


**Summer Field School [Online] on
MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine :: 19-28 September, 2021**

DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

	<p>Mrs. Ellora Choudhury <i>Assistant Professor</i> Department of Zoology Dakshin Kamrup College</p> <p>Mirza, Kamrup Assam-781125 Email: echoudhurydkc@gmail.com</p>
<p>Highest Education</p>	<p>M.Phil. in Zoology</p>
<p>Personal Statement</p>	<p>Dear colleagues! As a delegate participant I would like to introduce myself for the forthcoming Summer School on 'Mountain Ecosystems and Resource Management'. I am a Ph.D. scholar in Assam Don Bosco University, Tapesia. My specialization in the Master Degree was Fish and Fishery Biology. I have got PG Diploma in 'Sustainable Development' from Indian institute of Ecology and Environment, New Delhi in the year 2007. I did my M. Phil in 2009 with a dissertation on "Breeding biology of Asian Catfish <i>Clarius batrachus</i> in captive condition" from Gauhati University. Presently I am working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Zoology in Dakshin Kamrup College, Mirza.</p>
<p>Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)</p>	<p><i>Streams and Fish Diversity of South Kamrup District of Assam</i></p>
<p>Keywords</p>	<p>Hill streams; Hilly terrain; Fishes; Habitat</p>
<p>Abstract (100-300 words)</p>	<p>The hilly terrains of Southern part of the Kamrup District of Assam shares interstate borders with Meghalaya. This hilly terrain is an important biogeographic zone and contains a number of stream (small and large), creeks, waterfalls, pools, lakes etc. These streams offer diverse types of habitat gradient such as head water, riffles, puddles etc. (Power et al., 1988). At upper reaches the streams are with strong water current that</p>

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	<p>becomes a crucial factor for fish species abundance.</p> <p>Fishes represent visible measure of stream ecosystem structure and function (Arunachalam, 2003). Streams in the study area are natural abodes of fishes like <i>Psilorhyncus spp.</i>, <i>Glyptothorax spp.</i>, <i>Bariliusspp</i>, <i>Garraspp</i>, <i>Pseudochenesissulcatus</i>, <i>Badisbadis</i>, <i>Ctenopsnobilis</i> etc. Additionally, loaches and many cyprinids, catfishes constitute some of the common stream fishes at various habitat gradients.</p> <p>Diversity and abundance of fish are higher at lower reaches specifically at confluence with larger streams. The sucker fishes (<i>Psilorhynchidae</i>) prefer cobble and small pebbles in pools of streams. Loaches (<i>Cobitidae</i>, <i>Nemacheilidae</i>) are common in all types of hill stream.</p> <p>Many of the hill streams fishes has ornamental value. Apart from this they are good bio indicators of stream habitat. Small fish like <i>Badisbadis</i>, <i>Ctenopsnobilis</i> also has ecological importance regulating carbon flux and taking part in the regulation of food web dynamics. Thus, stream fish assemblage helps in monitoring the stream</p> <p>The hill streams need immediate attention as many species awaits discovery. Anthropogenic landscape disturbances, such as sand and boulder mining, deforestation, row crop agriculture and grazing, shifts the structural and functional relationship between the landscape elements and the stability of the physical environment (Arunachalam, 2003). These streams and riparian zones need systematic investigation as lotic ecology has significant effect on the biota.</p>
More Information (weblinks)	