,43	
	MUFA		
Miristoleinska C14:1cis-9	0,25	0,27	
Palmitoleinska C16:1cis-9	0,90	1,00	
Oleinska C18:1cis-9	17,93	22,27	***
C18:1 cis-11	0,89	0,95	
Elaidinska C18:1 trans-9	0,28	0,40	
C18:1 trans-10	0,50	0,57	
Vakcenska C18:1 trans-11 (VA)	2,87	2,48	
	PUFA		
Arahidonska C20:4 n-6	0,16	0,17	
Eikosapentaenska C20:5 n-3 (EPA)	0,15	0,12	
Dokosaheksaenska C22:6 n-3 (DHA)	0,10	0,09	
Linolna C18:2 n-6	2,46	2,70	
α- linolenska C18:3 n-3	2,26	1,34	***
Rumenska C18:2 cis-9, trans-11 (CLA)	1,63	1,49	
Σn-3	2,52	1,62	***
Σn-6	2,61	2,91	*

Σ SFA	57,29	53,78	**
Σ MUFA	23,97	28,09	***
Σ PUFA	6,89	6,01	*
Σ UFA	31,30	33,86	**
Odnosi suma masnih kiselina			
n-6/n-3	1,05	1,92	***
SFA/MUFA	2,36	1,97	***
SFA/PUFA	8,36	8,98	
MUFA/PUFA	3,48	4,63	***
SFA/UFA	1,82	1,61	**
UFA/MUFA	1,29	1,22	***
UFA/PUFA	4,48	5,63	***

***predstavlja p<0,001, ** p<0,01; *p<0,05; I, II – predstavljaju periode uzorkovanja: juli i august

SFA – zasićene masne kiseline; MUFA – mononezasićene masne kiseline; PUFA – polinezasićene masne kiseline; UFA – nezasićene masne kiseline

Tokom perioda uzorkovanja mlijeko ovaca sadržavalo je veći udio SFA u odnosu na UFA. Kiseline iz klase SFA pojedinačno su bile statistički značajno vezane za period uzorkovanja, i to u pravcu smanjenja njihovog sadržaja idući ka kraju laktacionog perioda (Tab. 1). Sadržaj C4:0 kiseline u uzorcima mlijeka imao je približnu vrijednost koju su u svojim istraživanjima utvrdili Mihaylova i sar. (2005), ali značajno nižu od vrijednosti koju su u mlijeku Merino ovaca utvrdili Mierlita i sar. (2011). Mihaylova i sar. (2005) najveću koncentraciju C4:0 bilježe u mjesecu julu u vrijednosti od 3,88 g/100 g FA, što je približna vrijednost rezultatima našeg istraživanja za I period uzorkovanja. Za C6:0, C8:0 i C10:0 kiseline, utvrđena je statistički veoma visoko značajna razlika između perioda uzorkovanja, ponovno uz trend pada idući ka kraju laktacije (Tab. 1), a utvrđene vrijednosti su niže u odnosu na vrijednosti koje navode drugi autori (Mihaylova i sar., 2005; Mierlita i sar., 2011). Goudjil i sar. (2004) su u svojim istraživanjima ustanovili veće vrijednosti C6:0 u odnosu na vrijednosti analiziranih uzoraka mlijeka u našim istraživanjima. U ispitivanim uzorcima sadržaj C10:0 u mlijeku bio je znatno niži u odnosu na vrijednosti drugih autora što je veoma bitno kada govorimo o okusu ovčijeg mlijeka. SFA kiseline imale su blagi trend smanjenja u mjesecu augustu, izuzev C18:0 kod koje je utvrđeno blago povećanje. Kod C18:0 utvrđena je tendenca rasta u II periodu uzorkovanja (Tab. 1). Sadržaj C16:0 bio je veći u I periodu uzorkovanja ali bez statistički značajne razlike u odnosu na II period (august) (Tab. 1), a što je u skladu i sa rezultatima istraživanja Mihaylova i sar. (2005) koji ističu da je sadržaj C16:0 i C18:0 bio najveći u ovčjem mlijeku u mjesecu julu. U ispitivanim uzorcima mlijeka dominantne masne kiseline bile su C14:0, C16:0, C18:0 i C18:1 cis-9 (Tab. 1). Koncentracija C14:0 kretala se od 9,55 g/100 g FA do 8,45 g/100 g FA sa veoma visokom statističkom značajnošću utvrđene razlike (Tab. 1), što su niže vrijednosti

upoređujući ih s vrijednostima koje navode Merlieta i sar. (2011). Analize masno-kiselinske kompozicije mlijeka ovaca pokazale su veoma visoko statistički značajne razlike između perioda uzorkovanja uglavnom kod SFA (C6:0-C15:0). Sadržaj C12:0 u uzorcima mlijeka se veoma visoko statistički značajno razlikovao između perioda uzorkovanja (Tab. 1). Najzastupljenija MUFA u mlijekočnoj masti ovčijeg mlijeka je C18:1 cis-9 čija je vrijednost varirala u zavisnosti od perioda uzorkovanja (Tab. 1), a što može biti posljedica sezonskog efekta koji se povezuje sa načinom hranjenja u ljjetnom periodu. Sadržaj C18:1 cis-9, koja ima visoku biološku i prehrambenu vrijednost, u analiziranim uzorcima mlijeka bio je veći od sadržaja koji u svojim istraživanjima iznose drugi autori (Mierlita i sar., 2011). Sadržaj VA u uzorcima pokazivao je pad vrijednosti prema kraju istraživanog perioda. Prisutnost VA u buragu rezultat je nepotpune biohidrogenizacije PUFA (Kalscheur i sar., 1997), a promjene njenog sadržaja u analiziranim uzorcima mlijekočne masti mogu biti rezultat promjene sadržaja C18:3 n-3 u biljkama u zavisnosti od faze vegetacije i razlika u dužini ispaše. Utvrđene koncentracije ARA, EPA i DHA statistički se značajno nisu razlikovale po periodima uzorkovanja (Tab. 1). Kiselina EPA ima sposobnost da djelimično blokira konverziju n-6 masnih kiselina u štetne eikosanoide, čime se smanjuje rizik za nastanak kardiovaskularnih bolesti (Popović-Vranješ i sar., 2010). Pored apsolutnog sadržaja n-3 masnih kiselina u obroku ništa manje nije značajan odnos između n-3 i druge vrste UFA, a to su n-6 masne kiseline. Kiseline C18:2 n-6 i C18:3 n-3 su najdominantnije PUFA u mlijeku ovaca. Sadržaj C18:2 n-6 imao je trend rasta ka II periodu uzorkovanju. Biljke su glavni izvor C18:2 n-6 i C18:3 n-3. Sadržaj C18:3 n-3 u uzorcima mlijeka varirao je u odnosu na periode uzorkovanja, te je između I i II perioda uzorkovanja utvrđena veoma visoka statistički značajna razlika. Povećanje unosa C18:2 n-6 kod ovaca u toku pašnog perioda od posebnog je značaja jer se time stvaraju uvjeti za povećanje sadržaja CLA (izomer cis-9 trans-11-CLA) u mlijekočnoj masti, koja jednim dijelom nastaje biohidrogenizacijom C18:2 n-6 kiseline u buragu. Pojedini autori ukazuju da se povećanim unosom C18:2 n-6 i hranidbom na paši povećava i sadržaj CLA u mlijeku (Popović-Vranješ i sar., 2010). Sadržaj CLA ima trend variranja po mjesecima uzorkovanja, što može biti posljedica hranidbe na pašnjacima, naročito u kojoj se fazi vegetacije nalaze prisutne trave, jer naša istraživanja CLA pokazuju trend pada vrijednosti idući ka kraju laktacije, a ujedno i kraju pašnog razdoblja kada se hranjiva vrijednost biljnog pokrivača smanjuje. Valvo i saradnici (2007) u svojim istraživanjima navode dvostruko veću koncentraciju CLA u mlijeku ovaca sa paši u odnosu na mlijeko životinja hranjenih koncentratima. U analiziranim uzorcima mlijeka sadržaj CLA kretao se u rasponu od 1,63 do 1,49 g/100 g FA (Tab. 1). Ovčije mlijeko je bogatije sa n-3 FA i CLA u odnosu na kravljie mlijeko, a jedan od razloga može biti i to što se ovce češće hrane ispašom, dok su krave rijeđe na paši i više su hranjene koncentratima.

U Tabeli 1 prikazane su ukupne količine SFA, MUFA, PUFA i UFA ovčijeg mlijeka. Kiseline MUFA u mlijekočnoj masti ovaca imale su statistički značajne promjene vrijednosti tokom različitog perioda uzorkovanja samo u nekoliko slučajeva. Zbirni udio SFA u mlijeku ovaca bio veći u odnosu na zbirni udio MUFA i PUFA, Ispitujući

odnos suma masnih kiselina u uzorcima mlijeka utvrđene su veoma visoko statistički značajne razlike između perioda uzorkovanja za SFA/MUFA, MUFA/PUFA, UFA/MUFA i UFA/PUFA, ali ne i za SFA/PUFA (Tab. 1). Ovakve vrijednosti SFA su očekivane zbog utvrđenih vrijednosti prije svega C14:0, C16:0 i C18:0. Kiseline PUFA ispunjavaju mnoge strukturne i funkcionalne uloge koje su neusporedive među masnim kiselinama s obzirom na široki spektar bioloških procesa u kojima učestvuju (Andrišić, 2013). Odnos UFA/MUFA u uzorcima mlijeka se veoma visoko statistički značajno razlikovao između perioda uzorkovanja (Tab. 1).

Razlike u sadržaju SFA u mlijeku ovaca između perioda uzorkovanja najvjeroatnije mogu biti posljedica razlika u sastavu pašnjaka u vrijeme kada su oni korišteni za hranidbu životinja. Kiselina C4:0 koja se nalazi u masti mlijeka inhibira rast stanica raka, uključujući rak dojke i debelog crijeva, gdje C4:0 može inducirati apoptozu i sprječiti metastaze na jetri (Akalin i sar., 2006). Niske koncentracije C4:0 mogu inhibirati rast više vrsta stanica raka kod ljudi, uključujući prostatu (Williams i sar., 2003). Parodi (2003) je pokazao sinergiju između C4:0 i ostalih dijetarnih komponenti i lijekova koji smanjuju rast stanica raka. Mast ovčijeg mlijeka sadrži veći procenat C6:0, C8:0 i C10:0 kiseline u odnosu na kravlje, koje proizvodima u kojima se nalaze daju karakterističan okus, a ova karakteristika je povezana sa lipidima koji sadrže C6:0 - C12:0 masne kiseline (Popović-Vranješ i sar., 2010). Kod sirovoga mlijeka visoka koncentracija C4:0, C6:0, C8:0 i C10:0 nije poželjna jer može dovesti do narušavanja okusa/arome mlijeka.

Godišnja doba u cjelini ne djeluju jednako na životinjski organizam, te je stoga potrebno promatrati pojedinačne faktore (temperatura, vлага) te njihov mogući utjecaj na proizvodne performanse. Visoke temperature zraka mogu nepovoljno djelovati na mliječnost i sadržaj masti u mlijeku, a što bi se moglo odraziti i na masno-kiselinski sastav mlijeka. Valvo i saradnici (2007) su u svojim istraživanjima ustanovili da je sadržaj C12:0, C14:0 i C16:0 bio veći u mlijeku ovaca koje su stajski držane za razliku od ovaca na paši, a što je posljedica većeg udjela C14:0 i C16:0 u sijenu i ječmu u odnosu na grahorice pašnjaka.

Popović-Vranješ i sar. (2010) su utvrdili da se s početkom pašnog razdoblja udio C18:1 cis-9 u organskom mlijeku postepeno povećavao, da bi u augustu dostigao vrijednost koja je viša od prosječne vrijednosti utvrđene u konvencionalnom mlijeku. Za nerve i moždano tkivo od presudne su važnosti UFA jer su stanične membrane neurona sastavljene od dvostrukog sloja molekula masti, te su upravo UFA ključne za moć složenoga mišljenja. Masne kiseline n-3 i n-6 su esencijalne. Budući da ih organizam nije u stanju sam proizvesti, moraju se unositi putem hrane. Delaš (2010) u svom istraživanju navodi da nedostatak C18:3 n-3 kiseline, ali i njezinih viših homologa (EPA i DHA kiseline), u vrijeme fetalnog i neonatalnog razvoja uzrokuje smetnje u razvoju mozga i centralnog nervnog sistema, te povećava agresivnost i sklonost depresiji. Kiseline EPA i DHA kompetitivno inhibiraju oksidaciju arahidonske kiseline (ARA) putem ciklooksigenaze (Đidara i Šperanda, 2011). Nedostatak UFA u prehrani dovodi do promjena na neuronima uključenim u procese mišljenja i pamćenja, što može dovesti do različitih neuroloških i psihičkih bolesti

(Parkinsonove bolesti, demencije, epilepsije). Tipičnu zapadnjačku prehranu karakterizira visoki unos n-6 PUFA i niski unos n-3 PUFA. Visoki odnos n-6/n-3 PUFA je rizičan faktor kod raka i koronarnih bolesti srca, osobito pri formiranju krvnih ugrušaka koji vode do srčanog udara (Enser i sar., 1998). Nutricionisti su se fokusirali na PUFA i balans u prehrani između n-3 PUFA koja se sastoji od C18:3 i n-6 PUFA koja se sastoji od C18:2 (Williams i sar., 2003). PUFA n-3 imaju povoljan i značajan utjecaj na smanjenje plazmatskih TAG, krvnog pritiska, zgrušavanje krvi, trombozu i imunitet (Škrtić i sar., 2006). Povoljan utjecaj na zdravlje ljudi očituje se konzumiranjem već 0,5 g/dan n-3 masnih kiselina (Kralik i sar., 2007). Kiseline C18:2 n-6 i C18:3 n-3 funkcioniрају kao konstitutivni elementi, odnosno kao prekursori za ostale PUFA i njihove derivate. Cunnane (2000) iznosi tvrdnju da hrana bogata s DHA obezbjeđuje mozgu specifičnu ishranu i igra značajnu ulogu u evoluciji ljudskog mozga. Kiseline ARA i DHA imaju važnu ulogu u neurorazvoju, posebno DHA koja utječe na funkciju vida, ponašanje i kognitivni razvoj (Pavičić-Bošnjak i Grgurić, 2007), dok je ARA važna za normalan razvoj i funkciju vaskularnog sistema. U organizmu, PUFA obje n-skupine (LA, EPA, DHA) ulaze u sastav fosfolipida svih staničnih membrana, gdje imaju važnu ulogu u održavanju elastičnosti membrana. Kiseline UFA smanjuju nivo holesterola pa je bilo rašireno gledište da SFA u ishrani treba potpuno zamijeniti sa UFA, ali je kasnije taj stav promijenjen jer UFA također mogu djelovati štetno ako se previše unose hranom, dovodeći do smanjenja imuniteta, kancerogeneze, osteoporoze, holelitaze, povećanog stvaranja lipidnih peroksida i snižavanja HDL-holesterola (Sretenović i sar., 2009).

ZAKLJUČAK

Iako postoji dosta podataka o sadržaju masnih kiselina ovčijeg mlijeka ovo područje zahtjeva daljna istraživanja zbog mogućih razlika u profilu masnih kiselina između određenih pasmina. Brzo rastuće tržište funkcionalne hrane i saznanja o fiziološkim efektima bioaktivnih masnih kiselina, prisutnih u mlijeku, generira potrebu za poboljšanjem znanja o efektima mlječnih proizvoda na ljudski organizam i na poboljšanje masnokiselinskog sastava kroz različite faktore, poput režima ishrane, pasmine ili faze laktacije. Sadržaj masnih kiselina ovčijeg mlijeka u ovom istraživanju pokazivao je tendenciju variranja, i karakteriše ga relativno visok sadržaj SFA u periodu ispaše. Moguće da je period laktacije imao veći efekat na koncentraciju SFA nego tip ispaše jer su razlike osobito izražene kada se kompariraju vrijednosti sadržaja masnih kiselina između različitih perioda uzorkovanja unutar ispitivanog područja.

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FATTY ACID COMPOSITION DURING LACTATION AND HEALTH IMPORTANCE OF SHEEPS MILK

Summary

Fatty acid profile data are crucial for the production and promotion of sheep milk and dairy derivatives. Sheep's milk is an interesting and economically interesting product that plays a very important role in the diet of the population. Consumption of sheep's milk is growing due to its nutritional value, but also the variety of products obtained from it. The chemical composition of products of animal origin, especially the content of certain ingredients such as fatty acids, has attracted great attention of experts for years precisely because of their impact on human health. The aim of the study was to

determine the fatty acid composition of sheep's milk during the lactation period with reference to the health significance of milk. The study was conducted during the lactation period on a total of 40 pramenka sheep breed in July (I) and August (II). We determined 24 fatty acids in milk. The median values of most saturated fatty acids in milk were lower in the second sampling period (II) compared to the first sampling period, which is in the case of acids C6:0 to C15:0 statistically significant. On the other side, the concentrations of monounsaturated fatty acids were found to be higher in the second, than in the first sampling period, but the difference was statistically significant only for C18: 1 cis-9 acid. The contrary was found for the fatty acid C18: 1 trans-11, whose median value was numerically lower in the second sampling period. There were no significant differences for polyunsaturated fatty acids between the two sampling periods, except for the fatty acid C18: 3n-3, whose median value was significantly lower in the second, compared to the first sampling period. Differences were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, and $p < 0.001$.

Key words: *sheep, fatty acids, milk, health*

ODNOS KONCENTRACIJE Ca, P i Mg U KRVNOJ PLAZMI KRAVA PRI RAZLIČITOJ DUŽINI TRAJANJA SERVIS PERIODA

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Originalan naučni rad - *Original scientific paper*

Rezime

Metabolizam visokomlijječnih krava, uzimajući u obzir njihovu genetsku predispoziciju za visoku proizvodnju mlijeka s jedne strane i reproduktivnih zahtjeva s druge strane, dosta je opterećen, te konstantno izložen promjenama koje za posljedicu mogu imati poremećaj funkcionalnog stanja različitih organskih sistema uključujući i reproduktivni sistem. Mineralne materije igraju važnu ulogu u očuvanju reproduktivnog potencijala, kao i održavanju zdravstvenog stanja genitalnih organa domaćih životinja. Istraživanjem je obuhvaćeno ukupno 46 krava u zasušenju Holstein-Frizijske pasmine iz dva farmska uzgoja. Istraženo je 20 krava sa farme „A“ i 26 krava sa farme „B“. U krvnoj plazmi su spektrofotometrijski određivane vrijednosti parametara koncentracija: kalcija (Ca), fosfora (P) i magnezija (Mg). Dobivene prosječne vrijednosti koncentracija kalcija, fosfora i magnezija u krvnoj plazmi bile su u okviru fizioloških vrijednosti, ali su utvrđene zнатne razlike u vrijednostima koncentracija ispitivanih minerala u različitim fazama reproduksijskog ciklusa, kao i ovisno o sezoni uzimanja uzorka. Više vrijednosti Ca, P i Mg su ustanovljene kod krava sa kraćim servis periodom.

Ključne riječi: *Ca, P, Mg, mlječno grlo, servis period.*

UVOD

Govedarstvo predstavlja jednu od ekonomski najznačajnijih grana stočarske proizvodnje. Današnji savremeni način uzgoja, tehnologija držanja i iskorištavanje visokomlijječnih krava usmjereni su na neprekidno povećanje proizvodnje mlijeka i plodnosti. Ishrana je glavni zootehnički faktor od kojeg u velikoj mjeri zavisi zdravlje, plodnost i proizvodnja domaćih životinja. Indirektan uticaj ishrane na plodnost krava ogleda se kroz obezbjeđivanje uslova za fiziološku aktivnost organizma kao cjeline, dok se direktni uticaj odnosi na same reproduktivne organe. Mineralne materije su vrlo značajne za obavljanje mnogih fizioloških i biohemiskih procesa u organizmu. Za razliku od ugljenih hidrata, masti i proteina, mineralne materije se u organizmu ne proizvode, već se unose putem hrane (Ivanov i Šamanc, 2005).

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Mineralne materije igraju važnu ulogu u očuvanju reproduktivnog potencijala, kao i održavanju zdravstvenog stanja reproduktivnih organa domaćih životinja.

Tabela 1. Fiziološke vrijednosti kalcijuma, fosfora i magnezijuma u krvi visoko mlijecnih krava (po različitim autorima) (Nikitović i sar., 2016)

Table 1. Physiological values of Calcium, Phosphorus and Magnesium in blood of high dairy cows (according to different authors) (Nikitovic et al., 2016)

Kalcijum (mmol/l)	Fosfor (mmol/l)	Magnezijum (mmol/l)	Autor
1,8-2,9	1,5-2,5	0,8-1,42	Kaneko (1989)
1,9-3,0	1,6-2,5	0,8-1,34	Blood (1994)
1,7-2,9	1,7-2,6	0,9-1,38	Lotthammer (1991)
1,9-2,9	1,6-2,4	0,8-1,44	Radojičić (2008)

Kalcij je makroelement koji se u organizam unosi hranom, a njegova koncentracija zavisi i od stanja hormona, kao što je tireokalcitonin i parathormon, ali i od stanja crijeva i bubrega, odnosno u regulaciji njegove homeostaze ima uticaja više značajnih regulatornih mehanizama. Dnevne varijacije koncentracije kalcija u krvnoj plazmi nisu velike, dok su sezonske varijacije mnogo izraženije i vezane su za ishranu životinja. Koncentracija kalcija u krvnoj plazmi je pod kontrolom paratiroidnog hormona (PTH) i kalcitonina, a promjene u koncentraciji ovoga minerala u krvi bi mogle biti vezane uz metaboličke promjene, kao i uz prehranu (Adamović i sar., 2007). Koncentracija Ca je viša u krvotoku fetusa nego majke, jer se tokom intrauterinog razvoja značajne količine Ca transportuju u fetus u svrhu brze mineralizacije kostiju (Ohata i sar., 2016). Kod preživara, koncentracija neorganskog fosfora (P) u krvnoj plazmi ima direktni uticaj na njegovu koncentraciju u pljuvački, koja, izlučena u velikim količinama procesom preživanja, predstavlja glavni izvor fosfora koji se sliva u burag odraslih preživara (Trifković, 2018).

Koncentracija fosfora u organizmu reguliše se preko hormona paratiroidne i nadbubrežnih žlijezda. Nedostatak fosfora je rijedak, ali ako do njega ipak dođe javlja se slabost i povraćanje, te osteomalacija i rahitis. Poremećaji reprodukcije kod krava zbog deficit-a fosfora u ishrani ispoljavaju se disfunkcijom jajnika sa njihovom blagom degeneracijom, te embrionalnim uginućima i abortusima (Rshad-ul-haq i sar., 1999).

Magnezij (Mg) je mineral čija je uloga važna za neuromuskularni prijenos podražaja, učestvuje u mineralizaciji kostiju te djelovanju paratiroidnog hormona. Magnezij je bitan faktor u mnogim metaboličkim procesima koji se odvijaju u intermedijarnom prometu materija i koji su posebno važni za promet energije u organizmu (Stojević i sar., 2002). Kod goveda koja se koriste za reprodukciju deficit magnezija može da izazove interkurentni sterilitet, koji se ogleda kroz produženje servis perioda (Stojević i sar., 2003). Metabolizam magnezija po mnogo čemu je specifičan u

odnosu na druge makroelemente u organizmu. Za razliku od kalcija i fosfora, čije potrebe u organizmu ne moraju biti direktno podmirene iz hrane, već za to mogu poslužiti depoi u kostima koji su pod uticajem kalcitonina i parathormona ili natrija i kalija čiju ravnotežu održava aldosteron, magnezij ne posjeduje takve regulatorne mehanizme. Potrebe organizma mogu biti zadovoljene samo alimentarnim putem (Stojević i sar., 2003). Zahtijevi majke u odnosu na potrebe za Mg u vrijeme partusa su veoma visoki, s obzirom da kolostrum sadrži oko 0,1 g Mg/kg, što je tri puta više od koncentracije u mlijeku. Koncentracije Mg su više u krvotoku fetusa nego majke (Ohata i sar., 2016).

MATERIJAL I METODE

Istraživanjem je obuhvaćeno ukupno 46 krava u zasušenju Holstein-Friesijske pasmine iz dva farmska uzgoja u periodu između treće i osme laktacije, sa prosječnom produkcijom mlijeka od oko 6.350 kg godišnje. Istraživanje je provedeno u proljetno-ljetnom periodu 2008. godine. Istraženo je 20 krava sa farme „A“ i 26 krava sa farme „B“. Krave su držane na dva načina: farma „A“ sistem držanja na vezu u štalama zatvorenog tipa i farma „B“ polu-slobodni sistem držanja. Ishrana krava bila je neujednačena i varirala je u pojedinim sezonomama, kako u kvantitetu tako i u kvalitetu. Napajanje je vršeno automatskim pojilicama *ad libidum*.

Na osnovu podataka iz reproduktivnih kartona ispitivanih krava izračunavana je dužina servis perioda. Uzorci krvi su uzimani iz *v.coccigaeae*, petnaest do trideset dana nakon partusa, iglama promjera G 20, u heparinizirane vakutanere od 5 ml. Krv je transportovana u priručnom hladnjaku, na temperaturi od + 4°C do laboratorije, gdje je odmah centrifugirana na 4000 obrtaja u trajanju od 15 min u cilju izdvajanja plazme. Koncentracije kalcija, fosfora i magnezija u krvnoj plazmi određene su s spektrofotometrom (Beckmann DU-64 UV / VIS) upotrebom komercijalnih kitova proizvedenih od strane "Human" (Max-Planck-Ring 21, D-65205 Wiesbaden, Njemačka), kalcij liquicolor, REF. 10011; Fosfor liquirapid, REF. 10027 i magnezij, REF. 10010. Obrada dobivenih rezultata izvršena je dvosmjernim „t“ testom za nezavisne uzorce, na tri nivoa statističke značajnosti: * ($p<0,05$), **($p<0,01$), ***($p<0,001$). Statistički značajne razlike između različitih farmi prikazane su grafički pomoću zvijezdica (*), a unutar istih farmi pomoću kružića (°).

Oznake I a, II a, III a, predstavljaju različite dužine trajanja servis perioda (SP), gdje je:

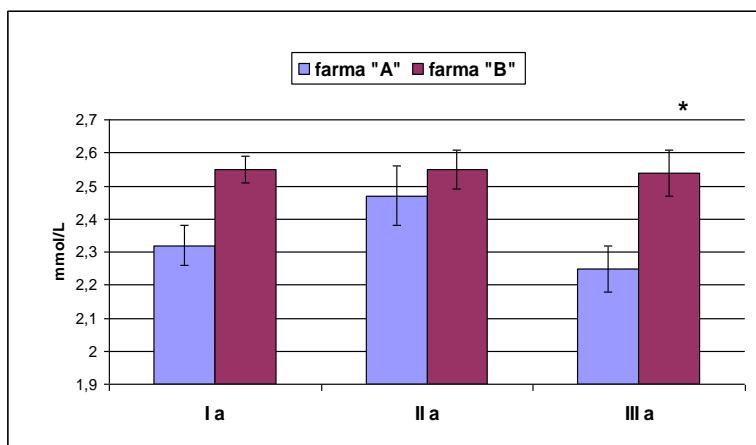
I a = Sve ispitivane krave - prosječan SP; farma "A" 144, a farma "B" 104,4 dana.

II a = krave sa SP ≤ 80 dana; prosječan SP farma "A" 71,8, a farma "B" 69,5 dana.

III a = krave sa SP preko 80 dana; farma "A" 174,4, a farma "B" 148,8 dana.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Srednje vrijednosti koncentracije kalcija u krvnoj plazmi za sve krava dobivene na farmi „A“ bile su nešto niže u odnosu na vrijednosti dobivene na farmi „B“ (grafikon 1.). Utvrđena je signifikantno veća koncentracija kalcija kod krava na farmi „B“ koje su imale produženi SP(> 80 dana) ($p<0,05$), u odnosu na istu kategoriju krava sa farme „A“, dok unutar istih farmi nije uočena signifikantna razlika.



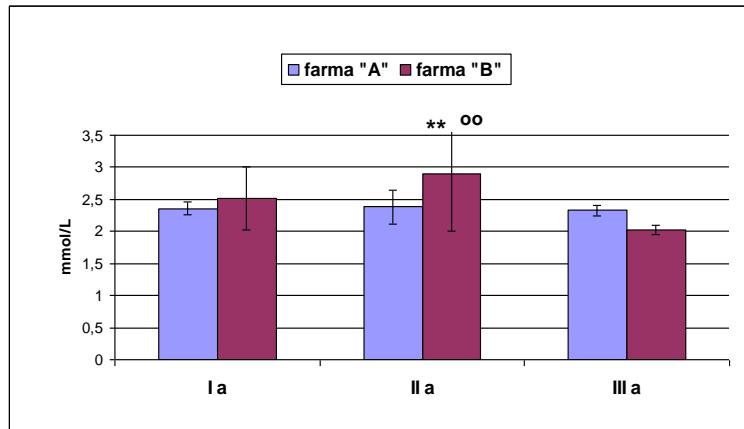
Grafikon 1. Koncentracija kalcija (mmol/L) u plazmi zasušenih krava, kod različitog trajanja SP

* = statistički značajna razlika ($p<0,05$) između različitih farmi

Graph. 1. Concentration calcium (mmol / L) in plasma of dried cows, with different duration of SP

* = statistically significant difference ($p <0.05$) between different farms * = statistically significant difference ($p <0.05$) between different farms

Tokom istraživanja kod krava na farmi „B“ prosječne koncentracije fosfora u ispitivanoj plazmi bile su za 0,15 mmol/L više u odnosu na krave sa farme „A“. Interesantan je bio nalaz gotovo identičnih vrijednosti dobivene koncentracije fosfora na farmi „A“ i kod jedne i kod druge kategorije krava. Statistički visoko signifikantno veća ($p<0,01$) koncentracija fosfora utvrđena je kod krava na farmi „B“, i to kod onih sa kraćim SP (do 80 dana) u odnosu na istu grupu krava na farmi „A“. Unutar farme „B“ također je utvrđena visoko signifikantna razlika ($p<0,01$) između kategorija krava sa kraćim SP u odnosu na kategoriju krave sa dužim SP.



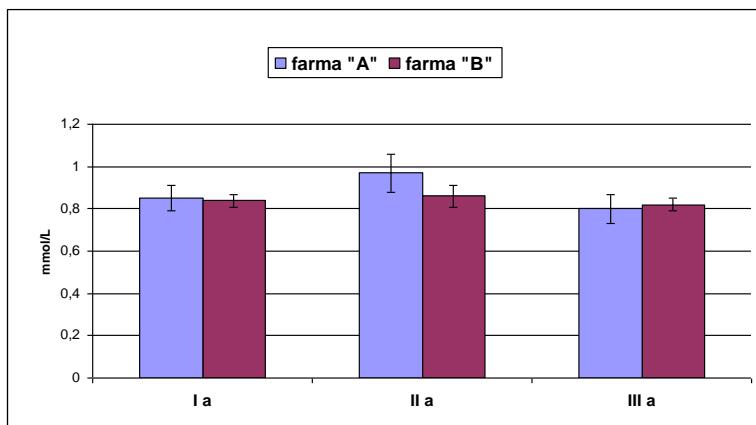
Grafikon 2. Koncentracija ukupnog fosfora (mmol/L) u plazmi zasušenih krava, kod različitog trajanja SP

** = statistički visoko značajna razlika ($p<0,01$) između različitih farmi

oo = statistički visoko značajna razlika ($p<0,01$) unutar istih farmi

Graph 2. Concentration of total phosphorus (mmol /L) in plasma of dried cows, at different duration of SP

U pogledu prosječne koncentracije magnezija, utvrđene vrijednosti na obje farme i za jednu i za drugu kategoriju životinja bile su vrlo slične. Najveća vrijednost koncentracije magnezija utvrđena je kod krava sa kraćim SP na farmi „A“, dok su najniže vrijednosti utvrđene kod krava sa farme „B“, i to kod obje kategorije životinja. Razlike u dobivenim vrijednostima unutar kategorija su bile minimalne i nisu bile statistički značajne.



Grafikon 3. Koncentracija magnezija (mmol/L) u plazmi zasušenih krava, kod različitog trajanja SP

Graph. 3. Magnesium concentration (mmol L) in plasma of dried cows, at different duration of SP

U uslovima intenzivnog držanja životinja snabdijevanje mineralima često ne zadovoljava potrebe organizma, zbog toga deficit minerala zauzima važno mjesto u etiologiji nespecifičnog steriliteta kod goveda. Koncentracije kalcija kod krava u našim ispitivanjima na obje farme su se kretale u fiziološkim granicama koje navode i drugi autori (Meyer i sar., 1992; Radostits i sar., 2000; Kaneko, 2008). Ustanovljene vrijednosti koncentracije kalcija su pokazali značajne razlike ovisno o dužini trajanja SP. Tako da je vrijednost Ca kod krava iz farme „B“ u sva tri slučaja bila veća nego u krava sa farme „A“. Utvrđena je i signifikantno veća koncentracija Ca kod krava na farmi „B“ koje su imale duži SP (> 80 dana) u odnosu na istu kategoriju krava sa farme „A“. Unutar istih farmi nije uočena signifikantna razlika. U tumačenju koncentracije kalcija ne smije se zanemariti fiziološka hipokalcemija koja se pojavljuje nakon partusa, posebno u mlječnih krava. Naše istraživanje je pokazalo da su najniže vrijednosti koncentracije kalcija utvrđene u krava sa SP > 170 dana i to u štali „A“. Značajno više vrijednosti kalcija utvrđene su kod krava sa SP < 80 dana, tačnije rečeno sa SP od 70 dana i to na farmi „B“. Nijedna krava nije imala nivo kalcija ispod 2 mmol / L, koji se smatra kritičnim. Deficit fosfora u organizmu manifestuje se pojavom anestrije, nepravilnim spolnim ciklusima, degeneracijom jajnika, uginućima ploda i abortusima (Rshad-Ul-Haq i sar., 1999). Vrijednosti fosfora u krvi su prije svega odraz njegovog unosa putem hrane (Ivanov i Šamanc, 2005). U našim istraživanjima ova mineralna komponenta pokazivala je izraženiju koncentraciju kod krava sa farme „B“, čiji je SP bio do 80 dana. U toj koncentraciji fosfor je bio signifikantno povećan ako se usporedi sa vrijednostima utvrđenim kod krava sa farme „A“. Na farmi „B“ kod životinja sa dužim SP utvrđili smo nižu vrijednost ovog mikroelementa u odnosu na životinje sa farme „A“. Više vrijednosti ispitivanog makroelementa koje smo mi utvrđili tokom naših istraživanja, ako jesu bile veće od fizioloških vrijednosti, vjerovatno su posljedica većeg unosa ovoga elementa putem hrane. Uloga magnezija u reprodukciji je u održavanju SP u normalnim fiziološkim granicama (Stojević i sar., 2003). Koncentracija magnezija tokom naših istraživanja kod životinja bila je u okviru fizioloških normi i u okviru vrijednosti koje su navodili drugi autori. Kaneko i sar. (1997) su utvrđili da se koncentracija magnezija u krvi krava mijenja tokom kasne gravidnosti, što je vjerovatno rezultat njegove povećane resorpcije za potrebe izgradnje skeleta kod teleta. Također, ako se uzme u obzir činjenica da je nivo magnezija u krvi više odraz njegovog unosa putem hrane, a ne njegovih rezervi u organizmu (Stojević i sar., 2003), pretpostavka je da je i ovaj faktor mogao značajno utjecati na vrijednosti dobivene u našem istraživanju. Resorpcija magnezija iz buraga može postati smanjena zbog pretjeranog unosa azota i kalcija i smanjenja unosa fosfora i natrija.

ZAKLJUČCI

- Kod svih ispitivanih krava utvrđena je normokalcemija. Koncentracije Ca razlikovale su se kod krava na farmi „A“, kod krava sa farme „B“ one su bile gotovo identične.
- Za razliku od Ca, vrijednosti koncentracije P su bile ujednačenije kod krava sa farme „A“ u odnosu na krave sa farme „B“.
- Kod krava sa servis periodom ispod 80 dana utvrđena je koncentracija P koja je bila veća od maksimalne fiziološke vrijednosti i ona je bila statistički visoko značajna kako između različitih tako i unutar istih farmi.
- Vrijednosti magnezija su dosta stabilne i ujednačene kod svih ispitivanih krava, što je vjerovatno rezultat njegovog adekvatnog unosa hranom, a nešto više vrijednosti imaju krave sa SP do 70 dana.

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RELATION OF Ca, P AND Mg CONCENTRATIONS IN BLOOD PLASMA OF DAIRY COWS DURING DIFFERENT LENGTH OD OPEN DAYS PERIOD

Summary

Metabolism in high yield dairy cows considering their genetic predisposition for high milk production from one side and reproductive demands from other is very strained and constantly exposed to changes, which as consequence may have disorders in function of different organ systems, including reproductive system. Minerals play important role in keeping of reproductive potential, as well as maintenance of healthy genital organs in domestic animals. Research had been conducted with 46 Holstein cows in dry period from two farms, 20 cows in farm „A“ and 26 cows in farm „B“. Blood is spectrometrically analysed for levels of calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P) and Magnesium (Mg). Obtained average values of Ca, P and Mg in blood were mostly within physiological range, but significant differences could be found among three categories of cows within same or different farms. Higher values of Ca, P and Mg had been found in cows with shorter open days period.

Key words: *Ca, P, Mg, dairy cows, open days period.*

DUŽINA ŽDRIJEBNOSTI KOBILA BOSANSKE BRDSKE PASMINE

Enver Žiga¹, Alma Rustempašić²

Originalni naučni rad - *Original scientific paper*

REZIME

Bosanski brdski konj je stoljećima bio glavni oslonac ljudi u brdovitim predjelima bivše Jugoslavije, pa je iz tog razloga njegov uzgoj bio rasprostranjen svuda gdje su uslovi života bili teški i gdje se prenos tereta i ljudi odvijao otežano. Kada se je ova pasmina počela selektivno uzgajati (početkom prošlog vijeka) uzgajivače je uvijek zanimalo da li mogu odrediti približno datum ždrijebljenja kobila. Cilj ovog istraživanja je da se utvrdi dužina ždrijebljenja kod kobila bosanske brdske pasmine. U ovom istraživanju je utvrđena prosječna dužina ždrijebnosti 337,45 dana, što u manjoj mjeri odstupa od ranijih istraživanja.

Ključne riječi: *Bosanski brdski konj, dužina ždrijebnosti, muška i ženska ždrijebad, ergela Borike, ergela Žiga, ergela Jezero.*

UVOD

U dugogodišnjoj praksi uzgoja konja se pokušavalo približno odrediti datum kada će se pojedine kobile oždrijebiti. Hrasnica (1944) je u istraživanjima na 173 ždrijebljenja bosansko brdske pasmine ustanovio da kobile nose mušku ždrijebad prosječno 341 dan, a žensku 337 dana. Kako vidimo postoji razlika u trajanju bredosti između muške i ženske ždrebadi od četiri dana. Telalbašić i Pajanović (1977) su pronašli na osnovu 358 ždrijebljenja da su muška ždrijebad bosansko brdske pasmine nošena 336,01 dana, dok su ženska 338,09 dana. Inače Telalbašić je u svom radu analizirao uticaj uzgoja u srodstvu na dužinu ždrijebnosti kobila bosanske brdske pasmine i nije ulazio na mogući uticaj drugih faktora.

MATERIJAL I METODE RADA

U ovom radu će se obraditi podaci o 1053 ždrijebljenja kobila bosansko brdske pasmine. Podaci su uzeti iz matičnog knjigovodstva sa ergela „Borike“ za period od 1947. do 1991. godine, sa ergele „Žiga“ za period od 2012. do 2018. godine i sa ergele „Jezero“ za 2017. i 2018. godinu. Kod izračunavanja broja dana ždrijebnosti kobila uzeto je u obzir zadnje opasivanje s tim da se taj dan nije uračunavao ali se uračunavao dan ždrijebljenja. U izračunavanju se uključivao i dan više u prestupnim

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godinama sa ciljem da podaci budu što tačniji. U evidenciji je pronađeno i podataka o dužini bredosti koja se kretala od 387- 434 dana te su isključene iz dalje obrade podataka. Izračunata je prosječna srednja vrijednost za dužinu ždrijebnosti kod kobila bosanske brdske pasmine.

U radu su zapaženi i ekstremni slučajevi, koje nije bilo moguće provjeriti ni na koji način pa je realna predpostavka da se radilo o grijeskama u evidenciji. Evo nekih:

1. 1964. godine kobila 266 Lasta XXIII oždrijebila ždrijebe koje je nosila 387 dana. Ždrijebe je uvedeno u Knjigu ždrijebadi 31.05.1964. kao 366 Lasta XL.
2. 1977. godine kobila 293 Zorka XVI oždrijebila ždrijebe koje je nosila 434 dana. Ždrijebe je upisano u Knjigu ždrijebadi 12.06.1977. kao 389 Barut X-14-1.
3. 1978. godine kobila 471 Una X oždrijebila je ždrijebe koje je nosila 423 dana. Ždrijebe je upisano u Knjigu ždrijebadi 14.05.1978. kao 405 Miško XV-10.
4. 1979. godine kobila 481 Medina XXXVI oždrijebila je ždrijebe koje je nosila 402 dana. Ždrijebe je upisano u Knjigu ždrijebadi 17.05.1979. kao 573 Medina XLIX.
5. 1988. godine kobila 635 Zorka LII oždrijebila je ždrijebe koje je nosila 426 dana. Ždrijebe je upisano u Knjigu ždrijebadi 15.06.1988. kao 688 Zorka LVII.
6. U 2019. godini sve kobile na ergeli Žiga i ergeli Jezero su se ždrijebile sa zakašnjenjem. Duga zima te vrlo hladno proljeće mogu biti uzrok toga.

Navedene podatke (izuzev pod 6.) nije moguće ni na koji način provjeriti, a s obzirom na činjenicu da su ždrijebad od svih kobila uvedena u evidenciju (ženska ždrijebad i u knjigu Rasplodnih kobila) ne treba isključiti ni mogućnost da su podaci tačni i da su u praksi mogući i ovakvi slučajevi.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

U tabeli 1. su prikazani podaci o dužini ždrijebnosti 1053 kobile bosanske brdske pasmine u periodu od 1947.do 1991.godine, zatim od 2012. do 2018.godine, gdje je utvrđeno da prosječna dužina bredosti za mušku ždrijebad iznosi 337,19 dana a žensku ždrijebad 337,45 dana.

Tabela 1. Podaci o dužini ždrijebljenja kobila Bosansko brdske pasmine

Table 1. Length of gravity of the mare of the Bosnian mountain breed

God.	Ukupno dana	n	prosjek	ženska	n	prosjek	muška	n	prosjek
1948	10.791	32	337,22	6.091	18	338,39	4.700	14	335,71
1949	9.637	29	332,31	6.599	20	329,95	3.038	9	337,56
1950	10.282	31	331,67	4.654	14	332,43	5.628	17	331,06
1951	8.430	25	337,20	3.026	9	336,22	5.404	16	337,75
1952	9.805	29	338,10	5.041	15	336,07	4.764	14	340,29
1953	5.364	16	335,25	2.662	8	332,75	2.702	8	337,75
1954	9.131	27	338,19	4.083	12	340,25	5.048	15	336,50
1955	7.025	21	334,52	2.995	9	332,78	4.030	12	335,83

1956	9.076	27	336,15	4.731	14	337,92	4.345	13	334,23
1957	10.609	32	336,50	3.608	11	328,00	7.001	21	333,38
1958	10.768	32	336,50	4.062	12	338,50	6.706	20	335,30
1959	6.773	20	338,65	4.454	13	342,62	2.319	7	331,30
1960	7.088	21	337,52	3.389	10	338,90	3.699	11	336,27
1961	7.306	22	332,10	3.695	11	335,90	3.611	11	328,27
1962	7.760	23	337,39	2.705	8	338,12	5.055	15	337,00
1963	6.806	20	340,30	3.381	10	338,10	3.425	10	342,50
1964	5.725	17	336,76	2.726	8	340,75	2.999	9	333,22
1965	7.122	21	339,14	4.770	14	340,71	2.352	7	336,00
1966	7.498	22	340,82	3.060	9	340,00	4.438	13	341,38
1967	8.430	25	337,20	4.346	13	334,31	4.048	12	340,33
1968	5.642	17	331,88	3.340	10	334,00	2.302	7	328,85
1969	7.060	21	336,19	4.678	14	334,14	2.382	7	340,29
1970	6.366	19	335,00	4.008	12	334,00	2.358	7	336,86
1971	5.410	16	338,13	3.053	9	339,22	2.357	7	336,71
1972	8.453	25	338,12	5.055	15	337,00	3.398	10	339,80
1973	7.548	22	343,09	3.082	9	342,44	4.466	13	343,53
1974	8.528	25	341,12	4.766	14	340,42	3.762	11	342,00
1975	7.108	21	338,48	4.395	13	338,08	2.713	8	339,13
1976	10.618	31	342,52	3.725	11	338,63	6.893	20	344,65
1977	8.709	26	334,96	4.305	13	331,15	4.404	13	338,77
1978	11.717	35	334,77	5.365	16	335,31	6.352	19	334,32
1979	12.729	38	334,97	6.984	21	332,57	5.745	17	337,94
1980	11.392	34	335,06	5.768	17	339,29	5.624	17	330,82
1981	12.114	36	336,50	5.039	15	335,93	7.075	21	336,90
1982	7.727	23	335,96	3.337	10	333,70	4.390	13	337,69
1983	4.752	14	339,43	2.728	8	341,00	2.024	6	337,33
1984	6.259	18	347,72	4.135	12	344,58	2.124	6	354,00
1985	4.486	13	345,07	2.070	6	345,00	2.416	7	345,14
1986	4.069	12	339,08	2.023	6	337,17	2.046	6	341,00
1987	5.784	17	340,24	4.405	13	338,85	1.379	4	344,75
1988	6.557	19	345,10	1.713	5	342,60	4.844	14	346,00
1989	4.836	14	345,43	2.089	6	348,17	2.747	8	343,38
1990	6.108	18	339,33	4.046	12	337,17	2.062	6	343,67
1991	3.481	10	348,10	3.481	10	348,10	-	-	-
2013	1.338	4	334,50	335	1	335,00	1.003	3	334,33
2014	1.320	4	330,00	658	2	329,00	662	2	331,00
2015	1.994	6	332,33	1.337	4	334,25	657	2	328,50
2016	1.662	5	332,40	673	2	336,50	989	3	329,66
2017	2.748	8	343,50	1.349	4	337,25	1.399	4	349,75
2018	3.391	10	339,10	1.367	4	341,75	2.024	6	337,33
Ukupno	355.332	1.053	337,45	179.387	532	337,19	175.945	521	337,70

U navedenoj tabeli u obzir su uzeti svi slučajevi trajanja ždrijebnosti od 290 do 380 dana (malo korigovana granična varijacija koju je izračunao Hrasnica prema formulama $M - 3\text{mm} - 3(q + 3\text{m})$ i $M + 3\text{m} M + 3(q + 3 \text{ m})$ a koja je bila od 295,76 do 383,44 dana).

Ako uzmemo u obzir broj ždrijebljenja za koja smo izračunavali prosječnu dužinu trajanja ždrijebnosti, s pravom možemo konstatovati da su ova istraživanja do sada najkompletnija, pa su shodno tome i dobijeni podaci relevantniji.

Kod Hrasnice (1944) je značajna razlika u dužini ždrijebnosti kod kobila koje su oždrijebile mušku ždrijebad (341,22) i kobila koje su oždrijebile žensku ždrijebad (337,14) na osnovu čega je izveo zaključak da kobile duže nose mušku ždrijebad.

Kod istraživanja Telalbašića i Pajanovića (1977) takođe postoji razlika u dužini ždrijebnosti. Kobile koje su oždrijebile mušku ždrijebad prosječno su bile ždrijebne 336,01 dana, a kobila koje su oždrijebile žensku ždrijebad 338,09 dana, te se dolazi do zaključka da kobile duže nose žensku ždrijebad.

Rezultati ovog istraživanja pokazuju da je razlika u dužini ždrijebnosti kod kobila koje nose žensku ždrijebad i kobila koje nose mušku ždrijebad neznatna i može se slobodno zanemariti (Tabela 2).

Tabela 2. Prosječna dužina ždrijebljenja kobila bosansko brdske pasmine

Table 2. Average length of gravity of the mare of the Bosnian mountain breed

Autor	N	Prosјek	Ženska		Muška	
			N	Prosјek	N	Prosјek
Hrasnica (1944)	173	339,10	90	337,14	83	341,22
Telalbašić i Pajanović (1977)	358	336,99	169	338,09	189	336,01
Rezultati ovog istraživanja	1.053	337,45	532	337,19	521	337,70

Za ukupan broj ždrijebljenja od 1.053 prosječno trajanje ždrijebnosti je 337,45 dana. Od ukupno 532 ždrijebljenja kod kojih su oždrijebljena ženska ždrijebad prosječna dužina ždrijebnosti iznosila je 337,19 dana, što je skoro identično dužini koju je izračunao Hrasnica (1944), ali je za skoro 1 dan manja od dužine koju je izračunao (Telalbašić i Pajanović, 1977).

Kod muške ždrijebadi situacija je bitno drugačija, kod ukupno 521 ždrijebljenja prosječna dužina ždrijebnosti iznosila je 337,70 dan, dok je kod Hrasnice (1944) bila 341 dan, a kod Telalbašića i Pajanovića (1977), iznosila je 336,01 dan. Slične rezultate su ustanovili i istraživači kod drugih pasmina.

Rastija i sar. (1992) su utvrdili kod arapskih kobila dužinu bređosti 330 dana s varijacijama 303-358 dana, zatim Hrasnica i sar. (1964), su pronašli da je dužina ždrijebnosti bila 336 dana kod arapskih kobila.

U Tabeli 3 je prikazana dužina ždrijebnosti po danima i broj ždrijebljenja. Iz navedenih podataka vidimo da se je najviše kobila ždrijebilo sa navršenih 336 i 337 dana ždrijebnosti.

Tabela 3. Dužina ždrijebnosti po danima
Table 3. Length of gravity per day

Dana ždrijebnosti	Broj kobila	Dana ždrijebnosti	Broj kobila	Dana ždrijebnosti	Broj kobila
290	1	331	35	354	13
293	1	332	33	355	7
302	2	333	42	356	14
305	3	334	29	357	1
307	2	335	45	358	5
312	2	336	50	359	4
313	1	337	49	360	1
315	3	338	37	361	1
316	1	339	30	361	3
317	3	340	38	362	3
318	2	341	39	363	1
319	9	342	38	364	1
320	11	343	31	365	4
321	11	344	30	366	1
322	12	345	33	367	2
323	18	346	33	369	2
324	20	347	21	374	1
325	27	348	23	376	1
326	18	349	13	377	1
327	24	350	27	378	1
328	28	351	25	380	1
329	33	352	4		
330	38	353	10		

Tabela 4. Dužina bređosti i broj ždrijebljenja prema pastusima
Table 4. Pregnancy length and number of births by stallions

Pastuh	Ukupno dana	Broj ždrijeb.	Prosječno	Ukupno dana	Ženska ždrijebad	Prosječno	Ukupno dana	Muška ždrijebad	Prosječno
15 Barut II	17.794	53	335,74	9.682	29	333,86	8.112	24	338,00
17 Miško II	7.396	22	336,18	4.336	13	333,54	3.060	9	340,00
20 Miško III	13.350	40	333,75	5.354	16	334,63	7.996	24	333,16
21 Barut III	8.070	24	336,25	3.011	9	334,55	5.059	15	337,26
22 Miško IV	21.803	65	335,43	10.754	32	336,06	11.049	33	334,80
23 Barut IV	13.821	41	337,10	5.431	16	339,44	8.390	25	335,60
25 Miško V	15.056	45	334,58	5.051	15	336,73	10.005	30	333,50
30 Miško IX	4.059	12	338,25	2.721	8	340,13	1.338	4	334,50
34 Miško XII	15.553	46	338,11	9.870	29	340,34	5.683	17	334,29
39 Miško XIV	30.783	91	338,27	17.172	51	336,50	13.621	40	340,53
25 Prenj	3.324	10	332,40	1.007	3	335,66	2.317	7	331,00
36 Barut VII	18.227	54	337,54	9.762	29	336,62	8.465	25	338,60
42 Barut X	24.096	72	334,67	10.972	33	332,48	13.124	39	336,51
44 Barut XI	28.709	85	337,75	13.831	41	337,34	14.878	44	338,14
40 Miško XV	10.397	31	335,39	6.075	18	337,50	4.322	13	332,46
46 Miško XVII	26.118	76	343,66	12.293	36	341,47	13.825	40	345,63
47 Barut XII	23.397	69	339,09	11.597	34	341,08	11.800	35	337,14
6 Miško II	7.031	21	334,80	3.708	11	337,10	3.323	10	332,30
13 Đulbeg II	3.095	9	343,89	1.017	3	339,00	2.078	6	346,33

U tabeli 4.su predstavljeni pastusi koji su imali više ždrijebadi, izuzetak je pastuh 13 Đulbeg II koji je imao samo devetero ždrijebadi ali smo ga uvrstili iz razloga što su kobile parene sa njim u prosjeku imale najdužu ždrijebnost.

Prosječna dužina ždrijebnosti kobila parenih sa pastuhom 25 Prenj (332,40), zatim sa pastuhom 20 Miško III (333,75), i 6 Miško II (334,80) je znatno ispod utvrđenog

projekta, dok su kobile parene sa pastusima 47 Barut XII (339,09), 46 Miško XVII (343,66) i 13 Đulbeg II (343,80) u projektu nosile ždrijebad duže od utvrđenog projekta.

Zapaženo je da su kobile koje su parene sa pastusima: 17 Miško II, 39 Miško XIV, 46 Miško XVII i 13 Đulbeg II nosile znatno duže mušku ždrijebad nego žensku. Razlika se kreće i do 7,33 dana kod 13 Đulbeg II i 6,46 dana kod 17 Miško II. Na drugoj strani kobile koje su parene sa pastusima: 30 Miško IX, 34 Miško XII i 40 Miško XV nosile su duže žensku ždrijebad u odnosu na mušku.

Tabela 5.Dužina bređosti po kobilama bosanske brdske pasmine
Table 5. Pregnancy length by mares of Bosnian mountain breed

Kobila	Ždrijebljenja br.	Ž D R I J E B N O S T		Max	Odstupanje	
		Prosječna	Min.		-	+
70 Lasta III	9	329,00	324	337	5,00	8,00
78 Medina VI	10	324,10	318	333	6,10	8,90
99 Lasta IX	8	339,38	332	346	7,38	6,62
101 Dinarka V	11	335,18	327	346	8,18	10,82
150 Usora	12	337,00	328	359	9,00	22,00
151 Olga I	14	325,71	302	342	23,71	16,29
152 Mica I	10	333,11	319	376	14,11	42,89
156 Zorka VIII	7	339,29	335	352	4,29	12,71
173 Lasta XIV	6	342,83	334	350	8,83	7,17
175 Medina X	9	328,67	320	337	8,67	8,33
177 Branka III	7	331,29	325	336	6,29	4,71
206 Una III	13	329,69	321	340	8,69	10,31
227 Dinarka XIV	7	339,29	323	351	16,29	11,71
228 Branka IV	8	336,75	323	346	13,75	9,25
252 Borka VI	5	346,00	337	351	9,00	5,00
267 Iskra I	6	329,67	323	339	6,67	9,33
273 Medina XII	6	334,00	323	350	11,00	16,00
279 Lasta XXV	6	331,50	312	345	19,50	13,50
286 Dinarka XX	6	340,83	334	348	6,83	7,17
293 Zorka XVI	12	340,58	333	346	7,58	5,42
297 Mica VII	15	344,27	333	361	11,27	16,73
312 Zorka XVII	19	340,42	314	364	26,42	23,58
315 Medina XV	8	338,38	325	354	13,38	15,62
1 Borika	8	329,88	290	354	39,88	24,12
347 Gora	15	329,06	319	333	10,06	3,94
348 Dinarka	8	338,50	330	345	8,50	6,50

Dužina ždrijebnosti kobila bosanske brdske pasmine
Length of gravity of the mare of the bosnian mountain breed

XXX						
349 Branka XIV	7	350,71	344	360	6,71	9,29
360 Una V	9	336,78	330	363	6,78	26,22
372 Medina XXII	8	338,75	325	345	13,75	6,25
383 Lasta XLIV	10	339,00	324	349	15,00	10,00
384 Zorka XXI	5	346,40	336	356	10,40	9,60
396 Branka XVI	5	337,40	315	351	22,40	13,60
395 Dinarka XXXIV	7	349,00	343	354	6,00	5,00
401 Lasta XLVI	5	349,60	341	359	8,60	9,40
413 Žepa	9	353,00	339	374	14,00	21,00
445 Raduša	10	325,80	320	341	5,80	15,20
419 Borika II	5	336,60	330	344	6,60	7,40
423 Mica XII	13	335,38	319	380	16,38	44,62
428 Morina	13	329,46	318	339	11,46	9,54
435 Medina XXXII	6	335,67	330	342	5,67	6,33
458 Lasta LII	10	336,70	330	348	6,70	11,30
479 Mica XVI	10	340,70	328	348	12,70	7,30
497 Zorka XXXI	12	349,83	336	378	13,83	28,17
507 Zorka XXXIII	7	348,00	341	354	7,00	6,00
561 Dinarka XLV	5	349,40	344	356	5,40	6,60
3 Sena I	5	336,00	335	337	1,00	1,00
6 Đula I	5	333,60	329	340	4,60	6,40
930 Iskra XXXVIII	7	324,43	320	332	4,43	7,57
1006 Branka XXIV	12	332,50	322	342	10,50	9,50
1018 Iskra LI	11	332,50	323	341	9,50	8,50

ZAKLJUČCI

Na dužinu ždrijebnosti kobila bosanske brdske pasmine utiču brojni faktori koji su u međusobnoj zavisnosti. Genetska struktura svake rasplodne kobile pojedinačno ima uticaj na dužinu ždrijebnosti. Prosječna dužina ždrijebnosti je iznosila 337,45 dana,

tako da imamo kobile kod kojih je dužina ždrijebnosti bila ispod prosjeka (78 Medina VI, 151 Olga I, 445 Raduša), ali imamo kobile čija je prosječna ždrijebnost bila znatno iznad prosjeka (349 Branka XIV, 395 Dinarka XXXIV, 497 Zorka XXXI, 401 Lasta XLVI, 413 Žepa, 561 Dinarka XLV), te na kraju da pomenemo kobile kod kojih je dužina ždrijebnosti bila uvijek blizu prosjeka (419 Branka II, 348 Dinarka XXX, 419 Borika II, 3 Sena I).

Dužina i oština zimskog peroda, kao i količina i kvalitet hrane koja je na raspolaganju su neki od faktora koji mogu da utiču na dužinu ždrijebnosti kobila. Karakteristične godine koje upućuju na tu mogućnost su 2017. – prosječna dužina ždrijebnosti 343,50 dana, 1989. – prosječna dužina ždrijebnosti 345,43 dana, 1984. – prosječna dužina ždrijebnosti 347,72 dana.

Na osnovu rezultata može se izvesti zaključak da spol ždrijebeta nema neki veći uticaj na dužinu ždrijebnosti kobila. Čak i u slučajevima kada su kobile nosile ždrijebad daleko ispod prosjeka, ždrijebile su i mušku i žensku ždrijebad, a isti je slučaj i kada su se ždrijebile puno kasnije u odnosu na prosjek.

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LENGTH OF GRAVITY OF THE MARE OF THE BOSNIAN MOUNTAIN BREED

Summary

Throughout the centuries the Bosnian Mountain Horse was the mainstay of the communities that lived in the mountainous regions of the former Yugoslavia, therefore, the breeding of this horse was widespread throughout the parts where the conditions of life were harsh, and where the carrying of heavy loads and the transport of people was difficult due to the terraine. From the very beginning of the selective breeding process (that started during the beginning of the 19th Century) the big question was always for how long would the mare be in foal. The stockman were constantly interested in how to roughly predict the day that the foal would be born. There were few scientific works that covered this topic, but in our research we have discovered that that the length of gestation is 337.45 days this is slightly different to the previous understanding.

Key words: *Bosnian mountain horse, length of foal, female and male foals, Borike Stud Farm, Žiga stud Farm, Lake Stud Farm.*

PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION OF DIATOM ASSEMBLAGES IN PEATLANDS ECOSYSTEM ON VRANICA MOUNTAIN (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)

Ermin Mašić¹

Original scientific paper

Summary

The field research for this study was carried out during the autumn season in 2018 at three well developed peatland ecosystems on Vranica mountain. Collection of diatom samples was carried out by squeezing *Sphagnum* moss. After squeezing, collected material was fixed with 4% solution of formalin. Laboratory processing of diatom samples was carried out applying methods used by Hustedt (1930). A total of 78 taxa belonging to 33 genera were determined in the collected samples. Genera with the highest number of species were *Eunotia* (14), *Pinnularia* (11), *Gomphonema* (5) and *Neidium* (5). Altogether 77 diatom taxa mostly belonging to pennate diatoms were found. The only centric species, *Aulacoseira alpigena* (Grunow) Krammer 1991, appeared in one sample only. The most common species were *Encyonema perpusillum*, *Pinnularia borealis*, *Frustulia crassinervia*, *Pinnularia rupestris*, *Eunotia paludosa*, *Pinnularia microstauron*, *Pinnularia perirrorata*, *Eunotia valida*, *Tabellaria ventricosa*, *Pinnularia subcapitata* var. *elongata*. This study showed the presence of the large number of rare and endangered species in the peatland ecosystems on Vranica mountain, but also pronounced negative anthropogenic influences. In order to protect these unique and extremely valuable ecosystems in the future, certain restoration and conservation actions should be undertaken. These activities should be seen in the establishment of long-term monitoring and prevention of further degradation of peatland ecosystems through more active and stronger protection.

Key words: *diatoms, peatlands, anthropogenic influences, restoration, conservation*

INTRODUCTION

Peatlands are considered both important habitats and biodiversity hotspots worldwide (Szgyártó *et al.*, 2017). These types of ecosystems are characterized by extreme environmental conditions not found in other wetland ecosystems. Cold, anaerobic, and nutrient-poor conditions limit decay of organic matter. Because the rate of organic matter accumulation exceeds the rate of decomposition, peatlands are autogenic or “self-creating” habitats (Krivograd-Klemenčić and Vrhovšek, 2003; Bahls *et al.*, 2013). With climate change, studies of peatlands are now more important than ever owing to the vast quantities of carbon stored within these regions and their future

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role as net carbon sinks (Roulet, 2000; Waddington *et al.*, 2009; Hargan *et al.*, 2015). Peatlands are important to the global carbon cycle because they store a large component of the world's soil carbon stocks (Gorham, 1991; Brugham and Swin, 2000) and supply most of the dissolved organic carbon (DOC) entering in boreal lakes and rivers (Wyatt *et al.*, 2012). They are also major sinks for atmospheric carbon and may disappear with future climatic warming (Gorham, 1991; Janssens *et al.*, 1992; Brugham and Swain, 2000). However, many peatlands have been destroyed by human activities, such as peat extraction, land reclamation or drainage of ground water for development purposes (Rauch *et al.*, 2006). An ecosystem approach based both on biological and hydrological studies is necessary for the conservation of these landscapes (Klemenčić *et al.*, 2010). Peatlands are important ecosystems for the conservation of biodiversity in Europe (Klemenčić *et al.*, 2010). The necessity of biodiversity studies in peatlands today is underlined by the fact that these small, oligotrophic and mountain habitats of glacial relic origin are very sensitive to anthropogenic impacts and have become threatened in the last decades (Kapetanović *et al.*, 2011). Mountain peatlands often support distinctive ecological communities due to their unique physical and chemical characteristics (Liu *et al.*, 2011). The colonisation by specifically adapted organisms makes them very important habitats for nature conservation (Cantonati *et al.*, 2011). Algae play vital roles in biodiversity conservation and the biogeochemical cycles of peatlands, they have been less investigated than peatland microorganisms (e.g. *Sphagnum* and vascular plants) (Poulícková *et al.*, 2003; Cantonati *et al.*, 2011; Rydin and Jeglum, 2013; Chen *et al.*, 2016 in Bai *et al.*, 2018). In peatlands, diversity of some groups of algae (desmids) can be very high and many taxa appear to be restricted to these habitats (Klemenčić *et al.*, 2010). Diatoms are currently recognized as dominant components of the algal flora in ombrotrophic and minerotrophic mires (Nováková, 2002; Negro *et al.*, 2003) and can be used as good indicators of the quality status of pristine areas (Kapetanović *et al.*, 2011). Peatland ecosystems in territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina occupy a very small area. Since, they represent the remains of vegetation from age much colder climates, they are classified as a glacial relict. According to world distribution, peatland ecosystems in Bosnia and Herzegovina are located on the southern border of their area. This distribution indicates their high isolation and vulnerability (Barudanović *et al.*, 2017). Study on algae from peatland ecosystems in Bosnia and Herzegovina is scarce. So far study has been carried out in the area of Zvijezda mountain (Kapetanović *et al.* 2011) and partly in the Vranica mountain (Barudanović *et al.*, 2017). Considering on conducted research, it can be concluded that the peatland ecosystems in the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina are unique ecosystems and with great conservation potential. Thus, authors Kapetanović *et al.* (2011) in peatland ecosystems which are located in Protected landscape of Bijambare (Zvijezda mountain) described two new diatom species for science as follows: *Sellaphora bosniaca* Kapetanović and Jahn sp. nov. and *Sellaphora hafnerae* Kapetanović and Jahn sp. nov. In addition, a large number of new species for the

flora of algae of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been identified (Kapetanović *et al.*, 2011).

The main aim of this paper was to investigate the patterns of diatom assemblages in peatland ecosystems on Vranica mountain. Special attention of this paper was pointed on rare and endangered species of diatom which occupied this very unique habitat types.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field research was carried out during the autumn season in 2018 at three well developed peatland ecosystems on Vranica mountain. During the investigated period, a total of 11 samples of phytobenthos were collected. Studied sites are indicated by symbols **G1** (S1, S2, S3, S4), **G2** (S5, S6) and **G3** (S7, S8, S9, S10, S11). Studied peatland ecosystems are located at different altitudes and they are under different anthropogenic influences. The main characteristics of investigated peatlands on Vranica mountain are shown in table (Tab. 1).

Tab. 1. The main characteristics of investigated peatlands on Vranica mountain

Group	Date	Altitude [m]	Coordinate [N]	Coordinate [E]	Anthropogenic disturbance
1 / G1	20.10.2018.	1632	43.95754	17.75866	High
2 / G1	20.10.2018.	1634	43.95750	17.75868	High
3 / G1	20.10.2018.	1630	43.95741	17.75877	High
4 / G1	20.10.2018.	1634	43.95742	17.75880	Moderate
5 / G2	15.09.2018.	1714	43.95194	17.75807	Moderate
6 / G2	15.09.2018.	1714	43.95192	17.75827	Moderate
7 / G3	15.09.2018.	1755	43.95135	17.76056	Low
8 / G3	15.09.2018.	1755	43.95134	17.76057	Low
9 / G3	15.09.2018.	1755	43.95133	17.76061	Low
10 / G3	15.09.2018.	1755	43.95131	17.76065	Low
11 / G3	27.10.2018.	1761	43.95137	17.76060	Low

According to topography, studied peatland ecosystems belongs to the continental Dinarides (Redžić, 2007). It is well known that Vranica mountain is rich in numerous springs, brooks, and small rivers, which are active throughout the year, and they determine specific hydrological regime of this area. The glacier Prokoško lake at the 1635 meter a.s.l. gives the subalpine belt a particular ecological value (Spahić, 2001; Redžić, 2007). Vranica mountain has a very heterogeneous geology and petrography. Various eruptive rocks and crystal shale's, feldspars, muscovite and biotite play the dominant role here. All three parts of Devon: lower, middle, and upper, have been found in this area (Redžić, 2007). According to Redžić (2007) plant coverage of this area could be divided into 28 classes, 44 orders, 73 alliances and 165 communities

of the level of association. Very sensitive vegetation from the classes *Scheuzerio-Caricetea fuscae* and *Montio-Cardaminetea* has been developed on this area, including peatland ecosystems. Despite their relatively small areas, the vegetation from these two classes is very diverse, which has been confirmed by comparative investigations carried out in the other parts of Europe (Lakušić, 1966; Horvat *et al.*, 1974; Zechmeister and Mucina, 1994). Several endemic and relict communities have been recently described in these vegetation islands (Redžić, 2007). Collection of phytobenthos samples was carried out by squeezing *Sphagnum* moss. After squeezing, collected material was fixed with 4% solution of formalin. Laboratory processing of diatom samples was carried out applying methods used by Hustedt (1930). In order to obtain pure valves of diatoms, part of the obtained material was digested with sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4), potassium permanganate ($KMnO_4$) and oxalic acid ($C_2H_2O_4$). The cleaned valves of diatoms are then mounted in a Canada balsam (Mašić *et al.*, 2018). Five permanent slides have been prepared for each sample and a total 300 valves were counted to asses relative abundance. Species with a content above 5% in a given assemblages were defined as abundant. All slides were scanned for taxa with low relative abundance. Light microscope observation was conducted using Best Scope 2020 microscope. Species composition and quantitative relationship of diatoms are estimated from the permanent slides under 1000x magnification. Species abundance of diatoms are estimated on a five-degree scale as follows: 1-rare (single valve or frustule), 2-sparse (up to 10% of the sample), 3-frequent (11-15% of the sample), 4-very frequent (51-75% of the sample), 5-common (in more than 75% of the sample). The identification of diatom was supported by the following reference: Cantonati *et al.* (2017). The nomenclature of diatoms is adjusted according to the following internet base: Guiry and Guiry (2020). Omnidia software (Lecointe *et al.*, 1993) version 6.0.8, was used to calculate diatomaceous indices, including ecological and taxonomic data. The water quality of the peatlands was assessed based on four diatom indices as follows: IPS – Specific, pollution sensitivity Index (Coste, 1982), SLAD - Sládeček's index (Sládeček, 1986), TID - ROTT trophic index (Rott, 1999) and SID - ROTT saprobic index (Rott *et al.*, 1997). Range of diatom indices varied from 1 to 20 and corresponding to the ecological statuses as follows: bad (1-4), poor (5-8), moderate (9-12), good (13-16) and very good (17-20). In order to determine variables important for number of species, i.e. determining the correlation between dependent (diversity index) and the independent variables (temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, specific electric conductivity, turbidity, TDS) Pearson's coefficient of simple linear correlation (r) was used. Pearson's coefficient of correlation between analysed variables was tested using Student t-test at a significance level of <0.05 . A univariate statistical analysis was performed using the software package PAST v.3.24 (Hammer, 2017). Species diversity in diatom assemblages was determined using Shannon (H') index (Shannon and Weaver, 1949). According to the Red List of diatoms (Lange-Bertalot and Steindorf, 1996), the threatened diatoms were attributed to the categories: threatened of extinction [1], highly endangered [2], endangered [3], at risk [G], very rare [R] and declining [V]. In order to analyse the

differentiation of individual samples collected at different peatlands on Vranica mountain, the Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCoA) was used. The ordination was conducted on the Bray-Curtis similarity matrix of species data (Legendre and Legendre, 1998; Kamberović *et al.*, 2016; Mašić *et al.*, 2018).

The data was transformed by $\log_{(x+1)}$ and after standardise the matrices. Environmental variables (water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, specific conductance and turbidity) are presented as vectors after normalisation (Pearson's correlation). The statistical analysis with graphical interpretation were performed using the software package PRIMER v6 (Anderson *et al.*, 2008).

RESULTS

Physical and chemical parameters

A comparison of the physical and chemical parameters revealed the following: the water temperature during the investigated period varied from 7.6 to 19.0 °C. The lowest pH of the water was 4.16 while the highest pH value was 7.14. The highest concentration of dissolved oxygen in water were measured at the first site (8.27 mg l^{-1}), while the smallest value was measured at the fourth site (6.47 mg l^{-1}). Value of specific electric conductivity varied from 22.44 to $600.8 \mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$. The lowest value of turbidity was measured at the third site (1,01 NTU), while at the sixth site the highest value of turbidity was measured (868 NTU). Results of physical and chemical parameters of water at sampling sites are presented in table (Tab. 2).

Tab. 2. Results of measuring the physical and chemical parameters of the water

Group	Date	T1 [°C]	pH	DO [mg l ⁻¹]	SC [μS cm ⁻¹]	T2 [NTU]	TDS [ppm]
1 / G1	20.10.2018.	9.10	7.11	8.27	147.1	68.30	36.00
2 / G1	20.10.2018.	9.10	7.14	7.28	171.4	8.58	133.0
3 / G1	20.10.2018.	8.20	7.06	7.99	122.8	1.01	121.0
4 / G1	20.10.2018.	8.00	5.17	6.47	170.3	278	N/a
5 / G2	15.09.2018.	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
6 / G2	15.09.2018.	17.5	4.16	7.28	600.8	868	495.0
7 / G3	15.09.2018.	19.0	5.29	6.92	50.52	620	121.0
8 / G3	15.09.2018.	18.3	5.47	7.00	43.09	73.00	46.00
9 / G3	15.09.2018.	18.3	5.67	7.00	43.09	617	43.00
10 / G3	15.09.2018.	16.0	5.75	7.82	33.74	588	38.00
11 / G3	27.10.2018.	7.60	5.93	7.69	22.44	20.00	47.00

Correlation between diversity index and physical and chemical parameters of water

Diversity index (H') are in correlation with water temperature, dissolved oxygen, specific electroconductivity and pH, while turbidity and TDS are slightly correlated with diversity index. High value of Pearson's correlation coefficient obtained between

diversity index and water temperature ($r=-0.7203^*$; $p<0.05$) and diversity index and dissolved oxygen ($r=0.7099^*$; $p<0.05$). These correlations are significant at the $p<0.05$. Moderate and positive correlation obtained between diversity index and specific electroconductivity ($r=0.3982$) and between diversity index and pH ($r=0.3814$). Week values of Pearson's correlation coefficient are obtained between diversity index and turbidity ($r=-0.3082$) and between diversity index and TDS ($r=0.2645$). Moderate and week values of Pearson's correlation coefficient is not significant at the $p<0.05$ level.

Diversity of diatoms in the studied peatlands on Vranica mountain

A total of 78 taxa belonging to 33 genera were determined in the collected samples. Genera with the highest number of species were *Eunotia* (14), *Pinnularia* (11), *Gomphonema* (5) and *Neidium* (5). Altogether 77 diatom taxa mostly belonging to pinnate diatoms were found. The only centric species, *Aulacoseira alpigena*, appeared in one sample only. The most common species were *Encyonema perpusillum*, *Pinnularia borealis*, *Frustulia crassinervia*, *Pinnularia rupestris*, *Eunotia paludosa*, *Pinnularia microstauron*, *Pinnularia perirrorata*, *Eunotia valida*, *Tabellaria ventricosa*, *Pinnularia subcapitata* var. *elongata*.

Diversity of rare and endangered diatom taxa

According to the Red List of freshwater diatoms (Lange-Bertalot and Steindorf, 1996) about 44 taxa are cited under various categories: threatened of extinction (1 taxa), highly endangered (1 taxa), very rare (1 taxa), endangered (5 taxa), at risk (13 taxa) and declining (23 taxa). Very rare diatom taxa which inhabit peatlands on Vranica mountain were *Eunotia triodon* (1), *Eunotia tetraodon* (2), *Epithemia goeppertia* (R), *Encyonema vulgare* (G), *Eunotia nymanniana* (G), *Neidium bisulcatum* (G), *Neidium bisulcatum* var. *subampliatum* (G) and *Placoneis ignorata* (G). In total 23 diatom taxa whose number decreased due to the degradation of their natural habitats were found in the studied peatlands as follows: *Adlaafia bryophila*, *Chamaepinnularia mediocris*, *Cymbella aspera*, *Cymbella neolanceolata*, *Cymbopleura amphicephala*, *Cymbopleura austriaca*, *Diploneis krammeri*, *Eunotia paludosa*, *Eunotia rhomboidea*, *Eunotia tenella*, *Fragilaria virescens*, *Frustulia crassinervia*, *Frustulia saxonica*, *Gomphonema exilissimum*, *Gomphonema hebridense*, *Kobayasiella parasubtilissima*, *Neidium affine*, *Neidium ampliatum*, *Nitzschia sinuata*, *Pinnularia microstauron*, *Psammothidium bioretii*, *Psammothidium subatomoides* and *Surirella spiralis*.

Differentiation of diatom assemblages in the studied peatland ecosystems

In order to differentiate the composition of diatom assemblages in relation to the gradient of the measured physical and chemical parameters, the method of PCoA analysis was used. Results of PCoA differentiation of the analysed diatom assemblages were shown in Figure (Fig.1). The first PCoA axis explained 54,9% total variation, while the second PCoA axis explained 15,7% of the total variation. PCoA

analysis clearly shows differentiation of studied phytobenthos samples on three groups. Differentiated groups are located at different altitudes and they are under different anthropogenic influences. Samples of phytobenthos which are distributed on the right side of the chart are located at altitude over 1700 meters, while samples of phytobenthos which are distributed on left side of the chart are located at altitude about 1630 meters. Peatlands which are located on high altitude are under moderate or low anthropogenic disturbance, while peatlands which are located on the low altitude are under strong anthropogenic disturbance. Peatland ecosystems within the first group are reduced and small island of *Sphagnum* moss build this habitat.

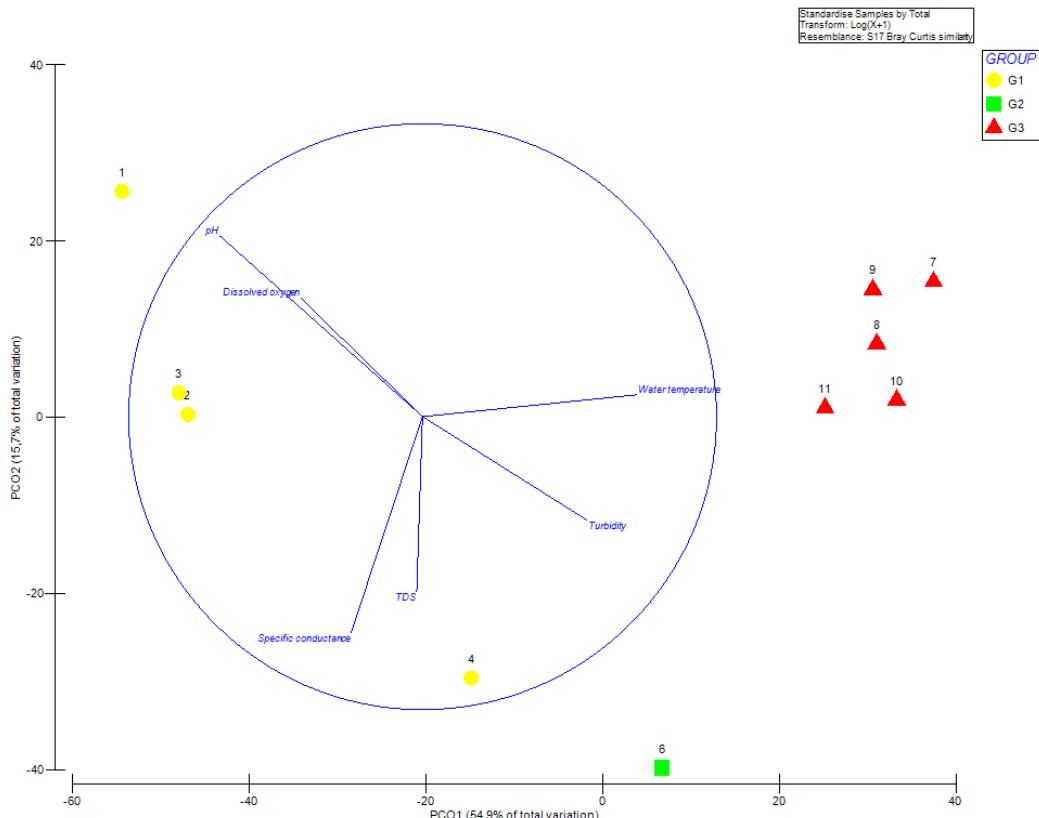


Fig. 1. PCoA differentiation of the analysed diatom assemblages

Strong anthropogenic influences reduced this type of habitat in lower altitude. In contrast peatland ecosystems at higher altitudes are in better condition and under minor anthropogenic influences. Upon the diversity level analysis, it may be concluded that the diatom samples collected from peatlands on low altitude have high diversity level, while diatom samples collected from peatlands on high altitude have something lower diversity level. Peatlands from the first group (G1) are under strong anthropogenic influences which are suitable habitat for diatoms with wide ecological valence, while peatlands which are developed in high altitude are suitable for diatoms

with narrow ecological valence. On the first PCoA axis, sample from the group one (G1) of peatland were distributed, while on the second PCoA axis, sample from the group two (G2) and group three (G3) of peatlands were distributed. Samples from the first PCoA axis were characterised with higher values of pH, dissolved oxygen, specific conductance and TDS, while samples from second PCoA axis were characterised with higher values of turbidity and water temperature.

Results of indicator values of diatoms

Indicator values were used (Van Dam *et al.*, 1994) for the purpose of understanding the complex environmental conditions.

A comparison between the spectrum of indicator values of the three peatland ecosystems reveals important differences, such as:

- 1) Peatland ecosystems which belong to the first and second groups were inhabit with neutrophilic taxa, while peatland which belong to the third group were inhabit mainly with acidophilic taxa.
- 2) In relation to the salinity, peatlands from first and second groups were inhabited by oligohalophobous taxa, while peatland from the third group inhabit mostly halophobous taxa.
- 3) All investigated peatland ecosystems on Vranica mountain in relation to saprobity were inhabited with oligosaprobic species.
- 4) In relation to the trophic state studied, peatlands from the first and second groups were inhabited with mesotrophic, while peatland from third group were inhabited with oligomesotrophic taxa.
- 5) Similar indicator values were observed in terms of humidity, nitrogen uptake and oxygen demand. Increased values were established in the first and second group of peatlands, while within third group there was somewhat lower values of analysed indicator values.

Ecological status of investigated peatland ecosystems according to diatom indices

Values of IPS diatom index varied from 17.5 (1) to 19.6 (11). According to analysed diatom index all studied sites have very good ecological status. Saprobes index at sites 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 indicate good, while on the other studied sites indicate very good ecological status. Trophic index at sites 1, 2 and 3 indicate good, while at the others analysed sites indicate very good ecological status. High values of Saprobes index indicate a very good ecological status of peatland ecosystems on Vranica mountain.

DISCUSSION

As ecosystems with a relict and island character, mountain peatlands belong to the most valuable and threatened biotopes in Central Europe (Štěpánková *et al.*, 2012). Peatlands possess important ecological properties, far in excess of their spatial extent. Moreover, their territory is expected to diminish in response to drying up related to anthropogenic and climatic factors. Nutrient-poor peat bogs are one of the most

important centres for maintaining the biodiversity of sensitive to eutrophication algae but unfortunately also one of the most threatened oligotrophic biotopes in Europe (Buczkó and Wojtal, 2005). The *Sphagnum* bogs and related mire communities represent one of the major vegetation types beside forests and grasslands at higher latitudes of the Northern hemisphere and they are, even though not that characteristic, abundant in the cooler and wet temperate regions (Klemenčič *et al.*, 2010). On the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina peatland ecosystems are located on the southern border of their areal (Barudanović *et al.*, 2017). The first systematic research of peatland ecosystems in Bosnia and Herzegovina was carried out at the end of the 20th century (Lakušić *et al.*, 1991 in Barudanović *et al.*, 2017). According to Lakušić *et al.* (1991) this extraordinary type of ecosystem present refugium for large number of plant and animal species. Although peatland ecosystems occupy small areas, they have a great conservation value due to the unique living world. From the viewpoint of nature conservation, each of these more or less isolated biotopes have a great importance, namely to preservation of ecologically distinctive organisms and communities and, in addition, as a place with potential for further evolution of this diversity (Štěpánková *et al.*, 2012). A few algological studies conducted previously on this area concerned different algae groups (Kapetanović and Hafner, 2007; Barudanović *et al.*, 2017). According to current study in total 78 diatom taxa from 33 genera were found in peatland ecosystems. The largest number of diatom taxa belong to the genera *Eunotia* (14), *Pinnularia* (11), *Gomphonema* (5) and *Neidium* (5). According to Red List (Lange-Bertalo and Steindorf, 1996) in total 44 diatom taxa (56,41%) has a certain degree of vulnerability. The most vulnerable taxa found in peatland ecosystems on Vranica mountain were: *Eunotia triodon* (1), *Eunotia tetraodon* (2), *Epithemia goeppertiana* (R), *Encyonema vulgare* (G), *Eunotia nymanniana* (G), *Neidium bisulcatum* (G), *Neidium bisulcatum* var. *subampliatum* (G) and *Placoneis ignorata* (G). This study was shown that peatlands which are located at the higher altitude have a smaller diversity index, unlike peatlands which are located at the lower altitude. The main reason for high diversity index is related with partially changed ecological conditions which are results by human influences and by the presence of eurivalent taxa. According to PCoA, first axis determined the increased values of pH, dissolved oxygen, specific electric conductivity and TDS, while the second PCoA axis determined the increased values of temperature and turbidity of water. Significant correlation was determined between the diversity index and water temperature ($r=-0.7203^*$; $p<0.05$), and between diversity index and dissolved oxygen in water ($r=0.7099^*$; $p<0.05$). Diatoms indices (IPS, Sla, TID and SID) were showed a good ecological status of peatland ecosystems on Vranica mountain. Ecological indices (Van Dam *et al.*, 1994) confirm the characteristic ecological status of peatland ecosystems, which is reflected in the presence of acidophilic, oligosaprofic and oligomesotrophic species. PCoA analysis clearly distinguishes sites that are under the strong anthropogenic influences, from those sites that are under poor anthropogenic influences. In order to increase the knowledge about diversity of algae communities in peatland ecosystems, obtained results from our study compared with

available publications (Neustupa *et al.*, 2002; Nováková, 2002; Buczkó and Wojtal, 2005; Kapetanović and Hafner, 2007; Kulikovskiy *et al.*, 2008, 2009; Klemenčić *et al.*, 2010; Kapetanović *et al.*, 2011; Štěpánková *et al.*, 2012; Vidaković *et al.*, 2016; Noga, 2019). Preliminary research of diatoms in wet habitats in the subalpine belt of Vranica mountain, by authors Kapetanović and Hafner (2007) noted a presence in total 221 diatom taxa.

The most numerous among them belong to the genera *Eunotia*, *Navicula* and *Cymbella*. Dominant diatom taxa found in all collected samples were *Caloneis silicula*, *Cymbella ventricosa*, *Diatoma mesodon*, *Diploneis ovalis*, *Pinnularia microstauron* and *Pinnularia viridis*. Research of diatoms in poor fen of Bijambare protected landscape in Bosnia and Herzegovina reveal a presence in total 126 diatom taxa (Kapetanović *et al.*, 2011). Two new species for science was describe and lot of new diatom taxa for flora of algae of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Genera with high number of taxa were *Pinnularia* and *Eunotia*. From the total number of identified diatoms, 95 taxon has a certain degree of vulnerability. The most abundant taxa are oligotrophic or oligo-mesotrophic species. It is expected that the taxa from the genera such as *Pinnularia* and *Eunotia* will be most represented, as *Pinnularia* taxa can be found in a wide range of water habitats, but are indicative for acid and oligotrophic freshwaters and *Eunotia* taxa are strong indicators for acid, fresh and oligotrophic waters rich in oxygen and poor in organic nitrogen compounds. Authors Klemenečić *et al.* (2010) investigated patterns of algae communities in peatland ecosystems. In addition to high level of algal taxa (337 taxa from ten Classis) main factors for differentiation of investigated community have been identified. CCA analysis has determined that the most important factor for distribution of diatoms and desmids was type of substrate, while other factors do not have important impact on differentiation. In peatland ecosystems which are distributed in Southwestern Serbia (Pešter Plateau), authors Vidaković *et al.* (2016) noted high diversity of diatoms. In total 250 diatom taxa belonging to the 53 genera were noted. In oligotrophic habitats located in the area of Poland, which are distributed within three national parks: the Bieszczady National Park, Magura National Park, and Roztocze National Park, 13 rare and endangered diatom taxa were recorded, which nine were new for the territory of Poland. The author Noga (2019) found the following rare and endangered species in these habitat types: *Adlaafia langebertalotii*, *Caloneis undulata*, *Eunotia fennica*, *E. glacialifalsa*, *E. groenlandica*, *E. minutula*, *E. neocompacta* var. *neocompacta*, *E. superpaludosa*, *Fallacia sublucidula*, *Pinnularia rhombarea*, *P. similiformis*, *Placogeia gereckeii* and *Sellaphora vitabunda*. Specific electric conductivity in the investigated oligotrophic habitats ranged for 78 to 530 μScm^{-1} , while the pH of water in these habitats ranged from 6.4 to 8.8. Acid pH was found only within the peatlands. The concentration of ions was low or very low, often below the level of quantification, which is characteristic for oligotrophic waters. In addition to diatom taxa, which are permanent component of peatland ecosystems, second the most important group are desmid algae. Authors Štěpánková *et al.* (2012) are during study which are carried out in eight peatlands at Jeseniky mountain found 51 desmid taxa. Most of the

identified species are oligotrophic and acidophilic. According to this study and literature data from previous studies, it can be concluded that peatland ecosystems in the area of Vranica mountain are an exceptionally suitable habitat for a large number of rare and endangered diatom taxa. More than 50% of noted diatoms found in Red List (Lange-Bertalot and Steindorf, 1996) have a certain category of vulnerability. This study showed the presence of the large number of rare and endangered species in the peatland ecosystems on Vranica mountain, but also pronounced negative anthropogenic influences.

In order to protect these unique and extremely valuable ecosystems in the future, certain restoration and conservation actions should be undertaken. These activities should be seen in the establishment of long-term monitoring and prevention of further degradation of peatland ecosystems through more active and stronger protection.

CONCLUSIONS

Comparing our findings with previous research on the composition of diatom assemblages in peatlands of Europe, the presence of common diatom taxa that represent typical indicators of acid and oligotrophic environment were shown. In addition to diatoms, it is indicative that other group of algae inhabit peatland ecosystems. Despite their small coverage, this habitat types represent a hot spot of biodiversity, not only for diatom taxa but also for other group of algae. In order to protect this habitat, it is necessary to establish a long-term monitoring of biodiversity and also state of peatland ecosystems on wide area of Vranica mountain. During the future research it is necessary to pay more attention to the mentioned habitat types, especially algae as very useful indicator organisms. In order to expand knowledge about the indicator values of algae and their role in the peatland ecosystems in Bosnia and Herzegovina it is necessary to look for new sites in which these habitats have been distributed.

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OBRASCI DISTRIBUCIJE DIJATOMEJSKIH ZAJEDNICA U EKOSISTEMIMA TRESETIŠTA NA PLANINI VRANICI (BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA)

Rezime

Terenska istraživanja za ovaj rad su provedena tokom jesenje sezone 2018. godine na tri dobro razvijena ekosistema tresetišta na planini Vranici. Prikupljanje uzoraka dijatomeja izvršeno je cijedenjem mahovina tresetarki. Nakon cijedenja, prikupljeni materijal je fiksiran u 4% rastvoru formalina. Laboratorijska obrada uzoraka dijatomeja je provedena prema metodi Hustedta (1930). U prikupljenim uzorcima konstatovano je ukupno 78 taksona iz 33 roda. Rodovi sa najvećim brojem vrsta su: *Eunotia* (14), *Pinnularia* (11), *Gomphonema* (5) i *Neidium* (5). Konstatovano je ukupno 77 penatnih dijatomeja. Jedina centrična dijatomeja je *Aulacoseira alpigena* (Grunow) Krammer 1991. Najčešće vrste su: *Encyonema perpusillum*, *Pinnularia borealis*, *Frustulia crassinervia*, *Pinnularia rupestris*, *Eunotia paludosa*, *Pinnularia microstauron*, *Pinnularia perirrrorata*, *Eunotia valida*, *Tabellaria ventricosa*, *Pinnularia subcapitata* var. *elongata*. Ovom studijom je ukazano na prisustvo velikog broja rijetkih i ugroženih vrsta u ekosistemima tresetišta na planini Vranici, ali su istaknuti i negativni uticaji. U cilju zaštite ovih unikatnih i ekstremno ranjivih ekosistema u budućnosti bi trebalo poduzeti nekoliko restauracijskih i konzervacijskih

aktivnosti. Ove aktivnosti se ogledaju u uspostavljanju dugoročnog monitoringa i prevenciji buduće degradacije ekosistema tresetišta kroz aktivniju i jaču zaštitu.

Ključne riječi: *dijatomeje, tresetišta, antropogeni uticaji, restauracija, konzervacija.*

UTJECAJ ODABRANIH FAKTORA NA PROMJENE KISELOSTI I INTENZITETA SINEREZE PROBIOTIČKOG SVJEŽEG SIRA TIJEKOM SKLADIŠTENJA

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Originalni naučni rad - *Original scientific paper*

Rezime

Otpuštanje sirutke smatra se jednim od značajnih parametara kvalitete, kako fermentiranih mlijecnih proizvoda, tako i svježeg sira tijekom skladištenja, jer ukazuje na određene pogreške u procesu proizvodnje.

Cilj rada je bio ispitati promjene kiselosti i intenzitet sinereze probiotičkog svježeg sira tijekom 14 dana skladištenja, u ovisnosti o udjelu inulina i sojinog napitka, vrste starter kulture i parametara termalizacije. Za određivanje intenziteta sinereze korištena je brzina od 3000 o/min, jer ova centrifugalna sila ima značajniji utjecaj na izdvajanje sirutke, a ne ošteće strukturu svježeg sira.

Rezultati su pokazali određene razlike intenziteta sinereze u ovisnosti o zadanim parametrima, praćenih linearnim padom pH vrijednosti, povećanjem kiselosti i koncentracije mlijecne kiseline u probiotičkom svježem siru. Utvrđeno je da su inulin i 15% sojinog napitak najviše utjecali na smanjenje intenziteta sinereze u uzorcima probiotičkog svježeg sira.

Ključne riječi: *svježi probiotički sir, intenzitet sinereze, inulin, sojin napitak*

UVOD

Svježi sir je proizvod koji se dobiva odvajanjem sirutke nakon grušanja mlijeka. Bijele je boje, mekan, maziv, karakterističnog mirisa i mlijecno-kiselkastog okusa sa konzistencijom koja može biti pastozna (quark) ili zrnasta (cottage). Sadrži od 69% do 85% vode u bezmasnoj suhoj tvari sira (Pravilnik o proizvodima od mlijeka i starter kulturama, 2011).

Pojam sinereza koristi se za izdvajanje sirutke ili seruma iznad gornje površine gruša i tehnološki je pojam. Sirutka i izdvajanje sirutke su dobar indikator tehnoloških pogreški u procesu proizvodnje, posebno kod jogurta, kiselog vrhnja i dr. Sinereza se određuje različitim metodama koje se temelje na principu gravitacije ili na principu centrifugalne sile, izražene kao kapacitet vezivanja vode (Samaržija, 2015). Izdvajanje sirutke ne ovisi samo o promjeni hidratacije gruša i nije jednostavan fizikalni proces. Zapravo sinereza obuhvata preuređenje proteinske mreže u nastalom grušu, kidanje vlakana i oblikovanje čvršće i kompaktije strukture uz otpuštanje

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sirutke. Veća kiselost (daljnje kiseljenje gruša) ili viša temperatura (dogrijavanje gruša) doprinose stezanju proteinske mreže i spontanom otpuštanju sirutke (kiselinska i toplinska sinereza) (Tratnik i Božanić, 2012).

U mlijecnim proizvodima sa niskim udjelom masti dodatak male količine inulina poboljšava svojstva i kvalitetu proizvoda (Franck, 2002). U svojstvu zamjene za mlijecnu mast, inulin se u mlijeku dodaje u količini 1-3%. Istovremeno količina dodanog inulina nema negativan utjecaj na okus, boju i veću predispoziciju proizvoda za sinerezu. Inulin svojim selektivnim djelovanjem utječe na rast i aktivnost probiotičkih kultura (Benković i sur., 2008), a potiskuje rast štetnih bakterija (Shanahan, 2000). Pored njegovih prebiotičkih svojstava, inulin ima sposobnosti želatinizacije i stabiliziranja strukture vodene faze u proizvodu. Prema firmi Sensus Operation CV (2000), inulinski gruš je sastavljen od trodimenzionalne mreže netopljivih submikronskih kristalnih čestica inulina koje zadržavaju veliku količinu vode, a samim tim utječu na poboljšavanje reoloških svojstava gruša. Formiranje produžene mreže inulina kao dodatne strukture u proteinskoj mreži može dovesti do povećavanja histereze. Tijekom skladištenja uspostavljaju se veze između formiranih inulinskih struktura i proteinske mreže, a jačina novoformiranog kompleksa se ogleda u sili potrebnoj da se pokidaju veze i naruši stabilnost novoformiranog kompleksa (Paseephol i sur., 2008). U proizvodnji svježeg sira može se koristiti i sojin napitak kao alternativa mlijeku zbog njegovih zdravstvenih efekata (Ahsan i sur., 2015). Mlijечni analozi na bazi sojinog napitka predstavljaju hranu koja je u osnovi jednaka mlijecnim proizvodima, ali umjesto mlijeka i mlijecnih sastojaka koriste se sastojci mlijeka i soje (O'Toole, 2016). Različiti sojni sirevi koji se proizvode u mnogim zemljama privlače pažnju potrošača (Li i sur., 2013; Otieno i sur., 2005).

Predispozicija sirnog gruša za otpuštanje sirutke određena je brojnim faktorima, kao što su sastav mlijeka, proces fermentacije i obrada gruša nakon fermentacije, pri čemu je brzina sinereze najveća na početku procesa i opada s vremenom, uz eventualnu termalizaciju gruša zbog intenziviranja procesa sinereze (Puđa, 2009). Sam intenzitet sinereze je izravno vezan za kiselost i obrnuto proporcionalan u odnosu na pH (Souza i Saad, 2009).

MATERIJALI I METODE

Za proizvodnju svježeg probiotičkog sira korišteno je obrano UHT mlijeko sa 0,9% m.m. (Meggle) i napitak od soje (Alpro) sa udjelom 10% v/v i 15% v/v. Za nacjepljivanje korištene su liofizirane FD-DVS (frozen dried Direct Vat Set) starter kulture (Sacco Clerici) Lyofast EF1 (*Enterococcus faecium*) u koncentraciji $2,5 \times 10^6$ CFU/ml i Lyofast MWO 030 : Lyofast EF1 = 1:1 (Lyofast MWO 030 - *Lactococcus lactis* ssp. *lactis* i *Lactococcus lactis* ssp. *cremoris*) u koncentraciji $1,25 \times 10^6$ CFU/ml. Kao prebiotik je korišten Orafti®Synergy1 (BENEON-Orafti), u količini od 2,5g/100g sira (Brčina i sur., 2019 a, b).

Mlijeko za proizvodnju svježeg probiotičkog sira je prethodno zagrijano na temperaturu fermentacije (25°C) i inokulirano sa odgovarajućom starter kulturom.

Fermentacija mlijeka je trajala između 19 i 20 sati (uzorci A i B serije) i između 10 i 11 sati (uzorci C i D serije), odnosno do postizanja pH 4,6. Nastali sirni gruš je zatim izrezan na kockice veličine 2 cm. Uzorci A1-A3, B1-B3, C1-C3 i D1-D3 su nakon rezanja gruša podvrgnuti cijedjenju u platnenim vrećicama na sobnoj temperaturi, dok su uzorci A4-A6, B4-B6, C4-C6, D4-D6 nakon procesa termalizacije (60°C/3 min) ohlađeni na temperaturu 37°C i podvrgnuti cijedjenju kao i prethodni uzorci. U uzorke B1-B6 i D1-D6 nakon cijedjenja je dodat prebiotički supstrat Orafti®Synergy1 (2,5g/100g sira). Dobiveni uzorci probiotičkog svježeg sira su skladišteni 14 dana na temperaturi 4°C. Oznake uzoraka su prikazane u tablici 1.

Tablica 1. Uzorci probiotičkog svježeg sira
Table 1. Samples of probiotic fresh cheese

Uzorak sira	Sojin napitak (v/v,%)	Starter kultura	Termalizacija 60°C/3 min	Orafti®Synergy1 2,5g/100g sira
A1	-	Lyofast EF1	-	-
A2	10		-	-
A3	15		-	-
A4	-		+	-
A5	10		+	-
A6	15		+	-
B1	-	Lyofast MWO 030:Lyofast EF1 =1:1	-	+
B2	10		-	+
B3	15		-	+
B4	-		+	+
B5	10		+	+
B6	15		+	+
C1	-		-	-
C2	10		-	-
C3	15		-	-
C4	-		+	-
C5	10		+	-
C6	15		+	-
D1	-		-	+
D2	10		-	+
D3	15		-	+
D4	-		+	+
D5	10		+	+
D6	15		+	+

Tijekom 14 dana skladištenja probiotičkog svježeg sira praćene su promjene kiselosti (pH vrijednost, titracijska kiselost, mlijecna kiselina) i intenzitet sinereze. Aktivna kiselost (pH) je određivana potenciometrijski primjenom pH metra Testo 206. Titracijska kiselost je određena po Soxlet-Henkel-u ($^{\circ}\text{SH}$), a udio mlijecne kiseline je izračunat na osnovu rezultata titracijske kiselosti po Soxlet-Henkel-u i faktora 0,0225 (Božanić i sur., 2010).

Intenzitet sinereze je određen po modificiranoj metodi Koegh i O'Kennedy-ju (1998) pomoću centrifuge Tehnica Železniki PLC 322. Uzorci probiotičkog svježeg sira su, prema Stijepić i sur. (2011), centrifugirani na 3000 o/m, a volumen izdvojene sirutke izražen je kao ml centrifugata/100 g uzorka (Dönmez i sur., 2017). Statistička analiza je urađena upotrebom SPSS softvera (verzija 22). Sve analize su rađene tri puta i izražene kao srednja vrijednost \pm standardna devijacija, dok je Duncan test korišten za procjenu statističke značajnosti ($p<0,05$).

REZULTATI I RASPRAVA

Promjene kiselosti uzorka probiotičkog svježeg sira ovisno o udjelu sojinog napitka, vrsti starter kulture, procesu termalizacije i dodatka inulina navedene su u tablici 2. U tablici 3 je prikazana analiza varijance, dok su u tablici 4 date srednje vrijednosti i standardna devijacija intenziteta sinereze u uzorcima probiotičkog svježeg sira tijekom 14 dana skladištenja.

Poznato je, da se i tijekom skladištenja obično odvija naknadno kiseljenje gruša, i to djelovanjem kulture do završne proizvodnje pa sve do potrošnje, a što ovisi o pH vrijednosti nakon fermentacije, načinu hlađenja, temperaturi i vremenu skladištenja, aktivnosti kultura i dr. (Tratnik i Božanić, 2012).

Kod većine uzorka probiotičkog svježeg sira pH vrijednost je linearno opadala tijekom 14 dana skladištenja, zbog naknadne kiselosti i produkcije mlijecne kiseline i dr. organskih kiselina. Kod nekih uzorka svježeg sira fermentiranih starter kulturom Lyofast MWO 030 i Lyofast EF1 bez (C1, C2) i sa dodatkom inulina (D2-D4) nakon 7 dana skladištenja došlo je do porasta pH vrijednosti. To se može povezati sa različitom metaboličkom aktivnosti starter kulture u odnosu na ostale uzorke. Kod uzorka D1 - netermaliziranog svježeg sira sa dodatkom inulina porast pH vrijednosti je nastavljen i do kraja skladištenja. Nižu pH vrijednost su imali svi uzorci probiotičkog svježeg sira, za čiju se proizvodnju koristila niža koncentracija *Enterococcus faecium*, odnosno kombinacija starter kultura Lyofast MWO 030 i Lyofast EF1.

Starter kultura Lyofast MWO 030 je imala utjecaja na nižu pH vrijednost. Uzorci sira sa sojnim napitkom su generalno imali višu pH vrijednost. U istraživanju koje su proveli Stijepić i sur. (2013) sojin napitak je utjecao na sporiju promjenu pH vrijednosti tijekom fermentacije za razliku od kravljeg mlijeka. Kako sojin napitak ne sadrži laktozu, tako je u ovim uzorcima i bilo manje rezidualne laktoze, koja se pod djelovanjem mikroorganizama dodatno razgrađuje u mlijecnu kiselinu, te snižava pH vrijednost i povećava kiselost.

Tablica 2. Promjene kiselosti probiotičkog svježeg sira tijekom 14 dana skladištenja
 Table 2. Acidity changes of probiotic fresh cheese during 14 days of storage

Uzorci	pH			Kiselost (°SH)			Mlijecna kiselina (%)		
	1 dan	7 dana	14 dana	1 dan	7 dana	14 dana	1 dan	7 dana	14 dana
A1	4,43	4,36	4,31	59,60	60,39	66,89	1,36	1,34	1,51
A2	4,56	4,50	4,38	52,16	54,94	59,60	1,17	1,23	1,34
A3	4,68	4,65	4,60	48,76	50,10	56,23	1,10	1,12	1,27
A4	4,43	4,34	4,22	65,90	66,47	66,73	1,48	1,49	1,50
A5	4,65	4,62	4,56	48,54	51,25	54,20	1,09	1,15	1,22
A6	4,73	4,68	4,66	46,21	48,92	52,20	1,04	1,10	1,15
B1	4,36	4,28	4,20	56,08	63,4	67,03	1,26	1,43	1,51
B2	4,84	4,46	4,40	50,28	55,45	58,20	1,13	1,25	1,31
B3	4,76	4,68	4,61	41,22	50,49	52,28	0,93	1,14	1,18
B4	4,43	4,40	4,36	50,19	56,23	58,26	1,13	1,27	1,31
B5	4,65	4,57	4,54	44,70	52,88	56,60	1,01	1,19	1,27
B6	4,73	4,57	4,43	43,10	50,49	54,25	0,97	1,14	1,22
C1	4,30	4,38	4,36	66,26	67,77	76,82	1,49	1,52	1,73
C2	4,00	4,34	4,29	66,73	66,86	65,49	1,50	1,50	1,47
C3	4,28	4,21	4,20	65,20	64,75	64,27	1,47	1,46	1,45
C4	4,37	4,32	4,23	63,96	65,93	62,78	1,44	1,48	1,41
C5	4,53	4,48	4,12	58,40	62,38	62,20	1,31	1,40	1,40
C6	4,65	4,45	4,19	58,02	60,20	59,60	1,31	1,35	1,34
D1	4,15	4,35	4,66	67,92	68,51	64,25	1,53	1,54	1,22
D2	4,31	4,68	4,50	64,55	64,46	62,94	1,45	1,45	1,42
D3	4,29	4,36	4,35	62,57	60,98	58,80	1,41	1,37	1,32
D4	4,36	4,46	4,38	64,80	63,53	66,00	1,46	1,43	1,49
D5	4,39	4,16	4,15	57,47	58,02	59,20	1,29	1,31	1,33
D6	4,38	4,18	4,13	57,40	56,40	57,25	1,29	1,27	1,29

Titracijska kiselost uzorka probiotičkog svježeg sira je rasla tijekom skladištenja i prilično je bila ujednačena kod uzorka iz skupine fermentiranih starter kulturom Lyofast MWO 030 i Lyofast EF1 i dodatkom inulina (D). Manja odstupanja su zapažena kod ostalih sireva, gdje netermalizirani uzorci probiotičkog svježeg sira fermentiranih sa Lyofast EF1 (A1 i A2) malo odstupaju od ostalih uzoraka sireva iz skupine A (bez inulina), B1 od ostalih uzoraka sireva skupine B (sa inulinom) i C1 od ostalih uzoraka sira iz skupine C (bez inulina).

Količina mlijecne kiseline svih uzoraka probiotičkog svježeg sira nakon 1 dan skladištenja se kretala od 0,93 do 1,53% (tablica 2), što znači da je zadovoljena minimalna koncentracija mlijecne kiseline od 0,70%, koja je prema Rašić i Kurmann (1978) neophodna radi sprječavanja rasta nepoželjnih mikroorganizama. U većine uzoraka probiotičkog svježeg sira tijekom skladištenja došlo je do povećanja koncentracije mlijecne kiseline. Uzorci sira koji nisu sadržavali sojin napitak imali su

najviše koncentracije mlijecne kiseline, što je bilo i za očekivati, jer sojin napitak ne sadrži mlijecni šećer laktozu koji se fermentacijom i djelovanjem bakterija mlijecne kiseline prevodi u mlijecnu kiselinsku. Veća je bila i koncentracija mlijecne kiseline kod uzorka svježeg sira dobivenog primjenom kombinacije starter kultura, za razliku od uzorka koji su proizvedeni upotrebom samo Lyofast EF1, s obzirom da veća proizvodnja mlijecne kiseline uzrokuje veći pad pH vrijednosti.

Takoder, Pinthong i sur. (1980), Favaro Trindade i sur. (2001) i Donkor i sur. (2005) su primjetili porast proizvodnje mlijecne kiseline nakon dodatka glukoze, saharoze i inulina.

Otpuštanje sirutke smatra se jednim od značajnih parametara kvalitete, kako fermentiranih mlijecnih proizvoda, tako i svježeg sira tijekom skladištenja, jer ukazuje na određene pogreške u procesu proizvodnje. Za određivanje intenziteta sinereze korištena je brzina od 3000 o/min, jer ova centrifugalna sila ima značajniji utjecaj na izdvajanje sirutke, a ne ošteće strukturu svježeg sira, što je potvrđeno i u istraživanjima koje su proveli Jovanović i sur. (2004) i Stijepić i sur. (2011).

Tablica 3. Analiza varijance intenziteta sinereze probiotičkog svježeg sira tijekom 14 dana

Table 3. Analysis of variance of syneresis intensity of probiotic fresh cheese during 14 days storage

Izvor varijance		Sume kvadrata	Stupnjevi slobode	Prosjeci kvadrata	F	p - vrijednost
Intenzitet sinereze (1 dan)	Između proizvoda	1609,347	23	69,972	193,635	0,000
	Analitička greška	17,345	48	0,361		
	Ukupno	1626,692	71			
Intenzitet sinereze (7 dana)	Između proizvoda	790,636	23	34,375	109,129	0,000
	Analitička greška	15,120	48	0,315		
	Ukupno	805,756	71			
Intenzitet sinereze (14 dana)	Između proizvoda	569,066	23	24,742	12,692	0,000
	Analitička greška	93,569	48	1,949		
	Ukupno	662,634	71			

Analiza varijance (tablica 3) je pokazala da postoji statistički značajna razlika između rezultata intenziteta sinereze kod uzorka probiotičkog svježeg sira ($p < 0,05$).

Da bi se utvrdilo koji su uzorci sira različiti proveden je Duncan-ov test (tablica 4).

Tablica 4. Srednje vrijednosti i standardna devijacija intenziteta sinereze probiotičkog svježeg sira tijekom 14 dana skladištenja (Duncan test)

Table 4. Average values and standard deviation of syneresis intensity of probiotic fresh cheese during 14 days storage (Duncan test)

Uzorci	Intenzitet sinereze (ml centrifugata/100 g sira)		
	1 dan	7 dana	14 dana
A1	16,55 ($\pm 0,81$) ⁸	15,51 ($\pm 0,12$) ⁷	10,71 ($\pm 0,12$) ⁵
A2	11,79 ($\pm 0,76$) ⁶	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹
A3	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹
A4	2,52 ($\pm 0,83$) ³	2,02 ($\pm 0,83$) ^{3,4}	9,27 ($\pm 0,64$) ⁵
A5	14,50 ($\pm 2,02$) ⁷	6,12 ($\pm 1,03$) ⁶	3,24 ($\pm 0,67$) ^{2,3,4}
A6	1,00 ($\pm 0,86$) ^{1,2}	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹
B1	6,91 ($\pm 0,89$) ⁵	4,44 ($\pm 0,75$) ⁵	5,23 ($\pm 0,62$) ⁴
B2	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹
B3	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹
B4	6,56 ($\pm 0,79$) ⁵	2,82 ($\pm 0,72$) ⁴	2,43 ($\pm 1,19$) ^{1,2,3}
B5	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹
B6	4,34 ($\pm 0,66$) ⁴	2,00 ($\pm 1,35$) ^{3,4}	4,94 ($\pm 6,48$) ^{3,4}
C1	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	5,28 ($\pm 0,64$) ^{5,6}	4,84 ($\pm 0,17$) ^{3,4}
C2	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	1,62 ($\pm 0,67$) ^{2,3}	1,61 ($\pm 0,69$) ^{1,2}
C3	1,22 ($\pm 0,03$) ²	1,22 ($\pm 0,02$) ^{2,3}	2,41 ($\pm 0,05$) ^{1,2,3}
C4	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,81 ($\pm 0,70$) ^{1,2}
C5	1,22 ($\pm 0,02$) ²	0,80 ($\pm 0,69$) ^{1,2}	1,23 ($\pm 0,01$) ^{1,2}
C6	1,20 ($\pm 0,03$) ²	1,18 ($\pm 0,04$) ^{2,3}	1,22 ($\pm 0,03$) ^{1,2}
D1	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	1,66 ($\pm 0,72$) ^{2,3}	1,63 ($\pm 0,69$) ^{1,2}
D2	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹
D3	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,00 ($\pm 0,00$) ¹	0,81 ($\pm 0,70$) ^{1,2}
D4	1,20 ($\pm 0,00$) ²	4,45 ($\pm 0,68$) ⁵	2,79 ($\pm 0,00$) ^{2,3,4}
D5	1,21 ($\pm 0,03$) ²	1,21 ($\pm 0,03$) ^{2,3}	1,22 ($\pm 0,02$) ^{1,2}
D6	1,21 ($\pm 0,01$) ²	0,80 ($\pm 0,69$) ^{1,2}	1,20 ($\pm 0,01$) ^{1,2}

Srednje vrijednosti u istoj koloni sa različitim eksponentom su signifikantno različite ($p < 0,05$)

Promatrajući rezultate promjene pH vrijednosti i intenziteta sinereze tijekom skladištenja, iako je došlo do pada pH vrijednosti, samo je kod pet uzorka primijećen povećani intenzitet sinereze nakon 7 dana (C1, C2, D1) i 14 dana skladištenja (D3, A4 i B6), sa rasponom od 1,62 ($\pm 0,67$) do 5,28 ($\pm 0,64$), odnosno od 0,81 ($\pm 0,70$) do 9,27 ($\pm 0,64$). U istraživanju koji su proveli Gomes de Oliveira i sur. (2012) samo kod dva uzorka brazilskog polutvrđog sira došlo je do povećanja intenziteta sinereze uslijed pada pH vrijednosti. Kod netermaliziranih uzorka svježeg sira (A1, A2)

fermentiranih sa starter kulturom Lyofast EF1 primijećeno je da, dodatkom sojinog napitka opada intenzitet sinereze, dok kod uzorka A3 sa 15% sojinog napitka nije bilo izdvajanja sirutke. Promatrajući rezultate, proces termalizacije je imao utjecaja na smanjenje intenziteta sinereze kod uzoraka svježeg sira fermentiranih sa starter kulturom Lyofast EF1 (A5 i A6). Kod termaliziranih uzoraka A4, A5 i A6 dodatak sojinog napitka daje različite rezultate. Manji udio sojinog napitka kod termaliziranih uzoraka imao je veći utjecaj na izdvajanje sirutke, dok to nije bio slučaj kod uzoraka sa dodatkom 15% sojinog napitka, što je bilo i za očekivati. Količina izdvojene sirutke i dalje je bila veća kod uzoraka bez sojinog napitka. Dodatak inulina kod netermaliziranih uzoraka (B1, B2 i B3) nacijepljenih sa Lyofast EF1 u odnosu na svoje prethodnike bez inulina (A1, A2 i A3) utjecao je na smanjenje intenziteta sinereze, dok kod termaliziranih uzoraka je taj utjecaj primijećen samo kod uzoraka B5 i B6 sa 10% i 15% sojinog napitka.

Kod netermaliziranih uzoraka B2 i B3 primijećen je pozitivan utjecaj sojinog napitka na intenzitet sinereze, jer nije došlo do izdvajanja sirutke u odnosu na uzorak B1 koji ne sadrži sojin napitak. U poređenju sa uzorcima bez inulina, kombinacija inulina i sojinog napitka nije imala utjecaja na izdvajanje sirutke kod netermaliziranih uzoraka. Moguće je da, kombinacija inulina i sojinog mlijeka utječe na formiranje gruša sa stabilnijim reološkim svojstvima. Slična situacija je i sa termaliziranim uzorcima sa 10% i 15% sojinog napitka (A5, B5, A6 i B6).

Promatrajući rezultate (tablica 4) evidentno je da i kombinacija starter kultura Lyofast MWO 030 i Lyofast EF1 u odnosu 1:1 ima određen utjecaj na intenzitet sinereze. Netermalizirani uzorci sa sojnim napitkom, C2 i C3 nakon 7 i 14 dana skladištenja i uzorak D3 nakon 14 dana skladištenja, svi nacijepljeni kombinacijom starter kultura Lyofast MWO 030 i Lyofast EF1 u odnosu 1:1, pokazali su povećanje intenziteta sinereze.

Također, kod uzoraka svježih sireva serija C i D, fermentiranih sa kombinacijom starter kultura Lyofast MWO 030 i Lyofast EF1, primijećeno je veće izdvajanje sirutke kod uzoraka koji su bili podvrnuti procesu termalizacije.

Kod uzoraka bez sojinog napitka (C1, C4 i D1) fermentiranih sa kombinacijom starter kultura nije bio pojavljivanje sinereze. Sa dodatkom sojinog napitka dolazi do povećanja intenziteta sinereze, ali ne i kod svih uzoraka. Dodatak inulina je imao utjecaja na smanjenje intenziteta sinereze kod netermaliziranih uzoraka sira koji su proizvedeni primjenom kombinacije dvije starter kulture bez i sa sojnim napitkom (D1, D2 i D3). Ovo smanjenje sinereze bi se moglo objasniti sa dobro poznatom činjenicom da inulin posjeduje visok kapacitet zadržavanja vode (Douglas, 2005; Aportela-Palacios i sur., 2005, Guven i sur., 2005) i to zbog prisustva dugih lanaca inulina (Aryana i sur., 2007). U istraživanju koji su proveli Guven i sur. (2005), rezultati istraživanja su pokazali da dodatak više od 1% inulina u jogurt utječe na povećanu sinerezu i čvršću konzistenciju proizvoda. Inače, odvajanje seruma u fermentiranim mliječnim proizvodima dešava se zbog nakupljanja proteinskih čestica tijekom skladištenja i taloženja uslijed djelovanja gravitacijske sile (Kesenkas i sur., 2011) i nekih drugih

faktora kao što su stabilizatori, kiselost, ukupna suha tvar i vrsta mlijeka i kulture (Lucey i sur., 1998).

Evidentne su razlike rezultata intenziteta sinereze, s obzirom na primjenjeni proces termalizacije gruša, udjele sojinog napitka, dodatak inulina, te različite starter kulture. Prema rezultatima Duncan-ovog testa, bez pojave sinereze su većinom bili uzorci probiotičkog svježeg sira koji nisu bili podvrgnuti procesu termalizacije (izuzev uzorka bez i sa manjim udjelom sojinog napitka B1, A1, A2) i dva termalizirana uzorka - bez sojinog napitka C4 i sa sojnim napitkom i inulinom B5, nakon 1 dan skladištenja. Također, intenzitet sinereze nije zapažen kod uzorka sa dodatkom sojinog napitka (A2, A3, A6, B2 i B3), netermalizirani uzorci sa sojnim napitkom i inulinom (D2 i D3) i uzorci bez sojinog napitka (B4 i C4).

Tijekom skladištenja došlo je do smanjenja sinereze kod uzorka probiotičkog svježeg sira fermentiranog starter kulturom Lyofast EF1 (A1, A2, A5, B1, B4, B5 i B6) i kombinacijom starter kultura Lyofast MWO 030 i Lyofast EF1 (C5 i D5). Svi uzorci, osim A1 i B1, sadrže sojin napitak koji je utjecao na smanjenje izdvajanja sirutke tijekom skladištenja. To se može objasniti kasnjom stabilizacijom strukture gruša i da sojin napitak pozitivno utječe na zadržavanje tekuće faze u kazeinskom matriksu. Kod termaliziranih uzorka B4, B5, B6 i D5, oba dodatka (sojin napitak i inulin) imali su pozitivan utjecaj na stabilnost probiotičkog svježeg sira. Guven i sur. (2005) smatraju da je 1-1,5% inulina optimalna količina za dobre fizikalno-kemijske i organoleptičke karakteristike proizvoda, a da veći dodatak ovog prebiotika uzrokuje izdvajanje sirutke. Pored toga, utjecaj inulina na sinerezu može biti povezan i sa vrstom mlijeka. Moguće je da u kombinaciji sa sojnim napitkom daje bolje rezultate, jer su uzorci B4, B5 i B6 imali niži intenzitet sinereze od uzorka B1 koji je sadržavao samo inulin bez sojinog napitka.

Uzorci sa sojnim napitkom koji su ostali stabilni tijekom skladištenja, bez izdvajanja sirutke (0 ml centrifugata/100 g sira) su uzorci fermentirani sa Lyofast EF1 (A3, B2, B3, B5) i uzorak fermentiran starter kulturama Lyofast MWO 030 i Lyofast EF1 (D2). Kod pojedinih uzorka je bilo varijacija, blage promjene nakon 7 dana skladištenja, a onda stabilizacija gruša nakon 14 dana skladištenja. Međutim, kod uzorka bez sojinog napitka (C1, A4 i D4) bi se moglo reći da je tijekom skladištenja došlo do neznatnog vizuelnog povećanja intenziteta sinereze.

ZAKLJUČAK

Kod većine uzorka sira pH vrijednost je linearno opadala tijekom skladištenja zbog aktivnosti starter kulture i proizvodnje mliječne kiseline. Primjena starter kulture Lyofast MWO 030 imala je većeg utjecaja na niže vrijednosti pH sira. Titracijska kiselost uzorka je rasla tijekom skladištenja, što se odrazilo i na povećanje koncentracije mliječne kiseline.

Intenzitet sinereze je bio različit, s obzirom na primjenjeni proces termalizacije gruša, različite udjele sojinog napitka, dodatak inulina, te različitu koncentraciju starter kultura. Dodatkom 10% sojinog napitka zapaženo je određeno izdvajanje sirutke u

probiotičkom svježem siru, dok je njegov veći udio utjecao na smanjenje sinereze. Proces termalizacije je imao utjecaja na smanjenje intenziteta sinereze, kao i dodatak prebiotika.

Sumarno, sojin napitak i inulin vidljivo smanjuju sinerezu i pozitivno utječe na stabilniju strukturu probiotičkog svježeg sira.

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INFLUENCE OF SELECTED FACTORS ON ACIDITY CHANGES AND SYNERESIS INTENSITY OF PROBIOTIC FRESH CHEESE DURING STORAGE

Summary

Whey release considering one of the significant quality parameters of both fermented dairy products and fresh cheese during storage, as it indicates certain errors in the production process.

The work aimed to examine the changes in acidity and syneresis intensity of probiotic fresh cheese during 14 days of storage, depending on the content of inulin and soy beverage, type of starter culture, and thermalization parameters. A speed of 3000 rpm is used to determine the intensity of syneresis because this centrifugal force has a significant effect on whey extraction and does not damage the structure of fresh cheese.

The results showed certain differences in the intensity of syneresis depending on the given parameters, followed by a linear decrease in pH, an increase in acidity and lactic acid concentration in probiotic fresh cheese. It was found that inulin and 15% soy beverage had the greatest effect on reducing the intensity of syneresis in samples of probiotic fresh cheese.

Key words: *fresh probiotic cheese, syneresis intensity, inulin, soy beverage*

ODREĐIVANJE SADRŽAJA UKUPNIH POLIFENOLA I ANTIOKSIDATIVNE AKTIVNOSTI BEZGLUTENSKIH KREKERA NA BAZI KISELOG TIJESTA

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Orginalni naučni rad – *Orginal scientific paper*

Rezime

Cilj ovog rada je bio ispitati sadržaj ukupnih polifenola i antioksidativnu aktivnost bezglutenskog kiselog heljdinog tijesta i kreker na bazi kiselog heljdinog tijesta. Za pripremu bezglutenskih kreker na bazi kiselog heljdinog tijesta, tijesto je pripremljeno dodatkom liofilizirane starter kulture. Receptura bezglutenskih kreker na bazi kiselog heljdinog tijesta je pripremljena miješanjem pšeničnog bezglutenskog brašna sa dodatkom 10% i 20% heljdinog kiselog tijesta, kao i pšeničnog bezglutenskog brašna sa 20% heljdinog brašna. Kao kontrolni uzorak pripremljeno je tijesto i krekeri od pšeničnog bezglutenskog brašna. Ukupni polifenoli u vodenom ekstraktu tijesta za kreker i krekerima određeni su modificiranim metodom po Folin–Ciocalteu. Za određivanje antioksidativne aktivnosti korištene su dvije različite metode, FRAP i DPPH. FRAP metodom utvrđena je antioksidativna aktivnost u tijestu za kreker i krekerima dok je DPPH metodom praćen uticaj vremena na antioksidativnu aktivnost kreker. Rezultati ispitivanja su pokazali veći sadržaj ukupnih polifenola i antioksidativnu aktivnost kod tijesta i kreker proizvedenih sa dodatkom heljdinog kiselog tijesta kao rezultat djelovanja bakterija mlječne kiseline koje svojim metabolizmom potiču stvaranje novih količina polifenolnih spojeva.

Ključne riječi: *bezglutenски krekeri, heljino kiselo tijesto, ukupni fenoli, antioksidativna aktivnost*

UVOD

Celijakija je bolest probavnog sistema pri kojoj dolazi do oštećenja tankog crijeva uslijed autoimune reakcije na gluten (Vučinić, 2018). Gluten je glavna bjelančevina u zrnu pšenice, a najčešće se spominje kao patološki supstrat za razvoj celijakije (Maletić, 2014). Gluten se sastoji od gluteninske i glijadinske frakcije. Smatra se da je glutenin odgovoran za davanje čvrstoće i elastičnosti tijestu, dok je gliadin čimbenik koji provokira glutensku osjetljivost (Čičak, 2016). Bezglutenska prehrana predstavlja prehranu iz koje se izostavlja protein gluten, odnosno namirnice koje sadrže pšenicu, ječam i raž, dok je pitanje konzumiranja zobi još uvijek kontroverzno

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(Šarić, 2017). Istraživanja pokazuju da 1 % svjetske populacije boluje od celjakije (Catassi i Fasano, 2008). Nedavno je otkriveno da žitarice i pseudožitarice mogu isto predstavljati dobar izvor polifenola. Flavonoidi se također nalaze i u omotaču sjemenke pigmentiranih vrsta ječma, kukuruza, riže, raži i pšenice (Rogar, 2018). Redovna konzumacija proizvoda koji sadrže prirodne antioksidante može pomoći u suzbijanju raznih degenerativnih i hroničnih bolesti kojima je današnja svjetska populacija sve više podložna, a posljedica su užurbanog načina života te velike razine stresa. Ovo sve pogoduje nastajanju slobodnih radikala, odnosno molekula koje izazivaju specifične imunološke reakcije u našem organizmu, dok su antioksidansi jedine molekule koje mogu suzbiti njihovo štetno djelovanje (Pinčar, 2017).

Cilj rada bio je dokazati učinkovitost djelovanja bakterija mliječne kiseline na sadržaj polifenola i antioksidativne aktivnosti. Eksperimentalni dio je sproveden kroz dvije faze.

Prva faza bila je priprema bezglutenskih krekeri na bazi kiselog heljdinog tjesteta. Prirodno kiselo tjesto pripremljeno je od brašna, vode i mikroorganizama u aktivnom stanju, odnosno bakterija mliječne kiseline (BMK) (Rora, 2017). Najčešće se koriste BMK iz rodova *Lactobacillus*, *Pediococcus*, *Enterococcus*, *Lactococcus Weisella* i *Leuconostoc* (De Vuyst i Neysens, 2005). Druga faza bila je odrediti sadržaj ukupnih polifenola i antioksidativne aktivnosti (FRAP i DPPH metodom) heljdinog kiselog tjesteta, kao i krekeri.

MATERIJAL I METODE RADA

Sirovine

Osnovne sirovine koje su korištene za pripremu krekeri su komercijalno dostupni proizvodi: bezglutenko pšenično brašno („Schar“ Austrija), kukuruzno brašno („KLAS“ Sarajevo), heljokino brašno („Heljdaeko“ Sarajevo), prašak za pecivo („VISPAK“ Visoko), šećer u prahu („MASTER“ AS Jelah), kuhinjska so („SOLANA“ Tuzla), biljna mast („VITAL“ Republika Srbija), sjeme lana („GAMUS“ Tuzla).

Starter kultura

Za pripremu kiselog heljdinog tjesteta korištena je bakterija mliječne kiseline *Lactobacillus plantarum* 299v. (AbelaPharm Republika Srbija).

Hemikalije i reagensi

U ovom radu korištene su sljedeće hemikalije i reagensi: Folin-Ciocalteu (Semikem, Sarajevo), 7,5%-tni rastvor Na_2CO_3 (w/v), galna kiselina (Semikem, Sarajevo), 36,5% rastvor HCl (Centrohem, Republika Srbija), TPTZ (2,4,6-tri(2-piridil)-S-triazin) (Fluka, Švicarska), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, min. 99% (Kemika, Zagreb), $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, min. 99,5% (Kemika, Zagreb), $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, min. 99,5% (Centrohem, Republika Srbija), CH_3COOH , (Semikem, Sarajevo) DPPH (1,1 – Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl), (Sigma-Aldrich, Chemie GmbH, Njemačka), metanol (Zorka, Pharma, Šabac, Srbija).

Metode

U radu je ispitivan uticaj liofilizirane starter kulture (*L. plantarum*) na sadržaj ukupnih polifenola, antioksidativnu aktivnost (FRAP metoda) i antioksidativnu aktivnost ekstrakta na DPPH radikale.

Priprema kiselog tijesta s *L. plantarum*

Kiselo tijesto pripremljeno je dodatkom 0,01% liofilizirane starter kulture na količinu brašna (Koceva, 2007). Starter kultura je dodavana u jednakim dijelovima vode i brašna (brašno:voda = 1:1), kako bi se dobio prinos kiselog tijesta (PKT) od 200%. Liofilizirana starter kultura dispergirana je u malo vode, oduzete od ukupne količine potrebne vode, te dodana u brašno s preostalom vodom uz miješanje. Posuda s tako pripremljenim tjestom stavljena je na fermentaciju pri 30°C tokom 24 sata. Za pripremu kiselog tijesta upotrebljeno je heljdino brašno. U uzorcima kiselog tijesta, poslije fermentacije (24 sata), određen je sadržaj ukupnih fenola i antioksidativna aktivnost.

Proizvodnja kreker-a

Recepture za pripremu zamjesa za probe pečenja kreker-a prikazane su u Tabeli 1.

Tabela 1. Sirovinski sastav kreker-a

Table 1. Crackers formulations

Sirovine (g) <i>Ingredients</i>	P	P+ 20% HB	P+10% HKT	P+20% HKT
Bezglutensko brašno <i>Gluten-free flour</i>	70	50	60	50
Integralno heljdino brašno <i>Integral buckwheat flour</i>	0	20	0	0
Kiselo tijesto <i>Sourdough</i>	0	0	20	40
Kukuruzno brašno <i>Corn flour</i>	30	30	30	30
Prašak za pecivo <i>Baking powder</i>	1	1	1	1
Šećer u prahu <i>Powdered sugar</i>	3	3	3	3
So <i>Salt</i>	3	3	3	3
Biljna mast <i>Vegetable fat</i>	30	30	30	30
Sjeme lana <i>Seeds of flax</i>	10	10	10	10
Voda <i>Water</i>	50	50	40	30

(P-pšenični bezglutenski krekeri; P+20%HB- pšenični bezglutenski krekeri sa dodatkom 20% heljdinog brašna
P+10% HKT- krekeri od bezglutenskog brašna sa dodatkom 10% kiselog heljdinog tijesta, P+20% HKT - krekeri od bezglutenskog brašna sa dodatkom 20% kiselog heljdinog tijesta)

Za pripremu tijesta za proizvodnju krekeru korišten je direktni zamjes. Sastoјci su dodavani prema formulaciji datoј u Tabeli 1. Prethodno fermentirano kiselo tijesto je odvagano u količini datoј u Tabeli 1. Nakon toga, svi sastoјci su ručno miješani. Tijesta su ostavljena da odleže jedan sat na sobnoj temperaturi, a nakon toga su ručno razvijana i sjećena na pravougaonike. Pečenje je provedeno na temperaturi od 200°C, u trajanju od 15 minuta. Nakon što je pečenje krekeru završeno, krekeri su ostavljeni na plehu u kome su se pekli da se ohlade, zatim pakovani u aluminijске folije, a potom u plastične zdjelice sa poklopcem. Uzorci su prije svakog ispitivanja, usitnjeni pomoću tarionika i tučka.

Priprema vodenog ekstrakta uzorka

U svim uzorcima tijesta i krekeru izvršena je ekstrakcija sa destilovanom vodom. Za pripremu vodenog ekstrakta uzeto je 2 g usitnjenog uzorka i rastvoreno u 20 mL destilovane vode. Sadržaj je miješan tokom 30 minuta na laboratorijskoj treskalici, 400 rpm, nakon čega je profiltriran kroz filter papir (plava traka, Whatman® kvantativan filter papir dijametra 125 mm). Vodiči ekstrakt korišten je za određivanje ukupnih polifenola, antioksidativnu aktivnost (FRAP metoda) i antioksidativnu aktivnost ekstrakta na DPPH radikale.

Određivanje ukupnih rastvorljivih polifenola u uzorcima

Ukupni polifenoli u vodenom ekstraktu uzorka određeni su spektrofotometrijski modifciranim metodom po Folin–Ciocalte-u. Radni rastvor Folin-Ciocalte je pripremljen razblaživanjem osnovnog rastvora Folin-Ciocalte u odnosu 1:10 sa destilovanom vodom. Za izradu standardne krive korištena je galna kiselina. Iz radnog rastvora galne kiseline, koncentracije 2 g/L otpipetirano je u šest volumetrijskih tikvica volumena 100 mL unaprijed definisan volumen galne kiseline kako bi se dobitne sljedeće koncentracije: 2,5 mg GA/L; 5 mg GA/L; 10 mg GA/L; 20 mg GA/L; 40 mg GA/L i 50 mg GA/L. Za rastvore navedenih koncentracija izmjerene su apsorbance na spektrofotometru model (CECIL CE 2021, Velika Britanija) pri talasnoj dužini 765 nm, na osnovu kojih je konstruisana standardna kriva ovisnosti apsorbance o koncentraciji galne kiseline. Koncentracija ukupnih polifenola u vodenom ekstraktu uzorka određena je tako što je u 200 µL ekstrakta dodano 2 mL radnog rastvora Folin-Ciocalte. Smjesa je ostavljena da stoji 10 minuta da izreaguje, a zatim je dodato 1,8 mL rastvora Na₂CO₃. Nakon dva sata izmjerena je apsorbanca uz slijepu probu (200 µL destilovane vode i 2 mL radnog rastvora Folin-Ciocalte, nakon 10 minuta je dodato 1,8 mL rastvora Na₂CO₃). Pod identičnim uslovima izmjerene su apsorbance za uzorke.

Određivanje antioksidativne aktivnosti (FRAP metoda)

Antioksidativna aktivnost u vodenim ekstraktima uzoraka određena je FRAP (Ferric Reducing Antioxidant Power) metodom (Benzie i Strain, 1996). Na dan određivanja antioksidativne aktivnosti pripremljeni su svi rastvori.

Rastvor FRAP reagensa pripremljen je miješanjem 10 mM TPTZ, 20 mM FeCl₃·6H₂O i acetatnog pufera (pH = 3,6) u odnosu 1:1:10. FRAP reagens je termostatiran na 37°C. Za izradu standardne krive pripremljena je serija standardnih rastvora FeSO₄·7H₂O u koncentracijama od 50 - 1000 µmol/L. U 200 µL svakog rastvora dodano je po 1,8 mL FRAP reagensa. Nakon 15 minuta inkubacije na 37°C, apsorbance su mjerene spektrofotometrijski na talasnoj dužini 593 nm uz slijepu probu (3,9 mL FRAP reagensa i 0,1 mL destilovane vode). Antioksidativna aktivnost u uzorcima je određena tako što je na 0,1 mL vodenog ekstrakta dodano 3,9 mL radnog rastvora FRAP reagensa. Pod identičnim uslovima izmjerena je apsorbanca za uzorce. Antioksidativna aktivnost, izražena u mmolFe³⁺/g_{suhe t.} ekstrakta, izračunata je na osnovu standardne krive.

Analiza antioksidativne aktivnosti ekstrakta na DPPH radikale

Hung i sar. (2009) su opisali metodu za određivanje antioksidativne aktivnosti ekstrakta krekera na DPPH radikale. DPPH rastvor je pripremljen rastvaranjem unaprijed definisane mase DPPH reagensa u volumetrijskoj tikvici od 100 mL sa 0,06 mM rastvorom metanola pri čemu se dobila koncentracija 6 · 10⁻⁵ mol/L.

U epruvete sa 0,1 mL vodenih ekstrakta uzoraka dodano je 3,9 mL DPPH reagensa. Kinetika reakcije praćena je na osnovu apsorbanci ($A_{uzorak(t)}$) koje su očitane na 515 nm nakon 15, 30 i 60 minuta inkubacije na zatamnjrenom mjestu na sobnoj temperaturi. Kontrolni uzorak pripremljen je miješanjem 3,9 mL DPPH reagensa i 0,1 mL metanola i njegova apsorbanca je očitana za $t = 0$ minuta (UV mini 1240, Shimadzu).

Apsorbance očitane nakon određenog vremena korištene su za izračunavanje % inhibicije slobodnih DPPH radikalala na osnovu izraza:

$$\% \text{ inhibicije DPPH radikala} = \left(1 - \frac{A_{uzorak(t)}}{A_{kontrola(t=0)}} \right) \cdot 100$$

gdje je: $A_{uzorak(t)}$ - apsorbanca uzorka nakon vremena „t“ (15, 30 i 60 minuta), $A_{kontrola(t=0)}$ - apsorbanca kontrolnog uzorka nakon vremena „t = 0 minuta“.

Statistička obrada rezultata

Svi eksperimenti su izvedeni u triplikatu, izuzev ako nije drugačije naglašeno. Rezultati su izraženi kao srednja vrijednost ± standardna devijacija (SD). Podaci su obrađeni primjenom Microsoft Excel 2010 for Windows. Također je odradena i jednofaktorijalna analiza varijanse i post-hoc test (Tukey test).

REZULTATI RADA I DISKUSIJA

Tabela 2. Srednja vrijednost i standardna devijacija sadržaja ukupnih fenola u tjestu za krekere i krekerima (Tukey test)

Table 2. Mean value and standard deviation of total phenols content in cracker dough and crackers (Tukey test)

Uzorci/ <i>Samples</i>	Ukupni fenoli (mg GA/g suhe tvari uzorka)/ <i>Total polyphenols</i>	
	Tijesto za krekere/ <i>Dough for crackers</i>	Krekeri/ Crackers
P	0,51 ($\pm 0,06$) ¹	0,19 ($\pm 0,01$) ¹
P+20% HB	1,03 ($\pm 0,01$) ²	0,42 ($\pm 0,02$) ⁴
P+10% HKT	1,07 ($\pm 0,08$) ²	0,22 ($\pm 0,01$) ²
P+20% HKT	1,49 ($\pm 0,06$) ³	0,37 ($\pm 0,02$) ³

^{1,2,3,4} – Srednje vrijednosti u istoj koloni, sa različitim eksponentom su signifikantno različite ($p < 0,05$)

^{1,2,3,4} - Mean values in the same column, with different exponent are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

Dokazano je da postoji statistički značajna razlika između rezultata sadržaja polifenola u tjestu i u krekerima ($p < 0,05$). Da bi se utvrdilo koji uzorci su različiti urađen je Tukey test (Tabela 2). Kod krekera sadržaj polifenola se kretao u opsegu od 0,19 mg GA/g suhe t. kod kontrolnog uzorka do 0,42 mg GA/g suhe t. kod uzorka sa 20% heljdinog brašna. Sa druge strane, kod tijesta za krekere vrijednosti su se kretale od 0,51 mg GA/g suhe t. kod kontrolnog uzorka do 1,49 mg GA/g suhe t. kod uzorka sa 20% heljdinog kiselog tjesteta. Određivanje ukupnih rastvorljivih polifenola u tjestetu za pečenje krekera pokazalo je da dodatkom heljdinog brašna raste i sadržaj ukupnih polifenola, tako da uzorak sa heljdinim brašnom ima gotovo 2 puta veći sadržaj polifenolnih spojeva nego kontrolni uzorak od bezglutenskog pšeničnog brašna. Ukoliko se upoređi sadržaj ukupnih polifenola kod tijesta bez starter kulture i sa starter kulturom uočava se veliki porast sadržaja ukupnih polifenola kod tijesta sa starter kulturom. Taj sadržaj je veći od uzorka sa heljdinim brašnom, odnosno 2-3 veći nego kod kontrolnog uzorka od bezglutenskog pšeničnog brašna. Ovakav odnos sadržaja polifenola posljedica je djelovanja bakterija mliječne kiseline koje svojim metabolizmom potiču stvaranje novih količina polifenolnih spojeva. Kod svih krekera sadržaj ukupnih rastvorljivih polifenola se čak dvostruko smanjuje. Moguće je da je pečenjem došlo do gubitka određenih polifenolnih spojeva koji nisu stabilni na visokim temperaturama, ali isto tako moguće je da je došlo i do formiranja nekih novih spojeva, kao što su produkti Maillard-ove reakcije. Ti produkti, također, mogu redukovati Folin-Ciocalteu reagens i time doprinijeti sadržaju ukupnih polifenola određenih u krekerima. Sadržaj polifenola je najveći u uzorku sa 20% heljdinog brašna, kao i u uzorku sa 20% heljdinog kiselog tjesteta, a najmanji je u kontrolnom uzorku.

Tabela 3. Srednja vrijednost i standardna devijacija antioksidativne aktivnosti (FRAP vrijednost) tijesta za kreker i kreker

Table 3. Mean value and standard deviation of antioxidant activity (FRAP value) of dough for crackers and crackers

Uzorci/ <i>Samples</i>	FRAP ($\mu\text{mol Fe}^{2+}/\text{g suhe tvari uzorka}$)	
	Tijesto za krekeri/ <i>The dough for crackers</i>	Krekri/ <i>Crackers</i>
P	23,38 ($\pm 0,06$)	3,241 ($\pm 0,60$) ¹
P+20% HB	61,23 ($\pm 0,01$)	5,132 ($\pm 0,12$) ³
P+10% HKT	45,86 ($\pm 0,14$)	3,143 ($\pm 0,18$) ¹
P+20% HKT	79,73 ($\pm 0,16$)	4,329 ($\pm 0,04$) ²

^{1,2,3,4} – Srednje vrijednosti u istoj koloni, sa različitim eksponentom su signifikantno različite ($p < 0,05$)

^{1,2,3,4} - Mean values in the same column, with different exponent are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

Antioksidativna aktivnost je izražena je koncentracijom Fe^{3+} i % FRAP antioksidativne aktivnosti. Analiza je pokazala da je antioksidativna aktivnost znatno manja kod krekeri nego kod tijesta, što je posljedica procesa pečenja. Antioksidativna aktivnost krekeri je do 10 puta manja od antikosidativne aktivnosti tijesta za pečenje. Međutim, antioksidativna aktivnost krekeri je veća u odnosu na brašno što pokazuju i literaturni podaci. Faktori za koje se smatra da doprinose povećanoj antioksidativnoj aktivnosti proizvoda uključuju proizvode Maillard-ove reakcije, nastale tokom pečenja koji ispoljavaju antioksidativnu aktivnost (Michalska i sur., 2008) i oslobađanje vezanih fenolnih kiselina iz čelijskih zidova tokom pečenja (Dewanto i sur., 2002). Poređenjem pojedinačnih uzoraka krekeri uočljiva je povećana antioksidativna aktivnost uzorka sa 20% heljdinog brašna kao i uzorka sa 20% heljdinog kiselog tijesta. Krekeri od heljdinog brašna bez dodatka starter kultura također imaju veću antioksidativnu aktivnost u odnosu na krekeri od bezgluteneskog pšeničnog brašna.

Tabela 4. Srednja vrijednost i standardna devijacija antioksidativne aktivnosti krekera izražena kao % inhibicije DPPH radikala

Table 4. Mean value and standard deviation of antioxidant activity of crackers expressed as % inhibition of DPPH radicals

Uzorci/ <i>Samples</i>	% inhibicije DPPH / % inhibition DPPH		
	Nakon 15 minuta <i>After 15 minutes</i>	Nakon 30 minuta <i>After 30 minutes</i>	Nakon 60 minuta <i>After 60 minutes</i>
P	4,99 ($\pm 1,28$) ¹	6,68 ($\pm 1,60$) ¹	9,29 $\pm 2,40$
P+20% HB	19,71 ($\pm 0,48$) ³	22,37 ($\pm 0,24$) ³	25,65 $\pm 0,24$
P+10% HKT	11,44 ($\pm 0,96$) ²	12,80 ($\pm 1,28$) ²	15,18 $\pm 2,09$
P+20% HKT	18,29 ($\pm 1,36$) ³	20,10 ($\pm 1,84$) ³	23,61 $\pm 1,68$

^{1,2,3,4} – Srednje vrijednosti u istoj koloni, sa različitim eksponentom su signifikantno različite ($p<0,05$)

^{1,2,3,4} - Mean values in the same column, with different exponent are significantly different ($p <0.05$)

Analiza je pokazala da postoji statistički značajna razlika između rezultata antioksidativne aktivnosti odradene DPPH metodom ($p<0,05$). Da bi se utvrdilo koji uzorci su različiti urađen je Tukey test (Tabela 4).

Antioksidativna aktivnost krekera izražena kao % inhibicije DPPH radikala je praćena tokom vremena (nakon 15, 30 i 60 minuta). Iz priloženih rezultata može se vidjeti da je najveća vrijednost uočena kod uzorka P+20% HB i koja je iznosila (19,71%) nakon 15 minuta, dok je najmanja vrijednost bila kod kontrolnog uzorka P (4,99%). Daljnjim uticajem vremena na antioksidativnu aktivnost krekera izražena kao % inhibicije DPPH radikala uočeno je značajno povećavanje vrijednosti kod svih uzoraka. Tako je nakon 60 minuta antioksidativna aktivnost iznosila za uzorak P+20% HB (25,65%), dok je za kontrolni uzorak P iznosila (9,29%). Na osnovu Tukey testa vidimo da nakon 60 minuta nije bilo značajne statističke razlike ($p>0,05$).

ZAKLJUČAK

Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali da sadržaj ukupnih rastvorljivih polifenola veći u tjestu sa dodatkom heljdinog brašna, tako da uzorak sa heljnim brašnom ima gotovo 2 puta veći sadržaj polifenolnih spojeva nego kontrolni uzorak od bezglutenskog pšeničnog brašna. Također je uočljiv veći sadržaj ukupnih polifenola kod tjesteta sa liofiliziranom starter kulturom u odnosu na tjesto bez starter kulture, odnosno čak 2-3 veći nego kod kontrolnog uzorka od bezglutenskog pšeničnog brašna. Ova pojava se može objasniti kao rezultat djelovanja bakterija mliječne kiseline koje svojim metabolizmom potiču stvaranje novih količina polifenolnih spojeva. Kod svih krekera sadržaj ukupnih rastvorljivih polifenola se čak dvostruko smanjio u odnosu na tjesto. Razlog tome je što pečenjem dolazi do gubitka određenih polifenolnih spojeva koji

nisu stabilni na visokim temperaturama, ali isto tako moguće je da je došlo i do formiranja nekih novih spojeva, kao što su produkti Maillard-ove reakcije. Kao i kod polifenolnih spojeva, uzorci tijesta su imali veću antioksidativnu vrijednost (FRAP) nego uzorci krekera, što je rezultat procesa pečenja. Kod uzorka krekera uočljiva je povećana antioksidativna aktivnost kod uzorka sa 20% heljдиног brašna kao i kod uzorka sa 20% heljдиног kiselog tijesta. Antioksidativna aktivnost krekera izražena kao % inhibicije DPPH radikala se povećavala tokom vremena kod svih uzorka. Najveće vrijednosti pokazali su uzorci koji su pripremljeni sa 20% heljдиног kiselog tijesta kao i uzorak sa 20% heljдинog brašna.

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DETERMINATION OF TOTAL POLYPHENOLS AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF GLUTEN-FREE CRACKERS BASED ON SOURDOUGH

Summary

The aim of this study was to examine the content of total polyphenols and antioxidant activity of gluten - free buckwheat dough and crackers based on sour buckwheat dough. For the preparation of gluten-free crackers based on sour buckwheat dough, the dough is prepared by adding lyophilized starter culture. The recipe for gluten-free crackers based on sour buckwheat dough was prepared by mixing wheat gluten-free flour with the addition of 10% and 20% buckwheat sourdough, as well as wheat gluten-free flour with 20% buckwheat flour. Gluten-free wheat dough and crackers were prepared as a control sample. The total polyphenols in the aqueous extract of crackers and crackers were determined by a modified Folin – Ciocalte method. Two different methods, FRAP and DPPH, were used to determine antioxidant activity. The antioxidant activity in crackers and crackers was determined by the FRAP method, while the influence of time on the antioxidant activity of crackers was monitored by the DPPH method. The test results showed a higher content of total polyphenols and antioxidant activity in doughs and crackers produced with the addition of buckwheat sourdough as a result of the action of lactic acid bacteria whose metabolism stimulates the formation of new amounts of polyphenolic compounds.

Key words: *gluten-free crackers, buckwheat sourdough, total phenols, antioxidant activity*

INFLUENCE OF SUGAR AND ACID CONCENTRATIONS TO SWEETNESS THRESHOLD OF STILL WHITE WINES

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Original scientific paper

Summary

The primary objective of this research was to determine the threshold of sensory detection of wine sweetness (sweetness threshold) modelled by adding a sucrose solution in dry white wines and identification of the possible influence of acidity on the wine sweetness threshold. The study was done on 11 samples of regional dry still white wines. The sugar content and total acidity of wines were measured in a laboratory, followed with the sensory evaluation of their quality (OIV rating scale up to 100 points). Seven experienced wine consumers tasted untreated dry wines and the same wines with modelled sugar concentrations trying to find the lowest concentration of sugar by which the sweetness of wine was undoubtedly recognized. The obtained results showed that the wine evaluators have registered wine sweetness thresholds at relatively low concentrations of sugar (the lowest 3.79 g/L, the highest 6.07 g/L). Analysis of the relations between the acid contents of the wines and the wines' sweetness thresholds pointed out their high positive correlation (correlation coefficient +0.786). This is in accordance with some previously published researches concluding that the sensory recognition of the sweetness of wine is conditioned by their acidity, i.e. that wine acidity to some extent suppress its sweetness.

Keywords: *dry white wine, organoleptic evaluation, wine sweetness threshold, wine acidity*

INTRODUCTION

Wine taste, as probably the most important indicator of its sensory quality, is influenced by a large number of dissolved substances. It is clear that the overall impression of a wine's taste is influenced, on the one hand, by the types and concentrations of the substances contained in it, and on the other hand by the sensitivity of the senses of a person who tastes or organoleptically analyses a wine. Although by its complexity far beyond the odor, the expert evaluation of the wine taste, combined with tactile sensations that wine triggers entering the mouth, needs highly trained wine testers. Ordinary wine consumers usually and with no doubts correctly detect acidity and possible bitterness, while facing some problems with correct interpretation of wine sweetness. Interestingly, although sweetness is one of

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the basic tastes, there are not many available research results (at least to this team of authors) on the interplay between sweetness and other wine basic flavors, as well as sensory sweetness thresholds in wines.

The objective sweetness of wine depends primarily on the amounts of reducing sugars (glucose and fructose) contained in it (Ough, Amerine, 1988 – cited by Thorngate, 1997). Glycerol (Noble, Bursick, 1984) and ethanol (Scinska *et al.*, 2000) may bring some sweetness or at least an increase of experience of wine sweetness, although there are allegations that the high acidity of some dry wines (Riesling) does not allow the expression of glycerol and ethanol sweetness (Gawel *et al.*, 2007) or that ethanol does not contribute to the perception of wine sweetness (Nurge, Pickering, 2006; Cretin *et al.*, 2018). According to some reports, even aging in the oak barrel increases sensory experienced wine sweetness (Marchal *et al.*, 2013). On the other hand, the sweetness of the sweet substances of a wine is suppressed by its tannins (Ishikawa, Noble, 1995).

Here it should be emphasized that there are differing opinions on the effects of wine acids on the experience of its sweetness. According to some studies, higher acidity of wine reduces the experience of its sweetness (Pangborn *et al.*, 1964; Bonnans, Noble, 1993; Zamora *et al.*, 2006), but there are also studies according to which an increase in acid concentrations did not affect their sensory experienced sweetness (Amerine, Ough, 1967; Martin, 2002; Martin *et al.*, 2002). It is worth mentioning some older studies reporting that increase of concentrations of different sugars in wines did not significantly affect the sensory experience of their acidity (Hinreiner *et al.*, 1955; Noordeloos, Nagel, 1972; Bonnans, Noble, 1993), although some more recent studies have found that the increase of the sugar content also increases the threshold of sensory perception of wine acidity (Martin, 2002; Martin *et al.*, 2002). The need for research into the sensory perception of wine sweetness is also indicated by some studies according to which consumers prefer wines of moderate sweetness that can undoubtedly be organoleptically detected (Duitschaever *et al.*, 1980; Blackman *et al.*, 2010; Bruwer *et al.*, 2011; Williamson *et al.*, 2012; Sena - Esteves *et al.*, 2018).

The objective of this study was to determine the threshold of sensory detection of wine sweetness (sweetness threshold) of some regional dry white wines modelled by adding a sucrose solution and identification of possible influence of acidity on the wine sweetness threshold.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

In the study 11 samples of dry white still wines obtained from a retail network in the city of Sarajevo were used. The basic information on wines analysed in this research are listed in Table 1. The table also lists the marks allocated to the wines that will be used in the rest of this paper.

Table 1. Basic information on dry white still wines used as research material

Mark	Variety	Origin	Vintage (year)	Quality category	Alcohol (% vol)	Package
V-1	Smederevka	Macedonia	2012	QW GI**	11.0	1 L, screw cap
V-2	Žilavka	Macedonia	2011	QW GI**	11.5	1 L, screw cap
V-3	Žilavka	BiH*	2011	QW GI**	12.5	1 L, screw cap
V-4	Graševina	Croatia	2011	QW GI**	12.4	1 L, screw cap
V-5	Graševina	Croatia	2011	QW GI**	13.1	1 L, screw cap
V-6	Temjanika	Macedonia	2012	QW GI**	11.0	1 L, screw cap
V-7	Chardonnay	BiH*	2011	QW GI**	13.5	0.75 L, cork
V-8	Žilavka	BiH*	2011	QW GI**	13.0	0.75 L, cork
V-9	Chardonnay	Serbia	2010	HQW GI***	12.5	0.75 L, cork
V-10	Smederevka	Serbia	2011	Table wine	10.5	1 L, crown cap
V-11	Žilavka	BiH*	2011	QW GI**	12.0	0.75 L, cork

*BiH – Bosnia and Herzegovina; **QW GI – Quality wine with geographical indication;

***HQW GI – Premium quality wine with geographical indication

As the Table 1 shows, for the research were used four dry white still wines originating in Bosnia and Herzegovina, two in Croatia, three in Macedonia, and two in Serbia. Of the total of 11 wines, nine belonged to the declarative quality category of quality wines with geographical origin, with one premium wine with geographical origin and one table wine without geographical origin. All wines were purchased in four bottles, each with the same lot number. Three bottles were used for laboratory determination of sugar and acid content and the other one for organoleptic testing.

For the purpose of wine sweetening, i.e. programmed raising of sweetness of wines, a 5% sucrose solution in water was used.

Methods

Sugar and total acid contents in wines

Sugar content in wines was determined by the Lane-Eymon /Fehling redox) method (Daničić, 1988). The total acid content of the wines was determined by the method of neutralization with 0.1 M NaOH, using the bromothymol blue as an indicator (Daničić, 1988). The sugar and total acid contents in the wines were determined in the Laboratory for Technology of Plant Origin Products at the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences, University of Sarajevo, in June 2013.

Organoleptic evaluation of wines

Organoleptic evaluation of wines was performed in July 2013 by seven evaluators, experienced and regular wine consumers, in a semi-closed-type restaurant near Sarajevo. The rating was done with a system of up to 100 points recommended by the International Organization for Vine and Wine (OIV) for wine judgments under its auspices. The rating sheet is shown in the Table 2.

The temperature of all wines served for judging was between 13 and 14°C. The wines were served in glasses that comply with the ISO recommended wine tasting glass (ISO 3591:1977 Sensory analysis - Apparatus - Wine-tasting glass).

Sensory detection of wine sweetness threshold

The wine sweetness threshold was tested in all 11 analyzed dry wines. All evaluators were served with the series of glasses with 10 mL of analyzed wine, to which, according to the planned scheme of the experiment, increasing amounts of 5% sucrose solution were added. The plan for the sweetening of dry wines, with their initial sugar content, is presented in the Table 3.

Seven evaluators were expected to mark a glass of the lowest ordinal in which they with no doubt detected the sweetness of the wine in a separate table (Table 4).

Table 4. Table used to record the detection of wine sweetness threshold

Wine	Mark on the glass										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V-1											
V-2											
V-3											
V-4											
V-5											
V-6											
V-7											
V-8											
V-9											
V-10											
V-11											

The processing of the data from these tables was completed in such a way that the glass labels were replaced by the modeled sugar content in wine. From the wine sweetness sensory detection levels of all seven evaluators, the average values are calculated.

Table 2. Rating sheet used for organoleptic evaluation of wines

Indicator		Excellent	Very good	Good	Passable	Bad
APPEARANCE	Clearness	5	4	3	2	1
	Color	10	8	6	4	2
ODOR	Purity	6	5	4	3	2
	Intensity	8	7	6	4	2
	Quality	16	14	12	10	8
TASTE	Purity	6	5	4	3	2
	Intensity	8	7	6	4	2
	Durability	8	7	6	5	4
	Quality	22	19	16	13	10
HARMONY		11	10	9	8	7

Table 3. Sweetening plan for dry wines in which wine sweetness threshold was sensory detected

Mark on the glas- ses	Sugar content in wine (g/L)	Wine										
		V- 1	V- 2	V- 3	V- 4	V- 5	V- 6	V- 7	V- 8	V- 9	V- 10	V- 11
		Sugar content found in wines (g/L)										
1	Actual sugar content	1.3 0	2.2 1	2.4 6	3.1 7	3.4 0	1.8 2	2.3 1	1.9 1	2.7 1	1.6 2	2.0 8
	Modeled sugar content in wine	Added amounts of 5% sucrose solution (mL) in 10 mL of wine										
2	3.5 g/L	0.4 4	0.2 6	0.2 1	0.0 7	0.0 2	0.3 4	0.2 4	0.3 2	0.1 6	0.3 8	0.2 8
3	4.0 g/L	0.5 4	0.3 6	0.3 1	0.1 7	0.1 2	0.4 4	0.3 4	0.4 2	0.2 6	0.4 8	0.3 8
4	4.5 g/L	0.6 4	0.4 6	0.4 1	0.2 7	0.2 2	0.5 4	0.4 4	0.5 2	0.3 6	0.5 8	0.4 8
5	5.0 g/L	0.7 4	0.5 6	0.5 1	0.3 7	0.3 2	0.6 4	0.5 4	0.6 2	0.4 6	0.6 8	0.5 8
6	5.5 g/L	0.8 4	0.6 6	0.6 1	0.4 7	0.4 2	0.7 4	0.6 4	0.7 2	0.5 6	0.7 8	0.6 8
7	6.0 g/L	0.9 4	0.7 6	0.7 1	0.5 7	0.5 2	0.8 4	0.7 4	0.8 2	0.6 6	0.8 8	0.7 8
8	6.5 g/L	1.0 4	0.8 6	0.8 1	0.6 7	0.6 2	0.9 4	0.8 4	0.9 2	0.7 6	0.9 8	0.8 8
9	7.0 g/L	1.1 4	0.9 6	0.9 1	0.7 7	0.7 2	1.0 4	0.9 4	1.0 2	0.8 6	1.0 8	0.9 8
10	7.5 g/L	1.2 4	1.0 6	1.0 1	0.8 7	0.8 2	1.1 4	1.0 4	1.1 2	0.9 6	1.1 8	1.0 8
11	8.0 g/L	1.3 4	1.1 6	1.1 1	0.9 7	0.9 2	1.2 4	1.1 4	1.2 2	1.0 6	1.2 8	1.1 8

Data analysis and statistics

In addition to the descriptive statistics tools used to summarize and present the research data, the research results were analyzed through one-way ANOVA (sugar and total acids contents in wines; wine organoleptic rating; wine sweetness threshold). Testing for significance of differences in means was performed by Tukey *post hoc* test.

Correlation coefficients and graphically interpreted correlations between the following indicators were calculated: sugar content of wine - sensory evaluation of wine; content of total acids in wine - sensory evaluation of wine and organoleptically detected sweetness threshold - content of total acids in wine. The Bill Miller OpenStat (2014) package was used for statistical data processing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study will be presented in the sub-chapters related to: sugar content in wines, total acid content of wines, organoleptic evaluation of wine, organoleptic detection of wine sweetness threshold and correlations between sweetness, acidity and wine quality.

Sugar content in wines

The sugar contents in the 11 analyzed wines are presented on the Figure 1.

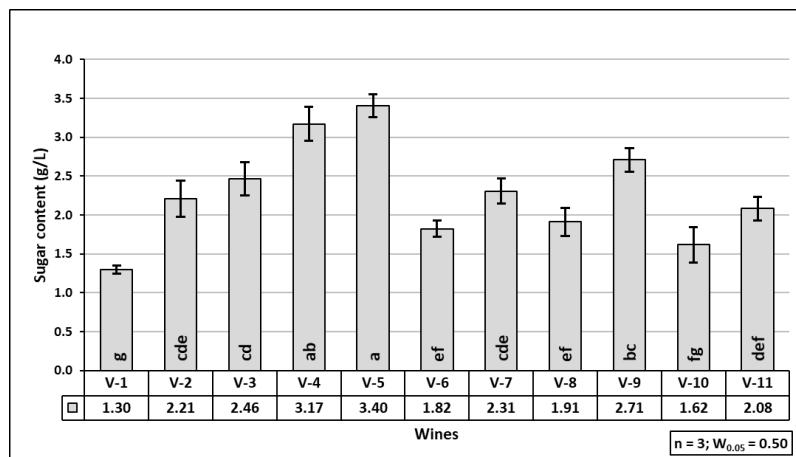


Figure 1. Sugar content (average with standard deviation graph) in the 11 analyzed dry white wines

As the Figure 1 shows, the sugar content of the declared dry white wines ranged from 1.30 g/L (wine V-1) to 3.40 g/L (wine V-5). The results of the mean differences

significance test showed that, with 3.40 and 3.17 g/L sugar, wines V-5 and V-4, respectively, had significantly higher sugar content than the other nine analyzed dry white wines, excluding the difference between the sugar content in wines V-4 (3.17 g/L) and V-9 (2.71 g/L). Wine V-1 had a statistically significantly lower sugar content (1.30 g/L) compared to the other analyzed still dry white wines, excluding the difference with the V-10 wine containing 1.62 g/L sugar. The sugar content of all analyzed wines was in line with the prescribed ranges for declared wine sweetness (dry wines, up to 4 g/L sugar).

Total acids in wines

The following figure presents the total acid content of the analyzed still white wines.

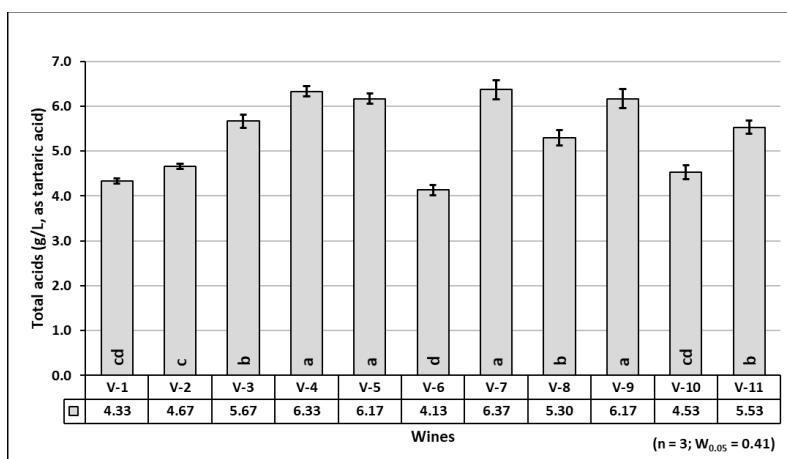


Figure 2. Total acid content (average with standard deviation graph) in the 11 analyzed dry white wines

The measurement and calculation results shown in the Figure 2 show that the total acid content of all the wines analyzed ranged from the minimum of 4.13 g/L (wine V-6) to the maximum of 6.37 g/L (wine V-7). With the exception of V-1, V-2, V-6 and V-10 wines with less than 5 g/L total acids, the determined total acid contents indicate satisfactory acidity of the analyzed regional wines. The significance test of the differences among means shows that the analyzed wines according to the content of total acids can be divided into three groups: the first with a statistically significant higher content of total acids (wines: V-7 with 6.37 g/L, V-4 with 6.33 g/L, and V-5 and V-9 with 6.17 g/L); the second with the average acid content (wines: V-3 with 5.67 g/L, V-11 with 5.53 g/L, and V-8 with 5.30 g/L); and the third group with, for this surrounding, low acid contents (wines: V-2 with 4.67 g/L, V-10 with 4.53 g/L, V-1 with 4.33 g/L, and V-6 with 4.13 g/L). The wines in the third group could be

characterized as wines with a low content of total acids, which may have influenced the evaluation of their taste.

Organoleptic evaluation of wine quality

Seven evaluators rated all 11 dry white still wines by the OIV rating scale of up to 100 points. The following figure shows the average (all evalautors) total ratings for the wine judged.

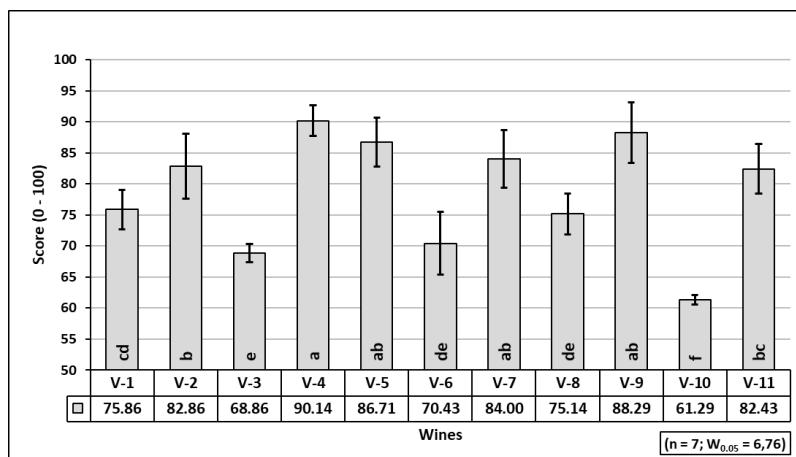


Figure 3. Organoleptic evaluations of the analyzed dry white still wines

According to the data on the Figure 3, the highest average rating was registered with the wines V-4 wine (90.14 points), and V-10 wine (61.29 points). As you can see from all the ratings, six out of 11 wines are rated more than 80 points (wines: V-2, V-4, V-5, V-7, V-9 and V-11), which is a decent if not the very good quality of still white wines, true on a small sample, offered to consumers at retail outlets in Sarajevo. Although, according to the test of significance, a number of statistically significant differences were observed between the average organoleptic ratings of the analyzed wines. The ratings for wines: V-4 (90.14 points), V-9 (88.29 points), V-5 (86.71 points), and V-7 (84 points) were significantly higher than the ones for other wines. A significantly lower rating, compared to all other wines, was attributed to the wine V-10 (61.29 points).

Sensory detection of wine sweetness threshold

According to the experimental plan, various growing quantities of sucrose solution were added to the analyzed dry wines, increasing the amount of sugar in the wines from the starting (laboratory determined) by 0.5 g/L in the range from 3.5 to 8.0 g/L (Table 3). Seven evaluators were asked to test the first sweet taste of wine by tasting wine from a series of glasses with increasing concentrations of sugar. After processing

the data collected from the evaluators, the derived data presented in the following figure were obtained.

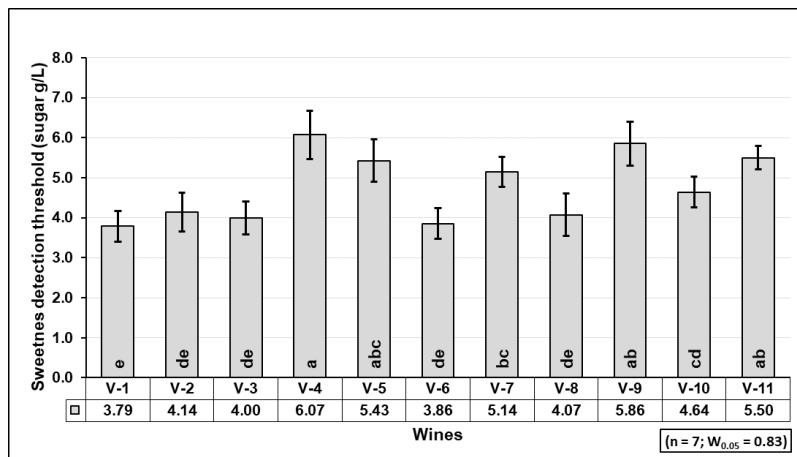


Figure 3. The average sugar contents in wines as wine sweetness thresholds

According to the data on the Figure 3, the sweetness of the wines was sensory detected at a sugar concentration of at least 3.79 g/L (wine V-1) to a maximum of 6.07 g/L (wine V-4). Interestingly, for three wines (V-1, V-3 and V-6), the sweetness of the wines was sensory detected at sugar concentrations that are below the regulatory limit set for categorization of dry wines (up to 4 g/L sugar). Although the results of similar studies were not found in the recent available literature, it can be said that the evaluators in this research sensory detected sweetness at low sugar concentrations (from about 0.4 to about 0.6%). Given that average wine consumers often describe the taste of dry wines as sour or harsh, similar research might need to be conducted with a larger group of less experienced wine consumers.

According to the test of significance of differences from the previous table, the sweetness threshold in wines V-4, V-9, V-11 (6.07 g/L, 5.86 g/L and 5.50 g/L, respectively) was found at a statistically significantly higher concentrations of sugar than in other wines, excluding differences with wine V-5 (sweetness threshold at 5.43 g/L) and wine V-7 (at 5.14 g/L). At the same time, in wines V-1, V-2, V-3, V-6 and V-8, the sweetness threshold was detected at significantly lower sugar concentrations than the sugar concentrations at which the sweetness thresholds were detected in other wines, except for the difference between the sugar concentrations at which the sweetness threshold was detected in wines V-2 (4.14 g/L) and V-10 (4.64 g/L).

Generally, the detection of sweetness threshold in the analyzed wines was at fairly low sugar concentrations (as indicated, ranging from 3.79 g/L to 6.07 g/L; average for all wines: at 4.77 g of sugar per liter of wine). This average detection of sweetness threshold of seven evaluators was therefore found at sugar concentrations just slightly higher than the upper regulatory limit for declared dry still wines (4 g/L).

Relationships between sweetness threshold and acidity of wine

Of particular interest for this research was the determination of the relationship between the sugar concentrations at which the sweetness of the wines was sensory detected and the determined acid content of the analyzed wines. The following figure shows that.

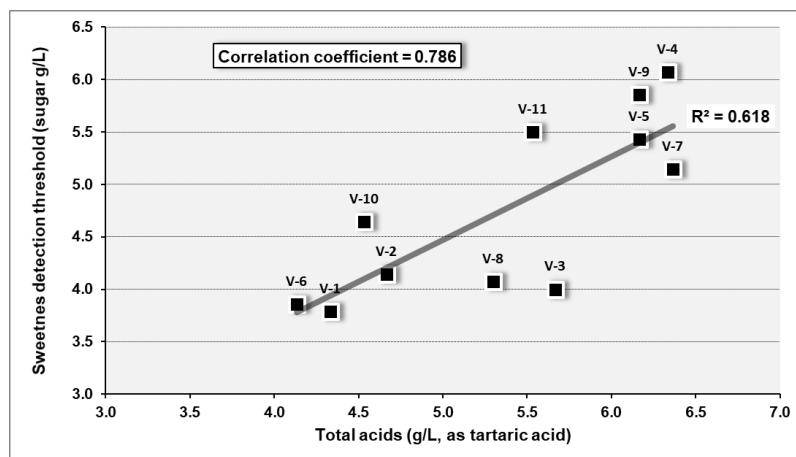


Figure 4. Relationship between the sweetness thresholds and the total acid contents of the wines

According to the data in the Figure 4, including a calculated correlation coefficient of 0.786, there was a strong positive correlation between the total acidity of the wines and their sweetness thresholds. In other words, in wines with higher total acid content the sensory detection of sweetness threshold was with higher sugar concentrations than in wines with lower total acid contents. This may partly explain the very low sugar concentrations (below 4 g/L), by which regular consumers and wine connoisseurs found sweetness in wines V-1 and V-6 that had low total acid contents (V-1 = 4.33 g/L; V-6 = 4.13 g/L).

Although these are a small number of wines analyzed, it can be certainly concluded that there is a positive correlation between the sweetness threshold and the acidity of the wines and that more acidic wines require more sugar to make it taste sweet. Using truthfully higher concentrations of sugar in model solutions (80 to 120 g/L sucrose) with different citric acid concentrations, Bonnans and Noble (1993) found that acidity growth suppresses sweetness more than sweetness growth suppresses acidity. The results similar to those here presented, i.e. that higher wine acidity increases concentrations of sugars by which wine sweetness was sensory detected were published by Pangborn *et al.* (1964), Bonnans and Noble (1993), and Zamora *et al.* (2006).

This, however, should still be taken with caution, since Amerine and Ough (1967) and, more recently, Martin (2002) and Martin *et al.* (2002) in contrast, found that the total wine acidity had no or very low effect on the sensory perception of wine sweetness. In this regard, it would be interesting to carry out research on sensory acidity detection in wines with different increasing sugar contents, which may, possibly, confirm or disprove the findings regarding the acidity and sweetness of the wine as indicated by the results of this research.

Relationships between sugar and acid content and organoleptic evaluation of wine quality

Although they were not among the first planned objectives of this research, the data collected allow a review of the relationship between total acidity and sugar content of wines with the organoleptic ratings assigned to the analyzed wines. It is important to emphasize that these considerations take into account the organoleptic ratings for the taste of the wine and not the overall organoleptic ratings of the wine (otherwise presented in Figure 3). It should be noted that there was a very high positive correlation between overall organoleptic ratings and wine taste ratings ($PCC = 0.981$). The Figure 5 shows the relationship between sugar content and organoleptic grades for the wines analyzed.

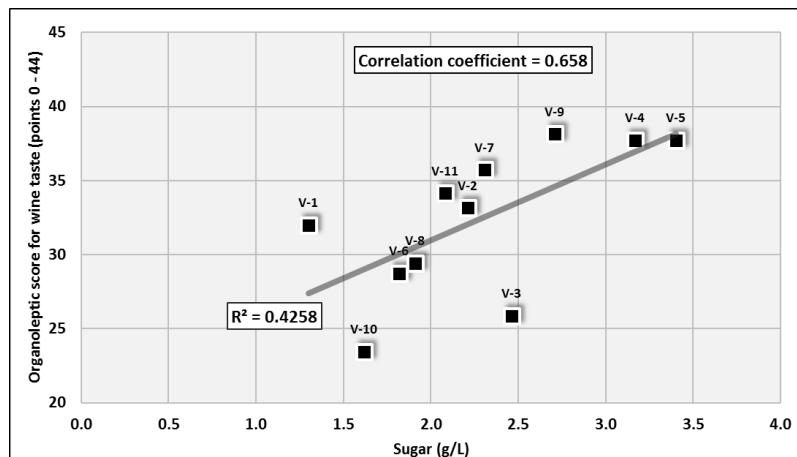


Figure 5. Relationships between sugar content and organoleptic rating of taste of the analyzed wines

When looking at the relations between the sugar content of the analyzed dry wines and the organoleptic ratings given to them in the Figure 5, it can be concluded that there is a moderate positive correlation between the sugar content of the dry wines and the assigned organoleptic ratings (correlation coefficient 0.658). Here, however, some

caution is needed in concluding, primarily due to the very small differences in sugar content identified in the analyzed 11 dry wines. It would be useful to determine the possible effects of a lower or higher concentration of sugars in dry wines on the quality of their taste through a more specific and more detailed study.

There remains a review of possible relationships between acid content and organoleptic evaluation of the wines. These relationships are presented in the Figure 6.

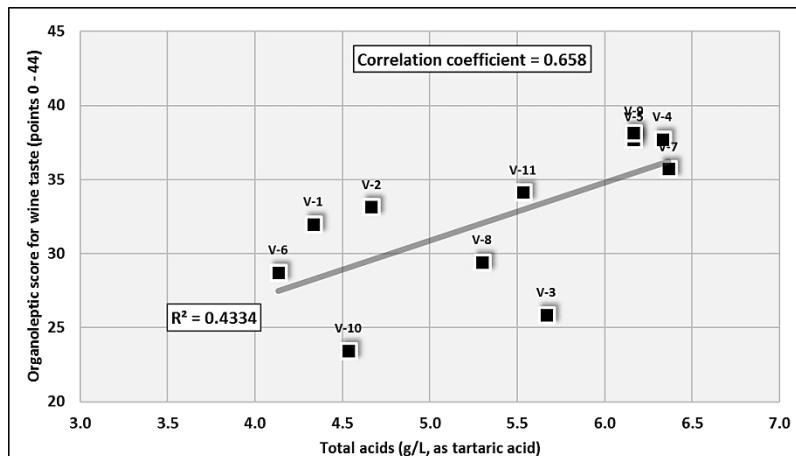


Figure 6. Relationships between total acid content and organoleptic rating of wine taste

The results presented in the Figure 6 indicate a possible correlation between the contents of total acids and the taste organoleptic ratings of the analyzed wines (moderate positive correlation; PCC = 0.658). However, due to the small number of samples, the indicated relationship should be verified by more extensive and detailed research, thus reaching a more solid conclusion about the positive influence of moderate acidity on the taste of wine, which is otherwise indicated by the oenological literature.

It is extremely interesting (to the extent possible) that the correlation coefficients for the relations "total acidity - wine taste rating" and "sugar content - wine taste rating" are the same: 0.658. Here it could be concluded that in this analysis of dry white wines the increase in the total acid content and the increase in the sugar content, albeit in a narrow range, still had a moderately positive effect on the organoleptic evaluation of wine taste.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the measurements of sugar content, all analyzed wines were in the regulatory group of dry wines (<4 g/L sugars), with a low average content of reducing sugars for all wines of 2.27 g/L. Four of the 11 analyzed wines had relatively low total acidity (less than 5 g/L), while the acidity of the other seven wines could be characterized as moderate (the average: 5.93 g/L). Wines were evaluated with a relatively high average organoleptic rating (average for all wines 78.7 out of a possible 100 points). In wines spiked with the different concentrations of the sucrose solution (in the range from 3.5 to 8 g/L sugars) the organoleptic sweetness threshold ranged from at least 3.79 g/L sugar to a maximum of 6.07 g/L sugar (average for all wines at 4.77 g/L sugar). A slightly positive correlation was found between contents of total acids and initial wine sweetness, on the one hand, and organoleptic evaluation of wine taste, on the other. The strong positive correlation between the total acidity of the wines and their sweetness thresholds was found ($PCC = 0.786$), indicating that the increase of the content of total acids in the analyzed wines increased the sugar concentration at which the sweetness of the analyzed wine could be organoleptically detected.

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UTICAJ KONCENTRACIJA ŠEĆERA I KISELINA NA DETEKCIJU SLASTI MIRNIH BIJELIH VINA

Rezime

Primarni cilj ovog istraživanja bio je utvrditi prag organoleptičke detekcije slasti vina modeliranih dodavanjem rastvora saharoze u uskom rasponu i identifikacija mogućeg uticaja kiselosti na prag detekcije slasti vina. Ispitivanje je provedeno na 11 uzoraka regionalnih suvih bijelih vina. Sadržaj šećera i ukupna kiselost vina mjereni su u laboratorijski, uz naknadno organoleptičko ocjenjivanje njihovog kvaliteta (OIV skala do 100 bodova). Sedam iskusnih potrošača vina ocjenjivalo je vina u stanju u kojem su ona nabavljena na tržištu te su u istim vinima modeliranim rastućim koncentracijama saharoze kasnije organoleptički utvrđivali prag detekcije slasti. Dobijeni rezultati pokazali su da su ocjenjivači vina registrovali slast vina pri relativno niskim koncentracijama šećera (od najniže 3,79 g/L do najviše 6,07 g/L). Analiza odnosa između sadržaja kiselina u vinima i pravila detekcije njihove slasti ukazala je na njihovu visoku pozitivnu povezanost (PCC: +0.786). To je u skladu s rezultatima nekih ranije objavljenih istraživanja kojima se zaključuje da je organoleptičko prepoznavanje slasti vina, između ostalog, uslovljeno njihovom kiselošću, odnosno da kiselost vina u određenoj mjeri potiskuje njegovu slast.

Ključne riječi: *suvo bijelo vino, organoleptičko ocjenjivanje, prag slasti vina, kiselost vina*

POLEN INVAZIVNIH VRSTA BILJAKA U MEDU IZ BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

Velida Bakić¹, Edina Muratović¹, Sabina Trakić¹, Samir Đug¹

Orginalni naučni rad - *Original scientific paper*

Rezime

Invazivne vrste predstavljaju ozbiljan ekološki problem današnjice, a zbog skromnih potreba prema uslovima životne sredine te obilne produkcije nektara i polena važan su faktor ugrožavanja autohtone medonosne flore. Obzirom da u Evropi ima 100 medonosnih biljaka koje su osnova za produkciju monoflornih vrsta meda, od posebnog je interesa očuvanje diverziteta autohtone apiflore Bosne i Hercegovine. Za potrebe ovog istraživanja analizirano je 100 melisopalinoloških profila meda iz različitih botaničkih i ekoloških regija. Analizom palinoloških profila prikupljenih uzoraka determinirano je prisustvo a na osnovu mikromorfoloških elemenata identifikovane su invazivne vrste u medu koji konzumiramo.

Ključne riječi: *Medonosne biljke, invazivne biljke, melisopalinologija, polen*

UVOD

Biljne vrste čiji su prirodni produkti (polen, nektar i medna rosa) obligatorna hrana za pčele i omogućavaju život, rad i razvoj pčelinjih zajednica predstavljaju medonosno bilje (Dujmović Prugar, 2007). U ishrani pčela nektar je izvor ugljenih hidrata, a polen primarni izvor proteina (Katlinić *et al.*, 1968; Stanimirović *et al.*, 2000). Osim proteina, polen je pčelama važan izvor ugljenih hidrata, lipida i različitih vitamina i minerala (Campos *et al.*, 2008; Bogdanov, 2012). Upravo iz tog razloga botaničko porijeklo, kao i kvalitet dostupnog polena, direktno utiče na fiziološke procese pčela (Diniz Frias *et al.*, 2016), ali i na biološke, hemijske i fizikalne osobine meda (Ball, 2007; Pontis *et al.*, 2014). Obzirom na bogatu i raznovrsnu floru (4498 opisanih Spermatophyta) (Redžić *et al.*, 2008), kao i povoljne klimatske uslove, Bosna i Hercegovina ima veliki biološki i medonosni potencijal. Međutim, sa globalnim ekološkim problemom intenzivnog širenja invazivnih vrsta (Lockwood *et al.*, 2007; Stout *et al.*, 2009) suočila se i naša zemlja, pa je takvih biljaka prema posljednjem istraživanjima u BiH 81 (Đug *et al.*, 2019). Introdukciji i širenju invazivnih vrsta biljaka doprinose i pčelari koji ih često favorizuju u medonosnoj ispaši, zbog obilne produkcije polena i nektara, brzog rasta i potencijala širenja (Stout *et al.*, 2009; Zima et Štefanić, 2018). Sve navedene osobine predstavljaju prijetnju procesu polinacije, ali i biološkom diverzitetu i opstanku autohtonih vrsta medonosnih

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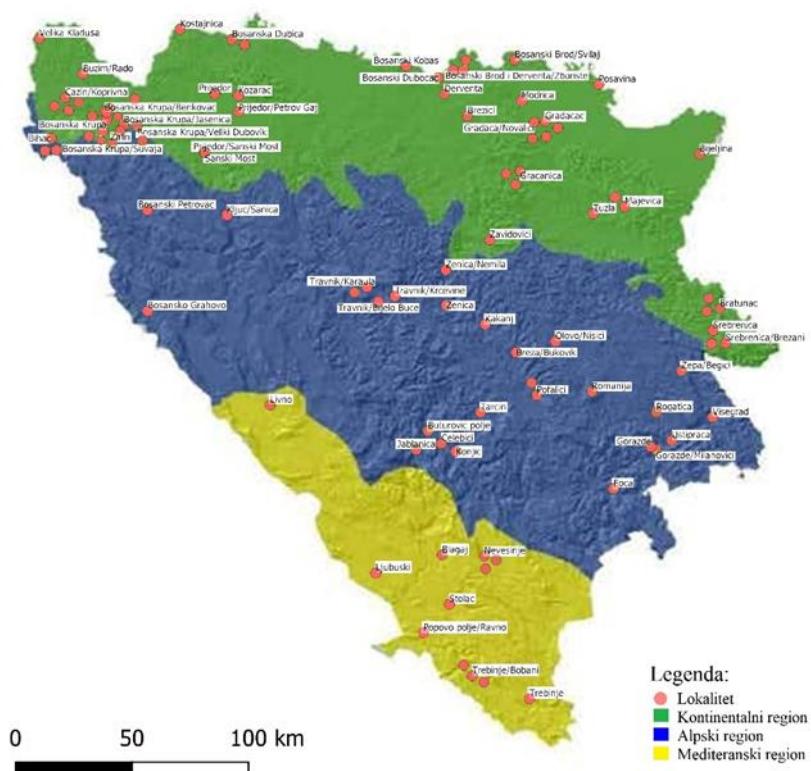
biljaka u našoj zemlji (Tiedeken *et al.*, 2016). Dominantom polinacijom invazivnih biljnih vrsta mijenjaju se specifične osobine naših medova te gube tradicionalne vrste meda ove botaničke i biogeografske regije. Obzirom da je pčelarstvo sve popularnija poljoprivredna djelatnost ruralnih područja, postoji velika ekološka opasnost od njihovog intenzivnog i nekontrolisanog širenja na teritoriji naše zemlje.

Cilj rada je da se, na osnovu analize melisopalinoloških profila meda iz različitih biogeografskih i botaničkih regija BiH, utvrdi prisustvo i zastupljenost polena invazivnih vrsta biljaka u medu koji se plasira na tržište BiH.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Za potrebe istraživanja, direktno od proizvođača, prikupljeno je 100 uzoraka meda iz različitih botaničkih i biogeografskih regija BiH (slika 1).

Za sve uzorke izrađeni su melisopalinološki preparati u skladu sa Pravilnikom (Pravilnik o metodama za kontrolu meda i drugih pčelinjih proizvoda Bosne i Hercegovine, Službeni glasnik, 37/09, 2009). Primjenjena je metoda analize melisopalinoloških preparata prema Pravilniku kao i metodama koje predlaže ICBB (International Commission for Bee Botany) (Von Der Ohe *et al.*, 2004; Pravilnik o metodama za kontrolu meda i drugih pčelinjih proizvoda Bosne i Hercegovine, Službeni glasnik, 37/09, 2009). Svi melisopalinološki preparati analizirani su pomoću fazno-kontrastnog mikroskopa Wild M20. Identifikacija biljnih vrsta izvršena je na osnovu mikromorfoloških elemenata polenovih zrna (Hesse *et al.*, 2009), a zatim je izvršena kvalitativno-kvantitativna analiza svakog uzorka. Kvalitativna analiza obuhvatila je popis determinisanih medonosnih biljaka, dok je kvantitativna podrazumijevala evidentiranje tačnog broja polenovih zrna u uzorku. Na osnovu rezultata kvalitativno-kvantitativne analize preparata, izrađeni su melisopalinološki profili za svaki uzorak. Izdvajanje invazivnih vrsta iz melisopalinološkog spektra izvršeno je na osnovu Liste invazivnih vrsta flore BiH (Đug *et al.*, 2019).

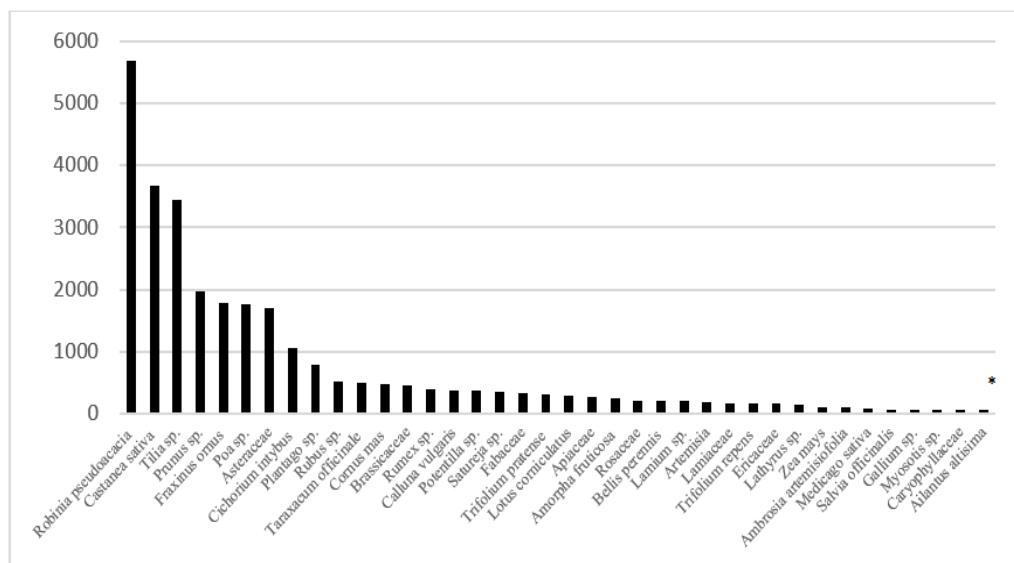


Slika 1. Karta distribucije analiziranih uzoraka
Figure 1. Distribution map of analyzed samples

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Analizom melisopalinoloških profila utvrđeno je ukupno 29095 polenovih zrna u uzorcima. Na osnovu mikromorfoloških osobenosti, identifikovano je 48 različitih tipova polena (Grafikon 1.). U botaničkom smislu, determinirane su ukupno 23 biljne porodice, a najveći broj polenovih zrna je konstatovan za porodice Fabaceae (7303), Asteraceae (3792) i Fagaceae (3683).

Od ukupnog broja identifikovanih medonosnih biljaka u melisopalinološkom spektru, pet vrsta se nalaze na spisku invazivnih vrsta biljaka u BiH. U palinološkom spektru identifikovane su invazivne vrste: *Robinia pseudoacacia* L., *Amorpha fruticosa* L., *Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.), *Medicago sativa* L. i *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. Ukupno je determinirano 6174 polenovih zrna invazivnih vrsta biljaka što predstavlja 21.22% od ukupnog broja polenovih zrna determiniranih tokom istraživanja. Obzirom da je na planeti Zemlji od ukupno opisanih biljaka samo 1.6% medonosnih (Adgaba *et al.*, 2017; Ljevnaić-Mašić *et al.*, 2019), širenje visoko invazivnih biljaka u autohtonoj medonosnoj flori može predstavljati ozbiljan ekološki problem.



Grafikon 1. Ukupan broj polenovih zrna identifikovanih biljaka u uzorcima meda

Figure 1. Total number of pollen grains of identified plants in honey samples

(* <50 polenovih zrna *Onobrychis* 46, *Pinaceae* 46, *Echium vulgare* 39, *Cirsium* sp. 29, *Chenopodium* sp. 29, *Ranunculus* sp. 27, *Cupressaceae* 22, *Sambucus* sp. 22, *Quercus* sp. 18 i *Sanguisorba minor* 13)

U botaničkom smislu najzastupljenija porodica među identifikovanim invazivnim biljkama bila je Fabaceae sa tri (bagrem, lucerka i amorfna) predstavnika, dok su porodica Asteraceae (ambrozija) i Simaroubaceae (pajasen) imale po jednog predstavnika. Analizom životnih formi možemo uočiti da je najzastupljenija forma fanerofita (bagrem, pajasen, amorfna) zatim slijede hemikriptofite (lucerka) i terofite (ambrozija). Sa aspekta geografskog porijekla važno je istaknuti da amorfna, ambrozija i bagrem potiču iz Sjeverne Amerike, lucerka iz Centralne Azije, dok pajasen potiče iz Kine. Identifikovane invazivne vrste u analiziranim uzorcima odlikuje visoki medonosni potencijal, jer produkuju velike količine polena i nektara, izuzev ambrozije koja ne pripada grupi medonosnih biljaka (Tabela 1.). Prisustvo polena ambrozije može narušiti kvalitet i zdravstvenu ispravnost meda zbog prisustva specifičnih supstanci kao što su proteini Amb od 1 do 10, molekularne težine od 9000 do 38000 D, koji provočiraju alergijske reakcije različitog intenziteta (Kanter *et al.*, 2013). Pored navedenih proteina, u intini polenovog zrna ambrozije su identifikovani i visoko alergeni antigeni AgK, Ra3 kao i AgE, molekularne težine 37.000D (D'Amato *et al.*, 1991). S obzirom da je ambrozija agresivni korov koji se nezaustavlјivo širi od sjevera prema jugu BiH (Šoljan et Muratović, 2004; Bašić *et al.*, 2017), evidentan je trend potiskivanja medonosnih biljaka sa njihovih prirodnih staništa, čime je dugoročno ugrožen opstanak i diverzitet autohtone apiflore. Pored polena ambrozije,

istraživanja su pokazala da polenova zrna pajasena također imaju alergeni potencijal (Mousavi *et al.*, 2017), dok njegovo stablo i korijen luče supstance koje inhibiraju rast drugih biljaka u radiusu do 5m (Gómez-Aparicio *et al.*, 2008). U BiH, ova invazivna biljka se intenzivno širi na prostoru mediterana i submediterana (Boškailo *et al.*, 2017), što se direktno reflektuje na kvalitet medonosne ispaše. Polenova zrna ove invazivne biljne vrste su identifikovana u melisopalinološkim profilima meda sa prostora Stolca i Konjica.

Od identifikovanih invazivnih vrsta biljaka, najveća brojnost je konstatovana za bagrem, sa ukupno 5684 polenovih zrna. Bagrem je također najučestalija medonosna biljna vrsta u ovom istraživanju, jer se kao dominantna ili akcesorna pojavljuje u čak 65% melisopalinoloških profila. Bagrem je najučestalija invazivna medonosna biljka i u drugim zemljama regiona. Tako u Hrvatskoj (Uršulin-Trstenjak *et al.*, 2014) i Srbiji (Lazarević *et al.*, 2012), bagremov med spada u skupinu najzastupljenijih vrsta monoflornog tipa, a nalazi se i na listi 15 najvažnijih medova Evrope (Persano Oddo *et al.*, 2004). Ostale identifikovane invazivne biljne vrste u palinološkim profilima se pojavljuju u manjem procentualnom udjelu (Tabela 1).

Tabela 1. Identifikovane invazivne biljke u melisopalinološkim profilima (Katlinić *et al.*, 1968; Stanimirović *et al.*, 2000; Đug *et al.*, 2019)

Table 1. Invasive plants identified in melissopalynological profiles

Latinski naziv	Porodica	Stepen invazivnosti	Period cvijetanja	Medonosni potencijal	Ukupno zrna
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Fabaceae	A3	V	polen i nektar	5684
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Fabaceae	A2	V-VII	polen	252
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Asteraceae	A3	VII-IX	/	106
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Fabaceae	B3	V-VI	nekter i polen	77
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simaroubaceae	A3	VI-VIII	polen i nektar	55

Komparacijom rezultata sa zemljama u okruženju, može se uočiti da postoje izvjesne sličnosti u primjeni invazivnih vrsta biljaka u medonosnoj ispaši. Tako u Srbiji (Nikolić *et al.*, 2015) autori izdvajaju 11 biljnih vrsta sa različitim stepenom invazivnosti, među kojima su bagrem i amorf (Ljevnaić-Mašić *et al.*, 2019), a koje se intenzivno koriste u pčelarstvu. U Hrvatskoj je (Zima *et al.*, 2018) identifikovano prisustvo 34 invazivne biljne vrste, među kojima su bagrem, pajasen i amorf, dok je na području sjevernoistočne Hrvatske u medu registrovano prisustvo polenovih zrna ambrozije (Rašić *et al.*, 2018).

ZAKLJUČAK

Nakon provedene melisopalinološke analize 100 uzoraka meda, prikupljenih iz različitih biogeografskih područja BiH, utvrđeno je prisustvo polena pet vrsta invazivnih biljaka. Identifikovane biljne vrste se odlikuju visokim stepenom invazivnosti, ali i obilnom produkcijom polena i nektara te imaju intenzivnu primjenu u medonosnoj ispaši. Ovo je najjednostavniji i najintezivniji put širenja invazivnih vrsta biljaka u autohtonoj medonosnoj flori. Na ovaj način bi moglo nastati dugoročne posljedice u pčelarstvu kao privrednoj grani BiH, uslijed gubitka diverziteta medonosne paše, odnosno posebnosti, jedinstvenosti i kvaliteta meda porijeklom iz BiH. Shodno rezultatima terenskih istraživanja, uočen je trend introdukcije i drugih vrsta medonosnih biljaka, čiji će efekti vjerovatno biti uočljivi kroz određeni vremenski period. Iz navedenih razloga, neophodno je uspostaviti kontinuiran melisopalinološki monitoring domaćih medova, jer se jedino na osnovu melisopalinološke analize može utvrditi prisustvo i stepen polinacije invazivnih vrsta biljaka.

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POLLEN OF INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES IN HONEY FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Summary

Invasive species represent a serious ecological problem of today, and due to the modest needs for environmental conditions and the abundant production of nectar and pollen, they are an important factor endangering the indigenous honey flora. Given that there are 100 honey plants in Europe that are the basis for the production of monofloral species of honey, it is of special interest to preserve the diversity of the indigenous apiflora of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For the purposes of this research, 100 melissopalynological profiles of honey from different botanical and ecological regions were analyzed. The analysis of palynological profiles of the collected samples determined the presence and based on micromorphological elements, invasive species were identified in the honey we consume.

Key words: *Honey plants, invasive plants, melisopalinology, pollen*

ANALIZA FINANSIJSKIH POKAZATELJA PREDUZEĆA ZA PRERADU MESA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

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Originalni naučni rad - *Orginal scientific paper*

Rezime

Sektor prerade mesa, kao jedan od najvažnijih sektora prehrambene industrije, naročito imajući u vidu stvarni i potencijalni utjecaj na primarnu proizvodnju i mogućnosti za njen razvoj, zavrđuje pažnju da ga se kontinuirano analizira s ciljem utvrđivanja snaga i slabosti i mogućnosti za razvoj. U tu svrhu provedena je analiza poslovanja preduzeća, koja su se u Bosni i Hercegovini bavila preradom mesa u periodu 2011-2014. godine. To je ujedno nastavak prethodnih istraživanja u cilju kontinuiranog praćenja ovoga sektora, s tim da ovo istraživanje ide u još dublju analizu. Na osnovu provedene analize poslovanja malih, srednjih i velikih preduzeća, sektor prerade mesa se ne može ocijeniti uspješnim, unatoč tome što velika preduzeća imaju uglavnom pozitivne vrijednosti pokazatelja analize poslovanja jer ona imaju najmanji udio u ukupnom sektoru. Dakle, evidentne su značajne slabosti po pitanju likvidnosti, zaduženosti, rentabilnosti i ekonomičnosti kod preduzeća srednje veličine a naročito kod malih preduzeća.

Ključne riječi: *prerada mesa, likvidnost, zaduženost, rentabilnost.*

UVOD

Liberalizacija tržišta, kao segment procesa globalizacije, otvara nove mogućnosti preduzećima kroz pristup novim tržištima ali isto tako neminovno vodi povećanoj konkurenциji i na onim tržištima na kojima kompanije već imaju udjela. Zbog toga je i povećana potreba za dobrom upravljanjem preduzećima, naročito u pogledu upravljanja imovinom, njenim pokrićem a u cilju stabilnog ostvarivanja zarada kao ključnog faktora održivog poslovanja.

Cilj ovog rada je bio da se kroz analizu poslovanja utvrde snage i slabosti poslovanja preduzeća koja su se u Bosni i Hercegovini bavila preradom mesa u periodu 2011-2014. godine i to na nivou veličine preduzeća. Prilikom izbora sektora koji će se analizirati u obzir je uzet njegov značaj za primarnu poljoprivrednu proizvodnju, s obzirom na postojanje neiskorištenih prirodnih potencijala za razvoj.

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MATERIJAL I METOD RADA

Istraživanje provedeno za potrebe ovoga rada utemeljeno je na analizi podataka prikupljenih iz finansijskih izvještaja, odnosno njihovih dijelova (bilansa stanja i bilansa uspjeha) od preduzeća koja su se u periodu 2011-2014. godine bavila preradom i konzerviranjem mesa i proizvodnjom mesnih proizvoda u Bosni i Hercegovini. Izvor istraživačke grude bila je Agencija TEC, Društvo za finansijsko-poslovni konsalting i usluge d.o.o.³, koja je na ugovornoj osnovi prikupljala finansijske izvještaje iz AFIP-a (Agencija za finansijsko-informatičko poslovanje Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine – sada FIA) za poslovne subjekte iz FBiH i APIF-a (Agencija za posredničke, informatičke i finansijske usluge, Banja Luka) za kompanije iz RS-a.

Nakon prikupljanja podataka u obzir su uzeta sva preduzeća koja su se u periodu 2011-2014. godine u BiH bavila preradom i konzerviranjem mesa i proizvodnjom mesnih proizvoda a koja su imala najmanje jednog zaposlenog, potom se pristupilo grupisanju preduzeća prema veličini. Kriteriji za podjelu preduzeća prema veličini definisani su članom 4. Zakona o računovodstvu i reviziji u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine (2009), te članom 5. Zakona o računovodstvu i reviziji Republike Srbije (2011) i to: prosječan broj zaposlenih u toku poslovne godine, visina prihoda i prosječna vrijednosti imovine (aktive). Nakon grupisanja preduzeća formirani su zajednički bilansi stanja i bilansi uspjeha na nivou grupe a koji u suštini predstavljaju prosjek date grupe. Na ovaj način sagledavaju se snage i slabosti datih grupe u cjelini. Poslije formiranja bilansa izračunati su pokazatelji likvidnosti, zaduženosti, rentabilnosti i efekta finansijske poluge, efikasnosti, produktivnosti i ekonomičnosti za mala, srednja i velika preduzeća.

Za izračun pokazatelja tekuće likvidnosti korištena je formula prema Kulelija (2012) a koeficijent finansijske stabilnosti prema Žager i Žager (1999) što je i ustaljeno u analizi poslovanja.

$$\text{Koeficijent tekuće likvidnosti} = \frac{\text{Tekuća imovina}}{\text{Kratkoročne obaveze}}$$
$$\text{Koeficijent finansijske stabilnosti} = \frac{\text{Stalna sredstva}}{\text{Kapital} + \text{dugoročne obaveze}}$$

Šarlija i Harc (2012), Šarlija, Penavin i Harc (2009), te Bašić (2007) za izračunavanje pokazatelja zaduženosti koriste sljedeće formule:

$$\text{Koeficijent zaduženosti} = \frac{\text{Ukupne obaveze}}{\text{Ukupna imovina}}$$
$$\text{Koeficijent vlastitog finansiranja} = \frac{\text{Kapital}}{\text{Ukupna imovina}}$$

³Agencija TEC, Društvo za finansijsko-poslovni konsalting i usluge d.o.o. je sljednik Agencije za računarsku obradu podataka i konsultantske usluge TEC.

$$\text{Koeficijent finansiranja} = \frac{\text{Ukupne obaveze}}{\text{Kapital}}$$

$$\text{Stepen pokrića I} = \frac{\text{Kapital}}{\text{Stalna sredstva}}$$

$$\text{Stepen pokrića II} = \frac{\text{Kapital} + \text{Dugoročne obaveze}}{\text{Stalna sredstva}}$$

Kod neto rentabilnosti ukupne imovine Vujević i Balen (2006) u odnos stavljuju neto dobit i kamate sa ukupnom imovinom. U ovom radu se koristiti ova formula, pri čemu se brojnik koriguje prema Bernstein (1993), koji kod izračunavanja rentabilnosti ukupne imovine u odnos stavlja neto dobit uvećanu za umnožak troškova kamata i poreske stope (1-poreska stopa) sa prosječnom ukupnom imovinom. Također, u nazivniku se ne uzima prosječna nego ukupna vrijednost imovine kako se najčešće koristi u literaturi. Ovakav pristup ima i Kulelija (2018).

$$\text{Neto rentabilnost ukupne imovine} = \frac{\text{Neto dobit} + \text{Troškovi kamata} \times 1\text{-poreska stopa}}{\text{Ukupna imovina}} \times 100$$

Brozović (2000) kod izračuna pokazatelja rentabilnosti vlastitog kapitala poduzetnika stavlja u odnos neto dobit i kapital.

$$\text{Rentabilnost vlastitog kapitala} = \frac{\text{Neto dobit}}{\text{Vlastiti kapital}} \times 100$$

Efekt finansijske poluge (EFP) izračunat je prema Kulelija (2018) gdje koriguje formulu od Ježovita i Žager (2014) prema Bernstein (1993):

$$\text{EFP} = \left(\frac{\text{Neto dobit} + \text{rashodi od kamata} \times 1\text{-poreska stopa}}{\text{ukupna imovina}} - \frac{\text{Rashodi od kamata} \times 1\text{-poreska stopa}}{\text{Ukupne obaveze}} \right) \times \frac{\text{Ukupne obaveze}}{\text{Glavnica}}$$

Kulelija (2012) kod ekonomičnosti ukupnog poslovanja koristi sljedeću ustaljenu formulu:

$$\text{Ekonomičnost ukupnog poslovanja} = \frac{\text{Ukupni prihodi}}{\text{Ukupni rashodi}}$$

Šarlija *et al.* (2009) i Bendeković i Vuletić (2011), te Kulelija (2012) koriste sljedeće formule kod izračuna pokazatelja efikasnosti:

$$\text{Koeficijent obrta dobavljača} = \frac{\text{Materijalni troškovi}}{\text{Obaveze prema dobavljačima}}$$

$$\text{Trajanje plaćanja dobavljačima} = \frac{365}{\frac{\text{Koeficijent obrta dobavljača}}{\frac{\text{Prihodi od prodaje}}{\text{Potraživanja}}}}$$

$$\text{Koeficijent obrta potraživanja} = \frac{365}{\frac{\text{Koeficijent obrta potraživanja}}{\frac{\text{Ukupan prihod}}{\text{Potraživanja}}}}$$

$$\text{Koeficijent obrta ukupne imovine} = \frac{365}{\frac{\text{Ukupna imovina}}{\frac{\text{Ukupan prihod}}{\text{Tekuća imovina}}}}$$

$$\text{Koeficijent obrta tekuće imovine} = \frac{365}{\frac{\text{Ukupan prihod}}{\frac{\text{Tekuća imovina}}{\text{Neto dobit}}}}$$

Kulelija (2012) kod produktivnosti koristi sljedeće formule:

$$\text{Ukupan prihod po zaposlenom} = \frac{\text{Ukupan prihod}}{\frac{\text{Broj zaposlenih}}{\text{Neto dobit}}}$$

$$\text{Neto dobit po zaposlenom} = \frac{\text{Neto dobit}}{\text{Broj zaposlenih}}$$

REZULTATI RADA I DISKUSIJA

U Tabeli 1. dat je pregled analiziranog broja preduzeća po grupama i njihov udio u ukupnom broju analiziranih preduzeća za period 2011-2014. godine.

Tabela 1. Broj analiziranih preduzeća za preradu mesa u BiH (2011-2014.)
Table 1. Number of meat processing companies analyzed in B&H (2011-2014)

Pozicija/Position	Veličina preduzeća/ Size of the company	Godina/Year				Index 2011=100	Prosjek/ Average
		2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.		
Broj preduzeća /Number of companies	Mala/Small	63	72	64	56	89	64
	Srednja/Medium	24	21	20	22	92	22
	Velika/Large	19	18	21	19	100	19
	Ukupno/Total	106	111	105	97	92	105
Udio/ Share (%)	Mala/Small	59	65	61	58	97	61
	Srednja/Medium	23	19	19	23	100	21
	Velika/Large	18	16	20	20	109	18
	Ukupno/Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Izvor: Vlastita izračunavanja na osnovu podataka iz Agencije TEC

Najveći udio u ukupnom sektoru imaju mala preduzeća sa prosječnim udjelom od 61%, zatim srednja sa 21%, te velika sa 18%. U prosjeku je analizirano 105 preduzeća iz sektora prerade mesa. U istraživanom periodu smanjio se ukupan broj preduzeća za 8% i to zahvaljujući, prije svega, malim preduzećima iako se smanjio i broj preduzeća srednje veličine.

U Tabeli 2. dat je pregled ukupnog i prosječnog broja zaposlenih u preduzećima za preradu mesa u BiH u periodu 2011-2014. godine.

Tabela 2. Broj zaposlenih u preduzećima za preradu mesa u BiH (2011-2014.)

Table 2. Number of employees in meat processing companies in B&H (2011-2014)

Pozicija/Position	Veličina preduzeća/ Size of the company	Godina/Year				Index 2011=100	Prosjek/ Average
		2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.		
Ukupan broj zaposlenih/ Total employees	Mala/Small	408	455	365	285	70	408
	Srednja/Medium	732	700	568	592	81	732
	Velika/Large	1986	2085	2368	2496	126	1986
	Ukupno/Total	3125	3240	3300	3372	108	3125
Prosječan broj zaposlenih/ Average employees	Mala/Small	6	6	6	5	79	6
	Srednja/Medium	30	33	28	27	88	30
	Velika/Large	105	116	113	131	126	105

Izvor: Vlastita izračunavanja na osnovu podataka iz Agencije TEC

Prema predstavljenim podacima, došlo je do rasta ukupnog broja zaposlenih u analiziranom sektoru za 8% u periodu 2011-2014. godine, zahvaljujući velikim preduzećima, dok je kod malih i srednjih zabilježena tendencija pada i ukupnog broja zaposlenih i prosječnog broja zaposlenih.

U Tabeli 3. dat je pregled pokazatelja likvidnosti preduzeća koja su se u periodu 2011-2014. godine u BiH bavila preradom mesa i imala najmanje jednog zaposlenog.

Tabela 3. Pokazatelji likvidnosti preduzeća za preradu mesa u BiH (2011-2014.)

Table 3. Indicators of liquidity of meat processing companies in B&H (2011-2014)

Pokazatelj/ Indicator	Veličina preduzeća/ Size of the company	Godina/Year				Index 2011=100
		2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	
Koeficijent tekuće likvidnosti/Coefficient of current liquidity	Mala/Small	0,88	0,86	1,03	0,78	87,99
	Srednja/Medium	0,83	0,86	0,85	0,78	93,96
	Velika/Large	1,42	1,38	1,47	1,59	112,14
Koeficijent finansijske stabilnosti/Coefficient of financial stability	Mala/Small	1,03	1,04	0,84	1,09	106,31
	Srednja/Medium	1,11	1,05	1,06	1,09	98,22
	Velika/Large	0,79	0,81	0,78	0,78	98,20

Izvor: Vlastita izračunavanja na osnovu podataka iz Agencije TEC

Izuvez kod malih u 2013. godini, vrijednost koeficijenta tekuće likvidnosti malih i srednjih preduzeća je manji od jedan što ukazuje da kratkoročnom imovinom ne mogu

pokriti ni kratkoročne obaveze a preporučena vrijednost ovoga pokazatelja iznosi 2. Dakle, radi se o nelikvidnim preduzećima koja su u deficitu radnog kapitala. Kod velikih preduzeća vrijednost ovoga koeficijenta je manja od 2 ali veća od jedan tako da ova preduzeća nisu likvidna, prema modernom poimanju vrijednosti koeficijenta tekuće likvidnosti, dok im je koeficijent finansijske stabilnosti, za razliku od malih i srednjih preduzeća, manji od 1 što ukazuje na to da dio tekuće imovine finansiraju iz dugoročnih obaveza. Poredeći dobijene rezultate sa rezultatima Kulelija i sar. (2013), iako to istraživanje nije provedeno na nivou veličine preduzeća, evidentno je da nelikvidnost i dalje predstavlja problem ovog sekora.

U Tabeli 4. date su vrijednosti pokazatelja zaduženosti preduzeća koja su se u periodu 2011-2014. godine bavila preradom mesa u BiH.

Tabela 4. Pokazatelji zaduženostipreduzeća za preradu mesa u BiH (2011-2014.)

Table 4. Indicators of indebtedness of meat processing companies in B&H (2011-2014)

Pokazatelj/ Indicator	Veličina preduzeća/ Size of the company	Godina/Year				Index 2011=100
		2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	
Koeficijent zaduženosti /Coefficient of indebtedness	Mala/Small	0,68	0,71	0,72	0,73	107,28
	Srednja/Medium	0,71	0,72	0,65	0,78	109,48
	Velika/Large	0,46	0,44	0,43	0,36	78,44
Koeficijent vlastitog finansiranja/Coefficient of own financing	Mala/Small	0,32	0,29	0,28	0,27	84,62
	Srednja/Medium	0,29	0,28	0,35	0,22	76,59
	Velika/Large	0,54	0,56	0,57	0,64	118,36
Koeficijent finansiranja/Coefficient of financing	Mala/Small	2,11	2,43	2,60	2,68	126,77
	Srednja/Medium	2,47	2,54	1,85	3,53	142,94
	Velika/Large	0,85	0,80	0,76	0,56	66,28
Stepen pokrića I/The Degree of coverage I	Mala/Small	0,69	0,61	0,61	0,48	69,45
	Srednja/Medium	0,47	0,45	0,54	0,39	82,86
	Velika/Large	1,02	1,03	1,06	1,13	111,03
Stepen pokrića II/The Degree of coverage II	Mala/Small	0,97	0,96	1,19	0,92	94,06
	Srednja/Medium	0,90	0,95	0,94	0,92	101,82
	Velika/Large	1,26	1,23	1,28	1,28	101,84

Izvor: Vlastita izračunavanja na osnovu podataka iz Agencije TEC

Mala i srednja preduzeća imaju nepovoljne pokazatelje zaduženosti i bilježe nepovoljne tendencije u periodu istraživanja, gdje je u 2014. godini kod malih preduzeća 73% a kod srednjih 78% ukupne imovine pokriveno obvezama. Naime, ova preduzeća su prezadužena i sve više njihove imovine je pokriveno obvezama a manje kapitalom. Pozitivno je barem to što se dio dugoročnih obaveza koristi za pokriće tekućih sredstava zbog održanja likvidnosti jer je stepen pokrića II veći od stepena pokrića I. Velika preduzeća imaju povoljne vrijednosti pokazatelja zaduženosti i u finansiranju imovine se više oslanjaju na kapital.

U Tabeli 5. date su izračunate vrijednosti pokazatelja rentabilnosti preduzeća za preradu mesa u BiH u periodu 2011-2014. godine.

Tabela 5. Pokazatelji rentabilnosti preduzeća za preradu mesa u BiH (2011-2014.)

Table 5. Indicators of profitability of meat processing companies in B&H (2011-2014)

Pokazatelj/ Indicator	Veličina preduzeća/ Size of the company	Godina/Year				Index 2011=100
		2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	
Rentabilnost ukupne imovine/Return on assets (%)	Mala/Small	3,18	2,46	2,39	2,44	76,71
	Srednja/Medium	4,67	3,65	3,40	5,27	112,74
	Velika/Large	7,01	8,20	7,47	9,56	136,38
Rentabilnost vlastitog kapitala/Return on equity (%)	Mala/Small	6,18	4,71	3,54	4,45	71,92
	Srednja/Medium	8,86	4,25	4,68	13,85	156,32
	Velika/Large	10,85	12,96	11,17	13,42	123,72
Efekat finansijske poluge <i>/The effect of financial leverage</i>	Mala/Small	0,030	0,023	0,011	0,020	66,86
	Srednja/Medium	0,042	0,006	0,013	0,086	204,98
	Velika/Large	0,038	0,048	0,037	0,039	100,58

Izvor: Vlastita izračunavanja na osnovu podataka iz Agencije TEC

Evidentne su niske vrijednosti pokazatelja rentabilnosti kod malih (2,39-3,18%) i srednjih preduzeća (3,40-5,27%) ali ni kod velikih preduzeća nivo rentabilnosti nije značajno veći (7,01-9,56%). Najmanje stope rentabilnosti imaju mala preduzeća i uz to bilježe tendenciju pada rentabilnosti ukupne imovine i vlastitog kapitala. U posljednje tri godine analiziranog perioda, na uloženu 1KM ukupne imovine, mala preduzeća su realizovala oko 2 feninga neto dobiti. Srednja i velika preduzeća bilježe značajno rastuće vrijednosti pokazatelja rentabilnosti. Poređenja radi, Walsh (2004) navodi da je kod prehrambene industrije prinos na aktivu (ROTA) u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama oko 17%, u Velikoj Britaniji oko 13%, u Evropskoj Uniji oko 9%, te u Japanu oko 7%, dok je rentabilnost vlastitog kapitala u prehrambenom sektoru devedesetih godina u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama bila oko 25%, u Velikoj Britaniji oko 20%, u Evropskoj Uniji oko 10%, te u Japanu oko 7%. Povoljno je to što je kod sve tri grupe preduzeća rentabilnost vlastitog kapitala veća od rentabilnosti ukupne imovine čime efekat finansijske poluge ima veću vrijednost od nule a to implicira da u uslovima posudivanja kapitala, unatoč niskim vrijednostima rentabilnosti, bilježe pozitivne efekte na vlastiti kapital.

Tabela 6. sadrži rezultate pokazatelja ekonomičnosti ukupnog poslovanja preduzeća koja su u periodu 2011-2014. godine prerađivala meso u BiH.

Tabela 6. Pokazatelj ekonomičnosti preduzeća za preradu mesa u BiH (2011-2014.)

Table 6. Effectiveness indicator of meat processing companies in B&H (2011-2014)

Pokazatelj/ Indicator	Veličina preduzeća/ Size of the company	Godina/Year				Index 2011=100
		2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	
Ekonomičnost ukupnog poslovanja/Effectiveness of the overall business activity	Mala/Small	1,00	0,81	0,90	0,90	90,56
	Srednja/Medium	1,00	0,98	1,00	0,99	99,20
	Velika/Large	1,05	1,06	1,04	1,07	101,97

Izvor: Vlastita izračunavanja na osnovu podataka iz Agencije TEC

Evidentno je da jedino velika preduzeća ekonomično posluju u kontinuitetu i pritom bilježe blagi rast ekonomičnosti. Mala i srednja preduzeća imaju nestabilno poslovanje i poslju na granici ekonomičnosti ili neekonomično tokom analiziranog perioda i pritom bilježe tendenciju pada vrijednosti ovog pokazatelja.

U Tabeli 7. prikazane su vrijednosti pokazatelja efikasnosti preduzeća za preradu mesa, koja su poslovala u BiH u period 2011-2014. godine.

Tabela 7. Pokazatelji efikasnosti preduzeća za preradu mesa u BiH (2011-2014.)

Table 7. Indicators of efficiency of meat processing companies in B&H (2011-2014)

Pokazatelj/ Indicator	Veličina preduzeća/ Size of the company	Godina/Year				Index 2011=100
		2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	
Koeficijent obrta ukupne imovine /Turnover ratio of total assets	Mala/Small	0,66	0,53	0,55	0,58	88,26
	Srednja/Medium	0,92	0,92	0,77	0,96	104,52
	Velika/Large	1,28	1,33	1,35	1,39	108,95
Koeficijent obrta tekućih sredstava/Turnover ratio of current assets	Mala/Small	1,35	1,13	1,17	1,54	113,93
	Srednja/Medium	2,47	2,63	2,34	2,56	103,85
	Velika/Large	2,74	2,88	2,93	3,22	117,66
Trajanje plaćanja dobavljačima/Period of payment to suppliers	Mala/Small	175,35	185,45	148,59	170,30	97,12
	Srednja/Medium	90,63	84,30	89,88	88,83	98,01
	Velika/Large	54,42	53,52	57,06	45,00	82,70
Trajanje naplate potraživanja/The receivable collection period	Mala/Small	93,22	102,49	80,81	94,85	101,75
	Srednja/Medium	56,30	49,06	51,44	51,25	91,03
	Velika/Large	61,06	57,53	57,37	48,65	79,68

Izvor: Vlastita izračunavanja na osnovu podataka iz Agencije TEC

Najveće vrijednosti koeficijenata obrta imaju velika preduzeća. Naime, sa 1 KM ukupne imovine ostvaruju više od 1 KM prihoda što nije slučaj kod malih i srednjih. Pozitivno je što sve tri grupe preduzeća bilježe rast obrta tekuće imovine, naročito zbog nelikvidnosti malih i srednjih preduzeća. U najkraćem roku plaćaju velika preduzeća dok u najkraćem roku naplaćuju preduzeća srednje veličine. U ovom kontekstu najnepovoljnije stanje je kod malih preduzeća. Walsh (2004) navodi da broj dana potraživanja od kupaca kod prehrambenog sektora u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama iznosi oko 30 a u Velikoj Britaniji oko 40 dana.

U Tabeli 8. sadržane su vrijednosti pokazatelja produktivnosti preduzeća za preradu mesa u BiH za period 2011-2014. godine.

Tabela 8. Pokazatelji produktivnosti preduzeća za preradu mesa u BiH (2011-2014.)
Table 8. Indicators of productivity of meat processing companies in B&H (2011-2014)

Pokazatelj/ Indicator	Veličina preduzeća / Size of the company	Godina/Year				Index 2011= 100
		2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	
Ukupni prihod po zaposlenom (KM)/ Total revenue per employee (BAM)	Mala/ Small	69.827,04	61.863,05	83.037,01	85.927,94	123,06
	Srednja/ Medium	134.426,95	138.536,92	147.636,66	169.617,64	126,18
	Velika/ Large	296.718,17	307.559,20	302.005,81	291.388,06	98,20
Neto dobit po zaposlenom/ Net profit per employee (BAM)	Mala/ Small	2.115,99	1.618,71	1.485,43	1.795,50	84,85
	Srednja/ Medium	3.718,43	1.807,54	3.150,24	5.374,75	144,54
	Velika/ Large	13.584,49	16.730,39	14.242,97	17.929,02	131,98

Izvor: Vlastita izračunavanja na osnovu podataka iz Agencije TEC

Najveće vrijednosti ukupnog prihoda a i neto dobit po zaposlenom imaju velika preduzeća, zatim srednja, dok su kod malih preduzeća najmanje vrijednosti. Ukupan prihod po zaposlenom se povećao kod malih i srednjih preduzeća, dok se kod velikih smanjio ali značajno je napomenuti da se kod malih i srednjih preduzeća smanjio prosječan broj zaposlenih dok se kod velikih povećao. Povoljno je što se neto dobit kod velikih i malih preduzeća značajno povećala, ali je nepovoljno što se kod malih smanjila.

ZAKLJUČAK

Na osnovu provedene analize poslovanja malih, srednjih i velikih preduzeća, koja su se u periodu 2011-2014. godine bavila preradom mesa u BiH, ovaj sektor se ne može ocijeniti uspješnim. Iako velika preduzeća uglavnom imaju pozitivne vrijednosti pokazatelja analize poslovanja, sektor se ne može ocijeniti uspješnim jer je udio velikih preduzeća u ukupnom sektoru mali a evidentne su značajne slabosti po pitanju likvidnosti, zaduženosti, rentabilnosti i ekonomičnosti kod preduzeća srednje veličine a naročito kod malih preduzeća.

Prilikom donošenja zaključaka o rezultatima analize finansijskih izvještaja malih, srednjih i velikih preduzeća koja su se bavila preradom mesa, uzima se u obzir nekoliko činjenica dobivenih iz provedenih analiza. Naime, od prosječno analiziranih 105 preduzeća u četverogodišnjem periodu najveći udio imaju mala preduzeća a najmanji velika. Sektor prerade mesa u istraživanom periodu nije likvidan pri čemu samo velika preduzeća svojom kratkoročnom imovinom pokrivaju kratkoročne obaveze. Mala i srednja preduzeća su prezadužena i uz to sve više njihove imovine je pokriveno obavezama a manje kapitalom, dok je kod velikih preduzeća stanje po pitanju zaduženosti povoljno. Utvrđene su niske stope rentabilnosti ukupne imovine i vlastitog kapitala kod malih i srednjih preduzeća a kod velikih preduzeća ta stopa nije na zavidnom nivou ali je ipak značajna. To što je kod sve tri grupe preduzeća rentabilnost vlastitog kapitala veća od rentabilnosti ukupne imovine, čime efekat finansijske poluge ima vrijednost veću od nule, gubi na značaju imajući u vidu da je sektor prezadužen i nelikvidan. Vrijednosti pokazatelja ekonomičnosti ukupnog poslovanja pokazale su da jedino velika preduzeća posluju ekonomično i bilježe blagi rast ekonomičnosti, pri čemu mala i srednja preduzeća posluju na granici ekonomičnosti ili neekonomično i uz to bilježe negativne tendencije. U kontekstu efikasnosti, povoljno je što sve tri grupe preduzeća bilježe rast obrta tekuće imovine, naročito zbog utvrđene nelikvidnosti malih i srednjih preduzeća. Problematično za odnose sa dobavljačima je to što mala i srednja preduzeća duže duguju nego što potražuju tako da se na dobavljače prenosi dio rizika naplate, a isplata dobavljačima je, u uslovima nelikvidnog poslovanja, uslovljena naplatom potraživanja. Najveći ukupan prihod a i neto dobit po zaposlenom imaju velika preduzeća, a mala najmanji. Ohrabrujuće je što se neto dobit kod velikih i srednjih preduzeća značajno povećala, ali je nepovoljno što se kod malih smanjila.

Zbog značaja ovog sektora potrebno je pratiti njegovo stanje i nakon istraživanog perioda ali neophodno je da se kreira i implementira čitav set mjera agrarne i ekonomске politike koje će doprinijeti razvoju ovoga sektora. Ovaj sektor je nosilac razvoja stočarstva, koje je pokazatelj nivoa razvoja ukupne poljoprivredne proizvodnje u jednoj državi.

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ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF THE MEAT PROCESSING COMPANY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Summary

The meat processing sector, as one of the most important sectors of the food industry, considering the real and potential impact on the primary production and its development potential, deserves attention to be continually analyzed to identify strengths and weaknesses and opportunities for development. For this purpose, an analysis of business enterprises that were in Bosnia and Herzegovina dealt with the processing of meat in the period 2011-2014, which is a continuation of previous research with the aim of continuous monitoring of this sector, provided that this research is going into deeper analysis. Based on the analysis of small, medium-sized and large enterprises, the meat processing sector cannot be rated as successful because the significant weaknesses are evident in medium-sized enterprises, especially in small enterprises, while the positive values of indicators of large enterprises lose significantly because of the small share of these companies in the overall sector. Therefore, the significant weaknesses in terms of indicators of liquidity, indebtedness, profitability and effectiveness of medium-sized enterprises and especially small enterprises are evident.

Key words: *meat processing, liquidity, indebtedness, profitability.*

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