The Living Fossil (Horseshoe crab)

Kamaruzzaman Yunus Akbar John Ahmed Jalal Khan Chowdhury Zaleha Kassim



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Metal concentration in horseshoe crab nesting ground along Pahang coast, Malaysia

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Abstract

Present study was conducted to assess the metal concentration in sediment of horseshoe crab the nesting ground along the east coast of peninsular Malaysia. Three sampling stations namely Balok, Pekan and Penor were selected and sediment samples were collected in replicates. Acid Digestion was performed using (HF, HNO₃, HCl, EDTA and H₃BO₄) before determining the actual concentration of heavy metals using ICPMS. In all stations, Pb was in highest concentration (40.36 µg g⁻¹) followed by Cu (13.44 µg g⁻¹) and the least concentrated metal in the nesting ground was Cd with the high concentration of (0.26 µg g⁻¹). EF values showed that Pb is of anthropogenic source and Cd is of minimum enrichment. Although the levels of Pb are low and regarded harmless to the horseshoe crab, the fear of it affecting those who consume the eggs as well as the crab is still in consideration.

Key words: Horseshoe crabs, Nesting grounds, Metal concentration, Balok, Pekan, Penor.

Introduction

Horseshoc crabs are at the epicentre of one of the most interesting marine resource Management issues along the coast. They are marine chelicerate arthropod. Despite their name, they are more closely related to spiders, ticks and scorpions than to crabs. There are four extant species of horseshoe crabs, *Tachypleus tridentatus*, *Tachypleus gigas*, *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda* and *Limulus polyphemus*. The first three species inhabit the Southeast Asian coast and the *Limulus*