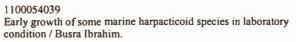
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ECAN MULIN FERPUSTAKAAN SULTANAH NUR ZAHRAH UNT

EARLY GROWTH OF SOME MARINE HARPACTICOID SPECIES IN LABORATORY CONDITION

By

Busra binti Ibrahim

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

Department of Marine Science
Faculty of Maritime Studies and Marine Science
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU
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PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk:

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lha/Q6	30-		
Penyelia Utama	DR. ZALEHA BT. KASSIM Ketua Program		
Nama:	Master Sains (Akuakultur) Struktur C		_
Cop Rasmi:	Institut Akuakultur Tropika Universiti Malaysia Terengganu 21030 Kuala Terengganu	Tarikh:	25-4-07
Penyelia Kedua	L		
Nama:			
Cop Rasmi:		Tarikh:	

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

g/L Gram per liter

ml Mililiter

mm Milimeter

μm Mikrometer

μmol m⁻² s⁻² Mikromol per meter per second

^oC Degree Celsius

ppt Part per thousand

% Percent

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to compare the growth of three harpacticoid species which are $Schizopera\ knabeni$, $Paradactylopodia\ oculata$, and $Robertsonia\ knoxi$ cultured in laboratory condition and also to observe their generation time and morphology changes (nauplii, copepodite, and adult). These harpacticoid copepods were obtained from seagrass patch at Merchang estuaries and cultured under laboratory controlled with temperature ranging between 24-27 0 C and salinity around 16-26 ppt for 40 days. Copepods cultures were fed with 0.1 ml of baker's yeast (0.02 g/ L) daily. For population growth, $P.\ oculata$ showed the highest population growth and the growth was more stable, while, $S.\ knabeni$ showed the lowest population growth. The duration in their morphology changes was different for each species where $S.\ knabeni$ showed the shorter generation time of life cycle that was 7-14 days than $R.\ knoxi$ and $P.\ oculata$. The generation time for morphology changes of $R.\ knoxi$ was between 9-19 days. Meanwhile, generation time of $P.\ oculata$ was longer compared to two other species that was 14-21 days. Thus, high population growths of harpacticoid species are not strongly depending on the generation time of their life cycle.