

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul “Karakteristik Sampah Plastik Makro Pada Ekosistem Mangrove di Segara Anakan Bagian Barat, Cilacap”. Plastik merupakan jenis sampah laut yang paling dominan dan terdistribusi secara global di seluruh perairan. Indonesia merupakan salah satu penyumbang sampah plastik tersebar pada berbagai ekosistem laut. Salah satu ekosistem laut yang berpotensi mengakumulasi sampah plastik adalah ekosistem mangrove. Laguna Segara Anakan, Cilacap yang merupakan salah satu ekosistem mangrove yang besar di perairan Indonesia yang berpotensi mengakumulasi sampah plastik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui karakteristik dan sebaran sampah plastik makro pada ekosistem mangrove di Laguna Segara Anakan Bagian Barat. Metode observasi ini mengumpulkan data dengan menggunakan transek. Hasil penelitian diperoleh 6 jenis yang terdiri dari *Polyethylene Terephthalate* (PETE), *High Density Polyethylene* (HDPE), *Polyvinyl Chloride* (PVC), *Low Density Polyethylene* (LDPE), *Polypropylene* (PP), *Polystyrene* (PS). Jenis sampah yang dominan diperoleh jenis LDPE yang merupakan sampah rumah tangga. Dengan hasil pada ketiga stasiun berjumlah 264 keping dan berat kering diperoleh 6050 gram. Sebaran sampah plastik makro paling sedikit diperoleh pada stasiun 3 yaitu 0,33 keping/m² (3.300 keping/ha) dan berat didapat 7,7 gram/m² (77 kg/ha). Sedangkan sebaran jumlah dan berat paling banyak yaitu pada stasiun 2 sebanyak 1,21 keping/m² (12.100 keping/ha) dan 27,8 gram/m² (278 kg/ha). Hubungan kerapatan mangrove terhadap jumlah dan berat sampah plastik makro diperoleh hubungan pada kategori sedang dan rendah. Kondisi tersebut diduga bahwa sebaran sampah plastik dipengaruhi oleh pola arus dan pasang surut di Laguna Segara Anakan Bagian Barat, Cilacap.

Kata kunci: Sampah plastik makro, mangrove, Laguna Segara Anakan.

ABSTRACT

This research entitled "Characteristics of Macro Plastic Waste in Mangrove Ecosystems of West Segara Anakan, Cilacap". Plastic is the most dominant type of marine debris and is distributed globally in all waters. Indonesia is one of the contributors to plastic waste scattered in various marine ecosystems. One of the marine ecosystems that has the potential to accumulate plastic waste is the mangrove ecosystem. Segara Anakan Lagoon, Cilacap as the one of the large mangrove ecosystems in Indonesian waters that has the potential to accumulate plastic waste. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics and distribution of macro plastic waste in the mangrove ecosystem in the West Segara Anakan Lagoon. This observation method collects data using transects. The results was obtained 6 types of plastic waste that consist of *Polyethylene Terephthalate* (PETE), *High Density Polyethylene* (HDPE), *Polyvinyl Chloride* (PVC), *Low Density Polyethylene* (LDPE), *Polypropylene* (PP), *Polystyrene* (PS). The dominant type of plastic waste was obtained LDPE which as household waste. With the results at the three stations total number and weigh of plastic waste piece were found 264 pieces and 6050 grams. The distribution of macro plastic waste was at least obtained at station 3, namely 0.33 pieces/m² (3,300 pieces/ha) and the weight obtained was 7.7 grams/m² (77 kg/ha). Meanwhile, the distribution of the number and weight were highest at station 2 as many as 1.21 pieces/m² (12,100 pieces/ha) and 27.8 grams/m² (278 kg/ha). The relationship between mangrove density to the amount and weight of macro plastic waste were obtained medium and low categories. It is suspected that the distribution of plastic waste is influenced by current and tidal patterns in the West Segara Anakan Lagoon, Cilacap.

Keywords: Macro plastic waste, mangrove, Segara Anakan Lagoon.