



Evaluation of periphyton quantity on different natural substrates in Earthen lined pond

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Abstract: Experiments were conducted in outdoor earthen lined pond to study periphyton quantity on three types of natural substrates such as split bamboo pole, coconut coir and coconut shell, which was placed inside the earthen lined pond filled with seawater for duration of 45 days. Observations were made in every 15th day for growth of periphyton both qualitatively and quantitatively on the three natural substrates and physico-chemical properties of selected pond water such as transparency, water temperature, salinity, pH, Dissolved oxygen, Ammonia (NH₃-N), Nitrite (NO₂-N), Nitrate (NO₃-N), BOD and Chlorophyll 'a' were recorded during periphyton samplings. The periphyton quantity (34562 ± 671 cells / cm²) observed for coconut coir was higher than the split bamboo pole (33104 ± 810 cells / cm²), and coconut shell (21194 ± 872 cells / cm²) in the final day of the experiment. One way ANOVA of the data collected clearly affirmed that significant differences were observed (P < 0.05) in periphyton quantity among the three substrates tested. A total 16 phyto-periphytic microalgae (Bacillariophyceae – 10 types, Dinophyceae – 4 types and Cyanophyceae – 2 types) and 10 Zoo-periphyton (Copepod- 4 types, Meroplankton – 4 types and Tintinnidae – 2 types) were recorded from these three substrates. Among the different phyto-periphytic microalgae, Bacillariophyceae group were found to be more (Split bamboo pole – 72%, Coconut coir – 73% and Coconut shell – 71%) on three substrates studied. Further, coconut coir was found to be best substrate than split bamboo pole and coconut shell, which can be utilized by fin and shellfishes as natural food.

Keywords: Earthen lined pond, Natural food, Natural substrates, Periphyton quantity and quality

INTRODUCTION

The inefficient utilization of high amounts of costly feed is an important economic problem for intensive aquaculture. Additionally, the accumulation of food residues and metabolites within ponds causes degradation of sediments and water quality, requiring increasing rates of water exchange at additional costs (Avnimelech *et al.*, 2008). To minimize costs, little attention was given to the periphyton-based food web. Periphyton has become an universally accepted expression for all organisms attached to a submerged substrate. In a recent report, periphyton was found to induce *Labeo rohita* to feed on an area densely packed with plankton near to substrate surface, explaining a kind of synergistic effect on feeding behaviour of fish on plankton even though the fish is not purely periphytophagous (Saikia *et al.*, 2013). Some workers have compared the natural and artificial substrates for periphyton growth and found more periphytic growth on the natural substrates (Amisah *et al.*, 2008; Kesha- vanath *et al.*, 2012; Dutta *et al.*, 2013). For the advantage of the substrates on shrimp growth, different authors carried out experiments from various aspects

and obtained different results and provided different explanation including improvement of the water quality, addition of the natural food supplement, limitation of pathogenic bacteria reproduce, provide refuge for shrimp to escape any negative behavioural interactions and adding living space (Burford *et al.*, 2004; Preto *et al.*, 2005; Arnold *et al.*, 2006; Zarain-Herzberg *et al.*, 2006; Ballester *et al.*, 2007).

The aim of the present work was to i) estimate the quantity and quality of periphyton grown on natural substrates of three locally available natural materials in the absence of fish and ii) determine the effects of substrates for periphyton on water quality for periphyton-based aquaculture system.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The outdoor experiments were carried out in 2 lined ponds, each having water spread area of 30 m² (Fig. 1). The ponds were well exposed to sun light and having water supply facilities. The water depth was maintained as 1.2 m over the study period. The experiment was carried out in duplicate with different natural materials for periphytic growth on them.

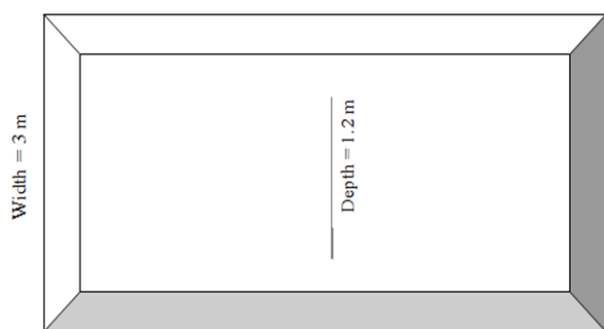


Fig. 1. Layout of earthen lined pond.

Three different types of natural materials such as split bamboo pole, coconut coir and coconut shell were used for periphyton growth. These natural substrate materials were collected locally. Ponds were drained and renovated and all other undesirable aquatic weeds and organisms were removed. All the substrates were driven vertically into the same pond to maintain the same environment. 5 Split bamboo poles (1.5 m total length / 1.20 m Exposed length / 0.3 m Free Board) as substrate were used. These bamboo poles were tied in nylon ropes (5mm) and vertically immersed in the experimental ponds. The space between each Split bamboo pole was 10 cm. 5 coconut coir (1.3 m total length / 1.20 m Exposed length / Length=10m / 0.1 m Free Board) as substrate were used. These coconut coir were tied in nylon ropes (5mm) and vertically immersed in the experimental ponds. The space between each coconut coir given was 10 cm. In the case of coconut shell, 1.3 m length nylon twine was taken and 5 coconut shells were arranged in each line and hanged vertically. These five nylon twines were tied in nylon ropes and immersed vertically in the

experimental ponds (5 coconut shell x 5 nylon twines). The mean diameter of the bamboo pole, coconut coir and coconut shell were 6.2 cm, 2.6 cm and 11.4 cm respectively. After the substrates were installed, the ponds were filled with sea water. The water depth in each pond was monitored daily at 1.20 m and maintained by pumping sea water to replace losses at weekly intervals. Quicklime (CaO) was applied to the pond at the rate of 250 kg / ha (Azim *et al.*, 2003). Three days after liming, ponds were fertilized with cow dung at the rate of 1,500 kg / ha. The application of cow dung was continued once in 10 days at a same dosage rate over the study period. The average diffuse radiation near the substrate in the pond water was 49.5 cm. Periphyton samples were collected on 15th, 30th and 45th day between 10.00 to 11.00 hours. From each type of substrate, three places were selected by randomly and three composite samples of periphyton were taken at each of three depths (40, 80 and 120 cm below the water surface) / substrate from 2 × 2 cm² area. These areas were carefully scraped with a scalpel blade to remove all periphyton visually without affecting the substrate. After sampling, the substrate were placed in their original positions and marked to exclude from subsequent sampling.

The composite samples of each depth were pooled. Pooled samples from three depth of each substrate were re-suspended in 50 ml distilled water and preserved in 5 % buffered formalin in sealed container. After vigorous shaking, 1 ml of sub sample was transferred to a Sedgewick-Rafter cell (S-R cell) divided in 1000 squares, upon which, the number of colonies was counted in 1000 squares field of chamber under binocular microscope. The periphyton sample densities were

Table 1. Types of Phyto-periphyton recorded from different natural substrates immersed in seawater earthen lined for different periods.

S. N.	Phyto - periphyton	15 Days			30 Days			45 Days		
		BP	CC	CS	BP	CC	CS	BP	CC	CS
Bacillariophyceae										
1	<i>Biddulphia sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	<i>Chaetoceros sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	<i>Coscinodiscus sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	<i>Pleurosigma sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	<i>Rhizosolenia sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	<i>Triceratium sp</i>	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
7	<i>Nitzschia sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	<i>Leptocylindrus sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	<i>Climacosphenia sp</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
10	<i>Gyrosigma sp.</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dinophyceae										
11	<i>Ceratium sp</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	<i>Peridinium sp</i>	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
13	<i>Thalassiothrix sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14	<i>Skeletonema sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cyanophyceae										
15	<i>Tricodesmium sp</i>	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
16	<i>Oscillatoria</i>	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

BP-Bamboo Poles, CC-Coconut Coir, CS-Coconut Shell

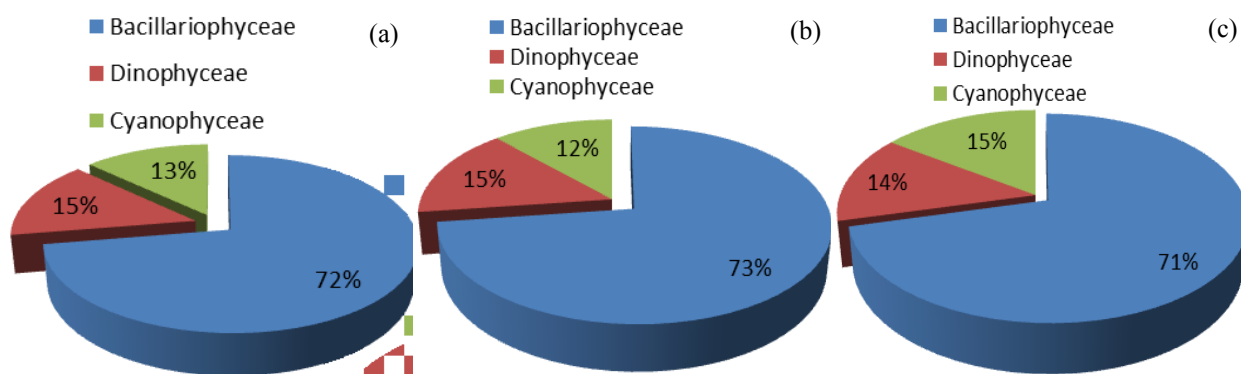


Fig. 2. Phyto-periphyton composition for different natural substrates : a) Phyto-Periphyton growth on split bamboo pole, b) Phyto-Periphyton growth on Coconut coir, c) Phyto-Periphyton growth on Coconut shell.

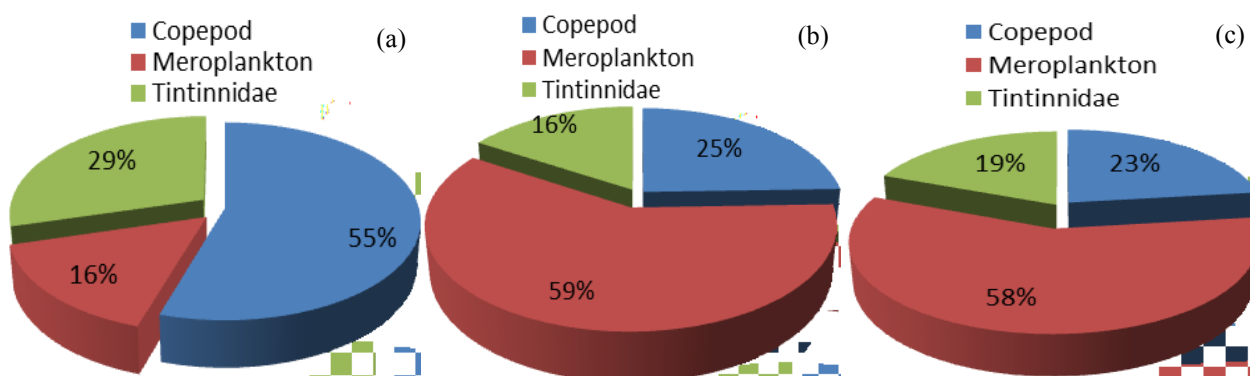


Fig. 3. Zoo-periphyton composition for different natural substrates: a) Zoo-Periphyton growth on split bamboo pole, b) Zoo-Periphyton growth on Coconut coir, c) Zoo-Periphyton growth on Coconut shell.

calculated using the following formula (Equation 1) as given by Azim et al., (2002) and are given below:

$$N = (P \times C \times 100) / S \quad \text{.....Eq. 1}$$

Where,

N = number of periphyton cells per cm² surface area;

P = number of periphytic units counted in ten fields;

C = volume of final concentrate of the sample (ml);

S = area of scraped surface cm².

Taxa were identified to genus level using keys of Prescott (1962), Belcher and Swale (1976) and Belinger (1992).

Water samples were collected on biweekly basis between 10.00 & 11.00 am. Water quality parameters such as temperature by mercury thermometer, salinity by hand refractometer, transparency by secchi disc and pH by pH pen were measured directly from the ponds

and dissolved oxygen was measured following Winkler method (APHA, 1995) at lab. The water samples were filtered through GF / C Whatman glass fibre filter and the filtrate was analyzed for Nitrate-N (cadmium reduction), Nitrite-N and total ammonia nitrogen (TAN) (Phenol hypochlorite method). Non-filtered water column samples were analyzed for Chlorophyll ‘a’ by following standard methods as given by APHA (1995). Biological oxygen demand (5 day BOD) of water samples was estimated following APHA (1995). Data Collected from this study were analyzed statistically by One-way ANOVA, followed by Duncan’s multiple range test using SPSS 20.0 and student’s ‘t’ test using Microsoft excel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were 16 different phyto-periphytic microalgae grew on split bamboo pole, coconut coir and coconut shell immersed in seawater of the earthen lined pond (Table 1). During experiments, the group such as Bacillariophyceae (*Biddulphia*, *Chaetoceros*, *Coscinodiscus*, *Pleurosigma*, *Rhizosolenia*, *Triceratium*, *Nitzschia*, *Leptocylindrus*, *Climacosphenia*, *Climacosphenia*); Dinophyceae (*Ceratium*, *Peridinium*, *Thalassisothrix*, *Skeletonema*) and Cyanophyceae (*Tricodesmium*, *Oscillatoria*) were observed in all the three natural substrates. Bacillariophyceae were found more on all the substrates, followed by Dinophyceae and Cyano-

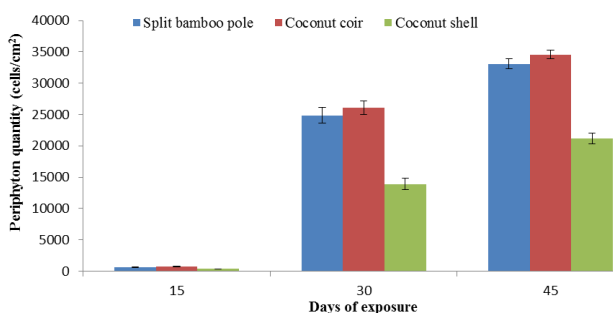


Fig. 4. Periphyton quantity for different natural substrates.

Table 2. Types of Zoo-periphyton recorded from different natural substrates immersed in seawater earthen lined for different periods.

S.N.	Zoo - Periphyton	15 Days			30 Days			45 Days		
		BP	CC	CS	BP	CC	CS	BP	CC	CS
Copepod										
1	<i>Acartia sp</i>	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
2	<i>Acrocalanus sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
3	<i>Microsetella sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
4	<i>Oithona sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Meroplankton										
5	Copepod Nauplius	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	Spiropis Larvae	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Crab Zoea	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	Gastropod veliger	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tintinnida										
9	<i>Favella sp</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	<i>Tintinnopsis sp</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-

BP-Bamboo Poles, CC-Coconut Coir, CS-Coconut Shell

phyceae. On split bamboo pole, the numbers of genera found were Bacillariophyceae (10), Dinophyceae (2), and Cyanophyceae (2) followed by Bacillariophyceae (10), Dinophyceae (2), and Cyanophyceae (2) in coconut coir and Bacillariophyceae (8), Dinophyceae (1), and Cyanophyceae (2) in coconut shell. From the result obtained, it was found that on all natural substrates, the Bacillariophyceae grew more in numbers compared to other groups (Figure 2a, 2b and 2c).

There were 10 different Zoo-periphyton grew on different natural substrates immersed in seawater of the earthen lined pond (Table 2). During experiments, the group Copepod (*Acartia*, *Acrocalanus*, *Microsetella*, *Oithona*); Meroplankton (Copepod Nauplius, Spiropis Larvae, Crab Zoea, Gastropod veliger) and Tintinnidae (*Favella*, *Tintinnopsis*) were observed in all the three natural substrates. Copepod were found to be more on split bamboo poles followed by Tintinnidae and Meroplankton. On coconut coir and coconut shell, Meroplankton were found more, followed by copepod and Tintinnidae. On split bamboo pole, the numbers of genera found were Copepod (4), Meroplankton (4), and Tintinnidae (2) followed by Copepod (4), Meroplankton (3), and Tintinnidae (1) in coconut coir and Copepod (4), Meroplankton (4), and Tintinnidae (1) in coconut shell. From the result, it was found that the Meroplankton grew more in numbers compared to other groups on all natural substrates (Figure 3a, 3b and 3c).

One way ANOVA followed by Duncan's Multiple Range Test was done for the substrates wise on periphyton quantity in terms of number for 15, 30 and 45

days of exposure period and presented in Table 3. For this, the triplicate data for each substrate from two experimental sets were pooled. Statistically, significant difference was found ($P < 0.05$) in periphyton quantity among all the treatments of 15, 30 and 45 days duration. The periphyton quantity from coconut coir was comparatively higher (34562 ± 671 cells / cm^2) than the split bamboo poles (33103 ± 810 cells / cm^2) and coconut shell (21194 ± 872 cells / cm^2) during the final day (45) of exposure (Figure 3). The quantity of periphyton from the split bamboo pole and coconut coir during 15, 30 and 45 days sampling had no significant difference.

As per the student's 't' test analysis of the data affirmed that highly significant was observed in periphyton quantity among all the treatments for 15, 30 and 45 days duration (Table 4). The mean values observed among all the treatments for 15, 30 and 45 days duration was given in the following descending order:

15 days

[Coconut Coir (733.833) > Spit bamboo pole (667.5) > Coconut shell (340.666)]

30 days

[Coconut Coir (26117.3) > Spit bamboo pole (24860.5) > Coconut shell (13888.1)]

45 days

[Coconut Coir (34562) > Spit bamboo pole (33103.5) > Coconut shell (21194)]

In the present study, quantitatively, the periphyton growth was found more on coconut coir (34562 ± 671 cells / cm^2) than split bamboo poles (33103 ± 810 cells / cm^2) and coconut shell (21194 ± 872 cells / cm^2)

Table 3. Periphyton quantity (Number of cells / cm^2) of different substrates immersed in seawater earthen lined pond for different periods.

Days of exposure	Split bamboo poles	Coconut coir	Coconut shell
15	667±58 ^a	733±68 ^a	340±43 ^b
30	24860±1250 ^a	26117±1083 ^a	13888±901 ^b
45	33103±810 ^a	34562±671 ^a	21194±872 ^b

Values are expressed as (Mean ± SE), Values with same superscripts in a row do not differ significantly at $P > 0.05$. (n=6)

Table 4. Student's t-test analysis of the data relating to periphyton quantity for different natural substrates.

S. N.	Parameters (Substrate)	Exposure (days)	X ₁	X ₂	DF	Student's t value	P Value	LS
1	SBP x CC	15	667.5	733.833	2	-3.02918	P ≥ 0.04	S
2	SBP x CC	30	24860.5	26117.3	2	-3.26809	P ≥ 0.04	S
3	SBP x CC	45	33103.5	34562	2	-6.92197	P ≥ 0.01	S
4	CC x CS	15	733.833	340.666	2	9.156971	P ≥ 0.005	S
5	CC x CS	30	26117.3	13888.1	2	28.91941	P ≥ 0.0005	S
6	CC x CS	45	34562	21194	2	36.36932	P ≥ 0.0003	S
7	SBP x CS	15	667.5	340.666	2	15.4871	P ≥ 0.002	S
8	SBP x CS	30	24860.5	13888.1	2	19.18891	P ≥ 0.001	S
9	SBP x CS	45	33103.5	21194	2	75.8948	8.68E-05	S

SBP - Split Bamboo Poles, CC - Coconut Coir, CS - Coconut Shell, LS - Level of Significance, DF - Degrees of freedom

in the final day of the experiment (Figure 4). The quantity of periphyton varied significantly with substrate type, fertilization level, environment conditions and taxonomic composition (Makarevich *et al.*, 1993 and Keshavanath *et al.*, 2001). Keshavanath *et al.* (2012) made the Periphyton growth comparison study for four natural substrates such as bamboo mat, sugarcane bagasse, coconut leaf and palm leaf and reported that the periphyton growth was better on coconut leaf than other tested materials. These reports are similar to the present study. Dutta *et al.* (2013) compared the substrate palm leaf and nylon net for periphyton growth and found that the palm leaf had better periphyton growth than nylon net. The substrates from organic origin attract more periphytic growth on them. Amisah *et al.* (2008) and Saikia and Das (2011) compared the biodegradable and non-biodegradable substances for periphyton based aquaculture to enhance fish production. They reported about 88 genera of periphytic microalgae composed of Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Cyanophyceae. Chlorophyceae and Cyanophyceae preferred rice stems, where as, Bacillariophyceae preferred glass slide. In the present study, a total 16 genera were found and among them the Bacillariophyceae preferred natural substrates (split bamboo pole, coconut coir and coconut shell) for its growth and settlement in seawater medium in the earthen lined pond. Increasing the nutrient levels and using substrates that help to periphyton growth seem to be possible solution to enhance fish production in periphyton-based pond aquaculture system (Azim *et al.*, 2004 and Keshavnath *et al.*, 2002). According to Azim

et al. (2001), microbial organisms and meio-macrofauna grown in the periphyton may also be utilized by cultured organism and therefore, the need for artificial feed can be substantially reduced by providing the substrates in aquaculture ponds.

The mean and standard deviation of various physico-chemical water quality parameters recorded are given in Table 5. In the periphyton experimental pond, temperature, salinity, pH, BOD, nitrite and ammonia did not show significant difference (P>0.05) over the experimental period while secchi disk reading, dissolved oxygen, nitrate and chlorophyll 'a' were shown significant difference (P<0.05) over the experimental period (Table 5). The highest secchi disk reading was observed on 15th day (53.00 ± 1.41cm), while, it was lowest in the final day (47.00 ± .00 cm). The lowest and highest dissolved oxygen was recorded on 15th day and final day were 5.76 ± 0.22 mg / l and 6.80 ± 0.34 mg / l respectively. This level shows the good sign of dissolved oxygen in the pond and provide good environment for shrimp culture. Significantly higher value of Nitrate-N was observed on 45th day (0.41 ± 0.02 µg.at.NO₃-N / l), while, it was lower on 15th day (0.33 ± 0.01 µg.at.NO₃-N / l) of the experiment. With regard to chlorophyll 'a', significant higher values were observed in the final day (75.25 ± 5.89 mg / m³) and it was lower on 15th day (40.50 ± 9.98 mg / m³) of the experiment. On the contrary, the biological oxygen demand (BOD) showed variations among the sampling days and this would manifest the differential rates of consumption pattern of oxygen by the organisms over the experimental period. Several studies proved the

Table 5. Physico-chemical parameters of seawater earthen lined pond during experimental period.

Water Parameters	15 days	30 days	45days
Transparency (cm)	53.00±1.41 ^a	48.50±.70 ^b	47.00±.00 ^b
Water Temperature (°C)	32.00±.00 ^a	32.00±.00 ^a	33.00±.00 ^a
Salinity (ppt)	40.00±.00 ^a	42.00±.00 ^a	43.00±.00 ^a
pH	7.85±.05 ^a	7.80±.00 ^a	7.85±.05 ^a
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	5.76±.22 ^a	6.00±.34 ^{ab}	6.80±.34 ^b
BOD (mg/l)	2.32±.34 ^a	2.24±.27 ^a	2.88±.27 ^a
Nitrite (µg.at.NO ₂ -N/l)	0.47±.08 ^a	0.45±.07 ^a	0.46±.04 ^a
Nitrate (µg.at.NO ₃ -N/l)	0.33±.01 ^b	0.34±.01 ^b	0.41±.02 ^a
Ammonia (µg.at.NH ₃ -N/l)	0.29±.02 ^a	0.30±.0 ^a	0.31±.01 ^a
Chlorophyll 'a' (mg/m ³)	40.50±9.98 ^b	61.21±8.64 ^{ab}	75.25±5.89 ^a

Values are expressed as (Mean ± SD), Values with same superscripts in a row do not differ significantly at P>0.05. (n=2)

reduction of BOD level in substrate installed tanks compared to non substrates tank (Ramesh *et al.*, 1999; Umesh *et al.*, 1999; Keshavanath *et al.*, 2001, 2002, 2004; Dharmaraj *et al.*, 2002; Mridula *et al.*, 2003). In the present study also, the BOD values were low in the substrate added pond and this finding which fully concurs with the above workers findings. Results of the ANOVA showed that significant variations were observed in the Nitrate-N and chlorophyll 'a' concentrations over the experimental period. In ponds and lakes, phytoplankton productivity is positively correlated with nutrient concentrations (Boyd, 1990) and in periphyton based ponds, this relationship is interfered with by competition and interactions between periphyton and phytoplankton. Higher chlorophyll 'a' content in substrates treatment indicates the phytoplankton production, which is an indication of the positive effect on plankton nutritional quality (Azim *et al.*, 2002).

Conclusion

The present experiment for periphyton growth on natural substrates has shown that the coconut coir has the potential for better periphyton growth on them than the split bamboo pole and coconut shell in earthen lined pond seawater medium. Periphyton substrates do not have any adverse effect on water quality parameters. The present experiment for periphyton growth also exhibiting substrates - periphyton - environment relationship. Periphyton grown on the natural substrate is an important natural food source and the quantity of artificial feed can be reduced substantially for the fishes in aquaculture system. More research is needed to determine optimum substrate density and fertilization strategies and to select the fish species combinations that achieve the highest production.

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