

## Short communication

# Ghurzandi dam fish biodiversity Tehsil Lachi District Kohat KPK, Pakistan

Hameed Ur Rehman<sup>1\*</sup>, Abdul Haseeb<sup>2</sup>, Tahir Azeem<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, Kohat University of Science & Technology, Kohat, 26000, KPK, Pakistan.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Zoology, Kohat University of Science & Technology, Kohat, 26000, KPK, Pakistan.

Email: 03449002451h@gmail.com

**Abstract** – For the first time a study was conducted on Ghurzandi dam fish fauna during the study about five species were identified upto species level. In these five *Labeorohita*, *Hypophthalmichthysmolitrix*, *Cirrhinusmrigala* were belonging with Cyprinidae family order Cypriniformes class Actinopterygii and *Anguilla Anguilla* belong from order Anguilliformes family Anguillidae the *Ompok pabda* belong with order Siluriformes and family Siluridae. Hence the present studies revealed that huge amount of fish diversity belong from cyprinidae species only single species belong from Anguillidae and Siluridae respectively.

**Keywords** – Ghurzandi dam, biodiversity of fishes.

## 1. Introduction

Ghurzandi is a small dam located in Tehsil Lachi Kohat KPK, Pakistan. The estimate topography elevation above sea level is 644 meters. The Latitude and Longitude of the dam are 33°23'7.01" and 71°10'24.02" respectively [1]. Fish are cold blooded aquatic vertebrates typically with backbone, gills and fins and are primarily dependent on water is a medium in which they live. There are a number of fish species differing in size, shape and habitats. Some have become parasitic, while other lives in caves. They are found from the arctic to the Antarctic and some species carry out great migration. Some fish remain constantly in one environment other move from one place to another during their life time as they grow to maturity, or migrate seasonally by Nicol [2]. Fish diversity is more apparent than in their morphology. Fishes range in size from the very small to the very large, adult gobies may be just 8 mm, whereas the whale shark, *Rhincodon typus*, may reach 12 m. Some species lack eyes, scales or fins whereas others are heavily armored or have adaptations for producing sound, venom, electricity or light [3]. Pakistan has many of the world's climatic and vegetation zones within even a small area. Extensive water management programs were started to ensure regular supply of water after independence in 1947, In this regard three water storage reservoirs, sixteen barrages, twelve interlink canals, two siphons and forty three main channels were built to prosper the agro based economy of the country by IUCN [4].



Fig.1.Ghurzandi dam view

## 2. Materials and Methods

Fish samples were collected from the different regions of Ghurzandi Dam, Tehsil Lachi District Kohat i.e., middle, southern, eastern and western sides of the dam by using small meshed cast nets, hooks and scoop nets. Samples were collected during the month of July 2014 to June 2015.

### 2.1 Fish Identification and Preservation

After collection, samples were preserved and then transfer to the Laboratory for proper identification. Fishes were properly identified in laboratory by using keys of fish identification Jayaram [5], Mirza and sadhu [6] and Mirza [7]. All the samples were preserved for long term preservation in separate plastic jar by using 10% formalin

solution

### 3. Results and Discussion

The results of Fish fauna of Ghurzandi dam with scientific name and common name and their taxonomic position upto species level may be given.

Lachi (Lachae) is one of the largest Seni Khattak areas. Situated on the main road between Kohat and Teri. For the first time study was conducted in July 2014 to June 2015 on diversity of fish fauna of Ghurzandi dam tehsil lachi district kohat. During the dam survey about five species were identified upto species level. In the present study, about five species were identified and their detail systematic representation was recorded in the Table 1, respectively. These five species were belonging to three orders, three

family and five genera, as shown in Table 1. In these five *Labeorohita*, *Hypophthalmichthysmolitrix*, *Cirrhinusmrigala* were belonging with Cyprinidae family order Cypriniformes class Actinopterygii and *Anguilla Anguilla* belong from order Anguilliformes family Anguillidae the *Ompok pabda* belong with order Siluriformes and family Siluridae. Hence the present studies revealed that huge amount of fish diversity belong from cyprinidae species only single species belong from Anguillidae and Siluridae respectively. Hence, the members of the family Cyprinidae were found to be highly abundant in Ghurzandi dam tehsil lachi of district kohat. Such wide distribution might be related to substrate of the dam that could provide suitable environment for nest building or environment.

Table.1. Taxonomic representation of fishes of Ghurzandi dam Tehsil Lachi

Local Name.	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Specie
Rohu	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Labeo	<i>L. rohita</i>
Eel fish	Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	Anguilla	<i>A. anguilla</i>
Silver carp	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Hypophthalmichthys</i>	<i>H. molitrix</i>
Mori	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Cirrhinus</i>	<i>C.mrigala</i>
Papia	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Siluridae	<i>Ompok</i>	<i>O.pabda</i>

### 4. Conclusion

From the obtain result it may be concluded that Ghurzandi dam lachi have rich for cyprinidae species.

### References

- [1] S. Rumana, H.U.Rehman, N.U.Akbar, M.Israr,M. Ijaz, S.U. Khan, S.U.Maryam, S.Bibi,Z. Akhtar, N. Gul ,and I. Gul, "Physicochemical Analysis of Water and Soil of Ghurzandi Dam Kohat, Pakistan, With Special Reference to Their Impact on Growth of Fish", Global Veterinaria, Vol. 15 , pp. 31-34, 2015.
- [2] A.C. Nicol, "The eyes of fish Oxford Science Publication Clarendon on press Oxford, pp: 64-69, 1989.
- [3] J.S. Nelson, Fishes of the world, 3 editions New York: John Wiley, Sons, Inc, 1994.
- [4] IUCN, Pakistan Fact Sheet Water. Journalist Resource Centre for the Environment, IUCN Pakistan, 1989.
- [5] K.C. Jayaram, The Freshwater fishes of India Region. Narendra Publicatio House, Delhi 110006 (India), 1999.
- [6] M. R. Mirza and A.A. Sandu, Fishes of the Punjab Pakistan, Polymer Publication, Urdu Bazar, Lahore, 2007.
- [7] M.R.Mirza, "Pakistan ki Taazapani ki Machlian", (in urdu), urdu Science board, pp. 31-35, 1990.