

A study on Biodiversity and variation in population listed of algal sp. from Dravyavati River in a different season from 3 industrial sites

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Abstract

The Dravyavati River (Amanishah Nala) – “the life line of Jaipur” – is the most polluted waterway in Jaipur. The diversity of the algal population is an indication of the true sanitary and ecological condition of the river. It also indicates its potential for self-purification. We relied on algal bio-indicators to determine pollution levels in the various seasons – rainy, winter and summer – to arrive at an estimate of the self-purification probability of the river system. Commonly used animal indicators of ecosystem health are less useful and unique than bio-indicators provided by algae. The algae allow us to recognize signals in ecosystem changes that identify acceptable – as opposed to unacceptable – environmental situations. In addition, algae are the most cost-effective monitoring tool in our arsenal.

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