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S. B. ARTS AND K. C. P. SCIENCE COLLEGE, NEW CAMPUS, SHRI. B. M. PATIL ROAD (SOLAPUR ROAD), VIJAYAPUR-586103 DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

B.SC., VI SEMESTER STUDENT PROJECT LIST AS PER GUIDE ALLOTMENT 2023-24

Sl. No.	STUDENTS NAME	UUCMS NO.	PROJECT GUIDE ALLOTTED	PROJECT ENTITLED		
1	VIJAYALAXMI V	041	ALLOTTED	STUDY ON THE PHYSICO-		
2	VAISHNAVI POL	070		CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN		
	AISHWARYA			RELATION TO		
3	BIRADAR	067		ZOOPLANKTON IN BHUTNAL		
4	RADHIKA HALLI	241		LAKE (SITE - I) OF		
				VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT,		
5	SUMATI HITTANLLI	298		KARNATAKA, INDIA		
6	NITYA GONGADI	512		STUDY ON THE PHYSICO-		
7	POOJA KALLUR	259		CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN		
8	HARSHITA	274		RELATION TO		
0	MALLUR	2/4		ZOOPLANKTON IN BHUTNAL		
9	VINAYAK	125		LAKE (SITE - I) OF		
	SHESHADRI			VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT,		
10	PRATHAM MURGE	005		KARNATAKA, INDIA		
11	SUDEEP BHANDARI	268				
12	VISHAL MATHY	190	STUDY ON THE PHYSICO-			
13	SOUMYA	161	D DIVIDUE CUDI	CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN		
	KULAKURNI		Dr. DHARMA GURU	RELATION TO		
14	KARTIK KORABU	35	PRASAD M P	ZOOPLANKTON IN BHUTNAL LAKE (SITE - II) OF		
	DILL OVA OUDEE A	010		VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT,		
15	BHAGYASHREE A	018		KARNATAKA, INDIA STUDY ON THE PHYSICO-		
	ANKITA					
16	REDDAKAR	032	· ·	CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN		
17	NAFEESA MULLA	139		RELATION TO		
17	PREMA S			ZOOPLANKTON IN BHUTNAL		
18	MULAWAD	145		LAKE (SITE - II) OF		
19	NIKITA G RATHOD	021		VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT,		
20	PREMA KOTI	106		KARNATAKA, INDIA		
		202		STUDY ON THE PHYSICO-		
21	MEGHA PUJARI	302		CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN		
22	SHWETA KHOT	065		RELATION TO		
23	LAXMI KARIKABBI	488		ZOOPLANKTON IN BHUTNAL		
				LAKE (SITE - III) OF		
24	CANCIII AMDIDE	30		VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT,		
24	SAKSHI AMBUKE	KSHI AMBURE 30		KARNATAKA, INDIA		

Sl. No.	STUDENTS NAME	UUCMS NO.	PROJECT GUIDE ALLOTTED	PROJECT ENTITLED			
1	BHUMIKA BORADE	187		STUDY ON THE PUNCTED			
2	ADITYA WAGHAMARE	435		STUDY ON THE PHYSICO- CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN RELATION TO			
3	GOURI DOGANNAVAR	565		ZOOPLANKTON IN BHUTNAL LAKE (SITE - III) OF			
4	PRABHAVATI S	489		VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT,			
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6	SAMARTHA C	278	RATHOD	STUDY ON THE PHYSICO-			
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9	SHOBHA KOKATANUR	504		ZOOPLANKTON IN BHUTNAL LAKE (SITE - IV) OF			
10	ANKITA POL	122		VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT,			
11	SAHANA H	16		KARNATAKA, INDIA			
Sl. No.	STUDENTS NAME	UUCMS NO.	PROJECT GUIDE ALLOTTED	PROJECT ENTITLED			
1	MANJUNATH UPPAR	064		STUDY ON THE PHYSICO- CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN			
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5	LAXMI SALAGAR	182	MISS. KAVITA Y G	STUDY ON THE PHYSICO-			
6	VIJAYALAXMI	208	208 CHEMICAL PROF				
7	LAXMI BIRADAR	035	035 RELA				
8	ANKITA	243		ZOOPLANKTON IN BHUTNAL LAKE OF VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT, KARNATAKA, INDIA			
Sl. No.	STUDENTS NAME	NO.	PROJECT GUIDE ALLOTTED	PROJECT ENTITLED			
1	KABIR TALAKERI	45		STUDY ON THE ACUATIC			
2	SALEEM MUJAWAR	164		STUDY ON THE AQUATIC INSECTS PRESENT AT			
3	VARSHA S DEGINAL	047		BHUTNAL LAKE OF VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT			
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5	DANESH AVATI	445	MISS. TASKIN S P	STUDY ON THE PHYSICO-			
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1	NIKITA NAD	348					
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Head of the
Department of Zoology,
S.B.Arts & K.C.P Sc. College
VIJAYAPUR.

IQAC, Co-o: dinator S.B.Arts & K.C.P.Science College, Vijayapur.

Printfrancipal,

S.B. Arts & KCP. Sc. Colleg Vijayapur.

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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Project Dissertation Entitled

"STUDY ON PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN RELATION TO ZOOPLANKTON IN BHUTNAL LAKE OF VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT, KARNATAKA, INDIA"

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of B. Sc., Degree (Zoology Discipline)

Submitted By

Ms. VIJAYALAXMI VASTRAD	U15KM21S0041

Mr. SUDEEP BHANDARI U15KM21S0268

Mr. VISHAL MATH U15KM21S0190

Mr. PRATHAM MURAGE U15KM21S0005

Mr. VINAYAK SHESHADRI U15KM21S0125

B. Sc., VI Semester Under the Guidance of Dr. Dharma Guru Prasad M. P

M.Sc, B.Ed., Ph.D

Assistant Professor Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, Vijaypur - 586103

2023-2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that <u>VIJAYALAXMI VASTRAD</u>, <u>SUDEEP BHANDARI</u>, <u>VISHAL</u>

<u>MATH, PRATHAM MURAGE</u>, <u>VINAYAK SHESHADRI</u> have submitted the Project dissertation entitled Study On Physico-Chemical Properties In Relation To Zoo plankton

In Bhutnal Lake Of Vijayapura District, Karnataka, India in partial fulfillment of Sixth semester B. Sc., Degree (Zoology discipline), during 2024 under my guidance and supervision in the Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, New campus, Vijaypur, Affiliated to Rani Chanamma University, Belgaum.

Date: 24/8/2024
Place: Vijayajuva.

Signature of the Guid

Principal

Counter Signed By,

Dr. Dharma Guru Prasad M.P.

H.O.D. of Zoology BLDEA's. S.B.Arts & K.C.P. Science College, Vijayapur.

DECLARATION

We, <u>VIJAYALAXMI VASTRAD</u>, <u>SUDEEP BHANDARI</u>, <u>VISHAL MATH, PRATHAM MURAGE, VINAYAK SHESHADRI</u> here by declare that the dissertation entitled, Study On Physico-Chemical Properties In Relation To Zoo plankton In Bhutnal Lake Of Vijayapura District, Karnataka, India submitted to the Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, New campus, Vijaypur, in partial fulfillment of B.Sc., Degree (Zoology Discipline) embodies the results of the project work carried out by us. We are solelys responsible for the contents of the dissertation.

(VIJAYALAXMI VASTRAD, AVUCMS No. U15KM21S0041
SUDEEP BHANDARI, 5.53
UUCMS No. U15KM21S0268
VISHAL MATH, VISHAL MATH, UUCMS No. U15KM21S0190
PRATHAM MURAGE, UUCMS No. U15KM21S0005
VINAYAK SHESHADRI

Place: Vijayapur

Date: 24/8/2024

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Introduction

Water is the chemical matrix that allows life to exist, as well as the molecular chain that binds all living things on the earth. Water is the most plentiful, fascinating, and useful chemical substance in nature, endowed with a variety of physicochemical qualities and distinct features (Ansari and Khan, 2008). As addition to liquid and gaseous forms, water maybe found in ice, steam, and water vapour on Earth.

Water covers 71% of the Earth's surface, giving it the moniker "Blue Planet," and it is required for all known forms of life. In the air, 0.001 percent of the water is in the form of vapour, clouds (made of solid and liquid water particles suspended in the air), and precipitation. Only 0.6 percent of Earth's freshwater is suitable for human use (Neill, 1990). Rivers, lakes, and the atmosphere contain less than 0.3 percent of all freshwater, while biological organisms have even less (0.003 percent). Agriculture consumes over 70% of the available fresh water consumed by people. Water is also crucial to the global economy since it is used to cooling and transportation in industries. Since water is a universal solvent, it is required for all living species and is essential for humans to live.

Water, the most prevalent component on the world, is physiologically essential for all living things. The process of hydrolysis is used in the digestive system to break down various polymers and dimmers into smaller molecules (e.g.: proteins into amino acids). Water is created during respiration, and this water may be very beneficial to creatures that live in arid environments. Photosynthesis needs the presence of water in order for autotrophs to create food. Water is required for plant survival. Plant cells take in water by osmosis, which generates an increase in pressure on the stiff cell-wall, allowing herbaceous plants to stay erect. Water is used by all species, from plants to animals to humans.

Sources of Water

Water that falls on the ground as rain or hail is known as surface water. This water is gathered from a catchment, which is a particular location. Rivers, streams, and creeks flow water into a holding area from the catchment. The water is subsequently kept in a dam or reservoir, which may be natural or artificial (man-made).

[Bhutnallake] Page2

	Bhutanal lake						
Parameters	Site-I	Site-II	Site-III Mean	Site-IV			%CV
	Mean	Mean		Mean	Total Mean	SD	76C V
Air Temp.(°C)	22	22	22	22	22	0	0
Water Temp.(°C)	21	21	21	21	21	0	0
P^H	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.825	0.0500	0.63
Conductivity(µS ^{-cm})	478.5	476.2	476.5	478.6	477.45	1.27	0.26
Turbidity(NTU)	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.625	0.22	13.64
TSS(mg/L)	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.125	0.095	3.068
DO(mg/L)	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.6	7.275	0.23	3.24
Co ₂ (mg/L)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardness(mg/L)	95.89	95.59	95.39	95.99	95.715	0.27	0.28
Chloride(mg/L)	210	204	212	213	209.75	4.03	1.92
Alkalinity(mg/L)	134	133	138	132	134.25	2.62	1.95
Sulphate(mg/L)	808	802	809	803	805.5	3.51	0.43
Calcium(mg/L)	137.8	132.8	133.8	137.2	135.4	2.47	1.82

Table1:Season wise comparison of physico-chemical parameters in Marchalli lake from June 2024-July 2024.

Results of Zooplankton

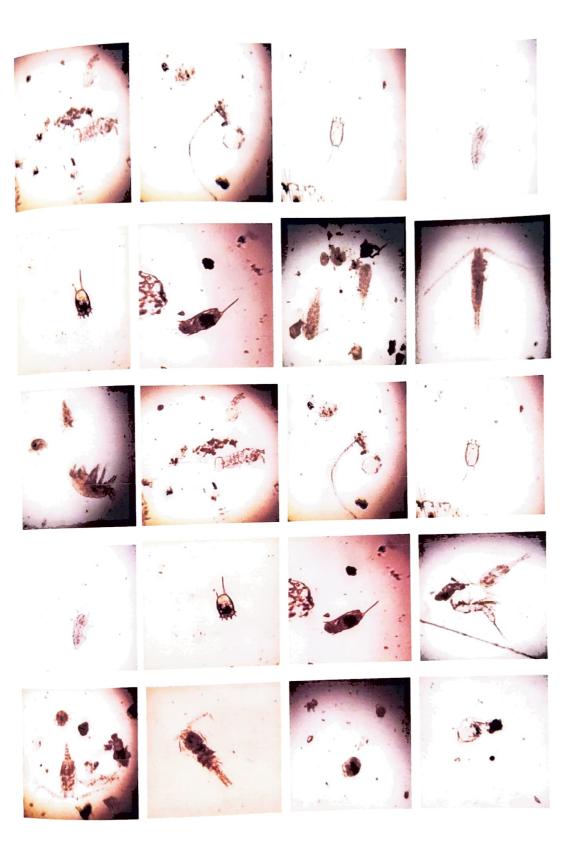


Plate: Microscopic image of zooplankton

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Submitted By

Mr. KARTHIK KORABU	U15KM21S0351
Ms. ANKITA RADDEKAR	U15KM21S0032
Ms. BHAGYASHREE ANGADI	U15KM21S0018
Mr. SOUMYA KULKARNI	U15JU21S0061

B. Sc., VI Semester

Under the Guidance of Dr. Dharma Guru Prasad M. P

M.Sc, B.Ed., Ph.D

Assistant Professor Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, Vijaypur - 586103

2023-2024



B. L. D. E. ASSOCIATION'S
S. B. ARTS AND K. C. P. SCIENCE COLLEGE
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Submitted By

Vaishnavi M. Pol U15KM21S0070
Aishwarya Biradar U15KM21S0067
Prema Koti U15KM21S0106
Nikita Rathod U15KM21S0021
Nafeesa Mulla U15KM21S0139

B. Sc., VI Semester
Under the Guidance of
Dr. Dharma Guru Prasad M. P.,
M. Sc., B. Ed., Ph. D.

Assistant Professor and Head Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, Vijayapura - 586103

August 2024







B. L. D. E. ASSOCIATION'S
S. B. ARTS AND K. C. P. SCIENCE COLLEGE
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Submitted By

Nitya Gongadi U15KM21S0512
Radhika Halli U15KM21S0241
Sumati Hittnalli U15KM21S0298
Pooja Kallur U15KM21S0259
Prema Mulwad U15KM21S0145

B. Sc., VI Semester
Under the Guidance of
Dr. Dharma Guru Prasad M. P., M. Sc., B. Ed., Ph. D.
Assistant Professor and Head Department of Zoology,
BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, Vijaypur - 586103

LDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, Vijaypur - 586103

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B. L. D. E. ASSOCIATION'S S. B. ARTS AND K. C. P. SCIENCE COLLEGE New Campus, Shri B. M. Patil Road (Solapur Road), Vijayapur-586 103

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Submitted By

HARSHITA MALLUR	U15KM21S0274
PUJARI MEGHA MAHESH	U15KM21S0302
LAXMI KARIKABBI	U15KM21S0488
SHWETA KHOT	U15KM21S0065
SAKSHI AMBURE	U15KM21S0030

B. Sc., VI Semester

Under the Guidance of Dr. Dharma Guru Prasad M. P., M. Sc., B. Ed., Ph. D. Assistant Professor and Head Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, Vijaypur – 586103

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Submitted By

Ms. SHOBA KOKATNUR U15KM21S0504

Ms. ANKITA POL U15KM21S0122

Ms. SAHANA HONAKAMBLE U15KM21S0016

Mr. CHANNAREDDY U15KM21S0328

Mr. PRAJWAL BIRADAR U15KM21S0453

B. Sc., VI Semester

Under the Guidance of
Prof. Milan S Rathod M.Sc, B.Ed
Assistant Professor Department of Zoology,
BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College,
Vijaypur - 586103

2023-2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that <u>SHOBHA KOKATNUR</u>, <u>ANKITA POL</u>, <u>SAHANA HONAKAMBLE</u>, <u>CHANNAREDDY</u>, <u>PRAJWAL BIRADAR</u> have submitted the Project dissertation entitled Study On Physico-Chemical Properties In Relation To Zoo plankton In Bhutnal Lake Of Vijayapura District, Karnataka, India in partial fulfillment of Sixth semester B. Sc., Degree (Zoology discipline), during 2024 under my guidance and supervision in the Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, New campus, Vijaypur, Affiliated to Rani Chanamma University, Belgaum.

Date: 24-08-24

Place: Vijayapura

Signature of the Guide

Counter Signed By,

Dr. Dharma Guru Prasad M.P.

H.O.D. of Zoology BLDEA's, S.B.Arts & K.C.P. Science College, Vijayapur. Principal

DECLARATION

We, <u>SHOBHA KOKATNUR</u>, <u>ANKITA POL</u>, <u>SAHANA HONAKAMBLE</u>, <u>CHANNAREDDY</u>, <u>PRAJWAL BIRADAR</u> here by declare that the dissertation entitled, Study On Physico-Chemical Properties In Relation To Zoo plankton In Bhutnal Lake Of Vijayapura District, Karnataka, India submitted to the Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, New campus, Vijaypur, in partial fulfillment of B.Sc., Degree (Zoology Discipline) embodies the results of the project work carried out by us. We are solelys responsible for the contents of the dissertation.

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[Bhutnallake] Page2

	Bhutanal lake						
Parameters	Site-I	e-I Site-II	Site-III Site-I	Site-IV			
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Total Mean	SD	%CV
Air Temp.(°C)	22	22	22	22	22	0	0
Water Temp.(°C)	21	21	21	21	21	0	0
P ^H	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.825	0.0500	0.63
$\textbf{Conductivity}(\mu S^{\text{-cm}})$	478.5	476.2	476.5	478.6	477.45	1.27	0.26
Turbidity(NTU)	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.625	0.22	13.64
TSS(mg/L)	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.125	0.095	3.068
$\mathbf{DO}(mg/L)$	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.6	7.275	0.23	3.24
$\mathbf{Co_2}(\mathbf{mg/L})$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardness(mg/L)	95.89	95.59	95.39	95.99	95.715	0.27	0.28
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Table1:Season wise comparison of physico-chemical parameters in Marehalli lake from June 2024-July 2024.



Plate: Microscopic image of zooplankton

References

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[Bhutnallake] Page22



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B ++ ' Grade in 4 th Cycle by NAAC

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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY Project Dissertation Entitled

"STUDY ON PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN RELATION TO ZOOPLANKTON IN BHUTNAL LAKE OF VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT, KARNATAKA, INDIA"

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of B. Sc., Degree (Zoology Discipline)

Submitted By

Prabhavati Shirashyad U15KM21S0489
Gouri Jogannavar U15KM21S0565
Akshata Kadi U15KM21S0198
Aditya Wagamare U15KM21S0435
Samarth Chandakavathe U15KM21S0278

B. Sc., VI Semester
Under the Guidance of
Prof. Milan S. Rathod, M. Sc., B. Ed.,
Assistant Professor
Department of Zoology,

BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, Vijayapura - 586103
August 2024

B.L.D.E ASSOCIATION'S S. B. ARTS AND K. C. P SCIENCE COLLEGE New Campus Shri B M. Patil Road (Solapur Road) Vijayapura - 586013 Accredited with CGPA of 2.99 at "B ++" Grade in 4th Cycle by NAAC (Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi)

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Submitted By

VINAYAK K	U15KM21S0217
BHAGESH D	U15KM21S0073
MANJUNATH U	U15KM21S0064
MAHANTESH Z	U15KM21S0087

B.Sc., VI Semester

Under the Guidance of Miss. KAVITA. Y. G
M. Sc., B.Ed.

Faculty

Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB ARTS AND KCP SCIENCE COLLEGE, VIJAYAPURA - 586103

August 2024

DECLARATION

We, Vingyak. K., Bhagesh. D. Mohontesh. L. Manjunoth, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, —Study On Physico-Chemical Properties In Relation To Zooplankton In Bhutnal Lake Of Vijayapura District, Karnataka, India | submitted to the Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, New campus, Vijaypur, in partial fulfilment of B. Sc., Degree (Zoology Discipline) embodies the results of the project work carried out by me. I am solely responsible for the contents of the dissertation.

Place: Vijayapura

Date: 23/8/24.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Bhagesh. D. Mahantesh. Z.
have submitted the Project dissertation entitled —Study On Physico-Chemical Properties In
Relation To Zooplankton In Bhutnal Lake Of Vijayapura District, Karnataka, Indial in partial
fulfilment of Sixth semester B. Sc.,

Degree (Zoology discipline), during 2024 under my guidance and supervision in the Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, New campus, Vijaypur, Affiliated to Rani Chanamma University, Belgaum.

Date: 23/8/24
Place: Vijavapura

Signature of the Guide

Counter Signed By,

Dr. Dharma Goru Prasad M.P.

H.O.D. of Zoology

BLDEA's. S.B.Arts & K.C.P. Science College,

Vijayapur.

Principal,
Principal,
Principal,
KCP. Sc. College,
Vijayapur.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my sincere gratitude to my project supervisor, for their guidance, advice, suggestions and encouragement throughout this project work.

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Thank you all

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Lakes or rivers

[Bhutnal lake] Page 1

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BHUMIKA BORADE	(U15KM21S0187)
ANKITA	(U15KM21S0243)
VIJAYALAXMI KUMBAR	(U15KM21S0208)
LAXMI SALAGAR	(U15KM21S0182)
LAXMI BIRADAR	(U15KM21S0035)

B. Sc., VI Semester

Under the Guidance of

Miss Kavita Y G M. Sc., B. Ed

Faculty

Department of Zoology,

BLDEA"S SB Arts & KCP Science College,

Vijaypur – 586103

August 2024

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DANESH AWATI	
DAYANAND	
APEKSHA K	
NISARGA H	

U15KM21S0445 U15KM21S0180 U15KM21S0449 U15KM21S0393

B.Sc., VI Semester

Under the Guidance of

Miss Taskin S P

M. Sc., B.Ed.

Faculty
Department of Zoology,
BLDEA'S SB ARTS AND KCP SCIENCE COLLEGE,
VIJAYAPURA - 586103

August 2024

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FACULTY
Department of Zoology,

BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, Vijaypur - 586103

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"STUDY ON THE AQUATIC INSECTS PRESENT
AT BHUTNAL LAKE OF
VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT, KARNATAKA, INDIA"
Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of B. Sc., Degree (Zoology Discipline)

Submitted By

SALEEM MUJAWAR KABIRDAS TALAKERI RADHIKA RATTAL VARSHA DEGINAL

U15KM21S0164 U15KM21S0045 U15KM21S0350 U15KM21S0O47

B.Sc., VI Semester

Under the Guidance of Miss Taskin S P

M. Sc., B.Ed.

Faculty
Department of Zoology,
BLDEA'S SB ARTS AND KCP SCIENCE COLLEGE,
VIJAYAPURA - 586103

August 2024

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Project Dissertation Entitled

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1. SALEEM MUJAWAR
2.KABIRDAS TALAKERI
3.RADHIKA RATTAL
4.VARSHA DEGINAL
U15KM21S0350
U15KM21S0350
U15KM21S0O47

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Under the Guidance of
Miss Taskin S P

M. Sc., B. Ed.

Faculty
Department of Zoology,

BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College v Vijaypur - 586103

DECLARATION

I, SALEED. M., hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, —Study Of the Aquatic Insects found at Bhutnal Lake Of Vijayapura District, Karnataka, India I submitted to the Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, New campus, Vijaypur, in partial fulfilment of B. Sc., Degree (Zoology Discipline) embodies the results of the project work carried out by me. I am solely responsible for the contents of the dissertation.

1. SALEEM MUJAWAR

2.KABIRDAS TALAKERI

3.RADHIKA RATTAL

4. VARSHA DEGINAL

U15KM21S0164 Goed U15KM21S0045 U15KM21S0350 U15KM21SOO47

Place: Vijayapura

Date: 02-08-24

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that (164, 45, 350, 47), have submitted the Project dissertation entitled — Study Of the Aquatic Insects found at Bhutnal Lake Of Vijayapura District, Karnataka, India I in partial fulfilment of Sixth semester B. Sc.,

Degree (Zoology discipline), during 2024 under my guidance and supervision in the Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, New campus, Vijaypur, Affiliated to Rani Chanamma University, Belgaum.

Date: 02-08-24

Place: Vijayapura

Signature of the Guide

Counter Signed By,

Dr. Dharma Guru Prasad M.P.

H.O.D. of Zoology BLDEA's. S.B.Arts & K.C.P. Science College,

Vijayapur.

S.B.Arts & KCP. Sc. Coller-Vijayapur.

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My heartfelt thanks to my parents without whom I would not have been able to do this and I am sincerely greatful to them for always being there.

Thank you all

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INTRODUCTION:

Aquatic insects, which make up the majority of insect species, inhabit freshwater environments like swamps, ponds, lakes, springs, streams, and rivers. Diverse freshwater ecosystems are home to approximately 8600 insect species, belonging to 12 orders and 150 families. Aquatic insect study involves insects that complete their life cycle in the aquatic environment or have life stages closely linked to aquatic environments. While insects make up over three-quarters of all described animal species, only 2-3% are associated with inland waters as truly aquatic or semiaquatic. Despite their relatively small presence in the worldwide fauna, aquatic insects are the dominant invertebrate group in freshwater systems, in terms of abundance, species richness, and production, and can be found in almost every type of aquatic habitat. Aquatic insects are crucial for the functioning of inland water ecosystems, as they help process organic matter and cycle nutrients. They also play a vital role as food sources for various insect-eating animals and are commonly utilized in biomonitoring to evaluate water quality. In most freshwater environments, aquatic insects are plentiful and often display a wide variety. They have important roles in freshwater ecosystems, being consumed by a broad range of predators, both vertebrate and invertebrate, that inhabit aquatic systems. The study of aquatic insect ecology encompasses various aspects such as species diversity, life-history limitations, community structure, interactions between predators and prey, detritus consumption, grazing, and their implications for nutrient dynamics. There is a wealth of information available on how insects respond to different environmental conditions, including factors that affect large-scale landscapes. Consequently, they are frequently utilized as indicators of water-quality conditions in both standing and flowing water systems.

AQUATIC INSECTS FOUND AT THE LOCATION



1. Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

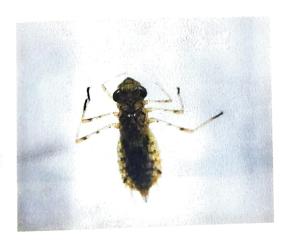
Class: Insecta

Order: Hemiptera

Family: Notonectidae

Scientific Name: Notanecta nymph

Common name: Common backswimmer



2. Kingdom: Animalia

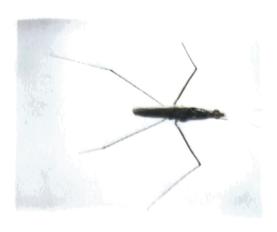
Phylum: Arthropoda

Class: Insecta

Order: Odonata

Family:

Common name: Dragonfly nymph



3. Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

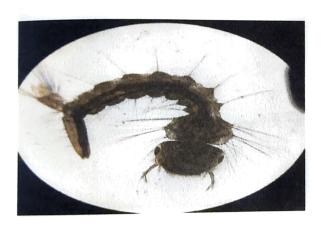
Class: Insecta

Order: Hemiptera

Family: Gerridae

Scientific Name: Gerris lacustris

Common name: Water strider / Pond skater



4. Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Class: Insecta

Order: Diptera

Family: Culicidae

Scientific Name: Culex larva

Common name: Culex larva

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 .ualberta.ca)

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New Campus Shri B M. Patil Road (Solapur Road) Vijayapura - 586013 Accredited with CGPA of 2.99 at "B ++ " Grade in 4th Cycle by NAAC (Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi)

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Project Dissertation Entitled
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Submitted By

AKSHAYAKUMAR J. K. MANJU GUDI ANUSHA PATIL NIKITA U15KM21S0126 U15KM21S0568 U15KM21S0079 U15KM21S0348

Under the Guidance of Miss Preeti S K
M. Sc.,

Faculty
Department of Zoology,
BLDEA'S SB ARTS AND KCP SCIENCE COLLEGE,
VIJAYAPURA - 586103

August 2024

B.L.D.E ASSOCIATION'S SB ARTS AND KCP SCIENCE COLLEGE

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Submitted By

- 1. AKSHAYAKUMAR J. K.
- 2. MANJU GUDI
- 3. ANUSHA PATIL
- 4. NIKITA

U15KM21S0126 U15KM21S0568 U15KM21S0079 U15KM21S0348

Under the Guidance of
Miss Preeti S K

M. Sc.,

Faculty

Department of Zoology,
BLDEA'S SB ARTS AND KCP SCIENCE COLLEGE,
VIJAYAPURA- 586103

August 2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that (126) 568, 79, 348), have submitted the Project dissertation entitled "MORPHOMETRIC STUDY OF FRESHWATER FISH OF CIRRHINUS MRIGAL & MUGIL CEPHALLUS IN BHUTANAL LAKE OF VIJAYAPURA" in partial fulfilment of Sixth semester B. Sc., Degree (Zoology discipline), during 2024 under my guidance and supervision in the Department of Zoology, BLDEA'S SB Arts & KCP Science College, New campus, Vijayapura, Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belgaum.

Place: Vijayapura

Counter Signed By,

Dr. Dharma Guru Prasad M.P.

H.O.D. of Zoology

BLDEA's, S.B.Arts & K.C.P. Science College, Vijayapur.

S.B.Arts & KCP, Sc. Collect Vijayapur.

DECLARATION

I,	, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled,
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& MUGIL CEPI	HALLUS IN BHUTANAL LAKE OF VIJAYAPURA"
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for the contents of	of the dissertation.

(Name)

(UUCMS NO)

UISKM2150126 AFF UISKM2150568 UISKM2180079 U15KM2180348

Place: Vijayapura

Date:

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Thank you all

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MORPHOMETRIC STUDY OF FRESHWATER FISH CIRRHINUS MRIGALA & MUGIL CEPHALUS IN BHUTNAL LAKE

Introduction:

CIRRHINUS MRIGALA

India is home to more than 10% of the global fish diversity along with the carps having a commercial culture status, thus revolutionizing the freshwater aquaculture section to the level of a fast-growing industry. Carp is a common name for various species of the Cyprinidae family, which represents a very large group of freshwater fishes native to Asia and Europe. An important cultivable species among the carps is Cirrhinus mrigala widely known as Mrigal, Nain, Mirrgah, Mirki, Narain and Mori prominent in the South East Asian countries and it is reported to be well established in the rivers of Indo-Gangetic plains of India and Pakistan. This species is widely studied as it holds commercial importance and form a major part of the Indian reservoir fisheries. The easiest and authentic methods to identify specimens are morphometric measurements and meristic counts which are mostly termed as morphological systematic. These are two useful morphological aids mostly employed to delineate stocks of

fish. The morphometric relationships between various body parts of fish help to distinguish between separate unit stocks of the same species, assess their well-being and examine variations related to the habit and habitat among the variants of the species. Several researchers have concluded that information of the morphometric measurements of fishes and their statistical analysis is essential for determining their taxonomic status. Many pieces of

researches have shown that the cause of variation in the biometric characters can be partly attributed to intraspecific variability, which is under the influence of environmental parametershence applicable for examining short-term variations induced by the environment A more thorough understanding of the morphometrics of the fishes would thus contribute to the management of their populations and would further throw some light on the factors controlling

The same (genetic, intermediate or environmental). On the basis of range difference, these morphometric characters may be categorized into environmentally (vast range), intermediate (moderate range) and genetically (narrow range) controlled characters. Although comparisons

Result and discussion

CIRRHINUS MRIGALA

Phylum : chordata

· Subphylum : vertebrata

· Division : gnathostomata

· Superclass : pisces

Class: Actinopterygii

Order: cypriniformes

· Family: cyprinidae

Genus : cirrhinus

Species : cirrhinus mrigala (Hamilton 1822)



Fig:2 Cirrhinus mrigala

[Morphometry] Page 9



Fig: 3: Mugil cephalus (lobed mullet)

Sl no:	Morphometric parameters	Large size	Small size
of no.		Mugil cephalus	Mugil cephalus
1	Total length	60cm	32cm
	Standard length	53cm	23cm
3	Head length	14cm	8cm
	Eye diameter	2.2cm	1.5cm
4	•	13cm	7cm
5	Pectoral fin	17.9cm	13cm
6	Dorsal fin length	13cm	6cm
7	Anal fin length		1cm
8	Caudal length	2cm	
9	Body depth	19cm	9cm

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VIJAY KUMAR SHREESHAILT. RENUKA.M. SAVITRI.M. U15KM21S0199 U15KM21S0376 U15KM21S0056 U15KM21S0077

B.Sc., VI Semester

Under the Guidance of Miss. Preeti. S. K. M. Sc.

Faculty
Department of Zoology,
BLDEA'S SB ARTS AND KCP SCIENCE COLLEGE,
VIJAYAPURA - 586103

August 2024

DECLARATION

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NAME: Vijeykumur.s.M

UUCMS No : U15KM21S0 | 94

Place: vijayapura

Date: 24/08/24

CERTIFICATE

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Signature of the Guide mace

PRANCIPAL S.B.Arts & KCP. Sc. College

Vijayapur.

Date: 24 08 2024

Place: Vijayapura

Counter Signed By,

HOD

Dr. Dharma Guru Prasad M.P.

H.O.D. of Zoology BLDEA's. S.B.Arts & K.C.P. Science College, Vijayapur.

MORPHOMETRIC STUDY OF FRESHWATER FISH LABEO ROHITA & TILAPIA MOSSAMBICUS IN BHUTNAL LAKE

Introduction

Labeo rohita:

Morphometric study is the basic fundamental tool to know the development of organisms, growth, variations and structure of population characteristics of a fish. Morphometry is the study of geometrical form of organisms which shows differences in growth and maturity patterns which are sensitive to environmental changes. In general body shape of an organism is determined by both genetic and ecological or environmental factors. The morphometric analyses of fishes are very important for the study of biology of fishes and it helps in determining the relationship between various parts of the body. A change in the relative growth of the various parts of body in fishes occurs at different stages of life cycle and notably at sexual maturity—with the increase in total length, growth of other body parts shows proportionally positive increase. Therefore, morphometric measurements and the statistical relationship among them are necessarily for taxonomic study and growth variability in fishes. The study of the morphometric traits is one of the most commonly used and costeffective method and it is essential for the identification of fish species and their habitat.

The morphometric relationship between various body parts of fish can be used to show possible differences between separate unit stocks of the same species. To determine the length-weight relationship, length measurements are used in fishes because it can be obtained under a large range of circumstances than weight measurements. Fishes adapt themselves by making necessary morphometric changes as they are very sensitive to environmental changes. Fishes indicate greater variation in morphological characters both within and between populations as compared to other vertebrates. * Corresponding author: Newton Paul

Fishes are cold blooded, aquatic, marine or freshwater and jaw bearing vertebrates. They are characterized by the presence of streamlined bodies, covered with scales. In fish's gills are present for respiration and paired fins for swimming. They belong to superclass Pieces.

Fishes are very important source of dietary animal protein.

Common name of Labeo rohita is rohu and it belongs to family Cyprinidae, order

Cypriniformes. It's a warm-water teleost and column feeder herbivore. It can be identified by depressed snout, thick lips. Labeo rohita are mainly found in the rivers of northern and central India

[MORPHOMETRY] Page 6

Result 4 DISCUSSION

Labeo rohita:

. Phylum : chordata

Subphylum : vertebrata

Division : Gnathostomata

Superclass : pisces

Class : Actinopterygi

Order : perciformes

Family : cichlidae

• Genus : oreochromis

Species: mossambicus



Fig: 2: Labeo Rohita

SI no:	Morphometric parameters	Large size labeo rohita	Small size labeo rohita
1	Total length	45 cm	20 cm
2	Standard length	41 cm	18 cm
3	Head length	9 cm	3.5 cm
4	Eye diameter	1.8 cm	1 cm
5	Pectoral fin	5 cm	2 cm
6	Dorsal fin length	13.5 cm	9 cm
7	Anal fin length	7 cm	3 cm
8	Caudal length	0.8	0.4
9	Body depth	16 cm	7 cm



Fig: 3: Image during taking morphometric measurements

[Morphometry] Page 13

_{Tilap}ia mosambicus:

. Phylum : chordata

Subphylum : vertebrata

Division :gnathostomata

Superclass: pisces

Class: Actinopterygil

Order: perciformes

Family : cichildae

• Genus : oreochromis

• Species : oreochromis mosambicus



Fig: 4 Tilapia mosambicus

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