Eva Rotar:

RAVNANJE Z VODO NA OBALNEM IN ZALEDNEM KRAŠKEM OBMOČJU

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Povzetek

Obalno in zaledno kraško območje je razdeljeno na 11 občin v katerih skupno živi 145.283 prebivalcev. Za vodooskrbo skrbijo štiri podjetja, ki tudi upravljajo z vodnimi viri. Vodni viri zaenkrat kakovostno in količinsko še ustrezajo, vendar niso ustrezno zaščiteni in so tako izpostavljeni tveganjem onesnaženja. Izjema je le obalno območje, kjer že sedaj prihaja do pomanjkanja vode, zato jo je potrebno uvažati iz Hrvaške. Na obalnem in zalednem kraškem območju so zaradi časovno in prostorsko neenakomerno razporejenih padavin, najmanjše razpoložljive količine vode v poletnih mesecih, prav takrat pa so potrebe po vodi največje. Porabo vode v poletnih mesecih še dodatno povečuje turistična sezona ter težnje kmetijstva po namakanju. Oskrba obale in zalednega kraškega območja s pitno vodo je pomemben, zahteven predvsem pa kompleksen projekt. Odločitev Republike Slovenije je bila, da se problem reši z neodvisnim vodnim virom, ki bo količinsko in kakovostno ustrezal, njegovo vodozbirno območje pa bo mogoče zavarovati tako, da se v največji meri prepreči možnost onesnaženja le tega. V diplomski nalogi sem pregledala kakšne so potrebe po pitni vodi na obali in zalednem kraškem območju ter kateri so možni vodni viri, kakšna je njihova razpoložljiva količina, kakovost in kakšna je možnost njihove zaščite pred onesnaženjem.

Ključne besede: vodni vir, vodooskrba, pitna voda, Malni, Padež, Pinjevec, Kubed, Klariči, Kras, slovenska Istra

Abstract

Coastal and part of Karst area (limestone region of Slovenia) is divided between 11 local communities. The common number of population is 145.283. Drinking water supply is provided by four public companies, which also manage the water resources. Till now the efficacious and quality of the resources was sufficient, but they are not suitably protected. So they are heavily exposed to contamination. Exception is only the coastal area which has indeed problems with lack of water, so the water is imported (supplied) by nearby wells in Croatia. The rainfall is very unequal spatial and period distributed over the treated area. Availability of rainfall water is therefore even smaller in the summer time, although in those months the needs of ware are especially high. Those become high especially due to truism and agricultural. The project management and development of drinking water supply in costal and part of Karst area is therefore a very demanding and complex task. The decision of Republic of Slovenia was to solve this problem with a source of drinking water, which will have sufficient quantity and quality to cover all the demands. The specially importance has also protection of the watershed against contamination. So we tried to focus on evaluating the demands for water in coastal and part of Karst area. Then we went through the previous studies and gained data to evaluate the efficacious and quality of the water resources and how to protect them. And finally we are able to give evaluation of the possibilities to improve the present state.

Key words: Water source, water supply, drinking water, Malni, Padež, Pinjevec, Kubed, Klariči, Kras, Slovenian Istra