2. Review of literature

Nitrogenous wastes like ammonia and urea content in the different tissues like mantle, foot, adductor muscle, hepatopancreas and heart of *Corbicula regularis* was done in relation to temperature. The nitrogenous excretory products were also estimated at different temperatures. The tissue ammonia and urea content was increased gradually with rise in temperature. The nitrogenous excretory products were also increased with increase in temperature. Mudkhede, L.M., et al.

The course of an extensive faunistic survey of lentic ecosystems at Bramhapuri, seven species of Brachionus (Rotifera: Eurotatoria: Monogononta), are recorded from 150 year old eutrophic Kalikar Pond for the first time. Key for their identification are appended and their role as indicators of eutrophy discussed. Bhandarkar W.R., et al.

Zooplankton occupy an important position in the trophic structure and play the major role in the energy transfer in an aquatic ecosystem Patil, G. P., et al.

The Physico-chemical analysis of lake of the Bicherli pond, Beawar revealed that the water exhibited high values of nitrate which favoured the growth of phytoplankton composition. Dominance of Cyanophyceae in summer and Bacillariophyceae in monsoon revealed distinct seasonal variation in the distribution of phytoplankton. The pond was found to be polluted and showed a trend of increasing eutrophication. Jindal, S. et al.

The seasonal density and diversity of zooplankton in Mula dam a freshwater body during 2007-09. Zooplankton showed seasonal variations. Over all density was higher in rainy (35.3%) > summer (34.1%) > and lowest in winter (30.7%). The zooplankton distribution constitutes rotifer (48.9%), cladocera (18.9%), copepoda (13.1%), decapoda (10.9%) and protozoa (8.2%). Anant J. Dhembare, et al.

The Water pollution has threatened the potable quality of water and reduced the quantity available in ponds, lakes rivers and reservoirs due to disposal of sewage, industrial water, excess fertilization of lands and use of pesticides, with few exceptions all other parameters are within...
the permissible limits as per WHO and ISI. The normal treatment at filtration unit makes water potable for drinking. The parameters like conductivity and D.O. are objectionable regarding the criteria for irrigation. **R.J. Chavan, et.al.**

Eight species of rotifers from Ambona lake near Umarkhed, district Yeotmal, Maharashtra. Seven species of rotifers belonging to two genera viz., Brachionus and Keretella belonging to the family Brachionidae were recorded during the study. It revealed that Brachionus was the dominant genus and Brachionus calciflorus as numerically abundant species. Occurrence of Brachionus is definite indication of Eutrophic status of the lake water. **Charjan A.P et,al.,**

The physical properties of water in any aquatic system are largely regulated by the existing meteorological condition and chemical properties. The effect of physical forces such as light and heat are of great significance as they are solely responsible for certain phenomena like thermal stratification, chemical stratification, diurnal, seasonal, qualitative and quantitative variation in the plankton, micro and macro organisms and also in the quality of water. parameters are within. Alterations in characteristics of water due to seasonal fluctuations were observed throughout the year. **Ingole, S.B.et,al.**

The study of physico-chemical properties of Karpara reservoir, Dist. Parbhani Maharashtra revealed that the parameters like temperature, pH and dissolved oxygen have been studied. The seasonal variations in the above environmental parameters were followed for a period of one year from January 2000 to December 2000. **Dhere R. M.et,al.**

The water quality of a minor reservoir, Nadergul, Rangareddy District, Andhra Pradesh is being analyzed by considering various parameters like pH, Electric conductivity (EC), Dissolved Oxygen, Total alkalinity, Calcium, Magnesium, Total hardness, Chlorides, Nitrates, Phosphates, Turbidity and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) were analyzed and all the parameters are found within the permissible limits. **Rajashekhar, et.al.**

The study of the water quality by analyzing physico-chemical analysis of Anjanapura reservoir, Shimoga district, Karnataka. The study concludes that all the parameters investigated are within the standard limits as prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). **Narayana, J.et,al.**
The study was carried out on Hirahalla reservoir is situated near Pune. The study of physico-chemical parameters like temperature, pH, electric conductivity, potassium, total hardness, calcium, magnesium, alkalinity, chloride, dissolve oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, nitrate, and phosphate, has been studied in the period of October 2007 to September 2008. The study shows that seasonal variation in the physico-chemical parameters. The results indicate that all the physico-chemical parameters are within the permissible limits and reservoir is productive. Mullar Rajamahmad Murthuzasab, et.al.

The stagnant water bodies have great importance as they are recharging resources for drinking, domestic & agricultural use before the civilization. Water quality of lakes are important for health and economy of the people. Hydrological studies & related aspects pertaining to standing water bodies occurring in northern part of Karnataka, particularly from Belgaum rural region is scanty. Hence, the present investigation is undertaken to provide a baseline data on limnological studies of kadapur lake. E.B.Sedamkar, et.al.

The water quality and zooplankton of Bhillan spring, Ud Sampur, Jammu, were described. Zooplanktonic analysis has shown the seasonal presence of seven species of protozoans and one species of crustacea. Analysis of coefficient of correlation (r) of total zooplankton with various physico-chemical characteristics of water has generally shown insignificant results. Dutta, S.P.et.al.

The survival of freshwater copepods such as Mesocyclops thermocyclopoides, Sinodiaptomus (Rhinediaptomus) indicus, Heliodiaptomus viduus and cladocerans such as Moina micrura, Ceriodaphnia cornuta and Diaphanosoma sarsi in different salinity and temperature were experimented in the laboratory and the results are statistically analyzed and discussed. K. Altaff, et.al.

The study of the physico-chemical characteristics, trophic status and pollution on Ramsagar reservoir, Datia district, Madhya Pradesh. 2003 to March, 2005. established that the reservoir is under the category of mesotrophic water body slightly inclined towards eutrophication. Therefore, the conservation and management of this water body is very much required by R. K. Garg, et.al.
The phytoplankton which are present in natural water bodies are organized and are not haphazardly distributed. They respond to the ecological factors. The phytoplankton groups such as Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Euglenophyceae and their genera of Dharmapuri pond were studied during the year 2001-02. About 24 genera were observed during the study period. The blue green algal species which produce biotoxins and exert influence on biota such as Microcystis, Nostoc, Anabaena, Lyngbya, Oscillatoria were found in the water body. Sirsat, D.B., et al.

Phytoplankton provides information on environmental pollution and its adverse impact on structure and function of an aquatic ecosystem. Perumalsamy, K., et al.

Rotifers are the connecting link between primary producers and consumers of higher orders in aquatic food web. The study conducted on Yedshi lake, a rural lake in Mangrulpir Tahsil, Dist. Washim of Maharashtra. Kedar, G. T, et al.

The lakes and fresh water bodies are polluted due to inflow of domestic sewage, agricultural runoff and discharge of industrial effluents and offering pooja. The present investigation is based on phytoplankton analysis and Palmer’s Pollution Index (PPI) of Naik Lake, situated in densely populated area of Nagpur city. Gondia M.S. et al.

Diversity of blue green algae in the Jayakwadi Bird Sanctuary has been studied for four years (2005-2008) and their taxonomic accounts have been given. Among the blue green algae, genera of Arthrospira, Spirulina, Oscillatoria, Lyngbya and Anabeana were observed at the locations Bramhagavan, Dhakephal, Kaigaon and Nathsagar North; during September to March. A detailed systematic account of these 5 genera and 32 species is given in the present communication, as a first phase of ecological studies of the Sanctuary. Andhale S., et al.

Over 100 species of phytoplankton are found in Wular Lake from five stations from March 2002 to February 2004. phytoplankton were enumerated with Bacillariophyceae contributed 42 species, Chlorophyceae 43 species, Cyanophyceae 10 species, Euglenophyceae 3 species while, Dinophyceae and Chrysophyceae contributed 1 species each. Aijaz R. Mir, et al.

Eight species of rotifers from Ambona lake near Umarkhed, district Yeotmal, Maharashtra were found. The lake lies in nearly circular depression surrounding two sides by a steeply escarpment. Seven species of rotifers belonging to two genera viz., Brachionus and Keretella belonging to the
family Brachionidae were recorded during the study. The study further revealed that Brachionus was the dominant genus and Brachionus calciflorus as numerically abundant species. Occurrence of Brachionus is definite indication of Eutrophic status of the lake water. Taxonomic notes and a key for their identification are appended and their bioindicator value in the aquatic pollution studies is discussed. Charjan A.P., et al.