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## Histopathological alteration of white seabass (*Lates calcarifer*) gills in subacute zinc exposure / Juliana Mohamed.



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**HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ALTERATION OF WHITE SEABASS (*LATES CALCARIFER*) GILLS IN SUBACUTE ZINC EXPOSURE**

**BY**

**JULIANA BT MOHAMED**

**Research report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of  
Bachelor of Science (Marine Science)**

**Department of Marine Science  
Faculty of Maritime Study and Marine Science  
UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA TERENGGANU  
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**JABATAN SAINS MARIN  
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**PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN  
LAPORAN PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II**

Adalah ini disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk:

**Histopathological Alteration of White Seabass (*Lates calcarifer*) gills in subacute zinc exposure** oleh **Juliana Binti Mohamed**, No. Matrik UK **10142** telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Marin sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda (Sains Samudera) Fakulti Pengajian Maritim dan Sains Marin, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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## **ABSTRACT**

A study was conducted on seabass fingerlings (*Lates calcarifer*) to determine the histopathological alteration of subacute zinc exposures. The experiment was also to determine the lethal concentration of zinc to the seabass fingerlings and the bioaccumulation of zinc to white seabass fingerlings. Toxicity tests were conducted by seabass fingerlings were exposed to nominal zinc concentration of 0.56, 1.0, 3.2, 10.0, and 32.0 mgL<sup>-1</sup> with one control (no zinc exposure) in two replicates. The 96hr LC50 values of zinc for seabass was found to be  $5.8135 \pm 0.3019$  mgL<sup>-1</sup>. The subacute zinc exposures conducted in 0.01, 0.1 and 0.25 % of the 96h LC<sub>50</sub> value and control (not exposed to zinc) in two replicates. The bioaccumulation of zinc in seabass showed complex pattern due to high zinc concentration in the water sources. Gills histopathology changes showed the gills damage consist of tissue edema, clubbing of lamellar, swelling and enlargement of lamellar, hyperplasia of lamellar, tissue rupture and fusion of secondary lamellar become more prominent.

## **ABSTRAK**

Kajian kesan histopatologi insang dijalankan ke atas anak ikan siakap putih (*Lates calcarifer*) di dalam zink separa akut. Kajian juga ini dijalankan untuk mengetahui kepekatan zink yang boleh membawa kematian kepada anak ikan siakap putih dan kadar bioakumulasi zinc oleh anak ikan siakap putih. Ujian ketoksikan telah dijalankan ke atas anak ikan siakap pada kepekatan zink 0.56, 1.0, 3.2, 10.0, 32.0 mgL<sup>-1</sup>. Nilai 96hr LC<sub>50</sub> zink didapati ke atas anak ikan siakap ialah yang didapati adalah  $5.8135 \pm 0.3019$  mgL<sup>-1</sup>. Selepas itu, kajian zink separa akut dijalankan dengan menggunakan kepekatan zink 0.01, 0.1 and 0.25 % daripada nilai 96hr LC<sub>50</sub>. Kadar bioakumulasi zink oleh anak ikan siakap menunjukkan satu keputusan yang komplek kerana kandungan zink yang sedia ada di dalam punca air kajian. Kajian histopatologi pula menunjukkan bahawa pada pendedahan logam berat ke atas anak ikan siakap telah menunjukkan kerosakan pada insang anak ikan siakap dimana terdapat edema, perlekatan lamella, pembengkakan, pembesaran lamella dar saiz asal, hyperplasia pada lamella dan juga kecederaan serta kerosakan pada lamella sekunder.