## EFFECT OF REPEATED HARVESTING ON THE GROWTH OF SARGASUM SPP AND TURBINIRIA CONOIDES OCCURRING IN MANDAPAM AREA

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#### Abstract

Studies were made on the effect of repeated harvesting on the growth of *Sargassam cristaefolium, S. ilicifolium, S. polycystum, S. wightii* and *Turbinaria conoides* occurring at Mandapam coast for a period of 2 years during June 1986 to November 1988. The growth of these algin yielding seaweeds depended on the period of harvesting and interval between one harvest and next. The maximum standing crop with plants of maximum stature was found during the period September to January in these brown algae. An interval of 7 months is required for the regrowth of these algae is September to January.

#### Introduction

In India, the brown algae Sargassum and Turbinaria are used for the production of sodium aliganate by the seaweed industries. At present Sargassam cristaefolium, S. ilicifolium, S. polycystum, S. wightii and Turbinaria conoides T. decurrens and T.ornata are being exploited from the natural seaweed beds in the southeast coast Rameshwaram to Kanyakumari and used as raw material for manufacturing sodium alginate. Studies were made by various workers (Valson, 1955; Umamahesware 1969; Umamaheswara Rao, and Kalimuthu, 1972; Kaliaperumal and Kalimurthu, 1976, Kaliaperumal et al., 1977; Chennubhotla et al., 1978, 1982; Kalimuthu, 1980) on the growth and algin contents in species of Sargasum and Turbinaria growing at Mandapam area. Some information is available on the effect of repeated harvesting on the growth of agar yielding seaweeds. Hence investigation on this aspect was undertaken during 1986-88 in Sargassam cristaefolium, S. ilicifolium, S. polycystum, S. wightii and Turbinaria conoides growing at Krusadai Island, Pudumandam and Kilakkarai in the vicinity of Mandapam and the results obtained are presented in this communication.

# Table 1 Harvested biomass of Sargassum cristaefolium from Krusadai Island

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Month of		Quadrat number and seaweed biomass (g wet wt/m <sup>2</sup> )												
harvest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
July '87	<mark>.</mark> 2650	2260	3850	1600	550	1270	1680	2300	2385	5120	2640	412		
August	490													
September	1220	2000												
October	170	310	700											
November	100	890	700	2500										
December	· 500	340	550	400	1700									
January '88	150	93	100	120	670	2240						 		
February	15	35	35	40	10	55	70							
March	55	95	95	90	Trace	Trace	115	85						
April	105	125	80	110	75	160	90	140	265					
Мау	300	273	200	290	210	325	340	410	725	1250				
June	630	760	935	830	895	1040	750	845	1070	920	1220			
July	720	810	610	. 710	745	840	580	830	810	530	755	1600		

Month of	Quadrat number and seaweed biomass (g wet wt/m <sup>2</sup> )													
harvest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9、	10	· 11	12		
July '86	260	1740	4770	1120	3560	3900	3160	3660	3520	5340	3580	3400		
August	140	ž		•										
September	Trace	270		1										
October	Trace	Trace	555											
November	10	30	115	110					1 <b>-</b>	-				
December	40	50	110	75	370									
January '87	35	140	20	75	375	1000					• .	· · ·		
February	Trace	15	60	15	60	50	200							
March	30	50	25	73	75	40 ·	125	100						
April	50	90	50	100	75	40	20	55	80					
May	Trace	10	30	30	Trace	Trace	40	Trace	Trace	Trace				
June	Trace	90	80	80	Trace	15	50	55	80	75	200			
July	63	40	55	45	Trace	85	55	Trace	Trace	Trace	90	75		

## Table 2 Harvested biomass of Sargassum ilicifolium from Krusadai island

#### **Material and Methods**

Plants of Sargassum cristaefolium C.A. Agardh, S. ilicifolium (Turner) C. Agradh and Turbinaria conoides Kuetzing grow abundantly on the subtidal reef at Krusadai Island. S. polycystum C. Agradh and T. conoides occur on the subtidal reef at Kilakkarai. The intertidal rocks at Pudumadam bear luxuriant growth of S. wightii (Greville) J. Agradh. For studying the effect of repeated harvests on the growth of these algae, 12 permanent quadrats (1. sq.m area each) were marked randomly for each species in their natural beds by fixing four iron pegs at the four corners of the quadrats. At the start of the experiment the plants were hand picked from these 12 quadrats leaving the basal portion of the plants as followed in commercial harvesting. After one month period, the first quadrat with one month regrown plants was harvested. In the second month the first and second quadrats with one month and two months regrown plants respectively were harvested. The method of harvesting was continued till the end of the experiment for a period of 1 year to study the effect of harvesting every month. The wet weight of the harvested plants from each quadrat was taken every month. This study was made for a period of one year for S. cristaefolium and S. ilicifolium occurring at Krusadai island and S. polycystum and T. conoides growing at Pudumadam and Krusadai Island respectively.

### Results

Data collected on the biomass of S. cristaefolium, S. ilicifolium, S. polycystum and S. weightii are presented in Tables 1 to 4 and for T. conoides in Tables 5 and 6. The biomass of S. cristaefolium harvested initially from 12 quadrats during July '87 varied from 550 to 5120 g/m<sup>2</sup>. The quadrats reharvested for the first time during September '87 - January '88 showed the maximum standing crop with fully grown plants and it varied from 700 to 2500 g/m<sup>2</sup>. The quadrats reharvested for the first time and in successive months during the period May to July '88 also had high biomass (1220 to 1660 g/m<sup>2</sup> but the plants were young (Table 1).

The first harvest of S. *ilicifolium* was made from 12 quadrats in July '86 and the weight of the harvested plants varied from 260 to 5340 g/m<sup>2</sup>. Maximum biomass of plants was obtained from the quadrats reharvested for the first time during the months September '86 to January '87 and it ranged from 110 to 1000 g/m<sup>2</sup>. The quadrats reharvested for first time in all other months and in successive months in all quadrats had only less biomass (Table 2).

In S. polycystum the initial standing crop from 12 quadrats varied from 200 to  $440 \text{ g/m}^2$  during June '87. The quadrats reharvested for the first time during November '87 to January '88 showed maximum biomass ranging from 550 to 1260 g/m<sup>2</sup> with

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Month of		-	Quadi	rat nun	iber ar	id seaw	eed bi	omass (	g wet	wt/m <sup>2</sup> )	)	
harvest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
July '87	265	260	265	260	200	220	370	300	265	260	440	400
August	240		1									
September	250	335										
October	65	50	15									
November	223	210	200	225		Ī						
December	260	390	270	270	550							
January '88	173	190	260	220	325	1260				ŀ		
February	180	250	260	290	310	240	1000					
March	145	100	150	135	120	80	150	480		•.		
April	155	55	60	Trace	95	90	85	90	210			
Мау	70	120	210	285	315	295	110	205	160	800		
June	175	110	180,	1 <del>9</del> 0	190	210	210	240	290	290	750	
July	180	230	120	160	-100	120	320	310	220	220	190	560

## Table 3 Harvested biomass of Sargassum Polycystum from Kilakkarai

Month of		Quadrat number and seaweed biomass (g wet wt/m <sup>2</sup> )												
harvest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
July '86	3430	5190	2160	1500	1370	2920	2300	1190	730	1130	1930	2990		
July	<del>بة</del> 840										·			
August	800	2930												
September	505	530	2560											
October .	420	510	200	4000										
November	1060	1540	400	440	6380									
December	405	890	205	335	250	2900								
January '87	575	510	40	420	555	370	4500							
February	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace						
March	65	60	60	300	370	25	Trace	Trace	Trace					
April	430	510	240	940	800	365	45	230	75	40				
Мау	275	225	Trace	260	260	160	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	925			
June	260	245	160	485	140	640	65	150	60	40	810	1040		
November '87	4300	4100	3000	3100	4200	1750	4150	4250	3500	3100	4260	3950		
December	275			-										
January '88	940	3300												
February	570	140	860											
March	90	45	25	325										
April .	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	60									
May	165	235	290	850	295	460								
June	130	145	180	170	105	100	240							
July	420	220	110	270	110	105	130	320						
August	540	105	Trace	300	405	100	320	Trace	340					
September	445	550	180	540	290	330	150	560	190	220				
October	640	520	540	380	350	160	110	240	165	120	1760			
November	170	175	50	75	200	120	210	230	160	200	150	2500		

### Table 4 Harvested biomass of Sargassum wightii from Pudumadam

well grown plants. The quadrats reharvested for the first time during April to June '88 showed maximum biomass ranging from 550 to 1260 g/m<sup>2</sup> with well grown plants. The quadrats reharvested for the first time during April to June '88 had young plants with slightly high biomass of 560 to 800 g/m<sup>2</sup> (Table 3).

The plants of *S. wightii* were harvested from 12 quadrats (separately for every year) at the start of the experiments in July '86 and November '87 and the biomass varied from 330 to 5190 g/m<sup>2</sup> and 1750 to 4300 g/m<sup>2</sup> respectively. During the two years study period, maximum biomass with well grown reproductive plants ranging from 1760 to 6380 g/m occurred in the quadratst harvested for the first time from October to January. During first year although the biomass was slightly more 925 to 1040 g/m<sup>\*</sup>) in the quadrats harvested for the first time in May and June, the plants were young (Table 4).

The vegetation of *T. conoides* from Kilakkarai was harvested from 12 quadrats at the start of the experiment in August '87 and the biomass varied from 3150 to 7320 g/m<sup>2</sup>. The quadrats reharvested for the first time in December '87, January, June and July '88 had maximum biomass ranging from 2050 to 3040 g/m<sup>2</sup>. The plants reharvested during December and January were fully grown with reproductive structures while those harvested during July and August were young (Table 5).

The population of *T. conoides* from Krusadai Island was harvested from 12 quadrats (separately for every year) at the beginning of experiments in June '86 and August '87 and the biomass of harvested plants ranged from 1740 to 6700 g/m<sup>2</sup> and 4270 to 6980 g/m<sup>2</sup> respectively. During the two year period, maximum standing crop of plants ranging from 575 to 3140 g/m<sup>2</sup> was recorded from the quadrats reharvested for the first time in the months September to January. The quadrats reharvested for the first time and in successive months during May to July also had more biomass, but the plants were young and vegetative (Table 6).

### Discussion

The present study indicates that regrowth of Sargassum and Turbinaria depends on the interval between one harvest to the other. These algin yielding seaweeds take about 7 months for their regrowth to harvestable size and attain maximum stature during the period September to January. It is evident from the present investigation that the peak growth period for S.cristaefolium, S. ilicifolium, S. polycystum, S. wightii and T. conoides is from September to January. The results obtained in the present study agree with the earlier findings on the growth behaviour of S. ilicifolium (Chennubhotla et al., 1982), S. polycystum as S. myriocystum (Kalimuthu, 1980 and Chennubhotla et al., 1982), S. wightii (Umamaheswara Rao, 1969) and T. conoides (Umamaheswara Rao,

Month of		Quadrat number and seaweed biomass (g wet wt/m <sup>2</sup> )												
harvest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
August '87	5200	4500	6300	5500	3250	5700	4780	3150	4350	6230	6750	7320		
September	725													
October	1200	1140												
November	510	850	660											
December	900	1320	920	2700										
January '88	260	205	170	115	2050									
February	275	250	550	Trace	Trace	650								
March	100	100	110	70	60	80	740							
April	120	55	40	70	75	125	Trace	350				t		
May	170	140	130	150	120	140	140	170	450					
June	240	235	305	280	260	340	385	470	290	603				
July	2690	2460	2220	2450	2495	1715	2600	2360	2765	2675	3040			
August	800	800	1500	800	1000	1000	1000	1000	900	800	1200	3000		

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### Table 5 Harvested biomass of Turbinaria conoides from Kilakkarai

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Table	6
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# Harvested biomass of Turbinaria conoides from Krusadai island

Month of	Quadrat number and seaweed biomass (g wet wt/m <sup>2</sup> )													
harvest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
June '86	2540													
July	<del>ة</del> 325													
August	260	360												
September	30	140	1540											
October	695	125	995	1960										
November	40	65	15	90	2400									
December	115	150	35	450	155	3140								
January '87	100	150	400	395	600	770	1720							
February	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace						
March	65	90	20	515	225 <sup>°</sup>	40	240	300	340					
April	120	235	120	360	240	210	260	110	600	915				
Мау	130	100	270	1250	1350	1400	650	450	630	1060	925			
June	65	90	45	100	Trace	Trace	100	140	Trace	130	140	220		
August '87	6540	4600	5260	4320	4790	6290	4870	5920	6980	5220	4270	5250		
September	620			-										
October	600	800												
November	250	325	575											
December	700	500	440	1250										
January '88	800 ·	560	860	260	840									
February	250	150	175	280	180	1020								
March	245	390	265	350	280	215	480							
April	105	155	225	160	165	200	155	650				ļ		
May	4490	450	470	500	500	325	250	600	1900					
June	1720	1540	1370	1295	1330	1660	1665	1485	1450	2325				
July	1560	1780	1160	1760	1275	1840	1275	1340	1250	1860	3500			
August	400	550	450	650	350	450	500	400	650	550	600	1100		

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1969; Chennubhotla *et al.*, 1978) growing at Mandapam coast. The suitable period for commercial exploitation of these alginophytes is from September to January for obtaining maximum biomass with fully grown plants. The harvest should be avoided during February to August to ensure regrowth of these brown alyae to harvestable size.

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