3) REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

Tyagi (2010)

Hydrobiology is the science of life and life processes in water. Much of modern hydrobiology can be viewed as a sub-discipline of ecology but the sphere of hydrobiology includes taxonomy, economic biology, industrial biology, morphology, physiology etc. (Tyagi 2010).


In Maharashtra the eastern part of the Sangli District (Kavathe, Mahankal, Jath, Atpadi and Tasgaon Tahsil) is considered as a drought prone area. In Tasgaon Tahsil about 8 minor and major irrigation tanks are existed which studied by Khabade S. A. and Mule M. B. (2009).

Dave Deeksha and S. S. Katewa (2008)

A drought is the condition in which region suffers a severe deficiency in its water supply. Generally, this condition arises when a region receives constantly below average rainfall. Drought leads to a diverse effects on the ecosystem and agriculture of the affected region. Although droughts can persist for several years, even a short duration drought can cause significant damage and harm the local economy (Dave Deeksha and S. S. Katewa 2008).

A. K. Kumbhar et. al. (2009)

The study of physico-chemical parameters of Ujani reservoir in Solapur District Maharashtra was studied by A. K. Kumbhar et. al. (2009).

Mhaske M. C. and S. A. Khabade (2012)

Seasonal study of some physico-chemical parameters of lake of Wadanage Village from Karveer Tahsil of Kolhapur District
(Maharashtra) were studied by Mhaske M. C. and S. A. Khabade (2012). They were found that most of the physico-chemical parameters were in optimum and within normal ranges and some shows higher value than permissible limit.

**Bakare Ravindra and Savita Nalawade (2012)**

Bakare Ravindra and Savita Nalawade (2012) studied the physico-chemical parameters of Karha River Water from Medad, District Pune (M.S.). They were concluded that water samples collected from all the places from Karha River were suitable for drinking after some treatment.

**Naiknavare V. V. and S. S. Lomte (2009)**

Physico-chemical parameters of Bindusara River water of Beed (M.S.) were studied by Naiknavare V. V. and S. S. Lomte (2009). They found that the water samples were highly polluted with higher values for TDS, alkalinity, hardness etc.

**Vikas Salgotra et. al. (2007)**

Vikas Salgotra et. al. (2007) were studied certain physico-chemical parameters of Hataikheda reservoir near Bhopal, India and stated that water transparency depends on the micro organisms, organic matter and suspended clay particles in water.


Water quality plays an important role in the growth of aquatic animals. There should be optimum range of water quality standards for the normal growth of aquatic animals. For the normal growth of the fresh
water prawns, the optimum range of water quality is also essential (Khabade S. A. and M. B. Mule 2007).

**Lokhande M. V. ; et. al. (2009)**

Life in aquatic environment is largely governed by physico-chemical characteristics. Turbidity makes the water unfit for domestic purpose and if it is caused by suspended particles, it absorb considerable amount of nutrients like phosphate, potassium and nitrogen making them unavailable for phytoplankton (Lokhande M. V. ; et. al. 2009)

**Mhaske M. C. and S. A. Khabade (2012)**

Biodiversity of aquatic fauna of Shiv-Parvati lake of Vadanage Village from Karveer Tahsil of Kolhapur District (M.S.) was studied by Mhaske M. C. and S. A. Khabade (2012).

**Supugade V. B. et. al. (2007)**

Seasonal fluctuation in the rotifer community of Undale Dam of Satara District (M.S.) was studied by Supugade V. B. et. al. (2007).

**Gayasuddin et. al. (2012)**

Invertebrates of Katraj lake of Pune city was studied by Gayasuddin et. al. (2012).


Fish diversity of five water reservoirs from Tasgaon Tahsil of Sangli District, Maharashtra was studied by Khabade S. A. and M. B. Mule (2007).
Niture S. D. and S. P. Chavan (2009)
Crafts and gears plays an important role in fisheries sector. Crafts and gears used in Yeldari reservoir, Maharashtra were studied by Niture S. D. and S. P. Chavan (2009).

Bakare Ravindra and Nalawade Savita (2012)
Free living protozoan varieties of Kas lake and a temporary water body of Kas plateau of Satara District (Maharashtra) was studied by Bakare Ravindra and Nalawade Savita (2012).

Patil R. G. et. al. (2007)
Diversity of Crustaceans of Kanher and Urmodi dam in Satara district (Maharashtra) was studied by Patil R. G. et. al. (2007).

N. Shiddamallayya and M. Pratima (2007)
Role of limno-chemical factors on phytoplankton was studied by N. Shiddamallayya and M. Pratima (2007).

Water quality of streamlet at Vengurla district, Sindhudurg was studied by Chougale R. G. and S. V. Mhettar (2012).

Nasare P. N. et. al. (2009)
Phytoplankton diversity of Vinjasan lake in Bhadrawati town of Chandrapur District, Maharashtra was studied by Nasare P. N. et. al. (2009).

Sayeswara H. A.; M. A. Gowdar and R. Manjunatha (2011)
The ecological characteristics of Sominkoppa pond Shivamogga, Karnataka, India was studied by Sayeswara et. al. (2011) and concluded that the physico-chemical characteristics of the pond water have direct impact on prevailing organisms as well human being using such water. The normal ranges of physico-chemical properties indicates the good water quality.


Dutta S. P. S. and K. K. Verma (2010) have analysed the zooplanktons of the river Chenab at Akhnoor, Jammu. They were reported Fourteen species of protozoans, one species of porifera and one species of arthropod crustacean.

**Negi R. K. and Anjana Rajput (2011)**

The qualitative and quantitative evaluation of phytoplanktons of the fresh water streams of Kuman Himalaya of Uttarakhand State were done by Negi R. K. and Anjana Rajput (2011). They were reported total 45 species phytoplanktons.

**Shinde S. E., T. S. Pathan, K. S. Raut, P. R. More and D. L. Sonawane (2010).**

Shinde S. E. et. al. (2010) studied the physico-chemical characteristics of Harsool-Savangi dam, Aurangabad district, India and recorded seasonal variations at four different sampling sites.

**Gaike P. P. ; P. V. Patil and K. B. Shejule (2011)**

The hydrobiological study of Dahipal dam, district Jalna (M.S.) India, was carried out by Gaike P. P. et. al. (2011) and recorded the seasonal variations of physico-chemical parameters.

**M. Thirupathaiah, CH. Samatha and CH. Sammaiha (2011)**

Diversity of zooplanktons in the Kamalapur lake was studied by M. Thirupathaiah et. al. (2011) and reported about 18 species of
zooplanktons which belongs to rotifera, cladocera, copepoda and protozoa.


The assessment of some physico-chemical parameters of Raviwar Peth lake of Ambejogai district Beed, Marathwada region, India was carried out by Raut K. S. et. al. (2011) and reported monthly variations in physico-chemical parameters.

**Ansari M. F.; R. F. Ankalgi and S. R. Ankalgi (2008)**

physico-chemical aspects of planktons of Unkal lake at Hubli (Karnataka) India were studied by Ansari M. F. et. al. (2008) and revealed that the phytoplanktons consists of Cyanophyceae, Chlorophyceae and bacillariophyceae.

**Manjare S. A.; S. A. Vhanalkar and D. V. Mule (2010)**

The hydrobiological status of Vadgaon tank water was studied to asses the potability of water by Manjare S. A. et. al. (2010). The zooplankton population of the tank was also studied and reported four groups namely rotifera, cladocera, copepoda and ostracods.


Kulkarni M. Y. et. al. (2008) studied some aspects of reservoir fisheries of Derla tank, district Nanded, Maharashtra. Some aspects studied were physico-chemical parameters, status of fisherman community, primary productivity, aquatic weeds, fish diversity and its production and the fishing nets used.
Bhosale Leela J.; S. N. Dhumal and A. B. Sabale (2010)

Mayani, Dhakani, Divad and Rajewadi lakes of Satara district were investigated for the phytoplankton diversity by Bhosale L. J. et. al. (2010) and they were reported 68 species of phytoplanktons and 13 species of filamentous algae.