

**STUDY ON *In-vitro* FERTILIZATION OF ORANGE MUD CRAB,
Scylla olivacea (Herbst, 1796)**

AMIN SAFWAN BIN ADNAN

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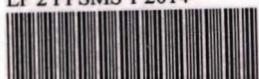
**SCHOOL OF MARINE SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU**

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Study on In-vitro Fertilization of Orange Mud Crab, *Scylla olivacea* (Hebst, 1976) / by Amin Safwan Adnan.

PUSAT PEMBELAJARAN DIGITAL SULTANAH NUR ZAHIRAH

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU (UMT)

21030 KUALA TERENGGANU

1100093350

Lihat Sebelah

HAK MILIK

PUSAT PEMBELAJARAN DIGITAL SULTANAH NUR ZAHIRAH

Study on *In-vitro* Fertilization of Orange Mud Crab, *Scylla olivacea*

(Herbst, 1796)

By

Amin Safwan bin Adnan

**Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree
of Bachelor of Science (Marine Biology)**

School of Marine Science and Environment

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DECLARATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT
FINAL YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT

It is hereby declared and verified that this research report entitled Study on *In-vitro* Fertilization of Orange Mud Crab, *Scylla olivacea* (Herbst, 1796) by Amin Safwan bin Adnan, Matric No. UK 25525 have been examined and all errors identified have been corrected. This report is submitted to the School of Marine Science and Environment as partial fulfillment towards obtaining the Degree in Bachelor of Science (Marine Biology), School of Marine Science and Environment, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

Verified by:

First Supervisor

Name: Mhd. Ikhwannuddin

Official stamp:

PROF. MADYA DR. MHD. IKHWANUDDIN ABDULLAH
Pensyarah
Institut Akuakultur Tropika
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT)
21030 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu

Second Supervisor

Name:

Official stamp:

ASSOC. PROF DR. SITI AISHAH ABDULLAH
Lecturer
School of Marine Science and Environment
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu
21030 Kuala Terengganu

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

L	-	liter
ml	-	milliliter
cm	-	centimeter
mm	-	millimeter
g	-	gram
ppt	-	part per thousand
%	-	percentage
°C	-	degree Celsius

ABSTRACT

Treated with eyestalk ablation and continuous feeding of squids which is *Loligo* spp, female mud crab, *Scylla olivacea* were induced for ovarian maturation till Stage 4 of ovary maturation stage in order to perform *In-vitro* trials. After the female crabs were fully mature enough Stage 4, the crabs were selected and been dissected. There are eight trials that have been done and the trials were divided into two parts which are by using sperms in spermatheca of female crabs and the other one is by using sperms in vas deferens of male crabs. Stages 4 ovary was combined with sperms and were maintained in small aquarium with 30°C of water temperature set by using water heater. Daily observation was done by using compound and advance microscope while the fertilization rate and early stage of embryonic development were calculated and being identified. The fertilization rates were different in each trial. Trial 1, 2 and 3 were failed and starting from Trial 4 until Trial 8, the fertilization rate starting to give favorable result. Trial 4 with 14.00% success of fertilization rate, Trial 5 with 10.00% fertilization rate, Trial 6 with 20.00% of fertilization rate, Trial 7 with 19.78% fertilization rate and Trial 8 with 30.83% fertilization rate. Embryonic development of *S. olivacea* was divided into 10 stages. In this experiment, only five stages were successfully achieved. The stages are cleavage, precleavage, multicell, intermediate multicell-gastrula and gastrula. After gastrula, there are no more embryonic development and the eggs mostly are retarded and dead.

Kajian Terhadap Persenyawaan *In-vitro* ke atas Ketam Bakau, *Scylla olivacea*

(Herbst, 1796)

ABSTRAK

Ketam betina, *Scylla olivacea* telah dirawat dengan mempraktikkan ablasi mata iaitu pemotongan mata dan juga diberi makan sotong iaitu *Loligo* spp. secara berterusan untuk mendorong kepada penghasilan telur ovari pada peringkat keempat untuk dilakukan kaedah ujian secara *In-vitro*. Apabila ketam betina tersebut telah matang ovary peringkat keempat sepenuhnya, ketam tersebut akan dipilih dan akan dibedah. Terdapat dua kaedah ujian *In-vitro* tersebut dilakukan. Pertamanya menerusi penggunaan sperma dalam ‘spermatotheca’ ketam betina, manakala satu kaedah lagi menerusi penggunaan sperma dalam ‘vas deferens’ ketam jantan. Terdapat lapan ujian yang telah dijalankan. Ovari peringkat keempat telah digabungkan dengan sperma dan dikekalkan dalam akuarium kecil dengan kawalan suhu sebanyak 30°C dengan penggunaan pemanas air. Pemerhatian harian telah dilakukan dengan menggunakan ‘compound’ mikroskop dan juga ‘advance’ mikroskop. Selain itu, kadar persenyawaan dan juga peringkat perkembangan embrio telah dikira dan dikenalpasti peringkatnya. Kadar persenyawaan didapati berbeza dalam setiap percubaan. Percubaan 1, 2 dan 3 telah gagal menunjukkan sebarang kadar persenyawaan dan bermula dari percubaan ke 4 sehingga percubaan ke 8, kadar persenyawaan menunjukkan hasil yang menggalakkan. Percubaan 4 dengan 14.00% tahap keberjayaannya, Percubaan 5 dengan 10.00% tahap keberjayaan, Percubaan 6 dengan 20.00% tahap keberjayaan, Percubaan 7 dengan 19.83% tahap keberjayaan dan Percubaan 8 dengan 30.83% tahap keberjayaan persenyawaan.

Perkembangan awal embrio *S. olivacea* telah dibahagikan kepada sepuluh peringkat. Dalam kajian ini, hanya lima peringkat pertama sahaja telah berjaya dicapai. Peringkat-peringkat tersebut ialah ‘cleavage’, ‘precleavage’, ‘multicell’, ‘intermediate multicell-gastrula’ dan ‘gastrula’. Selepas ‘gastrula’ tiada tahap perkembangan embrio yang berjaya dikesan dan kebanyakkan telur telah terbantut dan mati selepas tahap ini.