

EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT SALINITY ON THE GROWTH &  
PROXIMATE COMPOSITION OF *Dunaliella* sp. AT  
DIFFERENT GROWTH PHASE

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**DECLARATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT**  
**FINAL YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT**

It is hereby declared and verified that this research report entitled **Effects of Different Salinity on the Growth & Proximate Composition of *Dunaliella* sp. at Different Growth Phase** by **Noorazilah Binti Haris** Matric No. **UK25930** have been examined and all errors identified have been corrected. This report is submitted to the School of Marine Science and Environment as partial fulfillment towards obtaining **the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Marine Biology)** School of Marine Science and Environment, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>DECLARATION AND VERIFICATION FORM</b>	ii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	iii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	vii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	viii
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	ix
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>	x
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	xi
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	xii
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Significance of Study	3
1.4 Objective of Study	4
<b>CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1 Microalgae	5
2.2 Importance of Microalgae	6
2.3 <i>Dunaliella</i> sp.	7
2.4 Importance of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp.	8
2.5 Growth Factors	9

2.6	Growth Phase	10
2.7	Biochemical Composition	11

### **CHAPTER 3 : METHODOLOGY**

3.1	Microalgae Sample Collection, Culture and Maintenance	12
3.2	Salinity Preparation	12
3.3	Media Preparation	13
3.4	Growth Curve Experiment	14
3.5	Analysis of Growth Parameters	15
	3.5.1 Determination of cell count	15
	3.5.2 Determination of optical density	15
3.6	Experiment	16
3.7	Analysis of Proximate Composition	17
	3.7.1 Protein analysis	17
	3.7.2 Lipid analysis	18
	3.7.3 Carbohydrate analysis	19
3.8	Statistical Analysis	20

### **CHAPTER 4 : RESULTS**

4.1	Effect of Salinity on the Growth of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp.	21
4.2	Effects of Salinity on the Biochemical Composition of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp.	23
	4.2.1 Protein content	23
	4.2.2 Lipid content	24

4.2.3 Carbohydrate content	25
<b>CHAPTER 5 : DISCUSSION</b>	
5.1 Cell Density and Optical Density of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp.	26
5.2 Biochemical Composition of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp.	27
<b>CHAPTER 6 : CONCLUSION</b>	29
<b>REFERENCES</b>	30
<b>APPENDICES</b>	34
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b>	41



## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
3.1 Preparation of f/2 medium	13

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure</b>		<b>Page</b>
2.1	Picture of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp.	7
2.2	The growth phase of microalgae	10
4.1	Effects of different salinity on the cell density of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp.	21
4.2	Effects of different salinity on the optical density of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp.	22
4.3	Comparison of protein content of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp. grown on different salinity in lag, exponential and stationary phase	23
4.4	Comparison of lipid content of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp. grown on different salinity in lag, exponential and stationary phase	24
4.5	Comparison of carbohydrate content of <i>Dunaliella</i> sp. grown on different salinity in lag, exponential and stationary phase	25

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

°C	-	degree celcius
g	-	gram
M	-	molarity
ml	-	milliliter
mg/L	-	milligram/liter
N	-	normality
nm	-	nanometer
ppt	-	part per thousand
rpm	-	revolutions per minute

## LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendix</b>	<b>Page</b>
A Data of cell density and optical density	34
B Data of protein, lipid and carbohydrate	35
C Statistical analysis	36

## ABSTRACT

*Dunaliella* sp. can tolerate different degree of salt stress and can be used in large scale cultivation and may be applied for specific uses. Thus in this study, the effect of different salt treatment (10, 30 and 50 ppt) on the growth and biochemical composition of *Dunaliella* sp. at different growth phase was investigated. Results showed that *Dunaliella* sp. growth in term of cell density and optical density was significantly higher at 10 ppt ( $9.39 \times 10^6$  cells ml<sup>-1</sup>) compared to 30 ppt ( $7.59 \times 10^6$  cells ml<sup>-1</sup>) and 50 ppt ( $9.18 \times 10^6$  cells ml<sup>-1</sup>). In addition, *Dunaliella* sp. grew faster and growth phase shorten in lower salinity compared to higher salinity. The variation of salinity tested had influenced on the biochemical composition of *Dunaliella* sp.. Protein content was significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) in 10 ppt ( $48.74 \pm 0.15$  % of dry weight) and 50 ppt ( $50.40 \pm 0.18$  % of dry weight) in stationary phase meanwhile for 30 ppt ( $36.16 \pm 0.15$  % of dry weight) in exponential phase. Carbohydrate content was significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) in stationary phase for all treatment where the highest is 10 ppt ( $29.58 \pm 0.35$  % of dry weight) followed by 30 ppt ( $23.93 \pm 0.21$  % of dry weight) and 50 ppt ( $14.55 \pm 0.48$  % of dry weight). Significantly higher lipids content ( $p < 0.05$ ) was recorded in 10 ppt and 50 ppt treatment. The finding of this study can be manipulated and apply for specific uses and high mass production of *Dunaliella* sp. for commercial used.

## KESAN SALINITI BERBEZA TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN KOMPOSISI PROKSIMAT *Dunaliella* sp. PADA SETIAP FASA PERTUMBUHAN

### ABSTRAK

*Dunaliella* sp. boleh mengadaptasi diri terhadap saliniti yang berbeza. Ia juga boleh diusahakan dalam skala besar dan digunakan untuk kegunaan tertentu. Dalam kajian ini, kesan perbezaan saliniti (10, 30 dan 50 ppt) terhadap pertumbuhan dan komposisi biokimia *Dunaliella* sp. pada fasa pertumbuhan berbeza telah dikaji. Berdasarkan dapatan kajian ini, pertumbuhan *Dunaliella* sp. dari segi kepadatan sel dan ketumpatan optik adalah lebih tinggi pada 10 ppt ( $9.39 \times 10^6$  sel  $\text{ml}^{-1}$ ) berbanding dengan 30 ppt ( $7.59 \times 10^6$  sel  $\text{ml}^{-1}$ ) dan 50 ppt ( $9.18 \times 10^6$  sel  $\text{ml}^{-1}$ ). Di samping itu, *Dunaliella* sp. lebih cepat membesar dan fasa pertumbuhan adalah memendek pada rawatan saliniti yang rendah berbanding dengan saliniti yang tinggi. Rawatan saliniti berbeza mempunyai kesan terhadap komposisi biokimia *Dunaliella* sp.. Kandungan protein adalah lebih tinggi ( $p < 0.05$ ) pada 10 ppt ( $48.74 \pm 0.15$  % dari berat kering) dan 50 ppt ( $50.40 \pm 0.18$  % dari berat kering) dalam fasa pegun manakala bagi 30 ppt ( $36.16 \pm 0.15$  % dari berat kering) adalah pada fasa eksponen. Kandungan karbohidrat adalah tinggi ( $p < 0.05$ ) pada fasa pegun bagi setiap rawatan dimana rawatan saliniti pada 10 ppt mempunyai kandungan karbohidrat tertinggi ( $29.58 \pm 0.35$  % dari berat kering) dan diikuti dengan 30 ppt ( $23.93 \pm 0.21$  % dari berat kering) dan 50 ppt ( $14.55 \pm 0.48$  % dari berat kering). Manakala, kandungan lipid tertinggi ( $p < 0.05$ ) dicatatkan pada rawatan 10 ppt dan 50 ppt. Dapatan kajian ini boleh dimanipulasikan untuk kegunaan tertentu dan *Dunaliella* sp. boleh dikultur secara besar-besaran atau pada skala yang besar untuk kegunaan komersial.