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The effect of dissolved organic matter on survival rate and reproductive performance of *Moina macrocopa* / Zainab Johari.

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PERPUSTAKAAN SULTANAH NUR ZAHIRAH UMT

**THE EFFECT OF DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATTER ON SURVIVAL RATE
AND REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF *Moina macrocopa***

**By
Zainab Bt Johari**

**Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirement of the degree of
Bachelor of Science in Agrotechnology (Aquaculture)**

**Department of Fishery Science and Aquaculture
FACULTY OF AGROTECHNOLOGY AND FOOD SCIENCE
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**FAKULTI AGROTEKNOLOGI DAN SAINS MAKANAN
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU**

**PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN
PROJEK ILMIAH I DAN II**

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan ilmiah bertajuk:

The effect of dissolved organic carbon on survival rate and reproductive performance of *Moina macrocopa* oleh Zainab Binti Johari , No.Matrik UK 13200 telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Perikanan Dan Akuakultur sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains Agroteknologi (Akuakultur) , Fakulti Agroteknologi dan Sains Makanan, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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DECLARATION

I here by declare that the work in this thesis is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged

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Date : 14 May 2009

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ABSTRACT

This experiment aims to determine the effect of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) on survival, reproduction, size, growth and number of neonates produce by *M. macrocopa*. Survivorships and average longevity of *M. macrocopa* were affected by DOC. When *M. macrocopa* fed with 0.5% DOC, produces highest number of neonates produce which are about 464 neonates. The 5% of DOC give biggest size of neonates (0.576 mm). The average longevity for three concentrations which are 0 %, 0.1% and 1% reach to 16 days.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dilakukan untuk mengenalpasti kesan karbon organik terlarut ke atas kebolehan hidup, pembiakan, saiz, kadar pertumbuhan dan bilangan neonates yang dihasilkan oleh *M. macrocopa*. Karbon organik terlarut memberi kesan kepada jangka hayat dan kadar kemandirian *M. macrocopa*. Apabila didedahkan dengan 0.5% karbon organik terlarut, ia menghasilkan bilangan anak yang paling banyak iaitu 464 neonate. Bagi kepekatan 5%, saiz neonate yang dihasilkan paling besar iaitu 0.576mm. Purata jangka hayat yang paling lama ialah 0%, 0.1% dan 1% karbon organik terlarut.