

COMBINATION ABILITY STUDY OF SEVERAL LINES SYNTHESIZED BY AGROARFA ALBANIA BASED ON THE TEST METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Creating new lines and hybrids, with higher production capabilities than existing ones, suitable for particular ecological and agricultural environments, remains a continuing problem ahead of the maize breeding programs. For this purpose, the Genetic Improvement Center, Agroarfa Lushnja, works through a genetic improvement program for maize. The aim is to create hybrids of the 500-600 class, suitable in the irrigated conditions of the coastal area of Albania. This paper presents the testcross data of some inbred lines generated by the self-pollination of the hybrid 32F73, it is a late maturing hybrid, but which goes well in the conditions under which the study was conducted. From the F₂ population of the 32F73 hybrid were selected the most interesting plants for production indicators and other agronomic traits. Then the plant selection work continued until their phenotypic uniformity reached at the sixth generation of self-pollination (I₆). Parallel to this, some of the selected plants of the F₂ population of 32F73 hybrid were crossed with some of our best lines (AS2, AS4, AS5, AS8, AS10 and AS13) and continued with self-pollination until they reached the minimum inbred. All the lines created after the selections were crossed with four different tester lines that were AS17, AS19, AS20 and AS23. Their hybrid combinations, obtained from the testcross, line x-tester, were tested in the second year to see the heteroz effect of any hybrid combination, inbred line x tester. This paper gives the data of hybrid combinations (line x tester) for two important indicators, yield (kv/ha) and weight of 1,000 kernels (g). If an inbred line represents high combining ability with all tester lines, it means that the line has general combining ability. On the contrary, it can be characterized for specific combining ability. The test was carried out with hybrid combinations of 35 inbred lines of 7 selected groups, crossed with 4 tester lines. From the study, interesting data were obtained from which some combinations are of interest to further work in the genetic improvement programs of maize.

Key words: Combining ability, crossing, tester cross

THE EVALUATION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF DAIRY FARMS WITH FREESTALL AND LOOSE HOUSES IN KONYA SUGAR INDUSTRY AND TRADE INC., TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Energy use is indispensable for sustainable agricultural production. Determination of energy use efficiency is pivotal for the productivity of dairy farms. In recent years, the Konya Region has the highest milk production and the greatest number of animals in Turkey. The dairy farms owned by the Konya Sugar Industry and Trade Inc (ITI) are the biggest farms in the Konya region and are run by entrepreneurs and leaders in livestock breeding. For this reason, it is important to evaluate the energy efficiency of these farms, for the development of animal breeding in the region and country. This study was carried out between 2017 and 2018, to evaluate energy use of the dairy farms of the Konya Sugar ITI. The company owns the Şekersüt Dairy Farm (SDF) with 7600 animal-capacity and the Çumpaş-Danabank Dairy Farm (CDF) with 1000 animal-capacity. Loose and freestall dairy houses are used on the farms. These farms were assessed for their energy use efficiency, net energy yield, specific energy, and energy productivity parameters. Consequently, energy productivity and energy use efficiency for SDF and CDF were calculated to be 3.6L/100 MJ and 0.11, and 5.2L/100 MJ and 0.16, respectively. Increased energy efficiency will be possible by determining the high-energy use efficiency value for other dairy farms in the research area and developing the applications accordingly, with this goal. Furthermore, it is also recommended that the dairy farm management is redesigned or improved to create a new barn design that is appropriate for animal welfare and high milk yield.

Keywords: Energy efficiency, Energy productivity, Net energy yield, Specific energy, Energy Saving

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ANALYSIS OF EMISSIONS FROM DIESEL PASSENGER CARS IN NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

The process of sharp increase in the presence of internal combustion diesel engines among passenger cars in the Macedonian fleet of vehicles, significantly increases its share in polluting emissions from the burning of diesel fuel in transport. Therefore proper analysis and accurate calculation of emission factors from diesel passenger cars and their pollution emissions will be calculated through the Tier 2 method for emission calculations from the European Environmental Agency. This study is based on data obtained from official institutions and their adequate approximation obtained results which give us an approximate figure to the actual situation of pollution from passenger cars with diesel Internal combustion engines.

Key words: Diesel vehicles, Emission factor, Tier 2, Air Pollution

THE SURFACE WATERS THAT FLOW TO LAKE OHRID AND ROLE OF DIATOMS IN BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

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ABSTRACT

Ohrid Lake is one of the oldest lakes in the world, formed about 2-3 million years ago. Many of lakes of the globe are about 10,000 to 45,000 thousand years old and formed during the glacial period. In an old lake, with hills and mountains that separated them from other waters, a whole collection of plants and animals is developed. Lake Ohrid is located at a height of 695m, with a surface of 358.2 km² and a coastline of 87.5 km. About 2/3 of the lake is in the North Macedonian part and 1/3 belongs to the Albanian side. It represents an exceptional source of water, the great biological diversity and the endemic species that are presently threatened by many factors. Most of the Ohrid Lake basin is formed by tectonic forces. At a later stage of the alpine oogenesis the holes of Ohrid, Prespa and Debarca are formed. The Ohrid Lake itself is formed on Bilisht-Korça-Debarca. As a geomorphologic characteristic of the catchment basin we mention abrasive formations (rugged rocks, bare rocks and rocks and subsoil), river formations (river valleys, river beds, erosive and accumulative terraces) karstic formations (cracks, water holes, pits and fields karstic surface as well as holes and underground holes). Biomonitoring is the use of biological indicators as assessors of environmental change. Since, chemical compounds of the rivers pass through mass flows over a short period of time, chemical monitoring gives an instantaneous water quality picture only for the sampling moment. In Albania, biological monitoring based in diatoms, for the first time is carried out in Albanian rivers (fresh water), the data are presented by Miho et al., (2005); on PhD thesis by Kupe L., (2006). After then had continued with further studies in the area of ecological (diatoms) assessment of fresh and marshes water.

Keywords: surface water, biological monitoring, sources, benthic diatoms.

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A REVIEW OF THREATENED AND RISKED ENTOMOPHAUNA ON SHKODRA LAKE AREA

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ABSTRACT

In this paper are presented some Shkodra Lake Area Entomophauna species that are endangered in this habitat and have their threatened categories at the national level based on the Red List of IUCN (International Union for the Protection of Nature). There are exactly 39 species with their risked categories. These data are derivative of a several-year monitoring, based on expeditions carried out in different areas in this aea. About 39 species of Insects Order (Odonata 2 species, Mantopera 2 species, Neuroptera 2 species, Lepidoptera 24 species, Coleoptera 9 species) from different regions of Northern Albania. Most of them seem to be threatened on their habitats, belonging to the IUCN red list, where: 30 species belong to the vulnerable category (VU), such as Erynnis Tages; 6 are near threatened species (LR), such as Lestes Dryas; 2 are endangered (EN), such as Gmnopleurus Mopsus; 1 are critically endangered (CR) such as Osmoderma Eremita. Some of threatening aspects we can point out are related with this habitat, like the deterioration or disturbing, especially during reproductive period (i.e. before the egg disposal), pollution of waters and other ecological changes. The quality of water is considered good. [1,2]. We wish to contribute in the further knowledge of Insectophauna of Albania Region, focusing also in preservation and conservation of endangered species and their respective habitats, especially warm field-hilly regions, warm lower grass areas, rich vegetation areas and water heated areas. Most of them have a negative impact on ecological system [3].

Key words: threatened species, endangered species, IUCN category, Red List of Insects, habitat, scientific name, chorology, bio-ecology of species.

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OXIDE DISPERSION STRENGTHENED STEELS AS CANDIDATE STRUCTURAL MATERIALS FOR NUCLEAR AGGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, a description of the past and present research activities for the development of the Oxide Dispersion-Strengthened (ODS) Steels will be carried out, showing why ODS steels are considered among the best candidate structural materials in very aggressive nuclear environments: it can find application as material for the cladding in nuclear fast breeding reactors, or in the blanket/first wall of the fusion reactor as well. General information about the anisotropy of its microstructure, its tensile and creep properties, how they result affected by, and also its resistance to irradiation will be provided.

Keywords: Oxide dispersion strengthened steel, Anisotropy, Microstructure, Mechanical properties

HIGH TEMPERATURE TENSILE TEST OF 12Cr FERRITIC ODS STEEL

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ABSTRACT

The ODS steel, studied for more than thirty years, is an alloy characterized by very high performances, and depending on the purpose, its composition is changed in order to satisfy the requirements. In particular, the 12Cr ferritic ODS steel is widely regarded as a candidate structural material for fusion reactor and advanced next generation fission reactors. In this study, mechanical properties of the alloy will be tested at different temperatures: their dependency on the microstructure and on the temperature will be investigated, focusing the attention on the anisotropy of the alloy and how it affects its performances. Fracture surface analysis at room temperature will be performed as well.

Keywords: Oxide dispersion strengthened steels, Tensile properties, Anisotropy, Microstructure

PREVALANCE AND MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF *GIARDIA DUODENALIS* IN LIVESTOCK IN VAN, TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Giardia duodenalis (*Giardia lamblia*, *Giardia intestinalis*), a flagellated parasite, is a gastrointestinal pathogen that affects public health worldwide. There are limited studies on the epidemiology and molecular characterization of *G. duodenalis* in farm animals in Turkey. Molecular characterization is required to determine the zoonotic potential of *Giardia* infection. In the present study, 71 calf 50 lamb, and 66 goat fecal stool samples were obtained from the animal rectum using a disposable latex glove and the samples were transferred to the laboratory. Then, the presence of cysts was examined with a microscope using of saturated zinc sulfate flotation method (ZnSO₄; 33%). Afterwards, the samples were scanned with ELISA-based rapid diagnostic test kits for diagnosis. Then, DNA was extracted with QIAamp DNA Stool Mini Kit (Qiagen, Germany). Nested PCR was then conducted with the corresponding primers. DNA sequence analysis was conducted on beta-giardin gene region of each PCR positive samples. Then, sequence analyses were blasted and compared with the access numbers in the gene bank (M36728 for sub-genotype A1, AY072723 for sub-genotype A2, for AY072724 sub-genotype A3, AY072725 for sub-genotype B1, AY072726 for sub-genotype B2, AY072727 for sub-genotype B3, AY072728 for sub-genotype B4). In the microscopic examination, *Giardia* cysts were identified in 41 calves, 18 lambs, and 23 goats. Positivity was determined with rapid test kits in 38 calves, 16 lambs, and 20 goats. In nested PCR results, specific bands (511 bp) were obtained in 46 calves, 21 lambs and 24 goats. Sequencing findings demonstrated Assemblage A and sub-genotype A3 presence in all animal samples. The importance of treatment and the need to take protective measures due to its zoonotic importance were emphasized.

Keywords: *Giardia duodenalis*, nested PCR, assemblage, farm animals.

BIO-MONITORING OF NARTA LAGOON

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ABSTRACT

Narta is considered as one of the most important lagoon areas in Albania based on the high biodiversity values and the number of habitats found there. The natural ecosystem of Narta is characterized by a rich diversity of habitats as lagoon area, delta of Vjosa River, salt marshes, sand dunes, pine forest, islet of Zverneci. The relations between these various types of habitats are of great ecological importance. The studies for this area have shown the importance of the area related to the interesting and specific flora. In the vast variety of habitats, many of the plants species that occur are specifically and uniquely found in this coastal area. Level of trophic state is based on standard methods for analysis of macrophytic vegetation and chlorophyll a, dissolved oxygen (DO) and biological oxygen demand (BOD), Phosphor contents. Also, are measured physic characteristics of waters like temperature, Ph. Plant communities' evaluation is based on qualitative and quantitative characteristics and is classified through principals of Zurich–Montpellier school. Monitoring of chlorophyll a content, dissolved oxygen (DO) and biological oxygen demand (BOD), phosphor contents, and macrophytes species are carried out during a year from April to September 2018. In Lagoon are selected four stations for samples taking. Evaluation of water trophic level is based on classification proposed by Håkansson [4]. Oligotrophic: clear and blue water, with very low levels of nutrients and algae. Mesotrophic: slightly green water, still clear, moderate levels of nutrients and algae. Eutrophic: green and murky water, with higher amounts of nutrients and algae. Hypertrophic: supersaturated in phosphorus and nitrogen, excessive phytoplankton growth, poor water clarity. Flora of Narta Lagoon belongs to the aquatic macrophytes rooting in sediment. Two main groups are commonly distinguished: *Zoostera* and *Rupia*. The aquatic vegetation strongly influences the light conditions, temperature, oxygen concentration, sedimentation rate and turbulence in the water body. Analyses for determination of dissolved oxygen (DO) and biological oxygen demand (BOD) are realized through Winkler method. Based on the collected data we can evaluate that Narta Lagoon is characterized by Mesotrophic state level.

Key words: macrophytes, trophic state, Chl a, BOD, DO.

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LABORATORY SCALE ELIMINATION OF SOME HEAVY METALS WITH HOLLOW ALUMINOSILICATE SPHERES

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ABSTRACT

This examination aims to eliminate venomous heavy metals in wastewater using hollow aluminosilicate spheres. The chemical and physical parameters of hollow aluminosilicate spheres were investigated. The effects of contact time, amount of hollow aluminosilicate spheres and pH on the treatment of heavy metals in the water environment were evaluated by batch experiments. The yield capacities of hollow aluminosilicate spheres were examined for Cd²⁺, Ni²⁺ and Zn²⁺, with amounts of 57.29%, 23.66%, and 45,17% respectively. The following heavy metal removal efficiency of hollow aluminosilicate spheres was determined: Cd²⁺ > Zn²⁺ > Ni²⁺.

Keywords: Adsorption, Hollow aluminosilicate spheres, Heavy metals, Wastewater

EVALUATION OF SEISMIC PERFORMANCE OF MID-RISE CONCRETE MOMENT FRAME BUILDINGS CONSIDERING THE EFFECT OF INFILLED FRAMES

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ABSTRACT

In this study, an analytical study was conducted using the ABAQUS software on the effect of masonry infilled frame and the effect of opening in the seismic behavior of mid-rise reinforced concrete frame building. After modeling the four-story building frame and defining the plastic range for its materials, the structure is placed under the dynamic load of the earthquake from accelerogram and the horizontal and vertical load of the earthquake entered it. After receiving the considered outputs, the infilled frame load is removed and the infilled frame itself is placed in the structure after the modeling by micro-model method. Also, by comparing the hysteresis diagram between the first and second models, the energy dissipated by the wall was very high up to the moment before its failure and had a positive effect on the loading capacity. In addition, bracing the frame components by the wall prevents over limit deformation of the structural gradation and delayed the instable deformations in the structure. So that the structural components with ten-time more elastic capacity, in the frame without infilled frame, have been deformed in the time less than the considered analysis and instability has been created. The results show that the existing opening reduces the stiffness and strength of the composite frame and increasing the size of the openings more than the amount recommended in the regulation causes a more severe decline in the strength of the structure. Also, the deformation of opening from window type (increasing the opening dimensions in the vertical direction) as well as the irregularity in their position causes a severe decline in the strength and stiffness of the structure.

Keywords: Seismic Performance, Moment Frame, Concrete Buildings, Infilled Frame

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ROUTE OPTIMIZATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE - CASE OF SOUTH OF THE BLACK SEA

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ABSTRACT

In parallel with rapid population growth, technological developments and rising living standards, the amount of solid waste is increasing day by day. Municipalities spend a large amount of money to collect, transport and dispose of solid wastes in Turkey. In municipal solid waste management systems, 85% or even more of the total system cost constitutes collection/hauling operations. However, only the collection of solid wastes and transport from different points of the city to disposal sites in an environmentally and economically sustainable way is not enough to solve the problem. At this point, cost reduction can be done by recounting the routes on the collection/hauling operations and conducting evaluation studies on the existing system. The most sustainable solution to this issue it is surely beyond doubt that waste minimization and recycling. However, waste collection is still ongoing in many cities in the country. This study is an exemplary study for municipalities that are currently working on waste collection in Turkey. The aim of this study is to investigate the improvement of collection and transportation system of urban solid wastes in Sinop city center in Turkey. A study was carried out in Sinop City Center to determine routes and container points to represent the summer and winter seasons, together with the vehicle carrying the collection/transportation. At this stage, the field study was started and the coordinates of the containers were recorded with Garmin brand handheld GPS device between May-2017 and September-2017. Since the summer and winter population of Sinop city center is very variable, the evaluation is carried out in two stages as summer and winter. In practice, 365 containers for Sinop Province were found in total. All specified coordinate data has been exported to Google Earth Pro and routes have been defined for 3 different regions. After these variables are determined, the number of container distances obtained is evaluated manually based on various variables such as the duration of the vehicle's stopping period. In addition to these applications, it has been moved to the coordinate transformation vector by using MapInfo Pro software by moving the coordinates by using the pick-and-move tool. Here, too, the aim was to collect the shortest existing containers as soon as possible. Mapinfo Pro site ArcGis 10.2 software is used for this. In addition, some of the improvements and suggestions for the solid waste collection and transportation in Sinop province are also presented. Although it is possible to achieve economic gains with some route improvements, among the results obtained without working, there is the necessity of considering and implementing the subject in order to achieve continuous participation and education of the people. In addition, the need for more efficient systems such as dual collection and waste collection centers is also among the results. After performing routes by the software, the optimized routes were compared with the present routes. Success by the optimization process was around 30-57% in general for distance and 10% for time in general. Consequently, a route optimization process on the street stationary container collection system will contribute a benefit by 49% in total cost.

Key words: Municipal solid waste, solid waste management, Collecting/hauling system, sustainable solid waste management, Black Sea, Turkey

DEVELOPMENTAL DYSPLASIA OF THE HIP AMONG INFANTS

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ABSTRACT

Developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH) describes the spectrum of structural abnormalities that involve the growing hip. This article represents a retrospective study of 3306 newborns and infants examined in the Regional Hospital Centre in Prizren, Kosovo. 2878 (87.1%) out of 3306 infants were not treated as the majority of them (99%) belonged to stages Ia/Ib (2845/2878) and the rest (1%) (33/2878) belonged to the stage IIa. According to gender, a significant linear trend of increasing proportion of females in stages IIIa to IV was found ($p=0.02$). Bilateral coxofemoral dysplasia was found in 62 (47.7%) of boys (62/130) and in 146 (49%) of girls (146/298), without a significant difference between them ($p=0.8$). Early diagnosis and treatment is critical to provide the best possible functional outcome. Different screening programs have been devised to recognize DDH as soon as possible.

Keywords: developmental dysplasia, hip, infant

INTEGRAL ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNOGENIC SOIL POLLUTION BY FLUORIDES AND CLIMATIC FACTORS ON THE AGROECOSYSTEMS OF THE BAIKAL REGION

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ABSTRACT

Monitoring (1997-2012) was focused on the impact of gray forest soils (Luvic Greyzemic Phaeozems) pollution with aluminum industry fluorides on carbon transformation and agroecosystems functioning at the background of present day climatic changes. Air temperature increase compared to «climatic norm» (1961-1990) [WMO, 2008] was found to closely correlate with CO₂ emission, but not to affect soil microbe biomass carbon content (C_{mic}). Systemic analysis of carbon transformation consequences demonstrated negative influence of fluorides on carbon flow integrated agroecosystem components (soil-microorganisms-plants-atmosphere), particularly in anomalous years. The regimes of agroecosystems functioning and its environmental loads were evaluated by the proportion of flows of net-mineralized and (re)immobilized (N-M:RI) carbon.

Key words: monitoring, climatic changes, soil pollution with fluorides, carbon transformation, integral evaluation of agroecosystem functioning.

RESEARCH AND COMPARISON OF SOME GRAIN VARIETIES (*TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L.) FROM THE REGION UNDER THE AGRO- ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

The study object is the research of the suitability of some wheat cultivars (*Triticum aestivum* L.) from Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary. There were six cultivars of wheat: from Hungary (Mv Marshall, Mv Kolo), Croatia (Super Zhitarka Pancake Justus) and Slovenia (Lara) while as comparator cultivars in Europe 90. Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) in Kosovo is a strategic crop that is grown annually on an area of 70000 to 90000 ha, carrying about 45-55% the needs for this culture. The average yield realized over the last years is around 3.4 3.6 t / ha. Based on agro-climatic data, research on grain varieties and their testing in the two regions of Kosovo for 2016, 2017 and 2018 were carried out in these parcels and the morphological characteristics of those varieties, which compete for the national list, were monitored. Research has been carried out in two locations of plots where they represent different agro-climatic and differences in Arbesh, at the research farm of the Kosovo Agricultural Institute, 6 km far from Peja. The type of soil, brownish brown soil, on reddish sediments, and the altitude is 488 meters (Dukagjin Plain), as well as in Pestovo - Kosovo Plain, the private property of the company "Pestova". The altitude is 550 meters and the soil type is smonic. The agro-climatic and pedological data of Kosovo compared to the yields obtained in the grain culture show that the cultivation of cultivated genetic potential is not exploited. Tests were conducted in a laboratory environment (Weight, 1000 head, hectoliter weight, protein content), according to the International Association for ISTA Seed Testing, 1996 (which is International Seed Association, 1996). The data collected were analyzed using an F-Est variance analysis, the significance of which for $p < 0.0$ or $P < 0.01$ level is taken as a condition for LSD-test comparison.

Key words: hectoliter weight kg, humidity, protein content, winter wheat, yield kg/ha.

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ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL PHYTO- AND GENOTOXICITY INDUCED BY SOME IMIDACLOPRID- BASED INSECTICIDES ON A NON-TARGET CROP AND HIGHER PLANT ASSAY

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ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution issues due to increased use and often incorrect appliance of pesticides are harmful phenomena constantly encountered in developing countries as Albania. The current study assessed the toxicity induced by short-term exposure of seeds and bulbs of *Allium cepa* L. to commercial formulations of imidacloprid-based insecticides. The biological materials were exposed for 12, 24, 48 and 72 h to three experimental doses (1.5, 3 and 4.5 gr/L) of KOHINOR 200 SL, PULSAR 200 SL MALLETT 20 SL and MIDAS. Phytotoxicity was determined through the limitation of seed germination capacity, reduction of longitudinal root growth and mitotic index, while genotoxicity inducement by scoring frequencies of micronuclei and chromosome abnormalities in root meristem. All evaluated parameters obviously varied in insecticide formulation-, concentration- and time exposure-dependent manner. The results detected suppression of seed germination and significant root growth restriction after 48- and 72-hour treatments, particularly for PULSAR and MIDAS. Additionally, the strongest mito-depressive activity was revealed since at the medium concentrations, incurring sublethal effect to meristematic cells. Excluding the lowest concentrations, the other tested ones could generally induce presence of micronuclei and significant frequencies of chromosomal abnormalities after 24-72 h exposure duration, revealing the confident genotoxic effects and potential mutagenicity of imidacloprid-based insecticides under study. This simulating investigation highlighted the capability of a common crop in Albania and higher plant assay as onion in recognizing and predicting insecticides pollution likewise induction of environmental stress with potential toxic consequences on food chain consumers and human population health.

Key words: imidacloprid- based insecticides, phytotoxicity, genotoxicity, *Allium cepa* L. assay

CREDIBILITY OF INFORMATION SOURCES USED BY ARTISANAL FISHERS IN SELECTED COASTAL STATES OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

A study on credibility of information sources used by artisanal fishers in selected coastal states of Nigeria was carried out between January 2018 and December 2018. The study focused on Bayelsa, Rivers and Akwa Ibom states, Nigeria in West Africa. Data was obtained from primary sources using questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistical analysis was employed. The result indicates that majority of the artisanal fishers were male (79.90%) and 43% of the fishers falls within the age bracket of between 41 – 50 years. About 5.2% have been engaged in fishing activities for the past 15 years and above, while 88% of the artisanal fishers had one form of education or the other. Majority of artisanal fishers (55%) earn monthly income of between ₦11,000-₦50,000 (\$30 – \$130). The low income earned by fishers have negative effect on their livelihood. The most credible sources of information was: Fishers groups (75%), credit agencies (66.5%), output buyers (55.2%) and cell phones (50.9%). From the study, it is obvious that artisanal fishers need credible information in nearly all the coastal areas of Nigeria to improve the fishing industry which could eventually improve their livelihood.

Key word: accessibility, artisanal fishers, credibility, dissemination, fishing, information source.

PROXIMATE COMPOSITION AND ANTIBACTERIAL POTENTIALS OF CULTIVATED GARLIC (*ALLIUM SATIVUM* L.) AND ONION (*ALLIUM CEPA* L.) IN ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) and onion (*Allium cepa* L.) are ones of the most promising medicinal herbs known from ancient times having nutritional value. Nutrients found in these medicinal plants play important roles in curing different diseases and disorders. Therefore, the present study aimed to determine the physico-chemical characteristics of cultivated varieties of garlic and onion and evaluate the antibacterial activity of these plants by disk diffusion method against three pathogenic strains including *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923, *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 and *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC 25332. The physico-chemical analysis executed was pH, titratable acidity, moisture, ash, total soluble solids, electrical conductivity, viscosity, proteins, fats, crude fiber, pectin, total and reducing sugars and minerals. It was found that these plants are good source of proteins, fats, fibers, minerals and energy. For the results of antibacterial activity, methanol extract obtained from these plants revealed the sensitivity on the tested pathogenic strains. The strongest antibacterial effect on tested strains was found in garlic extracts.

Key words: Garlic, Onion, Physico-chemical, Antibacterial, Pathogenic strains

PREPARING CHITOSAN FROM SHRIMP SKIN AND OPERATING IT WITH EDTA AND USED IN THE REMOVAL OF HEAVY METALS OF WATER

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ABSTRACT

The use of bio-polymers due to bio-degradability and low cost has been considered for the removal of heavy metals from water and wastewater. Chitosan polymer is a hydrophilic Cation that removes acetyl ketamine from the alkaline environment and is widely used as a sorbent for the removal of heavy metals. Chitosan is a biopolymer that has been widely used in a variety of fields, such as bio-medicine, water purification and food industries, due to its low prices and biological properties, such as biodegradability, antibacterial and harmlessness. After preparation, it was measured by atomic absorption and FT-IR methods. The impact of various parameters such as: pH, metal ion density, amount of adsorbent and the duration of mixing was studied to provide stable and optimal conditions for determining the selectivity of removing heavy metals from copper and nickel. The absorption isotherm was studied by Langmuir and Freundlich models. The results show that the adsorption rate with chitosan agent is optimized at pH = 5, the time of 30 minutes and the amount of adsorbent 120 mg and the concentration of ion 4 mg with an absorption of 99% and the amount of adsorption with operating chitosan in optimized conditions at pH = 9, the duration of 5 minutes and the absorbance of 100 mg and the concentration of ion 2 mg with absorption is 93.8%.

Key words: Chitosan, shrimp skin, operating with EDTA, Heavy metals

