



Fish Faunal Diversity and Occurrence From Wakdi Dam District Parbhani (M.S.)

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ABSTRACT: The present study deals with the fish diversity of Wakdi dam District Parbhani, Maharashtra, India. During the year Jun 2014 to May 2015. During the investigation 17 species were recorded belonging to 3 orders and 12 genera. Cypriniforms were found much more dominant in the fresh water of dam. All the species recorded were found throughout year.

KEYWORDS: Fish diversity, Wakdi dam, Parbhani district.

INTRODUCTION: Pisces are the major group of vertebrates which shows an enormous diversity regarding to shape, size, biology and habitat (Bobdey, 2014). Biodiversity is an important factor for the stability of an ecosystem (Shukla & Singh, 2013). India is one of the megadiversity countries in the world. There are 400 families of freshwater fishes globally, out of which 40 families are represented from India (Keshave et al., 2013). Maharashtra is rich in freshwater reservoir fish diversity (Pawar et al., 2014). Review of literature indicates that most of the work is related to fish fauna available in riverine and Dam. Few of the workers worked on fish diversity in India i.e., Shinde et al. (2009), Sarwade & Khillare (2010), Kharat et al. (2012), Patil et al. (2014)etc.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: The present study deals with the diversity of fresh water fishes from Wakdi Dam district Parbhani (M.S.) India. The fishes are collected from the Dam during morning session and fort nightly during Jun 2014 to May 2015. with help of skilled fishermen by fishing craft and gears with different size of mesh. Collected fish species were preserved in 4% formalin in laboratory. The fishes were identified with the help of standard literature (Day, 1958; Jhingran, 1992; Jayram, 2010).

RESULTS

The fish faunal diversity of Wakdi Dam district Parbhani (M.S.) India comprises 3 orders, 12 genera and 17 species. These species of fishes belonging to orders Cypriniformes, Perciformes and Siluriformes were prevalent. The dominant species were scattered in the order Cypriniformes. Cypriniformes was dominant over the rest. Although major carps like catla catla, Labeo rohita, Cirrhina mrigala and Puntius were found in large numbers. 5 species belonging to 3 genera were reported from order Perciformes. Siluriformes was the third order reported. This order was represented 5 species with 4 genera.

Collection of species from Wakdi dam during the respective period, Jun 2014 to May 2015.



DISCUSSION: In previous studies various workers have studied the taxonomical fish diversity from riverine system and Dam. Patil et al. (2014a) worked on preliminary analysis of diversity. They recorded a total of 19 species of fishes. Among these, 17 species were belonging to 12 genera, 4 families, 3 orders from Gavase wetland, 14 species belonging to 11 genera, 3 families and 2 orders from Dhangarmola wetland, 12 species of fishes belonging to 10 genera, 5 families and 3 orders from Yardol wetland. They also reported 6 species of fishes each belonging to 5 genera at Khanapur and 6 genera at Ningudage wetland, 2 families each and 2 orders each. Pawara et al. (2014) and R.K Saronia (2014) reviewed the freshwater fish diversity of Maharashtra. They recorded and confirmed freshwater fish species by various authors refer to 165 species belonging 9 orders, 26 families and 82 genera in Maharashtra during 2000-2004. Bobdey (2014) studied Ichthyo diversity and conservation

aspects in a lake and river ecosystems in Bhandara district of Maharashtra, India. He reported 63 species of 8 orders and 17 families.

Pollution and intense hot climatic conditions affected the growth and distribution of fishes. Pollution load during the month of summer turned the fish species to develop certain adaptations. The species having more adaptive capabilities showed more in quantities; however some fish fauna was going on the way of scrub down from the study area. Careless management of some lakes and river basins polluted the water which created hazards for eggs and fries to grow up in the adult fishes. Use of certain manures and insecticides in the lake water harmed the fish fauna. ParithBhanu and Deepak (2015) concluded that, mainly human interference in lakes and rivers were responsible for the less distribution of fishes.

India's inland water resources are diversified as they are plentiful (Keshave et al. 2013). Reservoir contributed the single largest inland fishery resources both in terms of size and production potential (Kamble et al., 2013). Fish species were the important indicator of ecological health. The abundance and health of fish showed the health of water bodies (Hamzah, 2007). Cat Fish Siluriformes *Eutropiichthysvacha* (Ham.) 2 Kaliwanz Butter Cat Fish Siluriformes *Ompokpabdo* (Ham.) 3 Wanz Cat Fish Siluriformes *Ompokbinotatus* (Ng.) 4 Valshivada - Siluriformes *Wallagoattu* (Bl.) 5 Shingtya Cat fish Siluriformes *Mystusseengtee* (Sykes.) 6 Khavalchor - Cypriniformes *Puntius dorsalis* (Jer.) 7 CyprinusCyprinus Cypriniformes *CyprinusCarpio* (Linn.) 8 Mullya - Cypriniformes *Goryamullya* (Sykes.) 9 RavRohu Cypriniformes *Labeo rohita* (Ham.) 10 Pungut - Cypriniformes *Puntius aurilus* (Jer.) 11 Gavtya Grass carp Cypriniformes *Ctenopharyngodonidella* (Val.) 12 Chandra Silver carp Cypriniformes *Hypophthalmichthysmolitrix* (val.) 13 KolashiKolashi Cypriniformes *Puntius Kolus* (Sykes.) 14 KanashiKalbasu Cypriniformes *Labeo Kalbasu* (Ham.) 15 Tambir Carp Cypriniformes *Labeo fimbriatus* (Bl.) 16 MrigalMrigal Cypriniformes *Cirrhinusmrigala* (Bl.) 17 Catla Catla Cypriniformes *Catla catla* (Ham.) 18 Naktya - Cypriniformes *Schizmatorhynchusnukta* (Sykes.) 19 Pital - Cypriniformes *Labeo porcellus* (Heckel.) 20 Parag - Cypriniformes *Puntius jerdoni* (Day.) 21 BobriFirefin barb Cypriniformes *Puntius ticto* (Ham.) 22 MaralMurrel Perciformes *Channamarulius* (Ham.) 23 Dokarya Dwarf murrel Perciformes *Channaorientalis* (Jer.) 24 Tilap Tilapia Perciformes *Oreochromismossambicus*(Peter.)

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