Pollution Monitoring in Rivers, Estuaries and Coastal Areas of Bangladesh

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The "Artificial mussel" (AM), technology was used for the first time in Bangladesh (2013 and 2014) to monitor and assess the threats and risks posed from pollutants (toxic metals) to various sectors including water quality, drinking water, irrigation, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, biodiversity, ecosystems, livelihoods and human health. The work was carried out as an international research collaboration agreement between the scientists of the Institute of Marine Sciences and Fisheries (IMSF), Chittagong University, Bangladesh; RMIT University, Australia; the City University of Hong Kong and the University of Hong Kong. Additional financial support for this research and capacity development was obtained from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (FAO-BOBLME) Project and Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

Details of this research finding can be found by clicking the following weblinks;

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272170872_Pollution_Monitoring_in_Rivers_Estuaries_and_Coastal_Areas_of_Bangladesh_with_Artificial_Mussel_%28AM%29_Technology._Research_collaboration_between_scientists_of_the_IMSF_University_of_Chittagong_Bangladesh_RMIT_University_Australia_the_City_University_of_Hong_Kong_and_the_University_of_Hong_Kong_%28supported_by_Food_and_Agriculture_Organisation_of_the_United_Nations_Bay_of_Bengal_Large_Marine_Ecosystem_%28FAO-BoBLME%29_Project_and_Global_Environmental_Facility_%28GEF%29%29