

Azotobacter

The presence bacteria of the genus *Azotobacter* in agricultural soil in the city of Kruševac

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SUMMARY

- Modern study of agroecological
- systems includes monitoring the dynamics
- of microbiological activity in the soil.
- Microorganisms as a biological
- component are good indicators of soil
- quality because they respond quickly to
- changes in the soil ecosystem, so
- microbiological activity can be used for
- the determination of soil fertility.

- In order to control the quality of
- agricultural soil and produce safe food in
- the territory of the city of Kruševac
- (Republic of Serbia) the number of
- *zotobacter* was determined.

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- In the hilly and mountainous
- terrains of this region, medium and poor
- fertile soils with different physical,
- chemical and mechanical properties are
- present and which are mostly
- characterized by increased acidity. In this
- paper the abundance of *zotobacter* in
- the soil from 88 sites was assessed.

88

zotobacter .
 50%
 200
 : *Azotobacter*,

Acidic reaction of the environment has a negative effect on the activity and abundance of *zotobacter*, so this study showed that 50 % of the examined soils not containend these bacteria. The number of *zotobacter* in soil samples of neutral and slightly acidic reaction varied from several to almost 200 cells per one gram of absolutely dry soil.

Key words: azotobacter, soil, biogenity

INTRODUCTION

In the Republic of Serbia, slightly acid, acid and the extremely acid reaction soils (of over 60% arable lands) with an expressed deficiency of calcium and, as a rule, low yields of the most significant plants. In the area of the city of Kruševac, located in the central part of Serbia, there is a real mosaic of soil types, formed under the influence of specific pedogenetic factors (geological, geomorphological, hydrological, climatic and biogeographical), which put their stamp on the appearance, properties and the potential value of the soil. In the hilly and mountainous terrains of this region, medium and poor fertile soils with different physical, chemical and mechanical properties are present and which are mostly characterized by increased acidity. Availability of soil nutrients strongly depend on soil pH. This very often represents a limiting factor for more efficient utilization of the soil and successful cultivation of desired plant species (Wheeler, 1998). In addition to the lack of calcium, acid soils are characterized by a high prevalence of easily mobile forms of Al, Fe and Mn, and low contents of available P, K and Mo (Su and Evans, 1996), which negatively influences the emergence of crops, early plant growth and total biomass production (Zhang et al., 2006).

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<p><i>Azotobacter</i>.</p> <p>50-80 kg ha⁻¹</p> <p>(Govedarica et al., 1995).</p>	<p>Besides that, acidic reaction limits presence free-living nitrogen-fixing bacterium of the genus <i>Azotobacter</i>.</p> <p>- Depending on the prevailing conditions in the soil, azotobacter may process 50–80 kg ha⁻¹ of nitrogen from the air and it may be used in crop production as a substitute for a portion of mineral nitrogen fertilizers (Govedarica et al., 1995).</p>
<p>(Dobbelaere et al., 2003; Hayat et al., 2010),</p> <p>(Dey et al., 2017). <i>Azotobacter</i></p>	<p>- The beneficial effects of azotobacter are not only due to its ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen, but also to secrete biologically active substances: auxin, gibberellins, pyridoxine, biotin and nicotinic acid (Dobbelaere et al., 2003; Hayat et al., 2010), produces antifungal compounds, antibiotics (Dey et al., 2017).</p> <p>- <i>Azotobacter</i> reacts to minimal changes in soil conditions by reducing their numbers, which is why it can be used as an indicator of soil quality.</p>
<p><i>Azotobacter</i>,</p> <p>(Govedarica and Jarak, 1995; Andjelkovi et al., 2012).</p> <p><i>Azotobacter</i> sp.</p>	<p>Acidic reaction of the environment has a negative effect on the activity and abundance of azotobacter since these bacteria prefers a highly productive neutral soil (Govedarica and Jarak, 1995; Andjelkovi et al., 2012).</p>
<p>104 g⁻¹</p> <p>(Kizilkaya, 2009).</p>	<p><i>Azotobacter</i> sp. are found in the soil and rhizosphere of many plants and their population ranges from negligible to 104 g⁻¹ of soil depending upon the physico-chemical and microbiological properties (Kizilkaya, 2009). It can be an important alternative of chemical fertilizer because it provides nitrogen in the form of ammonia, nitrate and amino acids without situation of overdosage (Jnawali et al., 2015), so it is important for ecology and agriculture (Wani et al., 2013).</p>
<p>(Jnawali et al., 2015),</p> <p>(Wani et al., 2013).</p> <p><i>Azotobacter</i></p> <p>()</p>	<p>The aim of this investigation was to examine the abundance of azotobacter in different types of agricultural soils in the territory of the city of Kruševac (Republic of Serbia).</p>

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In April and May of 2017 samples from 0-25 cm layer from 88 different locations were collected. All sites are located in the territory of the City of Kruševac. The chemical properties of the soil were determined by standard methods in the chemical laboratory of the Institute for Forage Crops Kruševac. Biological activity of the soil (biogenicity) was monitored on the basis of the presence of azotobacter. The abundance of azotobacter was assessed using the fertile drops method on the medium by Fedorov. The inoculation was done using the 0.2 ml of soil suspension diluted by 10^{-1} . The incubation lasted for 48 h on 28° . The number of grown colonies was calculated per 1g of absolutely dry soil (Jarak and Djuri, 2006).

The results were processed by means of STATISTICS 8.0 computer program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Soil samples show different acidity, but the greatest number of soils are acidic chemical reactions (extremely acidic – 41%, moderately acidic – 32%, slightly acidic – 16%), while only 11% % of the examined soils are neutral (Figure 1).

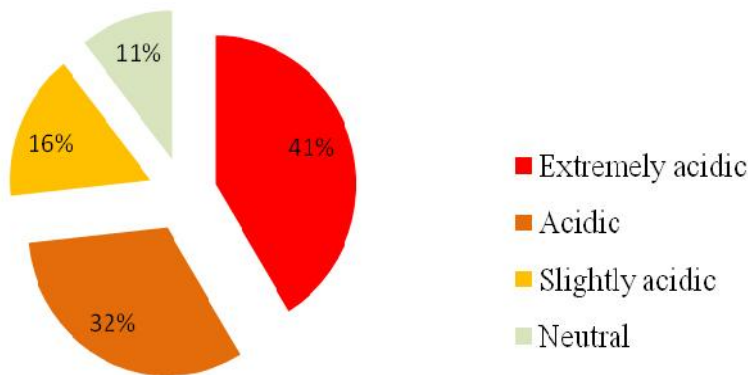


Fig. 1. pH values of examined soil

Soil reaction is an important agrochemical indicator because it has a strong influence on the growth medium of plants, on the regime and bio-availability of nutrients and on the way nutritive ions get to plant roots. It is due to this fact that soil reaction is considered to be one of the most important characteristics of the environment (Pîslea and Sala, 2012).

(Pîslea and Sala, 2012).

The largest number of analyzed soils is fairly provided with nitrogen and generally in this area this element is not a limiting factor in agricultural production. This relatively satisfactory soil composition considering total nitrogen is expected, since most of the soil has the medium amount of humus, which is a compound that has high nitrogen content. It is similar to the content of the easily available potassium, while the availability of easily available phosphorus and carbonates in the soil is incomparably less favourable.



. 2. *Azotobacter sp.*

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Fig. 2. *Azotobacter sp.* on the medium by Fedorov (photo orig.)

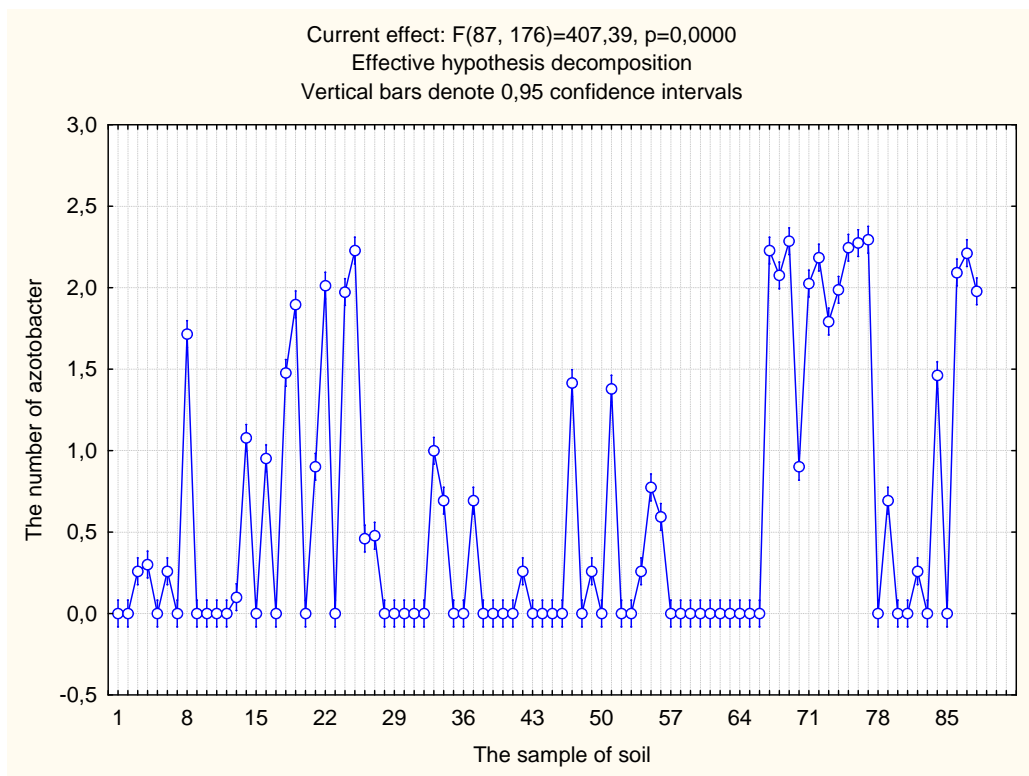
Acidic reaction of the environment has a negative effect on the activity and abundance of azotobacter, so this study showed that 50 % of the examined soils not contained these bacteria.

Results obtained in our research can be justified by the fact that most of the soil

Andjelkovi et al. (2011)
(4,97 KCl)
Mili i and Jarak (2008)

analyzed is extremely acidic and acidic chemical reactions.

Andjelkovi et al. (2011) recorded a very low abundance in the rizosphere soil of alafalfa increased acidity (4.97 KCl). According to Mili i and Jarak (2008) acidic soil had unfavourable properties, poor in physiologically active nutrients, and an unsatisfactory air-water regime, so that the presence of azotobacter in these soils was very low or even non-existent.



3.
Fig. 3. The number of azotobacter (log of number) in soil

200
Azotobacter sp.

The number of azotobacter in soil samples of neutral and slightly acidic reaction varied from several to almost 200 cells per one gram of absolutely dry soil. Populations of *Azotobacter* sp. rarely exceed several thousand cells per gram of neutral or alkaline soils, and in acid

(<6,0)

(Martyniuk and Martyniuk, 2003.

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. Wani et al. (2013)

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al, 2007).

(Marinkovi et

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al., 2005).

(Izquierdo et

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(Onet and Onet, 2013).

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(Li et al., 2008).

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(pH<6.0) soils these bacteria are generally absent or occur in very low numbers (Martyniuk and Martyniuk, 2003. The results of the study show that the number of azotobacter was the greatest in soil samples which pH was at the border of slightly acidic to neutral.

Wani et al. (2013) suggest that the population of azotobacter is generally low in the rhizosphere of the crop plants and in uncultivated soils. The abundance of this group of nitrogen fixators is one of the more important soil fertility indicators (Marinkovi et al, 2007).

Soil microbial activity and diversity play important roles in the sustainability by keeping essential functions in soil health, involving carbon and nutrient cycling (Izquierdo et al., 2005).

Microbiological properties can serve as soil quality indicators because after plants soil microbes are the second most important biological agent of the agricultural ecosystem (Onet and Onet, 2013).

Soil microorganisms and enzymes are the primary mediators of soil biological processes, including organic matter degradation, mineralization and nutrient recycling (Li et al., 2008).

The improvement of the technology for crop production implies intensive soil cultivation, the application of excessive amounts of mineral fertilizers, pesticides, heavy machinery, etc., which leads to disruption of the soil structure and the natural balance in the ecosystem.

CONCLUSIONS

In the agro-ecosystems, i.e. in the soil-crop-nutrient system, relationships exist between numerous physical, chemical and biological soil properties. For release of several plant nutrients a

- good activity of many soil microorganisms is also required.

Based on the obtained results it can be concluded that in agricultural soil of the examined area characterized by elevated acidity and generally sufficient amounts of nutrients, the abundance of azotobacter was low.

Soils in which intensive plant production is conducted are subjected to degradation, which is primarily reflected in the acidification which occurs due to the introduction of physiologically acidic fertilizers, causing the deterioration of the soil structure and the reduction of the intensity of the process of nitrogen fixation. Revitalization of the soil should be done by sowing the appropriate plant species for certain conditions and using agro-melioration rate of calcification and phosphatization.

This would increase the level of usability of the soil as a basic agricultural resource, while helping its protection and the protection of the environment (soil, air and watercourses).

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(,) 2013 .

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2 , , ,
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4 , , ,

Investigation of algocenosis in waters of river Mirusha (Gjilan, Kosovo) during summer season of 2013 year

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SUMMARY

The rivers in Kosovo, passing through the city, have been transformed into collector, in which the polluters are discharged.

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the algocenosis in waters of the river Mirusha (Gjilan, Kosovo) during summer season of 2013 year. The samples taken at three localities. The conservation is done by formaldehyde 4 %. The determination is done by algal keys.

During the investigation period we noticed 22 species of algae, which belongs 4 division: *Cyanophyta* (5 species), *Bacillariophyta* (12 species), *Euglenophyta* (3 species) and

22 , 4 :
Cyanophyta (5), *Bacillariophyta* (12),
Euglenophyta (3)

Chlorophyta (2 species).
Bacillariophyta (12 species or 54.55%),
Cyanophyta (5 species or 22.73%),
Euglenophyta (3 species or 13.64%)
Chlorophyta (2 species or 9.09%).

Chlorophyta(2 species). The algalocenosis is dominated by *Bacillariophyta* (12 species or 54.55 %), followed by *Cyanophyta* with 5 species or 22.73 %, *Euglenophyta* with 3 species or 13.64 % and *Chlorophyta* with 2 species or 9.09 %.

Key words: algalocenosis, river, Mirusha, Gijilan

INTRODUCTION

In the last three decades, eutrophication has replaced organic pollution as the dominant chemical pressure in large river systems in Europe.

Irradiance can be sufficient to support sizeable in-stream production by algae and macrophytes, which frequently colours the large river of Europe green or brown (Bucka, 2000, 2002; Behrendt and Opitz, 2001; Karrasch et al., 2001; Neal et al., 2008).

Organic pollution occurs when large quantities of organic compounds from many sources are released into the receiving running waters, lakes and also seas. Organic pollutants originate from domestic sewage (raw or treated), or urban run off, industrial effluents and farm water.

Organic effluents also frequently contain large quantities of suspended solid which reduce the light available to photosynthetic organisms mainly algae. In addition organic wastes from people and animals may also rich in disease causing (pathogenic) organisms (Altenburger, 2000).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples were collected from 3 sampling sites, along the river Ibrri during summer season of 2013 year.

Water samples were collected in 500 ml glass bottles, 10 cm beneath the water surface, using standard methods (Hindak, 1978). Conductivity, pH, salts,

(Bucka, 2000, 2002; Behrendt and Opitz, 2001; Karrasch et al., 2001; Neal et al., 2008)

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(Altenburger, 2000).

3

2013 .

500 ml, 10 cm

(Hindak, 1978).

pH, TDS (HACH).
 Instrument), (N, P, Si) (DEV, 1981).

(Sladeckova, 1962).
 Fujifilm Leica.
 and Lange-Bertalot (1986-2001).

Bacillariophyta: Krammer and Lange-Bertalot (1986, 1988, 1991a, 1991b).

22
 4
 :
Cyanophyta (5), *Bacillariophyta* (12),
Euglenophyta (3)
Chlorophyta (2).
Bacillariophyta (12
 54.55%), *Cyanophyta*
 5 22.73%, *Euglenophyta* 3
 13.64% *Chlorophyta* 2
 9.09%.

1.

TDS (Total Dissolved Salts), were measured on site using portable instruments (HACH), O₂ was measured with portable instruments, such as, oxygenometer (Hana Instrument) and nutrients (N, P, Si) were analyzed by standard methods (DEV, 1981).

Epilithon was brushed from the stones using a toothbrush and the upper layer of epipelon was drawn up via a vacuum suction system and then pipetted (Sladeckova, 1962). Epiphyton was sampled from the substrate and placed in the plastic bottles.

The diatoms were examined using a Leica microscope, with a digital camera Fujifilm, which photographed the algae directly from the sample.

Diatoms cleaning

Cleaning of diatoms' frustules and the preparation of slides and their determination was done according to Krammer and Lange-Bertalot (1986-2001).

Diatoms' identification was done according to the keys: *Bacillariophyta*: Krammer and Lange-Bertalot (1986, 1988, 1991a, 1991b).

Study area

The river begins in the north-east part of city Gjilani flows into the West Morava.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the investigation period we determined 22 species of algae, which belongs 4 division: *Cyanophyta* (5 species), *Bacillariophyta* (12 species), *Euglenophyta* (3 species) and *Chlorophyta* (2 species). The algocenosis is dominate by *Bacillariophyta* (12 species or 54.55 %), followed by *Cyanophyta* with 5 species or 22.73 %, *Euglenophyta* with 3 species or 13.64 % and *Chlorophyta* with 2 species or 9.09 %.

The results of our investigation are presented in Table 1. The division

Bacillariophyta 10 , | Bacillariophyta contain 10 genera,
 Cyanophyta 4 , | followed by Cyanophyta with 4 genera,
 Euglenophyta 1 Chlorophyta 2 | Euglenophyta with 1 genera and
 Chlorophyta with 2 genera.

1. 2013 .
Table 1. Determined algae in waters of river Mirusha during summer season of 2013 year

		Level of saprobity	/Localities		
			1	2	3
	/ Division Cyanophyta				
1	<i>Chroococcus cochaerens</i> (Naeg.)		+	+	
2	<i>Nostoc linckia</i> (Born et Flah.)		+		+
3	<i>Oscillatoria formosa</i> (Bory)		+	+	+
4	<i>Oscillatoria brevis</i> (Kützing ex Gomont)		+	+	
5	<i>Spirulina platensis</i> (Nordst.)Geitl.		+		+
	Number of bioindicators species per locality	3	5	3	3
5	/species Cyanophyta / Total number of species Cyanophyta and number of species per locality				
19	/species / Division BACILLARIOPHYTA				
1	<i>Cocconeis pediculus</i> (Ehrenberg)	-	+	+	+
2	<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> (Ehrenberg)		+	+	
3	<i>Cyclotella ocellata</i> (Pantoseck)		+		+
4	<i>Cymatopleura solea</i> (Brebisson)W.Smith	-	+	+	+
5	<i>Cymbella affinis</i> (Kützing)	-	+		
6	<i>C.helvetica</i> (Kützing)		+	+	
7	<i>Diatoma moniliforme</i> (Kützing)		+	+	+
8	<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> (Nitzh.)Lange-Bertalot		+		
9	<i>Gomphonema parvulum</i> (Kützing) Cleve			+	+
10	<i>Navicula lanceolata</i> (Agardh)Ehrenberg		+		
11	<i>Nitzschia palea</i> (Kützing) Smith	-		+	+
12	<i>Synedra ulna</i> (Nitzsch)Ehrenberg.		+	+	+
	Number of bioindicators species per locality	7			
12	/species Bacillariophyta / Total number of species Bacillariophyta and number of species per locality		10	8	7
3	/species / Division EUGLENOPHYTA				
1	<i>Euglena viridis</i> (Ehrenbeg)	-	+		+
2	<i>E.terricola</i> (Dang.)Lemm		+	+	
3	<i>E.oblonga</i> (Schmitz.)		+	+	+
3	/species Euglenophyta / Total number of species and bioindicators species of Euglenophyta per locality	1	3	2	2
7	/species / Division CHLOROPHYTA				
1	<i>Cladophora glomerata</i> (L) (Kütz)		+	+	
2	<i>Stigeoclonium tenue</i> Kützing		+		+
	Chlorophyta / Total number of species and bioindicators species of Chlorophyta per locality	2	2	1	1
2	/species				
22	/species / Total number of species of algae and bioindicators species during summer season per locality	13	20	14	13

20 , 14 ,
13 .
6
(40%)
(Mischke, 2011).

Oscillatoria formosa
Cyanophyta. Bacillariophyta
Diatoma moniliforme, Synedra ulna.
Euglenophyta, Euglena
oblonga.

(1)
(2, 3).

Bere (2011).
(Nitzschia
palea Gomphonema parvulum)

(Round 1991,
Biggs and Kilroy 2000, Potapova and
Charles, 2003; Duong et al., 2006).

The number of species per locality is different: in first locality determined 20 species, in second determined 14, while at third locality is determined 13 species. As seen first locality has more number of algal species than second and third locality.

Bioindicators species determined during the study period are 13 species, where 6 species belongs to mesosaprobic species.

In the qualitative composition of phytoplankton, approximately half (about 40 %) are mesosaprobic species – indices of the level of pollution (Mischke, 2011).

At three locality we registered many species, such as Oscillatoria formosa at division Cyanophyta,. At division Bacillariophyta Diatoma moniliforme, Synedra ulna. At division Euglenophyta, species Euglena oblonga.

Species richness, and diversity are higher in relatively unpolluted sites (1) compared to the polluted sites (2, 3). Our results are in accordance with other results such as Bere (2011).

Some species such as (*Nitzschia palea*, and *Gomphonema parvulum*) are reported to be resistant to organic and heavy metal pollution and have been frequently recorded in waters that are nutrient rich and poorly oxygenated (Round 1991; Biggs and Kilroy, 2000; Potapova and Charles, 2002; Duong et al., 2006).

CONCLUSIONS

During the study period (summer season 2013) we identified 22 species of algae.

Dominated the Bacillariophyta by 12 species, compared with other divisions.

Determined 13 bioindicators species, dominated beta mesosaprobic bioindicators species with 6 species.

(
2013) 22
Bacillariophyta
12 ,
13
6 .

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"Vifor International",

Investigation of algocenosis in waters of river Ibri (Mitrovica, Kosovo) during summer season of 2013 year

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SUMMARY

The main objective of this investigation is to analyze the algocenosis in waters of the river Ibri (Mitrovica, Kosovo) during summer season of 2013 year. The samples taken at three localities. The conservation is done by formaldehyde 4 %. The determination is done by algal keys.

During the investigation period we determined 34 species of algae, which belongs 4 division: *Cyanophyta* (5 species), *Bacillariophyta* (19 species), *Euglenophyta* (3 species) and *Chlorophyta* (7 species). The algocenosis is dominated by *Bacillariophyta* (19 species)

34

4 :

Cyanophyta (5), *Bacillariophyta* (19), *Euglenophyta* (3) *Chlorophyta* (7).

Bacillariophyta (19

55.88%), *Cyanophyta* 5
 14.71%, Euglenophyta 3
 8.82% *Chlorophyta* 7
 20.59%.

or 55.88 %), followed by *Cyanophyta* with 5 species or 14.71 %, Euglenophyta with 3 species or 8.82 % and *Chlorophyta* with 7 species or 20.59 %.

Key words: algocenosis, river, lbri, Mitrovice

INTRODUCTION

Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies (like oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, aquifers and groundwater) usually caused due to human activities.

Water pollution is any change in the physical, chemical or biological properties of water that will have a detrimental consequence o any living organism (<https://www.toppr.com/guides/biology/natural-resources/water-and-water-pollution/>).

(<https://www.toppr.com/guides/biology/natural-resources/water-and-water-pollution/>).

We know that pollution is a human problem because it is a relatively recent development in the planet's history: before the 19th century Industrial Revolution, people lived more in harmony with their immediate environment. As industrialization has spread around the globe, so the problem of pollution has spread with it.

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When Earth's population was much smaller, no one believed pollution would ever present a serious problem. It was once popularly believed that the oceans were far too big to pollute. Today, with around 7 billion people on the planet, it has become apparent that there are limits. Pollution is one of the signs that humans have exceeded those limits.

Organic effluents also frequently contain large quantities of suspended solid which reduce the light available to photo-synthetic organisms mainly algae. In addition organic wastes from people and animals may also rich in disease causing (pathogenic) organisms (Altenburger et al., 2000).

(Altenburger et al., 2000).

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 (Hindák, 1978).
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 Fujifilm
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 and Lange-Bertalot (1986-2001).
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Bacillariophyta: Krammer and Lange-
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MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples were collected from 3 sampling sites, along the river Ibar during summer season of 2013 year.

Water samples were collected in 500 ml glass bottles, 10 cm beneath the water surface, using standard methods (Hindák, 1978). Conductivity, pH, salts, TDS (Total Dissolved Salts), were measured on site using portable instruments (HACH), O₂ was measured with portable instruments, such as, oxygenometer (Hana Instrument) and nutrients (N, P, Si) were analyzed by standard methods (DEV, 1981).

Epilithon was brushed from the stones using a toothbrush and the upper layer of epipelon was drawn up via a vacuum suction system and then pipetted (Sladeckova, 1962). Epiphyton was sampled from the substrate and placed in the plastic bottles.

The diatoms were examined using a Leica microscope, with a digital camera Fujifilm, which photographed the algae directly from the sample.

Diatoms cleaning

Cleaning of diatoms' frustules and the preparation of slides and their determination was done according to Krammer and Lange-Bertalot (1986-2001).

Diatoms' identification was done according to the keys: *Bacillariophyta*: Krammer and Lange-Bertalot (1986, 1988, 1991a, 1991b).

Study area

The river begins in the Hajla mountain, in Rozhaje, eastern Montenegro, passes through Kosovo and flows into the West Morava
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibar_\(river\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibar_(river))

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the investigation period we noticed 56 species of algae, which belongs 4 division: *Cyanophyta* (5 species), *Bacillariophyta* (19 species), *Euglenophyta* (3 species) and *Chlorophyta* (7 species).

The algocenosis is dominated by *Bacillariophyta* (19 species or 55.88 %), followed by *Cyanophyta* with 5 species or 14.71 %, *Euglenophyta* with 3 species or 8.82 % and *Chlorophyta* with 7 species or 20.59 %.

The results of our investigation are presented in Table 1. Determined species (34 species) belongs to 4 divisions: *Bacillariophyta* (19 species or 55.88 %), followed by *Cyanophyta* with 5 species or 14.71 %, *Euglenophyta* with 3 species or 8.82 % and *Chlorophyta* with 7 species or 20.59 %.

The division *Bacillariophyta* contain 13 genera, followed by *Cyanophyta* with 4 genera, *Euglenophyta* with 1 genera and *Chlorophyta* by 3 genera.

The number of species per locality is different: in first locality determined 11 species, in second determined 18 , while at third locality is determined 24 species. As seen second and third locality has more number of algal species than first locality.

Bioindicators species determined during the study period are 20 species, where 8 species belongs to -mesosaprobic species.

In the qualitative composition of phytoplankton, approximately half (about 40 %) are -mesosaprobic species—indices of the level of pollution (Mischke et al., 2011).

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Bacillariophyta - 13 genera, *Cyanophyta* - 4 genera, *Euglenophyta* - 1 genera and *Chlorophyta* - 3 genera.

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Table 1. Determined algae in waters of river Ibr during summer season of 2013 year

		Level of saprobity	/Localities		
			1	2	3
	/ Division Cyanophyta				
1	<i>Chroococcus cochaerens</i> (Naeg.)			+	
2	<i>Nostoc linckia</i> (Born et Flah.)				+
3	<i>Oscillatoria formosa</i> (Bory)		+	+	+
4	<i>Oscillatoria mirabilis</i> (Böcher)				+
5	<i>Spirulina platensis</i> (Nordst.)Geitl.		+		+
	Number of bioindicators species per locality	3	2	2	4
5	Cyanophyta / Total number of species Cyanophyta and number of species per locality				
	/ Division BACILLARIOPHYTA				
19	/species				
1	<i>Cocconeis pediculus</i> (Ehrenberg)	-		+	+
2	<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> (Ehrenberg)			+	
3	<i>Centronella reichelti</i> (Voigt)		+	+	
4	<i>Cyclotella ocellata</i> (Pantoseck)				+
5	<i>Cymatopleura solea</i> (Brebisson)W.Smith	-		+	+
6	<i>Cymbella affinis</i> (Kützing)	-	+		
7	<i>C.helvetica</i> (Kützing)			+	
8	<i>Diatoma ehrenbergi</i> Kützing		+		+
9	<i>D.monoliforme</i> (Kützing)			+	+
10	<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> (Nitzh.)Lange-Bertalot		+		+
11	<i>Gyrosigma acuminatum</i> (Kützing)		+	+	
12	<i>Navicula lanceolata</i> (Agardh)Ehrenberg				+
13	<i>Navicula radiosa</i> (Kützing)	-		+	+
14	<i>Nitzschia dissipata</i> (Kützing)Grunow	-			+
15	<i>N.palea</i> (Kützing) W.Smith			+	
16	<i>N. longissima</i>				+
17	<i>Pinnularia microstauron</i> (Ehren.)Cleve			+	
18	<i>Surirella angusta</i> Kützing)				+
19	<i>Synedra ulna</i> (Nitzsch)Ehrenberg.		+	+	+
	Number of bioindicators species per locality	10			
19	Bacillariophyta / Total number of species Bacillariophyta and number of species per locality		6	11	12
	/ Division EUGLENOPHYTA				
3	/species				
1	<i>Euglena viridis</i> (Ehrenbeg)	-	+		+
2	<i>E.terricola</i> (Dang.)Lemm			+	+
3	<i>E.oblonga</i> (Schmitz.)			+	+
3	Euglenophyta / Total number of species and bioindicators species of Euglenophyta per locality	1	1	2	3

7	/species	/ Division CHLOROPHYTA				
1		Cladophora fracta(Roth) Kütz			+	
2		C.fracta var. lacustris (Roth) Kütz				+
3		C glomerata (L) (Kütz)		+		+
4		Closterium archerianum Cleve		+	+	
5		C attenuatum Ehreb.				+
6		C.gracilis (Breb.)			+	+
7		Stigeoclonium tenue Kützing				+
		Chlorophyta	6	2	3	5
		/ Total number of species and bioindicators species of Chlorophyta per locality				
7	/species					
34	/species	/ Total number of species of algae and bioindicators species during summer season per locality	20	11	18	24

CONCLUSIONS

During the study period (summer season 2013) we identified 34 species of algae.

Dominated the Bacillariophyta by 19 species, compared with other divisions.

Determined 20 bioindicators species, dominated beta mesosaprob bioindicators species with 8 species.

(
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Bacillariophyta
19
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