

## M.F.Sc. (Fish Physiology and Biochemistry)

### Course Structure – At a Glance

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| <b>A</b> | <b>MAJOR COURSES</b>  |  |      | <b>20 Credits</b> |
|          | <b>A1</b>   | <b>CORE COURSES</b>                              |      | <b>12 Credits</b> |
| 1        | FPB 501   | Fish Physiology                                  | 2+1  |                   |
| 2.       | FPB 502   | Reproductive Physiology and Endocrinology        | 2+1  |                   |
| 3        | FPB 503   | Fish Biochemistry                                | 2+1  |                   |
| 4        | FPB 504   | Metabolism of Biomolecules                       | 2+1  |                   |
|          | <b>A2</b>   | <b>OPTIONAL COURSES</b>                          |      | <b>8 Credits</b>  |
| 1        | FPB 505   | Tools and Techniques in Biochemistry             | 1+1  |                   |
| 2        | FPB 506   | Cardiovascular System and Respiratory Physiology | 2+1  |                   |
| 3        | FPB 507   | Immunobiology                                    | 1+1  |                   |
| 4        | FPB 508   | Cellular and Molecular Physiology                | 2+1  |                   |
| 5        | FPB 509   | Sensory Physiology                               | 1+1  |                   |
| 6        | FPB 510   | Physiology of Fish Behaviour                     | 1+1  |                   |
| 7        | FPB 511   | Pharmaco-biology of Aquaculture Drugs            | 1+1  |                   |
| 8        | FPB 512   | Physiology of Excretion and Osmoregulation       | 1+1  |                   |
| 9        | FPB 513   | Eco-physiology of Fishes                         | 1+1  |                   |
| 10       | FPB 514   | Enzymology                                       | 2+1  |                   |
| 11       | FPB 515   | Diagnostic Biochemistry                          | 1+1  |                   |
| 12       | FPB 516   | Fish Nutrigenomics                               | 2+1  |                   |
| 13       | FPB 517   | Aquatic radioecology                             | 2+1  |                   |
| <b>B</b> | <b>MINOR COURSES</b> (Courses outside major discipline/from other relevant disciplines) |  |      | <b>9 Credits</b>  |
| <b>C</b> | <b>SUPPORTING COURSES</b> (Compulsory)  |  |      | <b>5 Credits</b>  |
| 1        | FST 501   | Research Methodology                             | 1+1  |                   |
| 2        | FST 502   | Statistical Methods                              | 1+2  |                   |
|          |   | <b>Total Course Work Credits</b>                 |      | <b>34 Credits</b> |
| <b>D</b> | <b>MASTERS' SEMINAR</b>   |  |      | <b>1 Credits</b>  |
| 1        | FPB 591   | Masters' Seminar I                               | 0+1  |                   |
| <b>E</b> | <b>FIELD TRAINING</b>   |  |      | <b>2 credits</b>  |
| 1        | FPB 551   | Field Training Phase I                           | 0+2  |                   |
| <b>F</b> | <b>MASTERS' RESEARCH</b>  |  |      | <b>20 Credits</b> |
| 1        | FPB 599   | Masters' Research (Semester III)                 | 0+10 |                   |
| 2        | FPB 599   | Masters' Research (Semester IV)                  | 0+10 |                   |
|          | <b>Total M.F.Sc. Program Credit Hours</b>   |  |      | <b>57 Credits</b> |

## FISH PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY

### Course Contents

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| <b>FPB 501</b>   | <b>FISH PHYSIOLOGY</b>  | <b>2+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand the basic physiology of finfish and shellfishes   |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | Cell Physiology: Structures, membranes, organelles and functions; cell cycle; Signaling and cell death  |            |
| Unit II          | Physiology of Digestion: Digestive system; absorption and assimilation of food; digestive enzymes, hormones and regulation; factors affecting digestion.  |            |
| Unit III         | Physiology of respiration: Gill Morphology, mechanism of Respiratory pigments and their functions; Mechanism of gaseous exchange, CO <sub>2</sub> transport, countercurrent principle, water flow across the gills, respiratory pumps.  |            |
| Unit IV          | Cardiovascular system: structure and functions of heart, blood circulation, blood pressure, Composition of blood, heart and cardiac output, structure of blood/haemolymph pigments.   |            |
| Unit V           | Physiology of Osmoregulation and Respiration: Excretory and osmoregulatory organs in fish and shellfish and their functions; Mechanism of osmotic and ionic regulation; Acid base regulation, Mechanism of excretion of nitrogenous waste   |            |
| Unit VI          | Physiology of Reproduction: Structure and functions of gonads, gametogenesis; vitellogenesis; gonadal steroidogenesis; seasonality of reproduction, and endocrine control of reproduction.  |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Estimation of digestive enzymes: amylases and trypsin, Assay of Na <sup>+</sup> -K <sup>+</sup> ATPase activity and estimation of hemoglobin and hematocrit value, Estimation of osmolality in blood/haemolymph samples. Dissection and display of reproductive system, Estimation of hormones. |            |

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| <b>FPB 502</b>   | <b>REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY</b>  | <b>2+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | Basic concepts of reproductive physiology and endocrinology.  |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | Modes of reproduction: Sex determination and differentiation; sexual dimorphism; primary and secondary sex characters; bisexual reproduction; inter-sexes; hermaphroditism, Sex reversal. |            |
| Unit II          | Pituitary gland: Structure and functions; chemistry and functions of gonadotropins; gonadotropin receptors; gonadotropin releasing hormone; regulation of gonadotropin secretion.         |            |
| Unit III         | Transport of nutrients: Metabolic changes during gametogenesis; hormonal control of oocyte maturation and ovulation, nutrient regulation of endocrine function.                           |            |
| Unit IV          | Reproductive cycle and breeding patterns: Role of environment (photoperiod, temperature, rainfall), nutrition and genetics; Pheromones and reproductive behaviour, parental care;         |            |
| Unit V           | Reproductive technology: Hypophysation for Induced spawning, cryopreservation of gametes; artificial fertilization; Neuro-endocrine system in crustacean and its role in the              |            |

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|                  | regulation of reproduction.  |
| Unit VI          | Peripheral endocrine glands and hormones: Structure and functions: Thyroid, ultimobranchial body, adrenal homologues, corpuscles of Stannius and urophysis, PTH-related peptides, calcitriol, pancreatic hormones.                           |
| <b>Practical</b> | Dissection and display of reproductive and endocrine organs. Preparation of pituitary extracts, Assay of hormones-testosterone, estradiol, cortisol, thyroxine; histological examination of different stages of gonads and endocrine glands. |

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| <b>FPB 503</b>   | <b>FISH BIOCHEMISTRY</b>   | <b>2+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | Biochemical functions of different biomolecules.   |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |  |            |
| Unit I           | Carbohydrates: Definition, classification and biological significance; Chemical reactions; stereoisomerisms and mutarotation, structure and properties of monosaccharides, disaccharides, polysaccharides and mucopolysaccharides.   |            |
| Unit II          | Proteins: Definition, classification, biological significance and structure. Amino acids: Structure, classification, zwitter ions and chemical reactions.  |            |
| Unit III         | Lipids: Definition, classification, biological significance. Fatty acids: PUFA, prostaglandins, saponification and iodine number, peroxide value. Phospholipids and steroids: Structure, properties and functions.   |            |
| Unit IV          | Nucleic acids: Structure, functions and properties. Structure of purines, pyrimidine; DNA and RNA; different type of DNA and RNA, Watson and Crick model of DNA.   |            |
| Unit V           | Enzymes: Nomenclature and structure of enzymes, Active site; Concepts of activation energy, Transition state and enzyme-substrate complex, Units of enzyme activity, enzyme kinetics; Factors affecting enzyme activity.   |            |
| Unit VI          | Vitamins and minerals: Chemical structure, sources, properties of water and fat soluble vitamins, Biological significance of minerals  |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Extraction and purification of tissue proteins and lipids. Isolation, purification and characterization of nucleic acids from tissue extract. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of proteins, lipids, carbohydrates and nucleic acids; Isolation of genomic, DNA, plasmid DNA and RNA; Agarose gel and SDS PAGE; Enzyme assay and kinetics. |            |

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| <b>FPB 504</b>   | <b>METABOLISM OF BIOMOLECULES</b>  | <b>2+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | Metabolism of different biomolecules.  |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |  |            |
| Unit I           | Carbohydrate metabolism: Glycolysis, TCA cycle; feeder pathways of carbohydrate metabolism: Pentose phosphate pathway and gluconeogenesis; Glycogen metabolism, Regulation of blood glucose level. |            |
| Unit II          | Lipid metabolism: Biosynthesis of fatty acids; oxidation of fatty acids; ketone bodies; desaturation and elongation mechanisms; Control of fatty acid metabolism.                                  |            |
| Unit III         | Oxidative phosphorylation: Substrate level phosphorylation; Electron Transport Chain; NADH, NADPH, and FADH <sub>2</sub> . Fo-F1 ATP synthesis.  |            |
| Unit IV          | Protein and amino acid metabolism: Biosynthesis of protein; degradation of amino acids; transamination and deamination, ammonia carrier and excretion; Biosynthesis of non-essential amino acids.  |            |
| Unit V           | Nucleic acids metabolism: Purine and pyrimidine metabolism, Biosynthesis of  |            |

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|                  | deoxyribonucleotides and ribonucleotides.  |
| Unit VI          | Metabolomics: Basic concepts and applications.   |
| <b>Practical</b> | End product estimation of aerobic and anaerobic carbohydrate metabolism (pyruvate and lactate). Enzyme assay for LDH, MDH, Catalase, AST, ALT and nucleases. |

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| <b>FPB 505</b>   | <b>TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES IN BIOCHEMISTRY</b>  | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | Different experimental techniques in the fish Biochemistry.  |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |  |            |
| Unit I           | Theory and application of spectrophotometry: Beer-Lambert's law; Calibration plot; UV-visual, fluorescent, IR, CD spectroscopy, Atomic mass spectroscopy, RT-PCR and NMR, X-ray crystallography.   |            |
| Unit II          | Basic principles of chromatography: Theory and applications of paper, affinity, column, thin layer, ion-exchange, size exclusion and gas chromatography. HPLC; Factors affecting chromatographic resolutions, resolving power and retention time.  |            |
| Unit III         | Radioimmunoassay (RIA) and Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA): Basic principle and application in quantitative estimation of biological analytes.   |            |
| Unit IV          | Theory and applications of electrophoresis; Gel electrophoresis of proteins and nucleic acids. Determination of molecular weight of proteins and nucleic acids; Principle and uses of ultracentrifugation; Types of rotors and their applications.   |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Quantitative estimation of biomolecules by spectrophotometric methods; Isolation and purification of protein; Estimation of proteins by different methods (Lowry, Biuret, Bradford); Separation of amino acids by paper chromatography; TLC separation of lipid and alkaloids; HPLC analysis of anti-nutritional factor and bioactive compound; Qualitative and quantitative estimation of fatty acids by gas chromatography; Separation of proteins and nucleic acids by gel electrophoresis. Hormone assay by RIA and ELISA. |            |

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| <b>FPB 506</b>   | <b>CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM AND RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGY</b>  | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | Dynamics of cardiovascular system and their respiratory physiology.   |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | Types of heart and pacemaker: morphological structure, blood vascular system, cardiac output and blood pressure; accessory heart. Lymph and lymphatic system. Regulation of cardiac activity; Neural and hormonal control of heart. |            |
| Unit II          | Definition of respiration, external respiration, internal respiration. Respiratory organs and accessory respiratory organs, Functional morphology of gill structure. Respiratory pigments and their functions.                      |            |
| Unit III         | Respiratory metabolism and energy budget in relation to environmental conditions and stress.  |            |
| Unit IV          | Metabolic responses to hypoxia; anoxic layers in habitats. Factor influencing oxygen consumption rate.  |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Measurement of heart rate, ECG, study of rate of oxygen consumption in relation to abiotic factors (pH, temperature, salinity). Differential count of blood cells and estimation of haemoglobin concentration, haematocrit value.   |            |

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| <b>FPB 507</b>   | <b>IMMUNOBIOLOGY</b>   | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | Different aspects of immunostimulants and their effect on fish immunity, stress and disease resistance.  |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |  |            |
| Unit I           | Basic principles of immune system in fishes, Cell and organ involved in immunity,  |            |
| Unit II          | Mechanism of immunity; Humoral and cell mediated immunity. Cytokines, interferon, lymphokine, chemokines, their role in immune response.   |            |
| Unit III         | Immunoprophylaxis; toxin, toxoid and vaccines. Immuno-stimulant and immunomodulation.  |            |
| Unit IV          | Biosynthesis of antibody. Interaction of Endocrine with immune system.   |            |
| Unit V           | Role of nutraceuticals viz., levan, $\beta$ -glucan, omega-3 fatty acid, levanisole, nucleotide, alginates and bovine lactoferine on fish/ shellfish immunity and mechanism of their action. |            |
| Unit VI          | Principles of stress resistance, stress tolerance. Challenge study.  |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Lysozyme activity. Estimation of NBT. Estimation of CBC. Estimation of prophenol oxidase. Estimation of superoxide dismutase. Estimation of IgM.   |            |

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| <b>FPB 508</b>   | <b>CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR PHYSIOLOGY</b>  | <b>2+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand the cellular signaling cascades and related molecular physiology.   |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | Cell signaling: General principles, Mechanism of cell signaling, Intracellular and extracellular receptors (Ion channel linked, G-Protein linked and enzyme linked) mediated signaling pathways, modular binding domains etc. |            |
| Unit II          | Cellular trafficking: Endocytic and Exocytic pathways, membrane transport, Protein sorting, vesicular transport etc.  |            |
| Unit III         | Structure and functions of heat shock proteins; Antifreeze and metallothioneine proteins; C-reactive protein.   |            |
| Unit IV          | Thermogenesis: Biochemical mechanisms. Adaptation mechanism during thermal extremes, starvation and stress.   |            |
| Unit V           | Gene expression and regulation: mechanism; Gene splicing, duplication and mutation. DNA damage and repair, apoptosis pathways.  |            |
| Unit VI          | Recombinant DNA technology: cloning, sequencing, molecular probes, blotting and hybridization, molecular markers and fingerprinting   |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | PAGE and SDS-PAGE, RNA isolation and cDNA synthesis, PCR, Genomic DNA isolation, Quantitation of HSP by ELISA, DNA barcoding.   |            |

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| <b>FPB 509</b>   | <b>SENSORY PHYSIOLOGY</b>  | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand different sensory organs and their functional mechanism in fish.   |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |  |            |
| Unit I           | Sense organs and their functions: Electroreceptors, chemoreceptors, baroreceptors, proprioceptors, hydroreceptors and photoreceptors .   |            |
| Unit II          | Olfactory and auditory organs: Physiological mechanisms.   |            |
| Unit III         | Sensory neurons: action potential, synapse, neurotransmitters, impulse transmission, Excitation-contraction coupling.  |            |
| Unit IV          | Chemoluminescence and bioluminescence; chromatophores.   |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Practical on chemoreception using different feeding attractants. Study of reflex action. Effect of spinal nerve transection on melanophore behaviour. Effect of optic nerve transection on melanophore behaviour in response to background colour. Chromatophores response in relation to background colour, light, temperature, etc |            |

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| <b>FPB 510</b>   | <b>PHYSIOLOGY OF FISH BEHAVIOUR</b>   | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand the behavioural physiology of fish.                               |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | Concept of fish behavior and regulatory mechanism.                              |            |
| Unit II          | Feeding and predation: Predatory avoidance; Feeding behavior                    |            |
| Unit III         | Social and reproductive behavior: Sexual and Parental behavior.                 |            |
| Unit IV          | Adaptation mechanism in altered environment: Migration, schooling and shoaling. |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Tagging studies. Audio visual recording of behavior in simulated experiment.    |            |

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| <b>FPB 511</b>   | <b>PHARMACO-BIOLOGY OF AQUACULTURE DRUGS</b>   | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand aquaculture drugs and their delivery mechanism.  |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |  |            |
| Unit I           | Drugs in aquaculture and fish health management: E.O., FDA and ISO standards of levels of drugs.                     |            |
| Unit II          | Pharmacological studies: kinetics and dynamics; detoxification.  |            |
| Unit III         | Chemotherapeutic agents: antiprotozoal agents, ectoparasiticide, antihelmenthic, anaesthetics.                       |            |
| Unit IV          | Antimicrobial drugs: antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral drugs and their delivery system.                           |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Estimation of residual level of different drugs: Minimum Inhibitory Concentration of drugs test, Pharamaco-kinetics. |            |

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| <b>FPB 512</b>   | <b>PHYSIOLOGY OF EXCRETION AND OSMOREGULATION</b>                                       | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand the physiology of excretion and osmoregulation in fish.                   |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | Definition and importance of excretion and osmoregulation.                              |            |
| Unit II          | Excretory organs in fish and their functions. Mechanism of excretion (Ultra filtration, |            |

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|                  | reabsorption, and secretion) of nitrogenous waste.   |
| Unit III         | Stenohaline and Euryhaline fishes; chloride shift mechanism and ornithine/ammonia cycle.   |
| Unit IV          | Mechanism of osmotic and ionic regulation; Osmoregulation in migratory fishes. Endocrine control of osmoregulation.  |
| <b>Practical</b> | Estimation of osmolality in blood samples. Estimation of osmolality in relation to different salinities. Estimation of ammonia in blood and water samples. |

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| <b>FPB 513</b>   | <b>ECOPHYSIOLOGY OF FISHES</b>  | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand the physiology of fish in changing ambient environment.   |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | Fish habitats: disruption of habitats; pollutants, toxicants and radionuclides emittants  |            |
| Unit II          | Climate change effectors: impacts on ecology, growth and reproduction; mitigation mechanisms.   |            |
| Unit III         | Thermal and hypoxic stress: Physiological and metabolic responses; Heat shock protein (HSP); Hypoxia Inducing Factor (HIF); cardiovascular and gill ventilatory systems.  |            |
| Unit IV          | Occurrence of radioactive substances in water and threat on food chain. Use of radioisotopes in tracer techniques for metabolic studies. International radiological limits for the export and import of aquatic products.   |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Estimate threshold of thermal and hypoxia tolerance. Estimation of LC <sub>50</sub> of pollutants. Estimation of stress enzymes, isozymes. Estimation of cortisol. Use of isotopes in tracer techniques for metabolic studies. Quantification of Tritium and other radioisotope levels in fish tissues. |            |

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| <b>FPB 514</b>   | <b>ENZYMOLGY</b>  | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand enzyme kinetics and regulation.   |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | Enzymes: Introduction; enzyme specificity; mode of action; nomenclature, classification and EC numbering; structure of enzymes, active site.  |            |
| Unit II          | Enzyme kinetics; enzyme equilibrium; Single substrate enzyme kinetics and factors affecting the rates of enzyme catalyzed reactions; Michaelis- Menten equation; K <sub>m</sub> and V <sub>max</sub> values; enzyme efficiency; Lineweaver and Burke Plots; |            |
| Unit III         | Enzyme inhibition: reversible and non-reversible, competitive, uncompetitive and non-competitive inhibition; enzyme poisoning.  |            |
| Unit IV          | Enzyme regulation: allosteric enzymes; Factors affecting enzyme activity, holoenzyme and coenzyme, zymogens, isoenzymes, ribozymes; Immobilized & restriction enzymes.  |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Enzyme extraction and purification, specific activity, enzyme substrate reactions, mode of enzyme kinetics, assay of enzyme activity (alkaline phosphatase, transaminases, amylase, LDH, MDH, G6PD).  |            |

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| <b>FPB 515</b>   | <b>DIAGNOSTIC BIOCHEMISTRY</b>  | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand the different aspects of biochemical diagnostic Techniques.   |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | OIE (Office of the international epizootics) listed diseases of fish in the world and their approved diagnostic methods.  |            |
| Unit II          | Enzymes and isoenzymes of clinical significance; Metabolic disorders related to carbohydrate, lipid, protein and nucleic acid metabolism in fishes.   |            |
| Unit III         | Biochemical markers for EUS, viral haemorrhagic septicaemia, enteritis, spring viraemia in carp and Bacterial kidney diseases (BKD) diagnosis; Biochemical indicators for stress.   |            |
| Unit IV          | Biochemical techniques for identification of liver diseases, bone disorder and pesticide poisoning. Detoxification mechanisms of gill, liver and kidney.  |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Specimen collection, identification, transport, delivery, preparation and preservation of samples; Estimation of blood glucose, albumin and globulin; Identification of pathogens by PCR and DNA fingerprinting in fish; Disease diagnosis by histopathology, histochemistry and X-ray techniques; Liver and plasma enzyme assay (GOT, GPT, ALP and AChE); Analysis of stress proteins. |            |

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| <b>FPB 516</b>   | <b>FISH NUTRIGENOMICS</b>   | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand the nutrient-gene interactions in fish  |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | Functional Genomics: Comparative nutrigenomics to understand the metabolic diversity; nutritional biochemistry and climate change.              |            |
| Unit II          | Metabolomics: Nutritionally important genes; gene regulation by lipid, carbohydrates; metabolic control analysis; Desaturases, elongases.       |            |
| Unit III         | Omic Studies: Transcriptomics, proteomics; nutrient-gene interactions and expressions   |            |
| Unit IV          | Molecular Techniques: RT-PCR, cDNA synthesis; genetic control of metabolic pathways; interfacing with human health; bioinformatics tools.       |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Nutrient-gene expression; glycolytic enzymes expressions in fish liver; studies on fatty acid synthesis; Desaturases and elongases expressions. |            |

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| <b>FPB 517</b>   | <b>AQUATIC RADIOECOLOGY</b>   | <b>1+1</b> |
| <b>Objective</b> | To understand the impacts of radionuclides in aquatic environment   |            |
| <b>Theory</b>    |   |            |
| Unit I           | <b>Radiation ecology:</b> Definition. Natural and anthropogenic radiation; types of radiation and their sources. Speciation of radiation in the environment.  |            |
| Unit II          | <b>Radionuclide ecology-</b> distribution of radionuclide in different ecosystems. Dynamics of radionuclides in food chain. Identification of radionuclide sensitive organism –external exposure, internal exposure and risk factors. |            |
| Unit III         | Impact of radiation: <b>on phytoplankton, zooplankton, microalgae, benthic microorganism, molluscs, crustaceans and fish. Safety measures for human health.</b>   |            |
| Unit IV          | Measurement of radioactivity: counting systems, radiation spectrometry, liquid scintillation counter.   |            |
| <b>Practical</b> | Quantification of gamma and alpha radiation in non-human biota. Determination of half life of radioactive nuclides. Estimation of radionuclides in water, rocks and sediments   |            |

