FISH-DIVERSITY OF ATARITAL DAM AT MAUGANJ, REWA MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

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ABSTRACT: - Fish are finned, aquatic, cold blooded vertebrates with gills. They share a body plan similar to that of humans and other vertebrate (with a backbone) animals. Fishes are not useful as source of food, medicine, and economic value but it also plays a crucial role in the second tropic level of the aquatic ecosystem. Therefore, in the present investigation preliminary observations of fishes were carried out in the Atarital Dam of Mauganj Rewa (M.P.). In the present investigation results reveal the occurrence of 26 species of fish belonging to seven orders, eleven families. It is conclude that the Dam have high ichthyic diversity with good economic potential. To conserve and maintain the ichthyic diversity, anthropogenic activities should be controlled and further need to assess the water quality of this dam.

KEYWORDS: Fish Diversity, Atarital Dam.

INTRODUCTION
Atarital Dam (stop dam) is an anthropogenic construction on the confluence of two small nullahs Garha and Atari on the right hand side of N.H.7 in Mauganj tahsil of Rewa district at 24°43’13” N and 80°2’53”S. Rewa has 7495 sq. Km of territory and occupies about 2.5% of total geographical area of the state. It stretches about 150 Km from north to south and 83 Km. from east to west. The Dam harbors a wide variety of fish resources. Rewa district comprises of seven tahsil namely Sirmaur, Teonthar, Mauganj, Hanumana Raipur karchuliyan, Gurf and Huzur. Hanumana tahsil is surrounded by the boundaries of Allahabad district of U.P. on the north, Mirzapur district on the east, Sidhi and Shahdol on the south and district Satna on the west side.

Mauganj, Rewa (M.P.) is very unique tahsil of Rewa district is very rich in its natural resources, beautiful fauna and flora including many rivers, lakes pond dams’ pools tanks and water falls. The Mauganj tahsil which has chosen for the present study is situated on Rewa Mirzapur N.H.7 road.


Therefore, in the present investigation preliminary observations of the fishes were carried out in the Atarital Dam.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Fishes were caught for the present study from Atarital Dam of Mauganj, by local fisherman by operating cast net and during Government operation using drag nets and gill net for its harvesting. A period of one year from June 2010 to May 2011. Fishes were identified using the standard keys of Day, F. (1989), Mishra, K.S. (1959), Jhingran (1991) Jayaram (1999) and Shrivastava (1998).
Fish Diversity of Atarital Dam

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
In the present investigation results reveal the occurrence of 26 species of fish belonging to seven orders, eleven families. The species of family cyprinidae were most dominant by nineteen species followed by bagridae and ophicephalidae with four species. Notopteridae, siluridae, mastacembelidae and nandidae each family containing two species and claridae, saccobianchidae, schlibidae and anabantidae family with one species each.

Out of twenty six species six species having high economic value these are Labeo rohita, Catla catla, Cirrhinus mrigala, Walago attu, Ompok bimaculatus and Channa marulius, and others have moderate economic value. During this study we also found exotic species namely Cyprinus carpio (common carp), Ctenopharyngodon idella (grass carp), Hypothalmichthys molitrix (silver carp). Results are summarized in Table 1.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Order</th>
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<th>Genus</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
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<td>Labeo</td>
<td>rohita</td>
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<td>sarana</td>
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<td>Hyphalmichthys</td>
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<td>molitrix</td>
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<td>Wallago</td>
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<td>attu</td>
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<td>Ompok</td>
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</table>
CONCLUSION
It is concluded that the dam have high ichthyic diversity with good economic potential. To conserve and maintain the ichthyic diversity, further need to assess water quality, and anthropogenic activities to this dam should be controlled.

Acknowledgement
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