

Spatial Distribution of *Uca sindensis* (Crustacea, Ocypodidae) along the coast of Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Spatial distribution of *Uca sindensis* was studied along the coast of Pakistan. The density, size distribution, population structure, sex ratio and handedness were investigated. *U. sindensis* crabs were collected through quadrat (0.5 m² quadrates were placed during low tide periods) and transect (low tide mark to high tide mark) method from nine different sites along the coast. Results indicated that the substratum properties (organic content, size, and heterogeneity) were of primary importance for the distribution of *U. sindensis*. The spatial variation was observed in the density distribution and was ranged from 4 to 48 m⁻². The overall sex ratio was differed significantly from the expected 1:1 ($\chi^2 = 22.4$; $P = 0.004$). The sizes of the male and female crabs were significantly different at all studied sites. The carapace (CW) of males ranged from 8.3 to 17.3 mm and of females from 6.2 to 14.4 mm indicating sexual dimorphism. The occurrence of dextral and sinistral males was overall in the 1:1 ratio.

Key words: *U. sindensis*, Pakistan, Spatial distribution, percent organic, Handedness

INTRODUCTION

Fiddler crabs are ubiquitous brachyuran element in the muddy, muddy-sand or sandy-mud intertidal zone of mud-sandy sediments in estuarine and sheltered areas throughout tropical and subtropical regions of the world (Nobbs and Mc Guinness, 1999; Costa and Negeiros-Fransozo, 2002; Johnson, 2003; Nobbs, 2003; César *et al.*, 2005; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2005) and form the largest component of macro faunal biomass of inter-tidal mangrove ecosystem (Montague, 1980; Barnes, 2010). They are mostly small, highly social, and conspicuous inhabitants that play important functional roles in coastal ecosystems. The existence and distribution of fiddler crabs are affected by a combination of numerous environmental parameters, such as salinity, temperature, tidal exposure, sediment characteristics, availability of nutrients, availability of oxygen, interspecific or intraspecific competition, and hence a large amount of ecological work exists on the group (Costa and Negreiros Fransozo, 2001; 2002; Colpo and Negreiros Fransozo, 2004; Litulo, 2005; Mokhtari *et al.*, 2008; Lavajoo *et al.*, 2011).

Uca sindensis is one of the most frequently found species among the four identified species of *Uca* along the coast of Pakistan (Saher, 2008). These crabs form a crucial link from detritus to higher trophic level in intertidal and shallow water food web, by converting intertidal organic matter into small sized packages for many predators, both terrestrial (shore birds) and aquatic (marine invertebrates, and fishes).

This direct conversion of detritus to biomass may be the main source of energy transfer to carnivore population (Koch *et al.*, 2002).

Fiddler crabs are specialized as detritivores and are surface deposit feeders and therefore, the sediment type can be expected to be an important factor governing their abundance and distribution. Sediment provides two fundamental resources i.e. space and food to fiddler crabs. The particle size of the sediment substrate (Frith and Bruinmeister, 1980; Takeda and Kurihara, 1987) hardness of the substrate and the presence of structures like roots and macroalgae (Bertness and Miller, 1984) are specific features that determine the spatial distribution and zonation of the fiddler crabs. Other factors such as competition (which may be interspecific, intraspecific, or both), the type of surrounding vegetation, and elevation, also influence the density, distribution, zonation, and community structure of the intertidal crabs (Mouton and Felder, 1996).

In the present study the spatial distribution, density, handedness and size distribution of *U. sindensis* were investigated in relation with their respective habitat structure and interspecific and intraspecific competition along the coast of Pakistan.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Study sites

The entire coast of Pakistan, which is about 990 km in length, consists of 320 km that fall in the province of Sindh and approximately 670 km that lie in the province of Balochistan. This coast lies in the subtropics north of the northern Arabian Sea. Karachi constitutes a coastal belt of about 100-km long between the Indus delta on the southeast coast and Hub River on the west. The Lyari and Malir Rivers flow during rains only and drain in the Arabian Sea. These rivers also carry untreated municipal and industrial liquid and solid wastes.

Nine different sites were selected for the collection of *Uca* crabs i.e. Sandspit (24°50'N, 66°56'E), Korangi creek (24°79'N, 67°20'E), Ketibunder (24°09'N, 67°20'E), Dhabeji (24°48'N, 67°29'E), Bhambore (24°43'N, 67°35'E), Phitti creek (24°65'N, 67°16'E), Sonari (24°53'N, 66°42'E), Sonmiani (25°26'N, 66°35'E) and Bhaira (25°29'N, 66°33'E). All the study sites were adjacent to the mangrove vegetation except Sonari (Fig. 1). This study site is located between Cape monze and Gadani about 40 miles northwest (24°53'N, 66°42'E) of Karachi. This area was once a part of Hub River but due to construction of dam it was cut off from the main river.

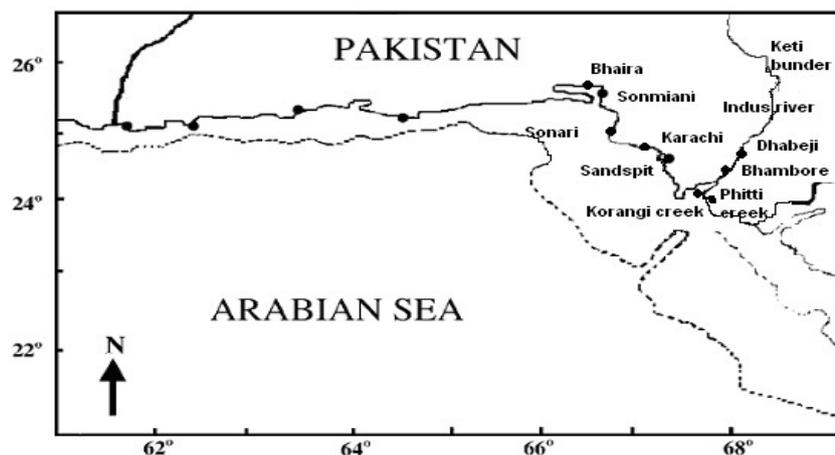


Fig. 1. Map of the study area showing the nine study sites along the coast of Pakistan.

It represents mainly sea water creek extending two miles from the sea coast and is largely dominated by tidal stream with the characteristic mud flat devoid of mangrove vegetation.

Each study site was visited twice during November 2003 to March 2004 period for the collection of crabs and to determine their extant of distribution along the coast of Pakistan.

Field collection

The density or population size of fiddler crabs is estimated using a variety of methodologies due to their habit of emerging from burrows during low tide. During this study quadrat and transect method were adopted for the excavation of burrows to estimate the density of crabs. At each site two transects (5 m apart) were made from low tide mark to high tide mark. On each transect, a 0.5 m quadrat (0.25 m^2) frame was placed at equidistant (5 to 10 meters apart) at three tidal levels (low tide level, mid tide level and high tide level). The numbers of levels varied and were depending on length of exposed mud flat during low tide. Crabs were hand picked within each quadrat by excavating mud up to the depth of 30 cm (as most of the crabs did not dig more than 30cm depth), along with other crab species for later identification. To investigate the relationship of crabs with the habitat, sediment samples were collected using PVC cores (inner diameter (ID) 5.6 cm, up to 20 cm deep) between two quadrats from each tidal level.

Laboratory analyses

Crabs brought to laboratory were kept in freezer at -20°C for sorting and identifications later on. Crabs (and the other organisms when present) were sorted, sexed and identified up to species level.

Sediment characteristics

In the laboratory, the sediment properties (percent organic matter content and grain size) were analyzed. Percent organic matter content was determined by monitoring the difference of mass loss after combustion in a muffle furnace following Saher & Qureshi (2011). Briefly, 20–50 g of dry sediment sample was placed in a pre-weighed crucible, covered with a lid and combusted at 450°C for 3 hours. Grain size was analyzed by dry sieving methodology following Folk (1974). The sediment particle sizes expressed in phi Φ units.

Statistical analyses

Data for density distribution of *U. sindensis* and handedness were studied and were statistically analyzed using Minitab (Version 15.0). A t-test was employed under the null hypothesis that the sizes of the male were equal to the sizes of females. One way analyses of variance (ANOVA) was used to test for differences among the sites for the density of *U. sindensis* and distribution of dextral and sinistral male of *U. sindensis*. Test of significance was accepted as significant at $\alpha = 0.05$ for statistical analyses. Chi square test was employed to study the sex ratio and Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated to identify the relationship between *U. sindensis* distribution with sediment properties.

RESULT

Sediment Properties

The spatial variations were observed in the distribution of percent organic content and it was ranged in between 2.29 to 16.03 (Table1). Sediment percent grain size showed 75 to 90 % that sediments were coarse to fine sand with the mean grain size (Mz) $1.56 \pm 0.16 \Phi$ and $1.88 \pm 0.60 \Phi$ at Sandspit and Phitti creek respectively

(Fig. 2), whereas the mean grain size was in between 2.05 to 2.43 Φ from medium to very fine sand at all the studied sites except Bhambore, where the mean grain size was 3.15 \pm 0.24 Φ .

Table 1: Summary of descriptive statistics of sediment properties (percent organic, mean size of sediments, sorting coefficient), total crab density m⁻² and density of *U. sindensis* collected from the nine study sites. (N= No. of observation)

Sites	N	Percent organic	Mean	Sorting coefficient	Total crab density m ⁻²	Density of <i>U. sindensis</i> m ⁻²
Bhaira	6	16.09 \pm 3.54	1.92 \pm 0.59	1.53 \pm 0.23	37 \pm 17 (18-58)	29 \pm 2 (18-40)
Sonmiani	6	3.64 \pm 1.42	2.09 \pm 0.34	1.05 \pm 0.31	36 \pm 22 (20-52)	26 \pm 6 (8-36)
Sonari	4	2.63 \pm 0.74	2.23 \pm 0.45	1.36 \pm 0.15	62 \pm 2 (48-68)	41 \pm 1 (40-48)
Sandspit	4	11.26 \pm 0.69	1.56 \pm 0.03	0.59 \pm 0.03	40 \pm 4 (40-46)	22 \pm 6 (20-34)
Korangi Creek	4	3.23 \pm 0.54	2.15 \pm 0.21	1.27 \pm 0.21	13 \pm 4 (10-16)	9 \pm 4.2 (6-12)
Phitti creek	6	13.48 \pm 2.48	1.88 \pm 0.60	1.42 \pm 0.25	57 \pm 21 (44-82)	26 \pm 5 (20-30)
Dhabeji	6	11.32 \pm 4.15	2.05 \pm 0.56	1.60 \pm 0.13	20 \pm 11 (10-40)	16 \pm 13 (8-40)
Bhambore	6	2.29 \pm 0.68	3.15 \pm 0.24	1.61 \pm 0.16	31 \pm 1 (30-32)	6 \pm 2 (4-8)
Ketibunder	8	10.21 \pm 0.61	2.24 \pm 0.30	1.64 \pm 0.16	57 \pm 21 (44-82)	20 \pm 9 (12-30)

The sediment grain size distribution showed the 40% to 90% contribution of medium to very fine sand at Bhambore, medium to fine at Korangi creek, Sonmiani and Bhaira (Fig. 2), whereas the percent grain size showed mixed coarse to fine sand sediments at Ketibunder, Dhabeji, Phitti Creek, Sandspit and Sonari (Fig. 2).

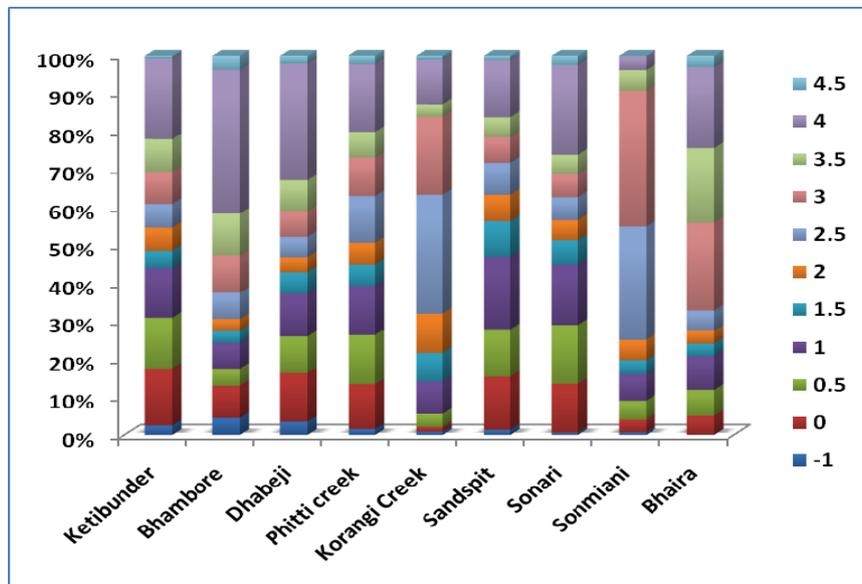


Fig. 2: Average percent contribution of grain size at nine collection sites of *U. sindensis*.

Density distribution of *U. sindensis*

U. sindensis was the most frequently found species along the coast of Pakistan and was mostly distributed at the Upper mid tide level to high tide level. The density of *U. sindensis* was significantly varied among all the nine sites ($F_{8,44}=3.02$, $P=0.03$).

The lowest mean density ($6 \pm 2.8 \text{ m}^{-2}$) was observed at Bhambore and was highest ($41 \pm 1.4 \text{ m}^{-2}$) at Sonari (Fig. 3, Table 1). The *U. sindensis* contributed from 16.2-% to 44.5% percent of total crab distribution along the coast of Pakistan (Table 2). The Pearson correlation coefficient showed a positive correlation ($r^2 = 0.766$) of density of *U. sindensis* with the percent organic content and sediment grain size.

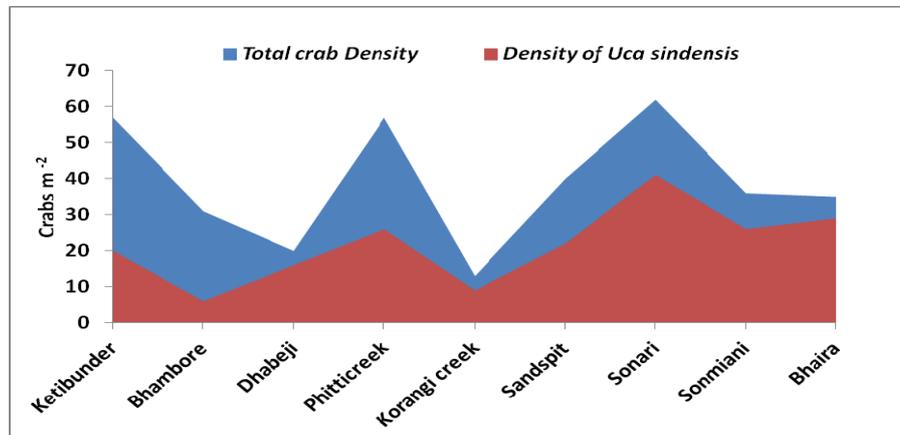


Fig. 3: Density, distribution and abundance of *U. sindensis* and total crabs at nine collection sites (data were pooled for the male and female crabs).

Sex ratio and Sexual dimorphism

The percent abundance and distribution of male and female crabs of *U. sindensis* is presented in Table 3. In *U. sindensis*, the percent distribution of female crabs was greater than the male crabs in Sonari, Sonmiani and Korangi creek populations. The male crabs were more abundant and showed highest percent abundance at Dhabeji, Phitti creek and Bhaira (Table 2).

Table 2: Frequency distribution of total crabs, *U. sindensis*, Percent sex distribution of *U. sindensis* and percent handedness of *U. sindensis* collected from nine study sites.

Site	Percent density distribution		Percent Sex Ratio		Percent Handedness	
	Total crab	<i>U. Sindensis</i>	Male	Female	Dextral	Sinistral
Bhaira	56.1	43.9	80	20	53	47
Sonmiani	75	25	50	50	66	34
Sonari	60.1	39.9	45	55	50	50
Sandspit	60	40	55	45	46	54
Korangi creek	59.1	40.9	45	55	44	56
Phitti creek	68.7	31.3	80	20	52	48
Dhabeji	55.6	44.4	82	18	62	38
Bhambore	83.8	16.2	50	50	100	00
Keti bunder	74.7	25.3	55	45	38	62

The Chi-square test for difference in the sex ratios of male and female crabs showed significant difference ($\chi^2 = 22.4$; $P = 0.004$) in the ratio of male and female crabs along the coast of Pakistan.

The sizes of the male and female crabs were significantly different at all studied sites. The sizes of the male crabs were significantly greater than the female crabs at all the studied sites (T-test, $p < 0.05$) except Sonmiani and Dhabeji (Table 3). The mean sizes carapace width (CW) were 10.3mm, 12.5mm and 12.7mm for males and 8.8mm, 11mm and 11.1mm for females at Sonmiani, Bhambore and Dhabeji respectively (Table 2). The largest mean sizes of the male ($17.3 \text{ mm} \pm 1.24$) and the female ($14.4 \text{ mm} \pm 1.4$) crabs were observed at Phitti creek and smallest mean sizes of the male ($8.31 \text{ mm} \pm 3.19$) and female ($6.2 \text{ mm} \pm 1.25$) crabs were observed at Bhaira. The

mean size of the *U. sindensis* crab was positively correlated with the density of *U. sindensis* ($r^2 = 0.666$).

Table 3: The mean sizes of male and female crabs and result of T-test for *U. sindensis* collected from the nine study sites.

Sites	DF	T- value	P-value	Mean \pm St.dev	
				Male (mm)	Female (mm)
Bhaira	17	-2.36	0.030	8.31 \pm 3.19	6.2 \pm 1.25
Sonmiani	2	-1.87	0.278	10.3 \pm 0.35	8.8 \pm 1.61
Sonari	17	-2.85	0.000	9.3 \pm 0.8	7.9 \pm 1.4
Sandspit	18	-4.73	0.000	15.2 \pm 1.2	13.2 \pm 0.75
Korangi creek	49	-2.72	0.009	10.7 \pm 1.79	9.49 \pm 1.81
Phitti creek	9	-4.93	0.001	17.3 \pm 1.24	14.4 \pm 1.4
Dhabeji	11	-1.66	0.125	12.7 \pm 3.01	11.1 \pm 2.19
Bhambore	2	-1.34	0.408	12.5 \pm 7	11.0 \pm 1.4
Ketibunder	26	-2.81	0.009	11.2 \pm 1.63	9.69 \pm 1.41

Fiddler crabs are notorious for their extreme sexual dimorphism. The male of *Uca* can either have the left or the right cheliped enlarged mostly defined as dextral (right handed male) or sinistral (left handed male) male crabs. In *U. sindensis* there were all sinistral males at Bhambore and were variable at other sites. The percent distribution of dextral hypertrophied clawed male was high in Dhabeji population, and was equal to the sinistral males at Phitti creek, Sandspit and Sonari (Table 2). The one way ANOVA test did not show the significant difference from an expected 1:1 ratio ($F_{1,17} = 1.05$ $P > 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

Present study reveals the importance of organic content and sediment structure for the distribution and abundance of *U. sindensis* rather than vegetation. Analysis on the organic matter quantity and substratum texture elucidated this hypothesis, since species of genus *Uca* feed on organic particles present in sediment. Different species require and tolerate certain parameters or environmental conditions that may act as limiting factors and may be ideal for the survival of a particular species could be a limiting factor on the survival of a different species. These limiting factors act as barriers or boundaries for any species and confine them to their habitats, and even to specific levels or areas within the intertidal zone (Icely and Jones, 1978; Carmona-Suarez and Conde, 1996). In the present study it was observed that *U. sindensis* was distributed mostly on high tide level with medium to fine sand. The highest density of *U. sindensis* at Sonari as compared to other study areas with mangrove vegetation indicated the importance of substratum properties for the survival and settlement of *U. sindensis*. The density distribution of *U. sindensis* was positively correlated with percent organic indicated the preference for higher organic matter. This difference in food availability can lead to changes in substratum and population density (Hines, 1989). Fiddler crabs are generally found in areas composed of finer grained substrates with high organic content because their maxillipeds or the feeding appendages (spoon tipped setae) are specialized for filtering organic matter from the substrate (Icely and Jones, 1978; Morton and Ong Che, 1992; Ewa-Oboho, 1993, Bezzera *et al.* 2006). Modifications of the second maxilliped setae have been recorded in fiddler crabs as an adaptation to inhabiting different kinds of substratum (Maitland, 1990; Mouton and Felder, 1996). These modifications are important in the ecology of *Uca* species and can be used to explain their distribution in the mangrove forests (Jones, 1984). The

abundance of *U. sindensis* was observed in mixed coarse to very fine sand sediments as compare to medium to fine sand areas indicated that not only the types and degrees of mouth parts specialization exhibited by species, the heterogeneity of substrate within an area can be partly determined the distribution of the *U. sindensis* along the coast of Pakistan.

The density, size distribution, community structure and zonation of the crabs are also influenced by other factors such as competition that may be interspecific (Teal, 1958), intraspecific (Crane, 1975) or both. The decrease in mean size of the adult crabs with the increase in density of *U. sindensis* and total crabs was also observed. The mean size of adult crabs in a certain population is function of environmental alterations as photoperiod, temperature, pluviosity and food availability (Campbell and Eagles, 1983). A number of brachyurans crab species also reside within a mangrove system beside fiddler crabs. These brachyuran crabs mostly belong to family grapsidae and family ocypodidae which are the key component of Indo-Pacific mangroves (Macintosh, 1984; Hartnoll *et al.*, 2002). In many instances showing small-scale differences in habitat use with some level of habitat differentiation because of competition for limited refuge are common in soft-sediment environments (McDonald *et al.*, 2001; Jensen *et al.*, 2002). According to Wenner *et al.* (1974), the food availability can promote differences on the maximum size in which population can achieve and consequently in the size at puberty molt, because the more available is the resource, the faster is crab growth. The most typical associates of the fiddler crabs in Pakistan are other genera of *Ocypodids*, *Macrophthalminae*, *Dotillids* and *Xanthids*. Particularly notable are, *Uca annulipes*, *Uca Spp.*, *Ilyoplax frater*, *Scopimera crabricauda*, *Opusia indica*, *Dotilla spp.*, *Macrophthalmus spp.* and *Grapsoids spp.* These all contribute importantly to the biological richness of the substrate. These species of crabs extract their food in form of organic content from the surface sediment and completely or partially rely on the same food resource for their survival thus the total density, interspecific and intraspecific competition, beside availability and the quality of the food are also the factors that can influence the growth and the mean size of the crabs (Donahue, 2004; Qureshi and Saher, 2011).

The sex ratios of fiddler crabs with more males and less females have been repeatedly observed by various authors. Skov and Hartnoll (2001), Skov *et al.* (2002), Johnson (2003), Litulo, (2005a; 2005b, 2005c) and Litulo (2006) are in agreement with this observation. Different reasons for the observed deviation in fiddler crabs population suggested as differential life span, temporal utilization of habitat by each sex, migration pattern, growth, and death (Wenner, 1974; Montague, 1980; Murai *et al.*, 1983; Johnson, 2003; Litulo, 2006). Departures from the 1:1 sex ratio can be a result of sex-related capabilities to cope with environmental adversities and different spatial or temporal utilization of habitat resources.

Sexual dimorphism was also observed in the present study, the mean carapace width (CW) of male and female crabs was significantly different for *U. sindensis* at all study sites and the male crabs had larger carapace width than female crabs. Sexual dimorphism has been observed with males larger than females in other species of *Uca* (Johnson, 2003; Mantelatto *et al.*, 2003; Litulo, 2005b; 2006). Male crabs attain large size for better competition by winning more interspecific flight and chances of obtaining female crabs (Henmi, 2000; Lutilo, 2005a). In addition, as females spend their energetic demands more on the gonadal or reproductive development than male, that may result in reduced somatic growth in female in comparison to male crabs

(Lopez Greeco *et al.*, 2000; Mantelatto *et al.*, 2003 Litulo, 2005b; Lavajoo *et al.* 2011).

Fiddler crabs are well known for their outstanding sexual dimorphism (Crane, 1975; Mariapapan *et al.*, 2001). In *U. sindensis* handedness was variable for all the studied populations except Bhambore where all males were left handed. The relative frequencies of left and right handed hypertrophied chelipede of male crabs have been observed to vary in between different populations (Vernberg and Costlow, 1966). Results of our study indicated that the proportion of dextral and sinistral males did not significantly different from 1:1 ratio. However, generally, the right or left handedness of enlarged chelipede in male crabs occurs in equal numbers and the random differentiation in handedness could be hormonally induced (Bezerra *et al.*, 2007). In addition, the ratios of right and left handed males in different populations of *Uca* were studied and reported equal proportion of right and left handed males (Takeda and Murai, 1993; Lavajoo *et al.*, 2011). The presence of either left or right was purely occasional and not apparently related with any biotic or abiotic factors.

CONCLUSION

The result of this study reveals the importance of sediment properties (percent organic and grain size) in the distribution and abundance of *U. sindensis* along the coast of Pakistan. Not only the sediment properties the presence or absence of other associated crab species, but also appeared to affect the density and sizes of the *U. sindensis* crab along the coast of Pakistan.

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