BASIC KNOWLEDGE IN MARINE SCIENCES

Edited by

Normawaty Mohammd-Noor



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Table of Contents

| Chapter | Page |
|---|------|
| Part 1 Algae | |
| Chapter 1 Algae | |
| Normawaty Mohammad-Noor | 2 |
| Chapter 2 Microalgae | |
| Normawaty Mohammad-Noor | 7 |
| Chapter 3 Seaweed | |
| Normawaty Mohammad-Noor | 12 |
| Chapter 4 Importance of Algae | |
| Anidha Visvanathan & Normawaty Mohammad-Noor | 17 |
| Chapter 5 Toxic Microalgae | |
| Anidha Visvanathan & Normawaty Mohammad-Noor | 23 |
| Chapter 6 Benthic Dinoflagellates | |
| Anidha Visvanathan & Normawaty Mohammad-Noor | 28 |
| Chapter 7 Diatoms | |
| Anies Aznida Sa'ari & Normawaty Mohammad-Noor | 34 |
| Chapter 8 Techniques to Collect Benthic Dinoflagellates | |
| Anidha Visvanathan & Normawaty Mohammad-Noor | 42 |
| Chapter 9 Techniques to Collect Sand-Dwelling Dinoflagellates | |
| Asilah Al- Has & Normawaty Mohammad-Noor | 47 |
| Chapter 10 Technique to Collect and Determination of Algal Cell Density | |
| Normawaty Mohammad Noor, Anies Aznida Sa'ari & Asilah Al- Has | 53 |

| Chapter 11 Technique to Establish Microalgae into Pure Culture |
|--|
| Normawaty Mohammad-Noor & Mohamad Fuad Mohamad Anuar58 |
| Chapter 12 Media for Microalgae Culture |
| Normawaty Mohammad-Noor & Mohamad Fuad Mohamad Anuar63 |
| Chapter 13 Scanning Electron Microscopy |
| Normawaty Mohammad-Noor & Asilah Al-Has69 |
| Chapter 14 Making Seaweed Herbarium |
| Normawaty Mohammad-Noor74 |
| Part 2 Beach Profile and Sediment Characteristics |
| Chapter 15 Beach Profile |
| Shahbudin Saad80 |
| Chapter 16 Littoral Environmental Observation |
| Shahbudin Saad 90 |
| Chapter 17 Grain-Size Analysis |
| Shahbudin Saad97 |
| Part 3 Coral Reef |
| Chapter 18 Suspended Sediment in Coral Reef Area |
| Shahbudin Saad113 |
| Chapter 19 Line Intercept Transect |
| Shahbudin Saad118 |

| Chapter 20 Coral Recruitment |
|---|
| Shahbudin Saad127 |
| Chapter 21 Coral Reef Fish Assemblages |
| Shahbudin Saad132 |
| Chapter 22 Determination of Coral Cover (Coral Lifeforms) in Marine Environment |
| Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rashid137 |
| Part 4 Marine Pollution |
| Chapter 23 Determination of Aliphatic and Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Marine Environment |
| Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rashid144 |
| Chapter 24 Determination of Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (DIN) in Marine Environment. |
| Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rashid151 |
| Chapter 25 Water Sampling Techniques |
| Anies Aznida Saʻari, Kamaruzzaman Yunus & Akbar John |
| Chapter 26 Determination of Fecal Coliform and Escherichia coli (E. coli) in Marine Environment |
| Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rashid163 |
| Chapter 27 Determination of Organochlorine Insecticides in Oyster and Marine Sediment |
| Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rashid170 |
| Chapter 28 Detection of Heavy Metals in Sediment and Biological Samples |
| Anies Aznida Sa'ari, Akbar John & Kamaruzzaman Yunus |
| Chapter 29 Laboratory Protocols - Sediment Sample Analysis |
| Anies Aznida Sa'ari., Kamaruzzaman Yunus & Akbar John |

| Chapter 30 Anadara granosa - A Potential Bioindicator in Coastal Waters of Langkaw |
|--|
| sland, Malaysia |
| Kamaruzzaman Yunus, Mohd Zahir Md Suhaimi, Fikriah Faudzi, Mohd Fuad Miskon & Akbar |
| <i>John</i> 195 |
| Chapter 31 Bioaccumulation of Selected Metals in Commercially Important Marine Fishes |
| rom Selangor Coastal Waters, Malaysia |
| Kamaruzzaman Yunus., Rina Sharlinda Zabri, Fikriah Faudzi. Mohd Fuad Miskon & Akbar Iohn206 |
| Part 5 Fish |
| Chapter 32 Larval Feeding Behavior and Sensory Organs |
| Yukinori Mukai215 |
| Chapter 33 Procedure of Histological Experiment |
| Yukinori Mukai |

Chapter 2 Microalgae

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Introduction

Microalage is small in size ranging from few micron to about 1 mm. The cell morphology varies from unicell, colonies or filament. They can be found in almost all habitat. Microalgae is very important in many aspect and nowdays has become important subject especially concerning biofuel and carbon footprints. Microalgae has been suggested as a potential candidate in solving these problems.

In this chapter, only a few important taxa of microalgae will be discussed.

Cyanophyceae/Cyanobacteria (Figs 1A & B)

Cyanobacteria has been reported to occur on earth billions of years ago and can be considered as one of the earliest algae on earth. Cyanobacteria appears blue to green color due to pigments phycocyanin and allophycocyanin. Recent studies have suggested that the ability of algae and plant to perform photosynthetic activitiy is by gaining plastid from cyanobacteria through endosymbiont process. Cyanobacteria can be found in many habitats whether in terrestrial or in aquatic environments. They can be found in lakes, river, pond, ocean, tidal pool, soil, on rock and trees. One of the important criteria of cyanobacteria is the ability of the species to do nitrogen fixation. Cyanobacteria produce a thick wall cell called heterocyst, in which the cell can perform nitrogen fixation by converting nitrogen gas into ammonia (NH₃), nitrites (NO₂) or nitrates (NO₃) (Van Den Hoek *et al.*, 1995). The formation of heterocyst is enhanced when the environment is less eutrophic. This gives an advantage to cyanobacteria over other algae and therefore increases the chance of survival of cyanobacteria. Another important structure in