SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND SEASONAL ABUNDANCE OF Gracilaria SPECIES IN SANDAKAN, SABAH

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# SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND SEASONAL ABUNDANCE OF Gracilaria SPECIES IN SANDAKAN, SABAH

By

Normah binti Said

Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Marine Science)

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- i. Semua pembetulan yang disarankan oleh pemeriksa-pemeriksa telah dibuat; dan
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"As an appreciation to the most loving and passionate woman; who gave birth to me, Mother." (April '05)

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

°N	degree North
km	kilometer
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometer
spp	more than one species
%	percentage
B.C	Before Christ
US\$	United States Dollar
m	meter
cm	centimeter
x	multiply
g/m <sup>2</sup>	gram per meter square
°C	degree Celcius
μm	micrometer
$H_2O_2$	Hydrogen peroxide
sp.	species
Ø	phi
±	plus-minus
ppt	part per thousand
g/l	gram per liter
m <sup>2</sup>	square meter
ind/m <sup>2</sup>	individual per square meter

m <i>l</i>	mililiter
Total (Q)	total for quadrates
Total (S)	total for species
Gh	Gracilaria heteroclada
Gc	Gracilaria changii
Ge	Gracilaria edulis
Gs	Gracilaria salicornia
Gspl	Gracilaria species 1

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#### ABSTRACT

A study on the spatial distribution and seasonal abundance of Gracilaria species in Sandakan, Sabah was carried out in four months of 2004 which is April, June, August, and December. Six stations were selected as the study areas which were Sungai Kayu, Sungai Monyet, Sungai Baru, Sungai Korek, Butasan, and BDC. Five species of Gracilaria were found in this study: Gracilaria changii, Gracilaria heteroclada, Gracilaria edulis, Gracilaria salicornia and one unidentified Gracilaria species. In terms of biomass, Gracilaria changii had the highest biomass with a maximum value of 4307.02 g/m<sup>2</sup> occurred in Butasan during June. The species with the lowest biomass value was Gracilaria species 1 with only 0.0005 g/m<sup>2</sup> which occurred in April at BDC. The longest *Gracilaria* species occurred in June at Butasan with maximum mean length value of  $31.66 \pm 7.91$  cm, represented by *Gracilaria changii*, while the shortest mean length value was  $2.33 \pm 1.08$  cm in April at BDC, which also represented by *Gracilaria* changii. For wet weight, the highest amount obtained was  $125.12 \pm 221.97$  g during August represented by Gracilaria heteroclada, while the lowest was represented by Gracilaria changii with  $0.07 \pm 0.12$  g during April. Presence of other seaweed species was also noted during the study. The occurance of competitor organisms such as Ulva lactuca (Chlorophyta) had strongly affected the growth and distribution of Gracilaria species in BDC. The distribution of Gracilaria species in Sandakan, Sabah were also influenced by the seasonal changes of monsoon, apart from anthropogenic activities by local inhabitants from the fishing village nearby.

### TABURAN SETEMPAT DAN KELIMPAHAN BERMUSIM SPESIS Gracilaria DI SANDAKAN, SABAH.

#### ABSTRAK

Kajian mengenai taburan setempat dan kelimpahan spesis Gracilaria di Sandakan, Sabah telah dijalankan sepanjang empat bulan iaitu April, Jun, Ogos dan Disember 2004. Enam stesen telah dipilih sebagai kawasan kajian adalah Sungai Kayu, Sungai Monyet, Sungai Baru, Sungai Korek, Butasan dan BDC. Lima spesis Gracilaria telah dijumpai semasa kajian ini: Gracilaria changii, Gracilaria heteroclada, Gracilaria edulis, Gracilaria salicornia dan satu spesis Gracilaria yang tidak dapat dikenalpasti. Dari segi perbandingan biomass, Gracilaria heteroclada merupakan spesis yang mempunyai nilai biomass tertinggi dengan jumlah 4307.02 g/m<sup>2</sup>, iaitu di Butasan pada bulan Jun. Spesis yang mempunyai nilai biomass terendah adalah Gracilaria spesis 1, iaitu 0.0005 g/m<sup>2</sup> pada bulan April di BDC. Pertumbuhan spesis Gracilaria tertinggi berlaku pada bulan Jun di Butasan dengan nilai min panjang maksimum 31.66 ± 7.91 sentimeter, diwakili oleh Gracilaria changii, manakala min panjang terendah adalah 2.33 ± 1.08 sentimeter juga diwakili oleh Gracilaria changii berlaku pada bulan April di BDC. Bagi berat basah pula, nilai tertinggi diperolehi pada bulan Ogos iaitu 125.12 ± 221.97 g oleh Gracilaria heteroclada manakala nilai terendah ialah 0.07 ± 0.12 g oleh Gracilaria changii pada bulan April. Selain spesis Gracilaria, terdapat juga spesis rumpai laut lain di kawasan kajian. Kehadiran organisma pesaing seperti Ulva lactuca telah memberikan kesan ketara terhadap pertumbuhan dan taburan spesis Gracilaria di BDC. Taburan spesis Gracilaria di Sandakan, Sabah turut dipengaruhi oleh pertukaran monsun, dan aktiviti antropogenik oleh penduduk-penduduk setempat dari perkampungan nelayan yang berhampiran.