LITERATURE REVIEW:

Last 50 years there has been rapid growth indicating positive aspects of developments. But at the same time some negative aspects of this rapid development has brought in. The degradation of watersheds has started showing signs of negative impacts on aquatic ecosystems cycles including biotic communities. Therefore, in issue that has gained increasing recognition in recent years in that all water bodies including fresh and marine should be considered as a management having strategy, planning and implementation (UNDP, 1998). Studies on ecology of rivers wetlands and reservoirs with relation to aquatic vegetation have been carried out extensively in many countries, to know the water qualities and status of aquatic communities

BRIEF ECOLOGICAL STUDIES OF RIVERS IN INDIA: The Indian water with relation to algae is not extensively studied in this regard even though a number of isolated studies have been carried out. The major work on riverine ecosystem was by Gaikwadet al., 2004 studied the algal flora of river Tapi. Kumar (2002), Plankton abundance in relation to physicochemical features of Mancharibele reservoir in Bangalore district was studied. Zooplankton population was found to comprise of four major groups, which include protozoa, rotifera, cladocerans and copepoda. Protozoa were represented by Arcella, Centrophyxis and Diffugia species. However, the numbers were found to be less. Rotifers were found to be the second dominant group and were represented by a large number of species and genera. Cladocerans density was less when compared to rotifers and six species were observed. Copepods were found to be represented mainly by Diaptomus and Cyclops nauplii. They were found to be the dominant group among the zooplankton. The optimal temperature requirement varied for different groups of zooplankton suggesting their abundance in different seasons. The high chloride content and temperature were also found to favor zooplankton abundance. Bhide, 1999 have studied the physico-chemical and
bacteriological parameters on certain locations of the river Torsa and reported that the water was highly alkaline with high concentration of free ammonia.

Mahapatra and Mishra (1993), Have documented pollution tolerant and dominating plankton species from certain fresh waters of our country. They have suggested them as bio-indices in order to understand the degree of Eutrophication and status of water quality. (Pandey et. al., 2004) studied the seasonal fluctuation of zooplankton community in relation to physicochemical parameters in river Ramjan of Kishanganj, Bihar. The collections were dominated by rotifera, followed by cladocera and copepoda. Rotifera showed a negative correlation with pH, dissolved oxygen and transparency and copepods showed negative correlation with water temperature, nitrate and phosphate. The cladocerans also revealed negative correlation with pH, transparency and phosphate. This indicates several abiotic factors exert a considerable influence on the zooplankton abundance. The physicochemical and zooplankton analysis of the Shendurni River, Kerala was studied. The dissolved oxygen levels were observed to be highly saturated and a direct correlation between dissolved oxygen level and zooplankton populations were observed. Chandra shekhar M and Umamahesh NV studied the river Krishna (2004) and compare between upstream and downstream and concentrated on the point and non point sources which are major contributors to the pollutant loads. Gupta and Pankaj reported organic pollution of river Gomati due to antropogenic activities. The sewage from many parts of Tripur and discharged from the surrounding areas get into Nayyal River, which are responsible for the decreased in water quality. K.Vijaykumar studied various physicchemical parameters of Bennithora River in Karnataka. They also investigate phytoplankton, zooplankton and primary productivity of Bennithora Dam. Okendro and Mahanta described chloride, bicarbonate; alkalinity and pH are indicators of three significant component viz., animal waste, sewage and industrial discharges in to the Narmada River. Verma and Khan reported that rapid urbanization and increased anthropogenic activities have been deteriorated the water quality parameter of
Arpa river water of Bilaspur in Chhatisgarh. Majority of water characteristics of river Gomati at Sultanpur (Uttar Pradesh) were found to exceed the permissible limits due to sewage discharge and posted problems for the survival of the aquatic life and human beings. The river also continuously receiving daily sewage, domestic, municipal and industrial waste water from the city.