



FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RADIATION
AND APPLICATIONS IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF RESEARCH

May 23 - 27, 2016 | Niš | Serbia | rad-conference.org

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



PUBLISHER: University of Niš, Faculty of Electronic Engineering
P.O.Box 73, 18000 Niš, Serbia
www.elfak.ni.ac.rs

FOR THE PUBLISHER: Prof. Dr Dragan Mančić

EDITOR: Prof. Dr Goran Ristić

COVER DESIGN: Vladan Nikolić, PhD

TECHNICAL EDITING: Vladan Nikolić, PhD and Sasa Trenčić, MA

PROOF-READING: Saša Trenčić, MA and Mila Aleksov, MA

PRINTED BY: Sven, Niš

PRINT RUN: 50 copies

The Fourth International Conference on Radiation and Applications in Various Fields of Research (RAD 2016) was financially supported by:

- Central European Initiative (CEI)
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia

ISBN: 978-86-6125-160-3

CIP - Каталогизacija y yубликации -
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

539.16(048)

INTERNATIONAL Conference on Radiation and Applications
in Various Fields of Research (4th ; 2016 ; Niš)
Book of Abstracts / Fourth International Conference on Radiation and
Applications in Various Fields of Research, RAD 4, May 23-27, 2016, Niš,
Serbia ; [editor Goran Ristić]. - Niš : University, Faculty of Electronic
Engineering, 2016 (Niš : Sven). - [XL], 510 str. ; 25 cm

Tiraž 50. - Bibliografija uz svaki rad.

ISBN 978-86-6125-160-3

a) Јонизујуће зрачење - Дозиметрија - Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 223620620



RADIOECOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF BELGRADE CITY, SERBIA

**Branislava Mitrović¹, Svetlana Grdović¹, Borjana Vranješ¹,
Mihajlo Vićentijević², Jelena Ajtić¹, Darko Sarvan¹**

1 Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

2 Science Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

Activity concentrations of ^{40}K , ^{238}U , ^{232}Th and ^{137}Cs in samples of soil (cultivated and uncultivated), mosses, mushrooms and game meat (wild rabbit, pheasant and wild boar) are measured by gamma-spectrometry technique. The samples were collected from suburban areas of Belgrade city, Serbia, over 2008–2014. Naturally occurring radionuclides in the soil are present at the level characteristic for Serbia. An artificial radionuclide ^{137}Cs is detected in the samples of soil, mosses and mushrooms, which indicates that almost 30 years after the nuclear accident in Chernobyl, this radioisotope is still present in the environment. Since the measured activity concentrations of primordial radionuclides and ^{137}Cs in game meat are below detection limit, these samples can be classified as safe for consumption.



rad-conference.org