

University of Rajshahi

Rajshahi-6205

Bangladesh.

RUCL Institutional Repository

<http://rulrepository.ru.ac.bd>

---

Department of Fisheries

PhD Thesis

---

2021

# Water retention capacity build up of fish ponds in North-West region of Bangladesh

Tumpa, Anannya Sen

University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi

---

<http://rulrepository.ru.ac.bd/handle/123456789/1098>

*Copyright to the University of Rajshahi. All rights reserved. Downloaded from RUCL Institutional Repository.*

**WATER RETENTION CAPACITY BUILD  
UP OF FISH PONDS IN NORTH-WEST  
REGION OF BANGLADESH**



**PhD Thesis**

***Submitted By***

**Roll No. 14609**

**Regi. No.3061**

**Session: 2014-2015**

**Department of Fisheries**

**Faculty of Agriculture, University of Rajshahi**

**Rajshahi 6205, Bangladesh**

**October, 2021**



**Dedicated To**

**My Lovely Son**

**Adhiraj Chowdhury Nihit**

ড. মোঃ ইসতিয়াক হোসেন

অধ্যাপক

ফিশারীজ বিভাগ

রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

রাজশাহী-৬২০৫

বাংলাদেশ।



**Dr. Md. Istiaque Hossain**

**Professor**

**Department of Fisheries**

University of Rajshahi

Rajshahi-6205

Bangladesh

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled " Water retention capacity build up of fish ponds in North-West region of Bangladesh" submitted by the candidate, Roll No. 14609, Regi. 3061, Session: 2014-2015, is the results of her own investigation who worked under my supervision as a Phd. Fellow of Department of Fisheries University of Rajshahi.

Supervisor

Agriculture Faculty

October, 2021

**(Dr. Md. Istiaque Hossain)**

Professor

Department of Fisheries

University of Rajshahi

Rajshahi-6205

## *Acknowledgement*

*At the inception of study, the author records all her respects and great appreciation to the Almighty God, the most merciful and beneficent. Without His kindness this study would not have been completed.*

*The author wishes to express her immense indebtedness and deepest sense of gratitude and profound regard to her honorable teacher and supervisor Dr. Md. Istiaque Hossain, Professor, Department of Fisheries, University of Rajshahi, for his scholastic guidance, valuable suggestions, constant encouragement and overall supervision throughout the study.*

*The author takes the pleasure to acknowledge her most respectable teacher Dr. M. Munjurul Alam, Professor and Chairman, Department of Fisheries, University of Rajshahi, for his moral support to submit this report.*

*The author would like to express very special thanks to Krishi Gobeshona Foundation (KGF) for the technical support and the farmers of Paba, Charghat and Bogra Upazilla for their kind help.*

*The author expresses profound gratitude to her respected parents for their moral support, constant blessing, encouragement and also financial support during this study.*

*Profound thanks and warm gratitude to her husband Adityo Chowdhury for his kind help during the study.*

*At last but not least, the author thanks her close friends, well wishers, relatives and staff members of her department for their direct and indirect assistance and co-operation during the study period.*

*The Author*

A research work on “Water Retention Capacity build up in North-West region of Bangladesh” was done from August 2015 to March 2019 at Paba Upazilla (Rajshahi University Campus area), Charghat upazilla and Bogura Sadar Upazilla. The main purpose of the research was to increase water retention capacity as well as improve fish production, monitor water quality and growth performance. Water retention capacity and production was improved by three different techniques viz. (i) digging and polythene lining with clay soil, (ii) digging and compost layering and (iii) only digging. Water quality and growth performance was monitored fortnightly with hackit box (DR-2010, USA), net, electric balance and scale. To set up experiment a total of 27 seasonal ponds in three locations (9 at Rajshahi University campus, 9 at Charghat-Bhagha and 9 at Bogra Sadar) were selected. The selected seasonal ponds are being dug at the level of 10 feet. Then all the prepared model ponds are being maintained 8 feet, 7 feet and 6 feet of water level for the treatments  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  respectively in each site. To see the water retention capacity of constructed or re-excavated model ponds, fluctuations in water depths were recorded daily. Five farmer’s practiced ponds from each location were selected as control pond. During 1<sup>st</sup> year experiment (2017), 80 fingerlings/decimal and in 2<sup>nd</sup> year (2018) 61 fingerlings/decimal were stocked with similar species composition. The variable for all ponds was water depth of 8, 7 and 6 feet as same as previous year and were considered as Treatment<sub>1</sub> ( $T_1$ ), Treatment<sub>2</sub> ( $T_2$ ) and Treatment<sub>3</sub> ( $T_3$ ) respectively. Feeds were given twice daily with commercial fish feed at 4% total biomass rate. Pond water depth of was recorded everyday using scaled PVC pipe fixed in pond. Growth of fish was monitored fortnightly. During the first experiment in 2017, water depth was found above 3 feet in five seasonal controlled ponds for 6 months in Paba (RU campus) upazilla, 3 feet on an average period of 5 months at Charghat Upazilla and Bogura sadar Upazilla. Whereas model ponds lengthened round the year and the highest average water depths were 6.43 feet in  $T_1$  at Paba upazilla, 5.47 feet in  $T_1$  for 6 to 8 months at Charghat upazilla and in Bogura sadar Upazila 7.00 feet at  $T_1$  for the year round. In this experiment the mean water quality parameters both physical and chemical parameters were in the suitable range where there was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference in temperature, transparency, pH, DO and  $CO_2$  among the treatments. The harvesting period was in December. The highest specific growth rate (SGR) 1.33% was found in Paba and Charghat. The highest food conversion ratio (FCR) 0.66 was in Bogura. In Paba upazilla net production was 16.04, 17.2 and 15.01 Kg/d for  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$

respectively whereas average 4.35 kg/decimal was in the controlled pond which was 268.74%, 295.40% and 245.06% increased for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. In Charghat net production was 14.79, 18.6 and 18.44 Kg/ d for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively whereas 4.32 kg/d for control pond which was 112.74%, 178.86% and 176.46% higher. At Bogura sadar upazila the net production was 12.85, 12.72 and 12.7 Kg/ d for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively and for control pond it was 5.14 kg/d which was 186.23%, 183.09% and 182.61% higher. During second experiment in 2018, the highest mean water depth in model ponds were found in Paba and Charghat (5 feet) where control pond have 2 feet. In Bogura Sadar upazila the highest water depth was found 4.29±0.63 foot for round the year in the model ponds whereas 2.39 feet for the controlled pond. The physical and chemical parameters were found in the suitable range where there was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference in temperature, transparency, pH, DO and CO<sub>2</sub> among the treatments. The initial weight of fish fry was 3.08±0.004, 3.09±0.01 and 3.10±0.01 for Paba, Charghat and Bogura Sadar respectively. The Specific Growth Rate (SGR) was found highest in Paba (2.35%) and Food conversion ratio (FCR) was also highest (1.47) in Paba. Average fish production of five control ponds was found highest in Bogura 5.28 kg/decimal in the study period whereas at the same time the bottom layered polythene based model ponds at Rajshahi university area production yielded 253.02 higher against the control ponds. The average net production was more than 3 times better in model ponds than the controlled ponds. Maximum net production was found in polythene based model ponds at Paba upazila due to increase water holding capacity of ponds and scientific fish culture techniques. Farmers have been benefited more than past and the social acceptance of the research findings have been increased by the society tremendously.

## Contents

Topic	Page No.
Acknowledgement	I
Abstract	II
Contents	IV
Table List	VI
Figure List	VIII
Plate List	VIII
<b>Chapter 01: Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter 02: Review of Literature</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Growth performance of fish farming	7
2.2 Water Quality Parameters	19
<b>Chapter 03: Methodology</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Study Area	25
3.2 Study Period	27
3.3 Experiment methodology	27
3.4 Experimental Design	27
3.4.1 Rajshahi University Area	27
3.4.2 Charghat Upazilla:	32
3.4.3 Bogra Sadar Upazilla:	36
3.5 Stoking Density	40
3.5.1 Sampling Procedure	40
3.5.2 Estimation of growth performance	42
3.6 Feedings & Management	44
3.7 Water depth monitoring	44
3.8 Data collection	45
3.9 Controlled ponds	45
3.10 Study of water quality parameters	45
3.10.1 Study of the physical parameters	45
3.10.2 Study of the chemical parameters	45
3.10.3 Study of biological parameters	46
3.11 Data processing and analysis	48
3.12 Results Preparation	48
<b>Chapter 04: Results and observations</b>	<b>49</b>
4.1 Improving water retention capacity of three ponds	50
4.1.1: Soil conditions of Ponds	50
4.1.2 Pond Water depth of 2017	53
4.1.2.1: Rajshahi University Area	53
4.1.2.2 Charghat Upazilla	55
4.1.2.3 Bogura Sadar Upazilla	56
4.1.2.4 Monthly Variation of water depths of three upazilla and control ponds at 2017	58
4.1.3 Water Depth of 2018	59
4.1.3.1 Water depth of Rajshahi University Area	59
4.1.3.2 Water depth of Charghat Upazilla	61
4.1.3.3 Water depth of Bogura sadar Upazilla	63
4.1.3.4 Monthly Variation of water depths of three upazilla and control ponds at 2018	65



4.1.4 Comparison of water holding capacity between model ponds and control ponds at the study areas	67
4.2.1 Growth performance at 2017	68
4.2.1.1 Rajshahi University Area	68
4.2.1.2 Chorghat Upazilla	72
4.2.1.3 Bogura Sadar Upazilla	75
4.2.1.4 Monthly variation of production (kg/decimal) of cultured species	77
4.2.1.5 Comparison of growth performance among three upazillas and control ponds at 2017	79
4.2.2 Growth performance of 2018	79
4.2.2.1 Rajshahi University Area	80
4.2.2.2 Chorghat Upazilla	82
4.2.2.3 Bogura Sadar Upazilla	85
4.2.2.4 Fish production of model ponds and controlled ponds of three upazillas	88
4.2.2.5 Comparison of growth performance among three upazillas and control ponds at 2018	89
4.3 Assessments of water quality parameters of research ponds	89
4.3.1 Physical parameters of three study areas of 2017	89
4.3.2 Chemical parameters of three study areas of 2017	90
4.3.3 Biological parameters of three study areas of 2017	92
4.3.4 Physical parameters of three study areas of 2018	93
4.3.5 Chemical parameters of three study areas of 2018	94
4.3.6 Biological parameters of three study areas of 2018	95
<b>Chapter 05: Discussions</b>	97
5.1 Soil Condition	97
5.2 Water Depth	98
5.3 Growth Performance	99
5.3.1 Weight gain (g)	99
5.3.2 Specific growth rate ( $\text{bwd}^{-1}$ )	100
5.3.3 Food conversion ratio (FCR)	101
5.3.4 Production	102
5.4 Water Quality Parameter	103
5.4.1 Physical parameters	103
5.4.2 Chemical parameters	105
5.4.3 Biological parameters	109
Conclusion and recommendations	111
References	113

### Table List

Sl. No.	Table Name	Page No.
3.1	Stocking density (fry/decimal) of cultured fingerlings in each fields	40
3.2	Feed composition (%) of the supplementary feed (Bangla feed)	44
4.1	Soil condition before and after pond preparation of Rajshahi University area	50
4.2	Soil texture of control ponds of Paba upazilla	50
4.3	Soil conditions before and after pond preparation of the Charghat upazila	51
4.4	Soil texture of control ponds of Charghat upazilla	51
4.5	Soil conditions before and after pond preparation of the Bogra sadar upazila	52
4.6	Soil texture of control ponds of Bogura sadar upazilla	52
4.7	Soil condition of ponds under three systems with control ponds	53
4.8	Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the model ponds in Rajshahi University area	54
4.9	Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the controlled ponds at Rajshahi University Area	55
4.10	Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the model ponds in Charghat	56
4.11	Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the control ponds at Charghat Upazila	56
4.12	Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the model ponds in Bogura	57
4.13	Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the controlled ponds at Bogura sadar Upazila	57
4.14	Monthly Variation of water depths of three upazilla and control ponds	58
4.15	Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the experimental ponds of Rajshahi University area on 2018	60
4.16	Monthly variation of water depths (feet) of the controlled ponds at Rajshahi University on 2018	61
4.17	Mean value ( $\pm$ STD) water depths (feet) of ponds in the study period 2018 at Charghat Upazila	62
4.18	Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the controlled ponds on 2018 at Charghat upazila	63
4.19	Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the experimental ponds 2018 at Bogura Sadar Upazila	64
4.20	Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the controlled ponds at Bogura Sadar Upazila on 2018	65
4.21	Monthly Variation of water depths of three upazilla and control ponds	66
4.22	Mean water depths (feet) of model and controlled ponds in the study period at three upazilas on 2017	67
4.23	Mean water depths (ft) of model ponds in the study period at three	68

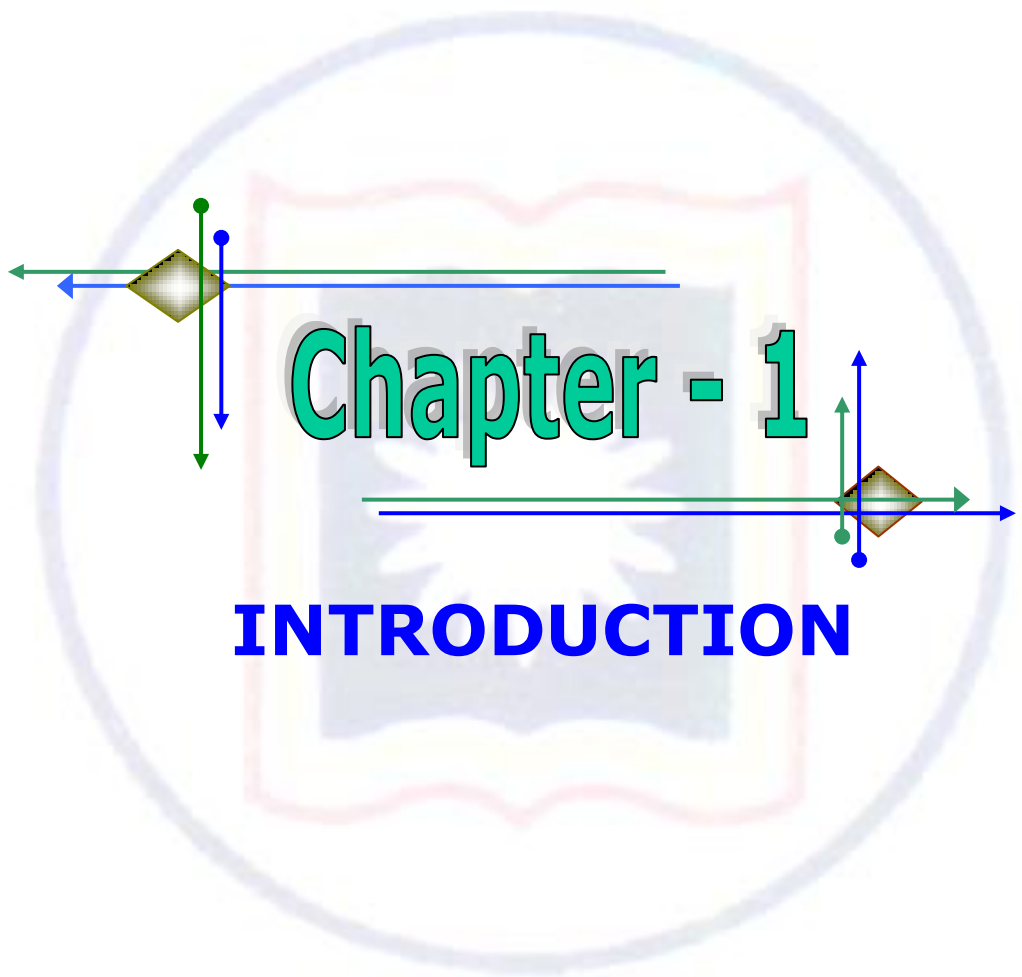
	upazilas on 2018	
4.24	Growth and production performance of five fish species observed during the Paba Upazilla (Rajshahi University area)	71
4.25	Production level of the five controlled pond during study period	72
4.26	Growth and production performance of five fish species observed during the Charghat Upazilla	74
4.27	Production of five controlled ponds of Charghat Upazilla	75
4.28	Growth and production performance of five fish species observed during the Bogra Sadar Upazilla	76
4.29	Production level of the five controlled pond during study period at Bogura Sadar upazila	77
4.30	Monthly productions (Kg/decimal) of cultured species in the Paba Upazilla	77
4.31	Production (Kg/decimal) of cultured species in ponds in study pond of Charghat Upazila	78
4.32	Monthly productions (Kg/decimal) of cultured species in the Bogura Sadar Upazila	78
4.33	Growth performances of three study areas and control ponds at 2017	79
4.34	Growth performance of fish species observed during the study period at Rajshahi University area (Paba Upazila)	81
4.35	Production level of the five controlled pond during study period at Paba upazila on 2018	82
4.36	Growth performance of fish species observed during the study period at Charghat Upazila.	84
4.37	Fish production of five controlled pond during study period (2018) at Charghat upazila	85
4.38	Growth performance of fish species observed during the study period at Bogura Sadar upazila	87
4.39	Fish production of 5 controlled ponds during study period (2018) at Bogura sadar upazila	88
4.40	Net fish production (kg/d) of model ponds in the study period at three upazilas on 2018	88
4.41	Growth performances of three study areas and control ponds at 2018	89
4.42	List of plankton of study areas at 2017	92
4.43	Mean values ( $\pm$ SD) of water quality parameters of experimental ponds on 2018 at Charghat Upazila	95
4.44	Plankton community found in the three study areas during 2018	96

### Figure List

Sl. No.	Figure Name	Page No.
3.1	Study area: (A) Paba upazilla, (B) Charghat upazila under Rajshahi district and (C) Bogra sadar upazila under Bogra district	26
3.2	Model pond diagram in the Rajshahi University	28
3.3	Model pond diagram in the Charghat upazila	32
3.4	Model pond diagram in the Bogra Sadar upazila	36
3.5	Water depth monitoring pipe	44
4.1	Average water depth (feet) of model ponds and control ponds at 2017	59
4.2	Monthly average water depth of study areas and control ponds	67
4.3	Variations of physical factors in three study areas	90
4.4	Variations of chemical parameters in three study areas	92
4.5	Variation between temperature and transparency of three study area at 2018	94

### Plate List

Sl No.	Plate Name	Page No.
3.1	Pond Condition before re-excavation in the study area	29
3.2	Pond re-excavation according to the experiment in the study area	30
3.3	Pond Condition after re-excavation in the study area	31
3.4	Pond condition before re-excavation of the study area	33
3.5	Pond excavation in the study area	34
3.6	Pond condition after re-excavation in the study area	35
3.7	Pond condition before re-excavation in the study area	37
3.8	Pond excavation in the study area	38
3.9	Pond condition after re-excavation	39
3.10	Fry releasing activity in the study area (A: Rajshahi University area, B: Charghat Upazilla, C: Bogra Sadar area)	41
3.11	Water Quality parameters measurement in the study areas	43
3.12	Sampling procedure of the study areas	47



# Chapter - 1

## INTRODUCTION

Among the agricultural sub-sectors fisheries is one of the major who dose a vital fundamental act in the social and economical improvement of rural people, supplying the animal protein, increasing job sectors, poverty alleviation and increasing country's remittance and also foreign exchange. According to DoF 2020 in the 2018-19 fiscal year total production of our country was 43.84 million metric ton in which 37.24 million metric ton came from inland water and 6.5 million metric ton came from coastal water, and 3985.15 crore taka of foreign exchange earning of Bangladesh comes from the fisheries sector. 3.50% of total GDP and 25.72% of agricultural resources Fisheries sector showed strong performance on GDP at 4 % average annual rate in 1990 (CPD, 2002). Life and livelihood of the Bangladeshi people is mostly depended on fisheries sector (Ahmed, 2001). Protein intake has been decreasing day by day but still 63% of animal protein comes from fish and fisheries (Ahmed and Rahman, 2005). 80% consumed fish were harvested from natural sources during 1960 to 1970 (Ahmed and Rahman 2005). Because of the over fishing for the over population of the country and change of environment the natural stocks has declined upto 34% 2005 and thus the fish culture has increased in large numbers in close water in the last twenty years (ADB, 2005). In Bangladesh the main source of protein, vitamins and micronutrients are Fishes (Thilsted et al.1997).

Climate changes (temperature, rainfall, hydrology etc.) directly affect the agricultural (crops, fisheries, and livestock) production (Ficke et al. 2007). Renowned organization World Fish Centre surveyed in Asia and found some tropical countries like Bangladesh, Cambodia, Pakistan and Yemen are the most vulnerable depending on the vulnerability of national income to the impacts of climate change on fisheries (Allison et al. 2005). In aquatic production global climate change has adverse affect. For example, lack of rainfall may be a reason of water unavailability which causes droughts to little flood or no flood which will decrease the water quality (IPCC, 2007). However, the effects of climate changes in the North western Bangladesh on fisheries resources especially on aquaculture are more serious.

From rainfall data analysis (1960 to 2010) of Ferdous and Baten, 2012, the annual average rainfall showed a decreasing trend of 3.0698 mm/year in the North-west regions of Bangladesh with a short length of rainy season which have direct negative

impact on fish culture specially on seasonal ponds. Water holding capacity of soil is one of the factors in the North-west part of Bangladesh, where fifty five percent of the seasonal are not suitable for fish culture in December to May as low water retention capacities of bottom layer. Changes in rainfall have been causing a spectrum of changes in water availability in the region. Poor water holding capacity of bottom soil of seasonal ponds, lack of technological knowledge and technology adaptation of fish culture in rural areas are great problems, as have been found in respect of fish production in Rajshahi side of Bangladesh (Islam and Haque 2010).

Bangladesh is a country with hundreds of rivers and ponds. Pond fish culture is the fundament of Bangladesh aquaculture and it produces 85.8% of total production and covers 57.7% area (DOF, 2010). There are nearly 13 lakh ponds in the country which area was 1 lakh 51 thousand ha. 55% is cultured, 29% might be culturable and 16% is currently not cultured but can take under profitable fish culture. In the year of 2002 72%, 20% and 8% production was found from those three systems (BBS, 2004). In Bangladesh there are two types of pond found one is perennial and another is seasonal ponds (Islam and Haque, 2010). Simplistically a perennial water body is one that keeps full or flowing throughout the year or which carry water all the year round and seasonal ponds are those which contain water about 5-6 months of the year. Conventional fish farming in seasonal ponds in our country is based on fish polyculture of mainly carp fishes in ponds and ditches. Trends in many of the drivers of demand indicate that aquaculture will continue to expand where seasonal pond has great opportunities. In the North-western region of Bangladesh 55% of ponds are seasonal and 45 % of are perennial ponds and the pond size is average 0.09 ha (Islam and Haque, 2010). Water holding capacities of the pond become lower day by day so the number of seasonal pond is increasing in the northern districts of Bangladesh. In our country about 60% of total seasonal ponds retained water for 4 to 6 months while 40% retained for 6 to 9 months in a year and even more in some areas (BBS, 2004). These seasonal water resources are mainly used for household chore but some are still not used because of their derelict and marshy nature. From the findings of DoF, 2009 55% of total inland fish production comes from aquaculture where only 11% of the total resources were used. Over the last thirty years, aquaculture established as the fastest growing food and also rich protein producing sector in the world which reduce

poverty. DoF, 2010 declared that the total 2.7 million fishes were produced in Bangladesh where 2.7 million MT comes from aquaculture and this contribution was 2.1 million MT in 2009. This production is also added with global production and to continue this increasing order of aquaculture production, upto 65.1 million MT production target was set in 2030 in the world (Verdegem et al., 2006). Seasonal rains are the main source of water of the seasonal ponds and the water depth depends on some factors such as the amount of rainfall, intensity of evaporation, seepage and the water retention capacity of the water body. When the monsoon ceases, the water level starts getting low and at the last of the dry season the water level is at its minimum. Fish biomass has direct relation with water depth. Fish biomass attains its maximum size when the water level is maximum. Most of the carp culture ponds cannot be drained by pumps or other mechanical devices. They deposited large amount of silt that create unfavorable conditions for fish culture. In home stead seasonal ponds short-cycle species like Silver carp, glass carp, tilapia, nilotika etc. were cultured. These types of seasonal ponds were formed due to borrowing of soil for house or road construction or for household uses like bathing, washing or for irrigation. These short-cycle fish species can be used for pond aquaculture where water retains for only 3 to 4 months. The culture technique is very friendly that can be practiced by women and children. It is requiring very low labour and input. Production is used for household consumption and also for market. Rajshahi region is famous for carp culture but there are some constraints which hamper in sufficient production. The constraints hamper fish production in different ways such as lack of input which resulting fewer yields, financial problems causes insufficient cultural intensity, little adoption of new technology resulting lower culture environment and nonsatisfied fish growth etc. Lack of training and illiteracy of farmer affects the carp production. Carp production for trained farmer's pond is 47% higher than non trained farmer pond. There found a clear difference in average yield of educated and non or lower educated carp farmers. Beside these the water retention capacity of the soil of Rajshahi district is very low in dry season. Large number of pond becomes unsuitable for fish culture in the time of dry season for lacking of water. Most of the fish farmers were harmed by little or no water depth and also seasonal drought.



This research was planning to develop a model for more improved semi-intensive fish culture using less water by increasing water holding capacity considering emerging climate changes in the North West Bangladesh. Success of this research model will be help in stable development which is environment friendly, technically accurate and good for economy and socially appreciable in the NW Bangladesh. In Rajshahi region, small water harvesting ponds with polythene on the bottom of the ponds under different depths are new technique for fish culture. This system is very useful water harvesting structure on the inherent topographic features and hole of the ponds. These seasonal ponds are generally filled with water from the rain water or using deep tube well. For providing stability to the small water harvesting tanks, the polythene layer under different depths are usually made with market available polythene from the bottom level and covered clay soil of pond base. The stored water is utilized for fish culture, which are grown extensively in the region. Fisheries sector improves the rural socio-economic status which is hampered by climate change and it affects in production, human health and also in physical assets. Rajshahi region is declared as the most output zones in agriculture and aquaculture production because of drought prawn area. Moreover the soil type and water scarcity and climate change issues leads the farmers of this region more vulnerable as compared to other region of the country.

The northern part is characterized by the data of high temperature and low rainfall compare to other region of Bangladesh. During dry season water level of these seasonal ponds decreased because of low water retention capacities of sandy soil which become totally unsuitable for fish culture. High temperatures, high evaporation rate and rainfall patterns change are the reasons of drought situation in Northern region of Bangladesh. Moreover the country is forecasted on yearly average rising temperatures of 1°C at 2030, 1.4°C at 2050 and 2.4°C at 2100 (IPCC, 2007). UNDP (2008) reported that the country faced high temperatures specially the month of April to August over the last thirty years. Winter season prediction represents almost same rising pattern of mean temperature of 1.1°C in 2030, 1.6°C in 2050 and 2.7°C in 2100. While the projected value is 0.8°C in 2030, 1.1°C in 2050 and 1.9°C in 2100 for the summer (Agrawala et al., 2003; Ahmed, 2006). Furthermore the average evaporation data follow the upbringing trends in all over the Rajshahi division by 0.50 mm/year (Ferdous and Baten, 2012). From rainfall data analysis of 1960 to 2010

(Ferdous and Baten, 2012), the annual average rainfall showed a decreasing trend in the NW regions of Bangladesh as 3.0698 mm/year which showed that length of rainy season is decreasing which have direct negative impact on fish culture in this region specially on the seasonal ponds.

If ponds are shallow, the stocking capacity must be limited ultimately production is low. Shallow ponds mean that the water holding area is low and the pond is suspected to dry out and these limit the production period. This particular problem is for the country such as ours where a huge amount of ponds are rain-fed (Kunda et al. 2008). Depth of fish culture ponds must be sufficient enough for temperature demands and also other habitat requirements of rearing fish. Despite the spectrum effects of pond depth on fish growth and survival, adequate information is not available on this matter. For tropical and subtropical regions 1 m depth is suitable for carp culture (Pillay 1990). Fish production in Bangladesh especially Northwestern region of Bangladesh has faced a tremendous problem. This region is severe drought-prone area in Bangladesh and drought may come frequently and intense along with horizontal expansion due to climate change. Agriculture as well as farmer's livelihood is badly affected due to the effect of drought.

Lack of technological knowledge is a vital problem of carp culture in seasonal ponds in rural area of this country. About 18% farmers do not know about the modern technological knowledge of carp culture (Islam and Dewan, 1986) and surprisingly they are not interested in all that.

Fingerlings are stocked by farmers in their resources in the month of May to June when there is plenty of water in the seasonal ponds. During December to May, low water is available for fish culture and many ponds dry up finally the production became low due to short culture period. Water holding capacity in seasonal ponds is primarily depend on soil texture and organic matter of the bottom of the pond. Soil of small size particles like silt and clay contain a larger surface area in comparison with large size sand particles. Large surface area of sand particles allows soil to hold more water. Soil of high percentage silt and clay, which calls fine soil, has higher water holding capacity and good for fish culture. Water retention capacity is influenced by soil texture and organic matter percentage of the bottom of the country. As an

alternative, sustainable aquaculture technique is needed to be developed which can mitigate the loss of production and thus sustain the required fish production in our country.

Based on the above problematic condition the research was planned with the following objectives:

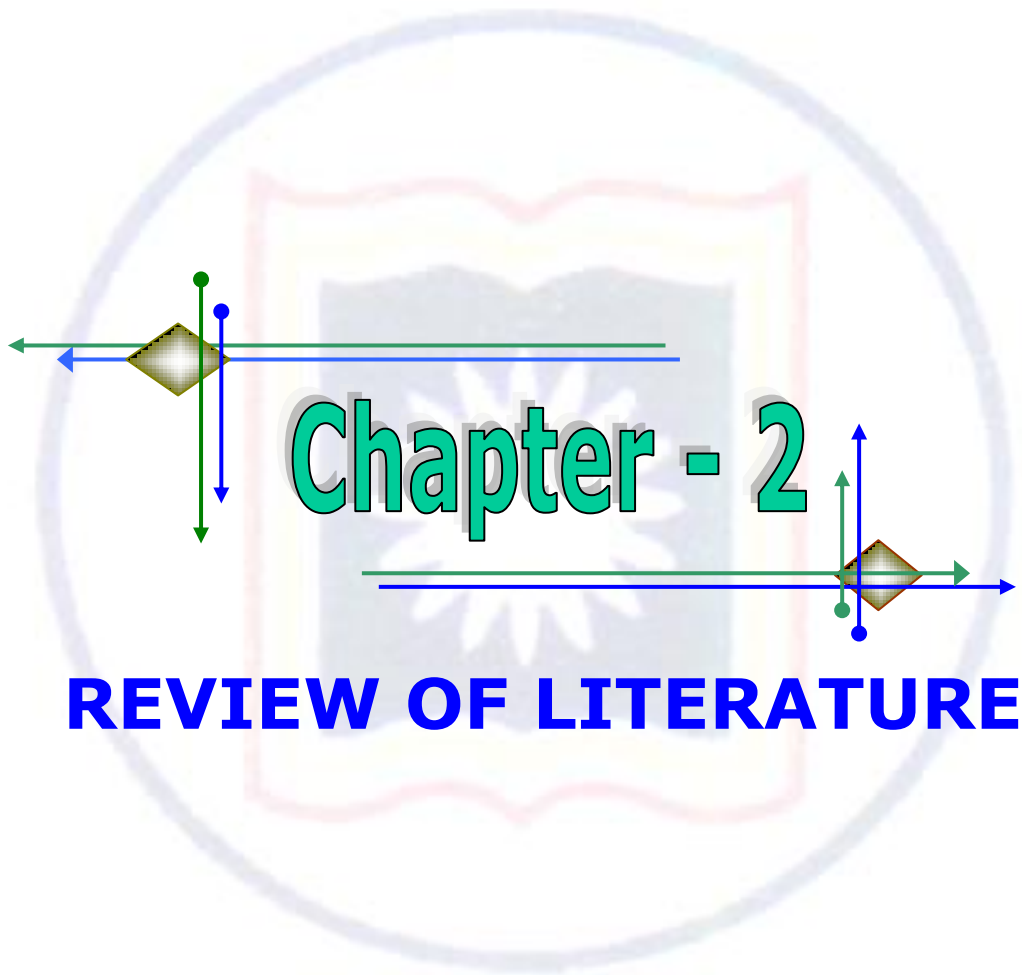
### **Objectives**

The precise objectives are as follows:

1. To increase the water retention capacity of seasonal ponds under three upazillas.
2. To estimate the growth performance of fish species under the model ponds
3. To know the water quality of the research ponds.

Some amazing changes in drought prone areas will depend on the success of this research work. Positive results of this research work can convert seasonal ponds into perennial pond and also will increase-

- ❖ Water retention capacity of ponds
- ❖ Culture period
- ❖ Production
- ❖ Ultimate profit
- ❖ Social status of marginal fish farmers



# Chapter - 2

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Before introducing an experiment it is necessary to know the information about previous related works. In the present review, attempts have been made to gather information available about relevant to present research work.

## **2.1 Growth performance of fish farming**

Ghozlan et al. (2018) carried out a study on Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) in 9 ponds under 3 treatments. His findings were on the impact of water source on some important parameter like survival rate of fish, growth curve, food conversion ratio, fish yield, economic aspects and production data. The average sizes of all ponds were almost 5200 square meter. All male monosex Nile tilapia were stocked at a period for 192 days. The weight of fish fingerlings was  $4.38 \pm 0.03$ g. Supplementary feed was given every day at 3% rate of fish weight by floating feed having 25% protein crude. From the findings it was showed that body weight was increased significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ). Survival rate was 98.53%. Production was 2128kg at freshwater, 1921.8 kg in drainage water and 2837.7kg at well water.

Rahman *et al.* (2017) studied on the growth of fish, production status and economical aspects in polyculture of three Indian major carps viz. *Labeo rohita* (Rui), *Catla catla* (Catla) and *Cirrhinas mrigala* (Mrigala) and three exotic carps like *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Silver Carp), *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Bighead Carp) and *Cyprinus carpio* (Common Carp). He worked on two types of experimental design like fertilizer used and supplementary feed given for 6 months long from April, 2009 to September, 2009 at Nischintopur village at Bagha Upazila of Rajshahi district. Two treatments viz. T<sub>1</sub> urea+TSP+cowdung+poultry droppings and T<sub>2</sub> rice bran (30%)+mustard oil cake (25%)+fish meal (10%)+maize bran (35%) at the rate of 3-5% of the body weight per day were designed with three replications. 5000 fingerlings in 1 hectare with the ratio of 5:2:3:8:3:1 were stocked in each treatments. Different water quality parameters (water temperature, transparency, DO, free CO<sub>2</sub>, pH) were found in range. The highest growth rate of fishes was in T<sub>2</sub>. Significant differences of production were found in T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> (2360 kg/ha in T<sub>1</sub> and 4022.5 kg/ha in T<sub>2</sub>).

Basak *et al.* (2017) compared different carps in various stocking rates in polyculture system. 3 treatments with 3 replicates were designed like 80 (rui 30+ catla 30+ mrigal 20), 70 (25+25+20) and 60 (25+20+15) per decimal in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively.

Results showed that the highest weight was  $622.50 \pm 293.50$  g in T<sub>3</sub> of Catla, followed by Rui ( $572.40 \pm 153.90$  g) and Mrigal ( $532.0 \pm 117.54$  g) and the lowest was in T<sub>1</sub> for all species. The highest SGR was in T<sub>3</sub> for Rui ( $1.22 \pm 0.03$ ) and the lowest in T<sub>1</sub> for Catla ( $0.89 \pm 0.04$ ). The highest production was in T<sub>1</sub> (4623 kg/ha/10months). In T<sub>2</sub> it was 4465 kg/ha/10 months and T<sub>3</sub> was 4643 kg/ha/10 months). The highest survival rate was found in treatment 3.

Rumpa *et al.* (2016) researched on the growth related parameters and production variation of various carps including *Labeo rohita*, *Catla catla*, *Cirrhinus cirrhosus* and *Cyprinus carpio* in shaded ponds at Barisal. 5 heavily shaded ponds (HSP) were used as T<sub>1</sub> and 4 moderately shaded ponds (MSP) treated as T<sub>2</sub>. The average area of HSP was  $0.03 \pm 0.01$  ha and MSP was  $0.07 \pm 0.03$  ha. The experimental period was of 6 months from July to December of 2013. Carps stocking rate was 14820/ha and the ratio of Rui, Catla, Mrigala and Common carp was 2:1:2:1. Carps were fed by rice bran, wheat bran and mustard oilcake at the rate of 10% body weight for first 3 months and 5% body weight for last 3 months. The highest weight gained was in common carp ( $467.00 \pm 0.00$  g) in T<sub>1</sub> and the lowest was in mrigal ( $172.46 \pm 26.80$ g) in T<sub>1</sub>. Production was high in T<sub>2</sub> ( $2122.92 \pm 333.60$  kg/ha/year).

Haque *et al.* (2015) conducted an experiment comparing the performances of various carps i.e. *Labeo rohita*, *Catla catla*, *Cirrhinus cirrhosus* and *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* in various stocking densities of polyculture in aquaculture system. 3 treatments with 3 replications were set up and stocking densities were 40, 80 and 160 per decimal in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. They found the highest weight was  $176.33 \pm 15.76$  g in T<sub>1</sub> by silver carp and the highest length was obtained in T<sub>1</sub> by rohu at  $13.07 \pm 0.59$  cm. Percentage of the highest SGR was in T<sub>1</sub> for silver carp ( $2.87 \pm 0.03$ ) and the lowest was in T<sub>3</sub> for catla ( $1.51 \pm 0.06$ ). The highest production was in T<sub>2</sub> ( $2747.47 \pm 116.47$  kg/ha/year). From the results we can see that the stocking density of 80 fingerlings per decimal (T<sub>2</sub>) is the most suitable for higher production in polyculture.

Sarker *et al.* (2014) conducted an experiment in 6 homestead ponds, area of 20 decimal to find growth parameters and production of fishes in polyculture of tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), catla (*Catla catla*), rohu (*Labeo rohita*), mrigal (*Cirrhinus cirrhosus*) and mirror carp (*Cyprinus carpio var. specularis*) for 121 days from March to June, 2012 at Gouripur upazila,

Mymensingh. Experiment was designed by 3 treatments each of 2 replicates. The highest mean final weight among three treatments of tilapia, silver carp, catla, ruhu, mrigal and mirror carp were 154.8, 258.8, 119.7, 119.7, 124.7 and 193.8 g in T<sub>3</sub> respectively.

Hossain *et al.* (2014) find out how growth and production of carps fries (Silver carp, Mirror carp and Rui) were effected by fish population density in pond polyculture for a period of 3 months. Average stocking weight of the individual fry of silver carp, mirror carp and rui were 0.10g, 0.103g and 0.08g respectively under T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> 0.17g, 0.142g and 0.11g respectively. Balanced feed including inorganic and supplementary (50% per body weight) was used to all treatments. Silver carp's survival rate was 38.60% and 66.48%, mirror carp was 31.20% and 45.50% and 31.51% and 53.35% for Rui in T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> respectively. The net fish production of T<sub>1</sub> was 1905.13±141.95 kg/ha/90d and 3831.74±411.35 kg/ha/90d in T<sub>2</sub>. Results revealed that net production and growth performance was better in T<sub>2</sub> than T<sub>1</sub>.

Hosen *et al.* (2014) conducted a research on changes of growth and production in polyculture system on using artificial feeds. Indian major carp (*C. cirrhosus*) and exotic fishes (*H. molitrix* and *O. niloticus*) were stocked in 6 ponds under 2 treatments and 3 replications each. At 2:2:1(silver carp: tilapia: mrigala) 100 fish/decimal were stocked in both treatments. Both fertilizer and supplementary feeds were given in T<sub>1</sub> and only fertilizer was given in T<sub>2</sub>. Gross and net production was 16.56 and 12.48 ton/ha respectively in T<sub>1</sub> and 9.99 and 5.91 ton/ha respectively in T<sub>2</sub>. Production was 2 times better in T<sub>1</sub> than T<sub>2</sub>. It declared that feeding is important in pond aquaculture.

Pravakar *et al.* (2013) surveyed on fish polyculture, social status and economical aspects of fish farmer in the Shahrasti Upazila, Bangladesh from February to September, 2010. Pond size was average 0.24 ha in this research. 85% of the farmers had ponds of their own. Carps were mainly cultured in 10% seasonal ponds and 90% perennial ponds. Average yield of fish was found to be 2900 kg/ha/yr.

Ali *et al.* (2008) surveyed on the social status and economical condition of farmers in Hamirkutsha and Kamarbari Unions of Bagmara upazilla, Rajshahi. Average Ponds were 0.13 ha in average size. Most of the ponds were in single ownerships (64%) and 36% was multiple ownerships. Average yearly return of most of fish farmers were above Tk. 75,000 per ha. The major constraints were lack of scientific knowledge,

money and multiple ownerships.

Tanjeena *et al.* (2007) studied in Mohanpur Upazilan of Rajshahi district on the ponds as fishery resources and the socio-economic conditions of fish farmers. Pond sizes of the study area ranged from 15 to 180 decimal. Almost 57.8% ponds were single ownership. She concluded that 65.5% were fish culture ponds, whereas 28.5% were culturable and 6% were not used.

Alam (2006) assessed the livelihood status of farmers in Mithapuqur Upazila, Rangpur. The average pond size was more or less 0.15 ha. Among the ponds 32% were seasonal and others were perennial ponds. He found that most of the ponds (80%) single ownership others were multi ownership. The stocking density was 17,262 fry/ha/year and annual net production was 2,609 kg/ha/year. The cost benefit ratio was calculated 1.81.

Rahman *et al.* (2006) conducted a study on culture potential of *Barbodes gonionotus* (Bleeker) (Thai Sharpunti) and major carps in seasonal ponds. Major carps were rohu (*Labeo rohita*), catla (*Catla catla*), mrigala (*Cirrhinus mrigala*) and silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*). He studied for three months. Three treatments with different stocking densities were designed with three replications each. The total production was 1,248.34 kg/ha in T<sub>1</sub>, 343.19 kg/ha in T<sub>2</sub> and 1,592.67 kg/ha in T<sub>3</sub>.

Islam (2005) surveyed on social and economical situation of farmers in Dinajpur. In this study area pond size was more or less 0.16 ha or 40 decimals. During study period it was found that seasonal ponds were 60% and rests were perennial. Ponds of 76% farmers had single ownership and 24% multi ownership. Farmers stocked fish from March to May and average stocking density was 17,370 fry/ha/year.

Paul (2005) studied on fingerlings rearing profitably in Netrokona district. He calculated per hector gross cost for fingerlings was Tk. 142827 while gross return and net return per hector were Tk. 275123 and Tk. 132295 respectively.

Roy (2004) studied on the social and economical aspect of carp culture farming in Kurigram District. He found that 6% of the fish farmers cultured exotic carp, 14% Indian major carps. He also resulted that average fish production was 3,797.5kg/ha while in Kurigram sadar and Nageswari were 3,675 kg/ha and 3,920 kg/ha, respectively.



Saha (2004) surveyed on aquaculture technology in Tangail and found the pond size was 0.19 ha in average. Three types of ponds were found like ponds were seasonal (37%), homestead (74.5%) and multiple ownership (21%). The average stocking density was 17,419 fry/ha. The average gross fish production was 2,890 kg/ha/yr.

Ahmed (2003) studied on yield gaps, loss in production and profitability of pond fish culture in Netrokona. The average annual per hectore fish production were 4655 kg in individual owned farms and 2409 kg in multiple ownership farms. Feed, human labor, fingerlings, lime, fertilizer had positive and significant impact on pond fish production. Yield gaps was substantial 1527 kg /ha and production loss was estimated 63,06 kg/ha. The major problems were lack of sufficient money, low fish price during selling and high input (feed, fertilizer, fingerling cost, labour etc.) prices.

Saha (2003) researched on fish culture in Dinajpur and got the pond size was 0.21 ha in average. Three types of ponds were found viz. seasonal (17%), perennial (83%) and multiple (14.5%) ownership. The stocking density was 16,561 fry/ha in average. Supplementary feed (rice-bran 1,407 kg/ha/yr, mustard oil-cake 793 kg/ha/yr, and poultry manure 1,936 kg/ha/yr) were commonly used.

Rahman (2003) researched on carp culture system in Gazipur district and found most of the farmers (90%) cultured both Indian major carps and exotic carps. He found the pond size was 0.12 ha in average and the stocking density was 25,250/ha. The average annual yield of carp was 2,925 kg/ha/yr.

Alam *et al.* (2002) studied on carp polyculture of over-wintered fingerlings under different stocking densities. An on-farm trial of twelve earthen ponds (1200-1600 m<sup>2</sup>) was undertaken to evaluate the growth and production of over-wintered fingerlings. Used fingerlings were from rohu (*Labeo rohita*), catla (*Catla catla*) and mrigal (*Cirrhinus mrigala*). In this polyculture system three different stocking densities were used. The stocking densities were 2,250; 3,250 and 4,250 fish/ha in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub> respectively. Fishes were fed with rice bran and mustard oil cake at 3:1 ratio. Fish production found in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub> were 2325±74.75, 2620±49.66 and 2982±171.52 kg/ha respectively. T<sub>1</sub> had the higher mean growth.

Robbani (2002) surveyed in Mymensingh, Jessore and Laxmipur region. Carp production was half tons/acre/year. Many constraints were identified like inbreeding,

insufficient quality seed, shortage of technical knowledge on scientific fish culture, fish disease, marketing, multiple ownership and scarcity of quality feed etc.

Alam and Thomson (2001) worked on the culture situation of fisheries in Bangladesh. They worked on the entire major sub sector, namely inland open waters, inland closed water aquaculture and marine fisheries. There were many constraints on culture and it was difficult to identify significant achievement from government policy effort.

Biswas (2001) found during his study period that the average cost of fish production/hectare/year for Tarash and Neemgachi regions were Tk. 47,064 and Tk. 46,977 respectively. The average annual production of fish per ha, gross income, gross margin, net return and Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) were 2,264.50kg, Tk. 67,926, Tk. 43,639.50, Tk. 20,905, and 0.44, respectively.

Quddus *et al.* (2000) worked in Demra, Dhaka and found on the total ponds about 34% were multi ownership, 54% single ownership and the 12% ponds were government or organizational property. About 95% of the pond owners were interested in fish culture. During monsoon only 28% ponds become flooded every year, 21% were rarely flooded and 51% ponds never flooded. Per hectare yields of extensive culture system were 1300 kg, improved extensive were 2120kg and semi-intensive were 4000 kg categories and net return were Tk. 46,000, Tk. 63,000 and Tk. 9,2000 respectively in those three systems.

Biswas *et al.* (2000) declared that aquaculture of BRAC had heavy profit. He got the average total cost of pond fish production/ha/year was Tk. 59,813.57 while gross income and net return were Tk. 14,532.67 and 85,511.10 respectively for all selected study areas.

Das A.C. (1999) conducted an experiment on polyculture of different indigenous and exotic species at different stocking densities in 16 farmer's ponds in two Thanas (Sadar and Delduar) under Tangali district in two combinations A and B (combination A, 6 species and combination B, 7 species) consisting of two treatments for a period of 305 days. The treatment differed from each other in respect of stocking density which were 30/decimal and 40/decimal in treatments I, II, III and IV respectively with four replications (two 6 species and two 7 species). In combination A, 3 exotic carps were used. In combination B, above 6 species and silver barb were used as an additional species. Fishes were fed with rice bran and mustard oil cake and rate of 2%

of the body weight daily to the fish. Significantly higher production of fish was obtained in combination A. The highest production was achieved in treatment III (6,989 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> 305 days<sup>-1</sup>).

Hossain (1999) worked on costs, returns and profit of pond fish culture. To know the relationships of major factors in fish production, he used a linear production function model. Gross return of pond fish production was Tk. 1,67,631/ha/yr. During the study period the net return was found for the small Tk. 25,224/ha, medium TK 26,060/ha and large farms 32,973/ha.

Mazid and Hussain (1999) reported that average yield of carp polyculture was nearly 1800-2000 kg/ha and by using BFRI carp polyculture technology. This production rate could be increased 4 to 5 times i.e. with technology production rate to the range of 7,000 to 10,000 kg/ha is possible.

Mahmud (1998) conducted an experiment to optimize the stocking density of Thai Sharpunti, (*P. gonionotus*) in the polyculture with Rui (*L. rohita*), Catla (*C. catla*) and Mirror carp (*C. carpio* var. *specularis*). There were three treatments and stocking rate of rohu, catla and mirror carp in all ponds was 3,300 3,300 and 3,400/ha respectively. Thai sharpunti was stocked additionally at the rate of 5,000/ha, 6,000/ha and 7,000/ha respectively. Fishes were reared by supplementary feed such as rice bran (60%) and mustard oil cake (40%) daily at the rate of 3% of biomass, and duckweed (*Lemna minor*) was also supplied to the pond at rate of 10% of the body weight of Thai sharpunti. Ponds were fertilized at an interval of 15 days throughout the experimental period with cowdung, Urea and TSP at the rate of 2,700, 100 and 100kg/ha in treatment I, 2,078.8 kg/ha in treatment 2 and 1,713.4 kg/ha in treatment 3. A significantly higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) production (2,078.8 kg/ha) was reported in treatment 2.

Hung *et al.* (1998) experimented with *P. hypophthalmus* reared in outdoors concrete tanks to study the effects of frequency and period of feeding on growth and feed utilization. The fish were fed diet containing moisture 3.10 %, protein 37.17 %, lipid 5.41 %, minerals 23.50 % and cellulose 8.96%. They concluded that in two meal feeding (7.00 & 17.00) the SGR (% day) was 3.34 and FCr 1.40 which was the best result that one meal (7.00) and three meal (7.00, 12.00 and 17.00) meal feeding.

Islam (1998) got the average hectare/year fish production of two types of fish farmers like credit and contact farmers were 4,258 kg and 3,019 kg respectively. Ha/year

gross return of the credit and contact farmers were Tk. 1,47,965 and Tk. 1,05,514 respectively. Net return on the basis of full cost Tk. 61,777 and cash cost Tk. 104,585 was for credit farmers and Tk. 35,493 and Tk. 74,411 for contact farmers respectively.

Rahaman *et.al* (1998) found that fish production in ponds could be increased either by increasing the size of pond or improving the production technology in existing condition of ponds. It was found that pond fish output was influenced o a great extent by the level of culture and management practices performed. The study also revealed that the higher net return influence by price of output and economic use of both materials input and labor for pond fish production. The gross and net returns per hectare were found Tk. 96,441 and Tk. 63,123 respectively.

Hasanuzzaman (1997) conducted a research on comparative study of fish production under different management practices in some selected areas of Rajshahi district. This study was conducted mainly to determine the relative profitability of pond fish production under credit and noncredit management system in three Upazila's in Rajshahi district. The general output of the study clearly indicated that pond fish production under both credit and non-credit management system was highly profitable business.

Hossain *et al.* (1997) got the average carp production 2,133 kg/ha in 105 days in a polyculture system using supplementary feed viz. rice-bran and mustard oil-cake at 1:1 ratio and at the rate of 5% body weight. Fishes were fed daily in two times.

Kanak (1997) got the highest gross production 2,623 kg/ha/6 months in polyculture of Indian major carps, Chinese carps and *Pangasius sutchi* in ponds. Supplementary feed wheat bran (50%), mustard oil cake (45%) and fish meal (5%) were given at the rate of 3% body weight daily.

Mazid *et al.* (1997) worked on fish polyculture of Rui (20%), Mirror carp (5%) and Sarpunti (15%) at the density of 4,000/ha. Supplementary feed including rice bran (75%) and mustard oil cake (25%) were used. Both inorganic (100 kg/ha/month) and organic fertilizers (3,000 kg/ha/month) were.

El-Sayed *et al.* (1996) reported that growth performance and survival rate was significantly related with pond depth and water temperature. He found that weight gain was lowest (250 g/fish), feed conversion ratio was poor (3.15) and mortality rate was the highest (41.5%) at 50 cm depth. On the other hand 100-200 cm pond depth

and warm water temperatures (>21 °C) got the best growth. Fish growth was significantly reduced ( $P < 0.001$ ) at the temperature below 21°C. Below the temperature at 10°C, fishes stopped feeding and developed severe stress, fungal infection and high mortality. However the depth of significantly reducing mortality rate was 300 cm.

Shohag (1996) researched on fish production in Nandail thana of Mymensingh district. He surveyed on 50 ponds to know the ownership pattern, production, costs and return of pond fish culture and different constraints that affecting the production adversely. He noticed that pond fish production under supervised credit system was mainly dependent on stocking of fingerlings, use of fertilizer and artificial feed and human laborer for different issues.

Rana (1996) surveyed in 3 upazilas in Sirajgonj district. He worked on 60 ponds and found that pond aquaculture was very profitable. Rana described on his findings that pond size and stocking of fingerlings, multiple ownership affected negatively on fish culture. On the other hand feed, fertilizer and human labor had positive effect on pond fish culture. He found the major problems associated with fish production were scarcity of feed, no or less marketing facilities, lack of materials and proper technical knowledge, natural disaster like flood, disease, multi ownership, high prices of inputs and theft of fish.

Ahmed (1995) carried out an experiment on mixed culture of Mirror carp (*C. carpio*), Red tilapia (*O. nilotica*), Silver carp (*H. molitrix*) and Thai sarpunti (*P. gonionotus*) in the ratio of 1:2:2:5 for 105 days and there were six treatments with two replications and each pond was stocked with a total of 100 fish at the rate of 33,333 fish/ha. The best growth performance of mirror carp, tilapia and thai sarpunti were found by feeding rice bran plus mixture of organic and inorganic fertilizers containing 2.5 kg cowdung and 100 g Urea-TSP (1:1) applied weekly with a total production of 2,333 kg/ha.

Rahaman (1995a) studied on social and economical analysis of pond fish culture in some selected 48 stocking ponds purposively from three different upazilas namely Netrokona Sadar, Purbadhala and Kendua of Netrokona district. He found that ownership status of pond, species count and human labor negatively affected the fish production, while depth of pond water, farm size, fish seed, fertilizer and artificial

seed were statistically significant in explaining the variation in fish pond out in a study area. He found that every hectare yearly fish yield was 943 kg and the average gross net returns because of using higher among of inputs compared to large farmers.

Saha *et al.* (1995) got on his findings that over fishing expenses of pond fish production/ha/year were 2,892, 3,035, 2,803 and 1,847 kg in Netrokona, Ghatail, Bhaluka and Pakundia. Net return was of Tk. 15,611, 75,028, 51,489, 23,560/ha respectively. The average rate of organic and inorganic fertilizers were 15,280 kg/ha and 432 kg/ha respectively for all ponds in all study areas. The average rate of rice-bran and oil-cake were used 5,192 and 734 kg/ha with the range of 1,025-11,780 kg/ha and 110-1,367 kg/ha, respectively.

Rahman (1995b) carried out a research in some areas of Gouripur thana of Mymensingh district. He worked on 60 ponds and resulted that the higher level of inputs used ponds gave higher outputs. He got the average annual fish production was 4,923 kg/ha and it ranges from 4,505 to 5,413 kg/ha. He found the average gross return was Tk. 72,910/ha and net return was 15,833/ha.

Kohinoor *et al.* (1994) evaluated the production and growth performance of local Sarputi (*Puntius sarana*) and Rajputi (*Puntius gonionotus*) under semi-intensive pond culture system. The ponds were used cow-dung, urea and TSP at the rate of 7,508 and 16 kg/ha respectively as fertilizer at fortnightly intervals. Rice bran were also fed twice daily to the fish 4 to 6% of their body weight. After six months, average fish production was 2,075 kg/ha for *Puntius gonionotus* as compared to 1,304 kg/ha for *Puntius sarana*.

Uddin *et al.* (1994) obtained production of polyculture of some carps of 3,415 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> when stocking density was 4,000 fingerlings/ha. In their study, the species combination was Catla-40%, Rohu-20%, Mirror carp-5% and Rajpunti-5% and the fishes were feed with rice bran (75%) and mustard oil cake (25%) and organic manure was used at the rate of 3,000 kg/ha/month.

Mahmud and Tanu (1993) conducted research on poly culture of giant freshwater prawn with carp species (Silver carp, Catla, Rohu and Thai sarput) at Chandpur. They obtained the production of fish 4.5 ton/ha/yr and prawn 1.0 ton/ha/yr at the stocking density of 7,000 fingerlings/ha and 12,000 juveniles/ha, respectively. They also

reported that the survival of carp species was fairly high and ranged from 87.1 to 96%.

Akhteruzzaman *et al.* (1991) designed an experiment on semi-intensive monoculture of native sarpunti (*Puntius sarana*) in five ponds of 360 sq. m each for five months under two treatments with supplementary feeding (rice bran) and fertilization. The stocking densities were maintained 12,500 fish ha<sup>-1</sup>. The gross average production obtained with feeding was 1,196 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and that with fertilization was 605 kg/ha.

Gupta *et al.* (1990) performed an experiment to study the efficiency of cow-dung with and without supplementary feed in polyculture of Indian and exotic carps. Supplementary feed i.e., rice bran and mustard oil cake (1:1) was provided at the rate of 3% of body weight per day. Production was almost double at 19.7 kg/decimal year (4,917 kg/ha/year) with supplementary feed compared to that of 10.3 kg/decimal/year (2,583 kg/ha/year) without supplementary feed.

Mollah *et al.* (1990) conducted a study on "Input output relation in fish production under various pond size, ownership pattern and constraints." The results of the study indicated that the quantities of inputs used in small ponds were higher than medium ponds followed by large ponds. The income per hectare per year was higher in smaller ponds (<0.12 ha) followed by medium ponds (>0.12 to <0.24ha). Ponds under single ownership gave higher production of fishes than the ponds under multiple ownerships.

Hannan *et al.* (1988) carried out a preliminary study on the culture of *P. pangasius* for a period of 7 months in a 1,970 m<sup>2</sup> pond at the riverine station Chandpur in Fisheries Research Institute. The stocking rate was 8,700 fry/ hectare. The fish were fed on a mixed supplemental diet. The growth of *P. pangasius* was poor as it attained average increment of 196.6g. Total increment of fish/day and net production per hectare was 0.91 g and 1,472kg respectively.

Islam and Dewan (1986) studied 180 ponds in four districts and observed that 47.0% of fish farmers cultured indigenous carp, 2.0% exotic carp and 51.0% cultured both types. They also found that 34% farmers used both fertilizer and feed and either fertilizer or feed was supplied by 8.0% and 33.0% farmers, respectively.

Chuapoehuk, and Pothisoong, (1983) reared catfish fry (*Pangasius sutchi*) through feeding with artificial diets of different protein levels and reported that diet containing 25% protein was best for optimum growth.

Chaudhury *et al.* (1978) reported the results of a study on fish production under intensive culture in a farmer's ponds. At a high stocking density of 53 fingerlings/dec (13,320 fingerlings/ha) and regular application of feed and fertilizers, a net highest production of 29.8 kg/dec/year (7,455 kg/ha/year) obtained. This was about seven times the production level in India at that time.

Saha *et al.* (1978) recorded an increase in fish production in freshwater ponds by using fertilizer alone. Chemical fertilizer viz; urea, super phosphate and potassium chloride were applied twice a week to ponds containing silver carp, rui, catla and common carp. They stated that the fertilizers enhanced the growth of plankton, which in turn gave better growth of fish.



## 2.2 Water Quality Parameters

### 2.2.1 Physico-chemical parameters

Ghosh (2018) experimented on the physical and chemical parameter analysis of Mondal pond at Barddhaman town of Purba Barddhaman, West Bengal in India. His study period was from March 2015 to February 2016. During his research he analyzed the oxygen, free CO<sub>2</sub>, chloride, alkalinity and PO<sub>4</sub>. He found air temperature of air varied from 19°C to 34°C and temperature of water was 31.8°C. pH ranged from 8.2 in September to 9.5 in August. The lowest DO was 4.1mg/l observed in April and the highest was 13.1mg/l observed in December. Free carbon di-oxide varied from 2.4 mg/l to 10.2 mg/l. Chloride from 70mg/l to 165mg/l. Alkalinity level ranges from 82mg/l to 165.5mg/l and phosphate level was between 0.40 mg/l and 0.86mg/l.

Abedin *et al.* (2017) said that water quality parameters have wider verse effect on semi-intensive and intensive pond aquaculture system. He studied on water quality parameters of *Pangasius* sp. ponds under existing farming practices at the Trishal upazila in Mymensingh, Bangladesh.

Real *et al.* (2017) studied on pH, BOD, DO and water temperature and some chemical parameters like ion concentration viz. phosphate, sulphate and nitrate in the Dhaleshwari river at April 2015 to June 2015. Water temperature ranged from 29.5°C (June) to 31.7°C (May) and the highest mean was  $31.17 \pm 0.47^{\circ}$  C (May). The pH of water was in nature and ranged between 7.25 in June to 8.45 in April which was light alkaline. Average BOD was  $0.87 \pm 0.19$ ,  $1.12 \pm 0.6$  and  $0.97 \pm 0.67$  in April, May and June respectively. The highest phosphate concentration was 4.4 mg/l in May and the lowest was 1.74 mg/l in June. Nitrate was ranged from 0.51 mg/l (June) to 3.66 mg/l (April).

Haider *et al.* (2017) conducted a research on water quality indicators highlighting the availability of benthos community in ponds for 90 days at Dinajpur, Bangladesh. The study was done on 3 treatment viz. T<sub>1</sub> (small sized), T<sub>2</sub> (medium sized) and T<sub>3</sub> (large sized) with three replications. Various parameters were tested at fortnightly. Water temperature were 24 to 34 °C, transparency 27 to 36 cm, dissolved oxygen 3.75 to 4.97 mg/l, pH 6.16 to 7.10, total alkalinity 28 to 122 mg/l, chlorophyll-a 4.76 to 460.77 µg/l, ammonia nitrogen 0.01 to 0.70 mg/l, phosphate-phosphorus 0.12 to 0.99

mg/l, nitrite-nitrogen 0.20 to 0.26 mg/l and nitrate-nitrogen 0.01 to 0.45 mg/l were found among three treatments.

Sajitha and Vijayamma (2016) monitored the pond water parameters in Kerala, India. Pond temperature varied from 26.8 to 29.6°C, pH ranged between 4.62 to 7.21 and dissolved oxygen was from 1.76 – 8.4 mg/l.

Rumpa *et al.* (2016) monitored the variation of water temperature (26 to 34°C), transparency (28 to 41 cm), DO (2.45 to 5.5 mg/l), pH (7.0 to 8.5), total alkalinity (130 to 182 mg/l) and ammonia nitrogen (0.12 to 0.3 mg/l) were within the suitable range that good for fish production.

Hossain *et al.* (2014) in his study found the average data of some water quality parameters like temperature  $16.78 \pm 2.17^{\circ}\text{C}$ , transparency  $32.67 \pm 1.9$  cm, dissolved oxygen  $5.88 \pm 2.18$  mg/l, pH  $8.24 \pm 0.49$ , total alkalinity  $184.72 \pm 22.72$  and ammonia nitrogen  $0.21 \pm 0.05$ .

Munni *et al.* (2013) studied on assessment of pond water quality in some ponds at Santosh of Tangail. The parameters were temperature, pH, DO, BOD, transparency, TDS, EC, acidity, alkalinity and hardness. He found the temperature 29-38.3°C, pH 6.8- 7.12, DO 1.1-6.9 mg/l, BOD 1.4-4.2 mg/l, transparency 32.5-57.5 cm, TDS 85-164 mg/l, EC 138-274  $\mu\text{s/cm}$ , acidity 20-36.3 mg/l, total alkalinity 43.5-62.5 mg/l and hardness 20-27 mg/l.

Simpi *et al.* (2011) monitored water quality parameters under their study at Hosahalli Tank in Shimoga District, Karnataka, India. Variations of physical and chemical parameters like dissolved solids, pH, DO, free carbon-dioxide and total hardness, chlorides, alkalinity, phosphate and nitrates were analyzed in every month.

Uddin, M. A. (2002) observed that temperature varied from 25.6 to 33.0°C, transparency from 11.0 to 63.5 cm, DO from 2.2 to 8.8 mg/l, pH from 6.1 to 8.88,  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  from 0.01 to 0.88 mg/l,  $\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$  from 0.03 to 4.46 mg/l, total alkalinity from 45 to 180 mg/l and chlorophyll-a was from 13.05 to 1,374  $\mu\text{g/l}$ .

Ahmed *et al.* (2000) analyzed the water quality parameters in carp nursery ponds at Mymensingh, Bangladesh. Average data of temperature, transparency, dissolved oxygen, pH, chlorophyll-a, total alkalinity, nitrate nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen and

phosphate phosphorous were 30.58°C, 51.83 cm, 5.7 mg/l, 6.88, 5.27 mg/l, 26 mg/l, 1.12 mg/l, 0.02 mg/l and 0.78 mg/l respectively during study period.

Rahman (2000) studied the quality of water considering some elements of freshwater pond and reported that temperature varied from 21.1 to 32.2°C, transparency 12 to 41 cm, dissolved oxygen 2.39 to 10.36 mg/l, pH from 6.0 to 9.1, nitrate-nitrogen (NO<sub>3</sub>-N) from 0.7 to 4.8 mg/l, phosphate-phosphorus (PO<sub>4</sub>-P) 0.18 to 2.73 mg/l, total ammonia 0.03 to 2.72 mg/l and chlorophyll -a 17.80 to 457.58 µg/l.

Sarker (2000) studied the water quality parameters in relation to periphyton production in monoculture of GIFT Tilapia in Bangladesh Agricultural University fish ponds. He found water temperature to vary from 19.8 to 22.8°C, transparency from 27 to 35 cm, pH 6.8 to 8.3, dissolved oxygen 3.57 mg/l to 8.84, phosphate-phosphorus (PO<sub>4</sub>-P) 0.49 to 4.07 mg/l and nitrate-nitrogen (NO<sub>3</sub>-N) from 1.69 to 2.6 mg/l during his study period.

Nur (1999) studied the variation of water quality parameters in some experimental ponds situated at the Field Laboratory Complex of Faculty of Fisheries, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. During the period of investigation, he found the average temperature varied from 28.60 to 31.60°C, transparency 34.10 to 93.0 cm, dissolved oxygen 3.5 to 7.5 mg/l and pH 6.6 to 8.0 mg/l.

Begum (1998) recorded temperature ranging from 25.1 to 30.1°C pH from 7.05 to 8.02 and DO from 5.06 to 7.09 mg/L in fish ponds of BAU Campus, Mymensingh during August to October, 1997.

Paul (1998) observed the water quality parameters in experimental ponds of the Faculty of Fisheries, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. She recorded the various water quality parameters and found water temperature (°C) 26.7 to 33.7, pH 6.51 to 9.45, dissolved oxygen (mg/l) 0.854 to 7.85, phosphate- phosphorus (mg/l) 0.03 to 2.75, nitrate-nitrogen (mg/l) 1.1 to 6.6, total hardness (mg/l) 31 to 86, ammonia nitrogen (mg/l) 0.01 to 0.99 and chlorophyll g (µg/l) 11.9 to 154.7.

Nirod (1997) examined some physical and chemical parameters of water in 9 ponds of mola fish (*Amblypharyngodon mola*) at BAU, Mymensingh. He found the ranges of temperature 21.80 to 31.10°C, transparency 25 to 67 cm, pH 6.5 to 8.5, DO 3.40 to 7.79 mg/l, total hardness 79 to 220 mg/l, total ammonia 0.10 to 0.49 mg/l, phosphate-

phosphorus (PO<sub>4</sub>-P) 0.36 to 0.67 mg/l, nitrate- nitrogen (NO<sub>3</sub>-N) 0.20 to 1.82 mg/l and chlorophylla 1.009 to 197.54 µg/l.

Azim *et al.* (1995) calculated the mean values of temperature 26.0°C, transparency 36.2 cm, pH 7.1, total hardness 50.5 mg/L from his experiment which was conducted on a set of ponds.

Dewan *et al.* (1991) studied in Bangladesh Agricultural University pond and found water temperature 30.2 °C to 34.0 °C, pH from 6.6 to 8.8, sechi disc range from 54-90cm, DO 2.2-8.8 mg/L and ammonia-nitrogen 0.5-6.2mg/L.

According to Boyd (1982) total alkalinity must be more than 20ppm where fertilizer was used. Fish production increases with the increase of total alkalinity in fertilized ponds. Toxicity of ammonia decrease with increasing carbon dioxide concentration. The toxicity of unionized ammonia depends on pH, when the pH is high, unionized ammonia is toxic at a lower concentration.

Bhuiyan (1970) stated that, the low value of pH (below 7) not suitable for aquaculture. Ponds with total alkalinity 40ppm or more are considered as more productive than others.

Swingle (1967) stated that good relationships between pH and fish growth and got the pleased results and pH 6.5 to 9.0. He also observed that water pH more than 9.5 was not productive and pH more than 10.0 was lethal for fish.

### **2.2.2 Biological parameters**

Ansari *et al.* (2015) studied on phytoplankton population and water quality observation of ONGC Pond at Hazira. Total 73 genera of phytoplankton under 4 classes viz., Euglenophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Cyanophyceae were identified. Others classes were dominated by Chlorophyceae.

Asha *et al.*, (2015) conducted a study on results of water quality on plankton abundance in selected ponds of Nedumangad Block Panchayat, Kerala, India. They researched on plankton diversity of 36 selected ponds. From the plankton study result it was found that phytoplankton of the class cyanophyceae, chlorophyceae, bacillariophyceae and zooplanktons were zoea larvae and mysis larvae of prawn.

Verma *et al.* (2013) studied on monthly fluctuations of zooplankton in freshwater ponds of Damoh district, India. Their research carried for 12 months from June 2011 to May 2012. The zooplanktons were under five groups viz. Rotifera, Crustacean, Cladocera, Protozoa and Copepoda. 31.48% Rotifera, 18.52% Cladocera 9.26% Copepoda, 25.92% Crustaceans and 14.82% Protozoa were found. 54 genera were identified during the study period.

Ekhala *et al.* (2013) carried out Phytoplankton study and also water quality on village pond. Total 46 species of phytoplankton were identified under the class of Euglenophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Cyanophyceae. Maximum genera were under Chlorophyceae, second and third were Bacillariophyceae and Euglenophyceae.

Gonçalves *et al.* (2011) studied on plankton community and photosynthesis situation in a eutrophic lake of Patagonia, Argentina. They also studied the grazer abundance and UVR. Crustaceans showed the alternating dominance between cladocerans (*Daphnia spinulata*) and copepods (*Metacyclops mendocinus*).

Uddin (2002) gave an account of phytoplankton in six experimental ponds of the Field Laboratory of the Faculty of Fisheries, BAU, Mymensingh. 35 genera of phytoplankton belonging to Bacillariophyceae (6), Chlorophyceae (18), Cyanophyceae (8) and Euglenophyceae (3) were recorded. Chlorophyceae was found to be the most dominant group and Bacillariophyceae was the least abundant group among phytoplankton during the study period.

Raihan (2001) studied the plankton abundance in polyculture of carps with small fish puti and mola for the period of five months in the Field Laboratory of BAU, Mymensingh. He identified 31 genera of phytoplankton belonging to Bacillariophyceae (4), Chlorophyceae (18), Cyanophyceae (6) and Euglenophyceae (3). Among phytoplankton Chlorophyceae was the dominant group and Euglenophyceae was the least abundant group.

Hoque (2000) carried out an experiment on the effects of periphyton on monoculture of *Puntius gonionotus* in Bangladesh Agricultural University campus, Mymensingh. During the study period he identified 33 genera of phytoplankton belonging to 5 different groups of Bacillariophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Euglenophyceae, and

Dinophyceae and 13 genera of zooplankton belonging to 4 groups of Cladocera, Copepoda, Rotifera and nauplius.

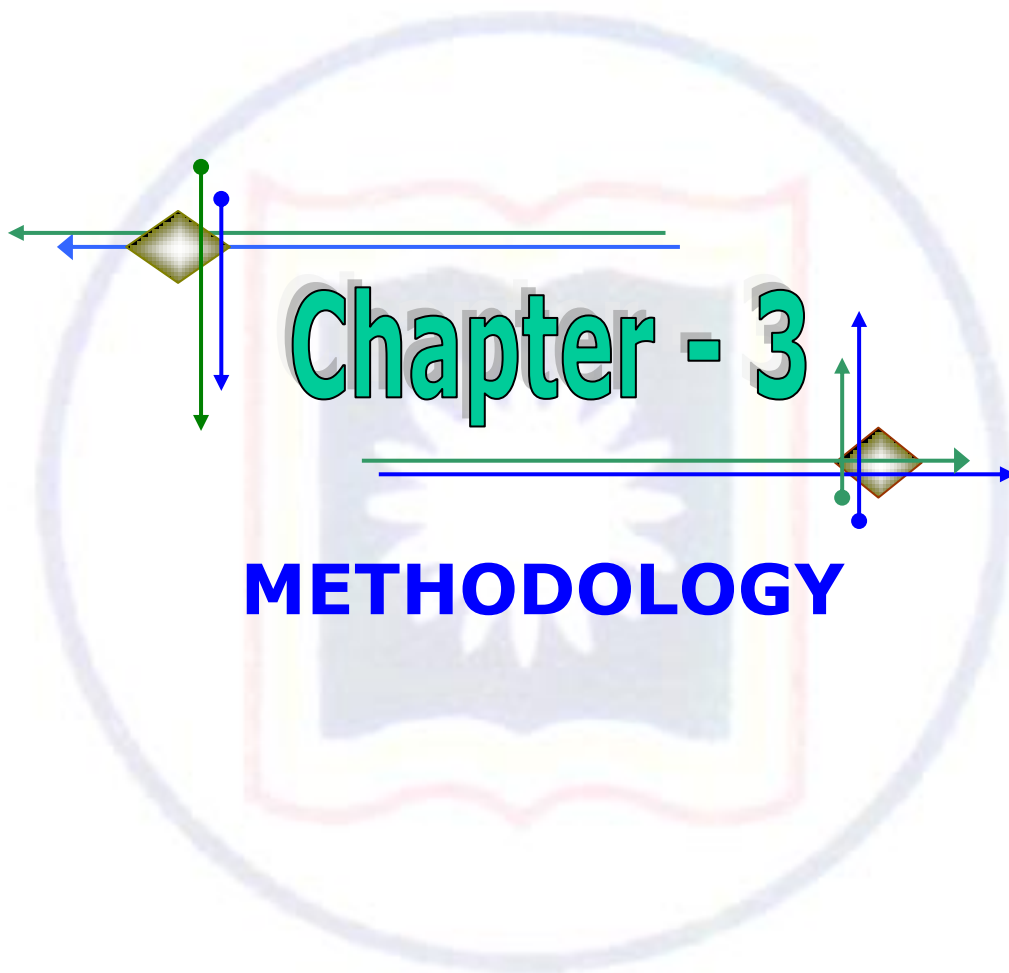
Nur (1999) experimented the growth and production performance of Catla (*Catla catla*) and mirror carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) of different stocks in six ponds at the Field Laboratory Complex, Faculty of Fisheries, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. During his research he identified 33 genera of phytoplankton including Bacillariophyceae (5 genera), Chlorophyceae (19 genera), Cyanophyceae (6 genera) and Euglenophyceae (3 genera) and 11 genera of zooplankton including Crustacea (4 genera) and Rotifera (7 genera).

Nirod (1997) studied the growth and production of mola (*Amblypharyngodon mola*) under different stocking densities and studied on the plankton abundance in the pond water. During the investigation, he found that phytoplankton population was comprised of four groups; Bacillariophyceae (3 genera), Chlorophyceae (15 genera), Euglenophyceae (2 genera) and Cyanophyceae (5 genera), and two groups of zooplankton belonged to Crustacea (5 genera), and Rotifera (7 genera).

Wahab *et al.* (1995) found five major groups of phytoplankton. These are Bacillariophyceae (7 genera), Chlorophyceae (22 genera), Cyanophyceae (9 genera), Euglenophyceae (3 genera), and Rhodophyceae (1 genera), On the other hand, zooplankton was comprised of only Crustacea and Rotifera.

Dewan *et al.* (1991) identified 24 genera of phytoplankton belonging to Chlorophyceae (15 genera), Bacillariophyceae (3 genera), Euglenophyceae (2 genera), Rhodophyceae (1 genera) and Cyanophyceae (3 genera), and 9 genera of zooplankton belonging to Hydrozoa (1 genera), Rotifer (3 genera) and Crustacea (5 genera) in some reared ponds in Bangladesh

Banu *et al.* (1987) worked on some aspects of reproductive cycle and history of eggs of *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch) where they found a wide variation in abundance of plankton ranging from 4,093 to 3,52,809 cells/L of water. They identified 27 different genera among which the dominant genera were *Anabaena*, *Anabaenopsis*, *Microcystis*, *Chlorococcus*, *Pediastrum*, *Melosira*, *Brachiurus*, *Keratella*, *Filinia*, *Daphnia*, *Diaphanosoma* and *Cyclops*.



# Chapter - 3

## **METHODOLOGY**

Methodology is the analysis of principles and systematic study on the objectives of a research. It helps to achieve the goals of the research. Success of a research work is mostly depends on selection of proper methodology. Data collection method depends on the objectives of the research.

### **3.1 Study Area**

The research sites were considered in North-West region of Bangladesh namely, at Paba upazila (Rajshahi University Area), Charghat upazila under the district of Rajshahi and Bogura sadar upazila of Bogura District.

Area of Paba Upazila is 280.42 sq km. It is surrounded by Mohanpur and Tanore upazilas of Rajshahi and West Bengal state of India is on the North,

Charghat upazila is surrounded by Puthia, Durgapur and Godagari upazillas. Puthia is on the South, Durgapur is on the East and on the West it was Godagari upazila. In the North of Charghat it is the Padma River. It is consists of 164.52 sq km.

Bogra Sadar Upazila's area is 197.75 sq km. It is an old and very well-known district of Northern Bangladesh. It is bounded by Shibganj (Bogra) upazila, Shahjahanpur upazila, Gabtali upazila and Kahaloo upazila on the North, South, East and West respectively.



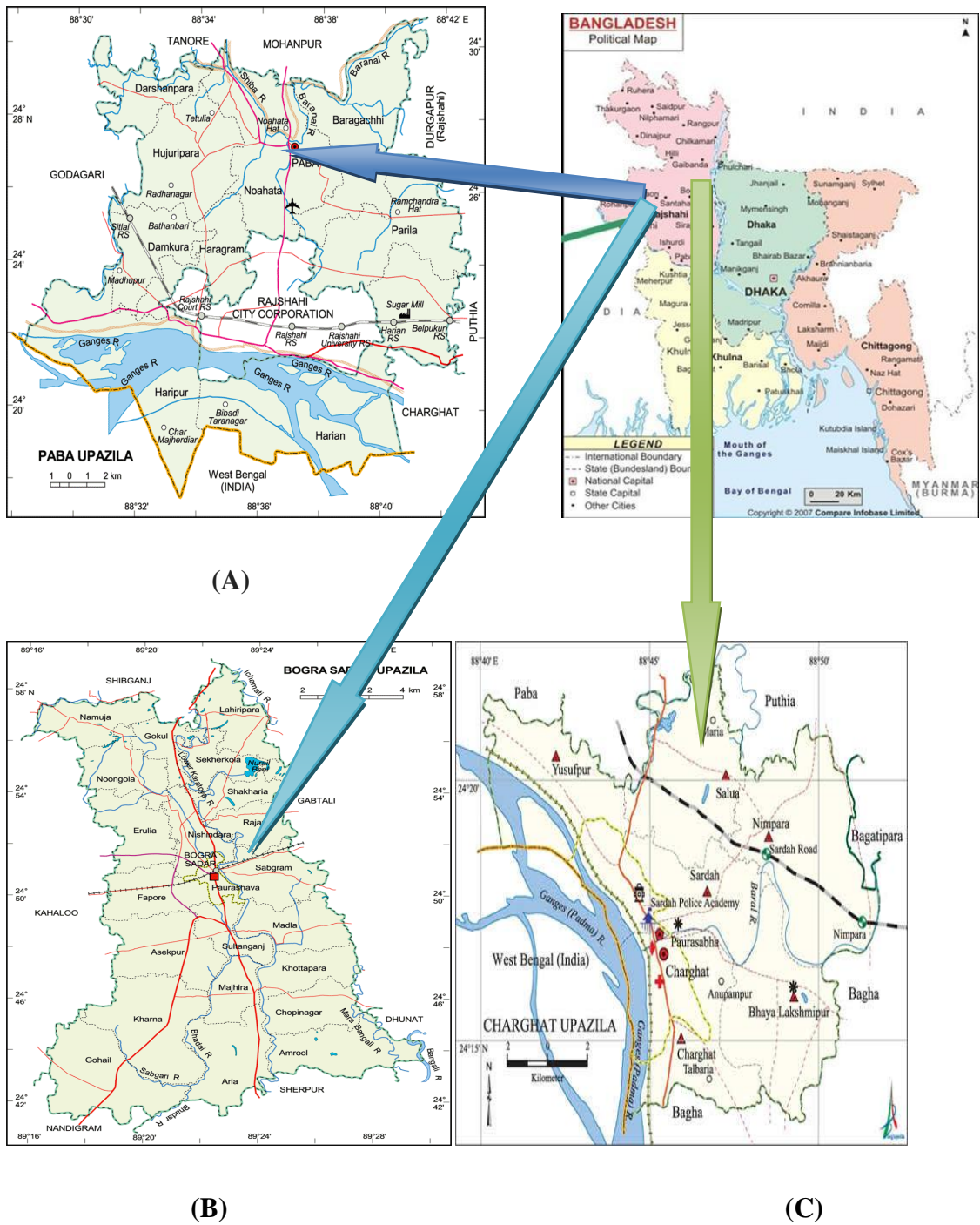


Figure 3.1: Study area: (A) Paba upazilla, (B) Charghat upazila under Rajshahi district and (C) Bogra sadar upazila under Bogra district

### 3.2 Study Period

This study was done from August 2015 to March 2019. During study period observed the water depth fluctuation with the season, water quality study for suitable environment of fish species, monthly sampling to observe the growth performance and data input on the Excel Sheet and analyzed.

### 3.3 Experiment methodology

To increase water retention capacity three different water retention techniques of (i) digging and polythene lining with clay soil, (ii) digging and compost layering and (iii) only digging were build up. A total of 27 seasonal ponds in three locations (9 at Rajshahi University campus, 9 at Charghat-Bhagha and 9 at Bogra Sadar) were selected from baseline survey data of 180 ponds in the selected loctions. The selected seasonal ponds were dug to 10 feet with the dredging machine. Water level was maintained 8 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, 7 feet for T<sub>2</sub> and 6 feet for T<sub>3</sub>.

### 3.4 Experimental Design

To conduct the research, a total of 27 seasonal ponds were selected and each sites contains 9 ponds with three treatments and each treatment had three replications. Under Paba upazila 9 model ponds were selected at the university of Rajshahi instead of Paba Upazila, 9 for Charghat and 9 for Bogura Sadar Upazila. In addition, five (5) seasonal controlled ponds were selected as one treatment under five replications in the study area for evaluating the water depth and production with the model ponds.

Three experimental designs were selected for this study. Three study areas were selected for these three experiments. The study areas were Rajshahi University area, Charghat upazila and Bogra sadar upazilla.

**3.4.1 Rajshahi University Area:** For research work the nine ponds were selected from the University of Rajshahi. After site selection, length and width of each pond were measured carefully with the measuring tape.

All nine ponds were excavated/constructed using a dredging machine for achieving the depth of 10 feet. After digging the ponds polyethylene sheets were placed on the bottom layer then six inches of clay soil and organic fertilizer was applied on the polythene layer (Figure 2). And then use of liming, organic and inorganic fertilizers

was used for increasing the natural food for fish. The water level was maintained as the time of stocking like previous year at 8 feet, 7 feet and 6 feet for T<sub>1</sub> (pond no-6, 7 and 9), T<sub>2</sub> (pond no-1, 4 and 8) and T<sub>3</sub> (pond no-2, 3 and 5), respectively.

Then the slope, embankment and bottom of the model ponds soils installed firmly used by the bamboos. When model ponds were ready then lime was used at the rate of 1 kg/decimal then the following items like cowdung at the rate of 5 kg/decimal, inorganic fertilizer i.e., urea and T.S.P was applied at the rate of 150 g/decimal and 100 g/decimal, respectively. The organic fertilizer was applied for increases the primary productivity and the chronologically water level was increased to the model ponds.

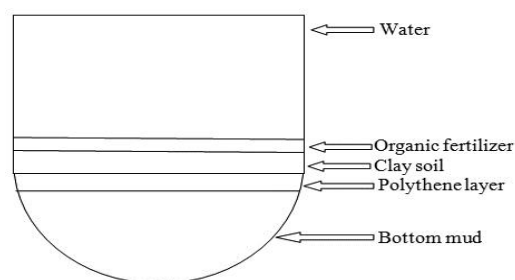


Figure 3.2: Model pond diagram in the Rajshahi University



Plate 3.1: Pond Condition before re-excavation in the study area



Plate 3.2: Pond re-excavation according to the experiment in the study area



Plate 3.3: Pond Condition after re-excavation in the study area

**3.4.2 Charghat Upazilla:** 9 ponds were selected in Charghat upazila. After site selection, length and width of each pond were measured carefully with the measuring tape.

Ponds were dug for achieving the depth of 11 feet, 10 feet and 9 feet for T<sub>1</sub> (pond no-3, 4 and 9), T<sub>2</sub> (pond no-5, 6 and 7) and T<sub>3</sub> (pond no-1, 2 and 8) respectively. After digging the ponds, one feet clay soil was applied on the bottom of the ponds to increase the water holding capacity and thus the final depth of the ponds were 10 feet, 9 feet and 8 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. Then the slope, embankment and bottom of the model ponds soils installed firmly used by the bamboos. When model ponds were ready then lime was used at the rate of 1 kg/decimal then the following items like cow dung at the rate of 5 kg/decimal, inorganic fertilizer i.e., urea and T.S.P was applied at the rate of 150 g/decimal and 100 g/decimal, respectively.

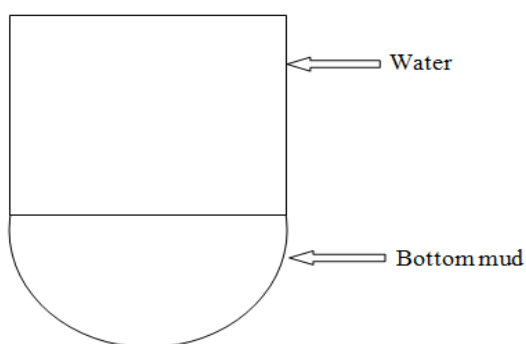


Figure 3.3: Model pond diagram in the Charghat upazila



Plate 3.4: Pond condition before re-excavation of the study area





Plate 3.5: Pond excavation in the study area



Plate 3.6: Pond condition after re-excavation in the study area

**3.4.3 Bogra Sadar Upazilla:** 9 ponds were selected from the Bogra Sadar Upazila, Bogra. After site selection ponds were measured with the measuring tape. Ponds length and width were measured carefully. Ponds were dug with the dredging machine. After digging the ponds one feet compost layer was set up to increase the water holding capacity of model ponds on the bottom layer. Then the slope, embankment and bottom of the model ponds soils installed firmly used by the bamboos. When model ponds were ready then lime was used at the rate of 1 kg/decimal then the following items like cow dung at the rate of 5 kg/decimal, inorganic fertilizer i.e., urea and T.S.P was applied at the rate of 150 g/decimal and 100 g/decimal, respectively. The compost was applied one feet for increases the primary productivity and the chronologically water level was increased to the model ponds. Then the water level was maintained at 8 feet, 7 feet and 6 feet for T<sub>1</sub>(Pond No. 6,7,9), T<sub>2</sub> (Pond No. 1,4,8)and T<sub>3</sub> (2,3,5) respectively.

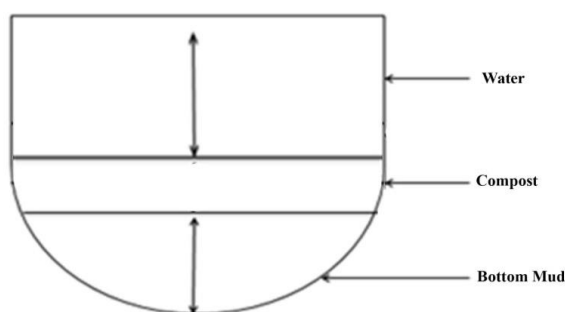


Figure 3.4: Model pond diagram in the Bogra Sadar upazila



Plate 3.7: Pond condition before re-excavation in the study area



Plate 3.8: Pond excavation in the study area



Plate 3.9: Pond condition after re-excavation

### 3.5 Stocking Density

After pond preparation fishes were stocked in a certain stocking density. For the first experimental period a total of 80 fish fry were stocked per decimal of each of three research sites. Four types of fish species were stocked, namely *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, *Labeo rohita*, *Cirrhinus cirrhosus*, *Barbonemus gonionotus* and *Oreochromis niloticus*. Fish species and stocking density is given below in the table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Stocking density (fry/decimal) of cultured fingerlings in each fields**

Treatment	Water depth feet	Replication	Stocking density/ Decimal									
			<i>H. molitrix</i>		<i>Labeo rohita</i>		<i>Cirrhinus cirrhosus</i>		<i>Barbonemus gonionotus</i>		<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	
			1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year
T <sub>1</sub>	8	R <sub>1</sub>	20	15	25	20	25	20	5	3	5	3
		R <sub>2</sub>	20	15	25	20	25	20	5	3	5	3
		R <sub>3</sub>	20	15	25	20	25	20	5	3	5	3
T <sub>2</sub>	7	R <sub>1</sub>	20	15	25	20	25	20	5	3	5	3
		R <sub>2</sub>	20	15	25	20	25	20	5	3	5	3
		R <sub>3</sub>	20	15	25	20	25	20	5	3	5	3
T <sub>3</sub>	6	R <sub>1</sub>	20	15	25	20	25	20	5	3	5	3
		R <sub>2</sub>	20	15	25	20	25	20	5	3	5	3
		R <sub>3</sub>	20	15	25	20	25	20	5	3	5	3

#### 3.5.1 Sampling procedure

Fish sampling of the experimental ponds was done randomly at an interval of 30 days by using seine net and cast net in order to check the growth performance and set the feeding rate. Growth of fish in each sampling was taken by weight of fish by using an electric balance.



**Plate 3.10: Sampling procedure of the study areas**



### 3.5.2 Estimation of growth performance

After final harvesting, final weight was taken and recorded. After that the following parameters were used to evaluate the growth and production of the fishes.

(a) **Mean weight gain (g)** = Mean final weight (g) – mean initial weight (g)

(b) **Specific growth rate (SGR, % bwd<sup>-1</sup>)**

Specific growth rate (SGR, % bwd<sup>-1</sup>) was calculated as-

$$[\ln(\text{final weight}) - \ln(\text{initial weight})] / \text{culture period (day)} \times 100$$

(c) **Survival rate:** After completion of the experiment at 245 days the number of total live fries in ponds was counted separately for calculation of survival rate.

$$\text{Survival rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of fish at harvest}}{\text{Total number of fish stocked}} \times 100$$

(d) **Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR)**

The Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR) is the amount of food required to produce a unit of fish. It was expressed as-

$$\text{FCR} = \frac{\text{Total amount of food given (kg)}}{\text{Total amount of fish produced (kg)}}$$



A



B



C

Plate 3.11: Fry releasing activity in the study area (A: Rajshahi University area, B: Charghat Upazilla, C: Bogra Sadar area)

### 3.6 Feedings & Management

After stocking, fertilization had done twice daily in all the ponds (cow dung 50 kg/ha, urea 1.25 kg/ha and TSP 1.25 kg/ha). Only supplementary feed had been used at the rate of 4% of fish body weight with the help of feeding trays. Marketable fish feed had been used as supplementary feed (Bangla Feed Mill Ltd.) and this feed prepared by bangle fish feed industry had been given especially for the fishes with the protein content of minimum 25%. Fish's health has been checked every month by netting. Feed composition (%) is presented in table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Feed composition (%) of the supplementary feed (Bangla feed)**

Code No.	Crude Protein (Lowest)	Fat (Lowest)	Carbohydrate (Highest)	Moisture (Highest)	Fiber (Highest)	Ash (Highest)	Calcium (Highest)	Phosphorus (Lowest)
503	25	5	38	12	8	20	1.9	0.5

### 3.7 Water depth monitoring

To monitor the water depth regularly of the ponds, a PVC pipe was setup in the middle of the each pond with marking in inches and noted down.



Figure 3.5: Water depth monitoring pipe

### 3.8 Data collection

Secondary data was collected from the meteorological department to estimate the correlation of water depth with rainfall and water depth with evaporation. To know the soil texture of the study ponds, soil was tested from the soil research & development institute, Rajshahi.

### 3.9 Controlled ponds

The five (5) seasonal controlled ponds were selected in the study area for evaluating the water depth and production with the model ponds. The production data and water depth data were estimated by direct observation method. The observation was done from January 2017 to December 2018.

### 3.10 Study of water quality parameters

Water quality parameters were monitored two times at a month over the study period. Water temperature (°C), transparency (cm), and pH, were measured beside the pond. Dissolved oxygen (mg/l), nitrate-nitrogen (mg/l), phosphate-phosphorus (mg/l), total ammonia (mg/l), and total alkalinity were measured at Fisheries Department, University of Rajshahi.

**3.10.1 Study of the physical parameters:** The following physical factors were determined from the limnological aspects-

**Temperature:** Temperature of water of pond was recorded in the field with the help of a Celsius thermometer.

**Transparency:** Transparency of water was measured by a Secchi disc of 40 cm in diameter.

**3.10.2 Study of the chemical parameters:** The following chemical factors were determined.

**pH:** Hydrogen ion concentrations (pH) of water samples were determined at the pond site by using pH paper.

**Dissolved Oxygen (DO):** For determining dissolved oxygen (DO) of water, samples were collected from the ponds and measured by a HACH Kit, (Model DR 2010, USA).

**Nitrate-nitrogen:** Nitrate-nitrogen from the water samples was determined by using a HACH Kit (DR-2010, USA) and necessary reagent pillow Nitro Ver-5.

**Phosphate-phosphorus:** Phosphate-phosphorus of the pond water samples was determined by using a HACH Kit (DR-2010, USA) and necessary reagent pillow PhosVer-5.

**Total Ammonia:** Total ammonia was determined from collected water samples with the help of a direct reading spectrophotometer, HACH Kit, (Model DR 2010, USA). The chemical reagent Rochelle salt and Nessler reagents were used as chemical reagents for total ammonia measurement.

**Total alkalinity:** Total alkalinity of the pond water samples was measured titrimetrically by using 0.02 N sulfuric acid and methyl orange as indicator according to the standard procedure and method (APHA, 1992)

### **3.10.3 Study of biological parameters**

For the study of plankton both phyto and zooplankton of water was studied. For the analysis water samples of five litres was collected randomly from five locations in each pond at mid-depth and surface and passed through a plankton net (mesh size 45µm) and finally concentrated to 50 ml. Then concentrated samples were poured into small, sealed plastic bottles and preserved in 10% formalin and then studied subsequently.

**Identification of plankton:** Identification of plankton (phytoplankton and zooplankton) up to generic level was carried out.



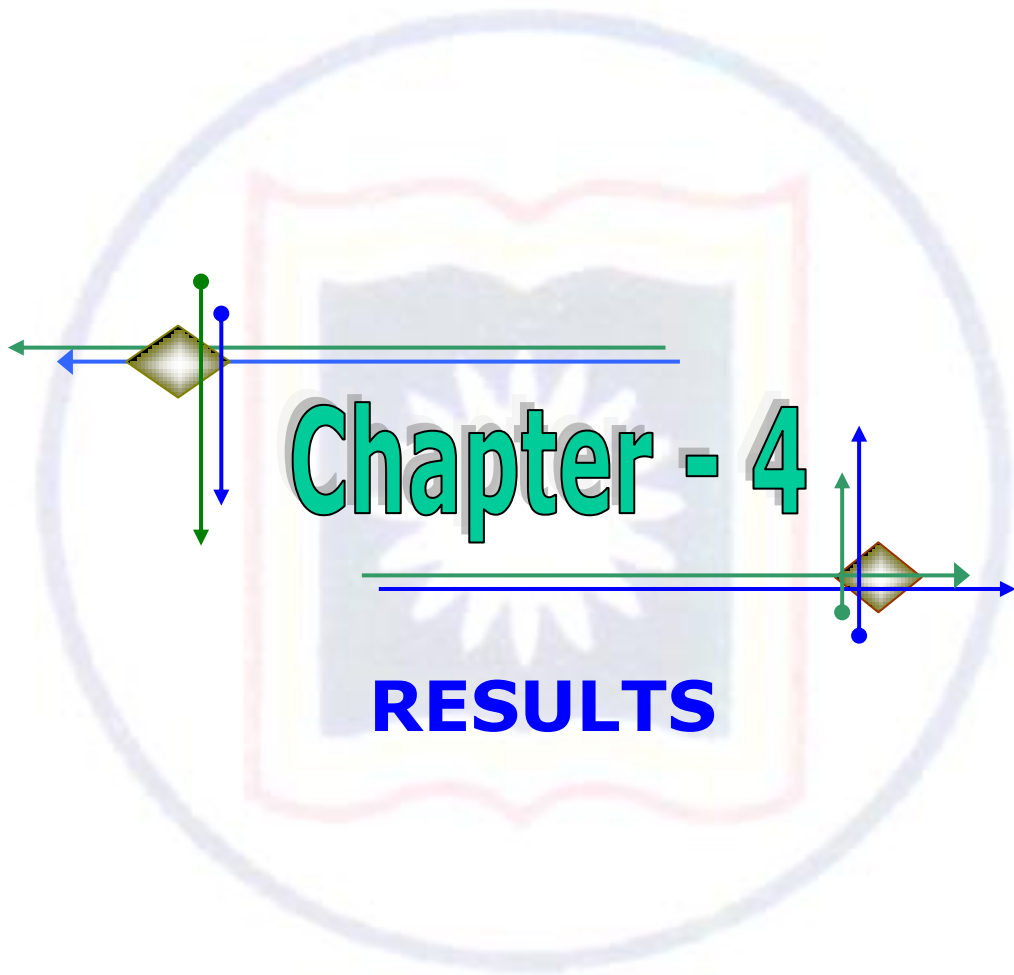
**Plate 3.12: Water Quality parameters measurement in the study areas**

### **3.11 Data processing and analysis**

After data collection raw data were checked and revised carefully before the final entry. Those data were noted as local units were converted into international units. After processing data were transferred to a excel sheet systematically and carefully from which tables were prepared for reveal of the findings of the research. After completing entry of the data, they were tabulated into a preliminary data sheet of a computer and compared with computer spread sheets to ensure the accuracy of the data entered. Then the data were analyzed with computer programs, Microsoft Excel and SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science).All statistical analysis was performed on SPSS Statistics-20 software package and one-way ANOVA tests were used to compare returns per unit area from different management practices.

### **3.12 Result Preparation**

Final results will be calculated by comparing net production of three study areas with control ponds and pond depth. Here three study areas will be considered as three treatments and control pond will be treatment four. All the results would be compared with controlled ponds.



# Chapter - 4

**RESULTS**



During the first experiment in 2017, water depth was found above 3 feet in five seasonal controlled ponds for 6 months in Paba (RU campus) upazila, 3 feet on an average period of 5 months at Charghat Upazilla and Bogura sadar Upazilla. Whereas model ponds lengthened round the year and the highest average water depths were 6.43 feet in T<sub>1</sub> at Paba upazilla, 5.47 feet in T<sub>1</sub> for 6 to 8 months at Charghat upazilla and in Bogura sadar Upazila 7.00 feet at T<sub>1</sub> for the year round. In this experiment the mean water quality parameters were within the suitable range where there was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference in temperature, transparency, pH, DO and CO<sub>2</sub> among the treatments. The harvesting period was in December. The highest specific growth rate (SGR) 1.33% was found in Paba and Charghat. The highest food conversion ratio (FCR) 0.66 was in Bogura. In Paba upazilla net production was 16.04, 17.2 and 15.01 Kg/d for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively whereas average 4.35 kg/decimal was in the controlled pond which was 268.74%, 295.40% and 245.06% increased for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. In Charghat the net production was 14.79, 18.6 and 18.44 Kg/ d for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively whereas 4.32 kg/d for control pond which was 112.74%, 178.86% and 176.46% higher. At Bogura sadar upazila the net production was 12.85, 12.72 and 12.7 Kg/ d for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively and for control pond it was 5.14 kg/d which was 186.23%, 183.09% and 182.61% higher. During second experiment in 2018, the highest mean water depth in model ponds were found in Paba and Charghat (5 feet) where control pond have 2 feet. In Bogura Sadar upazila the highest water depth was found  $4.29\pm 0.63$  feet for round the year in the model ponds whereas 2.39 feet for the controlled pond. During study time it was found that the mean water quality parameters were within the suitable range where there was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference in temperature, transparency, pH, DO and CO<sub>2</sub> among the treatments. The initial weight of fish fry was  $3.08\pm 0.004$ ,  $3.09\pm 0.01$  and  $3.10\pm 0.01$  for Paba, Charghat and Bogura Sadar respectively. The Specific Growth Rate (SGR) was found highest in Paba (2.35%) and Food conversion ratio (FCR) was also highest (1.47) in Paba. Average fish production of five control ponds was found highest in Bogura 5.28 kg/decimal in the study period whereas at the same time the bottom layered polythene based model ponds at Rajshahi university area production yielded 253.02 higher against the control ponds. The average net production was more than 3 times better in model ponds than the controlled ponds. Maximum net production was found in polythene based model ponds at Paba upazila due to increase water holding capacity of ponds and scientific fish culture techniques.

## 4.1 Improving water retention capacity of three ponds

**4.1.1 Soil Condition:** Before pond preparation soil type of Rajshahi University area was clay loam, sand percentage was highest in T<sub>1</sub> (40.00%), silt (34.67%) and clay (30.33%) was highest in T<sub>3</sub>. But after pond preparation the soil became clay. Silt percentage decreased from 40 to 24 and clay percentage was increased from 28.67 to 48.00. Particle size distribution and soil type of Rajshahi University area are presented in table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Soil condition before and after pond preparation of Rajshahi University area**

Treatments	Sand (%)		Silt (%)		Clay (%)		Texture classes	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
T <sub>1</sub>	40.00	25.00	31.33	27.00	28.67	48.00	Clay loam	Clay
T <sub>2</sub>	39.00	24.00	32.00	28.67	29.00	47.33	Clay loam	Clay
T <sub>3</sub>	35.00	26.67	34.67	27.00	30.33	46.33	Clay loam	Clay
Average	38.00	25.22	32.67	27.56	29.33	47.22	Clay loam	Clay

Five control ponds were selected for this research. In Paba upazilla the control ponds were mostly clay loamy and soil percentage were high than clay particles. Sand particles were ranged from to 36.45% 42.03% whereas clay particles were from 28.00 to 31.00%. Soil condition of control ponds is presented in table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Soil texture of control ponds of Paba upazilla**

Pond No.	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	Texture classes
1	42.03	32.34	28.67	Clay loam
2	39.05	33.08	28.00	Clay loam
3	38.50	34.67	30.03	Clay loam
4	40.00	31.65	29.80	Clay loam
5	36.45	32.89	31.00	Clay loam
Average	39.20	32.93	29.50	Clay loam

In Charghat Upazilla the soil was also sandy before pond preparation. The highest sand particle (41.0%) was in T<sub>1</sub> and the lowest (27.33%) clay particle was in T<sub>1</sub>. Clay particle was increased 47.67% from 27.33% in T<sub>2</sub> by using clay soil during pond preparation. Lowest sand particle (23.33%) was in the T<sub>1</sub> (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3: Soil conditions before and after pond preparation of the Charghat upazila**

Treatment	Sand (%)		Silt (%)		Clay (%)		Texture classes	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
T <sub>1</sub>	39.67	23.64	31.99	30.59	28.34	45.77	Clay loam	Clay
T <sub>2</sub>	38.50	26.31	34.08	27.69	27.42	46.00	Clay loam	Clay
T <sub>3</sub>	35.05	25.33	34.00	29.50	30.95	45.17	Clay loam	Clay
<b>Average</b>	37.74	25.09	33.35	29.26	28.90	45.65	Clay loam	Clay

Selected five control ponds of Charghat pazilla were mostly clay loamy and soil percentage (39.70%) were high than clay particles (29.04%). Soil texture of control ponds of Charghat upazilla is given below in table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Soil texture of control ponds of Charghat upazilla**

Pond No.	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	Texture classes
1	39.70	31.44	29.04	Clay loam
2	37.50	32.08	28.12	Clay loam
3	36.57	35.57	27.75	Clay loam
4	38.00	32.99	28.80	Clay loam
5	35.54	33.08	30.00	Clay loam
Average	37.46	33.03	28.74	Clay loam

In Bogra Sadar upazilla the soil condition was sandy before pond preparation. The highest sand particle (38.67%) was in T<sub>1</sub> and the lowest clay particle (28.00%) was in T<sub>1</sub>. After pond preparation the clay particle was increased about 47.33% in T<sub>1</sub> and the sand percentage was decreased about (21.67%) in the T<sub>1</sub>. Detail was presented in table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: Soil conditions before and after pond preparation of the Bogra sadar upazila**

Treat ment	Sand (%)		Silt (%)		Clay (%)		Texture classes	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
T <sub>1</sub>	38.67	21.67	33.00	31.00	28.33	47.33	Clay loam	Clay
T <sub>2</sub>	38.00	25.33	34.00	28.67	28.00	46.00	Clay loam	Clay
T <sub>3</sub>	36.00	26.33	34.00	27.00	30.00	46.67	Clay loam	Clay
Aveg	37.56	24.44	33.67	28.89	28.78	46.67	Clay loam	Clay

Selected five control ponds of Bogura Sadar Upazilla were clay loamy. Average sand was 37.36%, average silt was 33.43% and average clay was 28.86%. Details are given in table 4.6.

**Table 4.6: Soil texture of control ponds of Bogura sadar upazilla**

Pond No.	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	Texture classes
1	37.77	32.00	28.33	Clay loam
2	38.90	33.00	29.00	Clay loam
3	36.13	34.00	31.00	Clay loam
4	35.50	33.99	28.80	Clay loam
5	38.54	34.18	27.20	Clay loam
Average	37.36	33.43	28.86	Clay loam

In comparison of soil condition of three study areas with control ponds, was found that after pond preparation sand percentage was low and clay percentage was high but in control ponds sand percentage was always high. In the three study areas after pond preparation the highest sand was 25.22% whereas in control ponds it was 38.00%. Soil texture of all control ponds were clay loamy but after pond preparation model ponds of all upazillas became clay. Details are presented in the table 4.7 below:

**Table 4.7 Soil condition of ponds under three systems with control ponds**

Treatment	Sand (%)		Silt (%)		Clay (%)		Texture classes	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
RU area	38.00	25.22	32.67	27.56	29.33	47.22	Clay loam	Clay
Charghat	37.74	25.09	33.35	29.26	28.90	45.65	Clay loam	Clay
Bogura	37.56	24.44	33.67	28.89	28.78	46.67	Clay loam	Clay
Control	38.00		33.13		29.03		Clay loam	

#### 4.1.2 Pond Water Depth of 2017

After set up the experiment it was highly emphasized on water depth recording. Water depth was recorded from May 2017 to April 2018 for the first year experiment in three study areas.

##### 4.1.2.1 Rajshahi University area (Paba Upazilla)

At Rajshahi University area maximum mean water depth was found in T<sub>1</sub> (7.21±0.32 feet) in the month of August due to rainy season. No significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference of water depth was found in the month of October and December where significant ( $p<0.05$ ) difference of water depth was found in the rest month among treatment in the model ponds. The average water depths were 6.43 feet, 5.71 feet and 5.31 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively (Table 4.8).

**Table 4.8: Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the model ponds in Rajshahi University area**

<b>Name of month</b>	<b>T1 (Mean±SD)</b>	<b>T2 (Mean±SD)</b>	<b>T3 (Mean±SD)</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>May</b>	5.06±0.64 <sup>b</sup>	3.95±0.21 <sup>a</sup>	3.48±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	4.16
<b>June</b>	5.53±0.38 <sup>b</sup>	4.55±0.25 <sup>a</sup>	4.00±0.22 <sup>a</sup>	4.69
<b>July</b>	6.50±0.49 <sup>b</sup>	5.27±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	4.93±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	5.56
<b>August</b>	7.21±0.32 <sup>c</sup>	6.27±0.16 <sup>b</sup>	5.64±0.02 <sup>a</sup>	6.37
<b>September</b>	6.83±0.03 <sup>c</sup>	6.49±0.04 <sup>b</sup>	5.90±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	6.40
<b>October</b>	6.93±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	6.54±0.48 <sup>a</sup>	6.38±0.34 <sup>a</sup>	6.61
<b>November</b>	6.56±0.16 <sup>b</sup>	6.06±0.24 <sup>a</sup>	5.92±0.26 <sup>a</sup>	6.18
<b>December</b>	6.80±0.14 <sup>a</sup>	6.54±0.17 <sup>a</sup>	6.24±0.44 <sup>a</sup>	6.52
<b>Average</b>	6.43	5.71	5.31	5.81

Values in the same row having different superscript letters are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ )

At Rajshahi University area it was found from the five seasonal control ponds that mean annual water depths were remained only 3 to 5 months. But the polythene based model ponds were lengthened 6 to 8 months. The controlled five seasonal mean water depths of ponds were above 3 feet for 6 months that was suitable for fish culture whereas in model ponds water depths were more than three feet round the year. Monthly variation of water depth of controlled ponds of Rajshahi University area is presented in the table 4.9 below:

**Table 4.9: Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the controlled ponds at Rajshahi University Area**

Month	Pond-1	Pond-2	Pond-3	Pond-4	Pond-5	Mean±SD
May	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.2	0	2.58±1.63
June	4.2	4.1	5.2	6.1	5.1	4.94±0.82
July	5.1	7.1	7.1	6.6	5.11	6.20±1.02
August	5.2	7.2	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.44±0.81
September	7.11	6.2	5.11	6.11	7.1	6.33±0.83
October	5.11	4.1	4.1	6.9	5.1	5.06±1.14
November	3.9	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.02±0.59
December	2.2	0	0	1.5	0	0.74±1.04

#### 4.1.2.2: Charghat Upazilla

In Charghat Upazilla where digging was used, significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference of water depth was found in the month of June and October where no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference was observed in the month of May, July, August, September, November and December among the treatments. For comparing the water depths of five controlled ponds with bottom layer digging model ponds, the monthly average water depths of seasonal ponds were above 3 feet for 5 months in a year of whereas the bottom layer digging model ponds was above 3 feet round the year. The average water depths were 4.91 feet, 4.45 feet and 4.36 feet for  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  respectively. Details results of water depths of model ponds of Charghat Upazilla are given below in the table 4.10:

**Table 4.10: Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the model ponds in Charghat**

Name of month	T <sub>1</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>2</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>3</sub> (Mean±SD)	Average
May	3.23±0.20 <sup>a</sup>	3.07±0.06 <sup>a</sup>	2.66±0.66 <sup>a</sup>	2.98
June	3.27±0.19 <sup>c</sup>	2.91±0.07 <sup>b</sup>	2.33±0.04 <sup>a</sup>	2.83
July	4.59±0.21 <sup>a</sup>	4.57±0.17 <sup>a</sup>	4.30±0.35 <sup>a</sup>	4.48
August	6.17±0.49 <sup>a</sup>	6.04±0.66 <sup>a</sup>	5.60±0.80 <sup>a</sup>	5.93
September	6.30±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	6.06±0.66 <sup>a</sup>	5.82±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	6.06
October	7.30±0.03 <sup>b</sup>	6.50±0.28 <sup>a</sup>	7.06±0.01 <sup>b</sup>	6.95
November	7.07±0.83 <sup>a</sup>	6.28±0.31 <sup>a</sup>	7.10±1.20 <sup>a</sup>	6.81
December	5.83±1.54 <sup>a</sup>	4.93±0.03 <sup>a</sup>	5.52±0.88 <sup>a</sup>	5.42
Average	4.91	4.45	4.36	4.57

Values in the same row having different superscript letters are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ )

In case of control ponds of Charghat upazila the highest mean water depth was found in the month of July and August. The lowest was found in December and May. Monthly variation of water depth of control ponds at Charghat upazilla is shown table 4.11.

**Table 4.11: Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the control ponds at Charghat Upazila**

Month	Pond-1	Pond-2	Pond-3	Pond-4	Pond-5	Mean±SD
May	3	1	2	3	3	2.40±0.89
June	4	3	3	4	5	3.80±0.84
July	5	5	4	5	5	4.80±0.45
August	5	5	5	4	5	4.80±0.45
September	4	4	5	5	4	4.40±0.55
October	3	3	4	4	3	3.40±0.55
November	3	3	3	3	4	3.20±0.45
December	2	2	3	2	3	2.40±0.55

#### 4.1.2.3 Bogura Sadar Upazilla

At compost based model ponds in Bogra Sadar upazila maximum mean water depth was found 7.70±0.23 feet, 6.62±0.12 feet and 5.37±0.32 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively in the month of August. Significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference of water depth was found among the month. The average water depths were 6.44 feet, 5.50 feet and



4.58 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. Month wise water depth data of Bogura model ponds is presented in the Table 4.12.

**Table 4.12: Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the model ponds in Bogura**

Name of month	T <sub>1</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>2</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>3</sub> (Mean±SD)	Average
May	6.40±0.10 <sup>c</sup>	5.40±0.16 <sup>b</sup>	4.40±0.11 <sup>a</sup>	5.4
June	6.80±0.11 <sup>c</sup>	5.80±0.14 <sup>b</sup>	4.74±0.14 <sup>a</sup>	5.78
July	6.76±0.17 <sup>c</sup>	5.80±0.07 <sup>b</sup>	4.81±0.02 <sup>a</sup>	5.79
August	7.70±0.23 <sup>c</sup>	6.62±0.12 <sup>b</sup>	5.37±0.32 <sup>a</sup>	6.56
September	7.26±0.04 <sup>c</sup>	6.40±0.10 <sup>b</sup>	5.20±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	6.28
October	7.10±0.20 <sup>c</sup>	6.36±0.20 <sup>b</sup>	5.10±0.15 <sup>a</sup>	6.18
November	7.00±0.10 <sup>c</sup>	6.06±0.05 <sup>b</sup>	5.00±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	6.02
December	6.96±0.15 <sup>c</sup>	5.90±0.10 <sup>b</sup>	4.72±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	5.86
<b>Average</b>	6.44	5.50	4.58	5.50

Values in the same row having different superscript letters are significantly different (p < 0.05)

For comparing the water depths of five control ponds with bottom layer compost ponds, the monthly average water depths of seasonal ponds were above 3 feet for 6 months in a year (Table 4.13).

**Table 4.13: Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the controlled ponds at Bogura sadar Upazila**

Months	Pond 1	Pond 2	Pond 3	Pond 4	Pond 5	Mean±SD
May	3	1	2	3	3	2.40±0.89
June	4	3	3	4	5	3.80±0.84
July	5	5	4	5	5	4.80±0.45
August	5	5	5	4	5	4.80±0.45
September	4	4	5	5	4	4.40±0.55
October	3	3	4	4	3	3.40±0.55
November	3	3	3	3	4	3.20±0.45
December	2	2	3	2	3	2.40±0.55
<b>Average</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.63±0.71</b>

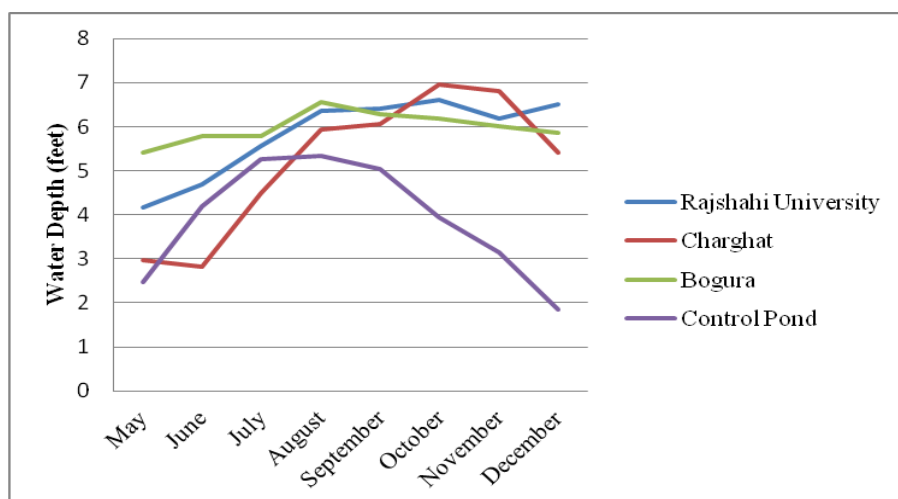
**4.1.2.4: Monthly Variation of water depths of three upazilla and control ponds:**

In the month of May the highest water depth was found in Bogura (5.4 feet) whereas control pond's water depth was 2.46 feet. In RU area mean water depth was more than 4 feet for all the month (May to December). In Charghat upazilla the highest 6.95 feet was found in the October. In Bogura Sadar Upazilla mean water depth was more than 5 feet for all the month (May to December) and the highest was 6.56 feet at the August. In case of control ponds water depths more than two feet at May, More than three feet at the October and November. The lowest depth of control ponds was 1.84 feet at December.

**Table 4.14: Monthly Variation of water depths of three upazilla and control ponds**

<b>Name of month</b>	<b>Rajshahi University (feet)</b>	<b>Control Pond (feet)</b>	<b>Charghat (feet)</b>	<b>Control Pond (feet)</b>	<b>Bogura (feet)</b>	<b>Control Pond (feet)</b>
<b>May</b>	4.16	2.58	2.98	2.40	5.4	2.40
<b>June</b>	4.69	4.94	2.83	3.80	5.78	3.80
<b>July</b>	5.56	6.20	4.48	4.80	5.79	4.80
<b>August</b>	6.37	6.44	5.93	4.80	6.56	4.80
<b>September</b>	6.40	6.33	6.06	4.40	6.28	4.40
<b>October</b>	6.61	5.06	6.95	3.40	6.18	3.40
<b>November</b>	6.18	3.02	6.81	3.20	6.02	3.20
<b>December</b>	6.52	0.74	5.42	2.40	5.86	2.40
<b>Average</b>	5.81	4.41	5.18	3.65	5.98	3.65

Average water depth (feet) Of 2017 was higher in every study area in comparison with control pond. The lowest average water depth (feet) of 2017 was also in control pond. From the figure 6 we can easily see that the increasing average water depth (feet) of all the study areas than the control pond. Figure 4.1 is presented below:



**Fig: 4.1. Average water depth (feet) of model ponds and control ponds at 2017**

### 4.1.3 Water Depth of 2018

Water depth was observed from January 2018 to December 2018 in three study areas. At all sites significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference of water depth was found among the three treatment in the month of April, May and there was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference of water depth in the month of January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

#### 4.1.3.1 Water Depth of Rajshahi University area

In the Rajshahi university area the highest mean water depth value in  $T_1$  was  $5.81 \pm 0.51$  feet in the month of January and the lowest was  $4.99 \pm 0.07$  in the month of July. In case of  $T_2$  the highest mean water depth was  $5.78 \pm 0.58$  feet in the month of January and the lowest was  $4.23 \pm 0.62$  feet in the month of June. Under the  $T_3$  the highest mean water depth was found in the month of August, it was  $5.54 \pm 0.98$  feet, and the lowest mean water depth was  $3.93 \pm 0.56$  feet in the month of in the month of May. The mean values of water depth in  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  were  $5.43 \pm 0.25$ ,  $4.91 \pm 0.42$  and  $4.79 \pm 0.54$  feet respectively.

**Table 4.15: Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the experimental ponds of Rajshahi University area on 2018**

Name of month	T <sub>1</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>2</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>3</sub> (Mean±SD)	Average
January	5.81±0.51 <sup>a</sup>	5.78±0.58 <sup>a</sup>	5.51±0.81 <sup>a</sup>	5.7
February	5.42±0.66 <sup>a</sup>	5.10±0.95 <sup>a</sup>	4.73±1.01 <sup>a</sup>	5.08
March	5.12±0.48 <sup>a</sup>	4.75±0.37 <sup>a</sup>	4.44±1.03 <sup>a</sup>	4.77
April	5.45±0.16 <sup>b</sup>	4.49±0.39 <sup>a</sup>	4.07±0.39 <sup>a</sup>	4.67
May	5.60±0.15 <sup>b</sup>	4.50±0.38 <sup>a</sup>	3.93±0.56 <sup>a</sup>	4.67
June	5.53±0.08 <sup>b</sup>	4.23±0.62 <sup>a</sup>	4.33±0.79 <sup>a</sup>	4.69
July	5.00±0.07 <sup>a</sup>	4.72±0.14 <sup>a</sup>	4.79±0.79 <sup>a</sup>	4.83
August	5.58±0.11 <sup>a</sup>	5.35±0.44 <sup>a</sup>	5.54±0.98 <sup>a</sup>	5.49
September	5.57±0.17 <sup>a</sup>	5.29±0.38 <sup>a</sup>	5.44±0.76 <sup>a</sup>	5.43
October	5.67±0.21 <sup>a</sup>	5.17±0.57 <sup>a</sup>	5.25±0.67 <sup>a</sup>	5.36
November	5.35±0.29 <sup>a</sup>	4.95±0.28 <sup>a</sup>	4.98±0.59 <sup>a</sup>	5.09
December	5.02±0.23 <sup>a</sup>	4.60±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	4.47±0.71 <sup>a</sup>	4.69
Mean water depth	5.43±0.25	4.91±0.42	4.79±0.54	

Values in the same row having different superscript letters are significantly different  
( $p < 0.05$ )

In the Paba Upazila average water depths of five controlled ponds were 2.675±1.94, 2.54±2.21, 2.69±2.29, 2.90±2.19 and 1.93±1.96 for ponds number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively. In the month of January, February and March there was no water in each five ponds. April and May and December remained very low water depth. Detail results are shown in the table 4.16 below:

**Table 4.16: Monthly variation of water depths (feet) of the controlled ponds at Rajshahi University on 2018**

Month	Pond-1	Pond-2	Pond-3	Pond-4	Pond-5	Mean±std
January	0	0	0	0	0	0.00±0.00
February	0	0	0	0	0	0.00±0.00
March	0	0	0	0	0	0.00±0.00
April	1.5	1	1.3	1.2	0	1.00±0.59
May	2.1	3.1	3.5	3	1.3	2.60±0.89
June	4.2	4.1	5.2	4.1	2.9	4.10±0.82
July	3.7	4.5	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.48±0.62
August	5	5.4	5.1	5.2	5	5.14±0.17
September	4.9	5.2	5	4.9	4.5	4.80±0.46
October	4.5	4.4	4	5.6	3	4.70±0.62
November	3.7	2.8	2.9	4.3	2.4	3.22±0.77
December	2.5	0	0	1.8	0	0.86±1.20
Average	2.675±1.94	2.54±2.21	2.69±2.29	2.90±2.19	1.93±1.96	2.57±2.08

#### 4.1.3.2 Water Depth of Charghat Upazila

In case of Charghat Upazila the mean values of water depth in treatments T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 4.65±1.14, 4.30±1.01 and 4.05±1.17 feet respectively. The maximum water depth 4.65±1.14 feet were recorded in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, whereas the minimum 4.05±1.17 feet were in T<sub>3</sub>. The mean values of water depth in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 4.65±1.14, 4.30±1.01 and 4.05±1.17 feet, respectively. Details of water depth variation of Charghat Upazilla is given in the table 4.17 below:

**Table 4.17: Mean value ( $\pm$ STD) water depths (feet) of ponds in the study period 2018 at Charghat Upazila**

Name of month	T <sub>1</sub> (Mean $\pm$ SD)	T <sub>2</sub> (Mean $\pm$ SD)	T <sub>3</sub> (Mean $\pm$ SD)	Average
January	4.17 $\pm$ 0.99 <sup>a</sup>	3.60 $\pm$ 0.13 <sup>a</sup>	3.57 $\pm$ 0.16 <sup>a</sup>	3.78
February	3.28 $\pm$ 0.59 <sup>a</sup>	2.75 $\pm$ 0.42 <sup>a</sup>	2.45 $\pm$ 0.31 <sup>a</sup>	2.82
March	2.83 $\pm$ 0.24 <sup>a</sup>	2.23 $\pm$ 0.26 <sup>a</sup>	1.73 $\pm$ 0.21 <sup>a</sup>	2.26
April	4.58 $\pm$ 0.29 <sup>b</sup>	4.50 $\pm$ 0.56 <sup>b</sup>	3.80 $\pm$ 0.32 <sup>a</sup>	4.29
May	3.83 $\pm$ 0.53 <sup>ab</sup>	4.34 $\pm$ 0.25 <sup>b</sup>	3.40 $\pm$ 0.17 <sup>a</sup>	3.85
June	3.84 $\pm$ 0.54 <sup>a</sup>	4.29 $\pm$ 0.12 <sup>a</sup>	4.25 $\pm$ 0.12 <sup>a</sup>	4.12
July	5.05 $\pm$ 0.29 <sup>a</sup>	5.17 $\pm$ 0.46 <sup>a</sup>	4.54 $\pm$ 0.52 <sup>a</sup>	4.92
August	6.75 $\pm$ 0.39 <sup>a</sup>	5.9 $\pm$ 0.33 <sup>a</sup>	5.90 $\pm$ 0.62 <sup>a</sup>	6.18
September	6.20 $\pm$ 0.70 <sup>a</sup>	4.82 $\pm$ 0.44 <sup>a</sup>	5.53 $\pm$ 1.04 <sup>a</sup>	5.51
October	5.25 $\pm$ 1.95 <sup>a</sup>	4.81 $\pm$ 0.48 <sup>a</sup>	4.61 $\pm$ 0.62 <sup>a</sup>	4.89
November	5.071.80 $\pm$ <sup>a</sup>	4.70 $\pm$ 0.45 <sup>a</sup>	4.480.62 $\pm$ <sup>a</sup>	4.75
December	4.93 $\pm$ 1.81 <sup>a</sup>	4.50 $\pm$ 0.45 <sup>a</sup>	4.33 $\pm$ 0.57 <sup>a</sup>	4.58
Mean water depth	4.65 $\pm$ 1.14	4.30 $\pm$ 1.01	4.05 $\pm$ 1.17	4.33

In Charghat Upazila January, February, March and April remained no water in the maximum control ponds. Average water depth of pond 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were 2.08, 1.95, 1.81, 2.32 and 1.95 feet respectively. Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the controlled ponds of Charghat Upazilla is given in the table 4.18 below:

**Table 4.18: Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the controlled ponds on 2018 at Charghat upazila**

Month	Pond-1	Pond-2	Pond-3	Pond-4	Pond-5	Mean±std
January	0	1	2	0	0	0.6±0.89
February	0	1	1	0	0	0.4±0.55
March	0	0	0	0	0	0±0.00
April	1	0	0	0	2	0.6±0.89
May	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.7	2.4	1.9±0.63
June	1.8	1.1	2	3	2.7	2.12±0.75
July	3.8	4	3	5	4	3.96±0.71
August	3.3	3.9	2.9	4	3.7	3.56±0.46
September	3	3.5	2.8	3.9	3	3.24±0.45
October	4.1	4.6	3.1	5.2	3.2	4.04±0.90
November	3	3.1	2.5	4.1	2.4	3.02±0.68
December	3.3	0	1	0	0	0.86±1.43
Average	2.08±1.54	1.95±1.74	1.81±1.12	2.32±2.16	1.95±1.54	2.025±0.70

#### 4.1.3.3 Water Depth of Bogura Sadar Upazila

In the Bogura sadar Upazila mean values of water depth in treatments T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 5.21±0.59, 4.42±0.56 and 4.48±0.35 feet respectively (Table-13). The maximum water depth 6.21±0.59, 4.65±1.14 feet were recorded in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, whereas the minimum 4.48±0.35 feet were in T<sub>3</sub>. The mean values of water depth in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 5.2±0.59, 4.42±0.56 and 4.48±0.35 feet respectively. Table 4.19 has the details results.

**Table 4.19: Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the experimental ponds  
2018 at Bogura Sadar Upazila**

Name of month	T <sub>1</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>2</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>3</sub> (Mean±SD)	Average
January	4.89±0.50 <sup>a</sup>	4.35±0.05 <sup>b</sup>	4.40±0.52 <sup>a</sup>	4.54
February	4.21±0.48 <sup>a</sup>	4.02±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	4.14±0.40 <sup>a</sup>	4.12
March	4.16±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	3.86±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	4.01±0.35 <sup>a</sup>	4.01
April	4.88±0.56 <sup>a</sup>	4.02±0.55 <sup>a</sup>	4.21±0.52 <sup>a</sup>	4.37
May	4.85±0.65 <sup>b</sup>	4.30±0.60 <sup>a</sup>	4.10±0.39 <sup>a</sup>	4.41
June	4.89±0.41 <sup>b</sup>	3.79±0.38 <sup>a</sup>	4.48±0.25 <sup>a</sup>	4.38
July	4.36±0.15 <sup>b</sup>	3.57±0.42 <sup>a</sup>	4.01±0.30 <sup>a</sup>	3.98
August	6.04±0.60 <sup>c</sup>	5.27±0.84 <sup>b</sup>	5.11±0.46 <sup>a</sup>	5.47
September	6.26±0.35 <sup>c</sup>	5.23±0.35 <sup>b</sup>	4.98±0.48 <sup>a</sup>	5.49
October	5.58±0.29 <sup>a</sup>	4.62±0.24 <sup>a</sup>	4.52±0.41 <sup>a</sup>	4.90
November	5.28±0.44 <sup>b</sup>	4.63±0.18 <sup>a</sup>	4.50±0.46 <sup>a</sup>	4.80
December	5.02±0.52 <sup>a</sup>	4.46±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	4.48±0.47 <sup>a</sup>	4.65
Average water depth	5.21±0.59	4.42±0.56	4.48±0.35	

Values in the same row having different superscript letters are significantly different (p < 0.05)

In the Bogura Sadar Upazila average water depths of five controlled ponds were 2.38, 2.03, 2.23, 2.36 and 2.43 for ponds number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively. January, February, March and April maximum ponds had no water. November and December had very low water depth (less than 3 feet). Table 4.20 shows the monthly recorded data.



**Table 4.20: Monthly variation of water depth (feet) of the controlled ponds at Bogura Sadar Upazila on 2018**

Months	Pond 1 (feet)	Pond 2 (feet)	Pond 3 (feet)	Pond 4 (feet)	Pond 5 (feet)	Mean± Std
January	1	0	0	1	1	0.60 ±0.55
February	1	0	0	0	0	0.20 ±0.45
March	0	0	1	0	0	0.20 ±0.45
April	1	1	0	1	2	1.00 ±0.17
May	3	1	2	3	3	2.40 ±0.89
June	4	3.2	3	4	4.1	3.66±0.52
July	3.5	5	4	4.5	4	4.20 ±0.57
August	4	4.1	4.2	4	3	3.86 ±0.49
September	4	4	5	3	4	4.00 ±0.71
October	3.8	3	4	4	3.9	3.74 ±0.42
November	2	2	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.24 ±0.29
December	1.3	1	1	1.7	1.7	1.34±0.34
Average	2.38	2.03	2.23	2.36	2.43	2.29±0.16

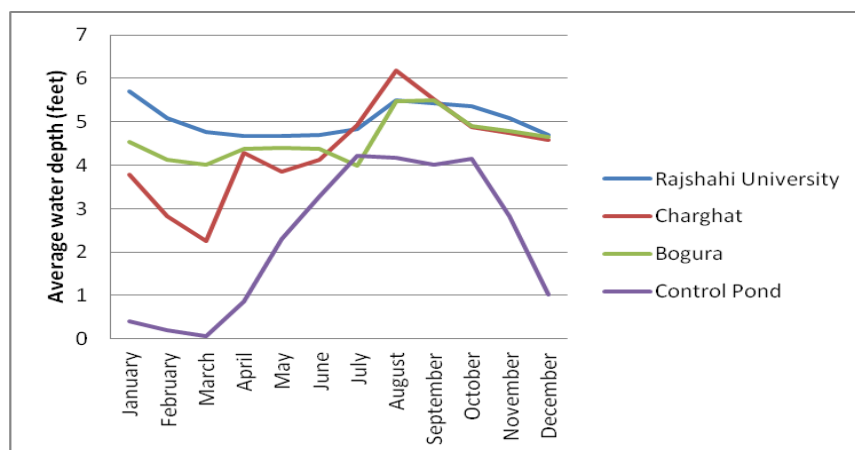
**4.1.3.4: Monthly Variation of water depths of three upazilla and control ponds at 2018:**

In the month of January, February, March and April water depth ranged from 2.26 feet to 5.70 feet, whereas water depth of control ponds ranged 0.06 feet to 0.86 feet on those months of three study areas. The highest water depth was found 6.18 feet at the model pond of Charghat and in the model pond it was 4.21feet. At November and December water depth became very low 2.82 feet and 1.02 feet but in case of model ponds it was more than 4 feet at each upazilla. Monthly variation of water depth data is given below in the 4.21.

**Table 4.21: Monthly Variation of water depths of three upazilla and control ponds**

<b>Name of month</b>	<b>Rajshahi University (feet)</b>	<b>Control Pond (feet)</b>	<b>Charghat (feet)</b>	<b>Control Pond (feet)</b>	<b>Bogura (feet)</b>	<b>Control Pond (feet)</b>
<b>January</b>	5.70	0.00	3.78	0.6	4.54	0.60
<b>February</b>	5.08	0.00	2.82	0.4	4.12	0.20
<b>March</b>	4.77	0.00	2.26	0.0	4.01	0.20
<b>April</b>	4.67	1.00	4.29	0.6	4.37	1.00
<b>May</b>	4.67	2.60	3.85	1.9	4.41	2.40
<b>June</b>	4.69	4.10	4.12	2.12	4.38	3.66
<b>July</b>	4.83	4.48	4.92	3.96	3.98	4.20
<b>August</b>	5.49	5.14	6.18	3.56	5.47	3.86
<b>September</b>	5.43	4.80	5.51	3.24	5.49	4.00
<b>October</b>	5.36	4.70	4.89	4.04	4.90	3.74
<b>November</b>	5.09	3.22	4.75	3.02	4.80	2.24
<b>December</b>	4.69	0.86	4.58	0.86	4.65	1.34
<b>Average</b>	5.03	2.57	4.32	2.02	4.59	2.28

Average water depth (feet) of model ponds of every months was higher than control ponds in each study area. From the figure below it is easily showed that low water depth of control pond. In the year 2018 the everage water depth was found in Charghat upazila. Graphycal presentation of monthly variations of three study areas and control ponds are given below:



**Fig 4.2: Monthly average water depth of study areas and control ponds**

#### 4.1.4 Comparison of water holding capacity between model ponds and controlled ponds in study areas

During experimental period of 2017 water depth was found above 3 feet in five control ponds for 6 months in Paba upazila. In Paba upazila polythene based model ponds were lengthened round the year and the water depths were on an average 6.43 feet, 5.71 feet and 5.31 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. At the same time water depth of five seasonal control ponds in Charghat upazila was found above 3 feet on an average period of 5 months only. Whereas the digging based model ponds in Charghat upazila were lengthened for 6 to 8 months and water depth was found 5.47 feet, 5.03 feet and 5.13 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. However at Bogura sadar upazila water depths of control ponds were above 3 feet on an average of 6 months. Whereas the compost based model ponds in the Bogura Sadar upazila were lengthened round the year and were found 7.00 feet, 6.04 feet and 4.91 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively (Table-4.22).

**Table 4.22: Mean water depths (feet) of model and controlled ponds in the study period at three upazilas on 2017**

Location	Mean water depth (feet)			
	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	Controlled ponds
Paba	6.43	5.71	5.31	3.00±0.32
Charghat	5.47	5.03	5.13	3.08±0.28
Bogura	7.00	6.04	4.91	2.63±0.71

On the other hand in 2018 the average water depths of five controlled ponds of Paba upazila were recorded 2.57 which were lengthened above 3 feet only for 6 months in a

year whereas by using polythene layer at the bottom of the model ponds the average water depths were recorded 5.43 feet, 4.91 feet and 4.79 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively lengthened round the year. At the same time average water depth of five seasonal control ponds at Charghat upazila was observed above 3 feet on an average period of 5 months only. Whereas the digging based model ponds in Charghat upazila average water depths were observed 4.65 feet, 4.30 feet and 4.05 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively and period of fish culture lengthened 11 months for T<sub>1</sub>, 10 months for T<sub>2</sub> and 10 months for T<sub>3</sub> which was far better than controlled ponds. However, at Bogura sadar upazila average water depths of control ponds were above 3 feet on an average only for 4 months. Whereas the compost based model ponds in the Bogura Sadar upazila was lengthened round the year and found 5.21 feet, 4.42 feet and 4.48 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. Results are presented in the table 4.23 below:

**Table 4.23: Mean water depths (ft) of model ponds in the study period at three upazilas on 2018**

Location	Mean water depth (feet)			Controlled ponds
	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	
Paba	5.43	4.91	4.79	2.57
Charghat	4.65	4.30	4.05	2.03
Bogura	5.21	4.42	4.48	2.29

### 4.2.1 Growth Performance of 2017

Initial weight, final weight, weight gain, Specific growth rate, survival rate, food conversion ratio, gross production, net production was calculated. Growth performances of 2017 of three upazilas are given below:

#### 4.2.1.1 Rajshahi University Area

Mean final weight of different fish species varied significantly among the treatments. Mean final weight ranged between 326.43g to 502.85 g in *H. molitrix*, 221.08g to 279.48 g in *L. rohita*, 217.53g to 289.27 g in *C. cirrhosus*, 257.02g to 261.44 g in *B. gonionotus* and 439.41g and 456.56 g in *O. niloticus*. The mean final weight obtained of *H. molitrix* (502.85 g) in treatment T<sub>1</sub> was significantly higher than the other treatments. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference in mean final weight of *H. molitrix* among the treatments. The highest mean final weight of *L. rohita* was

obtained 279.48 g in T<sub>1</sub>. The lowest mean final weight of 221.08 g was observed in T<sub>3</sub>. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The highest mean final weight of *C. cirrhosus* was 289.27 g in T<sub>1</sub>. The lowest mean final weight 217.53 g was in T<sub>3</sub>. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The highest mean final weight of *B. gonionotus* was 262.54 g in T<sub>3</sub>. The lowest mean final weight 257.02 g was in T<sub>2</sub>. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The highest mean final weight of *O. niloticus* was obtained 456.56 g in T<sub>3</sub>. The lowest mean final weight 439.41 g observed in T<sub>2</sub>. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The highest final weight was found in *H. molitrix* (1610.20±92.98g) in T<sub>1</sub> followed by other fishes and the lowest final weight in *C. cirrhosus* (217.53±8.63g) in T<sub>3</sub>.

The mean range of weight gain was recorded 258.63 to 435.05 in *H. molitrix*, 162.78 to 221.18 g in *L. rohita*, 162.44 to 234.18 g in *C. cirrhosus*, 229.23 to 233.65 g in *B. gonionotus* and 438.82 to 455.97 g in *O. niloticus*. The mean weight gained by *H. molitrix*, *L. rohita*, *C. cirrhosus*, *B. gonionotus* and *O. niloticus* were 435.05, 221.18, 234.18, 233.65 and 443.89 g in T<sub>1</sub>, 340.03, 206.70, 199.10, 229.23 and 438.82 g in T<sub>2</sub> and 258.63, 162.78, 162.44, 234.75 and 455.97 g in T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The specific growth rate of *H. molitrix* in different treatments ranged between 2.26 to 2.48%. The specific growth rate of *H. molitrix* was 2.48, 2.38 and 2.26% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was significant ( $p<0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The values of specific growth rate of *L. rohita* 2.20, 2.17 and 2.07% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The values of specific growth rate of *C. cirrhosus* were 2.22, 2.16 and 2.07% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was significant ( $p<0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

The values of specific growth rate of *B. gonionotus* were 2.22, 2.16 and 2.22 % in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. Specific growth rate of *O. niloticus* were 2.48, 2.50 and 2.48 % in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. There were significant ( $p<0.05$ ) difference among the treatments for *H. molitrix* and *C. cirrhosus* species. There were no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments for *L. rohita*, *B. gonionotus* and *O. niloticus* species.

Food conversion ratio (FCR) of the diet used for feeding fry were found 0.18, 0.23 and 0.17 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. Fries fed two times daily. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

It was found that the production performance of each individual fish was not similar in the 3 treatments during study period. The species wise production of *H. molitrix* 6.51, *L. rohita* 6.67, *C. cirrhosus* 4.47, *B. gonionotus* 1.30, and *O. niloticus* 2.22 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>1</sub> ; *H. molitrix* 6.41, *L. rohita* 6.67, *C. cirrhosus* 5.92, *B. gonionotus* 0.83, and *O. niloticus* 2.20 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>2</sub> and *H. molitrix* 6.04, *L. rohita* 5.33, *C. cirrhosus* 5.03, *B. gonionotus* 1.50, and *O. niloticus* 2.24 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>3</sub>. The significantly ( $p<0.05$ ) highest fish production was obtained  $6.67\pm 1.15$  kg/dec/yr in T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> for *L. rohita*. The lowest fish production  $0.83\pm 0.59$  kg/dec/yr was observed in T<sub>3</sub> for *O. niloticus*. The gross production of fish species was 20.37, 21.53 and 19.34 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The net production of fish species was 15.01, 17.21 and 16.05 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. Details results were presented in table no 4.24.

**Table 4.24: Growth and production performance of five fish species observed during the Paba Upazilla (Rajshahi University area)**

Parameters	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
<b>Initial weight (g)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	67.80± 00	67.80± 00	67.80± 00
<i>L. rohita</i>	58.30± 00	58.30± 00	58.30± 00
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	55.09±00	55.09±00	55.09±00
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	27.79±00	27.79±00	27.79±00
<i>O. niloticus</i>	0.59± 00	0.59± 00	0.59± 00
<b>Final weight (g)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	502.85± 21.32 <sup>a</sup>	407.83± 23.43 <sup>a</sup>	326.43± 28.32 <sup>a</sup>
<i>L. rohita</i>	279.48± 24.78 <sup>a</sup>	265.00± 24.78 <sup>a</sup>	221.08± 26.34 <sup>a</sup>
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	289.27± 18.54 <sup>a</sup>	254.19± 17.62 <sup>a</sup>	217.53± 8.63 <sup>a</sup>
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	261.44± 3.82 <sup>a</sup>	257.02± 20.89 <sup>a</sup>	262.54± 14.73 <sup>a</sup>
<i>O. niloticus</i>	444.48± 15.11 <sup>a</sup>	439.41± 3.22 <sup>a</sup>	456.56± 7.73 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Weight gain (g)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	435.05± 13.69 <sup>b</sup>	340.03± 88.23 <sup>a</sup>	258.63± 38.11 <sup>a</sup>
<i>L. rohita</i>	221.18± 27.14 <sup>a</sup>	206.70± 34.74 <sup>a</sup>	162.78± 27.73 <sup>a</sup>
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	234.18± 12.59 <sup>a</sup>	199.10± 31.53 <sup>a</sup>	162.44± 8.63 <sup>a</sup>
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	233.65± 27.75 <sup>a</sup>	229.23± 67.30 <sup>a</sup>	234.75± 24.34 <sup>a</sup>
<i>O. niloticus</i>	443.89± 14.17 <sup>a</sup>	438.82± 3.23 <sup>a</sup>	455.97± 22.15 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Specific growth rate ((bwd)<sup>-1</sup>)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	2.48± 0.04 <sup>a</sup>	2.38± 0.13 <sup>a</sup>	2.26± 0.05 <sup>a</sup>
<i>L. rohita</i>	2.20± 0.05 <sup>a</sup>	2.17± 0.06 <sup>a</sup>	2.07± 0.07 <sup>a</sup>
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	2.22± 0.02 <sup>a</sup>	2.16± 0.06 <sup>a</sup>	2.07± 0.02 <sup>a</sup>
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	2.22± 0.04 <sup>a</sup>	2.20± 0.11 <sup>a</sup>	2.22± 0.03 <sup>a</sup>
<i>O. niloticus</i>	2.48± 0.01 <sup>a</sup>	2.48± 0.05 <sup>a</sup>	2.50± 0.02 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Survival rate (%)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	93.16± 4.01 <sup>a</sup>	96.43± 4.50 <sup>a</sup>	98.55± 1.53 <sup>a</sup>
<i>L. rohita</i>	96.90± 2.06 <sup>a</sup>	98.61± 0.31 <sup>a</sup>	97.54± 3.00 <sup>a</sup>
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	80.05± 4.71 <sup>a</sup>	93.45± 5.72 <sup>a</sup>	92.63± 12.75 <sup>a</sup>
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	95.81± 2.58 <sup>a</sup>	96.68± 2.07 <sup>a</sup>	100.00± 0.00 <sup>b</sup>
<i>O. niloticus</i>	95.20± 1.24 <sup>a</sup>	96.90± 1.15 <sup>a</sup>	100.00± 0.00 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Food conversion ratio (FCR)</b>	0.18 ± 0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.23 ± 0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.17 ± 0.03 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Gross production (kg/dec/year)</b>	20.37± 1.83 <sup>a</sup>	21.53± 1.37 <sup>a</sup>	19.34± 1.04 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Gross production (kg/ha/year)</b>	5033.39 ± 425.87 <sup>a</sup>	5319.69 ± 258.14 <sup>a</sup>	4777.08± 352.82 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Net production (kg/dec/year)</b>	16.05± 1.83 <sup>a</sup>	17.21± 1.05 <sup>a</sup>	15.01± 1.43 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Net production (kg/ha/year)</b>	3963.88± 425.87 <sup>a</sup>	4250.18± 258.14 <sup>a</sup>	3707.57± 352.82 <sup>a</sup>

The mean production of the five controlled pond of Paba Upazilla was 4.35 kg/decimal. But the bottom layer polythene based model ponds per decimal production was 15.01 kg, 17.21 kg and 16.05 kg in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively which was higher than the controlled ponds. Results were shown in table 4.25.

**Table 4.25: Production level of the five controlled pond during study period**

Pond No.	Area (decimal)	Intial Weight (kg)	Gross production (kg)	Net Production (kg)	Net Production (kg/dec)
1	8.25	10	56.5	46.5	5.64
2	8.25	8	35.5	27.5	3.33
3	8.25	8	39	31	3.76
4	6.6	7	38	31	4.70
5	9.0	8	47	39	4.33
Average	8.07	8.2	43.2	35	4.35±0.89

#### 4.2.1.2 Charghat Upazilla

The initial weight was recorded as 51.21g in *H. molitrix*, 51.13 g in *L. rohita*, 27.22 g in *C. cirrhosus*, 16.17 g in *B. gonionotus* and 0.59 g in *O. niloticus*. The mean range of final weight was recorded as 362.97g and 450.76g in *H. molitrix*, 221.72 g and 263.15 g in *L. rohita*, 204.39 g and 277.24 g in *C. cirrhosus* 249.50g and 357.77 g in *B. gonionotus* and 421.33g and 444.11 g in *O. niloticus*. There was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

Weight gain of all the five species of fishes varied considerably among the treatments. The mean range of weight gain was 311.47g to 398.14g in *H. molitrix*, 170.89 g to 211.23 g in *L. rohita*, 175.87 g to 248.74 g in *C. cirrhosus*, 322.65 g to 341.30 g in *B. gonionotus* and 421.01 g to 443.55 g in *O. niloticus*. The highest mean weight gain of *H. molitrix* was obtained 398.14 g in T<sub>2</sub>. The lowest mean final weight was 311.47 g observed in T<sub>1</sub>. There were significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

The highest mean final weight of *L. rohita* was obtained 211.23 g in T<sub>3</sub>. The lowest mean final weight was 170.89 g observed in T<sub>1</sub>. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The highest mean final weight of *C. cirrhosus* was obtained 248.74 g in T<sub>2</sub>. The lowest mean final weight was 175.87 g observed in T<sub>1</sub>.



There was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The highest mean final weight of *B. gonionotus* was obtained 341.30 g in T<sub>2</sub>. The lowest mean final weight was 322.65 g observed in T<sub>3</sub>. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The highest mean weight gain of *O. niloticus* was obtained 443.55 g in T<sub>2</sub>. The lowest mean final weight 421.01 g observed in T<sub>3</sub>. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

The specific growth rate of fish species was 1.25% in T<sub>1</sub>, 1.33% in T<sub>2</sub> and 1.33% in T<sub>3</sub>. There was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

Food conversion ratio (FCR) value of the diet used for feeding fry, at the rate of two times in a day were found as 0.40, 0.40 and 0.27 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively.

The gross production of fish species was 17.86 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>1</sub>, 21.67 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>2</sub> and 21.51 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>3</sub>. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The net production of fish species was 14.79 kg/dec/yr, 18.6 kg/dec/yr and 18.44 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. Details results were shown in table 4.26.

**Table 4.26: Growth and production performance of five fish species observed during the Charghat Upazilla**

Parameters	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
<b>Initial weight (g)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	51.21±0.00	51.21±0.00	51.21±0.00
<i>L. rohita</i>	51.13±0.00	51.13±0.00	51.13±0.00
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	27.22±0.00	27.22±0.00	27.22±0.00
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	16.17±0.00	16.17±0.00	16.17±0.00
<i>O. niloticus</i>	0.59±0.00	0.59±0.00	0.59±0.00
<b>Final weight (g)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	362.97±15.92 <sup>a</sup>	450.76±6.36 <sup>a</sup>	436.95±7.42 <sup>a</sup>
<i>L. rohita</i>	221.72±5.49 <sup>a</sup>	256.94±8.51 <sup>a</sup>	263.15±7.43 <sup>a</sup>
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	204.39±9.42 <sup>a</sup>	277.24±8.92 <sup>a</sup>	242.22±3.42 <sup>a</sup>
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	249.50±9.43 <sup>b</sup>	357.77±9.32 <sup>ab</sup>	337.03±3.12 <sup>a</sup>
<i>O. niloticus</i>	427.50±6.32 <sup>a</sup>	444.11±8.32 <sup>a</sup>	421.33±5.42 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Weight gain (g)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	311.47±0.86 <sup>a</sup>	398.14±1.57 <sup>c</sup>	385.64±0.91 <sup>b</sup>
<i>L. rohita</i>	170.89±0.52 <sup>a</sup>	205.11±0.60 <sup>b</sup>	211.23±0.95 <sup>c</sup>
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	175.87±1.17 <sup>a</sup>	248.74±2.67 <sup>c</sup>	215.87±0.90 <sup>b</sup>
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	232.84±0.79 <sup>a</sup>	341.30±0.70 <sup>c</sup>	322.65±1.89 <sup>b</sup>
<i>O. niloticus</i>	425.58±1.39 <sup>b</sup>	443.55±1.05 <sup>c</sup>	421.01±0.43 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Specific growth rate ((bwd<sup>-1</sup>))</b>	1.25±0.02 <sup>a</sup>	1.33±0.02 <sup>b</sup>	1.33±0.01 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Food conversion ratio (FCR)</b>	0.40±0.01 <sup>b</sup>	0.40±0.02 <sup>b</sup>	0.27±0.01 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Gross production (kg/dec/yr)</b>	17.86±1.77 <sup>a</sup>	21.67±2.34 <sup>a</sup>	21.51±7.64 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Gross production (kg/ha/yr)</b>	4414.45±354.72 <sup>a</sup>	5355.09±254.17 <sup>a</sup>	5315.55±261.15 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Net production (kg/dec/yr)</b>	14.79±1.83 <sup>a</sup>	18.6±1.05 <sup>a</sup>	18.44±1.43 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Net production (kg/ha/yr)</b>	3654.90±432.71 <sup>a</sup>	4596.50±232.62 <sup>a</sup>	4556.89±234.43 <sup>a</sup>

Average net production of the five controlled pond was 4.32 kg/decimal in Charghat Upazilla. But per decimal production of the bottom layer digging based model ponds was 14.79±1.83 kg, 18.6±1.05 kg and 18.44±1.43 kg in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively which was higher than the controlled ponds. Production data of controlled ponds was presented in table 4.27.

**Table 4.27: Production of five controlled ponds of Charghat Upazilla**

Pond No.	Area (decimal)	Initial Weight (kg)	Gross production (kg)	Net Production (kg)	Net Production kg/dec
1	8.20	9	54.5	45.5	5.56
2	8.20	8	33.6	26.5	3.29
3	8.20	9	39	31	3.72
4	6.7	8	37	30	4.69
5	9.5	7	45	38	4.32
Average	8.16	8.20	41.82	34.20	4.32±0.88

#### 4.2.1.3 Bogura Upazilla

The mean value of weight gain was recorded as 282.36 g, 286.36 g and 307.16 g in *H. molitrix*, 130.35 g, 119.44 g and 144.11 g in *L. rohita*, 144.96 g, 125.29 g and 143.44 g in *C. cirrhosus*, 197.03 g, 223.83 g, 211.57 g in *B. gonionotus* and 352.30 g, 411.73 g, 405.03 g in *O. niloticus* of three treatments respectively.

The specific growth rate of *H. molitrix* was 2.33, 2.32 and 2.28% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The values of specific growth rate of *L. rohita* were 2.03% in T<sub>1</sub>, 1.99% in T<sub>2</sub> and 2.06% in T<sub>3</sub>. The specific growth rate of *C. cirrhosus* was 2.07, 2.01 and 2.07% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. Specific growth rate of *B. gonionotus* was 2.20, 2.25 and 2.23 % in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>. The specific growth rate of *O. niloticus* was 2.44% in T<sub>1</sub>, 2.50% in T<sub>2</sub> and 2.50% in T<sub>3</sub>.

Food conversion ratio (FCR) was found as 0.24, 0.38 and 0.17 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean least FCR value 0.17 was found in T<sub>3</sub>. The gross production of fish species was 16.13, 16.29 and 17.80 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The net production of fish was 13.18, 13.35 and 14.83 kg/dec/yr in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. Details results were presented in table 4.28.

**Table 4.28: Growth and production performance of five fish species observed during the Bogra Sadar Upazilla**

Parameters	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
<b>Initial weight (g)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	94.69± 00	94.14±00	91.72± 00
<i>L. rohita</i>	16.60± 00	16.69±00	20.33± 00
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	10.12±00	11.27± 00	10.56± 00
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	38.57±00	36.37± 00	35.10± 00
<i>O. niloticus</i>	37.90± 00	38.07± 00	37.06± 00
<b>Final weight (g)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	377.05± 92.59 <sup>a</sup>	380.50± 177.97 <sup>a</sup>	398.88± 81.03 <sup>a</sup>
<i>L. rohita</i>	146.95± 10.48 <sup>a</sup>	136.13± 3.87 <sup>a</sup>	164.44± 42.29 <sup>a</sup>
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	155.09± 20.60 <sup>a</sup>	136.55± 26.80 <sup>a</sup>	154.00± 19.63 <sup>a</sup>
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	235.60± 5.18 <sup>a</sup>	260.20± 21.76 <sup>a</sup>	246.67± 22.35 <sup>a</sup>
<i>O. niloticus</i>	390.20± 63.04 <sup>a</sup>	449.80± 117.35 <sup>a</sup>	442.09± 57.70 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Weight gain (g)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	282.36± 89.41 <sup>a</sup>	286.36± 165.19 <sup>a</sup>	307.16± 73.26 <sup>a</sup>
<i>L. rohita</i>	130.35± 13.21 <sup>a</sup>	119.44± 6.13 <sup>a</sup>	144.11± 37.08 <sup>a</sup>
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	144.96± 21.36 <sup>a</sup>	125.29± 26.14 <sup>a</sup>	143.44± 18.65 <sup>a</sup>
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	197.03± 5.13 <sup>a</sup>	223.83± 23.80 <sup>a</sup>	211.57± 26.35 <sup>a</sup>
<i>O. niloticus</i>	352.30± 61.10 <sup>a</sup>	411.73± 118.58 <sup>a</sup>	405.03± 62.53 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Specific growth rate (bwd<sup>-1</sup>)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	2.33± 0.14 <sup>a</sup>	2.32± 0.22 <sup>a</sup>	2.28± 0.11 <sup>a</sup>
<i>L. rohita</i>	2.03± 0.05 <sup>a</sup>	1.99± 0.02 <sup>a</sup>	2.06± 0.11 <sup>a</sup>
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	2.07± 0.06 <sup>a</sup>	2.01± 0.09 <sup>a</sup>	2.07± 0.06 <sup>a</sup>
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	2.20± 0.01 <sup>a</sup>	2.25± 0.05 <sup>a</sup>	2.23± 0.05 <sup>a</sup>
<i>O. niloticus</i>	2.44± 0.07 <sup>a</sup>	2.50± 0.13 <sup>a</sup>	2.50± 0.07 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Survival rate (%)</b>			
<i>H. molitrix</i>	87.27± 7.30 <sup>a</sup>	90.98± 4.60 <sup>a</sup>	85.83± 5.20 <sup>a</sup>
<i>L. rohita</i>	93.32± 1.87 <sup>a</sup>	94.42± 0.32 <sup>a</sup>	92.00± 2.00 <sup>a</sup>
<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	92.58± 1.01 <sup>a</sup>	93.36± 2.75 <sup>a</sup>	89.82± 3.27 <sup>a</sup>
<i>B. gonionotus</i>	80.50± 6.76 <sup>a</sup>	84.54± 1.16 <sup>a</sup>	77.78± 3.85 <sup>a</sup>
<i>O. niloticus</i>	78.67± 10.26 <sup>a</sup>	88.20± 3.65 <sup>a</sup>	80.89± 3.79 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Food conversion ratio (FCR)</b>	0.24 ± 0.13 <sup>ab</sup>	0.38 ± 0.06 <sup>b</sup>	0.17 ± 0.07 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Gross production (kg/dec/8 months)</b>	16.13± 2.68 <sup>a</sup>	16.29± 3.62 <sup>a</sup>	17.80± 3.78 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Gross production (kg/ha/year)</b>	3983.06 ± 662.84 <sup>a</sup>	4025.42 ± 892.76 <sup>a</sup>	4396.83± 834.21 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Net production (kg/dec/year)</b>	13.18± 2.67 <sup>a</sup>	13.35± 3.30 <sup>a</sup>	14.83± 3.20 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Net production (kg/ha/year)</b>	3255.81± 659.98 <sup>a</sup>	3295.79± 813.97 <sup>a</sup>	3663.84± 789.77 <sup>a</sup>

Average production of the five controlled pond was 5.14 kg/decimal in Bogura Sadar Upazilla. But per decimal production of the bottom layer compost based model ponds was  $13.18 \pm 2.67$  kg,  $13.35 \pm 3.30$  kg and  $14.83 \pm 3.20$  kg in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively which was higher than the controlled ponds. Production details of controlled pond of Bogura Sadar Upazilla were presented in table 4.29.

**Table 4.29: Production level of the five controlled pond during study period at Bogura Sadar upazila**

Pond No.	Area (decimal)	Intial Wt. (kg)	Gross production (kg)	Net Production (kg)	Net Production (kg/d)
1	10	30	80	50	5.00
2	16	15	60	45	2.81
3	5	20	75	55	11.00
4	17	25	80	55	3.24
5	15	35	90	55	3.67
<b>Average</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5.14±3.37</b>

#### 4.2.1.4 Monthly variation of production (Kg/decimal) of cultured species

Among the 8 months of cultured period production per decimal is increasing after month to month. No significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference was observed in the production May, June, July, August and December where significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference was found in the month September, October and November in the model ponds of three study areas. Monthly production (kg/decimal) of cultured species in the Paba, Charghat and Bogura Upazila are presented in the table 4.30, 4.31 and 4.32 respectively.

**Table 4.30: Monthly productions (Kg/decimal) of cultured species in the Paba Upazilla**

Name of month	T <sub>1</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>2</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>3</sub> (Mean±SD)
May	4.33±0.0 <sup>a</sup>	4.33±0.0 <sup>a</sup>	4.33±0.0 <sup>a</sup>
June	7.36±0.4 <sup>a</sup>	6.96±1.120 <sup>a</sup>	6.28±0.12 <sup>a</sup>
July	9.59±1.12 <sup>a</sup>	9.56±2.29 <sup>a</sup>	8.05±1.10 <sup>a</sup>
August	11.23±1.43 <sup>a</sup>	10.76±1.56 <sup>a</sup>	9.75±1.38 <sup>a</sup>
September	14.85±0.55 <sup>a</sup>	15.74±0.65 <sup>b</sup>	13.66±1.11 <sup>a</sup>
October	15.53±0.42 <sup>a</sup>	16.95±0.88 <sup>b</sup>	14.47±1.23 <sup>a</sup>
November	17.17±0.37 <sup>ab</sup>	19.15±1.17 <sup>b</sup>	16.25±1.14 <sup>a</sup>
December	20.37±1.83 <sup>a</sup>	21.53±1.37 <sup>a</sup>	19.34±1.04 <sup>a</sup>

Values in the same row having same superscript letters are not significantly different  
( $p > 0.05$ )

**Table 4.31: Production (Kg/decimal) of cultured species in ponds in study pond of Charghat Upazila**

Name of species	T <sub>1</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>2</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>3</sub> (Mean±SD)
May	3.07±0.0 <sup>a</sup>	3.07±0.0 <sup>a</sup>	3.07±0.0 <sup>a</sup>
June	5.70±0.40 <sup>a</sup>	6.32±1.36 <sup>a</sup>	5.77±0.40 <sup>a</sup>
July	8.62±0.21 <sup>a</sup>	11.23±1.36 <sup>b</sup>	10.91±0.23 <sup>b</sup>
August	10.26±2.11 <sup>a</sup>	12.92±1.22 <sup>a</sup>	11.37±0.32 <sup>a</sup>
September	12.68±1.5 <sup>a</sup>	13.51±1.64 <sup>a</sup>	13.18±0.67 <sup>a</sup>
October	14.61±1.88 <sup>a</sup>	16.66±3.43 <sup>a</sup>	15.79±4.21 <sup>a</sup>
November	15.96±1.43 <sup>a</sup>	19.95±4.33 <sup>a</sup>	20.62±2.30 <sup>a</sup>
December	17.86±1.77 <sup>a</sup>	21.67±2.34 <sup>a</sup>	21.51±7.64 <sup>a</sup>

Values in the same row having different superscript letters are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Table 4.32: Monthly productions (Kg/decimal) of cultured species in the Bogura Sadar Upazila**

Name of month	T <sub>1</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>2</sub> (Mean±SD)	T <sub>3</sub> (Mean±SD)
May	2.95±0.50 <sup>a</sup>	2.96±0.34 <sup>a</sup>	2.97±0.43 <sup>a</sup>
June	4.01±0.81 <sup>a</sup>	4.22±1.12 <sup>a</sup>	4.08±0.98 <sup>a</sup>
July	5.05±1.05 <sup>a</sup>	4.98±1.08 <sup>a</sup>	5.10±1.07 <sup>a</sup>
August	5.93±0.99 <sup>a</sup>	6.76±1.31 <sup>a</sup>	6.28±1.28 <sup>a</sup>
September	11.17±2.10 <sup>a</sup>	10.60±2.50 <sup>a</sup>	11.94±2.52 <sup>a</sup>
October	13.10±3.16 <sup>a</sup>	12.57±4.04 <sup>a</sup>	12.37±3.13 <sup>a</sup>
November	14.11±2.92 <sup>a</sup>	14.17±4.09 <sup>a</sup>	15.37±3.50 <sup>a</sup>
December	16.13±2.68 <sup>a</sup>	16.29±3.62 <sup>a</sup>	17.80±3.38 <sup>a</sup>

Values in the same row having same superscript letters are not significantly different  
( $p > 0.05$ )

### 4.2.1.5 Comparison of growth performances among three upazillas and control ponds at 2017

Production of each area was higher than control ponds. Average net production of RU area was 16.09 Kg/dec, in Charghat 17.27 Kg/dec and in Bogura it was 13.86Kg/dec in 2017. Net production (kg/dec) of RU was 2.19% higher than average net production (kg/dec) of control ponds. Thus net production (kg/dec) of Charghat and Bogura Sadar Upazilla were 3.7% and 3.01% higher than control ponds respectively. Details are presented in table 4.33below:

**Table 4.33: Growth performances of three study areas and control ponds at 2017**

Treatments	Average Intial Wt. (kg/dec)	Average Gross production (kg/dec)	Average Net Production (kg/dec)
RU Area	4.32	20.41	16.09
Charghat	3.06	20.34	17.27
Bogura	2.95	16.74	13.86
Control ponds	0.98	5.59	4.60

Average fish production of five control pond was 4.35 kg/decimal in the study period whereas at the same time the bottom layered polythene based model ponds was increased 268.97%, 295.63% and 245.06% for for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively against the control ponds. Again the average fish production of five control ponds of Charghat upazila was 4.32 kg/decimal whereas at the same time the digging based model ponds of Charghat upazila, it was increased 242.36%, 330.56% and 326.85% for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively against the control pond. However, for Bogura sadar Upazila the average fish production of five control ponds was 5.14 kg/decimal whereas at the same time the compost based model ponds of Bogura sadar upazila, it was increased 156.42%, 159.73% and 188.52% for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively against the control ponds.

### 4.2.2 Growth performance of 2018

Growth performances of three study areas studied as previous year. Weight and length was monitored fortnightly. Details are presented below:

### 4.2.2.1 Rajshahi University Area

In the year 2018 the mean final weight of *H. molitrix* was  $454.59 \pm 84.80$  gm,  $416.44 \pm 15.95$  gm and  $408.44 \pm 27.50$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. The maximum mean final weight of *H. molitrix* was observed in T<sub>1</sub> and the minimum final weight was observed in T<sub>3</sub>. In case of *L. rohita* the mean final weight was  $302.61 \pm 15.85$  gm,  $301.41 \pm 11.34$  gm and  $294.79 \pm 21.31$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>. The maximum mean final weight of was observed in T<sub>1</sub> and the minimum final weight was observed in T<sub>3</sub>. The mean final weight of *C. cirrhosus* was  $293.83 \pm 10.35$  gm,  $292.43 \pm 10.85$  gm and  $302.28 \pm 35.15$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The maximum mean final weight of *C. cirrhosus* was observed in T<sub>3</sub> and the minimum final weight was observed in T<sub>2</sub>. In T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, the mean final weight of *B. gonionotus* was  $401.97 \pm 52.62$  gm,  $415.67 \pm 29.35$  gm and  $380.86 \pm 65.73$  gm. The maximum mean final weight of *B. gonionotus* was observed in T<sub>3</sub> and the minimum final weight was observed in T<sub>2</sub>. The mean final weight of *O. niloticus* was  $394.76 \pm 5.27$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>,  $395.80 \pm 5.59$  gm in T<sub>2</sub>, and  $372.80 \pm 12.81$  gm in T<sub>3</sub>.

The mean weight gain of *H. molitrix* was  $395.93 \pm 84.83$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>,  $357.77 \pm 15.95$  gm in T<sub>2</sub> and  $350.18 \pm 27.44$  gm in T<sub>3</sub>. The mean weight gain of *L. rohita* was recorded as  $250.84 \pm 15.86$  gm,  $249.64 \pm 11.33$  gm and  $243.01 \pm 21.32$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. In case of *C. cirrhosus* the mean weight gain was  $237.37 \pm 10.35$  gm,  $235.97 \pm 10.85$  gm and  $245.82 \pm 35.16$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. The mean weight gains of *B. gonionotus*  $393.79 \pm 52.61$  gm,  $407.51 \pm 29.30$  gm and  $372.55 \pm 65.51$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean weight gains of *O. niloticus*  $387.49 \pm 5.26$  gm,  $388.43 \pm 5.72$  gm and  $365.42 \pm 12.87$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The specific growth rate of *H. molitrix* was  $0.83 \pm 0.07$ ,  $0.80 \pm 0.01$  and  $0.79 \pm 0.02$  % in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The specific growth rate of *L. rohita* was  $0.72 \pm 0.02$ ,  $0.72 \pm 0.01$  and  $0.70 \pm 0.03$  % in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The specific growth rate of *C. cirrhosus* was  $0.67 \pm 0.01$  % in T<sub>1</sub>,  $0.67 \pm 0.01$  % in T<sub>2</sub> and  $0.68 \pm 0.04$  % in T<sub>3</sub>. The specific growth rate of *B. gonionotus* was  $1.59 \pm 0.05$ ,  $1.60 \pm 0.02$  and  $1.55 \pm 0.06$  % in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The specific growth rate of *O. niloticus* was  $1.63 \pm 0.01$  % in T<sub>1</sub>,  $1.62 \pm 0.01$  % in T<sub>2</sub> and  $1.60 \pm 0.02$  % in T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments of five fish species. Food conversion ratio (FCR) value of the diet used for feeding



fry, at the rate of two times in a day were found as 1.14, 1.47 and 1.12 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The gross production of fish species was 21.19±1.27, 20.53±0.69 and 20.26 ±0.84 kg/dec/year in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The net production of fish species was 18.11±1.28, 17.44±0.69 and 17.19±0.85 kg/dec/year in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. Details results are presented in table 4.34.

**Table 4.34: Growth performance of fish species observed during the study period at Rajshahi University area (Paba Upazila)**

Growth parameters	Fish species	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
Initial weight (g)	<i>H. molitrix</i>	58.66±0.034 <sup>a</sup>	58.67±0.017 <sup>a</sup>	58.25±0.375 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>L. rohita</i>	51.77±0.010 <sup>a</sup>	51.77±0.005 <sup>a</sup>	51.77±0.011 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	56.45±0.005 <sup>a</sup>	56.46±0.001 <sup>a</sup>	56.45±0.005 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>B. gonionotus</i>	8.16±0.288 <sup>a</sup>	8.13±0.057 <sup>a</sup>	8.30±0.264 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	7.27±0.144 <sup>a</sup>	7.36±0.123 <sup>a</sup>	7.37±0.075 <sup>a</sup>
Final weight (g)	<i>H. molitrix</i>	454.59±84.80 <sup>a</sup>	416.44±15.95 <sup>a</sup>	408.44±27.50 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>L. rohita</i>	302.61±15.85 <sup>a</sup>	301.41±11.34 <sup>a</sup>	294.79±21.31 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	293.83±10.35 <sup>a</sup>	292.43±10.85 <sup>a</sup>	302.28±35.15 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>B. gonionotus</i>	401.97±52.62 <sup>a</sup>	415.67±29.35 <sup>a</sup>	380.86±65.73 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	394.76±5.27 <sup>b</sup>	395.80±5.59 <sup>b</sup>	372.80±12.81 <sup>a</sup>
Weight gain (g)	<i>H. molitrix</i>	395.93±84.83 <sup>a</sup>	357.77±15.95 <sup>a</sup>	350.18±27.44 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>L. rohita</i>	250.84±15.86 <sup>a</sup>	249.64±11.33 <sup>a</sup>	243.01±21.32 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	237.37±10.35 <sup>a</sup>	235.97±10.85 <sup>a</sup>	245.82±35.16 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>B. gonionotus</i>	393.79±52.61 <sup>a</sup>	407.51±29.30 <sup>a</sup>	372.55±65.51 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>O. nilotic us</i>	387.49±5.26 <sup>b</sup>	388.43±5.72 <sup>b</sup>	365.42±12.87 <sup>a</sup>
Specific growth rate (%bwd <sup>-1</sup> )	<i>H. molitrix</i>	0.83±0.07 <sup>a</sup>	0.80±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.79±0.02 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>L. rohita</i>	0.72±0.02 <sup>a</sup>	0.72±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.70±0.03 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	0.67±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.67±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.68±0.04 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>B. gonionotus</i>	1.59±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	1.60±0.02 <sup>a</sup>	1.55±0.06 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	1.63±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	1.62±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	1.60±0.02 <sup>a</sup>
Food conversion ratio (FCR)		1.14±0.25 <sup>a</sup>	1.47±0.30 <sup>a</sup>	1.11±0.26 <sup>a</sup>
Gross production (kg/dec/year)		21.19±1.27 <sup>a</sup>	20.53±0.69 <sup>a</sup>	20.26±0.84 <sup>a</sup>
Net production (kg/dec/year)		18.11±1.28 <sup>a</sup>	17.44±0.69 <sup>a</sup>	17.19±0.85 <sup>a</sup>
Net production (kg/ha/year)		4474.55±317.10 <sup>a</sup>	4309.78±172.10 <sup>a</sup>	4246.76±209.95 <sup>a</sup>

Values in the same row having different superscript letters are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ )

The production data of five control ponds in Paba upazila was collected from five pond owner of this area. Per decimal net production were 5.50, 4.24, 5.88, 5.58 and 4.44 kg for pond 1,2,3,4 and 5 respectively. The average net production of five ponds was  $5.13 \pm 0.74$  kg/dec. Details are presented below in table 4.35:

**Table 4.35: Production level of the five controlled pond during study period at Paba upazila on 2018**

Pond No.	Area (decimal/Pond)	Intial Wt. (kg/ Pond)	Gross production (kg/ Pond)	Net Production (kg/ Pond)	Net Production (kg/d)
1	8.25	15	60.4	45.4	5.50
2	8.25	10	45	35	4.24
3	8.25	7	55.5	48.5	5.88
4	6.6	8	44.8	36.8	5.58
5	9	9	49	40	4.44
Average	8.07	9.8	50.94	41.14	$5.13 \pm 0.74$

#### 4.2.2.2 Charghat Upazilla

The mean final weight of *H. molitrix* was  $402.03 \pm 107.42$  gm,  $432.66 \pm 59.74$  gm and  $370.40 \pm 102.31$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. In case of *L. rohita* the mean final weight was  $333.60 \pm 71.72$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>,  $269.50 \pm 35.28$  gm in T<sub>2</sub> and  $291.83 \pm 51.34$  gm in T<sub>3</sub>. The mean final weight of *C. cirrhosus* was  $232.20 \pm 4.92$  gm,  $229.10 \pm 17.24$  gm and  $220.20 \pm 15.69$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. In T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, the mean final weight of *B. gonionotus* was  $269.86 \pm 45.09$  gm  $309.10 \pm 46.32$  gm and  $265.53 \pm 19.97$  gm respectively. The mean final weight of *O. niloticus* was  $310.50 \pm 27.62$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>,  $297.70 \pm 9.79$  gm in T<sub>2</sub>, and  $273.00 \pm 34.83$  gm in T<sub>3</sub>.

Weight gain of all the five species of fishes varied considerably among the treatments. The mean weight gain of *H. molitrix* was  $343.35 \pm 107.42$  gm,  $373.98 \pm 59.74$  gm and  $311.72 \pm 102.31$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean weight gain of *L. rohita* was recorded as  $281.82 \pm 71.72$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>,  $217.72 \pm 35.28$  gm in T<sub>2</sub> and  $240.05 \pm 51.34$  gm in T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. In case of *C. cirrhosus* the mean weight gain was  $175.74 \pm 4.92$  gm,  $172.64 \pm 17.24$  gm and  $163.74 \pm 15.69$  gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The mean weight gains of *B.*

*gonionotus* 261.72±45.09 gm 300.96±46.32 gm and 257.39±19.97 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The mean weight gain of *O. niloticus* 303.07±27.62 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, 290.27±9.79 gm in T<sub>2</sub> and 265.57±34.83 gm in T<sub>3</sub>. The highest mean weight gain was in T<sub>1</sub> and the lowest mean weight gain was observed in T<sub>3</sub>. There was significant ( $p<0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

The specific growth rate of *H. molitrix* was 0.77± 0.11, 0.81±0.05 and 0.74±0.10 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively. The specific growth rate of *L. rohita* was 0.75±0.08 % in T<sub>1</sub>, 0.67±0.04% in T<sub>2</sub> and 0.70± 0.07% in T<sub>3</sub>. The specific growth rate of *C. cirrhosus* was 0.58± 0.10%, 0.57±0.03% and 0.55±0.03% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The specific growth rate of *B. gonionotus* was 1.42± 0.07% in T<sub>1</sub>, 1.48±0.06% in T<sub>2</sub> and 1.42± 0.03% in T<sub>3</sub>. The specific growth rate of *O. niloticus* was 1.52±0.03%, 1.50±0.01% and 1.47±0.05% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments of five fish species.

Food conversion ratio (FCR) value of the diet used for feeding fry, at the rate of two times in a day were found as 1.37±0.31, 1.59±0.45 and 1.04±0.13 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

The gross production of fish species was 19.06±2.05, 18.39±1.37 and 17.41±2.79 kg/dec/year in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The net production of fish species was 15.97±2.05, 15.29±1.38 and 14.38±2.89 kg/dec/year in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. Results are showed in the table 4.36.

**Table 4.36: Growth performance of fish species observed during the study period at Charghat Upazila.**

Growth parameters	Fish species	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
Initial weight (g)	<i>H. molitrix</i>	58.88±0.00 <sup>a</sup>	58.88±0.0 <sup>a</sup>	58.88±0.00 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>L. rohita</i>	51.78±0.00 <sup>a</sup>	51.78±0.00 <sup>a</sup>	51.78±0.00 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	56.46±0.00 <sup>a</sup>	56.46±0.00 <sup>a</sup>	56.46±0.00 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>B. gonionotus</i>	8.14±0.00 <sup>a</sup>	8.14±0.00 <sup>a</sup>	8.14±0.00 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	7.43±0.00 <sup>a</sup>	7.43±0.100 <sup>a</sup>	7.43±0.00 <sup>a</sup>
Final weight (g)	<i>H. molitrix</i>	402.03±107.42 <sup>a</sup>	432.66±59.74 <sup>a</sup>	370.40±102.31 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>L. rohita</i>	333.60±71.72 <sup>a</sup>	269.50±35.28 <sup>a</sup>	291.83±51.34 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	232.20±4.92 <sup>a</sup>	229.10±17.24 <sup>a</sup>	220.20±15.69 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>B. gonionotus</i>	269.86±45.09 <sup>a</sup>	309.10±46.32 <sup>a</sup>	265.53±19.97 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	310.50±27.62 <sup>a</sup>	297.70±9.79 <sup>a</sup>	273.00±34.83 <sup>a</sup>
Weight gain (g)	<i>H. molitrix</i>	343.35±107.42 <sup>a</sup>	373.98±59.74 <sup>a</sup>	311.72±102.31 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>L. rohita</i>	281.82±71.72 <sup>a</sup>	217.72±35.28 <sup>a</sup>	240.05±51.34 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	175.74±4.92 <sup>a</sup>	172.64±17.24 <sup>a</sup>	163.74±15.69 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>B. gonionotus</i>	261.72±45.09 <sup>a</sup>	300.96±46.32 <sup>a</sup>	257.39±19.97 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	303.07±27.62 <sup>a</sup>	290.27±9.79 <sup>a</sup>	265.57±34.83 <sup>a</sup>
Specific growth rate ((bwd <sup>-1</sup> ))	<i>H. molitrix</i>	0.77±0.11 <sup>a</sup>	0.81±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	0.74±0.10 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>L. rohita</i>	0.75±0.08 <sup>a</sup>	0.67±0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.70±0.07 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	0.58±0.10 <sup>a</sup>	0.57±0.03 <sup>a</sup>	0.55±0.03 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>B. gonionotus</i>	1.42±0.07 <sup>a</sup>	1.48±0.06 <sup>a</sup>	1.42±0.03 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	1.52±0.03 <sup>a</sup>	1.50±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	1.47±0.05 <sup>a</sup>
Food conversion ratio (FCR)		1.37±0.31 <sup>a</sup>	1.59±0.45 <sup>a</sup>	1.04±0.13 <sup>a</sup>
Gross production (kg/dec/year)		19.06±2.05 <sup>a</sup>	18.39±1.37 <sup>a</sup>	17.41±2.79 <sup>a</sup>
Gross production (kg/ha/year)		4708.71±506.54 <sup>a</sup>	4543.17±340.59 <sup>a</sup>	4300.82±688.9 <sup>a</sup>
Net production (kg/dec/year)		15.97±2.05 <sup>a</sup>	15.29±1.38 <sup>a</sup>	14.38±2.89 <sup>a</sup>
Net production (kg/ha/year)		3945.58±507.84 <sup>a</sup>	3778.40±342.49 <sup>a</sup>	3552.19±714.9 <sup>a</sup>

Values in the same row having different superscript letters are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ )

The production data of five control ponds in Charghat upazila was collected from five fish farmers of this region. Per decimal net production was 2.08, 4.82, 4.75, 10.80 and 3.00 kg for pond 1,2,3,4 and 5 respectively. The average net production of five ponds was 5.09±3.40 kg/dec. Details are given in the table 4.37.

**Table 4.37: Fish production of five controlled pond during study period (2018) at Charghat upazila**

Pond No.	Area (decimal/Pond)	Intial Wt. (kg/ Pond)	Gross production (kg/ Pond)	Net Production (kg/ Pond)	Net Production (kg/d)
1	12	19	44	25	2.08
2	5	5.9	30	24.1	4.82
3	12	13	70	57	4.75
4	5	24	78	54	10.80
5	14	13	55	42	3.00
Average	9.6	14.98	55.4	40.42	5.09±3.40

#### 4.2.2.3 Bogura Upazilla

The mean final weight of *H. molitrix* was 532.46±19.64 gm, 582.83±78.62 gm and 565.87±85.38 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. In case of *L. rohita* the mean final weight was 322.90±20.91 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, 311.83±29.11 gm in T<sub>2</sub> and 317.62±19.91 gm in T<sub>3</sub>. The mean final weight of *C. cirrhosus* was 187.67±123.66 gm, 190.87±126.33 gm and 118.58±127.45 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. In T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> the mean final weight of *B. gonionotus* was 392.87±6.47, gm 401.03±12.93 gm and 396.03±9.29 gm respectively. The mean final weight of *O. niloticus* was 351.67±3.72 gm, 311.73±10.85 gm, and 304.47±3.48 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively.

The mean weight gain of *H. molitrix* was 480.73±0.69 gm, 529.95±8.23 gm and 512.82±9.11 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean weight gain of *L. rohita* was recorded as 269.97±1.14 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, 295.08±4.74 gm in T<sub>2</sub> and 264.99±1.73 gm in T<sub>3</sub>. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. In case of *C. cirrhosus* the mean weight gain was 136.39±0.59 gm, 139.090±3.63 gm and 67.60±12.63 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean weight gains of *B. gonionotus* 386.67±29.75 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, 394.83±7.10 gm in T<sub>2</sub> and 389.73±2.34 gm in T<sub>3</sub>. The mean weight gain of *O. niloticus* was found 345.17±0.17 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, 304.83±3.23 gm in T<sub>2</sub> and 297.73±3.11 gm in T<sub>3</sub>. There was significant ( $p<0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

The specific growth rate of *H. molitrix* was 2.28±0.01, 2.28±0.13 and 2.16±0.05 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The specific growth rate of *L. rohita* was 2.00±0.05%, 2.07±0.06% and

2.07±0.07% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The specific growth rate of *C. cirrhosus* was 2.02±0.02%, 2.06±0.06% and 2.07±0.02% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The specific growth rate of *B. gonionotus* was 2.02±0.04% in T<sub>1</sub>, 2.10±0.11% T<sub>2</sub> and 2.17±0.03 in % T<sub>3</sub>. The specific growth rate of *O. niloticus* was 2.28±0.01%, 2.28±0.05% and 2.25±0.02% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

Food conversion ratio (FCR) value of the diet used for feeding fry, at the rate of two times in a day were found as 0.19±0.04, 0.25±0.04 and 0.18±0.03 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean lowest FCR value was found in T<sub>3</sub>. The highest mean FCR value was found in T<sub>2</sub> where fry fed two times daily. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

The gross production of fish species was 18.20±1.83, 17.91±1.37 and 17.87±1.04 kg/dec/year in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The net production of fish species was 14.50±1.83, 14.17 ±1.05 and 14.15±1.43 kg/dec/year in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. There was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. Details results are shown in table 4.38.

**Table 4.38: Growth performance of fish species observed during the study period at Bogura Sadar upazila**

Growth parameters	Fish species	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
Initial weight (g)	<i>H. molitrix</i>	51.73±0.91	52.88±0.28	53.05±0.71
	<i>L. rohita</i>	52.93±1.73	52.75±1.06	52.63±0.50
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	51.28±0.68	51.78±1.07	50.98±0.60
	<i>B.gonionotus</i>	6.20±0.26	6.20±0.78	6.30±0.26
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	6.50±0.46	6.90±0.72	6.74±0.51
Final weight (g)	<i>H. molitrix</i>	532.46±19.64 <sup>a</sup>	582.83±78.62 <sup>a</sup>	565.87±85.3
	<i>L. rohita</i>	322.90±20.91 <sup>a</sup>	311.83±29.11 <sup>a</sup>	317.62±19.9
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	187.67±123.66 <sup>a</sup>	190.87±126.33	118.58±127.
	<i>B.gonionotus</i>	392.87±6.47 <sup>a</sup>	401.03±12.93 <sup>a</sup>	396.03±9.29
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	351.67±3.72 <sup>a</sup>	311.73±10.85 <sup>a</sup>	304.47±3.48
Weight gain (g)	<i>H. molitrix</i>	480.73±0.69 <sup>b</sup>	529.95±8.23 <sup>ab</sup>	512.82±9.11
	<i>L. rohita</i>	269.97±1.14 <sup>a</sup>	295.08±4.74 <sup>a</sup>	264.99±1.73
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	136.39±0.59 <sup>b</sup>	139.09±3.63 <sup>ab</sup>	67.60±12.63
	<i>B.gonionotus</i>	386.67±29.75 <sup>a</sup>	394.83±7.10 <sup>a</sup>	389.73±2.34
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	345.17±0.17 <sup>a</sup>	304.83±3.23 <sup>a</sup>	297.73±3.11
Specific growth rate ((bwd <sup>-1</sup> ))	<i>H. molitrix</i>	2.28±0.01 <sup>b</sup>	2.28±0.13 <sup>ab</sup>	2.16±0.05 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>L. rohita</i>	2.00±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	2.07±0.06 <sup>a</sup>	2.07±0.07 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>C. cirrhosus</i>	2.02±0.02 <sup>a</sup>	2.06±0.06 <sup>b</sup>	2.07±0.02 <sup>b</sup>
	<i>B.gonionotus</i>	2.02±0.04 <sup>a</sup>	2.10±0.11 <sup>a</sup>	2.17±0.03 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>O. niloticus</i>	2.28±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	2.28±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	2.25±0.02 <sup>a</sup>
Initial weight (Kg/d)		3.70±0.06 <sup>a</sup>	3.74±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	3.72±0.04 <sup>a</sup>
Food conversion ratio (FCR)		0.19±0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.25±0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.18±0.03 <sup>a</sup>
Gross production (kg/dec/ year)		18.20±1.83 <sup>a</sup>	17.91±1.37 <sup>a</sup>	17.87±1.04 <sup>a</sup>
Gross production (kg/ha/ year)		4513.6±11.10 <sup>a</sup>	4429.24±198.1	4416.71±219
Net production (kg/dec/ year)		14.50±1.83 <sup>a</sup>	14.17 ±1.05 <sup>a</sup>	14.15±1.43 <sup>a</sup>
Net production (kg/ha/ year)		3583.79±415.8	3502.22±198.1	3497.28±292

The production data of five control ponds in Bogura sadar upazila was collected from five pond owner in this area. Per decimal net production was 5.63, 3.21, 11.25, 3.33 and 3.00 kg for pond 1,2,3,4 and 5 respectively. The average net production of five ponds was 5.28±3.50 kg/dec. Data was presented in table 4.39 below.

**Table 4.39: Fish production of 5 controlled ponds during study period (2018) at Bogura sadar upazila**

Pond No.	Area (decimal/ Pond)	Intial Wt. (kg/ Pond)	Gross production (kg/ Pond)	Net Production (kg/ Pond)	Net Production (kg/d)
1	8	30	75	45	5.63
2	14	15	60	45	3.21
3	4	20	65	45	11.25
4	16.5	25	80	55	3.33
5	15	35	80	45	3.00
<b>Average</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>72.00</b>	<b>47.00</b>	<b>5.28±3.50</b>

#### 4.2.2.4 Fish production of model ponds and controlled ponds of three upazilas at 2018

Per decimal average net production was 18.11 kg, 17.45 kg and 17.19 Kg for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively to the polythene based model ponds at Paba upazila but the average production of 5 controlled ponds was 5.13 kg/d which was 3.53, 3.40 and 3.35 times better than control ponds. In Charghat upazila average net production was 15.97 kg, 15.30 kg and 14.38 Kg/ d for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively whereas per decimal production of controlled ponds was 5.09 kg which was 3.14, 3.01 and 2.83 times better than control ponds. However, at Bogura sadar upazila the net production was 14.50, 14.17 and 14.15 Kg/ d for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively but the average production of 5 controlled ponds was 5.28 kg/d which was 2.75, 2.68 and 2.67 times better than control ponds. (Table 4.40).

**Table 4.40: Net fish production (kg/d) of model ponds in the study period at three upazilas on 2018**

Location	Mean fish production (Kg/ decimal)			Controlled ponds
	T <sub>1</sub> (8 feet)	T <sub>2</sub> (7 feet)	T <sub>3</sub> (6 feet)	
Paba	18.11	17.45	17.19	5.13
Charghat	15.97	15.30	14.38	5.09
Bogura	14.50	14.17	14.15	5.28

Average net fish production of five control pond was 5.13 kg/decimal in the study period whereas at the same time the bottom layered polythene based model ponds at Paba upazila was increased 253.02%, 240.16% and 235.09% for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>



respectively against the control ponds. Again the average net fish production of five control ponds of charchat upazila was 5.09 kg/decimal whereas at the same time the digging based model ponds of charchat upazila, it was increased 213.75%, 200.59% and 182.51% for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively against the control pond. However, at Bogura sadar Upazila the average net fish production of five control ponds was 5.28 kg/decimal whereas at the same time the compost based model ponds of Bogura sadar upazila, it was increased 174.62%, 168.37% and 167.99% for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively against the control ponds.

#### **4.2.2.5 Comparison of growth performances among three upazillas and control ponds at 2018**

Production of each study area was higher than control ponds. Average net production of RU area was 17.58 Kg/dec, in Charchat 16.21 Kg/dec and in Bogura it was 14.27Kg/dec in 2018. Average net production of control pond was 4.48 kg/dec. Net production (kg/dec) of RU was 3.92% higher than average net production (kg/dec) of control ponds. Thus net production (kg/dec) of Charchat and Bogura Sadar Upazilla were 3.61% and 3.18% higher than control ponds respectively. Details are presented in table 4.41 below:

**Table 4.41: Growth performances of three study areas and control ponds at 2018**

<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Average Intial Wt. (kg/dec)</b>	<b>Average Gross production (kg/dec)</b>	<b>Average Net Production (kg/dec)</b>
RU Area	3.08	20.66	17.58
Charchat	2.06	18.28	16.21
Bogura	3.71	17.99	14.27
Control ponds	1.6	6.11	4.48

### **4.3 Assessment of water quality parameter of the research ponds.**

Regular monitoring of water quality is very important for fish culture. Parameters should be in suitable range to get much production. Physical, chemical and biological parameters were monitored in three study areas. Water quality of given parameters of 2017 are given below:

#### **4.3.1 Physical parameters of three study areas at 2017**

Mean values of water temperature in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> of Paba Upazila (RU campus) were

27.69±3.91 °C, 28.06±3.91 °C and 28.44±3.88 °C respectively. Maximum temperature was recorded in the month of August and minimum was in December. The mean values of transparency of Paba Upazila (RU campus) were 25.63±0.33 cm, 27.50±0.83 cm and 27.69±1.66 cm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively.

The mean values of water temperature in treatments T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 29.21±0.83, 28.69±0.69 and 29.42±0.92°C respectively in Charghat upazila. Maximum temperature was recorded in the month of September and minimum was in December. The mean values of transparency content of the water in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 25.98±0.48, 25.97±0.46 and 27.85±0.86 cm, respectively.

The mean values of water temperature in treatments T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 26.69±1.90°C, 27.06±1.80 °C and 29.44±2.21 °C of Bogra Sadar upazila. Maximum temperature was recorded in the month of August and minimum was in January. The mean values of transparency of the water 22.63±0.21cm in T<sub>1</sub>, 24.50±1.02 cm T<sub>2</sub> and 20.60±1.60 cm in T<sub>3</sub>. Variations of physical parameters in three study areas are presented in fig 4.3.

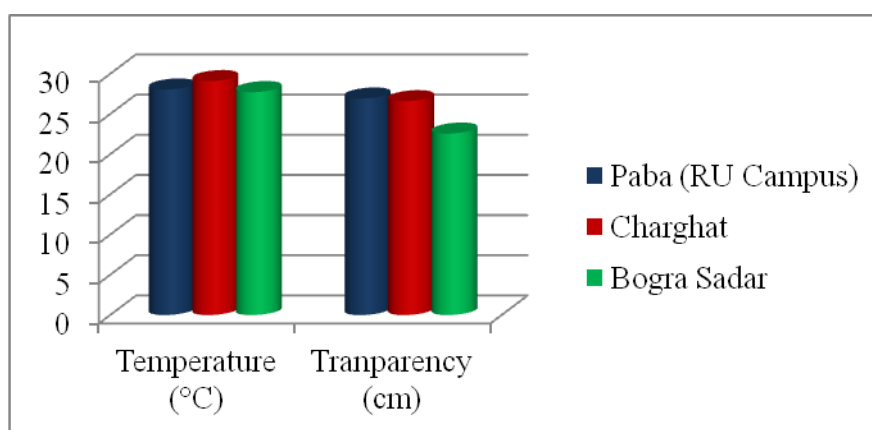


Fig 4.3. Variations of physical factors in three study areas during 2017

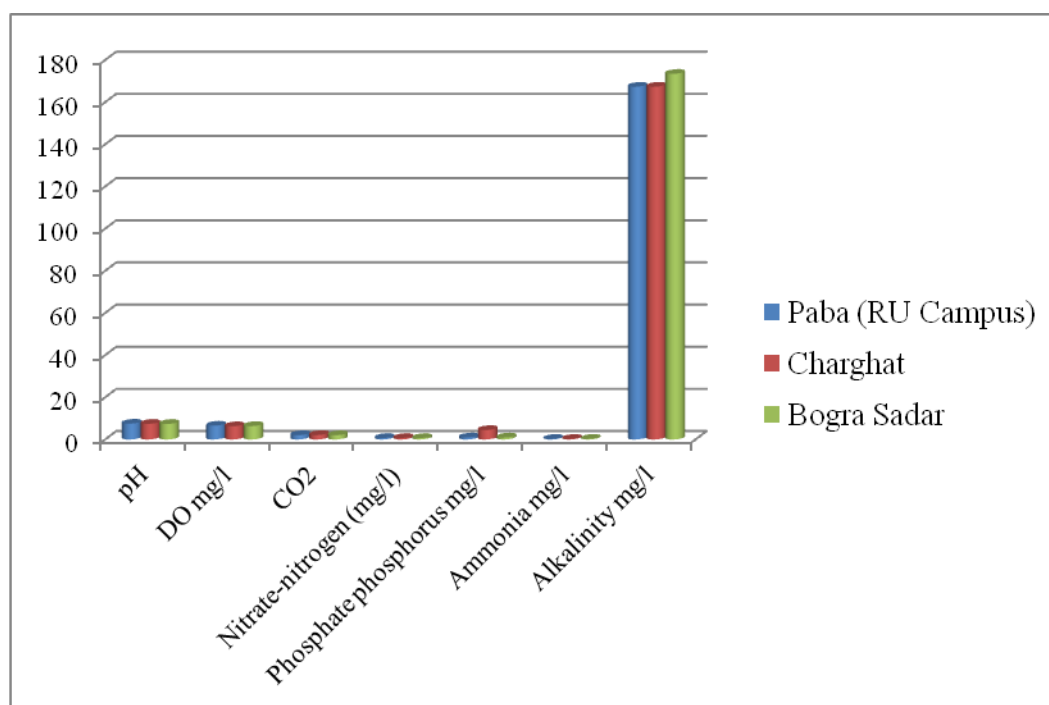
#### 4.3.2 Chemical parameters of three study areas at 2017

At Paba Upazila (RU Campus) the mean values of pH content of the water in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 7.38±0.18, 7.47±0.15 and 7.72±0.34 respectively. The mean values of dissolved oxygen of this area were 6.00±0.5 mg/l, 6.31±0.86 mg/l and 7.38±0.65 mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean values of carbon di-oxide content of the water were 2.06±0.32 mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, 1.81±0.39 mg/l in T<sub>2</sub> and 2.29±0.13 mg/l T<sub>3</sub>. The mean values of nitrate content of the water in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 0.77±0.31 mg/l,

0.62±0.30 mg/l and 0.69±0.21 mg/l respectively in Paba Upazila (RU Campus). The mean values of phosphate-phosphorus were 1.30±0.10 mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, 0.95±0.20 mg/l T<sub>2</sub> and 0.63±0.18 mg/l in T<sub>3</sub>. In this study area the mean values of ammonia were found T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> 0.35±0.07 mg/l, 0.32±0.05 mg/l and 0.21±0.05 mg/l respectively. The mean values of alkalinity of this area were 164.89±8.69 mg/l, 158.81±1.61 mg/l and 178.29±2.56 mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively.

The mean values of pH content of the water in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 7.35±0.10, 7.44±0.09 and 7.55±.13, respectively in Charghat Upazila. The mean values of dissolved oxygen of this area were 6.12±0.13 mg/l, 6.36±0.15 mg/l and 6.37±0.05 mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean values of carbon di-oxide content of the water were 2.18±0.17 mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, 1.84±0.11 mg/l in T<sub>2</sub> and 2.33±0.08 mg/l T<sub>3</sub>. The mean values of nitrate content of the water in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 0.83±0.02, 0.58±0.02 and 0.72±0.02 mg/l respectively in Charghat Upazila. The mean values of phosphate-phosphorus were 4.60±0.10 mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, 4.47±0.17 mg/l in T<sub>2</sub> and 4.42±0.06 mg/l in T<sub>3</sub>. In this study area the mean values of ammonia were found T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> 0.29±0.01 mg/l, 0.32±0.01 mg/l and 0.28±0.02 mg/l respectively. The mean values of alkalinity of this area were 164.89±8.69 mg/l, 158.81±1.61 mg/l and 178.29±2.56 mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively.

At the Bogra Sadar Upazila the mean values of pH were found in 6.78±1.33, 7.5±0.15 and 7.82±0.10 T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean values of dissolved oxygen in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 6.50±0.43mg/l, 5.31±1.81 mg/l and 7.30±0.25 mg/l respectively. In this study area the mean values of carbon di-oxide were 1.06±0.24 mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, 2.81±0.14 mg/l T<sub>2</sub> and 2.19±0.14 mg/l in T<sub>3</sub>. The mean values of nitrate content in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 0.71±0.32 mg/l, 0.66±0.29 mg/l and 0.68±0.24 mg/l respectively in Bogra Sadar Upazila. The mean values of phosphate-phosphorus were found were 1.28±0.10 mg/l, 0.85±0.22 mg/l and 0.71±0.19 mg/l T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean values of ammonia in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 0.38±0.14 mg/l, 0.34±0.07 mg/l and 0.23±0.12 mg/l respectively. In this study area the mean values of alkalinity content of the water in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 171.88±10.51 mg/l, 188.13±17.17 mg/l and 160.31±8.53 mg/l respectively.



**Fig 4.4: Variations of chemical parameters in three study areas at 2017**

### 4.3.3 Biological parameters of three study areas at 2017

Plankton populations in the three study areas were identified up to genus level. Both phytoplankton and zooplankton were identified. In the Paba Upazilla (RU Campus) and in the Charghat Upazila phytoplankton population with 13 genera comprised of 4 major groups; viz., Bacillariophyceae (3 genera), Chlorophyceae (6 genera), Cyanophyceae (2 genera) and Euglenophyceae (1 genera), Chlorococcales (1 genera) were identified in the experimental ponds under different treatments during the experimental period. In these two study areas only two groups of zooplankton were identified which was composed of Crustacea (4 genera) and Rotifeia (1 genera). Among the zooplankton, Rotifera was the most dominant group over other group. But in Bogra sadar Upazila phytoplankton population with 20 genera comprised of four major groups; viz., Bacillariophyceae (4 genera), Chlorophyceae (11 genera), Cyanophyceae (3 genera) and Euglenophyceae (1 genera), Chlorococcales (1 genera) were identified in the experimental ponds under different treatments during the experimental period. Here 10 genera of three groups of zooplankton were identified, which was composed of Rotifera (4 genera) and Copepoda (3 genera) and Cladocera (3). Among the zooplankton, Rotifera was the most dominant over other groups. Details results are shown in table 4.42.

**Table 4.42: List of plankton of study areas at 2017**

Plankton	Study area		
	Paba	Charghat	Bogra
<b>Phytoplankton</b>	<i>Clostridium sp.</i> <i>Navicula sp.</i> <i>Phacus sp.</i> <i>Bacillariophyceae sp.</i> <i>Anabaena sp.</i> <i>Chlorella sp.</i> <i>Volvox sp.</i> <i>Microcystis sp.</i> <i>Aphanocapsa sp.</i> <i>Oocystis sp.</i> <i>Ulothrix sp.</i> <i>Cyclotella sp.</i>	<i>Clostridium sp.</i> <i>Navicula sp.</i> <i>Phacus sp.</i> <i>Bacillariophyceae sp.</i> <i>Anabaena sp.</i> <i>Chlorella sp.</i> <i>Volvox sp.</i> <i>Microcystis sp.</i> <i>Aphanocapsa sp.</i> <i>Oocystis sp.</i> <i>Ulothrix sp.</i> <i>Cyclotella sp.</i>	<i>Clostridium sp.</i> <i>Oocystis sp.</i> <i>Phacus sp.</i> <i>Navicula sp.</i> <i>Bacillariophyceae sp.</i> <i>Anabaena sp.</i> <i>Chlorella sp.</i> <i>Closterium sp.</i> <i>Cosmarium sp.</i> <i>Volvox sp.</i> <i>Spirogyra sp.</i> <i>Chlorosarcina sp.</i> <i>Cyclotella sp.</i> <i>Aphanocapsa sp.</i> <i>Clostridium sp.</i> <i>Ulothrix sp.</i> <i>Pediastrum sp.</i> <i>Pinnularia sp.</i> <i>Nostoc sp.</i>
<b>Zooplankton</b>	<i>Moina sp.</i> <i>Daphnia sp.</i> <i>Cyclops sp.</i> <i>Bosmina sp.</i> <i>Ceriodaphnia sp.</i> <i>Rotaria sp.</i>	<i>Moina sp.</i> <i>Daphnia sp.</i> <i>Cyclops sp.</i> <i>Bosmina sp.</i> <i>Ceriodaphnia sp.</i> <i>Rotaria sp.</i>	<i>Moina sp.</i> <i>Daphnia sp.</i> <i>Cyclops sp.</i> <i>Bosmina sp.</i> <i>Ceriodaphnia sp.</i> <i>Rotaria sp.</i> <i>Brachionus sp.</i> <i>Keratella sp.</i> <i>Notholca sp.</i> <i>Asplanchna sp.</i> <i>Diaptomus sp.</i> <i>Mesocyclops sp.</i> <i>Diaphanosoma sp.</i>

#### 4.3.4 Physical parameters of three study areas at 2018

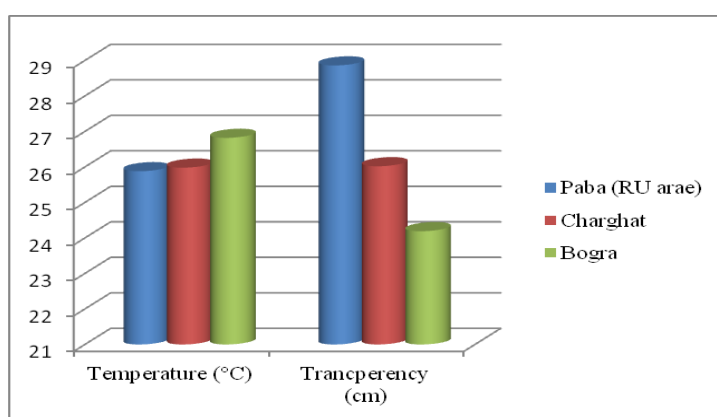
Mean values of water temperature in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> of Paba Upazila (RU campus) were 27.08±0.75 °C, 26.12±0.26 °C and 25.45±0.37 °C respectively. Maximum temperature was recorded in the month of August and minimum was in December. The mean values of transparency of Paba Upazila (RU campus) were 29.01±0.11 cm, 28.80±1.02 cm and 28.77±1.11 cm in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively.

The mean values of water temperature in treatments T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 25.28±0.53, 26.66±0.19 and 26.92±0.12°C respectively in Charghat upazila. Maximum

temperature was recorded in the month of September and minimum was in December. The mean values of transparency content of the water in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 26.50±1.35, 26.10±1.15 and 25.46±0.38 cm, respectively.

The mean values of water temperature in treatments T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 27.12±0.95°C, 26.75±0.52°C and 26.60±0.70°C of Bogra Sadar upazila. Maximum temperature was recorded in the month of August and minimum was in January. The mean values of transparency of the water 23.62±0.64cm in T<sub>1</sub>, 24.29±1.31 cm T<sub>2</sub> and 24.29±0.16 cm inT<sub>3</sub>.

Variation between temperature and transparency of three study area are presented in the figure 10 below:



**Fig 4.5: Variation between temperature and transparency of three study area at 2018**

#### 4.3.5 Chemical parameters of three study areas at 2018

From the experiment got the mean water quality parameters were in suitable range where there was no significant ( $p>0.05$ ) difference found in temperature, transparency, pH, DO and CO<sub>2</sub> among the treatments.

**Table 4.43: Mean values ( $\pm$ SD) of water quality parameters of experimental ponds on 2018 at Charghat Upazila**

Study Area	Treatments	Parameters				
		pH	DO (mg/l)	CO <sub>2</sub> (mg/l)	Alkalinity (mg/l)	Ammonia (mg/l)
RU Area	T <sub>1</sub>	7.40 $\pm$ 0.24 <sup>a</sup>	6.51 $\pm$ 0.25 <sup>a</sup>	3.74 $\pm$ 0.25 <sup>a</sup>	172.96 $\pm$ 4.43 <sup>a</sup>	0.23 $\pm$ 0.03 <sup>a</sup>
	T <sub>2</sub>	7.41 $\pm$ 0.47 <sup>a</sup>	6.42 $\pm$ 0.65 <sup>a</sup>	3.61 $\pm$ 0.44 <sup>a</sup>	174.80 $\pm$ 6.77 <sup>a</sup>	0.24 $\pm$ 0.03 <sup>a</sup>
	T <sub>3</sub>	7.34 $\pm$ 0.72 <sup>a</sup>	6.47 $\pm$ 0.45 <sup>a</sup>	4.30 $\pm$ 0.42 <sup>a</sup>	168.88 $\pm$ 5.34 <sup>a</sup>	0.18 $\pm$ 0.03 <sup>a</sup>
Char ghat	T <sub>1</sub>	6.20 $\pm$ 0.36 <sup>a</sup>	5.43 $\pm$ 0.68 <sup>a</sup>	2.43 $\pm$ 0.30 <sup>a</sup>	170.22 $\pm$ 3.12 <sup>a</sup>	0.21 $\pm$ 0.01 <sup>a</sup>
	T <sub>2</sub>	6.84 $\pm$ 0.40 <sup>a</sup>	6.80 $\pm$ 0.88 <sup>a</sup>	2.00 $\pm$ 0.30 <sup>a</sup>	165.17 $\pm$ 5.44 <sup>a</sup>	0.25 $\pm$ 0.01 <sup>a</sup>
	T <sub>3</sub>	6.60 $\pm$ 0.70 <sup>a</sup>	6.43 $\pm$ 0.86 <sup>a</sup>	2.66 $\pm$ 0.70 <sup>a</sup>	169.45 $\pm$ 3.27 <sup>a</sup>	0.17 $\pm$ 0.02 <sup>a</sup>
Bogra Sadar Upazila	T <sub>1</sub>	5.83 $\pm$ 0.64 <sup>a</sup>	6.20 $\pm$ 0.45 <sup>a</sup>	2.20 $\pm$ 0.36 <sup>a</sup>	167.18 $\pm$ 5.28 <sup>a</sup>	0.25 $\pm$ 0.06 <sup>a</sup>
	T <sub>2</sub>	6.33 $\pm$ 0.60 <sup>a</sup>	6.10 $\pm$ 0.90 <sup>a</sup>	2.21 $\pm$ 0.75 <sup>a</sup>	173.05 $\pm$ 4.44 <sup>a</sup>	0.25 $\pm$ 0.03 <sup>a</sup>
	T <sub>3</sub>	5.98 $\pm$ 0.63 <sup>a</sup>	5.93 $\pm$ 0.15 <sup>a</sup>	2.41 $\pm$ 0.50 <sup>a</sup>	164.88 $\pm$ 6.14 <sup>a</sup>	0.19 $\pm$ 0.01 <sup>a</sup>

Values in the same row having different superscript letters are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ )

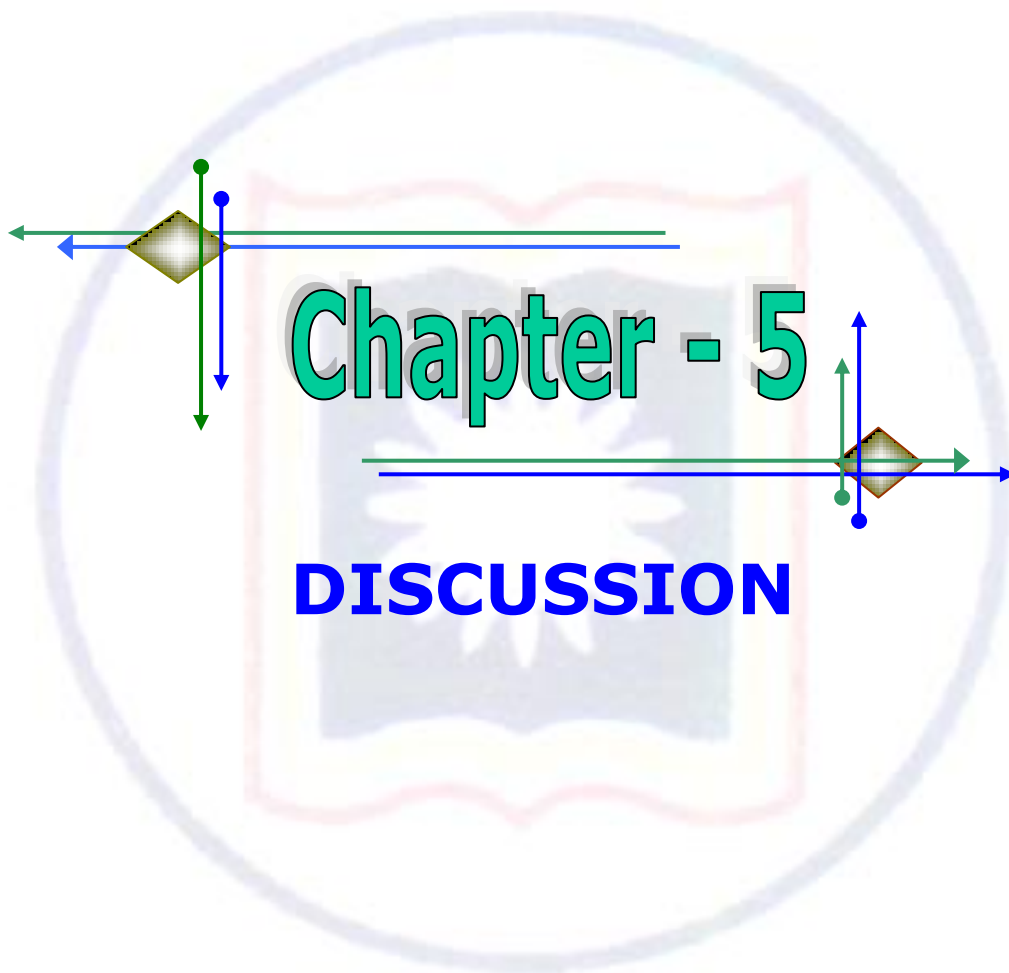
#### 4.3.6 Biological parameters of three study areas at 2018

As a daily routine both phytoplankton and zooplankton were identified. In the Paba Upazilla (RU Campus) and in the Charghat Upazila phytoplankton population with 13 genera comprised of 4 major groups; viz., Bacillariophyceae (3 genera), Chlorophyceae (6 genera), Cyanophyceae (2 genera) and Euglenophyceae (1 genera), Chlorococcales (1 genera) were identified in the experimental ponds under different treatments during the experimental period. In these two study areas only two groups of zooplankton were identified which was composed of Crustacea (4 genera) and Rotifeia (1 genera). Among the zooplankton, Rotifera was the most dominant group over other group. But in Bogra sadar Upazila phytoplankton population with 20 genera comprised of four major groups; viz., Bacillariophyceae (4 genera), Chlorophyceae (11 genera), Cyanophyceae (3 genera) and Euglenophyceae (1 genera), Chlorococcales (1 genera) were identified in the experimental ponds under different treatments during the experimental period. Here 10 genera of three groups of zooplankton were identified, which was composed of Rotifera (4 genera) and Copepoda (3 genera) and Cladocera (3). Among the zooplankton, Rotifera was the most dominant over other groups. Details results are shown in table 4.44.

**Table 4.44: Plankton community found in the three study areas during 2018**

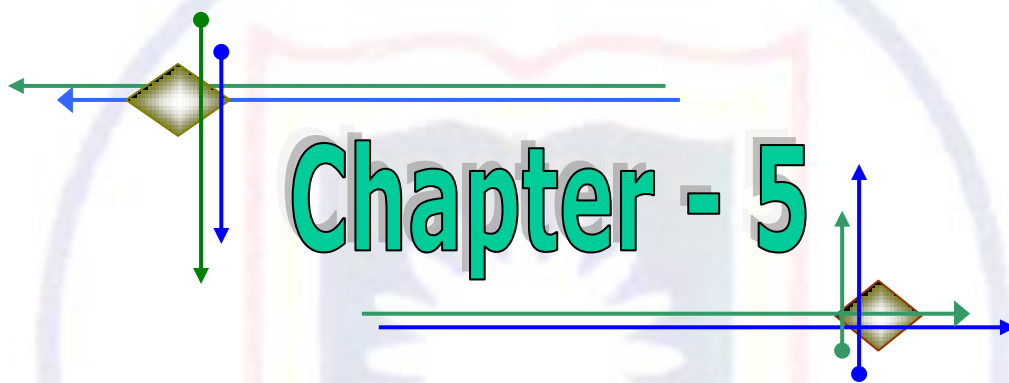
Plankton	Study area		
	Paba	Charghat	Bogra
<b>Phytoplankton</b>	<i>Clostridium sp.</i> <i>Navicula sp.</i> <i>Phacus sp.</i> <i>Bacillariophyceae sp.</i> <i>Anabaena sp.</i> <i>Chlorella sp.</i> <i>Volvox sp.</i> <i>Microcystis sp.</i> <i>Aphanocapsa sp.</i> <i>Oocystis sp.</i> <i>Ulothrix sp.</i> <i>Cyclotella sp.</i>	<i>Clostridium sp.</i> <i>Navicula sp.</i> <i>Phacus sp.</i> <i>Bacillariophyceae sp.</i> <i>Anabaena sp.</i> <i>Chlorella sp.</i> <i>Volvox sp.</i> <i>Microcystis sp.</i> <i>Aphanocapsa sp.</i> <i>Oocystis sp.</i> <i>Ulothrix sp.</i> <i>Cyclotella sp.</i>	<i>Clostridium sp.</i> <i>Oocystis sp.</i> <i>Phacus sp.</i> <i>Navicula sp.</i> <i>Bacillariophyceae sp.</i> <i>Anabaena sp.</i> <i>Chlorella sp.</i> <i>Closterium sp.</i> <i>Cosmarium sp.</i> <i>Volvox sp.</i> <i>Spirogyra sp.</i> <i>Chlorosarcina sp.</i> <i>Cyclotella sp.</i> <i>Aphanocapsa sp.</i> <i>Clostridium sp.</i> <i>Ulothrix sp.</i> <i>Pediastrum sp.</i> <i>Pinnularia sp.</i> <i>Nostoc sp.</i>
<b>Zooplankton</b>	<i>Moina sp.</i> <i>Daphnia sp.</i> <i>Cyclops sp.</i> <i>Bosmina sp.</i> <i>Ceriodaphnia sp.</i> <i>Rotaria sp.</i>	<i>Moina sp.</i> <i>Daphnia sp.</i> <i>Cyclops sp.</i> <i>Bosmina sp.</i> <i>Ceriodaphnia sp.</i> <i>Rotaria sp.</i>	<i>Moina sp.</i> <i>Daphnia sp.</i> <i>Cyclops sp.</i> <i>Bosmina sp.</i> <i>Ceriodaphnia sp.</i> <i>Rotaria sp.</i> <i>Brachionus sp.</i> <i>Keratella sp.</i> <i>Notholca sp.</i> <i>Asplanchna sp.</i> <i>Diaptomus sp.</i> <i>Mesocyclops sp.</i> <i>Diaphanosoma sp.</i>





# Chapter - 5

## DISCUSSION



This research work was undertaken at Paba Upazilla (Rajshahi University Campus area), Charghat upazilla and Bogura Sadar Upazilla. The main purpose of the research was to improve water retention capacity and also increase fish production, monitor water quality and growth performance. Water retention capacity and production was improved by three different techniques viz. (i) digging and polythene lining with clay soil, (ii) digging and compost layering and (iii) only digging. Water quality and growth performance was monitored fortnightly with hackit box (DR-2010, USA), net, electric balance and scale. To set up experiment a total of 27 seasonal ponds in three locations (9 at Rajshahi University campus, 9 at Charghat-Bhagha and 9 at Bogra Sadar) were selected. The selected seasonal ponds are being dug at the level of 10. Then all the prepared model ponds are being maintained 8 feet, 7 feet and 6 feet of water level for the treatments  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  respectively in each side of three upazilas. To see the water retention capacity of constructed or re-excavated model ponds, fluctuations in water depths were recorded daily. Five farmer's practiced ponds from each location were selected as control pond.

### **5.1: Soil conditions of Ponds**

Soil condition is very much important for any type of fish culture. Fish production can be influenced by some soil characteristics. Soil texture is one of them. Water holding capacity of a pond area depends on soil texture. Intermolecular space of soil can be changed its criteria. Because with small intermolecular space of soil can hold most water and this type of soil is called clay or muddy soil. On the other hand sandy soil has lowest water holding capacity because of large intermolecular space. Soil condition differs from area to area. At first soil was tested. It is very much essential to know the soil type or soil quality before fish culture or before set up any kind of experiment. Water retention capacity of a pond mostly depends on the soil type of this pond. Soil of three upazilas was tested in two times, before and after of the pond preparation.

In Rajshahi University area the soil was sandy. The highest (40.0%) sand particle was in  $T_1$  and lowest (28.67%) clay particle was in the  $T_1$ . During pond preparation clay soil was applied and clay particle was increased about 47.33% in  $T_2$ . This can improve the water retention capacity round the year. Lowest (24%) sand particle was

in the T<sub>2</sub>

## 5.2 Water Depth

In Paba upazila maximum mean water depth was found in T<sub>1</sub> (7.21±0.32 feet) in the month of August among the treatment. Maximum water depth was observed in the month of August due to rainy season. Water depth of the bottom layer digging model ponds of Charghat upazila was above 3 feet round the year. In Bogra Sadar upazila maximum mean water depth was found in 7.70±0.23 feet, 6.62±0.12 feet and 5.37±0.32 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively in the month of August. In the second year experiment the highest mean water depth value in T<sub>1</sub> was 5.81±0.51 feet in the month of January and the lowest was 4.99±0.07 in the month of July. At the Charghat Upazilla the average of water depth in treatments T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were 4.65±1.14, 4.30±1.01 and 4.05±1.17 feet respectively. The maximum water depth 6.21±0.59, 4.65±1.14 feet were recorded in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, whereas the minimum 4.48±0.35 feet were in T<sub>3</sub> at the Bogura Sadar Upazilla. Depth of water has big enough effects on the productivity of a water body. According to El-Sayd *et al.* (1996) declared that growth performance and survival rate of fishes were mostly depended on depth of pond and temperature of water. In aquaculture pond depth must be deep enough to fulfill temperature demands and other habitat essentials of cultured species mostly in dry and drought prone areas. For the tropical and subtropical regions 1 meter pond depth is suitable for carp culture (Pillay 1990). Fish farmers of China used 1.5 meter pond depth is used for spawning tilapias and 2-2.5 m depth is recommended for their rearing and wintering (Lin 1991). Jhingran (1975) revealed that 2 m pond depth is suitable for the productivity of biological factors. It was found from Rahman *et al.* (1992) observation that pond should be deep for 1 meter to 5 meter and the slanted depth should be 2 meter. Hossain *et al.* (2014) reported that the mean values of water depth of fish culture ponds were different in different season. It was 0.90±0.03 meter and 0.88±0.02 meter in winter and summer respectively. Sarker and Ali (2016) stated that the average pond depth in the study area was found 2.6 meter. Islam and Chowdhury (2013) observed that the average depth of fish culture pond water was 60-320 cm or 0.6-3.2 meter (yearly mean value 158.8± 94.6 cm or 1.59± 0.95 meter).

## 5.3 Growth Performance

### 5.3.1 Weight gain (g)

*H. molitrix*, *L. rohita* and *C. cirrhosus* had the highest weight gain in T<sub>1</sub> but *B. gonionotus* and *O. niloticus* had the highest weight gain in T<sub>3</sub> in Rajshahi University area (Paba Upazila). Mean weight gain (g) were 355.57± 80.24<sup>a</sup>, 196.78± 88.12<sup>a</sup>, 198.57± 44.21<sup>a</sup>, 232.54± 08.32<sup>a</sup> and 446.22± 43.92<sup>a</sup> of *H. molitrix*, *L. rohita*, *C. cirrhosus*, *B. gonionotus* and *O. niloticus* respectively in Paba upazila. In Charghat upazila all species except *L. rohita* had the highest weight gain (g) in T<sub>2</sub> and *L. rohita* had the highest weight gain in T<sub>3</sub>. Mean weight gain of *H. molitrix* was 365.08± 08.14<sup>a</sup>, 195.74± 28.18<sup>a</sup> of *L. rohita*, 241.28± 82.11<sup>a</sup> of *C. cirrhosus*, 314.76± 36.45<sup>a</sup> of *B. gonionotus* and 430.98± 09.42<sup>a</sup> of *O. niloticus*. In Bogra Sadar Upazila *H. molitrix* and *L. rohita* had the highest mean weight gain (g) in T<sub>3</sub>. But *C. cirrhosus* had the highest mean weight gain (g) in T<sub>1</sub>. *B. gonionotus* and *O. niloticus* had the highest mean weight gain (g) in T<sub>2</sub>. Mean weight gain (g) were 291.96± 60.14<sup>a</sup>, 131.30± 11.72<sup>a</sup>, 137.89± 13.21<sup>a</sup>, 210.81± 45.02<sup>a</sup> and 389.68± 13.42<sup>a</sup> of *H. molitrix*, *L. rohita*, *C. cirrhosus*, *B. gonionotus* and *O. niloticus* respectively in Bogra Sadar upazila.

Species type, availability of food according to choice and feeding frequency and the interactions among species may cause weight variation of the harvested fishes (Habib *et al.* 2003). In the present study the mean initial weight of *H. molitrix* was 58.66±0.034, 58.67±0.017 and 58.25±0.375 gm, *L. rohita* was 51.77±0.010, 51.77±0.005 and 51.77±0.011 gm, *C. cirrhosus* was 56.45±0.00, 56.46±0.001 and 56.45±0.005 gm, *B. gonionotus* was 8.16±0.288, 8.13±0.057 and 8.30±0.264 gm and *O. niloticus* was 7.27±0.144, 7.36±0.123 and 7.37±0.075 gm for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively during the releasing period and the mean final weight of *H. molitrix* was 454.59±84, 416.44±15.95, and 408.44±27.50 gm, *L. rohita* was 302.61±15.85, 301.41±11.34 and 294.79±21.31 gm, *C. cirrhosus* was 293.83±10.35, 292.43±10.85 and 302.28±35.15 gm, *B. gonionotus* was 401.97±52.62, 415.67±29.35 and 380.86±65.73 gm and *O. niloticus* was 394.76±5.27, 395.80±5.59, and 372.80±12.81gm for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean weight gain of *H. molitrix*, *L. rohita*, *C. cirrhosus*, *B. gonionotus* and *O. niloticus* were 395.93±84.83, 250.84±15.86, 237.37±10.35, 393.79±52.61 and 387.49±5.26 gm in T<sub>1</sub>, 357.77±15.95, 249.64±11.33, 235.97±10.85, 407.51±29.30 and 388.43±5.72 gm in T<sub>2</sub> and 350.18±27.44, 243.01, 245.82±35.16, 372.55±65.51 and 365.42±12.87gm in T<sub>3</sub>

respectively. There was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments in case of weight gain of *O. niloticus* but there was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments in case of *H. molitrix*, *L. rohita*, *C. cirrhosus* and *B. gonionotus*. Basak *et al.* (2017) found that the weight gained by rui and mrigal was, (572.40±153.90 g) and (532.0±117.54 g) in treatments T<sub>3</sub>. The mean final weight of *H. molitrix*, *C. carpio* and *C. idella* varied between 580 – 598 g, 540 – 567 g and 516 – 542.5 g respectively in a carp polyculture pond (Hossain *et al.* 2008). Ahmed 1993 found the growth rates of rohu varied from 248.20 to 736.90 g/10 months. In different research different results were found. Hossain *et al.* 1994, Rahman *et al.* 1995, Miah *et al.* 1997, Ahmed and Alam (1989) worked on growth performance of fishes. Ahmed (1993) found the growth rate of mrigala varies from 430 to 741 g in one year and Mazid *et al.* (1997) found 460g to 860g weight gains in 10 months culture period. The mean weight gain of native major carps was 469.03 g (*L. rohita*), 347.9 g (*C. catla*) and 321.67 g (*C. mrigala*) in polyculture where the initial mean weight was 291.07, 230 and 198 g respectively (Mamun and Mahmud 2014). Sarkar *et al.* (2014) found in his research the highest mean final weight gain (g) of silver carp; tilapia, rui and mrigal were 258.8, 154.8, 119.7 and 124.7 respectively in one of three treatments (T<sub>3</sub>).

### 5.3.2 Specific growth rate (bwd<sup>-1</sup>)

In Paba Upazila specific growth rate (SGR) of fish species in various treatments ranged from 2.22% to 2.32%. The specific growth rate of fish species 2.23%, 2.27% and 2.22% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The highest specific growth rate was obtained 2.32% in T<sub>1</sub>. The lowest specific growth rate 2.22% observed in T<sub>3</sub>. There was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. Specific growth rate of fish species of Charghat Upazila in different treatments ranged between 1.25% to 1.33%. The specific growth rate of fish species 1.25%, 1.33% and 1.33% in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The highest specific growth rate was obtained 1.33% in T<sub>3</sub>. The lowest specific growth rate 1.25% observed in T<sub>1</sub>. There was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. In Bogra Sadar Upazila specific growth rate of fish species in different treatments were very nearer. It was ranged between 2.21% to 2.22%. The specific growth rate of fish species 2.21% in T<sub>1</sub>, 2.22% T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>. There was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments.

Similar result was revealed by Hossain *et al.* (1997) during polyculture of fishes in seasonal ponds by fertilization and feeding. He also worked by only fertilization and only feeding. But by using both fertilization and feeding found the best results. Kohinoor *et al.* (1994) found the Specific growth rate of Thai sharpunti ranged between 1.33 to 1.35% in polyculture with carps using low-cost feed. In the present study higher numbers of fishes were stocked and it may be the reason of the data were higher than those from the review data. Hossain *et al.* (2013) reported SGR of Silver carp fry ranges from  $1.91 \pm 0.40$  to  $1.55 \pm 0.43\%$  at stocking density of 1,23,500/ ha. Priyadarshini *et al.* (2011) got the SGR of *Cyprinus carpio* fry 3.47 %. Hossain and Islam (2006) found the SGR of prawn, catla, rohu and silver carp ranged from 3.99 to 4.26%, 3.71% to 3.83%, 2.49 to 2.55% and 2.44% to 2.59% respectively. Desilva and Davy (1992) concluded that SGR of fishes which fed on high protein and energy diet shows higher value but fish fed only supplement feeds made on farm shows SGR value between 3-4% per day.

### 5.3.3 Food conversion ratio (FCR)

In three study areas food conversion ratio (FCR) of the diet used for feeding fry, at the rate of two times in a day were found as 0.18, 0.23 and 0.17 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively of Paba, 0.40, 0.40 and 0.27 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>, respectively of Charghat and 0.24, 0.38 and 0.17 in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively in Bogra upazila. The mean least FCR value 0.17 was found in Paba and also Bogra. On the other hand the highest mean FCR value 0.40 was found in Charghat where fry fed two times daily. There was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. Duston *et al.* (2004) who recorded food conversion ratio (FCR) values to range from 1.03 to 1.20 on tilapia culture.

### 5.3.4 Production

The average net production of model ponds was 16.11, 17.27 and 13.78 kg/decimal for Paba, Charghat and Bogura Sadar Upazila respective and in second experiment it was 17.58, 15.21 and 14.27 kg for Paba, Charghat and Bogura Upazila respectively. The yearly fish production was found to be ranged as 3119 to 4067 kg/ha/year in the traditional carp polyculture system in Bangladesh (Hossain *et al.* 1997; Mazid *et al.* 1997). Yearly fish yield of 3400-6800 kg/ ha has been observed from the

earthen polyculture ponds of north-east Indian region (Shing et al. 2013). The yield of carp polyculture was found as 5361.5-11321.7 kg/ ha/1yr (Hosen et al. 2014). Total yield (3675.33 kg /ha/6month) was reported in carp polyculture pond by Asadujjaman and Hossain (2016). Haque et al. (2015), obtained the highest production in treatment T2 (2747.47±116.47 kg/ha/ year) followed by T3 (2622.04±327.67 kg/ha/year) and T1 (2618.85±575 kg/ha/year) where the stocking density of 80 fingerlings per decimal was the most suitable to ensure highest production in polyculture. Mohsin et al. (2013) found that for some problems, the farmers cannot use inputs and experiences satisfactorily so that fish production (3598.72±785.83 kg/ha/yr) to the carp farmers in Rajshahi and Natore region of northern side of Bangladesh is not satisfactory. Hosen et. al. (2014) calculated that gross and net yields of fish were 16.56 ton/ ha (15,022.98 kg/ha) and 12.48 ton/ ha (11,321.67) respectively in case of fertilization and artificial feeding application (T<sub>1</sub>) and 9.99 ton /ha (9,062.78 kg/ ha) and 5.91 ton /ha (5,361.46 kg/ha) respectively in case of only fertilization (T<sub>2</sub>) in polyculture of *Cirrhinus mrigala*, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* and *Oreochromis niloticus*. Rahman and Rahman (1999) obtained the average yield/ha/yr was 7.903 m.ton (7,903 kg/ha/yr) in case of fertilization and artificial feeding application and 3.374 m.ton (3,374 kg/ha/yr) in case of only fertilization application from polyculture of Indian and Chinese major carps and catfishes. Fish production obtained in three treatments was 2325±74.75, 2620±49.66 and 2982±171.52 kg/ha in the study conducted by Alam et al. (2002). Hossain et. al., (1997) got the best production (2450 Kg/ha) in the polyculture of fishes in seasonal ponds through fertilization and feeding. Rahman et. al. (2017) showed the total yield of all species of fish was 2360 kg/ha/6 months under treatment-1 (T<sub>1</sub>), whereas the total yield of fish was 4022.5 kg/ha/6 months under treatment-2 (T<sub>2</sub>) in case of carp polyculture. Murty et al. (1978) found gross and net fish productions with supplementary feed was 4096.09 and 3858 kg/ha/yr and without supplementary feed was 2512.67 and 2275.37 kg/ha/yr. Gupta et al. (1990) reported 4917 kg/ha/yr with supplementary feed and 2583 kg/ha/yr productions and without supplementary feed. Rahman (1997) also obtained 7903 kg/ha/yr with supplementary feed and 3374 kg/ha/yr without supplementary feed. In aquaculture through polyculture system, the gross production was recorded 1,817 kg/ha by Kohinoor (2000) and 1,970 kg/h by Kadir et al. (2006) at five months of culture period. The carp production (Mixed culture of Indian and Chinese carp) in fresh water ponds in India was 3314-4000

Kg/ha/yr with supplementary feed inputs and 4244-5506 Kg/ha/yr with both fertilizer and supplementary feed inputs reported by Sinha (1979). Sagor (2008) found the average production of carp 1676 kg/ha/year. Haque (2010) observed better results from the polyculture of Indian carps in three treatments and the production ranging from  $2618.85 \pm 57.5$  to  $2747.47 \pm 116.47$  kg/ha/year. Methew et al. (1988) observed the production of 10183 kg/ ha/ yr when stocking density was 8,000 fish/ha in six carp fish species at polyculture. Das et al. (1999) also obtained the production of 5,556 kg/ha/yr from the Indian major carp at the stocking density of 7,000 fish/ha. Uddin et al. (1994) got the gross production of 3,415 kg/ ha/ yr from polyculture of carps with rajpunti. Miaje (1999) reported the total production of fish ranged between 2,934 and 3,318 kg/ha/4 months in polyculture of Indian major carps with Thai sharpunti by feeding with 20.31% protein rich diet. Ferdosh (2003) recorded a total production ranging from 1908.2 to 2082.68 kg/ha/142 days in carp-sis polyculture system. Jhingran (1975) and Chaudhuri (1978) also reported good results from the polyculture of Indian major carps with exotic species and the yield recorded by them 7000-9000 kg/ha/yr and 7444.8 kg/ha/yr respectively. Wahab et al. (1995) also recorded 5,294 to 5,630 kg/ha/yr production in the polyculture of carps. Lakshmanan et al. (1971) declared a production ranging from 2230 to 4209 Kg/ha/yr in a 7 species mix culture of Indian and Chinese carps with the use of fertilization and supplementary feed. The range of production from the traditional polyculture of carps in Bangladesh was 3,119 to 4,067kg/ha/yr found from different researcher like Dewan et al. (1988), Ameen et al. (1983), Uddin et al. (1994), Miah et al. (1993), Hossain et al. (1994), Miah et al. (1997) and Mazid et al. (1997) etc..

## **5.4 Water Quality Parameter**

Regular monitoring of water quality is very important for fish culture. Parameters should be in suitable range to get much production. Physical, chemical and biological parameters were monitored in three study areas.

### **5.4.1 Physical parameters**

Average of water temperature in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> of Paba Upazila (RU campus) were  $27.69 \pm 3.91^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $28.06 \pm 3.91^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $28.44 \pm 3.88^{\circ}\text{C}$  respectively. Maximum temperature was recorded in the month of August and minimum was in December. The mean



values of transparency of Paba Upazila (RU campus) were  $25.63 \pm 0.33$  cm,  $27.50 \pm 0.83$  cm and  $27.69 \pm 1.66$  cm in  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  respectively. The mean values of water temperature in treatments  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  were  $29.21 \pm 0.83$ ,  $28.69 \pm 0.69$  and  $29.42 \pm 0.92^\circ\text{C}$  respectively in Charghat upazila. Maximum temperature was recorded in the month of September and minimum was in December. The mean values of transparency content of the water in treatment  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  were  $25.98 \pm 0.48$ ,  $25.97 \pm 0.46$  and  $27.85 \pm 0.86$  cm, respectively. The mean values of water temperature in treatments  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  were  $26.69 \pm 1.90^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $27.06 \pm 1.80^\circ\text{C}$  and  $29.44 \pm 2.21^\circ\text{C}$  of Bogra Sadar upazila. Maximum temperature was recorded in the month of August and minimum was in January. The mean values of transparency of the water  $22.63 \pm 0.21$  cm in  $T_1$ ,  $24.50 \pm 1.02$  cm  $T_2$  and  $20.60 \pm 1.60$  cm in  $T_3$ . Temperature both air and water is very important for pond environment and an important physical factor in controlling the functioning of aquatic ecosystem. (Wetzel, 1975; Dwivedi and Pandey, 2002; Singh and Mathura, 2005). Water temperature is one of the most important physical factors for all aquatic life. All biological and chemical processes in an aquaculture system are influenced by temperature. At water or air temperatures above or below the optimum limit, fish growth is reduced and mortality rate became high (Joseph *et al.*, 1993). Boyd (1982) said that the water temperature from  $26.06$  to  $31.97^\circ\text{C}$  is suitable for warm water fish culture. From the findings it was shown that a temperature range between  $25$  and  $32^\circ\text{C}$  is ideal for tropical fish culture (Bolorunduro and Abdullah, 1996). Islam and Chowdhury (2013) recorded water temperature which varied from  $20$ - $32.5^\circ\text{C}$  (yearly mean value  $28.29 \pm 4.96^\circ\text{C}$ ). Rumpa *et al.* (2016) observed during the study time that the ranges of water temperature was  $26$  to  $34^\circ\text{C}$ . Wahab *et al.* (1995) stated that, the temperature range suitable for plankton growth is  $27.2^\circ\text{C}$  to  $32.4^\circ\text{C}$ . Temperature values in the ponds in the study area ranged from  $26.8$  to  $29.6^\circ\text{C}$ . Choudary *et al.*, (2014) study the ponds of Sasaram, Bihar observed the temperature range varies from  $23^\circ\text{C}$  to  $27^\circ\text{C}$ . Sajitha and Vijayamma (2016) observed the temperature values in the ponds in the study area ranged from  $26.8$  to  $29.6^\circ\text{C}$ . Mollah and Haque (1978) recorded the water temperature ranges from  $26.0$  to  $32.44^\circ\text{C}$ . For freshwater aquaculture the suitable range of temperature is about  $25$ - $32^\circ\text{C}$  (Das, 1997). Ghosh B. B. (2018) Water temperature was found to be highest in June ( $31.8^\circ\text{C}$ ) and lowest in January ( $16^\circ\text{C}$ ). Alam *et al.* (2002) studied the carp polyculture in pond and reported water temperature  $31.85^\circ\text{C}$ . Water temperature from  $27.1$  –  $28.7^\circ\text{C}$  was also reported in polyculture pond by Ahmad *et al.* 2013. Kohinoor

et al. 2011 observed temperature ranged from  $26.40 \pm 0.42^\circ\text{C}$  to  $26.72 \pm 0.50^\circ\text{C}$  Khan *et al.* (2018) reported that the mean values of water temperature varied from  $26.58 \pm 0.97 - 26.75 \pm 1.08^\circ\text{C}$ . Hossain *et al.* (2008) also reported water quality parameters in polyculture ponds at which the water temperature ranged from  $25.6 - 25.8^\circ\text{C}$ . Water temperature was recorded as  $30.80 \pm 1.52$  and  $31.28 \pm 1.47^\circ\text{C}$  by Hosen *et al.* 2014. The mean value of water temperature  $28.93 \pm 2.53^\circ\text{C}$  was reported by Rahman and Rahman (1999). Water temperature throughout the experiments by Ghozlan *et al.* (2018) ranged between  $24.13 \pm 0.53$  and  $30.26 \pm 0.45^\circ\text{C}$  in fresh water experiment. Munni *et al.* (2013) investigated water temperature  $29-38.3^\circ\text{C}$ . Uddin, M. A. (2002) in his study observed that temperature varied from  $25.6$  to  $33.0^\circ\text{C}$ . Rahman, M. M. (2000) studied the water quality of freshwater fish pond and reported that temperature varied from  $21.1$  to  $32.2^\circ\text{C}$ .

Boyd (1982) recommended a transparency range between  $15$  to  $40$  cm appropriate for fish culture. Kohinoor *et al.* 2011 observed the mean value of water transparency was  $32.22 \pm 1.40$ ,  $36.40 \pm 1.66$  and  $40.55 \pm 1.69$  cm. Haque *et al.* (2015) recorded the mean values of water transparency varied from  $30.69 \pm 1.07$  to  $34.11 \pm 0.97$  cm. Hosen *et al.* 2014 reported transparency was  $24.54 \pm 6.94$   $33.25 \pm 5.98$  cm in his study. Rumpa *et al.* (2016) observed transparency ( $28$  to  $41$  cm). Munni *et al.* (2013) found transparency  $32.5-57.5$  cm. Uddin, M. A. (2002) in his study observed transparency from  $11.0$  to  $63.5$  cm. Transparency was recorded from  $18.2-25.5$  cm by Ahmad *et al.* 2013. Hossain *et al.* (2008) recorded the transparency which varied from  $28.5-29.7$  cm. Alam *et al.* (2002) observed the mean value of transparency as  $30.11$  cm. Khan *et al.* (2018) reported that the mean values of transparency varied from  $35 \pm 0.83 - 37.17 \pm 0.86$  cm. Rahman, M. M. (2000) reported that transparency varied from  $12$  to  $41$  cm. Sarker, M. N. (2000) observed transparency from  $27$  to  $35$  cm. Roy *et al.* (2001) measured transparency from  $24.10$  cm to  $45.00$  cm. Kohinoor (2000) recorded that transparency ranged from  $15$  cm to  $58$  cm.

#### 5.4.2 Chemical parameters

At Paba Upazila (RU Campus) the mean values of pH content of the water in  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  were  $7.38 \pm 0.18$ ,  $7.47 \pm 0.15$  and  $7.72 \pm 0.34$  respectively. The mean values of dissolved oxygen of this area were  $6.00 \pm 0.5$  mg/l,  $6.31 \pm 0.86$  mg/l and  $7.38 \pm 0.65$  mg/l in  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  respectively. The mean values of carbon di-oxide content of the water

were  $2.06 \pm 0.32$  mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>,  $1.81 \pm 0.39$  mg/l in T<sub>2</sub> and  $2.29 \pm 0.13$  mg/l T<sub>3</sub>. The mean values of nitrate content of the water in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were  $0.77 \pm 0.31$  mg/l,  $0.62 \pm 0.30$  mg/l and  $0.69 \pm 0.21$  mg/l respectively in Paba Upazila (RU Campus). The mean values of phosphate-phosphorus were  $1.30 \pm 0.10$  mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>,  $0.95 \pm 0.20$  mg/l T<sub>2</sub> and  $0.63 \pm 0.18$  mg/l in T<sub>3</sub>. In this study area the mean values of ammonia were found T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>  $0.35 \pm 0.07$  mg/l,  $0.32 \pm 0.05$  mg/l and  $0.21 \pm 0.05$  mg/l respectively. The mean values of alkalinity of this area were  $164.89 \pm 8.69$  mg/l,  $158.81 \pm 1.61$  mg/l and  $178.29 \pm 2.56$  mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean values of pH content of the water in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were  $7.35 \pm 0.10$ ,  $7.44 \pm 0.09$  and  $7.55 \pm 0.13$ , respectively in Charghat Upazila. The mean values of dissolved oxygen of this area were  $6.12 \pm 0.13$  mg/l,  $6.36 \pm 0.15$  mg/l and  $6.37 \pm 0.05$  mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean values of carbon di-oxide content of the water were  $2.18 \pm 0.17$  mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>,  $1.84 \pm 0.11$  mg/l in T<sub>2</sub> and  $2.33 \pm 0.08$  mg/l T<sub>3</sub>. The mean values of nitrate content of the water in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were  $0.83 \pm 0.02$ ,  $0.58 \pm 0.02$  and  $0.72 \pm 0.02$  mg/l respectively in Charghat Upazila. The mean values of phosphate-phosphorus were  $4.60 \pm 0.10$  mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>,  $4.47 \pm 0.17$  mg/l in T<sub>2</sub> and  $4.42 \pm 0.06$  mg/l in T<sub>3</sub>. In this study area the mean values of ammonia were found T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>  $0.29 \pm 0.01$  mg/l,  $0.32 \pm 0.01$  mg/l and  $0.28 \pm 0.02$  mg/l respectively. The mean values of alkalinity of this area were  $164.89 \pm 8.69$  mg/l,  $158.81 \pm 1.61$  mg/l and  $178.29 \pm 2.56$  mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively.

At the Bogra Sadar Upazila the mean values of pH were found in  $6.78 \pm 1.33$ ,  $7.5 \pm 0.15$  and  $7.82 \pm 0.10$  T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean values of dissolved oxygen in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were  $6.50 \pm 0.43$  mg/l,  $5.31 \pm 1.81$  mg/l and  $7.30 \pm 0.25$  mg/l respectively. In this study area the mean values of carbon di-oxide were  $1.06 \pm 0.24$  mg/l in T<sub>1</sub>,  $2.81 \pm 0.14$  mg/l T<sub>2</sub> and  $2.19 \pm 0.14$  mg/l in T<sub>3</sub>. The mean values of nitrate content in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were  $0.71 \pm 0.32$  mg/l,  $0.66 \pm 0.29$  mg/l and  $0.68 \pm 0.24$  mg/l respectively in Bogra Sadar Upazila. The mean values of phosphate-phosphorus were found were  $1.28 \pm 0.10$  mg/l,  $0.85 \pm 0.22$  mg/l and  $0.71 \pm 0.19$  mg/l T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. The mean values of ammonia in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were  $0.38 \pm 0.14$  mg/l,  $0.34 \pm 0.07$  mg/l and  $0.23 \pm 0.12$  mg/l respectively. In this study area the mean values of alkalinity content of the water in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> were  $171.88 \pm 10.51$  mg/l,  $188.13 \pm 17.17$  mg/l and  $160.31 \pm 8.53$  mg/l respectively.

Rahman, M. M. (2000) found pH from 6.0 to 9.1. Uddin, M. A. (2002) in his study observed water pH from 6.1 to 8.88. The mean value of pH  $5.31 \pm 0.64$  and  $5.21 \pm 0.54$  was recorded by Hosen et al. 2014. Different researchers have recorded a wide variations for pH from 7.18 to 9.24 (Kohinoor *et al.* 1998), 7.03 to 9.03 (Roy *et al.* 2002), 6.8 to 8.20 (Begum *et al.* 2003) and 7.50 to 8.20 (Chakraborty *et al.* 2005) in fertilized fish pond. The pH values of pond water were found to be fluctuated and ranged from 6.8 to 8.6 was reported by Haque *et. al* (2015). Ahmad *et al.* 2013 recorded pH from 8 to 8.2. Hossain *et al.* (2008) reported pH from 7.7 – 7.9. Alam *et al.* (2002) recorded the pH value which was 6.98. Khan *et al.* (2018) reported that the mean values of pH varied from  $7.38 \pm 0.11$  –  $7.57 \pm 0.1$ . The water pH values throughout the experiment of Ghozlan *et al.* 2018 ranged between  $8.00 \pm 0.13$  and  $8.10 \pm 0.13$  with an overall mean of  $8.04 \pm 0.13$  in fresh water. Sajitha and Vijayamma (2016) observed pH ranged between 4.62 to 7.21. According to Swingle (1967) and Hossain *et al.* (2006), pH 6.5 to 9.0 is suitable for pond fish culture. Rumpa *et al.* (2016) observed pH (7.0 to 8.5). Hossain *et al.* (2014) in his study found the mean values of pH  $8.24 \pm 0.49$ . Munni *et al.* (2013) in her study found pH value 6.8- 7.12. The mean value of pH in the present study was  $7.40 \pm 0.24$ ,  $7.41 \pm 0.47$  and  $7.34 \pm 0.72$  for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively which were within the acceptable range required for fish culture 6.5 to 9.0 (Boyd, 1990). The pH values were also within the range found by Hossain *et al.* (2013), Hossain *et al.* (2012) and Chakraborty and Mirza (2007). In the present study the mean value of pH in T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> was  $7.40 \pm 0.24$ ,  $7.41 \pm 0.47$  and  $7.34 \pm 0.72$  respectively. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The maximum mean value of pH was 7.9 in the month of January under the T<sub>2</sub> and the minimum pH value was recorded as 6.59 in the month of May under the T<sub>1</sub>. Oxygen is important for direct intake of many organisms and affects the solubility of many nutrients (Wetzel, 1983). From the Jhingran (1982)'s findings we can see that the oxygen contents in tropical water would be low considering their high temperature. Ghozlan et al. 2018 observed overall mean of DO of their study was  $7.20 \pm 0.37$  mg DO/l for fresh water experiment. Sajitha and Vijayamma (2016) observed dissolved oxygen ranged from 1.76 – 8.4 mg/l. Rumpa et al. (2016) observed dissolved oxygen (2.45 to 5.5 mg/l). Hossain et al. (2014) in his study found the mean values of dissolved oxygen  $5.88 \pm 2.18$  mg/l. Sarker, M. N. (2000) dissolved oxygen 3.57 mg/l to 8.84. Rahman, M. M. (2000) found dissolved oxygen 2.39 to 10.36 mg/l. Uddin, M. A. (2002) found DO from 2.2 to 8.8 mg/l. Dissolved oxygen

5.31±0.64 and 5.21±0.54 mg/L was reported by Hosen *et al.* 2014. The Dissolved Oxygen concentrations of different ponds were ranged from 3 to 14 was reported by Haque *et al.* (2015). Johnson (1986) reported that fish need about 5 mg oxygen/liter or more to avoid stressful conditions. DO was recorded from 5.2 – 5.9 mg /l by Ahmad *et al.* 2013. Hossain *et al.* (2008) observed that DO ranged from 5.3 – 5.6 mg/l. Khan *et al.* (2018) reported that the mean values of, DO varied from 5.3 ± 0.13 – 85.5 ± 0.46 mg /L. The mean values of DO were 5.66±0.21 mg/ L, 5.20±0.18 mg/L and 4.42±0.34 mg/L recorded by (Kohinoor *et al.* 1998). Munni *et al.* (2013) found DO 1.1-6.9 mg/l in her study. Free CO<sub>2</sub> 4.65±0.17 and 4.58±0.27mg/L was reported by Hosen *et al.* 2014. Khan *et al.* (2018) reported that the mean values of free CO<sub>2</sub> varied from 4.92 ± 0.17 – 5.58 ± 0.12 mg /L. Rahman and Rahman 1999 recorded the mean values of free CO<sub>2</sub> were 6.13 ± 0.89 and 5.88 ± 0.55. Generally free CO<sub>2</sub> in more than 20 mg/L may is harmful to fishes on the other hand low oxygen content (less than 3 to 5 mg/L) in waters is harmful for aquatic organisms (Lagler 1972). Total alkalinity levels for natural waters are suitable from less than 5 mg/L to more than 500 mg/L (Boyd 1982). But Mairs (1966) said that water bodies having total alkalinity 40 mg/L or more are suitable for production. Boyd (1982) said that the total alkalinity should be more than 20 mg/L in fertilized ponds. Alam *et al.* (2002) reported that alkalinity was 125 mg/l in their study. Khan *et al.* (2018) found total alkalinity was 99.96 ± 4.71 – 110.38 ± 6.21 mg /l. Kohinoor *et al.* 1998 found mean values of total alkalinity were 154±6.30 mg/l, 130±8.44 mg/l and 121±7.60mg/l. Roy (2002) found the average total alkalinity above 100 mg/L in his study. Total alkalinity 99.15±9.11 and 97.71±8.26 mg/L was reported by Hosen *et al.* 2014. The average mean values of alkalinity were 139.88 ± 30.80 mg/L and 97.88 ± 13.09 mg/l observed by Rahman and Rahman 1999. Rumpa *et al.* (2016) observed total alkalinity (130 to 182 mg/l). Hossain *et al.* (2014) in his study found the mean values of total alkalinity 184.72±22.72. Hossain *et al.* (2013), Hossain *et al.* (2012), reported alkalinity varied from 110±5.05 to 117±7.17 mg/l in nursery pond. Munni *et al.* (2013) found total alkalinity 43.5-62.5 mg/l. Uddin, M. A. (2002) found total alkalinity from 45 to 180 mg/l. Khan *et al.* (2018) reported ammonia-nitrogen varied from 0.04±0.002–0.05±0.008 mg /L. The water un-ionized ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) throughout the experiments of Ghozlan *et al.* 2018 ranged between 0.09±0.01 and 0.12±0.01 with an overall mean of 0.11±0.01 in fresh water. Rumpa *et al.* (2016) observed ammonia nitrogen (0.12 to 0.3 mg/l). Hossain *et al.* (2014) in his study found the mean values of ammonia

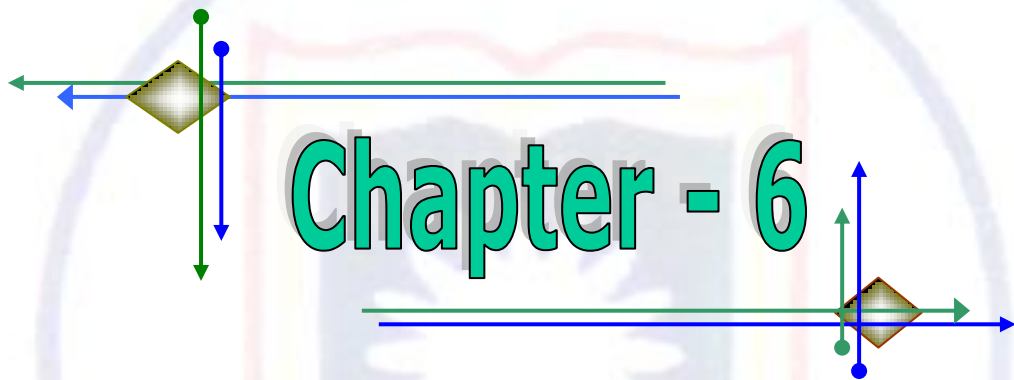
nitrogen  $0.21 \pm 0.05$ . , Rahman, M. M. (2000) found total ammonia 0.03 to 2.72 mg/l. Paul, S. (1998) found ammonia nitrogen 0.01 to 0.99 (mg/l). Wahab *et al.* (1995), Kadir *et al.* (2007) and Milstein *et al.*, (2009) recorded ammonia nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ ) of 0.09 to 0.99 mg/l, 0.11 to 0.52 mg/l and 0.6 to 0.29 mg/l, respectively. In the present study the mean value of ammonia-nitrogen in  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  was  $0.23 \pm 0.03$ ,  $0.24 \pm 0.03$  and  $0.18 \pm 0.03$  mg/l respectively. There was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference among the treatments. The maximum mean value of ammonia-nitrogen was 0.41 mg/l in the month of May under the  $T_1$  and the minimum value was recorded as 0.04 mg/l in the month of December under the  $T_1$ .

### 5.4.3 Biological parameters

Plankton populations in the three study areas were identified up to genus level. Both phytoplankton and zooplankton were identified. In the Paba Upazilla (RU Campus) and in the Charghat Upazila phytoplankton population with 13 genera comprised of 4 major groups; viz., Bacillariophyceae (3 genera), Chlorophyceae (6 genera), Cyanophyceae (2 genera) and Euglenophyceae (1 genera), Chlorococcales (1 genera) were identified in the experimental ponds under different treatments during the experimental period. In these two study areas only two groups of zooplankton were identified which was composed of Crustacea (4 genera) and Rotifeia (1 genera). Among the zooplankton, Rotifera was the most dominant group over other group. But in Bogra sadar Upazila phytoplankton population with 20 genera comprised of four major groups; viz., Bacillariophyceae (4 genera), Chlorophyceae (11 genera), Cyanophyceae (3 genera) and Euglenophyceae (1 genera), Chlorococcales (1 genera) were identified in the experimental ponds under different treatments during the experimental period. Here 10 genera of three groups of zooplankton were identified, which was composed of Rotifera (4 genera) and Copepoda (3 genera) and Cladocera (3). Among the zooplankton, Rotifera was the most dominant over other groups.

Ansari, et al, (2015) identified seventy three genera of phytoplankton, belonged to four classes viz., Euglenophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Cyanophyceae were identified. Asha et al, (2015) identified phytoplankton, belonging to the class Cyanophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae. Ekhala et al, (2013) identified total of forty six species of phytoplankton belonging to Euglenophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Cyanoophyceae. Uddin, M. M. (2002) gave an

account of 35 genera of phytoplankton belonging to Bacillariophyceae (6), Chlorophyceae (18), Cyanophyceae (8) and Euglenophyceae (3) were recorded. Raihan, A. (2001) identified 31 genera of phytoplankton belonging to Bacillariophyceae (4), Chlorophyceae (18), Cyanophyceae (6) and Euglenophyceae (3). Hoque, M. I. (2000), identified 33 genera of phytoplankton belonging to 5 different groups of Bacillariophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Euglenophyceae, and Dinophyceae. Nur, N. N, (1999) identified 33 genera of phytoplankton including Bacillariophyceae (5 genera), Chlorophyceae (19 genera), Cyanophyceae (6 genera) and Euglenophyceae (3 genera) and 11 genera of zooplankton including Crustacea (4 genera) and Rotifera (7 genera). Nirod, D. B, (1997) found that phytoplankton population was comprised of four groups; Bacillariophyceae (3 genera), Chlorophyceae (15 genera), Euglenophyceae (2 genera) and Cyanophyceae (5 genera). Wahab et al. (1995) found five major groups of phytoplankton belonging to Bacillariophyceae (7 genera), Chlorophyceae (22 genera), Cyanophyceae (9 genera), Euglenophyceae (3 genera), and Rhodophyceae (1 genera). Dewan et al. (1991) identified 24 genera of phytoplankton belonging to Chlorophyceae (15 genera), Bacillariophyceae (3 genera), Euglenophyceae (2 genera), Rhodophyceae (1 genera) and Cyanophyceae (3 genera). Banu et al. (1987) identified 27 different genera among which the dominant genera were *Anabaena*, *Anabaenopsis*, *Microcystis*, *Chlorococcus*, *Pediastrum*, *Melosira*, *Brachiurus*, *Keratella*, *Filinia*, *Daphnia*, *Diaphanosoma* and *Cyclops*. Dewan et al. (1991) identified 7 genera of zooplankton belonging to Hydrozoa (1 genera), Rotifer (3 genera) and Crustacea (5 genera). Wahab et al. (1995) found zooplankton was comprised of only Crustacea and Rotifera. Nirod, D. B, (1997) found two groups of zooplankton belonged to Crustacea (5 genera), and Rotifera (7 genera). Nur, N. N, (1999) identified 11 genera of zooplankton including Crustacea (4 genera) and Rotifera (7 genera). Hoque, M. I. (2000), identified 13 genera of zooplankton belonging to 4 groups of Cladocera, Copepoda, Rotifera and nauplius. Asha et al, (2015) zooplanktons found were Zoea larvae and Mysis larvae of prawn.



# Chapter - 6

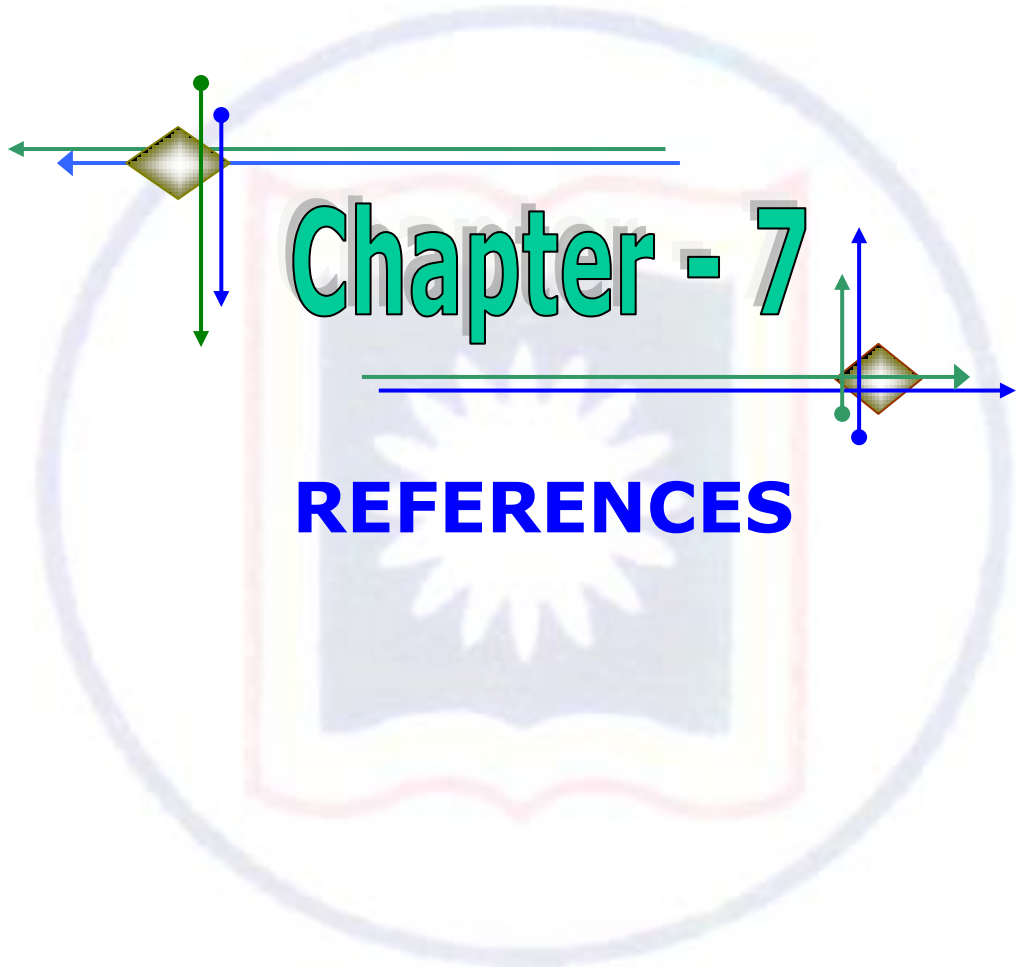
## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**



The main purpose of the research was to improve water retention capacity as well as increase fish production. Water retention capacity and production was improved by three different techniques viz. (i) digging and polythene lining with clay soil, (ii) digging and compost layering and (iii) only digging. 27 prepared model ponds were being dug at the level of 10 feet and the water level was maintained to 8, 7 and 6 feet for T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> respectively. 80 fingerlings/decimal for the first year experiment and 61 fingerlings/decimal for second year experiment stocking models were released for each model ponds in three study areas. Commercial fish feed of 4%total biomass was used twice daily, water depth was recorded daily and water quality was monitored fortnightly. Soil condition were tested and maximum ponds were sandy loamy in nature. After intervention of three systems the water holding capacity of seasonal ponds were increased in all the three techniques. Thus the seasonal ponds were converted into perennial ponds to seasonal ponds comparing with 5 controlled ponds. The fish culture period of model ponds at three sites were recorded almost double against the 5 controlled ponds. Water retention capacity of the ponds was increased by the enhancing the culture period. Culture period was increased 8 months to 3 to 4 months in the most of the study area. Production has increased almost double because of scientific culture technique and seasonal ponds converted to perennial. The average net fish production of five control ponds was 4.35 kg/decimal, 4.32 kg/decimal and 5.14 kg/decimal for Paba upazila, Charghat upazila and Bogura sadar Upazila respectively for 1<sup>st</sup> experiment whereas the second experiment the average net fish production of five control pond was 5.13 kg/decimal, 5.09 kg/decimal and 5.28 kg/decimal for Paba upazila, Charghat upazila and Bogura sadar Upazila respectively. The average net production of model ponds was 16.11, 17.27 and 13.78 kg/decimal for Paba, Charghat and Bogura Sadar Upazila respectively and in second experiment it was 17.58, 15.21 and 14.27 kg for Paba, Charghat and Bogura Upazila respectively. So above results are showing that the average net production was more than 3 times better in model ponds than the controlled ponds. Maximum net production was found in Paba upazila due to increase water holding capacity of ponds and scientific fish culture techniques. Farmers have been benefited more than past and the social acceptance of the research findings have been increased by the society tremendously.

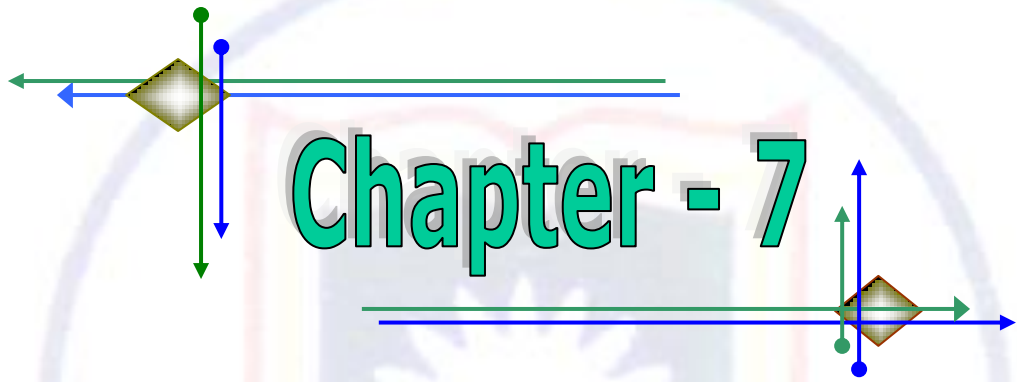
**Recommendations**

- In the Northwest region of Bangladesh most of the pond owners are not aware of fish culture in scientific way due to lack of water of their ponds. To increase the production of fish through culture, the techniques that have been developed for conversion of seasonal ponds to perennial ones need to be undertaken under the public extension programme for wider adoption in the north-west region.
- Awareness building on water retention and fish culture techniques should be done through farmers. Further research should be undertaken covering wider areas to improve the techniques.



# Chapter - 7

## REFERENCES



- 
- Abedin, M. J., Bapary, M. A. J., Rasul, M. G., Majumdar, B. C. and Haque, M. M. 2017. Water quality parameters of some Pangasius ponds at Trishal Upazila, Mymensingh, Bangladesh. *European Journal of Biotechnology and Bioscience* Volume 5; Issue 2, March 2017; 29-35.
- ADB, 2005, An evaluation of small-scale freshwater rural aquaculture development for poverty reduction. Operations Evaluation Department, Asian Development Bank, Asian Development Bank Publications, ISBN 071-561-550-3.
- Agrawala, S. T. O., Ahmed, A. U., Smith, J. and Aalst, M. V. 2003. Development and Climate Change in Bangladesh: Focus on Coastal Flooding and the Sunderbans; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): Paris, France.
- Ahmad, M., Abbas, S., Javid, A., Ashraf, M., Iqbal, K. J., Azmat, H., Khan, T., Mahmood, S. and Haider, R. 2013 .Effect of vary-ing stocking density of bottom feeder fish *Cirrhinus mrigala* and *Cyprinus carpio* on growth performance and fish yield in polyculture system. *International Journal of Biological Research* 5(11): 278–285
- Ahmed, A. U. 2006. Bangladesh Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerability. A Synthesis; Climate Change Cell, Department of Environment, CDMP, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Ahmed, F. 2003. Comparative study on carp polyculture of three different NGOs in Mymensingh district. M.S. Thesis, Department of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Mymensing, 65pp.
- Ahmed, K., 1993. The effect of feed and fertilizers on carp polyculture in ponds. Ph.D. Thesis, Dhaka University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. 162 pp.
- Ahmed, M. 1995. Studies on the mixed culture of fishes in seasonal ponds through fertilization and feeding. M.S. Thesis, Dept. of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 59 pp.

- 
- Ahmed, A.K.M.M and Alam, M. J. 1989. Polyculture of cultivated fish species for optimising production from ponds. Workshop on Contract Research Project. *Bangladesh Agri. Res. Coun. Dhaka, Bangladesh*, 13 pp.
- Ahmed, N. 2001, Socio-economic aspects of freshwater prawn culture development in Bangladesh. Ph D. Thesis. University of Stirling ,Stirling, 320pp.
- Ahmed, N. and Rahman, M. M. 2005. A study of fish marketing in Gazipur in Bangladesh. *Pakistan Journal of Biological Science* 8.
- Ahmed, Z. F., Wahab, M. A., Miah, M. A. H. and Azim, M.E. Investigation of Water Quality Parameters in Carp Nursery under Two Different Pond Conditions. *Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences*, 3: 1349-1351.
- Akhteruzzaman, M. 1991. A manual on pond culture of Rajpunti (in Bengali). Extension Materia Series No. 6. Fisheries Research Institute, Mymensingh, Bangladesh, 16 pp.
- Alam, G. 2006, Status of fish farming and livelihoods the Old Brahmaputra River, in some selected areas of Mithapuqur Upazila in Rangpur district, An Thesis, Department of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agriculture University, Mymensingh, 59pp.
- Alam, M. F. and Thomson, K. J., 2001, Current constrains and future possibilities for Bangladesh fisheries. *Food policy*, **36**:297-313.
- Alam, M. J., Kohinoor, A.H.M., Islam M. S. and Mazid, M. A., 2002. Polyculture of carps using over-wintered fingerlings under different stocking densities. *Bangladesh J. Fish. Res.*, 6(2), 2002: 117-124.
- Ali, M. H., Hossain, M. D., Hasan, A. N. G. M. and Bashar, M. A. 2008, Assessment of the livelihood status of the fish farmers in some selected areas of Bagmara upazilla under Rajshahi district. *J. Bangladesh Agril. Univ.* **6(2)**:367–374.
- Allison, E.H., Adger, W.N., Badjeck, M.-C., Brown, K., Conway, D., Dulvy, 2005. Adaptability of fisher folk living in poverty. UK. Project No. R 4778J, Final Technical
-

- Ameen, M., S. Ali, Z. Begum, F.M.A. Munyem, M. Rahman, T.K. Roy, N. Ahmed, A.R. Bhuiyan and C.W. Davis, 1983. Traditional versus semi-intensive fish culture in ponds, remarkable differences in fish production. *Proceedings of 4th Seminar on Maximum Livestock Production from Minimum Land*. Bangladesh Agri. Uni. Mymensingh, Bangladesh. p 106-10.
- Ansari, E., Gadhia, M., and Ujjania, N.C., (2015). Phytoplankton Diversity and Water Quality Assessment of ONGC Pond, Hazira. *International Journal of Research in Environmental Science (IJRES)* Volume 1, Issue 1, June 2015, PP 1-5.
- Asadujjaman, M and Hossain, M. A. 2016. Fish growth, yield and economics of conventional feed and weed based polyculture in ponds. *Journal of Fisheries* 4(1): 353–360.
- Asha M.S. Nair, J.K. Reshma, A. M., and Ashok A. J.A., 2015. Effect of Water Quality on Phytoplankton Abundance in Selected Ponds of Nedumangad Block Panchayat, Kerala. *Emer Life Sci Res* (2015) 1(2): 35-40
- Azim, M. E., Talukder, G. S., Wahab, M. A. Haqu, M. M. and Haq, M. S. 1995. Effects of liming and maintenance of total hardness levels on fish production in fertilized ponds. *Progress. Agric.* 6: 7-14.
- Banu, N., Ali, S. and Saha, T. R. 1987. Some aspects of reproductive cycle and egg history of *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch). *Bangladesh J. Aquaculture.* 1: 29-34.
- Basak, S. S., Rahman, M. M. Bashar, M. A., Hossain, M. M. and Mahmud, M. Y. 2017. Production and Growth Performance Under Carps Polyculture with Different Stocking Densities in Hilly Creeks of Kaptai Lake, Rangamati. *MOJ Eco Environ Sci* 2017, 2(4): 00029.
- BBS, 2004, Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). Ministry of Planning, Government of Bangladesh, Dhaka.
- Begum, F., 1998. Effectiveness of urea along with a constant quantity of poultrymanure on plankton production in fish ponds. An M.S. thesis, Department of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 15-21.

- 
- Begum, M., Hossain, M.Y. Wahab, M.A. and Kohinoor, A.H.M. 2003. Effects of iso-phosphorus fertilizers on water quality & biological productivity in fish pond. *J. Aqua. Trop.*, 18(1): 1-12.
- Bhuiyan, B.R. 1970. Physico-chemical qualities of water of some Ancient Tanks in Sibsagar, Assam. *Environmental Health*. 12:129-134.
- Biswas, S. S. 2001, An economic analysis of pond fish culture of BRAC in some selected areas of Mymensingh district. M.S. thesis submitted to the Department of Agricultural Economics, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 60pp.
- Biswas, S. S., Hossain, M. I., Mazumder, M. S. and Akteruzzaman, M. 2001. An economic analysis of pond fish culture of BRAC in some selected areas of Mymensingh district. *Progressive Agriculture*, **11(1-2)**: 243-244.
- Bolorunduro, P.I, and Abdullah, A. Y. 1996. Water quality management in fish culture, National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services, Zaria, Extension Bulletin No. 98
- Boyd, C.E., 1982. Water Quality Management for Pond Fish Culture. Elsevier Science Publisher B.V., 1000 AH Amsterdam. The Netherlands. 318 pp.
- Chakraborty, B. K. and Mirza, M. J. A. 2007. Effect of stocking density on survival and growth of endangered bata, *Labeo bata* (Hamilton–Buchanan) in nursery ponds. *Aquaculture* 2007; 265:156-162.
- Chakraborty, B.K., M.I. Miah, M.J.A. Mirza and M.A.B.Habib, 2005. Growth, yield and returns to *Puntius sarana* (Hamilton) Sharpunti, in Bangladesh under semi intensive aquaculture. *Asian Fisheries Science*, 18: 307-322.
- Chaudhury, H., Rao, N. G. S., Saha, N., Rout, M. and Ranaujia, D. R. 1978. Record fish production through intensive fish culture in a farmers pond. *J. Inland Fish. Soc. India*, 10: 19-27.

- 
- Choudhary, J., Singh, S. N., and Singh, S. 2014. Physico-chemical and biological parameters of the three rural Ponds of Sasaram of Bihar. *Int J Appl Sci Biotechnol*, Vol 2(1): 206-210.
- Chuapoehek, and Pothisoong, T., 1983, Protein requirement of catfish, *P. sutchi* (Fowler). In: Proceeding of the Asian fin fish nutrition workshop held in Singapore, 23-26 August, 1993 in "Fin Fish Nutrition in Asia" (ed. Cho, C.Y., C. B. Cowey and T. Watnabe). International Development Research Center, Ottawa, Canada, 103-122.
- CPD, 2002. Policy brief on macroeconomic policies. CPD TASK FORCE REPORT, *Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)*, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Das, A. C. 1999. Polyculture of different indigenous and exotic fish species at different densities. M. S. Thesis, Dept. of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 63 pp.
- Das, B. 1997. Fisheries and Fisheries Resources Management. Bangla Academy, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 153-155p.
- De-Silva, S.S., Davy, F.B. 1992. Fish nutrition research for semi-intensive culture system in Asia. *Asian Fish Sci.*1992; 5:129-144.
- Dewan, S., M.S. Hossain, M.S. Islam and S.M.A. Hossain, 1988. Exploration of pond fish production under village condition. *Bangladesh J. Fish.*, 11(2): 101-104.
- Dewan, S., Wahab, M. A., Beveridge, M. C. M. Rahman, M. H. and Sarker, B. K. 1991. Food selection, selectivity and dietary overlap among Plantivorous Chinese and Indian major carp fry and fingerlings grown in extensively managed rainfed ponds in Bangladesh *Aquaculture and Fisheries Management*, 22: 277-294.
- DoF (Department of Fisheries). 2009. Fishery and Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2007-2008. Fisheries Resources Survey.



- 
- DoF (Department of Fisheries). 2010. Fishery and Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2007-2008. Fisheries Resources Survey System, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Matshya Bhaban, Dhaka. 104, 148pp.
- DOF (Department of Fisheries), 2020. National fish week. Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Matshya Bhaban, Dhaka. 160 pp.
- Dwivedi, B.K. and Pandey, G.C., 2002, Physico-chemical factors and algal diversity of two ponds in Faizabad, India. *Poll. Res*; **21(3)**:361-370.
- Ekhalak, A., Mohini, G. and R, S., (2013). Phytoplanktonic studies of village pond with reference to water quality. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*. Vol. 2, Issue 9, September 2013
- El-Sayed, A. F, El-Ghoboshi A., and Al-Amoudi. M., 1996. Effects of pond depth and water temperature on growth, mortality and body composition of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus* ). *Aquaculture Research*, 27: 681-687.
- Ferdous, M. G. and Baten, M.A.2012. Climatic variables of 50 years and their trends over Rajshahi and Rangpur Division. *Journal of Environmental Science and Natural Resources*. 2012; 4(2):147-150.
- Ferdous, S. 2003. Water quality and plankton population in response to species composition in carp-SIS polyculture systems. M.S. Thesis, Dept. of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 100 pp.
- Ficke, A.D., Myrick, C.A. & Hansen, L.J. 2007. Potential impacts of global climate change of Report, DFID, 168 pp.
- Ghosh, B. B. 2018. Physicochemical analysis of pond water in Purba Barddhaman, West Bengal, India *Int. Res. J. Environmental Sci* Vol. 7(2):54-59.
- Ghozlan, A. A., Zaki, M. M., Gaber, M. M. and Nour, A., 2018. Effect of Different Water Sources on Survival Rate (%) Growth Performance, Feed Utilization, Fish Yield, and Economic Evaluation on Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) Monosex Reared in Earthen Ponds. *Oceanogr Fish Open Access J* 6(1): OFOAJ.MS.ID.555676 (2018) .

- 
- Gonçalves, R. J., Villafañe, V. E., Medina, C. D., Barbieri, E. S. & Helbling W. E., 2011. Plankton dynamics and photosynthesis responses in a eutrophic lake in Patagonia (Argentina): influence of grazer abundance and UVR. *Lat. Am. J. Aquat. Res.*, 39(1): 117-130, 2011.
- Gupta, V. K., Shanna, J. P. and Srivastava, J. B. 1990. Polyculture in Indian and exotic carps using cattle manure with and without supplementary feed. Recent trends in Limnology, 439-446.
- Haider, M. A., Shahriar, S. I. M., Hosen, M. H. A., Chanda, M. S. and Khatun, M. M. 2017. A study on water quality parameters and benthos abundance in freshwater homestead ponds of Dinajpur, *Bangladesh International Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Studies*. 5(2): 27-32.
- Hannan, M. A., Alam, A. K., Mazid, M. A., Humayun, N. M., 1988. Preliminary study of the culture of *pangasius pangasius*. *Bangladesh J. Fish.*, **11(1)**: 19-22.
- Haque, M. R., Rahman, M. S., Islam, M. S., Ali, M. M., Islam, M. R. and Shahabuddin, A. M., 2015. Production and Growth Performances of Carps in Different Stocking Densities of Polyculture. *World Journal of Zoology* **10 (4)**: 247-251.
- Hassanuzzaman, A. K. M., 1997. Comparative study on pond fish production under different management system in some selected areas in Rajshahi District. M.S. Thesis, Department of Agricultural Production Economics, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 76 pp.
- Hoque, M. I., 2000. Effects of Periphyton on monoculture of *Puntius gonionotus*. M. S. Thesis, Dept. of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 78 pp.
- Hosen, M. A., Shahjahan, M., Rahman, M. S., and Alam, M. J., 2014. Effects of artificial feed on growth and production of fishes in polyculture. *International Journal of Agricultural Research, Innovation & Technology* **4(2)**: 11–15.

- 
- Hossain, K. Z, Miah, M. J. U. and Ali, M. H., 2008. Effects of inorganic fertilizers on the growth and production performance of exotic carps in polyculture system. *Progressive Agriculture* 19(2): 129–137.
- Hossain, M. A., Ahmed, M. and Islam, M. N., 1997. Mixed culture of fishes in seasonal ponds through fertilizer and feeding. *Bangladesh J. Fish. Res.*, **1 (2)**: 9-18.
- Hossain, M. A., M. A. Toyub, M.N. Islam and M.R. Hasan, 1994. Effect of species combination on the growth of major and Chinese carps in demonstration ponds under Feni district. *Bangladesh J. Agril. Sci.* , 21(2): 257-266.
- Hossain, M. I., Ahmed, S., Reza, M.S., Hossain, M. Y., Islam, M. N., Jesmine, A. and Islam, R., 2013. Effects of organic fertilizer and supplementary feeds on growth performance of silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*) and bata (*Cirrhinus reba*) fry in nursery ponds. *International Journal of Research in Applied, Natural and Social Sciences (IJRANSS)* **1(2)**: 117-124.
- Hossain, M. I., Aray, J., Kamal, B. M. M., Tumpa, A. S. and Hossain, M. Y., 2014. Effects of fry stocking densities on growth, survival rate and production of *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, *Cyprinus carpio* var. *specularis* and *Labeo rohita* in earthen ponds at Natore fish farm, Natore, Bangladesh. *International Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Studies* 2014; **2(1)**: 106-112.
- Hossain, M. I., Khatun, M., Kamal, B.M.M., Habib, K. A., Tumpa, A. S., Subba, B. R. and Hossain, M. Y., 2014. Effects of Seasonal variation on Growth Performance of Mirror carp (*Cyprinus carpio* Var. *specularis*) in Earthen Nursery Ponds *Our Nature*. **12(1)**: 8-18.
- Hossain, M. I., Kamal, M. M., Mannan, M. A., Bhuyain, M. A. B. and Hossain, M. I., 2012. Effects of Probiotics on Growth and Survival of Shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) in Coastal Pond at Khulna. *Bangladesh J. Sci. Res.* 2012; **5(2)**:363-370.
- Hossain, M. Z., 1999. A socio-economic study of pond fish production in some selected areas in Noakhali district. M.S. Thesis, Department of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 67pp.

- 
- Hung, L. T., Tuan, N. A. and Lazard, J., 1998. Effect of frequency and period of feeding on growth and feed utilization in two Asian catfishes, *Pangasius bocourti* (Sauvage, 1980) and *Pangasius hypophthalmus* (Sauvage, 1987). In the biological diversity and aquaculture of Clariid and Pangasiid catfishes in South- east Asia. Proceedings of the mid term workshop of the 'Catfish Asia Project' Cantho, Vietnam. Marc Legendre and Antoine Pariselle ed., 157-166.
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2007. Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. In Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK.
- Islam M.R. and Haque M.R. 2010. Impacts of Northwest Fisheries Extension Project (NFEP) on pond fish farming in improving livelihood approach. Journal Bangladesh Agriculture University **8(2)**:305-311, 2010.
- Islam, M. A., 1998. The effect of the characteristics of soil and water in pond management. *Matshaw Saptaha Sankalan*, 98. Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. Bangladesh. 25-30.
- Islam, M. A., and Chowdhury., A. H., 2013. Limnological status of Trimohini beel of Rajshahi, Bangladesh. *J. Asiat. Soc. Bangladesh, Sci.* **39(2)**: 173-182.
- Islam, M. S., 2005. Socio-economic status of pond fish farming in some selected areas of Dinajpur district. M.S. Thesis, Department of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 65pp.
- Islam, M. S. and Dewan, S. 1986. Economics of pond fish culture in some selected areas of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh J. Aquaculture.* 8:1: 57-61.
- Jhingran, V. G. 1975. Aquaplosion Lecturer, summer Int. Intensive freshwater fish culture, Cuttack, Inst. Barrackpore, 12 pp.
- Johnson, S. K. 1986. Ground water: Its quality characteristics aquaculture. Proc. Texas fish farming conf., Texas A&M Univ., Jan.29-30, USA.

- 
- Joseph, K. B., Soderberg, R. W., Terlizzi, D. E., 1993. An introduction to water chemistry in freshwater aquaculture. NRAC Fact Sheet No: 170, 1993.
- Kadir, A., Kunda, R. S., Milstein, A. and Wahab, M. A., 2006. Effects of silver carp and small indigenous species on pond ecology and carp polyculture in Bangladesh, *Aquaculture*, 261: 1065-1076.
- Kadir, A., Wahab, M. A., Milstein, A., Hossain, M. A. and Seraji, M. T. I., 2007. Effects of silver carp and the small indigenous fish mola, *Amblypharyngodon mola* and punti, *Puntius sophore* on fish polyculture production. *Aquaculture*, **273(4)**: 520-531.
- Kanak, M. K., 1997. Performance of exotic fishes in polyculture with Indian major carps under three different species combination. M. S. Thesis, Department of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agriculture University Mymensingh. 76pp.
- Khan, M. R. I., Parvez, M. T., Talukder, M. G. S., Hossain, M. A. and Karim, M. S., 2018. Production and economics of carp polyculture in ponds stocked with wild and hatchery produced seeds. *Journal of Fisheries*. **6(1)**: 541–548 April .
- Kohinoor, A. H. M., 2000. Development of culture technology of three small indigenous fish mola (*Amblypharyngodon mola*), Punti (*Puntius sophore*) and Chela (*Chela cachius*) with notes on some aspects of their biology, Ph. D. thesis, Department of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh.
- Kohinoor, A. H. M., Haque, M. Z., Hussain, M. G. and Gupta, M. V. 1994. Growth and survival of Thai punti (*Puntius gonionotus*) (Bleeker) spawn in nursery ponds at different stocking densities. *J. Asiat. Soc. Bangladesh Sci.* 1994; 20:65-72.
- Kohinoor, A.H.M., Islam, M. L., Wahab, M. A. and Thilsted, S. H. 1998. Effect of mola (*Amblypharyngodon mola* Ham.) on the growth and production of carps in polyculture Bangladesh. *Fish. Res.*, 2 (2), 1998 : 119-126.

- 
- Kohinoor, A. H. M., Rahman, M. M., Moniruzzaman, H. M. and Chakraborty, S. C., 2011. Production performance of pabda (*Ompok pabda*) and gulsha (*Mystus cavasius*) with GIFT strain (*Oreochromis niloticus*) in on-farm management system. *Bangladesh J. Fish. Res.*, 15-16, 12: 27-36.
- Kunda, M., Azim, M. E., Wahab, M. A., Dewan, S., Roos, N. and Thilsted, S. H., 2008. Potential of Mixed Culture of Freshwater Prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) and Self-Recruiting Small Species Mola (*Amblypharyngodon mola*) in Rotational Rice-fish/Prawn Culture Systems in Bangladesh. *Aquaculture Research*, **39**: 506-517.
- Lagler, K.F., 1972. Fresh Water Fishery Biology, 2nd Ed. W.M.C. Brown Company Publishers, Dubuque, Iowa, 421 pp.
- Lin, Z., 1991. Pond Fisheries in China. *International Academic Publishers, Oxford etc.*, 260 pp.
- Mahmud, A. A., 1998. Optimization of stocking density of Thai sharpunti (*Puntius gonionotus*) as an additional component in Polyculture. M.S. Thesis, Dept. of Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. 62 pp.
- Mahmud, Y. and Tanu, M. B., 1993. Polyculture of gaint freshwater prawn with some carp species. *Bangladesh J Zool.* **20(1)**: 120-129.
- Mairs, D.R., 1966. A total alkalinity atlas for Maine lake waters. *Limnol. Oceanogr.*, **11**:68-72.
- Mamun, A. A. and Mahmud, A. I., 2014. Study on growth performance and production of juvenile Indian major carp (*Catla catla*, *Labeo rohita* and *Cirrhinus cirrhosus*) and their hybrids. *Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science* **9(3)**: 92–108.
- Mazid, M. A. 1997. Development of Fisheries in Bangladesh, Plans and Strategies for Income Generation and Poverty Alleviation, 176 pp.

- 
- Mazid, M. A. and Hussain, M. G., 1999. Generation and dissemination of aquaculture technology by BFRI. Paper presented at the national workshop on the technology transfer organized by NATCC (28-29 June, 1999) BRAC, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 65pp.
- Mazid, M. A., Zaher, M. Z., Begum, N. N. Ali, M. Z. and Nahar. F., 1997. Formulation of cost effective feeds from locally available ingredients for carp polyculture systems for increased production. *Aquaculture*. **151**:71-78.
- Methew, P. M., Singh, B. K. and Chakrabarty, D. P. 1988. A case study stocking density of fry in six species composite culture. *J. Maharashtra Agric. Univ.*, 13: 79-82.
- Miah, M.S., Uddin, M. S. and Shah, M.S. 1997. Effect of stocking ratios on the growth and production of fishes in mixed polyculture system. *Bangladesh J. Fish.*, 20(1-2): 135-138.
- Miah, M.S., Uddin, M. S. and Shah, M.S. 1993. Effects of supplementary feed in carps polyculture systems. *Bangladesh J. Agril. Sci.*, 20(2): 359-364.
- Miaje, M. A. H. 1999. Effect of form of supplemental feed on the growth of Indian major carps with Thai sharpunti in polyculture M. S. Thesis, Dept. of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 55 pp.
- Milstein, A., Wahab, M. A., Kadir, A., Sagor, M. F. H. and Islam, M. A., 2009. Effects of intervention in the water column and/or pond bottom through species composition on poly culture of large carps and small indigenous species. *Aquaculture*, **286**: 246-253.
- Mohsin, A.B.M., Islam, M.N., Hossain, M.A. and Galib, S.M., 2013. Constraints and prospects of carp production in Rajshahi and Natore districts, Bangladesh. *Univ. j. zool. Rajshahi Univ.* Vol. 31, 2012 pp. 69-72
- Mollah, A. R., Chowdhury, S. N. L. and Habib, M. A. B., 1990. An economic analysis of production of pond in Luximpur of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh J. Aquaculture*, **11-13**: 37-45.
-

- Mollah, M. F. A. and Haque, A. K. M. A. 1978. Studies on the monthly variations of plankton in relation to the physico-chemical condition of water and bottom soil of two ponds. *Bangladesh J. fish.*, 1: 99- 103.
- Munni, M. A., Fardus, Z., Mia, M. Y. and Afri, R., 2013. Assessment of Pond Water Quality for Fish Culture: A Case Study of Santosh Region in Tangail, Bangladesh . *J. Environ. Sci. & Natural Resources*, **6(2)**: 157-162.
- Murty, D. S., Salia, G. N., Selveraj, C., Reddy, P. V. G. K. and Dey, R. K., 1978. Studies on increased fish production in composite fish culture through nitrogenous fertilization, with and without supplementary feeding. *J. Inland Fish. Soc. India*, **10**: 39-45.
- Nirod, D. B., 1997. Effects on stocking density in the growth and production of mola (*Amblypharyngodon mola*). M.S. Thesis, Dept. of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 75 pp.
- Nur, N. N., 1999. Comparison of growth and production performance between Catla (*Catla catla*) and Mirror carp (*Cyprinus carpio* var.) of different stocks. M. S. Thesis, Dept. of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 105 pp.
- Paul, P. C., 2005. A study on profitability of rearing fingerlings and pond fish farming in some selected areas of Netrokona district. M. S. Thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 96pp.
- Paul, S., 1998. Comparison between carp polyculture system with silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*) and with indigenous fish mola (*Amblypharyngodon mola*). M.S. Thesis, Dept. of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 85 pp.
- Pillay, T. V. R., 1990. Aquaculture: Principles and Practices. *Fishing News Books/Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd, Oxford, UK, 575pp.*



- 
- Pravakar, P., Sarker, B. S., Rahman, M. and Hossain, M. B., 2013. Present Status of Fish Farming and Livelihood of Fish Farmers in Shahrasti Upazila of Chandpur District, Bangladesh. *American-Eurasian J. Agric. & Environ. Sci.*, **13 (3)**, 391-397.
- Priyadarshini, M., Manissery, J.K., Gangadhara, B. and Keshavanath, P.2011 Influence of feed, manure and their combination on the growth of *Cyprinus carpio* (L.) fry and fingerlings. *Turk J Fish Aquat Sci* 2011; 11:577-586.
- Quddus, M. A., Rahman, M. S. and Moniruzzaman, M., 2000. Socio-economic conditions of the pond owners of Demra, Dhaka. *Bangladesh J. Fish. Res.*, **4:2**.
- Rahman, M. A. and Rahman, M. S., 1999. Effects of artificial feeds on production of fishes in polyculture. *Bangladesh J. Fish. Res.*, **3(2)**:65-172.
- Rahman, A. K. A., 1994. The small-scale marine fisheries of Bangladesh. In: Socio-economic Issues in Coastal Fisheries Management, Proceedings of the Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission (IPFC) Symposium 8, RAPA Publication, Bangkok, Thailand. 295-314.
- Rahman, A.M. 1997. Effects of artificial feeding on the growth and production of fishes in polyculture. M.S. Thesis. Dept. of Fish. Biol. and Genetics, BAU, Mymensingh. 34p.
- Rahman, M. A., 1995b. Economic of pond fish production under different management system in Tangail district. M.Sc. thesis, Department of Agricultural Economic Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 9pp.
- Rahman, M. A., Sofiquzzoha, M. Z. and Nurullah, M., 1998. Efficiency of pond fish production in Bangladesh. *Bangladesh J. Agril. Sci.* **25(2)**: 235-239.
- Rahman, M. H., 1995a. A socio-economic analysis of pond fish culture in selected areas of Netrokona district. M. S. thesis submitted to the Department of Agricultural Economic. Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 90 pp.

- Rahman, M. K., Akhter, J. N. and Mazid, M. A., 1992. Comparison of fingerling growth rates and survival rates of two *pangasius* species. *J. Inland Fish. Soc. India*, **24** (2): 40-44.
- Rahman, M. M., 2000. Effect of stocking size on the growth, survival and production of carp under polyculture system. M. S. Thesis, Dept. of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. 51pp.
- Rahman, M. M., 2003. Socio-economic aspects of culture development in Gazipur District, Bangladesh. An M.S. Thesis, Department of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agriculture University, *Bangladesh J. Agrci.*, **8**(1): 47-51.
- Rahman, M. M., Das, S., Samad, M. A., Tanu, I. A., Mofasshalin, M. S., 2017. Growth, production and economics of carp polyculture in fertilizer and feed based ponds. *International Journal of Natural and Social Sciences*, **4**(3): 01-09.
- Rahman, M. M., Verdegem, M. C. J., Nagelkerke, L. A. J., Wahab, M. A., Milstein, A. and Verreth, J. A. J., 2006. Growth, production and food preference of Rohu *Labeo rohita* (H.) in monoculture and in polyculture with Common carp *Cyprinus carpio* (L.) under fed and non-fed ponds. *Aquaculture* ,**257** :359–372.
- Rahman, M.S., M.F.A. Mollah, A.K.M.A. Bhuiyan and M.A. Hossain, 1995. Effect of stocking density of prawn on the survival and production of prawn and carps in integrated culture with chicken. *Bangladesh J. Fish.*, 15-18(1-2): 45-52.
- Raihan, A. 2001. To assess the effects of adding punti (*Puntius sophore*) and mola (*Amblypharyngodon mola*) in carp polyculture. MS dissertation. Department of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. 65 pp.
- Rana, M. S., 1996. An economic analysis of pond fish culture in some selected areas of Sirajgonj district. M. S. thesis submitted to the Department of Agricultural Economics, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 47pp.

- Real, H. K., Khanam, N., Mia, M. Y. and Nasreen, M., 2017. Assessment of Water Quality and Microbial Load of Dhaleshwari River Tangail, Bangladesh. *Adv. Microbiol.*, **7**: 523-533.
- Robbani, M. G., 2002. Survey of certain parameters of fish farming in three selected areas of Bangladesh. M.S. Thesis, Department of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 67pp.
- Roy, N. C., Wahab, M. A., Khatoon, H. and Thilsted, S. H., 2001. Economics of Carp-SIS polyculture in rural farmer's pond. *Pakistan J Biological Sciences* **6(1)**: 61-64.
- Roy, R. K., 2004. Socio-economic aspects of carp culture in Kurigram district. M.S. Thesis, Department of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 48pp.
- Rumpa, R. J., Haque, M. M. and Rahamatullah, S. M. 2016. Growth and production performance of carps in shaded pond in Barisal, Bangladesh. *J. Bangladesh Agril. Univ.* **14(2)**: 235–241, 2016.
- Sagor, M. F. H. 2008. Effects of different combinations of carp on pond ecology and fish production in carp Mola polyculture, MS Thesis, Department of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh.
- Saha, G. N., Chatterjee, D. K., Selvey, C. and Mazumder, N. N., 1978. A record of Chinese fish production in fresh water ponds by the uses of fertilizers alone. *Sci. Cult.* **44**: 423-424.
- Saha, M. K., 2003. A study on fish production technology in North-west Bangladesh. M.S. Thesis, Department of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 71pp.
- Saha, N. C., Islam, M. S., Saha, J. K. and Modak, P. C., 1995. Economics of pond fish production in some selected areas of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh J. Aquaculture*, **17**:13-18.

- 
- Saha, S. K., 2004. Socio-economic aspects of Aquaculture in Tangail sadar Upazila. M.S. Thesis, Department of Aquaculture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 77 pp.
- Sajitha, V., Vijayamma, S. A., 2016. Study of Physico-Chemical Parameters and Pond Water Quality Assessment by using Water Quality Index at Athiyannoor Panchayath, Kerala, India. *Emer Life Sci Res*, **2(1)**: 46-51
- Sarker, B. and Ali, M. F., 2016. Fish farming status at Sreemangal upazila of Moulvibazar district, Bangladesh. *Res. Agric. Livest. Fish.* **3(2)**: 361-368.
- Sarker, M. N., 2000. Effects of periphyton on monoculture of GIFT Tilapia. MS Thesis, Department of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. 88 pp.
- Sarker, M. R., Ali, M. M., Monir, M. S., Paul, M. and Barman, 2014. Growth and production performance of tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) polyculture with carps in homestead pond. *Marine Res. Aqua.* **2(1)**:1-6 (November 2014).
- Shohag, M. S. H. 1996, A socio-economic study on the supervised credit pond fish culture in Nandail Thana of Mymensingh district. M.S. Thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, 76 pp.
- Simpi, B., Hiremath, S. M., Murthy, K. N. S., Chandrashekarappa, K. N., Patel, A. N., Puttia, E. T., 2011, Analysis of Water Quality Using Physico-Chemical Parameters Hosahalli Tank in Shimoga District, Karnataka, India. *Global Journal of Science Frontier Research*, **11(3)** Version 1.0.
- Singh, U.P., Pandey, N.N. and Bisht, H.C.S., 2013. Growth performance of exotic carps in poultry waste recycled ponds. *International Journal of Advanced Research* **1(7)**: 239–248.
- Singh, R. P. and Mathur, P., 2005. Investigation of variations in physicochemical characteristics of a fresh water reservoir of Ajmer city, Rajesthan, *Ind. J Environ Sci.* **9**:57-61.

- 
- Sinha, V.R.P., 1979. Contribution of supplementary feed in increased fish production through composite fish culture in India. *In: Fin Fish Nutrition and Fish Feed Technology* (eds. J.E. Halver and K. Tiews). Vol. I. Heeneman, GmbH, Berlin. pp. 565-574.
- Swingle, H. S., 1967. Relation of pH of pond water to shrimp suitability for fish culture. *Proc.Pacific So. Congress.* 9, **10**:72-75.
- Tanjeena, Z., Jewell, M. A. S. and Bhuiyan, A. S., 2007. Present status of pond fishery resources and livelihood of the fish farmers of Mohanpur Upazila in Rajshahi District. *Univ. J. Zool. Rajshahi Univ*, **25**: 31-35.
- Thilsted, S.H., Ross, N. and Hassan, N.1997. The role of small indigenous fish species in food and nutrition security in Bangladesh.NAGA, ICLARM quarterly (supplement) July-December.pp 13-15.
- Uddin, M. M., 2002. Effects of addition of small fish on pond ecology and production in polyculture. MS dissertation. Department of Fisheries Management, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. 91 pp.
- Uddin, M. S., Miah, M. S. and Alam, M. S., 1994. Study on production optimization through polyculture of indigenous and exotic carps. *Bangladesh J. Train. Dev.*, **7**:67-72.
- UNDP (United Nations Development Program), 2008. Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World, Human Development Report, Oxford University Press.
- Verdegem, M. C. J., Bosma, R. H. and Verreth, J.A.V., 2006. Reducing Water Use for Animal Production through Aquaculture. *Water Resources Development*, **22(1)**:101–113.
- Verma, H., Pandey, D. N. and Shukla, S. K., 2013. Monthly variations of zooplankton in a freshwater body, futera anthropogenic pond of damoh district (m.p.) *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology.* 29( 9).

- Wahab, M. A., Ahmed, Z. F., Islam, A., Rahmatullah, S. M., 1995. Effect of introduction of common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* (L) on the pond ecology and growth of fish in polyculture. *Aquaculture research*. **26**:619-628.
- Wahab, M. A., Rahmatullah, M. C. M., Braird, D .J. and Tollervey, A. G., 1995. Impact of sharpunti (*Puntius gonionotus*) in the polyculture of native major carps and mitigative measures using Duckweed (*Lemna sp.*). A paper presented in the Forth Asian Fisheries Forum held in Beijing, China.
- Wetzel, R.G.,1975. *Limnology* WB. Saunders Company Pub. Philadelphia, London, Toronto, **740**:65.
- Wetzel, R.G. 1983. *Limnology*. 3rd ed. Saunders (publ.). Philadelphia. 860. pp.