The Living Fossil (Horseshoe crab)

Kamaruzzaman Yunus Akbar John Ahmed Jalal Khan Chowdhury Zaleha Kassim



IIUM PRESS

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

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Published by: IIUM Press International Islamic University Malaysia

First Edition, 2011 CHUM Press, HUM

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Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Kamaruzzaman Yunus

The Living Fossil (Horseshoe crab)
Kamaruzzaman Yunus
Include index
Bibliography: p.
ISBN

ISBN: 978-967-418-042-3

Member of Majlis Penerbitan Ilmiah Malaysia – MAPIM (Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council)

Printed by:
IRCM PRINTING SDN.BHD.
No. 1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3
Taman Perindustrian Batu Caves
Batu Caves Centre Point
68100 Batu Caves
Selangor Darul Ehsan

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Sediment characteristics of horseshoe crabs nesting ground at Balok station, Pahang, Malaysia

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Abstract

Horseshoe crabs prefer beaches with loosely packed sediment for the nesting of their eggs. In present study, Sediment profile at the observed the nesting ground of horseshoe crabs at Balok, Pahang coast was investigated. Mean sediment size analysis (ø phi) showed that during the non-monsoon and monsoon seasons, the distribution of sediment at the nesting grounds was mostly were of median sediment (1.88±0.378ø) and finer sediment (2.249±0.114ø) at Balok station respectively. The nature of sediments were of moderately well sorted There was no significant difference in sediment size or sorting value during monsoonal cycle. The results clearly showed that the sediment nature at the Balok station is still conducive for the better nesting of horseshoe crabs.

Key Words: Horseshoe crabs; *Tachypleus gigas*; *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda*; Nesting ground; Sediment profiling

Introduction

Like number of species, horseshoe crabs lay their eggs on beaches in the intertidal zones. They migrate from continental shelf to the shallow coastal area during full and new moon days and their spawning is well synchronized with spring tides (Penn and Brockmann, 1994). It is interesting to note that out of four extant species of horseshoe crabs *Limulus polyphemus*. *Tachypleus gigas, T.tridentatus* and *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda*. later three are inhabiting Malaysian coastal waters while the distribution of *T.tridentatus* is restricted to East Malaysian coast (Borneo) (John *et al.*, 2010; Kamaruzzaman *et al.*, 2011). Considerable amount of studies