PROSPECTIVE OF RIVER GANGA 1930 TO 2020







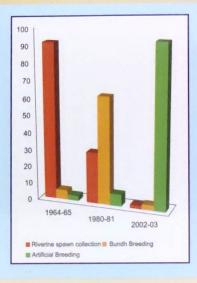
National Mission for Clean Ganga

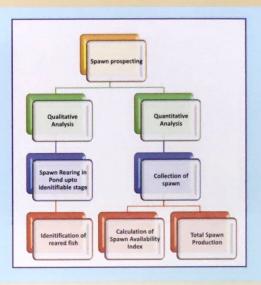


ICAR-CENTRAL INLAND FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE
BARRACKPORE, KOLKATA-700120
WESTBENGAL, INDIA

Background

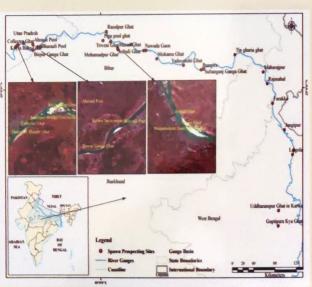
The basin of river Ganga drains about 1,060,000 sq. km areas with the length of 2,550 km supports the population of 600 million people. River are always considered as a traditional source of fish seed collection (Fertilized eggs, spawn, fry and fingerlings) for aquaculture purpose in which river Ganga contributed 89.5% of the total fish seed produced during 1964 and was considered as the home of the Indian Major Carps which is decreasing continuously.

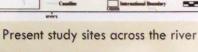




Selection of site are based on

- Previous survey carried out by ICAR-CIFRI during 1960's.
- Pre monsoon survey conducted to ensure the previous collection sites and selection of new sites.
- · Based on the interaction with local fisherman and fisheries officials of different states.







Previous study sites across the river

Quantitative Analysis

Quantitative analysis was carried out to know the spawn availability index and to estimate the total spawn production in the river Ganga.

Spawn collection

Spawn is being collected using a specialized bag net called "shooting net".

Description of Net

- Single walled synthetic (nylon) type nets with tail piece (Gamcha).
- The water depth to operate such net varies with places and ranged from 2.5-10.2 ft.
- Nets are operated individually, or in series with a distance of 10-15ft between two nets.

Length of net (cm)	Width of net (cm)	Ring dia. (cm)	Depth of operation (ft)	Nos. of bamboo used
280-660	240-564	17-24	2.5-10.2	7-9



Shooting net for egg collection



Hapa for storage of spawn



Shooting net operated in series

Short Term Storage of Spawn



Storage in Hapa



Storage in earthen pit



Storage in earthen utensils

Different spawn measurement cups



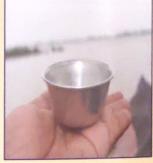
Brass Cup



Glass Cup



Steel Cup



Aluminium Cup

Different spawn transportation technique



Packing of spawn with turbid river water



Packed seed transport to bank



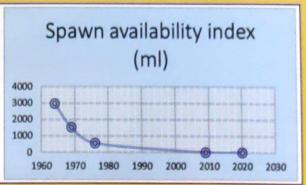
Spawn transportation with oxygen



Spawn transportation in aluminium handi

Result

Year	Spawn availability index (ml)
1964	2984
1969	1538
1976	568
2009	27
2020	21



Qualitative Analysis

As it is very difficult to identify the spawn up to species level, so they are reared up to identifiable size.

REARING OF FISH SPAWN FOR QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

- The collected riverine spawn was reared and raised up to identifiable size -
- Spawn were reared in :-
- Nursery Pond
- Cemented Tank
- FRP Tanks
- Grading of the seed: 3 days in tanks 7 days in earthen pond to avoid Cannibalism.



Rearing in CIFRI fry rearing unit



Rearing in Pond



Rearing in cemented tank



Rearing in FRP tanks

Different type of feed used for rearing of riverine spawn up to satiation level

For 3-7 days

- Glucose powder
- Mixture of milk powder and egg custard.
- Infusoria
- Tubifex and subsequently weaned to artificial diet.

7 days onwards

- Mixed Zooplankton
- · Artemia naupli
- Chopped Tubefex
- Commercial Feed (Powder, crumble to 1.0 mm)



Commercial feed



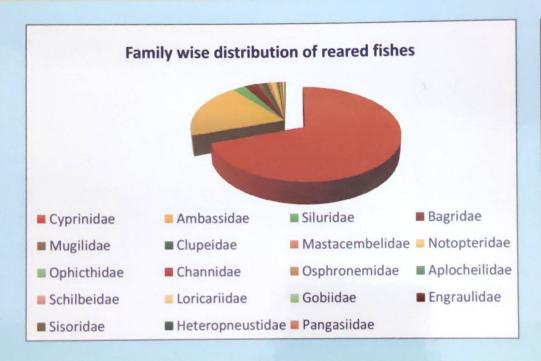
Culture of Artemia nauplii

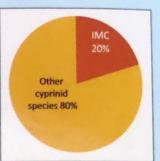


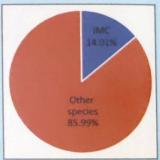
Mixture of egg yolk with milk powder



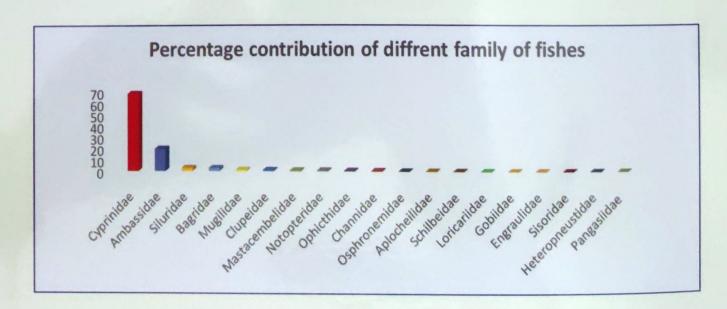
Tubifex sp.







From all the reared fish a total of 46 fish species belonged to 36 genera, 19 families and 8 orders were recorded. Major contribution was from Cyprinidae (68.32 %) and Ambassidae (19.48 %). The contribution of Indian Major Carp was 14.01 % among all the species while it was 20 % among all the cyprinidae.



Salient observations: -

- Spawn collection is need based now a days.
- Spawn contestion.
 Flood has a positive impact on spawn availability. The bulk appearance during first two floods in the peak season.
- Spawn production reaches maximum when the river water appears a reddish tinge (turbid/red) in colour owing to the addition of water of tributaries. (Yamuna, Kosi, Gomti and Ajay).
- The recent fall in spawn abundance in Ganga coupled with the population fall of major carps in the upper and middle stretches
- As per the previous study spawn collection was carried out during the month of May to September 2019 but present it is found during July-Aug.
- · There is reduction in both qualitative and quantitative spawn in river Ganga.

Threats to fishes of Ganga

- Construction of large dam, barrages and hydropower projects
- · Increase in temperature
- · Changing pattern of rainfall
- · Severely altered river flows,
- · Fragmentation of hydrological connectivity between rivers and wetlands
- · Riverfront encroachment,
- · Alarming levels of pollution,
- · Rampant sand mining
- · Unregulated overexploitation of fish resources.
- Industrial effluents
- · Agricultural discharge

Future steps can be taken

- Closed fishing season
- Mesh size regulation
- Identification of breeding zone, deep pools and declaration of sanctuaries as a part of in situ conservation
- Ranching of IMC in different depleted stretches as a part of ex situ conservation





B. K. Das, H. S. Swain, M. H. Ramteke, N. K. Tiwari, S. Das Gupta, A. Ray, A. Roy Choudhury, L. Chakraborty, S. Mondal & K. Mondal



Director, ICAR-Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute

Barrackpore, Kolkata-700 120, West Bengal

E-mail: director.cifri@icar.gov.in, director.cifri@gmail.com; Web: www.cifri.res.in, Contact:- 033 2592 1190, 2592 0177; Fax: 033 25450997

Acknowledgement:

National Mission for Clean Ganga

Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation)

Govt. of India

No: CIFRI/Pamphlet/2020/06



ed & Printed by : Press Pvt. Ltd. e-mail:saileepress@yahoo.co