

## Plankton study of Siddheshwar dam of Hingoli district, (M.S.) India.

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### Abstract

The present paper deals with the plankton diversity of Siddheshwar dam near Aundha dist Hingoli Maharashtra in the year 2001. The water spread area of the dam 40.58 Sq.Km. at FRL 250.85 Mcum. The phytoplankton represented by Chlorophyceae, Bascillariophyceae, Cyanophyceae, and Euglenophyceae and zooplankton represents species of rotifer, copepods, cladocera and ostracoda.

**Keywords:** Plankton diversity, Siddheshwar dam, Water quality.

### INTRODUCTION

Planktons react quickly to environmental change because of their short life cycle. Standing crops and the species composition of planktons in water body therefore. Serve as good indicators of the quality of the water in that water body, because of their rapidly fluctuating populations which may often attain high densities, planktons may strongly influence such as physico-chemical and aesthetic aspects of water quality as pH, DO, Color, taste and odor. Certain text may even provide clues to the origin and recent history of water body. The disadvantage of the small size of planktons in the respects is their vulnerability towards currents in rivers they may be carried far away from their site of origin.

Plankton has been studied only in a few reservoirs of India [6,7,12] Studied on planktons of reservoirs in India.

The Siddheshwar dam is situated near Aundha about 6 k.m. away in Dist. Hingoli. Siddheshwar dam is formed as result of 1) construction of medium dam across the river Purna (19.0'.20"N and 2) 76.57'30"E) and the reservoir water spread area is 40.58 sq. km. at 3) FRL 250.85 Mcum, As the reservoir has a fairly developed fishery 4) therefore the present study on Plankton on this reservoir was undertaken during the Year 2001. To acquire some knowledge on the biological productivity of this water body.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Hydrobiological investigations were carried out during the 7) year 2001; Monthly samples were taken from the surface at four 8) different stations. Phytoplankton were collected by Van-Dorn sampler and counted by using Sedgwick-Rafter (S-R) cell. Identification was made by APHA [1] and IAAB-1998 Jhingam *et al.*

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1989. Zooplankton samples were collected by using a plankton net made of silk with a mesh of 150 nm. The zooplankton samples were preserved in 4% formalin. The different species of zooplankton isolated and temporary slides were prepared. Zooplanktons are identified by using IAAB publication and relevant available standard literature

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### Phytoplankton

The phytoplankton population was represented by the Chlorophyceae, Bascillariophyceae, Cyanophyceae, and Euglenophyceae (Table 1) the other groups though represented. Where scarce and number and poor in forms and hence not considered in the present study.

#### Chlorophyceae

It was the most significant contributing about 29.58% of the total annual production. It exhibited maximum density during April and may inhibiting maximum population during summer and minimum during winter (Fig 1) this group was represented by species of *Chlorella*, *Chlamydomonas*, *Chadophora*, *Closterium*, *Helmeda*.

#### Bascillariophyceae

This was also an important group of phytoplankton encountered having a contribution of 36.44% of the total annual production. Its maximum value was noted in the months April (Table. 1) However its maximum density was noticed during summer season. The group was represented by species as *Bacillario*, *Diatoms*, *Vragillaria*, *Navicula*, *Nitzschia* and *Synedra*.

#### Cyanophyceae

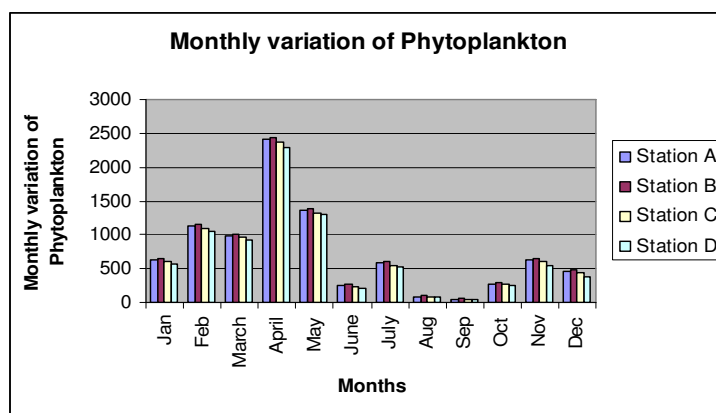
This was also an important group having contribution of 13.27% to the annual production exhibited the highest density during the month of April and may. Maximum density during summer and minimum during rainy season were found and represented by

*anabaena, anacystic, merismo pedia, microcystis, nostoc, oscillatoria, phormidium.*

**Euglenophyceae**

It contributes 20.69% of the total phytoplankton production and was represented by *Euglena* sp. Seasonal variation of phytoplankton along with temperature changes. May be due to oxygen and CO<sub>2</sub> variations along with other chemical characteristic of water.

Tripathy and Pandey [13] have reported that besides oxygen and CO<sub>2</sub> variations and physico chemical characteristic like temp. Ph, chloride Alkalinity calcium magnesium, nitrates and sulphates in different seasons which affects growth of diatoms species, several another have been emphasized the importance of water temperature in the periodicity of blue green algae [4,5,10,11] the present investigation a direct relationship between dissolved oxygen and phytoplankton was observed Mathew [8] has reported positive relationship with oxygen content.



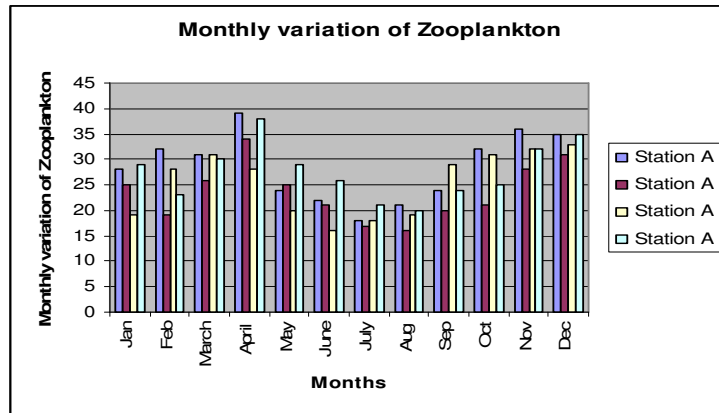
Year - 2001													
Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
<b>Sample SiteA</b>													
Chlorophyceae	150	360	275	900	440	50	120	20	10	55	200	30	2610
Bacillariophyceae	40	455	300	935	495	10	320	30	15	200	240	195	3235
Cyanophyceae	140	130	110	180	220	10	100	15	10	10	105	115	1145
Euglenophyceae	300	190	310	390	200	190	40	25	17	12	75	120	1869
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>2405</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>8859</b>
<b>Sample SiteB</b>													
Chlorophyceae	155	365	280	905	445	55	125	25	15	60	205	35	2670
Bacillariophyceae	45	460	305	940	500	15	325	35	20	205	245	200	3295
Cyanophyceae	145	135	115	185	225	15	105	20	15	15	110	120	1205
Euglenophyceae	305	195	315	395	205	195	45	30	22	17	80	125	1929
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1155</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>2425</b>	<b>1375</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>9099</b>
<b>Sample SiteC</b>													
Chlorophyceae	145	355	270	895	435	45	115	20	10	50	195	28	2563
Bacillariophyceae	40	450	292	927	470	12	307	31	12	192	233	177	3143
Cyanophyceae	140	127	109	168	221	13	96	15	10	11	98	111	1119
Euglenophyceae	282	165	287	378	191	169	36	27	18	14	72	116	1755
<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>2368</b>	<b>1317</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>8580</b>
<b>Sample SiteD</b>													
Chlorophyceae	127	332	251	867	429	36	104	18	12	42	173	24	2415
Bacillariophyceae	35	426	281	907	443	10	292	29	11	181	209	138	2962
Cyanophyceae	136	129	115	172	240	15	93	12	11	14	93	103	1133
Euglenophyceae	261	154	276	349	182	145	30	22	17	10	65	109	1620
<b>Total</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1041</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>2295</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>8130</b>

**Zooplankton**

Zooplankton numbers and diversity in the reservoir water were low (Table 2) twelve species were present with there species of rotifers, six species pf copepods and there species of5 cladocera. Total zooplankton number ranged from 283 to 342 individual L-1.t

The zooplankton principally; rotifer > cladocera > copepod>ostracoda. rotifers were represented by the species belonging to the genus branchionus (*B. falcatus, B. forcipulata, B plicetities* spp.) *Filinia (F.longiseta,F.terminalis)* *keratella (K.cochlaeria, K.serrulata, K. tropica, K. vulgaris)*. Copepods by

*canthocymptus* spp., *Cyclops* spp.,*diaptomus* spp. *Limnocalanus* spp.,*Mesocyclops* spp.,*Neo diptonus* spp.*Cladocerans* by *daphania (D.pulex and D. carinata), Monia* spp., *Alora* spp.,*Bosmania* spp,*Ceriodaphnia* spp. are noteworthy. In zooplankton naupi were encountered throughout the year. The zooplankton naupi were encountered in table (2). Zooplankton drastically produced in the month of April 2001. Copepods decreased remarkably in the month of April 2001.tremendous increase in the of rotifers quantitatively during the month of April.2001. Number of cladocerans was high in the month of December 2001 and low in Aug 2001.



Year - 2001													
Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
<b>Sample Site A</b>													
Ostracoda	7	8	3	1	7	9	11	14	9	5	6	4	84
Rotifer	9	11	14	20	9	7	4	5	7	9	7	8	110
Copepoda	5	8	13	17	7	3	1	1	4	11	13	11	94
Cladocera	7	5	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	7	10	12	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>342</b>
<b>Sample Site B</b>													
Ostracoda	6	5	1	3	10	11	9	12	7	3	2	2	71
Rotifer	7	9	12	16	6	4	3	2	5	7	9	10	90
Copepoda	7	3	10	14	8	5	2	1	1	2	6	9	68
Cladocera	5	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	7	9	11	10	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>Sample Site C</b>													
Ostracoda	4	7	4	1	6	12	14	16	10	2	3	2	81
Rotifer	4	7	9	14	8	1	2	1	6	10	6	11	79
Copepoda	8	10	16	12	4	2	1	1	5	9	10	8	86
Cladocera	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	8	10	13	12	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>Sample Site D</b>													
Ostracoda	7	6	2	4	11	12	10	13	8	4	3	3	83
Rotifer	8	10	13	17	7	5	4	3	6	8	10	11	102
Copepoda	8	4	11	15	9	6	3	2	2	3	7	10	80
Cladocera	6	3	4	2	2	3	4	2	8	10	12	11	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>332</b>

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