

Methods and Materials

The most vital inspection was microbial fauna on Rhizophora Mangrove forest WWF Karachi. For forage ratio identification a concentration, all samples were placed in watch glazed underneath a light microscope with vary from 4x-100x embrace 5 lenses. take out a sample from the deepest surface of water at WWF. Check out the forage ratio and also determines different biophysical parameters of collecting samples i.e. oxygen, carbon dioxide and salinity

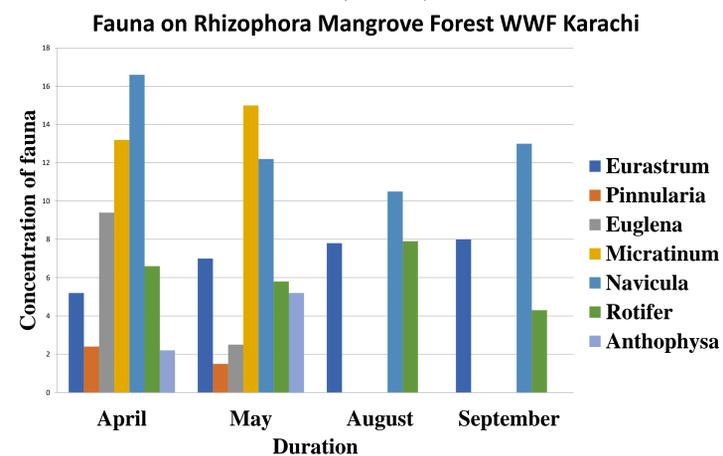
Table 1. Physical Factor on Rhizophora Mangrove forest WWF Karachi and concentration of salinity, dissolved O₂ and CO₂ in collected samples through titration method from April to September .

Date	Time	Temperature	Wind	Turbidity	Salinity in samples	O ₂ in samples	CO ₂ in samples
19/4/2018	10:30 am	34°C	19km/h	High	0.3ml	1ml	0.5ml
9 th /5/2018	10:12 am	33°C	22km/h	Low	0.3ml	0.4ml	0.3ml
6 th /8/2018	11:00 am	30°C	28km/h	High	0.6ml	1.9ml	0.5ml
25 th /9/2018	10:30 am	30°C	18km/h	High	2.5ml	1.8ml	1.1ml

Results

Results indicated that *Navicula* sp. found in higher concentration 16.60% as compared to other microbial species whereas *Anthophysa* present in least concentration 2.20% during the first inspection day. In terms of physical factors turbidity level was, temperature was about 34 C and humidity recorded as 46% and the amount of oxygen, carbon dioxide and salinity in present in conc. of 1, 0.5 and 0.3 respectively. During second day of inspection *Navicula* sp. found in greater concentration (12.20%) whereas *Euglena*, *Micratinium*, *Pinnate* in least concentration of 2.50%. in 3rd and last inspection day four species like *Euglena* *Micratinium* *Pinnate*, *Micratinium* and *Anthophysa* were completely disappeared whereas *Navicula* found in higher concentration i.e., 10.50% and 13% in this time duration. Amount of oxygen, carbon dioxide and salinity at the end of experiment was about 1.8, 1.1 and 2.5 respectively.

Figure 1. Major microbial fauna observed on Rhizophora mangrove forest WWF Karachi from April to September.



Discussion

In 4th trips of our research observed that wetland and WWF areas ponds were so dirty The direction beneath suspect that the lagoons is recycled purpose, but the superficial human activities dumb of plastics, newspaper and other things the turbidity level is so high and the aquatic life difficult to survive.

These microorganisms come from the decay of humans or animals. Thus, great numbers of *E. coli* in a pond keep originate destructive systems, overflow from corrals, or from wildlife especially large numbers of waterfowl.

(Rusin (2000) Said that the water quality issues area unit still rife in Canada and also thus. it's doable that about 90,000 cases of unhealthiness and ninety deaths occur annually in Canada as a results of acute waterborne infections (Environment Canada 2001). Water borne pathogens could also be microorganism, for example *Salmonella typhi* (typhoid fever), *vibrio cholerae* (cholera), *Esherichia coli* (*E.coli*), and bacterium *pneumophila* (Legionnaire's disease); protozoan like *mastigophoran lamblia* (beaverfever) and *Cryptosporidium parvum*; or infective agent like infectious hepatitis and also the Norwalk virus.

Conclusions

In the present work the author has observed different biotic and abiotic factors. In the present research changes in environmental factor of natural condition and changes in forage ratio due to human superficial activities i. e., dumped garbage, plastic plate, newspapers when the turbidity level was high some organisms cannot tolerate, and some can survive.

In last the Environment is everywhere, in land, water, air and all creature that live on the planet, animals, birds and plant.



Figure 2. Research area at wetland of sandspit beach

References

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