

ABSTRACT

(Biological study found that green mussels feed on zooplankton, phytoplankton, algae, detritus and partial digested food ranging from 47.5-61.2%, 20.8-27.8%, 7.6-9.7%, 4.1-8.7% and 2.6-14.5% for males and 47.8-58.3%, 20.8-24.8%, 7.2-9.1%, 5.2-8.4% and 5.8-11.7% for females in the Bay of Bengal and 51.2-55.6%, 21.7-23.4%, 8.1-8.7%, 7.2-7.7% and 6.8-9.7% for males and 51.4-56.2%, 20.9-23.8%, 7.1-8.1%, 7.1-7.7% and 7.6-12.6% for females respectively in the Santubong River. The green mussel exhibits two spawning periods where temperature regulates the onset of reproductive events. Spat settlement densities are greater in the Bay of Bengal than the Santubong river waters. In rope culture mussel attains a marketable size of 50-60 mm in 6 months with an annual production of 47 kg m⁻¹ in the Bay of Bengal.)

The asymptotic length (L_{∞}), growth co-efficient (K) and growth performance index (ϕ) were calculated as 11.55-13.65 cm., 0.97-1.80 year⁻¹ and 2.17-2.53 respectively in the Bay of Bengal and 9.45 cm., 1.10 year⁻¹ and 1.99 respectively in the Santubong River. The recruitment pattern was found continuous, displaying a double major peak event per year. The exponent 'b' value estimated was below 3 ($b < 3$) indicating that the growth pattern showed negative allometric growth.

The effects of anthropogenic activities on the accumulation of heavy metals in green mussel were examined to find out the risk assessment of Cd, Pb, Zn, Cu, Mn and Fe.. The degree of contamination (C_d) was estimated for each site and the data indicate that the green mussel sample demonstrate various degree of metal accumulation and can be used as indicators for the type and quantity of anthropogenic contamination in marine ecosystems. To be more specific, high concentrations Cd, Pb and Mn determined in the Bay of Bengal sites

may indicate a fresh and continuous contamination from domestic and industrial discharges and show that the ecosystem of Bay of Bengal coast is facing heavy metal pollution.

The results obtained from the experimental set up in laboratory were found that the concentration of Cu in *Chaetoceros* sp., green mussels and faecal materials in Cu (15 µg-Cu/L) contaminated tanks were 56.96 ± 1.87 µg/g dry wt, 19.08 ± 1.57 µg/g and 141.90 ± 4.84 µg/g compared to non-contaminated tanks were 17.79 ± 0.95 µg/g, 13.36 ± 0.93 µg/g and 39.08 ± 1.63 µg/g respectively. To determine the depuration some of green mussels were transferred from contaminated tanks to control tanks. The result showed that average concentration of Cu in green mussels continuously decreased from 18.26 ± 1.37 µg/g to 15.62 ± 1.15 µg/g dry wt within 48 hours.

AHP was applied to evaluate the preference on management objectives and options by stakeholders' participation in decision analysis. "Sustainable mollusc fishery management" was set as a goal in the decision-tree. Considering underlying criteria of "better quality of life", the "reduced conflicts" was chosen as the most priority. To achieve each of these objectives, a number of strategies were formulated with actions and responsible agencies.

Aspek Sekitaran dan Pengurusan Mampan Penternakan Kepah Hijau di Bahagian Timur Laut Teluk Bengal, Bangladesh dan Sungai Santubong, Sarawak, Malaysia

ABSTRAK

Kajian biologi mendapati bahawa kepa hijau memakan zooplankton, fitoplankton, rumpai, puing dan pencernaan makanan separa dalam julat dari 47.5-61.2%, 20.8-27.8%, 7.6-9.7%, 4.1-8.7% dan 2.6-14.5% untuk jantan, dan 47.8-58.3%, 20.8-24.8%, 7.2-9.1%, 5.2-8.4% dan 5.8-11.7% untuk betina dari Teluk Bengal dan 51.2-55.6%, 21.7-23.4%, 8.1-8.7%, 7.2-7.7% dan 6.8-9.7% untuk jantan dan 51.4-56.2%, 20.9-23.8%, 7.1-8.1%, 7.1-7.7% dan 7.6-12.6% untuk betina, masing-masingnya, dari Sungai Santubong. Kepa hijau menunjukkan dua tempoh bertelur di mana suhu mengawal bermulanya pembiakan. Ketumpatan penempatan berterusan adalah lebih besar di Teluk Bengal berbanding dengan di perairan Sungai Santubong. Penternakan menggunakan tali mencapai saiz pasaran 5-60 sm dalam masa 6 bulan dengan pengeluaran tahunan 47 kg m^{-1} di Teluk Bengal.

Panjang asimptotik (L_{∞}), pekali pertumbuhan (K) dan indeks prestasi pertumbuhan (ϕ) adalah 11.55-13.65 sm, 0.97-1.80 tahun⁻¹ dan 2.17-2.53, masing-masingnya di Teluk Bengal dan 9.45 sm, 1.10 tahun⁻¹ dan 1.99, masing-masingnya di Sungai Santubong. Pola pengambilan didapati berterusan, menunjukkan dua kemuncak setiap tahun. Anggaran nilai eksponen 'b' adalah di bawah 3 ($b < 3$) menunjukkan bahawa pola pertumbuhan adalah pertumbuhan allometrik negatif.

Kesan aktiviti antropogenik terhadap penumpukan logam berat dalam kepa hijau telah dikaji untuk menentukan penilaian risiko Cd, Pb, Zn, Cu, Mn dan Fe. Tahap pencemaran (C_d) telah dianggarkan untuk setiap lokasi pensampelan dan data menunjukkan bahawa kepa hijau menunjukkan pelbagai tahap penumpukan logam dan boleh digunakan

sebagai penunjuk bagi jenis dan kuantiti pencemaran antropogenik dalam ekosistem marin. Secara lebih spesifik, kepekatan tinggi Cd, Pb dan Mn yang ditentukan di Teluk Bengal menunjukkan bahawa terdapat pecemaran baru dan berterusan dari buangan domestik dan industri dan menunjukkan bahawa ekosistem pantai Teluk Bengal mengalami pencemaran logam berat.

Keputusan diperolehi dari ujikaji di makmal menunjukkan bahawa pencemaran Cu dalam *Chaetoceros* sp., kepah hijau dan bahan kumbahan dalam tangki dicemari Cu ($15 \mu\text{g-Cu/L}$) adalah $56.96 \pm 1.87 \mu\text{g/g}$ berat kering, $19.08 \pm 1.57 \mu\text{g/g}$ dan $141.90 \pm 4.84 \mu\text{g/g}$ berbanding dengan tangki tidak tercemar adalah $17.79 \pm 0.95 \mu\text{g/g}$, $13.36 \pm 0.93 \mu\text{g/g}$ dan $39.08 \pm 1.63 \mu\text{g/g}$, masing-masingnya. Untuk menentukan pengasingan Cu, beberapa kepah hijau telah dipindahkan dari tangki tercemar kepada tangki kawalan. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa kepekatan purata Cu dalam kepah hijau menurun secara berterusan dari $18.26 \pm 1.37 \mu\text{g/g}$ kepada $15.62 \pm 1.15 \mu\text{g/g}$ berat kering dalam masa 48 jam.

AHP telah digunakan untuk menilai pemilihan terhadap objektif pengurusan dan opsyen berdasarkan penyertaan pemegang saham dalam analisis keputusan. "Pengurusan perikanan kepah lestari" telah ditetapkan sebagai satu matlamat dalam rangkaian pembuat keputusan. Dengan mengambilkira kriteria "kualiti kehidupan terbaik", "pengurangan konflik", telah dipilih sebagai keutamaan. Beberapa strategi telah dibentuk dengan tindakan dan tanggungjawab agensi-agensi bagi mencapai objektif ini.