**Ichthyo-Faunal Diversity Of Suswa River, Doon Valley, Uttarakhand, India**

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**Abstract:** The fish fauna of Suswa River was studied for a period of one year (June, 2015 – May, 2016). A total of 45 species belonging to 5 orders, 13 Families and 26 Genera were collected from various sampling stretches. Family Cyprinidae was found to be the most dominant represented by a total of 24 species. The water quality of Suswa river is depleting and the river carry a huge amount of pollution load hence it provides a suitable environment for the survival of hardy fishes such as *Clarius batrachus*, *Heteropneustes fossilis*, *Channa marulius*, *Channa harcourt butleri*, *Colisa labiosus*, *Colisa fasciatus*, *Colisa lalia etc*. On the other hand, the IUCN (2015 - 4) status outlines that 36 species are Least Concern, 1 Vulnerable, 1 Endangered, 3 Near Threatened and 4 Not Assessed. Anthropogenic activities as well as ecological processes contribute to the fishery status of aquatic bodies.

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**Key Words:** Ichthyofaunal Diversity, Suswa River, Doon Valley.

**Introduction**

Doon valley is bestowed with rich network of perennial rivers/hill streams, ponds and reservoirs, which provides an ideal habitat for the diversified fish fauna to flourish. Geographically, Doon valley is divided into Eastern and Western Doon valley. As per the review of literature the research work on fishes was carried out mostly on Eastern Doon valley (Ganga drainage) the important contributors are Hora and Mukerjee (1936), Lal and Chatterjee (1963), Singh (1964), Grover (1970), Tilak and Husain (1973, 1976, 1977a, b, 1990), Husain (1985, 1987, 1995), Grover and Tripathi (1985), Husain and Tilak (1995), Grover *et al.* (1994), Rauthan *et al.* (2009). Western Doon valley (Yamuna drainage) was explored by Singh (1964) for the first time surveyed the Western Doon valley later Husain (1985, 1987, 1995,) worked on selected parts. Recently Uniyal *et al.* (2001, 2002, 2006), Bahuguna *et al.* (2001), Uniyal (2002), Uniyal and Kumar (2006), Uniyal and Mehta (2007) conducted the extensive survey of Western Doon valley and worked on the taxonomy, ecology, food and feeding, breeding habitat, hydro-biology, fishing methods, GIS and Remote sensing application and conservation and management approach related to the fish and fishery of the area. Gupta and Rana (2009a, b, c, d) and Rana and Bhatt (2014) also evaluated the fish fauna of Doon Valley in terms of taxonomic details and statistical analysis, respectively. In our present study, we have carried out a more extensive survey to document and update the diversity of fish fauna of Suswa River.

**Material And Methods**

Doon Valley, part of district Dehradun (latitude – 29o58′ and 30o32′ N and longitude – 77o35′ and 78o20′E) comprises of 2 main river basins, namely, the Ganga river basin and the Yamuna river basin. The present study was carried out on Suswa River. Suswa river is an important river in Eastern Doon, which forms a rectangular drainage (originating at Mothronwala, near Clement Town area) taking a dendritic course towards the water parting line of the Mussoorie hills on one hand and the Siwalik range on the other. The bulk of Suswa water flows in various small, isolated streams underneath the Motichur forest. Flowing South-East for about 26 kms through the valley, it meets the main stream of Ganga at Gauri Ghat (Raiwala). Rispana, Bindal, Jakhan Rao, Sukh Rao, Ramgarh Rao I, Chorpani Rao, Fanduwala Rao, Kans Rao, Beriwara Rao are the principal tributaries of Suswa, but most of them remain fallow for most part of the year, holding some run offs only during monsoons/local rains.

Sampling was regularly / periodically done for a period of one year (June, 2015 – May, 2016) at the 4 sampling stations established along the river. Each sampling station was divided into stretches along its length, according to altitudinal variations to adjudge the spatial and temporal interrelationships. Each stretch covering an approximate distance of about 4 – 7 kms, was thus established as sampling sites. Fish samples were collected by employing standard gears, using variety of fishing nets of varying mesh sizes – gill nets, cast nets, drag nets with the help of trained fishermen on the sampling stations.

**Table 1. Sampling Stations at Suswa River.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** | **Sampling stations** | **Stretch** |
| 1. | S1 | Mothrowala to Doiwala |
| 2. | S2 | Doiwala to Kansrao |
| 3. | S3 | Kansrao to Nepali Farm |
| 4. | S4 | Nepali Farm to Tehri Farm (Gauri Ghat) |

Fish samples were preserved in 4% formalin and bought to the laboratory for routine identification, meristic and morphometric analyses under the light of available standard literature and revisionary works (Day, 1878, 1889; Jayaram, 1981, 1999; Talwar and Jhingran, 1991; Nelson, 2006; Vishawanath *et al.,* 2007).

**Results**

A total of 45 species were collected during the entire study period. Family Cyprinidae was found to be the most dominant family represented by 24 species (53%) followed by family Channidaerepresented by 4 species (Table 2 and Figure 1). Fish diversity at station S3 was found to be the most rich represented by 41 species followed by station S4 (38 species), S2 (22 species). Fish diversity at station S1 was found to be the least *i.e*., 20 species. As per the IUCN (2015-4) categorization, 36 species are Least Concern, 1 Vulnerable, 1 Endangered, 3 Near Threatened and 4 Not Assessed.

**Table 2: Fish species from Suswa River.**

| **S. No.** | **Classified List****(Nelson, 2006)**Phylum: ChordataSubphylum: CraniataSuperclass: GnathostomataClass: ActinopterygiiSubclass: NeopterygiiDivision: TeleosteiSubdivision: OstarioclupeomorphaSuperorder: OstariophysiOrder: CypriniformesSuperfamily: CyprinoideaFamily: CyprinidaeSubfamily: Barbinae | **S1** | **S2** | **S3** | **S4** | **Local Name** | **\*IUCN (2015-4)****Status** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | *Puntius chola* | + | + | + | + | Katcha, Puti | LC |
| **2.** | *Puntius sophore* | + | + | + | + | Puti | LC |
| **3.** | *Puntius ticto* | + | + | + | + | Bhuri, Puti | LC |
| **4.** | *Puntius conchonius* | + | + | + | + | Puti | LC |
| **5.** | *Puntius sarana sarana* | - | - | + | + | Puta | LC |
| **6.** | *Puntius terio* | - | - | - | + | Putiyah | LC |
| **7.** | *Chagunius chagunio* | - | - | + | + | Chibban, Pathali | LC |
| **8.** | *Shizothorachthys progastus* | - | - | + | - | Asela, Sohal | VU |
| **9.** | Subfamily: Labeoninae*Labeo dyocheilus* | - | - | + | - | Boalla | LC |
| **10.** | *Labeo pangusia* | - | - | + | - | - | NT |
| **11.** | *Labeo dero* | - | - | + | - | Kalbans, Moili | LC |
| **12.** | Subfamily: Rasborinae*Aspidoparia jaya* | - | + | + | - | Chilwa, Chal | LC |
| **13.** | *Aspidoparia morar* | - | + | + | - | Chilwa, Chal | LC |
| **14.** | *Barilius barna* | + | + | + | + | Dhaur, Childi | LC |
| **15.** | *Barilius bendelisis* | + | + | + | + | Chedra | LC |
| **16.** | *Barilius vagra* | + | + | + | + | Popa, Dhaur, Chalra | LC |
| **17.** | *Danio rerio* | + | + | + | + | Dharidar, Salari | LC |
| **18.** | *Devario devario* | + | + | + | + | Chand | LC |
| **19.** | *Esomus danricus* | + | + | + | + | Chal | LC |
| **20.** | *Rasbora daniconius* | + | + | + | + | Bhuri | LC |
| **21.** | *Crossocheilus latius latius* | + | + | + | + | Dhanaura | LC |
| **22.** | *Garra gotyla gotyla* | + | + | + | + | Dhanaura, Gotla | LC |
| **23.** | *Tor putitora* | - | + | + | + | Pila-par Mahseer | EN |
| **24.** | *Tor tor* | - | + | + | + | Lal-par Mahseer. Machiyari, Makhani | NT |
| **25.** | Superfamily: CobitoideaFamily: CobitidaeSubfamily: Cobitinae*Lepidocephalichthys guntea* | + | + | + | + | Ghiwa, Nauni | LC |
| **26.** | *Lepidocephalichthys annandalei* | - | - | + | + | Gadera, Ghiwa | LC |
| **27.** | Family: BalitoridaeSubfamily: Nemacheilinae*Acanthocobitis botia* | + | + | + | - | Baktia, Gadera, Ghiwa, Nauni | LC |
| **28.** | Order- SiluriformesFamily: Amblycipitidae*Amblycepsmangois* | + | + | + | + | Chhoti singhi | LC |
| **29.** | Family: SisoridaeSubfamily: Glyptosterninae*Glyptothorax pectinopterus* | + | + | + | + | Pathar-chatti | LC |
| **30.** | *Glyptothorax telchitta* | - | - | - | + | Sipliya | LC |
| **31.** | Superfamily: SiluroideaFamily: Clariidae*Clarias batrachus* | - | - | + | + | Mangur | LC |
| **32.** | Family: Heteropneustidae*Heteropneustes fossilis* | - | - | + | + | Singhi | LC |
| **33.** | Family: Bagridae*Mystus tengara* | - | - | + | + | Kater | LC |
| **34.** | *Mystus bleekeri* | - | - | + | + | Kater | LC |
| **35.** | Superorder: CyprinodonteaOrder: BeloniformesSuperfamily: ScomberesocoideaFamily: Belonidae*Xenentodon cancila* | - | - | + | + | Sua | LC |
| **36.** | Series: PercomorphaOrder: SynbrachiformesSuborder: MastacembeloideiFamily: Mastacembelidae*Macrognathus pancalus* | - | - | + | + | Baam | LC |
| **37.** | *Mastacembelus armatus* | - | - | + | + | Baam | LC |
| **38.** | Order: PerciformesFamily: NandidaeSubfamily: Badinae*Badis badis* | + | + | + | + | Chiri | LC |
| **39.** | Suborder: AnabantoideiFamily: OsphronemiidaeSubfamily: Luciocephalinae*Colisa fasciatus* | - | - | + | + | Sunera | NA |
| **40.** | *Colisa lalius* | - | - | + | + | - | NA |
| **41.** | *Colisa labiosus* | - | - | + | + | - | NA |
| **42.** | Suborder: ChannoideiFamily: Channidae*Channa punctatus* | + | - | + | + | Sauli, Sewal | NA |
| **43.** | *Channa gachua* | + | - | + | + | Sowan, Dawla | LC |
| **44.** | *Channa marulius* | - | - | - | + | Saur | LC |
| **45.** | *Channa harcourtbutleri* | - | - | - | + | - | NT |
| **Total** |  | **20** | **22** | **41** | **38** |  |  |

**[‘+’= presence of species; ‘-’ = absence of species. \* = IUCN (2015-4) status. VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, NA= Not Assessed]**

**Fig. 1. Family – wise % composition of Fish Fauna of Suswa River**

**Discussion**

Suswa River is represented by a total of 45 species belonging to 5 Orders, 13 Families and 26 Genera were collected from various sampling stretches. Family Cyprinidae was found to be the most dominant represented by a total of 24 species. The water quality of Suswa river is depleting and the river carry a huge amount of pollutional load hence it provides a suitable environment for the survival of hardy fishes such as *Clarius batrachus*, *Heteropneustes fossilis*, *Channa marulius*, *Channa harcourtbutleri*, *Colisa labiosus*, *Colisa fasciatus*, *Colisa lalia etc*. There has been a practice to assign a definite status (Endangered, Vulnerable, Least Concern, Near Threatened) to fish diversity (Sreekantha, *et al*., 2007; Sarkar *et al*., 2010) on the basis of the world recognized criteria set under CAMP (1998); IUCN (15-4). The same has been adopted in the past when the fish fauna of Doon valley was discussed (Uniyal *et al*., 2002; Uniyal and Kumar, 2006; Uniyal and Mehta, 2007).

The latest criterion, set by IUCN (2015-4) has been followed in the present observations and the status is summarized in Table 2. The overall assessment regarding the family-wise representation all over Doon Valley in general and Eastern and Western drainages in particular, has revealed the domination of the members of family Cyprinidae (Hora and Mukherjii, 1936; Uniyal and Kumar, 2006; Uniyal and Mehta, 2007) as has also been reflected in earlier observations from Himalayas and Doon Valley (Grover *et al*., 1994; Uniyal, 2002; Johal, 2002; Nautiyal, 2005; Pathani and Upadhyay, 2006; Negi and Negi, 2010) or other parts of the country (Bhat, 2003, 2004; Lakra *et al*., 2010; Shahnawaz *et al*., 2010) and abroad (Jayaratne and Surasinghe, 2010; Sumith *et al*., 2011). This fact lends support to the widely acclaimed fact that Cyprinidae tops the list of 9 largest (most species - rich) families *viz*., Cyprinidae, Gobiidae, Cichlidae, Characidae, Loricariidae, Balitoridae, Serranidae, Labridae and Scorpianidae (Nelson, 2006).

The family domination in Doon valley show that families Balitoridae and Channidae comes next in order after Cyprinidae a fact very well substantiated by the earlier studies (for Balitoridae, Bhat, 2003) (for Channidae, Vijaylaxmi *et al*., 2010 and Vijaylaxmi and Vijaykumar, 2011).

During the present investigation, *Barilius* species has emerged as the most abundant group. This finding was in accordance to the findings of [Husain (1995)](http://scialert.net/fulltext/?doi=jfas.2013.617.626&org=10#38066_bc) and [Uniyal (2009)](http://scialert.net/fulltext/?doi=jfas.2013.617.626&org=10#52456_con)   who reported the *Barilius* species as the most abundant group with a total catch of 35% and [Negi](http://scialert.net/fulltext/?doi=jfas.2013.617.626&org=10" \l "27471_con)*[et al](http://scialert.net/fulltext/?doi=jfas.2013.617.626&org=10" \l "27471_con)*[. (2007)](http://scialert.net/fulltext/?doi=jfas.2013.617.626&org=10" \l "27471_con) who reported the Cypriniformes as the most abundant order. According to them the altitude of the stream or the river shows inverse relationship with fish biodiversity level. The more the altitude the less will be the evenness and abundance of fish species. Anthropogenic activities as well as ecological processes contribute to the fishery status of aquatic bodies. It is also strongly affected by socio- economic factors such as land policies, property rights, population migration, urbanization, resources availability, other commercial activities, and market for the resources. According to [Nautiyal (2005)](http://scialert.net/fulltext/?doi=jfas.2013.617.626&org=10" \l "37840_bc) fish assemblage is less at the origin because of high water current but is more towards the confluence of the river as the water content is more at that point.

**Conclusion**

It may be concluded from the above study that fishes of river Suswa totally depend upon quality of water and pollution free environment. Although all the parameters are found favorable for fish survival but certain parameters such as turbidity which increases due to pollution which results in increased number of fish mortality due to choking of gills besides this the major problem is illegal fishing which results in declining of fish population in Suswa river system. Hence there is an urgent need of action plan for conservation of fish habitat, fishery development etc., besides this safety measures should be taken to control illegal fishing by total ban on fishing especially in breeding season.

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