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**IMPACT OF ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS ON REPRODUCTIVE
POTENTIAL OF FISH**

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ABSTRACT

The aquatic biota and ecosystems of the world's fresh water, tidal, and marine areas, as well as the interactions between these biota and ecosystems, are collectively referred to as aquatic biodiversity. When we talk about the planet's biodiversity, we're talking about all the different kinds of life that exist here: the different kinds of organisms, species, and populations, the different kinds of genes within those populations, and the different kinds of communities and ecosystems that those populations make up. Conservation efforts should prioritise research into the reproductive biology of fishes. Because reproducing is often a seasonal activity, it may be scheduled to ensure that the offspring appear when resources are most favourable for their survival. Species diversity and abundance are sensitive to the range of habitats present in a river system. Dams, water withdrawal, canalization, pollution, changes in erosion and deposition patterns, and other alterations to communities in river systems can all have significant effects on the long-term viability of species by changing the distribution and quality of their habitat. One major aim of this research is to quantify the quantitative and qualitative variability and availability of food and its effect on growth.