The Living Fossil (Horseshoe crab)

Kamaruzzaman Yunus Akbar John Ahmed Jalal Khan Chowdhury Zaleha Kassim



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Hydrology of horseshoe crab nesting ground at Pahang coast –Part 2 Akbar John, B., Jalal, K.C.A.

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Abstract

Selected hydrological parameters at the nesting grounds of horseshoc crabs along the Pahang coast were determined. A complete year data from March 2010 to February 2011 was collected using advanced multiparameter meter model Hanna HI 9828 probe. Seasonal fluctuation in the pH of the water varied from 8.65-6.61 at Balok station and 8.18-6.12 at Pekan station. Throughout the sampling period the coastal waters of both the sampling sites were well mixed. The Dissolved oxygen (DO) in the water varied from 7.75 - 4.21 ml/L at Balok and 7.75 ppt - 3.06 ml/L at Pekan station with mean annual DO of $6.24 \pm 0.95 \text{ml/L}$ at Balok and $5.76 \pm 1.08 \text{ml/L}$ at Pekan coastal waters. No seasonal fluctuations in the selected physicochemical parameters were observed in both the sampling stations (P > 0.05).

Key words: Physicochemical parameters, pH, Dissolved Oxygen and horseshoc crab nesting ground.

Introduction

Aquatic ecosystems are affected by several health stressors that significantly deplete biodiversity. In the future, the loss of biodiversity and its effects are predicted to be greater for aquatic ecosystems than for terrestrial ecosystems (Sala *et al.*, 2000). Rivers are subjected to various natural processes taking place in the environment, such as the hydrological cycle. As a consequence of unprecedented development, human beings are responsible for choking several lakes to death. Storm water runoff and discharge of sewage into rivers are two common ways that various nutrients enter the aquatic ecosystems resulting in the pollution of those systems (Sudhira and Kumar, 2000; Adeyemo, 2003). Beside this fact, various other studies have been