



Seasonal Variations in Fish Diversity and Community Structure in Urban Freshwater Reservoirs: A Case Study of Bhadrakali and Waddepally in Warangal, Telangana

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted over a two-year period from (June, 2022 to May, 2024) at Warangal District, Telangana, India to investigate the seasonal diversity of freshwater fishes in two urban reservoirs Bhadrakali and Waddepally located in Warangal district, Telangana, India. Despite the region's prominence in inland fish production, systematic documentation of its ichthyofaunal diversity remains limited. This study aimed to address this gap by examining fish species composition in relation to seasonal variations and physico-chemical water quality parameters. Monthly sampling was conducted with the assistance of local fishermen using traditional seine nets. Collected fish specimens were preserved using standard formalin-based techniques and identified based on morphological features, including body shape, fin structure, coloration and distinctive surface markings. Local nomenclature and ecological observations were also recorded to support species identification and understand habitat-specific diversity. Seasonal changes significantly influenced the presence and abundance of different species, highlighting the dynamic nature of these urban aquatic ecosystems. The results underscored the reservoirs roles not only in supporting regional fish production but also in sustaining aquatic biodiversity. This study provided essential baseline data for future ecological assessments, conservation planning and sustainable fisheries development in the region. Furthermore, it emphasized the importance of protecting urban freshwater bodies, which were increasingly threatened by pollution, encroachment and unregulated resource exploitation. The findings contributed to better understanding and management of aquatic biodiversity in urban settings and could guide policy interventions for long-term ecological sustainability.

KEYWORDS: Fish diversity, seasonal variation, ichthyofaunal, reservoir, conservation, sustainability

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1. INTRODUCTION

Freshwater ecosystems, despite covering only about 1% of the Earth's surface, support over 10% of all known species, highlighting their exceptional contribution to global biodiversity (Sayer et al., 2025). These ecosystems are indispensable for ecological stability, water purification, nutrient cycling and the livelihoods of millions of people. Fish diversity within freshwater systems is a critical bio indicator of ecosystem health, reflecting the impacts of environmental changes and anthropogenic pressures. Moreover, it plays a significant role in enhancing food security, supporting economic livelihoods and preserving the ecological balance of aquatic habitats (Anonymous, 2022).

Urban freshwater reservoirs, in particular, have emerged as vital components of urban infrastructure. Besides supplying water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes, they offer crucial ecosystem services such as groundwater recharge, microclimate regulation and recreational opportunities. Importantly, they also harbor a wide array of aquatic life, thereby supporting biodiversity in rapidly urbanizing regions (Das et al., 2023). However, these urban water bodies are increasingly under threat due to land-use changes, pollution, habitat fragmentation and climate variability all of which can profoundly influence fish diversity and ecosystem health.

India, as one of the world's mega-diverse nations, is endowed with rich freshwater biodiversity. The state of Telangana, located in south-central India, hosts numerous freshwater bodies that serve as habitats for a variety of fish species adapted to different ecological conditions (Jayaram, 2010). Among these, the Bhadrakali and Waddepally reservoirs in the Warangal district are notable urban freshwater systems. These reservoirs face growing ecological challenges due to seasonal hydrological changes, anthropogenic disturbances, eutrophication, and fluctuating water quality (Subhashini et al., 2023).

Seasonal fluctuations in physico-chemical parameters such as water temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, turbidity and nutrient levels have a direct impact on fish community structure, influencing species richness, abundance, and breeding behaviors (Boyd, 1990; Welch, 1952). These changes affect the reproductive cycles and migratory patterns of fish and may lead to habitat degradation if not properly managed. With increasing urbanization, these reservoirs are experiencing altered ecological dynamics, which necessitates regular monitoring and scientific assessment (Rathore et al., 2022; Kumar and Shukla, 2021).

Although several studies have underscored the role of environmental variables in shaping fish diversity, there remains a lack of long-term, site-specific research focusing on seasonal trends in urban reservoirs. Studies conducted

in similar habitats such as the Mongra Reservoir in Central India and the Sundarbans estuarine canals have emphasized the importance of monitoring seasonal diversity patterns to understand habitat functioning and guide conservation efforts (Das et al., 2023; Sarkar and Saha, 2022).

In this context, the present study aims to assess and document the seasonal diversity of fish species in the Bhadrakali and Waddepally reservoirs over a two-year period (June, 2022 to May, 2024). The study seeks to correlate species richness, abundance, and composition with seasonal variations in physico-chemical parameters. This research will fill a critical gap in existing literature and generate valuable baseline data to support biodiversity conservation, sustainable reservoir fisheries, and informed environmental policy-making. Standardized fish sampling techniques and statistical tools will be used to analyze ecological patterns and trends (Singh et al., 2021; Joshi and Gupta, 2020).

Ultimately, this study contributes to the growing body of research necessary for effective urban freshwater ecosystem management, especially in the face of rapid urbanization and climate change impacts (Kumar et al., 2022; Sharma et al., 2024). The findings are expected to support evidence-based strategies for biodiversity conservation and adaptive resource management in Telangana and similar ecological settings.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted over a two-years Period (June, 2022 to May, 2024) in two prominent urban fresh water reservoirs in Bhadrakali Reservoir and Waddepally Reservoir located in Warangal district, Telangana, India.

2.1. Study area

The present study was conducted in two prominent urban freshwater reservoirs Bhadrakali Reservoir and Waddepally Reservoir located in Warangal district, Telangana, India. Bhadrakali Reservoir (17°58'48.0"N 79°35'24.0"E) spans approximately 125 ha, while Waddepally Reservoir



Figure 1: Study area

(17°59'30.0"N 79°31'25.0"E) covered about 100 ha (Figure 1). Both reservoirs were perennial water bodies and played crucial roles in urban water supply, fisheries and recreation (Table 1 and 2).

2.2. Study duration and sampling period

Ichthyofauna sampling was carried out seasonally (pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter) over a period of two years period (June, 2022 to May, 2024) to document seasonal variation and species diversity. Samples were collected during the early morning hours (6:00 am to 9:00 am), ensuring minimal disturbance (Figure 2 and 3).

2.3. Fish sampling and duration

Fish specimens were collected using traditional fishing gears like cast nets, gill nets and drag nets with varying mesh sizes. Collected fishes were initially identified in the field using field guides (Talwar and Jhingran, 1991; Jayaram, 2010). Further confirmation was made by comparing morphological features with standard taxonomic keys and databases such as Fish Base (Froese and Pauly, 2024).

The identified species were preserved in 10% formalin

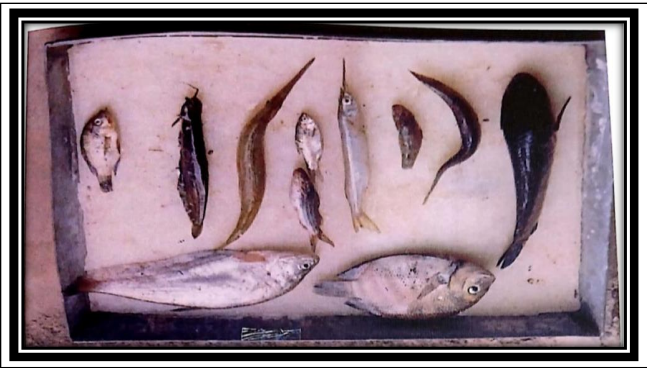


Figure 2: Different fish species collected from Waddepally reservoir

for lab-based identification when required. Scientific names were validated following the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) (Figure 4 and 5).

2.4. Data analysis

The diversity and abundance of fish species were evaluated using standard ecological indices, namely the Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index (H'), Simpson's Diversity Index

Table 1: Diversity of fishes from Bhadrakali freshwater reservoir

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Species name	Local name
1.	Acanthopterygh (Ophocephaliformes)	Rhynchobdellidae (Mastacembelidae)	<i>Mastocembelus armatus armatus</i> <i>Mastocembelus pancalus</i>	Papera Budda papera (Chinnapapera)
		Gobidae	<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	Uskedonthi
		Ophiocephalidae (Chennidae)	<i>Channa marulius</i> <i>Channa orientalis</i> <i>Channa punctatus</i> <i>Channa Straiatus</i>	Palachapa (or) Poomeenu Mala pankidi Mottapilla Bomma cheap (Korrameenu)
		Chromides (Cichlidae)	<i>Etilapia suratensis</i>	Pearl spsot
2.	Physostomi (Cypriniformes)	Cyprinidae (Cyprininae) (Cyprinidae)	<i>Labeo potail</i> <i>Labeo rohita</i> <i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	Bochee Rahu Merial
		Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla biclor biclor*</i>	Mulugubelu*
		Belonidae	<i>Xenentodom</i> sp.	Nainikantham
		Cobitidae (Cobitinae)	<i>Lepidocephalichthys</i> sp.	Ulshe
		Bagridae	<i>Mystus</i> sp.	Guddijella
3.	Mastacembeliformes	Mastacembeliadae	<i>Macrogathus</i> sp.	Shibbidikam (Sibbidkam)
4.	Siluriformes	Schilbedae (Schilbeinae)	<i>Neotropius</i> sp.	Gangajella
		Bagridae	<i>Rita</i> sp.	
5.	Osteoglossiformes (Clupeiformes)	Notopteridae	<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	Wallenka

Table 2: Diversity of fishes from Waddepally freshwater reservoir

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Species name	Local name
1.	Acanthopterygh (Ophiocephaliformes)	Rhynchobdellidae (Mastacembelidae)	<i>Mastocembelus armatus armatus</i> <i>Mastocembelus pancalus</i>	Papera Budda papera (Chinnapapera)
		Gobidae	<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	Uskedonthi
		Ophiocephalidae (Chennidae)	<i>Channa marulius</i> <i>Channa orientalis</i> <i>Channa punctatus</i> <i>Channa Straiatus</i>	Palachapa (or) Poomeenu Mala pankidi Mottapilla Bomma cheap (Korrameenu)
		Chromides (Cichlidae)	<i>Etroplus suratensis</i>	Pearl spsot
2.	Physostomi (Cypriniformes)	Cyprinidae (Cyprininae) (Cyprinidae)	<i>Labeo potail</i> <i>Labeo rohita</i> <i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	Bochee Rahu Merial
		Belonidae	<i>Xenentodom</i> sp.	Nainikantham
		Cobitidae (Cobitinae)	<i>Lepidocephalichthys</i> sp.	Ulshe
3.	Mastacembeliformes	Mastacembelidae	<i>Macrogathus</i> sp.	Shibbidikam (Sibbidkam)
4.	Osteoglossiformes (Clupeiformes)	Notopteridae	<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	Wallenka

(D), and the Evenness Index (E). These indices were computed seasonally to capture temporal variations in species richness and distributional evenness, following the methodology described by Magurran (2004). The relative abundance of each species was expressed as a percentage of the total seasonal catch, offering insights into species dominance patterns and fish community structure dynamics.

Recent research underscores the utility of such indices in characterizing fish community structures across diverse aquatic ecosystems. For example, Sarkar and Saha (2021) examined seasonal fluctuations in water quality parameters and their influence on fish biodiversity indices



Figure 3: *Pisodiniopsis* sps recorded in Waddepally reservoir during summer seasons



Figure 4: Different fish species collected from Bhadrakali reservoir

in Hasadanga Beel, revealing significant correlations between physicochemical variables and biodiversity metrics. Similarly, Hazri et al. (2024) employed PAST software to assess fish diversity in the Pulai River, Malaysia, identifying moderate levels of diversity and evenness, shaped by urbanization and habitat fragmentation.

In the context of Indian estuarine systems, Sreekanth et al. (2023) developed a multi-metric fish index to assess ecological quality in tropical estuaries along India's western coast, demonstrating the applicability of diversity indices in evaluating anthropogenic impacts on ecological health. Additionally, Purusothaman et al. (2016) analyzed seasonal variations in fish assemblages associated with trawl catches



Figure 5: *Etroplus suratensis* recorded in Bhadrakali reservoir along the southeast coast of India, offering important baseline data for fisheries management.

Supporting these findings, Das (2021) applied biodiversity indices to assess macroinvertebrate diversity in the tidal mudflats of the Sunderbans, while Omayio and Mzungu (2019) proposed modifications to the Shannon-Wiener Index to quantify environmental wellness in non-comparative contexts. Together, these studies illustrate the relevance of ecological indices in tracking temporal changes, identifying environmental stressors, and guiding conservation and sustainable fisheries management efforts.

2.5. Physio-chemical parameters

Water quality parameters such as temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), total dissolved solids (TDS) and alkalinity were measured in situ using portable water quality testing kits (Anonymous, 2017). These parameters were recorded during each sampling event to study their correlation with fish diversity.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of belonging to 37 fish species 6 orders, 13 families and 26 genera were recorded from the Bhadrakali and

Waddepally reservoirs between June 2022 and May 2024. Among these, 32 species were observed in Bhadrakali and 29 in Waddepally with 24 species common to both systems indicating a high degree of community overlap (Table 3 and 4). The dominance of Cypriniformes (18 species; 48.6%), especially Cyprinidae (14 species 37.8%) is characteristic of Indian lentic ecosystems and aligns with patterns noted in large reservoirs and floodplain lakes across the subcontinent (Mishra, 2024; Purusothaman et al., 2016; Sandhya et al., 2024).

Seasonal assessment revealed that the post-monsoon period (October-December) exhibited the highest species diversity. Shannon-Wiener diversity (H') ranged from 2.15 to 3.24 with consistently higher values in Bhadrakali than in Waddepally. These post-monsoon peaks coincided with recharge flows and nutrient inputs, a trend also documented in open estuaries and regulated stream systems (Sreekanth et al., 2023; Fox and Magoulick, 2022).

Species like *Catla catla*, *Labeo rohita* and *Channa striata* were present throughout the year, highlighting their ecological plasticity. In contrast, species such as *Ompok bimaculatus* and *Gudusia chapra* were mostly recorded during the monsoon or post-monsoon periods suggesting short-term migrations or spawning-related movements a behaviour similarly observed in central Indian hill streams and small dam systems (Mondal and Bhat, 2020; Shukla and Bhat, 2017).

Seasonal shifts in dissolved oxygen, temperature and pH significantly influenced assemblage composition. Richness was highest during the post-monsoon oxygen peaks, whereas diversity declined in summer months, likely due to water column de-stratification, elevated temperatures and reduced levels patterns corroborated by long-term datasets

Table 3: Seasonal abundance of different species of Fishes (Mean $\pm$ SE) in Bhadrakali fresh water reservoir during the study period June, 2022 to May, 2024

Species	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23
<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>	2.00 $\pm$ 0.17	2.10 $\pm$ 0.27	2.10 $\pm$ 0.17	1.20 $\pm$ 0.12	2.10 $\pm$ 0.14	2.60 $\pm$ 0.19
<i>Mastacembelus pancalus</i>	1.30 $\pm$ 0.14	1.40 $\pm$ 0.15	1.10 $\pm$ 0.13	1.10 $\pm$ 0.13	1.10 $\pm$ 0.14	1.40 $\pm$ 0.13
<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	1.00 $\pm$ 0.14	1.00 $\pm$ 0.13	1.10 $\pm$ 0.12	1.10 $\pm$ 0.14	1.00 $\pm$ 0.13	1.10 $\pm$ 0.14
<i>Macrognathus aculeatus</i>	1.10 $\pm$ 0.13	1.10 $\pm$ 0.12	1.00 $\pm$ 0.12	0.90 $\pm$ 0.11	0.90 $\pm$ 0.12	1.00 $\pm$ 0.13
<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	1.60 $\pm$ 0.14	1.80 $\pm$ 0.14	2.50 $\pm$ 0.17	2.00 $\pm$ 0.14	2.00 $\pm$ 0.17	2.00 $\pm$ 0.17
Species	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>	1.60 $\pm$ 0.14	2.10 $\pm$ 0.18	1.90 $\pm$ 0.17	1.50 $\pm$ 0.17	1.10 $\pm$ 0.13	1.70 $\pm$ 0.15
<i>Mastacembelus pancalus</i>	1.20 $\pm$ 0.13	1.40 $\pm$ 0.14	1.30 $\pm$ 0.14	1.00 $\pm$ 0.13	1.10 $\pm$ 0.12	1.20 $\pm$ 0.13
<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	1.10 $\pm$ 0.14	1.30 $\pm$ 0.14	1.20 $\pm$ 0.13	1.10 $\pm$ 0.13	1.10 $\pm$ 0.13	1.20 $\pm$ 0.13
<i>Macrognathus aculeatus</i>	1.10 $\pm$ 0.14	1.10 $\pm$ 0.13	1.10 $\pm$ 0.14	1.00 $\pm$ 0.13	1.00 $\pm$ 0.13	1.10 $\pm$ 0.12
<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	2.00 $\pm$ 0.15	2.00 $\pm$ 0.18	1.90 $\pm$ 0.18	1.80 $\pm$ 0.17	1.40 $\pm$ 0.14	1.40 $\pm$ 0.13

Table 4: Seasonal abundance of different species of Fishes (Mean±SE) in Waddepally fresh water reservoir during the study period June, 2022 to May, 2024

Species	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>	2.10±0.21	3.10±0.23	3.10±0.21	3.10±0.22	2.60±0.24	2.00±0.21	1.20±0.14	1.10±0.14
<i>Mastacembelus pancalus</i>	1.50±0.15	0.90±0.15	1.00±0.13	2.00±0.16	2.10±0.16	1.50±0.13	1.10±0.11	1.10±0.14
<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	1.00±0.14	1.00±0.14	0.90±0.15	0.80±0.13	0.70±0.14	1.00±0.13	1.30±0.13	1.30±0.13
<i>Macrognathus aculeatus</i>	1.10±0.13	1.10±0.11	1.00±0.12	1.00±0.12	0.90±0.11	1.30±0.13	1.20±0.13	1.20±0.12
<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	1.20±0.16	1.50±0.17	1.90±0.17	1.90±0.17	2.00±0.18	2.10±0.18	2.10±0.19	2.00±0.19
Species	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23
<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>	1.00±0.15	1.00±0.15	1.50±0.23	2.80±0.25	2.20±0.17	2.30±0.21	2.30±0.21	2.50±0.19
<i>Mastacembelus pancalus</i>	1.00±0.13	1.00±0.12	1.20±0.13	1.60±0.14	1.10±0.14	0.90±0.11	1.10±0.13	1.10±0.13
<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	1.00±0.13	1.00±0.13	1.20±0.14	1.30±0.14	1.00±0.14	1.00±0.13	1.00±0.13	0.90±0.10
<i>Macrognathus aculeatus</i>	1.00±0.13	1.00±0.12	1.10±0.13	1.10±0.13	1.10±0.14	1.20±0.14	1.00±0.12	0.90±0.10
<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	2.10±0.19	2.10±0.20	2.20±0.21	2.30±0.20	1.80±0.15	2.10±0.12	2.50±0.07	1.90±0.13
Species	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>	1.90±0.14	1.70±0.16	1.90±0.15	1.80±0.13	2.20±0.21	1.80±0.16	1.90±0.25	3.50±0.25
<i>Mastacembelus pancalus</i>	1.00±0.14	0.90±0.14	1.00±0.13	1.00±0.13	1.40±0.13	1.00±0.15	1.50±0.14	1.60±0.14
<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	1.00±0.11	1.10±0.13	1.10±0.11	1.10±0.14	1.20±0.14	1.10±0.13	1.00±0.14	1.10±0.14
<i>Macrognathus aculeatus</i>	0.90±0.11	1.10±0.13	1.10±0.12	1.10±0.13	1.00±0.12	0.80±0.12	0.90±0.11	1.10±0.13
<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	1.90±0.14	1.90±0.11	2.00±0.13	2.10±0.12	2.10±0.13	2.10±0.13	2.10±0.14	2.00±0.13

from floodplain beels and ponds with small indigenous species (Sarkar and Saha, 2021; Roy and Saikia, 2023; Surachita and Palita, 2023).

Anthropogenic pressures also contributed to observed community differences. Bhadrakali, which was adjacent to a major pilgrimage and tourism hub, showed a greater presence of opportunistic omnivores and pollution-tolerant species. In contrast, Waddepally, primarily managed for municipal water supply, had higher species evenness and fewer low-value fish, indicating relatively lower disturbance. Similar anthropogenic signatures have been identified in GIS-based reservoir appraisals, tropical stream assessments and larval fish studies in fragmented impoundments (Gilbert and Pease, 2019; Miranda et al., 2019; Bhandekar et al., 2024).

Overall, these findings underscored the importance of season-specific fisheries management strategies. Recommendations included: Post-monsoon stocking to leverage biodiversity peaks, Maintenance of summer refugia to buffer against temperature extremes and Zoning of human activity around vulnerable zones in Bhadrakali.

4. CONCLUSION

Seasonal fish diversity in Bhadrakali and Waddepally reservoirs, identifying 39 species with notable temporal variations. Physico-chemical parameters, particularly dissolved oxygen and temperature, significantly influenced

species composition. Monsoon and pre-monsoon seasons supported higher fish abundance. Urbanization and anthropogenic activities appeared to affect ecological balance.

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