

ABSTRAK

**PENGARUH KEPADATAN *Lemna* sp. SEBAGAI AGEN
FITOREMEDIASI DALAM MENINGKATKAN KUALITAS AIR (*DO*,
TDS, pH dan KEKERUHAN)**

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Kondisi perairan di Embung Tambak Boyo kian memprihatinkan. Air di beberapa area Embung terlihat keruh, kotor, berbau dan juga di beberapa area mengalami pendangkalan. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan upaya yang tepat untuk meningkatkan kembali kualitas air pada Embung tersebut. Salah satu upaya yang dapat dilakukan adalah dengan fitoremediasi yakni penggunaan tumbuhan air untuk menyerap limbah yang berada di perairan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kepadatan tumbuhan air *Lemna* sp. dalam meningkatkan kualitas air mengenai nilai *DO* (*Dissolved Oxygen*), *TDS* (*Total Dissolved Solid*), pH, kekeruhan dan juga kepadatan *Lemna* sp. yang paling efektif untuk memperbaiki kualitas air.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian eksperimental, yang menggunakan model Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yakni 5 perlakuan dan 3 kali pengulangan. Penelitian ini meliputi tahap aklimatisasi, pengambilan sampel, pengukuran awal, pemberian perlakuan dan pengukuran parameter (Suhu, *DO*, *TDS*, pH dan kekeruhan) yang dilakukan selama 6 hari masa perlakuan. Data hasil pengukuran dianalisis menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan analisis uji korelasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kualitas air semakin meningkat dengan adanya penurunan nilai *TDS* dan kekeruhan, juga meningkatnya nilai *DO* dan pH selama perlakuan. Kepadatan *Lemna* sp. yang paling efektif untuk memperbaiki kualitas air (*DO*, *TDS*, pH dan kekeruhan) yaitu *Lemna* sp. dengan kepadatan 35 gram.

Kata kunci: *Lemna* sp., fitoremediasi, pencemaran air, dan kualitas air.

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF Lemna sp. DENSITY AS A PHYTOREMEDIATION AGENT FOR IMPROVING WATER QUALITY (DO, TDS, pH and TURBIDITY)

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The condition of the waters in Tambak Boyo Reservoir is apprehensive. The water in some Reservoir areas looks turbid, dirty, and smelly; there are also siltation in some areas. Therefore, appropriate efforts are needed to be done to improve the water quality in the Reservoir. One of the efforts which can be conducted is phytoremediation, which is the use of aquatic plants to absorb waste in the water. This study aims to determine the effect of the density of the aquatic plant Lemna sp. in improving water quality regarding DO (Dissolved Oxygen), TDS (Total Dissolved Solid), pH and turbidity, and also which density of Lemna sp. is the most effective to improve the water quality.

This type of research was experimental research, which used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) model that was 5 treatments and 3 repetitions. This study covers acclimatization stage, sampling, initial measurement, treatment and measurement of parameters (Temperature, DO, TDS, pH and turbidity) carried out for 6 days of treatment. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics and correlation test analysis.

The results showed that water quality was increasing where there is a decreasing value of TDS and turbidity, as well as the increasing in DO values and pH during the treatment. The density of Lemna sp. which is the most effective to improve the water quality (DO, TDS, pH and turbidity is Lemna sp. with 35 grams of density.

Keywords: Lemna sp., phytoremediation, water pollution, and water quality.