

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Fresh water fish fauna of Vishnupuri dam, Nanded, Maharashtra India

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ABSTRACT

River Godavari is the most important river in Maharashtra and the source of capture fishery in this region. River Godavari is originated from Trimbakeshwar, Dist. Nasik. It flows 7 District in Maharashtra, one of the District is Nanded. Godavari River flow 10.5 Km. in Nanded. Vishnupuri Dam is constructed on River Godavari. Fishes are major food resources of this world.

The Vishnupuri Dam is Perennial water body of Nanded City, water is used for water supply and irrigation purpose. Fishes were collected from Vishnupuri Dam during 2016-2017 by different types of nets. 21 species belonging to 12 Genus, 4 Order, and 6 Family were recorded from this region.

Key word : Freshwater fish fauna, fishes, Vishnupuri dam

INTRODUCTION

Fishes are from one of the most important groups of vertebrates influencing his life in various ways. Millions of human being are suffer from hunger and malnutrition and fish from a rich source of food and nutrition and provide a meal to tide over the nutrition difficulties of man in addition to serving as an important item food. The fishes are also provided several products and by products including fish oil used for medicinal and industrial in the life of human being.

Fishes of the fresh or inland water bodies of the Indian sub-continent have been subject of study since last century; Hamilton Buchanan (1822); Day (1878); Tiwari; Jayram (1981); Tiwar and Jhingran (1991), Ghate and Wagh (1991); (1994;1995) Roa et.al.(1999); Dutta et.al.,2000 a,b,c Dutta et.al.(2003); Paik et.al.(2003).

Reservoirs fishery in India is also important from social economic point of view assist has the potential providing point of view assist has the potential providing employment to about millions people. According to Sughran (1995); total area under the reservoirs in India 3.1 million hectares; there are includes 19000 small reservoirs with a total water surface area

14855.57 hectares and about 180 medium 56 large reservoirs of 527641 and 1140268 hectares respectively. The Maharashtra is endowed with an area 179430 hectares under reservoirs and staff produces more than 516 tonnes of fishes of these areas; the state fisheries corporation was operating in 6,272 hectares of reservoirs and marketing the catches.

Fishes in Vishnupuri Dam

Phylum	- Chordata
Sub-phylum	- Gnathostomata
Super-class	- Pisces
Class	- Teleostomii
Sub-class	- Actinopterygii
Order	- Cyprinidae
Family	- Cyprinidae
Genus	- Catla
Species	- Catla
Genus	- Labeo
Species	- rohita, bata and calbasu
Genus	- Cirrhina
Species	- mirigala and C.reba
Genus	- Cyprinus
Species	- Carpio
Genus	- Punctius
Species	- P.ticto and p.sarana
Genus	- Chela
Species	- phul
Genus	- Rohitee
Species	- Catio
Order	- Clupeiformes
Family	- Natopteridae
Genus	- Natopterus
Species	- natopterus and chitala
Order	- Siluriformes
Family	- Bagridae
Genus	- Mystus
Species	- M. seenghala and M. cavassius
Family	- Siluridae
Genus	- Wallago
Species	- attu
Family	- Claridae
Genus	- Clarias
Species	- batrachus
Order	- Channiformes
Family	- Channidae
Genus	- Channa
Species	- <i>C.muralius</i> <i>C.gachua</i> <i>C.striatus</i> <i>C.puctatus</i>

The Godavari river is the most important river in Marathwada region. It has the source at Trimbakeshwar in Sahyadri hills near Nashik, this river enters in Aurangabad district and flowing in Beed, Parbhani and Nanded district. The other rivers of Marathwada region are Penganga, Budna, Asna, Sina, Sindphana, Bindusara, which are used for drinking water agriculture, industries, and fisheries purpose mainly in these rivers traditional capture fisheries is carried on the fishes caught in these rivers are major, local minor carp.

In Vishnupuri Dam, at Nanded, it is rich in fish as food fishes are having good market value, & it gives economy to people. In Vishnupuri Dam at various centers fishermen caught the fishes & sell in the market.

In Vishnupuri Dam, at morning time many fishermen are observed, for fish catching. Due to small water quantity at Dunkin station fishermen are used the thermocol tarafa for fishing. It is made up of Thermocol. Their shape & size vary, as fishermen choose the size. A large and strong thermocol are chosen the length of the Tarafa is longer than the side.

Fishermen sit on the tarafa & simply pull the water back side in result tarafa goes ahead, Tarafa is generally covered by plastic for to put it dry and also for prevent from damaging. The weight of thermocol is very low, hence it can easily be handled after fishing operation. After the fishing is done fishes are removed from the nets are collected in pots.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fishes were collected from different fishing stations of Vishnupuri Dam with help of local fishermen. Examined for colour pattern, cleaned with clean warm water to remove dirt, micro-organisms and blood stains and preserved in 10% formaldehyde solution. Done with the help of standard literature (Day, 1878; Talwar and Jhingran, 1991; Khanna, 1992; and Srivastava et al., 1994.)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The fish fauna is an important aspect of fishery potential of a water body more work has been carried

out on fish found ichthyofauna fish inhabiting water bodies and reservoirs. Distribution of fish species is variable because of geographical and geological conditions. The present work confirm the occurrence of 21 fish species belonging to 4 orders 12 genera and 6 families. The order cypriniformes was dominant with 11 fish species to be followed order silluriformes (4) and channiformes with 4 species, order clupeiformes (2).

Conflicts of interest: The authors stated that no conflicts of interest.

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