

HIDROEKOLOŠKI PROBLEMI U SARAJEVSKOM POLJU

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Tokom protekle 2016. godine stanovnici Sarajeva suočeni su sa problemima urednog vodosnabdijevanja. Problemi bi bili tolerantni za ekstremno aridnu godinu, koje može biti pojavanaugh kategorija u umjereno toploj i vlažnoj klimi kakava je u Sarajevskom polju i planinskim padinama koje njemu gravitiraju. Godina o kojoj je riječ je bila znatno humidiđnija sa povećanom količinom padavina, koje obrazuju vadozni doticaj u riječne sisteme koji se dreniraju prema rijeci Bosni, glavnoj hidrološkoj okosnici Sarajevskog polja i njegove okoline.

Pojava nestašice voda za vodosnabdijevanje je izazvalo veliku pažnju građana i naučne javnosti, što je bila tema javnih tribina pokrenuta od građanskih udruženja, u kojima je aktivno učešće imalo i Udruženje geografa u Bosni i Hercegovini, da bi se objasnila nestašica voda u vodovodnoj infrastrukturi. Javne rasprave o ovoj temi otkrile su dalekosežne probleme koji se tiču vodosnabdijevanja Sarajeva. Oni su posljedica geneze akvifera u Sarajevskom polju; intergranularnog izdanskog u kvartarnim facijama i krško pukotinskog u karbonatnoj faciji formacija Igmana i Bjelašnice. Sinergijom hidroloških odnosa i veza nastaje glavna akumulacija voda u sarajevskoj vodozaštitnoj zoni odakle se one crpe i vodovodnom infrastrukturom transportuju prema krajnjim potrošačima u Sarajevu. S obzirom da je riječ o velikoj slivnoj površini koja je antropogeno usurpirana vadozne vode se kontaminiraju i pogoršavaju vodonosno stanje vodozaštitne zone. Pored toga, postoje intencije smanjenja površine vodozaštitne zone što će umnogome pogoršati probleme voda u njoj.

Ključne riječi: podzemne vode, intergranularna voda, krš, krša voda, akviferi, pukotinska poroznost, hidroekološki problemi, vodosnabdijevanje, fekalne vode, kanalizacija

HYDROECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN SARAJEVO BASIN

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During the year of 2016, the residents of Sarajevo were faced with the problems of proper water supply. Problems would be tolerant for extremely arid year, which can be normal occurrence in moderately warm and humid climate which is present in Sarajevo basin and on the mountain plains that gravitate to it. Year in question was considerably humid with increased rainfall, which forms vadose contact in river systems that drain toward the river Bosnia, the main hydrological backbone of Sarajevo basin and its surroundings.

The emergence of water shortages for water supply has caused great attention of citizens and the scientific community, which was the subject of public debates launched by

civic associations, in which actively participated the Association of Geographers in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to explain the shortage of water in the water supply infrastructure. Public debates on the subject revealed profound problems concerning water supply of Sarajevo. They are the result of the genesis of the aquifers in the Sarajevo basin; intergranular ones in Quaternary facies and karst fissured ones in the carbonate facies formations of Igman and Bjelasnica. The synergy of hydrological relationships and connections forms the main water reservoirs in the Sarajevo water protection zone from which the water is taken and through the water infrastructure transported to consumers in Sarajevo. Since this is a large basin area, which is anthropogenically usurped, vadose waters can get contaminated and worsen the state of water protection zone. In addition, there are intentions of decrease of the area of water protection zone, which will greatly exacerbate the problems of waters in it.

Keywords: *groundwater, intergranular water, karst, karst water, aquifers, fracture porosity, environmental problems, water supply, sewage, sewerage.*