



Zooplankton abundance in Amini and Kadmat islands of Lakshadweep

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Short Communication

Abstract

Studies on zooplankters collected from the lagoons of Amini and Kadmat islands of Lakshadweep Archipelago were carried out based on a survey conducted during January - February, 2014. The displacement volume of zooplankton in Amini and Kadmat were 58.35 and 15 ml per 100 m³ respectively. The density was also higher in Amini than in Kadmat which is estimated as 64480 and 47726 numbers per 100 m³ respectively. A total of twentyone groups of zooplankters viz., copepods, ostracods, chaetognaths, *Lucifer* sp., medusae, doliolids, mysids, tintinnids, euphausiids, appendicularians, siphonophores, cladocera, amphipods, isopods, polychaete larvae, prawn larvae, crab larvae, squilla larvae, molluscan larvae, fish eggs and fish larvae were recorded from these two ecosystems. Groupwise studies indicated the dominance of copepods in Amini forming 40% while in Kadmat, the maximum was contributed by crab larvae (50%). The dominance of crab larvae in Kadmat was due to a swarm of zoea stage of crab at station 2 in the western side of the island. Among the copepods, calanoid copepods contributed the maximum with 71% in Amini and 81% in Kadmat. Followed by the dominance of copepods in Amini, ostracods (33%) and crab larvae (14%) formed major

components. In Kadmat, copepods formed the second dominant group which contributed 20% followed by prawn larvae (11%), ostracods (6%) and the share by other groups were less than 5%. Comparative studies on the occurrence of different groups of zooplankters in these two island ecosystems showed that copepods and ostracods were very much higher in Amini than in Kadmat while, crab larvae contributed more in Kadmat which was due to the swarming of zoea stage of crab. Both qualitative and quantitative abundance of zooplankters in these two ecosystems are presented and discussed.

Keywords: *Zooplankton, coral reef ecosystem, distribution, Lakshadweep island.*

Introduction

Zooplankters play an important link in the food chain of marine ecosystems. In coral reef ecosystems, they serve as food for corals, a variety of other invertebrates and reef fishes. As the plankters play an important role in the health

of an aquatic ecosystem, the study on these resources in the productive aquatic systems of Lakshadweep is important. While searching through the literature, we can see that not much work was carried out on plankters of Lakshadweep ecosystems. Pratap *et al.* (1977) studied zooplankton at Kavaratti, Agatti and Suhelipar, while, Achuthankutty *et al.* (1989) dealt with zooplankton composition of Kalpeni and Agatti atolls. Girijavallabhan *et al.* (1989) studied zooplankters of Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat, Agatti, Kalpitti, Bangaram, Bitra, Kavaratti, Suhelipar, Androth, Minicoy and Kalpeni. Goswami and Goswami (1990) gave an account on diel variation in zooplankton of Minicoy lagoon and Kavaratti atoll. In 1997, Suresh and Mathew studied on zooplankton in Kavaratti atoll while Nasser *et al.* (1998) worked on zooplankton at Minicoy lagoon. Casanova and Nair (1999) gave an account on *Sagitta* from Agatti lagoon while, Bhalla *et al.* (2007) made a review on foraminiferal studies in Laccadives Islands. Jose *et al.* (2010) made a hierarchical analysis of zooplankton assemblages over semidiel pattern in the lagoon of Kavaratti atoll. Recently, Robin *et al.* (2012) studied planktonic communities and their trophic interactions in Kavaratti waters. Eventhough a very few studies were undertaken on zooplankters of Kadmat, no studies were carried out on zooplankton from Amini so far. Hence, an attempt is made here to study the qualitative and quantitative abundance of zooplankters in Amini and Kadmat lagoons of Lakshadweep and this is the first report on zooplankton from lagoon of Amini island.

Material and methods

Zooplankton samples were collected from different stations in the lagoon areas of Amini and Kadmat Islands of Lakshadweep during January - February, 2014. Amini island is a small island having a length of 3 km with a very narrow lagoon area and that too will be exposed during low tide. Hence, samples could be taken from only one station in the western side of the island. Kadmat island is very long, having a maximum length of 11 km with a large lagoon area extending upto 1.5 km from coastline and hence samples were taken from 3 stations (Fig.1).

Of these 3 stations, stations 1 and 2 were located well inside the lagoon and station 3 in the reef break zone. The distance between station 1 and 2 was 2.8 km and station 3 was 1.4 km away from station 2. Zooplankton samples were collected using a conical net having a mesh size of 400 microns by towing the net by a boat at 0.1 knot speed for 10 minutes. The collected samples were preserved in 4% formaldehyde solution and examined under a stereozoom microscope for identification and enumeration. Both qualitative as well as quantitative estimations were made. Plankters were identified upto group level and expressed as numbers per 100 m³ of

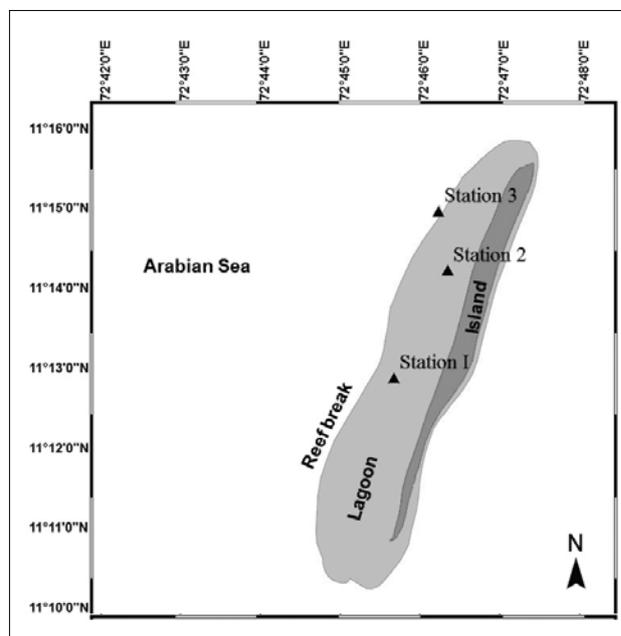


Fig.1. Map showing sampling stations in Kadmat

water. The abundance of zooplankters in Amini and Kadmat islands was also estimated.

Results and discussion

Qualitative and quantitative abundance of different groups of zooplankters in Amini and Kadmat lagoons revealed the occurrence of twentyone groups viz. copepods, ostracods, chaetognaths, polychaete larvae, *Lucifer* sp., medusae, doliolids, mysids, tintinnids, euphausiids, appendicularians, siphonophores, cladocera, amphipods, squilla larvae, isopods, prawn larvae, crab larvae, molluscan larvae, fish eggs and fish larvae. The abundance and distribution of these groups in the lagoons of Amini and Kadmat Islands are presented.

Abundance of zooplankters in Amini

The displacement volume of zooplankton was estimated as 58.35 ml per 100 m³ of water. Groupwise studies indicated the availability of fifteen groups viz. copepods, euphausiids, ostracods, chaetognaths, *Lucifer* sp., medusae, doliolids, mysids, appendicularians, tintinnids, polychaete larvae, prawn larvae, crab larvae, molluscan larvae and fish eggs and their distribution in Amini lagoon is depicted in Fig.2.

A total of 64480 number of zooplankters were observed per 100 m³ of water in Amini. From lagoon of Kavaratti waters, Robin *et al.* (2012) recorded 64800 numbers per 100 m³ which is close to the numbers recorded from Amini during the present study which indicate the similarity in terms of secondary productivity in these two ecosystems. Among the 15 groups of zooplankters recorded from Amini, copepods were

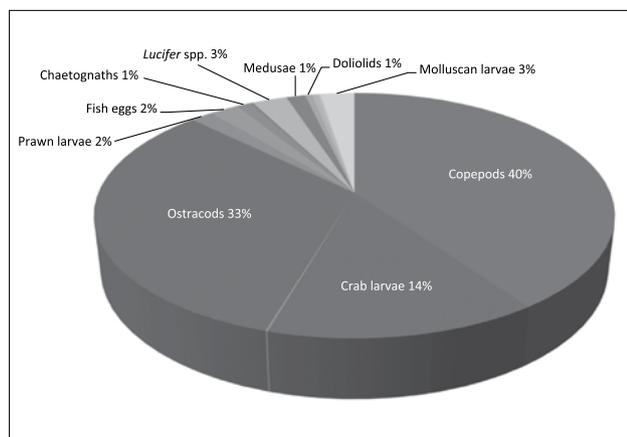


Fig.2. Distribution of zooplankters in Amini

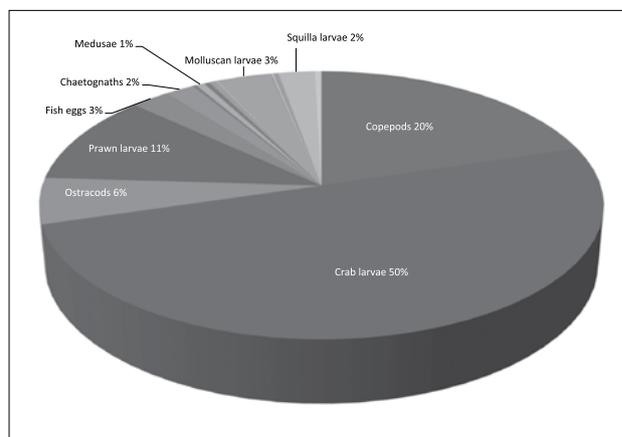


Fig.3. Distribution of zooplankters in Kadmat

found to be the most dominant group with a share of 40%. This was followed by ostracods (33%), crab larvae (14%) and rest of the groups contributed only less than 5% each. Among the copepods, calanoid copepods were found to dominate with 71%, followed by cyclopoids (27%) and harpacticoids (2%). Swarming of ostracods was observed in this area. The dominance of copepods among zooplankton to the tune of 53.77% and 44.63% from the lagoons of Agatti and Suhelipar respectively was noticed by Pratap *et al.* (1977).

Abundance of zooplankters in Kadmat

The displacement volume of zooplankton collected was estimated as 15 ml per 100 m³ of water. Groupwise studies indicated the availability of nineteen groups viz. copepods, ostracods, chaetognaths, *Lucifer* sp., medusae, doliolids, mysids, tintinnids, polychaete larvae, siphonophores, cladocera, amphipods, isopods, prawn larvae, crab larvae, squilla larvae, molluscan larvae, fish eggs and fish larvae. In another study conducted by Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM, 2001) during 1998-99 also recorded nineteen groups of zooplankters from Kadmat which is in agreement with the present study. Groupwise distribution of zooplankters in Kadmat lagoon is depicted in Fig.3.

A total of 47726 numbers of zooplankters were recorded per 100 m³ of water in the lagoon of Kadmat. In another study conducted by ICMAM (2001), a maximum of 32600 numbers of zooplankters per 100 m³ of water was reported from Kadmat. Among different groups observed, the maximum was contributed by crab larvae (50%), followed by copepods (20%), prawn larvae (11%), ostracods (6%) and the rest of the groups contributed only less than 5% each in the present study. Very high share of crab larvae to the tune of 50% was due to a swarm of crab larvae especially zoea stage noticed at station 2. Occurrence of swarms of certain zooplankton groups occasionally is a common phenomenon and this may be associated with the

prevailing physico-chemical characteristics of the region. At station 2, 69281 numbers of crab larvae were noticed per 100 m³ of water, while, in other two stations crab larvae observed were 333 and 2267 numbers per 100 m³ of water respectively. The abundance of decapod larvae in lagoon area of Kadmat was also recorded by Girijavallabhan *et al.* (1989). They have reported the dominance of decapod larvae (59.46%) and share of copepods as 13.6%. In the present study also decapod larvae dominated with 61% and share of copepods as 20% which indicate that the ecosystem remains rich even after 25 years. Meroplankton as an important component of zooplankton was also reported by Goswami and Goswami (1990) from Minicoy lagoon and by Achuthankutty *et al.* (1989) from lagoons of Kalpeni and Agatti. Achuthankutty *et al.* (1989) have also observed that brachyuran zoea constituted the major share of meroplankton in Kalpeni and Agatti, which is true in the present study in Kadmat. Among the copepods, calanoids formed major share (81%), followed by cyclopoids (14%), harpacticoids (2%) and nauplii of copepods formed 3% in the present study. In a study conducted by ICMAM (2001) in Kadmat, with respect to number of species of copepods, maximum numbers of species among the copepods were recorded under Calanoida.

Distribution of zooplankters in Amini and Kadmat - a comparison

The composition of different zooplankton groups in Amini and Kadmat showed considerable variations. When compared to Kadmat, the concentration of zooplankters was more in Amini and the numbers per 100 m³ of water were 47726 and 64480 in Kadmat and Amini respectively. Volume of zooplankton recorded was also more in Amini than in Kadmat. One of the possible reasons for less abundance of zooplankton in Kadmat when compared to Amini can be explained in terms of turbidity. During the present study, the turbidity was 0.33 NTU in Amini whereas in Kadmat it

was 0.99 NTU (personal communication). The existence of inverse relationship between zooplankton and turbidity is an established fact (Rai, 1974; Rao, 1985) and this is true in the present study also. Another reason for the less concentration of zooplankton in Kadmat may be due to the blooming of the blue green algae, *Scytonema* sp. in Kadmat, which was also studied simultaneously during the study. Among the different genera of Phytoplankters, the genus *Scytonema* formed 41% in Kadmat while it was only 5% in Amini (personal communication). Groupwise studies indicated the dominance of mainly copepods and ostracods in Amini, while crab larvae, copepods and prawn larvae dominated in Kadmat. The abundance of both crab and prawn larvae in Kadmat is an indication of the availability of rich crustacean resources in Kadmat. This is supported by the fact that all the 89 species of crustacean resources occurring in Lakshadweep are available in Kadmat also (ICMAM, 2001).

As there is no recent reports on zooplankters are available from Kadmat and no previous report from Amini, the present study is important. As this study is based on a survey, further studies based on regular collections have to be carried out in these ecosystems to arrive at more meaningful conclusions.

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