

## STUDY OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER IN LONY DAM

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### ABSTRACT

The present study shows the seasonal and spatial changes of certain physicochemical parameters namely water transparency, temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, free Co<sub>2</sub>, Alkalinity, total hardness, magnesium, calcium and sulphate hardness, nitrates and inorganic phosphates. All parameters were documented in every month from July to June in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11. It was found that no significant differences in the variability of physicochemical factors between surface and bottom water. The present water body was noted to have alkaline water throughout the year at all sites and seasons.

**KEYWORDS:** Variability, Physicochemical Factors, Surface and Bottom Water

Lony dam is constructed by impounding flowing water of river to form a large lake. It has high socioeconomic status and contributes the basic means to provide hydro electric power, irrigation, flood control, production for fish food and space for sewage and water disposal. The Lony dam water also provides drinking water for animals and a means of recreation to the villagers. It is necessary to examine the physico-chemical condition of water, soil, existing fauna and flora in order to the most suitable and compatible species for a reservoir. The integrated fish culture is closely related with physicochemical and biological condition of the water body. The water bodies give good results by using scientific technologies with continuous hydro biological investigation.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out on Lony dam which is situated at the junction of Allahabad and Rewa district in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya

Pradesh border. The experiment was conducted from July 2009 to June 2011. The samples were collected from surface and bottom water between 10.00 AM to 12:00 AM. A number of four sampling sites were selected. The two sites A and B from littoral and C, D from limnetic zones. Only clean and dried sample bottles were selected for sampling work. (Table,1).

The transparency and temperature of water was recorded by Secci disc and Celsius thermometer respectively. A standard method suggested by APHA (2006) was used for qualitative estimation of free carbon dioxide, dissolved oxygen, nitrates, alkalinity, calcium and magnesium hardness in the laboratory. Hanna instrument is used for the measurement of pH, temperature and total dissolved solids. This instrument was immersed in a thoroughly shaken water sample and the reading in °C were noted down. For measurement of pH, the pH meter was

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calibrated with buffer solution and the instrument was immersed in well mixed samples and readings were noted. To analyse the Dissolved Oxygen content an automatic oxygen analyser was used. A standard method suggested by APHA (2006) was used for qualitative estimation of free carbon dioxide in the laboratory. Total alkalinity was measured by adding 3-5 drops of methylorange to the sample when yellow colour occurred it is titrated against 0.02N sulphuric acid until the colour changed to orange. The volume of sulphuric acid was noted. Calcium hardness of water was calculated by oxalate method and calcium + magnesium by titrating with Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetate (E.D.T.A.). Magnesium was obtained by the subtraction of calcium from calcium+magnesium. Measurement of nitrates, sulphates and phosphates was done by Spectrophotometer. The physicochemical conditions of water depend on the Meteorological

condition of the area (Table,2), The physical factors affect the chemical factors and responsible for the qualitative and quantitative variations in the micro and macro organisms, planktons and water quality of the system. A quantitative study of the plankton and physicochemical condition of the river Yamuna at Allahabad was studied by Chakraborty R. D., P. Roy and S.B. Singh (1959). To estimate the quantitative value of physicochemical parameters the water samples were taken to the laboratory and were analysed by applying the standard method (APHA 2006).

**Table 1: Showing Names, Depth Ranges and Site Types**

Sampling sites	Depth range (meters)	Site types
A	1.5-4.0	Littoral
B	1.0-3.0	Littoral
C	3.5-6.5	Limnetic
D	4.5-8.0	Limnetic

**Table 2: Meteorological Data of Rewa District for 2009-10 and 2010-11**

Sl. No.	Month	Minimum temp. °C		Maximum temp. °C		Rainfall (mm)		Maximum % humidity		Minimum % humidity	
		2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011	2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011	2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011	2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011	2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011
1	July	25.0	24.6	34.0	32.8	226.2	462.0	82	86	65	74
2	August	25.7	25.8	31.8	32.0	225.5	115.5	90	88	75	70
3	September	22.5	24.8	32.5	31.5	175.2	100.2	92	90	62	65
4	October	20.5	19.0	31.2	31.8	28.0	Trace	94	92	54	64
5	November	12.6	10.2	27.5	28.9	0.5	0.0	85	85	40	65
6	December	7.5	8.2	25.0	24.5	0.0	2.5	84	84	46	58
7	January	5.6	7.2	23.0	24.0	32.2	0.0	87	83	55	48
8	February	9.5	10.8	26.0	28.5	8.0	0.0	84	83	38	42
9	March	16.0	12.0	32.0	32.5	18.2	15.5	85	84	45	34
10	April	18.5	17.5	38.0	37.4	4.5	35.8	82	83	34	30
11	May	22.6	26.0	42.0	40.5	3.5	27.5	72	78	36	32
12	June	26.0	28.0	40.0	42.8	196.0	65.0	75	65	54	38

**Table 3: Seasonal Value of Physicochemical Parameters During 2009-10 and 2010-11**

Sl. No.	Parameters	Rainy season		Winter season		Summer season	
		2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011	2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011	2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011
1	Transparency	65.5	58.1	58.6	66.4	66.5	69.6
2	Temperature	25.50	18.40	29.50	28.1	20.7	30.6
3	D/O	5.6	5.2	5.2	10.8	9.2	5.0
4	pH	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.2
5	Carbon dioxide	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.4	6.2	5.2
6	Alkalinity	130.4	131.2	284.6	266.2	132.5	135.2
7	Total hardness	223.0	260.7	217.9	233.7	224.6	275.3
8	Magnesium	21.2	20.5	17.5	21.7	20.6	19.6
9	Nitrates	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
10	Sulphates	17.9	20.6	20.1	22.9	23.2	15.8
11	Phosphates	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
12	Calcium hardness	86.3	83.9	82.6	85.1	86.4	87.1

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The physicochemical conditions of water depend on the meteorological conditions of the area. The physical parameters such as temperature, turbidity play an important role in the dam productivity. The quality of the dam water was decided by the levels of the chemical parameters including dissolved minerals, gases and pH.

According to Sreenivasan (1969) the deep and big dams usually appeared only during initial fertility phase. The silt carried by inflowing river gets deposited every year and the magnitude of river current shows down gradually. Most of the big dams have as vast open surface water area without any macro vegetation.

It is important to note that no significant

differences in the variability of physicochemical factors were found between surface and bottom water therefore the values of surface water taken into account to discuss the figures and facts of the study. The value of transparency was noted to be moderate in lony dam, its high value appeared in summer and moderate in monsoon and winter. The reason of high transparency in summer was that of low depth of water, high intensity of sunlight and precipitation of turbidity. The transparency of lony dam ranged from 61.05 to 71.00 in 2009-10 and 55.4 to 71.2 in 2010-11. The transparency affects the photosynthesis, growth and primary productivity of the system.

The temperature has an important role in deciding the biotic features of the water body. The

mean value of ambient water temperature at lony dam varied from 14.5°C to 36.5°C. The water temperature was shown variation with seasons and sites. Dissolved oxygen is the most popular and significant parameter. APHA (1985) has considered this parameter as the key test to understand water pollution and degree of eutrafication. The mean value of Dissolved Oxygen in present water body varied from 5.3mg/l to 9.4mg/l in 2009-10 and 4.32 to 12.0mg/l in 2010-11. The pH value of lony dam varied between 7.1 to 8.6mg/l in 2010-11. It was shown that the lony dam had alkaline water throughout the study period. This water is suitable for aquaculture. The high pH in summer and low pH in winter were recorded in present study. The average free carbon dioxide at lony dam varied from 5.2 to 6.4 mg/l. The highest value was noted in summer and lowest in winter. According to Wetzel (2006) the change in pH value are brought by the loss of carbon dioxide in photosynthesis and addition of carbon dioxide from respiration of aquatic organisms. The functional relationship and productivity of inland waters becomes affected significantly with the changes occurred in physicochemical and biological parameters .

The present water body was found to have high range of total alkalinity. It is varied from 130.0 to 284mg/l. Its maximum values was recorded from September to February. The high range of alkalinity might be found due to greater dissociation of carbonic acid at high temperature. The total hardness in lony dam was recorded with a wide range of 217 to 275mg/l in 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. It indicated that water had high hardness throughout the year. The magnesium,

calcium and sulphate hardness was recorded a moderate to high range during the study period. The seasonal changes of Ca, Mg and sulphate were also recorded. The nitrogen content of present water body varied from 0.2 to 0.4mg/l. Its maximum value in summer and moderate in monsoon and low in winter. It was found that the source of nitrates is fertilizers, decayed vegetables and animal matter. The range of phosphate recorded from the present water body was 0.2 to 0.4mg/l during the study. The phosphate fertility in the lony dam indicates as an index of aquatic productivity.(Ahmad and Siddique,1996;Shivkumar et al.2011)(Table 3).

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