HIDROGEOLOŠKA KATEGORIZACIJA TERENA U SLIVU RIJEKE SANICE

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Uvažavajući materijalni sastav stijenskih masa, strukturu poroznosti, međusobni prostorni odnos geoloških jedinica i vodopropusnost stijena provedena je i predstavljena hidrogeološka kategorizacija terena i stijenskih masa u slivu rijeke Sanice. Izdvojene su tri osnovne hidrogeološke jedinice. Prvu jedinicu čine tereni s vodonosnicima krško-pukotinske poroznosti, drugu tereni s vodonosnicima intergranularne, intergranularne i/ili pukotinske i pukotinske poroznosti, a treću jedinicu čine tereni praktično bez vodonosnika.

Prostorno najveći dio sliva obuhvataju tereni s vodonosnicima krško-pukotinske poroznosti, a najveći dio istraživanog terena odlikuje krška hidrografija. Ukazano je na pojedine posebnosti koje iz toga proizlaze te posebno ugroženost podzemnih voda od onečišćenja i zagađenja. To, uz hidrogeološku kategorizaciju terena predstavlja važan dio rada istraživanja kojim se prvenstveno željelo donekle razjasniti prostornu i vremensku raspodjelu voda u slivu u ovisnosti od osnovnih prirodnih datosti. Istraživanje je zasnovano na rezultatima, autorima dostupnih, prethodno provedenih istraživanja što je uz rezultate izvornih istraživanja i primjenu brojnih, općih i posebnih, naučno-istraživačkih postupaka omogućilo izradu krupnorazmjerne kompilacijske hidrogeološke karte.

Ključne riječi: *sliv Sanice, propusnost stijena, krš, vrela, hidromorfološka evolucija krša, hidrogeološka karta*

HYDROGEOLOGICAL CATEGORISATION OF TERRAIN OF THE SANICA RIVER BASIN

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Considering the material composition of rock masses, the structure of porosity, the mutual spatial relationship of geological units and the water permeability of rocks, the hydrogeological categorization of terrain and rock masses in the basin of Sanica was performed. Three basic hydrogeological units have been identified. The first unit consists of terrain with aquifers of karst porosity, the second unit consists of terrain with aquifers of

intergranular, intergranular and/or fracture and fracture porosity, and the third unit consists of terrain without aquifer.

Spatially, the largest part of the basin includes terrain with aquifers of karst and fracture porosity, and the largest part of the researched terrain is characterized by karst hydrography. Consequences of this have been pointed out and also the vulnerability of groundwater to pollution. This, along with the hydrogeological categorization of the terrain, represents an important part of the research, primarly aimed at clarifying the spatial and temporal distribution of waters in the basin, depending on the basic natural conditions. The research is based on the results of previously conducted researches which with the results of original researches and the application of numerous, general and special scientific research procedures, enabled the development of a large-scale hydrogeological map.

***Key words**: the Sanica River basin, permeability of rocks, karst, springs, hydromorphological evolution of karst, hydrogeological map*