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By

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FISH COMPOSITION AND FOOD HABITS IN MANGROVE FORESTS AT PHANG-NGA BAY AND BAN DON BAY, THAILAND

By

Supap Monkolprasit ¹

ABSTRACT

This study of Mangrove ecosystem of undisturbed and disturbed areas involved sites at Phang-nga and Ban Don Bays respectively. The number of fish species at Phang-nga Bay was higher than that of Ban Don Bay. There were 40 families, 82 species, collected from Phang-nga Bay while 26 families, 50 species were collected from Ban Don Bay. The average fish productivity at Ban Don Bay during dry season (March, 1993) was 0.2758 gm/m². There was only one determination of fish productivity of Phang-nga Bay (February, 1994), the average productivity was 0.2151 gm/m².

The eating habit of some fish from both bays were studied. Stomach contents of thirty-two species were examined. Most specimens of fishes were relatively small, in immature stages of life, none of them proved to be strictly herbivorous, eighteen species (56.25%) were carnivorous while thirteen species (40.63%) were considered omnivorous. One eel was found with an empty stomach. Eleven of the thirty-two species were found to have detritus in the stomach content.

INTRODUCTION

Most mangrove forests are more or less highly productive, the mangrove tides bring the seeds of fishes and shellfishes up stream during high tide. The fish communities of mangrove and adjacent areas are considerably variable in both species composition and productivity. This is not only caused by environmental factors, such as tides, salinity, temperature etc. but also by human activities as well. At present mangrove forests are invaded and disturbed by aqua-farming. This study involving mangrove ecosystems of undisturbed and disturbed forests included the undisturbed forest of Phang-nga Bay area located along Klong Lad Khoa Kao, and the disturbed one of Ban Don Bay located along the Klong Kradare-jare.

Mangroves are recognized as an area of vital resources, they serve as nursery and feeding grounds for many groups of aquatic organisms. It is one of the most fertile ecosystems, it can provide decaying mangrove leaves to the coastal food web. The important energy flow through the mangrove ecosystem is via the route of degradation and protein enrichment of mangrove leaves by animals either large or small; for example crustacea, worms, protozoa etc. Leaves are turned into detritus that can be consumed by different aquatic animals. Both carnivorous and omnivorous fishes such as *Scatophagus*, *Mugil*, *Leiognathus*, *Secutor* and *Dorosoma*, that were caught, usually had detritus in their stomach contents, these fish are all of the large majority in the mangrove tidal stream. We might say that detritus is one of the most important food sources for fish in the mangrove forest. In order to justify a trophic grouping of fishes, the various food components might be one of the indications of the importance

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of and possibly the preference for a particular type of food, however, the food determination does not tell all because stomach contents were digested. Most mangrove fishes are relatively small, in early stages of life, so they always feed on more or less small particles of detritus and small organisms : mysids, penaid shrimps, copepods etc. It is rather difficult to classify feeding type of organisms while still immature.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The fish specimens for this present study were collected from two bay areas. One of them that is recognized as a disturbed mangrove forest is Klong Kradare-jare, which opens into Ban Don Bay and the undisturbed one is named Klong Lad Khao Kao, opening into Phang-nga Bay.

Collecting sites : Three stations were designated in both the tidal streams of Ban Don and Phang-nga Bays : station no.1 was located at about 200 m. off shore along the mangrove fringe just at the mouth of the tidal stream (= Klong); station no.2 was located in the Klong at about one kilometer up stream from the mouth of the Klong; station no.3 was located in the Klong at about three kilometers up stream.

Fishing operations :

(a) Push nets were used as fishing gear, the size of the push net that was used at Ban Don Bay was 4 m. wide and 1 m. deep while at Phang-nga Bay the net was 14 m. wide and 1.6 m. deep.

(b) Distance of fishing coverage was about 1 km. at each station.

(c) Day and night fish collections were made. Unfortunately some problems occurred at night at station no.3 of Ban Don Bay area, it was not possible to operate, due to the shallowness of water at low tide; and it was not possible to collect at stations no.1 and no.2 of Phang-nga Bay due to heavy rain and thunder storm.

(d) Fishes, shellfishes and other invertebrates were collected at three stations of each bay, (Table 1, 2, 3).

(e) Collecting time : two trips were made at Ban Don Bay area during the dry season, March 1993, and wet season, October 1993, while one trip was made at Phang-nga Bay area in February, 1994. Some previous work on fish fauna of Phang-nga Bay included several collections (Table 4, 5).

Stomach contents determination : Fish specimens from day and night collections were sampled for studying of stomach contents, in order to determine their diet. The stomach contents of thirty-two species of fishes were examined. Most fish samples were in immature stages, their stomach contents were more or less different from adults. Food determinations are shown in Table 10.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The fish population in mangrove tidal streams may be classified into four groups : partial residents, true residents, tidal visitors and seasonal visitors; so it might be said that the species composition is more or less diversified from time to time and place (Table 1, 2 and 3). The present study of undisturbed and disturbed mangrove forests, number of families and species could be counted in this matter. Forty families, 80 species were found in the undisturbed mangrove forest of Phang-nga Bay area, while twenty six families, 50 species were found in the disturbed one of Ban Don Bay (Table 4 and 5). Some shellfish and other invertebrates were also identified. Fish species that were collected during day and night times, could suggest what kinds of fishes are active in searching for food.

With regard to the fishery production of wet and dry seasons; in the wet season the production was 0.5299 gm/m² higher than the 0.2758gm/m² of the dry season at Ban Don Bay (Table 9). Also the result of study at Phang-nga Bay of only the dry season, the production was 0.2151 gm/m². It is not much different from Ban Don Bay in the dry season.

Food from the stomach content of thirty-two species were analyzed. Most specimens of fishes were relatively small (Table 10). They preferred to eat such a small plants and animals : diatoms, foraminifera, algae, invertebrates, especially crustacea. None of them proved to be strictly herbivorous. Eighteen species (52.25%) were strictly carnivorous, such as, *Mystus*, *Arius*, *Plotosus*, *Butis* and *Lutjanus* etc.; thirteen species (40.63%) were considered omnivorous such as *Mugil*, *Drepane*, *Leiognathus* etc. Eleven of the thirty-two species were found to have detritus in their stomach. It is rather difficult to group the fish according to their food at immature stages of life.

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Table 1 List of fish species of day and night collections from three stations at Ban Don Bay (March, 1993)

Family / species	Day-station no.			Night-station no.			Remarks
	1	2	3	1	2	3	
1. Family Clupeidae							X = found — = not found
<i>Clupea</i> spp.	x	-	-	x	-	-	
<i>Clupeoides hypselosoma</i>	-	-	-	x	-	-	
2. Family Engraulidae							
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	-	
<i>Engraulis kammalensis</i>	x	x	-	x	-	-	
<i>E. baelama</i>	-	x	x	x	x	-	
3. Family Bagridae							
<i>Mystus gulio</i>	-	-	-	-	x	-	
<i>M. planiceps</i>	-	-	-	-	x	-	
4. Family Ophichthyidae							
<i>Pisoodonophis boro</i>	-	-	-	x	x	-	
5. Family Belonidae							
<i>Tylosurus strongylurus</i>	-	-	-	x	-	-	
6. Family Hemirhamphidae							
<i>Zenachopterus caudivittatus</i>	-	x	x	-	x	-	
<i>Hemirhamphus gaimardi</i>	-	-	-	x	-	-	
7. Family Bregmacerotidae							
<i>Bregmaceros macclelandi</i>	-	-	-	-	x	-	
8. Family Phallostethidae							
<i>Phenacostethus smithi</i>	-	-	-	-	x	-	
9. Family Mugilidae							
<i>Mugil borneensis</i>	x	x	x	x	x	-	
10. Family Centropomidae							
<i>Ambassis kopsii</i>	x	x	x	x	x	-	
11. Family Theraponidae							
<i>Therapon jarbua</i>	-	x	-	-	x	-	
12. Family Leiognathidae							
<i>Leiognathus lineolatus</i>	x	-	-	x	-	-	
<i>Secutor insidiator</i>	x	-	-	x	x	-	
<i>Gerres</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	x	-	
13. Family Scatophagidae							
<i>Scatophagus argus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	-	
14. Family Carangidae							
<i>Caranx (selar) kalla</i>	x	x	-	x	-	-	
15. Family Stromateidae							
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	-	-	-	x	-	-	
16. Family Eleotridae							
<i>Butis butis</i>	-	-	x	-	x	-	

Table 1 (cont.)

Family / species	Day-station no.			Night-station no.			Remarks
	1	2	3	1	2	3	
17. Family Gobiidae <i>Gobiopterus sp.</i>	x	-	x	x	-	-	
18. Family Synanceidae <i>Minous monodactylus</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	
19. Family Platycephalidae <i>Platycephalus pristiger</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	
20. Family Cynoglossidae <i>Cynoglossus versicolor</i>	-	-	-	x	-	-	
21. Family Tetraodontidae <i>Tetrodon sp.</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Chelonodon patoca</i>	-	-	-	x	x	-	

Table 1 (cont.) List of some invertebrates accompanied with fish collection at Ban Don Bay (March, 1993)

Phylum	Common names / or Scientific names	Remarks
Coelenterata	jelly fish	very few
Mollusca	<i>Modiola</i> sp.	very few
Arthropoda	Crab (Ka-Toy) <i>Charybdis miles</i>	few
	Mantis shrimp <i>Choridopsis immaculata</i>	very few
	Horseshoe crab <i>Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda</i>	few
	Shrimps (Pa-Hair) <i>Palaemon styliferus</i>	very many
	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	very few
	Prawn (Share-Buoy) <i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	very many
	Giant Prawn <i>Penaeus monodon</i>	few
	Prawn (Ta-Keb) <i>Parapenaeopsis maxillipeda</i>	many
	Mangrove Crab <i>Sesarma versicolor</i>	few

Table 2 List of fish species of day and night collections from three stations at Ban Don Bay (October, 1993)

Family / species	Day-station no.			Night-station no.			Remarks
	1	2	3	1	2	3	
1. Family Clupeidae							Fishing could not be operated at night time station no.3, because the tide was very low.
<i>Clupea (Harengus) bulan</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	
<i>Dorosoma chacunda</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	
2. Family Engraulidae							
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Stolephorus commersoni</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	
<i>Engraulis baelama</i>	x	x	-	x	-	-	
<i>E. kammalensis</i>	-	x	-	x	-	-	
3. Family Ariidae							
<i>Arius macrocephalus</i>	-	x	-	-	-	-	
<i>Arius maculatus</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	
4. Family Plotosidae							
<i>Plotosus canius</i>	x	x	-	x	x	-	
5. Family Bragidae							
<i>Mystus gulio</i>	-	-	-	-	x	-	
<i>M. planiceps</i>	-	-	-	x	x	-	
6. Family Ophichthyidae							
<i>Pisoodonophis boro</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Family Hemirhamphidae							
<i>Hemirhamphus gaimardi</i>	x	x	-	x	-	-	
<i>Zenachopterus rasori</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	
8. Family Phallostethidae							
<i>Phenacostethus smithi</i>	-	-	-	x	x	-	
9. Family Mugilidae							
<i>Mugil dussumieri</i>	-	x	x	x	x	-	
<i>M. borneensis</i>	-	x	x	x	x	-	
<i>M. oligolepis</i>	x	x	-	x	x	-	
<i>M. subviridis</i>	-	x	x	x	x	-	
10. Family Centropomidae							
<i>Ambassis kopsii</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>A. gymnocephala</i>	x	-	-	-	x	-	
11. Family Theraponidae							
<i>Therapon jarboa</i>	-	-	-	-	x	-	
12. Family Silaginidae							
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	-	-	-	x	x	-	
<i>S. maculata</i>	-	-	-	x	x	-	
13. Family Carangidae							
<i>Caranx sp.</i>	x	x	-	-	-	-	
14. Family Leiognathidae							
<i>Leiognathus brevirostris</i>	x	x	x	-	x	-	
<i>L. bindus</i>	x	-	-	x	-	-	

Table 2 (cont.)

Family / species	Day-station no.			Night-station no.			Remarks
	1	2	3	1	2	3	
15. Family Sciaenidae <i>Sciaena dussumieri</i>	-	-	-	x	-	-	
16. Family Scatophagidae <i>Scatophagus argus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	-	
18. Family Eleotridae <i>Butis butis</i>	-	-	x	x	x	-	
19. Family Gobiidae <i>Ctenogobius sp.</i>	x	-	-	-	x	-	
<i>Acentrogobius viridipunctatus</i>	-	-	x	-	-	-	
20. Family Periophthalmidae <i>Parapocryptes serperaster</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Boleophthalmus boddarti</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	
21. Family Cynoglossidae <i>Cynoglossus versicolor</i>	x	-	-	x	-	-	
<i>C. sibogae</i>	-	-	-	x	-	-	
22. Family Tetodontidae <i>Chelonodon patoca</i>	x	-	-	x	x	-	

Table 2 (cont.) List of some invertebrates accompanied with fish collection at Ban Don Bay (October, 1993)

Phylum	Common names / or Scientific names	Remarks
Coelenterate	jelly fish	very many
Mollusca	<i>Modiola</i> sp.	very few
Arthropoda	Crab (Ka-Toy) <i>Charybdis miles</i>	very few
	Mantis shrimp <i>Cloridopsis immaculata</i>	very few
	Horseshoe crab <i>Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda</i>	very few
	Shrimps (Pa-Hair) <i>Palaemon styliferus</i>	very many
	Prawn (Share-Buoy) <i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	very many
	Giant Prawn (Kula-dam) <i>Penaeus monodon</i>	few
	Prawn (Ta-Keb) <i>Parapenaeopsis maxillipeda</i>	many

Table 3 List of fish species of day and night collections from three stations at Phang-nga Bay (February, 1994)

[illegible]

Table 3 (cont.)

Family / species	Day-station no.			Night-station no.			Remarks
	1	2	3	1	2	3	
<i>Pseudosciaena coibor</i>	x	-	-	-	x	-	
<i>Johnius sp.</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	
15. Family Mullidae <i>Upeneus sulphurus</i>	x	x	-	-	x	-	
16. Family Scatophagidae <i>Scatophagus argus</i>	-	x	x	-	x	-	
17. Family Trichiuridae <i>Trichiurus muticus</i>	x	x	-	-	x	-	
18. Family Drepanidae <i>Drepane punctatus</i>	x	-	x	-	-	-	
19. Family Scombridae <i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	-	-	-	-	x	-	
20. Family Cybiidae <i>Scomberomorus commersoni</i>	-	x	-	-	x	-	
21. Family Periophthalmidae <i>Periophthalmus sp.</i>	-	x	x	-	-	-	
22. Family Platycephalidae <i>Platycephalus indicus</i>	x	-	-	-	-	-	
23. Family Tetrodontidae <i>Sphaeroides lunaris</i>	-	-	-	-	x	-	

Table 3 (cont.) List of some invertebrates accompanied with fish collections at Phang-nga Bay (February, 1994)

Phylum	Common names / or Scientific names	Remarks
Mollusca	Squid <i>Loligo sp.</i>	many
	Spineless cuttlefish <i>Sepiella inermis</i>	few
Arthropoda	Swimming Crab <i>Charybdis natator</i>	few
	Blue Swimming Crab <i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	few
	Prawn <i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	few
	Prawns <i>Metapenaeus sp.</i>	many
Echinodermata	Sea Urchin <i>Diadema sp.</i>	few

Table 4 Families and Species of Fishes found in disturbed mangrove habitat at Ban Don Bay (March & October, 1993)

Family/Species	March 1993	October 1993
1. Family Clupeidae		
<i>Clupeoides hypselosoma</i>	X	-
<i>Clupea (Harengus) bulan</i>	-	X
<i>Clupea sp.</i>	X	-
<i>Dorosoma chacunda</i>	-	X
2. Family Engraulidae		
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	X	X
<i>S. commersoni</i>	-	X
<i>Engraulis kammalensis</i>	X	X
<i>E. baelama</i>	-	X
3. Family Bragridae		
<i>Mystus gulio</i>	X	X
<i>M. planiceps</i>	X	X
4. Family Ariidae		
<i>Arius macrocephalus</i>	-	X
5. Family Plotosidae		
<i>Plotosus canius</i>	-	X
6. Family Ophichthyidae		
<i>Pisoodonophis boro</i>	X	-
7. Family Belonidae		
<i>Tylosurus strongylurus</i>	X	-
8. Family Hemirhamphidae		
<i>Hemirhamphus gaimardi</i>	X	X
<i>Zenachopterus caudivittatus</i>	X	-
<i>Z. rasori</i>	-	X
9. Family Bregmacerotidae		
<i>Bregmaceros maclelandi</i>	X	-
10. Family Phallostethidae		
<i>Phenacostethus smithi</i>	-	X
11. Family Mugilidae		
<i>Mugil borneensis</i>	X	X
<i>M. dussumieri</i>	-	X
<i>M. oligolepis</i>	-	X
<i>M. subviridis</i>	-	X
12. Family Centropomidae		
<i>Ambassis kopsii</i>	X	X
<i>A. gymnocephala</i>	-	X
13. Family Theraponidae		
<i>Therapon jarbua</i>	X	-
14. Family Sillaginidae		
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	-	X
<i>S. maculata</i>	-	X

Table 4 (cont.)

Family/Species	March 1993	October 1993
15. Family Leiognathidae		
<i>Leiognathus lineolatus</i>	x	-
<i>L. brevirostris</i>	-	x
<i>L. bindus</i>	-	x
<i>Secutor insidiator</i>	x	-
<i>Gerres sp.</i>	x	-
16. Family Scatophagidae		
<i>Scatophagus argus</i>	x	x
17. Family Carangidae		
<i>Caranx (Selar) kalla</i>	x	-
<i>Caranx sp.</i>	-	x
18. Family Sciaenidae		
<i>Sciaena dussumieri</i>	-	x
19. Family Stromateidae		
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	x	-
20. Family Eleotridae		
<i>Butis butis</i>	x	x
21. Family gobiidae		
<i>Acentrogobius viridipunctatus</i>	-	x
<i>Acentrogobius sp.</i>	x	-
<i>Ctenogobius sp.</i>	-	x
<i>Parapocryptes serperaster</i>	-	x
22. Family Periophthalmidae		
<i>Boleophthalmus boddarti</i>	-	x
23. Family Cynoglossidae		
<i>Cynoglossus versicolor</i>	x	x
<i>C. sibogae</i>	-	x
24. Family Tetraodontidae		
<i>Chelonodon patoca</i>	x	x
<i>Tetrodon sp.</i>	x	-
25. Family Synanceidae		
<i>Minous monodactylus</i>	x	-
26. Family Platycephalidae		
<i>Platycephalus pristiger</i>	x	-

Table 5 Families and Species of Fishes found in undisturbed mangrove habitat at Phang-nga Bay (July, 1992 and February, 1994)

Family/Species	July 1992	February 1994
1. Family Trygonidae		
<i>Pteroplatea poecilura</i>	-	x
<i>Dasyatis (Himantura) imbricatus</i>	-	x
<i>Dasyatis sp.</i>	x	-
2. Family Clupeidae		
<i>Dorosoma chacunda</i>	x	x
<i>Clupeoides lile</i>	-	x
<i>Pellona brachysoma</i>	-	x
<i>P. ditchoa</i>	x	-
<i>Sardinella albella</i>	x	-
3. Family Engraulidae		
<i>Engraulis valenciennesi</i>	-	x
<i>E. malabaricus</i>	-	x
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	-	x
<i>S. tri</i>	-	x
<i>Setipinna melanochir</i>	x	-
<i>S. taty</i>	x	-
4. Family Hemirhamphidae		
<i>Hemirhamphus cenifasciatus</i>	x	-
<i>H. dussumieri</i>	-	x
<i>Zenachopterus caudivittatus</i>	-	x
5. Family Plotosidae		
<i>Plotosus canius</i>	x	-
6. Family Ariidae		
<i>Arius sciurus</i>	x	-
<i>A. gagora</i>	x	-
7. Family Bagridae		
<i>Mystus gulio</i>	x	-
8. Family Belontiidae		
<i>Tylosurus strongylurus</i>	x	-
<i>Xenentodon cancila</i>	x	-
9. Family Syngnathidae		
<i>Microphis boaja</i>	x	-
10. Family Phallostethidae		
<i>Phenacostethus posthon</i>	-	x
11. Family Sphyrnidae		
<i>Sphyrna jello</i>	x	-
12. Family Mugilidae		
<i>Mugil subviridis</i>	x	-
<i>Mugil troscheli</i>	-	x
<i>M. borneensis</i>	-	x
13. Family Atherinidae		
<i>Atherina valenciennesi</i>	x	-
<i>A. duodecimalis</i>	-	x

Table 5 (cont.)

Family/Species	July 1992	February 1994
14. Family Centropomidae		
<i>Ambassis gymnocephala</i>	x	-
<i>A. kopsii</i>	-	x
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	x	-
15. Family Serranidae		
<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	-	x
16. Family Sillaginidae		
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	x	x
17. Family Theraponidae		
<i>Therapon jarbua</i>	x	-
18. Family Apogonidae		
<i>Apogon trimaculatus</i>	x	-
19. Family Rachycentridae		
<i>Rachycentron canadus</i>	x	-
20. Family Carangidae		
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	x	-
21. Family Lutjanidae		
<i>Lutjanus johni</i>	x	-
<i>L. russelli</i>	x	-
<i>L. rivulatus</i>	-	x
22. Family Leiognathidae		
<i>Leiognathus blochi</i>	-	x
<i>L. bindus</i>	-	x
<i>L. splendens</i>	x	x
<i>L. brevirostris</i>	x	-
<i>L. fasciatus</i>	x	-
<i>Gazza minuta</i>	x	-
<i>Secutor insidiator</i>	-	x
<i>S. ruconius</i>	-	x
<i>Gerres punctatus</i>	x	-
23. Family Pomadasysidae		
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	x	-
<i>P. hasta</i>	-	x
24. Family Sciaenidae		
<i>Pseudosciaena coibor</i>	-	x
<i>Johnius belengeri</i>	x	-
<i>Johnius sp.</i>	-	x
25. Family Mullidae		
<i>Upeneus sulphurus</i>	-	x
26. Family Toxotidae		
<i>Toxotes jaculator</i>	x	-
27. Family Drepanidae		
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	x	x

Table 5 (cont.)

Family/Species	July 1992	February 1994
28. Family Scatophagidae		
<i>Scatophagus argus</i>	x	x
29. Family Trichiuridae		
<i>Trichiurus muticus</i>	-	x
30. Family Siganidae		
<i>Siganus javus</i>	x	-
31. Family Scombridae		
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	-	x
32. Family Cybiidae		
<i>Scomberomorus commersoni</i>	x	x
33. Family Eleotridae		
<i>Butis butis</i>	x	-
<i>Eleotris fuscus</i>	x	-
34. Family Gobiidae		
<i>Acentrogobius canius</i>	x	-
<i>A. cyanomus</i>	x	-
<i>A. viridipunctatus</i>	x	-
<i>Gobius sp.</i>	x	-
35. Family Periophthalmidae		
<i>Boleophthalmus boddarti</i>	x	-
<i>Periophthalmus chrysospilos</i>	x	-
<i>P. vulgaris</i>	x	-
<i>Periophthalmus sp.</i>	-	x
36. Family Platycephalidae		
<i>Platycephalus indicus</i>	x	x
37. Family Cynoglossidae		
<i>Cynoglossus monopus</i>	x	-
38. Family Tetrodontidae		
<i>Sphaeroides lunaris</i>	x	x
<i>Tetrodon nigroviridis</i>	x	-
39. Family Triacanthidae		
<i>Triacanthus brevirostris</i>	x	-
40. Batrachoididae		
<i>Batrachus grunniens</i>	x	-
<i>Halophryne gangene</i>	x	-

Table 6 Comparison of number of species and productivity from day and night collections at Ban Don Bay, March, 1993

Station no.	no. of species		productivity gm./m ²	
	day	night	day	night
1	13	18	0.0328	0.1805
2	9	16	0.0515	1.002
3	8	-	0.1015	-

Table 7 Comparison of number of species and productivity from day and night collections at Ban Don Bay, October, 1993

Station no.	no. of species		productivity gm./m ²	
	day	night	day	night
1	22	19	1.8201	0.391
2	17	17	0.1921	0.212
3	7	-	0.0343	-

Table 8 Comparison of number of species and productivity from day and night collections at Phang-nga Bay, February, 1994

Station no.	no. of species		productivity gm./m ²	
	day	night	day	night
1	13	-	0.3814	-
2	20	23	0.746	0.3674
3	10	-	0.037	-

Table 9 Average Productivity comparing of wet and dry season

Ban Don Bay	Productivity (g/m ²)
Dry season (Mar. 1993)	0.2758
Wet season (Oct. 1993)	0.5299
Phang-nga Bay	
Dry season (Feb. 1994)	0.2151

Table 10 Determination of Stomach contents of mangrove fishes of Ban Don and Phang-nga Bays

Species	Size (mm.)	Algae tissue	Plant	Detritus	Arthropod	Mollusc	Fishes	Others
<i>Scutophagus argus</i> (1-2)**	48-72	x	x	x	x	x	-	diatom, nematode, rotifer, polychaete, insect, for- minifera.
<i>Gobioplecterus</i> sp. (1)*	89-141	-	-	-	x	x	x	digested organic matter(DOM)
<i>Butis butis</i> (1-2)*	78-189	-	-	-	x	-	x	DOM, paenied shrimp
<i>Ambassis kopsii</i> (1)*	47-83	-	-	-	x	-	-	DOM
<i>Therapon jarboa</i> (1)**	76-89	x	x	-	x	x	x	DOM
<i>Caranx (Selar) kalla</i> (1)**	45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	DOM
<i>Engraulis kammalensis</i> (1)*	64-108	-	-	-	x	x	-	DOM
<i>Mystus planiceps</i> (1-2)*	54-93	-	-	-	x	-	-	DOM, Polychaete
<i>Mystus gulio</i> (1)*	48-80	-	-	-	x	-	-	DOM
<i>Pisodonophis boro</i> (1)	398-696	-	-	-	-	-	-	Empty stomach
<i>Arius macrocephalus</i> (2)*	146-215	-	-	-	x	-	-	Polychaete, DOM
<i>Arius maculatus</i> (2)*	181-220	-	-	-	x	-	-	Polychaete, DOM
<i>Plotosus canius</i> (2)*	83-120	-	-	-	x	-	-	Polychaete, DOM
<i>Engraulis baelama</i> (2)*	35-67	-	-	-	x	-	-	Polychaete, DOM
<i>Mugil borneensis</i> (1-2-3)**	73-132	x	x	x	x	x	-	Diatom, foraminifera
<i>Mugil subviridis</i> (2)**	56-210	-	x	x	x	-	-	Diatom, foraminifera
<i>Mugil troscheli</i> (3)**	63-186	-	x	x	x	-	-	Diatom, foraminifera
<i>Dorosoma chacunda</i> (2-3)**	46-88	x	x	x	x	x	-	DOM

Table 10 (cont.)

Species	Size (mm.)	Algae tissue	Plant	Detritus	Arthropod	Mollusc	Fishes	Others
<i>Acantrogobius</i> sp. (2)**	89-115	-	-	-	-	-	-	DOM, polychaete
<i>Therapon jarboea</i> (2)*	66	-	-	-	X	-	-	mysids
<i>Drepane punctata</i> (3)**	120-191	-	X	X	X	-	-	Echinoderm larvae
<i>Scomberomorus commersoni</i> (3)*	130-176	-	-	-	-	-	X	Polychaete
<i>Leiognathus blochi</i> (3)**	78-86	X	X	X	-	-	-	Fish
<i>L. splendens</i> (3)**	60-82	-	-	X	X	X	-	Polychaete, insect
<i>Secutor ruconius</i> (3)**	65-88	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
<i>Hemiramphus dussumieri</i> (3)**	160-191	-	-	X	-	-	-	mysids
<i>Luigjanus rivulatus</i> (3)*	190	-	-	-	X	-	-	Unidentified organic matter
<i>Trichiurus muticus</i> (3)*	300-435	-	-	-	X	-	-	plenty of paeneid
<i>Johnius</i> sp. (3)*	105-118	-	-	-	X	-	X	Unidentified organic matter
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i> (3)*	100-130	-	-	X	X	X	-	Polychaete, rotifer
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i> (3)*	150	-	-	-	X	-	-	DOM, diatom, rotifer
<i>Engraulis malabaricus</i> (3)*	87-112	-	-	-	X	X	-	Mollusc larvae

Remarks (1) - fishes were examined from collection of Ban Don Bay (March 1993)

(2) - " " " (October 1993)

(3) - " " of Phang-nga Bay (February 1994)

* Carnivorous fish

** Omnivorous fish