



## Preliminary Study of Some Physico-Chemical Parameters In Labhansarad Dam In Warora Taluka of Chandrapur District, Maharashtra State, India

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### Abstract:

The habitats of freshwater such as reservoirs, dam, lakes, ponds and tanks hold almighty assurance as dominantly source of drinking water and irrigation. The today's need of mankind is the lively ecological status of freshwater bodies. Parameters like Temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen were analyzed to find out the physico-chemical nature of the dam water in Labhansarad dam. The above parameters monthly noted and calculations showing monthly values in the table and graphs.

**Keywords:** Almighty, ecological, Labhasard dam.

### Introduction

The fresh water resources distributions is unequal throughout the global and the fresh water facilitation is becoming boggle day by day in consideration of population augmentation and sundry human activities. In the absence of fresh water resources, groundwater is exploited to meet the demand exerted by various sectors. The variation in the quality of wetland water in response to local geologic syntax and anthropogenic factors vindicate the evaluation of the quality of groundwater for any purposes including that for human consumption (Annapoorna H., and Janardhanab M.R., 2015). The advantage of economic and environmental that are achieve from the water (Picini and Harper, 2016). The physico-chemical and biological status in limnological point of view with respect to elevation of area, fisheries, agriculture and regular domestic uses of water (Ingale, 2016). The increasing anthropogenic activities in the contiguous catchment caused increased inflow of unprocessed sewage and solid wastes to the lake. It also indicates that the oligotrophic water bodies are slowly changing as mesotrophic and in future may be change as eutrophic (Shiddamallayya and Pratima 2008) hence we all have to word of honor for responsibility consequently.

### Materials and Methods:

Labhansarad dam located in Warora Taluka of Chandrapur District, Maharashtra State, India. It is situated in the remote area from the localities. Town Kotha at West direction 1 kilometer, at the north 1.5 Km Mahalgaon, town Sumthana 1.5km towards the East- South direction and town Lonar 1.5km towards South direction from the location of Labhansarad dam. The study carried out for the Six month during February 2016 to July 2016 for analysis the some

physico-chemical parameters such as, temperature, conductivity, total dissolved solid, turbidity, pH, dissolved oxygen will be performed at the site using portable water analysis kit using methods prescribed by APHA (1985) and NEERI (1986).

### Results and Discussion:

#### Temperature:

Water temperature is the most important physico-chemical factor for the hydrobiological studies point of view. In the months of May, maximum atmospheric temperature and moderate pollutants in dam water is due to low quantity of water may be responsible for increasing in the values of temperature at Station -B. In the month of February minimum atmospheric temperature and high level of dam water might be responsible for minimum value of the water temperature at stations D, C, A, and E respectively. The similar line investigations reported by Sharma and Walia (2014).

#### Conductivity:

It depend upon the ionic status of water. Ionic status of water determines the conductivity of water. The maximum value of conductivity recorded in the month of July might be due to inflow carries surface runoff from agricultural area of the dam at station- B, containing decaying organic matter, and may be due to the higher total dissolved solids. While minimum in the month of February may be due to expression of low ionic substance and decreased in total dissolved solid range responsible for decreasing the value conductivity at station - E. Same argument had also support to our findings recorded by Ajayan and Naik (2014) Ingale *et al.*, (2015).

#### Total dissolved solid:

Total dissolved solids are resolute as the residue remains left after evaporation of filtered sample. The maximum TDS observed in the month of July

may be due to surface runoff, due to surface inflow to the dam at station B, cloth washing, bathing activities and cattle activities (at station A, C and D respectively) generate inorganic matter into the dam. Minimum TDS value noted in the month of February might be due to the lower temperature and high water level. Analogous findings recorded by Pawale and Lokhande (2012) and Choudhary *et al.*, (2014).

**Turbidity:**

Turbidity, the optical material goods given to the water by suspended solids, disturbs human observation visually. The maximum turbidity noted in the month of July at station B, might be due to the inflow gathering clay, slits and suspended particles into the dam water also decaying vegetation, high planktonic growth was responsible for the turbidity at station - B, A, C and D. The minimum turbidity in the month of February at station E, may be due to settlement of silt, clay and suspended particles at station - E. The values are corroborated with the study of Saxena (2012).

**pH:**

The opinion that nearly neutral pH of water is synchronized by the carbon dioxide and bicarbonates. The hydrogen ion concentration of

natural water is a vital factor which is associated with all life processes and also influences the immigration of an aquatic macro fauna in the water bodies (Hutchinson 1957). The maximum pH noted in the month of May and June, might be due to the increased carbonates and bicarbonate in dam water at station B. Minimum pH noted in the month of February and April, may be due to total dissolved solid, low turbidity and lower water temperature at station - E. Similar findings recorded by Bobdey *et al.*, (2014) in Bhiwapur Lake, Dist. Nagpur (M.S) India.

**Dissolved oxygen:**

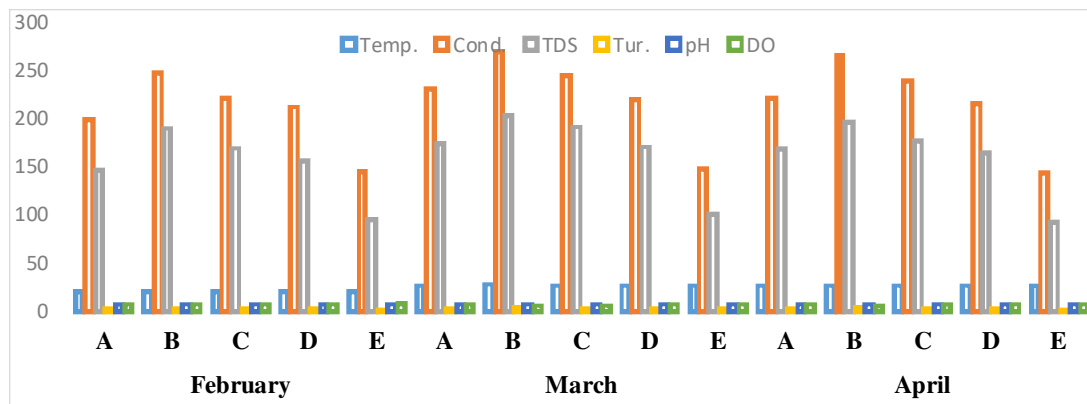
Dissolved oxygen determines the distribution of aquatic organisms. The maximum dissolved oxygen recorded in the month of February, may be due to the circulation of cold water as well as higher solubility of oxygen at the temperature at station - E. The minimum DO noted in the month of May might be due to the lower water level demand for oxygen, higher temperature responsible to enhance microbial activities and decomposition can reduce D.O level at station - B, C, A and D. The present findings amply supported by Shyam and Khatri (2015) and Ingale (2016).

**Table no.1:** Table showing Monthly Variation of some physico-chemical parameters in Labhansarad Dam during 2016-2017.

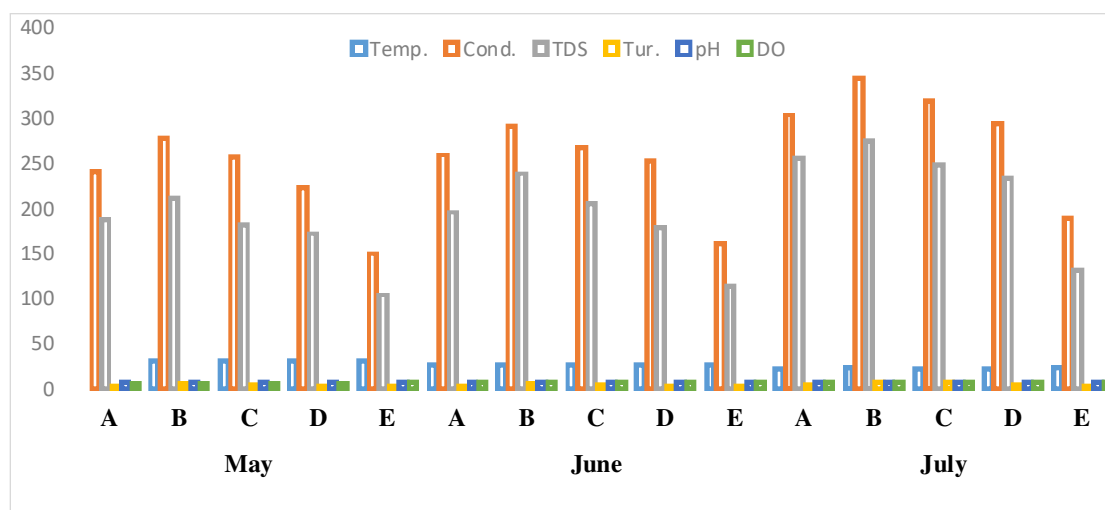
Sr. no.	Monts → Parameters ↓	February					March					April				
		Stations ↓					Stations ↓					Stations ↓				
		A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	Temperature	20	20.5	20.1	20.2	20.4	27.4	28	27.2	27.1	27.5	26.8	27.5	26.7	26.4	26.8
2	Conductivity	200	247	221	213	145	230	269	245	220	148	222	265	240	216	143
3	TDS	146	190	169	157	96	175	203	191	171	101	168	197	177	165	93
4	Turbidity	2	4	3	2	1	2	5	4	3	2	2	5	4	3	1
5	pH	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.1
6	DO	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.6	8.2	7	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.9	7	7.6

**Table no.1:** Table showing Monthly Variation of some physico-chemical parameters in Labhansarad Dam during 2016-2017.

Sr. no.	Months → Parameters ↓	May					June					July				
		Stations ↓					Stations ↓					Stations ↓				
		A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	Temperature	30.6	31.6	31	30.9	31.1	26.4	27.1	26.8	26.3	26.9	23.2	23.9	23.4	23.2	23.5
2	Conductivity	241	278	257	224	150	259	291	268	253	162	304	344	319	295	189
3	TDS	187	211	182	173	105	196	239	206	179	114	255	275	249	234	132
4	Turbidity	3	6	5	3	3	4	6	5	4	3	5	8	7	5	4
5	pH	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2
6	DO	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.9	7	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.7



**Fig.1:** Graph showing monthly variation of some physico-chemical parameters at all stations in Labhansarad Dam during Feb- April 2016.



**Fig.2:** Graph Showing monthly variation of some physico-chemical parameters at all stations in Labhansarad Dam during May-July 2016.

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