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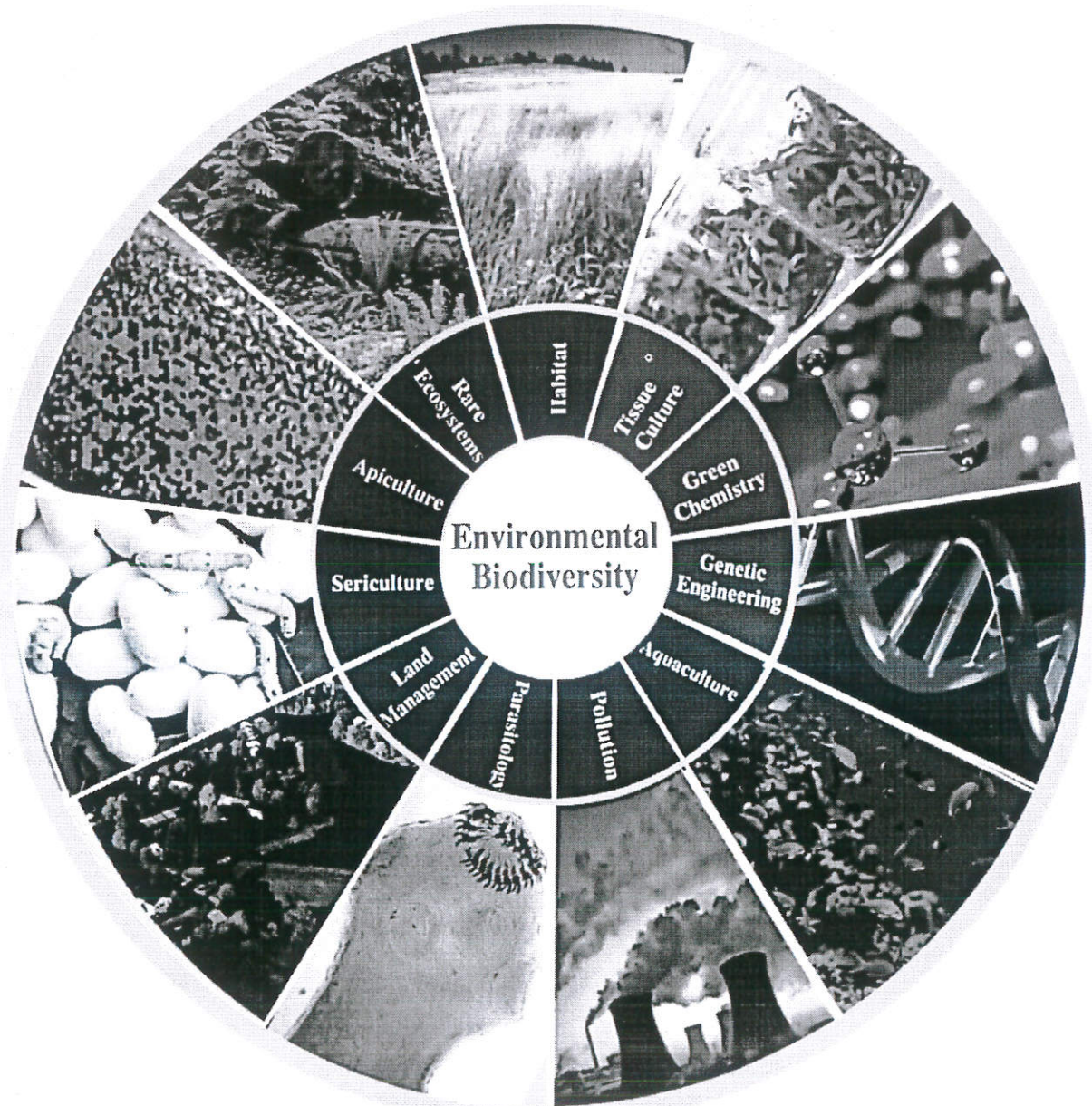
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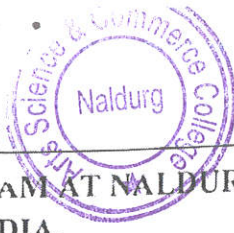
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PHYTOPALNKTON DIVERISTY IN BORI DAM AT NALDURG DIST. OSMANABAD,
(M.S) INDIA.

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ABSTRACT

Where over the sunlight is available, there is presence of phytoplankton, they spread uniformly and extend down to various depth. The diversity of phytoplankton was systematically studied form the Bori dam Naldurg during the period January to December 2018. *Chlorophyceae*, *Cyanophyceae*, *Bacillariophyceae* and *Euglenophyceae* were represented by 12, 07, 09 and 1 species respectively.

Keywords – Phytoplankton Diversity, Bori dam Naldurg.

INTRODUCTION

The small organisms which float on the water surface, with plant origin i.e. phytoplankton. The phytoplankton's are ecologically important because, they trap energy from sunlight and convert into chemical energy transfers this energy to herbivores. These are the biological indicators of water quality in pollution studies. Phytoplanktons play a vital role in the ecosystem of the environment. It directly related to the fish catch of reservoir.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Phytoplankton's was collected by using a plankton net with 38 cm diameter of mouth and a silk No. 20 and transferred into separate plastic bottles. Taxonomic study was carried out with help of standard literature.

Samples were collected from the Bori Dam at Naldurg Dist. Osmanabad. and preserved in 5% formalin for quantitative estimations, glass funnel and piece of bolting silk were used because lot of debris micro and macrophytes were with the Phytoplankton.

By using Pennak (1978) Tonapi (1980), and Agarwal (1999) identification of Phytoplankton was done as a baric references.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The phytoplankton's occurred in the Bori Dam at Naldurg Dist. Osmanabad., during the year 2016 is listed in Table No.1.

Table No. 1 – Phytoplankton Diversity in Bori Dam at Naldurg, Dist. Osmanabad.

Sr. No.	Genus	Species
1	Chlorophyceae	<i>Ulothrix sps</i> , <i>Volvox sps</i> , <i>Ordognium sps</i> , <i>Ankistrodesumusp</i> , <i>chlotella sps</i> , <i>Spirogyra sps</i> , <i>Pediastrum sps</i> , <i>Cosmarium sps</i> , <i>Coelastrums sps</i> , <i>Closterium sps</i> , <i>Scenedesmui sps</i> and <i>staurastrum sps</i> .
2	Cynophyceae	<i>Oscillatoria sps</i> , <i>Anabaena sps</i> , <i>Chroococcui sps</i> , <i>Spirulina sps</i> , <i>Microcystis sps</i> , <i>Lyngbya sps</i> and <i>Nostoc sps</i> .
3	Bacillariophyceae	<i>Pinnularia sps</i> , <i>Synedra sps</i> , <i>Cyclotella sps</i> , <i>Gyrosigma sps</i> , <i>Diatoms sps</i> , <i>Cymbella sps</i> , <i>Melosira sps</i> , <i>Fragillaria sps</i> , <i>Tabellaria sps</i> and <i>Navicula sps</i> .
4	Euglenophyceae	<i>Euglena sps</i> .

During the period of investigation (January to December 2016), from the Chlorophyceae, pediastrum sps .and Ulothrix sps. dominated the reservoir. 7 species of Cyanophyceae were found, microcysts sps, cyngbya dominated the project, Bacilliriophyceae represented with a sps, and dominance of the Euglenophyceae was represented with one sps. i.e. of Euglena sps.

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