

Heavy Metal Content in Water of Starzyc Lake (North-West Poland)

Piotr Daniszewski^{1,*}, Ryszard Konieczny²

¹Department of Invertebrate Zoology and Limnology, Faculty of Biology,
University of Szczecin, 13 Waska Street, 71-415 Szczecin, Poland

²Institute of Technological and Life Sciences Falenty, Branch Poznań
67 Biskupińska Street, 60-463 Poznań, Poland

*E-mail address: daniszewski73@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present research work deals with the quantification of toxic heavy metals in the water samples collected from Lake of Starzyc (North-West Poland). While the annual average concentration of Cd was calculated as 0.30 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.21 ppm in 2009 of the year. The values obtained were found to be below the permissible limit of 2.0 ppm set for inland surface water. While the annual average concentration of Cr was calculated as 1,73 ppm in 2008 of the year and 1.67 ppm in 2009 of the year. Which was very much above the permissible limit of 0.1 ppm set for inland surface water. The observed annual average concentration of Cu in the water was 0.03 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.06 ppm in 2009 of the year, which was below the permissible limit of 3.0 ppm set for inland surface water. While the annual average concentration of Hg was calculated as 0.02 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.03 ppm in 2009 of the year, which was very much above the maximum limit of 0.01 ppm set for inland surface water. The annual average concentration of Ni in the water samples was observed to be 1.80 ppm in 2008 of the year and 2.07 ppm in 2009 of the year, which is close to the limit of 3.0 ppm set for inland surface water. The annual average concentration of Pb in the water samples was observed to be 0.08 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.07 ppm in 2009 of the year, which is above the permissible limit of 0.1 ppm set for inland surface water. The results of the present investigation indicate that the annual average concentration of Zn in water samples was 3.52 ppm in 2008 of the year and 3.18 ppm in 2009 of the year, which is above the permissible limit of 5.0 ppm set for inland surface water.

Keywords: Toxic Heavy Metals; Lake water; Hydride generation; Lake of Starzyc (North-West Poland)

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of a business man as well as growing to a transformative processes environment adversely affect the quality of the natural environment, including on the aquatic environment [1-5,16-21,31-47,62-70].

Heavy metal pollution is an ever increasing problem of our lakes [1-8,52-61]. These toxic heavy metals entering in aquatic environment are adsorbed onto particulate matter, although they can form free metal ions and soluble complexes that are available for uptake by biological organisms [9-17,22-35,52-57,61]. The increase in residue levels of heavy metal

content in water, sediments and biota has resulted in decreased productivity and increase in exposure of humans to harmful substances [61].

Many of these metals tend to remain in the ecosystem and eventually move from one compartment to the other within the food chain [36-46,52-61]. Food chain contamination by heavy metals has become a burning issue in recent years because of their potential accumulation in biosystems through contaminated water, soil, sediment and air [57-61].

Hence in the present investigation, efforts are made to quantify the accumulation of toxic heavy metals in water of Starzyc Lake of North-West Poland. The study was carried out with an objective to generate the pollution load data from scientific study so as to gauge the extent of pollution due to toxic heavy metals in the lake water.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

Lake Starzyc also called Chociwlem is located in the West Pomeranian Voivodeship and is adjacent to the town of Chociwel from South and South East of the city [71]. Starzyc is the second largest lake in the municipality of Chociwel.

Has an area of 59.2 ha, its length is approximately 3000m and the width of the average 200 m, his largest depth is 9 m is located on the Lake of 68 m n. p.m. flows through the settlements not Krąpiel River [71].

The Starzyc lake is characterized by the following indicators of morphometric:

- Latitude N-53 ° 27' .8,
- Longitude - 15 ° 20',
- mirror surface water – 59.2 ha,
- capacity - 1575,8 m³,
- the maximum depth is 6.1 m,
- the average depth is 2,7 m,
- maximum length - 1960 m,
- maximum width - 370 m,
- the length of the coastline - 5175 m [71].

Research was carried out in the years 2008-2009, in the period from April to October. The water samples collected from different sampling stations were filtered using (0.45 µm pore size) filter paper to remove suspended particles. Filtrates were preserved in polythene bottles. In order to prevent the precipitation of metals 2 mL nitric acid was added to the filtrate [61].

The samples were concentrated to tenfold on a water bath and subjected to nitric acid digestion [14,42]. About 400 mL of the sample was transformed into clean glass separating funnel in which 10 mL of 2 % ammonium pyrrolidine dithiocarbamate, 4 mL of 0.5 M HCl and 10 mL of methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) are added [48,61].

The solution in separating funnel was shaken vigorously for 2 min and was left undisturbed for the phases to separate.

The MIBK extract containing the desired metals was then diluted to give final volumes depending on the suspected level of the metals [13,61]. The sample solution was then aspirated into air acetylene flame in an atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

The analysis for the majority of the trace metals like Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Copper (Cu), Mercury (Hg), Nickel (Ni), Lead (Pb) and Zinc (Zn) was done by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The experimental data on toxic heavy metals in water samples collected along the Starzyc Lake from the month of April 2008 to October 2009 is presented in Table 1 and 2.

Table 1. Heavy metals content in water samples collected from Starzyc Lake (April to October 2008).

Heavy Metals (ppm)	Cd	Cr	Cu	Hg	Ni	Pb	Zn
Apr. 2008	0.32	1.72	0.05	0.02	2.01	0.08	3.05
May 2008	0.26	1.58	0.06	0.04	2.47	0.09	2,82
June 2008	0.23	1.68	0.05	0.02	2.52	0.07	5.64
July 2008	0.37	2.02	0.05	0.03	1.38	0.06	3.72
Aug. 2008	0.51	1.83	0.06	0.02	1,72	0.09	2.61
Sept. 2008	0.15	1.59	0.06	0.02	2.36	0.09	3.84
Oct. 2008	0.27	1.75	0.06	0.03	2.04	0.07	2.97
Average	0.30	1.73	0.03	0.02	2.07	0.08	3.52

Table 2. Heavy metals content in water samples collected from Starzyc Lake (April to October 2009).

Heavy Metals (ppm)	Cd	Cr	Cu	Hg	Ni	Pb	Zn
Apr. 2008	0.19	1.42	0.05	0.03	1.75	0.07	2.87
May 2008	0.24	1.84	0.05	0.02	1.49	0.08	3,51
June 2008	0.15	1.51	0.07	0.03	2.29	0.07	4.37
July 2008	0.21	1.32	0.06	0.02	1.78	0.05	2.79
Aug. 2008	0.36	1.93	0.06	0.04	2,02	0.07	2.69
Sept. 2008	0.27	2.03	0.05	0.02	1.86	0.08	2.74
Oct. 2008	0.19	1.68	0.06	0.03	1.45	0.08	3.27
Average	0.23	1.67	0.06	0.03	1.80	0.07	3.18

In the present investigation, it was observed that the maximum concentration of Cd was 0.51 ppm and the minimum was 0.15 ppm (Table 1 and 2). While the annual average concentration was calculated as 0.30 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.21 ppm in 2009 of the year. The values obtained were found to be below the permissible limit of 2.0 ppm set for inland surface water [61]. There are a few recorded instances Cadmium poisoning in human beings following consumption of contaminated fishes [61]. Cadmium it is less toxic to plants than Cu, similar in toxicity to Pb and Cr [61]. It is equally toxic to invertebrates and fishes [40,61]. In aquatic systems, cadmium is most readily absorbed by organisms directly from the water in its free ionic form Cd (II) [5,61].

The acute toxicity of cadmium to aquatic organisms is variable, even between closely related species, and is related to the free ionic concentration of the metal [5,61]. Cadmium interacts with the calcium metabolism of animals [5,61]. In fish it causes lack of calcium (hypocalcaemia), probably by inhibiting calcium uptake from the water [5,61]. Effects of long-term exposure can include larval mortality and temporary reduction in growth [5,61]. Mammals can tolerate low levels of cadmium exposure by binding the metal to a special protein that renders it harmless [5,61]. In this form, the cadmium accumulates in the kidney and liver [5,61]. Higher levels of exposure, however, lead to kidney damage, disturbed calcium and vitamin D metabolism, and bone loss [61,69]. Seabirds in general are known to

accumulate high levels of cadmium [61,69]. Kidney damages have been reported in wild colonies of pelagic sea birds having cadmium level of 60-480 $\mu\text{g/g}$ in the kidney [61,69].

In the present investigation, it was observed that the maximum concentration of Cr was 2.03 ppm and the minimum was 1.32 ppm (Table 1 and 2). While the annual average concentration was calculated as 1.73 ppm in 2008 of the year and 1.67 ppm in 2009 of the year. Which was very much above the permissible limit of 0.1 ppm set for inland surface water [61]. For invertebrates and fishes, its toxicity is not much acute [61]. Chromium is generally more toxic at higher temperatures and its compounds are known to cause cancer in humans [49,61].

The toxic effect of Chromium on plants indicate that the roots remain small and the leaves narrow, exhibit reddish brown discoloration with small necrotic blotches [30]. Symptoms of Chromium phytotoxicity include inhibition of seed germination or of early seedling development, reduction of root growth, leaf chlorosis and depressed biomass [50, 61]. From the results it appears that the Cu content in the lake water was minimum of 0.05 ppm and maximum of 0.07 ppm (Table 1 and 2). The observed annual average concentration of Copper in the water was 0.03 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.06 ppm in 2009 of the year, which was below the permissible limit of 3.0 ppm set for inland surface water [61]. It is important here to note that Copper is highly toxic to most fishes, invertebrates and aquatic plants than any other heavy metal except mercury [61]. It reduces growth and rate of reproduction in plants and animals [61]. The chronic level of Cu is 0.02-0.2 ppm [61,67]. Aquatic plants absorb three times more Copper than plants on dry lands [61]. Excessive Copper content can cause damage to roots, by attacking the cell membrane and destroying the normal membrane structure, inhibited root growth and formation of numerous short, brownish secondary roots [61,67]. Copper is highly toxic in aquatic environments and has effects in fish, invertebrates, and amphibians, with all three groups equally sensitive to chronic toxicity [29,61]. Copper also causes reduced sperm and egg production in many species of fish [53-56, 61,66].

In the present investigation, it was observed that the maximum concentration of Hg was 0.04 ppm and the minimum was 0.02 ppm (Table 1 and 2). While the annual average concentration was calculated as 0.02 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.03 ppm in 2009 of the year, which was very much above the maximum limit of 0.01 ppm set for inland surface water [61]. Mercury is generated naturally in the environment from the degassing of the earth's crust from volcanic emissions [61].

The organic form is readily absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract (90-100 %), lesser but still significant amounts of inorganic mercury are absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract (7-15 %) [61]. Previous study have reported that Mercury in dissolved form enter the fish through the gills [15, 61]. Further studies have indicated that inorganic Mercury get adsorbed to the suspended particulate matter and settles down [33,61]. Further gets methylated and ultimately enter the food chain, resulting in bioaccumulation [61].

The monthly concentration of Ni in the lake water samples was found to be in the range of 1.38 ppm – 2.52 ppm (Table 1 and 2). The annual average concentration of Nickel in the water samples was observed to be 1.80 ppm in 2008 of the year and 2.07 ppm in 2009 of the year, which is close to the limit of 3.0 ppm set for inland surface water [61]. Short-term exposure to Nickel on human being is not known to cause any health problems, but long-term exposure can cause decreased body weight, heart, liver damage and skin irritation [61,67].

In the present investigation, it was observed that the maximum concentration of Pb was 0.09 ppm and the minimum was 0.06 ppm (Table 1 and 2). The annual average concentration of Pb in the water samples was observed to be 0.08 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.07 ppm in

2009 of the year, which is above the permissible limit of 0.1 ppm set for inland surface water [61]. Acute toxicity generally appears in aquatic plants at concentration of 0.1–5.0 ppm [61, 67]. In plants, it initially results in enhanced growth, but from a concentration of 5 ppm onwards, this is counteracted by severe growth retardation, discoloration and morphological abnormalities [61].

There is an adverse influence on photosynthesis, respiration and other metabolic processes [61]. Acute toxicity of Lead in invertebrates is reported at concentration of 0.1-10 ppm [61, 67]. Higher levels pose eventual threat to fisheries resources [61]. A number of studies have investigated effects of prolonged Lead exposure on freshwater fish [61]. These studies report a wide range of effects induced by chronic exposure to elevated Lead concentrations, oocyte growth, including effects on pituitary function, gonadosomatic index [47,61].

In the present study, the monthly concentration of Zinc was in the range of 2.61 ppm to 5.64 ppm (Table 1 and 2). The results of the present investigation indicate that the annual average concentration of Zn in water samples was 3.52 ppm in 2008 of the year and 3.18 ppm in 2009 of the year, which is above the permissible limit of 5.0 ppm set for inland surface water [61]. Zn may result in ne crosis, chlorosis and inhibited growth of plants [61,67]. Previous studies have reported toxic effect of Zinc on some aquatic organisms such as fish [3, 61]. Although there is low toxicity effect of Zn in man, however, the prolonged consumption of large doses has been reported to show some health complications such as fatigue, dizziness and neutropenia [28,61].

4. CONCLUSION

While the annual average concentration of Cd was calculated as 0.30 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.21 ppm in 2009 of the year. The values obtained were found to be below the permissible limit of 2.0 ppm set for inland surface water. While the annual average concentration of Cr was calculated as 1,73 ppm in 2008 of the year and 1.67 ppm in 2009 of the year. Which was very much above the permissible limit of 0.1 ppm set for inland surface water.

The observed annual average concentration of Cu in the water was 0.03 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.06 ppm in 2009 of the year, which was below the permissible limit of 3.0 ppm set for inland surface water. While the annual average concentration of Hg was calculated as 0.02 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.03 ppm in 2009 of the year, which was very much above the maximum limit of 0.01 ppm set for inland surface water.

The annual average concentration of Ni in the water samples was observed to be 1.80 ppm in 2008 of the year and 2.07 ppm in 2009 of the year, which is close to the limit of 3.0 ppm set for inland surface water. The annual average concentration of Pb in the water samples was observed to be 0.08 ppm in 2008 of the year and 0.07 ppm in 2009 of the year, which is above the permissible limit of 0.1 ppm set for inland surface water.

The results of the present investigation indicate that the annual average concentration of Zn in water samples was 3.52 ppm in 2008 of the year and 3.18 ppm in 2009 of the year, which is above the permissible limit of 5.0 ppm set for inland surface water.

References

- [1] Adams W. J., Kimerle R. A., Barnett J. W. Jr., *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 26(10) (1992) 1864-1875.
- [2] Aghor A., *Chemicals make Thane creek the worst polluted waterbody*, Daily DNA, August 4, 2007. Mumbai, India, 2007.
- [3] Alabaster J. S., Lloyds R., *Water quality criteria for freshwater fish*, Second edition, Butterworths publication, London 1982, pp. 361.
- [4] Ali N. A., Ater M., Sunahara G. L., Robidoux P. Y., *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety* 57(3) (2004) 363-374.
- [5] AMAP. *Assessment report: Arctic pollution issues*. Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme, Oslo 1998.
- [6] Arnold, E., Greenberg, Eaton, A.D. (Eds.): *Collection and Preservation of Samples and Metals*, pp. 1-27, pp. 1-35, pp. 3-1, pp. 3-21, APHA, AWWA, WEF, Washington DC 1998.
- [7] Baldwin D. H., Sandahl J. F., Labenia J. S., Scholz N. L., *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry* 22(10) (2003) 2266-2274.
- [8] Bradl H., *Heavy Metals in the Environment: Origin, Interaction and Remediation*, Elsevier/Academic Press, London 2005.
- [9] Cai L., Liu G., Rensing C., Wang G., *BMC Microbiology* 9(4) (2009), doi:10.1186/1471-2180-9-4.
- [10] Carlos-Tarres-Guzman M., Moreno-Sanchez R., *FEMS Microbiol. Rev.* 25(3) (2001) 335-347.
- [11] Cervantes C., Campos-Garcia J., Debars S., Gutierrez-Corona F., Loza-Tavera H., Chatterjee J., Chatterjee C., *Environ. Pollut.* 109(1) (2000) 69-74.
- [13] Chen M., Ma L. Q., *Soil Science Society of American Journal* 65(2) (2001) 491-499.
- [14] Clesceri L. S., Standard methods for the examination of Water and waste water. In Arnold, E., Greenberg, Eaton, A.D. (Eds.): *Collection and Preservation of Samples And Metals*, pp.1-27, pp.1-35, pp.3-1, pp.3-21, APHA, AWWA, WEF, Washington DC 1998.
- [15] Dallinger R., Prosi F., Segner H., Back H., *Oecologia.* 73(1) (1987) 91-98.
- [16] Daniszewski P., *Wiadomości Melioracyjne i Łąkarskie* 4 (2008) 187-188.
- [17] Daniszewski P., *Ekologia i Technika* 5 (2008) 211-214.
- [18] Daniszewski P., *Inżynier budownictwa* 11 (2009) 81-82.
- [19] Daniszewski P., *Gaz, Woda i Technika Sanitarna* 4 (2009) 34-36.
- [20] Daniszewski P., *International Letters of Chemistry, Physics and Astronomy* 5 (2012) 72-79.
- [21] Daniszewski P., *International Letters of Chemistry, Physics and Astronomy* 5 (2012) 80-87.

-
- [22] Das H. K., Mitra A. K., Sengupta P. K., Hossain A., Islam F., Rabbani G. H., *Environment International*. 30(3) (2004) 383-387.
- [23] Dube B. K., Tewari K., Chatterjee J., Chatterjee C., *Chemosphere* 53(9) (2003) 1147-1153.
- [24] Ember L., *Environ. Sci. Tech.* 9(13) (1975) 116-121.
- [25] Ezeonyejiaku C. D., Obiakor, M. O., Ezenwelu C. O., *Online Journal of Animal and Feed Research* 1(4) (2011) 130-134.
- [26] Gbaruko B. C., Ana G. R. E. E., Nwachukwu J. K., *African Journal of Biotechnology* 7(25) (2008) 4737-4742.
- [27] Health Organisation, *International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)*, Geneva 1992, Switzerland.
- [28] Hess R., Schmid B., *J. Paediatr. Haematol./Oncol.* 24 (2002) 582-584.
- [29] Horne M. T., Dunson W. A., *Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology* 29(4) (1995) 500-505.
- [30] Jha S. K., Chavan S. B., Pandit G. G., Negi B. S., Sadasivan S., *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment* 76(2) (2002) 249-262.
- [31] Kabata-Pendias A., Pendias H., *Trace Elements in Soils and Plants*. 2nd ed. CRC Press, Boca Raton 1992, pp. 365.
- [32] Kazi T. G., Arain M. B., Baig J. A., *The Science of the Total Environment*. 407(3) (2009) 1019-1026.
- [33] Kehrig H.A., Malm O., Moreira I., *Sci. Tot. Environ.* 213(1-3) (1998) 263-271.
- [34] Khunyakari R. P., Vrushali T., Sharma R. N., Tare V., *Journal of Environmental Biology* 22 (2) (2001) 141-144.
- [35] Lokhande R. S., Kelkar N., *Indian Journal of Environmental Protection* 19(9) (1999) 664-668.
- [36] Lokhande R. S., Singare P. U., Pimple D. S., *Resources and Environment*. 1(1) (2011) 13-19.
- [37] Lokhande R. S., Singare P. U., Pimple D. S., *World Environment* 1(1) (2011) 6-13.
- [38] Maher W., Batley G. E., Lawrence I., *Freshwater Biol.* 41(2) (1999) 361-372.
- [39] Menounou N., Presley B. J., *Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.* 45(1) (2003) 11-29.
- [40] Moore J. W., Ramamoorthy S., *Heavy Metals in Natural Waters: Applied Monitoring and Impact Assessment*, Springer-Verlag, New York 1984, pp. 28-246.
- [41] Neff J. M., *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry* 16(5) (1997) 917-927.
- [42] Paar A., *Microwave Sample Preparation System –Instruction Handbook*, Anton Paar GmbH, Austria 1998, pp.128.
- [43] Patil D., *A lot's fishy about our creek and lake fish*. Daily Times of India. March 22, Mumbai 2009, India. Obtained through the Internet:
- [44] Pyatt A. J., Pyatt F. B., Pentreath V. W., *Invertebr Neurosci.* 4(3) (2002) 135-140.

-
- [45] Rai U. N., Tripathi R. D., Kumar N., *Glaucozystis nostochinearum* Itzigsohn. *Chromosphere*. 25 (1992) 721-732.
- [46] Rozsa K. S., Salanki J., *Cell Mol. Neurobiol.* 14(6) (1994) 735-754.
- [47] Ruby S. M., Hull R., Anderson P., *Arch Environ Contam Toxicol.* 38(1) (2000) 46-51.
- [48] Sachdev S. L., West P. W., *Environmental Science & Technology* 4(9) (1970) 749-751.
- [49] Saxena D. K., Srivastava K., Singh S., *Current Science* 94(7) (2008) 901-904.
- [50] Sharma D. C., Pant R. C., *Journal of Environmental Science and Health. Part A* 29(5) (1994) 941-948.
- [51] Sharma R. K., Agrawal M., Marshall F. M., *Effects of waste water irrigation on heavy metal accumulation in soil and plants*, Paper presented at the National Seminar, Bangalore University, Bangalore 2004, India.
- [52] Singare P. U., *Interdisciplinary Environmental Review* 12(4) (2011) 298-312.
- [53] Singare P. U., Lokhande R. S., Bhanage S. V., *International Journal of Global Environmental Issues.* 11(1) (2011) 79-90.
- [54] Singare P. U., Lokhande R. S., Naik K. U., *Interdisciplinary Environmental Review* 12(3) (2011) 215-230.
- [55] Singare P. U., Lokhande R. S., Naik K. U., *Interdisciplinary Environmental Review* 11(1) (2010) 90-107.
- [56] Singare P. U., Mishra R. M., Trivedi M. P., *Advances in Analytical Chemistry* 2(3) (2012) 14-24.
- [57] Singare P. U., Mishra R. M., Trivedi M. P., *Frontiers in Science.* 2(3) (2012) 28-36.
- [58] Singare P. U., *Thane lakes high on metal content: Study*, Daily Times of India, August 10, 2011. Mumbai, India.
- [59] Singare P. U., Trivedi M. P., Mishra R. M., *American Journal of Chemistry* 2(3) (2012) 171-180.
- [60] Singare P. U., Trivedi M. P., Mishra R. M., *Science and Technology* 2(4) (2012) 87-97.
- [61] Singare P. U., Talpade M. S., Dagli D. S., Bhawe V.G., *International Letters of Chemistry, Physics and Astronomy* 8(2) (2013) 94-104.
- [62] Spooner D. R., Maher W., Otway N., *Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.* 45(1) (2013) 92-101.
- [63] Sunderman F. W., *Arch Ind.* 20(1) (1959) 36-41.
- [64] Swamy Y. V., Roy Chaudhury G., Das S. N., Sengupta S., Muduli R., *Current Science* 91(10) (2006) 1409-1412.
- [65] Szucs A., Salanki J., Rozsa K. S., *Cell Mol. Neurobiol.* 14(6) (1994) 769-780.
- [66] Taub Frieda B., *Fish 430 lectures (Biological Impacts of Pollutants on Aquatic Organisms)*, University of Washington College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences, Seattle 2004, WA.

- [67] Tiwana N. S., Jerath N., Singh G., Ravleen (Eds.), *Heavy metal pollution in Punja Rivers, in Newsletter Environmental Information System (ENVIS)*, Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, India, 3(1) (2005) 3.
- [68] Vymazal J., *Algae and Element Cycling in Wetlands*. Lewis Pub., Boca Raton 1995, pp. 689.
- [69] WHO. *Cadmium - environmental aspects*. Environmental Health Criteria 135. World
- [70] Wright D. A., Welbourn P., *Environmental Toxicology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2002, U.K.
- [71] Jańczak J., *Atlas Polish Lakes* 1996, 98-99.