

# Soil Protozoa diversity at coal post-mining area at different age of reclamation

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# Introduction

- Soil is the main store of carbon on land
- Mining activities can interfere the soil structure and function
- Open cast mining method will change the soil surface and its environment
- The process in soil (below ground) play an important role in the biogeochemical cycle, soil carbon metabolism and the nitrogen cycle.
- The objectives of this study were to assess the diversity of soil protozoa in six different ages of soil reclamation at post coal mining area

# Introduction

## Soil Reclamation Process:

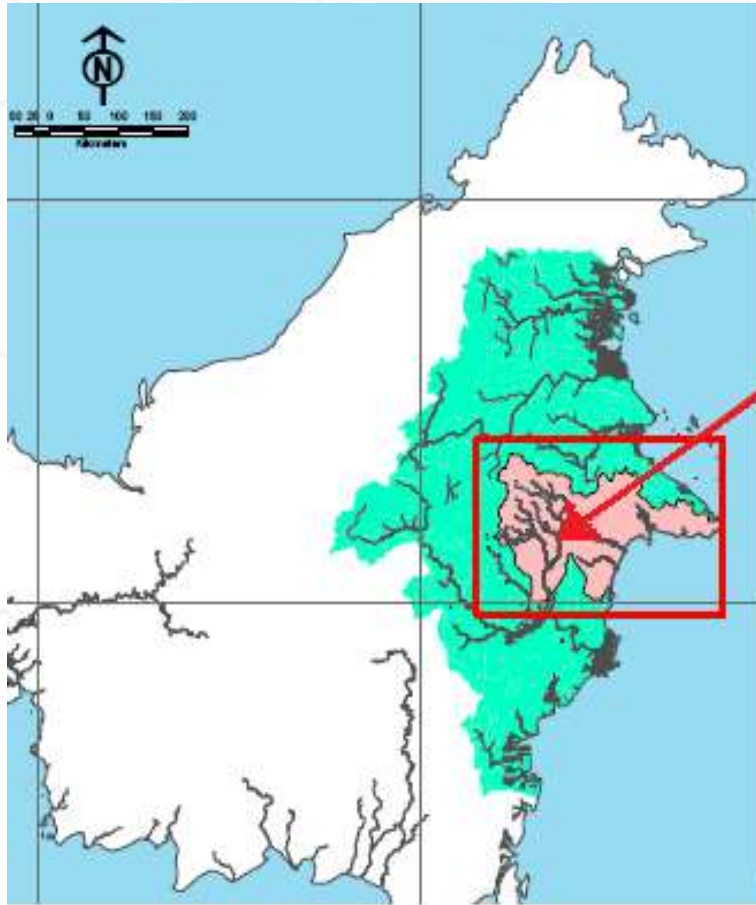




# Study sites

Kutai District - East Kalimantan  
Indonesia

Reclamation area was planted by fast growing trees *Acacia mangium*, *Paraseranthes falcataria* and *Samanea saman*



# Methods



- Reclamation of post coal mining area has been done since sixteen years ago.
- Determination of study sites based on treatments (revegetation) and age of reclamation.
- Soil samples were collected from six different age of reclamation (T0, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5 and T6).
- At each site, soil sample was collected from three different plants area (*Acacia mangium*, *Paraseranthes falcataria*, *Samanea saman*).
- Identification of soil protozoa was conducted (following the references) until morphospecies level.





# Methods



## Protozoa Collection



- Identification and Protozoa analysis (microfauna) based on :
  1. Amoeba and testate amoeba (Smirnov dan Brown (2004)
  2. Flagelata (Adl et al (2005)
  3. Ciliata (Adl et al (2008)

Other references for identification: Lousier and Bamforth (1989), Tikhonenkov et al, (2012), Bass et al., (2009), Ptackova et al, (2013), Lee et al., (2005).



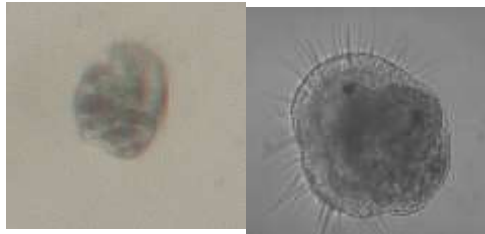
# RESULTS

## Protozoa diversity at reclamation area

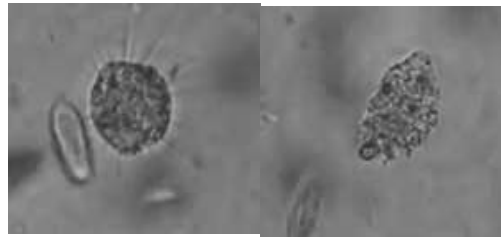


Amoeba	Testate amoeba	Flagellata	Siliata
Phylum : Sarcodina	Phylum : Amoebozoa	Phylum: Euglenozoa	Phylum : ciliophora
1. Actynophrys sp	1. Heleopera rosea	1. Bodo sp 1	1. Colpidium campylum
2. Heterophrys sp.	2. Heleopera sp.	2. Bodo sp 2	2. Colpoda sp.
	3. Arcella sp.	3. Anisonema ovale	3. Litonotus sp.
Phylum : Flabellinea	4. Nebela sp.	4. Entosiphon sulcatum	4. Blepharisma sp 1
1. Vannella platyopodia	5. Hyalosphenia papilio	5. Peranema trichophorum	5. Blepharisma sp 2
	6. Hyalosphenia minuta	6. Neobodo designis	6. Blepharisma sp 3
Phylum : Tubulinea	7. Breviata Anatema	7. Petalomonas sp.	7. Sphaerophyra magna
1. Trichamoeba sp.			8. Spathidium spathula
2. Hartmannella sp.	Phylum : Cercozoa	Phylum: Cercozoa	9. Vorticella similis
3. Hartmannella Vermiformis	1. Cyphoderia sp 1	1. Cercomonas sp 1	10. Leptopharinx sp.
	2. Cyphoderia sp 2	2. Cercomonas sp 2	11. Didinium sp.
Phylum : Percolozoa	3. Euglypha cilliata		12. Halteria Grandinella
1. Vahlkampfia russeli	4. Euglypha compressa	Phylum: Choanozoa	13. Keronopsis muscorum
	5. Trinema sp	1. Salpingoeca sp.	

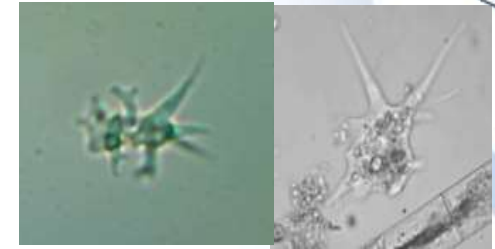
# Protozoa at reclamation area



*Actynophrys* sp



*Heterophrys* sp.



*Vannella platiypodia*



*Trichamoeba* sp.



*Hartmannella* sp 1



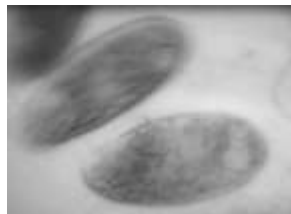
*Hartmannella* sp 2.



*Peranema trichophorum*



*Neobodo designis*



*Colpidium campylum*



*Litonotus* sp



*Blepharisma* sp3



*Spathidium spathula*



*Didinium* sp



*Tachymonas* sp.



*Keronopsis muscorum*



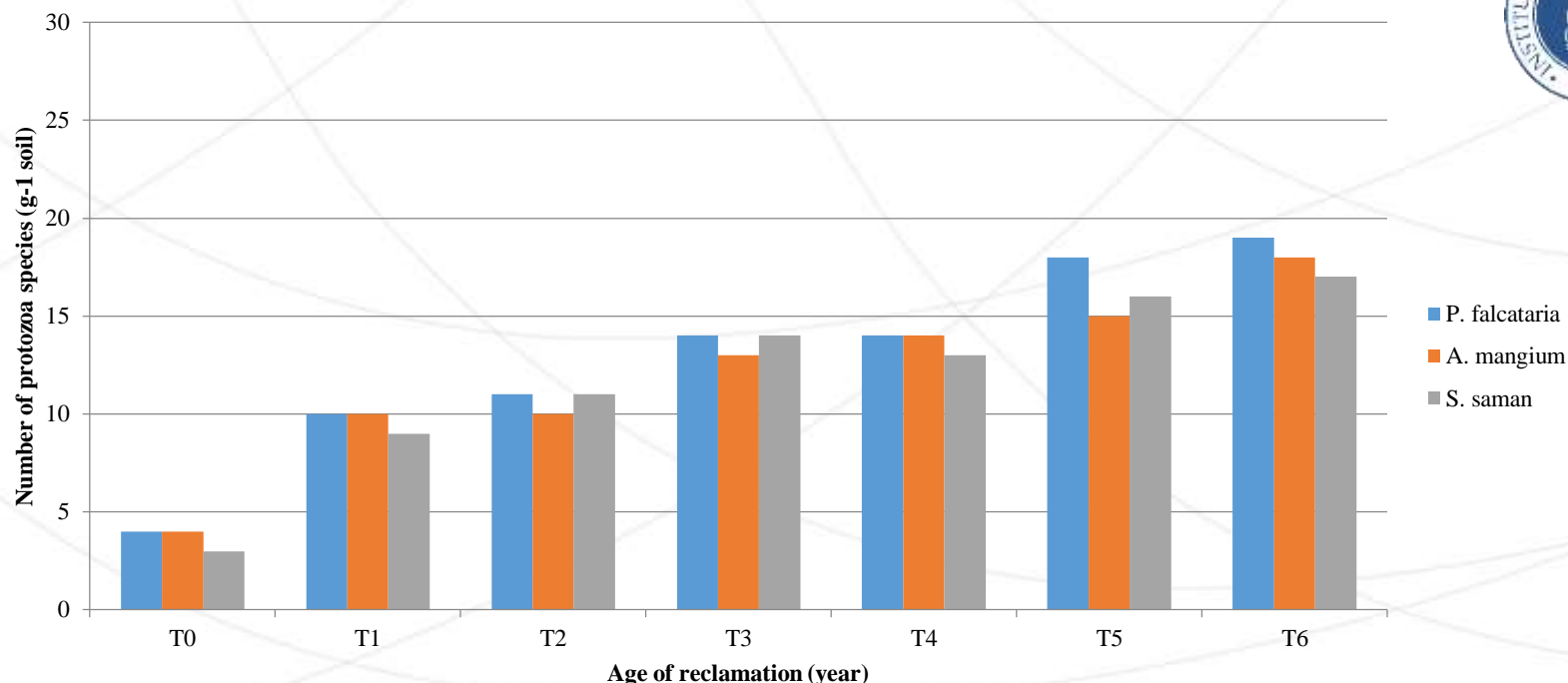
*Vorticella similis*



*Colpoda* sp



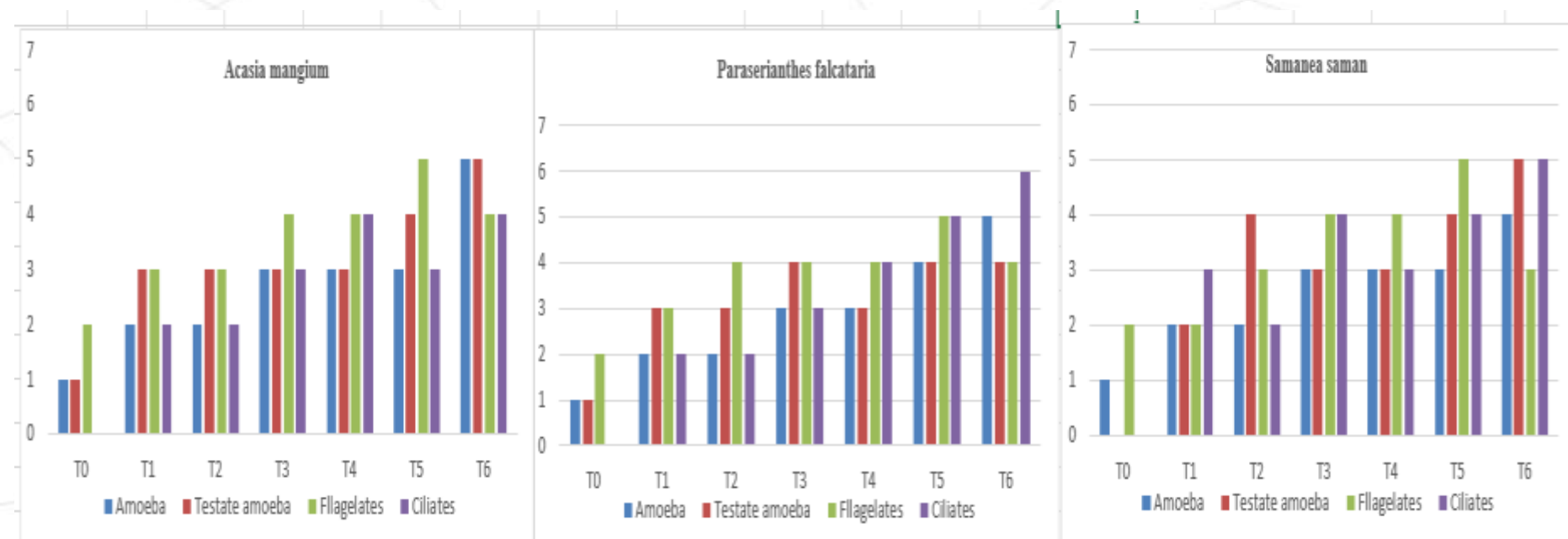




## The occurrence of protozoa at different area of trees and age of reclamation

(*Acasia mangium*, *Paraserianthes falcataria* and *Samanea saman*)

# The occurrence of protozoa at different area of reclamation planting by three species of trees



The abundance of flagelata > amuba > testate amuba > siliata.

# Conclusions

- After six year of reclamation, 43 species of protozoa found in the reclamation area.
- In the area of fast-growing tree (*Acacia mangium*, *Paraserianthes falcataria* and *Samanea saman*) the number of protozoa tend to increase by the increasing the age of reclamation.





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