



**SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Project on Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of
Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand**

***Portunus pelagicus*
Blue Swimming Crab**



Scientific classification

Kingdom: [Animalia](#)
Phylum: [Arthropoda](#)
Subphylum: [Crustacea](#)
Class: [Malacostraca](#)
Order: [Decapoda](#)
Infraorder: [Brachyura](#)
Family: [Portunidae](#)
Genus: [Portunus](#)
Species: [P. armatus](#)

Binomial name

Portunus armatus
(Linnaeus, 1758)

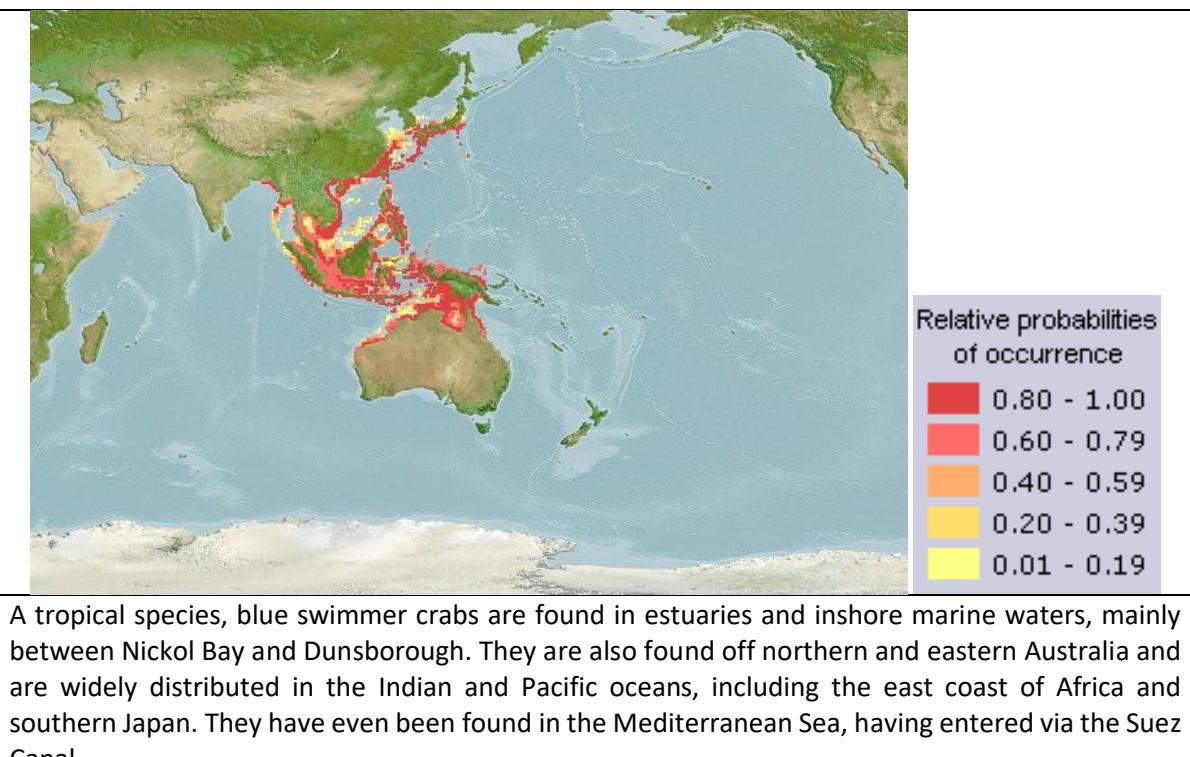
Synonyms

Cancer pelagicus Linnaeus,
1758

A. Environment/Ecology:

Reef-associated; brackish; depth range 0 - 65 m (Ref. [111223](#)). Tropical, preferred 26°C (Ref. [107945](#)); 35°N - 15°S, 99°E - 137°E

B. Distribution:



C. Length at first maturity / Size / Weight / Age:

Maturity: L_m [7.3](#), range 3 - ? cm

Max length : 20.0 cm CW male/unsexed; (Ref. [343](#))

Blue swimmer crabs are sometimes called 'blue manna'. In WA, they can grow to have a carapace up to 25 centimetres wide and a claw span up to 80 centimetres. The biggest blue swimmer crab caught in WA weighed more than a kilogram. These crabs belong to the Portunidae family, which also includes other large, edible crabs found in Australia such as mud crabs. Crabs from this family can usually be recognised by their flat, discshaped hind legs, used as paddles for swimming and by the nine spikes, called horns, along their carapace, either side of their eyes.

Size limit A Blue Swimmer Crab is undersized if the carapace is less than 11 cm when measured from side to side at the base of the largest spines. Size limits apply in all waters of the state

Length at First Maturity= carapace size of 10.5 cm for females and 9.6 cm for males Size= maximum size of 14 to 15 cm Weight= ?? Age= ??(FiA,2020).

D. Short description

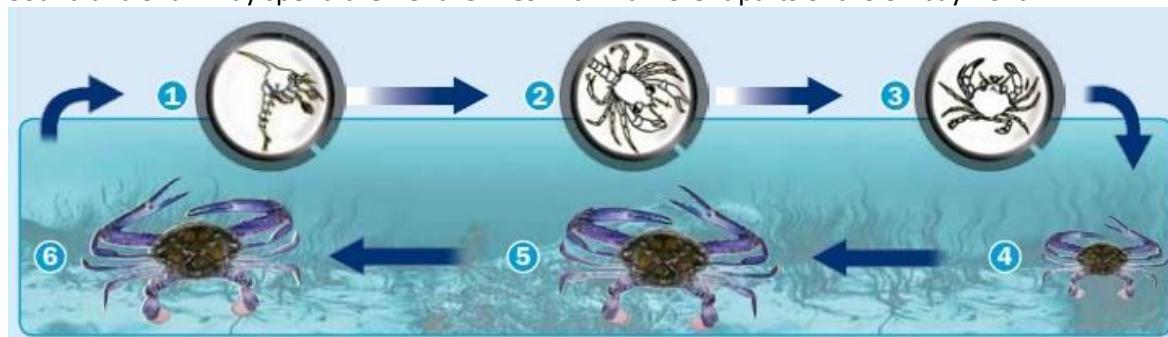
Carapace rough to granulose, regions discernible; front with 4 acutely triangular teeth; 9 teeth on each anterolateral margin, the last tooth 2 to 4 times larger than preceding teeth. Chelae elongate in males; larger chela with conical tooth at base of fingers; pollex ridged. Color: males with blue markings, females dull green.

E. Biology

Matures at about 1 year. Collected mainly by artisanal traps, trawls, beach seines, cylindrical wire traps, folding traps, pots, hop nets, drop nets, and sunken crab gill nets. In shallow waters, it is caught using beach seines, rakes, and dab nets. Sold in local markets (fresh or frozen) and for the crab-flesh canning industry. Most widely sold in markets of Southeast Asia, including the Philippines (Ref. [343](#)). Maximum depth from Ref. 801. Immediate subtidal to a depth of 40 m (Ref. [801](#)), on sandy to sandy-muddy substrates in areas near reefs, mangroves, and sea grass and algal beds (Ref. [343](#)). Juveniles tend to occur in shallow intertidal areas (Ref. [343](#)). Burrows in sand when disturbed; carnivorous and voracious predator (Ref. [801](#)). Host to protozoans, helminths and crustaceans (Ref. [104981](#)). Members of the order Decapoda are mostly gonochoric. Mating behavior: Precopulatory courtship ritual is common (through olfactory and tactile cues); usually indirect sperm transfer (Ref. [833](#)). Spawning occurs throughout the year, with peaks in December, March and August (Ref. [119312](#)).

F. Life cycle and mating behavior

The timing and movements of blue swimmer crabs vary between locations. Estuarine crabs, such as those living in the Leschenault Inlet, Peel-Harvey Estuary and Swan River, tend to move from estuaries into nearby marine waters during winter. Crabs in marine embayments such as Cockburn Sound and Shark Bay spend their entire lives within different parts of the embayment.



Juvenile crabs

By autumn, most megalopae have formed into juvenile crabs with a recognisable crab shape and carapace three to six centimetres wide. They continue growing rapidly.

Mating

Most blue swimmer crabs mate in autumn. The males moult first, so that their shells have hardened beforehand. A courting male then catches a female and carries her beneath him for four to 10 days while fending off other males. The male helps the female to moult and then turns her over to mate while she is still soft-shelled. After mating, he continues to carry her around and protect her for another three-to-four days while her

shell hardens. A male may mate with several females during one season. The female crabs retain the males' sperm over winter until their ovaries develop – helped, it is thought, by the rising water temperature in spring.

G. Fisheries

Mainly collected by artisanal traps, trawls, beach seines, cylindrical wire traps, folding traps, pots, hop nets, drop nets and crab gill nets. The total catch reported for this species to FAO for 1999 was 133 938 t. The countries with the largest catches were China (52 577 t) and Philippines (34 076 t). For sale in local markets (frozen or fresh) and for the crab-flesh canning industry. It attains lower prices than *Scylla* although crabs of *Portunus* are taken in larger quantities.

H. IUCN Red List Status

(NA)

I. More Information:

1) Stocks

(NA)

2) Ecology

Ecology of *Portunus Pelagicus*

Main Ref.	<u>Ng, P.K.L., 1998</u>	
distribution	Marine - Neritic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • littoral zone • sublittoral zone 	Brackishwater <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estuaries/lagoons/brackish seas • mangroves
Highlighted items on the list are where <i>Portunus pelagicus</i> may be found.		
Remarks	Immediate subtidal to a depth of 40 m (Ref. 801), on sandy to sandy-muddy substrates in areas near reefs, mangroves, and sea grass and algal beds (Ref. 343). Juveniles tend to occur in shallow intertidal areas (Ref. 343). Burrows in sand when disturbed; carnivorous and voracious predator (Ref. 801). Host to protozoans, helminths and crustaceans (Ref. 104981).	
Substrate		
Substrate	Benthic: mobile; demersal; megabenthos; Soft Bottom: sand; mud;	
Substrate Ref.	<u>Ng, P.K.L., 1998</u>	
Special habitats	Beds: algae/seaweed; sea grass; Coral Reefs:	

Special habitats Ref.		Associations				
Ref.	Ng, P.K.L., 1998					
associations	parasitism;					
Associate d with	protozoa <i>Operculariella</i> sp., <i>Acineta</i> sp., <i>Thelohania</i> sp., <i>Nematopsis</i> sp., <i>Ameson</i> sp., <i>Hematodinium</i> sp.; helminths planoceroid turbellarian, tetraphyllid cestode, <i>Levinseniella</i> sp., <i>Polyopcephalus moretonensis</i> , <i>Carcinonemertes mitsukurii</i> ; crustaceans <i>Choniosphaera indica</i> , <i>Sacculina granifera</i> , <i>Octolasmis</i> spp., <i>Chelonibia patula</i> (Ref. 104981).					
Association remarks						
Parasitism	outside host (<i>Chelonibia patula</i> is found on the crab's carapace (Ref. 104981).) inside host (All species are endoparasitic except <i>Chelonibia patula</i> (Ref. 104981).)					
Feeding						
feeding type	plants/detritus+animals (troph. 2.2-2.79)					
feeding type ref	de Lestang, S., I.C. Platell and M.E. Potter, 2000					
feeding habit	hunting macrofauna (predator)					
feeding habit ref	de Lestang, S., I.C. Platell and M.E. Potter, 2000					
trophic level(s)		original sample	unfished population		Remark	
		Troph	s.e.	Troph	s.e.	
estimation method						
From diet composition	2.48	0.19				Troph of juv./adults.
Ref.	de Lestang, S., I.C. Platell and M.E. Potter, 2000					
From individual food items	3.54	0.46				Trophic level estimated from a number of food items using a randomized resampling routine.

3) Diet

Food and Feeding Habits: Diet Composition *Portunus Pelagicus*

n = 35

Main Food	Percent	Trophic Level (y)	Predator Life Stage	Country	Locality	Ref.
detritus	59	2.5	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	59	2.5	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	59	2.5	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
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detritus	59	2.5	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	59	2.5	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	55	2.6	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	55	2.6	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	55	2.6	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	55	2.6	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	55	2.6	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	55	2.6	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	55	2.6	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
detritus	55	2.6	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747

<u>detritus</u>	55	2.6	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	33	3.1	juv./adults	Australia	Leschenault estuaries (33°12'South and 115°40'East)	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	33	3.1	juv./adults	Australia	Leschenault estuaries (33°12'South and 115°40'East)	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	33	3.1	juv./adults	Australia	Leschenault estuaries (33°12'South and 115°40'East)	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	33	3.1	juv./adults	Australia	Leschenault estuaries (33°12'South and 115°40'East)	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	33	3.1	juv./adults	Australia	Leschenault estuaries (33°12'South and 115°40'East)	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	33	3.1	juv./adults	Australia	Leschenault estuaries (33°12'South and 115°40'East)	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	33	3.1	juv./adults	Australia	Leschenault estuaries (33°12'South and 115°40'East)	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	33	3.1	juv./adults	Australia	Leschenault estuaries (33°12'South and 115°40'East)	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	33	3.1	juv./adults	Australia	Leschenault estuaries (33°12'South and 115°40'East)	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	29	3.2	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	29	3.2	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	29	3.2	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	<u>8747</u>	
<u>zoobenthos</u>	29	3.2	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	<u>8747</u>	

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zoobenthos	29	3.2	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
zoobenthos	29	3.2	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747
zoobenthos	29	3.2	juv./adults	Australia	Peel-Harvey (32°40'South, 115°40'East), Australia	8747

4) Reproduction

Reproduction of *Portunus Pelagicus*

Main Ref.	Ruppert, E.E., R.S. Fox and R.D. Barnes, 2004
Mode	dioecism
Fertilization	
Spawning Frequency	two seasonal peaks per year
Batch Spawner	No
Reproductive Guild	bearers External brooders
Description of life cycle and mating behavior	Members of the order Decapoda are mostly gonochoric. Mating behavior: Precopulatory courtship ritual is common (through olfactory and tactile cues); usually indirect sperm transfer.
Search for more references on reproduction	Scirus

5) Maturity

Maturity studies for *Portunus Pelagicus*

n = 10

[Lm vs Linf graph](#)

Lm (cm)	Length (cm)			Age range (y)	tm (y)	Sex of fish	Country	Locality
	7.9	-	9.0	-		<u>mixed</u>	Australia	Moreton Bay
	7.0	-	8.0	-		<u>unsexed</u>	Qatar	Doha
	3.2	-		-		<u>female</u>	Iran	Bandar Abbas, Hormozgan / 2006-2007
	6.0	-	6.5	-		<u>mixed</u>	Oman	Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea / 2011-2012
4.4 CL		-		-		<u>female</u>	India	Kakinada/ Jan 1979-Dec 1980
7.5 CW	5.8	-		-		<u>female</u>	Thailand	Kung Krabaen Bay/ 2008-2009
7.5 CW	5.8	-		-		<u>female</u>	Thailand	Kung Krabaen Bay, Chanthaburi / 2008-2009
9.6 CW		-		-		<u>unsexed</u>	India	Karnataka/ 2011-2012
9.6 CW		-		-		<u>female</u>	India	Karnataka / 2001-2005
12.0 CW		-		-		<u>mixed</u>	Indonesia	Kendari Bay / 2016-2016

6) Spawning

Spawning for *Portunus Pelagicus*

n = 9

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Country	Locality
2	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	<u>Iran</u>	Bandar Abbas, Hormozgan
					111						111	<u>Indonesia</u>	Bone Bay, Sulawesi
111	111	111					111	111	111		111	<u>Qatar</u>	Doha
111							111	111	111	111		<u>India</u>	Kakinada/ Jan 1979-Dec 1980
111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	<u>India</u>	Karnataka
111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	<u>India</u>	Kerala
3	3	6	2	1	1	3	4	2	3	2	4	<u>Thailand</u>	Kung Krabaen

																	Bay, Chanthaburi	
111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	Indonesia	Pangkep		
111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	India	Tuticorin		

7) Spawning aggregation

(NA)

8) Fecundity

Fecundity for <i>Portunus Pelagicus</i>									
Country	Locality	Absolute Fecundity			Relative Fecundity			Fecundity/length relationship	
		Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	a	b
Australia	Moreton Bay	103,000	1,880,000	0				431.51	3.145
India	Palk Bay	60,000	1,976,398	0					
Iran	Bandar Abbas, Hormozgan	277,421	1,114,348	662,978					
Qatar	Doha	150	450,000	0				0.782	2.78
Thailand	Kung Krabaen Bay, Chanthaburi	148,237	1,448,180	572,138					

9) Eggs

Egg Characteristics of *Portunus Pelagicus*

The eggs are fertilised by the stored sperm and, when laid, they attach to hairs in a spongy mass under the female's abdomen. The eggs go from orange to black as they mature. The term for a female crab carrying egg clusters in this way is 'berried'. Any berried females caught by fishers must be returned to the water. The female incubates the eggs for about 18 days. When the embryos inside are mature she shakes the eggs off her abdomen and they hatch into zoea

10) Egg development

(NA)

11) Age/Size

List of Population Characteristics records for *Portunus Pelagicus*

n = 32

Sex	Wmax	Lmax (cm)	Tmax (y)	Country	Locality
<u>unsexed</u>		7		Philippines	central Visayan region
<u>female</u>		7.4		Indonesia	Brebes coast, central Jawa
<u>male</u>		7.5		Indonesia	Brebes coast, central Jawa
<u>male</u>	675.00 g	9.2		Oman	Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea / 2011-2012
<u>female</u>	730.00 g	9.6		Oman	Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea / 2011-2012
<u>female</u>		9.989		Indonesia	PGN Bay, Labuhan Maringgai, East Lampung
<u>female</u>	136.70 g	10.1		Bahrain	Barbar, 2004-2005
<u>male</u>	227.69 g	11.5		Bahrain	Barbar, 2004-2005
<u>male</u>		12.08		Indonesia	PGN Bay, Labuhan Maringgai, East Lampung
<u>unsexed</u>		12.5		India	Karnataka/ 2011-2012
<u>unsexed</u>		13		India	Kerala/ 2011-2012
<u>unsexed</u>		14		India	Kerala/ 2012-2013
<u>male</u>		14.77		Indonesia	Lasongko Bay, central Buton / 2013-2014
<u>female</u>		14.83		Indonesia	Pati coast, central Jawa / 2012-2013
<u>male</u>		15.94		Indonesia	Pati coast, central Jawa / 2012-2013
<u>unsexed</u>		16		India	Karnataka and Goa
<u>unsexed</u>		16		India	Thoppukadu / 1995-1998
<u>male</u>		16		Bahrain	Unspecified, Bahrain
<u>female</u>		16.22		Indonesia	Lasongko Bay, central Buton / 2013-2014
<u>male</u>		16.5		India	Karnataka / 2001-2005
<u>male</u>	270.83 g	16.7		India	Karnataka / 1992-1994
<u>female</u>		17		India	Karnataka / 2001-2005

<u>unsexed</u>	409.00 g	17		Pakistan	Pakistan coastline, 2015-2015
<u>unsexed</u>		17.3		Iran	Bandar Abbas, Hormozgan / 2006-2007
<u>female</u>	317.26 g	17.3		India	Karnataka / 1992-1994
<u>unsexed</u>		18		India	Gulf of Mannar, Mandapam / 1995-1998
<u>unsexed</u>		18.2		India	Devipattinam / 1995-1998
<u>female</u>		18.5		Australia	Unspecified, Australia
<u>male</u>	420.00 g	18.6		China	Beibu Gulf, Hainan Islands, South China Sea, Mar 1997-Apr 1999

12) Growth

Growth parameters for <i>Portunus Pelagicus</i>												
Maximum Length 20cm CW n = 52												
Note that studies where Loo is very different (+/- 1/3) from Lmax are doubtful.												
<u>Auximetric graph</u> [n = 45]												
<u>Lm vs Linf graph</u> [n = 8]												
<u>M vs K graph</u> [n = 38]												
<u>M vs Linf graph</u> [n = 38]												
$\phi = 2.61$ $L_{inf} = 17.0$ cm CW $K = 1.4$ Median record no. 27 Ref. 116321												
Loo (cm)	Length Type	K (1/y)	to	Sex	M (1/y)	Temp° C	Lm	Ø'	Country	Locality	Questionable	Captive
5.90	CL	<u>1.900</u>						1.82	Pakistan	Bhanbhore	Yes	Yes
8.11	CL	<u>0.780</u>	F		1.53			1.71	Indonesia	Brebes coast, central Jawa	No	No
8.14	CL	<u>1.200</u>	M		1.53			1.90	Indonesia	Brebes coast, central Jawa	Yes	No
10.28	CL	<u>1.850</u>	M		3.15			2.29	Oman	Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea	No	No

10.9 6	CL	<u>1.680</u>	F	3.1 5			2.3 0	Oman	Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea	No	No
11.9 1	CW	<u>3.110</u>	0.2 5	M			2.6 4	Australia	Leschenau It Estuary and Koombana Bay	No	No
12.4 7	CW	<u>2.670</u>	0.2 5	F			2.6 2	Australia	Leschenau It Estuary and Koombana Bay	Yes	No
12.5 9	CW	<u>2.820</u>	1.7 0				2.6 5	Australia	Peel-Harvey Estuary	Yes	No
12.8 9	CW	<u>0.100</u>	0.1 0				1.2 2	Australia	Peel-Harvey Estuary	Yes	No
13.1 0	CL	<u>1.420</u>					2.3 9	Pakistan	Miani Hor	No	Yes
14.2 6	CW	<u>2.750</u>	M	3.9 8			2.7 5	Thailand	Kung Krabaen Bay	No	Yes
14.2 6	CW	<u>2.750</u>	M	3.9 8			2.7 5	Thailand	Kung Krabaen Bay, Chanthaburi	No	No
14.8 0	CL	<u>1.730</u>					2.5 8	Pakistan	Korangi Creek	No	Yes
15.0 0	CW	<u>2.370</u>					2.7 3	Qatar	Doha	No	Yes
15.2 0	CW	<u>0.930</u>	- 0.9 6	M	1.0 9		2.3 3	Indonesia	Lasongko Bay, central Buton	No	No
15.2 7	CW	<u>1.500</u>	0.5 7				2.5 4	Australia	Cockburn Sound	No	No
15.4 0	CW	<u>1.090</u>	- 0.0 9	F	1.2 1	29.00	7.1630 0	Indonesia	Bone Bay, Sulawesi	No	No

15.5 7	CW	<u>3.000</u>	0.1 0					2.8 6	Australia	Peel- Harvey Estuary	No	No
15.9 0	CW	<u>1.270</u>	- 0.0 8	M	1.3 3	29.00	7.1630 0	2.5 1	Indonesia	Bone Bay, Sulawesi	No	No
15.9 0	CW	<u>2.630</u>						2.8 2	Qatar	Doha	No	Yes
16.3 0	CW	<u>1.500</u>	0.5 9				9.6000 0	2.6 0	India	Karnataka and Goa	No	No
16.7 3	CW	<u>1.130</u>		F	2.0 7		7.5200 0	2.5 0	Thailand	Kung Krabaen Bay	No	Yes
16.7 3	CW	<u>1.130</u>		F	2.0 7		7.5200 0	2.5 0	Thailand	Kung Krabaen Bay, Chanthaburi	No	No
16.8 0	CW	<u>1.200</u>	- 0.0 4	M	1.2 1	26.32		2.5 3	Iran	Bandar Abbas, Hormozgan	No	No
16.9 0	CW	<u>1.700</u>		M	2.5 0			2.6 9	India	Tamil Nadu	No	No
16.9 0	CW	<u>1.300</u>	- 0.0 4	M	2.2 0			2.5 7	India	Karnataka	Yes	No
17.0 0	CW	<u>1.400</u>		F	1.5 0			2.6 1	India	Tamil Nadu	No	No
17.0 0	CW	<u>1.400</u>	- 0.0 4	F	2.2 0			2.6 1	India	Karnataka	No	No
17.1 0	CW	<u>1.600</u>	- 0.0 4	F	1.6 1			2.6 7	Thailand	Trang Province	No	No
17.3 0	CW	<u>1.300</u>	- 0.0 8		2.5 0		9.6000 0	2.5 9	India	Karnataka	No	No
17.3 0	CW	<u>0.680</u>	- 0.8 4	F	0.8 6			2.3 1	Indonesia	Lasongko Bay, central Buton	No	No
17.3 8	CW	<u>1.200</u>	- 0.0 8	M	1.4 4			2.5 6	Indonesia	Pangkep	No	Yes

17.4 0	CW	<u>1.600</u>		1.5 4			2.6 9	India	Karnataka and Goa	No	Yes
17.6 1	CW	<u>1.300</u>		2.5 4			2.6 1	Philippines	Sorsogon Bay	No	Yes
17.7 9	CW	<u>1.100</u>	- 0.0 4	F	1.1 3		2.5 4	Iran	Bandar Abbas, Hormozgan	No	No
17.9 0	CW	<u>1.500</u>	- 0.0 4	M	1.6 1		2.6 8	Thailand	Trang Province	No	No
18.2 0	CW	<u>0.910</u>			1.0 7		2.4 8	Indonesia	Kendari Bay	Yes	No
18.5 0	CW	<u>1.600</u>		F	1.4 2		2.7 4	Iran	Persian Gulf and Oman Sea	No	No
18.5 0	CW	<u>1.260</u>	- 0.0 0	M	1.2 7		2.6 3	Indonesia	Pati coast, central Jawa	No	No
18.6 4	CW	<u>1.500</u>	- 0.0 6	F	1.2 7		2.7 2	Indonesia	Pangkep	No	Yes
18.7 0	CW	<u>1.130</u>	- 0.0 0	F	1.1 8		2.6 0	Indonesia	Pati coast, central Jawa	No	No
19.1 0	CW	<u>1.700</u>		M	1.4 7		2.7 9	Iran	Persian Gulf and Oman Sea	No	No
19.5 0	CW	<u>0.840</u>		F			2.5 0	Philippines	Panay	No	Yes
19.5 0	CW	<u>1.600</u>		M	2.5 0	9.3000 0	2.7 8	India	Tuticorin	No	No
19.5 1	CW	<u>1.000</u>		F	2.1 1	29.00	2.5 8	India	Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar	No	No
20.0 0	CW	<u>0.870</u>		M			2.5 4	Philippines	Panay	No	Yes
20.4 0	CW	<u>0.970</u>	- 0.0 7	F	1.6 0		2.6 1	India	Karnataka	No	No
20.9 8	CW	<u>0.840</u>			1.8 2		2.5 7	Philippines	San Miguel Bay	No	Yes

21.0 0	CW	1.300	F	2.0 0		11.800 00	2.7 6	India	Tuticorin	No	No
21.1 0	CW	1.140	- 9	0.0 M	1.7 0		2.7 1	India	Karnataka	No	No
21.3 6	CW	0.870			1.8 5		2.6 0	Philippines	San Miguel Bay	No	No
22.3 0	CW	0.950		M	2.7 2	29.00	2.6 7	India	Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar	No	No

13) Length-weight

Length-Weight Parameters for *Portunus Pelagicus*

<u>Length-weight (a vs b) graph</u>	[n=58]	Median Record No. 30 a = 0.1326 cm CW b = 2.9864 Ref. 117381
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a	b	Doubtful?	Sex	Length (cm)	Length type	No.	Country	Locality
1.8368	1.720	Yes	male		CW	389	Philippines	Panay / 2002-2002
1.2035	1.850	Yes	female		CW	366	Philippines	Panay / 2002-2002
0.0216	2.340	Yes	male		CL	60	China	Hainan Island, North Bay / 1997-1999
0.9672	2.440	Yes	male		CL	419	Pakistan	Sindh and Balochistan coasts / 2015-2015
1.2974	2.511	Yes	male	3.2 - 6.1	CL	27	Egypt	Lake Timsah / 2014-2014
0.2040	2.560	No	male		CW	419	Pakistan	Sindh and Balochistan coasts / 2015-2015
0.3600	2.567	No	male		CW		Qatar	Ras Rakan to Al Wakrah / 2014-2014
0.2600	2.665	No	female		CW		Qatar	Ras Rakan to Al

								Wakrah / 2014-2014
0.9796	2.690	Yes	female	3.4 - 5.7	CL	77	Egypt	Lake Timsah / 2014- 2014
0.3478	2.719	No	male	4.5 - 15.4	CW	170	India	Kakinada / 1979-1980
0.5248	2.720	Yes	female	7.1 - 11.8	CW	77	Egypt	Lake Timsah / 2014- 2014
0.2171	2.725	No	mixed	4.5 - 15.4	CW	340	India	Kakinada / 1979-1980
0.2888	2.730	No	mixed		CL	897	Pakistan	Sindh and Balochistan coasts / 2015-2015
0.1120	2.748		female		CW	348	Iran	Bandar Abbas, Hormozgan / 2006- 2007
0.1143	2.757		male		CW	424	Iran	Bandar Abbas, Hormozgan / 2006- 2007
0.1198	2.790	No	mixed	7.0 - 17.0	CW	897	Pakistan	Sindh and Balochistan coasts / 2015-2015
0.1694	2.839	No	female	4.9 - 15.4	CW	170	India	Kakinada / 1979-1980
0.0855	2.860		female		CW	859	Indonesia	Kendari Bay / 2016- 2016
0.8845	2.868		female	3.9 - 9.6	CL	414	Oman	Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea / 2011- 2012
0.1568	2.894	No	female		CW		Thailand	Kung Krabaen Bay / 2008- 2009
0.0784	2.894		female		CW		Thailand	Kung Krabaen Bay, Chanthaburi

							/ 2008-2009	
<u>1.1700</u>	2.910	No	male	CW	Philippines	Bay / 2011-2012	San Miguel	
<u>0.9670</u>	2.910	No	female	CL	478	Pakistan	Sindh and Balochistan coasts / 2015-2015	
<u>0.0834</u>	2.921		male	CW	Thailand		Kung Krabaen Bay, Chanthaburi / 2008-2009	
<u>0.1668</u>	2.921	No	male	CW	Thailand		Kung Krabaen Bay / 2008-2009	
<u>1.2100</u>	2.940	No	mixed	CW	Philippines	Bay / 2011-2012	San Miguel	
<u>0.8138</u>	2.950	No	female	CW	478	Pakistan	Sindh and Balochistan coasts / 2015-2015	
<u>1.2500</u>	2.970	No	female	CW	Philippines	Bay / 2011-2012	San Miguel	
<u>0.9333</u>	2.970	Yes	male	6.4 - 11.8	CW	27	Egypt	Lake Timsah / 2014-2014
<u>0.1326</u>	2.986	No	female	2.6 - 14.8	CW	260	Pakistan	Pakistan coast / 2004-2005
<u>0.8212</u>	3.000	No	female	CL	10	Iran		Persian Gulf / 2009-2009
<u>0.8559</u>	3.000	No	male	CL	8	Iran		Persian Gulf / 2009-2009
<u>1.0000</u>	3.000	No	female	3.4 - 7.0	CL	56	Egypt	Lake Bardaweil / 2014-2014
<u>0.1302</u>	3.009	No	mixed	2.3 - 14.8	CW	540	Pakistan	Pakistan coast / 2004-2005

0.1312	3.028	No	male	2.3 - 13.5	CW	280	Pakistan	Pakistan coast / 2004-2005
0.0679	3.056	No	female		CW	1076		Peel-Harvey estuary (32°32' S, 115°43' E) / 1980-1981
0.1148	3.110	No	male	5.2 - 11.5	CW	163	Bahrain	Barbar / 2004-2005
1.3490	3.130	No	female	7.0 - 13.5	CW	56	Egypt	Lake Bardaweil / 2014-2014
0.0605	3.132	No	mixed		CW	80	China	Hainan Island, North Bay / 1997-1999
0.1422	3.153	No	male	3.2 - 7.2	CL	56	Egypt	Lake Bardaweil / 2014-2014
0.4510	3.177		male	2.7 - 9.2	CL	584	Oman	Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea / 2011-2012
0.0425	3.186		female		CW		Thailand	Trang Province / 2006-2007
0.1016	3.213	No	female		CW	70	China	Hainan Island, North Bay / 1997-1999
0.0404	3.219		male		CW		Thailand	Trang Province / 2006-2007
0.0285	3.221		female		CW	158	India	Karnataka / 2001-2005
0.0292	3.253		female	8.0 - 17.3	CW	106	India	Karnataka / 1992-1994
0.0356	3.259		female		CW		Indonesia	Pati coast, central Jawa / 2012-2013
0.0466	3.260	No	male		CW	694		Peel-Harvey estuary (32°32' S, 115°43' E) / 1980-1981

0.1820	3.284	No	mixed	CL	70	China	Hainan Island, North Bay / 1997-1999
0.0555	3.310		male	CW	784	Indonesia	Kendari Bay / 2016-2016
0.1976	3.330	No	female	CL	60	China	Hainan Island, North Bay / 1997-1999
0.0220	3.342		male	CW		Indonesia	Pati coast, central Jawa / 2012-2013
1.8100	3.360	No	mixed	3.6 - 17.0	CW		Philippines Unspecified
0.0234	3.366	No	unsexed	CW		India	Karnataka and Goa
0.0597	3.404	No	male	CW	70	China	Hainan Island, North Bay / 1997-1999
2.7542	3.440	No	male	5.9 - 13.6	CW	54	Egypt
0.0201	3.486		male	CW	156	India	Karnataka / 2001-2005
0.0132	3.617		male	8.1 - 16.7	CW	111	India
							Karnataka / 1992-1994

14) Length-length

Length-length Parameters for *Portunus Pelagicus*

n=12

Unknown length	a	b	Known length	r	Length range (cm)	Sex of fish
CL	0.208	0.593	CW	0.97	-	male
CL	0.091	0.619	CW	0.96	-	female
CW	0.156	0.480	CL	0.87	-	male
CW	0.048	0.490	CL	0.9	-	female
CW	0.008	0.500	CL	0.92	-	female
CW	0.014	0.510	CL	0.95	-	male
CW	1.139	1.564	CL	0.92957	2.2 - 9.3	male
CW	0.499	1.640	CL	0.962393	2.7 - 8.5	female

<u>CW</u>	0.973	1.952	CL	0.983	2.7	-	9.2	male	
<u>CW</u>	0.882	1.979	CL	0.984	3.9	-	9.6	female	
<u>OT</u>	- 0.269	0.848	CW	0.99		-		female	
<u>OT</u>	- 0.525	0.884	CW	0.99		-		male	

15) Length-frequencies

(NA)

16) Morphometrics

(NA)

17) Morphology

(NA)

18) Larvae

(NA)

19) Recruitment

A term used by researchers to describe the addition of crabs or fish (juvenile or of legal size) to a population, either by reproduction or migration. Levels of recruitment of adult crabs to WA's blue swimmer crab populations fluctuate considerably. A range of environmental factors – including water temperature variations, the relative strength of wind and current systems, and the amount and timing of rainfall – can affect the survival and growth rates of crab larvae and juveniles. This in turn leads to big fluctuations in the available crab harvest from time to time. Estuaries along WA's west coast, including the PeelHarvey near Mandurah, are under pressure from rapid population growth. This includes increases in recreational and commercial fishing activity, urban development and associated environmental change, which may also affect crab recruitment.

20) Abundance

(NA)

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