



A Checklist of Freshwater Fishes of the Lower Manair Reservoir in Karimnagar District, AP, India

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Abstract

A checklist of freshwater fishes in the Lower Manair reservoir was studied from September-2009 to August-2011. Samples were collected monthly with help of local fishermen by using fishing nets. A total of 44 species of fishes belonging to 8 orders such as Cypriniformes (18 species) Siluriformes (11 species), Perciformes (6 species), Channiformes (4 species) Beloniformes (2 species), Anguilliformes (one species) Osteoglossiformes (one species) and Mogiliformes (one species). Of these, 17 species were abundant, seven species were common, 13 species were moderate and seven species were rare.

Keywords: Lower manair reservoir, checklist, fishes, Abundant, Common, Moderate and Rare.

Introduction

The number of reservoirs is increasing all over the world. There are 19,370 reservoirs present in Indian soil with a surface area of 3.15 million hectares¹. Reservoir is created primarily for irrigation and power generation, but in India they are almost invariably utilized for fisheries. Fishes form a rich source of food². They provide many products and by products. Fishing is a major source of livelihood of many fishermen in the area. About 450 families of freshwater fishes have been recorded in the world.

Kar.D³ estimated about 2500 species of fishes which 930 freshwater⁴ and 1,570 marine in India. Jayaram⁵ listed 742 freshwater fish species of India region. Talwar and Jhingran⁶ estimated 2546 fish species of India and adjacent countries. Devi and Indra⁷ reported the checklist of 667 fresh water fish species of India. The fish fauna of Andhra Pradesh has been reported by several workers⁸⁻¹⁵. Present investigations were undertaken to study the checklist of freshwater fishes of the Lower Manair reservoir in Karimnagar district and their status was evaluated.

Materials and Methods

Study area: To evaluate the checklist of freshwater fishes of the Lower Manair reservoir in Karimnagar District, and Andhra Pradesh, India: figure-1. It lies between North latitude 18°38' and East longitude 79°12'. The total area of the reservoir is about 8,103 hectare and maximum depth is 21.9m. The climatic condition of the study area was hot summer and cool winter. In the present study period temperature range a minimum 29°C and a maximum of 38°C. The region gets much rainfall from south west monsoon. The place gets most of its rainfall from June to September during the monsoon. In October and November also increased rainfall from the north east monsoon. The average

rainfall of this study area is 100.9 mm. The Reservoir water is used for drinking, agriculture and supports fish culture.

Collection of fish sample: The collections were made once in a week from 10 points of the Lower Manair reservoir from September 2009 to August-2011. The fish samples were collected with the help of local fishermen. The collected fishes were photographed labeled and preserved in 10% Formalin solution and brought to the laboratory. The fishes were identified with help of standard reference material^{16,6}.

Results and Discussion

The inventory of fish fauna collected from the Lower Manair reservoir and their population status and general status are presented in table-1. A total of 44 species from 8 orders, 16 families and 26 genera were recorded during the present study. Cypriniformes was the dominant order in terms of species abundance (18 species) followed by Siluriformes (11 species), Perciformes (6 species), Channiformes (4 species), Beloniformes (2 species), and Anguilliformes, Osteoglossiformes and Mogiliformes were represented by one species each. Of these, 17 species were abundant, seven species were common, 13 species were moderate and seven species were rare.

The order-wise percentage of fishes orders are presented in figure-2, Cypriniformes 64%, Siluriformes 22%, Perciformes 9%, Channiformes 1%, Beloniformes 1%, Anguilliformes 1%, Osteoglossiformes 1% and Mogiliformes 1%. Seasonal dynamics of the fish population showed that high value of fish diversity during rainy season and lowest values in summer and winter seasons¹⁷.

Lower Manair reservoir is concerned poor attention has been paid towards systematic investigation on diversity of fish fauna.

So it is felt that there is a need to generate information diversity the present investigation was undertaken to prepare a checklist of fishes from Lower Manair reservoir and it is the first effort in this direction. Babu Rao¹² has reported the fish fauna in Himayatsagar Lake in Hyderabad 32 fish species belonging to six orders with 11 families. Uchchariya¹⁸ has reported the fish fauna in Tighra reservoir in Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh 40 fishes. Jadhav¹⁹ reported 58 species of fishes in Koyna River. The Cyprinidae species were found to be the more dominant family than others which is supported by Rao C.A.N. et al¹⁵, Gohil Mahendrasinh et al²⁰, Rebert T.R.²¹, Nyanti²² and Leh²³ reported that approximately 66% and 46% of the fish collections in Sarawak were from the Cyprinidae family.

Seasonal dynamics of the fish population showed that high value of fish diversity during rainy season²⁴, which implied that reservoir receive large volume of less polluted and high oxygenated water which favoring the improvement of fish growth and most of the fishes migrate for breeding. The lowest diversity values of fish in summer and winter seasons²⁵. During

summer and winter when water flows is greatly reduced in to reservoir appears to be devoid fish.

We were recorded; out of the 44 species 17 species were considered as food fish as well as ornamental, nine as commercially important fish as well as food fish, 17 as commercially important food fish as well as ornamental, one commercially food fish as well as exotic fish. Biwas & Sugunan²⁶ reported 151 species of fishes in Brahmaputra River and 73 ornamental fish as well as food fish, 21 as commercially important food fish as well as ornamental, seven commercially important exotic food fish.

Conclusion

The diversity of fish fauna is more in Lower Manair reservoir. It is recommended that further the reservoir can be consider being in good condition for fish production. There is hence an urgent need to create awareness among local peoples on the importance of the reservoir habitat and its fish fauna and the need to conserve them for future generations.

Table-1
The checklist of freshwater fishes in Lower Manair reservoir during September-2009 to August-2011

| Order and Family | Species | Common name | Local name | Population Status | General status |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Cypriniformes | | | | | |
| Cyprinidae | 1. <i>Amblypharyngodon microlepis</i> (Bleeker) | Indian carplet | Kodipe | A | FF,OR |
| | 2. <i>Amblypharyngodon mola</i> (Hamilton) | Mola carplet | Kodipe | A | FF, CI,OR |
| | 3. <i>Catla Catla</i> (Hamilton) | Bocha | Botcha | M | FF,CI |
| | 4. <i>Cirrhinus reba</i> (Hamilton) | Reba carp | Arju | C | FF,CI |
| | 5. <i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i> (Hamilton) | Indian carp | Merige | C | FF,CI |
| | 6. <i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i> (Linnaeus) | Mirror carp | Bangaru teega | M | FF,CI, EX |
| | 7. <i>Labeo calbasu</i> (Hamilton) | Kakibonda | Kakiboche | R | FF,CI, OR |
| | 8. <i>Labeo fimbriatus</i> | Fringe lipped carp | Chintara | R | FF,CI |
| | 9. <i>Labeo rohita</i> (Hamilton) | Bocha-gandumeenu | Rahu | C | FF,CI |
| | 10. <i>Labeo ariza</i> | Arju/Reba carp | Arju | M | FF,CI |
| | 11. <i>Osteobrama cotio cotio</i> (Hamilton) | | | M | FF,OR |
| | 12. <i>Puntius chola</i> (Hamilton) | Swanp barb | Paraka | A | FF,OR |
| | 13. <i>Puntius sarana</i> (Hamilton) | Olive barb | Gunda paraka | A | FF,CI |
| | 14. <i>Puntius sophore</i> (Hamilton) | Parigi | Chidu paraka | A | FF,OR |
| | 15. <i>Rasbora daniconius</i> (Hamilton) | Slender Barb | Katte kodipe | A | FF,OR |
| | 16. <i>Rasbora elanga</i> | Bengala barb | Katte kodipe | C | FF,OR |
| | 17. <i>Salmostoma phulo</i> (Hamilton) | Finescale razorbelly minnow | Chandamama | A | FF,OR |
| | 18. <i>Salmostoma bacaila</i> (Hamilton) | | Chandamama | A | FF,OR |
| Siluriformes | | | | | |
| Bagridae | 19. <i>Mystus bleeker</i> (Day) | Day's mystus | Jella | A | FF,OR |
| | 20. <i>Mystus cavasius</i> (Hamilton) | Mutijhella/Nahara-jella | Guddi jella | A | FF, CI, OR |

| Order and Family | Species | Common name | Local name | Population Status | General status |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | 21. <i>Mystus seenghala</i> (Sykes) | Sperata seenghala | Ganga jella | C | FF,CI,OR |
| | 22. <i>Mystus tengara</i> (Hamilton) | Guinea catfish | Jella | A | FF,OR |
| | 23. <i>Mystus vitatus</i> (Bloch) | Erajella/Sukujella | Jella | A | FF,OR |
| | 24. <i>Mystus aptengra</i> | | Jella | A | FF,OR |
| Siluridae | 25. <i>Ompok bimaculatus</i> (Bloch) | Dukadamu/dukaduma | Bugga damma | M | FF,OR,CI |
| | 26. <i>Wallago attu</i> (Schneider) | Valaga | Waalugu | M | FF,OR,CI |
| Schilbeidae | 27. <i>Eutropiichthys vacha</i> (Hamilton) | Batchawa vacha | | M | FF,OR,CI |
| Clariidae | 28. <i>Clarias batrachus</i> (Linnaeus) | Marpoo | Marpho | R | FF,CI,OR |
| Heteropneustidae | 29. <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> (Bloch) | Mapujella/Marpulu | Inglikum | R | FF,ORCI |
| Anguilliformes | | | | | |
| Anguillidae | 30. <i>Anguilla bicolor</i> | Indian short finned eel | Malugu | R | FF,CI |
| Osteoglossiformes | | | | | |
| Notopteridae | 31. <i>Notopterus notopterus</i> (Pallas) | Ulakthatta | Vellenka | M | FF,CI,OR |
| Beloniformes | | | | | |
| Belonidae | 32. <i>Xenentodon cancila</i> (Hamilton) | Freshwater garfish | Kongamuthi | C | FF,CI,OR |
| Exocoetidae | 33. <i>Hyporhamphus gaimardi</i> | Gaimard's half beak | Oka muthi cheap | M | FF, CI, OR |
| Channiformes | | | | | |
| Channidae | 34. <i>Channa marulius</i> (Hamilton) | Gaint snakehead | Pulachapa | R | FF, CI, OR |
| | 35. <i>Channa orientalis</i> (Hamilton) | Asiatic snakehead | Malapankadi | R | FF,CI,OR |
| | 36. <i>Channa punctatus</i> (Bloch) | Spotted snakehead | Motta pilla | A | FF, CI, OR |
| | 37. <i>Channa striatus</i> (Bloch) | Banded snakehead | Murrel or Koramata | M | FF, CI, OR |
| Perciformes | | | | | |
| Gobiidae | 38. <i>Glosogobius giuris</i> (Hamilton) | Isakee doondoo | Uske donthi | A | FF,OR |
| Mastacembelidae | 39. <i>Mastacembelus armatus</i> (Lacepede) | Mudibommidai | Papera | C | FF, CI, OR |
| | 40. <i>Mastacembelus pancalus</i> (Hamilton) | Barred sping eel | Chinnipapera | M | FF,OR |
| Osphronemidae | 41. <i>Trichogaster fasciatus</i> | Colisafasciata | Pamplete | M | FF,CI |
| Ambassidae | 42. <i>Chanda nama</i> (Hamilton) | Elongate glass-perchlet | Siravara | A | FF,OR |
| | 43. <i>Ambassis ranga</i> (Hamilton-1822) | | Kagitham park | A | FF,OR |
| Mogiliformes | | | | | |
| Mugilidae | 44. <i>Rhinomugil corsula</i> (Hamilton) | Coraula mullet | Meedhi kandla chapa | M | FF,OR |

Abundant (76-100% of the total catch), C-Common (51-75% of the total catch), M- Moderate (26-50% of the total catch) R- Rare (1-25% of the total catch). FF-Food fish, CI-Commercially important, OR-Ornamental, and Ex-Exotic.

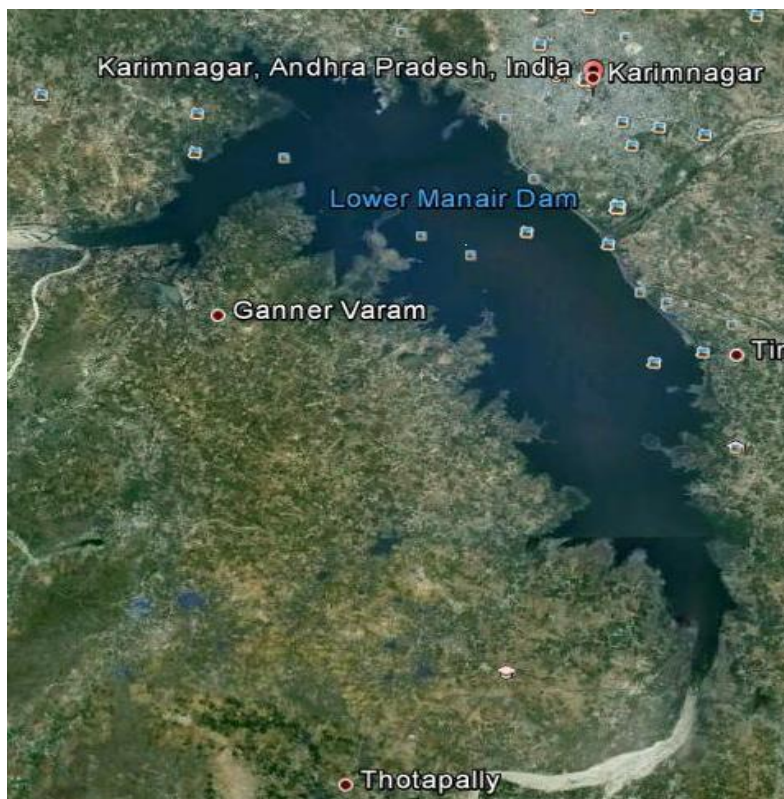


Figure-1
Map showing the study area

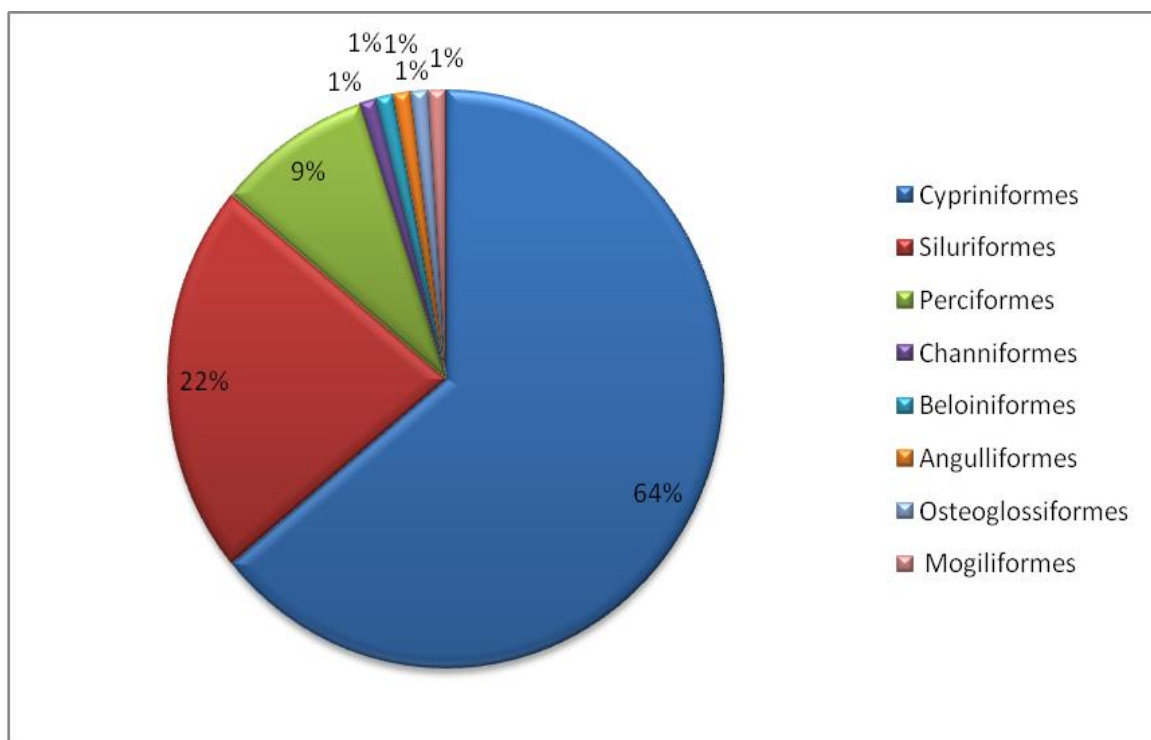


Figure-2
Order –wise percentage composition of fishes in study area

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