AN ANALYSIS OF HATCH STORESS AND HATCH FAMURE IN IN-SITU AN PELOGATED A SAS OF THE APERA TURTLE, CHELONIA IMMOAS IN GHACAR HUTANG, PEDANG ISLAND

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An analysis of hatch success and hatch failure in in-situ an relocated nests of the green turtle, Chelonia Mydas in Chagar Hutang, Redang Island / Tamilselvi Veloo Kanoo.



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AN ANALYSIS OF HATCH SUCCESS AND HATCH FAILURE IN *IN-SITU* AND RELOCATED NESTS OF THE GREEN TURTLE, *Chelonia mydas* IN CHAGAR HUTANG, REDANG ISLAND.

By

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JABATAN SAINS MARIN FAKULTI PENGAJIAN MARITIM DAN SAINS MARIN UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

PENGESAHAN DAN KELULUSAN LAPORAN AKHIR PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II

Dengan ini disahkan bahawa kami (Penyelia) telah membaca, memperbaiki dan meluluskan laporan projek pelajar bertajuk An analysis of hatch success and hatch failure in *in-situ* and relocated nests of the green turtle, *Chelonia mydas* at Chagar Hutang, Redang Island. Projek ini adalah sesuai sebagai satu projek penyelidikan tahun akhir di Fakulti Pengajian Maritim dan Sains Marin. Laporan ini dikemukan sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperoleh Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains (Biologi Marin), Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONT	TENT		PAGES
TITL	E		i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS			ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS			iv
LIST	OF TA	BLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES			vii
LIST OF APPENDICES		viii	
ABST	RACT		ix
ABSTRAK		X	
ADSI	NAN		A
1.0	INTR	ODUCTION	1
	1.1	Objectives	3
2.0	0 LITERATURE REVIEW		4
	2.1	Sea Turtles	4
	2.2	Hatch success	12
	2.3	Hatch failure	13
		2.3.1 Predation	13
		2.3.2 Insect larva infection	15
		2.3.3 Micro-organisms	15
		2.3.3 Environmental condition	16
		2.3.4 Plant root	16
		2.3.5 Other biotic and abiotic factors	17
3.0	MET	HODOLOGY	18
	3.1	Study site	18
	3.2	Field sampling	21

	3.3	Nest excavation	21
	3.4	Data analysis	24
		3.4.1 Hatch success	24
		3.4.2 Predation rate	25
4.0	RESU	ULTS	26
	4.1	Hatch success and hatch failure	26
	4.2	Predation	30
	4.3	Hatchlings	37
5.0	DISC	USSION	40
	5.1	Hatch success and hatch failure	40
	5.2	Predation	42
6.0	CONC	CLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	44
REFERENCES		46	
VITA	E		53

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1:	Excavation data for <i>in-situ</i> nests	27-28
Table 4.2:	Excavation data for relocated nests	29
Table 4.3:	Predation found at <i>in-situ</i> nests	31-32
Table 4.4:	Percentage of predators found at in-situ nests	33
Table 4.5:	Predation found at relocated nests	34
Table 4.6:	Percentage of predators found at relocated nests	35
Table 4.7:	Number of hatchlings found during excavation	37-38

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1	Location of <i>in-situ</i> and relocated nests at Chagar Hutang, Redang Island	19
Figure 3.2	Chagar Hutang (5°48'46" N, 103°00'29" E), Redang Island	20
Figure 3.3	Nest excavation of turtle nest	23
Figure 4.1:	Percentage of predators found at in-situ nests	33
Figure 4.2:	Percentage of predators found at relocated nests	35
Figure 4.3:	Predators found during study Chagar Hutang, Redang Island	36
Figure 4.4:	Hatchlings found during excavation	39

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Excavation form	50
Appendix 2	Predation at in-situ nests	51
Appendix 3	Predation at relocated	52

ABSTRACT

A total of 54 nests were excavated and analyzed from nests that had undergone incubation more than 60 days to determine the hatch success and hatch failure of green turtle nest at Chagar Hutang, Redang Island. Among those, 43 nests were *in-situ* nests while 11 nests were relocated nests. The latter were relocated when they were attacked by ants during incubation. The average hatch success at *in-situ* nests was 75.75% (n=43, ±28.60) whereas the average hatch success in relocated nests was 68.33% (n=11, ±42.41) both ranging from 0% to 100% in values. Among the eggs that had been predated upon in *in-situ* nests, the main predator was ants, 58.49% followed by ghost crabs, 25.47%, maggot, 13.21% and plant root with 2.83%. But in relocated nests the trend was different with ghost crabs being the main predator (49.23%) followed by maggot (26.15%) and ants, 24.62%. The relocated nests had no plant root infiltration (0%).