



FIELD SURVEY OF INDIAN EDIBLE CRABS IN DARYAPUR REGION OF AMRAVATI DISTRICT

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Abstract:

Field survey on Indian edible crabs in Daryapur region of Amravati District, This study reveals that the survey undergone their behavioral, and feeding pattern in their habitat. Mainly most of the people consume crabs as protein rich diet for the betterment of health, beside without disturbing their population and to aware them to avoid the capturing the edible crabs particularly in the breeding season (Manson season).

Observations were done in the field survey where the lake is around Daryapur region where the abundance population of Indian edible crabs and photographic study were done.

Key words- Indian Edible Crabs, Behavioral, Feeding, Daryapur

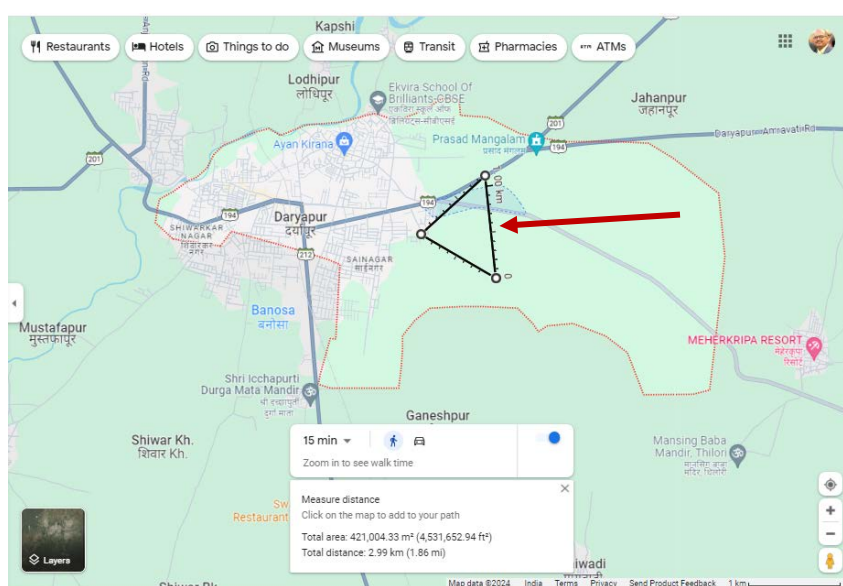
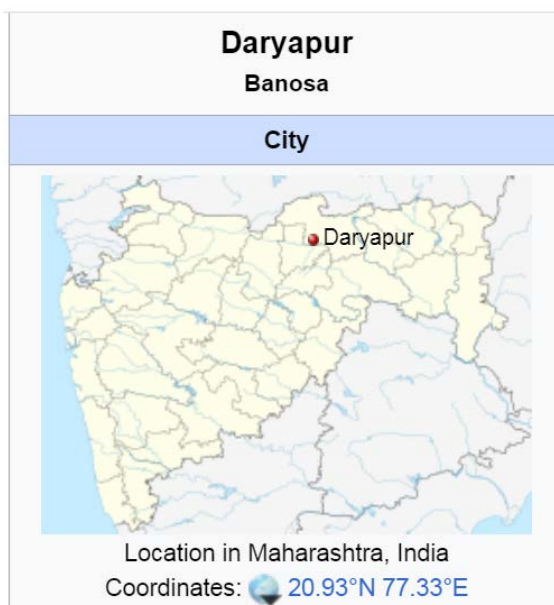
Introduction:

Diversity is extremely complex and dynamic for human existence the study of diversity has growth strongly in recent decades the outstanding aspire is ability to know the present environment status at different spatial and temporal scale. Crabs are one of the main decomposers in the marine ecosystem, meaning they help to clean up the sea bottom by harvesting decomposing plant and animal matter. Crabs are crustaceans and they do not have skeletons like humans but instead have exoskeletons, a hard shell surrounding their body. They feed on clams, algae, small fish and other small crustaceans. Besides being eaten by humans, river and sea otters, halibut, dogfish and great blue herons also enjoy eating crab, (Edwin and Kay,1992).

Normally freshwater crabs are found in inland rivers, dams and billabongs. The diverse species of freshwater crabs come in fluctuating colour patterns, from tiger stripe to an attractive pale fawn colour with a chocolate brown irregular band crossing from front to the back of the carapace (Sebastian *et al.*, 2011). In nature the persistent rivers and blind channel leading out from a river, they burrow deep into the mud or sand coming up the next rainy season.

The external morphology of freshwater crabs varies very little, and so the form of the (first abdominal appendage, modified for insemination) serious importance. Developments of freshwater crabs are characteristically direct, eggs where they hatch as juveniles, with the larval stages passing within the egg (Darren *et al.*, 2008). The broods comprise only a few hundred eggs (compared to hundreds of thousands for marine crabs) each of which is quite large, at a diameter of around 1 mm (0.04 in) (Michael, 2004).

The colonization of fresh water has required crabs to alter their water balance; freshwater crabs can reabsorb salt from their urine, and have various adaptations to reduce the loss of water. In addition to their gills, freshwater crabs have a "pseudo-lung" in their gill chamber that allows them to breathe in air, (Michael, 2004). These developments have pre-adapted freshwater crabs for terrestrial living, although. Freshwater crabs need to return to water periodically in order to excrete ammonia.



A map-showing field survey study was held in the Banosa, Daryapur regions of Amravati District

Material and method:

Edible freshwater crabs were collected from Daryapur, Maharashtra during the year 2022-2023. They were collected with help of caught method morning and evening instance. The photographs of collected specimens were taken by note cam camera.

Study region-

The area of the field survey study was located in Daryapur tehsil. Daryapur is city located in the Amravati District in Maharashtra State, in India. It belongs to Vidarbha region of the Amravati Division. A total 3 species of edible crab were belonging to the family *Brachyura*

Observation:

During observation were made between November-2022 to February -2023. One species belonging to one family were identified in Banosa Daryapur, the crabs are found in water, they are living in freshwater, the species are observed in winter season. The recorded family was *Brachyura*. Moreover crabs if muddy and sandy and deep in water area play a vital role in recycling the nutrients to enhance soil fertility.

All kinds of species exhibit similar characteristics but they differ in their size and colour. Some species are toxic but few species are not toxic having medicinal significance. The most common crabs are stone crab, king crab and mud crab. The largest edible crab species is king crab. These enormous crabs can grow to

weight as much as twenty five pounds and may be ten feed bend to end.

One species of crabs were collected from Benosa Daryapur region.

Daryapur region - Freshwater crab
The photographs were taken by note cam camera.



Fig. *Barytelphusa cunicularis*

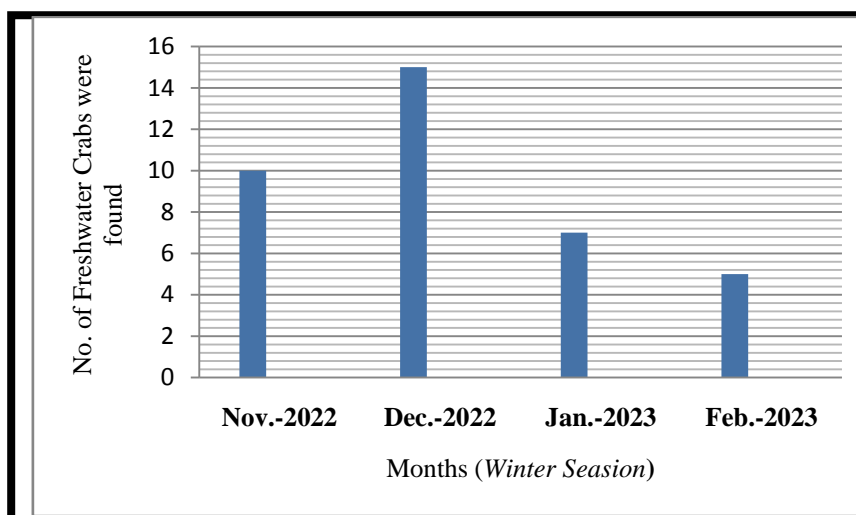


Table- Monthly observation of freshwater crabs

Conclusion:

All kinds of species exhibit similar characteristics, but they differ in their size. A single female crab can produce more than seven million eggs in one breeding season, so formulate an effort to trim down their hold for the period of breeding season. Juveniles and undersize should not be harvest fishing of edible crab should be strictly banned during their peak breeding season. The *Barytelphusa cunicularis* is a very popular in domestic due to its great protein rich diet for human beings. Generally *Barytelphusa cunicularis* type has very good marketplace insist, because of its

meat quality size, high price and export command. *Barytelphusa cunicularis* is an economical important species found in most region of the India. Crab for economically important in most region of the world. Crab is a full to capacity with protein which building and maintaining also contain high level of Omega-3 fatty acids. These nutrients play vital roles in improving general health while serving prevent a variety of continual circumstances. Finding Suggests Such as that people who eat Seafood, Such as crab at least once per week has been reduced risk of demand and Alzheimer's disease and completing protein rich diet for humans.

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