

TAXONOMIC STUDY OF SEaweEDS ALONG THE COAST OF
TERENGGANU AND VICINITY

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ABSTRACT

This taxonomic study of seaweeds along the coast of Terengganu covers 30 taxa: ten from division Rhodophyta with 5 families, 8 genera and 10 species, seven from division Chlorophyta with 5 families, 6 genera and 7 species, and thirteen from class Phaeophyceae with 2 families, 5 genera and 13 species. All the thirty species are *Acantophora specifera*, *Amphiroa fragilissima*, *A. foliacea*, *Gelidiella acerosa*, *Gelidiopsis intricata*, *Gracilaria fisheri*, *Hypnea spinella*, *Hypnea cervicornis*, *Liagora farinosa* and *Cheilosporum acutilobum* from division Rhodophyta; *Dictyota cervicornis*, *Lobophora variegata*, *Padina australis*, *P. boryana*, *P. minor*, *P. tetrasomatica*, *Turbinaria conoides*, *Padina* sp. 1, *Padina* sp.2, *Sargassum* sp. 1, *Sargassum* sp.2, *Sargassum* sp.3 and *Sargassum* sp. 4 from class Phaeophyceae and *Caulerpa serrulata*, *Codium intricatum*, *Chaetomorpha aerea*, *C. linum*, *Cladophora vagabunda*, *Enteromorpha intestinalis* and *Struvea ramosa* from division Chlorophyta. *Cheilosporum acutilobum* is a new record for Terengganu and Malaysia.

Description of each species collected are provided. Six species were identified to genus only because of their variability.

Seven species were identified in Kuala Abang, eight species in Chendering, three species in Setiu, seven species in Pulau Redang, two species in Pulau Bidong, one species in Bukit Keluang and nine species in Bari. Seaweeds found in Kuala Abang, Chendering, Bukit Keluang and Setiu are new reports for the Terengganu mainland coastline areas. *Gracilaria fisheri* was found available as local source of 'sarar'. It is recommended that more collection should be done during the peak season

and emphasis on mainland coastline should be done. The seaweeds were growing mainly on rocky and sandy shores, reef flats (dead corals) and other hard substrates such as floating fish cages, nets and jetty.

ABSTRAK

Kajian taksonomi rumpai laut yang terdapat di perairan Terengganu memberikan keputusan sebanyak tiga puluh taksa termasuklah sepuluh dari divisi Rhodophyta dengan 5 famili, 8 genera dan 10 spesies, tujuh dari divisi Chlorophyta dengan 5 famili, 6 genera dan 7 spesies dan tiga belas dar kelas Phaeophyceae dengan 2 famili, 5 genera dan 13 spesies. Kesemua spesies itu termasuklah *Acantophora specifera*, *Amphiroa fragilissima*, *A. foliacea*, *Gelidiella acerosa*, *Gelidiopsis intricata*, *Gracilaria fisheri*, *Hypnea spinella*, *Hypnea cervicornis*, *Liagora farinosa* dan *Cheilosporum acutilobum* dari divisi Rhodophyta; *Dictyota cervicornis*, *Lobophora variegata*, *Padina australis*, *P. boryana*, *P. minor*, *P. tetrasomatica*, *Turbinaria conoides*, *Padina* sp. 1, *Padina* sp.2, *Sargassum* sp. 1, *Sargassum* sp.2, *Sargassum* sp.3 dan *Sargassum* sp. 4 dari kelas Phaeophyceae and *Caulerpa serrulata*, *Codium intricatum*, *Chaetomorpha aerea*, *C. linum*, *Cladophora vagabunda*, *Enteromorpha intestinalis* dan *Struvea ramosa* dari divisi Chlorophyta. *Cheilosporum acutilobum* adalah rekod baru bagi Terengganu dan Malaysia.

Deskripsi bagi setiap spesies diberi di dalam kajian ini. Enam spesies telah di kenalpasti hingga ke peringkat genus sahaja disebabkan oleh kepelbagaian pada spesies itu dan menyukarkan pengenalpastian hingga ke peringkat spesies.

Taburan rumpai laut ialah, tujuh spesies dikenalpasti di Kuala Abang, lapan spesies di Chendering, tiga spesies di Setiu, tujuh Pulau Redang, dua spesies Pulau Bidong, satu spesies di Bukit Keluang dan sembilan spesies di Bari. Rumpai laut yang dijumpai di Kuala Abang, Chendering, Bukit Keluang dan Setiu adalah merupakan

laporan terbaru bagi persisiran pantai tanah besar Terengganu. *Gracilaria fisheri* didapati berpotensi sebagai sumber 'sarar' tempatan. Adalah dicadangkan bahawa penyampelan seharusnya dilakukan semasa musimnya dan penekanan haruslah dilakukan pada persisiran pantai tanah besar. Taburan rumpai laut ini adalah kebanyakannya pada pantai berbatu dan berpasir, dataran terumbu karang (karang mati) dan lain-lain substrat keras seperti sangkar terapung, jaring sangkar ikan dan jetty.