

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIA AT WOUND THAT  
HAVE POTENTIAL CAUSED DEATH GREY HATCHLINGS  
(*Lepidochelys olivacea*) CAPTIVITY IN NGAGELAN  
ALAS PURWO NATIONAL PARK

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**ABSTRACT**

Research to identify the bacteria as the cause of death in the grey hatchlings captivity in Ngagelan Alas Purwo National Park was done. Bacteria were isolated from 15 wound hatchlings in captivity and breeding ponds of water, were collected by using three bacteria growth media, Nutrient Agar with 1% NaCl, Mac Conkey Agar and Thiosulfat Citrate Bile Salt Agar. Bacteria were isolated by swab. The morphology of bacteria according to Cowan and steel (1993), Buller (2004) and Iman et al. (2012). The result showed that *Streptococcus* spp., *Bacillus subtilis*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Vibrio fluvialis*, and *V. anguillarum* were found each of wound hatchlings. *Streptococcus* spp., *A. hydrophila*, and *V. parahaemolyticus* were found in breeding ponds of water. The results found the bacterium *Streptococcus* spp., *A. hydrophila*, *C. freundii*, and bacteria from family *Vibrio* species *V. fluvialis* and *V. anguillarum* in grey hatchlings wounds suspected as the cause of death grey hatchlings.

**Key words :** *Lepidochelys olivacea*, isolation and identification bacteria, Alas Purwo National Park.