

***A REVIEW: THE USE OF MANGROVE FOR BIOMONITORING
ON AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT***

TUGAS AKHIR PROSIDING

Diajukan Oleh:

RAHMI WILDA

NIM. 150702104

Mahasiswa Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi
Program Studi Teknik Lingkungan



**FAKULTAS SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY
BANDA ACEH
2020 M / 1442 H**

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN TUGAS AKHIR PROSIDING

A REVIEW: THE USE OF MANGROVE FOR BIOMONITORING ON AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

TUGAS AKHIR PROSIDING

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Nomor 14 tahun 2020 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Penyelesaian Tugas Akhir Mahasiswa Strata Satu (S-1) Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Masa Tanggap Darurat Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)

Diajukan kepada Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi
Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh
Sebagai Beban Studi Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana dalam Ilmu Teknik Lingkungan

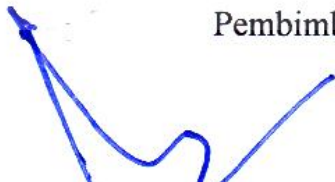
Oleh

RAHMI WILDA
NIM. 150702104

Mahasiswa Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi
Program Studi Teknik Lingkungan

Disetujui oleh:

Pembimbing I


Dr. Abd Mujahid Hamdan, M.Sc.
NIDN. 2013128901

Pembimbing II


Rizna Rahmi, M.Sc.
NIDN. 2024108402

***A REVIEW: THE USE OF MANGROVE FOR BIOMONITORING ON
AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT***

TUGAS AKHIR

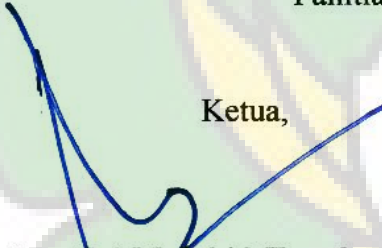
**Telah Diuji oleh Panitia Ujian Munaqasyah Tugas Akhir
Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh dan
dinyatakan lulus serta Diterima Sebagai Salah Satu Beban Studi Program Sarjana
(S-1) dalam Ilmu Teknik Lingkungan**

Pada Hari/Tanggal:

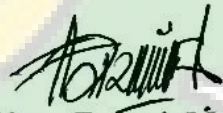
Jum'at, 28 Agustus 2020
9 Muharram 1442 H

Panitia Ujian Munaqasyah Skripsi

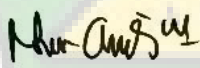
Ketua,


Dr. Abd Mujahid Hamdan, M.Sc.
NIDN. 2013128901

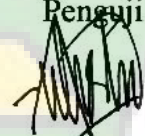
Sekretaris,


Rizna Rahmi, M.Sc.
NIDN. 2024108402

Penguji I,


Dr. Eng. Nur Aida, M.Si.
NIDN. 2016067801

Penguji II,


Aulia Rohendi, M.Sc.
NIDN. 2010048202

**Mengetahui,
Dekan Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi
Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh**




Dr. Azhar Amsal, M.Pd
NIDN. 2001066802

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TUGAS AKHIR PROSIDING

Nama : Rahmi Wilda
NIM : 150702104
Program Studi : Teknik Lingkungan
Fakultas : Sains dan Teknologi
Judul Prosiding : A Review: The Use of Mangrove for Biomonitoring on Aquatic
Dipresentasikan di : *International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry (ICSTSI)*” Banjarbaru, August 6th-7th 2020. Dipresentasikan secara poster

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa dalam penulisan Tugas Akhir ini, saya:

1. Tidak menggunakan ide orang lain tanpa mampu mengembangkan dan mempertanggungjawabkan.
2. Tidak melakukan plagiasi terhadap naskah orang lain.
3. Tidak menggunakan karya orang lain tanpa menyebutkan sumber asli atau tanpa izin pemilik karya.
4. Tidak memanipulasi dan memalsukan data.
5. Mengerjakan sendiri karya ini dan mampu bertanggung jawab atas karya ini.

Bila dikemudian hari ada tuntutan dari pihak lain atas karya saya, dan telah melalui pembuktian yang dapat dipertanggung jawabkan dan ternyata memang ditemukan bukti bahwa saya telah melanggar pernyataan ini, maka saya siap dikenai sanksi berdasarkan aturan yang berlaku di Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh. Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya dan tanpa paksaan dari pihak manapun.

Banda Aceh, 28 Agustus 2020
Yang Membuat Pernyataan,



Rahmi Wilda

ABSTRAK

Nama : Rahmi Wilda
NIM : 150702104
Program studi : Teknik Lingkungan
Judul : A Review: Penggunaan Mangrove untuk
Biomonitoring pada lingkungan Perairan
Tanggal siding : 28 Agustus 2020
Tebal skripsi : 57 Halaman
Pembimbing I : Dr. Abd Mujahid Hamdan, M.Sc
Pembimbing II : Rizna Rahmi, M.Sc
Kata kunci : Logam berat, mangrove, *biomonitoring*

Mangrove telah diteliti secara luas sebagai tumbuhan yang dapat menyerap dan mengakumulasi logam berat dalam jaringannya. Karena kemampuan tersebut, mangrove telah dimanfaatkan untuk mereduksi logam berat di lingkungan perairan. Selain itu mangrove telah digunakan untuk biomonitoring pencemaran logam berat. Penggunaan mangrove untuk biomonitoring pada lingkungan perairan telah dianggap sebagai metode yang murah, cepat dan memadai. Mangrove merupakan organisme yang memiliki kemampuan menyerap kontaminan logam berat dan berfungsi sebagai perangkap polutan halus. Namun, untuk mengembangkan teknik ini agar dapat digunakan secara luas, penelitian dan investigasi masih diperlukan. Makalah ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan arah studi mangrove ke depan dalam menggunakan mangrove sebagai agen biomonitoring. Berdasarkan kajian, *Rhizophopora mucronata* dan *Avicennia marina* merupakan spesies mangrove yang memiliki kemampuan yang menjanjikan untuk digunakan dalam biomonitoring di lingkungan perairan.

ABSTRACT

Nama : Rahmi Wilda
NIM : 150702104
Program studi : Teknik Lingkungan
Judul : A Review: The Use of Mangrove for Biomonitoring on Aquatic
Tanggal sidang : 28 Agustus 2020
Tebal skripsi : 57 Halaman
Pembimbing I : Dr. Abd Mujahid Hamdan, M.Sc
Pembimbing II : Rizna Rahmi, M.Sc
Kata kunci : Heavy metals, mangrove, biomonitoring

Mangroves have been investigated widely as plants that can absorb and accumulate heavy metals in their tissues. Due to that ability, mangroves have been used to reduce heavy metals in the aquatic environment. Furthermore mangroves have been used for biomonitoring of heavy metals pollution. The use of mangroves for biomonitoring on aquatic environments has been considered as a cheap, rapid and sufficient method. The mangrove is an organism that has the ability to absorb the contaminants of heavy metal and to function as fine pollutants trap. However, to develop this technique for wide using, research and investigation are still needed. This paper is aimed to describe the future direction of mangrove studies of using mangroves as a biomonitoring agent. Based on the review, *Rhizophopora mucronata* and *Avicennia marina* are mangrove species that have a promising ability to be used for biomonitoring in aquatic environment.

KATA PENGANTAR

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillahirabbil`alamin, begitu banyak nikmat yang Allah SWT berikan, tetapi sedikit sekali yang kita ingat. Segala puji hanya layak untuk Allah SWT atas segala berkat, Rahmat, Taufik, serta Hidayah-Nya yang tiada terkira besarnya, sehingga penulis berhasil menyusun Tugas Akhir dalam bentuk makalah yang berjudul “*A Review: The Use of Mangrove for Biomonitoring on Aquatic Environment*” Shalawat dan salam selalu tercurahkan kepada Nabi Muhammad SAW, manusia pilihan yang menjadi utusan terakhir, pencetus kebaikan dan ilmu pengetahuan di muka bumi.

Tugas Akhir ini diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh Gelar Sarjana pada Program Studi S1 Teknik Lingkungan, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, UIN Ar-Raniry, Banda Aceh. Adapun dalam menulis Tugas Akhir ini penulis banyak mendapatkan bimbingan dan bantuan dari berbagai pihak. Oleh karena itu penulis menyampaikan rasa hormat dan terima kasih kepada:

1. Teristimewa kepada Ayahanda Awaluddin dan Ibunda Rosnadewi yang ananda sayangi serta kakak tercinta Rita Elvida, Afry Iwan dan Adik ananda Basuki Rahmat yang telah banyak membantu memberikan dorongan dan semangat kepada ananda, sehingga dapat menyelesaikan Tugas Akhir ini.
2. Ibu Eriawati, M.Pd., selaku ketua prodi Teknik Lingkungan pada periode 2018-2020 yang telah banyak membantu penulis.
3. Ketua Prodi Teknik Lingkungan Ibu Dr. Eng. Nur Aida, M.Si., beserta sekretaris Prodi Teknik Lingkungan Ibu Yeggi Darnas, M.T.,.
4. Dr. Abdullah Mujahid Hamdan, M.Sc., selaku Pembimbing I, dan Rizna Rahmi M.Sc., selaku pembimbing II yang selalu bersedia memberikan bimbingan dan bantuan kepada penulis selama proses penulisan Tugas Akhir.
5. Kepada kak Ida dan kak Nurul selaku staf Prodi Teknik Lingkungan yang telah membantu penulis dalam administrasi dan segala keperluan lainnya.
6. Seluruh Dosen Prodi Teknik Lingkungan yang telah memberikan dan membagi ilmunya kepada penulis.

7. Kepada Ibu Dr. Nazarni Rahmi selaku committee pada acara “ *International Conference On Science And Technology For Sustainable Industry*” beserta panitia-panitia ICSTSI Banjarbaru.
8. Kepada sahabat saya Iki, Astri, Elly, Rosniati, Wirda, yuni dan teman KPM saya Oja, Daus, Shella, Mutia, Lisa, Ramlah, Ihsan, Oji, yusniar yang selalu mengingatkan, memberi dukungan untuk menyelesaikan penulisan ini
9. Teman saya di Teknik Lingkungan Candra, Rini, Maghfirah, Dhuha, Nadia, Riska Adira, Hakim, Alissa, Arman dan seluruh teman-teman angkatan 2015 beserta kakak-kakak angkatan 2014 yang tidak mungkin disebutkan satu persatu, serta rekan-rekan Fakultas Sains Dan Teknologi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh yang telah membantu penulisan Tugas Akhir ini.

Akhir kata penulis berharap Allah SWT membalas segala kebaikan semua pihak yang telah membantu penulis menyelesaikan Tugas Akhir ini dengan limpahan berkah dan rahmat-Nya. Semoga penulisan ini bermanfaat untuk pengembangan keilmuan dan pengetahuan di masa depan.

Banda Aceh, 28 Agustus 2020
Penulis,

Rahmi Wilda

DAFTAR ISI

	Halaman
LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN TUGAS AKHIR PROSIDING	ii
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN	iii
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TUGAS AKHIR PROSIDING	iv
ABSTRAK	v
KATA PENGANTAR.....	vii
DAFTAR ISI.....	ix
DAFTAR GAMBAR.....	x
DAFTAR TABEL.....	xi
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN	xii
 BAB I PENDAHULUAN.....	 1
1.1 Latar Belakang	1
1.2 Tujuan Kegiatan	2
1.3 Manfaat Kegiatan	2
 BAB II PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN	 4
2.1 Waktu dan Lokasi.....	4
2.2 Bentuk Kegiatan.....	4
2.3 Schedule	5
2.4 Daftar Pembicara.....	8
2.5 Poster Presentasi ICSTSI 2020	9
 BAB III ARTIKEL	 13
 BAB IV PENUTUP	 24
 LAMPIRAN-LAMPIRAN	 25

DAFTAR GAMBAR

	Halaman
Gambar 1. Presentasi Poster	12



DAFTAR TABEL

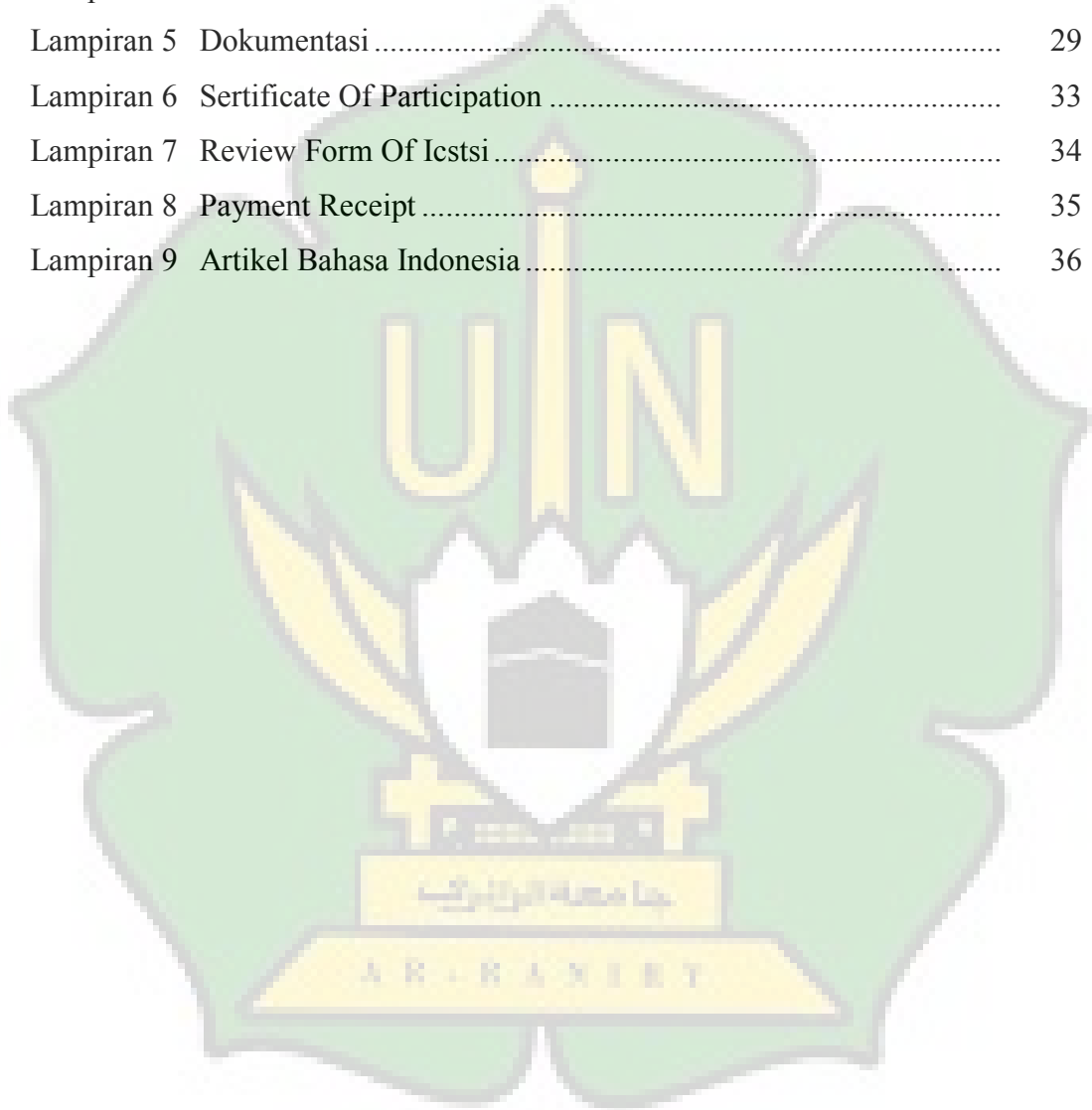
Halaman

Tabel 1. <i>Schedule Of International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry (ICSTSI) 2020</i>	5
--	---



DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

	Halaman
Lampiran 1 Penerimaan Abstrak.....	25
Lampiran 2 Bukti Administrasi Icstsi 2020	26
Lampiran 3 Pengiriman Artikel.....	27
Lampiran 4 Konfirmasi Presenter	28
Lampiran 5 Dokumentasi	29
Lampiran 6 Sertificate Of Participation	33
Lampiran 7 Review Form Of Icstsi	34
Lampiran 8 Payment Receipt	35
Lampiran 9 Artikel Bahasa Indonesia.....	36



BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Pencemaran logam berat merupakan permasalahan yang sangat serius yang dapat merugikan ekosistem dan lingkungan. Logam berat merupakan salah satu zat pencemar yang sangat mempengaruhi kualitas air pada organisme di perairan (Fadillah, 2017). Tingginya konsentrasi logam berat pada lingkungan dapat meningkatkan daya toksisitas logam dan menyebabkan kerusakan lingkungan sekitar (Setiawan, 2013). Industrialisasi dan urbanisasi telah meningkatkan kontribusi antropogenik dari logam berat dalam biosfer (Lasat, 2002; Nagajyoti, 2010; Wang, 2013; Harnani, 2017). Limbah domestik merupakan sumber utama yang berkontribusi terhadap pencemaran pada lingkungan (Vijay, 2010). Kegiatan manusia dapat menambah pencemaran lingkungan seperti kegiatan industri, pertambangan, dan kegiatan domestik lain yang mampu meningkatkan kandungan logam di lingkungan udara, air, dan tanah (Lisa, 2013; Irhamni, 2017). Menurut (Makassau, 2011) menyatakan bahwa lingkungan akuatik di Indonesia diduga di daerah tertentu telah terkontaminasi oleh berbagai kontaminan bahan organik seperti pestisida, deterjen, minyak, dan bahan anorganik dalam bentuk logam berat dan asam yang bersumber dari limbah domestik, industri, bengkel, dan bencana alam.

Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukannya suatu riset penelitian untuk memecahkan permasalahan yang merusak lingkungan. Penelitian dan perguruan tinggi merupakan dua hal yang tidak terpisahkan. Akademisi perguruan tinggi menggunakan penelitian sebagai cara untuk menjelaskan fenomena-fenomena tertentu yang sesuai dengan bidang keahliannya. Penelitian yang efektif akan menghasilkan suatu temuan yang bermanfaat dan memperluas ilmu pengetahuan yang dapat dipergunakan untuk meningkatkan kualitas kehidupan manusia. Penelitian merupakan serangkaian kegiatan yang memiliki tujuan untuk memperoleh informasi atau data yang akan dibutuhkan sebelum melakukan suatu riset atau eksperimen tertentu.

Suatu proses penelitian dikatakan sudah tuntas apabila hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian tersebut dipublikasikan. Dengan melakukan publikasi hasil penelitian akan mendapatkan *feedback* dari banyak pakar/ahli di bidang penelitian yang sedang dilakukan. Salah satu cara untuk mempublikasikan riset yang telah diteliti dengan mengikuti seminar atau konferensi. Konferensi Internasional menjadi hal sangat penting untuk diikuti oleh mahasiswa atau para peneliti. Dengan mengikuti konferensi mahasiswa dapat menyampaikan opini secara efektif dan sekaligus dapat mengasah kemampuan *public speaking* di depan umum. Konferensi Internasional merupakan ajang yang dapat mempertemukan dengan para ahli dari berbagai bidang sehingga mahasiswa dapat memperluas *networking* dan ilmu pengetahuan baru dari para professor, pembicara dan ilmunan dari seluruh dunia.

1.2 Tujuan Kegiatan

Tujuan penyaji mengikuti konferensi adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Untuk bertemu dengan ilmuwan, akademisi dan praktisi dari bidang ilmu dan teknik lingkungan.
2. Untuk mempublikasikan hasil penelitian dengan judul *A Review: The Use Of Mangrove For Biomonitoring On Aquatic Environment* di konferensi *International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry (ICSTSI) 2020*.

1.3 Manfaat Kegiatan

Adapun manfaat kegiatan *International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry* yang diikuti adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Dapat pengetahuan perkembangan pesat sains dan teknologi dalam berbagai sektor kehidupan.
2. Dapat menambah wawasan dan saling bertukar pikiran dengan para peserta *International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry*.

3. Dapat berbagi ilmu pengetahuan dan informasi berdasarkan dari hasil-hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan oleh para peserta konferensi *International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry*.



BAB II

PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN

2.1 Waktu dan Lokasi

International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry (ICSTSI) ke-1 diselenggarakan sebagai kerjasama antara Lembaga Penelitian dan Standardisasi Industri Banjarbaru (Balai Riset dan Standardisasi Industri Banjarbaru) dan Departemen Kimia Universitas Lambung Mangkurat. Konferensi ini bertema “*Emerging Science and Technology as A Solution for Global Challenge on Research and Technology Based on Sustainable Resources*”, dimana sejumlah sub-tema akan dibahas. *International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry* (ICSTSI) yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 6-7 Agustus 2020 di Baristand Industry Banjarbaru, Kalimantan Selatan. Seminar Internasional ini diselenggarakan selamam dua hari.

2.2 Bentuk Kegiatan

Pelaksanaan Seminar Internasional dilakukan secara virtual melalui Aplikasi Zoom, karena kondisi pandemic Covid-19 yang masih melanda seluruh dunia. Internasional ICSTSI 2020 diikuti oleh sebanyak 123 peserta, 11 presenter poster, 27 peserta umum dan 40 tamu undangan, narasumber kunci 5 orang, pembicara undangan 6 orang, yang berasal dari Indonesia, Jepang dan Malaysia yang disajikan secara lisan dan dalam bentuk presentasi poster.

Ada enam topik yang diusung dalam seminar ini, yaitu : *Material and Applied Chemistry; Wood and Non Wood Forest Product Technology; Food, Cosmetics and Medicines; Analysis Methods Validation, Industrial Process Optimalization & Manufacturing; Biorefinery, Bioenergy and Renewable Energy & Biotechnology; Waste Treatment and Environmental Management*. Publikasi seminar akan diterbitkan dalam bentuk prosiding di penerbit bereputasi tinggi yang terindeks Scopus yaitu: *IOP Conference Series Material Science and Engineering*. Selain itu juga akan dipublikasikan di jurnal Internasional (Q3) dan jurnal nasional terakreditasi (Sinta 2).

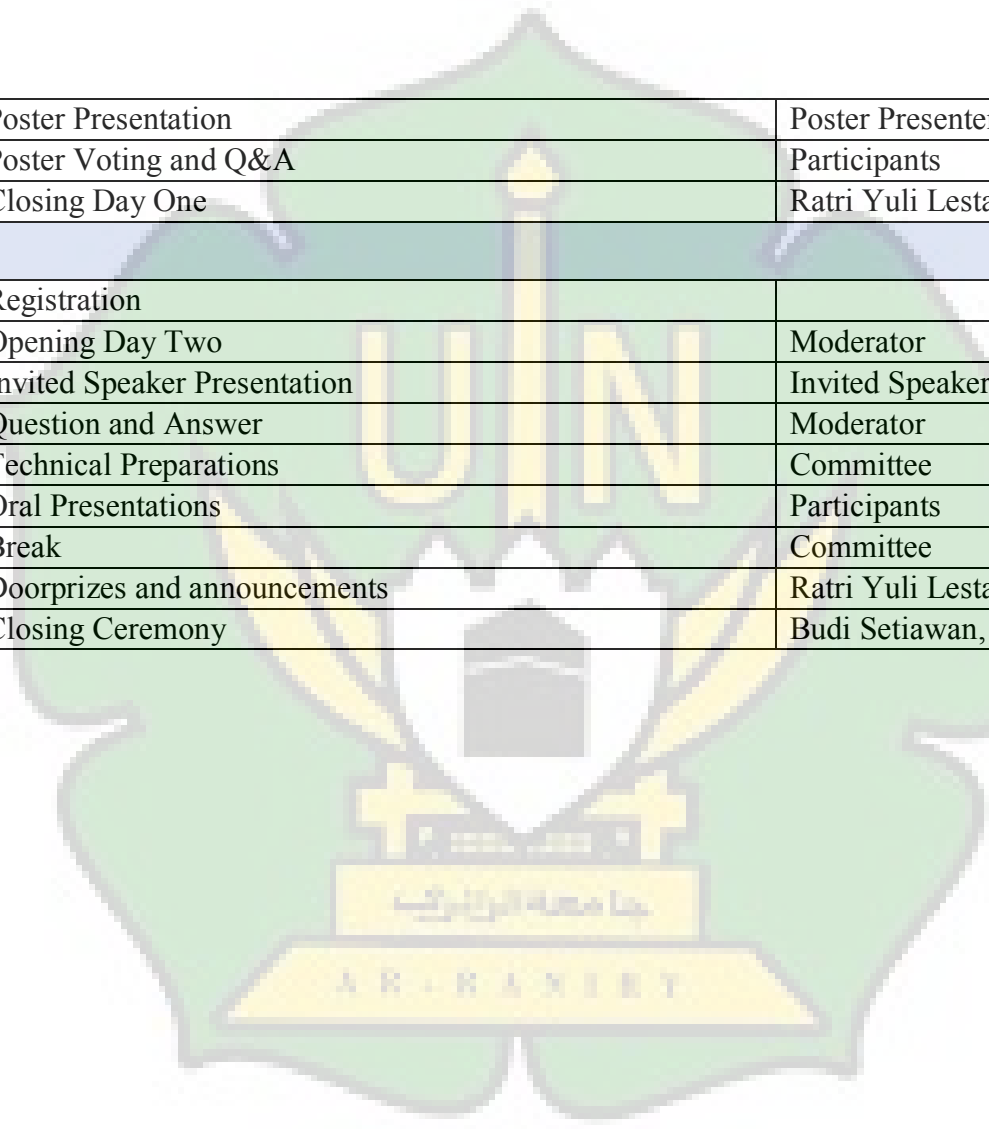
2.3 Schedule

Adapun susunan acara pada *International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry* (ICSTSI) adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 1. *Schedule Of International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry (ICSTSI) 2020*

Time (WITA)	Activities	Information
6 August 2020		
08.00 – 08.30	Registration	
08.30 – 08.50	Opening and Announcement	Ratri Yuli Lestari, S.Hut., M.Env.
08.50 – 08.55	National Anthem	Faiza Elisa Hasfianti, S.Hut.
08.55 – 09.00	Chanting Prayer	Noer Komari, S.Si., M.Kes.
09.00 – 09.10	Speech from Dean of Mathematics and Natural Science Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University	Drs. Abdul Gafur, M.Si., M.Sc., Ph.D.
09.10 – 09.20	Speech from Head of Institution of Research and Standardization of Industry Banjarbaru	Budi Setiawan, S.T., M.M.
09.20 – 09.45	Opening speech by Head of Industrial Research and Development Agency (BPPI), Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia	Dr. Ir. Doddy Rahadi, M.T.
09.45 – 09.50	Photo session	Ratri Yuli Lestari, S.Hut., M.Env.
09.50-12.20	Keynote Speaker Session I	Moderator I: Dr. Nazarni Rahmi, STP., M.Si.
09.50 – 10.30	Keynote Speaker 1	Prof. Dr. Shinso Yokota, Utsunomiya University, Japan

10.30 – 11.10	Keynote Speaker 2	Mukhlis Bahrainy, CEO Pachira Group, Indonesia
11.10 – 11.50	Keynote Speaker 3	Prof. Dr. Ir. Umar Santoso, M.Sc., Faculty Of Agricultural Technology Gadjah Mada
11.50 – 12.20	Question and Answer	Moderator I: Dr. Nazarni Rahmi, STP., M.Si.
12.20 – 13.15	Break Profile of Conference Host	Committee
13.15 – 13.20	Technical Preparations	Ratri Yuli Lestari, S.Hut., M.Env.
13.20 – 15.00	Keynote Speaker Session II	Moderator II: Utami Irawati, Ph.D.
13.20 – 14.00	Keynote Speaker 4	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azlan Kamari, University Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia
14.00 – 14.40	Keynote Speaker 5	Prof. Dr. Is Fatimah- UII, Islamic University of Indonesia (UII), Indonesia
14.40 – 15.00	Question and Answer	Moderator II: Utami Irawati, Ph.D.
15.00 – 15.25	Break	Announcements and Notifications
15.25 – 15.30	Technical Preparations	Ratri Yuli Lestari, S.Hut., M.Env.
15.30 – 15.35	Poster presentation rules	Moderator III: Sunardi,



15.35 – 16.08	Poster Presentation	Poster Presenters
16.08 – 16.20	Poster Voting and Q&A	Participants
16.20 – 16.30	Closing Day One	Ratri Yuli Lestari, S.Hut., M.Env.
7 August 2020		
08.00 – 08.30	Registration	
08.30 – 08.45	Opening Day Two	Moderator
08.45 – 09.15	Invited Speaker Presentation	Invited Speakers
09.15 – 09.25	Question and Answer	Moderator
09.25 – 09.30	Technical Preparations	Committee
09.30 – 12.30	Oral Presentations	Participants
12.30 – 14.00	Break	Committee
14.00 – 14.10	Doorprizes and announcements	Ratri Yuli Lestari, S.Hut.,M.Env
14.10 – 14.20	Closing Ceremony	Budi Setiawan, ST.,MM

2.4 Daftar Pembicara

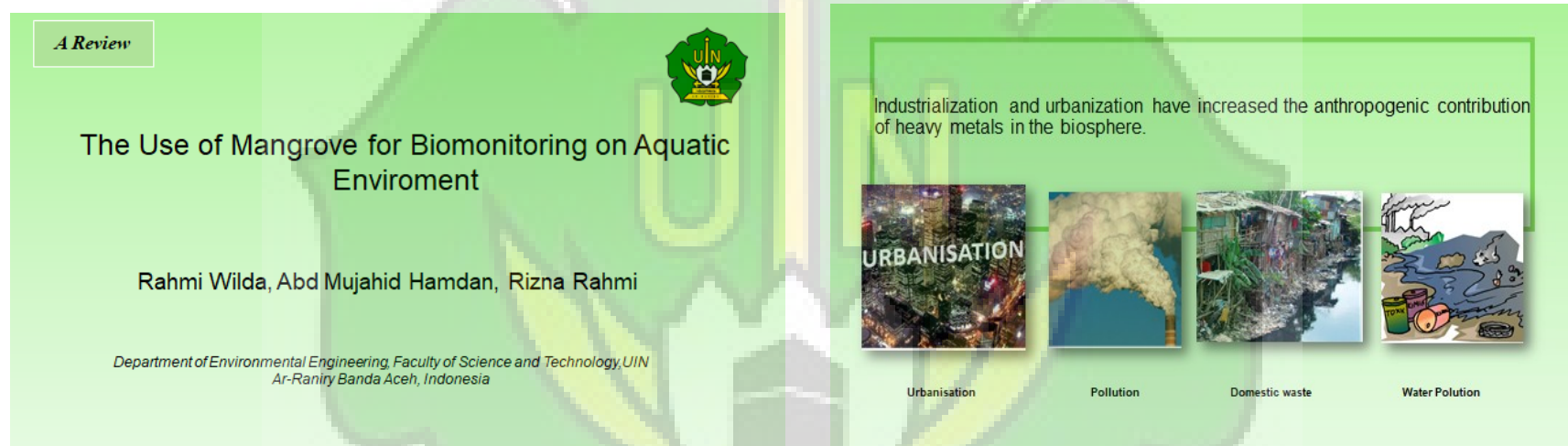
International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry (ICSTSI) 2020 dihadiri oleh Keynote Speaker :

1. Dr. Ir. Doddy Rahadi, MT (Kementerian Perindustrian)
2. Prof. Dr. Shinso Yokota (Utsunomiya University, Japan)
3. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azlan Kamari (Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris Malaysia)
4. Prof. Dr. Ir. Umar Santoso, M. Sc (Faculty of Agri Cultural Technology Gadjah Mada University)
5. Mukhlis Bahrainy (CEO Pachira Group)
6. Prof. Dr. Is Fatimah (The Islamic University of Indonesia (UII))

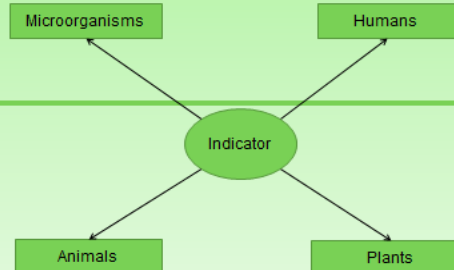


2.5 Poster Presentasi ICSTSI 2020

Pada proses penyusunan artikel dibagi menjadi 2 Group yaitu Group satu berupa Presentasi Oral dan Group dua berupa Presentasi Poster. Dari awal pendaftaran saya merupakan peserta di Presentasi Oral. Kemudian, berikut merupakan Slide PPT yang seharusnya saya presentasikan pada kegiatan Seminar Internasional pada tanggal 6 Agustus 2020.



BIOMONITORING

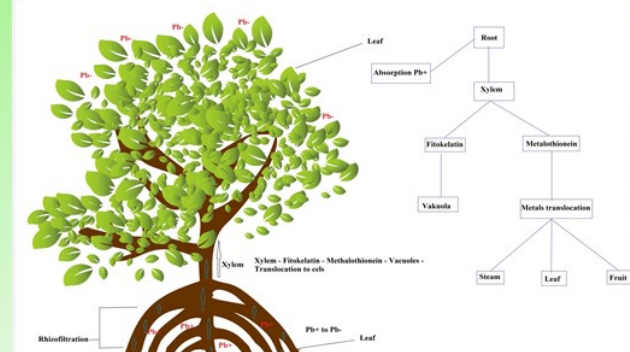


Map Of Mangrove Distribution In Indonesia



Mangroves Species that have been used in biomonitoring of heavy metals in the aquatic environment.

Species	Metals	Root (ppm)	Leaf (ppm)	Stem (ppm)	Fruit (ppm)	Sediment (ppm)	References
Avicennia marina	Cu	23.674	16.367	21.674			Handayani, 2006
	Cd	15.303	16.567				
	Zn	21.143					
Rhizophora muironata	Cu	24.431					
	Cd	21.342					
	Zn	19.546					
Avicennia marina	Cu	7.17	7.76				Azalia, 2018
Avicennia marina	Pb	2	2.99		1.71		Arisandi, 2012
Avicennia marina	Pb	0.0912	3.04	6.89			Wulandari
Rhizophora muironata	Pb	0.0916					
Avicennia marina	Pb	105.60	110.81	66.70			
Avicennia marina	Cu	15.59	8.03	10.99			Haryanto, 2011
	Hg	0.002	0.026	0.059			
	Hg	13.83					
Rhizophora muironata	Pb	3.21					Ali, 2012
	Hg	13.82	110.81	66.70			
	Pb	5.19	8.03	10.39			
Sonneratai alba	Pb	4.19	3.74				Khanuddin, 2018
Rhizophora Apiculata	Cd	0.19	0.24				
	Pb	1.85	3.21				
Kondalia abovata	Cd	0.18	0.41				Chai et al., 2018
	Cd					7.28	
	Cu					141.06	
Sonneratai apelta	Pb					258.73	
	Ni					72.42	
	Cd					8.96	
Sonneratai apelta	Cu					415.1	
	Pb					105.88	
	Ni					167.1	



Mechanisms of heavy metals accumulations of mangroves plants.



Potensial use of mangrove

- (1) To protect coastal areas
- (2) as pollinators and carbon storage
- (3) as a barrier to waves and protect from coastal erosion
- (4) as an upbringing as a place to feed biota and spawn areas
- (5) as strategic places for people who like fishing and as place for ecotourism
- (6) can be used as construction materials, firewood, roofs, docks, traditional medicine and handicrafts
- (7) have ability as hyperaccumulator
- (8) as a mangrove forest conservation area to be protected.

Conclusion



The mangrove is an organism that has the ability to absorb the contaminants of heavy metal and to function as fine pollutants trap. The mangroves also play a major role in the prevention of disasters resulting from increased human activity.

Tetapi ketika saya mengirimkan file PPT Presentasi ke panitia, saya mendapatkan informasi dari pihak panitia bahwa saya merupakan peserta persentasi Poster pada kegiatan ICSTSI tersebut. Sehingga, saya harus membuat poster pada waktu itu juga. Gambar 1 merupakan presentasi poster saya pada ICSTSI 2020.



Gambar 1. Presentasi Poster

BAB III

ARTIKEL

A Review: The Use of Mangrove for Biomonitoring on Aquatic Environment

R Wilda¹, A M Hamdan¹ and R Rahmi¹

¹*Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia, 23111*

Correspondence: abd.mujahid.hamdan@gmail.com

Abstract. Mangroves have been investigated widely as plants that can absorb and accumulate heavy metals in their tissues. Due to that ability, mangroves have been used to reduce heavy metals in the aquatic environment. Furthermore mangroves have been used for biomonitoring of heavy metals pollution. The use of mangroves for biomonitoring on aquatic environments has been considered as a cheap, rapid and sufficient method. The mangrove is an organism that has the ability to absorb the contaminants of heavy metal and to function as fine pollutants trap. However, to develop this technique for wide using, research and investigation are still needed. This paper is aimed to describe the future direction of mangrove studies of using mangroves as a biomonitoring agent. Based on the review, *Rhizophopora mucronata* and *Avecennia marina* are mangrove species that have a promising ability to be used for biomonitoring in aquatic environment.

1. Introduction

Industrialization and urbanization have increased the anthropogenic contribution of heavy metals in the biosphere [1-4]. Domestic waste is a major source that contributes to the pollution of the environment [5]. The effect of anthropogenic has altered metal mobility and diversity [6-7]. Human activities in industrial sector, such as mining industry, as well as domestic activities, have a significant contribution to the increasing of heavy metals both in the air and the soil [8-9]. According to [10] the aquatic environments of Indonesia are suspected in certain areas to be contaminated by organic contaminants such as oil, detergent, and organic materials in the form of domestic sewage from the auto industry. In addition, heavy metals are one type of contaminants that attracts attention globally. The most heavy metals contaminant encountered in the aquatic environment [11,12,13]. Sources of heavy metal pollutants can be from mining operations [14] printing, electronic industry, waste [15] traffic activities, dust emissions, and agricultural activities [16]. The pollutions in the water not only can cause a decline in water quality, but also gives affect to public and environmental health and environment health [17,18]. Therefore, the monitoring of heavy metals is necessary to provide a base controlling and maintaining environmental continuity.

Biomonitoring is an environmental monitoring technique that uses certain organisms or bioindicators that can provide information on the changes and quality of the environment [19-23]. Biomonitoring can be an excellent technique for monitoring of surface water pollution such as rivers and ocean pollution [24]. Biomonitoring has been used to analyse various types of environments, both environments that change due to

anthropogenic activities such as industry and housing, as well as environmental changes due to the influx of pollutants from natural sources [25,26].

In practice, the indicators used in biomonitoring can be animals, microorganisms, humans and plants. One of the plants that are extensively used in biomonitoring is mangrove plants. Mangrove plants are plants that are commonly found in Indonesia such as in Sumatra, Java, Papua, Sulawesi and Kalimantan. Mangroves are a community of plants that live in highly saline environments that are affected by tides [27]. The ecosystems of mangroves are intertidal ecosystem where are located between the marine and terrestrial environments in tropical and subtropical areas [28]. Mangrove forest ecosystems provide a variety of ecological benefits, including protection against flooding, prevention of coastline erosion, buffering salinity, and abundant of biodiversity [28].

Ecosystems of mangrove have the ability to tolerate heavy metal in their environment [29,30]. A number of studies have indicates that the plants are able to limit the mobility of contaminants in estuary environments [31]. One of the ecological functions of this plants is to resist toxic material [32,13] and to absorb heavy metals from the environment [33]. Therefore, mangroves have been used as bioremediation agents for heavy metals in the aquatic environment [34,35]. Because of its ability to accumulate the heavy metals, the presence of heavy metals in their leaves can be a proxy of heavy metals abundances in the aquatic environment. The heavy metals that can be absorbed by mangroves including Cr, As, Al, Cd, Cu, Mn, Fe, Mo, Pb, Ni and Zn [36,37]. This paper aimed to review the mangroves abilities as a heavy metal indicator in the aquatic environment.

2. Accumulated Heavy Metals in the Mangroves Foliage

The mangrove species differ in their ability to tolerate and absorb heavy metals from the environment into their foliage. The difference is caused by the dissimilarity of the root system of each species [33]. In certain conditions, mangroves will be stressed and they cannot grow properly [38]. For example, mangrove species such as *Excoecaria agallocha* have a higher toxicity in the absorption of Pb in the roots than in the leaf tissue [39]. Heavy metals such as Cu, Zn, Cd and Hg generally indicate high bioconcentration factors at the root, while the concentration factor for the leaf is usually much lower than the other parts [40,38]. Meanwhile, the type of *Avicennia marina* in translating Pb to leaves is lower than to the roots [41].

Table 1 shows several reports that use mangrove plants to reduce heavy metal content in water. Although different species, mangrove plants have a function as pollutant traps in absorbing various heavy metal elements in their environment. *Avicennia marina* and *Rhizophora mucronata* are mangrove species that have an excellent capability to absorb heavy metals such as Hg, Mn, Zn, Cr, Cu, Cd and Pb [40-43]. *A. marina* is a mangrove that is mostly found in coastal areas. The root of *R. mucronata* is hanging and has oval-shaped leaves [44]. According to [45], the roots foliage are the higher tissues in accumulation of heavy metals, because the roots are in direct contact to the sediments. Meanwhile, the absorbing heavy metals ability of mangrove species is differentiated by their root system [33]. The root surface of *Rhizophora* is broader than the root surface of *Avicennia*, so the ability of *Rhizophora* tends to be greater than *Avicennia* [42].

Table 1. Mangroves species that have been used in biomonitoring of heavy metals in the aquatic environment.

Species	Metals	Concentration in mangrove plants				References
		Root (ppm)	Leaf (ppm)	Stem (ppm)	Fruit (ppm)	
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Cu	23.674	16.567	21.674		Handayani, 2006 [42]
	Cd	15.303	16.567			
	Zn	21.143				
<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Cu	24.431				
	Cd	21.342				
	Zn	19.546				
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Cu	7,17	7,76			Awaliya, 2018 [46]
	Pb	2	2,30			
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Pb	2,19	3,54	5,89	1,71	Arisandy, 2012 [47]
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Pb	0,0912				Wulandari, 2018 [33]
<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Pb	0,0916				
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Pb	105,60	110,81	66,70		Heriyanto, 2011[48]
	Cu	15,28	8,03	10,39		
	Hg	0,002	0,026	0,059		
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Hg	13,83				Ali, 2012 [49]
	Pb	5,21				
<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Hg	13,82	110,81	66,70		
	Pb	5,19	8,03	10,39		
<i>Sonneratai alba</i>	Pb	4,15	3,74			
	Cd	0,19	0,24			
<i>Rhizophora Apicullata</i>	Pb	1,85	3,21			Khairuddin, 2018 [35]
	Cd	0,18	0,41			

3. Mechanism of mangroves in accumulating heavy metals

Heavy metals from industrial waste are one of the most destructive contaminant for aquatic ecosystems. Heavy metals introduced into the water will be precipitated to the sediment. The sedimentation process occurs due to the unbiodegradable character of heavy metals, then it will affects the life of aquatic biota such as shellfish, shrimp and crabs [50] furthermore, they affect the food chain system. The heavy metals that transport into the aquatic environment are generally ionic. The heavy metals which in the form of compounds such as oxides, sulfides, hydroxides and carbonate compounds are dissolve easily in the water [37]. A high concentration of heavy metals both essential and non-essential can affect plant growth, even they can threaten plants growth [51]. Therefore, the plants have mechanisms to minimize metal toxicity [18,52-57].

The presence of heavy metals has an impact on the aquatic plants, including mangroves plant. The heavy metals in the mangrove tissues are entered by the mechanism of transportation of heavy metals from the environment into plant organs [58]. The heavy metals that enter into the

mangroves tissues are accumulated. The heavy metals in the form of anion and cation that through the root systems [59,56]. The absorption occurs through the root epidermis [43]. The processes of root system in absorbing is called rhizofiltration. This is a process in which plant roots absorb and precipitate heavy metals [60,37]. According to [61] the accumulation of heavy metals into plant roots by molecular transport in the root membrane, then form a complex metal transport to the xylem. Furthermore, absorption occurs in the two processes, including (i) absorption of ions directly into a meristem cell, and (ii) absorption of ions in the leaves. The mechanism of heavy metal accumulation in mangroves can be seen in Figure 1 below.

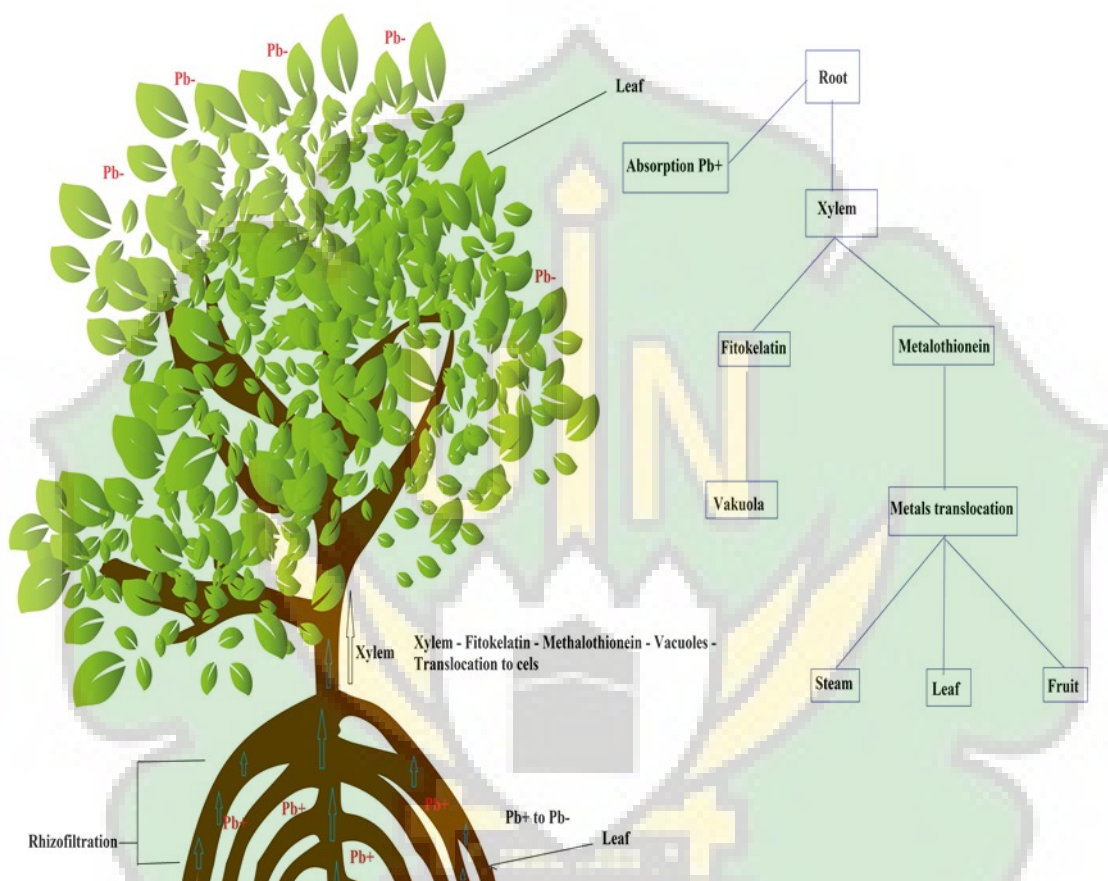


Figure 1. Mechanisms of heavy metals accumualtions of mangroves plants.

Figure 1 is the absorption process of heavy metals in mangroves. The mechanism of absorbing heavy metals depends on the root surface and nutrients [62]. The heavy metal transportation and absorption through plasma membrane and tissue of secondary carrier such as a channel protein or H⁺ carrier protein, where membrane negative potential encourages cation uptake through secondary carrier [33]. Then, the cations are released into the xylem which is assisted by a protein-carrying membrane. Phytocelatin and metallothionein are transport tissues that have a fundamental role in translocating of heavy metals [33]. Phytocelatin is a group of proteins that contain amino acids such as cysteine, glycine, and glutamic acid. These proteins which induce plants if the plant stressed by heavy metals [63,64]. Phytocrystalline binds the heavy metal ions, and then transport them to vacuoles. While, metallothionein tissue space stored for excess heavy metal ions, then it also transports protein for excess hevay metals from cells to another cells. Factors that influence the transportation of organic substances in plants are: 1) pressure from the roots that push water upwards, 2) leaf transpiration, and 3) capillarity of xylem [65].

The ability of the accumulation of heavy metals in mangrove plants can be determined by using bio concentration factor (BCF) and translocation factor (TF) [66,40]. BCF is used to determine the ability of plants to accumulate heavy metals in roots or leaves to the heavy metal concentrations within sediments [33]. The values > 1000 are indicate high ability of acculation, the values of ≥ 250 are medium ability and the values of $BCF < 250$ are low ability. The translocation factor can be used to measure the amount of heavy metal transferred from one organ to another [2, 67-50].

4. Potential Use of Mangroves

The mangrove forest ecosystem is one of the most prolific and unique [70]. Mangrove vegetation that grows in coastal waters is part of the coastal ecosystem which has the highest level of productivity compared to other coastal ecosystem. The presence of mangrove ecosystems in coastal waters became vital because mangrove vegetation has the ability to accumulate heavy metals and to reduce the concentration of pollutants in the water [71]. Mangrove are mainly in tropical and subtropical zones [72]. Indonesia has largest mangrove forest in the world. The Indonesian mangroves forest covers more than 50% of Asia's and nearly 25% of the world's mangrove forests [73]. Indonesia has long coastline, $\pm 95,181$ km where a portion of the coastal area is covered with mangrove forests [74]. The Indonesia mangrove forests are amazingly varied because of the remarkable diversity of physiological conditions on the coast of Indonesia [75,76].

In Indonesia, the mangrove ecosystem is one of the resources endangered in the coastal zone. Anthropogenic is a major contributor to the degradation of mangrove forests, such as agriculture that uses chemicals, industry, and mining [77]. In the last three decades nearly 50% of the total degradation rate of mangrove forests in Indonesia had been lost. About 6.7 million ha is left to be around 3.2 million ha [78]. Logging is one of the causes for the decreasing of mangrove population. Excessive logging has a significant effect on species diversity and natural wealth. Mangrove populations that are converted into functions such as land use as fish ponds, which then influence the concentration of heavy metals in mangrove sediments [79]. The use of mangrove plants in Indonesia is usually used for risk reduction to catastrophic events such as abrasion and a drop of the land as a result of increasing population around the coastal that could result in the rob flood. The root system of mangroves reduces soil erosion and helps to stabilize the nearby coastal landscape. Another role of the mangrove ecosystem could be developed as a medium to neutralize the heavy metals in its surroundings. The followings are the roles of mangrove forests that are very important for the environment and humans: (1) Mangrove to protect coastal areas from distractions and to provide habitat for different animal species, (2) as pollinators and carbon storage [80] (3) as a barrier to waves and protect from coastal erosion, (4) as an upbringing as a place to feed biota and spawn areas for various kinds of aquatic biota, (5) as strategic places for people who like fishing and as place for ecotourism(6) economically mangrove plants can be used as construction materials, firewood, roofs, docks, traditional medicine and handicrafts [81] mangroves are plants that have ability as hyperaccumulator.

Moreover, another role of the mangrove as a beach buffer against natural disasters such as tsunami of hurricane waves and extreme waves [82]. Mangroves not only play an important role in ensuring the sustainability of coastal ecosystems, but also in providing important socio-economic benefits for communities around the coast [83]. Awareness of the use of mangrove waters is very influential on the state of the environment is polluted, and mangrove ecosystems that have various functions such as the function of ecological, social and economic [84]. Therefore, a monitoring of metal pollutants is necessary to provide a basis for controlling pollution and biomonitoring is one way to tackle the problem of pollution since it reflects metal biocapability [85].

5. Conclusion

The use of mangroves for biomonitoring of heavy metals is very appropriate. Based on the review, *Rhizophora mucronata* and *Avicennia marina* are mangrove species that have a promising ability to be used for biomonitoring in aquatic environment. The mangrove is an organism that has the ability to absorb the contaminants of heavy metal and to function as fine pollutants trap. The mangroves also play a major role in the prevention of disasters.

References

- [1] Lasat M M 2002 Phytoextraction of toxic metals *Journal of Envi Quality*, **31(1)**, 109
- [2] Nagajyoti P C, Lee K D and Sreekanth T V M 2010 Heavy metals, occurrence and toxicity for plants: a review *Environ. Chem, letters* **8(3)**, 199-216
- [3] Wang S L, Xu X-R, Sun Y X, Liu J L and Li H B 2013 Heavy metal pollution in coastal areas of South China: A review *Marine Pollution Bulletin* **76(1-2)** 7–15. doi:10.1016/j.marpolbul.2013.08.025
- [4] Harnani B R D 2017 Kemampuan *Avicennia marina* dan *Avicennia alba* untuk menurunkan konsentrasi tembaga (Cu) di muara sungai Wonorejo surabaya, (Doctoral dissertation, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember)
- [5] Vijay R, Khobragade P and Mohapatra P K 2011 Assessment of groundwater quality in Puri City, India: an impact of anthropogenic activities *Environ. monitoring and assessment*, **177(1-4)**, 409-418
- [6] He B Li R Chai M and Qiu G 2013 Threat of heavy metal contamination in eight mangrove plants from the futian mangrove forest, China *Environ Geoc and Health* **36(3)**, 467–476
- [7] Dewi P K, Hastuti E D and Budiastuti R 2018 Kemampuan akumulasi logam berat tembaga (Cu) pada akar mangrove jenis *avicennia marina* (forsk.) dan *rhizophora mucronata* (lamk.) di lahan tambak *J. Akademika, Biologi* **7(4)**, 14-19
- [8] Lisa N 2013 Skripsi profil penyebaran logam berat di sekitar TPA pakusari Jember
- [9] Irhamni I 2017 Serapan logam berat esensial dan non esensial pada air lindi TPA kota Banda Aceh dalam mewujudkan pembangunan berkelanjutan *J. Serambi, Engineering* **2(1)**
- [10] Makkasau A M, Sjahrul N, Jalaluddin and I Raya 2011 Teknik fitoremediasi fitoplankton suatu alternatif pemulihan lingkungan laut yang tercemar ion logam Cd²⁺ dan Cr⁶⁺ Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar **7(2)**, 155-168
- [11] Budiastuti P M, Raharjo and N A Y Dewanti 2016 Analisis pencemaran logam berat timbal di perairan babon kecamatan genuk semarang *J. Kesehatan Masyarakat (e-Journal)*, **4 (5)**, 119-125
- [12] Sun Z, Chen J, Wang X and Lv C 2016 Heavy metal accumulation in native plants at a metallurgy waste site in rural areas of Northern China *Ecological. Engineering*, **86**, 60-68
- [13] Fadillah S 2017 Cemar logam berat timbal (Pb) pada daging ikan cendro (*tylosurus crocodilus*) di pesisir krueng raya kabupaten aceh besar (contamination of heavy metal lead (Pb) in flesh of needlefish (*tylosurus crocodilus*) at Krueng Raya Aceh Besar) *J. Ilmiah Mahasiswa Veteriner*, **1(3)**, 391-397
- [14] Herawati N, Suzuki S, Hayashi K, Rivai IF and Koyoma H 2000 Cadmium, copper and zinc levels in rice and soil pf japan , Indonesia and China by soil type *Bull environ contam toxicol* **64 (1)**, 33-39

- [15] Rainbow P S and Luoma SN 2011 Metal toxicity, uptake and bioaccumulation in aquatic invertebrates-modelling zinc in crustaceans. *Aquat. Toxicol.* **105 (3-4)**, 455-465.
- [16] Caregnato F F, Koller C E, MacFarlane G R and Moreira J C 2008 The glutathione antioxidant system as a biomarker suite for the assessment of heavy metal exposure and effect in the grey mangrove, *Avicennia marina* (Forsk.) Vierh *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, **56(6)**, 1119-1127
- [17] Rondonuwu S B 2014 Fitoremediasi limbah merkuri menggunakan tanaman dan sistem reaktor *J. Ilmiah Sains*, **14(1)**, 52-59
- [18] Jupriyati Ruri, Nirwani Soenardjo and Chrisna Adhi Suryono 2013 Akumulasi logam berat timbal (Pb) dan pengaruhnya terhadap histologi akar mangrove *Avicennia marina* (Forssk.). Vierh. Di perairan Mangunharjo Semarang *J. Of Marine Research*, **3 (1)**, 61-68
- [19] Day J 2000 Biomonitoring: Appropriate technology for the 21st Century. 1st WARFSA, **1(2)**, 1-8
- [20] Cairns J 2005 The crucial link between natural systems and society *Humanity*, **45(3)**, 289-308
- [21] Komarawidjaja Wage and Titiresmi 2006 Teknik biomonitoring-sebagai alternatif "tool" pemantauan kualitas lingkungan perairan. Jakarta Teknologi Lingkungan, 144-147
- [22] Aina L C S D E R and Kaswinarni F 2016 Biomonitoring pencemaran sungai Silugonggo kecamatan juwana berdasarkan kandungan logam berat (Pb) pada ikan lundu. *Bioma J. Ilmiah biologi*, **5(2)**
- [23] Riswandi A, Mahmudi M, Kurniawan A and Salamah L N 2019 Biofilm application as biomonitoring agent in heavy metals Pb²⁺ and Cr⁶⁺ in ngimboh coastal, ujung pangkah, Gresik *J. Of wetlands environmental management*, **7(2)**, 134-139
- [24] Dewi E S, Ni'mah K and Kaswinarni F 2019 The content of heavy metal lead (Pb) on baung fish (*Hemibagrus nemurus*) as biomonitoring pollution of Wulan River of Demak Regency *J. Of Physics: Conference Series*, (Vol 1217, No. 1, p. 012128). IOP Publishing
- [25] Owoade O K, Olise F S, Obioh I B, Olaniyi H B, Ferrero L and Bolzacchini E 2009. EDXRF elemental assay of airborne particulates: a case study of an iron and steel industry, Lagos, Nigeria *Scientific Research and Essay*, **4(11)**, 1342-1347
- [26] Taiwo A M, Beddows D C S, Calzolari G, Harrison R M, Lucarelli F, Nava S and Vecchi R 2014 Receptor modelling of airborne particulate matter in the vicinity of a major steelworks site *Science of the total environment*, **490**, 488-500
- [27] Panjaitan G C 2009 Akumulasi logam berat tembaga (Cu) dan timbal (Pb) pada pohon *Avicennia marina* di hutan mangrove. *Skripsi*. Jurusan budaya hutan. Universitas Sumatera Utara. Medan.

- [28] Lewis M, Pryor R and Wilking L 2011 Fate and effects of anthropogenic chemicals in mangrove ecosystems: A review *Environ. Pollution*, **159**, 2328–2346
- [29] Nouri H, Borujeni S C, Nirola R, Hassanli A, Beecham S, Alaghmand S and Mulcahy D 2017 Application of green remediation on soil salinity treatment: a review on halophytoremediation *Process safety and environmental protection*, **107**, 94-107
- [30] Liang Y, Sun W, Zhu YG and Christie P 2007 Mechanisms of silicon-mediated alleviation of abiotic stresses in higher plants: a review *Environ. Pollut*, **147(2)**, 422–8
- [31] Chaudhuri P, Nath B and Birch G 2014 Accumulation of trace metals in grey mangrove *Avicennia marina* fine nutritive roots: The role of rhizosphere processes *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, **79(1-2)**, 284–292
- [32] Setiawan H 2013 Akumulasi dan distribusi logam berat pada begetasi mangrove di pesisir Sulawesi selatan *J. Ilmu kehutanan*, **7(1)**, 12-24
- [33] Wulandari T, Hastuti R B and Hastuti E D 2018 Kemampuan akumulasi timbal (Pb) pada akar mangrove jenis *avicennia marina* (forsk.) Dan *rhizophora mucronata* (lamk.) Di lahan Tambak Mangunharjo Semarang *J. Akademika Biologi*, **7(1)**, 89-96
- [34] Nath B, Birch G and Chaudhuri P 2014 Assessment of sediment quality in *Avicennia marina*-dominated embayments of Sydney estuary: the potential use of pneumatophores (aerial roots) as a bio-indicator of trace metal contamination *Science of the total environment*, **472**, 1010-1022
- [35] Khairuddin M Y and Syukur A 2019 Analisis kandungan logam berat pada tumbuhan mangrove *J. Biologi Tropis*, **18(1)**, 69-79
- [36] Almahasheer H, Serrano O, Duarte C M and Irigoien X 2018 Remobilization of heavy metals by mangrove leaves *Frontiers in Marine Science*, **5**, 484
- [37] Utami R, Rismawati W and Sapanli K 2018 Pemanfaatan mangrove untuk mengurangi logam berat di perairan In *seminar nasional hari air sedunia*, **1(1)**, 141-153
- [38] Yan Z, Sun X, Xu Y, Zhang Q and Li X 2017 Accumulation and tolerance of mangroves to heavy metals: a review *Current Pollution Reports*, **3(4)**, 302–317
- [39] Yan Z and Tam N F Y 2013 Differences in lead tolerance between *Kandelia obovata* and *Acanthus ilicifolius* seedlings under varying treatment times *Aquatic toxicology*, **126**, 154-162
- [40] MacFarlane G R, Pulkownik and M D Burchett 2007 Accumulation and distribution of heavy metals in grey mangrove, *avicennia marina* (forsk) vierh: biological indication potential *Environ. Pollution*, **123**, 139-151
- [41] MacFarlane G R and M D Burchett 2001 Photosynthetic pigments and peroxides activity as indicators of heavy metal stress in the grey mangrove *avicennia marina* (forsk.) Veirh *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, **42**, 233-240

- [42] Handayani T 2006 Bioakumulasi logam berat dalam mangrove rhizophora mucronata dan avicennia marina di muara angke Jakarta *J. Teknologi Lingkungan*, **7(3)**
- [43] Subiandono E, Bismark M and Heriyanto N M 2013 Kemampuan avicennia marina (forsk.) Vierh. Dan rhizophora apiculata bl. Dalam penyerapan polutan logam berat *J. Penelitian Hutan dan Konservasi Alam*, **10(1)**, 93-102
- [44] Duke N C 2007 Rhizophora apiculata, R. Mucronata, R. Stylosa, R. annamalai, R. Lamarckii (indo– west pacific stilt mangrove) *Permanent Agriculture Resources*, **2 (1)**
- [45] Kusumastuti W 2009 Evaluasi lahan basah bervegetasi mangrove dalam mengurangi pencemaran lingkungan: studi kasus di desa kepetingan kabupaten sidoarjo. Thesis (tidak dipublikasikan) Universitas Diponegoro
- [46] Awaliyah H F, Yona D and Pratiwi D C 2018 Akumulasi logam berat (pb dan cu) pada akar dan daun mangrove avicennia marina di sungai lamong, jawa timur *DEPIK J. Ilmu-Ilmu Perairan, Pesisir dan Perikanan*, **7(3)**, 187-197
- [47] Arisandy K R, Herawati E Y and Suprayitno E 2012 Akumulasi logam berat timbal (Pb) dan gambaran histologi pada jaringan avicennia marina (forsk.) Vierh di perairan pantai jawa timur *J. Penelitian Perikanan*, **1(1)**, 15-25
- [48] Heriyanto N M 2017 Kandungan logam berat pada tumbuhan tanah, air ikan dan udang di hutan mangrove *J. Penelitian hutan tanaman*, **8(4)**, 197-205
- [49] Ali Munawar and Rina 2012 Kemampuan tanaman mangrove untuk menyerap logam berat merkuri (hg) dan timbal (pb). Universitas pembangunan nasional “veteran” jawa timur *J. Ilmiah Teknik Lingkungan*, **2 (2)**
- [50] Yalcin G, Narin I and Soylak M 2008 Multivariate analysis of heavy metal contents of sediments from gumusler creek, nigde, turkey *Environ. Geology*, **54**, 1155-1163
- [51] Hall J L 2002 Cellular mechanisms for heavy metal detoxification and tolerance *J. Of experimental botany*, **53(366)**, 1-11
- [52] Lindsey HD, James MM and Hector MG 2004 An assessment of metal contamination in mangrove sediments and leaves from punta mala bay, pacific panama *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, **50**, 547-552
- [53] Dalvi A A and Bhalerao S A 2013 Response of plants towards heavy metal toxicity: an overview of avoidance, tolerance and uptake mechanism *Ann Plant Sci*, **2(9)**, 362-368
- [54] Siahaan M T A, Ambariyanto and Yulianto B 2013 Pengaruh pemberian timbal (Pb) dengan konsentrasi berbeda terhadap klorofil, kandungan timbal pada akar dan daun, serta struktur histologi jaringan akar anakan mangrove Rhizophora sp. Mucronata *J. Of Marine Research*, **2(2)**, 111-119, In Indonesian
- [55] Hamzah F and Pancawati Y 2013 Fitoremediasi logam berat dengan menggunakan mangrove (phytoremediation of heavy metals using mangroves) *ILMU KELAUTAN. Indonesian J. Of Marine Sciences*, **18(4)**, 203-212

- [56] Sruthi P, Shackira A M and Puthur J T 2017 Heavy metal detoxification mechanisms in halophytes: an overview *Wetlands ecology and management*, **25(2)**, 129-148
- [57] Mulyadi E, Laksmono R and Aprianti D 2017 Fungsi mangrove sebagai pengendali pencemar logam berat *J. Ilmiah teknik lingkungan*, **1** (Edisi Khusus): 24- 35
- [58] Kurniawan A and Mustikasari D 2019 Review: Mekanisme akumulasi logam berat di ekosistem pascatambang timah *J. ilmu lingkungan*, **17(3)**, 408-415
- [59] Machado W, Gueiros B B, Lisboa-Filho S D and Lacerda L D 2005 Trace metals in mangrove seedlings: role of iron plaque formation *Wetlands Ecology and Management*, **13(2)**, 199-206
- [60] Irawanto R 2014 Konsentrasi logam berat (Pb dan Cd) pada bagian tumbuhan akuatik Coix lacryma-jobi (Jali). In *Seminar Nasional Konservasi dan Pemanfaatan Sumber Daya Alam* 2015. Sebelas Maret University
- [61] Rohmawati 2007 Uji daya akumulasi tumbuhan *avicennia marina* terhadap logam berat (Cu, Cd Dan Hg) di pantai kenjeran surabaya. Skripsi tidak diterbitkan. Malang: Jurusan biologi fakultas sains dan teknologi universitas islam negeri malang
- [62] Hidayanti N 2013 Mekanisme Fisiologis Tumbuhan Hiperakumulator Logam Berat= Heavy Metal Hyperaccumulator Plant Physiology Mechanism *J. Teknologi Lingkungan*, **14(2)**, 75-82
- [63] Prasad M B K, Ramanathan A L, Shrivastav S K and Saxena R 2006 Metal fractionation studies in surfacial and core sediments in the Achankovil river basin in India *Environmental monitoring and assessment*, **121(1-3)**, 77-102
- [64] Priyanto B and Prayitno J 2006 Fitoremediasi sebagai sebuah teknologi pemulihan pencemaran, khususnya logam
- [65] Rungkut W, Timur S J and Febriana E 2017 Kandungan logam berat timbal (Pb) pada akar dan daun mangrove *avicennia marina* (forsk.) Di kawasan mangrove
- [66] Zhang W, Cai Y, Tu C and Ma L Q 2002 Arsenic speciation and distribution in an arsenic hyperaccumulating plant *Science of The Total Environment*, **300(1-3)**, 167
- [67] Suteja Y and Dirgayusa I G N P 2018 Bioaccumulation and translocation of chromium on crabs and mangroves in Mati River estuary, Bali, Indonesia. *Aquaculture, Aquarium, Conservation and Legislation*, **11(2)**, 469-475
- [68] Takarina N D and Pin T G 2017 Bioconcentration factor (BCF) and translocation factor (TF) of heavy metals in mangrove trees of Blanakan fish farm *Makara Journal of Science*, **21(2)**, 4
- [69] Abohassan R A 2013 Heavy metal pollution in *Avicennia marina* mangrove systems on the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia *J. Of King Abdulaziz University: Metrology, Environment and Arid Land Agricultural Sciences*, **142(579)**, 1-38
- [70] Kaewtubtim, P., Meeinkuirt, W., Seepom, S and Pichtel, J 2016. Heavy metal phytoremediation potential of plant species in a mangrove ecosystem in Pattani Bay, Thailand. *Applied Ecology and Environmental Research*, **14(1)**, 367-382

- [71] Hamzah F and Setiawan A 2010 Akumulasi Logam Berat Pb, Cu, dan Zn di Hutan Mangrove Muara Angke, Jakarta Utara *J. Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis*, **2(2)**, 41-52
- [72] Moreira I T A, Oliveira O M C, Triguís J A, Queiroz A F S, Ferreira S L C, Martin C M S, Silva A C M and Falcao B A 2013 Phytoremediation in mangrove sediments impacted by persistent total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH's) using *Avicennia schaueriana*. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, **67 (1-2)**, 130-136
- [73] Onrizal O 2010 Perubahan tutupan hutan mangrove di pantai timur sumatera utara periode 1977-2006 *J. Biologi Indonesia*, **6(2)**, 163-172
- [74] Kusmana C 2014 Distribution and current status of mangrove forests in Indonesia. In *Mangrove ecosystems of Asia* (pp. 37-60). Springer, New York, NY
- [75] Eddy S, Iskandar I, Ridho M R and Mulyana A 2017 Dampak aktivitas antropogenik terhadap degradasi hutan mangrove di Indonesia
- [76] Polidoro BA, Carpenter KE, Collins L, Duke NC, Ellison AM, Ellison JC, Farnsworth EJ, Fernando ES, Kathiresan K, Koedam NE, Livingstone SR, Miyagi T, Moore GE, Nam VN, Ong JE, Primavera JH, Salmo SG, Sanciangco JC, Sukardjo S, Wang Y and Yong JWH 2010 The loss of species: mangrove extinction risks and geographic areas of global concern. *PLoS One* 5(4): e10095. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0010095
- [77] Ilman M, Wibisono I T C and Suryadiputra I N M 2011 State of the Art Information on Mangrove Ecosystems in Indonesia. Wetlands International-Indonesia Programme. Bogor
- [78] Fitri R Y and Anwar K 2014 Kebijakan pemerintah terhadap pelestarian hutan mangrove di kecamatan tebing tinggi kabupaten bengkalis. *Jom FISIP*, **1(2)**, 1-15
- [79] Ngole-Jeme V M, Fonge B A, Tabot P T and Mumbang C 2016. Impact of logging activities in a tropical mangrove on ecosystem diversity and sediment heavy metal concentrations *J. Of Coastal Conservation*, **20 (3)**, 245-255
- [80] Purnobasuki H 2012 Pemanfaatan hutan mangrove sebagai penyimpan karbon. *Buletin PSL Universitas Surabaya*, **28(3-5)**, 1-6
- [81] Saprudin and Halidah 2012 Potensi dan nilai manfaat jasa lingkungan hutan mangrove di kabupaten sinjai sulawesi selatan *Jurnal. Penelitian Hutan dan Konservasi Alam*, **9(3)**, 213-219
- [82] Amma P K G and Bhaskaran P K 2020 Role of mangroves in wind-wave climate modeling. A review. *Of Coastal Conservation*, **24(2)**, doi:10.1007/s11852
- [83] Suratman M N 2008 Carbon sequestration potential of mangroves in southeast asia. *Managing Forest Ecosystems*, 297–315. doi:10.1007/978-1
- [84] Rizal A, Sahidin A and Herawati H 2018 Economic value estimation of mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia. *Biodiversity International Journal*, **2(1)**, 98-100
- [85] Tien C J and Chen C S 2013 Patterns of metal accumulation by natural river biofilms during their growth and seasonal succession. *Archives of environmental contamination and toxicology*, **64(4)**, 605-616

BAB IV

PENUTUP

Penulis mengucapkan terimakasih kepada prodi Teknik Lingkungan yang telah mengapresiasi dan mendukung dalam berlangsungnya kegiatan konferensi. Penulis juga mengucapkan terimakasih kepada penyelenggara “*International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry (ICSTSI)*” Banjarbaru, August 6th-7th 2020 yang telah memberikan kesempatan pada saya untuk mempresentasikan slide Poster.



LAMPIRAN I

PENERIMAAN ABSTRAK



International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry

"Emerging Science and Technology as A Solution for Global Challenge
on Research and Technology Based on Sustainable Resources"

Banjarbaru, June 15, 2020

No : B-104/ICSTSI Baristand-Banjarbaru/LB-VI/2020
Subject : Abstract Acceptance

Dear Rahmi Wilda., (F-38)
Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology,
UTN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh
Indonesia

We are pleased to inform you that based on your abstract that you have submitted, your article titled "A Review: Use Mangrove for Biomonitoring on Aquatic Environment" has been accepted to be presented in The 1st International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry for a poster presentation.

Please send your full article through our website (<https://brsbb-conferences.kemenerin.go.id/full-paper-submission/>) by July 8, 2020. The format of your article should refer to our template that you can download from our website. Please be aware that this deadline is a very firm one in order to ensure that the proceedings are available in time and can be published within this year. There will be no deadline extension for the full paper submission.

We will only publish the articles being presented at the conference. The media publication in which your article would be published would be decided based on the result of the review from our Scientific Committee. This result will be announced after the date of the conference.

Please finalize your payment for the registration fee of the conference by June 22, 2020, to have an early bird fee. Regular fees will be applied to payment made after June 22 to July 23, 2020. Payment should be made by bank transfer to this account below:

Bank : BNI Banjarbaru (Swift Code: BNINIDJXXX)
Account Number : 0899-188-114
Account Name : ICSTSI COMMITTEE
(Please send a confirmation of your proof of payment to: <https://bit.ly/PaymentICSTSI>)

If you have further inquiries or questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

We are looking forward to seeing you at the conference. Your submission to our conference is highly appreciated, and we would like to extend our warm congratulations on the acceptance of your paper.

On behalf of the ICSTSI Committee,

ICSTSI
2020

Dr. Nazami Rahmi

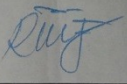
LAMPIRAN II
BUKTI ADMINISTRASI ICSTSI 2020

BNI
Bukti Setoran Tunai

85721 174708 001010 01 22/06/2020 09:48:49
SETOR TUNAI
899188114 ICSTSI COMMITTEE IDR 500.000,00 7
TERBILANG : LIMA RATUS RIBU RUPIAH
PENYETOR : RAHMI WILDA , KTP NO. 1110065802980004
BIAYA : BEBAS BIAYA
BERITA: -
SUMBER DANA : -
TUJUAN TRANSAKSI : -
5 - BANDA ACEH

5-85721

()
Teller

()
Penyotor

Dengan ditandatanganinya Bukti Setoran Tunai ini, maka Penyotor setuju atas data transaksi yang tertera pada Bukti Setoran Tunai dan membebaskan BNI serta pegawainya atas tuntutan berupa apapun dari pihak manapun.



LAMPIRAN III

PENGIRIMAN ARTIKEL

Presenter Name (for the certificate)	Rahmi Wilda
Email address	rahmiwilda98@gmail.com
Institution	Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia
Title of Manuscript	A Review: The Use Of Mangrove for Biomonitoring on Aquatic Environment
Topic	Waste treatment and environmental management
Publication Preference (1st choice)	IOP Conference Series MSE
Publication Preference (2nd choice)	Jurnal Riset Teknologi Pencegahan Pencemaran Industri (JRTPII)
Fullpaper	File 1

LAMPIRAN IV

KONFIRMASI PRESENTER

ICSTSI
2020

**International Conference on Science
and Technology for Sustainable Industry**

"Emerging Science and Technology as A Solution for Global Challenge
on Research and Technology Based on Sustainable Resources"

Banjarbaru, July 30, 2020

No : B-345/ICSTSI/Baristand-Banjarbaru/LB/VII/2020
Subject : Announcement

Dear participant,

We would like to warmly congratulate you on your manuscript that has been accepted for a presentation at ICSTSI 2020.

Regarding the conference, we would like to ask you to confirm your attendance at the conference by filling in the attendance form in the ICSTSI website, or you can also access the form through the following link https://bit.ly/ICSTSI_presenter_confirmation.

Please send your oral presentation material and/ or posters immediately, by **August 1, 2020**, through the website or the following link <https://bit.ly/OralPosterICSTSI>.

If you haven't done it yet, please send your full paper to <https://bit.ly/FullpaperICSTSI> by **August 1, 2020**.

We also invite you to take part in the rehearsal which will be held on **Tuesday, August 4, 2020, at 10.00 – 11.00 WITA (GMT+8)**. The rehearsal would be conducted in a Zoom Meeting. The information needed to log in to the said Zoom meeting is as follows:

Meeting ID : 857 0403 5313

Passcode : 04082020

Username format : Participant Code _ Name _ Institution

Thank you very much and we are looking forward to your presence at the conference!

On behalf of the ICSTSI

Committee,

ICSTSI
2020

International Conference on Science
and Technology for Sustainable Industry
Dr. Nazami Rahmi

LAMPIRAN V DOKUMENTASI



August 6th-7th 2020
VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry

"Emerging Science and Technology as A Solution for Global Challenge on Research and Technology Based on Sustainable Resources"



Dr. Ir. Doddy Rahadi, MT
Ministry of Industry, Indonesia



Prof. Shinso Yokota
Utsunomiya University, Japan



Prof. Dr. Is Fatimah
The Islamic University of Indonesia (UII)



Mukhlis Bahrainy
CEO Pachira Group



Prof. Dr. Ir. Umar Santoso, M.Sc.
Faculty of Agricultural Technology
Gadjah Mada University



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azlan Kamari
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris Malaysia

SCOPES

1. Materials and Applied Chemistry
2. Wood and Non Wood Forest Products Technology
3. Food, Cosmetics and Medicines
4. Analysis and Methods Validation, Industrial Process Optimization, & Manufacturing Science and Technology
5. Biorefinery, Bioenergy, and Renewable Energy & Biotechnology
6. Waste Treatment and Environmental Management

IMPORTANT DATES

• Abstract Submission Deadline • Abstract Acceptance Notification • Full Paper Submission • Conference Event • Early Bird Registration • Final Registration and Payment	7 June 2020 15 June 2020 8 July 2020 6-7 August 2020 22 June 2020 23 July 2020
--	--

REGISTRATION FREE

Oral / Poster Presenter	Early Bird	Normal
- Non Students	Rp 600.000,-/\$60	Rp 1.000.000,-/\$100
- Students	Rp 500.000,-/\$50	Rp 900.000,-/\$90
- Additional Paper Presentation	Rp 300.000,-/\$30	Rp 500.000,-/\$50
Participant	Rp 250.000,-/\$30	Rp 500.000,-/\$50
Publication	Rp 1.600.000,-/\$160	
- IOP Proceeding	As required from the publisher	
- Other media		

PUBLICATION

All selected paper will be published in one of our publishing partner*:

1. IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering (Scopus indexed)
2. Agrivita Journal of Agricultural Science (Scopus indexed, Q3, Sinta 1)
3. Indonesian Journal of Chemistry (Scopus indexed, Q3, Sinta 1)
4. Jurnal Riset Teknologi Pencegahan dan Pencemaran Industri/JRTPI (Sinta 2)
5. Jurnal Riset Industri Hasil Hutan/JRIHH (Sinta 2)
6. ISBN Proceeding

*with additional charge

CONTACT

For valid information and updates, please visit our website or contacts below:

Email : brsbb.conferences@kemenperin.go.id
 Website : brsbb-conferences.kemenperin.go.id
 Office : The Institution of Research and Standardization of Industry Banjarbaru
 Jalan Panglima Batur Barat No. 2 Banjarbaru, Kalimantan Selatan 70711 Indonesia
 Phone : +62-511-4774861
 Mobile/WA : Evy (+62819-3377-0550)
 Utami (+62811-5031-771)
 Sunardi (+62818-0936-2734)
 Dewa (+62822-5499-3919)











JURNAL RISET INDUSTRI HASIL HUTAN

PAYMENT

Payment can be made through account :

Bank : BNI
 Branch : Banjarbaru
 Name : ICSTSI COMMITTEE
 Account No. : 0899188114
 Swift Code : BNINIDJXXX

DATE & VENUE

The conference will be held on August 6th-7th 2020.
 Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the ICSTSI will be conducted online (Virtual Conference).

Hosted in Collaboration




Supported by :






Gambar 1. Konfirmasi Presenter pada tanggal 4 Agustus 2020 yang pimpin oleh Ibu Ratri Yuli Lestari, S.Hut., M.Env., dengan menggunakan Aplikasi Zoom.



Gambar 2. Ibu Nazarni Rahmi sebagai Keynote Speaker Session 1 ICSTSI pada tanggal 6 Agustus 2020



Gambar 3. Peserta ICSTSI 2020 yang berasal Prodi Teknik Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh



Gambar 4. Presentasi Poster pada Seminar ICSTSI secara virtual



Gambar 5. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azlan Kamari University Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia sebagai Keynote Speaker 4



LAMPIRAN VI
CERTIFICATE OR PARCIPATION



LAMPIRAN VII

REVIEW FORM of ICSTSI



International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry

"Emerging Science and Technology as A Solution for Global Challenge
on Research and Technology Based on Sustainable Resources"

Review Form of ICSTSI

Paper ID : F-38

Paper Title : A Review: The Use of Mangrove for Biomonitoring on Aquatic Environment

The Evaluation of the paper		
Topic (please chose one)	The Topic's Conformity	☒ Match to the conference topic very well ; ☐ Match to the conference topic fairly ; ☐ Match to the conference topic poorly ;
	The Coverage of the Topic	☐ Sufficiently comprehensive and balanced ☒ Important Information is missing or superficially treated ☐ Certain parts significantly overstressed
	Innovation	☐ Highly Innovate ☐ Sufficiently Innovate ☒ Slightly Innovate

☐ Accepted (please chose one)	Comments
	Please prepare the final version of the paper as per review instructions:
	General comments
	The manuscript is well organized and highlights useful information.
	Methodology
	1. Please keep the abstract according to each publication guideline
	2. Please keep the tables in the relative text.
	3. Please add the footnote at the end of the first page.
	4. Keeping the reference according to each publication guideline
	5. Please describe the figures and tables in the text.
	Recommended to Publish in:
	☒ 1. IOP Conference Series : Materials Science and Engineering
	☐ 2. Jurnal Riset Teknologi Pencegahan dan Pencemaran Industri
	☐ 3. Jurnal Riset Industri Hasil Hutan
	☐ 4. ISBN Prosiding

2



International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry

"Emerging Science and Technology as A Solution for Global Challenge
on Research and Technology Based on Sustainable Resources"

☐ Rejected (please chose one)	☐ Strongly Reject	☐ Reject	☐ Weakly Reject
	☐ Paper is not of sufficient quality or novelty to be published in the Journal/Proceeding).		
	☐ A major rewrite is required, encourage resubmission.		
	☐ The topic of the paper does not matches to the conference topic		

LAMPIRAN VIII PAYMENT RECEIPT



International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Industry

"Emerging Science and Technology as A Solution for Global Challenge
on Research and Technology Based on Sustainable Resources"

B-398/ICSTSI/Baristand-Banjarbaru/LB/IX/2020

PAYMENT RECEIPT

Received from : [Rahmi Wilda]

[Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Science and
Technology]

Item	IOP Proceeding Publication Fee IDR 1.600.000,00	Amount received [IDR 1.600.000,00]
Participant code	F-38	
Paper Title	A Review: Use Mangrove for Biomonitoring on Aquatic Environment	
Payment Date	17 September 2020	
Payment Mode	Transfer/ BNI	

Banjarbaru, 18 September 2020
ICSTI Committee

ICSTSI

International Conference on Science
and Technology for Sustainable Industry

Dr. Nazarni Rahmi

LAMPIRAN IX

ARTIKEL BAHASA INDONESIA

A review: Penggunaan Mangrove untuk Biomonitoring pada Lingkungan Perairan

R Wilda¹, A M Hamdan¹ and R Rahmi¹

¹Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia, 23111

Email: abd.mujahid.hamdan@gmail.com

Abstrak. Mangrove telah diteliti secara luas sebagai tumbuhan yang dapat menyerap dan mengakumulasi logam berat dalam jaringannya. Karena kemampuan tersebut, mangrove telah dimanfaatkan untuk mereduksi logam berat di lingkungan perairan. Selain itu mangrove telah digunakan untuk biomonitoring pencemaran logam berat. Penggunaan mangrove untuk biomonitoring pada lingkungan perairan telah dianggap sebagai metode yang murah, cepat dan memadai. Mangrove merupakan organisme yang memiliki kemampuan menyerap kontaminan logam berat dan berfungsi sebagai perangkap polutan halus. Namun, untuk mengembangkan teknik ini agar dapat digunakan secara luas, penelitian dan investigasi masih diperlukan. Makalah ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan arah studi mangrove ke depan dalam menggunakan mangrove sebagai agen biomonitoring. Berdasarkan kajian, *Rhizophopora mucronata* dan *Avecennia marina* merupakan spesies mangrove yang memiliki kemampuan yang menjanjikan untuk digunakan dalam biomonitoring di lingkungan perairan.

1. Pendahuluan

Industrialisasi dan urbanisasi telah meningkatkan kontribusi antropogenik logam berat di biosfer [1-4]. Sampah rumah tangga merupakan sumber utama pencemaran lingkungan [5]. Efek antropogenik telah mengubah mobilitas dan keanekaragaman hayati [6-7]. Kegiatan manusia dapat menambah pencemaran lingkungan seperti

kegiatan industri, industri pertambangan, dan kegiatan domestik lain yang mampu meningkatkan kandungan logam berat baik di udara, air maupun di tanah [8-9]. Menurut [10] lingkungan perairan di Indonesia di daerah tertentu telah terkontaminasi bahan organik seperti minyak, deterjen, dan bahan organik lainnya berupa limbah rumah tangga dari industri otomotif. Selain itu, kontaminasi logam berat merupakan salah satu bahan pencemar yang menarik perhatian masyarakat secara global. Pencemaran logam berat paling banyak ditemukan di lingkungan perairan [11,12,13]. Sumber pencemar logam berat dapat berupa kegiatan pertambangan [14] percetakan, industri elektronik, limbah [15], dan juga dapat berasal dari aktivitas lalu lintas, emisi debu, dan aktivitas pertanian [16]. Pencemaran pada air tidak hanya menyebabkan penurunan kualitas air, tetapi juga berdampak pada kesehatan masyarakat dan kesehatan lingkungan [17,18]. Oleh karena itu, pemantauan logam berat diperlukan untuk memberikan dasar pengendalian dan pemeliharaan kelestarian lingkungan.

Biomonitoring adalah teknik pemantauan lingkungan yang menggunakan organisme atau bioindikator tertentu yang dapat memberikan informasi tentang perubahan dan kualitas lingkungan [19-23]. Biomonitoring dapat menjadi teknik yang sangat baik untuk memantau pencemaran air permukaan seperti pencemaran sungai dan laut [24]. Biomonitoring telah digunakan untuk menganalisis keadaan lingkungan, baik lingkungan yang berubah akibat aktivitas antropogenik seperti industri dan perumahan, maupun perubahan lingkungan akibat masuknya polutan dari sumber alam [25,26].

Dalam praktiknya, indikator yang digunakan dalam biomonitoring dapat berupa hewan, mikroorganisme, manusia dan tumbuhan. Salah satu tumbuhan yang banyak digunakan dalam biomonitoring adalah tumbuhan mangrove. Mangrove merupakan tumbuhan yang banyak ditemukan di Indonesia seperti di Sumatra, Jawa, Papua, Sulawesi dan Kalimantan. Mangrove adalah komunitas tumbuhan yang hidup di lingkungan yang berkadar garam tinggi dan dipengaruhi oleh pasang surut air laut [27]. Ekosistem mangrove merupakan ekosistem interdal yang terletak di antara lingkungan laut dan darat di daerah tropis dan subtropis [28]. Ekosistem hutan mangrove memberikan berbagai manfaat ekologis, antara lain sebagai perlindungan terhadap banjir, pencegahan erosi garis pantai, penyangga salinitas, dan terdapat keanekaragaman hayati yang melimpah [28].

Ekosistem mangrove memiliki kemampuan untuk mentolerir logam berat di lingkungannya [29,30]. Sejumlah penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tanaman mampu membatasi mobilitas kontaminan di lingkungan muara [31]. Salah satu fungsi ekologis tumbuhan mangrove adalah mengangkut materi yang bersifat toksik [32,13] dan mampu menyerap logam berat dari sekitar tempat hidupnya [33]. Oleh karena itu, mangrove telah digunakan sebagai agen bioremediasi logam berat yang berasal dari lingkungan perairan [34,35]. Karena kemampuannya dapat mengakumulasi logam berat, keberadaan logam berat dalam daunnya dapat menjadi proksi dari penyimpanan logam berat di lingkungan perairan. Logam berat yang dapat diserap oleh mangrove antara lain Cr, As, Al, Cd, Cu, Mn, Fe, Mo, Pb, Ni dan Zn [36,37]. Makalah ini bertujuan untuk mereview kemampuan mangrove sebagai indikator logam berat di lingkungan perairan.

2. Akumulasi Logam Berat pada Tumbuhan Mangrove

Tiap-tiap spesies mangrove mempunyai kemampuan yang berbeda-beda dalam mentoleransi dan menyerap logam berat dari lingkungan sekitarnya. Perbedaan tersebut disebabkan oleh sistem perakaran pada masing-masing spesies yang berbeda [33]. Pada kondisi tertentu, mangrove akan mengalami stres dan tidak dapat tumbuh dengan baik [38]. Sebagai contoh, spesies mangrove seperti *Excoecaria agallocha* memiliki toksisitas yang lebih tinggi dalam penyerapan Pb di akar dari pada di jaringan daun [39]. Logam berat seperti Cu, Zn, Cd dan Hg umumnya menunjukkan faktor biokonsentrasi yang tinggi pada akar, sedangkan faktor konsentrasi daun biasanya jauh lebih rendah dibandingkan bagian lain [40,38]. Sedangkan jenis *Avicennia marina* dalam mentranslokasikan Pb ke daun lebih rendah dibandingkan ke akar [41].

Tabel 1 menunjukkan beberapa laporan yang menggunakan tumbuhan mangrove untuk mengurangi kandungan logam berat dalam lingkungan perairan. Meski berbeda spesiesnya, tumbuhan mangrove memiliki fungsi sebagai perangkap pencemar dalam menyerap berbagai unsur logam berat di lingkungannya. *Avicennia marina* dan *Rhizophora mucronata* merupakan spesies mangrove yang memiliki kemampuan sangat baik dalam menyerap logam berat seperti Hg, Mn, Zn, Cr, Cu, Cd dan Pb [40-43]. *A. marina* merupakan mangrove yang banyak dijumpai di wilayah pesisir. Akar *R. mucronata* menggantung dan memiliki daun berbentuk oval [44]. Menurut [45], akar

merupakan jaringan yang lebih berat dalam akumulasi logam berat, karena akar bersentuhan langsung dengan sedimen. Sedangkan daya serap logam berat spesies mangrove dibedakan berdasarkan sistem perakarannya [33]. Permukaan akar *Rhizophora* lebih luas dari pada permukaan akar *Avicennia*, sehingga kemampuan *Rhizophora* dalam menyeraop logam berat cenderung lebih besar dari pada *Avicennia* [42].

Tabel 1. Spesies mangrove yang telah digunakan dalam biomonitoring logam berat di lingkungan perairan.

Spesies	Logam Berat	Konsentrasi pada Tumbuhan Mangrove				Referensi
		Akar (ppm)	Daun (ppm)	Batang (ppm)	Buah (ppm)	
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Cu	23.674	16.567	21.674		Handayani, 2006 [42]
	Cd	15.303	16.567			
	Zn	21.143				
<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Cu	24.431				
	Cd	21.342				
	Zn	19.546				
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Cu	7,17	7,76			Awaliya, 2018 [46]
	Pb	2	2,30			
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Pb	2,19	3,54	5,89	1,71	Arisandy, 2012 [47]
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Pb	0,0912				Wulandari, 2018 [33]
<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Pb	0,0916				
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Pb	105,60	110,81	66,70		Heriyanto, 2011[48]
	Cu	15,28	8,03	10,39		
	Hg	0,002	0,026	0,059		
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Hg	13,83				Ali, 2012 [49]
	Pb	5,21				
<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Hg	13,82	110,81	66,70		
	Pb	5,19	8,03	10,39		
<i>Sonneratai alba</i>	Pb	4,15	3,74			Khairuddin, 2018 [35]
	Cd	0,19	0,24			
<i>Rhizophora Apicullata</i>	Pb	1,85	3,21			
	Cd	0,18	0,41			

3. Mekanisme mangrove dalam mengakumulasi logam berat

Logam berat yang berasal dari limbah industri merupakan salah satu kontaminan yang paling merusak ekosistem perairan. Logam berat yang dimasukkan ke dalam air akan diendapkan ke sedimen. Proses sedimentasi terjadi karena logam berat yang bersifat tidak dapat terurai, selanjutnya akan mempengaruhi kehidupan biota perairan seperti kerang, udang dan kepiting [50] dan selanjutnya mempengaruhi sistem rantai makanan. Logam berat yang terangkut ke lingkungan akuatik umumnya bersifat ionik. Logam berat yang berada dalam perairan dalam bentuk persenyawaan seperti oksida, sulfida, hidroksida dan senyawa karbonat merupakan senyawa yang mudah larut di dalam air [37]. Konsentrasi logam berat yang tinggi baik esensial maupun non-esensial dapat mempengaruhi pertumbuhan tanaman, bahkan dapat mengancam pertumbuhan tanaman tersebut [51]. Oleh karena itu, tanaman memiliki mekanisme dalam meminimalkan toksisitas logam [18,52-57].

Keberadaan logam berat berdampak pada tanaman air, termasuk tanaman mangrove. Logam berat yang masuk ke dalam jaringan mangrove melalui mekanisme pengangkutan logam berat dari lingkungan ke dalam organ tumbuhan [58]. Logam berat yang masuk ke jaringan mangrove akan terakumulasi. Logam berat yang masuk ke dalam tanaman berupa senyawa anion dan kation yang melalui sistem perakaran [59,56]. Penyerapan terjadi melalui epidermis akar [43]. Proses penyerapan yang melalui sistem akar disebut rhizofiltrasi. Ini adalah proses di mana akar tanaman menyerap dan mengendapkan logam berat [60,37]. Menurut [61] akumulasi logam berat ke dalam akar tanaman melalui transpor molekuler pada membran akar, kemudian membentuk logam kompleks yang diangkut ke xilem. Selanjutnya, absorpsi terjadi pada melalui dua proses, yaitu (i) absorpsi ion langsung ke dalam sel meristem, dan (ii) absorpsi ion pada daun. Mekanisme penumpukan logam berat pada mangrove dapat dilihat pada Gambar 1 berikut.



41

adalah: 1) tekanan dari akar yang mendorong air naik ke atas, 2) transpirasi daun, dan 3) kapilaritas xilem [65].

Kemampuan akumulasi logam berat pada tanaman mangrove dapat ditentukan dengan menggunakan faktor biokonsentrasi (BCF) dan faktor translokasi (TF) [66,40]. BCF digunakan untuk menentukan kemampuan tanaman dalam mengakumulasi logam berat di akar atau daun dengan konsentrasi logam berat dalam sedimen [33]. Nilai >1000 menunjukkan kemampuan akumulasi tinggi, nilai ≥ 250 menunjukkan kemampuan sedang dan nilai $BCF < 250$ menunjukkan kemampuan rendah. Faktor translokasi dapat digunakan untuk mengukur jumlah logam berat yang ditransfer dari satu organ ke organ lainnya [2, 67-50].

4. Potensial Penggunaan Mangrove

Ekosistem hutan mangrove merupakan salah satu ekosistem yang paling produktif dan unik [70]. Vegetasi mangrove yang tumbuh di perairan pesisir merupakan bagian dari ekosistem pesisir yang memiliki tingkat produktivitas paling tinggi dibandingkan dengan ekosistem pesisir lainnya. Keberadaan ekosistem mangrove di kawasan pesisir menjadi sangat penting karena vegetasi mangrove memiliki kemampuan dalam mengakumulasi logam berat dan membantu menurunkan konsentrasi polutan di perairan [71]. Mangrove terutama berada di zona tropis dan subtropis [72]. Indonesia memiliki hutan mangrove terluas di dunia. Hutan mangrove di Indonesia mencakup lebih dari 50% luas hutan mangrove asia dan hampir 25% dari luas hutan mangrove dunia [73]. Indonesia memiliki garis pantai yang panjang ± 95.181 km dimana sebagian wilayah pantainya ditutupi oleh hutan mangrove [74]. Hutan mangrove Indonesia sangat bervariasi karena keanekaragaman kondisi fisiologis yang luar biasa di pesisir Indonesia [75,76].

Di Indonesia, ekosistem mangrove merupakan salah satu sumber daya yang terancam punah di kawasan pesisir. Antropogenik merupakan kontributor utama yang menyebabkan degradasi hutan mangrove, seperti pertanian yang menggunakan bahan kimia, industri, dan pertambangan [77]. Dalam tiga dekade terakhir hampir 50% dari total laju degradasi hutan bakau di Indonesia telah hilang. Sekitar 6,7 juta ha tersisa menjadi sekitar 3,2 juta ha [78]. Penebangan merupakan salah satu penyebab penurunan

populasi mangrove. Penebangan yang berlebihan memiliki efek yang signifikan terhadap keanekaragaman spesies dan kekayaan alam. Populasi mangrove yang diubah fungsinya seperti penggunaan lahan sebagai tambak ikan, yang kemudian dapat mempengaruhi konsentrasi logam berat dalam sedimen mangrove [79]. Pemanfaatan tumbuhan mangrove di Indonesia biasanya digunakan untuk pengurangan risiko bencana seperti abrasi dan penurunan muka tanah akibat peningkatan populasi penduduk di sekitar pantai yang dapat mengakibatkan banjir rob. Sistem perakaran mangrove dapat mengurangi erosi tanah dan membantu menstabilkan lanskap pantai. Peran lain dari ekosistem mangrove adalah dapat dikembangkan sebagai media untuk menetralkan logam berat di sekitar lingkungannya. Berikut merupakan peran hutan mangrove yang sangat penting bagi lingkungan dan manusia: (1) Mangrove berfungsi untuk melindungi kawasan pesisir dari berbagai gangguan dan menyediakan habitat bagi berbagai jenis satwa, (2) sebagai penyerap dan penyimpan karbon [80] (3) sebagai penahan ombak dan pelindung dari erosi pantai, (4) sebagai daerah asuhan, sebagai tempat mencari makan biota dan tempat bertelur berbagai jenis biota perairan, (5) sebagai tempat strategis bagi masyarakat yang hobi memancing dan sebagai tempat ekowisata (6) secara ekonomis tumbuhan mangrove dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan bangunan, kayu bakar, atap, dermaga, obat tradisional dan kerajinan tangan [81] mangrove merupakan tumbuhan yang memiliki kemampuan hiperakumulator.

Peran lain dari mangrove sebagai penyangga pantai terhadap bencana alam seperti tsunami gelombang badai dan gelombang ekstrim [82]. Mangrove tidak hanya memainkan peran penting dalam memastikan keberlanjutan ekosistem pesisir, tetapi juga memberikan manfaat sosial ekonomi yang penting bagi masyarakat di sekitar pantai [83]. Kesadaran akan pemanfaatan tumbuhan mangrove sangat berpengaruh terhadap keadaan lingkungan yang tercemar, dan ekosistem mangrove yang memiliki berbagai fungsi seperti fungsi ekologi, sosial dan ekonomi [84]. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan pemantauan terhadap pencemaran logam untuk memberikan dasar dalam pengendalian pencemaran dan biomonitoring adalah salah satu cara untuk mengatasi masalah pencemaran karena mencerminkan biokapabilitas logam [85].

5. Kesimpulan

Penggunaan mangrove untuk biomonitoring logam berat sangat tepat. Berdasarkan kajian, *Rhizophora mucronata* dan *Avecennia marina* merupakan spesies mangrove yang memiliki kemampuan yang menjanjikan untuk digunakan dalam biomonitoring di lingkungan perairan. Mangrove merupakan organisme yang memiliki kemampuan untuk menyerap kontaminan logam berat dan berfungsi sebagai perangkap polutan halus. Hutan mangrove juga berperan besar dalam pencegahan bencana

