



Response of Drinking-Water Reservoir Ecosystems to Anthropogenic Impacts in Albania: Trends of Interrelationship

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Abstract: The first impoundment of a newly constructed reservoir is usually characterized by the presence of easily degradable organic materials in the water, initiated by the inundation of the soil with its vegetation. Extensive studies were performed on the biological components and the physical and chemical properties of the water of the Bovilla Reservoir and its catchment area. Based on the data collected, the quality of the water of Bovilla Lake complies with the norms of class A1 for raw drinking water quality standards of EC Directive 440 16/6/1975 "Quality of Surface Water Intended for the Abstraction of Drinking Water" (EC Directive, 1975), for nearly all its physico-chemical parameters, except for a few samples concerning TSS, ammonia and nitrates (A2 class). The past and current practices of the land use by the population appear to directly affecting the water taste and bad odour during the winter period of the year.

Key Words: Bovilla watershed, chlorophyll-a, chemical factors, plankton, water reservoir.

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