



Short Communication

Commercially important Fishes on Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir, Indore, India

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Abstract

Yeshwant sagar reservoir is a manmade reservoir. It was built by the then Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar of Indore state. Yeshwant sagar reservoir is situated at 556 meter from the M.S.L. Average rainfall of Indore is about 35-45 inches. At that time population of Indore was 1.25 lakh. Government (1928) had started investing water problem and food problem, as a result Yeshwant sagar plan was built. This plan was made on river Gambhir with catchment area of 140 square kilometer. At present the reservoir water used for irrigation, domestic purpose and fish culture, on commercial scales. Present study were recoded in the year 2012-2013. 39 species of fish fauna were identified from Yeshwant sagar reservoir, 6 order, 10 family and 2 division.

Keyword: River Gambhir, Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir, Commercial important fishes.

Introduction

Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir is situated near Indore city, it is shallow man made reservoir situated 30 km north west of Indore township. Yeshwant sagar reservoir was built in 1936 on river Gambhir. The reservoir water used for fishing, irrigation and domestic purpose. Fish culture, on commercial scales, it a recent innovation to fisheries but it has assumed great significance for great prospect it holds and it intherefore being adopted by many countries one after the other. Fish is a rich source of protein, fat, minerals and vitamins with high percentage of water. It is very valuable source of protein which is easily digestible due to low percentage of connective tissue. All essential amino acids are present in the flesh of fish sufficient quantities. It is also a rich source of iodine, phosphorus and vitamin especially A, B and D. Jain, Choudary and Dhakad¹ 2012-2013 the ichthyofauna is an important aspect of fisheries potential of water body of Bilawali tank in Indore. Due to lack of knowledge of fisheries management technique in Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir the commercial fisheries is unorganized. In the present study fishes were classified as Major carps, Cat fishes and group of Miscellaneous fishes 39 species of fish fauna were identified from Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir. 6 order, 10 families and 2 division were recorded in the year 2012-2013.

Material and Methods

The fishes collection were made per week of every month during the study period. The gill net and hook were the main fishing gears used in Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir. After collection fishes cleaned and preserved in formalin and Glycerin.

The fishes were identified with the help of Gopalji, Shrivastava 1968, Jhingran² and Day³.

Results and Discussion

In the present study of the fish fauna of Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir, of the observation carried out a total of 39 species have been identified because of the constant deficit of the rainwater for the one year. The fish fauna of Yeshwant Sagar reservoir is at present developed the commercial fisheries point of view. 39 species of fish fauna were identified.

Major carps: *Atla –catla*, *Cirrhina mrigala*, *Cirrhina reba*.

Minor carp: *Labeo calbasu*, *Labeo bata*, *Labeo gonius*, *Labeo finbriatus*, *Puntius sarana*, *Puntius sophore*, *Puntius ticto*, *Puntius titius*, *Garra gotyla*, *Lepidocephalichthys guntea*.

Cat fishes: *Wallago attu*, *Ompak bimaculatus*, *Mystus bleekere*, *Mystus tengara*, *Mystus seenghala*, *Mystus cavasius*, *Clarius batrachs*, *Clarius striatus*, *Heteropneustes fossilis*.

Murrels: *Channa gachua*, *Channa marulius*, *Channa stratus*.

Exotic fishes: *Cyprinus carpio*.

Miscellaneous fishes: *Notopterus notopterus*, *Notopterus chitala*, *Mastacembelus armatus*, *M. pancalus*, *Xenentodon cancila*.

Commercially important fishes of Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir. On then basis of availability and economic importance are grouped into six categories.

Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir is developed from Commercially important fishes, point of view. The dominant fishes of yaswant sagar reservoir is categorized as cat fish, Major carp, Minor carp, Murrels, Exotic fishes and miscellaneous fishes.

Discussion: During the present survey of Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir 39 species of fishes were recorded which belongs to 6 order, 10 families and 2 division. Jayaram⁴ 1996 reported 742 species of fishes from India. Kartha⁵ and Choubey⁶ reported 41 species of fish from Gandhi sagar reservoir.

Singh⁷ 1993 reported 84 species from Sardar sarovar dam of Narmada river. Dubey and Chatterjee⁸ 1976 observed 39 species after impoundment of the Gandhi sagar reservoir. Anil Pandey⁹ 1998 also done work on Gambhir dam Ujjain. Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir compared with above water bodies it showed less fish diversity. Sharma R and Diwan A.P.¹⁰ 1989 show fish diversity on Yeshwant sagar reservoir. L.rohita, L. calbasu, L.gonius, C. catla, C.mrigala (carps), Heteropneustes fossils, M.Aur (cat fishes) are economically important. Ichthyofauna biodiversity of different water bodies have also been reported by several workers throughout the country¹¹⁻¹⁷.

In the present study at Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir with Commercially important fishes. There are no storage facilities available for caught netted fishes from the Reservoir, hence, after catching they have to be sold out at any rate.

Conclusion

Yeshwant Sagar Reservoir is an important fresh water reservoir of Indore region it is useful for Commercially important fishes. The water of reservoir is ideally, the quality wise suitable for fish culture. There is 39 species identified.

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