International Journal of Universal Print
ISSN: 2454-7263 ID: ACTRA 2018 071 Published Mar. 2018
Volume No. 04, Issue No.08, Copyright © Universal Print
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Title Key: Species diversity of Zooplankton and …

Species Diversity of Zooplankton and Physico-chemical Parameters of Wanjarwadi and Ukhanda Dam of Beed District (M.S.), India

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Abstract:

Zooplankton is assisting the economically essential Fin-Fish and Shell-Fish cultures. They may be important mode of strength switch among phytoplankton and fishes. The zooplankton diversity in Wanjarwadi and Ukhanda Dam of Beed district Maharashtra, India, was observe along with the physico-chemical characteristics for the period of 12 months from January, 2015 to December 2015. These Dams are also used for the culture of fishes like, *C. catla, L. rohita and C. mirigala, C. idella, H. molitrix, T. mosambica* etc.. During the study, total 62 species from 31 genera (Rotifers- 19, Cladocerans- 13, Copepodes-13, and Ostracodes-7) of zooplanktons had been recorded. The populace sensible Rotifera was dominated accompanied by using Copepoda, Cladocera and Ostracoda species. The collected zooplanktons were analyzed qualitatively as well as quantitatively for distribution of the species. The physico-chemical parameters such as water, temperature, pH, salinity, Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) and Dissolve Oxygen (DO) were analyzed throughout the study period. The connection among zooplankton and physico-chemical parameter along with the diversity indices were calculated, because the productiveness of zooplankton turned into precise, it is able to be continuously applied for aquaculture.

Keywords: *Species Diversity, Zooplanktons, Wanjarwadi, Ukhanda Dam.*

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Introduction:

The zooplankton is fundamental character inside the significance of an aquatic ecosystem and plays a key function in the energy transfer. Freshwater zooplankton plays an essential role in ponds, lakes and reservoirs atmosphere and food chain. Zooplankton feed on phytoplankton. They're answerable for eating millions of little algae which can otherwise develop to an Out-of-manipulate state. The insufficient understanding of plankton and their dynamics is a main handicap for the better knowledge of the life system of sparkling water bodies. Aquatic surroundings are suffering from numerous health stressors that significantly expend biodiversity. In destiny, the loss of biodiversity and its consequences are expected to be more in aquatic Atmosphere than terrestrial surroundings. Zooplankton species have special varieties of existence histories stimulated by seasonal variations of biotic elements, feeding ecology and predation strain. The zooplankton community is composed of both primary consumers (feeds upon phytoplankton) and secondary consumers (which feed upon the other zooplankton). They offer a right away hyperlink between number one producers and higher tropic tiers inclusive of fish. Almost all fish rely on zooplankton for meals all through their larval stages, and some fish retain to devour zooplankton for their complete lives. The distribution and diversity of zooplankton in aquatic surroundings rely specially on the physico-chemical properties of water.

The physico-chemical parameters and nutrient fame of water body play an vital position in governing the production of plankton which is the natural food of many species of fishes, specially zooplankton represent crucial food supply of many omnivorous and carnivorous fishes and additionally aid the necessary quantity of protein for the speedy growth of larval carp fishes. They respond speedy to aquatic environmental adjustments (i.e. water quality, together with pH, shade, odour and many others.) for their life cycle, and are consequently used as indicators of universal fitness or circumstance in their habitats. Zooplanktons acts as indicators of water quality and may be used to assess over all lake health. The qualitative and quantitative abundance of zooplankton in a lake are of remarkable importance for successful aquaculture management, as they vary from one geographical region to every other and Dam to Dam in the equal geographical region even inside similar ecological situations.

Literature on ecology of zooplankton populace from specific parts of india is to be had from the investigation. The research becomes to be had as the seasonal variations in variety of zooplankton in a perennial freshwater Dam and Reservoir of the Tamil Nadu, India (Manickam et al., 2012, 2014 and 2015). The researcher worked on seasonal variant of plankton and their dating with physico-chemical parameters of water from in Krishna Sagar lake, Burdwan, West Bengal (Chattopadhyay and Banerjee, 2007). The sizeable research on water great of a few water bodies of Kolhapur district were achieved at some stage in last few decades (Khatavkar et al. 1989). Research on water quality and zooplankton diversity executed from Kham River of Aurangabad (Shinde et al., 2011) and Ambe Ghosale Lake of

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Thane City of Maharashtra (Nimbalkar et al., 2013).

In the present study freshwater zooplankton biodiversity in Wanjarwadi and Ukhanda Dam of Beed District (MS) India was studied on monthly basis for the period of one year.

Materials and Methods:

Study Area:

The zooplankton diversity in Wanjarwadi Dam (Latitude, 18º 97' 74" N and Longitude 75º 63' 57"E), and Ukhanda Dam (Latitude, 18º 95' 81" N and Longitude 75º 63' 61"E) of Beed district Maharashtra, India was observe along with the physico-chemical characteristics for the period of 12 months from January, 2016 to December, 2016.

Collection and preservation of samples:

In the present study water samples were collected at fortnight interval from collection sites from January, 2016 to December, 2016. The water samples were collected during morning hours from 7.00am to 9.00am. Water samples were gathered from the study area in smooth plastic cans of 1 liter capacity. The outcomes such as turbidity and temperature were recorded at the sampling sites whereas the others were recorded in the laboratory. The parameters found have been colour, pH, temperature, DO and Alkalinity. The shade of water was observed visually. Zooplanktons were preserved with 5% of neutral buffer (10 ml) formalin solution. The plankton samples varied each qualitative, in addition to quantitative analysis in the study period. The diverse physico-chemical parameters had been analyzed by way of following the standard protocols of Trivedy and Goel (1984) and APHA (2005). Fortnightly data obtained were compiled to get the Statistical analysis and diversity indices. The statistical analysis was done by using software programmed for total zooplankton numbers of individual species, diversity indices namely; Shannon's diversity index (H'), species evenness and species richness were calculated.

Analysis of Physico-chemical and Biological Parameters:

The seasonal wise physico-chemical parameters viz., air and water temperature, pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen and total dissolved solids were estimated by using "µP Based Water & Soil Analysis Kit". The freshwater zooplankton species were studied under microscope and identification was made referring the standard protocols (Edmondson, 1959 and Battish, 1992). Plankton counting was made by drop method. Quantitative analysis was made by using a plankton-counting chamber and observed under Stereoscopic Microscope (Magnus). 1 ml of sample was taken with a wide mouthed pipette and poured into the counting cell. After allowing for settle some time they were counted. At least 5 such counting was made for each sample of the plankton. The average values were taken. Total number of plankton present in 1 liter of water sample was calculated (Santhanam et al., 1989 and Altaff, 2004) by using the following formula:-$N = n \times v / V$; Where, N= Total number of plankton per liter of water filtered; n = Average number of plankton in 1 ml of

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plankton sample; v = Volume of plankton concentrated (ml); V = Volume of total water filtered (liter).

Statistical analysis and diversity indices:

The statistical analysis were done using software programmed for total zooplankton numbers of individual species, diversity indices namely; Shannon's diversity index (H'), species evenness and species richness was calculated by PAST, 2017.

Diversity Indices:

Zooplankton diversity index is a quantitative measure that will increase when the range of sorts into which a fixed of entities has been increases. Diversity index, taking into consideration the number of individuals in addition to range of taxa, the range indices are utilized in ecology. In the present study Shannon-Wiener Index (H'), Hill's diversity numbers, Evenness and Margalef's richness index are calculated.

Result and Discussion:

Physical Parameters (Table 1) :

Temperature (°C) :

The high atmospheric temperature was recorded 40°C in month of May and the low atmospheric temperature was recorded 15.5°C in December month, maximum water temperature 26°C was recorded in the month of May and minimum 23°C in January month at study area.

Salinity (mg/l) :

The maximum salinity was recorded 0.865 (mg/l) in the month August and minimum was recorded 0.725 (mg/l) in the month of October.

pH:

The maximum pH was recorded 8.3 in the month September and minimum was recorded 7.5 in the month of November.

Dissolved oxygen (mg/l) :

The maximum dissolved oxygen was recorded 8.5 mg/l in the month May and minimum was recorded 5.9 mg/l in the month of February.

Diversity of Zooplanktons (Table 2) :

Rotifer Diversity:

In the study period total, 19 species of Rotifera belonging to 8 genera were recorded during the period of January, 2016 to December 2016 (Table 3). The population density of Rotifers was ranged between 480 and 795 (ind./L). A maximum density of 795 (ind./L) was noticed in the month of May and minimum of 480(ind./L) in June. The species dominance was found high (0.0682) during January and low (0.0568) in March. The Shannon diversity index (H) was found to be high (2.906) in March and low (2.767) in January. Simpson's diversity index was maximum (0.9432) during March and minimum (0.9346) in December. The high species evenness (0.9532) was found during September and low evenness (0.8837) was recorded in January. The Margalef species richness (R1) was found maximum (2.916) in November and minimum (2.615) in January 2016.

Cladocera Diversity :

Total 13 species of Cladocera belonging to 7 genera was recorded (Table 3) during the study period. The recorded population density was ranged between 320-640 (org/L). A maximum

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cladocera population (640 org/L) was recorded in May and minimum population (320 org/L) was recorded in November. The species dominance was found high (0.09641) during November and low (0.07972) in October. The Shannon diversity index (H) was found to be high (2.518) in September and low (2.439) in April. Simpson's diversity index was maximum (0.9165) during March and minimum (0.9036) in November. The high species evenness (0.9811) was found during October and low evenness (0.8815) was recorded in November. The Margalef species richness (R1) was found maximum (2.080) in November and minimum (1.857) in May 2016.

Copepod Diversity:

Total 13 species of Copepods belonging to 7 genera was recorded (Table 3); the recorded population density was ranged from 440-880 (org/L) . A maximum copepod population (880 org/L) was recorded in May and minimum population (440 org/L) was recorded in October. The species dominance was found high (0.09497) during January and low (0.08121) in November. The Shannon diversity index (H) was found to be high (2.536) in November and low (2.442) in January. Simpson's diversity index was maximum (0.9188) during November and minimum (0.905) in January. The high species evenness (0.9717) was found during November and low evenness (0.8846) was recorded in January. The Margalef species richness (R1) was found maximum (1.971) in October and minimum (1.770) in May 2016.

Ostracoda Diversity:

In present study 7 species of Ostracoda were recorded from 6 genera (Table 3), the recorded population density was ranged from 140-460 (org/L). A maximum copepod population (460 org/L) was recorded in May and minimum population (140 org/L) was recorded in November. The species dominance was found high (0.1791) during January and low (0.1436) in April. The Shannon diversity index (H) was found to be high (1.943) in April and low (1.827) in January. Simpson's diversity index was maximum (0.8564) during April and minimum (0.8209) in January. The high species evenness (0.9975) was found during April and low evenness (0.8883) was recorded in January. The Margalef species richness (R1) was found maximum (1.214) in November and minimum (0.9786) in May 2016.

In the study, air and water, temperature had been recorded maximum in summer and minimal in winter season (Table 1). The located variation in water temperature may be because of the clean sky except excessive air temperature (Tiwari et al., 2004). Water temperature influences the plankton of surrounding air temperature (Gupta and Sharma, 1993). All metabolic and physiological activity and life processes consisting of feeding, reproduction, movement and distribution of aquatic organism are substantially stimulated by water temperature. The pH values various from 7.5- 8.35 all through the study period. It was maximum in September 2016 minimal in November-2016 (Table 1). Aquatic organisms are tormented by pH because maximum of their metabolic activities

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are on pH based (Wang et al., 2002).The physico-chemical parameters including temperature and pH values ranging have been alkaline nature. Salinity acts as essential ecological thing controlling the plankton population of freshwater in addition to brackish water species, which appeared or disappeared relying upon the salinity situation. It's far the maximum fluctuating parameter inside the freshwater environment and exerts distinct ecological and physiological effect depending on the interplay with temperature, oxygen and ionic compounds (Odum, 1971). The recorded salinity in the present study became most in August and minimum in October.

Dissolved Oxygen plays an important role in water quality assessment and reflects the physical and biological process of water. Maximum amount of Dissolved Oxygen is an indication of healthy system in a water body (Fakruzzaman and Zaman 1996). The present study showed that the water in all study sites possessed a high DO content and is sufficient to maintain aquatic life form. The maximum dissolved oxygen was recorded in the month of May-2016 and minimum in month of February-2016. The total dissolved solids (TDS) in water were minimum in the month of February-2016 and maximum in the month of May-2016. An important consideration when there is a predominance of smaller species in Dams is the possible relation to suspended material in the water column due to the constant influence of the wind. Kirk and Gilbert (1990) documented that the presence of sediments in suspension in natural ecosystems can influence the structure of the zooplankton community by favoring Rotifers. Several species of Rotifers tolerate a high concentration of suspended material because their corona and mastax structures are highly efficient at identifying and selecting the material that will be ingested through the sensorial bristles of the mouth, avoiding inorganic particles.

A vital attention whilst there's a predominance of smaller species in lakes is the possible relation to suspended material inside the water column because of the regular impact of the wind. Kirk and Gilbert (1990) documented that the presence of sediments in suspension in herbal ecosystems can have an effect on the structure of the zooplankton network by using favoring rotifers. Several species of rotifers tolerate a excessive concentration of suspended fabric because their corona and mastax systems are notably green at figuring out and selecting the material with a view to be ingested through the sensorial bristles of the mouth, averting inorganic particles.

Conclusion:

The present study reports that, the diversity of zooplankton is depends on the physico-chemical parameters triumphing within the supporting environmental conditions. The study also indicates that temperature plays an important role in the distribution of zooplanktons in a fresh water habitat. Subsequently measures need to be taken to decrease the freshwater pollution by minimizing or preventing human interruptions and activities. It's far understood that the Wanjarwadi and Ukhanda Dam of Beed district

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Maharashtra, India are good for healthy aquaculture practices.

Acknowledgements:

The Authors are thankful to Principal, P.V.P. College,Patoda, Dist. Beed and also thankful to the principal, S.M.D.M. College, Kallamb, Dist.Osmanabad for providing the necessary laboratory facilities to carry out this work during the study period.

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Table 1.Physico-chemical parameters of Wanjarwadi and Ukhanda Dam at Beed district Maharashtra, India from January to December-2016.

	Months											
Parameters	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Air-T(ºC)	18.5	20	23	33	40	35	28.5	30	32	36	24	15.5
Water-T(ºC)	23	24	25	25.5	26	25.5	24	24	24.5	24.5	24	23.5
pH	8.2	8.35	7.55	7.8	7.9	7.65	8.2	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.5	8.1
Salinity(mg/L)	0.815	0.852	0.785	0.89	0.79	0.81	0.842	0.865	0.752	0.725	0.794	0.705
DO (mg/L)	6.8	5.9	8.3	7.7	8.5	8.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.4	6.8	6.5
TDS (mg/L)	0.658	0.635	0.725	0.795	0.83	0.745	0.746	0.76	0.638	0.649	0.768	0.642

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Table 2. Diversity Indices of Zooplankton from Wanjarwadi and Ukhanda Dam of Beed district Maharashtra, India from January to December-2016

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Rotifera												
Individuals	665	682	691	696	795	705	675	652	663	658	480	638
Dominance_D	0.06826	0.06108	0.05684	0.06182	0.06068	0.05977	0.06003	0.0646	0.05789	0.05889	0.06279	0.06541
Simpson_1-D	0.9317	0.9389	0.9432	0.9382	0.9393	0.9402	0.94	0.9354	0.9421	0.9411	0.9372	0.9346
Shannon_H	2.767	2.866	2.906	2.847	2.865	2.876	2.873	2.831	2.897	2.887	2.857	2.803
Evenness_e^H/S	0.8837	0.9249	0.962	0.9074	0.9239	0.9337	0.931	0.8927	0.9532	0.9441	0.9165	0.9163
Margalef	2.615	2.759	2.753	2.75	2.695	2.745	2.763	2.778	2.771	2.774	2.916	2.632
Cladocera												
Individuals	410	437	512	562	640	554	624	561	466	615	320	383
Dominance_D	0.09275	0.08408	0.08572	0.08355	0.08729	0.08479	0.08351	0.08864	0.08424	0.07972	0.09641	0.09344
Simpson_1-D	0.9072	0.9159	0.9143	0.9165	0.9127	0.9152	0.9165	0.9114	0.9158	0.9203	0.9036	0.9066
Shannon_H	2.47	2.519	2.509	2.52	2.499	2.516	2.523	2.483	2.518	2.546	2.439	2.457
Evenness_e^H/S	0.9091	0.9549	0.9459	0.9558	0.9364	0.9519	0.9588	0.9212	0.9543	0.9811	0.8815	0.8978
Margalef	1.995	1.974	1.924	1.895	1.857	1.9	1.864	1.896	1.953	1.869	2.08	2.017
Copepoda												
Individuals	683	724	727	759	880	649	560	525	506	440	533	638
Dominance_D	0.09497	0.08577	0.08483	0.08357	0.08143	0.08815	0.08971	0.08421	0.08431	0.08783	0.08121	0.08187
Simpson_1-D	0.905	0.9142	0.9152	0.9164	0.9186	0.9119	0.9103	0.9158	0.9157	0.9122	0.9188	0.9181

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Shannon_H	2.442	2.51	2.515	2.517	2.535	2.487	2.473	2.519	2.516	2.492	2.536	2.531
Evenness_e^ H/S	0.8846	0.947	0.9511	0.9537	0.9706	0.9249	0.9119	0.9553	0.9521	0.9295	0.9717	0.9667
Margalef	1.839	1.822	1.821	1.809	1.77	1.853	1.896	1.916	1.927	1.971	1.911	1.858
Ostracoda												
Individuals	214	412	414	453	460	421	326	276	394	406	140	347
Dominance_ D	0.1791	0.1602	0.1466	0.1436	0.1483	0.1548	0.164	0.1561	0.151	0.1647	0.1481	0.1474
Simpson_1-D	0.8209	0.8398	0.8534	0.8564	0.8517	0.8452	0.836	0.8439	0.849	0.8353	0.8519	0.8526
Shannon_H	1.827	1.881	1.932	1.943	1.928	1.905	1.87	1.894	1.916	1.872	1.929	1.929
Evenness_e^ H/S	0.8883	0.9369	0.9861	0.9975	0.982	0.9596	0.9268	0.9494	0.9702	0.9288	0.983	0.9835
Margalef	1.118	0.9965	0.9957	0.9811	0.9786	0.9929	1.037	1.068	1.004	0.9989	1.214	1.026

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Table 3 List of Zooplanktons collected from Wanjarwadi and Ukhanda Dam of Beed district Maharashtra, India from January to December-2016

Sr. No.	Genus	Name of the Species
	Rotifera (19) *Anuraeopsis* Lauterborn, 1900	
1		*Anuraeopsis fissa* Gosse, 1851
2		*Anuraeopsis navicula* Rousselet, 1892
	Asplanchna Gosse, 1850	
1		*Asplanchna brightwelli* Gosse, 1850
2		*Asplanchna intermedia* Hudson, 1886
	Brachionus Pallas, 1776	
1		*Brachionus bidentata* Anderson, 1889
2		*Brachionus budapestinesis* Daday, 1885
3		*Brachionus calyciflorus* Pallas, 1776
4		*Brachionus caudatus personatus* Ahlstrom,1940
5		*Brachionus diversicornis* Daday, 1883
6		*Brachionus falcatus* Zacharias, 1898
7		*Brachionus forficulaf* Sudzuki, 1995
8		*Brachionus quadridentatus* Hermann, 1783
9		*Brachionus rubens* Ehrenberg, 1838
	Keratella Vincent, 1822	
1		*Keratella cochlearis* Gosse, 1851
2		*Keratella tropica* Apstein, 1907
	Notholca Gosse, 1886	
1		*Notholca lebis* Gosse, 1887
	Lecane Nitzsch, 1827	
1		*Lecane papuana* Murray, 1913
	Filinia Vincent, 1824	
1		*Filinia longiseta* Ehrenberg, 1834
	Polyarthra Burckhardt, 1900	
1		*Polyarthra major* Burckhardt, 1900
	Cladocera (13) *Diaphanosoma* Fischer, 1850	
1		*Diaphanosoma sarsi* Richard, 1895

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2			*Diaphanosoma excisum* Sars, 1885
		Daphnia Muller, 1785	
1			*Daphnia carinata* King, 1853
2			*Daphnia magna* Straus, 1820
		Ceriodaphnia Dana, 1853	
1			*Ceriodaphnia cornuta* Sars, 1853
2			*Ceriodaphnia reticulata* Jurine, 1820
		Kurzia Daday, 1898	
1			*Kurzia longirostris Daday, 1898*
		Moina Baird, 1850	
1			*Moina brachiata* Jurine, 1820
2			*Moina flagellate* Hudendroff, 1876
3			*Moina micrura* Kurz, 1874
4			*Moina macrocopa* Straus,1820.
		Moinodaphnia Herrick, 1887	
1			*Moinodaphnia macleayi* King, 1853
		Leydigo Fischer, 1854	
1			*Leydigo acanthocercoids* Fischer, 1854
	Copepoda (13)	*Heliodiaptomus* Kiefer,1932	
1			*Heliodiaptomus viduus* Gurney, 1916
		Neodiaptomus Kiefer, 1932	
1			*Neodiaptomus lindbergi* Brehm, 1951
2			*Neodiaptomus schmakeri* Poppe & Richard, 1892
		Sinodiaptomus Kiefer, 1937	
1			*Sinodiaptomus indicus* Sewell, 1934
		Eucyclops Claus, 1893	
1			*Eucyclops speratus* Lilljeborg, 1901
		Mesocyclops Claus, 1893	
1			*Mesocyclops aspericornis* Daday, 1906
2			*Mesocyclops hyalinus* Rehberg, 1880
3			*Mesocyclops leuckarti* Claus, 1857
		Thermocyclops Kiefer, 1927	
1			*Thermocyclops hyalinus* Rehberg, 1880

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1		*Paracyclop* Fischer, 1853	*Paracyclop fermbrialis* Fischer, 1853
1		*Apocyclops* Lindberg, 1942	*Apocyclops dengizicus* Lepeschkin, 1900
1		*Cletocamptus* Schmankevitch, 1875	*Cletocamptus albuquerquensis* Herrick, 1895
1		*Paracyclop* Fischer, 1853	*Paracyclop fermbrialis* Fischer, 1853
1	**Ostracoda (7)**	*Cypris* Muller, 1776	*Cypris protubera* Muller, 1776
1		*Strandesia* Stuhlmann, 1888	*Strandesia elongate* Stuhlmann, 1888
1		*Cyprinous* Brady, 1886	*Cyprinotus nudus* Brady, 1885
1		*Heterocypris* Claus, 1892	*Heterocypris dentatomarginatus* Baird, 1859
1		*Hemicypris* Sars, 1903	*Hemicypris anomala* Furtos, 1993
2			*Candonocypris dentatus*
1		*Cypretta* Vavra, 1895	*Cypretta fontinalis*

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