Preface

Aquatic ecosystem implants wide range of aquatic organisms which are exposed to variety of challenges which in turn have a diverse impact on their life style and their population. Zooplankton are wanderers or drifting micro-organisms which serve as bio-indicators of water quality. They occupy the second or third tropic level at the aquatic food web as well as they serve as a bio-indicator of water quality. River ecosystem comprises of flowing water that is mostly unidirectional and exhibits variation in flow rates of water, which experiences continuous physico-chemical changes and serves as a dwelling place for different microhabitats. The study of freshwater fauna, mainly zooplankton, even of a particular area is widespread and convoluted due to environmental, physical, geographical and chemical differences involving ecological, extrinsic and essential aspects. While, the distribution of biodiversity worldwide can be explained in terms of the comparatively small number of spatial prototypes such as latitude, altitude or habitat size, understanding how these extrinsic drivers influence diversity remains one of the most important intellectual challenges to ecologist and bio-geographers. River water is one of the major and vital fresh water which serves as a main resource of drinking water for mankind. In recent decade the study on water quality is in boom due to global development and its negative impact on aquatic environment which has a direct effect on human population and health. Thus, it is appropriate to focus on and add an effort to investigate the changes of water quality, Abundance, Diversity and Bio-volume of Zooplankton in lotic ecosystems. There by the current study was taken up with few study objective attempts to throw a light on variations in physico-chemical parameters and its impact on Zooplankton population in three lotic ecosystems.