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Journal of Drug Delivery & Therapeutics. 2018; 8(5-s):327-328

Available online on 15.10.2018 at http://jddtonline.info



**Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics** 

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# Open Access

**Research Article** 

# Study on Fish Fauna Diversity of Bhusara maun under Muzaaffarpur district of Bihar

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# ABSTRACT

The present study has been carried from Bhusara maun under Muzaaffarpur district of Bihar". Fish diversity on this lentic water body has been studied in detail with its food value and commercial status. Twenty eight Fish species of fishes were recorded, which belonged to 20 genera and 14 families. A classified list of fishes has been given. The Indian major carps and few fresh species are commercially important groups in the Bhusara maun

Keywords: Fish species, diversity, food value. Commercially important.

Article Info: Received 12 Sep, 2018; Review Completed 07 Oct 2018; Accepted 08 Oct 2018; Available online 15 Oct 2018



#### Cite this article as:

Kumari N, Pathak RN Study on Fish Fauna Diversity of Bhusara maun under Muzaaffarpur district of Bihar, Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics. 2018; 8(5-s):327-328 DOI: <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.22270/jddt.v8i5-s.1984</u>

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# **INTRODUCTION**

Fishes constitute the most diverse and Protean group of vertebrates. They are aquatic gill-breathing and finbearing cold-blooded organism going back to the Devonian Period. Bhusara maun is one of the most important wetland for the capture fishery of the district. Very little information is available on the fish species diversity of this very maun and in order to fill up this lacuna, an intensive survey was made to draw a picture of fish biodiversity.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The Research wrork was carried out between Jan 2010 to Dec. 2011. Fish samples were collected through experimental fishing using caste nets (dia 3.7m and 1.0m) gill nets, drag nets and variety of traps. Fishes

have been preserved at first in concentrated formaldehyde in the field itself and then 40% formalin. Fishes have been identified after standard literature (Day, 1878; Menon 1999; Talwar and Jhingram 1991; and Jayram (1999).

# **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Each aquatic habitat has a variety of species, which differ in their relatives abundance. No community consists of species of equal abundance.

A total of 28 species belonging to 14 Families were observed in Mahendranath pond, siwan. *Catla catla, cirrhinus mrigala, labeo rohita, Puntius sarana Heteropneustes fossilis, xenentodon cancila and Chana striatus* (Table – 1)

S.N.	Family Status	Fish Speries	Status
1.	Notopteridae	Notoptrus notopterus (Pallas)	+,0
2.	Clupeidae	Gudusia chapra (Ham.)	+
3.	Cyprinidae	Rasbora doniconius (Ham.)	-
		Osteobrama cotio (Ham.)	-
		Punticis sarana (Ham.)	-
		Puntius ticto (Ham.)	
		Catla catla (Ham.)	+,0
		Labeo rohita (Ham.)	+,0
		Labes gonius (Ham.)	-
		Labeo calbasu (Ham.)	+,0
		Cirrhinus mrigala (Ham.)	+,0
		Cyprinas carpio (Ham.)	
4.	Bagridae	Mystus seenghala (Sykes)	+,0
		Mystus cavasius (Ham-Buch)	-
5.	Siluridae	Wallago attu (Bloch and schneider)	-,0
6.	Poecillidae	Gambusia affinis (Baird and Girad)	-
7.	Heteropneustidae	H. fossilis (Bloch)	+,0
8.	Claridae	Clarias batrachus (Linn.)	+,0
9.	Nandidae	Nandus nand us (Ham.)	
10.	Ambarsidae	Chanda ranga (Ham.)	
		Chanda nama (Ham.)	
11.	Gobidae	Glossogobius gluris (Ham.)	
12.	Belonidae	Xenentodon cancila (Ham-Buch)	Х
13.	Ophiocephalidae	Chana punctatus (Ham.)	+,0
	12	Chana striatus (Ham.)	+
		Chana marulius (Ham.)	+
14.	Masta Cembalidae	Mastacembalus armatus (Lec.)	-
	-	Mustacembalus puncalus (Lec.)	-
Notes – – Food fich – – Oppomental fich 🥏 🔿 – Commonaially important 🐇 – E-setia anasias			

Note: + = Food fish  $\Box =$  Ornamental fish O = Commercially important \* = Exotic species

# **Food Value**

Almost all fish species found in the Bhusara maun exhibit food value except *xenentodon cancila*. However, out of 28 fish species only 10 species are commercially

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important. (Table – I). Among them *Calta catla*. *H. fossilis, C. batrachus* are the most prized ones.

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