

POPULATION GROWTH AND CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION
OF MARINE *Chlorella vulgaris* AND
Chaetoceros calcitrans

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**POPULATION GROWTH AND CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION OF MARINE
Chlorella vulgaris AND *Chaetoceros calcitrans***

LIM KENG CHIN

**Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master
of Science in the Institute of Tropical Aquaculture
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu**

March 2012

ABSTRACT

A study of the population growth of the Chinese in Singapore from 1820 to 1960, and the impact of the immigration of Chinese to Singapore.

POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC RATE PROGRESSION OF CHINESE
IMMIGRANTS IN SINGAPORE

LIM ENG SENG

1964

This project was supervised by Professor T. S. Koh, Ph.D.

**THIS PROJECT IS TRULY DEDICATED TO MY BELOVED FATHER, LIM ENG
SENG, MOTHER, HEW YEAT CHEN AND BROTHERS**

A study of the population growth of the Chinese in Singapore from 1820 to 1960, and the impact of the immigration of Chinese to Singapore. The study is based on the historical records of the Chinese population in Singapore, and the economic rate progression of the Chinese immigrants. The study is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the population growth of the Chinese in Singapore from 1820 to 1960; the second part deals with the economic rate progression of the Chinese immigrants; and the third part deals with the impact of the immigration of Chinese to Singapore. The study is based on the historical records of the Chinese population in Singapore, and the economic rate progression of the Chinese immigrants. The study is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the population growth of the Chinese in Singapore from 1820 to 1960; the second part deals with the economic rate progression of the Chinese immigrants; and the third part deals with the impact of the immigration of Chinese to Singapore.

ABSTRACT

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

POPULATION GROWTH AND CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION OF MARINE *Chlorella vulgaris* AND *Chaetoceros calcitrans*

LIM KENG CHIN

March 2012

Main Supervisor : Associate Professor Zaleha Kassim, Ph.D
Co-Supervisor : Mhd. Ikhwanuddin @ Polity Abdullah, Ph.D
Institute : Institute of Tropical Aquaculture

A research was conducted to study the population growth of marine *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Chaetoceros calcitrans* cultivated in different culture systems, subsequent production of microalgae concentrates of cultivated species via micro-filtration and cellular fatty acid compositions of live microalgae and produced concentrates as major dietary components in aquaculture. Monocultures of *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Chaetoceros calcitrans* were grown utilizing both conventional and photobioreactor systems under optimum culture conditions. The photobioreactor cultivation has yielded preferably better growth performance in terms of cellular density, specific growth rate and doubling time for both species possibly due to its efficiency and specific design. Interacting

effect of culturing volume on biomass productivity was observed in the batch cultivation whereby the cellular density of *Chlorella vulgaris* exhibited an exponential relationship with increasing culture volume. In contrast, the cellular density of *Chaetoceros calcitrans* was inversely proportional to the culture volume. Cell morphology and significant cellular size difference were noted as possible attributes to the variation of population growth between species in different culture volumes. The relatively simpler and inexpensive micro-filtration process was successfully applied to concentrate cells of cultivated *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Chaetoceros calcitrans* with efficiencies >90% suited for on-site production of microalgae concentrates in hatcheries. Harvested material was readily disaggregated to single cell suspensions by dilution in seawater and mild agitation. Microscopic examination of the cells showed them to be indistinguishable from corresponding non-filtrated cells. Considerable variability of total fatty acid content and concentration of major fatty acid classes (SFA, MUFA and PUFA) were absent ($P < 0.05$) between live monocultures and concentrates even after refrigeration at 4°C for 6 weeks. High nutritional value and excellent cell viabilities (>80%) after storage have denoted the feasibilities of microalgae concentrates to be reinoculated or beneficial as promising substitutes for fresh microalgae as live dietary consumption in the hatcheries. Supplementary feeding trial of microalgae concentrates and live *Chaetoceros calcitrans* monoculture to cyclopoid copepods (*Aplocyclops ramkhamhaengi*) exhibited greater population density, higher instantaneous growth rate and faster doubling time. Diet concentration and quality were probable factors affecting the

variation of growth in copepods. Considerably high amount of various long chains polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) especially EPA and DHA (only detected in *Chaetoceros calcitrans*) analyzed in the fatty acid composition of microalgae species highlighted the adequately high nutritional values as aquaculture feeds.

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ABSTRAK

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

PERTUMBUHAN POPULASI DAN PENGHASILAN KONSENTRASI *Chlorella vulgaris* DAN *Chaetoceros calcitrans* MARIN

LIM KENG CHIN

Mac 2012

Penyelia Utama : Profesor Madya Zaleha Kassim, Ph.D
Penyelia Bersama : Mhd. Ikhwanuddin @ Polity Abdullah, Ph.D
Institut : Institut Akuakultur Tropika

Satu penyelidikan telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji pertumbuhan populasi *Chlorella vulgaris* dan *Chaetoceros calcitrans* marin yang dikultur di dalam sistem pengkulturan berbeza, berikutnya penghasilan konsentrasi mikroalga yang dikultur menerusi mikro-filtrasi, komposisi asid lemak sel mikroalga hidup dan konsentrasi yang terhasil sebagai makanan utama di dalam akuakultur. Monokultur *Chlorella vulgaris* dan *Chaetoceros calcitrans* telah dikultur menggunakan sistem kultur biasa dan photobioreaktor di bawah keadaan pengkulturan optima. Pengkulturan photobioreaktor telah menghasilkan pertumbuhan yang lebih sempurna dari segi kepadatan sel, kadar pertumbuhan spesifik dan masa penggandaan bagi kedua-dua spesis yang berkemungkinan

disebabkan oleh rekabentuknya yang efisien dan spesifik. Kesan interaksi isipadu kultur terhadap produktiviti biojisim telah diperhatikan di dalam sistem pengkulturan biasa di mana kepadatan sel *Chlorella vulgaris* menunjukkan hubungan eksponensi dengan peningkatan isipadu kultur. Sebaliknya, kepadatan sel *Chaetoceros calcitrans* adalah berkadar songsang dengan isipadu kultur. Sel morfologi dan perbezaan saiz sel yang ketara dikenali sebagai pemungkin kepada berlakunya variasi pertumbuhan populasi antara spesis di dalam isipadu kultur yang berbeza. Proses mikro-filtrasi yang lebih mudah dan murah telah berjaya diaplikasikan untuk mengkonsentrasi sel-sel *Chlorella vulgaris* dan *Chaetoceros calcitrans* yang telah dikultur dengan kecekapan >90% sesuai untuk penghasilan konsentrasi mikroalga di hatceri. Konsentrasi mikroalga yang terhasil adalah sedia untuk diuraikan kepada suspensi sel-sel yang berasingan di dalam air masin dengan goncangan lembut. Pemeriksaan sel di bawah mikroskop menunjukkan tiada perbezaan dengan sel-sel yang tidak difiltrasi. Tiada perbezaan ketara ($P < 0.05$) dilihat dalam kandungan keseluruhan asid lemak dan kepekatan kelas-kelas asid lemak yang utama di antara monokultur hidup dan konsentrasi walaupun setelah disejukkan pada suhu 4°C selama 6 minggu. Nilai nutrisi yang tinggi dan jangka hayat sel yang baik (>80%) setelah penyimpanan menandakan kebolehan konsentrasi untuk diinokulasi kembali ataupun berfaedah untuk menggantikan penggunaan mikroalga segar sebagai pengambilan makanan hidup di hatceri. Pemberian makanan percubaan menggunakan konsentrasi mikroalga dan monokultur *Chaetoceros calcitrans* hidup kepada kopepoda cyclopid (*Aplocyclops ramkhamhaengi*) telah

mempamerkan nilai kepadatan populasi yang lebih, kadar pertumbuhan serta merta yang tinggi dan masa penggandaan yang cepat. Kepekatan dan kualiti makanan merupakan antara faktor penyebab yang mungkin mendorong kepada wujudnya variasi dalam pertumbuhan kopepoda. Ketinggian nilai kandungan pelbagai asid lemak tidak tepu terutamanya EPA dan DHA (hanya dikesan dalam *Chaetoceros calcitrans*) yang diuji dalam komposisi asid lemak spesis mikroalga telah memperlihatkan nilai nutrisi yang tinggi dan mencukupi sebagai makanan akuakultur.