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FISH DIVERSITY IN BORI RESERVOIR,NALDURG DISTRICT-OSMANABAD,INDIA.

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Abstract:

Fish diversity in in The study area was Bori Dam, at Naldurg District Osmanabad (Maharashtra State) in India. This dam has not got much consideration by limnologist and this prompted me to test the fishes during the time to evaluate the Icthyodiversity. Fishes were gathered from the catch of nearby angler at various stations of dam, from June 2012 to May 2013 on a month to month premise. At first fishes were recognized by nearby name as educated by neighborhood anglers and after that the investigative distinguishing proof and characterization were made up to the species level. In the present study, 39 fish species were discovered, having a place with 24 genera and 12 families were gathered under seven requests. Among all above fish species the request Cypriniformes was observed to be predominant.

Key word: Fish diversity, Bori dam,Naldurg District.

INTRODUCTION

India is rich in biodiversity. India underpins around 10% of the world's natural differing qualities, with only 2% of world area zone. Thusly India is the seventh wealthiest biodiversity on the planet. The loss of organic differing qualities is a worldwide emergency. There is not really any locale on the earth that is not confronting environmental disasters. The rate of eradication went up to one animal categories at regular intervals. At present it is one animal categories consistently. To preserve all local and presented fish species This data would be useful in the environmental observing of this biological community in the present and future.

The Country is blessed with endless and changed water assets and rich biodiversity. Freshwater fishery locales are fluctuated; like 45,000 km of waterways, 1,26,334 km. of trenches, lakes and tanks 2.36 million hectares of repositories. The fish fauna is isolated into two classes, viz., Chondrichthyes (cartilagenous fishes) and Osteichthyes (hard fishes). The endemic fish families structure 2.21 percent of the aggregate hard fish groups of the Indian locale. Around 223 endemic fish species are found in India, speaking to 8.75 percent of the aggregate fish species known from the Indian locale. There are around 450 groups of freshwater fishes all inclusive. Around 40 are spoken to in India. Around 25 of these families contain monetarily vital species. Number of endemic species in warm water is around 544. Freshwater fishes are an

ineffectively considered gathering since data with respect to conveyance, populace flow and dangers are inadequate, and a large portion of the data is accessible from a couple all around concentrated on areas as it were. Biodiversity is key for the adjustment of biological community, assurance of general natural quality, for comprehension inborn worth of all species on the earth.

In India, there are 2,500 types of freshwater fishes that have been perceived in the Indian subcontinent, of which 930 are classified as freshwater species by Day,(1878) Jayaram(1981), Talwar and Jhingran (1991) and Rao et al.(1999), Sahare and Joshi(2002), Dutta et al.(2003), Sakhare and Joshi(2004), Yadav (2005), Battul et al.(2007), Ashashree et al .(2008). Investigations of spatial and fleeting example of differences, conveyance and species sythesis of freshwater fishes are valuable to look at elements impacting the structure of the fish group. The conveyance and creation of the fish species in every natural surroundings were nearly connected with different variables, for example, the accessibility of nourishment, rearing destinations, water ebb and flow, profundity, geology and physico-concoction properties of water (Harris, 1995). In this manner an endeavor has been made to highlight the fish assorted qualities of Bori Dam. The work will give future techniques to improvement of accessibility and satisfy the interest of fish nourishment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This study was conducted at in the Bori dam. Testing was finished with the assistance of neighborhood anglers utilizing diverse sort of nets specifically gill nets, cast nets, trawls, jhel net(Arial net) and custom net. In stormy session the gill net fluctuates in cross section sizes, The examples were assessed quantitatively, and the species were recognized from gathered specimens. All examples gathered were protected in 4 % formalin before long. The fishes amid the study time frame between June 2011 to May 2013 on a month to month premise were at first distinguished by neighborhood name and normal name as named by nearby anglers. The Meristic and morphometric characters were measured. The experimental recognizable proof and characterization were made up to species level, with the assistance of standard keys and books (Day, 1978; Jayaram, 1999 and Talwar and Jhingran 1991)

OBJECTIVE OFTHE RESEARCH

Though the dam is very small but the biodiversity of this small body is recognizable in all regards. Especially its differences of fish is exceptionally aid to the neighborhood towns and in addition subjects of Parola. As it is much beneficial and additionally imperative asset and supply of the water subsequent to 1977. Principle target of this study is to take note of the accessible types of fishes. Along these lines the present study will give the required data on species organization, longitudinal, latitudinal and altitudinal dispersion and assorted qualities of fishes. This data would be useful in the environmental checking of this biological community later on.

TOPOGRAPHY AND MORPHOMETRY:

The fresh water fish tests were gathered from Bori waterway at nearby Bori dam at Naldurg District Osmanabad (Maharashtra State) in India. The land circulation being Northern half of the globe : Lattitude : 200 31' to 210 15' and Longitude : 74045' to 750. Bori waterway's beginning is at Ravalgaon close Malegaon, District Nasik, Maharashtra State. The opening date of the dam is 1977. It's ability is around 25020 km2. The surface region is around 8,460 km2. The tallness of the dam is 20 m, length is 3,365 m and volume is 5,534 km3. It is worked over Bori stream close Naldurg town, locale Osmanabad, Maharashtra. The yearly normal downpour fall in year 2012-13 in the encompassing territory is 552.3 mm.

RESULTS

During tenure of my study, 39 fish species were found. Among 39 fish species, 25 genera and 12 families were assembled under seven requests.

Family	Species
Cyprinidae	Labeo rohita (Hamilton,1822)
Cyprinidae	Labeo calbasu (Hamilton,1822)
Cyprinidae	Labeo fimbriatus (Hamilton,1822)
Notopteridae	Notopteus chitala
Cyprinidae	Hypothalimichthys molitrix Barilius bendelisis Rasbora daniconus Amblypharyngodon mola Ctenopharyngodon idella Cyprinus carpio Puntius chola P.sarana P. sophore P. titco Cirrhanus mrigala C.reba Catla-catla Labeo rohita L.bata
Balitorinae	Nemacheilus botia N.bevani
Bagride	Rita rita Mystus seenghala

Bagrinae	M.armatus
Siluridae	Wallago-attu
Claridae	Clarius btrachus
Mugilidae	Mugil corsula
Channidae	Channa punctatus C.striatus
Gobbidae	Glossogobius giuris
Cyprinidae	Labeo bata (Hamilton,1822)
Cyprinidae	Labeo gonius (Hamilton,1822)
Cyprinidae	Labeo kontius (Hamilton,1822)
Cyprinidae	Cirrhinus mrigal (Hamilton,1822)
Cyprinidae	Osteobrama cotio (Hamilton, 1822)
Cyprinidae	Salmostoma bacaila (Hamilton, 1822)
Cyprinidae	Cyprinus carpio communis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Cyprinidae	Cirrhinus reba (Hamilton,1822)
Cyprinidae	Garra gotyla (Gray, 1830)
Cyprinidae	Puntius filamentosus (Hamilton,1822)
Cyprinidae	Salmostoma bacaila (Hamilton, 1822)
Cichlidae	Oreochromis mossambicus (Peters 1852)
Bagridae	Sperata seenghala (Sykes,1839)

DISCUSSION:

The fishes are the significant part of an oceanic biological system having high monetary quality, as they give the nutritious and delectable nourishment for humanity. They likewise give protein rich sustenance and a few financially imperative side effects. The fishes are additionally vital to keep biological community in equalization and upgrade the excellence of the nature in various ways. Around 30,000 to 40,000 species are accounted for contrasting broadly from each other fit as a fiddle, size propensities and territories. A portion of the fishes are little measuring not more than an inch long, while a couple of animal types achieve a length up to 18.50 meters. In the field of Ichthyology important commitment were made by Rahimullah (1943), Chacko and Thyagarajan(1954), David(1963), Das(1966), Karamchandani and Pisolkar (1967) and Saha(1970) Rathod and Khedkar(2011).

To the extent Bori Dam is concerned poor consideration has been paid towards efficient examination on differences of fish fauna. So it is felt that there is a need to produce data on differences of fishes from Tamaswadi repository. Consequently, the present examination was attempted to set up a check rundown of fishes from Tamaswadi Dam and it is my first exertion in this heading.

CONCLUSIONS

The fish group in lakes incorporates the local species and the presented species with the end goal of fish creation. To moderate all local and presented fish species, it is important to forestall seepage of pesticides and manures from encompassing yield fields, overwhelming siltation amid substantial precipitation, high thickness of fingerling stocking chose society angles, fish ailments. Reasonable fish generation by stepping for managing fish differing qualities is important to save these defenseless assets.

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