Freshwater Plankton and Macrophytes of India
The Author

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Preface

Plankton is the productive base of both freshwater and marine ecosystems, providing food for larger animals and indirectly for humans, so, plankton constitutes the basic food sources for any aquatic ecosystem, which supports fish and other aquatic animals. The plankton like community of plankton is known as phytoplankton and the animal like community is called zooplankton. Marine phytoplankton which constitutes diatoms, dinoflagellates, blue green algae, silicoflagellates, cocolithophores etc. contributes about 95 per cent of primary production in the oceans. On this depends the secondary production i.e., zooplankton and tertiary production i.e. fish, shellfish, mammals etc.

The unicellular green alga *Chlorella* protein has a suitable balance of essential amino acids, its low degree of digestibility presents practical use. Besides, this the phytoplankton may become increasingly important in space travels as a source for food and for gas exchange. The CO\textsubscript{2} released during the respiration of space craft personnel would be transformed into organic substances by the algae, which the O\textsubscript{2} liberated during this process would support respiration in human.

The present book entitles “*Freshwater Plankton and Macrophytes of India*” comprises of three sections and the whole subject has been divided into nine chapters, which includes Phytoplankton, Zooplankton and
Macrophytes with their Introduction, Classification, Adaptation, Methods for Study, Importance Key to Identification and Taxonomic Description of Species. The number of references cited should be adequate to permit easy access to additional information.

I hope this information will be helpful to the above disciplines students, teachers, researchers and industrial persons too. I would like to thanks to those persons help me while preparation of this manuscript. I would like to thank the members of our family members for moral support and unflinching patience during the course of the work.

To all readers I extend an invitation to report errors that no doubt have escaped my attention, and to offer suggestions for improvements that can be incorporated in future editions.

Professor (Dr) Arvind Kumar
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