



DIVERSITY OF AQUATIC INSECTS IN SIMBHORA RESERVOIR DIST.AMRAVATI (M.S)

S.S NIMGARE, U.W.FULE, P.M. TELKHADE,

Dept. of Zoology, H.R. Arts and Science College Ashti, Dist : Wardha

Arts and Science College, Tukum, Dist: Chandrapur

Patankar.kargi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT :

Simbhora reservoir of District ,Amravati is a nutrient rich reservoir was investigated to analyse the seasonal abundance and population variation of aquatic insects from Feb. 2013to Aug. 2014. The study depicts that the insect population was higher during the months of June, September and october. The maximum in June ,when an average of eight insect were discovered in one ml. of sample. The population density was found to be lower in the remaining months , being lowest in February ,March, when on an average only two insect / ml of sample were encountered. Total ten orders of different insects were recorded.

Keyword : Aquatic insects, Simbhora reservoir Diversity.

INTRODUCTION :

Insects are dominant macro-invertebrates present in all aquatic environments. Their remarkable adaptability to varied conditions has enabled them to survive and grow in all seasons. Simbhora reservoir of Amravati District is an ideal harbour for the growth and survival of many insect as water of the reservoir is highly productive and support a large number of aquatic plants which provide food ,shelter and protection of the aquatic insects (Bath,1996).This paper describes the seasonal distribution and population abundance of aquatic insectsencountered at . Simbhora reservoir of Amravati District

MATERIAL AND METHODS :

For the study of aquatic insects ,surface water sampleswere collected periodically from Feb. 2013 to Aug. 2014 .in a wide mouthed plastic bottle (250ml) tied to a planktonic net . Approximately , 50 liters of water was allowed to pass through the net to collect one sample . Benthic insects were collected by using Ekman's dredge. Insects were also collected from under the stones, gravels and vegetation by hand picking. The collected insect were preserved in 5% formalin solution and brought to the laboratory for macro and microscopic study .

The insect fauna was identified using standard references (Ward and Whipple,1959 , Mallan by , 1963; Pennak ,1978 ; Tonapi , 1980 ; Willians and Feltmate , 1992)

Table 1 . Auatic insect fauna of Simbhora reservoir (Feb. 2013 to Aug. 2014)

S.NO	Order	Identified genera / species.
1.	Odonata	Nymphs of Aeshnaspand Anaxsp, Calopteryx,Lestes
2.	Coleoptera	Adults of Dytiscus sp and Hydrophilus sp
3.	Hemiptera	Adults of Deronectes sp and Hydrometra sp.Nepa.
4.	Diptera	Larvae and adults of chironomoussp.,Anopheles sp.Tabanus sp., culex sp. And Anthorix.sp
5.	Ephemeroptera	Larvae of Ephemerella sp .Caenis, Bactis.
6.	Neuroptera	Larvae of corydalus sp.Chauliodes,Corydalis.
7 .	Trichoptera	Larvae of Leptocerus sp. And ceraclea sp.Hydropsyche
8.	Hymenoptera	Adult of Polynema natans.
9.	Lepidoptera	Larvae of nymphula
10.	Plecoptera	Nemoura, Chloroperla, Capnia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

At Simbhora reservoir (Feb. 2013 to Aug. 2014) both insect species diversity and population density were found to be high as water is productive and nutrient rich (Bath, 1996; Gyllstrom and Hansson, 2004; Chavan and Lonkar, 2012; Sharma et. al., 2007; Paul and Nandi, 2003). In total 16 insect genera were encountered from January 2010 to December 2012,(Table 1). These belonged to the orders odonata(nymphs), coleoptera (

adults only),Diptera (larvae, pupae and adults), , , ,Ephemeroptera (larvae only),Neuroptera (larvae only) , Trichoptera (larvae) and Hymenoptera (adults).

The order odonata was represented by nymphs of dragonflies and damselflies. The genera observed were Aeshna sp. Anax sp.Calopteryx, Lestes sp. These were encountered during the period of April to July.

The order coleoptera was represented by beetles belonging to the families Dytiscidae

and Hydrophilidae. The genera belonging to this order were *Dytiscus* and *Hydrophilus*. The beetles were found throughout the year; however population density was more during May to June and August to October.

Order Diptera was represented by larvae and adults of 5 genera. These were larva and adults *Culex* sp., *Chironomus* sp., *Anopheles* sp., *Tabanus* sp. and *Anthrox* sp. Larvae of *Culex* sp. and *Chironomus* sp. were abundant during January, March, June, and August to November.

Ephemeroptera and Neuroptera were represented by nymphs belonging to 2 genera. The ephemeropteran larvae *Ephemerella* sp., *Caenis*, *Baetis* were found under the stones and gravels during the colder months of January, February, November, and December. Neuropteran larvae *Corydalus* sp., *Chauliodes*, *Corydalis*. were encountered only during the month of June and July.

Order Trichoptera was represented by larvae of 2 genera *Leptocercus* and *Ceraclea* sp., *Hydropsyche*. These were found in the benthic samples during the months of January, March, November, and December.

Only *Nymphula* larvae of Lepidoptera were found in Simbhora reservoir. Order Plecoptera was represented by larvae of three genera, *Nemoura*, *Capnia*, *Chloroperla* found abundantly in the month of April and May.

Only two adult species of Hymenoptera were encountered at Simbhora reservoir. It was *Polynema* which was found in the month of February and October.

The available data reveal that at Simbhora reservoir the population density of insects remained higher during the period extending from May to October, the maximum being in June. During the periods of heavy rains (July and August), the population density declined. Benthic population, consisting mainly of encased trichopteran larvae, was however, more in the months of January and November. Abundance of insects during the summer period was also observed by Munawar (1970), Das (1979), Rai and Datta (1970), and Kaushik et al. (1991). According to Elliot (1967) and Hynes (1970), temperature is the most apparent factor affecting the seasonal cycle of insects. Reduced population density during heavy rains was due to drifting of aquatic insects and their larvae along with strong water current. Similar reasons for low insect population density during rains were given by Kaushik et al. (1991).

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