



COMPLETED PROJECTS

- ❖ Environmental Impact Assessment Study for the development of Captive Solar Saltworks at Jodiya & Mota Asota.
- ❖ Marine EIA study for captive jetty at Amba river for Adani Cementation Limited.
- ❖ Bathymetry survey, Sidescan survey, Current measurements and Modelling study along coastline at Vainguinim Beach, Dona Paula, Goa.
- ❖ Maintenance Dredging survey at Karaikal Port.
- ❖ Collection of Design Data for development of Marinas at Cidade de Goa, Dona Paula, Goa.

ONGOING PROJECTS

- ❖ Oceanographic surveys, studies and analysis including EIA & obtaining related clearance for the 100 MLD desalination plant coming up near Jodiya, Gulf of Kachch in Gujarat.
- ❖ Consultancy services and Environmental Impact Assessment for providing shore protection work and Fish Landing Centre at Sulerikattukuppam in Kanchipuram District.
- ❖ Design, river hydrology and EIA studies for setting up Desalination plant at Uppur, Tamilnadu.
- ❖ Consultancy services to conduct oceanographic survey, Intake and outfall design, EIA study & approval and CRZ Clearance for setting up of 50 MLD Seawater Reverse Osmosis plant at Dahej, Gujarat.

EIA CLEARANCES OBTAINED

- ❖ CRZ Clearance from MoEF&CC for setting up of 150 MLD & 400 MLD desalination plants at Nemmeli for Chennai Metrowater.
- ❖ Environmental & CRZ Clearance from MoEF&CC for the development of the facilities envisaged in the Port Master Plan - Phase III, Kamarajar Port Limited.
- ❖ CRZ Clearance from MoEF&CC for setting up of 4 MLD desalination plant at Singarayakonda, Andhra Pradesh.
- ❖ CRZ Clearance from Lakshadweep Coastal Zone Management Authority for setting up of LTTD plants at six islands (Amini, Androth, Chetlat, Kadamat, Kiltan, Kalpeni) of Lakshadweep, NIOT.
- ❖ State CRZ clearance for development of Fishing harbours at Vellapallam, Tharangambadi and Cuddalore for Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Tamilnadu.

Q&A

1. Is it true that mermaids are living in sea?

Mermaids appear in the folklore of many cultures worldwide, including the Near East, Europe, Africa and Asia. In 1493, sailing off the coast of Hispaniola, Christopher Columbus reported seeing three "female forms" which "rose high out of the sea, but were not as beautiful as they are represented. Suvannamaccha is a daughter of Ravana that appears in the Cambodian and Thai versions of the Ramayana. She is a mermaid princess who tried to spoil Hanuman's plans to build a bridge to Lanka but falls in love with him instead. She is a popular figure of Thai folklore. One of our scientists in India who sailed around the sea for the last 40 years says that he had never seen any mermaid.

2. Which Country having largest Coastline?

Canada has the longest coastline of around 2,02,080 km and it is the second largest country in the world by total area comprising of ten provinces and three territories. Canada also has the longest total coastline among all of the countries of the world. The country's 202,080 km long coastline fronts on the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and the Arctic Ocean to the north. Most of the Canadian provinces and territories, with the exception of Alberta and Saskatchewan, have their own respective coastlines. The coastline of the country exhibits varied landscapes across different parts of the country, and most shoreline types are present, with the exception of such tropical and subtropical ecosystems as mangrove swamps and coral reefs.

3. Can Fish see colour?

Vision is an important sensory system for most species of fish. Fish eyes are similar to the eyes of terrestrial vertebrates like birds and mammals but have a more spherical lens. Birds and mammals (including humans) normally adjust focus by changing the shape of their lens, but fish normally adjust focus by moving the lens closer to or further from the retina. Fish retinas generally have both rod cells and cone cells (for scotopic and photopic vision), and most species have colour vision. Some fish can see ultraviolet and some are sensitive to polarized light. Among jawless fish, the lamprey has well-developed eyes, while the hagfish has only eyespots. The ancestors of modern hagfish, thought to be the protovertebrate were evidently pushed to very deep, dark waters, where they were less vulnerable to sighted predators, and where it is advantageous to have a convex eye-spot, which gathers lighter than a flat or concave one. Fish vision shows evolutionary adaptation to their visual environment, for example deep sea fish have eyes suited to the dark environment.

4. What is Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA)?

The coastal areas comprise of many ecologically sensitive areas such as mangroves, coral reefs, estuaries, mudflats, wetlands, lagoons, marshes, sandy beaches, etc. These ESA support rich diversity of flora and fauna and also high productivity. Some of the areas of these ESA are put to human use. The ESA need to be protected under Wildlife Protection Act 1972; Environmental Protection Act 1986, though some defined areas may be permitted for human use.



Indomer encourages Women Employees on sea work

