

Methods and Materials

On most sampling operations, there will be variable parameters were used on collecting samples from different sites of sandspit apparently including pH, O₂, CO₂, salinity were analyzed. Note the (time, date, day and temperature) of the sampling site. For assortment of water sample plastic bottles with wide mouth were used and nearby flora and fauna were conjointly noted. The most vital inspection used was microbic analysis. All sample were placed in watch glazed, underneath a stereo microscope with range from 4x-100x embrace 5 lens. Take out a sample from the deepest surface of water of wetland and check out the forage ratio and also check out the Oxygen, Carbon dioxide and Salinity.

Table 1. Physical factors of wetland

Months	Time	Temperature	Wind	Humidity	Turbidity
April	10:30 am	34°C.	19km/h	46%	High
May	10:12am	33°C	22km/h	52%	Low
August	11:00 am	30°C	28km/h	62%	High
September	10:300	30°C	18km/h	55%	High

Results

First visit of April, the swamp land sampling area was so wetly. Turbidity level was high sunlight was not penetrated oxygen.

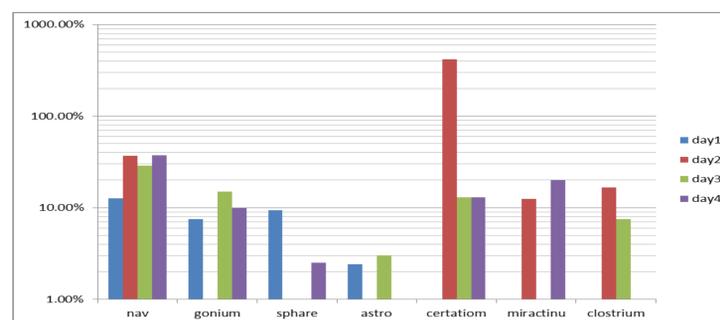
In May, Increased in Desertification, go ahead, water was rivulet and almost dry with dry and hard.

In the month of August, wetland was manifest environment that was deluge by water, water partially shallow and dehydrate and the soil was sunbaked or droughty.

In last visit in September, different fauna was observed on beach side along with high tides and include fish fauna like *Ophiodon* (Girard) elongates and blonde ray (*Raja brachyura* Lafont).

This analysis indicated the fluctuation of microbial fauna at exceeding rate at wetland due to pollution and seasonal factors. The changes occur in climate has consequences on the biophysical setting like changes in season and its duration, humidity, change in temperature and variation in tides. These changes have already had a noticeable impact on variety at the species level. The results of the water quality tests can describe the changes in population of microbes through microscopy and volumetric analysis.

Figure no: 1 Ratio of observed organisms of trips



Discussion

The results indicated that in the months of April and May, the Desertification was increased on Sandspit area and turbidity level was high that cause low level of microbial forage ratio as compared to August and September.

As per the research of Landesman, et al (2017: 10616420) diffuse aerate requisite be deliberate promptly at the wetland areas applying one of two expensive meters or fewer costly (but fewer correct) pack. Respective research promote this amplification of the aqua due to small organism rise or drooping precipitation the aqua. Pond area cite to the exterior of the total area of pond, as well a foggy and arid ranges. Also, this study suggested that changeable ponds that arid once a year can be appropriate necessary because they hold authority, and intervals.

Chaudhry and Aleem, (2010: 49-69) observed that at high humidity on sampling site of sandspit, the expansion of microorganism was more than a lower humidity level. The results of our study indicated that, It is expected since wet conditions can give ideal environments for microorganism growth. Turbidity is a vital indicator of the number of suspended sediment in water, which may have several negative effects on aquatic life.

Conclusions

When the temperature of water sample was high, so the growth of microorganisms were less in number as compared when the temperature was low the growth of microorganisms had increased in water because UV radiation is stopover the growth of microorganisms.



Figure no:2 Sampling of microbial fauna at wetland on coastal area of sandspit beach

References

- Landesman, Katherine. *Modeling the Vulnerability of Mangrove Forests to Conversion to Aquaculture in Myanmar*. Clark University, 2017: 10616420.
- Chaudhry, Abdul Aleem. "Wetlands in Pakistan: What is happening to them." *World Environment Day 5* (2010): 49-69