

## Present status of fish culture in daulatabad talaw(amrai talaw) dist- Aurangabad (M.S.), India

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### Abstract

Present study is give to fish culture status, production and development of talaw. An attempt has been made to involve present status for fishery culture improvement in the management and commercial production of the fishes. It controlled by private agency.

**Keywords:** Amrai Talaw, fish culture, fish production

### INTRODUCTION

India has resources of inland waters as well as rich fish genetic resources which are highly suitable for fish culture and production. According to a report, freshwater aquaculture sector contributes a third to the total fish production of 4.95 million tons in the country with an annual rate of growth rate of over 6 percent and a production potential of 4.5 million tons [1]. Inevitably, we have to rely heavily on the capture fisheries resources to bridge the present level of production and the national targets of 4.5 million tons of inland fish production [2].

Out of the total 19,370 reservoirs in India, 19,134 are small (10-1000ha) with a total surface area of 1.48 x 10<sup>6</sup>ha. Maharashtra occupies an important place in the inland fisheries of India having a water spread area of 3 lakh hectares in form of tanks/reservoirs and 4,552 seasonal tanks (M.G.R.). In the recent years, with the increasing importance of fish culture, maintenance of culturally species in good health is a problem confronting pisciculture [4].

The present study deals with the present status of fishery culture in the Daulatabad Amrai Talaw, a medium size fresh water talaw situated near the Amrai Daulatabad (Ghat Road) surrounded by hilly area. Talaw water is used for drinking in Daulatabad people. The aspect regarding culture practices, fishing and production marketing.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data was collected by visiting the site and discussion with the private fishery society man (Shri Hanumanta Naik and Bandu Naik). The talaw had been taken on lease for on government rules on agreement for 5-7 years. The data on the fish seed stocking and culture

were collected from private fishery society man (Shri Hanumanta Naik and Bandu Naik). The ecology of talaw is studied to know the prevailing environmental conditions under which the results have been achieved. The talaw was constructed in the period of King Ramdevorao and made some changes after Mohmed Tukhalak, the last ruler of Daulatabad. The area dependent on this talaw is Daulatabad, Abdi-Mandi, Kagjipura, Mawsala, for drinking water. The talaw is surrounded by hilly area and that is the source of water. The data of fish seed stocking were collected from the private fisherman society, and know the prevailing environmental conditions under which the results have been obtained.

### TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURE.

Daulatabad (Amrai Talaw) talaw is situated 15 km North-West of Aurangabad city. The talaw is irregular shape, like sleeper chapels, with muddy bottom. The average level of water in monsoon is about 9 to 11 feet, and in summer 5 to 8 feet. (Fig-1)



Fig1. view of Amrai Talaw

### HYDROGRAPHIC AND CLIMATIC DATA.

Water stored from adjoining catchment area. An average rainfall in Daulatabad area is about 27 inches to 31 inches. The rainy season starts from the months of June and continues up to October. Some time post monsoon in November's first week also. The climate of the region is tropical with four distinct seasons; hot and dry

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summer(March–may) ; a warm and wet monsoon(June-September);post monsoon (October-November)and a cool and dry winter(December-February),the average temperature is in summer 38C to 43C While in winter the temperature is 12C to 15C.

### PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH.

The soil is deep black and rich with calcium and magnesium. It is alkaline Ph 7.1 to 7.9 and has a good water holding capacity. Dissolved oxygen (DO) is found 6.79mg/L. The total hardness as CaCO<sub>3</sub> of water 71.2mg/L.(Fig-2).



Fig 2. soil of Amrai Talaw.

### COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT FISHES, AND FISHING METHODS.

The reservoir fishery has both capture and culture. The fishes belong to the major carps *Labeo rohita*, *Catla catla*, *C. mrigala*, *C. reba*.(Fig-3) which fish have good prices in local market and city. Natural stocking of other fishes like *Babus ticto*, *Barbus stigma*. Fishing is done whenever needed on demand from local people, and market day. Generally fishing is done in July to November /December. Some time fishing is done all twelve months. For regular fishing methods gill net, cast net, tubes of trucks.



Fig 3. Captured fishes.

### STOCKING METHODS

For stocking fish seed procured from Paithan Jayakwadi Dam Fish Center. The most economically stocking rate is that which results in the highest yield per unit area. 10,00,000 fish fry of rohu, mrigala and 1,25,000 fingerlings of catla are stocked.

### MARKETING

Now days the fish caught and sold on the spot to the retailer. The retailer distributes to various small retail outlets or

wholesaler. *Labeo*, *catla* and *C. mrigala* have great price in market RS.120/kg -180/kg respectively.(Fig-4)



Fig 4. Marketing of fishes.

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