

## Seasonal Periodicity and Pollution Level of Murali Manohar Pond of Madhubani, Bihar

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### Abstract

The paper deals with the study of seasonal periodicity and pollution level in respect to physico-chemical profile and plankton status of Murali Manohar pond of district Madhubani (Bihar) situated in the Babu Saheb Deorhi campus. The study was made from February 2009 to January 2010.

**Key words :** Murali Manohar pond, Water quality, Planktons, Physico-chemical profiles.

Madhubani is one of the boon cities of Mithilanchal of Bihar State, rich in ponds, fish, makhana and singhara culture including Mithila painting or Madhubani painting. Besides these, rain and flood affect the ponds of the whole Mithilanchal region and the fish culture ponds of Madhubani including this pond, get polluted which compels one to study this popular pond of Babu Saheb Deorhi. Numerous researchers have investigated several ponds and rivers (1—4).

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### Methods

Random grab samples were collected in multiples from the pre-selected sites of the pond seasonally using propylene water samples, whereas population density of phytoplanktons and Zooplanktons were made by standard methods (5).

### Results and Discussion

The results of plankton population and physico-chemical profiles are shown in Tables 1 and 2. During study, high temperature was found in summer, lower in winter and medium in rainy season. The range was between 18.5—34.6 (January—May). It has been observed that an indirect effect of toxicity intensifying deoxygenating and finally increasing the

**Table 1.** Population density of planktons of Murali Manohar pond of Madhubani.

Phytoplanktons	Class	Zooplanktons	Phylum
<i>Pediatrum tetras</i>	Chlorophyceae	<i>Amoeba</i> sp.	Protozoa
<i>Pinnularia</i> sp.	Bacillario phyceae	<i>Paramecium aurelia</i>	Protozoa
<i>Diatoma</i> sp.	Bacillario phyceae	<i>Euglina</i> sp.	Protozoa
<i>Chlorella</i>	Chlorophyceae	<i>Cyclops</i> sp.	Arthropoda
<i>Spirogyra</i> sp.	Chlorophyceae	<i>Moina</i> sp.	Arthropoda
<i>Eudornia</i> sp.	Chlorophyceae	<i>Nauplius larvae</i>	Arthropoda
<i>Closterium</i> sp.	Chlorophyceae	<i>Bosmania</i> sp.	Arthropoda
<i>Oscillotaria</i> sp.	Cyanophyceae	<i>Monostyla</i> sp.	Arthropoda
<i>Rivularia aquatica</i>	Cyanophyceae	<i>Verticella campanula</i>	Arthropoda
<i>Nostoc</i>	Cyanophyceae	<i>Lacane</i> sp.	Rotifera
<i>Gramphonema</i> sp.	Bacillario phyceae	<i>Brachionus</i> sp.	Rotifera

**Table 2.** Performance of water quality of Murali Manohar pond during different seasons (February 2009—January 2010).  $A_T$  = Atmospheric Temperature,  $W_T$  = Water Temperature,  $T_R$  = Transparency, TDS = Total Dissolved Solids,  $DO_2$  = Dissolved Oxygen,  $FCO_2$  = Free Carbon Dioxide, Ca = Calcium, Mg = Magnesium, Cl = Chlorine.

Seasons/ Months/ Parameters	Summer season				Rainy season				Winter season			
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
$A_T$ (C)	21.9	24.2	28.5	34.6	32.5	28.4	26.2	25.8	23.5	21.0	18.3	18.5
$W_T$ (C)	18.5	23.0	26.2	28.2	29.5	25.7	24.0	24.2	21.5	21.1	20.5	16.2
$T_R$ (C)	25.0	27.2	30.6	36.6	32.3	28.2	22.8	14.2	17.9	20.3	19.9	21.5
pH	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.1	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.8
TDS (ppm)	485	460	600	670	835	995	700	625	400	415	570	555
$DO_2$ (ppm)	11.7	8.9	5.9	3.8	6.2	7.0	7.9	8.2	9.5	10.1	12.5	14.2
$FCO_2$ (ppm)	7.04	5.62	4.30	4.10	4.70	6.75	6.10	4.8	3.76	4.14	2.86	6.0
Ca (ppm)	34.5	36.0	40.1	46.5	45.2	42.5	30.3	26.6	26.8	25.5	28.0	32.2
Mg (ppm)	12.4	14.5	20.6	20.5	24.0	17.6	6.4	3.8	7.5	9.2	10.8	10.5
Cl (ppm)	42.0	50.2	64.2	65.6	70.4	78.6	76.5	60.2	55.5	52.2	46.1	43.0

biomagnifications. That is why the dissolved oxygen depletion and plankton community intensify their span in summer. Eutropic waters are characterized by cyanobacterial algal blooms (6—8). In the present studied Murali Manohar pond of Madhubani, *Nostoc*, *Rivularia aquatica*, *Oscillatoria* sps. including none more common phytoplanktons were found, whereas eleven zooplanktons of phylum Arthropoda, Protozoa and Rotifera were observed. The studied pond was observed alkaline throughout the initial phase of study period (pH 7.1—8.7 i.e. September—June). The alkalinity was lower in September, highest in summer and winter seasons. In this way, the observation showed that the pond was under initial eutrophication. The literature regarding eutrophication trends or developing polluted ponds were studied also (9—12).

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