

**FISH SPECIES DIVERSITY OF ICHAMATI RIVER AT THREE LOCATION
NAMESLY - ITINDA FERRY GHAT, SANGRAMPUR FERRY GHAT & BASIRHAT
SHOSHAN GHAT(BURNING GHAT) IN BASIRHAT**

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ABSTRACT

Fishes are the most diverse vertebrates living on this planet and there are more than 25000 types of fish around. Of this, about 48% live in freshwater which accounts for just 0.01% of the world's water. The gathering of freshwater fish is unevenly appropriated on this planet. The abundance of species is high in the tropical region which is different from the different parts of the earth. Overall these regions are characterized by increased levels of endemism. The rapid improvement in urbanization associated with anthropogenic activities is a serious threat to the climate of the river. The currents support a vast array of marine flora. Among translocated land and water efficient living things, macro-benthic malacofauna are central bioindicators of water quality. The transport, construction and abundance of these animals are common to the achievement status of the general framework. Freshwater molluscs show a cosmopolitan spread in wet habitats (Sharma et al., 2010). Furthermore, distinguishing features are the extent to which they are used by individuals or apparently independently as medium hosts for various parasites, showing both money-related and parasitic importance. They are also widely used for key areas of power for various. They are general from various relations to see general properties, including phenomena of substances, aggregates, filth.

KEYWORDS: Fishes, Diversity, Water

1. INTRODUCTION

Molluscs live at the juncture of events and water interfaces where new substances occur in full scale and most fundamentally they show differential levels of corroboration. Molluscs are the most distorted reliable depictions from one end of the globe to the other, comprising 42% of all species extirpated. The mention of new water mussels surprisingly reverses their game plan. Recently, the removal of many endangered species and species has decreased at an alarming rate.

The floodplain lakes support a compensatory fishery in India, especially in the eastern and north-eastern states, and are considered as the second most abundant inland fishery resources of the country. These water bodies are rich in finfish biodiversity, yet what a help the rich wellspring of zooplankton, phytoplankton and vast degree invertebrate species. It is well established that the carrying capacity of a water body depends on its general conditions. Through dependable monitoring of water quality practicality can be added to obtain the most clearly reasonable yield of fish and the support of general and government retirement aides.

The Ichhamati River and its tributaries form a vast complex of floodplain lakes in the Bongaon region of North 24-Parganas, cryptically called "Baur". Most of these boors are oblivious to an unexpected or victorious relationship with the Ichhamati River and directly oversee the entry of salt water from Bengal. These later Bours show credits from both the Lentic and Lotic parts. Various extreme water types of fish migrate from the mouth of this stream to the burrows during the growing season and exploit the rich fresh resources of these water bodies to build up. We focused on fish stocking, water quality limitation and biodiversity strategies of two such burrows.

Fish mixes and records in lakes are strongly influenced by water quality limits [6]. Over the past twenty years, floodplain lakes in India have become one of the most formidable winners of natural degradation. The more notable parts of these water bodies are receiving a quick result

of siltation by high riverine allochthonous charges from stream erosion, presence of customary wastes from human settlements around lakes, run-off from common areas, eutrophication and autochthonous accumulation of macrophytic biomass production.

The unprecedented jute rot and deterioration of water quality during the mid-year months is almost a serious condition for the fish biodiversity and viability of the floodplain lakes in West Bengal [9]. Subsequently, changes in the range of water quality and its relationship with biodiversity records are essential components of an audit of fish biodiversity in floodplain lakes.

The simplicity of the water also went completely between the two bores for the crucial year of curiosity; From there, in the beginning, closeness was seen between the two Bours. Water turbidity generally always varied significantly between stations over the time of the test, while straightness, free CO₂ and water surface temperature showed significant variation between stations for most tests.

A data base on fish biodiversity is important as key areas of strength for protection and fish germplasm, interpretation of part of streams as ocean refuges, types of organisms and protection and risk with the help of anthropogenic Insurance for activities to meet India's liabilities under the show on regular classification.

Fish biodiversity assessment and germplasm inventory in seawater taxonomy of India gradually restored and analyzed with some new revelations; A specific number of extant fish species are not fully systematic at the typology/state level. In the country's firmed freshwater fish taxonomy, the risk increases by 10–13% and reflects the widespread and undeniable impoverishment of land and water suitable for freshwater fish habitats. The area of West Bengal contributes 7.5% of the country's water resource and it is getting depleted badly with uncontrolled reclamation of people, increase of water infrastructure alliance and developmental needs. The stress on dwindling harvests and a corresponding reduction in the biodiversity of fish species has prompted a more vigilant system of regulating fisheries boards and assessment. The strange

species value brought in monetary benefits for each country. The game of the extraordinary species played a huge role in ensuring food security and increasing yields for the country's poor.

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About 19/20 types of food fishes have been used in the culture setup. Truly a slice of these amazing fish are introduced and there are some un-hugging shows. There are different amazing upgrade fish which are more economically sophisticated in different estates. The phenomenally detailed fishes are one of the essential ingredients. Apart from new water amazing fishes, various marine wide fishes are considered equally essential in West Bengal fisheries.

According to ZSI, about 403 types of marine fish are open in the state. In the pelagic zone before the mid-range rack is equally present for fish and pelagic shark misbehavior at this time, about 35,000 ha. The work is in progress, about 40% utilization. It also addresses 75% of the total locales made across India. South 24 Parganas addresses 83% of the watershed area under culture. This district is used only for paddy-cum-fishery. It is believed that approximately 900 million *Penaeus monodon* seeds are reliably collected by approximately 40,000 individuals, including females and young. In any case, the shrimp brooding work environment needs to be expanded to meet the requirements for semi-concentrated culture of another 30,000 hectares.

Correspondingly 65 species and 42 families are found in 94 estuarine and marine water molluscs in the state. The families Ariophantidae and Cyclophoridae show the most introduced mollusk taxonomy to new waters and the family Neritidae has the most dominant number of genera in marine waters.

Fish are vulnerable to various neuroses from parasites to diseases as they evolve. Experts have the option of cleaning radiator liquid protein structure Lake Refines. Fish is used in relation to alleviating vector-borne afflictions such as schistosomiasis and wild fever. In light of bioaccumulation, nocturnal species have been used.

Considered to be a leading state in promoting fish trade and Kolkata being the focal point for this trade, a major portion of India's exceptional fish trade (85%) is contributed by West Bengal. Regardless, 90% of things depend on simple wild collection. Out of the 140 potential areas available in various aquacultural programs of the region, about 73 species have been cataloged for a long time and are gradually becoming prominent among the much more educated specialists. Various pieces of air-breathing fish culture such as, their science, seed formation, stimulated breeding, consumption and rearing of fingerlings, progress and development stage of suitable feed in nursery; Tortures and their control learned at various points of effort.

Captive mimicry is the most common method of management for rearing animals in human controlled conditions with caged systems. This framework is used to raise fry of fish species that have or may have exceptional economic value for aqua-farming, that do not copulate unexpectedly in compulsion. Pituitary organs have traditionally been used to stimulate fish to produce. Mock material is also created around it, as well as used to inspire: Gonopro - FH, Ovaprim, Ovatide, etc.

Pangasius sushi fish has indeed established its importance as a beneficial species in the watershed of Bengal. Because of its unusual recovery rate (close to one kilo in 90 days), there is currently a lot of energy for its mock manufacture and culture among fish-breeders and farmers of Bengal. Keeping in mind the increasing wages for Pangasius sushi seed, we attempted systems for insemination and larval raising of this fish.

In such a situation, copying and raising spectacular fish can be an additional kind of salary for the general mass. Cultivating and raising gorgeous fish is clearly a priceless undertaking which can in fact be a tempting decision to investigate such a movement. Stimulated regeneration of pacu (*Piaractus brachypomus*) is suppressed with pituitary concentrate. In addition to replicating individual species, fish farmers are thus willing to run hybridization programs between Indian Major Carp and exotic species, completely ignorant of the genetic end-consequences of such activities.

Damming, deforestation, redirection and withdrawal of water for water structures, metropolitan and energy use have resulted in changes in channel bed and stream hydrology to the extent of stream flow, flood-disposition and design. The dam conveys the message of improvement of upstream fishes to the upstream and clears the people from their normal conveyance grounds. Mass spawning of prawns in various anicut and hilsa children under the Farakka storm is the occasion for such destruction. Over-fishing has effects on life history boundaries such as the timing of turning events and the sexual orientation of events. The over-exploitation of fishery resources due to its high cash-related value has led to depletion of all in various circumstances, e.g.- *Zenith* spp. Furthermore, *Schizothorax* spp. in the upper water.

According to India's report to the United Nations, considering the combined effect of normalization and drainage decline in stream discharge, the overall natural change is likely to achieve insensitive dry weather and floods with tremendous impact on human flourishing and food supply. is likely to. Up to 75% by 2070 and will set large freshwater fish biodiversity under wraps.

As a result of parts, for example, human changes to the environment, overexploitation, habitat disturbance, surprise species and others, land and water efficient biodiversity has been largely compromised. Rapid movements are fundamental as a marine biodiversity protection framework, in order to subsequently protect these locally and species after individuals. Affirmation approaches should inspire associational practices that remain mindful of the valence of marine climates, reduce risk and further cultivate the recovery of compromised species.

2. DISCUSSION

The normal in-between bowl movements of fish creatures occur when the scene is flat and there is heavy rain that submerges the entire area. In the case of the Western Ghats, even if the rainfall is at 6000 mm annual level, the undulating terrain and the phenomenal propensity of the bowl

make little progress between the bowl movements of the fish fauna. Anyway, late anthropogenic activities by damming streams and water bowl movement are potential routes for fish fauna to be exchanged between stream bowls.

These are open to diadromous and estuarine fish, which start from a bowl and move, during the rainy season, when vast amounts of fresh water enter the sea from the estuary. Fish that can move through the low acuity of the ocean probably move to the nearest bowl and miss. Irregularity, disturbance of normal conditions and parcels, is one of the most astonishing threats to the neighborhood and overall biodiversity. When congruence is broken, there is an intermittency of normal natural organs. This may essentially be through the progress of dams across streams, conversion of wetlands to a variety of land uses, destruction of riparian vegetation, etc. Eight species have been observed that are likely to be particularly defenseless against the effects of the anomaly essential species, species with large home ranges, species with limited forces of dispersal, species with low perceptual ability, species with short life cycles, species subject to resources that are singular in time or space, types of common components common within parts, and species exploited or destroyed by humans.

The overall geological, hydrological, and systemic effects of deforestation, drift accumulation, destruction of riparian vegetation, new agricultural development, urbanization, soil erosion, and flood protection on rivers have been documented from one end of the world to the other. Complementary input is received from catchment area deforestation and large-scale soil stripping in streams and rivers. Destruction of riparian vegetation injures the coarse stream substrate where some fish track to their safe havens. High suspended buildup networks in streams and deposition of excess material along riverbeds can affect spawning, climate, and particularly damage to gulls.

Stream regulation is a result of the improvement of dams across streams as a whole. Generally it can be estimated that there is more than 60% of the universe and the various streams are confined in the wells of the formed lakes. This clearly highlights the degree of current rules

starting from one side of the planet over the next. Stream blocks erode lotic areas and lead to lentic habitats. Along these lines, the homogenization of conditions and within which it moves towards the temperature gradient.

Fishes are seen as a rich source of protein. Around the world, fishing has provided work for a wonderful variety of families. Property Fishing in rivers, streams and tanks has been a source of life for a more sensitive section of the common people. This huge number of centers have achieved commercialization of fisheries. Annual trade profits from the world's fisheries are inching towards 100 million tonnes. Such a huge rate of extraction from the ocean climate has catastrophically affected the world's fish base. Human exploration behind freshwater resources has compromised the vulnerability of these resources. Advances in fishing and interest in fish have led to increased fishing activities. Fishermen are incorporating stinging system for fishing to get better returns. Illegal use of small matching fishing gears that hurt youngsters is already being used now. Fishing using substance and mean harm like copper sulfate, kill bucket powder, tree range hurt the whole fish masses of the ocean body. Dynamiting is another sinister method by which fishermen collect really large quantities of fish. The use of fisheries that deplete the entire fish resource of a particular district, including juveniles, can be disastrous for both target and non-target fisheries of the area.

3. CONCLUSION

The approximately 318 types of fish that have been observed are definitely the remains of some of the different animal groups that have ever existed here. The explanation for the presence of these overall survivors could be the presence of a piece of exceptional cuisine with everything looking perfect inside the district and related to general security related to safe fighting, safe location lakes etc. Favored as a lake and giving complete protection to the fishes left in it. Anyway, for continuous fish resources monitoring of the area, some other affiliation processes should be coordinated and finished.

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