

UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

MASS CULTURE OF ARTHROSPIRA PLATENSIS UTILIZING **AEROBICALLY DIGESTED PALM OIL MILL EFFLUENT (ADPOME)**

KENNEDY AARON AGUOL

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By

KENNEDY AARON AGUOL

Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science

March 2003



DEDICATION

Monongkotohuod zou kumaa KINOINGAN sabab nohdo balakat tosima kumaa doid dogo do nakaanu zou popotuhuk diti projek.

Au ku nogi hivan kumaa di koduvo-duvo zapa om zinaku

Bartholomew Quak@ Bartholomew Aguol om Addaline Mabel Chan*

Om nogi kumaa di tobinaiku

Grace Yvonne Aguol

Do minanak dogo doh sokodung om koginavaan ie togiot kopizo.

This thesis was written as a dedication to all researchers and scientist who had contributed directly and indirectly in the quest of knowledge.



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Abstract of the thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in

fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

MASS **CULTURE OF ARTHROSPIRA PLATENSIS UTILIZING**

AEROBICALLY DIGESTED PALM OIL MILL EFFLUENT (ADPOME)

By

KENNEDY AARON AGUOL

March 2003

Chairman: Dr. Hishamuddin Bin Omar

Faculty: Science and Environmental Studies

A series of experiments were conducted to develop a mass culture technique

of Arthrospira platensis, a blue-green alga, in freshwater and brackishwater (15 ppt)

using different concentrations (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5%) of aerobically digested palm oil

mill effluent (ADPOME) in two trials. The cell growth, chlorophyll a, total protein,

carbohydrate, lipid contents and fatty acid profile were also studied. Physio-

chemical water quality parameters (temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, salinity,

surface irradiance, underwater irradiance, optical density, total ammonia nitrogen,

nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, total nitrogen, phosphate phosphorus, total

phosphorus, chemical oxygen demand, biochemical oxygen demand and total

dissolved organic carbon) were also measured throughout the study.

Algal cell growth was best in 4% ADPOME, both in the freshwater and

brackishwater conditions and culture cycles with mean cell dry weight of 706.98

 ± 285.52 and 479.79 ± 204.53 mg L⁻¹, respectively. The highest chlorophyll a content

was also observed in A. platensis cultivated in 4% ADPOME, in both freshwater and brackishwater conditions from both culture trials with mean chlorophyll a content at 10.12 ± 6.10 and 8.40 ± 5.23 mgL⁻¹, respectively.

A. platensis cultivated in 1% ADPOME yielded the highest total protein content in freshwater and brackishwater from both culture trials at 69.60±1.09 and 58.71±3.73 % dry weight (p <0.05) when compared to other treatments. The highest total lipid content was observed in A. platensis that were cultivated in 5% ADPOME from both freshwater and brackishwater and culture trials at 7.03±0.13 and 10.08±0.01, respectively. Similarly, the maximum total carbohydrate content were also observed when A. platensis was cultivated in 5% ADPOME at 25.47±0.36 and 33.39±1.17% dry weight, respectively in both freshwater and brackishwater and culture trials. A. platensis cultured in 4% ADPOME had the most diverse fatty acid composition from both freshwater and brackishwater and culture trials.

Finally, the results of physio-chemical water quality from different concentrations of ADPOME both in the freshwater and brackishwater indicated that *A. platensis* has the ability to bioremediate organic rich palm oil mill effluent by reducing the retention time from 3-4 weeks to 1 week and improve the general water quality of the effluent.



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Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai

memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

PENGKULTURAN SECARA **BESAR-BESARAN ARTHROSPIRA**

PLATENSIS MENGGUNAKAN KUMBAHAN MINYAK KELAPA SAWIT

DIHADAM

Oleh

KENNEDY AARON AGUOL

Mac 2003

Pengerusi: Dr. Hishamuddin Bin Omar

Fakulti: Sains dan Pengajian Alam Sekitar

Satu siri eksperimen-eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk membangunkan

kaedah pengkulturan secara besar besaran Arthrospira platensis, sejenis alga biru-

hijau, dalam air tawar dan air payau (15 ppt) menggunakan kepekatan yang berbeza

(1, 2, 3, 4 dan 5%) kumbahan minyak kelapa sawit dihadam aerobik (ADPOME)

dalam dua percubaan pengkulturan. Tumbesaran sel, kandungan klorofil a,

kandungan menyeluruh protein, lipid, karbohidrat dan profil asid lemak juga telah

dikaji. Parameter-parameter mutu air fiziko-kimia (suhu, oksigen terlarut, pH,

saliniti, irradian permukaan, irradian dalam air, ketumpatan optik, jumlah amonia

nitrogen, nitrat nitrogen, nitrit nitrogen, jumlah nitrogen, fosfat fosforus, jumlah

fosforus, keperluan oksigen kimia, keperluan oksigen biokimia dan jumlah karbon

organik terlarut) turut disukat sepanjang kajian tersebut.

Tumbesaran sel terbaik telah diperolehi daripada 4% ADPOME, dalam

kedua-dua persekitaran air tawar dan air payau dan kitaran pengkulturan dengan min

berat sel kering pada 706.98±285.52 dan 479.79±204.53 mgL⁻¹, masing-masing.

Kandungan klorofil *a* tertinggi juga diperolehi daripada *A. platensis* yang dikultur dalam 4% ADPOME dalam kedua-dua persekitaran air tawar dan air payau dan percubaan pengkulturan dengan min kandungan klorofil *a* pada 10.12±6.10 dan 8.40±5.23 mgL⁻¹, masing-masing.

A. platensis yang dikultur menggunakan 1% ADPOME menghasilkan kandungan menyeluruh protein tertinggi dalam persekitaran air tawar dan air payau pada kedua-dua percubaan pengkulturan pada 69.60±1.09 dan 58.71±3.73 % berat kering (p <0.05) apabila dibandingkan dengan rawatan lain. Kandungan tertinggi lipid menyeluruh diperolehi dalam A. platensis yang dikultur menggunakan 5% ADPOME dalam persekitaran air tawar dan air payau pada kedua-dua percubaan pengkulturan dengan min kandungan lipid 7.03±0.13 dan 10.08±0.01, masingmasing. Seperkara, kandungan menyeluruh karbohidrat maksima juga diperolehi dalam A. platensis yang dikultur menggunakan 5% ADPOME pada 25.47±0.36 dan 33.39±1.17 % berat kering, masing-masing. A. platensis yang dikultur menggunakan 4% ADPOME memiliki komposisi asid lemak yang paling pelbagai dalam kedua-dua percubaan pengkulturan dan persekitaran air tawar dan air payau.

Keputusan mutu air fiziko-kimia daripada kepekatan ADPOME yang berbeza dari kedua-dua persekitaran air tawar dan air payau menunjukkan *A. platensis* memiliki keupayaan dalam bioremediasi kumbahan minyak kelapa sawit yang kaya dengan bahan organik dengan mengurangkan masa simpanan daripada 3-4 minggu ke 1 minggu serta memperbaiki mutu air kumbahan secara umum.



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I certify that an Examination Committee met on 3rd March 2003 to conduct the final examination of Kennedy Aaron Aguol on his Master of Science thesis entitled "Mass Culture Of *Arthrospira platensis* Utilising Aerobically Digested Palm Oil Mill Effluent (ADPOME)" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

SITI SHAPOR MD. SIRAJ, Ph.D.

Associate Professor Department of Biology Faculty of Science and Environmetal Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia (Chairman)

HISHAMUDDIN OMAR, Ph.D.

Department of Biology Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

MISRI KUSNAN, Ph.D.

Department of Biology Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

MOHD. SALLEH KAMARUDIN, Ph.D.

Associate Professor Department of Agrotechnology Faculty of Agriculture Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

GULAM RUSUL RAHMAT ALI, Ph.D.

Professor/Deputy Dean School of Graduate Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 0 7 MAY 2003



The thesis submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science. The members of the supervisory committee are as follows:

HISHAMUDDIN OMAR, Ph.D.

Department of Biology Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia (Chairman)

MISRI KUSNAN, Ph.D.

Department of Biology Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

MOHD. SALLEH KAMARUDIN, Ph.D.

Department of Agrotechnology Faculty of Agriculture Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

AINI IDERIS, Ph.D.

Professor/Dean School of Graduate Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 1 0 JUL 2003



DECLARATION FORM

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations, which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.

KENNEDY AARON AGUOL

Date: 28th APRIL 2003

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA Analysis of Variance

ADPOME Aerobically digested palm oil mill effluent

ASEAN Association of South East Asian Nation

BF3 Boron trifluoride

BOD₅ Biochemical oxygen demand

CH₃ Methyl group

CHCl₃ Chloroform

COD Chemical oxygen demand

COOH Carboxyl

DHA Docosahexaenoic acid

DV United States Daily value

EFA Essential fatty acid

EPA Eicosapentanoic acid

FAMEs Fatty acid methyl esters

FeEDTA Ferric ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid

FEP Teflon

FFB Fresh fruit bunches

GLs galactolipids

GLA Gamma linolenic acid

HCl Hydrochloric acid

H₂SO₄ Sulphuric acid

IU International unit

Ig E Immunoglobulin E

mgL⁻¹ Milligram per litre

 μm Micro meter μl Micro litre

MUFA Mono unsaturated fatty acid

N Normality

NaOH Sodium hydroxide

NED N-1-Naphthylenediamine dihydrochloride

NO₂-N Nitrite-nitrogen



NO₃-N Nitrate-nitrogen

NPK Nitrogen Phosphorus Potassium (Kalium)

PGE₁ Postaglandin

PO₄-P Phosphate-phosphorus
POME Palm oil mill effluent
ppt Parts per thousand

PUFA Poly unsaturated fatty acid

rpm Revolution per minute

SFA Saturated fatty acid

TAN-(NH₄-N) Total Ammonia Nitrogen

T_dOC Total dissolved organic carbon

TN Total Nitrogen

TP Total Phosphorus
UM Universiti Malaya

UMS Universiti Malaysia Sabah

UPM Universiti Putra Malaysia

UNIDO United Nation Industrial Development Organization

UV Ultra violet

WHO World Health Organisation
YSI Yellow spring instrument

