

**ISOLATION OF CELLULOSE DEGRADING BACTERIA
(CDB) FROM OIL PALM PLANTATION SOIL**

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**Final Year Project Report Submitted in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Biology
In the Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi MARA**

JULY 2015

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah S.W.T for all the strength rendered for me to complete this thesis on Isolation of Cellulose Degrading Bacteria (CDB) from Oil Palm Plantation Soil.

A lot of thank you to my supervisor, Miss Siti Suhaila binti Harith for always give about microbial information, supervision, suggestion and explanation for this thesis. Thank you also to my co-supervisor, Madam Marlina binti Mydin for always gives an encouragement, and support throughout the thesis.

I also like to extend my appreciation to Encik Suhairi bin Suib, lab assistant in biology laboratory 3 and other lab assistant for their assistance in providing and demonstrating the right way in handling the laboratory equipment. Special thanks to Universti Teknologi MARA for providing enough material and apparatus to enable this project successful.

Special thanks you and grateful to my parent and family especially my mother, Kamisah binti Sawiran for her motivation, financial and silent support for me to complete this thesis.

I would like to express my thank u for my friend especially to Adawiah binti Abdul Rahman for their support, motivation and cooperation for make this thesis sucess. Last but not least, I would like to offering my regards to all those who supported in any aspect during the completion of this project.

(Nurul Najwa binti Abdul Rahman)

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ABSTRACT

ISOLATION OF CELLULOSE DEGRADING BACTERIA (CDB) FROM OIL PALM PLANTATION SOIL

Cellulose is one of the most abundant carbon sources and it easily found on earth. However, cellulose also have unique structure which is straight chain polymer and difficult to degrade. Fortunately, there are certain microorganisms have the capability to synthesis cellulase and able to degrade the complex nature of cellulose structure. This microorganism is known as Cellulose Degrading Bacteria (CDB). Therefore, the aims of this study were included to isolate the Cellulose Degrading Bacteria, to assess the cellulolytic potential and optimizing the growth condition of Cellulose Degrading Bacteria (CDB) by focusing on three types of parameters which are temperature, pH and incubation periods. A total of five isolates bacteria were obtained from soil sample. Out of the five isolated bacteria, only three isolated bacteria which are bacteria A, D and E were showed the presence of hydrolysis zone by Iodine test. Since the hydrolysis zone is small and not clearly seen, all five isolated bacteria were prescreening with DNS method to determine the cellulolytic potential. Only three out of five bacteria exhibit the cellulase activity ranged from 0.059 $\mu\text{mol/ml}$ to 0.070 $\mu\text{mol/ml}$ after four days incubation. The highest cellulase activity was recorded by Bacteria E with 0.070 $\mu\text{mol/ml}$. The Bacteria E was selected to enhance the production of cellulase. The results of this study revealed the optimization temperature, pH and incubation periods are 37 °C, pH 6 and 5 days respectively. From optimization, the cellulase activity increase up to 0.250 $\mu\text{mol/ml}$. As a conclusion, Bacteria E has the potential bacteria which able to degrade the complex structure of cellulose.