Pollution Status and Conservation of Lakes in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India





K. A. Nishadh, Rachna Chandra and P. A. Azeez



Study Area

- Coimbatore: 10°57′ and 11°02′N, 76°56′ and 77°02′E
- Second largest city of Tamil Nadu
- 2,462 industrial units within city limits
- 22 lakes mostly fed by river Noyyal
- Lakes studied: 04



Ukkadam lake(L1), Perur lake (L2), Kuruchi lake (L3) and Chinnakulam lake (L4)

Objectives

- To assess the pollution status of wetlands
- To assess the changes in the water quality with its a decade back status
- To evaluate the various conservation measures

Methodology

- Four lakes were selected on the basis of extent of expected pollution.
- Of 4 lakes, 2 lakes previously assessed by Mohanraj et al (2000) were selected to examine the present status of the wetlands
- Samples in triplicates from each lakes
- Parameters analyzed (APHA1992): pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC, μS/cm), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS, mg/l), Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD, mg/L), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD, mg/L), Alkalinity (mg/l), Chlorides (mg/L), Phosphate (mg/L), Sulphate (mg/L), Ammonia (mg/L) and Nitrite (mg/L)









DO & BOD







Alkalinity



lakes

chloride



lakes

phosphate





sulphate





Ammonia



lakes







Pollution causative

• Industrial effluents

• Domestic sewage





Cont....

• Municipal Solid Watse (MSW)

• Intrusion of linking canals





Conservation measures

• Regulatory measures

Community reserves Buffer area formation

- Establishment of Effluent Treatment Plant
- Regular monitoring of the lakes

Conclusion

- Most of the parameters recorded showed higher values for Ukkadam lake
- Perur water quality degraded when compared with previous data
- Perur to be declared as bird sanctuary
- Regular monitoring of water quality

Thank you

nishadhka@gmail.com