

Microbial diversity and digestive enzyme activities in the gut of earthworms found in sawmill industries in Abeokuta, Nigeria

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Abstract: The growing demand for wood has resulted in large volumes of wood wastes that are daily released to the soil from the activities of sawmills in South-Western Nigeria. In an attempt to setup a bioremediation model for sawdust, this study therefore aimed at evaluating microbial diversity, and the level of digestive enzymes in the gut of earthworms (*Eudrilus eugeniae*, *Libyodrilus violaceus* and *Hyperiodrilus africanus*) of sawmill origin. Four major sawmills located in Abeokuta (7°9'12" N - 3°19'35" E), namely Lafenwa, Sapon, Isale-Ake and Kotopo sawmills were used for this study. The arboretum of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta was used as control. Gut microbial analysis was carried out using the pour-plate method while digestive enzyme activities in the earthworm guts were done by the spectrophotometric method. Higher microbial counts (28.5±0.1x10³-97.0±0.1x10³cfu for bacteria and 7.0±0.1x10³-96.0±0.1x10³cfu for fungi) and microbial diversity were recorded in the gut of earthworms of the sawmill locations than those of the control site (17.5±0.1x10³cfu for bacteria and 4.5±0.1x10³cfu for fungi). *Streptococcus mutans* and *Proteus* spp. were common in the gut of *E. eugeniae*, and *L. violaceus* from the study sawmills, while *Streptococcus mutans* were also identified in *H. africanus*, but absent in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the control site. Cellulase (48.67±0.02mg/g) and lipase (1.81±0.01mg/g) activities were significantly higher (p<0.05) in the gut of earthworms from the control site than those of the study sawmills. Furthermore, amylase (α and β) activity was highest in the gut of earthworms from the sawmills. Variations observed in the gut microbial and digestive enzyme activities of earthworms from the study sawmills as compared to the control site suggests that earthworms, especially *E. eugeniae*, could be a better organism for use as bioremediator of wood wastes. Rev. Biol. Trop. 62 (3): 1241-1249. Epub 2014 September 01.

Key words: earthworm, gut microflora, digestion, gut enzymes, sawdust, bioremediation.

Sawmilling is a major enterprise providing direct and indirect employment for thousands of people in the tropical rain forest region of Nigeria where there is abundance of trees (Ihekwa, Nwafor, & Adienbo, 2009). Sawdust which is the major residue of sawmilling operations is a by-product of wood processing and is generally regarded as waste (Lennox, Abriba, Alabi, & Akubuenyi, 2010).

It is well established that earthworms (Class Oligochaetae; Phylum Annelida), play important roles in the terrestrial ecosystem

(Debasmita, Mishra, & Mohapatra, 2011). Some of these roles include soil aeration (Olayinka et al., 2011; Owa, Dedeke, & Yeye, 2002), humus formation (Renu, Pandey, Bisht, Kandpal, & Kausha, 2006) and organic matter recycling (Satchell, 1967). It has also been reported that while earthworms use organic matter as their nutrient source, the microorganisms ingested along with these nutrient actually produce the enzymes that make the nutrients available for the worm's use (Lee, 1985; Owa, Olowoparija, Aladesida, & Dedeke, 2013).



The ability of the microbes to survive the enteric condition of the gut of earthworms is very important (Owa et al., 2013). Hornor & Mitchell (1981) suggested that the ingested microbial populations play a key role in earthworm nutrition by helping in the breakdown of organic matter, particularly the components that the earthworms cannot utilize in their natural state.

The microbial activities in the gut and cast of earthworms was described by Devi et al. (2009) to be essential for the degradation of organic wastes which results in the release of nutrients to plants. Earthworms transform organic waste constituents into more useful forms by grinding and digesting with the aid of aerobic and anaerobic microflora (Maboeta & Van Rensberg, 2003). This biological decomposition of organic matter has been described to be mediated by a variety of biochemical processes in which enzymes play a key role (Garcia, Hernandez, Costa, Ceccanti, & Ciardi, 1992; Vuorinen, 1999).

Sawmills are a very common industry in the South-Western part of Nigeria. These industries release high volumes of sawdust which have cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin as its major constituent. This sawdust forms the bulk of wastes released during sawmilling activities. The sawdust is usually burnt in piles in open air in different locations around the vicinities of sawmills (Dosunmu & Ajayi, 2002; Adelagun, Berezi, & Akintunde, 2012) in the dry seasons and consequently pollute the atmosphere. During the wet season, the sawdust produced are usually spread over the sawmill soils.

Earthworms are the most abundant and common soil fauna found around sawmills (Bamidele et al., unpublished). The activities of these earthworms were believed to be connected to their role in the degradation of sawdust as well as soil humidification and their pedobiological roles in the study sawmills. In order to ascertain these with the aim of setting up a bioremediation model for sawdust using earthworms, there is the need to compare the activities of digestive enzymes and microflora in the gut of earthworms from the vicinities of

sawmills with those of a natural site, devoid of sawmilling activities. This study therefore aims at evaluating the effect of waste products of sawmill origin on the gut microflora and gut digestive enzymes of the earthworms from sawmill areas of Abeokuta, Southwestern Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental site: Four major sawmills located in Abeokuta, South-Western Nigeria namely Lafenwa (7°09'44" N - 3°19'35" E), Sapon (7°09'12" N - 3°20'49" E), Isale-Ake (7°09'48" N - 3°21'23" E) and Kotopo (7°11'05" N - 3°25'39" E) sawmills were selected and used for this study. They are very busy in activities and supply most of the processed wood and wood products used in Abeokuta and neighbouring towns. Earthworm samples were collected from each of the study sawmill respectively. Earthworms collected from the arboretum of the Federal University of Agriculture, Alabata, Abeokuta (7° 10'00" N - 3° 02'00" W) were used as control.

Earthworm sample collection: Earthworms were collected according to the method described by Owa et al. (2013). The soil was carefully turned using a spade while the earthworms were handpicked into containers and transported to the laboratory where they were washed with clean sterile water. The worms were kept under refrigeration for three to four hours in order to kill them without causing any harm or alteration to the microbial and digestive enzyme activities of the gut.

The earthworm species were identified by an earthworm taxonomist, Dr. Aladesida, A.A. of the Department of Biological Sciences, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta. The earthworm species used were *Libyrorilus violaceus* (Beddard, 1891), *Hyperiodrilus africanus*, (Beddard, 1890) and *Eudrilus eugeniae*, (Kinberg, 1866). The earthworm species varied according their location as follows:

- Control site: *Eudrilus eugeniae*, (Kinberg, 1866)

- Kotopo sawmill: *Eudrilus eugeniae*, (Kinberg, 1866)
- Sapon sawmill: *Eudrilus eugeniae*, (Kinberg, 1866)
- Lafenwa sawmill: *Libyodrilus violaceus* (Beddard, 1891)
- Isale Ake sawmill: *Hyperiodrilus africanus*, (Beddard, 1890)

The variation in the earthworm species used became inevitable because the distribution of earthworm species found in the different locations were not the same all through.

The earthworm specimens were repositied in the museum collection of the Biological Sciences Laboratory, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria.

Dissection of earthworms: Each specimen to be dissected was washed in sterile distilled water and pinned down horizontally on sterilized dissecting board with the dorsal part downward. The ventral part was cut open longitudinally along the earthworm using sterilized dissecting kits (Owa et al., 2013). The guts were removed for microbial and digestive enzyme analyses of the gut content.

Gut microbial analysis: All glass wares and kits used were sterilized using aseptic method. The work bench and the used areas were sterilized with 90% ethanol. A spirit lamp was lit up to ensure that the air of the vicinity of the work bench was free of contaminants.

The media used were Nutrient agar (NA) for bacteria isolation while Potato Dextrose agar (PDA) was used for fungi isolation. A volume of 1mL of homogenized earthworm guts was dissolved in 9mL of sterile distilled water. This was then followed by serial dilution into 9mL of sterile distilled water into different dilution factors of 10^{-1} , 10^{-2} and 10^{-3} . A total of 1mL of each of these dilutions was subsequently inoculated into sterile plates after which the sterilized prepared media were poured into

each of the plates. Bacteria plates were incubated at 37°C for 18 to 48 hours, while fungal plates were incubated at 27°C for five days. Colony forming units (cfu) were determined by visual counting (Ademolu & Idowu, 2011). The distinct colonies were sub-cultured to get a pure culture. The identification of the bacteria colonies was based on classification schemes of Harrigan & McCance (1976) and Sneath, Mair, Sharpe, & Holt (1986). The identification was based essentially on morphology and biochemical reactions. Fungi genus was determined through morphological criteria using identification keys such as the description of mycelia and of asexual reproduction forms (Domsch, Gams, & Anderson 1980). Further identification was carried out according to Kreger-venrij (1984) by pseudomycelium formation and pattern of sugar fermentation (Glucose, lactose, Sucrose, maltose and fructose).

Gut Digestive Enzymes Analysis

Cellulase activity: A total of 1g of frozen earthworm gut tissue was ground with 20mL of 1/15M dibasic sodium phosphate (K_2HPO_4) in a mortar maintained at 5°C with crushed ice and cellulase activity determined according to the method of Nokrans (1957).

Total amylase (α and β) activity: Enzyme extract was prepared by grinding 1g of the earthworm guts with 20mL 1/10M sodium acetate buffer pH 5.0 in a mortar maintained at 5°C with crushed ice and the buffer extract centrifuged at 18 000g for 30 minutes at 2°C. The α amylase activity was determined according to the method described by Wilson (1971) while β amylase activity was determined according to the method of Swain & Dekker (1966);

Lipase activity: Enzyme extracts were prepared in the same way as those of total amylase activity. Lipase activity in the extracts was determined using the method of Yong & Wood (1977).

Proteinase activity: Enzyme extracts were prepared in a manner similar to those

of total amylase activity except that 20mL of 0.05M sodium phosphate buffer pH 6.0 were used as the extracting buffer. Proteinase activity in the enzyme extracts was determined using the method of McDonald & Chen (1965).

Data collected was subjected to statistical analyses which included descriptive statistics and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0. Post Hoc test was done using LSD (Least Significant different), p-value was set at 0.05.

RESULTS

Microbial Count: Microbial load count in the gut of the earthworm samples showed that the gut of *E. eugeniae* from sawmills had higher microbial count compared to those from the control site (Table 1).

The highest bacteria count in the gut of *E. eugeniae* was obtained from Sapon sawmill ($54 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ cfu) while it was lowest ($17.5 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ cfu) in those of the control site. Bacterial counts were significantly different ($p < 0.05$) in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from Kotopo sawmill, Sapon sawmill and the control site (Table 1). A count of 82.5×10^3 cfu was made in

the gut of *H. africanus* from Isale-Ake sawmill, while *L. violaceous* from Lafenwa sawmill recorded $97 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ cfu (Table 1).

Fungal count ($96 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ cfu) was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from Kotopo sawmill than those of Sapon sawmill ($10 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ cfu) and control site ($4.5 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ cfu) (Table 1).

Microbial Diversity: A total of five bacteria species were present in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the study locations (Table 2). *Serratia* spp., *Proteus* spp., *Salmonellae* spp. and *Streptococcus* spp. and *Aerobacter aerogenes* were identified in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from Kotopo and Sapon sawmills while only *Serratia* spp. was identified from those of the control site.

Streptococcus mutans and *Proteus* spp. was found to be common in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the study sawmills but absent in those of the control site. *Streptococcus mutans* was also identified in *H. africanus* from Isale Ake sawmill while both *Streptococcus mutans* and *Proteus* spp. were identified in *L. violaceous* from Lafenwa sawmill.

Two genera of yeast (*Candida albicans* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) were isolated from the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the control

TABLE 2
Microbial diversity in the gut of the earthworm species from the study locations

Sample locations	Earthworm species	Organisms isolated	
		Bacteria	Fungi
Control site	<i>Eudrilus eugeniae</i>	<i>Serratia</i> spp.	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> <i>Candida albicans</i>
Kotopo sawmill	<i>Eudrilus eugeniae</i>	<i>Proteus</i> spp. <i>Streptococcus</i> spp. <i>Aerobacter aerogenes</i>	<i>Penicillium</i> spp. <i>Cladosporium</i> spp. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.
Sapon sawmill	<i>Eudrilus eugeniae</i>	<i>Serratia</i> spp. <i>Proteus</i> spp. <i>Salmonella</i> spp. <i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	<i>Cladosporium</i> spp. <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> <i>Penicillium</i> spp.
Isale-Ake sawmill	<i>Hyperiodrilus africanus</i>	<i>Streptococcus</i> spp. <i>Aerobacter aerogenes</i> <i>Micrococcus</i> spp.	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i> <i>Penicillium</i> spp. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.
Lafenwa sawmill	<i>Libyrorilus violaceous</i>	<i>Serratia</i> spp. <i>Proteus</i> spp. <i>Salmonella</i> spp. <i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i> <i>Aspergillus niger</i> <i>Mucor</i> spp.

TABLE 1
Gut microbial load count (x 10³cfu) of the earthworm species from the study locations

Locations	Earthworm species	Bacteria	Fungi
Control site	<i>Eudrilus eugeniae</i>	17.5±0.1*	4.5±0.1*
Kotopo sawmill	<i>Eudrilus eugeniae</i>	28.5±0.1*	96.0±0.1*
Sapon sawmill	<i>Eudrilus eugeniae</i>	54.0±0.1*	10.0±0.1*
Isale-Ake sawmill	<i>Hyperiodrilus africanus</i>	82.5±0.1	11.0±0.1
Lafenwa sawmill	<i>Libyrorilus violaceous</i>	97.0±0.1	7.0±0.1

*The mean (±Standard Error) difference is significant at p≤0.05, (N=3).

site. On the other hand, four genera of moulds (*Aspergillus flavus*, *Penicillium* spp., *Fusarium* spp., and *Cladosporium* spp.) were isolated from the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the study sawmills. *Penicillium* spp. and *Cladosporium* spp. were present in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from both Kotopo and Sapon sawmills. *Aspergillus* spp. was also discovered in the gut of *H. africanus* from Isale ake sawmill and *L. violaceous* from Lafenwa sawmill.

Gut digestive enzymes: The result of the gut digestive enzyme activities from the study locations is presented in table 3. Cellulase activity recorded the highest values of all the enzymes (38.92±0.03mg/g to 48.67±0.02mg/g) in the gut of the earthworms from the study locations while lipase activity had the lowest values (1.45±0.02mg/g to 1.81±0.01mg/g). Cellulase activity was highest in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the control site than those of the study sawmills. *L. violaceous* from Lafenwa sawmill had cellulase activity of 44.26 ±0.03mg/g while 40.14 ±0.1mg/g was recorded for *H. africanus* from Isale Ake sawmill.

The values for α amylase in the gut of *E. eugeniae* followed the same trend with those of β amylase. The lowest values of 8.86±0.02mg/g and 8.14±0.04mg/g were recorded for α and β amylase in the control site respectively, while samples from Kotopo sawmill with the highest value of 12.11±0.06mg/g for α -amylase also recorded the highest value of 10.92±0.02mg/g for β -amylase.

Proteinase activity in the earthworm guts ranged between 8.06±0.02mg/g and 8.92±0.01mg/g. The highest lipase activity (1.81±0.01mg/g) was recorded in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the control site and this follows the order: control>Sapon sawmill>Kotopo sawmill. Values obtained for each of the digestive enzymes were significantly different (p<0.05) (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

The result of the microbial load count in the gut of the earthworms indicated more bacteria and fungal load in the gut of *E. eugeniae*

TABLE 3
Digestive enzymes in the gut of earthworm species from the study locations

Sample	Earthworm species	Cellulase activity (mg/g)	α -Amylase activity (mg/g)	β -Amylase activity (mg/g)	Protenase activity (mg/g)	Lipase activity (mg/g)
Control site	<i>Eudrilus eugeniae</i>	48.67±0.02*	8.86±0.02*	8.14±0.04*	8.67±0.03*	1.81±0.01*
Kotopo sawmill	<i>Eudrilus eugeniae</i>	38.92±0.03*	12.11±0.06*	10.92±0.02*	8.92±0.01*	1.68±0.00*
Sapon sawmill	<i>Eudrilus eugeniae</i>	42.66±0.04*	10.96±0.03*	10.16±0.03*	8.15±0.02*	1.73±0.01*
Isale ake sawmill	<i>Hyperiodrilus africanus</i>	40.14±0.10	11.68±0.02	10.56±0.01	8.06±0.02	1.62±0.01
Lafenwa sawmill	<i>Libyrorilus violaceous</i>	44.26±0.03	10.12±0.03	9.62±0.03	8.44±0.04	1.45±0.02

*The mean (±Standard Error) difference is significant at p≤0.05, (N=3).



from the study sawmills than those from the control site. Microbial load was also high in *L. violaceous* obtained from Lafenwa sawmill and *H. africanus* from Isale Ake sawmill. Higher microbial load in the gut of earthworms from the study sawmills could be responsible for the utilization of sawdust as a source of carbon and energy in the gut of these earthworms. This corroborates the findings of Godliving (2002) that bacteria and fungi degrade wood dust. Dosoretz, Chenn, & Greth (1990) also reported the reduction in carbon content of sawdust when subjected to microbial degradation.

It was also observed that more bacteria and fungi species (diversity) were present in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the study sawmills than those from the control site. Microbial diversity was high in *L. violaceous* obtained from Lafenwa sawmill and *H. africanus* from Isale Ake sawmill. Sawmills by nature generate a lot of wastes-saw dusts, wood off cuts, wood backs, plain shavings, wood rejects, among others (Dosunmu & Ajayi, 2002). The more microflora diversity found in the gut of earthworms from the study sawmills could be needed to aid the digestion of wood particles as well as degrading other pollutants arising from wood processing activities. This increase in microbial diversity in the gut of the earthworms from the study sawmills might as well be due to the utilization of the abundant sawdust in the sawmills, which could serve as a cheap source of nutrient for the earthworms' use.

Streptococcus mutans and *Proteus* spp. were present in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the study sawmills but absent in the gut of those from the control site. These microbes were also present in the gut of *L. violaceous* obtained from Lafenwa sawmill while *Streptococcus mutans* was present in *H. africanus* from Isale Ake sawmill. *Streptococcus mutans* has been reported to be highly efficient in the degradation of cellulose in sawdust (Lennox et al., 2010). Dutkiewicz, Krysinska-Traczyk, Prazmo, Skorska, & Sitkowska (2001) also identified *Streptococcus mutans* in the air of Polish sawmills. There is the probability that *Streptococcus mutans* could be of great significance in

the degradation/digestion of wood dust in the gut of the earthworms from the study sawmills. The mutualism of *Streptococcus* spp. with casts and gut of *L. violaceous* have been documented (Idowu, Edema, & Adeyi 2005; Dedeke, Omemu, Aladesida, & Museliu, 2010).

Parthasarathi, Ranganathan, Anandi, & Zeyer (2007) identified the presence of *Proteus* spp. in cowdung and pressmud, but absent in the gut of *E. eugeniae* reared on them. It could therefore be inferred that *Proteus* spp. was selectively ingested by these earthworms as supplement for the lingo-cellulotic digestion of wood from sawdust.

The gut of *E. eugeniae* from the study sawmills harbours a great fungal diversity, mainly moulds while on the other hand, only yeast was present in those from the control site. The presence of yeast isolates (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Candida albicans*) in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the control site and their absence from the gut of those from the study sawmills could be an indication that yeast might be of little or no significance in the break down/digestion of wood particles from sawdust in the gut of the earthworms.

Aspergillus species, *Fusarium* spp. and *Penicillium* spp. were the common fungal genera in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the study sawmills but were absent in those of the control site. These microorganisms were also present in the gut of *H. africanus* from Isale Ake sawmill while *Aspergillus* spp. was present in *L. violaceous* from Lafenwa sawmill. These micro-organisms have been associated with the degradation of cellulose in sawdust and wood shavings (Lennox et al., 2010; Hameed, Khoder, & Farag, 1999). *Aspergillus* species and *Penicillium* spp. have also been reported to be present in the air of Polish sawmills (Dutkiewicz et al., 2001) and in the gut of tropical earthworm *Glyphodrilus tuberosus* isolated from organic rice fields (Debasmita et al., 2011). Their presence might be in order to aid organic breakdown of wood and ligno-cellulotic materials in the soil of the study sawmills. This compares favourably with the report of Parthasarathi & Ranganathan (1998) that

sawdust contains more cellulose, lignin and cellulotic enzyme producing microbes which are *Aspergilli* and *Fusarium* spp. as well as proteolytic enzyme producing microbes (*Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus flavus*).

Fairly well established that the gut of earthworm is a specialized microhabitat of enhanced microbial activities in soils (Karsten & Drake 1995; Idowu et al., 2005), the difference in microbial species (bacteria and fungi) isolated from the gut of earthworms from the control site and those of the study sawmills, in the present study, suggests that the microhabitats of the earthworm guts were carefully selected to suit their environment and also compensate for the digestion of the available substrate.

Cellulase activities was higher than α and β amylase, proteinase and lipase activities in the gut of earthworms from all the study locations. This is not unexpected as earthworms feed mainly on plants and plant materials and these have higher percentage of cellulose. Higher cellulase activities than other digestive enzymes in earthworms had been reported by Devi et al. (2009) for normal and vermicomposting earthworms. Zhang, Li., Shen, Wang, & Sun (2000) also recorded higher cellulase activity than protease and phosphatase in *Eisenia fetida*.

Cellulase activities was highest in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the control site than those from the study sawmills. Enzyme activity, of the various factors is influenced by type of food (Parthasarathi & Ranganathan, 2000). The variation in cellulase activities recorded in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the control site to those from the study sawmills could be associated with their ecological categories and feeding habitat (Zhang et al., 2000). The earthworms of the control site feed mainly on leaves and tender stem litters while those from the study sawmills feed mainly on sawdust particles incorporated in soils. Sawdust is made up of three major components; cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin (Erikson, Blanchette, & Ander, 1990) lignin being the most recalcitrant and protects the cellulose and hemicellulose from enzymatic attack by some microorganisms

(Bonnarne & Jeffries, 1998). The recalcitrant nature of lignin in sawdust which forms the bulk of organic substrate in the sawmill soils could as well have resulted in the low activities of cellulase recorded in the gut of *E. eugeniae* from the study sawmills as compared to those of the control site. Shi, Shi, Wang, Lu, & Yan (2007) reported a reduction in the cellulase activity in the gut of earthworms treated with deltamethrin pesticides. Therefore, several other pollutants arising as a result of sawmilling activities could as well be responsible for the low cellulase activities in the gut of the earthworms from the study sawmills as compared to those from the control site.

Based on the variations observed in the microbial and digestive enzyme activities in the gut of earthworms from the study sawmills as compared to the control site, earthworms especially *E. eugeniae* could be a better organism for use as a bioremediator of wood wastes.

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RESUMEN

Diversidad microbiana y actividad de enzimas digestivas en el intestino de las lombrices de tierra en los aserraderos de Abeokuta, Nigeria. La creciente demanda de madera ha resultado en grandes volúmenes de residuos de madera que se lanzan diariamente a la tierra, procedentes de las actividades de los aserraderos en el suroeste de Nigeria. Se realizó este estudio en un intento de configurar un modelo de biorremediación de aserrín, con el objetivo de evaluar la diversidad microbiana y el nivel de las enzimas digestivas en el intestino de las lombrices de tierra (*Eudrilus eugeniae*, *Libyodrilus violáceo* y *Hyperiodrilus africanus*) de origen aserradero. Para este estudio se utilizaron cuatro grandes aserraderos ubicados en Abeokuta (7°9'12'' N - 3°19'35'' E), a saber: Lafenwa, Sapon, Isale-Ake y Aserraderos Kotopo. El arboreto de la Universidad Federal de Agricultura, Abeokuta se utilizó como control. El análisis microbiano se llevó a cabo utilizando el método de vertido de placa, mientras que las actividades de enzimas digestivas en los intestinos de las lombrices se realizaron

por el método espectrofotométrico. Los recuentos microbianos más altos fueron $28.5 \pm 97.0 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ - 0.1×10^3 cfu para las bacterias y $7.0 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ - $96.0 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ cfu para los hongos y la diversidad microbiana registrada en el intestino de las lombrices de tierra de los lugares de aserraderos y las del sitio de control fueron: $17.5 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ cfu para bacterias y $4.5 \pm 0.1 \times 10^3$ cfu para hongos. *Streptococcus mutans* y *Proteus* spp. eran comunes en el intestino de *E. eugeniae*, y *L. violaceus* de los aserraderos de estudio, mientras que también se identificaron *Streptococcus mutans* en *H. africanus*, que estuvieron ausentes en el intestino de *E. eugeniae* en el sitio de control. Actividades de celulosa (48.67 ± 0.02 mg/g) y lipasa (1.81 ± 0.01 mg/g) fueron significativamente mayores ($p < 0.05$) en el intestino de las lombrices de tierra en el sitio de control que las de los aserraderos de estudio. Por otra parte, la actividad de la amilasa (α y β) fue mayor en el intestino de las lombrices de tierra de los aserraderos. Las variaciones observadas en la microbiota intestinal y la actividad de las enzimas digestivas de las lombrices de tierra de los aserraderos de estudio, en comparación con el sitio de control, sugieren que las lombrices de tierra, especialmente *E. eugeniae*, podrían ser un mejor organismo para su uso como biorremediador de residuos de madera.

Palabras clave: lombriz de tierra, microflora intestinal, digestión, enzimas intestinales, aserrín, biorremediación.

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