

REVITALISING THE GANGES: UNLOCKING CARBON SEQUESTRATION POTENTIAL

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The present study was conducted in the middle and lower stretches of the river Ganga to monitor carbon accumulation in soil and water from 2023 to 2024. Besides the carbon content of soil and water, we have also examined some of the environmental variables that drives the carbon accumulation in rivers. In the present investigation, various water quality parameters, including dissolved oxygen, pH, free carbon dioxide, total alkalinity, total phosphate, and nitrate, were examined. The carbon accumulation in the different sites, which varied from 48.53 to 143.17 Mg C/ha in soil, were much higher than that in the corresponding upland sites. In water, total organic carbon (1.8-3.7mg/l) and total inorganic carbon (29.37-35.45mg/l) were varied. A positive correlation was also observed between silicate, water temperature, total phosphorus and the amount of C stored in the Ganga River.
