

INFLUENCE OF DIETARY SUCCESSION IN RABBIT
ON RUMEN MICROFLORA AND PHAGE AT TWO
DIFFERENT MANURE PRACTICES

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**JABATAN SAINS BIOLOGI
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**PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN
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Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk: **COMPARISON OF DIPTERAN SUCCESSION IN RABBIT CARRION IN TERENGGANU AND PENANG AT TWO DIFFERENT MANGROVE HABITATS** oleh M.Nithiya Ruby A/P Munusamy, no. matrik: UK 8215 telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Biologi sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains Gunaan-Pengurusan dan Pemuliharaan Biodiversiti, Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

sp	-	species
<i>C. megacephala</i>	-	<i>Chrysomya megacephala</i>
<i>C. rufifacies</i>	-	<i>Chrysomya rufifacies</i>
<i>C. albiceps</i>	-	<i>Chrysomya albiceps</i>
lx	-	lux
°C	-	degree Celsius
%	-	percentage
H & E Staining	-	Haematoxylin and Eosin Staining

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ABSTRACT

A comparison study of dipteran succession was conducted at Batu Maung, Penang and Tok Jembal, Terengganu. The entomofauna in the corpse were compared and the dipteran species and diversity at both mangrove areas were determined. A total of eight species of diptera in Tok Jembal and five species of flies in Penang were successfully identified. Besides that, research was also conducted to study the oviposition of dipteran and the successional waves in two mangrove habitat. The successful of dipteran succession depend on factors such as temperature, humidity condition and presence of light. Meanwhile, the carrion fauna took 14 days in Terengganu and 21 days in Penang to fully decomposed with the presence of insects and due to those factors. Therefore, in this study, three similar species *Chrysomya megacephala*, *Chrysomya rufifacies*, and *Chrysomya albiceps* were determined to oviposit at the carrion fauna at both mangrove habitats Batu Maung, Penang and Tok Jembal, Terengganu.

PERBANDINGAN KEJAYAAN DIPTERA PADA BANGKAI ARNAB DI HABITAT PAYA BAKAU DI TERENGGANU DAN PULAU PINANG.

ABSTRAK

Satu kajian telah dijalankan di kawasan paya bakau Batu Maung, Pulau Pinang dan Tok Jembal, Terengganu bagi mengkaji perbandingan kejayaan diptera. Perbezaan entomofauna pada bangkai arnab, spesis diptera dan diversiti diptera dikenalpasti pada kedua habitat paya bakau tersebut. Sejumlah lapan spesis lalat di kawasan Tok Jembal, Terengganu dan lima spesis diptera di Batu Maung, Pulau Pinang diperolehi. Selain itu, kajian ini dijalankan bagi mengkaji kejayaan diptera mengkoloni dan membiak pada bangkai di habitat bakau. Kejayaan diptera bergantung kepada faktor persekitaran seperti suhu, kelembapan dan kehadiran cahaya. Pada masa yang sama, bangkai arnab mengalami proses pereputan, di mana bangkai yang dikaji di Tok Jembal, Terengganu berjaya mereput sepenuhnya dalam masa 14 hari manakala bangkai di Batu Maung, Pulau Pinang mengambil masa 21 hari untuk mereput sepenuhnya. Kadar pereputan bangkai juga bergantung kepada faktor persekitaran selain aktiviti diptera pada bangkai tersebut. Justeru, tiga spesis diptera yang sama iaitu *Chrysomya megacephala*, *Chrysomya rufifacies*, dan *Chrysomya albiceps* telah ditentukan mengkoloni dan membiak pada bangkai di kedua-dua habitat bakau di Tok Jembal, Terengganu dan Batu Maung, Pulau Pinang.