



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***SEASONAL VARIATION AND HEAVY METAL CONTENT IN MANGROVE
MACROALGAE FROM MIRI ESTUARY, SARAWAK***

MD. MASUM BILLAH

FSPM 2015 8



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By

MD. MASUM BILLAH

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of
Science**

May 2015

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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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MD. MASUM BILLAH

May 2015

Chairman: Abu Hena Mustafa Kamal, PhD
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Mangrove macroalgal assemblages can be used to assess the level of bioavailable metal for environmental monitoring. To date there have been very scarce information on influence of abiotic factors on the temporal variations in occurrences and biomass production of mangrove macroalgae and their use in environmental monitoring elsewhere. Consequently, present study examined influence of some abiotic factors on the temporal changes in occurrence and biomass production of macroalgae epiphytic on pneumatophores of *Avicennia marina* (Forsk.) Vierh., and accumulation of heavy metal (Cu, Zn, Fe and Mn) by some of these selected macroalgae in Miri estuary, Sarawak. Within a pneumatophore two vertical segments (apex and basal) were considered to estimate frequencies of occurrences and biomass of macroalgae considering 4 seasons of Malaysia namely southwest monsoon, northeast monsoon, and two inter-monsoon. Acid extracted metals (Cu, Zn, Fe and Mn) were measured using AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry) in surface sediment, surface water and most dominant six macroalgal species.

Eleven species of mangrove macroalgae were recorded, of which 6 species were common throughout the study period. From this study, macroalgal species such as *Caloglossa adhaerens*, *C. stipitata*, *C. ogasawaraensis*, *Bostrychia kelanensis* and *B. anomala* were considered to be the new records in the Malaysian mangrove ecosystems. Significant differences (ANOSIM and nMDS) were observed in regards to biomass production between assemblages of two vertical segments (apex and basal) of pneumatophores. In general, marked seasonal variations were observed in the frequencies of occurrences and biomass for most of the dominant macroalgal species; presumably because of high temporal variations of hydrological and hydrochemical factors including turbidity and nutrients of the estuarine water. Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA) indicated that turbidity were the main variable influencing biomass production of mangrove macroalgae in Miri estuary.

The scheme of metal occurrences in estuarine surface water and sediment were Fe-Mn-Zn-Cu and Fe-Zn-Mn-Cu, respectively. Among the studied metals in algal thalli; irrespective of macroalgal species the concentrations of Fe was found to be the highest, but metal having the lowest concentration varied among the species. Significant positive correlations were found between Cu-Zn in all macroalgal species (except *Dictyota*, sp. and *C. ogasawaraensis*), indicating the common origin of these elements. Concentration of each of the studied metal in thalli varied among the species, probably because of variations of thalli structure, age and growth of thalli among the species. Bioconcentration factors (BCFs) relative to water revealed that *C. lepreurii* was found to be the strongest bioaccumulator for Mn, *C. adhaerens* for Cu and Fe and *C. ogasawaraensis* for Zn.

UPM

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains.

**PERBEZAAN MUSIM DAN KANDUNGAN LOGAM BERAT DALAM
PAYA BAKAU MACROALGA DARI MUARA SUNGAI MIRI, SARAWAK**

Oleh

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Himpunan macroalga bakau boleh digunakan untuk menilai tahap logam bio tersedia untuk pemantauan alam sekitar. Sehingga kini, maklumat berkenaan pengaruh faktor abiotik pada perubahan variasi yang berlaku dan pengeluaran biojisim makroalga paya bakau pemantauan alam sekitar mempunyai maklumat yang sangat terhad. Oleh yang demikian, kajian ini meneliti pengaruh beberapa faktor abiotik pada perubahan sementara yang berlaku dan pengeluaran biomass macroalga epibiont pada pneumatophores daripada *Avicennia marina* (Forsk.) Vierh., dan pengumpulan logam berat (Cu, Zn, Fe dan Mn) daripada beberapa macroalga terpilih di muara sungai Miri, Sarawak. Pada bahagian pneumatophore terdapat dua segmen menegak (atas dan bawah) telah digunakan untuk menganggarkan frekuensi yang wujud dan biojisim macroalga berdasarkan 4 musim di Malaysia iaitu monsun barat daya, monsun timur laut dan dua peralihan monsun. Asid logam (Cu, Zn, Fe dan Mn) diekstrak dan di analisis menggunakan AAS (*Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry*) yang dikumul dari permukaan sedimen, air dipermukaan air dan enam spesies macroalga yang paling dominan.

Sebelas spesies makroalga paya bakau telah direkodkan, di mana 6 spesies adalah spesies yang ditemui sepanjang tempoh kajian. Dari kajian yang dijalankan spesies macroalga seperti *Caloglossa adhaerens*, *C. stipitata*, *C. ogasawaraensis*, *Bostrychia kelanensis*, *B. anomala* telah rekodkan sebagai rekod baharu dalam ekosistem paya bakau Malaysia. Perbezaan nilai (ANOSIM dan nMDS) diperhatikan dalam hal pengeluaran biojisim antara dua himpunan segmen menegak (atas dan bawah) dari pneumatophores. Secara am nilai variasi bermusim yang ketara dapat diperhatikan dalam frekuensi kehadiran dan biojisim bagi kebanyakan spesies makroalga dominan ini adalah disebabkan perubahan variasi yang tinggi dalam faktor hidrologi dan hidrokimia termasuk kekeruhan dan nutrien air muara sungai. "*Canonical Correspondence Analysis*" (CCA) menunjukkan

bahawa kekeruhan adalah pembolehubah utama yang mempengaruhi pengeluaran biojisim macroalga bakau di muara sungai Miri.

Susunan tahap logam di permukaan air muara sungai dan sedimen adalah Fe-Mn-Zn-Cu dan Fe-Zn-Mn-Cu. Antara logam yang dikaji dalam tisu alga; tanpa mengira spesies macroalga, kepekatan Fe didapati paling tinggi tetapi logam mempunyai kepekatan terendah antara spesies macroalga. Korelasi positif yang signifikan didapati antara Cu-Zn dalam semua takson macroalga (kecuali *Dictyota* sp. dan *C. ogasawaraensis*) menunjukkan sumber elemen-elemen ini. Kepekatan setiap logam yang dikaji dalam thalli pelbagai kalangan spesies makroalgal, berkemungkinan kerana variasi struktur thalli, umur dan pertumbuhan thalli antara spesies makroalgal. Faktor kepekatan bio (BCFs) berhubung dengan air membuktikan bahawa *C. lepriurii* didapati pengumpulan bio paling kukuh untuk Mn, *C. adhaerens* untuk Cu dan Fe manakala *C. ogasawaraensis* menunjukkan kecekapan yang lebih tinggi dalam pengumpulan bio Zn.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praise and admiration to Allah (SWT), the almighty, beneficial and merciful, who has enabled me to submit this dissertation work. I would like to express my sincerest appreciation and gratitude to my Supervisory Committee chairman and member Dr. Abu Hena Mustafa Kamal and Dr. Mohd Hanafi Idris for their support, encouragement, and invaluable guidance throughout my research. This project has not possible without their valuable advice and guidance.

My special thanks to the Dean, Deputy Deans and all members of the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences especially staff from Department Animal Science and Fishery, UPM Bintulu Sarawak Campus for their help, advice and kind assistance during my study. My sincere appreciation goes to Mr. Mohammed Muzammel Hoque, Mr. A.S.M Saifullah, Mr. Huck, Mr. Kaleem and Mr. Maru Ali for their assistance, help and advice during this research project. Very special thanks to lab assistant Mr. Awangku Nizam Awang Saberan for guidance and assistance in conducting laboratory work. Especial thanks to Miss. Noraini Rosli, Miss. Hasmida Isa, Miss. NurAnisah, Miss. Nur Raihan for their sincere help during laboratory works.

Finally, I would like to thank my parents, elder sisters Nusra Aktar Daisy, Fatima Taki, and younger brothers Hasnain Sakib and Mubin Sadi for their love and encouragement which helped pursuing me passed through this long journey. I would also like to express my apology to those persons, who helped me but could not remember to acknowledge in my narration here.

I am grateful to Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Malaysia for providing necessary funding (E-Science; Project No. 04-01-04-SF1422) to make possible this study. Thanks are extended to Sarawak biodiversity conservation centre (SBCC) and Sarawak forest department for logistics support. Last but not least, I offer my regards and blessings to all of those who supported me in any respect during the completion of the project.

I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on (13/05/2015) to conduct the final examination of Md. Masum Billah on his thesis entitled "Seasonal Variation and Heavy Metal Content in Mangrove Macroalgae from Miri estuary, Sarawak" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master Science.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NPP	Net Primary Productivity
$\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$	Micro Gram Per Litter
$\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$	Micro Gram Per Gram
PSU	Practical Salinity Unit
CAP	Community Analysis Package
PCA	Principal Components Analysis
PAST	PAleontological Statistics (check spelling)
ANOSIM	Analysis of Similarity
SIMPER	Similarity Percentage Analysis
CCA	Canonical Correspondence Analysis
AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer
Biom	Biomass
Freq	Frequency
BCFs	Bioconcentrations factors

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Coastal and estuarine ecosystems are thought to be one of the most important ecosystems on the earth both the economically and ecologically, as these ecosystems provide breeding, feeding and sheltering ground for commercially important fish and shellfish species (Little, 2000). These areas are among the most important place of human settlement, considered to be the receptacles of the organic and inorganic pollutants. Metals are, however, some of the major common pollutants in the coast and estuaries throughout the world (NSW EPA, 2000).

Heavy metal pollution is a common urban problem. These are persistent, non biodegradable, and are common in our surrounding environment (Claisse and Alzieu, 1993). They occur naturally in the environment and may mobilized by anthropogenic activities that consist of mining and discharging industrial effluents into natural ecosystems like forests, mangroves, estuaries and ocean (Larison *et al.*, 2000). Consequently, heavy metal poses potential threat to aquatic biota that can be shifted to higher trophic level by accumulation and magnification. Other detrimental effect of heavy metals includes degradation of habitat, alteration of food chain and probable poisoning of humans (Hsu *et al.*, 2006).

Within an aquatic ecosystem any of three components (i.e., sediment, water, biota) can be taken to assess the level of contamination of that environment (Rainbow, 1995). Determination of the level of contamination by water has some limitations because sometimes they are bellow detection limit, and highly influenced by some physical factors like tidal currents (Villares *et al.*, 2001). However, analysis of sediments may overcome these limitations but metal accumulation in sediments is influenced by a number of specific physico-chemical parameters like pH, salinity, temperatures, organic content of the soil (Meyer, 2002). Consequently, water and sediment only cannot reflect the likely effect of contamination on the biota. Thus, biomonitor organisms are increasingly become use to quantify level of contamination within a given site. These organisms can accumulate contaminants up to bioavailable proportion (Phillips and Segar, 1986). For this purpose biota like molluscs and macroalgae are commonly used (Rainbow, 1995). Macroalgae, however can accumulates metal up to thousands times higher than that of surrounding water (Bryan and Langston, 1992). Macroalgae can sustain wide range of environmental variabilities from alkaline environments to acid mines (Jadeja and Batty, 2013), thus make it cosmopolitan biominitors.

Malaysia is now on her way towards being an industrialized country by the year 2020. The major industries of Malaysia include textile and leather,

chemical products, fertilizers, pesticides, cement and cement products, medical equipment, oil refineries and welding fumes (Yap *et al.*, 2002a). Sarawak, however, is one of the three major regions of the Malaysia (the rest two are peninsular Malaysia and Sabah) lies on the island of Borneo. Sarawak has substantial proportions of Mangrove (17300 ha; Anon, 1979). The main tree species of this mangrove forests include *Avicennia* sp., *Rhizophora* sp., *Sonneratia* sp., *Bruguiera* sp. and *Nypa* sp. (Bennett and Reynolds, 1993).

This region is renowned for its timber industry. The number of timber processing industries for example; sawn timber, plywood/venner mills, molding, laminated board, woodchip, particle board, fiberboard, charcoal briquette, klin drying plant and furniture industry are being increased rapidly in Sarawak (Leigh, 1998.). During timber processing CCA (Copper Chromated Arsenate) is used to preserve the timber that can consequently leach arsenic (As), Chromium (Cr) and Copper (Cu) to the surrounding environment (Read, 2003). Besides, a number of heavy fleet and seagoing vessels are also associated with these industries. These may cause heavy metal contamination in the coastal ecosystems including mangroves.

Numbers of studies have been carried out to demonstrate the heavy metal quantities in sediment and water of the west coast of Malaysia (Shazili *et al.*, 2006). Since, biomonitor organisms can give more integrated long term or current metal pollution status of an aquatic ecosystems (Zhou *et al.*, 2008), thus studies have also been reported some of the coastal organisms mainly molluscs as biomonitor for environmental assessment in the Western Malaysia e.g., shell of the green-lipped mussel *Perna viridis* (Yap *et al.*, 2002b), byssus of *P. viridis* (Yap *et al.*, 2003a), horn snail *Telescopium telescopium* (Yap *et al.*, 2009a), mangrove murex *Chicoreus capucinus* (Yap and Edward, 2009).

Mangroves host diverse macroalgal assemblage in the prop roots, dead branch, pneumatophore, and tree trunks (Zhang *et al.*, 2014; Melville and Pulkownik, 2007a, Zuccarello *et al.*, 2001). Mangrove macroalgae provide substantial proportion of nutrient to the surrounding ecosystems through decomposition processes (Alfaro, 2008; Steinke and Naidoo, 1990). They serve as the primary producer in the coastal estuarine ecosystems and grazed by small fish for their nutritional demand (Kieckbusch *et al.*, 2004). In terms of NPP (Net Primary Productivity), macroalgae has higher productivity than that of mangroves (Saifullah and Ahmed, 2007). It also contributes as an important source of carbon and nitrogen in the mangrove ecosystem especially in the food web (Rodriguez and Stoner, 1990). The distribution, tolerance and adaptation of macroalgae associated with mangroves are related to the abiotic and biotic parameters (Oliveira, 1984). Alves and Fernandes (2012) has been documented that abiotic factors especially water pH could be determined as factors contribute the presence and absence of macroalgae in mangrove ecosystems.

1.2 Problem Statement

The species composition of mangroves macroalgae has long been studied in different parts of the world (Cordero, 1978; Coppejans and Gallin, 1989; King and Puttock, 1994; Saifullah *et al.*, 1997; Gab-Alla, 2000; Nedumaran and Perumal, 2009). Little information is available regarding the seasonal variability in the structure of mangrove macroalgal assemblages (Zhang *et al.*, 2014). Vertical distribution of mangrove macroalgae has been described in Australian (Melville *et al.*, 2005; Melville and Pulkownik, 2007a), South African (Phillips *et al.*, 1996) and Brazilian (Alves and Fernandes, 2012) mangrove systems. Few studies have been carried out to elucidate the influence of environmental factors such as shade of canopy (Eston *et al.*, 1992), rainfall, temperature and tidal immersion elsewhere (Yokoya *et al.*, 1999). In Malaysia, the epibiont mangrove macroalgal communities have received only limited scientific attention to date (Aikanathan and Sasekumar, 1994).

The use of macroalgae in the environmental assessment is not a new concept. A great deal of studies have been described the use of macroalgae for heavy metal assessment in the coastal ecosystems of different regions e.g., Aegean coast (Akcali and Kucuksezgin, 2011), Saudi coast (Al-Homaidan, 2007), Pulicat Lake Southeast India (Kamala-Kannan *et al.*, 2008), Tyrrhenian coastal areas (Conti and Cecchetti, 2003), Thermaikos Gulf, Greece (Fytianos *et al.*, 1997), Antikyra Gulf, Greece (Malea *et al.*, 1995), Lebanese coastal waters (Shiber, 1980) and coastal water of Malaysia (Mashitah *et al.*, 2012). Most of these studies have been concluded that *Ulva* and *Enteromorpha* are the most suitable genera for biomonitoring study. However, there is little scientific information on biomonitoring of heavy metals using mangrove macroalgae from coastal waters of Malaysia.

1.3 Significance of the Study

The studies on the seasonal variation of mangrove macroalgae are scarce worldwide especially in Malaysia (Melville *et al.*, 2005; Melville and Pulkownik, 2007a). Studies by Aikanathan and Sasekumar (1994) recorded ten mangrove macroalgae namely *Catenella nipae*, *Caloglossa lepreurii*, *C. adnata*, *Bostrychia radicans*, *Enteromorpha* sp., *Gladophoras* sp., *Gracilaria blodgetti*, *Colpomenia* sp., *Rhizoclonium* sp. and *Dictyota dichotoma* from Selangor mangroves, Peninsular Malaysia. To date there has been very scarce information on the habitat characteristics and influence of hydrological factors on the seasonal variability of mangrove macroalgae in mangrove ecosystems. Besides, there is a lack of scientific information regarding biomonitoring of heavy metals using mangrove macroalgae in the estuarine and coastal ecosystems elsewhere (Melville and Pulkownik, 2006, 2007b).

It is expected that the benthic epiphytic macroalgal communities in the mangrove ecosystems in Malaysia may have wide number of varieties those probably have ecological and biomonitoring significance. Consequently, keeping this view in mind, this study aims to assess the seasonality in the structure of mangrove macroalgal communities in relation to hydrological factors and biomonitoring of heavy metals using dominant macroalgal species associated with mangroves from Miri river estuary, Sarawak.

1.3 Objectives

- I. To investigate the seasonal variation of mangrove macroalgal communities in relation to hydrological factors in Miri estuary, Sarawak, Malaysia.
- II. To investigate biomonitoring of heavy metal (Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn) using dominant mangrove macroalgal taxon from study area.

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LIST OF PUBLICATION

Billah MM, Abu Hena MK, Hanafi I, Johan I, Bhuiyan MKA. Cu, Zn, Fe and Mn in mangrove ecosystems (sediment, water, oyster and macroalgae) of Sarawak, Malaysia. *Zoology and Ecology*. 2014. 24:4, 380-388.

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Abstract

Billah MM, Abu Hena MK, Bhuiyan MKA, Johan I and Idris MH. 2014. Trace Metal Accumulation in the Mangrove Ecosystems of Sarawak, Malaysia. Proceeding of First national conference on non point source pollution (NPS, 2014), 14 and 15 May, 2014, Vivital Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia pp 15-16.

Abu Hena MK, Billah MM, Idris MH, Johan I, Hasmida Isa and Nur Raihan. Biomass and habitat characteristics of mangrove macroalgae in Miri Estuary, Sarawak. Proceeding of the Malaysia International Biological Symposium, 28-29th October 2014, Palm Garden Hotel, IOI resort, Putrajaya

Billah MM, Abu Hena MK, Idris MH, Johan I, Nur Anisah. Metal (Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn) pollution assessment of mangrove sediments in Miri estuary, Sarawak, Malaysia. Proceeding of the Malaysia International Biological Symposium, 28-29th October 2014, Palm Garden Hotel, IOI resort, Putrajaya

In preparation

Billah MM, Abu Hena MK. A biomonitoring study: heavy metals in mangrove macroalgae from Miri estuary, Sarawak, Malaysia. (To be submitted in *International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology*).