

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH









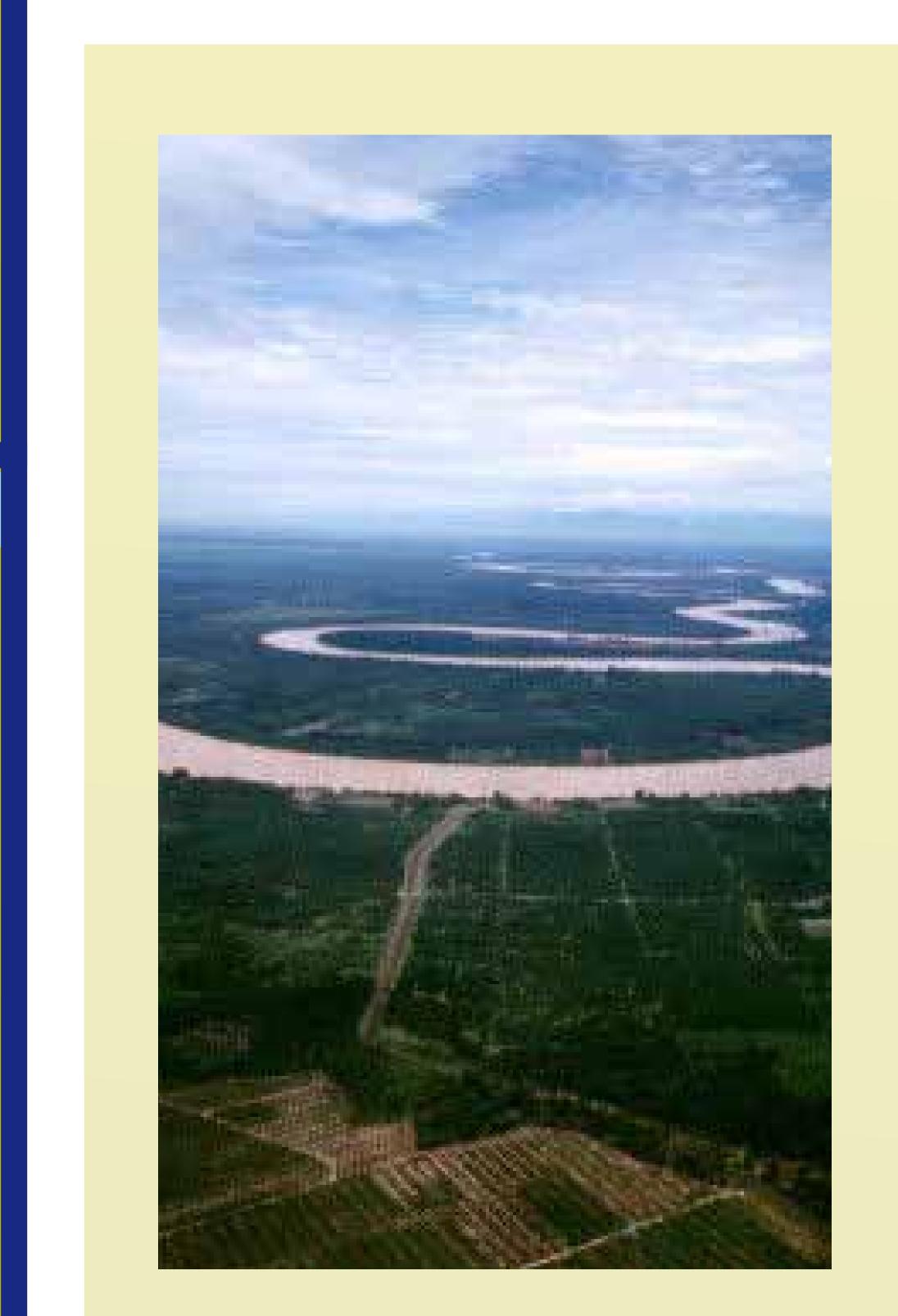
PUBLIC OUTREACH PROGRAMME

The River of Life project is to generate evidential improvement in attitudes and behaviours of target groups within the Project Area towards river care and preservation in order to improve water quality and reduce pollution.

KLANG RIVER FACTS

- Originates from Ulu Gombak Forest Reserve.
- 4th biggest river basin in Selangor.
- About 120km length and connect by 13 major tributaries. The total catchment area = 1,288 km²
- Encompassing of Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Selangor (Shah Alam, Petaling Jaya, Klang, Subang Jaya and Ampang Jaya).
- It is also an important water intake for water supply to these territories.

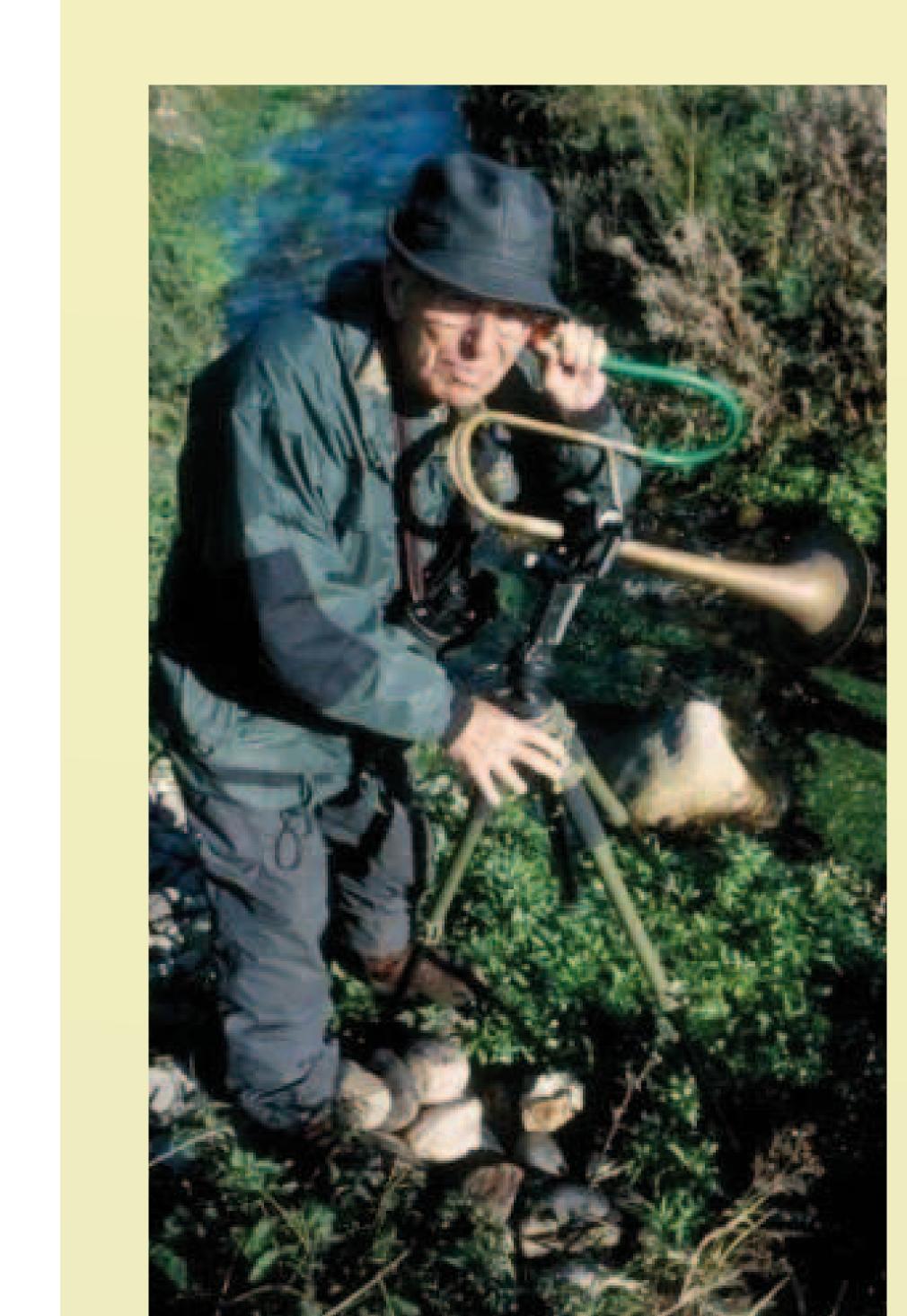




S MEANDERS: NATURAL FLOOD MITIGATORS

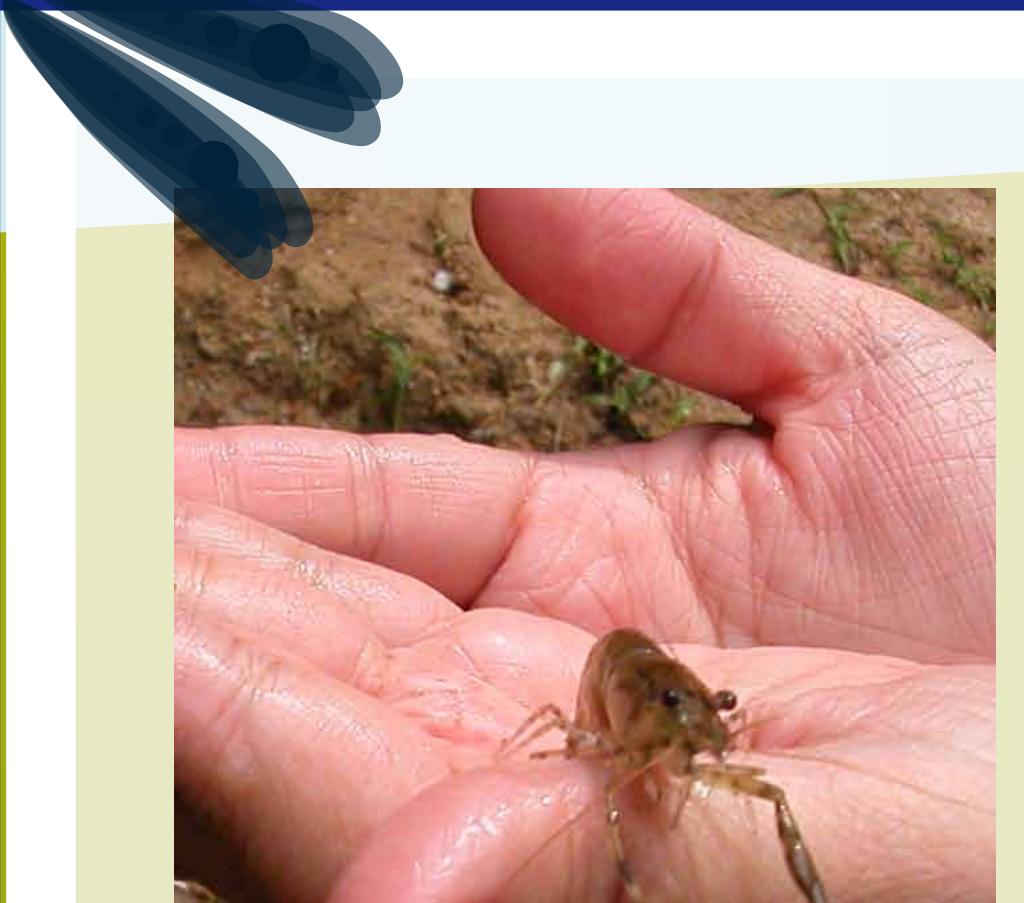
Meanders are important features of a river and are products of obstructions in the land, such as trees, boulders or firm land, which causes the river to bend and find another path.

The river begins to hit against the banks until it erodes and forms a curve. Meanders help to control the flow of water in the river. When it rains and the water level rises, meanders help to reduce the velocity of water and therefore reduce the risk of flood. It provides enough retention time for water cleansing or purification.



Riffles are areas of fast flowing water where rocks and pebbles cause the water to flow above, around and under them, and in the process oxygenates the water. This also produces sound which becomes the voice of the stream and cleans substrates which are then colonized by bacteria and macro-invertebrates.

The presence of riffles cause pools to be formed and these are areas of slow flow. Living organisms in rivers are dependent on these different areas for their own needs, and without different velocity gradients, the diversity of organisms will be greatly reduced.



BILIVING ENTITIES

There are living things that depend on the river for survival, both in the water and on the land the river supports. The narrow area along a river is called the riparian corridor. This area supports a variety of plants and trees that contribute nutrients, shade, soil stability, habitat, and organic materials for small organisms to stay and breed Rivers contain living



