



## DIVERSITY OF FISHES OF RIVER PRAVARA NEAR PRAVARA SANGAM (NEWASA). DISTRICT AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.)

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### Abstract

River Pravara is one of the tributaries of river Godavari and the source of capture fishery in this region. Fishes were collected during the one year, January 2013 to December 2014, for the study of diversity of fishes river near Pravarasangam (Newasa) District Ahmednagar (M.S.) the total no of 18 species belonging to 12 genera, 5 order's and 9 families of fishes. The result shows rich fish

**Keyword:** Diversity, Fishes, river Pravara

### Introduction

The fishes are the most important group of vertebrates influencing his life in the various ways. Millions of human being is suffer from hunger and malnutrition. They form the rich source of food and malnutrition, a meal to tide over the nutritional difficulties of man in addition to serving as an important item of food they provided several products and byproduct. The fish provides fish oil used in medicinal and industrial in the life of human being. Several product and byproducts are also obtained from the different parts and waste part of fishes useful for feeding of animal manure for plantation. Fishes diet provided rich source of protein, carbohydrate and trace of several vitamin A, D and vitamin B- complex. The good taste and are easily defective and growth promoting value. The fishes show edible and economic value.

Fishes of the fresh or inland water bodies of the Indian sub-continent have been a subject of study since last century; Hamilton; Buchanan (1922); Tiwari Jaryram (1981); Talwar and Jhingran (1991); Ghate and Wagh (1991; 1992; 1995); Rao et al (1999); Paik et al (2003)

Reservoirs fishery in India is also important from social economic point of view assist as the potential providing employment to about millions people. According to Sughran (1995); total area under the reservoirs in India is 3.1 million hectares; there are includes 19000 small reservoirs with a total water surface area 14855.57 hectares and about 180 medium and 56 large reservoirs of 527641 and 1140268 hectares respectively. The Maharashtra is endowed with an area 179430 hectares under reservoirs and the staff produces more than 516

tones of fishes of these area; the state fishes corporation was operating in 6272 hectares of reservoirs and marketing the catches.

Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra is concerned through there are minor and major reservoirs, which are contributing significantly to the total fresh water product so it gives attention on have systematic investigation on the diversity of fish fauna from these reservoirs as well as from rivers of this district; which is useful to get information on diversity of fishes from this river. Such a work at latter stage would provide the required database for further fishery prawn culture development and also beneficial to fishermen for catches the economical important fishes from river like Pravara rivers of district Ahmednagar. Present investigation was undertaken to study the status of fishes Diversity from river Pravara near Pravarasangam. (Newasa) District Ahmednagar. The river Pravara is one of the tributary of river Godavari. The pravara sangam is spread between 19° 37' N latitude, 75° 1' E longitude.

### Material and Method

The fishes were collected from the different fishing stations with the help of local fisherman from river pravara. They were collected from the market of pravara sangam, Newasa, and Newasa phata were they are collected from river pravara. The examination of colour pattern and morphology, they were cleaned with clean and warm water to remove dirt, microorganism and blood strains. They persevered in 5- 10 % formaldehyde solution. Standard identification keys were used for identification of specimen up to species level by Hamilton Buchanan (1922), Day (1958 1967 and 1978), Jhingran (1982), Talwar and Jhingran (1991)

Table- A Checklist of Fishes of River Pravara

Phylum	Chordata	Order	Siluriformes
Sub-phylum	Gnathostomata	Family	Bagridae
Super class	Pisces	Genus	<i>Mystus</i>
Class	Teleostomi	Species	<i>Seenghala</i>
Sub class	Actinopterygii	Species	<i>vittatus</i>
Order	Cypriniformes	Family	Situridae
Family	Cyprinidae	Genus	<i>Wallago</i>
Genus	<i>Catala</i>	Species	<i>attu</i>
Species	<i>catala</i>	Family	Clariidae
Genus	<i>Labeo</i>	Genus	<i>Clarias</i>
Species	<i>rohita</i>	Species	<i>batrachus</i>
Species	<i>bata</i>	Order	Clupeiformes
Genus	<i>Cirrhina</i>	Family	Notopteridae
Species	<i>mirigala</i>	Genus	<i>Notopterus</i>
Species	<i>reba</i>	Species	<i>chitala</i>
Genus	<i>Punctius</i>	Order	Channiformes
Species	<i>sarana</i>	Family	Channidae
Family	<i>baltoridae</i>	Genus	<i>Channa</i>
Genus	<i>Nemacheilus</i>	Species	<i>gachua</i>
Species	<i>botia</i>	Species	<i>punctatus</i>
Order	Perciformes	Species	<i>muraliuss</i>
Family	Gobiidae	Species	<i>straiatus</i>
Genus	<i>Glassogobius</i>		
Species	<i>giuris</i>		
Family	centropomidae		
Genus	<i>ambassis</i>		
Species	<i>nema</i>		

### Result and Discussion:

The present work confirms the occurrence of 19 species belongs to five orders and twelve genera and nine families of fishes . The order cypriniformes was dominant with seven fish species to be followed the order silluriformes four and channiformes with four species, order perciformes with species two and clupeiformes with one species. The work is supported by number of earlier studied on similar lines. Das and Nath (1966a, b) were there first to describe 23 species of fishes belonging to seven families and 14 genera inhabiting the river Tawi and tributaries. Das and Nath (1971) revised the fish fauna of Jammu and enlisted the presence of 27 fish species belong to eight families and fifteen genera in river Tawi and its tributaries. Tilak (1971) surveyed river Tawi and its tributaries and reported the presence of 35 fish species in Inhabitancy River and Tawi and its Gadigarh tributary. Malhotra et al (1975) prepared and indification key of 45 fish species including 37 fish species inhabiting river Tawi and its tributaries Gadigrah. Dutta (1978) have reported fish species belonging to 32 genera inhabiting a sprig fed Gadigarh stream. A

tributaries of river Tawi. Nath (1980) prepared a checklist of fishes of Jammu and Kashmir state and inlisted 28 fish species inhabiting river Tawi. Fish found of river Tawi is more diversified as compare to the 49 species belong to five order, fifteen families and forty-one genera inhabiting river. Dutta et al (2003) in a survey of river Tawi and its varies tributaries have reported the occurrence of ninety six fish species belong to seven orders, twenty families and fifty two genera. Pawar et al (2003) studied fish diversity in the sirur dam and conformed the occurrence of eleven fish species belong to five orders. Kamble et.al. (2006) recorded 27 species belonging 18 genera, 7 order and 11 families from Manjara River, near Kallam district Osmanabad. Pawar et.al (2007) wer recorded 26 fish species from Pethwadas dam Taluka Kandhar in Nanded District, Maharashtra, India. Rathod et.al. (2008) were investigated 12 fish species from 12 different genera belonging to 3 orders of families from class teleost from Umra (Shamsudin) reservoir, Washim District Maharashtra. Anish Dua and Chander Prakash (2009) were recorded 61 species of fishes from Harike wetland and these belonging to 17 families, and 35 genera.

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