

Physico-chemical quality of the Medjerda River in Tunisia and suitability for irrigation during the moist and the dry seasons

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Abstract

Surface waters are usually exposed to industrial, urban, and agricultural wastes. This study assessed the water and the sediments quality of the important primary watercourse in Tunisia and the principal source of domestic and irrigation purposes, the Medjerda River.

Water samples were analyzed for total suspended solids, calcium, magnesium, total hardness, carbonates, bicarbonates, residual sodium hazard, and magnesium hazard. They were collected from five sampling sites along the Medjerda watercourse from upstream to downstream through two campaigns, one at the end of the moist period and the other at the half of the dry one in line with irrigation. The presence of high concentrations of (i) magnesium, which varied from 25.51 to 61.65 mg l⁻¹ for the moist period and from 27.58 to 133.10 mg l⁻¹ for the dry one; (ii) carbonates that varied from 18.0 mg l⁻¹ for the two campaigns to respectively 49.8 and 66.0 mg l⁻¹ for the humid and the dry periods and (iii) total hardness that varied from 646.5 to 1043.0 mg l⁻¹ for the moist period and from 503.0 to 741.0 mg l⁻¹ for the dry one could in the future pose threats and toxicity to soil and plants when the water will be continuously used for irrigation.

Sediments samples were also collected, and their contamination by heavy metals was assessed through two indicators: contamination factor (CF) and pollution load index. Results depicted severe metal contamination mainly from cadmium, of which CF varied from 3.33 to 22.66. Protection of Medjerda River and its tributaries is compulsory to prevent the apparent deterioration of its water quality.

Keywords: heavy metals indicators, Medjerda River, sediments, suitability to irrigation, Tunisia, water quality

1. Introduction

Lakes and rivers represent an ecological barometer of the country's health as they assure the regulation of their climate (Benjamin *et al.*, 1996). Moreover, they do have a critical environmentally significance as they are acting as the primary sources for: (i) irrigation, (ii) drinking water, (iii) recreative activities, (iv) water recharge and discharge, (v) rainwater harvesting, (vi) pisciculture and wildlife habitat (mainly for birds and fishes), (vii) emergency water supply when firefighting and (viii) are considered as helpful natural infrastructure for climate change adaptation and biological cycles (Ravikumar *et al.*, 2013).

Surface water quality is closely correlated to the natural processes, namely precipitation inputs, erosion, atmospheric deposits, etc., and anthropogenic (urban, industrial, and agricultural) activities. Their water quality is of significant concern as it deals with human and animal health, eutrophication, fish kills, harmful species invasion, etc. The surface area of lakes and rivers is reduced with the pollutants sedimentation, which in consequence will increase the evaporation rate and decrease the water infiltration to groundwater (Ravikumar *et al.*, 2013). Globally, two billion people use contaminated water sources, resulting in 485 thousand deaths from diarrhea each year (World Health Organization 2019). Therefore, assessing water quality is a sensitive issue for achieving sustainable development goals regarding the hydric stress faced by several countries (Bonanno and Lo Giudice, 2010).

In Tunisia, the Medjerda River is the primary watercourse used for irrigation and drinking water. This main river is exposed to urban, industrial wastewater, mines, and agricultural runoff (Mlayah *et al.*, 2017). Thus, the continuous water pollution will threaten, along with climate change, its water availability. Some Tunisian studies dealt with the evolution of the physicochemical quality of Medjerda River: Ben Hamza (1994) studied the hydrological, sedimentological, and geochemical balances of the river; Jdid *et al.* (1998) evaluated the environmental impacts of mining activities and its water pollution; Abidi *et al.* (2011) and (2015) assessed its physicochemical and biological water quality; Kachroud *et al.* (2016) followed the evolution of the geochemical quality; Chaabane *et al.* (2016) and Etteieb *et al.* (2017) examined, respectively, the suitability of the water quality and the influence of its hydro-chemical composition for irrigation purposes. Mlayeh *et al.* (2009) and (2017) followed the fate of base metals and the water quality in the Mellègue watershed; Slimani *et al.* (2020) assessed the physicochemical quality using partial triadic analysis, and recently, Necibi and Mzoughi (2020) evaluated the presence of organochlorine pesticides. All these studies were based on water samples and, except the last one, argued on contamination that could affect public and animal health and harm the ecosystem. Thus, regular assessment and updates of the Medjerda River water quality help develop management strategies.

In the aquatic environment, sediments are widely used as indicators for assessing their metallic pollution (Islam *et al.*, 2015). The investigation of the presence of heavy metals is a valuable tool to evaluate the anthropogenic and industrial impacts and hazards posed by waste discharges and mines (Saleem *et al.*, 2015; Mlayah *et al.*, 2017).

Water quality assessment of surface water is of higher priority for implementing the optimal allocation of their uses, mainly irrigation and drinking water. The increase of urbanization along the Medjerda River has led to water demand for agricultural use and drinking water (Mlayah *et al.*, 2017). The quality of water used for irrigation is of significant concern as the use of poor water quality, beyond the recommended threshold level of admissible concentrations, could lead to the: (i) crop yield reduction, (ii) degradation of soils properties by the accumulation of toxic constituents, (iii) irrigation equipment damage and (iv) deterioration of groundwater as their levels are rising (Dinka, 2010).

The present study has been carried out to evaluate the physicochemical water and sediments quality of the principal river of Tunisia and assess its suitability for irrigation. For these purposes, water quality conditions at five sampling sites have been investigated in the Medjerda watercourse through the end of the moist period and the middle part of the dry one. For sediments samples, two indicators were examined to assess the heavy metals contamination level. Results would provide helpful technical support for pollution control environmental management and could be extrapolated to other areas or watercourses.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Presentation of the study area

The Medjerda River investigated represents the primary watercourse in Tunisia (Figure 1). This River, of 485 Km length, takes its origin in the semi-arid Atlas Mountains of eastern Algeria and ends in Tunisia, in the Mediterranean Sea (Nouiri *et al.*, 2015). It covers an area of 23.700 km², of which 15.900 km² (nearly 70%) are in Tunisia (Slimani *et al.*, 2017). A dense hydrographic network characterizes it.

The Medjerda catchment area is located in the sub-humid to semi-arid climate zone characterized by wet and mild winter and dry and hot summer (Dungan *et al.*, 2002).

The upstream bedrock of the Medjerda River is composed of alluvium sand, clay, limestone materials, calcareous and gypsum crusts, encrusted pebble, and Triassic rocks. The downstream bedrock comprises marl and cretaceous limestone (Etteieb *et al.*, 2017).

The use of the surface water in the Medjerda watershed is for: (i) irrigation of agricultural areas covering 33.173 ha; (ii) drinking water supply, and (iii) for industries (Kachroud *et al.*, 2016).



Figure 1 : The geographical location of the Medjerda watershed (Nouiri *et al.*, 2015)

2.2. Sampling strategy

The dense hydrographic network of the Medjerda watershed and the multitude of water harvesting structures make this area vulnerable to several forms of pollution, either through effluents discharge or solid wastes. In order to assess the physicochemical contamination level in the Medjerda watercourse and its tributaries five sampling sites were selected: River Mellègue (S1), Boussalem (S2), River Kasseb (S3), River Béjà (S4) and Medjez El Bab (S5) (Figures 2 and 3). The sampling stations were selected mainly for: (i) their pollution sources along the river and its tributaries, (ii) their accessibility, and (iii) the results obtained in previous works (Etteieb *et al.*, 2017; Mlayah *et al.*, 2017).

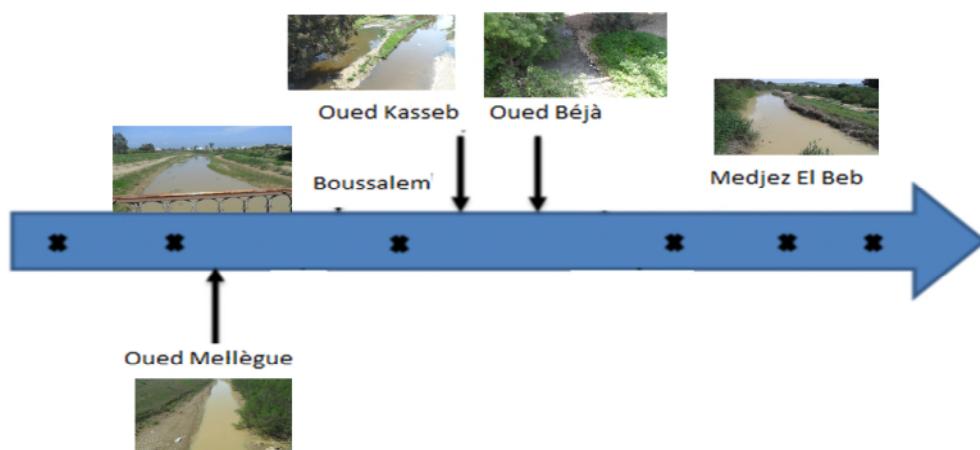


Figure 2 : Location of the 5 sampling sites along the Medjerda River

As previously mentioned, the Medjerda River is influenced by urban and industrial wastewater. Indeed, five treatment plants (TWW) discharge their treated wastewater in it and are represented in Figure 3 by WWTP 1 (Jendouba), WWTP 2 (Boussalem), WWTP 3 (Béjà),

WWTP 4 (Medjez El Beb), and WWTP 5 (Jedaida). Four primary industries are also discharging their effluents, namely milk factory (IWW1 in River Kasseb), the municipal slaughterhouse of Béjà (IWW2), sugar and yeast factory (IWW3), and tomato factory (IWW4). Figure 3 also included six closest mines to the investigated sampling sites (1: Fej Hassine; 2: Djebel Diss; 3: Djebba; 4: Djebel Hamera; 5: Djebel Sidi Ahmed, and 6: Djebel Hallouf).

Two campaigns were conducted to show the sampling period's influence on the water and sediment quality of the Medjerda River. The first one was at the end of the moist/humid period (At the beginning of April 2017), and the second one was at the mid-time of the dry period (The end of May 2017), which is in line with the increase of irrigation and drinking water demand. In the dry season and all sites, the water river turned dark with a severe odour problem. For the second campaign, only samples from the first four sites were collected due to a problem of access.

Surface water and sediments were sampled, and these latter were analyzed only for the presence of heavy metals.

One liter of water was collected from the investigated sites in a plastic bottle, 10 to 50 cm below the surface to avoid the direct effect of solar ultraviolet radiation on the water surface layer (Karbasdehi *et al.*, 2017). Approximately 200 g of sediments were also sampled in plastic bags. It represents a composite sample collected from several points, that could reflect the heterogeneity of the area.

All the samples were labeled and transported to the laboratory in a cooler (4°C) to be analyzed.

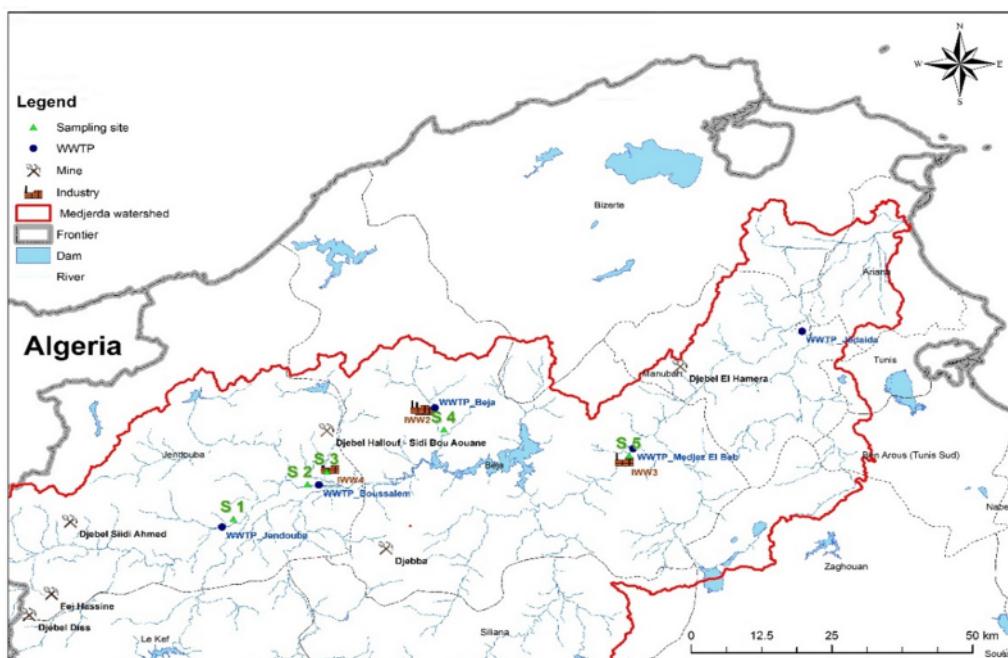


Figure 3: Location of the 5 investigated sites in the Medjerda watercourse along with the location of mines, industrial and urban pollution

2.3. Physicochemical analysis

The following elements were determined, namely:

1. Carbonates (CO_3^{2-}) and bicarbonates (HCO_3^-) ions by the titrimetric method, according to Rodier (2009).
2. Calcium (Ca^{2+}) and magnesium (Mg^{2+}) ions, used for the calculation of the total hardness (TH), were quantified by complexometric titration using the standardized EDTA solution. A major application of EDTA titration is testing the hardness of water of which the method described is an official one (Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Method 2340C; AOAC Method 920.196).
3. Total suspended solids (TSS) by the method of filtration (0.45 μm).

For sediments, only nutrients and heavy metals were assessed, and more particularly Iron (Fe), Lead (Pb), Cadmium (Cd), Zinc (Zn), Nickel (Ni) by atomic absorption spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer 400). These elements were used for the calculation of two heavy metals indicators.

Elements and parameters such as pH, electrical conductivity, nitrates, chlorides, total dissolved solids, etc., were determined, and their results were the subject of another article (Ben Ayed *et al.*, 2022).

Two parameters were calculated to assess the suitability of water samples collected for irrigation purposes:

*Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC) to predict the additional sodium hazard potentially associated with CaCO_3 and MgCO_3 precipitation (Richards, 1964), which was determined as follow:

$$\text{RSC (meq/l)} = (\text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{HCO}_3^-) - (\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Mg}^{2+}) \quad [1]$$

*The magnesium hazard (MH) was also calculated according to this equation (Szabolcs and Darab, 1964):

$$\text{MH} = \frac{\text{Mg}^{2+}}{(\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Mg}^{2+})} * 100 \quad [2]$$

2.4. Assessment of the heavy metal pollution in sediments samples

In sediments, the degree of contamination by heavy metals was assessed through two indicators: (i) Contamination Factor (CF) and (ii) Pollution Load Index (PLI).

2.4.1. Contamination factor (CF) is a valuable pollution indicator that quantifies the contamination degree of one given metal in sediments over time. It's the ratio of a selected metal in the sediment to the background values of the same element.

$$CF = \frac{C_m}{B_m} \quad [3]$$

Where C_m : Mean concentration of the element; B_m : Metal background concentration. It could be determined from literature (average crustal abundance) or a geologically similar area. The standards values used were those of the closest area, the Agency of the Rhône Mediterranean Corsica Basin (ABRMC 1991). According to this referred agency, the values were as follows for the investigated elements: Fe: 2000 mg Kg⁻¹; Zn: 88 mg Kg⁻¹; Ni: 45 mg Kg⁻¹; Pb: 22 mg Kg⁻¹ and Cd: 0.6 mg Kg⁻¹ (Belabed 2010).

The contamination factor according to its value could be categorized into four classes (Table 1).

Table 1. Descriptive categories of the contamination factor (Uriah and Shehu, 2014)

CF value	Sediment quality
> 6	Very high pollution
3 - 6	Considerable pollution
1 - 3	Moderate pollution
< 1	Low pollution

2.4.2. *Pollution Load Index (PLI)* provides a simple, comparative means to estimate the level of heavy metal pollution. It is determined as the nth root of the product of the n contamination factor (CF).

$$PLI \text{ for a site} = (CF_1 * CF_2 * CF_3 * \dots * CF_n)^{1/n} \quad [4]$$

PLI could also be applied to a zone or an area. Therefore:

$$PLI \text{ for a zone or area} = (PLI_1 * PLI_2 * PLI_3 * \dots * PLI_n)^{1/n} \quad [5]$$

When PLI site or area > 1, it means that pollution exists with progressive deterioration of the site or the area quality; otherwise, if PLI = 1 means a baseline level of pollution and when PLI site or area < 1, there is no metal pollution (Tomlinson *et al.*, 1980).

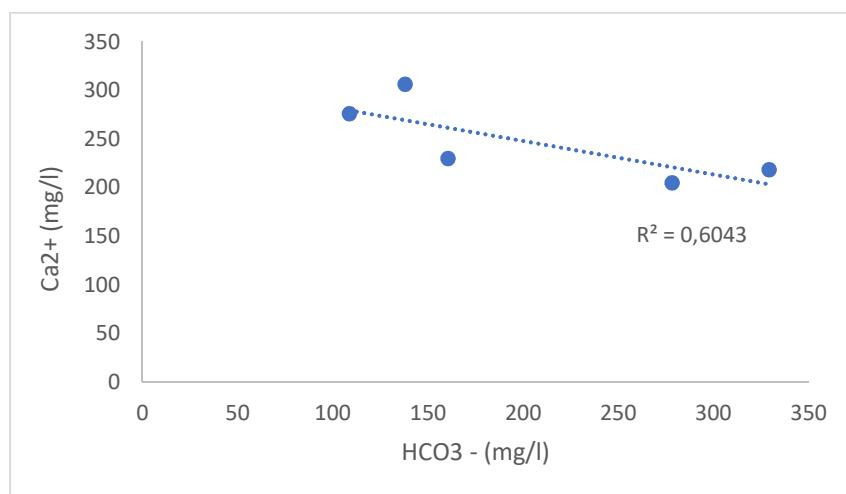
3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Assessment of the physicochemical quality of water samples and Medjerda watercourse irrigation suitability

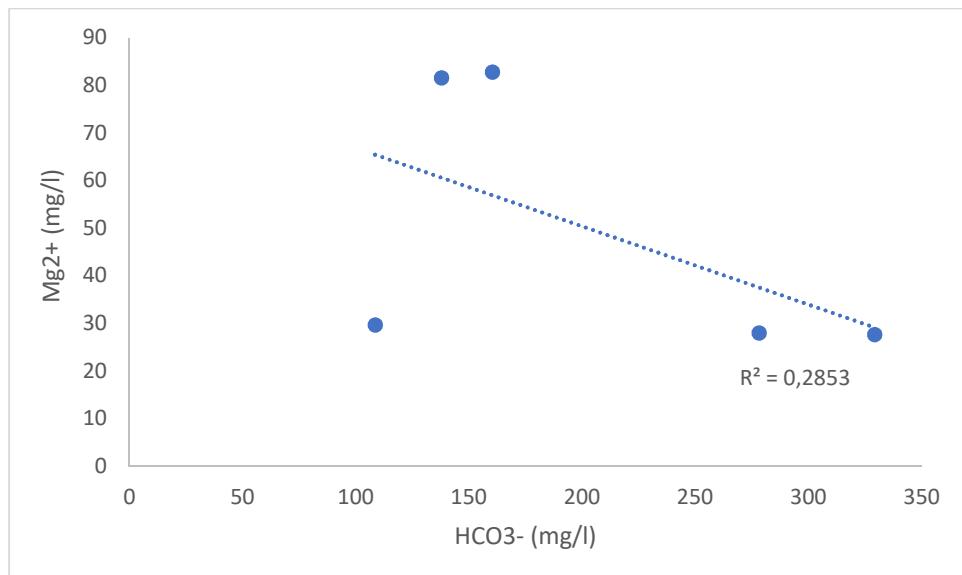
For the assessment of the physicochemical quality of the Medjerda watercourse, ten parameters were followed through two campaigns (Carbonates, bicarbonates, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺/Mg²⁺, total hardness (TH), Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC), Magnesium Hazard (MH), Contamination Factor, Pollution Load Index). Due to technical issues, only one parameter (Total Suspended Solids) was followed only through the second campaign. These parameters were followed to assess the suitability for irrigation of the sampled water in the five investigated sites. All these data and knowledge will be critical to understanding the management strategies for long-term productivity.

3.1.1. General data on Medjerda watercourse hydrochemistry

The order of anionic abundance (mg L^{-1}) recorded at the end of the moist and the half of the dry periods was for the sites 1; 2; 4 and 5 as follow: $\text{Cl}^- > \text{HCO}_3^- > \text{CO}_3^{2-} > \text{NO}_3^-$ and for the site 3 of River Kasseb: $\text{HCO}_3^- > \text{Cl}^- > \text{CO}_3^{2-} > \text{NO}_3^-$. For cationic abundance (mg L^{-1}), the calcium was the most abundant element ($\text{Ca}^{2+} > \text{Mg}^{2+}$) in all sites and for the two campaigns. Binary diagrams were used to identify better the origin of the salts dissolved in the river water (Figure 4 a and b). In all investigated sites, calcium and magnesium concentration (mg L^{-1}) were negatively correlated to that of HCO_3^- (respectively $r = -0,77$ and $-0,53$), emphasizing that these cations could be originated from calcite (CaCO_3) and dolomite (CaMgCO_3) dissolution. Their dissolution could increase the water salinity.



a.



b.

Figure 4: Relative ionic concentration in the Medjerda watercourse

3.1.2. Calcium, Magnesium ions, and total hardness evolution

Calcium and magnesium are essential parameters to be considered as they help assess water hardness. Calcium is one of the most abundant natural elements in the environment and can be found in all-natural waters, mainly from limestone areas (Ogunfowokan *et al.*, 2013). Water magnesium content represents a crucial qualitative indicator of the water quality for irrigation (Ogunfowokan *et al.*, 2013). Minerals such as limestone (CaCO_3) and dolomite (CaMgCO_3) introduce calcium and magnesium ions respectively into water (Morris and Justin, 2014).

A decrease was noted in the calcium concentrations between the two investigated periods except for site 4. In fact, for the end of the moist period, the calcium concentrations ranged from 210.72 (Site 4) to 351.72 (Site 1) mg l^{-1} and from 168.58 (Site 3) to 260.53 (Site 1) mg l^{-1} in half of the dry one (Figure 5). The highest results were found in River Mellègue for both campaigns, which is an immediate consequence of its geological composition (Mlayah *et al.*, 2017). The decrease in calcium concentrations between the two campaigns in sites 1, 2, and 3 could be related to its adsorption onto clay minerals and deposition to the bottom in the dry season, as observed by El Bourie (2008). The reported concentrations were within the permissible limit ($< 1600 \text{ mg l}^{-1}$) for FAO guidelines for water irrigation, as reported in Table 5 (FAO, 1994).

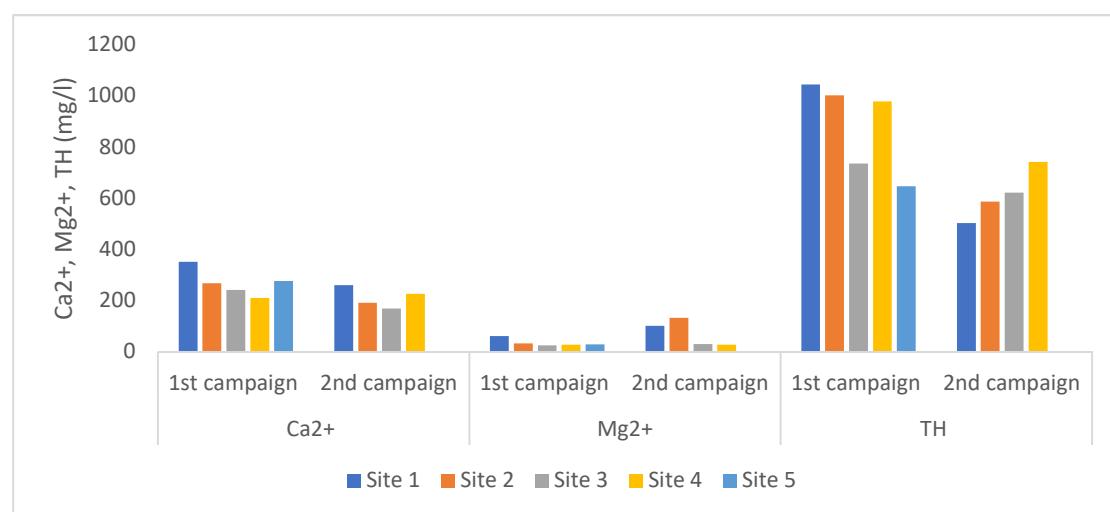
The magnesium concentrations were lower than those of the calcium. They ranged from 25.51 recorded in River Kasseb to 61.65 mg l^{-1} observed in River Mellègue for the first campaign and from 27.58 (Site 4) to 133.10 mg l^{-1} (Site 2) for the second one (Figure 5). A considerable increase in their concentrations was noted in River Mellègue (From 61.65 to 101.38 mg l^{-1}) and Boussalem (32.41 to 133.10 mg l^{-1}) between the two sampling periods. Water release for irrigation for water availability from the Kasseb dam (Site 3) during the second campaign assured a vital reduction in magnesium concentrations in the last two sampling sites (Sites 3 and 4). Magnesium concentrations in site one and site 2 (Only for the second campaign) were higher than the permissible limit ($< 10 \text{ mg l}^{-1}$) of water irrigation (FAO, 1994), as represented in Table 5. This excess could lead to scale formation. High levels of dissolved magnesium in irrigation water are coupled with soil infiltration; its soil absorption rate is lower than that of calcium and more significant than sodium (Roy *et al.*, 2015).

The weight ratio $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$ was calculated to estimate the effects of sodium in the soil (Table 2). According to Roy *et al.* (2015), the sodium effects in soil could be increased when this ratio is lower than 1. For this study, there is only one water sample collected in the second campaign from Boussalem, where the soil sodium effects could be increased. This could be emphasized with the observed higher concentrations of total dissolved solids ($> 2000 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$) and high electrical conductivity ($6090 \mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$) reported in this same site (Data not shown).

Table 2. Weight ration $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$ in the 5 investigated sites and for the two campaigns

Sampling sites	Sampling periods	Ca^{2+} mg/L (meq L ⁻¹)	Mg^{2+} mg/L (meq L ⁻¹)	$\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$
River Mellègue	1st Campaign	351,7 (15.79)	61,6 (5.07)	3.11
	2 nd Campaign	260,5 (11.69)	101,4 (8.34)	1.40
Boussalem	1st Campaign	268,2 (12.04)	32,4 (2.66)	4.51
	2 nd Campaign	191,6 (8.60)	133,1 (10.95)	0.78
River Kasseb	1st Campaign	241,4 (10.83)	25,5 (2.10)	5.16
	2 nd Campaign	168,6 (7.57)	30,4 (2.49)	3.03
River Béjà	1st Campaign	210,7 (9.46)	27,6 (2.27)	4.16
	2 nd Campaign	226,0 (10.15)	27,6 (2.27)	4.47
Medjez El Beb	1st Campaign	275,8 (12.38)	29,6 (2.44)	5.07

Total hardness (CaCO_3) depends upon the concentrations of calcium and magnesium salts and represents an indicator for water suitability to irrigation. According to the classification of Sawyer and McCarthy (1967), the Medjerda watercourse is characterized by very hard water ($> 200 \text{ mg l}^{-1}$) with, for the end of the moist period, values recorded of 1043.0 mg l^{-1} for River Mellègue, 1001.5 mg l^{-1} for Boussalem; 735.0 mg l^{-1} for River Kasseb; 977.5 mg l^{-1} for River Béjà and 646.5 mg l^{-1} for Medjez El Beb. For half of the dry campaign, total hardness concentrations ranged from 503.0 to 741.0 mg l^{-1} (Figure 5). A slight decrease was noted for the first sampling campaign from upstream to downstream except for the last station. The obtained values are correlated to the rocks' geochemical nature of the Medjerda watershed and the phenomenon of evaporation. Irrigation with hard water could affect: (i) the plants' absorption, thus leading farmers to increase their irrigation rate to try to compensate for this deficiency, (ii) the soil by increasing its salinity and (iii) the irrigation equipment through leaving deposits and clogging.

**Figure 5:** Calcium (Ca^{2+}), Magnesium (Mg^{2+}) ions, total hardness concentrations evolution for the two campaigns and for the five investigated sites

Site 1: River Mellègue; Site 2: Boussalem; Site 3: River Kasseb; Site 4: River Béjà; Site 5: Medjez El Beb; TH: Total hardness

3.1.3. Evolution of the carbonates, bicarbonates ions and total suspended solids.

Carbonates concentrations ranged between 18.0 (River Mellègue) and 49.8 (Medjez El Beb) mg l⁻¹ and between 18.0 (River Mellègue) and 66.0 (River Kasseb) mg l⁻¹ for respectively the end of the moist period (Beginning of April) and the half part of the dry one (End of May). Between the two campaigns, carbonate ions showed no variation for River Mellègue and a considerable increase in River Kasseb, where concentrations passed from 16.5 to 66.0 mg l⁻¹. Moreover, a significant decrease was reported in River Béjà, where ions concentrations dropped from 37.8 to 13.8 mg l⁻¹ (Table 3).

Concentrations of bicarbonates are higher than carbonates and showed an increase from upstream to downstream except for the last sampling site (Table 3). The lowest and the highest concentrations were obtained, respectively, for the end of the moist period, in Medjez El Beb (162.3 mg l⁻¹) and River Béjà (306.3 mg l⁻¹). For the second campaign, the lowest value was reported in River Mellègue (113.5 mg l⁻¹) and the highest one in River Kasseb (318.5 mg l⁻¹). A decrease in bicarbonates concentrations from the first to the second campaign was noted for sites 1 and 2 as carbonates are uncommon in the abundant Triassic salt outcrops in these areas, as reported by Mlayah *et al.* (2017). However, an increase was noted for the two last sites. All the obtained data are within the level decreed by the FAO guidelines for irrigation (90 – 500 mg L⁻¹) (FAO, 1994).

Due to a technical issue, total suspended solids (TSS) were determined only in the dry period and ranged from 960 (Site 4) to 1538 (Site 2) mg l⁻¹. This parameter conforms to the FAO regulation (FAO, 1994) and doesn't pose a risk when the water is used for irrigation as the four sampling sites didn't exceed 2000 mg l⁻¹ (Table 5).

Table 3: Carbonates and bicarbonates ions evolution through the two campaigns and in the 5 investigated sites

	CO ₃ ²⁻ (mg l ⁻¹)		HCO ₃ ⁻ (mg l ⁻¹)	
	1 st campaign (Moist period)	2 nd campaign (Half of the dry period)	1 st campaign (Moist period)	2 nd campaign (Half of the dry period)
River Mellègue	18.0	18.0	162.3	113.5
Boussalem	27.9	33.9	170.8	150,0
River Kasseb	16.5	66.0	238.0	318.5
River Béjà	37.8	13.8	306.3	352.2
Medjez El Beb	49.8	-	108.6	-

CO₃²⁻: Carbonates, HCO₃⁻: Bicarbonates

3.1.4. Residual sodium carbonate and magnesium hazard evolution

The calculated Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC) assesses the hazardous effects of sodium on water used for irrigation, which can be increased if the water contains high concentrations of bicarbonates ions. All water samples presented negative RSC and were lower than 1.25 meq l⁻¹ (Richards, 1954), meaning that the amount of dissolved calcium and magnesium ions in the investigated sites was higher than carbonates and bicarbonates contents (Table 4). Thus,

they could be considered reasonable and safe for irrigation purposes in both campaigns regarding this parameter.

For Magnesium Hazard (MH), all water samples presented values less than 50 (Szabolcs and Darab, 1964) and thus are considered suitable for irrigation. It ranged between 10 and 15 for the end of the moist period and between 11 and 41 for the half of the dry one (Table 4). The water demand for irrigation led to an increase in the magnesium hazard, mainly in Boussalem. Importance must be accorded for this site. We already reported that the ratio $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$ was less than one and higher electrical conductivity values and total dissolved salts (Data not shown).

Table 4: Residual Sodium Hazard (RSC) and Magnesium Hazard in water samples of the five investigated sites

Sites	Sampling period	RSC (meq l ⁻¹)	Magnesium Hazard
Site 1: River Mellègue	1 st campaign	-19.36	15
	2 nd campaign	-18.88	28
Site 2: Boussalem	1 st campaign	-12.32	11
	2 nd campaign	-16.93	41
Site 3: River Kasseb	1 st campaign	-9.69	10
	2 nd campaign	-3.50	15
Site 4: River Béjà	1 st campaign	-6.51	12
	2 nd campaign	-7.31	11
Site 5: Medjez El Beb	1 st campaign	-12.78	10

Table 5 capitalizes all the collected data used to assess the investigated sites for irrigation. The assessment of the investigated physicochemical elements allowed to dress a reference status of the Medjerda watercourse and its tributaries through the interpretation of their trend and their interaction. An increase was noted in the concentrations of Mg^{2+} , CO_3^{2-} , HCO_3^- (for two sites) during the half part of the dry period due to the presence of low river flow in line with the irrigation demand when point sources dominate, as observed in Jiji *et al.* (2007).

Table 5: Suitability analysis of Medjerda River water for irrigation in the humid and the dry periods

Water element	Normative value for irrigation (Richards, 1954; Szabolcs and Darab, 1964; Sawyer and McCarthy, 1967; FAO, 1994; Roy <i>et al.</i> , 2015)	Site 1		Site 2		Site 3		Site 4		Site 5
		1 st C	2 nd C							
Ca^{2+} (mg/l)	< 1600	351.7	260.5	268.2	191.6	241.4	168.6	210.7	226.0	275.8
Mg^{2+} (mg/l)	< 10	61.6	101.4	32.4	133.1	25.5	30.3	27.6	27.6	29.6
Ca^{2+}/Mg^{2+}	< 1	3.11	1.1	4.51	0.78	5.16	3.03	4.16	4.47	5.07
TH: $CaCO_3$ (mg L ⁻¹)	< 75 (Soft)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	75 – 150 (Moderately high)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	150 – 300 (High)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	> 200 (Very high)	1043.0	1001.5	735.0	977.5	646.5	503.0	586.5	621.0	741.0
CO_3^{2-} (meq L ⁻¹)	0 - 1	0.59	0.59	0.92	1.11	0.54	2.17	1.24	0.45	1.64
HCO_3^- (mg L ⁻¹)	90- 500	162.3	113.5	170.8	150.0	238.0	318.5	306.3	352.2	108.6
TSS (mg L ⁻¹)	< 2000		1362		1538		1054		960	
RSC (meq L ⁻¹)	< 1.25 (Good)	-19.36	-18.88	-12.32	-16.93	-9.69	-3.50	-6.51	-7.31	-12.78
	1.25 – 2.50 (Doubtful)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	> 2.50 (Unsuitable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MH	< 50	15	28	11	41	10	15	12	11	10

1st C: First campaign; 2nd C: Second campaign; Site 1: River Mellègue; Site 2: Boussalem; Site 3: River Kasseb; Site 4: River Béjà; Site 5: Medjez El Beb; TH: Total Hardness, RSC: Residual Sodium Carbonate, MH : Magnesium Hazard

Data put in bold are in excess comparing to water irrigation guidelines.

3.2. Evaluation of the nutrient and heavy metal contamination in sediments

Sediments act as reservoirs of trace metals (Sharma and Subramanian, 2010); play an essential role in the transport of pollutants and the interactions between the two phases (Water-sediment). Consequently, this will affect the river water quality and lead to a fearful danger of the environment, namely death or intoxication of the aquatic population or plants-accumulation by irrigation after sediment resuspension (Martin and Meybeck, 1979). Moreover, fine particles of the sediments possess a large surface area used for heavy metals adsorption (Jain *et al.*, 2008).

To assess the extent of anthropogenic pollution in sediments, two indicators were determined: **(i)** Contamination Factor and **(ii)** Pollution Load Indicator.

3.2.1. Contamination factor and Pollution load index

To further examine the heavy metal pollution in sediments, the contamination factor (CF) and the pollution load index (PLI) were assessed (Table 6). Among all investigated nutrient and heavy metals, iron had the lowest CF among all four sampling sites. In contrast, the contamination factor of Cd was the highest one in all explored areas except for site 3 in the moist period, where CF- Pb was the highest one. In Ali *et al.* (2016)'s work in Karnaphuli River in Bangladesh, Cd also showed a very high degree of contamination ($CF > 6$) as reported in this study for sites 3, 4, and 5. The contamination factors obtained denoted low to considerable pollution for Zn, low to moderate pollution for Ni, considerable to very high pollution for Cd, and low to very high pollution for Pb. The variation of the metal concentrations depends on the distance from the pollution source, the nature, and the behaviour of the elements released from mine wastes and tailings (Mlayah *et al.*, 2005). The highest CF obtained was for lead in sediments collected from River Kasseb at the end of the moist period (41,82). Considerable attention has to be accorded to the sediments pollution as this indicator argued on the presence of toxicity that could be generated by cadmium and lead. In sediments, heavy metals usually occur as a complex mixture with important variations; the pollution load index (PLI) was thus applied. It is a useful tool for assessing a site or a zone quality and indicating the trend over time and area (Mohiuddin *et al.*, 2010). For this study, PLI values of the Medjerda river sediments ranged from 1.66 to 5.27 at the end of the moist period and from 0.49 to 1.45 for the second campaign, arguing on the sediment's contamination of the investigated sites ($PLI > 1$). The highest values were respectively obtained in River Kasseb and River Mellègue. The Mellègue watershed contains the abandoned mines of the Sakiet Sidi Youssef, Garn Halfaya, Boujabeur, Zag et Tir, Nebeur, and Touireuf (Pb-Zn) (Mlayah *et al.*, 2009). Data obtained emphasize that importance has to be accorded to these sites mainly in the moist period. For the first campaign, PLI followed this order: Site 3 > Site 4 > Site 1 > Site 2 while for the second one, it followed this one: Site 4 > Site 1 > Site 3 > Site 2. The PLI values decreased from one campaign to the other. For the second campaign, the pollution wasn't reported in the three first sites exception made for the last one. The pollution load index in the investigated sites was remarkably higher in the moist period than the dry one, as also observed in Mohiuddin *et al.* (2011).

PLI is also a valuable tool to deliver information to the decision-makers on the pollution status of an area (Suresh *et al.*, 2012). PLI of the whole area at the end of the moist period was equal to 2.308, indicating that the investigated elements were the significant pollutants. In contrast, it was equivalent to zero in the half of the dry period. It could be correlated to the resuspension of the pollution in line with irrigation demand.

Table 6: Variation of the contamination factors and the pollution load index in the sediments of the 4 investigated sites along the Medjerda watercourse

		Fe	Zn	Ni	Pb	Cd	PLI
Site 1	1 st campaign	0.73	1.20	1.08	2.42	5.5	1.66
	Category description	Low pollution	Moderate pollution	Moderate pollution	Moderate pollution	Considerable pollution	Pollution presence
	2 nd campaign	0.33	0.57	0.45	1.78	4.41	0.92
	Category description	Low pollution	Low pollution	Low pollution	Moderate pollution	Considerable pollution	Pollution absence
Site 2	1 st campaign	0.71	0.98	1.0	1.83	5.0	1.45
	Category description	Low pollution	Low pollution	Moderate pollution	Moderate pollution	Considerable pollution	Pollution presence
	2 nd campaign	0.007	0.0	0.27	0.38	3.33	0.0
	Category description	Low pollution	No contamination	Low pollution	Low pollution	Considerable pollution	Pollution absence
Site 3	1 st campaign	0.70	4.87	1.25	41.82	22.66	5.27
	Category description	Low pollution	Considerable pollution	Moderate pollution	Very high pollution	Very high pollution	Pollution presence
	2 nd campaign	0.004	2.34	0.33	0.74	12.75	0.49
	Category description	Low pollution	Low pollution	Low pollution	Low pollution	Very high pollution	Pollution absence
Site 4	1 st campaign	0.69	1.53	1.25	4.98	8.50	2.24
	Category description	Low pollution	Moderate pollution	Moderate pollution	Considerable pollution	Very high pollution	Pollution presence
	2 nd campaign	0.20	1.27	0.73	2.44	6.33	1.24
	Category description	Low pollution	Moderate pollution	Low pollution	Moderate pollution	Very high pollution	Pollution presence

Due to a problem of access, sediments were sampled only for the first 4 sites.

All these data are helpful to evaluate the anthropogenic impacts in the Medjerda River and assess the risks posed by pollution discharges. Considering pollution indicators, this study's findings confirm that the heavy metal pollution of the Medjerda watercourse sediments is

severe. Their variability depicted differences in the magnitude of anthropogenic inputs for each metal and different removal rates from the sediment.

Conclusion

The Medjerda River, the primary source of freshwater for several governorates and cities in Tunisia, is exposed to deterioration of its water quality.

Pollutants in surface water might lead to ecosystem disturbance and public health problems. Therefore, it is crucial to frequently assess the Medjerda watercourse quality and its suitability for both drinking and agricultural water uses. The research team has planned a frequent assessment of this river through the two periods.

In Mellègue River, higher Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , and total hardness concentrations were found. In Boussalem, $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$ was less than one, and MH denoted the highest value obtained.

An excess to normative values set by FAO (1994) was reported for concentrations of Mg^{2+} , total hardness, and CO_3^{2-} . This could lead to disorders in soil and plants.

Two indicators of the heavy metal's impacts were assessed in sediments samples to grape the pollution characteristics of the local environment. Critical contamination of heavy metals was noted in sediments arguing on anthropogenic pollutions mainly when it deals with toxic elements such as cadmium, as indicated in Kasseb and Mellègue Rivers.

Further information

Authors contribution

Conceptualization: LBA; Data curation: LBA; Formal analysis: LBA, SS, IN, PK; Investigation: LBA, MH; Methodology: LBA, Writing original draft: LBA; Writing – Review and editing: LBA, SS, IN, PK; Validation: LBA, IN, SS, PK; Resources: LBA; Visualization: LBA, SS; Supervision: IN, PK; Project administration: LBA, IN, PK.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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