



Physico-Chemical Analysis Of Fish Farming Ponds Of Darbhanga, Bihar, India

Arti Kumari^{1*}, N.K.Prasad², Kumari Shachi³, Sanjeev Kumar⁴

Abstract

Safe drinking water is a fundamental human right & basic need of individuals. Water quality is an important criteria for productivity of pond. The study was designed to assess the quality of pond water of Dighi Pond & Harahi pond of Darbhanga, Bihar, with reference to physico-chemical parameters including turbidity, conductivity, dissolve O₂, free CO₂, PH, potassium, zinc, iron, sodium, chloride and hardness. The results were evaluated and compared with both ponds water quality. It is found that based on physico-chemical parameters, both ponds water is not suitable for fish farming.

Keywords: Physico-chemical parameters; pond water, Dighi pond, Harahi pond, fish farming.

^{1*}Department Of Zoology, C.M.Science College, Darbhanga, Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga, 846004, India

²Department Of Zoology, Ramshwaroop Ramsagar Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.

³Department Of Zoology, K.S.College, Laheriasarai, Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga, 846004, India.

⁴Department Of Zoology, B.M. College, Rahika, Lalit Naryan Mithila University, Darbhanga, 846004, India

***Corresponding Author:** - Arti Kumari

*Department Of Zoology, C.M.Science College, Darbhanga, Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga, 846004, India

INTRODUCTION

In current scenario, water has a profound influence and quality of the water supplies, is important in determining the health of persons and whole communities. Safe water is major concern with reference to public health is closely tied up with the quality of water used. Pond water are also facing pollution like other water bodies [1]. Due to discharge of effluents from various industries, domestic water, land agricultural drainage resulting in the degradation of water quality of pond resources [2]. Sewage nitrate and phosphate passing into aquatic bodies causes eutrophication undergo algal bloom using these nutrients which increases BOD (Biological oxygen demand). BOD increase the rate of O₂ consumption. So BOD major cause of water pollution, during decomposition. DO (dissolved oxygen) levels decrease so aquatic limnological parameters have been suggested [4,5] to assess the trophic structure of water bodies. The nutrient enrichment results in diminishing economic, social and recreational values of pond [6]. Physico-chemical analysis of Dighi pond and Harahi pond water bodies was done following the standard methods [7,8,9]. Planktons were sampled with conical plankton net made up of bolting cloth and were counted with the help of plankton counting cell and Identification of plankton were done by observing through the microscope and by using standard keys for plankton identification. Authors has been undertaken to evaluate the water quality of two ponds of Darbhanga, Bihar is due to these pond are man made or artificially constructed reservoirs to provide water for irrigation purposes or domestic use. Water quality of very pathetic due to these water bodies practically receive domestic and drainage water mostly in rainy season.

From the foregoing observation of the physico-chemical parameters, it can be conclude that the eutrophication. Low DO high BOD indicate the eutrophic status of the present two water bodies. A relatively higher concentration of chlorides also indicate the unsuitability of water body for domestic use. However there is a dearth of literature related to the water quality of Darbhanga, District

ponds the present study has been under taken to assess the water quality of two representative ponds of Darbhanga Town, Darbhanga Bihar. Dighi is one of the three pokhars, lying in-between, that together aimed at retaining surplus water of Bagmati and Kamla rivers, thereby protecting from flood Darbhanga town; these three pokhars probably came into being when they were dug for earth to be used to raise the western side to inhabit this town and source of drinking water, fishes, makhana & other aquatic biota. indeed vibrant example of folk-wisdom of superb ecological management during pre-British period. these constitute cascading system of drainage, disturbed primarily by railway. so to make Darbhanga free of waterlogging, flood, mosquito and beautiful- needs drainage through these ponds from north to south and eastward across the railway into Kamla with help of suitable mechanical/hydraulic arrangement.

Aim of the Study

The aim of present study was to investigate the effect of water quality on pond productivity and trophic status of Dighi pond and Harahi Pond Darbhanga, Bihar. After successful study of water quality of both ponds, to examine the tendency of algal bloom.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Water sample of ponds was collected in high grade plastic bottles of 5 litre capacity rinsed with distilled water, and before collection of water samples, they were rinsed thrice with sample water. The water samples were collected from the surface near the margins of the both ponds between 11:00 AM to 3:30 PM. After addition of appropriate preservatives like magnesium sulphate, alkali iodide and sulphuric acid at the sampling sites. The collected water samples were transferred to a water testing laboratory, for analysis of various physicochemical parameters. The guidelines given by [10,11] were followed for water sampling, the dissolved oxygen (DO) was fixed at selected site and above mentioned [10,11] methods were adopted for the analysis of pond water samples. Some selected parameters were

analyzed within 24 hrs. in research laboratory.

Monthly sample were collected from both pond of darbhanga. Physic-chemical analysis of water was done following the standard methods [7,8,12]. Planktons were sampled with a conical planktons net made up bolting cloth (No. 21) and were counted with the help of plankton counting cell and identification of plankton were done by observing through the microscope and by using standard keys for plankton identification

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Physicochemical analysis of water of two fish farming ponds has been summarized in Table 1. The concentration of zinc, hardness, PH, turbidity and conductivity were more in Harahi pond. Potassium, Iron and chloride were higher in Dighi pond during the period of investigation (2021-2022) whereas dissolve O₂ and free CO₂ were showing also higher in Dighi pond. Biological quality of water was evaluated in terms of Nygaard's status induces. Nygaards [13] proposed five indices mentioned in Table 2. Nygaard's [13] trophic status indices were based on specific taxon. So Chlorophyceae, Cyanophyceae and compound indices can't be applied in the present study. Physico-chemical parameters in the year 2022 of the study as compared with 2021 showed marked increase indicating that input and nutrients are more in both ponds than its assimilating capacity accord with Odum, [14]. Accumulation of nutrients is the over fertilization of the water body i.e., eutrophication. Increased chloride content of Harahi and corroborating the findings of [15-16]. Hardstedt [20] observed zinc and iron concentration in zooplankton and it may be the higher concentration of iron in Dighi pond be attributed to great abundance of zooplankton (Table 4). *Salmonella sp.* also seen in Harahi pond that causes bladder cancer [21]. So *Salmonella sp.* infected fish consumed, it may be fatal for fish lovers. In the present investigation only two indices proposed by Nygaard's [13] could be applied viz. Euglenophyceae and Bacillariophyceae (Table 2). On the basis of Bacillariophyceae index Dighi pond under oligotrophic status where Harahi pond indicated mild pollution.

Similarly on the basis of Euglenophyceae includes, Dighi pond suffer from mesotrophic and Harahi pond near about to eutrophic status. In this way we come to conclude that both ponds are more towards eutrophy. In summary, zinc, hardness, and conductivity were higher in Harahi pond, while potassium, chloride and iron were higher in Dighi pond during the course of study. In general, Limnological conditions in the fish culture pond in fact affected the development of the different components of the plankton population during the period analyzed. Future studies aiming at evaluating the effect of adequate management of water quality on planktonic population are thus encouraged. Talab Bachao Abhiyan (TBA), an outfit actively engaged in conservation and protection of ponds, the illegal constructions around three ponds – Harahi, Dighi and Ganga Sagar in Mithila, situated in Darbhanga city besides issuing directions to constitute a committee to look into the issues in wake of concerns raised by the TBA that untreated sewage and waste water were being discharged through drainage by Darbhanga junction as well as municipal corporation directly into the Dighi and Harahi pond, due to which flora and fauna of the ponds were severely affected.

Earlier, the curator of Chandradhari Museum, Darbhanga had apprised the railways authorities to stop discharge of untreated wastewater into Dighi and Harahi pond. People visiting museum had earlier lodged a complaint regarding a strong stench emanating from the pond. "The three ponds that exist in a linear position were interconnected to each other and considered an engineering marvel of its time and continue to served its purpose till date. However, owing to complete neglect and rather continuous damage which is being caused by way of encroachment and illegal dumping of garbage and sewage into these ponds, the conditions had worsened"

CONCLUSION

From the above results and discussion it could be concluded that water quality of the Harahi pond are not suitable for fish culture as well as domestic purposes. The excessive pollution of both ponds water is mainly due to the unprotected bank of both ponds, drainage connection, disposal of domestic wastes, lack of social awareness. People of this region will care for the proper and better upkeeps of both ponds for the purpose of fish farming and greenary. Recent reports also indicates *Salmonella typhi* works as a oncogenic bacteria that alter the human immune system and causes gall bladder cancer. Much more studies specially on Harahi pond are required to explore the other health threatening disease.

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(a) Map of India



(b) Map of Bihar

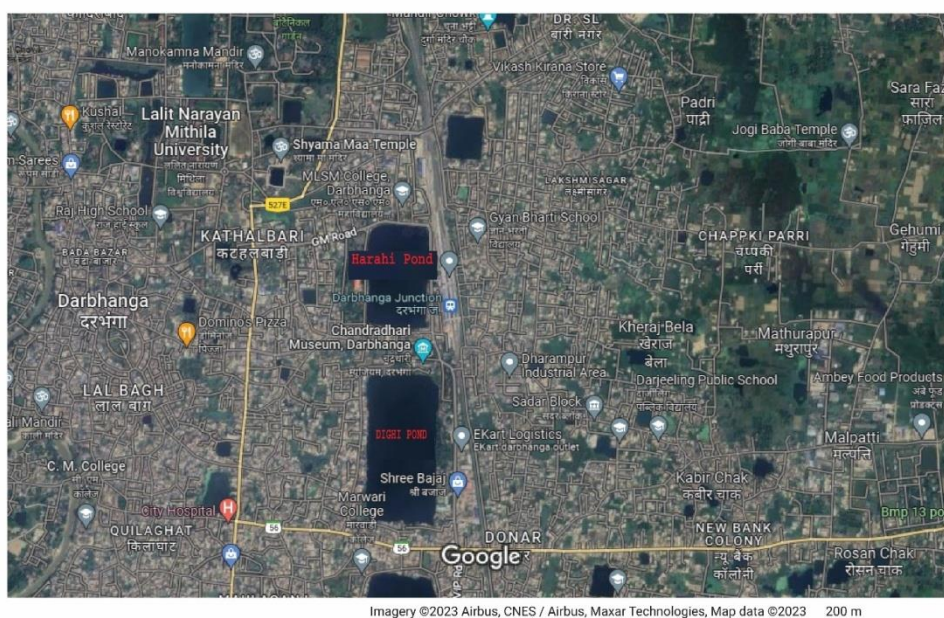




Image 1. Pollution of Harahi Pokhar Pond with floating animal carcass



Image 2. Dighi pond at a glance



(Satellite Image of Dighi and Harahi Ponds, Darbhanga, Bihar)

Table 1. Physico-chemical analysis of the Dighi pond and Harahi pond, Darbhanga, Bihar, (Mean value)

Sl.	Parameters	Dighi pond 2021	Dighi pond 2022	Harahi pond 2021	Harahi pond 2022
1.	Hardness (Mg/L)	62	62.5	62.5	63
2.	Chlorides (Mg/L)	62.27	55.67	44.22	52.23
3.	Iron (Mg/L)	0.24	0.17	0.3	0.12
4.	Turbidity	18.7	19	2.6	20.6
5.	Conductivity	0.34	0.34	0.48	0.48
6.	Dissolve O ₂ (ppm)	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.1
7.	Free CO ₂ (ppm)	30	32	28.6	28.7
8.	PH	5.3	5.7	6.36	6.6
9.	Sodium (Mg/L)	5.2	5.9	5.26	5.89
10.	Potassium (Mg/L)	6.10	6.2	5.80	6.0
11.	Zinc (Mg/L)	0.091	0.092	2.6	2.7

Table 2. Nygaards trophic status indices (1949) Index of Dighi pond and Harahi pond, Darbhanga, Bihar

	Dighi pond 2021	Dighi pond 2022	Harahi pond 2021	Harahi pond 2022
Bacillariophycean	0-0.43	0-1.4	0.21	0.22
Euglenophyta	0-0.12	0.1	0.43	0.3
Cynophcean	0-0.43	0.1-0.3
Chlorophcean	0-0.14	0.1-6
Compound	0.01-1	1.2-2.5

Table 3. Phytoplankton diversity of the Dighi pond and Harahi pond LNMU campus, Darbhanga, Bihar

Zooplanktons	Dighi pond 2021	Dighi pond 2022	Harahi pond 2021	Harahi pond 2022
Chlorophyceae	4	3	4	5
Bacillariophyceae	2	3	4	4
Cynophyceae	2	2	3	

Table 4. Zooplankton of Dighi pond and Harahi pond Darbhanga, Bihar

Zooplanktons	Dighi pond 2021	Dighi pond 2022	Harahi pond 2021	Harahi pond 2022
Rotifers	4	4	5	5
Cladacera	3	4	4	5
Copepods	2	01	2	01