RESEARCH ARTICLE

The study on fish diversity in the Vishnupuri dam, Nanded (M.S.) India.

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ABSTRACT

India has vast potential for development of inland fisheries. In marthwada region some of the agriculture farmers with the help of F.I.D.A. are constructing fish ponds, in their agriculture farms. River godavari is originated from Trimbakeshwar, dist Nasik. It flows 7 districts in Maharashtra, one of the districts Nanded. Godavari river flow 10.5km in Nanded. The present study is an attempt to document the fish fauna in the Vishnupuri dam during the year June 2015 to May 2016. In present investigation about 29 species of fish.

Keyword: Vishnupuri dam, *Labeo rohita, Wallago attu, Cirrhinus mrigala*.

INTRODUCTION

The river is one of the inland fishery resources of India. It has item been estimated that approximately 15%of the worlds, supply of animals protein is contributed fish. Fishes have formed an important item of human diet from time immemorial. “If you teach a man to fish, you feed him for life.” The phosphorus and other elements present in it give a good taste. The Nanded district is one of the important districts of Maharashtra state for the fish production and natural water resource. There is wide Scope for the further development in the fisheries Sector. This is a need to study fish in Vishnupuri dam is near Nanded city in Maharashtra. The thorough knowledge of fishery resources, their availability and distribution in a particular water body is essential for proper explosion.

In Nanded district total no of reservoir are 409. Total water spread area is available for fish culture is 6380 hectors. Out of which only 5830 hectors are used for fish culture. The Godavari river is the most important river in Marathwada region. It has the Source at Trimbakeshwar in Sahydries hills near Nashik, this river enters in Aurangabad district and flowing in Beed, Parbhani and Nanded district. The other river of Maratwada region are purana Penganga, Dudna, Asna, Sindhphana Bindusara, which are used for drinking water agriculture industries and fisheries purpose mainly in these river traditional capture fisheries is carried on the fishes caught in these rivers are majors, local minor carp. Fishes of the fresh or inland water bodies

of the Indian continents have been subjected of study since last century. Kadam and Gayakwad (2006), Sharma *et al.,* (2007), Goswami and Landmankodi (2010), Islam *et al.,* (2013), Londhe (2015). The fishes are major food resources of this world.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The fishes were collected with help of local fisherman and tribal using different types of nets. Hand nets, cast nets and Gill nets and after noting down colour and other morphological features the specimen were preserved in 4% formalin. Standard identification key was used for identification specimen up to species level. Following work of Days (1878), Talware and Jhingran (1991).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of fish species is quite variable because of geographical and geological condition. The various species of fishes 29 species observed during the investigation have been given in table the order Cypriniformes has been found more in numbers 14 of fishes in fish diversity of Vishnupuri dam. The member of order Cypriniformes was dominated. The collected and identified fish species including their scientific name, family, order, fine food, commercial and status are shown in the given table. Such type of investigation was carried out by other workers also maintained in the same table. Thirumale *et al.,* (2011), Bose *et al.,* (2013) and Londhe (2015).

Table 1: Fish Divercity Of Vishnupuri Dam During The Year June 2015 to May 2016

Sr. No	Scientific name	Sub-class	order	family	Fine food	Commercial	status
1	*Barus ticto*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Y	Y	A
2	*Barilius bendelis*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Y	Y	A
3	*Catcla bachunani*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Y	Y	A
4	*Cirrhinus mrigala*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Y	Y	A
5	*Labeo rohita*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Y	Y	A
6	*Labeo bata*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Y	Y	A
7	*Labeo calbasu*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Y	Y	A
8	*Namacheilus botia*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Y		R
9	*Cirrhina mirigala*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Y		A
10	*Cirrhina reba*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae		Y	A
11	*Cyprilus carpio*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae		Y	A
12	*Punctius ticto*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae			
13	*Punctius sarana*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae			
14	*Rohitee catio*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae			
15	*Chela phul*	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae			
16	*Natopterus natopterus*	Actinopterygii	Clupeiformes	Natopteridae		Y	A
17	*Natopteurs chitala*	Actinopterygii	Clupeiformes	Natopteridae		Y	A
18	*Mystus seenghala*	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Bagridae		Y	A
19	*Mystus cavassius*	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Siluridae		Y	A
20	*Wallago attu*	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Claride	Y	Y	A
21	*Clarias batrachus*	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Claride	Y	Y	R
22	*Channa muralius*	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Channidae	Y	Y	R
23	*Channa gachua*	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Channidae		Y	R
24	*Channa striatus*	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Channidae		Y	R
25	*Channa puctatus*	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Channidae		Y	R
26	*Mastacembelus armatus*	Actinopterygii	Mastocembeliformes	Mastocembelidae	Y	Y	A
27	*Anabas testudineus*	Actinopterygii	Stomateoidei	Anabantidae	Y	Y	M
28	*Ophiocephalus gachua*	Actinopterygii	Ophiocepalifoemes	Eleotridae	Y	Y	A
29	*Ophiocephalus maralius*	Actinopterygii	Ophiocepalifoemes	Eleotridae	Y	Y	A

Y- Yes, A- Abundance, M- Moderate, R- Rare.

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