

CLIMATE CHANGE

LAKE CLEANING DESILTING AND STRUCTURES

Lake was one of the water sources for domestic purpose for many families and drinking water if it properly maintained, many families will be going to benefit directly and nearby bore wells will be recharge. Based on the preparatory of mapping and survey, this will be followed by and desilting.

It will increase the water carrying capacity of the water bodies, storage capacity and ground water level and benefit the nearby farmers. Fertile silt will reduce the use of chemicals and fertilizer in the farmer fields.

And reuse whenever possible, which maximizes the life of the current landfill while avoiding pollution. When waste must be disposed, it is done so responsibly.

Green cover

Plantation of the forest species/bio-diverse sapling will be domain the vicinity on the water pool to help increase green cover. The moisture of the pool will help in the growth of the plant better.

Conservation and recharge of water

Ground water recharge or deep drainage or deep percolation is a hydrologic process where water directly moves downwards from **water conservation and recharge** surface water to ground water/ water table. Recharge is the primary

method through, which the water enters the aquifer. Structures like percolation pits, prevention of rain water runoff, recharge points for borewells are some of the structures used for conservation of water through percolation. This recharge will augment the ground water recharge in shallow aquifer through water under gravity.

The benefit from construction of Recharge pits is that it reduces velocity of flow of water, holds the soil moisture in driest season too. Thus, it will be helpful for growth of natural vegetation in all seasons.

Check dam

The recommended check dam will be constructed across small stream nearby forest having gentle slope. The site selected has sufficient thickness of weathered formation to facilitate recharge of stored water within short time of span. The water stored in this structure is mostly confined to stream course and height is less than 2 Mtr and access water is allowed to flow over the wall to avoid scouring from access run off, water cushions are provided at downstream side.

Farm Pond:

Farm ponds are small tank or reservoir like constructions for the purpose of storing the surface runoff, generated from the catchment area. In addition, the farm ponds are also used for storing the monsoon water, which is used for irrigation of crops, and several other purposes, according to the need.

Farm ponds are very age-old practice of harvesting runoff water. These are water bodies constructed either by excavating a pit or forming an embankment across a water-course or the combination of both. The rationale behind the farm pond is to recycle / re-use harvested water productively as protective irrigation during dry spells or support livelihood through kitchen / nutri-gardens, livestock fodder security through azolla etc.

Plantation:

Plantation means planting trees or plants, usually in a planned way, to improve the environment, livelihoods, or land quality.

- Tree plantation – planting saplings for greenery, climate protection, or soil conservation.
- Agricultural plantation – large-scale farming of crops like coffee, tea, or coconut.
- Community plantation – planting trees in villages, schools, roadsides, or public lands.



