

A STUDY ON THE WASTE FROM LEATHER CURING USING  
CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

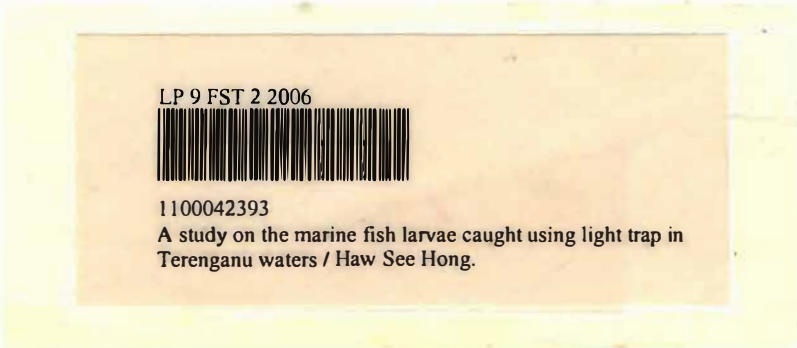
WASTE MANAGEMENT

FAKULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
KOLE UNIVERSITI, SEREMBAN, TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

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A STUDY ON THE MARINE FISH LARVAE CAUGHT USING  
LIGHT TRAP IN TERENGGANU WATERS

By  
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Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of  
the requirements for the degree of  
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## PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk:

A Study On The Marine Fish Larvae Caught Using Light Trap In Terengganu Waters

oleh Haw See Hong , No. Matrik UK 7850 telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Samudera sebagai memnuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperoleh Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains (Biologi Marin) Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia.

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## ABSTRACT

This study determined the taxonomic composition, abundance and standard length of fish larvae caught by light trap in different water bodies. Light traps are one of a number of different gears used to sample fish larvae. Fish larvae sampled by light traps were in better condition compared to other conventional towed nets, thereby: the fish larvae can be used for further experimentation. The light trap used in this study has been designed and modified with five openings. A green chemical stick was used as the light source for the light trap. Redang Island, Setiu wetlands and Mengabang waters were chosen as the three sampling sites to carry out this study. Five samples were collected in each of the three sampling sites. A total of 263 fish larvae were successfully caught which came from 6 families. The most dominant families were Eleotrididae and Microcanthidae, where 24% of the total fish larvae belong to the Family Eleotrididae and 21% belong to the Family Microcanthidae. Identification of the fish larvae were done based on the fin-ray, vertebral counts and the pigmentation on the fish larvae. The standard length of fish larvae caught using light trap in this study range from 8 mm to 18 mm.

## ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menentukan komposisi taksonomi, liputan dan “standard length” larva ikan yang disampel dengan perangkap cahaya di “water bodies” yang berlainan. Perangkap cahaya merupakan salah satu daripada banyak peralatan yang digunakan untuk menyampel larva ikan. Larva ikan yang disampel dengan perangkap cahaya adalah dalam keadaan yang lebih sempurna berbanding dengan yang disampel dengan “conventional towed nets”. Perangkap cahaya yang digunakan dalam kajian ini telah direka dan dimodifikasikan dengan lima bukaan. “Chemical stick” hijau digunakan sebagai sumber cahaya untuk perangkap cahaya. Pulau Redang, “Setiu wetlands” dan “Mengabang waters” dipilih sebagai lokasi persampelan untuk kajian ini. Lima sample telah dikumpul dari ketiga-tiga lokasi persampelan tersebut. Sebanyak 263 ekor larva ikan yang terdiri daripada 6 famili telah berjaya ditangkap. “Eleotrididae” dan “Microcanthidae” merupakan famili yang paling dominan, di mana sebanyak 24% daripada jumlah larva ikan adalah dari famili “Eleotrididae” manakala 21% adalah dari famili “Microcanthidae”. Identifikasi larva ikan dilakukan berasaskan kiraan pada “fin-ray” dan “vertebral” serta “pigmentation” pada larva ikan. “Standard length” larva ikan yang ditangkap oleh perangkap cahaya berukuran dari 8 mm hingga 18 mm.