INTRODUCTION
The European Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) demands that EU member states establish a good chemical status of all ground- and surface water bodies by 2015. A serious problem related to the possibility of reducing chemical pollution arises in aquifers which are highly vulnerable to pollution due to their specific hydrogeological and climatic properties. In such aquifers, already a considerably small input of pollutants causes a bad chemical status of ground- and surface water bodies. Put into practice, this means that in order to attain a good chemical status of water bodies, agricultural production would have to be practically disabled, since it in most cases puts the most significant pollution load on groundwater.

STUDY AREA
Dravsko polje aquifer is situated between cities Maribor (NW part) and Ptuj (SE part). Aquifer represents a highly permeable (k=10^{-3} m/s) Quaternary aquifer with intergranular porosity. Main recharge sources are precipitation (300 – 400 mm/year) and seepage from creeks from Pohorje in the western part of the area. General direction of groundwater flow is W – E, while locally deviations do occur. The aquifer is shallow and unconfined and as that, it is exposed to direct pollution from the surface.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Hydrochemical balance show that nitrogen input should be lowered approximately by 1/3 in order to establish a good chemical status of groundwater body. This is a very high degree of reduction, meaning that radical changes in the way of farming in this area would be necessary. Therefore we see a great need for the introduction of animal manure processing technologies in this area, which would enable the reduction of nitrogen leaching into groundwater and into drinking water resources.

REFERENCES

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