

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**DOMESTICATION OF MARINE ROTIFER *Proales similis* IN EXTENSIVE CULTURE SYSTEM AT  
DIFFERENT SALINITIES**

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Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree of  
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## AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This research has been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

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## ABSTRACT

In the aquaculture industry, *Proales similis* is commonly use to feed fish larvae and crustacean larvae. One of the factor that influences the production of seawater rotifer is microalgae named *Nannochloropsis* sp. This experiment was conducted to determine the effect of different salinities start with 15 ppt, 20 ppt, 25 ppt and 30 ppt towards the growth rate of seawater rotifer *Proales similis* available at Pulau Sayak, Kedah. The possibility of obtaining high density cultures of the seawater rotifer *Proales similis* was observed. *Nannochloropsis* sp. was uesd as feed thus will give nutrient towards seawater rotifer *Proales similis* to keep on growing and survive. Isolation method and batch culture method was used in this study. Isolation method was used to get the pure culture of seawater rotifer *Proales similis* while batch culture method was used to produce the mass production of seawater rotifer *Proales similis*. An expected result, the growth rate of seawater rotifer *Proales similis* can continuously live at all different salinity level 15 ppt, 20 ppt, 25 ppt and 30 ppt.

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