

# Приказивање података

Начин приказивања података зависи од циља који жели да се постигне тим приказивањем.

- Ако треба да се представе потпуни подаци, користе се табеле.

the capital of Montenegro, site L-1 (42.542°N, 19.339°E, about 120m alt.), fig. 1. That is the site near to the exit of a mountain region and where the first sign of littoral climate could be noted through surrounding vegetation, air scent and higher air temperature. Pure populations of *Aegilops triaristata* were collected at yellow-brown calcareous, skeletal alluvium soil, at two localities. A higher content of nickel and quite high content of lead was found in soil samples due to the presence of the road traffic. Alkaline soil pH reaction was denoted at both sites ( $pH_{KCl}=7.68$ , or  $pH_{H_2O}=7.95$  at L-1 and  $pH_{KCl}=7.75$  or  $pH_{H_2O}=8.31$  at L-2), tab. 1.

Table 1. Microelement and heavy metal content at 55 representative localities, in the Montenegrin littoral area, where *Aegilops sp.* were collected from. The values above Maximal Allowed Content (MAC) according to the regulations of Republic of Serbia are bolded

Area	Locality	Cu mg/kg	Zn mg/kg	Mn mg/kg	Pb mg/kg	Cd mg/kg	Ni mg/kg	Cr mg/kg	pH	
									KCl	H <sub>2</sub> O
Inland part	1	25,27	119,30	374,00	68,07	1,933	<b>97,43</b>	37,23	7,68	7,95
	2	27,80	96,43	569,33	95,70	1,233	<b>148,07</b>	52,77	7,75	8,31
	3	45,63	109,67	747,00	86,70	1,267	<b>154,33</b>	46,40	7,16	7,29
	4	25,23	97,93	939,00	63,73	1,033	<b>121,80</b>	23,77	7,22	7,79
	5	31,53	73,60	1677,00	34,27	1,333	<b>170,17</b>	31,70	7,13	7,50
	6	26,97	81,83	1149,33	57,50	1,967	<b>101,47</b>	34,40	7,15	7,36
	7	31,07	93,43	1892,67	46,93	1,100	<b>131,17</b>	42,33	6,59	7,04
	8	19,00	77,40	464,00	51,67	1,533	<b>75,10</b>	16,50	7,02	7,15
	9	39,70	127,30	1251,00	60,67	<b>3,033</b>	<b>84,73</b>	49,53	6,57	7,28
	10	20,23	43,37	395,33	24,63	1,533	<b>172,57</b>	41,67	7,59	8,26
	11	17,27	83,23	289,00	24,70	1,167	<b>77,27</b>	27,83	7,14	8,06
	12	24,80	85,57	882,33	52,13	1,067	<b>108,17</b>	27,17	7,33	7,85
	13	28,73	68,90	1312,33	35,10	0,167	<b>182,23</b>	34,77	7,23	7,78
	14	37,30	96,07	887,33	36,37	0,633	<b>190,47</b>	81,77	6,81	7,43
	15	9,73	42,87	136,13	56,10	2,300	33,73	7,43	7,05	7,41
	16	6,67	22,67	66,60	36,80	2,400	27,33	11,10	7,73	8,1
	17	23,37	184,67	271,33	<b>171,17</b>	2,800	<b>59,03</b>	25,37	7,53	8,04
18	81,93	174,33	430,00	<b>120,13</b>	2,200	<b>61,50</b>	14,07	7,33	7,79	
19	52,27	126,17	424,00	76,43	1,333	46,73	1,27	7,06	7,54	
20	36,53	84,47	878,00	33,97	0,967	<b>213,20</b>	24,17	7,08	7,62	
21	44,03	150,07	739,67	<b>109,37</b>	1,200	<b>188,33</b>	26,67	6,84	7,19	
22	48,50	174,00	661,00	<b>216,33</b>	2,533	<b>171,00</b>	53,63	7,21	7,48	
23	26,30	69,83	961,00	49,73	1,400	<b>91,70</b>	73,07	7,08	7,85	
24	30,20	83,50	884,00	52,10	2,567	<b>111,70</b>	72,77	7,14	7,83	
25	9,07	30,90	89,40	34,17	<b>3,467</b>	<b>54,67</b>	14,27	7,6	7,71	
26	30,40	104,27	946,67	55,03	2,667	<b>88,07</b>	93,33	7,15	7,85	
27	37,87	120,83	1108,67	64,10	<b>4,833</b>	<b>99,10</b>	<b>115,83</b>	6,99	7,75	
28	15,43	51,60	187,50	39,60	<b>3,700</b>	<b>52,27</b>	15,50	7,12	7,61	
29	27,27	75,20	847,67	44,50	1,567	<b>87,80</b>	42,57	7,28	7,95	
30	33,77	86,70	362,67	<b>195,00</b>	2,733	<b>88,23</b>	30,70	7,46	7,63	
31	31,57	95,90	349,33	<b>113,43</b>	2,733	<b>100,90</b>	33,63	7,35	7,62	
32	17,07	64,80	535,67	49,77	<b>3,700</b>	<b>76,17</b>	29,87	7,29	7,79	
33	35,37	112,73	990,00	55,67	<b>5,533</b>	<b>92,40</b>	<b>145,33</b>	7,02	7,57	
34	26,87	83,67	1038,00	50,07	<b>3,967</b>	<b>75,10</b>	<b>160,42</b>	6,99	7,71	

- Ако је потребно да се постигне прегледност података користе се графикони.

Summarizing to the results it could be observed that a different levels of pollution were observed, generally, at the localities samples were taken from. At 52.7% (29 in absolute values) of the localities at least one of heavy metal in study exceeded MAC, at 27.3% (15) two heavy metals exhibited content in soil higher than MAC, and the highest pollution level according to the criteria on the number of heavy metals being above allowed content, was observed in 5 cases where three heavy metals exceeded MAC (9.1%). The samples from L17 to L40 showed that in Coastal part – North area the localities having two or three elements with the content in excess were predominated. Coastal/littoral part to the south showed somewhat better results, while inland part, particularly north-west from Podgorica had one element in soil above MAC (tab. 1, fig. 5).

Figure 5.

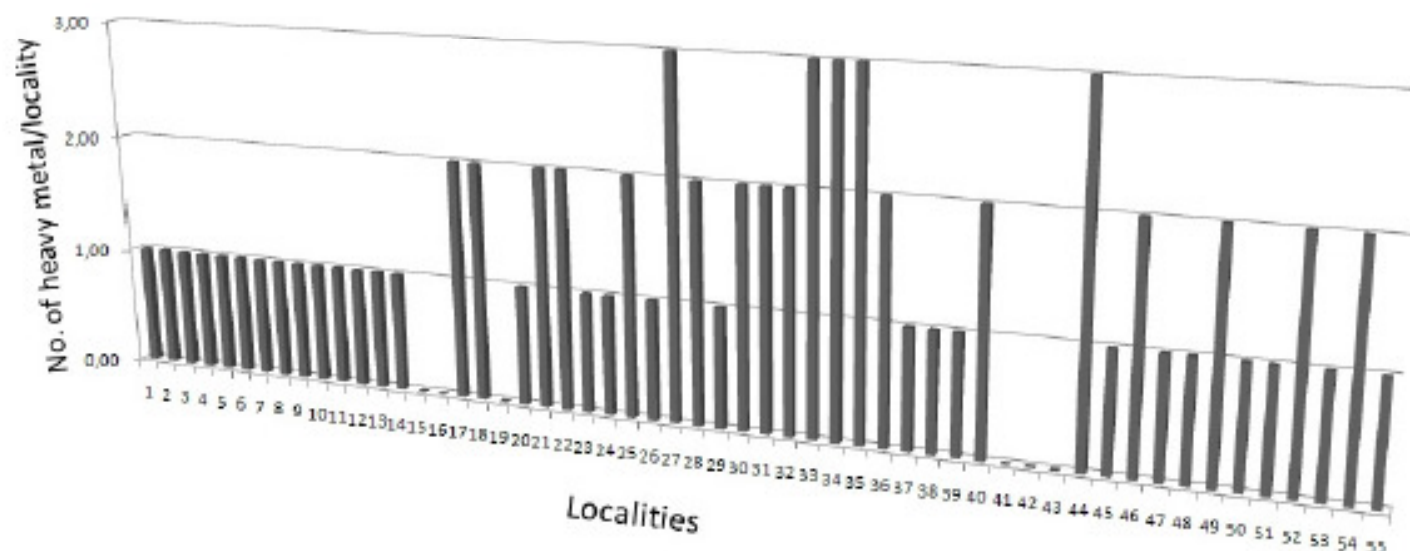


Figure 5. The number of heavy metals per probing site that exceed Maximum Allowed Content at 55 plant habitat localities in South Adriatic area

- Ако је жеља да се представе услови у којима је одређен оглед спроведен , као и општи изглед огледа, или дела огледа, користе се фотографије

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The area in study is located in the Southern Adriatic, covering coastal, littoral and inland area of Montenegro. The position of localities varied from secluded areas to areas affected by human activities (fig. 1).

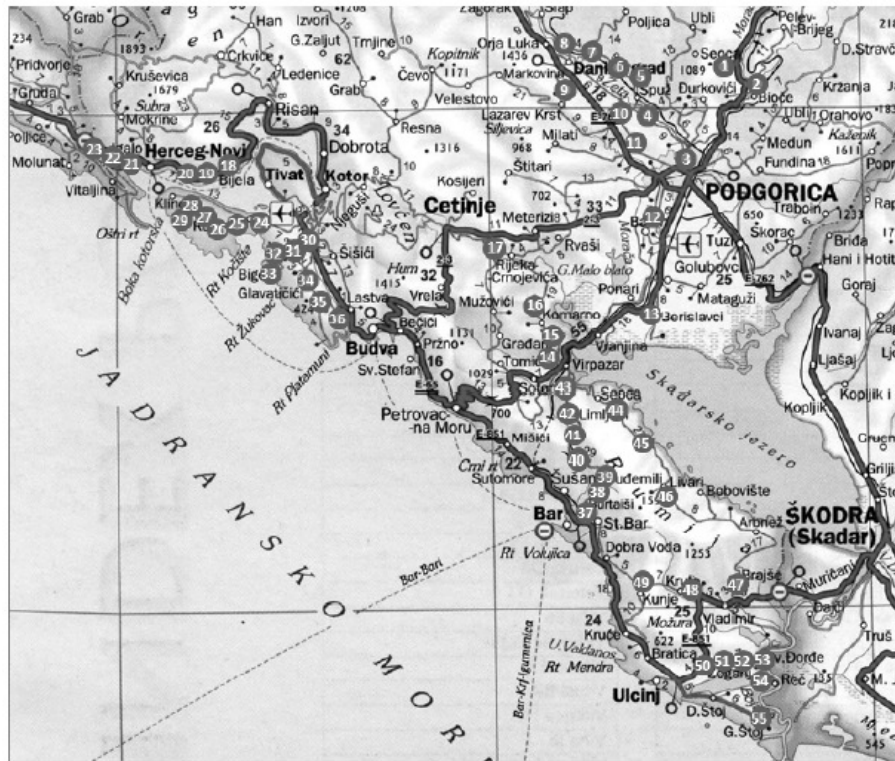


Figure 1. Map of localities in coastal, littoral, and inland part of South Adriatic

The samples of *Aegilops* genus were collected from localities, previously visually screened, photographed, audio described, as well as, in writing, and positioned using GPS (Global Positioning System Garmin 12 Channel Receiver Personal Navigator). The state of populations was recorded with the emphasis to population homogeneity (one species or mixed population), fig. 2.

Soil samples, 300-400g, were taken from 55 localities from about 30cm surface layer, for further chemical analysis. pH value was obtained using Kappen method in two different suspensions: H<sub>2</sub>O, and KCl. The soil samples were divided in three groups according to their acidity determined in KCl: acid, neutral and alkaline soils. All the soil samples with pH ≤ 6.5

SHEPHERD, 1985; LUKASZEWSKI and GUSTAFSON, 1983). HMW glutenin subunit composition was determined using 18% SDS-PAGE, while gliadin allelic variation was analyzed using 6% A-PAGE (NG *et al.*, 1988) (Fig. 1).

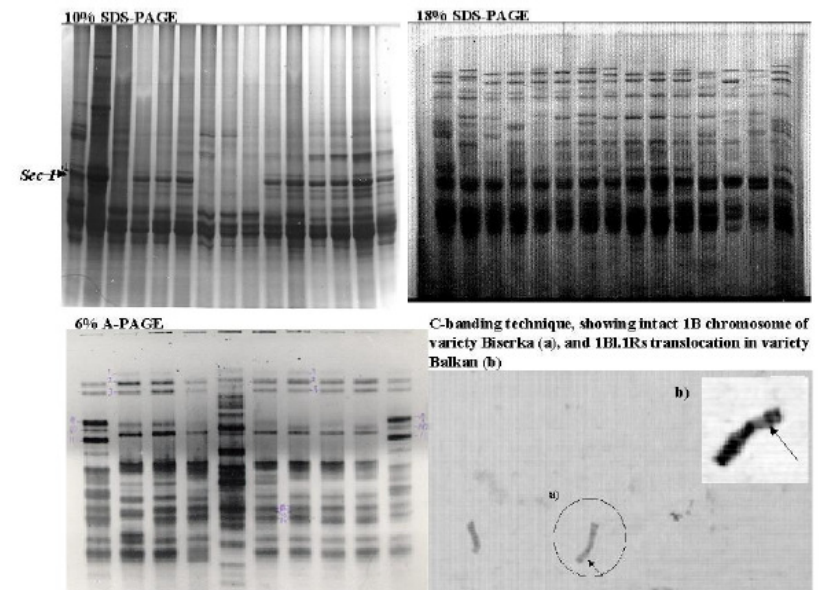
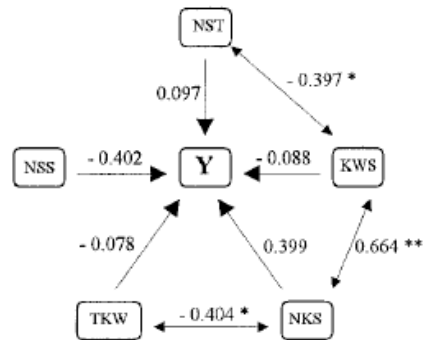


Figure 1. Techniques being used to follow HMW Glu and Gli allelic variation of examined wheat genotypes. The 1BL/1RS translocation was established using 10% SDS-PAGE screening for the presence of the *Sec-1*, gliadin marker located on 1RS.

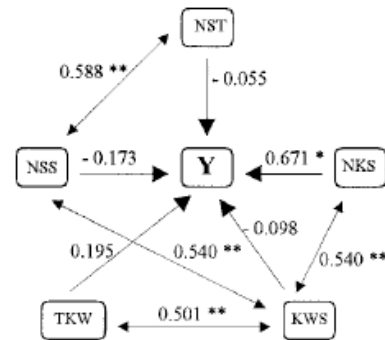
- Ако је тежња да се упути на међусобне везе више чинилаца, онда се користе шеме и дијаграми.

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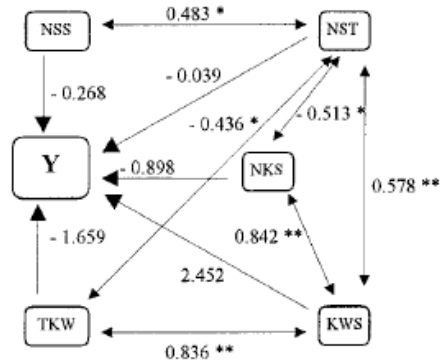
a) Cultivars - near optimum



b) Cultivars - drought stress



c) Landraces - near optimum



d) Landraces - drought stress

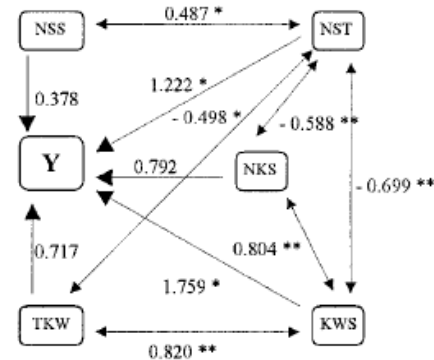


Figure 2. Path coefficient diagrams showing the effects of number of spikelets per spike (NSS), number of sterile spikelets per spike (NST), number of kernels per spike (NKS), kernel weight per spike (KWS) and 1000 kernel weight (TKW) on yield (Y). The single-headed arrows indicate the path coefficient and double-headed arrows indicate the linear correlation coefficient. \* and \*\* indicate significance at  $p < 0.05$  and  $p < 0.01$  respectively.