

FATTY ACID BIOMARKERS TO INDICATE THE ORGANIC FOOD SOURCES
OF MUDSKIPPER SPECIES *Boleophthalmus boddarti* and
Periophthalmus gracilis IN SETIU WETLANDS, TERENGGANU

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UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU
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IN SETIU WETLANDS, TERENGGANU**

By

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SETIU WETLANDS, TERENGGANU** Oleh **ROKIAH BINTI SURIADI**, No.Matrik UK
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Pictures of organic particles that have been found in the guts of *Periophthalmus gracilis* and *Boleophthalmus boddarti* 45

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ω	-	omega
FA	-	fatty acid
SAFA	-	saturated fatty acid
PUFA	-	polyunsaturated fatty acid
MUFA	-	monounsaturated fatty acid
EFA	-	essential fatty acid
EPA	-	eicosapentanoic acid
DHA	-	docosapentanoic acid
GC	-	gas chromatography
TLC	-	thin layer chromatography
HPLC	-	high performance liquid chromatography
GC-FID	-	gas chromatography flame ionized detector
FAMES	-	fatty acid methyl ester
mg	-	milligram
ANOVA	-	Analysis of Variance
Pg. Gelap	-	Pengkalan Gelap
Kg. Fikri	-	Kampung Fikri
Dry wt	-	Dry weight
HCL	-	Hydrochloric acid
NaOH	-	Sodium hydroxide
ns	-	Not significant

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Appendix 1 : Anova results in mudskippers analysis

Appendix 2: 2. Table of study schedule

ABSTRACT

Fatty acid compositions in the tissue and feces of two mudskipper species; *Periophthalmus gracilis* and *Boleophthalmus boddarti*, and sediment samples from Pengkalan Gelap (*Periophthalmus gracilis*) and Kampung Fikri (*Boleophthalmus boddarti*) which were collected in August and October 2007 from the mangrove area of Setiu Wetlands were identified, in order to assess the diet of these two mudskippers. Both species contain a total of 45 identifiable fatty acid methyl esters in their tissues, feces and sediments where they were collected from. Total lipid concentration was highest in the tissue of *Periophthalmus gracilis* when compared to the *Boleophthalmus boddarti*. There were a total of five components of lipid that has been found in all samples which are phospholipids, sterols, triglycerols, fatty acid and waxes. Fatty acid dominated the lipid components in all samples, except for the sediment samples in Pengkalan Gelap and Kampung Fikri in August. Overall, the tissue of *Periophthalmus gracilis* showed the highest concentrations of PUFAs, and the tissue of *Boleophthalmus boddarti* showed the highest concentrations of MUFAs. There were six food sources that can be identified in the diets of mudskipper species *Periophthalmus gracilis* and *Boleophthalmus boddarti*, namely bacteria, dinoflagellates, green macroalgae, mangrove detritus, diatoms, and copepods. Bacteria were the major food sources that have been consumed by these two mudskipper species in this study. The diet pattern of these mudskippers did not differ significantly between August and October 2007 ($p>0.05$).

**ASID LEMAK SEBAGAI PENANDA BIOLOGI UNTUK MENENTUKAN
SUMBER MAKANAN ORGANIK SPESIS IKAN TEMBAKUL *Periophthalmus
gracilis* DAN *Boleophthalmus boddarti* DI TANAH LEMBAP SETIU.**

ABSTRAK

Kajian komposisi asid lemak ke atas spesis ikan tembakul dari kawasan bakau Tanah Lembap Setiu iaitu *Periophthalmus gracilis* dan *Boleophthalmus boddarti* telah dilakukan pada bulan Ogos dan Oktober 2007 untuk mengetahui sumber makanan organik ikan tersebut. Di samping itu, permukaan sedimen dari Pengkalan Gelap (*Periophthalmus gracilis*) dan Kampung Fikri (*Boleophthalmus boddarti*) dan najis ikan tersebut turut dikaji. Sebanyak 45 jenis asid lemak metil ester telah berjaya dikenalpasti di dalam setiap sampel yang dikaji. Terdapat lima komponen lipid yang telah dikenalpasti sewaktu kajian ini dijalankan iaitu fosfolipid, sterol, trigliserol, asid lemak, dan wax. Secara keseluruhannya, tisu *Periophthalmus gracilis* menunjukkan kepekatan PUFAs yang paling tinggi manakala *Boleophthalmus boddarti* mempunyai kepekatan MUFAs yang paling tinggi. Terdapat enam jenis sumber makanan organik ikan tembakul yang dapat dikenalpasti iaitu bakteria, dinoflagellate, makroalgae hijau, detritus bakau, diatom, dan kopepod. Bacteria merupakan sumber makanan utama bagi kedua-dua spesis dalam kajian ini. Corak pemakanan spesis *Periophthalmus gracilis* dan *Boleophthalmus boddarti* antara bulan Ogos dan Oktober 2007 tidak menunjukkan perbezaan yang nyata ($p>0.05$).