

**FISH BIODIVERSITY OF MARATHWADA REGION WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON JAIKWADI AND KESAPURI DAM**

Arshiya Shaikh, Pramod Rokade*

R. B. Attal Arts, Science and Commerce College, Georai, Dist. Beed, M.S., India.

E mail: arshiyajs123@gmail.com

*Balbhim Arts, Science and Commerce College, Beed, M.S., India.

*(Corresponding author E mail: drpramodrokade@gmail.com)**ABSTRACT**

It is the study which is essential to get information of the life form in the ecosystem at a given habitat. Due to the anthropogenic activities of human there is a great influence on the habitat and fish fauna which makes this study more important. Fishes were collected from both the dams and identified and observed that there is decline in the number count of different species and also some species are not available there.

KEY WORDS: anthropogenicity, Biodiversity, Kesapuri dam, jayakwadi dam,**INTRODUCTION**

Biodiversity is a subject of interest when it comes to Marathwada region because of its Dams and different fauna present in it. Jayakwadi Dam, Majalgaon Dam or Kesapuri Dam, Manjara Dam, Siddheshwar Dam, Yeldari Dam, Lower Manar Dam, Lower Terna Dam, Sina Kolegaon Dam and Lower Dudhana Dam are of greatest interest for biodiversity studies.

Fishes present in the water bodies within India and its territorial area is a matter of study and interest dated far back Day (1878) and Mishra (1962).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fishes were collected from both the dams with the help of fisherman and nearby village people. Some fishes were also collected from the fish rearing center present in Paithan and Majalgaon. Fishes were then studied and identified on the basis of their morphological and external characters according to Day (1878). Fishes were photographed and grouped in the respective category of their families.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fishes within India and indigenous waters have been studied by many scientists since from far long time (Hamilton Buchanan (1822), Day (1878), Mishra (1962), Jayram (1981), Talwar and Jhingran (1991), Rao *et al.* (1999).

Fishes were collected with the help of fisherman and were sorted in seven orders and eight families. Most of the catch was from the eight families and major population of the fishes were from family cyprinidae including the major carps like *Labeo rohita*, *Labeo bata*, *Catla catla*, *Cyprinus carpio*, *Cirrhina mrigala* and other species of cyprinidae.

Remaining species were next to cyprinidae. Also fishes from Channidae, Claridae, Nandidae were also present in great numbers. Small fishes like *Danio rerio* and *Poecilia reticulata* were also present.