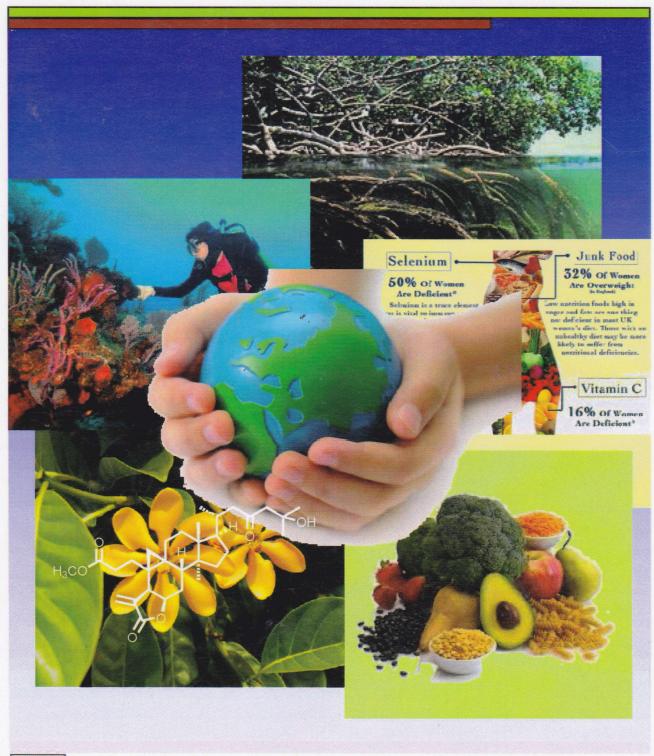
3rd NRCT-IFS Workshop:

NRCT-IFS-MU Collaborative Research in Natural Products and Food Science

November 28 - December 4, 2013







INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE





3rd NRCT-IFS Workshop:

NRCT-IFS-MU Collaborative Research in Natural Products and Food Science

November 28 – December 4, 2013 Century Park Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

www.sc.mahidol.ac.th/IFS2013

Organized by

National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT)

International Foundation for Science (IFS)

Mahidol University(MU)

Center of Excellence for Innovation in Chemistry (PERCH-CIC)















INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE





Oral presentation

Chairperson: Prof. Vatcharin Rukachaisirikul, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

10.30-10.50 O5: "The Use of Multivariate Graphical Methods, and Feeding Types of Macrobenthic Structure in Assessing Environmental Disturbance: Temperate versus Tropical Regions"

by Dr. Sapto Purnomo Putro

Diponegoro University, Indonesia

10.50-11.10 O6: "Optimization of Process Parameters in the Production of Bacterial Cellulose (nata-de-coco) by Acetobacterxylinum"

by Mr. Alwani Hamad

Muhammadiyah University Purwokerto, Indonesia

11.10-11.30 O7: "α-Mangostin – A Potential Anti-Biofilm Agent against Streptococcus mutans UA159"

by Dr. Phuong T. M. Nguyen

Vietnamese Academic of Science and Technology, Vietnam

11.30-11.50 O8: "Viability of Probiotics in Spray-dried Mango Juice Powder"

by Mrs. Dao Thi Anh Thu

University of Danang, Vietnam

11.50-13.00 LUNCH

Chairperson: Assoc. Prof. Parichat Hongsprabhas, The Thailand Research Fund

13.00-14.30 Panel Discussion (PD): "Scholarship Programs for Regional Research Collaborations"

by Ms. Watinee Kharnwong

Deputy Director, Australian Education International, Australian Embassy

Representative from the Embassy of France to Thailand

Representative from the Embassy of Sweden to Thailand

Mr. Wattanwit Gajaseni

Director, Countries Partnership Branch (Bilateral and Trilateral), Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency

Oral presentation

Chairperson: Assoc. Prof. Somdej Kanokmedhakul, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

14.30-14.50 O9: "Investigation of Antimicrobial, Anticancer and Antioxidant Secondary Novel
Metabolites from Lichens and Their Endophytes from High Altitude Regions of
Nepal"

by Dr. Hari Datta Bhattarai

Principle Investigator, Research Institute for Bioscience and Biotechnology, Nepal

Contact Address: Faculty of Science, Mahidol University 272 Rama VI Rd., Rachathewi, Bangkok10400 Thailand Tel. 66 2 201 5968 Fax 66 2 201 5963 e-mail: chutima.amn@mahidol.ac.th www.sc.mahidol.ac.th/IFS2013

The Use of Multivariate, Graphical Methods, and Feeding Types of Macrobenthic Structure in Assessing Environmental Disturbance: Temperate versus Tropical Regions

Sapto P. Putro^a, Suhartana^a, Riche Hariyati^a, and Agung Sudaryono^b

Introduction and Objective

This study is aimed to assess the effectiveness of multivariate analyses and distributional/ graphical techniques in assessing the response of macrobenthic assemblages to environmental disturbance caused by fish farming, comparing temperate and tropical regions.

Methods

The biotic datas were used from samples taken under southern blue-fin tuna farms in southern Spencer Gulf, South Australia, and under floating net cage at Rawapening Lake, and under fish impoundment at coastal region of Demak District, Central Java, Indonesia. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Non Metric Multi-Dimensional Scaling (NMDS) were used for analysis the abiotic and biotic datas, respectively. Abundance-Biomass Comparison (ABC) curves were employed to detect the level of disturbance.

Results

The results showed that the use of multivariate analyses and distributional/graphical techniques are effective to assess the severity of disturbance, owing to sensitive response of macrobenthic assemblages to environmental disturbance that made it possible to detect effects of farming activities. The ordination of MDS and ABC curves showed consistently with Wstatistic and H' index values in assessing the status of the area in that both tropical and temperate regions. They clearly separated the disturbed and undisturbed areas, whether in spatial and temporal, thus the methods may be applied at temperate and tropical regions.

Conclusion

Seasonal fluctuations caused by natural variability, hydrodynamic conditions, sediment characteristics, and organic matter are likely to be responsible for the observed changes of the assemblages over the study period. The use of multivariate analyses and distributional/graphical techniques are effective to assess the severity of disturbance, owing to sensitive response of macrobenthic assemblages to environmental disturbance that made it possible to detect effects of farming activities.

Keywords: macrobenthic assemblages, ABC curves, multivariate analyses, graphical method, environmental disturbance, fish farming.

Selected References:

- 1. Gao, Q. F., Cheung, K. L., Cheung, S. G., and Shin, P. K. S. Marine Pollution Bulletin, vol. 51, pp. 994-1002,
- 2. Modica, A., Scilipoti, D., La Torre, R., and Manganaro, A. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 2006, 66, 177-184.
- 3. Putro S.P. J. Coast. Dev., 2009, vol 12, pp. 146-152,.



Name-Surname: Sapto Purnomo Putro Date of Birth: 26 December 1966

Education: PhD

Research field: Marine Ecology, Aquaculture, Environmental Biomonitoring

^aDepartment of Biology, Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia, Email: saptoputro@undip.ac.id

^bFaculty of Fishery and Marine Science Diponegoro University, Semarang,; b) Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia