



STUDY OF SOME ANIMAL DIVERSITY OF NALDURG REGION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT (M.S.) INDIA

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Abstract

The present investigation was carried out to study of some Animal diversity from Bori Reservoir and Naldurg region of Osmanabad Dist. Bori reservoir is located at Vasantnager near the Naldurg- Tuljapur state road ,about 5 km away from Naldurg city. Naldurg is most important historical place on balaghat region. The present work is carried out during the period from Jan 2016 to Dec 2016 a year. The some animal diversity result were confirmed by 06 major group of non-chordate and chordate. Among these animal recorded and discussed that 06 Arthropoda.; 03 Mollusca; 16 fishes; 03 Amphibians; 04 Reptilians; and 02 mammalians etc.

Keyword: Animal diversity; Bori Reservoir; Naldurg region.

Introduction

The Indian region (8 – 30N and 60-97 E) with a total 0732 million hectares is very rich in biodiversity India is one of the twelve mega biodiversity countries of the world Each of the ten biogeographic zone of the country base characters biota and broadly represent similar climatic conditions and cons toes the habitat for diverse species of flora and fauna. The reservoirs or dams were constructed by for impounding. Effective utilization of water for irrigation. Power generation and flood control. India is having very rich sources of Inland water bodies in the form of rivers. Lakes and reservoirs. These reservoirs or dam form one of the most important source of food for large number of living aquatic animals. Fishes form one of the most important groups of vertebrates, influencing the aquatic ecosystem & life in various ways. Millions of human being suffer from hunger and malnutrition. The fishes form a rich source of food and provide a meal to ride over the nutritional difficulties of man in addition to serving as an important item of human diet from time immemorial and are primarily caught for this purpose. Fish diet provides caught for fat and vitamins A & D. A large amount of phosphorous and other elements are also present in it they have a good taste and are easily digestible. Mollusca includes over 60,000 species. It is second largest animal phylum after Arthropods. Mollusca form an ancient group. They have lived over 500 million years. The gastropods with single coiled shell form the largest class up Mollusca bivalves they have two hinged shells hence their name

cephalopods – octopuses and squids. Bori dam has a large amount of aquatic vegetation like Vallisneria, Pistia as a food for molluscs. They are amphibious being adapted for life in water & on land. For breeding they required the water environment because fertilization is normally external. So amphibians thought generally adapted to life on land have to be near water to complete their life cycle. At about 3000 species are today out of these 2600 species are of frogs and toads. Living only fresh water. Reptiles creeping animals at about 6000 species are living.

Materials and Methods

All the six group of animal diversity observe from the bori dam and local area of Naldurg region with the help of local fisherman and local fish market. field study and staff of zoology dept. Jawahar college. During the academic years Jan to Dec 2016. The fishes were identified by literature of Day (1878). Talwar and Jhingran (1991) and text book of zoology Kotpal, Guide to Reptilian and fishes Gunter, and R.C. Kotpal. Mollusca.

Result and Discussion

The result of present study confirm the occurrence of species of animal groups belonging various genera. The Non-chordate Phylum Arthropoda 6 species, Phylum Mollusca 3 species. The chordate class Pisces 16 species, class Amphibia 3 species, class – Reptilian 4 species, and class- Mammalian 2 species, during the Jan 2016 To Dec 2016 (Checklist 1,2). The results shows with rich animal diversity of Naldurg region.

1. Check list of Non-Chordate from Bori dam

(June 2016 To Dec 2016.)

(A)Phy-Arthropoda**Class- Crustacea.**

1. Genus- Mysis.
Order- Decopoda.
2. Genus- Palaemon

(B) Phy – Molluscan**Class – Gastropod**

- Order – Pinctinibranchiata
1. Genus – Pila
Order – Pulmonata

3. Genus- Barytelphusa
Order- Nebaliacia

4. Genus – Nebalia

Class – Insecta

- Order – Hemiptera.
5. Genus – Nepa or Water Scorpion
6. Genus – Ranatra or water
2. Genus – Lymnaea
Order – Eulamellibranchiata.
3. Genus- Lamellidens

2. Check list of Chordate from Bori dam

(June 2016 To Dec 2016.)

Class – Pisces

Order – Cypriniformes

Genus

1. Chela sladoni
2. Cyprinuscorpio
3. Catlacatla
4. Cirrhinusmrigala
5. Labeorohita
6. Hypothalamichthysmolitrex
7. Ctenopharyngodonidella
- Order – Siluriformes
8. Mystus Aor
9. Mystusseenghala
10. Clariasbatrachus

Class – Amphibia

Order - Salientia of Anura

1. Bufo melanostictus
2. Hyla arborea
3. Rana Trigina

Class – Reptilia

Order – Chelonia or Testudinata

1. Varanus
2. Ptoyas Mucosus (Rat snake or Dhaman)
3. Tropidonotus quincunciatus
4. (Fresh Water Snake)
5. Naja naja or Naja tripudians (Cobra)

11. Heteropneustes fossils
12. Wallagoattu
- Order – Beloniformes
13. Mugilcephalus
- Order- Channiformes
14. Channapunctatus
- Order – Preciformes
15. Glassogobiusgiuris
16. Tilapia mossambica

Class – Mammalian

Order-Chiroptera

1. Pteropus (Bat)

Order – Carnivora

2. Mongoose (Herpestes)

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