

THE EFFECTS OF POLLUTION ON BENTHIC FAUNA IN BINDARE STREAM, ZARIA, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

Five sampling stations (four on Bindare stream and one on River Galma) were monitored monthly for physical, chemical parameters and benthic population for a period of six months. Forty taxa, comprising a total of 3,218 individuals were collected. The classes Diptera (dominated by *Chironomus* spp and *Cryptochironomus* spp and *Eristalis* spp) and Oligochaetae (*Lumbriculus* spp, *Nais* spp and *Tubifex* spp) were most abundant species contributing 81.14% of the total invertebrates. The physico-chemical characteristics of the industrial estate effluent and those of the stream were lower than the limits set by FEPA. However, the preponderance of Diptera and Oligochaetae at mid-stream reflects an organically stressed aquatic environment.

INTRODUCTION

During the past two decades, considerable interest in environmental degradation has focused on the ecology of streams and rivers. The role of ecologists in interpreting the effects of effluents and formulating appropriate management practices is severely restricted by inadequate measurement techniques and lack of fundamental data concerning the functioning ecosystem¹. Traditionally, water quality status of streams is determined by direct physico-chemical analysis of the water or bioassay². The weakness of these methods is that result obtained only reflects the water quality at the time of sampling. Therefore, recent studies in water quality management have focused on the use of benthic fauna in assessing the impact of pollution on aquatic environments³⁻⁷. A detailed overview on selective advantage of benthic fauna in water quality assessment is given by Hella-well⁸. Pollutional status of streams and rivers determines which organisms can survive in them. Bindare stream, a major stream that drains Chikaji Industrial Estate, is also fed by urban run-offs and seepage from agricultural farmlands. The stream has two main uses which include agriculture (irrigation, fishing and watering of livestock) and domestic (washing and bathing). The present study provides preliminary information on the stream's physico-chemical characteristics and the possible impact of pollution on the abundance and distribution of benthic fauna in Bindare stream. The stream flows through farmlands and urban/industrial areas with varying human activities and water pollution sources.

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EXPERIMENTAL

Study Area

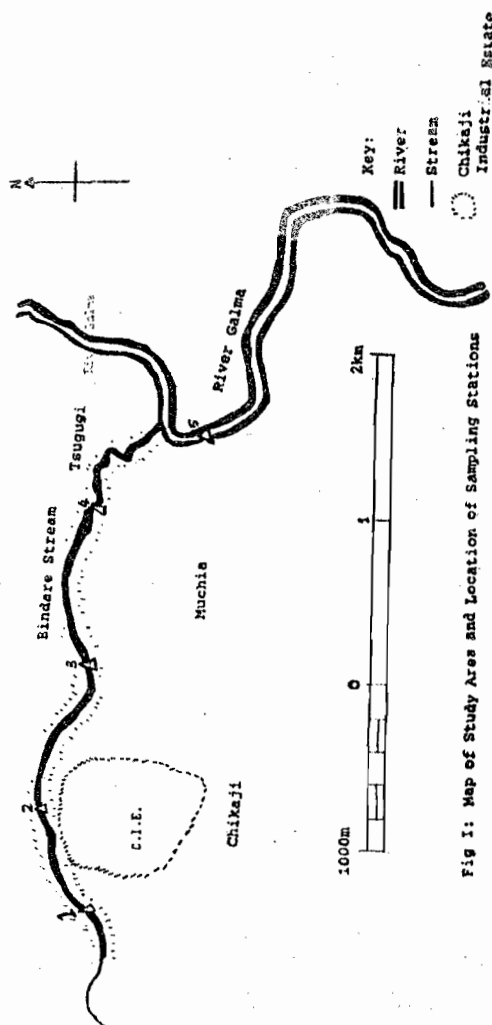


Fig 1: Map of Study Area and Location of Sampling Stations

Bindare stream (Fig. 1) flows in a West-East direction along a gully situated to the east of Sabon gari and the Chikaji Industrial Area, Zaria. Most part of the gully contains water throughout the year probably because it cuts through a perched water table. Also the gully receives various effluents. Bindare stream which is about 6km long takes its source from Kwangila hills and empties into river Galma. The nature of Bindare stream channel varies considerably both from station to station and from time to time. Attempts to conserve the stream water include construction of earth/sand barrages and artificially enlarging and deepening of pools. Heaps of refuse, human faeces and cattle dung are found on the slopes of the valley. Municipal and Industrial effluents are channelled into the same drains and subsequently into the stream irrespective of their quality.

Five sampling stations were chosen on the stream for the study. Station 1 is located upstream before Chikaji Industrial Estate. Station 2 is about 20m after Bindare stream had received all the effluents from Chikaji Industrial Estate, it is about 1.3km from station 1. Station 3 (about 1.1km from station 2) is located just after the stream had begun to receive domestic effluents. Station 4 (about 1.1km from station 3) is located after the stream had received most of the municipal effluents. Station 5, located on river Galma, is 20m after the stream had joined the river.

Table 1: Distribution and abundance (per m²) of benthic fauna on Bindare stream

Taxon	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
ARACHNIDA (Water-mites)						
<i>HYDRACHTINA</i> sp	0	11	0	0	11	
COLEOPTERA (beetle)						
<i>Aphelocheirus</i> sp	0	0	0	11	0	11
Dytiscidae	0	0	11	0	0	11
Hydropsychidae	11	0	0	0	0	11
Hydrophilidae	11	0	0	0	0	11
<i>Narpius</i> sp	0	0	22	0	0	22
<i>Potamodytes</i> sp	0	0	0	11	0	11
DIPTERA						
<i>Bezzia</i> sp	0	0	33	0	22	55
<i>Chironomus</i> sp	11	89	378	200	0	678
<i>Cricotopus</i> sp	178	0	56	0	0	234
<i>Cryptochironomus</i> sp	0	0	478	45	0	523
<i>Eristalis</i> sp	0	0	67	89	0	156
<i>Helius</i> sp	22	11	0	0	0	33
<i>Pedicia</i> sp	11	0	0	0	0	11
<i>Psychoda</i> sp	11	0	11	0	0	22
<i>Psychoptera</i> sp	0	11	0	0	0	11
<i>Tabanus</i> sp	0	0	22	11	0	33
<i>Tanytarsus</i> sp	0	0	67	0	22	89
<i>Tenocera</i> sp	0	0	0	33	0	33
EPIHEMEROPTERA (May fly)						
Beutidae	11	0	0	0	0	11
<i>Pseudocloeon</i> sp	0	11	0	0	0	11
HEMIPTERA (Water bugs)						
<i>Anisops</i> sp	67	0	0	0	11	78
<i>Nepa</i> sp	22	0	0	0	22	44
<i>Ranatra</i> sp	11	0	0	0	0	11
<i>Velia caprai</i>	33	0	0	0	0	33
NEUROPTERA						
<i>Caraphraetus</i> sp	11	0	0	0	0	11
<i>Sisyra</i> sp	11	0	0	0	0	11
ODONATA (Dragon fly)						
<i>Lautlus</i> sp	22	22	0	0	0	44
<i>Sympetrum</i> sp	0	11	0	0	0	11
<i>Zygonyx</i> sp	0	22	0	0	0	22
PLECOPTERA (Stone fly)						
<i>Laetmis</i> sp	33	0	0	0	0	33
WORMS						
<i>Lambriculus</i> sp	0	0	0	33	0	33
<i>Nais</i> sp	11	0	200	356	0	567
<i>Tubifex</i> sp	89	0	0	44	0	133
MOLLUSCA						
<i>Anodonta</i> sp	0	0	0	0	33	33
<i>Aplecta</i> sp	11	0	0	0	0	11
Lymnaeidae	0	0	0	0	33	33
<i>Physa</i> sp	22	11	44	22	0	99
<i>Planorbis</i> sp	0	11	0	0	0	11
<i>Pleuroceridae</i>	0	0	0	0	11	11
TOTAL	609	199	1400	855	154	3,217

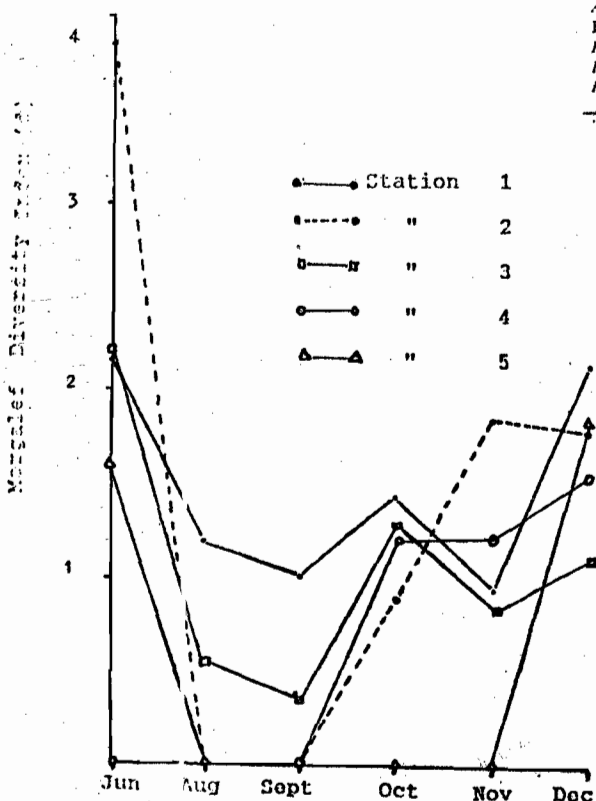


Fig. 2 The monthly variation in Margalef index (d) in the sampling Stations.

Biological and physico-chemical characteristics

Benthic fauna samples were taken monthly from June - December 1997 using Peterson dredge with an opening of 0.09m² in accordance with APHA⁹. During each month, three random samples of the substratum were collected from a cross section of the river bed at each station. The substratum samples were washed through two separate sieves of mesh size 1.0mm and 0.592mm and the filtrate put into a polythene container with 4% formalin as preservative¹⁰. In the laboratory, animals counted were then expressed per square meter. After sorting and identification¹¹⁻¹³, water quality for each station was determined using the diversity (d) indices of Margalef.

$$\text{Margalef index, } d = S-1/\log_2 N$$

Where, S = total number of species; N = total number of individuals in the sample. Results are as shown in Figure 2.

Surface water and sediment samples were collected monthly from each station in the same vicinity where the substratum samples were collected. Effluent was also collected from the only functional Industry of the Industrial Estate as at the time of sampling. Analysis for physico-chemical parameters were done using standard methods as recommended^{9,14}. Results are shown in Table 2.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The overall benthic fauna composition of Bindare stream and one station on river Galma included 40 taxa with a total of 3,217 individuals (Table 1). The number of taxa present in stations 1,2,3,4 and 5 were 20,9,13,11 and 7 respectively while the total number of individuals collected throughout the study period were 609,199,1400,855 and 154 respectively.

Class Diptera was the most abundant taxon represented by 12 genera. *Chironomus* spp, *Cryptochironomus* spp and *Eristalis* spp which constituted 72.26% of this class were essentially restricted to stations 3 and 4. The Oligochaetae represented by *Lumbriculus* spp, *Nais* spp and *Tubifex* spp were the second most abundant taxon. These, too, were restricted to stations 3 and 4. The taxon Hemiptera, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Odonata and Neuroptera were found exclusively at stations 1,2 and 5. These orders are reported to be found in relatively clean environment^{1,7}. The molluscs representing only 6.15% of the total catch were found in all stations. Margalef's water quality index values greater than 3.0 indicate clean conditions, values less than 1.0 indicate severe pollution and intermediate values indicate moderate pollution². The Margalef water quality index was generally below 2.0 in all the sampling stations during the period of heavy rain (August to October, Fig. 2).

Total dissolved solids, BOD and free CO₂ which are indicators of organic pollution are moderately high based on classification¹⁵. Mean total water hardness among the sampling stations is in the order station 5 < station 1 < station 3 < station 4 < station 2, (Table 2). Mean alkalinity value was lowest at station 2 (24.8mg l⁻¹ CaCO₃) and highest at station 4 (17.7mg l⁻¹ CaCO₃).

Some of the effluent characteristics are pH (2.7), Electrical conductivity (700µS/cm), Dissolved oxygen (7.0mg l⁻¹), BOD (12.5mg l⁻¹), Total alkalinity (18.0mg l⁻¹ CaCO₃), Total hardness (1892.0mg l⁻¹ CaCO₃) and Total dissolved solids (455.0mg/l).

Forty taxa were collected from all the five sampling stations. This compares fairly with over 55

Table 2: Some physico-chemical characteristics of Bindare stream

Parameters and (Units)	Stations				
	1	2	3	4	5
Temp (°C) air	22.0 ± 3.80	22.3 ± 4.08	22.3 ± 4.08	22.3 ± 4.08	22.8 ± 4.36
Temp (°C) Water Surface	21.8 ± 3.22	21.8 ± 3.09	21.8 ± 3.71	22.3 ± 3.55	23.0 ± 3.41
Temp (°C) Water depth	22.7 ± 2.66	22.6 ± 2.58	22.6 ± 2.66	22.9 ± 2.79	24.5 ± 2.66
Velocity (m/s)	0.04 ± 0.04	0.06 ± 0.05	0.14 ± 0.13	0.20 ± 0.2	0.37 ± 0.28
Total dissolved matter (mg/l)	156.3 ± 56.73	144.9 ± 70.83	190.8 ± 37.03	261.3 ± 62.74	80.8 ± 80.0
Transparency (cm)	36.8 ± 19.47	17.0 ± 5.40	27.2 ± 10.40	17.3 ± 6.37	32.16 ± 2.16
Elect. conductivity (µS/cm)	242.2 ± 84.56	224.8 ± 107.12	297.3 ± 55.70	406.8 ± 93.86	126.0 ± 122.0
Water pH	6.8 ± 0.25	7.0 ± 0.29	7.1 ± 0.21	7.2 ± 0.14	7.3 ± 0.27
Sediment pH	6.8 ± 0.3	7.0 ± 0.38	7.1 ± 0.11	7.2 ± 0.18	7.2 ± 0.33
Dissolved oxygen (mg/l)	4.5 ± 1.87	6.5 ± 1.6	3.5 ± 1.25	1.9 ± 0.99	6.9 ± 2.34
BOD (mg/l)	1.7 ± 1.57	2.3 ± 1.45	2.7 ± 1.75	3.7 ± 3.53	1.5 ± 1.98
Free carbon dioxide (mg/l)	23.30 ± 14.92	12.65 ± 8.82	14.81 ± 5.15	17.72 ± 6.69	5.02 ± 3.26
Total hardness (mg/l CaCO ₃)	105.3 ± 38.25	143.7 ± 52.92	111.0 ± 25.29	119.3 ± 56.08	97.3 ± 50.82
Total alkalinity (mg/l CaCO ₃)	26.7 ± 6.84	33.2 ± 4.07	51.3 ± 14.43	77.7 ± 11.40	24.8 ± 10.08

reported for tropical streams^{1,5,16}. The contribution of the Industrial Estate effluent on the stream seems to be only in terms of water hardness. The catchment area of Bindare upstream (stations 1 and 2) and the station on river Galma (station 5) are farmlands with few isolated human settlements suggesting a less polluted water environment, allowing the survival of even less tolerant species such as Ephemeroptera, Hemiptera, Plecoptera, Odonata and Neuroptera. The presence of Hirudinea, Hemiptera, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Odonata and Gastropoda in aquatic ecosystems reflects the richness of such habitats and water cleanliness^{1,7,17}.

The restriction of class Diptera and Oligochaetae to stations 3 and 4 could be attributed to the discharge of various effluents with characteristic properties into sections of the river which could have caused disruption of life cycle, reproductive cycle, food chain, migrations or imposed physiological stress on the less tolerant benthic fauna; hence the absence of benthic fauna associated with clean water quality. The tolerant species have overcome the above problems, adjusted to changes and carried out their life processes. Since the presence of Diptera and Oligochaetae in water bodies are indicative of organic pollution^{7,18}, Stations 3 and 4 could be said to be organically polluted probably due to domestic sewage received by the stream at these stations.

There was a positive correlation between total dissolved matter and electrical conductivity throughout the study period. The trend is in the order 4 > 3 > 1 > 2 > 5. The higher total dissolved matter recorded in Station 1 compared to Station 2, despite the higher effluent received at Station 2 could be due to faster sedimentation rate of suspended materials like silt and clays at Station 1. Compared to other stations, both Stations 3 and 4 recorded lower dissolved oxygen and higher BOD values probably due to domestic effluent received by the stream at these stations. During the study period, the least values of free carbon dioxide, BOD, total hardness, total alkalinity, total dissolved matter and electrical conductivity were obtained at Station 5 suggesting a cleaner water condition of River Galma compared to Bindare stream where the other four sampling stations were located. These low values could be attributed to dilution and sparse settlement around Station 5. Similar observation was made⁷ on a Ugandan urban stream. Temperature correlated negatively with the dissolved oxygen in all the stations except at Stations 3 and 4. Heating causes oxygen to volatilise out of solution.

The absence of phenolphthalein alkalinity in all the stations is indicative of the absence of normal bicarbonate and hydroxide¹⁴. For fish production, moderately hard waters with concentrations between 75-150mg l⁻¹ CaCO₃ and 180 or above are preferred¹⁴. In this study, the mean values range between 97.33 (Station 5) and 143.7 (Station 2) mg l⁻¹ CaCO₃. Based on known standards of 61-120 and 180 and above^{14,19}, it will be logical to conclude that river Galma and Bindare stream are moderately hard and very hard respectively and are rich enough with respect to water hardness to sustain fish production.

CONCLUSION

Total dissolved solids, BOD and free CO₂ which are indicators of organic pollution were moderately high. The class Diptera and Oligochaetae were restricted to Stations 3 and 4. These stations could be said to be organically polluted probably due to domestic sewage received by the stream through them.

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