# **Practical Manual**

on

# **Environmental Studies and Disaster Management**

ABB 253 3(2+1) FNR 216 3(2+1)

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2020



College of Agriculture
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Jhansi-284003

#### Syllabus ABB 253 3(2+1) and FNR 216 3(2+1):

Pollution case studies. Case Studies- Field work: Visit to a local area to document environmental assets river/ forest/ grassland/ hill/ mountain, visit to a local polluted site-Urban/ Rural/ Industrial/ Agricultural, Study and documentation of common plants, insects, birds and study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, hill slopes, etc.

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# **INDEX**

Ex. No.	Title	Page No.
1	Pollution case study of NO <sub>2</sub>	
2	Pollution case study of SO <sub>2</sub>	
3	Visit to a local area to document environmental assets river.	
4	Visit to a local area to document environmental assets forest	
5	Visit to a local area to document environmental assets grassland	
6	Visit to a local area to document environmental assets hill.	
7	Visit to a local area to document environmental assets mountain	
8	Visit to a local polluted site-Urban	
9	Visit to a local polluted site-Rural	
10	Visit to a local polluted site-Agricultural.	
11	Study and documentation of common plants	
12	Study and documentation of local insects.	
13	Study and documentation of local birds	
14	Study of simple ecosystems-pond	
15	Study of rive	
16	Study of hill slopes	

Objective: To learn case study of NO₂ pollution				
Material required:				
Data download (SPCB):				
, , ,				
Sample Location	2000 (NO <sub>2</sub> )	2010 (NO <sub>2</sub> )	2020 (NO <sub>2</sub> )	
Sample Location	2000 (1402)	2010 (NO2)	2020 (1402)	
Modeller:				

Observation:	 	
	 •••••	
Impact on flora and fauna:	 	

Discussion and Conclusion:		
	Discussion and Conclusion:	
		• • •

Objective: To learn case study of SO <sub>2</sub> pollution.					
Material required:					
Data download (SDCP):					
Data download (SPCB):					
Sample Location	2000 (SO <sub>2</sub> )	2010 (SO <sub>2</sub> )	2020 (SO <sub>2</sub> )		
Modeller:					

Observation:  Impact on flora and fauna:	
	Observation:
	Impact on flora and fauna:

Discussion and Conclusion:	 	 

Objective: To visit a loc	al area to doc	ument environm	ental assets ri	ver.
Material required:				
Sample collection:				
Commission of the continuation				ONC
Sample Location		LAT	<u> </u>	ONG
Observation:				
Location/WQI Parameter			1	
Sample Location 1				
Sample Location 2				
Sample Location 3				
Sample Location 4				
Sample Location 5				
Sample Location 6				
Sample Location 7				
Discussion:				

Conclusion:	 	 

Objective: To visit a local area to document environmental assets forest.
Material required:
Procedure:

Layout	plot design:		Plot Size 0.1 ha
			Plot Center
			N
			25. 38 39. 32. 39. 39. 31. 6m
			W 22.36m E
S. No.	Plot No.	Species Name	
3. NO.	FIOUNO.	Species Name	
Disama			
Discuss	sion:		

Conclusion:

Objective: To visit a local area to document environmental assets grassland.				
Material required:				
Experimental design and data analysis:				

Calculation of LAI:					
	LAI-I	LAI-II	LAI-III		
Species-1					
Species-2					
Species-3					
Species-4					
Species-5					
Species-6					
Species-7					
Discussion:					
Conclusion:					

Objective: To visit a local area to document environmental assets hill.  Material required:				
Identify the type of hill:				
Qualitative aspects observations:				
Discussion:				

Conclusion:	

Objective: To visit a local area to document environmental assets mountain.  Material required:				
	•			
Identify the type of hill:				
	•			
	• •			
	• •			
Qualitative aspects observations:				
	• •			
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Di i				
Discussion:				
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Conclusion:

Objective: To vi	_				
Type of pollution:.					
			•••••		
To find out the pro	blems faced by po	eople living ne	ar the polluted	site:	

Summary, conclusion and suggestion:	
January, conductor and daggeone	

Objective: To visit a local polluted site-Rural.  Material required:
Type of pollution:

To find out the problems faced by people living near the polluted site:
Summary, conclusion and suggestion:
outilitary, contrastor and suggestion

Objective: To visit a local polluted site-Agricultural.  Material required:				
Type of crops:				
Type of clops				
	• • •			
	• • •			
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	• • •			

To find out the problems faced by farmers near the agricultural site:	
	•
	• •
	• •
Summary, conclusion and suggestion:	
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Objective: To study and document common plants.  Material required:					
	•				
Proce	dure:				
Ohsar	vations:				
S.	Common	Botanical Name	Family	Habit	Major Identification Features
<b>No.</b> 1.	Name				•
2.					
3.					
4.					
4. 5.					
5.					
5.					
5. 6.					
5. 6. 7. 8. 9.					
5. 6. 7. 8. 9.					
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.					
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.					
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.					
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.					

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			• • •
			• • •
			•••
Location of plant:			
			• • •
Cuasias Nama	LAT	LONG	1
Species Name	LAI	LONG	
Species Name	LAI	LONG	
Species Name	LAI	LONG	
Species Name	LAI	LONG	
Species Name	LAI	LONG	
Species Name	LAI	LONG	
Species Name	LAI	LONG	
Species Name	LAI	LONG	
Species Name	LAI	LONG	
Species Name	LAI	LONG	
Species Name			
Conclusion:			

Suggestions:
Suggestions:

Objective: To study and document local insects.		
Material required:		
·		
Type of local insects:		
Beneficial roles of insects for nature and humans:		
Summary:		
Outilitially		

Conclucion
Conclusion:

bjective: To study and document local birds. aterial required:	
/pe of birds:	
eneficial roles of birds for nature and humans:	

Summary, conclusion and suggestion:

Objective: To study simple ecosystems-pond.		
Material required:		
D		
Procedure:		

Observations:
Canalusian
Conclusion:

Objective: To study river.		
Material required:		
A geographical characteristic of a local river:		
A geograpmour ondraoterione of a room river.		

Observations:
Summary:

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Conclusion:	
Suggestions:	

Objective: To study hill slopes.					
Material required:					
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Procedure:	• •				
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Conclusion:

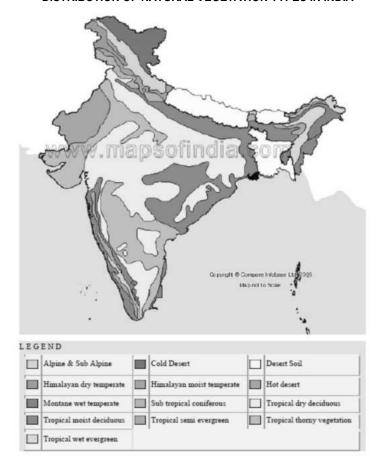
#### NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS) INDEX

	8 6	Concentration in Ambient Air		
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Industrial, Residential, Rural, and Other Areas	Area (notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), μg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual 24 hours	50 80	20 80	
Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ), μg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual 24 hours	40 80	30 80	
Particulate matter (< 10 μm) or PM <sub>10</sub> , μg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual 24 hours	60 100	60 100	
Particulate matter (< 2.5 μm) or PM2.5, μg/m³	Annual 24 hours	40 60	40 60	
Ozone (O3), μg/m³	8 hours 1 hour	100 180	100 180	
Lead (Pb), μg/m³	Annual 24 hours	0.50 1.0	0.50 1.0	
Carbon monoxide (CO), mg/m³	8 hours 1 hour	02 04	02 04	
Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ), μg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual 24 hours	100 400	100 400	
Benzene (C6H6), μg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual	05	05	
Benzo(a)Pyrene (BaP) – particulate phase only, ng/m³ Annual		01	01	
Arsenic (As), ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual	06	06	
Nickel (Ni), ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual	20	20	

#### **BIO-GEOGRAPHIC ZONES IN INDIA**

Biogeographic Zone	Percentage of land mass of the country	Location and description	
Trans-Himalayas	5.7	An extension of the Tibetan plateau, harboring his altitude cold desert in Laddakh (J&K) and Lahaul S (H.P).	
Himalayas	7.2	The entire mountain chain running from north west to north eastern India, comprising a diverse range of bioti- provinces and biomes.	
Desert	6.9	The extremely arid area, west of the Aravalli hill range, comprising of both the salty desert of Gujarat and the sand desert of Rajasthan.	
Semi-arid	15.6	The zone between the desert and the Deccan plateau including the Aravalli hill range.	
Western Ghats	5.8	The hill ranges and plains running along the western coastline, south of the Tapti river, covering an extremely diverse range of biotic provinces and biomes.	
Deccan Peninsula	43	The largest of the zones, covering much of the southern and south-central plateau with predominantly deciduous vegetation.	
Gangetic plain	11	Defined by the Ganges river system, these plains are relatively homogenous.	
North-East India	5.2	The plains and non- Himalayan hill ranges of north eastern India, with a wide variation of vegetation.	
Islands	0.03	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep islands with a highly diverse set of biomes.	
Coasts	Negligible	A large coastline distributed both to the west and east, with distinct differences between the two.	

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL VEGETATION TYPES IN INDIA



#### **Drinking Water Quality as Prescribed by BIS**

Constituent	Unit	Drinking water quality standards
PH		6.5-8.5
Total Dissolved solid	mg/l (Max)	500
Electric Conductivity at 25°C	micromho/cm (Max)	
Alkalinity as CaCO:	mg/I(Max)	200
Total hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/I(Max)	300
Calcium (Ca)	mg/I(Max)	75.00
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/I(Max.)	30.00
Iron (Fe)	mg/I(Max.)	0.30
Free Ammonia (NH <sub>4</sub> )	mg/I(Max)	
Chloride (CI)	mg/I(Max)	250.00
Fluoride (F)	mg/I(Max)	1.00
Sulphate (SO+)	mg/I(Max)	200.00
Nitrate (NO:1)	mg/I(Max)	45.00
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l(Max)	6.00
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/I (Max.)	2.00
Arsenic (As)	mg/1(Max.)	0.01
Boron (B)	mg/1(Max.)	0.3
Cadmium (Cd)	mg/1(Max.)	0.003
Chromium (Cr)	mg/1(Max.)	0.05
Coper(Cu)	mg/1(Max.)	0.05
Cyanide (Cn)	mg/1(Max.)	0.05
Lead (Pb)	mg/1(Max.)	0.01
Maganese (Mn)	mg/1(Max.)	0.05
Mercury (Hg)	mg/1(Max.)	0.001
Zin c (Zn)	mg/1(Max.)	5.00
Phenolic Compounds (CsHsOH)	mg/1(Max.)	0.001
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/1(Max.)	300.00
Sodium Percentage	(Max.)	
Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR)	(Max.)	