

Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the effects of shrimp farms sewage on the diversity and density macrobenthic communities of Delvar coast (Bushehr Province). For this purpose, 8 months, samples of sediments beach were collected (6 stations and 3 replicates per station) by van veen Grab Sampler (15 × 15 cm) during the culturing period (May to October and April and November as control month). Sediments collected and fixed in 4% formalin, then packaging and labeling of specimens for the isolation, identification and enumeration were transported to the laboratory. Physical and chemical properties of water including: salinity, pH and temperature were measured. Also grain size of bottom sediments, total organic matter (TOM) sediments were measured. The results show that 14 families in 7 orders indicated 5 class were identified. Also according to Shannon-Wiener index station of five had highest diversity ($2/74 \pm 0/23$) and station one had lowest diversity ($1/73 \pm 0/42$). Maximum and minimum density of benthic organisms were recorded in April and July, respectively. The total density of benthic was calculated 15490 ± 581 per square meter.

Key words: Macrobenthic communities, Shrimp farms sewage, Delvar coast, Bushehr Province



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**Effect of shrimp farming sewage on the diversity
and density of Macrobenthic communities in
Delvar coast (Bushehr Province)**

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