
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Ichthyofauna of Khuzdar MoolaChotook Balochistan Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

The detailed studies encompass to investigate the biodiversity of fish fauna found in MoolaChotok of Khuzdar district. During the study period, fifty samples of fishes were collected and identified and their detail systematic data was recorded in Table 1, respectively. Fish samples identified in the present study were belonging to a single family Cyprinidae, its seven genera and seven species including, *C. carpio*, *C. watsoni*, *T. soro*, *L. boggut*, *B. pakistanicus*, *G. gotyla* and *C. diplocheilus*, respectively. In the present survey, a total catch of 50 specimens found in MoolaChotok river comprises 35% individuals of *C. carpio*, 22% of *C. watsoni*, 17% of *L. boggut*, 10% of *C. diplocheilus*, 07% of *B. pakistanicus*, 05% of *G. gotyla* and 04% of *T. soro* of the total catch of fishes, therefore, the abundance of each fish species in this dam were arranged in decreasing order; *C. carpio*>*C. watsoni*>*L. boggut*>*C. diplocheilus*>*B. pakistanicus*>*G. gotyla*>*T. soro*, respectively. Accordingly it is disclosed through the findings of this assorted assemblage of fisheries similar to *Cyprinus-carpio* took place in huge quantity when made comparisons with the other "cyprinid-species" that comprises 40% of entire clasp

Keywords: biodiversity, fish, moolachotok

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INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity investigation of fish for the most part named as Ichthyodiversity alludes to the assortment of echinoderms discovered in definite numbers of terrain [1]. Ichthyodiversity alludes to assortment of fish species relying upon setting and scale; it could allude to alleles or genotypes inside fish populace to types of life shapes inside a fish network and to species or life frames crosswise over water systems[2]. Fish species are also an important indicator of ecological health and the abundance and health of fish will show the health of water bodies[3]. Fishes are immensely assorted, with various species reflecting various conditions. Fishes regularly affect dispersion and plenitude of different living beings in water, they possesses and show the qualities of the biological system of water body. The edifice of fisheries network and their dispersion has been accounted for by different specialists in the various lakes and supplies [4]. The aquatic biota specifically Echinodermata situated in the regions of Pakistan is recognized in various relatively late investigations directed at better places and times [4]. These investigations are helpful in giving benchmark data on species circulation and decent variety in various territories, yet are lacking from multiple points of view as none of these examinations only include the types of uncommon significance and their preservation status [5]. The freshwater fish fauna of Pakistan is represented by a minimum of 193 fish species. These species belong to class Actinopterygii, sub-class Teleostei, 3 cohorts, 6 superorders, 13 orders, 30 families and 86 genera [6]. Recently great number of scientists conducted researches. A report published by [7] whereby it was accounted that ninety four Echinodermata species from the entire region of K.P.K. Likewise a report published by [8] he narrated that thirteen Echinodermata species from Kurram-River. He increased quantity of fish more than 4 in Swat and adjacent regions. One more specie was discovered in Buner-valley assembling around 15 Echinodermata species from Swat and the adjacent regions Buner & Dir. Brown-trout (*Slamo-trutta-ferio*) in 1928 and rainbow-trout (*Oncorhynchus-mykiss*) in 1973 were made known[7]. Balochistan is a hilly province, and

much of it is covered by mountains. Many of small springs and streams exist with no present or recent connection to other water bodies. Founded on field work, maps, fish supply previous research. Moola is the sub-district of Khuzdar. It is quite famous, its delightful environmental sceneries bordering to Baluchistan and MoolaChotok has an important rivers which plays a vital role in commercial, income for the local people of its area and villagers, moreover, it is helpful in gardening with a large number of ichthyofaunal diversity which are considered as important way to get protein for villagers and local residents. commonly people these areas are involve in the profession of farmer encircle. For fish water bodies on the efficiency for domestic animals large number of goats and sheep depends on this water as well as other works such as, washing, bathing irrigation, cooking and town for settlement. Keeping in view the facts stated above, therefore this study was planned to discover the different species of fish which are available in the Moolariver of Khuzdar.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present research was undertaken the sub district of KhuzdarMoola river where different species of eatable Fish was existing throughout the year. Samples was placed from MoolaKhuzdar River. Fishes were collected from different places and mainly, the fish samples was collected by the help of local fishermen and villagers using cast net, gill net, by angling using various types of bait viz. net, insects, earthworms etc. fish picture was taken at first for documentation of the fresh color and then well-preserved by the help of taxonomic keys common fish was recognized easily at the same moment as it identified then leaved it into the water as soon as possible. consequently those fishes which are unable to recognize at the same moment such fishes would be preserved in formalin with maximum 10% of it (formalin)in the same way approximately formalin 5ML was inserted into fish by the help of syringe with throwaway then these would be sealed within bags of polythene then carried at laboratory of zoology Department, University of Balochistan, Monthly and seasonally, fish sampling data was recorded from the moola river sub district of khuzdar Fish samples would be identified by the help of supervisor as well as by above collection Day [8-9].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Ichthyo-diversity of MoolaChotok of Khuzdar district

S.No.	'Order'	'Family'	'Genus'	'Species'	'Local Name'
1	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Cyprinus	<i>C. carpio</i>	Parrink
2	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Cyprinion	<i>C. watsoni</i>	Karau
3	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Tor	<i>T. soro</i>	Saib
4	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Labeo	<i>L. boggut</i>	Morae
5	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Barilius	<i>B. pakistanicus</i>	Palo
6	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Gara	<i>G. gotyla</i>	Dangar
7	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Crossocheilus	<i>C. diplocheilus</i>	Karoon

Table. 2. Prevalence (%) of various fish species collected from MoolaChotok river of Khuzdar district (N=50)

Species	Local Name	Percentage
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Parrink	35
<i>Cyprinion watsoni</i>	Karau	22
<i>Tor soro</i>	Saib	04
<i>Labeo boggut</i>	Morae	17
<i>Barilius pakistanicus</i>	Palo	07
<i>Garagotyla</i>	Dangar	05
<i>Crossocheilus diplocheilus</i>	Karoon	10

The present research was undertaken the sub district of khuzdarmoola river where different species of eatable Fish was existing throughout the year. Samples was placed from MoolaKhuzdar River. During the study period, fifty samples of fishes were collected and identified and their detail systematic data was recorded in Table1, respectively. All fisheries' testers are belonging to one family Cyprinidae. Echinoderm

species testers recognized in the current investigation were belonging to the family-Cyprinidae, its 7 genera and correspondingly 7 species comprising, *Cyprinus-carpio*, *Cyprinion-watsoni*, *Tor-soro*, *Labeo-boggut*, *Barilius-pakistanicus*, *Garago tyla* and *Crossocheilus diplocheilus*, respectively (Table1).In this conducted assessment, an entire hook of 50 samplings discovered in MoolaChotok river comprises 35% individuals of *Cyprinus carpio*, 22% of *Cyprinion watsoni*, 17% of *Labeo boggut*, 10% of *Crossocheilus diplocheilus*, 07% of *Bariliuspakistanicus*, 05% of *Garagotyla* and 04 % of *Tor soro* of the entire hook as a result, the copiousness of every echinoderm's species in this stem organized in decreasing order; *Cyprinus carpio*> *Cyprinion watsoni*> *Labeo boggut*>*Crossocheilus diplocheilus*>*Barilius pakistanicus*> *Garagotyla*>*Torsoro*, respectively (Table2).Accordingly it is disclosed through the findings of this assorted assemblage of fisheries similar to *Cyprinus-carpio* took place in huge quantity when made comparisons with the other "cyprinid-species" that comprises 40% of entire clasp as stated by [5]. Rafique and Khan (2012) in index of IUCN. It demonstrates that the background of dam assists the biotic assortments and diversities of these indispensable objectionable echinoderms. On the other hand, a small number of fisheries are being yet discovered in dam were enduring several extortions. Fisheries are the highly assorted assemblage and their types are happen stance further coercions. Fisheries being a significant wellspring of nourishment, assumes a significant job in defeating the healthful inadequacy particularly that of Proteins [10]. Economically it gives nourishment along with progresses and strengthens the financial positions of a state.



Figure-1 *Cyprinus carpio*



Figure-2 *Cyprinion watsoni*



Figure-3 *Tor soro*



Figure-4 *Labeo boggut*



Figure-5 *Barilius pakistanicus*



Figure-6 *Gara gotyla*



Figure-7 *Crossocheilus diplocheilus*

CONCLUSION

Consequently, it has determined from the attained findings that Khanozai-dam is a virtuous records mean for fisheries assortment, specifically cyprinid species, however diminutive efforts has been applied on this site. Hence, it's a time to concentrate on growth and progression of aqua culturing in this region with the intention of filling fissures, producing increments in food stuff reserves and profits of indigenous group of peoples.

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