

Zooplankton Diversity of Three Floodplain Lakes (Beels) of the Majuli River Island, Brahmaputra River Basin of Assam, Northeast India

Abstract

The biodiverse zooplankton of Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels of Majuli River Island, the Brahmaputra river basin of upper Assam, northeast India (NEI) revealed total richness of 141 (118±8) species and thus suggested habitat diversity of these floodplain wetlands. Low community similarities, monthly richness variations and the cluster groupings affirmed heterogeneity of zooplankton species composition. Zooplankton formed the dominant component of net plankton in Ghotonga beel and showed sub-dominance in Bhareki and Holmari beels. Rotifera > Rhizopoda influenced zooplankton density in Bhareki and Ghotonga beels; Rhizopoda > Rotifera showed importance in Holmari beel; and Copepoda > Cladocera recorded sub-dominance in all beels. Zooplankton is characterized by higher species diversity and equitability, and lower dominance. The richness, abundance and diversity of zooplankton and abundance of the constituent groups followed oscillating monthly variations. While explaining limited influence of individual abiotic factors and low cumulative influence along two axes (vide Canonical Correspondence Analysis), our results suggested that zooplankton are largely generalists in terms of abiotic factors and thus hypothesized importance of factors associated with microhabitat.

Keywords: Aluvial floodplains; Abundance; Composition; Density; Richness; Tropical Wetlands

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Introduction

The floodplain lakes form an integral component of various riverine systems globally and merit interest for biodiversity and ecology considerations. These remarks hold valid for the Indian floodplains and those of northeast India (NEI) in particular [1-3]. These wetlands form a lucrative source of inland fishery [4] of NEI and are locally known as 'beels' in Assam and pats in Manipur. Further, zooplankton contribute importantly to metazoan diversity and production of fish-food organisms in the wetlands but have yet received inadequate attention on their diversity and ecology in the floodplain lakes of India [1] while the related published ecology works from NEI are limited to reports from certain beels of Assam [5-7] and pats of Manipur [8,9].

Majuli, a geologically interesting landform of fluvial geomorphology of the Brahmaputra river basin of upper Assam as well as a world heritage site, is under threat of extinction because of alarming erosion. This largest riverine island is literally dotted with *beels* with vital socio-economic importance due to notable fisheries potential. Our knowledge of plankton communities in the floodplains of Majuli River Island is limited to the faunal diversity of Rotifera [10,11] and Cladocera [12]. This first study on zooplankton diversity of selected Majuli beels merits ecological and aquaculture interest in the Indian floodplain lakes in general and those of NEI in particular; referring to the latter aspect, these floodplains presently yield 500-700 kg fish/ha/yr which can be significantly enhanced 3-4 times through scientific management

[4] based on knowledge of diversity and production of fish-food organisms. The observations are made on monthly variations of richness and abundance of zooplankton and its constituent groups vis-a-vis individual and cumulative influence of abiotic factors; and community similarities, species diversity and evenness and dominance.

Materials and Methods

This limnological survey was undertaken during September, 2010–August, 2012 in Bhareki beel (94°08'23.3"E, 26°55'40.4"N; Altitude: 72 m ASL), Holmari beel (94°12'30.6"E; 26°59'17.3"N) and Ghotonga beel (94°15'28.7"E, 27°01'52.7"N; Altitude: 69 m ASL) located in Majuli River Island in the Jorhat district of Upper Assam (N. E. India). The sampled wetlands indicated a diversity of macrophytes namely *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Hydrilla verticellata*, *Utricularia flexuosa*, *Trapa bispinosa*, *Lemna major*, *L. minor*, *Pistia striates*, *Salvinia* sp., *Nymphaea* spp., *Nymphoides* spp., *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Euryale ferox*, *Xanthium* sp., *Ipomoea fistulosa* & *Sagittaria* sp.

Water samples were collected at regular monthly intervals and analyzed for various abiotic factors. Water temperature, specific conductivity and pH were recorded by field probes, dissolved oxygen was estimated by the modified Winkler's method and other parameters were analyzed following APHA [13]. Qualitative zooplankton samples were collected from the floodplain lakes by towing any lobolt plankton net (# 50 µm) and preserved in 5%

formalin. These samples were subsequently screened for various zooplankton species and their permanent mounts were made in polyvinyl alcohol-Lactophenol mixture.

Monthly quantitative zooplankton samples were also obtained by filtering 25 litres of the lake water through nylobolt plankton net (No. 25). Individual collections were then concentrated to 25 ml each and preserved in 5% formalin. The quantitative enumeration (n/l) was done with the help of a Sedgewick-Rafter counting cell. The zooplankton was identified following the works of [1,14-19]. Quantitative samples were analyzed for abundance of zooplankton. Community similarity (Sørensen's index) and species diversity (Shannon's index) were calculated following [20,21]. ANOVA was used to analyze the significance of temporal variation of the biotic communities. Ecological relationships between abiotic and biotic parameters of Bhareki beel, Holmari beel and Ghotonga beel were determined by simple correlation co-efficient (r_1, r_2 and r_3 , respectively); P values were calculated and their significance was ascertained after the use of Bonferroni correction. The canonical correspondence analysis (XLSTAT 2014) was done to analyse cumulative influence of seventeen abiotic parameters (water temperature, rainfall, pH, specific

conductivity, dissolved oxygen, free CO₂, total alkalinity, total hardness, calcium, magnesium, chloride, dissolved organic matter, total dissolved solids, phosphate, nitrate, sulphate and silicate) on the zooplankton assemblages.

Results

The ranges and mean \pm SD of the recorded abiotic parameters of Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels are indicated in Table 1 and of different aspects of zooplankton diversity are included in Table 2. We observed a total of 141 with 111, 113 and 129 species in three beels, respectively (Table 2). Rotifera is represented by 70, 66 and 79 species in Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels, respectively (Table 3) and indicated qualitative importance of Lecanidae > Lepadellidae > Brachionidae. The monthly zooplankton richness varied between 45-64, 47-67 and 49-76 species (Figures 1-3); it recorded 48.8-78.3%, 49.1-74.3% and 48.7-69.7% community similarities (*vide* Sørensen's index) in three beels, respectively. The hierarchical cluster analysis of zooplankton is presented in Figures 4-9. The monthly rotifer richness ranged between 21-35, 22-39 and 23-45 species while that of Cladocera (33 species) varied between 5-14, 4-14 and 8-18 species the sampled beels, respectively.

Table 1: Abiotic factors of Majuli beels (September 2010-August 2012).

Factors	Bhareki Beel		Holmari Beel		Ghotonga Beel	
	Range	Mean \pm Sd	Range	Mean \pm Sd	Range	Mean \pm Sd
Water temperature (°C)	21.5 - 27.5	23.7 \pm 1.7	21.0 - 27.5	23.6 \pm 1.7	21.5 - 27.5	23.9 \pm 1.7
Rainfall (mm)	0.0 - 413.76	142.57 \pm 133.90	0.0 - 413.76	142.57 \pm 133.90	0.0 - 413.76	142.57 \pm 133.90
pH	6.29 - 7.41	6.67 \pm 0.23	6.56 - 7.13	6.87 \pm 0.13	6.17 - 6.85	6.51 \pm 0.16
Conductivity(μ S/cm)	102.0 - 189.0	140.7 \pm 24.4	111.0 - 220.0	173.6 \pm 32.5	73.0 - 182.0	121.4 \pm 26.8
Dissolved oxygen (mg/l)	4.8 - 8.0	6.3 \pm 0.9	5.6 - 8.0	7.1 \pm 0.8	4.0 - 8.0	6.2 \pm 1.0
Free CO ₂ (mg/l)	6.0 - 24.0	13.6 \pm 4.0	6.0 - 16.0	10.2 \pm 2.8	6.0 - 20.0	13.8 \pm 3.4
Alkalinity (mg/l ⁻¹)	44.0 - 126.0	70.3 \pm 20.7	64.0 - 116.0	92.3 \pm 14.2	38.0 - 88.0	62.2 \pm 13.4
Hardness (mg/l)	42.0 - 128.0	69.8 \pm 20.3	56.0 - 122.0	89.3 \pm 16.9	38.0 - 84.0	60.8 \pm 13.6
Calcium (mg/l)	27.3 - 81.9	43.0 \pm 13.1	37.8 - 73.5	60.2 \pm 9.2	25.2 - 54.6	38.7 \pm 7.8
Magnesium (mg/l)	1.34 - 11.91	6.51 \pm 2.81	2.19 - 11.88	7.08 \pm 2.41	1.02 - 11.30	5.38 \pm 2.34
Chloride (mg/l)	5.99 - 32.97	10.99 \pm 5.25	3.99 - 21.98	8.91 \pm 3.49	6.99 - 39.96	13.15 \pm 6.54
DOM (mg/l)	0.041 - 0.319	0.162 \pm 0.062	0.026 - 0.278	0.113 \pm 0.047	0.038 - 0.353	0.166 \pm 0.063
TDS (mg/l)	0.088 - 0.172	0.137 \pm 0.023	0.080 - 0.160	0.115 \pm 0.022	0.104 - 0.180	0.147 \pm 0.020
Phosphate (mg/l)	0.145 - 3.619	0.963 \pm 0.697	0.093 - 1.582	0.761 \pm 0.393	0.165 - 1.499	0.845 \pm 0.414
Nitrate (mg/l)	0.501 - 4.522	1.855 \pm 1.047	0.544 - 4.411	1.800 \pm 1.030	0.499 - 3.566	1.758 \pm 0.838
Sulphate (mg/l)	1.387 - 17.776	8.789 \pm 4.161	0.793 - 14.075	6.473 \pm 3.741	0.925 - 13.282	7.219 \pm 3.600
Silicate (mg/l)	0.140 - 2.652	0.880 \pm 0.547	0.140 - 2.547	0.825 \pm 0.511	0.140 - 1.187	0.660 \pm 0.275

Table 2: Species composition of zooplankton of Majuli beels.

Taxa↓	Beels→	Bhereki	Ghotonga	Holmari
Phylum: Rotifera				
Subclass: Monogononta				
Order: Ploima				
Family: Asplanchnidae				
1. <i>Asplanchna priodonta</i> Gosse		+	+	+
Family: Brachionidae				
2. <i>Anuraeopsis fissa</i> Gosse		+	+	-
3. <i>Brachionus angularis</i> Gosse		-	-	-
4. <i>Brachionus durgae</i> Dhanapathi		-	-	-
5. <i>Brachionus falcatus</i> Zacharias		-	-	-
6. <i>Brachionus kostei</i> Shiel		-	-	-
7. <i>Brachionus quadridentatus</i> Hermann		+	+	+
8. <i>Keratella cochlearis</i> (Gosse)		+	+	+
9. <i>Keratella edmondsoni</i> Ahlstrom		-	-	-
10. <i>Keratella lenzi</i> Hauer		+	+	-
11. <i>Keratella tecta</i> (Gosse)		-	+	-
12. <i>Keratella tropica</i> (Apstein)		+	-	+
13. <i>Platylabus quadricornis</i> (Ehrenberg)		+	+	+
14. <i>Platylabus patulus</i> (O.F. Muller)		+	+	+
Family: Euchlanidae				
15. <i>Beauchampiella eudactylota</i> (Gosse)		+	+	+
16. <i>Dipleuchlanis propatula</i> (Gosse)		+	-	+
17. <i>Euchlanis dilatata</i> Ehrenberg		+	+	+
18. <i>Euchlanis triquetra</i> Ehrenberg		+	+	-
19. <i>Tripleuchlanis plicata</i> (Levander)		-	+	+
Family: Flosculariidae				
20. <i>Sinantherina socialis</i> (Linne)		-	+	-
21. <i>Sinantherina spinosa</i> (Thorpe)		+	+	+
Family: Lecanidae				
22. <i>Lecane aculeata</i> (Jakubski)		+	+	+
23. <i>Lecane arcula</i> Harring		-	-	-
24. <i>Lecane bifurca</i> (Bryce)		-	-	-
25. <i>Lecane blachei</i> Berzins		-	+	+
26. <i>Lecane bulla</i> (Gosse)		+	+	+
27. <i>Lecane closterocerca</i> (Schmarda)		+	+	+
28. <i>Lecane crepida</i> Harring		-	+	+
29. <i>Lecane curvicornis</i> (Murray)		+	+	-
30. <i>Lecane decipiens</i> (Murray)		-	-	-
31. <i>Lecane doryssa</i> Harring		+	+	-
32. <i>Lecane flexilis</i> (Gosse)		-	-	-

33. <i>Lecane furcata</i> (Murray)	+	+	+
34. <i>Lecane halicylsta</i> Harring & Myers	-	-	-
35. <i>Lecane hamata</i> (Stokes)	+	+	+
36. <i>Lecane hornemanni</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
37. <i>Lecane inermis</i> (Bryce)	+	+	+
38. <i>Lecane inopinata</i> Harring & Myers	+	+	-
39. <i>Lecane lateralis</i> Sharma	+	+	+
40. <i>Lecane leontina</i> (Turner)	+	+	+
41. <i>Lecane ludwigii</i> (Eckstein)	+	+	+
42. <i>Lecane luna</i> (O.F. Müller)	+	+	+
43. <i>Lecane lunaris</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
44. <i>Lecane monostyla</i> (Daday)	-	+	-
45. <i>Lecane nitida</i> (Murray)	-	+	+
46. <i>Lecane niwati</i> Segers, Kotethip & Sanoamuang	-	-	-
47. <i>Lecane obtusa</i> (Murray)	+	+	+
48. <i>Lecane ohioensis</i> (Herrick)	+	+	-
49. <i>Lecane papuana</i> (Murray)	+	+	+
50. <i>Lecane paxiana</i> Hauer	-	-	-
51. <i>Lecane ploenensis</i> (Voigt)	+	+	+
52. <i>Lecane pusilla</i> Harring	-	+	+
53. <i>Lecane pyriformis</i> (Daday)	+	+	+
54. <i>Lecane quadridentata</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
55. <i>Lecane rhytida</i> Harring & Myers	-	-	-
56. <i>Lecane signifera</i> (Jennings)	+	+	+
57. <i>Lecane stenroosi</i> (Meissner)	+	+	+
58. <i>Lecane styrax</i> (Harring & Myers)	-	-	-
59. <i>Lecane tenuiseta</i> Harring	-	-	-
60. <i>Lecane thienemanni</i> (Hauer)	-	-	-
61. <i>Lecane undulata</i> Hauer	-	+	-
62. <i>Lecane unguitata</i> (Fadееv)	+	+	+
63. <i>Lecane ungulata</i> (Gosse)	+	+	+
Family: Lepadellidae			
64. <i>Colurella adriatica</i> Ehrenberg	-	-	-
65. <i>Colurella obtusa</i> (Gosse)	+	+	+
66. <i>Colurella uncinata</i> (O.F. Müller)	+	+	+
67. <i>Lepadella acuminata</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
68. <i>Lepadella apside</i> Harring	+	+	-
69. <i>Lepadella benjamini</i> Harring	+	+	+
70. <i>Lepadella biloba</i> Hauer	-	-	-
71. <i>Lepadella costatoides</i> Segers	-	-	-
72. <i>Lepadella dactyliseta</i> (Stenroos)	-	-	-

73.	<i>Lepadella discoidea</i> Segers	+	+	+
74.	<i>Lepadella elongata</i> Koste	+	+	-
75.	<i>Lepadella lindauii</i> Koste	-	-	-
76.	<i>Lepadella minuta</i> (Weber & Montet)	-	-	-
77.	<i>Lepadella ovalis</i> (O.F. Muller)	+	+	+
78.	<i>Lepadella patella</i> (O.F. Muller)	+	+	+
79.	<i>Lepadella quinquecostata</i> (Lucks)	-	-	-
80.	<i>Lepadella rhomboides</i> (Gosse)	+	+	+
81.	<i>Lepadella triba</i> Myers	-	-	-
82.	<i>Lepadella triptera</i> Ehrenberg	-	-	-
83.	<i>Lepadella vandenbrandei</i> Gillard	-	-	-
84.	<i>Lepadella (Heterolepadella) apsicora</i> Myers	-	-	-
85.	<i>Lepadella (H.) ehrenbergi</i> Perty	+	+	+
86.	<i>Lepadella (H.) heterostyla</i> (Murray)	-	+	-
Family: Mytilinidae				
87.	<i>Lophocharis oxysternon</i> (Gosse)	-	-	+
88.	<i>Mytilina acanthophora</i> Hauer	+	+	-
89.	<i>Mytilina bisulcata</i> (Lucks)	+	-	+
90.	<i>Mytilina michelangellii</i> Reid & Turner	-	-	-
91.	<i>Mytilina ventralis</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
Family: Notommatidae				
92.	<i>Cephalodella forficula</i> (Ehrenberg)	-	+	+
93.	<i>Cephalodella gibba</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
94.	<i>Monommata longiseta</i> (O.F. Müller)	+	+	+
Family: Scaridiidae				
95.	<i>Scaridium longicaudum</i> (Müller)	+	+	+
Family: Synchaetidae				
96.	<i>Pleosoma lenticulare</i> Herrick	-	-	-
97.	<i>Polyarthra vulgaris</i> Carlin	+	+	+
Order: Flosculariaceae				
Family: Conochilidae				
98.	<i>Conochilus unicornis</i> Rousselet	-	-	-
Family: Hexarthridae				
99.	<i>Hexarthra mira</i> (Hudson)	-	-	-
Family: Testudinellidae				
100.	<i>Testudinella amphora</i> Hauer	-	-	-
101.	<i>Testudinella emarginula</i> Stenroos	+	+	+
102.	<i>Testudinella patina</i> (Hermann)	+	+	+
103.	<i>Testudinella tridentata</i> Smirnov	-	-	-
104.	<i>Pompholyx sulcata</i> Hudson	+	+	+
Family: Trichocercidae				

105.	<i>Trichocerca bicristata</i> (Gosse)	-	-	-
106.	<i>Trichocerca cylindrica</i> (Imhof)	+	+	+
107.	<i>Trichocerca elongata</i> (Gosse)	-	-	-
108.	<i>Trichocerca insignis</i> (Herrick)	+	+	+
109.	<i>Trichocerca rattus</i> (O.F. Muller)	+	+	+
110.	<i>Trichocerca scipio</i> (Gosse)	-	-	-
111.	<i>Trichocerca similis</i> (Wierzejski)	+	+	+
112.	<i>Trichocerca tigris</i> (O.F. Muller)	+	+	-
113.	<i>Trichocerca uncinata</i> (Voigt)	-	-	-
114.	<i>Trichocerca weberi</i> (Jennings)	-	-	-
Family: Trichotriidae				
115.	<i>Macrochaetus longipes</i> Myers	-	+	+
116.	<i>Macrochaetus sericus</i> (Thorpe)	+	+	+
117.	<i>Trichotria tetractis</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
Family: Trochosphaeridae				
118.	<i>Filinia camasecla</i> Myers	-	-	-
119.	<i>Filinia longiseta</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
120.	<i>Trochosphaera aequatorialis</i> Semper	-	-	-
Sub-class: Digononta				
Order: Bdelloidea				
Family: Philodinidae				
121.	<i>Philodina citrina</i> Ehrenberg	+	+	+
122.	<i>Rotaria neptunia</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	-
123.	<i>Rotaria rotatoria</i> (Pallas)	-	-	+
Super-order: Cladocera (sensu strictu)				
Family: Bosminidae				
124.	<i>Bosmina longirostris</i> Sars s.lat	-	+	-
125.	<i>Bosminopsis deitersi</i> Richard	-	-	-
Family: Chydoridae				
Subfamily: Aloninae				
126.	<i>Alona affinis</i> (Leydig) s.lat	-	-	-
127.	<i>Alona cheni</i> Sinev	-	+	-
128.	<i>Alona guttata tuberculata</i> Kurz	+	-	+
129.	<i>Alona kotovi</i> Sinev	-	-	-
130.	<i>Antholona harti</i> Van Damme et al.	-	-	-
131.	<i>Camptocercus uncinatus</i> Smirnov	+	+	-
132.	<i>Celsinotum macronyx</i> (Daday)	-	+	-
133.	<i>Celsinotum rectangula</i> (Sars) s.lat	+	-	+
134.	<i>Euryalona orientalis</i> (Daday)	-	+	+
135.	<i>Graptoleberis testudinaria</i> (Fischer)	-	+	+
136.	<i>Karualona karua</i> (King)	+	+	+
137.	<i>Kurzia brevilabris</i> Rajapaksa & Fernando	-	-	-

138.	<i>Kurzia latissima</i> Kurz	-	+	+
139.	<i>Kurzia longirostris</i> (Daday)	+	+	-
140.	<i>Leberis diphanus</i> (King)	-	-	-
141.	<i>Notoalona globulosa</i> (Daday)	+	+	+
142.	<i>Oxyurella singalensis</i> (Daday)	-	-	-
Subfamily: Chydorinae				
143.	<i>Alonella clathratula</i> Sars	-	+	+
144.	<i>Alonella excisa</i> (Fischer)	+	+	+
145.	<i>Chydorus angustirostris</i> Frey	+	+	-
146.	<i>Chydorus sphaericus</i> (O. F. Muller)	+	+	+
147.	<i>Chydorus ventricosus</i> Daday	-	+	+
148.	<i>Dadaya macrops</i> (Daday)	-	-	-
149.	<i>Disperalona caudata</i> Smirnov	+	-	+
150.	<i>Dunhevedia crassa</i> King	-	-	-
151.	<i>Dunhevedia serrata</i> Daday	+	+	-
152.	<i>Picripleuroxus quasidenticulatus</i> (Smirnov)	-	-	-
153.	<i>Picripleuroxus similis</i> Vavra	+	+	+
Family: Daphniidae				
154.	<i>Ceriodaphnia cornuta</i> Sars	+	+	+
155.	<i>Scapholeberis kingi</i> Sars	+	+	-
156.	<i>Simocephalus acutirostratus</i> (King)	-	-	+
157.	<i>Simocephalus serrulatus</i> (Koch)	+	+	+
158.	<i>Simocephalus mixtus</i> Sars	+	+	-
Family: Ilyocryptidae				
159.	<i>Ilyocryptus spinifer</i> Herrick	-	-	-
Family: Macrothricidae				
160.	<i>Grimaldina brazzai</i> Richard	-	-	-
161.	<i>Guernella raphaelis</i> Richard	-	-	+
162.	<i>Macrothrix laticornis</i> (Fischer)	+	+	+
163.	<i>Macrothrix spinosa</i> King	-	-	-
164.	<i>Macrothrix triserialis</i> (Brady)	+	+	+
Family: Moinidae				
165.	<i>Moina micrura</i> Kurz	-	+	+
166.	<i>Moinodaphnia macleayi</i> (King)	-	+	+
Order: Ctenopoda				
Family: Sididae				
167.	<i>Diaphanosoma excisum</i> Sars	+	+	+
168.	<i>Diaphanosoma sarsi</i> Richard	+	-	-
169.	<i>Diaphanosoma senegal</i> Gauthier	-	-	-
170.	<i>Pseudosida szalayii</i> (Daday)	-	-	-
171.	<i>Sida crystallina</i> (O. F. Muller)	-	+	+
Sub-Kingdom: Protozoa				

Super-class: Rhizopoda				
172.	<i>Arcella discoides</i> Ehrenberg	+	+	+
173.	<i>Arcella hemispherica</i> Perty	+	+	+
174.	<i>Arcella vulgaris</i> Ehrenberg	+	+	+
Family: Centropyxidae				
175.	<i>Centropyxis aculeata</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
176.	<i>Centropyxis ecornis</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
177.	<i>Centropyxis oblonga</i> (Deflandre)	+	+	+
Family: Diffflugidae				
178.	<i>Diffflugia acuminata</i> Ehrenberg	+	+	+
179.	<i>Diffflugia corona</i> Wallich	+	+	+
180.	<i>Diffflugia oblonga</i> Ehrenberg	+	+	+
181.	<i>Diffflugia urceolata</i> Carter	-	+	+
Family: Euglyphidae				
182.	<i>Assulina muscorum</i> Greet	+	+	+
183.	<i>Euglypha acanthophora</i> Dujardin	+	+	+
184.	<i>E. tuberculata</i> Dujardin	-	+	+
185.	<i>Trinema enchelys</i> (Ehrenberg)	-	-	+
Family: Nebelidae				
186.	<i>Lesquereusia spiralis</i> (Ehrenberg)	+	+	+
187.	<i>Nebela caudata</i> Leidy	+	+	+
Class: Copepoda				
Family: Cyclopidae				
188.	<i>Tropocyclops prasinus</i> (Fischer)	+	+	+
189.	<i>Mesocyclops leuckarti</i> (Claus)	+	+	+
190.	<i>Microcyclops varicans</i> Sars	+	+	+
191.	<i>Thermocyclops decipiens</i>	+	+	+
Family: Diaptomidae				
192.	<i>Heliidiaptomus cinctus</i>	+	+	+
193.	<i>Neodiaptomus schmackeri</i>	+	+	+
Class: Ostracoda				
Family: Cyprididae				
194.	<i>Cypris subglobulosa</i>	+	+	+
195.	<i>Strandesia indica</i>	+	+	+
196.	<i>Hemicypris anomala</i>	-	-	-
Species Richness				
	Rotifera	70	79	66
	Cladocera	20	27	23
	Rhizopoda	13	15	16
	Copepoda	6	6	6
	Ostracoda	2	2	2
	Total Zooplankton	111	129	113

Table 3: Temporal variations of zooplankton (September 2010-August, 2012).

Taxa↓	Beels →	Bhereki Beel		Holmari Beel		Ghotonga Beel	
Qualitative							
Net Plankton	richness	209 species		212 species		232 species	
Zooplankton	richness	111 species		113 species		129 species	
Percentage similarity %		48.8 – 75.7		49.1 – 74.3		46.1 – 69.7	
Zooplankton (species)		45 – 64	54 ± 6	47 – 67	57 ± 6	49 – 76	63 ± 8
Rotifera		21 – 35	28 ± 4	22 – 39	28 ± 4	23 – 45	33 ± 6
Cladocera		5 – 14	10 ± 2	4 – 14	11 ± 3	8 – 18	13 ± 3
Quantitative							
Net Plankton	(nl ⁻¹)	261 – 1253	663 ± 261	449 – 1815	682 ± 289	282 – 1923	628 ± 320
Zooplankton	(nl ⁻¹)	173 – 388	245 ± 52	163 – 523	275 ± 87	187 – 448	293 ± 71
% composition		23.8 – 73.2	40.5 ± 12.5	15.2 – 61.0	42.9 ± 12.3	15.4 – 78.0	51.4 ± 13.5
Diversity		3.012 – 3.793	3.555 ± 0.184	3.245 – 4.042	3.650 ± 0.197	3.464 – 4.111	3.813 ± 0.172
Dominance		0.063 – 0.196	0.115 ± 0.036	0.048 – 0.174	0.099 ± 0.031	0.042 – 0.139	0.082 ± 0.028
Evenness		0.755 – 0.944	0.893 ± 0.041	0.803 – 0.962	0.905 ± 0.039	0.877 – 0.970	0.924 ± 0.032
Rotifera (nl ⁻¹)		44 – 132	80 ± 22	48 – 179	89 ± 32	61 – 221	119 ± 37
% composition		23.9 – 52.0	32.8 ± 6.5	11.9 – 51.7	34.0 ± 10.1	25.8 – 52.4	40.4 ± 6.7
Cladocera (nl ⁻¹)		15 – 99	38 ± 20	12 – 59	33 ± 14	24 – 116	52 ± 21
% composition		7.7 – 28.2	15.3 ± 6.2	6.5 – 18.9	11.9 ± 3.5	10.4 – 28.8	17.7 ± 5.1
Rhizopoda (nl ⁻¹)		22 – 133	72 ± 31	39 – 254	99 ± 57	39 – 141	76 ± 26
% composition		8.4 – 47.0	29.5 ± 11.0	16.1 – 65.2	34.3 ± 11.6	12.5 – 37.8	26.4 ± 7.5
Copepoda (nl ⁻¹)		13 – 154	52 ± 32	12 – 120	50 ± 26	17 – 108	42 ± 23
% composition		4.6 – 56.4	21.2 ± 11.9	3.8 – 43.8	18.4 ± 8.7	7.5 – 32.6	14.1 ± 6.1
Ostracoda (nl ⁻¹)		0 – 9	3 ± 2	1 – 10	4 ± 3	0 – 8	4 ± 3
Important families (nl⁻¹)							
Lecanidae		24 – 60	37 ± 9	18 – 106	40 ± 21	12 – 80	44 ± 15
Lepadellidae		4 – 23	12 ± 5	6 – 21	11 ± 4	6 – 30	17 ± 7
Brachionidae		3 – 32	10 ± 6	2 – 19	8 ± 5	2 – 64	22 ± 20
Chydoridae		8 – 65	20 ± 11	7 – 35	19 ± 8	15 – 84	30 ± 16
Arcellidae		6 – 77	39 ± 22	8 – 104	28 ± 21	13 – 53	30 ± 11
Centropycidae		5 – 29	11 ± 6	3 – 52	23 ± 15	1 – 62	16 ± 4
Diffugiidae		0 – 23	10 ± 7	3 – 42	14 ± 9	1 – 32	12 ± 8
Euglephidae		0 – 14	5 ± 4	1 – 69	18 ± 16	1 – 25	9 ± 7
Macrothricidae		0 – 28	7 ± 7	0 – 17	5 ± 4	0 – 28	11 ± 8
Important species (nl⁻¹)							
<i>Arcella discoides</i>		0 – 36	16 ± 10	2 – 40	11 ± 9	5 – 28	13 ± 6
<i>Tropocyclops prasinus</i>		4 – 53	20 ± 14	2 – 40	16 ± 10	3 – 41	14 ± 10
<i>A. vulgaris</i>		0 – 40	14 ± 10	2 – 63	12 ± 13	4 – 34	10 ± 6
<i>Centropycis aculeata</i>		1 – 15	5 ± 4	0 – 30	14 ± 9	0 – 40	10 ± 9
<i>Euglypha acanthophora</i>		0 – 14	4 ± 4	0 – 55	10 ± 12	0 – 20	6 ± 5
<i>Nebela caudata</i>		1 – 16	7 ± 4	2 – 42	11 ± 10	3 – 16	8 ± 3
<i>Thermocyclops decipiens</i>		5 – 51	17 ± 11	0 – 30	6 ± 7	0 – 29	8 ± 7
<i>Mesocyclops leuckarti</i>		0 – 32	9 ± 7	2 – 34	16 ± 9	3 – 30	10 ± 8
<i>Microcyclops varicans</i>		4 – 18	5 ± 4	1 – 34	10 ± 7	0 – 29	8 ± 7
<i>Macrothrix triserialis</i>		0 – 22	6 ± 6	0 – 4	1 ± 1	0 – 28	10 ± 8

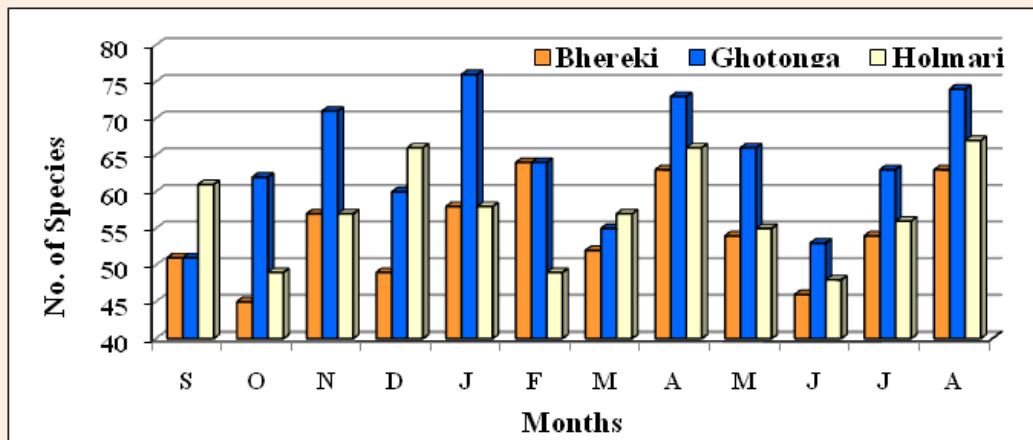


Figure 1: Monthly variations in Species Richness of Zooplankton (2010 - 2011).

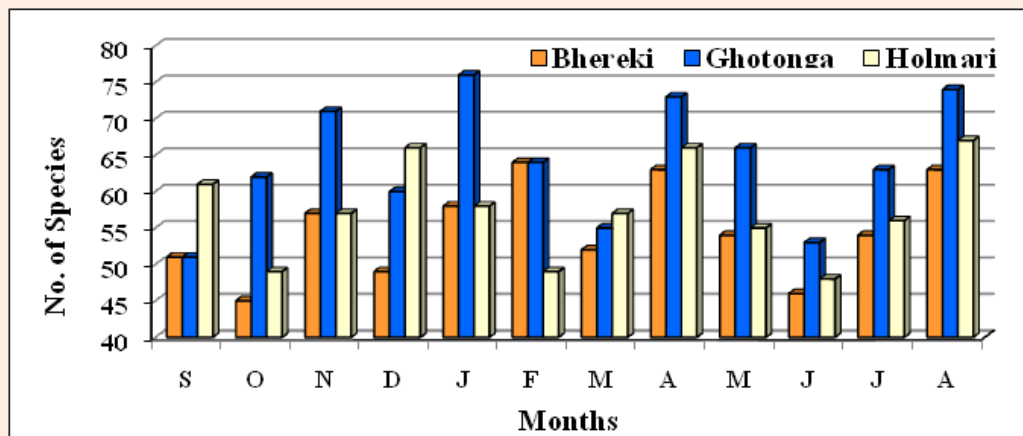


Figure 2: Monthly variations in Species Richness of Zooplankton (2011 - 2012).

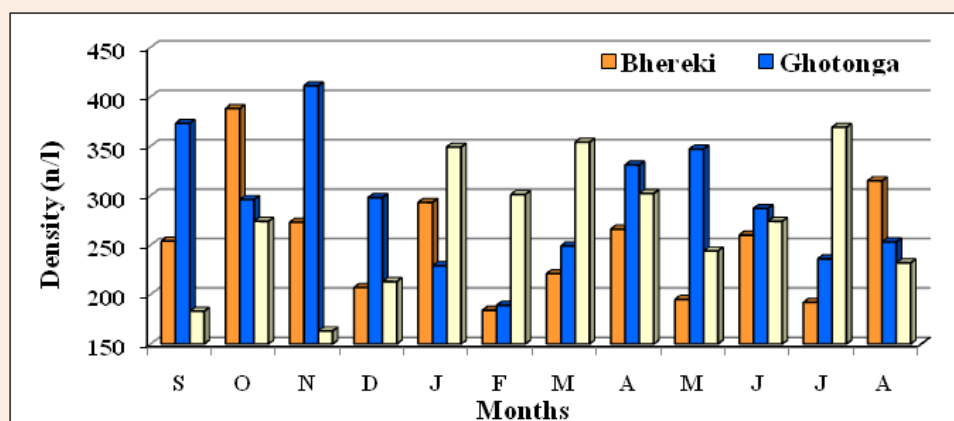


Figure 3: Monthly variations in abundance of Zooplankton (2010 - 2011).

Zooplankton density (Table 3) ranged between 173–388, 163–523 and 187–448 n/l (Figures 10 & 11); it comprised 40.5±12.5, 42.9±12.3 and 51.4±13.5 % of net plankton of Bhereki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels, respectively. Rotifera density varied between

44–132, (80±22), 48–179 (89±32) and 61–221 (119 ±37) n/l and comprised 32.8±6.5, 34.0±10.1 and 40.4±6.7% (Table 2) of zooplankton; Rhizopoda showed density variations between 22–133 (72±31), 39–254 (99±57) and Ghotonga 39–141 (76±26) n/l and comprised 29.5±11.0, 34.3±11.6 and 26.4±7.5 % of zooplankton; Copepoda density varied between 13–154 (52±32), 12–120 (50±26) and 17–108 (42±23) n/l and comprised between 21.2±11.9, 18.4±8.7 and 7.5–14.1±6.1 % of zooplankton; and Cladocera abundance varied between 15–99 (38±20), 12–59

(33±14) and 24–116 (52±21) n/l and formed between 15.3±6.2, 11.9±3.5 and 17.7±5.1 % of zooplankton abundance of three beels, respectively (Table 3). The species diversity, dominance and evenness varied (Table 2) between 3.012–3.793, 3.245–4.042 and 3.464–4.111 (Figures 12 & 13); 0.063–0.196, 0.048–0.174 and 0.042–0.139; 0.755–0.944, 0.803–0.962 and 0.877–0.970 in the sampled beels, respectively. The CCA ordination biplots of zooplankton assemblages and abiotic factors of three beels are indicated in Figures 14–16, respectively.

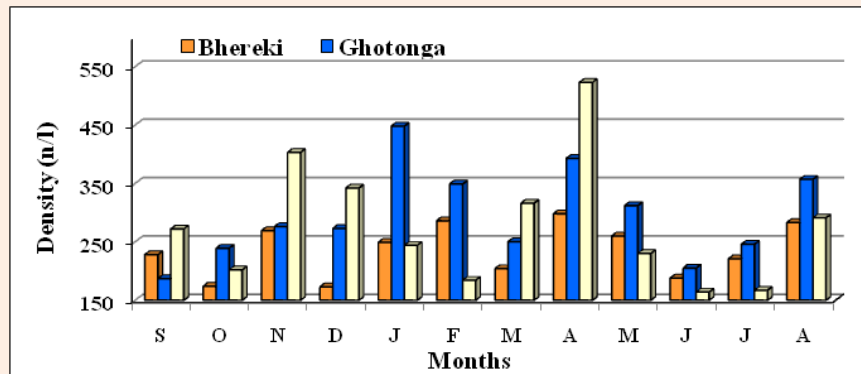


Figure 4: Monthly variations in abundance of Zooplankton (2011 - 2012).

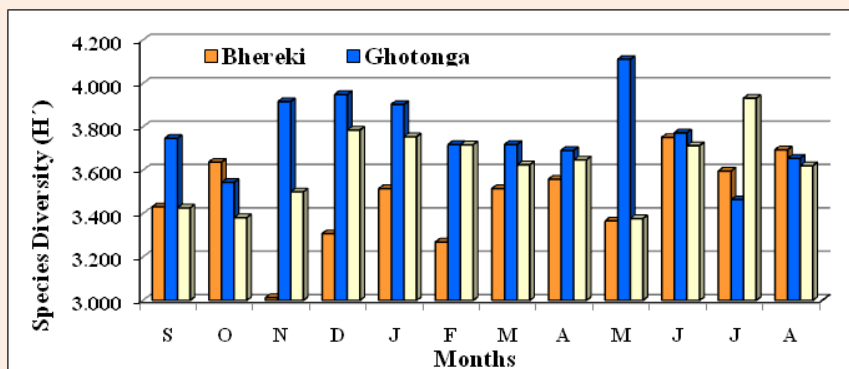


Figure 5: Monthly variations of species diversity of Zooplankton (2010 - 2011).

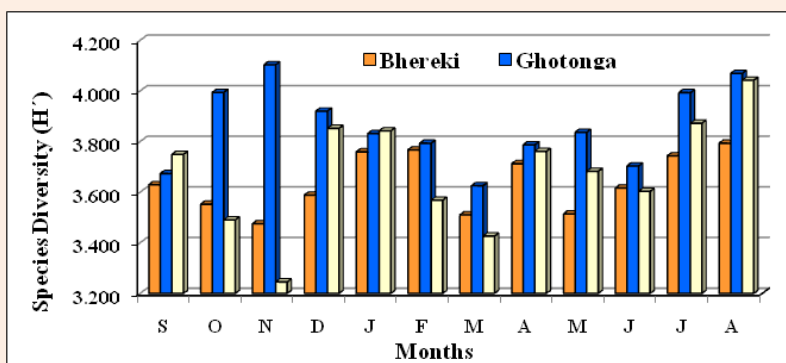


Figure 6: Monthly variations of species diversity of Zooplankton (2011 - 2012).

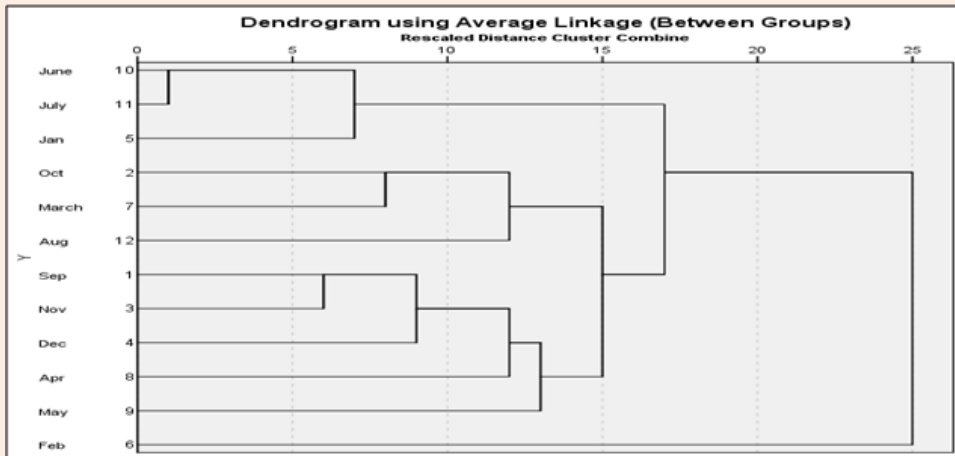


Figure 7: Hierarchical cluster analysis of zooplankton of Bhareki beel (2010 - 2011).

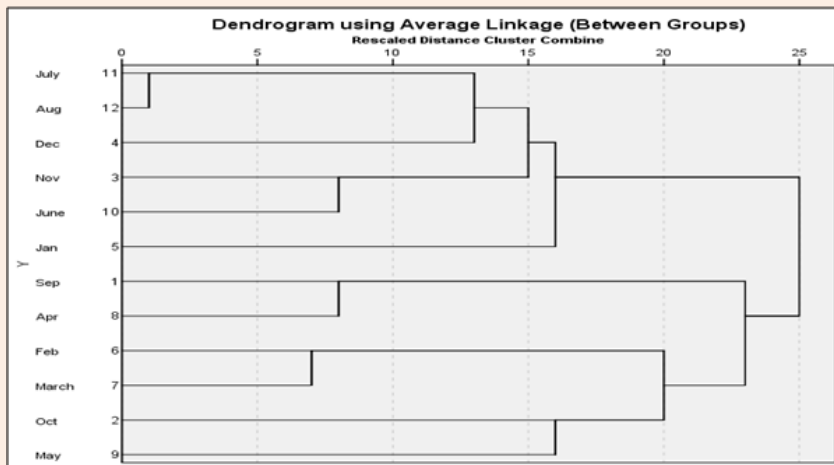


Figure 8: Hierarchical cluster analysis of zooplankton of Bhareki beel (2011 - 2012)

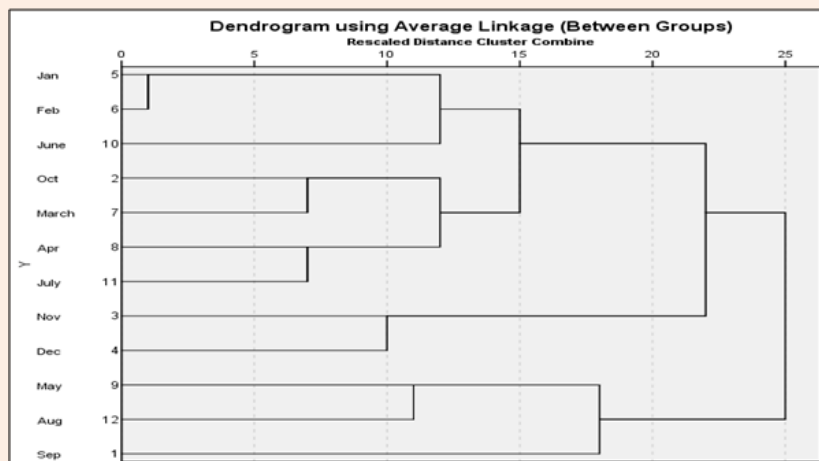


Figure 9: Hierarchical cluster analysis of zooplankton of Holmari beel (2010 - 2011).

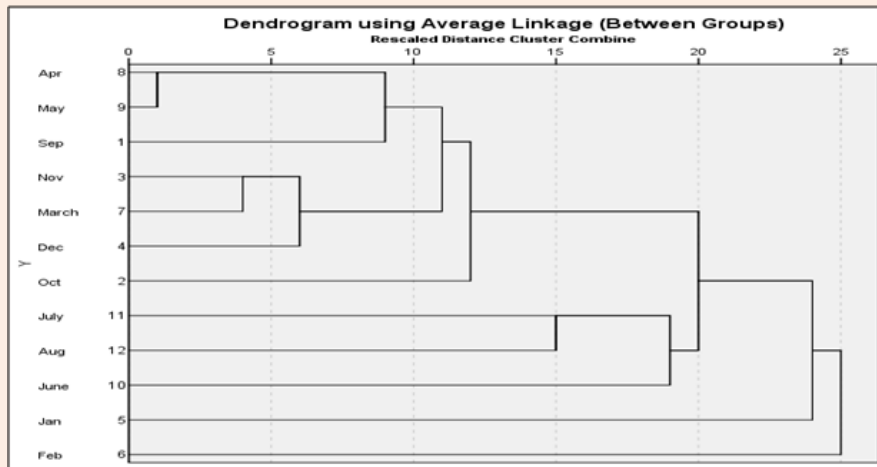


Figure 10: Hierarchical cluster analysis of zooplankton of Holmari beel (2011 - 2012).

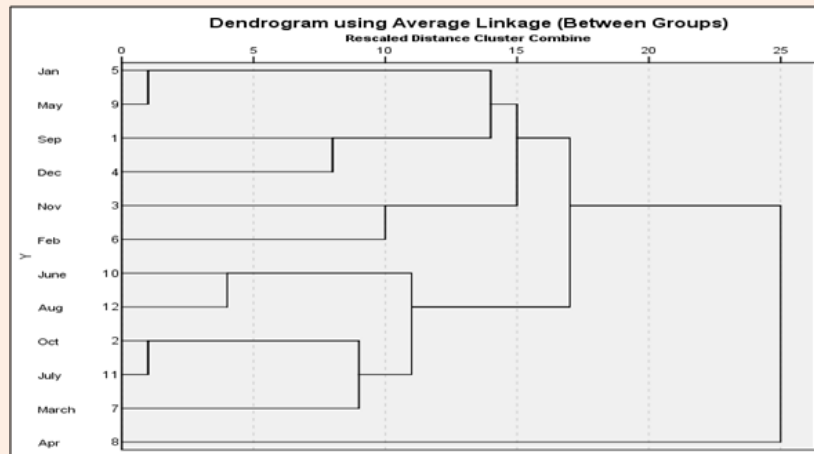


Figure 11: Hierarchical cluster analysis of zooplankton of Ghotonga beel (2010 - 2011).

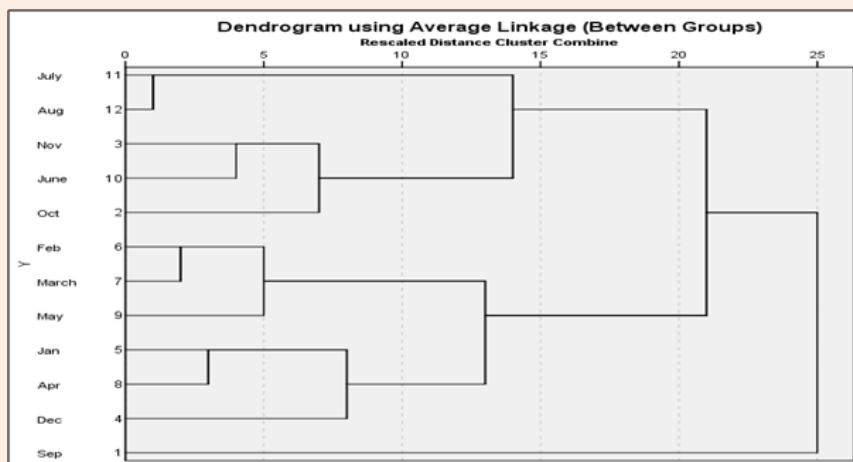


Figure 12: Hierarchical cluster analysis of zooplankton of Ghotonga beel (2011 - 2012).

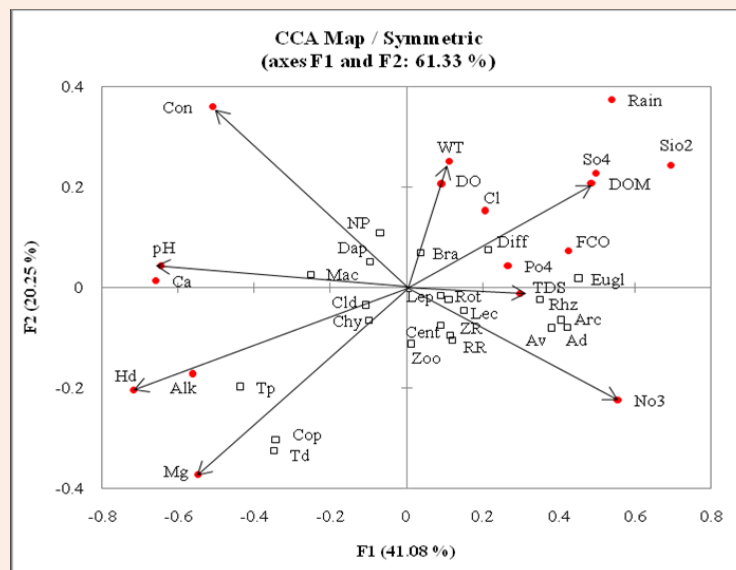


Figure 13: CCA ordination biplot of Zooplankton assemblages and environmental variables (Bhareki beel).

Abiotic: ALK: Alkalinity; Ca: Calcium; Cl: Chloride; CON: Conductivity; DO: Dissolved Oxygen; DOM: Dissolved Oxygen Matter; FCO: Free Carbon Dioxide; HD: Hardness; Mg: Magnesium; pH: Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; NO₃: Nitrate; PO₄: Phosphate; Rain: Rainfall; SIO₂: Silicate; SO₄: Sulphate; TDS: Total Dissolved Solids; WT: Water Temperature

Biotic: AD: *Arcella discoidea*; ARC: Arcellidae; AV: *A. vulgaris*; BRA: Brachionidae; CEN: Centropyxidae; CHY: Chydoridae; CLD: Cladocera; COP: Copepoda; DAP: Daphniidae; DIFF: Diffugiidae; EUGL: Euglephidae; LEC: Lecanidae; LEP: Lepadellidae; MAC: Macrothricidae; NP: Net Plankton; ORHZ: Rhizopoda; ROT: Rotifera; RR: Rotifera Richness; TD: *Thermocyclops Decipiens*; TP: *Tropocyclops Prasinus*; ZP: Zooplankton; ZR: Zooplankton Richness

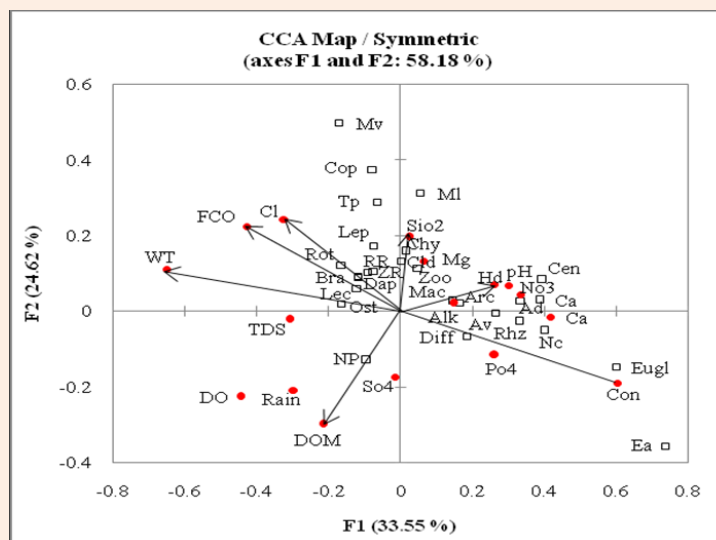


Figure 14: CCA ordination biplot of Zooplankton assemblages and environmental variables (Holmari beel).

Abbreviations: Abiotic: ALK: Alkalinity; Ca: Calcium; Cl: Chloride; CON: Conductivity; DO: Dissolved oxygen; DOM: Dissolved Oxygen Matter; FCO: Free Carbon Dioxide; HD: Hardness; Mg: Magnesium; pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration; NO₃: Nitrate; PO₄: phosphate; Rain: rainfall; SIO₂: silicate; SO₄: sulphate; TDS: Total dissolved solids; WT: water temperature

Biotic: AD: *Arcella discoidea*; ARC: Arcellidae; AV: *A. vulgaris*; BRA: Brachionidae; CEN: Centropyxidae; CHY: Chydoridae; CLD: Cladocera; COP: Copepoda; DAP: Daphniidae; DIFF: Diffugiidae; EUGL: Euglephidae; LEC: Lecanidae; LEP: Lepadellidae; MAC: Macrothricidae; NP: Net plankton; ORHZ: Rhizopoda; ROT: Rotifera; RR: Rotifera richness; TD: *Thermocyclops decipiens*; TP: *Tropocyclops prasinus*; ZP: Zooplankton; ZR: Zooplankton richness

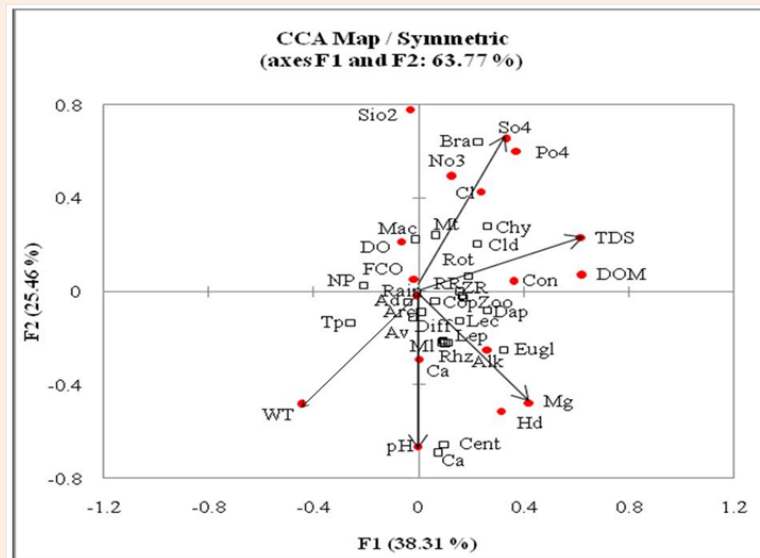


Figure 15: CCA ordination biplot of Zooplankton assemblages and environmental variables (Ghotonga beel).

Abbreviations: Abiotic: ALK: Alkalinity; Ca: Calcium; Cl: Chloride; CON: Conductivity; DO: Dissolved oxygen; DOM: Dissolved Oxygen Matter; FCO: Free Carbon Dioxide; HD: Hardness; Mg: Magnesium; pH: Hydrogen-ion concentration; NO₃: Nitrate; PO₄: phosphate; Rain: rainfall; SiO₂: silicate; SO₄: sulphate; TDS: Total dissolved solids; WT: water temperature

Biotic: AD: *Arcella discoidea*; ARC: Arcellidae; Av: *A. vulgaris*; BRA: Brachionidae; CEN: Centropyxidae; CHY: Chydoridae; CLD: Cladocera; COP: Copepoda; DAP: Daphniidae; DIFF: Diffugiidae; EUGL: Euglephidae; LEC: Lecanidae; LEP: Lepadellidae; MAC: Macrothricidae; MI: *Mesocyclops leuckarti*; MT: *Macrothrix triserialis*; NP: Net plankton; RHZ: Rhizopoda; ROT: Rotifera; RR: Rotifera richness; TP: *Tropocyclops prasinus*; ZP: Zooplankton; ZR: Zooplankton richness

Discussion

Abiotic parameters

Water temperature concurred with the geographical location of the sampled beels. Bhareki and Holmari beels are characterized by slightly acidic to circum-neutral waters whereas Ghotonga beel indicated slightly acidic waters. The specific conductivity exhibited low ionic concentration of the three beels and warranted of these wetlands under 'Class I' category of trophic classification [22]. All three floodplain lakes are characterized by moderately hard water character, moderate dissolved oxygen, low free CO₂, low chloride content, and relatively low concentrations of dissolved organic matter and total dissolved solids.

Zooplankton richness

Zooplankton (141 species) of Majuli beels are more biodiverse than the reports from various beels of Assam [1], two floodplain lakes of Manipur [8], certain lakes of Kashmir Himalayas [23,24], two Kumaun lakes of Uttarakhand [25,26], two wetlands of Barak river basin of Assam [27], two floodplain lakes of southwest Bengal [28] and from two wetlands of Kashmir [29]. The zooplankton richness of individual Majuli beels (118±8 species) is yet relatively lower than the report of 143 species enlisted from Ghorajan beel of Assam [7]; it is reasonably comparable with 123 species known from a sub-tropical lake of Jammu province [30] while it is higher than 93 species known from Dal Lake [31] and 85 species from Wular wetland [32] of Kashmir; and 70 species from a floodplain wetland of West Bengal [33].

Zooplankton contributed significantly to net plankton richness in Bhareki ($r_1 = 0.732, p < 0.0001$), Holmari ($r_2 = 0.705, p = 0.0001$) and Ghotonga ($r_3 = 0.749, p < 0.0001$) beels. The monthly richness followed broadly concurrent variations in Bhareki (54±6 species) and Holmari (57±6 species) beels than marginally high richness in Ghotonga beel (63±8 species). ANOVA indicated significant richness variations amongst three beels ($F_{2,71} = 11.201, P = 0.0001$). The community similarities (*vide* Sørensen's index) of 48.8–75.7%, 49.1–77.6% and 46.1–69.7% in Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels, respectively coupled with monthly richness variations suggested heterogeneity in zooplankton composition in individual beels. The hierarchical cluster analysis of Bhareki beel indicated high zooplankton affinities between June vs. July during the first year; and between July vs. August during second year while peak divergence is noticed during February and September > February > October during two years, respectively. In Holmari beel, maximum affinity was recorded between January vs. February and April vs. May collections while November > September > May and February > January > June communities indicated high divergence during two years of the study period, respectively. Further in Ghotonga beel, high affinities are indicated between January vs. May and again between October vs. July communities during first year and between July vs. August communities during second year while maximum divergence is noted during April and September collections during two years, respectively. The cluster groupings indicated distinct annual variations, during two years, in three beels individually and thus affirmed heterogeneity in monthly composition of zooplankton communities.

The richness followed oscillating temporal variations in the sampled beels concurrent with the reports of Sharma and Sharma [7] and Sharma [6,8] while it differed from winter and autumn maxima reported from Loktak Lake, Manipur [9]. Peak richness of 64, 67 and 76 species was observed during winter (February, 2012), monsoon (August, 2012) and winter (January, 2012) in Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels, respectively. Rotifera (84 species), the most species-rich group of Ghotonga > Bhareki > Holmari beels contributed significantly to temporal variations of zooplankton richness ($r_1 = 0.884$, $p < 0.0001$; $r_2 = 0.661$, $p = 0.0003$; $r_3 = 0.875$, $p < 0.0001$). Besides, Cladocera contributed significantly to zooplankton richness in the sampled beels ($r_1 = 0.736$, $p < 0.0001$; $r_2 = 0.782$, $p < 0.0001$; $r_3 = 0.804$, $p < 0.0001$). More remarks on the diversity of the stated groups are made separately [11,12].

Zooplankton abundance was relatively higher in Ghotonga beel (293 ± 71 n/l) than that of Bhareki (245 ± 52 n/l) and Holmari (275 ± 87 n/l) beels; it registered insignificant annual as well as monthly density variations amongst the three beels as well as in the individual beels. The recorded zooplankton abundance concurred with the reports from Ghorajan beel of Assam [7], and two floodplain lakes of Manipur [8,9]. Further, the recorded densities are lower than the reports from Surinsar lake of Kashmir [30], Deepor Beel – a Ramsar site [6] of Assam, and the results from various Indian floodplain lakes [28, 29, 34-36]. Zooplankton followed oscillating patterns of monthly density variations with peaks during post-monsoon (October, 2010), summer (April, 2012) and winter (January, 2012) in Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels, respectively. The winter peak of Ghotonga beel concurred with reports of Sharma [6-8] and Sharma and Sharma [9] while oscillating patterns agreed with the report of Sharma and Sharma [12] but differed from bimodal pattern noted by Sanjer and Sharma [35] but. Zooplankton formed the dominant quantitative component of net plankton in Ghotonga beel ($51.4 \pm 13.5\%$) while it formed the sub-dominant component ($40.5 \pm 12.5\%$ and $42.9 \pm 12.3\%$) in Bhareki and Holmari beels respectively. The dominance in Ghotonga beel suggested availability of other food resources such as organic matter absorbed in sediments, detritus and bacteria [7].

Interestingly, this study indicated differences in quantitative importance of zooplankton groups in different beels during the study and also during two successive years. Rotifera > Rhizopoda > Copepoda > Cladocera in Bhareki beel; Rhizopoda > Rotifera > Copepoda > Cladocera in Holmari beel; and Rotifera > Rhizopoda > Cladocera > Copepoda in Ghotonga beel, in the stated order, contributed to zooplankton during the study period. On the other hand, Rotifera > Copepoda > Rhizopoda > Cladocera and Rhizopoda > Rotifera > Copepoda > Cladocera indicated importance in Bhareki beel during two years, respectively. In Holmari beel, Rotifera > Rhizopoda > Copepoda > Cladocera contributed to zooplankton during first year while Rhizopoda > Rotifera > Copepoda > Cladocera showed importance during second year. Further, Rotifera > Rhizopoda > Copepoda > Cladocera contributed to zooplankton abundance during first year in Ghotonga beel while Rotifera > Rhizopoda > Cladocera > Copepoda deserved mention during second year. The variations are hypothesized to habitat diversity and environmental heterogeneity amongst three beels during the study as well as during two years.

Rotifera, an important group, is characterized by marginal density variations in Bhareki (80 ± 22 n/l), Holmari (89 ± 32 n/l) and Ghotonga (119 ± 37 n/l) beels with higher mean density during first year in Holmari and during second year in other two beels. It formed the dominant component of zooplankton in Bhareki ($32.8 \pm 6.5\%$) and Ghotonga ($40.4 \pm 6.7\%$) beels while it comprised a sub-dominant group in Holmari beel ($34.0 \pm 10.1\%$). The rotifers contributed significantly to zooplankton density variations of Bhareki and Ghotonga ($r_1 = 0.697$, $p = 0.0001$; $r_3 = 0.851$, $p < 0.0001$) beels; this generalization is evident from the fact that peak density of Rotifera concurred with zooplankton peak in Ghotonga beel while no such trend was observed in Bhareki beel. ANOVA registered significant rotifer density variations ($F_{2,71} = 10.595$, $P = 0.0001$) amongst three beels. The importance of Rotifera in Bhareki and Ghotonga beels agreed with the reports of [1,3,6-9,29,35] while its sub-dominance in Holmari beel agreed with the reports of [5,28,37,38]. The Rotifera density followed indefinite monthly variations in the sampled beels with peaks during post-monsoon (September, 2010), summer (July, 2011) and winter (January, 2012) in Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels, respectively. Their post-monsoon peak concurred with the reports from the floodplains of the Kashmir valley [29], winter peak concurred with the results from certain floodplain lakes of northeast India [5, 6, 7, 8] while summer peak concurred with the reports of [35,37]. Lecanidae > Lepadellidae contributed notably to Rotifera abundance in Bhareki and Holmari beels while Lecanidae > Brachionidae contributed in Ghotonga beel. The importance of the littoral periphytonic taxa of three Eurotatorien families is attributed to lack of true limnetic conditions in the sampled beels. The lack of dominance of individual rotifer species in any of the sampled lakes suggested that the rotifers are generalists in terms of general environment [3].

Rhizopoda, a dominant group of zooplankton of Holmari beel ($34.3 \pm 11.6\%$) and a sub-dominant component ($29.5 \pm 11.0\%$, $26.4 \pm 7.5\%$) in Bhareki and Ghotonga beels, registered insignificant variations amongst the sampled beels. The rhizopods contributed significantly to zooplankton density only in Holmari beel ($r_2 = 0.846$, $p < 0.0001$); this generalization is supported by the fact that their maxima contributed to zooplankton peak in this wetland. This group followed no definite pattern of quantitative variations during the study period and recorded peaks during monsoon (August, 2012), pre-monsoon (April, 2012) and autumn (September, 2010) in Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels, respectively. The present results differed from summer periodicity of these testaceans vide [5,39]. Arcellidae > Centropyxidae > Diffugiidae contributed to the Rhizopoda abundance in Bhareki and Ghotonga beels, respectively while Arcellidae > Centropyxidae > Euglyphidae contributed to their density in Holmari beel. *Arcella discoides* and *A. vulgaris* collectively influenced the rhizopod abundance in Bhareki beel; *Arcella discoides*, *A. vulgaris*, *Centropyxis aculeata*, *Euglypha acanthophora* and *Nebela caudata* showed importance in Holmari beel; while *Arcella discoides*, *A. vulgaris* and *Centropyxis aculeata* deserved mention in Ghotonga beel.

Copepoda is a sub-dominant group of Bhareki > Holmari > Ghotonga beels; the stated role was in contrast to their dominance reported by [5,28,37]. It indicated significant annual ($F_{1,23} = 21.832$, $P = 0.0006$) as well as significant monthly ($F_{11,23} = 4.073$,

$P = 0.014$) variations in Bhareki beel. This group registered no definite pattern of monthly density variations during the study in the sampled beels and registered peak values during autumn in Bhareki (November, 2010) and Holmari (October, 2010) beels and during early summer (April, 2011) in Ghotonga beel. Cyclopoids mainly influenced quantitative variations of this group in Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels, respectively; this reflected the prevalence of stable environmental conditions for these 'k-strategists' [40,41]. *Tropocyclops prasinus* showed importance in the three beels, respectively; *Mesocyclops leuckarti* showed certain importance in Holmari > Ghotonga beels while *Thermocyclops decipiens* deserved mention in Bhareki beel and *Microcyclops varicans* indicated limited role in Holmari beel. The occurrence of nauplii throughout the study showed an active continuous reproductive phase of the cyclopoids [6,8,9,42].

Cladocera formed another sub-dominant group in Ghotonga > Bhareki > Holmari beels respectively, and registered significant density variations amongst three beels ($F_{2,71} = 5.872$, $P = 0.005$). The Cladoceran abundance followed no definite pattern of monthly density variations in the sampled beels and registered peak values during autumn (October, 2010) in Bhareki beel and during winter (January, 2011 and January, 2012) in Holmari and Ghotonga beels, respectively. The winter peaks concurred with the reports of Sharma [6,9]. The Cladocera were characterized by importance of Chydoridae in all three beels concurrent with the results of [1,6-9]; Daphniidae and Macrothricidae were other important families in the sampled beels while *Macrothrix triserialis* showed certain value in Ghotonga beel. Ostracoda, another group of zooplankton, indicated very poor abundance in the sampled beels.

Zooplankton of the Majuli beels are characterized by consistently high species diversity throughout the study with higher diversity (> 4.0) during May, 2011 (summer), November, 2011 (autumn) and August, 2012 (monsoon) in Ghotonga beel and during August, 2012 (monsoon) in Holmari beel. The interesting feature is hypothesized to habitat diversity and environmental heterogeneity of the sampled beels. High diversity with lower densities of majority of species in different beels is attributed to fine niche partitioning amongst zooplankton species in combination with micro- and macro-scale habitat heterogeneity as hypothesized by Segers H [43] and affirmed by [6-9]. This generalization is endorsed by relative quantitative importance of only ten out of a total of 141 zooplankton species known from the sampled beels with only three namely *Arcella discoides*, *A. vulgaris* and *Tropocyclops prasinus* common to all three beels but in relatively low average densities. The low densities of the rest of species, suggested that the majority of zooplankton is generalists in terms of general environment as hypothesized by Sharma BK [3]. ANOVA showed significant diversity variations amongst three beels ($F_{2,23} = 13.046$, $P = 3.25E-05$). The present study did not follow any definite annual and monthly patterns of zooplankton diversity in the three sampled beels.

Lower zooplankton dominance of Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels is attributed to lack of distinct quantitative importance of different species coupled with low densities of majority of species. The former is hypothesized [44] to the fact that the habitat of the sampled Majuli beels had resources for

utilization by majority of species and thus providing high amount of niche overlap. This generalization holds valid throughout the study except of limited role of *Arcella discoides*, *A. vulgaris*, *Tropocyclops prasinus* in fewer collections in the three beels; it is affirmed by inverse correlations between dominance vs. diversity in Bhareki ($r_1 = -0.700$, $p = 0.0001$), Holmari ($r_2 = -0.880$, $p < 0.0001$) and Ghotonga ($r_3 = -0.799$, $p < 0.0001$) beels, respectively. High evenness affirmed low densities and equitable abundance of various species and reiterated that the majority of zooplankton are 'generalists' vis-à-vis their general environment [3]. ANOVA registered significant dominance ($F_{2,71} = 8.009$, $P = 0.001$) and evenness variations ($F_{2,71} = 5.070$, $P = 0.010$) amongst three beels.

Limnological Correlations

This study indicated insignificant influence of individual abiotic parameters on zooplankton richness. Of the different groups, only Rotifera richness is positively correlated with dissolved organic matter ($r_2 = 0.551$, $p = 0.0026$) in Holmari beel. Zooplankton abundance is inversely correlated with specific conductivity ($r_3 = -0.598$, $p = 0.002$) in Ghotonga beel; Rhizopoda abundance is inversely correlated with water temperature ($r_2 = -0.556$, $p = 0.0024$) in Holmari beel and directly correlated with pH ($r_3 = 0.567$, $p = 0.0019$) in Ghotonga beel; Cladocera positively correlated with sulphate ($r_3 = 0.565$, $p = 0.002$) in Ghotonga beel while Copepoda positively correlated with total hardness ($r_1 = 0.565$, $p = 0.002$) and magnesium ($r_1 = 0.555$, $p = 0.0024$) in Bhareki beel and is negatively correlated with total dissolved solids ($r_3 = -0.540$, $p = 0.0032$) in Ghotonga beel. Rotifera abundance exhibited no significant correlation of any abiotic parameter in the sampled beels. The results thus concluded limited influence of abiotic factors on richness and abundance of zooplankton in this study.

Canonical correspondence analysis (CCA) with 17 abiotic factors recorded lower cumulative influence on zooplankton assemblages along first two axes of 61.33%, 58.18% and 63.77% in Bhareki, Holmari and Ghotonga beels, respectively. The results showed the importance of water temperature, pH, specific conductivity, hardness, magnesium, dissolved organic matter, total dissolved solids and nitrate for zooplankton taxa in Bhareki beel. Water temperature, free carbon-dioxide, specific conductivity, dissolved organic matter, hardness, chloride and silicate reflected importance in Holmari beel while water temperature, pH, magnesium, hardness, dissolved organic matter, total dissolved solids and sulphate showed importance in Ghotonga beel.

While explaining limited influence of individual abiotic and lower cumulative influence of 17 abiotic variables on zooplankton assemblages (*vide* Canonical Correspondence Analysis), this study suggested that zooplankton taxa are rather generalists in terms of general abiotic factors, with factors associated with microhabitat being more important. The latter feature supported hypothesis of Sharma and Sharma [3] vis-a-vis abiotic factors on Rotifera diversity in the floodplain lakes of northeast India.

To sum up, this study merits ecosystem diversity importance vis-à-vis quantitative dominance of the species rich zooplankton of Ghotonga beel and its sub-dominance of Bhareki and Holmari beels with quantitative importance of Rotifera > Rhizopoda in Bhareki and Ghotonga beels, and of Rhizopoda > Rotifera in Holmari beel. The richness, abundance and species diversity of

zooplankton followed no definite pattern of monthly variations. The results affirmed higher species diversity, higher evenness and lower dominance of zooplankton and are characterized by lower densities of a majority of species. The limited individual influence and low cumulative influence (vide CCA) of seventeen abiotic factors on zooplankton assemblages of the Majuli beels affirmed that zooplankton taxa are rather generalists in terms of general abiotic factors and thus suggested importance of factors associated with microhabitat variations.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors have no conflict of interests.

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