Microalgae (Selenastrum Capricornutum) Growth Inhibition Following Exposure to Pond Water: Monitoring Pond Toxicity

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Research Article

Keywords: pond-water, Toxicity, algae growth-inhibition, Bioindicator and Catfish

Posted Date: April 19th, 2022

DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1547458/v1

Abstract

Bio-indicators are organisms, such as bacteria, that can be used to determine the state of health and biogeographic change in the environment. Microalgae, for example, are used as bioindicators to assess the health of natural ecosystems such as pond water. They're utilized to evaluate the media in which a biological system operates, as well as the molecules within it. They serve as a symbol of the high quality of its surroundings. Microalgae respond quickly to changes in the environment, making them an excellent biomarker for evaluating the quality of pond and water pollutants. Fish are grown in a fixed pool of water known as a pond, with old water being replaced every five days or more. For the duration of the investigation, hazardous metabolites in the pond water were examined for the beginning or build-up of harmful metabolites. The Algaltoxkit approach was used for five days. Selanastrum capricornutum, a microalgae, was grown as a bio-indicator of pond toxicity. The pond water was collected without dilution from day one to day five. The microalgae test was conducted for 72 hours, with minor deviations from ISO guideline 8692. Microalgae growth inhibition varied among the days monitored, according to the results, findings imply that pond water poisoning begins on day 2-5. This finding shows that hazardous compounds in the pond water at day 5 may be affecting the fish's ability to grow and develop normally. The Algaltoxkit kit could also be a useful, quick test instrument for detecting the beginning of hazardous metabolites in a fish pond.

Introduction

Pond water is a natural or man-made reservoir used for fish farming. Aquaculture refers to the practice of cultivating populations of aquatic plants and animals in a variety of water conditions, including freshwater, brackish, and marine water (FAO, 2014; Trishala *et al*., 2016). Fish is believed to offer around one-sixth of the world's protein, making aquatic foods a major source of protein and other nutrients (Helfman, 2007). The feeding habits, development rate, illnesses, and survival value of pond fish can all be influenced by the water quality (Chainark and Boyd, 2010; Hosmani, 2013). Several elements, including dissolved oxygen (DO), temperature, pH, organic load, and ammonia, as well as meteorological conditions, influence pond quality (Ahmed *et al*., 2011). Phytoplankton production and respiration are linked to dissolved oxygen (Hari *et al*., 2006); pH and ammonia are linked to temperature and the number of organic matter inputs, as well as ammonia excretion by fish (Sipaba-Tavares *et al*., 2013). Nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus are supplied by fish diet, with roughly 35% of these nutrients partitioned in fish biomass (Avnimelech, 2000). The excretion of metabolic waste is caused by the uptake and metabolism of nutrients (Avnimelech, 2000). Unused nitrogen and phosphorus build up in the sediment, which can store 100-1000 times the nutrients that water can (Rahman *et al*., 2008). The concentrations of stored nutrients, organic matter, and bacterial density in the sediments may rise and then gradually be released for uptake (Jain *et al*., 2010). Under aerobic conditions, mineralization of stored organic debris results in the development of harmful compounds, which degrades pond water and health (Hari *et al*., 2006). The quality of the fish pond is determined by the amounts of dissolved oxygen, ammonia, and nitrite, which are regulated by the feeding rate. Microorganisms such as microalgae are employed to

monitor aquatic and terrestrial environments as indicators. It is simple to test them and they are readily available. When microorganisms are exposed to toxins in the environment, such as heavy metals like cadmium and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, they produce new proteins called stress proteins, which are employed as early warning indicators (Khatri and Tyagi, 2015). Microorganisms make up a large portion of marine biomass and are responsible for the nutrient cycle in the ocean (Hosmani, 2014). Environmental contaminants in water can be detected using microbial indicators (Malik & Bharti, 2012). The presence of toxins in water can easily be detected by observing changes in bacteria' digestive systems, which are rejected or affected by toxins that may restrict their growth (Uttah *et al.*, 2008). This test is speedy in comparison to other procedures. This test is quick to monitor when compared to other test procedures. However, the ability to only detect changes in organisms caused by poisons is a significant shortcoming (Khatri and Tyagi 2015). The bacterium Vogesella Indigofera, for example, reacts quantitatively with heavy metals (Aslam *et al.*, 2012; Malik and Bharti, 2012). The microalgae Selenastrum capricornutum were used as test organisms in this study to monitor the build-up of toxicity in pond water for five days.

Materials And Methods

Collection of Pond water samples

Five days of test samples were taken from a fish pond with a diameter of 10 x 8 x 7 m, 500 liters of water, and 200 fingerlings. The sampling began the day the pond's old water was replaced with fresh water, and samples were taken every 24 hours. After collection, the pH of the samples was calculated and they were kept in the refrigerator.

Toxkit

This is an AlgalToxkit kit that includes all of the necessary ingredients, include test organisms, to conduct sensitive and repeatable toxicity experiments. The AlgalToxkit is designed to test the toxicity of fresh and waste water released from both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Toxkits offer a significant advantage over traditional bioassays in that the test organisms are included in the kits in a "dormant" or "immobilized" state, ready to be activated before the test ISO 8692 is performed (2012).

Principle of Algaltoxkit F^{tm}

This bioassay kit is based on a 72-hour growth inhibition test using the green microalgae Selenastrum capricornutum (formerly Raphidocelis subcapitata and now Pseudokrichneriella subcapitata). After de-immobilization and transfer into an appropriate algal culture media, the green microalgae are immobilized in a specific matrix, where they persist for several months without losing viability; they resume normal growth ISO 8692 (2012).

Experimental design

The water samples were collected from the fish pond and were tested for their toxic effects on the microalgae as outlined below:

Sample 1: collected on day 1

Sample 2: collected on day 2

Sample 3: collected on day 3

Sample 4: collected on day 4

Samples 5 collected on day 5

Control – algal culturing medium for the algal test obtained from the Algaltoxkit; reference sediment.

The algal test was performed for 72 hours (with 3 replicates).

Toxicity Tests

A battery of Algaltoxkit microalgae - *Selenastrum capricornutum* in speciation of the primary consumer was used for this study.

Testing with microalga

The growth inhibitory effects of pond water on the microalgae Selenastrum capricornutum were determined after a 72-hour test using the microalgae Selenastrum capricornutum. The tests were carried out in accordance with ISO (International Organization for Standardization) guideline 8692, with minor adjustments. This was attributable to the preference of cells with a path length of 9 cm over cells with a path length of 10 cm. The Algaltoxkit technology entailed using a spectrophotometer to measure the optical density of algal cells at 670 nm (ISO 8692). (2012).

Preparation of algal culture medium

A 1000 ml volumetric flask was filled with 800 ml deionized water. One of the two Nutrient Stock "A" vials was uncapped, and 10 ml of its content was placed into the flask. The caps of Nutrient Stocks B, C, and D were removed, and 1 mL of each was put to the flask. Deionized water was used to fill the flask to the 1 liter mark. To homogenize the algal culturing media, it was corked and shook. The solution was allowed to equilibrate in the air overnight. The pH of the solution was adjusted to 8.3 with 1 mol/l sodium hydroxide ISO 8692 before use (2012).

De-immobilization of the algae

One of the two tubes containing algal beads had its liquid content drained out, and a 5 ml of matrix dissolving solvent was placed into the tube, sealed, and rapidly shaken. Using a vortex shaker, the shaking was repeated every two minutes for 10 minutes until the algae were completely dissolved. The

supernatant was decanted after centrifuging the tube containing the dissolved algal solution for 10 minutes at 3000 rpm. It was replaced with 10 mL deionized water, capped, and violently shaken to homogeneously re-suspend the algae. After a ten-minute centrifugation at 3000 rpm, the supernatant was decanted and the algae were re-suspended in 10 mL algal culturing media ISO 8692. (2012).

Preparation of concentrated algal inoculum

The algal suspension was poured into a 25 ml flask, which was then filled to the 25 ml mark with algal culture medium. To homogenize the algal suspension, the flask was corked and shook. Calibration and Algal Stock cells were labeled on two cuvette cells. The calibration cell was sealed with tape and filled with 2.5 mL algal growing medium. To zero-calibrate the spectrophotometer, the calibration cell was placed into the instrument. The algal suspension was then transferred to the Algal Stock cell in 2.5 mL increments and tightly taped. To properly disperse the algal suspension, the cell was violently agitated. After that, the Algal Stock was placed in the spectrophotometer, and the optical density (OD 1) was measured after ten seconds ISO 8692. (2012).

Preparation of the fish pond water samples

The bottles containing the five-day-old fish pond water samples were shaken, then 10 ml from each bottle was placed into five separate centrifuge bottles and centrifuged for five minutes. The supernatants were collected and poured into five separate flasks labeled C1, C2, C3, C4, and C5, with each flask containing 100 ml of the algal culturing medium. A control sample was made by pouring 110 ml of algal culturing media into a sixth flask. The algal suspension was taken and poured into each of the six flasks, 1 ml at a time. The flasks were corked and thoroughly shaken to equally disperse the algae ISO 8692 (2012).

Transfer of the algal-sample solutions into the test vials

The test vials were labeled in three sets: three (a, b, c) for each test sample collected over the course of five days: C0, C1, C2, C3, C4, and C5. The control was the sixth set marked - C6. 2.5 ml of the algal-sample solutions were put into the three test vials ISO 8692 after the flasks were opened (2012).

Incubation of the test vials

The cells were taped shut and placed in a holding tray at random. The tape was slightly punctured on one side of the cells to allow for gas exchange in the centre. The cells were incubated in a locker with continual sideways lighting of 10000 lux provided by cool white fluorescent lamps at a temperature of 23 oC according to ISO 8692. (2012).

Scoring the results

Every 24 hours, the amount of algal growth inhibition was measured in comparison to the control. They were measured as the optical density (at 670 nm) of algal suspensions in test cells after exposure to the

toxicant for 24 hours, 48 hours, and 72 hours, respectively. After each measurement, the cells were returned to the holding tray and retained at random (ISO 8692). (2012).

Computation of Data

The mean values of the daily – optical density for the three replicates, the control cells, and the fish pond water (test samples) were calculated (ISO 8692, 2012).

Validating the test result

International Standard for Organization (ISO Standard 8692 – Section 8) stipulates that the average growth rate in the control shall be at least 1.4 per day, which corresponds to an increase in cell density by a factor - 67 in 72 hours ISO 8692, (2012).

Statistical Analysis

Data are expressed as mean ± SD and, a test of statistical significance was carried out using a two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Mean values with $p < 0.05$ were considered significant.

Results

Table 1 shows that the pH of the pond water samples increased from day to day for five days interval following the replacement of the old water with fresh water. The increments in pH levels from day-one to day-five were significant at $p < 0.05$.

Table 1 pH Values of the Fish Pond Water Samples

Data expressed as mean ± SD.

Mean values with $p < 0.05$ were considered significant.

Day 6: (Control – algal culturing medium for the algal test in Algaltoxkit)

Table 2 shows the extent to which pond water inhibited the growth of microalgae, *S. capricornutum.* Significant ($p < 0.05$) decreases in optical densities were observed when the pond water cultures were compared with the control culture.

Table 2 Algal Growth Inhibition Results

The initial nominal density = 0.002±0.001; Data were expressed as mean ± SD; Mean values with $p < 0.05$ were considered significant. Day 6: (Control – algal culturing medium for the algal test in the Algaltoxkit).

Discussions

Fish consume nitrogen and phosphorus from their food and emit ammonia as a waste product of metabolism (Boyd and Tucker, 1998; Randall and Tsui, 2002). The elevation in pH observed from day one to day five was most likely due to the release of ammonia into the pond water by fish and the decomposition of organic materials. This is shown in Table 1 as a result. Fish feed and excrement provide nutrients to the fish pond (Sipaba-Tavares et al., 2013). Assimilation and metabolism of nutrients result in the production of metabolic products, which cause pond water to deteriorate and discolor. The oxidation process, as well as the degradation of organic particles by bacteria, definitely contributed to the decline of pond water quality over time (Hari et al., 2006).

The explanation for this can be traced back to pond water inhibiting the growth of the microalgae S. carpricornutum. Due to their presence in the first level of the trophic chain, algae are sensitive and crucial in elutriate toxicity testing to check the impacts of dangerous compounds in water (Hari et al., 2006). They created oxygen, which is required in the marine ecosystem's food chain.

Algal growth in the cultures caused significant increases in algal density in both the tests (Days 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) and the control group (Day 6) after 24 hours. Table 2 summarizes the outcome. The maximum algal growth was seen on day 6 (control), compared to the original nominal algal density at zero hours. This was expected because it didn't include any toxicants that may have stopped microalgae from growing (Rahman et al., 2008). The rate of inhibition rose from Day 1 to Days 2, 3, 4, and 5, according to the measured algal densities. This was caused by bacterial degradation of organic waste, toxicant production, and pond water deterioration (Avnimelech, 2000; Sipaba-Tavares et al., 2013).

The accumulation of pollutants may have contributed to the decrease in algal growth in the fish cultures after 48 hours, compared to an increase in algal growth in the control culture after 24 hours. The toxicological effects of pond water on microalgae development. S. capricornutum had been severely harmed. Considering that microalgae are a type of algae, Because microalgae are photoautotrophs, their viability is dependent on nitrogen and phosphorus availability (Sadiq et al., 2011; Blanken et al., 2016). The pollutants in the test cultures interfered with the algae's normal photosynthetic activity, causing growth suppression. The reductions in the recorded algal densities of the test samples - Days (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) were linked to the growth inhibition of the microalgae, S. capricornutum, in the fish pond water cultures, and therefore implicated the pond water in the light of toxicity. At the end of 72 hours, growth inhibition of microalgae was found in both the control and test cultures. In the test cultures, this was due to the accumulation of a toxicant from excretion and decomposition, but in the control cultures, it was due to a shortage of nutrient, gas depletion, insufficient irradiation, and a natural fall in algae growth, among other things. The maximum average microalgae growth in the control was 1.1 percent per day (measured after 24 hours), which fell short of the validity criteria of at least 1.4 percent per day (ISO, 2012). The inconsistencies and contradictions in this study's elutriate toxicity test could have been caused by minor changes to ISO guideline 8692. Using the results of this investigation, one may estimate the pond's poisonous level and possibly anticipate the fish's perceived risk and survival value.

Conclusion

The use of microalgae toxicity as a bioindicator was used to examine the in situ assessment of pond water. Without measuring or defining the nature of the contaminants in the pond, the microalgae growth rate was used as an indicator of pond water toxicity. This experiment was beneficial, objective, simple, and repeatable. This method provided insight on the appropriateness of aquatic life's health in relation to its surrounding environment. As a result of this finding, it's reasonable to conclude that the toxicity of pond water was significantly increased on day five.

Declarations

Disclosure statement

No conflict of interest was reported as all the authors contributed equally

Acknowledgment

The MicroBiotests firm, located at Kleiner 15 9030 Mariakerke (Gent), Belgium, www.microbiotests.be, has generously donated these Toxikits. I am grateful to Professor Ikechukwu NE Onwurah, who made the Toxikits available.

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Tables

Table 1 pH Values of the Fish Pond Water Samples

Days	Number of tests	pH Values
Day 1	3	6.60 ± 0.010
Day 2	3	6.66 ± 0.015
Day 3	3	6.95 ± 0.010
Day 4	3	7.26 ± 0.021
Day 5	3	7.34 ± 0.020

Table 2 Algal Growth Inhibition Results

Day s	N	Mean of OD at 670 nm after an exposure time		
		24 hours	48 hours	72 hours
Day 1	3	0.012 ± 0.001[4]	0.011 ± 0.001[4]	0.090 ± 0.001[4]
Day 2	3	0.010 ± 0.001[3]	0.009 ± 0.001[3]	0.009 ± 0.001[3]
Day 3	3	0.007 ± 0.003[2]	0.005 ± 0.001[2]	0.005 ± 0.001[2]
Day 4	3	0.004 ± 0.001[1]	0.004 ± 0.001[1]	0.004 ± 0.001[1]
Day 5	3	0.004 ± 0.001[1]	0.003 ± 0.001[1]	0.003 ± 0.001[1]
Day 6 (Control)	3	0.017 ± 0.001[5]	0.019 ± 0.002[5]	0.013 ± 0.003[5]