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The present study is divided into seven chapters. In the first chapter, I have tried to give a general introduction about the topic. The second chapter explains the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of coastal water in the nuclear power plant at kalpakkam. The third chapter deals with the qualitative and quantitative assessment of biofouling build up in the cooling water channel. The fourth chapter describes about the rearing technique of the dominant fouling animal of barnacle larval culture and associate with algae culture is used as food for the intertidal tropical barnacle, water quality management followed as aquaculture principles has been maintained. Finally, next two chapters express the antifouling technology established for biofouling control, in which fifth chapter deals with the control strategy of adult barnacles and also sixth chapter deals with the control measurements of intertidal tropical barnacle larvae by using biocides and heat treatment in continuous flow through systems and also physiological condition of sublethal and lethal characters of mortality has been studied. The last chapter describes the recommendation, in the view of the summary and conclusions of the result obtained/highlighted from the present study.

I hope that the present study of bromination is a much better effective toxic antifoulent one when compared with chlorination mostly used in the power plant fouling control and also the alternative method of heat treatment is one of the best control regimes which are now-a-days adopted in most of the power stations abroad, and should be useful to the future researchers in this field of biofouling and its control and can continue the control remedy research in the field of nontoxic antifoulent of bioactive compounds from marine animals should be found a natural cue for the control of biofouling.

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