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MIECZYSŁAW NOWAK, TERESA BEDNARZ

Wpływ niskich temperatur na przeżywalność wybranych gatunków glonów

Influence of low temperatures on the survivability of selected species of algae

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Abstract — The reaction to freezing at temperatures of -6 to -8, $--196^{\circ}$ C of 6 Polish freshwater algae — Chlorella pyrenoidosa, Scenedesmus acutus, S. quadricaudq, Hormidium flaccidum, Stichococcus sp., and Anabaena variabilis — and of two halophilous blue-green algae of foreign origin — Oscillatoria sp. and Spirulina platensis — was investigated.

The greatest resistance to these processes was shown by Scenedesmus acutus, Anabaena variabilis, and Scenedesmus quadricauda. For freshwater algae the best results of survivability were obtained during freezing at temperatures from -6 to -8° C using a 1 per cent aqueous glucose solution as a preservative. Halophilous algae did not survive freezing at such temperatures. This method permits the storage of freshwater algae for 33 months. A longer preservation of samples caused a decrease in their survivability. The freezing of algae at a temperature of -196° C and the application of a 5 to 10 per cent aqueous glycerol solution gave positive results for the algae Scenedesmus acutus, Anabaena variabilis, and Scenedesmus quadricauda. In other species only a small percentage survived the deep freeze processes.

Vegetative species of alga have a low resistance to the action of low temperatures (Holm-Hansen 1963, Watanabe 1959). When freezing plant or animal cells, various kinds of preservatives were applied causing either dehydration of the protoplast or binding water within the cells (Gehemio, Luyet 1951, Keane 1953, Luyet, Gehemio 1952, Meryman 1969 b). A number of prescriptions for preservatives applied for freezing cells and tissues as well as sperm (Keane 1953, Luyet, Gehemio 1952, Luyet, Keane 1953, Meryman 1960 b, Ridgeway, Hodgins 1964) have been given in literature: elaborations concerning preservatives specific for algae, (Holm-Hansen 1963, Kärcher 1931, Kubinova 1966, Watanabe 1959) are, however, lacking. Investigations carried out in the Independent Laboratory of Fish Biology and Water Environment of the Institute of Zootechniques at Zator aim at giving a decisive answer to the questions of how low temperatures affect the vitality of algae stored in collections and of whether there exists a possibility of preserving algae by means of freezing.

Material and method

Cultures of fresh water algae: Chlorella pyrenoidosa Chick. No 366, Scenedesmus acutus Meyen No 1608, S. quadricauda (Turp.) Bréb. No 1057, Hormidium flaccidum (Kütz.) A. Braun No 1615, Stichococcus sp. No 1609 of the green algae type, and Anabaena variabilis Kütz. No 1618 of the blue-green algae type, originating from the collection of the Institute of Zootechniques at Zator (Bednarz, Nowak 1971) constituted the experimental material. Two halophilous blue green algae, Oscillatoria sp. and Spirulina platensis (Gom.) Geitl., of foreign origin (Compere, 1968) were also taken for investigation. Apart from the sporulating Anabaena variabilis, the other species of algae are exlusively vegetative forms.

Initially only two species of alga: Chlorella pyrenoidosa and Scenedesmus acutus were subjected to freezing processes. Freezing of these algae was performed at -6 to -8° C, -18, -72, and -196° C. When freezing at -6 to -8, -18 and -72° C 1 per cent aqueous solutions of glucose, sucrose, and glycerol were used as preservatives. At further stages of the investigations the other species of alga were subjected to freezing. Because of the results obtained for Chlorella pyrenoidosa and Scenedesmus acutus, the authors decided not to freeze the material at -18 and -72° C; in freezing at -196° C only 3, 5, and 10 per cent glycerol solutions were used as preservatives.

All algae subjected to freezing were cultured in conditions assuring optimal growth. After culturing, the material was centrifuged, washed with preservatives, and then suspended in a fresh portion of the medium and subsequently incubated at room temperature for 1 hour. Samples prepared in this way were transferred into Durham tubes which were subsequently placed in an apparatus assuring the required temperature (-6 to -8 and -18 a freezer, -72 a vacuum flask with dry ice plus ethanol, -196°C a vacuum flask with liquid nitrogen). In all experiments an alga suspension in a proper medium was used as control. For green algae and Anabaena variabilis the medium L_s a according to Janko-

Tabela II. Obserwacje mikroskopowe glonów Chlerella pyrenoidosa (Chl.) i Scenedesmus acutus (Sc.), po mrożeniu w rożnych temperaturach Table II. Microscopic observations of the algae Chlorella pyrenoidosa (Chl.) and Scenedesmus acutus (Sc.) after freezing at various temperatures

		Observacje zikroskopowe Mioroscopio observations										
Oğrodek ochronny Preservative	Glon Alge	Temperatura -6 do -8 ⁰ C Temperature -6 to -8 ⁰ C	ko rek arw arch eozyn % of cells stained with stained with		komé a za barvionych sozyuą % o cells stained «i	Temperatura -72 ^{°C} Temperature -72 ^{°C}	komórek zz barwionych sczyną of c lis osin					
Roztwór Bacherozy	Chl.	Niektóre komórki lekko znieknztałoone, o zerysie kanciastym, Większość ko- morek z wyrłukanym chloro- filem, inne, około 10% wy- gląda normalnie Some oells slightly defor- med with angular ottline. Xajority of cells with ohlorophyll washad out, othoro, about 10 per cent. of normal appearance	97	Treść komórkowa przykur- ozona, często zzierniała. Komórki kanciaste, ozasem wymyta treść Cell content contracted, often granulated. Cella anguler, cell content sometimes washed out	100	Treść komórkowa przykur- ozona, zziernisła. Komórki kanciaste, treść wymyta Cell content contrected, granulated. Celle angular, cell content washed out	100					
Sucroße solution	80.	Ponad 50 % komórek bladych, z wypłukanym chlorofilem. lub lekko przykurczoną treścią. Po kilka komórek na każde pole widzenia bez treści. Około 70% to komór- ki pejedynoze, reszta w ce- nobiach Over 50 per cent pele cella, with chlorophyll washed out or cell content contracted. In every microscopic field a few cella without content About 70 per cent single cells, othere in cencbios	61	Protoplast odstający od błon. przykurozony, zziar- niały. Często komórki z wywyta treścin Protoplast detached from membranes, controoted, granulated. Celle often with content weshed out	100	Protoplast odstający od błony, zziarnisły. Często komórki z wymytą treścią Protoplast detached from membrenes, granulatd. Celle often with cell content washed out	100					
Roztwór glukozy 1 % Glacoss solution	Chl.	Liozne komórki z wypłakanym ohlorofilem, o zarysie kwn- olestyw. Wyrażne tendencje do tworzenie zlepisk. Około 4% wygląde normalnie Numerous celle with chloro- phyll washed out, with an- gular outline. Distinct tendency to cluster forme- tion. About 4 per cent mopear normal	95	Protoplast przykurozony, komórki kanciasta. Czę- sto z wymytą traścią Protoplast contracted, cella angular, often with cell content washed out	100	Protoplast przykurczony, komórki kanciaste, ozęsto wymyte Protoplast contracted, calla angular, call content often washed out	100					
	80.	Przeważają komórki w ceno- bisch, o normalnym wyglą- dzie. Maża liczba komorek z wylugowanym ohlorofilem i przykurczonym protoplastem Cells in cenobies with nor- mel spparance predominate. A few cells with chlorophyll lixiviated and protoplast contracted	58	Protoplast odstający od błon, zzierniały. Często wymyta treść komórkowa Protoplast detached from membranes, granulated. Coll content often weshed out	100	Protoplast przykurczony, zziarziały. Często wymyta treść komórkowa Protoplast contracted, gra- nulated. Cell content often wwshed out	100					
Roztwór glicerolu 1	Chl.	Treść komórek wyraźnie ziar- nicta. Częste zlepinka ko- mórek. Przewszają komórki z wypłukanym chlorofilem i o przykurczonym protóplaście Nieliczne komórki o normal- nym wyglądzie Cell content distinctly gra- nular. Prequent cell clusterw. Celle with chlorophyll washed out and contracted protoplast prodominate. A few celle nor- mel	96	Treść komórkowa przykur- ozona, komórki w zarysie kanoiaste. Często wymyte treść komórkowa Call content contrnoted. Calle angelar in cutline. Cell content often washed out	100	Protoplast przykurczony zziarniały, komórki kancias- te często wypłukane Protoplast controoted, gra- nulated. Cells angular often with cell content wnshed out	100					
Glycerol solution	Зс.	Okożo 80% komórek pojedyn- czych. Zuarzają się komórki potworkownte. Z rzadke komórki i z wymytym ohlorofilem. U niektórych komórek protoplast jest przykurczony, zwłaszcza na kończah komórek About 80 per cent single cells Monstrous cells cocur. Rerely celle with chlorophyll washed out. In some cells protoplast contracted, sepecially et cell ends		Protoplast odstający od bion, przykurozony, zziar- nisły, Często komórki z wy- plukaną trością Protoplast detached from membranes, contracted, grm- nulstad, Cells often with cell content washed out	100	Protoplast odstający od blon zziarniały. Często komórki z wyołukaną trością Protoplast detached from membranes granulatad. Cella often with cell content washed out	100					
Kontrols.	Chl.	Prewie wszystkie komórki bla- de, w zarysie kancisste, tworzę ozęsto zlepinka. Mniej niż 1% komórek ma normalny wyzląd Almost all cells psłe. Angular in cutline, frequently forming clustere. Less then 1 per cent celle of normel appearence	98	Protoplast przykurczony, zziarniały, Częste komórki z wypłukaną treścią Protoplast contracted, gra- nulated. Celle often with cell content weshed ort	100	Protoplast przykurczony, od- stający od błon. Wzzyctkie komórki zziarniałe lub wypłu- kane Protoplast contracted, da- tached from membranes. All cells granulated or with cell content wached out	100					
pożyska to Control medium	Se.	Cenobia występują jedynie spo- radyoznia. Częste zlepiaka po- jedynczych komórek, o normal- nym wyglądzie, lub przykurozo- nym protoplasoia Cenobies occur only spormdi- ozly. Prequent olusters of single cells, of normal appe- arence or with contracted protoplast		Protoplast przykurozony, od- otający od błon, zniarninły. Często komórki z wysłuknaą treścią Protoplast contracted, de- tached from membranes, gra- nulated. Cella often with cell content washed out	100	Protoplast przykurczony, od- stający od błon. Cz;sto sy- płukana traść komórkowa Protoplast contracted, de- tached from membranea. Call contect often weshed out	100					

Tabela I. Ożywienie glonów Chlorella pyrenoidosa i Scenedesmus acutus po zamrożeniu w -6 do -8°C Objaśnienie: - kultura obumarła; + przyrosty kultur po 10-14 dniach; ++ przyrosty kultur po 4-6 dniach

Table I. Revival of the algae Chlorella pyrenoidosa and Scenedesmue moutus after freezing at -6 to -8 C

Oárodek ochronny	Glen Alga	Time of freezing in days											
Preservative		1	3	10	30	56	90	210	330	510	630	700	990
Restwór sacharesy	Chl.	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Selution of sucress 1 %	Se.	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+
Reztwór glakesy	Chl.	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Solution of glacose 1 %	So.	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+
Restwór glioerels	Chl.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Solution of glycerol 1 5	So.	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+
Kontrola, pożywka L ₅ m	Сы1.	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Control, medium L ₅ m	So.	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Explanation: - dead oulture; + growth increase of oultures after 10 to 14 days; ++ growth increase of oultures after 4 to 6 days

- - kultury obumarłe; + - przyrosty kultur po upływie 1 miesiąca, do 1 ‰ komorek żywych w posiewie agarowym; ++ - po 16-20 dniach klikanascie promil komórek żywych po posiewie agarowym; +++ - po 10-14 dniach, 10-20 % komórek żywych po posiewie agarowym

- - dead cultures; + - growth increase in cultures after 1 month, to 1 promille hiving cells in agar cultures; ++ - after 16 to 20 days more than 10 promille living cells in agar cultures; +++ - after 10 to 14 days, 10 to 20 per cent living cells in agar cultures

		Temperatury - Temperatures											
Osmedek ochronny	Glen Alga	- 18°C					-	72°C		- 196°C			
Preservative			Czas	EADT	stenia	w dz	iaek	- 11	te of	freez	ing 1	n day	8
		1	3	10	30	1	3	10	30	1	7	14	30
Rostwor sacharozy	Chl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Sucrose solution 1 5	Se.	~	-	-	-	-	~	-	-	++	++	++	++
Roztwór glokosy	Chl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Clucose solution 1 5	Se.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	++
Roztwór glioerolu	Chl.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	++
Glycerol solution 1 5	Se.	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	~	+++	++	+++	++
Kontrola, pożyska L _c m	Chl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Control, medium L ₅ m	So.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	++

Tabela III. Ożywianie glonów Chlorella pyrenoidosa (Chl.) i Scenedesmus acutus (So.) po zamrożeniu w różnych temperaturach

Table III. Revival of the algae Chlorella pyrenoidosa (Chl.) and Scenedesmus acutus (Sc.) after freezing at various temperatures

w s k i (1964) was used and for the other halophilous blue-green algae according to Zarrouck (1966). At temperature -6 to -8 Chlorella pyrenoidosa and Scenedesmus acutus were stored successively for 1, 3, 10, 30, 90, 210, 330, 510, 630, 700, and 990 days and the other algae for 1, 10, 30, 90, 210, and 366 days. In liquid nitrogen, samples of all algae were stored successively for 1, 30, 90, 210, and 366 days. In liquid nitrogen, samples of all algae were stored successively for 1, 30, 90, 210, and 366 days. Calculate the successively for 1, 30, 90, 210, and 366 days. The successively for 1, 30, 90, 210, and 366 days. Defrosting of samples was carried out at a temperature of 10 to 20° C. After defrosting, the algae were twice washed with nutrient solutions and then suspended in a fresh portion of nutrient solution.

Cultures were grown in the same conditions in which the stock material was obtained. Before culturing, the samples were exposed to light of low intensity for 24 hours. The percentage survivability of alga cells was also determined by means of culturing the defrosted material on a suitable medium solidified with agar and by means of staining with eosiny, soluble in water. All tests were carried out in three parallel repetitions.

Freezing at temperatures of -6 to -8, -18 and -72°C

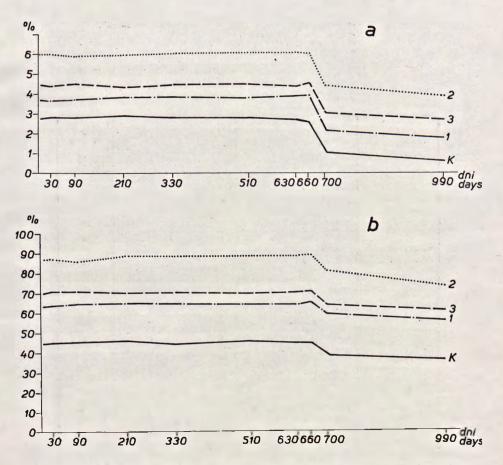
Initially investigations were carried out only on two species of alga: Chlorella pyrenoidosa and Scenedesmus acutus. In the further course of the investigations other species were also included.

Revival of Chlorella pyrenoidosa and Scenedesmus acutus frozen at temperatures of -18 and -72° C for 30 days was unsuccessful (Table III). Changes in the appearance of cells were observed under the microscope (Table II). Revival of agar cultures was also unsuccessful. For this reason no further storage of samples or freezing of other algae at these temperatures was carried out.

Revival of the algae Chlorella prenoidosa and Scenedesmus acutus frozen at -6 to -8° C was successful (Table I). Apart from a few which were stored in a frozen state for 30 days all the samples were revived. The storage of samples in these temperatures from 1 to 660 days did not affect the survivability of the algae. After a longer storage period a decrease in the vitality of cells was observed (fig. 1).

After defrosting attenuation of the algae was noted in all cases: this was manifested in retarded cell division which started only after some time. In several attempts at revival *Scenedesmus acutus* began to grow much sooner than *Chlorella pyrenoidosa*. Stored for 660 days, it started division after 4 to 6 days whereas *Chlorella* began to increase only after 10 to 14 days.

In staining defrosted samples with eosin 95 to 98 per cent of Chlorella cells stained distinctly red were obtained. About 60 per cent of cells of Scenedesmus acutus stained poorly (Table II). In agar cultures



Ryc. 1. Procentowa przeżywalność glonów Chlorella pyrenoidosa (a) i Scenedesmus acutus (b), poddanych mrożeniu w —6 do —8°C określona drogą posiewów na podłoża mineralne zestalone agarem, 1 — 1% roztwór sacharozy, 2 — 1% roztwór glukozy, 3 — 1% roztwór glicerolu, K — kontrola, pożywka L_sm

Fig. 1. Percentage survivability of the algae Chlorella pyrenoidosa (a) and Scenedesmus acutus (b), subjected to freezing at −6 to −8°C, determined by means of cultures on a mineral medium solidified with agar: 1 − 1 per cent sucrose solution, 2 − 1 per cent glucose solution, 3 − 1 per cent glycerol solution, K − control, medium L₅m

(fig. 1) similar results were obtained as in staining with eosin, except that a larger number of *Scenedesmus acutus* cells were found to be alive than indicated by staining (Table II). Storage of frozen samples for longer than 660 days caused a decrease in the number of cells able to live after defrosting. The time necessary for cultures to begin growth lengthened. *Chlorella* began to increase after 18 days and *Scenedesmus acutus* after 14 days. Staining with eosin did not show a larger number of stained cells, but in agar cultures a decrease in living cells was observed (fig. 1). In all defrosted samples the appearance of algae cells differed from nor-

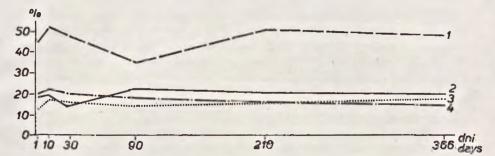
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Tabela IV. Cdysienie różnych gatanków glonów pe mrożenia w -6 de -8⁹O - - kaltera ebusarża; + - yrzyrosty kaltur po mpływie 10-20 dni; ++ - przyrosty kaltur po mpływie 5-9 dni Table IV. Esvival of various apooles of algas after freezing at -6 te -8⁹O - - dead culturs; + - growth increase in cultures after 10 to 20 days; ++ - growth increase in cultures after 5 to 5 days

Gatanak glona Species of alga	Oérodek sohronny Pressrutive			niaeb dayr	3768 6827-		
Species of alga	TIMESTATEXA	1	10	30	90	210	stained stained sith scein
	sachaross-sucross 1 %	+	+	+	+	+	78
Seezederaus	glukosa-gluonen 1 %	+	++	+	+	+	80
quadricanda	gliearol-glyeeral 1 %	+	+	+	+	+	75
	kestrols-control La	+	+	+	+	+	85
	Anobaroza-aucrose 1 %	+	+	++	++	+	7.0
Hermidian	glakora-glucose 1 %	+	+	++	++	+	03
flacoidum	glicerol-glycerol 1 3	+	+	+	++	+	78
	kontrola-control Lga	+	+	++	+	+	82
	secharesa-suoress 1 %	++	+	++	+	+	87
Stichseesens	glukora-glucese 1 %	+	++	+	++	+	79
#p.	glicerol-glyserel 1 %	+	++	+	+	+	50
	kentrola-sentrol L ₅ m	++	+	+	+	+	60
	anoharess-oneress 1 %	+	+	+	+	+	8
Anabacna	glabose-glasses 1 %	+	++	+	+	+	12
varisbilis	glicerol-glyser#1 1 %	+	+	+	++	+	18
	kentrels-sentrel (pekyska-medium)	+	++	+	++	+	20
	canbaress-steress 1 %	-	-	-	-	-	
Spiraline	glukesa-glnosee 1 %	-	~	-		-	2 8
plateneis	glicerol-glycerel 1 %	-	-	-	-	-	rybare t stafm
	kentrels-control (medium acc.to arreast)	-	-	-	-	-	• 8
	sacharesa-suorese 1 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
	glakors-glasse 1 %	-	-	-	-	-	R5 44
Occillatoria	glioerol-glycerel 1 %	-	-	-	-	-	Allocation and a second and a second a
ap.	<pre>kentrols-control {polymks up nedlum aco.ts </pre>	-	-	-	-	-	- M - M -

mal. Table II gives the results of microscopic observations. From the applied preservatives the best results were obtained with the 1 per cent glucose solution (fig. 1). Using this presevative the smallest number of details distinguishing defrosted from fresh algae were observed.

Attempts of reviving Scenedesmus quadricauda, Hormidium flaccidum, Stichococcus sp., and Anabaena variabilis (Table IV) were successful whatever the preservative applied. Among them the best results were obtained for the alga Anabaena variabilis, slightly poorer ones for Hormidium flaccidum and Stichococcus sp., and the poorest for Scenedesmus quadricauda. The halophylous blue-green algae Spirulina platensis and Oscillatoria sp. subjected to freezing at -6 to -8° C could not be revived.



Ryc. 2. Procentowa przeżywalność różnych gatunków glonów poddanych mrożeniu w -6 do -8°C, określona drogą posiewów na podłoża mineralne zestalone agarem: 1 -Anabaena variabilis, 2 - Scenedesmus quadricauda, 3 - Stichococcus sp., 4 - Hormidium flaccidum

Fig. 2. Percentage survivability of various species of algae subjected to freezing at -6 to -8°C, determined by means of cultures on a mineral medium solidified with agar:
 1 - Anabaena variabilis, 2 - Scenedesmus quadricauda, 3 - Stichococcus sp., 4 - Hormidium flaccidum

Agar cultures of defrosted samples (fig. 2) gave similar results, though slightly poorer than those obtained by means of staining with eosin (Table IV).

Freezing in liquid nitrogen (-196°C)

Preliminary freezing of Chlorella pyrenoidosa and Scenedesmus acu tus was performed at -196° C after pretreatment with preservatives (Table III, V). Only after the addition of glycerol was a slightly better survivability of the algae observed. Increase of the sucrose and glucose concentration to 3 and 5 per cent respectively did not cause any increase in cell survivability, but raising the glycerol concentration to 10 per cent had a positive effect (Table VI). In the microscopic picture of defrosted samples (Table VII) as well as in the revival results Scenedesmus acutus showed a much greater resistance to freezing processes. After only 4 to 6 days the resumption of cell division was observed, whereas in Chlorella growth increase in cultures began only after 16 to 20 days. Staining with eosin showed coloration of 100 per cent of Chlorella cells, whereas for Scenedesmus acutus this concerned about 20 per cent. Similar results were obtained in cultures on agar substrate (Table VI).

With an increase in glycerol concentration to 10 per cent an increase in survivability of the alga *Scenedesmus* as observed. A further increase in concentration, however, brought no improvement (Table VI). These relations were not evident for *Chlorella*.

When freezing other species of algae in liquid nitrogen only 3, 5, and 10 per cent glycerol solutions were used as preservatives. Great differences in survivability between particular species of algae were

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observed (Table VIII). Cultures of Anabaena variabilis and Scenedesmus quadricauda were the first to begin growth (after 3 weeks) and Spirulina platensis the last i.e. only after 6 weeks. The long period of time, when no growth of cultures took place, gives evidence of great attenuation of the algae. Agar cultures gave similar results as revival in liquid media (Table VIII).

An increase in cell survivability proportional to the glycerol concen-

	Sw Chlorella pyreneidosa (Chl.) 1 Soenedesmus acutae [So.), pe
arcteoin w temperaturse ~196	C prey różnych ośrodkach schronnych

Table V. Microscopic abservations of the algae Chlorella pyranoidosa (Chl.) and Sosnedesaus soutes (Se.), after freexing at temperature -196°C, using various preservatives

Oárodek eobronny	Qlan	Obserwacje mikroskopowe	% komórek sabar- vienych ecsyną		
Preservative	Alga	Microscopio observations	% of cells stained with cosin		
	СЫ1.	Kamérki oscoto z zzierniełym protoplastaw, nieco zbrumatnieże lub zżółkże. Niekiedy kanoiaste. Pojedynoze występują komórki z wymytym oblorofilem Celle frequently with a granulated protoplast, slightly brownieh er yellewieh. Goossionally angelar. Cells with oblorophyll washed	100		
Bestwór sacharosy Sacrose 1 % solation	So.	eat soowr singly Tylke pejedynose komórki. Na keňosob kemórek observuje się lekkie przykarocenie treści. Pejedynoso komórki z wymytym oblorofilem, a smiarmika, treścią. Resta kemórek e dyglądzie pormalnym			
	Only single colls. At the ends of cells a slight contr	Only single colls. At the ends of cells a slight contraction of the cell content. Single cells with chlerophyll mashed out and granulated content. Other cells of normal appearance	81		
Restwór- glakezy 1 % Glacese selution	Chi. Chi. Constant of the state				
	6o.	80			
Bestwór	Chl.	out occur singly. Other cells of normal appearance Kemárki sielone, lekko zdeformowane e wyraźnie mamnosonych etrak- turnoh wemetrznych, bez zziarnisć. Sporadycenie kemórki e wypła- kanej, lub lekko obkurozenej trećsi Cells green, slightly deformed, with distinctly marked inner structurem without granularities. Sparadio cells with content washed ent or slightly contracted	100		
glicerelw 1 H Glycerol eclution	80.	Obserwoje się wyrażne zzim rnienia protoplastu. Wszystkie komórki lakke na keńsach obkurozena. Struktary wawnętrzne widoozne. Spo- radycenie kemórki bez znian Distinctly marked granzlarities of the protoplast are abserved. All calls slightly contracted at the ende. Inner structures wisible. Spermdie calls without any changes	24		
Kontrole potywka L _s m	Chl.	Komórki jakgdyby lekke zźółkże, oseste ziarnienie w protoplaźmie, niekiedy blede, s wypłakanym chlorofilem. Nie przykurozone Cells as if slightly yellowish, frequent granularities in the protoplasm, occasienally pale with oblerophyll washed eut. Net	100		
Control medium L ₅ m	So .	Komórki e protopladoie nie przykurczenym za keńonoh, leb to tylke występuje z kilka w pola widzenia. Dadć liczne kemórki z wywyty oblorofilem, erzs z licznymi zeizrzieniami w proteplaźnie Cells with protoplast not centracted zt the ends er only iz e few in the microscopic field. Feirly zumerems celle with oblerephyll weshed cot and numerous granularities in the proteplaza	83		

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Tabels VI.	Apłys głębakiego mrożenia w -196 ⁰ C na przużywalność glonów Chlorella pyrenoido-
	sa (Chl.) i Scenedesmus acutus (Bc.), przy różnych koncentracjach glicerolu,
	jsko ośrodka ochronnego

(+)	-	przyrosty			1 miesiącu (do 1 % korórek żywych);
+	-			po	16-20 dniach kilkanasoie promil komorek żysych;
++	-		89	po	10-14 dniach 10 - 20 % komérek zywych:
+++		•	"	DO	4 - 6 dninch powyżej 50 % korórek żywych

Table VI. Effect of deep freezing at -196°C on the survivability of the algae Chlorella pyrenoidoga (Chl.7 and Scenedesmus Houtus (Sc.) using various concentrations of glycerol as preservative

Stoženie glicerolu = % Fercentage concentra-	Glos	Czas zamrożenie w dwiach Time of fraziog in days								
tion of glycerol	Alga	1	14	30	90	150	210	366		
	Chl.		+	1 +	+	+	+			
1	So.	++	++	+	+	++	+	++		
	Chl.	+	+	+	+	+				
5	So.	+	++	++	++	++	++	**		
	Chl.	+	+	+	+	+	+ 1			
5	So.	+++	+++	++	+++	++	***2	++		
	СЪ].	+		+	+	+		+		
10	Se.	***	++	+++	+++	+++	** !	+++		
	Chl.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
15	So.	+++	+++	++	++	++	++ *	++		
	Chl.	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+):	(-)		
20	So.	+	++	+	+	++	+	+		

tration was observed only in Anabaena variabilis and Scenedesmus quadricauda. Such a relationship was not observed in the other species.

In none of the investigated algae had a storage time in frozen state of 1 to 366 days any influence on the survivability of cells.

Discussion

The obtained results show a great differentiation in the reaction of algae to low temperatures. The least susceptible was *Scenedesmus acutus*, which tolerated very well the freezing processes at -6 to -8 and $-196^{\circ}C$ even without the application of preservative substances. A much lower survivability of cells subjected to freezing at these temperatures was observed in *Anabaena variabilis* and *Scenedesmus quadricauda*. Among the other algae — Hormidium flaccidum, Stichococcus sp., Chlorella pyrenoidosa, Spirulina platensis, and Oscillatoria sp. — the lowest survivability was recorded in the halophilous algae Spirulina platensis and Oscillatoria sp. and in the freshwater alga Chlorella pyrenoidosa.

Tabalo VII. Observacie al -240 ce lonów Chlorella pyrenoidosa (Chl.) i Scenedesaus acutus (Sc.) zemrożeniu w te "ere urze -195°C przy różnym stężeniu glicerolu

Table VII. Microscowic observations of the algae Chlorella pyrenoidows (Chl.) and Scenedeszus sources (So.) after freezing at -196° C using various glycerol concentrations

Steżenie glioerolu P %	Glon	Obser#acja mikroskopo#a	% komórek sabar- wienych essyną		
Percentage concen- trution of glycerol	Alga	Microscopic observation	% of colls stains		
	Сы1.	Komórki zielone, lekko zdeformowane, o wyrażnie saznaozo- nyot struktursch wewnętrznych, bez zziarnień. Sporedycz- nie komórki o wypłukanej, lab lekko obkurczonej treści	100		
		Colls green, slightly deformed, with distinctly marked inner structures, without granularities. Sporadio cells with cell content washed out or slightly contracted			
	50.	Obserwuje się wyraźne zziarnienia protoplastu. Wezystkie komórki lekko ne końcach obkurczone. Struktury wewnętrzne widoczne. Sporadycznie komórki bez zmian	24		
		Eistinot granularities of the protoplast are observed. All cells slightly contracted at the ends. Inner structu- res visible. Sporadio cells unchanged	_		
	Ch1.	Połowa komórak kanciastynt iz zziernieniemi, połowe bez zmian. Struktury u wszystkich dobrze widoczne. Sporndycz- nie komórki z wymytą treócią	100		
		Naif the cells angular with granularities, half without any changes. Structures in all cells clearly visible. Sporadic cells with content sached out	100		
3	So.	Komórki z obkurczonym protoplactem, zwłaszcza na końcach. Często z zziarmieniami. Pirenoidy znasze widoczne. Spora- dycznie komórki bez struktur	18		
	50.	Cells with protoplast contracted, especially at the ends. Frequently with grunularities. Fyreodids always visible. Spormic cells without structures	18		
	Съ1.	Przeważnie komórki normalne, Kało komórek obkurczonych i zdeformowanych. Struktury wewnętrzne widoczne, pojedyn- ozo w komórkach zziernienia	100		
5	Cn1.	Cells mostly normal. Few cells contracted and deformed. Inner structures visible, sporadic granularities in cells	100		
	So.	Wszystkie komórki obkurczone, szczególnie na końosch. Barwe i struktury wewnętrzne normalne. Bez zzisrnień. Pojedynozo komórki wypłukane, bez struktur	15		
	50,	All cells contracted, especially at the ends, Colour and inner structure normel. Without grapularities. Individual cells weshed out, without structures			
10	Chl.	Na ogół kanciasty zarys komórek, lub gwiaździsty. Zziar- nienia sporndycznie, lecz nie u gwiaździstych. Czesem			
10	So.	Wszystkie komórki obkurczone, szczejólnie na końcach. Barwe i struktury wewnętrzne normalne. Dez zziamień. Pojedynczo komórki wypłukane, bez struktur	14		
	55.	All cells contracted, especially at the ends. Colour and inner structure normal. Without granularities. Individual cells washed out, without structures	14		
		100			
Kentrola - peżywka L _a m	Chl.	Cells not contracted, not angalar, yellowish, frequently in clustere. Occasionally with granularities, not clustered but less green. Cells generally without inner structures			
Control - medium L ₅ m	Se.	88			
	30.	Cells normally coloured, occasionally with granularities. Sometimes slightly contracted at the ends. Pyrenoids and incer structures classify wishle	00		

Tubela VIII. Wpływ głębokiego mrożenia (-196°C) na przeżywalność poszczególnych gatunków glonów przy różnym stężeniu glicerolu jako ośrodka ochronnego

- - kultura obumarła,
- przyrosty kultur po 5-6 tygodniach do 2 % przezywalności,
- ++ przyrosty kultur po 4-5 typ.odniach 0.1 - 1 5 przeżywalnosoi;
- +++ przyrosty kultur do 3 tygodni 3 % przeżywalnosci

Table VIII. Effect of deep freezing (-196°C) on the survivability of particular species of algae using

- various glycerol concentrations as preservative - dead culture;
- + growth increase in cultures after 5 to 6

#aeks to 2 par cent survivability; +* - growth increase in cultures after 4 to 5 weeks 0.1 to 1 par cent survivability; +** - growth increase in cultures to 3 weeks 3 par cent survivability

Gatunek glonu	Stoženie Glicerolu	Cz: T1/	ns zer ne of		ile w zing :		
Species of algue	Percentage concentration of glycerol	1	10	30	90	210	360
	3	+	++	+	++	+	+
Spenedesmus	5	++	++	++	++	++	++
quadricauda	10	+	++	**	+++	++	++
lormidium	3	++	+	+	+	+	+
fraccidum	5	+	+	+	++	+	+
	10	+	++	+	+	+	+
Stichococcus	3	+	+	+		+	+
6 p.	5	+	++	+	+	+	++
	10	+	+	++	+	++	+
Anabaena	3	+	++	++	++	++	+
variabilie	5	++	**	+++	++	++	++
	10	++	++	++	++	+++	++
Spirulino	3	-	+	-	+	+	+
platensio	5	+	+	+	+	+	+
h T or A writer T D	10	+	+	+	+	+	+
	3	-	+	+	+	+	+
Oscillatoria	5	+	+	-	+	+	+
ab.	10	+	+	+	+	+	+

For the majority of the investigated algae the best results were obtained in freezing at -6 to -8° C when a 1 per cent glucose solution was used as a preservative. This method permits freshwater algae to be preserved for a period or 33 months. Longer storage of algae in this temperature causes a decrease in their vitality. It is not, however, suitable for preservation of the investigated halophilous species.

Deep freezing in liquid nitrogen (-196°C) permits storage of the biological material for an almost unlimited period (Meryman 1960a. Ridgeway, Hoddgins 1964, Watanabe 1959). It therefore also gives a better prognosis in maintaining collections of algae than freezing at higher temperatures. Though the results of these investigations are in agreement with published data (Holm-Hansen 1963, Kubinova 1966, Watanabe 1959), they indicate a small applicability of the

method, since for most of the investigated algae a too low percentage survivability was obtained. During deep freezing the best survivability conditions were obtained for the alga *Scenedesmus acutus* with 5 to 10 per cent glycerol solutions used as preservative. With an increase in the glycerol concentration to 10 per cent an increase in cell survivability was observed in *Scenedesmus acutus, S. quadricauda*, and *Anabaena variabilis.* In other algae, however, such as dependence was not noticed.

The highest percentage survivability in freezing at -196° C, amounting to 50 per cent of cells, was recorded for the alga *Scenedesmus acutus*; survivability of a few cent was obtained for *S. quadricauda* and *Anabaena variabilis*. For other species of algae the highest survivability values reached only a few pro mille.

In the light of the above, the deep freeze method can be advised for long term storage of the algae Scenedesmus acutus, S. quadricauda, and Anabaena variabilis, using 5 and 10 per cent aqueous solutions of glycerol as preservative. For other freshwater algae — Chlorella pyrenoidosa, Hormidium flaccidum, and Stichococcus sp. — the method of choice would be freezing at -6 to -8° C applied, however, for not longer than 33 months.

STRESZCZENIE

Przeprowadzono badania nad wpływem mrożenia w temperaturach -6 do -8, -196° C na sześć krajowych gatunków glonów słodkowodnych: Chlorella pyrenoidosa, Scenedesmus acutus, S. quadricauda, Hormidium flaccidum, Stichococcus sp. i Anabaena variabilis z kolekcji własnej Instytutu Zootechniki w Zatorze oraz dwóch halofilnych obcego pochodzenia: Oscillatoria sp. i Spirulina platensis. Prowadzono obserwacje nad wzrostem glonów poprzednio zamrożonych i zmianami cytologicznymi wynikłymi na skutek mrożenia. Określano również procent komórek żywych w rozmrożonym materiale, drogą posiewów na podłoża mineralne zestalone agarem, oraz metodą barwienia eozyną y.

Największą odpornością na działanie niskich temperatur odznaczały się glony Scenedesmus acutus, Anabaena variabilis i Scenedesmus quadricauda. Dla słodkowodnych glonów największą procentową przeżywalność komórek uzyskano podczas wymrażania w temperaturze –6 do –8°C (ryc. 2, tabele I, II, IV), przy zastosowaniu 1% wodnego roztworu glukozy jako ośrodka ochronnego (ryc. 1, 2). Halofilne glony nie przeżywały zamrożenia w tej temperaturze.

Mrożenie w —6 do — 8° C pozwala na konserwowanie glonów słodkowodnych przez okres 33 miesięcy. Dłuższe przechowywanie prób powodowało spadek żywotności komórek (ryc. 1).

Mrożeniu w —18 i —72°C poddano tylko dwa gatunki glonów: Chlorella pyrenoidosa i Scenedesmus acutus. Temperatura —18 i —72°C powodowała nieodwracalne uszkodzenie komórek testowanych glonów (tabele II. III). Z tego względu zrezygnowano z mrożenia w tej temperaturze pozostałych gatunków glonów.

Głębokie mrożenie w ciekłym azocie (—196°C) glony, a zwłaszcza Scenedesmus acutus, Anabaena variabilis i Scenedesmus quadricauda, znosiły najlepiej przy zastosowaniu 5 i 10% wodnych roztworach glicerolu (tabele III, V, VI, VII, VIII). Naj-

większy procent przeżywalności, wynoszący 50% komórek, uzyskano dla glonu Scenedesmus acutus (tabela VI). Kilkuprocentową przeżywalność stwierdzono u glonów Scenedesmus quadricauda i Anabaena variabilis (tabela VIII). Pozostałe gatunki glonów proces głębokiego mrożenia przeżywały co najwyżej w kilku promilach (tabela VI, VIII).

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Adres autorów - Authors' addresses

mgr Mieczysław Nowak

Samodzielna Pracownia Biologii Ryb i Środowiska Wodnego, Instytut Zootechniki, Pl. Kościuszki 1, 32-640 Zator

mgr Teresa Bednarz

Samodzielna Pracownia Biologii Ryb i Środowiska Wodnego, Instytut Zootechnikł, Pl. Kościuszki 1, 32-640 Zator

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