

Original Research

Spatial and Seasonal Changes in Total and Phosphate Phosphorus Concentrations in the Water of National Nature Reserve Čičov Oxbow in the Southwestern Part of the Slovak Republic

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Abstract

In the years 2013 and 2014 the waters of the National Nature Reserve Čičov oxbow lake in the southwestern part of the Slovak Republic were analyzed for total and phosphate phosphorus concentrations. Collections of samples were inspected regularly at monthly intervals, always in the middle of the month. The results were compared with the limit values set out by the Government Regulation No. 269/2010 Coll. The average concentration of total phosphorus for individual months during both monitored years was 0.19 mg.dm⁻³ with the maximum average concentration in the month of June (0.26 mg.dm⁻³) and the minimum in the months of August and September (0.15 mg.dm⁻³). Its average concentrations at individual sampling sites were relatively balanced and varied from 0.16 (at a side arm of the National Nature Reserve) to 0.23 mg.dm⁻³ (at the river mouth of the Čilizian stream into a dead arm). The average concentration of phosphate phosphorus for individual months during both monitored years was 0.08 mg.dm⁻³. Depending on the time of sample collection, its average concentrations ranged from 0.05 (November) to 0.12 mg.dm⁻³ (August). Depending on the sampling site, the average phosphate phosphorus concentrations varied from 0.07 to 0.10 mg.dm⁻³. The data for the year, the month, and the sampling site showed a statistically high significant effect on total phosphorus, and a statistically significant effect for phosphate phosphorus was recorded from data for the month.

Keywords: phosphate phosphorus, total phosphorus, water quality, surface water, Slovak Republic

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Introduction

Low concentrations of phosphorus can be found in undisturbed water sources mainly due to weathering, which is mostly a slow process, therefore it is relatively a rare element [1]. It is an important nutrient, which stimulates the growth of aquatic organisms in water bodies. In natural, uncontaminated waters, it occurs as an organically bound phosphate, phosphates or as an orthophosphate [2]. Phosphorus is present in surface waters naturally (as a result of mineralization processes of vegetable and animal residues) or due to anthropogenic pollution: diffused sources from agriculture, the untreated or insufficiently treated municipal waters and the use of polyphosphate detergents [3, 4]. The small quantity of phosphorus present in natural waters does not promote the growth of plants, but in excessive quantities phosphorus has a fertilizing effect that affects both the ecosystem and the water quality as a whole [5, 6]. However, a rise in the concentration of phosphorus results in the proliferation of algae, which leads to the eutrophication of the water body. The primary cause of eutrophication is the high concentrations of nutrients in the aquatic environment [7]. Eutrophication is a complex process that occurs in natural waters when certain types of algae grow excessively and become a threat to human health [8]. Anthropogenic phosphorus (P) and nitrogen (N) pollution is currently the main drivers of eutrophication, with excessive inputs of these two nutrients into the freshwater water bodies being considered as one of the most urgent environmental issues that human societies face [9-11].

Materials and Methods

Study Area and Sampling Sites

National Nature Reserve Čičov oxbow lake (47°46'N-17°43'E) is a left-side oxbow of the Danube river, which is separated from the main stream by a dam. Located on the Danubian Plain in the most wooded part of the protected landscape area, 30 km from Komárno in the direction to Bratislava. It is located in the cadastral area of Čičov and Klúčovec at an altitude of 110 m above sea level, and it belongs to the river-basin of Danube. The National Nature Reserve was declared in the year 1964 on an area of 79.8715 ha, the water area is 79.87 ha, the protective zone area is 55.25 ha. Čičov oxbow lake is considered to be the largest oxbow lake in Slovakia. The average water depth is about 3 m, the maximum measured depth was 7.5 m. Bank is divided by small peninsulas and bays. It is an important habitat for aquatic and wetland communities, which are characteristic for meadow forests along the Danube River with 24 species of fish, over 100 species of birds and several other rare species of animals and plants [12]. The area is particularly influenced by the flow

of Danube, from which oxbow lake water is fed by a subsurface seepage. It is dependent on the water level of the surrounding area, waterlogging, and floods at high states. From mid-summer the groundwater is declining because evaporation dominates over precipitation. The Rye island opens into the oxbow lake channel Vrbina – Medved'ov and Čilizian stream. It is an area of rain-snow runoff, with the highest accumulation of water in December through January, with high water levels in February through April. Geological structure consists mostly of Neogene clays – pannonian sediments of the lake, covered by quaternary Holocene alluvial sediments of gravel, sand, loess and flood waters. The basic quaternary elements are: fluvial – wetland sediments with organic additives and fluvial – alluvial sediments in the lowlands. In terms of soil conditions the western part of the area is dominated by clayey soil types and the eastern part it is dominated by clay-loam soil. The main soil types are: black soils carbonate, local peat soils on the carbonate alluvial sediments, and alluvial gley soils on the carbonate and non-carbonate sediments, mollicgley, mollicfluvisols and gley on the carbonate and non-carbonate alluvial sediments. Hydrogeological basis of the area consists from quaternary sands and alluvial gravels. National Nature Reserve Čičov oxbow lake is situated in the dry to moderately dry areas with an average annual temperature of 9.9°C. The coldest month is January, with the average monthly temperature of -2.1°C and the hottest month is July, with the average monthly temperature of 20.5°C. Average annual rainfall is 550-600 mm, the most precipitation falls during the months of May, June and July (average monthly rainfall of 59.3 mm). The area is located in one of the windiest parts of Slovakia. The maximum speed of the wind and the windiest days occur in winter and spring. The predominant wind direction is NW [13].

Collecting and Processing of Samples

Samples were collected regularly at monthly intervals, always roughly in the middle of a month during years 2013 and 2014. Sampling sites were determined in order to assess the impact of natural and the anthropogenic sources of surface water quality. Specifically, we identified eight sampling sites (Fig. 1):

1. Sampling site: 47°46'7.17" north latitude and 17°43'7.56" east longitude, 110 m above sea level, located about 150 m from the mouth of the Čilizian stream into the reserve. The depth is 0.31 m.
2. Sampling site: 47°46'6.51" north latitude and 17°43'7.81" east longitude, 104 m above sea level, is located 20 m near the mouth of Čilizian stream. The depth is 0.37 m.
3. Sampling site: 47°46'5.88" north latitude and 17°44'0.40" east longitude, 107 m above sea level, located in the northeastern part of the National Nature Reserve. The depth is 0.43 m.
4. Sampling site: 47°46'4.04" north latitude and 17°44'1.87" east longitude, 111 m above sea level,

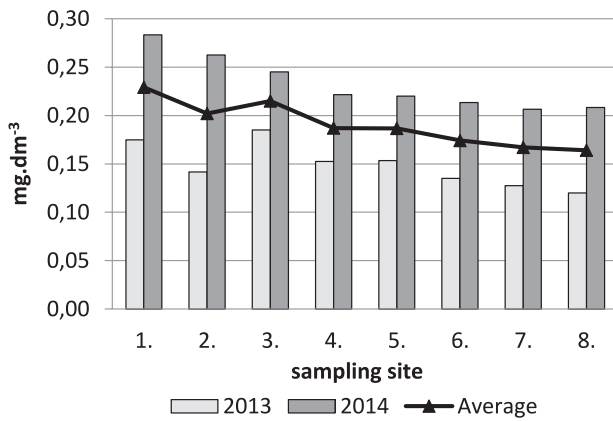


Fig. 4. Average concentrations of total phosphorus depending on the sampling site.

in Fig. 4. It can be stated that the average concentrations at individual sampling sites were relatively balanced and varied from 0.16 (sampling site no. 8 - in the second side arm of the National Nature Reserve) up to 0.23 mg.dm⁻³ (sampling site no. 1 - at the mouth of the Čilizian stream into the oxbow lake).

The analysis of variance shows (Table 1), that the year, the month and the site of sampling had a statistically high significant effect on the total phosphorus. The interaction between the year and the month was highly significant, and the interaction between the month and the sampling site was statistically significant. The interaction between the year and the sampling site was inconclusive (Statgraphics 5.0 plus).

According to the Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 269/2010 Coll the limit value of the total phosphorus is 0,40 mg.dm⁻³. Calculated

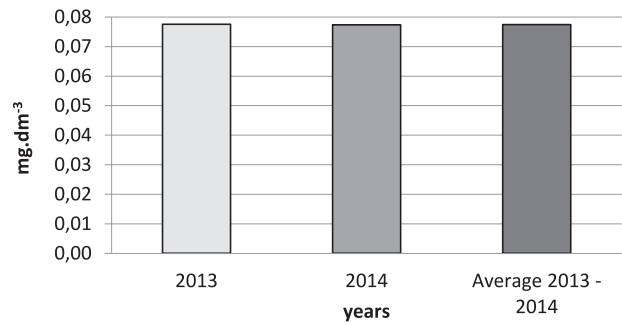


Fig. 5. Average concentrations of phosphate phosphorus in the years 2013-2014.

characteristic values of the 90th percentile (P90) of total phosphorus varied from 1.22 (sampling site no. 1) to 0.25 mg.dm⁻³ (sampling site no. 7). Based on the calculated values of the 90th percentile (P90) of this indicator, we found that the calculated characteristic values exceeding the recommended value at sampling sites no. 1 and 2 (Table 2).

The average concentrations of phosphate phosphorus during the years 2013 - 2014 were balanced and the average concentration for the whole observed period represented 0.08 mg.dm⁻³ (Fig. 5).

Depending on the time of sample collection, higher average concentrations of phosphate phosphorus were detected in the summer. The maximum average concentration for the entire monitored period was recorded in August (0.12 mg.dm⁻³). During this month in 2014, the highest average concentration was also recorded (0.14 mg.dm⁻³). The lowest average concentrations were in the winter, with the minimum average recorded value for the entire observed period

Table 1. Analysis of variance for concentrations of total phosphorus.

Effect	The sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean square	F	P
Year	0.338312	1	0.338312	100.840	0.000000
Month	0.199988	11	0.018181	5.419	0.000003
Sampling site	0.091860	7	0.013123	3.911	0.001083
Year*Month	0.280697	11	0.0025518	7.606	0.000000
Year*Sampling site	0.019085	7	0.002726	0.813	0.579549
Month*Sampling site	0.377462	77	0.004902	1.461	0.049787
Error	0.254976	76	0.003355		

F - value, P - value

Table 2. The calculated characteristic values of the 90th percentile for total phosphorus.

Calculated characteristic value	Sampling sites							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Total phosphorus	1.22	1.18	0.37	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.26

algae and aquatic plants, which are secondarily the cause of organic pollution of surface waters [3]. In natural waters, phosphorus occurs in the form of inorganic orthophosphates (PO_4^{3-}), polyphosphates and organically bound phosphorus. Higher concentrations cause water eutrophication. It enters the waters in the form of orthophosphates and polyphosphates, most often from fertilizers, detergents, chemicals and wastewater. Organically bound phosphorus comes from the decomposition products of fauna and flora, animal waste and chemical preparations used in agriculture [16].

Depending on the season, the lowest average concentrations of phosphorus in water occur in the summer [17], when phosphorus is particularly important for growth of green organisms. Therefore, its concentration in the water during this period is lower, as intensive photosynthetic assimilation takes place [18, 19]. Higher concentrations in the summer come mainly from the decomposed de-sedimented biomass and not from long-lived sediment [20], or it can be leached from the soil into the water during heavy rainfall [21].

Based on the obtained results, it can be stated that higher average concentration of total phosphorus (0.68 mg.dm^{-3}) and phosphates (0.203 mg.dm^{-3}) was found under the forest ecosystem of the Čaradický stream in the southwestern part of the Slovak Republic [22]. This concedes with the statement that phosphorus tends to be a minority element in natural waters. Phosphorus-containing mineral deposits have predominantly low solubility, so many surface waters have a very low phosphorus content. The content of soluble forms is in the range of $0.01\text{-}0.1 \text{ mg.dm}^{-3}$ and rarely exceeds 0.2 mg.dm^{-3} .

Higher average concentrations of phosphate phosphorus were also found in the wetland waters of the Paris marshes in the open water (0.25 mg.dm^{-3}) and in the marginal part of the wetland (1.37 mg.dm^{-3}) [23], as well as in the river Trzemna (0.38 mg.dm^{-3}) [24]. The average concentration of phosphate phosphorus in the Winyah Bay wetland in the years 2010-2011 varied in the range of $0.01\text{-}0.08 \text{ mg.dm}^{-3}$ [25].

Conclusion

In the Čičov oxbow lake National Nature Reserve, in the years 2013 - 2014, we evaluated the total concentrations of phosphorus colorimetrically using ammonium molybdate, and the phosphate concentrations colorimetrically using stannous chloride. The average concentration of total phosphorus for the whole monitored period was 0.19 mg.dm^{-3} , with the highest average concentration in June (0.26 mg.dm^{-3}). We assume that the increase in concentration was caused by an intensive decomposition of organic biomass accumulated in sediments. The minimum average concentration was determined in the months of August and September (0.15 mg.dm^{-3}). The average

concentration of phosphate phosphorus for the whole monitored period was 0.08 mg.dm^{-3} . Depending on the time of sample collection, the average concentrations ranged from 0.05 to 0.12 mg.dm^{-3} . Depending on the sampling site, the average concentrations were relatively balanced and varied from 0.07 to 0.10 mg.dm^{-3} . The year, the month and the sampling site showed a highly significant effect on total phosphorus, and the month had a statistically significant effect on phosphate phosphorus. The obtained water quality results can contribute to improvement of the quality of the reserve environment as an important habitat and nesting place for many species of birds. As most bird species depend on wetland habitats, they can be directly or indirectly affected by the degradation and quality of wetlands. At the same time, wetlands themselves can significantly affect the movement and quality of surface and groundwater.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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