





**A STUDY OF EPIBIOTA ON NESTING GREEN (*Chelonia mydas*) AND  
HAWKSBILL (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) TURTLES.**

**By**

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**PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN  
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Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk:

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

$\mu\text{m}$	-	micrometer
mm	-	millimeter
cm	-	centimeter
m	-	meter
km	-	kilometer
nm	-	nautical miles
St.dev	-	standard deviation

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## ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at Upeh Island and Chagar Hutang rookeries. Epibiotics communities from green and hawksbill turtle were collected by scrapper and preserved in 70% alcohol. Samples were brought back to lab for further analysis and identification. Fourteen epibionts were classified from five different phyla. The sample was classified to the lowest taxon possible. The most dominant species was *C. testudinaria* that appeared on both turtles with high occurrence. *C. testudinaria* was the pioneer of the colonization and eventually develop complex microhabitats on the carapace turtle. The most colonized part of hawksbill and green turtles that have been colonized by epibionts were the anterior part of the carapace that contrast from the infections of epibiotic of other sea turtle species. Heavy occurrence of the epibiotic organisms could affects the health of sea turtles and their swimming behavior.