

DIPTERAN SUCCESSION ON RABBIT CARRON IN COASTAL
ZONE

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DIPTERAN SUCCESSION IN RABBIT CARRION IN COASTAL ZONE

By

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Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk: **DIPTERAN SUCCESSION ON RABBIT CARION IN COASTAL ZONE**. Oleh Tuan Mohd Nasron Bin Tuan Dir No. Matrik UK 8061 telah diperiksa dan semua pembedaan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Biologi sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains- Sains Biologi, Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

cm	-	Centimeters
km	-	Kilometers
PMI	-	Post Mortem Interval
°C.	-	Degree Celsius
%	-	Percentage

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ABSTRACT

A study on diptera succession and their abundance on rabbit carrion had been done in coastal area of Pantai Tok Jembal due to its location which is near to human activities. Based on the results a total of 38 individuals from three species were recorded. Diptera that has shown the most successful characteristic on rabbit carrion was *Chrysomya megacephala* with 58% of total abundance followed by *Chrysomya rufifacies* which contributed 29% of total abundance. Both species were from family Calliphoridae, the most abundant and distributed dipteran in forensic entomology studies. The least species that can be found was *Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis* with 13% from family Sarcophagidae. The larvae from these flies' adults have been collected and cultured into adults and have been identified. During that time, their development has been monitored to use in estimating time of death (PMI).

SESARAN DIPTERA PADA BANGKAI ARNAB DI KAWASAN PANTAI

ABSTRAK

Satu kajian mengenai sesaran diptera dan kelimpahannya pada bangkai arnab telah dijalankan di kawasan pantai iaitu di Pantai Tok Jembal kerana kedudukannya yang tidak berapa jauh dari pusat aktiviti manusia. Hasil keputusan yang telah diperolehi, sejumlah 38 individu daripada tiga spesies diptera telah dikenalpasti. Spesies diptera yang menunjukkan ciri yang paling berjaya ke atas bangkai arnab ialah *Chrysomya megacephala* dengan peratusan sebanyak 58% daripada keseluruhan jumlah, diikuti dengan *Chrysomya rufifacies* yang menyumbang sebanyak 29% daripada jumlah kelimpahan. Kedua-dua spesies adalah dari famili Calliphoridae, iaitu famili yang paling dominan di dalam kajian forensik entomologi. Manakala spesies yang paling sedikit jumlahnya ialah *Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis* dari famili Sarcophagidae dengan hanya 13% dari jumlah kelimpahan. Larvae daripada lalat dewasa ini telah dikutip dan dikultur sehingga menjadi dewasa dan perkembangannya telah dicatat untuk menganggarkan waktu kematian (PMI).