

AN EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION STUDY OF
EFFECTIVENESS AND CULTURAL
ADAPTABILITY OF A LIFE TRAINING PROGRAM

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**A COMPARATIVE PREVALENCE STUDY OF ECTOPARASITES IN WILD
AND CULTURED GROUPER BEFORE AND AFTER TRANSPORTATION**

By

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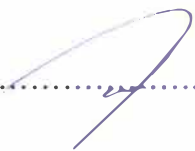
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Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk:

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TABLES OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TITLE PAGE	i
APPROVAL FORM	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF APPENDICES	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
ABSTRACT	x
ABSTRAK	xi
CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2 : LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Parasite Fauna	4
2.2 Parasite Host	6
2.2.1 Grouper	7
2.3 Ectoparasites	14
2.3.1 Protozoa (Ciliate)	15
2.3.2 Helminthes (Monogenea)	17
2.3.3 Hirudinea (Leech)	18
2.3.4 Crustacean Copepod	19
2.4 Live Fish Transportation	20
CHAPTER 3 : METHODOLOGY	23
3.1 Sampling Site	23
3.1.1 Maps of Sampling Location	24
3.2 Sample Collection	25
3.2.1 Wild Grouper	25
3.2.2 Cultured Grouper	25
3.3 Live Fish Examination	27
3.4 Counting Process	27
3.5 Staining Process	28
3.5.1 Protozoa	28

3.5.2 Leeches	29
3.5.3 Monogenea	29
3.5.4 Parasitic Crustacean	30
3.6 Drawing and Photographing Process	30
3.7 Identification Process	31
3.8 Data Analysis	31
CHAPTER 4 : RESULTS	32
4.1 Prevalence and Mean Intensity	32
4.2 Species Identification	39
4.2.1 Ciliated Protozoan	39
4.2.2 Helminthes (Monogenea)	42
4.2.3 Hirudinea (Leech)	44
4.2.4 Crustacean (Copepod)	46
CHAPTER 5 : DISCUSSIONS	49
CHAPTER 6 : CONCLUSIONS	54
REFERENCES	55
APPENDICES	61
CURRICULUM VITAE	

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES		PAGE
2.0	Parasite reported from grouper cultured in Asia (Bondad-Reantaso <i>et. al.</i> , 2001).	9
3.0	Specific location for sampling site.	23
4.0	Number for species of ectoparasite in wild and cultured grouper examined before and after transportation.	33
4.1	Prevalence and mean intensity of ectoparasite in wild and cultured grouper before and after transportation.	35

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES		PAGE
2.0	Wild Grouper which is used for this study	13
2.1	Cultured Grouper which is used for this study.	14
3.0	(a) Maps from Endau, Johore to Aquaria KLCC, Kuala Lumpur and (b) Maps from Setiu Wetland to University Malaysia Terengganu.	24
3.1	a. <i>Epinephalus tauvina</i> (Greasy Grouper) and b. <i>Cephalopis boenak</i> (Chocolate Hind).	26
4.0	Number for species of ectoparasite in wild and cultured grouper examined before and after transportation.	34
4.1	Prevalence of ectoparasite in wild and cultured grouper before and after transportation.	36
4.2	Mean intensity of ectoparasite in wild and cultured grouper before and after transportation.	36
4.3	Number of ectoparasites in wild and cultured grouper before and after transportation.	37
4.4	Percentage abundance of species; before and after transportation.	38
4.5	Ciliated Protozoan; a. <i>Cryptocaryon irritans</i> , b. <i>Trichodina sp.</i> , c. and d. Unidentified ciliates (40x).	39
4.6	The picture of Monogenea; <i>Pseudorhabdosynochus sp.</i> (40x)	42
4.7	Morphology and parts of <i>Zeylanicobdella arugamensis</i> . ; a. Whole body, b. Oval-shaped Oral Sucker, c. Discoid-shaped Caudal Sucker and d. live specimen body (20x).	44
4.8	Morphology of <i>Caligus sp.</i> (Ventral view) (10x)	46
4.9	Parts of <i>Caligus sp.</i> ; a. Second Maxillae, b. First Leg, c. Sternal Furca, d. Fourth Leg, e. Prominent maxillipeds, f. Second Antenna, g. Mouth Cone, h. Abdomen and Caudal Rami, i. Second Leg and j. Lunules (40x).	47

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX		PAGE
1	Cultured Grouper	61
2	Wild Grouper	62
3	<i>Cryptocaryon irritans</i>	63
4	<i>Caligus sp.</i>	64
5	<i>Zeylanicobdella arugamensis</i>	65
6	The correct way to pack live fish in plastic backs (Shoemaker, 1991)	66
7	Water Parameter for Wild and Cultured Grouper.	67
8	Cultured Gouper (Raw Data)	68
9	Wild Grouper (Raw Data)	70

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ci	<i>Cryptocaryon irritans</i>
Ts	<i>Trichodina sp.</i>
Uc	Unidentified ciliates
Ps	<i>Pseudorhabdosynochus sp.</i>
Za	<i>Zeylanicobdella arugamensis</i>
Cs	<i>Caligus sp.</i>
%	Percentage
±	Plus-minus sign
µm	Micrometer
mm	Millimeter
N	North
E	East
°	Degree
'	Minute
“	Second

ABSTRACT

Twenty wild groupers (*Cephalopolis boenak*) and 20 cultured groupers (*Epinephalus tauvina*) are used as the main research material in this study. All of these groupers were examined before and after six hours of transportation. The result of this study showed that the four groups of ectoparasite that infected both groups of fish were of six species namely Ciliated Protozoa; *Cryptocaryon irritans*, *Trichodina sp.*, and Unidentified Ciliates, Monogenea; *Pseudorhabdosynochus sp.*, Leech; *Zeylanicobdella arugamensis* and Parasitic Copepod; *Caligus sp.* Unidentified Ciliates is the dominant species which infects both of the groups. Cultured groupers showed an increase in ectoparasite after transportation. Overall comparison showed that cultured groupers maintained the prevalence of ectoparasite before and after transportation with 100% infections; mean intensity showed an increase from 7.1 before to 37.4 after transportation compared to Wild Grouper with the prevalence of ectoparasite; 65% infection before and 95% infection after transportation and mean intensity; 3.2 before and 5.1 after transportation. Water quality was suspected as the main factor for this increased of ectoparasite infection.