# Mikroplastik pada Ikan Belanak (Mugil dussumieri) dan Kerang Darah (Anadara granosa) di Mangrove Muara Teluknaga Kabupaten Tangerang = Microplastic in Mullet Fish (Mugil dussumieri) and Blood Cockle (Anadara granosa) in Mangrove of Muara Teluknaga, Tangerang Regency

Nur Hidayah Fitria Rahmawati, author



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Abstrak

Pencemaran di hutan mangrove, salah satunya yaitu pencemaran sampah plastik. Sampah plastik yang terdegradasi dan terurai dalam jangka waktu lama berubah menjadi serpihan plastik disebut mikroplastik (< 5 mm). Jika mikroplastik tertelan oleh biota perairan, maka membahayakan biota tersebut. Biota perairan yang memiliki habitat di mangrove Muara Teluknaga dan dikonsumsi oleh masyarakat adalah ikan belanak (Mugil dussumieri) dan kerang darah (Anadara granosa). Penelitian dilakukan bertujuan untuk menghitung jumlah dan mengidentifikasi jenis mikroplastik serta menganalisis hasil FTIR sampel ikan belanak, air mangrove, kerang darah, dan sedimen mangrove Muara Teluknaga. Pengambilan sampel pada ikan belanak dan air mangrove sebanyak 3 stasiun dan pengambilan sampel kerang darah dan sedimen sebanyak 2 stasiun. Masing-masing sampel ikan belanak dan kerang darah disimpan dalam botol kaca yang berisi alkohol dan dilanjutkan pengambilan organ lunak diikuti pemberian larutan HNO3. Jenis-jenis mikroplastik yang ditemukan pada sampel ikan belanak, kerang darah, air mangrove, dan sedimen yaitu fiber, film dan fragmen. Mikroplastik paling banyak ditemukan pada sampel ikan belanak, air mangrove, kerang darah, dan sedimen adalah mikroplastik fiber. Hasil FTIR sampel ikan belanak ditemukan adanya polimer polyethylene (PE) dan sampel air mangrove ditemukan gugus poly (dimethyl siloxane).

.....One of pollutin in mangroves is plastic waste pollution. Plastic waste degraded and decomposed over a long period of time turns into plastic debris called microplastic (< 5 mm). If microplastics are swallowed by fishery biota, then they endanger biota. Biota in mangrove of MuaraTeluknaga consumed by people are mullet (Mugil dussumieri) and blood cockle (Anadara granosa). The study was conducted to count the number and identify the types of microplastics and analyze the results of FTIR samples of mullets, mangrove water, blood cockle, and mangrove sediments. Taking sampling on mullet and mangrove water with 3 stations and taking samples of blood cockles and sediment with 2 stations. Each sample of mullet fish and blood cockle was stored in glass bottle containing alcohol and prepared to take organization received HNO3 assistance. The types of microplastics found in samples of mullets, blood cockles, mangrove water, and sediment are fiber, film, and fragment. The most common microplastic found in samples of mullets, mangrove water, blood cockle, and sediments are fiber. FTIR results of mullet fish sample found was containing polyethylene (PE) polymers and mangrove water samples poly groups (dimethyl siloxane) were found.