THE COMMUNITY STRUCTURE OF FISH AND PRAWNS IN SMALL MANGROVE CREEKS IN SUNGAI SEMENTA KECIL, SELANGOR, PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

CLOSED STACKS

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstrak</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Plates</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Tables</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Figures</td>
<td>xiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Appendices</td>
<td>xiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Mangrove Swamp</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Mangrove Creeks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Invertebrate Fauna</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Vertebrate Fauna</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Litter Production In Mangroves</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Mangrove Fisheries</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.1 Mangrove Fisheries-Fish</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.2 Mangrove Fisheries-Prawn</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Objectives Of Study</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Study Area And Stations</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Environmental Parameters</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Introduction</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Materials And Methods</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.1 Water Conditions........................................24
   - Salinity........................................24
   - Dissolved Oxygen...............................24
   - Temperature...................................24
3.2.2 Rainfall Patterns.....................................24
3.2.3 Tidal Data...........................................25
3.3 Results..................................................25
  3.3.1 Water Conditions..................................25
     - Salinity......................................25
     - Dissolved Oxygen............................27
     - Temperature................................27
  3.3.2 Rainfall Pattern..................................27
3.3.3 Tidal Data...........................................29
3.4 Discussion.............................................29

CHAPTER 4
4. Materials And Methods..................................36
4.1 Fishing Gear : Bagnet.................................36
4.2 Field Methods.........................................36
4.3 Treatment Of Catches................................38
4.4 Abundance.............................................39
4.5 The Total Wet Weight Of Catches In Bagnet Against Tidal Height.................................40
4.6 Estimation Of Species Diversity And Similarity...40
4.7 Population Structure..................................42
4.8 Length Frequency Distribution......................43
4.9 Food And Feeding Ecology.................................44
4.9.1 Composition Of The Diet Of Fish.....................44

CHAPTER 5
5. Distribution Of Fish...................................47
5.1 Introduction...........................................47
5.2 Results And Discussion...............................48
5.2.1 Abundance...........................................48
5.2.1.1 Total Wet Weight Of Fish........................48
5.2.1.2 Fish Biomass....................................49
5.2.1.3 Number Of Fish Species And Specimens.........51
5.2.2 Total Wet Weight Of Catches In Bagnet Against Tidal
     Heights................................................52
5.2.3 Abundance Of Fish Families.........................52
5.2.4 Species Composition................................56
5.2.5 Species Richness (D), Diversity (H') And
     Evenness (J')........................................63
5.2.6 Species Similarity (D)...............................65

CHAPTER 6
6. Distribution Of Prawns.................................70
6.1 Introduction...........................................70
6.2 Results And Discussion...............................71
6.2.1 Abundance...........................................71
6.2.1.1 Total Wet Weight Of Prawns......................71
6.2.1.2 Prawns Biomass..................................73
6.2.1.3 Number Of Species And Specimens...............73
6.2.2 Total Wet Weight Of Catches In Bagnet Against Tidal Heights ........................................... 74
6.2.3 Abundance Of Fish Families ................................. 76
6.2.4 Species Composition ........................................ 76
6.2.5 Species Richness (D), Diversity (H’) And
   Evenness (J’) .................................................. 82
6.2.6 Species Similarity (D) ....................................... 82

CHAPTER 7
7. Population Structure ............................................ 88
7.1 Introduction .................................................. 88
7.2 Results And Discussion ...................................... 90
7.2.1 Sex Composition And Ratio Of The Sexes Of
       Fish Specimens ............................................. 90
7.2.2 Sex Composition And Ratio Of The Sexes Of Prawns
       Specimens .................................................. 94
7.2.3 Sexual Maturity Of Fish Specimens ....................... 96
7.2.4 Sexual Maturity Of Prawns Specimens .................... 96
7.2.5 Length Class - Frequency Of Prawns ..................... 102

CHAPTER 8
8. Food And Feeding Ecology .................................... 114
8.1 Introduction ................................................ 114
8.2 Results And Discussion ..................................... 115
8.2.1 Food Classification ...................................... 115
8.2.2 Analysis Of Stomach Fullness ............................. 116
8.2.3 Analysis Of Stomach Contents ........................... 118
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Abstrak

Kajian mengenai struktur komuniti ikan dan udang di dalam ceruk kecil di kawasan bakau pada jalan masuk di Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor, Semenanjung Malaysia ini telah dijalankan dari September 1992 hingga September 1993. Tiga tapak kajian telah dipilih, iaitu Tapak I, II dan III. Beberapa kajian telah dilakukan termasuklah mengenai komponen spesies, kelimpahan, kepelbagaian, kesamaan, kematangan jantina dan ekologi pemakanan bagi spesies ikan dan udang yang telah ditangkap. Bilangan spesies ikan pada Tapak I, II dan III adalah 29, 19 dan 36 masing-masing. Bagi udang pula, bilangan spesies pada tapak I, II dan III adalah 9, 4 dan 5 masing-masing. Kebanyakan spesies ikan tersebut adalah dari jenis berkumpulan (lebih daripada 70%) dan mempunyai nilai ekonomi yang rendah. Berlawanan dengan spesies udang, walaupun spesies yang didapati adalah sedikit tetapi mempunyai nilai ekonomi yang tinggi, di mana tiga dari spesies yang ditangkap adalah Penaeus spp. Purata jumlah berat basah bulanan pada Tapak I, II dan III adalah 1459.2g, 1510.3g dan 2014.7g masing-masing. Manakala bagi spesies udang nilai-nilai tersebut adalah 318.9g, 253.0g dan 668.2g pada Tapak I, II dan III masing-masing. Purata biomas ikan adalah tertinggi pada Tapak III (78.1 g/m²), diikuti oleh Tapak I (44.2 g/m²) dan II (38.4 g/m²). Purata biomas bagi udang pula adalah 25.9 g/m² pada Tapak III, 9.7 g/m² pada Tapak I dan 6.5 g/m² pada Tapak II.
Ambassis gymnocephalus merupakan spesies yang paling utama dari segi bilangan individu di mana ia mengandungi 8.4 hingga 96.0% dari jumlah tangkapan bulan pada ketiga-tiga tapak kajian. Ini diikuti oleh Ilisha megaloptera, Stolephorus tri, Thryssa kamalensis, Thryssa mystax dan Liza melinoptera. Bagi spesies udang pula, Penaeus merguiensis adalah spesies yang utama dari segi bilangan individu pada kesemua tapak kajian diikuti oleh Metapenaeus brevicornis dan Macrobrachium sp.. Analisis bagi pengkayaan spesies (D), kepelbagaian (H') dan kesamaan (J) untuk spesies ikan di antara tapak kajian menunjukkan Tapak III mempunyai nilai tertinggi bagi kesemua indek di atas. Manakala bagi spesies udang, Tapak I yang mempunyai nilai yang tertinggi. Kebanyakan individu bagi komuniti ikan dan udang yang dijumpai pada kesemua tapak kajian adalah pada peringkat juvenil. Tapak I, II dan III mengandungi 20.8%, 18.8% dan 20.8% peringkat juvenil masing-masing. Bagi spesies udang pula, peringkat juvenil bagi tapak I, II dan III adalah 68.5%, 58.6% dan 70.2% masing-masing.

Tiga spesies ikan yang utama di ketiga-tiga tapak kajian ini telah diuji jenis pemakanannya. Ambassis gymnocephalus merupakan pengguna zooplanktivore di mana mysid adalah makanan utamanya. Stolephorus tri juga dikenali sebagai zooplanktivore dengan Acetes sebagai makanan utamanya. Manakala bagi Liza melinoptera, debris adalah makanan utamanya dan dikenali sebagai detritivore. Pada keseluruhannya, kajian ini menunjukkan
peranan ceruk kecil di kawasan bakau sebagai tapak pemakanan dan pembiakan bagi kebanyakan spesies ikan dan udang yang dijumpai.
Abstract

A study of the community structure of fish and prawns in small mangrove creeks in an inlet Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor, Peninsular Malaysia, was carried out from September 1992 to September 1993. The fish and prawns communities in three sites (I, II and III) were examined with respect to species composition, abundance, diversity, similarity, sexual maturity and feeding ecology. The number of fish species collected from Sites I, II and III were 29, 19 and 36 species respectively. For prawns, the number of species at the above sites were 9, 4 and 5 respectively. Most of fish species caught in these small mangrove creeks are schooling fish (more than 70%) of low economic value. In contrast, the prawns were few in species and dominated by three Penaeus spp. of high economic value. The monthly average total wet weight of fish sampled at Sites I, II and III were 1459.2g, 1510.3g and 2014.7g respectively. The total wet weight of prawns, this indice were 318.9g, 253.0g and 668.2g at Sites I, II and III respectively. The average biomass of fish was highest at Site III (78.1g/m²), followed by Sites I (44.2g/m²) and II (38.4g/m²). The biomass of prawns for the sites were: 25.9g/m² at Site III, 9.7g/m² at Site I and 6.5g/m² at Site II.
Ambassis gymnocephalus was found to be the numerically dominant species, consisting of 8.4 to 96.0% of the monthly catch, in all the three sites. Ilisha megaloptera, Stolephorus tri, Thryssa kamalensis, Thryssa mystax and Liza melinoptera were the other numerically co-dominant species. Penaeus merguiensis was found to be the numerically dominant prawn species for all the sites (I, II and III) followed by Metapenaeus brevicornis. Macrobrachium sp. was often found in the catches.

Analysis for species richness (D), diversity (H') and similarity (J) for fish species between sites showed that Site III had the highest values. In contrast, prawns showed the highest values for these indices at Site I. The fish and prawn communities of these three small mangrove creeks comprised mainly of juveniles of undetermined sex. Sites I, II and III had 20.8%, 18.8% and 20.8% of juveniles in the population of fish respectively. Whereas for Sites I, II and III juvenile prawns comprised 68.5%, 58.6% and 70.2% of the population respectively.
The three main species of fish in the small creeks had interesting feeding habits. *Ambassis gymnocephalus* is a zooplanktivore feeding mainly on mysids. *Stolephorus tri* is also a zooplanktivore feeding on *Acetes*. *Liza melinoptera* is a bottom feeder consuming mainly unidentified debris and is considered a detritivore. This study indicates the role of small mangrove creeks as feeding and nursery grounds for many fish and prawn species.
LIST OF PLATES

Plate I : A view of the small creek (Site I) at low tide in Sungai Sementa Kecil.  

Plate II : A view of the small creek (Site II) at low tide in Sungai Sementa Kecil. 

Plate III : A view of the small creek (Site III) at low tide in Sungai Sementa Kecil. 

Page 19

Page 19

Page 21
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.0: Environmental parameters of the study sites during high tide in the mangrove creek, Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor during 1992 and 1993.

Table 2.0: Analysis of variance for environmental parameters in three study sites (Sites I, II and III) during 1992 and 1993.

Table 3.0: Analysis of variance for dissolved oxygen in three study sites (I, II and III) during 1992 and 1993.

Table 4.0: The total number of specimens, species, wet weight and biomass of fish captured in bagnets at three sites (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil.

Table 4.1: The correlation significance (r) between wet weight of fish against maximum tide level at two sites (I and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil.

Table 4.2: Percentage abundance of fish families captured in three creeks (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor during 1992 and 1993.

Table 4.3: The occurrence of fish collected using bagnet placed across creeks at three sites (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil based on the number of specimens.

Table 4.4: The comparison of diversity, evenness and richness of fish species captured in creeks between Sites I and II for the first three times of sampling and between Sites I and III for the rest of sampling during year 1992 and 1993.

Table 4.5: Comparing the monthly similarity of fish species between Sites I and II and between Sites I and III using evenness index Schoener (D).
Table 4.6 : The comparisons of similarity of fish species captured in creeks between Sites I and II for the first three times of sampling and between Sites I and III for the rest of sampling during year 1992 and 1993.

Table 5.0 : The total number of specimens, species, wet weight and biomass of prawns captured in bagnets at three sites (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor.

Table 5.1 : The correlation significance (r) between wet weight of prawns against tide level at two sites (I and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil.

Table 5.2 : Percentages of prawns and sergestid shrimps captured in three creeks (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor.

Table 5.3 : The occurrence of prawns and shrimps collected using bagnet placed across creeks at three sites (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil based on the number of specimens.

Table 5.4 : The comparison of diversity, evenness and richness of prawns species captured in creeks between Sites I and II for the first three times of sampling and between Sites I and III for the rest of sampling during year 1992 and 1993.

Table 5.5 : Comparing the monthly similarity of prawns species between Sites I and II and between Sites I and III using evenness index Schoener (D).

Table 5.6 : The comparison of similarity of prawn species captured in creeks between Sites I and II for the first three times of sampling and between Sites I and III for the rest of sampling during year 1992 and 1993.

Table 6.0 : Sex ratio of fish specimens collected in three creeks (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor during 1992 and 1993.

Table 6.2: Percentage composition of the maturity stages of fish and prawns sampled in three sites (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor.

Table 6.3: Carapace length frequency distribution of prawns species found at Sites I and III in Sungai Sementa Kecil.

Table 7.0: Percentage occurrence of stomachs of Ambassis gymnocephalus, Stolephorus tri and Liza melinoptera in various degrees of fullness.

Table 7.1: Stomach contents of Ambassis gymnocephalus, Stolephorus tri and Liza melinoptera during 1992 and 1993, expressed as percentage volume of food (V) and percentage of occurrence (O).
**LIST OF FIGURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Map of study sites in Kapar Mangrove Forest Reserve. The study sites are denoted as A (Site I), B (Site II) and C (Site III).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Monthly rainfall and number of rain days for the months during the period of study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Tide levels during sampling days in Sungai Sementa Kecil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>The bagnet used for catching fish and prawns during the receding tide at the mouth of small creeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>The total wet weight of fish captured at Sites I, II and III after inundation by tides of different heights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>The number of fish specimens (a) <em>Ambassis gymnocephalus</em> and (b) <em>Ilisha megaloptera</em> captured in three study sites (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil during 1992 and 1993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>The number of fish specimens (a) <em>Stolephorus tri</em> and (b) <em>Thryssa kamalensis</em> captured in three study sites (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil during 1992 and 1993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>The number of fish specimens (a) <em>Thryssa mystax</em> and (b) <em>Liza melinoptera</em> captured in three study sites (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil during 1992 and 1993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>The total wet weight of prawns captured at Sites I, II and III after inundation by tides of different heights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>The number of prawn specimens (a) <em>Penaeus merguiensis</em> and (b) <em>Metapenaeus brevicornis</em> captured in three study sites (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil during 1992 and 1993.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5.2: Number of Macrobrachium sp. captured in three sites (I, II and III) in Sungai Sementa Kecil during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 6.0: Percentage distribution of the maturity stages of (a) Thryssa kamalensis and (b) Thryssa mystax at Sites I, II and III in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor. f=female; m=male; ud=undetermined sex. Number of individuals are represented on the right of stacked bar.

Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of the maturity stages of (a) Leiognathus brevirostris and (b) Leiognathus equulus at Sites I, II and III in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor. f=female; m=male; ud=undetermined sex. Number of individuals are represented on the right of stacked bar.

Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of the maturity stages of (a) Ambassis gymnocephalus and (b) Ilisha megaloptera at Sites I, II and III in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor. f=female; m=male; ud=undetermined sex. Number of individuals are represented on the right of stacked bar.

Figure 6.3: Percentage distribution of the maturity stages of (a) Stolephorus tri and (b) Liza melinoptera at Sites I, II and III in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor. f=female; m=male; ud=undetermined sex. Number of individuals are represented on the right of stacked bar.

Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of the maturity stages of (a) Penaeus merguiensis and (b) Penaeus penicillatus at Sites I, II and III in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor. f=female; m=male; ud=undetermined sex. Number of individuals are represented on the right of stacked bar.

Figure 6.5: Percentage distribution of the maturity stages of (a) Metapenaeus brevicornis and (b) Macrobrachium sp. at Sites I, II and III in Sungai Sementa Kecil, Selangor. f=female; m=male; ud=undetermined sex. Number of individuals are represented on the right of stacked bar.
Figure 6.6: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Penaeus merguiensis* at Site I during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 6.7: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Penaeus merguiensis* at Site II during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 6.8: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Penaeus merguiensis* at Site III during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 6.9: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Penaeus penicillatus* at Site I during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 7.0: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Penaeus penicillatus* at Site II during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 7.1: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Penaeus penicillatus* at Site III during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 7.2: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Metapenaeus brevicornis* at Site I during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 7.3: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Metapenaeus brevicornis* at Site II during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 7.4: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Metapenaeus brevicornis* at Site III during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 7.5: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Macrobrachium* sp. at Site I during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 7.6: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Macrobrachium* sp. at Site II during 1992 and 1993.

Figure 7.7: Carapace length frequency distribution of *Macrobrachium* sp. at Site III during 1992 and 1993.
APPENDICES

Maturity key for male prawn
Maturity key for female prawn