

**SPECIES COMPOSITION AND BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION
OF MUD CRAB, GENUS *Scylla* FROM JOHOR COASTAL
WATER OF SOUTH CHINA SEA.**

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CRAB, GENUS *Scylla* FROM JOHOR COASTAL WATER OF SOUTH CHINA
SEA.**

By

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**Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of
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**DECLARATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT
 FINAL YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT**

It is hereby declared and verified that this research report entitled:
Species Composition and Biological Information of Mud Crab, Genus *Scylla* from Johor Coastal Water of South China Sea by Nur Farhana binti Mohamad Jonet Matric No **UK 17265** have been examined and all errors identified have been corrected. This report is submitted to the Department of Marine Science as partial fulfillment towards obtaining the **Degree of Science (Marine Biology)**, Faculty of Maritime Studies and Marine Science, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

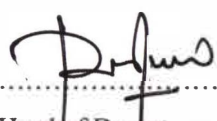
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

cm - **Centimetre**

g - **gram**

CW - **carapace width**

BW - **body weight**

Sp. - **Species**

Ppt - **part per thousand**

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at Tg.Sedili, Johor Coastal Water area of South China Sea. The objectives of this study is to determine species composition and to obtain biological information which included carapace width (CW) - body weight (BW) relationship, size distribution and sex ratio of mud crab, genus *Scylla*. Randomly, 1126 mud crab genus *Scylla* samples from various species, size range and sex was measured and weight in July and December 2010. The study shows that the mud crab species composition was dominated by *S. tranquebarica* by 36.68%, followed by *S. olivacea* at 36.59% and *S. paramamosain* at 26.73% and no *S. serrata* were sampled. The male crabs are significantly bigger and heavier than female mud crab for all species. The rate of increase in body weight for *S. olivacea* is more than two other species which are *S. tranquebarica* and *S. paramamosain*. The size range for *S. olivacea* is 9-9.9 cm, *S. tranquebarica* is 10-10.9 cm and *S. paramamosain* is 11-11.9 cm. The male mud crabs are relatively more abundant than female for *S. olivacea* and *S. tranquebarica*. However, for *S. paramamosain*, the female mud crab is more abundant than male. The biological and fishery information gather from the present study is useful in management of mud crab resources in Johor coastal water particularly and in Malaysia generally.

Diversiti Spesies dan Informasi Biologi untuk Ketam Bakau genus *Scylla* dari
Perairan Laut China Selatan Pesisir Johor.

ABSTRAK

Kajian dijalankan di Tg. Sedili, Laut China Selatan Pesisir Johor. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan komposisi species dan untuk mendapatkan maklumat biologi berkenaan hubungan antara lebar cengkerang dan berat badan , taburan saiz dan nisbah jantina ketam bakau, genus *Scylla*. Secara rawak, 1126 sampel ketam bakau, genus *Scylla* dari pelbagai spesies, saiz dan jantina diukur dan ditimbang pada Julai dan Disember 2010. Kajian menunjukkan bahawa komposisi species didominasi oleh *S. tranquebarica* dengan 36.68% diikuti oleh *S. olivacea* dengan 36.59% dan *S. paramamosain* dengan 26.73%. Tiada *S. serrata* yang disampel. Ketam jantan lebih berat dan besar berbanding ketam betina bagi semua spesies ketam bakau. Kadar kenaikan berat badan *S. olivacea* lebih tinggi berbanding dua spesies yang lain iaitu *S. tranquebarica* dan *S. paramamosain*. Taburan saiz untuk *S. olivacea* ialah 9-9.9cm, *S. tranquebarica* 10-10.9 cm dan *S. paramamosain* 11-11.9cm. Ketam jantan lebih banyak berbanding ketam betina bagi *S. olivacea* dan *S. tranquebarica*. Bagi *S. paramamosain*, ketam betina lebih banyak berbanding ketam jantan. Maklumat yang dikumpul dari kajian ini berguna dalam pengurusan ketam bakau di Johor khususnya dan di Malaysia amnya.