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(January - June 2021)



75th Foundation Day

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Cifrinews

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Director's Column



Since the second quarter of 2021, the intensity of the COVID-19 increased and the second wave had struck the country which was spreading rapidly and has severely affected the countrymen. Compared to the first wave, the second wave has created more havoc. Many people lost their lives and livelihood during the second wave, fishers were also not the exception. The institute tried its best to help the fishers. The scientists guided them with the scientific management practices of wetlands and reservoirs and built their capacity. Fisheries inputs were provided under SCSP, STC programmes. Our activities under STC and SCSP were much appreciated by the council and other stakeholders.

We have successfully organized stakeholders meet under ICAR-World Fish and under GIZ sponsored project in the Pong dam. Workshops on business plan for fishery FPC and on Hirakud reservoir were also organized. The regular meetings like, IMC, RAC, IRC were organized on time. Even in this pandemic time the institute could conduct 4 demonstration programmes in different corners of the country and six ranching programmes in Ganga River. We have also organized 15 training programmes for the fishers/fish farmers, students, participated in two exhibitions. We have signed MoUs with three Universities for academic and research collaborations. Besides, several mass awareness camps were conducted. We are thankful to the Hon'ble Union Minister, Dr. Sanjeev Balyan and Dr. J. K. Jena (DDG. Fisheries Sc.) and Dr. P. Putra (ADG, Marine Fisheries) for visiting the institute and oversaw our activities.

During the period, nine of our staff got promoted. Many staff got awards/recognitions and brought laurels to the institute. I congratulate all of them. Six of our staff got superannuated. I acknowledge their contributions in growth of the institute and wish them very healthy and happy retired life.

Barrackpore, August 2021 Dr. B. K. Das
Director

About ICAR-CIFRI



Started as Central Inland Fisheries Research Station in March, 1947 at Barrackpore, West Bengal, ICAR-CIFRI has carved a niche in inland fisheries research. Induced fish breeding, composite fish culture and other scientific fish production practices developed during the sixties by the Institute helped in bringing the blue revolution in the country. Reservoirs and wetland fisheries management technologies developed and disseminated by the institute resulted in enhanced fish production from these resources. By the turn of the year 2000, the research and development agenda of the Institute concerning inland open waters shifted from fish as the only benefit to ecosystem health and ecological benefits with emphasis on sustainability, livelihood and nutritional security. In addition to the Headquarters at Barrackpore and two Research Stations at Kolkata and Kochi, CIFRI has four Regional Research Centres at Allahabad, Guwahati, Bengaluru and Vadodara, through which the issues of inland open water fisheries are being addressed.

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75th Foundation Day



The Institute celebrated 75th (Platinum Jubilee) Foundation Day on 17th March 2021 at Institute headquarters, Barrackpore offline, as well as on online platform. Dr. B. K. Das, Director, in his address, stressed that in 75 years of its existence, Institute has generated very useful inland fishery technologies like, induced breeding, fish seed production, composite fish culture, fish seed prospecting and spawn collection in rivers, reservoir and floodplain wetland fisheries management and in-situ fish seed production in cage and pen. The institute has also developed guidelines for sustainable management of inland fisheries. Swami Viswamayananda Ji, Secretary, Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Sargachi, Murshidabad was the Chief Guest, who appreciated the work of ICAR-CIFRI during the pandemic period. He emphasised that innovation and invention should reach each and every door of common people. Dr. J. K. Jena, Deputy Director General (Fisheries Science), ICAR, addressed the audience online. Dr. B. S. Mahapatra, Vice Chancellor, BCKV; Dr. D. S. Shakyawar, Director, ICAR-NINFET, Dr. Gauranga Kar, Director, ICAR-CRIJAF, Dr. V. V. Sugunan, FAO consultant and Former ADG, (Inland Fisheries) were also present on the occasion. Publications, viz. 'ICAR-CIFRI Stride with Time', 'Common plankton of river Ganga', 'Strategic plan for inland open water fisheries development under PMMSY', 'Antarsthaliya matsyiki samvardhan ebam sanrakshan' and Hindi folders on 'Fisheries development in wetlands of Bihar'. Appreciation certificates were given to meritorious students of the staff. Institutional awards for best scientist, technical, administrative, supporting staff, and research scholar for the year 2020-2021 were also given. The inaugural ceremony was culminated with ranching of 20,000 advance fingerlings of indigenous fishes in River Ganga by the dignitaries at Barrackpore ghat. Farmers-Scientists interaction session was organized on this occasion, where more than 150 fishers participated. A grand cultural evening was organized by the staff.



Fishers-scientist interaction



Clean Ganga pledge



Cultural programme

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Research Highlights

Mass bathing during Magh Mela deteriorated water quality of River Ganga

Magh Mela is a grand festival at the Triveni (Sangam) of Prayagraj. Millions of Hindu pilgrims witness the instances of the festival with a holy bath at Sangam. With the aim of assessing the impact of mass bathing during the Magh Mela 2021 on water quality, the ICAR-CIFRI, Prayagraj centre conducted sampling at the three very popular ghats namely: Shankerghat, Sangam and Chatnag. The physico-chemical characteristics like biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), pH, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen (DO), alkalinity before and after the bath were 7.33 ppm and 9.6 ppm, 21.32 mg O₂/l and 55.11mg O₂/l, 9.1 and 9.43, 363 μS/cm and 643μS/cm, 10 ppm and 7.2 ppm, 148 ppm and 156 ppm, respectively. The results revealed deteriorated water quality of River Ganga due to huge





Sampling during Magh Mela

influx of wastes and organic matters. Regular monitoring, mass awareness among pilgrims, safe disposal of organic wastes and appropriate mitigation measures could minimize the elevated level of pollution. Better coordination of different agencies and pilgrims is very much essential to minimise the adverse impact of mass congregation and bathing during *Magh Mela* in the river Ganga at *Sangam*, Prayagraj.

D. N. Jha, Absar Alam, Jeetendra Kumar, V. R. Thakur, Monika Gupta, Sandeep Mishra, Vijay Kumar, Sushil Verma, Shivjanam Verma

Record size of Ghora chela (Securicula gora), Hamilton, 1822) from the middle stretch of the River Ganga at Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh



Securicula gora (Hamilton, 1822)

An ichthyofaunal survey on the middle stretch of the River Ganga during March 2021 records a new maximum size (TL-28.5 cm and TW-152g) of *Securicula gora*, a cyprinid species from the family Danionidae. Its distribution was earlier reported from Asian countries parts namely—India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal. According to the IUCN Red List Status, the species is categorized as Least Concern (LC). This species typically occurs in freshwater habitat with dense vegetation and sluggish water. They are omnivorous in nature and

mostly prefers small invertebrates, insects, & other zooplankton. The maximum size available in FishBase and other fish databases is 24.5 cm TL. Present study reported the new record size from the river Ganga at Bijnor (Latitude: 29° 22' 48"N, Longitude: 78° 02' 01"E) Uttar Pradesh.

Absar Alam, Dharm Nath Jha, Jeetendra Kumar, Venkatesh. R. Thakur, H. S. Swain, Sushil Kumar Verma, Sandeep Kumar Mishra, Shivjanam Verma, Sandeep Mishra and B. K. Das

Rapid assessment of ichthyofaunal diversity and their conservation status of Brahmaputra River, Assam

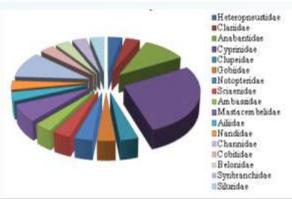
An investigation was carried out to evaluate the status of ichthyofaunal diversity of River Brahmaputra in Assam during the winter season (November 2019 to February 2020). Fish landed in landing centres of Tinsukia, Morigaon, Kamrup and Dhubri district of Assam were recorded. A total of 29 species belonging to 22 genera of 17 families were recorded. Among the families, Cyprinidae was the most dominant family representing 27.58%, followed by Ambassidae (10.36%), Channidae (10.35%) and Mastacembelidae (6.90%); other families contributed 3.46%. According to IUCN status, one species can be included under endangered category (*Clarias magur*), 2 species under near threatened, 2 species were data deficient and 24 species under least concern category. The study indicates rich ichthyofaunal diversity of the river during the winter season. Most of the fish species

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Fishes landed at Morigaon, Assam

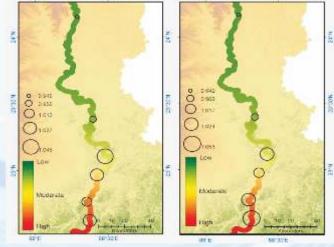
observed were indigenous, with a few endemic and rare to the region. However, heavy siltation, over-exploitation of resources, pollution, anthropogenic activities. has affected the ichthyofaunal diversity of the river. Therefore, strategies such as controlling of fish harvest, siltation, water pollution and anthropogenic activities are suggested for conservation of the indigenous and endemic fish species of the region.

Family-wise fish diversity in River Brahmaputra

Niti Sharma, B. K. Bhattacharjya, A. Kakati, T. N. Victor Anal, S. S. Singha and B. K. Das

A new index-based risk assessment disentangling the phytoplankton diversity loss due to inland navigation—towards framing river water management strategy

The commercial navigation and movement of barges through inland waterways adversely affect the riverine aquatic system, which are of global concern. We present a novel risk assessment framework—with a goal to evaluate phytoplankton diversity loss due to barge movement over a spatiotemporal scale. For this purpose, a secondary data from the public domain was used (https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone. 0221451). This study has proposed a new index of diversity loss and its inferential framework based on a full Bayesian Generalized Linear Mixed Model. The results have diagnosed significant impact of bargeinduced disturbances on the phytoplankton diversity and identified ten most impacted species - Fragilaria, Nitzschia acicularis, N. reversa, Synedra, Melosira, Coscinodiscus, Eunotia, Coelastrum, Scenedesmus and Merismopedia. The proposed framework has successfully disentangled barge-induced phytoplankton diversity loss from unobserved disturbances - e.g., ferry services, variation in water Site-specific disturbance estimate in plankton diversity loss. quality and predicted a substantive overall risk of phytoplankton loss of 31.44%. Besides, it has uncoupled spatiotemporal differential



Left and right panels represent abundance and presenceabsence data, respectively.

estimates, suggesting a risk of diversity loss in order of 'During vs After' (38.0%) > 'Before vs After' (30.7%) > 'Before vs During' (24%) barge movement in temporal scale and increasing diversity loss along downstream. Hence, in the light our findings of loss of phytoplankton diversity, restricting barge movement for at least one day interval in the waterways can be a sensible strategy for water management and phytoplankton conservation, at least partly. Hence, controlling disturbance induced by other anthropogenic activities, e.g., ferry service, can be another water management strategy.

Malay Naskar, Soma Das Sarkar, S. K. Sahu and Pranab Gogoi

Estimation of environmental flows for river ecology with focus on downstream fisheries of Sardar Sarovar Dam (SSD) in Narmada River

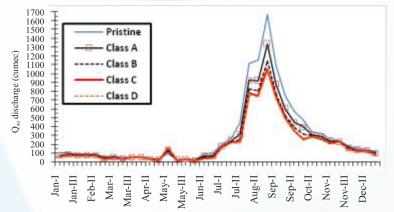
Sardar Sarovar Dam (SSD), a multipurpose dam on the mainstream of River Narmada, has been comprehensively deliberated globally due to it's environmental intricacies. The study has taken a stretch of 11 km with the available ecology and fisheries data from two representative sites viz. Kawadia and Garudeswar. The Tor tor (Mahseer) was selected as a key fish species for the estimation of the environmental flows by hydrological (FDC) and hydraulic simulation (MIKE11). Considering the flow depth and

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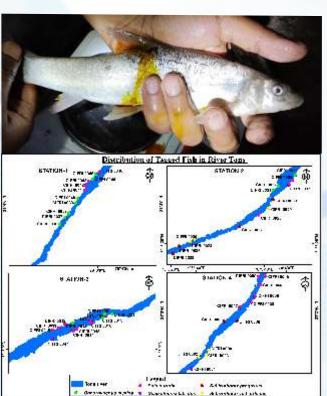


Estimated E-flows at the Garudeshwar Gauge-Discharge site of the Narmada River using the FDC (Q90) analysis at 10-daily scale

velocity requirement for the Mahseer, it was observed that even with a release of 100%, flow velocity requirement for the Mahseer could not be achieved. The water requirement for the fish was estimated based on the depth and velocity. It was estimated that a discharge of 2964 cusec during lean/premonsoon season (February to May; representing 7.8% MAF of Q90), 12,542 cusec during post monsoon (October to January, representing 33% MAF of Q90) and 14,062 cusec during monsoon (June to September, representing 37% of MF of Q90) shall be released at the downstream of the Dam as environmental flows.

A. K. Sahoo and B. K. Das

First time tagging of five hill stream migratory fish species in River Tons to advocate operational functionalities of fish pass



GPS locations of tagged fish

The river Tons, a major tributary of Yamuna, is a perennial Himalyan river and originates from 20,720 ft (6,315 m) high Banderpanch glaciers. The river is the home for both indigenous and exotic fish species. A field investigation was conducted at the upper stretch of the river (31°04.076' N 78°05.989'E; elevation 1275m to 31°01.994' N 78°03.181'E; elevation 1154 m), to identify the migratory path of fish species at the proposed dam of 60 MW Naitwar Mori Hydro Electric Project. During the investigation, for the first time five major migratory fish species were recorded: i) Schizothorax richardsonii (Snow trout) ii) S. progastus (Dinnawah Snowtrout) iii) S. labiatus (Kunnar Snowtrout) iv) Salmo trutta (Brown trout) and v) Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout). In order to understand the migratory path of these fish species, initial tagging was done with T-bar 25 mm ICAR-CIFRI coded tag for 50 fish with avg. length of 265 mm and avg. weight of 247 g for S. richardsonii, avg. length of 211 mm and avg. weight of 126 g for S. progastus, avg. length of 250 mm and avg. weight of 170 g for S. labiatus, avg. length of 222 mm and avg. weight of 145 g for Oncorhynchus mykiss and avg. length of 300 mm and avg. weight of 225 g for Salmo trutta. Within a period of two months, four fish species of brown and rainbow trouts were recaptured at a distance of 5.5 km upstream of the release site. This indicates the upstream migration as well as the residential migration to preferred habitat of these species in the project site of River Tons.

B. K. Das, A. K. Sahoo and D. K. Meena

Anti-microbial compounds triclosan and triclocarban in a Himalayan river

Personal care product (PCP) chemicals have a greater chance of accumulation in the aquatic environments because of their volume of use. PCPs are biologically active substances that can exert adverse effects on the ecology and food safety. Triclosan (TCS) and triclocarban (TCC) are two synthetic phenolic compounds commonly used in many daily used personal care products. We have monitored the traces of TCS, its metabolite methyl-triclosan (Me-TCS) and TCC in Torsa, a transboundary river. The concentration of TCS was higher than TCC in both water and fish in most of the cases. In water, TCS and TCC were detected at levels exceeding their respective PNEC (Predictive No Effect Concentration). TCS concentration (91.1–589 μ g/kg) in fish was also higher than that of TCC (29.1–285.5 μ g/kg). Me-TCS, which is formed due to its biomethylation, could not be detected in water but occurred in



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fishes, though less frequently compared to TCS. Both the compounds were found to be bio-accumulative in fish, but the risk analysis (risk hazard quotient; HQ) revealed that concentrations of TCS and TCC present in fishes would not pose any threat for human consumption. As studies on monitoring of emerging contaminants in open water is very limited, the data generated in this study would serve as baseline information and boost interest among researchers to profile and map pollutants of emerging concern in different aquatic ecosystems.

Soma Das Sarkar, Subir Kumar Nag, Kavita Kumari, Keya Saha, Sudarshan Bandyopadhyay, Mohammad Aftabuddin



Occurrence of TCS and TCC in torrential river of eastern Himalaya

New report of Indian frogfish, Antennarius indicus Schultz, 1964 from the Hooghly-Matlah estuary of India



Ventral view of A. indicus collected from Hooghly-Matlah estuary of West Bengal

A single specimen of Indian frogfish was found from the winter migratory bagnet catch, which was captured along with other species at a depth of 10 to 12 m during February 2021. The length of the specimen was observed to be 97.87 mm, and weight as 33.48 g. Indian frog fish, Antennarius indicus Schultz 1964 of the family Antennariidae (order Lophiiformes) are predominantly benthic, shallow-water, reef-associated marine species, found nearly all the tropical and subtropical ocean and seas of the world, even in temperate waters. Till now, there are no records on the occurrences of frogfishes in Hooghly-Matlah estuarine systems. The Indian frogfish is a truly marine species, native to the Indian Ocean and its extended water bodies. The species is earlier reported from the Western Indian Ocean, East Africa, Gulf of Aden, and Seychelles to southeast India and Sri Lanka, north to the Gulf of Oman. The meristic counts of the specimen were observed as dorsal fin spine-3, dorsal fin rays-12, anal fin rays-7, pectoral fin rays-10, pelvic fin rays-5. In the live species, the body is yellowish-brown. In all the fins, dark brown rows of spots are present. The colour of the esca is yellow to yellowish-brown with two or three dark ocelli. The illicium is dark with a band. As per the local fishers,

occurrence of such frogfish in bagnet was an accidental catch. There is no significant interest in such species for food purposes, except their value in the aquarium fish trade. As per IUCN Red List Status, the species is kept under the Not Evaluated (NE) category.

Dibakar Bhakta, Ranjan K. Manna, Sangeetha M. Nair, Shubendu Mandal, S. Samanta and Basanta K. Das

Supercyclone Yaash caused increased availability of Lates calcarifer juveniles and prawns in Indian Sundarbans

Severe cyclonic storm, Yaash made its landfall in Odisha, India on 26th May 2021. Being a full moon day, the water level increased tremendously in the coastal districts of East Midnapur, North and South 24 Parganas of West Bengal. This caused intrusion of saline water, inundating paddy fields, ponds, houses, etc. Large-scale mortality of freshwater fishes in ponds in coastal areas caused a huge economic loss to local people as reported. A survey in 1st week of July revealed that some of the islands of Indian Sundarbans like Sandeshkhali, Gosaba, Pathar Pratima, etc. were heavily affected by the intrusion of saline water in human habitat areas. Monsoon rain has reduced the salinity substantially in those flooded areas. It was recorded that Lates calcarifer seeds being transported in aluminum handi in Sundarbans



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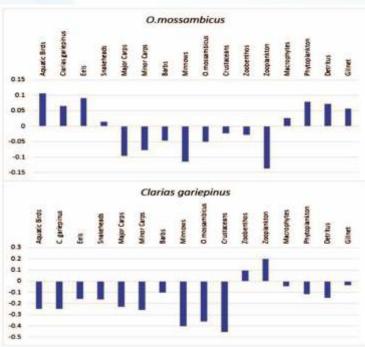


Harvested prawns ready for transportation

plenty of *Lates calcarifer* (Bhetki) seeds were available in submerged paddy fields or village ponds. Those seeds were collected in live condition and further sold for aquaculture in estuarine wetlands (locally known as *Bheri*) @ Rs. 4.00-15.00 per piece depending upon the size of the fish. With *L. calcarifer*, increased abundance of prawn, *Metapenaeus* spp. were also recorded. Brackish water regime of water present in those paddy fields and ponds created a conducive environment for their survival and growth. Collection of live seed of *L. calcarifer* has generated some income avenues (collection, transport, sale, etc.) for local poor people who were in highly distressed condition due to the submergence of their property by flood pulse.

R. K. Manna, Dibakar Bhakta, Subhendu Mandal, Sangeeta M. Nair, S. Samanta and B. K. Das

African catfish and tilapia are threatening the reservoir ecosystem - reveals food web modelling study



Mixed trophic impacts showing the effect of *O. mossambicus* and *C. gariepinus* on other model groups

other fish groups
thereby affecting
adversely the
fishery of the
uperior to local species, and
versity. Understanding the

exclusively on

reservoir. The growth of most of the alien food fishes is superior to local species, and their invasiveness can cause serious impacts on biodiversity. Understanding the population dynamics of these alien species, as well as exploring suitable techniques for efficient control or eradication of invasive species such as African catfish, is extremely essential for maintaining the health of reservoir ecosystems.

M. Feroz Khan, Preetha Panikkar, Sibina Mol S., Vijaykumar, M. E.

An attempt was made to investigate the ecological impacts of Oreochromis mossambicus (tilapia) and Clarias gariepinus (African sharp tooth catfish) species on the food web of Karapuzha Reservoir ecosystem in Kerala using food web modelling approach. This reservoir is ideal for culture based fisheries and is located in Wayanad District in Kerala. The reservoir at FRL of 1250 hectares was impounded in 1979, targeting for irrigation of about 9000 hectares. The fishery constitutes the giant freshwater prawns, Cauvery carps, Indian Major carps, Cichlids, Murrels, and Catfishes. This reservoir has five trophic levels and its food web structure is dominated by lower trophic-level organisms. The flow occurred in the first 4 TLs in particular. The transfer efficiency for the grazing chain from TL II to TL V was 17.0%, 8.5%, and 21.4% with a mean value of 14.53%. The mean trophic level of the catch was at 2.80. The mixed trophic impact analysis (Fig.) was performed to determine the impact of both O. mossambicus and C. gariepinus. The model reveals a low omnivory index for African catfish as this fish is highly specialized in food habit, feeding



African catfish, *Clarias gariepinus* gilled in the experimental catch



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Application of different trophic state indices models resulted in different trophic state classification of tropical peninsular reservoirs of India

The Carlson (1977) (TSI_{CA}), Toledo (1990) (TSI_{To}), Lamparelli (2004) (TSI_{LA}) and Cunha (2013) (TSI_{TSR}) trophic state indices were applied and compared in three different tropical peninsular reservoir namely Krishnagiri (Tamil Nadu), Mettur (Tamil Nadu) and Harangi (Karnataka) of India. Results indicate that data subjected to various numerical models leading to different trophic state classifications of peninsular reservoir. Carlson (1977) and Toledo's trophic state index lead to over estimation of the trophic state of the studied reservoirs. This may be due to the

Comparison of the different Trophic State Index models and respective classification for peninsular reservoir of India during different season

TSI Model/Reservoir	Season	Krishnagiri	Mettur	Harangi	
Carlson (1977) TSI _{C4}	Pre-monsoon Monsoon Post-monsoon				Ultraeligetrophic Oligetrophic
Toledo (1990) TSI _{Te}	Pre-monsoon Monsoon Post-monsoon				Mesotrophic
Lamparelli (2004) <i>TSI_{L4}</i>	Pre-monsoon Monsoon Post-monsoon				Eutrophic
Cunha et al. (2013) TSI _{TSR}	Pre-monsoon Monsoon				Supereutrophic
10118	Post-monsoon				Hypereutrophic

over-evaluation of water transparency which is more related to inorganic turbidity rather than phytoplankton biomass in tropical aquatic system. The Carlson index, which was developed for temperate lake, was leading to higher trophic level of tropical reservoir and may not be suitable to tropical lakes and reservoirs. Both the Lamparelli and Cunha indices generally classified the study reservoirs as being in lower trophic state, as they are not considering transparency in their trophic state calculation, thereby correctly estimating the trophic status of tropical reservoirs. Based on the results of the present study, it may be concluded that a random selection of available trophic state indices for evaluating the water quality criteria of tropical reservoir might lead to overestimation or underestimation of actual trophic state of tropical aquatic ecosystem. Therefore, it is pertinent to focus more research on tropical reservoirs, as well as development of new trophic state indices, including consideration of other potentially limiting factors.

Ajoy Saha, Preetha Panikkar, Ramya V. L., Jesna P. K., Sibina Mol S., U. K. Sarkar and B. K. Das

Fisheries enhancement in the selected wetlands of M. P. through eco-orientation approach



Interaction with official of fisheries department, Rewa (M.P.)

Explorations were conducted in four wetlands namely, Govindgarh lake, Devendranagar lake, Nirpatsagar, and Lokpalsagar lake and baseline information were collected to assess the production potential and fisheries enhancement. Govindgarh lake (307 ha) situated at Rewa district is a seasonally open wetland



Govindgarh lake

connected to the Bichiya River of the Ganga Basin. Devendranagar lake (190 ha), Nirpatsagar (240 ha), and Lokpalsagar lake (185 ha) which are situated in Panna district of Bundelkhand region are connected to the Suktanalla, Kilkila, and Ranj river, respectively. All these wetlands are owned by the Government and leased to the fishermen co-operative society for ten years through a competitive bidding process. Stocking of fingerlings (IMC) 2-3 lakhs is being carried out in all the wetlands by the state department once in a year. IMCs (50-80%) were the most important contributors to fisheries, followed by exotics. Harvesting is continuous except for the months of July and August. Water and sediment quality parameters of all the wetlands were found in

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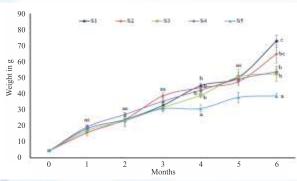
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optimum range for the fish production. Trophic State Index (TSI) ranged from 52.67-54.77 on the basis of chlorophyll-a content and all the wetlands were observed to be in the eutrophic state. Fish species richness ranged from 16 to 23 with maximum record from Govindgarh lake. Total 12 plankton species from Govindgarh lake, 13 species from Devendranagar lake, 5 species from Nirpatsagar and 10 species from Lokpalsagar were recorded with an average density ranging between 1.2 lakh unit I⁻¹ and 2.8 lakh unit I⁻¹. Except Devendranagar lake, all wetlands were infested with macrophytes. *Hydrilla*, *Vallisneria* and *Potamogeton* were the most dominated macrophytes in these wetlands. The fish yield ranged from 100-300 kg/ha/year. There is a great scope to enhance the fish production through scientific approach like pen culture, species enrichment, stock enhancement etc.

Monika Gupta, V. R. Thakur, Absar Alam, Jeetendra Kumar, Vijay Kumar, A. K. Das

Monoculture of medium carp, Labeo gonius: a potential introduce for wetland cages



Body weight of L. gonius fingerlings at different stocking densities. Data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA. Different superscripts in the same month indicate significant difference (p<0.05); ns – not significant

A cage aquaculture experiment was carried out to optimize the stocking density of *Labeo gonius* fingerlings for table fish production under monoculture system in CIFRI GI-cages (individual cage dimension: 5 x 5 x 2 m³) for the first time in Samaguri beel, a seasonally open floodplain wetland of Assam. Fingerlings of *L. gonius* (av. length 7.54 cm; av. weight 4.48 g) were



av. weight 4.48 g) were *L. gonius* produced in CIFRI GI cages in s of the experiment indicated Samaguribeel, Nagaon, Assam.

stocked at five differential stocking densities. Results of the experiment indicated Samaguribeel, Nagaon, Assam. that growth performance of the fish at highest density was the lowest and those at lowest density was the highest. The final body weight, weight gain percent, specific growth rate and feed conversion ratio of the fish at 20, 30 and 40 fingerlings/m³ were not significantly different (p>0.05) from each other. However, the highest biomass was achieved at stocking density of 40 fingerlings/m³ (83.96 kg/cage). Economic analysis showed that B:C ratio was the highest (1.68) at stocking density of 40 fingerlings/m³. Hence, a stocking density of 40 fingerlings/m³ can be considered optimum for producing table-sized *L. gonius* in cages in the beels of Assam.

Pronob Das, B. K. Das, S. Yengkokpam, D. Debnath, A. K. Yadav, S. Borah, N. Sharma, B.C. Ray, A. Kakati and B. K. Bhattacharjya

ITK-based innovative floating pen design for wetlands of Manipur: A case study of Takmu pat



ITK-based floating circular pen in Takmu pat, Manipur

CIFRI-HDPE net pens supported by bamboo frame was used for successfully conducting pen culture trials in Takmu pat, Bishnupur district, Manipur under an NMHS-sponsored project. Increase in water levels in the pat during the monsoon (June- September) led submergence of the pens, due to which 2 net pens were joined and stitched to form one net pen in the previous trial. To overcome this problem of pen submergence, we designed circular floating pens based on indigenous technical knowledge of using floating macrophyte-mass (*phumdi*) with active collaboration of the local Meitei fishers' community of Keibul Makha Leikai. Two circular pens (68 m and 74 m diameter) were constructed in Takmu pat using HDPE nets, *phumdi*, ropes and anchors. *Phumdi* present in the wetland was cut and used

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to form a floating circular structure on to which nets were fastened and suspended using plastic ropes. At the bottom of the pen net, sinkers used in the form of pebbles kept in net pockets formed by rolling the end of the net and stitching it. The sinkers line were then driven into the bottom sediment. The height of the net wall was kept sufficient so that the structure can float up with the increase in water levels during rainy months. At every 6 feet interval, ropes with anchors were used to tie the *phumdi* so that the pens remain in place. The pens were stocked with 6 species of carps: catla (*Labeo catla*), rohu (*Labeo rohita*), grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*), Amur common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), kuri (*Labeo gonius*) and silver carp (*Hypopthalmichthys molitrix*) at a stocking density of 1 no./m². After 5 months of rearing, grass carp attained the highest weight (1.80 kg), followed by Amur

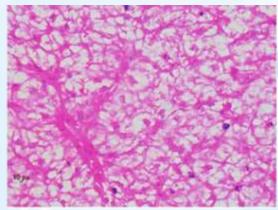


Fish harvested from the circular pens

common carp (1.20 kg), rohu (0.95 kg), kuri (0.70 kg), silver carp (0.65 kg) and catla (0.52 kg). Net fish production of 9.03 kg m⁻² was obtained in the present experiment.

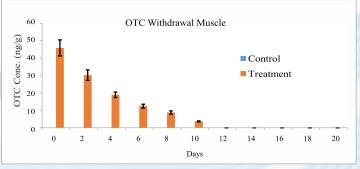
B. K. Bhatttacharjya, S. Yengkokpam, D. Debnath, S.C.S. Das and T.V. Anal

Bioavailability, safety and withdrawal period of oxytetracycline in pangas



Vacuolar degeneration in liver of fish administered with 800 mg OTC/kg fish

Pangasianodon hypophthalmus, commonly called as "Pangas", is widely cultured in ponds, tanks, cages, etc. in A S E A N countries with huge production contributing 2% to the total global



OTC concentrations in flesh after 10 days in-feed administration

aquaculture production. The antibiotic oxytetracycline (OTC) is widely used for treatment of bacterial diseases of fishes, including Pangas. Experiments were conducted to determine bioavailability, safety and withdrawal period of OTC in

Pangas. Following in-feed administration, the antibiotic was safe for the fish at the maximum recommended dose of 80 mg/kg b.w. daily for 10 days. When administered at 5-10 times of the recommended dose for prolonged period, it caused liver damage, which recovered soon after the drug administration was stopped. However, comparison of the drug pharmacokinetics following administration in oral and intramuscular routes showed that less than 1% of the drug given through feed comes to blood and the blood concentration do not attain the effective therapeutic level suggesting low efficacy of the drug in treating bacterial diseases in Pangas. Following 10 days in-feed administration at therapeutic dose, the OTC concentration did not exceed the recommended MRL value in flesh; however, considering high amounts of the chemical in the liver and kidneys, a withdrawal period of 4 days is recommended for consumer safety.

S. K. Manna, A. K. Bera, R. Baitha, N. Das

Microplastics contamination in East Kolkata Wetlands and waters of a drinking water plant

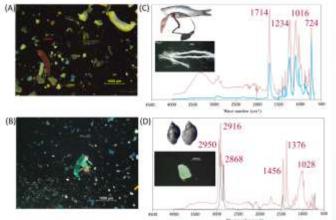
Studies have found that the wastewater carrying canals to the East Kolkata wetlands are heavily loaded with microplastics which

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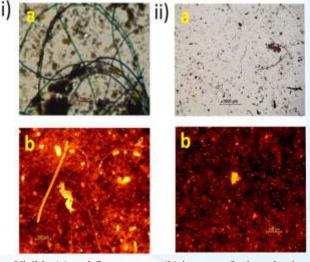
Optical images microplastics found in the sediments of waste water canals (A) and wetlands (B); Optical image and corresponding ATR FT-IR spectrum of microplastics found in run Water Labeo rohita (C) and Indoplanorbis exustus (D) collected from Treatment

Palta, West Bengal. In this WTP the raw water was sourced from River Ganga which is found to contain microplastics at concentration of 17.88 items/L. The cumulative microplastic removal at key treatment stages viz. pulse clarification and sand filtration was found to be 63 % and 85 %, respectively. The most frequently occurring microplastics were fibers and films/fragments with polyethylene terephthalate and polyethylene as a major chemical type. The work was recommended and recognized by the global research community and is available at https://doi.org/10.1016/j. jhazmat. 2021.125347.

eventually reach to the wetlands contaminating aquatic ecosystems. Wastewater canals are found to contain 30.46 to 137.72 microplastics /L of surface water and 1108.78 to 34612.87 microplastics /kg sediment. However the load of microplastics in the individual pond of wetlands was found less (7.87 to 20.39 items/L of surface water and 2124.84 to 6886.76 items/kg sediment). A number of microplastics of various color and morphologies were found in the fish guts (Labeo rohita, L. bata, L. catla, etc.). It was also found that floating microplastics in the surface water are major reason for microplastics

content in fish guts.

Another study was carried out in a Kolkata Municipality-Plant (WTP) at

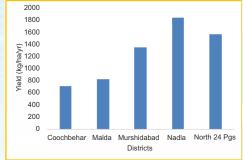


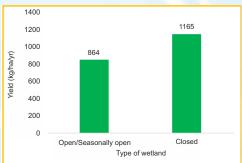
Visible (a) and fluorescence (b) images of microplastics in the raw water and final treated water of test DWTP

Dhruba Jyoti Sarkar, Soma Das Sarkar, Basanta Kumar Das

Impact of culture-based fisheries on fish yield of floodplain wetlands in West Bengal, India

The vast floodplain wetland resources (42,500 ha) of West Bengal are utilized for fisheries enhancement and livelihood security. However, the effectiveness of culture based fisheries practices vary among the wetlands. In this context, the fish yield was estimated from different wetlands of West Bengal. The analysis of data from 21 floodplain wetlands revealed an average fish yield of 1083 kg/ha/yr due to adoption of culture-based fisheries. The average fish yield of the studied West Bengal wetlands





Fish yield pattern in selected wetlands of West Bengal

was found to be higher than the national average of 400 kg/ha/yr. The yield of studied wetlands ranged from 97 to 4745 kg/ha/yr; maximum yield was achieved in Chaltia, a sewage fed Wetland in Murshidabad district. The average fish yield was higher in closed wetlands (1165 kg/ha/yr) compared to open/seasonally open wetlands (864 kg/ha/yr). The wetlands in lower Ganga basin showed higher fish yield as compared to Teesta-Torsa basin. The success of culture based fisheries in enhancing the fish yield can be adopted by other potential states for realizing the fisheries potential as envisaged in PMMSY.

P. Mishal, U. K. Sarkar, Lianthuamluaia, Suman Kumari and B. K. Das



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Spatio-temporal change analysis of floodplain wetlands of eastern India in the context of climatic anomaly

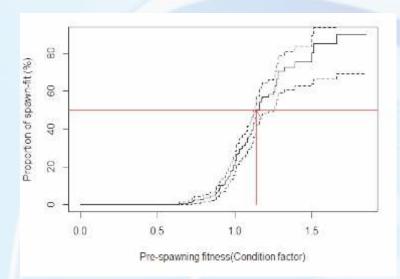
The spatio-temporal change analysis was carried out in three floodplain wetlands (Mathura, Bhomra and Chandania) of Eastern India using the GIS tools. The surveyed wetlands were reduced in size (area) by 37.20-57.68% in 2017 compared to the base year of 2000, along with a reduction in minimum and maximum depth reported from these wetlands. The analysis of data from 1985 to 2018 indicated variability in climate with average temperature (1.9° C) and rainfall anomaly (-698.1 mm) in the study area during the year 2018. The Pearson correlation revealed a varying relationship between fish production and climatic parameters which were non-significant except in Mathura wetland in which the fish production was negatively correlated (p < 0.05) to temperature.



Map showing area reduction of Bhomra wetland over two decades

Mishal, P., G. Karnatak, Lianthuamluaia, Bandana Das Ghosh, U. K. Sarkar

Climato-hydrological influences on breeding phenology of fishes



Kaplan-Meier survival estimate for pre-spawning girth of female *Amblypharyngodon mola*

Minnows or small indigenous fishes are indispensable group of freshwater fishes and are considered as first and easy hits of climate change. Reproductive resilience of minnow Amblypharyngodon mola (mola carplets) collected from four wetlands viz. Mathura, Bhomra, Chandania and Nayachara in West Bengal was assessed. The study revealed that spawning in females (threshold gonadosomatic index ≥ 4.6 units) is neither cued by water temperature nor rainfall. The fish maintain prespawning fitness (K_{spawn50} 1.12-1.25 units) within a broad temperature (22-33°C) and rainfall (0-800 mm) window. The local pattern of changing temperature-rainfall (+0.05-0.08°C and (-38.74) -73.42 mm/decade) offer negligible threat on their natural recruitment of mola. Threshold body girth was estimated at 3.2-3.4 cm. Fishing nets of 5-30 mm mesh are probably driving the regional decline in minnow population. There is an urgent need of adhering to minimum mesh sizes (=total circumference)of>32-34 mm for allowing a sizeable population to breed.

U. K. Sarkar, G. Karnatak, Mishal, P., S. Kumari, S.Bakshi, B. Das Ghosh, B. K. Das

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Activities under NEH Programme

Popularization of cage culture technology in Dumbur Reservoir of Tripura



seed in cages installed in Dumbur Reservoir of also organized for fishers and fisheries Tripura

The institute initiated demonstration of cage culture in the Dumbur Reservoir (3049 ha) in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Tripura. Fingerlings of Cyprinus carpio were stocked in ten cages (6 x 4 x 4 m³ each) installed in the reservoir. The stocked fishes were fed CIFRI CageGrow floating pellets as per the Stocking of common carp (Cyprinus carpio) protocols. Training and workshops were Series of cages installed in Dumbur Reservoir, officials of Tripura. The Institute



Tripura

provided inputs for cage culture viz. net cages (10 nos.), fish seed (20,000 nos.) and floating feed (10 tonnes) and technical guidance. It is expected that better management practices in cage culture with locally preferred fish species will enhance income and employment opportunities of tribal fishers residing around the reservoir.

S. C. S. Das, D. Debnath, B. K. Bhattacharjya, A. K. Yadav, M. Shaya Devi and B. K. Das

Popularization of ICAR-CIFRI technologies among beel fishers of Assam



Supplementary stocking for culture based fisheries at Charan beel, Baksa, Assam

Culture based fisheries (CBF), fish stock enhancement and pen culture technologies were popularized among tribal fishers in six beels located Lower Brahmaputra valley region of Assam in collaboration with Department of Fisheries, Assam. CBF and fish stock enhancement were organized in Bamuni beel of Kamrup Rural; Charan and Satbhoni beels of Baksa; Badhai, Urpad and Dhamal beels of Goalpara district. Fish stock enhancement was carried out in Pen culture at Bamuni beel, Kamrup (R) Assam



Urpad and Dhamal beels, which are seasonally open wetlands. CBF and fish stock enhancement are likely to increase fish production in the range of 15-20 tonnes in each beel. Pen culture activities were undertaken in Urpad, Dhamal, Charan and Bamuni beels. ICAR-CIFRI HDPE Pen enclosures were installed in an area of 3000 m² (6 pens of area 500 m² each) in each beel and stocked with advance fingerlings of species under IMC and minor carps. An increase in additional fish production by around 6-9 tonnes is expected from pen culture activity in each beel. A total of 2129 tribal families (belonging to Bodo, Rabha and Garo communities) from the six beels are expected to reap benefits of supplementary stocking and pen culture programme. Further, the tribal beel fishers were sensitized on the need to adopt these technologies in beels for better production and income.

B. K. Das, S. Borah, P. Das, A. K. Yadav and B. K. Bhattacharjya

Cage culture of endemic Osteobrama belangeri in Takmu pat of Manipur: A step towards its conservation

The minor carp Osteobrama belangeri (locally called pengba) is the state fish of Manipur and is 'Near Threatened' under the conservation aspect. With a view of its conservation, rearing of O. belangeri was carried out in HDPE framework cages (6 x 4 x 2.5 m³ individual dimension) in Takmu pat, a part of Loktak lake in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Manipur

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Stocking of pengba (O. belangeri) in cages at Takmu pat, Manipur

final weight of the fish ranged from 24.4-121.6 g.

for stocking in the floodplain wetland. Fingerlings of O. belangeri (av. weight: 13.18±1.79 g) were stocked at five different stocking densities in 10 net cages. Fishes were fed CIFRI CageGrow feed. After 5 months of rearing, the growth performance of the



performance of the Catch of *O. belangeri* from cages reared fish was found to be inversely proportional to the stocking density. The

S. Yengkokpam, D. Debnath, B. K. Bhattacharjya, N. S. Singh, T. N. Chanu and B. K. Das

Technology Demonstration

Successful demonstration of black clam (Villorita cyprinoides) culture in CIFRI HDPE CRPS in Vembanad lake, Kerala



The CIFRI HDPE CRPS (Climate Resilient Pen System) pen was installed and stocked with black clams in October 2019 in collaboration with Thycattussery black clam industrial co-operative society in Vembanad lake under the NICRA project. A total of 460 kg of clam seeds was stocked in a pen of 160 sq.m area anticipating a harvest of nearly three tonnes. Partial harvesting was done on 10 March 2021 which yielded 1 ton amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000. Clams achieved an average final weight of 13 g. The successful demonstration proved that clam culture can be taken up as an alternate livelihood option or as a switch over livelihood option for inland open water fishers associated with Vembanad lake.



T. T. Paul, Mishal P., U. K. Sarkar, B. K. Das and Albin Albert C.

Demonstration of CIFRI-CAGEGROW floating feed in derelict water bodies of Assam

With an objective to demonstrate CIFRI-CAGEGROW floating feed in derelict water bodies, a total 4200 kg of CIFRI CAGEGROW have been distributed among tribal fishers at Chhatomatia village, Goalpara district under TSP programme on 19 September 2020. A total of 40 tribal fisher families benefitted from the programme.

B. K. Das, Pronob Das, S. Borah, A. K. Yadav, S. Yengkokpam, D. Debnath, S.C.S. Das, N. Sharma, N.S. Singh, B. C. Ray, A. Kakati and B. K. Bhattacharjya



Distribution of CIFRI-CAGEGROW feed to the tribal fishers of Assam

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Demonstration of climate-resilient wetland fisheries programme in Assam





Fish seed stocking programme for climate-resilient wetland fisheries at 47-Morakolong beel, Assam

The institute has been demonstrating pen aquaculture as a climate-resilient technology for wetland (beel) fishers in 47-Morakolong beel, Morigaon district, Assam during the past two years under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project. Under climate-smart inland fisheries initiative of ICAR-CIFRI, a total of 6000 fingerlings of indigenous carps (comprising of *Labeo catla*, *L. rohita*,

Cirrhinus mrigala, *L. bata*, *L. gonius*) and *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (grass carp) were stocked in a pen enclosure constructed in 47-Morakolong beel, Morigaon district, Assam for raising advanced fingerlings as well as for table-fish production. This will increase the adaptive capacity of the fishers and provide additional livelihood security to the beel fishers in the changing scenario.

B. K. Bhattacharjya, D. Debnath, U. K. Sarkar and Kashyap Bora

Demonstration of pearl spot culture in CIFRI HDPE pens under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in Vazhani Reservoir, Kerala

The institute demonstrated the culture of pearl spot (*Etroplus suratensis*) in CIFRI HDPE pens in Vazhani reservoir on 4 January 2021. The fishermen belonging to ST community of Vazhani Dam Harijan- Girijan Fisheries Cooperative Society (Vazhani, Thrissur Dt.) participated in the programme. They were provided with the technical inputs and 3 CIFRI HDPE pens, 7500 pearl spot seeds and 100 kg feed under the TSP programme by the Kochi centre. Fish seeds of 3 to 5cm size were stocked in the three pens (1000 sq.ft each). The species is expected to grow to 10 cm before stocking in the reservoir. This enhancement strategy would ensure better harvesting size and catch per unit effort for Vazhani reservoir fishers.





Ranching Programme

Ranching-cum-mass awareness programme for the conservation of endemic Gangetic fish species

The prized Gangetic Major Carps, *Labeo catla*, *L. rohita*, *Cirrhinus mrigala*, and *L. calbasu* population have declined drastically in the river Ganga. To restore and conserve the declining population, the institute has been organizing ranching programmes for the last couple of years under the *Namami Gange* programme. The fishers and other stakeholders have also been sensitized about the threats of the declining populations of Indian Major Carps and the importance of the ranching efforts. The indigenous IMCs endemic to river Ganga bred at the institute Headquarters and their fries were reared to fingerling size at Neebi, Prayagraj. A series of ranching cum awareness programmes were



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organized at Prayagraj (Sangam Nose, Manda and Ram Ghat), Kausambi (Kadadham) and Varanasi (Raj Ghat) along the river Ganga on 5th, 8th, 12th, 16th, and 18th March 2021 and released 95,000 fingerlings of IMC. The events were attended by representatives from Ganga Vichar Manch, Ganga Prahari, Ganga Seva Samiti, Ganga Task force, WII, Fishery Dept. U. P., 350 fishers of nearby villages, fish traders and local people and other staff of CIFRI Prayagraj. The headquarters, Barrackpore also arranged a couple of ranching programmes on different occasions.





Ranching at Barrackpore, 26.01.2021



Ranching at Sangam (Prayagraj), 05.03.2021



Ranching at Raj Ghat (Varanasi), 08.03.2021



Mass awareness at Manda (Prayagraj), 12.03.2021



Ranching at Ramghat (Prayagraj), 18.03.2021

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For the conservation of Golden Mahseer (*Tor putitora*) around 1000 mahseer fingerlings were ranched in Bhagirathi River near Koteshwar dam, New Tehri, Uttarakhand on 20 April 2021. Program was well organized by team members of CIFRI with the coordination of Uttarakhand fisheries department.



Ranching of Golden Mahseer (*Tor putitora*)

Trainings conducted

Trainings and Capacity Buildings

	S. Nove of the Astriction and D. A. Strander			
Sr. No.	Name of the training	Date	Venue	Participants
1.	Culture of pearlspot (<i>Etroplus suratensis</i>) in CIFRI HDPE pens under TSP	04 Jan 2021	Vazhani Dam, Thrissur Kerala by ICAR-CIFRI, Kochi Centre	Fishermen of FCS of Vazhani dam
2.	Pen as a tool for beel fisheries management	08 Jan 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Guwahati Centre (online mode)	51 fishers/ farmers
3.	On-job training on fish & fisheries management for students of Cachar College, Silchar, Assam	19-24 Jan 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Guwahati Centre (online mode)	50 students
4.	"Production enhancement through cage culture in inland open waters"; in Malayalam under PMMSY	29 Jan 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Bangalore Centre (online mode)	110 beneficiaries
5.	Production enhancement through cage culture in inland open waters	29 Jan 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore (online mode)	110 fishers/ farmers
6.	Opportunities of inland open water ornamental fishes for livelihood enhancement and employment generation under TSP	11-14 Feb 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore	23 fishers/ farmers
7.	Production enhancement through pen culture in inland open waters	19 Feb 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Guwahati Centre (online mode)	60 fishers/ farmers
8.	Opportunities of Inland open water ornamental fishes for livelihood enhancement and employment generation under TSP	20-22 Feb 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore	25 fishers/ farmers
9.	Reservoir fisheries management training Odisha under TSP	20-22 Feb 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore	25 fishers/ farmers
10.	Off-campus opportunities of inland open water ornamental fishes for livelihood enhancement and employment generation under TSP	26 Feb 2021	Rishia, Odisha by ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore	25 fishers/ farmers
11.	Production enhancement through pen culture in inland open waters	01 Mar 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore (online mode)	50 fishers/ farmers
12.	Importance of river ranching for fish conservation and livelihood improvement of fishers (online).	02 Mar 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Allahabad Centre	50 fishers/ farmers
13.	Fisheries enhancement in wetlands	09 Mar 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore (online mode)	50 fishers/ farmers
14.	Wetland fisheries development in East Champaran district of Bihar	23 Mar 2021	KVK, Piprakothi	500 fishers of East Champaran, Bihar
15.	Sampling methodologies for fish catch estimation from inland water bodies of India"	23 Mar 2021	ICAR-CIFRI, Bangalore Centre and State Institute of Fisheries Technology (SIFT), Kakinada, DoF, Andhra Pradesh (online mode)	450 Village Fisheries Assistants of Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Department

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Online training program at ICAR-CIFRI, Prayagraj



Training at KVK, Piprakothi, Bihar

Exhibitions participated

Name of the exhibition	Date	Venue
Brahmaputra Amantran Abhiyan	05 Jan 2021	Majuli district, Assam
Brahmaputra Amantran Abhiyan	14 Jan 2021	Guwahati, Assam

Exhibition on the occasion of 'Brahmaputra Amantran Abhiyan' at Majuli, Assam



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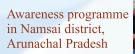


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Mass Aawareness Camps

Sr. No.	Name of the Camp	Purpose	Venue and date	Participants
1.	Awareness-cum- supplementary fish seed stocking programme	To create awareness on culture based fisheries in closed beels	Beels of Assam: Charan; 17 Dec 2020 & 17 Feb 2021 Bamuni; 23 Feb 2021 Urpad; 25-26 Feb 2021 Dhamal; 27-28 Feb 2021	No. of fishers • 26 & 20 • 21 • 35 • 17
2.	Awareness camps on Hilsa and Dolphin conservation of Ganga	To create awareness on Hilsa and Dolphin conservation in River Ganga	ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore; 24-25 Feb 2021	75 fishers of Ganga
3.	Awareness on pearlspot culture in CIFRI HDPE pens (under TSP)	To create awareness on pearlspot culture in pens	In Vazhani Reservoir, Kerala ; 04 Jan 2021	Fishermen of Vazhani dam and the DDF of Fisheries (Thrissur)
4.	Stocking cum awareness programme on cage aquaculture in Dumbur reservoir	To encourage successful adoption of the cage culture technology	Dumbur reservoir; Tripura, 25 Feb 2021	50
5.	Awareness-cum-fish seed stocking programmes for stock enhancement in Badhaibeel	To create awareness on fish stock enhancement in seasonally-openbeels	Badhaibeel, Goalpara; 22 Feb 2021	20
6.	Awareness-cum- supplementary fish seed stocking programmes for culture-based fisheries in Borboibeel	To create awareness on culture based fisheries in closed beels	 Borboibeel, Bongaigaon; 06 Mar 2021 Satbhonibeel, Baksha; 06 Mar 2021 Go beel; 11 Mar 2021 Lakhanabandha beel, Nagaon; 16 Mar 2021 	No. of fishers 20 34 22 31
7.	Awareness-cum-fish seed stocking programmes for stock enhancement in Ghorajan beel	To create awareness on fish stock enhancement in seasonally-open beels	 Beels of Assam viz. Ghorajan, Kamrup Rural; 07 Mar 2021 Rupahi, Nagaon; 08 Feb 2021 Dandua, Morigaon; 10 Mar 2021 Kapla, Barpeta; 12 Mar 2021 Hirakata-Rowmari, Kamrup; 15 Mar 2021 Duamara-Batamara, Nalbari; 17 Mar 2021 Rowmari, Darrang; 18 Mar 2021 Kachadhara, Morigaon; 20 Feb 2021 	No. of fishers 19 27 20 20 18 17 25 25 40
8.	Awareness programme on pen aquaculture technology for livelihood improvement	To create awareness on pen culture in beels	Borbeel, Arunachal Pradesh; 24 Mar 2021	51
9.	Mass awareness camp on conservation of Mahseer and trout	Conservation of important hill stream fishes in river Ganga	Tehri, Uttarakhand; 18- 20 Mar 2021	40







Mass awareness camp at New Tehri, Uttarakhand



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Awards / Recognition to the Institute

Bangalore Regional Centre of ICAR-CIFRI was awarded with the second prize for the excellent work on implementation of official language at the centre during the year 2019-20 by the Town Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC), Bangalore





Staff Corner

Dr. Ajoy Saha, Scientist received the best research paper award 2020 by the ICAR-Directorate of Medicinal Aromatic Plants Research, Anand for the research paper "Saha A, Basak BB, Gajbhiye NA, Kalariya KA, Manivel P (2019), Sustainable fertilization through co-application of biochar and chemical fertilizers improves yield, quality of *Andrographis paniculata* and soil health. Industrial Crops and Products. 140:111607".

- Dr. B. K. Das, Director, graced the foundation day programme of ICAR-CRIJAF, Barrackpore as the Guest of Honour on 09 February 2021.
- Dr. B. K. Das, Director, delivered a talk on Aqualife vis a vis Anthropocene in Rivers: A holistic management approach is need of hour in 1st International Conference on River Corridor Research and Management organized by IIT Jammu on 25 February 2021.
- Dr. B. K. Das, Director, delivered the foundation day lecture at College of Fisheries, Assam Agricultural University on o7 March 2021.
- Dr. B. K. Das, Director, attended the virtual UK-India Aquaculture Partnership Meeting on 09 March 2021.
- Dr. A. Sinha, Principal Scientist, was invited as an expert in stake holder meeting of Aqua rainbow India Group convened by Dr. Rajeev Ranjan, Secretary, and Sh. Sagar Mehra, Joint Secretary, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India on 24 July 2020.
- Dr. A. Sinha, Principal Scientist, acted as Panelist in National level virtual stakeholder consultation "Indian Ornamental Fisheries 2.0 The Way Forward" organized by ICAR-CIFA, Bhubaneswar during 22-24 April, 2021.

Promotions

Name & Designation	Place of posting	Promoted to the post of	With Effect from
Shri J. K. Solanki	Vadodara	Technical Officer	22 May 2018
Shri Vijay Kumar	Allahabad	Technical Officer	16 Jan 2019
Shri Manabendra Roy	Barrackpore	Technical Officer	23 Jul 2019
Shri T. K. Halder	Barrackpore	Sr. Tech. Assistant	12 Aug 2019
Shri Amulya Kakati	Barrackpore	Technical Assistant	25 May 2020
Shri Rajeev Lal	Barrackpore	Joint Director (Admn.) & Registrar	06 Jan 2021
Shri Debasis Singha	Barrackpore	LDC	07 Jan 2021
Shri Prokash Chandra Pramanick	Barrackpore	LDC	06 May 2021
Shri Probodh Ranjan Mahata	Barrackpore	LDC	06 May 2021

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Superannuations

Name & Designation	Last Place of Posting	Date of Superannuation
Shri Soumitra Roy, CTO	Barrackpore	31 Jan 2021
Shri Amarnath Prasad, SSS	Barrackpore	31 Jan 2021
Mrs. Swapna Chattopadhyay	Barrackpore	31 Jan 2021
Shri A. V. Danger, SSS	Vadodara	28 Feb 2021
Shri T. K. Halder, STA	Barrackpore	01 Mar 2021 (Retired voluntarily)
Shri Manabendra Dutta, SSS	Barrackpore	31 Mar2021



Mrs. Swapna Chattopadhyay (extrem left)



Shri Soumitra Roy (right)



Shri Amarnath Prasad (3rd from right)

Meetings & Events

ICAR-CIFRI participated in "Brahmaputra Aamantran Abhiyan" rafting expedition

Guwahati Regional Centre of the Institute participated in the "Brahmaputra Aamantran Abhiyan" organized by the Brahmaputra Board, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India during December 23, 2020 to January 21, 2021. The centre took part in rafting expedition from Pashighat, Arunachal Pradesh to Dhubri, Assam with team members from Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and other collaborators. Water quality, soil and aquatic organisms (mainly fish and shellfish species) were assessed at different stretches of the river. The Institute also took part in awareness programmes and exhibitions organized at Pashighat (Arunachal Pradesh), Majuli and Guwahati (Assam) as part of the expedition and spread the message on "Sustainable fisheries from river Brahmaputra".



Republic Day

The Institute celebrated the 72nd Republic Day with great enthusiasm on 26 January, 2021. Dr. B. K. Das, Director unfurled the tri-colour and paid rich tribute to the nation. He remarked that India gained freedom after lot of struggle by the freedom fighters. Hence, preserving the unity of our nation is our sacred duty. In his speech, he also



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recounted the achievements of ICAR-CIFRI during the last one year. He remarked that a good working atmosphere and team spirit are the key to success. Some of the staff were awarded with appreciation certificates. All the ICAR-CIFRI staff and their family members graced the occasion.

Stakeholders' meet for wetland fishers under ICAR-WorldFish collaborative project

A stakeholder meet was organised on 21 January 2021 at the Institute under the ICAR-WorldFish (W-3) collaborative project on "Small scale fisheries in wetlands for livelihood and nutritional security" for fishermen of Beledanga wetland, North 24 Parganas. Dr. B. K. Das, Director, ICAR-CIFRI and PI of the project, chaired the meeting. Representatives of the Beledanga Fishermen Cooperative Society, State fisheries department and the project team attended the meeting. The objective of the meet was to discuss the problems faced by the stakeholders in the wetland fisheries enhancement/management and participatory prioritization of the problems. The scientist-stakeholder interaction discussed at length the management interventions required to



address individual problems and chalked out an ecosystem-based management plan integrating technological interventions for fisheries management of the wetland.



Institute Management Committee (IMC) meeting

The 49th meeting of the Institute Management Committee of the institute was held at Barrackpore on 10 February 2021. Dr. B. K. Das, Director, ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore chaired the meeting and Shri Rajeev Lal, Joint Director (Admn.) & Registrar served as the Member Secretary. The other external members namely, Dr. K. K. Krishnani, ICAR-CIFE, Mumbai; Dr. Vindhya Mohindra, ICAR-NBFGR, Lucknow; Dr. Akshaya Panigrahi, ICAR-CIBA, Chennai Dr. S. K. Das, Sr Finance & Accounts Officer, ICAR-NRRI, Cuttack were present on virtual mode. In addition to these 2 Non-Official Members namely Shri Devmalya Sarkar and Shri Sanjit Baral were also present. Due to the Covid-19 situation, meeting of the IMC could not be convened in 2020. The

Chairman briefed the members about research and development activities being carried out in the Institute since last IMC meeting, overall Institute management and linkages established with other stakeholders. Several agenda items were discussed.

Workshop on business plan for fishery FPC

A workshop on 'Business plan for fishery FPC' under Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (APART) was organized by ARIAS Society, Assam in collaboration with ICAR-CIFRI Regional Centre, Guwahati and Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Assam on 10 February 2021. Dr. B. K. Bhattacharjya, ICAR-CIFRI briefed them about the prospects of business in fishery sector. Dr. S. Workshop at ICAR-CIFRI Regional Centre, Guwahati



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Sarmah, Fishery Coordinator, ARIAS Society discussed about the work plan under APART project. Dr. D. Debnath, Sr. Scientist, ICAR-CIFRI RC, Guwahati discussed about fish feed mill as a business plan in Assam. The workshop focussed on formation of ten fish farmers producers companies working on different aspects of fisheries business.

Stakeholders meet for GIZ sponsored project on Pong Reservoir

The Institute in association with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH organized a stakeholder meeting on 19 February 2021 in virtual mode under the project 'Assessment and management of fisheries resources of Pong Reservoir, Himachal Pradesh'. The main objective of the meeting was to involve all the stakeholders of Pong Reservoir in formulating policy for sustainable fisheries resource extraction from the reservoir. Dr. B. K. Das, Director, ICAR-CIFRI, and PI of the project presented the research findings and recommendations for sustainable extraction of fisheries resources of Pong Reservoir. Mr. Satpal Mehta, Directorcum-Warden of Fisheries, HP and Dr. Kunal Bharat from GIZ, were also present. During the meeting, important issues like the impact of



tourism on fish production, the impact of migratory birds on fish production, stocking and harvesting policy were thoroughly discussed. The meeting was attended by more than 50 participants including official staff of DoF, Himachal Pradesh and the members of 15 Primary Fishermen's Cooperative Societies of Pong Reservoir.

and its actual potential.

Workshop on Hirakud Reservoir, Odisha



The institute organized a workshop on "Strategic planning for nutritional security and productivity enhancement in Hirakud Reservoir: An approach to community mobilization" at Sambalpur, Odisha on 1 March 2021 in collaboration with a NGO (BANO charitable trust, Odisha) and State fisheries department, Odisha. The programme was conducted to aware and motivate the fishers about sustainable reservoir management and its scientific planning. Around 120 fishermen from 6 different primary fishermen cooperative societies participated in the workshop. District magistrate, Shree S. Saxena, IAS graced the program as chief guest. Dr. B. K. Das, Director, ICAR-CIFRI highlighted the importance of the strategic scientific planning of the Hirakud reservoir for the sustainable production to fill the gap between

Dr. Das emphasized that ICAR-CIFRI's technologies such as cage and pen, will play important role for production of advanced fingerling as a suitable stocking material which can enhance the production of the reservoir. Mr. B. P. Dwibedy, Deputy Director Fisheries, Govt. of Odisha was also present. Dr. A. Rashid, Chairman BANO trust, Mr. Satish Kaushlesh, Dr. P. K. Parida, Mr. Himanshu S. Swain and Mr. Mitesh H. Ramteke were present from CIFRI side.

Second meeting of Project Review and Steering Group (PRSG) for the MEAN project

The second meeting of PRSG on "Measuring Endocrine Disrupting



Meeting of MEAN project



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Chemicals (EDC) and Aquatic diagnostics through Bio-Sensory Network with a special reference to Northeast India" was held on 11 March 2021 at the Institute hqs, Barrackpore through hybrid mode (both offline and online) in line with the COVID-19 protocols. The project is being implemented by C-DAC Kolkata jointly with ICAR-CIFRI and IIT, Hyderabad. The meeting chaired by PRSG members Prof. Rajib Bandhopadhyay Jadavpur University, Smt. Sunita Verma, Scientist 'G' and HoD, ESDA, Meit Y, Shri Tara Shanker, Ex Scientist-G, Meit Y, Special Invitee. The meeting was attended by the project team members.

Research Advisory Committee (RAC) meeting

The Research Advisory Committee Meeting for the year 2020-21 of ICAR-CIFRI was held during 01-02 April, 2021 in both offline and virtual mode. The Chairman Prof. (Dr.) Baskaran Manimaran attended the meeting physically while the other RAC Members Dr. K.G. Padmakumar, Dr. Sharad Kumar Jain and Dr. S. C. Pathak participated in the meeting online. Dr. B. K. Das, Director of the Institute appraised about the various research and developmental activities of the Institute highlighting new research initiatives, COVID Guidelines for fishers/PFCS, high impact publications and infrastructure development amidst the Pandemic year. Chairman, Prof Manimaran, in his inaugural remarks appreciated the achievements of CIFRI. He urged the scientists of the Institute to play a major role in providing



technical guidance and management plans in the context of the ambitious PMMSY and stressed upon the need to focus on ESG being an apex Institute in natural resource management. The initial remarks by the Chairman and Members of the RAC was followed by presentation of Action Taken Report by the Member Secretary, RAC. Heads of Divisions, Heads/ In-charges of the Regional Centres and Stations presented achievements made under different Institute Projects and other activities at their respective Divisions/Units/Centres. Chairman Prof. Manimaran and other members expressed their satisfaction in the overall progress and also appreciated various initiatives taken by the Institute. The meeting ended with formal vote of thanks by Dr. A. K. Das, RAC Member Secretary, ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore.

Institute Research Committee (IRC) meeting



Institute Research Committee Meeting for the year 2020-21was held during 17-19 June 2021 at the Institute headquarters both in on-line and off-line mode. The meeting was started with a welcome address by Dr. Arun Pandit, Member Secretary IRC. The IRC mourned to the death of Dr. B. C. Jha and observed 2 minutes silence in honour of the departed soul. The Director gave a brief overview of the recent developments in the research, developments, linkages, and other areas of the Institute. He requested the staff to do the assigned work from home during lockdown sincerely to the satisfaction of their respective HoDs. He also instructed to submit the final reports of all completed projects including externally funded projects on-time, in good shape, both in digital and in soft copy. He remarked that since the travel is restricted due to COVID-19, the

pending desktop works along with publications and other in-house jobs may be completed during this time. Following this Scientists presented their achievements and future work plan. New project proposals were also presented in the IRC.

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Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed

- MoU was signed between ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore and West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences (WBUAFS), West Bengal, on 27 January, 2021 for Academic and research collaboration in the field of inland fisheries.
- ICAR-CIFRI inked MoU with Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Odisha for academic and research collaboration, student guidance on 08 February, 2021
- MoU was signed between ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore and Munger University, Bihar on 18 March, 2021 for Academic and research collaboration in the field of inland fisheries.



MoU with Fakir Mohan University

VIP Visits

Dr. J. K. Jena, DDG, Fisheries and Dr. Pravin Putra, Assistant Director General (Marine Fisheries), ICAR, New Delhi visited Bangalore Research Centre of ICAR-CIFRI on 25 February and 20 March, respectively. They interacted with the scientists of Regional Research Centre of ICAR-CIFRI and ICAR-CIFA and urged to reach to the fish farmers through implementation of farmer's welfare project.



Dr. J. K. Jena, DDG, Fisheries ICAR, New Delhi (extreme right)



Dr. Pravin Putra, ADG (Marine Fisheries) ICAR, New Delhi (at the Chair)



Shri G. P. Sharma, Director (Finance), ICAR, New Delhi (2nd from right)



Dr. Sanjeev Balyan, MoS. for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Govt. of India (at the middle)

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Other Events



Poush Sankranti celebration



Inauguration of garage



World Water Day on 22 March 2021



Saraswati Puja celebration



International Women's day on 08 March 2021



World Environment day on 05 June 2021

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Scheduled Tribe Component activities

ICAR-CIFRI Kochi Centre demonstrated the culture of pearl spot (*Etroplus suratensis*) in CIFRI HDPE pens in Vazhani Dam on 4 January 2021. The fishermen belonging to ST community of Vazhani Dam Harijan-Girijan Fisheries Co-operative Society participated in the programme. The fishers were provided with 3 CIFRI HDPE pens, 7500 seeds and 100 kg feed.

Awareness cum demonstration programs were organized on ornamental fishery at Risia Nilagiri village in Balasore district and Chunakuli, Damana village in Bhubaneswar, Odisha for the tribal women on 26-27 February 2021. Dr. B. K. Das, Director, ICAR-CIFRI distributed 50



ornamental fish units in those villages in the presence of the members of Rotary club of Bhubaneswar Royal Odisha and Rotary Club of Bhubaneswar Ekamra Khetra. The women of both the villages were trained on ornamental fish keeping and breeding.



CIFRI HDPE pens, 18 in numbers, were distributed among the tribal fishers of five districts of Jharkhand namely Ranchi, Hazaribag, Simdega, Lohardaga, Khunti to support the livelihoods. The fishers of 15 reservoirs, namely, Jharhita, Lotwar, Keradari, Kewal, Karanji, Jamgani, Hatia, Kanka, Kelagagh, Remrekha, Nandi, Baimari, Chandlaso, Latarjang Pelol will be benefitted due to this pen material distribution. Ornamental fish tanks were also distributed among 35 tribal women of the state.

Guwahati Regional Centre distributed 10

coracles and one boat for livelihood improvement of the tribal fishers of Bamunigaon Beel and *Borikadanga and Urpalbeel of Assam* on 24 February and 20 March 2021, respectively.





Distribution of coracles to tribal fishers of Bamunibeel, Kamrup (R) Assam

Training under STC

Four trainings both on-campus as well as off-campus were organized under STC on the areas like ornamental fishes for livelihood enhancement and employment generation, reservoir fisheries management.



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Activities under SCSP

ICAR-CIFRI is continuously striving to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the SC fishermen in different parts of the country. Under this programme femonstration of ornamental fish culture, culture based fisheries and pen culture technology in wetlands and reservoirs were going on in West Bengal and Odisha. Demonstration of culture based fisheries and seed raising through pen culture were initiated in reservoirs of Jharkhand.

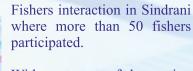


The institute adopted five wetlands of Murshidabad managed by different Fisherman Co-operative Societies in collaboration with KVK, Ramakrishna Mission



Ashram, Sargachhi. A mass awareness programme was conducted on 16 January 2021. More than 150 SC fishers from 5 wetlands participated in the programme and the fishers were made aware on the pen culture concept and the beneficial impact of the same. ICAR-CIFRI HDPE pens, fish feed and fish seed were provided to the fishers for raising the fish seed to the required size for culture based fisheries in wetlands. Coracles were also provided to the wetland fishers on this occasion. In each 30,000 fish seeds were released in the pens of all 5 wetlands.

ICAR-CIFRI has also adopted two wetlands, Sindrani and Duma, located in the border of Bangaladesh in West Bengal for demonstration of pen culture for the production enhancement in the wetlands. MoU was signed with the officials of these two wetlands. On 21 February 2021, ICAR-CIFRI conducted a Scientist-





With a target of harvesting additional 30 tons from the Sindrani wetland, 60,000 fish seed were stocked in the pens. Similarly, 90,000 fish seeds was stocked in the pens of Duma wetland with target of additional 40-50 ton from the pen culture demonstration.





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Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Activities



Routine swachhta program in the Institute Hqs during the month of April 2021



Ganga Swachhta Pakhwada by Prayagraj Centre during 16-31 March 2021 along the bank of River Ganga at Prayagraj



Guwahati Regional Centre undertook pledge on swachhta



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अनुसंधान उपलब्धियां

माघ मेले के दौरान सामृहिक स्नान से गंगा नदी के जल की गुणवत्ता पर हानिकारक प्रभाव

माघ मेला प्रयागराज के त्रिवेणी (संगम) का एक भव्य त्योहार है। इस त्योहार पर लाखों हिंदू तीर्थयात्री संगम में पवित्र स्नान करते हैं। इस क्रम में संस्थान के क्षेत्रीय केंद्र, प्रयागराज ने माघ मेला 2021 में गंगा नदी के जल की गुणवत्ता पर सामूहिक स्नान के प्रभाव का आकलन करने के उद्देश्य से तीन लोकप्रिय घाटों जैसे शंकरघाट, संगम और चटनाग के जल के नमूनों को एकत्र किया। इन नमूनों में यह पाया गया कि भौतिक—रासायनिक प्राचल जैसे बायोकेमिकल ऑक्सीजन डिमांड (बीओडी), केमिकल ऑक्सीजन डिमांड (सीओडी), पीएच, विशिष्ट चालकता, घुलित ऑक्सीजन (डीओ) और क्षारीयता का मान स्नान से पहले और स्नान के पश्चात क्रमशः 7.33 पीपीएम और 9.6 पीपीएम, 21.32 मिलीग्राम प्रति ली और 55.11 मिलीग्राम प्रति ली, 9.1 और 9.43, 363 μs प्रति सेंटीमीटर और 643 μs प्रति सेंटीमीटर, 10 पीपीएम और 7.2 पीपीएम, 148 पीपीएम और 156 पीपीएम दर्ज किए गए। नमूनों के विश्लेषण से पता चला कि कचरे और जैविक पदार्थों के भारी प्रवाह के कारण गंगा नदी के जल की गुणवत्ता में गिरावट आई है। अतः नियमित निगरानी, तीर्थयात्रियों के बीच जन जागरूकता, जैविक कचरे का सुरक्षित निपटान और उचित निदान उपायों से जल में प्रदूषण के उच्च स्तर को कम किया जा सकता हैं। संगम, प्रयागराज में गंगा नदी में माघ मेले के दौरान सामूहिक समागम और स्नान के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न अधिकरणों और तीर्थयात्रियों के बीच बेहतर समन्वय बहुत आवश्यक है।

डी. एन. झा, अबसार आलम, जीतेंद्र कुमार, वी. आर. ठाकुर, मोनिका गुप्ता, संदीप मिश्रा, विजय कुमार, सुशील वर्मा और शिवजनम वर्मा

बिजनौर, उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा नदी के मध्य खंड से बड़ी आकार वाली गोरा चेला (सेक्यूरिकुला गोरा), हैमिल्टन, 1822 का पाया जाना

मार्च 2021 के दौरान गंगा नदी के मध्य खंड पर एक मत्स्य जैव विविधता सर्वेक्षण में बड़ी आकार की सिक्यूरिला गोरा (अधिकतम आकार कुल लंबाई — 28.5 सेमी और कुल शरीर भार — 152 ग्राम) मछली को दर्ज किया, जो डैनियोनिडे परिवार की एक साइप्रिनिड प्रजाति है। इसका वितरण पहले एशियाई देशों जैसे भारत, बांग्लादेश, पाकिस्तान और नेपाल में देखा गया था। आईयूसीएन रेड लिस्ट के अनुसार, इस प्रजाति के अस्तित्व पर कोई संकट नहीं है। यह प्रजाति आमतौर पर मीठा जल क्षेत्रों में घने वनस्पतियों और कम वेग वाली जल में वास करती है। यह प्रकृति में सर्वाहारी हैं और ज्यादातर छोटे अकशेरूकीय, कीड़े, और अन्य जंतुप्लवकों को खाती हैं। फिशबेस और अन्य मछली डेटाबेस में उपलब्ध अधिकतम आकार 24.5 सेमी है। वर्तमान अध्ययन बिजनौर, उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा नदी से नया रिकॉर्ड मिला है।

अबसार आलम, धर्मनाथ झा, जीतेंद्र कुमार, वेंकटेश. आर. ठाकुर, एच. एस. स्वैन, सुशील कुमार वर्मा, संदीप कुमार मिश्रा, शिवजनम वर्मा, संदीप मिश्रा और बि. के. दास

असम के ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी की मत्स्य विविधता और उनके संरक्षण का मूल्यांकन

असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी की मत्स्य विविधता के मूल्यांकन के लिए नवंबर 2019 से फरवरी, 2020 तक एक अध्ययन किया गया। इस अध्ययन में असम के तिनसुकिया, मोरीगांव, कामरूप और धुबरी जिले के लैंडिंग केंद्रों में पकड़ी गई 17 फैमिली की 22 प्रजातियों से संबंधित कुल 29 मत्स्य प्रजातियों को दर्ज किया गया। इनमें सबसे अधिक साइप्रिनिड फैमिली (27.58 प्रतिशत) दर्ज की गई। इसके बाद अंबासिड (10.36 प्रतिशत) चन्नीड (10.35 प्रतिशत), मास्टसेम्बेलिड (6.90 प्रतिशत) और अन्य (3.46 प्रतिशत) देखे गए। आईयूसीएन के अनुसार, एक प्रजाति (क्लारियस मागुर) को लुप्तप्राय वर्ग, 2 प्रजातियों को संकटग्रस्त, और 24 प्रजातियों को कम संकट वर्ग के अंतर्गत रखा जा सकता है। कुल 2 प्रजातियों के संबंध में आंकड़ेध्जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हो पाया है। शीतकाल के दौरान नदी में मत्स्य प्रजाति विविधता प्रचूर पायी गयी है। अधिकांश मछलियां स्वदेशी प्रजातियों थीं, जिनमें कुछ स्थानिक और दुर्लभ प्रजातियाँ थीं। हालांकि नदी में गाद के अत्यधिक जमाव, संसाधनों का अत्यधिक दोहन, प्रदूषण, मानवजनित गतिविधियों के कारण नदी की मत्स्य प्रजाति विविधता प्रतिकूल तौर पर प्रभावित हुई है। इसलिए, इस जलक्षेत्र की स्वदेशी और स्थानिक मछली प्रजातियों के संरक्षण के लिए मत्स्ययन, गाद नियंत्रण, जल प्रदूषण और मानवजनित गतिविधियों पर मत्स्य प्रजाति विविधता जैसी रणनीतियों को अपनाने का सुझाव दिया गया है।

नीति शर्मा, बी. के. भट्टाचार्य, ए. काकाती, टी. एन. विक्टर अनल, एस. एस. सिंघा और बि. के. दास

नवीन सूचकांक-आधारित मूल्यांकन के अनुसार अंतर्स्थलीय नौवहन से प्रेरित पादप प्लवक विविधता को नुकसान

अंर्तस्थलीय जलमार्गों के माध्यम से वाणिज्यिक नौवाहन और नावों की आवाजाही से नदी की जलीय प्रणाली पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है, जो एक वैश्विक चिंता का विषय है। इसके लिए एक नवीन जोखिम मूल्यांकन मॉडल बनाया गया हैं जिसका उद्देश्य एक सामयिक—स्थानिक पैमाने पर नौवाहन

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और नावों की आवाजाही के कारण पादपप्लवक विविधता पर पड़ने हानिकाकर प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन करना है। अतः इसके लिए, पब्लिक डोमेन (https%//doi-org/10-1371/journal-pone-0221451) में एक अतिरिक्त आंकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया था। इस अध्ययन ने एक पूर्ण बायेसियन जेनेरलाइजेड लिनियर मिक्सड मॉडल के आधार पर पादपप्लवक विविधता के नुकसान को एक नया सूचकांक और एक अनुमानित रूपरेखा प्रदान किया है। प्राप्त परिणामों के आधार पर पादपप्लवक विविधता पर नौवाहन और नावों की आवाजाही के कारण महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव का आंकला किया है और दस सबसे अधिक प्रभावित प्रजातियों की पहचान की है— फ्रेंगिलेरिया, नित्स्या एसिकुलरिस, एन. रिवर्सा, सिनेड्रा, मेलोसीरा, कोसिनोडिस्कस, यूनोटिया, सिलास्ट्रम, सिनेडेसमस और मेरिस्मोपीडिया। प्रस्तावित ढांचे ने नौवाहन प्रभावित पादपप्लवक विविधता के नुकसान को कुछ पहलुओं से अलग कर दिया है — जैसे, नौका सेवा और जल की गुणवत्ता में भिन्नता के कारण पादपप्लवक विविधता में 31.44 प्रतिशत नुकसान को बताया है। अतः पादप प्लवक विविधता के होने वाले हानि को रोका जा सकता है यदि जलमार्गों में कम से कम एक दिन के अंतराल के लिए आंशिक तौर पर नावों की आवाजाही को प्रतिबंधित करना, जल प्रबंधन और पादपप्लवक संरक्षण जैसे रणनीतियों को अपनाया जाय।

मलय नस्कर, सोमा दास सरकार, एस. के. साहू और प्रणब गोगोई

नर्मदा नदी में सरदार सरोवर बांध के निचले क्षेत्र में मत्स्य पालन आंकलन और नदी पारिस्थितिकी के लिए पर्यावरणीय प्रवाह का अनुमान

नर्मदा नदी की मुख्य धारा पर स्थित सरदार सरोवर एक बहुउद्देशीय बांध है, जिसकी पर्यावरणीय जटिलताओं के कारण विश्व स्तर पर व्यापक रूप से विचार—विमर्श किया गया है। अध्ययन ने दो प्रतिनिधि स्थलों, काविड़या और गरुड़ेश्वर के 11 किमी विस्तार से उपलब्ध पारिस्थितिकी और मत्स्य पालन आंकड़ों को लिया गया। इस अध्ययन में पर्यावरणीय प्रवाह के आंकलन के लिए महासीर प्रजाित, टोर टोर को चुना गया था। महसीर के लिए प्रवाह की गहराई और वेग की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह देखा गया कि शत—प्रतिशत पर्यावरणीय प्रवाह में भी महासीर के लिए आवश्यक प्रवाह वेग को जाना नहीं जा सका। गहराई और वेग के आधार पर मछली के लिए जल की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया गया था। यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि कम पर्यावरणीय प्रवाह ६ मानसून पूर्व अविध (फरवरी से मई) के दौरान 2964 क्युसेकय मानसून पश्चात (अक्टूबर से जनवरी) के दौरान 12542 क्युसेकय मानसून के दौरान (जून से सितंबर) में 14062 क्युसेक जल को पर्यावरणीय प्रवाह के रूप में बांध के निचले हिस्से में छोड़ा जा सकता है।

ए. के. साहू और बि. के. दास

पहली बार टोंस नदी में पांच पहाडी धारा की प्रवासी मछली प्रजातियों की टैगिंग और फिश पास की कार्यात्मकता का आंकलन

यमुना की एक प्रमुख सहायक नदी, टोंस नदी एक बारहमासी हिमालयी नदी है, जो 20,720 फीट (6,315 मीटर) ऊंचे बंदरपंच ग्लेशियर से निकलती है और इसमें स्वदेशी और विदेशी दोनों मछली प्रजातियां वास करती हैं। मछली प्रजातियों के अभिगमन मार्ग की पहचान करने के लिए नदी के ऊपरी हिस्से पर 60 मेगावाट की नैटवर मोरी जलविद्युत परियोजना के प्रस्तावित बांध पर एक जांच की गई। । जांच के दौरान, पहली बार पांच प्रमुख प्रवासी मछली प्रजातियों को दर्ज किया गया था प) सिकजोथोरेक्स रिचर्डसोनी (स्नो ट्राउट) पप) सिकजोथोरेक्स प्रोगेस्टस (दीनावा स्नोट्राउट) पपप) सिकजोथोरेक्स लेबियाटस (कुन्नर स्नोट्राउट) पअ) सल्मो ट्रुटा (ब्राउन ट्राउट) और अ) ओंकोरीनिकस माईकिस (इंद्रधनुष ट्राउट)। इन मछलियों की प्रजातियों के अभिगमन मार्ग के अध्ययन के लिए, औसतन 50 मछलियों को टी—बार 25 मिमी आईसीएआर—सिफरी कोडित टैग के साथ टैगिंग की गई। दो महीने की अवधि में ही ब्राउन और रेनबो ट्राउट की चार मछलियों को रैंचिंग स्थल के 5.5 किमी ऊपरी क्षेत्र से पकड़ा गया। यह टोंस नदी के परियोजना स्थल में इन प्रजातियों के अभिगमन के साथ—साथ आवासीय प्रवास या पसंदीदा आवास को इंगित करता है।

बि. के. दास, ए. के. साहू, और डी. के. मीना

हिमालयी नदी में सूक्ष्मजीव रोधी तत्व, ट्राइक्लोसन और ट्राइक्लोकार्बन का पाया जाना

सौंदर्य प्रसाधनों और दैनिक प्रयोग में आने वाले पदार्थों में उपस्थित रसायनों का जलीय वातावरण में जमा होने की अधिक संभावना होती है। इन रसायनों से पारिस्थितिकी और खाद्य सुरक्षा पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता हैं। ट्राईक्लोसन (TCS) और ट्राईक्लोकार्बन (TCC) दो सिंथेटिक फेनोलिक यौगिक हैं जिनका उपयोग आमतौर पर कई सौंदर्य प्रसाधनों और दैनिक उपयोग किए जाने वाले उत्पादों में किया जाता है। इसके लिए तोरसा नदी में टीसीएस, इसके मेटाबोलाइट मिथाइल—ट्राइक्लोसन (मी—टीसीएस) और टीसीसी के सांद्रता का अध्ययन किया गया। अधिकांशतह टीसीएस की सांद्रता जल और मछली दोनों में टीसीसी से अधिक पायी गयी। जल में टीसीएस और टीसीसी का स्तर निर्धारित मानदंड से अधिक पाया गया। मछली में टीसीएस सांद्रता (91.1—589 माइक्रोग्राम प्रति किग्रा) भी टीसीसी (29.1—285.5 माइक्रोग्राम प्रति किग्रा) की तुलना में अधिक थी। मिथाइल के जैविकरण से मी— टीसीएस बनता है, वह जल में नहीं पाया जाता, लेकिन मछलियों में पाया जाता है। दोनों यौगिकों के विश्लेषण में पाया गया कि मछलियों में मौजूद टीसीएस और टीसीसी की सांद्रता का स्तर मानव उपभोग के लिए हानिकारक नहीं है। चूंकि खूलाजल में उभरते हुए दूषित पदार्थों



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की निगरानी पर अध्ययन बहुत सीमित है अतः इस अध्ययन से प्राप्त आंकड़ें आधारभूत जानकारी के लिए उपयोगी होंगे जिससे विभिन्न जलीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों में उभरते प्रदूषकों को प्रोफाइल और मैपिंग करने में आसानी होगी।

सोमा दास सरकार, सुबीर कुमार नाग, कविता कुमारी, केया साहा, सुदर्शन बंद्योपाध्याय और मोहम्मद आफताबुद्दीन

भारत के हुगली-मतला मुहाना से इंडियन फ्रॉगफिश, एंटेनारियस इंडिकस शुल्त्स, 1964 का पाया जाना

इंडियन फ्रॉगिफश का एक नमूना फरवरी 2021 के दौरान 10 से 12 मीटर की गहराई पर शीतकालीन प्रवासी मत्स्ययन में अन्य प्रजातियों के साथ पकड़ा गया। इस मछली की लंबाई 97.87 मिमी और वजन 33.48 ग्राम था। इंडियन फ्रॉगिफश, एंटेनारियस इंडिकस शुल्त्स 1964 एंटेनारिड फैमिली (ऑर्डर लोफीफॉर्मिस) की समुद्री प्रजाति है जो मुख्य रूप से विश्व के लगभग सभी उष्णकिटबंधीय और उपोष्णकिटबंधीय महासागरों और समुद्रों में उथले जल में पाई जाती हैं। पर अब तक, हुगली—मातलह मुहाना प्रणाली में इस मछली की उपलब्धता का कोई रिकॉर्ड प्राप्त नहीं है। इंडियन फ्रॉगिफश हिंद महासागर और उसके विस्तारित जल निकायों की मूल समुद्री प्रजाति है। इस प्रजाति को पहले पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर, पूर्वी अफ्रीका, अदन और सेशेल्स की खाड़ी, दक्षिण—पूर्व भारत और श्रीलंका, उत्तर में ओमान की खाड़ी से दर्ज किया गया है। इसका शरीर पीला—भूरे रंग का होता है। सभी पंखों में धब्बों की गहरे भूरे रंग की धारियाँ होती हैं। इसके एस्का का रंग पीला अथवा पीला—भूरे रंग का होता है जिसमें दो या तीन गहरे रंग के ओसेली होते हैं। इसका इलिसियम गहरा भूरा होता है जिस पर धारियाँ होती हैं। स्थानीय मछुआरों के अनुसार, बैगनेट में ऐसी फ्रॉगिफश का पकड़ा जाना आकरिमक घटना है। पर इस मछली का उपयोग केवल सजावटी मछली व्यापार के लिए किया जा सकता है। आईयूसीएच रेड लिस्ट में इस प्रजाति के संबंध में कोई विश्लेषण प्राप्त नहीं है।

दिबाकर भक्त, रंजन के. मन्ना, संगीता एम. नायर, शुभेंद्र मंडल, एस. सामंता और बि. के. दास

महा चक्रवात यास के कारण भारतीय सुंदरबन में लेट्स कैल्केरिफर के किशोर मछलियों और झींगे की उपलब्धता

भारत के ओडिशा में दिनांक 26 मई 2021 विनाशकारी चक्रवाती तूफान, यास ने दस्तक दी। पूर्णिमा का दिन होने के कारण, पश्चिम बंगाल के पूर्वी मिदनापुर, उत्तर और दक्षिण 24 परगना के तटीय जिलों में जल स्तर काफी बढ़ गया था। इससे धान के खेतों, तालाबों, घरों आदि में खारा जल भर गया। तटीय क्षेत्रों के तालाबों में मीठे पानी की मछिलयों की बड़े पैमाने पर मृत्यु के कारण स्थानीय लोगों को भारी आर्थिक नुकसान हुआ। जुलाई के पहले सप्ताह में एक सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि भारतीय सुंदरबन के कुछ द्वीप जैसे संदेशखाली, गोसाबा, पाथर प्रतिमा आदि आवासीय क्षेत्रों में खारे पानी के प्रवेश से कृषि को काफी नुकसान हुआ। जलमग्न धान के खेतों या गाँव के तालाबों में बहुत सारे लेट्स कैल्केरिफर (भेटकी मछिली) के बीज पाये गए। उन बीजों को जीवित स्थिति में एकत्र किया गया और आर्द्रभूमि (स्थानीय रूप से भेरी के रूप में जाना जाता है) में जलीय कृषि के लिए प्रति मछिली बीज रु. 4.00—15.00 तक बेचा गया। इन भेटकी मछिली के साथ झींगों, मेटापेनियस एसपीपी की उपलब्धता में भी वृद्धि दर्ज किया गया। धान के खेतों और तालाबों में लवणीय जल के प्रवेश से भेटकी मछिली और झींगों की अतिजीविता और विकास के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार हो गया। भेटकी मछिली के जीवित बीज संग्रह से स्थानीय गरीब लोगों के लिए कुछ आय के साधन (संग्रह, परिवहन, बिक्री, आदि) प्राप्त हुये हैं, जो बाढ़ के कारण अत्यधिक संकटग्रस्त स्थिति में थे।

आर. के. मन्ना, दिबाकर भक्त, शुभेंदु मंडल, संगीता एम. नायर, एस. सामंत और बि. के. दास

खाद्य वेब मॉडलिंग अध्ययन के अनुसार अफ्रीकी कैटफिश और तिलपिया जलाशय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को खतरा

खाद्य वेब मॉडिलंग दृष्टिकोण द्वारा केरल में करापुझा जलाशय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के खाद्य वेब पर ओरियोक्रोमिस मोसाम्बिक्स (तिलापिया) और क्लारियस गैरीपिन्स (अफ्रीकी शार्प दूथ कैटिफेश) प्रजातियों के पारिस्थितिक प्रभावों की जांच किया गया था। केरल के वायनाड जिले में स्थित यह जलाशय पालन आधारित मत्स्य पालन के लिए उपयुक्त है तथा इसका निर्माण 1979 में कुल 1250 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में किया गया जिसका लक्ष्य 9000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई करना था। इसमें मीटाजल के विशाल झींगे, कावेरी कार्प, भारतीय मेजर कार्प, सिक्लिंडस, मरेल और कैटिफेश मछिलयों का पालन किया जाता है। इस जलाशय के खाद्य वेब संरचना पांच स्तरों वाली है और इनमें नितल जीवों का वर्चस्व है। ट्रोफिक प्रवाह विशेष रूप से पहले 4 ट्रोफिक स्तर में हुआ। ट्रोफिक स्तर 2 से ट्रोफिक स्तर 5 तक चराई श्रृंखला के लिए स्थानांतरण क्षमता 17.0 प्रतिशत, 8.5 प्रतिशत और 21.4 प्रतिशत था जो औसतन 14.53 प्रतिशत दर्ज हुआ। मत्स्य पकड़ का औसत ट्रोफिक स्तर 2.80 था। ओ. मोसाम्बिक्स और सी. गैरीपिनस दोनों के प्रभाव को निर्धारित करने के लिए मिश्रित ट्रोफिक प्रभाव का विश्लेषण किया गया। इस मॉडल के अनुसार अफ्रीकी कैटिफेश एक सर्वाहारी मछली है तथा भोजन ग्रहण की प्रवृत्ति अत्यधिक विशिष्ट है। यह जलाशय के आँय मछिलयों को खाती है जिससे जिससे जलाशय की मत्स्य पालन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। अधिकांशतः विदेशी खाद्य मछिलयों की वृद्धि स्थानीय प्रजातियों से बेहतर होती है, पर उनके परभक्षी होने के कारण जलक्षेत्र की जैव विविधता पर

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गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। इन विदेशी प्रजातियों की जनसंख्या की गतिशीलता को समझना और अफ्रीकी कैटफिश जैसी आक्रामक और परभक्षी प्रजातियों के कुशल नियंत्रण या उन्मूलन के लिए उपयुक्त तकनीकों की खोज करना, जलाशय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के स्वास्थ्य को बनाए रखने के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

एम. फिरोज खान, प्रीथा पणिक्कर, सिबिना मोल एस. और विजयकुमार, एम. ई.

विभिन्न ट्रोफिक सूचकांक मॉडल के अनुप्रयोग से भारत के उष्णकटिबंधीय प्रायद्वीपीय जलाशयों का ट्रोफिक वर्गीकरण

भारत के तीन अलग—अलग उष्णकिटबंधीय प्रायद्वीपीय जलाशयों कृष्णागिरी (तिमलनाडु), मेहूर (तिमलनाडु) और हरांगी (कर्नाटक) में विभिन्न ट्रोफिक सूचकांक, कार्लसन (1977) (TSI_{CA}), टोलेडो (1990) (TSI_{Ta}), लैम्परेली (2004) (TSI_{CA}) और कुन्हा (2013) (TSIT_{Ta}) की मदद से ट्रॉफिक स्टेट इंडेक्स लागू किए गए और एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया। परिणाम यह दर्शाते हैं कि विभिन्न संख्यात्मक मॉडल संबन्धित आंकड़ें प्रायद्वीपीय जलाशय के विभिन्न ट्राफिक वर्गीकरण के लिए उपयुक्त है। कार्लसन (1977) और टोलेडो के ट्रॉफिक स्टेट इंडेक्स से अध्ययन किए गए जलाशयों की ट्रॉफिक अवस्था का अधिक अनुमान होता है। यह जल की पारदर्शिता के अधिक आंकलन के कारण हो सकता है जो उष्णकिटबंधीय जलीय प्रणाली में पादपप्लवक बायोमास के बजाय अकार्बनिक गंदलापन से अधिक संबंधित है। कार्लसन इंडेक्स को समशीतोष्ण झील के लिए विकसित किया गया था, जो उष्णकिटबंधीय जलाशय के उच्च ट्राफिक स्तर को दिखाता है और यह उष्णकिटबंधीय झीलों और जलाशयों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हो सकता है। लैम्परेली और कुन्हा दोनों सूचकांकों ने आमतौर पर अध्ययन किए गए जलाशयों को निम्न ट्राफिक अवस्था में वर्गीकृत किया है, क्योंकि इसके ट्राफिक अवस्था की गणना में पारदर्शिता को नहीं लिया गया हैं जिससे उष्णकिटबंधीय जलाशयों की ट्रॉफिक स्थिति का सही अनुमान लगाया जा सके। वर्तमान अध्ययन के परिणामों के आधार पर यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि उष्णकिटबंधीय जलाशय के पानी की गुणवत्ता मानदंड के मूल्यांकन के लिए उपलब्ध ट्राफिक राज्य सूचकांकों के वाक्तिस कर क्यांका जा सकता है। इसलिए, उष्णकिटबंधीय जलाशयों पर अधिक शोध के साथ—साथ नए ट्राफिक राज्य सूचकांकों के विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना आवशयक है, जिसमें अन्य संभावित सीमित कारकों पर विचार किया जा सके।

अजय साहा, प्रीथा पणिक्कर, राम्या वी. एल., जेरना पी. के., सिबिना मोल एस., यू. के. सरकार, और बि. के. दास

संस्थान द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के चयनित आर्द्रभूमि में इको-ओरिएंटेशन दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से मात्स्यिकी वृद्धि के प्रयास

मध्य प्रदेश के गोविंदगढ़लेक, देवेंद्रनगर झील, निर्पतसागर और लोकपालसागर झील नामक चार आर्द्रभूमि में अन्वेषण किए गए और उत्पादन क्षमता और मत्स्य पालन वृद्धि का आकलन करने के लिए आकड़ें एकत्र किए गए। रीवा जिले में स्थित गोविंदगढ़ झील (307 हेक्टेयर) गंगा बेसिन की बिछिया नदी से जुड़ी एक मौसमी खुला आर्द्रभूमि है। देवेंद्रनगर झील (190 हेक्टेयर), निर्पतसागर (240 हेक्टेयर), और लोकपालसागर झील (185 हेक्टेयर) क्रमशः सूक्तनल्ला, किलकिला और रंज नदी से जुड़े बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के पन्ना जिले में स्थित हैं। ये सभी आर्द्रभूमि सरकार के स्वामित्व में हैं और प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से मछुआरा सहकारी समिति को दस साल के लिए पट्टे पर दिये गए हैं। राज्य विभाग द्वारा वर्ष में एक बार सभी आर्द्रभूमि में 2–3 लाख इंडियन मेजर कार्प के अंगुलिकाओं का संग्रहण किया जा रहा है। इंडियन मेजर कार्प (50–80 प्रतिशत) का मत्स्य पालन में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है और इसके बाद विदेशी प्रजातियाँ हैं। जुलाई और अगस्त के महीनों को छोड़कर बाकी महीनों में मत्स्ययन किया जाता है। मछली उत्पादन के लिए सभी आर्द्रभूमि के जल और तलछट गुणवत्ता मानक इष्टतम स्तर में पाये गये। क्लोरोफिल—एक सामग्री के आधार पर ट्रॉफिक स्तर सूचकांक 52. 67—54.77 के बीच था और सभी आर्द्रभूमि में पोषक तत्वों की अधिकता देखी गई। गोविंदगढ़ झील से अधिकतम रिकॉर्ड के साथ मछली प्रजातियों की प्रचूरता 16 से 23 तक पायी गयी। प्लवक प्रजातियों में गोविंदगढ़ झील से कुल 12 प्रजातियां, देवेंद्रनगर झील से 13 प्रजातियां, निर्पतसागर से 5 प्रजातियां और लोकपालसागर से 10 प्रजातियां 1.2 लाख इकाई प्रति लीटर (औसत घनत्व — 2.8 लाख इकाई प्रति लीटर) दर्ज किया गया। देवेंद्रनगर झील को छोड़कर, सभी आर्द्रभूमि में मैक्रोफाइट्स पाये गए। इन आर्द्रभूमि में सबसे अधिक मैक्रोफाइट प्रजातियाँ, *हाइड्रिला, वालिसनेरिया* और *पोटामोगेटन* थे। मछली की उपजा 100—300 किग्रा प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रति वर्ष के बीच पायी गयी। इन आर्द्रभूमि में पेन पालन द्वारा प्रजाति संवर्धन, स्टॉक वृद्धि आदि जैसे वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों के माध्यम से मछली उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की बहुत संभावनाएँ है।

मोनिका गुप्ता, वी. आर. ठाकुर, अबसार आलम, जीतेंद्र कुमार, विजय कुमार और ए. के. दास

मीडियम कार्प, लेबियो गोनियस का एकल पालनः आर्द्रभूमि में पिंजरे में मछली पालन की संभावना

सिफरी जीआई—पिंजरों (प्रति पिंजरा आयामः 5 x 5 x 2 घन मीटर) में एकल पालन प्रणाली के तहत टेबल फिश उत्पादन के लिए लेबियो गोनियस के अंगुलिकाओं के स्टॉकिंग घनत्व को अनुकूलित करने के लिए असम के खुले बाढ़कृत मैदानी क्षेत्र, समागुरी बील में पिंजरे में मछली पालन का प्रयोग



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पहली बार किया गया था। इन पिंजरों में *लेबियो गोनियस* (औसत लंबाई 7.54 सेमी, औसत वजन 4.48 ग्राम) की अंगुलिकाओं को पांच अलग—अलग स्टॉकिंग घनत्व पर संचयित किया गया। परिणामों ने यह संकेत दिया कि उच्चतम घनत्व पर मछली का विकास प्रदर्शन सबसे कम था और सबसे कम घनत्व वाली मछिलयों का विकास सबसे अधिक देखा गया। विकित शरीर का वजन, वजन बढ़ने का प्रतिशत, विशिष्ट विकास दर और मछली का फीड रूपांतरण अनुपात 20, 30 और 40 अंगुलिका प्रति घन मीटर एक दूसरे से अधिक अलग नहीं था (पी > 0.05)। हालांकि, उच्चतम बायोमास पर 40 अंगुलिका प्रति घन मीटर (83.96 किग्रा प्रति पिंजरा) के संचयन घनत्व पर प्राप्त किया गया था। आर्थिक विश्लेषण से पता चला है कि 40 अंगुलिका प्रति घन मीटर के संचयन घनत्व पर बी:सी अनुपात उच्चतम (1.68) था। इसिलए, असम के बीलों में पिंजरों में बड़ी आकार की एल गोनियस के उत्पादन के लिए 40 अंगुलिका प्रति घन मीटर के संचयन घनत्व को इष्टतम माना जा सकता है।

प्रोनोब दास, बि. के. दास, एस. येंगकोकपम, डी. देबनाथ, ए. के. यादव, एस. बोरा, एन. शर्मा, बी. सी. रे, ए. काकाती और बी. के. भट्टाचार्य

मणिपुर की आर्द्रभूमि में आईटीके आधारित नवीन तैरते हुये पेन का डिजाइनः ताकमू पाट का अध्ययन

एनएमएचएस (NMHS) परियोजना के तहत मणिपुर ताकमू पाट, बिष्णुपुर जिला में बांस के फ्रेम से निर्मित सिफरी—एचडीपीई नेट पेन का उपयोग पेन पालन के सफलतापूर्वक संचालन के लिए किया गया। मानसून (जून—सितंबर) के दौरान पाट में जल स्तर में वृद्धि के कारण पेन में पूरा पानी भर गया और पेन डूब गया। पेन डूबने की इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिए संस्थान ने केबुल माखलेइकाई के स्थानीय मेइतेई मछुआरा समुदाय के सक्रिय सहयोग से तैरते हुये मैक्रोफाइट (फुमडी) के उपयोग से पारंपरिक तकनीकी ज्ञान के आधार पर चक्रीय और तैरते हुये पेन तैयार किए। ताकमू पट में एचडीपीई जाल, फुमडी, रिस्तयों और लंगर का उपयोग करके दो गोलाकार पेन क्षेत्र (68 मीटर और 74 मीटर व्यास वाली) बनाया गया था। पेन नेट के निचले हिस्से में छोटे पत्थरों को सिंकर के तौर पर रखा गया तथा इन्हें नेट के सिरे को रोल करके और सिलाई करके बनाई गई नेट पॉकेट्स में रखा गया। इन सिंकरों को नीचे तलछट में चलाया गया। जाल की दीवार की ऊंचाई पर्याप्त रखी गई थी ताकि बारिश के महीनों में जल स्तर में वृद्धि होने पर भी पेन संरचना ऊपर तैर सके। हर 6 फीट के अंतराल पर फुमड़ी को बांधने के लिए लंगर वाली रिस्सयों का इस्तेमाल किया गया ताकि पेन संरचना डूब नहीं। पेन में कार्प की 6 प्रजातियों — कतला (लेबियो कतला), रोहू (लेबियो रोहिता), ग्रास कार्प (टेनोफेरींगोडन आइडेला), अमूर कॉमन कार्प (साइप्रिनस कार्पियो), कुरी (लेबियो गोनियस) और सिल्वर कार्प (हाइपोथेलिमिक्थस मोलिट्रिक्स) को एक मछली प्रति वर्ग मीटर स्टॉकिंग घनत्व की दर से पाला गया। लगभग 5 महीने के पालन के बाद, ग्रास कार्प के वजन में सबसे अधिक (1.80 किग्रा) वृद्धि देखि गई। उसके बाद अमूर कॉमन कार्प (1.20 किग्रा), रोहू (0.95 किग्रा), कुरी (0.70 किग्रा), सिल्वर कार्प (0.65 किग्रा) और कतला (0.52 किग्रा) का स्थान रहा। वर्तमान प्रयोग से 9. 03 किग्रा वर्त मारत इस्ता प्रति न प्रति न प्रति न प्रयोग से 9.

बी. के. भट्टाचार्य, एस. येंगकोकपम, डी. देबनाथ, एस. सी. एस. दास और टी. वी. अनल

पंगास में एंटीबायोटिक ऑक्सीटेट्रासाइक्लिन की जैव उपलब्धता, सुरक्षा और निकासी अवधि

पंगेसियानोडोन हाइपोथाल्मस, जिसे आमतौर पर "पंगास" कहा जाता है, एशियाई देशों में तालाबों, टैंकों, पिंजरों आदि में व्यापक रूप से पाला जाता है इसके उत्पादन का कुल वैश्विक जलीय कृषि उत्पादन में 2 प्रतिशत का योगदान है। एंटीबायोटिक ऑक्सीटेट्रासाइक्लिन (ओटीसी) व्यापक रूप से पंगास तथा आँय मछिलयों के जीवाणु रोगों के उपचार के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। पंगास में ओटीसी की जैव उपलब्धता, सुरक्षा और निकासी अवधि को निर्धारित करने के लिए प्रयोग किए गए। मछिलों में इस एंटीबायोटिक को लगातार 10 दिनों तक 80 मिलीग्राम प्रति दिन में दो बार दिया गया। पर इस खुराक को लंबे समय तक यदि इसके निर्धारित खुराक से 5—10 गुना अधिक दिया जाय तो इससे मछिलों के यकृत (सपअमत) पर हानिकारक प्रभाव पड़ता है, पर दवा बंद देने से तुरंत बाद ही यह समस्या ठीक हो जाती है। हालांकि, इस दावा को मुह से अथवा मौखिक और मांसपेशी द्वारा दिया जाय तो यह देखा गया है कि भोजन के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली दवा का 1 प्रतिशत से भी कम रक्त में जाता है और एंटीबायोटिक का प्रभाव चिकित्सीय स्तर तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इससे पंगास में जीवाणु रोगों के इलाज में दवा की कम प्रभावकारिता का सुझाव देती है। लगभग 10 दिनों तक चिकित्सीय खुराक के बाद यह देखा गया कि ओटीसी एकाग्रता मछिलों के मांस में निर्धारित मात्रा में नहीं पहुंच पाती है। साथ ही, मछिलों के लीवर और किंडनी में रसायन की अधिक मात्रा में जमाव होने के कारण उपभोक्ता सुरक्षा के लिए यह खुराक केवल 4 दिनों के लिए ही प्रस्तावित की जाती है।

एस. के. मन्ना, ए. के. बेरा, आर. बैठा और एन. दास

ईस्ट कोलकाता वेटलैंड तथा पेयजल संयंत्र के जल में माइक्रोप्लास्टिक्स संदूषण

ईस्ट कोलकाता वेटलैंड के अध्ययन में यह देखा गया है कि नहर में प्रवाहित होने वाले अपशिष्ट जल में सूक्ष्मप्लास्टिक तत्व प्रचूर भारी मात्रा में है जो अंततः आर्द्रभूमि के साथ जलीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्र को दूषित करता है। नहरों के अपशिष्ट जल में 30.46 से 137.72 माइक्रोप्लास्टिक प्रति लीटर सतही

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जल में और 1108.78 से 34612.87 माइक्रोप्लास्टिक प्रति किलोग्राम तलछट में पाया जाता है। हालांकि आर्द्रभूमि के अलग—अलग तालाबों की तुलना में माइक्रोप्लास्टिक का स्तर कम पाया गया है (7.87 से 20.39 तत्व प्रति लीटर सतही जल और 2124.84 से 6886.76 तत्व प्रति किलोग्राम तलछट में)। मछली की आंत (लेबियो रोहिता, एल. बाटा, एल. कतला आदि) में विभिन्न रंगों और आकार के सूक्ष्मप्लास्टिक तत्व पाए गए। यह भी पाया गया कि सतही जल में तैरते हुए सूक्ष्मप्लास्टिक तत्व मछली के पेट में पाये जाने वाले माइक्रोप्लास्टिक की मात्रा का प्रमुख कारण हैं। एक अन्य अध्ययन कोलकाता नगर पालिका द्वारा संचालित जल उपचार संयंत्र, पलता में में किया गया था। इस जल उपचार संयंत्र में गंगा नदी से अशोधित जल आता है जिसमें सूक्ष्मप्लास्टिक तत्व की सांद्रता 17.88 तत्व प्रति लीटर पाया गया है। इस जल से सूक्ष्मप्लास्टिक तत्व के निराकरण एवं उपचार चरण, पल्स क्लेरिफिकेसन और रेत निस्पंदन में संचियत माइक्रोप्लास्टिक क्रमशः 63 प्रतिशत 85 प्रतिशत पाये गए। सबसे अधिक पाए जाने वाले सूक्ष्मप्लास्टिक तत्वों में पॉलीइथाइलीन टेरेफ्थेलेट और पॉलीइथाइलीन के साथ एक प्रमुख रासायनिक प्रकार के रूप में फाइबर और फिल्म के टुकड़े थे। संस्थान के इस प्रयास को वैश्विक अनुसंधान समुदाय द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त हुई है तथा यह निम्नलिखित वेबपेज पर उपलब्ध है: https%//doi-org/10-1016/j-jhazmat-2021-125347

ध्रबज्योति सरकार, सोमा दास सरकार, बसंत कुमार दास

पश्चिम बंगाल के बाढ़कृत मैदानी आर्द्रभूमि की मछली उपज पर पालन आधारित मात्स्यिकी का प्रभाव

पश्चिम बंगाल के विशाल बाढ़कृत मैदानी आईभूमि आईभूमि संसाधनों (42,500 हेक्टेयर) का उपयोग मत्स्य पालन वृद्धि और आजीविका सुरक्षा के लिए किया जाता है। हालांकि, विभिन्न आईभूमि में पालन आधारित मात्स्यिकों की प्रभावशीलता भिन्न—भिन्न होती है। इस संदर्भ में, पश्चिम बंगाल के विभिन्न आईभूमि से मछली उपज का अनुमान किया गया। राज्य के 21 बाढ़कृत मैदानी आईभूमि के आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से पता चला है कि पालन आधारित मात्स्यिकी को अपनाने के कारण औसतन 1083 किग्रा प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रति वर्ष मछली उपज प्राप्त होती है। पश्चिम बंगाल में आईभूमि की औसत मछली उपज राष्ट्रीय औसत उपज (400 किग्रा प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रति वर्ष) से अधिक पाई गई है। इन आईभूमि की उपज 97 से 4745 किग्रा प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रति वर्ष के बीच पायी गयी तथा मुर्शिदाबाद जिले में अपरद से भरे चलतिया आईभूमि से अधिकतम उपज प्राप्त की गई। खुले अथवा मौसमी रूप से खुले आईभूमि (864 किग्रा प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रति वर्ष) की तुलना में बंद आईभूमि (1165 किग्रा प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रति वर्ष) में औसत मछली उपज अधिक थी। निचली गंगा बेसिन की आईभूमि में तीस्ता—तोरसा बेसिन की तुलना में अधिक मछली उत्पादन होता है। प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्या सम्पदा योजना में संभावित मात्स्यिकी क्षमता को प्राप्त करने के लिए पालन आधारित मात्स्यिकी को अपनाया जा सकता है।

पी. मिशाल, यू. के. सरकार, लियांथुआमलुआइया, सुमन कुमारी और बि. के. दास

जलवायु विसंगति के संदर्भ में पूर्वी भारत के बाढ़कृत मैदानी आर्द्रभूमि का स्थानिक—सामयिक परिवर्तन का विश्लेषण

जीआईएस उपकरणों का उपयोग करते हुए पूर्वी भारत के तीन बाढ़कृत मैदानों (मथुरा, भोमरा और चंदिनया) में स्थानिक—सामयिक परिवर्तन विश्लेषण किया गया था। वर्ष 2000 की तुलना में 2017 में सर्वेक्षण किए गए आईभूमि का आकार (क्षेत्र) में 37.20—57.68 प्रतिशत कम हो गया हैं, साथ ही इन आईभूमि के न्यूनतम और अधिकतम गहराई में कमी आई है। वर्ष 1985 से 2018 के आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण के अनुसार वर्ष 2018 के दौरान अध्ययन क्षेत्र में औसत तापमान (1.9 डिग्री सेल्सियस) और वर्षा विसंगति (—698.1 मिमी) के साथ जलवायु में परिवर्तनशीलता का संकेत मिलता है। पियर्सन कोरिलेसन ने मछली उत्पादन और जलवायु मापदंडों के अनुसार, मछली उत्पादन और जलवायु परिवर्तन में सीधा संबंध पाया गया।

मिशाल, पी., जी. कर्नाटक, लियांथुआमलुआइया, बंदना दास घोष, यू. के. सरकार

मछलियों के प्रजनन पर जलवायु-जल विज्ञान का प्रभाव

मिन्नोज या छोटी देशी मछिलयाँ मीठाजल तंत्र का अपरिहार्य और अभिन्न भाग मानी जाती हैं और जलवायु परिवर्तन का सीधा प्रभाव इन पर ही पड़ता है। पश्चिम बंगाल के चार आईभूमि (मथुरा, भोमरा, चंदिनया और नयाचार) से एकत्र किए गए मिनोज प्रजाित, एंब्लीफेरींगोडन मोला का प्रजनन का मूल्यांकन किया गया। अध्ययन से पता चला है कि मादा मछिलों में स्पॉनिंग जल के तापमान और बारिश के कारण प्रभावित नहीं होता है। मछिलों निषेचन पूर्व व्यापक तापमान (22–33 डिग्री सेल्सियस) और वर्षा (0–800 मिमी) में भी अपने प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य को बनाए रखती है। अतः बदलते तापमान—वर्षा (0.05–0.08 डिग्री सेल्सियस और –38.74–73.42 मिमीध्दशक) से मोला मछिली की प्राकृतिक प्रजनन कोई खतरा नहीं है। इसके शरीर की परिधि 3.2–3.4 सेमी अनुमानित की गई है इसिलए 5–30 मिमी जालिछद्र वाले जाल से मछिली पकड़ने मीनोज प्रजाितयों की संख्या कम होती जा रही है। अतः जालिछद्र का न्यूनतम आकार 32–34 मिमी होना चाहिए जिससे यह मछिलयाँ निर्धारित और मानक आकार तक पालित हो सकें।

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