

KEMAMPUAN TUMBUHAN AIR SEBAGAI AGEN FITOREMEDIATOR LOGAM BERAT KROMIUM (Cr) YANG TERDAPAT PADA LIMBAH CAIR INDUSTRI BATIK

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Abstract	<p>Batik Industry has been developed in Banyumas regency, Central Java Indonesia. This industry produced liquid waste as the side of production process. The liquid waste decreased the water quality surrounds it. One of the pollutant which brought through the liquid waste was heavy metal chromium (Cr) which known toxic to the organism in the water. Therefore, there should be prevention action to minimize the bad impact of liquid waste. One of method which could be used to prevent the water quality was by phytoremediation. There were three kinds of aquatic plant in this research; Eceng gondok (<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>), kayu apu (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>) and ganggang (<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>). The aim of using aquatic plant was to observe the ability of aquatic plant to decrease chromium level in the water and decide which was the most effective. It was used completely randomized design with 4 treatments and 6 repetitions, which will analyze by ANAVA and continued with LSD. The result showed that aquatic plant could be used as remediation agent to heavy metal Cr. Eceng gondok had 49.56%, kayu apu had 33.61% and ganggang had 10.84% on decreasing Cr level in liquid waste of batik industry. It can conclude that Eceng gondok was the most effective phytoremediation agent on decreasing Cr level in liquid waste of batik industry.</p>
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