

“Divine springs” / „Božanski izvori „

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1. Abstract

Water is the source of life, and the springs were once the source of life for the people in Labin. Therefore, we decided to follow the path of Divine Springs, which starts in Maslinica Bay in Rabac and ends in the old town of Labin. We collected data to map the locality of the springs, determine the type of cover that surrounds them, and determine if spring water meets the basic drinking water quality parameters to answer our research question:

Can water from Divine Springs be used for drinking?

Our map shows that the springs are distributed along the entire path, and by determining the coordinates we enabled the Labin City Tourist Board to mark these locations in their promotional materials.

The cover along the path belongs to the sub-Mediterranean vegetation type, characteristic of the cooler and more humid Mediterranean climate.

Physical-chemical indicators of spring water are within the legal norms; and although the microbiological indicators are slightly higher than those prescribed by the standards, which is expected for natural springs, they are still within the limits that allow the use of spring water for drinking without endangering human health.

So we come to the answer to our research question and we can conclude that water from the divine springs can be used for drinking without fear of endangering your health.

2. Research questions and hypothesis

We talked with the officials from the local water supply company “Vodovod Labin” and we found out that their competence does not include the DIVINE SPRINGS and that there is no data on the quality of water. However, they were more than ready to help us in our research.

We believe that with the data collected in this project, we will be able to map the localities of the springs, determine the type of cover that surrounds them and, most importantly, determine if spring water meets the basic drinking water quality parameters.

Bearing in mind that during the summer months this path is full of tourists who tend to drink the water from the springs, we came to the following **research question**:

Can water from the Divine Springs be used for drinking?

3. Introduction

Water is the source of life, and the springs were once the source of life for the people in Labin. Therefore, we decided to follow the path of Divine Springs, which starts in Maslinica Bay in Rabac. The path towards the old town of Labin meanders through the most beautiful protected natural landscape in the area of Labin. The springs Vrućak and Blažičevo are situated next to the big waterfall and small streams will follow you on your way up the hill. The waterfalls of the Pećina stream flow over the winding travertine barriers and one of the springs is hidden in the mysterious Negri cave. We continue further up towards the Old Town and find more nameless springs until we come to the Šćurak spring that lies at the very foot of the city walls in Podvinje. Once the main town spring, the Šćurak spring and its surroundings represented a large urban garden where the women brought the water by carrying it in heavy buckets.



Photo 1 Divine Springs Trail

Source: <https://www.alltrails.com/explore/trail/croatia/istria/t423-staza-bozanskih-izvora?ref=sidebar-static-map&u=i>

4. Research methods

PERIOD OF WORK:

School year 2019 /2020

PARTICIPANTS:

GLOBE GROUP: 15 members

OTHER STUDENTS: 30 students

Forty-five students of different age groups were divided into teams and they participated in activities in which they tried to find out more about the locations, the cover and physical-chemical and microbiological characteristics of **6** springs.

ASSOCIATES

PROJECT ASSOCIATES:

Labin–Rabac Tourist Board

“Zdravi grad Labin” Association

“Alfa Albona” Association

Water supply company “Vodovod Labin”

Karmen Diminić Milevoj

STAGES OF WORK AND METHODS

ACTIVITIES	METHODS
1.Determining spring coordinates	- GLOBE GPS protocols
2. Determining the natural surroundings	- GLOBE MUC protocols
3. Development of the map of the path and the springs	- DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHY
4. Physical-chemical water analysis	- GLOBE hydrological protocols
5. Physical-chemical and microbiological water analysis	- “VODOVOD” - LABORATORY FOR WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS www.vodovod-labin.hr
6. Comparison with the official data	- Regulation from the Official Gazette 125/2017 Act on Water for Human Consumption (Official Gazette 56/13 , 64/15, 104/17)

5. Results

Presentation and data analysis

CREATION OF THE MAP OF THE PATH AND THE SPRINGS

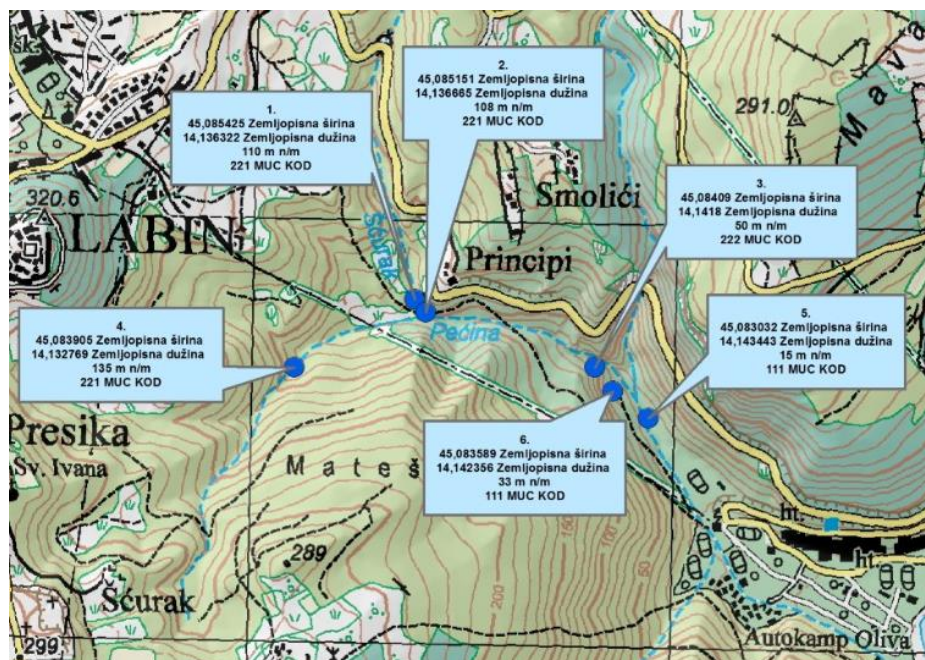


Photo 2 Topographic map

Source: our own design

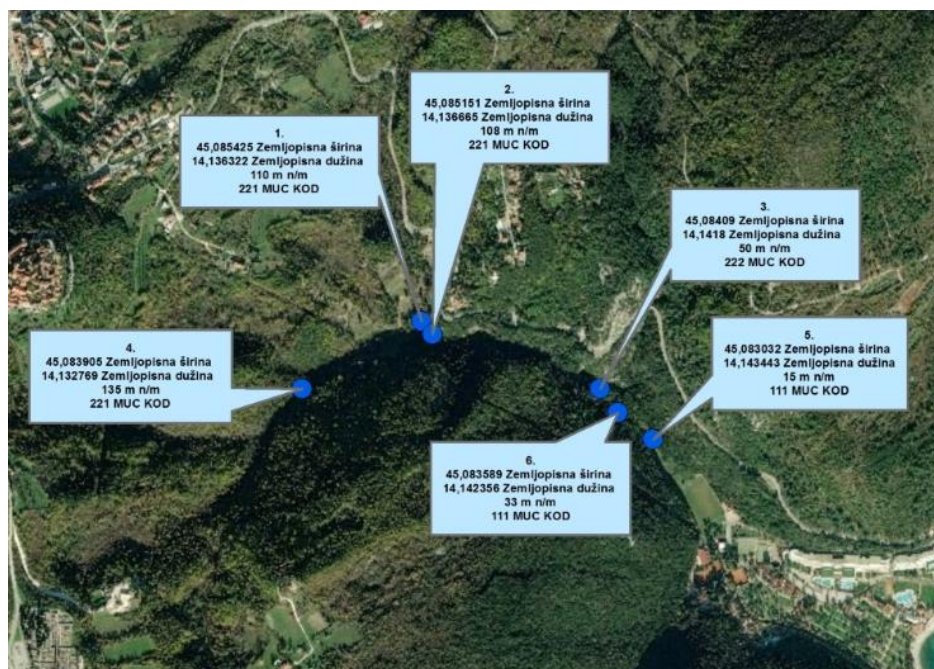


Photo 3 Satellite map

Source: our own design

If we compare these maps with the one presented in Photo1, it is evident that the springs are located along the entire path.

DETERMINING THE NATURAL SURROUNDINGS



Photo 4 Divine springs
Source: our own making

Table 1 Cover and MUC code
Source: our own design

SPRING NUMBER	MUC CODE	DOMINANT AND CO-DOMINANT SPECIES
1.	221 Deciduous in dry periods, mixed with evergreen broad-leaved trees and climbers.	DOMINANT SPECIES: MONTPELLIER MAPLE CO-DOMINANT SPECIES: CADE JUNIPER, HOP HORNBEAM, GARLAND THORN
2.	221 Deciduous in dry periods, mixed with evergreen broad-leaved trees and climbers.	DOMINANT SPECIES: MONTPELLIER MAPLE CO-DOMINANT SPECIES: CADE JUNIPER, HOP HORNBEAM, GARLAND THORN
3.	222 Deciduous in dry periods, mixed with evergreen needle-leaved trees.	DOMINANT SPECIES: FLOWERING ASH CO-DOMINANT SPECIES: ORIENTAL HORNBEAM, EURASIAN SMOKE TREE
4.	221 Deciduous in dry periods, mixed with evergreen broad-leaved trees and climbers.	DOMINANT SPECIES: MONTPELLIER MAPLE CO-DOMINANT SPECIES: CADE JUNIPER, HOP HORNBEAM, GARLAND THORN
5.	111 Evergreen broad-leaved forest	DOMINANT SPECIES: HOLM OAK CO-DOMINANT SPECIES: FLOWERING ASH, SPANISH BROOM
6.	111 Evergreen broad-leaved forest	DOMINANT SPECIES: HOLM OAK CO-DOMINANT SPECIES: FLOWERING ASH, CYCLAMEN

DOMINANT SPECIES



MAKLEN
Acer monpessulanum L.



CRNI JASEN
Fraxinus ornus L.



CRNIKA
Quercus ilex L.

CO-DOMINANT SPECIES



BRNISTRA
Spartium junceum L.



PRIMORSKA KLEKA
Juniperus excedrus L.



CRNI GRAB
Ostrya carpinifolia Scop.



BIJELI GRAB
Carpinus orientalis Mill.



RUJEVINA
Cotinus coggygria Scop.



CIKLAMA
Cyclamen repandum S.S.



DRAČA
Paliurus spina-christi Mill.

Photo 5 Plant cover
Source: our own design

The Divine Springs Trail belongs to the protected landscape area of Labin-Rabac-Prklog and is a true pearl that deserves to be admired.

The path is rather **short**, but exceptionally beautiful, immersed in the thick sub-Mediterranean vegetation, characteristic for the cooler and more humid type of Mediterranean climate that can be found throughout the eastern coast of the Istrian peninsula. This was confirmed by determining the **MUC Codes**.

QUALITY OF SPRING WATER

Samples were taken two times a week in the period from 16. 09. 2019 to 12. 01. 2020 and were analysed in the school laboratory in accordance with the GLOBE hydrological protocols. During the final sampling (12. 01. 2020.), we took the sample from each spring and brought it to VODOVOD LABIN in order to obtain the data we could compare our results with.

Healthy water for human consumption is the water which has the following characteristics:

- does not contain micro-organisms, parasites and their developmental forms in the amount that would endanger human health
- does not contain harmful substances in concentrations that could, individually or combined with other substances, endanger human health
- does not exceed the values of healthy water parameters, prescribed by the **Regulation on the parameters of assessment and methods of analysis of water for human consumption (Official Gazette 125/17)**

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL INDICATORS

Table 2 Physical - chemical analysis of water
Source: our own design

SPRING 1						
INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT UNIT	MPC	CONTROL WATER SUPPLY	AVERAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	INACCURATE SAMPLES
Temperature	°C	25	-	21	30	0
Colour		no	-	no	30	0
Turbidity	visually/NTU	no / 4	0,5	no	30	0
Taste		no	-	no	30	0
Odour		no	-	no	30	0
Concentration of hydrogen ions	pH unit	6,5-9,5	8,0	7,5	30	0
Conductivity	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	509	582,7	30	0
Total hardness	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	259,0	253,6	30	0
Ammoniac	$\text{mgNH}_4^{+} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrites	$\text{mgNO}_2^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrates	$\text{mgNO}_3^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	3,1	0,0	30	0
Chlorides	$\text{mgCl}^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	18,1	0,0	30	0
Sulphates	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	< 200	12,3	< 200	30	0
Dissolved oxygen	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	6,59	6,71	30	5
Consumption of KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,54	0,58	30	0

Table 3 Physical - chemical analysis of water
Source: our own design

SPRING 2						
INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT UNIT	MPC	CONTROL WATER SUPPLY	AVERAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	INACCURATE SAMPLES
Temperature	°C	25	-	21	30	0
Colour		no	-	no	30	0
Turbidity	visually/NTU	no / 4	1,2	no	30	0
Taste		no	-	no	30	0
Odour		no	-	no	30	0
Concentration of hydrogen ions	pH unit	6,5-9,5	7,9	7,3	30	0
Conductivity	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	486	537,3	30	0
Total hardness	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	241,1	243,6	30	0
Ammoniac	$\text{mgNH}_4^{+} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrites	$\text{mgNO}_2^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrates	$\text{mgNO}_3^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	3,1	0,0	30	0
Chlorides	$\text{mgCl}^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	16,3	0,0	30	0
Sulphates	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	<200	14,9	<200	30	0
Dissolved oxygen	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	6,87	7,3	30	1
Consumption of KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,51	0,53	30	0

Table 4 Physical - chemical analysis of water
Source: our own design

SPRING 3						
INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT UNIT	MPC	CONTROL WATER SUPPLY	AVERAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	INACCURATE SAMPLES
Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	25	-	21	30	0
Colour		no	-	no	30	0
Turbidity	visually/NTU	no/ 4	1,2	no	30	0
Taste		no	-	no	30	0
Odour		no	-	no	30	0
Concentration of hydrogen ions	pH unit	6,5-9,5	7,9	7,2	30	0
Conductivity	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	487	557	30	0
Total hardness	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	244,7	254,8	30	0
Ammoniac	$\text{mgNH}_4^{+} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrites	$\text{mgNO}_2^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrates	$\text{mgNO}_3^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	2,4	0,0	30	0
Chlorides	$\text{mgCl}^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	17,1	0,0	30	0
Sulphates	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	< 200	14,9	<200	30	0
Dissolved oxygen	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	6,88	7,3	30	1
Consumption of KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,48	0,51	30	0

Table 5 Physical - chemical analysis of water
Source: our own design

SPRING 4						
INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT UNIT	MPC	CONTROL WATER SUPPLY	AVERAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	INACCURATE SAMPLES
Temperature	°C	25	-	21,5	30	0
Colour		no	-	no	30	0
Turbidity	visually/NTU	no/ 4	0,7	no	30	0
Taste		no	-	no	30	0
Odour		no	-	no	30	0
Concentration of hydrogen ions	pH unit	6,5-9,5	7,2	7,4	30	0
Conductivity	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	499	498	30	0
Total hardness	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	262,5	259,1	30	0
Ammoniac	$\text{mgNH}_4^{+} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrites	$\text{mgNO}_2^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrates	$\text{mgNO}_3^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	1,1	0,0	30	0
Chlorides	$\text{mgCl}^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	18,6	0,0	30	0
Sulphates	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	< 200	19,9	<200	30	0
Dissolved oxygen	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	6,57	6,61	30	6
Consumption of KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,56	0,59	30	0

Table 6 Physical - chemical analysis of water
Source: our own design

SPRING 5						
INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT UNIT	MPC	CONTROL WATER SUPPLY	AVERAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	INACCURATE SAMPLES
Temperature	°C	25	-	21,5	30	0
Colour		no	-	no	30	0
Turbidity	visually/NTU	no/ 4	0,3	no	30	0
Taste		no	-	no	30	0
Odour		no	-	no	30	0
Concentration of hydrogen ions	pH unit	6,5-9,5	8,0	7,6	30	0
Conductivity	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	434	451	30	0
Total hardness	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	234	230	30	0
Ammoniac	$\text{mgNH}_4^{+} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrites	$\text{mgNO}_2^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrates	$\text{mgNO}_3^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	2,0	0,0	30	0
Chlorides	$\text{mgCl}^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	17,5	0,0	30	0
Sulphates	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	< 200	19,0	<200	30	0
Dissolved oxygen	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	7,53	7,10	30	0
Consumption of KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,64	0,63	30	0

Table 7 Physical - chemical analysis of water
Source: our own design

SPRING 6						
INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT UNIT	MPC	CONTROL WATER SUPPLY	AVERAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	INACCURATE SAMPLES
Temperature	°C	25	-	21,5	30	0
Colour		no	-	no	30	0
Turbidity	visually/NTU	no/ 4	0,3	no	30	0
Taste		no	-	no	30	0
Odour		no	-	no	30	0
Concentration of hydrogen ions	pH unit	6,5-9,5	8,2	7,9	30	0
Conductivity	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	432	460,3	30	0
Total hardness	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	221,5	223,0	30	0
Ammoniac	$\text{mgNH}_4^{+} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrites	$\text{mgNO}_2^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrates	$\text{mgNO}_3^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	2,0	0,0	30	0
Chlorides	$\text{mgCl}^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	17,6	0,0	30	0
Sulphates	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	< 200	19,0	<200	30	0
Dissolved oxygen	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	7,07	6,7	30	3
Consumption of KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,65	0,66	30	0

When we compared our results with the legal norms, we noticed a slight discrepancy in the amount of dissolved oxygen in the springs 1, 4 and 6, in the samples with water temperature of 23°C , and this affected the reduced solubility of oxygen.

According to the Regulation on the parameters of assessment and methods of analysis of water for human consumption (Official Gazette 125/17), dissolved oxygen is not the obligatory parameter in the monitoring of water for human consumption, but it is more important for surface water and life in it, and the reduced amounts of dissolved oxygen do not affect the possibility of using water from these springs for drinking, bearing in mind that all other physical-chemical indicators comply with the norms of this Regulation.

MICROBIOLOGICAL INDICATORS

In order to gain a better insight into the health safety of spring water, VODOVOD LABIN analysed the microbiological indicators that cannot be determined in our school laboratory.

Table 8 Microbiological analysis of water
Source: our own design

INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT UNIT	MPC	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SPRING 3	SPRING 4	SPRING 5	SPRING 6
Number of colonies 22 °C	number / 1 ml	100	338	451	1037	64	2040	328
Number of colonies 36 °C	number / 1 ml	100	70	127	93	21	31	26
Total Coliforms	number /100 ml	0	33	66	34	0	214	160
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	number/100 ml	0	18	29	8	0	19	26
Enterococci	number/100 ml	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	number/100 ml	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Although some microbiological indicators do not comply with legal standards, the experts in VODOVOD Labin told us that these values were expected when it comes to natural springs and that the water can be used for drinking during a short period of time without any threat to human health.

6. Discussion

By comparing our results with the data available online and in literature, we are very pleased with what we have achieved.

Our map shows that the springs are distributed along the entire path, and by determining the coordinates we enabled the Labin City Tourist Board to mark these locations in their promotional materials.

As expected, the cover along the path belongs to the sub-Mediterranean type of vegetation, characteristic for the cooler and more humid Mediterranean climate, with Montpellier maple, flowering ash and holm-oak as the dominant species.

Physical-chemical indicators of spring water are within the legal norms; and although the microbiological indicators are slightly higher than those prescribed by the standards, which is expected for natural springs, they are still within the limits that allow the use of spring water for drinking without endangering human health.

7. Conclusion

We hereby come to the answer to our research question and we can conclude that the water from divine sources can be used for drinking without endangering human health.

The results of this research give the Divine Sources Trail an extra value because recreationists, tourists and other visitors of the path can enjoy fresh drinking water along their way surrounded by pure natural beauties.

8. Bibliography

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9. Acknowledgements

- We thank the members of our group and other students for their dedicated work in the project and we all learned a lot of environmental factors in the environment.
- We thank our mentor Olivera Tadić, Globe teacher & teacher mentor, graduate engineer of chemical technology, who has been working on environmental issues for 15 years, for her support.

10. Badges

Collaboration

We collaborated with two Globe teachers-mentors during this project. Our mentors showed us how to use the GLOBE protocols and method of digital cartography. We also collaborated with other members of the GLOBE group and other students from our school during our field work. They helped us to determine the coordinates of locations using the GPS method.

Community Impact

We have presented our results to the GOVERNMENT and TOURIST AGENCY and they have shown great interest, so we believe that our map will be part of the tourist promotion of our region. We published our results in the media (Glas Istre i TV Istra)

Connecting with A STEM Professional

We collaborated with scientists from VODOVOD LABIN d.o.o. who provided us with microbiological analysis of water in their laboratory and with Karmen Milevoj Diminić, geography professor and GLOBE teacher who introduced us to the methods of digital cartography.

„Božanski izvori „

Autori: Marija Lalović, Nina Negovanović, Petra Santro

Mentor: Olivera Tadić

Srednja škole Mate Blažine Labin

1. Sažetak

Voda je izvor života, a izvori su nekoć Labinjanima bili vrelo života. Stoga smo odlučili krenuti stazom Božanskih izvora koja započinje u uvali Maslinica u Rapcu i završava u starom gradu Labinu. Prikupili smo podatke za izradu karte lokaliteta izvora, odredili vrstu pokrova koji ih okružuje te odredili zadovoljava li voda iz izvora osnovne parametre kvalitete za pitku vodu kako bi odgovorili na naše istraživačko pitanje:

Može li se voda božanskih izvora koristiti za piće?

Izrađena karta pokazuje da su izvori raspoređeni duž cijele staze, a određivanjem koordinata izvora omogućili smo da te lokacije TZ Grada Labina ucrtā na svoje promidžbene materijale.

Pokrov duž staze pripada submediteranskom tipu vegetaciju, karakterističnom za hladniji i vlažniji tip sredozemne klime sa maklenom, crnim jasenom i crnikom kao dominantnim vrstama.

Fizikalno-kemijski pokazatelji voda iz izvora nalaze se u zakonskim normama, mikrobiološki su nešto viši od onih propisanih normama ali su očekivani za prirodne izvore i još uvijek su u granicama koje dozvoljavaju uporabu vode iz izvora za piće tijekom boravka na stazi bez opasnost za ljudsko zdravlje.

Tako dolazimo do odgovora na naše istraživačko pitanje i možemo zaključiti da se voda iz božanski izvora bez straha za ugrožavanje zdravlja može koristiti za piće.

2. Istraživačko pitanje i hipoteza

Iz razgovora s odgovornim osobama Vodovoda Labin doznali smo da božanski izvori nisu pod njihovom ingerencijom te da ne postoje podatci o kvaliteti vode ali su nam bili spremni pomoći pri našim istraživanjima.

Vjerujemo da ćemo podacima prikupljenim u ovom projektu uspjeti izraditi kartu lokaliteta izvora, odrediti vrstu pokrova koji ih okružuje te najvažnije odrediti zadovoljava li voda iz izvora osnovne parametre kvalitete za pitku vodu.

Kako u ljetnim mjesecima ovom stazom šecu mnogobrojni turisti pa i piju vodu iz izvora nametnulo nam se je **istraživačko pitanje**:

Može li se voda božanskih izvora koristiti za piće?

3. Uvod

Voda je izvor života, a izvori su nekoć Labinjanima bili vrelo života. Stoga smo odlučili krenuti stazom Božanskih izvora koja započinje u uvali Maslinica u Rapcu. Uspon prema starom gradu Labinu kreće najljepšim zaštićenim prirodnim krajobrazom Labinštine. Izvori Vrućak i Blažičevo nalaze se kod velikoga slapa, a putem nas prate i potočići. Preko vijugavih sedrenih barijera prelijevaju se slapovi potoka Pećina, a u tajanstvenoj Negrijevoj spilji krije se izvor. Penjući se dalje prema starom gradu nalazimo još skrivenih bezimenih izvora a ispod samih gradskih zidina u predjelu Podvinja nalazimo izvor Šćurak. Nekada je to bio glavni gradski izvor, a njegova okolica veliki gradski vrt do kojega su žene nosile vodu u teškim brentama.



Slika 1. Staza Božanskih izvora

Izvor: <https://www.alltrails.com/explore/trail/croatia/istria/t423-staza-bozanskih-izvora?ref=sidebar-static-map&u=i>

4. Metode istraživanja

VRIJEME REALIZACIJE: školska godina 2019. /2020

BROJ UČESNIKA:

GLOBE GRUPA: 15 članova

OSTALI UČENICI: 30 učenika

SURADNICI PROJEKTA:

Turistička zajednica Labin–Rabac

Udruga "Zdravi grad Labin"

Udruga Alfa Albona

Vodovod Labin

Karmen Diminić Milevoj

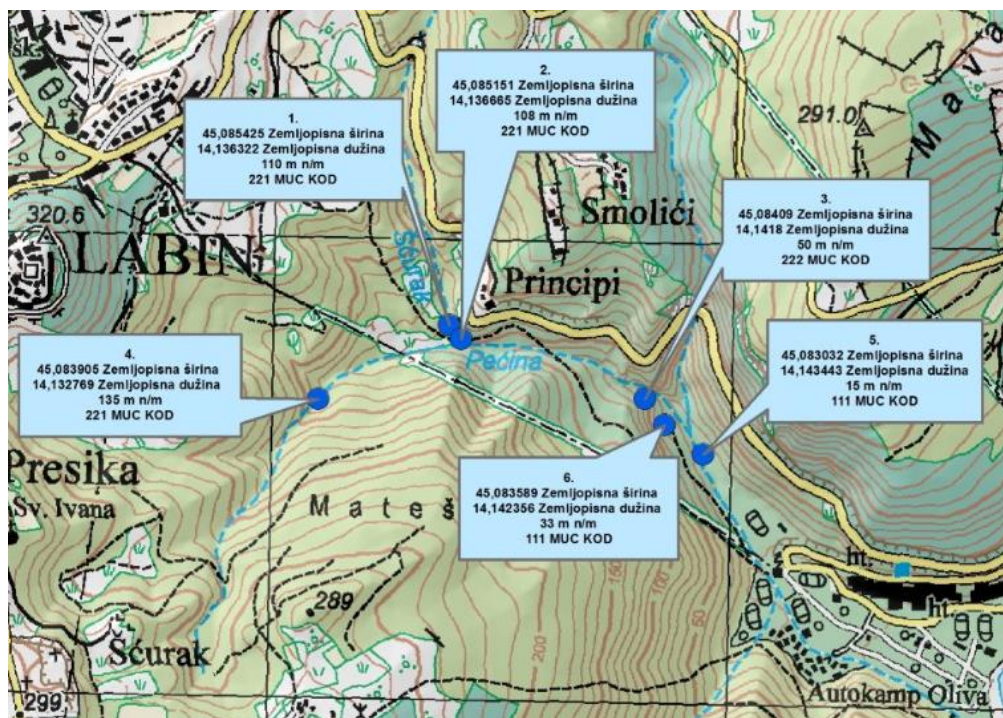
45 učenika svih uzrasta podijeljeno u timove sudjelovalo je u aktivnostima kojima se nastojalo otkriti više o lokacijama, pokrovu i fizikalno – kemijskim i mikrobiološkim svojstvima za 6 izvora.

AKTIVNOSTI	METODE
1.Određivanje koordinata izvora	GLOBE GPS protokoli
2. Određivanje prirodnog okruženja	GLOBE MUC protokoli
3. Izrada karte staze i izvorišta	DIGITALNA KARTOGRAFIJA
4. Fizikalno – kemijska analiza vode	GLOBE hidrološki protokoli
5. Fizikalno – kemijska i mikrobiološka analiza vode	VODOVOD - LABORATORIJ ZA ANALIZU KAKVOĆE VODE www.vodovod-labin.hr
6. Usporedba sa službenim podacima	Pravilnik NN 125/2017 Zakon o vodi za ljudsku potrošnju NN 56/13 , 64/15, 104/17

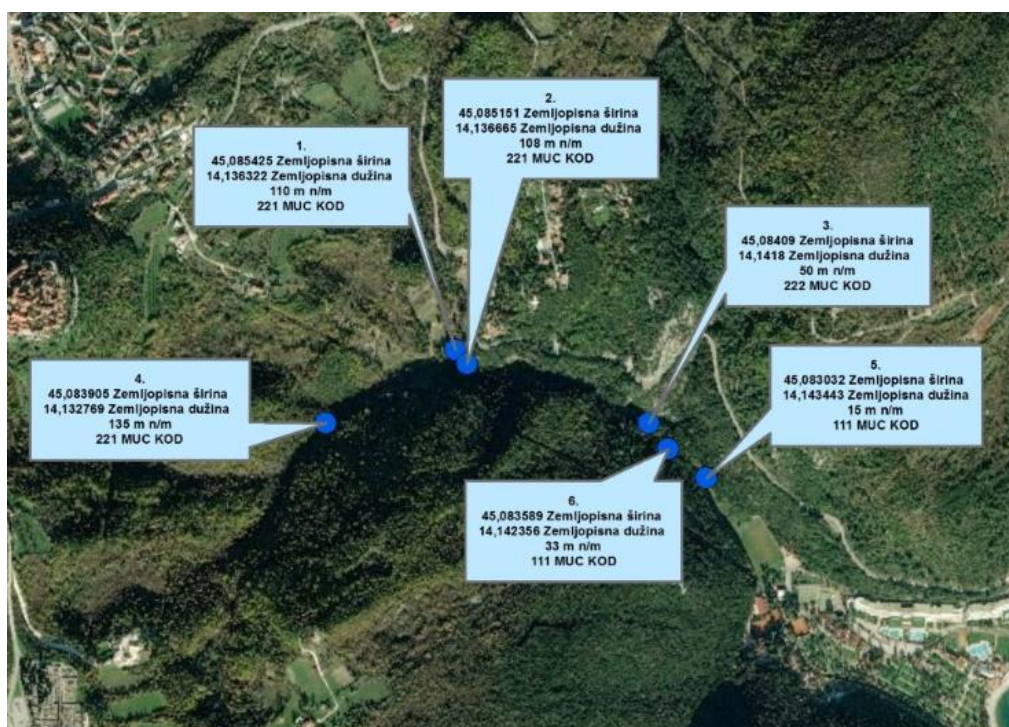
5. Rezultati

Prikaz i analiza podataka

IZRADA KARTE STAZE I IZVORIŠTA



Slika 2. Topografska karta
Izvor: vlastita izrada



Slika 3. Satelitska karta
Izvor: vlastita izrada

Uspoređujući izrađene karte s onom prikazanom na Slici 1. vidljivo je da su izvori raspoređeni duž cijele staze.

ODREĐIVANJE PRIRODNOG OKRUŽENJA



Slika 4. Božanski izvori
Izvor: vlastita izrada

Tablica 1. Pokrov i MUC kod
Izvor: vlastita izrada

OZNAKA IZVORA	MUC KOD	DOMINANTNE I KODOMINANTNE VRSTE
1.	221 Listopadno u sušnom razdoblju, miješano s vazdazelenim širokolisnim stablama i grmljem.	DOMINANTNA VRSTA: MAKLEN KODOMINANTNA VRSTA: PRIMORSKA KLEKA, CRNI GRAB, DRAČA
2.	221 Listopadno u sušnom razdoblju, miješano s vazdazelenim širokolisnim stablama i grmljem.	DOMINANTNA VRSTA: MAKLEN KODOMINANTNA VRSTA: PRIMORSKA KLEKA, CRNI GRAB, DRAČA
3.	222 Listopadno u sušnom razdoblju, miješano s vazdazelenim stablama s iglastim lišćem.	DOMINANTNA VRSTA: CRNI JASEN KODOMINANTNA VRSTA: BJELI GRAB, RUJEVINA
4.	221 Listopadno u sušnom razdoblju, miješano s vazdazelenim širokolisnim stablama i grmljem.	DOMINANTNA VRSTA: MAKLEN KODOMINANTNA VRSTA: PRIMORSKA KLEKA, CRNI GRAB, DRAČA
5.	111 Vazdazelena širokolisna šuma	DOMINANTNA VRSTA: CRNIKA KODOMINANTNA VRSTA: CRNI JASEN, BRNISTRA
6.	111 Vazdazelena širokolisna šuma	DOMINANTNA VRSTA: CRNIKA KODOMINANTNA VRSTA: CRNI GRAB, CIKLAMA

DOMINANTNE VRSTE



MAKLEN
Acer monpessulanum L.



CRNI JASEN
Fraxinus ornus L.



CRNIKA
Quercus ilex L.

KODOMINANTNE VRSTE



BRNISTRA
Spartium junceum L.



PRIMORSKA KLEKA
Juniperus excedrus L.



CRNI GRAB
Ostrya carpinifolia Scop.



BIJELI GRAB
Carpinus orientalis Mill.



RUJEVINA
Cotinus coggygria Scop.



CIKLAMA
Cyclamen repandum S.S.



DRAČA
Paliurus spina-christi Mill.

Slika 5. Biljni pokrov
Izvor: vlastita izrada

Staza Božanskih izvora dio je zaštićenog krajobraza Labin-Rabac-Prklog i pravi je biser vrijedan divljenja.

Staza je razmjerno **kratka**, ali iznimno lijepa, uronjena u gustu submediteransku vegetaciju, karakterističnu za hladniji i vlažniji tip sredozemne klime koju nalazimo na gotovo cijeloj istočnoj obali istarskog poluotoka što smo i mi potvrdili određivanjem **MUC kodova**.

KVALITETA IZVORIŠNIH VODA

Uzorci su uzimani dva puta tjedno u razdoblju od 16. 09. 2019. g. do 12. 01. 2020.g. i analizirani su u školskom laboratoriju prema GLOBE hidrološkim protokolima.

Kod zadnjeg uzimanja uzoraka (12. 01,2020.) iz svakog izvora uzeli smo uzorak kojeg smo analizirali u VODOVODU LABIN kako bi dobili podatke s kojima možemo usporediti svoje rezultate.

Zdravstveno ispravnom vodom za ljudsku potrošnju smatra se voda koja:

- ne sadrži mikroorganizme, parazite i njihove razvojne oblike u broju koji predstavlja opasnost za zdravlje ljudi
- ne sadrži štetne tvari u koncentracijama koje same ili zajedno s drugim tvarima predstavljaju opasnost za zdravlje ljudi
- ne prelazi vrijednosti parametara zdravstvene ispravnosti vode, **propisane Pravilnikom o parametrima sukladnosti i metodama analiza vode za ljudsku potrošnju (NN 125/17).**

FIZIKALNO – KEMIJSKI POKAZATELJI

Tablica 2. Fizikalno – kemijska analiza vode

Izvor: vlastita izrada

IZVOR 1.						
POKAZATELJ	JEDINICA MJERE	MDK	KONTROLNI VODOVOD	PROSJEK	BROJ UZORAKA	NEISPRAVNIH
Temperatura	°C	25	-	21	30	0
Boja		bez	-	bez	30	0
Mutnoća	vizualno/NTU	bez/ 4	0,5	bez	30	0
Okus		bez	-	bez	30	0
Miris		bez	-	bez	30	0
Koncentracija vodikovih iona	pH jedinica	6,5-9,5	8,0	7,5	30	0
Vodljivost	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	509	582,7	30	0
Ukupna tvrdoća	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	259,0	253,6	30	0
Amonij	$\text{mgNH}_4^+ \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitriti	$\text{mgNO}_2^- \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrati	$\text{mgNO}_3^- \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	3,1	0,0	30	0
Kloridi	$\text{mgCl}^- \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	18,1	0,0	30	0
Sulfati	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	< 200	12,3	< 200	30	0
Otopljeni kisik	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	6,59	6,71	30	5
Utrošak KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,54	0,58	30	0

Tablica 3. Fizikalno – kemijska analiza vode

Izvor: vlastita izrada

IZVOR 2.						
POKAZATELJ	JEDINICA MJERE	MDK	KONTROLNI VODOVOD	PROSJEK	BROJ UZORAKA	NEISPRAVNIH
Temperatura	°C	25	-	21	30	0
Boja		bez	-	bez	30	0
Mutnoća	vizualno/NTU	bez/ 4	1,2	bez	30	0
Okus		bez	-	bez	30	0
Miris		bez	-	bez	30	0
Koncentracija vodikovih iona	pH jedinica	6,5-9,5	7,9	7,3	30	0
Vodljivost	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	486	537,3	30	0
Ukupna tvrdoća	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	241,1	243,6	30	0
Amonij	$\text{mgNH}_4^+ \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitriti	$\text{mgNO}_2^- \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrati	$\text{mgNO}_3^- \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	3,1	0,0	30	0
Kloridi	$\text{mgCl}^- \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	16,3	0,0	30	0
Sulfati	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	<200	14,9	<200	30	0
Otopljeni kisik	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	6,87	7,3	30	1
Utrošak KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,51	0,53	30	0

Tablica 4. Fizikalno – kemijska analiza vode**Izvor:** vlastita izrada

IZVOR 3.						
POKAZATELJ	JEDINICA MJERE	MDK	KONTROLNI VODOVOD	PROSJEK	BROJ UZORAKA	NEISPRAVNIH
Temperatura	°C	25	-	21	30	0
Boja		bez	-	bez	30	0
Mutnoća	vizualno/NTU	bez/ 4	1,2	bez	30	0
Okus		bez	-	bez	30	0
Miris		bez	-	bez	30	0
Koncentracija vodikovih iona	pH jedinica	6,5-9,5	7,9	7,2	30	0
Vodljivost	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	487	557	30	0
Ukupna tvrdoća	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	244,7	254,8	30	0
Amonij	$\text{mgNH}_4^{+} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitriti	$\text{mgNO}_2^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrati	$\text{mgNO}_3^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	2,4	0,0	30	0
Kloridi	$\text{mgCl}^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	17,1	0,0	30	0
Sulfati	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	< 200	14,9	<200	30	0
Otopljeni kisik	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	6,88	7,3	30	1
Utrošak KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,48	0,51	30	0

Tablica 5. Fizikalno – kemijska analiza vode**Izvor:** vlastita izrada

IZVOR 4.						
POKAZATELJ	JEDINICA MJERE	MDK	KONTROLNI VODOVOD	PROSJEK	BROJ UZORAKA	NEISPRAVNIH
Temperatura	°C	25	-	21,5	30	0
Boja		bez	-	bez	30	0
Mutnoća	vizualno/NTU	bez/ 4	0,7	bez	30	0
Okus		bez	-	bez	30	0
Miris		bez	-	bez	30	0
Koncentracija vodikovih iona	pH jedinica	6,5-9,5	7,2	7,4	30	0
Vodljivost	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	499	498	30	0
Ukupna tvrdoća	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	262,5	259,1	30	0
Amonij	$\text{mgNH}_4^{+} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitriti	$\text{mgNO}_2^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrati	$\text{mgNO}_3^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	1,1	0,0	30	0
Kloridi	$\text{mgCl}^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	18,6	0,0	30	0
Sulfati	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	< 200	19,9	<200	30	0
Otopljeni kisik	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	6,57	6,61	30	6
Utrošak KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,56	0,59	30	0

Tablica 6. Fizikalno – kemijska analiza vode**Izvor:** vlastita izrada

IZVOR 5.						
POKAZATELJ	JEDINICA MJERE	MDK	KONTROLNI VODOVOD	PROSJEK	BROJ UZORAKA	NEISPRAVNIH
Temperatura	°C	25	-	21,5	30	0
Boja		bez	-	bez	30	0
Mutnoća	vizualno/NTU	bez/ 4	0,3	bez	30	0
Okus		bez	-	bez	30	0
Miris		bez	-	bez	30	0
Koncentracija vodikovih iona	pH jedinica	6,5-9,5	8,0	7,6	30	0
Vodljivost	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	434	451	30	0
Ukupna tvrdoća	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	234	230	30	0
Amonij	$\text{mgNH}_4^{+} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitriti	$\text{mgNO}_2^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrati	$\text{mgNO}_3^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	2,0	0,0	30	0
Kloridi	$\text{mgCl}^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	17,5	0,0	30	0
Sulfati	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	< 200	19,0	<200	30	0
Otopljeni kisik	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	7,53	7,10	30	0
Utrošak KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,64	0,63	30	0

Tablica 7. Fizikalno – kemijska analiza vode**Izvor:** vlastita izrada

IZVOR 6.						
POKAZATELJ	JEDINICA MJERE	MDK	KONTROLNI VODOVOD	PROSJEK	BROJ UZORAKA	NEISPRAVNIH
Temperatura	°C	25	-	21,5	30	0
Boja		bez	-	bez	30	0
Mutnoća	vizualno/NTU	bez/ 4	0,3	bez	30	0
Okus		bez	-	bez	30	0
Miris		bez	-	bez	30	0
Koncentracija vodikovih iona	pH jedinica	6,5-9,5	8,2	7,9	30	0
Vodljivost	$\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}/20^{\circ}\text{C}$	2500	432	460,3	30	0
Ukupna tvrdoća	$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$	>60	221,5	223,0	30	0
Amonij	$\text{mgNH}_4^{+} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitriti	$\text{mgNO}_2^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	0,5	0,0	0,0	30	0
Nitrati	$\text{mgNO}_3^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	50	2,0	0,0	30	0
Kloridi	$\text{mgCl}^{-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	250	17,6	0,0	30	0
Sulfati	$\text{mgSO}_4^{2-} \text{ L}^{-1}$	< 200	19,0	<200	30	0
Otopljeni kisik	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	>7	7,07	6,7	30	3
Utrošak KMnO_4	$\text{mgO}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$	5,0	0,65	0,66	30	0

Uspoređujući svoje rezultate sa Zakonskim normama uočili smo malo odstupanje količine otopljenog kisika na izvorima 1., 4. i 6. i to u uzorcima kod kojih je temperatura vode bila 23 °C što je utjecalo na smanjenu topljivost kisika.

Kako prema Pravilniku o parametrima sukladnosti i metodama analiza vode za ljudsku potrošnju (NN 125/17) otopljeni kisik nije obvezni parametar u monitoringu vode za ljudsku potrošnju već je važniji za površinske vode i život u njima, te smanjene količine otopljenog kisika ne utječu na mogućnost korištenje vode iz ovih izvora za piće, tim više što su svi ostali fizikalno- kemijski pokazatelji zadovoljili norme ovog pravilnika.

MIKROBIOLOŠKI POKAZATELJI

Kako bi imali bolji uvid u zdravstvenu ispravnost izvorišnih voda u VODOVODU LABIN analizirali su i mikrobiološke pokazatelje koje mi u školskom laboratoriju ne možemo odrediti.

Tablica 8. Mikrobiološka analiza vode

Izvor: vlastita izrada

POKAZATELJ	JEDINICA MJERE	MDK	IZVOR 1.	IZVOR 2.	IZVOR 3.	IZVOR 4.	IZVOR 5.	IZVOR 6.
Broj kolonija 22 °C	broj / 1 ml	100	338	451	1037	64	2040	328
Broj kolonija 36 °C	broj / 1 ml	100	70	127	93	21	31	26
Ukupni koliformi	broj/100 ml	0	33	66	34	0	214	160
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	broj/100 ml	0	18	29	8	0	19	26
Enterokoki	broj/100 ml	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	broj/100 ml	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Iako su neki mikrobiološki pokazatelji van zakonske norme stručnjaci u VODOVODU Labin rekli su da su ove vrijednosti očekivane kod prirodnih izvora i da se takva voda može koristiti za piće u kraćem razdoblju bez opasnosti po ljudsko zdravlje.

6. Rasprava

Uspoređujući svoje rezultate sa podacima dostupnim na internetu i u literaturi zadovoljni smo postignutim.

Karta koju smo izradili pokazuje da su izvori raspoređeni duž cijele staze, a određivanjem koordinata izvora omogućili smo da te lokacije TZ Grada Labina ucrtā na svoje promidžbene materijale.

Pokrov duž staze očekivano pripada submediteranskom tipu vegetaciju, karakterističnom za hladniji i vlažniji tip sredozemne klime sa maklenom, crnim jasenom i crnikom kao dominantnim vrstama.

Fizikalno-kemijski pokazatelji analize voda iz izvora nalaze se u zakonskim normama, mikrobiološki su nešto viši od onih propisanih normama ali su očekivani za prirodne izvore i još uvijek su u granicama koje dozvoljavaju uporabu vode iz izvora za piće tijekom boravka na stazi bez opasnost za ljudsko zdravlje.

7. Zaljučak

Tako dolazimo do odgovora na naše istraživačko pitanje i možemo zaključiti da se voda iz božanski izvora bez straha za ugrožavanje zdravlja može koristiti za piće.

Ovim staza Božanskih izvora dobiva na vrijednost jer rekreativci, turisti i ostali posjetitelji staze osim u prirodnim ljepotama mogu uživati i u svježoj pitkoj vodi.

8. Literaturni izvori

- HRVATSKE VODE, NOVELACIJA VODOOPSKRBNOG PLANA ISTARSKE ŽUPANIJE, KNJIGA 1 Zagreb, studeni 2016. godine

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- <https://www.globe.gov/> (datum pristupa 16.09.2019)
- <http://globe.pomsk.hr/> (datum pristupa 16.09.2019.)
- <https://www.rabac-labin.com/hr/166-staza-bozanskih-izvora-rabac-labin> (datum pristupa 23.09.2019.)
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- <https://www.zakon.hr/z/584/Zakon-o-vodi-za-ljudsku-potro%C5%A1nju> (datum pristupa 4.11.2019.)
- <https://www.alltrails.com/explore/trail/croatia/istria/t423-staza-bozanskih-izvora?ref=sidebar-static-map&u=i> (datum pristupa 13.01.2020.)
- https://www.rabac-labin.com/app_assets/default/media_documents/11_TZL-pjesacka-karta-HR.pdf (datum pristupa 13.01.2020.)

9. Zahvale

□ Zahvaljujemo članovima naše grupe i ostalim učenicima naše škole na njihovom predanom radu na projektu kroz koji smo svi puno naučili o okolišu koji nas okružuje.

□ Zahvaljujemo na podršci našoj mentorici Oliveri Tadić, globe učitelju, diplomiranom inženjeru kemijske tehnologije, koja na pitanjima zaštite okoliša radi već 15 godina.

10. Značke

Kolaboracija

Surađivali smo s dva Globe nastavnika-mentora tijekom ovog projekta. Naši mentori su nam pokazali kako se koriste GLOBE protokoli i metoda digitalne kartografije. Surađivali smo i s ostalim članovima GLOBE grupe i ostalim učenicima iz naše škole tijekom rada na terenu. Pomogli su nam da odredimo koordinate lokacija pomoću GPS metode.

Utjecaj u zajednici

Svoje rezultate predstavili smo GRADSKOM VIJEĆU LABINA i TURISTIČKOJ AGENCIJI i oni su pokazali veliko zanimanje, pa vjerujemo da će i naša karta biti dio turističke promocije našeg kraja. Rezultate smo objavili u medijima (Glas Istre i TV Istra)

Povezivanje sa STEM stručnjacima

Surađivali smo sa znanstvenicima iz VODOVOD LABIN d.o.o. koji su nam omogućili mikrobiološku analizu vode u njihovom laboratoriju i sa Karmen Milevoj Diminić, profesor geografije i GLOBE učiteljica koja nas je upoznala s metodama digitalne kartografije.