



**MGVC ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL -586212**



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Register No: S1827633

Date : _____

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr/Miss. Ashwini Lamani of BSc. Vth Semester has satisfactorily completed A Project work on ZOOPLANKTON IN KRISHNA RIVER near Almatti village under our supervision in MGVC College Muddebihal during the year 2020-2021

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A
Project Report
on
Zooplankton



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Place: Muddebihal

[Ashwini. Lamani]

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Zooplankton diversity in back water of Krishna river

Near Almatti Village, Vijayapur District

Introduction –Zooplankton are the smallest organisms present in almost all the water body and they can be observed only through microscope.

They acts as main sources of food for many fishes and plays an important role in early detection and monitoring the pollution of water. Most of the planktonic organisms are cosmopolitan in distribution. The most significant feature of zooplankton is its immense diversity over space and time.

Aims and objectives

To study Zooplankton diversity in the Krishna river of Almatti. Sample of water were collected from the river.

Sample collection

Water sample were collected randomly in different locations of the reservoir during early hours of the day morning 7am to 9am in the month of December 2020

The collected samples were brought to the laboratory and analyzed qualitatively under microscope for different types zooplanktons. After an accurate identification of each genus, the density of zooplanktons was calculated.

Occurrence of zooplankton in Krishna River at Almatti,

Vijayapur (District)

Sl.NO	Group	Species
1	Protozoa	Amoeba proteus Volvax Bursara species Paramecium candatum Verticella species
2	Rotifera	Lecana lunna Hexarthra species Filinia longiseta Brachionus angularis Ascomopha species
3	Nematoda	Heterodera species
4	copepoda	Calanus Cyclops Diaptomus Copepod nauplinus
5	Ostracoda	Stenocypris

Protozoa

1. Amoeba proteus.

It is an unicellular microscopic animal cell. It is commonly found in the bottom mud. Amoeba occurs in abundance in the water which contains bacteria and organic substances. It is irregular in shape with pseudopodia as locomotory organelles.

2. Paramecium caudatum.

It is commonly found in fresh water bodies. It is a freelifving organism, this species is worldwide in distribution. The animal is commonly called as slipper animalcule, since its body shape is slipper like. Its locomotory organelles are hair like cilia. Paramecium is a binucleate protozoan.

3. Vorticella species

It is commonly called as bell animalcule. Because its shape is like inverted bell. Vorticella is a sessile animalcule which is found attached to the substratum in freshwater bodies. The rim of the bell consists of rows of hair like cilia. It is a binucleate protozoan.

4. Rotifera- Brachionus angularis.

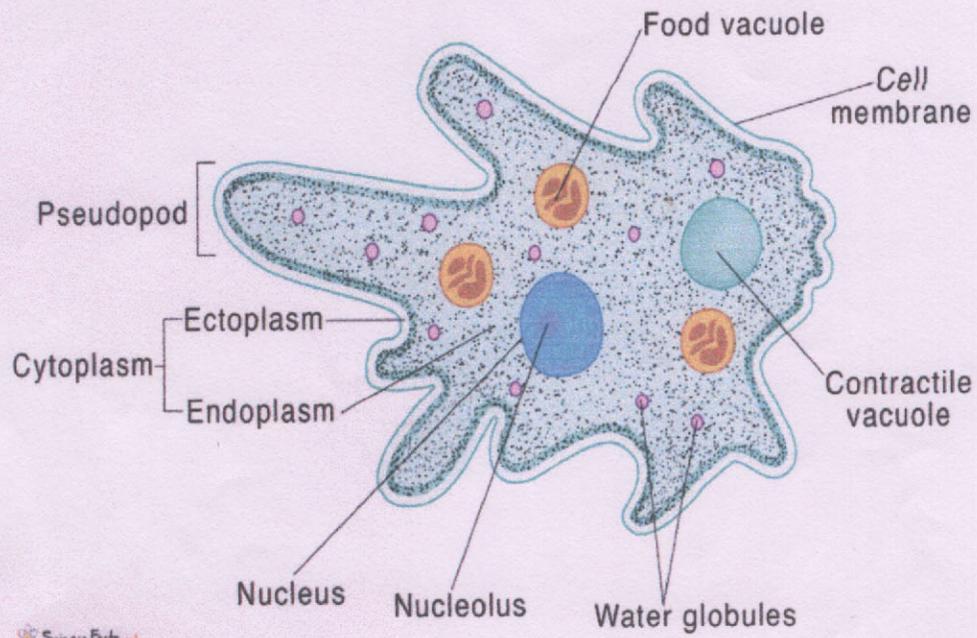
It is commonly called as wheel animalcule. It is a minute animalcule measuring from 0.04 to 2mm in length. The body is elongated form.

5. Copepoda.

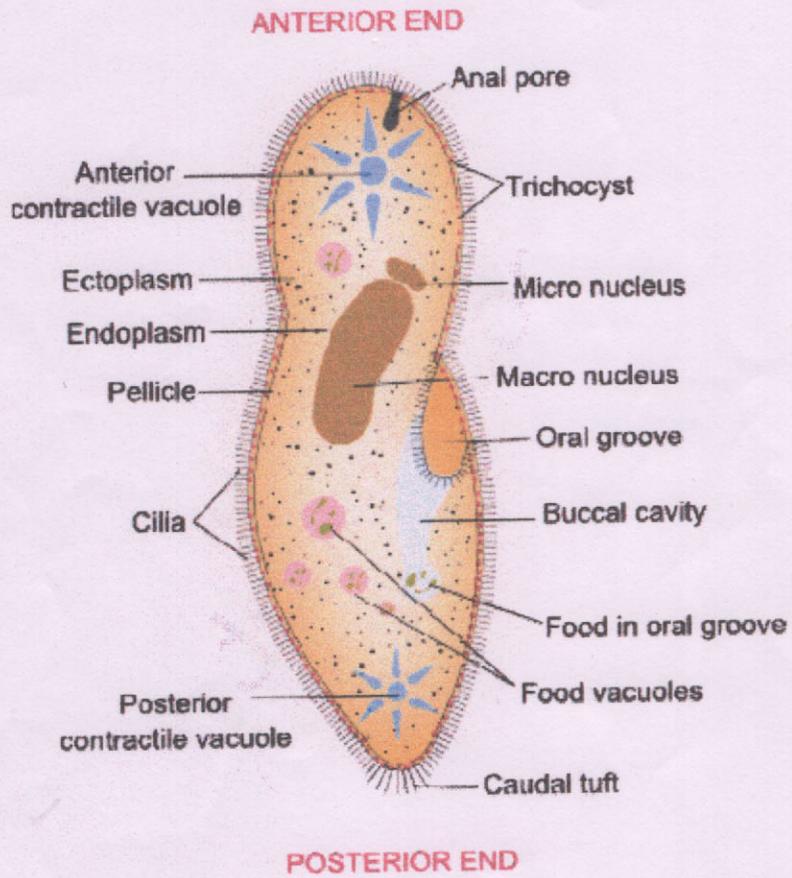
Ex. Cyclops.

Its body is elongated a pear shaped measuring about 1.5 to 5mm in length. It is an arthropod where first thoracic segment is fused with the head forming the cephalothorax which is present on the dorsal surface on the carapace. Five pairs of thoracic segments and four abdominal segments are present. Appendages include antennules, antennae etc.

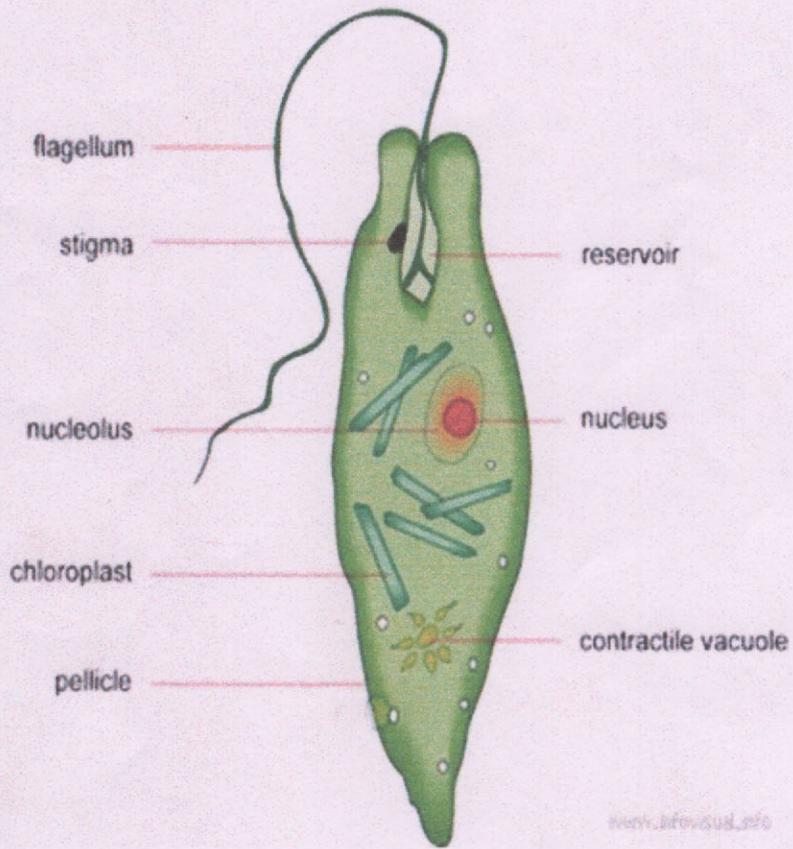
Amoeba



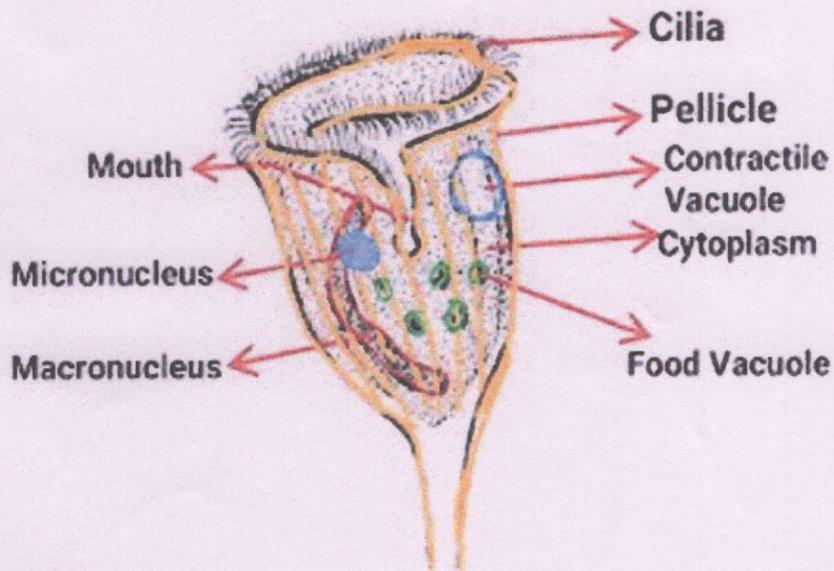
Paramecium



Euglena



vorticella



cyclops

