INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNIAB CAHORE. • SUBJECT Assignment: Aerosol And Environmental Health

• Topic:

Eutrophication

• Submitted To:

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•All water holds are subject of a natural and slow eutrophication process, which in recent decades has undergone a very rupid progression due to the presence of man and his activities (so called cultural eutrophication).

•The cultural eutrophication process consists of a continuous increase in the contribution of nutrients, mainly nitrogen and phosphorus (organic load) until it exceeds the capacity of the water body (i.e. the capacity of a lake, river or sea to purify itself), triggering structural changes in the waters. These structural changes mainly depend on 3 factors:

•Fertilizer Use

•Waste Water Discharge

•Reduction in Purification Capacity

- Discharge of white water index water is discharged directly into water bodies such as rivers, lakes and seas. The result of this is the release of a high quantity of nutrients which stimulates the disproportionate growth of algae.
- In industrialised countries, on the other hand, waste water can be illegally discharged directly into water bodies. When instead water is treated by means of water treatment plants before discharge into the environment, the treatments applied are not always such as to reduce the organic load, with the consequent accumulation of nutrients in the ecosystem.
- Example of discharge of waste water into a reservoir

