



Ichthyofaunal Diversity Of Gondsawari Lake, Chandrapur District (M.S.), India

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Abstract

“Fishes are aquatic, cold-blooded creatures that have evolved well to live in water. A diverse range of fish inhabits freshwater bodies. A valuable resource for inland fisheries in India, irrigation tanks supply water for agriculture. Inland water bodies, such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers and canals are abundant throughout India. These bodies of water can be found around the nation, particularly in rural areas. It is mostly utilized for irrigation, fish farming and drinking water. Fish alone make up roughly 2546 species, and since the beginning of the century, researchers have focused on the fish of the Indian subcontinent inland water bodies (Kalbande, SG, Telkhade, PM, Zade, SB. 2007)”.

Present paper describes the diversity of Fishes of Gondsawari lake of Chandrapur district for the period of two years, January 2024 to December 2025. During present investigation 12 species found of 02 orders and 02 families in site A, 10 species of in 01 orders and 01 families in site B and 9 species of 01 orders and 01 families were found in site C.

Key words: Gondsawari lake, Ichthyofaunal diversity.

INTRODUCTION

“Fishes are the most diverse group of vertebrates with over 22000 species. Among them approximately 58 % live in marine environment, 41 % in freshwater and about 1 % migrate between salt and fresh water (Khodake, S. P., & Petare, R. K.2020)”. “Fishes are the only major group of vertebrates that have significantly influenced human civilization from ancient times to the present. They serve as an important and affordable source of proteins for the people of all economic backgrounds”.

“Fish are the only major group of vertebrates that have significantly influenced human civilization from ancient times to the present. They serve as an important and affordable source of protein for people of all economic backgrounds. Therefore, studying their distribution and availability in freshwater

reservoirs and tanks is crucial (Shelke, 2016). There have been extensive studies on the fresh water fishes in India, notably by Hamilton, B. (1822), Hora, S.L. (1921a & b), Menon, A.G. K. (1974), Dey, S.C. (1973), Jayaram, K.C. (1981), Talwar, P.K. and Jhingran, A.G. (1991), Dey, S.C. and Kar, D. (1989b, 1990), Kar, D. (1984, 1990, 2004, 2005c) and so on.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study of fish diversity was for the period of two years, January 2024 to December 2025 in Gondsawari lake of Chandrapur district. For study purpose fishes were collected with the help of local fisherman using fill net, cast net, drag net and Bhoi jal in every month. After netting the fishes, photographs were taken and the specimens were preserved in 10 % formalin for identification. For identification purpose using standard keys of Dey, F. (1958) and Talwar, P.K. and Jhingran, A.G. (1991).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

“Fishes are very important groups of its economically, nutritional and medicinal value for human being. Fishes are important food sources as it is rich in proteins, carbohydrates and other nutritional constituents. Fish is a valuable source of protein and occupied a significant position in the socio-economical fabric of South Asian countries. India has rich biological heritage that qualifies it, as one of the twelve mega diversity nations of the world. The fishes alone contributing 2,546 species and the fishes of inland water bodies of Indian subcontinent have been subject of study since last century (Kalbande, SG, Telkhade, PM, Zade, SB. 2007)”.

In the present study, 12 species of fishes from 2 different orders and 2 different families were recorded. Such type of species and number were recorded by different authors at different water bodies and places such as Ahirrao, S.D. and Mane, A.S. (2000), Sone, A.A. and Malu, R. A. (2000), Sakhare, V.B. (2001), Venkateshwarulu, M., Shanmugam, M. & Mallikarjun, H.R. (2002), Dutta, S.P.S. and Fayaz, F.A. (2003), Meshram, C.B. and Meshram, V.. (2005), Battul, P.N., Rao, K.R., Navale, R.A., Bagale, M.B. and Shah, N.V. (2007), Rathod, S.D., Malu, R.A., Dabhade, D.S., Patil, P.S., Charjan, A.P. and Wanjari, H.V. (2008), Tijare, R.V. and Thosar, M.R. (2008), Ashashree, H.M., Srinivasa, A. and Renuka Swamy, H.M. (2008), Murkute, V.B. (2009), Wasudha Meshram (2010) and so on.

In the present study, 12 species of fishes from 2 different orders such as Cypriniformes and Clupeiformes and 2 different families such as Cyprinidae and Clupeidae type of result were found by many researchers such as, 30 species of fishes belonging to 5 orders and 10 families were observed in Lohaha Lake, Lohara Dist- Chandrapur Maharashtra, India noted by P.M. Telkhade and S. H. Jambhule (2017), Kale, C. A, Pandarkar, A. K. and Kawade, S. A. (2018) investigated the occurrence of 11 fish species belonging to 5 orders, 6 families and 9 genera of Lonimawla Reservoir Ahamadnagar district Maharashtra. Among 11 fish species order Cypriniforms dominated by 6 species followed by order Perciformes with 2 species and orders Clupeiformes, Mastacembeliformes, and Siluriformes with one species each. Kadam, V. Y., Patil, S. S. and Patil, S.B. (2020) recorded in their present study a total of 17 fish species belongs to 8 families and 5 orders, 36 species of fishes belonging to 5 orders and 16

families were recorded from the two lentic ecosystems of Chandrapur District, Maharashtra studied by Kiran R. Borkar (2020), Aasma Shaikh and Sudha Bansode (2024) revealed 17 species of fish, categorized into six orders and 10 families in in Ujani Dam Solapur District, Maharashtra, India, Study a total of 18 species belonging to 9 orders and 11 families were identified in Durgabai Doh Kumbhali Lake, Sakoli, Bhandara, Maharashtra by Sonam Bansod, Narayan Bhise, Shrikrishna Hambarde, Ashwini Deshmukh and Mahesh Jadhav (2024), 18 species of fishes belonging to 16 genera, 11 families and 5 orders were identified by Dr. Sumedh K. Waware (2024) in Pitichua Lake in Chimur Taluka, District. - Chandrapur, (M.S.) India, 17 fish species from 12 genera and 8 families in Washim District, Maharashtra recorded Udgire, A. A. and Wanjari, H. V. (2025), Rahul S. Kamble, Gajanan K. Sontakke and Sagar A. Vhanalakar (2025) identified 13 species of Tulshi Reservoir, Dhamod, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India, SB Meharkure and ZN Kashmiri (2025) A total of ten species of freshwater fishes belonging to the families Cyprinidae (4), Notopteridae (1), Clariidae (1), Cichlidae (1), Siluriformes (2) and Perciformes (1) were recorded from Hirva Lake Umred, Dist. Nagpur (MS), India, Miss. Leena Bhimcharan Dongre, Prakash P. Ade (2025) identified total 8 species were observed from Kapsi Lake in Akola District, (MS) India. 24 species of fishes were recorded of 8 different orders by Shelekar, A.L. and Harney, N.V. (2025).

Table No. 1 Showing Ichthyofaunal diversity in Gondsawari lake.

Sr. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name
1	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Catla catla</i>
2	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Punctius ticto</i>
3	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Punctius sarana</i>
4	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Ctenopharingodon idella</i>
5	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Labeo rohita</i>
6	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
7	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Rasbora danconius</i>
8	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Oxygaster bacaila</i>
9	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Punctius condrenius</i>
10	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Cirrbina mrigala</i>
11	Clupeiformes	Clupeidae	<i>Notopterosus notopterosus</i>
12	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Wallago attu</i>

SATELLITE IMAGES OF GONDSAWARI LAKE

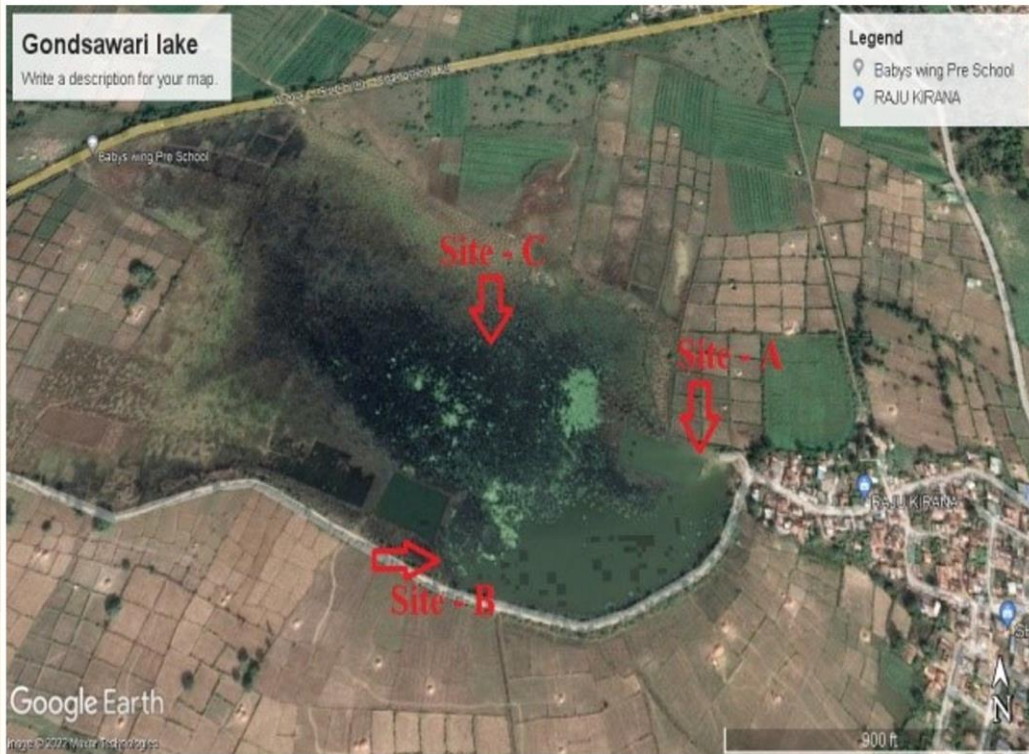
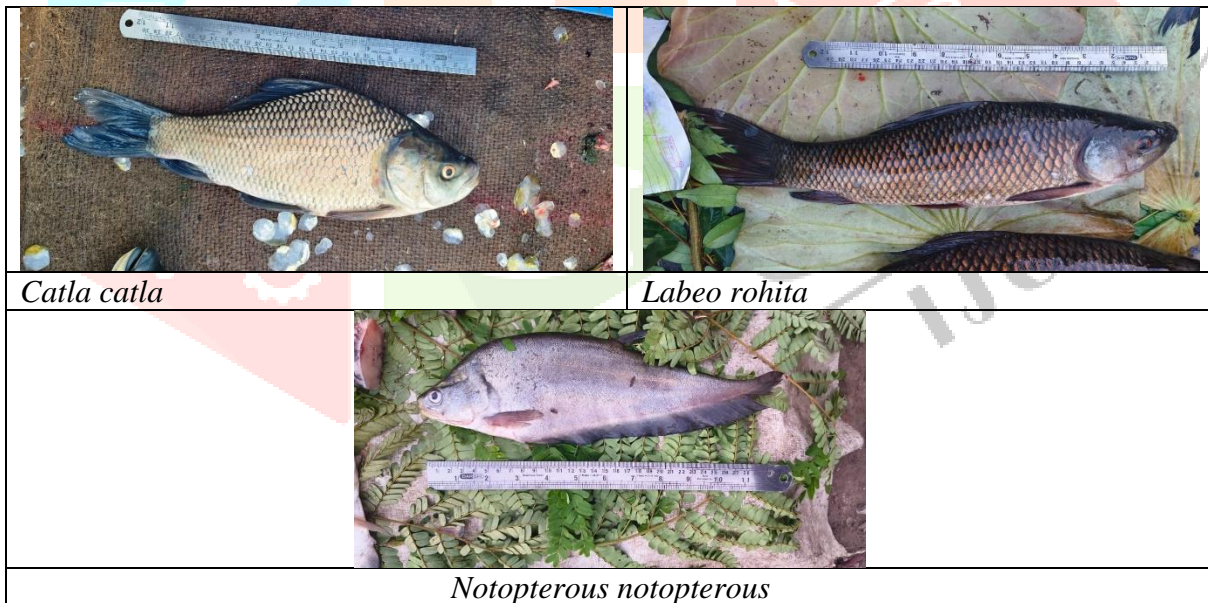


Photo of fishes



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