

Potensi Fitoremediasi dengan *Hydrilla verticillata* dan *Ipomoea aquatica* dalam Menyisihkan Kandungan Logam Berat Mangan (Mn) dan Timbal (Pb) pada Lindi TPA Cipayung = Phytoremediation Potential with *Hydrilla verticillata* and *Ipomoea aquatica* in Removing Heavy Metal Contents of Manganese (Mn) and Lead (Pb) in Cipayung Landfill Leachate

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Abstrak

Lindi yang mengandung logam berat, merupakan permasalahan yang berbahaya bagi lingkungan dan masyarakat. Fasilitas pengolahan lindi di TPA Cipayung sudah tidak beroperasi sejak 2019, sehingga lindi langsung mengalir ke Sungai Pesanggrahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakteristik lindi, jenis tanaman, potensi fitoremediasi, serta risiko pencemaran Mn dan Pb terhadap masyarakat. Lindi TPA Cipayung mempunyai konsentrasi Mn 4,38 mg/l dan Pb 4,92 mg/l. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode Range Finding Test/RFT (50%) dan dilanjutkan metode fitoremediasi dengan variasi berat tanaman (300 g, 600 g, dan 900 g) serta jenis tanaman (kangkung air/*Ipomoea aquatica* dan *Hydrilla verticillata*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kedua tanaman mampu mereduksi Mn dan Pb dengan penurunan terbaik pada kangkung air 900 g sebesar 0,46 mg/l Mn dan 0,73 mg/l Pb serta *Hydrilla verticillata* 300 g sebesar 0,36 mg/l Mn dan 1,4 mg/l Pb. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa berat tanaman berkorelasi lemah ($r=0,392; 0,012$) dan tidak signifikan ($\text{sig.}=0,058; 0,955$), sementara jenis tanaman berkorelasi kuat ($r=-0,819; -0,494$) dan signifikan ($\text{sig.}=0,000; 0,014$) terhadap nilai Mn dan Pb. Hasil analisis juga menunjukkan bahwa tingkat risiko yang diterima masyarakat terkategori rendah ($HQ<1$). Secara keseluruhan, *Hydrilla verticillata* lebih efektif dalam menurunkan logam Mn dan Pb pada lindi TPA Cipayung.

.....Leachate that contains heavy metals is harmful to the environment and society. The leachate treatment facility at Cipayung Landfill hasn't been operating since 2019, so the leachate flows directly into the Pesanggrahan River. This study aims to analyze characteristics of leachate, plant species, phytoremediation potential, and risk of Mn and Pb pollution to human. Leachate of Cipayung Landfill had concentrations of Mn 4,38 mg/l and Pb 4,92 mg/l. This study was conducted using Range Finding Test/RFT (50%) and phytoremediation with variation of weight (300 g, 600 g, and 900 g) and species (*Ipomoea aquatica* and *Hydrilla verticillata*). The results showed both plants were able to reduce heavy metal contaminants with the best reduction of *Ipomoea aquatica* 900 g reduced 0,46 mg/l Mn and 0,73 mg/l Pb, and *Hydrilla verticillata* 300 g reduced 0,36 mg/l Mn and 1,4 mg/l Pb. The statistical analysis indicated that the variation of weight had weak correlation ($r=0,392; 0,012$) and wasn't statistically significant ($\text{sig.}=0,058; 0,955$), while the species showed strong significant ($r=-0,819; -0,494$) and was statistically significant ($\text{sig.}=0,000; 0,014$) to the values of Mn and Pb. The analysis results showed that the impact of risk to human was classified as low ($HQ<1$). Overall, *Hydrilla verticillata* was more effective plant in reducing Mn and Pb in the leachate of Cipayung Landfill.