

DISTRIBUTION OF FORAMINIFERA IN SURFACE
SEDIMENTS OF KEMAMAN MANGROVE FOREST

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**DISTRIBUTION OF FORAMINIFERA IN SURFACE SEDIMENTS OF
KEMAMAN MANGROVE FOREST**

By

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

**Department of Marine Science
Faculty of Maritime Studies and Marine Science
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU**



DEPARTMENT OF MARINE SCIENCE
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UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

DECLARATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT

FINAL YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT

It is hereby declared and verified that this research report entitled:

DISTRIBUTION OF FORAMINIFERA IN SURFACE SEDIMENTS OF KEMAMAN MANGROVE FOREST by **NURUL RABITAH BINTI DAUD**, Matric No. **UK 17935** has been examined and all errors identified have been corrected. This report is submitted to the Department of Marine Science as partial fulfillment towards obtaining the **Degree of Science (Marine Science)**, Faculty of Maritime Studies and Marine Science, University Malaysia Terengganu.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	viii
LIST OF APPENDICES	ix
ABSTRACT	x
ABSTRAK	xi
CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of study	1
1.2 Problem statement and justification	3
1.3 Objectives	4
CHAPTER 2 : LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 General view of foraminifera	5
2.2 Foraminifera classification	6
2.3 Life cycle of foraminifera	8
2.4 Foraminifera distribution	11
2.5 Foraminifera morphology	12
2.6 Foraminifera in mangrove	15

CHAPTER 3 : METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of methodology	17
3.2 Study site description	19
3.3 Field sampling	21
3.3.1 Collection of surface sediment samples	22
3.3.2 Collection of <i>in-situ</i> data	22
3.4 Laboratory analysis	24
3.4.1 Foraminifera identification and counting	24
3.4.2 <i>In-situ</i> data process	24
3.5 Data analysis	25
3.5.1 Univariate analysis	26
3.5.2 Canonical correspondence analysis	26

CHAPTER 4 : RESULTS

4.1 Scanning electron microscope (SEM) micrographs	29
4.2 Taxonomic description of surficial foraminifera in kemaman mangrove forest	36
4.2.1 Classification	36
4.2.2 foraminifera occurrence	38
4.3 Diversity and evenness analysis	39

CHAPTER 5 : DISCUSSION

5.1 Agglutinated foraminifera	44
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5.2 Distribution of foraminifera	46
5.3 Environmental factor (salinity and elevation) influencing the distribution of benthic foraminifera	48
CHAPTER 6 : CONCLUSION	53
REFERENCES	54
APPENDICES	59
CURRICULUM VITAE	71

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
Table 2.1: The order of foraminifera	7
Table 4.1: Listed the classification for identification foraminifera	37
Table 4.2 : Foraminifera occurrence at Kemaman mangrove forest	38
Table 4.3: Mean value and univariate measures of foraminifera from Transect 1	41
Table 4.4: Mean value and univariate measures of foraminifera from Transect 2	42
Table 4.5: Mean value and univariate measures of foraminifera from Transect 3	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
Figure 2.1 : Life cycle of foraminifera	10
Figure 2.2 : Principle types of aperture for foraminifera	13
Figure 2.3 : Principle types of chamber arrangement for foraminifera	14
Figure 3.1 : Overall flow chart for methodology in this study	18
Figure 3.2 : Peninsular Malaysia	20
Figure 3.3 : Kemaman mangrove forests reserve	20
Figure 3.4: Transect set up	21
Figure 3.5: Flow chart for field sampling methodology	23
Figure 3.6: Flow chart for laboratory analysis methodology	28
Figure 4.1 : <i>Acupeina triperforata</i>	30
Figure 4.2 : <i>Ammoastuta salsa</i>	30
Figure 4.3 : <i>Ammotium fragile</i>	31
Figure 4.4 : <i>Arenoparella mexicana</i>	31
Figure 4.5 : <i>Haplopragmoides wilberti</i>	32
Figure 4.6 : <i>Miliammina fusca</i>	32
Figure 4.7 : <i>Siphotrochammina sp.</i>	33
Figure 4.8 : <i>Trochammina inflata</i>	33
Figure 4.9 : <i>Caronia exilis</i>	34
Figure 4.10 : <i>Jadammina sp.</i>	34
Figure 4.11 : <i>Paratrochammina sp.</i>	35

Figure 4.12: Land elevation at every sampling transect	40
Figure 4.13: Porewater salinity at every sampling transect	40
Figure 5.1: Two dimensional configuration of species at all transects produced by Canoco software	51
Figure 5.2: Two dimensional configuration of species and environmental parameters at all transects produced by Canoco software	52

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / SYMBOLS

%	-	Percentage
m	-	Meter
mm	-	Milimeter
cm	-	Centimeter
cm ³	-	Centimeter cubic
μm	-	Micrometer
3D	-	Three Dimensi
SiO ²	-	Silicon dioxide
CaCo ³	-	Calcium carbonate
°	-	Degree
°C	-	Degree Celcius

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
Appendix I : General features of foraminifera related to different bathymetric zones	59
Appendix II : The description for each genus	63

ABSTRACT

Mangrove sediments sampled from 27 sites in the Kemaman Mangrove Forest were analyzed to determine species of foraminifera and their relationship with salinity and land elevation. The species were composed of 11 genus of agglutinated foraminifera. These were studied in terms of taxonomic, diversity (Shannon-Wiener) and evenness. Along all transects, it was observed the trend of increasing diversity towards the upstream. *Arenoparella sp.*, *Miliammina sp.*, and *Haplopragmoides sp.* are the dominant species of foraminifera found in the study area. Only some genus show relationship with salinity and elevation. For examples *Acupeina sp.*, *Miliammina sp.*, *Paratrochamina sp.*, *Trochamina sp.*, *Haplopragmoides sp.*, *Caronia sp.*, *Arenoparella sp.*, and *Ammoastuta sp.* While *Siphotrochamina sp.*, *Jadammina sp.*, *Ammotium sp.* seems not to be no significantly influenced by salinity and elevation variables. Among all the genus, *Arenoparella sp.* is considered the most resilient genus as they are found in all areas, it appeared as the dominant genus in all transects. In this study site it would not be the salinity and elevation has little influence on the distribution of these species. The distribution pattern of foraminifera observed in the mangrove environment provides key element to understand the hydrohaline dynamics of the area, supporting environmental diagnosis and ecosystem management. It can also be used in paleoenvironmental studies.

Taburan Foraminifera Dalam Sedimen Permukaan Di Hutan Paya Bakau

Kemaman

ABSTRAK

Sebanyak 27 sedimen sampel dari Hutan Bakau Kemaman telah dianalisis untuk mengetahui taburan foraminifera dan hubungannya dengan saliniti dan ketinggian dari aras laut. Terdapat 11 genus foraminifera dijumpai daripada sampel tersebut yang dikaji dari segi taksonomi, kepelbagaian (Shannon-Wiener) dan kepadatannya. Pada kesemua transek menunjukkan peningkatan kepelbagaian hidupan foraminifera di kawasan kajian. Terdapat tiga genus yang mendominasi kawasan kajian iaitu *Arenoparella sp.*, *Miliammina sp.*, dan *Haplopragmoides sp.* Hasil dari kajian menunjukkan hanya genus tertentu sahaja memberi tindak balas kepada saliniti dan ketinggian dari aras laut. Genus tersebut ialah *Acupeina sp.*, *Miliammina sp.*, *Paratrochamina sp.*, *Trochamina sp.*, *Haplopragmoides sp.*, *Caronia sp.*, *Arenoparella sp.*, dan *Ammonoastuta sp.* Manakala, bagi genus *Siphotrochamina sp.*, *Jadammina sp.*, dan *Ammotium sp.* menunjukkan taburan mereka tidak dipengaruhi oleh pembolehubah saliniti dan ketinggian dari aras laut. Keseluruhan kajian ini menunjukkan taburan foraminifera di kawasan kajian tidak dipengaruhi oleh saliniti dan ketinggian dari aras laut. Di antara semua genus *Arenoparella sp.* ialah genus yang mempunyai ketahanan hidup paling tinggi kerana ia boleh dijumpai di setiap transek. Pola taburan foraminifera diamati dalam persekitaran hutan bakau bagi menyediakan elemen penting untuk memahami dinamik hydrohaline di kawasan ini, menyokong diagnosis persekitaran dan pengurusan ekosistem hutan bakau ini. Hal ini juga boleh digunakan dalam kajian paleoenvironmental.