

Kukatpally in trouble - water unfit to drink

Most of Hyderabad water bodies reduced to cesspools

Out of the 25 prominent water bodies in Hyderabad, [23 have failed to meet the water quality standards](#) set by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). With the presence of high levels of faecal coliform, all 23 water bodies fall below the class-E category, which means that their water is not even fit for irrigation and industrial cooling. The continuous flow of sewage into the water bodies is the reason behind this damage which is almost irreparable.

Certain fish species in the country vulnerable to climatic changes

A first of its kind assessment by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has revealed that out of the 68 fish species in the country, [47 are vulnerable to climatic changes](#). The vulnerability in the fish species is higher on the east coast, especially in the waters of Odisha and West Bengal. The study also recommends tackling overfishing by reducing the number of fishing boats, regulating juvenile fish catch, and enforcing bans during breeding seasons and preventing further destruction of coastal habitats.

Negative impact of river interlinking shows up

Andhra Pradesh's much touted Pattiseema lift scheme that links the Godavari and the Krishna rivers has [resulted in the spreading of alien invasive fish species](#)--devil fish--in the Krishna river. The fish made its way into the Prakasam barrage across the Krishna river and has now invaded the Nagarjunasagar reservoir. Experts have warned that devil fish may soon spread to Srisailem reservoir which is upstream of Nagarjunasagar dam. Alien invasive fish species make the survival of native ones difficult as they compete with them for food and space.