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Plankton Biomass of Balakundi, Shivanagutti and Chikkakodagali tanks of Hunagunda Taluka

Sajjanar G.M[1], J.L.Rathod [2]

[1]Research Scholar, Department of Studies in Marine Biology, KUPG Centre, Karwar- 581309, Karnataka
[2]Associate Professor, Department of Studies in Marine Biology, KUPG Centre, Karwar- 581309, Karnataka

Abstract: **The present study aim was to determine the biomass and examine the monthly variation of phytoplanktonic organisms in three tanks of Hunagund Taluka. The Phytoplankton density tends to vary based on different environmental parameters with respect to time and space. A study was carried out from May 2008 to May 2009 to find out phytoplankton density. The phytoplankton were (105µm mesh size) collected from all the three selected study stations by making use of funnel- shaped plankton net. The samples were preserved and analysed by making use of biomass estimation method. During present observation totally 90 number or plankton species were noticed in all the three stations, which belongs to different classes like Chloroccales, Desmids, Euglezoids, Diatoms and Blue Greens. As per present observation Ankistrodesmus falcatus species found to be dominant in Chlorococcales, Pediastrum duplex is second dominant and Scenedesmus accuminatus is third dominant species in Balakundi tank. In Shivanagutti tank Closterium Acerosum is dominant and Cosmarium Snudum is least found in Desmids. In Chikkodagali tank Closterium lancelolatum is dominant, Cosmariun Angulosum .is second dominant and Cosmarium Hammeri is found in least numbers.**

Keywords: **Phytoplanktons, Phycocyanin, Hunagud Taluka, freshwater bodies.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Desmids, diatoms are a phylum of photosynthetic prokaryotic organic entities that dispersed overall in the community (Whitton and Potts, 2002). As far as human wellbeing, desmids, diatoms can represent a peril when they create cyanotoxins, a group of optional metabolites that can influence distinctive organs (liver, kidneys, skin, sensory system, and so on.) (Chorus and Bartram, 1999). The precarious results of the cyanobacterial poisons have been accounted for in research center bioassays as well as in clinical and the epidemiological studies that affirm the impacts of poisonous desmids, diatoms on people (Svircev et al., 2013). The creation of certain cyanobacterial poisons is nearly identified with the measure of phytoplankton biomass, particularly when sprouts show up (Spoerke and Rumack, 1985), which is the reason a few associations, for example, the World Health Organization (WHO), have created criteria determining the desmids, diatoms plenitude (cell number) and biovolume relating to diverse levels of danger to the human safety (Chorus and Bartram, 1999). A brief reaction to perilous sprouts requires the amassing of phytoplankton biomass in water stores to be ceaselessly checked. Various nations have created regulations or rules to control phytoplankton levels in water supplies, lakes, streams and showering zones by evaluating cyanobacterial biovolume, cell number, also chlorophyll-a focus or cyanotoxin focuses (Chorus, 2012).

Phytoplankton advancement is enormously fortified by eutrophication and supplement overabundance in water (Vasconcelos, 2006). In the immunological studies, the eutrophication level is evaluated by evaluating the phytoplankton biomass (Willen, 1997) and Ch-a (Hart, 1984). The Water Framework (Directive 2000/60/Ec) and the authority regulations in numerous nations (Carvalho et al., 2013b) have determined that biological status focused around phytoplankton ought to be characterized by measuring the biomass, structure and sprouting occasions of the

phytoplanktonic group. The Phytoplanktons fixation is a decent parameter for assessing the biomass of the whole phytoplanktonic group, however it doesn't give information with respect to the phytoplankton group composition, which must be surveyed by the estimations of biovolume estimations. Late studies have demonstrated that the phytoplankton biovolume can be utilized as a suitable metric for the evaluation of the natural status of lakes and stores (Carvalho et al., 2013b).

Planktonic desmids, diatoms create fundamentally in lentic water bodies, including lakes and water supplies, and at times, the poison delivering cyanobacterial populace can command the phytoplankton, which may influence people that expend the water or make utilization of it for recreational purposes or yield watering system. The phytoplankton species creates photosynthetic color for the most part delivered by the species is the most illustrative phytoplanktons compound. The different sorts of phytoplankton species can be found in phytoplanktons community however they are effectively differentiated from other species in light of the fact that they have diverse assimilation tops (Jiang et al., 2001).

Albeit past studies have analyzed the PC qualities evaluated via airborne remote sensing to phytoplankton cell checks with great results (Hunter et al., 2010), airborne remote sensing would be excessively costly for observing purposes, particularly in nations with an expansive number of inland water bodies. Calculations have been produced for the MERIS sensor that relates Phytoplanktons level to phytoplankton biovolume (Matthews et al., 2012). Up to this point no studies have been performed that relate the PC qualities evaluated by the MERIS sensor to phytoplankton bio-volume or cell checks. The few investigations of inland waters that contrasted PC qualities and phytoplankton cell numbers or contrasted Phytoplanktons and phytoplankton biovolume just secured four or less water bodies (Hunter et al., 2010; Matthews et al., 2012). In Karnataka, there are more than 100 water repositories and phytoplanktons are presented prevailing in a percentage of the reservoirs, particularly in the southwest area of the Iberian Peninsula (De Hoyos et al., 2004; Quesada et al., 2004).

In this present work, planktons were analysed to find out the phytoplanktons productivity in the three tanks namely Shivanagutti, Balakundi and Chikkakodali in the Hunagud Taluka were studied.

II. METHODOLOGY

For the present work, three water tanks namely Shivanagutti, Chikkakodagali and Balakundi are studied. The data is collected from the period of May 2008 to May 2009 and the study is done.

1. Field sampling and analysis methodology:

Field inspecting happened from May 2008 to May 2009 in excess of one or more years in various water repositories. The inspecting focuses were spotted 100 m from the dam and examples were gathered from a solitary point found at the greatest phytoplanktons fixation profundity. Testing focuses were dependably inside the euphoric zone. Phytoplanktons were numbered in the research center as per the Utermohl sedimentation strategy (Sournia, 1978) and phytoplanktonic life forms were recognized at the finest taxonomic level conceivable. Biovolume was ascertained by genius dicing a surmised basic or compound geometrical shape for every species (Hillenbrand et al., 1999). Phytoplanktons was removed with 90% of 2co and evaluated with a spectrophotometer utilizing the trichromatic comparisons (Parsons and Strickland, 1968.

2. MERIS Image Methodology:

The MERIS pictures utilized as a part of this report are level 1b full resolution items (FR L1b). Suitable FR L1b pictures from the examined water supplies were gained from Earthnet On-Line Interactive (EOLI). Environmental amendment (SCAPE-M_b2), geometrical rectification (Georeferencing) and mosaic king procedures were connected to the pictures. SCAPE-M_b2 is an enhanced variant of SCAPE-M that has a rectification in band 2 (Dominguez et al., 2011). SCAPE-M was created and accepted in a few European water bodies (Guanter et al., 2010) and the SCAPE-M comparison is as per the following:

$$L_{TOA} = L_0 + \frac{1}{\pi}\frac{\rho_s\left(E_{dir}\mu_{il} + E_{dif}\right)T_{\uparrow}}{1 - S\rho_s}$$

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where LTOA speaks to the surface reflectance pictures got from the highest point of air brilliance; L0 is the air way brilliance; mil is the cosine of the light pinnacle edge qil measured between the sun oriented beam and surface ordinary; Edirmil and Edif are the immediate and diffuse fluxes, individually, landing at the surface; S is the climatic round albedo, which speaks to the reflectance of the environment for isotropic light entering from the surface; T is the aggregate air transmittance (for diffuse in addition to run radiation) in the observation course; and rs is the surface reflectance.

SCAPE-M was adjusted for the MERIS band 2 by method for an interjection between the estimations of band 1 and band 3; if the first esteem is utilized, most extreme qualities for vegetation and water are gotten on the grounds that those qualities relate to the assimilation of Chl-a. In this way, the rectification with SCAPE-M is performed twice.

3. Data Selection and areas of study:

Inside the database, two conditions for picture consideration were created.

1) The MERIS picture must have an agreeable pixel that covers the field examining point. Hence, water supplies with limited dams or little surfaces were rejected.

2) Only field testing information with phytoplanktons biovolume.

More noteworthy than 0.2 mm3/l are utilized. This limit was chosen in light of the fact that it relates to the first alarm level for a cyanobacterial risk.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Even when data are normalized, the correlation is still strong. Therefore, it can be concluded that the outliers do not produce strong leverage against the R^2 value. It is extraordinary that the circulation of cyanobacteria in a water body is not impeccably homogeneous and papers have reported that a sketchy circulation of filth can create problematic shade estimations by the MERIS sensor.

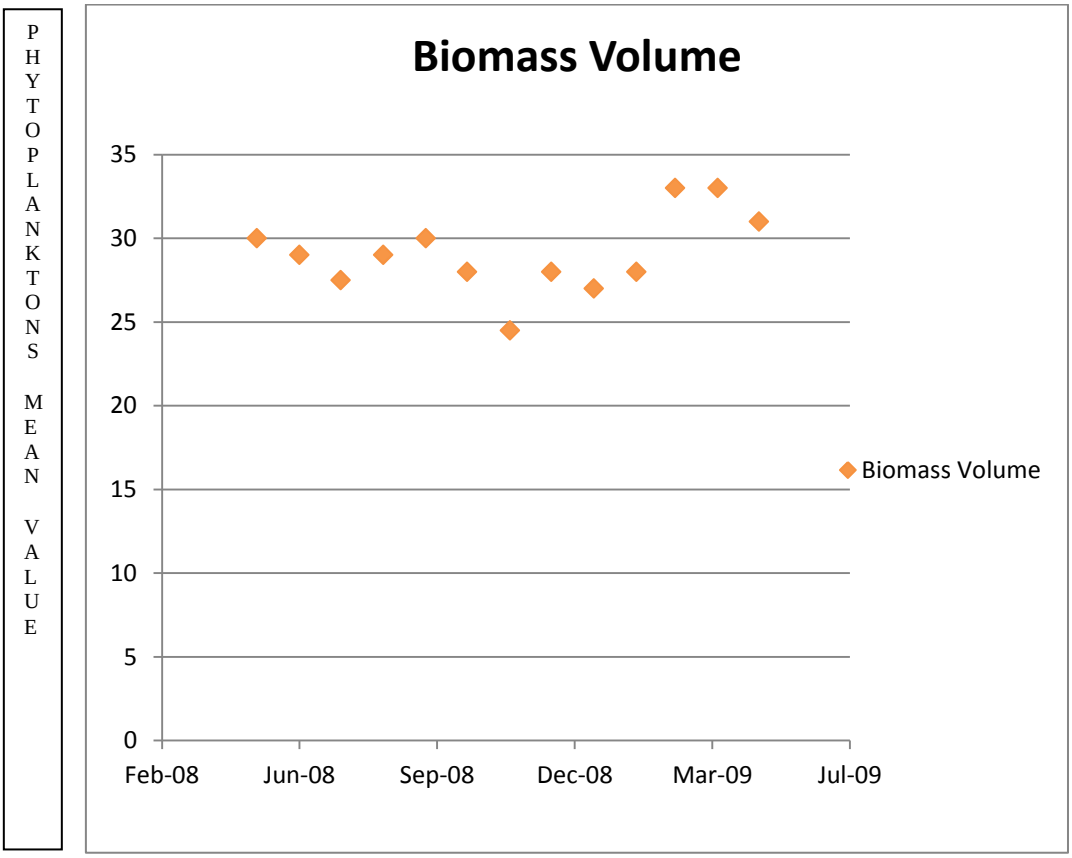

Fig.1 Biomass volume of phytoplanktons in Chikkakodagali Kere Tank (org/lit)

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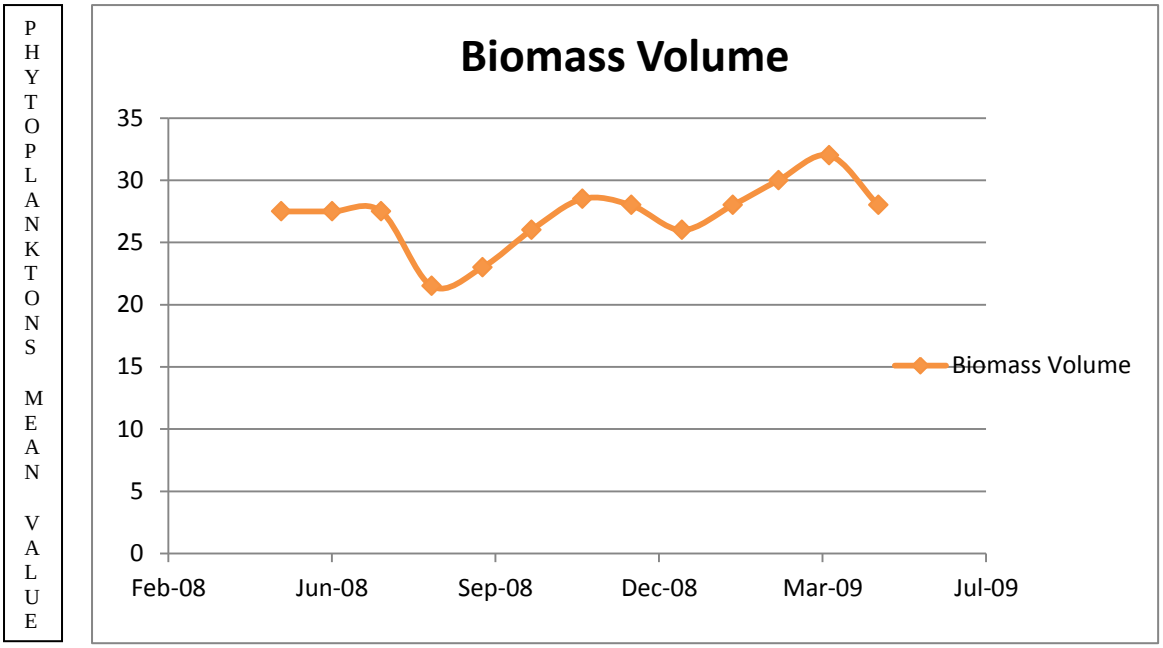

Fig.2 Biomass Volume of phytoplanktons in Shivanagutti Kere Tank (org/lit)

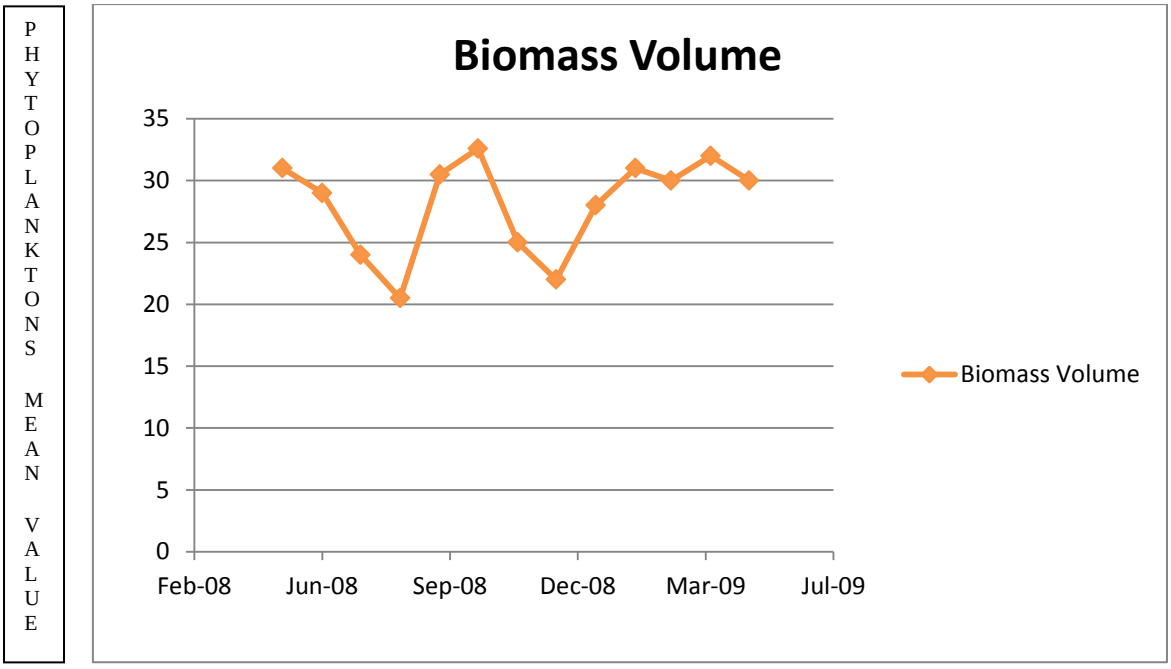

Fig.3 Biomass Volume of phytoplanktons in Balakundi Kere Tank (org/lit)

1. Biovolume correlation:

The PC qualities assessed by the aggregate phytoplankton biovolume measured in the field tests were discovered to be altogether corresponded (R2 ¼ 0.6219; p < 0.001) and the qualities are connected by the accompanying capacity. Past reports additionally discovered high relationships between the phytoplankton biovolume and PC qualities evaluated by waterborne radiometry examination (Randolph et al., 20).

The potential relapse between the quantities of cells every volume and PC demonstrated the strongest determination coefficient. Be that as it may, regardless it demonstrates a feeble correlation in spite of the fact that it was significant (r2 ¼ 0.362; p < 0.001). This relationship was somewhat weaker than that found in different studies looking at the PC qualities assessed by remote sensing with cell checks (Hunter et al., 2010), and it is strikingly weaker than other reported

field considers that utilized test examples (Brient et al., 2008). Nonetheless, this may have been a consequence of our study including 23 diverse water bodies with a heterogeneous species synthesis, which may disseminate the information conveyance. The Amphora cell share can fluctuate radically for diverse phytoplankton (Patel et al., 2005). Thusly, our results obviously distinguish biovolume as the most solid biomass parameter to be evaluated by remote sensing methods in a various gathering of water bodies. When considering the taxonomic circulation of the cyanobacteria discovered in the water bodies and sub divided the dataset by amphora request, discovered the best relationship in the middle of biovolume and PC for the request Chlorococcales (R2 ¼ 0.726, $p < 0.001$). Desmids and Chlorococcales indicated weaker relationships (Desmids: R2 ¼ 0.422, $p < 0.001$; Chlorococcales: R2 ¼ 0.517; $p < 0.05$). In spite of the fact that the relationship of Desmids is the weakest of the three requests, the example portrayed by the straight relapse and biovolume/color degree is comparable to that of Desmids and aggregate cyanobacteria. The weaker relationship of Chlorococcales and the distinctive example emulated by its biovolume/color relationship could be created by the predominance of Microcystis aeruginosa. Microcystis aeruginosa has been depicted as exceedingly variable regarding its cell shade substance, actually when become in lab conditions (Banares- Espana et al., 2007). It is likewise vital to note that Microcystis aeruginosa structures vast 3D states that can display startling optical conduct and can make cell tallying troublesome. The moderately low number of specimens from water bodies commanded by Chlorococcales could likewise part of the way clarify the weaker relationship. Considering the factual vigor of our results, it infer that the mathematical statement given by the straight relapse between the cyanobacterial biovolume and pc values estimated by remote sensing is a decent technique for ascertaining cyanobacterial biovolume utilizing remote sensing devices. The dataset utilized as a part of our study is different as far as cyanobacterial plenitude and taxonomic appropriation, so our comparison ought to be hearty for surveying cyanobacterial biomass (as biovolume) in a wide scope of environments. This result speaks to an improvement from the above methodology.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In this work, it is characterized and approved the utilization of MERIS symbolism to gauge the phytoplankton biovolume in freshwater biological communities under non-filth conditions. This methodology is based on the recognition of the phytoplankton and have adjusted this apparatus to compute phytoplankton biovolume, a critical parameter for limnological and water quality studies. In our examination, the connection between the measured phytoplankton biovolume also PC qualities evaluated from the MERIS symbolism was found to be a strong intermediary for phytoplankton biomass estimation. An acceptance exercise led with the time arrangement information from an outside water supply demonstrated that the mathematical statement was valuable for assessing phytoplankton biomass and that it had fantastic results at the point when the time slack between the field estimations and MERIS imaging was short of 9 days. Considering that our information secured a wide zone of distinctive lithological and trophic attributes, incorporated 23 distinctive phytoplankton species and created positive results from the acceptance test.

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