WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 12, Issue 8, 8-11. Conference Article ISSN 2277– 7105

BIODIVERSITY OF ZOOPLANKTON IN KUNDRALA DAM, IN MUKHED DIST. NANDED (M.S) INDIA

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Article Received on
05 April 2023,

Revised on 25 April 2023,
Accepted on 15 May 2023

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20238-28135

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ABSTRACT

Zooplankton is the discovers of an aquatic nutrients that eat and the way that it affects our health ring that are jointed together, and series of connected things or people. The measures of economic performs, that compares the amount of goods and services product of aquatic environment is directly to show a relationship or connection with the number of things or zooplankton area. The study was carring out in the Kundrala Dam water under the taken during period June 2021 to May 2022. The Dam is not for away in Mukhed distance that village are Sugaon Camp near the Barhali in Mukhed tehsil. During the activity of the to calculate the total number of amount of Zooplankton were to say numbers. Zooplankton live in a particular area that Kudrala Dam water. To be present made or formed from several parts of most important numbers, such as Rotifera, aquatic sowbug or water louse, segemented worm, calamusfimmarchiaus, ostropsis, crustaceans, open water insect larpae and aquatic mits. Cladocera, ostracoda, copepod and cladocera 12 species of Rotifera, 6 pieces of ostracoda, 9 species of copadocera and 14 species of cladocera. The surroding the Zooplanktonspecially more than Rotifera was the more powerful or noticeable proof trought the studying Kundrala Dam in Barhali near Mukhed District Nanded.

KEYWORDS: Zooplankton the wide variety of something: Rotifera, ostracoda, Copedota and Cladocera.

INTRODUCTION

Zooplanktons are the more important group of micro organisms link in food type or interweaving of a fresh water all the plants and animals in a particular area consider together

with there surrounding the Dam in Kundrala. In Dams, the most common groups of Zooplanktons includes cladocera and coppods (Which are both micro – crustaceans), Rotifers and protozoans, the groups of Zooplanktons.

The Zooplanktons can be classified into 6 functional groups. Glant crustaceans, large copepods, small copepods, chaetognaths, medusa and salps. The copepods and cladocera are the more powerfull, important or noticeable groups of creature with a soft body in several section and covered with a hard outer shell. E.g. Crustaceans in especially fresh water in the natural home of a plant or an animal. The something that happens or exists a very large quantity of Zooplankton in dam determined by on its productivity, which intern into have and effect on or power over of physic – chemical parameter and the level of substance that is needed to keep aliving thing live to health it grow in the water. The qualitity of water writing that is consider to be a work, on Zooplankton and biological information has been to start by many workers, such as N K Dutta Zooplankton 2011, as the above pointed ostracoda have a bi-valved, clecareouscarpace (shell) in which the animal is suspended. The body is attached laterally to the crpace by muscles. Rotifers are the most important soft bodied non-chordts or (Invertebrats). Ecology and Zooplankton by Arvind Kumar (2005) this species to show that something is probably true or exists clean, to make air, rivers etc, and heavelypottuted water. Zooplankton and Fisheries by Dr. V. B. Sakhare, Dr. HansrajJadhav and Dr. ShyamJadhav (2002 – 2021) the Zooplankton can also play in important role in indicating the presence of absencs of certain species of fishers various ecological aspects of Zooplanktons have been a subject of extensive study in India fresh water plankton and macrophytes of India, by Arvind Kumar, Pawar and Madlapure (2002), Jayabhaye (2006) studies on Zooplanktons.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Water and Zooplanktons samples were collected from the Kundrala Dam for a 1 year period from Jun. 2021 to May 2022 from two spots (Table1 and Table 2) Zooplankton samples were collected via 5 Min. superficial horizontal halls using to conical plankton nets and normal nets (mouth opening 50 cm, mesh size 120 and 300 micron m) equipped with a flow water. Two samples were collected per stations site one with 120 micron m. mesh net and other with 300 micron m mesh net, totalizing 36 samples in (Jun 2021 to May 2022). This planton species reserved in 4% formalin solution stain and this samples observation was represented number of Zooplanktons per liters.

Monthly variations on Zooplanktons in numbers per liters (2021 – 2022)

Table 1:-

Components	Jun	July	Aug	Spt	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Totals
Rotifera	7	10	12	14	16	10	7	9	18	21	12	10	146
Ostracoda	9	8	10	10	8	7	9	6	5	4	2	6	84
Copepoba	4	6	8	12	5	14	6	8	2	7	3	2	77
Cladocera	3	5	7	9	12	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	63
Total	23	29	37	45	41	37	27	27	28	34	18	24	370

Table 2:-

Components	Jun	July	Aug	Spt	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Totals
Rotifera	9	12	10	15	9	9	6	10	15	22	10	8	135
Ostracoda	8	10	8	7	6	6	7	8	6	3	2	7	78
Copepoba	5	6	9	10	8	10	6	5	7	5	1	1	73
Cladocera	3	4	6	8	14	8	7	6	3	2	1	6	68
Total	25	32	33	40	37	33	26	29	31	32	14	22	354

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Zooplanktons is Kundrala Dam water samples composed of 15 species of Rotifera, 06 species of ostracoda, 10 species of copepoda and 13 species of cladocera. There samples collected in one year period from Jun 2021 to May 2022. All species of Zooplanktons, Rotifera were found powerful. The total number of Zooplanktons and monthly average Zooplanktons no. per / lit.this record in table no. 1 it was noted that a total number of Zooplanktons various from 23 to 45 no. of per / lit. at table no. 1 and 25 to 40 no. of per / lit at Table no. 2 according to Datta and Mansi (1995).

List of zooplanktons species

- **Rotifera**

Cephalodella – species, lecane, Rotaria, Asplanchna, Colurella – Obtuse, thilodinavus, phi – rosedba, Kercotella, Mutilla, Brachious, Nilsoni, Cladocera, Chudorus, Daphnia, Copepoda, Cyclops, Vicinus.

- **Ostracoda**

Euchytherecurla, paracyvherois, aurila, macrocypris, cypris etc.

- **Copetoda**

Acartina – danae, aetideusarmatus, Euchirella – amoena, E-bella, Gaetanus- armingor, G – mines, candacrabradyi, Cyclops, napulius, spicobiaptomus etc.

❖ **Cladocera**

Daphinia, monia b-j, macrothris, aloinaacroperous, Bosminia, Ceriobathnia or simocephalus. Etc.

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