# Fish Monitoring Survey Of Bhavani River

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Submitted to the

Kerala State Biodiversity Board, Thiruvananthapuram

Date: 28.07.2010.

#### **Study Team**

1 Team Leader:

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#### 3 Members:

(i) Dr. K K Hemalatha,
Reader and Head,
Department of Zoology,
N S S College, Ottapalam

- (ii) Sri. Guruvayoorappan,Wild Life Cooradinator, South India Chapter.
- (iii) Sri. Sreejith,PG Student, GVC, Palakkad.

#### 2 Names of fishermen:

Sri M. Krishnan

Sri K. Krishnan

#### Study period and localities:

Pre-monsoon Survey conducted in May 2010.

Dates: 28.05.10, 29.05.10

Locations: Attappadi, Mukkali and Siruvani

#### Introduction

The Bhavani river originates from the Kunda mountains in the Nilgiris, makes a circuitous course through the Attappady valley and returns to the shadow of Nilgiri mountains. The catchment area of the Bhavani river within Kerala is 220 sq. miles yielding an annual run off of 27,000 million cubic feet of water. The Bhavani is a 217 km. long perennial river fed mostly by the southwest monsoon and supplemented by the northeast monsoon. Its watershed drains an area of 6,200 km² spread over Tamil Nadu (87%), Kerala (9%) and Karnataka (4%). The main river courses through entire of the North-Western Erode district of Tamil Nadu. Of the rivers of Kerala, Bhavani river is one among the three, which prefers Bay of Bengal than the Arabian sea.

#### Methods:

As the team was not issued the permission letter from the Forest Department by the Board, collection could not be done within the Silent Valley zone. Reached the boundary area where Bhavani runs out from the Silent valley at 8.30AM. As the depth was very low and the river bed was laden with pebbles and gravel, collection was difficult. Several trials had to be made.

In addition to the nets supplied by the KSBB, cast net and mosquito nets were also used. Collections were made from different regions along the river using gill net and cast net. At very shallow regions nylon mosquito net was also used. The main collections were done from the pockets of the river at bends and also from occasional pits of sand mining.

Water quality was analysed using the Water Quality Test Kit provided by the KSBB.

Scoping study was conducted on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2010. After counting, the fishes were released back to the river, after preserving a few samples for identification.

## Observations:

#### **ANNEXURE: DATA SHEETS**

#### FISH MONITORING PROGRAMME (KSBB)

#### DATA SHEET 1 PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (Use separate sheets for High/Mid/Low lands)

Name of the River: BHAWANI	LIVER
Name of survey site: ATTAPADI  Lower/Middle/Upper	District and Panchayath: Palakkad Dist, Agale
GPS Reading (Lat. and Long. (Optional)	Name of Team Leader:  D. R. RAJKUMAR
Date: 28.05.2010	Time: 8,30 Am

A. WEATHER	Sunny/Cloudy/Rainy (Tick)
CONDITIONS	Temperature (Atmosphere): 29°C
	Has there been rain in the last 7 days:
B. STREAM	Stream nature: Perennial ephemeral
CHARACTERIZATION	Stream type: I/II/III/IV/V/VI order
	Stream origin: Montane, laterite hill, swamp, sacred grove
C. WATERSHED	Predominant Surrounding Land Use Type: forest, grass land,
FEATURES	agriculture, plantation, tribal settlement, human habitation,
	township, industrial area, others (Specify)
	Local Watershed Nonpoint Source Pollution:
	No evidence. Some potential sources, Obvious sources
	Local Watershed Erosion: None, Moderate, Heavy
D. RIPARIAN	Trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses, others (Specify)
VEGETATION	Forest plantations, agricultural plantations, mixed agriculture
	No vegetation / stagethir bank of and of ver

E. INSTREAM	Reach length (m):
FEATURES	Stream width (m):
	Sampling reach area (m <sup>2</sup> ): 40000 pm
	Stream depth (m): 1.5 m average
	Sampling reach area (m²): 40000 pm  Stream depth (m): 1.5 m average  Velocity: wederate
	Canopy cover (%)
	Stream Morphological Types
	Riffle
	Channelized: Yes/ No 🗸
	Dam Present: Yes/No 🗸
F. AQUATIC	Free floating hydrophytes:
VEGETATION	Floating but rooted hydrophytes:
	Rooted and submerged hydrophytes w
	Suspended hydrophytes $\omega$
	Wetland or marsh plants in certain heavens
	Wetland or marsh plants in Certain regions  Attached algae:  Others (Specify): reduced to 1/3 and hence the other regions are will Should be realised to 1/3 and hence the other regions are will Should be realised to 1/3.
G. WATER QUALITY	Temperature (°C): 20°C
	Conductivity:
	Dissolved Oxygen:
	pH: 7 Alkalinity = 50 "
	Nitrite: K thodays = 30"
	Nitrate: K  Nitrate: A  Phosphate: 0.5 ppm  Nitrate: A  Phosphate: 0.5 ppm  Nitrate: A  Nognessm = 10 "  Nognessm = 10 "
	Phosphate: 0.5 ppm
	Sulphate: 200 PPm
	Water odours: None/Sewage/ Petroleum /Chemical/ Fishy/Acid/ Other  Water colour: Colourless/green/brown/bkaglass Turbidity (if not measured) Clear/Slightly turbid/Turbid/Opaque/Stained/Other

H. INORGANIC	Bedrock 56%
MATERIALS (%)	Boulder 20%
	Cobble <b>25</b> % Gravel <b>40</b> %
	Gravel 40%
2	Sand 10 6
	Silt regligible Clay regligible
	Clay regligible
	(Should add up to 100%)
I. ORGANIC	Detritus/Muck Mud/Marl
MATERIALS	(Tick)
3.65	

#### ANNEXURE - DATA SHEETS

#### FISH MONITORING PROGRAMME (KSBB)

## DATA SHEET 1 PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET

Name of the River:	BHAWANI	RIVER.	
Name of survey site: Lower/Middle/Upper	MURKALI Middle	District and Panchayath:  Falakkai Agali	
GPS Reading (Lat. and (Optional)	Long.	Name of Team Leader: D. R. RAJKUMAL	
Date: 28. 05.	10	Time: 2.45 pm	

J. WEATHER	Sunny/Cloudy/Rainy (Tick)
CONDITIONS	Temperature (Atmosphere): 26°C
	Has there been rain in the last 7 days:
K. STREAM	Stream nature: Perennial ephemeral
CHARACTERIZATION	Stream type: I/II/III/IV/V/VI order
	Stream origin: Montane, laterite hill, swamp, sacred grove
L. WATERSHED	Predominant Surrounding Land Use Type: forest, grass land,
FEATURES	agriculture, plantation, tribal settlement, human habitation,
	township, industrial area, others (Specify)
	Local Watershed Nonpoint Source Pollution:
	No evidence. Some potential sources, Obvious sources
	Local Watershed Erosion: None, Moderate, Heavy
M.RIPARIAN	Trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses, others (Specify)
VEGETATION	Forest plantations, agricultural plantations, mixed agriculture
	No vegetation through the bank of the siver
81	

N. INSTREAM	Reach length (m): /500 m
FEATURES	Stream width (m): 50 m
FEATORES	Sampling reach area (m <sup>2</sup> ): 75000 m <sup>2</sup>
	Stream depth (m): 1.5 m average Velocity: moderale
	Canopy cover (%)
el	Stream Morphological Types
	Riffle
	Channelized: Yes/ No 🗸
	Dam Present: Yes/No 🗸
O. AQUATIC	Free floating hydrophytes:
VEGETATION	Floating but rooted hydrophytes:
	Rooted and submerged hydrophytes
	Suspended hydrophytes
	Wetland or marsh plants
12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	Attached algae:
	Others (Specify): In whan regions some one seen.  Temperature (°C): 19°C
P. WATER QUALITY	Temperature (°C): 19°C
	Conductivity:
	Dissolved Oxygen:
F a	pH: 7 chloride = 30 pm. Turbidity: Vem chan Alkahimity = 55 "
	Turbidity: Very clean Alkaliants = 55 "
	Nitrite: 1 Calcum = 70 "
	Nitrate: A Handurs = 85 "
	Nitrite:  Nitrate:  Phosphate:  8
	Sulphate: 200 1
	Water odours: None/Sewage/ Petroleum /Chemical/ Fishy/Acid/ Other  Water colour: Colourless/green/brown/  Turbidity (if not measured) Clear/Slightly turbid/Turbid/Opaque/Stained/Other

ÿ g

Q. INORGANIC	Bedrock 5% (Five)
MATERIALS (%)	Boulder 15% (Fifteen) Cobble 15% (Fifteen)
-	
	Gravel (Fifty)
*	Sand 15% (Fifteen).
	Silt
	Clay
	(Should add up to 100%)
R. ORGANIC	Detritus/Muck Mud/Marl
MATERIALS	(Tick)

#### **ANNEXURE: DATA SHEETS**

#### FISH MONITORING PROGRAMME (KSBB)

#### **DATA SHEET 1** PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (Use separate sheets for High/Mid/Low lands)

Name of the River: BHAWANI RIVER	
Name of survey site: SIRUVANI Lower/Middle/Upper	District and Panchayath: Polatical Dist
GPS Reading (Lat. and Long. (Optional)	Name of Team Leader: Dr-R. RAJKUMAR
Date: Q9.05-2010	Time: 08.30 am

A. WEATHER	Sunny/Cloudy/Rainy (Tick)
CONDITIONS	Temperature (Atmosphere):
	Has there been rain in the last 7 days: No
B. STREAM	Stream nature: Perennial ephemeral
CHARACTERIZATION	Stream type: I/II/III/IV/V/VI order
	Stream origin: Montane, laterite hill, swamp, sacred grove
C. WATERSHED	Predominant Surrounding Land Use Type: forest, grass land,
FEATURES	agriculture, plantation, tribal settlement, human habitation,
II a	township, industrial area, others (Specify)
	Local Watershed Nonpoint Source Pollution:
	No evidence. Some potential sources, Obvious sources
	Local Watershed Erosion: None, Moderate, Heavy
D. RIPARIAN	Trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses, others (Specify)
VEGETATION	Forest plantations, agricultural plantations, mixed agriculture
	No vegetation con his bank

Reach length (m):
Stream width (m): 100 m
Sampling reach area (m <sup>2</sup> ): <b>good</b> ro <sup>2</sup>
Sampling reach area (m²): <b>Booo</b> m²  Stream depth (m): 1.5 owerage  Velocity: moderate
Velocity: moderate
Canopy cover (%)
Stream Morphological Types
Riffle <b>10</b> (%); Run <b>9</b> (%); pools <b>5</b> (%)
Channelized: Yes No
Dam Present: Yes/No
Free floating hydrophytes:
Floating but rooted hydrophytes:
Rooted and submerged hydrophytes
Suspended hydrophytes
Wetland or marsh plants
Attached algae:
Attached algae: Others (Specify): River bed in Vaden with publics Temperature (°C): 25 C
Temperature (°C): 25°C
Conductivity:
Dissolved Oxygen:
pH: 7 Chloride 30ppm
pH: 7 Chloride 30ppn Turbidity: Very cleen Alkahish 50 "
Nitrite: Calebra 70"
Nitrate: Hendurs 80 1,
Phosphate: 0.5 ppm Magnish 10 1,
Nitrate:  Nitrate:  Phosphate:  O.5 ppm  Magnia 10 "  Sulphate:  Desppm  Sulphate:  Nitrate:  Nitrate:  Nitrate:  Nitrate:  No. 5 ppm  No. 5 pp
Water odours: None/Sewage/ Petroleum /Chemical/ Fishy/Acid/
Other  Water colour: Colourless/green/brown/
Turbidity (if not measured)
Clear/Slightly turbid/Turbid/Opaque/Stained/Other

H. INORGANIC	Bedrock 05%
MATERIALS (%)	Boulder 50 %
	Cobble 15%
	Gravel 25%
	Sand 5%
	Sand 5% Silt Neglizable Clay Neglizable (Should add up to 100%)
*	Clay Negligible
	(Should add up to 100%)
I. ORGANIC	Detritus/Muck Mud/Marl
MATERIALS	(Tick)

#### FISH MONITORING PROGRAMME (KSBB)

## DATA SHEET 2 A. FISH SAMPLING FIELD DATA SHEET (PRIMARY DATA)

Name of the River:	TAWANI RIVER
Name of the tributary (if any):	
Name of survey site: Attappade	District and Panchayath: Palakkad Agale
Highland/Midland/Lowland	ratakkad rigau
GPS Reading (Lat. and Long.	Name of Team leader:
(Optional)	Dr. R. RAJKUMAR
Date: 28.5.10	Time: 8.30am
Types of nets used:	Sampling duration for each net (minutes):
1. Cast net	1. One has Cost net
2. Gill net 🗸	2. One har Guill net 1
3. Trap	3. Two h 23 2
4. Mosquito cloth	3. Two has is 2 4. mosquito net handon
5. Other methods (specify)	5.
Anomalies recorded in fish (if any): Defo	rmities; Eroded fins; Fungus; Lesions; Multiple
anomalies; Emaciated; Others	

#### FISH MONITORING PROGRAMME (KSBB)

#### DATA SHEET 2

#### B. FISH SAMPLING FIELD DATA SHEET (PRIMARY DATA)

Name of the River:	namerouer.
Name of the tributary (if any):	Community (
Name of survey site: Makkal	District and Panchayath:
Highland/Midland/Lowland	Politicad, Agali
GPS Reading (Lat. and Long.	Name of Team leader:
(Optional)	Dr. R. Ragkuman
Date: 29.05.10	Time: 9. 45 pm
Types of nets used:	Sampling duration for each net (minutes):
6. Cast net	1. castnet on his wast
7. Gill net	2. Gill ant O One hor
8. Trap	3. Oill out 6) 2 hrs
9. Mosquito cloth	4. Mosquilint randon
10. Other methods (specify)	5.
Anomalies recorded in fish (if any): Defo	ormities; Eroded fins; Fungus; Lesions; Multiple
anomalies; Emaciated; Others	mil

#### FISH MONITORING PROGRAMME (KSBB)

## DATA SHEET 2 A. FISH SAMPLING FIELD DATA SHEET (PRIMARY DATA)

Name of the River:	INI RIVER
Name of the tributary (if any):	_
Name of survey site: 5/QUVANI	District and Panchayath:
Highland/Midland/Lowland 🗸	Palakhad sist.
GPS Reading (Lat. and Long.	Name of Team leader:
(Optional)	Dr. R. RAJKUMAR
Date: 29-05-2010	Time: 8.30 am
Types of nets used:	Sampling duration for each net (minutes):
1. Cast net	1. castnet on hr
2. Gill net	2. allout @ one ho
3. Trap	3. Cell out @ Two fines
4. Mosquito cloth 🗸	4. Mosquitant Sondan
5. Other methods (specify)	5.
Anomalies recorded in fish (if any): Defo	rmities; Eroded fins; Fungus; Lesions; Multiple
anomalies; Emaciated; Others	nil

#### A. Primary Data Collection - Direct Sampling

			;	Statio	n I (F	lighla	nd)/ \$	Statio	<del>n II (</del> 1	Viidla	nd)/_S	tatio	ιШ	(Low	and)	
Sl. No.	Fish Species	Cast Net 1	Cast Net 2	Cast Net 3	Cast Net 4	Cast Net 5	Cast Net 6	Cast Net 7	Cast Net 8	Cast Net 9	Cast Net 10	Gill Net 1	Mass Nets 1	Gut Nets 2	Other Nets 3	Total
1	P. filamentosy		3	3	1	,	a			1		i	6	2		19
2	P. faciatus	-	a	<b>3</b>		_	1	_	_	1	-	**	4	i		11
3	crosa mullya	-	i	ř I	٠					- 1		1	2			4
4	Bariley gateries	-	2	2	_	1	,,	_	_	1	ſ	2	4			13
5	Amblyphanyngel micro lepis		2	3		_	2	_	-	1	1	#	a	2		13
	micro lepos	_	.=-,	1	_		-				1	_				
6	Channa storial	ù -	_	_	<u> </u>	_	_	•						_		1
7	Etoophus	_	_			_	-	,	_	-		<u>~</u>				2
8	Lepiclocephalia			۔	_		_		_		`	- Care 2	3	-		.3
	they's thermalis		-		-		<u>(</u>	30 E. C.	_			<i>,</i> _	-			_
9	Hemolopleza	_		-					_	-	_	-	3			3
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#### C. Primary Data Collection - Direct Sampling

				Statio	n L(L	Lighla	nd)/ \$	Statio	n II (l	Midla	nd)/ §	tatio	Ш	(Low	land)	
Sl. No.	Fish Species	Cast Net 1	Cast Net 2	Cast Net 3	Cast Net 4	Cast Net 5	Cast Net 6	Cast Net 7	Cast Net 8	Cast Net 9	Cast Net 10	Gill Net 1	(Meas Nets 1	Guid/Nets 2	Other Nets 3	Total
ı	P. pascialas	•	2	4	Ĺ			1/_		_		1	i	2		14
2	P. filamuka	-	6	3	2	,,,,,,	L	2	_		2	2	3			22
3	Etmophy	<u>د</u>		Ĺ	tury.		-				,,,,,,	4				2
4.	Garre mully		-07		<b>Castelli</b>					/do-	4		4	_		4
5	Barilin gatimes	0		3	2		1	1	-		2	2	2			15
£	Eel				j			_	<b>`</b>	-		+		_		1
7	Homaloplina			-	-		******	Column				-	H	e		4
	potter, Indoneste													_		4
8	Lapsidoch ligs				_	-				_			6			6
	thermal's					,										_
9	Ambly phanynde		2	_1	_		2	4			2	1		t		12
	Mesolepis Hetero fossili		•									•				2
	Metero gosania			()	-	-		<u> </u>	-			2		-		
11	Mysten						-7		-	9		+	-	1		4
		**						0								
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### A. Primary Data Collection - Direct Sampling

			:	Statio	n I (I	lighla	nd)/ S	Statio	n H (	Midla	nd)/ §	Statio	n III	(Low	land)	
SI. No.	Fish Species	Cast Net 1	Cast Net 2	Cast Net 3	Cast Net 4	Cast Net 5	Cast Net 6	Cast Net 7	Cast Net 8	Cast Net 9	Cast Net 10	Gill Net 1	Magr. Nets 1	Guldy Nets 2	Other Nets 3	Total
	P. fasciatus	3	_	H	_	2	,	نـــ	3	_	1	ı	4	1		19
2	P. Glamentin	2	6	3	3		_	2	.3	_	ſ	2	3	1		26
3	Ban. gallions	a	i	3	2	Person			4		1	1_	3	F		18
4	Grana mulhy or	-						-	_		ę,	-	4			4
5	Ambly messlepts	ėl	4	5	2		-	4	2	1	1		-	2		24
È	Homaloption	_								-			3			3
7	Lepidice habilty			-		سر،	-	-	-	-	-		4	_	10-10-1	4
8	Etrophy !!		_	-	-		-	-	-	-			-	2		3
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#### B. Primary Data Collection - Market Survey

(Use separate sheets for high/mid/low lands)

			Market Analysis														
SI. No.	Fish Species / Group	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5	Sample 6	Sample 7	Sample 8	Sample 9	Sample 10	Sample 11	Sample 12	Sample 13	Sample 14	Sample 15	Total
														************	***********	***********	
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People, cotch fish only for daily use not for sale.

ANNEXURE: DATA SHEETS

#### D. Primary Data Collection - Market Survey

(Use separate sheets for high/mid/low lands)

			Market Analysis														
Sl. No.	Fish Species / Group	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5	Sample 6	Sample 7	Sample 8	Sample 9	Sample 10	Sample 11	Sample 12	Sample 13	Sample 14	Sample 15	Total
	4																
	B																

No market plan was noticed

#### B. Primary Data Collection - Market Survey

(Use separate sheets for high/mid/low lands)

			Market Analysis														
SI. No.	Fish Species / Group	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5	Sample 6	Sample 7	Sample 8	Sample 9	Sample 10	Sample 11	Sample 12	Sample 13	Sample 14	Sample 15	Total
																	<del></del>
	-																
				*													
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																	100 100

No hivere fish observed



## Secondary Data Collection - Historical Data (Use separate sheets for high/mid/squ innds)

Si. No.	Question	Answer
1	The reasons for dependence of local communities on river.	Due to water availability of fish availability
2	The number of fishermen depended on fishing in the sempling area	No such group was obserted feeple do fishing for daily
3	Is there any change in the services (water including ground water, sand, fish) offered by the river over the years? If yes, reasons for the same, (use separate sheet, if needed)	not observed. Perche soulthat exosion changed the over much and list fish availability is decreased
4	List (local names) of fish available in the river system (use separate sheet, if needed)	3 ( 3) ( 3) ( 3) ( 3) ( 3) ( 3) ( 3) (
5	The species (mainty fish) that have declined in availability (shundance)	Etospho, Eet, channa, If fostohis etc declined in availability
6	The species (mainly fish) that are once common in the area and disappeared recently	not known.
7	Is there any new addition of flora and fauna to the region (eg. Exotic fish, fish eating birds, etc)	not observed
8	Is there any major change in habitat	not observed
9	Is there any animal that dependent on the river (cg. Oxer) disappeared in recent times	not noticed
10	What are the common fishing practices available in the region?	Hooking, gill met
7 2	Is there any unscientific methods practised (eg. Dynamiting, poisoning, adakkam kolil vala, etc.)	Yes, in certain aggions, Dynamiteing
12	Any fish diseases outbreak observed till gate?	no
13	Any traditional knowledge on fish available in the area	not noticed
14	Suggestions on conservation of fish (as perceived by the local communities)	Storing points homent to those who do have the loogsti



#### Secondary Data Commercian - Historical Data (Use separate streets for high/mid/low lands)

Si. No.	Question	Answer
1	The reasons for dependence of local	
	communities on river.	
2	The number of fishermen depended on	3
ļ	fishing in the sampling area	de
3	Is there any change in the services (water	3
	including ground water, send, fish) offered	The state of the s
	by the river over the years? If yes, reasons	4
	for the same. (use separate sheet, if needed)	13
4	List (local names) of fish available in the	1/2
ĺ	river system (use separate sheet, if needed)	
5	The species (mainly fish) that have declined	2 .15
	In availability (shundance)	3 11
6	The species (mainly fish) that are once	4
The second of th	common in the area and disappeared recently	200 3
7	Is there any new addition of flora and fauna	7 3
	In the region (eg. Excelc fish, fish eating	2
and the state of t	birds, etc)	the contraction of the contracti
8	Is there any major change in hubitat	, 3
	structure? If yes, list them	3
9	Is there any animal that dependent on the	33
	river (eg. Otter) disappeared in recent times	9 3
10	What are the common fishing practices available to the region?	So the Sound
11	Is there any unscientific methods practised	-3 2
	(eg. Dymaniting, poisoning, adakkam kotti	#
and the state of t	vata, ecc.)	Š
12	Any fish diseases outbreak observed effi	
	date?	en e
13	Any traditional knowledge on fish available	
And the second	in the area	** Transmitter
14	Suggestions on conscription of fish (as	
and the second second	perceived by the local communities)	of the second

### C. Secondary Data Collection – Historical Data

SI.	Question	Answer
No.		
1	The reasons for dependence of local communities on river.	availability of fish
2	The number of fishermen depended on fishing in the sampling area	no such group was
3	Is there any change in the services (water including ground water, sand, fish) offered by the river over the years? If yes, reasons for the same.	not notocod. People soid (that the erosion changed but siver storneture and the fish avoidability
4	List (local names) of fish available in the river system	പ്രായ്ക്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ്ക്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ്ക്ക് പ്രായ്ക്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ്ക് പ്രായ
5	The species (mainly fish) that have declined in availability (abundance)	H. fossilis, Wallage Attu
6	The species (mainly fish) that are once common in the area and disappeared recently	not noticed
7	Is there any new addition of flora and fauna in the region (eg. Exotic fish, fish eating birds, etc)	not observed
8	Is there any major change in habitat structure? If yes, list them	not known
9	Is there any animal that dependent on the river (eg. Otter) disappeared in recent times	not noticed
10	What are the common fishing practices available in the region?	Hock, Gill net nethod
11	Is there any unscientific methods practised (eg. Dynamiting, poisoning, adakkam kolli vala, etc.)	not notherd
12	Any traditional knowledge on fish available in the area	no
13	Suggestions on conservation of fish (as perceived by the local communities)	Fosting by the normal scientific methods will conserve the fish

**Table I**List of Fish Species Collected from ... Bhavani river, ... Kerala

Sl.no.	Name of Species	No. of organisms collected			Remarks
		High	Mid	Low	
1.	P.filamentosus	19	22	26	
2.	P.fasciatus	11	14	19	
3.	Etroplus suratensis	2	2	3	
4.	H.fossilis		2	2	TROUGH I - TAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A
5.	Mys.cavasius .	-	4	_	
6.	Channa striatus	1	-	_	The state of the s
7.	Garra mullya	4	4	4	·
8.	Bari.gatensis	13	15	18	
9.	Lepido.thermalis	3	6	4	
10.	Ambly.microlepis	13	12	24	
11.	Anguilla	-	1	2	
12.	Homaloptera pillai	3	4	3	

Only Nine species were caught from high land, Eleven species from mid land and ten species were caught from the low land of Bhavani river.

#### Result:

#### Species abundance

Twelve species of fishes were collected from three collection sites of Bhavani river. Puntius filamentosus, P. fasciatus, Etroplus suratensis, Garra mullya, Barilius gatensis, Lepidocephalichthys thermalis, Amblystoma microlepis, amd Homaloptera pillai were found in all the sites. H. fossilis was found only in mid and low lands. M. cavasius was found only in midland. C. striatus was found only in the highland portion, and only one specimen was obtained after all the trials. A. bicolor was found in mid and lowlands.

P. filamentosus was common in all places and was the most abundant species. The three species that come next in abundance were A. microlepis, B. gatensis and P. fasciatus respectively. All others were found only in very low numbers.

#### Water quality

The water was crystal clear and was neutral with pH 7. Chemical analysis was done for chloride (30ppm), alkalinity (50ppm), hardness (80ppm), calcium (70pmm), magnesium (10ppm), sulphate (200ppm) and iron (0.3ppm).

Sand-mining was going on at various places and construction work was progressing in a few places.

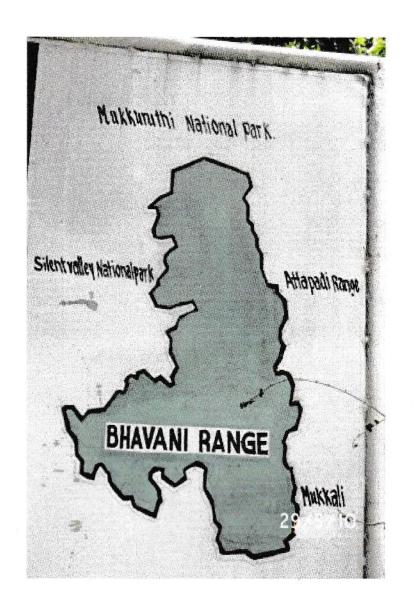


Photo 1



Photo 2 Bhavani river - Mukkali- Mid land



Photo 3 Bhavani river - Mukkali- Mid land

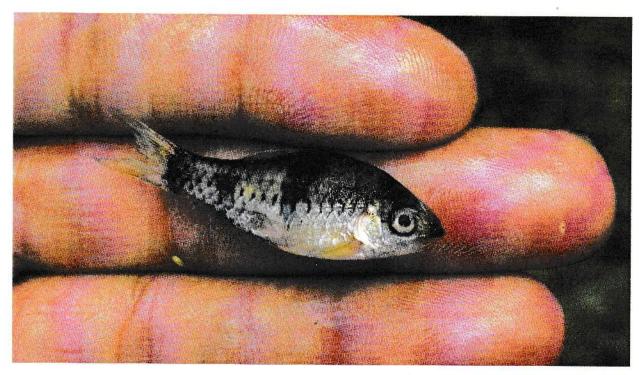


Photo 4 Putius fasciatus



Photo 5 Young one of Puntius carnaticus



Photo 6. Water sample testing at Attappadi



Photo 7 Attappadi Site- High land



Photo 8 Attappadi site - High land



Photo 9 Bio Club Awareness at Mukkali



Photo 9 Siruvani - Low land

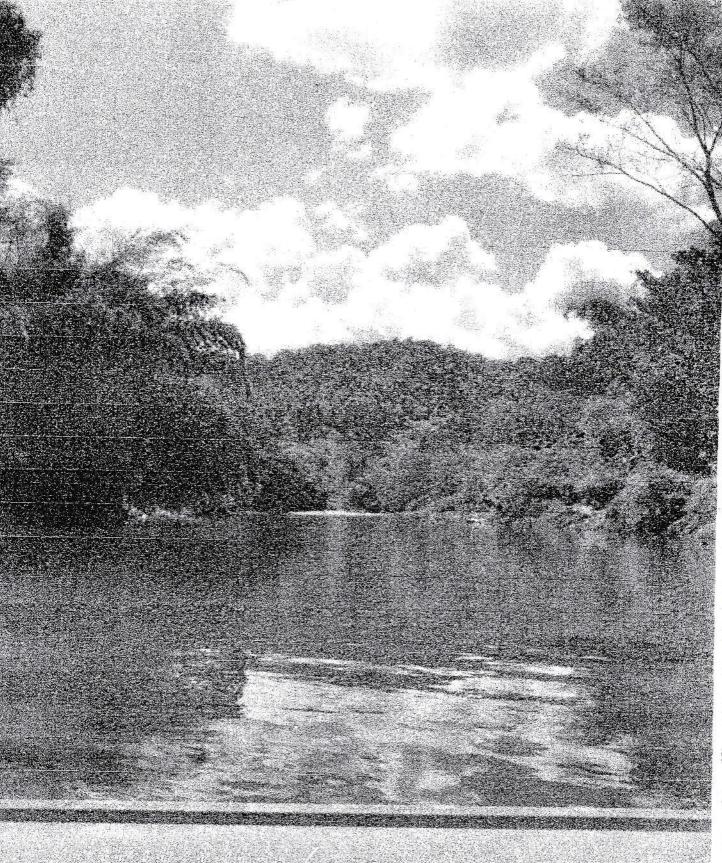
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