

A Checklist of Fishes of Budoholi Wetland (TRCC), Sanischare, Jhapa

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Abstract This paper concerned with 43 species of fishes belongs to 21 families, reported from the Budoholi wetland, which is formed by the old course of the Aduwa reiver. This time 28 more species of fishes belonging to 10 more families were reported which were not reported previously. This may be due to limitation of time period during earlier study or may be this time construction of dam has created favourable condition to thrive most of the pond and river dwelling fishes. Fishes of riverine habitat as well as pond and lake dwelling both found here. Moreover four species of fishes belonging to the family cyprinidae were found introduced in the Budoholi wetland for commercial purpose.

Keywords: Budoholi wetland, TRCC, Jhapa, fish diversity

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1. Introduction

Budoholi wetland (Lat. 26°40'37" N, Long. 88°00'59" E; altitude 100 m msl: area 22.4 ha) is a wetland, situated at Sanischare VDC ward No.- 6, Salbari, about 5 km north from Birtamode, in Jhapa district [1]. The area is surrounded with beautiful Sal (*Shorea robusta*) dominated forests and belongs to Martyr's Memorial Foundation-SUMMEF (Sukhani Shahid Smriti Pratisthan). Recently, Amphibian and Reptiles conservation, Nepal (ARCO-Nepal) and Sukhani Martyr's Memorial Foundation (SUMMEF) authority jointly declared to establish a Turtle Rescue and Conservation Centre (TRCC) at Budoholi wetland area in 2012 AD. The project is conducted on the technical and financial assistance of ARCO-Nepal with the legal consent of Govt. of Nepal under the ministry of physical planning and construction. The centre will have multiple functions as a centre for research, conservation, education and conservation-tourism activities related freshwater and terrestrial turtles. Physical facilities for the rescue centre will include an open-air hatchery, buildings to house laboratories and offices, ponds for freshwater turtles and other outdoor enclosures for rescued turtles, breeding ponds for captive breeding work, outdoor exhibits for interpretive purposes and housing for security guard, information centre, staff, visiting scientists, and volunteers.. Till date nine turtle specimens belonging to single order- Testudines, three families viz. Bataguridae, Testudinidae and Trionychidae and five genera viz. *Indotestudo elongata*, *Lissemys punctata*, *Melanochelys tricarinata*, *Nilssonina hurum* and *Pangshura flaviventer* have been rescued from different places and successfully

translocated at the rescue centre which has been established in the study area.

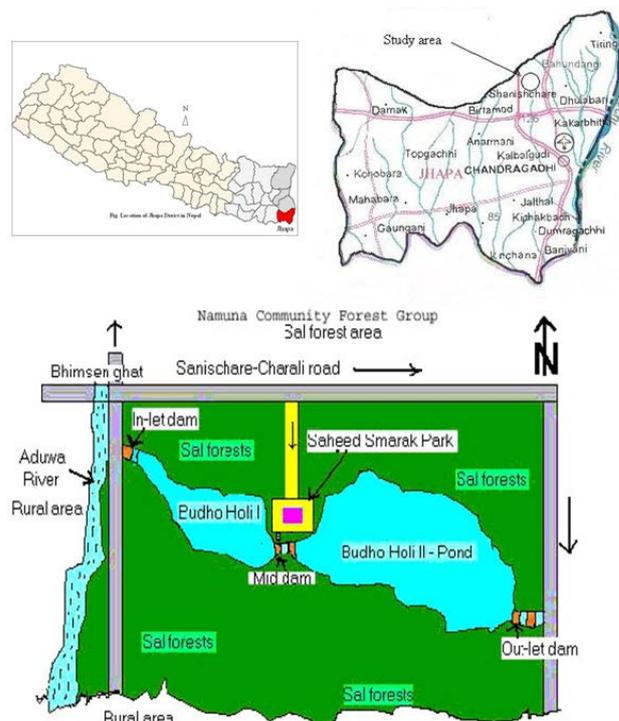


Figure 1. Map showing location of the proposed study area

2. Materials and Methods

The present study is based on the field survey methods. The direct visual observations of the sampling sites were done at the time of field visits for the record of macrobiota.

Fishes were recorded from February to March 2013 on weekly basis. For the sampling in the lake, three sampling sites were selected first site in North (site 1) at the inlet of the small dam (upstream), second site (site 2) in the middle of the lake (mid stream) and the third one (site 3) is in the south (downstream) at the outlet of the lake at main dam stream. Collection of aquatic flora and fauna were done with the help of fishing net, gill net (dhadiya). Local fishermen were hired for sample fishing and excess fishes and other animals were released into their natural habitat from where they were captured. Necessary biometry, GPS location and photographs of collected specimens were taken; species acquisition forms were filled up. Collected samples of specimens kept in their plastic container containing 40% formalin for about 6-8 hours and then preserved in 10% formalin with proper

labelling. The specimens collected were identified on the very spot by the use of standard taxonomic field guide [2]. Ten or more sample individual of specimens collected from each sampling stations were considered as frequent, 5-9 individuals as common and less than 5 were as rare. Photographs were taken and unidentified specimens were taken to the concerned experts for the identification.

3. Result

On the basis of field observation 43 species of fishes belonging to 21 families were recorded. Among them most of the specimens recorded were belongs to the family cyprinidae (14 species).

Table 1. List of fishes in Budoholi wetland area

Family	Zoological name	Common name	Nepali name	Status
Ambassidae	<i>Chanda nama</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Elongate glass perchlet	Nata Channa	F
Anabantidae	<i>Anabas testudineus</i> (Bloch, 1792)	Climbing perch	Kabai	C
Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i> (Gray, 1831)	Indian Mottled eel	Raj Bam	C
Bagridae	<i>Mystus vittatus</i> (Bloch, 1794)	Striped catfish	Tengra	F
Bagridae	<i>Mystus bleekeri</i> (Day, 1877)	Day's Mystus	Tengra	F
Bagridae	<i>Mystus cavasius</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Gangetic Mystus	Junge	C
Bagridae	<i>Mystus tengara</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Stripped dwarf catfish	Tengra	C
Bagridae	<i>Sperata aor</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Long-whiskered catfish	Kanti	R
Balitoridae	<i>Acanthocobitis botia</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Mottled loach	Gadela	F
Belontiidae	<i>Xenentodon cancila</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Freshwater garfish	Chuche bam	R
Botidae	<i>Botia lohachata</i> (Chaudhuri, 1912)	Reticulate loach	Baghe	R
Chacidae	<i>Chacachaca</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Squarehead catfish	Kirkire	C
Channidae	<i>Channa gachua</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Dwarf snakehead	Hile	F
Channidae	<i>Channa orientalis</i> (Bloch- Schneider, 1801)	Asiatic snakehead	Chenga	F
Channidae	<i>Channa punctatus</i> (Bloch, 1785)	Spotted murrel	Thople Hile	F
Channidae	<i>Channa striata</i> (Bloch, 1793)	Common snakehead	Garahi	F
Clariidae	<i>Clarias batrachus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Walking catfish	Mungri	C
Cobitidae	<i>Lepidocephalichthys guntea</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Guntea loach	Nakata	C
Cobitidae	<i>Somileptus gongota</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Gongota loach	Painya	C
Cyprinidae	<i>Aspidoparia jaya</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Carplet	Mara	C
Cyprinidae	<i>Aspidoparia morar</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Aspidoparia	?	C
Cyprinidae	<i>Catla catla</i> * (Hamilton, 1822)	Catla	Bhakur	F
Cyprinidae	<i>Chagunius chagunio</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Medium carp	Patharchatti	C
Cyprinidae	<i>Chela labuca</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Indian glass barb	Chalwa	R
Cyprinidae	<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i> * (Hamilton, 1822)	Mrigal carp	Naini	C
Cyprinidae	<i>Cirrhinus reba</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Reba carp	Reba	C
Cyprinidae	<i>Danio devario</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Sind danio	Chithari Pothi	F
Cyprinidae	<i>Esomus danricus</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Flying barb	Darai	C
Cyprinidae	<i>Labeo rohita</i> * (Hamilton, 1822)	Roho labeo	Rohu	F
Cyprinidae	<i>Puntius sarana</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Olive barb	Bada Pothi	F
Cyprinidae	<i>Puntius sophore</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Pool barb	Chanda Pothi	F
Cyprinidae	<i>Puntius terio</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	One spotted barb	Thople Pothi	F
Cyprinidae	<i>Puntius ticto</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Firefin barb	Poti/Sidre	F
Engraulidae	<i>Setipinna phasa</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Gangetic anchovy	Gankabai	R
Heteropneustidae	<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> (Bloch, 1794)	Scorpion catfish	Singhi	C
Mastacembelidae	<i>Macrogynathus aculeatus</i> (Bloch, 1786)	Spiny eel	Gainchi	C
Mastacembelidae	<i>Macrogynathus pancalus</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Indian spiny eel	Kathgainchi	C
Mastacembelidae	<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i> (Lacepede, 1800)	Tire-track spiny eel	Chusi Bam	R
Osphronemidae	<i>Colisa fasciatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Giant dwarf gourami	Katara	R
Schibeidae	<i>Clupisoma garua</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Garua bachcha	Jalkapor	R
Siluridae	<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i> (Bloch, 1794)	Butter catfish	Pabhta	R
Siluridae	<i>Wallago attu</i> * (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Freshwater shark	Bohari	C
Synbranchidae	<i>Monopterus couchia</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Blind fish	Andho Bam	C

Note: F = Frequent, C = Common, R = Rare, * = Introduced species

4. Discussion

Previous researcher reported 15 species of fishes belongs to 11 families from the budoholi wetland [3]. This time a total of 43 species of fishes belong to 21 families were reported from the same habitat.

5. Conclusion

Compared to the previous study, this time 28 more species of fishes belonging to 10 more families were reported which were not reported previously may be due to limitation of time period or may be this time construction of dam may create favourable condition to thrive most of the pond and river dwelling fishes. Budoholi lake is formed by the old course of the Aduwa reiver so fishes of riverine habitat as well as pond and lake dwellinf both found here. Moreover four species of fishes belonging to the family cyprinidae were found introduced in the Budoholi lake for commercial purpose.

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