CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INVESTIGATION
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It could be concluded from the present investigation that diversified molluscan fauna has been found in freshwater lentic and lotic water bodies of Damoh and Sagar districts indicated the presence of good environmental conditions of the corresponding freshwater bodies. Generally mixed or multispecies population was observed in the present investigation. Although seasonal significant variation in the population density of the species between seasons and between two calendar years (from 1999-2000 to 2000 to 2001) were noticed. The pattern was almost similar during both years. Two peak periods of abundance were recorded, first in premonsoon (February-March-April) and second in early monsoon (June-July-August) both due to abundance of newborn individuals: These two periods in most of the malacospecies are dominated by juvenile population. The abundance of juveniles during early premonsoon and early monsoon signified the two breedings of the species in a year while most of the species e.g. of family Lymneidae and Planorbidae etc. breed round the year and it could be possible to see their juveniles throughout the year that is why most of the malacologists prefer to do researches on the various aspects on the species of these two families as most of the research work is going on in our laboratory on the species of these two families.

India is a developing country and most of the population is suffered from protein malnutrition, so to overcome to this serious problem “shell fisheries” will be the alternative, which provide most palatable dishes to user. Most of the species of Lamellidens are not only fast growing but also used for pearl culture, e.g. Lamellidens marginalis while providing flesh to the consumer
and solving the problem of protein deficiency to some extend.

Surveyed literature revealed that the species *Scaphula celox* belongs to family *Arcidae* (Lamarck 1809), subfamily *Anadarianae* was abundant in the rivers of Madhya Pradesh (Benson, 1836; Blanford, 1867; Preston, 1915b,c) while the survey on diversified molluscan fauna for two calendar year obviously evidenced about the total diminish of this species from this region. Now one of the alternative is that to search out the habitat of this specific genera and try to introduce this species in the freshwater lotic bodies of Damoh and Sagar districts and periodically a survey will be made about it's population density, otherwise most of the species which are uncommon became endangered or frightened species, so it is better way to conserve them otherwise they become extinct. This investigation will give us an idea about the specificity of diversified molluscan fauna.

Most of the herbivorous snails are pestiferous. Their growth rate fecundity and survivity is very high, so to control their population below threshold damage their predator and parasites should be introduced as biological control but those predators which destroying the valuable shell fisheries should be removed from the corresponding habitat and apply such precautions, measures or steps which are helpful in the development, management and main- tenance of "shell fisheries" in India.