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Study of Various Fishes Observed In Krishna River: Sangli-Miraj Cities

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Abstract:

Sangli and Miraj cities are situated on Riverside of Krishna. This River is a crucial perennial river in Sangli. It plays very vital role in the development of Sangli. This River is rich in diversity of fishes. Here studied various types of fishes and its some characteristics whih are found in study area. In Sangli due to lack of coastal margin only River and ponds are source of fishing. But in the season of summer maximum part of river becomes dry.

Many times fishes died due to the water pollution by *Sheri nala*. Local fishes are very important for River ecosystem. And to stop the demise of fishes we want stop the water pollution. This river have potential of become habitat for freshwater catfish but for this threats should be minimized.

Keywords: Krishna River, Water pollution, Died fishes

Introduction:

River Krishna is a vital river in Sangli and Miraj Cities. It originates at Mahabaleshwar .It has about 1337 meter height from mean sea level. It flows about 1400 km in direction of west to east. Krishna River is a backbone of agricultural and industrial development of Sangli and Miraj. This River is Source of Water and Fishes to Local people and it is a shelter to fauna.

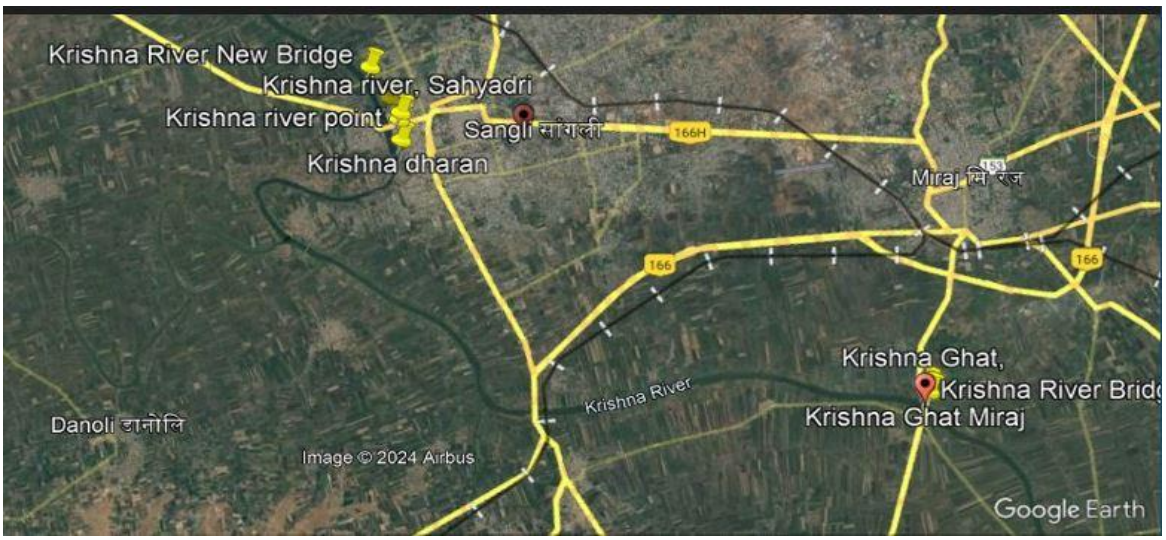
According to the observation five species are found in the Sangli –Miraj. But many times fishes died due to the water pollution by *Sheri nala*. Local fishes are very important for River ecosystem and also propose of eating. And it is necessary to stop the water pollution for the end of fishes. This river has great potential of developed as habitat for freshwater catfish.

Objectives:

1. **To study various types of fishes in study region.**
2. **To give suggestions for freshwater catfish conservation.**

Study Region:

Stream of Krishna River in Sangli-Miraj Cities is selected for study.



Discussion:

Sangli and Miraj cities are situated on Riverside of Krishna. This River is a crucial perennial river in Sangli. It plays very crucial role in the development of Sangli and Miraj. This River is rich in diversity of fishes. Here studied various types and some characteristics of those. This is a perineal river therefore in the summer season maximum part of river becomes dry. T has only 3-4 meter depth in summer season but in monsoon it has to 10 to 12 meter depth or water level.

Observed Speciees in Study Region

Local Name	Species	Abundance	Observed Site	Required Environment
Valanz/wanz	***Ompak bimaculatus***	Common	**Sangli, Miraj**	**Upper water (Freshwater)**
Shingtee	***Mystus seengtee***	Moderate	**Sangli, Miraj**	**Freshwater, Tropical Climate**
Singhala	***Mystus bleekeri***	Moderate	**Sangli**	**Freshwater, Tropical Climate**
Katarnee	***Rita. Kuturnee***	Moderate	**Sangli**	**Freshwater, Tropical Climate**
Shingali/Shingata	***Sperata. seenghala***	Moderate	**Sangli, Miraj**	**Freshwater**

Source: Collected information by Researcher.

River Krishna has gentle slope and it river flows slowly and smoothly therefore it is favourable for growth of fauna. This stream o Krishna is rich in green alleges and fertile clay.

Five species are observed here.

Mystus seengtee:

Mystus is a type of fish which belons from Bagridae family. It is native to Asia.

Mystus bleekeri

It is an example of freshwater catfish. It lives in rivers, lakes, canals and tanks. It is occurred in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Bhutan.

Rita kuturnee

Tthis type is a species of bagrid catfish endemic to India where it occurs in the rivers of the Deccan Plateau up to the Krishna River system

Sperata seenghala,

It is a type of river-catfishand it is also a species of bagrid catfish. Color is brownish-grey on back, silvery on flanks and belly. This is a carnivorous fish.

Ompok bimaculatus

It is known as butter catfish, it is native to Asian countries such as India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Myanmar and Sri Lanka.

Now a day's river is facing some problems such as high growth of euchronia due to increase the proportion of nitrate and phosphate in water and high pollution. Industrial effluents, sewage from local families, runoff from *Sheri Nala* these are some causes for water pollution of Krishna River. Also the overuse of fertilisers and pesticides are indirectly responsible for it. Unscientific practises of fishing and illegal sand mining are also becoming dangerous for fauna in river.

Krishna River might provide significant environment to conservation of freshwater catfishes, there is a necessity start conservation practices to increase the fish fauna.

Conclusions:

1. River Krishna has gentle slope and it river flows slowly and smoothly therefore it is favourable for growth of fish fauna.
2. About Five species are observed in study region
3. Industrial effluents, sewage from local families, runoff from *Sheri Nala* are some causes for water pollution of Krishna River.
4. Krishna River might provide significant environment to conservation of freshwater catfishes, there is a necessity start conservation practices to increase the fish fauna

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