The study on fish diversity of Mylavaram reservoir YSR Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh, India

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Abstract: This Research provides a brief overview of freshwater fishes major Indian carps diversity , within Mylavaram reservoir and river basins of different places from YSR Kadapa district . In the most parts of the world, the abundance and diversity of the river fishes is strongly related to the regular exchange of oxygen , nutrients and organic matter associated with the adjacent floodplains and river basins . Data was eventually gathered using a survey questionnaire that was created, pre-tested, and implemented. Focus groups and questionnaire interviews were used to gather information from different fish markets and river basins near Mylavaram reservoir. Certain fish species, like major Indian carps like Catla catla , mrigal, rohu, silver carp ,Channa Striata , Tilapia and Wallago etc are abundantly available in YSR Kadapa district.

Keywords : Mylavaram ,YSR Kadapa , River basins ,Survey, Indian Major Carps

INTRODUCTION

Since fish has so many health benefits, people eat it all around the world. When compared to protein from other animal sources, protein derived from fish flesh is of higher quality and is more readily absorbed (Louka et al., 2004). Fish protein lowers the amount of blood triacylglycerides (Boberg, 1990) and also contributes to reducing cardiovascular health issues (Ahmed, 2011). Carps are one of the fish species that are consumed globally, particularly in India.

Valuable natural resources and aquatic wildlife exist. Compared to agriculture or animal husbandry, aquatic animals are more productive, produce more protein, and require less energy to produce food. In addition to protein, fish meat has an adequate amount of vitamins. and minerals, both of which are vital for development. Aquatic creatures boost the economy of a country and generate income through employment, profit, and cost savings.

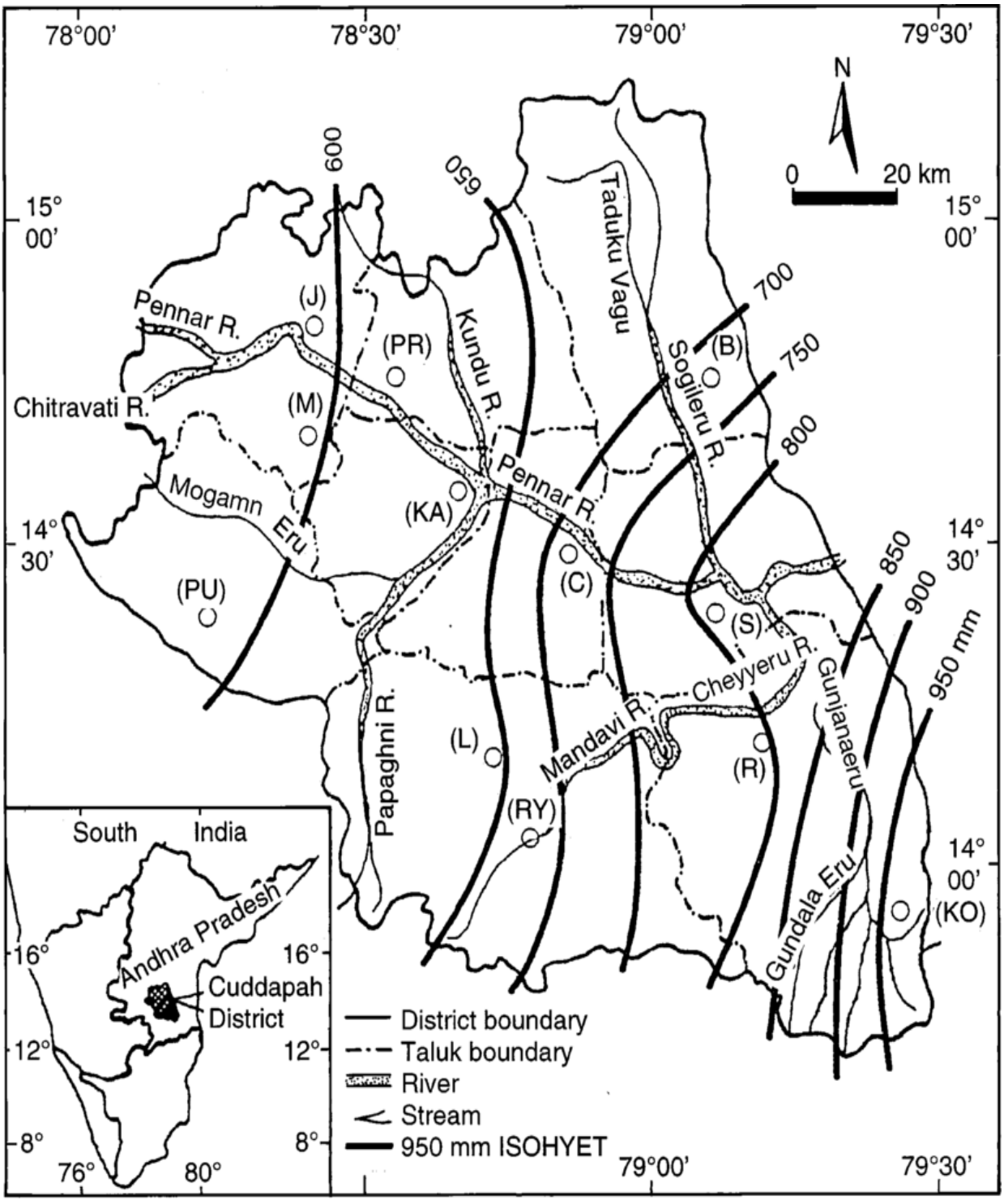
Carps account for about 85% of India's total aquaculture production. According to Laxmappa (2014) three major carp species found in India—Catla catla, Labeo rohita, and Cirrhinus mrigala — contribute significantly to the country's total production of fishes.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Study area: Sampling was done at few selected cities from YSR KADAPA District, India ; data were collected from Jan 2022 to November 2023 in Mylavaram Resevoir and few Places(Rivers)were selected for survey R.Penna at Chennur ,R.Sagileru at Kalasapadu ,R.Cheyeru at Nadalur.,R.Papagni at Gandi, R.Kundu at Kamalapuram ,R.Mandavya at Rayachoty.

METHODOLOGY

From Jan 2022 to November 2023 the data was gathered.Methods for gathering data has divided into three stages. These include focus groups with middlemen, questionnaire interviews with Local fish traders and fishermen.



QUESTIONNAIRE INTERVIEWS WITH THE PEOPLE

Fish traders were chosen for the questionnaire survey using a straightforward random sampling technique. During marketing hours, interviews were held at the market centre. There was an opportunity to watch the marketing activities since traders participated in interviews alongside their fish-selling operations. An hour was spent on each interview. The information gathered through a questionnaire from the residents of YSR KADAPA District, India; The data were collected

from Jan 2022 to November 2023. Few Places(Rivers)were selected for the survey R.Penna at Chennur ,R.Sagileru at Kalasapadu ,R.Cheyeru at Nadalur.,R.Papagni at Gandi, R.Kundu at Kamalapuram,R.Mandavya at Rayachoty about the cultural uses and diversity of the Cirrhinus mrigala,Rohu,Catla catla,Wallago.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH INTERMEDIARIES

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with intermediaries from the River basins from YSR district to gain an understanding of the limitations associated with fish marketing, as well as the availability of fish and fish distribution, Conservation.

CROSSCHECK INTERVIEWS

Cross-check interviews were carried out with key informants, including relevant NGO workers, teachers, local leaders, and the Kadapa Fisheries Officer (KFO). Key informants possess extensive knowledge on a specific subject and are expected to respond to inquiries in a meaningful manner regarding the beliefs and actions of others, particularly concerning how the larger system functions and how fishes are conserved.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An essential component of a water body's fishery potential is its fish fauna. One of the main elements of the aquatic ecosystem, fish serve as food for a variety of animals, including humans. The fish fauna of Indian reservoirs has been the subject of additional research. Fish species vary widely in their distribution due to geological and geographical factors. Large freshwater bodies, such as lakes, ponds, canals, and reservoirs, can be found in the Srikakulam district. These freshwater bodies' extensive length provides a positive fishery score. It is the Andhra Pradesh region's highest fish-producing centre. The fish fauna in this area is abundant. The primary cause of the decline in different fish species could be attributed to overfishing of young fish, industrialization, urbanisation, and environmental degradation. Verifying the fish germplasm was therefore given priority in the current study. The assessment of fish genetic resources in the YSR Kadapa district's Mylavaram Reservior and River basins. Cirrhinus reba, Cirrhinus mrigala, and Catla catla are examples of Cypriniformes. Cyprinus carpio, Punctius, Labeo rohita, Labeo potail, and Labeo calbasu Sarana sarana, Amblypharyngodon mola, Punctius chola, Rasobora, Amblypharyngodon microlepis, and Esomus denricus elanga is one of only one species in the family Cyprinidae. belonging to Lepidocephalus guntea, a member of the Cobitidae family. Seven species in the Siluriformes order belong to four families, Mystus bleekeri 3, Mystus vittatus, and Mystus cavasius species include Wallago attu, Bagridae, and Two species of Ompakbimaculatus are members of the Siluridae family. Clarius batrachus is a member of the Clarridae family.The most abundantly available fish is tilapia.

This review paper is helpful for the scholars who will choose YSR Kadapa district to do their research work on Indian major carps.

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