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ENERGETSKI, POLJOPRIVREDNI I EKOLOŠKI ASPEKTI KORIŠĆENJA RAVNIČARSKIH VODNIH RESURSA

ENERGETIC, AGRICULTURAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE UTILIZATION OF THE PLAIN WATER RESOURCES

Abstract

In Vojvodina and valley of Morava there are water flows with great water masses, but small fall of averagely 0, 2 mm/m. Hydro-energetical potential of Danube, Tisa, Sava and Morava is, because of that, not used on these territories. New technics and technologies enable nowadays using hydropotential and great flow masses of small falls. Further conveniences in using hydropotential of lowlands rivers are variations of water level. Density of entire water net in Vojvodina is 225 m/km^2 what is 3,3 times less than republical average. Many rainless years and small percent of watered surfaces endanger entire agicultural production. There are seriuos problems in supplying with drinking water. Variations of terrain level in Vojvodina enable forming net of artificial lakes which would be supplyed with water from rivers, canals and directly from rains. Using pumps powered by photovoltic solar energy would enable cheap watersupply in july and august when the needs for water are greatest. New water resources and forest zones would better climate in Vojvodina and contribute to tourism development. A new strategy of using natural, especialy water resources in Vojvodina should be found.

UVOD

U regionu ravničarskog dela Srbije teku reke Dunav, Tisa, Sava, Morava i druge. Odlikuju se bogatstvom vodene mase, ali po svom karakteru spadaju u spore reke, te je njihov hidropotencijal bio neiskorišćen. Njihov pad u proseku iznosi 0,2 mm/m, što se smatralo neekonomičnim za korišćenje. Međutim, savremene tehnike i tehnologije pružaju mogućnosti za iskorišćavanje hidropotencijala i velikih sporoprotičućih vodenih masa. Oscilacije vodostaja reka i