# การเปลี่ยนแปลงของสังคมแบคทีเรียและคุณลักษณะดินตะกอนในบ่อเลี้ยงกุ้ง



นางปริยา นุพาสันต์

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรวิทยาศาสตรดูษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิทยาศาสตร์ชีวภาพ คณะวิทยาศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2548 ISBN 974-17-3549-9 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

# CHANGES IN BACTERIAL COMMUNITY AND SEDIMENT CHARACTERISTICS IN SHRIMP PONDS

Mrs. Pariya Nuphasant

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy Program in Biological Science
Faculty of Science
Chulalongkorn University
Academic Year 2005
ISBN 974-17-3549-9

Thesis Title	Changes in Bacterial Community and Sediment
D.,	Characteristics in Shrimp Ponds
By Field of Study	Mrs. Pariya Nuphasant Biological Science
Thesis Advisor	Tosak Seelanan, Ph.D.
Thesis Co-advisor	Sorawit Powtongsook, Ph.D.
	y the Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University in of the Requirements for the Doctor's Degree
	Deputy Dean for Administrative Affairs, Acting Dean, The Faculty of Science Professor Tharapong Vitidsant, Ph.D.)
THESIS COMMIT	TEE
(Tosak See	Chairman Professor Nandana Angkinand)  Thesis Advisor  lanan, Ph.D.)  Thesis Co-advisor  owtongsook, Ph.D.)  Than Thirabhupt  Member
	Professor Kumthorn Thirakhupt, Ph.D.)
(Associate)	Member Professor Sirirat Rengpipat, Ph.D.)
	lepromehai, Ph.D.)
Þ	! Mutherson . Member

(Vorathep Muthuwan, D. Tech. Sc.)

ปริยา บุพาสันค์: การเปลี่ยนแปลงของสังคมแบคทีเรียและคุณลักษณะคินตะกอนในบ่อเลี้ยงกุ้ง (CHANGES IN BACTERIAL COMMUNITY AND SEDIMENT CHARACTERISTICS IN SHRIMP PONDS) อ. ที่ปรึกษา อ. คร. ต่อศักดิ์ สีลานันท์, อ.ที่ปรึกษาร่วม คร.สรวิศ เผ่าทองศูข 177 หน้า, ISBN 974-17-3549-9

งานวิจัยนี้เป็นการศึกษาการเปลี่ยนแปลงขององค์ประกอบชนิคของแบคทีเรียในคินตะกอน ของบ่อเลี้ยง กุ้งคลอคระยะเวลาการเลี้ยงกุ้ง โคยการเก็บตัวอย่างคินตะกอนจากบ่อเลี้ยงกุ้งในอำเภอหนองเสือ จ.ปทุมธานี จำนวน 2 บ่อ ที่อำเภอบ้านโพธิ์ จ.ฉะเชิงเทรา จำนวน 2 บ่อ ที่อำเภอบางคล้า จ.ฉะเชิงเทรา จำนวน 1 บ่อ และที่บ่อ เลี้ยงกุ้งในเขตบางขุนเทียน จ.กรุงเทพมหานคร จำนวน 3 บ่อ โดยมีการวิเคราะห์คุณสมบัติทางเคมีของคินตะกอน การศึกษาสังคมของแบคทีเรียโดยวิธีเลี้ยงเชื้อ และ 16S rDNA PCR-DGGE และจำแนกชนิคของแบคทีเรียโดย เปรียบเทียบลำคับเบสของชิ้นส่วน 16S rDNA กับฐานข้อมูล

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ในระหว่างการเลี้ยงกุ้งจะพบการสะสมของสารอินทรีย์ในคินตะกอนอย่างชัดเจน ในขณะที่ปริมาณสารประกอบใน โตรเจนมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงขึ้นลงอยู่ตลอดเวลา พบว่าปริมาณของแอม โมเนียและ ในไตร์ตมีแนว โน้มเพิ่มขึ้นตามระยะเวลาการเลี้ยงกุ้ง ซึ่งสัมพันธ์กับจำนวนแบคทีเรียที่เพิ่มขึ้น ผลการคิดตามการ เปลี่ยนแปลงของประชากรแบคทีเรียนตะกอนดินพบว่าเมื่อศึกษา โดยการนับจำนวน โค โลนีแบคทีเรียบนอาหาร เพาะเชื้อ พบว่าแบคทีเรียมีจำนวนเพิ่มขึ้นตามระยะเวลาการเลี้ยง ซึ่งสอดคล้องกับผลการศึกษาด้วย DGGE และจาก การ โคลน 16S rDNA ของกลุ่มแบคทีเรียที่พบเด่นชัดบนเจลพบว่าเป็นกลุ่ม Pseudomonas, Serratia, Vibrio, Marinobacter, Halomonas, Desulfovibrio และ Bacillus นอกจากนี้ยังพบว่าแบคทีเรียหลายชนิดที่พบเป็นชนิด เด่นจากการศึกษาด้วยเทคนิค DGGE เป็นแบคทีเรียที่ไม่สามารถแยกเพาะเลี้ยงในห้องปฏิบัติการ ได้ (uncultured bacteria)

การนำตัวอย่างคินตะกอนจากบ่อเลี้ยงกุ้งมาทคสอบการย่อยสลาย และการเปลี่ยนรูปแบบของ สารประกอบในโครเจนในห้องปฏิบัติการ พบว่าแบคทีเรียในคินตะกอนจากบ่อเลี้ยงกุ้งสามารถย่อยสลาย สารอินทรีย์ในโครเจนให้อยู่ในรูปของสารอนินทรีย์ โคยกระบวนการแอมโมนิฟิเคชัน ในคริฟิเคชัน และคืในตริ ฟิเคชัน ตามลำคับ ซึ่งปฏิกิริยาในคริฟิเคชันสามารถเกิคขึ้นได้อย่างรวคเร็ว แม้ว่าแบคทีเรียกอุ่มในคริฟายอิงจะ ไม่ใช่แบคทีเรียที่พบมากในตัวอย่างคินตะกอนก็ตาม

สาขาวิทยาศาสตร์ชีวภาพ	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต ปกะ 4%
ปีการศึกษา 2548	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา
	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม 📶 🖟

# # 4373874623 : BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

KEY WORDS : SHRIMP POND/ SEDIMENT/ BACTERIAL COMMUNITY

DENATURING GRADIENT GEL ELECTROPHORESIS

PARIYA NUPHASANT: CHANGES IN BACTERIAL COMMUNITY AND SEDIMENT CHARACTERISTICS IN SHRIMP PONDS THESIS ADVISOR: TOSAK SEELANAN, Ph.D., THESIS CO-ADVISOR: SORAWIT POWTONGSOOK, Ph.D., 177 pp. ISBN 974-17-3549-9

This study investigated the change of bacterial communities and sediment characteristics in the shrimp pond during cultivation period. Sediment samples were collected from 2 shrimp ponds at Nong Suea, Pathum Thani Province, 2 ponds at Ban Pho, Chachoengsao Province, 1 pond at Bang Khla, Chachoengsao Province and 3 ponds in Bang Khun Thian, Bangkok. Sediment characteristics were analyzed using chemical analysis. Bacterial community was examined using a combination of cultured and 16S rDNA PCR-DGGE technique. The identity of bacterial populations was identified by comparing isolated 16S rDNA sequences with the database.

The results showed that organic matter was accumulated in all shrimp pond sediment while nitrogen compounds were fluctuated during cultivation. Meanwhile, the concentrations of ammonia and nitrite in several ponds tended to increased with the increasing of bacterial number. Total bacteria count showed that the number of bacteria increased with culture period. The PCR-DGGE results indicated the shifts of bacterial populations with increasing species diversity at the end of cultivation. After cloning, sequencing and comparing 16S rDNA with the database, it was found that the dominant bacteria in the sediment were *Pseudomonas*, *Serratia*, *Vibrio*, *Marinobacter*, *Halomonas*, *Desulfovibrio* and *Bacillus*. Moreover, many dominant bacteria appeared on DGGE gel were uncultured bacteria.

An investigation of nitrogen decomposition and transformation under laboratory condition showed that bacteria in sediment from shrimp pond could decompose organic nitrogen and convert to inorganic nitrogen. This was according to ammonification, nitrification and denitrification processes, respectively. Nitrification process, however, could rapidly occur even the nitrifying bacteria were not the dominant group.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author would like to thank her advisors, Drs. Tosak Seelanan, and Dr. Sorawit Powtongsook, who have been admirable colleagues and mentors. Their expertise and accurate judgment has been invaluable for her work, their kind support and encouragement have been appreciative. Acknowledgements are extended to her committee, Associate Professor Nantana Angkinand, Assistant Professor Kumthorn Thirakhupt, Associate Professor Dr. Sirirat Rengpipat, Dr. Ekawan Luepromchai, Dr. Vorathep Muthuwan, for their valuable comments and suggestions, which considerably improved this manuscript.

The author would like to thank Marine Biotech Research Unit (MBRU) at Chulalongkorn University and The Institute of Environmental Research, Chulalongkorn University for laboratory facilities.

The author is deeply indebt to the member of MBRU; Miss Chansawang Ngampongsai, Miss Tipawan Hongjed, Miss Maliwan Kutatho, Miss Suttikarn Sutti, Miss Sirikanya Jungthanawong and Miss Maliwan Nakkuntod for their help in laboratory work. Acknowledgements are extended to all mentors and staff at the Environmental research Unit and Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University. The author is grateful for their support. The Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, Burapha University, permitted the author to pursue Ph.D. study with no hesitation, which she is thankful.

This study has been supported by Graduate School at Chulalongkorn University and Center of Excellent in Biodiversity (grant no. CEB D 1 2005).

Last, but not least, Mr. Sonboon Pabunruang and Mrs. Malee Pabunruang, parents; Dr. Thanida Thrakoolsujaritchok and Dr. Wasuthida Rekatanant; Major Santi Nuphasant, husband, and Puttitha Nuphasant, daughter, have been so helpful in completing this degree. Without whose endless patience and encouragement, the author could not have been able to start nor finish this work. The author would like to express her deep gratitude and dedicate this degree to them.

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