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Anthropological impact on Kengeri lake of Bangalore, India

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In addition to reduced agricultural productivity as the result of the loss of fertile soil, soil erosion also can have significant water-quality impacts in downstream water bodies, reducing water transparency, degrading aquatic habitats and reducing the operational life and water storage capacity of reservoirs producing hydroelectric power. Various other pollutants also can absorb to sediment particles, creating additional downstream water-quality concerns for humans and the natural environment. Kengeri lake, one of the oldest lake, which lies on Vershabavathy valley and dirking water sources for many years for many villages around and now victim of such activity and now not fit for only drinking but for also irrigation and domestic purpose. All the physical and chemical parameters are above normal standards. Now the lake is totally filled with sediments. Results will be discussed in the light of resent literature.

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